Supporting Information for "Tipping elements and climate-economic shocks: Pathways toward integrated assessment"

Robert E. Kopp,^{1,2} Rachael Shwom,^{2,3} Gernot Wagner,⁴ and Jiacan Yuan¹

Contents of this file

1. Text S1

Text S1. Supporting methods for Figure 2

The systems shown in Figure 2 are driven by the following equations:

$$y_{eq}(x) = A\left(1 - 1/\left[1 + \exp\left(-\frac{x - x_0}{\sigma}\right)\right]\right) - \beta x + c \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x(y) \ = \ F(t) - \gamma(y - y_0) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \ = \ \frac{y_{eq} - y}{dt} \end{array} \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{-\sigma}{dt} = \frac{\sigma c_q - \sigma}{\tau} \tag{3}$$

where F(t) represents the exogenous forcing as a function of time (Figure 2a), y_{eq} represents the equilibrium response as a function of a state variable x related to forcing (Figure 2b), and y represents the realized response of the system. A scales the non-linear system response, σ scales the width of the sigmoidal equilibrium response, β is the linear response of the system to the state variable x, τ is the timescale over which the system approaches equilibrium, and γ represents the feedback of y onto x. In Figure 2c-d, $\gamma = 0$. In Figure 2e-f, $\tau \to 0$ so $y = y_{eq}$.

¹Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences and Institute of Earth, Ocean & Atmospheric Sciences, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

²Rutgers Energy Institute, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

 $^{3}\mathrm{Department}$ of Human Ecology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

 $^{4}\mathrm{Harvard}$ John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Cambridge, MA, USA

Copyright 2016 by the American Geophysical Union. /16/\$