2020–2050 emissions reduction pathway, and then a post-2050 emissions pathway is calculated. Post-2040, in the “adaptive” period, an emission scenario is calculated iteratively to achieve emissions that evolve from RCP2.6 2020 levels (10.26 Gt CO\textsubscript{2} equivalent per year). Models are independently constrained, corresponding to Fig. 5, and are converted into a radiative forcing estimate assuming the assumptions of a single EMIC: the U.Vic Model (Zickfeld and Herrington, 2019). The effect of this set of assumptions on the TCRE-like behavior is similar in multi-gas and millennial-scale temperature evolution, as seen in (Rogelj et al., 2019) ocean, (Krasting et al., 2014; Armour et al., 2015; MacDougall et al., 2016) atmosphere, and (Allen et al., 2018) ice.

Variability in the thermal response is large, with fast and slow inherent timescales:

\[
\text{TCRE} = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta R}
\]

where \(\Delta T\) is the response of surface temperatures to a doubling of carbon dioxide concentrations, \(\Delta R\) is the change in forcing, and \(\text{TCRE}\) is the estimation of equilibrium warming which has already been realized to date (Vichi et al., 2016). The thermal response is to the step change in forcing, which can be convoluted with a generic forcing time series input (MacDougall et al., 2017). However, information about long-term dynamics of the Earth system response timescales is necessary to link climate feedback parameters (MacDougall et al., 2017) to carbon cycle processes (Krasting et al., 2014). Here, we present a framework that allows us to accommodate prior assumptions about the long-term dynamics of the Earth system response timescales by means of the pulse model. The pulse model configuration has time series input emissions of fixed at the end of the simulation in 2764). This framework allows us to include ocean heat information could constrain models if we were confident in that information. Similarly, the framing of climate policy in terms of a net-zero emissions target also

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