## Yukiko Imada

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Υπκικό Ιμαρά

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Enhancement of Extremely Heavy Precipitation Induced by Typhoon Hagibis (2019) due to Historical Warming. Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere, 2021, 17A, 7-13.	1.4	20
2	Anthropogenic climate change has changed frequency of past flood during 2010-2013. Progress in Earth and Planetary Science, 2021, 8, .	3.0	21
3	Potential Seasonal Predictability of the Risk of Local Rainfall Extremes Estimated Using Highâ€Resolution Large Ensemble Simulations. Geophysical Research Letters, 2021, 48, e2021GL096236.	4.0	5
4	Atmospheric Rivers Bring More Frequent and Intense Extreme Rainfall Events Over East Asia Under Global Warming. Geophysical Research Letters, 2021, 48, e2021GL096030.	4.0	17
5	Advanced risk-based event attribution for heavy regional rainfall events. Npj Climate and Atmospheric Science, 2020, 3, .	6.8	27
6	Seasonal to Decadal Predictions With MIROC6: Description and Basic Evaluation. Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, 2020, 12, e2019MS002035.	3.8	19
7	The Heavy Rain Event of July 2018 in Japan Enhanced by Historical Warming. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2020, 101, S109-S114.	3.3	32
8	Impact of air–sea coupling on the probability of occurrence of heat waves in Japan. Progress in Earth and Planetary Science, 2020, 7, .	3.0	3
9	Future Projections of Heavy Precipitation in Kanto and Associated Weather Patterns Using Large Ensemble High-Resolution Simulations. Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere, 2020, 16, 125-131.	1.4	14
10	The July 2018 High Temperature Event in Japan Could Not Have Happened without Human-Induced Global Warming. Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere, 2019, 15A, 8-12.	1.4	72
11	Contribution of Historical Global Warming to Localâ€Scale Heavy Precipitation in Western Japan Estimated by Large Ensemble Highâ€Resolution Simulations. Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres, 2019, 124, 6093-6103.	3.3	34
12	Meteorological overview and mesoscale characteristics of the Heavy Rain Event of July 2018 in Japan. Landslides, 2019, 16, 363-371.	5.4	75
13	The Climate-System Historical Forecast Project: Providing Open Access to Seasonal Forecast Ensembles from Centers around the Globe. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2017, 98, 2293-2301.	3.3	41
14	Over 5,000 Years of Ensemble Future Climate Simulations by 60-km Global and 20-km Regional Atmospheric Models. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2017, 98, 1383-1398.	3.3	324
15	Forced response and internal variability of summer climate over western North America. Climate Dynamics, 2017, 49, 403-417.	3.8	19
16	Recent Enhanced Seasonal Temperature Contrast in Japan from Large Ensemble High-Resolution Climate Simulations. Atmosphere, 2017, 8, 57.	2.3	28
17	Attributing Historical Changes in Probabilities of Record-Breaking Daily Temperature and Precipitation Extreme Events. Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere, 2016, 12, 225-231.	1.4	28
18	The Climateâ€system Historical Forecast Project: do stratosphereâ€resolving models make better seasonal climate predictions in boreal winter?. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 2016, 142, 1413-1427.	2.7	91

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Predictability of Persistent Thailand Rainfall during the Mature Monsoon Season in 2011 Using Statistical Downscaling of CGCM Seasonal Prediction. Monthly Weather Review, 2015, 143, 1166-1178.	1.4	9
20	Predictability of Two Types of El Niño Assessed Using an Extended Seasonal Prediction System by MIROC. Monthly Weather Review, 2015, 143, 4597-4617.	1.4	33
21	Attribution of the June-July 2013 Heat Wave in the Southwestern United States. Scientific Online Letters on the Atmosphere, 2014, 10, 122-126.	1.4	43
22	An overview of decadal climate predictability in a multi-model ensemble by climate model MIROC. Climate Dynamics, 2013, 40, 1201-1222.	3.8	67
23	An event attribution of the 2010 drought in the South Amazon region using the MIROC5 model. Atmospheric Science Letters, 2013, 14, 170-175.	1.9	46