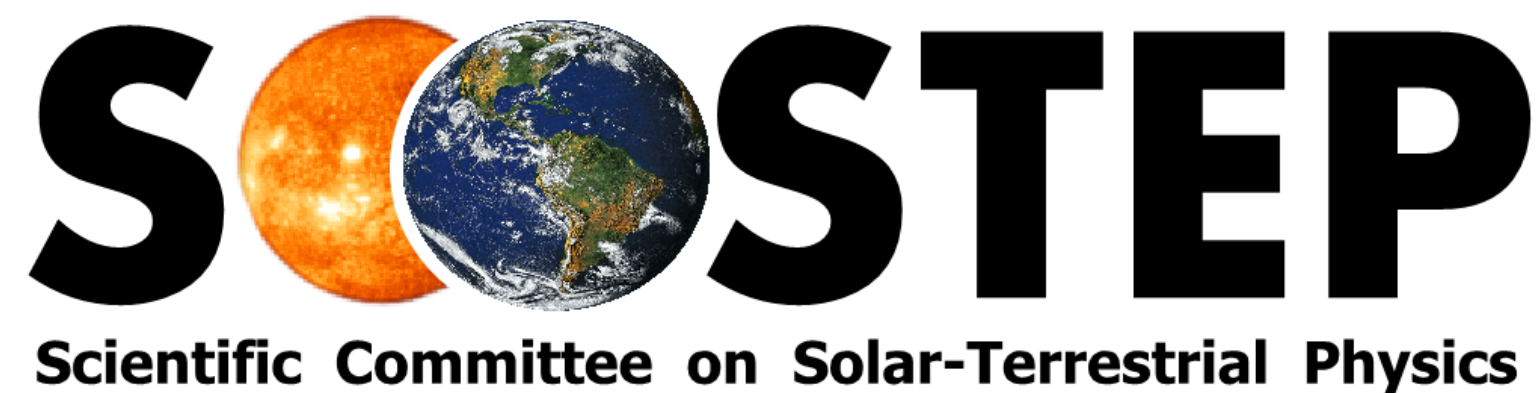


Implications of Long-Term Changes in Solar Luminosity for Habitability and Climate Dynamics

Georg Feulner, Mona Bukenberger & Stefan Petri



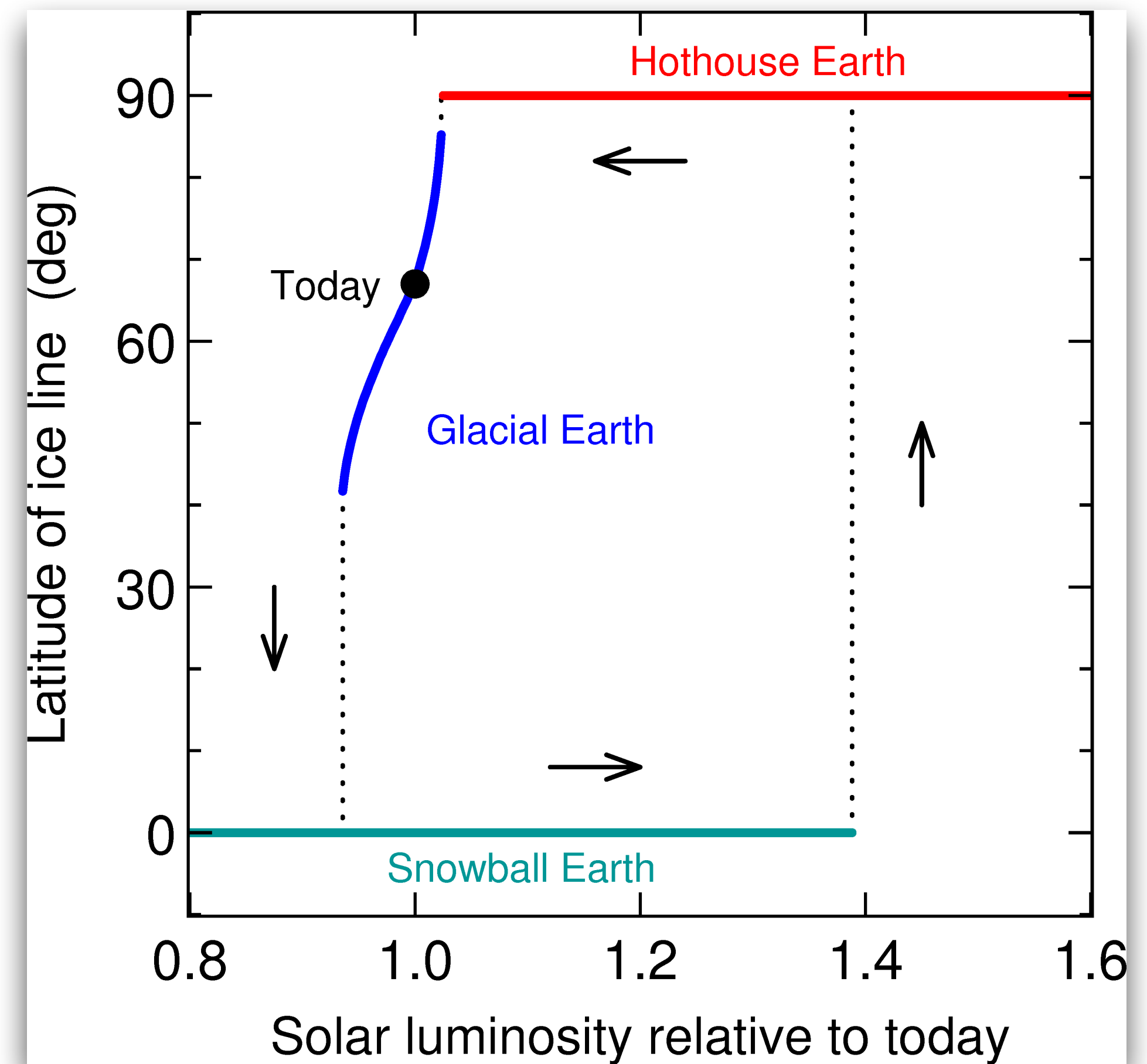
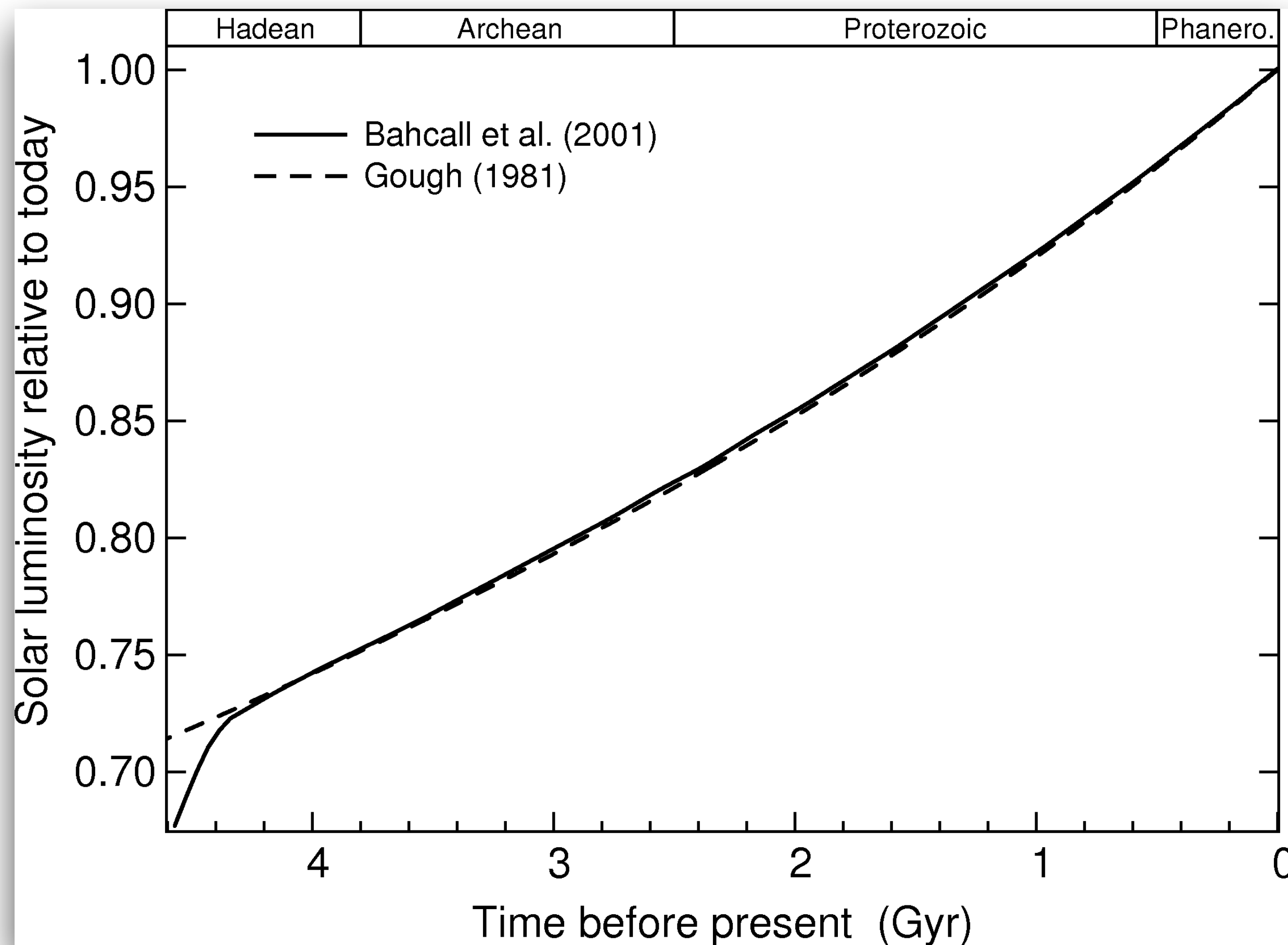
POTSDAM INSTITUTE FOR
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Long-Term Evolution of Solar Luminosity

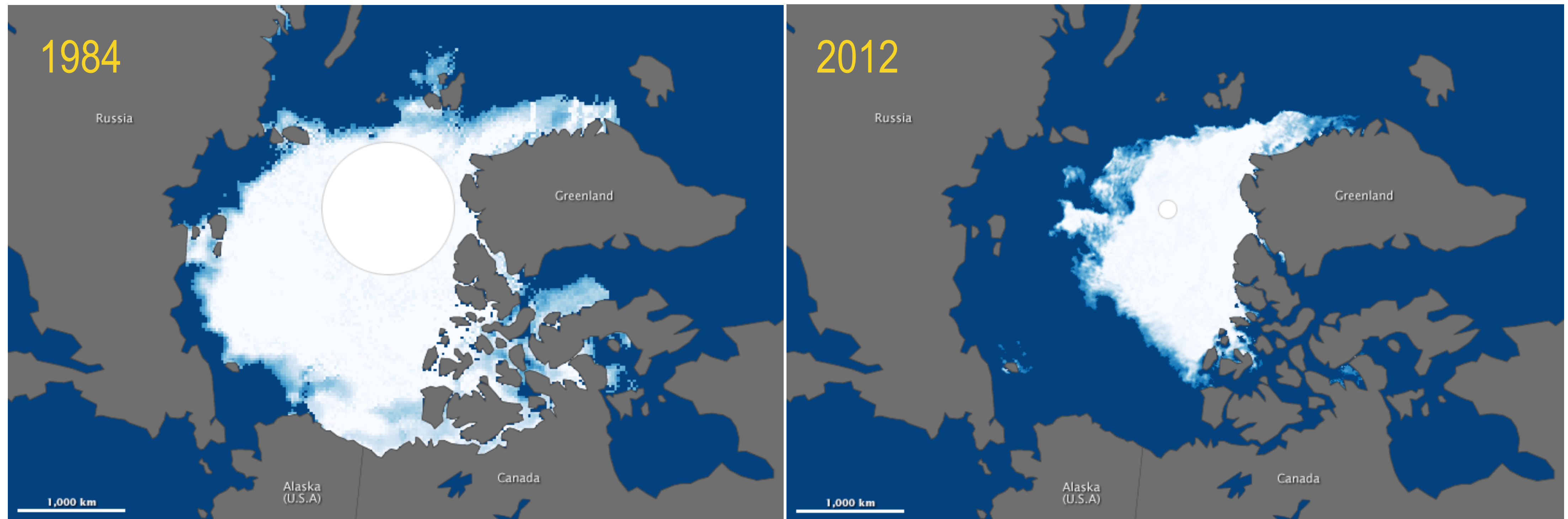
Sun getting steadily brighter

Global glaciation below $\sim 0.9 S/S_0$



Fundamental Cause: Ice–Albedo Feedback

Lower temperature \Rightarrow more ice and snow \Rightarrow higher albedo \Rightarrow increased reflection of solar radiation \Rightarrow lower temperature



“Faint Young Sun Paradox”

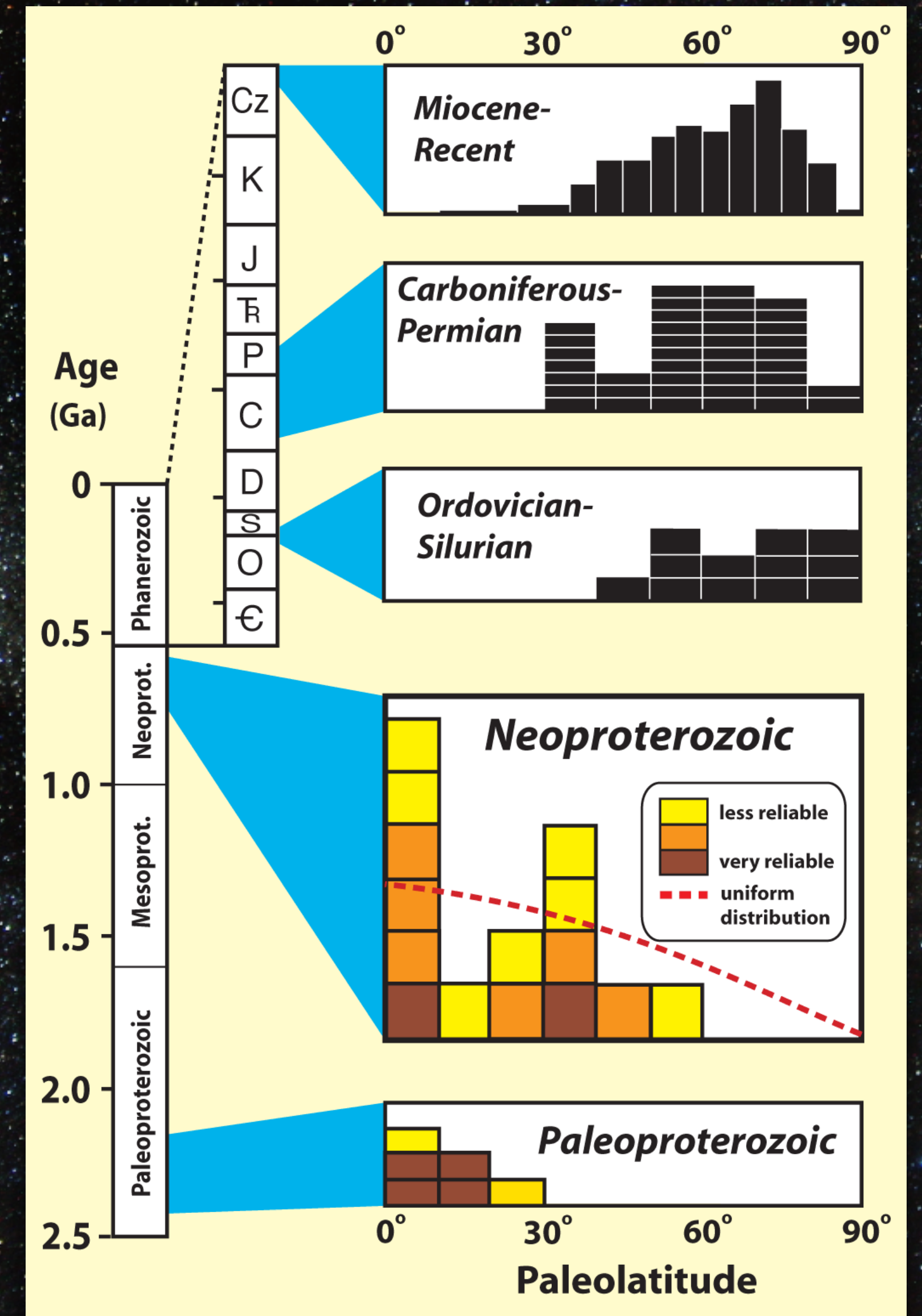
- Schwarzschild (1957): “Can this change in brightness of the Sun have had some geophysical or geological consequences that might be detectable?”
- Ringwood (1961): “Other factors being equal, [...] the surface of the Earth during the period of its birth, 4.5 billion years ago, and 3 billion years ago, would have passed through an intense ice age.”

“Faint Young Sun Paradox”

Ample geological evidence for liquid water on early Earth despite low solar luminosity

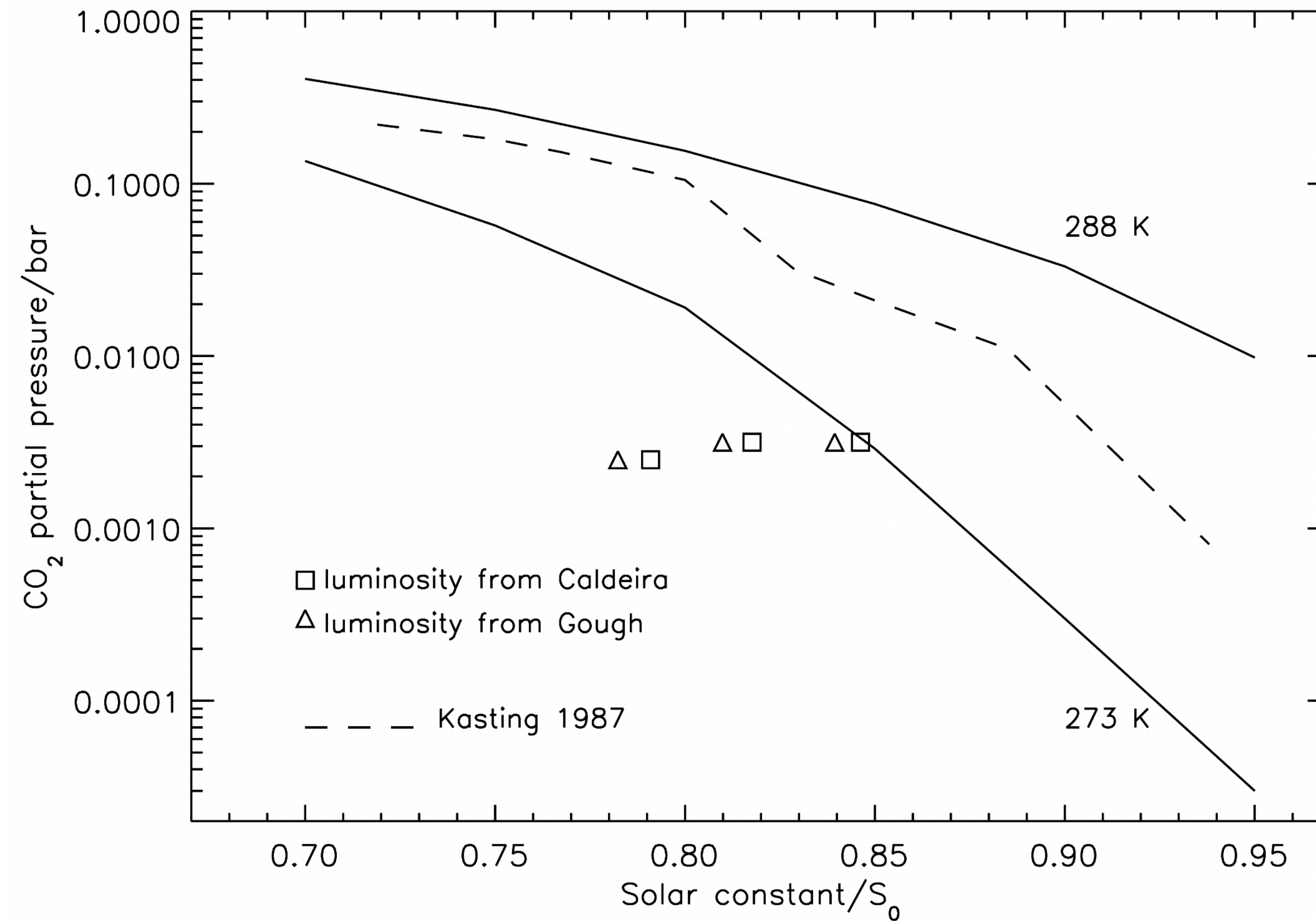


But: Three Episodes of Global Glaciation



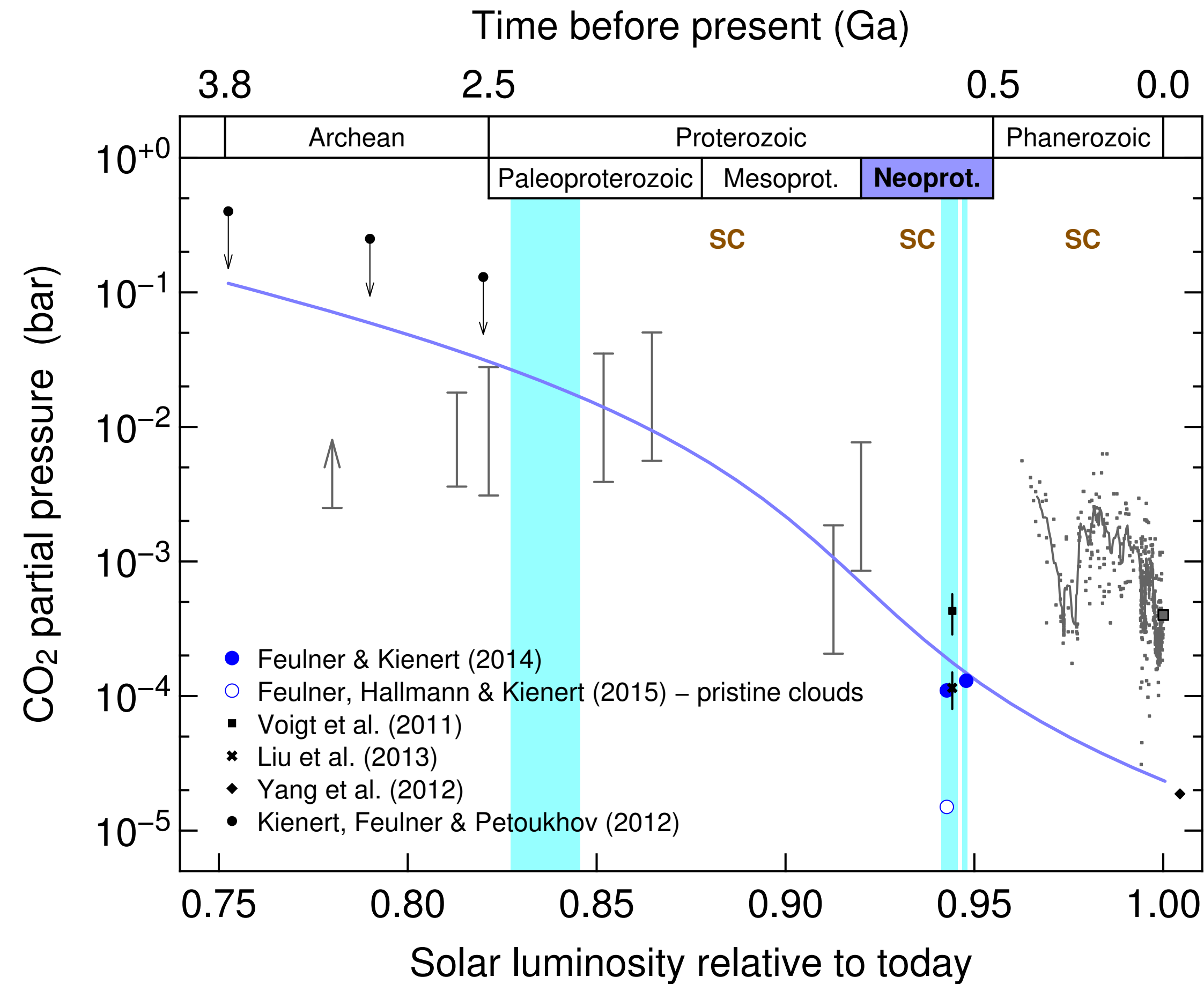
CO₂ Required to Prevent Snowball State

Investigated using simple models without ice–albedo feedback – unsatisfactory!



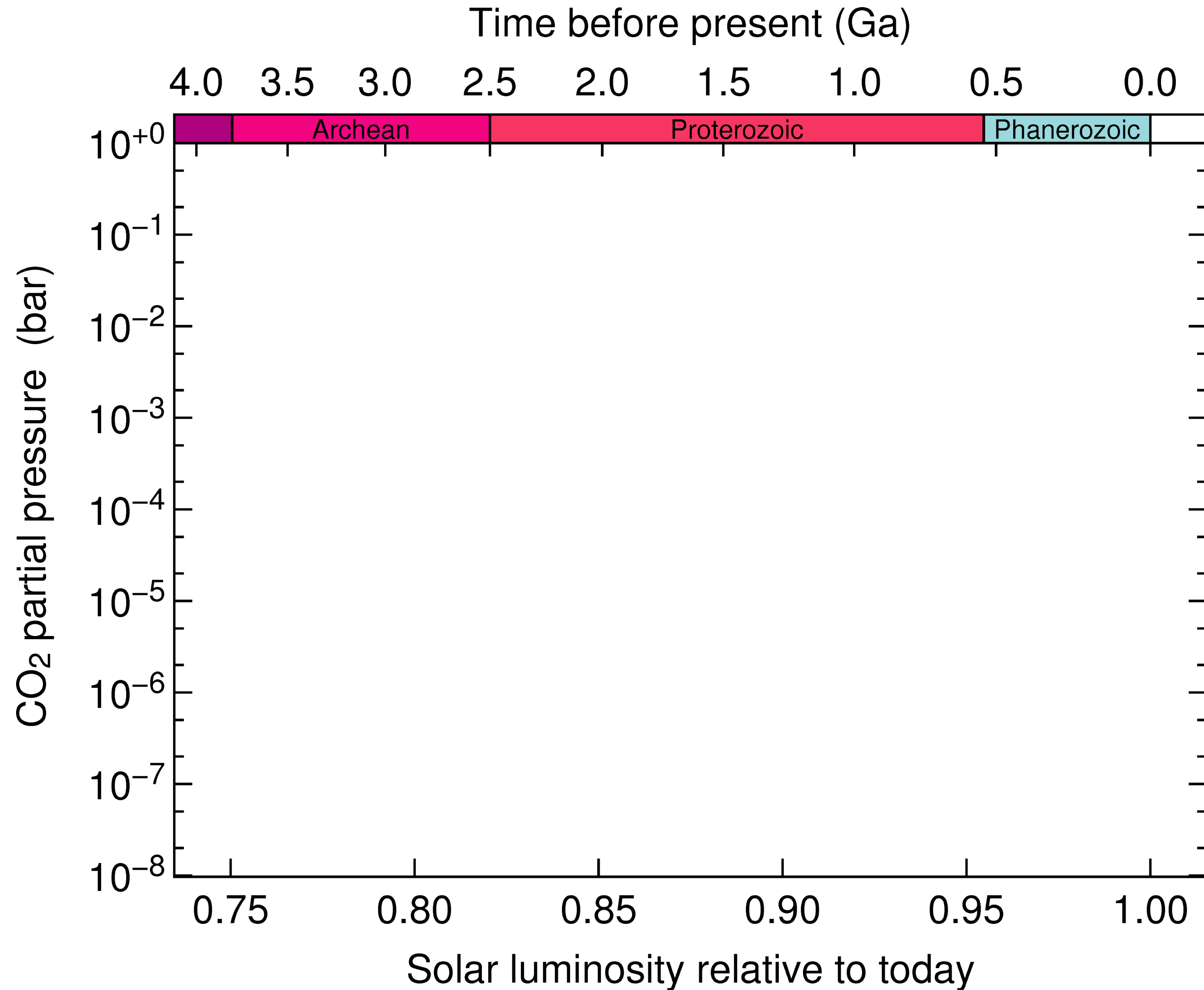
Strange Behaviour of a Simple Model

1D energy balance model – shape due to distributions of solar vs. longwave radiation?

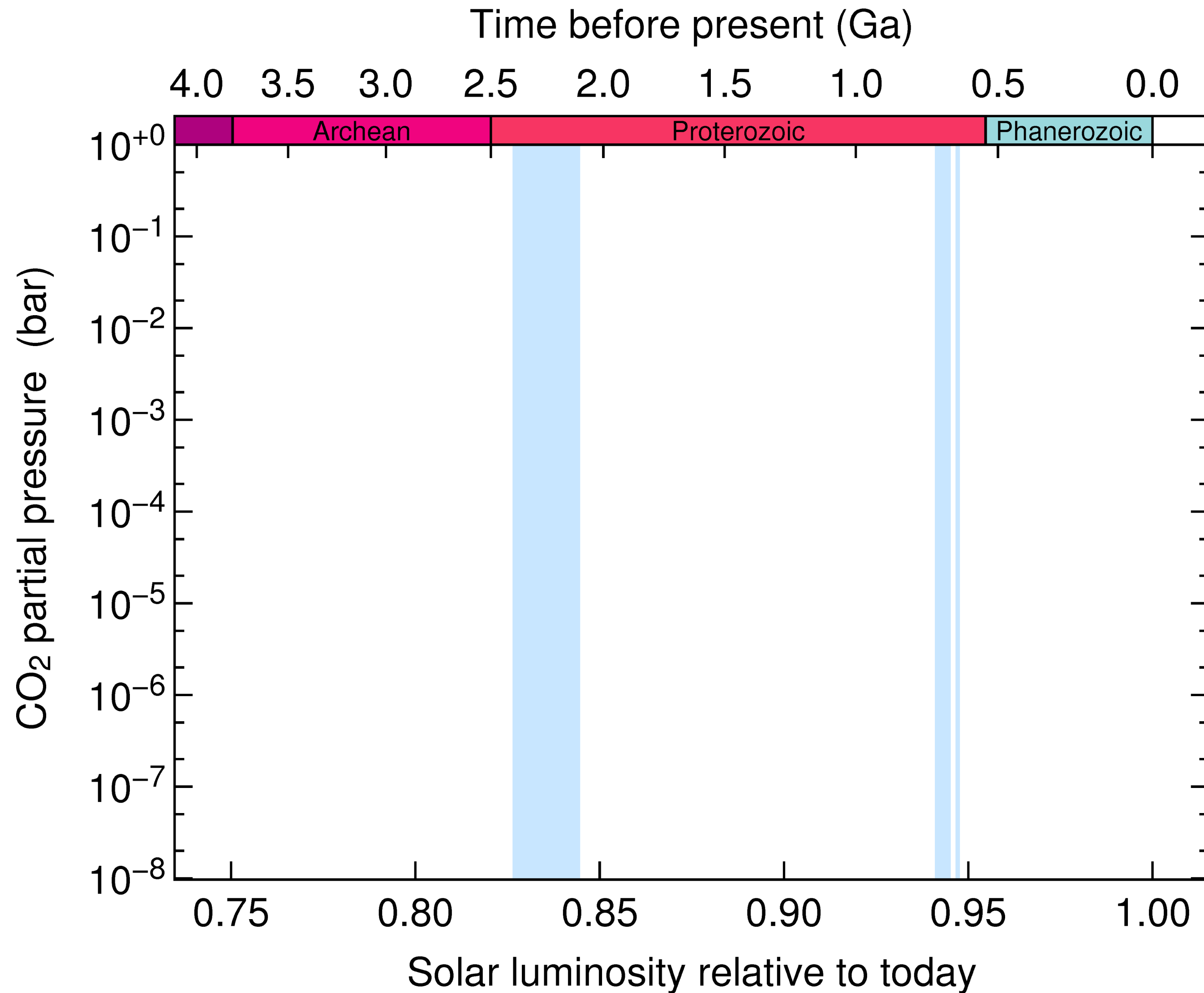


Similar behaviour in
3D models?

Building a Synthesis Diagram

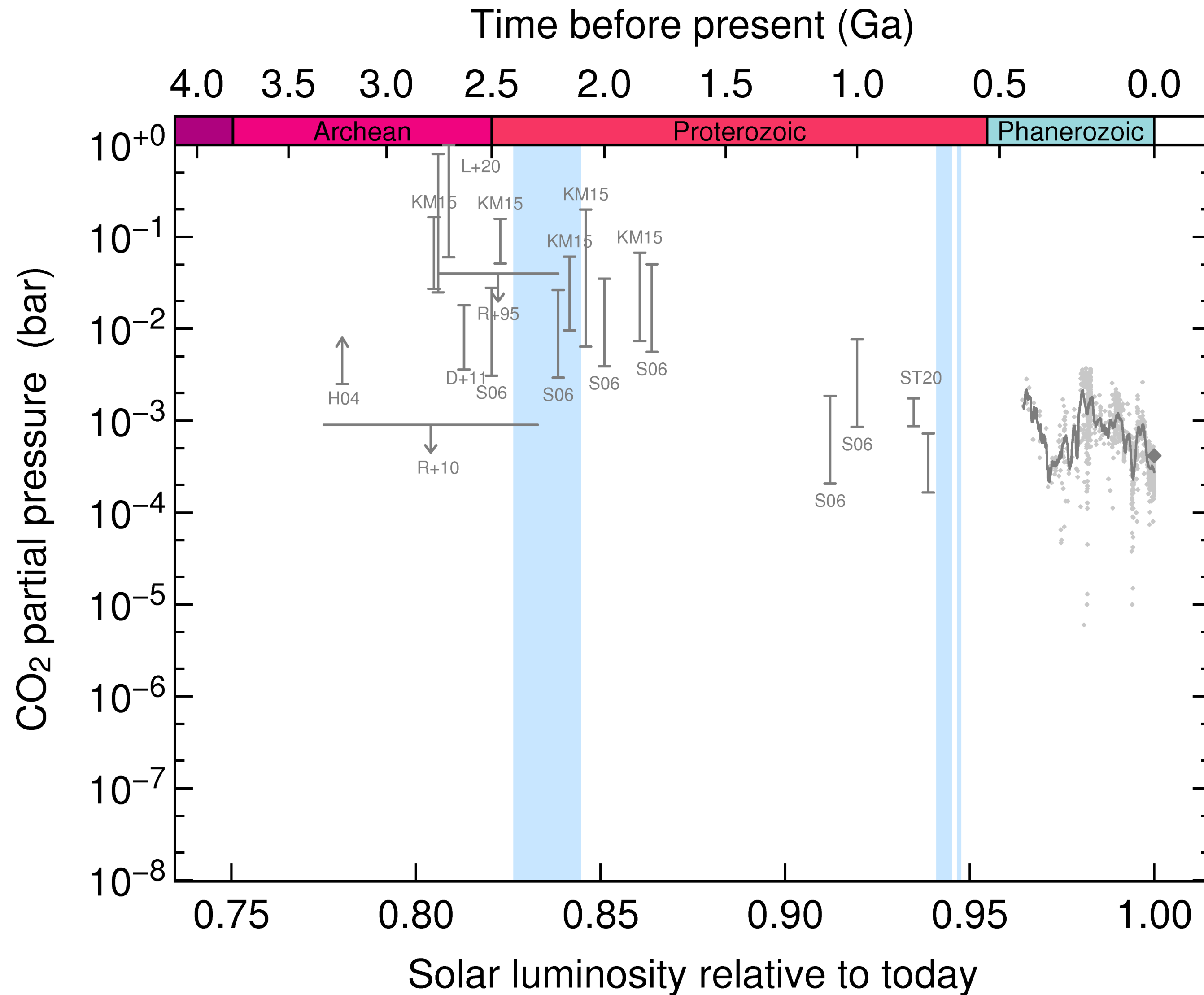


Building a Synthesis Diagram



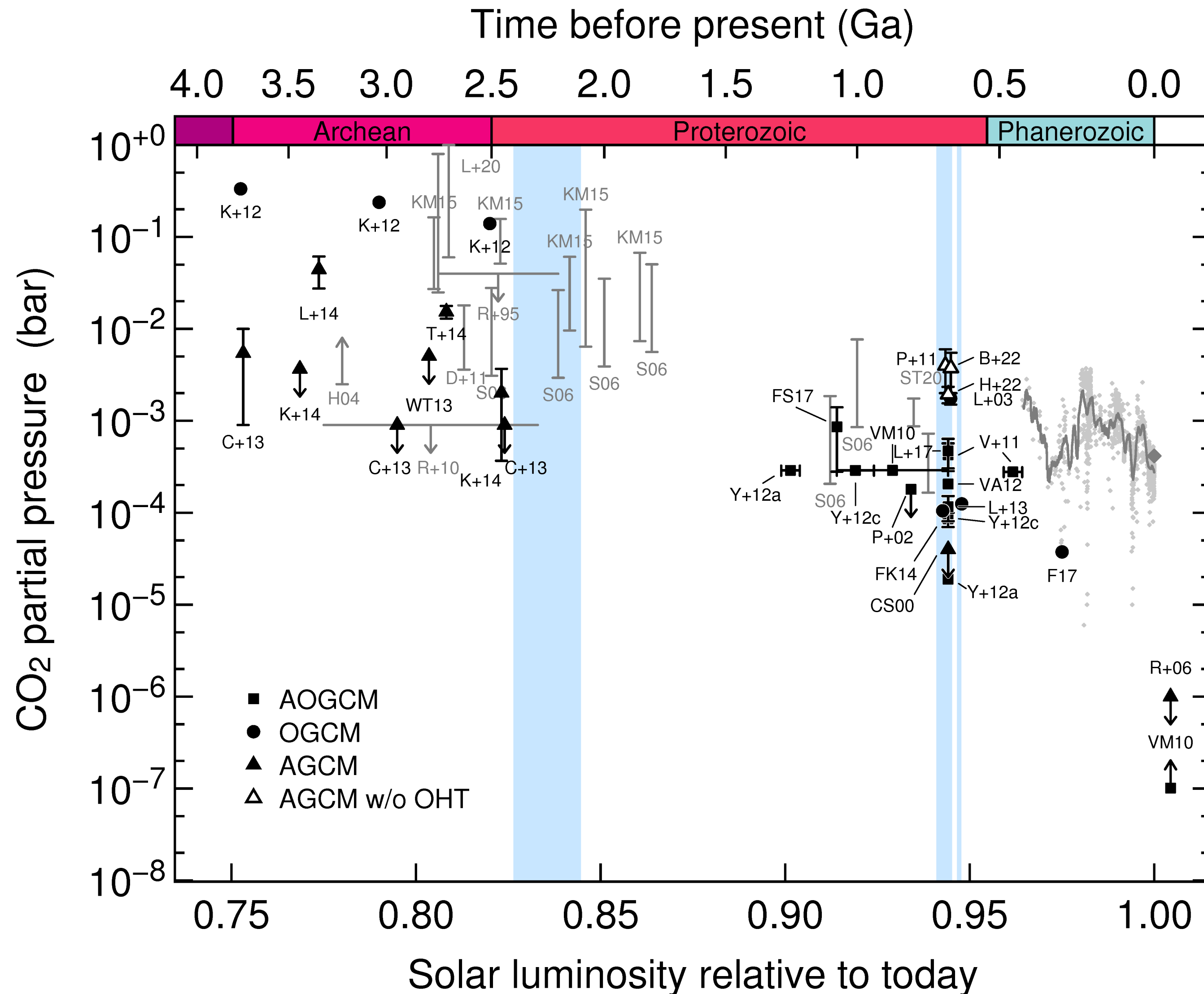
+ past global glaciations

Building a Synthesis Diagram



- + past global glaciations
- + empirical CO₂ estimates

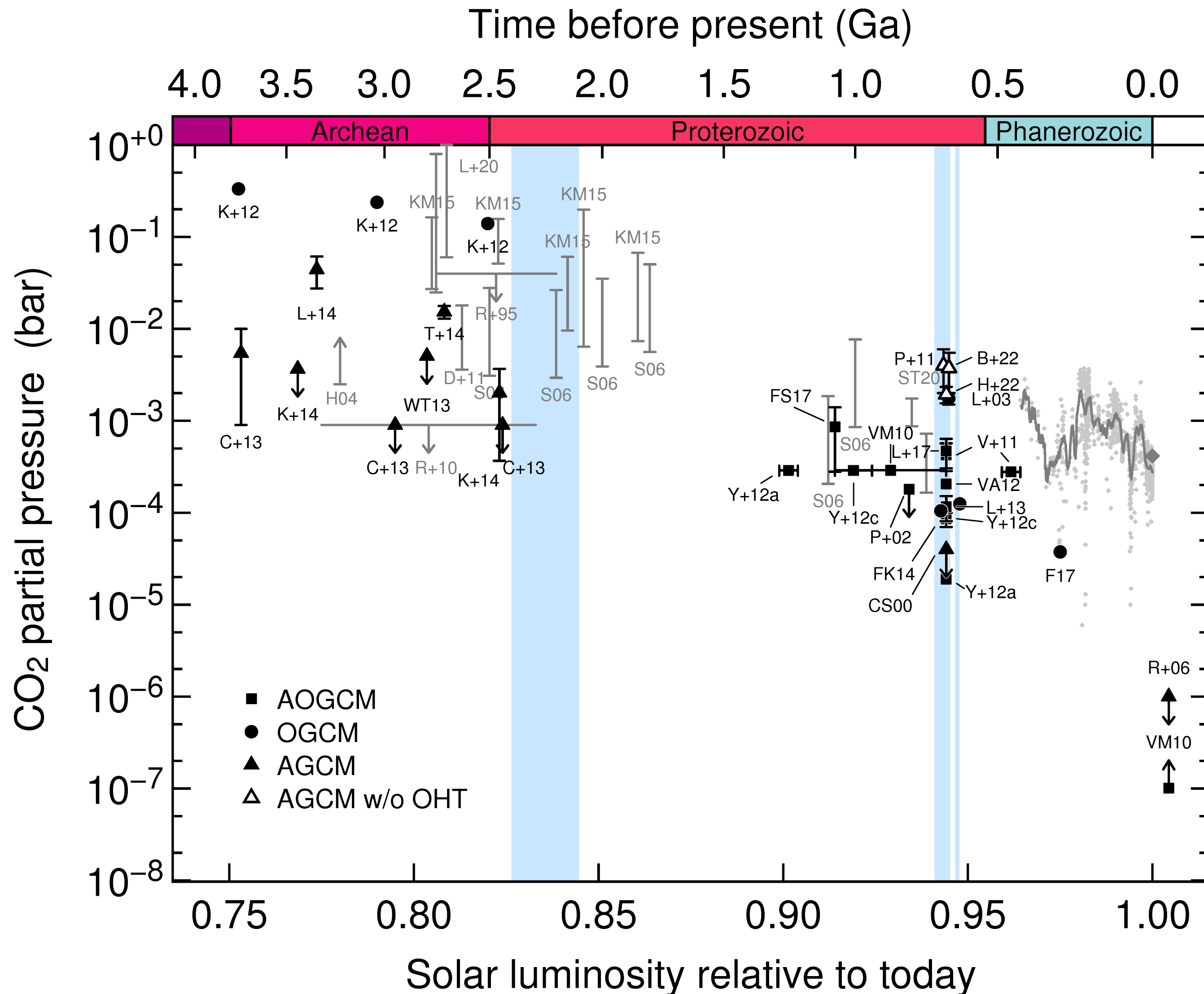
Building a Synthesis Diagram



- + past global glaciations
- + empirical CO₂ estimates
- + 3D model simulations

- Focus on early Earth (Faint Young Sun Paradox) and ~ 700 million years ago (Snowball Earth)
- Atmosphere models with simple ocean/without sea-ice dynamics artificially stable

Building a Synthesis Diagram



- + past global glaciations
- + empirical CO₂ estimates
- + 3D model simulations

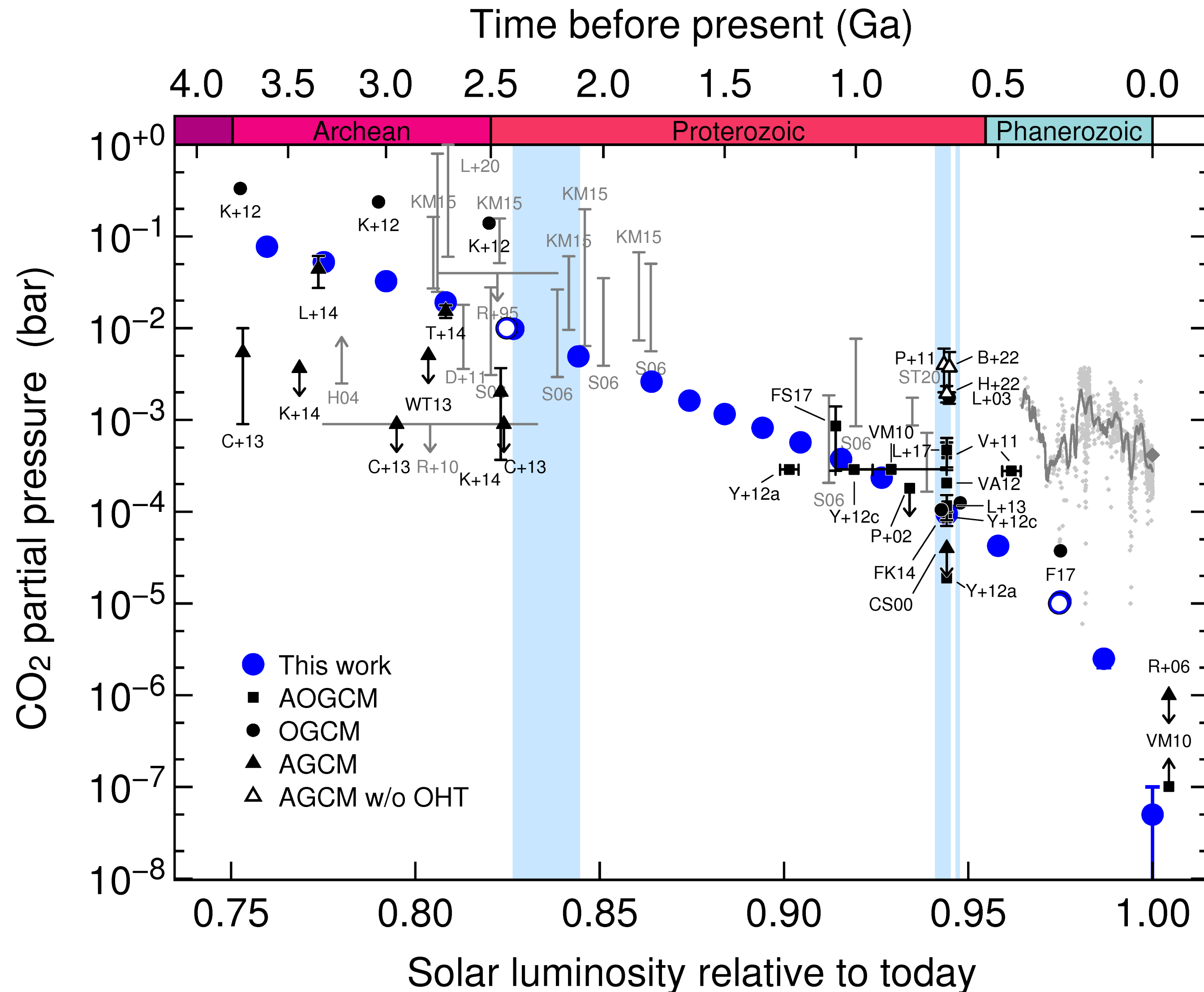
- Considerable differences even for similar models/boundary conditions due to model physics
- Comparison difficult (different models & model types, vastly different boundary conditions...)

Model, Boundary Conditions & Simulation Protocol

Idea: Trace the Snowball bifurcation with one model & consistent boundary conditions

- **Model:** CLIMBER-3 α (ocean general circulation model at 3.75° resolution, dynamic/thermodynamic sea-ice model, fast atmosphere)
- **Boundary conditions:**
 - Aquaplanet configuration
 - Obliquity 23.5°, circular orbit
 - Time slices every 150-300 million years, characterised by solar constant
 - Simulations with decreasing CO₂ to pinpoint Snowball bifurcation

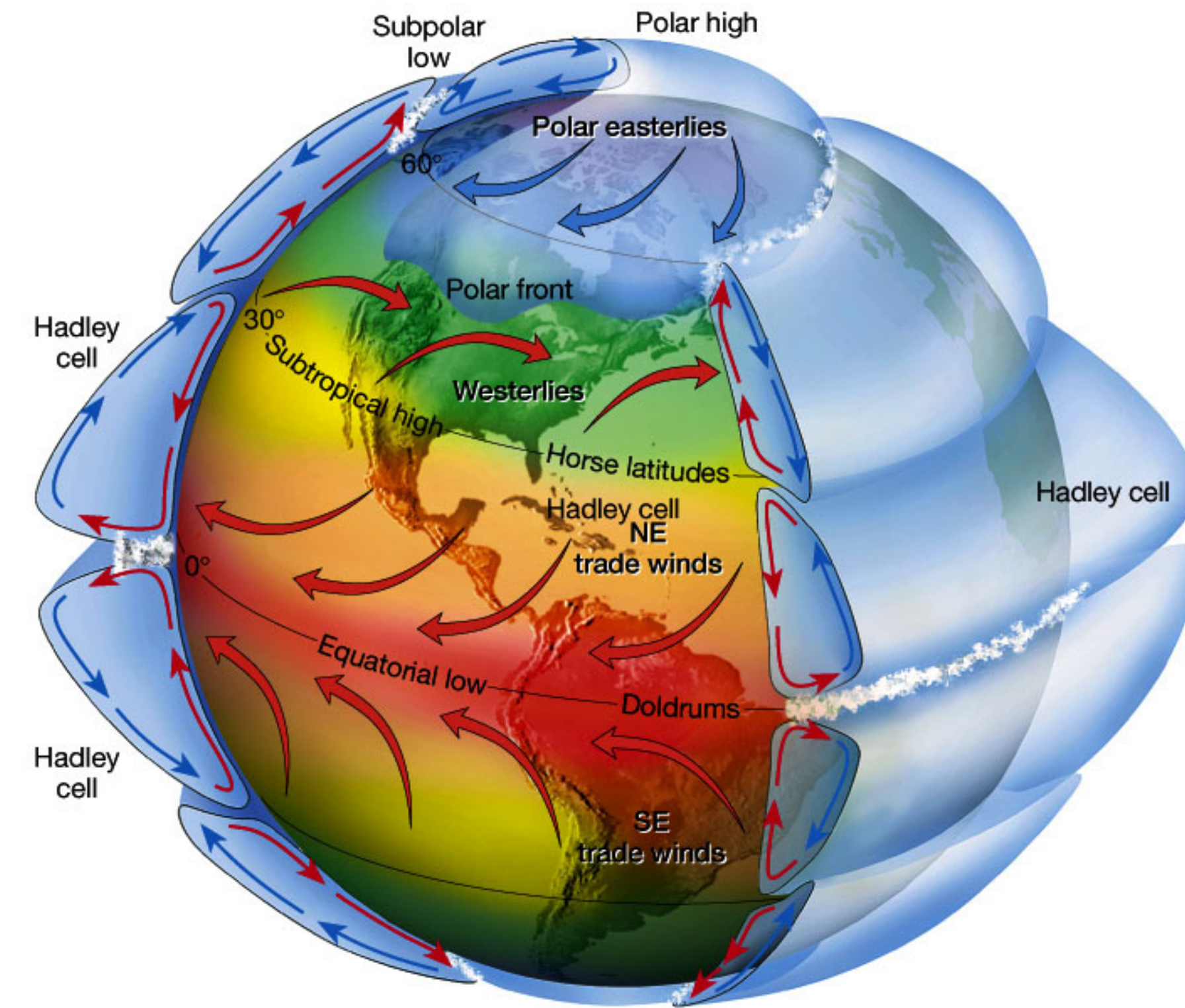
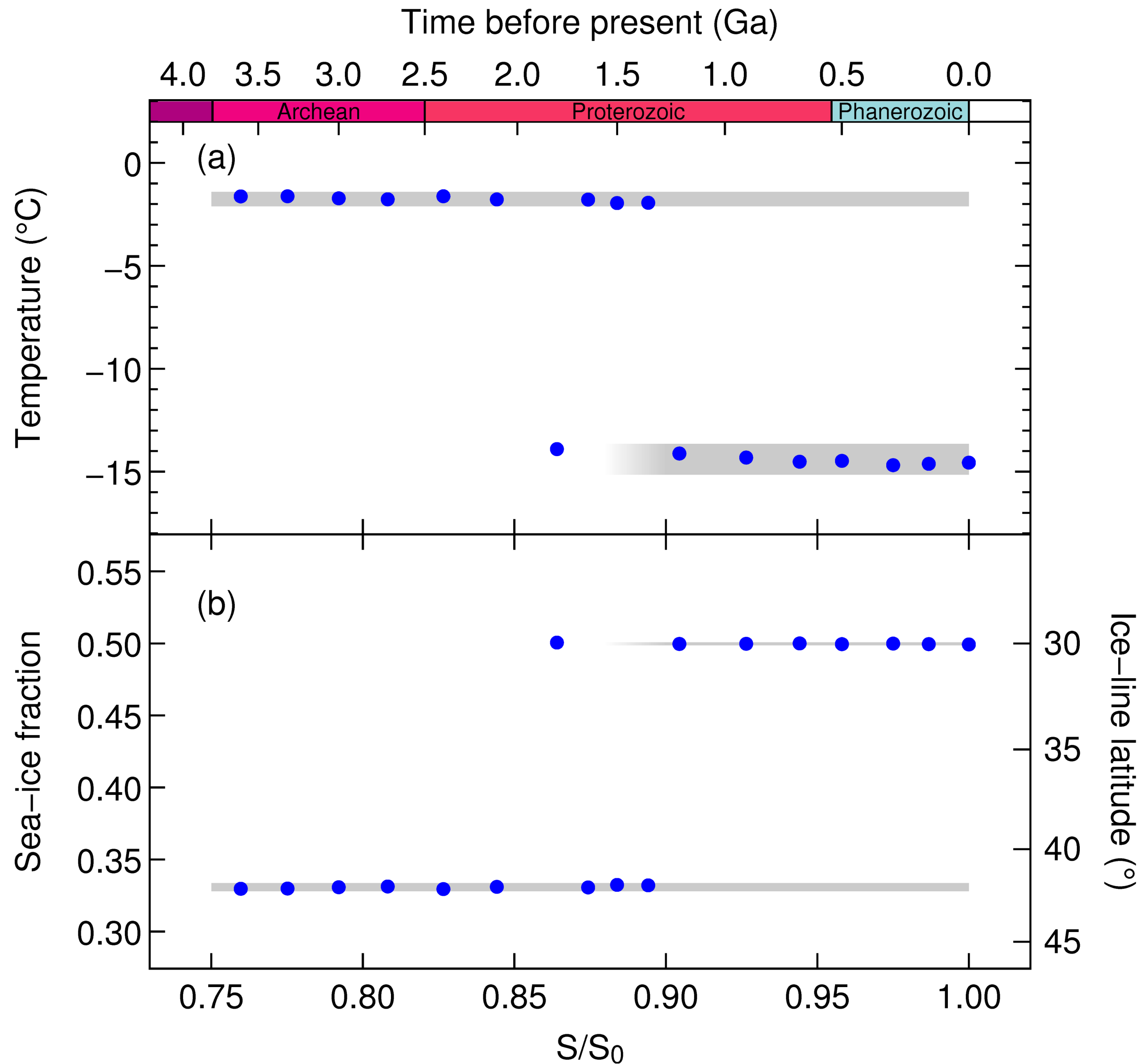
Aquaplanet Simulations in the Synthesis Diagram



- Logarithmic decrease (as expected)
- Very low critical CO₂ values in modern times (due to strong low-latitude insolation, baseline water-vapour greenhouse warming)
- Present-day Earth refuses to freeze over even without CO₂!

Global Properties of Critical States

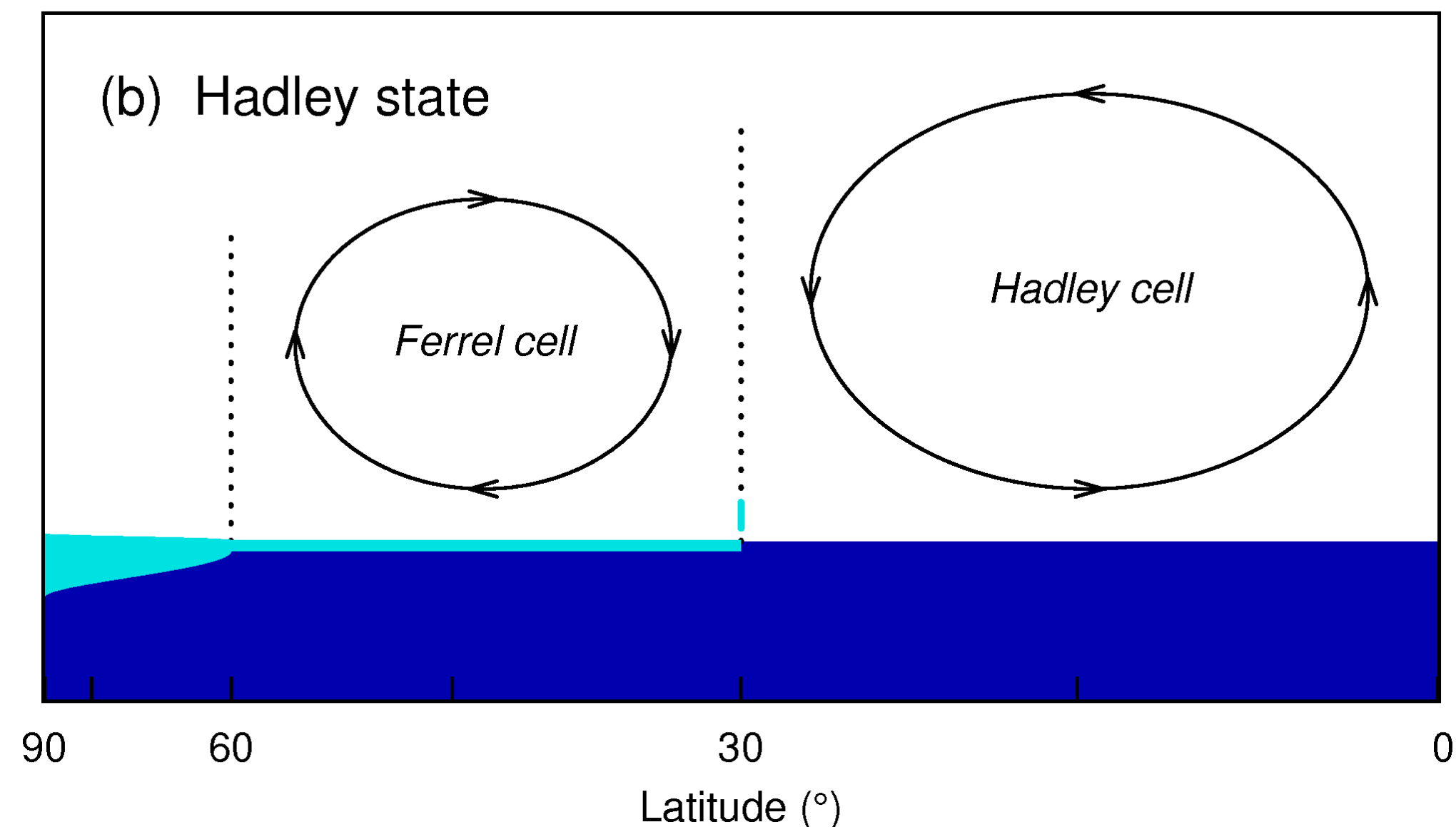
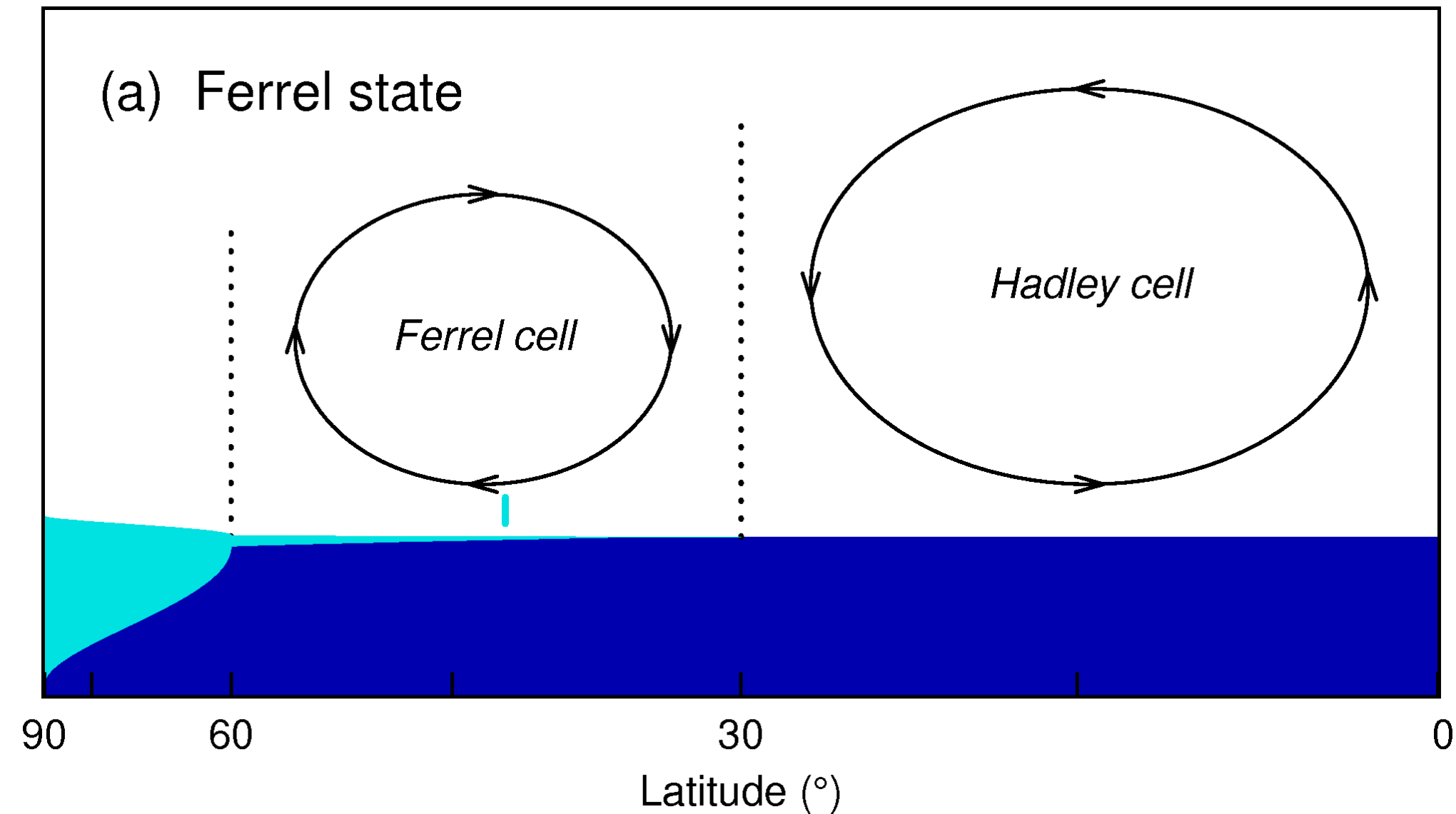
Marked shift in critical-state properties!



“Hadley states”

“Ferrel states”

Critical-State Dynamics through Earth's History

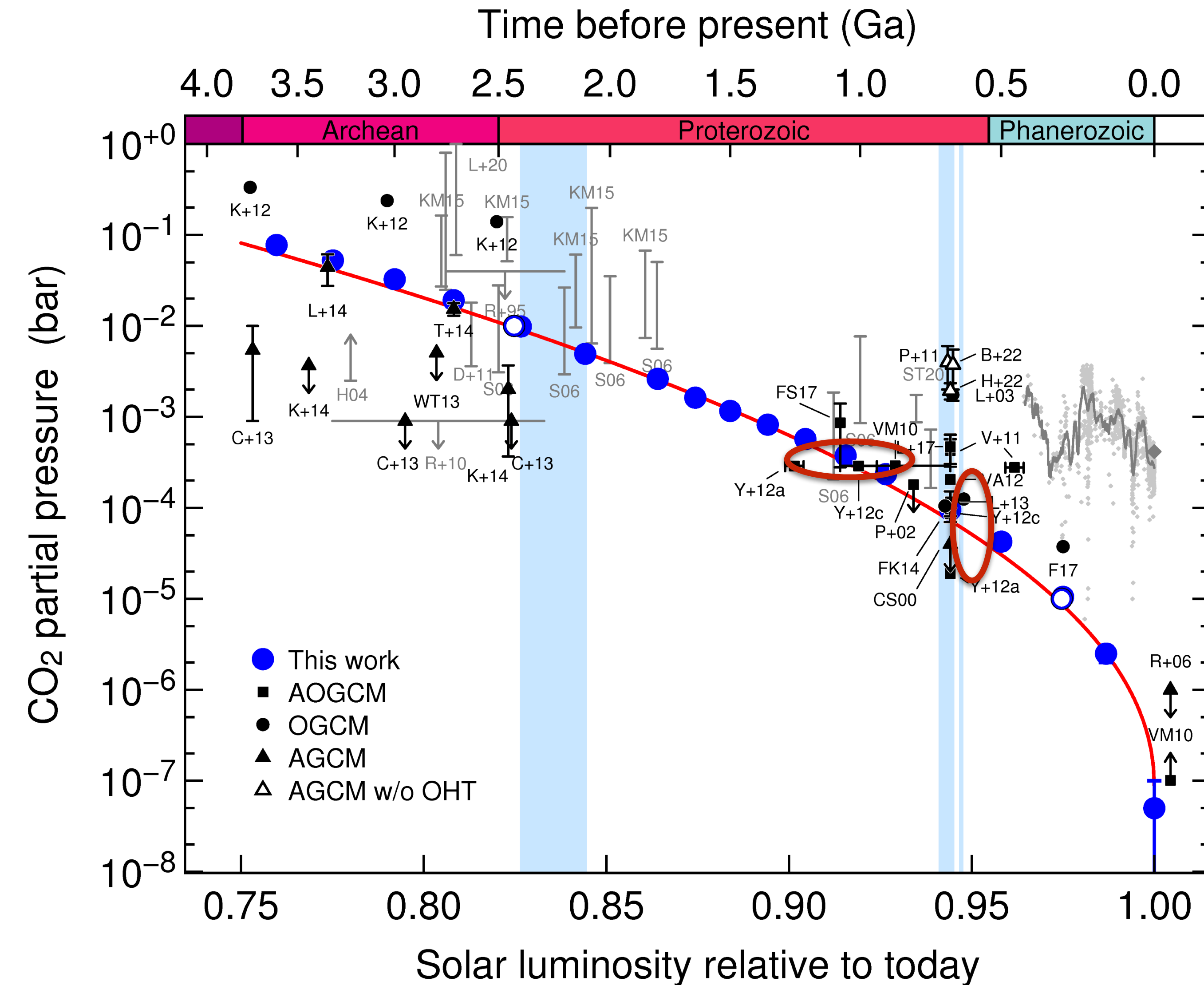


- Hadley states unstable at lower solar luminosities due to smaller temperature difference across Hadley-cell boundary
- Fundamental cause: different spatial distributions of solar vs. greenhouse forcing (aha!)

Similar Behaviour in Comprehensive Models

Yang et al. (2012a, c): “Modern” Snowballs with CCSM3/CCSM4:

- Reduction in solar luminosity: critical sea-ice fraction about 40% (33% in our model) – Ferrel state
- 94% of solar constant plus decreasing CO₂: critical sea-ice fraction about 60% (50% in our model) – Hadley state
- Regime shift at similar time



Summary

- Comprehensive synthesis of earlier modelling results on the Snowball bifurcation in context of empirical CO₂ estimates
- Quantification of Snowball bifurcation in aquaplanet simulations for 18 time slices spanning Earth's history
- Unexpected regime shift in critical-state properties (at about 1200 Ma) from “Ferrel states” at low solar luminosities to “Hadley states” at high solar luminosities
- Interplay between energy balance and large-scale atmospheric dynamics affecting sea-ice dynamics

Key Messages

- Faint Young Sun Paradox not (fully) resolved yet
- Habitability assessments depend on model physics/parametrisations/assumptions, 3D models *with sea-ice dynamics* required for cold limit
- Modern Earth does not freeze over even when all CO₂ is removed
- Internal dynamics of climate system matters for planetary habitability...!

Many thanks for your attention!

Publication: Feulner, Bukenberger & Petri (2023), Earth System Dynamics, **14**, 533–547, <https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-14-533-2023>

Model data: <https://doi.org/10.5880/PIK.2022.003>



Thanks to SCOSTEP/PRESTO
for travel support!



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