

Pressure below water waves.mcd

Based on "Hydrodynamics" lecture notes by MIT Prof. A.H. Techet

$$\text{Equation 7.39 : Pressure } (x,z,t) = [\rho \cdot g \cdot N(x, t) (g)] \cdot \left[\frac{\cosh(k(z + H))}{\cosh(kH)} \right] = [\rho \cdot g \cdot N(x, t)] \cdot \left[\frac{\cosh\left[2\pi\left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + \frac{H}{\lambda}\right)\right]}{\cosh(2\pi \cdot \frac{H}{\lambda})} \right]$$

Where λ = wave's wavelength $k = 2\pi / \lambda$ H = Total depth of water $H_\lambda = H / \lambda$ z = Depth in that water $z_\lambda = z / \lambda$

Equation's first term, $\rho \cdot g \cdot N(x, t)$, is pressure variation at the base of the surface wave (i.e., at $z = 0$)

Second term scales pressure variation to depths below $z = 0$:

$$P_{\text{scale}}(z_\lambda, H_\lambda) := \frac{\cosh\left[2\pi\left(\frac{z_\lambda}{H_\lambda} + 1\right)\right]}{\cosh(2\pi H_\lambda)}$$

Truncating that scaling function at the sea bottom (i.e., at $z_\lambda = -H_\lambda$):

$$P_{\text{truncated}}(z_\lambda, H_\lambda) := (z_\lambda + H_\lambda > 0) P_{\text{scale}}(z_\lambda, H_\lambda)$$

