

# THE STORM CLUSTER OF FEBRUARY 2022 SEEN THROUGH SPECTRALLY NUDGED STORYLINES

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# CONTEXT

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- ▶ In February 2022, Europe experienced a cluster of extratropical storms — Dudley, Eunice, and Franklin — impacting the region in rapid succession.

## Timeline:

- ▶ Feb 16: Storm Dudley (Ylenia)
  - ▶ Feb 18: Storm Eunice (Zeynep)
  - ▶ Feb 20: Storm Franklin (Antonia)
  - ▶ Impacts: Winds >130 km/h in Germany; 196 km/h record in UK; heavy rain
  - ▶ 16 fatalities, EUR 3.8 billion insured loss
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- ▶ Goal: show event-based storylines and regional climate simulations with COSMO-CLM to evaluate the extreme event attribution to climate change — and what it could mean for coastal risk.





Source: dpa



Source: Matthias Bein/dpa-Zentralbild/ZB



Source: Kai Osthoff/dpa



Source: imago images/Hanno Bode

# MOTIVATION

- ▶ This storm sequence was characterized by intense wind speed, coastal surge, and damage. But could climate change have amplified it?



# STORYLINES

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- ▶ Storylines = physically consistent versions of past or plausible events
- ▶ Keep event structure (storm track, sequence) constant
- ▶ Modify boundary conditions (GHG, SST)
- ▶ Rather than estimating probabilities, we ask: How would this storm cluster play out in a warmer world?

# SIMULATIONS

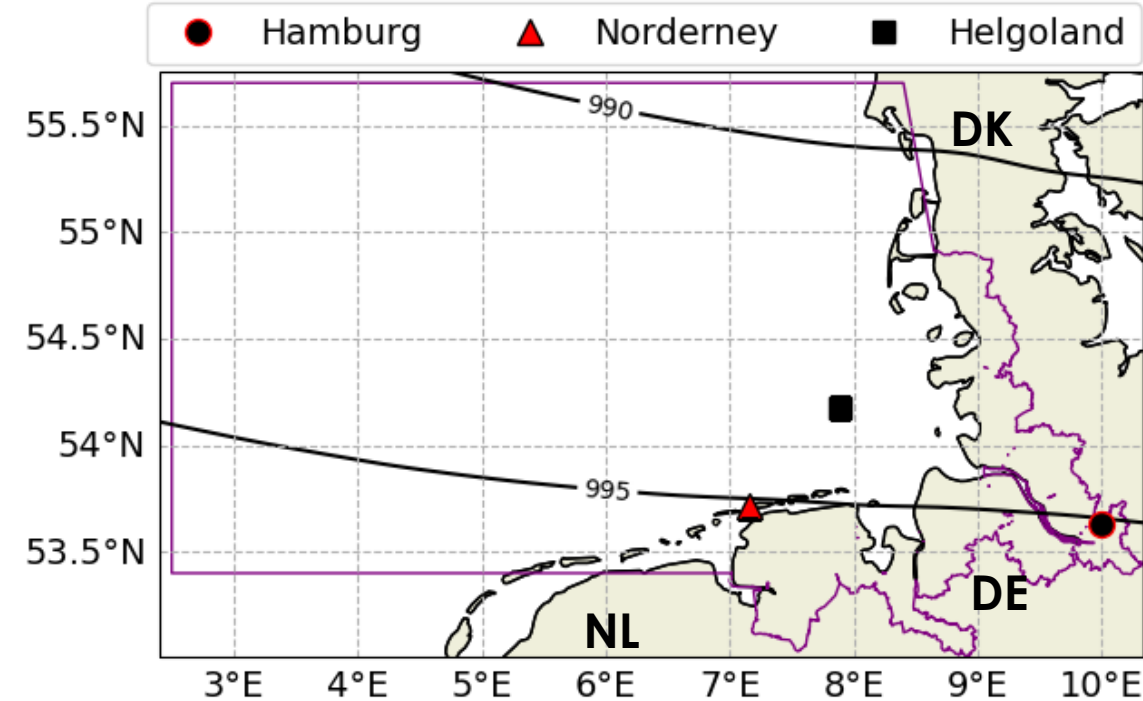
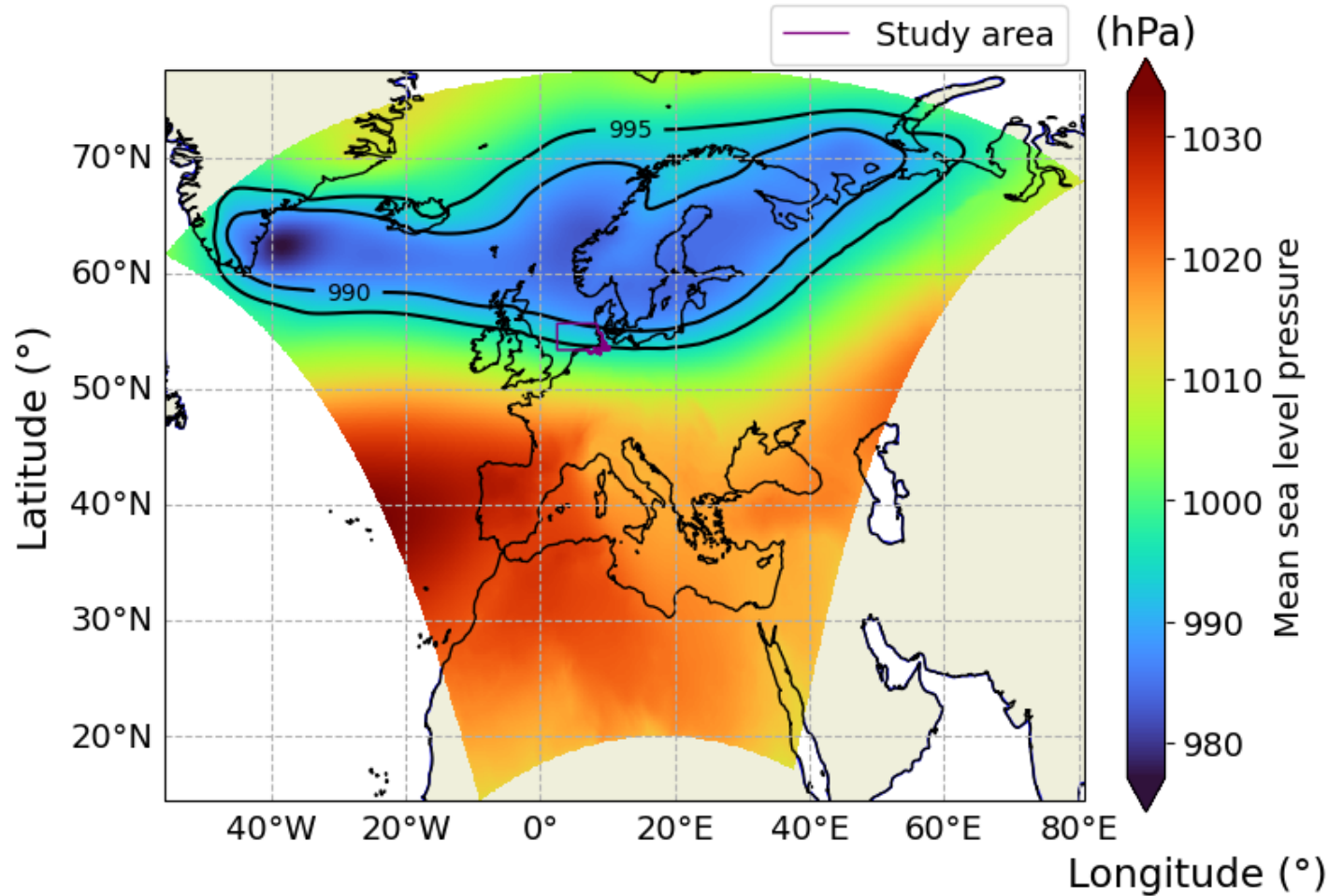
- ▶ COSMO-CLM: Regional climate model at  $\sim 0.11^\circ$  ( $\sim 12$  km) resolution – forced by global ECHAM fields
- ▶ Spectral Nudging: Keeps large-scale circulation aligned with forcing fields – thermodynamic climate change (e.g., preserving synoptic-scale dynamics while changing thermodynamic background)
- ▶ Ideal for reconstructing observed events under alternate climates
- ▶ This approach preserves realism while testing climate-driven sensitivities.

- 5 simulations per storyline
- Mean and median ensemble
- 0.11° - EURO-CORDEX domain

Storyline	Forcing	Description
Pre-industrial	Pre-industrial SST/ GHGs	No climate change
Present	NCEP ECHAM	Present
+2°C, +3°C, +4°C	increased SSTs/GHG	Warming scenarios

# MODEL DOMAIN AND STUDY AREA

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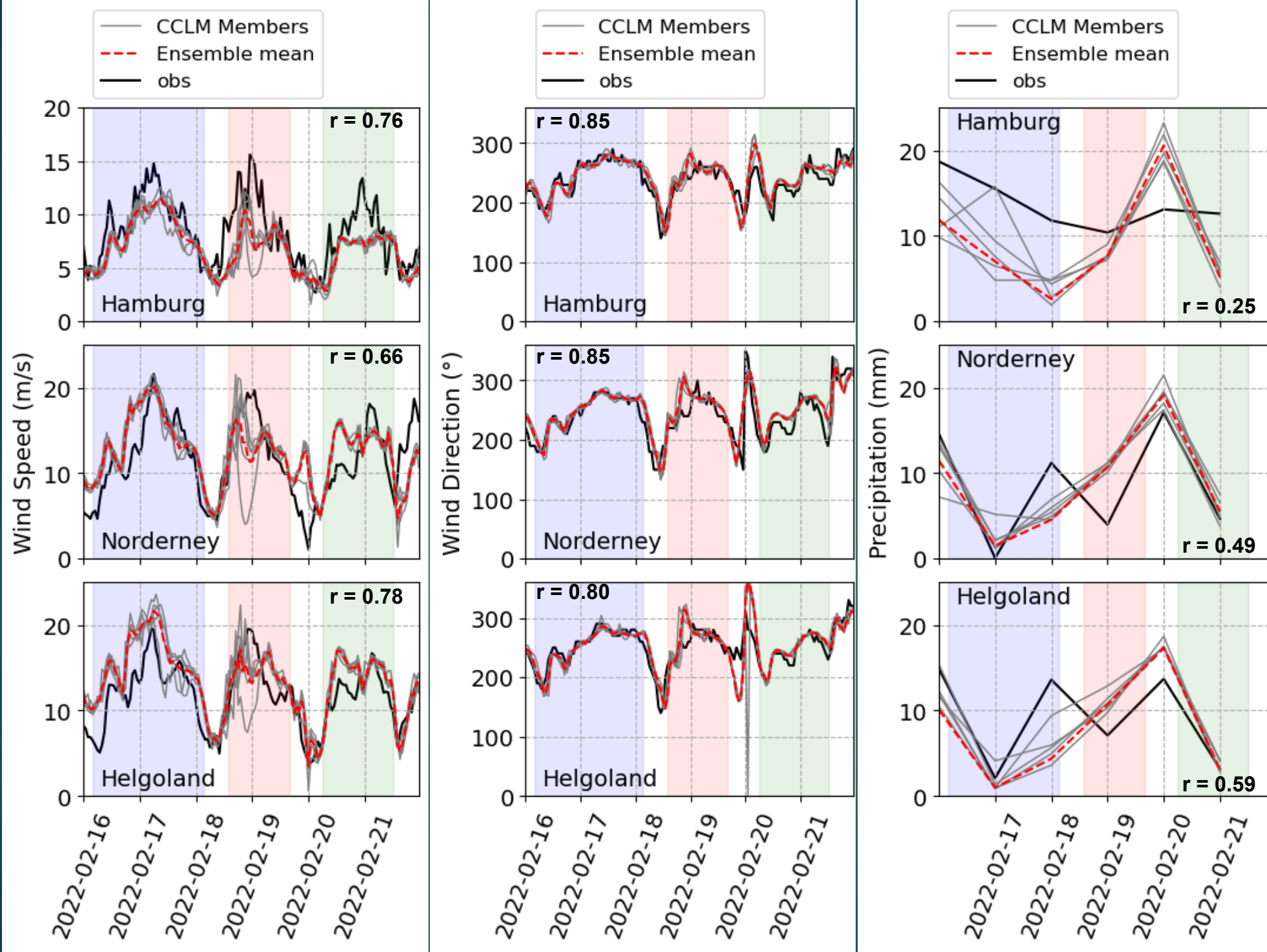
Water on the East Frisian Coasts

- Protection against natural hazards
- What happens if ... extreme events / climate change



# MODEL AND OBSERVATIONS

- ▶ Comparison of observed vs simulated wind speed and direction, precipitation and storm tracks

**Storm**

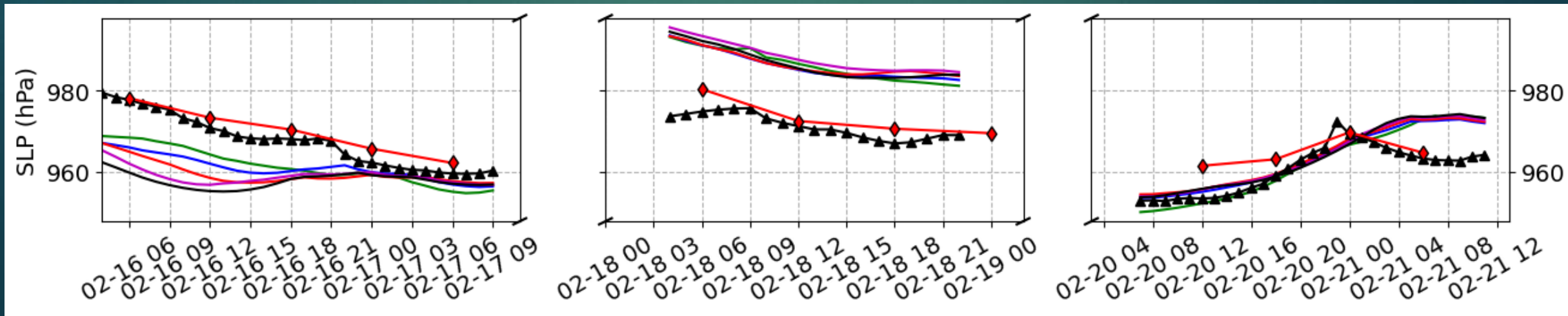
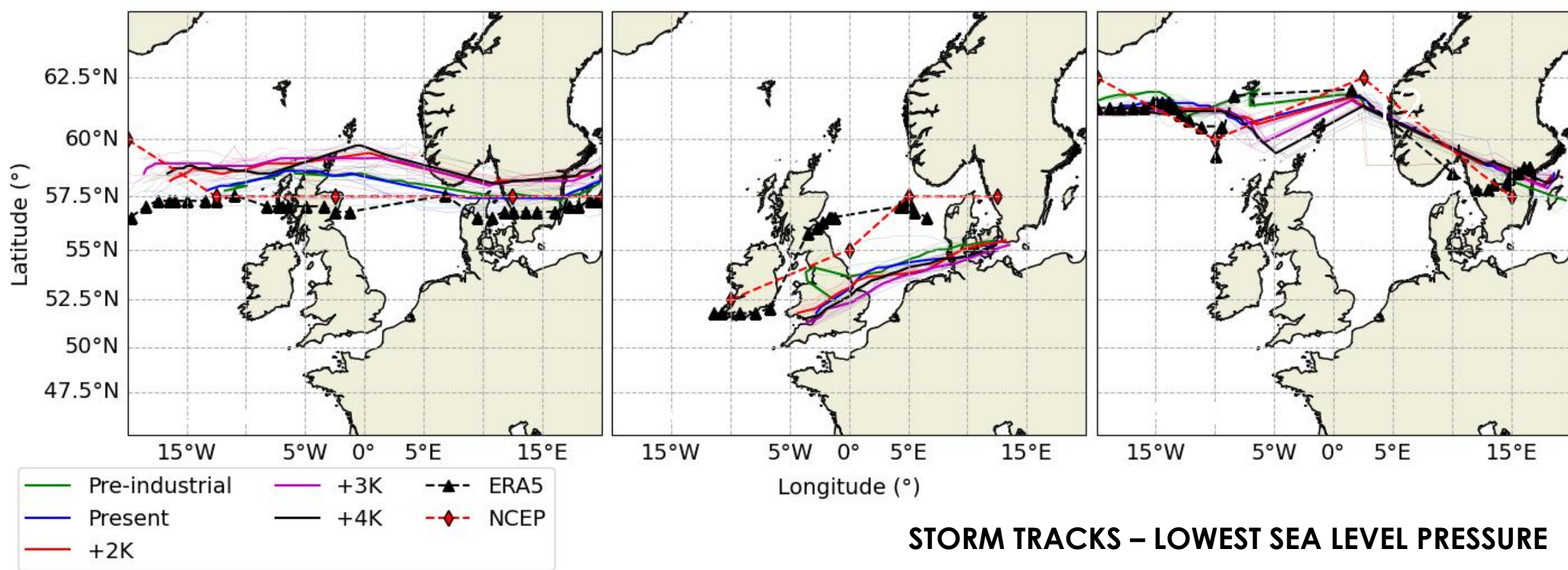
Dudley (1st storm)

Eunice (2nd storm)

Franklin (3rd storm)

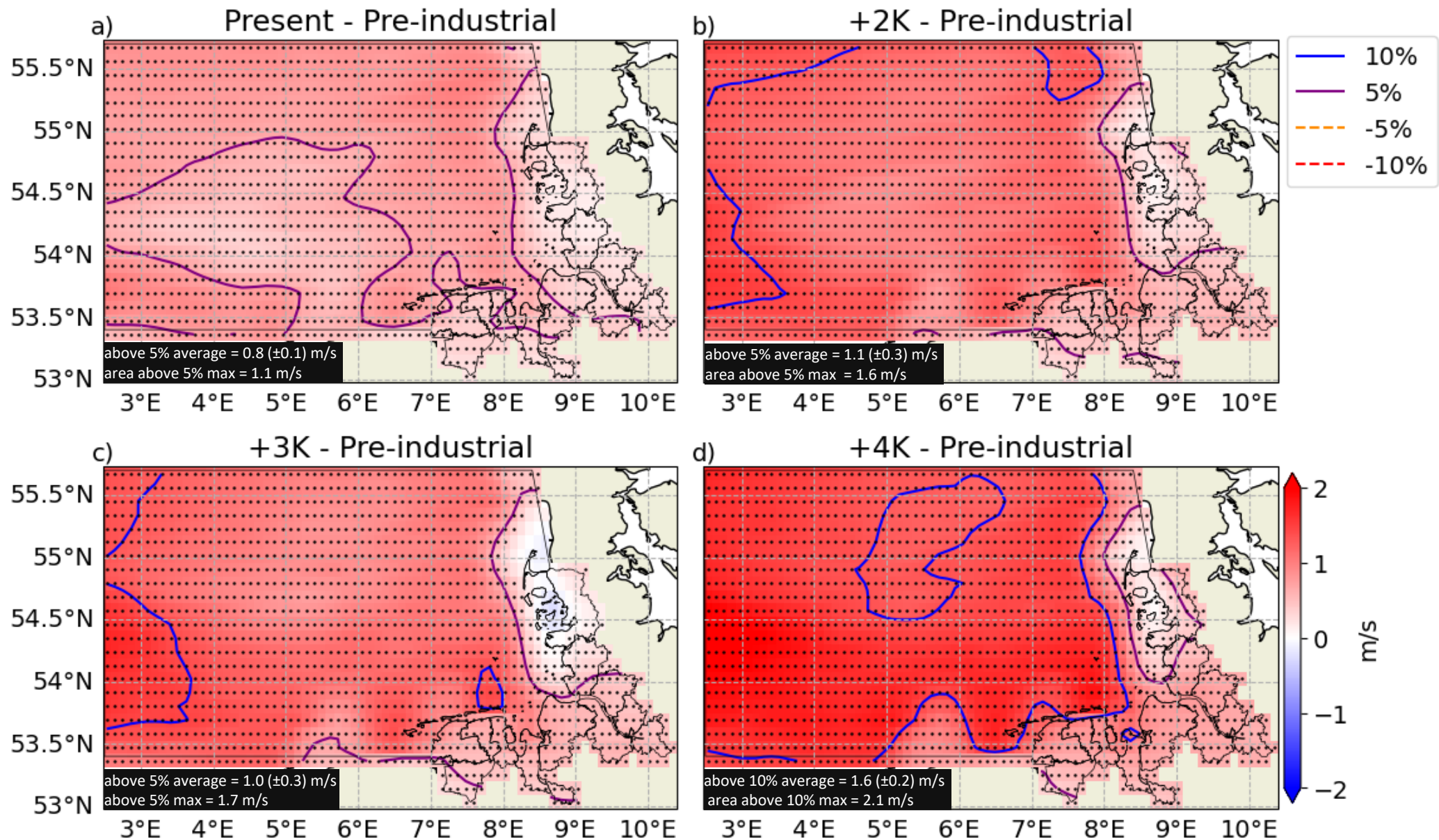
# RESULTS





# AVERAGED WIND SPEED (m/s)

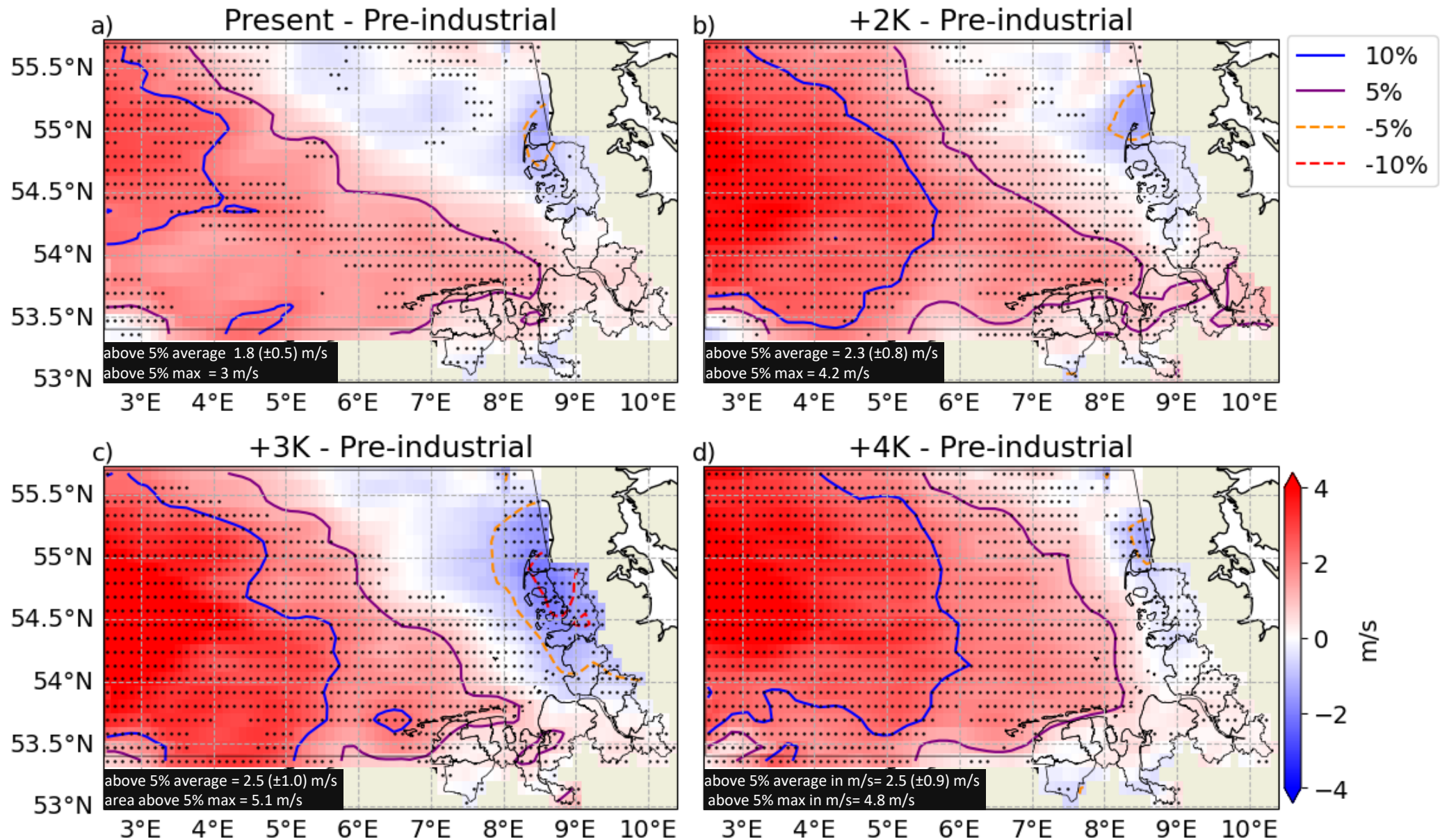
13





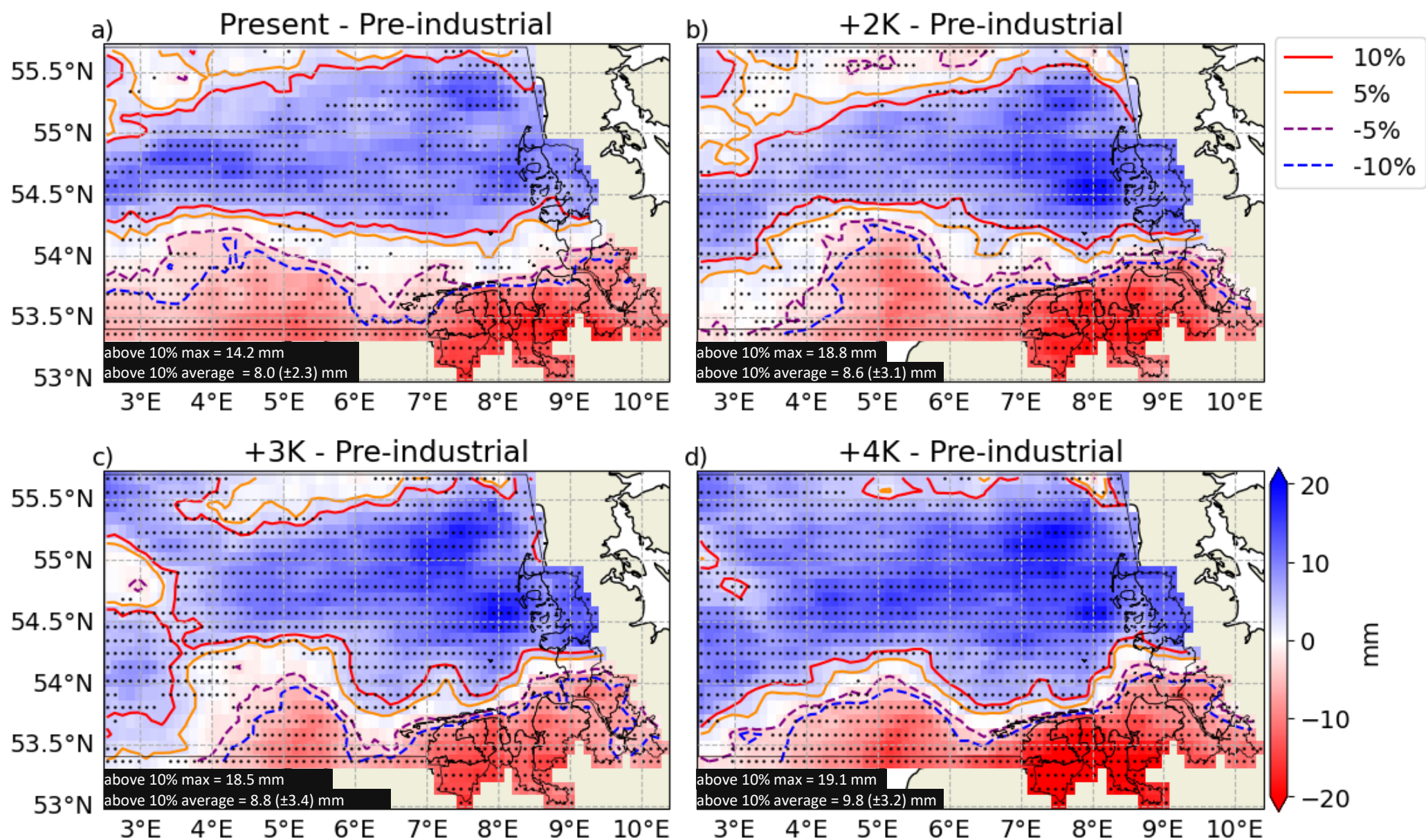
# MAXIMUM WIND SPEED (m/s)

14



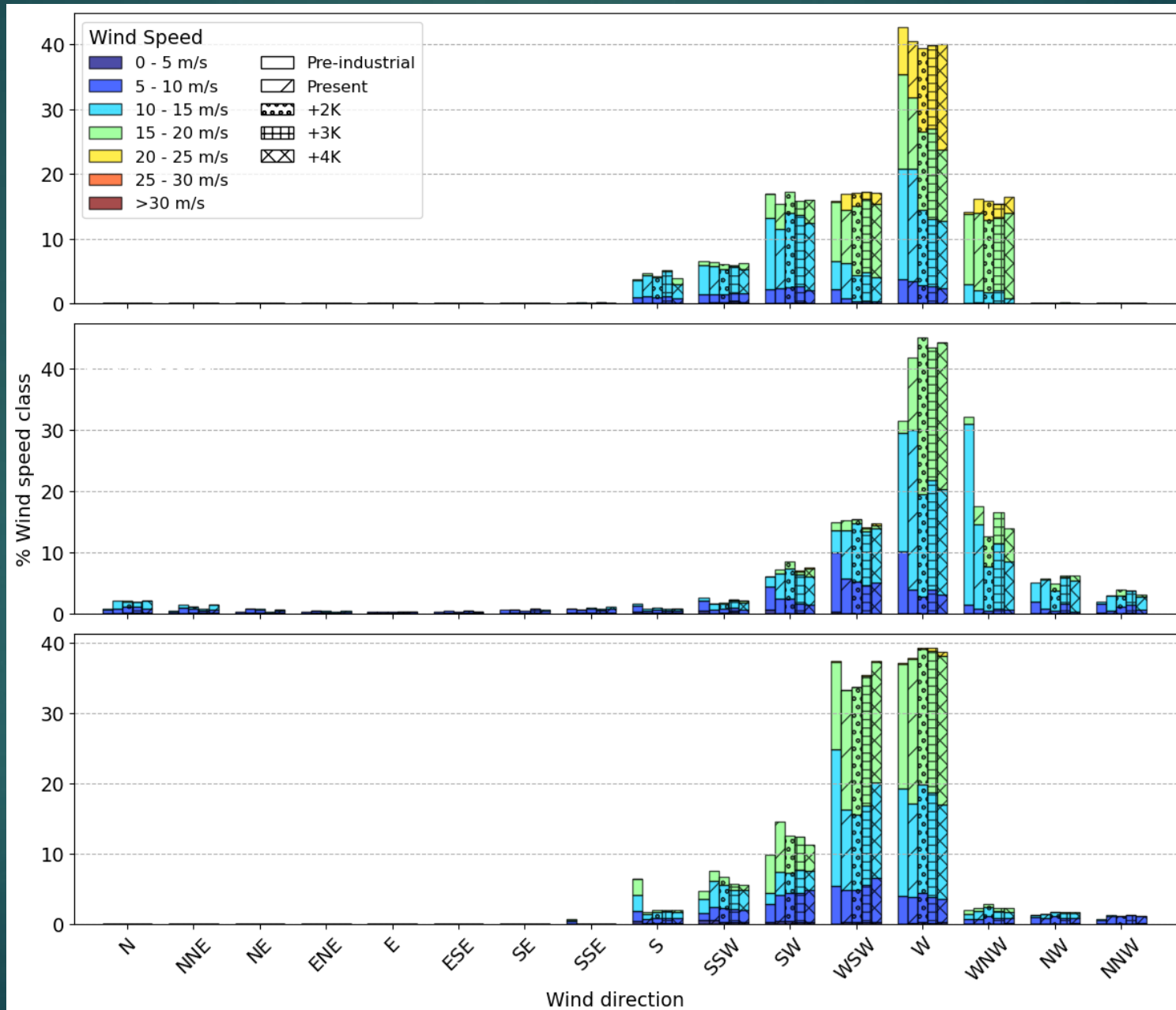


# ACCUMULATED TOTAL PRECIPITATION (mm)



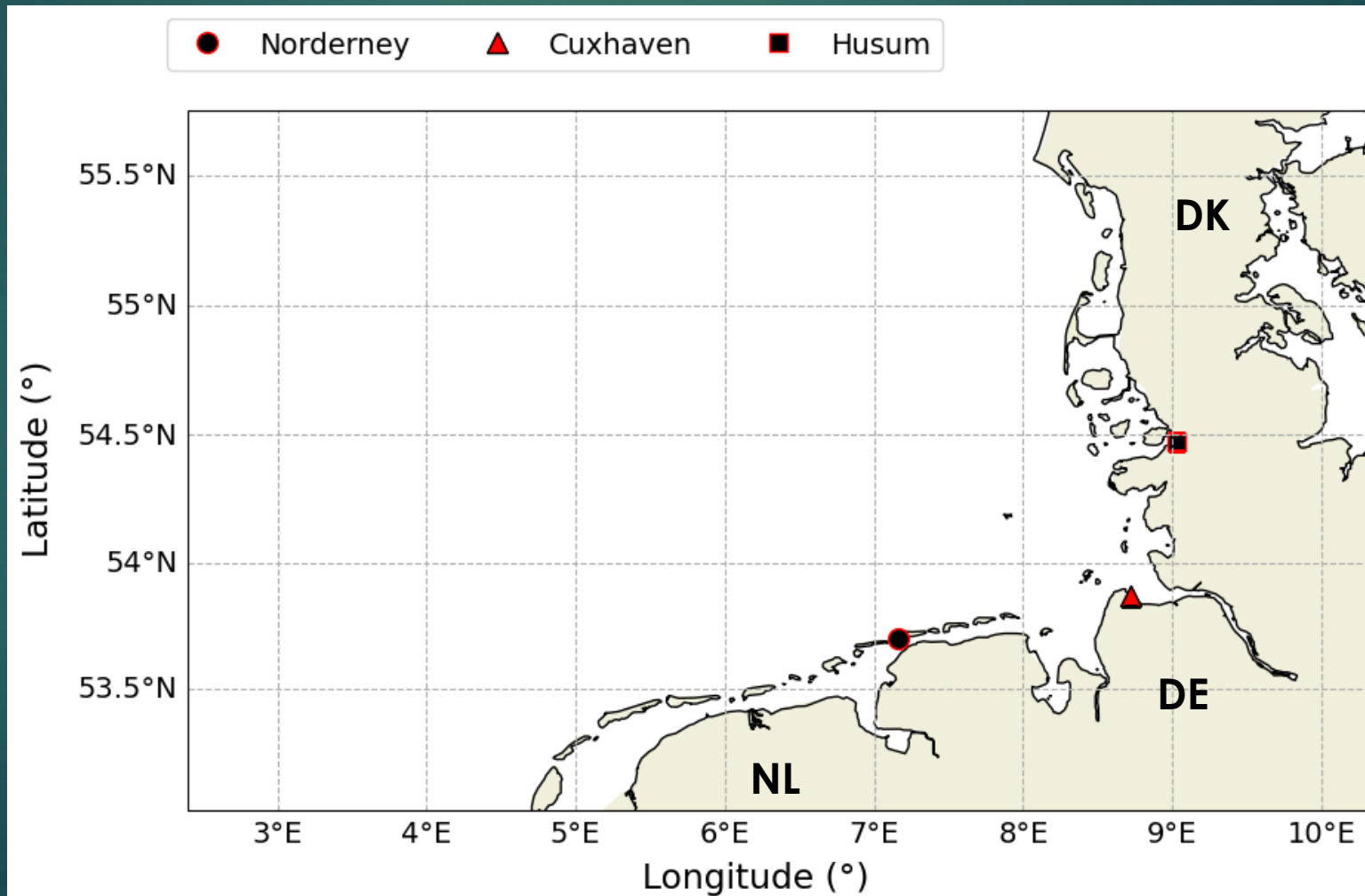
# WIND SPEED CLASSES AND DIRECTION

16



# SEA LEVEL SIMULATIONS WITH TRIM

17







# Physical Climate Storyline

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- ▶ is directly targeted at people's perception and response to risk;
- ▶ explore boundaries of plausibility - complementing approaches -> statistical analyses of model output.
- ▶ Planning emergency response scenarios under plausible worst cases
- ▶ Communicating climate risk without relying on abstract probabilities

- ▶ The February 2022 storm cluster offers a real-world testbed for climate attribution.
- ▶ COSMO-CLM with spectral nudging enables plausible, regional scale, event-focused storyline simulations.
- ▶ Climate change intensified overall storm events – **a small shift in wind intensity** could matter for coastal impact (wind-induced damage increases exponentially)

#### Future Directions:

- ▶ Extend to compound flood + wind damage simulations
- ▶ Integrate social vulnerability for actionable planning
- ▶ Coupling with surge models
- ▶ Exploring thermodynamic vs dynamic drivers separately



# THANK YOU!!!

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