

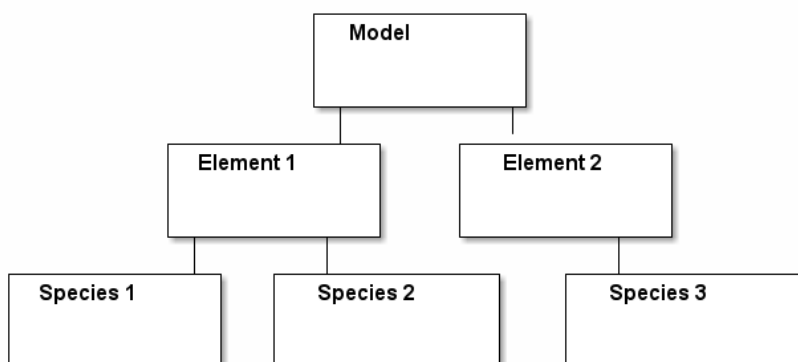
ESBMTK Quick Start Guide

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1 Overview

ESBMTK provides a couple of classes which are used to define a model. The classes are arranged in a hierarchical manner, starting with the model class. The model class (or object), set's global parameters like the model name, the time step etc. Next comes one or more element objects which define basic element properties. Each element can have one or more species. Note that these classes specify units, however at present, there is incomplete support for unit conversions. So it is up to the author to ensure proper unit conversions. It is therefore best, to use the same units throughout.

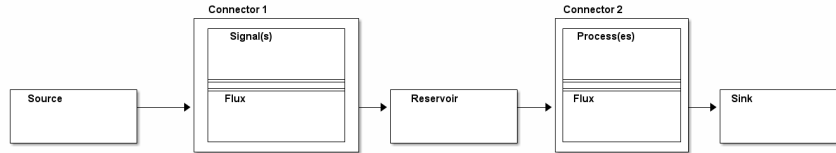


At present, these classes only specify the isotopic reference ratios, and plot labels.

Next comes the source and sink class, which simply specify the name and species, followed by reservoir object which specifies things like reservoir name, reservoir size, reservoir species etc. Each reservoir can only have one element. This is counter intuitive since we would think of the ocean as single reservoir with many elements. However, the model only attempts to track the transfer of mass between reservoirs, for a given element. For multi element models, you need to setup reservoirs and connections for each element.

Sources, sinks, and reservoirs are connected through fluxes, and fluxes are either forced by signals, or affected by processes. Most processes can be derived implicitly from the way we connect reservoirs (see below), however signal must be specified explicitly. It is thus best to define these first (see the worked example below).

The connection between a source and a sink (or two reservoirs) is handled by the connection class. This class will create the necessary fluxes, and where possible add processes. Fluxes and processes are also implemented as objects.

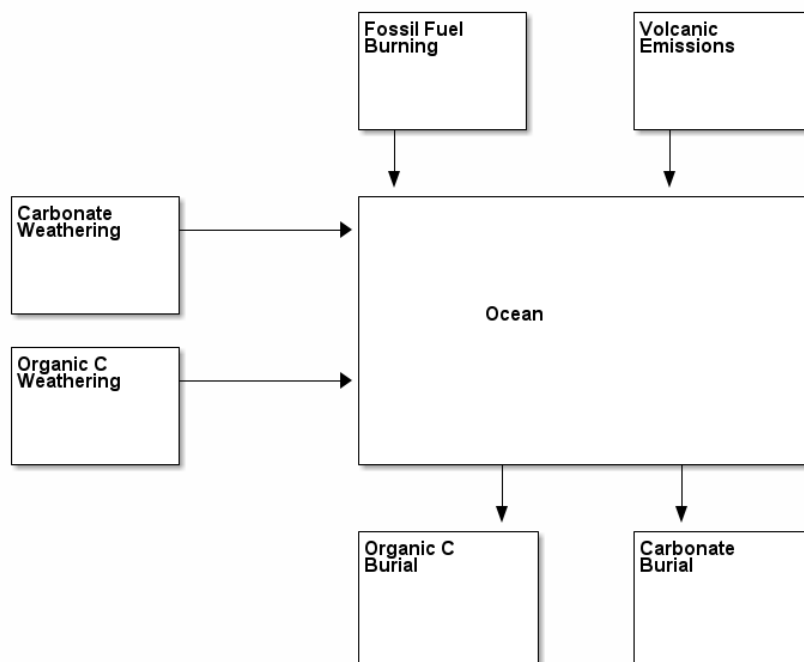


Each connector object can have more than one signal or process (or a mixture of signals and processes). Each reservoir can have more than one connector object.

1.1 A worked example

In the following example we will set up a simple carbon cycle model. The data forcing the anthropogenic carbon flux will be read from a csv file. Interaction with external data is handled through the external data object which allows to integrate external data into the model framework. It can then be used to generate a signal, or it can be associated with a reservoir so that the data is plotted with the reservoir data.

The model consists of four sources, two sinks, and one reservoir



1.2 Setting up the model

We need to load all required libraries and all classes we want to use. Interaction with the model classes is done through keyword/value pairs. Use `help()` to inquire about the supported keyword value pairs.

ESBMTK is unit aware. The units are used to map all input data to internal units. The type of internal units needs to be specified when creating the model object. The time unit is derived from the timestep variable. I.e., if the timestep is given in seconds, all other time related input will be mapped to seconds. Similarly you have to define the base mass unit. Typically, this will be moles, but other units like grams etc can also be used. At present ESBMTK cannot convert between different types of mass units (e.g., kg to moles). The usual prefixes like kilo, mega, milli etc are recognized. Volume units like 1 or `m**3` are recognized as well. ESBMTK also defines the sverdrup ("Sv")

Once the input units are mapped to base units specified by the model object, all data will be reported in the base units. The only exception is the `object.plot()` method which will transform the data back into the original unit. In other words, if your timestep is in years, but you specify your endtime in kyrs, the time axis will be plotted in kyrs. Similarly for all other data, with the exception of the isotope delta values.

```

1 from esbmtk import Model, Element, Species, Reservoir
2 from esbmtk import Signal, Connect, Source, Sink, Flux
3 from esbmtk import ExternalData
4
5 # create model
6 Model(
7     name="C_Cycle",      # model name
8     stop="200 yrs",      # end time of model
9     timestep=" 1 yr",    # time unit
10    mass_unit = "mol",    # mass unit
11    volume_unit = "l",    # volume unit
12 )

```

1.3 Declare elements and species

We register the element(s) with the model by providing the model name. Note that this is not a string, but the model handle which is derived from the model name in the model definition above. We use the element handle in a similar way to register the species with an element.

```

1 # Element properties
2 Element(
3     name="C",            # Element Name
4     model=C_Cycle,       # Model handle
5     mass_unit="mmol",    # base mass unit
6     li_label="C12$",    # Name of light isotope
7     hi_label="C13$",    # Name of heavy isotope
8     d_label="$\delta^{13}$C", # Name of isotope delta
9     d_scale="VPDB",      # Isotope scale. End of plot labels
10    r=0.0112372, # VPDB C13/C12 ratio https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/te\_825\_
11 )
12
13 # add species
14 Species(name="CO2", element=C) # Name & element handle

```

```

15 Species(name="DIC", element=C)
16 Species(name="OM", element=C)
17 Species(name="CaCO3", element=C)

```

You can do this explicitly as in the example above, or use the builtin definition by providing the element keyword in the model definition. This keyword takes an element name, and causes the model to initialize an **Element** object and a variety of **Species** objects. At present ESBMT contains definitions for "Carbon" and "Sulfur" which will create the element objects **C** and **S** respectively. You can query which species are known to an element by calling the `list_species` method, e.g., `C.list_species()`

You can initialize more than one element by providing a list as argument (i.e., `["Sulfur", "Carbon"]`). In other words, you can replace the above code block by adding `=element = "Carbon"` to the model parameters.

1.4 Using external data to initialize a signal

We can use an external csv file to create a signal. The first column contains the time coordinates, the second the flux rate, and the third the delta value of the flux. The first row must contain a header, and the header must contain a variable name followed by a unit:

Age [kyr]	Volcanic Flux [mol/s]	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ [permille]
0	20	0
1	30	2

Note that the unit must be specified inside square brackets. All values will be mapped into the model units and interpolated to fit the model time resolution.

Signals can also be created by specifying a signal type. At present the class understands, square, and pyramidal signal forms, as well as repetition. Signal can be added to each other (i.e., you can specify a signal which effects the flux, and then add another signal which effects the isotope ratio).

```

1 Signal(name = "ACR",           # Signal name
2       species = CO2,          # Species
3       filename = "test-data.csv" # filename
4 )

```

Once a signal instance has been created, it can be passed to a connector object in order to associate it with a flux (see the first connection below as an example).

1.5 Sources, Sinks and Reservoirs

The fundamental model object is the reservoir. Reservoirs are connected to each other by one or more fluxes. Fluxes are created implicitly by connecting two reservoirs.

Connecting a reservoir with a Source or Sink also creates a flux, but unlike reservoirs, sources and sinks do not have any associated data. They are merely there to allow the creation of a flux.

```

1 Source(name="Fossil_Fuel_Burning", species=C02)
2 Source(name="Carbonate_Weathering", species=C02)
3 Source(name="Organic_Weathering", species=C02)
4 Source(name="Volcanic", species=C02)
5 Sink(name="Carbonate_burial", species=CaC03)
6 Sink(name="OM_burial", species=OM)
7
8 Reservoir(
9     name="Ocean",                # Name of reservoir
10    species=DIC,                 # Species handle
11    delta=2,                     # initial delta
12    concentration="2.62 mmol/l", # cocentration
13    volume="1.332E18 m**3",      # reservoir size (m^3)
14 )

```

1.6 Connecting sources, reservoirs and sinks

Now that all model elements are specified, we can connect everything. The first statement below, connects the source `Fossil_Fuel_Burning` with the reservoir `Ocean`. This will create a flux with the name `Fossil_Fuel_Burning_to_Ocean`. The `rate` and `delta` keywords indicate that this flux will be zero. However, we provide `p1 = [ACR]` which is the carbon flux data which we imported via the signal object above. This data will be added to the `Fossil_Fuel_Burning_to_Ocean` flux (since the process is additive, the initial flux has to be zero!)

The type of flux depends on how we specify the connection. In the previous example we provided a signal, so the flux will change with time according to the signal data. If you look at the connection between `Carbonate_Weathering` and `Ocean` below, we specify a given rate and delta value. So this flux will not change over time. If you look at the connection between `Ocean` and `OM_burial` the connection specifies a constant flux but with an $\alpha = -26.3$. This indicates that this flux involves a fixed isotope offset relative to the upstream reservoir, i.e., the isotope ratio of this flux will change dynamically in response to the isotope ratio of the reservoir, but with a constant offset. See below for a full list of connection options.

Fluxes can be circular, care must however be taken in which sequence they are defined, since the solver computes each flux and reservoir in the order they are initialized (see the Examples directory for a more complete example).

```

1  # connect source to reservoir
2  Connect(
3      source=Fossil_Fuel_Burning, # source of flux
4      sink=Ocean, # target of flux
5      rate="0 mol/yr", # weathering flux in
6      delta=0, # set a default flux
7      pl=[ACR], # process list, here the anthropogenic carbon release
8  )
9
10 Connect(
11     source=Carbonate_Weathering, # source of flux
12     sink=Ocean, # target of flux
13     rate="12.3E12 mol/yr", # weathering flux in
14     delta=0, # isotope ratio
15 )
16
17 Connect(
18     source=Organic_Weathering, # source of flux
19     sink=Ocean, # target of flux
20     rate="4.0E12 mol/yr", # flux rate
21     delta=-20, # isotope ratio
22 )
23
24 Connect(
25     source=Volcanic, # source of flux
26     sink=Ocean, # target of flux
27     rate="6.0E12 mol/yr", # flux rate

```

```

28     delta=-5,          # isotope ratio
29 )
30
31 Connect(
32     source=Ocean,      # source of flux
33     sink=OM_burial,    # target of flux
34     rate="4.2E12 mol/yr", # burial rate
35     alpha=-26.32,      # fractionation factor
36 )
37
38 Connect(
39     source=Ocean,      # source of flux
40     sink=Carbonate_burial, # target of flux
41     rate="18.1E12 mol/yr", # burial rate
42     alpha=0,           # set the isotope fractionation
43 )

```

1.7 Running the model

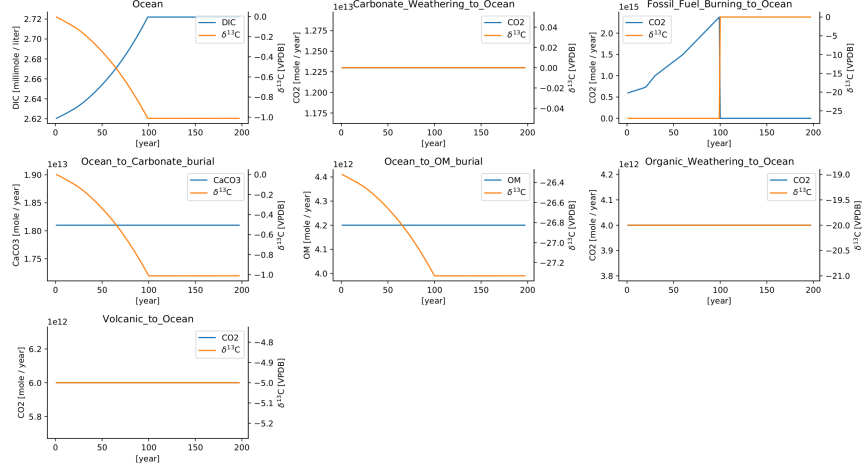
The model is executed via the `run()` method. The results can be displayed with the `plot_data()` method which will generate an overview graph for each reservoir. Export of the results to a csv file is done via the `save_data()` method which will create csv file for each reservoir.

```

1  # Run the model
2  C_Cycle.run()
3
4  # plot the results
5  C_Cycle.plot_data()
6  # save the results
7  C_Cycle.save_data()

```

Model: C_Cycle, Reservoir: Ocean



2 Controlling the flux type

Connecting two reservoirs creates a flux. In order to keep the connection definition concise, basic flux properties are derived implicitly from the way the connection is specified:

- If both **rate** and **delta** are given, the flux is treated as a fixed flux with a given isotope ratio. This is usually the case for most source objects (they can still be affected by a signal, see above), but makes little sense for reservoirs and sinks.
- If both the **rate** and **alpha** are given, the flux rate is fixed (subject to any signals), but the isotopic ratio of the output flux depends on the isotopic ratio of the upstream reservoir plus and isotopic offset specified by **alpha**. This is typically the case for fluxes which include an isotopic fractionation (i.e., pyrite burial). This combination is not particularly useful for source objects.
- If the connection specifies only **delta** the flux is treated as a variable flux which is computed in such a way that the reservoir maintains steady state with respect to it's mass.
- If the connection specifies only **rate** the flux is treated as a fixed flux which is computed in such a way that the reservoir maintains steady state with respect to it's isotope ratio.

2.1 Advanced flux properties

Often is desirable to modify a flux is response to something else. A typical example would be some sort of signal to force an input flux. This can be done by first creating a signal, and then by adding this signal to the list of processes registered with this connection:

```
1 Signal(name = "ACR",      # name of signal
2       species = CO2,     # species
3       filename = "emissions.csv",
4       scale = 0.3,
5 )
6
7 Connect(
8     source=Fossil_Fuel_Burning, # source of flux
9     sink=Shallow_Ocean,        # target of flux
10    rate="0 mol/year",         # baseline flux
11    delta=0,                  # baseline delta
12    pl=[ACR],                  # add signal to process list
13 )
```

The above method will work for all process types, often used processes can also be specified directly during connection creation by providing the ctype keyword as in this example

```
1 Connect(
2     source=Deep_Ocean,        # source of flux
3     sink=Carbonate_burial,     # target of flux
4     rate="18.1E12 mol/year",   # flux rate
5     ctype="scale_with_concentration_normalized", #type
6     ref_reservoir = Deep_Ocean, #
7     k_value = 1e3,            # scaling value
8     ref_value = "2.6 mmol/l", # target concentration
9     alpha=0,                  # isotope fractionation
10 )
```

Note that in most cases, the below scaling functions will relate to the upstream reservoir. As such, **ref_reservoir** defaults to the upstream reservoir, and the **ref_reservoir** keyword can be omitted.

2.1.1 Currently recognized ctype values

In most cases, the below scaling functions will relate to the upstream reservoir. As such, `ref_reservoir` defaults to the upstream reservoir.

- `scale_with_mass` scale a flux relative to the mass in a given reservoir. Required parameters are `ref_reservoir` which must be a reservoir handle, and `k_value` which must be a constant.
- `scale_with_concentration` scale a flux relative to the concentration in a given reservoir. Required parameters are `ref_reservoir` which must be a reservoir handle, and `k_value` which must be a constant.
- `scale_with_mass_normalized` scale a flux relative to the mass in a given reservoir. Required parameters are `ref_reservoir` which must be a reservoir handle, and `k_value` which must be a constant. Additionally, `ref_value` must be specified. This will scale the flux in such a way that it maintains the mass specified by `ref_value`. The scaling factor `k_value` defines how fast the system returns to equilibrium

$$F = (M(t)/\text{ref_value} - 1) * k_{\text{value}}$$

- `scale_with_concentration_normalized` same as above, but this time the scaling is relative to concentration

$$F = (c(t)/\text{ref_value} - 1) * k_{\text{value}}$$

- `monod_type_limit` Fluxes can be scaled with a Michalis-Menten type scaling function

$$F = F * a * F0 \times C / (b + C)$$

2.2 Connection Introspection

Each reservoir keeps a list of it's connection objects. This list is accessible via the `list_connections()` method

```
1 Ocean.list_connections()
```

Each connection keeps a list of it's processes

```
1 connection.list_processes()
```

In turn, the process names can be used to access the help system

```
1 help(processname)
```

2.3 External Data

You can associate external datasets to a reservoir (or flux) in order to compare model results against measured data. See the `one-box-ocean` example in the examples directory.

2.4 Working with Units

ESBMTK supports unit parsing in its arguments, i.e., "1 ky" is understood to be equivalent to 1000 yrs. It also supports some unit which are useful in Oceanography (i.e., the Sverdrup). The unit parsing is handled by the `pint` library, please see <https://github.com/hgrecco/pint> for details.

Sometimes is useful to leverage unit parsing in your code which establishes the boundary conditions for the model. An immediate example is the definition of the time units. Default alias for year is `a`, which works well in a geological context. However, for models which deal with historic times, "yrs" may be more appropriate. You can redefine the year unit definition in the following way

```
1 from esbmtk import ureg
2
3 ureg.define("year = 365.25 * day = yrs = julian_year")
```

where the first alias after the definition (i.e., "yrs") is the one which will be used by ESBMTK for plotting.

Similarly, we can create some shorthands to simplify calculations

```
1 from esbmtk import ureg
2
3 meter = ureg.meter
4 mol = ureg.mol
5 mmol = ureg.mmol
6 Mol = ureg.Mol
```

```
7  mMol = ureg.mMol
8  Sv = ureg.Sv
9  years = ureg.years
10 seconds = ureg.seconds
11 liter = ureg.liter
```

and then do some dimensionality correct calculations similar to this one

```
1 volume = 1.38E21 * liter # Total ocean volume in m**3
2 area = 361E12 * meter**2 # m^2 # Total ocean area
3 average_depth = volume/area # average depth, about 4000m
4 print(f"average_depth = {average_depth:.2e~P}")
```
