

The Radiative Forcing Model Intercomparison Project (RFMIP2.0) for CMIP7

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Abstract. An external perturbation to the climate system from anthropogenic or natural activity first impacts the climate by inducing ~~a perturbation~~ an alteration to Earth's energy budget, known as a radiative forcing. The characteristics of the radiative forcing, such as its global-mean magnitude and spatial pattern, determine the subsequent climate response. Therefore, ~~forming~~ accurate understanding projections of climate change first requires diagnosing radiative forcing and evaluating its persistent uncertainty in Global Climate Models. As part of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 7 (CMIP7), the second iteration of the Radiative Forcing Model Intercomparison Project (RFMIP2.0) will enable the systematic characterization of effective radiative forcing and its components across state-of-the-art climate models, through a set of fixed-~~Sea Surface~~ Temperature ~~sea-surface-temperature~~ timeslice and transient experiments. The protocol for RFMIP2.0, introduced here, will in part serve as a continuity and an expansion of core RFMIP experiments first introduced in CMIP6, some of which have now been incorporated into the overarching CMIP7 DECK and ~~FastTrack~~ Assessment ~~Fast Track~~ protocols given their broad utility. This will allow for a consistent estimate for radiative forcing across multiple model generations, which is valuable for model evaluation and future development. RFMIP2.0 also includes new experiments that will address open questions about the definition of radiative forcing, such as its sensitivity to evolving surface conditions, and will further enhance an ever-growing swath of science applications that rely on an understanding of Earth's energy budget.

1 Introduction

A change in the composition of the climate system, stemming from natural or anthropogenic activities, can induce a perturbation to the Earth's radiative energy budget known as a *radiative forcing*. Fundamentally, all anthropogenic climate change is a response to a radiative forcing, as the planet attempts to restore energy balance. In its simplest form, a change in the radiative imbalance at the top-of-the-atmosphere N is initially caused by a radiative forcing F and damped by the climate's

response. The response can be collectively represented by a change in global-mean surface temperature ΔT_s , which modifies the imbalance through the climate radiative feedback parameter λ (negative for stability). This process is expressed as:

35
$$N = F + \lambda \Delta T_s \quad (1),$$

whereby the climate reaches a new equilibrium state when radiative balance is fully restored ($N=0$). From this equilibrium state, it is common to evaluate Earth's climate sensitivity, a forcing-dependent metric defined as the equilibrium warming from a doubling of CO₂ concentration. Therefore, in order to project how the climate will change in the future, it is crucial to understand and quantify the radiative forcing. This tenet was the key motivation behind the initial establishment of the Radiative Forcing Model Intercomparison Project (RFMIP, Pincus et al. 2016), as designed for the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP), and remains so for the next iteration of RFMIP introduced here.

45 Although the basic concept described above has held, the precise definition of radiative forcing has evolved since being first specifically introduced by Ramanathan (1975). Today, the metric of *effective radiative forcing* (ERF) is most widely used to represent F . The ERF is the sum of the initial, purely radiative *instantaneous radiative forcing* (IRF) and the *radiative adjustments*, which are changes in the climate state, such as in clouds, temperature, water vapor or surface albedo, that are caused by the IRF but occur independently of global-mean surface temperature change (Myhre et al. 2013; Forster et al. 2021). With the inclusion of radiative adjustments, the ERF is a more useful predictor of surface temperature change than the IRF alone and reduces the need to account for efficacy when comparing the climate impact of different forcings (Sherwood et al. 50 2015; Richardson et al. 2019; Zhou et al. 2023; Myhre et al. 2024). While the IRF stems only from a change in radiation and can be computed using standalone radiative transfer algorithms, radiative adjustments additionally involve a change in the climate state. Therefore, diagnosing radiative adjustments, and thus the ERF, requires a global climate model (GCM) or earth system model (ESM). RFMIP fulfilled this requirement in a systematic manner for CMIP phase 6 (CMIP6; Eyring et al. 2016), 55 contributing to various assessments and an improved understanding of the ERF and its components.

Among other uses, RFMIP experiments have served one of two main purposes: a) the precise quantification of the ERF, its forcing components, and its uncertainties for a specific perturbation, or b) the diagnosis of the temporal evolution of the ERF and its components as the magnitude of those perturbations change with time (e.g. Smith et al. 2020; Smith et al. 2021a; Forster et al. 2021). -Through these applications, RFMIP has helped establish the current state-of-the-art understanding of radiative forcing and its intermodel spread, serving as a key source of information for multiple Working Groups and Chapters of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 6th Assessment Report (IPCC AR6) and in the construction of the 60 IPCC AR6 Effective Radiative Forcing timeseries (Forster et al. 2021; Smith et al. 2021b). Performing robust diagnosis of the ERF using RFMIP experiments, or mimicking the approach, has become a fixture in the climate model development, evaluation and documentation process (Zhao et al. 2018; Golaz et al. 2022; Mackallah et al. 2022; Govardhan et al. 2023).

65 Likewise, ERF outputs from GCM simulations have become widely used in the construction and tuning of climate model emulators (e.g. Leach et al. 2021).

By enabling the characterization of the ERF time evolution in GCMs, RFMIP experiments are also used in efforts to diagnose and attribute the time evolution of the subsequent *radiative response*. For instance, pairing RFMIP simulations with fully-coupled simulations of the historical period allows one to diagnose the temporal evolution of radiative feedbacks as a residual (e.g. Dong et al. 2021). This has been critical for studying the “pattern effect” - how the spatial distribution of SST trends impacts climate sensitivity (e.g. Armour et al. 2024). A similar approach using RFMIP simulations has been applied to satellite-observed changes in Earth’s top-of-atmosphere energy imbalance, establishing that anthropogenic radiative forcing has been a key driver of recent trends (Raghuraman et al. 2021, Raghuraman et al.2023; Hodnebrog et al. 2024).

Following equation 1, accurate estimates of the ERF from RFMIP experiments have also enabled improved estimates of the feedback parameter and ~~effective~~ climate sensitivity (e.g. Zelinka et al. 2020). To isolate and quantify these terms, RFMIP fixed-SST simulations with a quadrupling of CO₂ concentrations from pre-industrial conditions (*piClim-4xCO2*) are often paired with analogous fully coupled simulations with an abrupt quadrupling of CO₂ (*abrupt-4xCO2*). This approach is recommended over regression techniques that use the fully coupled simulations alone (Forster et al. 2016; Pincus et al. 2016). As detailed below, *piClim-4xCO2* will now be included in the suite of baseline DECK (Diagnostic, Evaluation and Characterization of Klima) experiments for CMIP7 (Dunne et al. 2025), in part to complement the *abrupt-4xCO2* DECK experiment.

The routine use of RFMIP experiments in many key research applications motivates the development of a second iteration of the project to align with CMIP7 (hereafter RFMIP2.0). The protocol introduced here preserves the core function of RFMIP, allowing for the systematic evaluation of radiative forcing across CMIP7 climate models and a comparison with the radiative forcing from CMIP6 models that participated in the first iteration of RFMIP. In doing so, RFMIP2.0 attempts to address two primary research questions:

1. What is the precise present-day radiative forcing, and its key anthropogenic contributors, since pre-industrial times?
2. What is the temporal evolution of the radiative forcing, and its components, over the historical period and into the future?

RFMIP2.0 will also be responsive to emerging science that has highlighted the challenges of cleanly defining and diagnosing radiative forcing. In an attempt to refine our understanding of the ERF and its components, RFMIP2.0 will address two additional research questions:

3. What is the influence of the underlying climate state on radiative forcing?
4. To what extent is radiative forcing separable from radiative feedbacks when considering land processes?

As detailed in later sections, Question 3 is motivated by recent work that has explained how radiative forcing magnitude and its inter-model spread depend on the surrounding environment in which the perturbation occurs (Jeevanjee et al. 2021; He et al. 2023; Y.T. Chen et al. 2023). Question 4 is motivated by a longstanding inconsistency between formal definitions of the ERF and the conventional approach of diagnosing ERF from fixed-SST experiments where land temperatures are allowed to change (Tang et al. 2019; Smith et al. 2020; Andrews et al. 2021)

We note that the CMIP6 iteration of RFMIP also included a component for benchmarking greenhouse gas IRFs in GCMs via a set of offline radiation calculations and a component for evaluating aerosol-radiation schemes by prescribing aerosol optical properties ([SpAer](#)) (Pincus et al. 2016, 2020). While these efforts continue to make valuable contributions to the development and evaluation of radiation schemes, not all of the relevant advancements in radiative transfer follow the CMIP timeline, so we are not proposing formal follow-up efforts here. However, many aspects of those protocols could be implemented informally to evaluate individual CMIP7 models and we encourage interested modeling groups to contact the RFMIP2.0 leads for assistance.

In the remaining sections, we outline the requested experiments and model output that comprise the protocol of RFMIP2.0 and highlight the protocol’s various synergies with other CMIP7 community Model Intercomparison Projects (MIPs). While we encourage modeling centers to perform the full protocol, we welcome partial participation and thus rank the priority level of all requests into Tiers. Updates and clarifications to the RFMIP2.0 protocol will be maintained at <https://rfmip.github.io/> throughout the project.

2 Experimental Protocol

2.1 Isolating the Radiative Forcing

In nature and in realistic model simulations, the radiative forcing and response typically happen simultaneously as perturbations to the atmosphere’s composition continue to occur over time. Therefore, to isolate and diagnose the ERF and its components, the protocol for RFMIP2.0 centers around simulations that suppress the radiative response. Specifically, the protocol uses “fixed-SST” simulations, whereby an annual climatology of sea surface temperatures (SSTs) and sea ice concentrations (SICs) are prescribed identically in a control simulation and in perturbed forcing simulations (Hansen et al. 2005, Forster et al., 2016). With no change in SSTs, and thus a suppressed surface-temperature-mediated radiative response (i.e. $\lambda\Delta T_s \approx 0$ in Eq. 1), the difference in top-of-atmosphere net radiation between a perturbed and control state serves as an estimate of the ERF (i.e. $N \approx F$ in Eq 1). ~~This diagnostic approach is sometimes referred to as “Hansen Forcing” (Hansen et al. 1997; Hansen et al. 2005). Though we do not advocate one particular definition of radiative forcing, since each has its own utility and limitations, in~~ a strict sense this is just an approximation of ERF, ~~however, since land~~. Land temperatures are

able to respond in this standard fixed-SST simulations approach and thus it is ambiguous to what extent the associated radiative responses effects are not entirely eliminated forcing adjustments or feedbacks. This is a motivation for the 4th research question.

Mimicking the CMIP6 iteration of RFMIP, in RFMIP2.0 the prescribed SSTs and SICs should come from a monthly-averaged climatology derived using at least 30 years of the same model’s coupled pre-industrial control DECK simulation (*piControl*), which is representative of 1850 conditions. The 30-year segment can come from any part of the *piControl* simulation, but given the possibility that a model drifts, we recommend using a segment near where common, relevant CMIP7 experiments branch from it, such as the coupled historical DECK simulation. Regardless of the segment chosen, the same derived SST and SIC climatologies should be used in all RFMIP2.0 experiments. When RFMIP2.0 experiments call for pre-industrial or historical configurations, the standard CMIP7 input4MIPs forcing datasets (Dunne et al. 2025; Durack et al., 2025) should be used for the forcing agent boundary conditions (e.g. greenhouse gas concentrations and aerosol (precursor) emissions). All experiments should also include interactive vegetation if a model has this capability. For RFMIP2.0, we request two general types of fixed-SST simulations as detailed below: 30-year *timeslice* experiments and time-evolving *transient* experiments that span from 1850 to 2100-, which only vary in how the forcing agents are applied (constant versus time-varying).

2.2 General Description of Timeslice and Transient Experiments

The *timeslice* experiments are 30-year “fixed-SST” simulations with the pre-industrial SST and SIC annual climatologies prescribed repeatedly for each year of the integration. Likewise, forcing agent boundary conditions representative of a single year (~~or a multiplicative of a single year~~) are imposed repeatedly over the length of the simulation. In support of addressing Research Question 1, this approach is specifically designed to reduce noise and allow for a robust diagnosis of a model’s ERF to better than $\pm 0.05 \text{ W/m}^2$ (Forster et al. 2016). The *timeslice* control simulation, *piClim-control*, requires pre-industrial forcing boundary conditions representative of 1850, as per the *piControl* simulation. The accompanying set of *timeslice* perturbed simulations (Tables 1, 3 and 4), require present day forcing boundary conditions representative of 2021 for all or individual types of anthropogenic forcing agents (GHGs, aerosols, etc.), while others remain at pre-industrial levels. This allows for the diagnosis of the present-day ERF, and its key contributors, relative to pre-industrial (similar to Figure 1). Present day is defined as 2021 because that will be the final year of the coupled *historical* and atmosphere-only *amip* CMIP7 DECK simulations. An exception to using present day forcing boundaries boundary conditions is the various CO₂ perturbation experiments described below, which instead require a multiple of 1850 CO₂ concentrations.

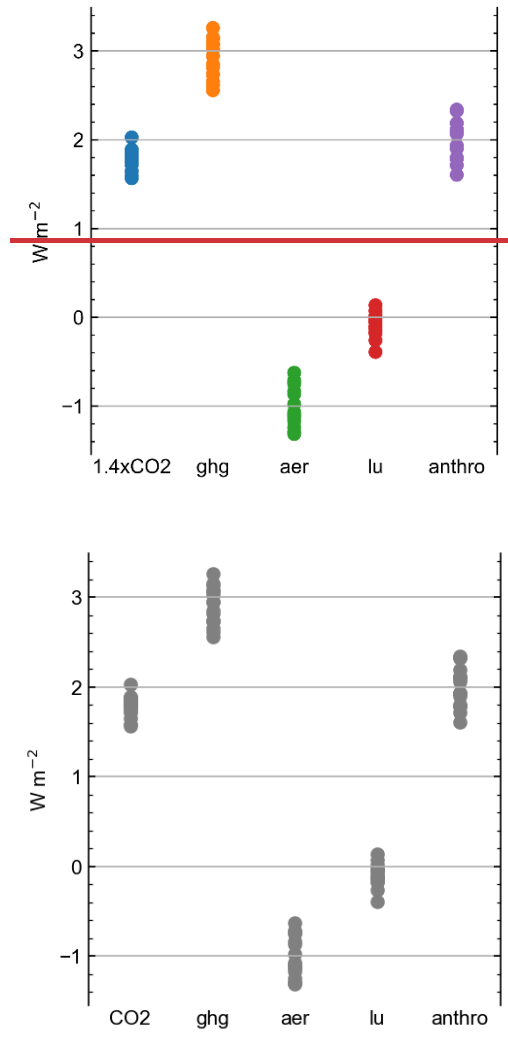


Figure 1.1. Global-mean Effective Radiative Forcing in 2014, relative to pre-industrial 1850 conditions, for CO₂ (sealed from a 4xCO₂ simulation to approximately 1.4xCO₂ in 2014), well-mixed greenhouse gases (ghg), which includes CO₂, anthropogenic aerosols (aer), land use (lu), and all anthropogenic forcings (anthro). Diagnosed in Results are from CMIP6 models, using RFMIP experiments analogous to the Tier 1 time slice experiments described in Table 1. Any residual between the “anthro” ERF and the sum of the individual “ghg”, “aer” and “lu” ERFs is largely comprised of ozone forcing. The 2014 CO₂ ERF is estimated by scaling the ERF from piClim-4xCO₂ simulations by a factor of 0.2266. This is the ratio of 1.4xCO₂ radiative to 4xCO₂ radiative forcing, according to the Etminan et al. (2016) simplified radiative forcing formula, whereby 1.4x is the approximate ratio of 2014 to 1850 CO₂ concentration.

The RFMIP2.0 protocol also calls for a set of *transient* experiments with forcing agents that vary over time from 1850 to 2100, designed to address Research Question 2. Individual transient experiments are detailed in Section 2.3 and Table 2 and are denoted by the “*piClim-hist*” prefix. In general, these experiments call for individual forcing agent types to be set to each

respective year while all other forcing agents remain at 1850 pre-industrial conditions over the full length of the experiments. This “one-but-all” approach follows the protocol used in a set of fully-coupled, single forcing historical simulations from the Detection and Attribution Model Intercomparison Project (DAMIP; Gillett et al. 2025), as described in Section 4.

175 While select forcing agents vary with time in the *transient* experiments, the SST and SIC fields should be fixed in
time by repeatedly using the same climatologies prescribed in the *timeslice* experiments, for all years. Since radiative feedbacks
are largely suppressed when SSTs/SICs are fixed, time-evolving ERFs relative to pre-industrial conditions can be diagnosed
directly by differencing the timeseries of top-of-atmosphere radiative fluxes from a transient simulation and the time-averaged
radiative fluxes from the timeslice *piClim-control* simulation, which serves as the appropriate control. Analysis indicates that
180 these transient estimates suffer from year-to-year noise (Pincus et al. 2016). In order to produce a more robust estimate of the
transient ERF, the RFMIP2.0 protocol requests three ensemble members be performed for each transient experiment, if
resources allow. Spanning from 1850 to 2100, the transient experiments require extending beyond the CMIP7 historical period
that ends in 2021. Up to that year, the target forcing agent should be prescribed using the standard CMIP7 forcing input datasets
used in the fully-coupled historical simulations. From 2022–2100, the Medium concentration-driven scenario from
185 ScenarioMIP should be used (*scen7-mc*), which is a scenario broadly consistent with current climate policies (Van Vuuren et
al. 2025). In all years, greenhouse gases including CO₂ should be specified using prescribed concentrations (i.e. not in CO₂
emissions-driven mode for those models which have capability to do so).

The general experiment descriptions provided in this section apply across all experiments in the RFMIP2.0 protocol.
The next sections provide details on each specific experiment, organized by priority Tiers.

190 2.3 RFMIP Continuity and Relevant CMIP7 DECK and Assessment Fast Track Experiments

While RFMIP supports the fundamental scientific study of radiative forcing specifically, arguably its most important
contribution is in enabling a much wider breadth of scientific applications that require a systematic diagnosis of radiative
forcing in models. RFMIP is as much a diagnostic service for the CMIP community as it is a scientific endeavor. Consequently,
195 the highest priority Tier 1 simulations in the RFMIP2.0 protocol (Table 1) focus on continuity of the RFMIP experiments from
CMIP6 that most directly address Research Questions 1 and 2 and that have the greatest applicability to the CMIP communities
that RFMIP serve.

200 **Table 4-1:** Atmosphere-only timeslice experiments for diagnosing Effective Radiative Forcing and its components at present
day and perturbed CO₂ conditions, from a pre-industrial control. All simulations include sea-surface temperatures and sea-ice
concentrations fixed with a model-specific pre-industrial climatology, and include interactive vegetation when possible. The

205 piClim-4xCO2-bgc experiment additionally requires a biogeochemical modeling component. ~~A minimum of one~~One ensemble member is requested. Experiments marked with * repeat experiments in the CMIP6 RFMIP protocol, for continuity.

Experiment ID	Description	Year s	Tier	CMIP7 DECK/ <u>Assessm ent</u> Fast Track
piClim-control*	Pre-industrial (1850) condition baseline experiment	30	1	DECK
piClim-4xCO2*	CO2 concentrations set to 4 times pre-industrial	30	1	DECK
piClim-anthro*	Present-day (2021) anthropogenic forcing (greenhouse gases including ozone, aerosols, and land use)	30	1	DECK
piClim-aer*	Present-day <u>(2021)</u> anthropogenic aerosols	30	1	<u>Assessment</u> Fast Track
piClim-ghg*	Present-day <u>(2021)</u> well-mixed greenhouse gases only (non-ozone)	30	1	
piClim-lu*	Present-day <u>(2021)</u> land use	30	1	
piClim-0.5xCO2	CO2 concentrations set to half of pre-industrial	30	3	
piClim-2xCO2	CO2 concentrations set to 2 times pre-industrial	30	3	
piClim-4xCO2-bgc	CO2 concentrations set to 4 times pre-industrial applied only to carbon cycle	30	3	
piClim-4xCO2-rad	CO2 concentrations set to 4 times pre-industrial applied only to radiation	30	3	

210 At the core of CMIP, the DECK (~~Diagnostic, Evaluation and Characterization of Klima~~) consists of well-established simulations used to quantify fundamental characteristics of a climate model. The DECK experiments are requested from all models and serve as an entryway into the larger CMIP environment (Eyring et al. 2016). Pointing to the importance of diagnosing radiative forcing for model evaluation and a broad range of science topics, the CMIP7 DECK has been expanded to include three timeslice experiments from the CMIP6 iteration of RFMIP: *piClim-control*, *piClim-4xCO2*, and *piClim-anthro* (present-day anthropogenic forcings with all other boundary conditions set to pre-industrial). While these experiments are

technically not part of RFMIP2.0, we will treat them as such here and consider them to be Tier 1 RFMIP2.0 experiments. All three are key to maximizing the scientific value of the RFMIP2.0 experiments described herein and as the control run for most RFMIP2.0 experiments, performing *piClim-control* is essentially a requirement for RFMIP2.0 participation.

Table 2:2: Atmosphere-only transient experiments for diagnosing the time evolution of the Effective Radiative Forcing and its components relative to the timeslice pre-industrial control experiment in Table 1. All simulations include sea-surface temperatures and sea-ice concentrations fixed with a model-specific pre-industrial climatology, and include interactive vegetation when possible. Forcing boundary conditions after 2021 come from the scen7-mc frozen policy, a medium pathway scenario also used by DAMIP v2.0. A minimum of one ensemble member is requested, though three or more ensemble members is preferred. Experiments marked with * repeat experiments in the CMIP6 RFMIP protocol for continuity.

Experiment ID	Description	Start Year	End Year	Tier	CMIP7 DECK/ <u>Assessment</u> Fast Track
piClim-histall*	Time-varying forcing conditions for all agents	1850	2100	1	<u>Assessment</u> Fast Track
piClim-histaer*	Time-varying anthropogenic aerosol forcing conditions	1850	2100	1	<u>Assessment</u> Fast Track
piClim-histnat*	Time-varying natural forcing conditions from volcanoes, solar irradiance (including spectral), variability, etc.	1850	2100	2	
piClim-histghg*	Time-varying well-mixed greenhouse gases only (non-ozone)	1850	2100	2	

In addition to the DECK experiments, CMIP7 includes the “Assessment Fast Track”; a subset of experiments, selected from community MIPs, that are particularly responsive to the needs of national and international assessments. To support these efforts, the Assessment Fast Track experiments will typically be performed earlier than the rest of the CMIP7 protocol. Along with the three new DECK experiments mentioned above, the Assessment Fast Track will include three additional Tier 1 experiments from RFMIP2.0: a *timeslice*, fixed-SST experiment of present-day anthropogenic aerosol forcings with all other boundary conditions set to pre-industrial (*piClim-aer*), an analogous *transient* anthropogenic aerosol forcing experiment (*piClim-histaer*) and a transient present-day all anthropogenic and natural forcings experiment (*piClim-histall*). Due to the

accelerated timeline, some modeling centers may choose to use an earlier version of their GCM for the [Assessment](#) Fast Track and a later version for completing the rest of the community MIP protocols. We welcome this approach for RFMIP2.0, but 235 strongly encourage modeling centers to still perform the DECK and [Assessment](#) Fast Track experiments closely aligned with RFMIP2.0 using the newer model version. In particular, running the DECK *piClim-control* experiment, and running *piControl* to generate the model-specific SST and SIC climatologies, are required prerequisites for performing any other RFMIP2.0 experiment.

240 To complement and add value to the RFMIP-relevant DECK and [Assessment](#) Fast Track experiments, we include two additional experiments under Tier 1: a *timeslice* experiment of present-day greenhouse gas forcings (*piClim-ghg*) and a *timeslice* experiment of present-day land use conditions (*piClim-lu*). Both were part of the CMIP6 RFMIP protocol and, with their inclusion, all major types of forcing agent perturbations (~~with the exception of ozone~~) incorporated into the *piClim-anthro* DECK experiment are included in Tier 1, allowing for a [nearly](#) full decomposition of the total, present-day anthropogenic ERF. [The one component missing from the decomposition, but included in *piClim-anthro*, is an ozone perturbation experiment.](#) 245 [Due to the diverse processes driving ozone forcing, including its dependency on interactive chemistry, a relevant experiment is instead included in AerChemMIP, for models with relevant interactive chemistry capabilities \(their *piClim-O3*\).](#)

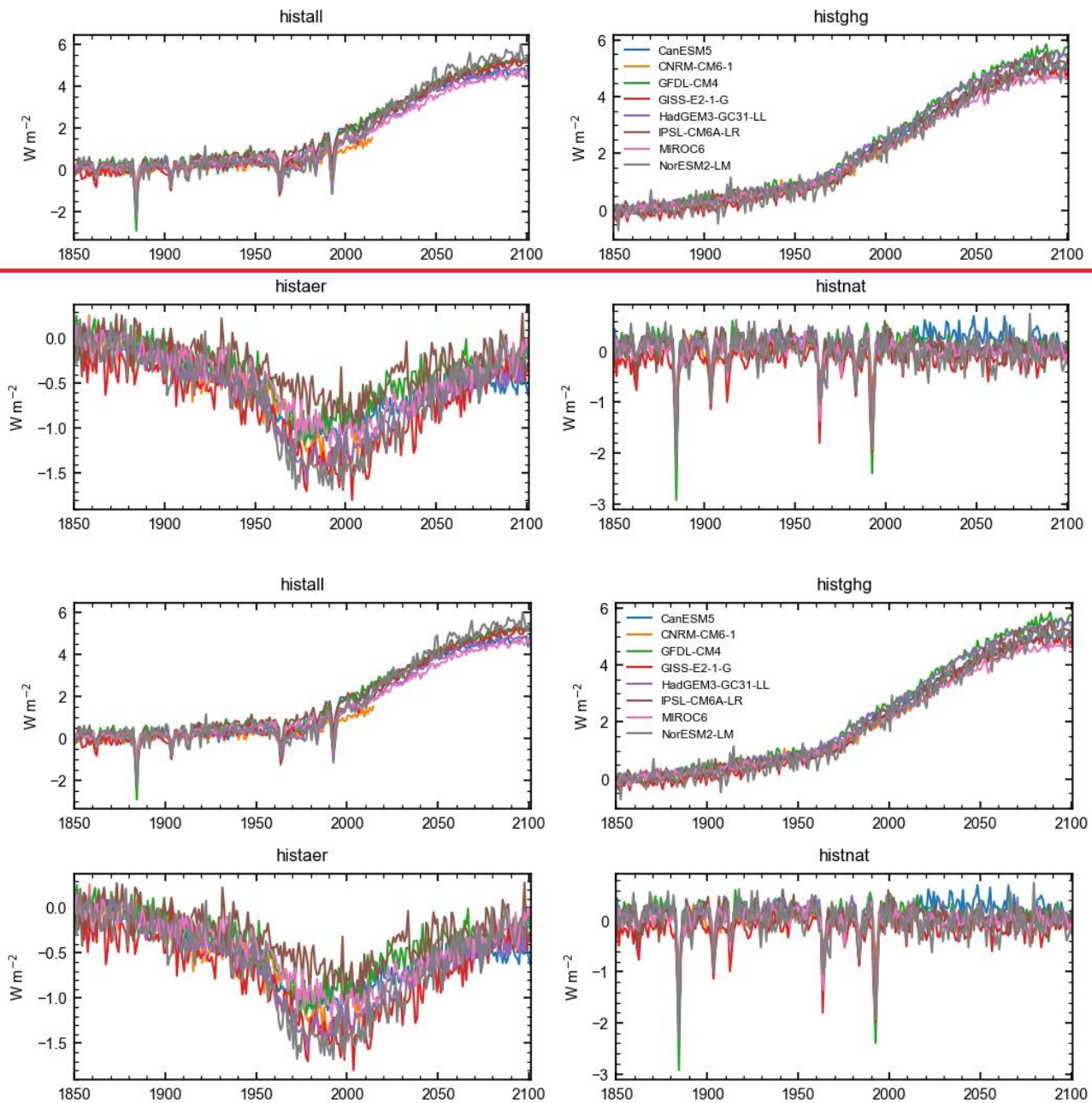


Figure 2.2. Global-mean timeseries of Effective Radiative Forcing from 1850 to 2100 (extended beyond 2014 using the SSP2-4.5 scenario) for all time-varying anthropogenic and natural forcings (histall) and, individually, for well-mixed greenhouse gases (histghg), anthropogenic aerosols (histaer) and natural forcings (histnat). Diagnosed in CMIP6 models using RFMIP experiments analogous to the RFMIP2.0 transient experiments tables described in Table 2.

255 The RFMIP2.0 protocol Tier 2 consists of two additional transient simulations spanning 1850 to 2100 that were also requested in the previous iteration of RFMIP: *piClim-histghg*, requiring time-evolving greenhouse gases and *piClim-histnat*, requiring time-evolving natural forcings from volcanoes and solar variability. These experiments, along with Tier 1 *piClim-histaer*, can be used to decompose the total transient ERF diagnosed with Tier 1 *piClim-histall*, and will therefore be useful for attribution studies (also see Section 4). Likewise, the ERF from all four transient experiments (Figure 2) can be used to isolate and decompose the role of forcing in the fully-coupled *historical* DECK simulations.

260 2.4 Clarifying the Definition of Radiative Forcing and its Sources of Spread

265 The expanding uses of the ERF metric have highlighted limitations in our understanding of radiative forcing and in the appropriateness of our diagnostic approaches. The remaining RFMIP2.0 experiments, considered Tier 3, focus on two emerging research themes that address the definition of radiative forcing and would benefit from a multi-model evaluation: the sensitivity of the ERF to the underlying base state (Question 3) and the proper accounting of surface changes when diagnosing the ERF (Question 4).

270 A change in radiation is determined not just by the size of the associated climate perturbation, but also by the characteristics of the base climate state in which the perturbation occurs. This radiative sensitivity to the climate state has been well-appreciated in the study of radiative feedbacks, ~~as evident by the considerable, recent focus on~~ from a variety of perspectives (Bloch-Johnson et al. 2015, 2020; Bjordal et al. 2020) including with respect to the “pattern effect” of SST spatial distributions modulating feedbacks (Stevens et al. 2016; Andrews et al. 2022). Whether the ERF is sensitive to the underlying climate state has been comparatively less studied, but remains an important and timely question.

275 Recent work has clarified that the magnitude of the IRF for a given CO₂ concentration change is highly sensitive to base state temperatures, and particularly to the difference between temperatures in the stratosphere and at the surface (Huang et al. 2016; Jeevanjee et al. 2021; Romps et al. 2022). Since GCMs have different base states, this sensitivity contributes to the inter-model spread of the IRF (He et al. 2023; Byrom et al. 2025). Additionally, as the base state evolves, CO₂ concentration changes of the same magnitude but under future (or past) temperature states have a different IRF (He et al. 2023), which may be relevant for interpreting paleoclimate or future, projected conditions that differ from the present. To understand the full implications of these processes on the climate response, it is important to confirm whether a similar base-state sensitivity extends to the ERF, as found in work by Mitevski et al. (2025). Doing so in a multi-model framework will not only ensure a robust assessment, but will also be useful for building representation of these sensitivities in climate model emulators, which usually represent forcing using simple expressions based solely on concentration changes (e.g. Etminan et al. 2016, Forster et al. 2021).

Motivated by this, the RFMIP2.0 protocol calls for the Tier 1 *piClim-4xCO2* experiment to be repeated, but with SSTs that are uniformly +4K warmer than the model's *piClim* SST climatology (*piClim-p4K-4xCO2*). Importantly, the timeslice control simulation must also be performed with the +4K warmer SSTs (*piClim-p4K*), since the intent is to evaluate the ERF under an alternate, but still fixed, SST state. Modeling centers are also encouraged to apply this +4K SST framework to the present-day anthropogenic aerosol timeslice experiment (*piClim-p4K-aer*). It is known that the aerosol IRF (direct effect) is sensitive to the base state (Stier et al. 2013) and that warmer SSTs will lead to a different cloud base state. Evidence suggests these state dependencies therefore impact aerosol-cloud interactions and thus aerosol ERF (Lorian and Dagan 2024; S. Zhang et al. 2025) but this has not yet been evaluated systematically across models. We note that these +4K simulations (Table 3) do not test the sensitivity of the ERF to stratospheric base state temperatures, which is known to be important for CO₂ IRF (Jeevanjee et al. 2021; He et al. 2023; Mitevski et al. 2025). Prescribing a stratospheric temperature may inhibit a model's ability to stratospherically adjust to the IRF in a realistic manner, which is a large component of the CO₂ ERF, so there is no obvious method to similarly test this sensitivity in a standardized, multi-model framework.

Table 3:3: Atmosphere-only timeslice experiments following analogous experiments in Table 1, but perturbed from a pre-industrial control climate with 4K uniformly warmer sea surface temperatures to evaluate the sensitivity of the Effective Radiative Forcing to the underlying climate state. ~~A minimum of one~~One ensemble member is requested.

Experiment ID	Description	Years	Tier	CMIP7 DECK/ <u>Assessment</u> Fast Track
piClim-p4K	Pre-industrial (1850) conditions but with sea surface temperatures uniformly 4K warmer	30	3	<u>Assessment</u> Fast Track (for AerChemMIP)
piClim-p4K-4xCO2	CO2 concentrations set to 4 times pre-industrial with sea surface temperatures uniformly 4K warmer than pre-industrial	30	3	
piClim- 4K <u>p4K</u> -aer	Present day (2021) aerosols with sea surface temperatures uniformly 4K warmer than pre-industrial	30	3	

305 Also related to underlying climate conditions, recent work suggests there is an asymmetric warming versus cooling
response to an equal [multiplicative](#) increase or decrease in CO₂ concentration, possibly being driven by an initial asymmetry
in the ERF magnitude (Mitevski et al. 2022; Chalmers et al. 2022; Kay et al. 2024). To evaluate the robustness of this
asymmetry across models and identify [non-linearity](#)[departures from logarithmic behavior](#) in the relationship between ERF and
concentration change, the Tier 3 set of experiments also includes *timeslice* perturbations with a doubling of CO₂ concentration
310 (*piClim-2xCO2*) and a halving of CO₂ concentration (*piClim-0.5xCO2*) from pre-industrial (Table 1). As in all other RFMIP
experiments, interactive vegetation should be enabled if a model includes that capability. These experiments will complement
fully-coupled doubling and halving experiments (*abrupt-2xCO2* and *abrupt-0.5xCO2*) included in the CMIP7 [Assessment](#) Fast
Track. Along with the respective quadrupling CO₂ experiments, this will allow for a complete diagnosis of the asymmetry in
the temperature response to CO₂ perturbations and the contribution to this from forcing.

315 The remaining Tier 3 experiments are designed to study a long-maintained discrepancy between the definition of ERF
and how it is traditionally diagnosed. In nearly all cases, including in CMIP and all experiments described here so far, land
surface temperature (*LST*) is free to evolve in fixed-SST simulations used to diagnose the ERF. Since the ERF equals
the total radiative change from these experiments, it therefore includes any radiative responses to the ΔLST ,
thus often diverging from the formal definition of ERF, which excludes radiative responses to a change in global-mean surface
320 temperature (Forster et al. 2021). This discrepancy has been accepted by the community because fixing *LST* has been
considered technically challenging in GCMs. However, two recent successful attempts by Andrews et al. (2021) and [B. Zhang](#)
et al. (2025) show that prescribing *LST* along with SSTs for this purpose is not only possible in current GCMs, but impactful.
Both studies find the effects of land warming reduce the estimates of 4xCO₂ ERF by ~15%, implying a proportional bias in
any ECS estimate using the ERF. And while there are multiple proposed workarounds to remove ΔLST effects from the ERF
325 in standard fixed-SST simulations after-the-fact, they each miss key components of the total effect that are difficult to isolate
without a dedicated experiment, or are not yet well-understood enough to be represented by a simplified correction (Hansen et
al. 2005; Tang et al. 2019; Smith et al. 2020; Andrews et al. 2021).

In an attempt to further understand the effects of ΔLST on ERF, investigate potential correction methods, and directly
diagnose an ERF in a manner closer to its formal definition, we request modeling centers repeat all Tier 1 *timeslice*
330 experiments, but with fixed land temperatures in addition to fixed-SSTs as described in Table 4, including the control
experiment (*piClim-FixedLST*). This will be the first coordinated, multi-model effort to perform fixed-*LST*, fixed-SST 4xCO₂
experiments and the first attempt at all to perform these experiments for non-CO₂ perturbations. Given the technical challenges
of this exercise, likely the precise method for fixing land temperatures will differ between models. Therefore, we provide some
general guidelines here, but acknowledge the typical expectation of stringent standardization across models will need to be
335 relaxed for these experiments. Accordingly, we caution [users of these](#) simulations ~~users~~ against over-interpreting inter-model
spread in these *FixedLST* experiments as a measure of physical uncertainty, since implementation techniques may differ across
models more than usual for these experiments.

Following Ackerley and Dommenges (2016), Andrews et al. (2021), and B. Zhang et al. (2025), 3-hourly output of land surface temperature should be saved from all years of a standard, 30-yr Tier 1 *piClim-control* simulation with freely evolving land conditions. This output is then used to prescribe the surface temperature at pre-industrial levels in all *FixedLST* 30-yr experiments, which are otherwise a rerun of the standard *timeslice* experiments. Specifically, this 3-hourly output should come from the *piClim-control* simulation that is being used as the control for all Tier 1 and Tier 2 RFMIP2.0 experiments. For many models, this will be the simulation that was submitted to the CMIP7 DECK. However, if 3-hourly data was not previously saved for that particular simulation, it is acceptable to perform another ensemble member of *piClim-control* to generate the higher frequency output. Prescribing high temporal resolution data in the *FixedLST* experiments is necessary in order to preserve the land surface diurnal cycle. Importantly, to avoid nonlinear effects and provide a more regulated assessment, the control for the perturbed-forcing *FixedLST* simulations should likewise be a pre-industrial forced simulation that mimics *piClim-control*, but with prescribed LST (*piClim-FixedLST*). The *piClim-FixedLST* and the standard *piClim-control* simulations should have similar surface, atmospheric, and radiative climatologies. Verifying this during the development process is an important step towards determining whether the *FixedLST* simulations include realistic responses and whether they will serve as adequate counterparts to the free-land *timeslice* simulations, in an effort to accurately isolate land effects on the ERF. Work by Ackerley et al. (2018) provides a framework for conducting this evaluation of the climatologies.

Table 4:4: Atmosphere-only timeslice experiments following analogous experiments in Table 1, but with land surface temperatures additionally fixed (*FixedLST*), along with sea-surface temperatures and sea-ice concentrations. To preserve the diurnal cycle, land temperatures are prescribed with model-specific, 3-hourly data from the fixed-SST (with freely evolving land) control experiment in Table 1 (*piClim-control*). Soil moisture and soil temperatures may also be similarly prescribed, particularly if a given land model requires this in order to maintain fixed surface temperatures. ~~A minimum of one~~One ensemble member is requested.

Experiment ID	Description	Years	Tier
piClim-FixedLST	Pre-industrial (1850) conditions with land-surface temperatures fixed from piClim-control	30	3
piClim-FixedLST-4xCO2	CO2 concentrations set to 4 times pre-industrial with land surface temperatures fixed at pre-industrial	30	3
piClim-FixedLST-anthro	Present-day (2021) anthropogenic forcing (greenhouse gases, aerosols, and land use) with land surface temperatures fixed at pre-industrial	30	3
piClim-FixedLST-aer	Present-day <u>(2021)</u> anthropogenic aerosols with land surface temperatures fixed at pre-industrial	30	3

piClim-FixedLST-ghg	Present- Day-day (2021) well-mixed greenhouse gases only (non-ozone) with land surface temperatures fixed at pre-industrial	30	3
piClim-FixedLST-lu	Present-day (2021) land use with land surface temperatures fixed at pre-industrial	30	3

Although not specifically required in this protocol, in practice, for some models it may be necessary to save and prescribe soil temperature and soil moisture at multiple layers in order to fix surface temperatures and avoid unrealistic surface moisture and hydrological responses, as in Ackerley and Dommenget (2016) and B. Zhang et al. (2025). Likewise, in some models, prescribing fixed-LST in a general sense may require prescribing multiple surface temperature variables, such as radiative surface temperature and vegetation canopy surface temperature (B. Zhang et al. 2025). However, these prescriptions should only be made when necessary and should be documented in the output netCDF metadata, in appropriate CMIP7 model documentation venues, or should be reported to the authors of this article so model-specific prescriptions can be noted on the RFMIP website.

By fixing LST globally, the ground surface becomes an infinite heat sink or source, absorbing (or releasing) energy without its temperature changing. Since associated radiative emissions are also unable to respond, turbulent heat fluxes will often respond instead as the model adheres to its energy conservation constraints. In some scenarios this could lead to turbulent heat fluxes that enable surface energy budget closure, but are physically inconsistent with the land surface temperature and moisture conditions. This can also happen in standard fixed-SST simulations, where the ocean acts as an infinite heat sink or source. While in a sense these turbulent fluxes may be considered unrealistic, for the stated goal of diagnosing ERF, they serve as an important signal, capturing the effects of a forcing agent on the energy budget. Therefore, in the FixedLST simulations, much like standard fixed-SST simulations, the model should be freely allowed to adjust its surface energy budget, including adjustments in turbulent heat fluxes, in order to maintain energy closure.

It remains an open question whether all land temperatures need to be fixed in order to adhere to the strict definition of the ERF. Some of the Δ LST stems from local processes not directly induced by a radiation imbalance or by its classical global-mean temperature response. Most prominently, the vegetation physiological response to CO₂ increase causes land warming as plants close their stomata, reducing water release, and reducing evaporative cooling (Field et al 1995; Doutriaux-Boucher et al. 2009). Andrews et al. (2021) found warming from vegetation physiological changes accounted for roughly half of the Δ LST effect on the ERF for 4xCO₂. Since this process is a local, direct adjustment to the CO₂ increase, any associated warming could arguably be classified as part of the forcing (Quaas et al. 2024). To better quantify the plant physiological effects on the ERF, and bound its uncertainty, the Tier 3 experiments consist of additional 30-yr timeslice experiments where

a 4xCO₂ perturbation is seen only by the radiation scheme, while the biogeochemical cycle model component, including the vegetation schemes, only see pre-industrial, 1xCO₂ concentrations (*piClim-4xCO2-rad*). For completeness, we also request the converse experiment, where the radiation scheme sees 1xCO₂ and the biogeochemical components see 4xCO₂ (*piClim-4xCO2-bgc*). When estimating the ERF, both should be paired with the Tier 1 *piClim-control* experiment as the control run. These *bgc* and *rad* experiments should have fixed-SSTs but freely-evolving *LST* so the effects of plant physiology-induced land warming on the ERF can be captured when compared to *piClim-FixedLTS-4xCO2-FixedTs* and *piClim-4xCO2*. Such an assessment will be useful for a variety of carbon cycle applications outside of the scope of RFMIP.

The RFMIP2.0 experiment protocol outlined here balances a need for continuity with a need for scientific advancement, as the quantification of radiative forcing increasingly becomes part of the fabric of CMIP activities and model evaluation more generally. Since RFMIP-like experiments are part of the CMIP7 DECK, the experiments proposed here largely follow, and build from, those experiments in an effort to streamline participation from modeling centers and add value to both RFMIP2.0 and the DECK/Assessment Fast Track experiments.

3 Variable Data Request

The RFMIP2.0 model data output request includes the minimum variables needed to diagnose the ERF and its IRF and radiative adjustment components globally, using common methods like the radiative kernel technique (Soden et al. 2008; Smith et al. 2020). For reference, the request presented here includes all of the variables found in the “Diagnosing Radiative Forcing” Opportunity included in the CMIP7 Assessment Fast Track data request, plus some additional variables found in the “Baseline Climate Variables for Earth System Modeling” and the “Clouds, Circulation and Climate Sensitivity: Baseline” Opportunities (Dingley et al. 2025; Jukes et al. 2025). Only monthly output is being requested for public dissemination, but as detailed in Section 2.5, some 3-hourly variable output from *piClim-control* will need to be generated in order to perform the *FixedLST* experiments. Given the reliance on monthly-mean data only, the burden on modeling centers to fulfill this data request is relatively low, but we still split the request into high priority Tier A variables and lower priority Tier B variables for any participant who is particularly resource limited. These tiers are applicable for the output of any RFMIP experiment. Table A1 in the Appendix outlines the variable data request, but we also provide a general description in this Section.

The core application of RFMIP experiments is to diagnose the ERF of a model. Therefore, Tier A of the variable request includes all all-sky and clear-sky, longwave (LW) and shortwave (SW) radiative flux variables at the top-of-atmosphere and surface (e.g. *rlut* and *rlus*). The fluxes at both boundaries can additionally be differenced from each other to diagnose the ERF component of atmospheric radiative cooling, which drives the fast global precipitation response to a forcing perturbation (Myhre et al. 2018). In studies of the atmospheric radiative constraint on precipitation, it is necessary to consider turbulent fluxes, so latent and sensible heat fluxes are included in the data request as well, along with precipitation itself. Additionally, the Tier A energetic flux request includes vertically resolved upwelling and downwelling radiative flux profiles (e.g. *rlu*) and air temperature tendencies. A growing body of work has shown the benefits of analyzing vertical changes in

radiation to build a physical understanding of the ERF and its components (Salvi et al. 2021; Allen et al. 2023). Tier A also includes a variety of non-energetic, standard 3D and 4D atmospheric variables needed for diagnosing rapid radiative adjustments, such as standard cloud properties, specific humidity profiles and temperature profiles.

425 The Tier B variables are of near-equal value to those in Tier A, but are specialized and may require additional effort or computational expense to produce them. This includes a set of output from so-called “double-call” radiative transfer calculations; the most direct and accurate method to diagnose the *IRF* in a model (Collins et al. 2006; Chung and Soden 2015a). In this setup, for each radiation time step of a simulation, a second, offline call is made to the radiation scheme with identical environmental inputs as the first, online call, except for an alternative concentration in a given forcing agent. This is akin to
430 the second radiation calls performed with no clouds to compute clear-sky conditions in GCMs, which have no impact on subsequent time steps. Following this approach, we request all-sky and clear-sky radiative flux diagnostics from additional, offline radiation calls with CO₂ concentration quadrupled (e.g. rlu4co2 and rlucs4co2) relative to the initial radiation call. The *IRF* for 4xCO₂ can then be diagnosed by subtracting the corresponding fluxes from the original, online calls (requested in Tier A) from these “double-call” fluxes. Groups should prioritize providing these 4co2 fluxes from the *piClim-control* simulation,
435 but providing them from the *piClim-p4K* experiment would also be highly beneficial as a means for assessing the sensitivity of the IRF to the underlying base climate state. In general, community demand for these 4co2 fluxes has greatly increased since CMIP6 (e.g. Soden et al. 2018; Fiedler et al. 2024), given a growing body of work highlighting the significant amount of CO₂ *IRF* spread that remains and open questions about its causes and its direct contribution to spread in subsequent radiative adjustments (e.g. He et al. 2023). Furthermore, double-calls provide the only direct method of diagnosing the IRF in a model, and using indirect methods like the radiative kernel technique to diagnose CO₂ IRF in particular has proven susceptible to
440 biases (Chung and Soden 2015a; Kramer et al. 2019; Smith et al. 2021). Like a budget closure analysis, the difference between the true IRF from double-calls and a kernel-derived estimate of the IRF, can serve as a measure of bias in the sum of kernel-derived estimates of radiative feedbacks and adjustments as well (Chung and Soden 2015b, Myhre et al. 2018).

Radiative fluxes from additional, offline radiation calls with pristine, no aerosol conditions are similarly requested
445 under all-sky (e.g. rlutaf) and clear-sky (e.g. rlutcsaf) conditions, as noted in Table A1. These second calls should be performed for the *piClim-control*, *piClim-aer* and *piClim-histaer* simulations. Again, providing them for the *piClim-p4K* and *piClim-p4K-aer* experiments as well would be very beneficial for evaluating base state sensitivities. Following Ghan (2013), through a specific differencing of these fluxes with their respective initial radiation calls, and between experiments, one can directly decompose the present-day aerosol ERF into its aerosol-radiation interaction (ERF_{ari}) and aerosol-cloud interaction (ERF_{aci})
450 components. These double-calls can also be used to diagnose the aerosol IRF and to validate the more detailed but indirect Approximate Partial Radiative Perturbation decomposition (Taylor et al. 2007), once cloud masking effects are properly accounted for (Zelinka, Smith et al. 2023, see their Appendix).

Diagnosing cloud radiative adjustments ~~have~~has become a core function of RFMIP, given their diverse contribution to the magnitude and uncertainty of ERF across forcing agents, and given their difficulty to constrain (Smith et al. 2018, 2020; Bellouin et al. 2020). Standard, Tier A variables can be used to diagnose cloud radiative adjustments in a cloud-mean, bulk

sense for all forcing scenarios (Soden et al. 2004; Chung and Soden 2015b; Smith et al. 2018), and with some additional decomposition possible for aerosol ERF (Taylor et al. 2007; Zelinka, Smith et al. 2023). However, none of these methods provide granular, isolated information about the contribution of different cloud types (or types of aerosol-cloud interactions) that is necessary to understand cloud adjustments at a process level. To enable a more detailed decomposition of cloud radiative adjustments, we request a set of Tier B variables that require performing simulations with the COSP satellite simulator package turned on (Bodas-Salcedo et al. 2011; Swales et al. 2018). First, the *clisccp* variable is requested for all RFMIP experiments, which provides joint histograms of cloud fraction binned by cloud optical depth (τ) and cloud top pressure (CTP), and is produced from the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP) satellite instrument simulator (Klein and Jakob 1999; Webb et al. 2001). This increasingly common output (provided by a majority of participating models in RFMIP for CMIP6) can be multiplied by cloud radiative kernels to isolate the contribution of changes in cloud amount, altitude and optical depth to total cloud radiative adjustment (Zelinka et al. 2012; Lee and Oreopoulos 2025).

Additionally, the Tier B request includes a set of cloud variables from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) satellite instrument simulator (Pincus et al. 2012), including new joint histogram diagnostics that partition cloud fraction by cloud liquid water path (or ice water path) and cloud drop effective radius (*clmodis_lwpr* and *clmodis_iwpr*). These diagnostics have been implemented in the latest version of COSPv2.0 (CFMIP, 2025) and are analogously available in observations (Pincus et al. 2022). They enable the decomposition of ERF_{aci} into contributions from Twomey effect, water path adjustments, and cloud fraction adjustments following Duran et al. (2025). Recognizing we generally encourage modeling centers to implement the MODIS simulator in addition to the ISCCP simulator, given relevant cloud sensing capabilities of the MODIS satellite instruments and their long record length. But acknowledging that, traditionally, fewer modeling centers have implemented the MODIS simulator for CMIP, we stress that these MODIS diagnostics (and all other Tier B variable requests) are encouraged but strictly optional for participation in RFMIP2.0.

4 Synergy with other CMIP7 Community MIPs

Since diagnosing radiative forcing is a building block for many climate research applications, this RFMIP2.0 protocol complements numerous other CMIP7 Community MIPs linked scientifically to the study of climate sensitivity or climate-radiation interactions more broadly. For instance, knowing the radiative forcing of a GCM is key to understanding model responses to climate intervention techniques, as studied in GeoMIP (Visioni et al. 2023), or the responses to carbon cycle management – the focus of CDRMIP (Keller et al. 2018), relevant to C4MIP (Jones et al. 2016; Sanderson et al. 2024), and a driving research question for CMIP7 overall (Dunne et al. 2025). It is also valuable for exploring tipping points and the

490 potential irreversibility of some climate impacts, which is the focus of TIPMIP (Winkelmann et al. 2025) and another driving research question for CMIP7 overall. Quantifying radiative forcing model diversity will be important for attributing observed increases in Earth’s energy imbalance and addressing known model-observation trend discrepancies (Hodnebrog et al. 2024; Myhre et al. 2025). This is the focus of CERESMIP (Schmidt et al. 2023), which recommends performing *piClim-histall* in its protocol.

495 Additionally, a selection of community MIPs have a more specific connection to RFMIP2.0, through intentional overlap of protocols. Although not required, we encourage modeling centers participating in RFMIP2.0 to perform these corresponding, non-RFMIP2.0 experiments described below.

As noted in Section 2.5, the proposed *piClim-2xCO2* and *piClim-0.5xCO2* RFMIP2.0 Tier 3 experiments are ideally paired with *abrupt-2xCO2* and *abrupt-0.5xCO2*, which are included in the [Assessment](#) Fast Track via the upcoming CMIP7 iteration of CFMIP. These pairings will enable an accurate estimate of ~~Equilibrium Climate Sensitivity~~*climate sensitivity* and an evaluation of any nonlinear responses to CO₂ perturbation size. This evaluation will be important for interpreting variability in historically-forced and projection experiments where the magnitude of CO₂ perturbations change over time, such as those from ScenarioMIP (van Vurren et al. 2025), the Large Ensemble Single Forcing (LESF) MIP (D.M. Smith et al. 2022) and the CMIP7 iteration of DAMIP (v2.0; Gillett et al. 2025).

505 As in the respective CMIP6 iterations of the projects, RFMIP2.0 and DAMIP v2.0 include coordinated pairs of fixed-SST and fully-coupled *transient* experiments that follow the “one-but-all” methodology of perturbing one forcing type while keeping all others at pre-industrial levels. These proposed experiments all cover the *historical* DECK experiment time period, and extend beyond it using the ScenarioMIP “Medium” forcing scenario conditions run in concentration driven mode (*scen7-mc*). Together, these experiments will enable a more detailed analysis of historical changes, allowing users to attribute and decompose the historical variability into contributions from time-evolving radiative forcing versus climate response from 1850 to 2035 (the proposed end year of the DAMIP v2.0 experiments). Specifically, to conduct this decomposition for the total variability, the RFMIP2.0 *piClim-histall* experiment should be paired with the *historical* experiment extended with the *scen7-mc*, which are included in the CMIP7 DECK and [Assessment](#) Fast Track, respectively. To further attribute by forcing perturbation type, the RFMIP2.0 *piClim-histaer*, *piClim-histghg*, and *piClim-histnat* should be paired with the DAMIP v2.0 fully-coupled *hist-aer*, *hist-ghg*, and *hist-nat*, respectively. This type of analysis will also be broadly relevant in CFMIP efforts to quantify uncertainty in the radiative response.

510 With the shared goal of quantifying the impacts of changing atmospheric composition on the climate, RFMIP2.0 and the CMIP7 iteration of AerChemMIP (AerChemMIP-2) complement each other on multiple fronts. Using an experimental design identical to the RFMIP2.0 Tier 1 *timeslice* experiments, AerChemMIP-2 calls for a suite of *piClim-X* experiments where *X* is an individual forcer (e.g. SO₂, CH₄, O₃ and others). These experiments will allow users to further decompose the broader ERFs from RFMIP2.0 into contributions from individual constituents while, in turn, the RFMIP2.0 experiments will help put the single-constituent ERFs from AerChemMIP-2 into a wider context among forcing types. Note that both projects require performing *piClim-control* following the CMIP7 DECK definition.

AerChemMIP-2 also consists of a set of transient *histSST-pi* experiments which, like the RFMIP2.0 *piClim-hist* set of experiments, enable diagnosis of the time-evolving historical radiative forcing, including from individual aerosol constituents and reactive gases. Importantly, the experimental designs differ from the comparable RFMIP2.0 simulations, and this can be exploited. In contrast to the “one-but-all” RFMIP2.0 approach, the *histSST-piX* experiments use historical conditions (including time-evolving SSTs) as the reference state and perturb a given species back to pre-industrial conditions to diagnose the ERF (“all-but-one” approach). Pairing the two types of experiments can thus be used to assess nonlinear responses of the forcing to the underlying meteorological and compositional state – a topic that has been largely limited to single-model analysis (Simpson et al. 2023; S. Zhang et al. 2025). For a direct comparison, RFMIP2.0 and AerChemMIP-2 both call for a transient aerosol forcing experiment (*piClim-histaer* and *histSST-piAer*, respectively) which has previously been exploited to boost the number of models from which transient historical aerosol forcing is available (Smith et al. 2021a).

535 5 Summary

The Radiative Forcing Model Intercomparison Project for CMIP7 (RFMIP2.0) addresses a need for the systematic characterization of radiative forcing in global models. Through a set of timeslice and transient atmosphere-only simulations with fixed-SSTs, RFMIP2.0 will help determine the past and future Effective Radiative Forcings (ERFs) from greenhouse gases, aerosols, land use and natural sources, thus serving as a foundation for projecting the climate response to human and natural activity. With the inclusion of RFMIP experiments in the CMIP7 DECK, including *piClim-4xCO2*, it will become standard practice to use RFMIP-based estimates of ERF in evaluations of climate sensitivity and its uncertainty. Performing the RFMIP2.0 protocol will therefore allow for an expanded interpretation of a model’s climate sensitivity and its projections of future climate, relative to other CMIP7 models. Since RFMIP2.0 carries over many experiments from the CMIP6 iteration of the project, participation will also enable an evaluation of ERF across model generations, which is informative for model development.

Through newly introduced experiments, the RFMIP2.0 protocol also aims to improve scientific understanding of radiative forcing and address open questions about the definition of ERF. Namely, a set of experiments with uniformly perturbed SSTs will test the sensitivity of the ERF to the underlying climate state while a set experiments with fixed land temperatures will allow for arguably a more definitionally appropriate estimate of the ERF and its uncertainty by quantifying and evaluating the radiative effects of land temperature changes.

Since quantifying radiative forcing is fundamental to many climate applications, RFMIP2.0 will enhance a broad range of CMIP7 activities. With specific overlaps with the AerChemMIP2, DAMIP2 and CFMIP protocols, using select experiments from these other Community MIPs in tandem with RFMIP2.0 experiments will allow for a more granular evaluation of present-day ERF and its role as a driver of historical and future climate variability.

Appendix

Table A1: Variable output data request for RFMIP7 ranked by priority Tier A and secondary Tier B. All variables are requested at monthly temporal resolution for the full length of the simulations. All variables should be produced for all experiments except those marked with an * which are only necessary for piClim-control and piClim-p4K or those marked with a ^ which are only necessary for piClim-control, piClim-aer, their p4K equivalents, and piClim-histaer.

Variable Short Name	Description	Table ID	Units	#Dims	Tier
Energy and Precipitation					
rsdt	TOA Incident Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsut	TOA Outgoing Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsutcs	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rlut	TOA Outgoing Longwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rlutcs	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsds	Surface Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsdscs	Surface Downwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsus	Surface Upwelling Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rsuscs	Surface Upwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rlds	Surface Downwelling Longwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rldscs	Surface Downwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A
rlus	Surface Upwelling Longwave Radiation	Amon	W m ⁻²	3	A

rluscs	Surface Upwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation [identical to rlus in some models]	Amon	$W m^{-2}$	3	A
rld	Downwelling Longwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rldcs	Downwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rlu	Upwelling Longwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rlucs	Upwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rsd	Downwelling Shortwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rsdcs	Downwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rsu	Upwelling Shortwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
rsucs	Upwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	4	A
tnt	Tendency of Air Temperature	CFmon	$K s^{-1}$	4	A
hfls	Surface Upward Latent Heat Flux	Amon	$W m^{-2}$	3	A
hfss	Surface Upward Sensible Heat Flux	Amon	$W m^{-2}$	3	A
pr	Precipitation	Amon	$kg m^{-2} s^{-1}$	3	A
od550aer^	Ambient Aerosol Optical Thickness at 550nm	AERmon	1	3	B
rsut4co2*	TOA Outgoing Shortwave Radiation in 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	3	B
rsutcs4co2*	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	3	B
rlut4co2*	TOA Outgoing Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	3	B
rlutcs4co2*	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	$W m^{-2}$	3	B

rld4co2*	Downwelling Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rldcs4co2*	Downwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rlu4co2*	Upwelling Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rlucs4co2*	Upwelling Clear-Sky Longwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rsd4co2*	Downwelling Shortwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rsdcs4co2*	Downwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rsu4co2*	Upwelling Shortwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rsucs4co2*	Upwelling Clear-Sky Shortwave Radiation 4XCO2 Atmosphere	CFmon	W m ⁻²	4	B
rlutaf^	TOA Outgoing Aerosol-Free Longwave Radiation	AERmon	W m ⁻²	3	B
rlutcsaf^	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky, Aerosol- Free Longwave Radiation	AERmon	W m ⁻²	3	B
rsutaf^	TOA Outgoing Aerosol-Free Shortwave Radiation	AERmon	W m ⁻²	3	B
rsutcsaf^	TOA Outgoing Clear-Sky, Aerosol- Free Shortwave Radiation	AERmon	W m ⁻²	3	B
tntrl	Tendency of Air Temperature due to Longwave Radiative Heating	Emon	K s ⁻¹	4	B
tntrlcs	Tendency of Air Temperature due to Clear Sky Longwave Radiative Heating	Emon	K s ⁻¹	4	B

tntrs	Tendency of Air Temperature due to Shortwave Radiative Heating	Emon	K s-1	4	B
tntrscs	Tendency of Air Temperature due to Clear Sky Shortwave Radiative Heating	Emon	K s-1	4	B
Thermodynamic					
ps	Surface Air Pressure	Amon	Pa	3	A
ts	Surface (Skin) Temperature	Amon	K	3	A
tas	Near-Surface Air Temperature	Amon	K	3	A
ta	Air Temperature	Amon	K	4	A
hur	Relative Humidity	Amon	%	4	A
hus	Specific Humidity	Amon	1	4	A
zg	Geopotential Height	Amon	m	4	A
Clouds					
clt	Total Cloud Cover Percentage	Amon	%	3	A
clwvi	Condensed Water Path	Amon	kg m ⁻²	3	A
clivi	Ice Water Path	Amon	kg m ⁻²	3	A
cl	Cloud Cover Percentage	Amon	%	4	A
clw	Mass Fraction of Cloud Liquid Water	Amon	kg kg ⁻¹	4	A
cli	Mass Fraction of Cloud Ice	Amon	kg kg ⁻¹	4	A
clisccp	ISCCP Cloud Area Percentage	CFmon	%	5	B
clmodis	MODIS Cloud Area Fraction	CFmon	%		B
clmodisliquid	MODIS Liquid-Topped Cloud Area Fraction	CFmon	%		B
clmodisice	MODIS Ice-Topped Cloud Area Fraction	CFmon	%		B
clmodis_lwpr (clmodisliquidReff)	MODIS Liquid-Topped Cloud Area Fraction reported on droplet effective radius dimensions	CFmon	%		B

clmodis_iwpr (clmodisiceReff)	MODIS Ice-Topped Cloud Area Fraction reported on droplet effective radius dimensions	CFmon	%		B
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Author Contributions

As co-leads of RFMIP2.0, all authors (RJK, CS, TA) contributed to the design of the experiment protocols described in this work. RJK led writing of the manuscript and CS developed the figures. All authors contributed to revisions of the text.

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Competing Interests

The authors declare they have no competing interests or conflicts of interest.

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Code and Data Availability

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Model output from simulations described here as part of the RFMIP2.0 protocol will be distributed through the Earth System Grid Federation (ESGF), with associated metadata and documentation following standard CMIP7 formats. Updates to

the proposed protocol and additional information about the model output will be provided at <https://rfmip.github.io/>. Output data from CMIP6 used to produce Figure 1 and Figure 2 is similarly publicly available from the ESGF. Code used to generate those figures is available on Zenodo at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17087560> (C. Smith, 2025).

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