

# <sup>1</sup> eo-tides: Tide modelling tools for large-scale satellite Earth observation analysis

<sup>3</sup> **Robbi Bishop-Taylor**  <sup>1</sup>¶, **Claire Phillips**  <sup>1</sup>, **Stephen Sagar**  <sup>1</sup>, **Vanessa Newey**<sup>1</sup>, and **Tyler Sutterley**  <sup>2</sup>

<sup>5</sup> 1 Geoscience Australia, Australia  <sup>2</sup> University of Washington Applied Physics Laboratory, United States of America  ¶ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

## Software

- [Review](#) ↗
- [Repository](#) ↗
- [Archive](#) ↗

Editor: [Open Journals](#) ↗

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

## License

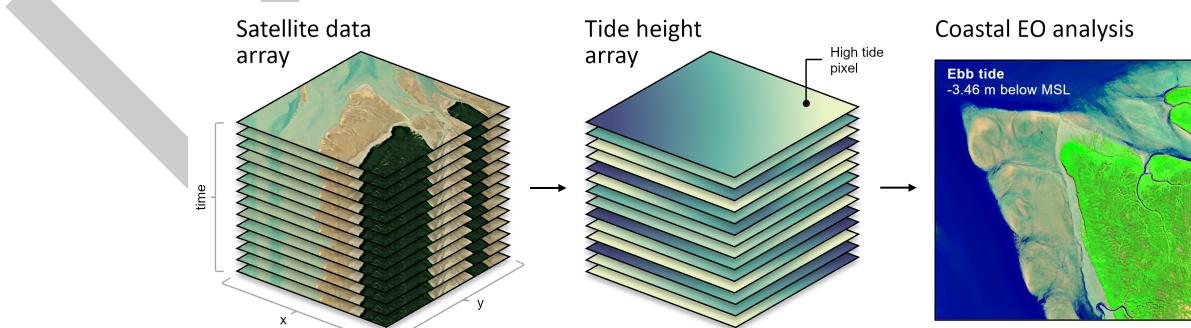
Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](#)).<sup>18</sup><sup>19</sup><sup>20</sup><sup>21</sup>

## <sup>7</sup> Summary

<sup>8</sup> The eo-tides package provides powerful parallelized tools for integrating satellite Earth <sup>9</sup> observation (EO) data with ocean tide modelling. The package provides a flexible Python-based <sup>10</sup> toolkit for modelling and attributing tide heights to a time-series of satellite images <sup>11</sup> based on the spatial extent and acquisition time of each satellite observation (Figure 1).

<sup>12</sup> eo-tides leverages advanced tide modelling functionality from the pyTMD tide prediction <sup>13</sup> software (Sutterley et al., 2017), combining this fundamental tide modelling capability with <sup>14</sup> EO spatial analysis tools from odc-geo (odc-geo contributors, 2024). This allows tides to <sup>15</sup> be modelled in parallel automatically using over 50 supported tide models, and returned in <sup>16</sup> standardised pandas (McKinney, 2010; pandas development team, 2020) and xarray (Hoyer & Joseph, 2017) data formats for further analysis.

<sup>17</sup> Tools from eo-tides are designed to be applied directly to petabytes of freely available <sup>18</sup> satellite data loaded from the cloud using Open Data Cube's odc-stac or datacube packages <sup>19</sup> (e.g. using Digital Earth Australia or Microsoft Planetary Computer's SpatioTemporal Asset <sup>20</sup> Catalogues). Additional functionality enables evaluating potential satellite-tide biases, and <sup>21</sup> validating modelled tides using external tide gauge data — both important considerations for <sup>22</sup> assessing the reliability and accuracy of coastal EO workflows. In combination, these open <sup>23</sup> source tools support the efficient, scalable and robust analysis of coastal EO data for any time <sup>24</sup> period or location globally.<sup>25</sup>



**Figure 1:** An example of a typical eo-tides coastal EO workflow, with tide heights being modelled into every pixel in a spatio-temporal stack of satellite data (for example, from ESA's Sentinel-2 or NASA/USGS Landsat), then combined to derive insights into dynamic coastal environments.

## 26 Statement of need

27 Satellite remote sensing offers an unparalleled method to view and examine dynamic coastal  
28 environments over large temporal and spatial scales (Turner et al., 2021; Vitousek et al.,  
29 2023). However, the variable and sometimes extreme influence of ocean tides in these regions  
30 can complicate analyses, making it difficult to separate the influence of changing tides from  
31 patterns of true coastal change over time (Vos et al., 2019). This is a particularly significant  
32 challenge for continental- to global-scale coastal EO analyses, where failing to account for  
33 complex tide dynamics can lead to inaccurate or misleading insights into coastal processes  
34 observed by satellites.

35 Conversely, information about ocean tides can also provide unique environmental insights that  
36 can greatly enhance the utility of coastal EO data. Conventionally, satellite data dimensions  
37 consider the geographical “where” and the temporal “when” of data acquisition. The addition  
38 of tide height as a new analysis dimension allows data to be filtered, sorted and analysed with  
39 respect to tidal processes, delivering a powerful re-imagining of traditional multi-temporal EO  
40 data analysis (Sagar et al., 2017). For example, satellite data can be analysed to focus on  
41 specific ecologically-significant tidal stages (e.g. high, low tide, spring or neap tides) or on  
42 particular tidal processes (e.g. ebb or flow tides; Sent et al. (2025)).

43 This concept has been used to map tidally-corrected annual coastlines from Landsat satellite  
44 data at continental scale (Bishop-Taylor et al., 2021), generate maps of the extent and elevation  
45 of the intertidal zone (Bishop-Taylor et al., 2019; Murray et al., 2012; Sagar et al., 2017), and  
46 create tidally-constrained imagery composites of the coastline at low and high tide (Sagar et  
47 al., 2018). However, these approaches have been historically based on bespoke, closed-source  
48 or difficult to install tide modelling tools, limiting the reproducibility and portability of these  
49 techniques to new coastal EO applications. To support the next generation of coastal EO  
50 workflows, there is a pressing need for new open-source approaches for combining satellite data  
51 with tide modelling.

52 The `eo-tides` package aims to address these challenges by providing a set of performant  
53 open-source Python tools for attributing satellite EO data with modelled ocean tides. This  
54 functionality is provided in five main analysis modules (`utils`, `model`, `eo`, `stats`, `validation`)  
55 which are described briefly below.

## 56 Key functionality

### 57 Setting up tide models

58 A key barrier to utilising tide modelling in EO workflows is the complexity and difficulty of  
59 initially setting up global ocean tide models for analysis. To address this, the `eo_tides.utils`  
60 module contains useful tools for preparing tide model data files for use in `eo-tides`. This  
61 includes the `list_models` function that provides visual feedback on the tide models a user has  
62 available in their system, while highlighting the naming conventions and directory structures  
63 required by the underlying pyTMD tide prediction software (Figure 2).

64 Running tide modelling using the default tide modelling data provided by external providers can  
65 be slow due to the large size of these files — especially for recent high-resolution models like  
66 FES2022 (Carrere et al., 2022). To improve tide modelling performance, it can be extremely  
67 useful to clip tide model files to a smaller region of interest (e.g. the extent of a country  
68 or coastal region). The `clip_models` function can be used to automatically clip all suitable  
69 NetCDF-format model data files to a user-supplied bounding box, potentially improving tide  
70 modelling performance by over an order of magnitude.

71 These tools are accompanied by comprehensive documentation explaining how to set up several  
72 of the most commonly used global ocean tide models, including details on how to download or  
73 request access to model files, and how to uncompress and arrange the data on disk.

	Model	Expected path
	EOT20	tide_models/EOT20/ocean_tides
	FES2014	tide_models/fes2014/ocean_tide
	HAMTIDE11	tide_models/hamtide
	TPXO9.1	tide_models/TPXO9.1/DATA
...	...	...

Summary:  
Available models: 2/50

**Figure 2:** An example output from `list_tides`, providing a useful summary table which clearly identifies available and supported tide models.

#### 74    Modelling tides

75    The `eo_tides.model` module is powered by advanced tide modelling functionality from the  
 76    pyTMD Python package ([Sutterley et al., 2017](#)).

77    pyTMD is an open-source tidal prediction software that aims to simplify the calculation of ocean  
 78    and earth tides. Tides are frequently decomposed into harmonic constants (or constituents)  
 79    associated with the relative positions of the sun, moon and Earth. For ocean tides, pyTMD.io  
 80    contains routines for reading major constituent values from commonly available tide models,  
 81    and interpolating those values to spatial locations. Information for each of the supported tide  
 82    models is stored within a JSON database that is supplied with pyTMD. pyTMD.astro contains  
 83    routines for computing the positions of celestial bodies for a given time. Namely for ocean  
 84    tides, pyTMD computes the longitudes of the sun (S), moon (H), lunar perigee (P), ascending  
 85    lunar node (N) and solar perigee (PP). pyTMD.arguments contains routines for combining the  
 86    astronomical coefficients with the “Doodson number” of each constituent, along with routines  
 87    for adjusting the amplitude and phase of each constituent based on their modulations over the  
 88    18.6 year nodal period. Finally, pyTMD.predict uses results from those underlying functions to  
 89    predict tidal values at a given location and time.

90    To support integration with satellite EO data, the `model_tides` function from `eo_tides.model`  
 91    wraps pyTMD functionality to return predicted tides in a standardised `pandas.DataFrame` format  
 92    containing information about the tide model, location and time period of each modelled tide.  
 93    This allows large analyses to be broken into smaller discrete chunks that can be processed in  
 94    parallel before being combined as a final step. Parallelisation in `eo-tides` is automatically  
 95    optimised based on the number of available workers and the number of requested tide models  
 96    and tide modelling locations. This built-in parallelisation can significantly improve tide modelling  
 97    performance, especially when run on a large multi-core machine ([Table 1](#)).

**Table 1:** A [benchmark comparison](#) of tide modelling performance with parallelisation on vs. off. This comparison was performed on an 8-core and 32-core Linux machine, for a typical large-scale analysis involving a month of hourly tides modelled at 10,000 modelling locations using three tide models (FES2022, TPXO10, GOT5.6).

Cores	Parallelisation	No parallelisation	Speedup
8	2min 46s ± 663 ms	9min 28s ± 536 ms	3.4x
32	55.9 s ± 560 ms	9min 24s ± 749 ms	10.1x

98 The `model_tides` function is primarily intended to support more complex EO-related tide  
 99 modelling functionality in the downstream `eo_tides.eo` module. However it can also be  
 100 used independently of EO data, for example for any application that requires a time series  
 101 of modelled tide heights. In addition to modelling tide heights, the `model_phases` function  
 102 can also be used to calculate the phase of the tide at any location and time. This can be  
 103 used to classify tides into high and low tide observations, or determine whether the tide was  
 104 rising (i.e. flow tide) or falling (i.e. ebb tide) — information that can be critical for correctly  
 105 interpreting satellite-observed coastal processes like changing turbidity and ocean colour (Sent  
 106 et al., 2025).

### 107 Combining tides with satellite data

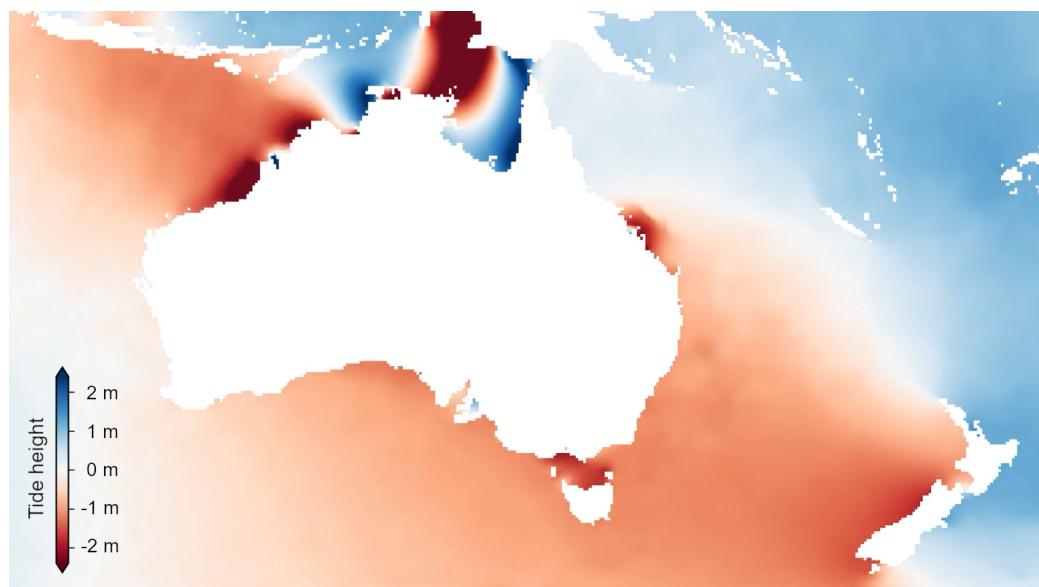
108 The `eo_tides.eo` module contains the package's core functionality, focusing on tools for  
 109 attributing satellite data with modelled tide heights. These tools can be applied to xarray-  
 110 format satellite data from any coastal location on the planet, for example using data loaded  
 111 from the cloud using the [Open Data Cube](#) and SpatioTemporal Asset Catalogue ([STAC](#)  
 112 [contributors, 2024](#)).

113 For tide attribution, eo-tides offers two approaches that differ in complexity and performance:  
 114 `tag_tides` and `pixel_tides` ([Table 2](#)). The `tag_tides` function provides a fast and efficient  
 115 method for small scale applications where tides are unlikely to vary across a study area. This  
 116 approach allocates a single tide height to each satellite data timestep, based on the geographic-  
 117 centroid of the dataset and the acquisition time of each image. Having tide height as a variable  
 118 allows the selection and analysis of satellite data based on tides. For example, all available  
 119 satellite observations for an area of interest could be sorted by tide height, or used to extract  
 120 and compare the lowest and highest tide images in the time series.

121 Tide however typically exhibit spatial variability, with sea levels sometimes varying by up to  
 122 metres in height across short distances in regions of complex and extreme tidal dynamics. This  
 123 means that a single satellite image may often capture a range of contrasting tide conditions,  
 124 making a single modelled tide per image an over-simplification of reality. For larger scale coastal  
 125 EO analysis, the `pixel_tides` function can be used to seamlessly model tides through both  
 126 time and space, producing a three-dimensional "tide height" datacube that can be integrated  
 127 with satellite data. For efficient processing, `pixel_tides` 'models tides into a customisable  
 128 low resolution grid surrounding each satellite image in the time series. These modelled tides  
 129 are then re-projected back into the original resolution of the input satellite image, returning a  
 130 unique tide height for every individual satellite pixel through time ([Figure 3](#)).

Table 2: Comparison of the `tag_tides` and `pixel_tides` functions.

<code>tag_tides</code>	<code>pixel_tides</code>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assigns a single tide height to each timestep/satellite image</li> <li>- Ideal for local or site-scale analysis</li> <li>- Fast, low memory use</li> <li>- Single tide height per image can produce artefacts in complex tidal regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assigns a tide height to every individual pixel through time to capture spatial tide dynamics</li> <li>- Ideal for regional to global-scale coastal product generation</li> <li>- Slower, higher memory use</li> <li>- Produce spatially seamless results across large extents by applying analyses at the pixel level</li> </ul>



**Figure 3:** An example tide height output produced by the `pixel_tides` function, showing spatial variability in tides across Australasia for a single timestep.

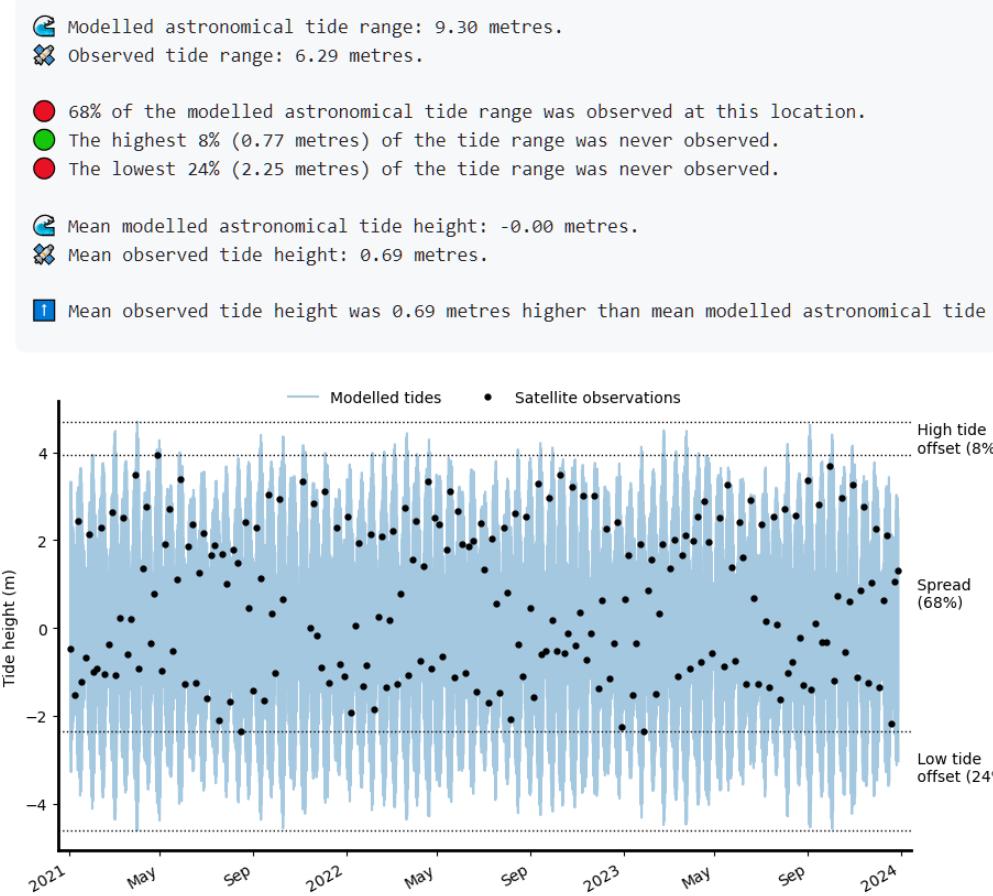
### 131     **Calculating tide statistics and satellite biases**

132     The `eo_tides.stats` module contains tools for calculating statistics describing local tide  
 133     dynamics, as well as biases caused by interactions between tidal processes and satellite orbits.  
 134     Complex tide aliasing interactions between temporal tide dynamics and the regular overpass  
 135     timing of sun-synchronous satellite sensors can prevent these satellites from observing the  
 136     entire tidal cycle (Eleveld et al., 2014; Sent et al., 2025). Biases in satellite coverage of the  
 137     tidal cycle can mean that tidal extremes (e.g. the lowest or highest tides at a location) or  
 138     particular tidal processes may either never be captured by satellites, or be over-represented in  
 139     the satellite record. Local tide dynamics can cause these biases to vary greatly both through  
 140     time and space, making it challenging to compare coastal processes consistently across large  
 141     spatial extents using EO data (Bishop-Taylor et al., 2019).

142     To ensure that coastal EO analyses are not inadvertently affected by tide biases, it is important  
 143     to understand how well tides observed by satellites capture the full astronomical tide range at  
 144     a location. The `tide_stats` function compares the subset of tides observed by satellite data  
 145     against the full range of tides modelled at a regular interval through time across the entire  
 146     time period covered by the satellite dataset. This comparison is used to calculate several useful  
 147     statistics that summarise how well a satellite time series captures real-world tidal conditions  
 148     (Bishop-Taylor et al., 2019). These statistics include:

- 149       1. Spread: The proportion of the modelled astronomical tidal range that was observed by  
 150       satellites. A high value indicates good coverage of the tide range.
- 151       2. High-tide offset: The proportion of the highest tides never observed by satellites, relative  
 152       to the modelled astronomical tidal range. A high value indicates that the satellite data  
 153       never captures high tides.
- 154       3. Low-tide offset: The proportion of the lowest tides never observed by satellites, relative  
 155       to the modelled astronomical tidal range. A high value indicates that the satellite data  
 156       never captures low tides.

157     A satellite tide bias investigation for a coastal area of interest will return an automated report  
 158     and plot (Figure 4), adding insightful tide-based context to a coastal EO analysis:



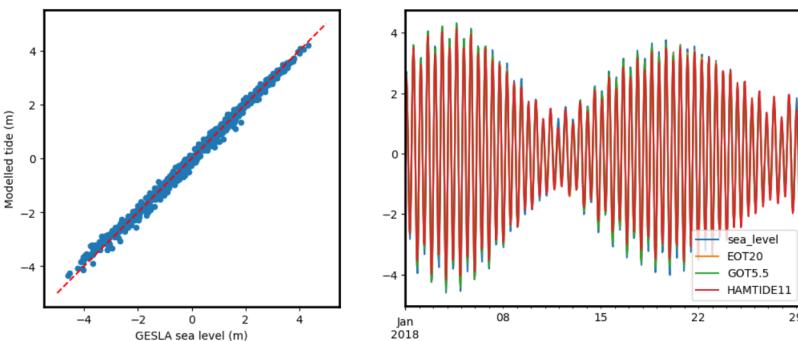
**Figure 4:** In this example satellite time series, the data captured a biased proportion of the tide range: only observing ~68% of the modelled astronomical tide range, and never observing the lowest 24% of tides. The plot visually demonstrates the relationships between satellite observed tide heights (black dots) and modelled astronomical tide height (blue lines) at this location.

### 159     Validating modelled tide heights

160     The `eo_tides.validation` module contains tools for validating modelled tides against observed  
 161     sea level data. The tide models supported by `eo-tides` can vary significantly in accuracy  
 162     across the world's coastlines. Evaluating the accuracy of modelled tides is critical for ensuring  
 163     that resulting marine or coastal EO analyses are reliable and useful.

164     Validation functionality in `eo-tides` provides a convenient tool for loading high-quality sea-level  
 165     measurements from the GESLA Global Extreme Sea Level Analysis (Haigh et al., 2023) archive  
 166     – a global dataset of almost 90,713 years of sea level data from 5,119 records across the world.  
 167     The `load_gauge_gesla` function allows GESLA data to be loaded for the same location and  
 168     time period as a satellite time series. Differences between modelled and observed tide heights  
 169     can then be quantified through the calculation of accuracy statistics that include the Root  
 170     Mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), R-squared and bias (Figure 5).

171     Furthermore, different ocean tide models perform differently in different coastal locations.  
 172     `eo-tides` allows multiple tide models to be compared against GESLA data simultaneously  
 173     (Figure 5), empowering users to make informed decisions and choose the optimal tide models  
 174     for their specific location or application.



**Figure 5:** An example comparison of modelled tides from multiple global ocean tide models (EOT20, GOT5.5, HAMTIDE11) against observed sea level data from the Broome 62650 GESLA tide gauge, Western Australia.

## 175 Research projects

176 Early versions of functions provided in `eo-tides` has been used for continental-scale modelling  
 177 of the elevation and exposure of Australia's intertidal zone ([Bishop-Taylor et al., 2024](#)), multi-  
 178 decadal shoreline mapping across Australia ([Bishop-Taylor et al., 2021](#)) and [Africa](#), and to  
 179 support tide correction for satellite-derived shorelines as part of the `CoastSeg` Python package  
 180 ([Fitzpatrick et al., 2024](#)).

## 181 Acknowledgements

182 Functions from `eo-tides` were originally developed in the Digital Earth Australia Notebooks  
 183 and Tools repository ([Krause et al., 2021](#)). The authors would like to thank all DEA Notebooks  
 184 contributors and maintainers for their invaluable assistance with code review, feature suggestions  
 185 and code edits. This paper is published with the permission of the Chief Executive Officer,  
 186 Geoscience Australia. Copyright Geoscience Australia (2025).

## 187 References

- 188 Bishop-Taylor, R., Nanson, R., Sagar, S., & Lymburner, L. (2021). Mapping Australia's  
 189 Dynamic Coastline at Mean Sea Level using Three Decades of Landsat Imagery. *Remote  
 190 Sensing of Environment*, 267, 112734. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2021.112734>
- 191 Bishop-Taylor, R., Phillips, C., Newey, V., & Sagar, S. (2024). *Digital Earth Australia Intertidal*.  
 192 Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia). <https://doi.org/10.26186/149403>
- 193 Bishop-Taylor, R., Sagar, S., Lymburner, L., & Beaman, R. J. (2019). Between the tides:  
 194 Modelling the elevation of australia's exposed intertidal zone at continental scale. *Estuarine,  
 195 Coastal and Shelf Science*, 223, 115–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2019.03.006>
- 196 Carrere, L., Lyard, F., Cancet, M., Allain, D., Dabat, M.-L., Fouchet, E., Sahuc, E., Faugere,  
 197 Y., Dibarboire, G., & Picot, N. (2022). A new barotropic tide model for global ocean:  
 198 FES2022. *2022 Ocean Surface Topography Science Team Meeting*, 43.
- 199 Eleveld, M. A., Van der Wal, D., & Van Kessel, T. (2014). Estuarine suspended par-  
 200 ticulate matter concentrations from sun-synchronous satellite remote sensing: Tidal  
 201 and meteorological effects and biases. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 143, 204–215.  
 202 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2013.12.019>
- 203 Fitzpatrick, S., Buscombe, D., Warrick, J. A., Lundine, M. A., & Vos, K. (2024). *CoastSeg*: An

- 204 accessible and extendable hub for satellite-derived-shoreline (SDS) detection and mapping.  
205 *Journal of Open Source Software*, 9(99), 6683. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06683>
- 206 Haigh, I. D., Marcos, M., Talke, S. A., Woodworth, P. L., Hunter, J. R., Hague, B. S.,  
207 Arns, A., Bradshaw, E., & Thompson, P. (2023). GESLA version 3: A major update to  
208 the global higher-frequency sea-level dataset. *Geoscience Data Journal*, 10(3), 293–314.  
209 <https://doi.org/10.1002/gdj3.174>
- 210 Hoyer, S., & Joseph, H. (2017). xarray: N-d labeled arrays and datasets in python. *Journal of*  
211 *Open Research Software*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.5334/jors.148>
- 212 Krause, C., Dunn, B., Bishop-Taylor, R., Adams, C., Burton, C., Alger, M., Chua, S., Phillips, C.,  
213 Newey, V., Kouzoubov, K., Leith, A., Ayers, D., & Hicks, A. (2021). *Digital Earth Australia*  
214 *notebooks and tools repository*. <https://github.com/GeoscienceAustralia/dea-notebooks/>;  
215 Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia). <https://doi.org/10.26186/145234>
- 216 McKinney, Wes. (2010). Data Structures for Statistical Computing in Python. In Stéfan van  
217 der Walt & Jarrod Millman (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 9th Python in Science Conference*  
218 (pp. 56–61). <https://doi.org/10.25080/Majora-92bf1922-00a>
- 219 Murray, N. J., Phinn, S. R., Clemens, R. S., Roelfsema, C. M., & Fuller, R. A. (2012).  
220 Continental scale mapping of tidal flats across east asia using the landsat archive. *Remote*  
221 *Sensing*, 4(11), 3417–3426. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs4113417>
- 222 odc-geo contributors. (2024). Opendatacube/odc-geo. In *Github repository*. GitHub.  
223 <https://github.com/opendatacube/odc-geo>
- 224 pandas development team. (2020). Pandas-dev/pandas: pandas (latest). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3509134>
- 226 Sagar, S., Phillips, C., Bala, B., Roberts, D., Lymburner, L., & Beaman, R. J. (2018).  
227 Generating continental scale pixel-based surface reflectance composites in coastal regions  
228 with the use of a multi-resolution tidal model. *Remote Sensing*, 10(3), 480. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10030480>
- 230 Sagar, S., Roberts, D., Bala, B., & Lymburner, L. (2017). Extracting the intertidal extent and  
231 topography of the australian coastline from a 28 year time series of landsat observations.  
232 *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 195, 153–169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2017.04.009>
- 233 Sent, G., Antunes, C., Spyrikos, E., Jackson, T., Atwood, E. C., & Brito, A. C. (2025). What  
234 time is the tide? The importance of tides for ocean colour applications to estuaries. *Remote*  
235 *Sensing Applications: Society and Environment*, 37, 101425. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4858713>
- 237 STAC contributors. (2024). *SpatioTemporal Asset Catalog (STAC) specification*. <https://stacspec.org>
- 239 Sutterley, T. C., Alley, K., Brunt, K., Howard, S., Padman, L., & Siegried, M. (2017). pyTMD:  
240 Python-based tidal prediction software. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5555395>
- 241 Turner, I. L., Harley, M. D., Almar, R., & Bergsma, E. W. J. (2021). Satellite optical imagery  
242 in Coastal Engineering. *Coastal Engineering*, 167, 103919. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coastaleng.2021.103919>
- 244 Vitousek, S., Buscombe, D., Vos, K., Barnard, P. L., Ritchie, A. C., & Warrick, J. A. (2023).  
245 The future of coastal monitoring through satellite remote sensing. *Cambridge Prisms:*  
246 *Coastal Futures*, 1, e10. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cft.2022.4>
- 247 Vos, K., Splinter, K. D., Harley, M. D., Simmons, J. A., & Turner, I. L. (2019). CoastSat: A  
248 Google Earth Engine-enabled Python toolkit to extract shorelines from publicly available  
249 satellite imagery. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, 122, 104528. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2019.104528>