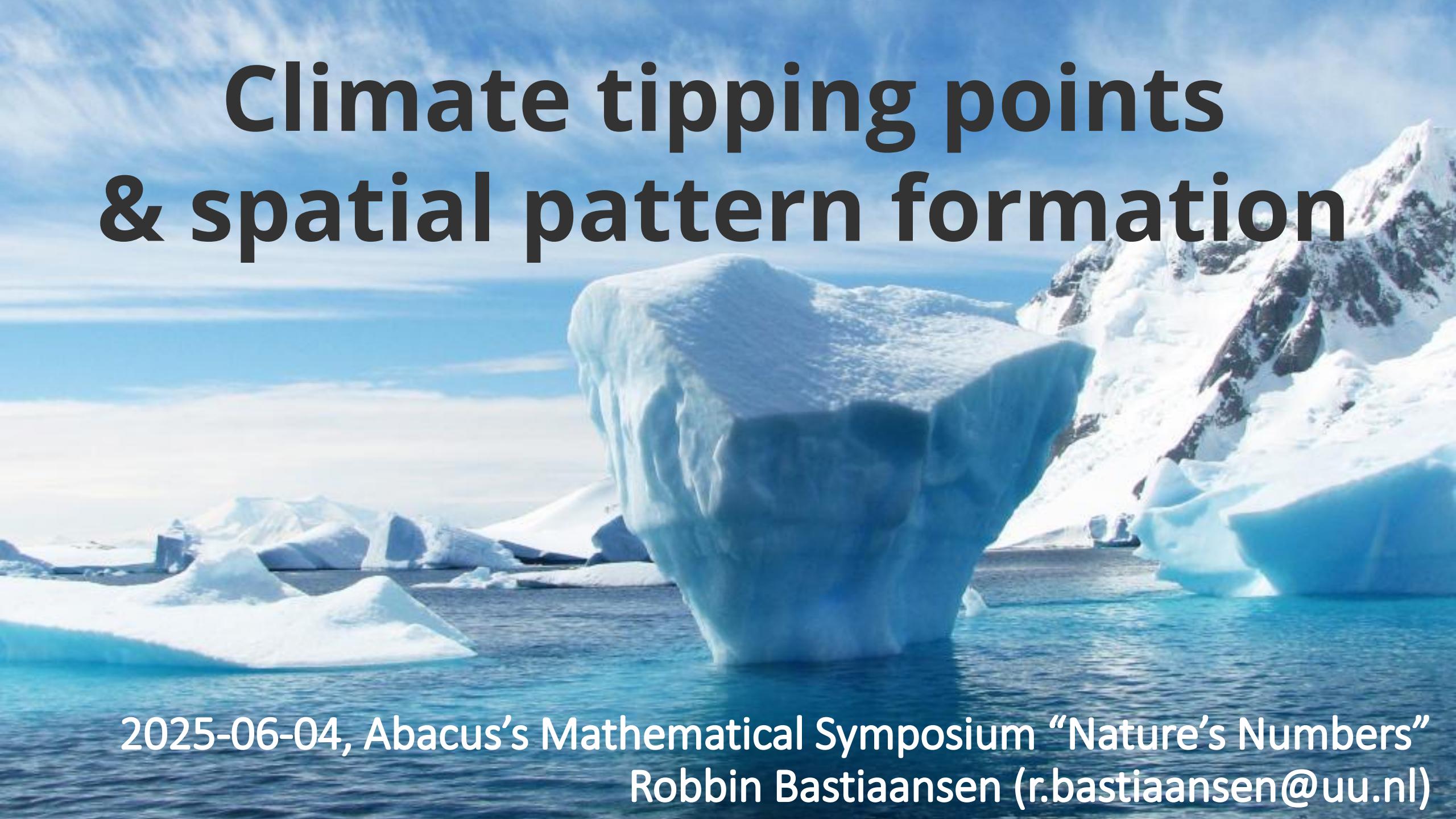


# Climate tipping points & spatial pattern formation



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

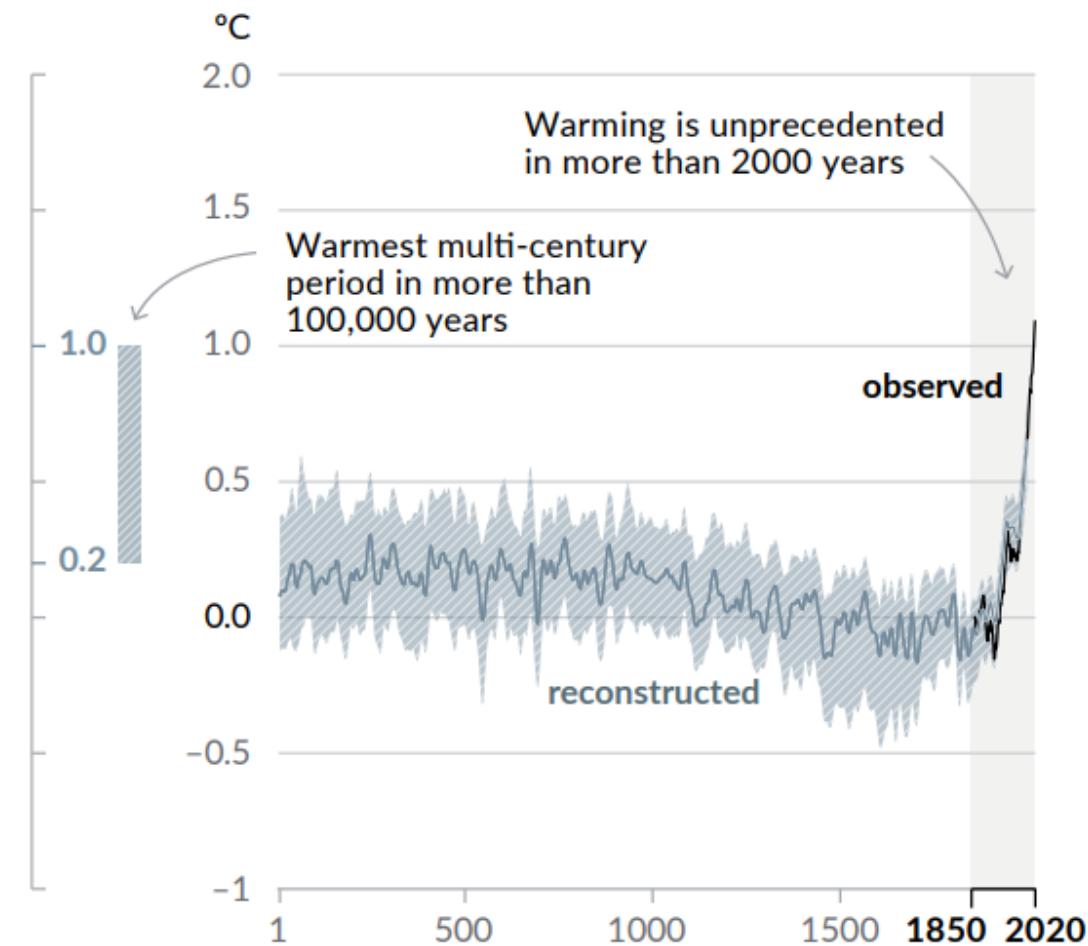
# Climate tipping points & spatial pattern formation



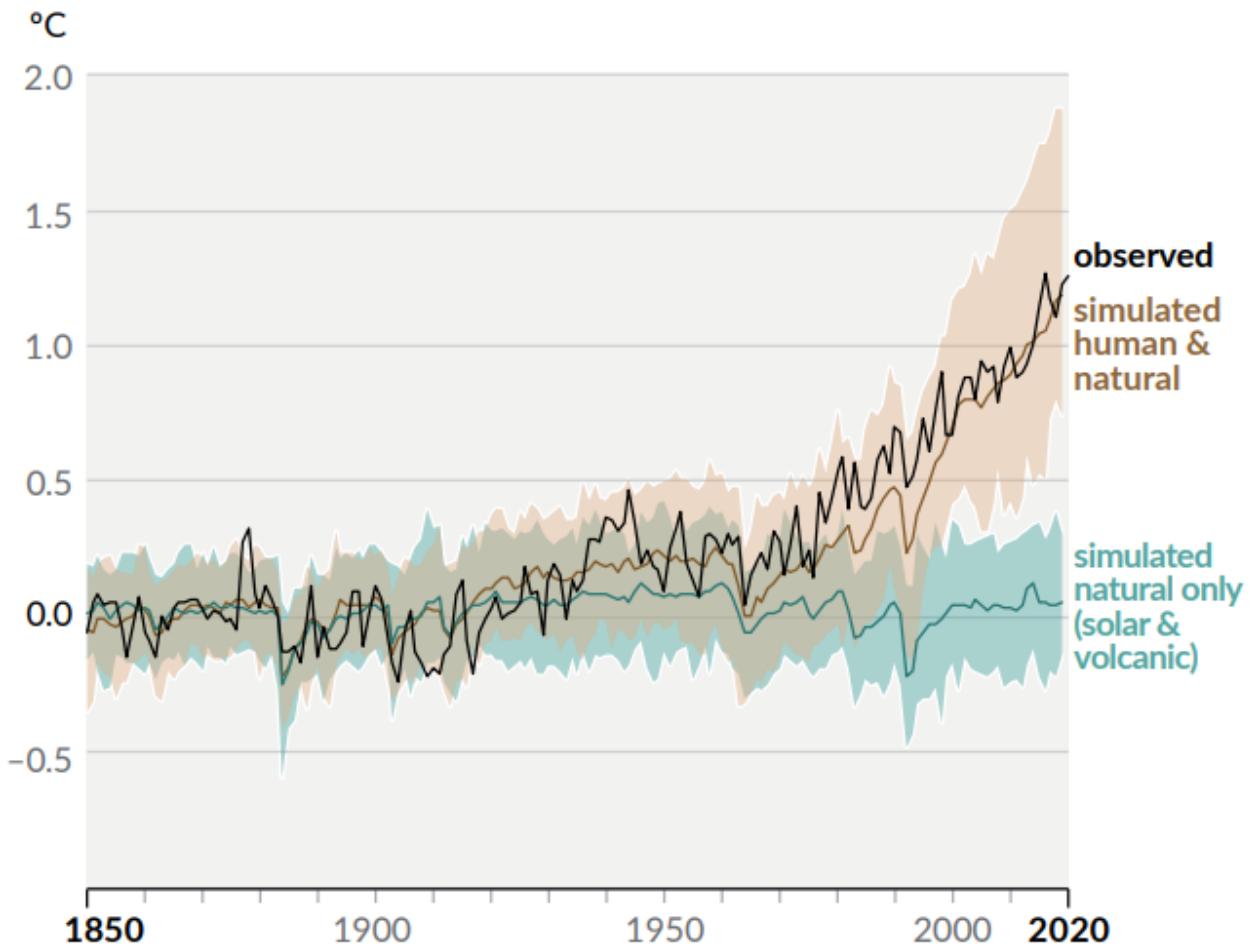
# Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2000 years

## 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)



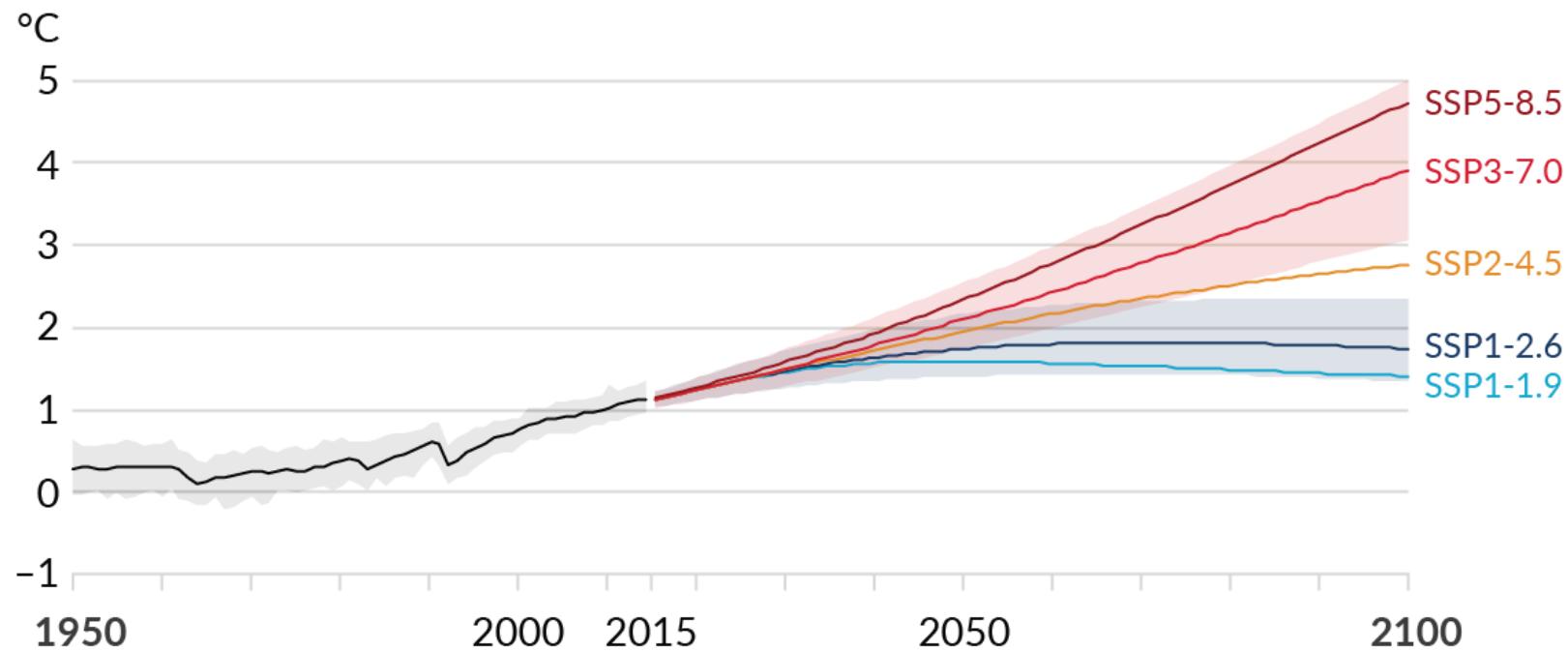
(b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850–2020)



source: IPCC AR6

# Future climate projections

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



source: IPCC AR6

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

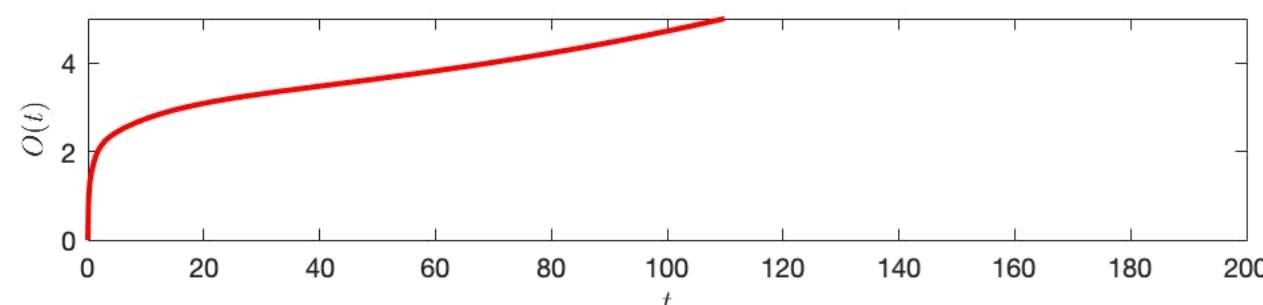
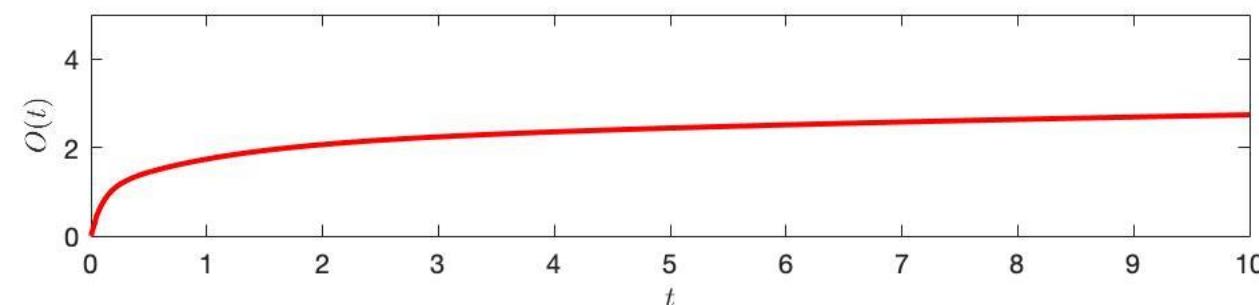
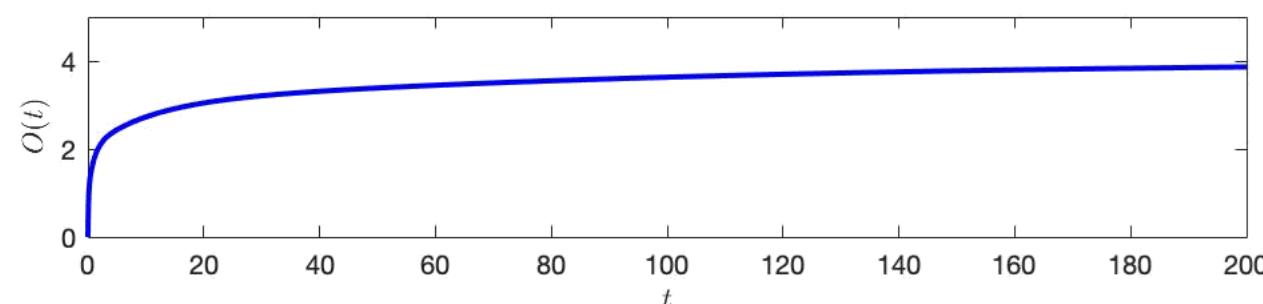
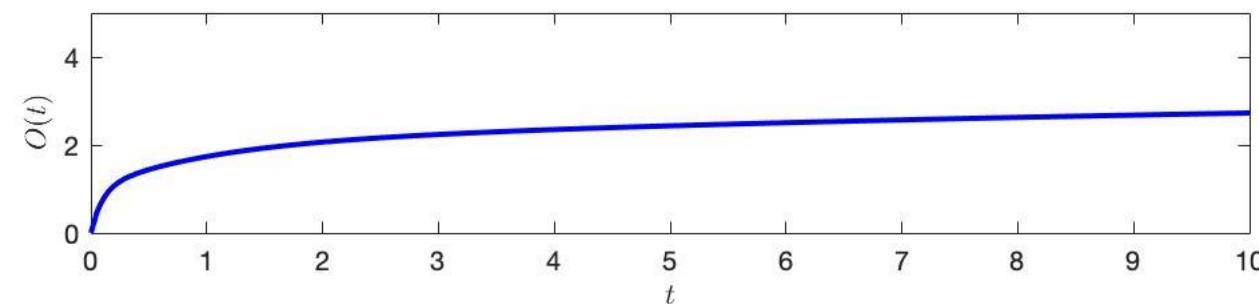
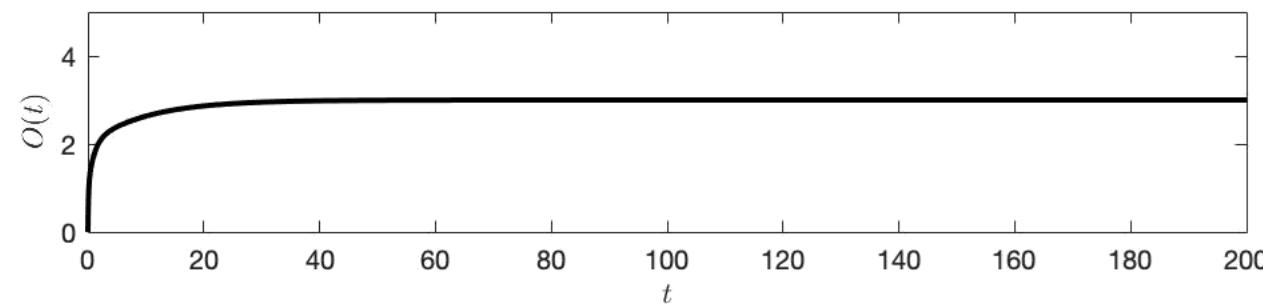
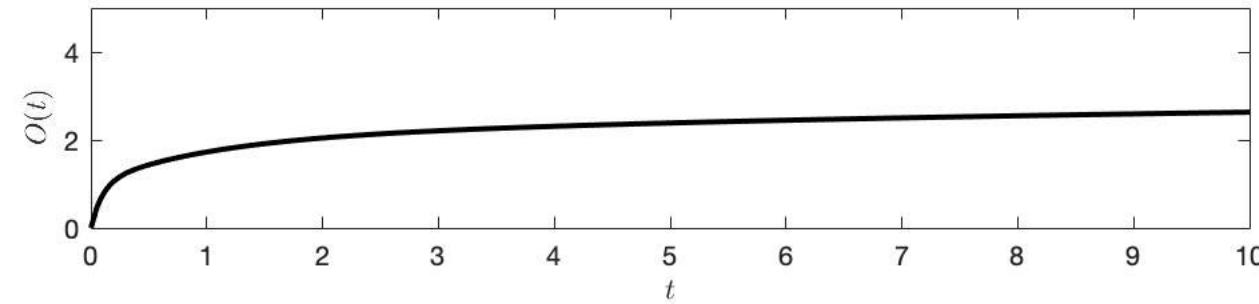
## Experiments in Global Climate Models

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

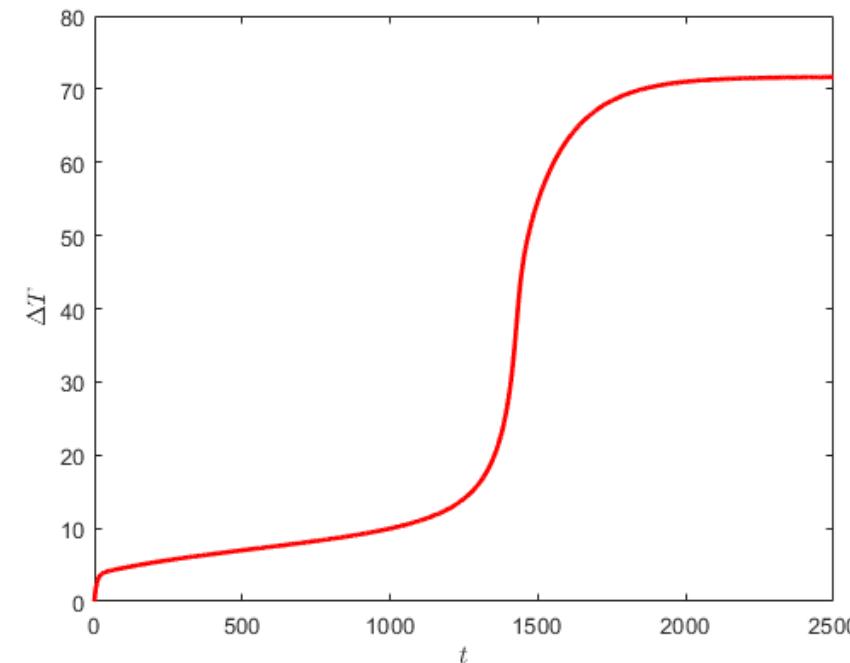
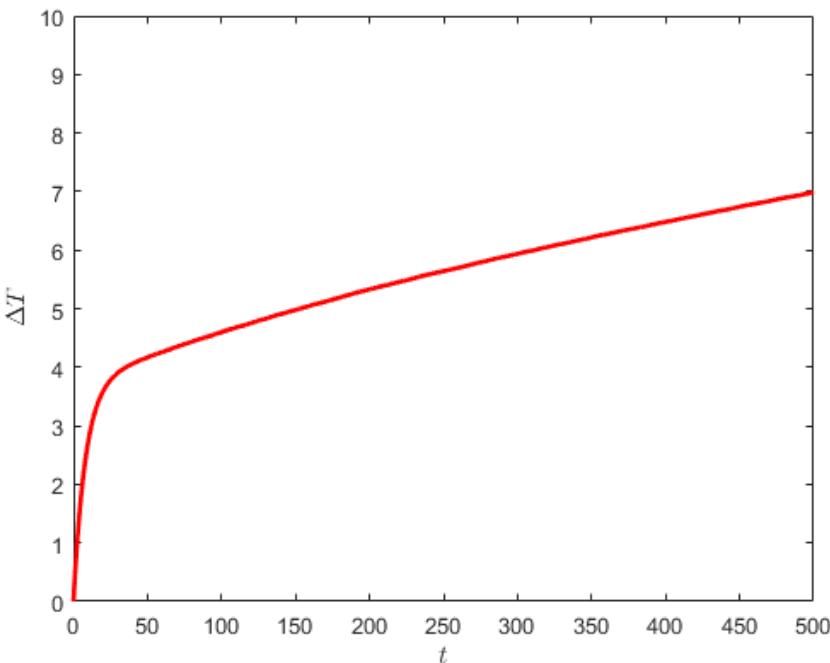
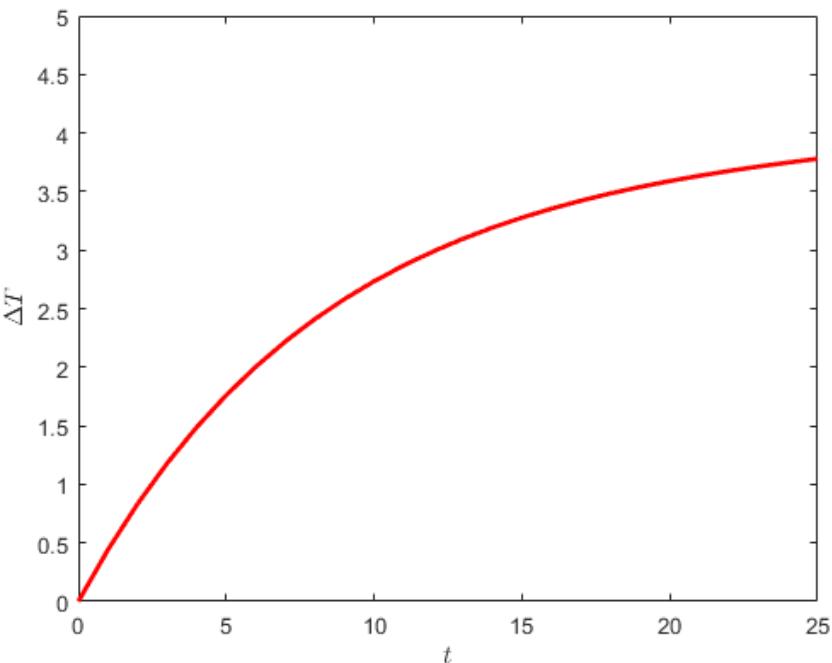
## Mathematical Context

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

# Pitfalls and problems of linearity assumption

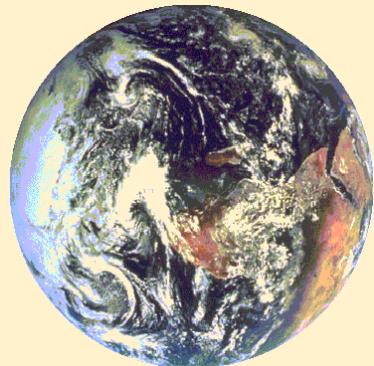


# Nonlinear Response



# Tipping Points

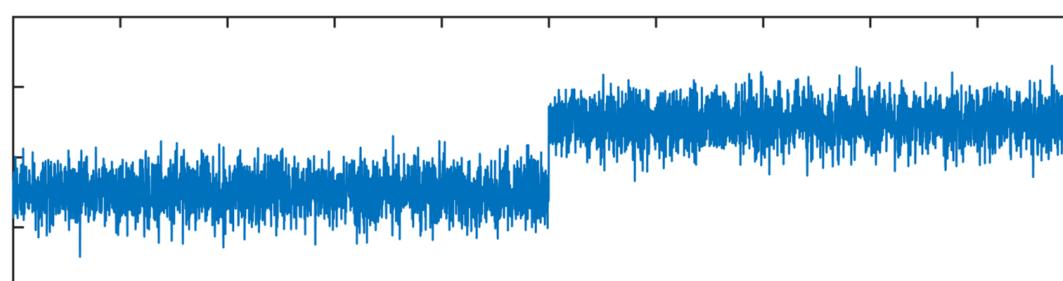
IPCC AR6 (2021) : “a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganizes, often abruptly and/or irreversibly”



Planetary transitions

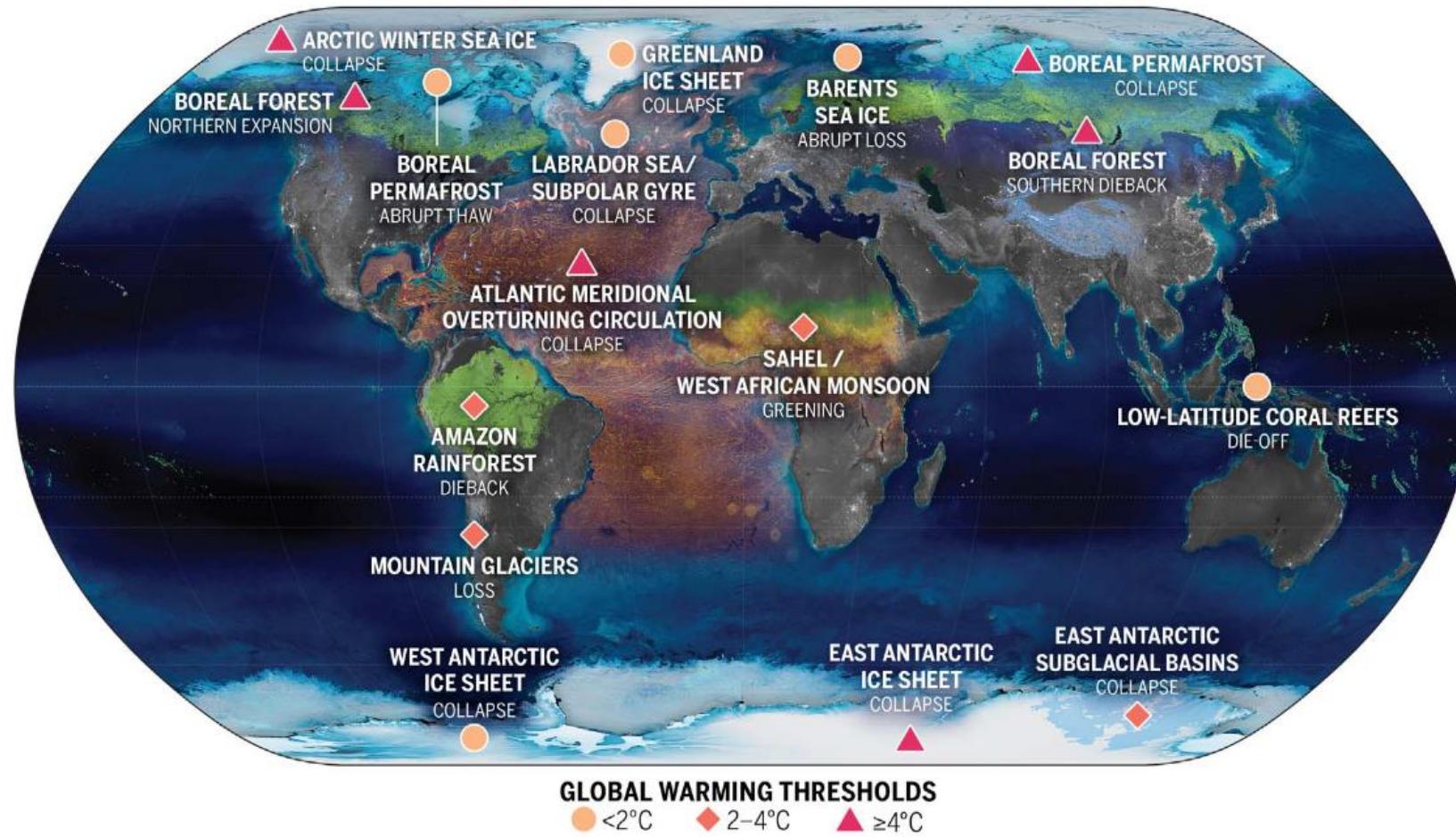


Ecosystem shifts



# Tipping Points

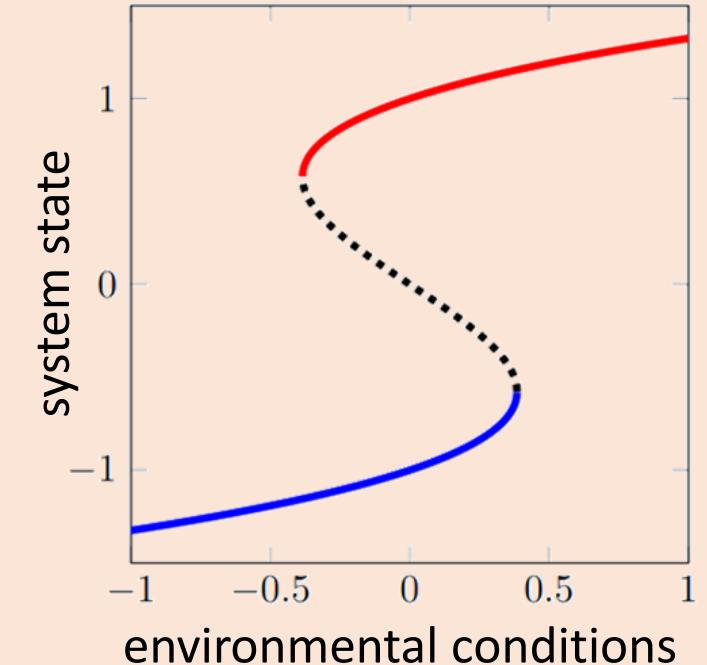
IPCC AR6 (2021) : “a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganizes, often abruptly and/or irreversibly”

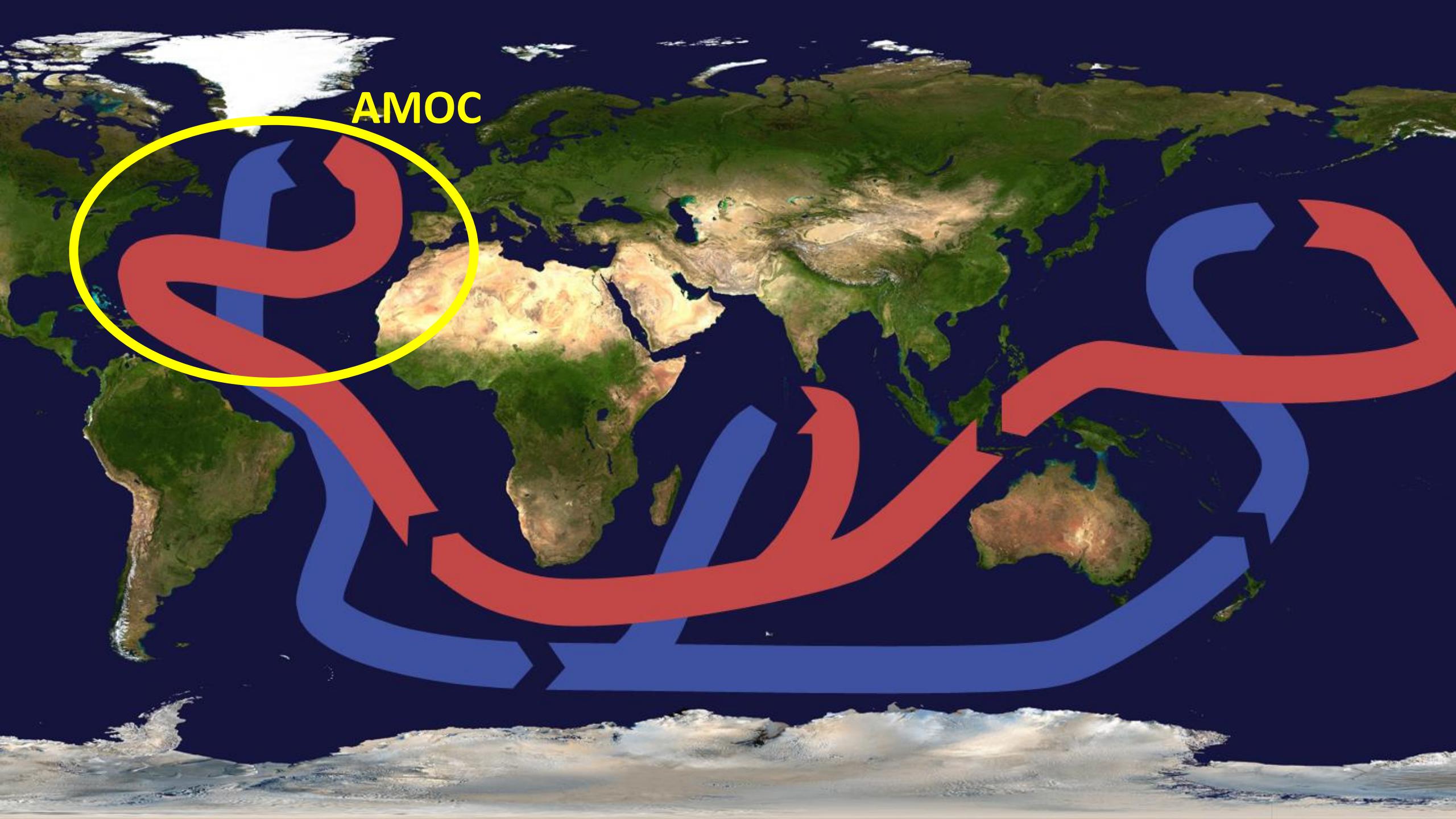


## Mathematics

Tipping points  $\leftrightarrow$  Bifurcations

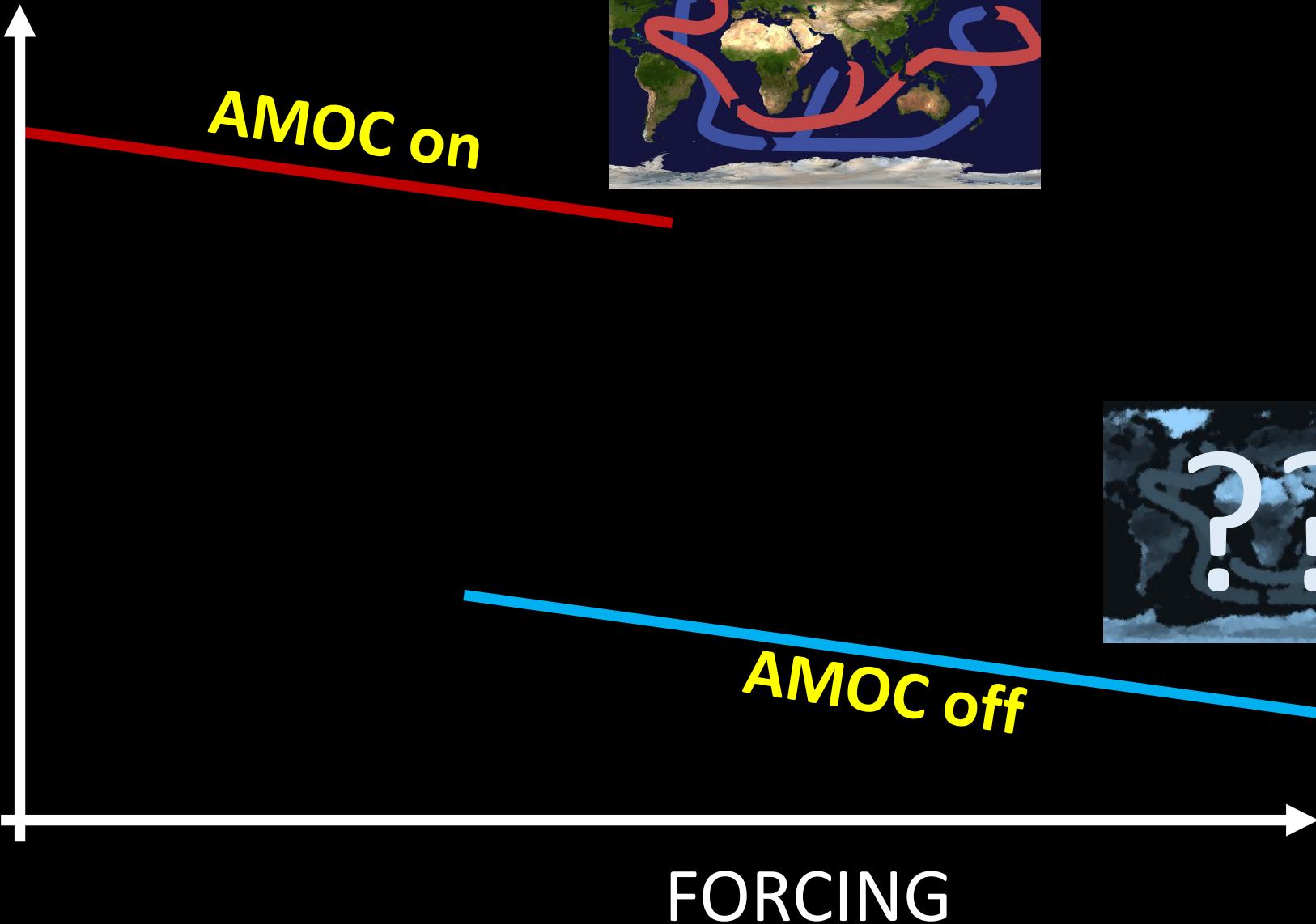
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y, \mu)$$





AMOC

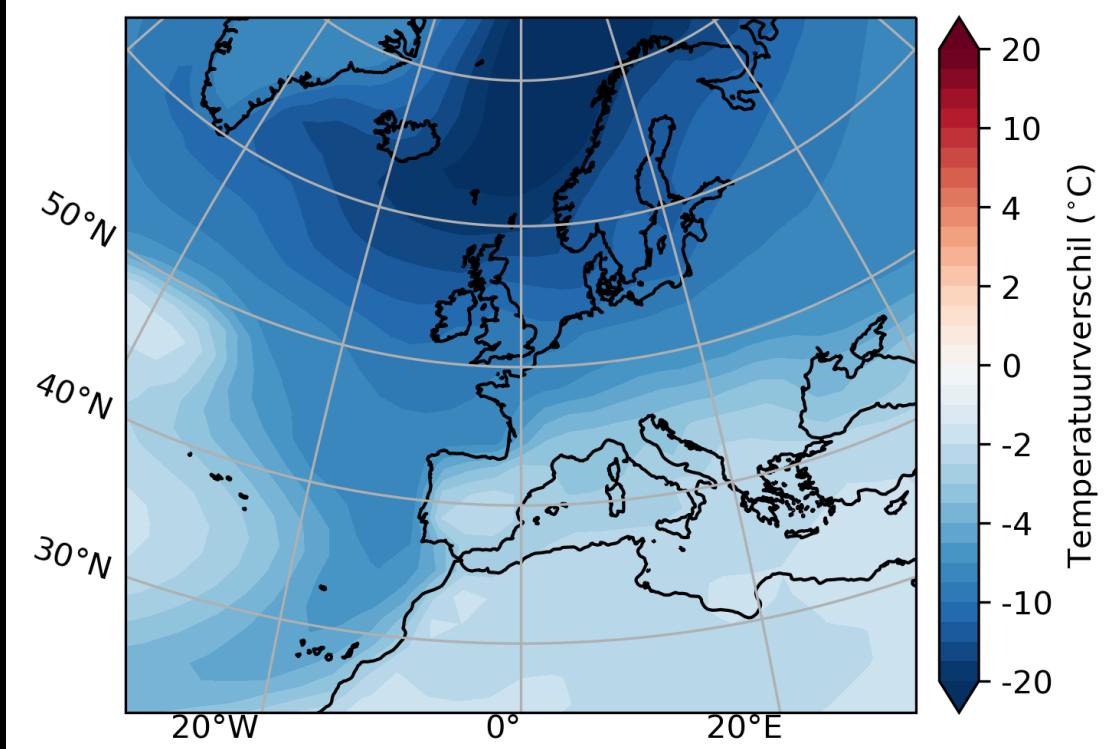
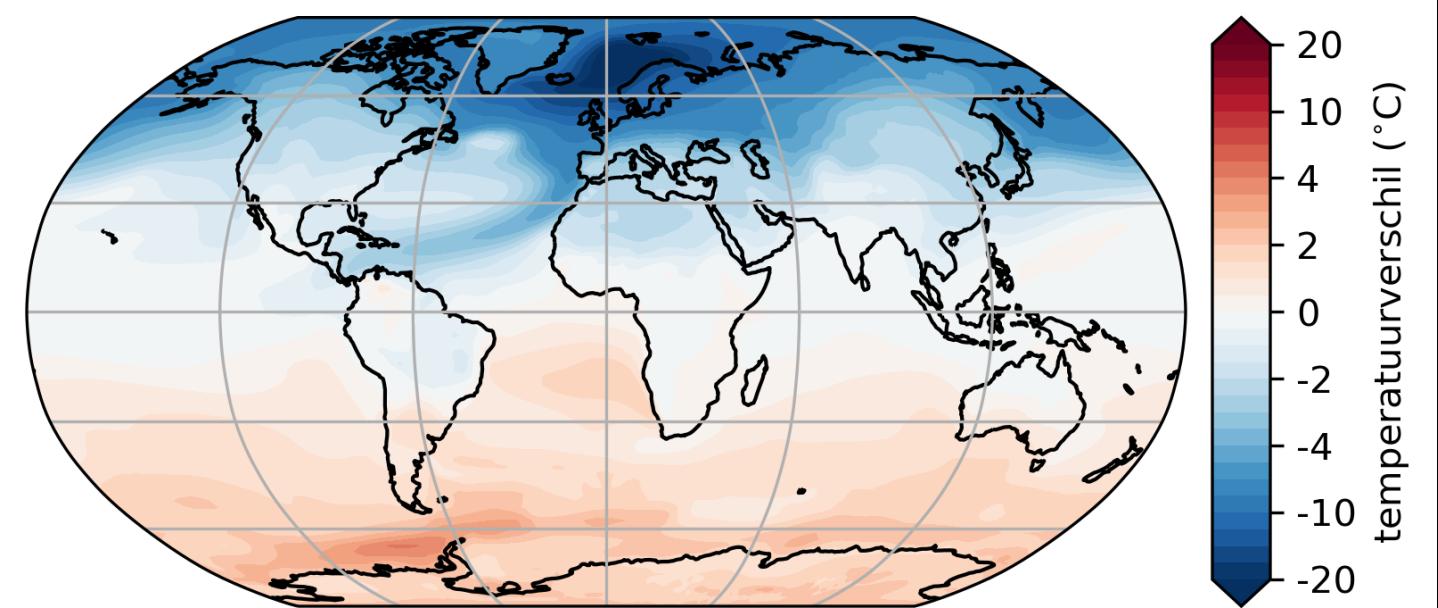
STATE



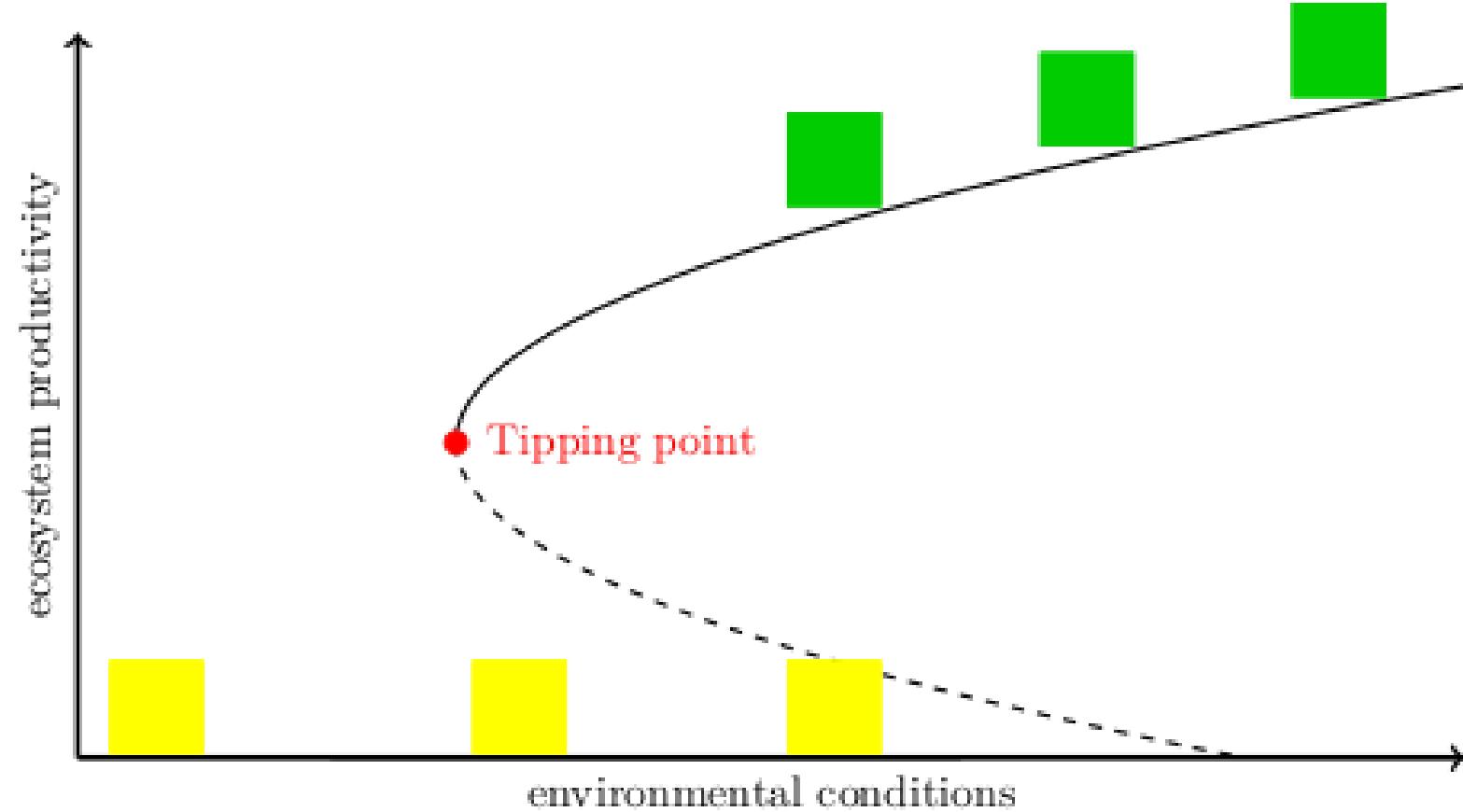
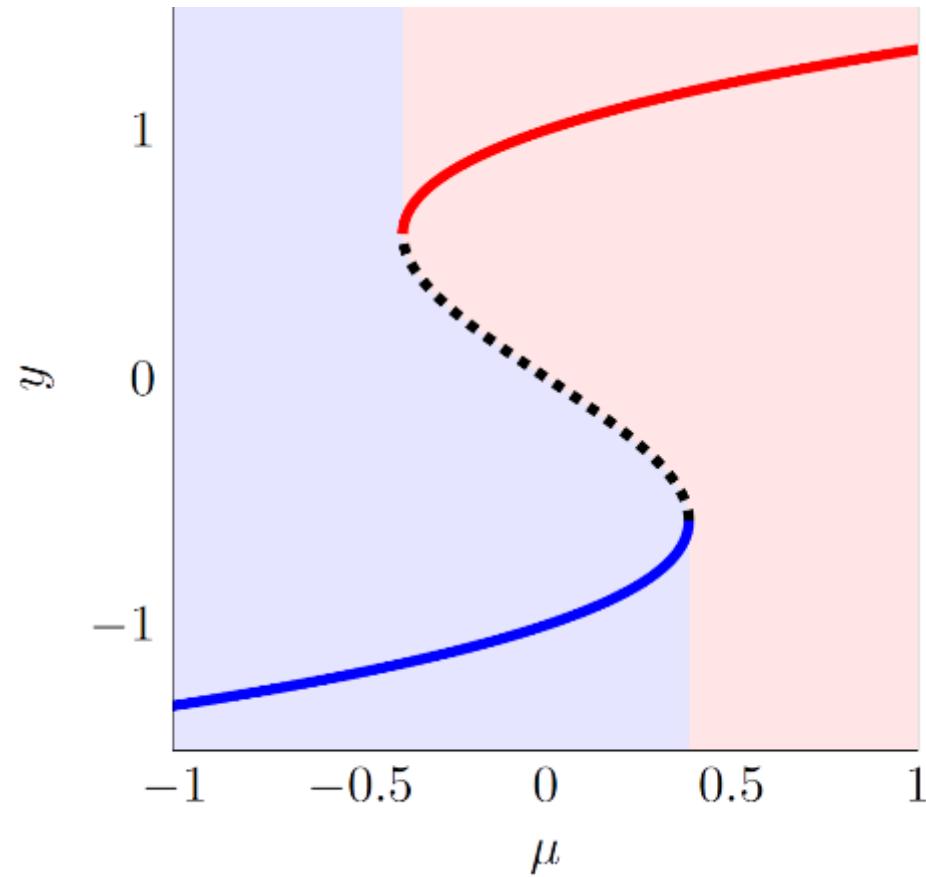
FORCING

# 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





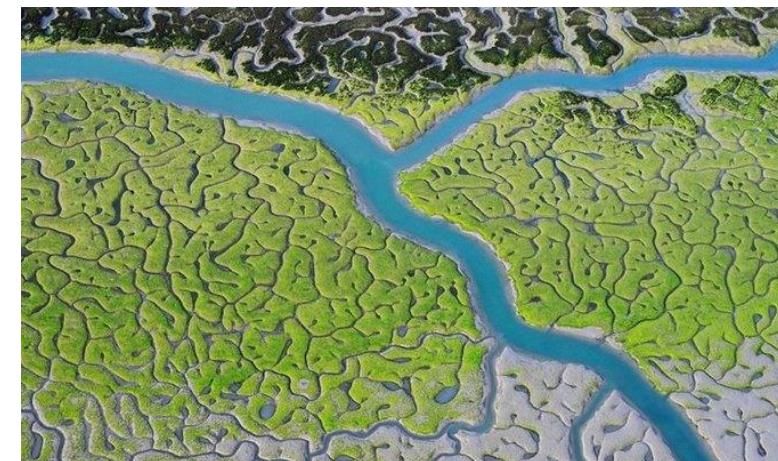
# Examples of spatial patterning – ecosystems



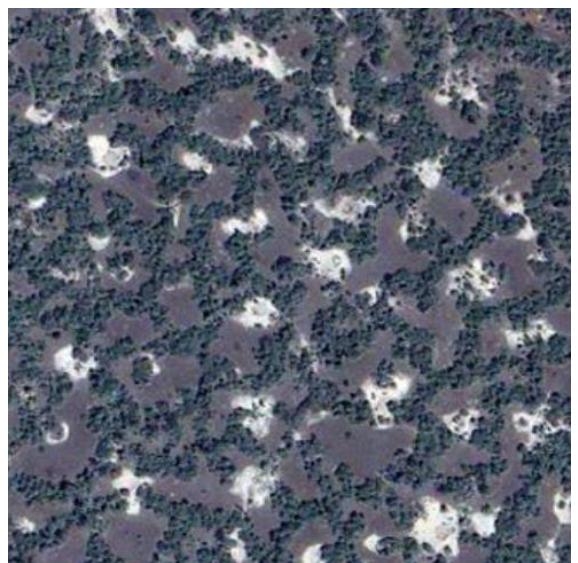
mussel beds



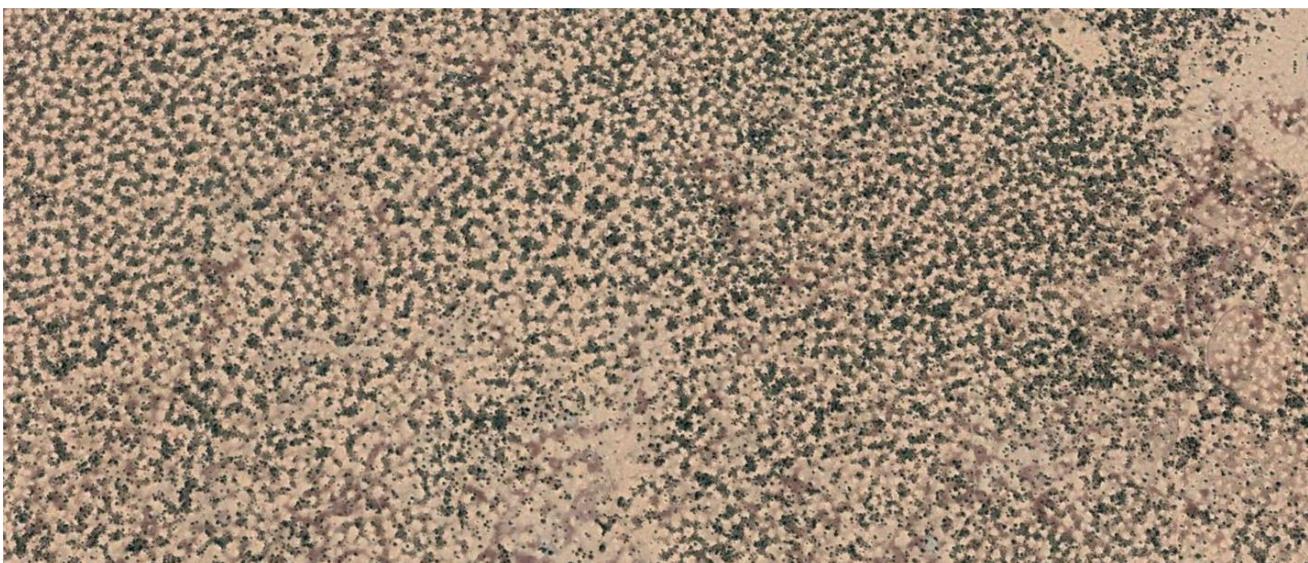
vegetation in coastal systems



marsh formation



savannas



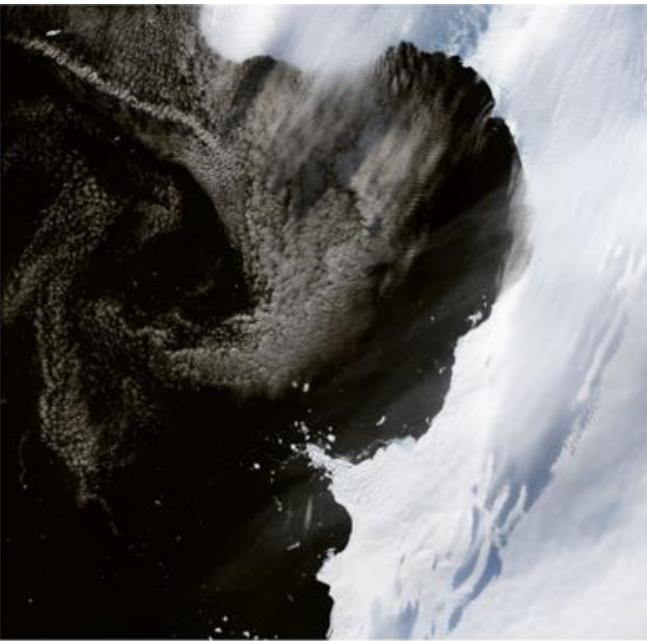
drylands



tropical forests

# Examples of spatial patterning – climate

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



sand dunes

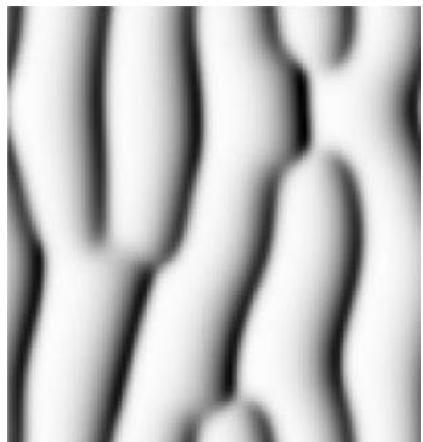
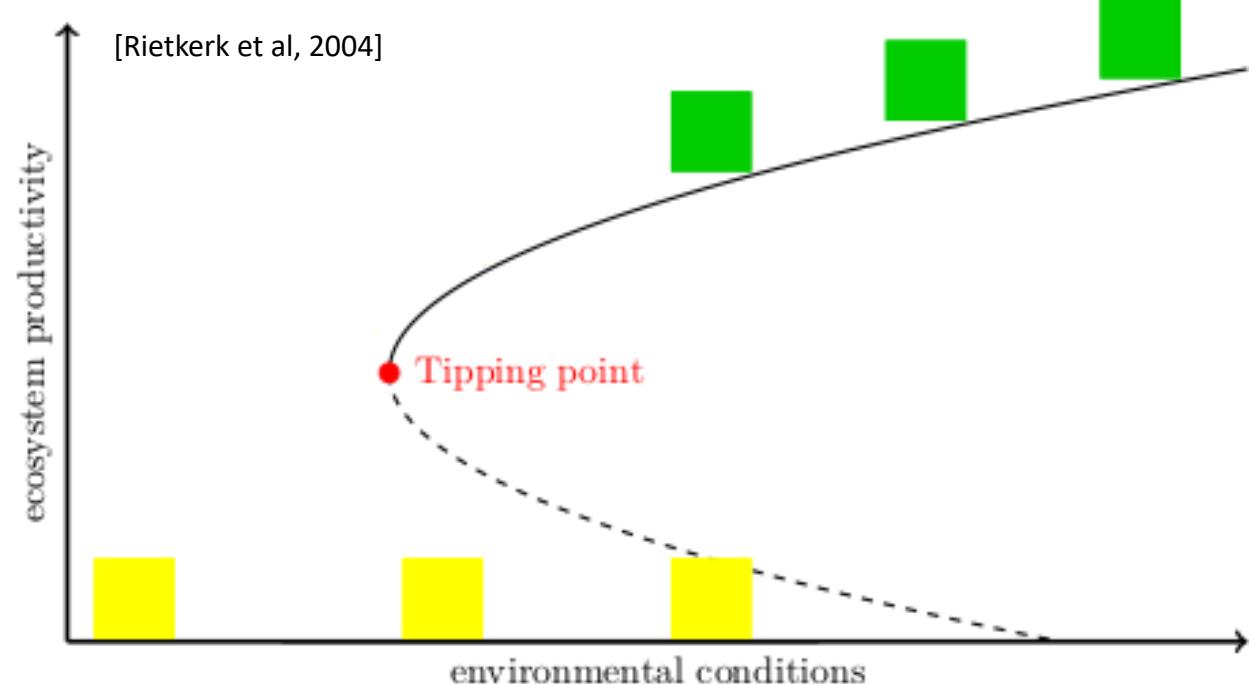
clouds

# Patterns in models

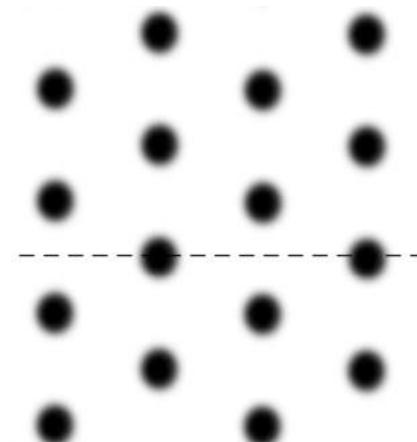
Add spatial transport:

Reaction-Diffusion equations:

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



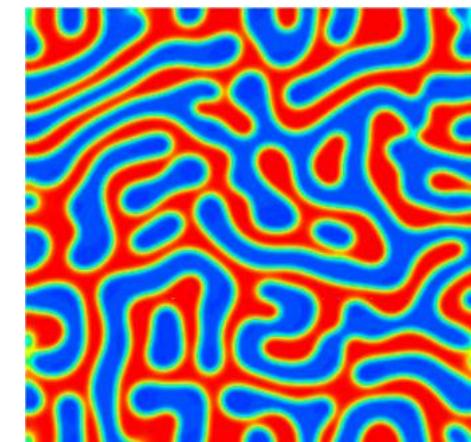
[Klausmeier, 1999]



[Gilad et al, 2004]

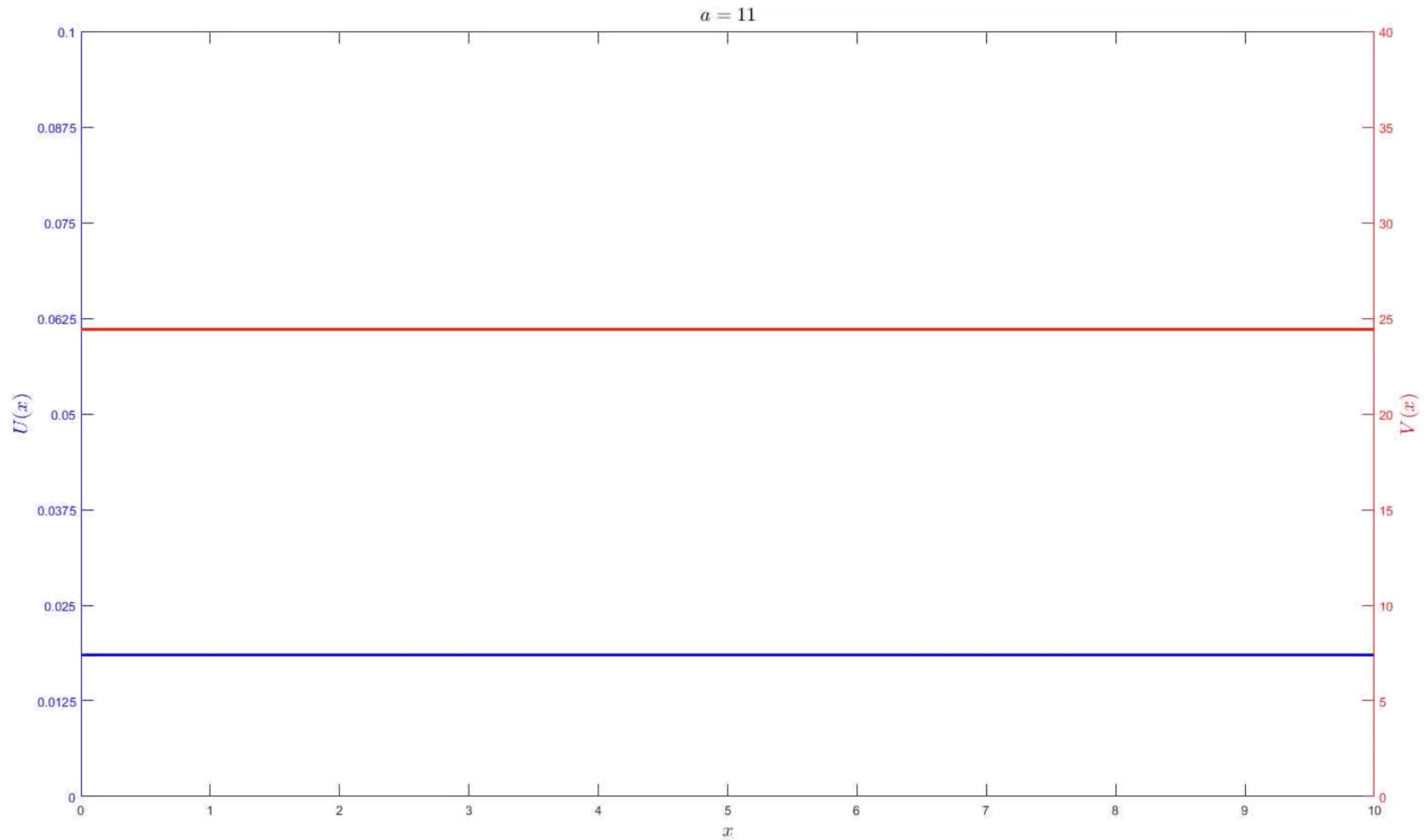


[Rietkerk et al, 2002]



[Liu et al, 2013]

# Spontaneous Pattern Formation



# Turing patterns

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

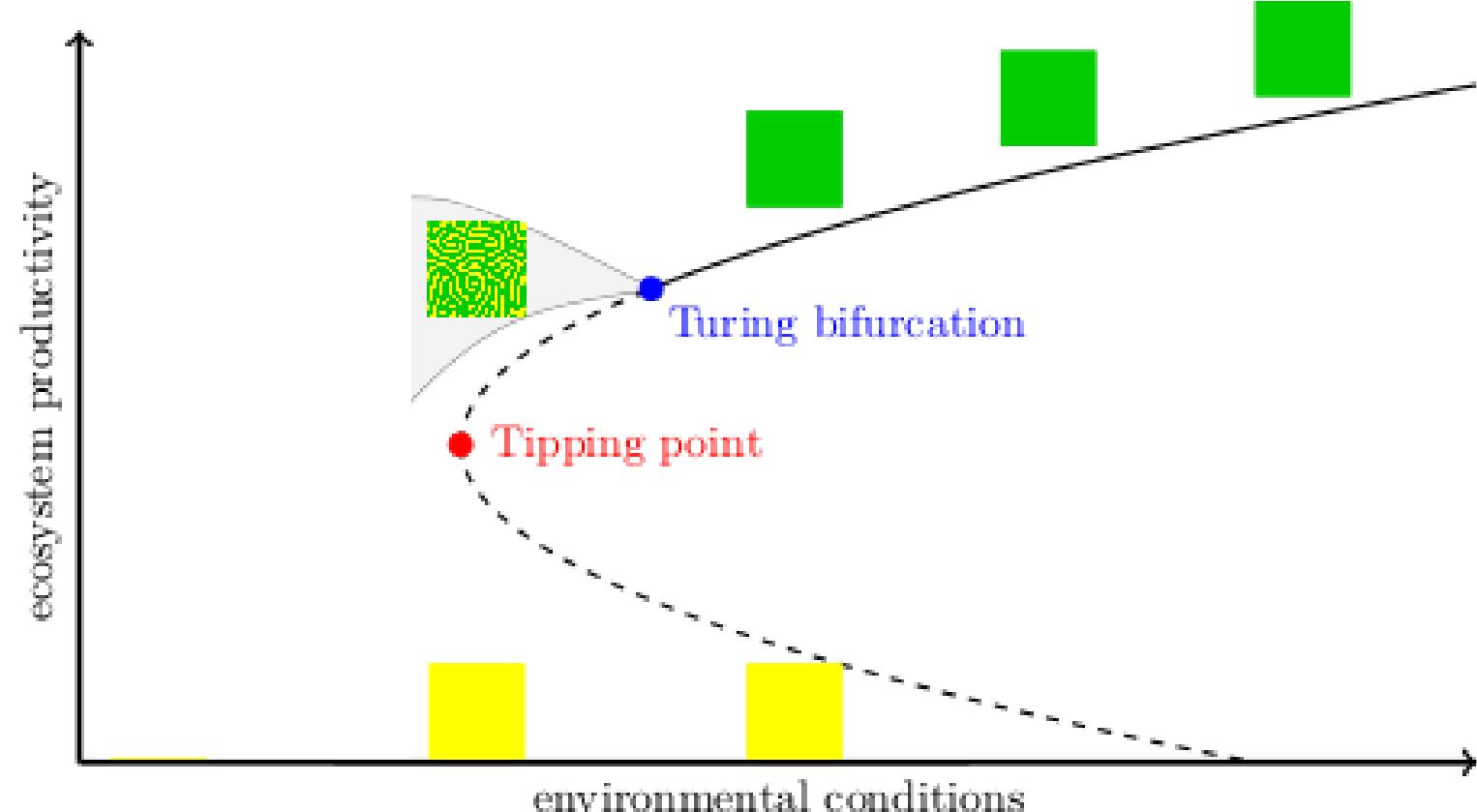
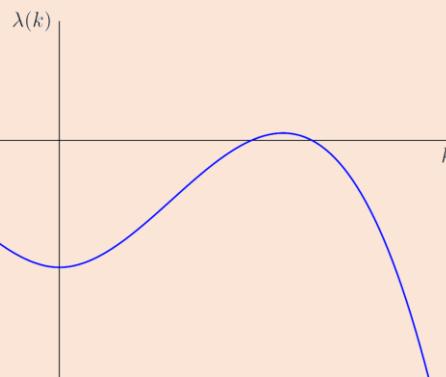
## Turing bifurcation

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]

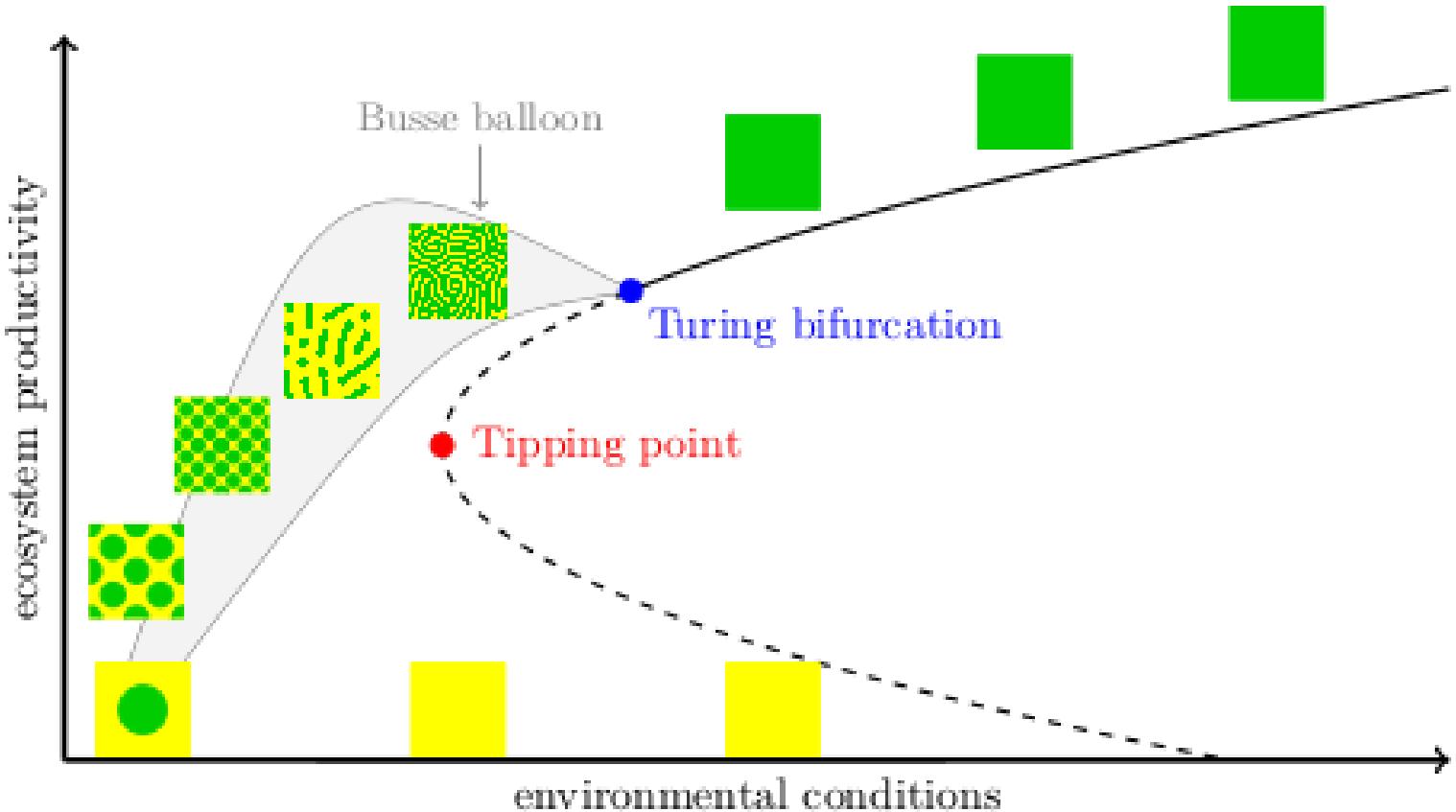
# Busse balloon

## 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

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



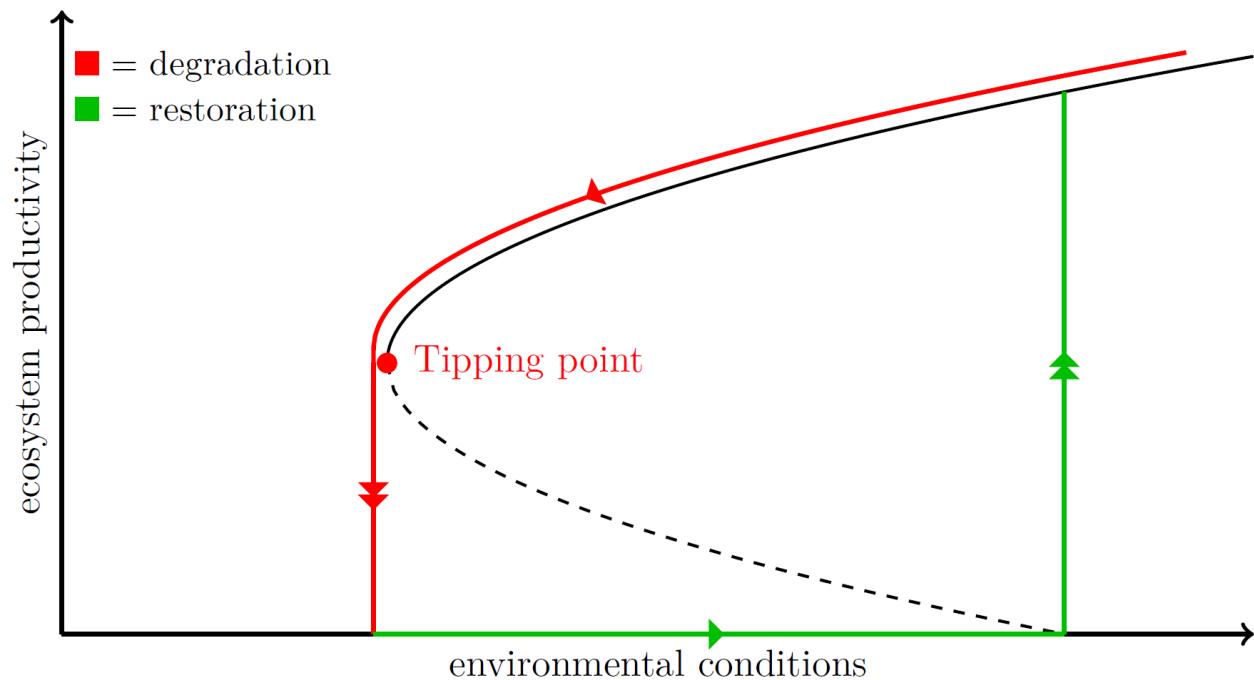
**Busse balloon**  
Idea originates from thermal convection  
[Busse, 1978]

# Rayleigh Bénard thermal convection

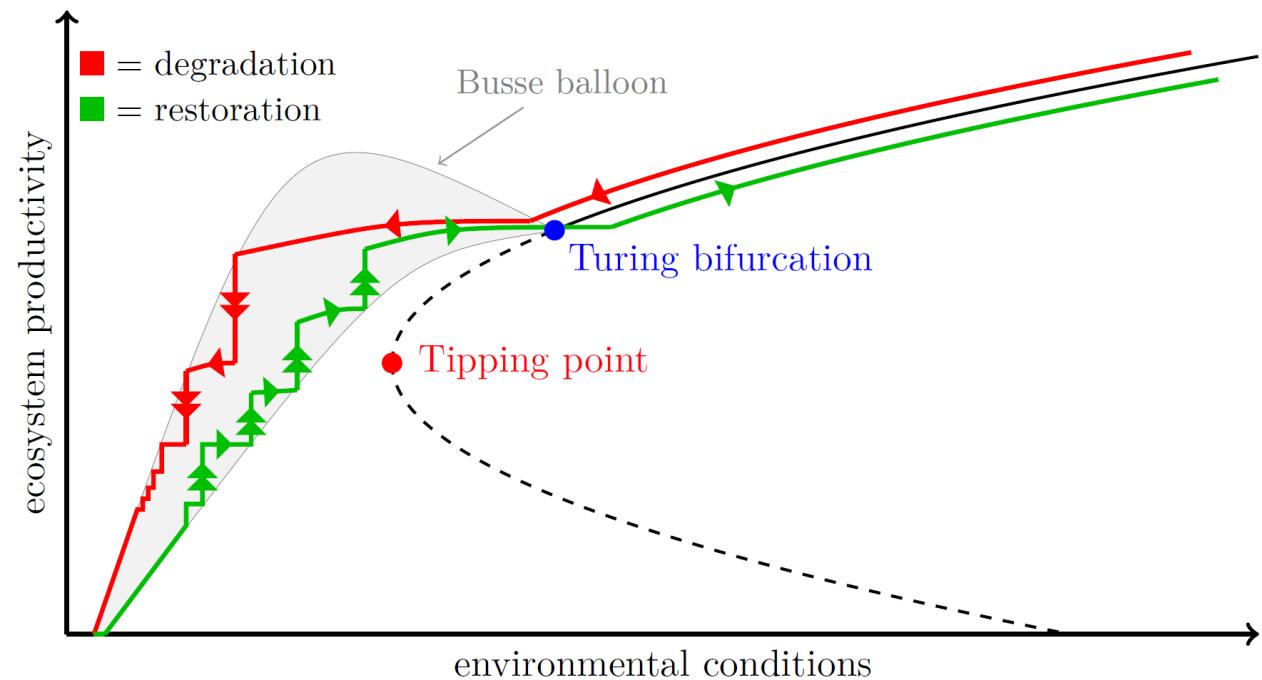


Video source: wikiRigaou (wikimedia commons)

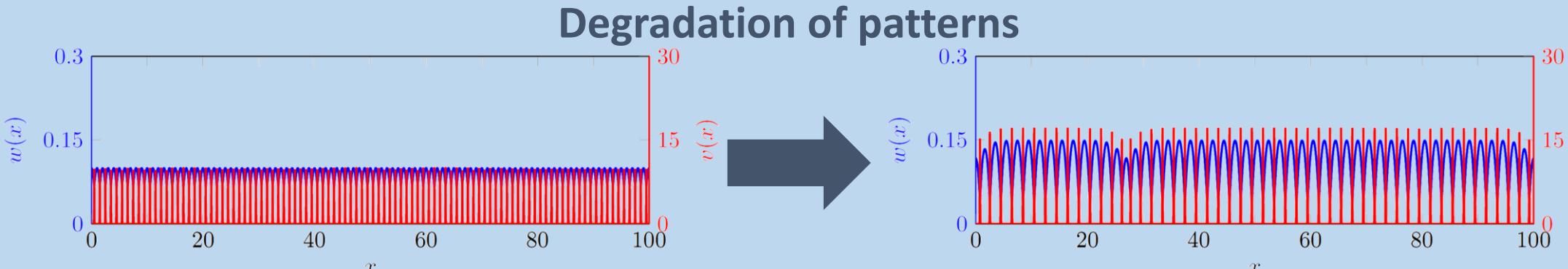
# Tipping of (Turing) patterns



Classic tipping



Tipping of patterns



# Examples of spatial patterning – spatial interfaces

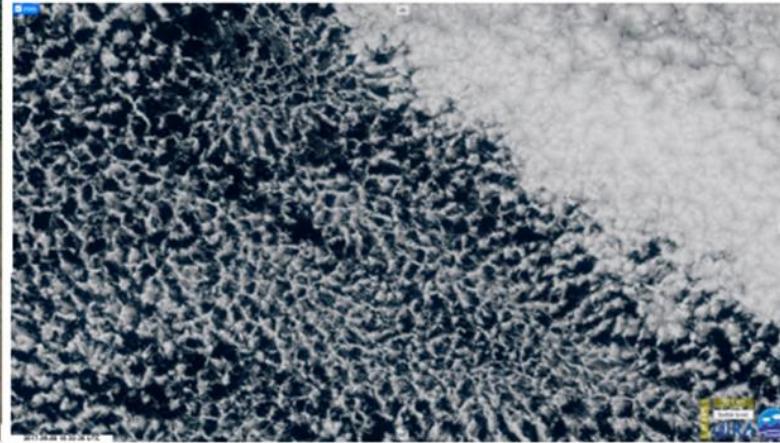
tropical forest  
& savanna  
ecosystems

[Google Earth]



types of  
stratocumulus  
clouds

[RAMMB/CIRA SLIDER]



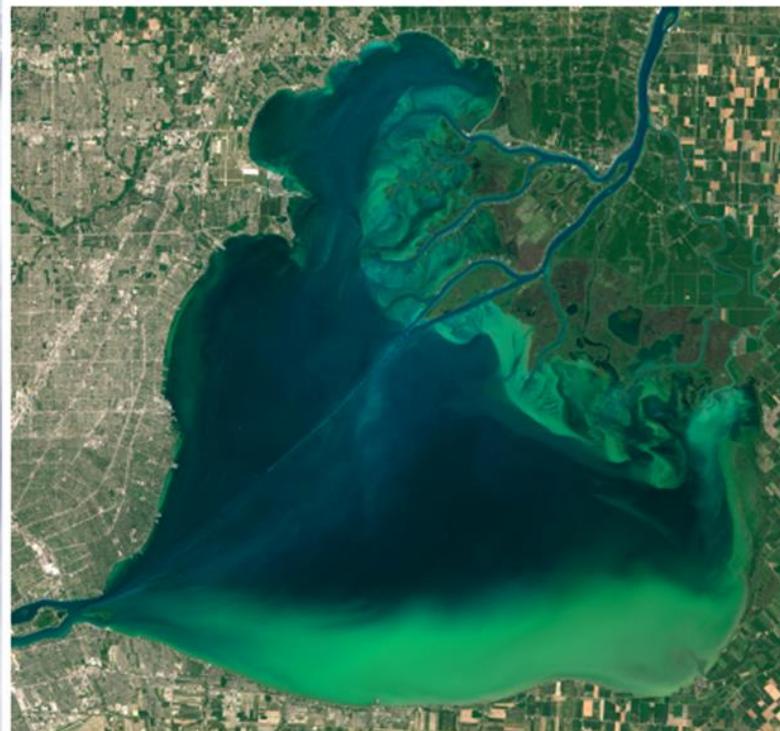
sea-ice & water  
at Eltanin Bay

[NASA's Earth observatory]



algae bloom  
in Lake St. Clair

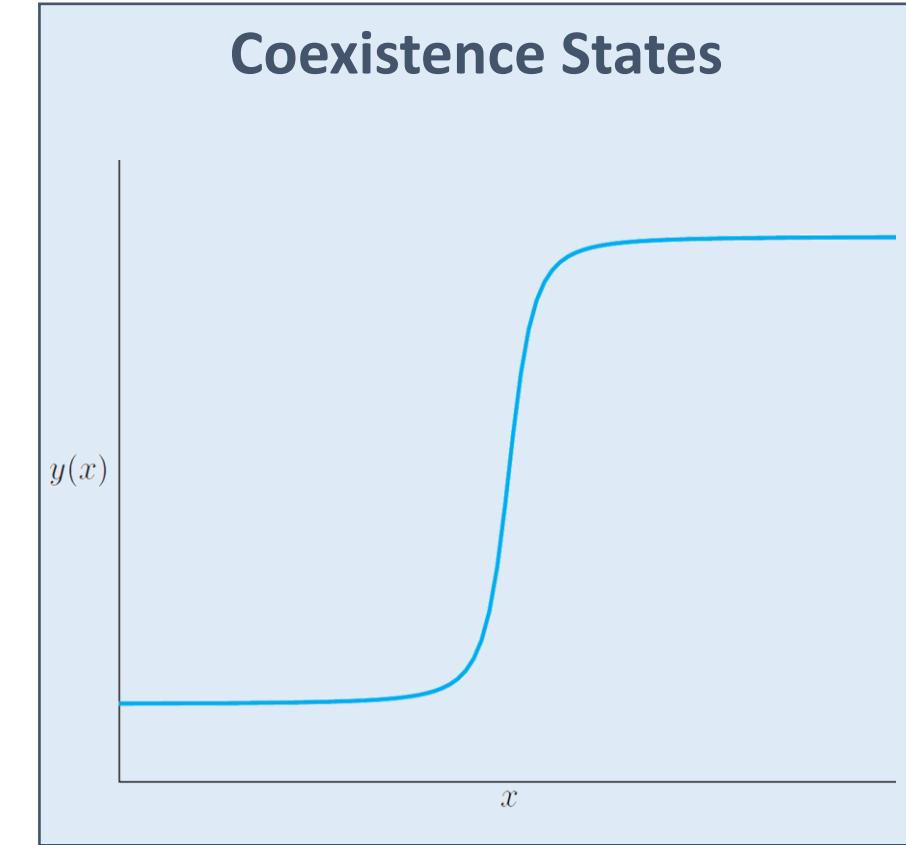
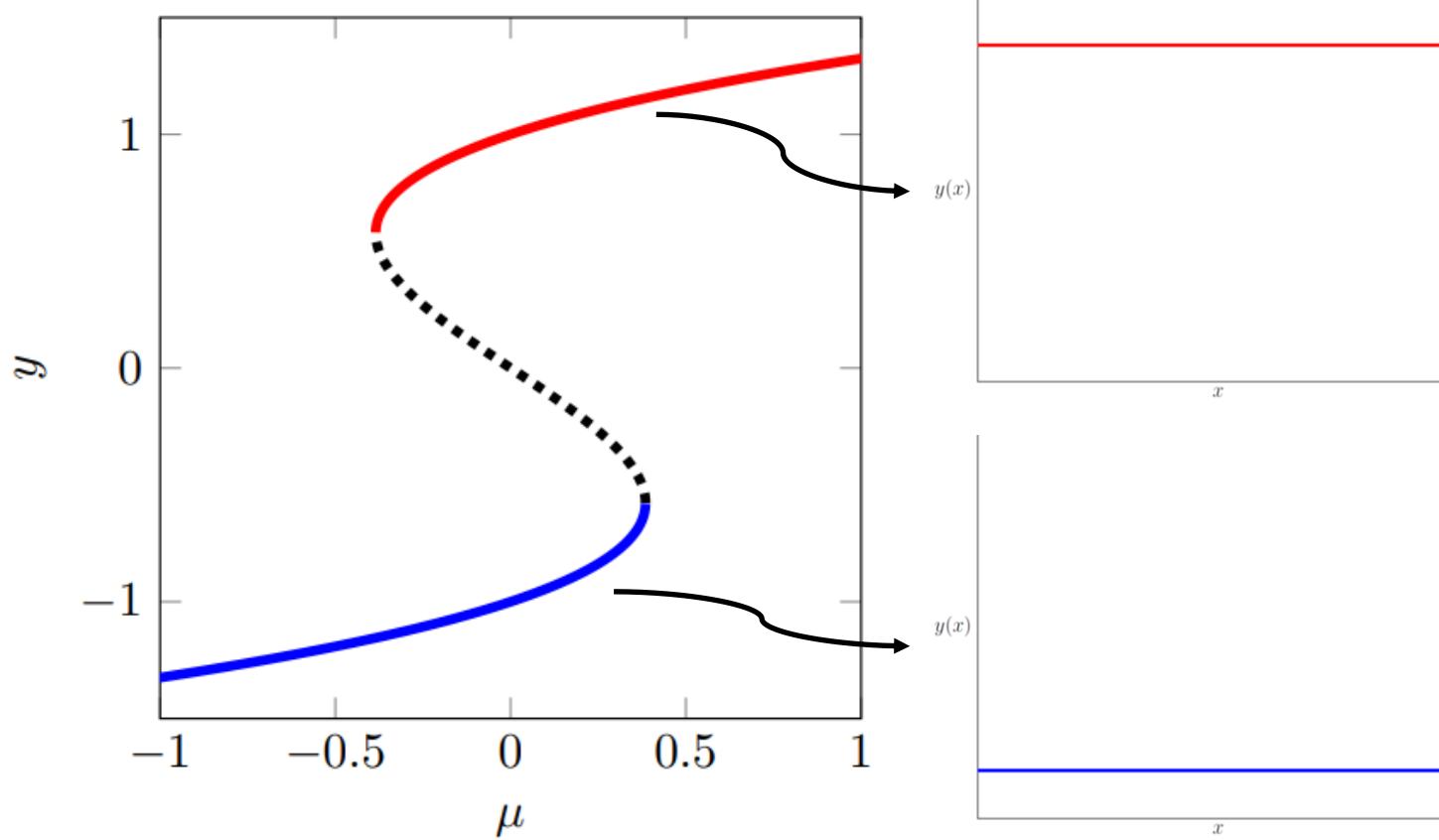
[NASA's Earth observatory]



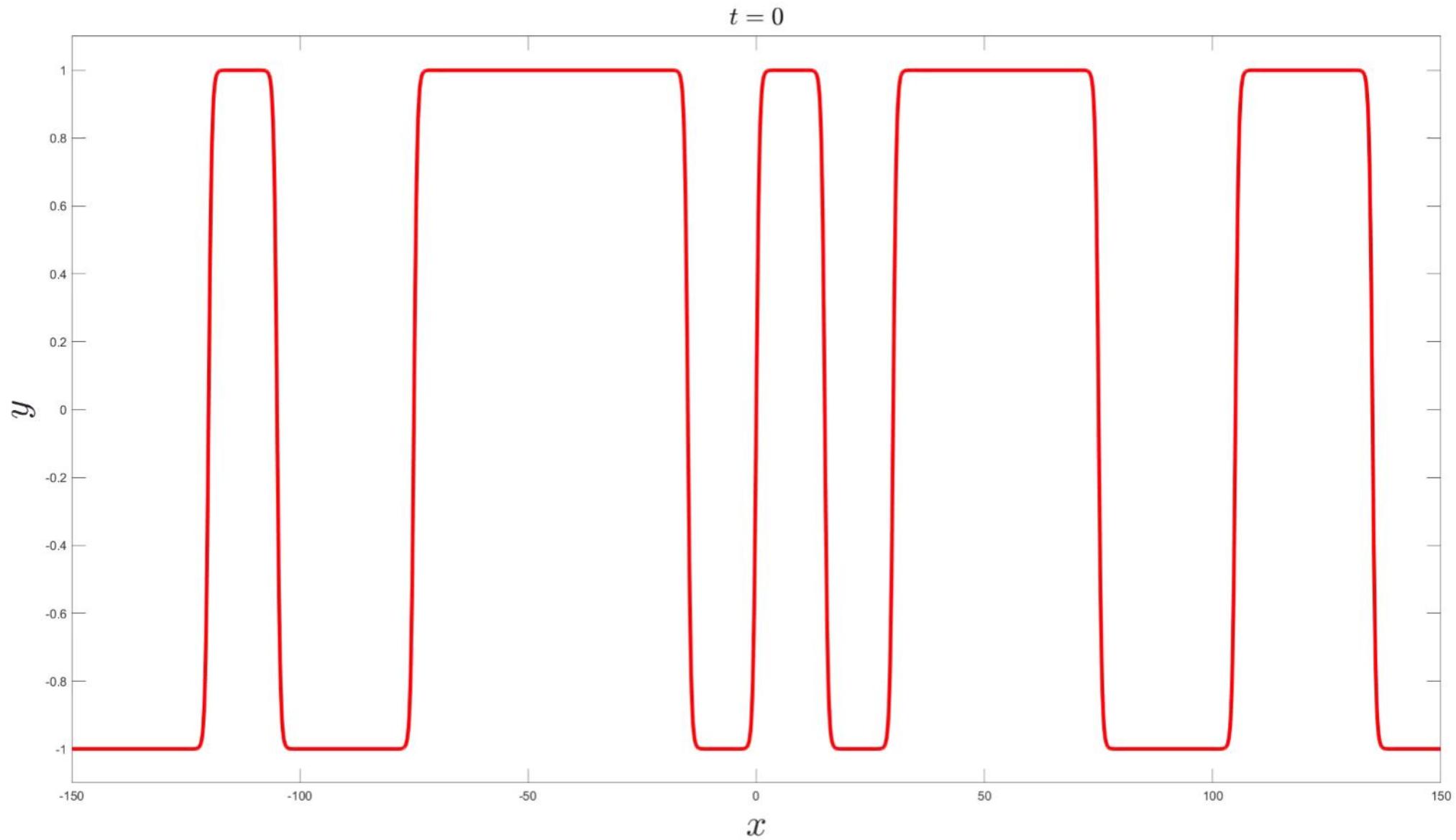
# Coexistence states

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

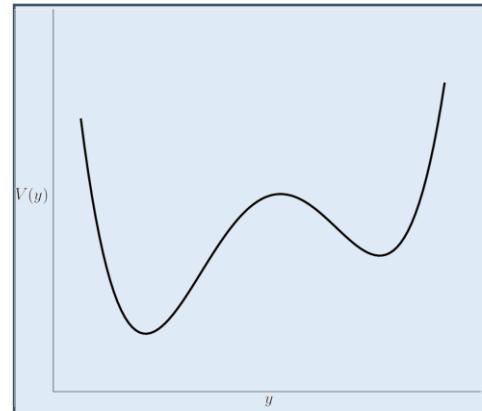


# Front Dynamics

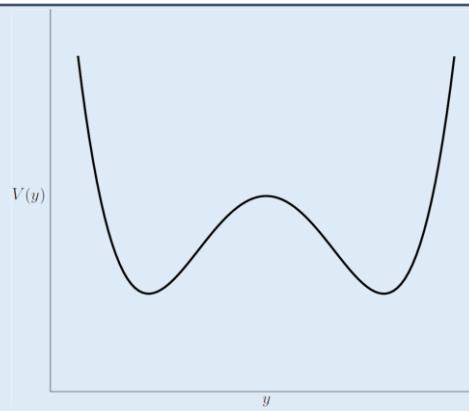
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + f(y; \mu)$$

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

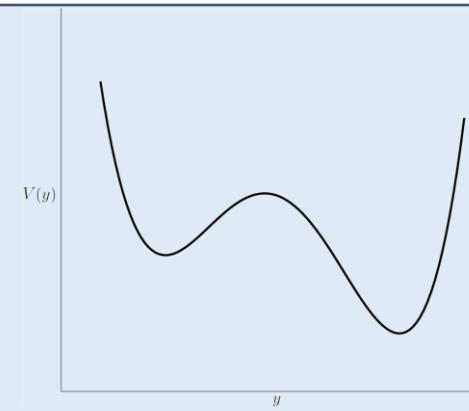
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}(y; \mu) = -f(y; \mu)$$



moves right

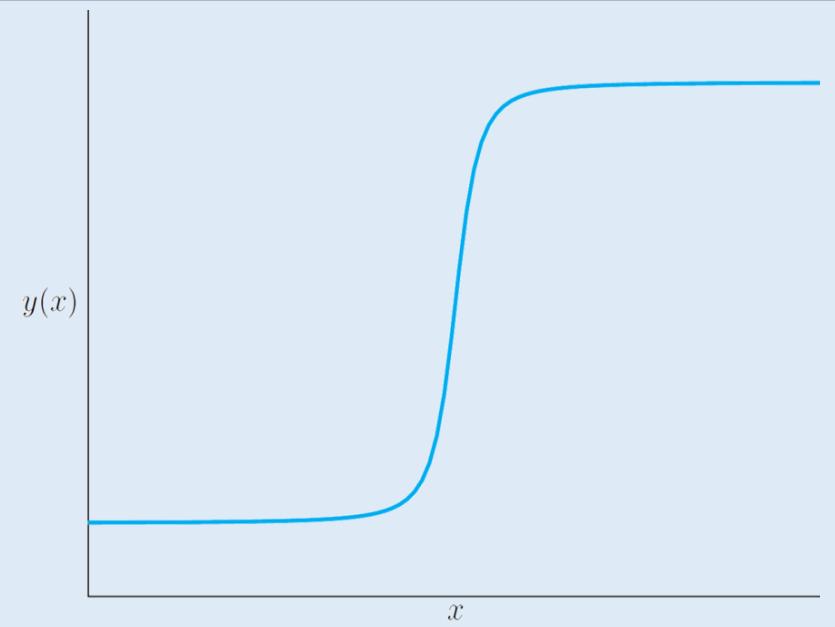
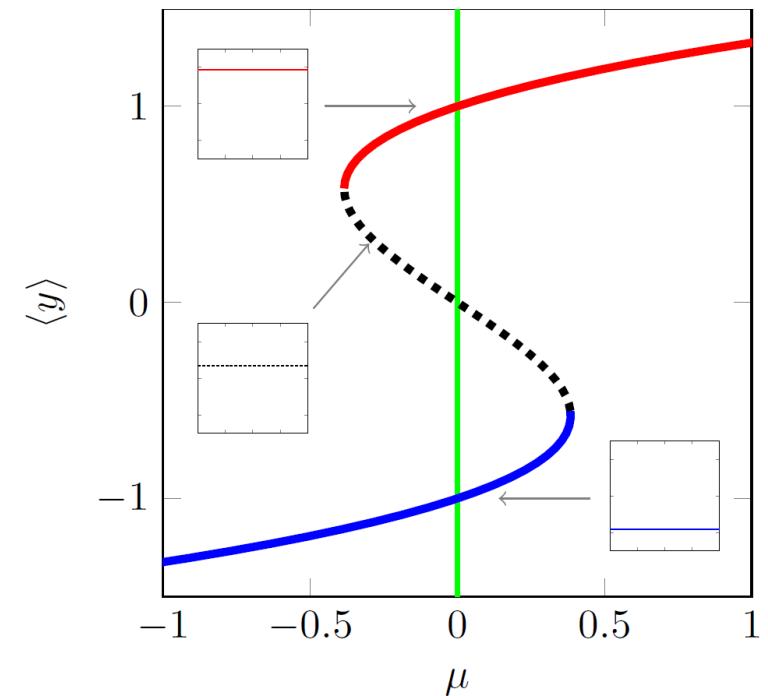


stationary



moves left

**Maxwell Point  $\mu_{maxwell}$**

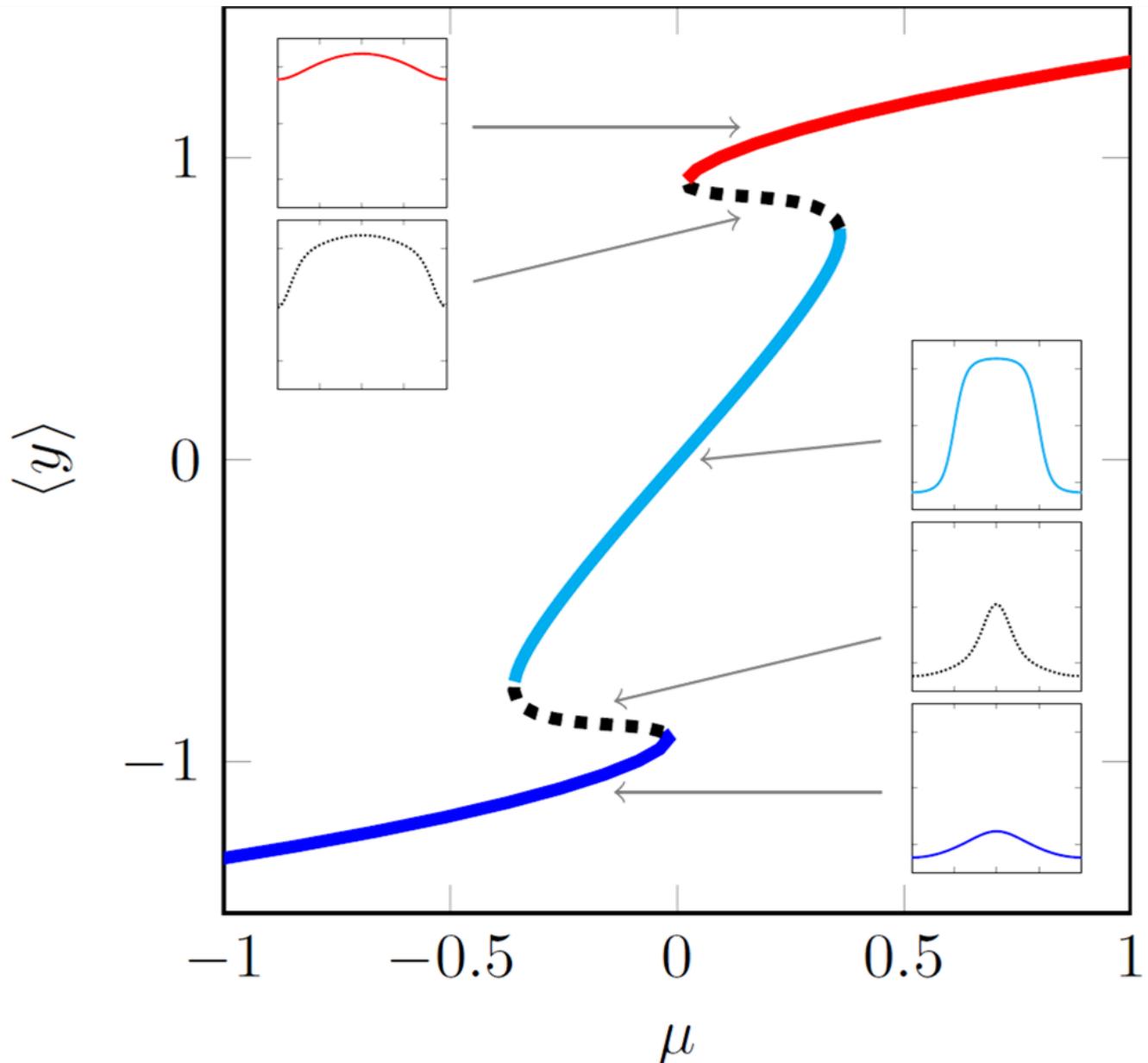


# Adding Spatial Heterogeneity

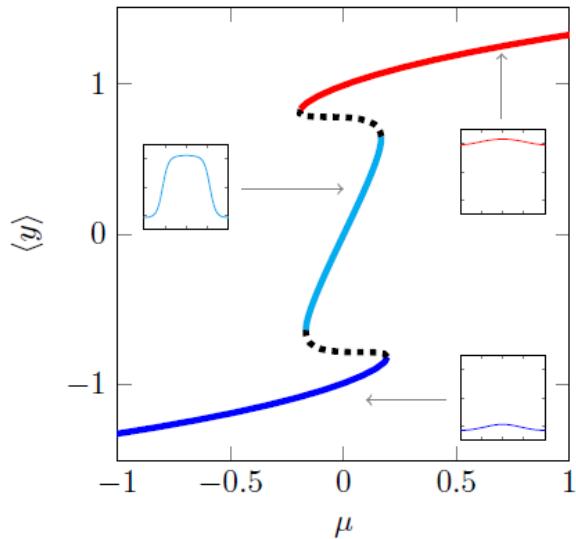
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + f(y, x; \mu)$$

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

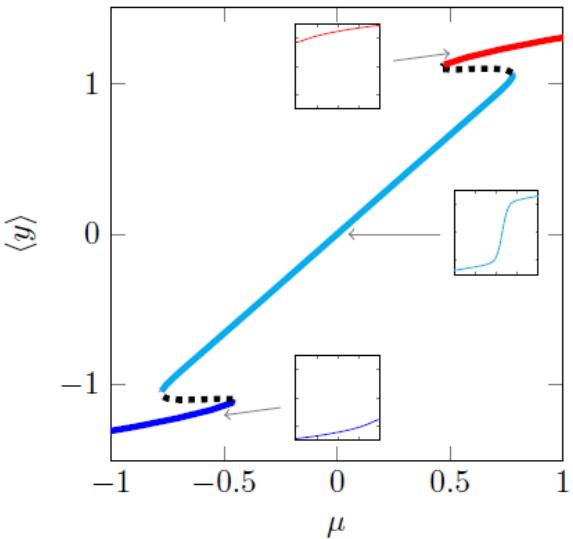
- New behaviour:
- Multi-fronts can be stationary
  - Maxwell point is smeared out



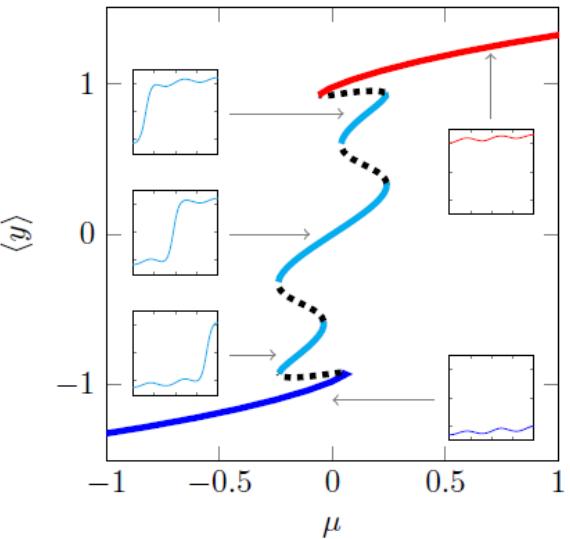
# Other Spatial Heterogeneities



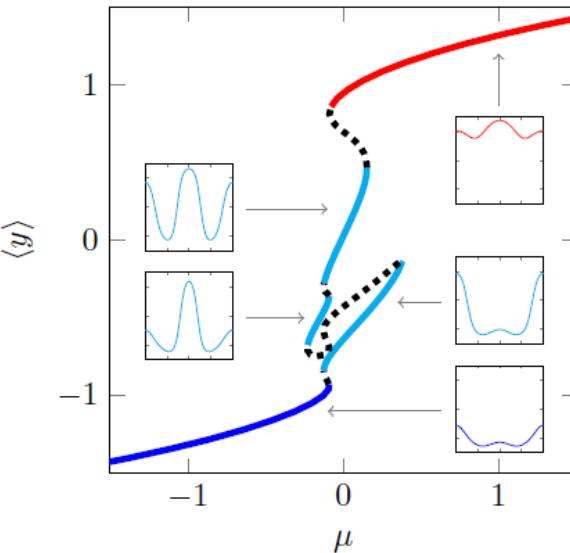
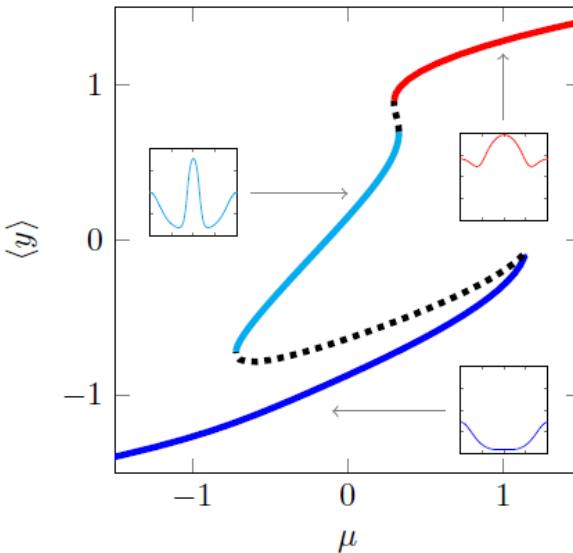
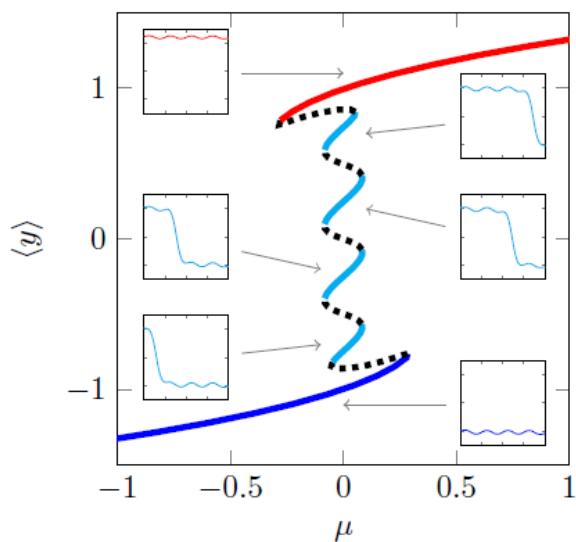
(a)



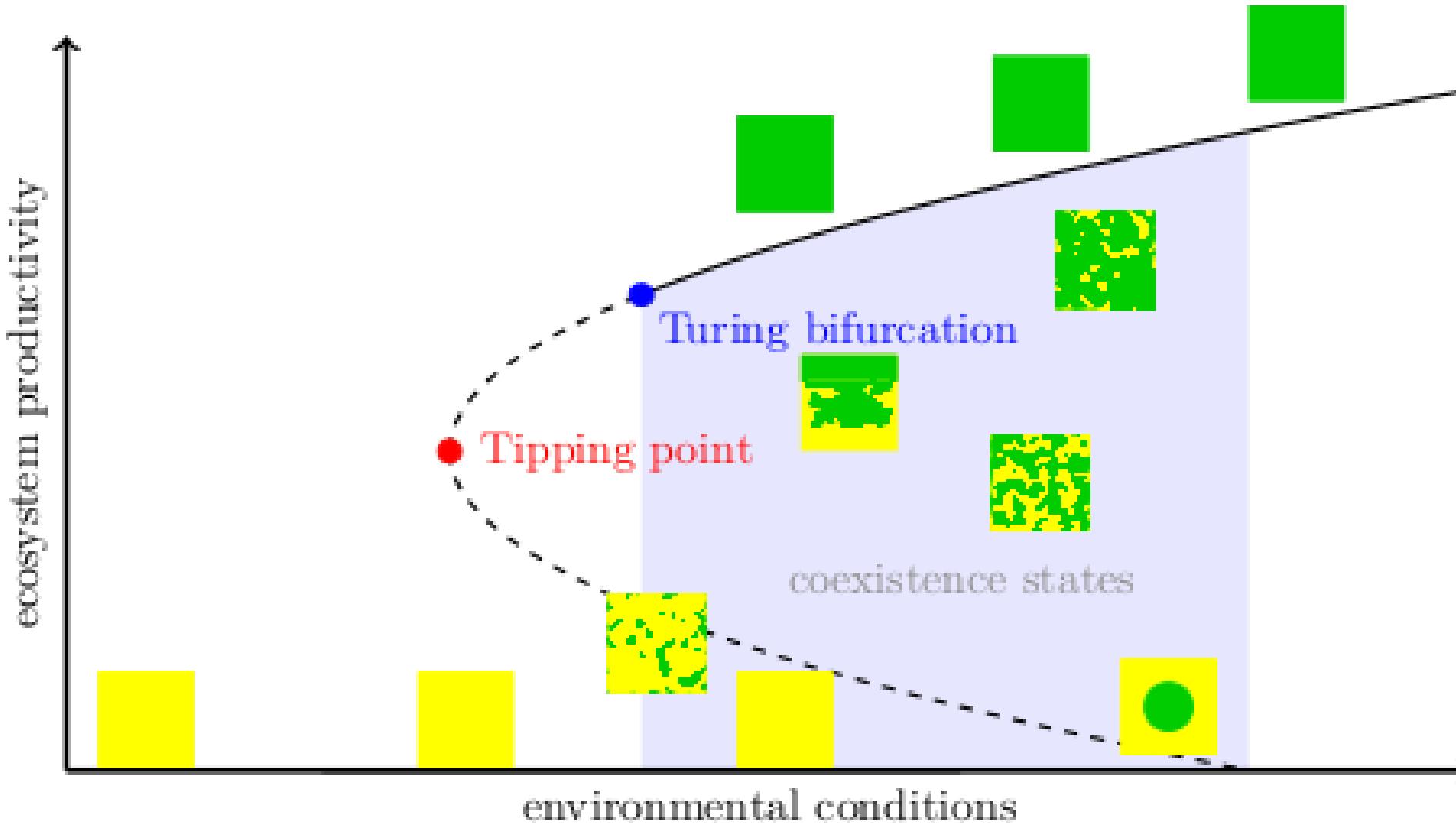
(b)



(c)



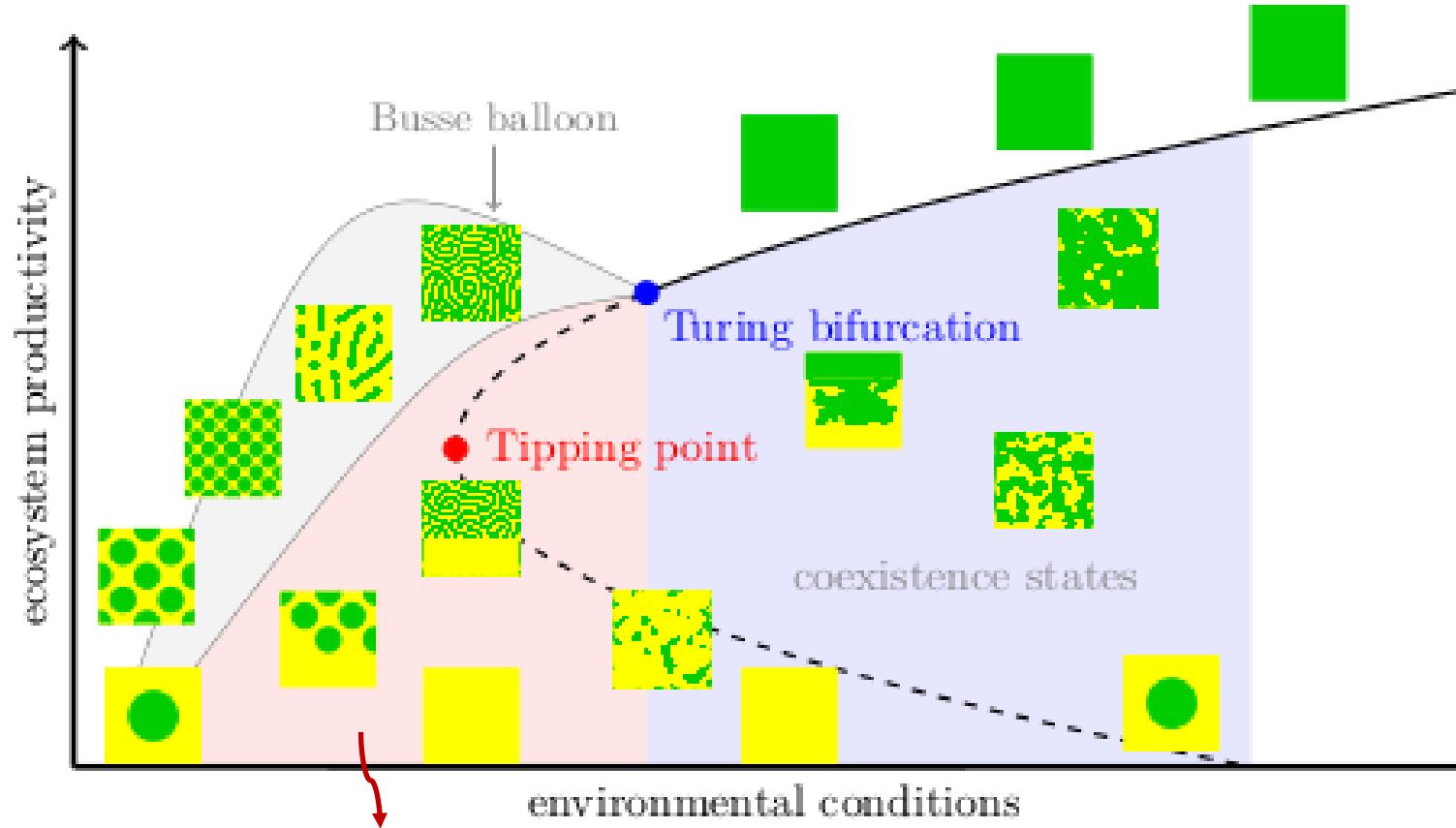
# Coexistence states in bifurcation diagram



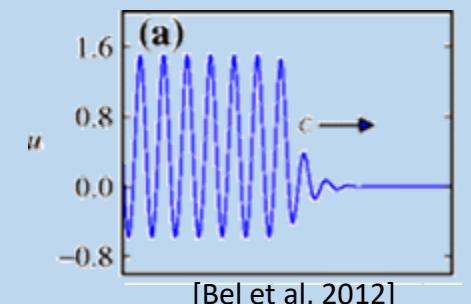
An aerial photograph of a grassland fire on a hillside. The fire is visible as a bright orange line where it has recently passed through, leaving a dark, charred area behind. The hillside is covered in dry, yellowish-brown grass. The smoke from the fire is visible as a dark, billowing cloud in the lower-left portion of the image.

# Tipping in Spatially Extended Systems

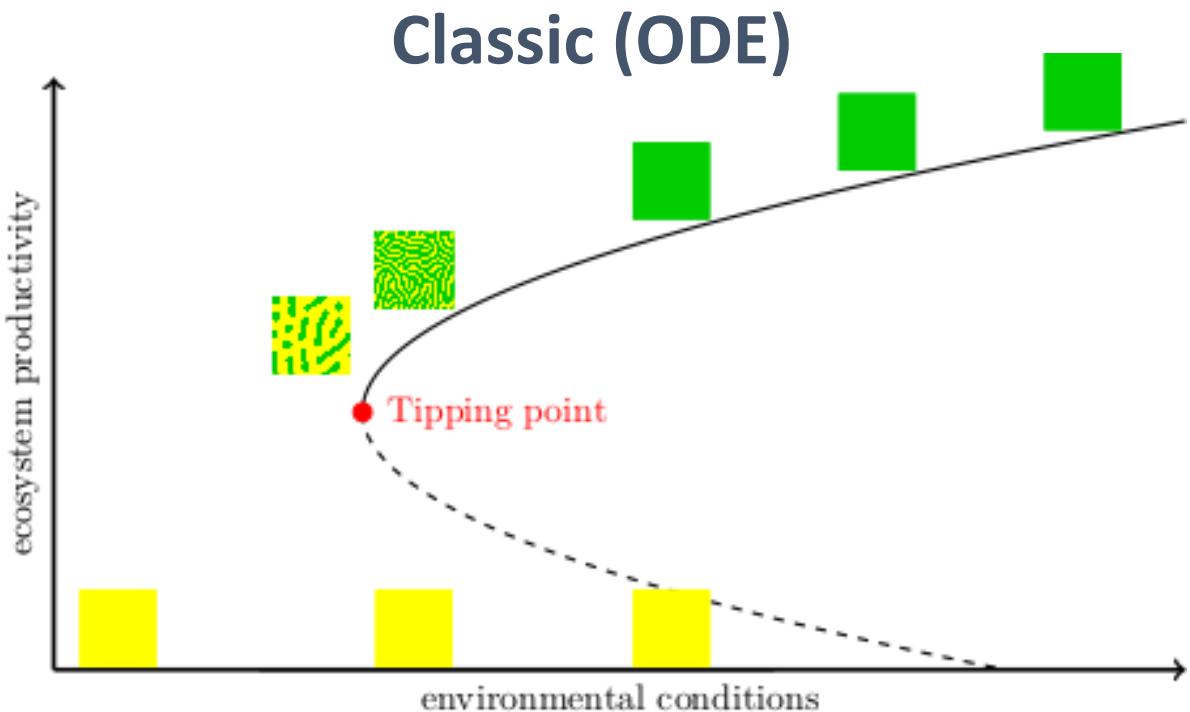
# “Bifurcation Diagram” for spatially extended systems



Coexistence states  
between patterned and  
uniform states also exist

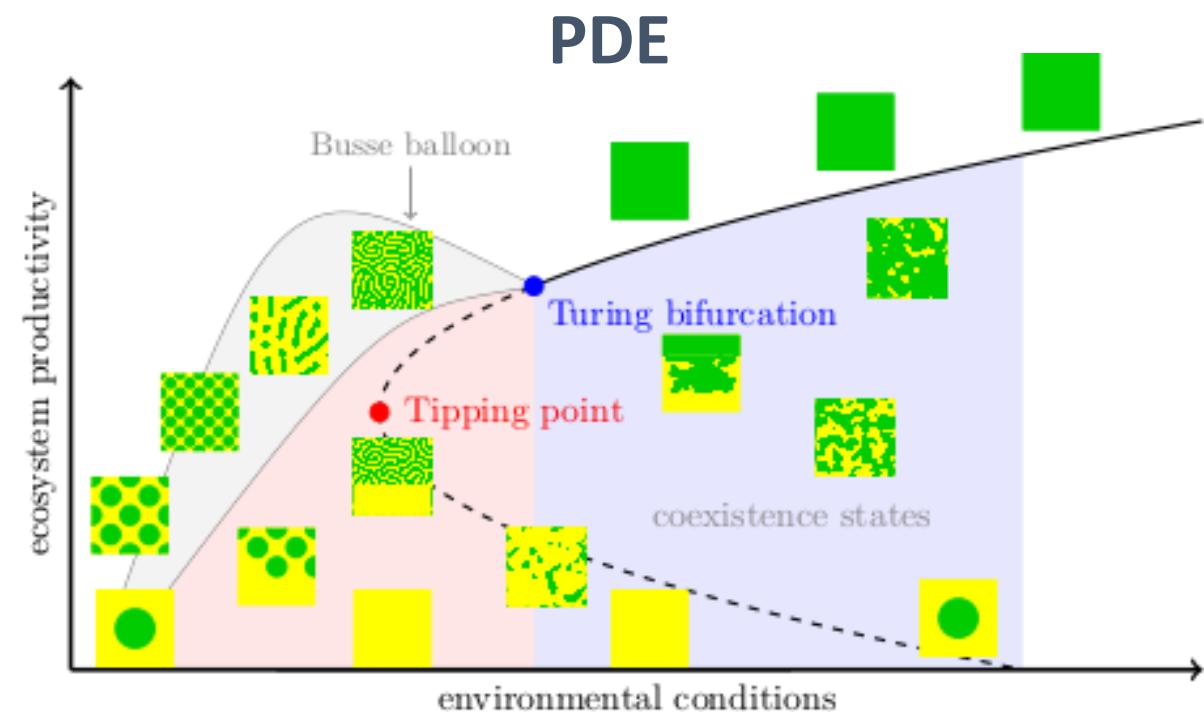


# What if the system tips?



Crossing a Tipping Point:  
→ Always full reorganization

**Early Warning Signals**  
signal for WHEN



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?

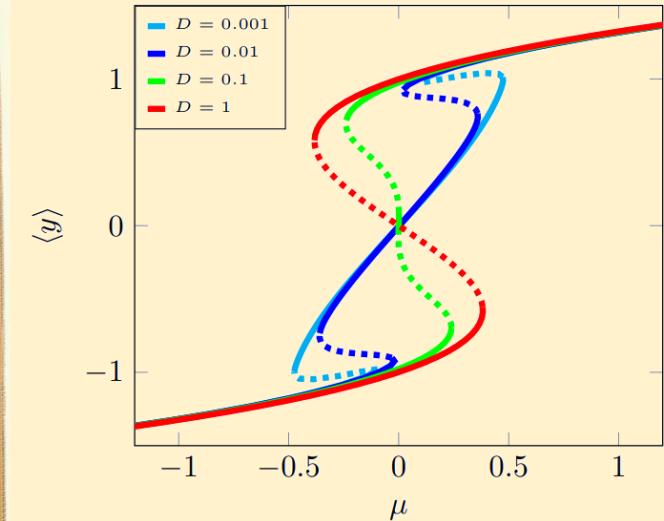
(a.k.a. the small print)

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

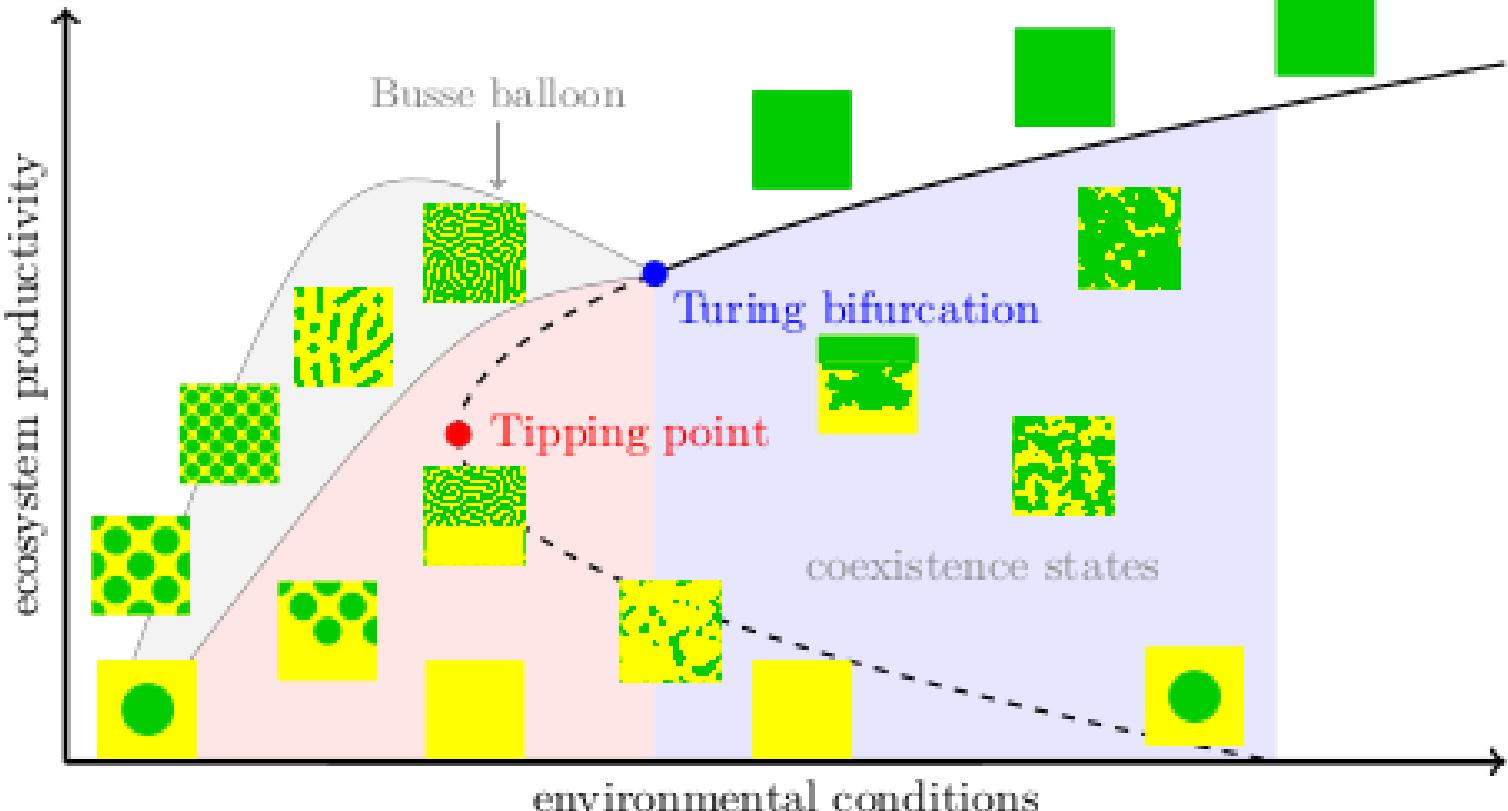
📊 Fragmented tipping

## Dynamics of patterns is:

⌚ Slow pattern adaptation

⌚ Fast pattern degradation

# Summary



### THANKS TO:

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Max Rietkerk

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Maarten Eppinga

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Eric Siero

Paul Sanders

Aurora Faure Ragani

Sjoerd Terpstra

Swinda Falkena

Tasso Kaper

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Arjen Doelman

Anna von der Heydt

Stéphane Mermoz

Koen Siteur