Influence of ocean tidal loading on InSAR offshore areas deformation monitoring

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ABSTRACT

The ocean tide can cause the redistribution of the seawater mass, resulting in earth's surface deformation, namely ocean tidal loading (OTL). OTL vertical displacement may reach several centimeters, especially in coastal areas, so its effect in the field of high precision geodesy must be considered. This study concentrates on the influences of OTL on InSAR deformation measurements. We improve the osu.chinasea.2010 regional model and then compare the improved regional model with other regional models. It turns out that the improved regional model can achieve higher precision. Then we use it to replace the offshore part of the global model to generate the present model. We find that the displacement observed by the present model is 2–3 mm larger than that of other models on some sites. Finally, the present model is used to correct the deformation observed by InSAR of Shanghai and Los Angeles. A comparison between the displacements of IGS station with the corrected data shows that the OTL correction can improve the accuracy of InSAR deformation results by about 20%.

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1. Introduction

Ocean Tidal Loading (OTL) is the elastic response of the earth to the redistribution of water mass from the ocean tides [1]. It causes periodic displacements to ground stations, which vary with the station locations. In coastal areas, OTL displacements can be several centimeters [2], seriously affecting the accuracy of geodetic surveying. Therefore, OTL displacements should be considered in high-precision geodetic surveying.

As OTL effects become increasingly prominent, many global ocean tidal models and regional models have been put forward, laying a solid foundation for more precise studies. Using hydrodynamical interpolation methods, Schwiderski established the first relatively accurate global ocean tide model, the SCHW80, in 1980 with the data of more than 2000 gauge stations [3]. After that, series FES94.1 to FES2004, series GOT00 to GOT4.8, series TPXO.2 to TPXO7.2, NA099J, and osu.chinasea.2010 [4] were proposed gradually. These global ocean tide models are precise and similar in calculating OTL displacements of the seafloor. However, they can't provide accurate observation in offshore areas, where the seafloor relieves are complicated. Penna et al. found that for International GNSS Service (IGS) sites, the root mean square (RMS) error is about 3 mm in the vertical direction when using different tidal models, but for some coastal areas (such as the Weddell sea and Antarctic Ross ice shelf) the RMS can be up to 8 mm [5]. Therefore, it is important to improve the accuracy of ocean tide models in coastal areas.

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is a new technology for earth observation from the space and has been widely used in monitoring, seismic displacement, volcanic eruption, glacial drift, land subsidence and landslide [6–11]. However, OTL’s impact was often ignored in processing the InSAR data. Some studies have shown that the OTL displacement in coastal areas can be several centimeters, especially in the vertical direction [12]. And the temporal InSAR can achieve millimeter-level precision, when the long time series InSAR data are available. Hence, the effect of OTL should be considered, especially in coastal areas. And the wide use of ScanSAR also requires the consideration of the deformation...
caused by OTL in InSAR deformation monitoring. At present, the
OTL correction has been used in GPS, Very Long Baseline Interfer-
ometry (VLBI) and other high precision space geodesy technology.
DiCaprio Christopher J. and Simons Mark have proven that OTL can
decause deformation up to millimeters or even centimeters near
coastal regions [13]. Rignot considered OTL correction in the
research of glacial drifts using InSAR, and gained a good result
finally [14]. However, there is very few researches about OTL
displacement correction in coastal areas deformation monitoring
by InSAR.

In this study, we firstly improve the osu.chinasea.2010 regional
model by assimilating data from 60 offshore gauge stations in
China, and then compare the results obtained by the improved
regional model with those of the tpxo7.2-atlas ocean tide model.
Afterwards, we calculate the OTL displacements of some stations in
China using the improved regional model. Finally, we correct the
displacement obtained by InSAR in Shanghai and Los Angeles, and
then compare the results with the displacements of IGS station.

2. Theory of OTL and OTL displacement correction

The tidal loading is computed by the Green’s function of ocean
loading [15]. The OTL displacements \( L(\varphi, \lambda, t) \) is given by
\[
L(\varphi, \lambda, t) = \int_0^\infty \rho R^2 H(\varphi', \lambda', t) G(\theta) \sin \varphi' d\varphi' d\lambda'
\]
where \( \rho \) is the ocean water density, \( \varphi \) is the observation of the
calculation point, \( \lambda \) is the longitude of the observation point, \( \varphi' \)
is the colatitude of the load point, \( \lambda' \) is the longitude of the load point.
\( H(\varphi', \lambda', t) \) is the tidal height at \( (\varphi', \lambda') \), \( G(\theta) \) is the Green’s function of mass
loading, \( \theta \) is the angular distance between the observation
point and the load point, \( R \) is the earth radius [16].

We mainly discuss the displacement in the vertical (UP), north-
south (NS) and east-west (EW) directions. The OTL displacement
can be written as
\[
L(\varphi, \lambda, t) = [L_{UP}(\varphi, \lambda) \quad L_{NS}(\varphi, \lambda) \quad L_{EW}(\varphi, \lambda)]^T
\]

\[\text{G}(\theta, A) = [U(\theta) \quad V(\theta) \cos A \quad V(\theta) \sin A]^T\]

where \( V(\theta) \) and \( U(\theta) \) are the mass loading Green’s functions in the
horizontal and vertical directions, which can be written as [17]:
\[
U(\theta) = \frac{R'H_{oi} \cos \theta}{2M \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{R}{M} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left( h_{ni} - h_{oi} \right) P(\cos \theta)
\]
\[
V(\theta) = \frac{R'}{2M \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \left( 1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \frac{R}{M} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \left( nH_{ni} - l'_n \right) \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial P_n(\cos \theta)}{\partial \theta}
\]

Due to the complex submarine topography in offshore areas,
observations obtained by global ocean models (such as TPOX07.2-
ATLAS model) are low in precision, especially in the Western Pa-
cific regions. Therefore, we employ regional model in this study,
which can be expressed as:
\[
L(\varphi, \lambda, t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \rho R^2 H(\varphi', \lambda', t) G(\theta) \sin \varphi' d\varphi' d\lambda'
+ \int_{\Omega} \rho r^2 H_{oi}(\varphi', \lambda', t) G_{oi}(\theta) \sin \varphi' d\varphi' d\lambda'
\]
where \( \Omega \) is the area, \( H_{oi}(\varphi', \lambda', t) \) the tidal height and \( G_{oi}(\theta) \) the mass
loading Green’s function of the interest offshore areas.

There are many non-tectonic deformations in InSAR researches,
such as, solid earth tides, pole tide, seasonal and non-seasonal non-
tidal loading. Blewitt found that the wavelengths of solid earth
tides and pole tide have an order of magnitude greater than ocean
tide loading [18]. What’s more, we can eliminate solid earth tides
and pole tide loading by introducing an additional phase. However,
atmospheric loading is similar to ocean loading effects, and atmo-
spheric loading displacements can be centimeter-level [19].
Therefore, we also consider the atmospheric loading effects in this
study. As the deformation obtained by InSAR is in line of sight (LOS),
but the atmospheric loading and the OTL displacement is positive
in the vertical upward direction. The InSAR OTL correction can be
expressed in the following formula.

\[ \text{LOS}_{\text{OTL}} = \text{LOS}_{\text{INSAR}} - (V_{\text{AT}} + V_{\text{OTL}})/\cos \alpha \]

where \( \text{LOS}_{\text{OTL}} \) is the deformation with OTL correction in the LOS
direction, \( \text{LOS}_{\text{INSAR}} \) is the deformation without OTL correction, \( V_{\text{OTL}} \)
is the OTL displacement, \( V_{\text{AT}} \) is the atmospheric loading, \( \alpha \) is the
squat angle of SAR satellite. \( V_{\text{AT}} \) can be expressed by the following
formula.

\[ V_{\text{AT}}(\varphi', \lambda', t) = \int_0^\infty G(\delta) P(\varphi, \lambda, t) d\delta \]

where \( G(\delta) \) is the atmospheric loading Green’s function, \( P(\varphi, \lambda, t) \) is
the average atmospheric pressure of integral area element \( d\delta \) that
related to colatitudes \( \varphi \) and longitude \( \lambda \), \( (\varphi', \lambda') \) are the colatitude
and longitude of observation point, \( \delta \) is the angular distance be-
tween the observation point and the load point [20].

3. Chinese offshore regional ocean tide model

3.1. Improved osu.chinasea.2010 model

The osu.chinasea.2010 model, proposed by Y.Erofeeva and
G.Egbert, is a regional ocean tide model covering the range from
1°N to 42°N and from 98°E to 129°E [21], with a resolution of
2° × 2°. It is suitable for the research of ocean tide in China. To
describe the tidal characteristics more accurately, we used the
blending method to assimilate tidal gauge data from 60 offshore
gauge stations (55 gauge stations in the South China Sea and 5
gauge stations in the Bohai Sea) in China, and thus has got the
improved osu.chinasea.2010 model. The blending method was
presented in Matsumoto (2000) [22], it predicted tidal height by
a weighted sum of the model prediction and the observed tidal
tide height. The improved osu.chinasea.2010 model (hereafter referred
to as the improved regional model) is shown in Fig. 1. We compare
the osu.chinasea.2010, the improved regional model and the
TPX07.2-ATLAS model in terms of the root sum square (RSS) and
root mean square (RMS),

\[ \text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |H_{oi} - H_{\text{obs}}|^2} \]

where \( N \) is the number of stations, \( H_{\text{obs}} \) is the amplitude of station \( i \)
calculated by these models, \( H_{oi} \) is the observed value of station \( i \).
We only calculate tidal components \( M_2 \) and \( K_1 \), because their
amplitudes are greater than other components. The results are
listed in Table 1.

Clearly, the improved regional model has far smaller RMS and
RSS than those of the tpxo7.2-atlas model, suggesting its accuracy is
much higher than that of tpxo7.2-atlas in offshore areas, especially
in the South China Sea. Because of assimilating method and fewer
gauge data, it is difficult to have a great improvement upon the old
model. The RMS and RSS of improved regional model are both
slightly smaller than osu.chinasea.2010 except the RMS of \( K_1 \) in the
M. Lei et al. / Geodesy and Geodynamics xxx (2017) 1–7

Fig. 1. Improved osu.chinasea.2010 model. The altimeter data are represented by red dots, the gauge stations in South China Sea emerge as solid blue squares, the gauge stations in the Bohai Sea are presented by green dots. Modified from Stammer [23].

Table 1
Accuracy analysis of the tide models in China’s offshore areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ocean tide models</th>
<th>RMS (the South China Sea)</th>
<th>RMS (the Bohai Sea)</th>
<th>RSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$M_2$</td>
<td>$K_1$</td>
<td>$M_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tpx07.2-atlas</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>7.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osu.chinasea.2010</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved regional model</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>4.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bohai Sea. Compared with the osu.chinasea.2010 model, it doesn’t achieve great improvement, which may be caused by the insufficient assimilation data, but it is improved after all.

3.2. Analyses of OTL displacement

We use the improved regional model to analyze the amplitude and phase lag of diurnal tides ($K_1$, $O_1$, $P_1$, $Q_1$) and semi-diurnal tides ($M_2$, $S_2$, $N_2$, $K_2$) and found that $M_2$ and $K_1$ are more typical, as their amplitudes are greater than other tidal components. We only study the displacements of $M_2$ and $K_1$ at 17 reference stations (see Fig. 2) evenly distributed in China. The results are then compared with those of FES2004, TPX07.2-ATLAS and NAO99Jb models. By using Gutenberg-BullenA earth model, we calculated the loading love numbers and obtain loading Green’s functions, then we calculated amplitude (amp) and phase lag of $M_2$ and $K_1$ through loading Green’s functions. The results are shown in Tables 2 and 3. The phase lag uses the Greenwich phase as a benchmark, and the negative is on the delay angle.

As is shown in Tables 2 and 3, based on the results of the present model, the OTL effect on the inland is much smaller than that on the coastal areas, and it gradually decreases east-westward. In terms of $M_2$, its influence on the Xiamen station ranks the biggest (8.896 mm), followed by the Shanghai station (7.592 mm). Inland western stations such as Urumqi (0.358 mm) and Lhasa (0.525 mm) expose to little influence. Displacements in Qiongzong (3.577 mm) and Yongshu Reef (4.674 mm), are relatively small, indicating that the effect of $M_2$ tidal constituent is smaller in the South China Sea. With regard to $K_1$, the maximum amplitude happens in the Fiery Cross Reef (16.727 mm), which is also consistent with the distribution features of the diurnal tides in the South China Sea. Generally, displacement of $K_1$ is bigger than that of $M_2$ at sites in the Central and Western China except for Kunming and Lhasa. In the South China Sea, the $K_1$ tidal constituent displacement is several times higher than that of $M_2$, such as Fiery Cross Reef (16.727 vs. 4.674) and Qiongzong sites (6.541 vs. 3.577). But their effects on the displacement in coastal regions are similar. To conclude, the effect of diurnal tides is greater than semi-diurnal tides in central and western regions, while the opposite situation arises in the Taiwan Strait and the East China Sea Region. But both tides exert great influence on precise positioning and small deformation detection.

The results of TPX07.2-ATLAS and FES2004 are similar. But the present model shows a relatively large difference from the NAO99Jb model, especially at Shanghai, Xiamen, Qiongzong and Yongshu Reef sites. This is mainly due to the fact that the NAO99Jb regional model (latitude rang: 20°N–65°N) was built for observing Japanese areas without considering the effects of the South China Sea. In addition, the OTL displacement of these five sites (Shanghai, Xiamen, Qiongzong, Guangzhou, Yongshu Reef) calculated by the present model is 2–3 mm larger than the results of other models. But for the rest sites, the difference is less than 1 mm. It proves that the present model can increase the accuracy of OTL displacement in coastal areas.

4. Influence of OTL on coastal areas deformation monitoring using InSAR

We use the observations of IGS stations to verify InSAR results after the OTL correction. Besides the InSAR data of Shanghai, we also choose the InSAR data of Los Angeles, where IGS sites are relatively denser. The OTL displacement in Los Angeles is calculated by the present model. Figs. 3 and 4 are the cotidal charts of Shanghai and Los Angeles, respectively. $M_2$ and $K_1$ possess the biggest amplitudes among the seven main tidal constituents. It can be seen from Fig. 3 that the distribution characteristics of $M_2$ are more complicated than those of $K_1$. Fig. 4 informs us that $M_2$ and $K_1$ are relatively steady in offshore areas on the west coast, with their amplitude being 0.6 m and 0.4 m respectively and no abnormal amplitudes. Due to the complex changes of $M_2$ tidal constituent, we apply it to research the influence of OTL on deformation monitoring.

Using the SAR data obtained by ERS1/2, spanning from 1996 to 1999 for Shanghai and from 2005 to 2010 for Los Angeles, we got the deformation in these two places, shown in Figs. 5(a) and 6(a). The maximum distance from land to the coastline in Shanghai and Los Angeles is about 95 km and 107 km, respectively. In the SAR...
images, points P (121°7′44.1″E, 31°21′54.4″N) (Fig. 5) and Q (118°00′14″W, 34°12′22″N) (Fig. 6) show good coherence and have node formation, so we choose them as reference points.

As we can see from the Fig. 5(a), the contour of OTL is dense in the coastal areas with the maximum value close to 16 mm, and the OTL displacement gradually decreases from coastal to inland areas. This tendency is quite outstanding in the Chongming Island. Also, there is obvious effect of atmospheric loading in Shanghai (the maximum value is 9 mm), which gradually decreases from high latitudes to low latitudes. Three areas (a, b and c) with remarkable subsidence (maximum 126.8 mm from 1996 to 1999). While some areas are experiencing uplift, with the maximum being 57.4 mm.

In Fig. 6(a), the OTL contour of Los Angeles shows the same characteristics with that of Shanghai. Atmospheric loading effect is very small, but with more uniform distribution. Except for three obvious subsidence areas (maximum 100.8 mm from 2005 to 2010), the whole ground underwent uplift, and the maximum uplift is 126.8 mm.

As the deformation obtained by InSAR is relative displacement, while the OTL and atmospheric loading displacements are absolute

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Present model</th>
<th>NAO99jb</th>
<th>TPX07.2-ATLAS</th>
<th>FES2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amp. (mm)</td>
<td>Phase lag (degree)</td>
<td>Amp. (mm)</td>
<td>Phase lag (degree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fangshan</td>
<td>2.145</td>
<td>–109.3</td>
<td>2.138</td>
<td>–105.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suiyang</td>
<td>2.548</td>
<td>–74.3</td>
<td>2.532</td>
<td>–88.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailar</td>
<td>1.693</td>
<td>–87.8</td>
<td>1.626</td>
<td>–92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taian</td>
<td>2.758</td>
<td>–123.6</td>
<td>2.624</td>
<td>–120.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhan</td>
<td>3.255</td>
<td>–144.5</td>
<td>3.038</td>
<td>–139.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Guangzhou</td>
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<td>–168.7</td>
<td>3.600</td>
<td>–166.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yanchi</td>
<td>1.556</td>
<td>–123.7</td>
<td>1.530</td>
<td>–119.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xi’an</td>
<td>2.080</td>
<td>–131.8</td>
<td>1.862</td>
<td>–129.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunming</td>
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<td>–155.9</td>
<td>1.733</td>
<td>–153.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delingha</td>
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<td>–130.0</td>
<td>0.558</td>
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<tr>
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<td>124.8</td>
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<td>Qionghzhong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiery Cross Reef</td>
<td>4.674</td>
<td>146.7</td>
<td>3.802</td>
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</table>
displacement, we need convert the absolute displacement to the relative displacement in respect to point P and Q, which will then be corrected by Formula (5). And the results are shown in Figs. 5(b) and 6(b). As we can see maximum subsidence in Fig. 5(b) is bigger than Fig. 5(a) (131.1 mm vs. 126.8 mm), but the maximum uplift is smaller (50.7 mm vs. 57.4 mm). Obvious differences could be found in area a. However, in Los Angeles both the maximum subsidence (97.6 mm) and uplift (117.2 mm) are smaller after correction (see Fig. 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Present model</th>
<th>NAO99jb</th>
<th>TPXO7.2-ATLAS</th>
<th>FES2004</th>
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<td>Amp. (mm)</td>
<td>Phase lag (degree)</td>
<td>Amp. (mm)</td>
<td>Phase lag (degree)</td>
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<td>Fangshan</td>
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<td>-10.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiery Cross Reef</td>
<td>15.727</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
<td>15.534</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 3. Distribution of (a) M2, (b) K1 in Chinese offshore.

Fig. 4. Distribution of (a) M2, (b) K1 in the west coast of America.

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To assess the effects of the corrected InSAR, we used IGS stations within the framework of the ITRF2005 provided by the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF) as reference points. We choose Sheshan IGS site in Shanghai and nine IGS sites in Los Angeles for the comparative analysis. Then we obtain the LOS displacement relative to point P from 1992 to 2000 in Sheshan, and the LOS displacement relative to point Q from 2005 to 2010 in Los Angeles. Then we compute the accuracy achievement by the following formula.

\[
\text{percentage error} = \left( \frac{D_{\text{after}} - D_{\text{before}}}{D_{\text{before}}} \right) \times 100\% \tag{8}
\]

where \(D_{\text{after}}\) and \(D_{\text{before}}\) are the InSAR deformation with and without OTL corrections, respectively.

As Table 4 shows, the corrected InSAR deformation is closer to that of IGS sites. The accuracy improvements at most sites (except for SGHS and TWMS) are fairly good, especially at P471 (37%) and the Sheshan station (15.5%). Also, the smaller the deformation, the better the correcting effect. As a result, when we use InSAR to detect smaller displacement, the OTL should be considered.

5. Conclusion

In this study, we improved regional ocean tide model by assimilating data from 60 offshore gauge stations in China (55 gauge stations in the South China Sea and 5 gauge stations in the Bohai Sea). Then compared its precision with other models using the \(M_2\) and \(K_1\) tidal components. The results show that the improved regional model has much higher accuracy than the TPXO7.2-ATLAS model, especially in the South China Sea. Compared with the osu.chinasea.2010 model, the improved
The regional model shows no obvious improvement in effectiveness, which may be caused by insufficient assimilation data. In order to improve the precision of OTL displacement in some sites of China, we use the improved regional model to replace the offshore part of the global model to generate the present model, which is then be used to calculate the amplitude and phase lag of other models. For the rest regions the difference among these models is less than 1 mm. It turned out that the present model can effectively increase the precision of OTL displacement correction in coastal areas.

We applied the present model to InSAR deformation monitoring in Shanghai and Los Angeles, and compare the results with the IGS displacements. The comparison demonstrates that the accuracy of InSAR deformation can be improved by about 20% with OTL correction, and the maximum improvement is 37%. What’s more, the smaller the deformation is, the greater the improvement. Therefore, when we use InSAR to detect small displacement, the OTL should be considered. This work enriches the OTL displacement correction on coastal deformation monitoring using InSAR.

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