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## Subsurface Pressure Formulas

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## List of 35 Subsurface Pressure Formulas

Subsurface Pressure Group Velocity 1) Deepwater Celerity 

$$\text{fx } C_o = \frac{V_{g_{\text{deep}}}}{0.5}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 0.332\text{m/s} = \frac{0.166\text{m/s}}{0.5}$$

2) Deepwater Wavelength 

$$\text{fx } \lambda_o = \frac{V_{g_{\text{deep}}} \cdot P}{0.5}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 0.34196\text{m} = \frac{0.166\text{m/s} \cdot 1.03}{0.5}$$

3) Group Velocity for Deepwater 

$$\text{fx } V_{g_{\text{deep}}} = 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{\lambda_o}{P_{sz}} \right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.167157\text{m/s} = 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{0.341\text{m}}{1.02} \right)$$

4) Group Velocity for Shallow Water 

$$\text{fx } V_{g_{\text{shallow}}} = \frac{\lambda}{P}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 26.01942\text{m/s} = \frac{26.8\text{m}}{1.03}$$


5) Group Velocity given Deepwater Celerity 

$$\text{fx } V_{g_{\text{deep}}} = 0.5 \cdot C_o$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.166\text{m/s} = 0.5 \cdot 0.332\text{m/s}$$



6) Group Velocity of Wave given Wavelength and Wave Period [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } V_{g_{\text{shallow}}} = 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{\lambda}{P} \right) \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}}{\sinh\left(4 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}\right)} \right)$$

$$\text{ex } 25.50832\text{m/s} = 0.5 \cdot \left( \frac{26.8\text{m}}{1.03} \right) \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}}{\sinh\left(4 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)} \right)$$

7) Wave Period given Group Velocity for Shallow Water [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } P = \frac{\lambda}{V_{g_{\text{shallow}}}}$$

$$\text{ex } 1.030373 = \frac{26.8\text{m}}{26.01\text{m/s}}$$

8) Wavelength given Group Velocity of Shallow Water [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } \lambda = V_{g_{\text{shallow}}} \cdot P_{\text{wave}}$$

$$\text{ex } 27.33651\text{m} = 26.01\text{m/s} \cdot 1.051\text{s}$$

Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest 9) Kinetic Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } \text{KE} = \left( \frac{1}{16} \right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H^2 \cdot \lambda$$


$$\text{ex } 147.3917\text{KJ} = \left( \frac{1}{16} \right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot (3\text{m})^2 \cdot 26.8\text{m}$$

10) Potential Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } \text{PE} = \left( \frac{1}{16} \right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H^2 \cdot \lambda$$

$$\text{ex } 147391.7\text{J} = \left( \frac{1}{16} \right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot (3\text{m})^2 \cdot 26.8\text{m}$$



11) Wave Height given Kinetic Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 


$$\text{fx } H = \sqrt{\frac{\text{KE}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot \lambda}}$$

$$\text{ex } 3.003135\text{m} = \sqrt{\frac{147.7\text{KJ}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 26.8\text{m}}}$$

12) Wave Height given Potential Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 


$$\text{fx } H = \sqrt{\frac{\text{PE}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot \lambda}}$$

$$\text{ex } 3\text{m} = \sqrt{\frac{147391.7\text{J}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 26.8\text{m}}}$$

13) Wavelength for Kinetic Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 


$$\text{fx } \lambda = \frac{\text{KE}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H^2}$$

$$\text{ex } 26.85605\text{m} = \frac{147.7\text{KJ}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot (3\text{m})^2}$$

14) Wavelength given Potential Energy per unit Length of Wave Crest [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } \lambda = \frac{\text{PE}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H^2}$$


$$\text{ex } 26.79999\text{m} = \frac{147391.7\text{J}}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot (3\text{m})^2}$$

Pressure Component 15) Atmospheric Pressure given Gauge Pressure [Open Calculator](#) 

$$\text{fx } P_{\text{atm}} = P_{\text{abs}} - P_{\text{g}}$$

$$\text{ex } 99987\text{Pa} = 100000\text{Pa} - 13\text{Pa}$$



16) Atmospheric Pressure given Total or Absolute Pressure 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$P_{\text{atm}} = P_{\text{abs}} - \left( \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D_{Z+d}}{\lambda} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta)}{2 \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda} \right)} + (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot Z)$$

ex

$$100964.8\text{Pa} = 100000\text{Pa} - \left( 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 3\text{m} \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{\cos(60^\circ)}{2 \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}} \right)} + (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot Z)$$

17) Correction Factor given Height of Surface Waves based on Subsurface Measurements 


fx

Open Calculator 

$$f = \eta \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot \frac{k}{P_{\text{ss}} + (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot Z)}$$

ex

$$0.507003 = 19.2\text{m} \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot \frac{1.32}{800\text{Pa} + (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 49.906\text{m})}$$

18) Depth below SWL of Pressure Gauge 


fx

Open Calculator 

$$Z = \frac{(\eta \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot \frac{k}{f}) - P_{\text{ss}}}{\rho \cdot [g]}$$

ex

$$49.90634\text{m} = \frac{(19.2\text{m} \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot \frac{1.32}{0.507}) - 800\text{Pa}}{997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g]}$$

19) Friction Velocity given Dimensionless Time 


fx

Open Calculator 

$$V_f = \frac{[g] \cdot t_d}{t'}$$

ex

$$6.000002\text{m/s} = \frac{[g] \cdot 68\text{s}}{111.142}$$

20) Phase Angle for Total or Absolute Pressure 

fx


Open Calculator 

$$\theta = a \cos \left( \frac{P_{\text{abs}} + (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot Z) - (P_{\text{atm}})}{\frac{\rho \cdot [g] \cdot H \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D_{Z+d}}{\lambda} \right)}{2 \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda} \right)}} \right)$$

ex

$$55.82076^\circ = a \cos \left( \frac{100000\text{Pa} + (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 0.908) - (99987\text{Pa})}{\frac{997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 3\text{m} \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}} \right)}{2 \cdot \cosh \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}} \right)}} \right)$$




21) Radian Frequency given Wave Period 

$$fx \quad \omega = \frac{1}{T}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(d3fb9f94af8b26d1c844efa9a98805b0\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 0.384615 \text{ rad/s} = \frac{1}{2.6 \text{ s}}$$

22) Total or Absolute Pressure 

fx

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e1d6102fe77919492c04879c8450f1f5\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$P_{\text{abs}} = \left( \rho \cdot [g] \cdot H \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D_{Z+d}}{\lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta)}{2} \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}\right) \right) - (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot Z) + P_{\text{atm}}$$

ex

$$99511.5 \text{ Pa} = \left( 997 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 3 \text{ m} \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2 \text{ m}}{26.8 \text{ m}}\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(60^\circ)}{2} \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05 \text{ m}}{26.8 \text{ m}}\right) \right) - (997 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot Z)$$

23) Total Pressure given Gauge Pressure 

$$fx \quad P_T = P_g + P_{\text{atm}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(aab88c0d099e5d18d6533a97b13ec28d\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 100000 \text{ Pa} = 13 \text{ Pa} + 99987 \text{ Pa}$$

24) Water Depth given Wave Celerity for Shallow Water 

$$fx \quad d = \frac{C^2}{[g]}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(097cdd6c9c875b64d9b8c9a2409491c4\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 1.044189 \text{ m} = \frac{(3.2 \text{ m/s})^2}{[g]}$$


25) Water Surface Elevation 

$$fx \quad \eta'' = \left(\frac{H}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(13163d77073735089069a7603de98433\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$ex \quad 0.75 \text{ m} = \left(\frac{3 \text{ m}}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(60^\circ)$$



26) Water Surface Elevation of Two Sinusoidal Wave 


fx

Open Calculator 

$$\eta'' = \left(\frac{H}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{x}{L1}\right) - \left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{t}{T1}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{H}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{x}{L2}\right) - \left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{t}{T2}\right)\right)$$

ex

$$1.500938\text{m} = \left(\frac{3\text{m}}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{50.0}{50}\right) - \left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{24.99}{25.0\text{s}}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{3\text{m}}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{50.0}{25}\right) - \left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{24}{1}\right)\right)$$

27) Wave celerity for shallow water given water depth 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$C = \sqrt{[g] \cdot d}$$

ex

$$3.208891\text{m/s} = \sqrt{[g] \cdot 1.05\text{m}}$$

28) Wave Period given Average Frequency 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$P = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

ex

$$2.631579 = \frac{1}{0.38\text{rad/s}}$$

Pressure Reference Factor 29) Pressure given Height of Surface Waves based on Subsurface Measurements 


fx

Open Calculator 

$$p = \left(\frac{\eta \cdot \rho \cdot [g] \cdot K}{f}\right) - (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot z'')$$

ex

$$320.5254\text{kPa} = \left(\frac{19.2\text{m} \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 0.9}{0.507}\right) - (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 1.3\text{m})$$

30) Pressure given Pressure Response Factor 

fx

Open Calculator 

$$P_{ss} = \rho \cdot [g] \cdot \left(\left(\left(\frac{H}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot k\right) - Z\right)$$

ex

$$801.7329\text{Pa} = 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot \left(\left(\left(\frac{3\text{m}}{2}\right) \cdot \cos(60^\circ) \cdot 1.32\right) - 0.908\right)$$




31) Pressure Reference Factor 

$$\text{fx } K = \frac{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D_{z+d}}{\lambda}\right)}{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}\right)}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 1.079098 = \frac{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)}{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)}$$

32) Pressure Reference Factor given Height of Surface Waves based on Subsurface Measurements 

$$\text{fx } K = f \cdot \frac{p + (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot z'')}{\eta \cdot \rho \cdot [g]}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 0.899985 = 0.507 \cdot \frac{320.52\text{kPa} + (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 1.3\text{m})}{19.2\text{m} \cdot 997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g]}$$

33) Pressure Response Factor at Bottom 

$$\text{fx } K = \frac{1}{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}\right)}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.970447 = \frac{1}{\cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)}$$

34) Pressure taken as Gauge Pressure relative to Wave Mechanics 

$$\text{fx } p = \left(\rho \cdot [g] \cdot H \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{D_{z'+d'}}{\lambda}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(\theta)}{2 \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{\lambda}\right)} - (\rho \cdot [g] \cdot Z)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 320.2747\text{kPa} = \left(997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 3\text{m} \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{19.31\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{\cos(60^\circ)}{2 \cdot \cosh\left(2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{26.8\text{m}}\right)} - (997\text{kg/m}^3 \cdot [g] \cdot 0.9)$$

35) Wavelength for Pressure Response Factor at bottom 

$$\text{fx } \lambda = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d}{a \cosh\left(\frac{1}{K}\right)}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 14.12268\text{m} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1.05\text{m}}{a \cosh\left(\frac{1}{0.9}\right)}$$





## Variables Used










- **C** Wave Celerity (Meter per Second)
- **C<sub>o</sub>** Deep Water Wave Celerity (Meter per Second)
- **d** Water Depth (Meter)
- **D<sub>z'+d'</sub>** Upper Bottom Distance (Meter)
- **D<sub>Z+d</sub>** Distance above the Bottom (Meter)
- **f** Correction Factor
- **H** Wave Height (Meter)
- **k** Pressure Response Factor
- **K** Pressure Factor
- **KE** Kinetic Energy of Wave Crest (Kilojoule)
- **L<sub>1</sub>** Wavelength of Component Wave 1
- **L<sub>2</sub>** Wavelength of Component Wave 2
- **p** Sub Surface Pressure (Kilopascal)
- **P** Wave Period
- **P<sub>abs</sub>** Absolute Pressure (Pascal)
- **P<sub>atm</sub>** Atmospheric Pressure (Pascal)
- **P<sub>g</sub>** Gauge Pressure (Pascal)
- **P<sub>ss</sub>** Pressure (Pascal)
- **P<sub>sz</sub>** Surf Zone Wave Period
- **P<sub>T</sub>** Total Pressure (Pascal)
- **P<sub>wave</sub>** Annual Wave Period (Second)
- **PE** Potential Energy (Joule)
- **t** Temporal Progressive Wave
- **t'** Dimensionless Time
- **T'** Mean Wave Period (Second)
- **T<sub>1</sub>** Wave Period of Component Wave 1 (Second)
- **T<sub>2</sub>** Wave Period of Component Wave 2 (Second)
- **t<sub>d</sub>** Time for Dimensionless Parameter Calculation (Second)
- **V<sub>f</sub>** Friction Velocity (Meter per Second)
- **Vg<sub>deep</sub>** Group Velocity for Deep Water (Meter per Second)
- **Vg<sub>shallow</sub>** Group Velocity for Shallow Water (Meter per Second)
- **x** Spatial Progressive Wave
- **z** Depth below the SWL of Pressure Gauge (Meter)
- **Z** Seabed Elevation



- $z$  Depth of Pressure Gauge (Meter)
- $\eta$  Water Surface Elevation (Meter)
- $\eta''$  Water Elevation (Meter)
- $\theta$  Phase Angle (Degree)
- $\lambda$  Wavelength (Meter)
- $\lambda_0$  Deep Water Wavelength (Meter)
- $\rho$  Mass Density (Kilogram per Cubic Meter)
- $\omega$  Wave Angular Frequency (Radian per Second)



## Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Constant:** **pi**, 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288  
*Archimedes' constant*
- **Constant:** **[g]**, 9.80665  
*Gravitational acceleration on Earth*
- **Function:** **acos**, acos(Number)  
*The inverse cosine function, is the inverse function of the cosine function. It is the function that takes a ratio as an input and returns the angle whose cosine is equal to that ratio.*
- **Function:** **acosh**, acosh(Number)  
*Hyperbolic cosine function, is a function that takes a real number as an input and returns the angle whose hyperbolic cosine is that number.*
- **Function:** **cos**, cos(Angle)  
*Cosine of an angle is the ratio of the side adjacent to the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.*
- **Function:** **cosh**, cosh(Number)  
*The hyperbolic cosine function is a mathematical function that is defined as the ratio of the sum of the exponential functions of  $x$  and negative  $x$  to 2.*
- **Function:** **sinh**, sinh(Number)  
*The hyperbolic sine function, also known as the sinh function, is a mathematical function that is defined as the hyperbolic analogue of the sine function.*
- **Function:** **sqrt**, sqrt(Number)  
*A square root function is a function that takes a non-negative number as an input and returns the square root of the given input number.*
- **Measurement:** **Length** in Meter (m)  
*Length Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Time** in Second (s)  
*Time Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Pressure** in Pascal (Pa), Kilopascal (kPa)  
*Pressure Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Speed** in Meter per Second (m/s)  
*Speed Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Energy** in Kilojoule (KJ), Joule (J)  
*Energy Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Angle** in Degree (°)  
*Angle Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Wavelength** in Meter (m)  
*Wavelength Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Mass Concentration** in Kilogram per Cubic Meter (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
*Mass Concentration Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Angular Frequency** in Radian per Second (rad/s)  
*Angular Frequency Unit Conversion* 



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