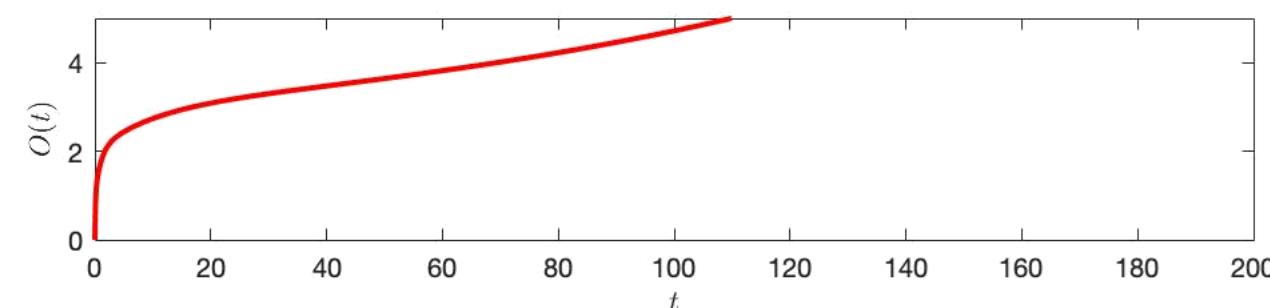
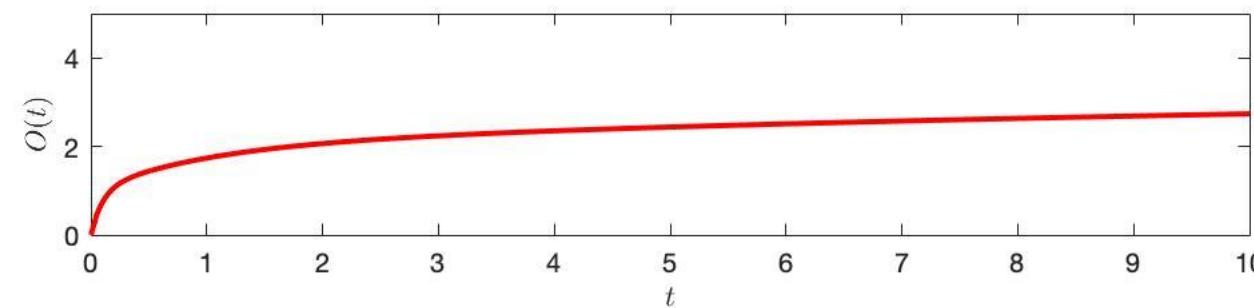
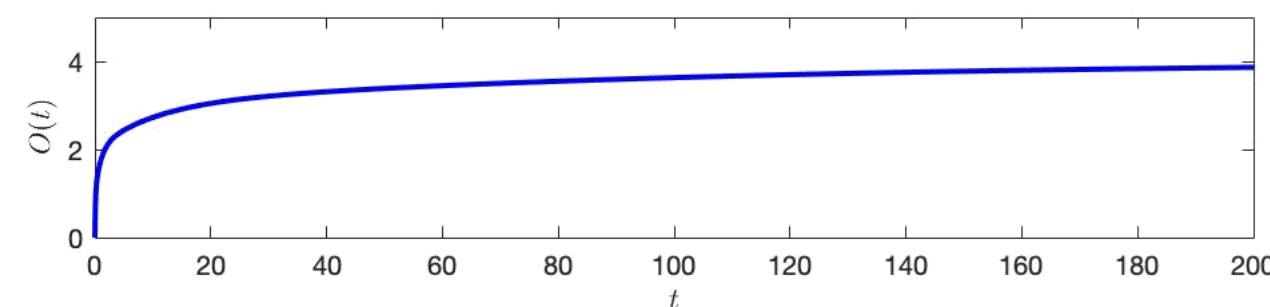
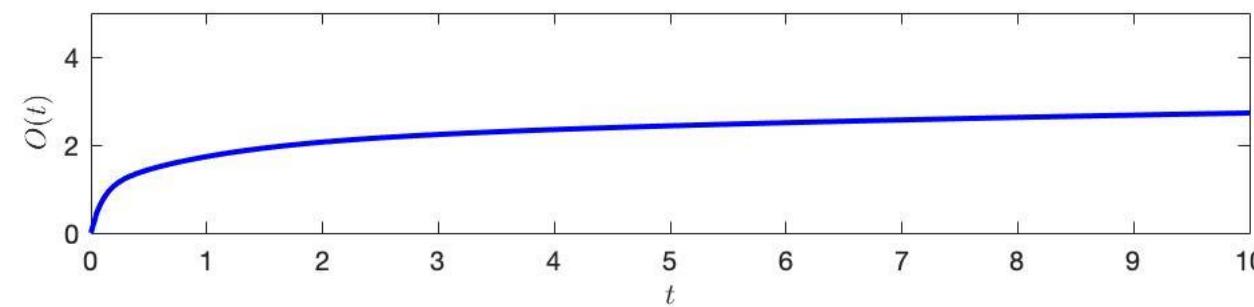
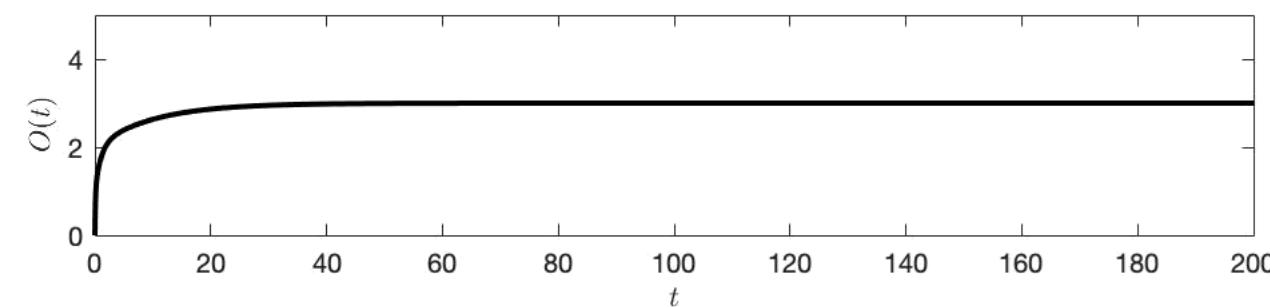
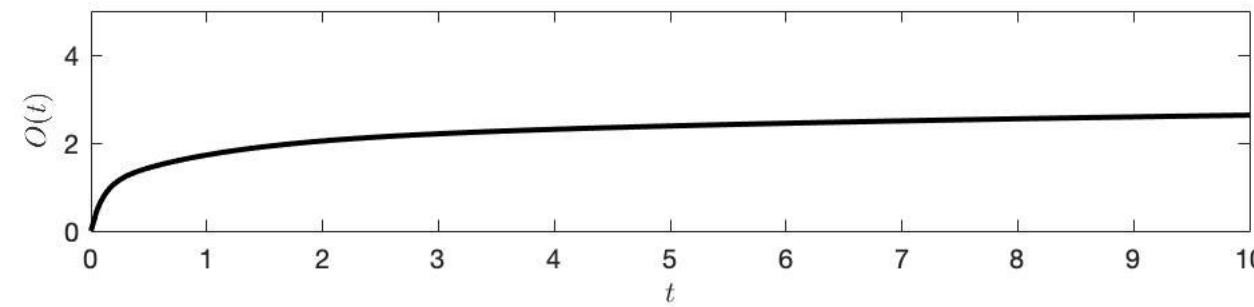


The role of timescales for tipping behaviour

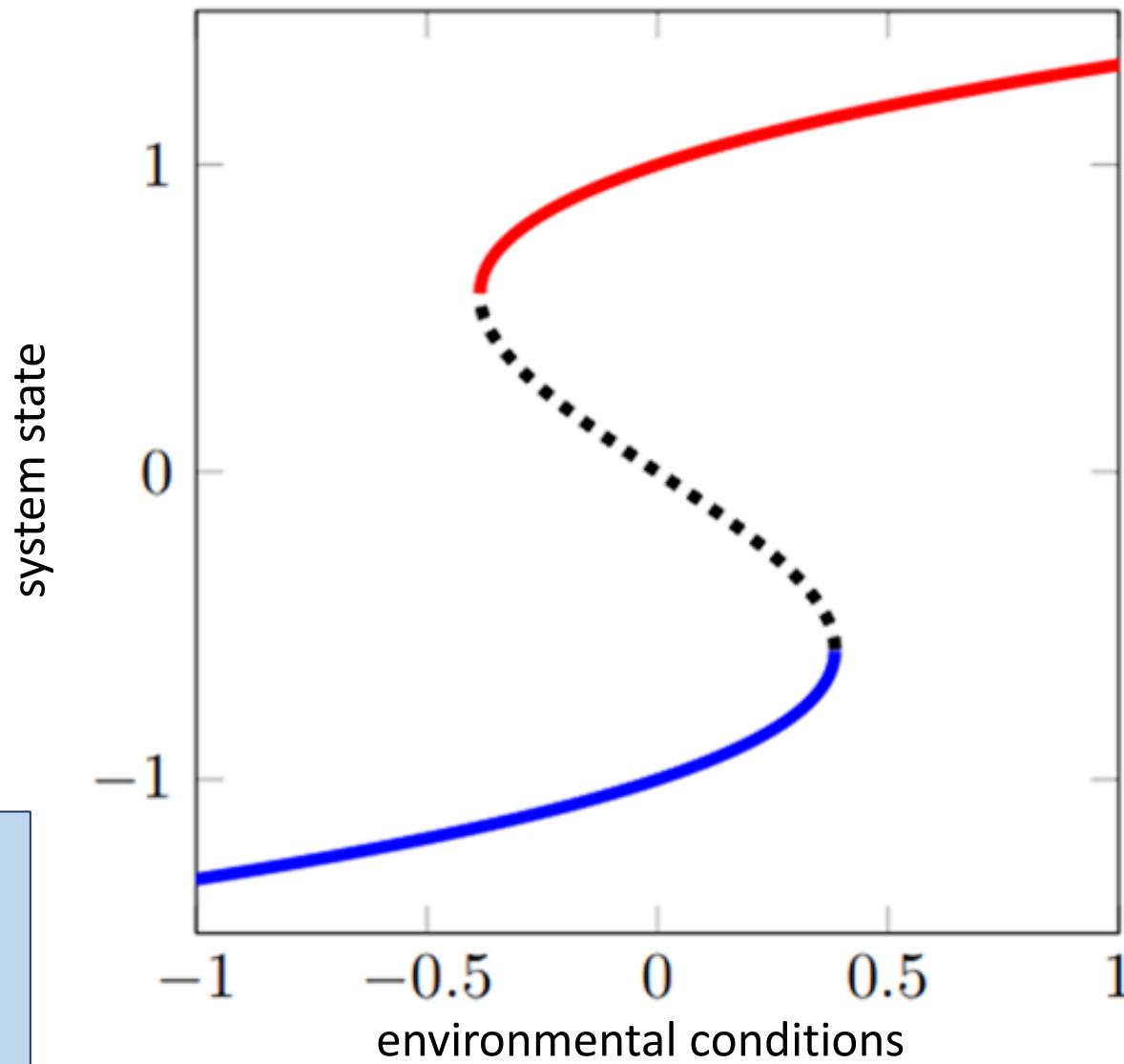


ROBBIN BASTIAANSEN
[\(R.BASTIAANSEN@UU.NL\)](mailto:(R.BASTIAANSEN@UU.NL))
QBD Spring Symposium, 2024-05-31

Importance of timescales



Tipping points \leftrightarrow Bifurcations

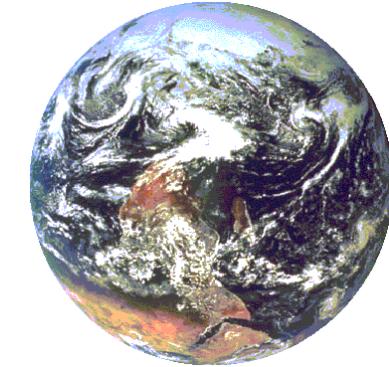
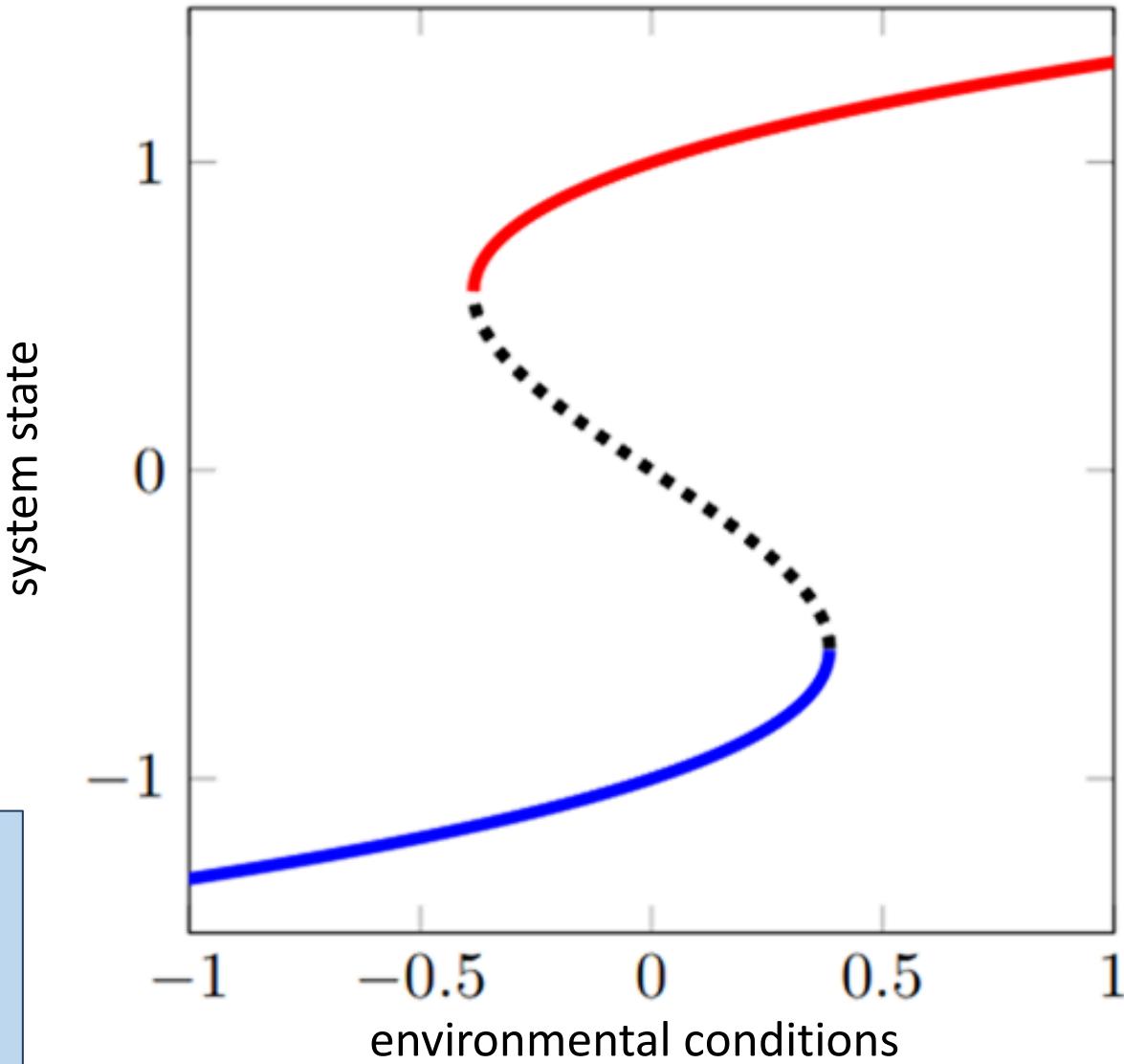


Example System:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - x^3 + \mu$$

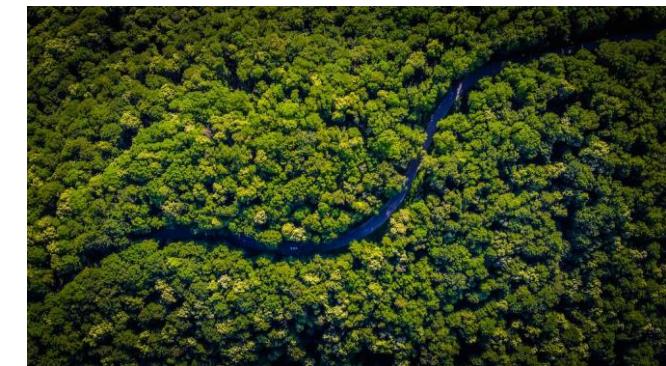
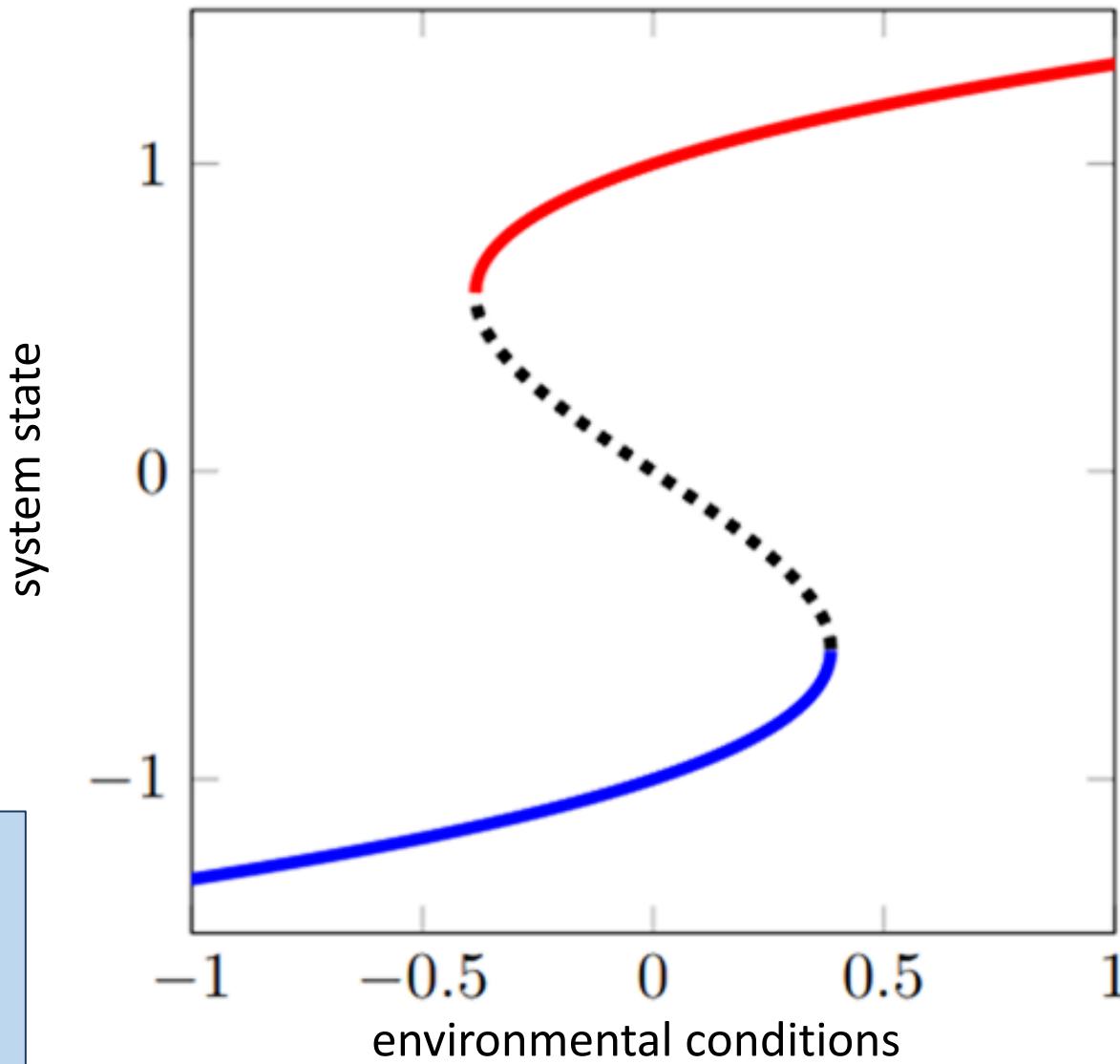
Tipping points \leftrightarrow Bifurcations

Example System:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - x^3 + \mu$$



Tipping points \leftrightarrow Bifurcations

Example System:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - x^3 + \mu$$



How does tipping work?

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x; \mu)$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \tau g(\tau t)$$



Time Scale Separation

$\tau \ll 1$: forcing slow compared to system dynamics \rightarrow B-tipping

$\tau \gg 1$: forcing fast compared to system dynamics \rightarrow S-tipping

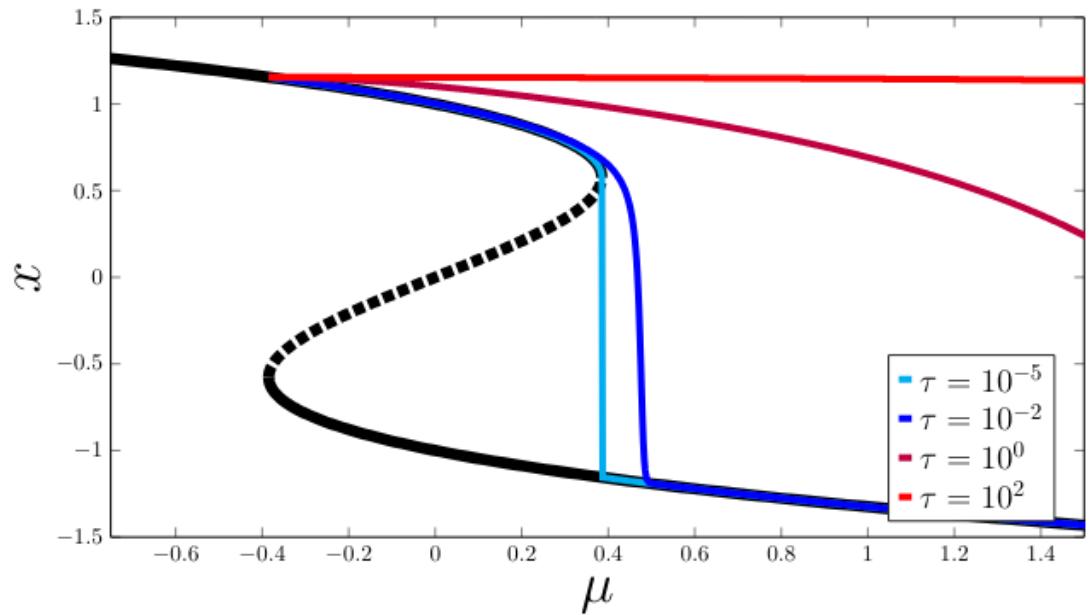
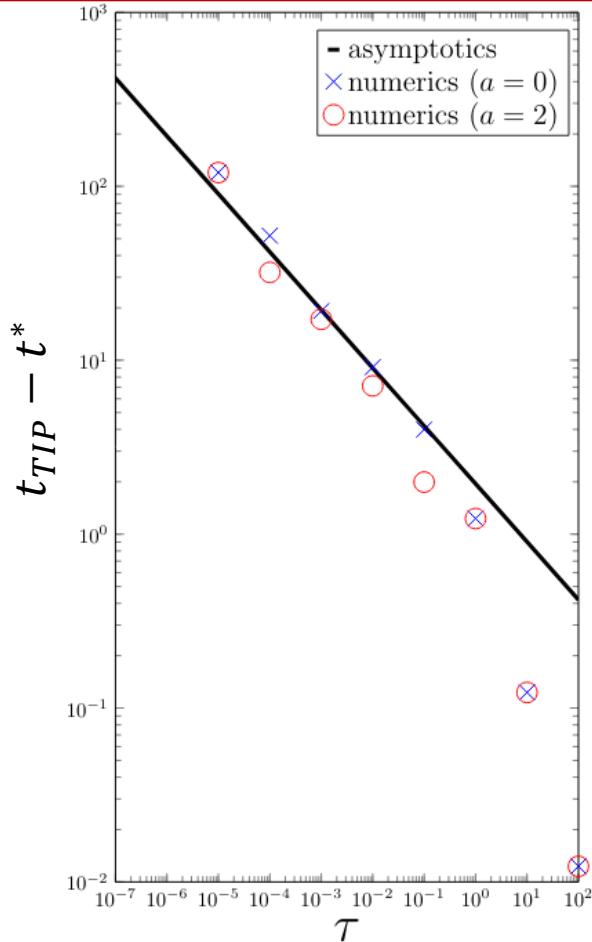
$\tau = \mathcal{O}(1)$: forcing comparable to system dynamics \rightarrow R-tipping

Example 1:

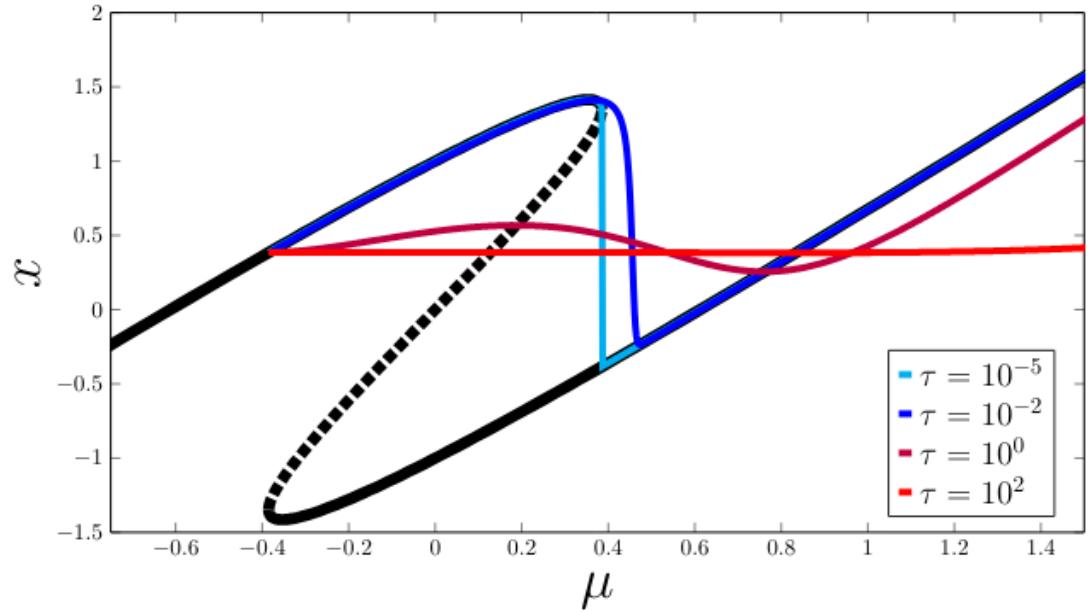
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= (x - a\mu) - (x - a\mu)^3 - \mu \\ \frac{d\mu}{dt} &= \tau\end{aligned}$$

Overshoot timing approximation:

$$t_{TIP} = t^* + (1.946) \tau^{-1/3}$$



(a) $a = 0$

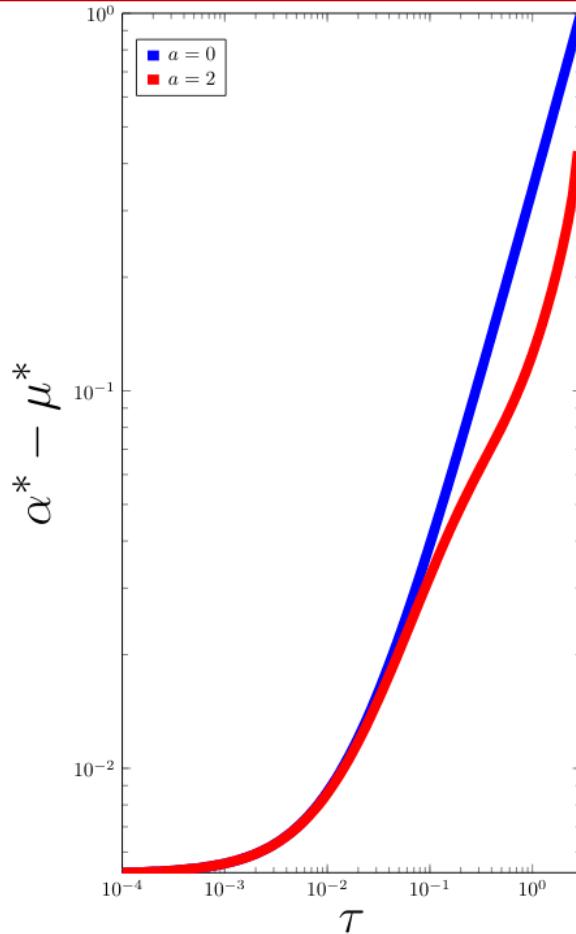


(b) $a = 2$

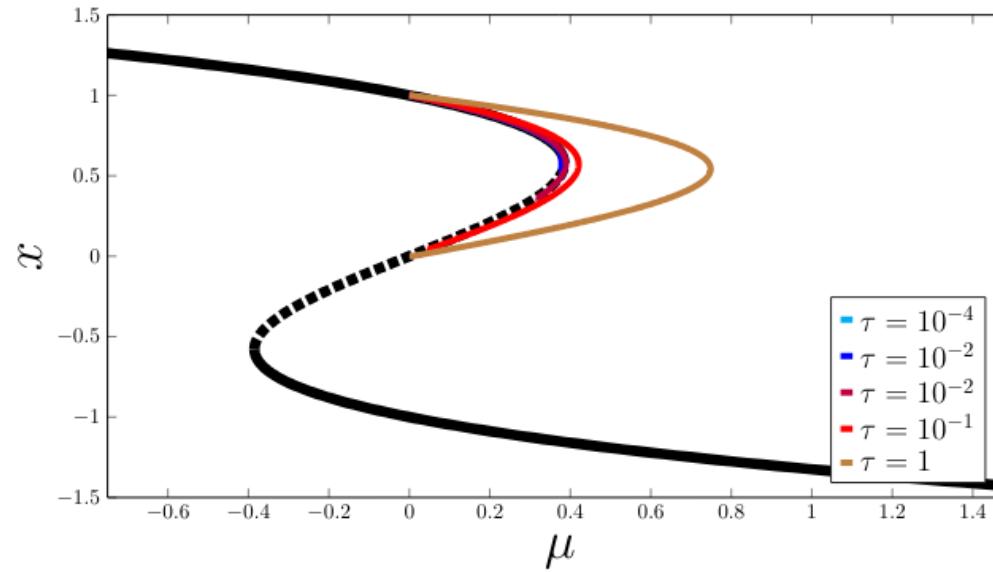
Example 1:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (x - a\mu) - (x - a\mu)^3 - \mu$$
$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \tau g(\tau t)$$

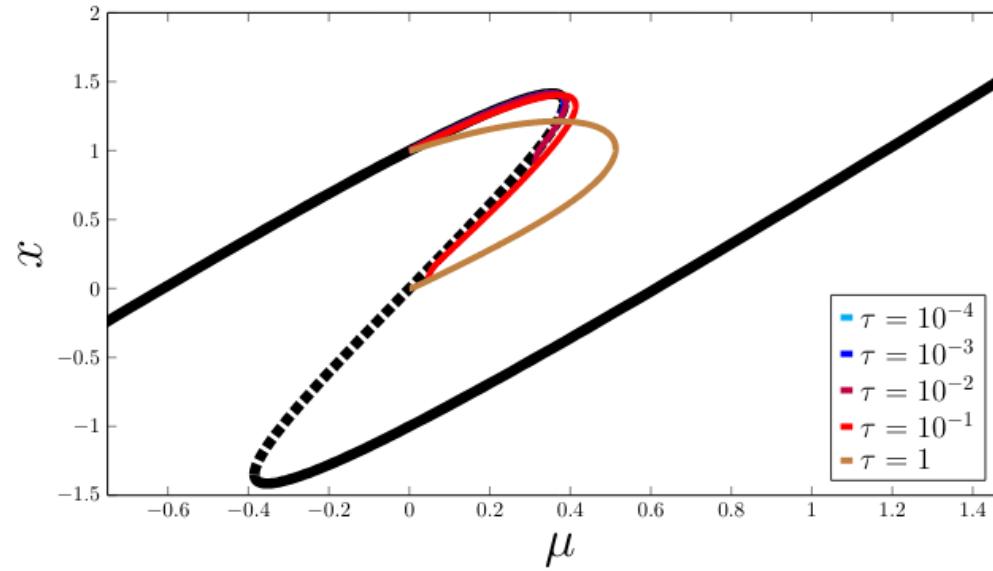
Pulse-like overshoot scenario:
 $g(s) = -\alpha \tanh(s) \operatorname{sech}(s)$



Safe Overshoots



(a) $a = 0$



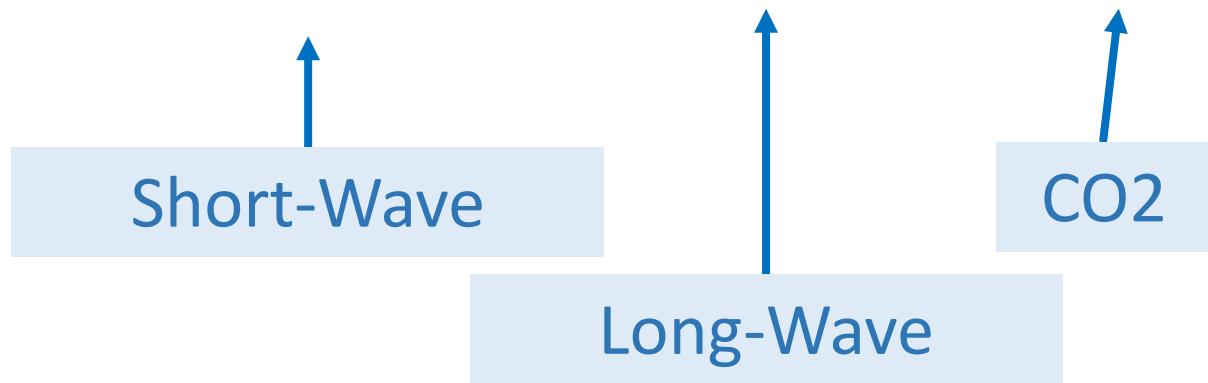
(b) $a = 2$





EXAMPLE 2: Multiscale Global Energy Balance Model

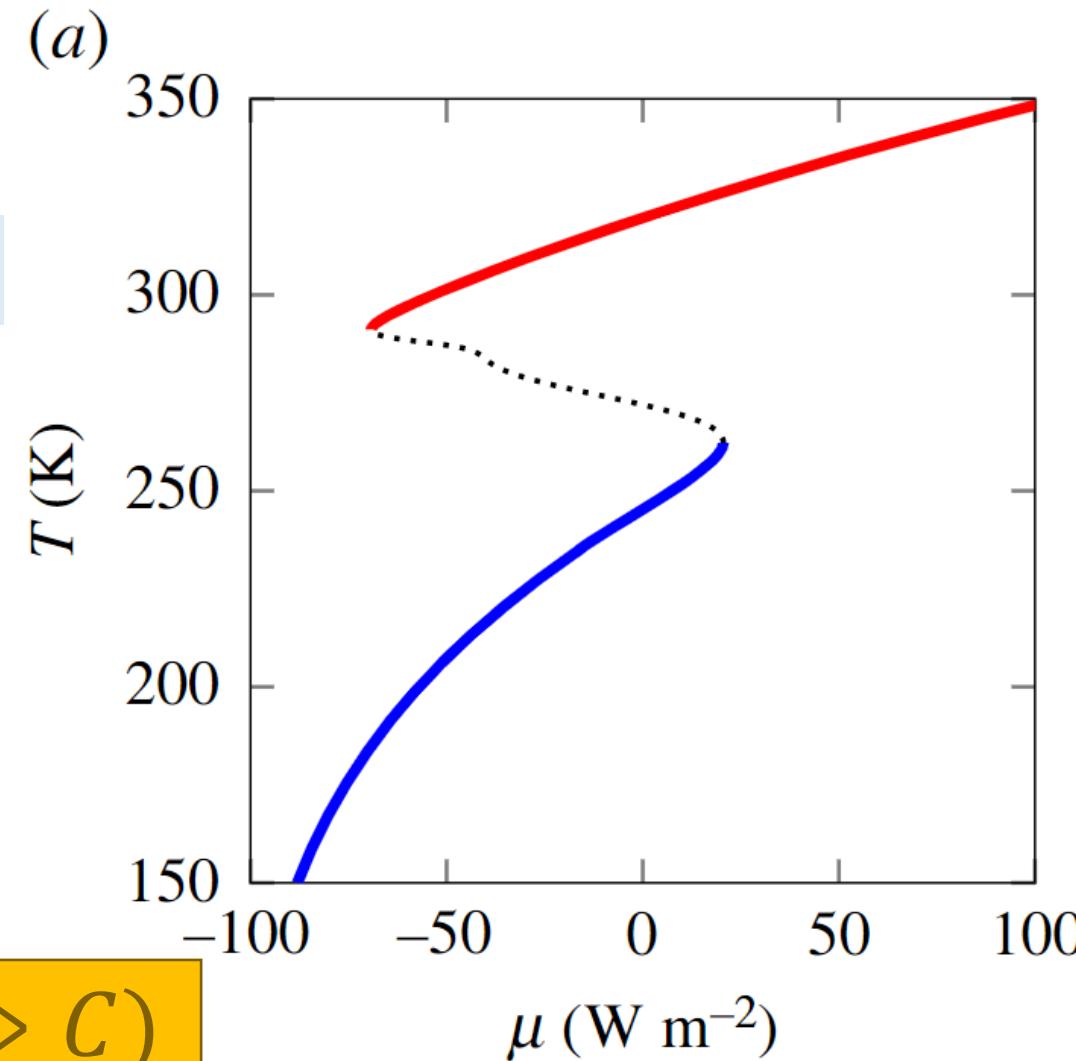
$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = Q_0(1 - \alpha) - \epsilon(T)\sigma T^4 + \mu$$



$$\tau_\alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \alpha_0(T) - \alpha$$

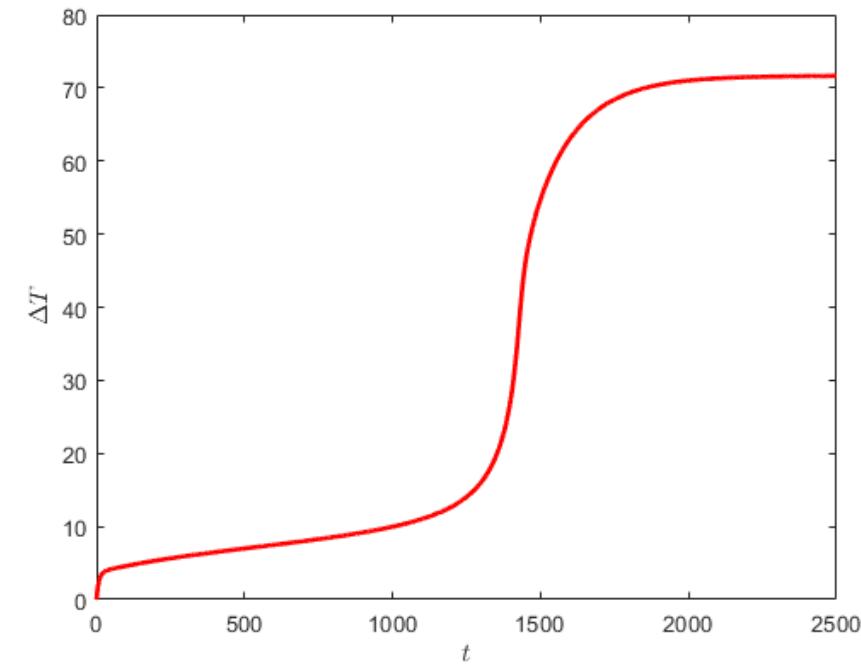
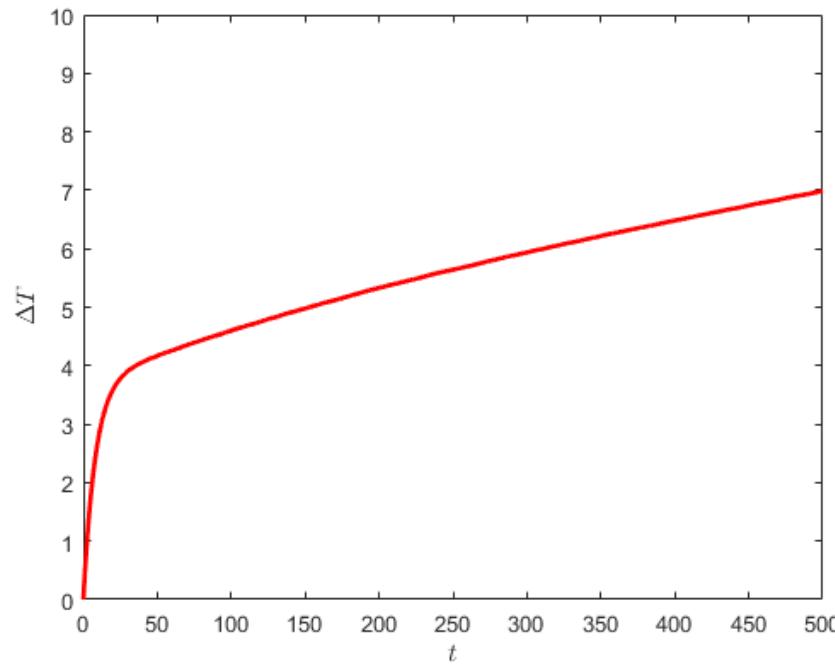
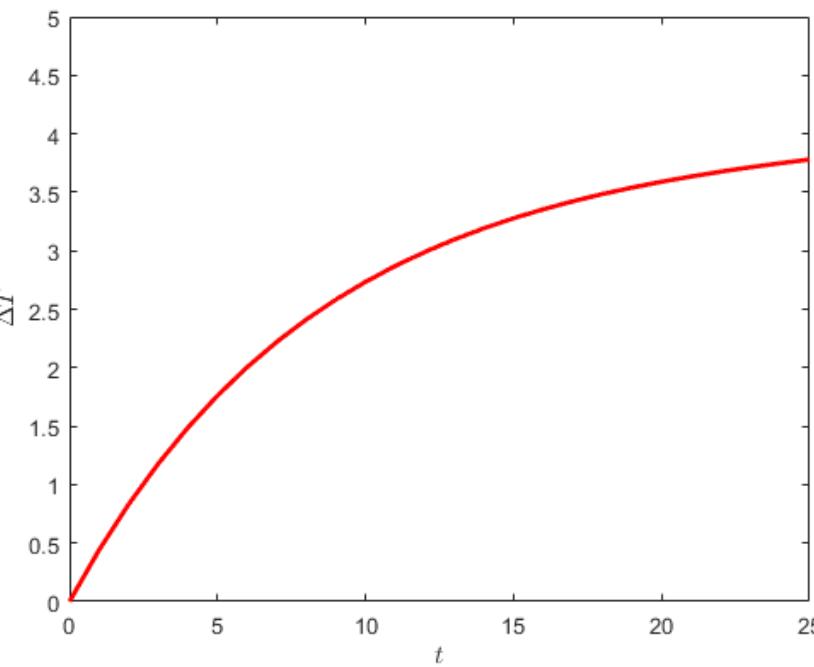
Dynamic albedo

Internal Time Scale Separation ($\tau_\alpha \gg C$)

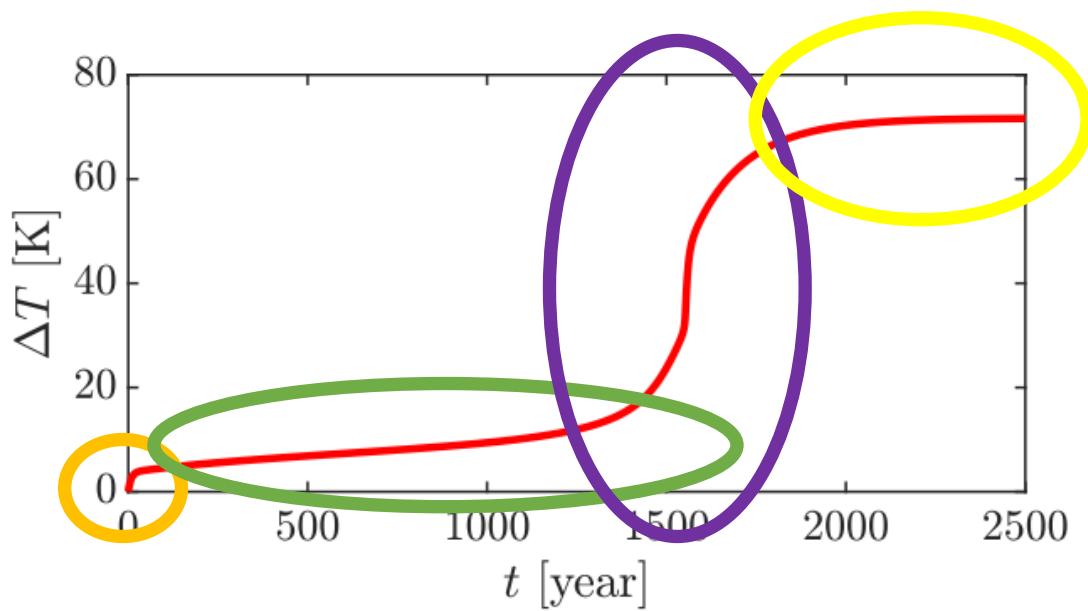


Abrupt 4xCO₂ forcing experiment

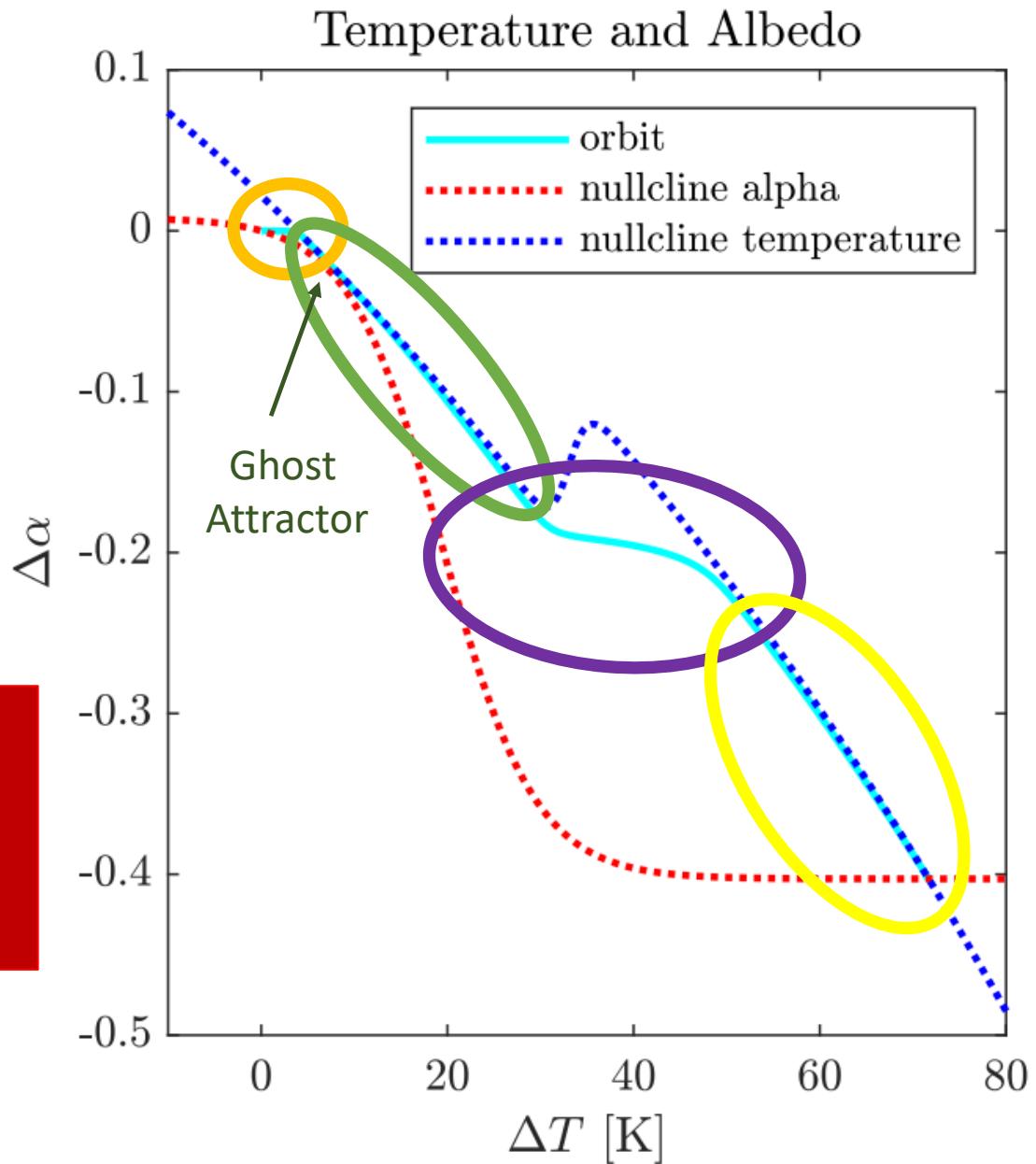
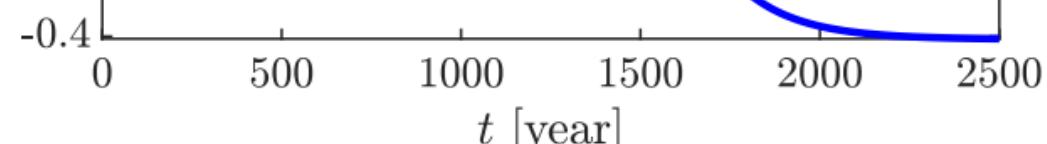
- Initialize for μ_0 (initial CO₂-levels)
 - Change to μ_1 (4xCO₂ levels)
- Look at dynamics



How does this work?



Late tipping!

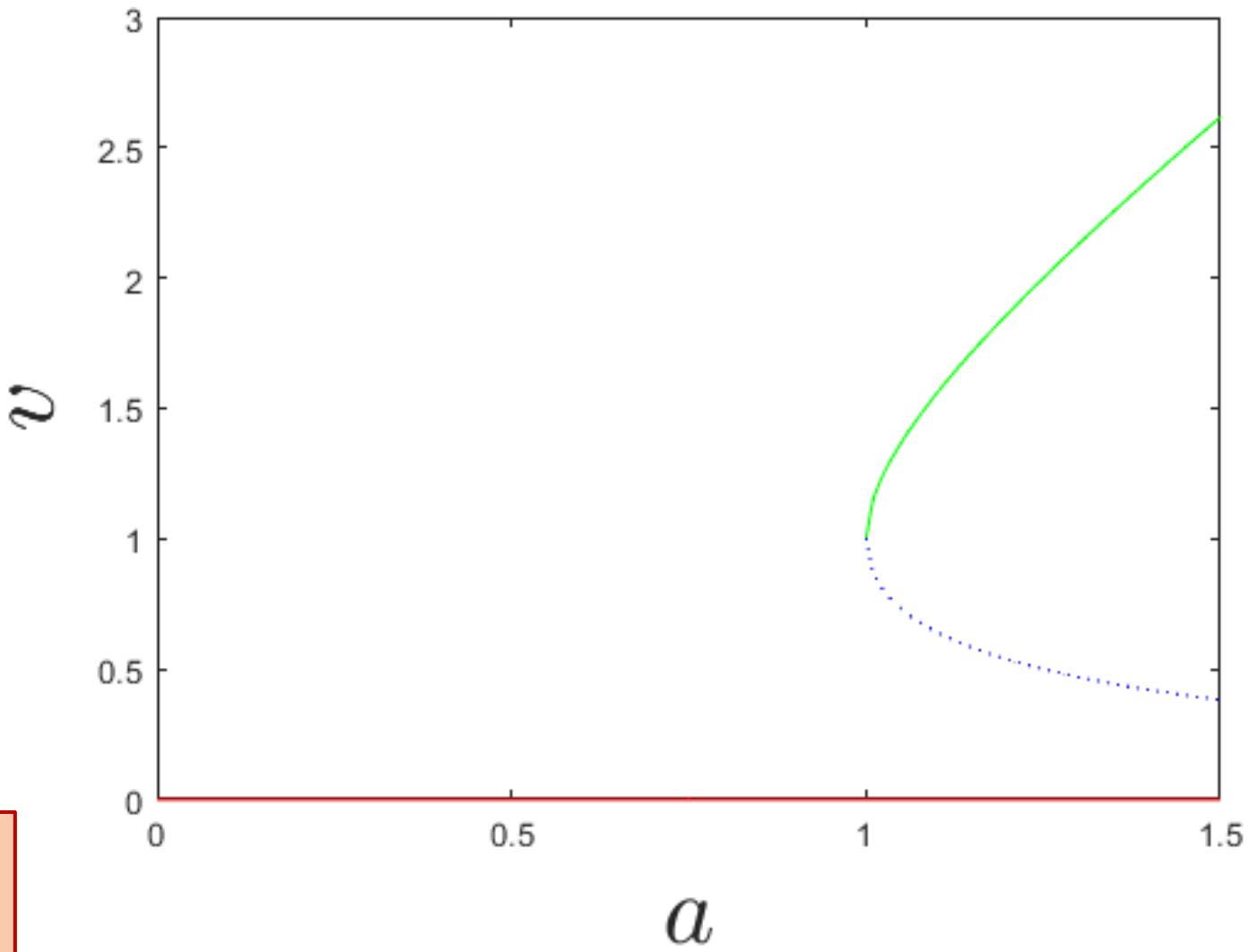


EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{du}{dt} &= a - u - uv^2 \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= uv^2 - mv\end{aligned}$$

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$



EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

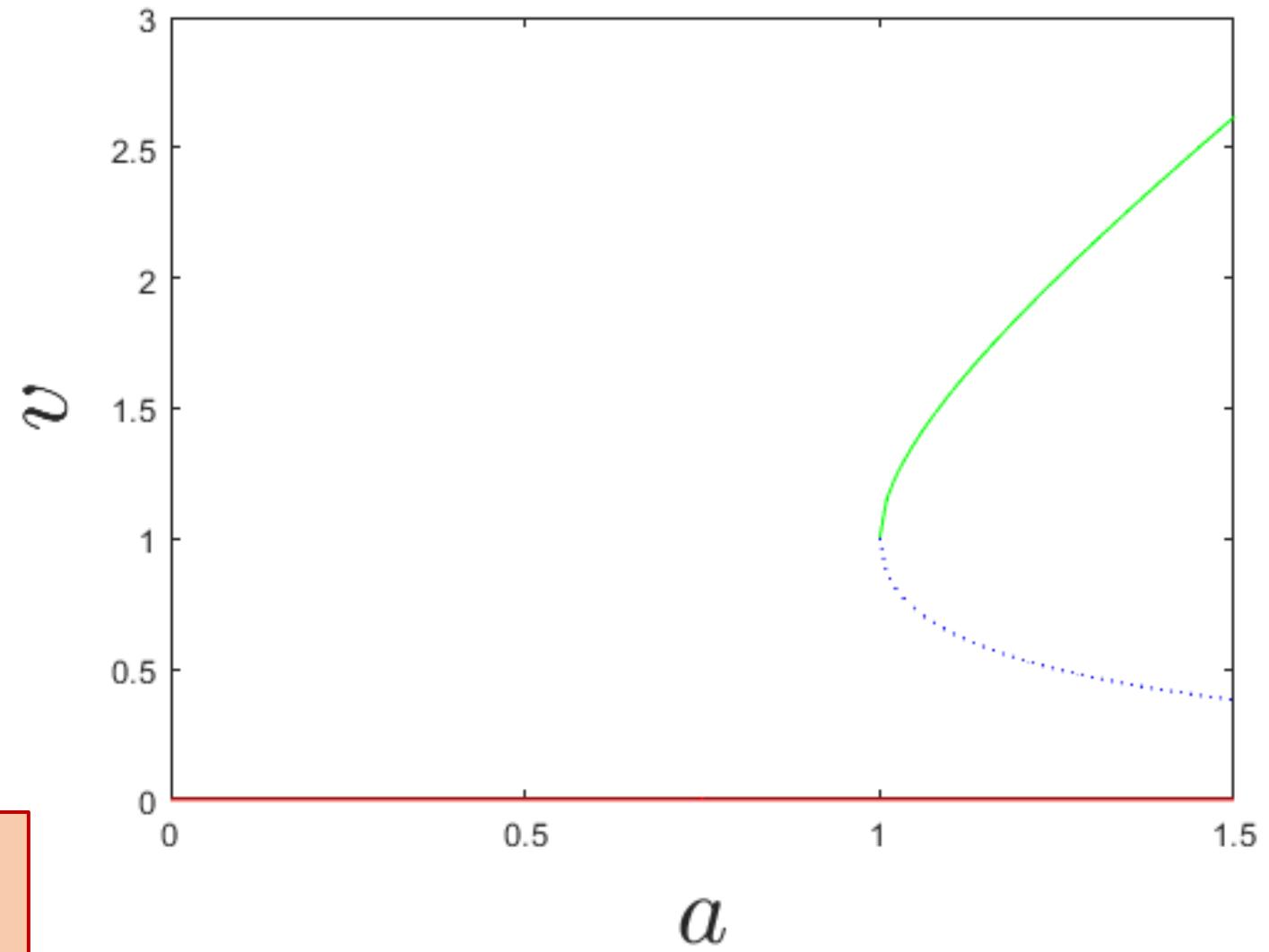
$$\frac{du}{dt} = a - u - uvs$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = uvs - mv$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \tau_{INT} (v - s)$$

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$



EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

$$\frac{du}{dt} = a - u - uvs$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = uvs - mv$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt}$$

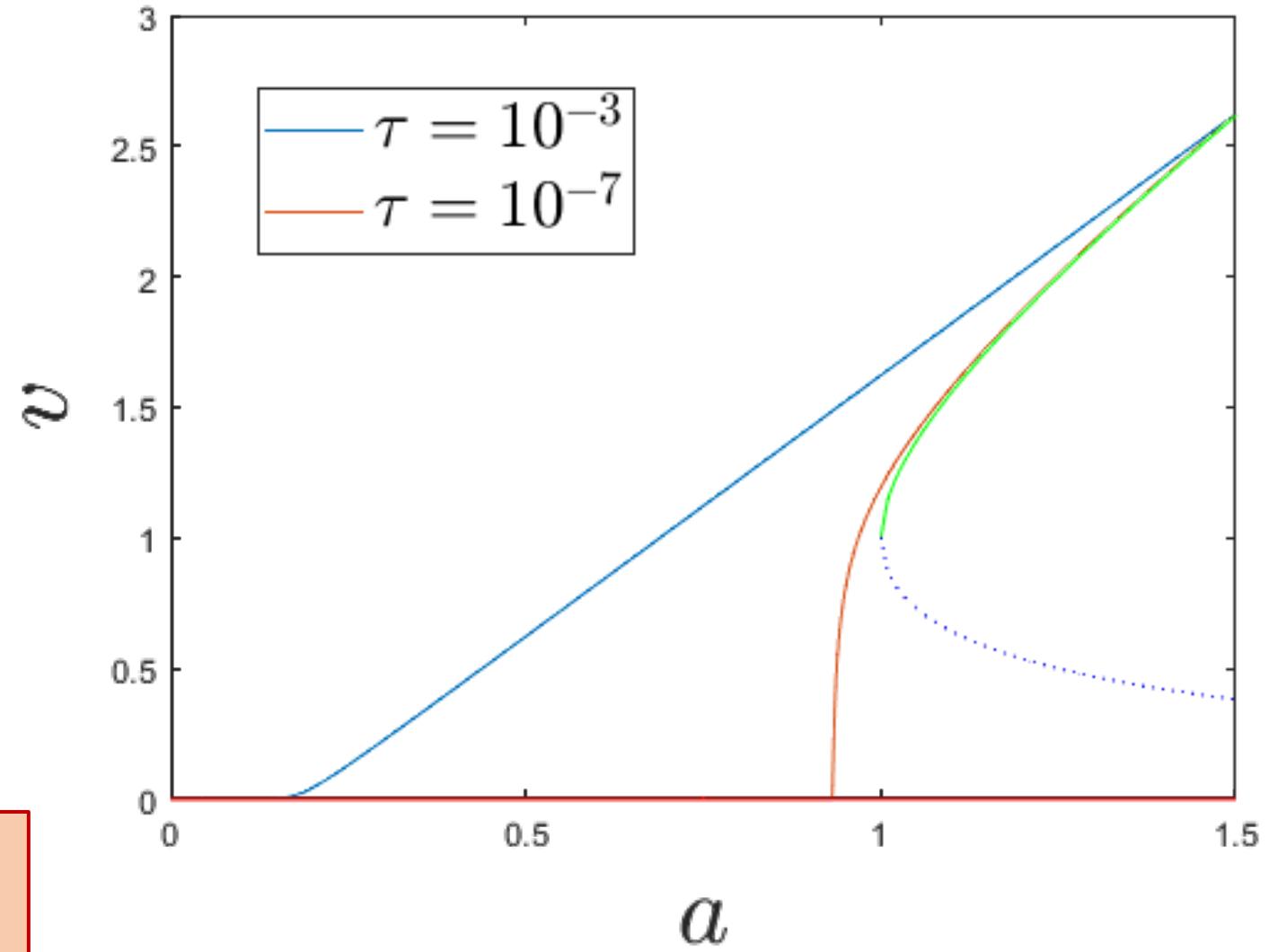
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \tau_{INT} (v - s)$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\tau$$

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$

$$\tau_{INT} = 10^{-5}$$



EXAMPLE 4: AMOC \leftrightarrow ICE interaction

Tipping Element 1 (ICE)

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = f(I, R, T)$$

Energy balance model
[Eisenman & Wettlaufer, 2009]

Tipping Element 2 (AMOC)

$$\tau_O \frac{dT}{dt} = g_1(T, S, I)$$

2-Box Model
[Stommel, 1961]

$$\tau_O \frac{dS}{dt} = g_2(T, S)$$

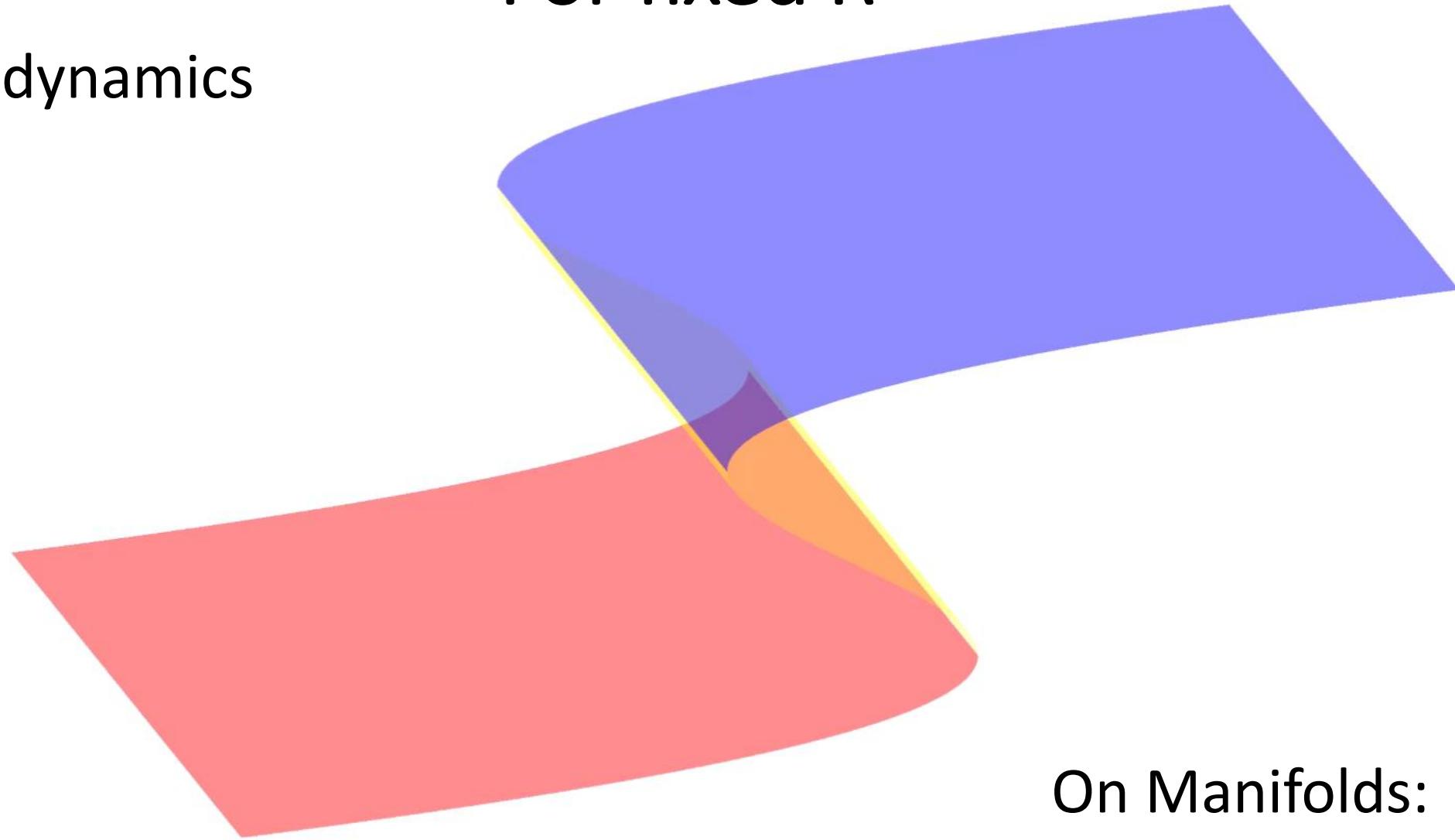
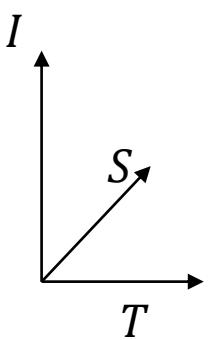
$$\tau_O \gg 1$$

Parameter drift

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \tau$$

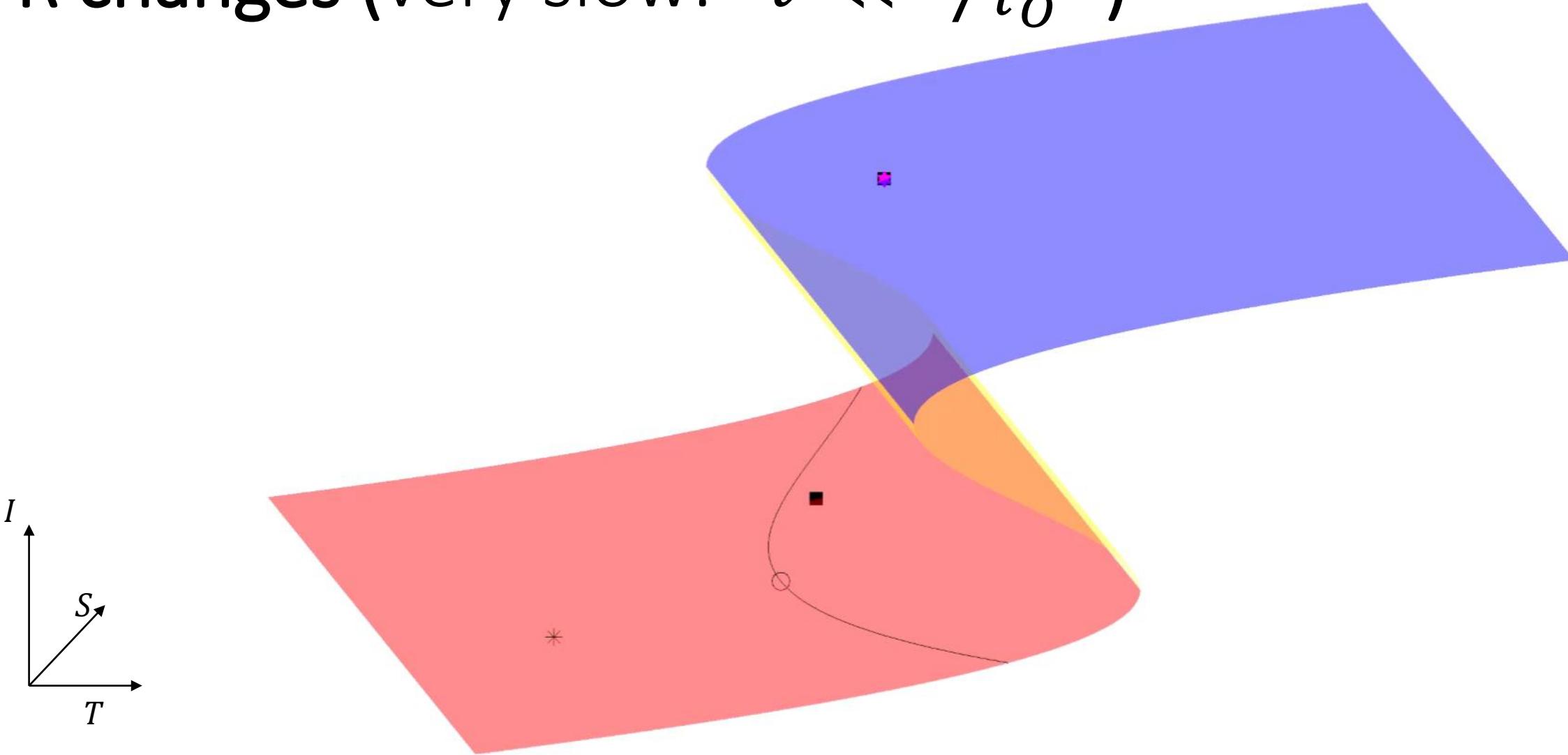
For fixed R

FAST ICE dynamics



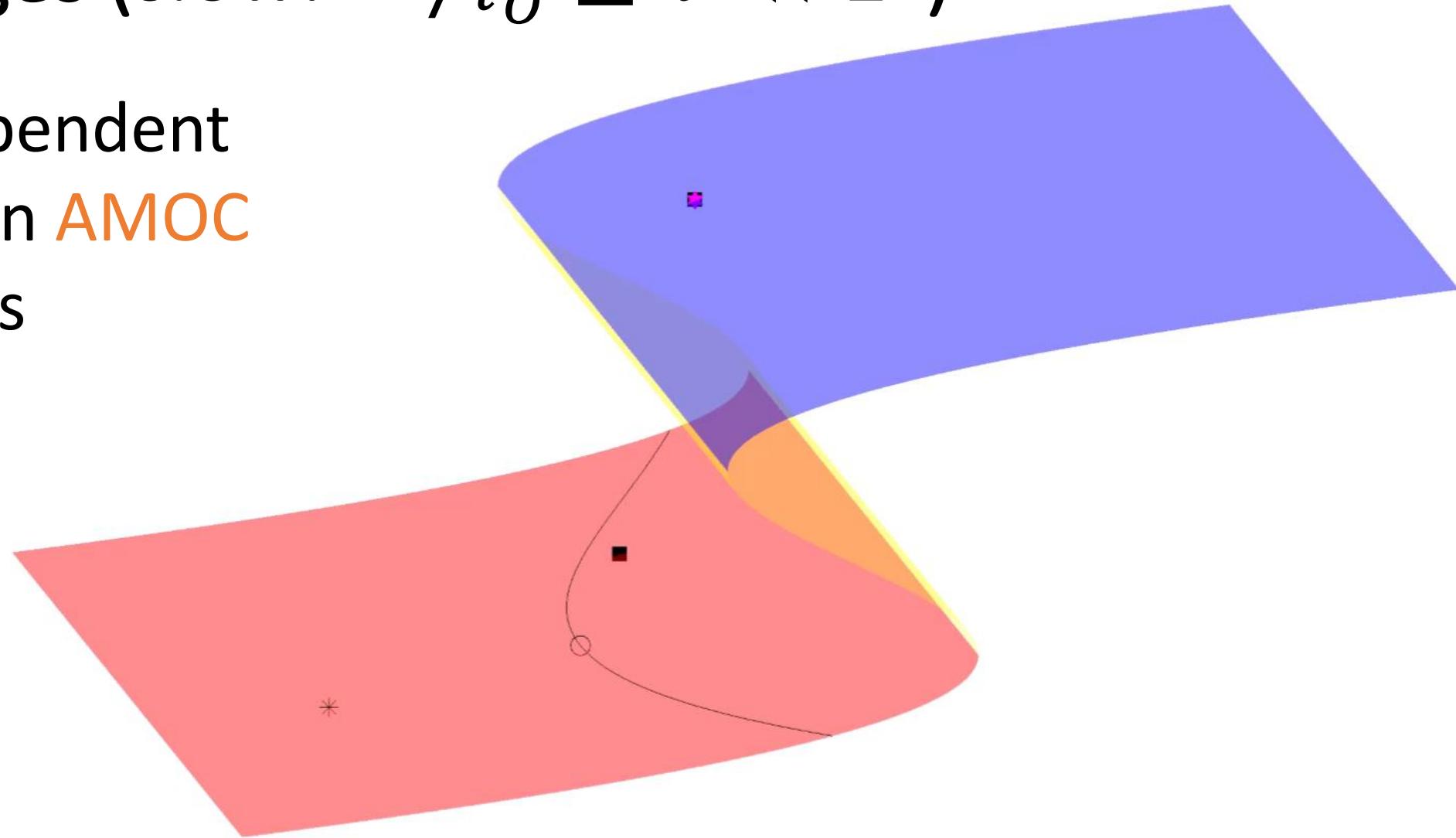
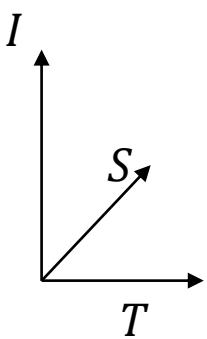
On Manifolds:
SLOW AMOC dynamics

R changes (very slow: " $\tau \ll 1/\tau_0$ ")



R changes (slow: " $1/\tau_O \leq \tau \ll 1$ ")

Rate-dependent
effects on **AMOC**
dynamics



EXAMPLE 5: Dryland Ecosystem

$$\begin{aligned} w_t &= w_{xx} - w + a - wv^2 \\ v_t &= D^2 v_{xx} - mv + wv^2 \end{aligned}$$

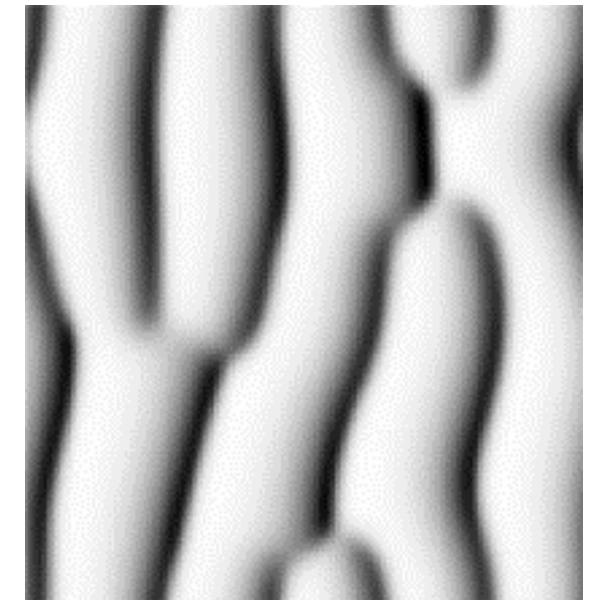
w : water

v : vegetation

D : ratio of diffusion

a : rainfall

m : mortality

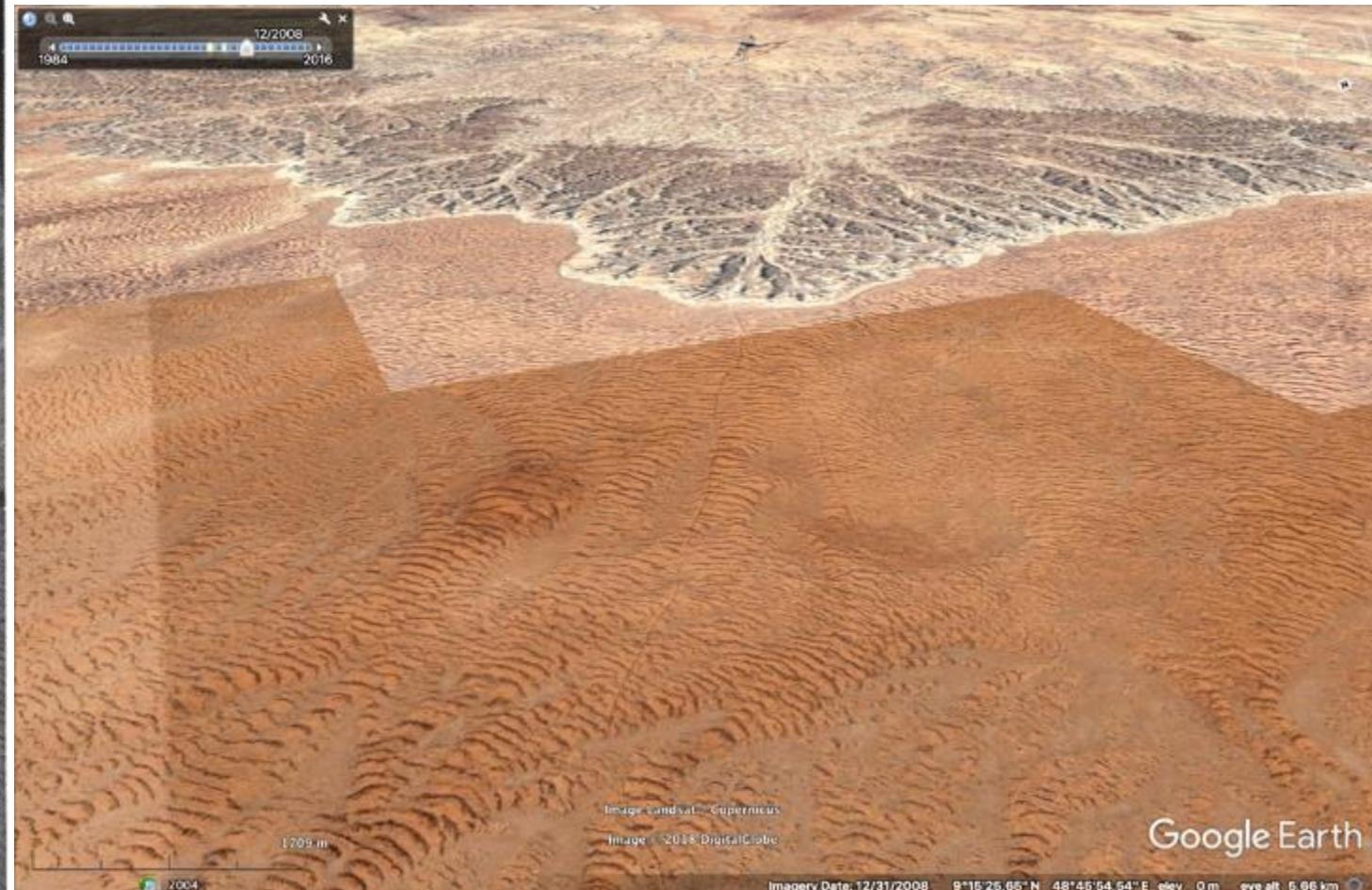


[Klausmeier, 1999]

SLOW pattern adaptation

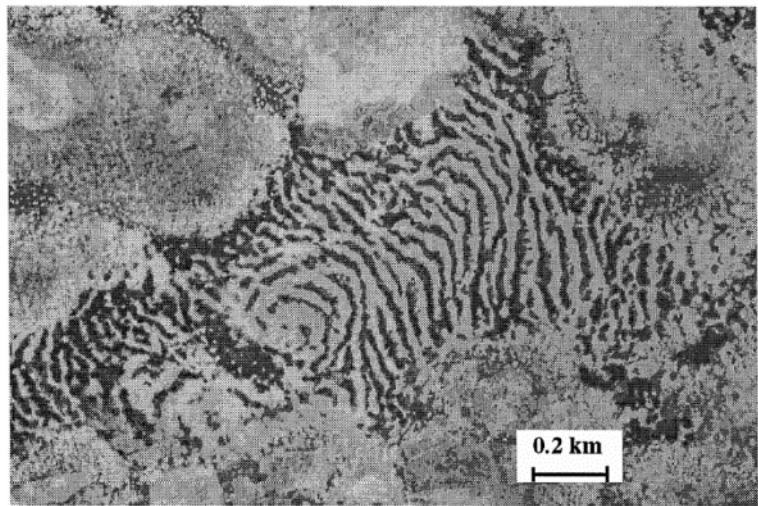


Somaliland, 1948 [Macfadyen, 1950]



Somaliland, 2008

FAST Pattern Degradation



Niger, 1950 [Valentin, 1999]



Niger, 2008



Niger, 2010



Niger, 2011



Niger, 2014

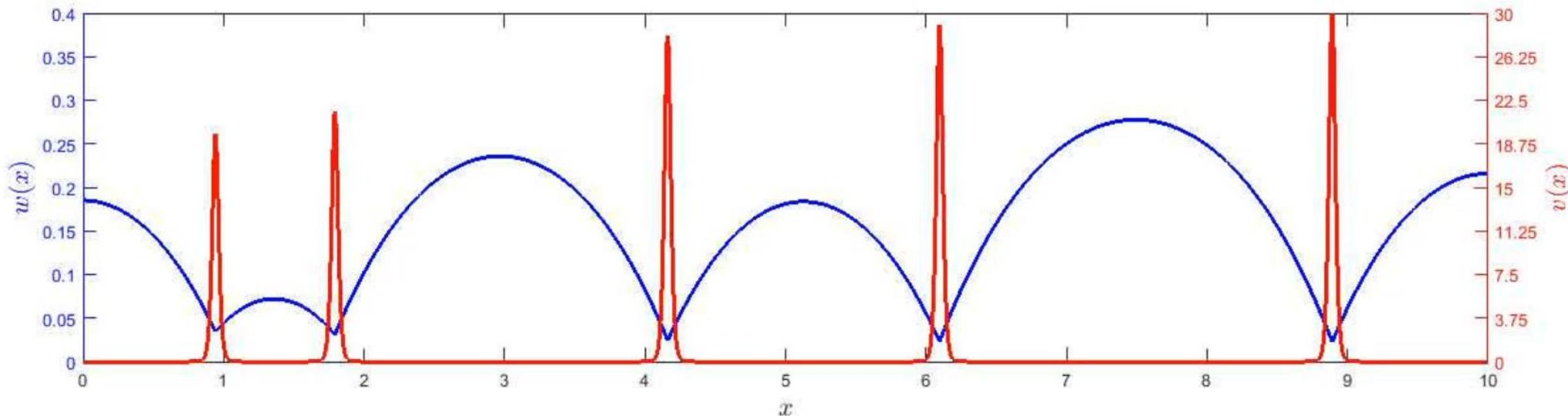


Niger, 2016

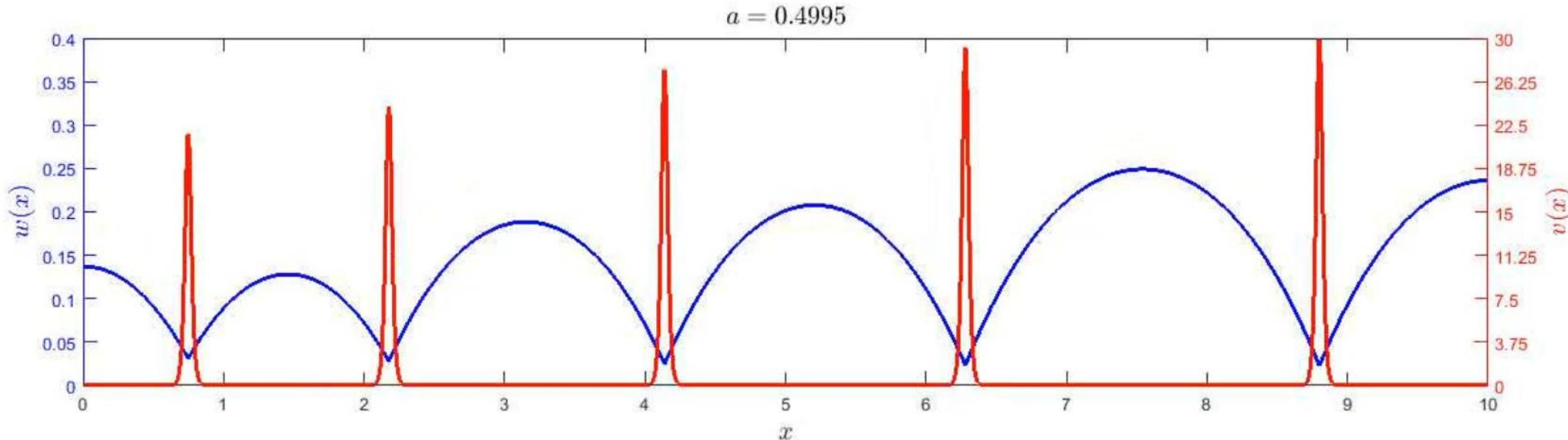
Dynamics of vegetation patches

Rate of climate change

FAST



SLOW



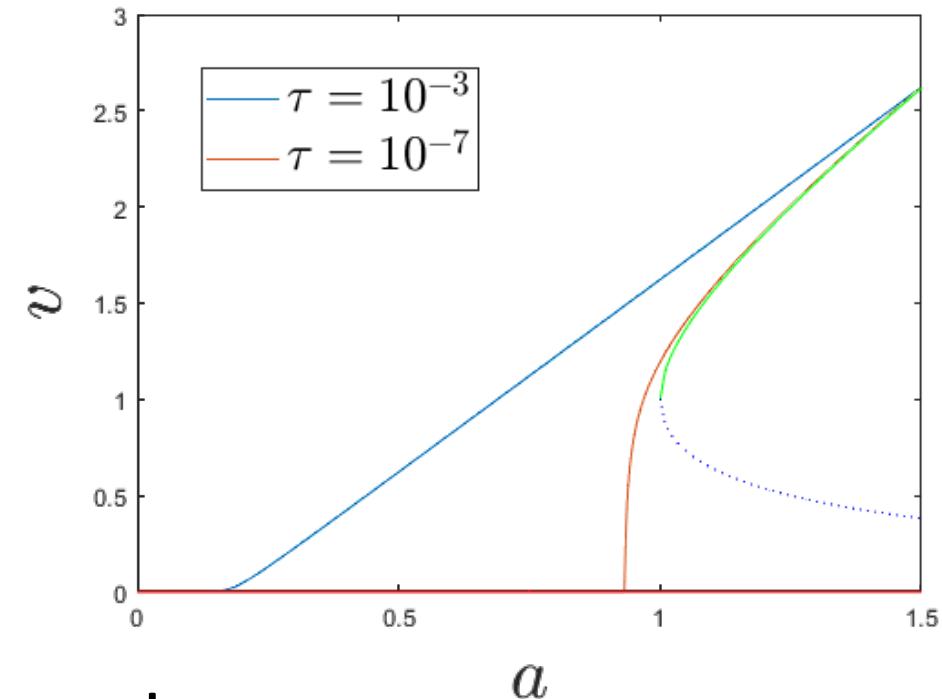
Conclusions

- Tipping DYNAMICS also important

TIME SCALES !

In multiscale systems:

- Late tipping possible
- Rate-induced effects depend on time scales
- Response to faster changes might look less abrupt



slides at bastiaansen.github.io

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Peter Ashwin, Anna von der Heydt, David Hokken, Max Rietkerk,
Arjen Doelman, Anna van der Kaaden, Maarten Eppinga

