

Global Challenge: Critical Factors for Tipping Points

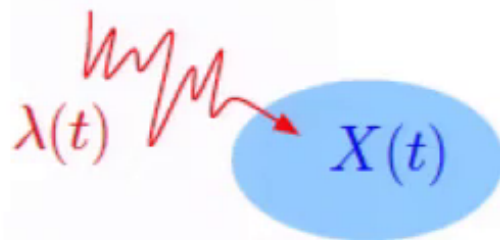
“The ultimate objective is stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations at a **level** that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system ... such a level should be achieved within a **time frame** sufficient to allow ecosystems to **adapt** naturally to climate change”

dangerous **levels** and dangerous **rates**

[UNFCCC, 2007]

Mathematics Needed to Address the Global Challenge

Non-autonomous Dynamical Systems



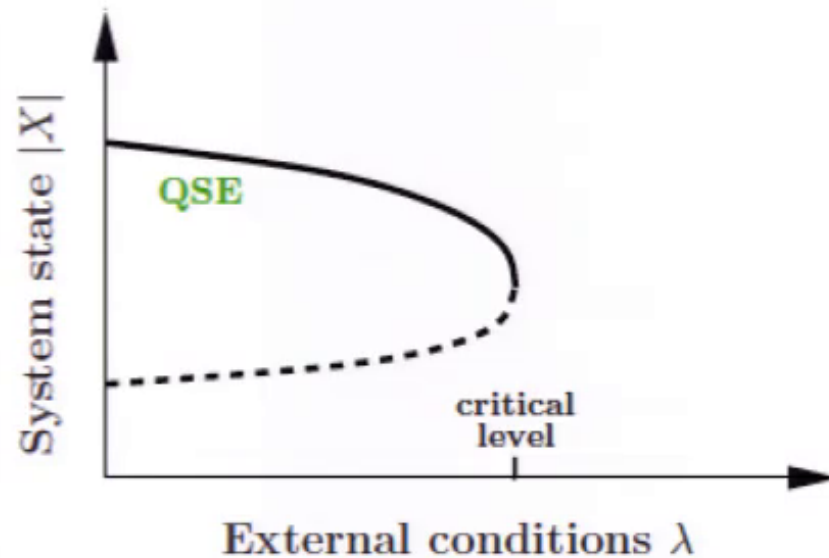
$$\frac{d}{dt} X = f(X, \lambda(t))$$

$X(t)$ - state of an open system at time t

$\lambda(t)$ - time-varying external conditions (external forcing)

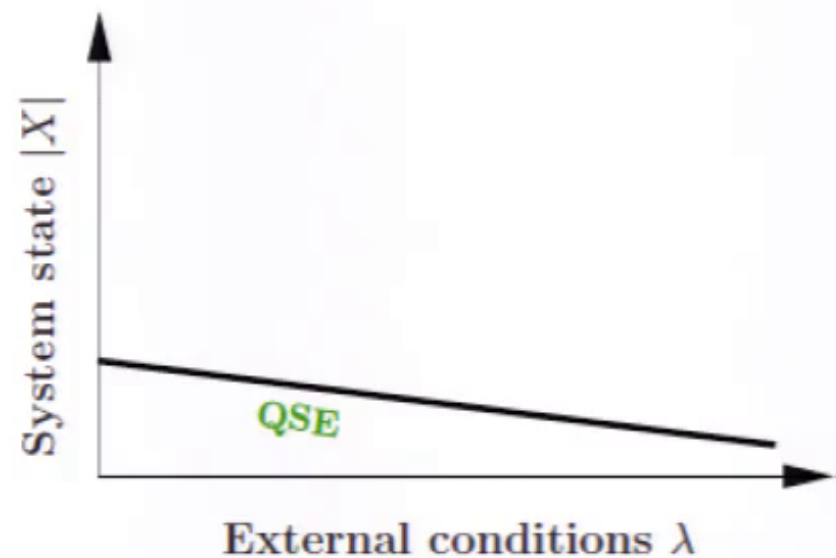
Two Bifurcation Types:

Dynamic Bifurcation



critical level

Rate-induced Bifurcation

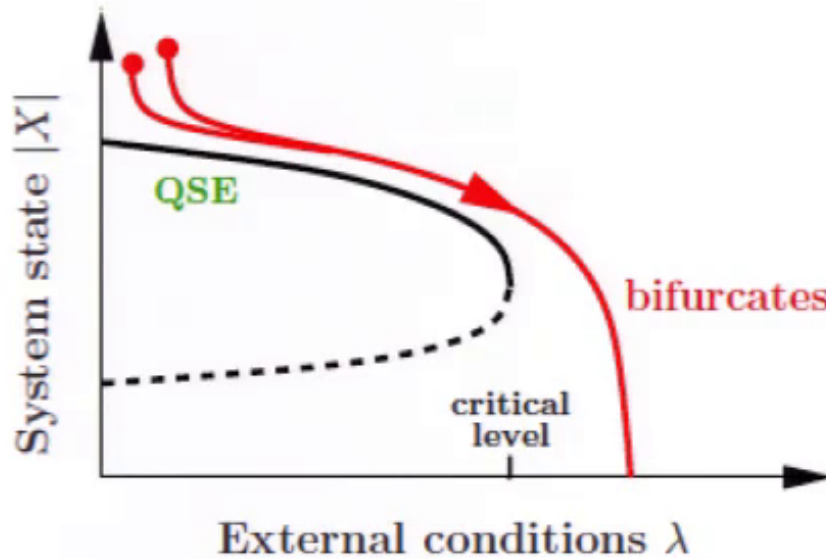


no critical level

Quasi-Static Equilibrium **QSE**: $\frac{d\lambda}{dt} = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, \lambda) = 0$

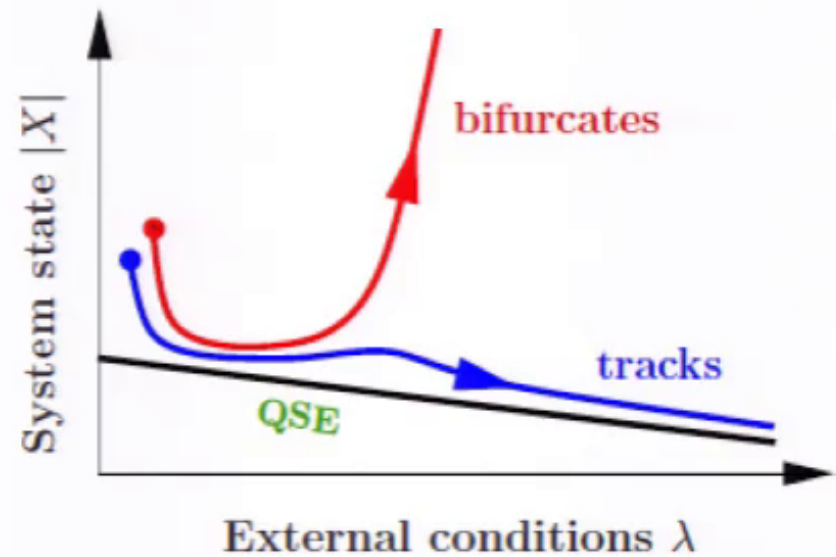
Two Bifurcation Types:

Dynamic Bifurcation



bifurcates for any rate of change

Rate-induced Bifurcation



tracks the **QSE** below critical rate
may **track** or **bifurcate** above critical rate

Rate-Induced Bifurcations in Carbon Cycle Models

Carbon Facts:

Peatland soils contain 400–1000 billion tones of carbon.

Spontaneous combustion is the most common cause of compost fires!

Question:

How will peatlands respond to hot weather anomalies?



Photo: Peatland fires in Russia in Summer 2010

Example: Soil-Carbon & Temperature Model

$$\frac{d}{dt} C = \Pi - C r_0 e^{\alpha T},$$

$$\epsilon \frac{d}{dt} T = -\frac{\lambda}{A} (T - T_a) + C r_0 e^{\alpha T}, \quad \epsilon = \frac{\mu}{A} = 0.064$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} T_a = r.$$

C is soil carbon content

T is soil temperature

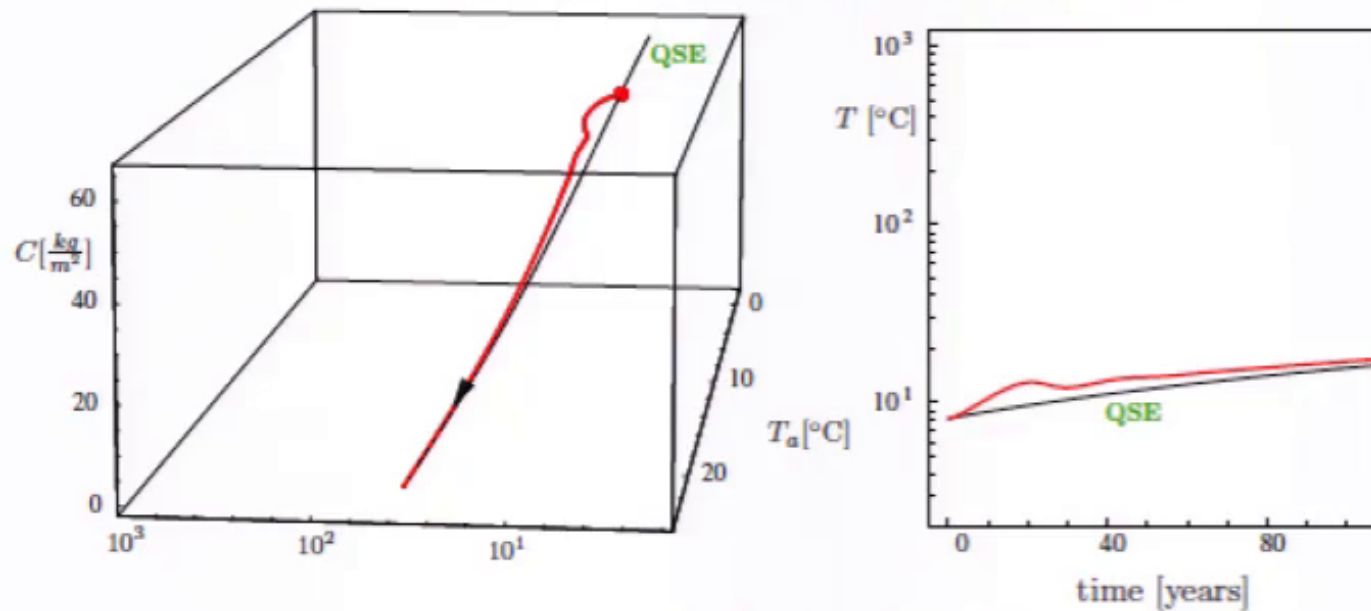
T_a is atmospheric temperature

[C. Luke and P. Cox, *Eur. J. Soil Sci.*, 62, 5-12 (2011)]

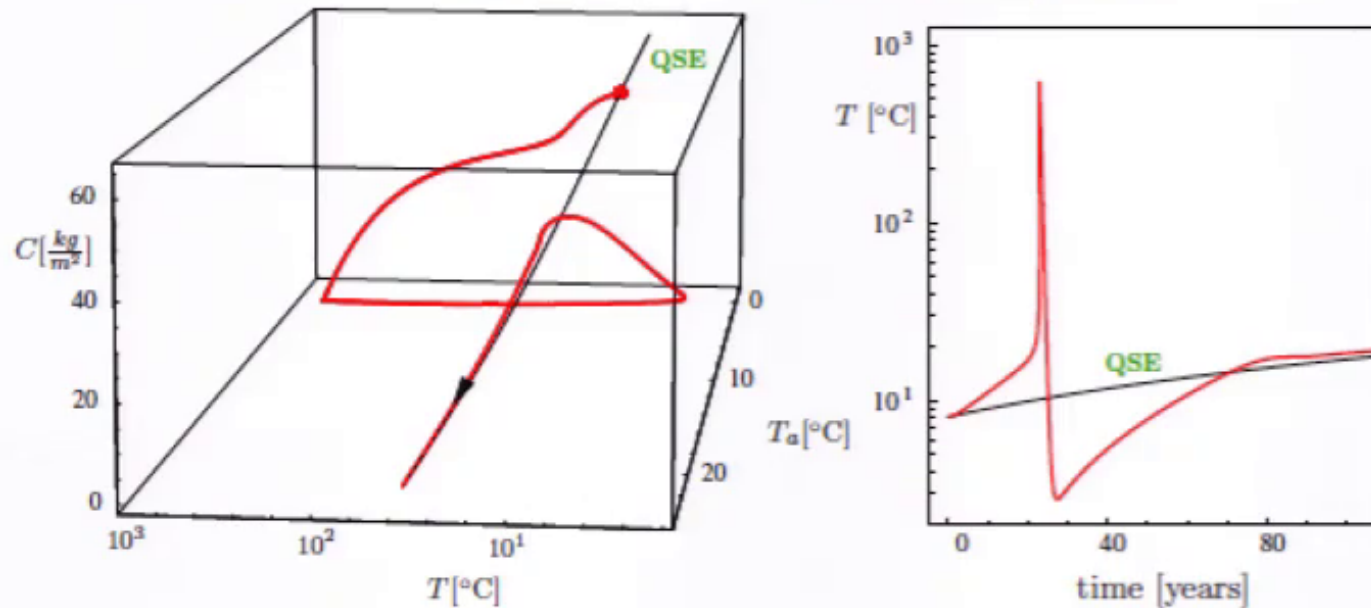
[S. Wicczorek, P. Ashwin, C.M. Luke, P. Cox, *Proc. Roy. Soc. A* 467 (2011) 1243]

The Compost-Bomb Instability

below the critical rate $r = 0.75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/decade}$



above the critical rate $r = 0.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/decade}$



Mathematical Techniques for Proving Existence of Critical Rates and Thresholds

$$\epsilon \frac{d}{dt} x = f(x, y, \lambda(rt), \epsilon), \quad \frac{d}{dt} y = g(x, y, \lambda(rt), \epsilon), \quad \frac{d}{dt} t = 1$$

Desingularisation:

$$dt = -ds (\partial f / \partial x)|_S$$

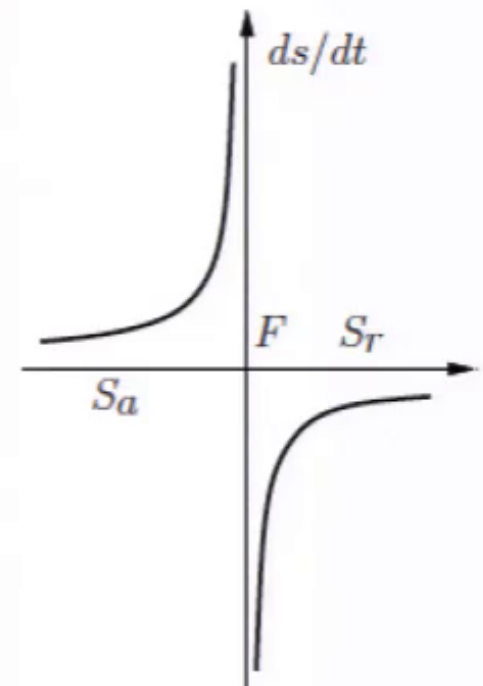
The desingularised system ($\epsilon = 0$)

folded singularities become regular equilibria

$$\frac{d}{ds} x = [g \partial f / \partial y + (\partial f / \partial \lambda)(d\lambda/dt)]|_S$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} t = -(\partial f / \partial x)|_S$$

Blow-up ($0 < \epsilon \ll 1$)



Existence of Critical Rates and Thresholds

$$\epsilon \frac{d}{dt} x = f(x, y, \lambda(rt), \epsilon), \quad \frac{d}{dt} y = g(x, y, \lambda(rt), \epsilon), \quad \frac{d}{dt} t = 1$$

Theorem (Existence of critical rates)

A critical rate requires that projections of $F(\lambda)$ and $\text{QSE}(\lambda)$ onto the slow y -direction intersect on an open set.

Suppose the system satisfies the folded singularity condition:

$$\left[g \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \frac{d\lambda}{dt} \right]_F = 0$$

Then there is a critical rate $r = r_c$

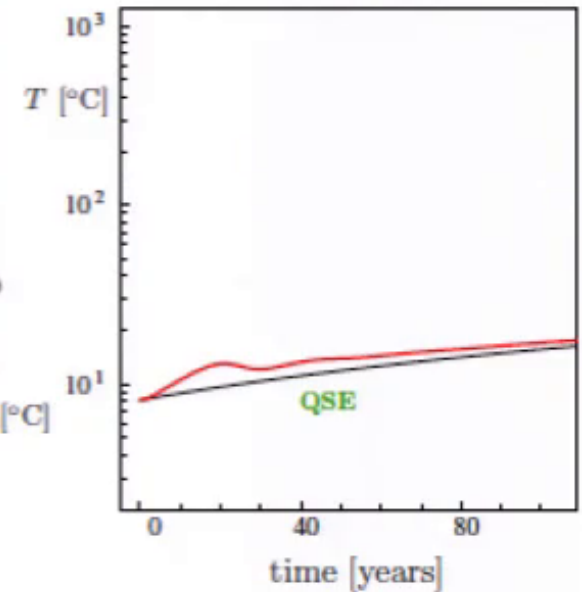
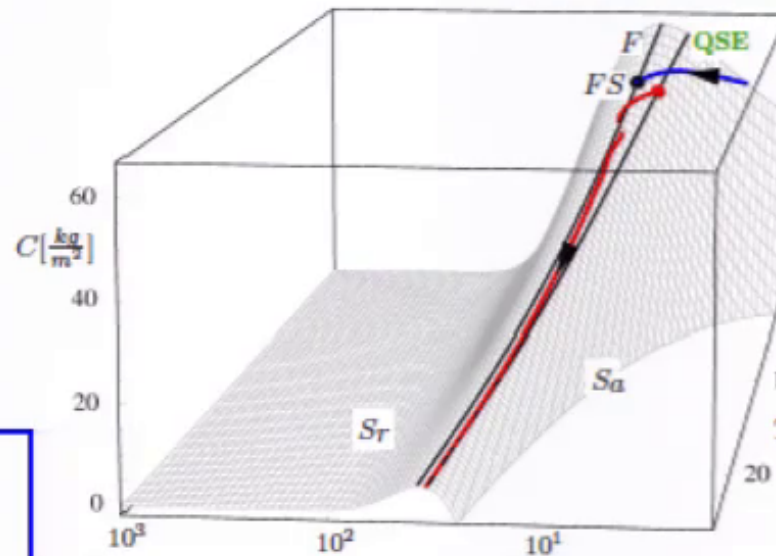
Theorem (Existence of non-obvious thresholds)

The threshold is guaranteed if a folded saddle is the only folded singularity.

[C. Perryman and S. Wieczorek, *Proc. Roy Soc. A* 470 20140226 (2014)]

Critical Rates and Non-obvious Thresholds

below the critical rate $r = 0.75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/decade}$

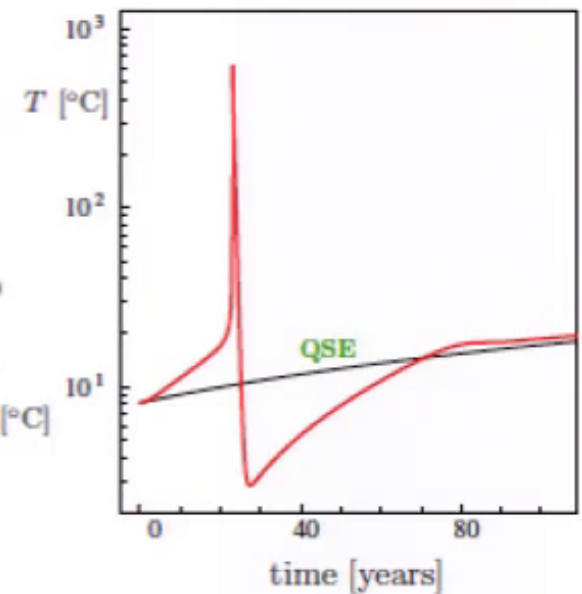
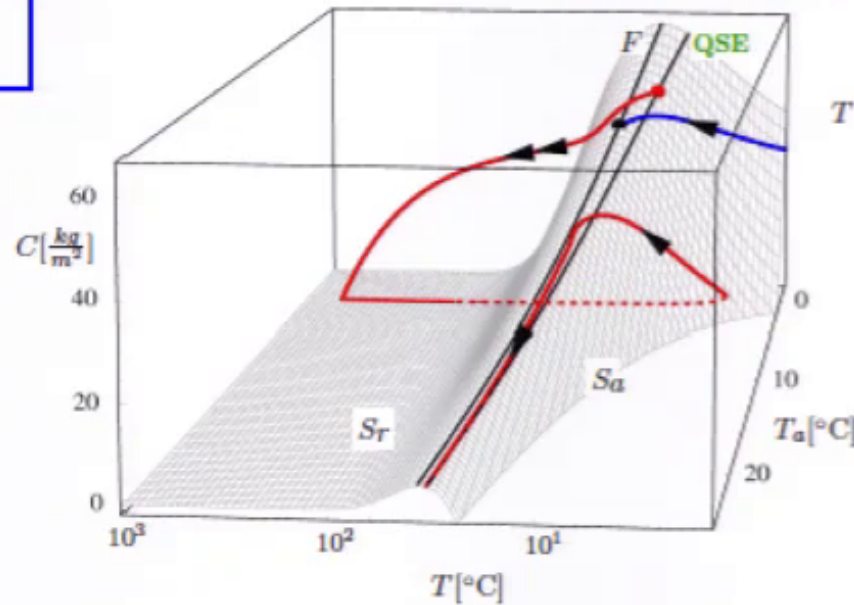


The critical rate:

$$r_c = \frac{r_0(1 - \alpha A \Pi / \lambda)}{\alpha} e^{\alpha T_a^0 + 1}$$

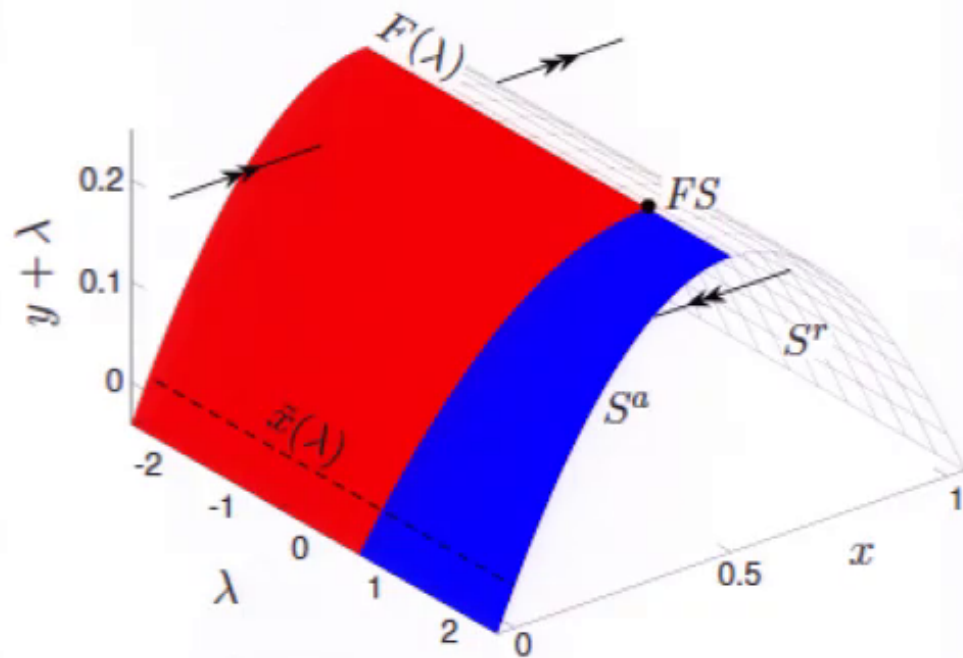
$$r_c \approx 0.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/decade}$$

above the critical rate $r = 0.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/decade}$

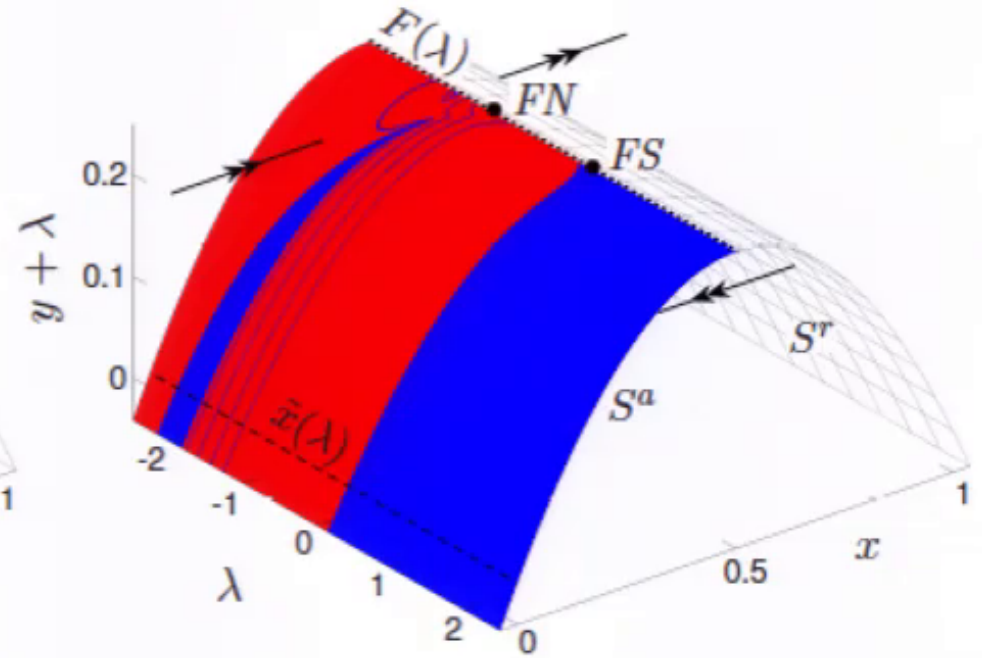


Non-obvious Threshold in Slow-fast Systems

Simple Threshold



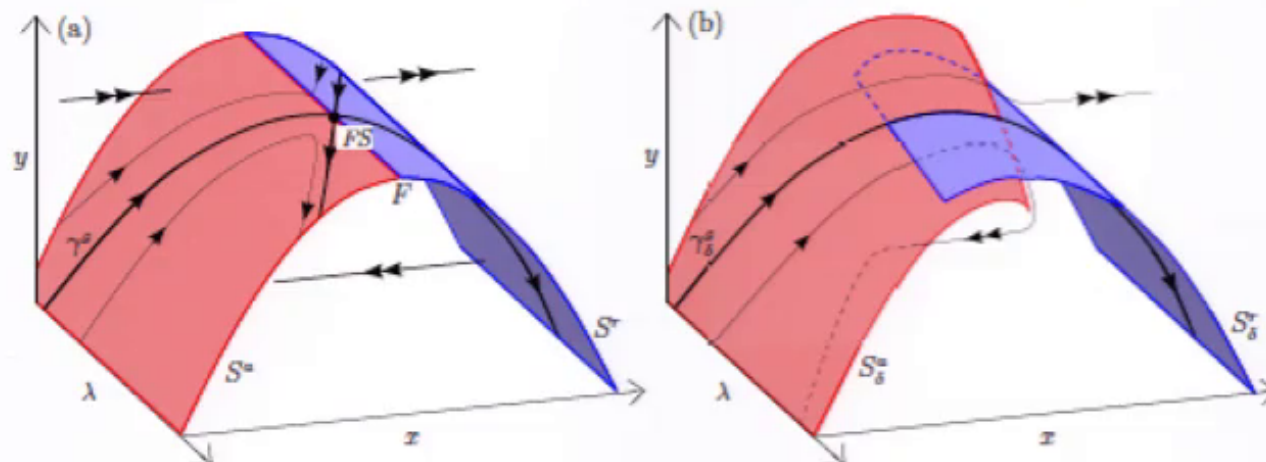
Complicated Threshold



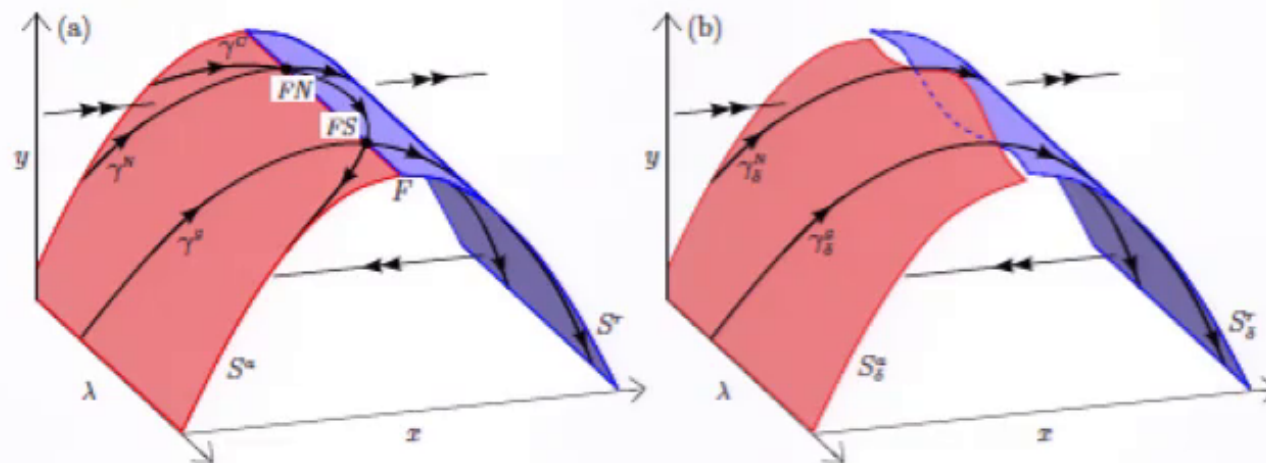
[C. Perryman and S. Wieczorek, *Proc. Roy Soc. A* 470 20140226 (2014)]

Non-obvious Thresholds & Intersecting Slow Manifolds

Simple Threshold (Folded Saddle)

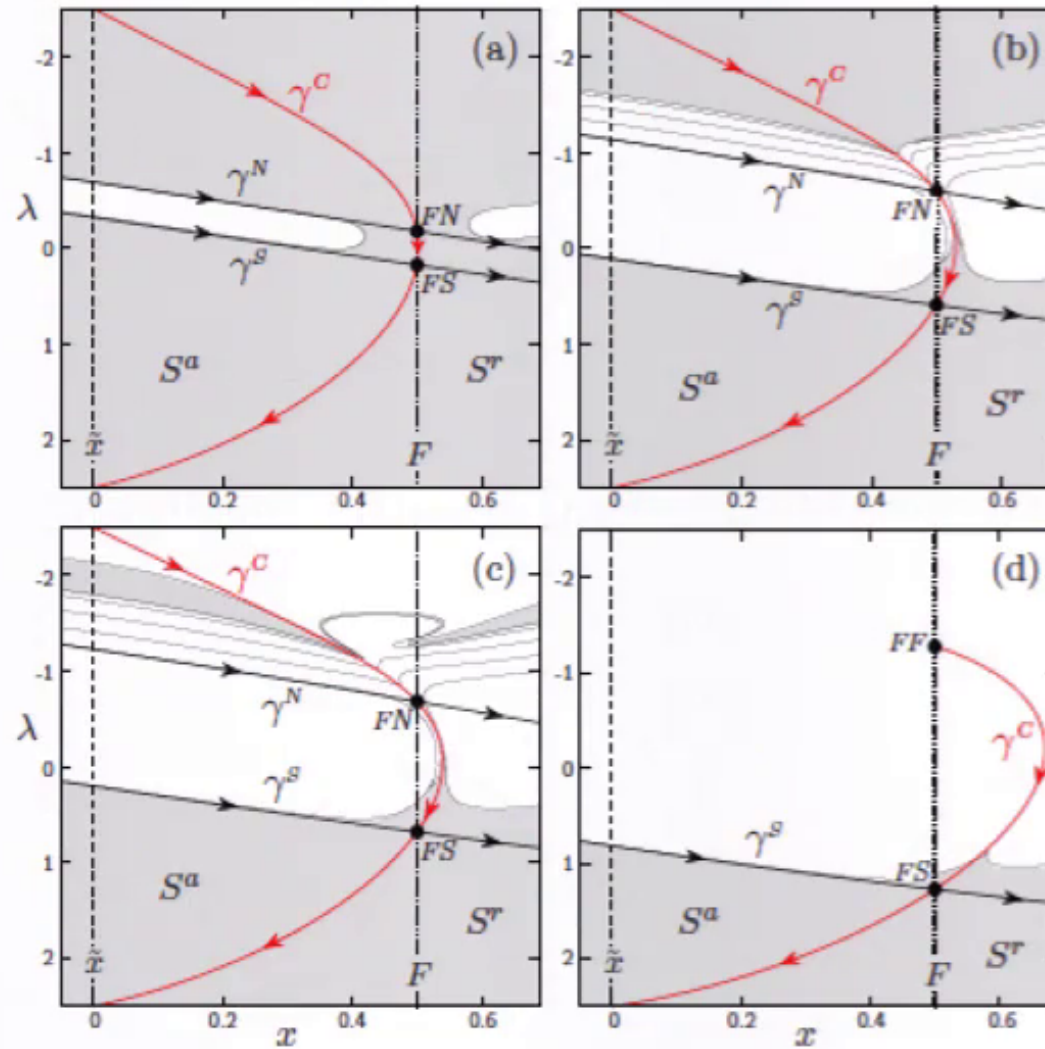


Complicated Threshold (Folded Saddle-Node)



Non-obvious Threshold in Slow-fast Systems

Complicated Threshold



Non-obvious Threshold & Composite Canards

