We estimated the far-field coseismic deformation of China and surrounding area with GIPSY software based on 5-day IGS and CGPS observations before and after the Mw9.0 Tohoku earthquake. The results show that the significant coseismic displacement is monitored in a wide area including the northeast of China, North China and Korean Peninsula. Almost all sites move forward to the direction of epicenter, the horizontal coseismic displacement is up to 1-3cm in the northeast of China, 3-8mm in the North China, and 2cm in the Korean Peninsula. The vertical coseismic offsets of CGPS stations in China are uplift, but the magnitudes are very small. The up-down alternate phenomenon of far and near field coseismic vertical displacement reflects its undulating characteristics. We also calculated the high rate GPS dynamic deformation caused by Japan Mw9.0 earthquake using 20 minutes 1Hz data, the results shows that the stations far away from the epicenter receive the deformation waveform much slower, with less amplitude and much long duration time than ones near the epicenter. In consideration of the earthquake relevance in the identical tectonic system, we should pay close attention to the activities of the Tan-lu fault belts which across the region of eastern China with the advantages provided by the intensive cover of CGPS.