



# A dance of ice, CO<sub>2</sub> and orbital cycles

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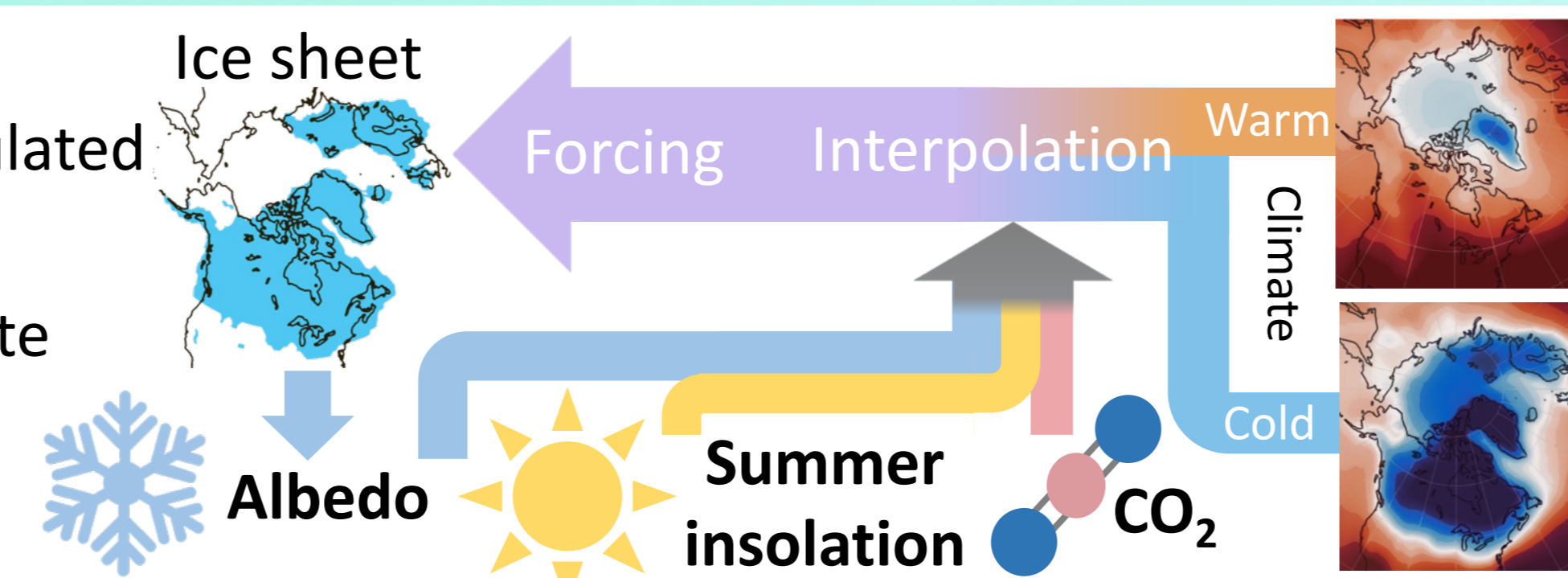


## 1 Main goals

Glacial cycle periodicity changed from **40 to 100 thousand years** during the Mid-Pleistocene transition (~1 million years ago). What is the role of **CO<sub>2</sub>**, **insolation** and **albedo** for ice sheet evolution?

## 2 Methods

**Northern Hemisphere ice sheets** are simulated using IMAU-ICE, our ice-sheet model. Forcing is derived from interpolated climate time-slices. This interpolation depends on **albedo**, **summer insolation** and **CO<sub>2</sub>**.



## Simulations

### Baseline

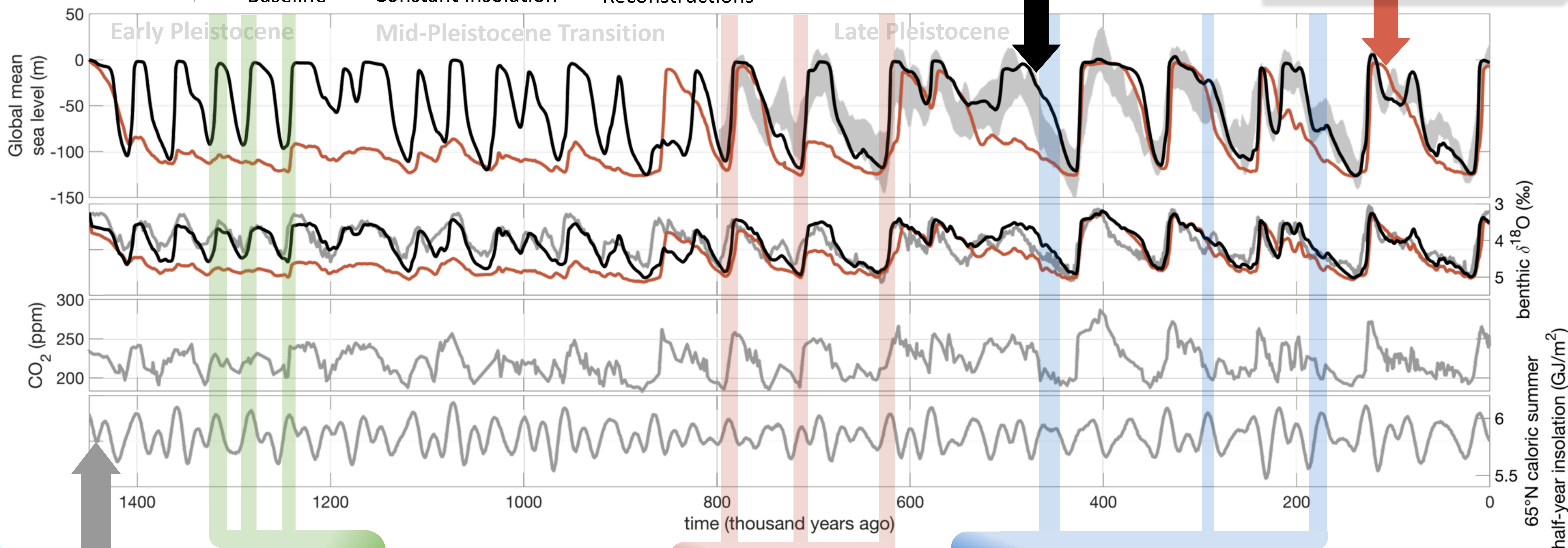
Temperature is driven by **insolation, CO<sub>2</sub>** and **albedo**. If CO<sub>2</sub> is high enough during a summer insolation maximum, there will be a termination.

### Constant insolation

**Summer insolation is kept constant** at 5.8 GJ/m<sup>2</sup>. Temperature change is caused by CO<sub>2</sub> and albedo. CO<sub>2</sub> alone cannot capture Early Pleistocene glacial cycles. It also less closely follows sea level reconstructions.

## 3 Results

— Baseline — Constant Insolation — Reconstructions



### Reconstructions

Reconstructions are shown in grey:

- Sea level | Spratt and Lisiecki et al. (2016)
- δ<sup>18</sup>O | Ahn et al. (2017)
- CO<sub>2</sub> | Yamamoto et al. (2022)
- Insolation | Tzedakis et al. (2017)

### Early Pleistocene

- Terminations at obliquity maximum
- CO<sub>2</sub> roughly 230 ppm

### Late Pleistocene Terminations

- Insolation maxima
- CO<sub>2</sub> at least 240 ppm.
- CO<sub>2</sub> and insolation high at the same time

### Failed Terminations

- Insolation maximum
- CO<sub>2</sub> generally below 220 ppm.
- Low CO<sub>2</sub> compensates insolation maximum.

## 4 Conclusions

- The Mid-Pleistocene Transition can be simulated with **only CO<sub>2</sub>** and summer insolation as forcing.
- Deglaciations can be **skipped if CO<sub>2</sub> is low enough**.
- The **carbon cycle** controls CO<sub>2</sub> and therefore has a **key role** in the Mid Pleistocene Transition.

