

Notes on the function gsw_entropy_second_derivatives(SA,CT)

This function, **gsw_entropy_second_derivatives(SA,CT)**, evaluates the second order partial derivatives of entropy $\hat{\eta}(S_A, \Theta)$ with respect to Absolute Salinity and Conservative Temperature, as given in Eqns. (P.14b), (P.15a) and (P.15b) of the TEOS-10 Manual (IOC *et al.*, 2010), repeated here,

$$\hat{\eta}_{\Theta} = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_{\Theta}}{\tilde{\Theta}_{\Theta}} \equiv \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)}, \quad \hat{\eta}_{\Theta\Theta} = -\frac{1}{\tilde{\Theta}_{\Theta}} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad \hat{\eta}_{S_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\mu}(S_A, \theta, 0)}{(T_0 + \theta)}, \quad (\text{P.14a,b,c})$$

$$\hat{\eta}_{S_A\Theta} = \frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_{\Theta}} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\eta}_{S_AS_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\mu}_{S_A}(S_A, \theta, 0)}{(T_0 + \theta)} - \frac{(\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A})^2}{\tilde{\Theta}_{\Theta}} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad (\text{P.15a,b})$$

This function, **gsw_entropy_second_derivatives(SA,CT)**, uses the full TEOS-10 Gibbs function $g(S_A, t, p)$ of IOC *et al.* (2010), being the sum of the IAPWS-09 and IAPWS-08 Gibbs functions. The function first calculates potential temperature θ and then evaluates both $\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}$ and $\tilde{\Theta}_{\Theta}$ from the GSW function **gsw_CT_first_derivatives(SA,pt)**. This enables $\hat{\eta}_{\Theta\Theta}$ and $\hat{\eta}_{S_A\Theta}$ to be calculated directly from the above equations. In Eqn. (P.15b) $\tilde{\mu}_{S_A}(S_A, \theta, 0) = g_{S_AS_A}(S_A, \theta, 0)$ is evaluated directly from this second order partial derivative of the Gibbs function. This second order partial derivative, $g_{S_AS_A}(S_A, \theta, 0)$, varies as S_A^{-1} as S_A tends to zero, so that $\hat{\eta}_{S_AS_A}$ has a singularity at $S_A = 0 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$.

References

- IAPWS, 2008: Release on the IAPWS Formulation 2008 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Seawater. The International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam. Berlin, Germany, September 2008, available from www.iapws.org. This Release is referred to in the text as **IAPWS-08**.
- IAPWS, 2009: Supplementary Release on a Computationally Efficient Thermodynamic Formulation for Liquid Water for Oceanographic Use. The International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam. Doorwerth, The Netherlands, September 2009, available from <http://www.iapws.org>. This Release is referred to in the text as **IAPWS-09**.
- IOC, SCOR and IAPSO, 2010: *The international thermodynamic equation of seawater – 2010: Calculation and use of thermodynamic properties*. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Manuals and Guides No. 56, UNESCO (English), 196 pp. Available from <http://www.TEOS-10.org>

Here follows appendix A.12 and an excerpt from appendix P of the TEOS-10 Manual (IOC *et al.*, 2010).

A.12 Differential relationships between η , θ , Θ and S_A

Evaluating the fundamental thermodynamic relation in the forms (A.11.6) and (A.11.12) and using the four boxed equations in appendix A.11, we find the relations

$$\begin{aligned} (T_0 + t)d\eta + \mu(p)dS_A &= \frac{(T_0 + t)}{(T_0 + \theta)} c_p(0) d\theta + \left[\mu(p) - (T_0 + t)\mu_T(0) \right] dS_A \\ &= \frac{(T_0 + t)}{(T_0 + \theta)} c_p^0 d\Theta + \left[\mu(p) - \frac{(T_0 + t)}{(T_0 + \theta)} \mu(0) \right] dS_A. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.12.1})$$

The quantity $\mu(p)dS_A$ is now subtracted from each of these three expressions and the whole equation is then multiplied by $(T_0 + \theta)/(T_0 + t)$ obtaining

$$(T_0 + \theta)d\eta = c_p(0)d\theta - (T_0 + \theta)\mu_T(0)dS_A = c_p^0 d\Theta - \mu(0)dS_A. \quad (\text{A.12.2})$$

From this follows all the following partial derivatives between η , θ , Θ and S_A ,

$$\Theta_\theta|_{S_A} = c_p(S_A, \theta, 0)/c_p^0, \quad \Theta_{S_A}|_\theta = [\mu(S_A, \theta, 0) - (T_0 + \theta)\mu_T(S_A, \theta, 0)]/c_p^0, \quad (\text{A.12.3})$$

$$\Theta_\eta|_{S_A} = (T_0 + \theta)/c_p^0, \quad \Theta_{S_A}|_\eta = \mu(S_A, \theta, 0)/c_p^0, \quad (\text{A.12.4})$$

$$\theta_\eta|_{S_A} = (T_0 + \theta)/c_p(S_A, \theta, 0), \quad \theta_{S_A}|_\eta = (T_0 + \theta)\mu_T(S_A, \theta, 0)/c_p(S_A, \theta, 0), \quad (\text{A.12.5})$$

$$\theta_\Theta|_{S_A} = c_p^0/c_p(S_A, \theta, 0), \quad \theta_{S_A}|_\Theta = -[\mu(S_A, \theta, 0) - (T_0 + \theta)\mu_T(S_A, \theta, 0)]/c_p(S_A, \theta, 0), \quad (\text{A.12.6})$$

$$\eta_\theta|_{S_A} = c_p(S_A, \theta, 0)/(T_0 + \theta), \quad \eta_{S_A}|_\theta = -\mu_T(S_A, \theta, 0), \quad (\text{A.12.7})$$

$$\eta_\Theta|_{S_A} = c_p^0/(T_0 + \theta), \quad \eta_{S_A}|_\Theta = -\mu(S_A, \theta, 0)/(T_0 + \theta). \quad (\text{A.12.8})$$

The three second order derivatives of $\hat{\eta}(S_A, \Theta)$ are listed in Eqns. (P.14) and (P.15) of appendix P. The corresponding derivatives of $\hat{\theta}(S_A, \Theta)$, namely $\hat{\theta}_\Theta$, $\hat{\theta}_{S_A}$, $\hat{\theta}_{\Theta\Theta}$, $\hat{\theta}_{S_AS_A}$ and $\hat{\theta}_{S_A\Theta}$ can also be derived using Eqn. (P.13), obtaining

$$\hat{\theta}_\Theta = \frac{1}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta}, \quad \hat{\theta}_{S_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta}, \quad \hat{\theta}_{\Theta\Theta} = -\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta\theta}}{(\tilde{\Theta}_\theta)^3}, \quad \hat{\theta}_{S_A\Theta} = -\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta S_A}}{(\tilde{\Theta}_\theta)^2} + \frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta\theta}}{(\tilde{\Theta}_\theta)^3}, \quad (\text{A.12.9a,b,c,d})$$

$$\text{and } \hat{\theta}_{S_AS_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_AS_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} + 2\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta}\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} - \left(\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta}\right)^2\frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta\theta}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta}, \quad (\text{A.12.10})$$

in terms of the partial derivatives $\tilde{\Theta}_\theta$, $\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}$, $\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta\theta}$, $\tilde{\Theta}_{\theta S_A}$ and $\tilde{\Theta}_{S_AS_A}$ which can be obtained by differentiating the polynomial $\tilde{\Theta}(S_A, \theta)$ from the TEOS-10 Gibbs function.

And an excerpt from Appendix P of the TEOS-10 Manual (IOC *et al.*, 2010)

The partial derivatives with respect to Θ and with respect to θ , both at constant S_A and p , and the partial derivatives with respect to S_A , are related by

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\Theta}\bigg|_{S_A, p} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\bigg|_{S_A, p}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial S_A}\bigg|_{\Theta, p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial S_A}\bigg|_{\theta, p} - \frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\bigg|_{S_A, p}. \quad (\text{P.13a,b})$$

Use of these expressions, acting on entropy yields (with $p = 0$ everywhere, and using Eqn. (P.7) [or Eqn. (A.12.8b)] and Eqn. (P.8))

$$\hat{\eta}_\Theta = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_\theta}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \equiv \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)}, \quad \hat{\eta}_{\Theta\Theta} = -\frac{1}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad \hat{\eta}_{S_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\mu}(S_A, \theta, 0)}{(T_0 + \theta)}, \quad (\text{P.14a,b,c})$$

$$\hat{\eta}_{S_A\Theta} = \frac{\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A}}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\eta}_{S_AS_A} = -\frac{\tilde{\mu}_{S_A}(S_A, \theta, 0)}{(T_0 + \theta)} - \frac{(\tilde{\Theta}_{S_A})^2}{\tilde{\Theta}_\theta} \frac{c_p^0}{(T_0 + \theta)^2}, \quad (\text{P.15a,b})$$

in terms of the partial derivatives of the exact polynomial expressions (P.11b) and (P.12).