

## Amended writing to account for version 2.0 upgrade.

(Unchanged text in blue, amended text in black)

### 2.1.1

- **Location:** The light green tab's data template was developed to process vertical casts located at a given location. Longitude and latitude must be input in cells 'B1:B2' in decimal format (degrees). Longitude can either be within the domain (-180° to 180°) or (0° to 360°) i.e., 10° 30' W can be input as -10.5° or 349.5°. The latitude domain is (-90° to 90°) i.e., 30° S would be -30°. The input of the cast coordinates is essential, as Absolute Salinity is dependent of location (Sect 3.6). If either the longitude or the latitude cells are left empty, the Salinity Anomaly is set to zero and Absolute Salinity becomes equal to Reference Salinity.
- **Pressure:** pressure ( $p$ ) units are dbar. For seawater properties, pressure is always the pressure of the water column, i.e., absolute pressure subtracted by atmospheric pressure. Therefore, at the surface,  $p = 0$ . For the upper ocean, 10 dbar  $\approx$  10 m.
- **Salinity:** the user can toggle the input between Practical Salinity (the salinity quantity which continues to be the recommended quantity to be archived (IOC, SCOR and IAPSO, 2010)), conductivity ( $\text{mS cm}^{-1}$ ) (i.e., measured by an *in situ* transducer), or the conductivity ratio (i.e., ratio between the conductivities of the sample and of Standard Sea Water, measured by a salinometer). Column 'D' of the spreadsheet ('Practical Salinity ( $S_P$ )') either copies the  $S_P$  value if this was the salinity input or calculates  $S_P$  from conductivity using function  $\{SP\_from\_C(C, t, p)\}$  or from the conductivity ratio using function  $\{SP\_from\_R(R, t, p)\}$ , depending on the radio button selected.
- **Temperature:** temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) may be selected to be either ITS-90 or IPTS-68 (data sets before 1990 are in the IPTS-68 standard, but recent data may still be applying this standard instead of the newer ITS-90 – checking the instrument specifications and/or the metadata associated with the data is advisable). Column 'J' of the spreadsheet ('Temperature ITS-90') either copies the temperature input if ITS-90 is selected or converts the IPTS-68 values to ITS-90 ( $\text{ITS-90} = \text{IPTS-68} / 1.00024$ ). All functions use temperature ITS-90 as input.

### 2.2

- Whenever the location is in the Baltic (which is checked by the  $\{is\_Baltic(lon, lat)\}$  function), the Salinity Anomaly cells display 'Baltic'. This spreadsheet also includes a line with data from line one of the 'TEOS-10 Test Data' tab (surface data from the NW Pacific) as well as a line of data without location coordinates (e.g., a sample from an estuary). In this case, Salinity Anomaly is set to zero and Absolute Salinity becomes equal to Reference Salinity.

### 2.6 Info tab (green)

This tab lists all released versions of TEOS-10 EXCEL, providing detailed information on the updates included in each version.

### 3.VBA (Visual Basic for Applications) modules

**Table 1.** List of all VBA Modules and formulas included in v.2.0 of TEOS-10 Excel. Direct translations from GSW are marked with ‘YES’ and original or modified functions marked with ‘NO’.

VBA Module	GSW	Description
CT_from_pt(SA, pt)	YES	Calculates Conservative Temperature of seawater from potential temperature (whose reference sea pressure is zero dbar)
Entropy_part (SA, t, p)	YES	This function calculates entropy, except that it does not evaluate any terms that are functions of Absolute Salinity alone. This function is called by {pt0_from_t}
Entropy_part_zerop (SA, pt0)	YES	This function calculates entropy at a sea pressure of zero, except that it does not evaluate any terms that are functions of Absolute Salinity alone. This function is called by {pt0_from_t}
Gibbs_pt0_pt0 (SA, pt0)	YES	This function calculates the second derivative of the specific Gibbs function with respect to temperature at zero sea pressure. This function is called by {pt0_from_t}
Hill_ratio_at_SP2(t)	YES	Calculates the Hill ratio, which is the adjustment needed to apply for Practical Salinities smaller than 2. This function is called by {SP_from_C(C,t,p)} and {SP_from_R(R,t,p)}
is_Baltic(lon, lat)	NO	Checks if a location is in the Baltic Sea. This function is original and different from the GSW counterpart. Baltic limits are taken from Figure 2 of Feistel et al. (2019: 6)
LookUp_atlas(table_name, p, lon, lat)	NO	This function builds and interrogates the Atlas database and was developed specifically for the EXCEL implementation of TEOS-10. 'table_name' can be one of the two look-up tables [deltaSA_ref] or [SAAR_ref]. Results are a 3D interpolation of the 8 vertices of the cube around the (lon, lat, p) location in the ocean
pt0_from_t(SA, t, p)	YES	Calculates potential temperature with reference pressure, p_ref = 0 dbar.
rho(SA, CT, p)	YES	Calculates in-situ density from Absolute Salinity, Conservative Temperature, and pressure
SA_Baltic(SP)	YES	Calculates Absolute Salinity in the Baltic from Practical Salinity
sigma_CT_line(SA, sigma, min_temp, max_temp)	NO	Calculates Conservative Temperature (CT) from SA at a constant sigma value (e.g., 25) between min_temp and max_temp. Function used to build potential density (sigma) lines to be plotted in the Absolute Salinity - Conservative Temperature Diagram. It calls the {sigma0(SA,CT)} function
sigma0(SA, CT)	YES	Calculates potential density anomaly with reference pressure of 0 dbar
Sound_Speed(SA, CT, p)	YES	Calculates the speed of sound in seawater from Absolute Salinity, Conservative Temperature, and pressure
SP_from_C(C,t,p)	YES	Calculates Practical Salinity from Conductivity, temperature, and pressure
SP_from_R(R,t,p)	YES	Calculates Practical Salinity from the conductivity Ratio, temperature, and pressure
<b>Formulas used outside VBA Modules</b>		
$t = t_{68} / 1.00024$	YES	Calculates temperature ITS-90 from temperature IPTS-68
$S_R = S_P * 35.16504 / 35$	YES	Calculates Reference Salinity ( $S_R$ ) from Practical Salinity ( $S_P$ )
$\delta S_A = S_R * [SAAR\_Atlas]$	YES	Absolute Salinity Anomaly equals the product of Reference Salinity by the interpolated Absolute Salinity Anomaly Ratio
$S_A = S_R + \delta S_A$	YES	Absolute Salinity equals Reference Salinity plus Absolute Salinity Anomaly

Table 1 lists all functions (VBA modules) and formulas included in version 2.0 of TEOS-10 EXCEL. Most modules are a direct translation...

**Figure 2:** TEOS-10 EXCEL workbook ‘Surface data’ tab. Surface data from different locations (location coordinates for each line). Four samples are from the Baltic Sea, one from the NW Pacific and the last sample (without long/lat coordinates) is from an estuary.

**Figure 6:** [ndepth\_ref] look-up table. The table has 45 rows (latitude) by 91 columns (longitude). South is at the top (1<sup>st</sup> row is 86° S) and 1<sup>st</sup> column is 0° of longitude. The latitude x longitude grid is a 4° x 4° grid and each cell location is obtained from the [longs\_ref] and [lats\_ref] tables. Cell values are the number of pressure levels at the given location. The cell highlighted in green is used as a ‘case study’ in the text.

**Figure 8:** [deltaSA\_ref] table: reference data missing for pressure levels 33 and 34 of columns 8, 9, 10 and 11.