

# tipping and tipping cascades in systems with multiple time scales

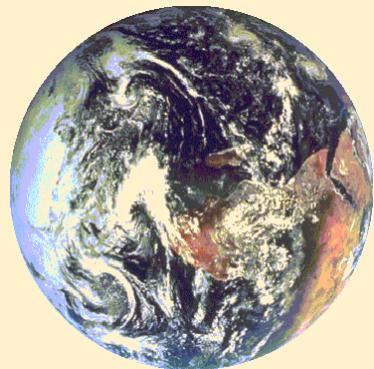


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Lorentz workshop  
Multiple Scales: Theory & Applications  
2024-07-11

# Tipping Points

IPCC AR6 (2021) : “a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganizes, often abruptly and/or irreversibly”



Planetary transitions

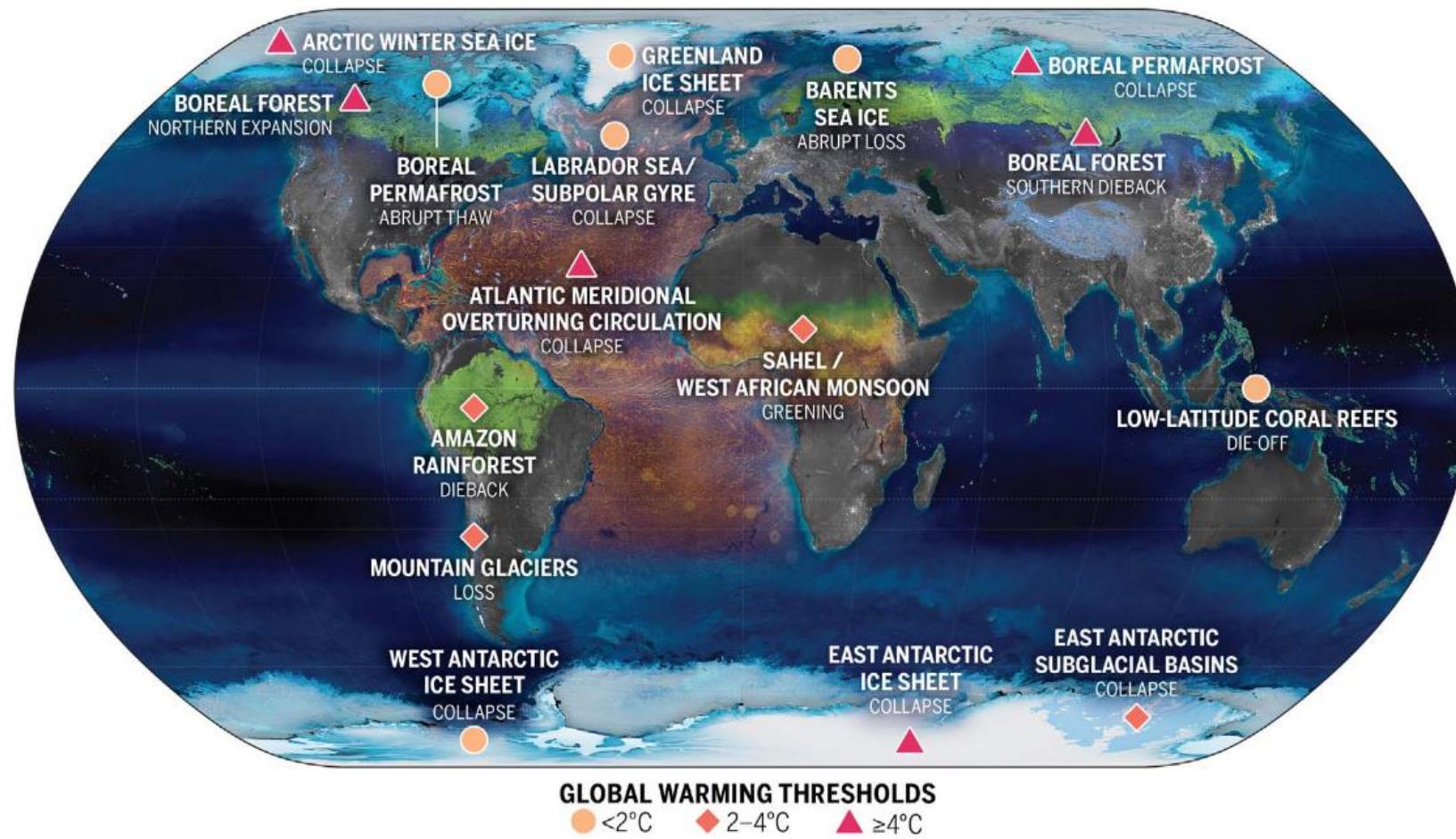


Ecosystem shifts



# Tipping Points

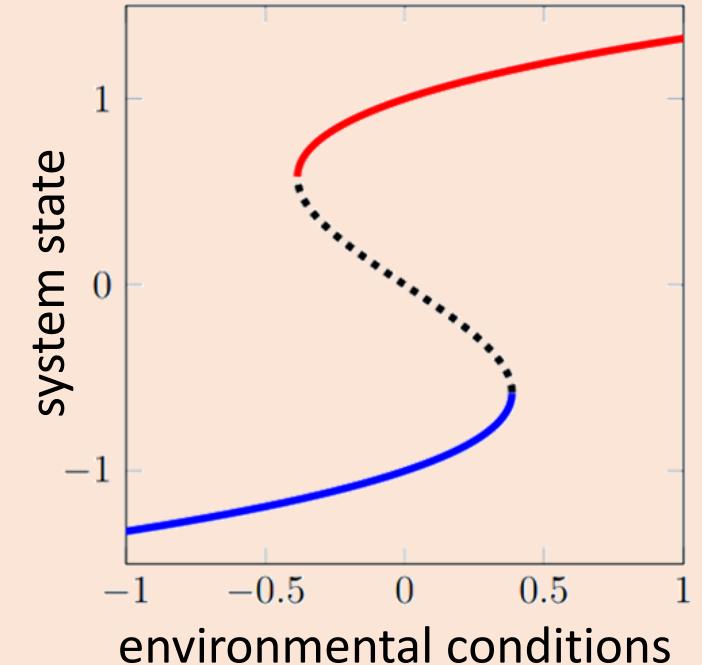
IPCC AR6 (2021) : “a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganizes, often abruptly and/or irreversibly”



## Mathematics

Tipping points  $\leftrightarrow$  Bifurcations

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y, \mu)$$



# How does tipping work?

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

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



Time Scale Separation

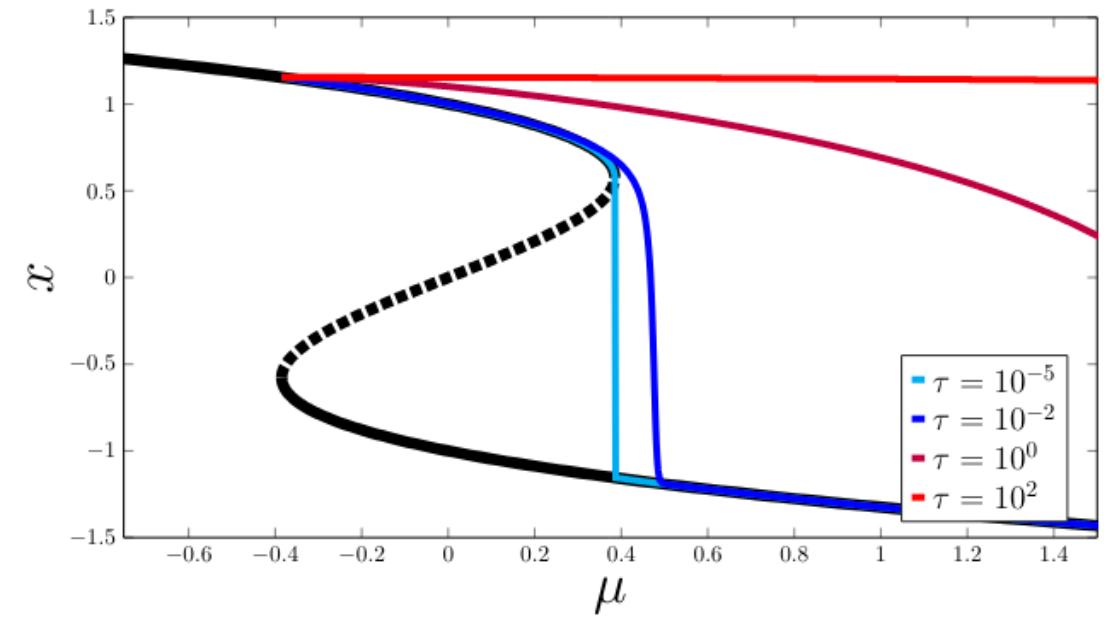
$\tau \ll 1$  : forcing slow compared to system dynamics  $\rightarrow$  B-tipping

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

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

Example 1:

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

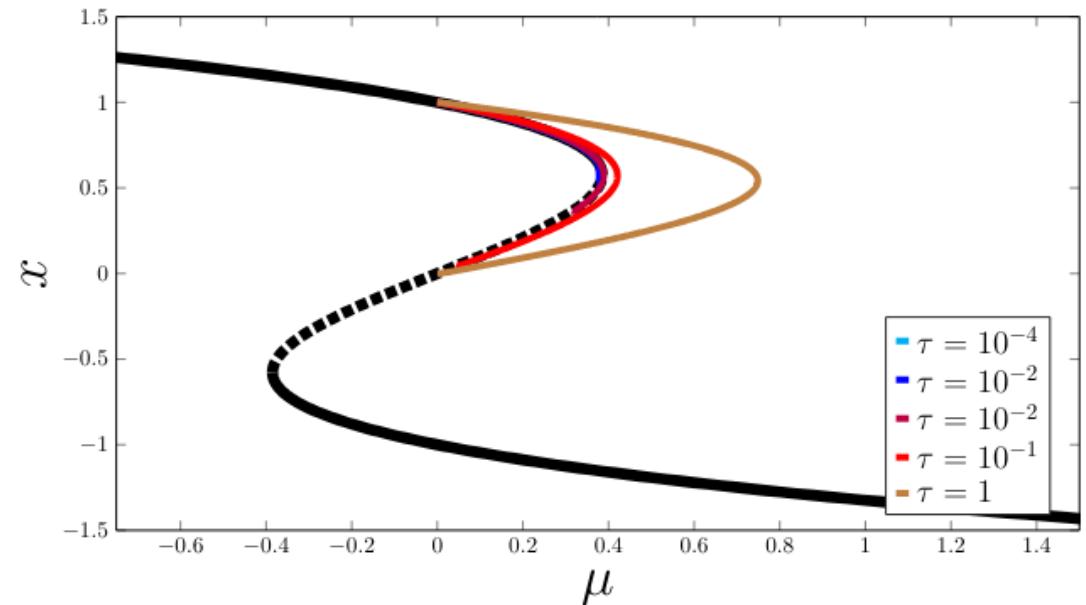


## Safe Overshoots

Example 1:

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

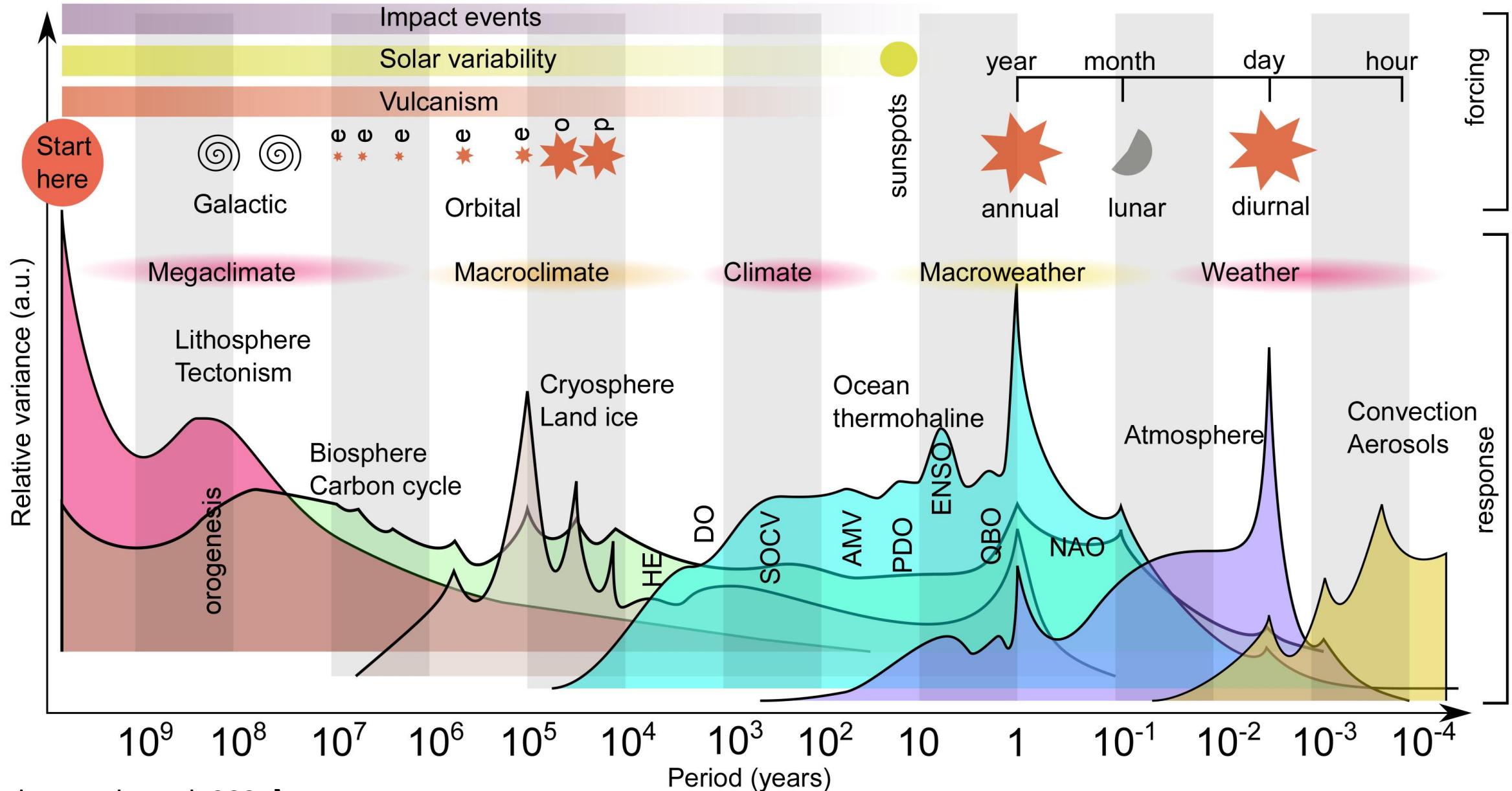
Pulse-like overshoot scenario:  
 $g(s) = -\alpha \tanh(s) \operatorname{sech}(s)$







# Climate Timescales



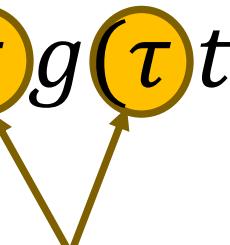
# How does tipping work?

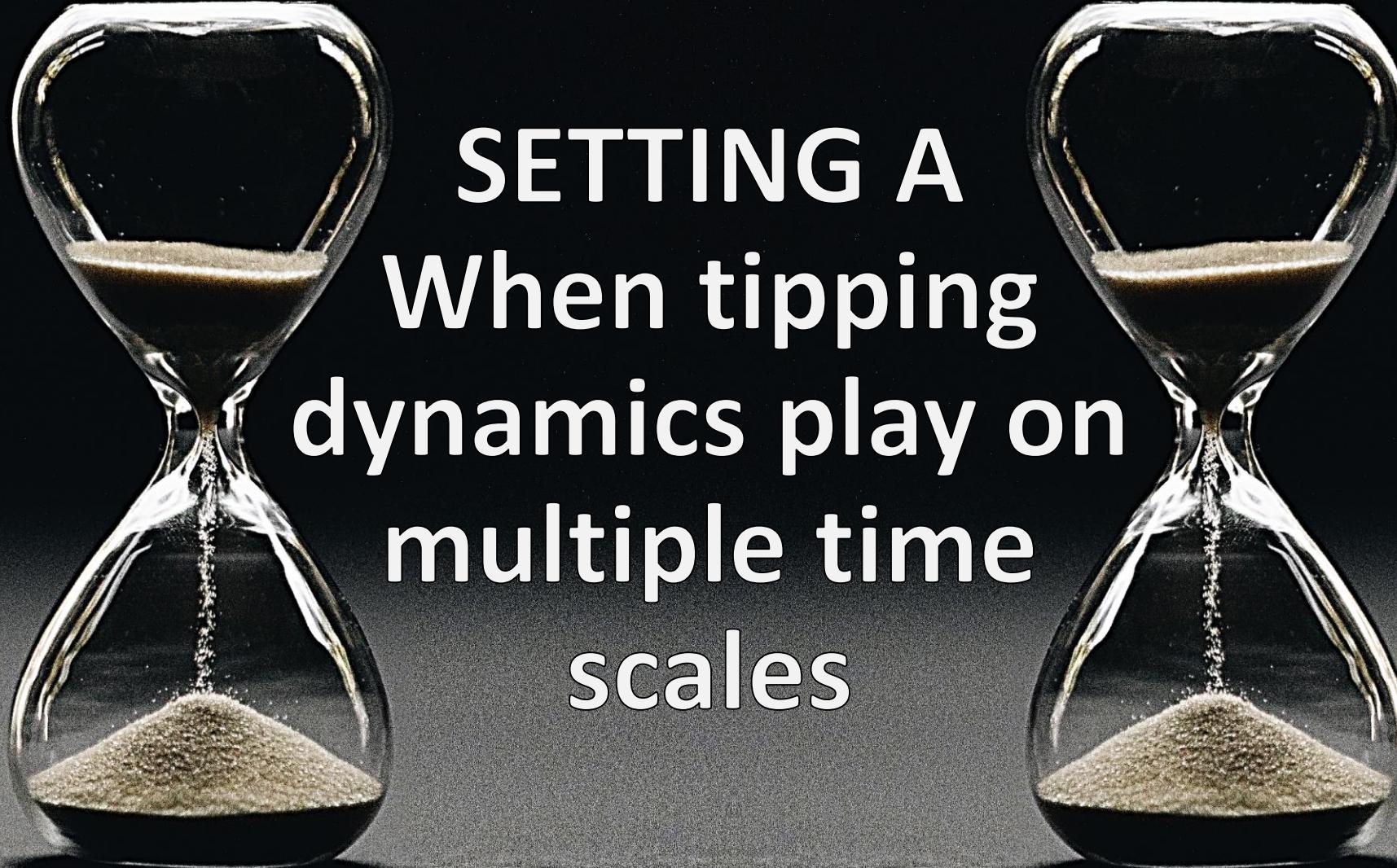
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x; \mu)$$

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



Time Scale Separation

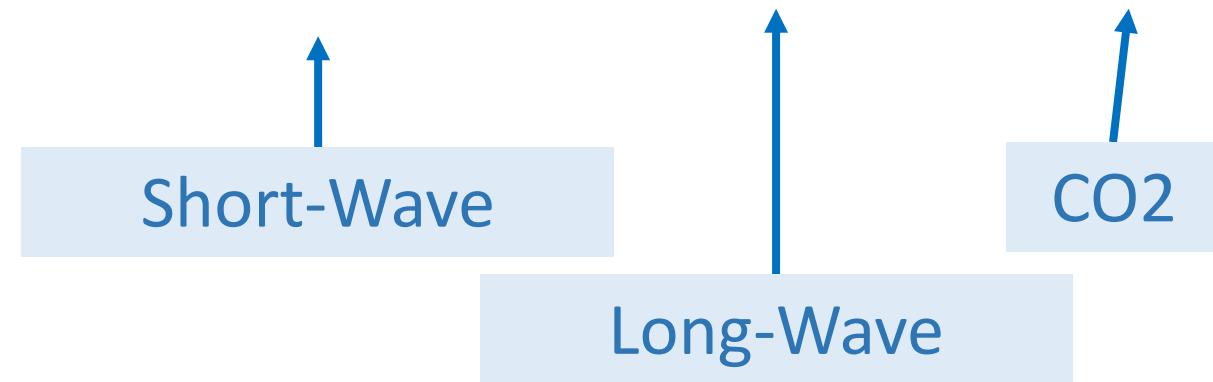




# SETTING A When tipping dynamics play on multiple time scales

# EXAMPLE 2: Multiscale Global Energy Balance Model

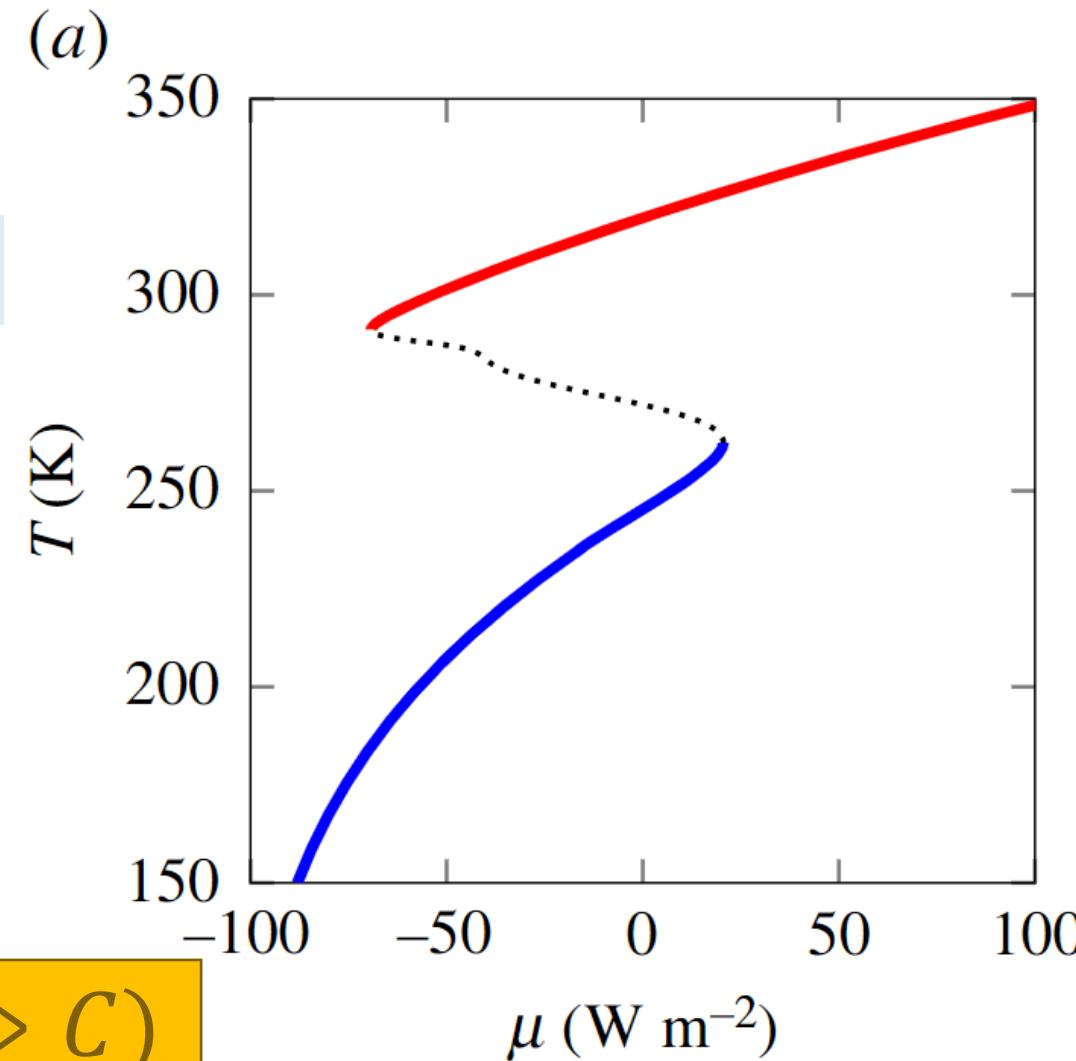
$$C \frac{dT}{dt} = Q_0(1 - \alpha) - \epsilon(T)\sigma T^4 + \mu$$



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

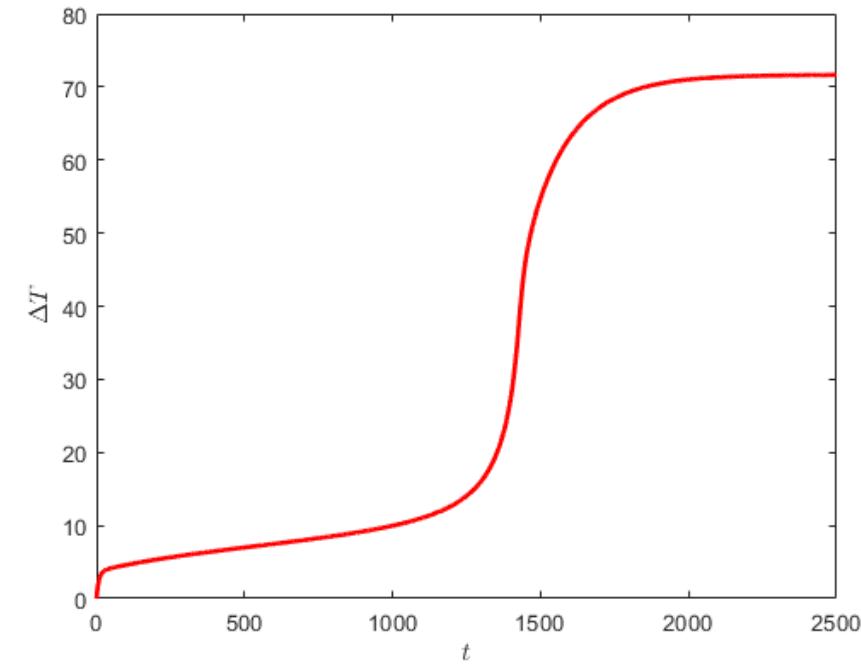
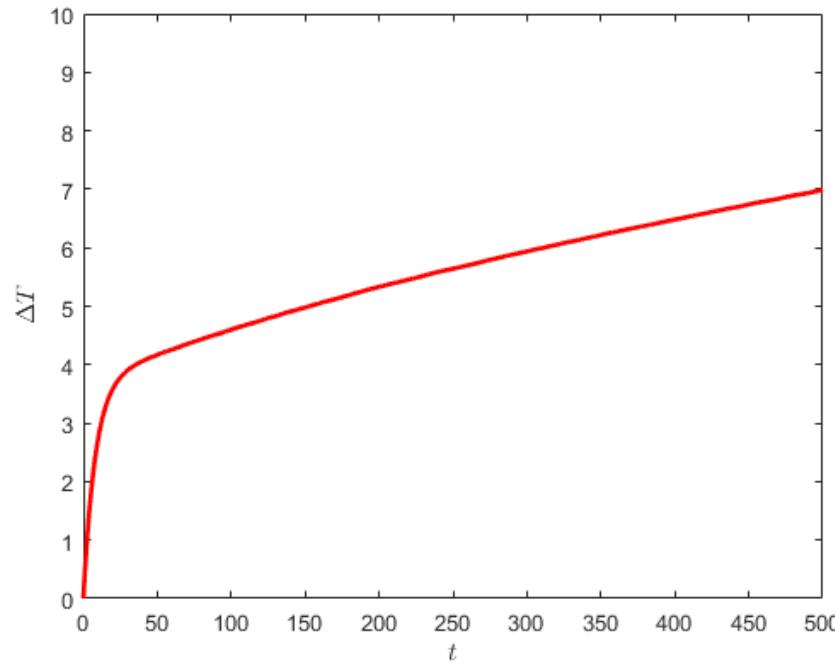
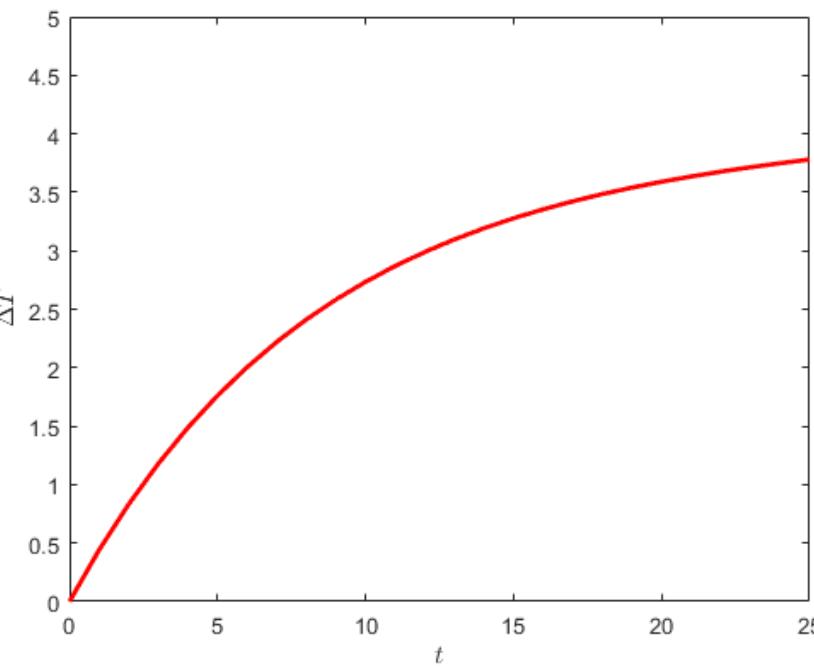
Dynamic albedo

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

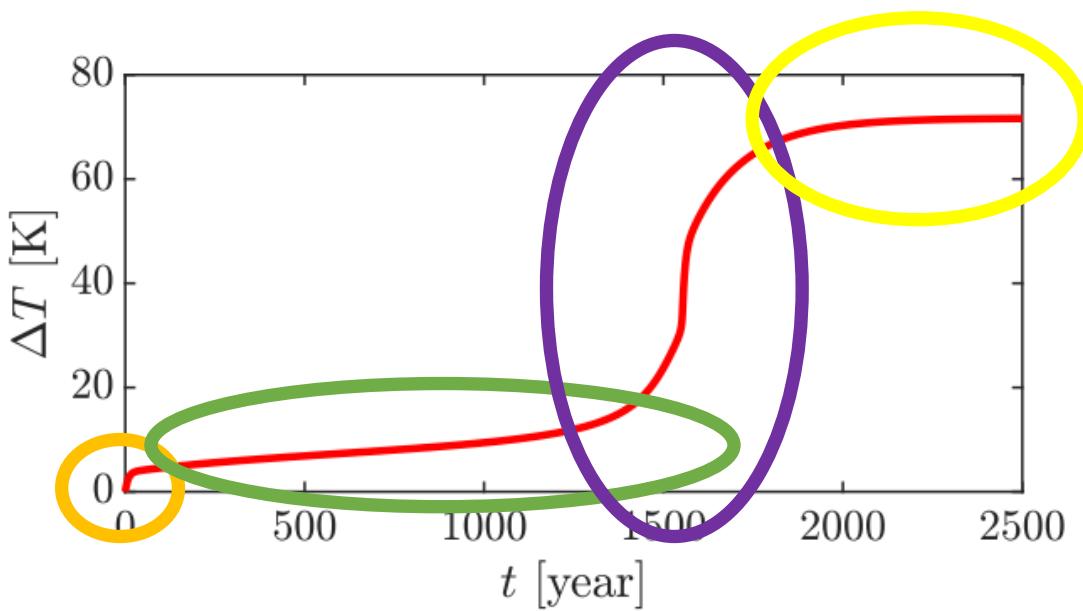


# Abrupt 4xCO<sub>2</sub> forcing experiment

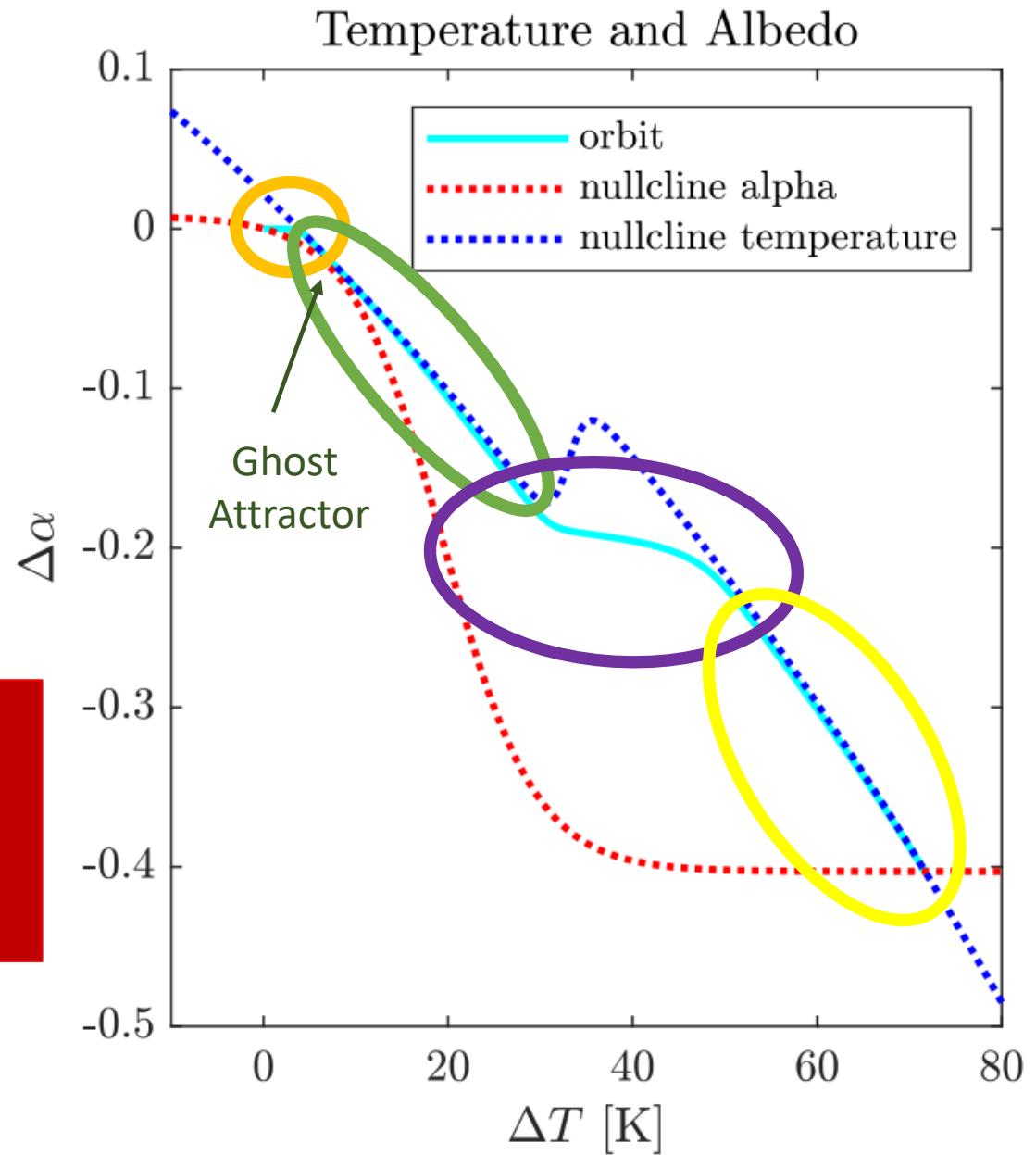
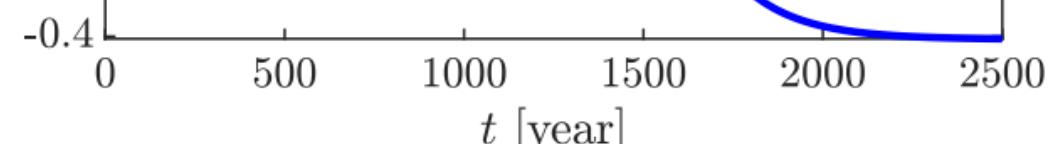
- Initialize for  $\mu_0$  (initial CO<sub>2</sub>-levels)
  - Change to  $\mu_1$  (4xCO<sub>2</sub> levels)
- Look at dynamics



# How does this work?



Late tipping!

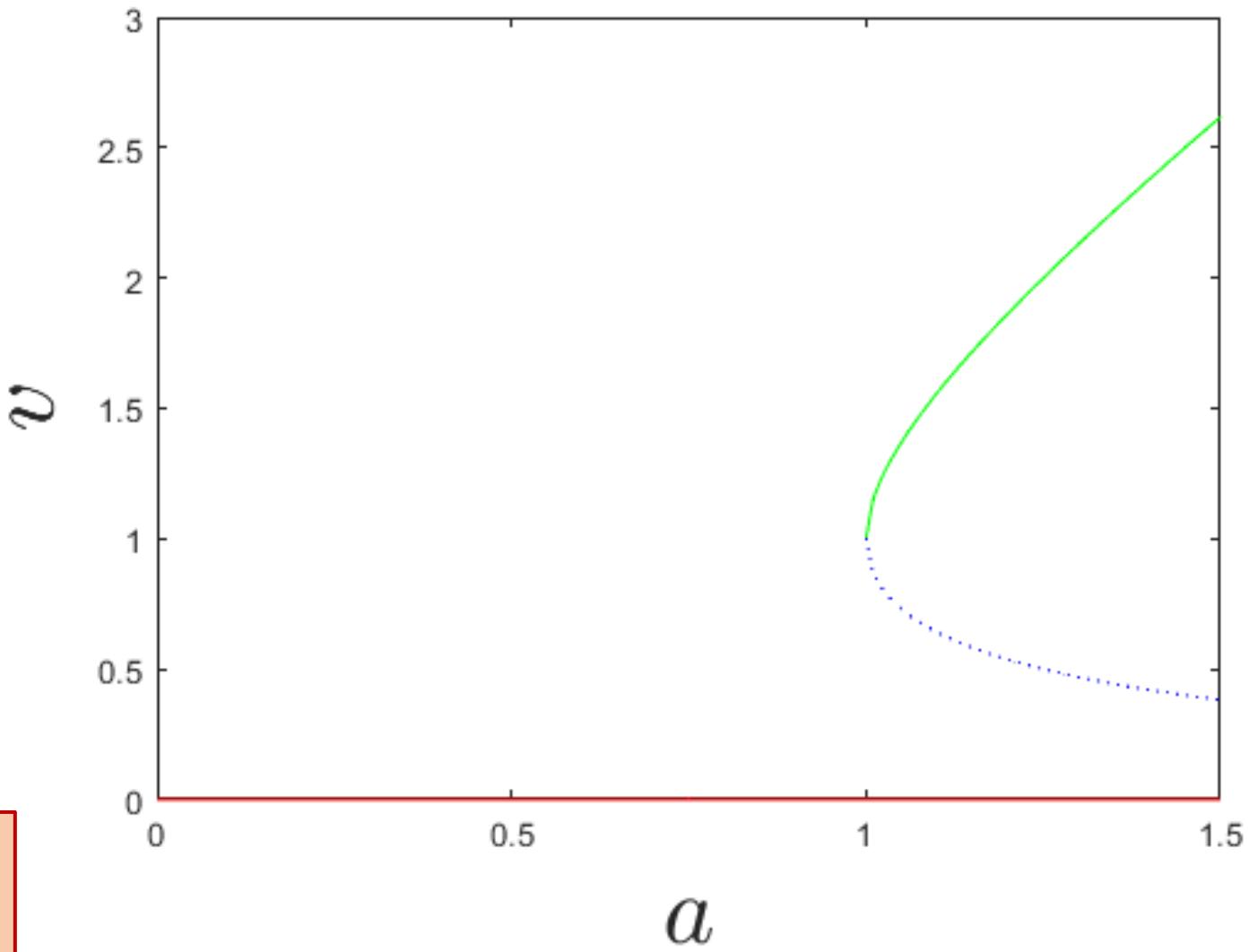


# EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

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

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$



# EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

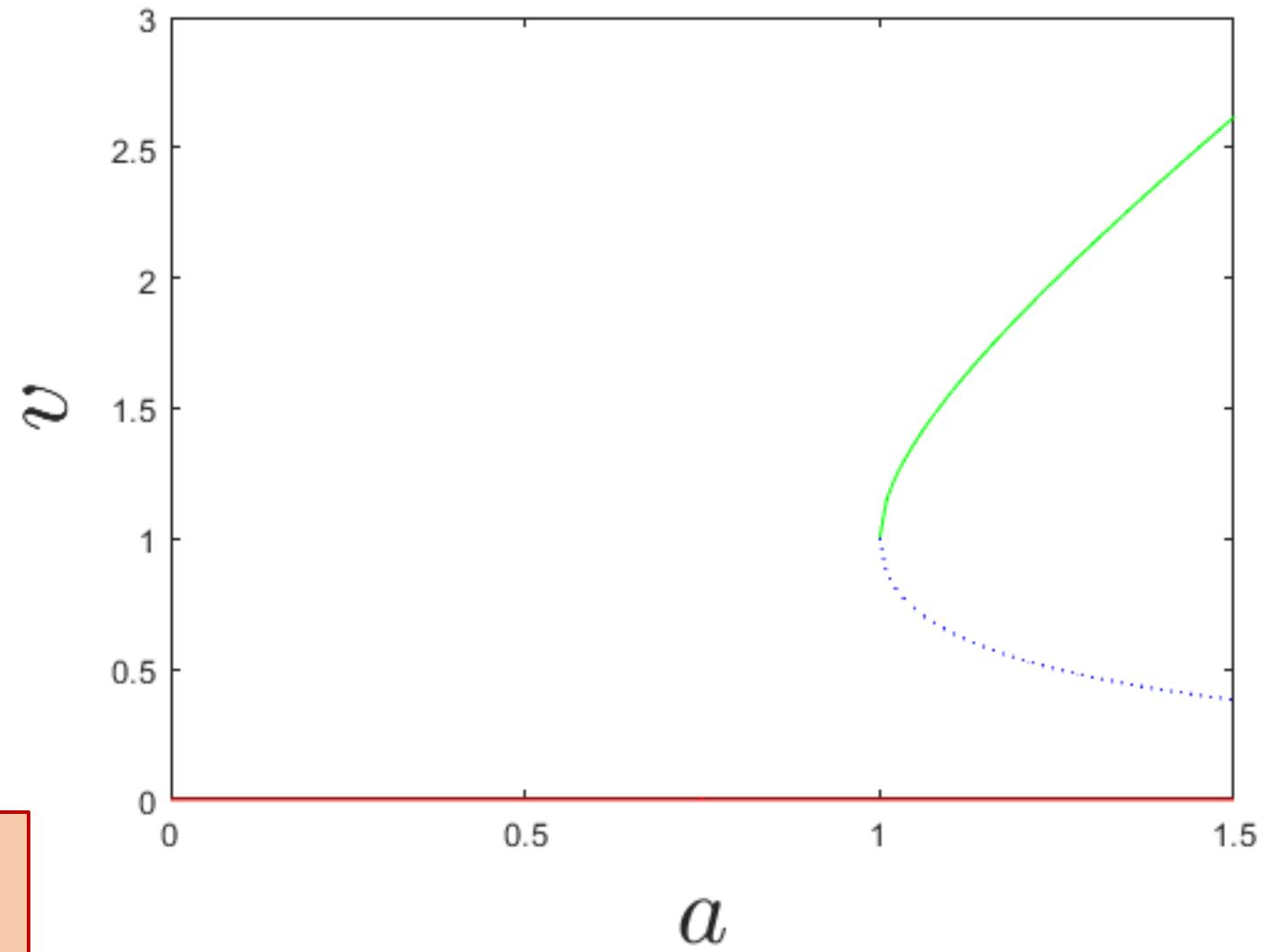
$$\frac{du}{dt} = a - u - uvs$$

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

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

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$



# EXAMPLE 3: Time scale of feedback

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

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

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

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

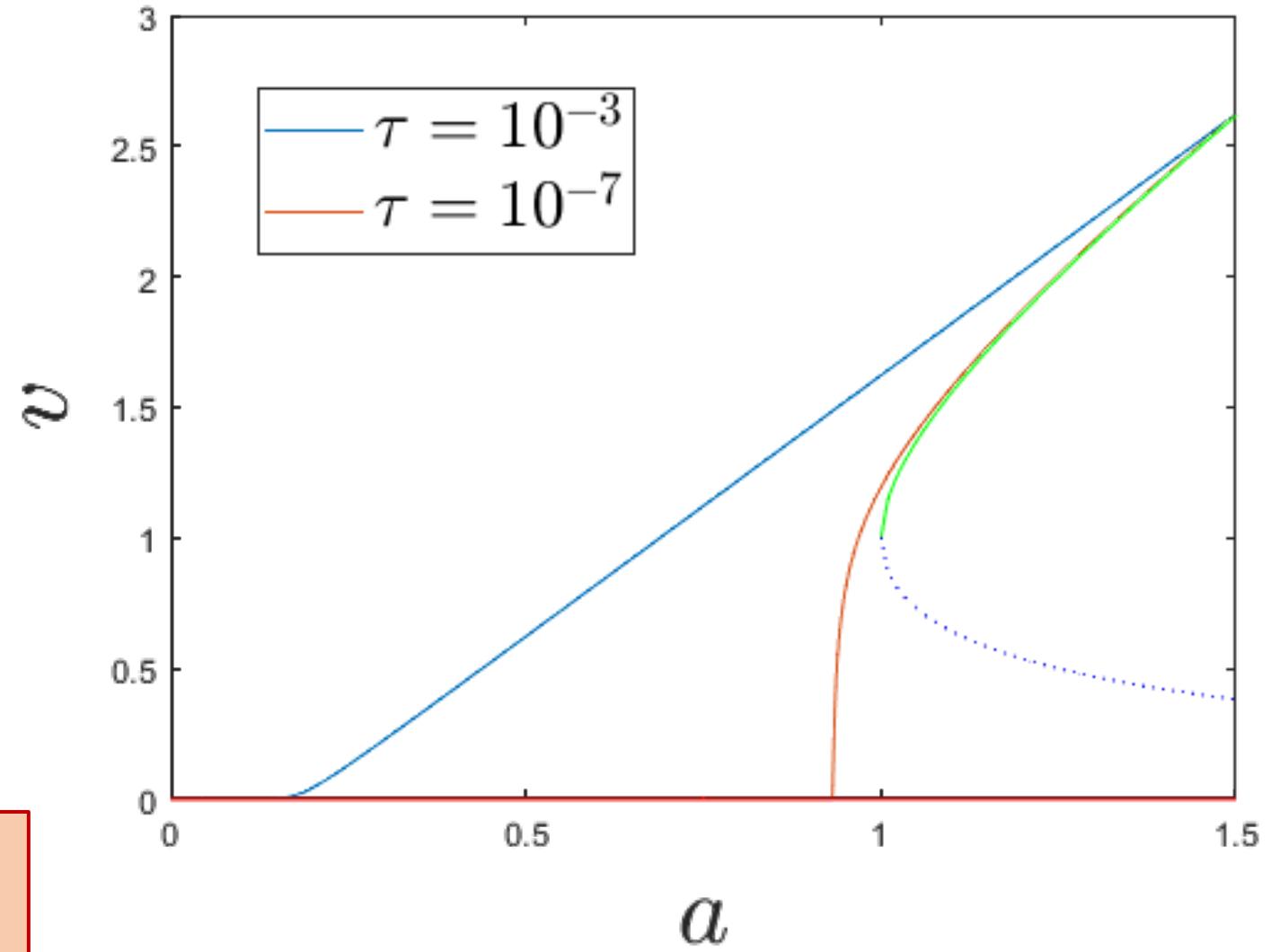
$$\frac{da}{dt}$$

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

Parameters:

$$m = 0.5$$

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

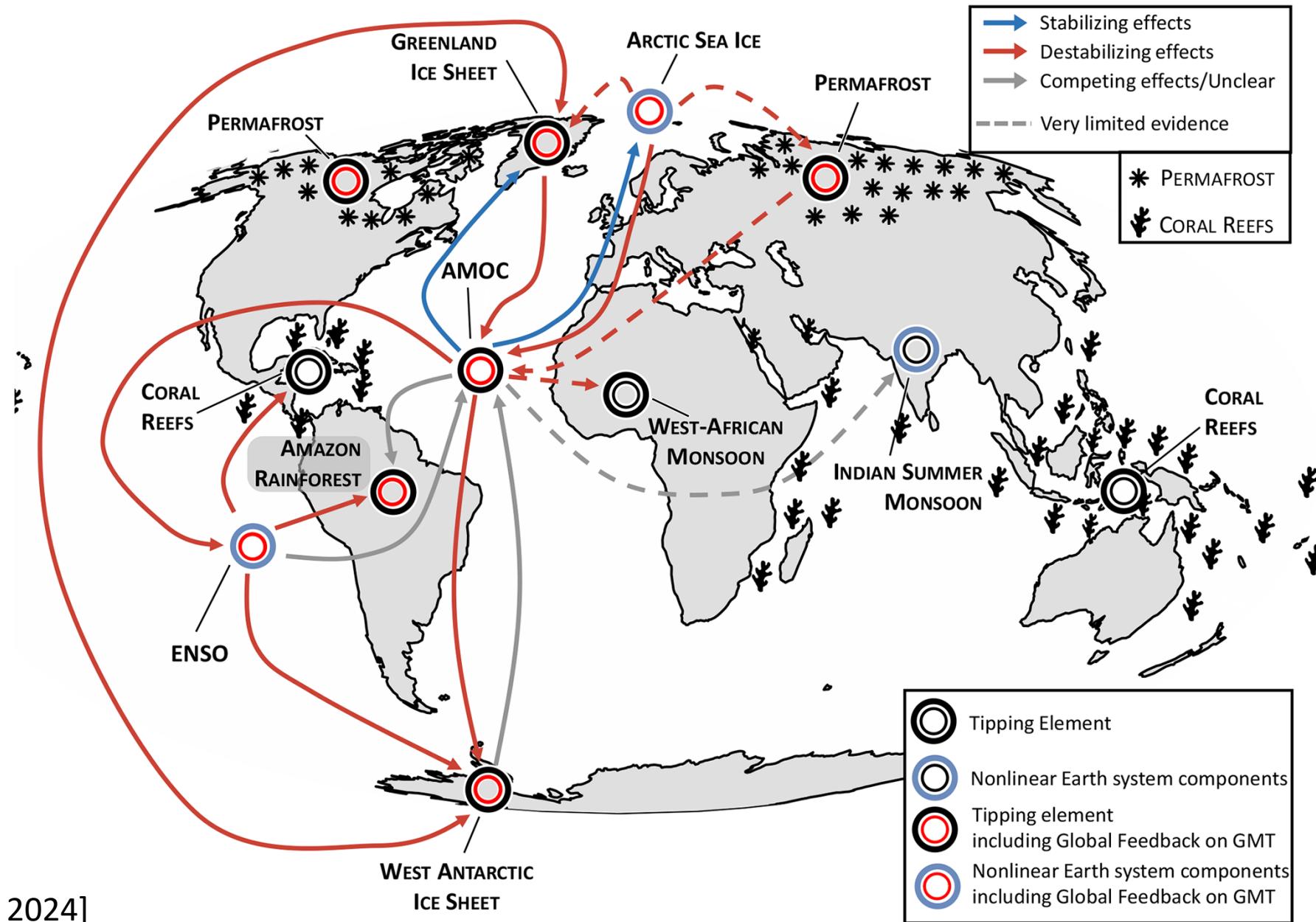




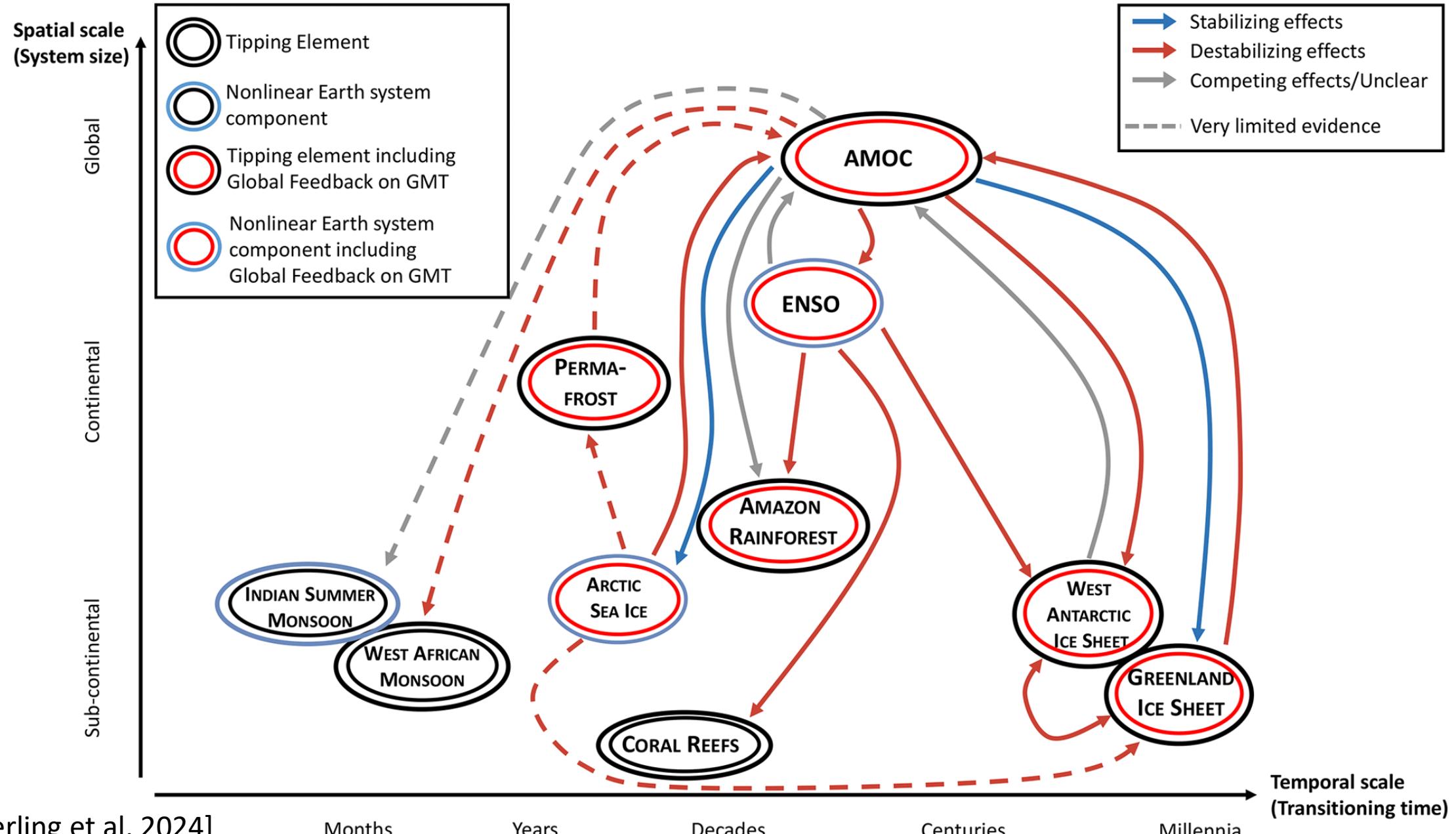
# SETTING B

## Tipping cascades

# Interactions between tipping elements



# Interactions between tipping elements



# 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]

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

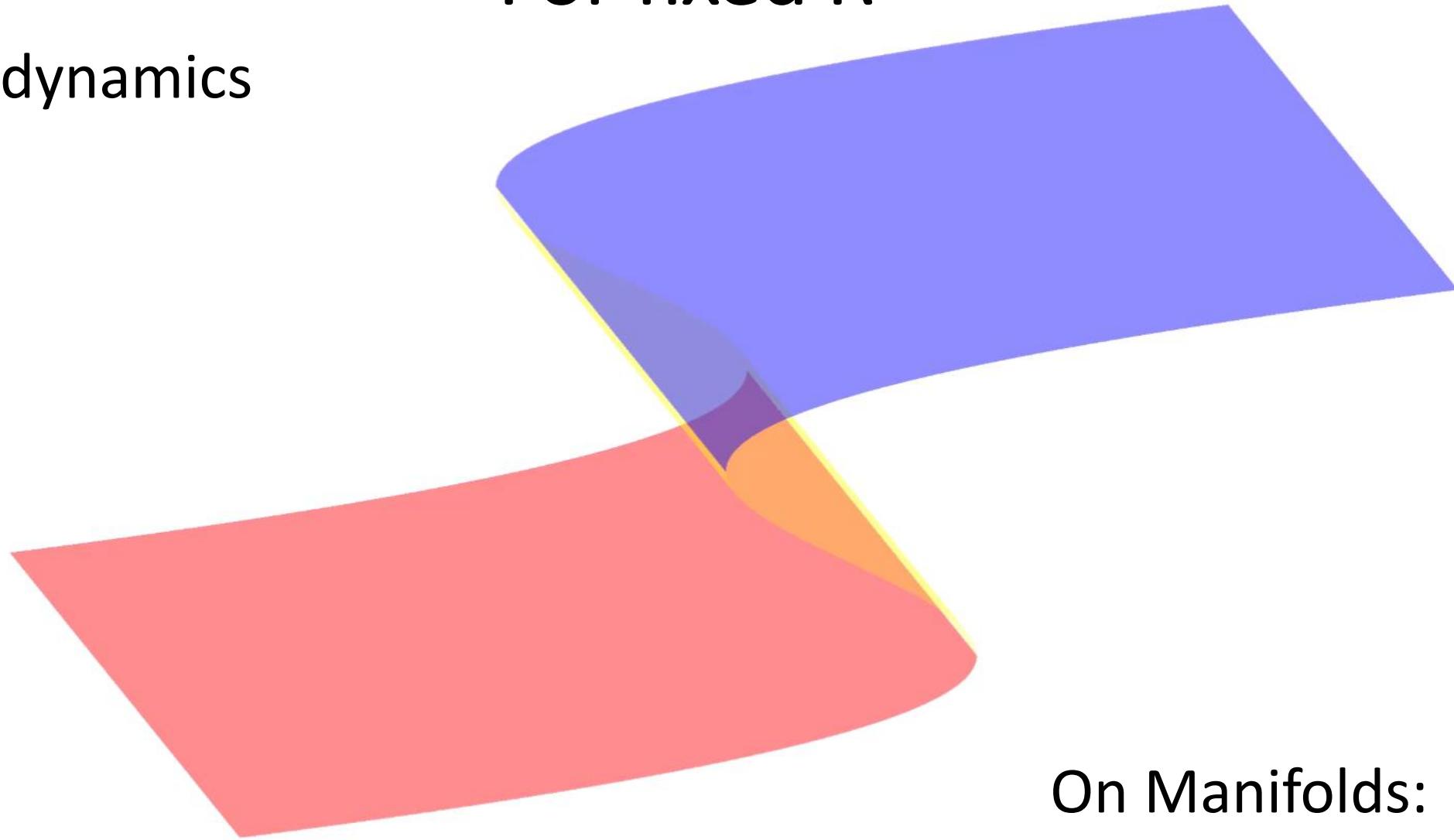
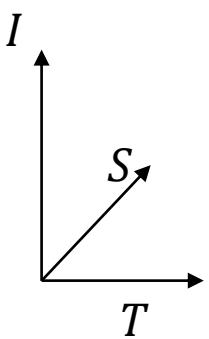
$$\tau_O \gg 1$$

Parameter drift

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

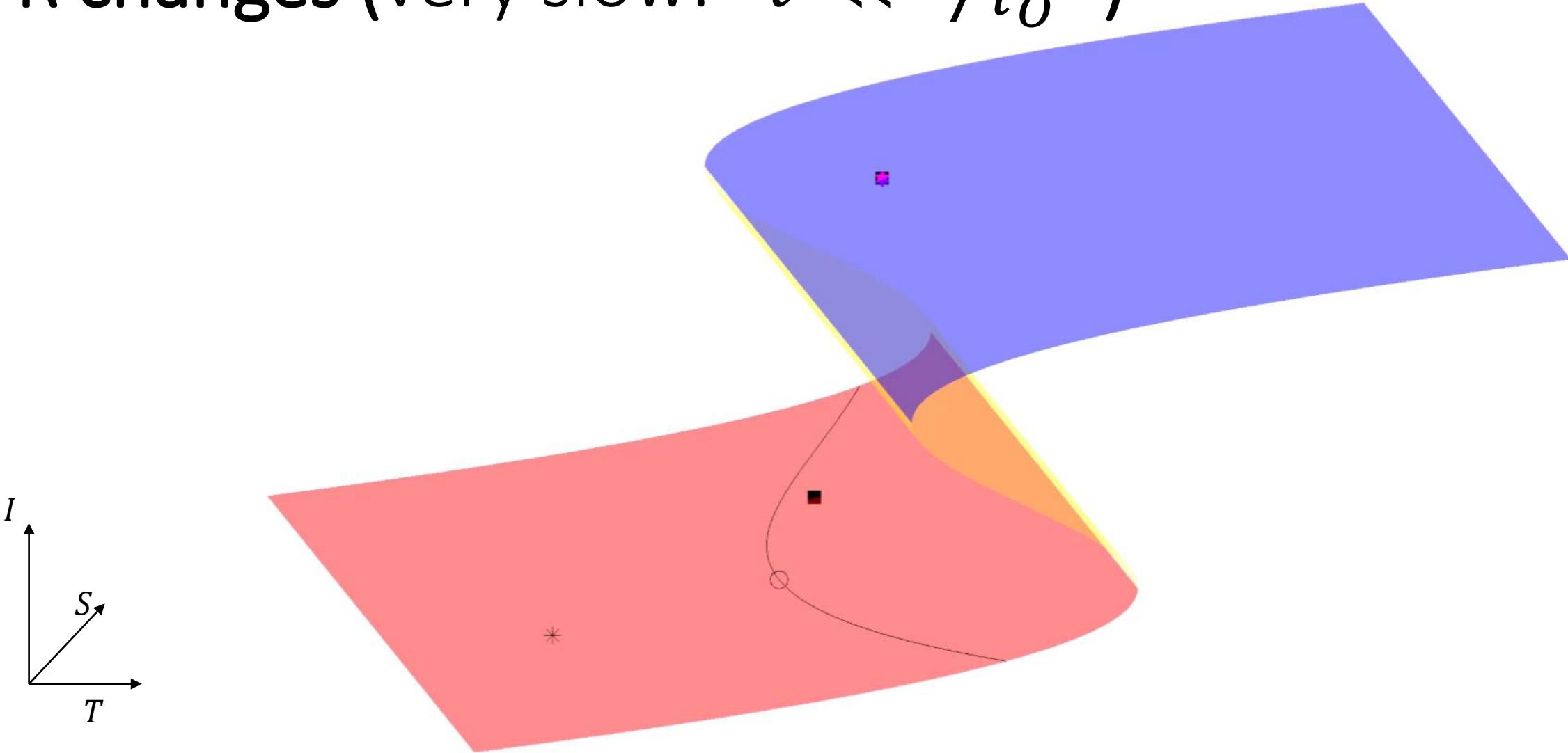
For fixed R

FAST ICE dynamics



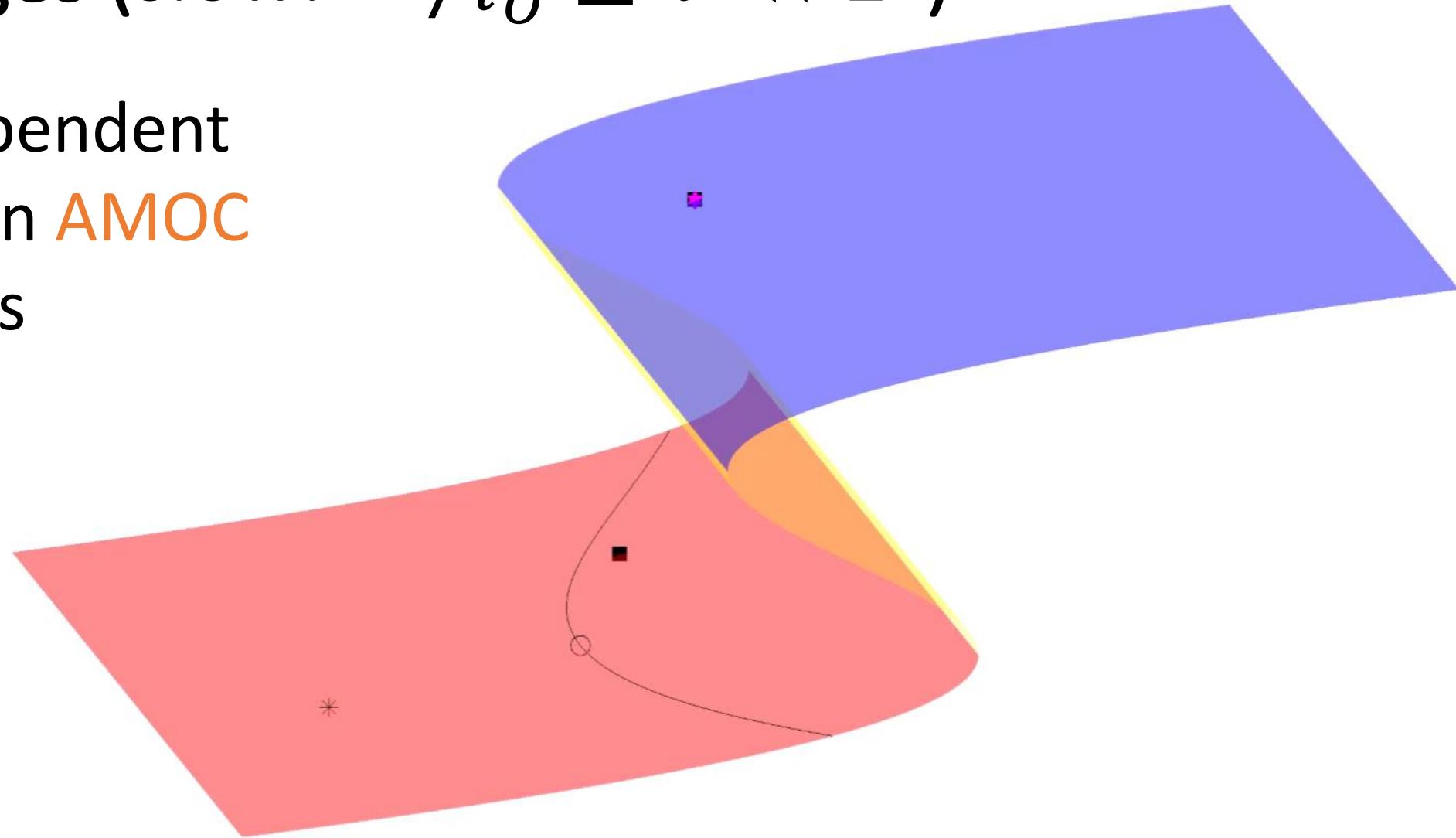
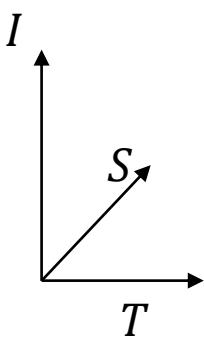
On Manifolds:  
SLOW AMOC dynamics

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: Conceptual Model for tipping cascades

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Tipping Element 1

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, \Lambda(r))$$

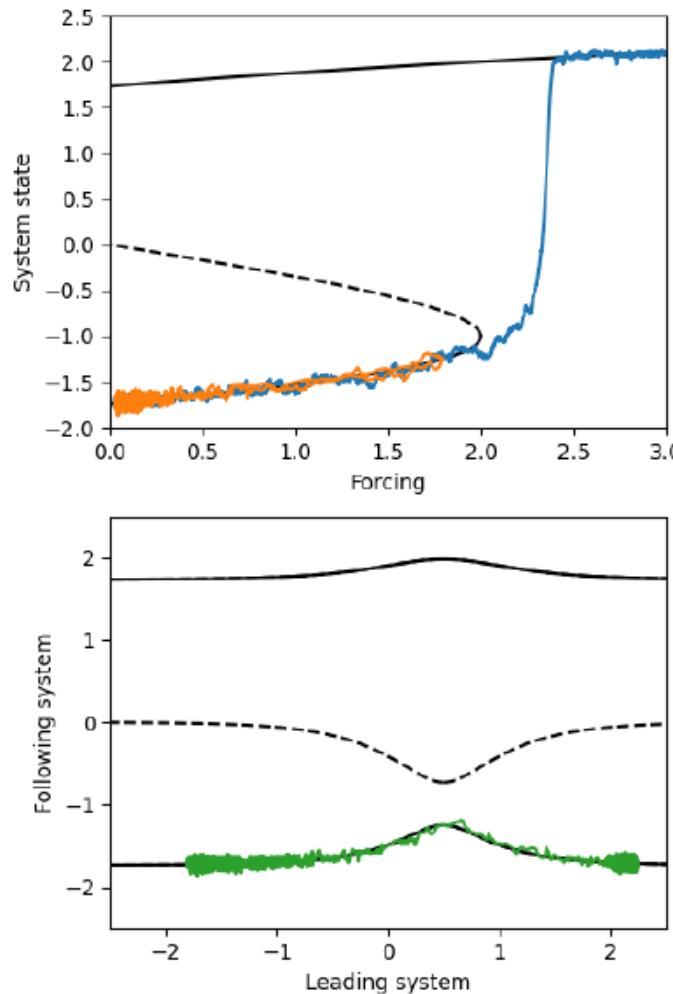
Tipping Element 2

$$\varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} = f(y, M(x)) \quad \varepsilon \ll 1$$

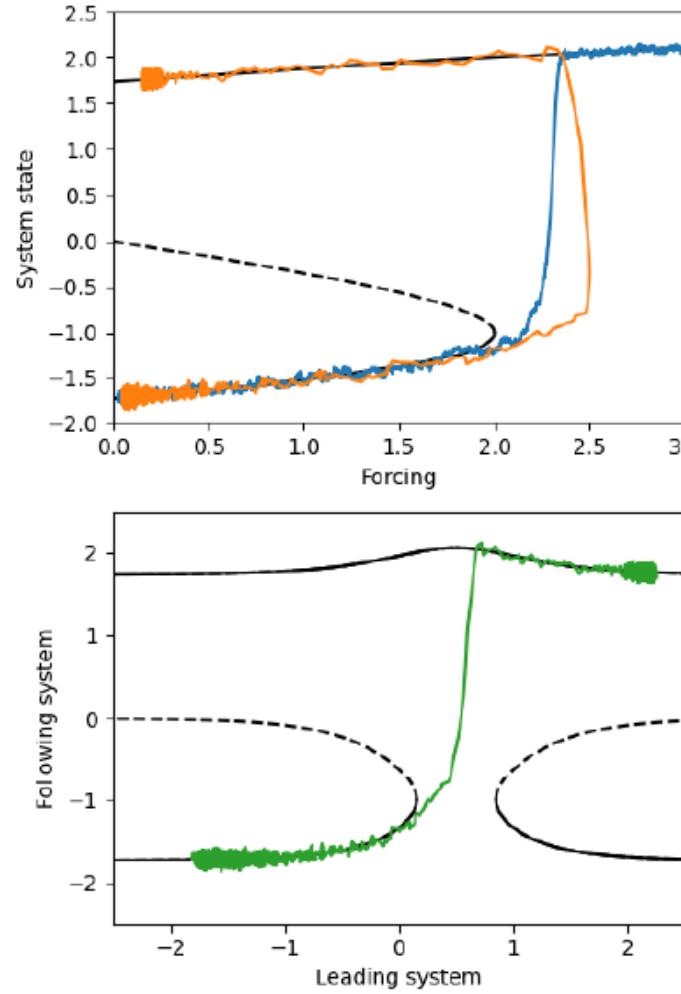
Parameter drift

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

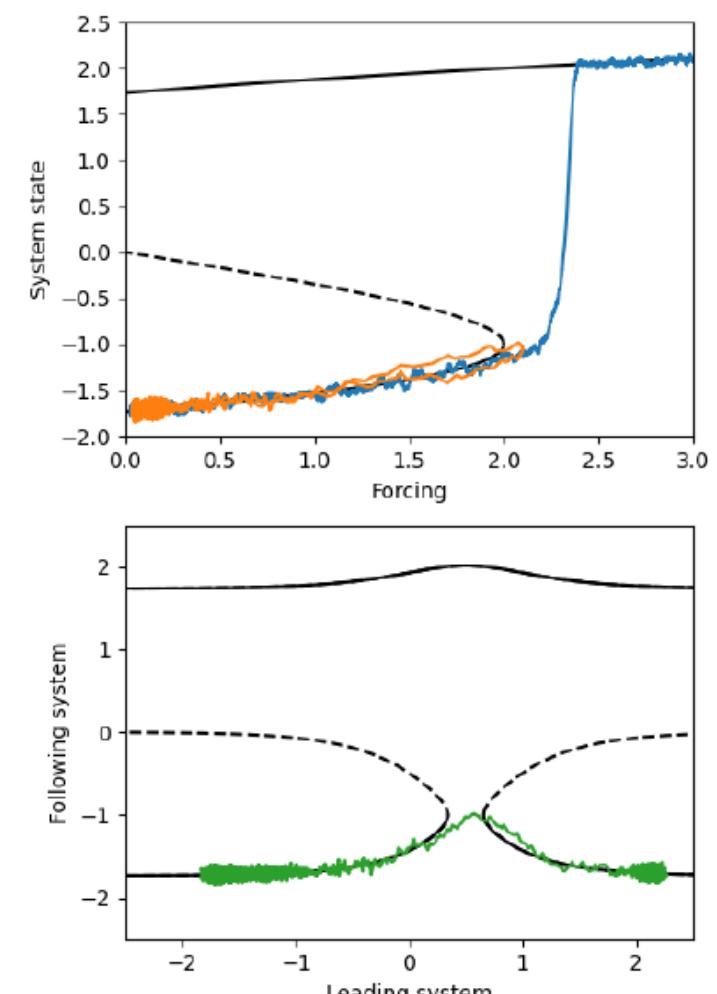
# EXAMPLE 5: Conceptual Model for tipping cascades



No cascade



Cascade



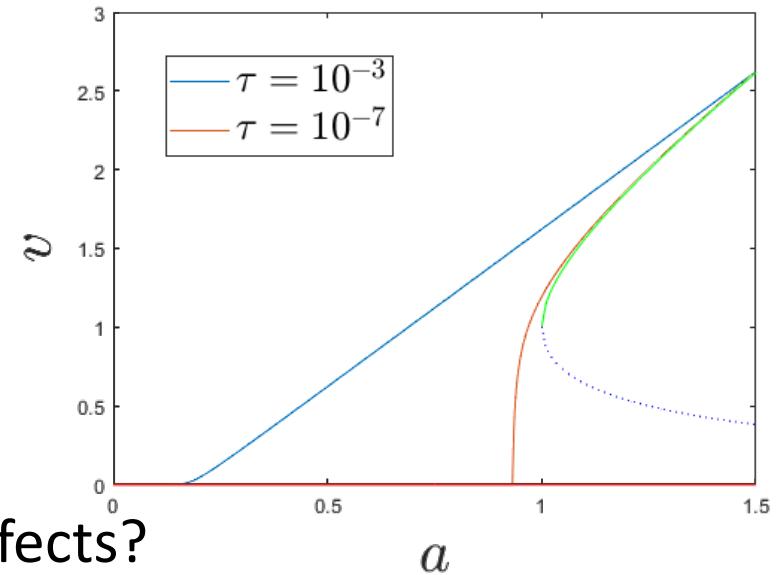
No cascade – but overshoot

# Discussion Points

- Tipping DYNAMICS also important

A: Tipping in systems with multiple time scales

- Late tipping possible → predictable?
- Rate-induced effects depend on time scales  
→ Is this a way to get better grip on non-autonomous effects?
- Response to faster changes might look less abrupt



B: Tipping cascades

- Can fast-slow analysis help?  
→ Should we study tipping elements *in isolation*?  
→ Do current interactions between tipping elements tell us enough?

Thanks to:

Peter Ashwin, Anna von der Heydt, David Hokken,  
Anna van der Kaaden, Rita Mak, Paul Ritchie

slides at [bastiaansen.github.io](https://bastiaansen.github.io)



