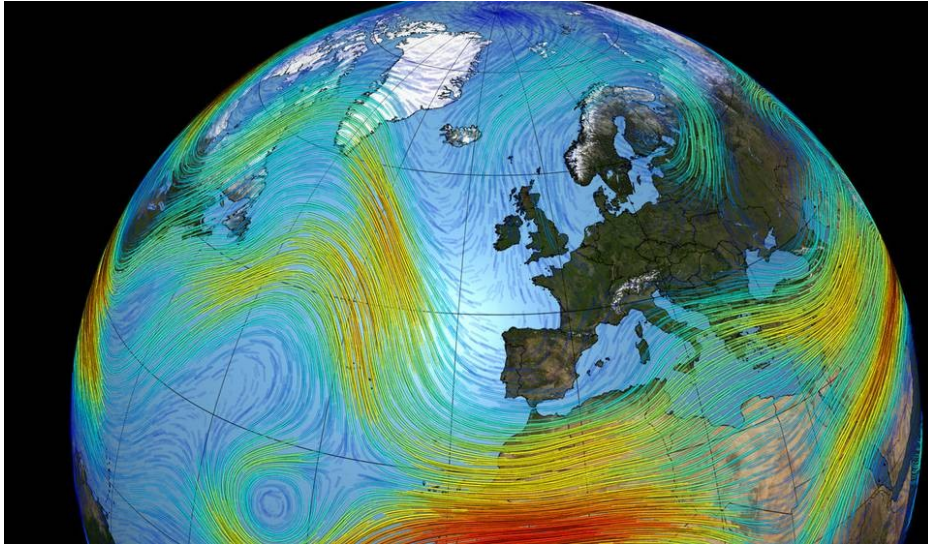


North Atlantic storm track sensitivity to AMOC collapse in regional climate simulations

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European Storm Workshop, Delft June 2026
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Introduction

Jet stream and extratropical cyclones



<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4171/>



<https://www-cdn.eumetsat.int/files/2026-01/storm-Goretti.jpg>

Extreme storms



Alex (October 2020)

Loss of ~2.5 billion
EUR
15 fatalities



Eunice (February 2022)

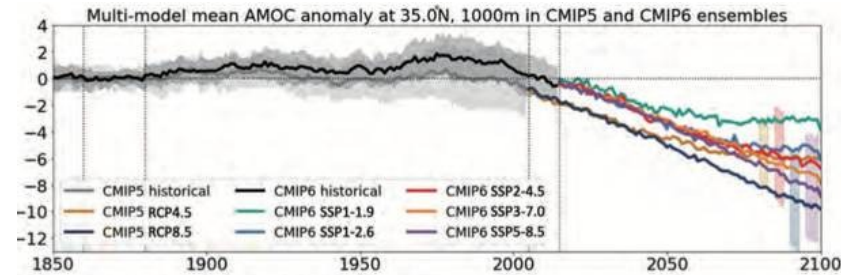
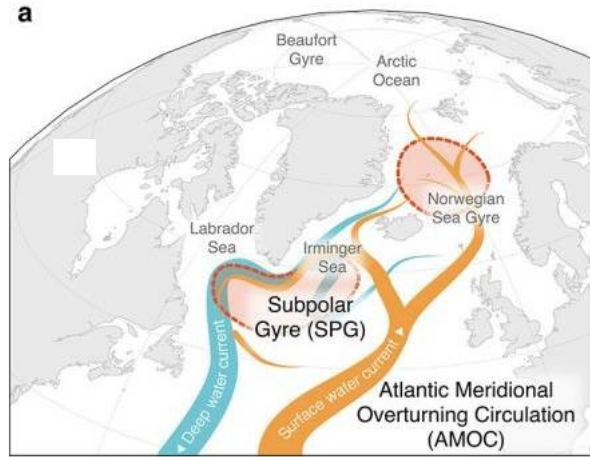
Loss of ~3 billion
EUR
17 fatalities



Boris (September 2024)

Loss of ~4 billion
EUR
27 fatalities

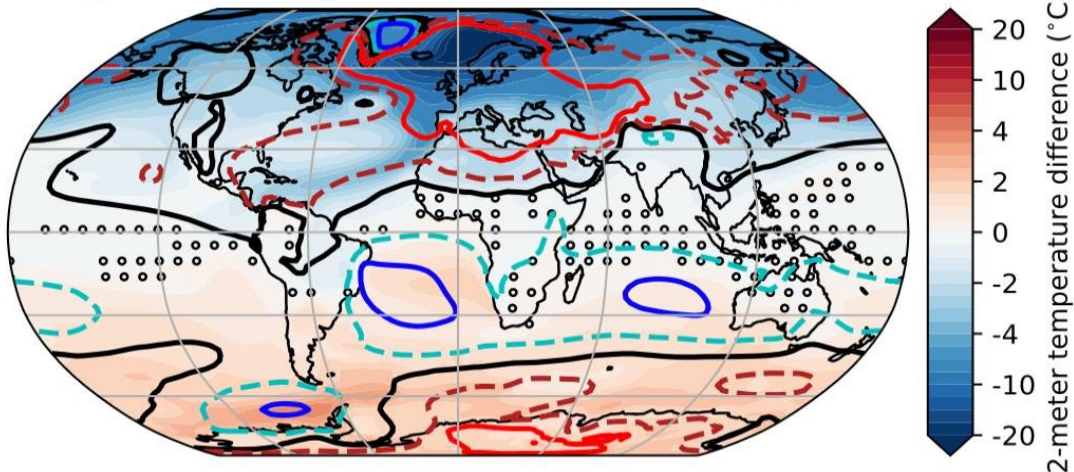
AMOC tipping



<https://report-2023.global-tipping-points.org/>

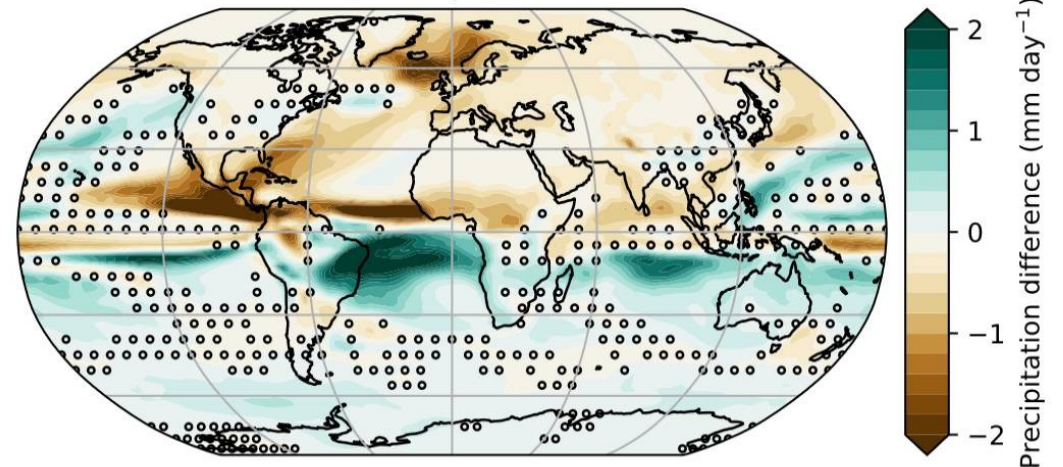
IPCC
AR6

a) 2-meter temperature and sea-level pressure



Van
Westen
et al.
2024

d) Precipitation



Overarching objective

Atmospheric
dynamics

AMOC tipping

Assess **regional** impacts of **AMOC tipping** on the
North

Atlantic **jet stream** and extratropical **cyclones** over

Methods

ClimTip experimental setup

**Global
ESM
models**

CESM1

~ 1° resolution

MPI-ESM-HR

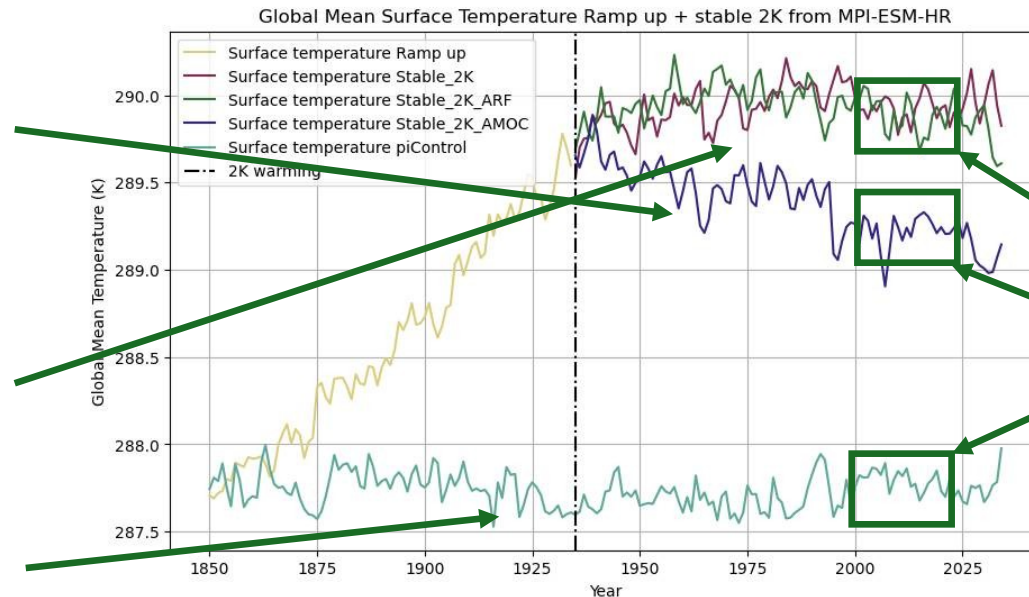
~ 0.9°
resolution

Scenarios

Stable warming
+
AMOC collapse

Stable warming
(2K)

Preindustrial
control



Downscaling
simulations

Figure from Lucas Ferreira-Correa

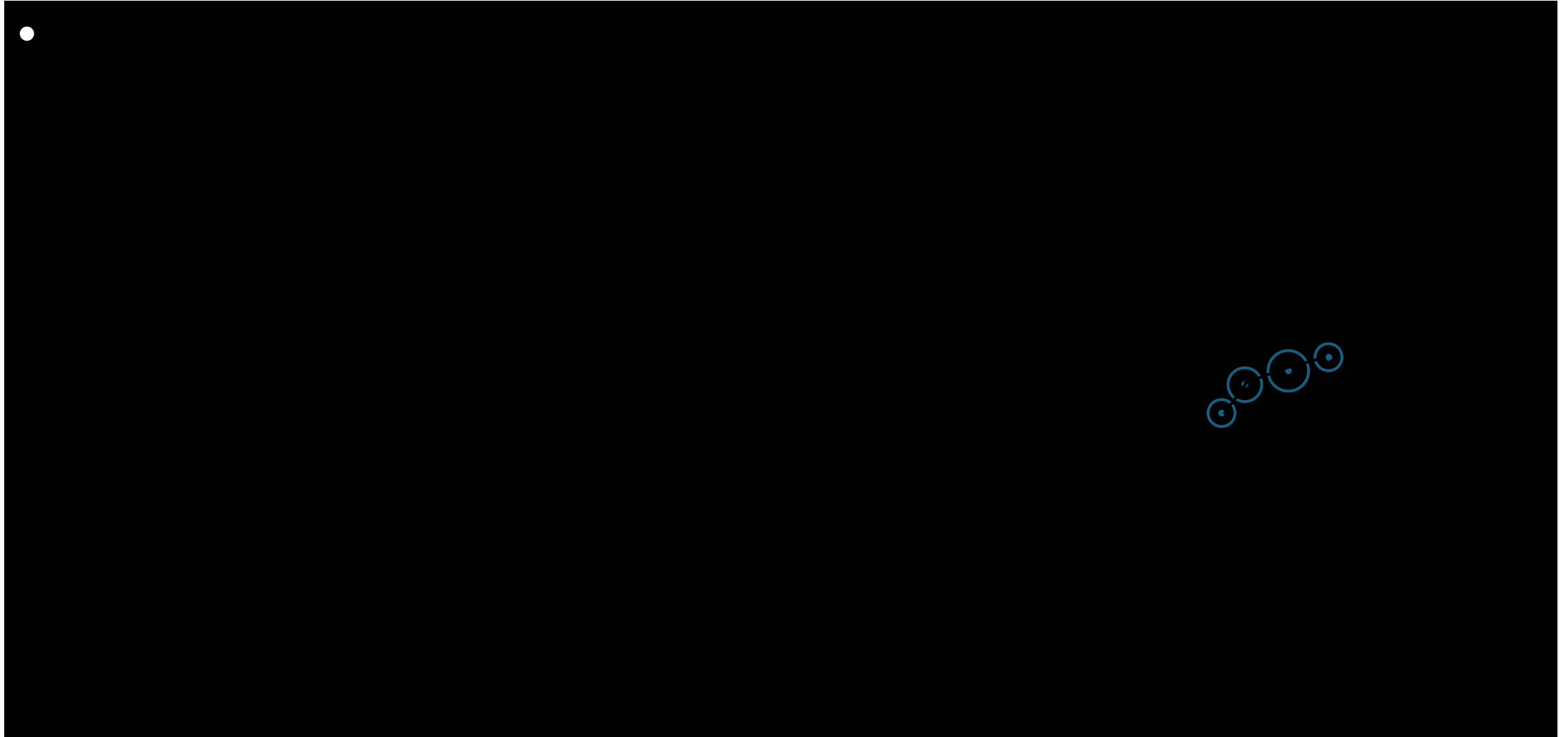
Dynamical downscaling



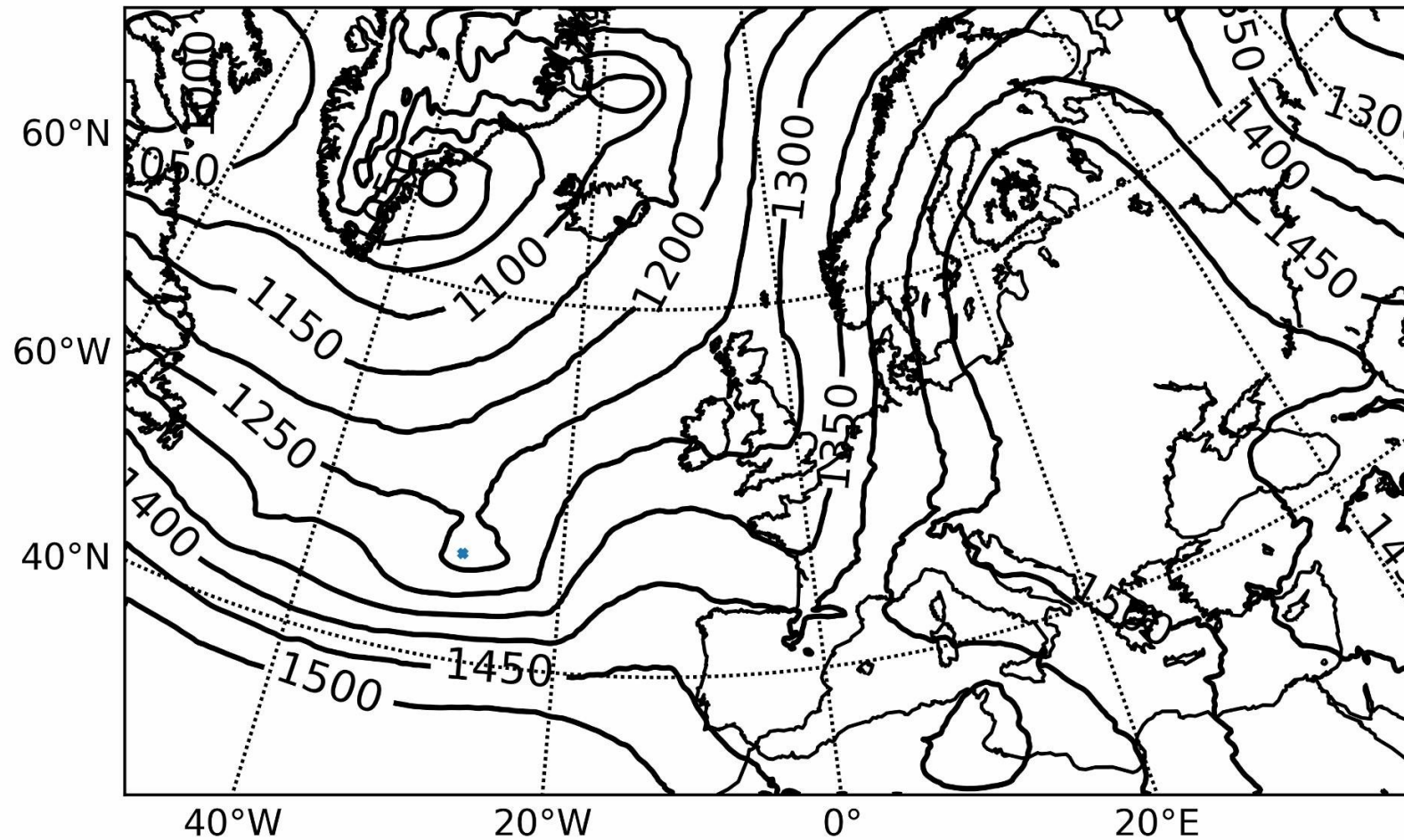
- WRF model
- 6h-Boundary conditions from the global model
- hourly output
- 20-year simulations + spin-up for each

Regional model **15 km**

Cyclone tracking



Cyclone tracking example



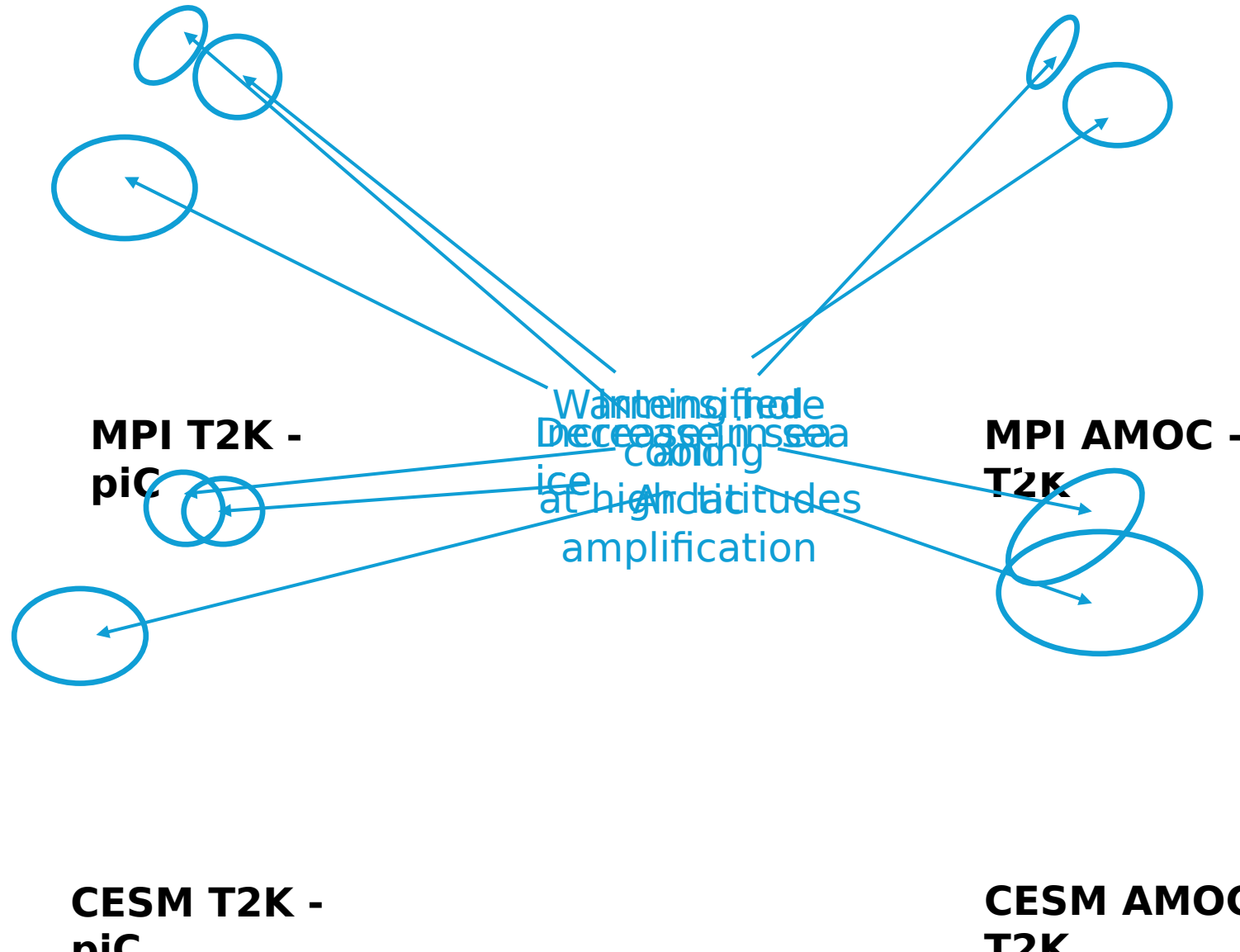
Results

Global
warming

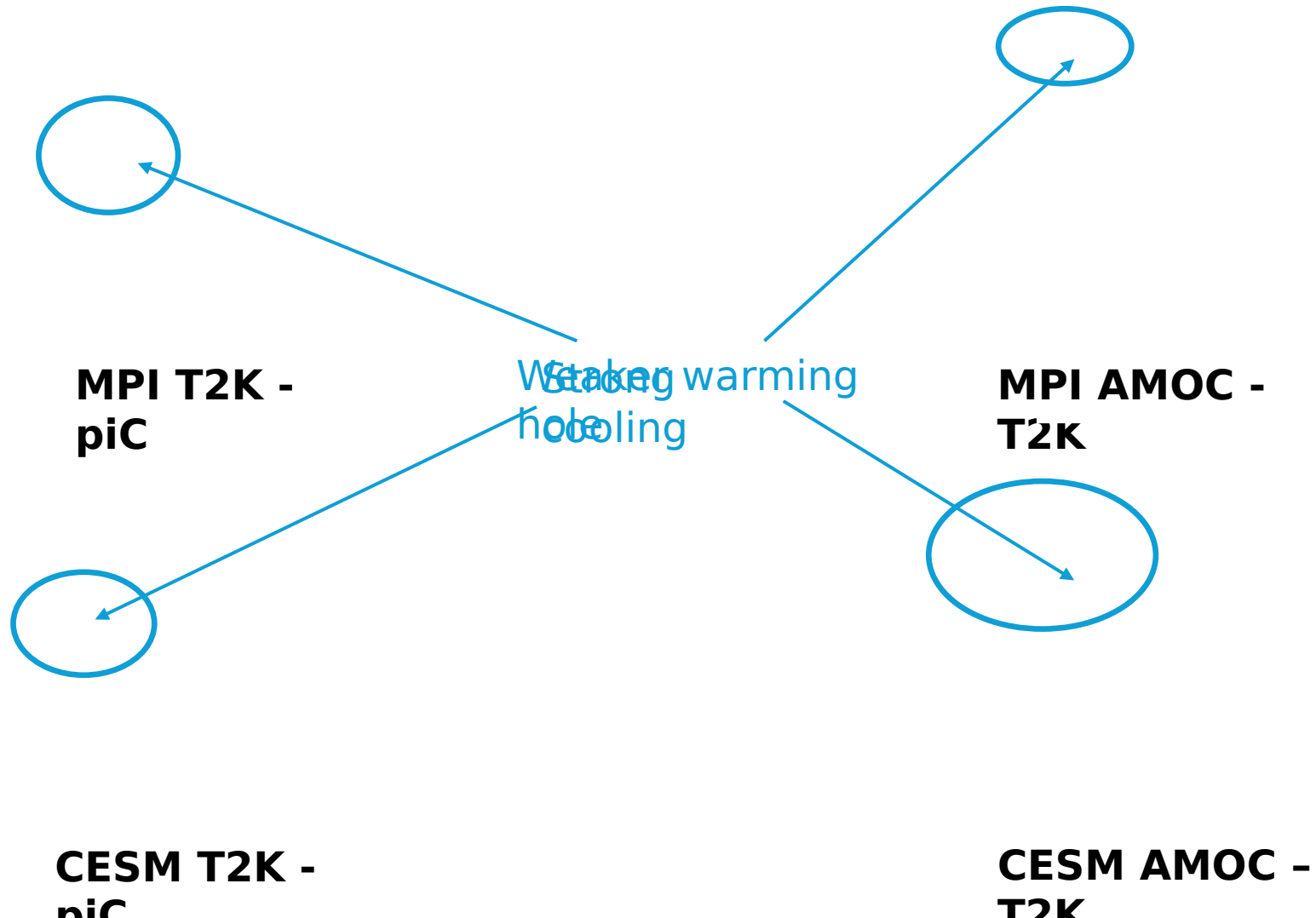
Sea surface temperature (DIF)

AMOC
collapse

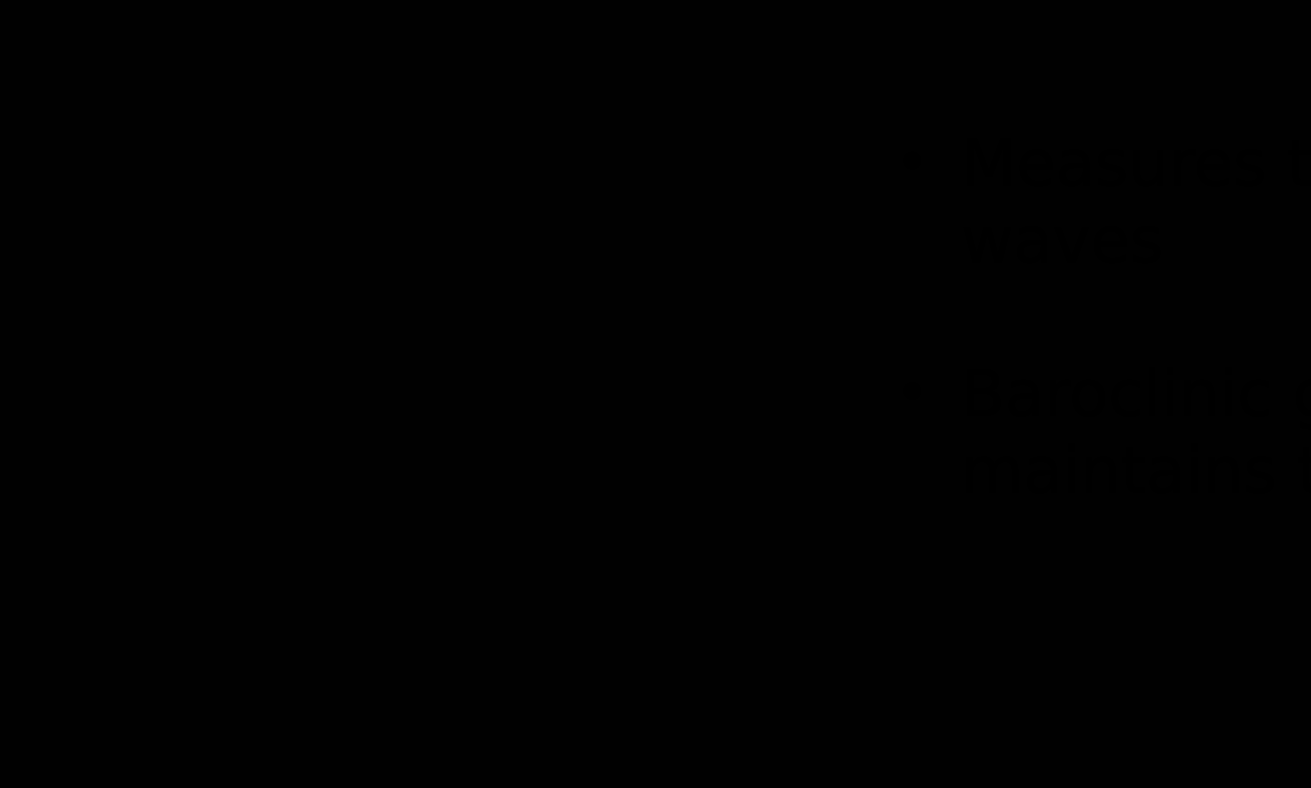
MP



Sea surface temperature (JJA)



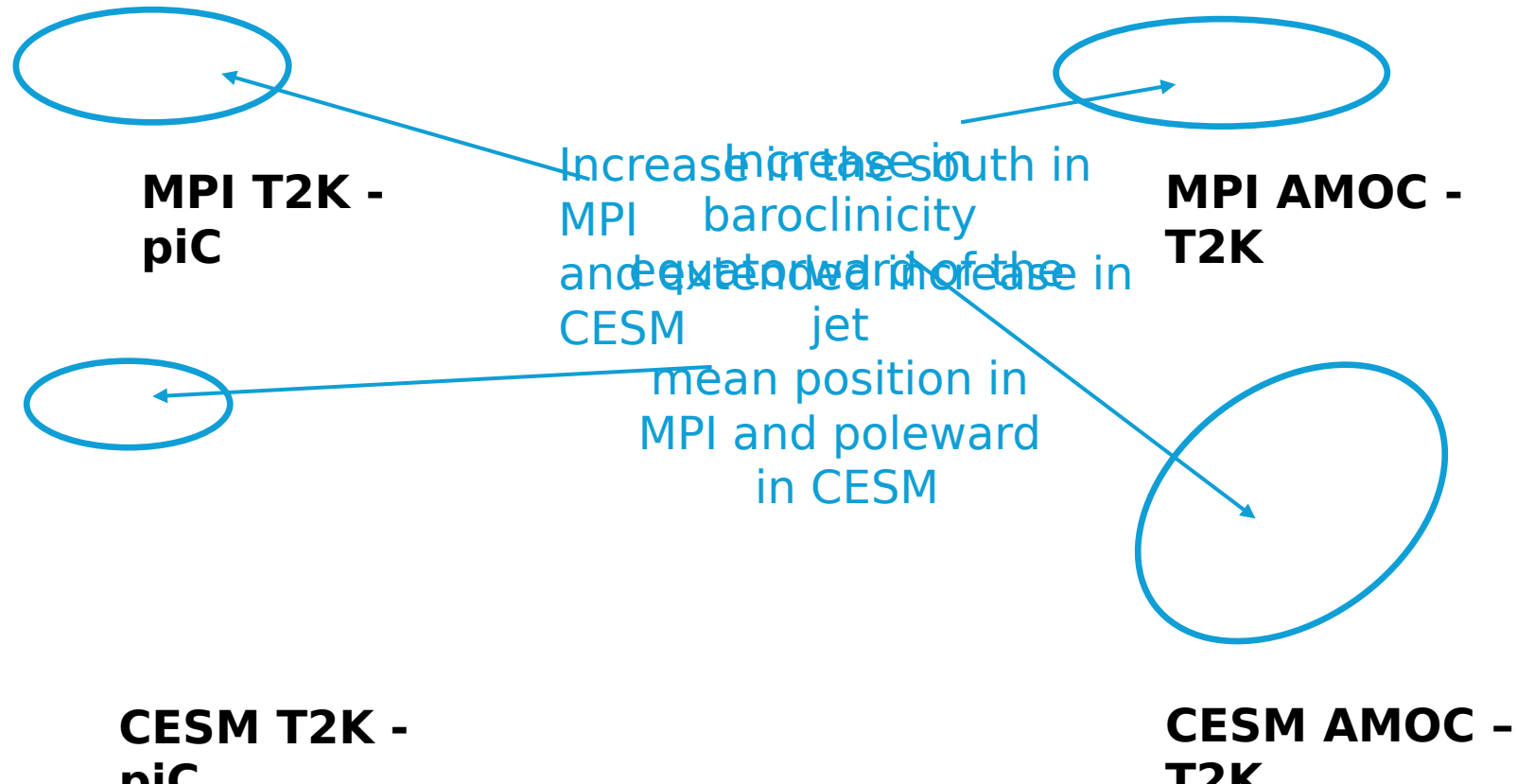
Baroclinicity (Isentropic slope)



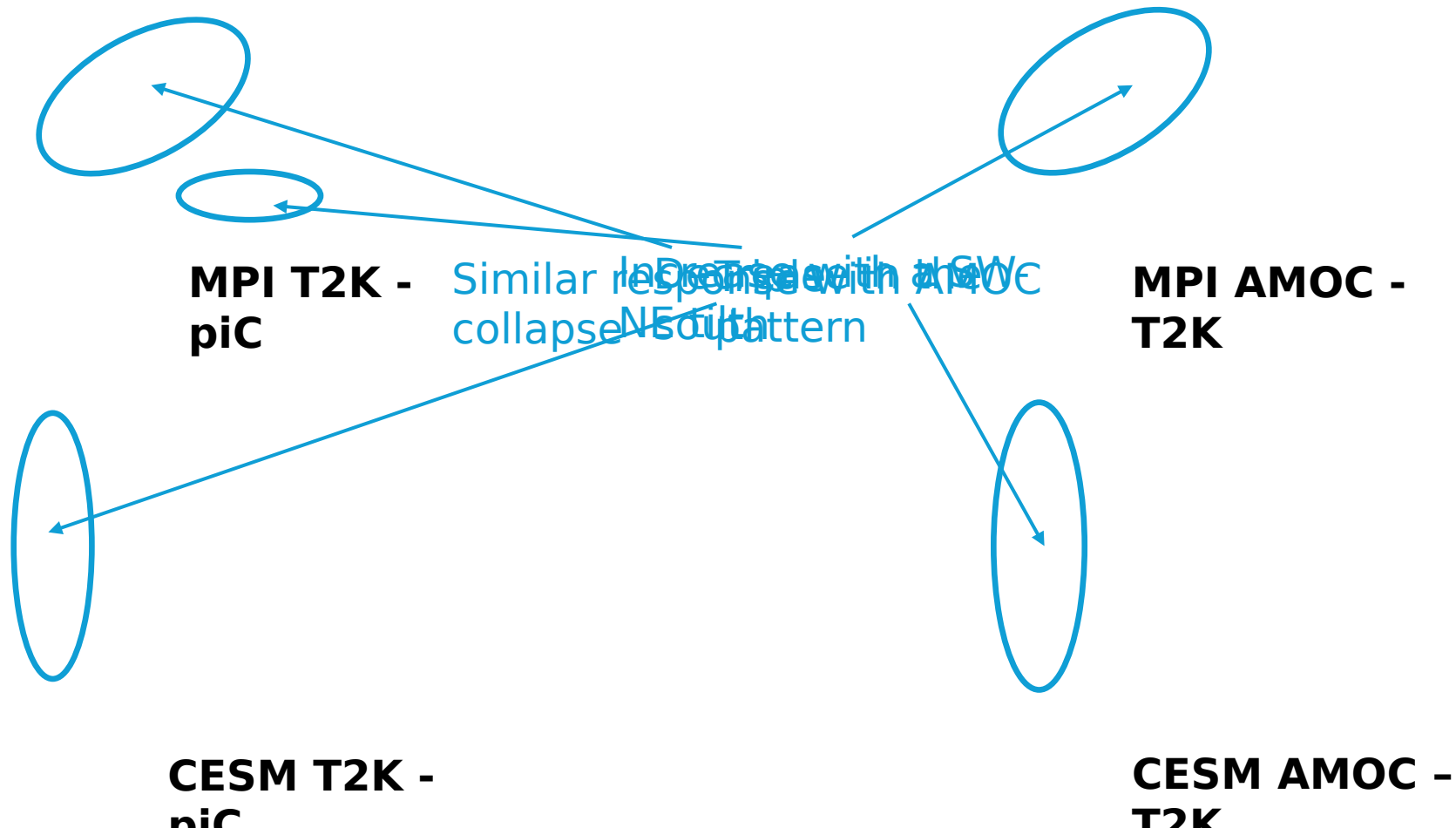
the growth potential of baroclinic

growth of transient eddies
the jet

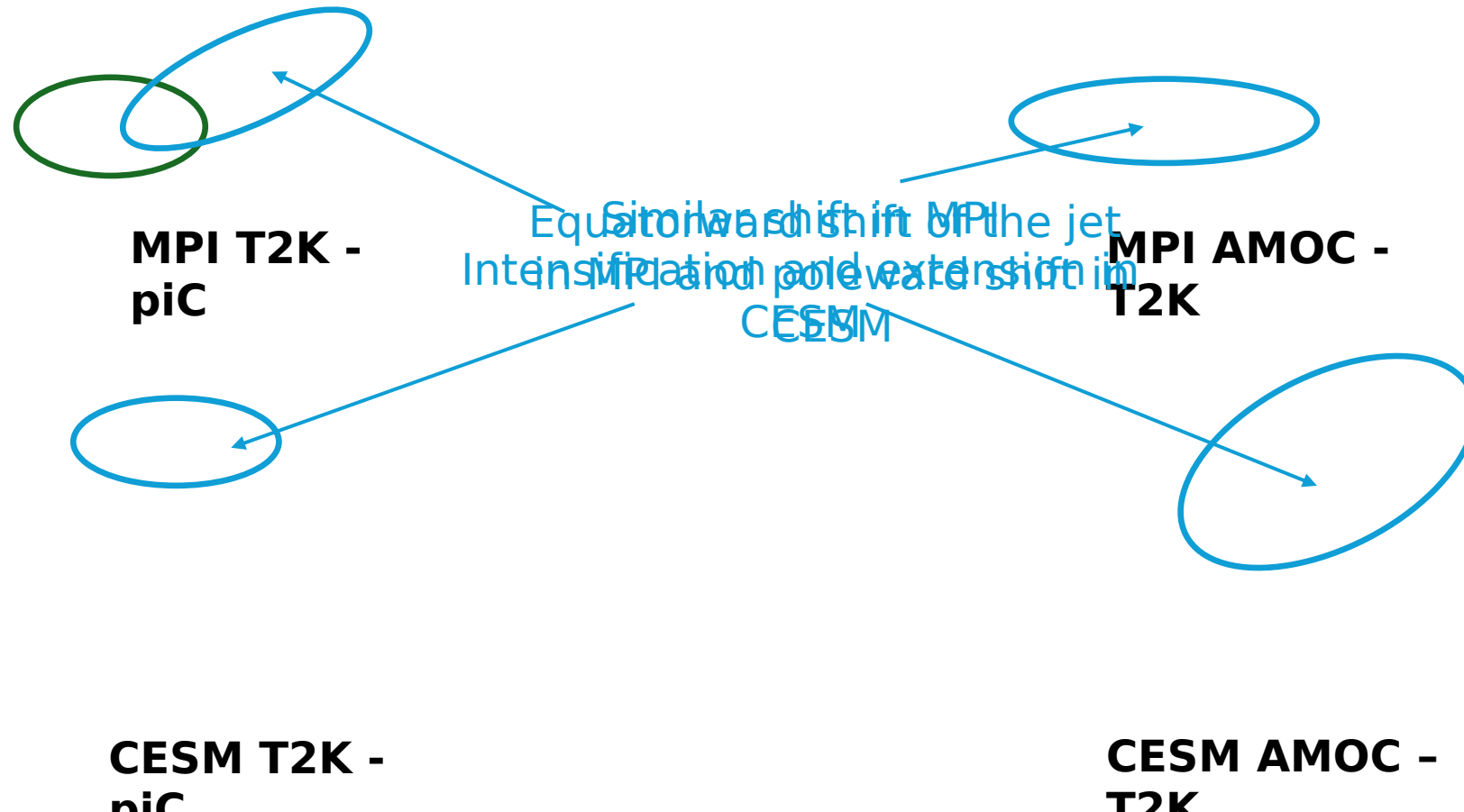
Baroclinicity (Isentropic slope DJF)



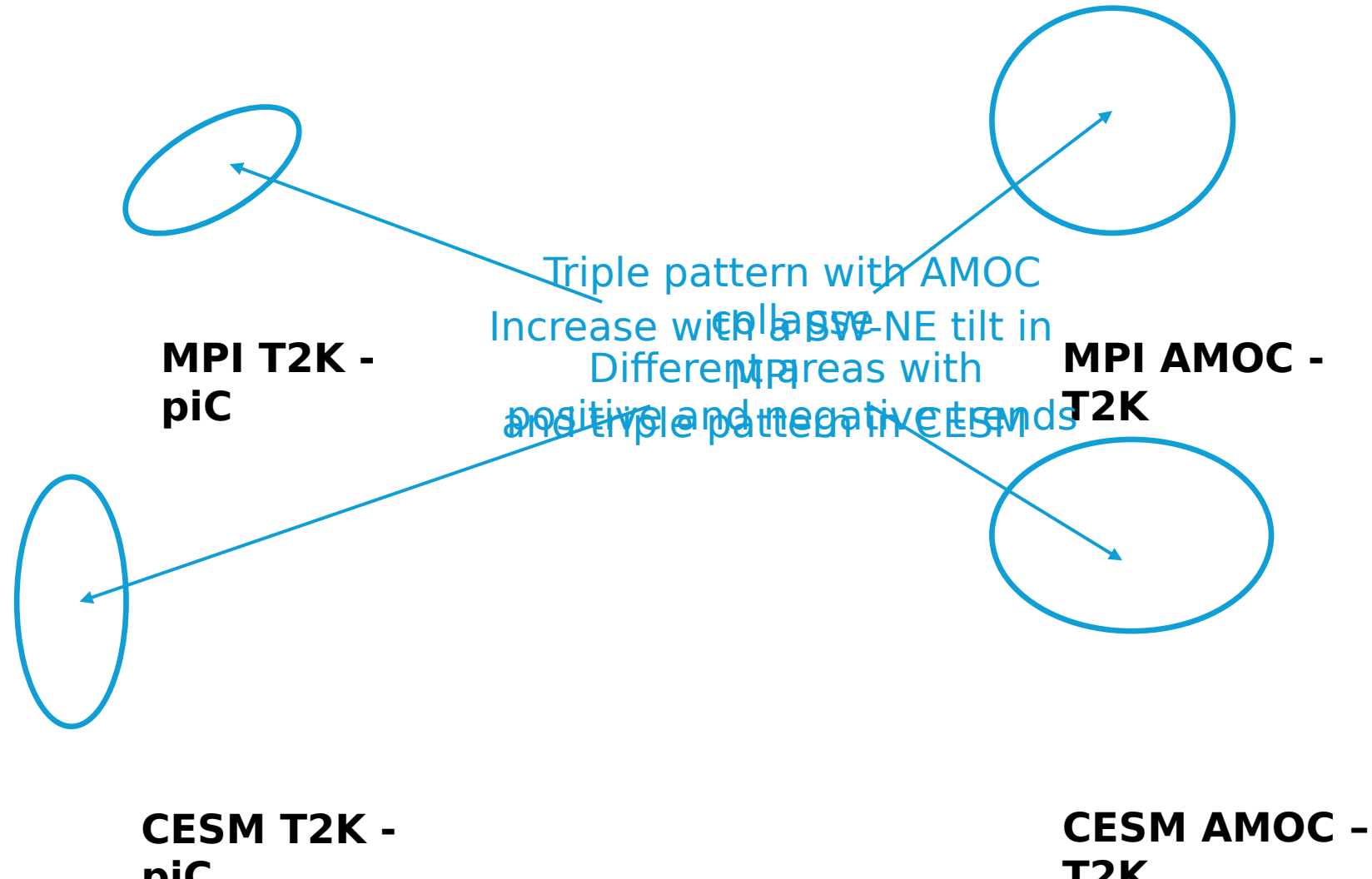
Baroclinicity (Isentropic slope JJA)



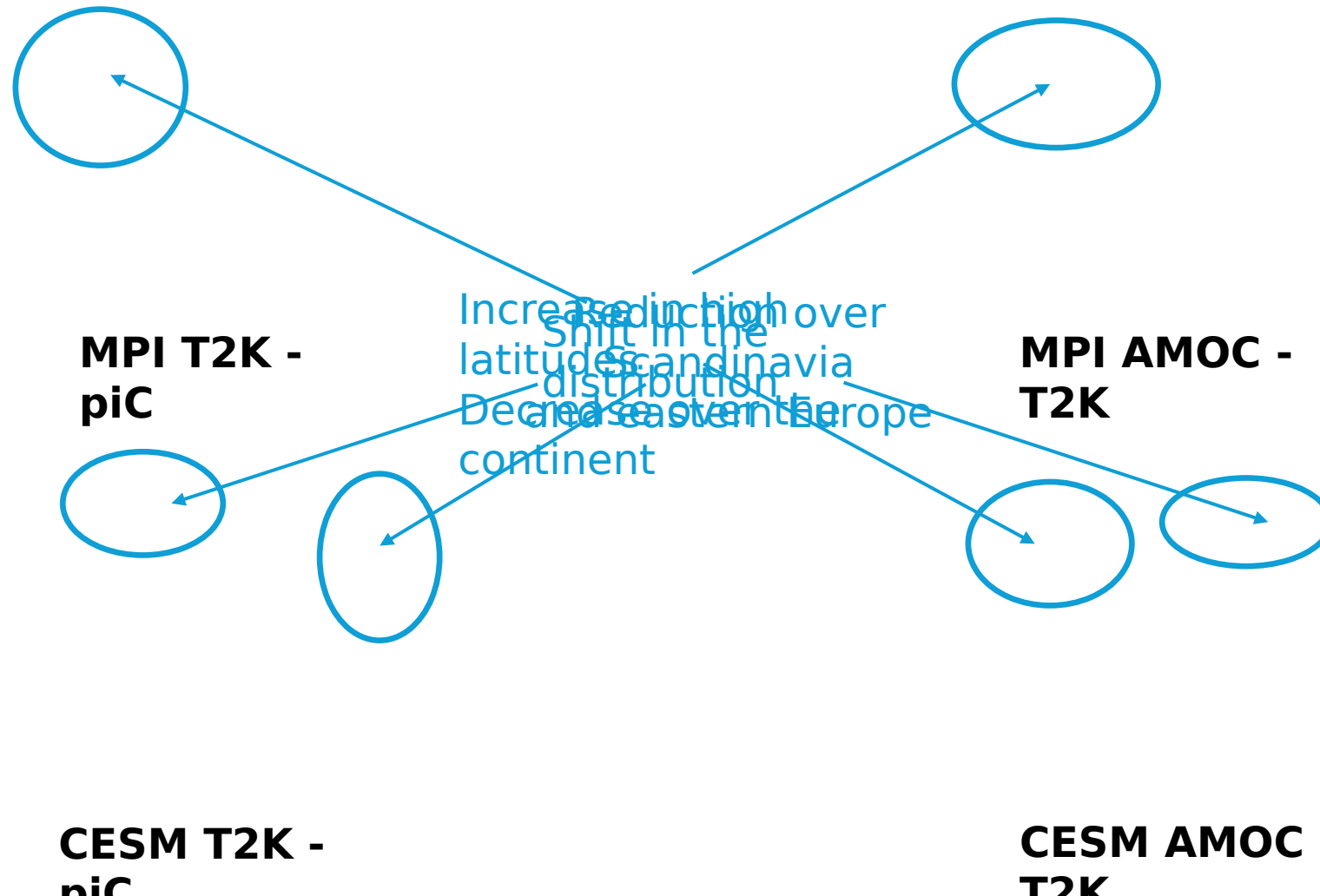
Zonal wind speed (250 hPa DJF)



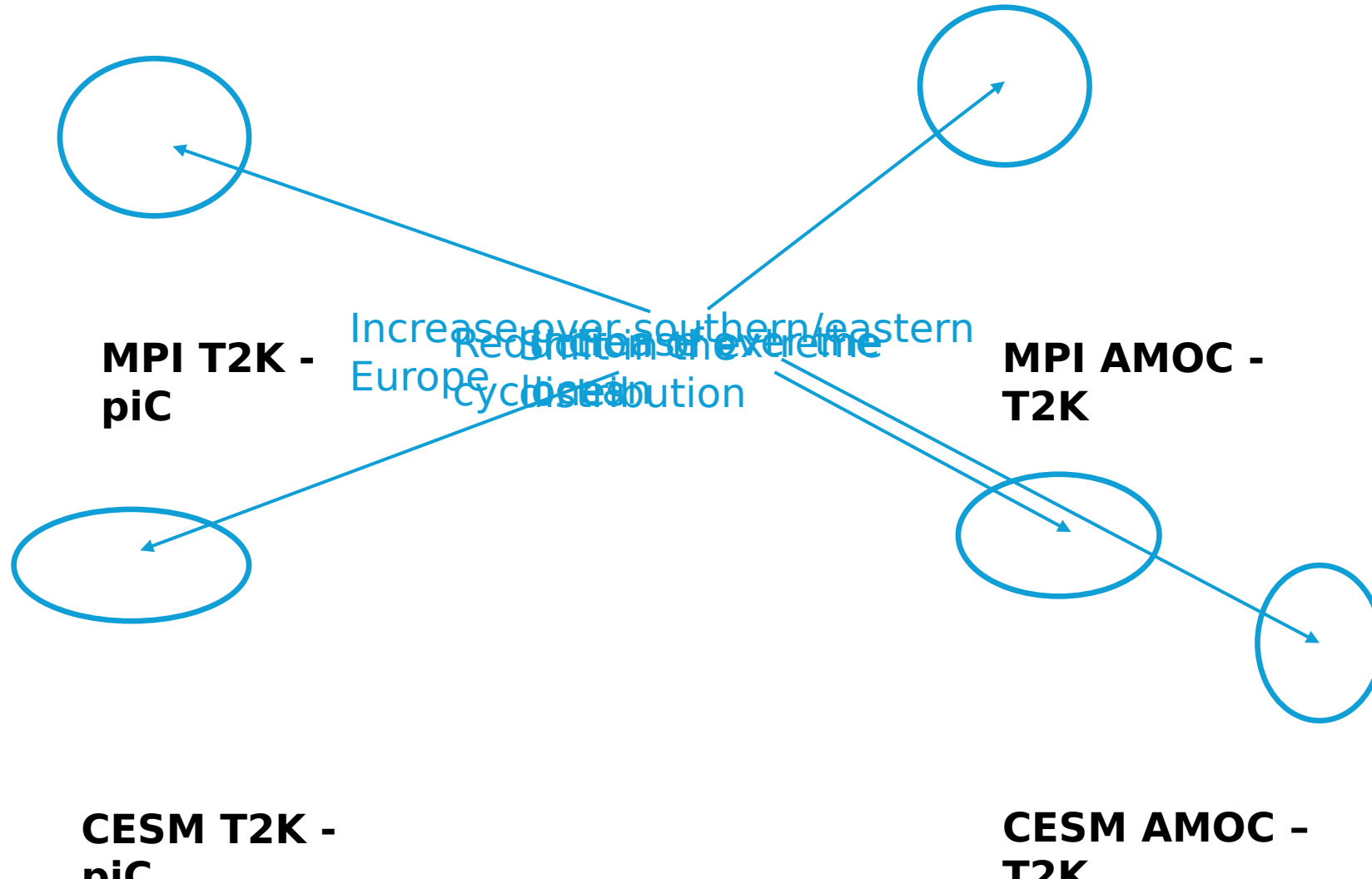
Zonal wind speed (250 hPa JJA)



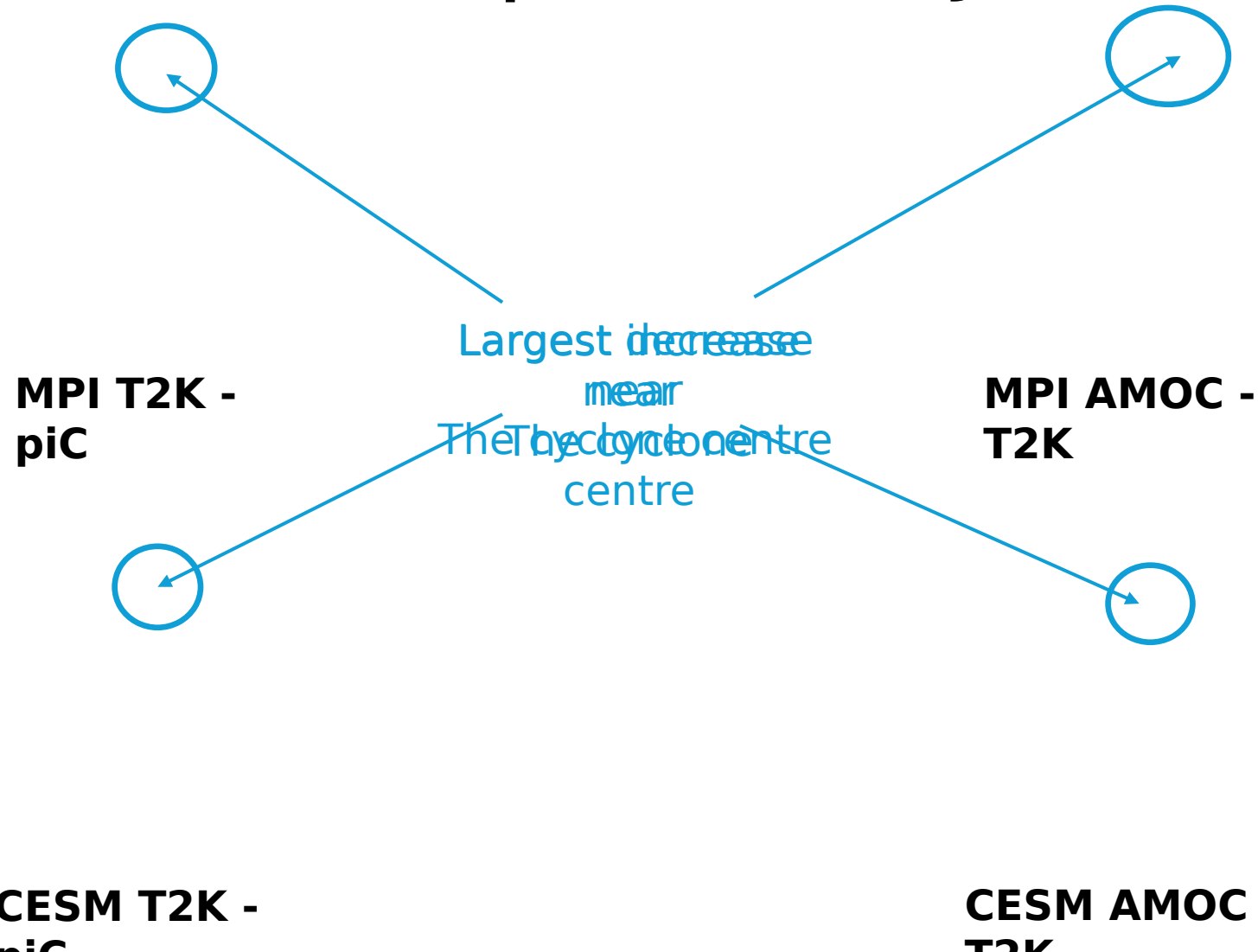
Extreme cyclone distribution (DJF)



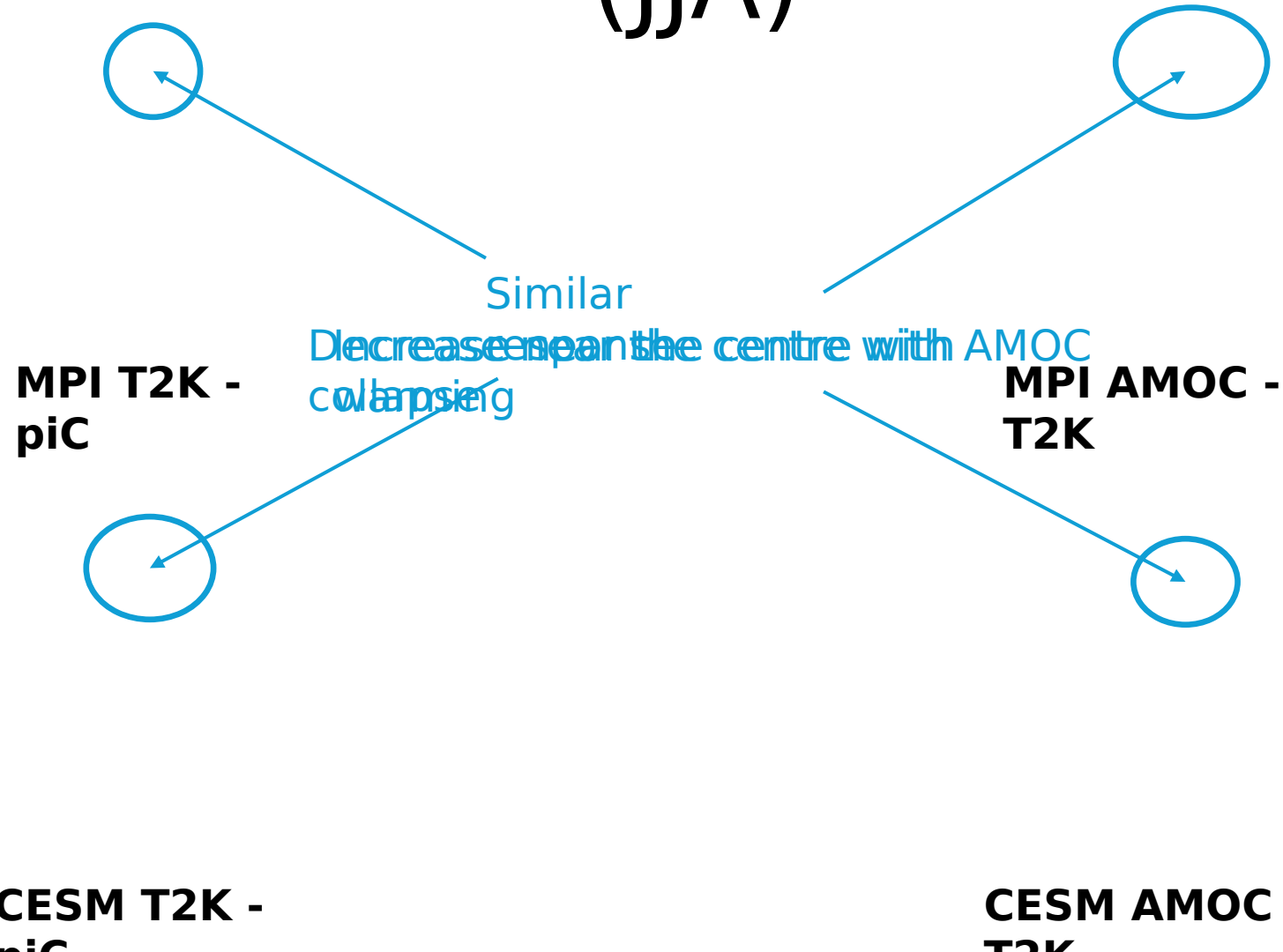
Extreme cyclone distribution (JJA)



Extreme cyclone precipitation composite (DJF)



Extreme cyclone precipitation composite (JJA)



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Different temperature changes depending on the driving model
 different jet response in both scenarios
- Contrasting cyclone frequency responses for different models
- Cyclone precipitation response linked to temperature changes