

# Let it snow: Researchers put cloud seeding to the test

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Researchers use this truck-mounted radar dish to track and measure cloud seeding events in western Idaho. Credit: Joshua Aikins

For the first time, researchers have used radar and other tools to accurately measure the volume of snow produced through cloud seeding.

Led by University of Colorado Boulder atmospheric scientist Katja Friedrich and her colleagues, the research began on a chilly day in

January 2017. That's when the team watched as a flurry settled over a patch of land in western Idaho.

The gentle [snow](#) wasn't a natural occurrence. It had been triggered through [cloud seeding](#), a technique in which tiny particles are mixed into the atmosphere to try to generate more precipitation than might normally fall.

The approach has become increasingly popular in states like Idaho and Colorado that are grappling with how to quench their growing demands for water. It's also notoriously difficult to measure.

But for three days early this year in Idaho's Payette Basin, that's just what Friedrich's team did, monitoring three attempts at cloud seeding from start to finish. Collaborators on the project included researchers from the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, University of Wyoming and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

"We tracked the seeding plume from the time we put it into the cloud until it generated snow that actually fell onto the ground," said Friedrich, an associate professor in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences.

In all, that cloud seeding event and two more later that month produced a total of about 282 Olympic-sized swimming pools worth of water. The group reported its findings today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Friedrich added that the research is an important first step toward better understanding just how efficient cloud seeding can be at creating those winter wonderlands.

"Everyone you talk to will say even if you can generate a little bit more

snow, that helps us in the long run," she said.



The Seeded and Natural Orographic Wintertime Clouds: The Idaho Experiment (SNOWIE) project radar dish gets a dusting of ice in 2017. Credit: Joshua Aikins

## **Idaho flurries**

On Jan. 19, that little bit of additional snow kicked off with an airplane flight. Just before sunset, a plane owned by Idaho Power Company used a series of flares to inject particles of silver iodide into a natural cloud formation that was passing overhead.

The idea behind such cloud seeding is a simple one—to turn lightweight water vapor into heavy droplets.

"If everything goes according to plan, the water droplets will begin to freeze around the aerosols, forming snow," Friedrich said.

But, she added, it's also tricky to get a good sense of just how effective that transition really is, which is why most cloud seeding statistics lead to inconclusive results. Estimates range anywhere from zero to 50% additional snowfall, Friedrich said.

On that January day, however, she and her colleagues had a plan. The group used a nearby radar dish to peer into the [clouds](#) as the water inside thickened and eventually succumbed to gravity.

Based on the team's calculations, snow fell from those clouds for about 67 minutes, dusting roughly 900 square miles of land in about a tenth of a millimeter of snow.

It was barely enough snow to cling to the researchers' eyelashes. But it was water that, if not for cloud seeding, would have stayed in the air.

"If we hadn't seeded these clouds, they would not have produced any precipitation," Friedrich said.



The Seeded and Natural Orographic Wintertime Clouds: The Idaho Experiment (SNOWIE) project radar dish parked on a mountaintop in western Idaho. Credit: Joshua Aikins

## **Every little bit helps**

And some in Colorado have high hopes for that process.

In 2019, the state entered into a partnership with six others that border the Colorado River to step up its efforts at cloud seeding—an attempt to increase the supply of water to that valuable waterway.

Friedrich added that, for now, she can't say how useful cloud seeding might be for such efforts moving forward—every winter storm is different and interacts with aerosols in different ways. But the group's findings could get scientists closer to being able to make those cost-

benefit calculations.

"We can now finally put a number on how much [water](#) we can produce through cloud seeding," Friedrich said.

**More information:** *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). Katja Friedrich et al., "Quantifying snowfall from orographic cloud seeding," *PNAS* (2020).

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1917204117](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1917204117)

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