Runoffs

sbcrnf.F90

From sbc_rnf, read the runoff temperature into sf_t_rnf:

```
IF(   ln_rnf_tem   )   CALL fld_read ( kt, nn_fsbc, sf_t_rnf )    ! idem for runoffs temperature if required
```

Set the "heat"=t*waterflux added into rnf_tsc:

```
IF( ln_rnf_tem ) THEN                                          ! use runoffs temperature data
            rnf_tsc(:,:,jp_tem) = ( sf_t_rnf(1)%fnow(:,:,1) ) * rnf(:,:) * r1_rau0
```

trasbc

Add the "heat" to the temperature trend and distribute it in depth according to h_rnh

```
tsa(ji,jj,jk,jp_tem) = tsa(ji,jj,jk,jp_tem)   &
               & +  ( rnf_tsc_b(ji,jj,jp_tem) + rnf_tsc(ji,jj,jp_tem) ) * zdep
```

tranxt

Include in the Asselin filter.

Sensible/LW Heat Flux

blk_oce_core

sbcssm.F90

In sbc_oce, sst_m is calculated from tsn using eos_pt_from_ct if necessary:

```
zts(ji,jj,jp_tem) = tsn(ji,jj,mikt(ji,jj),jp_tem)
...
IF( ln_useCT )  THEN    ;   sst_m(:,:) = eos_pt_from_ct( zts(:,:,jp_tem), zts(:,:,jp_sal) )
```

sbcblk_core.F90

Then this sst_m passed through sbc_blk_core as pst and used in blk_oce_core to calculate qns e.g.

```
zst(:,:) = pst(:,:) + rt0      ! convert SST from Celcius to Kelvin (and set minimum value far above 0 K)
...
zqlw(:,:) = (sf(jp_qlw)%fnow(:,:,1) - Stef * zst(:,:)*zst(:,:)*zst(:,:)*zst(:,:)  ) * tmask(:,:,1) ! Long  Wave
```

So, river runoffs need to be in Conservative Temperature.