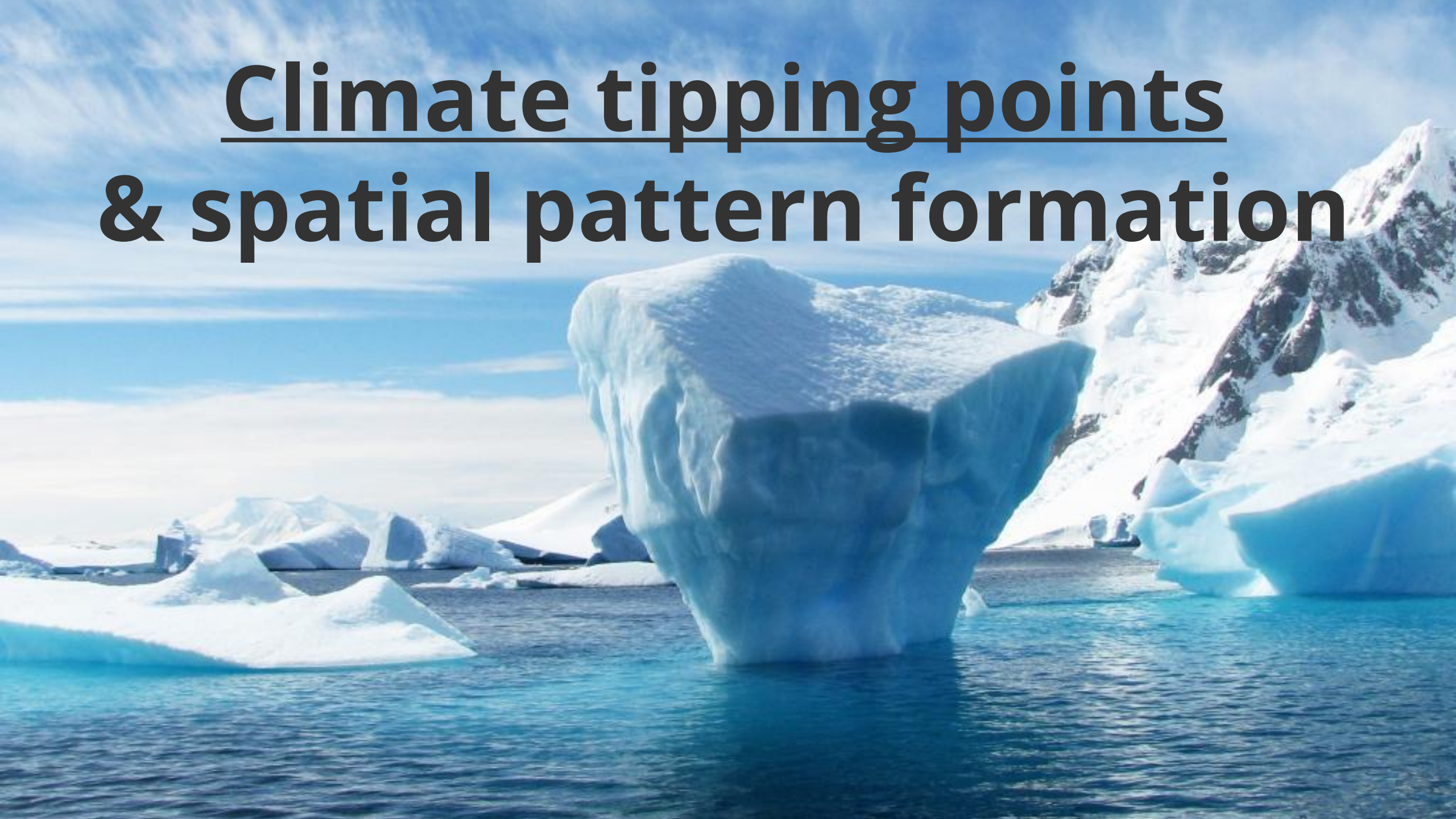


Climate tipping points & spatial pattern formation

2025-06-04, Abacus's Mathematical Symposium "Nature's Numbers"
Robbin Bastiaansen (r.bastiaansen@uu.nl)

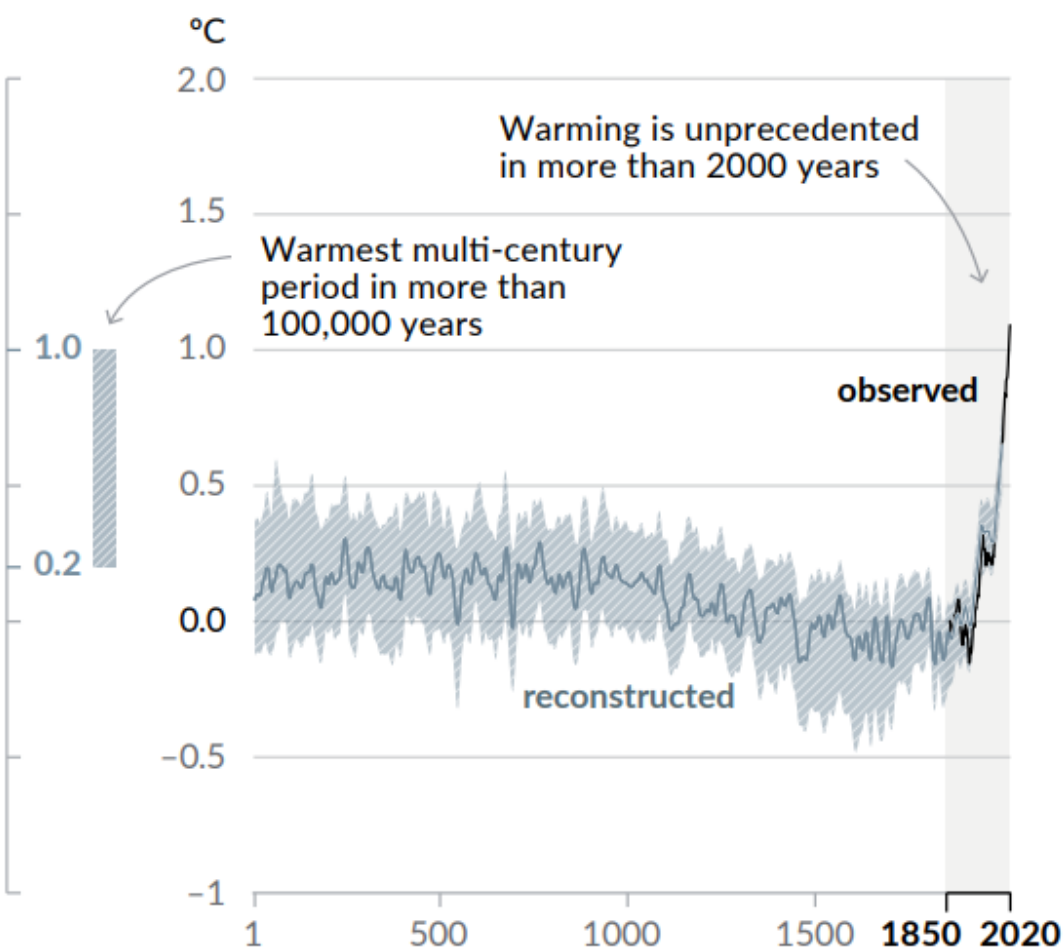
Climate tipping points & spatial pattern formation



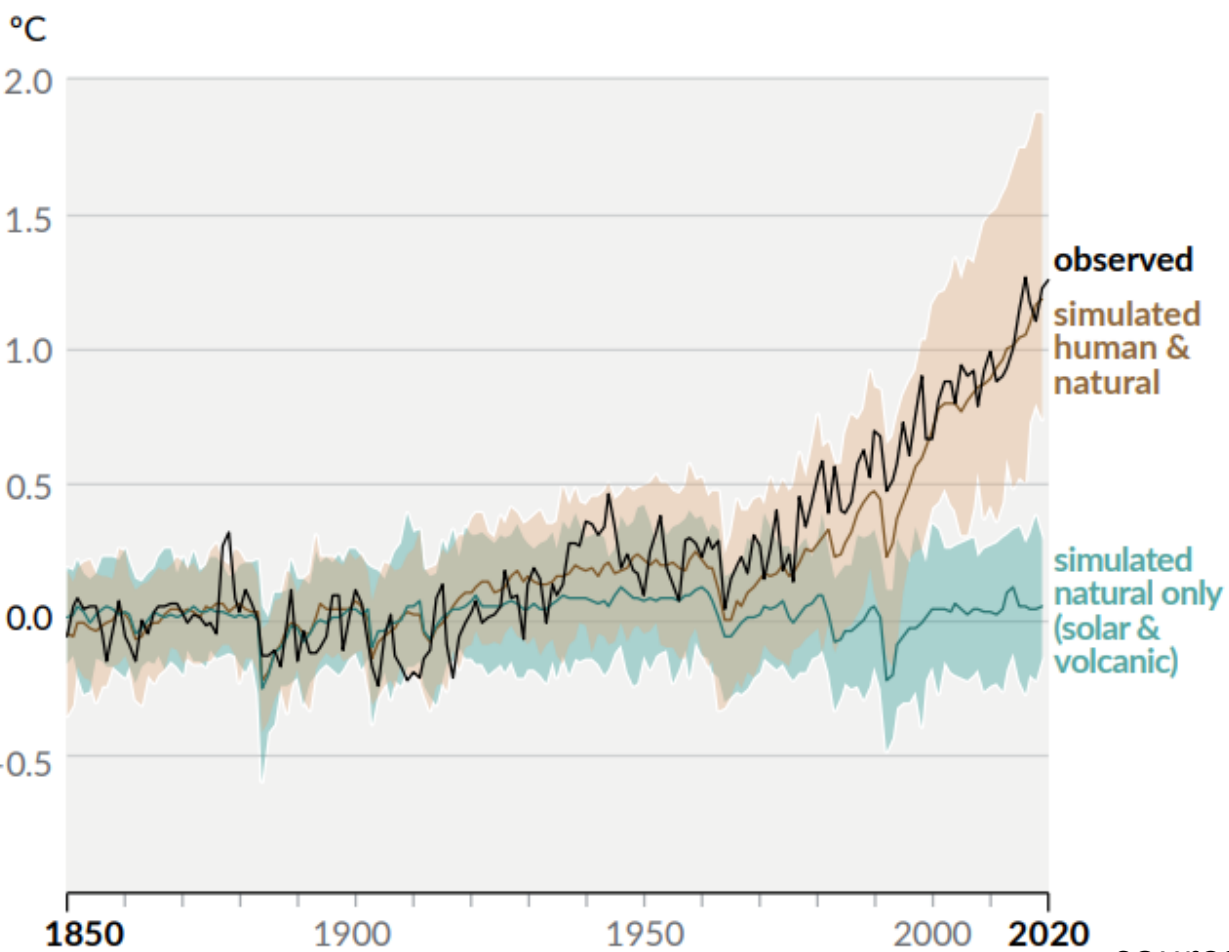
Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850–1900

(a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as **reconstructed** (1–2000) and **observed** (1850–2020)

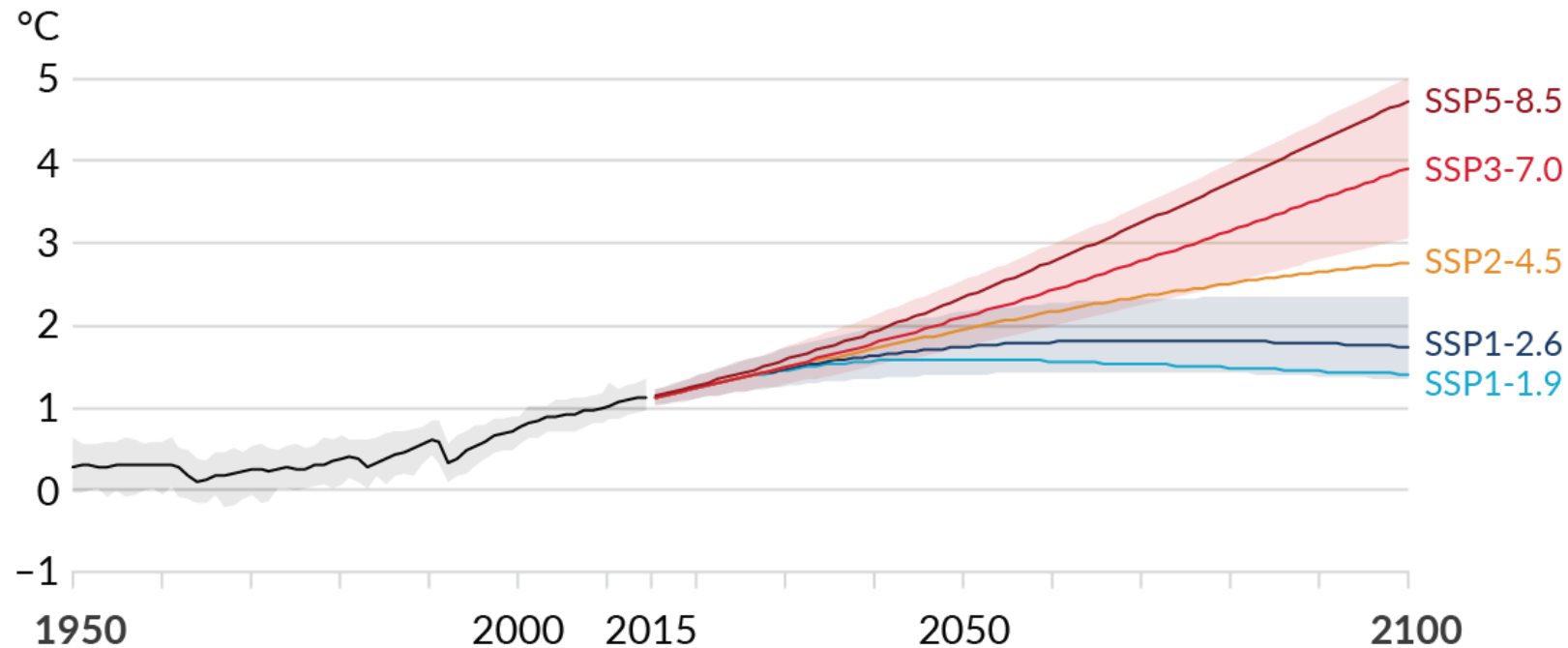


(b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850–2020)



Future climate projections

(a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850–1900



source: IPCC AR6

Experiments in Global Climate Models

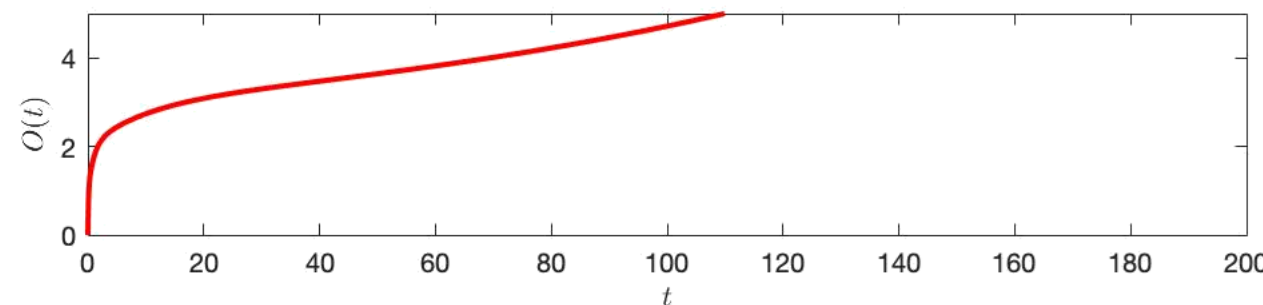
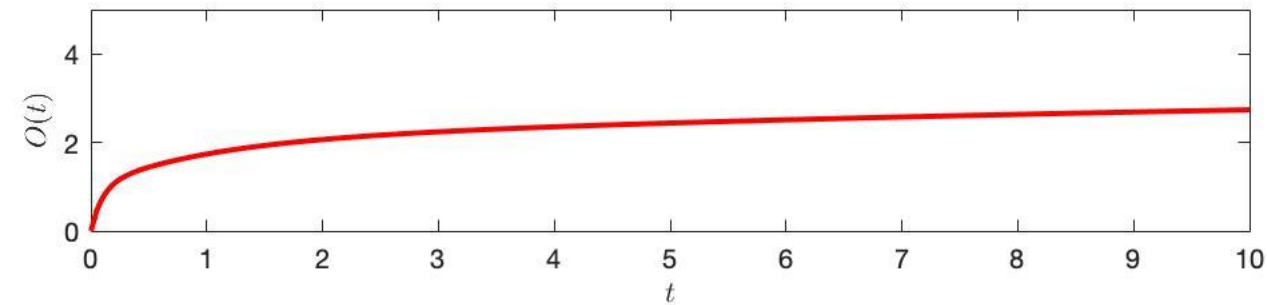
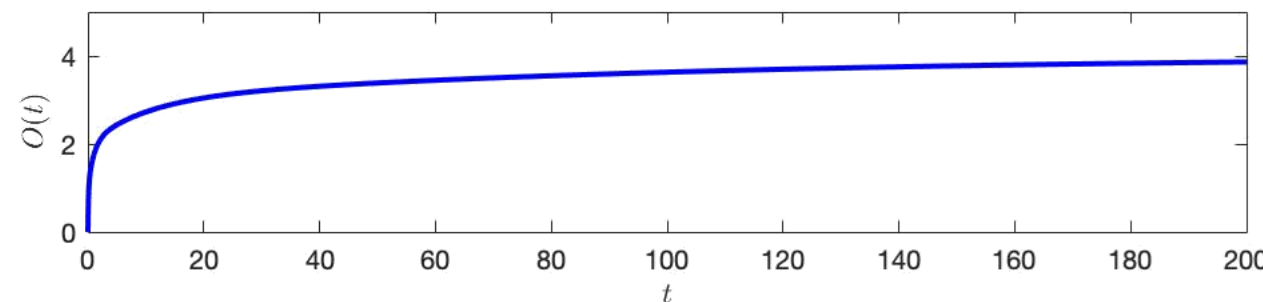
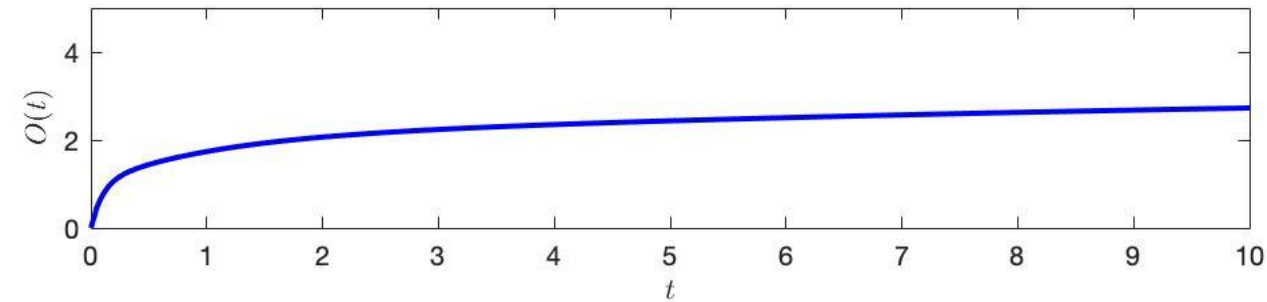
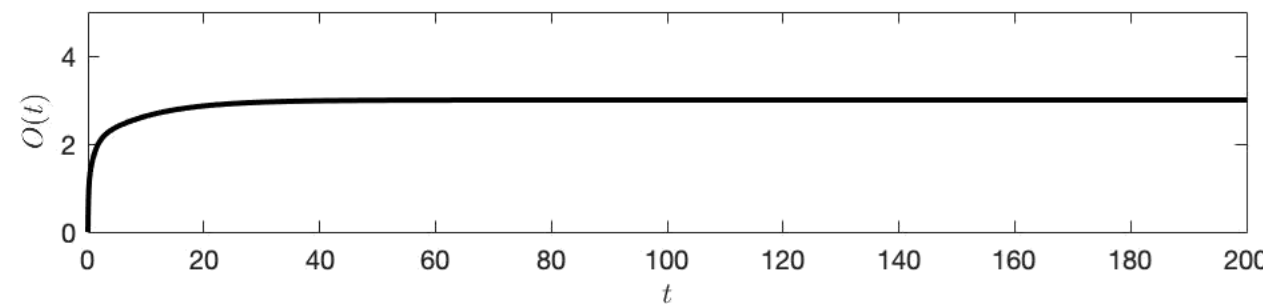
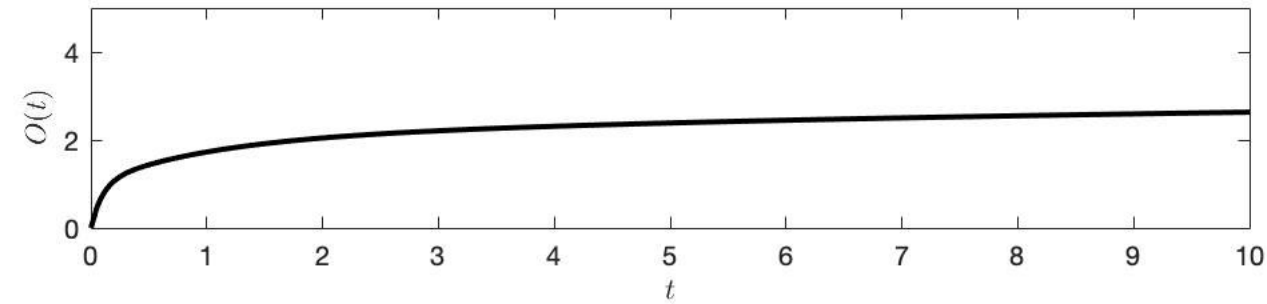
- 🖥️ Much computing power
- 🖥️ Not long-term response
- 🖥️ Not many scenarios

Often, all other observables are assumed to be linearly related to the global mean surface temperature

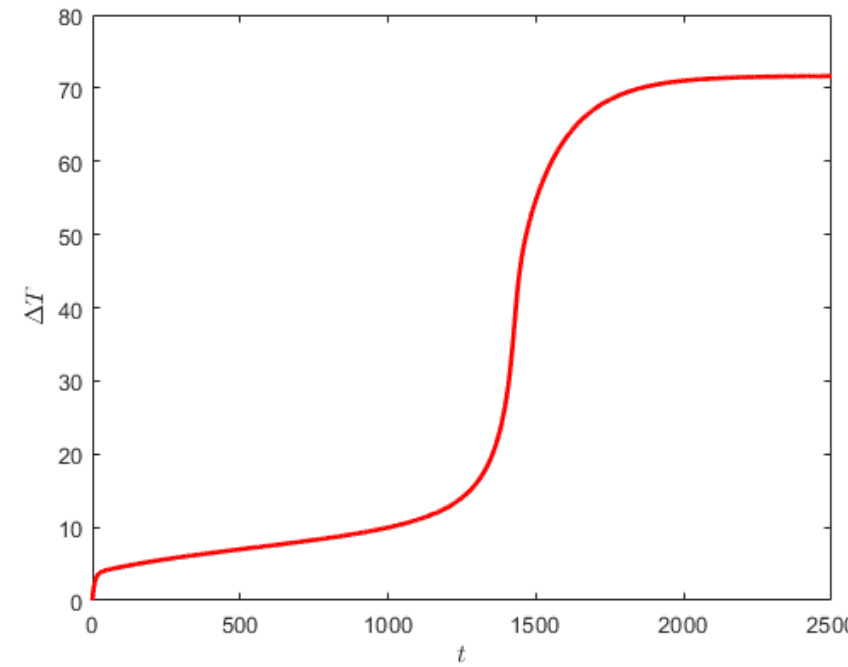
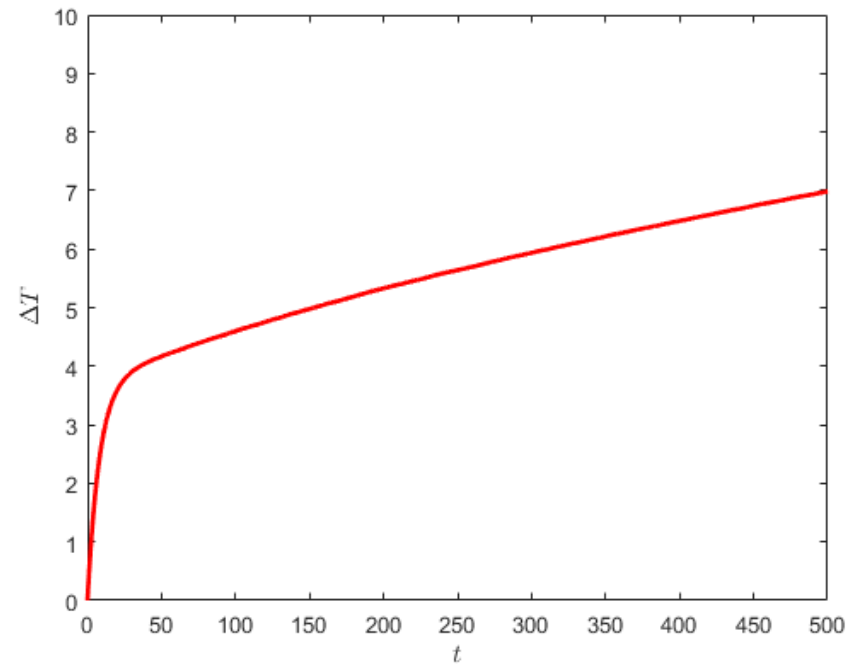
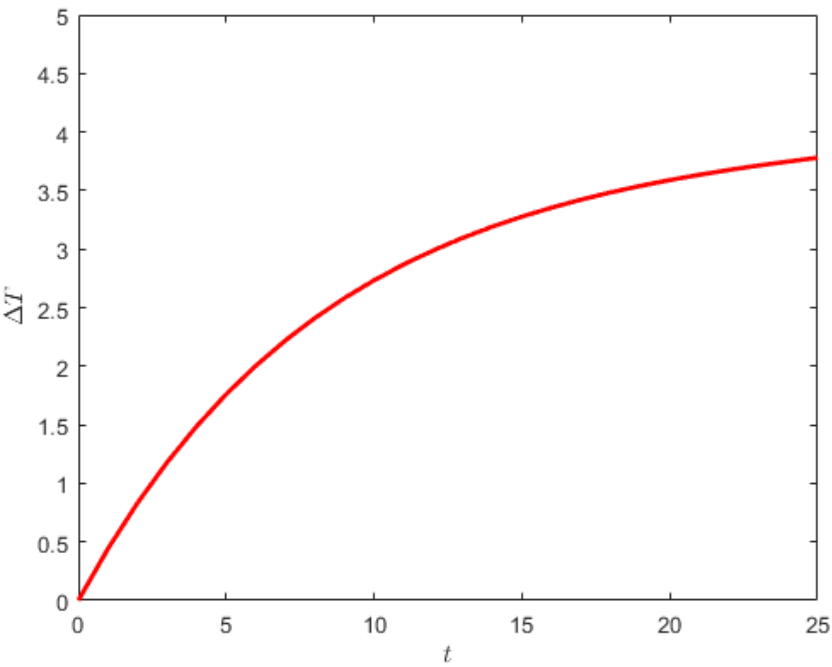
Mathematical Context

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

Pitfalls and problems of linearity assumption

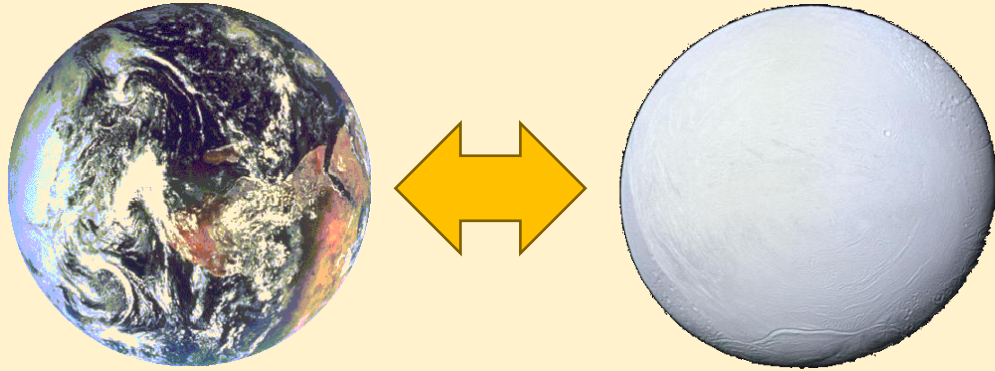


Nonlinear Response

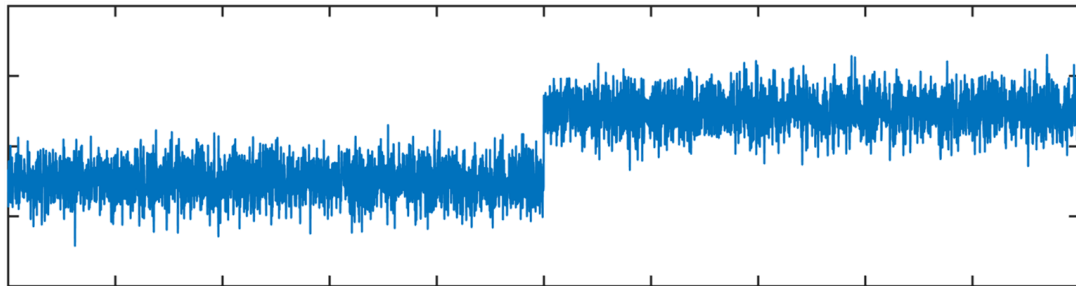


Tipping Points

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



Planetary transitions

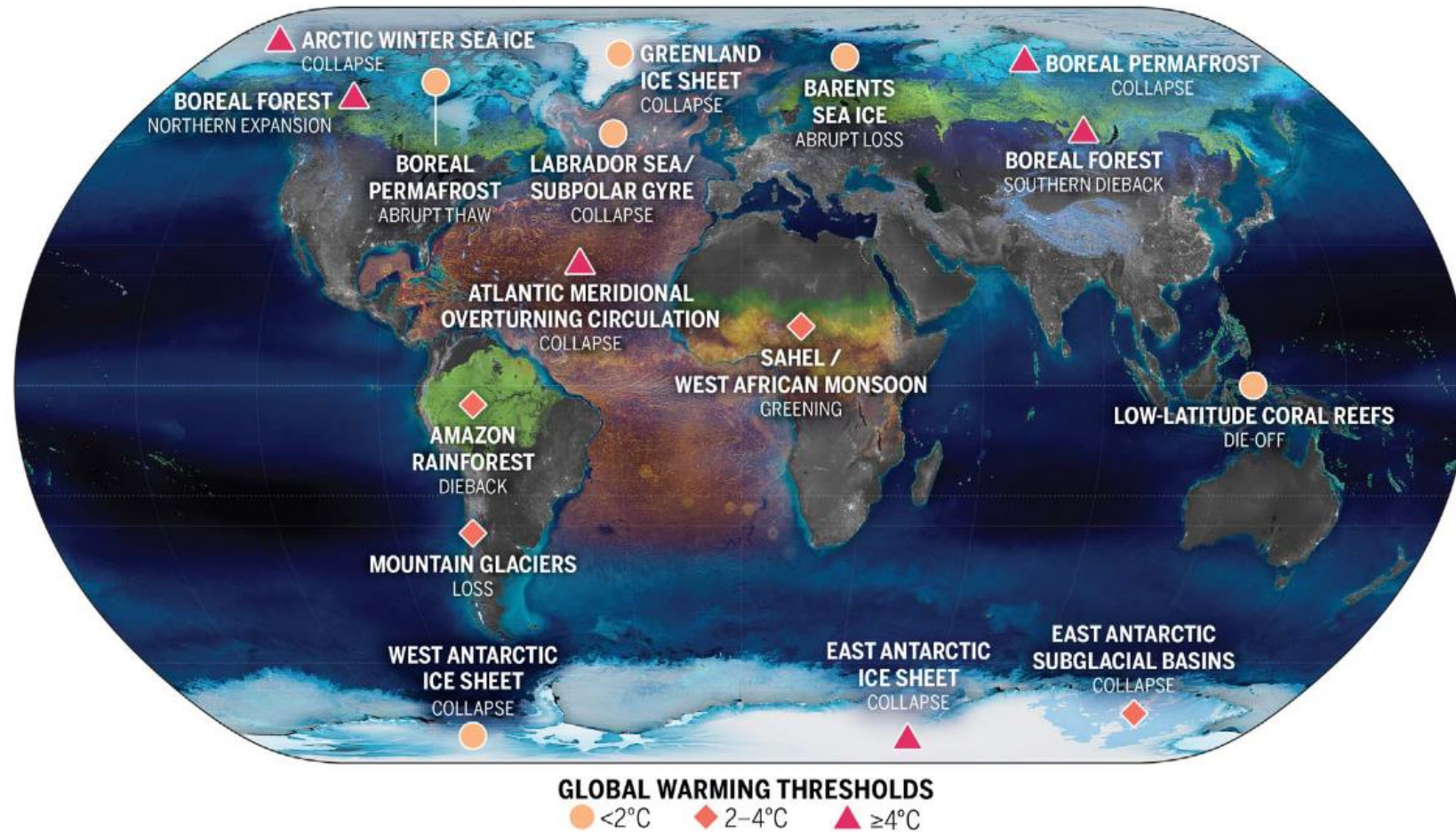


Ecosystem shifts



Tipping Points

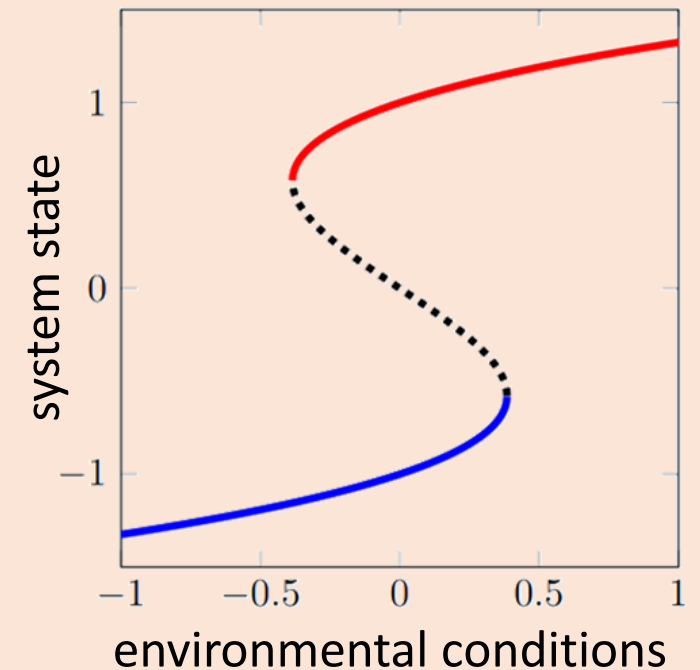
IPCC AR6 (2021) : “a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganizes, often abruptly and/or irreversibly”



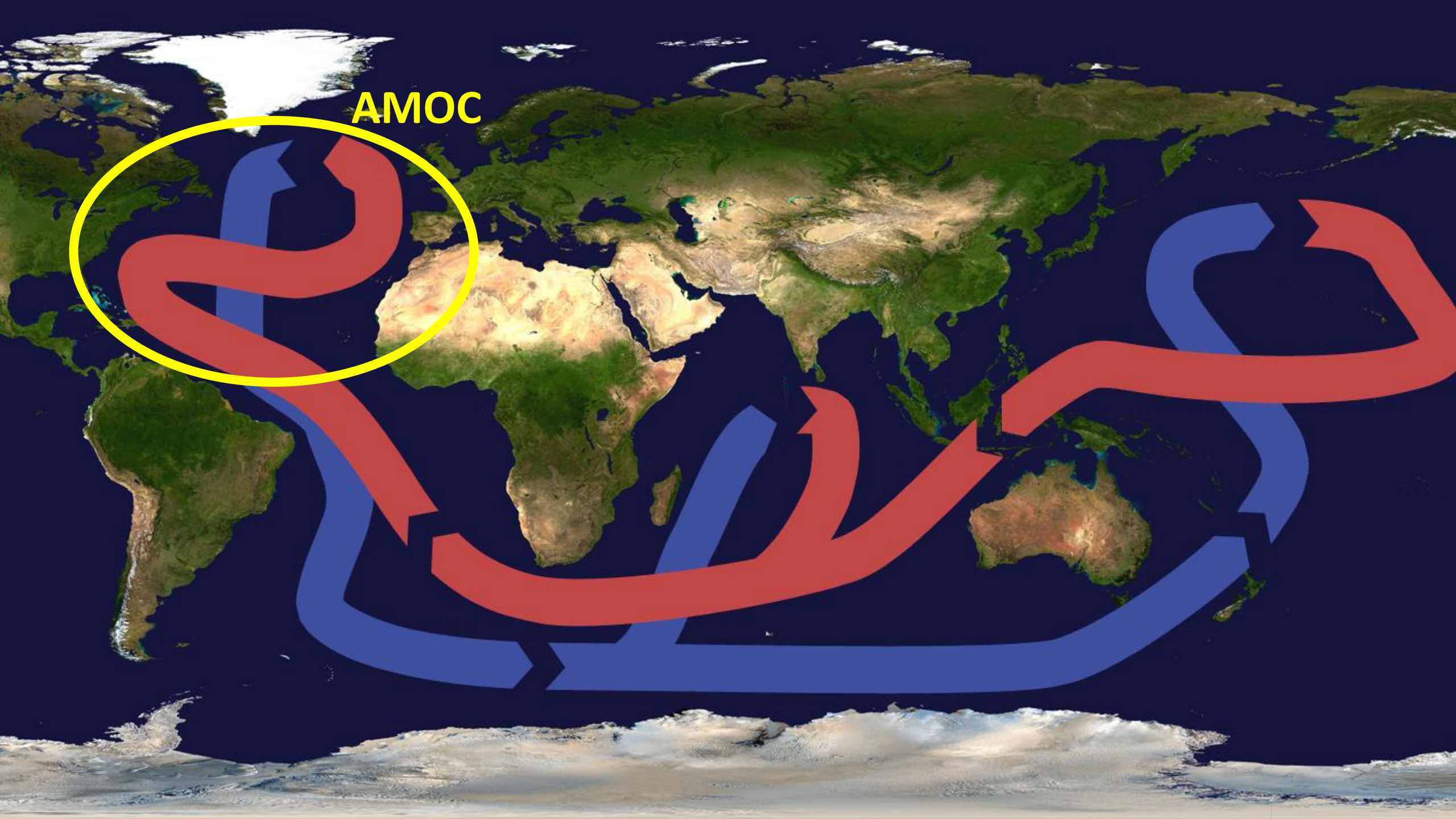
Mathematics

Tipping points ↔ Bifurcations

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

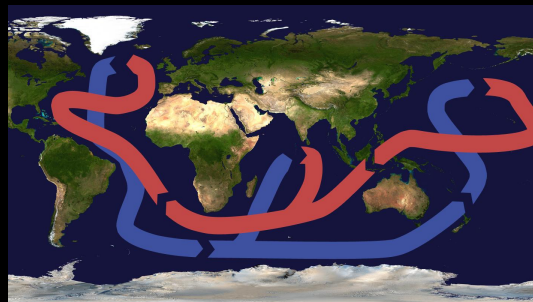


AMOC



STATE

AMOC on

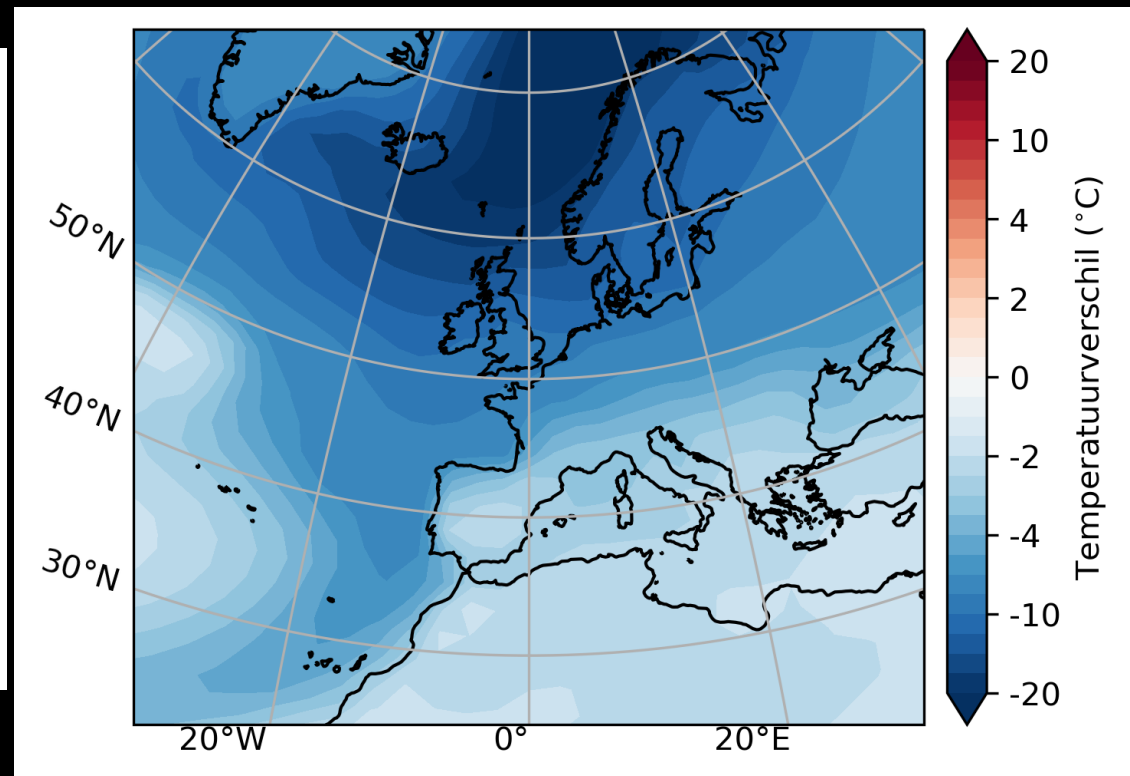
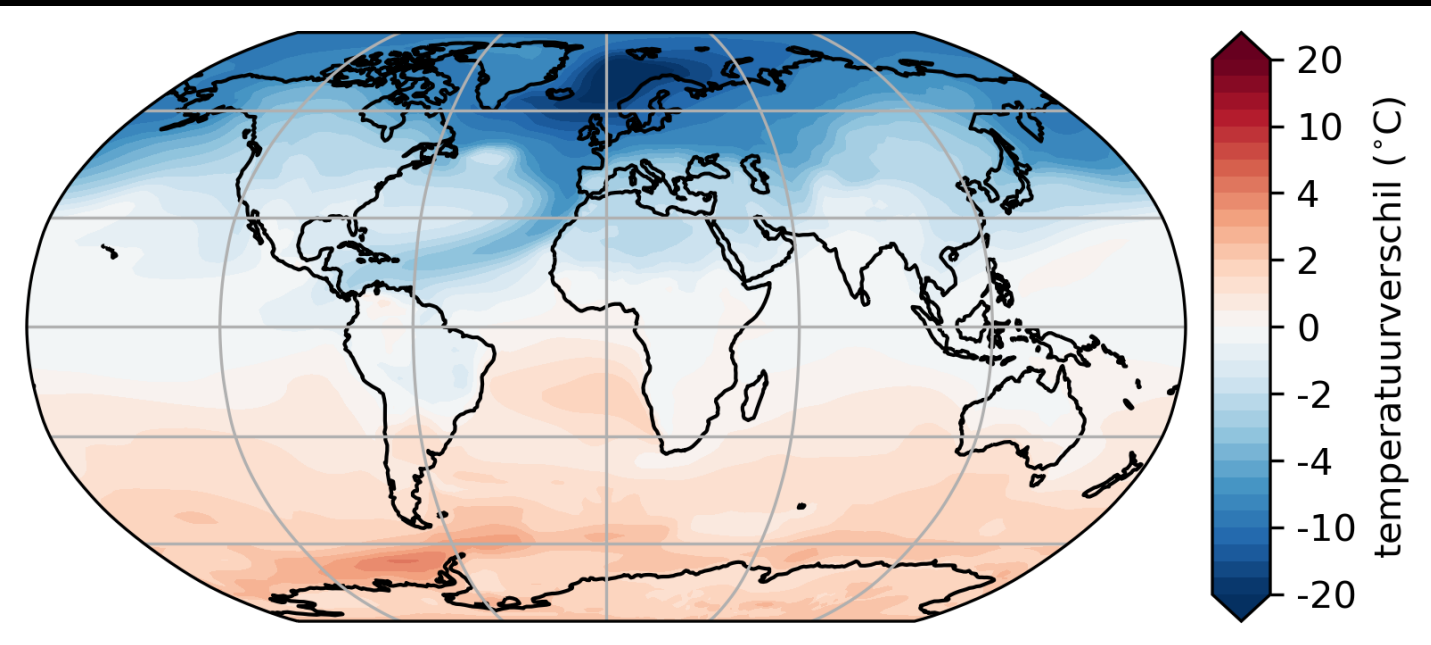


AMOC off

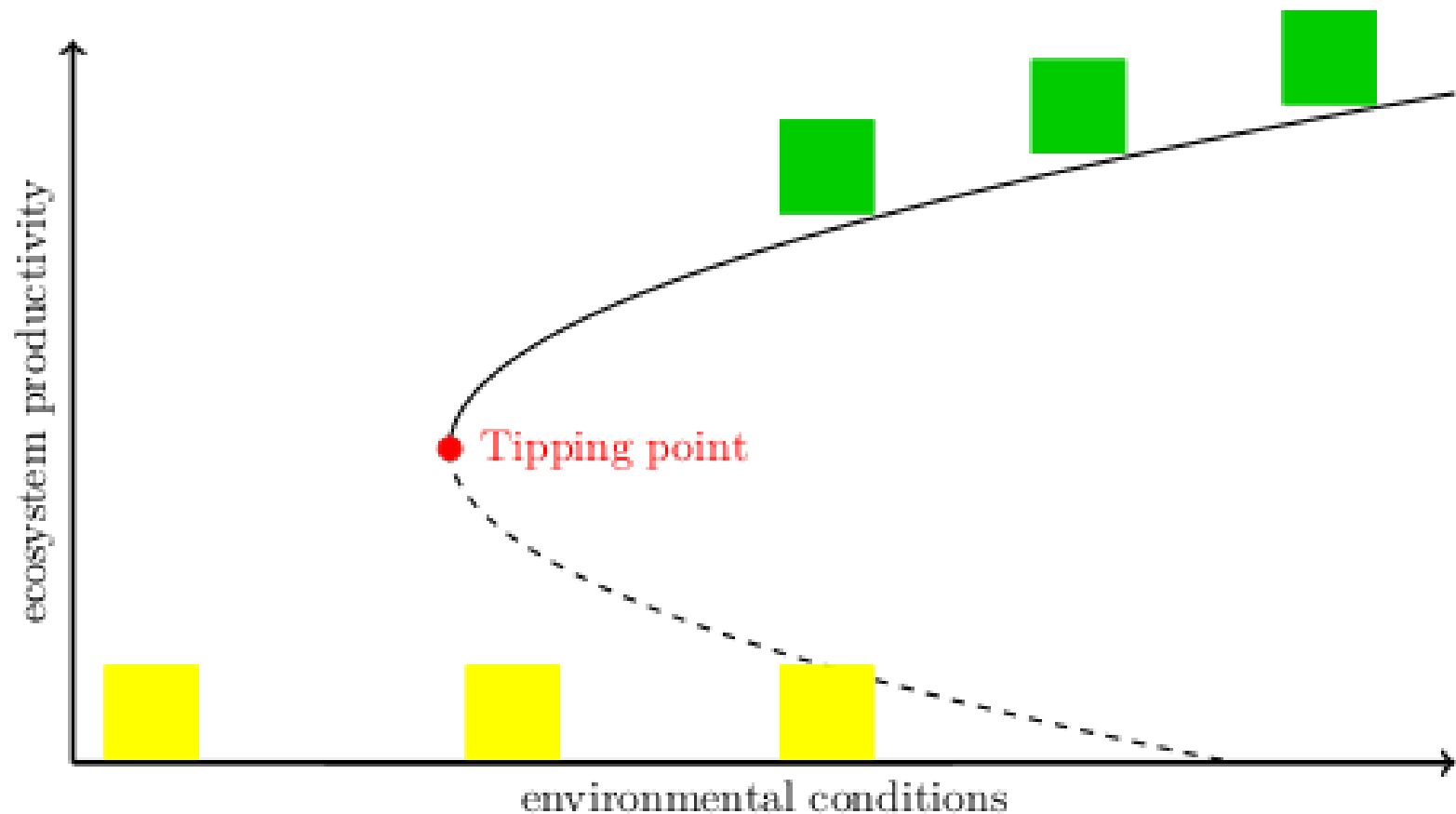
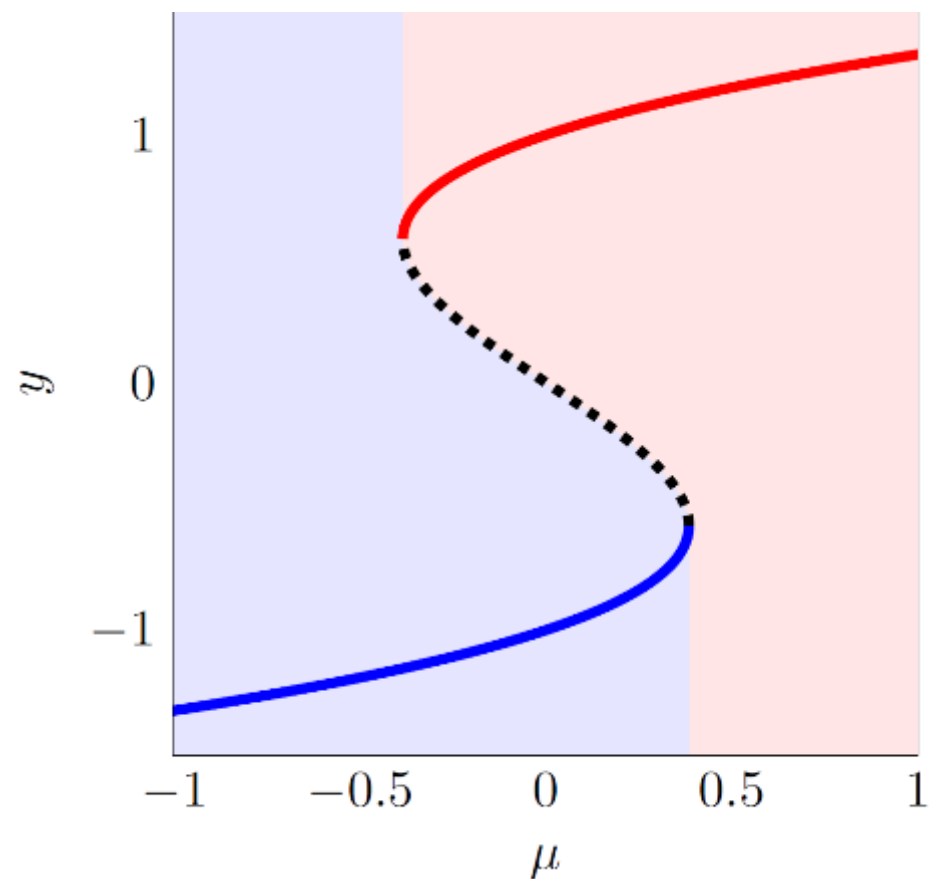
FORCING

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW





Classic Theory of Tipping



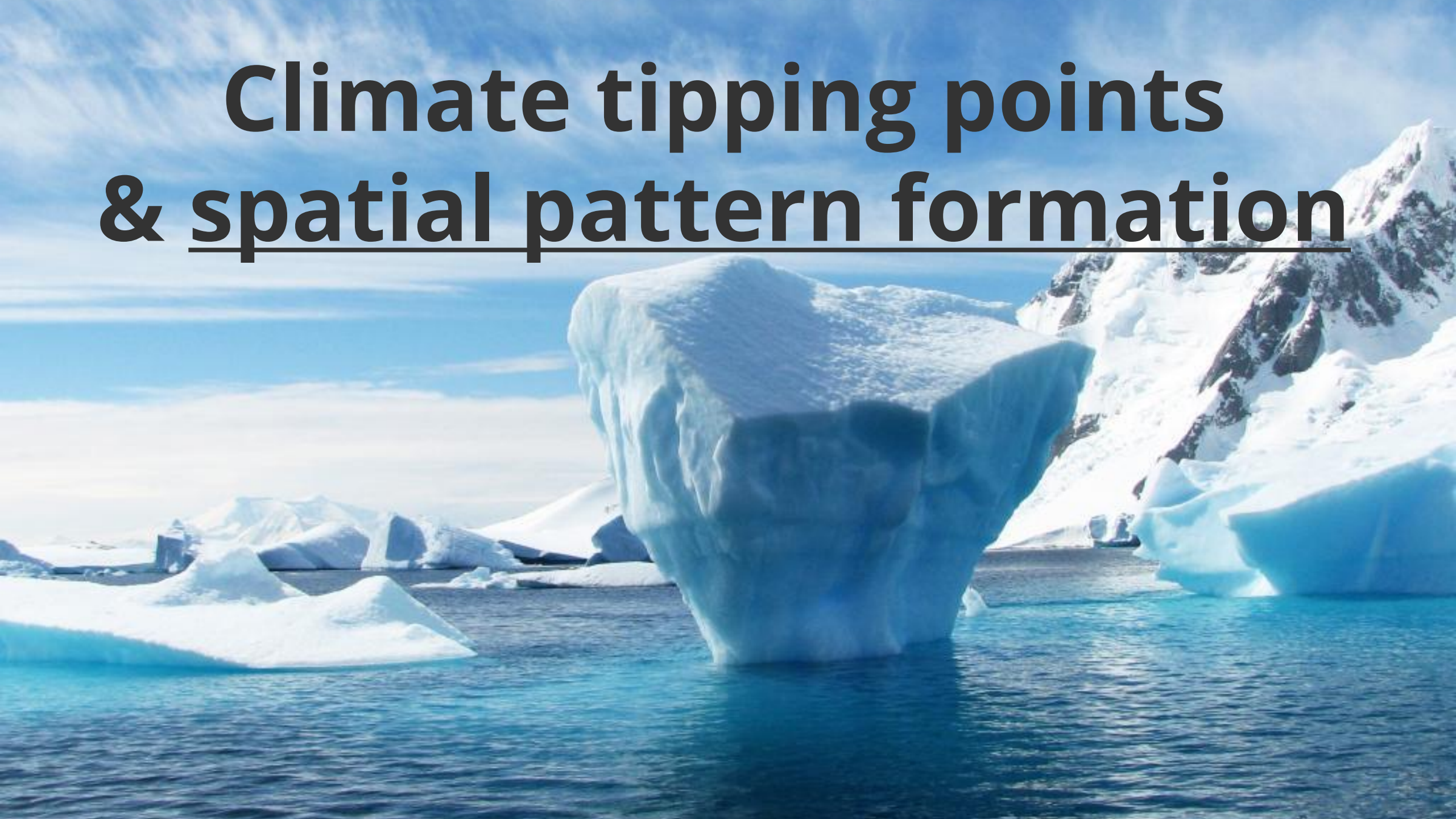
Canonical example:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y(1 - y^2) + \mu$$

$$\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = f(\vec{y}; \mu)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = f(u, v; \mu) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = g(u, v; \mu) \end{cases}$$

Climate tipping points & spatial pattern formation





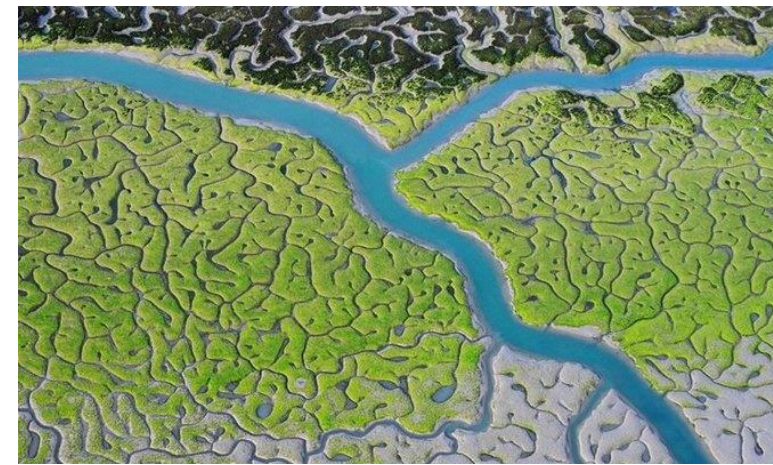
Examples of spatial patterning – ecosystems



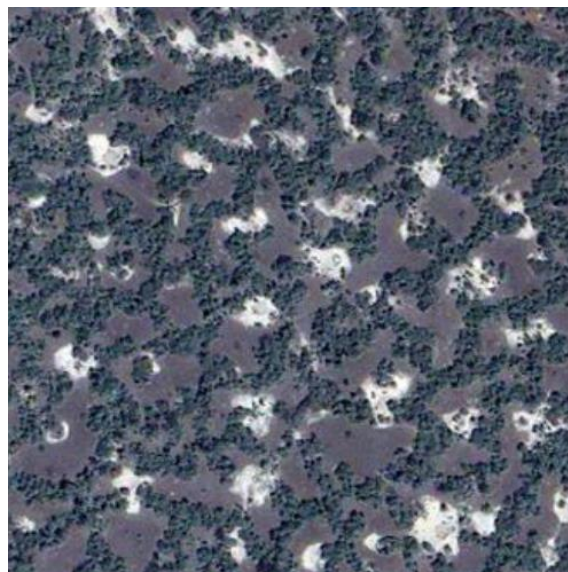
mussel beds



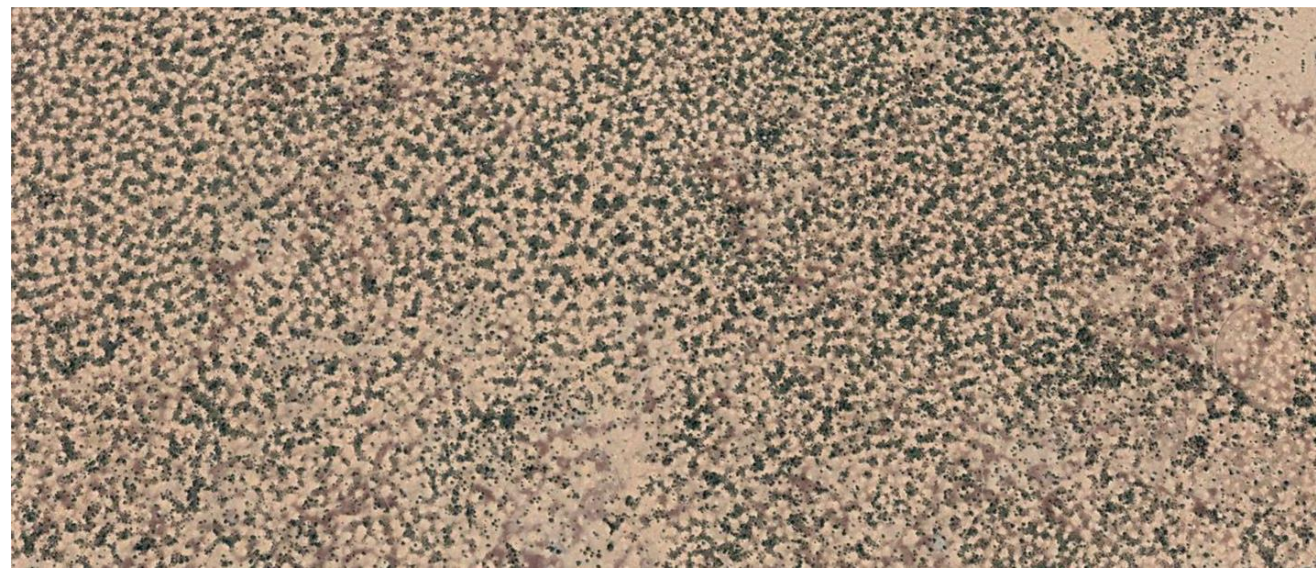
vegetation in coastal systems



marsh formation



savannas



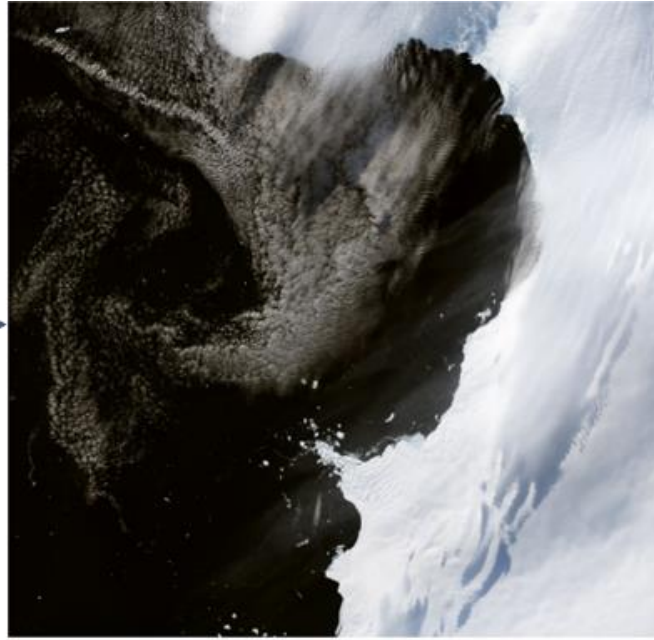
drylands



tropical forests

Examples of spatial patterning – climate

sea-ice & water
at Eltanin Bay
[NASA's Earth observatory]



melt ponds

sand dunes



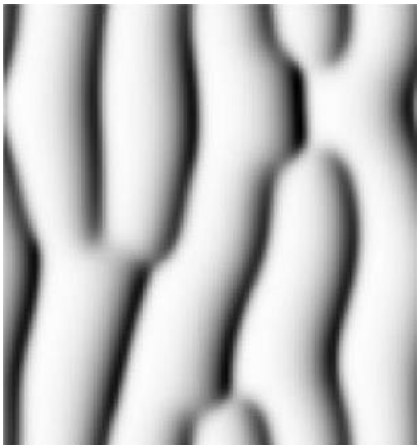
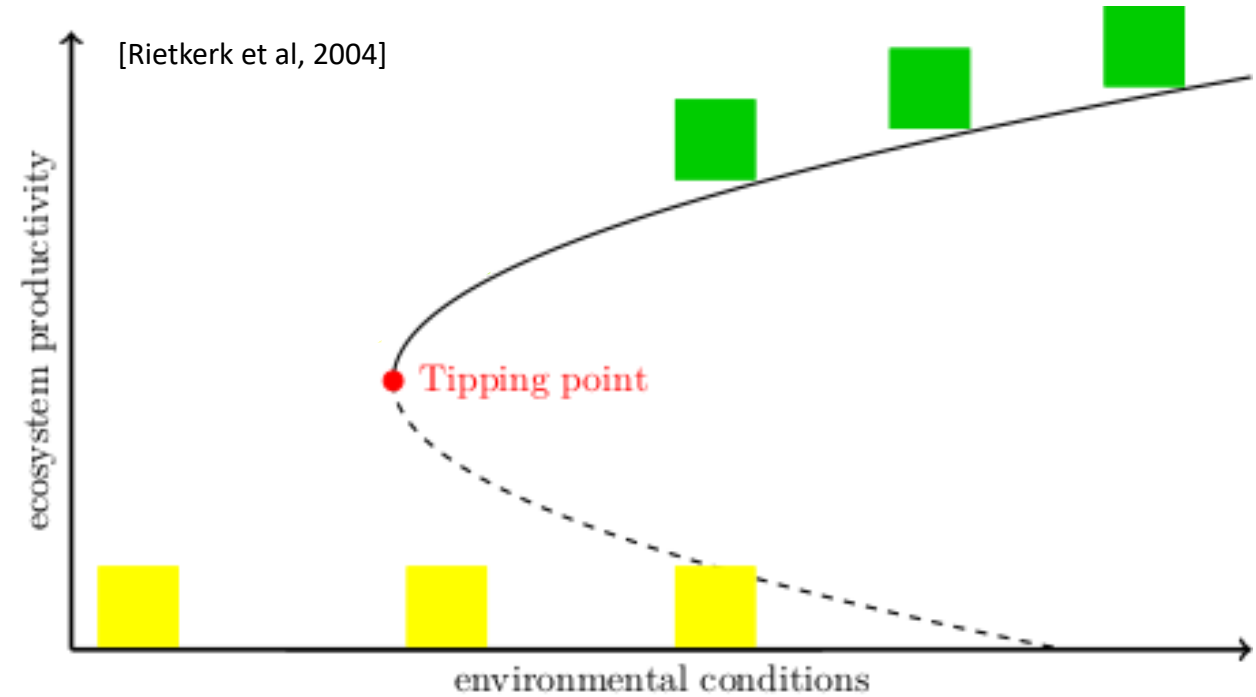
clouds

Patterns in models

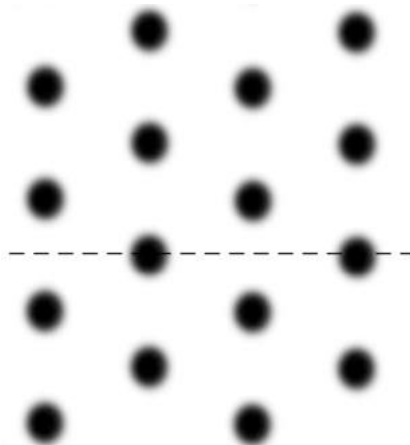
Add spatial transport:

Reaction-Diffusion equations:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = f(u, v) + D_u \Delta u \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = g(u, v) + D_v \Delta v \end{cases}$$



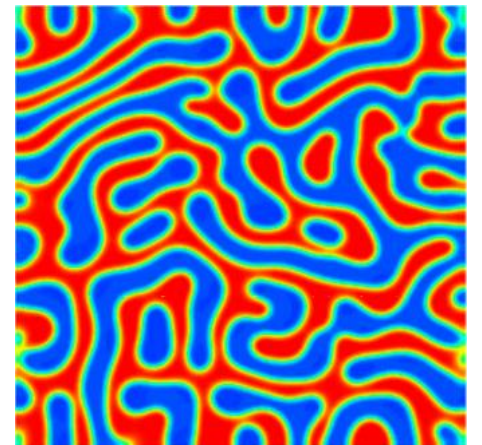
[Klausmeier, 1999]



[Gilad et al, 2004]

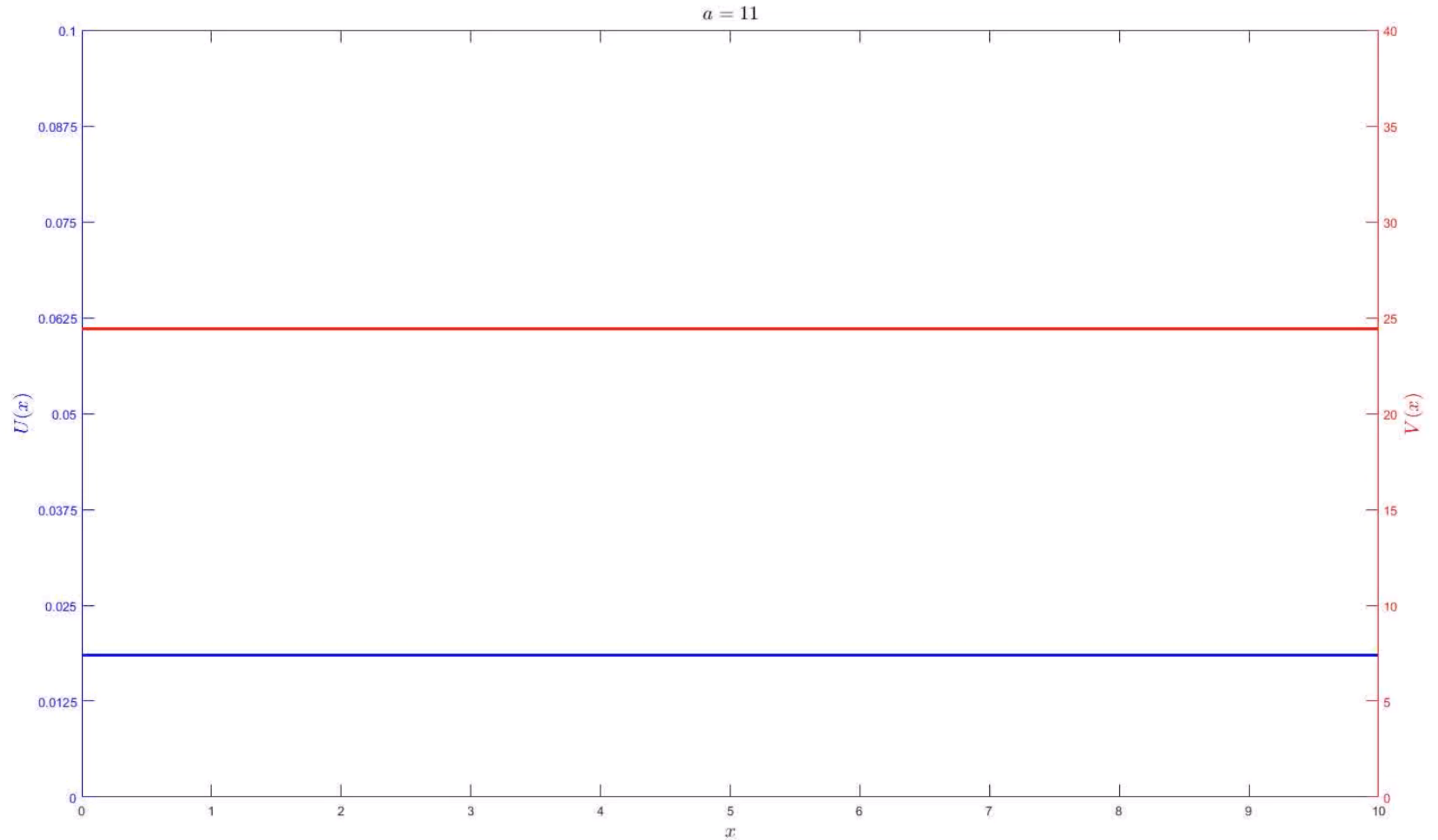


[Rietkerk et al, 2002]



[Liu et al, 2013]

Spontaneous Pattern Formation



Turing patterns

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = f(u, v) + D_u \Delta u \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = g(u, v) + D_v \Delta v \end{cases}$$

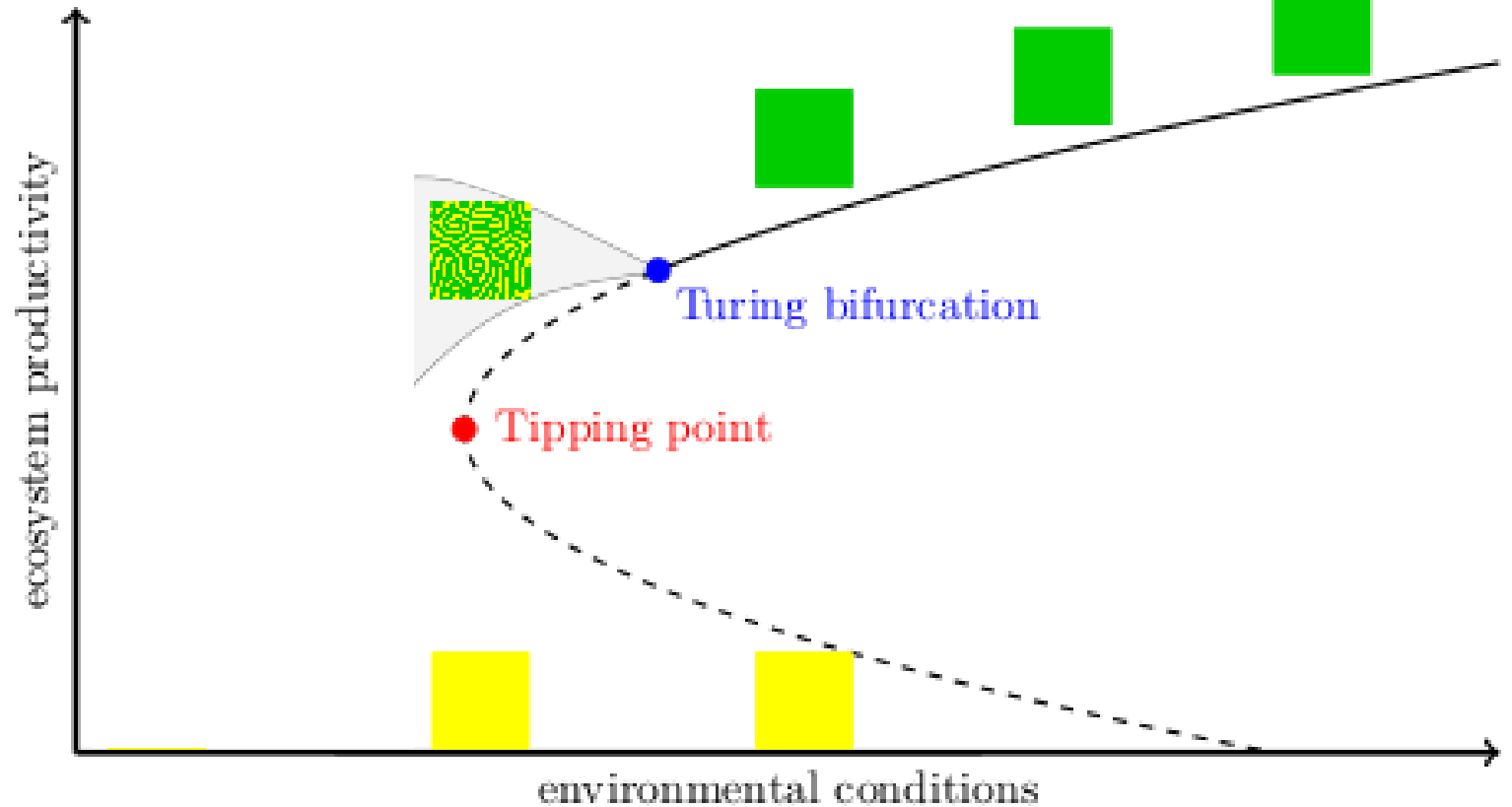
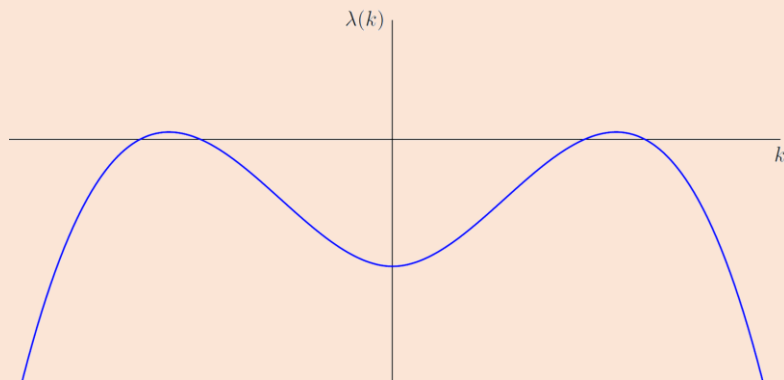
Turing bifurcation

Instability to non-uniform perturbations

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_* \\ v_* \end{pmatrix} + e^{\lambda t} e^{ikx} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Dispersion relation

$$\lambda(k) = \dots$$



Weakly non-linear analysis

Ginzburg-Landau equation / Amplitude Equation
& Eckhaus/Benjamin-Feir-Newell criterion

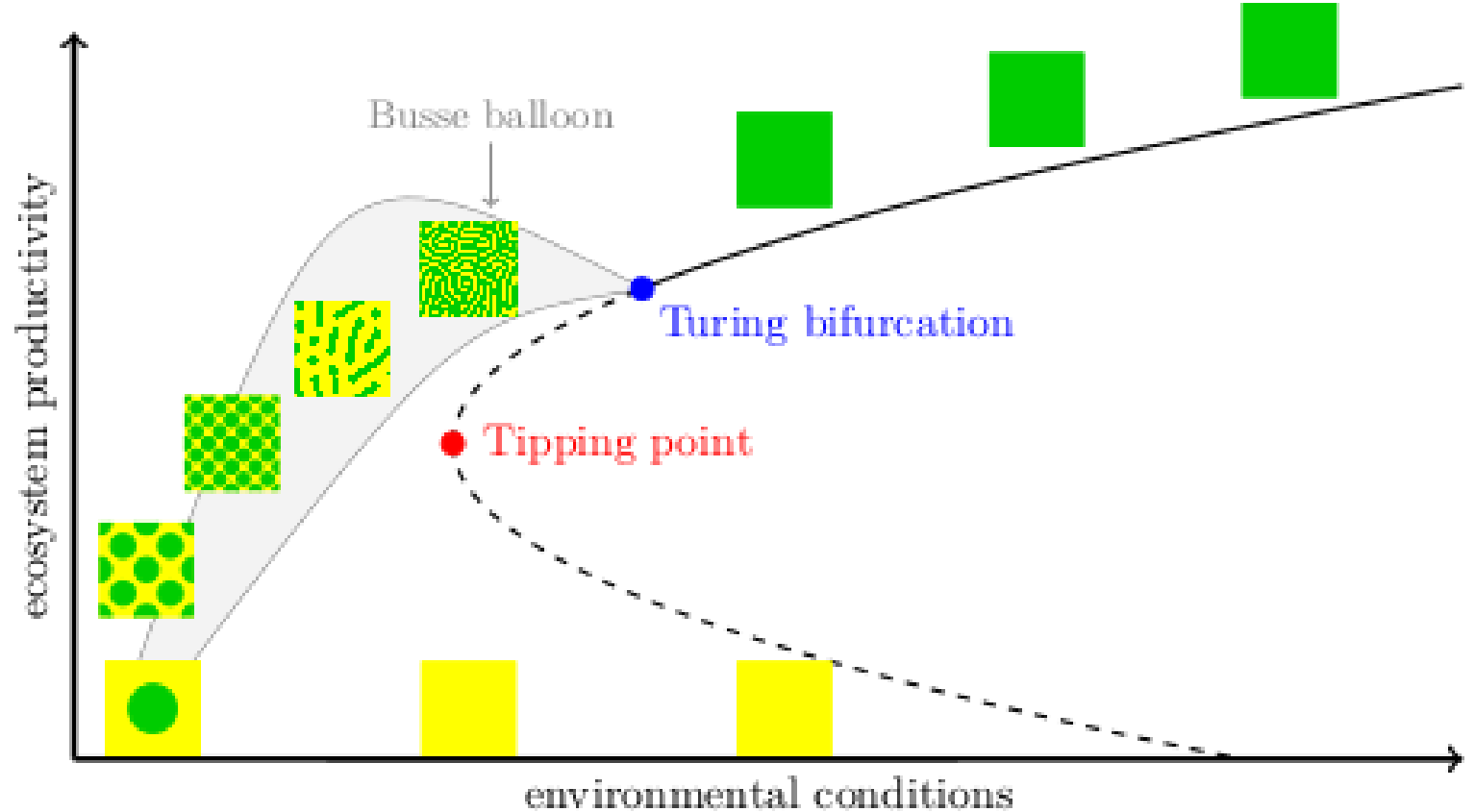
[Eckhaus, 1965; Benjamin & Feir, 1967; Newell, 1974]

Busse balloon

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = f(u, v) + D_u \Delta u \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = g(u, v) + D_v \Delta v \end{cases}$$

Busse balloon

A model-dependent shape in *(parameter, observable)* space that indicates all stable patterned solutions to the PDE.



Construction Busse balloon

Via numerical continuation

few general results on the shape of Busse balloon

Busse balloon

Idea originates from thermal convection

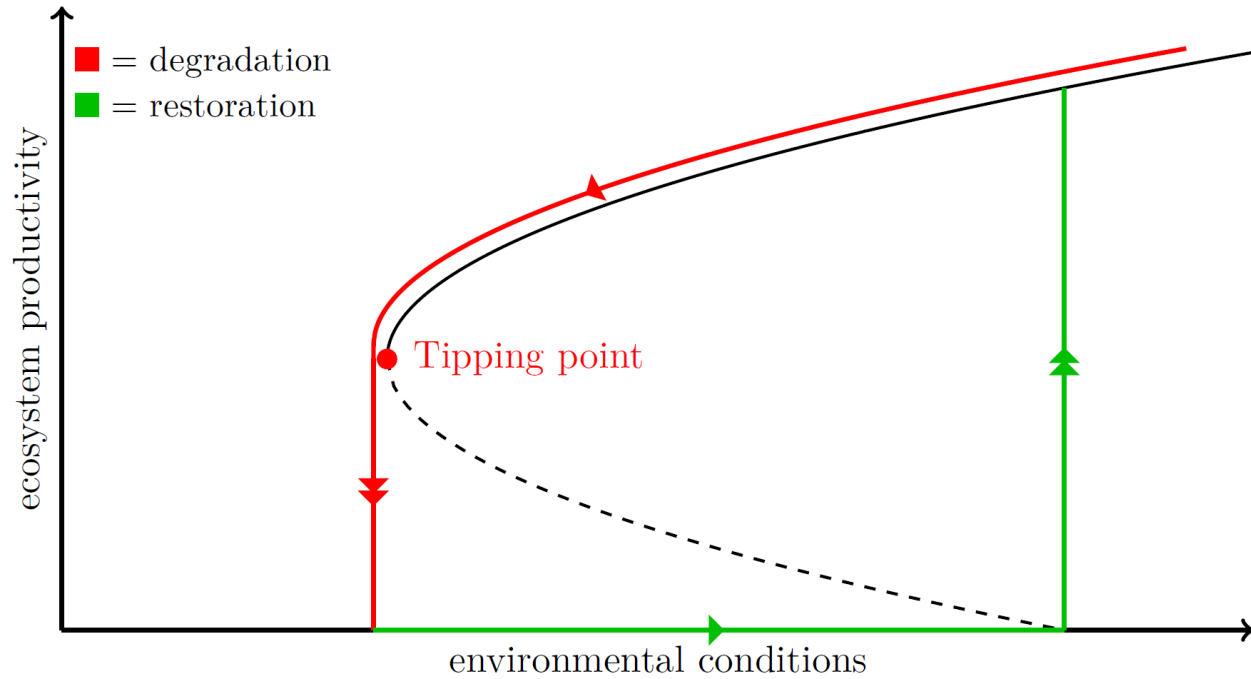
[Busse, 1978]

Rayleigh Bénard thermal convection

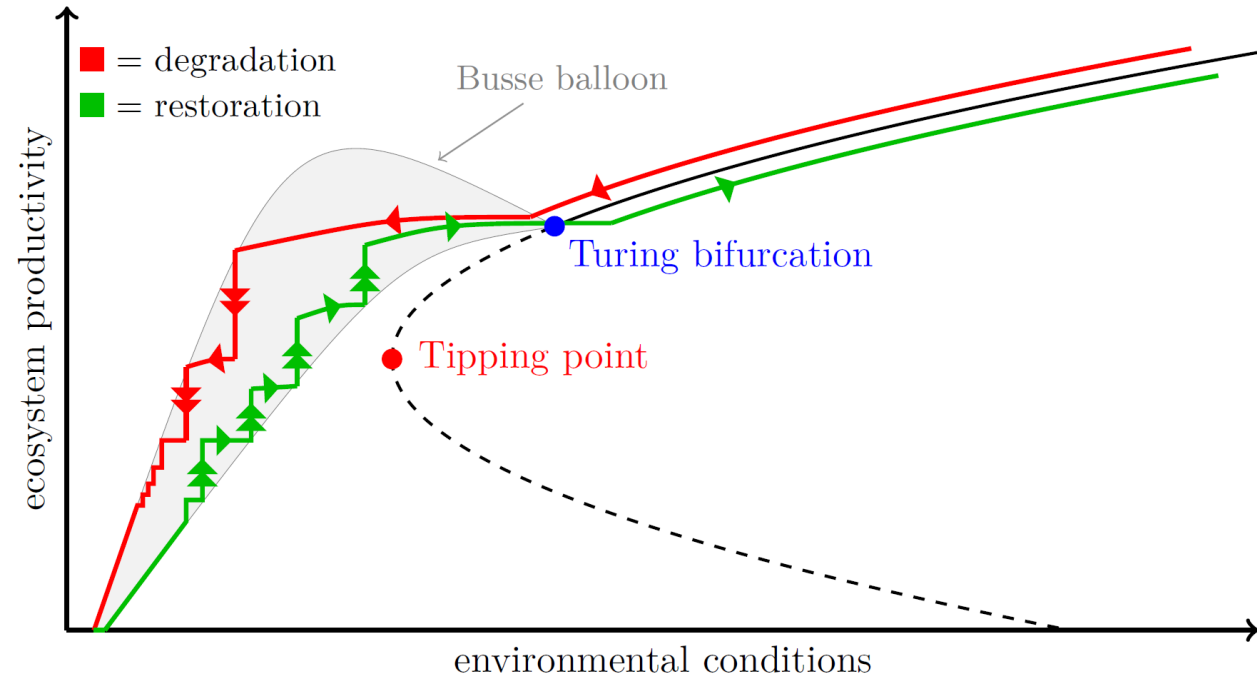


Video source: wikiRigaou (wikimedia commons)

Tipping of (Turing) patterns

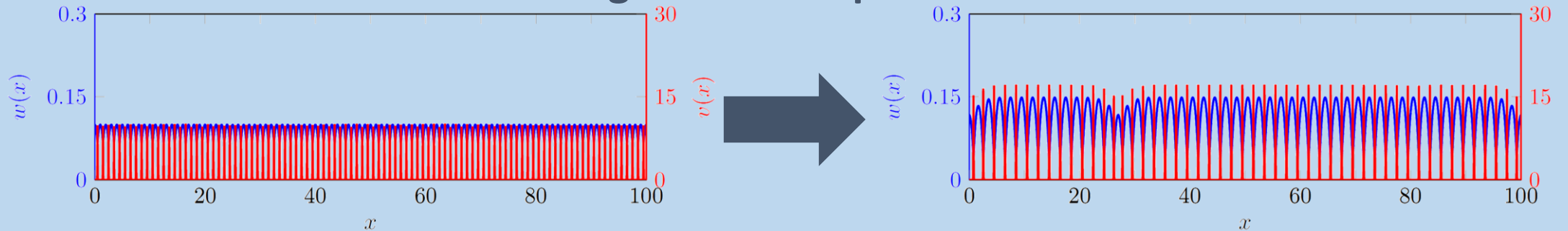


Classic tipping



Tipping of patterns

Degradation of patterns



Examples of spatial patterning – spatial interfaces

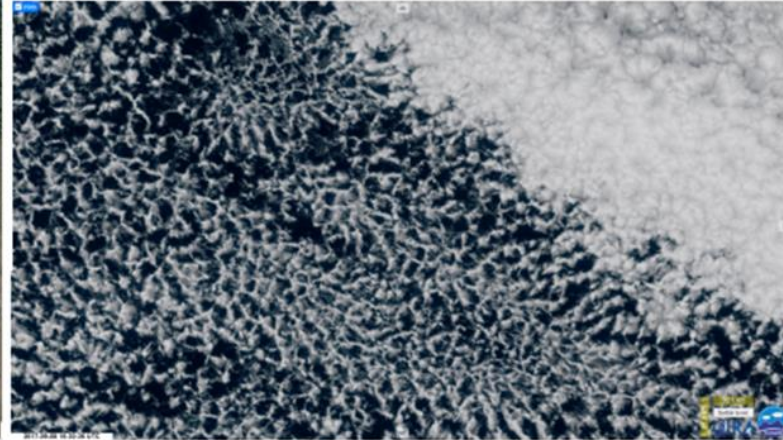
tropical forest
& savanna
ecosystems

[Google Earth]



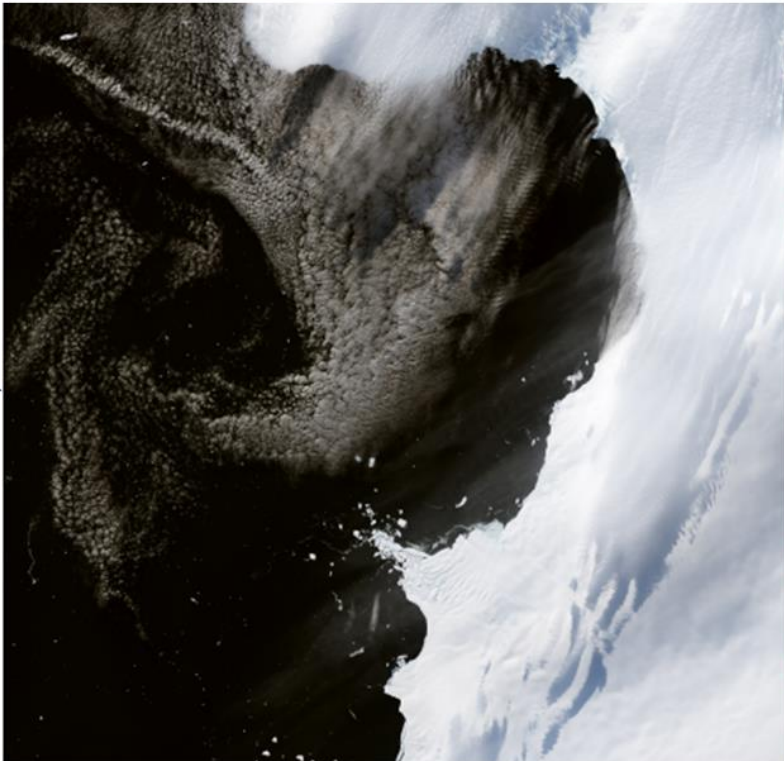
types of
stratocumulus
clouds

[RAMMB/CIRA SLIDER]



sea-ice & water
at Eltanin Bay

[NASA's Earth observatory]



algae bloom
in Lake St. Clair

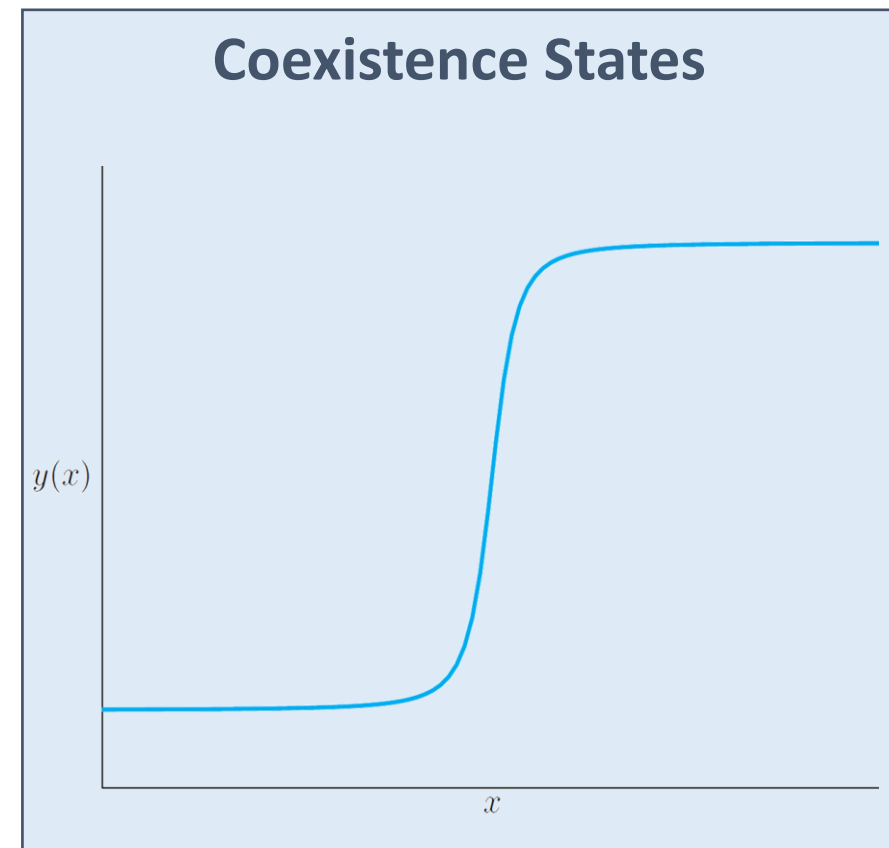
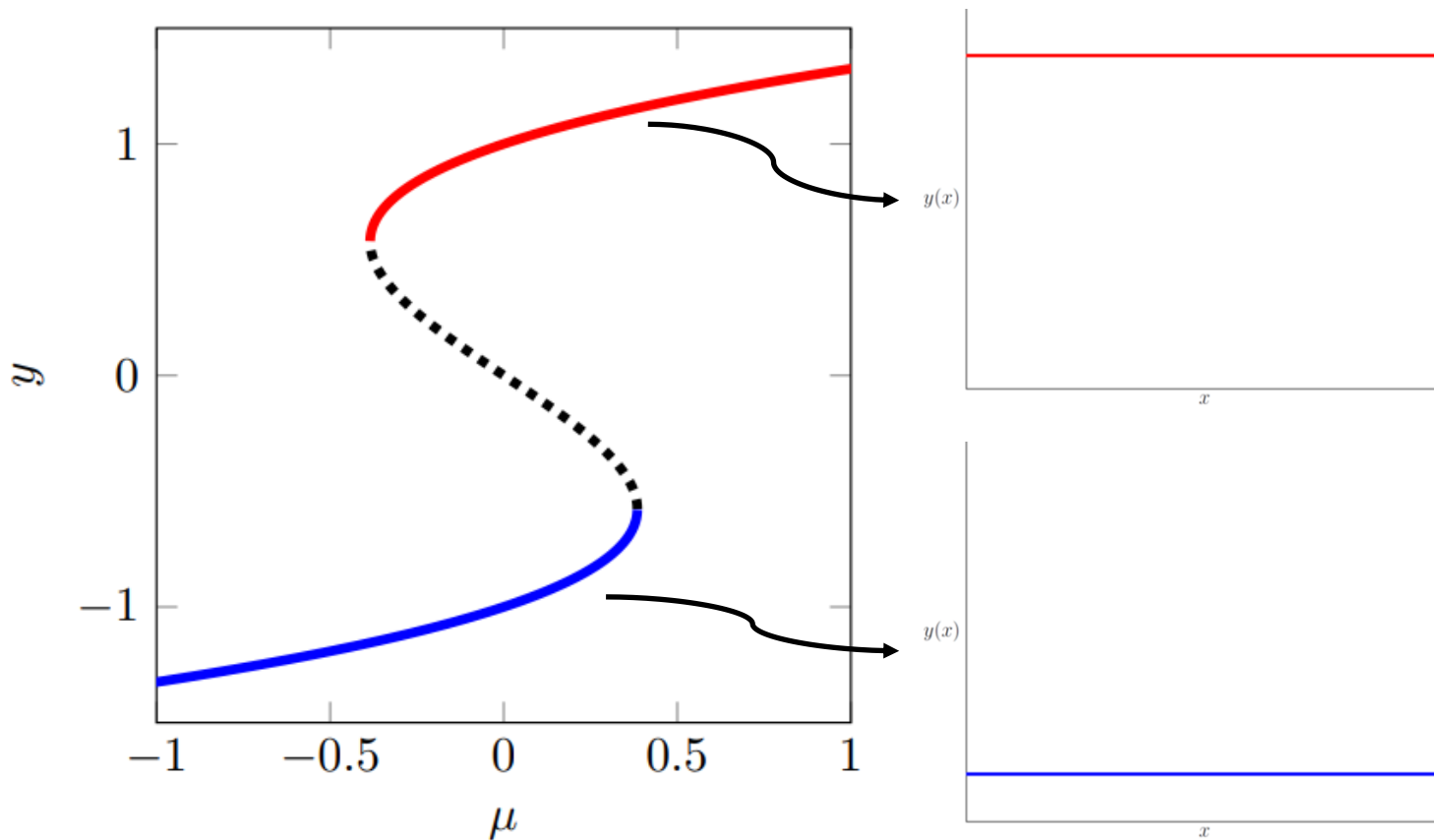
[NASA's Earth observatory]



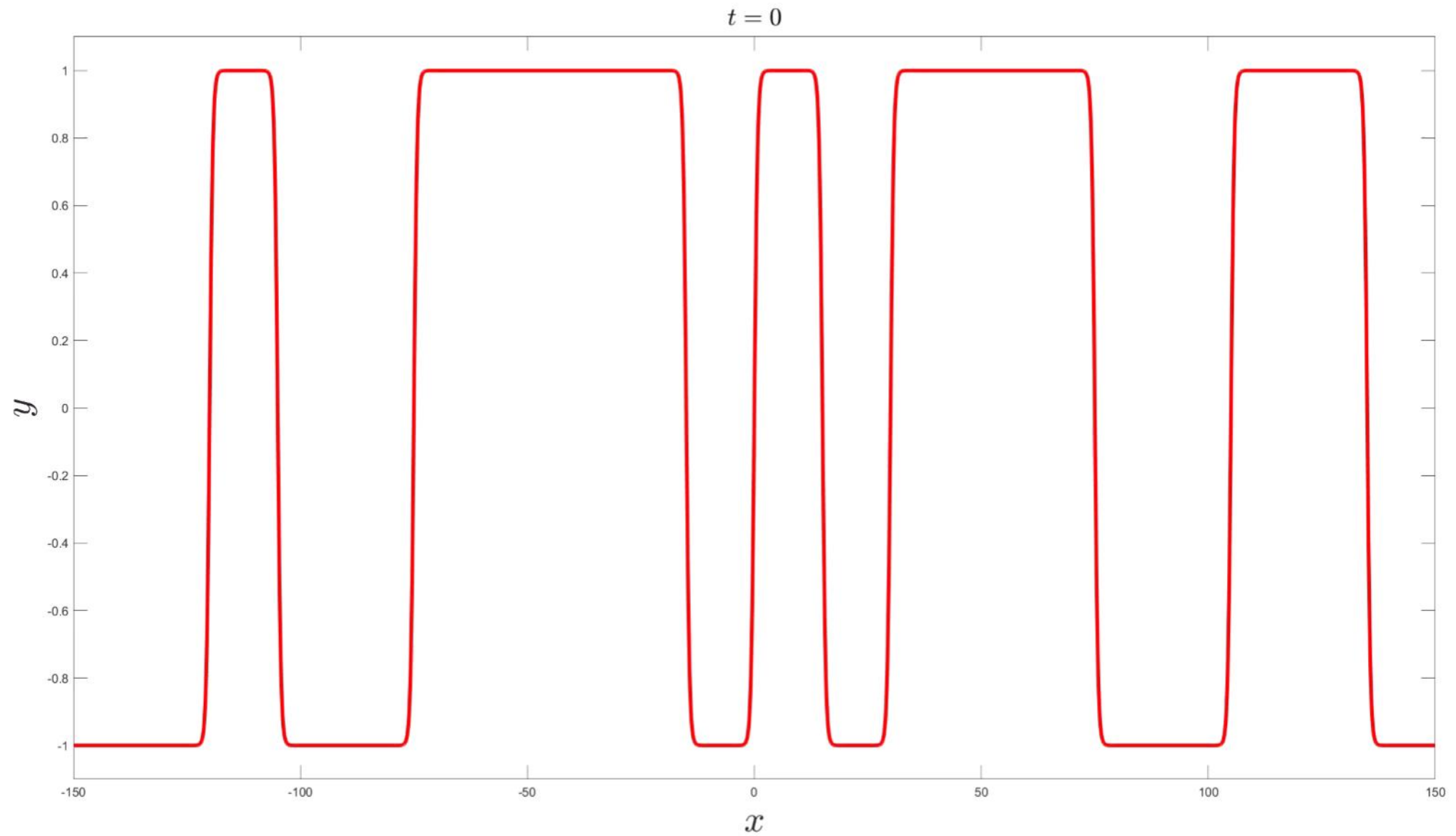
Coexistence states

Bistable (Allen-Cahn/Nagumo) equation:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = y(1 - y^2) + \mu + D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$



Dynamics of $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + y(1 - y^2) + \mu$

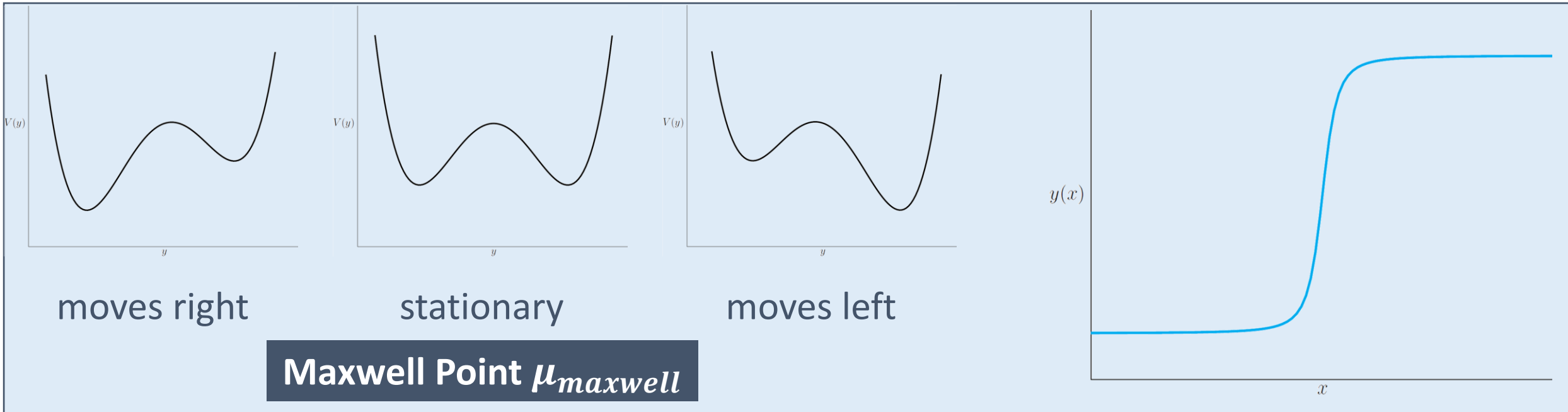
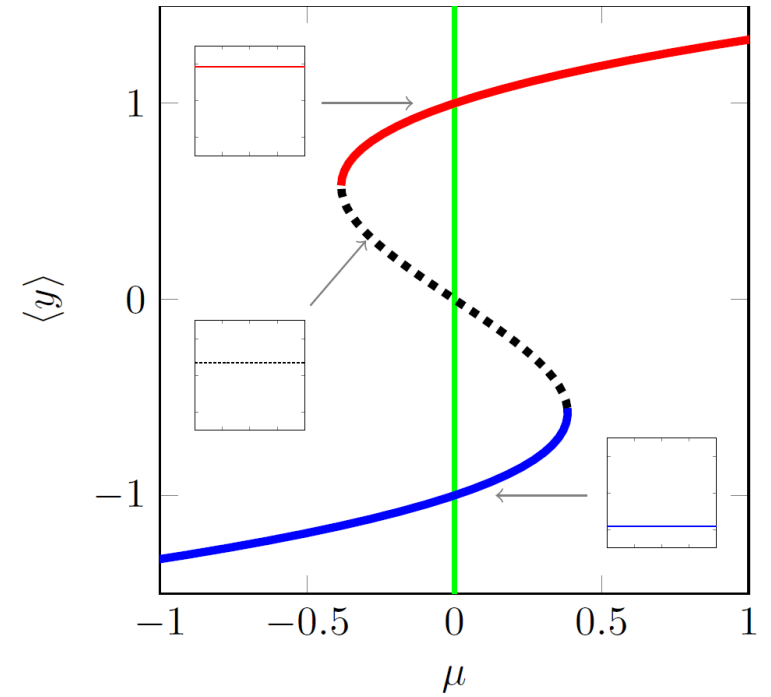


Front Dynamics

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + f(y; \mu)$$

Potential function $V(y; \mu)$:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}(y; \mu) = -f(y; \mu)$$



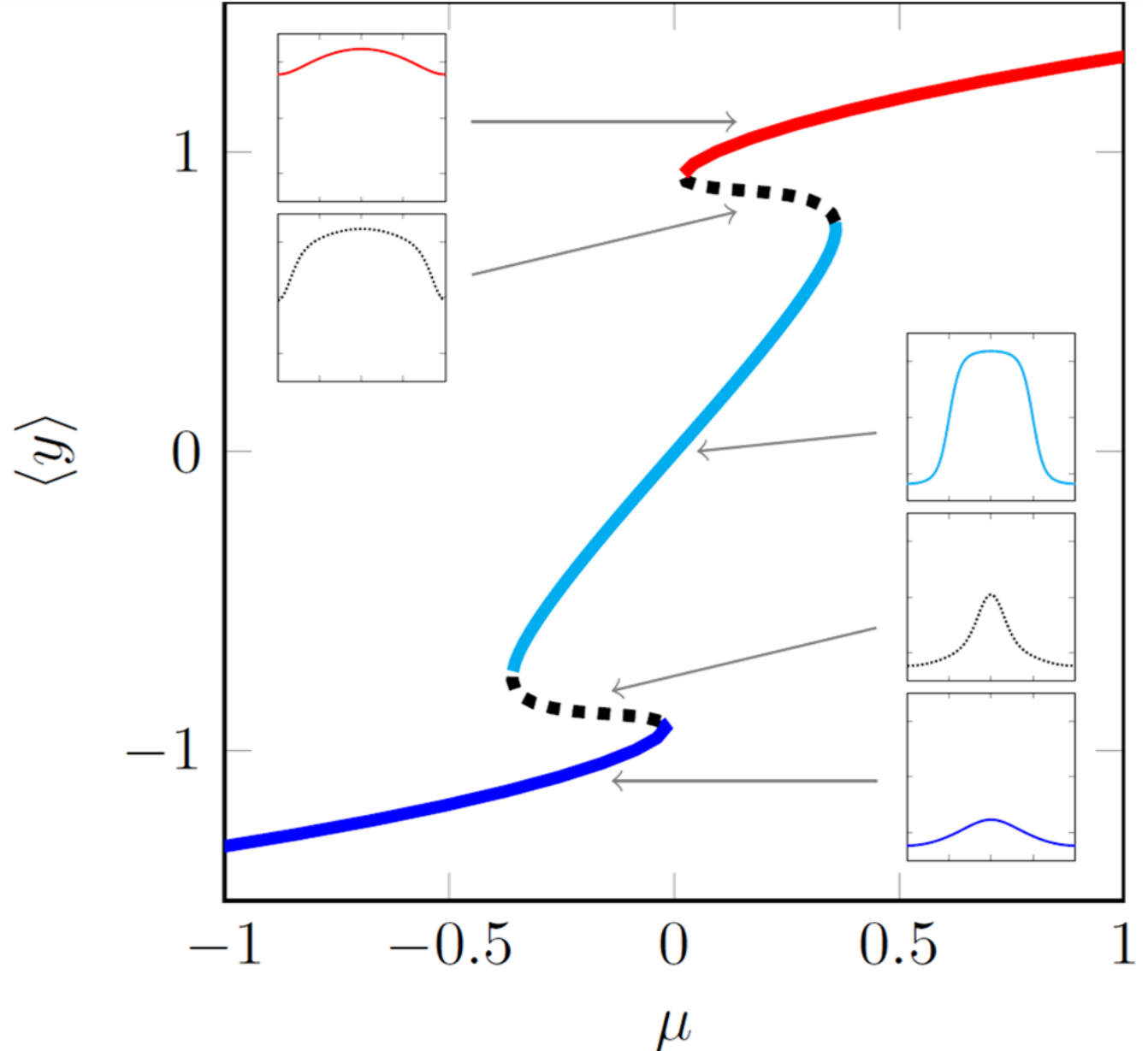
Adding Spatial Heterogeneity

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + f(y, \mathbf{x}; \mu)$$

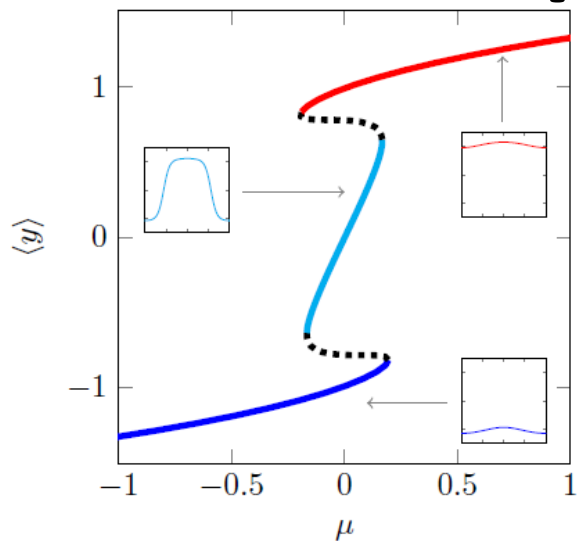
Now, the **local** difference in potentials determines the front movement

New behaviour:

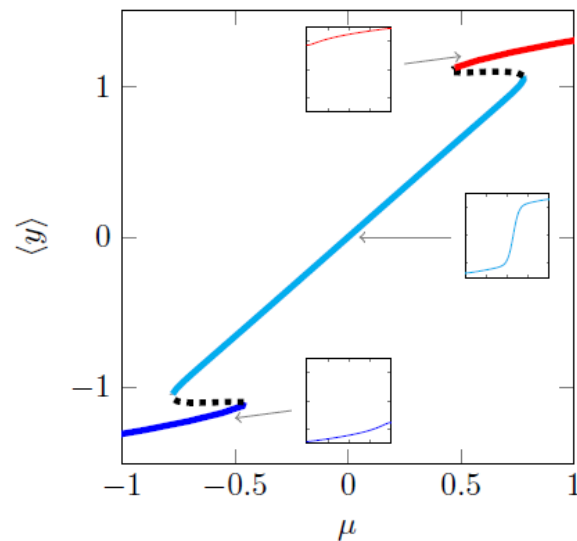
- Multi-fronts can be stationary
- Maxwell point is smeared out



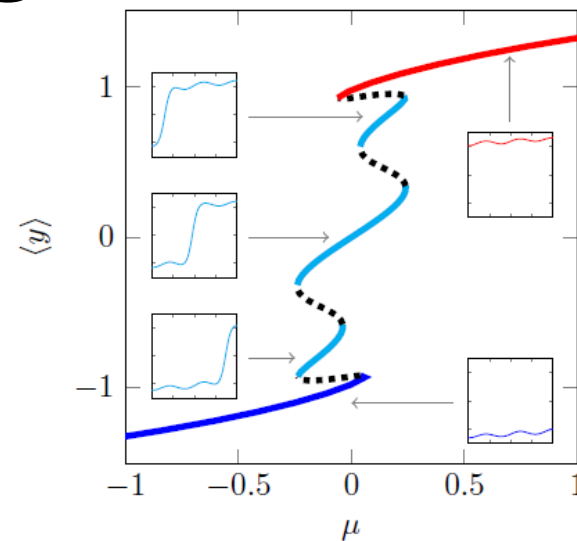
Other Spatial Heterogeneities



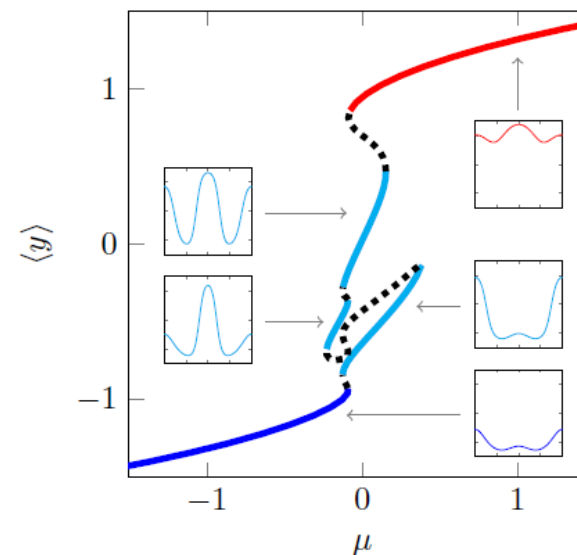
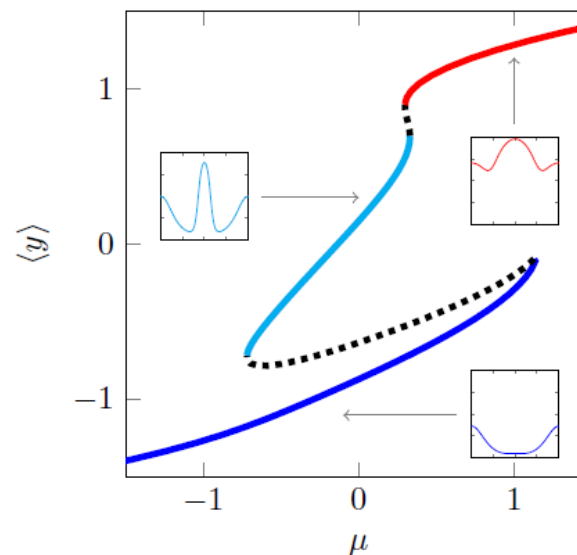
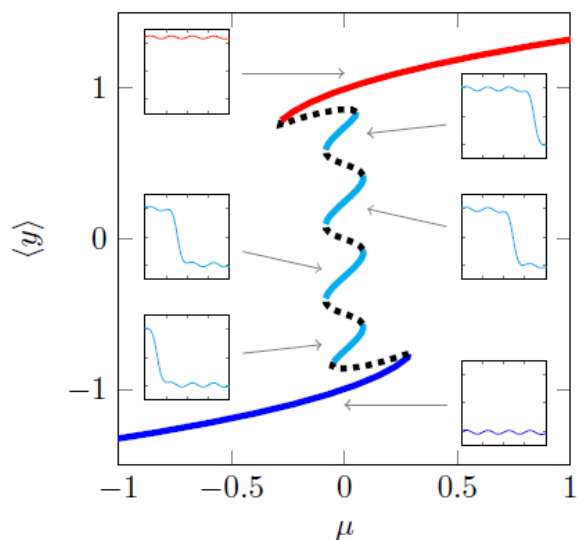
(a)



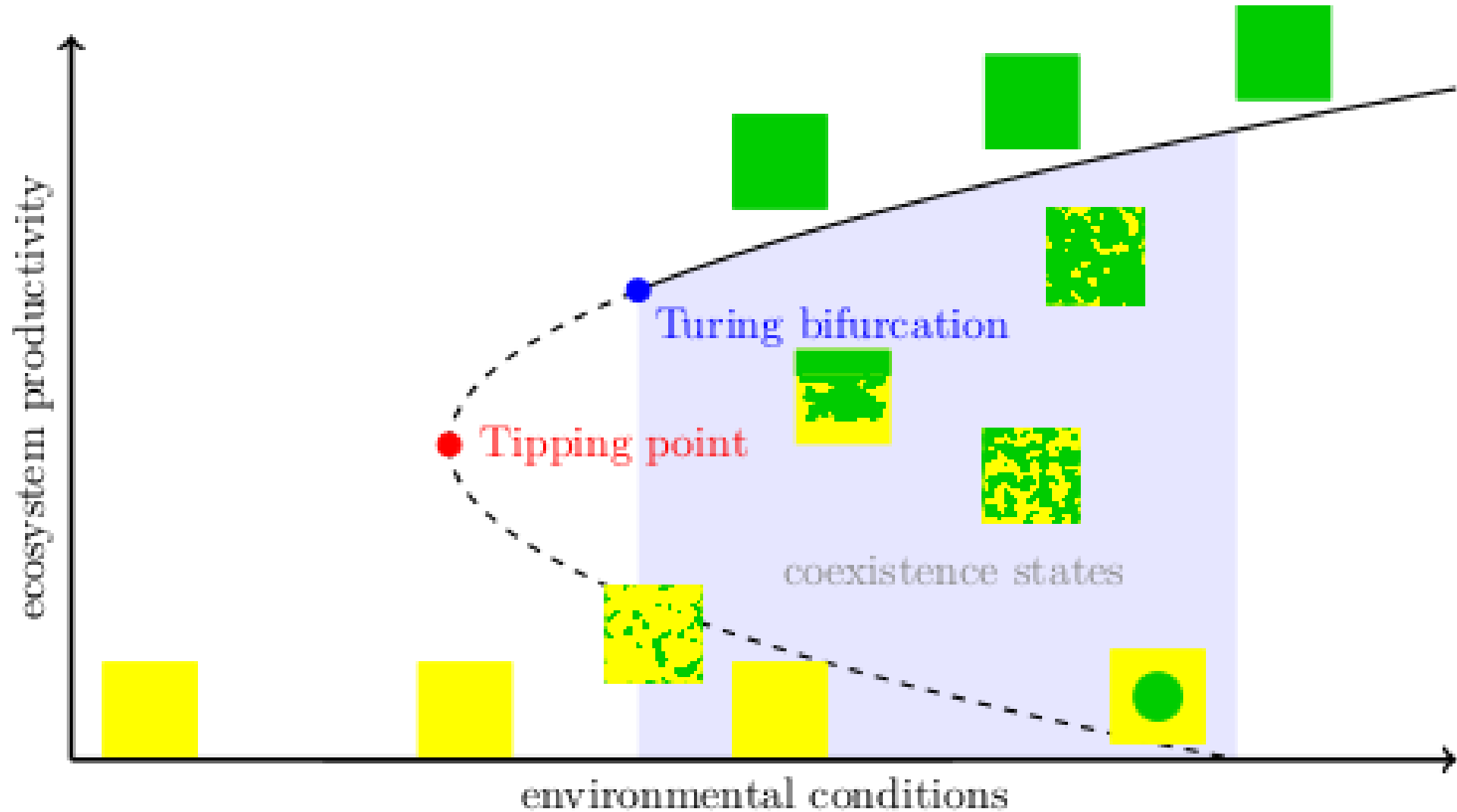
(b)



(c)



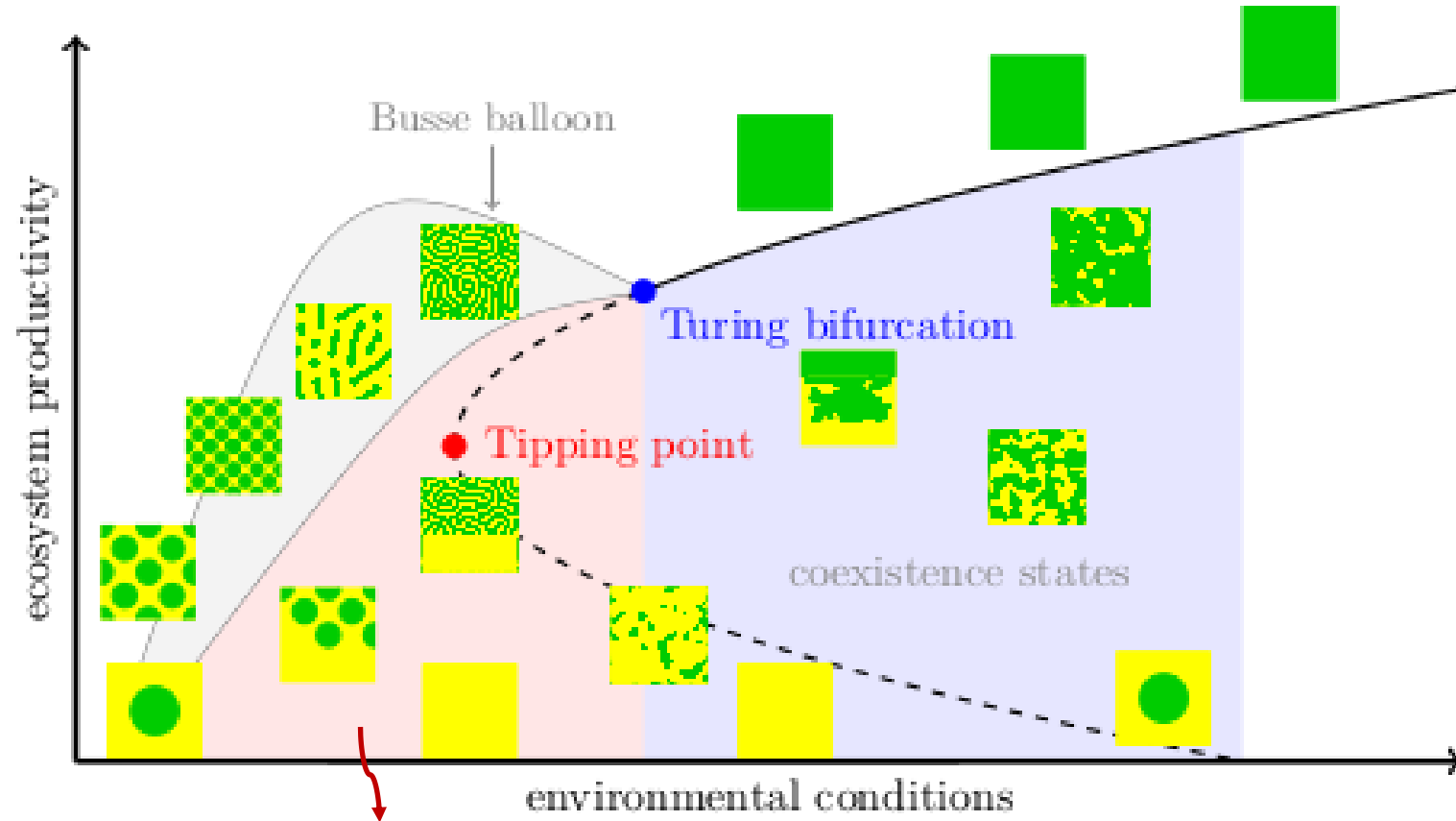
Coexistence states in bifurcation diagram



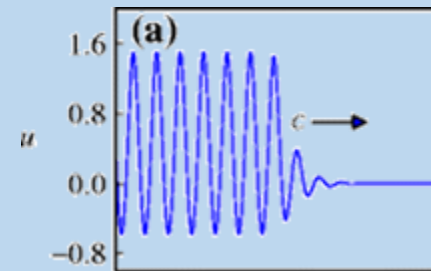
An aerial photograph showing a controlled fire burning in a field of dry, yellowish-brown grass. The fire is concentrated in a dark, irregular shape on the left side of the frame, with bright orange flames visible along its perimeter. A thick plume of white smoke rises from the fire, drifting towards the left. The surrounding grass is dry and sparse, with some green patches visible. The overall scene suggests a controlled burn or a wildfire in progress.

Tipping in Spatially Extended Systems

“Bifurcation Diagram” for spatially extended systems



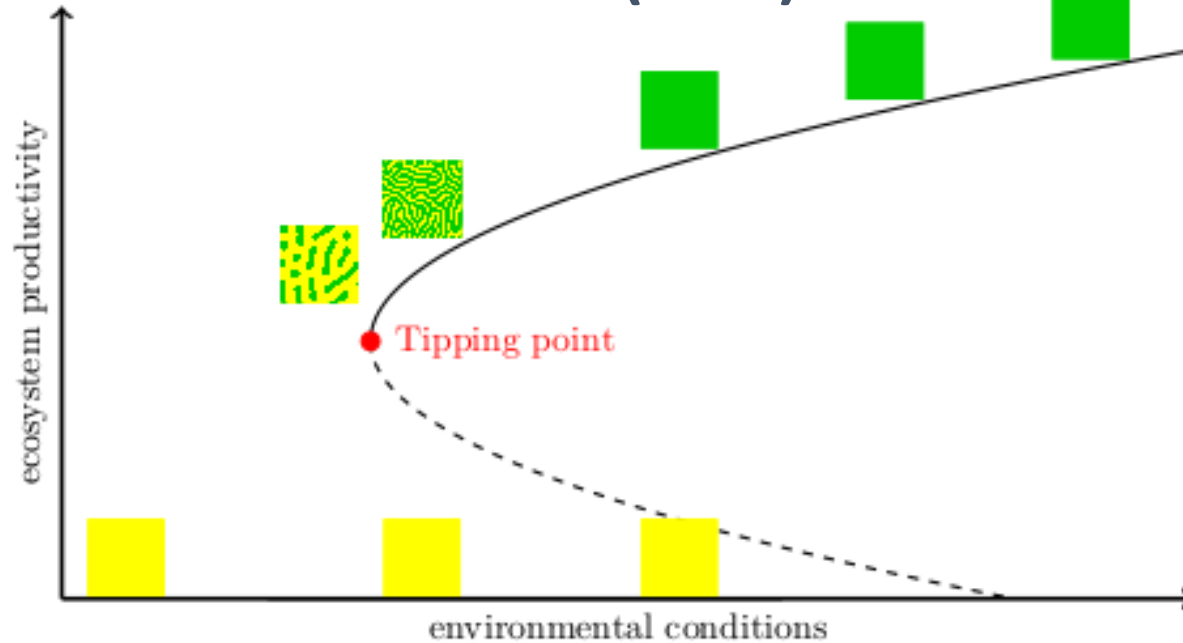
Coexistence states
between patterned and
uniform states also exist



[Bel et al, 2012]

What if the system tips?

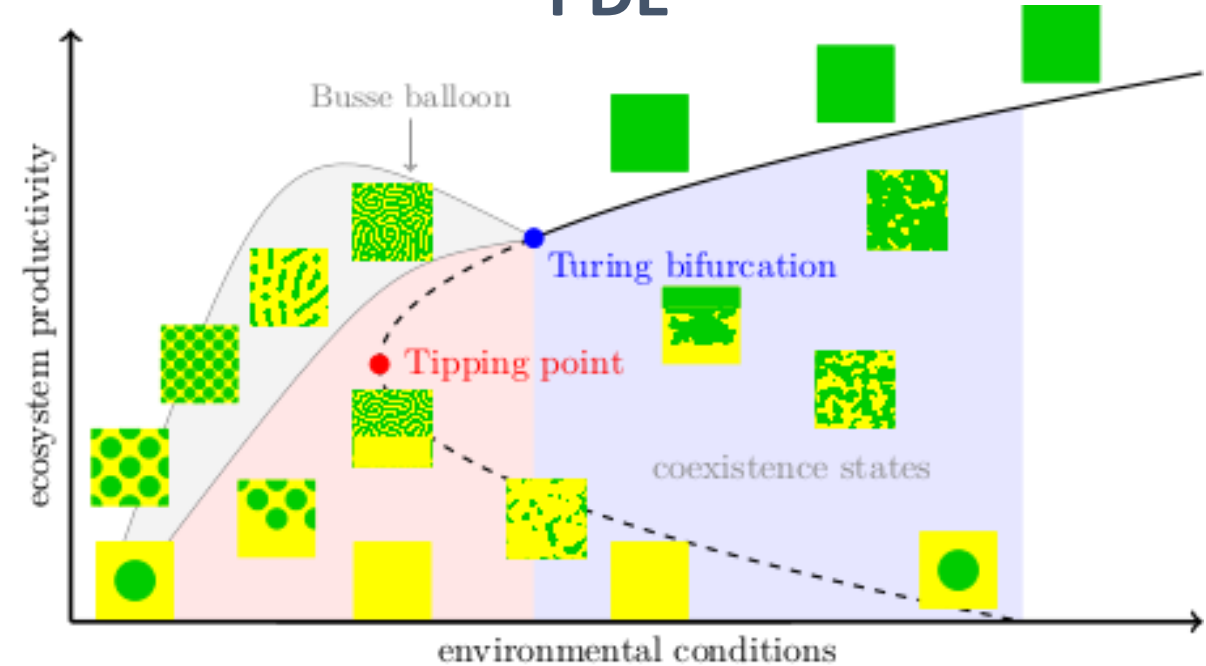
Classic (ODE)



Crossing a Tipping Point:
→ Always full reorganization

Early Warning Signals
signal for WHEN

PDE



Crossing a bifurcation:
Now also possible:
→ Spatial reorganization (Turing patterns)
→ Fragmented tipping (coexistence states)

Early Warning Signals
need to signal WHEN & WHAT

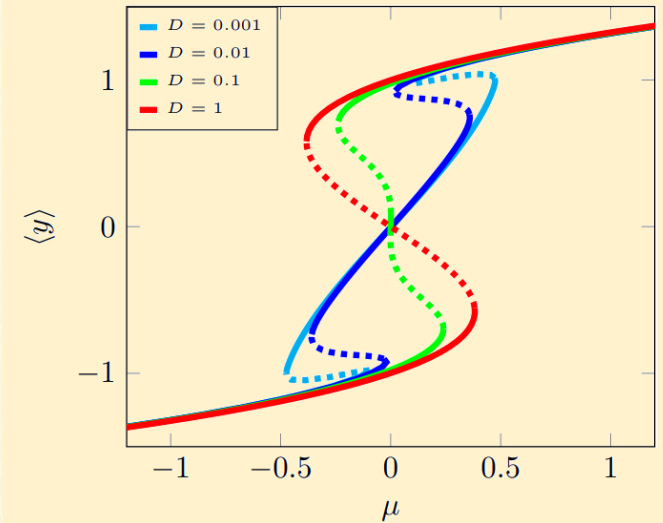
Do systems always behave like this? (a.k.a. the small print)

No.

Well-mixed systems



Spatially confined systems



→ Such systems (again) behave like ODEs ←

But even in other systems terms & conditions apply:
System-specific knowledge is required!

Climate tipping points

- ⚠ Sudden rapid changes
- ⚠ Drastic effects

Spatial patterns:

- 🌀 Turing patterns
- 🌀 Coexistence states

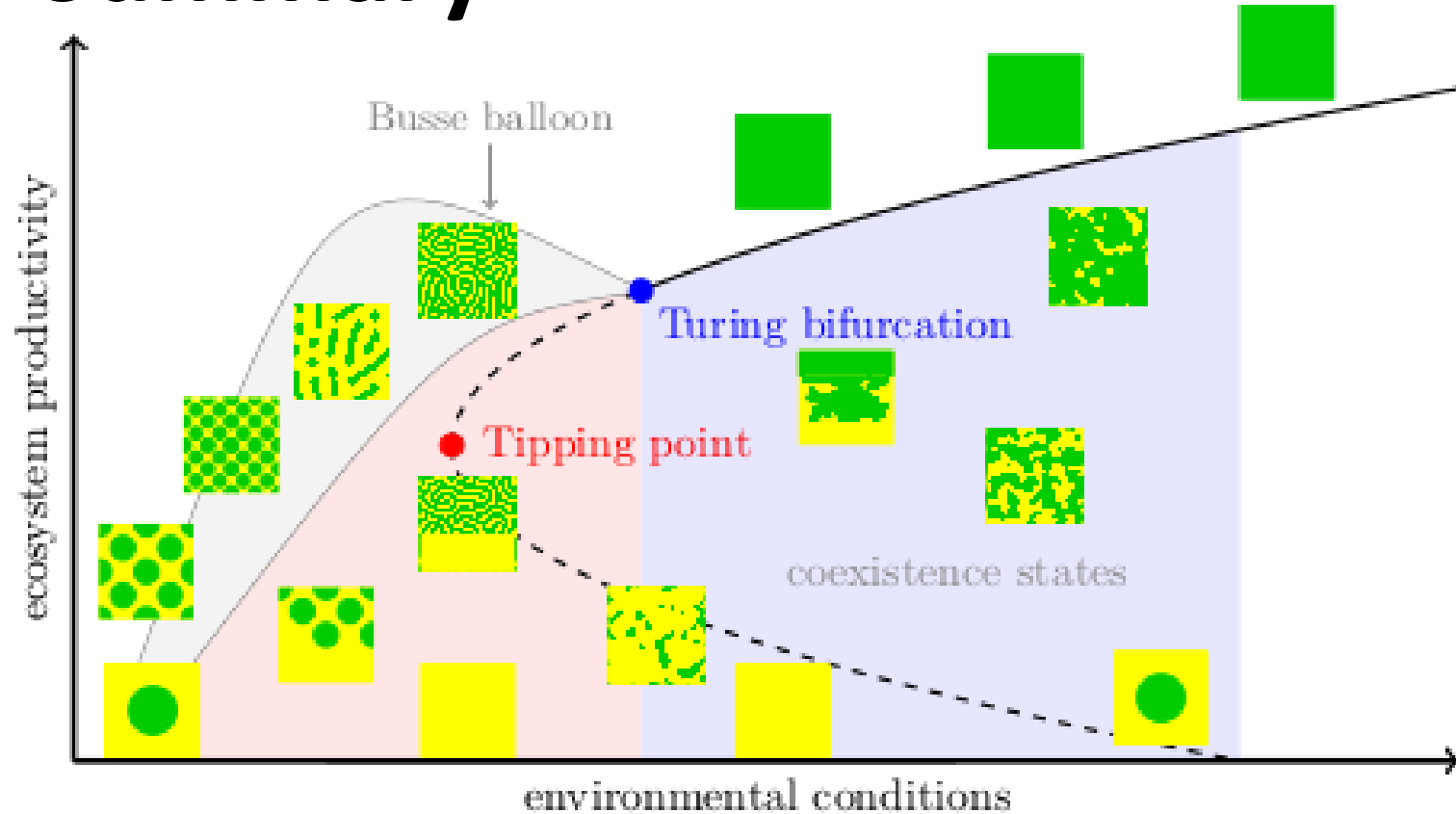
Tipping can be more subtle:

- 📊 Spatial reorganization
- 📊 Fragmented tipping

Dynamics of patterns is:

- 🐢 Slow pattern adaptation
- 🐇 Fast pattern degradation

Summary



THANKS TO:

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