

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

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Introduction

- The LRF is positive in the Arctic due to amplified nearsurface warming, and muted warming in the free troposphere
- Long-term sea ice loss relates the strength of Arctic amplification [1,2], and Arctic LRF [3,4].

Hypothesis

The current-climate sea ice amount sets the stage for long-term sea ice loss, which mediates future AA and Arctic LRF.

Methods and Data

• **CMIP6 simulations** [5,6]:

· Current climate: 2005-2034 (historical + SSP5 scenario)

 $\Delta T_{\rm a, srf, ARCTIC}/dt$ /

= Ratio of linear trends of

Arctic and global warming [7]

 $\Delta T_{\rm a, srf, GLOBE} / dt$

- Future climate: 2070-2099 (SSP5 scenario)
- Arctic amplification =
- Sea ice amount:
- SIC (Arctic-average)
- SIE (Northern Hemisphere)
- **Satellite data**: EUMETSAT OSI SAF [8]

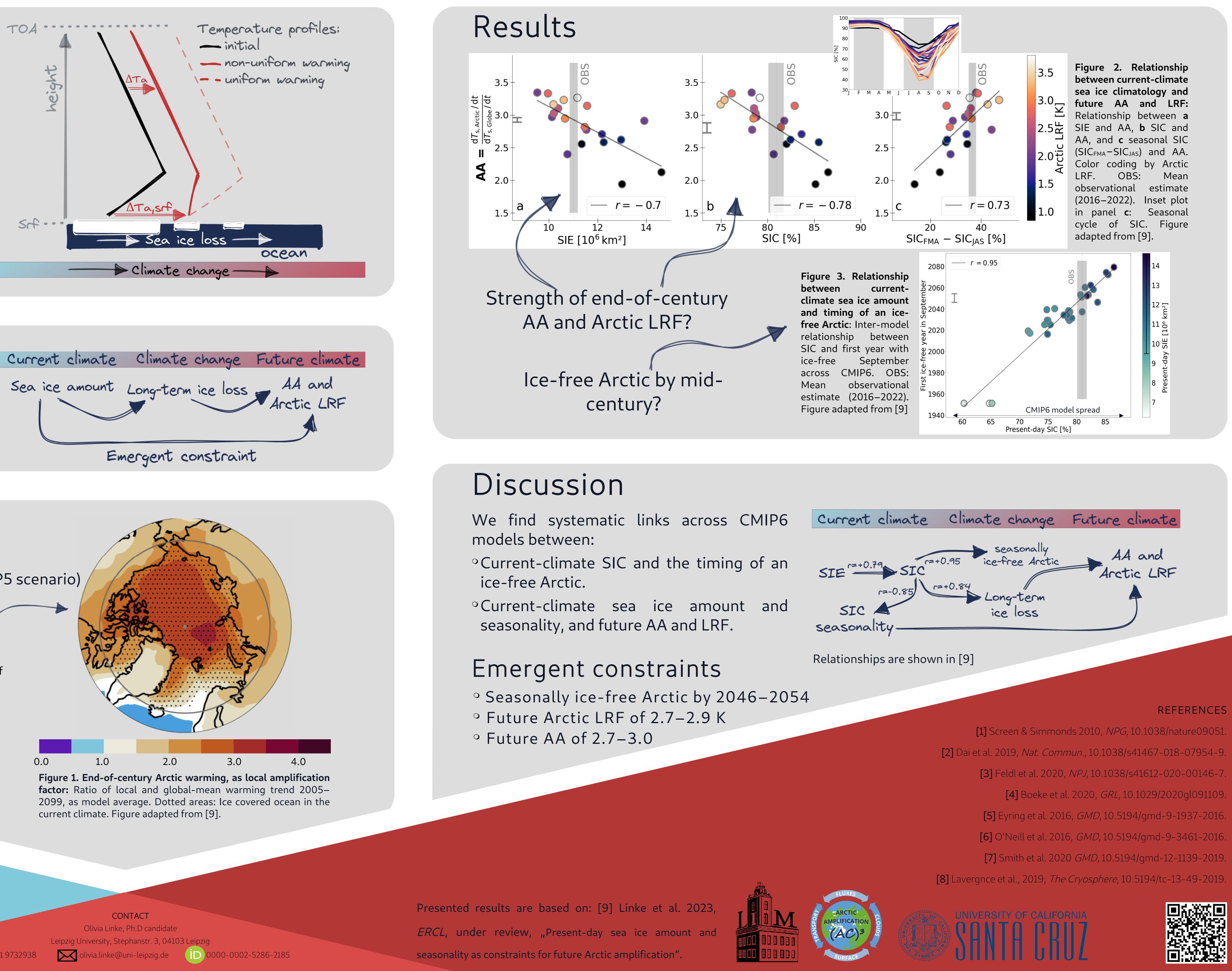
ABBREVIATIONS

AA – Arctic amplification **LRF** – Lapse-rate feedback **srf** – Surface, **TOA** – Top-of-the-atmosphere T_{a, srf} – Near-surface atmospheric temperature **T**_a − Atmospheric temperature **SIC** – Sea ice concentration SIE – Sea ice extent

Emergent constraint on Arctic amplification and Arctic lapse-rate feedback

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