

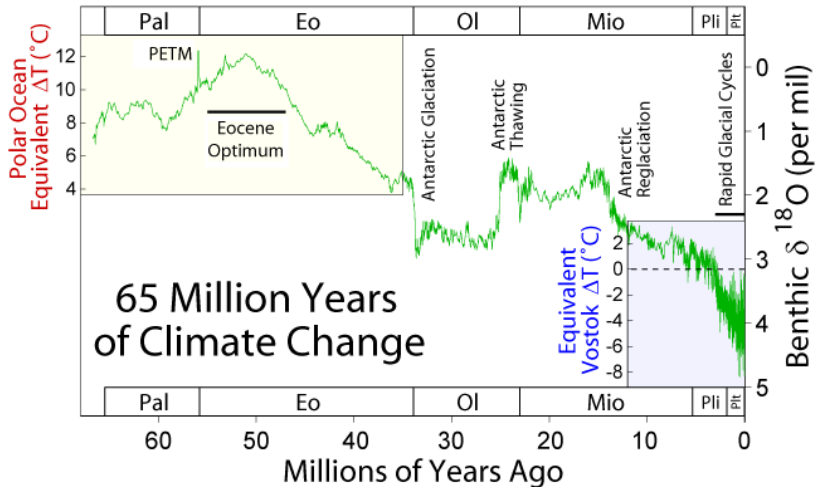
# The Compost-Bomb Instability and the PETM

Jonathan Hahn

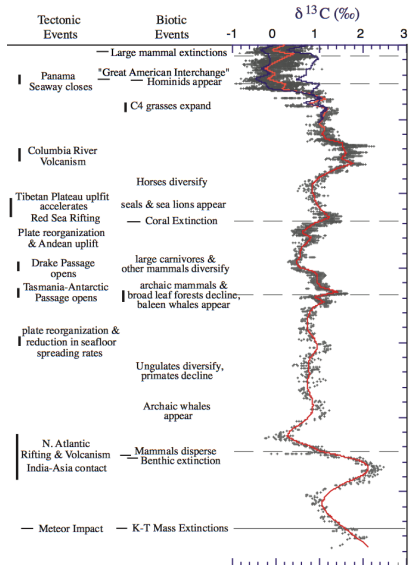
UMN Mathematics of Climate Seminar

November 12, 2013

# The Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum



# The Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum



# Carbon Mass Balance

$$M_{final} \times \delta^{13}C_{final} = M_{initial} \times \delta^{13}C_{initial} + M_{added} \times \delta^{13}C_{added}$$

$$M_{final} = M_{initial} + M_{added}$$

$$CIE = \delta^{13}C_{final} - \delta^{13}C_{initial}$$

$$M_{added} = -CIE \times \frac{M_{initial}}{\delta^{13}C_{final} - \delta^{13}C_{added}}$$

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$$\delta^{13}C_{sample} = (R_{sample}/R_{standard} - 1)$$

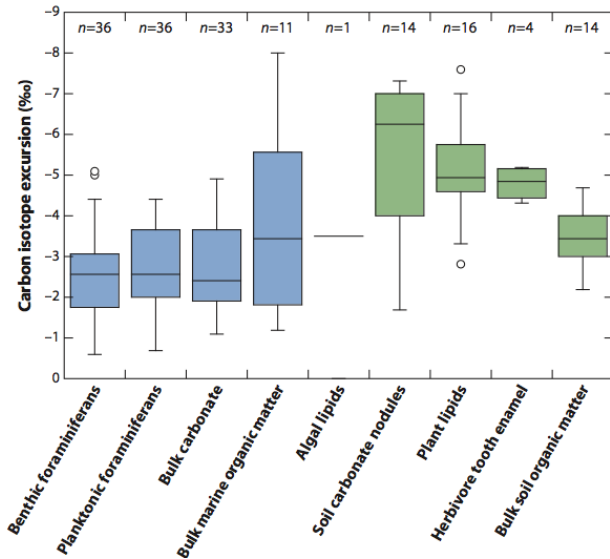
$$R_{sample} = C^{13}/C^{12}$$

## $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of Carbon Sources

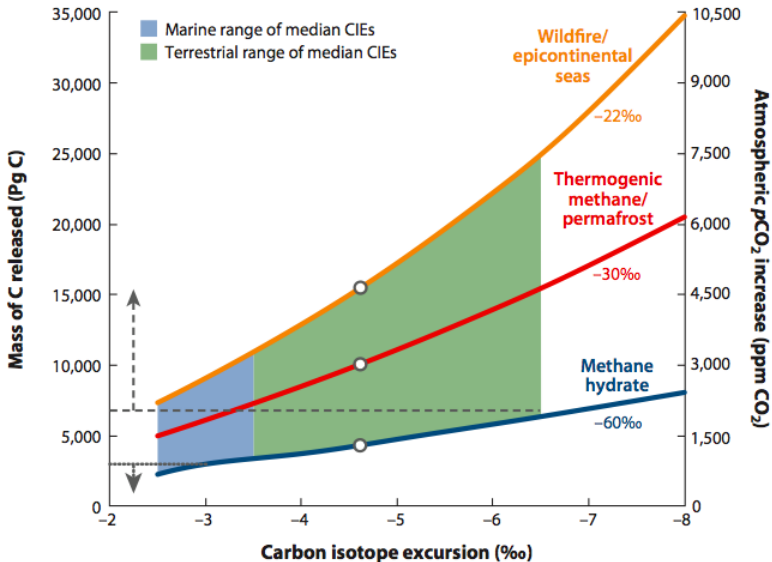
Source	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Methane clathrates:	-6%
Wildfires:	-2.2%
Drying of inland seas:	-2.2%
Thermogenic methane:	-3%
Permafrost and peat:	-3%

# Estimating the CIE

**b**



# Mass of Carbon Added to the Atmosphere

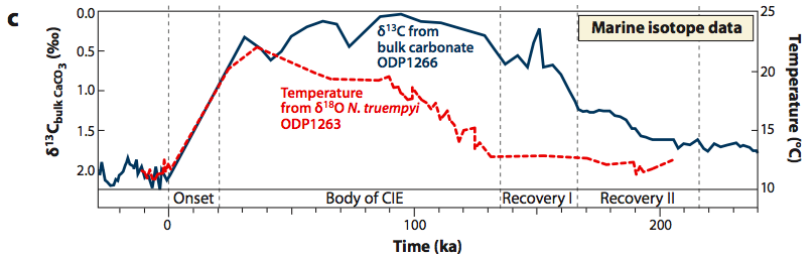


## Source of carbon unclear

Zeebe et. al.:	must have been methane
Panchuck et. al. and Pagani et. al.:	definitely not methane
Wright & Schaller:	probably a comet
Most geologists:	unlikely to be a comet



# CIE time frame

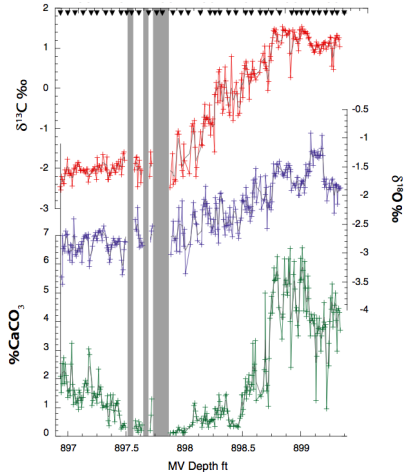


This data suggests the onset happens in about 20,000 years

# CIE time frame

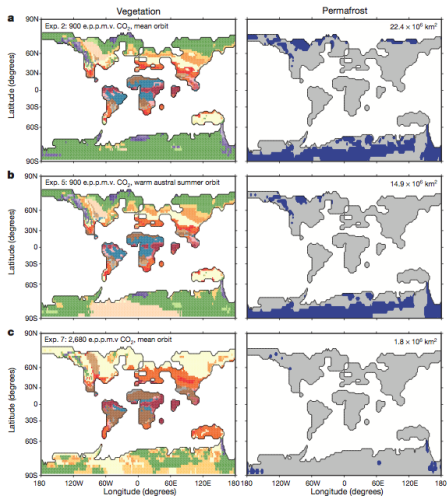
Wright and Schaller say:

13 years



# Peat and Permafrost

DeConto et. al. use GCM with orbital forcing



# Compost-Bomb Instability

Luke & Cox:

The compost bomb: thermal instability in peatland soils

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \Pi - Cr(T)$$

$$\epsilon \frac{dT}{dt} = Cr(T) - \frac{\lambda}{A}(T - T_a)$$

$C$	Vertically integrated soil carbon content ( $kg/m^2$ )
$T$	Soil temperature
$T_a$	Atmospheric Temperature
$r(T) = r_0 e^{\alpha T}$	Soil respiration rate

## Compost-Bomb Instability

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \Pi - Cr(T)$$
$$\epsilon \frac{dT}{dt} = Cr(T) - \frac{\lambda}{A}(T - T_a)$$
$$r(T) = r_0 e^{\alpha T}$$

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 $r_0 = 0.01(\text{yr}^{-1}); \alpha = \ln(2.5)/10$

$Pi = 1.055(\text{kgm}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1})$

$\lambda = 5.049 * 10^6 (\text{Jyr}^{-1}\text{m}^{-2}\text{deg C}^{-1})$

$A = 3.9 * 10^7 (\text{Jkg}^{-1})$

$\mu = 2.5 * 10^6 (\text{Jm}^{-2}\text{deg C}^{-1})$

$\epsilon = \mu/A = .064$

microbial respiration parameters

litter fall from plants

soil-to-air heat transfer coefficient

specific heat from microbial respiration

soil heat capacity

# Compost-Bomb Instability

Equilibrium analysis

$$0 = \frac{dC}{dt} = \Pi - C^{eq}r(T^{eq})$$

$$0 = \frac{dT}{dt} = C^{eq}r(T^{eq}) - \frac{\lambda}{A}(T^{eq} - T_a)$$

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# Compost-Bomb Instability

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$$C^{eq} = \Pi/r(T^{eq})$$

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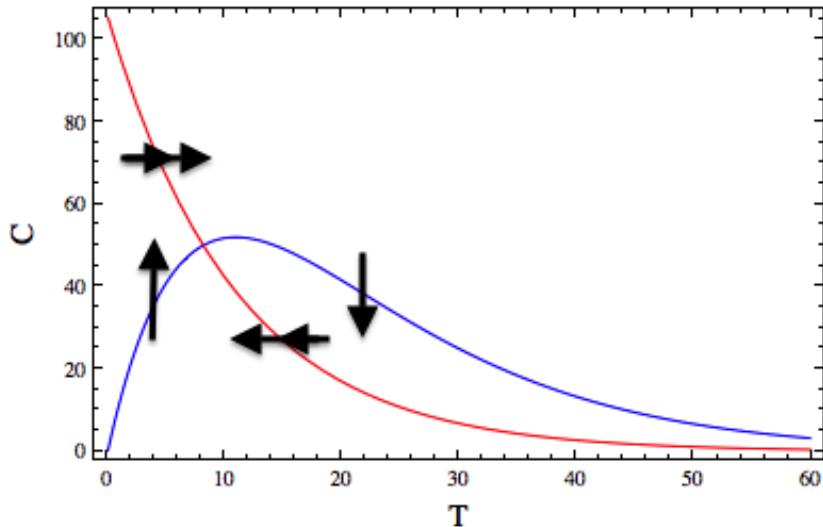
$$C^{eq} = \Pi/r(T^{eq})$$

$$T^{eq} = A\Pi/\lambda + T_a$$



# Compost-Bomb Instability

## Nullclines



## Compost-Bomb Instability

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} + \frac{C\alpha r(T)}{\epsilon} & \frac{r(T)}{\epsilon} \\ -C\alpha r(T) & -r(T) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(J - I\gamma) = \gamma^2 + \gamma \left( \frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} - \frac{C\alpha r(T)}{\epsilon} + r(T) \right) + \frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} r(T)$$

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**Instability condition:**  $\frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} - \frac{C^{eq}\alpha r(T^{eq})}{\epsilon} + r(T^{eq}) < 0$

$$\frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} - \frac{\Pi\alpha}{\epsilon} + r(T^{eq}) < 0$$

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$$\frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} - \frac{\Pi\alpha}{\epsilon} + r(T^{eq}) < 0$$

Stable!

## Compost-Bomb Instability

However, Luke & Cox claim there is instability if the decrease in soil carbon cannot keep up with the increase in soil temperature.

Assume  $C = C_0$  is constant ( $\frac{dC}{dt} \ll \frac{dT}{dt}$ ).

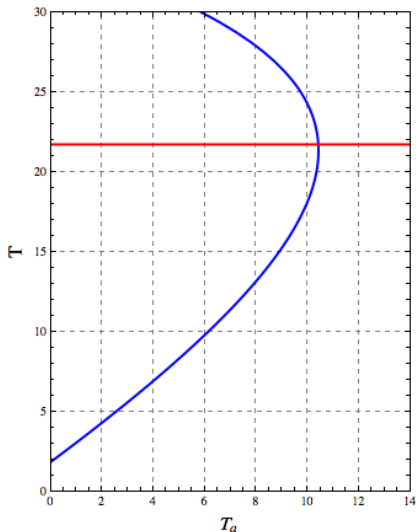
Then according to the previous condition, the system is unstable if:

$$\frac{\lambda}{A\epsilon} - \frac{C_0\alpha r(T^{eq})}{\epsilon} + r(T^{eq}) < 0$$

$$T^{eq} > (1/\alpha) \ln \left( \frac{-\lambda/(r_0 A \epsilon)}{1 - C_0 \alpha / \epsilon} \right)$$

## Compost-Bomb Instability

Equilibrium for  $T$  are given by:  $T^{eq} - AC_0r(T^{eq})/\lambda = T_a$



## Canard Trajectories

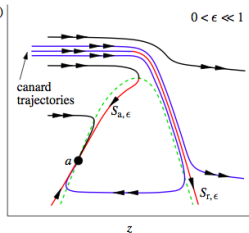
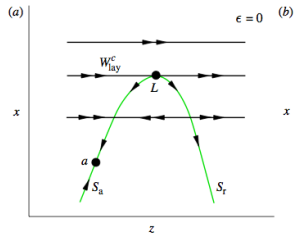
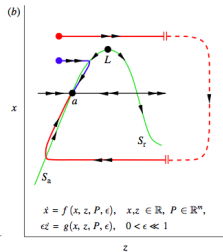
Wieczorek et. al. examine the same system but including:

$$\frac{dT_a}{dt} = \nu$$

In this system, a “canard explosion” occurs for  $\nu > \nu_{critical}$ .

**Canards:** trajectories which transition from small amplitude limit cycles to large ones with a small perturbation in a parameter.

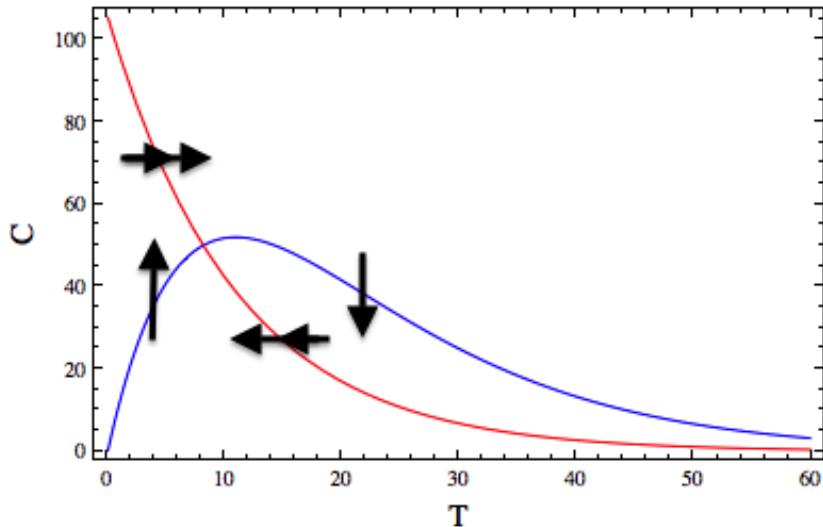
# Canard Trajectories



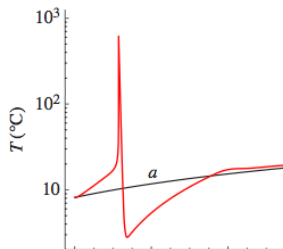
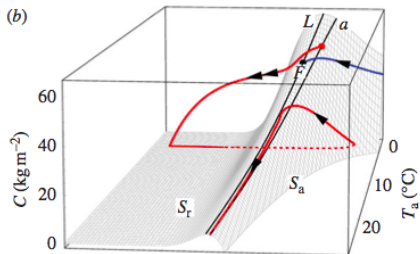
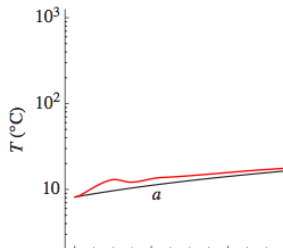
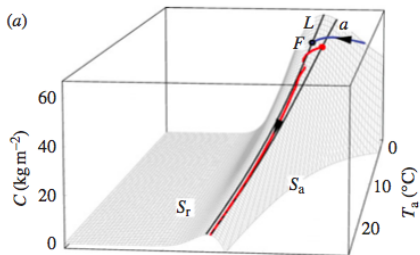


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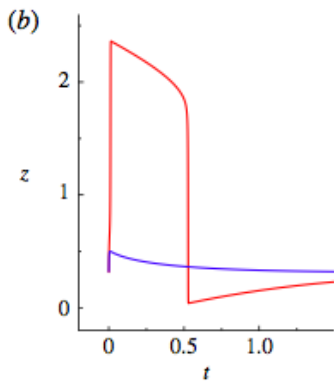
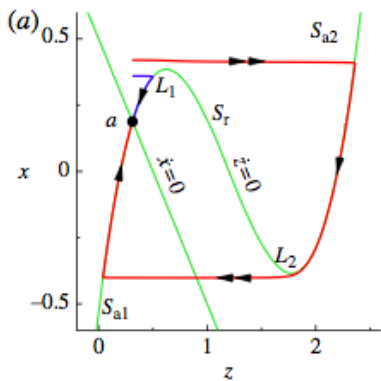
## Nullclines



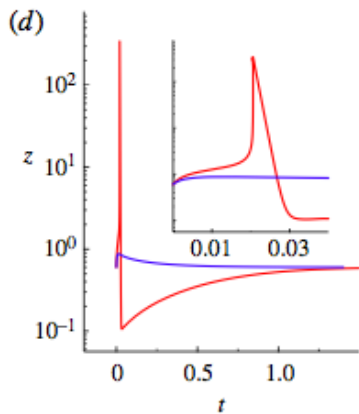
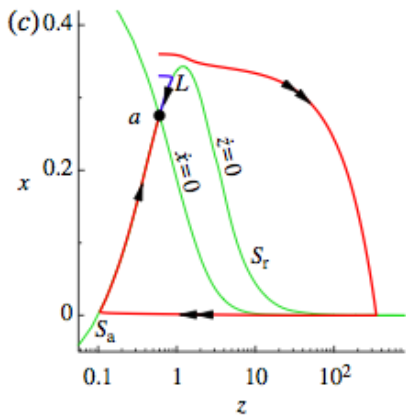
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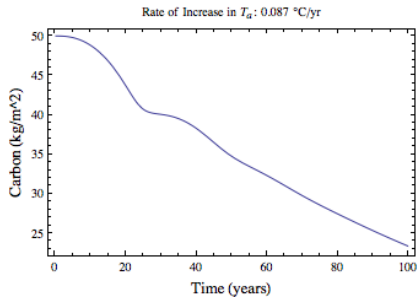
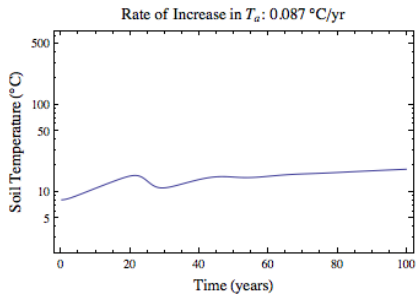
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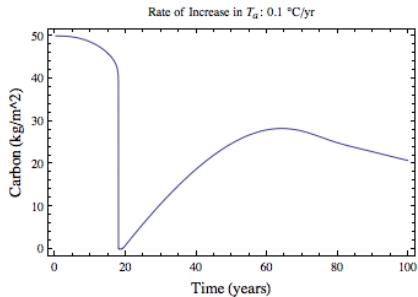
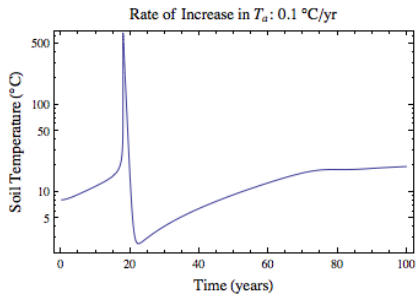
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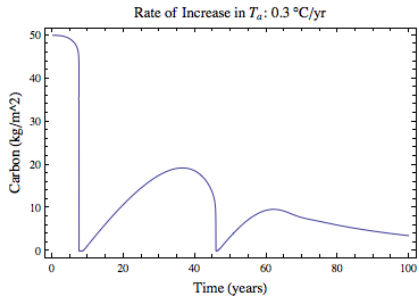
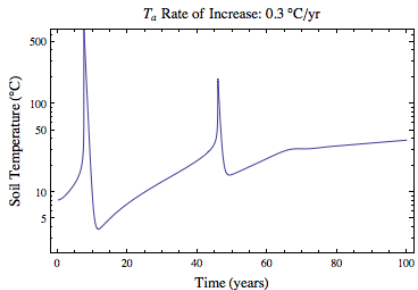
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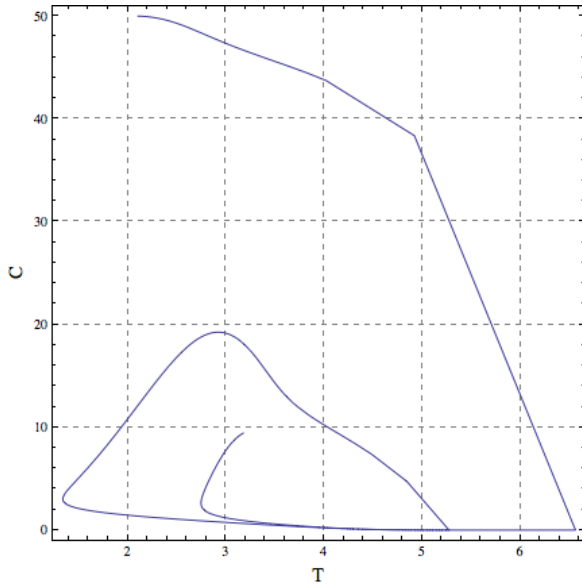
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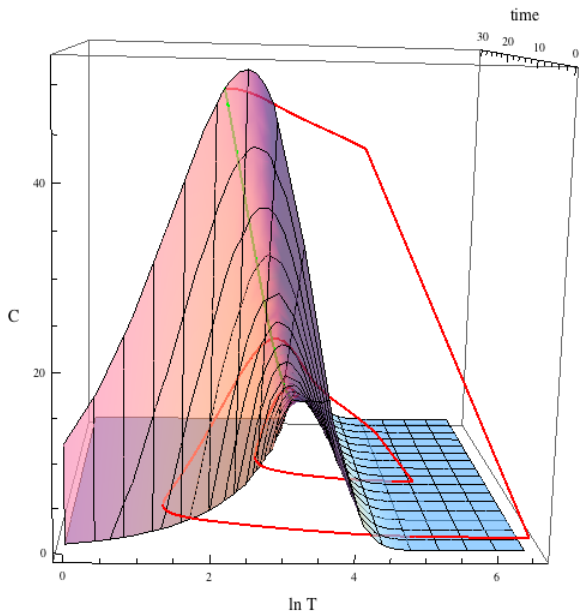


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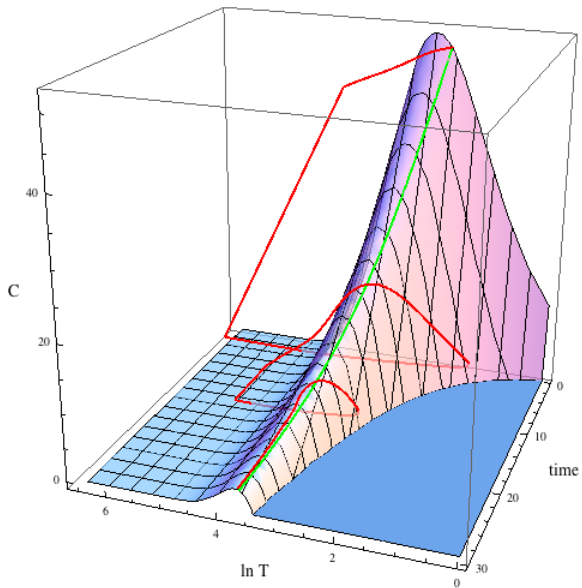




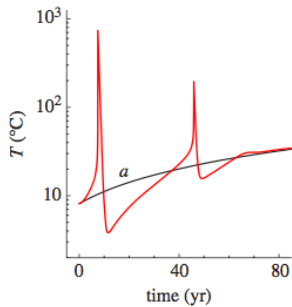
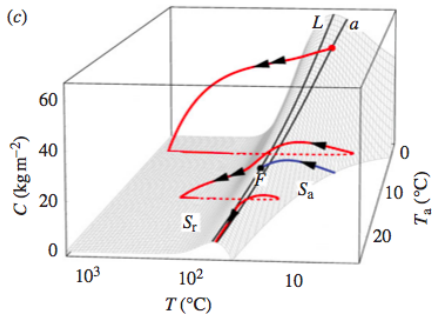
# Canard Trajectories



# Canard Trajectories



# Canard Trajectories



## Rate-induced tipping

## Credits

McInerny & Wing: “The Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum: A Perturbation of Carbon Cycle, Climate, and Biosphere with Implications for the Future”

Luke, C. M, & Cox, P.M.: “Soil carbon and climate change: from the Jenkinson effect to the compost-bomb instability”

Wieczorek et. al.: “Excitability in ramped systems: the compost-bomb instability”