

Forecast-based attribution

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The **why**

Why use operational forecasts for extreme weather attribution?

- Put the **weather** first
 - Predictability
- Model understanding
 - **Reliability**
- Process understanding
- Impacts
- HiRes transient runs aren't there yet
- (Operational attribution?)



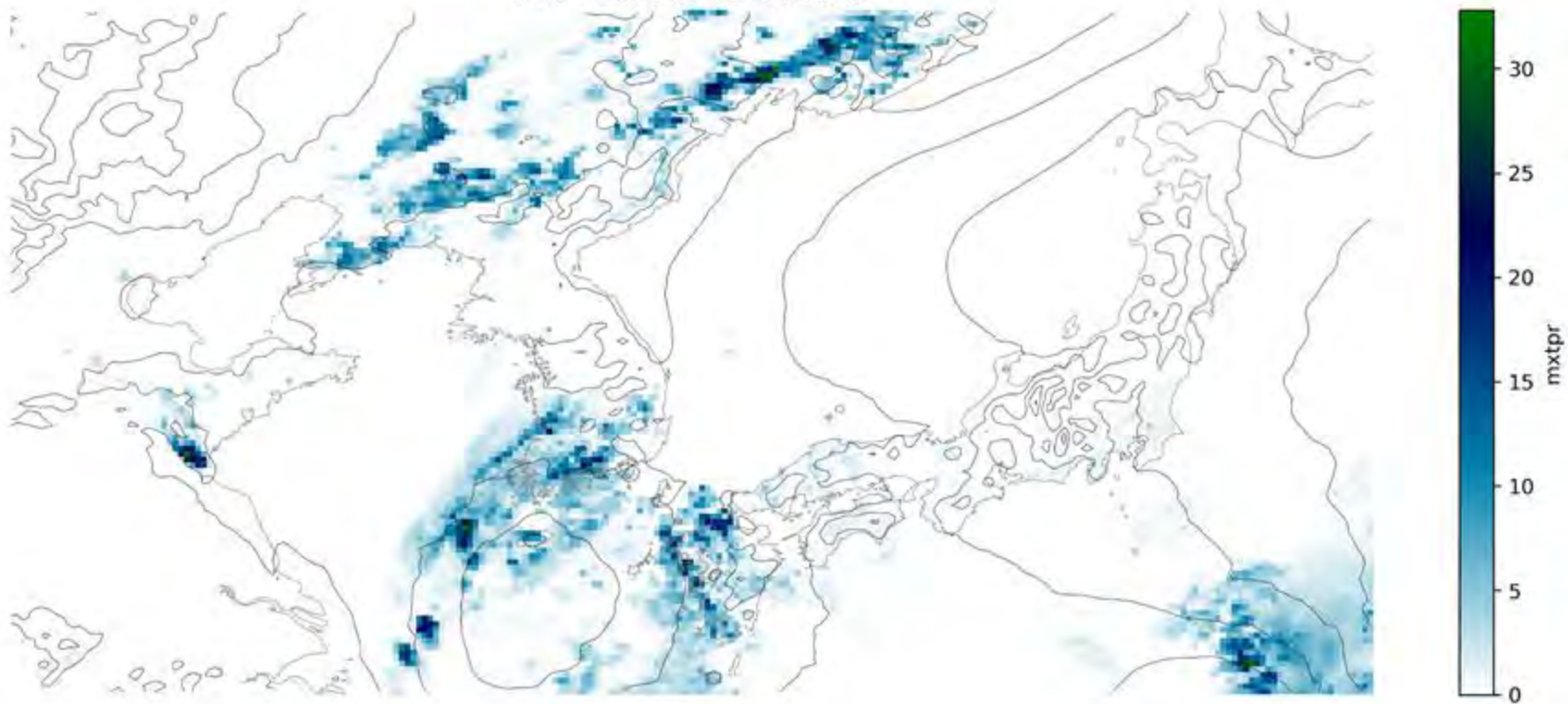
The **what**

What's the *current* experiment design?

- Operational NWP model
- Perturbed IC / BC counterfactuals

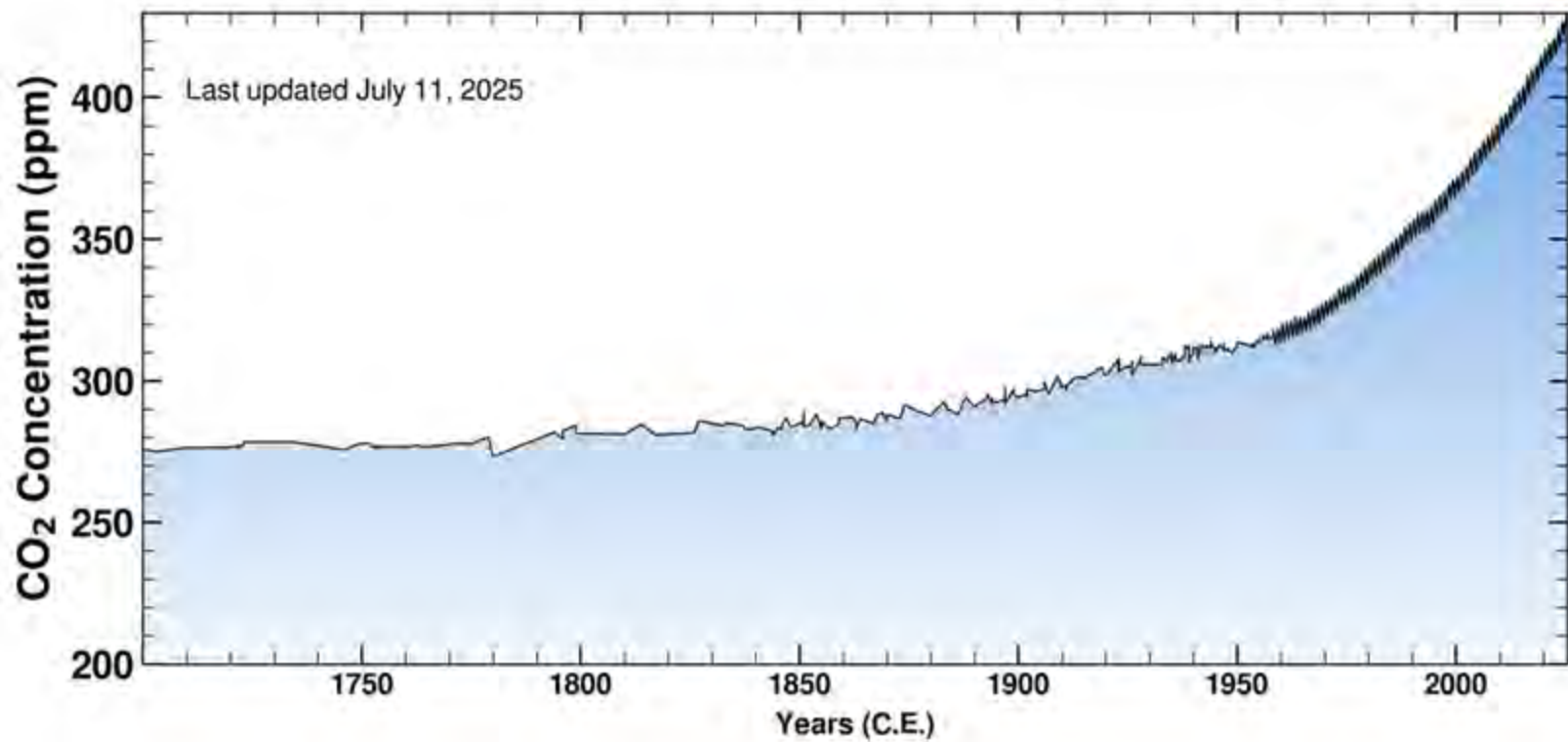


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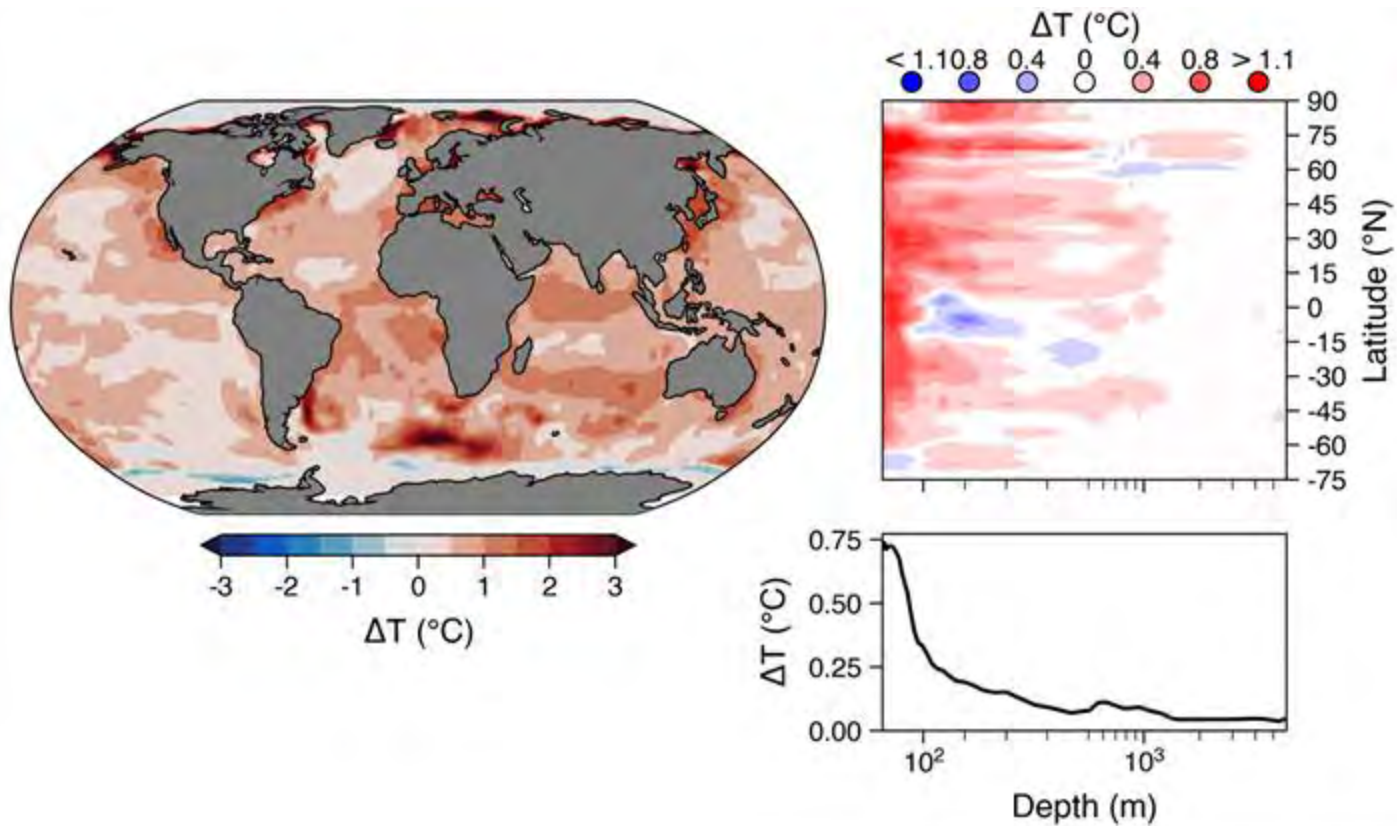
Operational forecast model - ECMWF IFS





Perturbed CO₂





Adjusting the ocean state

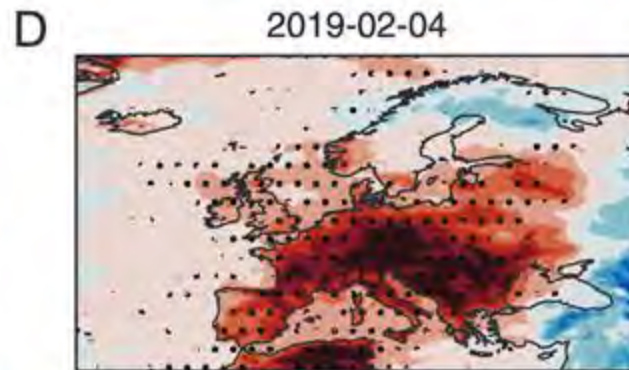
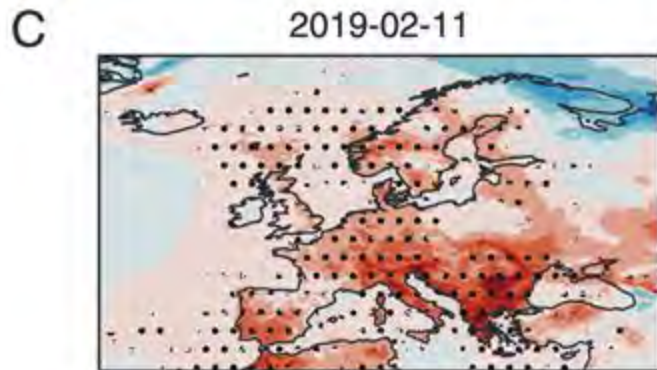
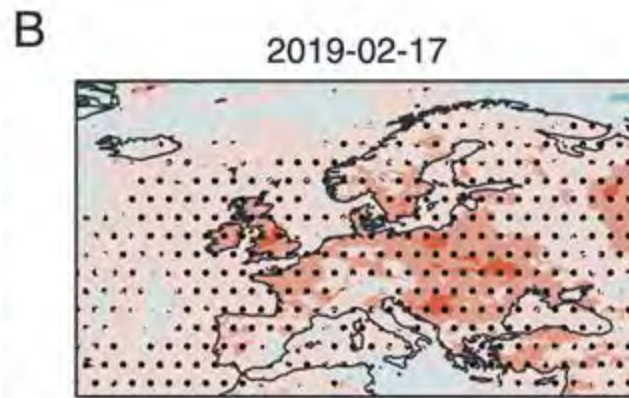
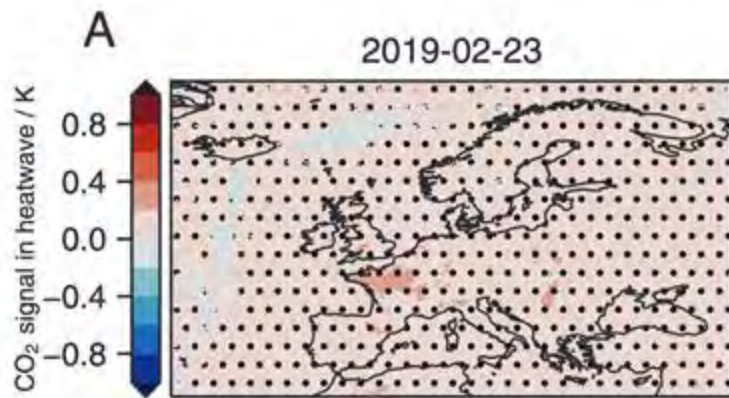


Case studies

Events of opportunity

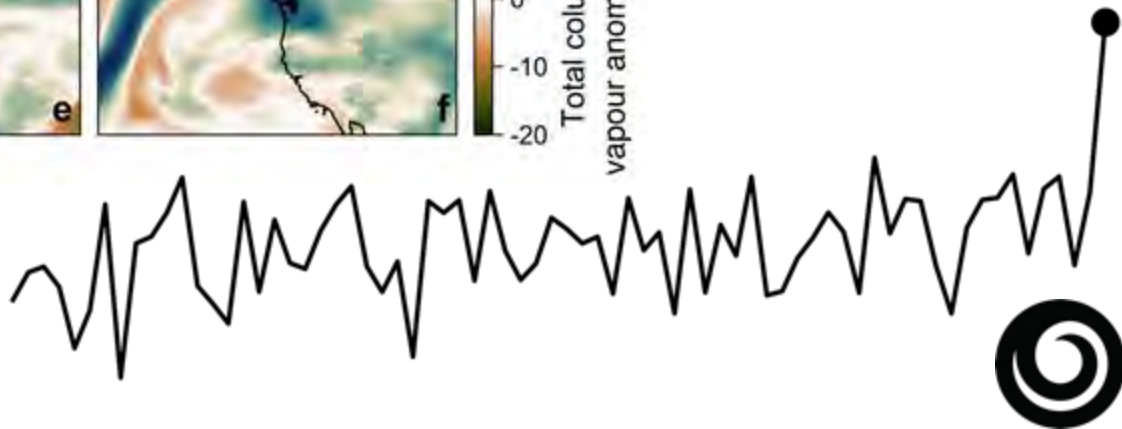
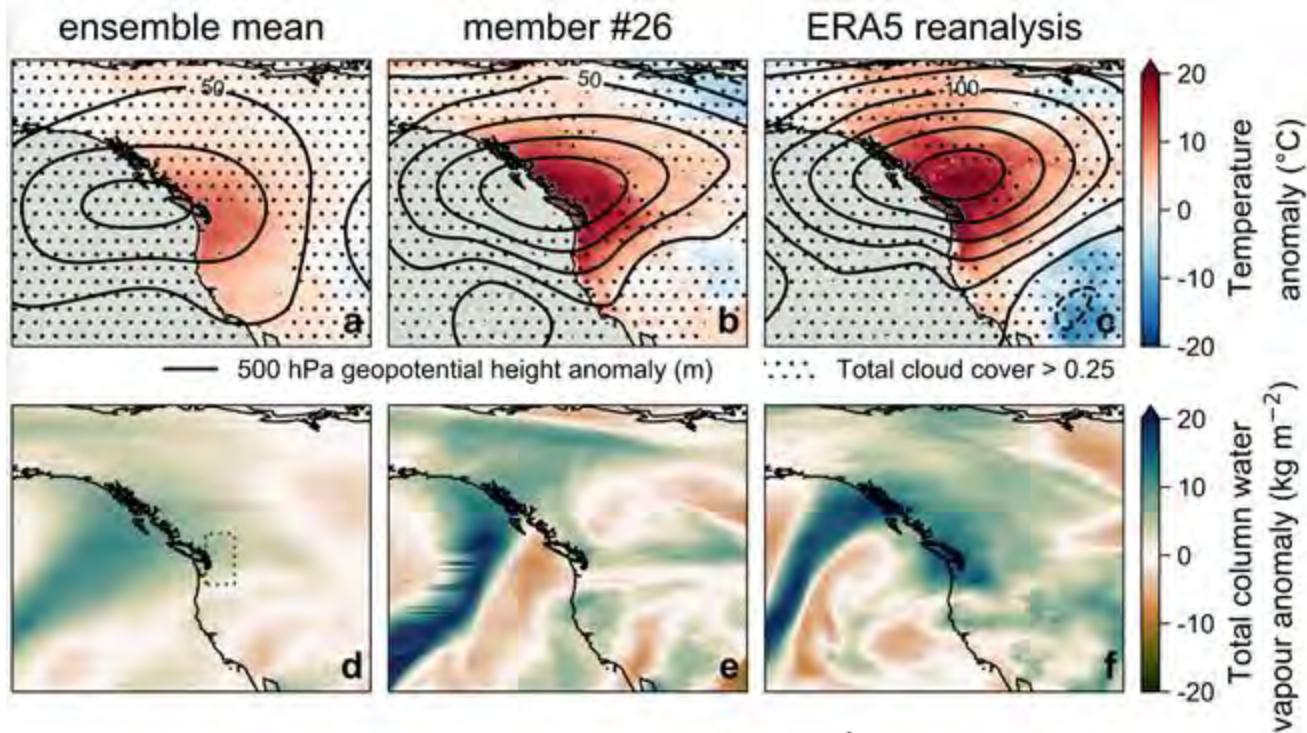
- UK winter heatwave (direct CO2)
- PNW heatwave
- UK storm
- Pakistan flooding



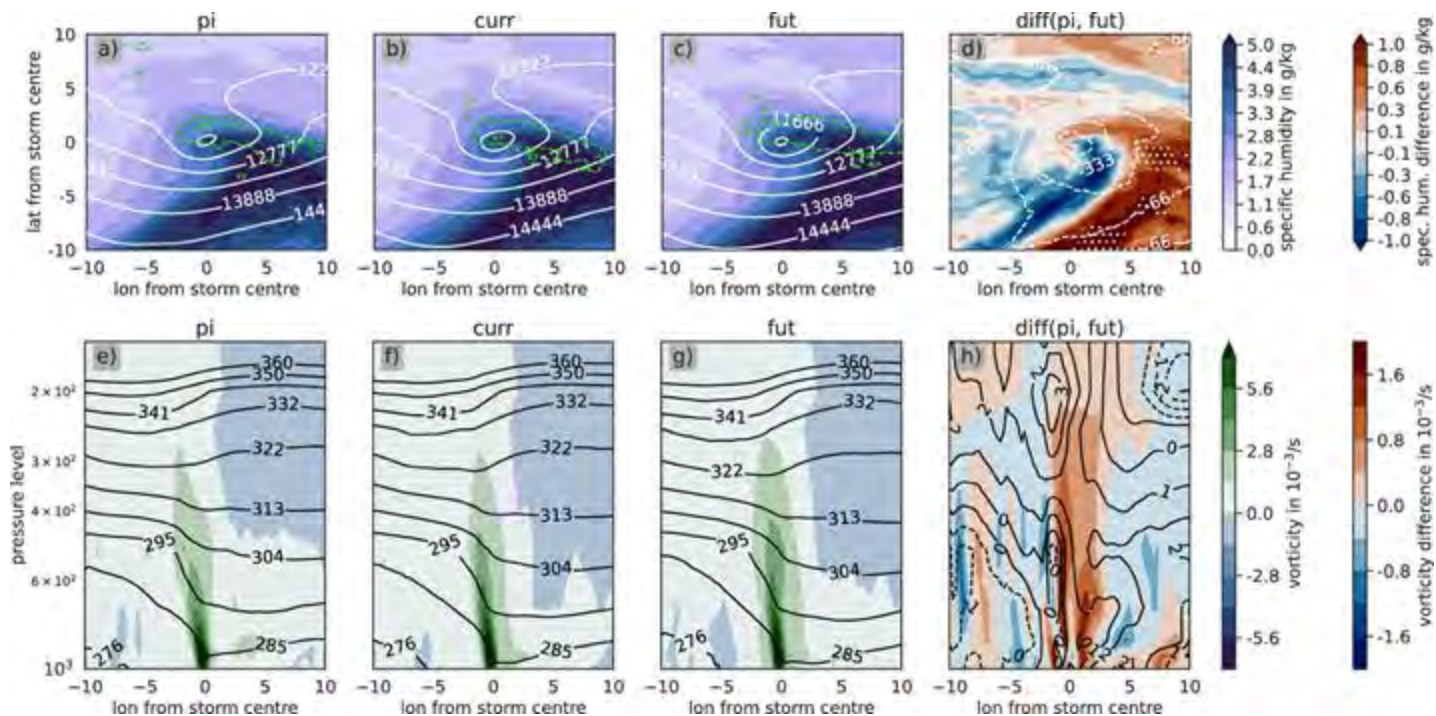


Where we started...





Not *another* PNW Heatwave study



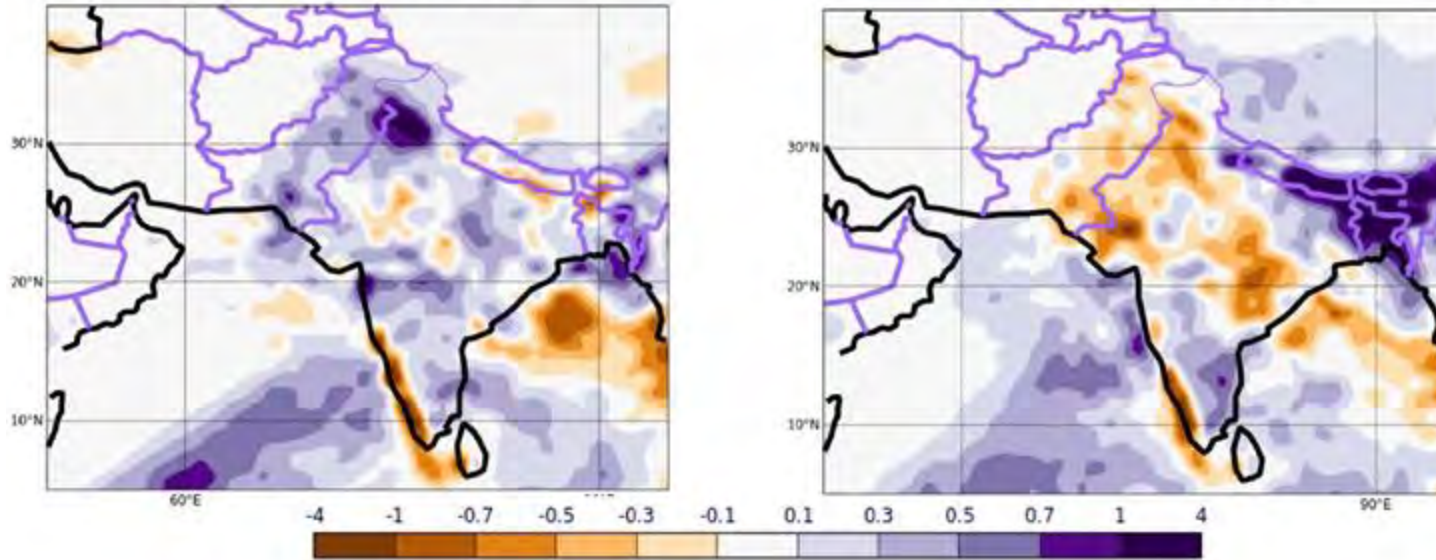
Something a bit more interesting dynamical?



Climate change signals: Precipitation

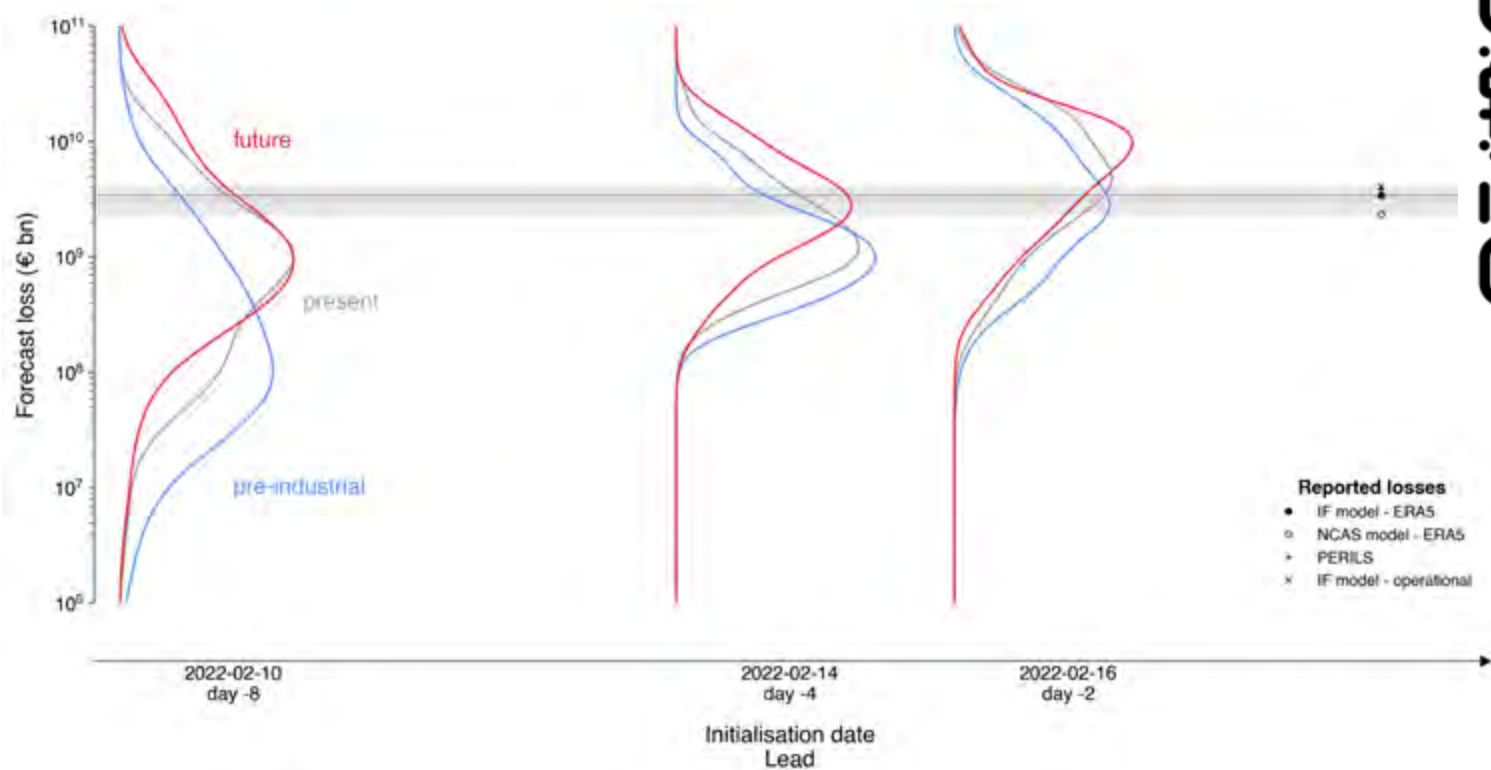
c) SEAS5 minus preIND

d) FUTURE minus SEAS5



A change in timescale





Impact attribution

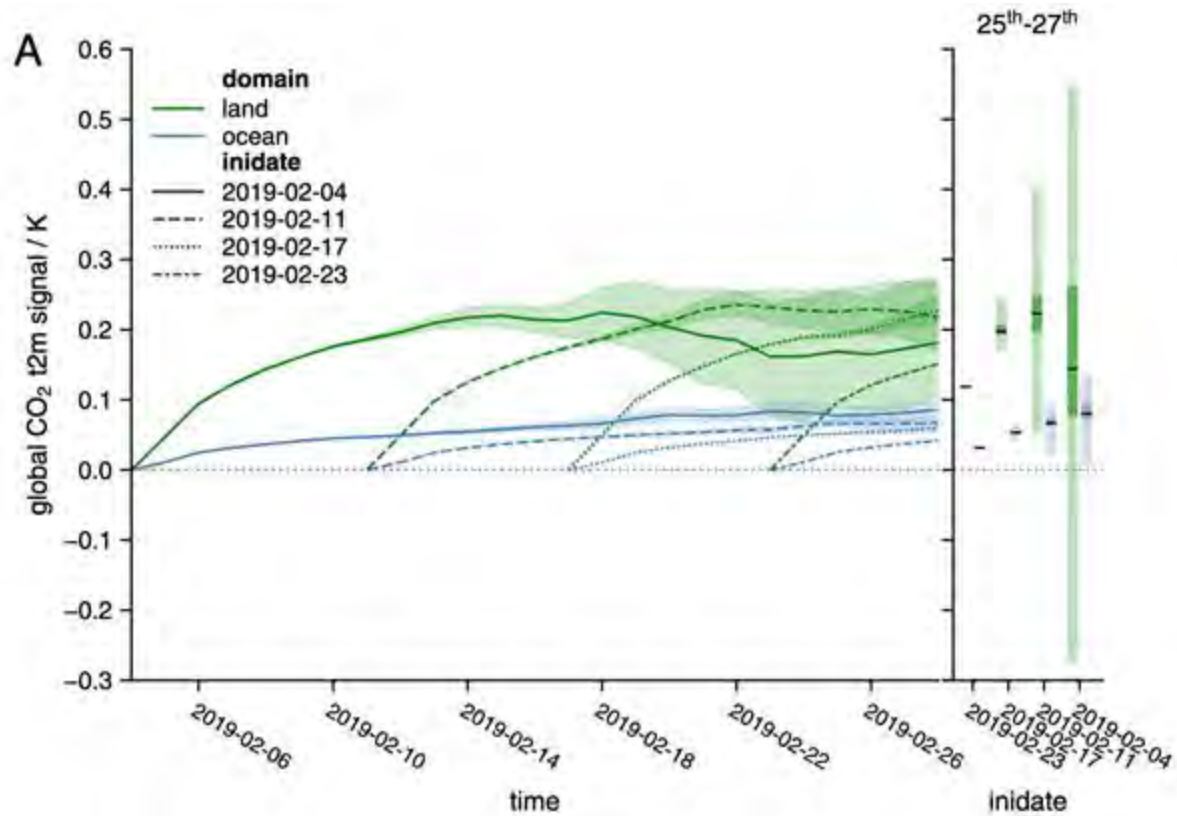


Limitations

Or future work, whichever you prefer

- Adjustment
- Forcings
- Model error
- Interpretation





Perturbing the atmosphere: it's complicated



Aerosols must be included in climate risk assessments

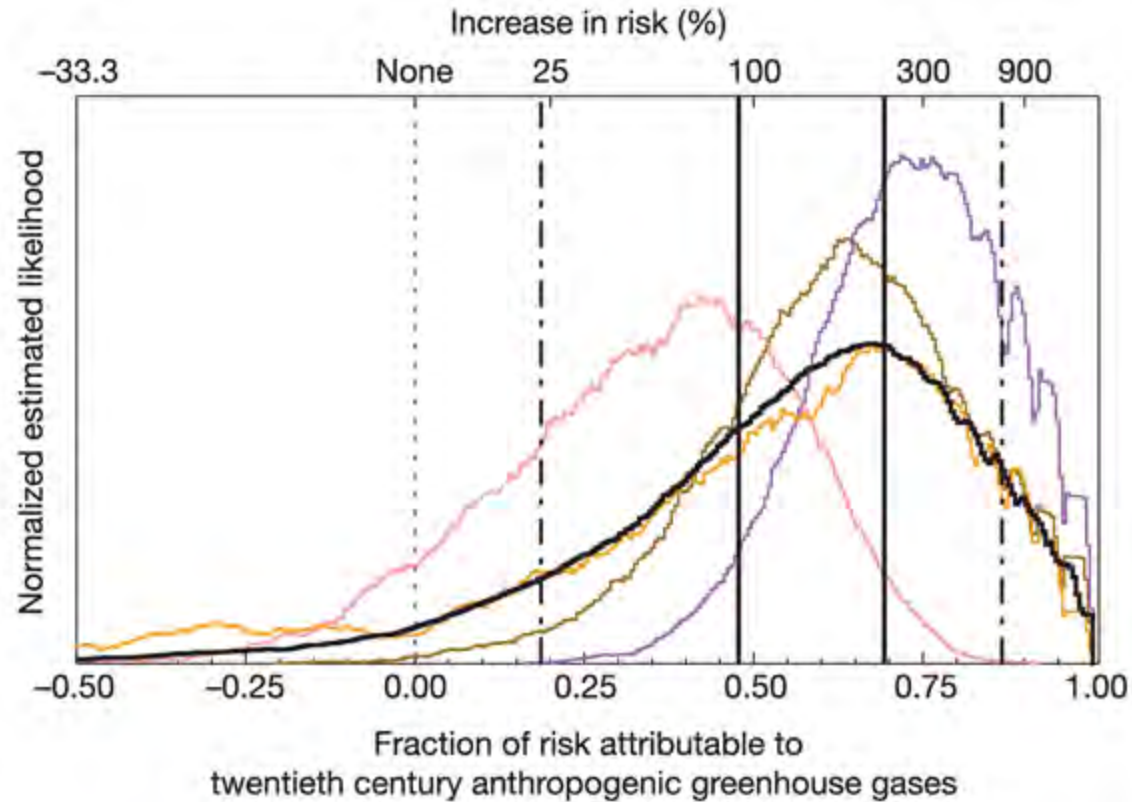
Estimates of impending risk ignore a big player in regional change and climate extremes.

By [Geeta G. Persad](#) , [Bjørn H. Samset](#) & [Laura J. Wilcox](#)



Is CO₂ enough?





The need for multi-model



?

attribution methodology is conditioned on the component of the event that was predictable at forecast initialization, we show how

?

How to interpret results?

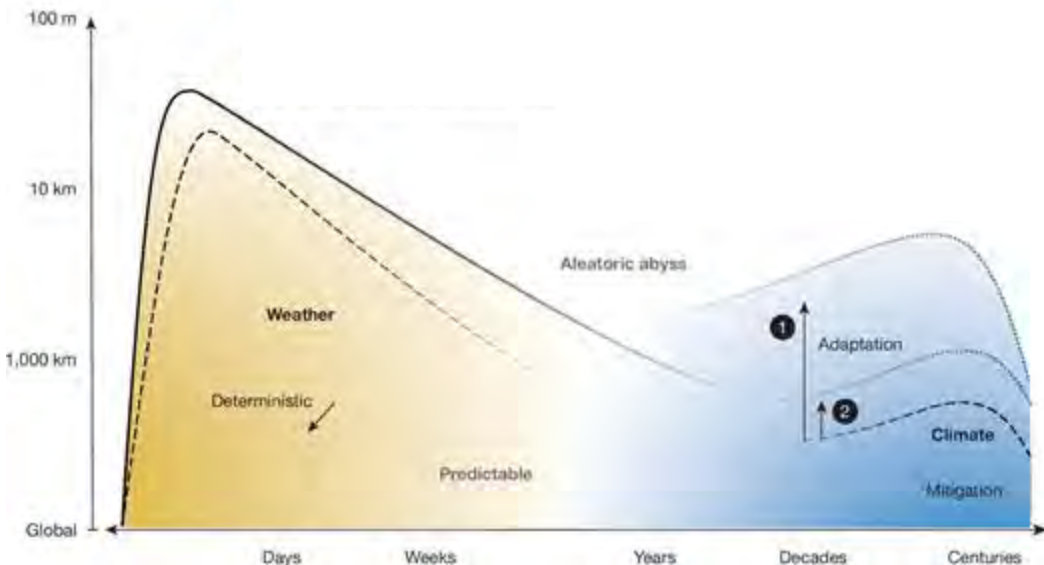


Opportunities

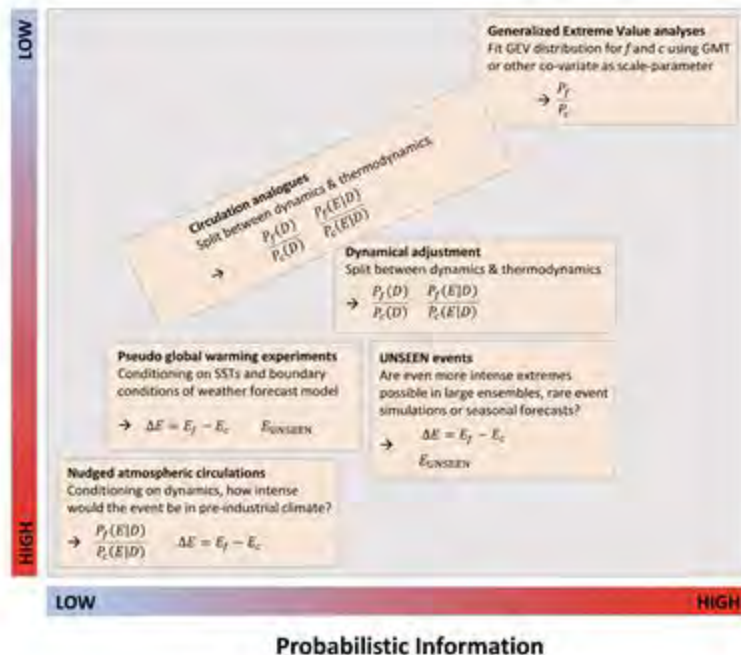
Or future work, whichever you prefer

- Knowing when you can't
- Probabilistic-storyline synthesis
- Aerosols
- Impact attribution
- Tales of future weather
- Comparisons





Level of conditioning

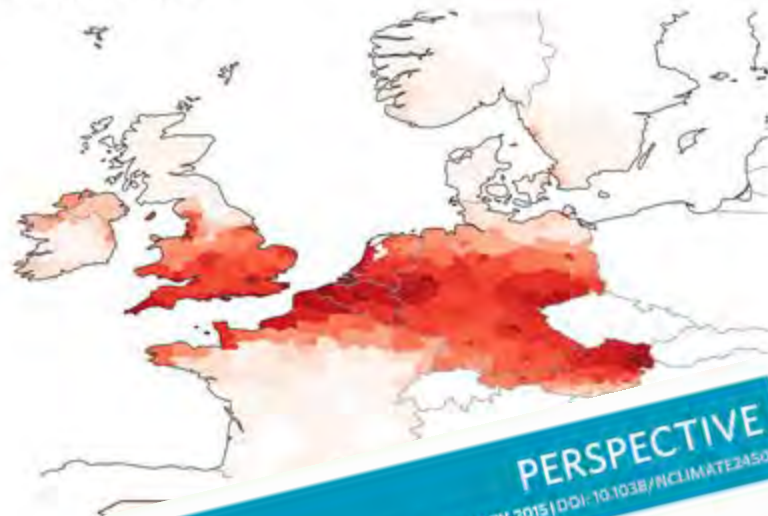
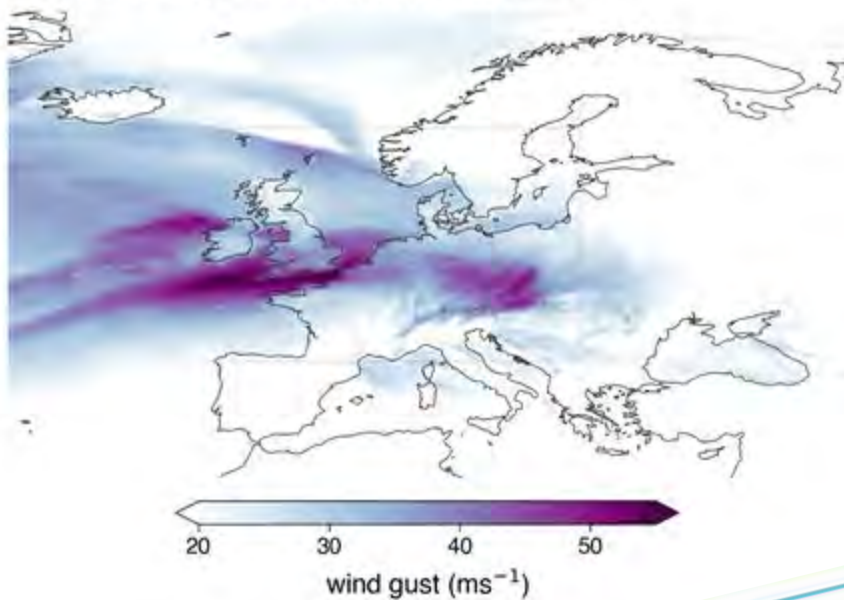


Bridging the “weather-climate schism” (or storyline-probabilistic schism)



Perturbed #40, inidate 20200203, T2C climate

Total loss: €88.5 Bn



nature
climate change

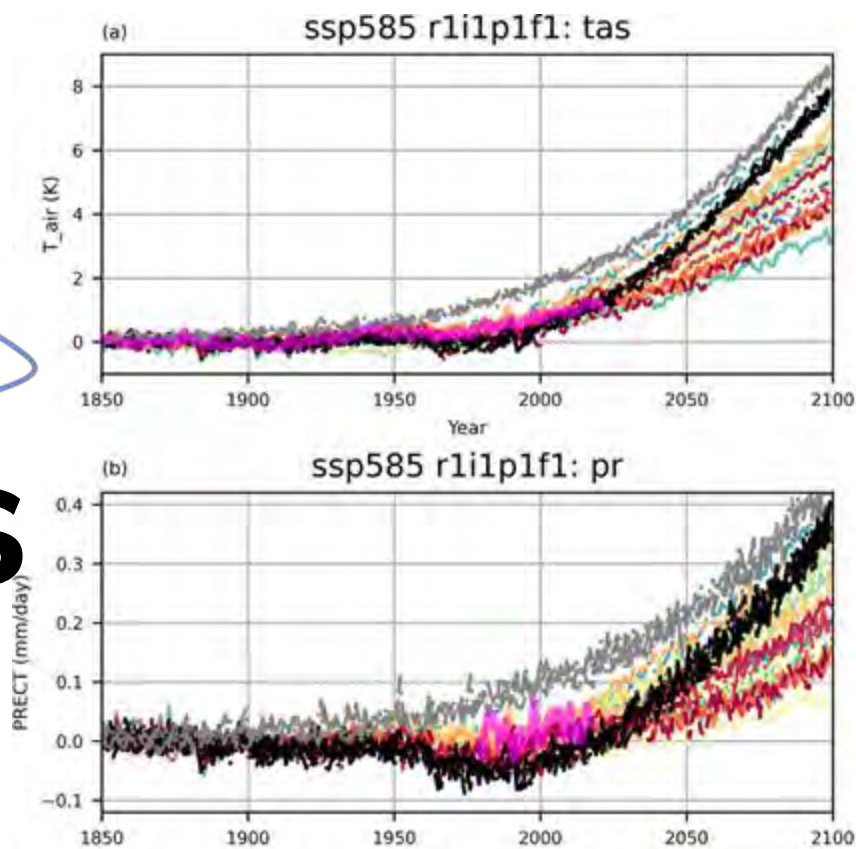
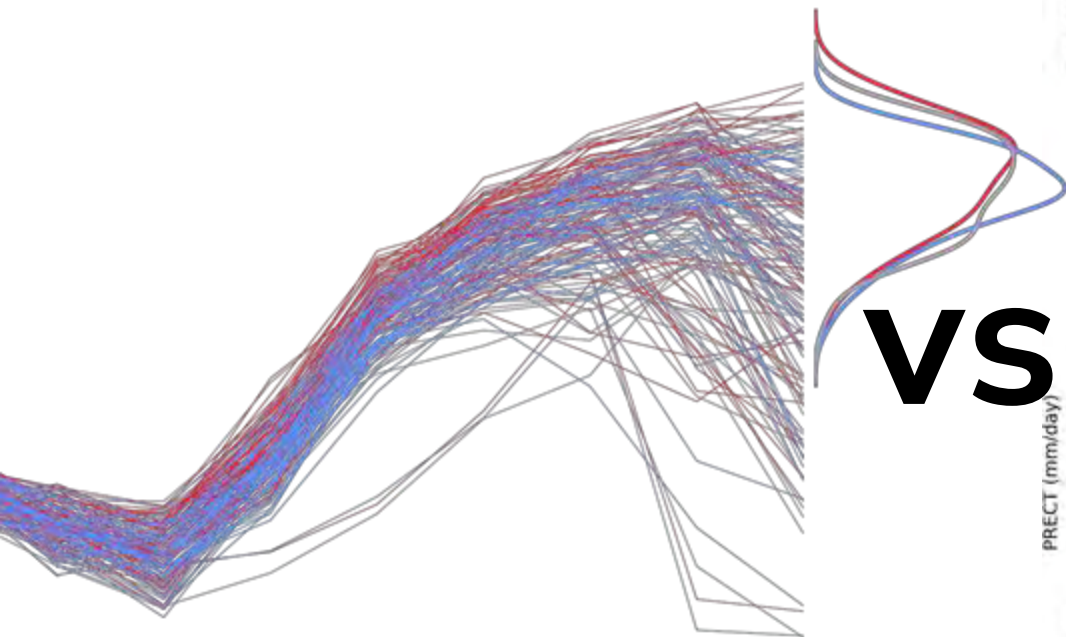
PERSPECTIVE
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 28 JANUARY 2015 | DOI:10.1038/NCLIMATE2450

Tales of future weather

W. Hazeleger^{1,2,3*}, B.J.J.M. van den Hurk^{1,4}, E. Min¹, G.J. van Oldenborgh¹, A.C. Petersen^{4,5},
D.A. Stainforth^{6,9,10}, E. Vasileiadou^{4,8} and L.A. Smith^{6,7}

Tales of future weather





Comparing initialised and transient responses



Please also talk to me about

- A season of counterfactual forecasts
 - Dec 2022 - Mar 2023
- Translation of EPESC / LEADER insights into user action
 - ie. for climate services



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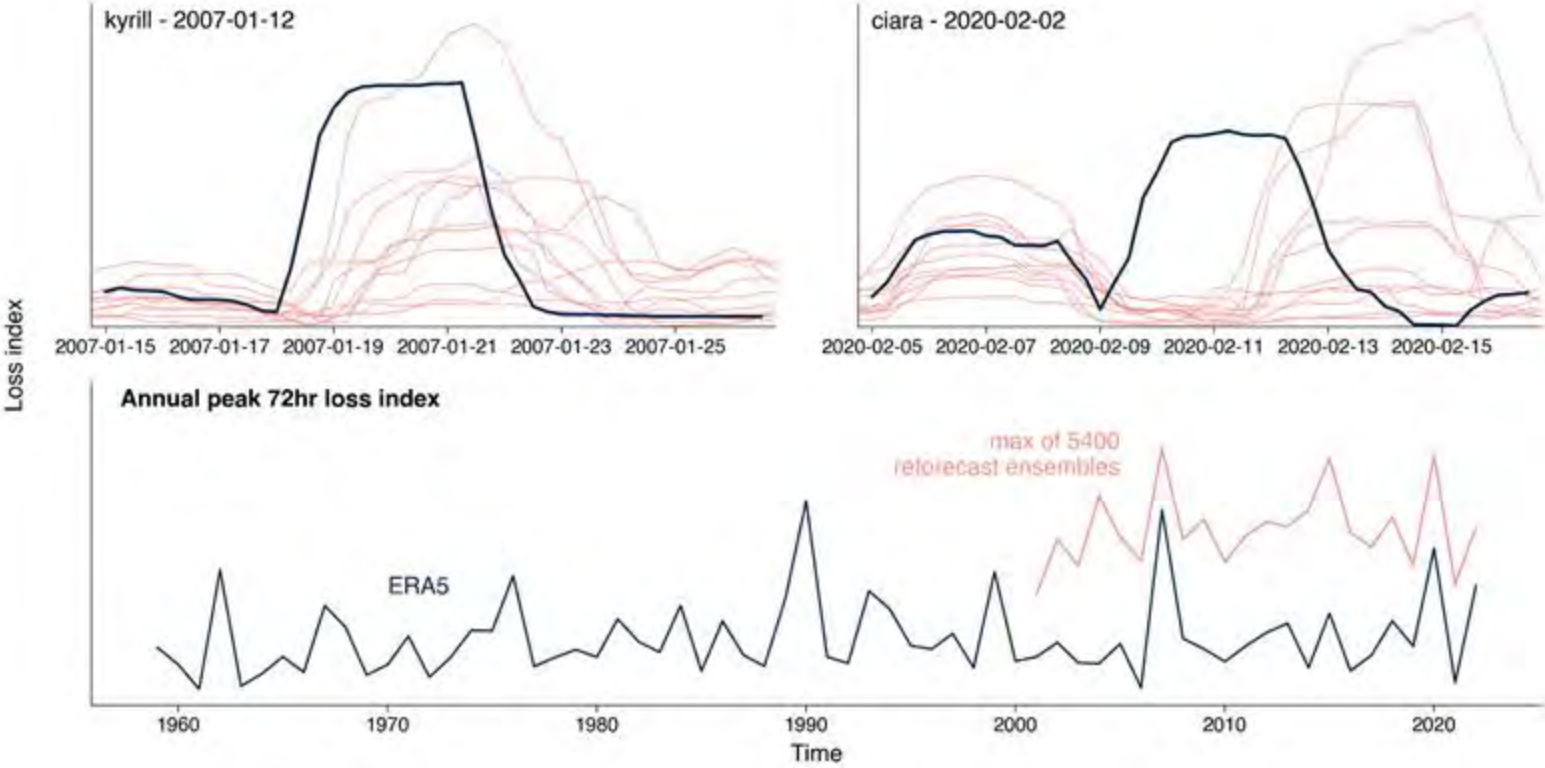
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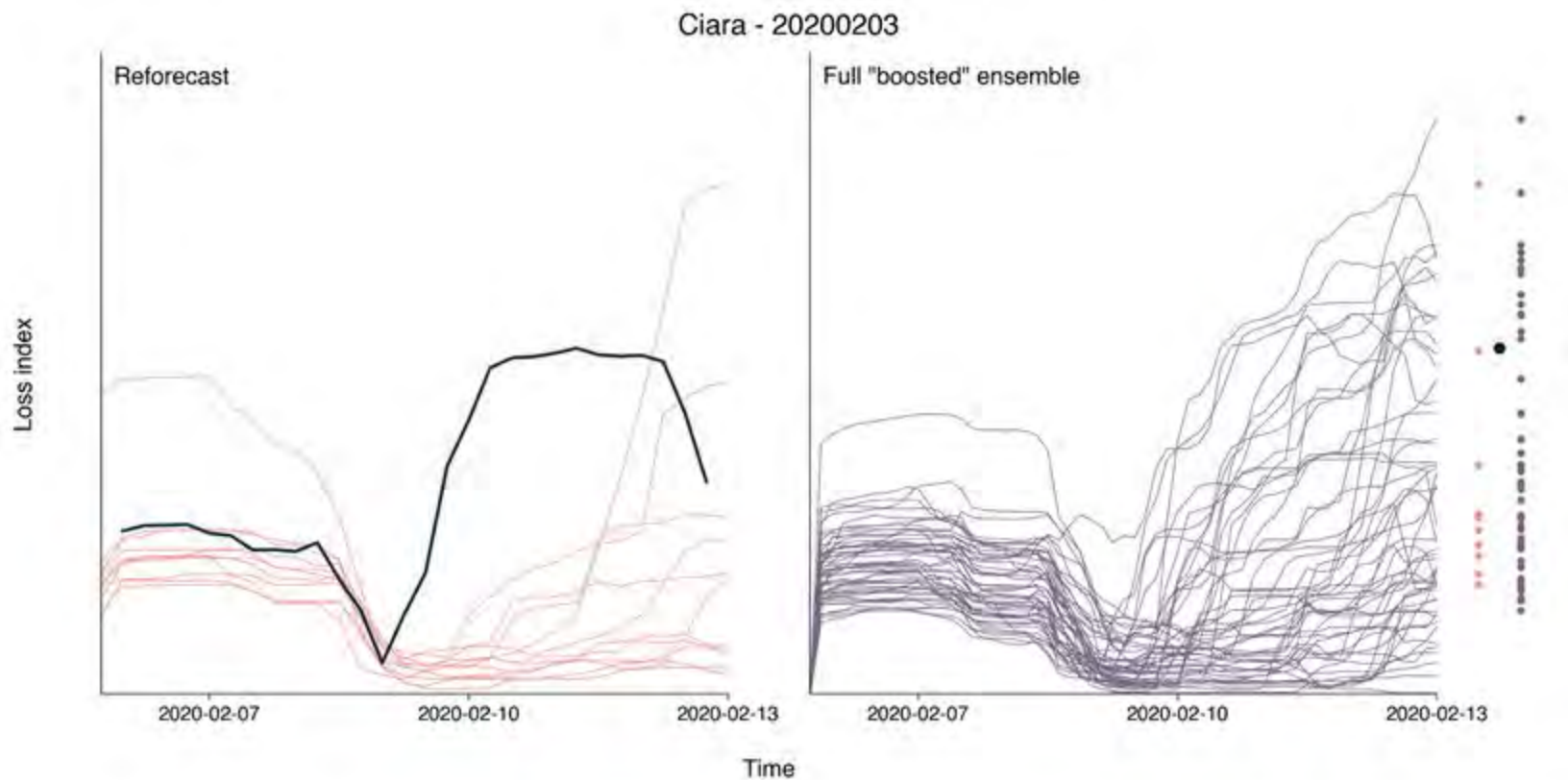
Extra slides: counterfactual²



Downwards counterfactual reforecasts

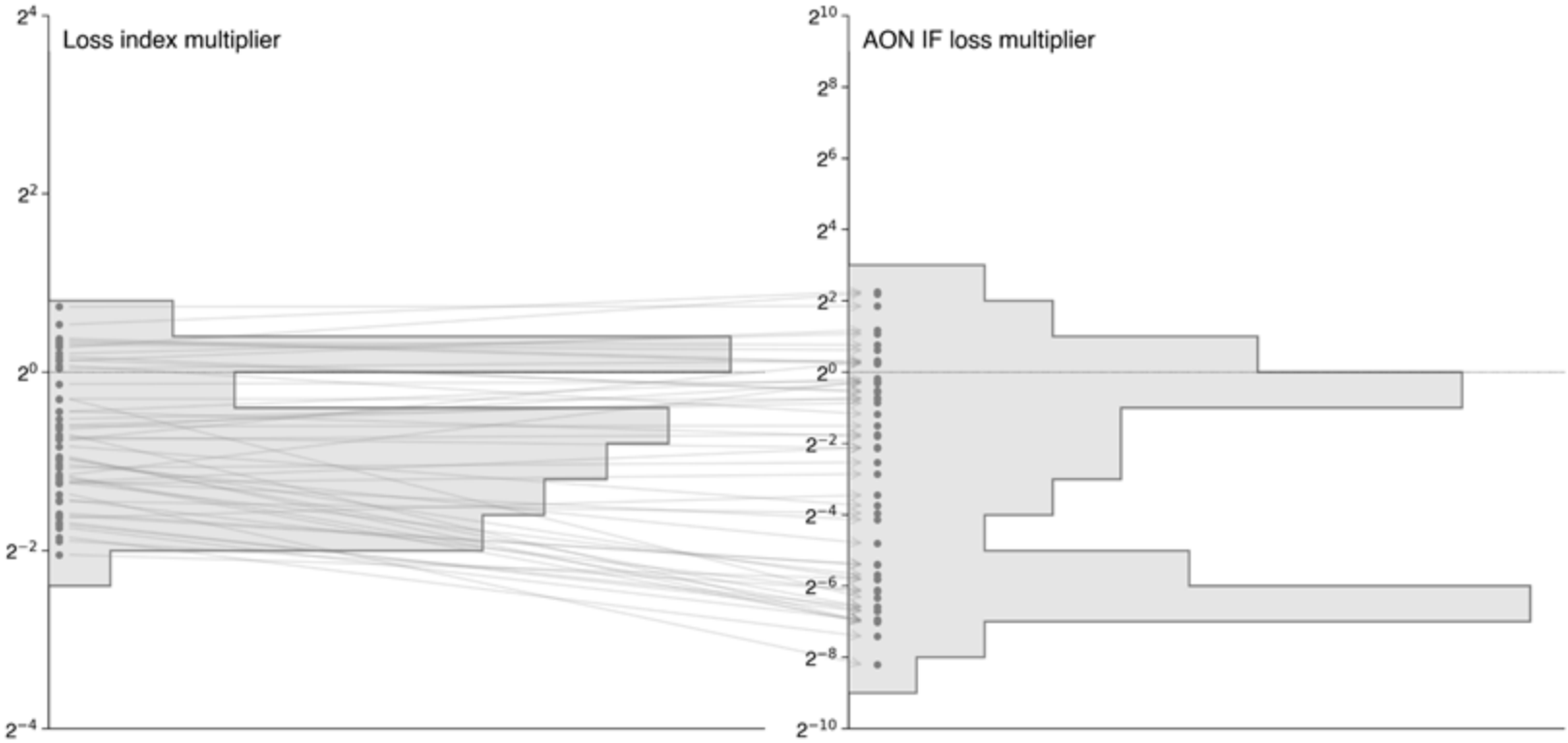


Boosting the reforecasts

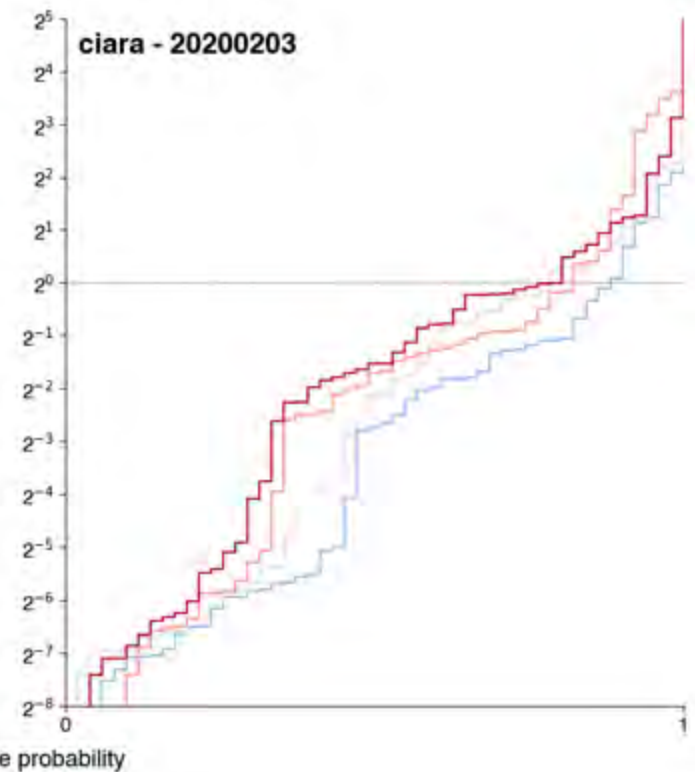
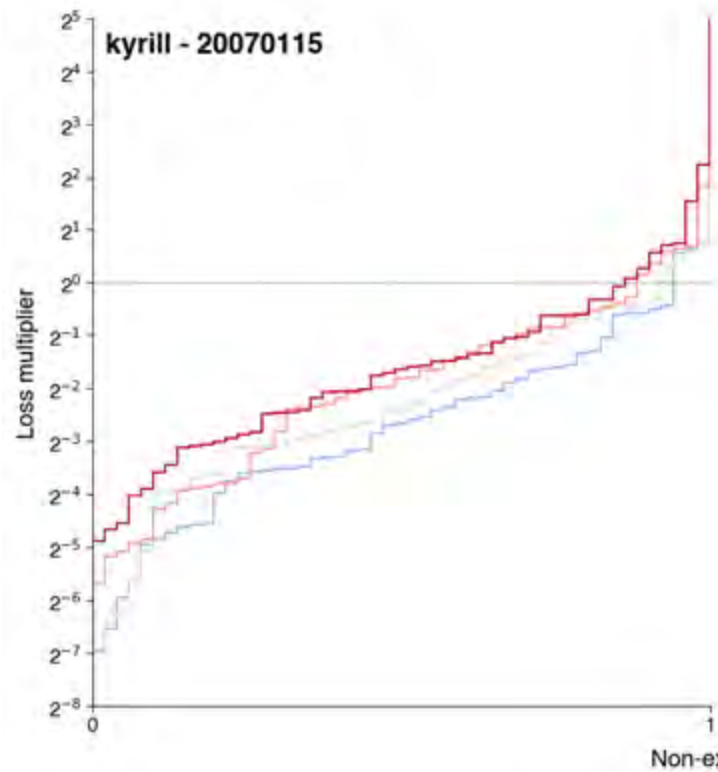


Loss distribution transform

Ciara - 20200203



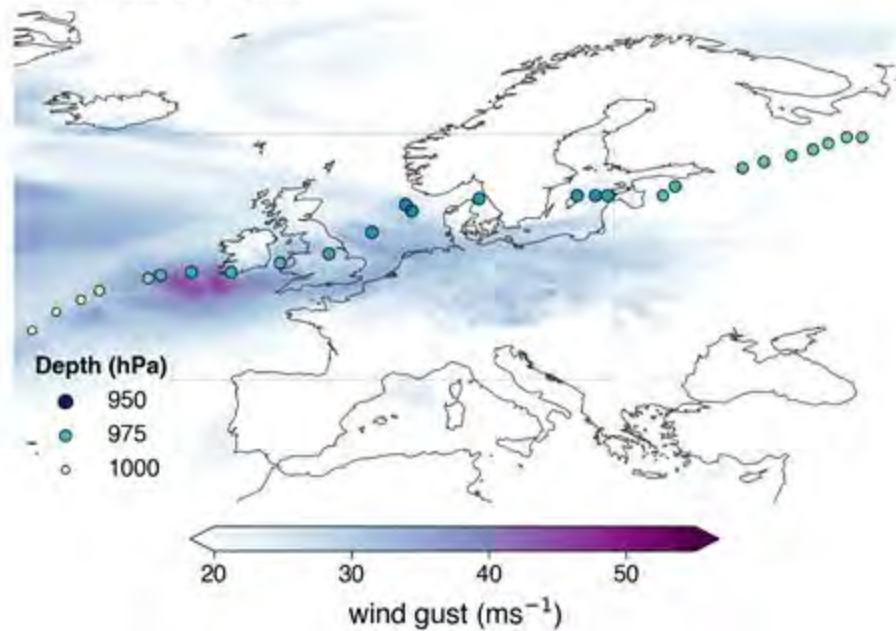
counterfactual² distributions



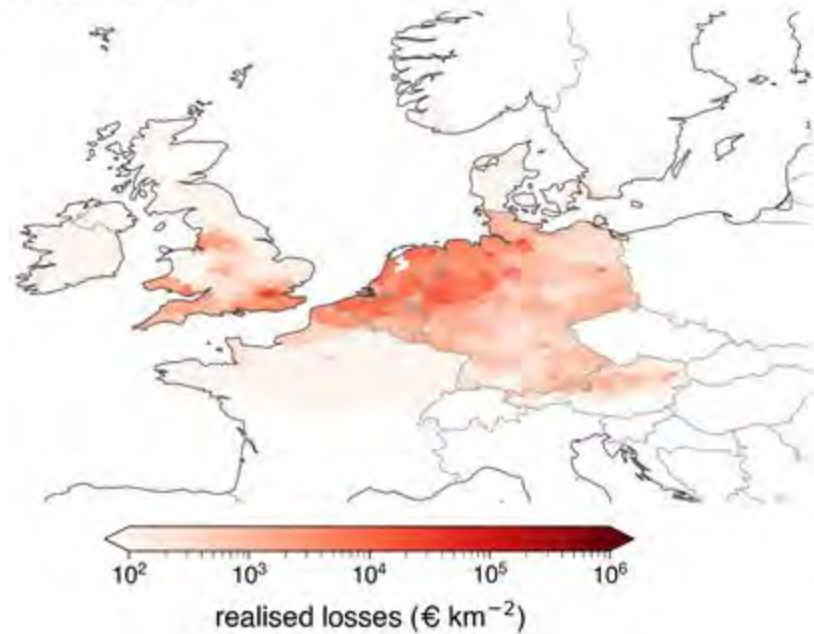
Extra slides: Eunice impact attribution



Storm Eunice - ERA5

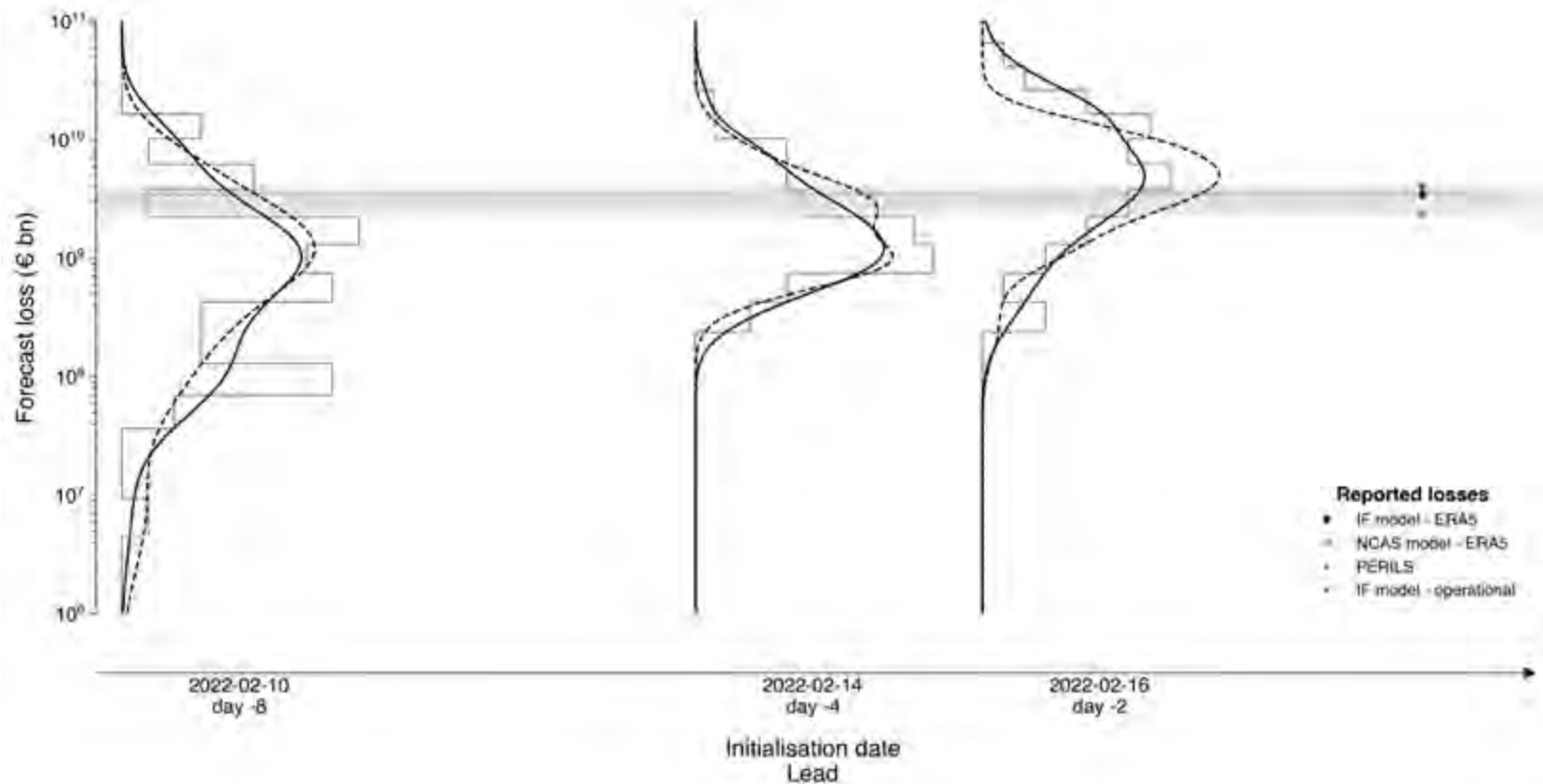


Total loss: €3.4 bn



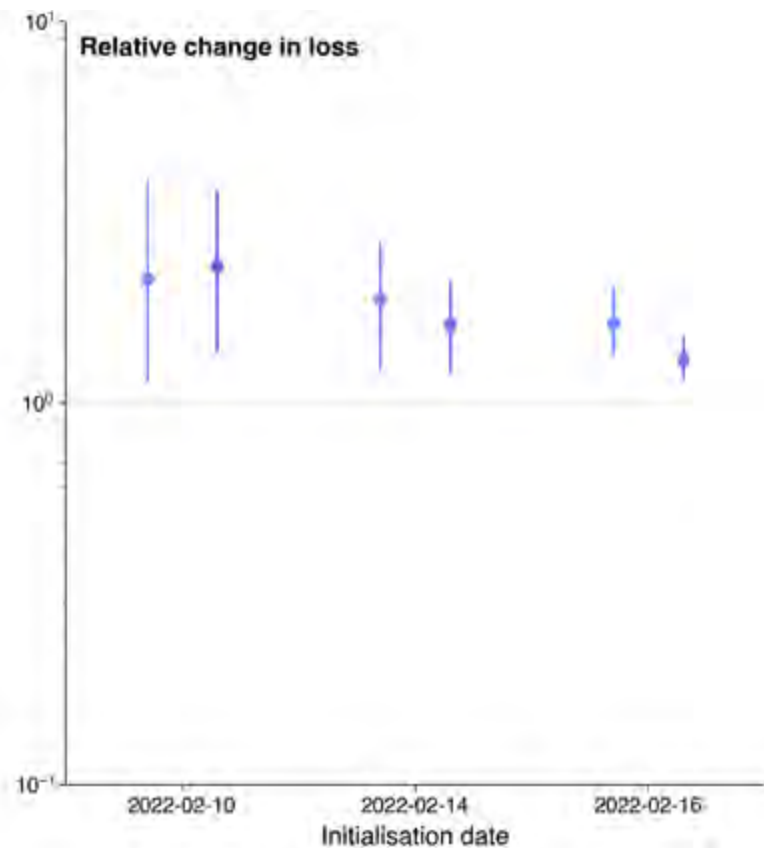
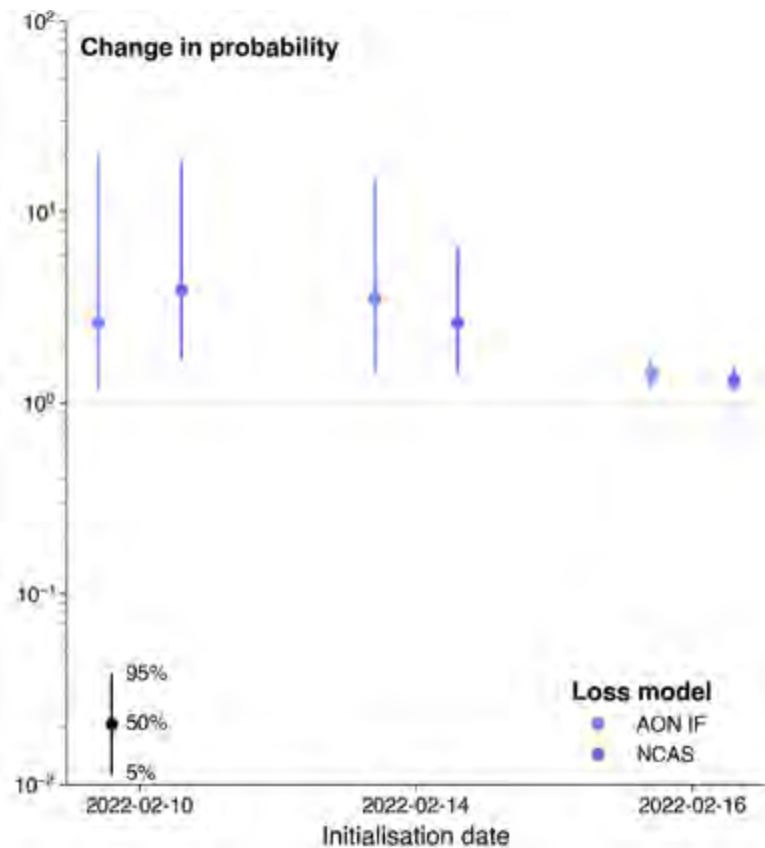
Storm Eunice





Impact forecasts





Conditional impact attribution

