
OpenSCM Two Layer Model Documentation

Release 0.2.3+2.gec212a2.dirty

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Jun 15, 2021

DOCUMENTATION

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OpenSCM two layer model contains implementations of the two layer radiative forcing driven models by [Held et al.](#), [Geoffroy et al.](#) and [Bloch-Johnson et al.](#)

OpenSCM Two Layer Model was designed to provide a clean, modularised, extensible interface for one of the most commonly used simple climate models. It was used in [Phase 1 of the Reduced Complexity Model Intercomparison Project](#) as a point of comparison for the other participating models.

The [FaIR model](#) implements a mathematically equivalent model (under certain assumptions) but does not provide as clear a conversion between the two-layer model and the two-timescale response as is provided here. We hope that this implementation could interface with other simple climate models like FaIR to allow simpler exploration of the combined behaviour of interacting climate components with minimal coupling headaches.

As implemented here, the “OpenSCM Two Layer Model” interface is target at researchers and as an education tool. Users from other fields are of course encouraged to use it if they find it helpful.

OpenSCM two layer model is free software under a BSD 3-Clause License, see [LICENSE](#).

If you have any issues or would like to discuss a feature request, please raise them in the [OpenSCM Two Layer Model issue tracker](#). If your issue is a feature request or a bug, please use the templates available, otherwise, simply open a normal issue.

INSTALLATION

OpenSCM two layer model has only two dependencies:

- `scmdata>=0.9`
- `tqdm`

OpenSCM two layer model can be installed with pip

```
pip install openscm-twolayermodel
```

If you also want to run the example notebooks install additional dependencies using

```
pip install "openscm-twolayermodel[notebooks]"
```

Coming soon OpenSCM two layer model can also be installed with conda

```
conda install -c conda-forge openscm-twolayermodel
```

We do not ship our tests with the packages. If you wish to run the tests, you must install from source (or download the tests separately and run them on your installation).

1.1 Installing from source

To install from source, simply clone the repository and then install it using pip e.g. `pip install ".[dev]"`. Having done this, the tests can be run with `pytest tests` or using the Makefile (`make test` will run only the code tests, `make checks` will run the code tests and all other tests e.g. linting, notebooks, documentation).

For more details, see the *development section of the docs*.

Here we provide examples of OpenSCM two layer model's behaviour and usage. The source code of these usage examples is available in the folder [docs/source/usage](#) of the [GitHub repository](#).

2.1 Basic demos

2.1.1 Getting Started

This notebook demonstrates the OpenSCM Two Layer Model repository's basic functionality.

We start with imports, their need will become clearer throughout the notebook.

```
[1]: import inspect

import numpy as np
from openscm_units import unit_registry
from scmdata import ScmRun

import openscm_twolayermodel
from openscm_twolayermodel import ImpulseResponseModel, TwoLayerModel
from openscm_twolayermodel.base import Model

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/openscm-two-layer-model/envs/latest/lib/
↳python3.7/site-packages/openscm_twolayermodel/base.py:10: TqdmExperimentalWarning:
↳Using `tqdm.autonotebook.tqdm` in notebook mode. Use `tqdm.tqdm` instead to force
↳console mode (e.g. in jupyter console)
import tqdm.autonotebook as tqdman
```

As with most Python packages, the version of `openscm_twolayermodel` being used can always be checked as shown below. This is very helpful for debugging.

```
[2]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
openscm_twolayermodel.__version__
```

```
[2]: '0.2.3+2.gec212a2'
```

OpenSCM Two Layer Model has two key classes: `ImpulseResponseModel` and `TwoLayerModel`. These are implementations of the two major variants of the two-layer model found in the literature. We can see that they both have a common base class using the `inspect` package.

```
[3]: inspect.getmro(ImpulseResponseModel)
```

```
[3]: (openscm_twolayermodel.impulse_response_model.ImpulseResponseModel,  
      openscm_twolayermodel.base.TwoLayerVariant,  
      openscm_twolayermodel.base.Model,  
      abc.ABC,  
      object)
```

```
[4]: inspect.getmro(TwoLayerModel)
```

```
[4]: (openscm_twolayermodel.two_layer_model.TwoLayerModel,  
      openscm_twolayermodel.base.TwoLayerVariant,  
      openscm_twolayermodel.base.Model,  
      abc.ABC,  
      object)
```

These classes can both be used in the same way. We demonstrate the most basic usage here, more comprehensive usage is demonstrated in other notebooks.

The first thing we need is our effective radiative forcing driver. This should be an `ScmRun` <<https://scmdata.readthedocs.io/en/latest/data.html#the-scmrun-class>> instance.

```
[5]: run_length = 200  
  
driver = ScmRun(  
    data=np.arange(run_length) * 4 / 70,  
    index=1850 + np.arange(run_length),  
    columns={  
        "unit": "W/m^2",  
        "model": "idealised",  
        "scenario": "1pctCO2",  
        "region": "World",  
        "variable": "Effective Radiative Forcing",  
    },  
)  
driver
```

```
[5]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 1, timepoints: 200)>  
Time:  
      Start: 1850-01-01T00:00:00  
      End: 2049-01-01T00:00:00  
Meta:  
      model region scenario  unit          variable  
0  idealised  World  1pctCO2  W/m^2  Effective Radiative Forcing
```

```
[6]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT  
driver.lineplot()
```

```
[6]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>
```

```
[7]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
two_layer = TwoLayerModel(lambda=4 / 3 * unit_registry("W/m^2/delta_degC"))
res_two_layer = two_layer.run_scenarios(driver)

impulse_response = ImpulseResponseModel(d1=10 * unit_registry("yr"))
res_impulse_response = impulse_response.run_scenarios(driver)

res = res_two_layer.append(res_impulse_response)
res.head()
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

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```

→
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.0
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.0

time
→
→
→
→
→      1851-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.057143

→
→
→
→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      0.000000

→
→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      0.000000

→
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.000000
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.057143

time
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→      1852-01-01 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.114286
→
→
→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.008626
→
→
→
→ Surface Temperature|Lower 0.000000
→
→
→
→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 0.057143
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.114286
time
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→
→
→ 1853-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.171429
→
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.023100
→
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```

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→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.102784
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.171429

time
→
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→      1854-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.228571

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→
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→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      0.041545

→
→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      0.000159

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→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.140628
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.228571

time
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→      1855-01-01 \

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.285714
→
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→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.062689
→
→
→
→ Surface Temperature|Lower 0.000368
→
→
→
→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 0.173178
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.285714
time
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→ 1856-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.342857
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.085676
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→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.202129
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.342857

time
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→      1857-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.400000

→
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→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      0.109924
→
→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      0.001109
→
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→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.228623
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.400000

time
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→      1858-01-01 \

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a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.457143
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.135040
→
→
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→ Surface Temperature|Lower 0.001656
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→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 0.253435
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.457143
time
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→ 1859-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 0.514286
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 0.160761
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→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      0.277089
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      0.514286

time
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→      ... \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable      ...
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      ...

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→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      ...

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→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      ...

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→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      ...
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      ...

time
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→      2040-01-01 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 10.857143
→
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.710809
→
→
→
→ Surface Temperature|Lower 1.937427
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→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 3.230641
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 10.857143
time
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→ 2041-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 10.914286
→
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→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.744627
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→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.242731
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 10.914286

time
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→      2042-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 10.971429

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→
→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      5.778474

→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      1.975476

→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.254783
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 10.971429

time
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→      2043-01-01 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.028571
→
→
→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.812348
→
→
→
→ Surface Temperature|Lower 1.994612
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→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 3.266797
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.028571
time
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→
→
→ 2044-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.085714
→
→
→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.846251
→
→
→
→

```

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```

→
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.278774
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.085714

time
→
→
→
→
→      2045-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.142857

→
→
→
→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      5.880182
→
→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      2.033107
→
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.290713
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.142857

time
→
→
→
→
→      2046-01-01 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.200000
→
→
→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.914140
→
→
→
→ Surface Temperature|Lower 2.052465
→
→
→
→ W/m^2 Heat Uptake 3.302615
NaN two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN NaN 1.0 NaN
→ NaN idealised 0.3
→ 0.4 World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.200000
time
→
→
→
→ 2047-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model q1 (delta_
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer NaN
→NaN 1200.0 50.0 1.0 0.8
→ 1.333333 idealised NaN
→ NaN World
→0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative Forcing 11.257143
→
→
→
→ delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper 5.948127
→
→
→
→

```

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```

→
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.314480
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.257143

time
→
→
→
→
→      2048-01-01 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model      d1 (a)
→d2 (a) dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→/ meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta
→degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      NaN
→NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      0.8
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.314286

→
→
→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      5.982141

→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      2.091402

→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.326307
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing 11.314286

time
→
→
→
→      2049-01-01

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model          d1 (a)
→ d2 (a) d1 (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius
→ / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      q1 (delta_
→ degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)
→ region run_idx scenario unit          variable
0.0
→ NaN      1200.0      50.0      1.0      two_layer      NaN
→      1.333333      idealised NaN
→      NaN      World
→ 0      1pctCO2  W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      11.371429
→
→
→
→      delta_degC Surface Temperature|Upper      6.016183
→
→
→
→      Surface Temperature|Lower      2.110980
→
→
→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake      3.338098
NaN      two_timescale_impulse_response 10.0
→ 400.0 NaN      NaN      1.0      NaN
→      NaN      idealised 0.3
→      0.4      World
→ 0      1pctCO2  W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing      11.371429

[5 rows x 200 columns]

```

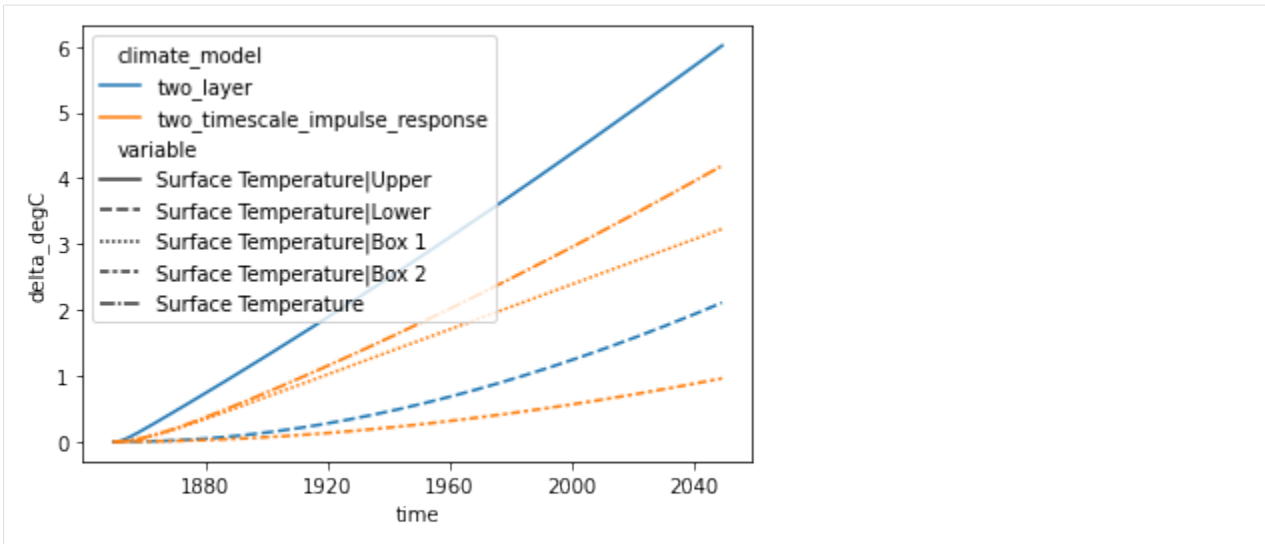
Now we can plot our outputs and compare (of course, we can make these two models the same if we're clever about how we set the parameters, see the impulse response equivalence notebook).

```

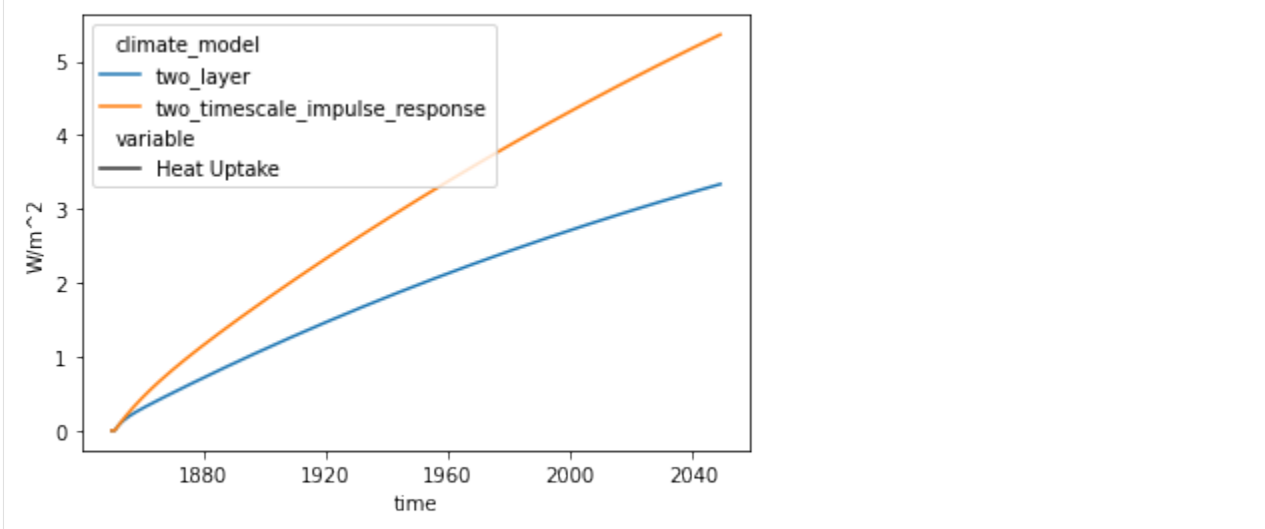
[8]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
res.filter(variable="Surface Temperature*").lineplot(
    hue="climate_model", style="variable"
)

[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='delta_degC'>

```



```
[9]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
res.filter(variable="Heat*").lineplot(hue="climate_model", style="variable")
[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>
```



2.1.2 Running scenarios

Here we show how multiple scenarios can be run using the OpenSCM Two Layer Model package.

```
[1]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
import os.path

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from openscm_units import unit_registry as ur
import tqdm.autonotebook as tqdman
from scmdata import ScmRun, run_append
```

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```

from openscm_twolayermodel import TwoLayerModel

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/openscm-two-layer-model/envs/latest/lib/
python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:7: TqdmExperimentalWarning: Using `tqdm.
autonotebook.tqdm` in notebook mode. Use `tqdm.tqdm` instead to force console mode (e.
g. in jupyter console)
import sys

```

For this we use RCMIP effective radiative forcing data.

```

[2]: DATA_PATH = os.path.join(
    ".",
    ".",
    ".",
    ".",
    "tests",
    "test-data",
    "rcmip-radiative-forcing-annual-means-v4-0-0.csv",
)
DATA_PATH

[2]: '../.../tests/test-data/rcmip-radiative-forcing-annual-means-v4-0-0.csv'

```

```

[3]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
scenarios = ScmRun(DATA_PATH, lowercase_cols=True).filter(
    scenario="historical", keep=False
)
scenarios

```

```

[3]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 480, timepoints: 751)>
Time:
    Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
    End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00
Meta:

```

	activity_id	mip_era	model	region	scenario	unit	\
0	not_applicable	CMIP5	AIM	World	rcp60	W/m^2	
1	not_applicable	CMIP5	AIM	World	rcp60	W/m^2	
2	not_applicable	CMIP5	AIM	World	rcp60	W/m^2	
3	not_applicable	CMIP5	AIM	World	rcp60	W/m^2	
4	not_applicable	CMIP5	AIM	World	rcp60	W/m^2	
..	
494	not_applicable	CMIP5	unspecified	World	historical-cmip5	W/m^2	
495	not_applicable	CMIP5	unspecified	World	historical-cmip5	W/m^2	
496	not_applicable	CMIP5	unspecified	World	historical-cmip5	W/m^2	
497	not_applicable	CMIP5	unspecified	World	historical-cmip5	W/m^2	
498	not_applicable	CMIP5	unspecified	World	historical-cmip5	W/m^2	

```

    variable
0          Radiative Forcing
1  Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic
2  Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic|Aerosols

```

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```

3   Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic|Aerosols|Aeros...
4   Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic|Aerosols|Aeros...
..
494 Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic|Stratospheric ...
495 Radiative Forcing|Anthropogenic|Tropospheric O...
496           Radiative Forcing|Natural
497           Radiative Forcing|Natural|Solar
498           Radiative Forcing|Natural|Volcanic

[480 rows x 7 columns]
```

We can then run them, for a number of parameter settings, as shown.

```
[4]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
a_values = np.array([0, 0.01]) * ur("W/m^2/delta_degC^2")
a_values
```

```
[4]: (0.0 0.01)  $\frac{\text{watt}}{(\text{delta\_degree\_Celsius}^2 \cdot \text{meter}^2)}$ 
```

```
[5]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
runner = TwoLayerModel()
output = []
for a in tqdm.tqdm(a_values, desc="Parameter settings"):
    runner.a = a
    output.append(runner.run_scenarios(scenarios))
```

```
output = run_append(output)
output
```

```
Parameter settings: 0%|          | 0/2 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
[5]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 80, timepoints: 751)>
Time:
```

```
    Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
    End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00
```

```
Meta:
```

```

    a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2)    activity_id \
0                                0.00 not_applicable
1                                0.00 not_applicable
2                                0.00 not_applicable
3                                0.00 not_applicable
4                                0.00 not_applicable
..                               ...
75                               0.01 not_applicable
76                               0.01 not_applicable
77                               0.01 not_applicable
78                               0.01 not_applicable
79                               0.01 not_applicable
```

```
climate_model dl (meter) du (meter) efficacy (dimensionless) \
```

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0	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
1	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
2	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
3	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
4	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
..
75	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
76	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
77	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
78	two_layer	1200	50	1.0
79	two_layer	1200	50	1.0

eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) \	
0	0.8
1	0.8
2	0.8
3	0.8
4	0.8
..	...
75	0.8
76	0.8
77	0.8
78	0.8
79	0.8

lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) mip_era			model \
0	1.246667	CMIP6	AIM/CGE
1	1.246667	CMIP6	AIM/CGE
2	1.246667	CMIP6	AIM/CGE
3	1.246667	CMIP6	AIM/CGE
4	1.246667	CMIP6	AIM/CGE
..
75	1.246667	CMIP6	REMIND-MAGPIE
76	1.246667	CMIP6	REMIND-MAGPIE
77	1.246667	CMIP6	REMIND-MAGPIE
78	1.246667	CMIP6	REMIND-MAGPIE
79	1.246667	CMIP6	REMIND-MAGPIE

region	run_idx	scenario	unit \
0	World	0	ssp370 W/m^2
1	World	0	ssp370 delta_degC
2	World	0	ssp370 delta_degC
3	World	0	ssp370 W/m^2
4	World	1	ssp370-lowNTCF-aerchemmip W/m^2
..
75	World	8	ssp534-over W/m^2
76	World	9	ssp585 W/m^2
77	World	9	ssp585 delta_degC
78	World	9	ssp585 delta_degC
79	World	9	ssp585 W/m^2

variable

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```
0    Effective Radiative Forcing
1      Surface Temperature|Upper
2      Surface Temperature|Lower
3                Heat Uptake
4    Effective Radiative Forcing
..
75                Heat Uptake
76    Effective Radiative Forcing
77      Surface Temperature|Upper
78      Surface Temperature|Lower
79                Heat Uptake
```

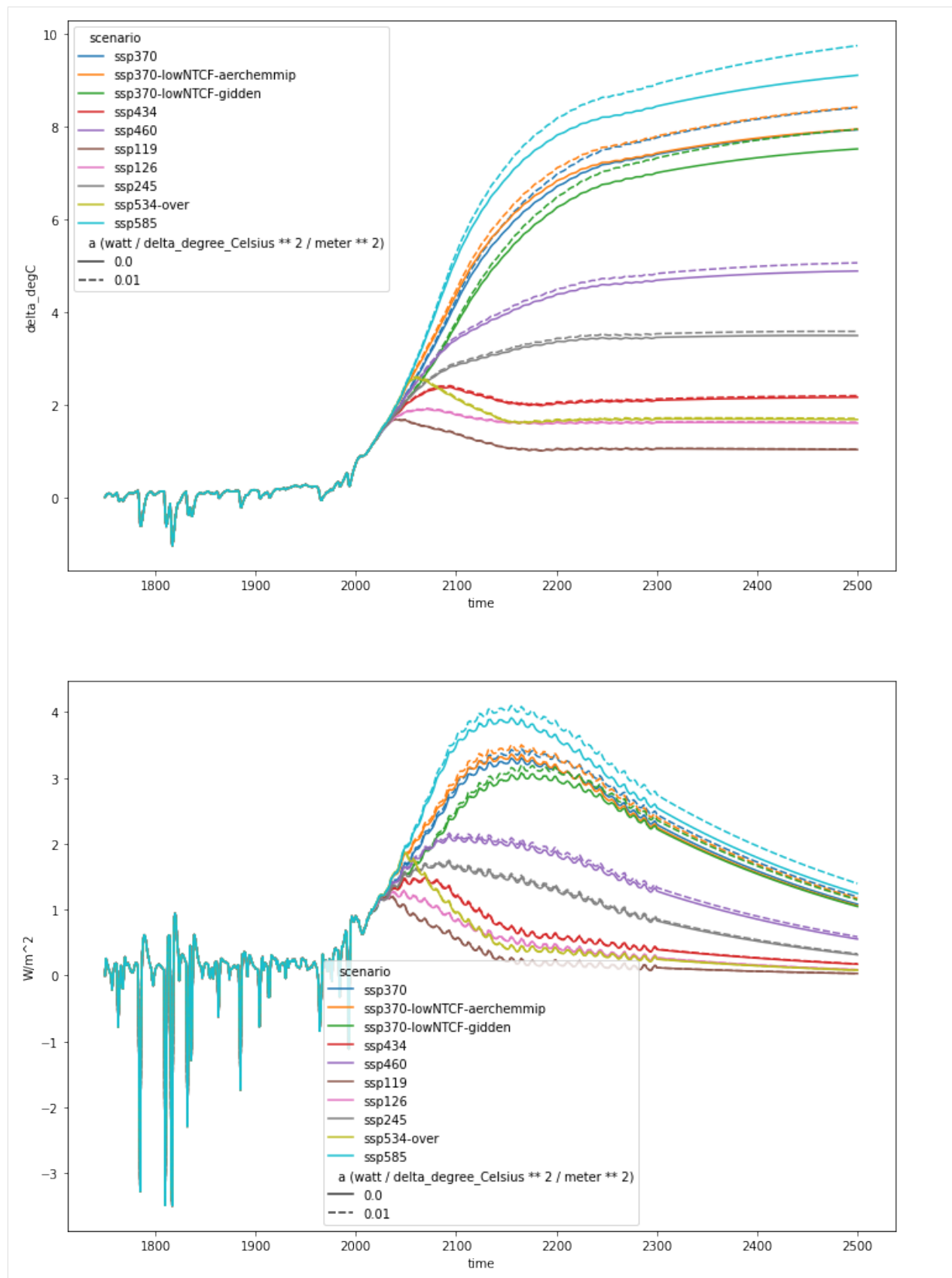
```
[80 rows x 15 columns]
```

```
[6]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
pkwargs = dict(
    hue="scenario", style="a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2)",
)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 18))

ax = fig.add_subplot(211)
output.filter(variable="Surface Temperature|Upper").lineplot(**pkwargs, ax=ax)

ax = fig.add_subplot(212)
output.filter(variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(**pkwargs, ax=ax)
```

```
[6]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>
```



2.2 More detail

2.2.1 Impulse response equivalence

In this notebook we explore the equivalence between the two-layer model and a two-timescale impulse response approach.

Background

Following [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 2](#), with notation altered to match our implementation, the two-layer model with efficacy (ϵ) and state-dependent climate feedback can be written as

$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - (\lambda_0 - aT)T - \epsilon\eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.1)$$

$$C_D \frac{dT_D}{dt} = \eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.2)$$

If the state-dependent feedback factor, a , is non-zero, the two-layer model and impulse response approaches are not equivalent. However, if $a = 0$, they become the same.

Hereafter we assume $a = 0$, however this assumption should not be forgotten. In the case $a = 0$, the two-layer model can be written (adding an ϵ for the deep-ocean equation too for simplicity later).

$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - \lambda_0 T - \epsilon\eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\epsilon C_D \frac{dT_D}{dt} = \epsilon\eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.4)$$

In matrix notation we have

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{B} \quad (2.5)$$

where $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} T \\ T_D \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_0 + \epsilon\eta}{C} & \frac{\epsilon\eta}{C} \\ \frac{\epsilon\eta}{\epsilon C_D} & -\frac{\epsilon\eta}{\epsilon C_D} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{F}{C} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

As shown in [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 1](#), \mathbf{A} can be diagonalised i.e. written in the form $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{\Phi}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}$, where \mathbf{D} is a diagonal matrix. Applying the solution given in [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 1](#) to our impulse response notation, we have

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\tau_1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \phi_1 & \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.7)$$

where

$$\tau_1 = \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b - \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.8)$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b + \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.9)$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta}(b^* - \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.10)$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta}(b^* + \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.11)$$

$$b = \frac{\lambda_0 + \epsilon\eta}{C} + \frac{\eta}{C_D} \quad (2.12)$$

$$b^* = \frac{\lambda_0 + \epsilon\eta}{C} - \frac{\eta}{C_D} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\delta = b^2 - 4\frac{\lambda_0\eta}{CC_D} \quad (2.14)$$

Given this, we can re-write the system as

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \mathbf{\Phi D \Phi^{-1} X + B} \quad (2.15)$$

$$\mathbf{\Phi^{-1} \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt}} = \mathbf{D \Phi^{-1} X + \Phi^{-1} B} \quad (2.16)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt} = \mathbf{D Y + \Phi^{-1} B} \quad (2.17)$$

$$(2.18)$$

Defining $\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix}$, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\tau_1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\tau_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\phi_2 - \phi_1} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_2 & -1 \\ -\phi_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{F}{C} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.19)$$

or,

$$\frac{dT_1}{dt} = \frac{-T_1}{\tau_1} + \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_2 - \phi_1} \frac{F}{C} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\frac{dT_2}{dt} = \frac{-T_2}{\tau_2} - \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2 - \phi_1} \frac{F}{C} \quad (2.21)$$

Re-writing, we have,

$$\frac{dT_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau_1} \left(\frac{\tau_1 \phi_2}{\phi_2 - \phi_1} \frac{F}{C} - T_1 \right) \quad (2.22)$$

$$\frac{dT_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau_2} \left(\frac{-\tau_2 \phi_1}{\phi_2 - \phi_1} \frac{F}{C} - T_2 \right) \quad (2.23)$$

We can compare this to the notation of [Millar et al., 2017](#) and see that

$$d_1 = \tau_1 \quad (2.24)$$

$$d_2 = \tau_2 \quad (2.25)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{\tau_1 \phi_2}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \quad (2.26)$$

$$q_2 = -\frac{\tau_2 \phi_1}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \quad (2.27)$$

$$(2.28)$$

Hence we have redemonstrated the equivalence of the two-layer model and a two-timescale impulse response model. Given the parameters of the two-layer model, we can now trivially derive the equivalent parameters of the two-timescale model. Doing the reverse is possible, but requires some more work in order to make a useable route drop out.

The first step is to follow [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 1](#), and define two extra constants

$$a_1 = \frac{\phi_2 \tau_1}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 \quad (2.29)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{\phi_1 \tau_2}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 \quad (2.30)$$

$$(2.31)$$

These constants have the useful property that $a_1 + a_2 = 1$ (proof in Appendix A).

From above, we also see that

$$a_1 = \lambda_0 q_1 \quad (2.32)$$

$$a_2 = \lambda_0 q_2 \quad (2.33)$$

$$(2.34)$$

Hence

$$a_1 + a_2 = \lambda_0 q_1 + \lambda_0 q_2 = 1 \quad (2.35)$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{q_1 + q_2} \quad (2.36)$$

Next we calculate C via

$$\frac{q_1}{d_1} + \frac{q_2}{d_2} = \frac{\phi_2}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} - \frac{\phi_1}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} = \frac{1}{C} \quad (2.37)$$

$$C = \frac{d_1 d_2}{q_1 d_2 + q_2 d_1} \quad (2.38)$$

We then use further relationships from Table 1 of [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 1](#) (proof is left to the reader) to calculate the rest of the constants.

Firstly,

$$\tau_1 a_1 + \tau_2 a_2 = \frac{C + \epsilon C_D}{\lambda_0} \quad (2.39)$$

$$\epsilon C_D = \lambda_0 (\tau_1 a_1 + \tau_2 a_2) - C \quad (2.40)$$

and then finally,

$$\tau_1 a_1 + \tau_2 a_2 = \frac{C + \epsilon C_D}{\lambda_0} \quad (2.41)$$

$$\epsilon \eta = \frac{\epsilon C_D}{\tau_1 a_2 + \tau_2 a_1} \quad (2.42)$$

The final thing to notice here is that C_D , ϵ and η are not uniquely-defined. This makes sense, as shown by [Geoffroy et al., 2013, Part 2](#), the introduction of the efficacy factor does not alter the behaviour of the system (it is still the same mathematical system) and so it is impossible for simply the two-timescale temperature response to uniquely define all three of these quantities. It can only define the products ϵC_D and $\epsilon \eta$. Hence when translating from the two-timescale model to the two-layer model with efficacy, an explicit choice for the efficacy must be made. This does not alter the temperature response but it does alter the implied ocean heat uptake of the two-timescale model.

Long story short, when deriving two-layer model parameters from a two-timescale model, one must specify the efficacy.

Given that $\mathbf{Y} = \Phi^{-1} \mathbf{X}$ i.e. $\mathbf{X} = \Phi \mathbf{Y}$, we can also relate the impulse response boxes to the

two layers. $\begin{pmatrix} T \\ T_D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \phi_1 & \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix}$ Finally, the equivalent of the two-timescale and two-layer models al-

allows us to also calculate the heat uptake of a two-timescale impulse response model. It is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Heat uptake} &= C \frac{dT}{dt} + C_D \frac{dT_D}{dt} \\ &= F - \lambda_0 T + (1 - \epsilon) \eta (T - T_D) \\ &= F - \lambda_0 (T_1 + T_2) + (1 - \epsilon) \eta ((1 - \phi_1) T_1 + (1 - \phi_2) T_2) \\ &= F - \lambda_0 (T_1 + T_2) - \eta (\epsilon - 1) ((1 - \phi_1) T_1 + (1 - \phi_2) T_2)\end{aligned}$$

Running the code

Here we actually run the two implementations to explore their similarity.

```
[1]: import datetime as dt

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from openscm_units import unit_registry as ur
from scmdata.run import ScmRun, run_append

from openscm_twolayermodel import ImpulseResponseModel, TwoLayerModel

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/openscm-two-layer-model/envs/latest/lib/
python3.7/site-packages/openscm_twolayermodel/base.py:10: TqdmExperimentalWarning:
Using `tqdm.autonotebook.tqdm` in notebook mode. Use `tqdm.tqdm` instead to force
console mode (e.g. in jupyter console)
import tqdm.autonotebook as tqdman
```

First we define a scenario to run.

```
[2]: time = np.arange(1750, 2501)
forcing = 0.05 * np.sin(time / 15 * 2 * np.pi) + 3.0 * time / time.max()

inp = ScmRun(
    data=forcing,
    index=time,
    columns={
        "scenario": "test_scenario",
        "model": "unspecified",
        "climate_model": "junk input",
        "variable": "Effective Radiative Forcing",
        "unit": "W/m^2",
        "region": "World",
    },
)
inp

[2]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 1, timepoints: 751)>
Time:
      Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
      End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00
Meta:
      climate_model      model region      scenario      unit \
```

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```

0    junk input unspecified World test_scenario W/m^2

                                variable
0    Effective Radiative Forcing

```

```

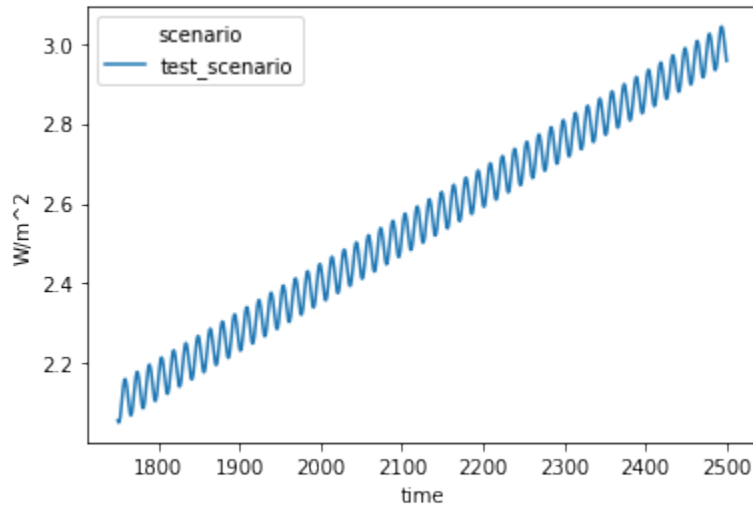
[3]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
inp.lineplot()

```

```

[3]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>

```



Next we run the two-layer model. In order for it to be convertible to a two-timescale model, we must turn state-dependence off ($a=0$).

```

[4]: two_layer_config = {
      "du": 55 * ur("m"),
      "efficacy": 1.2 * ur("dimensionless"),
      #      "efficacy": 1.0 * ur("dimensionless"),
      "a": 0 * ur("W/m^2/delta_degC^2"),
    }

```

```

[5]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
twolayer = TwoLayerModel(**two_layer_config)
res_twolayer = twolayer.run_scenarios(inp)
res_twolayer

```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```

[5]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 4, timepoints: 751)>

```

```
Time:
```

```

      Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
      End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00

```

```
Meta:
```

```

      a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model \
0      0.0      two_layer
1      0.0      two_layer
2      0.0      two_layer

```

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```

3                                0.0    two_layer

    dl (meter)  du (meter)  efficacy (dimensionless)  \
0      1200      55      1.2
1      1200      55      1.2
2      1200      55      1.2
3      1200      55      1.2

    eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2)  \
0      0.8
1      0.8
2      0.8
3      0.8

    lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2)    model region  \
0      1.246667    unspecified    World
1      1.246667    unspecified    World
2      1.246667    unspecified    World
3      1.246667    unspecified    World

    run_idx    scenario    unit    variable
0      0    test_scenario    W/m^2    Effective Radiative Forcing
1      0    test_scenario    delta_degC    Surface Temperature|Upper
2      0    test_scenario    delta_degC    Surface Temperature|Lower
3      0    test_scenario    W/m^2    Heat Uptake

```

```

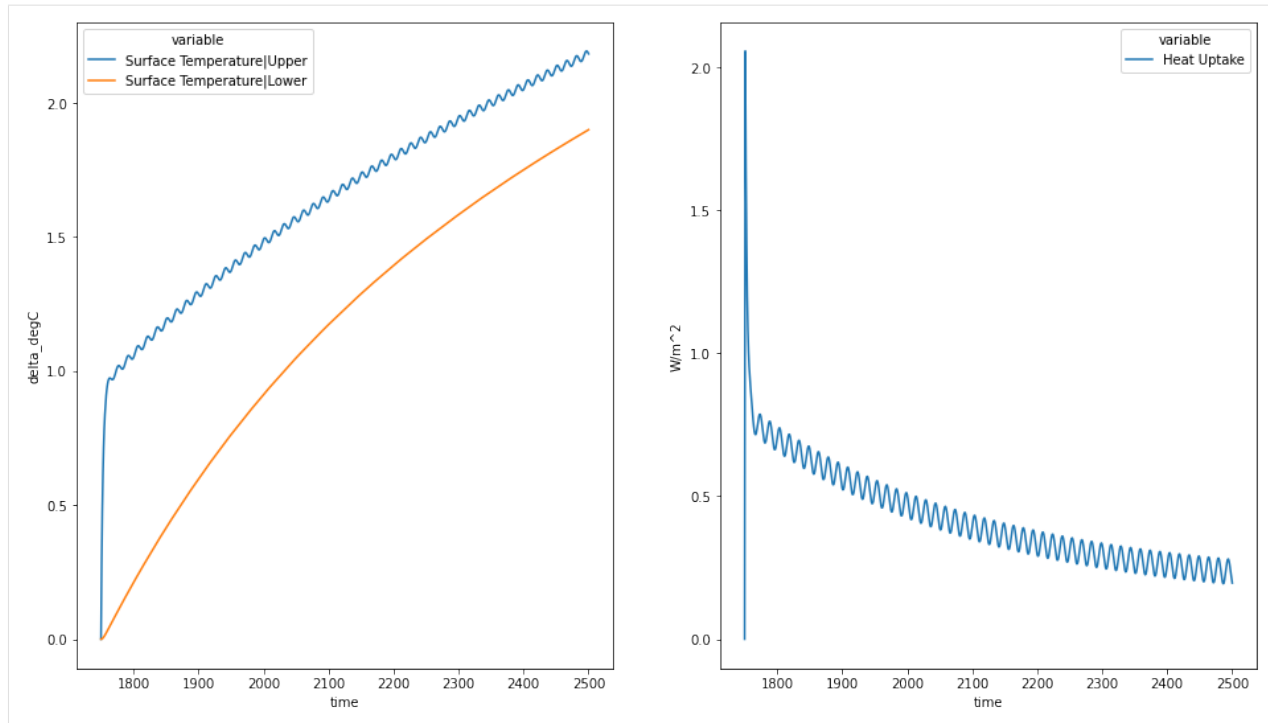
[6]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16, 9))

ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
res_twolayer.filter(variable="*Temperature*").lineplot(hue="variable", ax=ax)

ax = fig.add_subplot(122)
res_twolayer.filter(variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(hue="variable", ax=ax)

[6]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>

```



Next we get the parameters with which we get the equivalent impulse response model.

```
[7]: two_timescale_paras = twolayer.get_impulse_response_parameters()
two_timescale_paras
```

```
[7]: {'d1': 103454323.57029569 <Unit('joule / watt')>,
      'd2': 11181891933.114195 <Unit('joule / watt')>,
      'q1': 0.4465999986742509 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
      'q2': 0.3555390387589074 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
      'efficacy': 1.2 <Unit('dimensionless')>}
```

```
[8]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
impulse_response = ImpulseResponseModel(**two_timescale_paras)
res_impulse_response = impulse_response.run_scenarios(inp)
res_impulse_response
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
[8]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 5, timepoints: 751)>
```

```
Time:
```

```
Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
```

```
End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00
```

```
Meta:
```

	climate_model	d1 (joule / watt)	d2 (joule / watt)	\
0	two_timescale_impulse_response	1.034543e+08	1.118189e+10	
1	two_timescale_impulse_response	1.034543e+08	1.118189e+10	
2	two_timescale_impulse_response	1.034543e+08	1.118189e+10	
3	two_timescale_impulse_response	1.034543e+08	1.118189e+10	
4	two_timescale_impulse_response	1.034543e+08	1.118189e+10	
	efficacy (dimensionless)	model	\	

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```

0          1.2 unspecified
1          1.2 unspecified
2          1.2 unspecified
3          1.2 unspecified
4          1.2 unspecified

    q1 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) \
0          0.4466
1          0.4466
2          0.4466
3          0.4466
4          0.4466

    q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt) region run_idx \
0          0.355539 World      0
1          0.355539 World      0
2          0.355539 World      0
3          0.355539 World      0
4          0.355539 World      0

    scenario      unit      variable
0 test_scenario  W/m^2      Effective Radiative Forcing
1 test_scenario  delta_degC  Surface Temperature|Box 1
2 test_scenario  delta_degC  Surface Temperature|Box 2
3 test_scenario  delta_degC  Surface Temperature
4 test_scenario  W/m^2      Heat Uptake

```

```

[9]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16, 9))

ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
res_impulse_response.filter(variable="*Temperature*").lineplot(
    hue="variable", ax=ax
)

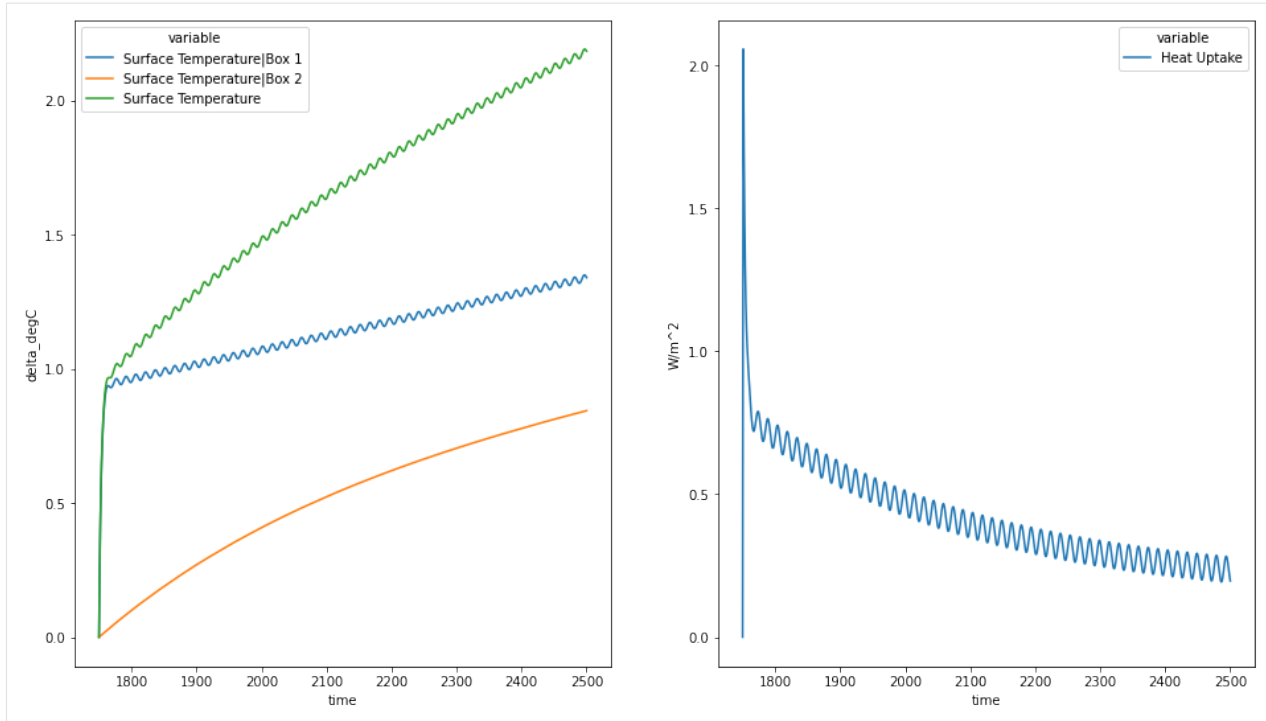
ax = fig.add_subplot(122)
res_impulse_response.filter(variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(
    hue="variable", ax=ax
)

```

```

[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>

```



We can compare the two responses as well.

```
[10]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
combined = run_append([res_impulse_response, res_twolayer])
combined

[10]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 9, timepoints: 751)>
Time:
  Start: 1750-01-01T00:00:00
  End: 2500-01-01T00:00:00
Meta:
  a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) \
0      NaN
1      NaN
2      NaN
3      NaN
4      NaN
5      0.0
6      0.0
7      0.0
8      0.0

  climate_model d1 (joule / watt) d2 (joule / watt) \
0 two_timescale_impulse_response 1.034543e+08 1.118189e+10
1 two_timescale_impulse_response 1.034543e+08 1.118189e+10
2 two_timescale_impulse_response 1.034543e+08 1.118189e+10
3 two_timescale_impulse_response 1.034543e+08 1.118189e+10
4 two_timescale_impulse_response 1.034543e+08 1.118189e+10
5 two_layer NaN NaN
6 two_layer NaN NaN
```

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7		two_layer	NaN	NaN
8		two_layer	NaN	NaN

	dl (meter)	du (meter)	efficacy (dimensionless)	\
0	NaN	NaN	1.2	
1	NaN	NaN	1.2	
2	NaN	NaN	1.2	
3	NaN	NaN	1.2	
4	NaN	NaN	1.2	
5	1200.0	55.0	1.2	
6	1200.0	55.0	1.2	
7	1200.0	55.0	1.2	
8	1200.0	55.0	1.2	

	eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2)	\
0	NaN	
1	NaN	
2	NaN	
3	NaN	
4	NaN	
5	0.8	
6	0.8	
7	0.8	
8	0.8	

	lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2)	model	\
0	NaN	unspecified	
1	NaN	unspecified	
2	NaN	unspecified	
3	NaN	unspecified	
4	NaN	unspecified	
5	1.246667	unspecified	
6	1.246667	unspecified	
7	1.246667	unspecified	
8	1.246667	unspecified	

	q1 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)	\
0	0.4466	
1	0.4466	
2	0.4466	
3	0.4466	
4	0.4466	
5	NaN	
6	NaN	
7	NaN	
8	NaN	

	q2 (delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt)	region	run_idx	\
0	0.355539	World	0	
1	0.355539	World	0	
2	0.355539	World	0	
3	0.355539	World	0	

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4	0.355539	World	0
5	NaN	World	0
6	NaN	World	0
7	NaN	World	0
8	NaN	World	0

	scenario	unit	variable
0	test_scenario	W/m^2	Effective Radiative Forcing
1	test_scenario	delta_degC	Surface Temperature Box 1
2	test_scenario	delta_degC	Surface Temperature Box 2
3	test_scenario	delta_degC	Surface Temperature
4	test_scenario	W/m^2	Heat Uptake
5	test_scenario	W/m^2	Effective Radiative Forcing
6	test_scenario	delta_degC	Surface Temperature Upper
7	test_scenario	delta_degC	Surface Temperature Lower
8	test_scenario	W/m^2	Heat Uptake

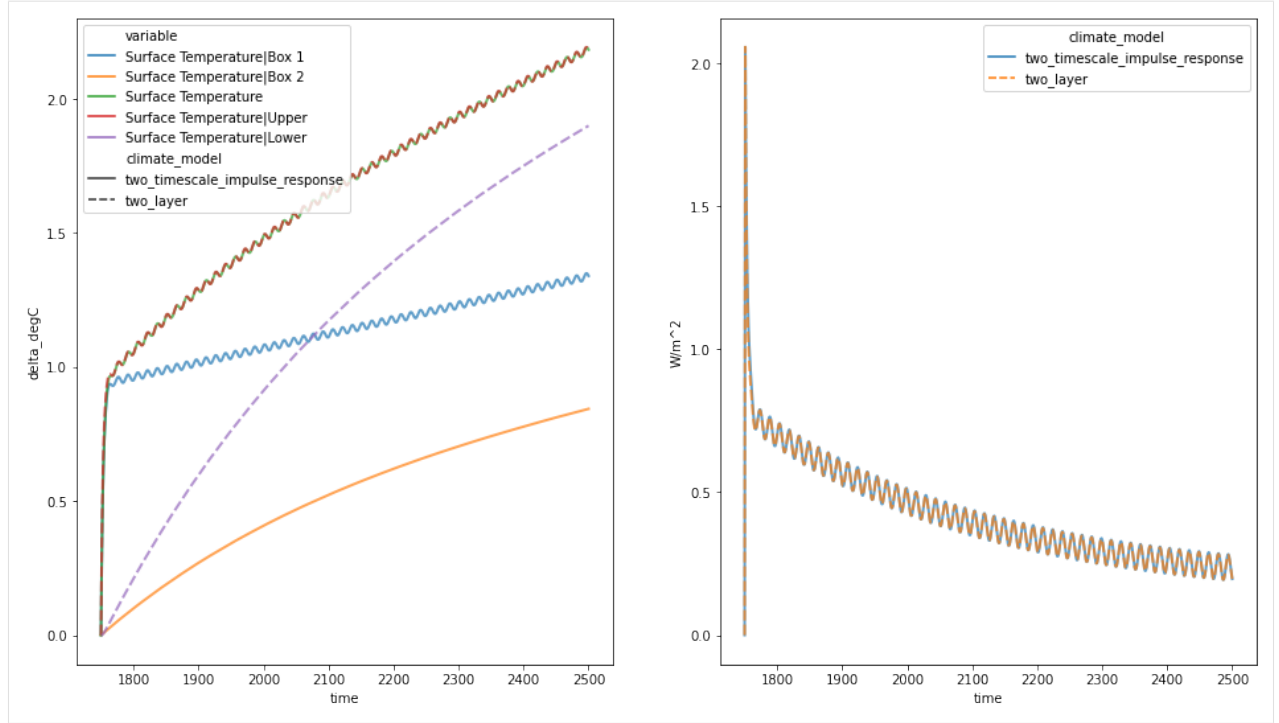
To within numerical errors they are equal.

```
[11]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16, 9))

ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
combined.filter(variable="*Temperature*").lineplot(
    hue="variable", style="climate_model", alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, ax=ax
)
ax.legend(loc="upper left")

ax = fig.add_subplot(122)
combined.filter(variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(
    hue="climate_model", style="climate_model", alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, ax=ax
)

[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>
```



Appendix A

We begin with the definitions of the a constants,

$$a_1 = \frac{\phi_2 \tau_1}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 \quad (2.43)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{\phi_1 \tau_2}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 \quad (2.44)$$

$$(2.45)$$

We then have

$$a_1 + a_2 = \frac{\phi_2 \tau_1}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 - \frac{\phi_1 \tau_2}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} \lambda_0 \quad (2.46)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_0}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} (\phi_2 \tau_1 - \phi_1 \tau_2) \quad (2.47)$$

Recalling the definition of the ϕ parameters,

$$\phi_1 = \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta} (b^* - \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.48)$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta} (b^* + \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.49)$$

We have,

$$\phi_2 - \phi_1 = \frac{C\sqrt{\delta}}{\epsilon\eta} \quad (2.50)$$

Recalling the definition of the τ parameters,

$$\tau_1 = \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b - \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.51)$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b + \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.52)$$

We have,

$$\phi_2\tau_1 - \phi_1\tau_2 = \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta}(b^* + \sqrt{\delta}) \times \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b - \sqrt{\delta}) - \frac{C}{2\epsilon\eta}(b^* - \sqrt{\delta}) \times \frac{CC_D}{2\lambda_0\eta}(b + \sqrt{\delta}) \quad (2.53)$$

$$= \frac{C^2C_d}{4\epsilon\eta^2\lambda_0} \left[(b^* + \sqrt{\delta})(b - \sqrt{\delta}) - (b^* - \sqrt{\delta})(b + \sqrt{\delta}) \right] \quad (2.54)$$

$$= \frac{C^2C_d}{4\epsilon\eta^2\lambda_0} \left[b^*b + b\sqrt{\delta} - b^*\sqrt{\delta} - \delta - bb^* + b\sqrt{\delta} - b^*\sqrt{\delta} + \delta \right] \quad (2.55)$$

$$= \frac{C^2C_d}{2\epsilon\eta^2\lambda_0} \left[b\sqrt{\delta} - b^*\sqrt{\delta} \right] \quad (2.56)$$

$$= \frac{C^2C_d\sqrt{\delta}}{2\epsilon\eta^2\lambda_0} [b - b^*] \quad (2.57)$$

Recalling the definition of the b parameters,

$$b = \frac{\lambda_0 + \epsilon\eta}{C} + \frac{\eta}{C_D} \quad (2.58)$$

$$b^* = \frac{\lambda_0 + \epsilon\eta}{C} - \frac{\eta}{C_D} \quad (2.59)$$

We then have

$$\phi_2\tau_1 - \phi_1\tau_2 = \frac{C^2C_d\sqrt{\delta}}{2\epsilon\eta^2\lambda_0} \left[\frac{2\eta}{C_D} \right] \quad (2.60)$$

$$= \frac{C^2\sqrt{\delta}}{\epsilon\eta\lambda_0} \quad (2.61)$$

Putting it all back together,

$$a_1 + a_2 = \frac{\lambda_0}{C(\phi_2 - \phi_1)} (\phi_2\tau_1 - \phi_1\tau_2) \quad (2.62)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_0}{C} \frac{\epsilon\eta}{C\sqrt{\delta}} \frac{C^2\sqrt{\delta}}{\epsilon\eta\lambda_0} \quad (2.63)$$

$$= 1 \quad (2.64)$$

2.2.2 One layer model

Here we show how to run our two-layer model as a single-layer model. There are two different ways to do this, which we present below.

Imports and loading data

```
[1]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
import os.path

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from openscm_units import unit_registry as ur
import tqdm.autonotebook as tqdman
from scmdata import ScmRun, run_append

from openscm_twolayermodel import TwoLayerModel

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/openscm-two-layer-model/envs/latest/lib/
python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:7: TqdmExperimentalWarning: Using `tqdm.
autonotebook.tqdm` in notebook mode. Use `tqdm.tqdm` instead to force console mode (e.
g. in jupyter console)
import sys
```

For this we use an idealised scenario which is a reasonable representation of the forcing which occurs in response to an abrupt doubling in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (often referred to as an abrupt-2xCO₂ experiment).

```
[2]: run_length = 2000

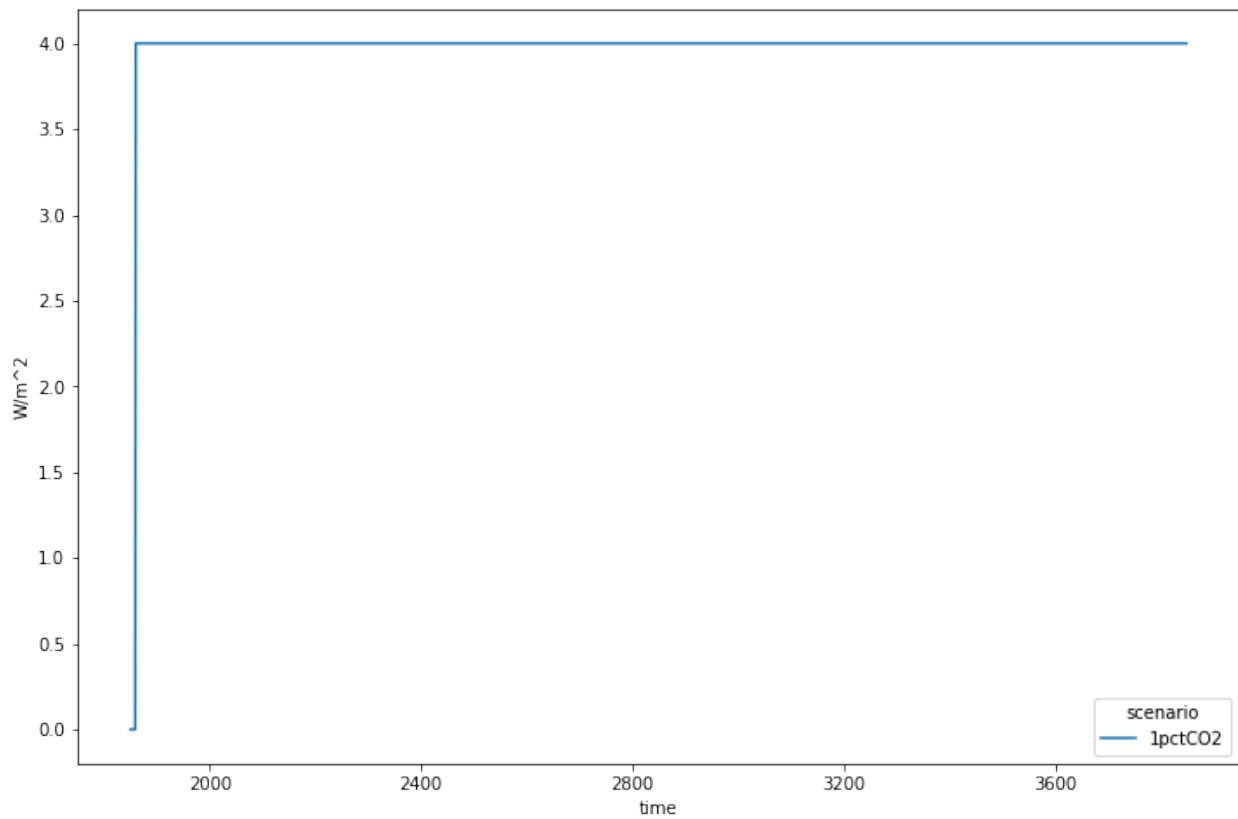
data = np.zeros(run_length)
data[10 : ] = 4.0

driver = ScmRun(
    data=data,
    index=1850 + np.arange(run_length),
    columns={
        "unit": "W/m^2",
        "model": "idealised",
        "scenario": "1pctCO2",
        "region": "World",
        "variable": "Effective Radiative Forcing",
    },
)
driver

[2]: <scmdata.ScmRun (timeseries: 1, timepoints: 2000)>
Time:
      Start: 1850-01-01T00:00:00
      End: 3849-01-01T00:00:00
Meta:
      model region scenario  unit          variable
0  idealised  World  1pctCO2  W/m^2  Effective Radiative Forcing
```

```
[3]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
driver.filter(variable="Effective Radiative Forcing").lineplot()
```

```
[3]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='time', ylabel='W/m^2'>
```



No second layer

The first, and arguably the simplest way, to make a single layer model is to simply remove the connection between the top and second layers. Recalling the equations which define the two-layer model below,

$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - (\lambda_0 - aT)T - \epsilon\eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.65)$$

$$C_D \frac{dT_D}{dt} = \eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.66)$$

We see that we can effectively remove the second layer by setting $\eta = 0$.

```
[4]: TwoLayerModel().eta
```

```
[4]: 0.8  $\frac{\text{watt}}{(\text{delta\_degree\_Celsius} \cdot \text{meter}^2)}$ 
```

```
[5]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
eta_values = np.array([0, 0.8]) * ur("W/m^2/K")
eta_values
```

```
[5]: (0.0 0.8)  $\frac{\text{watt}}{(\text{kelvin} \cdot \text{meter}^2)}$ 
```

```
[6]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
du_values = np.array([50, 250, 500]) * ur("m")
du_values
```

[6]: (50 250 500) meter

```
[7]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
runner = TwoLayerModel()
output = []
equivalent_parameters = []
for eta in tqdman.tqdm(eta_values, desc="eta values", leave=False):
    runner.eta = eta
    for du in tqdman.tqdm(du_values, desc="du values", leave=False):
        runner.du = du
        output.append(runner.run_scenarios(driver))

output = run_append(output)
output.head()
```

eta values: 0%| | 0/2 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

du values: 0%| | 0/3 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

du values: 0%| | 0/3 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]

[7]: time

```

↳
↳
↳
↳ 1850-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
↳ Celsius / meter ** 2) model region run_idx scenario unit variable
0.0 two_layer 1200 50 1.
↳ 0 0.0 1.246667
↳ idealised World 0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative
↳ Forcing 0.0
↳
↳
↳ delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper 0.0
↳
↳ Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower 0.0
↳
↳ W/m^2 Heat Uptake
↳ 0.0 250 1.
↳ 0 0.0 1.246667
↳ idealised World 0 1pctCO2 W/m^2 Effective Radiative
↳ Forcing 0.0
```

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```

time
→
→
→      1851-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        0.0
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              0.0
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.0
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.0
→                                250      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        0.0

time
→
→
→      1852-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        0.0
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              0.0
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.0
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.0

```

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```

                                250      1.
→0                                0.0      1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
→Forcing                                0.0
time
→
→
→      1853-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0                                0.0      1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
→Forcing                                0.0
→
→                                delta_degC Surface_
→Temperature|Upper                                0.0
→
→                                Surface_
→Temperature|Lower                                0.0
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.0
→                                250      1.
→0                                0.0      1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
→Forcing                                0.0
time
→
→
→      1854-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0                                0.0      1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
→Forcing                                0.0
→
→                                delta_degC Surface_
→Temperature|Upper                                0.0
→
→                                Surface_
→Temperature|Lower                                0.0

```

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```

→                                     W/m^2      Heat Uptake                                →
→                                     0.0                                             250      1.                               →
↪_0                                  0.0                                           1.246667                                   →
→ idealised World    0          1pctCO2   W/m^2      Effective Radiative ↪_
↪_Forcing              0.0
time
→
→
→
→      1855-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter) ↪_
↪_efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
↪_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit        variable
0.0                                 two_layer     1200       50           1.
↪_0                                  0.0                                           1.246667                                   →
→ idealised World    0          1pctCO2   W/m^2      Effective Radiative ↪_
↪_Forcing              0.0
→
→
→                                     delta_degC Surface ↪_
↪_Temperature|Upper                0.0
→
→
→                                     Surface ↪_
↪_Temperature|Lower                0.0
→
→
→                                     W/m^2      Heat Uptake                                →
→                                     0.0                                             250      1.                               →
↪_0                                  0.0                                           1.246667                                   →
→ idealised World    0          1pctCO2   W/m^2      Effective Radiative ↪_
↪_Forcing              0.0
time
→
→
→
→      1856-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter) ↪_
↪_efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
↪_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit        variable
0.0                                 two_layer     1200       50           1.
↪_0                                  0.0                                           1.246667                                   →
→ idealised World    0          1pctCO2   W/m^2      Effective Radiative ↪_
↪_Forcing              0.0
→
→
→                                     delta_degC Surface ↪_
↪_Temperature|Upper                0.0

```

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```

↳
↳
↳Temperature|Upper          0.0          delta_degC Surface_
↳
↳
↳Temperature|Lower          0.0          Surface_
↳
↳
↳          0.0          W/m^2      Heat Uptake
↳
↳          0.0          250      1.
↳0          0.0          1.246667
↳          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
↳Forcing          0.0
time
↳
↳
↳      1859-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
↳efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
↳Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0          two_layer      1200      50      1.
↳0          0.0          1.246667
↳          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
↳Forcing          0.0
↳
↳
↳          delta_degC Surface_
↳Temperature|Upper          0.0
↳
↳
↳          Surface_
↳Temperature|Lower          0.0
↳
↳
↳          W/m^2      Heat Uptake
↳          0.0
↳          250      1.
↳0          0.0          1.246667
↳          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative_
↳Forcing          0.0
time
↳
↳
↳      ... \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
↳efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
↳Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
↳      ...

```

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```

0.0                                two_layer    1200    50    1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2    Effective Radiative
→Forcing ...
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper ...
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower ...
→
→                                W/m^2    Heat Uptake
→ ...
→                                250    1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2    Effective Radiative
→Forcing ...

time
→
→
→    3840-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model    region run_idx scenario unit    variable
0.0                                two_layer    1200    50    1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2    Effective Radiative
→Forcing    4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper    3.208556
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower    0.000000
→
→                                W/m^2    Heat Uptake
→    0.000000
→                                250    1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2    Effective Radiative
→Forcing    4.000000

time
→
→
→    3841-01-01 00:00:00 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000
→                                250      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000

time
→
→
→      3842-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000
→                                250      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000

```

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```

time
→
→
→      3843-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000
→
→                                250      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000

time
→
→
→      3844-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→ Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→
→                                Surface
→ Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000
→
→                                250      1.
→ 0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→ Forcing                        4.000000

```

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```

time
→
→
→      3845-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing                        4.000000
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000
→                                250      1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing                        4.000000

time
→
→
→      3846-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0                                two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0                                0.0            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing                        4.000000
→
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper              3.208556
→
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower              0.000000
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→                                0.000000

```

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```

                                250      1.
→0      0.0      1.246667
→      idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing      4.000000

time
→
→
→      3847-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0      0.0      1.246667
→      idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing      4.000000

→
→      delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper      3.208556

→
→      Surface
→Temperature|Lower      0.000000

→
→      W/m^2      Heat Uptake
→      0.000000

                                250      1.
→0      0.0      1.246667
→      idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing      4.000000

time
→
→
→      3848-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt / delta_degree_
→Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit      variable
0.0      two_layer      1200      50      1.
→0      0.0      1.246667
→      idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2      Effective Radiative
→Forcing      4.000000

→
→      delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper      3.208556

→
→      Surface
→Temperature|Lower      0.000000

```

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```
[5 rows x 2000 columns]
```

As we can see in the plots below, the runs with $\eta = 0$ only have a single timescale in their response. In contrast, the runs with $\eta \neq 0$ have two clear, distinct timescales. Notably, because equilibrium warming is independent of ocean heat uptake, the equilibrium warming is the same in all cases.

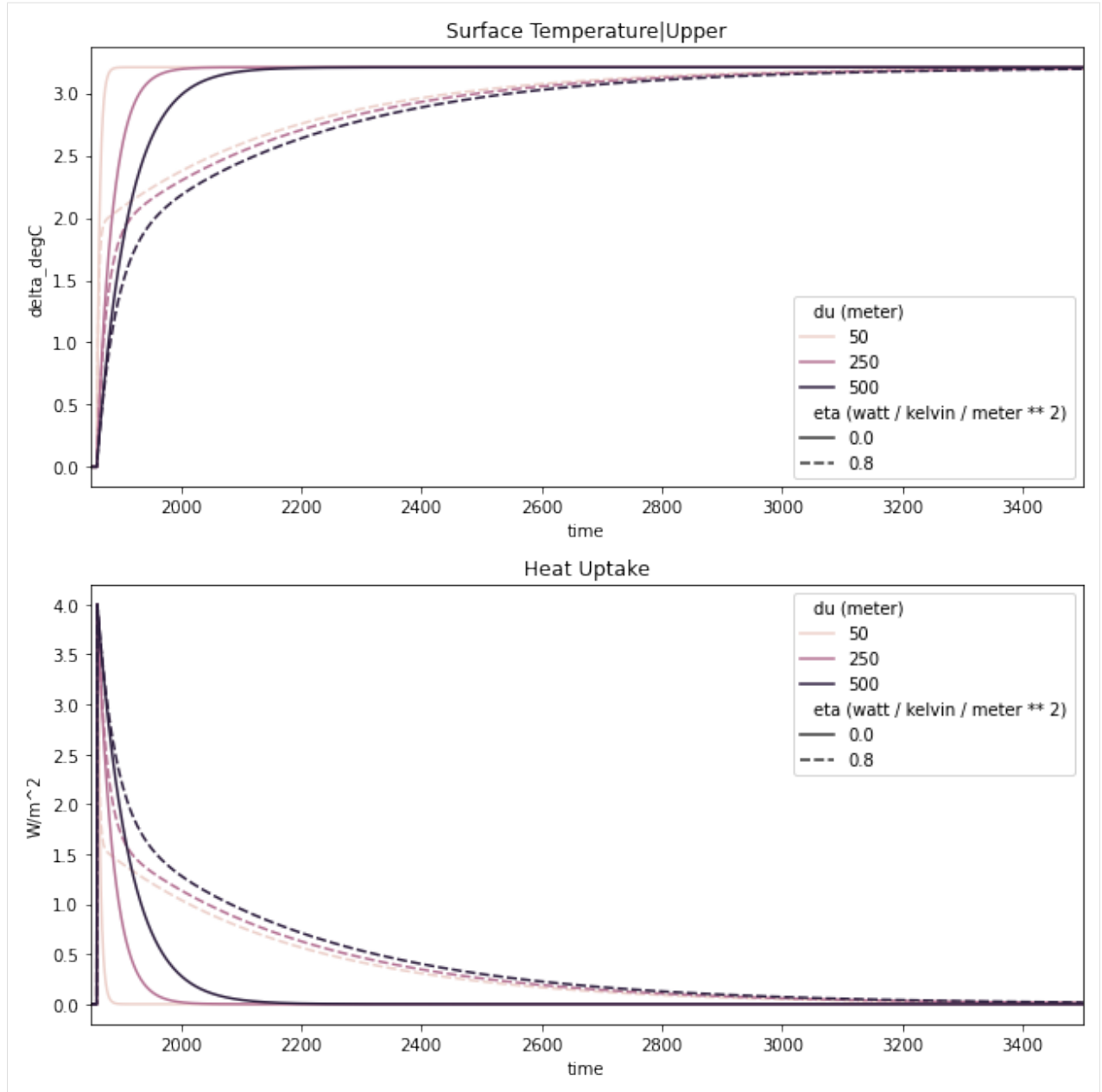
As expected, we see that the depth of the mixed-layer affects the response time of the mixed-layer (the only response time in the case of $\eta = 0$) whilst having a much smaller effect on the response time of the deep ocean.

```
[8]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
scenario_to_plot = "1pctCO2"
xlim = [1850, 3500]
pkwargs = dict(
    hue="du (meter)",
    style="eta (watt / kelvin / meter ** 2)",
    time_axis="year"
```

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```
)  
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(9, 9))  
  
ax = fig.add_subplot(211)  
output.filter(scenario=scenario_to_plot, variable="Surface Temperature|Upper").  
↳ lineplot(**pkwargs, ax=ax)  
ax.set_title("Surface Temperature|Upper")  
  
ax = fig.add_subplot(212, sharex=ax)  
output.filter(scenario=scenario_to_plot, variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(**pkwargs,   
↳ ax=ax)  
ax.set_title("Heat Uptake")  
ax.set_xlim(xlim)  
  
plt.tight_layout()
```



Infinite reservoir second layer

If we make the deep ocean component of the two-layer model infinitely deep, then we also have a single layer model. The concept is described by Equation 4 of [Geoffroy et al. 2013, Part 1](#).

$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - (\lambda_0 - aT)T - \epsilon\eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.67)$$

$$C_D \frac{dT_D}{dt} = \eta(T - T_D) \quad (2.68)$$

In short, if $C_D \rightarrow \infty$, then $T_D = 0$ and the equation governing the mixed layer response becomes

$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = F - (\lambda_0 - aT)T - \epsilon\eta T \quad (2.69)$$

In effect, we alter the climate feedback factor from $\lambda_0 - aT$ to $\lambda_0 - aT + \epsilon\eta$ we increase the climate feedback factor and hence lower the equilibrium climate sensitivity.

```
[9]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
dl_values = np.array([10 ** 3, 10 ** 4, 10 ** 5, 10 ** 15]) * ur("m")
dl_values
```

```
[9]: (1000 10000 100000 1000000000000000) meter
```

```
[10]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
runner = TwoLayerModel()
output = []
equivalent_parameters = []
for dl in tqdm.tqdm(dl_values, desc="dl values", leave=False):
    runner.dl = dl
    output.append(runner.run_scenarios(driver))
    equivalent_parameters.append(("two-layer deep ocean depth": runner.dl, runner.get_
    impulse_response_parameters()))
```

```
output = run_append(output)
```

```
output.head()
```

```
dl values: 0%|          | 0/4 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
scenarios: 0it [00:00, ?it/s]
```

```
[10]: time
↳
↳
↳
1850-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model region run_idx scenario unit
↳ variable
0.0 two_layer 1000 50 1.
↳ 0 0.8 1.246667
↳ idealised World 0 1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0
↳
↳
↳ delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper 0.0
↳
↳ Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower 0.0
↳
↳ W/m^2 Heat
↳ Uptake 0.0
↳ 10000 50 1.
↳ 0 0.8 1.246667
↳ idealised World 0 1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0
```

```
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing
```

2.2. More detail

57

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```

time
→
→
→
→      1851-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→ Effective Radiative Forcing      0.0
→
→                                     delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper                0.0
→
→                                     Surface
→ Temperature|Lower                0.0
→
→                                     W/m^2      Heat
→ Uptake                            0.0
→                                     10000      50      1.
→ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→ Effective Radiative Forcing      0.0

time
→
→
→
→      1852-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→ Effective Radiative Forcing      0.0
→
→                                     delta_degC Surface
→ Temperature|Upper                0.0
→
→                                     Surface
→ Temperature|Lower                0.0
→
→                                     W/m^2      Heat
→ Uptake                            0.0

```

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```

                                10000    50    1.
→0          0.8                                1.246667
→          idealised World  0    1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0

time
→
→
→
→          1853-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0          two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0          0.8                                1.246667
→          idealised World  0    1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0

→
→
→          delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper          0.0

→
→
→          Surface
→Temperature|Lower          0.0

→
→
→          W/m^2    Heat
→Uptake          0.0

→0          0.8                                1.246667
→          idealised World  0    1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0

time
→
→
→
→          1854-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0          two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0          0.8                                1.246667
→          idealised World  0    1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0

→
→
→          delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper          0.0

→
→
→          Surface
→Temperature|Lower          0.0

```

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```

→
→
→Uptake                                0.0                                W/m^2      Heat
→0                                0.8                                10000      50      1.
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0
time
→
→
→                                1855-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                    0.0
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower                    0.0
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                                0.0                                10000      50      1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0
time
→
→
→                                1856-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing          0.0
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                    0.0

```


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```

→
→
→Temperature|Lower          0.0
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                      0.0
→                                10000      50      1.
→0                            0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0

time
→
→
→                                1857-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                            0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0

→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper          0.0
→
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower          0.0
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                      0.0
→                                10000      50      1.
→0                            0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0

time
→
→
→                                1858-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                            0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0

```

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```

↳
↳
↳Temperature|Upper          0.0          delta_degC Surface_
↳
↳
↳Temperature|Lower          0.0          Surface_
↳
↳
↳Uptake                    0.0          W/m^2      Heat_
↳
↳0                          0.8          10000      50      1.
↳                          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0
time
↳
↳
↳1859-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
↳efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳variable
0.0                          two_layer      1000      50      1.
↳0                          0.8          1.246667
↳                          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0
↳
↳
↳Temperature|Upper          0.0          delta_degC Surface_
↳
↳
↳Temperature|Lower          0.0          Surface_
↳
↳
↳Uptake                    0.0          W/m^2      Heat_
↳
↳0                          0.8          10000      50      1.
↳                          idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳Effective Radiative Forcing 0.0
time
↳
↳
↳... \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)_
↳efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳variable
...

```

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```

0.0                                two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0                                0.8            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing ...
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper ...
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower ...
→
→                                W/m^2    Heat
→Uptake ...
→                                10000    50    1.
→0                                0.8            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing ...

time
→
→
→                                3840-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model    region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0                                0.8            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing    4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper    3.207635
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower    3.206227
→
→                                W/m^2    Heat
→Uptake    0.001153
→                                10000    50    1.
→0                                0.8            1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing    4.000000

time
→
→
→                                3841-01-01 00:00:00 \

```

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```

a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000
↳
↳                                     delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper      3.207638
↳
↳                                     Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower      3.206236
↳
↳                                     W/m^2      Heat
↳ Uptake      0.001149
↳                                     10000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

time
↳
↳
↳      3842-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000
↳
↳                                     delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper      3.207642
↳
↳                                     Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower      3.206244
↳
↳                                     W/m^2      Heat
↳ Uptake      0.001144
↳                                     10000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

```

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```

time
↳
↳
↳
3843-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000
↳
↳                                     delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper      3.207645
↳
↳                                     Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower      3.206252
↳
↳                                     W/m^2      Heat
↳ Uptake      0.001140
↳                                     10000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

time
↳
↳
↳
3844-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
↳ efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
↳ delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
↳ variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
↳ 0                                0.8                                1.246667
↳                                     idealised World 0      1pctCO2 W/m^2
↳ Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000
↳
↳                                     delta_degC Surface
↳ Temperature|Upper      3.207648
↳
↳                                     Surface
↳ Temperature|Lower      3.206261
↳
↳                                     W/m^2      Heat
↳ Uptake      0.001136

```

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```

                                10000    50    1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing                                4.000000

time
→
→
→
→                                3845-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model    region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing                                4.000000

→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                                3.207652
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower                                3.206269
→
→                                W/m^2    Heat
→Uptake                                0.001132

                                10000    50    1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing                                4.000000

time
→
→
→
→                                3846-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model    region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer    1000    50    1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World 0    1pctCO2 W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing                                4.000000

→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                                3.207655
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower                                3.206278

```

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```

→
→
→Uptake                                0.001128                                W/m^2      Heat
→0                                0.8                                10000      50      1.
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing        4.000000
time
→
→
→3847-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing        4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                  3.207658
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower                  3.206286
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                                0.001124                                W/m^2      Heat
→0                                0.8                                10000      50      1.
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing        4.000000
time
→
→
→3848-01-01 00:00:00 \
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                                two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                                0.8                                1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing        4.000000
→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper                  3.207661

```

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```

→
→
→Temperature|Lower          3.206294
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                      0.001120
→                                10000      50      1.
→0                          0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

time
→
→
→          3849-01-01 00:00:00
a (watt / delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter ** 2) climate_model dl (meter) du (meter)
→efficacy (dimensionless) eta (watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) lambda0 (watt /
→delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2) model      region run_idx scenario unit
→variable
0.0                          two_layer      1000      50      1.
→0                          0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

→
→                                delta_degC Surface
→Temperature|Upper          3.207665
→
→
→                                Surface
→Temperature|Lower          3.206302
→
→
→                                W/m^2      Heat
→Uptake                      0.001115
→                                10000      50      1.
→0                          0.8          1.246667
→                                idealised World  0      1pctCO2  W/m^2
→Effective Radiative Forcing      4.000000

[5 rows x 2000 columns]

```

As we can see below, as the deep ocean becomes deeper and deeper, its equivalent timescale increases. This demonstrates that the deep ocean is becoming increasingly close to being an infinite reservoir.

```

[11]: for v in equivalent_parameters:
        v[1]["d1"] = v[1]["d1"].to("yr")
        v[1]["d2"] = v[1]["d2"].to("yr")

equivalent_parameters

```



```
[11]: [({'two-layer deep ocean depth': 1000 <Unit('meter')>},
      {'d1': 3.211845269334279 <Unit('a')>,
       'd2': 273.9854219906419 <Unit('a')>,
       'q1': 0.4810875417166762 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'q2': 0.32105149571648217 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'efficacy': 1.0 <Unit('dimensionless')>}),
      ({'two-layer deep ocean depth': 10000 <Unit('meter')>},
      {'d1': 3.2342013046041056 <Unit('a')>,
       'd2': 2720.915300585768 <Unit('a')>,
       'q1': 0.4878523568580023 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'q2': 0.3142866805751838 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'efficacy': 1.0 <Unit('dimensionless')>}),
      ({'two-layer deep ocean depth': 100000 <Unit('meter')>},
      {'d1': 3.2364276918618766 <Unit('a')>,
       'd2': 27190.435420502465 <Unit('a')>,
       'q1': 0.4885246922441889 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'q2': 0.31361434518885845 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'efficacy': 1.0 <Unit('dimensionless')>}),
      ({'two-layer deep ocean depth': 10000000000000000 <Unit('meter')>},
      {'d1': 3.238959349323281 <Unit('a')>,
       'd2': 271883581625601.66 <Unit('a')>,
       'q1': 0.4889441930744013 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'q2': 0.31555972744518723 <Unit('delta_degree_Celsius * meter ** 2 / watt')>,
       'efficacy': 1.0 <Unit('dimensionless')>})]
```

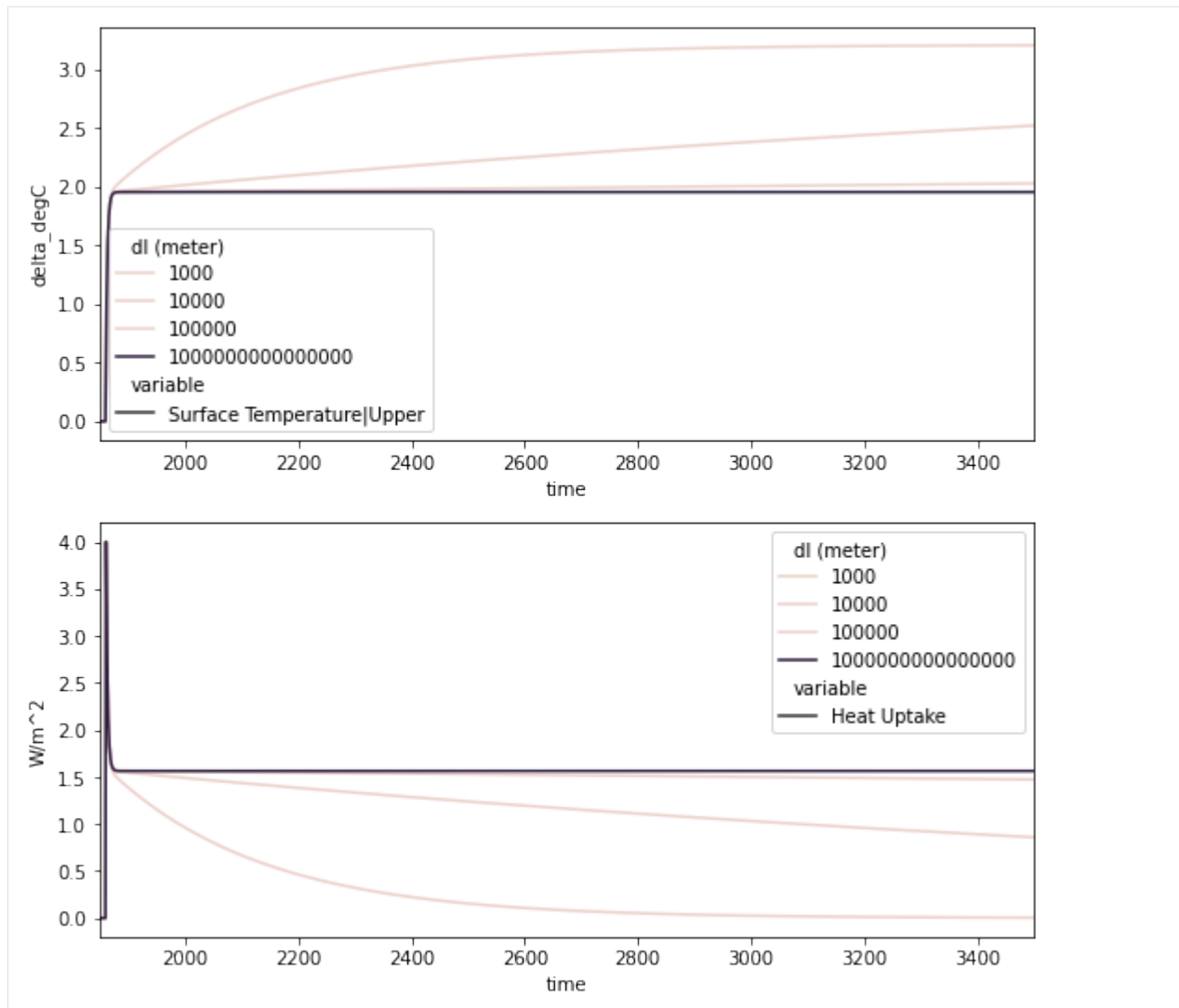
As shown in the plots below, as the deep ocean becomes bigger, it can uptake more heat and hence mixed-layer warming is reduced. However, whilst the deep ocean is finite, the mixed-layer warming does eventually reach the same equilibrium (independent of deep ocean depth), it just takes longer to do so. Once the deep ocean becomes infinite, as discussed above, we effectively have a single-layer model with an increased climate feedback factor (lower equilibrium climate sensitivity) which can uptake heat forever.

```
[12]: # NBVAL_IGNORE_OUTPUT
scenario_to_plot = "1pctCO2"
xlim = [1850, 3500]
pkwargs = dict(
    hue="d1 (meter)",
    style="variable",
    time_axis="year"
)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(9, 9))

ax = fig.add_subplot(211)
output.filter(scenario=scenario_to_plot, variable="Surface Temperature|Upper").
↳ lineplot(**pkwargs, ax=ax)

ax = fig.add_subplot(212, sharex=ax)
output.filter(scenario=scenario_to_plot, variable="Heat Uptake").lineplot(**pkwargs,
↳ ax=ax)
ax.set_xlim(xlim)
```

```
[12]: (1850.0, 3500.0)
```



DEVELOPMENT

If you're interested in contributing to OpenSCM Two Layer Model, we'd love to have you on board! This section of the docs details how to get setup to contribute and how best to communicate.

- *Contributing*
- *Getting setup*
 - *Getting help*
 - * *Development tools*
 - * *Other tools*
- *Formatting*
- *Buiding the docs*
 - *Gotchas*
 - *Docstring style*
- *Releasing*
 - *First step*
 - *Push to repository*
- *Why is there a `Makefile` in a pure Python repository?*

3.1 Contributing

All contributions are welcome, some possible suggestions include:

- tutorials (or support questions which, once solved, result in a new tutorial :D)
- blog posts
- improving the documentation
- bug reports
- feature requests
- pull requests

Please report issues or discuss feature requests in the [OpenSCM Two Layer Model issue tracker](#). If your issue is a feature request or a bug, please use the templates available, otherwise, simply open a normal issue.

As a contributor, please follow a couple of conventions:

- Create issues in the [OpenSCM Two Layer Model issue tracker](#) for changes and enhancements, this ensures that everyone in the community has a chance to comment
- Be welcoming to newcomers and encourage diverse new contributors from all backgrounds: see the [Python Community Code of Conduct](#)
- Only push to your own branches, this allows people to force push to their own branches as they need without fear or causing others headaches
- Start all pull requests as draft pull requests and only mark them as ready for review once they've been rebased onto master, this makes it much simpler for reviewers
- Try and make lots of small pull requests, this makes it easier for reviewers and faster for everyone as review time grows exponentially with the number of lines in a pull request

3.2 Getting setup

To get setup as a developer, we recommend the following steps (if any of these tools are unfamiliar, please see the resources we recommend in [Development tools](#)):

1. Install conda and make
2. Run `make virtual-environment`, if that fails you can try doing it manually
 1. Change your current directory to OpenSCM Two Layer Model's root directory (i.e. the one which contains `README.rst`), `cd openscm-twolayermodel`
 2. Create a virtual environment to use with OpenSCM Two Layer Model `python3 -m venv venv`
 3. Activate your virtual environment `source ./venv/bin/activate`
 4. Upgrade pip `pip install --upgrade pip`
 5. Install the development dependencies (very important, make sure your virtual environment is active before doing this) `pip install -e .[dev]`
3. Make sure the tests pass by running `make checks`, if that fails the commands can be read out of the `Makefile`

3.2.1 Getting help

Whilst developing, unexpected things can go wrong (that's why it's called 'developing', if we knew what we were doing, it would already be 'developed'). Normally, the fastest way to solve an issue is to contact us via the [issue tracker](#). The other option is to debug yourself. For this purpose, we provide a list of the tools we use during our development as starting points for your search to find what has gone wrong.

Development tools

This list of development tools is what we rely on to develop OpenSCM Two Layer Model reliably and reproducibly. It gives you a few starting points in case things do go inexplicably wrong and you want to work out why. We include links with each of these tools to starting points that we think are useful, in case you want to learn more.

- [Git](#)
- [Make](#)
- [Conda virtual environments](#)

- Pip and pip virtual environments
- Tests
 - we use a blend of [pytest](#) and the inbuilt Python testing capabilities for our tests so checkout what we've already done in `tests` to get a feel for how it works
- Continuous integration (CI) (also [brief intro blog post](#) and a [longer read](#))
 - we use GitHub CI for our CI but there are a number of good providers
- Jupyter Notebooks
 - Jupyter is automatically included in your virtual environment if you follow our [Getting setup](#) instructions
- Sphinx

Other tools

We also use some other tools which aren't necessarily the most familiar. Here we provide a list of these along with useful resources.

- Regular expressions
 - we use [regex101.com](#) to help us write and check our regular expressions, make sure the language is set to Python to make your life easy!

3.3 Formatting

To help us focus on what the code does, not how it looks, we use a couple of automatic formatting tools. These automatically format the code for us and tell us where the errors are. To use them, after setting yourself up (see [Getting setup](#)), simply run `make format`. Note that `make format` can only be run if you have committed all your work i.e. your working directory is 'clean'. This restriction is made to ensure that you don't format code without being able to undo it, just in case something goes wrong.

3.4 Buiding the docs

After setting yourself up (see [Getting setup](#)), building the docs is as simple as running `make docs` (note, run `make -B docs` to force the docs to rebuild and ignore `make` when it says '`... index.html` is up to date'). This will build the docs for you. You can preview them by opening `docs/build/html/index.html` in a browser.

For documentation we use [Sphinx](#). To get ourselves started with Sphinx, we started with [this example](#) then used [Sphinx's getting started guide](#).

3.4.1 Gotchas

To get Sphinx to generate pdfs (rarely worth the hassle), you require [Latexmk](#). On a Mac this can be installed with `sudo tlmgr install latexmk`. You will most likely also need to install some other packages (if you don't have the full distribution). You can check which package contains any missing files with `tlmgr search --global --file [filename]`. You can then install the packages with `sudo tlmgr install [package]`.

3.4.2 Docstring style

For our docstrings we use numpy style docstrings. For more information on these, [here is the full guide](#) and the [quick reference](#) we also use.

3.5 Releasing

3.5.1 First step

1. Test installation with dependencies `make test-install`
2. Update `CHANGELOG.rst`
 - add a header for the new version between `master` and the latest bullet point
 - this should leave the section underneath the master header empty
3. `git add .`
4. `git commit -m "Prepare for release of vX.Y.Z"`
5. `git tag vX.Y.Z`
6. Test version updated as intended with `make test-install`

3.5.2 Push to repository

To do the release, push the tags and the repository state.

1. `git push`
2. `git push --tags`

Assuming all the checks pass, this automatically triggers a release on PyPI via the `.github/workflows/ci-cd-workflow.yml` action.

3.6 Why is there a Makefile in a pure Python repository?

Whilst it may not be standard practice, a `Makefile` is a simple way to automate general setup (environment setup in particular). Hence we have one here which basically acts as a notes file for how to do all those little jobs which we often forget e.g. setting up environments, running tests (and making sure we're in the right environment), building docs, setting up auxiliary bits and pieces.

BASE API

Module containing the base for model implementations

class `openscm_twolayermodel.base.Model`

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Base class for model implementations

reset()

Reset everything so that a new run can be performed.

Called as late as possible before `run()`.

run()

Run the model.

abstract set_drivers(**args, **kwargs*)

Set the model's drivers

step()

Do a single time step.

class `openscm_twolayermodel.base.TwoLayerVariant`

Bases: `openscm_twolayermodel.base.Model`

Base for variations of implementations of the two-layer model

property delta_t

`pint.Quantity` Time step for forward-differencing approximation

property erf

`pint.Quantity` Effective radiative forcing

reset()

Reset everything so that a new run can be performed.

Called as late as possible before `run()`.

run()

Run the model.

run_scenarios(*scenarios, driver_var='Effective Radiative Forcing', progress=True*)

Run scenarios.

The model timestep is automatically adjusted based on the timestep used in `scenarios`. The timestep used in `scenarios` must be constant because this implementation has a constant timestep. Pull requests to upgrade the implementation to support variable timesteps are welcome <https://github.com/openscm/openscm-twolayermodel/pulls>.

Parameters

- **scenarios** (ScmDataFrame or ScmRun or `pyam.IamDataFrame` or `pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray` or `str`) – Scenarios to run. The input will be converted to an `ScmRun` before the run takes place.
- **driver_var** (`str`) – The variable in `scenarios` to use as the driver of the model
- **progress** (`bool`) – Whether to display a progress bar

Returns Results of the run (including drivers)

Return type `ScmRun`

Raises `ValueError` – No data is available for `driver_var` in the "World" region in `scenarios`.

set_drivers(`erf`)

Set drivers for a model run

Parameters `erf` (`pint.Quantity`) – Effective radiative forcing (W/m^2) to use to drive the model

Raises `AssertionError` – `erf` is not one-dimensional

step()

Do a single time step.

IMPULSE RESPONSE MODEL API

Module containing the impulse response model

The 2-timescale impulse response model is mathematically equivalent to the two-layer model without state dependence.

```
class openscm_twolayermodel.impulse_response_model.ImpulseResponseModel(q1=<Quantity(0.3,  
                                     'delta_degree_Celsius  
                                     * meter ** 2 / watt')>,  
                                q2=<Quantity(0.4,  
                                     'delta_degree_Celsius  
                                     * meter ** 2 / watt')>,  
                                d1=<Quantity(9.0,  
                                     'a')>,  
                                d2=<Quantity(400.0,  
                                     'a')>,  
                                efficacy=<Quantity(1.0,  
                                     'dimensionless')>,  
                                delta_t=<Quantity(0.083333333333,  
                                     'a')>)
```

Bases: `openscm_twolayermodel.base.TwoLayerVariant`

TODO: top line and paper references

This implementation uses a forward-differencing approach. This means that temperature and ocean heat uptake values are start of timestep values. For example, `temperature[i]` is only affected by drivers from the `i-1` timestep. In practice, this means that the first temperature and ocean heat uptake values will always be zero and the last value in the input drivers has no effect on model output.

property `d1`

`pint.Quantity` Response timescale of first box

property `d2`

`pint.Quantity` Response timescale of second box

property `delta_t`

`pint.Quantity` Time step for forward-differencing approximation

property `efficacy`

`pint.Quantity` Efficacy factor

property `erf`

`pint.Quantity` Effective radiative forcing

get_two_layer_parameters()

Get equivalent two-layer model parameters

For details on how the equivalence is calculated, please see the notebook `impulse-response-equivalence.ipynb` in the [OpenSCM Two Layer model repository](#).

Returns dict of str – Input arguments to initialise an `openscm_twolayermodel.TwoLayerModel` with the same temperature response as `self`

Return type `pint.Quantity`

property q1

`pint.Quantity` Sensitivity of first box response to radiative forcing

property q2

`pint.Quantity` Sensitivity of second box response to radiative forcing

reset()

Reset everything so that a new run can be performed.

Called as late as possible before [run\(\)](#).

run()

Run the model.

run_scenarios(*scenarios*, *driver_var*='Effective Radiative Forcing', *progress*=True)

Run scenarios.

The model timestep is automatically adjusted based on the timestep used in `scenarios`. The timestep used in `scenarios` must be constant because this implementation has a constant timestep. Pull requests to upgrade the implementation to support variable timesteps are welcome <https://github.com/openscm/openscm-twolayermodel/pulls>.

Parameters

- **scenarios** (`ScmDataFrame` or `ScmRun` or `pyam.IamDataFrame` or `pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray` or `str`) – Scenarios to run. The input will be converted to an `ScmRun` before the run takes place.
- **driver_var** (*str*) – The variable in `scenarios` to use as the driver of the model
- **progress** (*bool*) – Whether to display a progress bar

Returns Results of the run (including drivers)

Return type `ScmRun`

Raises `ValueError` – No data is available for `driver_var` in the "World" region in `scenarios`.

set_drivers(*erf*)

Set drivers for a model run

Parameters *erf* (`pint.Quantity`) – Effective radiative forcing (W/m^2) to use to drive the model

Raises `AssertionError` – *erf* is not one-dimensional

step()

Do a single time step.

TWO LAYER MODEL API

Module containing the two-layer model

```
class openscm_twolayermodel.two_layer_model.TwoLayerModel(du=<Quantity(50, 'meter')>,
                                                         dl=<Quantity(1200, 'meter')>,
                                                         lambda0=<Quantity(1.24666667, 'watt /
                                                         delta_degree_Celsius / meter ** 2)>,
                                                         a=<Quantity(0.0, 'watt /
                                                         delta_degree_Celsius ** 2 / meter **
                                                         2)>, efficacy=<Quantity(1.0,
                                                         'dimensionless')>, eta=<Quantity(0.8,
                                                         'watt / delta_degree_Celsius / meter **
                                                         2)>, delta_t=<Quantity(31557600.0,
                                                         'second')>)
```

Bases: `openscm_twolayermodel.base.TwoLayerVariant`

TODO: top line and paper references

This implementation uses a forward-differencing approach. This means that temperature and ocean heat uptake values are start of timestep values. For example, `temperature[i]` is only affected by drivers from the `i-1` timestep. In practice, this means that the first temperature and ocean heat uptake values will always be zero and the last value in the input drivers has no effect on model output.

property a

`pint.Quantity` Dependence of climate feedback factor on temperature

property delta_t

`pint.Quantity` Time step for forward-differencing approximation

property dl

`pint.Quantity` Depth of lower layer

property du

`pint.Quantity` Depth of upper layer

property efficacy

`pint.Quantity` Efficacy factor

property erf

`pint.Quantity` Effective radiative forcing

property eta

`pint.Quantity` Heat transport efficiency

get_impulse_response_parameters()

Get equivalent two-timescale impulse response model parameters

For details on how the equivalence is calculated, please see the notebook `impulse-response-equivalence.ipynb` in the [OpenSCM Two Layer model repository](#).

Returns dict of str – Input arguments to initialise an `openscm_twolayermodel.ImpulseResponseModel` with the same temperature response as `self`

Return type `pint.Quantity`

Raises `ValueError` – `self.a` is non-zero, the two-timescale model does not support state-dependence.

property `heat_capacity_lower`
`pint.Quantity` Heat capacity of lower layer

property `heat_capacity_upper`
`pint.Quantity` Heat capacity of upper layer

property `lambda0`
`pint.Quantity` Initial climate feedback factor

reset()
Reset everything so that a new run can be performed.
Called as late as possible before `run()`.

run()
Run the model.

run_scenarios(*scenarios*, *driver_var*='Effective Radiative Forcing', *progress*=True)
Run scenarios.

The model timestep is automatically adjusted based on the timestep used in `scenarios`. The timestep used in `scenarios` must be constant because this implementation has a constant timestep. Pull requests to upgrade the implementation to support variable timesteps are welcome <https://github.com/openscm/openscm-twolayermodel/pulls>.

Parameters

- **scenarios** (`ScmDataFrame` or `ScmRun` or `pyam.IamDataFrame` or `pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray` or `str`) – Scenarios to run. The input will be converted to an `ScmRun` before the run takes place.
- **driver_var** (*str*) – The variable in `scenarios` to use as the driver of the model
- **progress** (*bool*) – Whether to display a progress bar

Returns Results of the run (including drivers)

Return type `ScmRun`

Raises `ValueError` – No data is available for `driver_var` in the "World" region in `scenarios`.

set_drivers(*erf*)
Set drivers for a model run

Parameters *erf* (`pint.Quantity`) – Effective radiative forcing (W/m^2) to use to drive the model

Raises `AssertionError` – `erf` is not one-dimensional

step()
Do a single time step.

CONSTANTS API

Physical constants used in calculations

```
openscm_twolayermodel.constants.DENSITY_WATER = <Quantity(1000.0, 'kilogram / meter **  
3')>
```

density of water

Type pint.Quantity

```
openscm_twolayermodel.constants.HEAT_CAPACITY_WATER = <Quantity(4181.0, 'joule /  
delta_degree_Celsius / kilogram')>
```

heat capacity of water

Type pint.Quantity

ERRORS API

Exceptions raised within `openscm_twolayermodel`

exception `openscm_twolayermodel.errors.ModelStateError`

Bases: `ValueError`

Exception raised if a model's state is incompatible with the action

args

with_traceback()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set `self.__traceback__` to `tb` and return `self`.

exception `openscm_twolayermodel.errors.UnitError`

Bases: `ValueError`

Exception raised if something has the wrong units

args

with_traceback()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set `self.__traceback__` to `tb` and return `self`.

UTILS API

Utility functions

`openscm_twolayermodel.utils.convert_lambda_to_ecs(lambda_val, f2x=<Quantity(3.74, 'watt / meter ** 2')>)`

Convert a lambda value to equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS)

Parameters

- **lambda_val** (`pint.Quantity`) – Value of lambda to convert to ECS
- **f2x** (`pint.Quantity`) – Value of the forcing due to a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ to assume during the conversion

Returns ECS value

Return type `pint.Quantity`

Raises **`TypeError`** – `lambda_val` or `f2x` is not a `pint.Quantity`.

CHANGELOG

All notable changes to this project will be documented in this file.

The format is based on [Keep a Changelog](#), and this project adheres to [Semantic Versioning](#).

The changes listed in this file are categorised as follows:

- Added: new features
- Changed: changes in existing functionality
- Deprecated: soon-to-be removed features
- Removed: now removed features
- Fixed: any bug fixes
- Security: in case of vulnerabilities.

10.1 v0.2.3 - 2021-04-27

10.1.1 Fixed

- (#34, #35, #36) Final tweaks to JOSS paper

10.2 v0.2.2 - 2021-04-27

10.2.1 Added

- (#33) Information in README and testing for conda install

10.2.2 Changed

- (#32) Include LICENSE, README.rst and CHANGELOG in package
- (#30) Require `scmdata` ≥ 0.9
- (#27) Fixed the discussion (in the relevant notebook) of how a one-layer model can be made from the two-layer implementation here

10.2.3 Fixed

- (#30) Incorrect call to `scmdata.ScmRun()` in tests

10.3 v0.2.1 - 2020-12-23

10.3.1 Added

- (#20) Statement of need to the README following [JOSS review](#) (closes #18)

10.3.2 Changed

- (#26) Updated to new `scmdata` version (and hence new `openscm-units` API)
- (#25) JOSS paper following [JOSS review 1](#)
- (#23) Moved notebooks into full documentation following [JOSS review](#) (closes #17)
- (#21) Quoted pip install instructions to ensure cross-shell compatibility following [JOSS review](#) (closes #16)
- (#20) Option to remove `tqdm` progress bar by passing `progress=False`

10.4 v0.2.0 - 2020-10-09

10.4.1 Added

- (#7) JOSS paper draft

10.4.2 Changed

- (#7) Require `scmdata>=0.7`

10.5 v0.1.2 - 2020-31-07

10.5.1 Changed

- (#12) Upgrade to `scmdata>=0.6.2` so that package can be installed

10.6 v0.1.1 - 2020-06-29

10.6.1 Added

- (#8) Add notebook showing how to run a single-layer model

10.6.2 Changed

- (#11) Re-wrote the getting started notebook
- (#10) Re-wrote CHANGELOG
- (#9) Update to scmdata 0.5.Y

10.7 v0.1.0 - 2020-05-15

10.7.1 Added

- (#3) Add first implementation of the models
- (#1) Setup repository

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