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ANALYSIS OF A TWO-LAYER ENERGY BALANCE MODEL: LONG TIME BEHAVIOUR AND GREENHOUSE EFFECT

P. CANNARSA, V. LUCARINI, P. MARTINEZ, C. URBANI, AND J. VANCOSTENOBLE

ABSTRACT. We study a two-layer energy balance model, that allows for vertical exchanges between a surface layer and the atmosphere. The evolution equations of the surface temperature and the atmospheric temperature are coupled by the emission of infrared radiation by one level, that emission being partly captured by the other layer, and the effect of all non-radiative vertical exchanges of energy. Therefore, an essential parameter is the absorptivity of the atmosphere, denoted ε_a . The value of ε_a depends critically on greenhouse gases: increasing concentrations of CO_2 and CH_4 lead to a more opaque atmosphere with higher values of ε_a . First we prove that global existence of solutions of the system holds if and only if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, and blow up in finite time occurs if $\varepsilon_a > 2$. (Note that the physical range of values for ε_a is $(0, 1]$). Next, we explain the long time dynamics for $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, and we prove that all solutions converge to some equilibrium point. Finally, motivated by the physical context, we study the dependence of the equilibrium points with respect to the involved parameters, and we prove in particular that the surface temperature increases monotonically with respect to ε_a . This is the key mathematical manifestation of the greenhouse effect.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Energy Balance Models.

The climate is a multiphase system featuring variability over many temporal and spatial scales. Its evolution can be written in terms of extremely complicated conservation laws for energy, momentum, and chemical species for three-dimensional (3D) fields [53, 44]. Given such a level of complexity, it is far from trivial to relate data, theories, and numerical models [65]. Indeed, the theoretical and numerical investigation of the climate system relies on the use of models that differ wildly in terms of scope, details, and overall complexity, ranging from extremely low dimensional models to Earth system models, which are some of the heaviest users of high performance computing facilities [20].

A simple yet extremely valuable approach to the study of the climate system comes from the use of Energy Balance Models (EBMs), which had originally been introduced in the sixties independently by Budyko [4] and Sellers [57]. Such models describe in a very simplified yet effective way the evolution of the zonally averaged temperature on the Earth's surface, thus reducing the problem to a single 1D field.

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The planet receives radiation from the Sun (mostly in the form of visible and ultraviolet radiation); part of this radiation is scattered back to space through an elastic process where no energy is exchanged, and part is absorbed, mostly at surface. Then, radiation is emitted by the planet, mostly in the form of infrared radiation. The incoming solar radiation is unequally distributed over the surface of the planet, hence the balance between absorbed and emitted radiation will depend on latitude. A variety of physical processes, mostly associated with the large-scale motion of the geophysical fluids (the atmosphere and the ocean) are responsible for transporting heat from warm to cold regions, thus acting effectively as agents of diffusion. An EBM evolution equation reads as

$$(1.1) \quad \gamma \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((1 - x^2) \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) \right] = \mathcal{R}_s - \mathcal{R}_e,$$

where $T(t, x)$ is the surface temperature, measured in Kelvin degrees, at colatitude $\theta = \sin^{-1} x$, $x \in (-1, 1)$ is the space variable, $t > 0$ is the time variable, \mathcal{R}_s and \mathcal{R}_e are the average amount of solar energy flowing into and out a unit area of the Earth surface per unit time. The constant γ represents the effective heat capacity (which is the energy needed to raise the temperature by one kelvin), while the quantity $k\gamma = D$ is the effective thermal conductivity, which controls the efficacy of the latitudinal diffusion of energy. As hinted above, this is a very simplified way to represent the effect of the action of the geophysical fluids in the climate system.

The fundamental laws of thermodynamics impose that the amount of energy radiated from Earth to space depends on the temperature. As a first approximation, we can assume that the Earth emits as a black body with a surface temperature T . Therefore, we assume that function \mathcal{R}_e follows the Stefan-Boltzmann law

$$\mathcal{R}_e(T) = \sigma_B T^4$$

where $\sigma_B = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} W m^{-2} K^{-4}$ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant.

The energy absorbed by the Earth is a fraction of the incoming solar radiation Q

$$\mathcal{R}_s = Q(t, x) \beta(T),$$

where β is the effective coalbedo. The effective coalbedo depends on many local factors as cloud cover, composition of the Earth's atmosphere, presence of ice on the Earth's surface, etc., and, by and large, has to do with the color of the planet as seen from space: darker hues absorb more solar radiation than light ones. It is possible to provide a reasonable parametrization of the coalbedo as a function of the temperature via piecewise linear function of the form

$$\beta(T) = \begin{cases} \beta_- & T \leq T_- \\ \beta_- + \frac{T - T_-}{T_+ - T_-} (\beta_+ - \beta_-) & T \in [T_-, T_+] \\ \beta_+ & T \geq T_+. \end{cases}$$

Indeed, the polar regions, where the temperature is lower, can be covered by snow and ice and have a higher cloud cover, leading to a smaller coalbedo with respect to equatorial region, which are free of snow and ice and covered with land and open water. Typical reference values for the parameters of the equation above are

$$\beta_- = 0.3, \quad \beta_+ = 0.7, \quad T_- = 250 K, \quad T_+ = 280 K,$$

see, for instance, [31, Chapter 2].

The solar radiation Q can be taken of the form

$$(1.2) \quad Q(t, x) = r(t) q(x)$$

where $r(t)$ is a positive, possibly periodic, function allowing for seasonal cycle and $q(x)$ is the latitudinal-dependent insolation function, which depends on the geometry of the Sun-Earth system [53].

1.2. Multistability and Critical Transitions.

Many authors studied the well-posedness, uniqueness of solutions, asymptotic behaviour, existence of periodic solutions, free boundary problem and numerical approximations of these models. We recall the results of North and co-workers [49, 50, 51], Ghil [19], Held and Suarez [24], Diaz and co-authors [14, 15, 16], Hetzer [27, 28, 29], and many others. Chen and Ghil [8] studied in detail a more sophisticated version of the problem above, comprising of an atmosphere described by an EBM coupled to a ocean described through (approximate) fluid dynamical equations, finding low-frequency variability associated with the occurrence of a Hopf bifurcation.

We remark that the EBM described above, despite its simplicity, has been instrumental for discovering the multistability of the Earth's climate. Indeed, as anticipated by Budyko [4] and Sellers [57] and analysed in detail by Ghil [19], the model allows for the presence of two competing asymptotic states for the same values of the parameters. Such states correspond to the current warm climate and the so-called snowball state, characterised by global glaciation and surface temperatures of the order of 220 K. Paleoclimatic evidences collected in the '90s [30] have shown that, indeed, our planet has spent in the distant past many million years in snowball conditions, the departure from which has allowed the evolution of multicellular life [54, 20]. Between the two competing climates, one can find a saddle solution which lives on an invariant set that belongs to the boundary between the two competing basins of attraction; see discussion in Lucarini and Bodai and references therein [45, 46, 47].

We remark that one of the key manifestations of the multistability of the climate is the existence - in models and observations - of critical transitions, which lead the system to qualitative (and *de facto* irreversible) changeovers from one regime of operation to a qualitatively different one [34]. A paradigmatic example of such critical transition is the saddle-node bifurcation whereby the warm state and the snowball states becomes the only viable attractor [19].

In Earth system sciences such critical behaviour is associated with the so-called tipping points (TPs) [43]. Indeed, the history of the Earth's climate features periods of relatively smooth response to perturbations alternating with rapid changes due to TPs [20, 39, 42]. We are now at risk of experiencing within our lifetime the collapse of the Amazon Forest [40] (forest to savannah transition) or of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation [41] (transition from vigorous to very weak circulation). The nearing of a tipping points is flagged by the increased sensitivity of a system to perturbations and by the increase in the correlation time of generic signals [35]; see a more complete theory in [38, 37] and extension to a time-dependent framework in [36].

1.3. From one to two Layers.

The EBM described in the equations above can be improved by increasing the vertical resolution. Indeed, considering various vertical layers it is possible to represent, at least approximately, the very important vertical exchanges processes occurring between surface and the atmosphere, and, possibly, between different atmospheric levels (e.g. troposphere and stratosphere) [25]. Hence, instead of considering just one vertically homogeneous layer, a more accurate description of the climate system can be obtained via the following two-layer energy balance model

(2LEBM), that allows for vertical exchanges between a surface layer and the atmosphere:

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} \gamma_a \left[\frac{\partial T_a}{\partial t} - k_a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((1-x^2) \frac{\partial T_a}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\ \quad = -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a, \\ \gamma_s \left[\frac{\partial T_s}{\partial t} - k_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((1-x^2) \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\ \quad = -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s, \\ (1-x^2) \frac{\partial T_a}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\pm 1} = 0 = (1-x^2) \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\pm 1}, \\ T_a(0, x) = T_a^{(0)}(x), \\ T_s(0, x) = T_s^{(0)}(x). \end{cases}$$

T_a represents the temperature of the atmospheric layer while T_s stands for the surface temperature. The energy coupling between the two layers occurs through two different terms. One involves the emission of infrared radiation by one level, that emission being captured by the other layer. The other one is linear with the difference between the temperature of the two layers and describes succinctly the effect of all non-radiative vertical exchanges of energy due to the action of the geophysical fluids (see [52, Chapter 10]). Notice that when the atmospheric temperature is lower than the surface one, this term tends to warm up the atmosphere and cool down the surface. Note that the atmosphere is assumed to have, in general, non-unitary absorptivity ε_a , because it is treated as a grey rather than black body. One needs to keep in mind that out of fundamental physical principles $0 \leq \varepsilon_a \leq 1$. The value of ε_a depends critically on greenhouse gases: increasing concentrations of CO_2 and CH_4 lead to a more opaque atmosphere with higher values of ε_a ; see an instructive discussion in [25]. Indeed, ε_a measures the greenhouse effect: an estimate of ε_a for a basic Energy Balance Model for present-day conditions gives $\varepsilon_a \approx 0.62$ [31, Chapter 2]).

Similarly to the one-layer model, \mathcal{R}_s is the solar radiation absorbed at the surface. It is a fraction of the incoming solar flux Q

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{R}_s(t) = Q(t, x) \beta_s(T_s),$$

where β_s is the coalbedo function. In general, β_s is modelled as a nondecreasing positive and bounded function (as, for instance, the piecewise linear function showed for the one-layer case). We also introduce the term \mathcal{R}_a , which represents the solar radiation absorbed by the atmospheric layer

$$(1.5) \quad \mathcal{R}_a(t) = Q(t, x) \beta_a(T_a),$$

and is much smaller than \mathcal{R}_s , because the atmosphere is almost transparent in the visible range. Note that most of such absorption occurs in the stratosphere, whereas the troposphere, the atmospheric layer that is closest to surface and that contains most of the mass, plays a lesser role, unless pollutants like black carbon are present. Indeed, as well known, the atmosphere is a system warmed *from below*, because the external forcing coming from the absorption of the solar radiation acts prevalently at surface [53]. We choose for the incoming flux $Q(t, x)$ the representation (1.2). Finally, the generalized Neumann boundary condition arises naturally when one performs the change of variable $\theta = \sin^{-1} x$ between the colatitude θ and the new space variable x .

Note that related two slabs or two boxes models have been studied before in [23, 26, 60]. However, in these works the authors considered coupled linear evolution equations with no diffusion, or diffusion only on one layer.

We also remark that atmospheres can be *very* opaque to infrared radiation (much more than the Earth's) as a result of their composition and/or sheer mass thereof. The most obvious example is Venus, where the surface pressure is 90 times larger than the Earth's and the atmosphere is overwhelmingly composed of CO_2 . The planet Venus is conjectured, in fact, to have undergone a runaway greenhouse transition in a now distant past [68, 32, 67].

The runaway greenhouse effect emerges when the surface warming leads to excessive evaporation of surface water, with the resulting water vapour contributing to further increasing the opacity of the atmosphere, up to full evaporation of the available water, eventual loss of water vapour to space, and transition to a fundamentally different climate (a divergent behaviour, at all practical levels). In a much weaker form, the water vapour feedback contributes to a great amplification of the greenhouse effect on the Earth with respect to what would be realised in absence of water [53].

1.4. Outline of the main findings.

In this paper we study a simplified version of the two-layer system given in (1.3) where we neglect the effect of latitudinal variation of the fields, so that the system of partial differential equations can be reduced to the following autonomous ODE problem:

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{cases} \gamma_a T'_a = -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a(T_a), \\ \gamma_s T'_s = -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s), \\ T_a(0) = T_a^{(0)}, \\ T_s(0) = T_s^{(0)}. \end{cases}$$

It appears that the parameter ε_a plays a major role in the qualitative behaviour of the solution of (1.6).

- If $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, we prove that the solution is global in time, remains positive and bounded, and converges to some equilibrium point (with positive components), see Proposition 2.1 in section 2.1.
- on the other hand, if $\varepsilon_a > 2$, we prove that there is blow up in finite time, at least for some solutions, see Proposition 2.6 in section 2.4.

Next, when $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, in order to analyze the influence of the different parameters, we focus on the problem where $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$ and \mathcal{R}_s is piecewise linear: we assume that there exist $q > 0$, $T_{s,+} > T_{s,-} > 0$ and $\beta_{s,+} > \beta_{s,-} > 0$ such that $\mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$ where

$$(1.7) \quad \beta_s(T) = \begin{cases} \beta_{s,-} & T \leq T_{s,-}, \\ \beta_{s,-} + (\beta_{s,+} - \beta_{s,-}) \frac{T - T_{s,-}}{T_{s,+} - T_{s,-}} & T \in [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}], \\ \beta_{s,+} & T \geq T_{s,+}. \end{cases}$$

Then we prove the following results:

- For all $\lambda \geq 0$, all solutions converge to some equilibrium point, see Proposition 2.2. All the equilibrium points (T_a, T_s) remain in a compact subset independent of λ , and satisfy $T_a < T_s$. Moreover, there is at most one warm equilibrium ($T_s > T_{s,+}$, where $T_{s,+}$ appears in (1.7)), and at most one cold equilibrium ($T_s < T_{s,-}$, where $T_{s,-}$ appears in (1.7)), and these equilibrium points are asymptotically exponentially stable, see Proposition 2.3. Furthermore, there exists at most a finite number of equilibria (Proposition 2.3) and we are able to describe the asymptotic behaviour of the solutions of our problem.

Moreover, we have the following monotonicity properties: assume that $(T_a^{(\varepsilon_a, \lambda)}, T_s^{(\varepsilon_a, \lambda)})$ is a warm or a cold equilibrium (hence assume that $T_s^{(\varepsilon_a, \lambda)} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$), then, as a function of ε_a and λ , we prove that the surface temperature $T_s^{(\varepsilon_a, \lambda)}$

- increases as ε_a grows (see Proposition 2.4),
- and decreases as λ grows (see Proposition 2.5);

and the atmosphere temperature $T_a^{(\varepsilon_a, \lambda)}$

- increases as ε_a grows, at least if $\varepsilon_a \in [1, 2)$ (see Proposition 2.4),
- increases as λ grows if $\varepsilon_a \in [0, 1)$ and decreases as λ grows if $\varepsilon_a \in (1, 2)$ (see Proposition 2.5).

As a consequence, an increment of ε_a causes a rise of T_s (see Corollary 2.1).

- When $\lambda = 0$ (or $\lambda > 0$ and $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1]$) we can describe more precisely the stability of the system: there are exactly one, two or three equilibrium points, and we are able to detail the asymptotic behaviour of all solutions. Indeed, in this case, the number of equilibrium points is perfectly determined by the values of ε_a , σ_B , q , and the parameters $T_{s,-}$, $T_{s,+}$, $\beta_{s,-}$, $\beta_{s,+}$ appearing in the structure of function β_s , see section 5. Moreover, if there are three equilibrium points (one warm, one cold and one intermediate), then we have proved that the intermediate equilibrium is unstable, i.e. we clarify the multistable nature of the climate system.

This paper is structured as follows:

- In Section 2, we state the main results:
 - global existence when $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ (see Proposition 2.1),
 - blow up in finite time if $\varepsilon_a > 2$ (see Proposition 2.6),
 - asymptotic behaviour if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ (see Propositions 2.2 and 2.3),
 - monotonicity of the equilibrium points with respect to parameters ε_a and λ (see Propositions 2.4 and 2.5) and application to the asymptotic behaviour (Corollary 2.1).
- In Section 3, we mention some open problems.
- In Section 4, we study the well-posedness of the problem (existence, uniqueness, positivity of solutions).
- In Section 5, we analyze the behaviour of all solutions when $\lambda = 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$.
- In Section 6, we consider the case of $\lambda > 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$.
- In Section 7, we derive several results showing the sensitivity of the equilibria with respect to parameters λ and ε_a .
- In Appendix B we derive upper bounds for the number of equilibria which, in the physical case $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1]$, is equal to three.
- In Appendix A, we show that solutions may blow up in finite time.

2. STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

2.1. Global existence, positivity and boundedness for $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$.

We make the following assumptions:

- let the coefficients λ , q and σ_B be such that

$$(2.1) \quad \lambda \geq 0, \quad q > 0, \quad \sigma_B > 0.$$

- let $\beta_a, \beta_s : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be globally Lipschitz continuous and such that $\beta_a \geq 0$ and $\beta_s > 0$, and define

$$(2.2) \quad \mathcal{R}_a = q\beta_a(T_a), \quad \mathcal{R}_s = q\beta_s(T_s).$$

- let the initial conditions satisfy

$$(2.3) \quad T_a^{(0)} \geq 0, \quad T_s^{(0)} \geq 0.$$

- let ε_a be in the following range

$$(2.4) \quad \varepsilon_a \in (0, 2).$$

Proposition 2.1. *Under the assumptions (2.1)-(2.4), problem (1.6) admits a unique solution, which is defined and bounded for any $t \in [0, +\infty)$. Moreover*

$$(2.5) \quad \forall t \in (0, +\infty), \quad T_a(t) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad T_s(t) > 0.$$

The proof of Proposition 2.1 is given in Section 4.

2.2. Asymptotic behaviour of the solutions when $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ and $\lambda \geq 0$.

When $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, the solution of (1.6) is global in time.

Proposition 2.2. *Consider $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $T_s^{(0)} \geq 0$ and $T_s^{(0)} \geq 0$. Then, the solution of (1.6) converges to an equilibrium point.*

Proposition 2.2 follows from a general result concerning cooperative systems (see Smith [58]). We complete this general convergence result in two directions:

- first, explaining how the convergence occurs when $\lambda = 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$ (see Section 5, where we give a complete description of the basins of attraction of the different equilibrium points for $\lambda = 0$, and Section 6 for $\lambda > 0$),
- finally, proving some properties of the equilibrium points in the general case $\lambda \geq 0$:

Proposition 2.3. *Assume that $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $q > 0$, $\beta_s > 0$ is given by (1.7), and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$. Then*

- problem (1.6) has at least one equilibrium point (T_a, T_s) and at most a finite number of equilibria. In particular, there are at most three equilibrium points for $\lambda = 0$ and any $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, and for any $\lambda > 0$ and $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1]$,
- all equilibrium points (T_a, T_s) of problem (1.6) belong to a compact subset of $(0, +\infty)^2$ which is independent of λ ,
- problem (1.6) has at most one cold equilibrium (T_a, T_s) (that is, $T_s \leq T_{s,-}$), and at most one warm equilibrium (T_a, T_s) (namely, $T_s \geq T_{s,+}$),
- a cold equilibrium point (T_a, T_s) is asymptotically exponentially stable,
- a warm equilibrium point (T_a, T_s) is asymptotically exponentially stable.

The asymptotic behaviour of the solution of our system, for the case $\lambda = 0$, is summarized in the phase space shown in Figure 1 below (see the proof in Section 5.3 for $\lambda = 0$ and in Section 6.5 for $\lambda > 0$).

2.3. The influence of the parameters ε_a and λ on the equilibrium points.

Since all solutions converge to equilibrium points, it is interesting to study the behaviour of such points with respect to the parameters ε_a and λ . We consider the case where $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$, and β_s is given by (1.7). Our results are the following:

Proposition 2.4. *Fix $\lambda \geq 0$. Assume that $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ is a warm [respectively cold] equilibrium point of problem (1.6) with $\varepsilon_a = \varepsilon_a^*$. More precisely, assume that $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$.*

Then, there exists a unique warm [respectively cold] equilibrium point $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a})$ of problem (1.6) for ε_a close to ε_a^ . This equilibrium is also asymptotically exponentially stable. Moreover, the functions $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ and $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ are locally analytic, and the following monotonicity properties hold:*

- locally, function $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is increasing. Hence, the surface temperature equilibrium increases as ε_a increases;

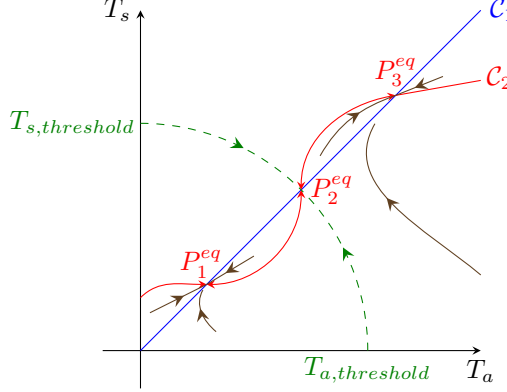


FIGURE 1. In the phase space we sketch by black and green arrows the convergence of initial conditions according to their belonging to the basins of attraction of the three equilibria $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,2}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ and $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,3}^*, T_{s,3}^*)$, solutions of (6.1).

- locally, function $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is increasing if $\varepsilon_a^* \in (1, 2)$. Therefore, for such range of ε_a^* , the atmosphere temperature equilibrium increases as ε_a increases.

Note that we were not able to determine the variations of T_a^{eq, ε_a} when $\varepsilon_a^* \in (0, 1)$. However, we have established not only the sign of the derivative of T_s^{eq, ε_a} with respect to ε_a , but also its value, which is interesting to predict the evolution of T_s^{eq, ε_a} with respect to ε_a . From the previous proposition we deduce the following

Corollary 2.1. Fix $\lambda \geq 0$. Let $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ be a warm equilibrium of problem (1.6) associated to the parameter ε_a^* . Assume that $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} > T_{s,+}$. Then

- for all $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, 2)$, there exists a unique warm equilibrium of problem (1.6) with parameter ε_a . Furthermore, function $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is analytic and increasing on $[\varepsilon_a^*, 2)$ and function $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is analytic on $[\varepsilon_a^*, 2)$;
- given $\varepsilon_a^+ > \varepsilon_a^*$, the solution of problem (1.6) with parameter ε_a^+ and initial conditions $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ converge to the warm equilibrium $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+})$.

We can interpret the second item of Corollary 2.1 as follows: if the absorptivity parameter increases, jumping from ε_a^* to ε_a^+ , then the former warm equilibrium $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$, which is no more an equilibrium, converges to the new warm equilibrium, $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+})$, associated to ε_a^+ . Furthermore, since $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+} > T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}$, the surface temperature rises as the pollution parameter increases.

Let us now analyse the dependence of the equilibria on the coupling parameter λ .

Proposition 2.5. Fix $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$. Assume that $(T_a^{eq, \lambda^*}, T_s^{eq, \lambda^*})$ is a warm [respectively cold] equilibrium point of problem (1.6) with $\lambda = \lambda^* \geq 0$. More precisely, assume that $T_s^{eq, \lambda^*} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$.

Then, there exists a unique equilibrium point $(T_a^{eq, \lambda}, T_s^{eq, \lambda})$ of problem (1.6) for λ close to λ^* . Such equilibrium is also asymptotically exponentially stable. Furthermore, the functions $\lambda \mapsto T_s^{eq, \lambda}$ and $\lambda \mapsto T_a^{eq, \lambda}$ are locally analytic, and the following monotonicity properties hold:

- locally, function $\lambda \mapsto T_s^{eq, \lambda}$ is decreasing. Thus, the surface temperature equilibrium decreases as λ increases;

- locally, function $\lambda \mapsto T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ is
 - increasing if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1)$,
 - decreasing if $\varepsilon_a \in (1, 2)$.

Hence, the atmosphere temperature equilibrium behaves monotonically with respect to λ , and the monotonicity depends on ε_a .

Observe that we have determined not only the sign of the derivative of $T_s^{eq,\lambda}$ and $T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ with respect to λ , but also their values. This information can be useful to predict the evolution of $T_s^{eq,\lambda}$ and $T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ with respect to λ .

2.4. Blow up in finite time when $\varepsilon_a > 2$.

We complete the results of Proposition 2.2 on the global existence and boundedness of solutions of (1.6) for $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ by studying the case of $\varepsilon_a > 2$, which, as discussed above, has a mathematical motivation but a less solid physical interpretation.

We prove the following result about the ODE system (1.6). When $\varepsilon_a > 2$, we give

- a precise result on a simplified model (assuming that $\lambda = 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$): all solutions blow up in finite time.
- a general result directly on (1.6) (assuming only that $\lambda \geq 0$): there exist some solutions that blow up in finite time.

Let us consider the following assumptions:

- let λ , q and σ_B satisfy

$$(2.6) \quad \lambda = 0, \quad q > 0, \quad \sigma_B > 0,$$

- let $\beta_a = 0$ and $\beta_s > 0$ be defined by (1.7), so that

$$(2.7) \quad \mathcal{R}_a = q\beta_a(T_a) = 0, \quad \mathcal{R}_s = q\beta_s(T_s),$$

- let ε_a be such that

$$(2.8) \quad \varepsilon_a > 2.$$

Proposition 2.6.

a) Under assumptions (2.3), (2.6)-(2.8), problem (1.6) admits a unique maximal solution that blows up in finite time.

b) Under the following weaker assumptions

- let $\lambda > 0$, $q > 0$, $\sigma_B > 0$,
- let $\beta_a \geq 0$ and $\beta_s > 0$ be globally Lipschitz continuous,
- let $\varepsilon_a > 2$,

and (2.3), there exist solutions of problem (1.6) that blow up in finite time.

The proof of Proposition 2.6 is postponed in Appendix A.

3. EXTENSIONS AND OPEN QUESTIONS

3.1. Some open questions directly related to our results.

There are some properties that we were not able to prove which are of interest:

- the monotonicity of $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq,\varepsilon_a}$, where T_a^{eq,ε_a} is a warm equilibrium, in the case $\varepsilon_a^* \in [0, 1)$ (see Proposition 2.4). From numerical computations (see right columns of Figures 2, 3, 4), we expect that $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq,\varepsilon_a}$ is also increasing in these cases.
- we obtained in Proposition 2.4 *local* results concerning the behaviour of warm (or cold) equilibria, and *global* ones in Corollary 2.1 concerning the behaviour of the solution (T_a, T_s) when ε_a jumps to a *higher* value (that is, if suddenly there is an increase of concentration of CO_2). However, it would

be interesting to go further and, for instance, to understand the behaviour of (T_a, T_s) starting from a warm equilibrium point in the case of a *lowering* of the value of ε_a . Our numerical tests suggest that there is some hysteresis phenomenon, with the existence of a tipping point for which the solution of our system could jump from a warm equilibrium to a cold one. An analytic proof of such phenomenon would be of great concern.

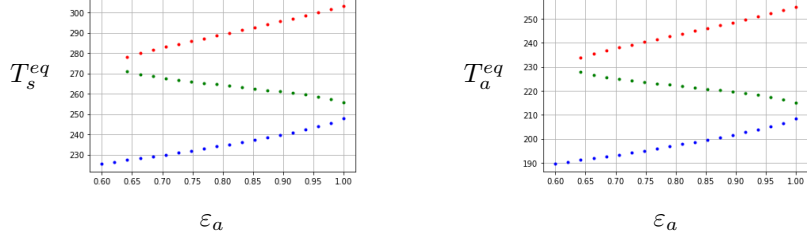


FIGURE 2. Sensitivity of equilibrium T_s^{eq} (left) and T_a^{eq} (right) with respect to ε_a in the case $\lambda = 0$

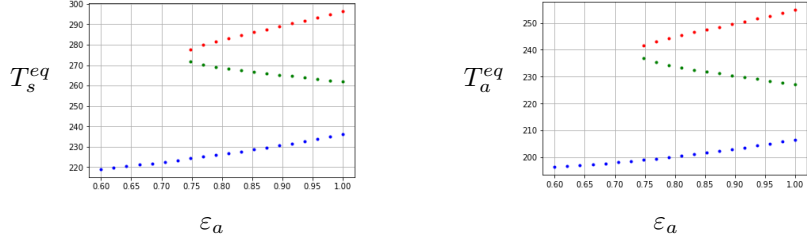


FIGURE 3. Sensitivity of equilibrium T_s^{eq} (left) and T_a^{eq} (right) with respect to ε_a in the case $\lambda = 1$

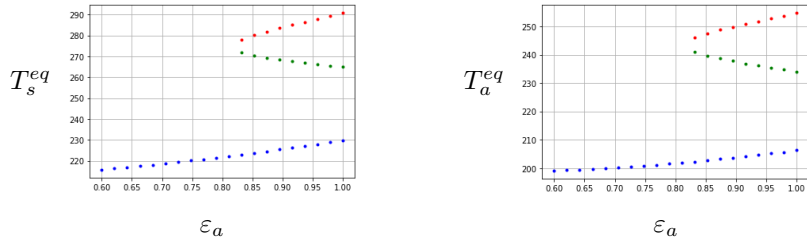


FIGURE 4. Sensitivity of equilibrium T_s^{eq} (left) and T_a^{eq} (right) with respect to ε_a in the case $\lambda = 2$

3.2. A periodic extension.

It would be natural to investigate problem (1.6) in presence of a seasonal effect:

$$\mathcal{R}_a = r(t)q\beta_a(T_a), \quad \mathcal{R}_s = r(t)q\beta_s(T_s),$$

where the function r is positive and periodic in time. We expect the equilibrium points to be replaced by cycles, but a careful analysis of this model should be carried out.

3.3. Inverse problem question.

It would also be interesting to investigate the problem of determining the values of ε_a and λ , as well as the insolation parameter q (appearing in the expression of \mathcal{R}_s), from (the fewest possible) measurements of the solution. We refer to [10] for the determination of two coefficients in a reaction-diffusion equation (invasion model), and to [56, 48, 5] concerning Budyko-Sellers parabolic equation (possibly involving memory effects).

4. WELL-POSEDNESS

In the following we prove Propositions 2.1 and 2.2.

4.1. Local existence.

Let us introduce the function $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by

$$(4.1) \quad F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a \right] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \left[-\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s \right] \end{pmatrix}.$$

So, problem (1.6) can be recast into the form

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}' = F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{(0)} \\ T_s^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

Then, the Cauchy-Lipschitz theorem implies that there exists a unique maximal solution (T_a, T_s) defined on the maximal time interval $(\tau_{a,s}^-, \tau_{a,s}^+)$, where $-\infty \leq \tau_{a,s}^- < 0 < \tau_{a,s}^+ \leq +\infty$.

4.2. Positivity of the solution.

Now, since we are investigating positive initial conditions, let us prove the following result.

Lemma 4.1. *Assume that $T_a^{(0)} \geq 0$ and $T_s^{(0)} \geq 0$. Then, as long as the solution (T_a, T_s) exists, we have $T_a(t) > 0$ and $T_s(t) > 0$ for positive times.*

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Let us first consider initial conditions $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)})$ lying on the boundary of the set

$$\mathcal{Q} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}, T_a > 0, T_s > 0 \right\},$$

and let us study the behaviour of F .

In the case $T_a^{(0)} > 0$ and $T_s^{(0)} = 0$, we have

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a > 0 \\ T_s = 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda T_a - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_a \right] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \left[\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_s \right] \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that the second component is positive, and so F points inward the set \mathcal{Q} . Therefore, the associated solution stays in \mathcal{Q} for at least a certain period of time (small enough).

If $T_a^{(0)} = 0$ and $T_s^{(0)} > 0$, we get

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a = 0 \\ T_s > 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 + \mathcal{R}_a \right] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \left[-\lambda T_s - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \mathcal{R}_s \right] \end{pmatrix}.$$

In this case the first component is positive and this implies that F points inward the set \mathcal{Q} . Once again, we find that the associated solution lives in \mathcal{Q} for a certain amount of time.

Finally, if $T_a^{(0)} = 0$ and $T_s^{(0)} = 0$, one has that

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a = 0 \\ T_s = 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \mathcal{R}_a \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \mathcal{R}_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

We recall that $\mathcal{R}_s(0) > 0$. If also $\mathcal{R}_a(0) > 0$, then once again we deduce that F points inward the set \mathcal{Q} . If instead $\mathcal{R}_a(0) = 0$, then $T_a'(0) = 0 = T_a(0)$, that implies $T_a(t) = o(t)$. On the other hand, $T_s'(0) = \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \mathcal{R}_s(0)$, hence close to $t = 0$ we have that $T_s(t) = \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s} t + o(t)$. We note that

$$\begin{aligned} T_a'(t) &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] + \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \mathcal{R}_a \\ &\geq \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right], \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that \mathcal{R}_a is nonnegative. Let us now treat separately the cases $\lambda > 0$ and $\lambda = 0$.

If $\lambda > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\lambda T_s \right] + \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\lambda \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s} t + o(t) \right] + \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[o(t) \right] = \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\lambda \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s} t + o(t) \right], \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$T_a'(t) \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\lambda \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s} t + o(t) \right] \quad \text{if } \lambda > 0.$$

By integration, we get that $T_a(t) > 0$ for $t > 0$ small. Since also $T_s > 0$ for λ small enough, we conclude that the solution stays in \mathcal{Q} for a certain amount of time.

The same property is true if $\lambda = 0$: indeed, in this case, we have that for $t > 0$ small enough

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \left(\frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s} t + o(t) \right)^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B o(t)^4 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)^4}{\gamma_s^4} t^4 + o(t^4) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$T_a'(t) \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)^4}{\gamma_s^4} t^4 + o(t^4) \right],$$

and by integrating in time, we obtain that $T_a(t) > 0$ for $t > 0$ small. Recalling that $T_s(t) > 0$ for $t > 0$ small, then the solution remains in \mathcal{Q} for an interval of time small enough.

Let us now consider $\begin{pmatrix} T_a^{(0)} \\ T_s^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}$. We claim that the associated solution stays in \mathcal{Q} for all positive times (as long as it exists). We have already proved that the

solution belongs to \mathcal{Q} for small positive times. Now we proceed by contradiction: assume that the solution leaves \mathcal{Q} and let t_0 be the first exit time. Then, either $(T_a(t_0) > 0, T_s(t_0) = 0)$, or $(T_a(t_0) = 0, T_s(t_0) > 0)$, or $(T_a(t_0) = 0, T_s(t_0) = 0)$. However, in the first two cases, F would point inward, a contradiction with the minimality of t_0 . In the latter case we would have that $T'_s(t_0) = \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \mathcal{R}_s(0) > 0$. However, since $T_s(t_0) = 0$, we would get that

$$T_s(t) = \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(0)}{\gamma_s}(t - t_0) + o(t - t_0),$$

which implies that T_s would be negative before t_0 . This fact contradicts the minimality of t_0 . Therefore, as long as the solution exists, it remains inside \mathcal{Q} . \square

4.3. Bounds on the solution for $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$.

We will prove the following

Lemma 4.2. *Assume that $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$. Let $\mu \in (\varepsilon_a^{1/4}, 2^{1/4})$ and M_a be large enough such that*

$$(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in [0, M_a] \times [0, \mu M_a].$$

Then, the solution (T_a, T_s) of (1.6) does not leave the rectangle $[0, M_a] \times [0, \mu M_a]$ for positive times.

From the above Lemma it is easy to deduce the following

Corollary 4.1. *Assume that $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$. Then, if $T_a^{(0)}$ and $T_s^{(0)}$ are nonnegative, the maximal solution of (1.6) exists on $[0, +\infty)$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Let the initial condition be on the rectangle $[0, M_a] \times [0, M_s]$. On the right hand side of the rectangle, we have

$$F \begin{pmatrix} M_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [-\lambda(M_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B M_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_a(M_a)] \\ \dots \end{pmatrix},$$

while on the top side, we have

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ M_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\lambda(M_s - T_a) - \sigma_B M_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(M_s)] \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are interested in the sign of first component of $F \begin{pmatrix} M_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}$ and in the sign of the second component of $F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ M_s \end{pmatrix}$ to check if F points inward the rectangle on these two sides. We note that

$$\begin{aligned} & -\lambda(M_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B M_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_a(M_a) \\ & \leq -\lambda(M_a - M_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B M_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B M_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_a(M_a) \\ & = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B [M_s^4 - 2M_a^4] - \lambda(M_a - M_s) + \mathcal{R}_a(M_a), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & -\lambda(M_s - T_a) - \sigma_B M_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(M_s) \\ & \leq -\lambda(M_s - M_a) - \sigma_B M_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B M_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_s(M_s) \\ & = \sigma_B [\varepsilon_a M_a^4 - M_s^4] - \lambda(M_s - M_a) + \mathcal{R}_s(M_s). \end{aligned}$$

To simplify the analysis, we set

$$M_s = \mu M_a,$$

with μ to be chosen later. Then

$$\left[M_s^4 - 2M_a^4 \right] = (\mu^4 - 2)M_a^4 \text{ and } \left[\varepsilon_a M_a^4 - M_s^4 \right] = (\varepsilon_a - \mu^4)M_a^4.$$

Therefore, if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, by choosing $\mu \in (\varepsilon_a^{1/4}, 2^{1/4})$, we have

$$\mu^4 - 2 < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_a - \mu^4 < 0.$$

Then, since \mathcal{R}_a and \mathcal{R}_s are globally Lipschitz, F points inward the rectangle $[0, M_a] \times [0, \mu M_a]$ on all the sides if M_a is chosen sufficiently large. We finally obtain that this rectangle is invariant: if $\mu \in (\varepsilon_a^{1/4}, 2^{1/4})$ and M_a sufficiently large, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_a^{(0)} \\ T_s^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \in [0, M_a] \times [0, \mu M_a] \implies \begin{pmatrix} T_a(t) \\ T_s(t) \end{pmatrix} \in (0, M_a) \times (0, \mu M_a)$$

as soon as $t > 0$ and as long as the solution exists. Thus, we further deduce that

$$\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2), T_a^{(0)} \geq 0, T_s^{(0)} \geq 0 \implies \text{the solution } \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \text{ is bounded,}$$

which yields global existence (for positive times). This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.1. \square

4.4. Proof of Proposition 2.2: general asymptotic behaviour.

We first recall some definitions from [58]. A set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is *p-convex* (see [58, page 33]) if for all $x, y \in D$ such that $x_i \leq y_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$[x, y] \subset D.$$

Given a *p-convex* set D , a C^1 -system of differential equations on D

$$x'_i(t) = F_i(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)) = F_i(x(t)) \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

is called *cooperative* if

$$\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}(x) \geq 0 \quad i \neq j, \quad x \in D,$$

and *competitive* if the reverse inequalities hold (see [58, page 34]).

Furthermore, we recall the following result (see [58, Theorem 2.2, page 3]).

Theorem 4.1. *Consider a cooperative or competitive system on a p-convex set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.*

If $t \mapsto x(t)$ is a solution defined on $[0, +\infty)$, then there exists $T \geq 0$ such that $x(t)$ is monotone for $t \geq T$.

Moreover, if the solution $x(t)$ is bounded, then it converges to some equilibrium point.

Let us consider the 2-convex set $\overline{\mathcal{Q}} = [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$. Let $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ and observe that

$$T_s \mapsto \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [\lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - \lambda T_a - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a(T_a)]$$

and

$$T_a \mapsto \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [\lambda T_a - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)]$$

are nondecreasing on $[0, +\infty)$ (indeed it is easy to check that the derivatives of these maps are nonnegative). Thus, system (1.6) is cooperative if the vector field F is C^1 . However, $F = (f_1, f_2)$ is globally Lipschitz continuous because of functions β_a and β_s . Thus, since we cannot apply Theorem 4.1 to our system, we need to verify if the monotonicity property of the solution still holds under our weaker assumptions.

Let us consider the following subset of $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$

$$P_+ := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : f_1(T_a, T_s) \geq 0 \text{ and } f_2(T_a, T_s) \geq 0\},$$

$$P_- := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : f_1(T_a, T_s) \leq 0 \text{ and } f_2(T_a, T_s) \leq 0\}.$$

We are going to prove the following

Lemma 4.3. *If $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_+$ then each component $t \mapsto T_a(t)$, $t \mapsto T_s(t)$ of the solution of (1.6) is nondecreasing, that is, the solution of (1.6) nondecreasing.*

Similarly, if $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_-$ then the solution of (1.6) is nonincreasing.

Thanks to the above result we can prove the following Theorem.

Theorem 4.2. *Given $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}$, the solution $(T_a(t), T_s(t))$ of (1.6) converges to some equilibrium point. Moreover, there exists $T \geq 0$ such that $t \mapsto T_a(t)$ and $t \mapsto T_s(t)$ are monotone for $t \geq T$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.3. We prove the result using a regularization argument. Given $n \geq 1$, there exist $\beta_{a,n}, \beta_{s,n} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 , globally Lipschitz continuous, such that $\beta_{a,n} \geq 0$, $\beta_{s,n} > 0$ and

$$\sup_{\mathbb{R}} |\beta_{a,n} - \beta_a| \leq \frac{1}{n}, \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{\mathbb{R}} |\beta_{s,n} - \beta_s| \leq \frac{1}{n}.$$

Given an initial condition $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}$, consider the associated solution $(T_{a,n}, T_{s,n})$ of the regularized problem

$$\begin{cases} \left(\begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \right)' = F_n \left(\begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \right), \\ \left(\begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \right)(0) = \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{(0)} \\ T_s^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \end{cases}$$

where F_n is defined by replacing β_a and β_s by $\beta_{a,n}$ and $\beta_{s,n}$, respectively, in (4.1). The regularized vector field F_n is C^1 and cooperative (indeed, its first component, denoted by $f_{n,1}$, is nondecreasing with respect to T_s and the second component, denoted by $f_{n,2}$, is nondecreasing with respect to T_a .)

We now consider $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_+$ and we assume that

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0,$$

$$f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0.$$

Since it holds that

$$f_{n,1}(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \rightarrow f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}),$$

$$f_{n,2}(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \rightarrow f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}),$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then for n large enough

$$f_{n,1}(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0,$$

$$f_{n,2}(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0.$$

Recalling that the regularized system is cooperative, we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} \left(f_{n,1}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,2}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \right) = \\
& = \left(\frac{\partial f_{n,1}}{\partial T_a}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) + \frac{\partial f_{n,2}}{\partial T_s}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \right) \\
& \quad \cdot \left(f_{n,1}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,2}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \right) \\
& \quad + \frac{\partial f_{n,1}}{\partial T_s}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,2}^2(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \\
& \quad + \frac{\partial f_{n,2}}{\partial T_a}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,1}^2(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \\
& \geq (\nabla \cdot F_n \left(\begin{smallmatrix} T_{a,n}(t) \\ T_{s,n}(t) \end{smallmatrix} \right)) \left(f_{n,1}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,2}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

By integrating the above first order differential inequality, we deduce that the quantity

$$f_{n,1}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) f_{n,2}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t))$$

remains positive. Therefore, for every $t \geq 0$

$$f_{n,1}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) > 0,$$

$$f_{n,2}(T_{a,n}(t), T_{s,n}(t)) > 0.$$

This implies that the solution $(T_{a,n}, T_{s,n})$ of the regularized problem is increasing in time and since for every $t \geq 0$ it holds that

$$T_{a,n}(t) \rightarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_a(t),$$

$$T_{s,n}(t) \rightarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_s(t),$$

we deduce that the solution (T_a, T_s) of the original problem is nondecreasing in time.

We now prove that the same property is true if

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) = 0,$$

$$f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0.$$

Consider an initial condition $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)})$ such that the above relations hold. Then, since f_1 is strictly increasing with respect to the second variable, we have that for all $\eta > 0$

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)} + \eta) > 0.$$

Moreover,

$$f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)} + \eta) \rightarrow f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \quad \text{as } \eta \rightarrow 0^+,$$

and therefore we have that for $\eta > 0$ small enough

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)} + \eta) > 0,$$

$$f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)} + \eta) > 0.$$

Then, the solution $(T_a^{(\eta)}, T_s^{(\eta)})$ corresponding to the initial condition $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)} + \eta)$ is nondecreasing in time thanks to the previous step. Furthermore, since for every $t \geq 0$ it holds that

$$T_a^{(\eta)}(t) \rightarrow_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} T_a(t),$$

$$T_s^{(\eta)}(t) \rightarrow_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} T_s(t),$$

we conclude that the solution (T_a, T_s) of the original problem is nondecreasing in time, that is, what we wanted to prove.

If we now consider the case

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) > 0,$$

$$f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) = 0,$$

we can proceed similarly to the previous case by introducing the approximated initial condition $(T_a^{(0)} + \eta, T_s^{(0)})$ and deduce that the solution of the original problem is again nondecreasing. This concludes the case $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_+$.

One can adapt the strategy proposed for $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_+$ to the case of an initial condition in P_- and conclude the proof of Lemma 4.3. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.2. If $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_+$, then the solution is nondecreasing, and bounded thanks to Lemma 4.2. Therefore, it converges to some limit, that has to be an equilibrium point. Similarly, if $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in P_-$ then the solution converges to some limit, that again has to be an equilibrium point. This solves the case of an initial condition that verifies the property

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \geq 0.$$

We now assume that

$$f_1(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) f_2(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) < 0.$$

Then, either it holds that

$$\forall t \geq 0, \quad f_1(T_a(t), T_s(t)) f_2(T_a(t), T_s(t)) < 0,$$

or there exists $\tau \geq 0$ such that

$$f_1(T_a(\tau), T_s(\tau)) f_2(T_a(\tau), T_s(\tau)) = 0.$$

In the second case, the solution has entered the set $P_+ \cup P_-$ and from the previous analysis we deduce that it converges monotonically to some equilibrium point. In the first case, each function $t \mapsto f_1(T_a(t), T_s(t))$ and $t \mapsto f_2(T_a(t), T_s(t))$ has a precise sign for every $t \geq 0$. Therefore T_a and T_s are monotone. Because of the boundedness the solution (T_a, T_s) converges with some monotonicity to a limit which is an equilibrium point. This concludes the proof of Theorem 4.2. \square

5. ANALYSIS OF THE ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR FOR $\lambda = 0$ AND $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$

We assume here that $\lambda = 0$, $q > 0$, $\sigma_B > 0$, $\beta_a = 0$ (considering that \mathcal{R}_a is negligible with respect to \mathcal{R}_s), β is given by (1.7), and $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ (since the solutions are unbounded when $\varepsilon_a \geq 2$).

We already know that any solution converges to some equilibrium point. The goal here is to be more precise about the monotonicity of the solution.

5.1. There are one, two or three equilibrium points.

Equilibrium points of (1.6) when $\lambda = 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$ are (T_a, T_s) solutions of

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0, \\ -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Since we are interested in the behaviour of positive initial conditions, we look for nonnegative equilibrium points. From the first equation of (5.1), we have

$$T_s^4 = 2T_a^4,$$

which gives

$$(5.2) \quad T_s = 2^{1/4} T_a.$$

Substituting this last identity in the second equation of (5.1), we obtain

$$\sigma_B \left(-1 + \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) T_s^4 + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0,$$

that is equivalent to

$$(5.3) \quad \sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Observe that this last equation is of the same type than the one satisfied by equilibrium points of a one-layer model. By considering $\beta_s : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as in (1.7), that is, continuous, positive, nondecreasing, constant on the intervals $[0, T_{s,-}]$ and $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ and linear on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, we deduce that there can be exactly one, two, or three equilibrium points, depending on the values of the parameters σ_B , ε_a , q , and those that appear in β_s . No other situations are possible. Indeed it is easy to see that function

$$(5.4) \quad g : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g(T_s) = \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s)$$

is continuous, negative at $T_s = 0$ and goes to $+\infty$ as $T_s \rightarrow +\infty$. Thus, the mean value theorem ensures that there exists at least a point $T_s \in (0, +\infty)$ such that (5.3) is satisfied. Moreover, g is strictly increasing on $[0, T_{s,-}]$, hence g can be equal to 0 on $[0, T_{s,-}]$ at most once. One can use the same argument to prove that also in $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ g can have at most one zero. Finally, g is strictly convex on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, and so it can assume the value 0 at most twice on this set. Such argument implies that g can be equal to 0 at most four times on \mathbb{R}_+ . However, if it takes twice the value 0 on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, this would mean that the curve of $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$ intersects twice the segment $\{(T_s, q\beta_s(T_s)), T_s \in [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]\}$. In this case it cannot intersect anymore the half-line $\{(T_s, q\beta_{s,+}), T_s \in [T_{s,+}, +\infty)\}$ because, by convexity, it will remain above the half line on which the previous segment lies. Thus, this observation reduces the number of possible zeros of g on \mathbb{R}_+ to three. We describe such values in the following pictures:

- the intersection between the graph of $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ and the graph of $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$ is exactly one point (see Figure 5)

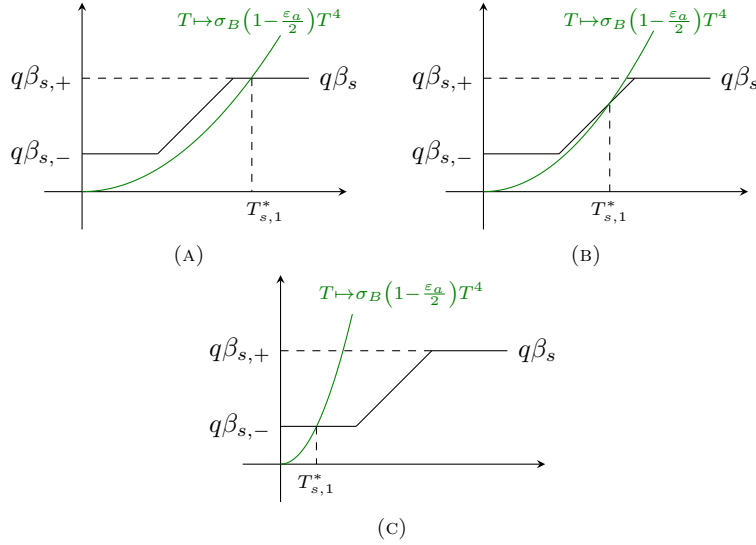


FIGURE 5. In this figure we show the possible cases of one intersection between the curves $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ and $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$. In (a) there is a unique “warm” equilibrium, in (c) a unique “cold” equilibrium and in (b) an equilibrium at an intermediate surface temperature between $T_{s,-}$ and $T_{s,+}$.

or the “degenerate” cases where the intersection is either $T_{s,-}$ or $T_{s,+}$,

- the graph of $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ intersects the graph of $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$ three times (see Figure 6)

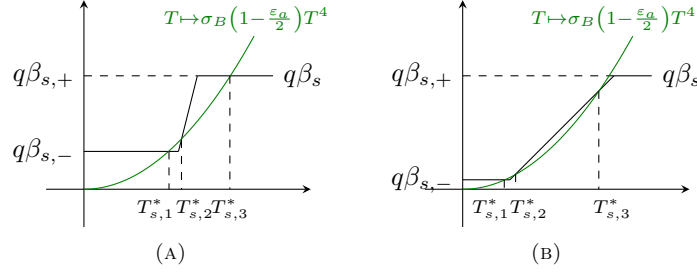


FIGURE 6. In (a) and (b) we show possible cases of three intersection between the curves $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ and $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$. In particular, in (a) there are one “cold”, one intermediate and one “warm” equilibrium, while in (b) there are one “cold” and two intermediate equilibrium.

- the “degenerate” cases where the intersections between the graph of $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ and the graph of $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$ are exactly two (see Figure 7)

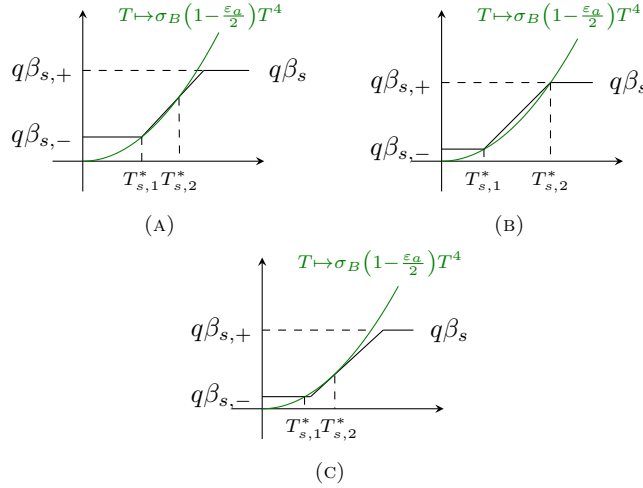


FIGURE 7. In these pictures we represents three possible cases of two intersections between the curves $T \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$ and $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$. In (a) and in (c) there are one “cold” and one intermediate equilibrium and in (b) one “cold” and one “warm” equilibrium.

In the case where we have only one equilibrium point, all solutions converge to such equilibrium. When there are more than one equilibrium points, every solution converges to one of them. In the following we precise the nature of such equilibria.

We will also show that the equilibrium points have some monotonicity property with respect to the parameter ε_a . More precisely, we will prove that

- in situations as those described in Figure 5, (A) the equilibrium point has the same monotony of ε_a , that is, if ε_a increases the equilibrium point increases;

- in situations as those of Figure 6, (A): the equilibrium points enjoy the following property: if ε_a increases, the “cold” and the “warm” equilibrium points increase, while the intermediate decrease.

We will extend later on these properties to the case $\lambda > 0$.

For the sake of shortness, in what follows we analyse the most common cases of one or three equilibria. With similar techniques one can study the case of two intersection between the curves $q\beta_s(T)$ and $\sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T^4$.

5.2. Monotonicity and convergence when there is only one equilibrium.

Here we study the case where (5.3) has one and only one solution that we denote by $T_{s,1}^*$. This case corresponds to a unique equilibrium point of (1.6), which is $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$. Note that we have

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 < q\beta_s(T_s) & \text{if } T_s < T_{s,1}^*, \\ \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s) & \text{if } T_s = T_{s,1}^*, \\ \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 > q\beta_s(T_s) & \text{if } T_s > T_{s,1}^*. \end{cases}$$

In the phase plane, let us consider once again the line

$$\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4}T_a$$

and the set

$$\mathcal{C}_2 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathbb{R}^2, -\sigma_B|T_s|^3T_s + \varepsilon_a\sigma_B|T_a|^3T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}.$$

Let us analyse the set \mathcal{C}_2 . We claim that, given T_s , there exists one and only one value T_a , denoted $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$, such that

$$\varepsilon_a\sigma_B|T_a|^3T_a = \sigma_B|T_s|^3T_s - q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Indeed, the function

$$(5.5) \quad \psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \psi(T_a) = -\sigma_B|T_s|^3T_s + \varepsilon_a\sigma_B|T_a|^3T_a + q\beta_s(T_s)$$

is strictly increasing and has infinite limits as $T_a \rightarrow \pm\infty$. Moreover, if $T_s \geq 0$, we have

$$\psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) = -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\sigma_B T_s^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s) - \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{cases} \psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) > 0 & \text{if } T_s < T_{s,1}^*, \\ \psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) = 0 & \text{if } T_s = T_{s,1}^*, \\ \psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) < 0 & \text{if } T_s > T_{s,1}^*. \end{cases}$$

Since $0 = \psi(T_a^{(2)}(T_s))$, the monotonicity of ψ gives

$$\begin{cases} T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < 2^{-1/4}T_s & \text{if } T_s < T_{s,1}^*, \\ T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = 2^{-1/4}T_s & \text{if } T_s = T_{s,1}^*, \\ T_a^{(2)}(T_s) > 2^{-1/4}T_s & \text{if } T_s > T_{s,1}^*. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = 0$ if $\sigma_B|T_s|^3T_s = q\beta_s(T_s)$. The latter equality has at least once solution and at most three, as we have seen in Section 5.1. More precisely, in Section 5.1, we studied the intersections between the graph of $T_s \mapsto q\beta_s(T_s)$ and the graph of $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$, while here we are interested in the intersections between the graph of $T_s \mapsto q\beta_s(T_s)$ with the graph of $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B T_s^4$. However, the argument of convexity still applies and thus we can have one, two or three intersections (depending on the values of σ_B , q , and the parameters appearing in β_s). Therefore, we shall analyse these different cases. Finally, for T_s large, we have

$$T_a^{(2)}(T_s) \sim \varepsilon_a^{-1/4}T_s \quad \text{as } T_s \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let us introduce the following subdomains of \mathcal{Q} :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Q}_1 &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad T_s > 2^{1/4}T_a \quad \text{and} \quad -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0\}, \\ \mathcal{Q}_2 &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad T_s > 2^{1/4}T_a \quad \text{and} \quad -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0\}, \\ \mathcal{Q}_3 &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad T_s < 2^{1/4}T_a \quad \text{and} \quad -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0\}, \\ \mathcal{Q}_4 &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad T_s < 2^{1/4}T_a \quad \text{and} \quad -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0\}.\end{aligned}$$

Observe that \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 are open subdomains of \mathcal{Q} , and they are separated by \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 .

Figure 8 below represents in phase space the case of one solution, $T_{s,1}$, of the equation $\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s = q\beta_s(T_s)$. Whereas, in Figure 9 we sketch the sets \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 when $\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s = q\beta_s(T_s)$ admits three solutions, denoted by $T_{s,1}$, $T_{s,2}$ and $T_{s,3}$.

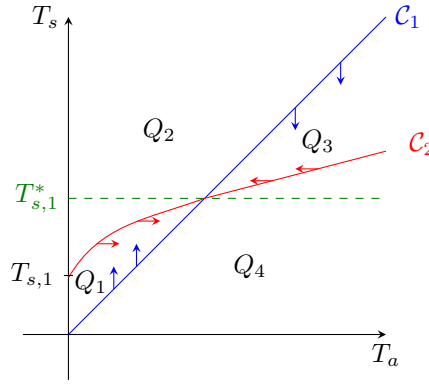


FIGURE 8. In the phase space we represent the case of one equilibrium point $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, which is solution of (6.1), and therefore intersection of the curves $\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4}T_a$ and the one defined by the set $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}$. In particular, here we consider the case of one solution of the equation $\sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s)$. We subdivide the set $\mathcal{Q} = \{(T_a, T_s) : T_a > 0, T_s > 0\}$ in the subsets \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 . We describe with arrows the behaviour of the vector field on the boundaries of \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 .

We are now going to study the behaviour of the solutions of (1.6) when the initial condition varies on \mathcal{Q} . We consider the case of one solution of $\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s = q\beta_s(T_s)$. The remain case can be treated analogously.

We have that:

- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_1$: the solution (T_a, T_s) cannot leave \mathcal{Q}_1 since the vector field points inward the boundary. Therefore the solution cannot leave \mathcal{Q}_1 . Furthermore, since $T_a' > 0$ and $T_s' > 0$ in \mathcal{Q}_1 , then T_a and T_s are increasing. However, T_a and T_s are also bounded, which means that (T_a, T_s) converges to the unique equilibrium point.
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_3$: also in this case the vector field points inward \mathcal{Q}_3 . Thus, (T_a, T_s) remains in \mathcal{Q}_3 . Moreover, $T_a' < 0$ and $T_s' < 0$ in \mathcal{Q}_3 and so the solution converges to the equilibrium point;
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_2$: in this region T_a is increasing and T_s is decreasing. Therefore, we can have three possible scenarios:
 - the solution never leaves \mathcal{Q}_2 : it converges to the unique equilibrium point;

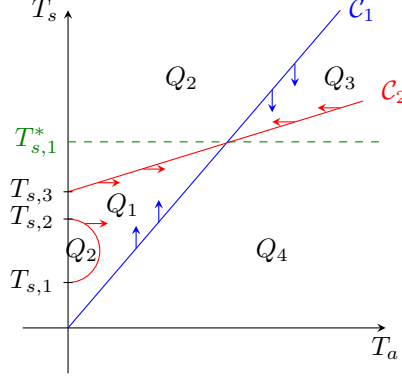


FIGURE 9. In the phase space we represent the case of one equilibrium point $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, which is solution of (6.1), and therefore intersection of the curves $\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4}T_a$ and the one defined by the set $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -\sigma_B|T_s|^3T_s + \varepsilon_a\sigma_B|T_a|^3T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}$. In particular, here we consider the case of three solutions of the equation $\sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s)$. We subdivide the set $\mathcal{Q} = \{(T_a, T_s) : T_a > 0, T_s > 0\}$ in the subsets \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 . We describe with arrows the behaviour of the vector field on the boundaries of \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 .

- there exists a minimal value $\tau > 0$ such that $(T_a(\tau), T_s(\tau)) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}_2} \cap \overline{\mathcal{Q}_1}$. In this case the vector field F drives the solution inside \mathcal{Q}_1 , and the solution converges monotonically (increasingly) to the equilibrium point;
- there exists a minimal value $\tau > 0$ such that $(T_a(\tau), T_s(\tau)) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}_2} \cap \overline{\mathcal{Q}_3}$. Thus the vector field F drives the solution inside \mathcal{Q}_3 from which the solution converges monotonically (decreasingly) to the equilibrium point.
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_4$: the situation is similar to the previous case.

Therefore, the solution converges to the unique equilibrium point with some monotonicity: if the initial condition lies in \mathcal{Q}_2 or \mathcal{Q}_4 , then the solution first enters in \mathcal{Q}_1 or \mathcal{Q}_3 and then it converges monotonically to the equilibrium (see Figure 10).

5.3. Monotonicity when there are three equilibrium points.

This is the most interesting case from a physical point of view. We assume that equation (5.3) has three solutions $T_{s,1}^* \in (0, T_{s,-})$, $T_{s,2}^* \in (T_{s,-}, T_{s,+})$, and $T_{s,3}^* > T_{s,+}$, see Figure 6, case (A). Hence, problem (1.6) has three equilibrium points: $P_1^{eq} = (T_{a,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, $P_2^{eq} = (T_{a,2}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ and $P_3^{eq} = (T_{a,3}^*, T_{s,3}^*)$, with $T_{a,i}^* = 2^{-1/4}T_{s,i}^*$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$).

Since the system is cooperative and the solutions are bounded, every solution will converge to an equilibrium point (see [58]). We shall study in details the nature of such equilibria.

5.3.a. Local stability of the equilibrium points.

First we look at the stability of the equilibrium points: since $\beta'_s(T_{s,1}^*) = 0$, we have

$$DF \begin{pmatrix} T_{a,1}^* \\ T_{s,1}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8\varepsilon_a\sigma_B}{\gamma_a}(T_{a,1}^*)^3 & \frac{4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B}{\gamma_s}(T_{s,1}^*)^3 \\ \frac{4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B}{\gamma_s}(T_{a,1}^*)^3 & -\frac{4\sigma_B}{\gamma_s}(T_{s,1}^*)^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

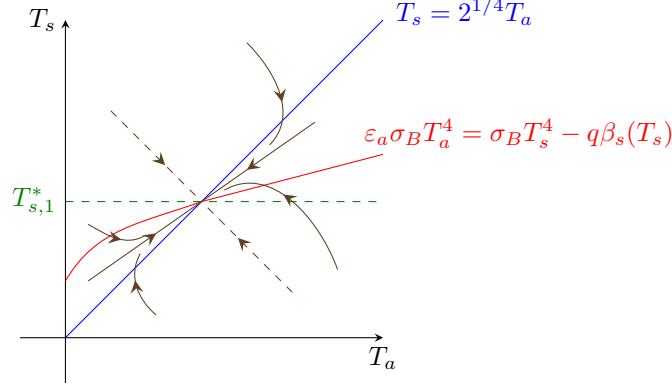


FIGURE 10. In the phase space we sketch by black arrows the convergence of initial conditions lying in each subset \mathcal{Q}_1 , \mathcal{Q}_2 , \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 , determined by the the curves $\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4} T_a$ and the one defined by the set $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q \beta_s(T_s) = 0\}$, to the unique equilibrium point $(2^{-1/4} T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, solution of (6.1). In particular, here we consider the case of one solution of the equation $\sigma_B T_s^4 = q \beta_s(T_s)$.

The trace of this matrix is negative, while the determinant is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{32}{\gamma_a \gamma_s} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B^2 (T_{a,1}^*)^3 (T_{s,1}^*)^3 - \frac{16}{\gamma_a \gamma_s} \varepsilon_a^2 \sigma_B^2 (T_{s,1}^*)^3 (T_{a,1}^*)^3 \\ = \frac{16}{\gamma_a \gamma_s} (2 - \varepsilon_a) \varepsilon_a \sigma_B^2 (T_{a,1}^*)^3 (T_{s,1}^*)^3 \end{aligned}$$

and it is positive. Then, we conclude that the two eigenvalues have a negative real part which implies that the equilibrium point P_1^{eq} is asymptotically exponentially stable.

The same can be proved for the equilibrium point P_3^{eq} . Concerning the equilibrium point P_2^{eq} , we compute the Jacobian matrix at $(T_{a,2}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$:

$$DF \begin{pmatrix} T_{a,2}^* \\ T_{s,2}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}{\gamma_a} (T_{a,2}^*)^3 & \frac{4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}{\gamma_a} (T_{s,2}^*)^3 \\ \frac{4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}{\gamma_s} (T_{a,2}^*)^3 & \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-4\sigma_B (T_{s,2}^*)^3 + q\beta_s'(T_{s,2}^*)] \end{pmatrix}.$$

The determinant of $DF(T_{a,2}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_a \gamma_s \det DF \begin{pmatrix} T_{a,2}^* \\ T_{s,2}^* \end{pmatrix} &= 16(2 - \varepsilon_a) \varepsilon_a \sigma_B^2 (T_{a,2}^*)^3 (T_{s,2}^*)^3 - 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B (T_{a,2}^*)^3 q\beta_s'(T_{s,2}^*) \\ &= 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B (T_{a,2}^*)^3 \left(\frac{d}{dT_s} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) \sigma_B T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s) \right] \right)_{|T_s=T_{s,2}^*}. \end{aligned}$$

The function $T_s \mapsto (1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}) \sigma_B T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s)$ is equal to 0 at $T_{s,2}^*$, and its derivative at $T_{s,2}^*$ is negative when there are 3 equilibrium points (otherwise, by convexity, there would not be a third intersection relative to $T_{s,3}$). Therefore $\det DF(P_2^{eq}) < 0$, and this implies that the equilibrium point P_2^{eq} is unstable.

5.3.b. The decomposition in subdomains.

Let us consider again the line

$$\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4} T_a$$

and the curve

$$\mathcal{C}_2 := \{(T_a, T_s), -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}.$$

We recall that equation

$$\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s = q\beta_s(T_s),$$

can have at most 3 solutions, denoted by $T_{s,i}$. Let us assume that there is only one solution, $T_{s,1}$, as in Figure 11.

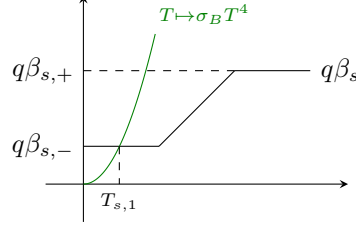


FIGURE 11. In the picture we show the case of a unique intersection between the curves $T \mapsto \sigma_B T^4$ and $T \mapsto q\beta_s(T)$. In particular, the solution of the equation $\sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s)$, denoted by $T_{s,1}$, is attained for $T < T_{s,-}$.

Let ψ be the function defined in (5.5), and $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$ be the unique value for which $\psi(T_a^{(2)}(T_s)) = 0$, that is, $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2$. Note that

$$T_s < T_{s,1} \iff T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < 0,$$

$$T_s = T_{s,1} \iff T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = 0,$$

$$T_s > T_{s,1} \iff T_a^{(2)}(T_s) > 0.$$

Moreover, as we observed in section 5.2, it holds that

$$\psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s) - \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4.$$

Therefore

- if $T_s \in (0, T_{s,1}^*)$ then $\psi(2^{-1/4}T_s) > 0$ (see Figure 6 (A)). Hence $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < 2^{-1/4}T_s$ and we deduce that \mathcal{C}_2 is on the left of the line \mathcal{C}_1 ;
- if $T_s \in (T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ we obtain that $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) > 2^{-1/4}T_s$, and thus \mathcal{C}_2 is on the right of the line \mathcal{C}_1 ;
- if $T_s \in (T_{s,2}^*, T_{s,3}^*)$ then $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < 2^{-1/4}T_s$. Therefore \mathcal{C}_2 is on the left of the line \mathcal{C}_1 ;
- if $T_s > T_{0,3}^*$ we get that $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) > 2^{-1/4}T_s$ which means that \mathcal{C}_2 is on the right of the line \mathcal{C}_1 .

Let us now consider the following subdomains of \mathcal{Q} :

$$\mathcal{Q}_1 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s \in (0, T_{s,1}^*), T_s > 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{Q}'_1 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s \in (T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*), T_s < 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_2 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s > 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_3 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s > T_{s,3}^*, T_s < 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{Q}'_3 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s \in (T_{s,2}^*, T_{s,3}^*), T_s > 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_4 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : T_s < 2^{1/4}T_a, -\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0\}$$

which are sketched in Figure 12 below.

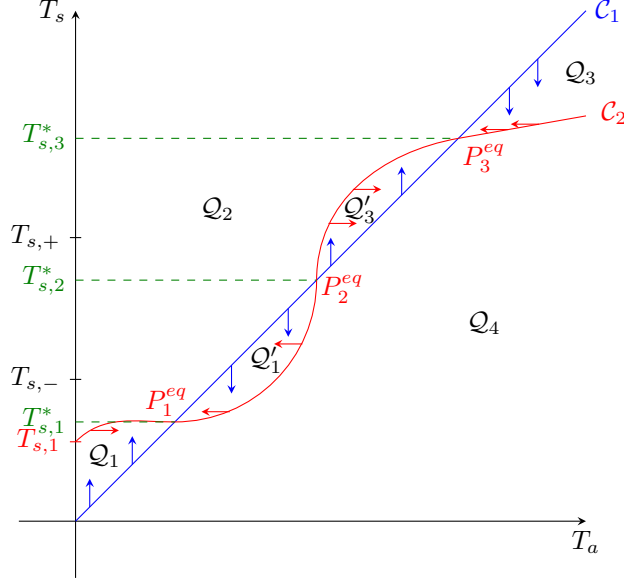


FIGURE 12. In the phase space we consider the case of three intersections between the curves $\mathcal{C}_1 : T_s = 2^{1/4}T_a$ and the one defined by the set $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}$. We denote by $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,1}^*)$, $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,2}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ and $(2^{-1/4}T_{s,3}^*, T_{s,3}^*)$ the three equilibria and by $\mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}'_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3, \mathcal{Q}'_3, \mathcal{Q}_4$ the subsets of $\mathcal{Q} = \{(T_a, T_s) : T_a > 0, T_s > 0\}$ bordered by \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 . We describe with arrows the behaviour of the vector field on the boundaries of the aforementioned subsets. Notice that we are considering the case in which the equation $\sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s)$ has a unique solution.

As before, we look at the vector field F on the boundary of each subdomain. On the line \mathcal{C}_1 , we have

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a = 2^{-1/4}T_s \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \left[q\beta_s(T_s) - \sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) |T_s|^3 T_s \right] \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, $F \begin{pmatrix} T_a = 2^{-1/4}T_s \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}$ is vertical and its second component is positive if and only if $T_s \in (0, T_{s,1}^*) \cup (T_{s,2}^*, T_{s,3}^*)$, and negative on $(T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*) \cup (T_{s,3}^*, +\infty)$.

On the curve \mathcal{C}_2 we have

$$F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \left[\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a \right] \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence in this case $F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}$ is horizontal. It heads right if and only if the point (T_a, T_s) is above the line \mathcal{C}_1 whereas it heads left if and only if (T_a, T_s) is below \mathcal{C}_1 . This completes the explanation of Figure 12.

5.3.c. *Monotonicity and convergence.*

The easiest cases to analyse are the following

- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_1$: the solution does not leave \mathcal{Q}_1 , the functions T_a and T_s are increasing and the solution (T_a, T_s) converges to the equilibrium point P_1^{eq} ;
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}'_1$: the solution does not leave \mathcal{Q}'_1 , the functions T_a and T_s are decreasing and the solution (T_a, T_s) converges to the equilibrium point P_1^{eq} ;
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}'_3$: the solution does not leave \mathcal{Q}'_3 , the functions T_a and T_s are increasing and the solution (T_a, T_s) converges to the equilibrium point P_3^{eq} ;
- $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{Q}_3$: the solution does not leave \mathcal{Q}_3 , the functions T_a and T_s are decreasing and the solution (T_a, T_s) converges to the equilibrium point P_3^{eq} .

It remains to study the behaviour of the solution when the initial condition belongs either to \mathcal{Q}_2 or \mathcal{Q}_4 . Let us define

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{C}_{\text{left}} := \partial\mathcal{Q}_2 \cap \mathcal{Q}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_{\text{right}} := \partial\mathcal{Q}_4 \cap \mathcal{Q}.$$

Consider an initial condition in the region \mathcal{Q}_4 . As long as the solution is in \mathcal{Q}_4 , T_a decreases and T_s increases. Therefore, either the solution does not leave \mathcal{Q}_4 , and it converges monotonically to some equilibrium point, or it reaches $\mathcal{C}_{\text{right}}$. The latter case, however, cannot happen at an equilibrium point. Hence, either the solution attains $\partial\mathcal{Q}_1$, enters \mathcal{Q}_1 and converges increasingly to P_1^{eq} , or it gets to $\partial\mathcal{Q}'_1$, enters \mathcal{Q}'_1 and it converges decreasingly to P_1^{eq} , or it move to $\partial\mathcal{Q}'_3$ enters \mathcal{Q}'_3 and it converges increasingly to P_3^{eq} , or it reaches $\partial\mathcal{Q}_3$, enters \mathcal{Q}_3 and it converges decreasingly to P_3^{eq} .

Analogously, if the initial condition is of the form $(T_a^{(0)}, 0)$ with $T_a^{(0)} > 0$, then the solution immediately enters \mathcal{Q}_4 and it behaves as explained above.

A similar argument can be adopted for initial conditions lying on \mathcal{Q}_2 , or of the form $(0, T_s^{(0)})$ with $T_s^{(0)} \geq 0$. Hence, we have a complete description of the behaviour of the solution with initial condition in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$.

Now, we study what happens backward in time. We are going to prove the following

Lemma 5.1. *Given an initial condition in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{right}}$ that is not an equilibrium point, there exists $\tau > 0$ such that $T_s(-\tau) = 0$ and $T_a(-\tau) > 0$. Therefore, the solution at time $-\tau$ is on the horizontal axis.*

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Consider an initial condition lying in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{right}}$ that is not an equilibrium point, and let the time go backward. Then, the vector field F drives the solution towards \mathcal{Q}_4 so that the solution cannot reach again $\mathcal{C}_{\text{right}}$. Moreover, when time goes backward, T_a increases and T_s decreases, hence the solution moves to the south-east direction. Therefore, either there exists $\tau > 0$ such that $T_s(-\tau) = 0$, or T_s remains positive. We shall prove that the latter possibility cannot happen.

By contradiction, assume that T_s remains positive. If T_a is bounded, then the solution has to converge to some equilibrium point. However, such behaviour is not compatible with the monotonicity of the solution that moves in the "south-east direction". Therefore T_a must be unbounded and diverge to $+\infty$. In this case (1.6) implies that also T'_s diverges to infinity. Moreover,

$$\frac{\gamma_s T'_s}{\gamma_a T'_a} = \frac{-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{as } T_a \rightarrow +\infty,$$

therefore

$$-\frac{3}{4} \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} T'_a \leq T'_s \leq -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} T'_a$$

for T_a large enough. By integration, we deduce that $T_s \rightarrow -\infty$, which contradicts the assumption. Therefore, we conclude that there exists $\tau > 0$ such that $T_s(-\tau) = 0$, and Lemma 5.1 is proved. \square

We use the above result to prove the following

Lemma 5.2. *There exists a unique value $T_{a,threshold} > 0$ such that*

- *if $T_a^{(0)} \in (0, T_{a,threshold})$, the solution starting from $(T_a^{(0)}, 0)$ converges to P_1^{eq} ,*
- *if $T_a^{(0)} = T_{a,threshold}$, the solution starting from $(T_a^{(0)}, 0)$ converges to P_2^{eq} ,*
- *if $T_a^{(0)} > T_{a,threshold}$, the solution starting from $(T_a^{(0)}, 0)$ converges to P_3^{eq} .*

Proof of Lemma 5.2. Consider the subsets of initial conditions:

$$\mathcal{I}_1 := \{T_a^{(0)} > 0 : \text{the solution starting from } (T_a^{(0)}, 0) \text{ converges to } P_1^{eq}\},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_3 := \{T_a^{(0)} > 0 : \text{the solution starting from } (T_a^{(0)}, 0) \text{ converges to } P_3^{eq}\}.$$

Since two solutions with different initial conditions on the horizontal axis cannot cross each other because of the uniqueness, \mathcal{I}_1 and \mathcal{I}_3 are intervals. Moreover, we claim that \mathcal{I}_1 and \mathcal{I}_3 are open because P_1^{eq} and P_3^{eq} are asymptotically exponentially stable. Let us prove the latter property for \mathcal{I}_1 . There exists $\eta_1 > 0$ such that any solution starting from an initial condition in the ball $B(P_1^{eq}, \eta_1)$, with center P_1^{eq} and radius η_1 , converges to P_1^{eq} . If $T_a^{(0)} \in \mathcal{I}_1$, there exists $\tau_0 > 0$ such that the solution (T_a, T_s) with initial condition $(T_a^{(0)}, 0)$ is, at time τ_0 , in the ball $B(P_1^{eq}, \frac{\eta_1}{3})$. By continuity with respect to the initial condition (Gronwall's lemma), there exists $\eta_0 > 0$ such that, if $|T_a^{(0)} - \tilde{T}_a^{(0)}| < \eta_0$, then the solution $(\tilde{T}_a, \tilde{T}_s)$ starting from $(\tilde{T}_a^{(0)}, 0)$ satisfies

$$\|(T_a(\tau_0), T_s(\tau_0)) - (\tilde{T}_a(\tau_0), \tilde{T}_s(\tau_0))\| < \frac{\eta_1}{3};$$

This implies that $(\tilde{T}_a(\tau_0), \tilde{T}_s(\tau_0)) \in B(P_1^{eq}, \frac{2\eta_1}{3})$, and the solution $(\tilde{T}_a, \tilde{T}_s)$ converges to P_1^{eq} . This proves that \mathcal{I}_1 is open.

We observe that since \mathcal{I}_1 and \mathcal{I}_3 are open intervals contained in $(0, +\infty)$, we cannot have $\mathcal{I}_1 \cup \mathcal{I}_3 = (0, +\infty)$. This implies that there exists $T_{a,threshold}$ such that the solution starting from $(T_{a,threshold}, 0)$ converges neither to P_1^{eq} nor to P_3^{eq} . The only possibility that remains is that this solution does not leave Q_4 , and therefore goes monotonically to P_2^{eq} . Since P_2^{eq} is unstable then we have that $\mathcal{I}_1 = (0, T_{a,threshold})$, and $\mathcal{I}_3 = (T_{a,threshold}, +\infty)$. This concludes the proof of Lemma 5.2. \square

We observe that a similar argument applies for solutions starting from the vertical axis. Hence, also in this case there exists a threshold value $T_{s,threshold}$ such that the solution with initial condition of the form $(0, T_s^{(0)})$, with $T_s^{(0)} < T_{s,threshold}$ converges to P_{eq}^1 , whereas if $T_s^{(0)} > T_{s,threshold}$ the solution converges to P_{eq}^3 . And finally, the solution starting in $(0, T_{s,threshold})$ converges to the unstable equilibrium P_{eq}^2 .

Therefore, the trajectories of the solutions starting from $(T_{a,threshold}, 0)$ and $(0, T_{s,threshold})$ merge in P_2^{eq} and separate the quadrant \mathcal{Q} into two subdomains that are the attraction basins of P_1^{eq} and of P_3^{eq} , see Figure 1.

5.4. Weaker assumptions on the coalbedo β_s .

In this section we discuss the results obtained till now in presence of a more general function β_s . Propositions 2.1 and 2.2 are stated and proved just requiring global lipschitz continuity and positivity on β_s . The piecewise linear assumption (1.7) has been used in Proposition 2.3 mainly to determine the number of equilibria of system (1.6), see section 5.1.

5.4.a. Influence of the assumptions on β_s on the number of equilibrium points.

Under weaker assumptions on β_s , equation (5.3) can have more than three solutions. For instance, if we assume β_s to be positive and to have to some limit for $T_s \rightarrow +\infty$, then (5.3) can have several solutions on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$. There can be even a continuum of solutions if $q\beta_s$ and $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$ coincide on some compact interval. However, there are some quite general assumptions for β_s that lead to a finite number of equilibrium points for problem (1.6).

If we assume that β_s is positive and converges to some finite limit as $T_s \rightarrow +\infty$ and additionally that β_s is *analytic* on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$, then equation (5.3) cannot have an infinite number of solutions on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$. Indeed, if we consider the difference

$$(5.7) \quad T_s \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s),$$

which is an analytic function as well, it would have an infinite number of zeros contained in a compact set. This would imply that the above function equals 0 on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$, that is a contradiction with the behaviour at $+\infty$.

If we assume β_s to be *concave* on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ in place of the analyticity on the same interval, then (5.7) is strictly convex on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ and can have at most two zeros on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$.

If instead we assume that β_s is *analytic* and *positive* on $[0, T_{s,-}]$ and *concave* on $[T_{s,-}, +\infty)$, then (5.7) has a finite number of zeros. This fact can be proved combining the two previous arguments: the function has a finite number of zeros on $[0, T_{s,-}]$ by analyticity (otherwise it would be equal to zero, which is not true for $T_s = 0$) and has a finite number of zeros on $[T_{s,-}, +\infty)$ by convexity.

Finally, let β_s be *analytic* and *positive* on $[0, T_{s,-}]$, *concave* on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, *analytic* on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ and converge to some limit as $T_s \rightarrow +\infty$. Then (5.7) has at most a finite number of zeros on $[0, T_{s,-}]$ and $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$, and at most 2 zeros on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, hence a finite number of zeros on $[0, +\infty)$. These assumptions cover the case of a piece-wise linear function β_s that we mainly use in the paper.

5.4.b. The influence on the asymptotic analysis.

Once the number of equilibrium points have being determined, the asymptotic analysis remains essentially the same. Assume that we are in one of the situations described in the previous section: there is a finite number N of solutions $T_{s,i}^*$ of (5.3), β_s is C^1 at any $T_{s,i}^*$ and

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}, \quad \frac{d}{dT_s} \Big|_{T_s=T_{s,i}^*} \left(\sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 \right) \neq q\beta'_s(T_{s,i}^*),$$

that is, curves $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$ and $T_s \mapsto q\beta_s(T_s)$ are not tangent on $T_{s,i}^*$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$. Then, under such assumptions, the sign of (5.7) is alternatively negative and positive: negative on $[0, T_{s,1}^*]$, positive on $[T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*]$, \dots , positive on $[T_{s,N}^*, +\infty)$. This first implies that N has to be odd. Furthermore, it forces \mathcal{C}_2 to be first on the left of \mathcal{C}_1 , then, after the first equilibrium point, on the right, then, after the second equilibrium point, again on the left and so on till the last equilibrium point where it is on the right of \mathcal{C}_1 . Finally, the assumptions on β_s determine also the direction of the vector field F on \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 . F is horizontal on \mathcal{C}_2 because on

this curve its vertical component is equal to 0. Moreover, if $T_s \in (T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ the sign of the first component of F is the same as the one of

$$\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 - 2\left(\sigma_B T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s)\right) = -2\left(\sigma_B\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right)T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s)\right),$$

which is negative on $(T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$. F is vertical on \mathcal{C}_1 and if $T_s \in (T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$ the sign of the second component of F is the same of

$$-\sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) = -\sigma_B\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right)T_s^4 + q\beta_s(T_s)$$

which is negative on $(T_{s,1}^*, T_{s,2}^*)$. Hence, if one consider, for instance, a coalbedo functions as the black curve in left picture of Figure 13, a similar argument leads to the phase space description (for $N = 5$) on the right of Figure 13.

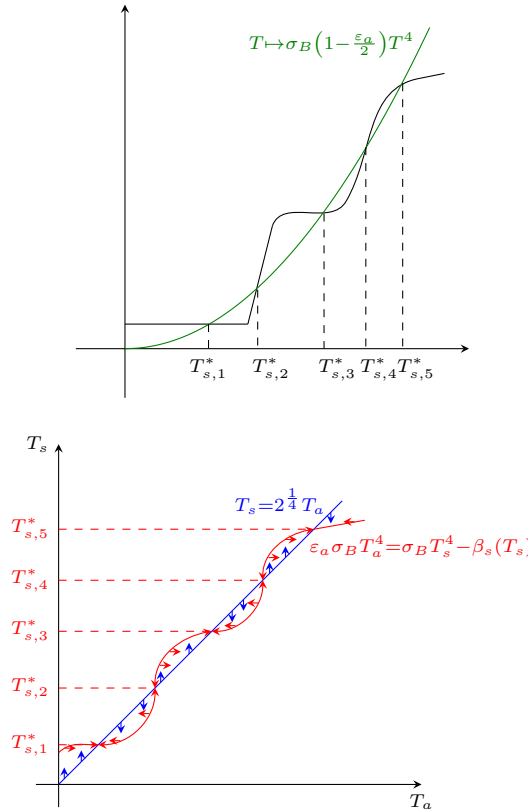


FIGURE 13. On the top a non-pieewise coalbedo which intersects five times the curve $T \mapsto \sigma_B\left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right)T^4$, and on the bottom the associated phase space.

6. ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR FOR $\lambda > 0$ AND $\mathcal{R}_a = 0$

Equilibria of problem (1.6) are solutions (T_a, T_s) of the following system:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Let us prove several properties of such points.

6.1. Equilibrium points: uniform bounds.

Assume that (T_a, T_s) is an equilibrium point of problem (1.6), that is, a solution of (6.1). Therefore (T_a, T_s) solves

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s &= \lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a, \\ \lambda T_s + \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s &= \lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) \end{cases}$$

Observe that, from the first equation in (6.2), $T_a = 0$ if and only if $T_s = 0$. However, the pair $(T_a, T_s) = (0, 0)$ does not satisfy the second equation. Thus, the equilibrium points have positive components.

Since $T_a > 0$, we have

$$\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 < \lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 < \lambda 2^{1/4} T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4.$$

Therefore, from the first equation in (6.2) we deduce that

$$\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 < \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 < \lambda (2^{1/4} T_a) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B (2^{1/4} T_a)^4.$$

The map $T \mapsto \lambda T + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T^4$ is increasing on $(0, +\infty)$, and this implies that

$$(6.3) \quad T_a < T_s < 2^{1/4} T_a.$$

We want to prove that the equilibrium points belong to a compact set independent of λ . To this purpose, we compute the difference of the two equations in (6.2), which gives

$$(6.4) \quad \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a - 1) T_s^4 = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 - q\beta_s(T_s).$$

If $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1]$, then $\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 - q\beta_s(T_s) \leq 0$, and therefore

$$(6.5) \quad T_a \leq \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,+}}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Since $T_a < T_s$, we also have

$$q\beta_s(T_s) = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + \sigma_B (1 - \varepsilon_a) T_s^4 < \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 + \sigma_B (1 - \varepsilon_a) T_s^4 = \sigma_B T_s^4,$$

from which we get

$$(6.6) \quad T_s > \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Thus, from (6.3), (6.5) and (6.6) we obtain

$$\left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{2\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4} < T_a \leq \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,+}}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}, \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4} < T_s \leq \left(\frac{2q\beta_{s,+}}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B} \right)^{1/4},$$

that is, uniform bounds of the equilibria independent of $\lambda > 0$.

If $\varepsilon_a \in (1, 2)$, from (6.4) and the left hand side of (6.3) we deduce that

$$\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 = \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a - 1) T_s^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a - 1) T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Hence it holds that

$$\sigma_B T_a^4 > q\beta_s(T_s),$$

which gives

$$(6.7) \quad T_a > \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Using again (6.4) and (6.3), we get

$$\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 = \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a - 1) T_s^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a - 1) 2T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Thus we have

$$(2 - \varepsilon_a) \sigma_B T_a^4 < q\beta_s(T_s)$$

which implies that

$$(6.8) \quad T_a \leq \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,+}}{(2-\varepsilon_a)\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}.$$

From (6.3), (6.7) and (6.8) we obtain

$$\left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4} < T_a \leq \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,+}}{(2-\varepsilon_a)\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}, \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{q\beta_{s,-}}{\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4} < T_s \leq \left(\frac{2q\beta_{s,+}}{(2-\varepsilon_a)\sigma_B} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Therefore, also in the case $\varepsilon_a \in (1, 2)$ we have found uniform bounds, independent of $\lambda > 0$, for the equilibrium points. This will be useful later (see in particular the proof of Corollary 2.1). \square

6.2. Equilibrium points: existence.

As proved in Proposition 2.2, problem (1.6) has at least one equilibrium point which follows from the convergence of the solutions. We can also directly prove their existence as follows.

Lemma 6.1. *Given $\lambda > 0$ and $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, problem (1.6) has at least one equilibrium point.*

We are going to give two short proofs of this result, each one having its own interest.

6.2.a. Geometrical proof of Lemma 6.1.

Consider

$$\mathcal{C}_1 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_2 := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0\}.$$

We first analyse \mathcal{C}_1 . Given $T_s \geq 0$, there exists a unique value T_a , that we denote $T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$, such that

$$\lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s,$$

that is, such that $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_1$. By the implicit function theorem we deduce that \mathcal{C}_1 is a curve. Moreover, it contains $(0, 0)$ and

$$T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \sim 2^{-1/4} T_s \quad \text{as } T_s \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Let us now study \mathcal{C}_2 . It contains points of the form $(0, T_s)$. Let $T_{s,\max}$ be the largest value T_s such that $(0, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2$, that is, the largest value such that

$$\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta(T_s).$$

Then

$$T_s > T_{s,\max} \implies \lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s) > 0,$$

and therefore, for all $T_s \geq T_{s,\max}$, there exists a unique value of T_a , denoted by $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$, such that

$$\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 = \lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4 - q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Note that

$$T_a^{(2)}(T_s) \sim \varepsilon_a^{-1/4} T_s \quad \text{as } T_s \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Consider now the function

$$T_s \in [T_{s,\max}, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad T_s \mapsto T_a^{(1)}(T_s) - T_a^{(2)}(T_s).$$

This map is continuous, positive for $T_s = T_{s,\max}$ (since $T_a^{(2)}(T_{s,\max}) = 0$) and negative for T_s large. This implies that the sets

$$\mathcal{C}_{1,\max} := \{(T_a^{(1)}(T_s), T_s), T_s \geq T_{s,\max}\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_{2,\max} := \{(T_a^{(2)}(T_s), T_s), T_s \geq T_{s,\max}\}$$

have to intersect at least once. This implies that problem (1.6) has at least an equilibrium point. \square

6.2.b. *Analytical proof of Lemma 6.1.*

Equilibrium points (T_a, T_s) of problem (1.6) satisfy (6.2). Therefore, for such points it holds

$$\begin{aligned} q\beta_s(T_s) &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \left(\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4\right) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} T_a + \frac{1}{2} \left[\lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4\right]\right) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} T_a + \frac{1}{2} \left[\lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4\right]\right) \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2} (T_s - T_a) + \sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) T_s^4. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for nonnegative T_a and T_s , (T_a, T_s) solves (6.2) if and only if it verifies the equivalent system

$$(6.9) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4 &= \lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4, \\ \frac{\lambda}{2} (T_s - T_a) + \sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) T_s^4 &= q\beta_s(T_s). \end{cases}$$

Now we prove that (6.9) has at least one solution. Indeed, given $T_s \geq 0$, the first equation in (6.9) has a unique solution $T_a = T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$. Furthermore, it holds that

$$T_a^{(1)}(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \sim_{T_s \rightarrow 0} T_s,$$

$$T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \rightarrow_{T_s \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \sim_{T_s \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{-1/4} T_s.$$

Moreover, as already observed in (6.3), we have

$$(6.10) \quad \forall T_s > 0, \quad T_a^{(1)}(T_s) < T_s < 2^{1/4} T_a^{(1)}(T_s).$$

Finally, since $T_s \mapsto T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$ is a smooth function, we obtain that

$$\frac{dT_a^{(1)}}{dT_s}(T_s) = \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{dT_a^{(1)}}{dT_s}(T_s) &= 1 - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3} \\ &= \frac{8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3 - 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3} \\ &= 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \frac{2[T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3 - T_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to (6.10), we get that

$$2[T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3 - T_s^3 > 2^{3/4} [T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3 - T_s^3 = [2^{1/4} T_a^{(1)}(T_s)]^3 - T_s^3 > 0,$$

and so

$$1 - \frac{dT_a^{(1)}}{dT_s}(T_s) > 0.$$

This implies that the function

$$(6.11) \quad \Phi_1 : T_s \mapsto \frac{\lambda}{2} (T_s - T_a^{(1)}(T_s))$$

is strictly increasing on $[0, +\infty)$. Therefore the following function

$$(6.12) \quad \Phi : T_s \mapsto \frac{\lambda}{2}(T_s - T_a^{(1)}(T_s)) + \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$$

is also strictly increasing on $[0, +\infty)$. Moreover, $\Phi(0) = 0$, and $\Phi(T_s) \sim \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4$ as $T_s \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, there exists at least one positive value of T_s , denoted by $T_{s,*}$, such that $\Phi(T_{s,*}) = q\beta_s(T_{s,*})$. Therefore $(T_a^{(1)}(T_{s,*}), T_{s,*})$ solves (6.9) or, equivalently, it satisfies (6.2). We have therefore analytically proved Lemma 6.1.

6.3. Number of equilibria.

6.3.a. Existence of at most one warm equilibrium.

By using the argument Section 6.2.b, we deduce that there exists at most one value $T_s \in (0, T_{s,-}]$ and at most one value $T_s \geq T_{s,+}$ such that $\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$, that is, at most one "cold" and one "warm" equilibrium.

Indeed, the existence two different warm equilibria would imply the existence of two different values $T_s, \tilde{T}_s \geq T_{s,+}$ such that

$$\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s), \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(\tilde{T}_s) = q\beta_s(\tilde{T}_s).$$

However, since $T_s, \tilde{T}_s \geq T_{s,+}$ then $q\beta_s(T_s) = q\beta_s(\tilde{T}_s)$. Therefore, it would hold that $\Phi(T_s) = \Phi(\tilde{T}_s)$, which implies that $T_s = \tilde{T}_s$ (because we recall that Φ is strictly increasing). This proves the third point of Proposition 2.3. \square

6.3.b. Existence of at most a finite number of equilibria.

Now, let us prove that the number of equilibrium is finite (for the case of a piecewise linear function such as β_s).

Lemma 6.2. *Given $\lambda > 0$ and $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$, problem (1.6) has at most a finite number of equilibrium points.*

Proof of Lemma 6.2. We have already proved that there are at most one cold and one warm equilibrium point. If the number of equilibria is infinite, there exists a sequence $(T_{s,n})_n$ of distinct values belonging to $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$ satisfying

$$\Phi(T_{s,n}) = q\beta_s(T_{s,n}).$$

Such sequence admits a converging subsequence. Moreover, it is possible to extract a strictly monotone subsequence. Indeed, consider a convergent subsequence $(T_{s,\varphi(n)})_n$ and let $T_{s,\infty}$ be the limit value. Define the set

$$\mathcal{A} := \{n \in \mathbb{N} : T_{s,\varphi(n)} < T_{s,\infty}\}.$$

It is clear that $\mathcal{A} \cup (\mathbb{N} \setminus \mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{N}$, therefore either \mathcal{A} , $\mathbb{N} \setminus \mathcal{A}$, or both sets have a infinite number of elements. We can then construct a strictly monotone subsequence, $(T_{s,\psi(n)})_n$, converging to $T_{s,\infty}$. Since it holds that

$$(\Phi - q\beta_s)(T_{s,\psi(n)}) = \Phi(T_{s,\psi(n)}) - q\beta_s(T_{s,\psi(n)}) = 0,$$

by applying Rolle's Theorem to the function $\Phi - q\beta_s$, we obtain that if $(T_{s,\psi(n)})_n$ is increasing there exists $\tilde{T}_{s,n} \in (T_{s,\psi(n)}, T_{s,\psi(n+1)})$ (or $\tilde{T}_{s,n} \in (T_{s,\psi(n+1)}, T_{s,\psi(n)})$ if $(T_{s,\psi(n)})_n$ is decreasing), such that

$$\Phi'(\tilde{T}_{s,n}) - q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_{s,n}) = 0,$$

or, equivalently,

$$\Phi'(\tilde{T}_{s,n}) = q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_{s,n}) = q \frac{\beta_{s,+} - \beta_{s,-}}{T_{s,+} - T_{s,-}}.$$

Since Φ is analytic on $(0, +\infty)$ [9, Proposition 2.20 p. 39] also Φ' is analytic. However, if Φ' is equal to the same value an infinite number of times on a compact set, then it must be constant. This means that Φ must grow at most linearly at

infinity, which turns out to be false. Therefore, we conclude that problem (1.6) has at most a finite number of equilibrium points. \square

6.3.c. Convexity of function Φ and number of equilibrium points.

Once we have established that the number of equilibrium points is finite, it is natural to try to have an estimate of such number. We recall that equilibrium points are of the form $(T_a = T_a^{(1)}(T_s), T_s)$ where T_s satisfies

$$(6.13) \quad \Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s),$$

and Φ is defined in (6.12). In the case $\lambda = 0$, function Φ is convex, which implies that there exist at most 3 equilibrium points. When $\lambda > 0$ we have obtained the following result concerning the physically relevant case $\varepsilon_a \leq 1$.

Lemma 6.3. *Assume that $\varepsilon_a \leq 1$ and let $\lambda > 0$. Then Φ , defined in (6.12), is strictly increasing and strictly convex on $[0, +\infty)$. Therefore, problem (1.6) has at most three equilibrium points.*

For what concerns the case $\varepsilon_a \in (1, 2)$, we have obtained some information by using numerical tests. We describe such results in the remark that follows.

Remark 6.1. *Let $\lambda > 0$. Then, we observe thanks to some numerical tests that there exists a unique universal constant $\varepsilon_{a,0} \in (1.99, 1.991)$, independent of $\lambda > 0$, such that*

- *if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, \varepsilon_{a,0})$, Φ is strictly convex on $[0, +\infty)$;*
- *if $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_{a,0}, 2)$, Φ is successively convex, concave and convex on $[0, +\infty)$.*

From the above numerical results we deduce that

- *if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, \varepsilon_{a,0})$, problem (1.6) has at most three equilibrium points;*
- *if $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_{a,0}, 2)$, problem (1.6) has at most five equilibrium points.*

The proof of Lemma 6.3 can be found in Appendix B. It is based on a careful analysis of Φ'' . We also explain in Appendix B the results stated in Remark 6.1, which take advantage of some computations from Lemma 6.3 and from some numerical tests.

6.4. Local stability of the equilibrium points.

6.4.a. Local stability of a warm (resp. cold) equilibrium point.

Assume that there exists a warm equilibrium: (T_a, T_s) satisfying (6.9) with $T_s > T_{s,+}$. Then, we have

$$(6.14) \quad DF \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a}[-\lambda - 8\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_a}[\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_s^3] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s}[\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_s}[-\lambda - 4\sigma_B T_s^3] \end{pmatrix},$$

where F is defined in (4.1). It is easy to check that the trace of the above matrix is negative. Moreover, from the characteristic polynomial associated to the matrix, we deduce that it has two different real eigenvalues. Moreover, a direct computation of the determinant of $DF \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}$ matrix gives

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_a \gamma_s \det DF \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} &= [\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_a^3][\lambda + 4\sigma_B T_s^3] - [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_s^3][\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a\sigma_B T_a^3] \\ &= 4\lambda\sigma_B \left[(1 - \varepsilon_a)T_s^3 + \varepsilon_a T_a^3 \right] + 16\varepsilon_a(2 - \varepsilon_a)\sigma_B^2 T_a^3 T_s^3. \end{aligned}$$

The bound in (6.3) yields

$$\left[(1 - \varepsilon_a)T_s^3 + \varepsilon_a T_a^3 \right] \geq \left[(1 - \varepsilon_a)T_s^3 + \varepsilon_a 2^{-3/4} T_s^3 \right] = \left(1 - \varepsilon_a + 2^{-3/4} \varepsilon_a \right) T_s^3.$$

Since $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 2)$ and $2^{-3/4} - 1 < 0$, we obtain

$$\left(1 + (2^{-3/4} - 1)\varepsilon_a\right)T_s^3 \geq \left(1 + 2(2^{-3/4} - 1)\right)T_s^3 = (2^{1/4} - 1)T_s^3 > 0,$$

which implies that

$$\gamma_a \gamma_s \det DF \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \geq 4\lambda \sigma_B (2^{1/4} - 1)T_s^3 + 16\varepsilon_a(2 - \varepsilon_a)\sigma_B^2 T_a^3 T_s^3 > 0.$$

Therefore, the two eigenvalues of $DF \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}$ are negative and the warm equilibrium is asymptotically exponentially stable. The same holds true for a cold equilibrium ($T_s < T_{s,-}$).

6.4.b. Local stability of an intermediate equilibrium point.

Assume that there exists an intermediate equilibrium point $(\tilde{T}_a, \tilde{T}_s)$ satisfying (6.9) with $\tilde{T}_s \in (T_{s,-}, T_{s,+})$. We compute the Jacobian matrix of F at $(\tilde{T}_a, \tilde{T}_s)$:

$$(6.15) \quad DF \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{T}_a \\ \tilde{T}_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a}[-\lambda - 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_a}[\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s}[\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_s}[-\lambda - 4\sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 + q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_s)] \end{pmatrix},$$

where F is defined in (4.1). Thus, we get

$$(6.16) \quad \gamma_a \gamma_s \det DF \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{T}_a \\ \tilde{T}_s \end{pmatrix} = [\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3] \left[\lambda + 4\sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 - q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_s) - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3} (\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3) \right].$$

Let us compute the derivative of the function Φ defined in 6.12 at \tilde{T}_s :

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'(\tilde{T}_s) &= \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(1 - \frac{dT_a^{(1)}}{dT_s}(\tilde{T}_s)\right) + 4\sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) \tilde{T}_s^3 \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B [T_a^{(1)}(\tilde{T}_s)]^3}\right) + 4\sigma_B \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}\right) \tilde{T}_s^3, \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain that

$$(6.17) \quad \Phi'(\tilde{T}_s) = \lambda + 4\sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3} (\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3).$$

Indeed, explicit computations show that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'(\tilde{T}_s) &- \left[\lambda + 4\sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3} (\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\lambda}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3}\right) - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 \right] - \left[\lambda - \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3} (\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3) \right] \\ &= -\frac{\lambda}{2} - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 + \frac{\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3}{\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3} \left(-\frac{\lambda}{2} + \lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3\right) \\ &= -\frac{\lambda}{2} - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3 + \frac{1}{2} [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_s^3] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

By using (6.17) in (6.16) we obtain

$$(6.18) \quad \gamma_a \gamma_s \det DF \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{T}_a \\ \tilde{T}_s \end{pmatrix} = [\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \tilde{T}_a^3] [\Phi'(\tilde{T}_s) - q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_s)].$$

Observe that the above formula is the generalization of that obtained in section 5.3.a (for the case $\lambda = 0$).

Now if $\varepsilon_a < 1$, then there exist at most three equilibrium points (see Lemma 6.3). Assume that there are exactly three equilibrium points: one cold, one intermediate $(\tilde{T}_a, \tilde{T}_s)$ and one warm. Function Φ is strictly convex, and we have

$$\Phi'(\tilde{T}_s) - q\beta'_s(\tilde{T}_s) < 0,$$

(see Section 5.3.a), otherwise the convexity of Φ would prevent the existence of the warm equilibrium. Therefore, we deduce that the intermediate equilibrium point is unstable, as in the case $\lambda = 0$.

6.5. Phase space analysis for $\lambda > 0$.

In this section we extend to the case $\lambda > 0$ the study of the phase space we have already done for the case $\lambda = 0$. Consider again \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 defined in section 6.2.a. We observe that \mathcal{C}_2 has at most three intersection points with the vertical axis $(0, T_s)$. Indeed, the solutions of equation $\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4 = q\beta_s(T_s)$ are at most three because $T_s \mapsto \lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4$ is strictly convex and increasing. We have already observed in Section 6.3 that equilibrium points are related to the solutions of the equation $\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$, where Φ is defined in (6.12). Assume that Φ is strictly convex (which indeed happens at least for $\varepsilon_a < 1$, see Lemma 6.3), and that there exist three equilibrium points $T_{s,1} < T_{s,2} < T_{s,3}$ (that is, we are in the same situation of Figure 6, case (A)). Then $q\beta_s(T_s) - \Phi(T_s)$ is positive on $(0, T_{s,1})$, negative on $(T_{s,1}, T_{s,2})$, positive on $(T_{s,2}, T_{s,3})$ and negative on $(T_{s,3}, +\infty)$. We use the following identity

$$\lambda T_a^{(1)}(T_s) + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^{(1)}(T_s)^4 = \lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4,$$

inside the expression of $\Phi(T_s)$ and we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(T_s) &= \frac{\lambda}{2}(T_s - T_a^{(1)}(T_s)) + \sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^4 \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2}T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4 - \frac{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}{2}T_s^4 - \frac{\lambda}{2}T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \frac{\lambda}{2}T_s - \frac{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}{2}T_s^4 - \frac{\lambda}{2}T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \frac{\lambda}{2}T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\lambda T_a^{(1)}(T_s) + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^{(1)}(T_s)^4\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda}{2}T_a^{(1)}(T_s) \\ &= \left(\lambda T_s + \sigma_B T_s^4\right) - \left(\lambda T_a^{(1)}(T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^{(1)}(T_s)^4\right). \end{aligned}$$

We note that the function

$$\psi^{(\lambda)} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad T_a \mapsto \lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a$$

is strictly increasing. Therefore, given T_s there exists one and only one value $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$ such that

$$\psi^{(\lambda)}(T_a^{(2)}(T_s)) = \lambda T_s + \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - q\beta_s(T_s).$$

Thus, we obtain that

$$\Phi(T_s) = \left(\psi^{(\lambda)}(T_a^{(2)}(T_s)) + q\beta_s(T_s)\right) - \left(\lambda T_a^{(1)}(T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^{(1)}(T_s)^4\right),$$

which implies

$$\Phi(T_s) - q\beta_s(T_s) = \psi^{(\lambda)}(T_a^{(2)}(T_s)) - \psi^{(\lambda)}(T_a^{(1)}(T_s)).$$

Therefore, $T_a^{(1)}(T_s) - T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$ and $q\beta_s(T_s) - \Phi(T_s)$ have the same sign, that is, $T_a^{(1)}(T_s) - T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$ is positive on $(0, T_{s,1})$, negative on $(T_{s,1}, T_{s,2})$, positive on $(T_{s,2}, T_{s,3})$ and negative on $(T_{s,3}, +\infty)$. This describes the relative position of \mathcal{C}_1 with respect to \mathcal{C}_2 which is similar to that represented in Figure 12 (the only difference is that, for the current case $\lambda > 0$, \mathcal{C}_1 is no more a line, but the curve of the strictly increasing function $T_a \mapsto T_s^{(1)}(T_a)$). The direction of vector field F on the curves \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 is similar to the described by arrows in Figure 12, therefore we will have same phase plane analysis as in the case $\lambda = 0$. Note that the existence of the separatrix between the basins of attraction of the stable equilibrium points follows exactly in the same way from the property that the intermediate equilibrium point is unstable (which is proved in section 6.4.b), as in the case $\lambda = 0$. This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.3. \square

7. SENSITIVITY OF THE EQUILIBRIA TO PARAMETERS

7.1. Proof of Proposition 2.5: monotonicity of the equilibrium points with respect to λ .

Consider the function $G : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by

$$(7.1) \quad G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s] \end{pmatrix}.$$

If (T_a, T_s) is an equilibrium point of (1.6) with parameter λ , that is, (T_a, T_s) solves (6.2), then $G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = 0$.

Fixed $\lambda > 0$ and a point $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}$ of differentiability for β_s , we differentiate with respect to the second variable of G :

$$(7.2) \quad D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [-\lambda - 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^3] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\lambda - 4\sigma_B T_s^3 + q\beta'_s(T_s)] \end{pmatrix}.$$

The stability of an equilibrium point (T_a, T_s) of (1.6) is related to the sign of determinant and of the trace of the matrix $D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix})$.

Now, assume that $(T_a^{eq, \lambda^*}, T_s^{eq, \lambda^*})$ is an equilibrium for problem (1.6) with parameter $\lambda = \lambda^*$ for which it holds that

$$\begin{cases} \det D_2 G(\lambda^*, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \lambda^*} \\ T_s^{eq, \lambda^*} \end{pmatrix}) > 0, \\ \text{Tr } D_2 G(\lambda^*, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \lambda^*} \\ T_s^{eq, \lambda^*} \end{pmatrix}) < 0, \\ T_s^{eq, \lambda^*} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]. \end{cases}$$

Then, by applying the implicit function theorem to G , we deduce that there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{V}^* of λ^* in \mathbb{R} , a neighborhood $\mathcal{V}^{eq, \lambda^*}$ of $(T_a^{eq, \lambda^*}, T_s^{eq, \lambda^*})$ in \mathbb{R}^2 , and a C^1 function

$$\Psi^{(\varepsilon_a)} : \mathcal{V}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^{eq, \lambda^*}, \quad \lambda \mapsto \Psi^{(\varepsilon_a)}(\lambda)$$

such that

$$\begin{cases} G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{V}^{eq, \lambda^*} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \Psi^{(\varepsilon_a)}(\lambda), \\ \lambda \in \mathcal{V}^*. \end{cases}$$

This fact ensures the existence and uniqueness of an equilibrium of problem (1.6) for λ close to λ^* . Such equilibrium, that we will denote by $(T_a^{eq,\lambda}, T_s^{eq,\lambda})$, will be close to $(T_a^{eq,\lambda^*}, T_s^{eq,\lambda^*})$. Furthermore, for λ close to λ^* , we still have $T_s^{eq,\lambda} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$ and thus $(T_a^{eq,\lambda}, T_s^{eq,\lambda})$ is asymptotically stable (by continuity of \det and Tr). The analyticity of the functions $\lambda \mapsto T_s^{eq,\lambda}$ and $\lambda \mapsto T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ can be deduced by the analytic version of the implicit function theorem, see e.g. [6, Proposition 6.1, p. 138].

It is interesting to determine the monotonicity of $\lambda \mapsto T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ and $\lambda \mapsto T_s^{eq,\lambda}$. We differentiate with respect to λ the equation

$$0 = G(\lambda, \Psi^{(\varepsilon_a)}(\lambda)) = G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}),$$

we get

$$0 = D_1 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}) + D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T_a^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial T_s^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, we deduce that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T_a^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial T_s^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \end{pmatrix} = -D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix})^{-1} D_1 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}).$$

Since we are interested in warm and cold equilibria, we have that, for such points, $\beta'_s(T_s^{eq,\lambda}) = 0$. We compute the inverse of $D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix})$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix})^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix})} \\ &\quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\lambda - 4\sigma_B |T_s^{eq,\lambda}|^3] & \frac{-1}{\gamma_a} [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s^{eq,\lambda}|^3] \\ \frac{-1}{\gamma_s} [\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a^{eq,\lambda}|^3] & \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [-\lambda - 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a^{eq,\lambda}|^3] \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$D_1 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\gamma_a} (T_a^{eq,\lambda} - T_s^{eq,\lambda}) \\ \frac{-1}{\gamma_s} (T_s^{eq,\lambda} - T_a^{eq,\lambda}) \end{pmatrix} = (T_s^{eq,\lambda} - T_a^{eq,\lambda}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} \\ -\frac{1}{\gamma_s} \end{pmatrix},$$

we obtain that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T_a^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial T_s^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{T_s^{eq,\lambda} - T_a^{eq,\lambda}}{\gamma_a \gamma_s \det D_2 G(\lambda, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq,\lambda} \\ T_s^{eq,\lambda} \end{pmatrix})} \begin{pmatrix} 4\sigma_B (1 - \varepsilon_a) |T_s^{eq,\lambda}|^3 \\ -4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a^{eq,\lambda}|^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We observe that we have already proved that $T_s^{eq,\lambda} - T_a^{eq,\lambda} > 0$ and therefore we conclude that $T_s^{eq,\lambda}$ is decreasing with respect to λ because the second component of the above vector is negative. Moreover, from the first component we deduce that $\frac{\partial T_a^{eq,\lambda}}{\partial \lambda}$ has the same sign as $1 - \varepsilon_a$. In particular, in the physical case, that is, for $\varepsilon_a < 1$, $T_a^{eq,\lambda}$ is increasing with respect to λ . This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.5. \square

7.2. Proof of Proposition 2.4: monotonicity of the equilibrium points with respect to ε_a .

Given $\lambda > 0$, consider the function $H : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by

$$(7.3) \quad H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [-\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s] \end{pmatrix}.$$

We note that $H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = 0$ if (T_a, T_s) solves (6.2), that is, if (T_a, T_s) is an equilibrium point of problem (1.6) with parameter λ .

Assume that $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ is an equilibrium point for problem (1.6) with parameter $\varepsilon_a = \varepsilon_a^*$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \det D_2 H(\varepsilon_a^*, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \end{pmatrix}) > 0, \\ \text{Tr } D_2 H(\varepsilon_a^*, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \end{pmatrix}) < 0, \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]. \end{cases}$$

Then, the implicit function theorem applied to H implies that there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{V}^* of ε_a^* in \mathbb{R} , a neighborhood $\mathcal{V}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}$ of $(T_a^{eq, \lambda^*}, T_s^{eq, \lambda^*})$ in \mathbb{R}^2 , and a C^1 function

$$\tilde{\Psi}^{(\lambda)} : \mathcal{V}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, \quad \varepsilon_a \mapsto \tilde{\Psi}^{(\lambda)}(\varepsilon_a)$$

such that

$$\begin{cases} H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{V}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{\Psi}^{(\lambda)}(\varepsilon_a), \\ \varepsilon_a \in \mathcal{V}^*. \end{cases}$$

Thus, there exists a unique equilibrium for problem (1.6) close to $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ with ε_a close to ε_a^* . We denote such equilibrium by $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a})$. Moreover, $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \notin [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$ for ε_a close to ε_a^* and $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a})$ is asymptotically stable (by continuity of \det and Tr). The analyticity of the functions $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ and $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ can be deduced by the analytic version of the implicit function theorem, see for instance [6, Proposition 6.1, p. 138].

To study the monotonicity of $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ we compute the derivative of H with respect to ε_a :

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon_a} H(\varepsilon_a, \tilde{\Psi}^{(\lambda)}(\varepsilon_a)) = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon_a} \left[H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \end{pmatrix}) \right],$$

and we obtain that

$$\left(\frac{\partial T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}}{\partial \varepsilon_a} \right) = -D_2 H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \end{pmatrix})^{-1} D_1 H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \end{pmatrix}).$$

For what concerns the second component, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\gamma_a \gamma_s \det D_2 H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \end{pmatrix}) \right] \frac{\partial T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}}{\partial \varepsilon_a} = \\ & = \left(\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 \right) \left(\sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - 2\sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right) \\ & \quad + \left(\lambda + 8\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 \right) \left(\sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right) \\ & = \lambda \sigma_B \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right) + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B^2 |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4, \end{aligned}$$

which is positive. Therefore, T_s^{eq, ε_a} is increasing with respect to ε_a .

With easy computations on the first component, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\gamma_a \gamma_s}{\sigma_B} \det D_2 H(\varepsilon_a, \begin{pmatrix} T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \\ T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \end{pmatrix}) \right] \frac{\partial T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}}{\partial \varepsilon_a} = \\ & = \left(\lambda + 4\sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 \right) \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - 2|T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right) + \left(\lambda + 4\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 \right) |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \\ & = 4(\varepsilon_a - 1)\sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 + (\lambda + 4\sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3) \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right), \end{aligned}$$

and this quantity is positive if $\varepsilon_a \geq 1$. This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.4. \square

Remark. We were not able to determine the sign of $\frac{\partial T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}}{\partial \varepsilon_a}$ if $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1)$ which is not straightforward from the previous expression. It is possible to rewrite the above expression as follows

$$\lambda \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right) + 4\sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^3 \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 - (2 - \varepsilon_a) |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}|^4 \right),$$

that however does not give a hint of the sign for $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1)$ (observe that this quantity is positive when $\lambda = 0$). The knowledge of the sign would be interesting, since $\varepsilon_a \in (0, 1)$ is the relevant physical case.

7.3. Proof of Corollary 2.1.

Let $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ be a warm equilibrium, therefore $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} > T_{s,+}$. Then, thanks to Proposition 2.4, there exists $\delta^* > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_a^* - \delta^*, \varepsilon_a^* + \delta^*)$ there exists a unique warm equilibrium $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a})$. Moreover, $\varepsilon_a \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is increasing and $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} > T_{s,+}$ for all $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_a^* + \delta^*)$.

One can iterate the procedure by applying Proposition 2.4 for any $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a})$ with $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_a^* + \delta^*)$. Our aim is to prove that there exists a unique warm equilibrium for any $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, 2)$

Define

$$\varepsilon_{a, \max} := \sup \{ \tilde{\varepsilon}_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, 2) : \exists \text{ a warm equilibrium for all } \varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \tilde{\varepsilon}_a] \}.$$

Then, there exists a unique warm equilibrium for all $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_{a, \max})$ and function $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_{a, \max}) \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is increasing. Thus, either $\varepsilon_{a, \max} = 2$ and the proof is completed or $\varepsilon_{a, \max} < 2$. Assume that $\varepsilon_{a, \max} < 2$. Observe that, as we have proved in Section 6.1, function $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_{a, \max}) \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is bounded and therefore $T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a} \rightarrow T_{s, \max}$ as $\varepsilon_a \rightarrow \varepsilon_{a, \max}$. Moreover, function $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, \varepsilon_{a, \max}) \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ is also bounded and so there exists a subsequence $\varepsilon_{a, n} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{a, \max}$ such that $T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_{a, n}} \rightarrow T_{a, \max}$. Taking the limit $\varepsilon_{a, n} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{a, \max}$ in (6.1), we deduce that $(T_{a, \max}, T_{s, \max})$ is an equilibrium point associated to $\varepsilon_{a, \max}$. Therefore, we have just proved that there exists a warm equilibrium associated to the parameter $\varepsilon_{a, \max}$. We can then apply Proposition 2.4 and deduce that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for every $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_{a, \max} - \delta, \varepsilon_{a, \max} + \delta)$, there exists a unique warm equilibrium point. However, this contradicts the definition of $\varepsilon_{a, \max}$. Therefore $\varepsilon_{a, \max} = 2$.

Finally, the analyticity of the functions $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, 2) \mapsto T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ and $\varepsilon_a \in [\varepsilon_a^*, 2) \mapsto T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a}$ can be deduced by the analytic version of the implicit function theorem, see, e.g., [6, Proposition 6.1, p. 138]. This proves the first item of Corollary 2.1.

To prove the second item, let the former warm equilibrium point $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ be the initial condition of our system with parameter $\varepsilon_a^+ > \varepsilon_a^*$. Since $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ is an equilibrium of problem (1.6) with parameter ε_a^* , we have

$$(7.4) \quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} - T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}) = 2\varepsilon_a^* \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - \varepsilon_a^* \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4, \\ -\lambda(T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} - T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}) = \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - \varepsilon_a^* \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - q\beta_s (T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}). \end{cases}$$

Thanks to the first identity of (7.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(7.5) \quad \gamma_a T'_a(0) &= -\lambda(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} - T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}) + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 \\
&= 2\varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 \\
&= (\varepsilon_a^+ - \varepsilon_a^*) \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - 2(\varepsilon_a^+ - \varepsilon_a^*) \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 \\
&= \sigma_B (\varepsilon_a^+ - \varepsilon_a^*) \left(|T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - 2|T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 \right) < 0.
\end{aligned}$$

And from the second identity of (7.4), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
(7.6) \quad \gamma_s T'_s(0) &= -\lambda(T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} - T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}) - \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 + q\beta_s(T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}) \\
&= \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 - q\beta_{s,+} - \sigma_B |T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 + q\beta_{s,+} \\
&= (\varepsilon_a^+ - \varepsilon_a^*) \sigma_B |T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}|^4 > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Let us define the subsets of \mathcal{Q}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_1^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, T_s \in (0, T_{s,1}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}) : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 > 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0, \end{cases} \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_1'^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, T_s \in (T_{s,1}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}, T_{s,2}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}) : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 < 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0, \end{cases} \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_2^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 > 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0, \end{cases} \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_3^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, T_s > T_{s,3}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+} : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 < 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) < 0, \end{cases} \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_3'^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}, T_s \in (T_{s,2}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}, T_{s,3}^{eq, \varepsilon_a^+}) : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 > 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0, \end{cases} \},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_4^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)} &:= \{(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q} : \\
&\quad \begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a^+ T_s^4 - 2\varepsilon_a^+ T_a^4 < 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B T_s^4 + \varepsilon_a^+ \sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) > 0, \end{cases} \}.
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that from (7.5)-(7.6) we deduce that $(T_a^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*}, T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*})$ belongs to the subset $\mathcal{Q}_4^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)}$ (that generalizes Q_4 in Figure 12). Since $T_s(0) = T_s^{eq, \varepsilon_a^*} > T_{s,+}$, then as

long as (T_a, T_s) remains in $\mathcal{Q}_4^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)}$, T_s increases and therefore it will remain bigger than $T_{s,+}$. Then, several possibilities can happen

- either (T_a, T_s) remains forever in $\mathcal{Q}_4^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)}$. In this case T_s is increasing and (T_a, T_s) converges to the new warm equilibrium,
- or it enters into $\mathcal{Q}_3'^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)}$. In this case the solution increasingly attains the new warm equilibrium,
- or it enters into $\mathcal{Q}_3^{(\lambda, \varepsilon_a^+)}$. Hence, the solution decreasingly converges to the new warm equilibrium.

This concludes the proof of Corollary 2.1. \square

8. CONCLUDING REMARKS

First, we observe that the mathematical analysis of the problem we present in this paper can be completed with some physics-informed comments. Indeed, showing that having larger values of ε_a leads to a warmer temperature at surfaces amounts to mathematically proving the greenhouse effect for this simple model. In the case of a very opaque atmosphere, if one wants to proceed along the lines of Eq. 1.3, in order to respect the basic laws of thermodynamics, one needs to consider multiple layers that behave radiatively as black bodies stacked on top of each other.

Let us nonetheless assume that if one considers a model with a single atmospheric layer having (an unphysical) $\varepsilon_a \geq 1$, amounts to representing by and large a very opaque atmosphere. Then the fact that the sensitivity of the atmospheric temperature with respect to ε_a is positive for $1 < \varepsilon_a < 2$, meaning that larger values of ε_a lead to higher atmospheric temperature, can be roughly interpreted as a signature of the runaway greenhouse effect, which indeed manifests itself when $\varepsilon_a \geq 2$ leading to a blow-up in finite time of the solution.

Moreover, larger values of λ correspond to having a stronger coupling between the surface layer and the atmosphere (the two temperatures being identical, *ceteris paribus*, in the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit). Since the incoming solar radiation is primarily absorbed at surface, larger values of λ allow for a more efficient upward transfer of energy to the atmosphere, thus decreasing the surface temperature, as a result of enhanced vertical sensible or latent heat transport.

Finally, we would like to point out that the results of this paper will be used in the study of the 1D two-layer energy balance model (1.3), which we will develop in future works. The key mathematical questions are the same: global existence, long time behaviour, influence of the different parameters. However, problem (1.3) is composed of two nonlinear and degenerate parabolic equations, which brings many mathematical challenges. For such partial differential equations, comparison results will probably derive bounds from the ODE system studied in the present work. Furthermore, problem (1.3) is particularly interesting when the function q is not constant, and depends on x (the insolation being not the same at the poles or at the equator), and then the study of the equilibrium points is one of the interesting challenges.

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.6

Let us prove that blow up in finite time occurs for problem (1.6) when $\varepsilon_a > 2$, first under quite restrictive hypothesis (part a) of Proposition 2.6), then under weaker assumptions (part b) of Proposition 2.6).

A.1. Proposition 2.6, part a).

Consider the following problem

$$(A.1) \quad \begin{cases} \gamma_a T'_a = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a, \\ \gamma_s T'_s = -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s), \\ T_a(0) = T_a^{(0)}, \\ T_s(0) = T_s^{(0)}, \end{cases}$$

when β_s is given by (1.7). Observe that, under assumptions (2.3),(2.6)-(2.8) one can still carry out the same proof of Proposition 2.1 to show that a unique maximal solution of problem (1.6) exists for $t \in [0, T^*)$. Moreover, thanks to Lemma 4.1, such solution is positive on $(0, T^*)$.

On the other hand, the boundedness of solutions established in Section 4.3 was based on the fact that $\varepsilon_a < 2$. Thus, this property cannot be deduced when $\varepsilon_a \geq 2$.

A.1.a. Lack of equilibrium points.

Equilibrium points are stationary solutions of (A.1): they solve the system

$$(A.2) \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0, \\ -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s = 0. \end{cases}$$

Since $T_s \geq 0$ and $T_a \geq 0$, from the first equation of (A.2) we get

$$T_s = 2^{1/4} T_a,$$

and, plugging such identity into the second equation of (A.2), we obtain

$$(\varepsilon_a - 2)\sigma_B T_a^4 + q\beta_s(T_s) = 0,$$

which has no solutions because $\varepsilon_a \geq 2$ and $q\beta_s > 0$.

Remark. Observe that, by replacing T_a by $2^{-1/4}T_s$ in the ODE (A.1) satisfied by T_s , we get

$$\gamma_s T'_s = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_a}{2} - 1\right)\sigma_B T_s^4 + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s),$$

where blow up in finite time occurs when $\frac{\varepsilon_a}{2} - 1 > 0$. Of course, this procedure is not rigorous, but anyhow it gives an insight of blow up in finite time for $\varepsilon_a > 2$.

A.1.b. Monotonicity of the solution.

Now let us consider the sets

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}, \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}, -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0\}.$$

Observe that $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_1$ if and only if $T_s = 2^{1/4}T_a$ with $T_a \geq 0$. Given $T_s \geq 0$, we will denote $T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$ the value for which $(T_a^{(1)}(T_s), T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_1$. Hence, we have $T_a^{(1)}(T_s) = 2^{-1/4}T_s$.

Now, let us analyse \mathcal{C}_2 . Since there are no equilibrium points in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$, \mathcal{C}_2 does not intersect \mathcal{C}_1 in $\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$.

Moreover, \mathcal{C}_2 contains points of the form $(0, T_s)$. Indeed, such points satisfy

$$(A.3) \quad -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0,$$

which has at least one solution (function $T_s \mapsto -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)$ is positive for T_s close to 0 and negative for T_s large). More precisely, we have proved in Section 5 that, when β_s is given by (1.7), (A.3) can have one, two or three solutions T_s depending on the values of the parameters appearing in β_s , on q and σ_B .

We further observe that if $-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) > 0$, there is no $T_a \geq 0$ such that $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2$. On the other hand, if $-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) \leq 0$, there exists

a unique value $T_a \geq 0$ such that $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2$. We denote such value $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a^{(2)}(T_s), T_s), \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s \geq \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)\}.$$

Note that the set

$$\mathcal{J} := \{T_s, \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s \geq \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)\}$$

is a union of intervals where the extremal points of such intervals are zeros of the map $T_s \mapsto \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)$.

Finally, we note that

$$(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2 \implies T_s \sim \varepsilon_a^{1/4} T_a \text{ as } T_s \rightarrow \infty.$$

This gives the asymptotic shape of \mathcal{C}_2 .

We claim that

$$(A.4) \quad \forall T_s \in \mathcal{J}, \quad T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < T_a^{(1)}(T_s).$$

Indeed, first we observe that on a compact connected component of \mathcal{J} it holds that

$$\forall T_s \in \partial \mathcal{J}, \quad T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$$

because $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = 0$ on $\partial \mathcal{J}$. Moreover, there is no T_s such that $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$. Therefore, by continuity, (A.4) holds true on all the compact connected components of \mathcal{J} .

Furthermore, on the unbounded connected component, since $\varepsilon_a > 2$, the asymptotics of $T_a^{(2)}(T_s)$ and $T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$ give that

$$T_s \text{ large enough} \implies T_a^{(2)}(T_s) < T_a^{(1)}(T_s).$$

Since there is no T_s such that $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) = T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$, the sign of $T_a^{(2)}(T_s) - T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$ cannot change in the unbounded connected component (by continuity), and therefore (A.4) holds true. This implies that \mathcal{C}_2 remains strictly above \mathcal{C}_1 . In the following we will consider the set

$$\mathcal{E} := \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}}, \sigma_B T_s^4 - \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) < \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 < \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4\},$$

see Figure 14.

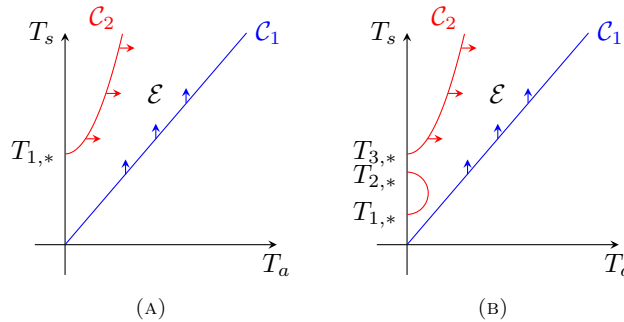


FIGURE 14. In the phase space we represent the sets $\mathcal{C}_1 = \{(T_1, T_2) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = 0\}$, $\mathcal{C}_2 = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : -\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0\}$ and $\mathcal{E} = \{(T_a, T_s) \in \overline{\mathcal{Q}} : \sigma_B T_s^4 - \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) < \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 < \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^4\}$. In (a) we show the case in which $-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0$ has a unique solution and in (b) the case of three solutions.

Now, let us rewrite the vector field F defined in (4.1) under the current assumptions

$$(A.5) \quad F \begin{pmatrix} T_a \\ T_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\gamma_a} [\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma_s} [-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s)] \end{pmatrix}.$$

Assume that $T_s^{(0)} < 2^{1/4} T_a^{(0)}$. Then, as long as the solution (T_a, T_s) remains below \mathcal{C}_1 , we have $T'_a \leq 0$ and $T'_s > 0$, hence, in the phase plane, the solution goes monotonically in the “north-west” direction, and attains \mathcal{C}_1 in finite time (otherwise, it would have to converge to some equilibrium point which, however, does not exist).

Hence, under assumption $T_s^{(0)} < 2^{1/4} T_a^{(0)}$, the solution enters \mathcal{E} .

Analogously, if the initial condition is above \mathcal{C}_1 and not in \mathcal{E} , then it enters \mathcal{E} in finite time. And if the initial condition belongs to \mathcal{E} , then the solution cannot leave \mathcal{E} , since the vector field goes inward \mathcal{E} .

Therefore, no matter where the initial condition is located in \bar{Q} , the solution enters \mathcal{E} (in a monotonical way). When it is in \mathcal{E} , then $T'_a > 0$ and $T'_s > 0$, that is, T_a and T_s are increasing. Therefore, since the temperatures cannot converge to some equilibrium point, they both go to $+\infty$ as $t \rightarrow \tau_{a,s}^+$, which is the maximum existence time (see Section 4.1) that, at this stage of the proof, can be finite or infinite.

A.1.c. Asymptotic behaviour in the phase plane.

As already noted, the solution, once entered in \mathcal{E} , remains in such set for all time of existence. Hence, there exists τ_0 such that

$$\forall t \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+), \quad T_a^{(2)}(T_s(t)) < T_a(t) < T_a^{(1)}(T_s(t)).$$

Since $T_a^{(1)}(T_s(t)) = 2^{-1/4} T_s(t)$, and $T_a^{(2)}(T_s(t)) \sim \varepsilon_a^{-1/4} T_s(t)$ as $t \rightarrow \tau_{a,s}^+$, then the quotient $\frac{T_s(t)}{T_a(t)}$ remains bounded between two positive constants.

Assume for the moment that the behaviour is perfectly linear, that is, there exists $\mu_* > 0$ such that

$$(A.6) \quad \forall t \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+), \quad T_s(t) = \mu_* T_a(t).$$

Then, since $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{E}$, this linear behaviour would imply that $\mu_* \in [2^{1/4}, \varepsilon_a^{1/4}]$, and moreover

$$\mu_* = \frac{T'_s(t)}{T'_a(t)}.$$

From (A.1) we would have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_a} \frac{T'_s(t)}{T'_a(t)} &= \frac{-\sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a} \\ &= \frac{-\sigma_B \mu_*^4 T_a^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4 + \mathcal{R}_s}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B \mu_*^4 T_a^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a^4} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu_*^4 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_s}{\sigma_B T_a^4}}{\varepsilon_a (\mu_*^4 - 2)} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu_*^4}{\varepsilon_a (\mu_*^4 - 2)}, \quad \text{as } T_a \rightarrow +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, μ_* would solve the equation

$$\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_a} \mu_* = \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu_*^4}{\varepsilon_a (\mu_*^4 - 2)}, \quad \text{with } \mu_* \in [2^{1/4}, \varepsilon_a^{1/4}].$$

We observe that the map $y \in [2, \varepsilon_a] \mapsto \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_a} y^{1/4}$ is strictly increasing, whereas the map $y \in (2, \varepsilon_a) \mapsto \frac{\varepsilon_a - y}{\varepsilon_a (y - 2)}$ is decreasing, it goes to $+\infty$ as $y \rightarrow 2^+$, and to 0 as

$y \rightarrow \varepsilon_a$. Therefore, there exists a unique value $y_* \in (2, \varepsilon_a)$ such that

$$\frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_a} y_*^{1/4} = \frac{\varepsilon_a - y_*}{\varepsilon_a(y_* - 2)},$$

and so a unique value $\mu_* \in (2^{1/4}, \varepsilon_a^{1/4})$ such that

$$(A.7) \quad \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_a} \mu_* = \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu_*^4}{\varepsilon_a(\mu_*^4 - 2)}.$$

Such value is $\mu_* = y_*^{1/4}$. To sum up, if (A.6) would hold, μ_* would have to be the unique value in $(2^{1/4}, \varepsilon_a^{1/4})$ solving (A.7).

Of course, the linear behavior (A.6) can not be ensured. However, from the above argument we are able to prove – in the general case – the following bound from below of the ratio $\frac{T_s(t)}{T_a(t)}$.

Lemma A.1. *Let τ_0 be any value for which $(T_a(\tau_0), T_s(\tau_0)) \in \mathcal{E}$. Then, there exists $\mu \in (2^{1/4}, \mu_*)$ such that*

$$(A.8) \quad \forall t \geq \tau_0, \quad T_s(t) \geq \mu T_a(t).$$

What is important in Lemma A.1 is the fact that (A.8) holds for some $\mu > 2^{1/4}$. This fact is crucial to prove that blow up in finite time occurs.

Proof of Lemma A.1. Let us consider system (A.1) as a first order non-autonomous ODE in T_s , with T_a the new variable. Indeed, since the map

$$\varphi : [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+) \rightarrow [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty), \quad t \mapsto \varphi(t) = T_a(t)$$

is increasing, we can consider its inverse

$$\varphi^{-1} : [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty) \rightarrow [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+), \quad z \mapsto \varphi^{-1}(z),$$

and then consider

$$u : [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty) \rightarrow [T_s(\tau_0), +\infty), \quad u(z) = T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z)).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} u'(z) &= T_s'(\varphi^{-1}(z)) (\varphi^{-1})'(z) = \frac{T_s'(\varphi^{-1}(z))}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(z))} = \frac{T_s'(\varphi^{-1}(z))}{T_a'(\varphi^{-1}(z))} \\ &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{-\sigma_B T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z))^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a(\varphi^{-1}(z))^4 + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z)))}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z))^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_a(\varphi^{-1}(z))^4} \\ &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{-\sigma_B u(z)^4 + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B z^4 + \mathcal{R}_s(u(z))}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B u(z)^4 - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B z^4} \\ &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{\varepsilon_a z^4 - u(z)^4 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(u(z))}{\sigma_B}}{\varepsilon_a (u(z)^4 - 2z^4)}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\frac{u(z)}{z} = \frac{T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z))}{\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(z))} = \frac{T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z))}{T_a(\varphi^{-1}(z))} > 2^{1/4}$$

since (T_a, T_s) is above \mathcal{C}_1 . Therefore the quantity $u(z)^4 - 2z^4$ is positive. Let us now consider the set

$$U := \{(z, x), z \in [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty), x > 2^{1/4}z\},$$

and the function

$$f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(z, x) := \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{\varepsilon_a z^4 - x^4 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(x)}{\sigma_B}}{\varepsilon_a (x^4 - 2z^4)}.$$

Thus, u satisfies the following differential equation

$$(A.9) \quad \begin{cases} u'(z) = f(z, u(z)), & z \in [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty), \\ u(T_a(\tau_0)) = T_s(\tau_0). \end{cases}$$

Now, since $T_s(\tau_0) > 2^{1/4}T_a(\tau_0)$, we can choose $\mu \in (2^{1/4}, \mu_*)$ – where μ_* is the value for which (A.7) holds – such that $T_s(\tau_0) > \mu T_a(\tau_0)$. Graphically, we are choosing $\mu \in (2^{1/4}, \mu_*)$ so that the point $(T_a(\tau_0), T_s(\tau_0))$ is above the line $T_s = \mu T_a$. Then, the function

$$v : [T_a(\tau_0), +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad v(z) := \mu z$$

is a subsolution of the first order non-autonomous equation (A.9). Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z, v(z)) &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{\varepsilon_a z^4 - v(z)^4 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(v(z))}{\sigma_B}}{\varepsilon_a (v(z)^4 - 2z^4)} \\ &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{(\varepsilon_a - \mu^4)z^4 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_s(v(z))}{\sigma_B}}{\varepsilon_a (\mu^4 - 2)z^4} \\ &\geq \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{(\varepsilon_a - \mu^4)z^4}{\varepsilon_a (\mu^4 - 2)z^4} \\ &= \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu^4}{\varepsilon_a (\mu^4 - 2)} \\ &> \frac{\gamma_a}{\gamma_s} \frac{\varepsilon_a - \mu_*^4}{\varepsilon_a (\mu_*^4 - 2)} = \mu_* > \mu = v'(z). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$v(T_a(\tau_0)) = \mu T_a(\tau_0) < T_s(\tau_0) = u(T_a(\tau_0)).$$

To sum up, we have

$$\begin{cases} u'(z) = f(z, u(z)), \\ u(T_a(\tau_0)) = T_s(\tau_0) \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} v'(z) < f(z, v(z)), \\ v(T_a(\tau_0)) < u(T_a(\tau_0)) \end{cases}.$$

We claim that

$$\forall z \geq T_a(\tau_0), \quad v(z) < u(z).$$

Indeed, if there exists z_1 such that $v(z_1) = u(z_1)$, we would have

$$v'(z_1) < f(z_1, v(z_1)) = f(z_1, u(z_1)) = u'(z_1).$$

Such inequality implies that $v - u$ is strictly decreasing near z_1 and equal to 0 at z_1 . Therefore, $v - u$ would have to be positive before z_1 , which contradicts the minimality of z_1 . Thus, we have that

$$\forall z \geq T_a(\tau_0) \quad T_s(\varphi^{-1}(z)) = u(z) > \mu z = \mu \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(z)) = \mu T_a(\varphi^{-1}(z)),$$

which implies that

$$\forall t \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+), \quad T_s(t) > \mu T_a(t).$$

The proof of Lemma A.1 is therefore complete. \square

A.1.d. *Blow up in finite time.*

In this section we prove that $\tau_{a,s}^+ < \infty$. From the first equation in (A.1) we get that

$$\gamma_a \frac{T_a'(t)}{T_a(t)^4} = \frac{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a}{T_a(t)^4} = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B \frac{T_s(t)^4}{T_a(t)^4} - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B.$$

Using Lemma A.1, we deduce that there exists $\mu \in (2^{1/4}, \mu_*)$ such that

$$\forall t \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+), \quad \gamma_a \frac{T_a'(t)}{T_a(t)^4} \geq \varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2).$$

Then, for all $\tau \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+)$, we have

$$\gamma_a \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} \frac{T_a'(t)}{T_a(t)^4} dt \geq \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} \varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2) dt.$$

By computing the integrals we get

$$\gamma_a \left[\frac{-1}{3T_a(t)^3} \right]_{\tau_0}^{\tau} \geq \varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2)(\tau - \tau_0), \quad \forall \tau \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+)$$

which gives

$$\varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2)(\tau - \tau_0) \leq \frac{\gamma_a}{3T_a(\tau_0)^3} - \frac{\gamma_a}{3T_a(\tau)^3} \leq \frac{\gamma_a}{3T_a(\tau_0)^3}, \quad \forall \tau \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+).$$

Since $\mu > 2^{1/4}$, we obtain that

$$\tau - \tau_0 \leq \frac{\gamma_a}{3\varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2) T_a(\tau_0)^3}, \quad \forall \tau \in [\tau_0, \tau_{a,s}^+)$$

which implies that $\tau_{a,s}^+$ is finite:

$$\tau_{a,s}^+ \leq \tau_0 + \frac{\gamma_a}{3\varepsilon_a \sigma_B (\mu^4 - 2) T_a(\tau_0)^3}.$$

This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.6, part a).

A.2. Proposition 2.6, part b).

In order to deal with the case $\lambda > 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_a \geq 0$ we consider the set of points

$$\mathcal{C}_1^{(g)} = \{(T_a, T_s), -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a(T_a) = 0\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_2^{(g)} = \{(T_a, T_s), -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) = 0\}.$$

Observe that for T_a large, there exists a unique value T_s such that

$$\lambda T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s = \lambda T_a + 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a - \mathcal{R}_a(T_a),$$

that is, $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_1^{(g)}$. Such value, denoted by $T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a)$, satisfies

$$T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a) \sim 2^{1/4} T_a \quad \text{as } T_a \rightarrow \infty.$$

Analogously, given T_s large enough, there is one and only value of T_a such that

$$\lambda T_a + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a = \lambda T_s + \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - \mathcal{R}_s(T_s),$$

namely, such that $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{C}_2^{(g)}$. We denote this value $T_a^{(2,g)}(T_s)$, and we claim that it satisfies

$$T_a^{(2,g)}(T_s) \sim \varepsilon_a^{-1/4} T_s \quad \text{as } T_s \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore, we have

$$T_a^{(2,g)}(T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a)) \sim \varepsilon_a^{-1/4} T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a) \sim \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon_a} \right)^{1/4} T_a \quad \text{as } T_a \rightarrow \infty.$$

Hence, there exists $T_{a,*}$ such that

$$T_a \geq T_{a,*} \implies T_a^{(2,g)}(T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a)) < T_a.$$

We now consider the set

$$\mathcal{E}^{(g)} := \bigcup_{T_a \geq T_{a,*}} (T_a^{(2,g)}(T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a)), T_a) \times \{T_s^{(1,g)}(T_a)\},$$

or, in other words, the set of $(T_a, T_s) \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that $T_a \geq T_{a,*}$ and such that

$$\begin{cases} -\lambda(T_a - T_s) + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s - 2\varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_a(T_a) > 0, \\ -\lambda(T_s - T_a) - \sigma_B |T_s|^3 T_s + \varepsilon_a \sigma_B |T_a|^3 T_a + \mathcal{R}_s(T_s) > 0. \end{cases}$$

Then, we deduce that if the initial condition $(T_a^{(0)}, T_s^{(0)})$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}^{(g)}$, the solution never leaves $\mathcal{E}^{(g)}$. Furthermore, the components T_a and T_s are increasing and blow up in finite time. \square

APPENDIX B. PROOF OF LEMMA 6.3 AND REMARK 6.1

B.1. Preliminary computations.

When studying the convexity of Φ , a useful tool is a suitable expression of Φ'' . This is the goal of this section.

Let us first consider function Φ_1 , defined in (6.11). By computing the second derivative, we get

$$\Phi_1''(T_s) = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{d^2 T_a^{(1)}}{dT_s^2}(T_s).$$

We introduce the following function

$$(B.1) \quad \rho(T_s) := \frac{T_a^{(1)}(T_s)}{T_s}.$$

Thanks to (6.10), we know that $\rho(T_s) \in (2^{-1/4}, 1)$. We replace $T_a^{(1)}(T_s)$ by $\rho(T_s)T_s$ in the first equation of (6.9) and we obtain the identity

$$\lambda(1 - \rho(T_s))T_s = \varepsilon_a \sigma_B (2\rho(T_s)^4 - 1)T_s^4,$$

that can be rewritten as follows

$$(B.2) \quad \frac{2\rho(T_s)^4 - 1}{1 - \rho(T_s)} = \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B T_s^3}.$$

Let us introduce the map

$$(B.3) \quad L : x \in [2^{-1/4}, 1) \mapsto L(x) := \frac{2x^4 - 1}{1 - x}, \quad \text{and} \quad K_{\text{ph}} := \frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon_a \sigma_B}.$$

Observe that L is strictly increasing on $[2^{-1/4}, 1)$ and it holds that

$$\rho(T_s) = L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)$$

from which we deduce the following identity

$$T_a^{(1)}(T_s) = T_s \rho(T_s) = T_s L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right).$$

We compute the second derivative of $T_a^{(1)}$ with respect to T_s and we get

$$\frac{dT_a^{(1)}}{dT_s}(T_s) = L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right) + T_s \frac{d}{dT_s}\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right),$$

and

$$\frac{d^2 T_a^{(1)}}{dT_s^2}(T_s) = 2 \frac{d}{dT_s}\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right) + T_s \frac{d^2}{dT_s^2}\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right).$$

The derivation rule of an inverse function gives

$$\frac{d}{dT_s}\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right) = \frac{-3K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{1}{L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)},$$

and therefore we obtain

$$\frac{d^2}{dT_s^2}\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right) = \frac{12K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^5} \frac{1}{L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)} + \frac{3K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{\frac{d}{dT_s}\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]}{\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]^2}.$$

Using the latter expression inside the second derivative of $T_a^{(1)}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 T_a^{(1)}}{dT_s^2}(T_s) &= \frac{-6K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{1}{L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)} \\ &\quad + \frac{12K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{1}{L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)} + \frac{3K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3} \frac{\frac{d}{dT_s}\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]}{\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{6K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{1}{L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{\frac{d}{dT_s}\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]}{\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We observe that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{\frac{d}{dT_s}\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]}{\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]} &= 1 + \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{d}{dT_s} \left\{ \ln L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right) \right\} \\ &= 1 + \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{d}{dT_s} \left\{ \ln \left(L'(\rho(T_s)) \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand we have that

$$\ln(L'(\rho)) = \ln\left(\frac{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1}{(1-\rho)^2}\right) = \ln(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1) - 2\ln(1-\rho),$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dT_s} \left\{ \ln(L'(\rho(T_s))) \right\} &= \frac{d}{dT_s} \left\{ \ln(8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1) - 2\ln(1-\rho(T_s)) \right\} \\ &= \left[\frac{24\rho(T_s)^2(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho(T_s)} \right] \rho'(T_s) \\ &= \left[\frac{24\rho(T_s)^2(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho(T_s)} \right] \frac{-3K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4} \frac{1}{L'(\rho(T_s))}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the latter expression, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{T_s}{2} \frac{\frac{d}{dT_s}\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]}{\left[L'\left(L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^3}\right)\right)\right]} &= \\ &= 1 - \frac{3K_{\text{ph}}}{2T_s^3} \left[\frac{24\rho(T_s)^2(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho(T_s)} \right] \frac{1}{L'(\rho(T_s))} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{24\rho(T_s)^2(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho(T_s)} \right] \cdot \frac{L(\rho(T_s))}{L'(\rho(T_s))} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{24\rho(T_s)^2(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho(T_s)} \right] \frac{(2\rho(T_s)^4 - 1)(1-\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us introduce the following function on $[2^{-1/4}, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} (B.4) \quad N : \rho &\mapsto 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{24\rho^2(1-\rho)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} + \frac{2}{1-\rho} \right] \frac{(2\rho^4 - 1)(1-\rho)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{24\rho^2(2\rho^4 - 1)(1-\rho)^2}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{2(2\rho^4 - 1)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This gives the following expressions of Φ_1''

$$(B.5) \quad \Phi_1''(T_s) = -\frac{3\lambda K_{\text{ph}}}{T_s^4 L'(\rho(T_s))} N(\rho(T_s)).$$

We use the above identity for Φ'' : thanks to (B.3) we have that $L(\rho(T_s)) = \frac{K_{ph}}{T_s^3}$ and therefore we get

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi''(T_s) &= -\frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{d^2 T_a^{(1)}}{dT_s^2}(T_s) + 12\sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2})T_s^2 \\ &= -\frac{3\lambda}{K_{ph}^{1/3}} \frac{L(\rho(T_s))^{4/3}}{L'(\rho(T_s))} N(\rho(T_s)) + 12\sigma_B(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_a}{2}) \left(\frac{K_{ph}}{L(\rho(T_s))} \right)^{2/3} \\ &= 3\lambda \frac{(1 - \rho(T_s))^{2/3} (2\rho(T_s)^4 - 1)^{4/3}}{K_{ph}^{1/3}} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[-\frac{N(\rho(T_s))}{8\rho(T_s)^3 - 6\rho(T_s)^4 - 1} + 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{(2\rho(T_s)^4 - 1)^2} \right].\end{aligned}$$

Let us define

$$\rho_s := \rho(T_s) = L^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{ph}}{T_s^3}\right),$$

and the following function on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$

$$(B.6) \quad N^* : \rho \mapsto \left[-\frac{N(\rho)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} + 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{(2\rho^4 - 1)^2} \right].$$

Thus, we rewrite Φ'' as follows

$$(B.7) \quad \Phi''(T_s) = \left(\frac{3\lambda}{K_{ph}^{1/3}} (1 - \rho_s)^{2/3} (2\rho_s^4 - 1)^{4/3} \right) N^*(\rho_s).$$

B.2. Proof of Lemma 6.3.

Our aim is to prove that

$$(B.8) \quad \varepsilon_a < 1 \quad \implies \quad \begin{cases} N^*(\rho) > 0 \\ \forall \rho \in (2^{-1/4}, 1). \end{cases}$$

We note that

$$\begin{aligned}N^*(\rho) &= 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{(2\rho^4 - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \\ &\quad \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{24\rho^2(2\rho^4 - 1)(1 - \rho)^2}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{2(2\rho^4 - 1)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \right] \right) \\ &= 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{(2\rho^4 - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} + \frac{3/2}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{24\rho^2(2\rho^4 - 1)(1 - \rho)^2}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} + \frac{2(2\rho^4 - 1)}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \right].\end{aligned}$$

The function $\rho \mapsto 8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1$ is increasing and positive on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$. Therefore, for all $\rho \in (2^{-1/4}, 1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}N^*(\rho) &\geq 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{(2\rho^4 - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\rho^4 - 1} \left(4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2\rho^4 - 1} - \frac{2\rho^4 - 1}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1} \right).\end{aligned}$$

We observe that the function $\rho \mapsto \frac{1}{2\rho^4 - 1}$ is decreasing on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$ and is equal to 1 for $\rho = 1$. Whereas the function

$$\tilde{N} : \rho \in (2^{-1/4}, 1) \mapsto \tilde{N}(\rho) := \frac{2\rho^4 - 1}{8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1}$$

is strictly increasing on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{N}'(\rho) &= \frac{8\rho^3(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1) - (2\rho^4 - 1)(24\rho^2 - 24\rho^3)}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{8\rho^2}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} \left((8\rho^4 - 6\rho^5 - \rho) - (2\rho^4 - 1)(3 - 3\rho) \right) \\ &= \frac{8\rho^2}{(8\rho^3 - 6\rho^4 - 1)^2} (2\rho^4 - 4\rho + 3) \geq 0 \quad \text{on } (2^{-1/4}, 1).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore \tilde{N} is increasing on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$. Hence,

$$(2\rho^4 - 1)N^*(\rho) \geq 4\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_a} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 = \frac{4 - 3\varepsilon_a}{\varepsilon_a}.$$

Therefore, if $\varepsilon_a \leq 1$ (actually the same holds for $\varepsilon_a < \frac{4}{3}$), N^* is positive on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$ and so Φ'' is positive on $(0, +\infty)$, thanks to (B.7). This was the main part of Lemma 6.3.

Now, if $\varepsilon_a \leq 1$, Φ is strictly convex and strictly increasing on $[0, +\infty)$ (see the proof of Lemma 6.1). Thus, equation $\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$ can have at most one solution on $[0, T_{s,-}]$, one on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$ and two on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$. If there are two solutions on $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, the strict convexity of Φ implies that there cannot be other solutions on $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$. Therefore, in this case, there are at most three solutions. This concludes the proof of Lemma 6.3. \square

B.3. On Remark 6.1.

For $\varepsilon_a \in [1, 2)$, we used numerical tools to have an idea of the convexity of Φ . First we note that N is equal to 1 for $\rho = 2^{-1/4}$, converges to -2 for $\rho \rightarrow 1^-$, hence has at least one zero. By plotting such function we observe that it is decreasing on $[2^{-1/4}, 1)$ and it has a unique zero, ρ_0 , whose value is approximately 0.89 (see Figure 15).

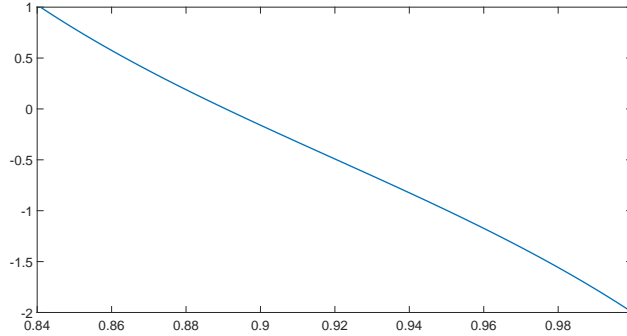


FIGURE 15. Graph of function N , defined in (B.4).

This gives information on the convexity of $T_a^{(1)}$ and of Φ_1 .

Concerning N^* , we observe that there exists a unique value $\varepsilon_{a,0} \in (1.99, 1.991)$ such that:

- N^* is positive on $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$ as long as $\varepsilon_a < \varepsilon_{a,0}$,
- N^* has exactly two zeros in $(2^{-1/4}, 1)$ for all $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_{a,0}, 2)$, it is negative between these two zeros and positive elsewhere,

see Figure 16. Therefore, following the numerical results, the convexity of Φ is described in Remark 6.1. Concerning the number of equilibrium points, it remains to study the case $\varepsilon_a \in (\varepsilon_{a,0}, 2)$, where the function Φ (from numerical tests) is respectively convex, concave and convex over the interval $[0, +\infty)$. Let

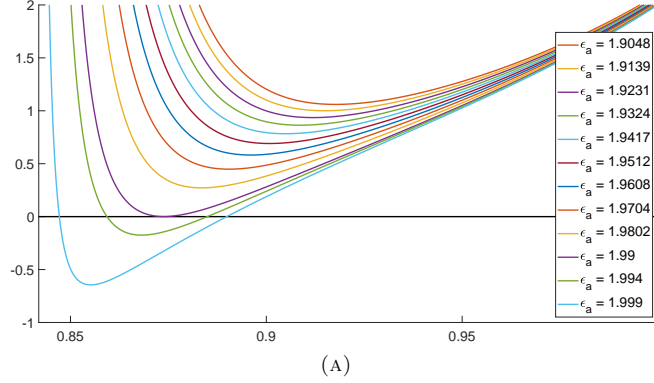


FIGURE 16. The graph N^* for ε_a close to 2.

us assume that such behaviour is satisfied. Then, since Φ is strictly increasing, equation $\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$ has at most one solution in $[0, T_{s,-}]$ and at most one solution in $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$. If we have four solutions of the equation

$$\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$$

in the interval $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$ then, by Rolle's Theorem,

$$\Phi'(T_s) = q \frac{\beta_{s,+} - \beta_{s,-}}{T_{s,+} - T_{s,-}}$$

admits three solutions. Applying again Rolle's Theorem we deduce that Φ'' vanishes at least twice. And since Φ'' has at most two zeros, we conclude that there cannot be five solutions of

$$\Phi(T_s) = q\beta_s(T_s)$$

in the interval $[T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$.

Therefore, the equation of the equilibrium points can have at most six solutions over all $[0, +\infty)$. In this case there would be one equilibrium point in $[0, T_{s,-}]$, one in $[T_{s,+}, +\infty)$, and four in $(T_{s,-}, T_{s,+})$. Let us denote them by $T_{s,i}$, with $i = 1, \dots, 6$. As explained above, there exist three values $\tilde{T}_{s,j} \in [T_{s,-}, T_{s,+}]$, $j = 1, 2, 3$, such that

$$\Phi'(\tilde{T}_{s,j}) = q\beta'(\tilde{T}_{s,j})$$

and $T_{s,2} < \tilde{T}_{s,1} < T_{s,3} < \tilde{T}_{s,2} < T_{s,4} < \tilde{T}_{s,3} < T_{s,5}$. However, Φ is strictly convex on $[\tilde{T}_{s,3}, +\infty)$ and $\Phi'(T_{s,5}) > q\beta'(T_{s,5})$ thus the existence of $T_{s,6}$. Therefore, we conclude that there exist at most five equilibrium points. \square

In the picture that follows we have plot the graph of Φ , for $\varepsilon_a = 1.997$ and ten values of λ from 0.005 to 0.05, and the graph of β_s . Even for such a big value of $\varepsilon_a > \varepsilon_{a,0}$ the drawing suggests that for physical relevant parameters of β_s there are at most three equilibrium points of our system (see Figure 17). \square

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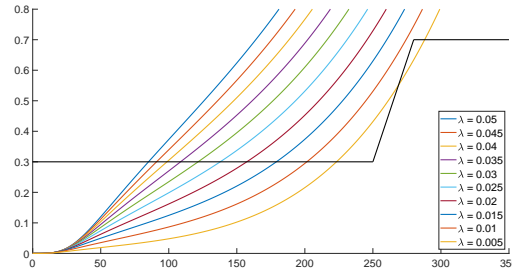


FIGURE 17. Intersection of the graph of Φ with $\varepsilon_a = 1.997$ and β_s , with ten values of λ in $\{0,005, \dots, 0.05\}$.

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