

Fraser C Lott

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

31
papers

774
citations

567247

15
h-index

526264

27
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33
all docs

33
docs citations

33
times ranked

811
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A protocol for probabilistic extreme event attribution analyses. <i>Advances in Statistical Climatology, Meteorology and Oceanography</i> , 2020, 6, 177-203.	0.9	103
2	Can the 2011 East African drought be attributed to human-induced climate change?. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2013, 40, 1177-1181.	4.0	95
3	Pathways and pitfalls in extreme event attribution. <i>Climatic Change</i> , 2021, 166, 1.	3.6	86
4	Upgrade of the HadGEM3-A based attribution system to high resolution and a new validation framework for probabilistic event attribution. <i>Weather and Climate Extremes</i> , 2018, 20, 9-32.	4.1	53
5	Human Influence on the Record-breaking Cold Event in January of 2016 in Eastern China. <i>Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society</i> , 2018, 99, S118-S122.	3.3	42
6	Attribution of extreme precipitation in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River during May 2016. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2018, 13, 014015.	5.2	34
7	Evaluation of the HadGEM3-A simulations in view of detection and attribution of human influence on extreme events in Europe. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2019, 52, 1187-1210.	3.8	34
8	Anthropogenic Influence on the 2018 Summer Warm Spell in Europe: The Impact of Different Spatio-Temporal Scales. <i>Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society</i> , 2020, 101, S41-S46.	3.3	31
9	Models versus radiosondes in the free atmosphere: A new detection and attribution analysis of temperature. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres</i> , 2013, 118, 2609-2619.	3.3	27
10	Unusual past dry and wet rainy seasons over Southern Africa and South America from a climate perspective. <i>Weather and Climate Extremes</i> , 2015, 9, 36-46.	4.1	27
11	Extreme rainfall and its impacts in the Brazilian Minas Gerais state in January 2020: Can we blame climate change?. <i>Climate Resilience and Sustainability</i> , 2022, 1, .	2.3	26
12	Evaluating Simulated Fraction of Attributable Risk Using Climate Observations. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2016, 29, 4565-4575.	3.2	23
13	Attributing human influence on the July 2017 Chinese heatwave: the influence of sea-surface temperatures. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2018, 13, 114004.	5.2	23
14	Anthropogenic Warming has Substantially Increased the Likelihood of July 2017-like Heat Waves over Central Eastern China. <i>Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society</i> , 2019, 100, S91-S95.	3.3	21
15	Anthropogenic Influences on the Persistent Night-Time Heat Wave in Summer 2018 over Northeast China. <i>Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society</i> , 2020, 101, S83-S88.	3.3	21
16	Was the Cold European Winter of 2009/10 Modified by Anthropogenic Climate Change? An Attribution Study. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2018, 31, 3387-3410.	3.2	16
17	Multiple perspectives on the attribution of the extreme European summer of 2012 to climate change. <i>Climate Dynamics</i> , 2018, 50, 3537-3555.	3.8	15
18	Contribution of Anthropogenic Climate Change to April-May 2017 Heavy Precipitation over the Uruguay River Basin. <i>Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society</i> , 2019, 100, S37-S41.	3.3	14

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Detectable Anthropogenic Influence on Changes in Summer Precipitation in China. <i>Journal of Climate</i> , 2020, 33, 5357-5369.	3.2	14
20	Detecting sulphate aerosol geoengineering with different methods. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 39169.	3.3	11
21	Anthropogenic Influences on 2019 July Precipitation Extremes Over the Mid-“Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River. <i>Frontiers in Environmental Science</i> , 0, 8, .	3.3	10
22	Learning from the 2018 heatwave in the context of climate change: are high-temperature extremes important for adaptation in Scotland?. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2020, 15, 034051.	5.2	10
23	Reliability of African climate prediction and attribution across timescales. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2014, 9, 104017.	5.2	6
24	Detectable anthropogenic changes in daily-scale circulations driving summer rainfall shifts over eastern China. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2021, 16, 074044.	5.2	6
25	Quantifying the contribution of an individual to making extreme weather events more likely. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2021, 16, 104040.	5.2	6
26	A comparison of model ensembles for attributing 2012 West African rainfall. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2017, 12, 014019.	5.2	5
27	Attributing the 2015/2016 Amazon basin drought to anthropogenic influence. <i>Climate Resilience and Sustainability</i> , 2022, 1, .	2.3	5
28	The impact of stratospheric resolution on the detectability of climate change signals in the free atmosphere. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2013, 40, 937-942.	4.0	3
29	Event attribution of Parna�ba River floods in Northeastern Brazil. <i>Climate Resilience and Sustainability</i> , 2022, 1, .	2.3	3
30	Best Scale for Detecting the Effects of Stratospheric Sulfate Aerosol Geoengineering on Surface Temperature. <i>Earth's Future</i> , 2018, 6, 1660.	6.3	2
31	The effect of human land use change in the Hadley Centre attribution system. <i>Atmospheric Science Letters</i> , 2020, 21, e972.	1.9	2