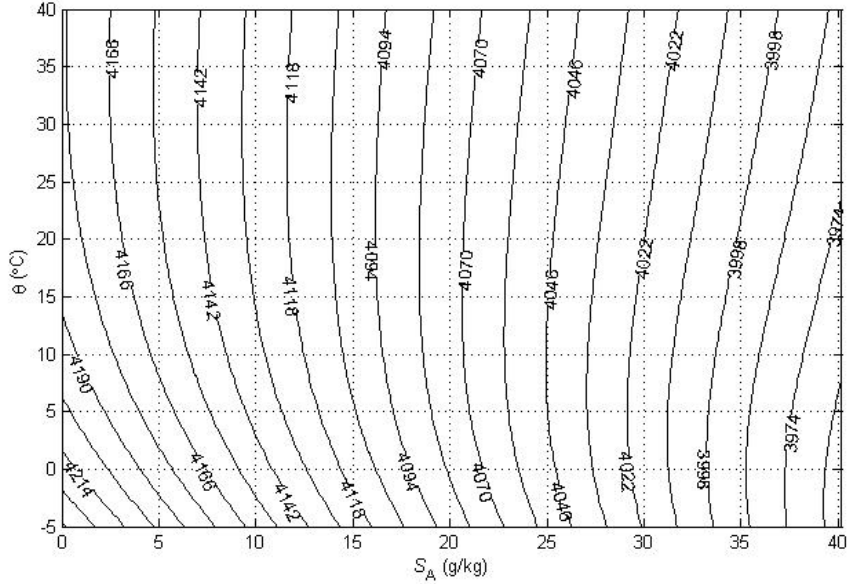


## 2.20 Isobaric heat capacity

The specific isobaric heat capacity  $c_p$  is the rate of change of specific enthalpy with temperature at constant Absolute Salinity  $S_A$  and pressure  $p$ , so that

$$c_p = c_p(S_A, t, p) = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} \right|_{S_A, p} = -(T_0 + t) g_{TT}. \quad (2.20.1)$$

The isobaric heat capacity  $c_p$  varies over the  $S_A - \Theta$  plane at  $p = 0$  by approximately 5%, as illustrated in Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Contours of isobaric specific heat capacity  $c_p$  of seawater (in  $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ ), Eqn. (2.20.1), at  $p = 0$ .

The isobaric heat capacity  $c_p$  has units of  $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$  in both the SIA and GSW computer software libraries.

## 2.21 Isochoric heat capacity

The specific isochoric heat capacity  $c_v$  is the rate of change of specific internal energy  $u$  with temperature at constant Absolute Salinity  $S_A$  and specific volume,  $v$ , so that

$$c_v = c_v(S_A, t, p) = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right|_{S_A, v} = -(T_0 + t) (g_{TT} g_{PP} - g_{TP}^2) / g_{PP}. \quad (2.21.1)$$

Note that the isochoric and isobaric heat capacities are related by

$$c_v = c_p - \frac{(T_0 + t) (\alpha^t)^2}{(\rho \kappa^t)}, \quad \text{and by} \quad c_v = c_p \frac{\kappa}{\kappa^t}. \quad (2.21.2)$$

The isochoric heat capacity  $c_v$  has units of  $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$  in both the SIA and GSW computer software libraries.