## Analysis of hourly sea level at selected tide gauge stations along the east coast of India

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#### **Objective**

Understanding sea level variability (tidal and non-tidal) over the year

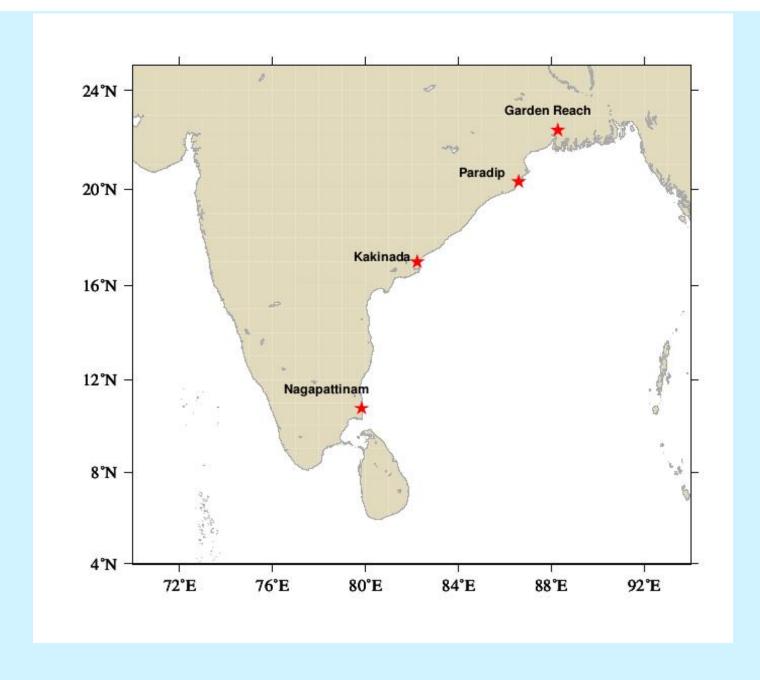
#### Data

Hourly sea level collected using RADAR tide gauge installed by INCOIS

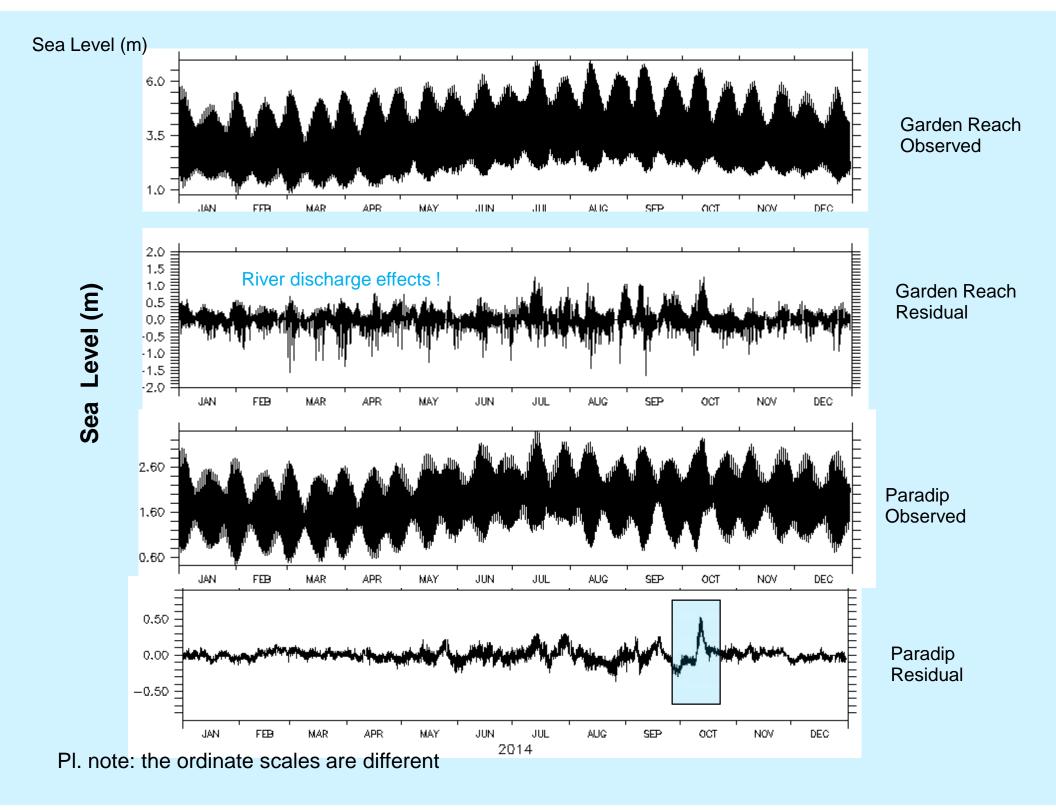
#### Methodology

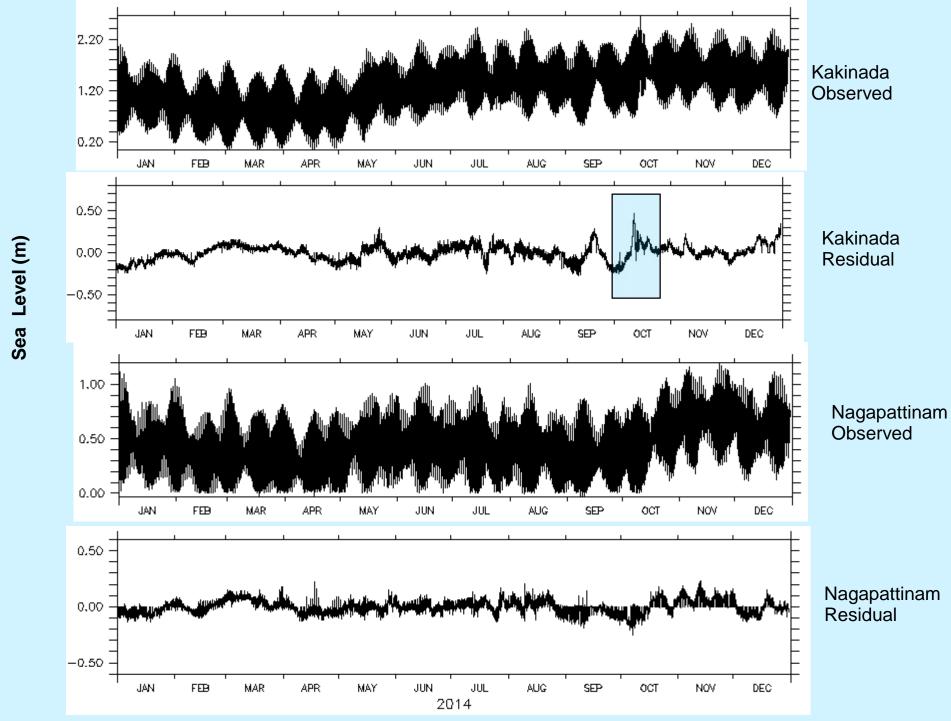
Harmonic Analysis (Least Squares Method) using TASK (Tidal Analysis Software Kit 2000 by BODC/PSMSL/POL)

Fast Fourier Analysis of Observed and Residual (i.e. tide removed using 62 constituents) sea level - MATLAB

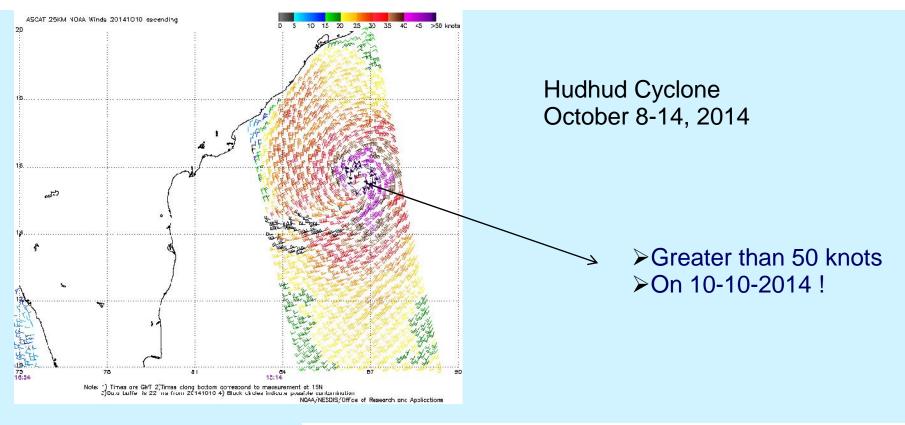


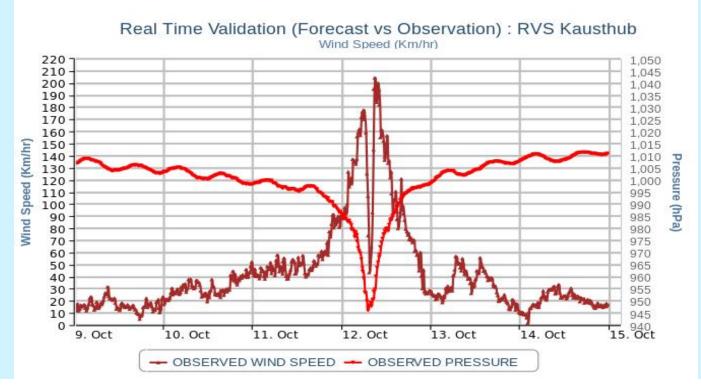
Location map

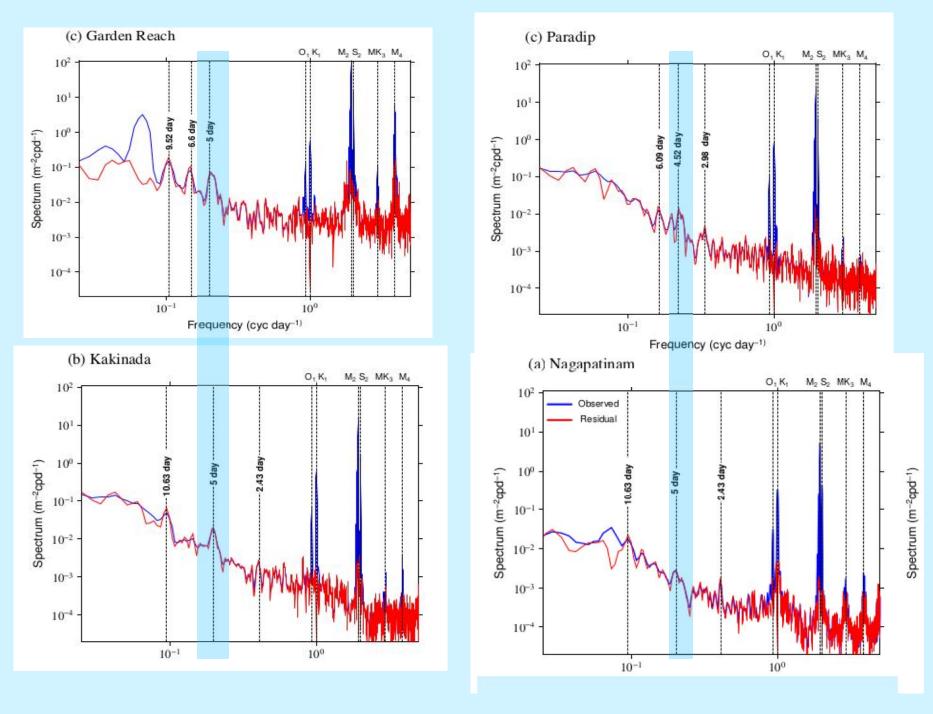




Pl. note the ordinate scales are different







Semi-diurnal constituents heavily dominate over the diurnal constituents presence of 5 day period waves (preliminary results!)

### Principal tidal constiuent amplitudes

location	O1 (m)	K1 (m)	M2 (m)	S2 (m)	M4 (m)	M4/ M2 (%)
Garden Reach	0.06	0.12	1.28	0.54	0.27	21
Paradip	0.05	0.12	0.61	0.27	0.01	2
Kakinada	0.04	0.11	0.46	0.20	0.01	2
Nagapattinam	0.03	0.08	0.27	0.10	0.01	4

#### Results

Tide is the most important forcing on the sea level at all the stations

Semi-diurnal tides dominate the diurnal constituents at all the stations

Garden Reach is dominated by shallow water components as compared to the other 3 stations (M4/M2)

The signature of Hudhud cyclone is reflected at Paradip and Kakinada stations.

# Thank you