

Supporting Information for

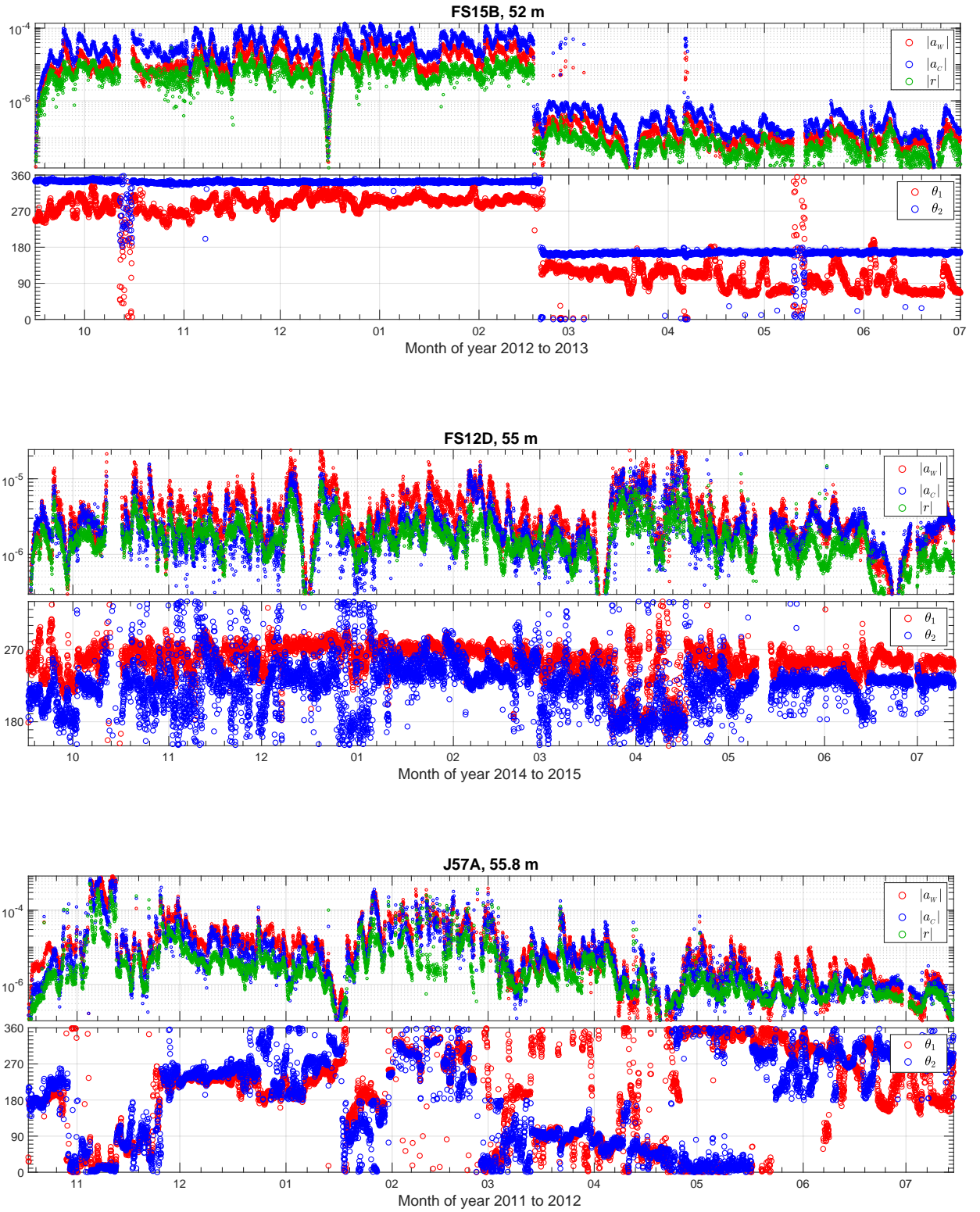
“Water-wave-induced Ocean-Bottom Seismometer (OBS) noise : theories, observations and potential application”

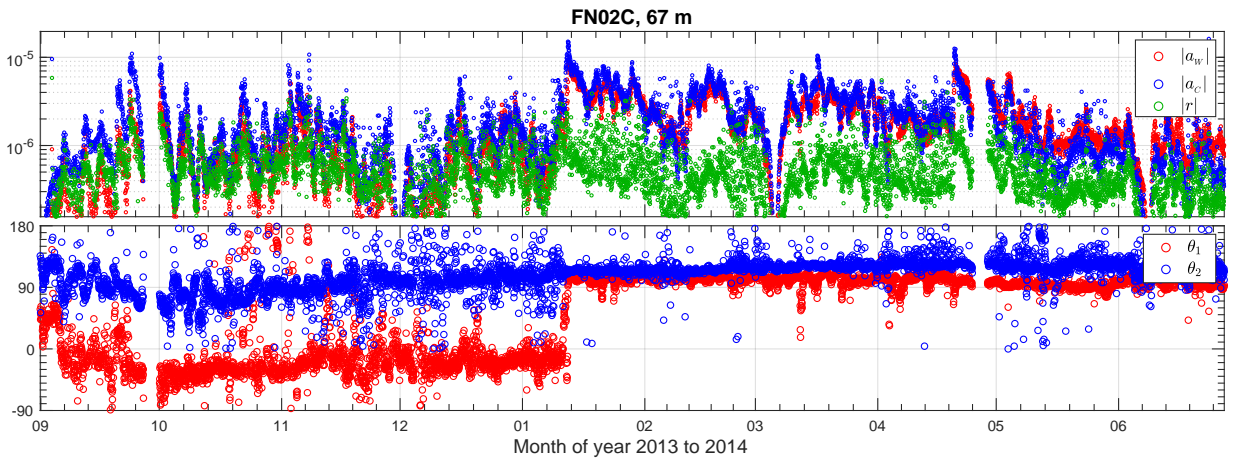
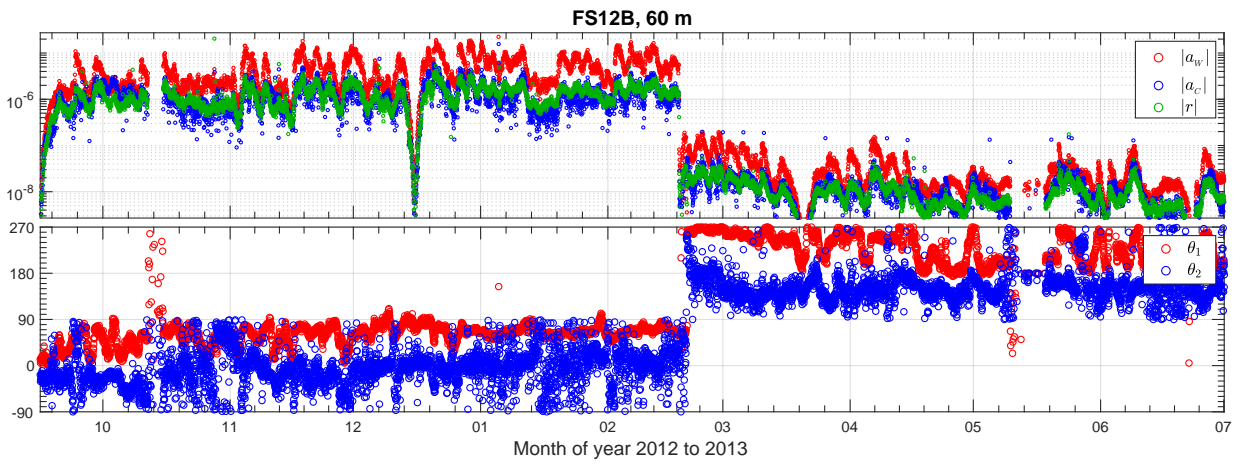
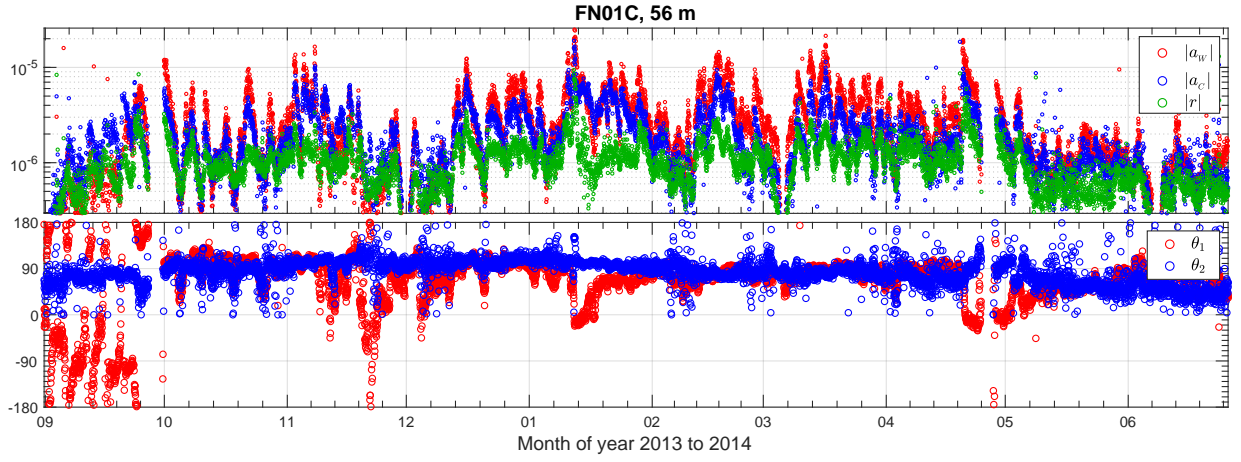
Chun Zhang, Chao An

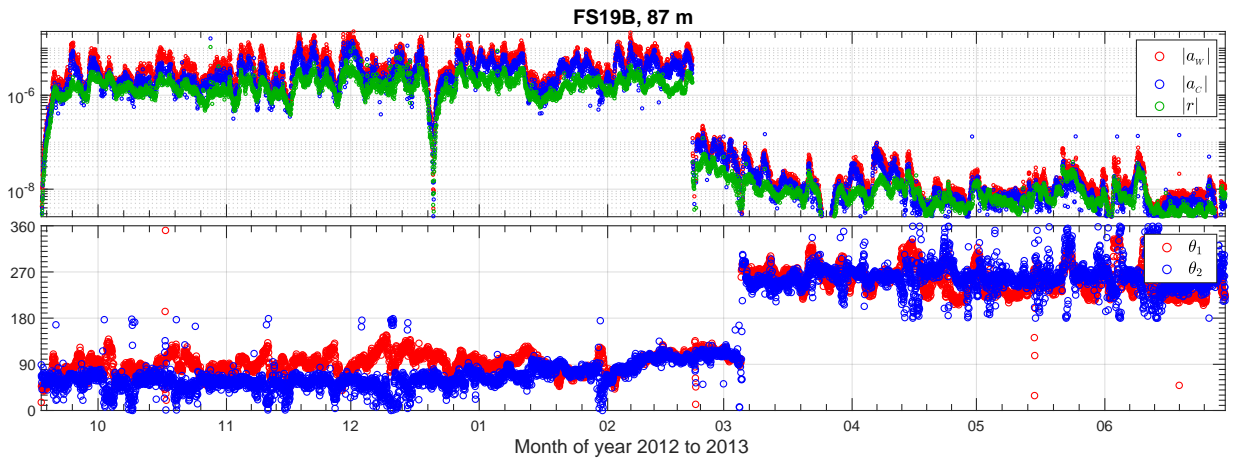
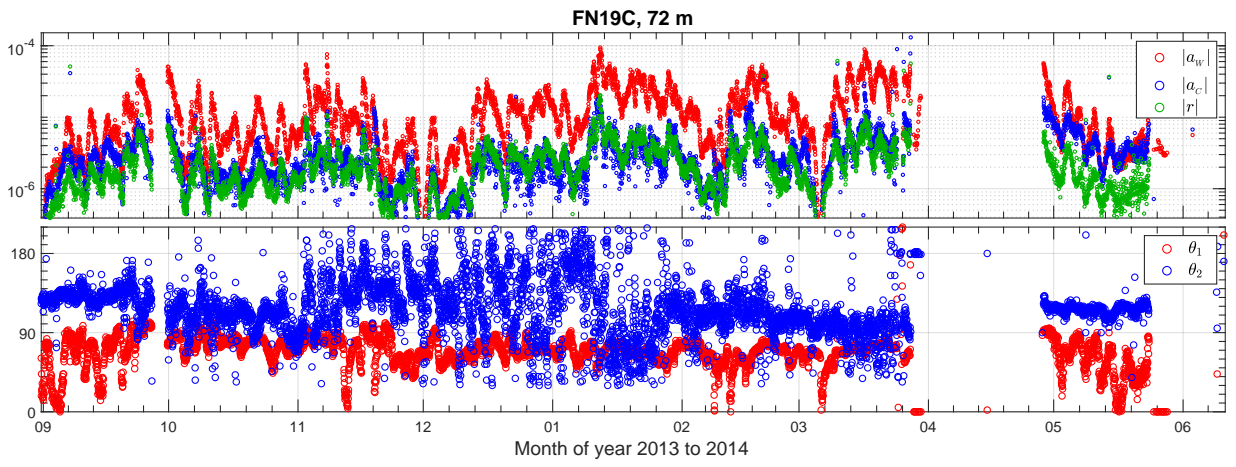
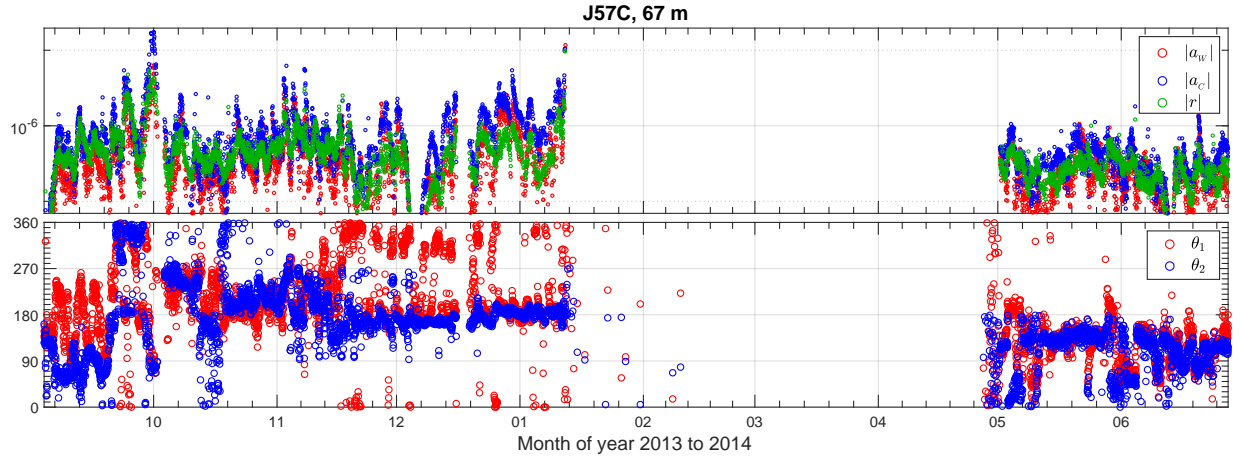
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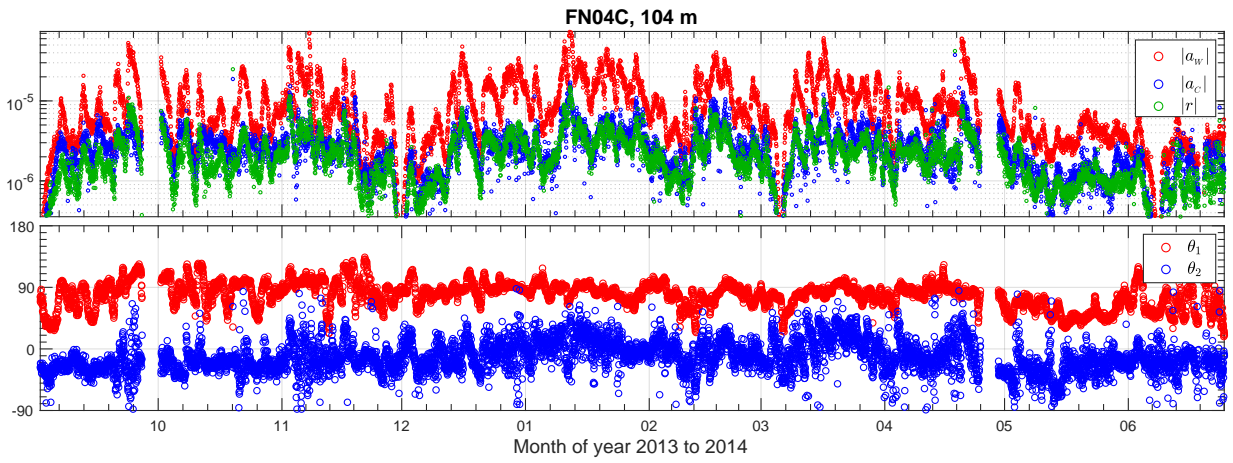
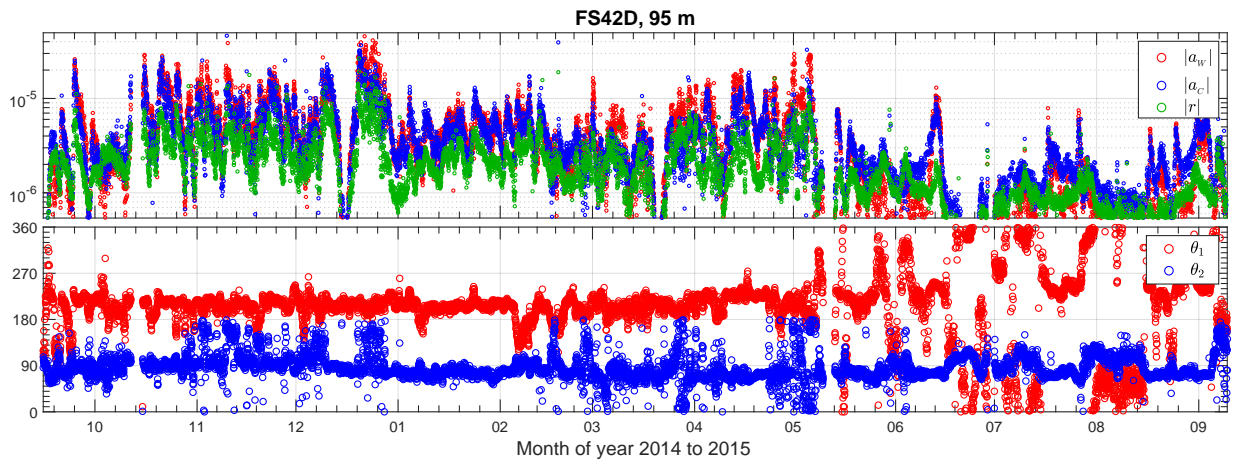
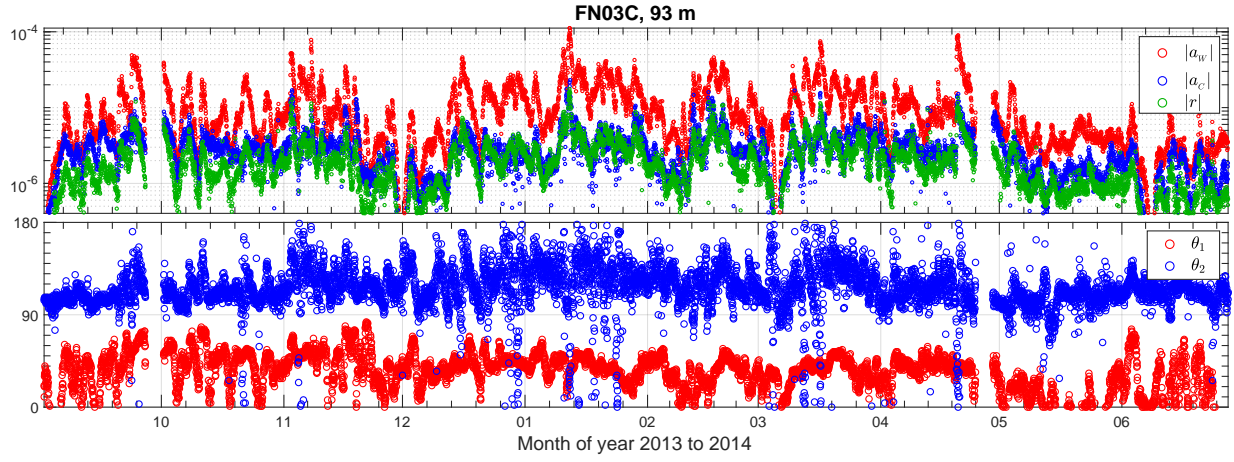
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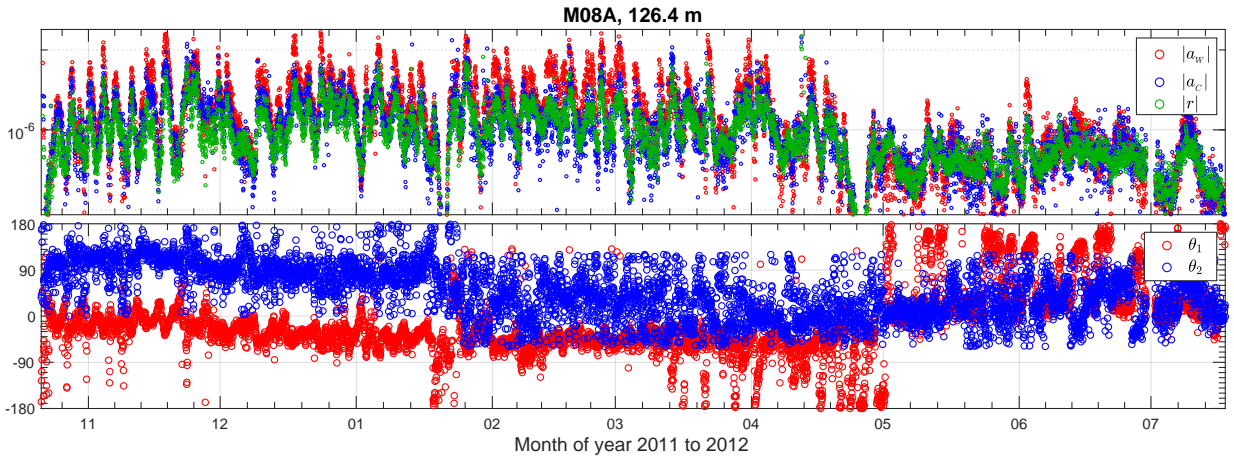
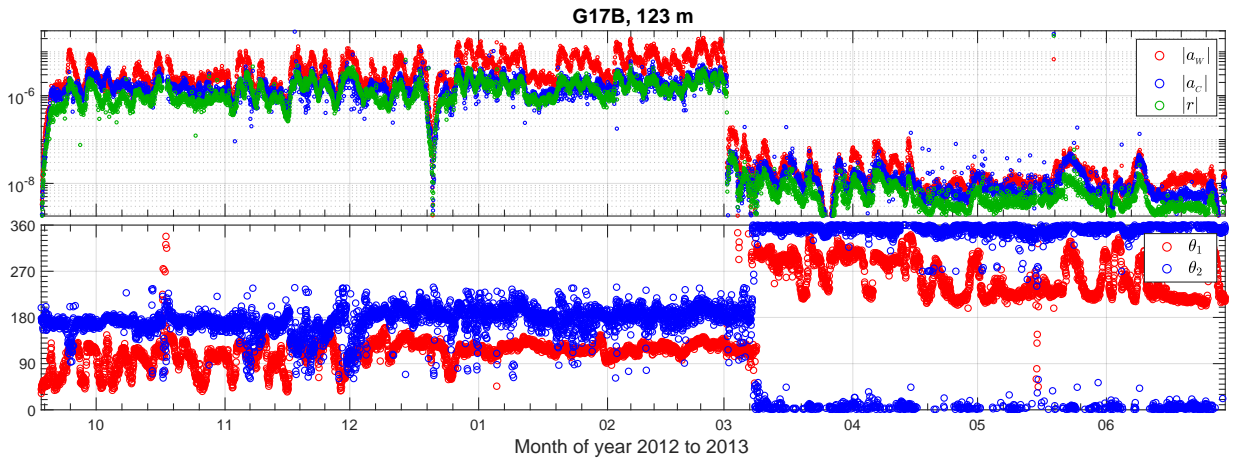
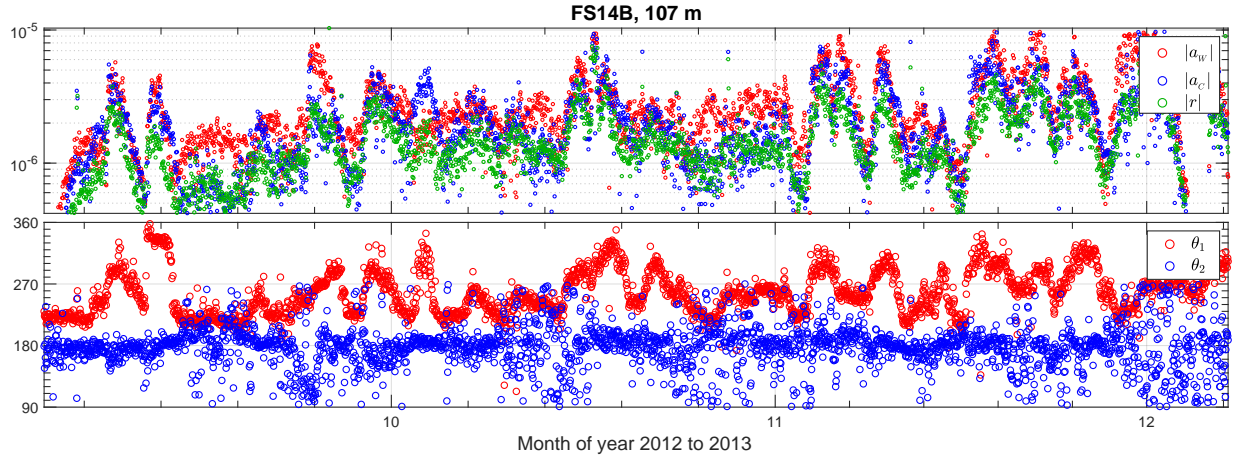
Figure S1

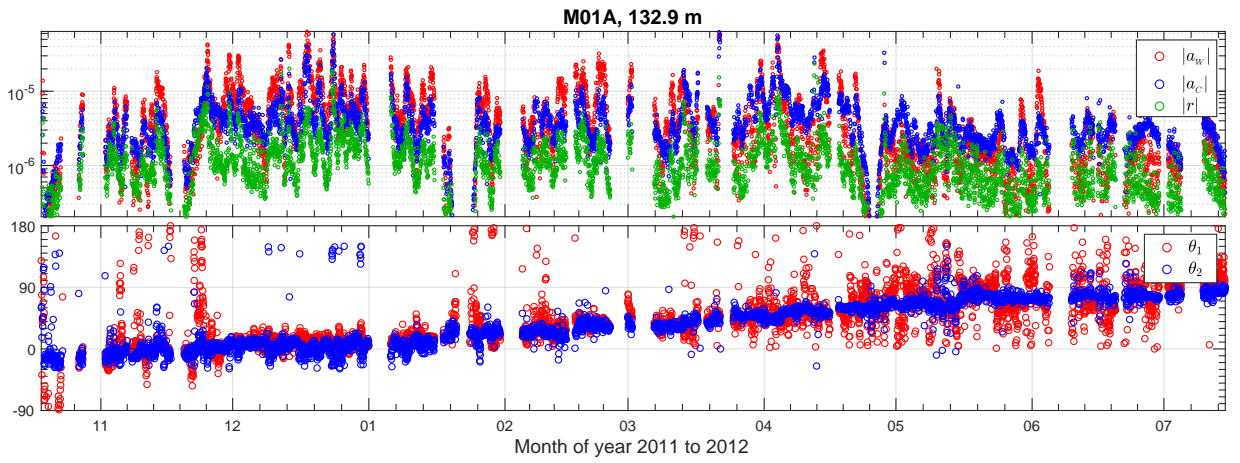
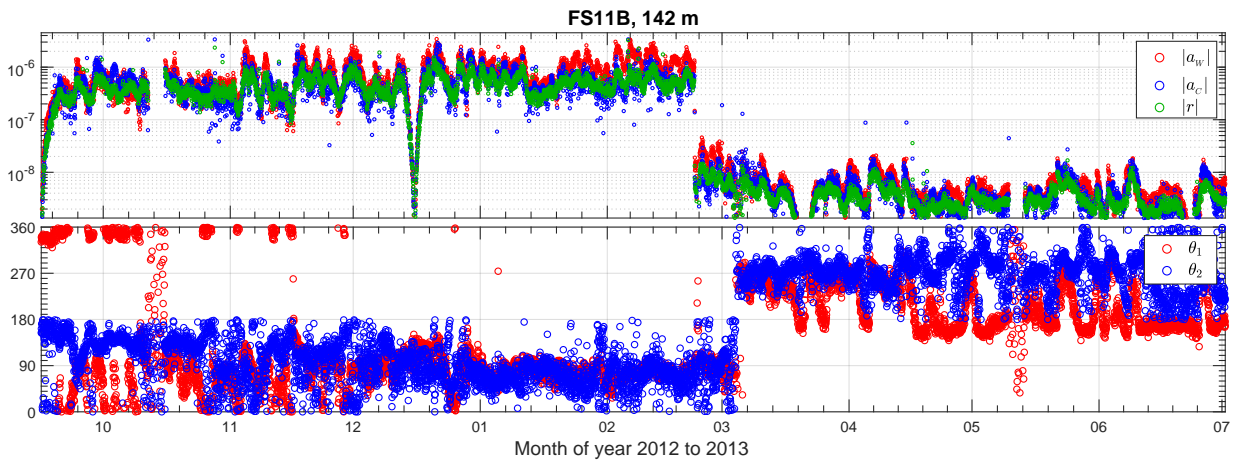
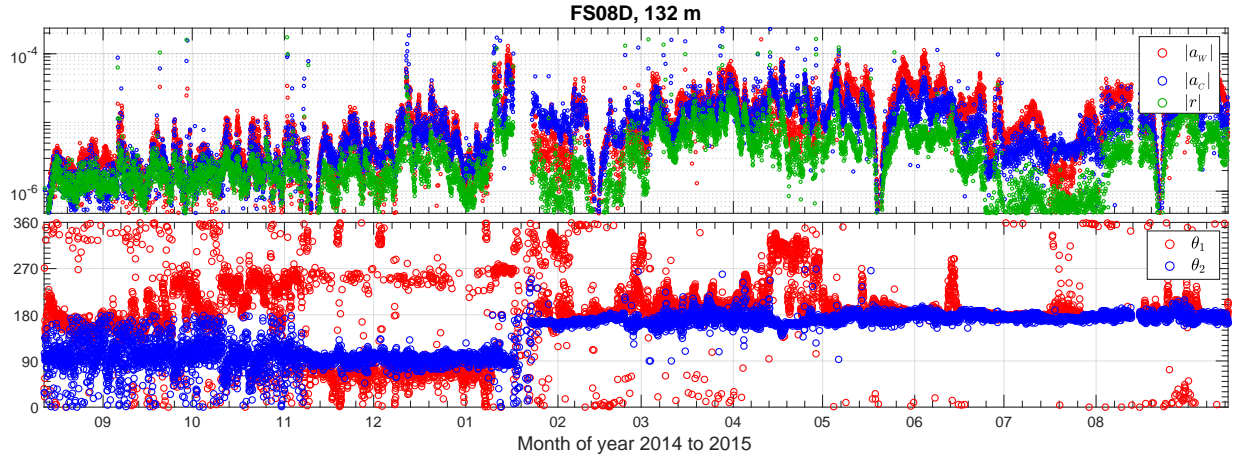


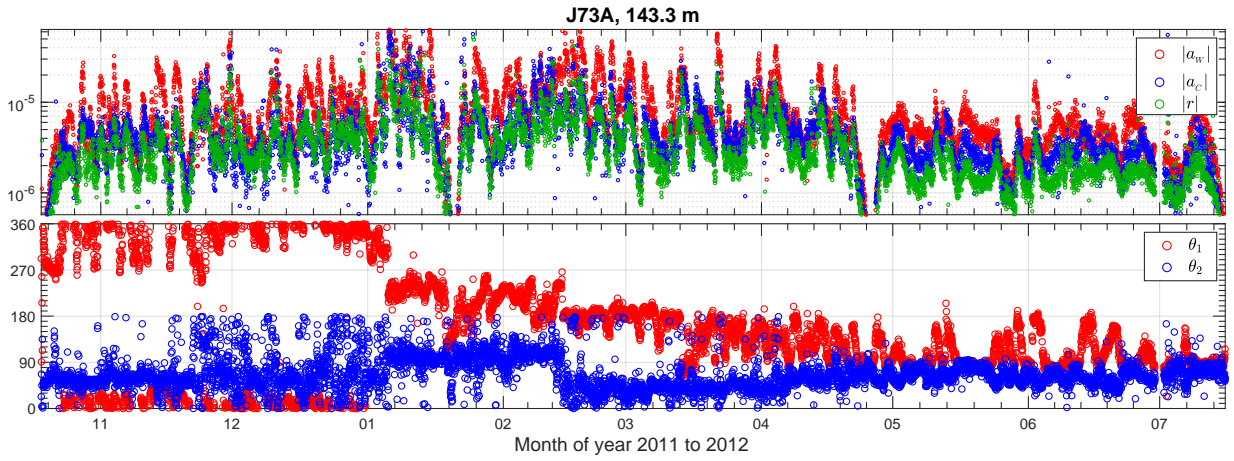
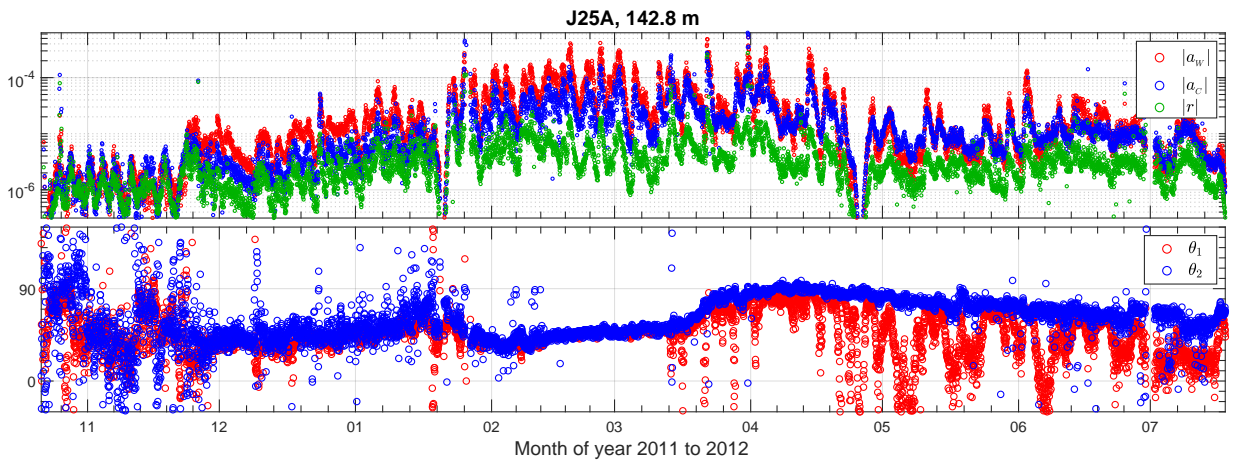
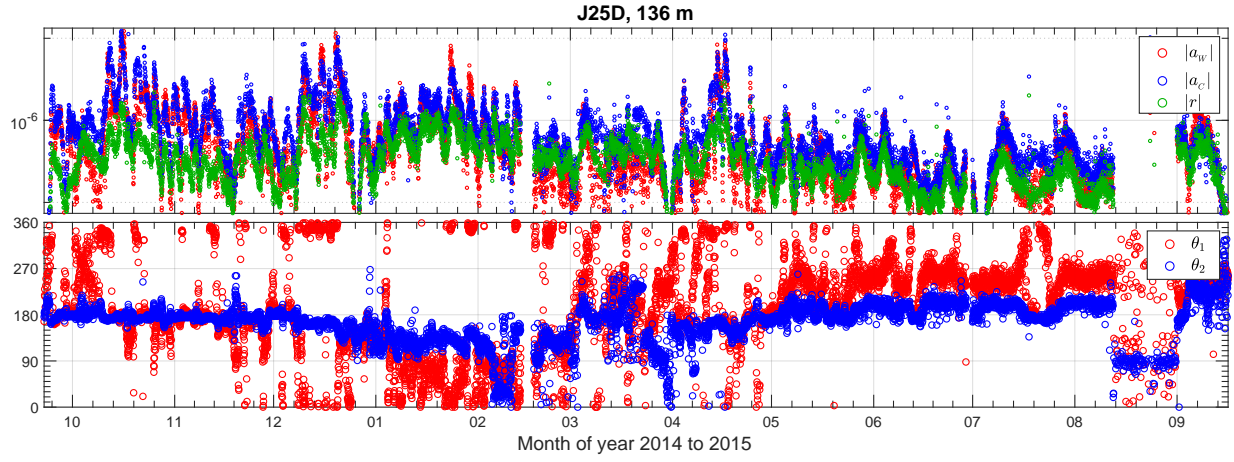


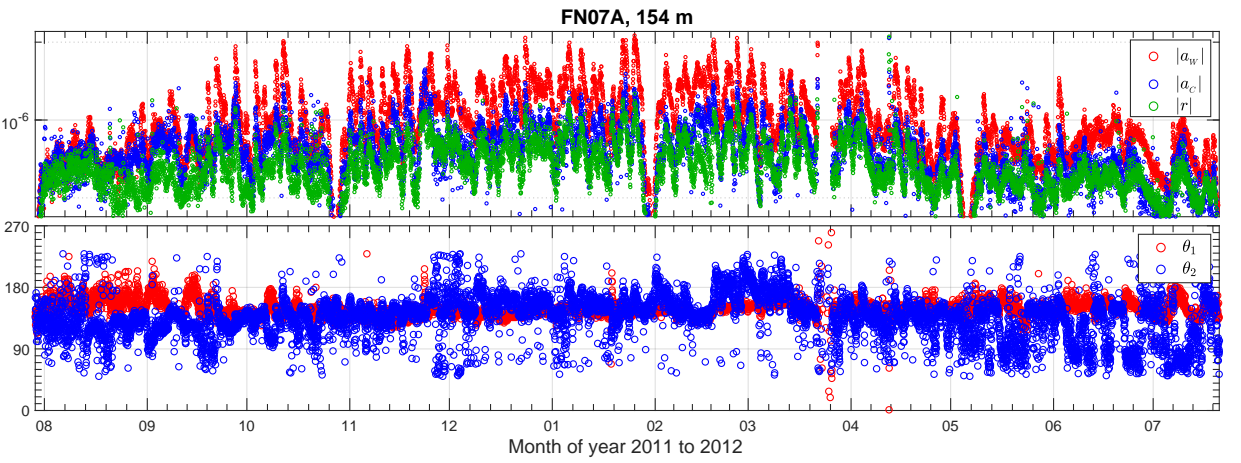
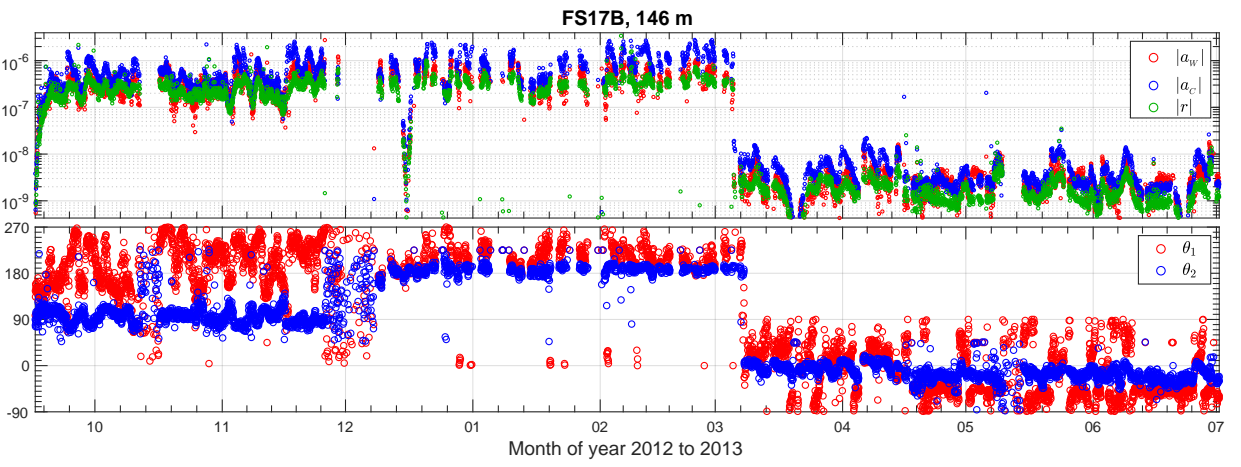
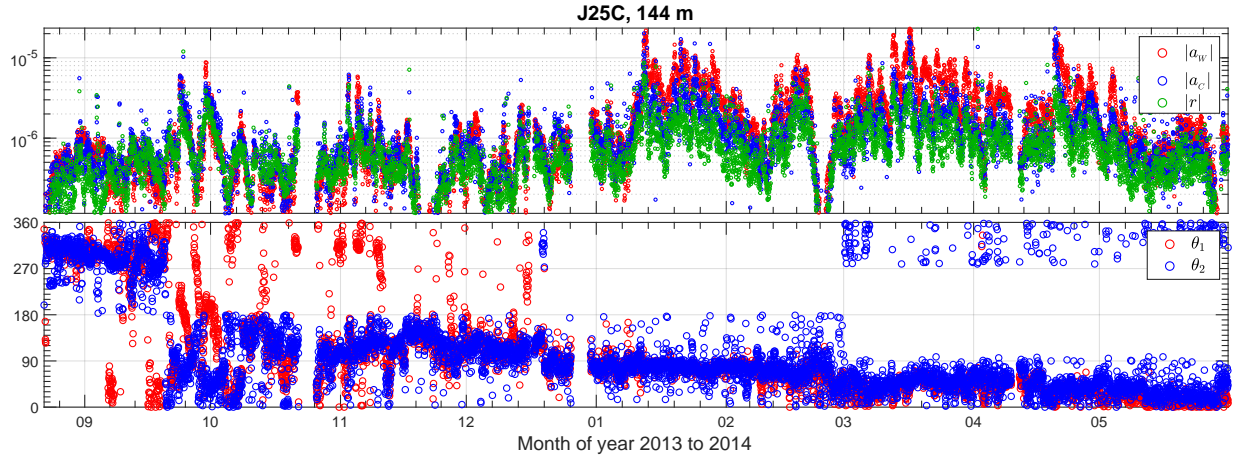


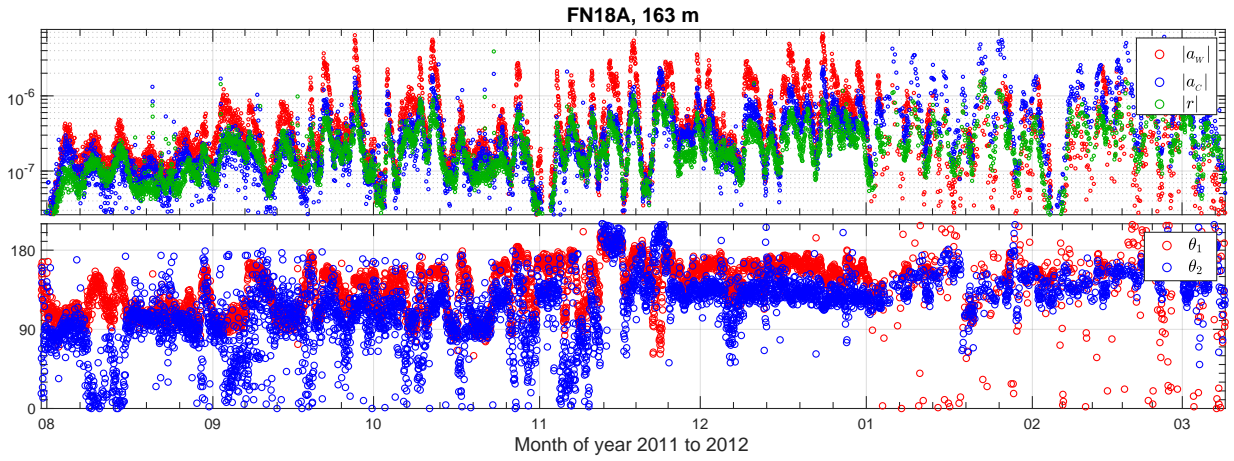
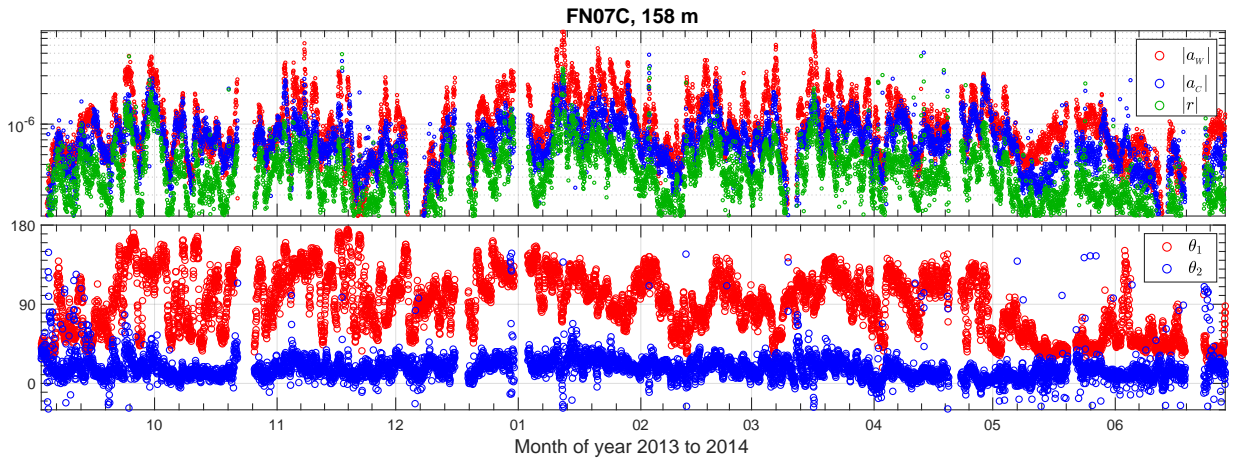
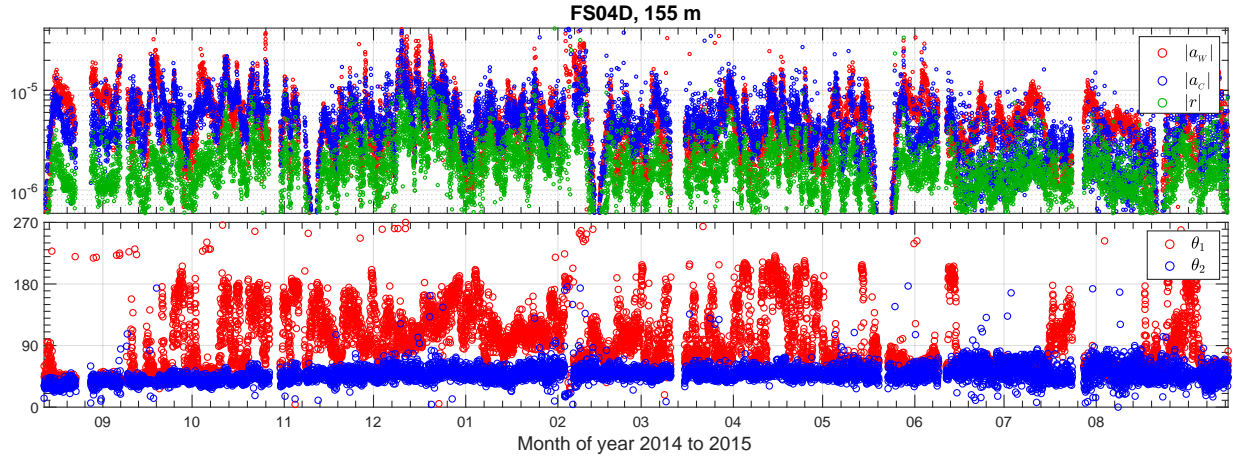


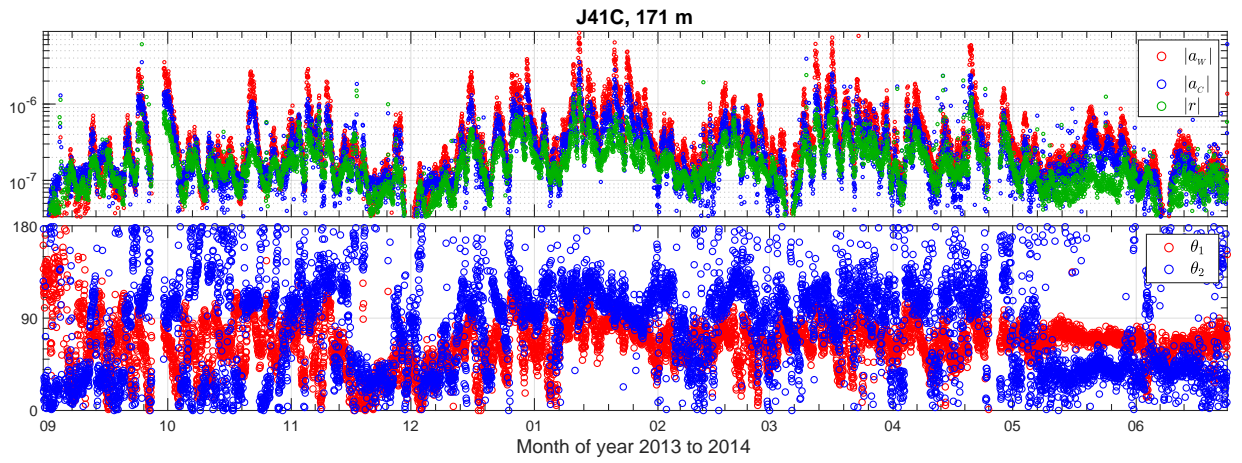
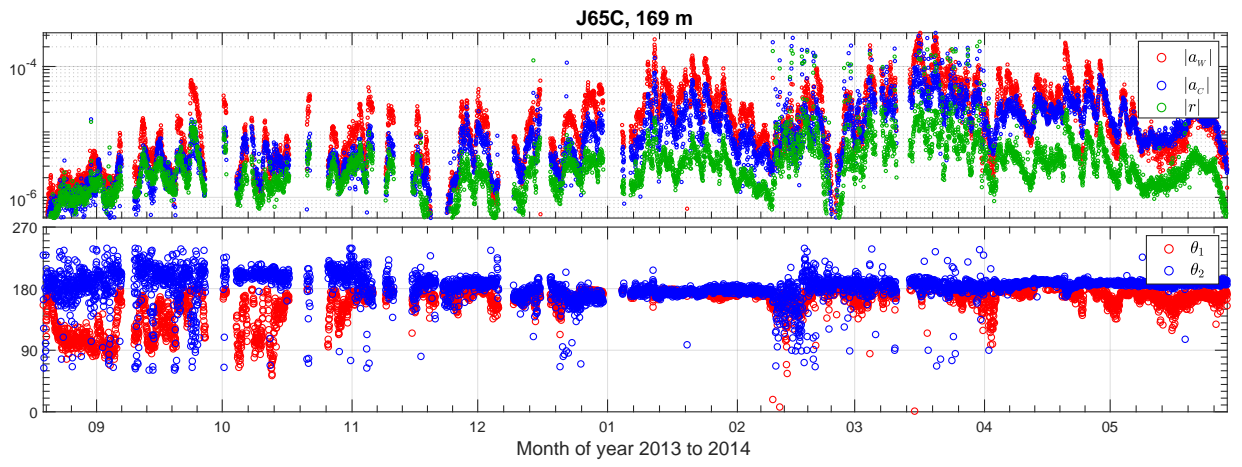
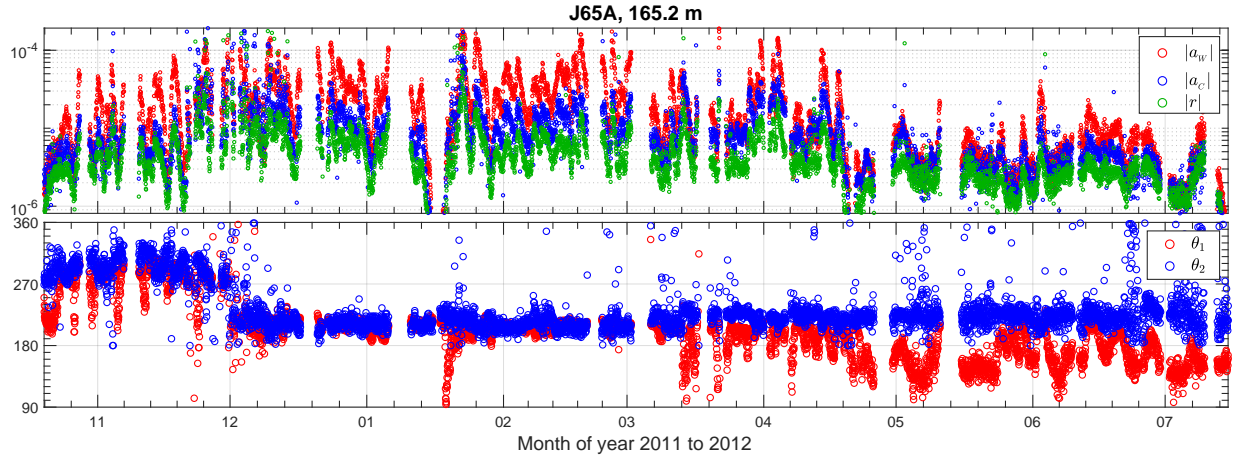


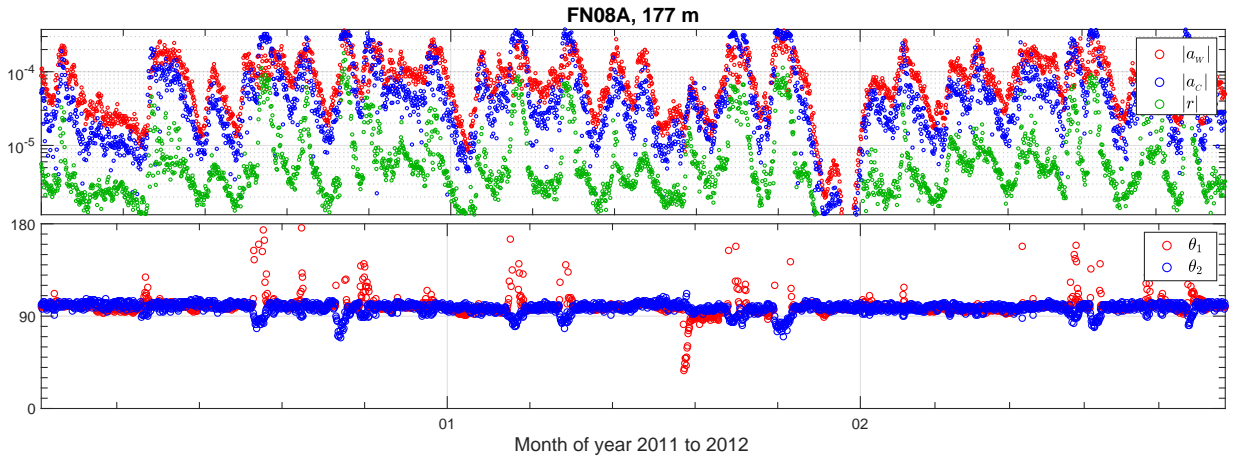
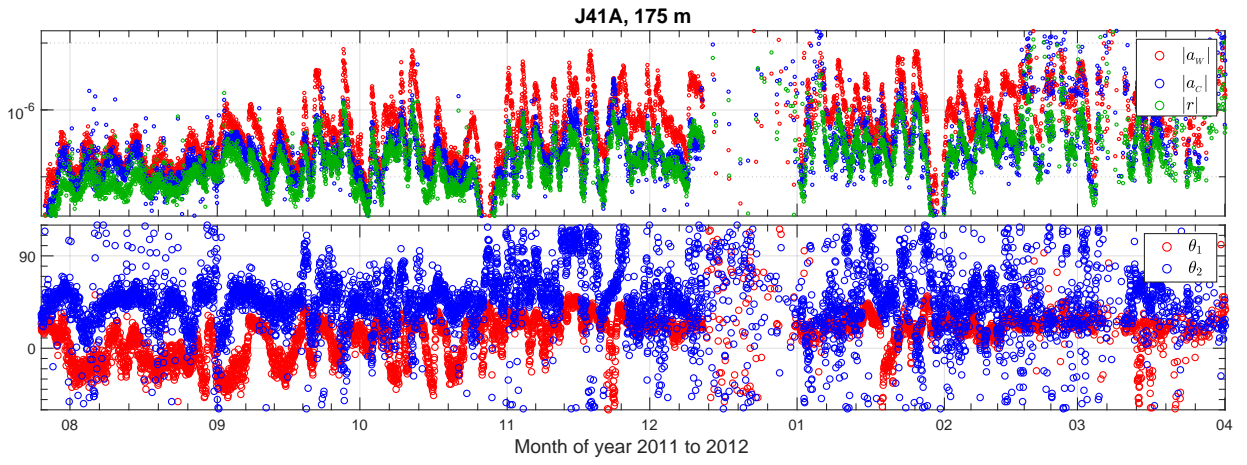
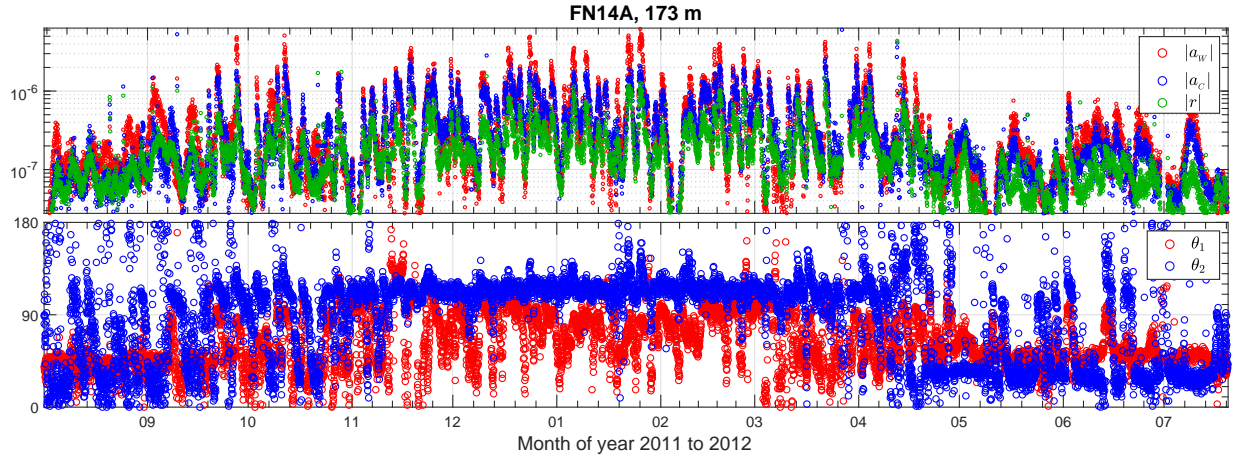


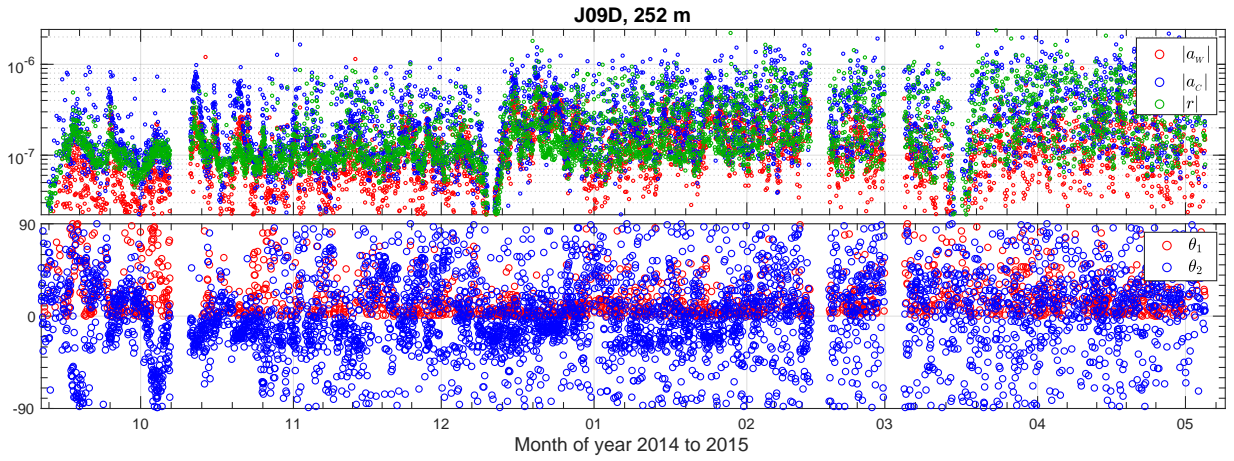
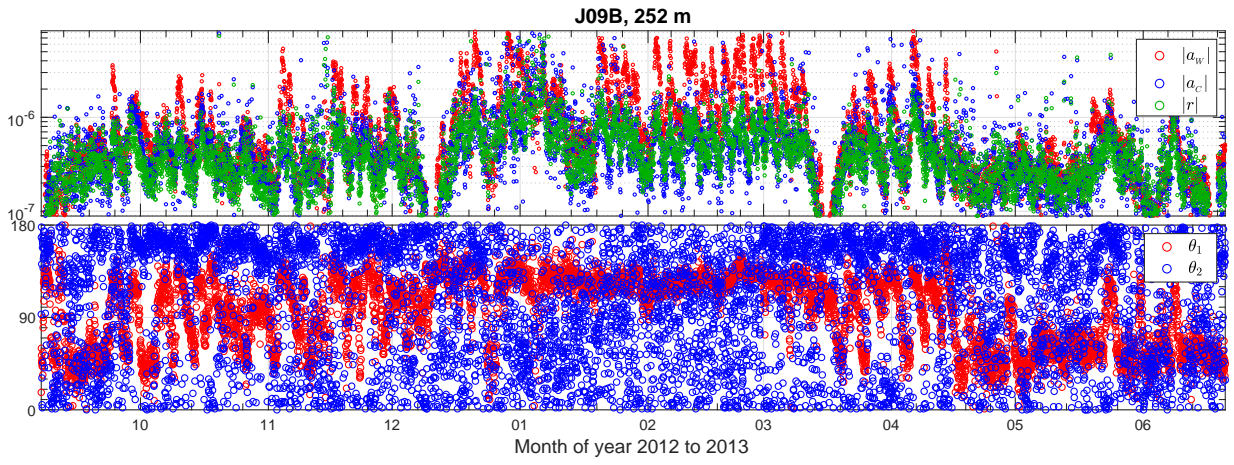
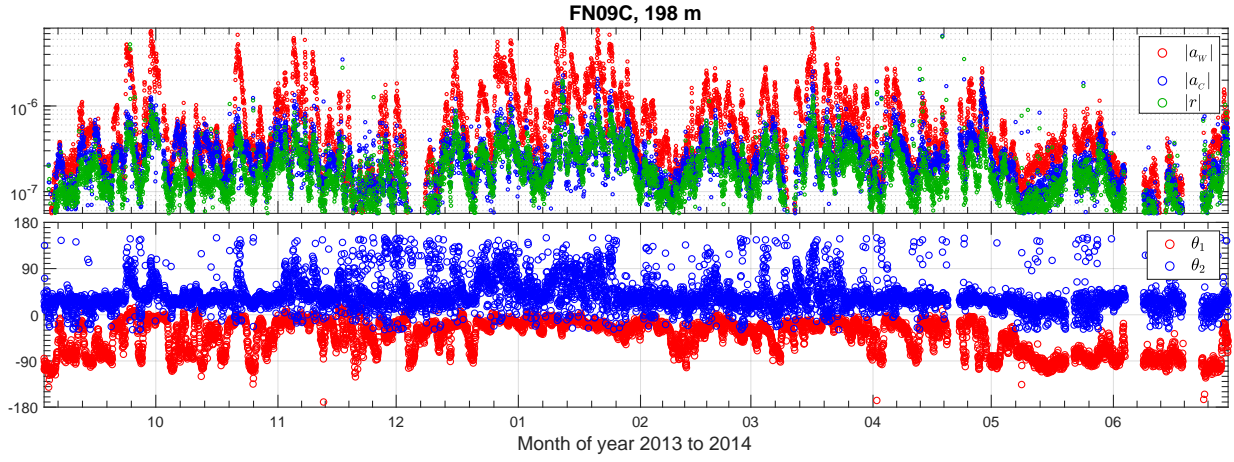












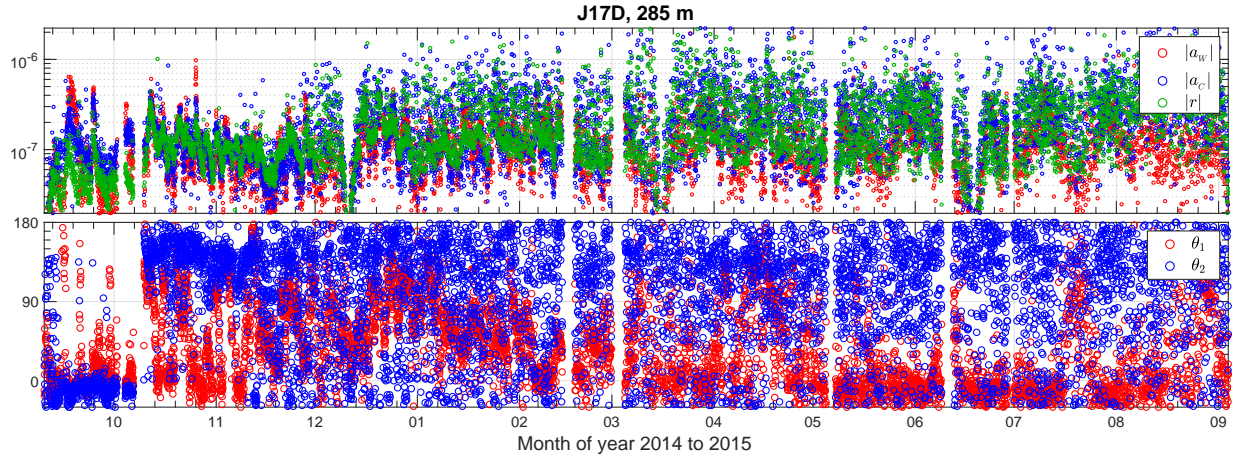


Figure S1. The calculated $|a_w|$, $|a_c|$, $|r|$, θ_1 and θ_2 at all 37 stations.

Figure S2

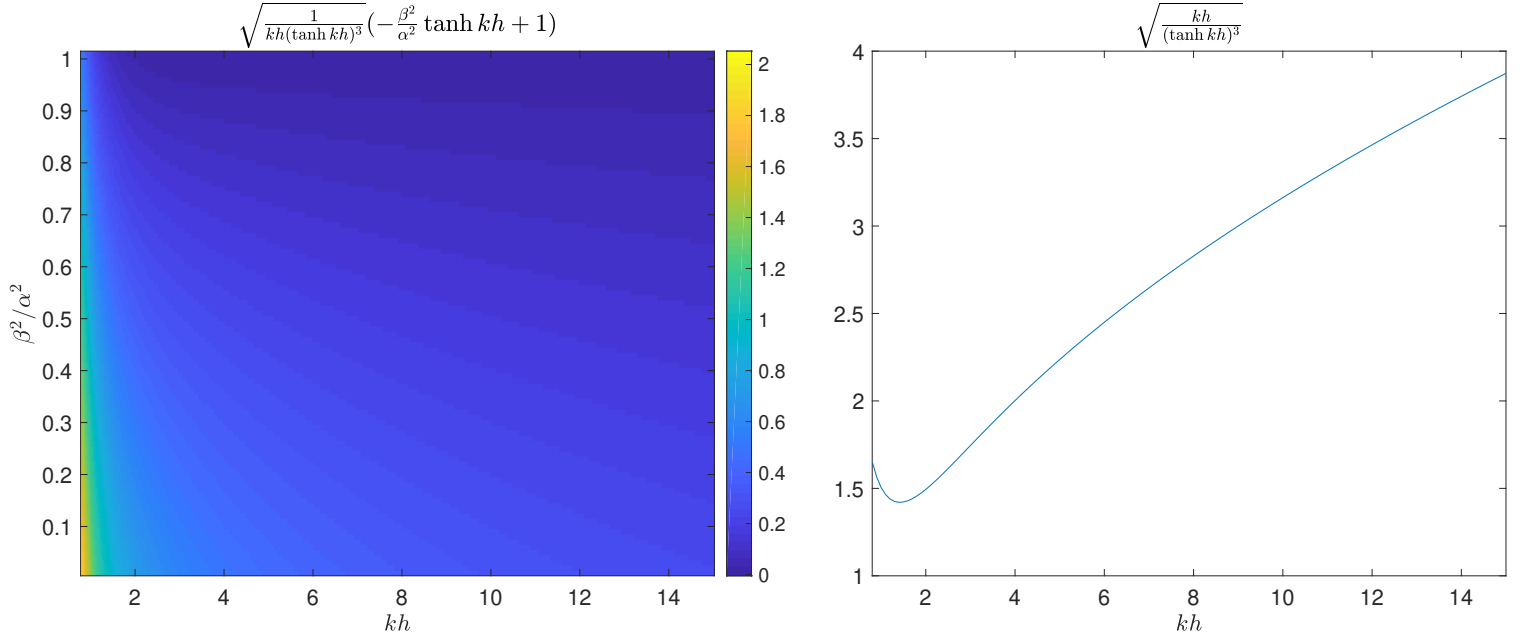


Figure S2. The left and right panels display the kh dependence of K_1^* and K_2^* , respectively. The range of kh extends from 0.8 to 15, corresponding to frequencies between 0.05 and 0.1 Hz, and water depth changes from 50 to 370 m. The results indicate that K_1^* decreases with increasing kh for any β^2/α^2 , while K_2^* generally increases. A decrease in K_2^* is observed only at very small values of kh , corresponding to the lowest frequency (≈ 0.05 Hz) and shallowest water (≈ 50 m).

Figure S3

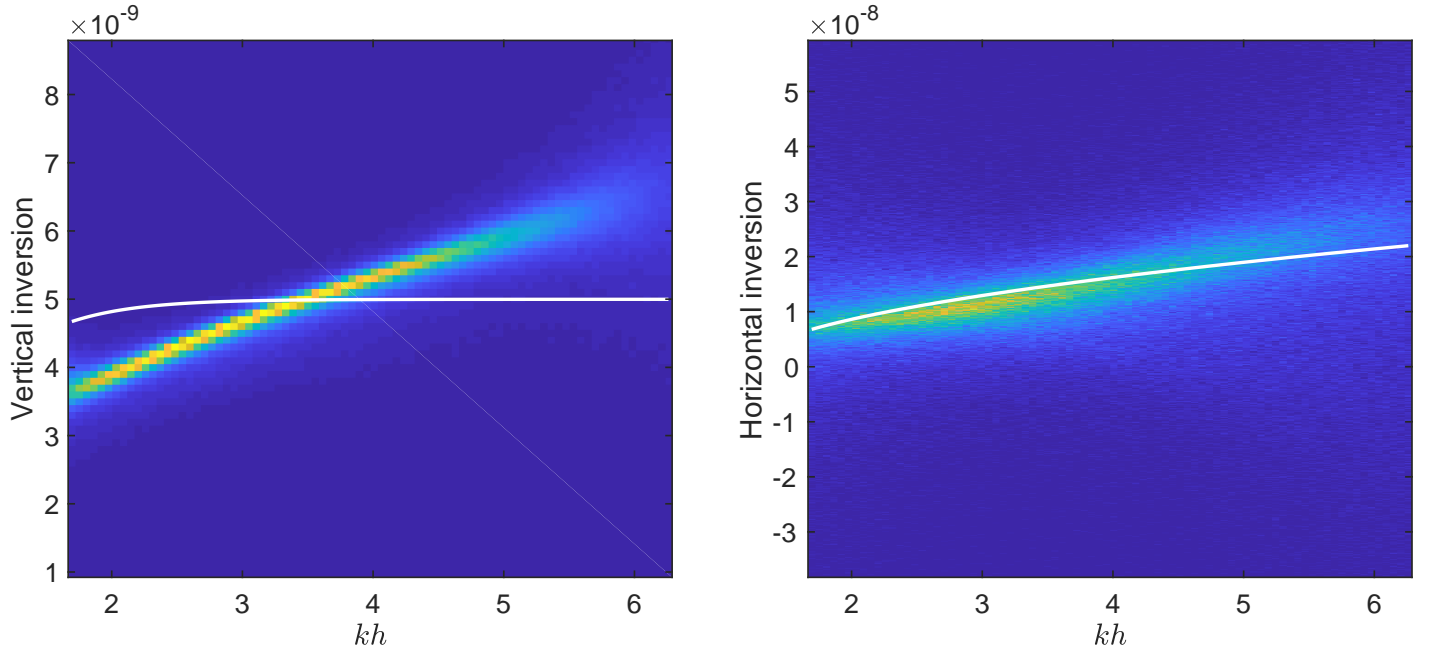
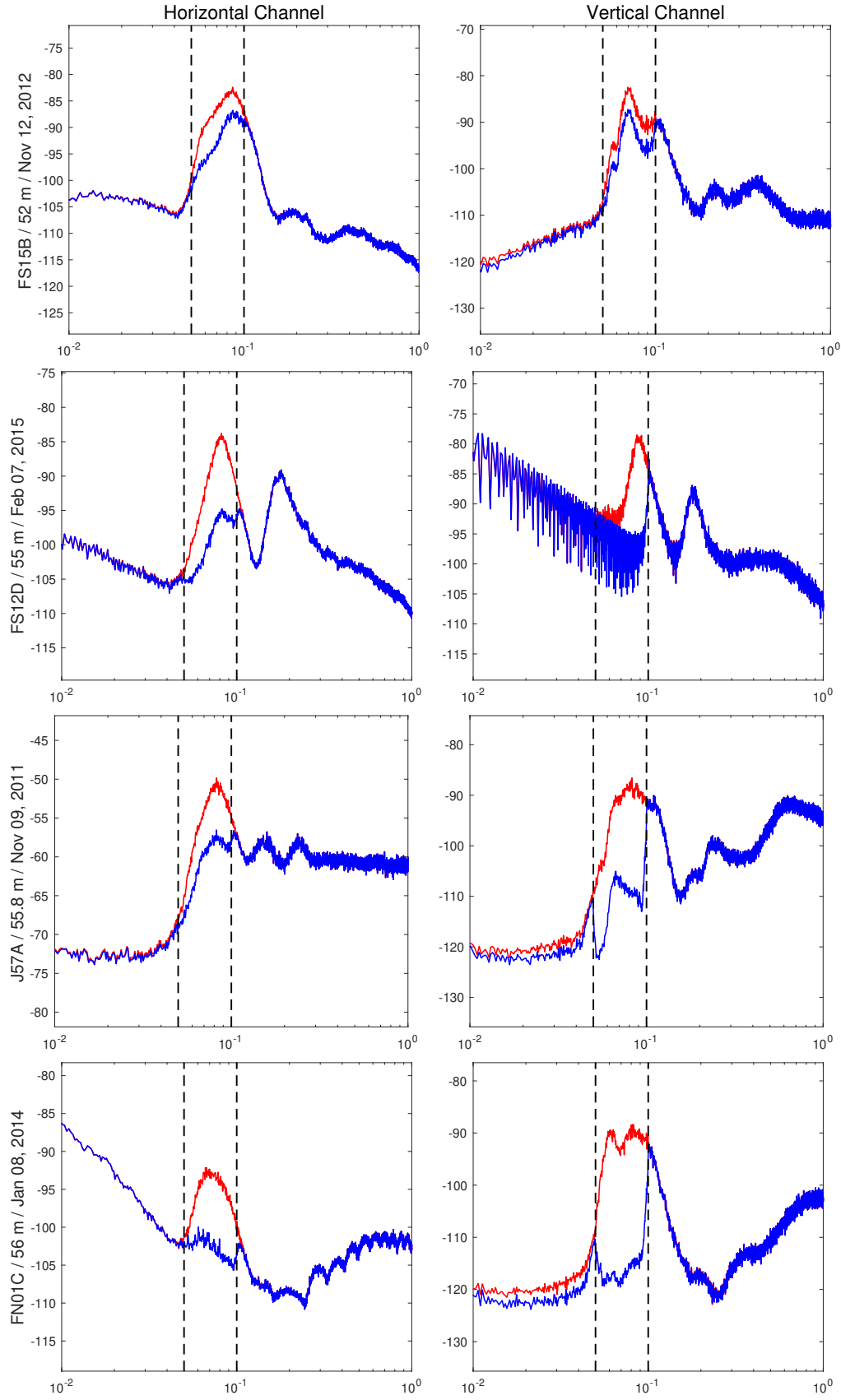
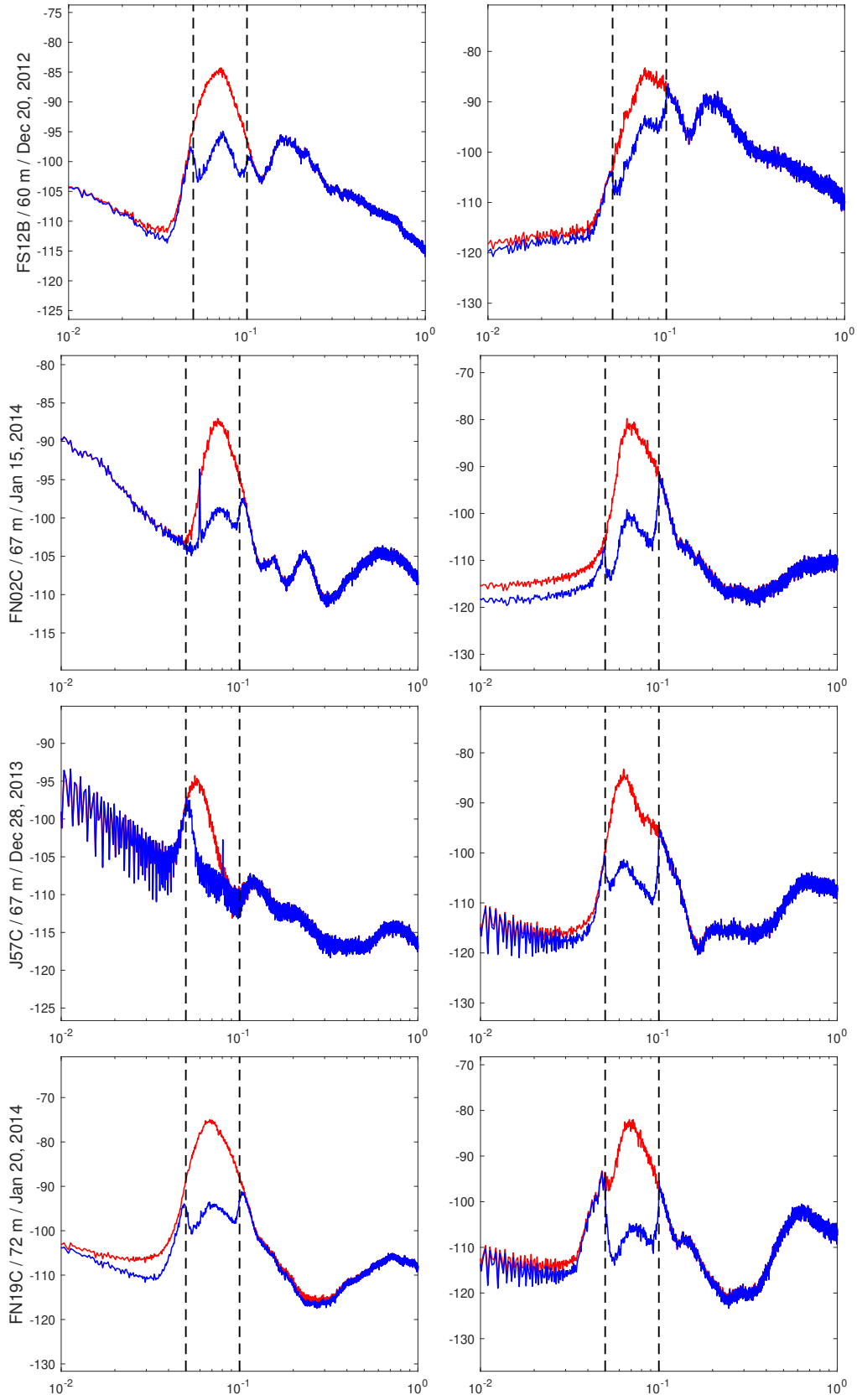
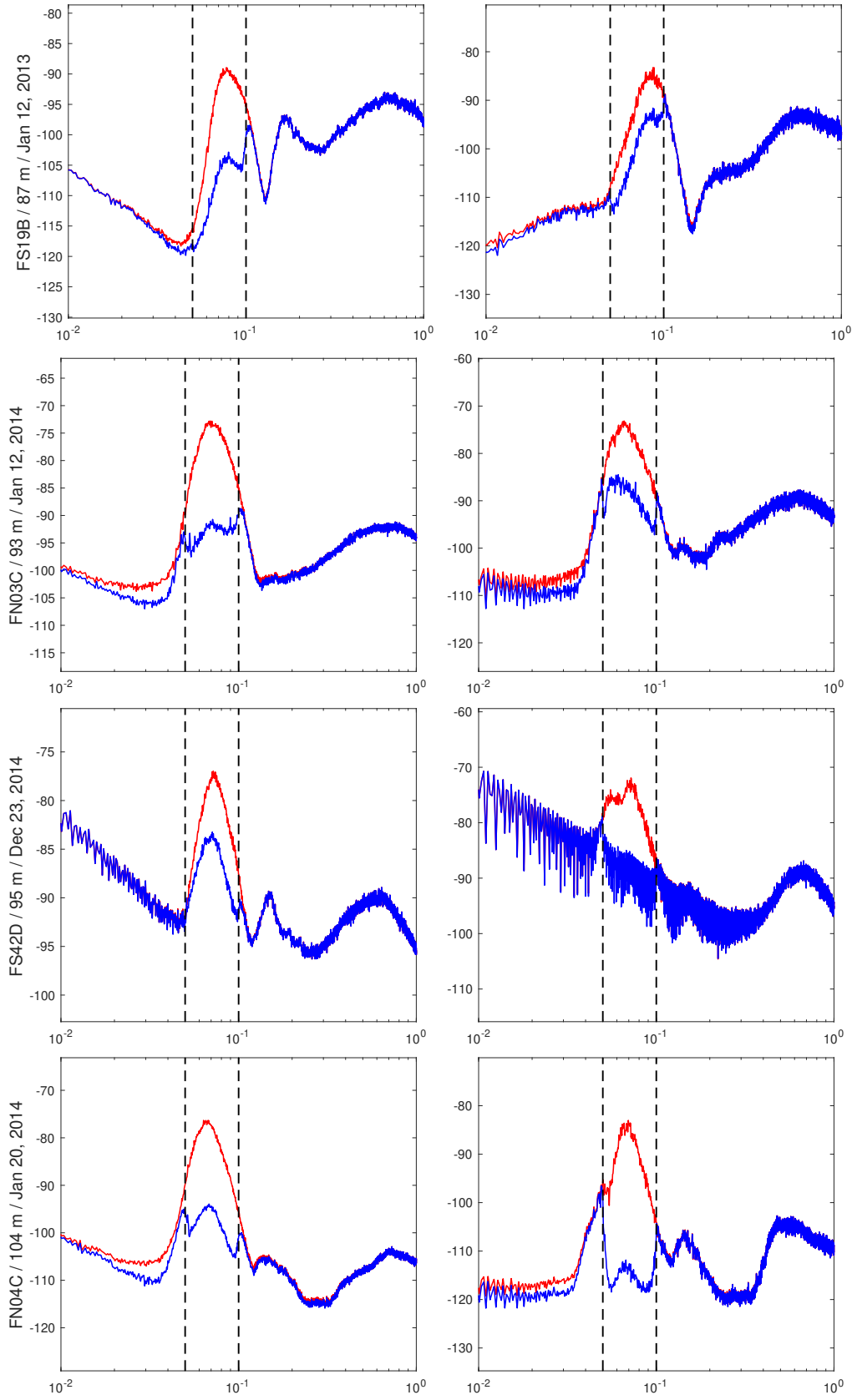


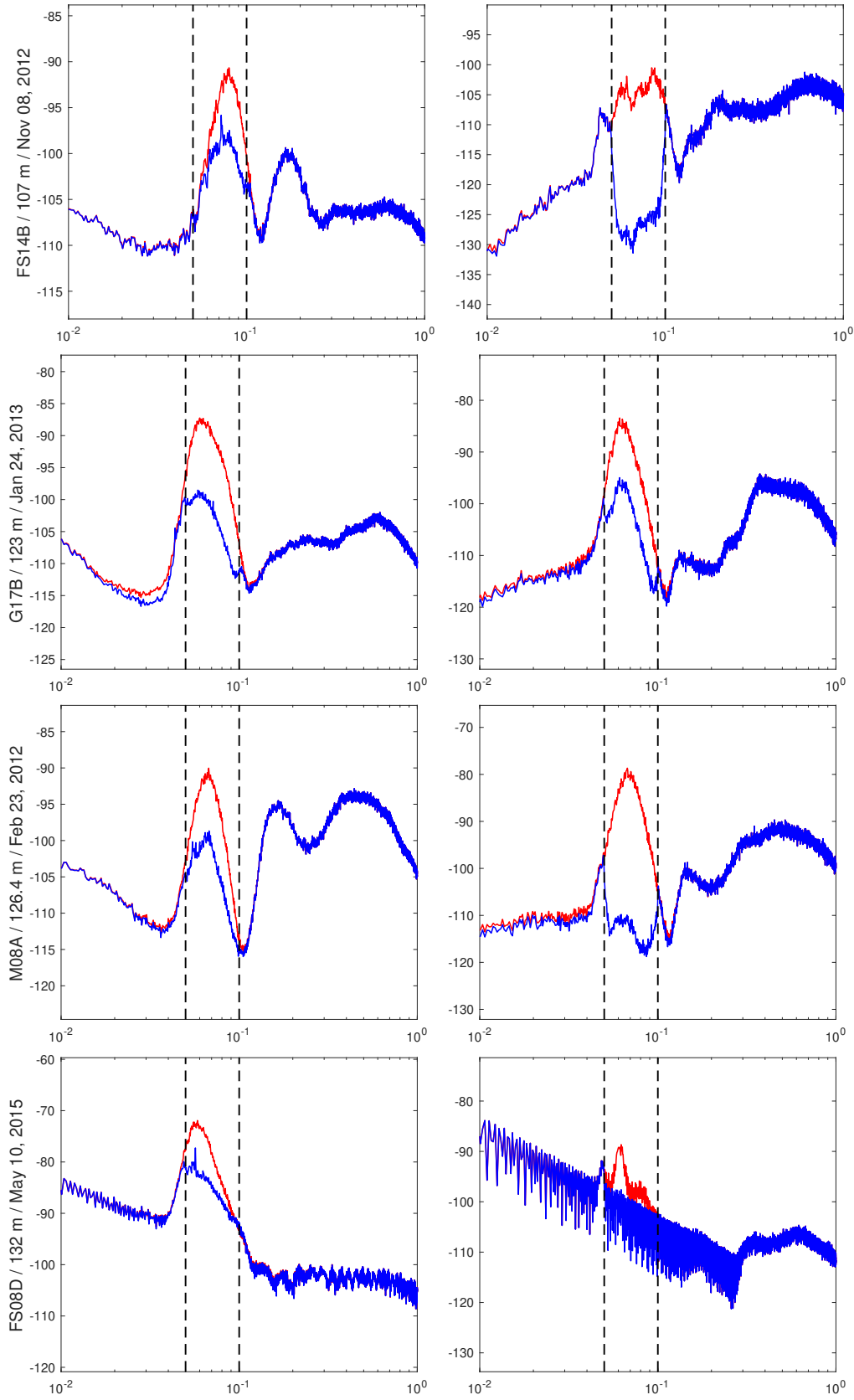
Figure S3. Joint inversion using the horizontal and vertical water wave noise at station FN07A. The optimal inversion parameters are determined to be $\mu = 1.49 \times 10^9$, $\beta^2/\alpha^2 = 0.62$, and $C_3 = 1 \times 10^{-8}$. Using a layered model could potentially improve the inversion results.

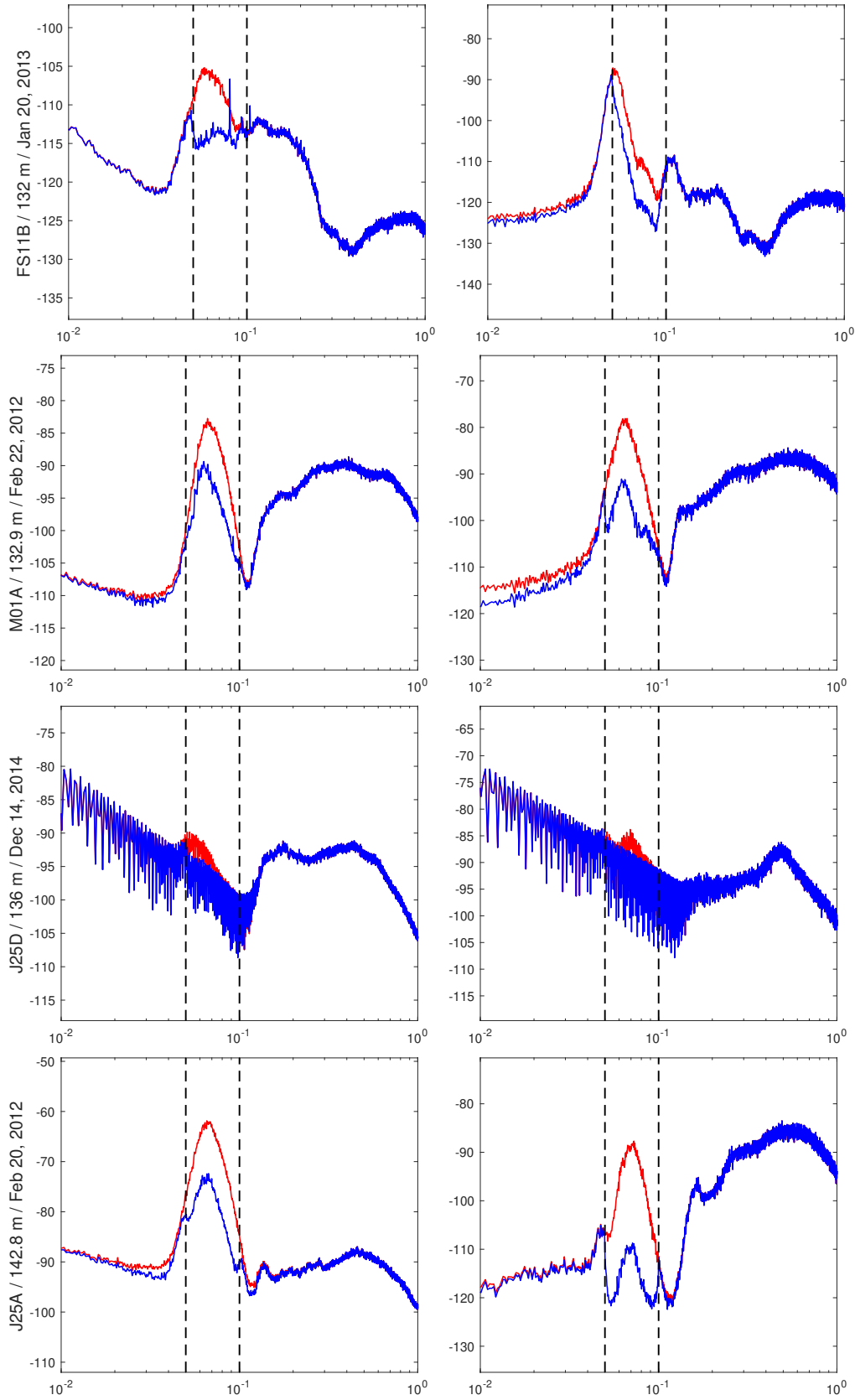
Figure S4

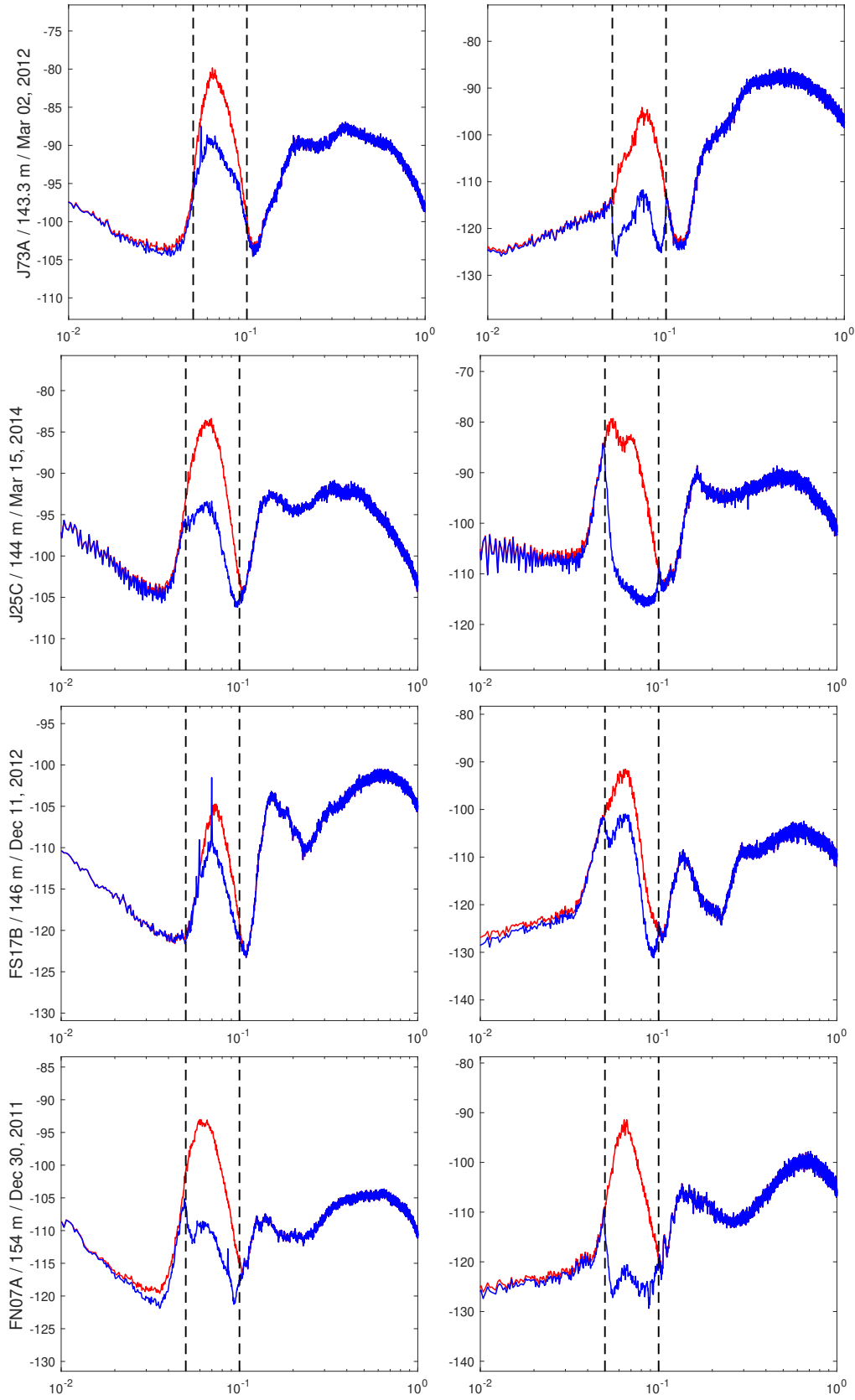


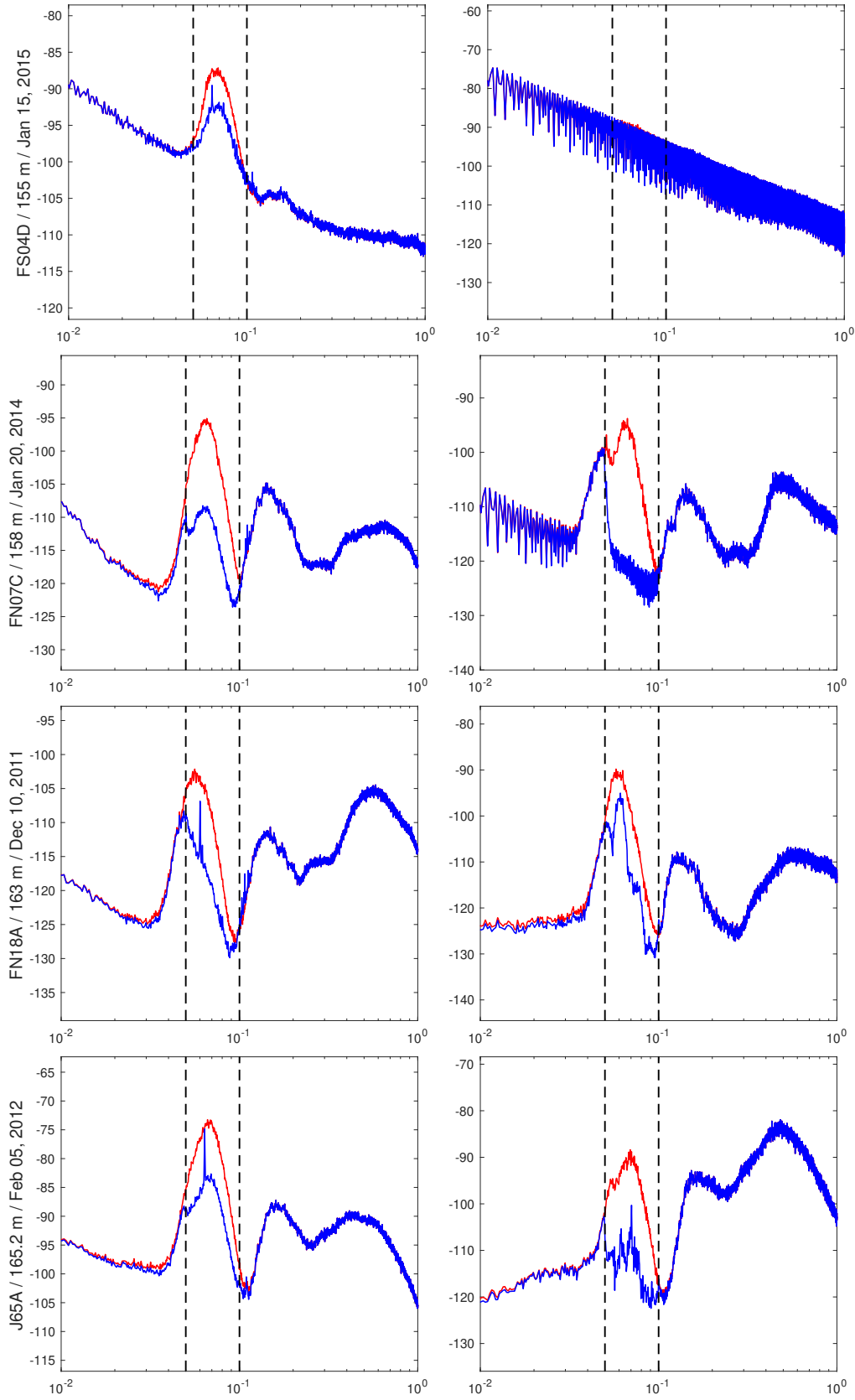


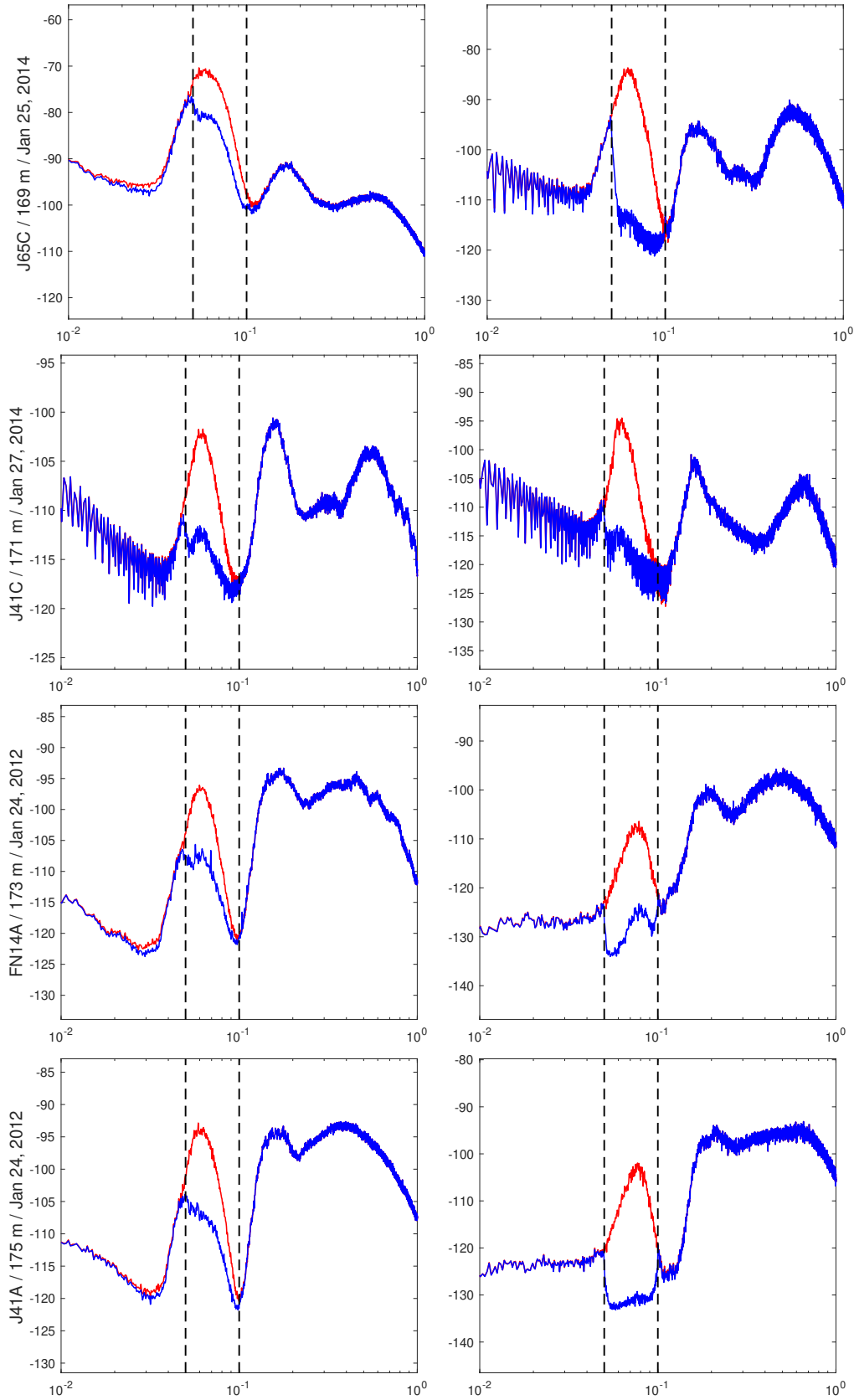


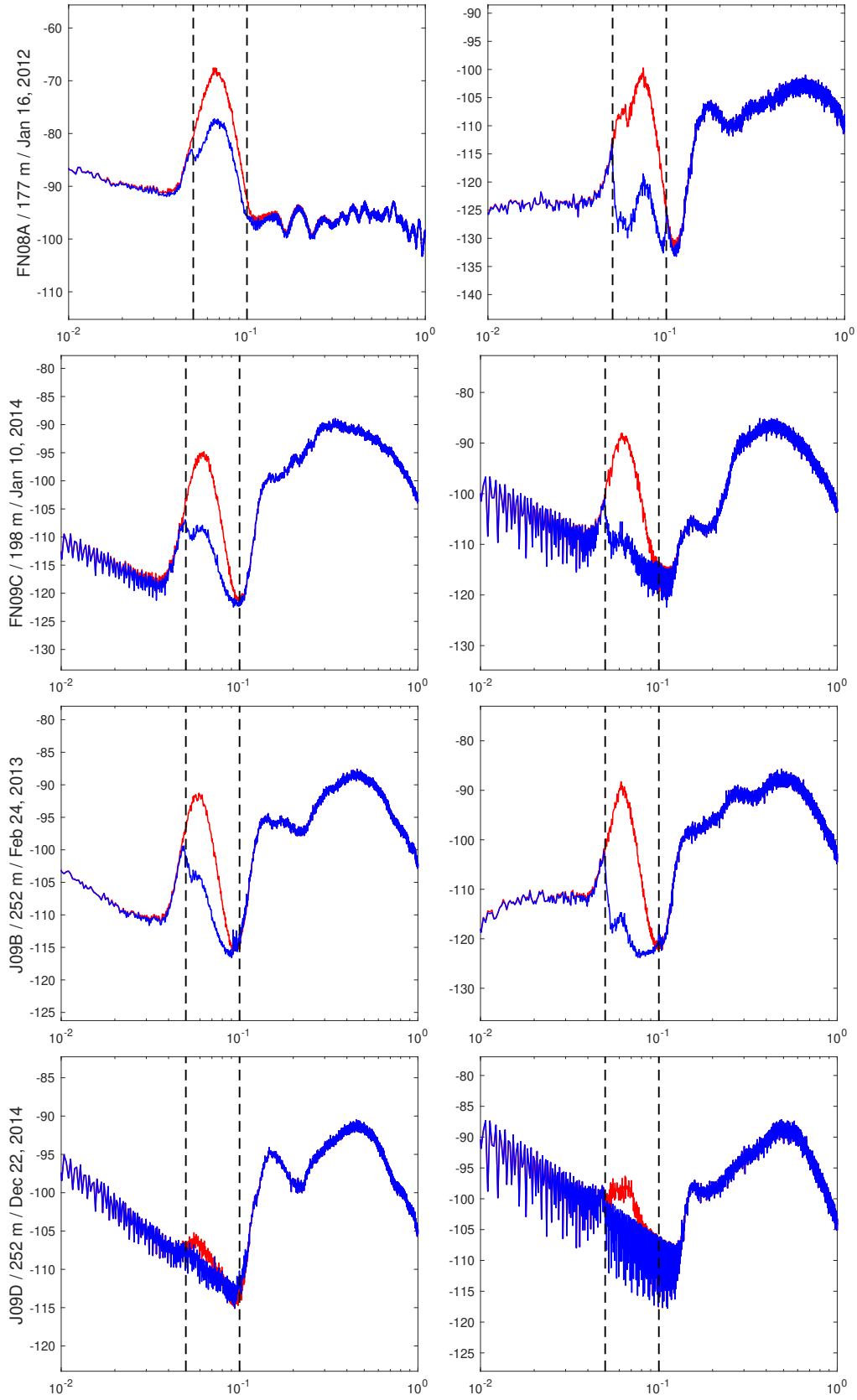












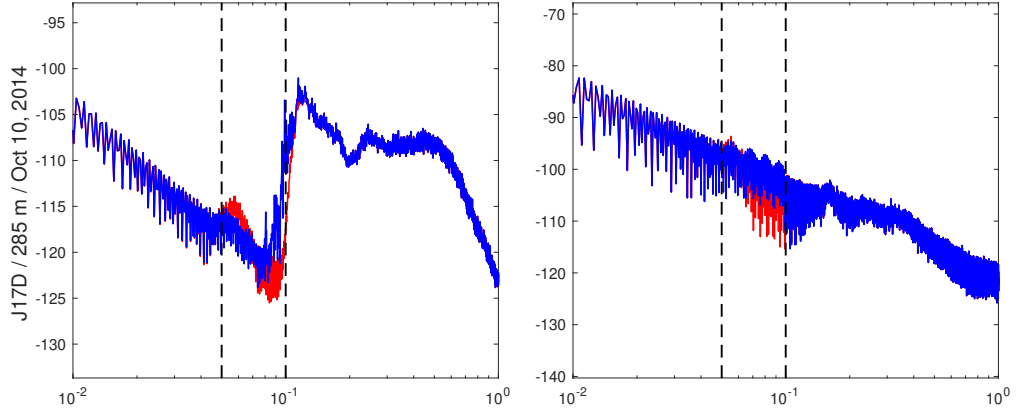


Figure S4. Average Power Spectral Densities (PSDs) for days with strong waves at all 37 stations, both before (red) and after (blue) noise removal. The left and right panels show the horizontal and vertical channels, respectively.

Figure S5

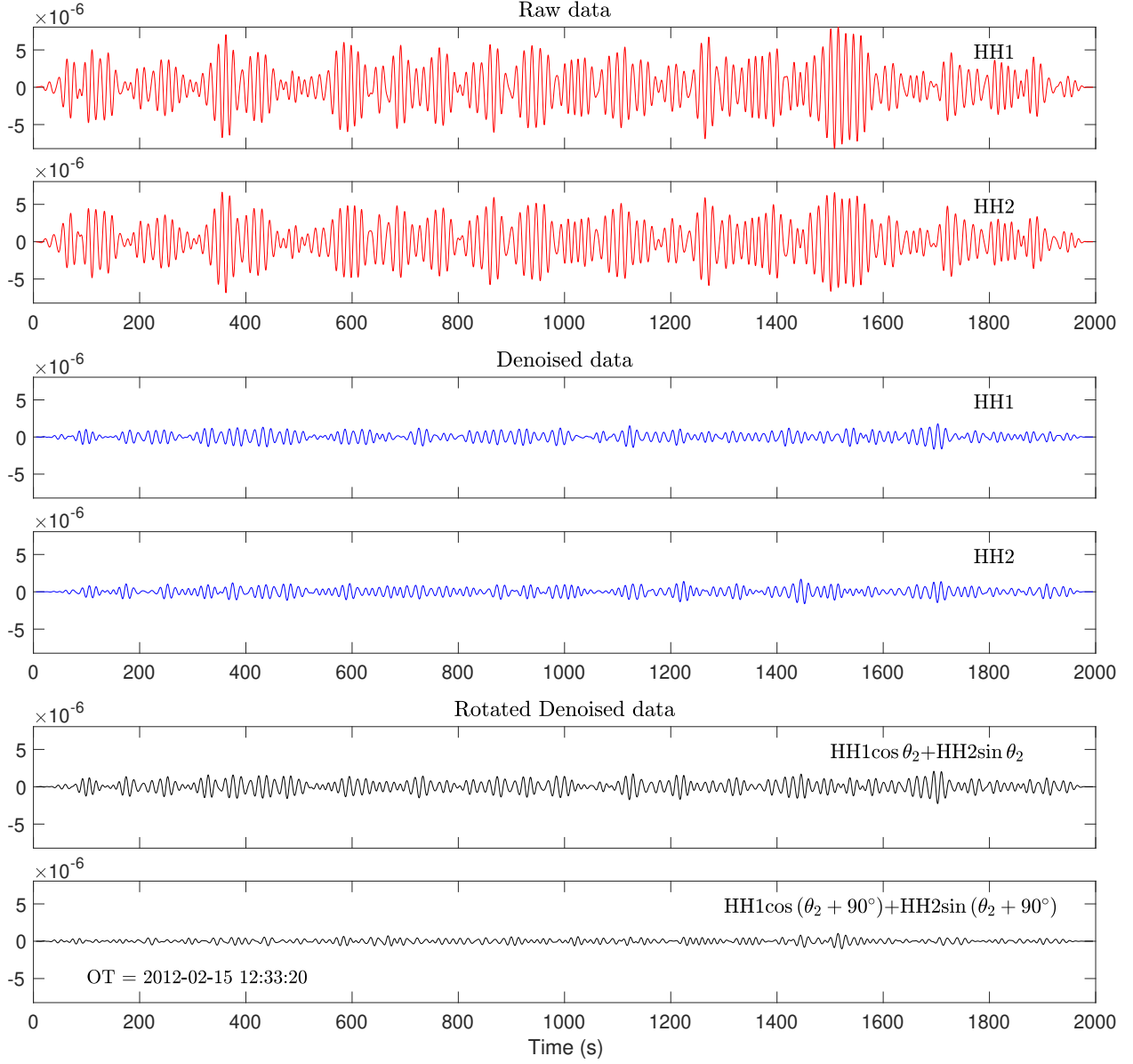


Figure S5. An example to demonstrate the removal of wave noise a_w and other noise a_c at station FN07A. The raw data from FN07A are initially filtered between 0.05 – 0.1 Hz (red). The wave noise a_w is eliminated using HPTF predictions to obtain the denoised data (blue). Subsequently, the data are rotated to align with and perpendicular to θ_2 (black). For this example, $\theta_1 = 49^\circ$, $\theta_2 = 47^\circ$.