

# WRF-WxMod®: a comprehensive model system for cloud seeding research and applications

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*National Center for Atmospheric Research*

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**NCAR** | RESEARCH APPLICATIONS  
LABORATORY



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snowyhydro



NCM  
UAERP  
National Center of Meteorology  
UAE Rain Enhancement Program



ASR  
Atmospheric  
System Research



IDAHO  
POWER  
An IDACORP Company

## Collaborators

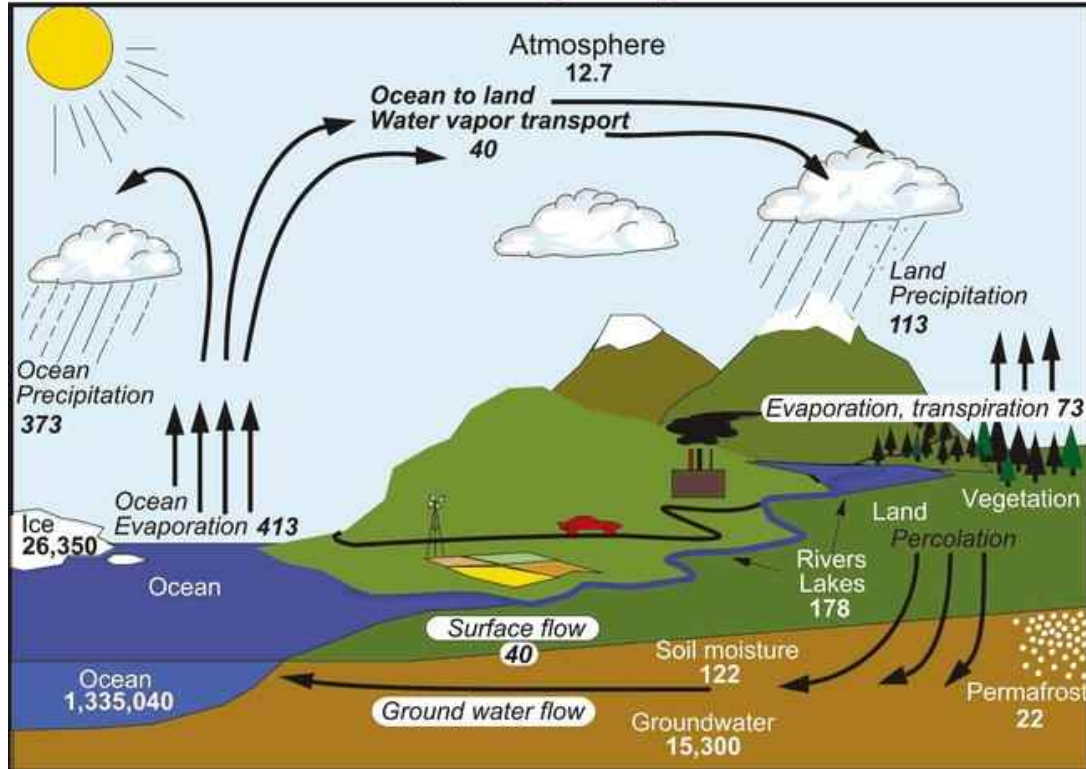
- University of Wyoming
- University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
- University of Colorado Boulder
- Boise State University
- Michigan Technological University
- University of Oklahoma
- Weather Modification International
- Japan Meteorological Research Institute
- Beijing Weather Modification Office
- University of Pecs
- University of Hyogo
- McGill University
- Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
- Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology

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- Hugh Morrison
- Branko Kosovic
- Roelof Brientjes
- Trude Eidhammer
- Paddy Mccarthy
- Michelle Harrold
- Maria Frediani
- Jamie Wolff
- Andy Gaydos
- Eric Nelson

# Global Precipitation Trends

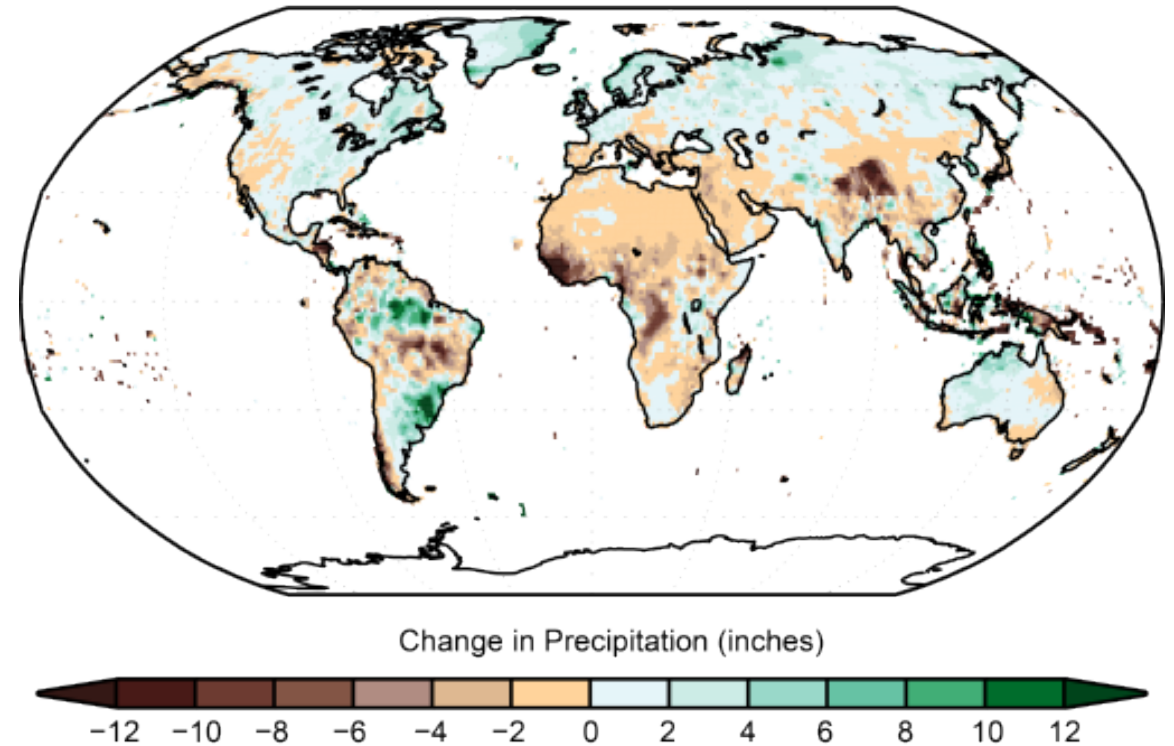
Hydrological Cycle



Units: Thousand cubic km for storage, and thousand cubic km/yr for exchanges

Trenberth et al. 2007

Annually-averaged Precipitation Trends

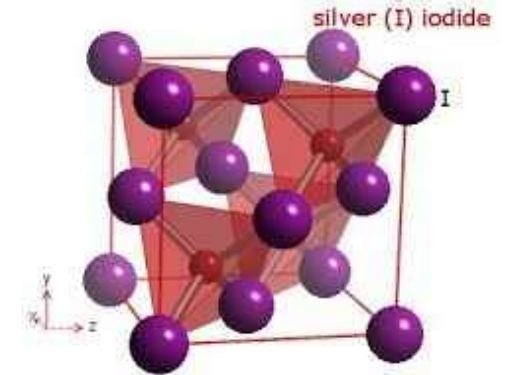


Surface annually averaged precipitation change (in inches) for the period 1986–2015 relative to 1901–1960. (Figure source: NOAA NCEI and CICS-NC).

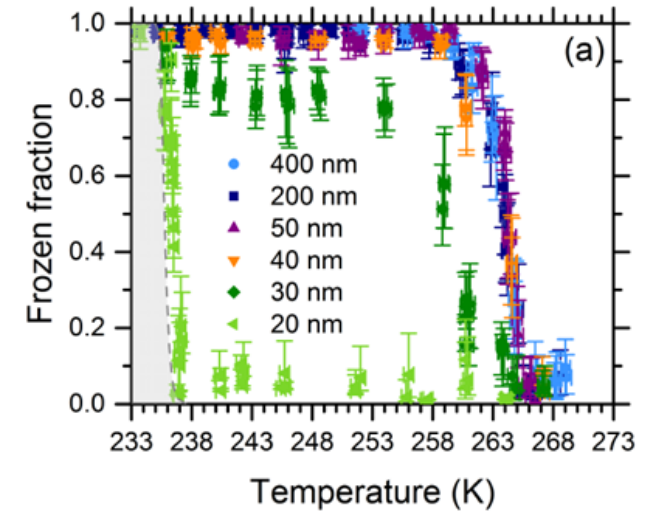


# Weather Modifications

## The beginning of weather modifications (1940s)

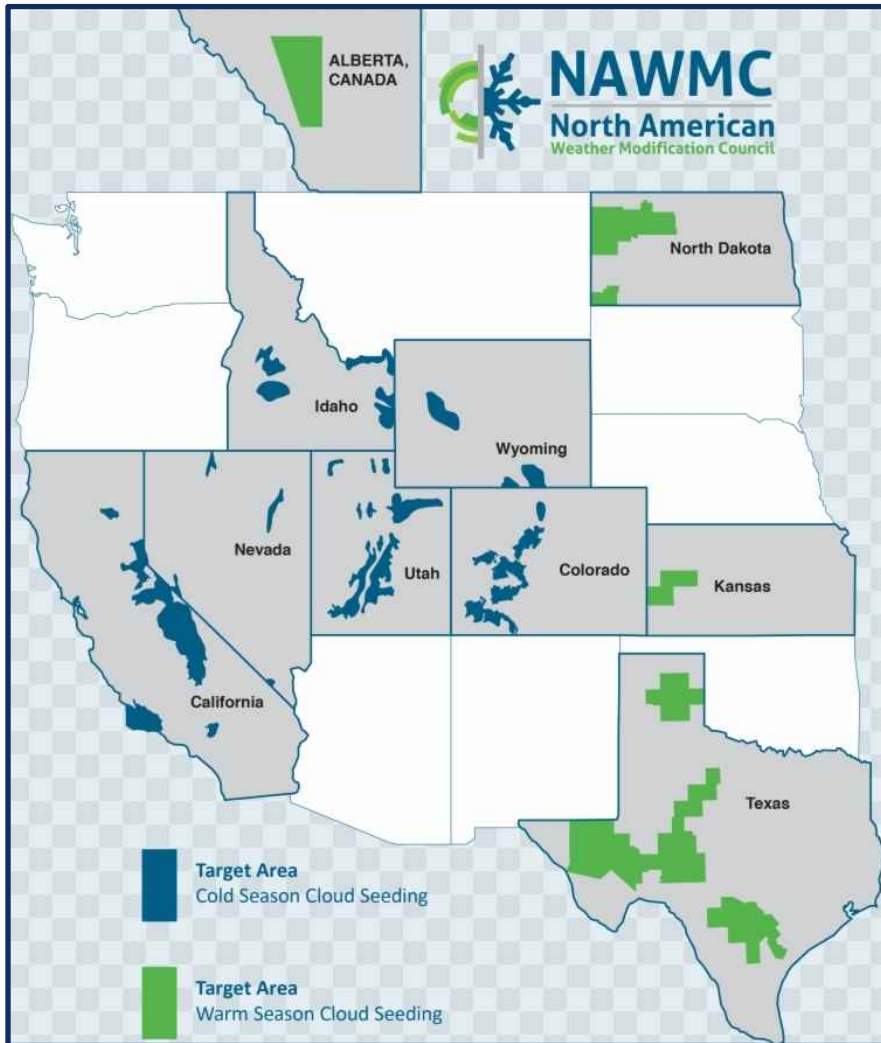


Marcolli et al., ACP, 2016






# Weather Modification in the US

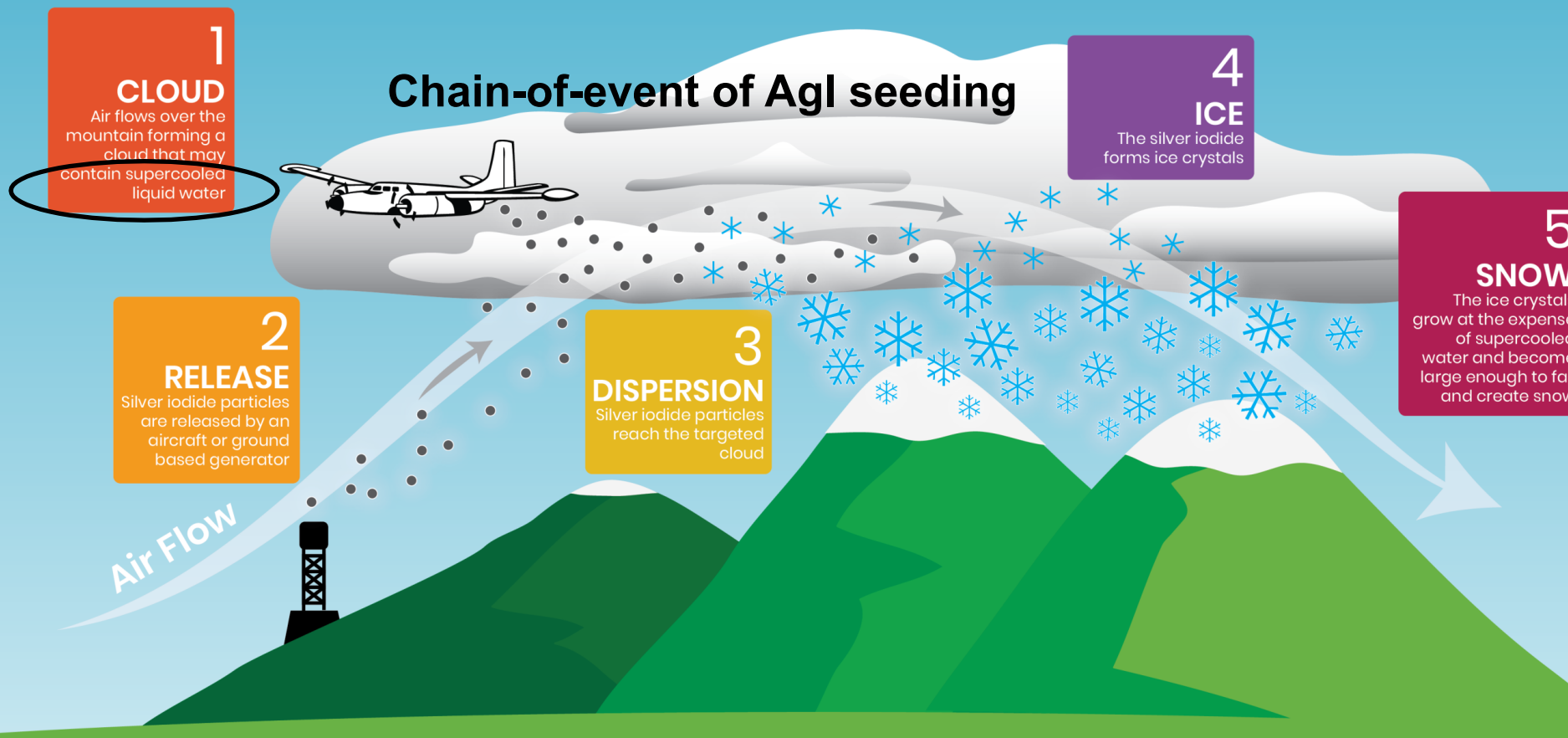


**39** active weather modification programs in the US

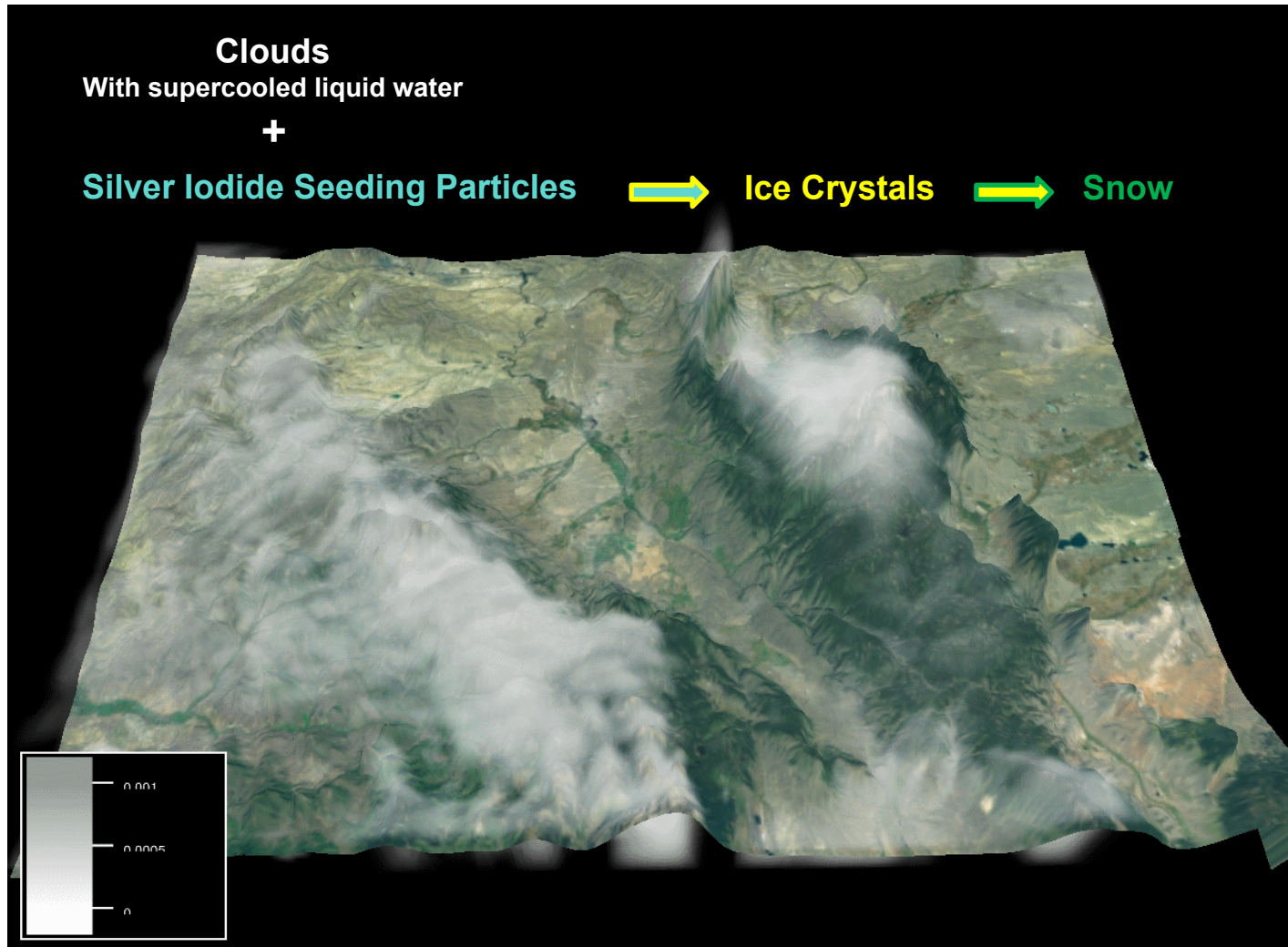
**\$1,000** per acre foot of water in western Kern, California in 2021\*

 Winter orographic cloud seeding has a strong scientific basis

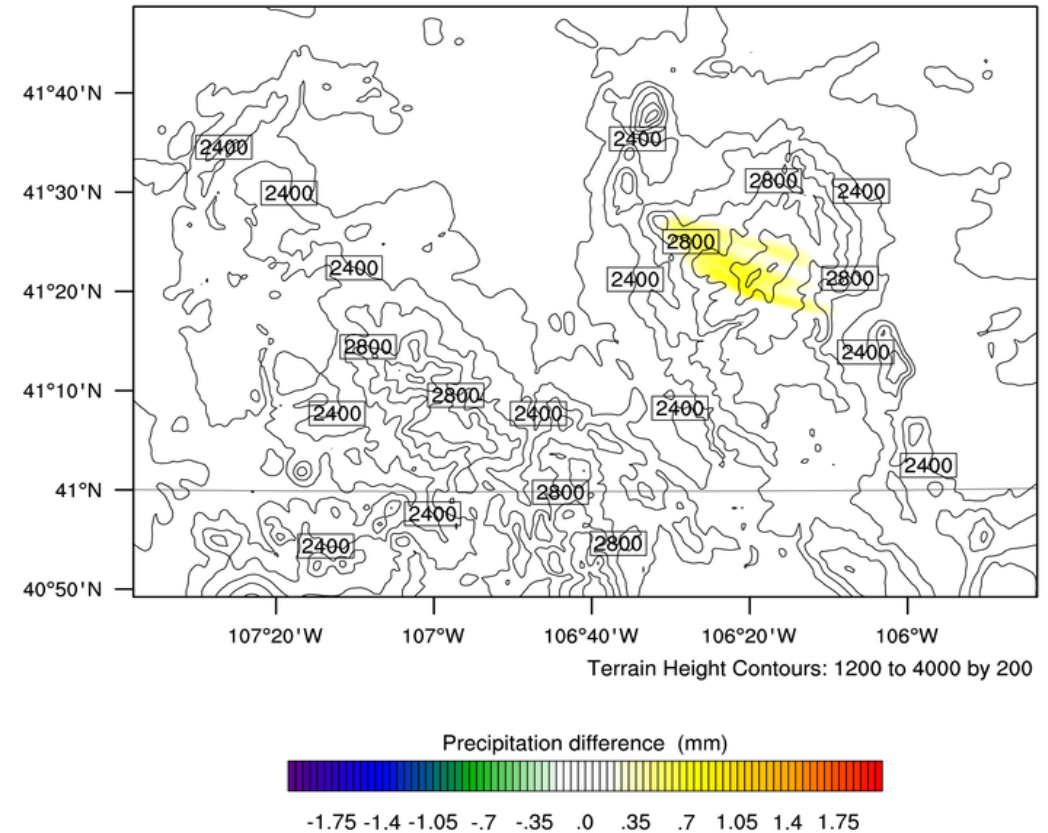
## WINTER CLOUD SEEDING WITH SILVER IODIDE



# Agl Cloud Seeding Parameterization\*

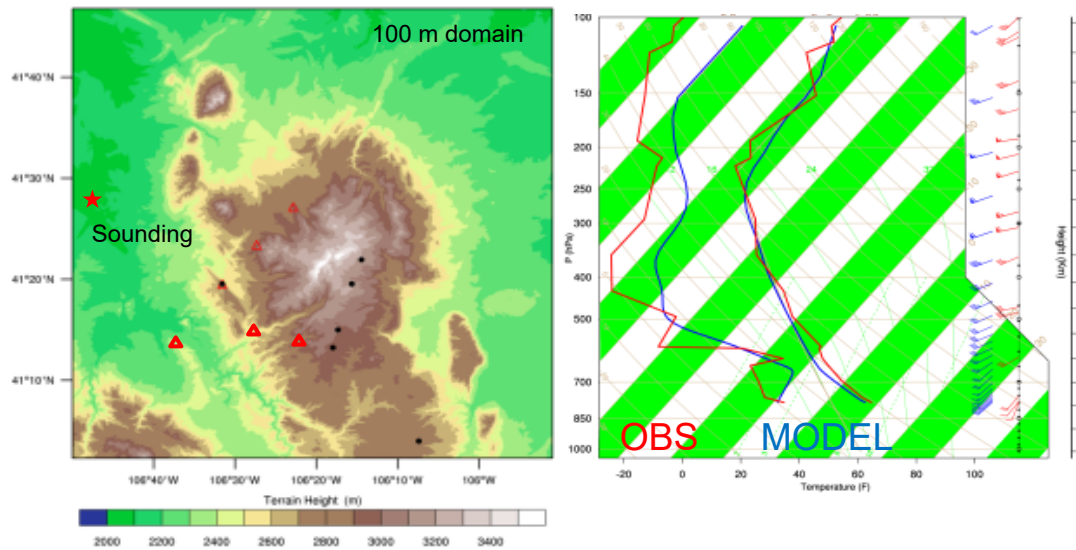
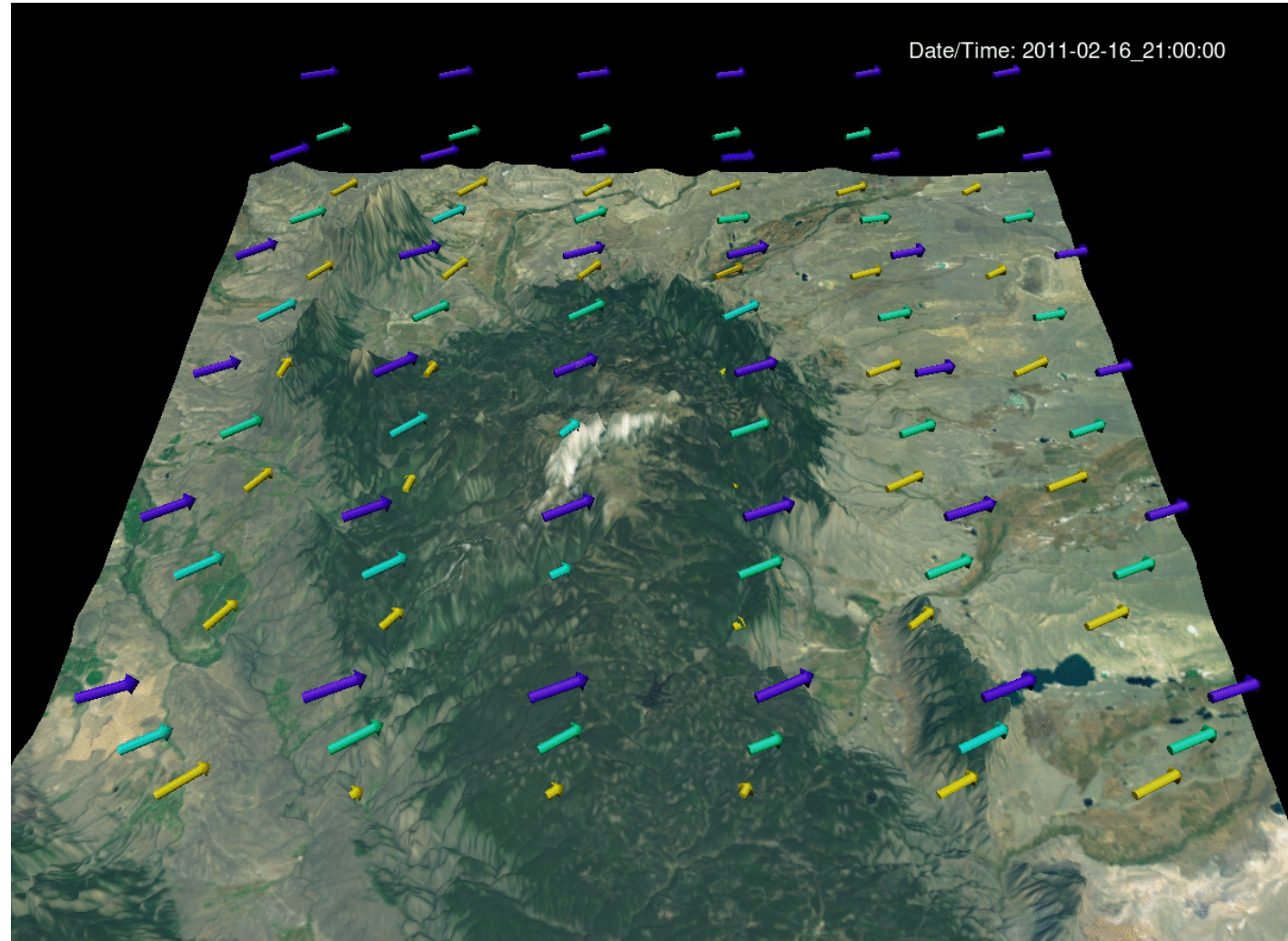
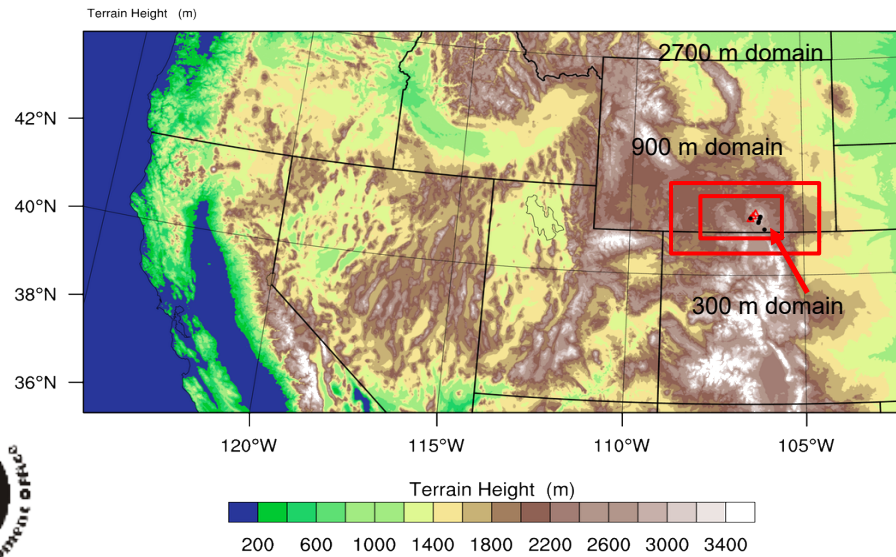


Simulated precipitation change due to cloud seeding



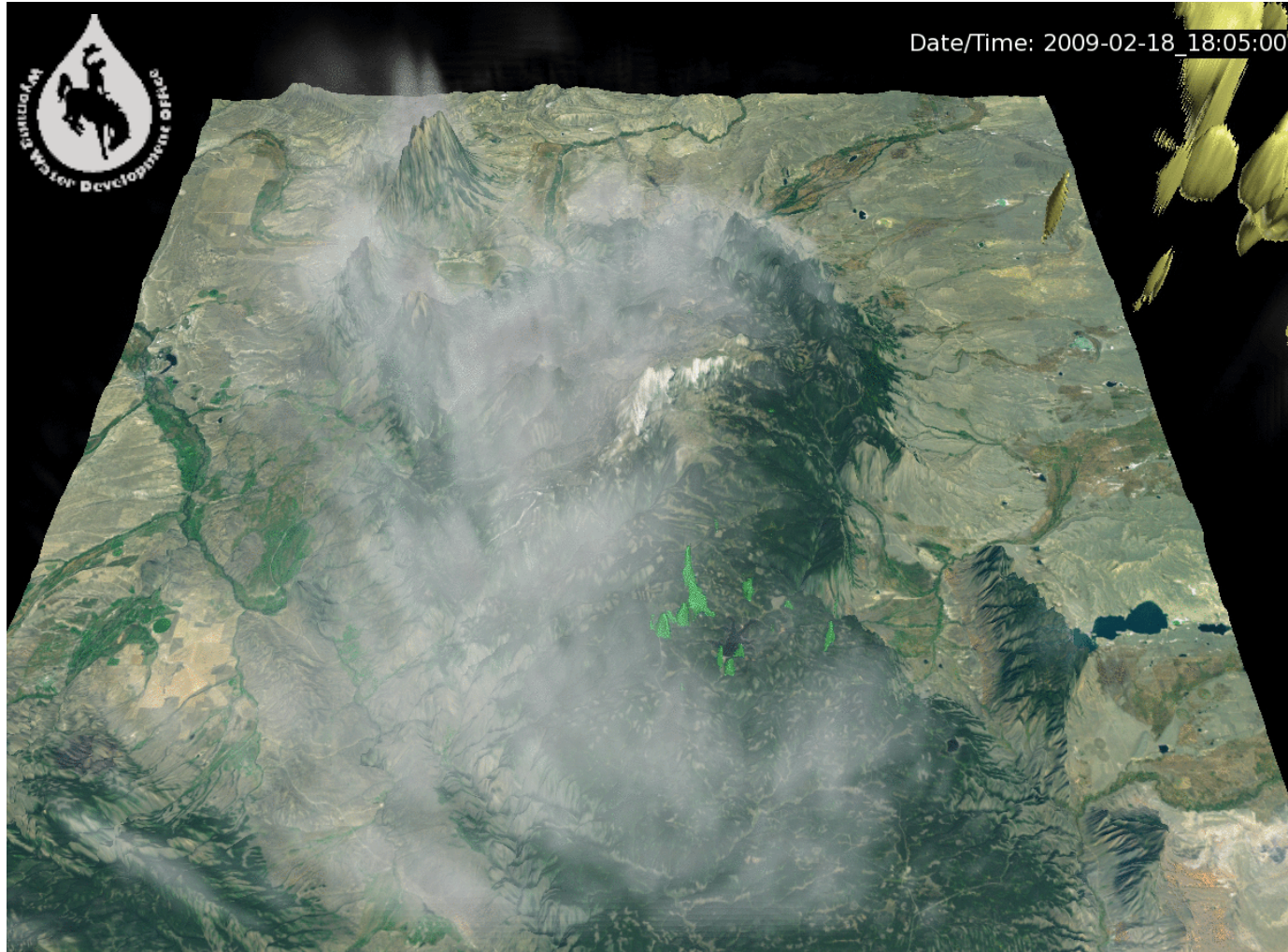


# Dispersion of Agl Particles over Complex Terrain

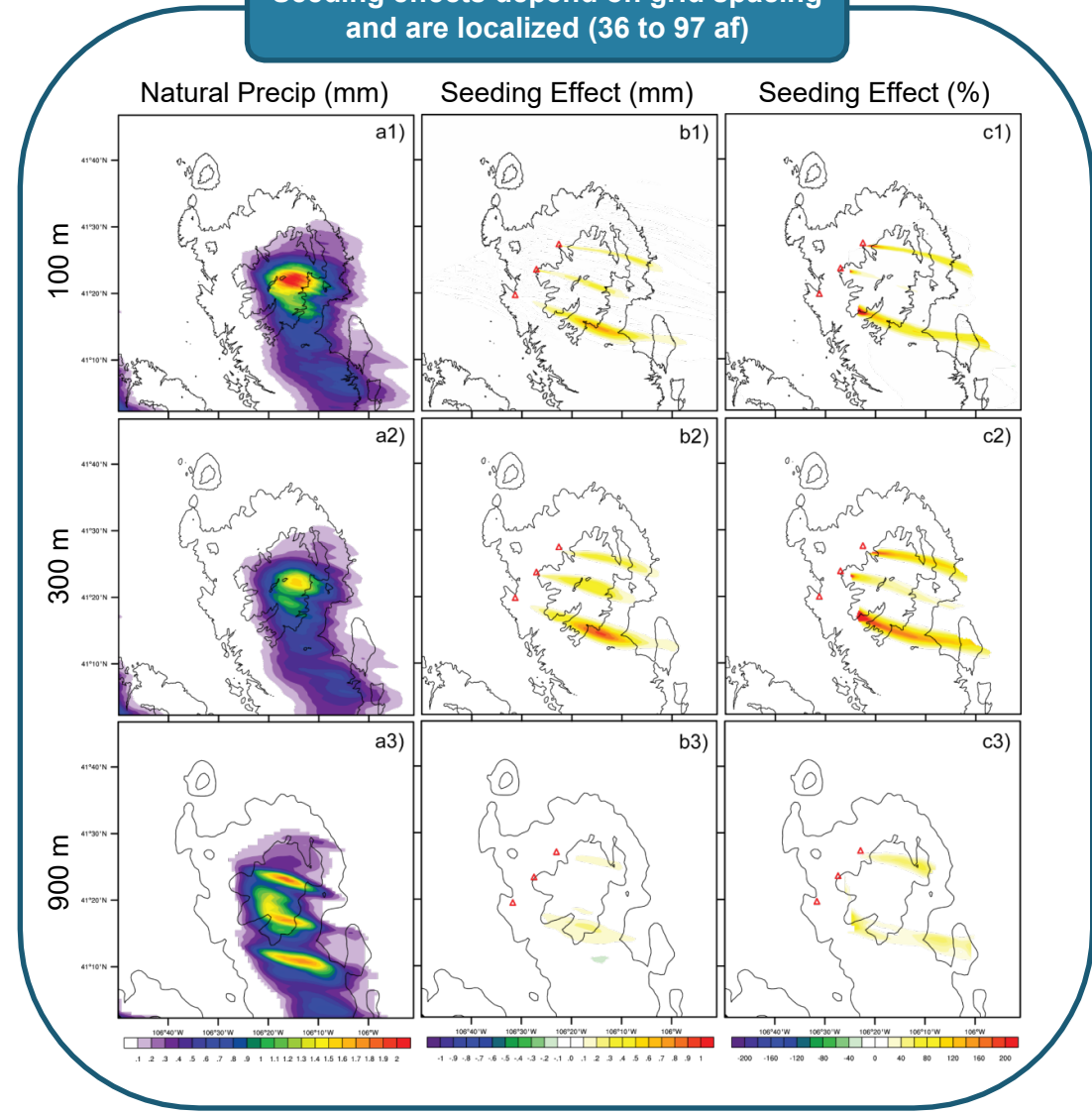




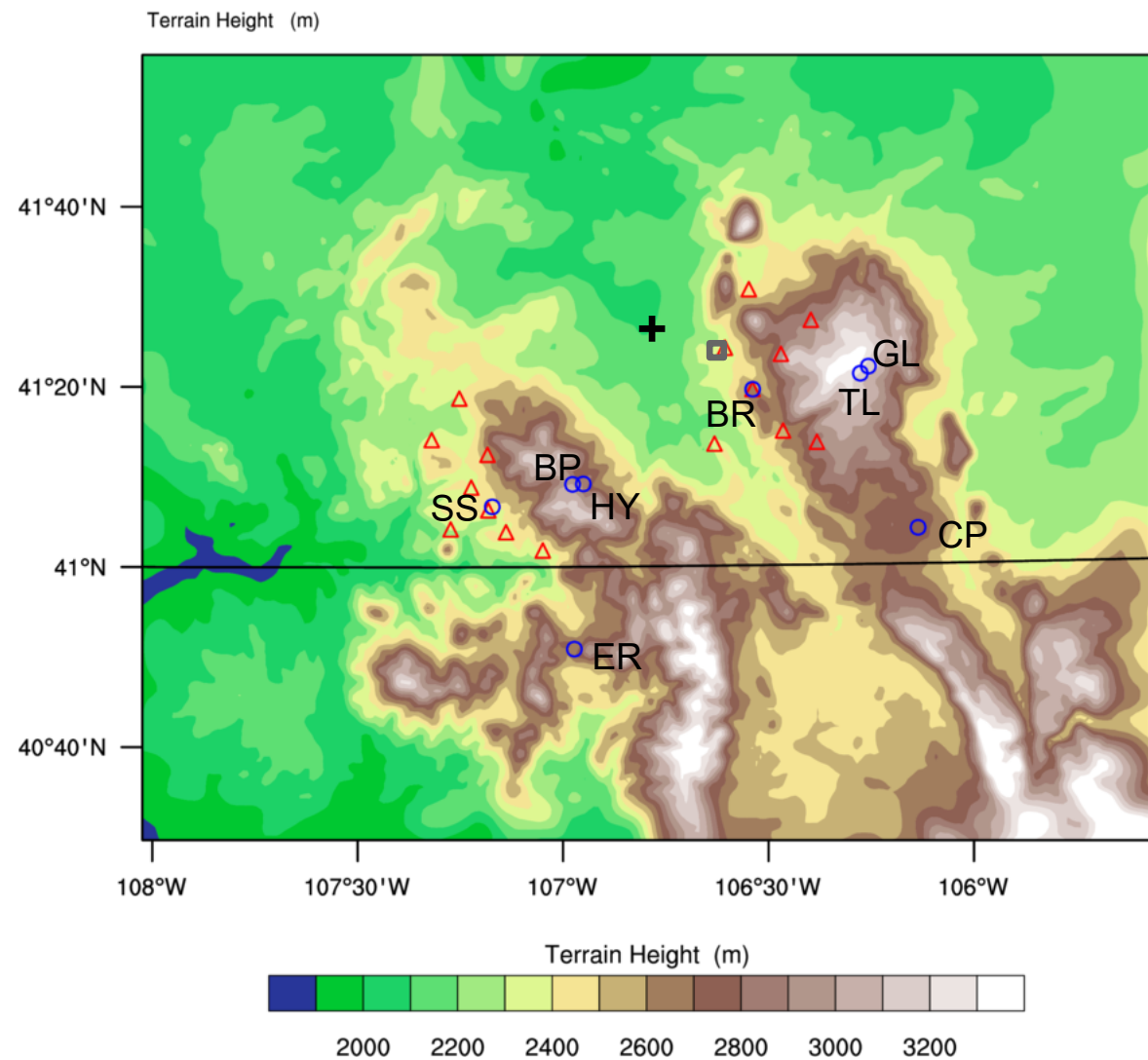
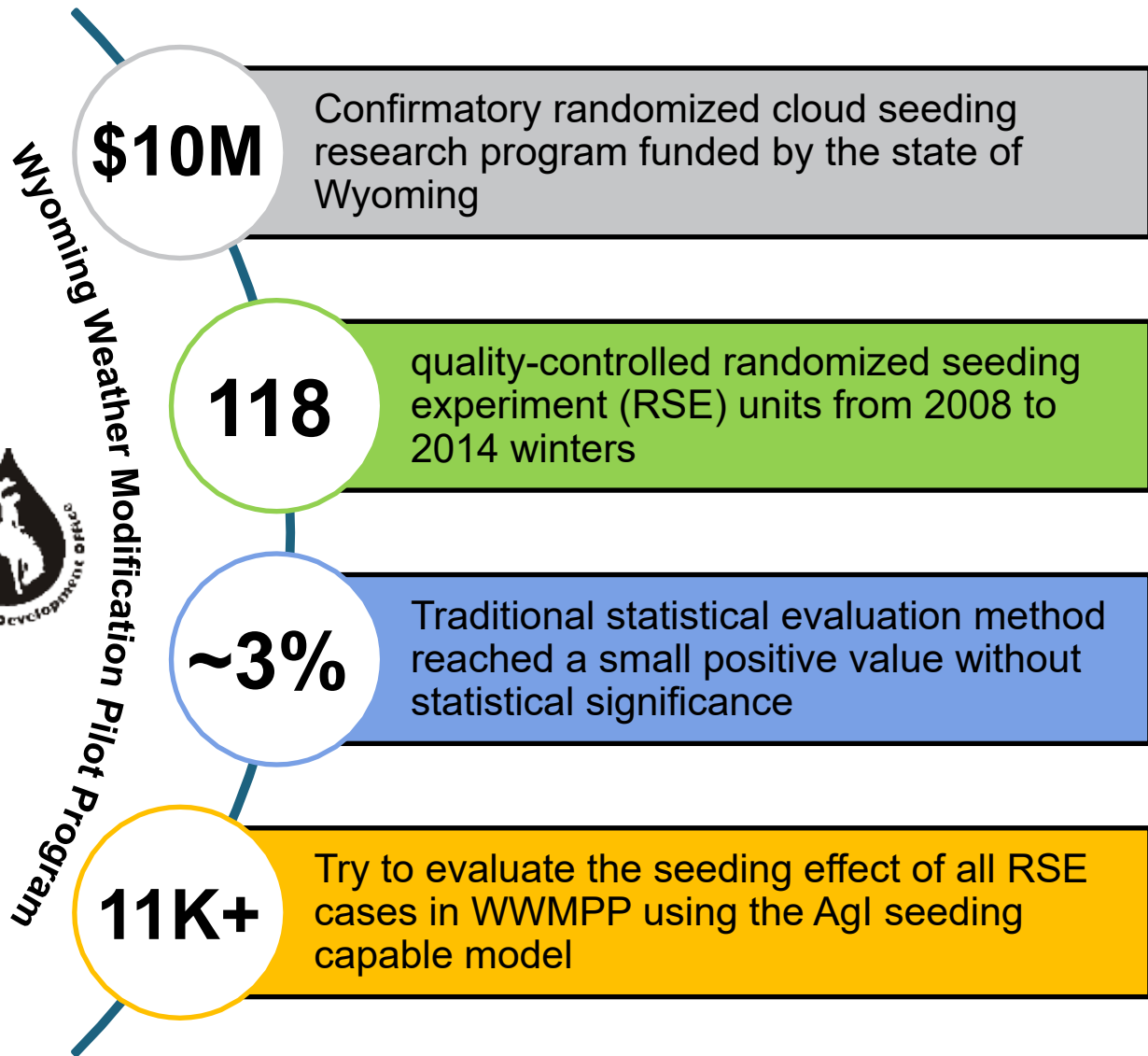
# Agl Seeding Effect on Orographic Clouds and Precipitation



Seeding effects depend on grid spacing and are localized (36 to 97 af)



# Seeding Program Effect Evaluation





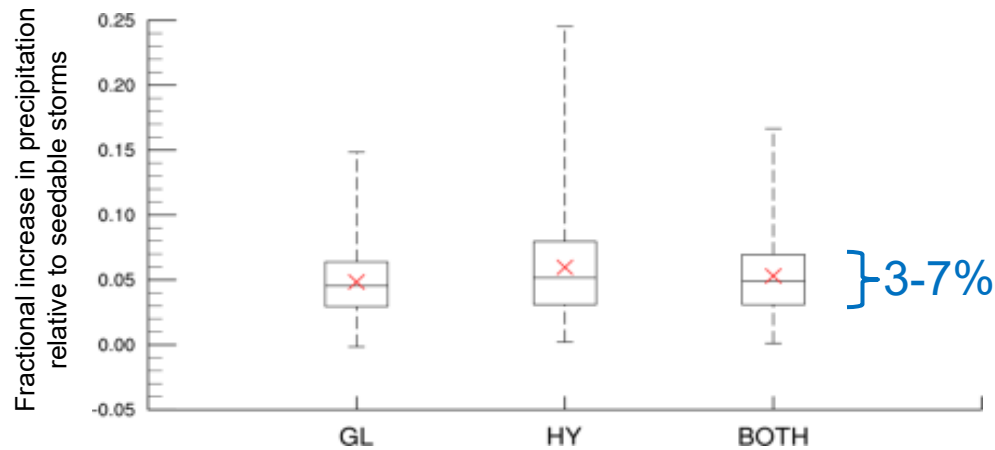
# Seeding Program Effect Evaluation

## Ensemble design

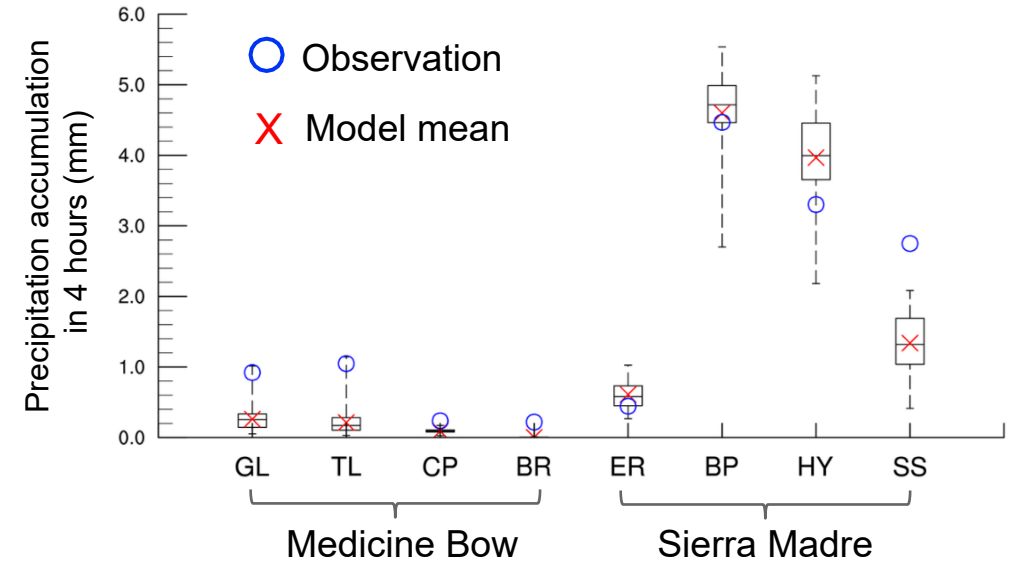
- 3 large-scale forcing data: ERA-Interim, CFSR (CFS2), and NARR
- 1 control and 3 seeding simulations (different seeding physics)
- 8 combinations of PBL, CCN, IN, and boundary conditions
- 118 RSE cases
- Total number of 12h-long 900m simulations :  $3 \times 4 \times 8 \times 118 = 11,328$

## Ensemble seeding effect

Spread of simulated seeding effects from ensemble for WWMPP



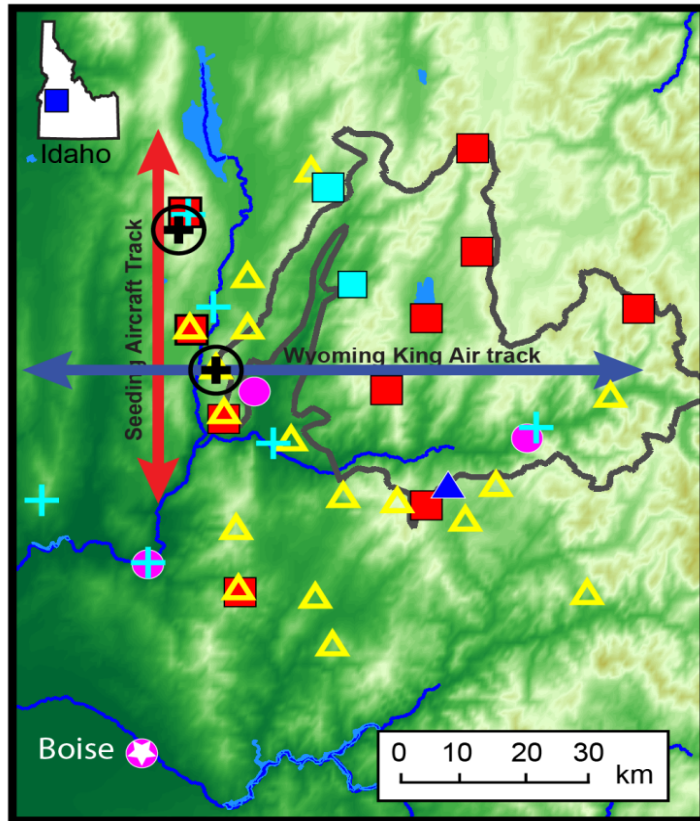
## Precipitation validation



## Total water gained

**Total absolute extra water gained:**  
**4500 +/- 1800 acre feet**  
**~\$3 to 7M @Kern water price**

# Seeded and Natural Orographic Wintertime clouds: the Idaho Experiment



24

IOPs from Jan. to Mar. 2017. Funded by NSF and IPC (Public Private Partnership)



Investigate cloud seeding impacts utilizing observations combined with models



Provide the observations to help evaluate and improve the cloud seeding parameterizations



1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500  
Elevation (m)

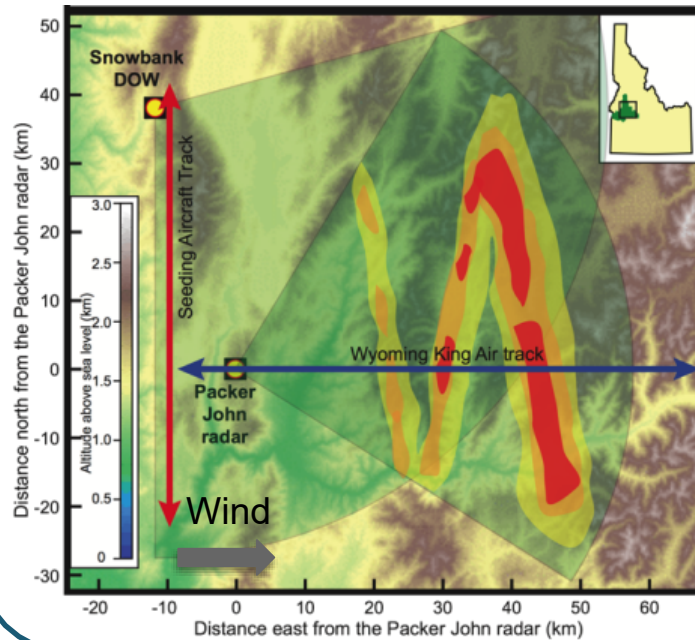
- Geonor gauge
- ETI and Geonor gauge
- ⊕ DOW, MRR, Disdrometer
- ⊕ Radiometer
- ▲ Ice Nuclei Counter
- ▲ Agl generators
- Radiosonde



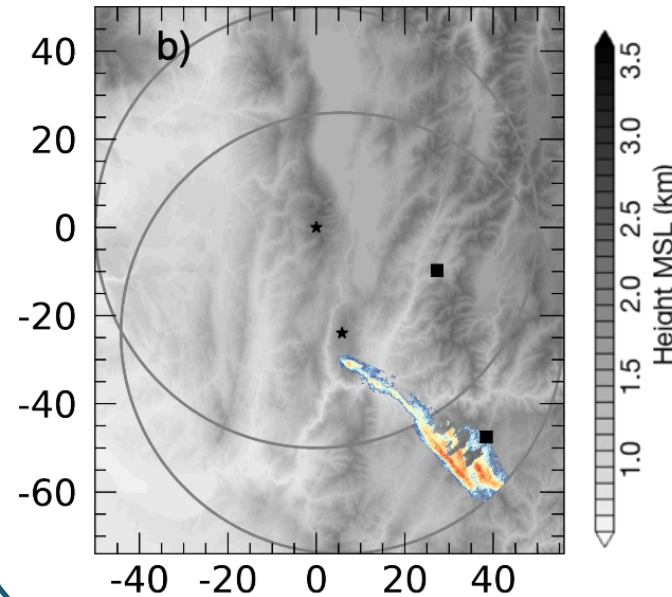
# Seeded and Natural Orographic Wintertime clouds: the Idaho Experiment

Strategy was to fly the research aircraft directly in silver iodide seeding plumes to detect and measure the impacts of seeding and provide data to improve and constrain WRF-WxMod®

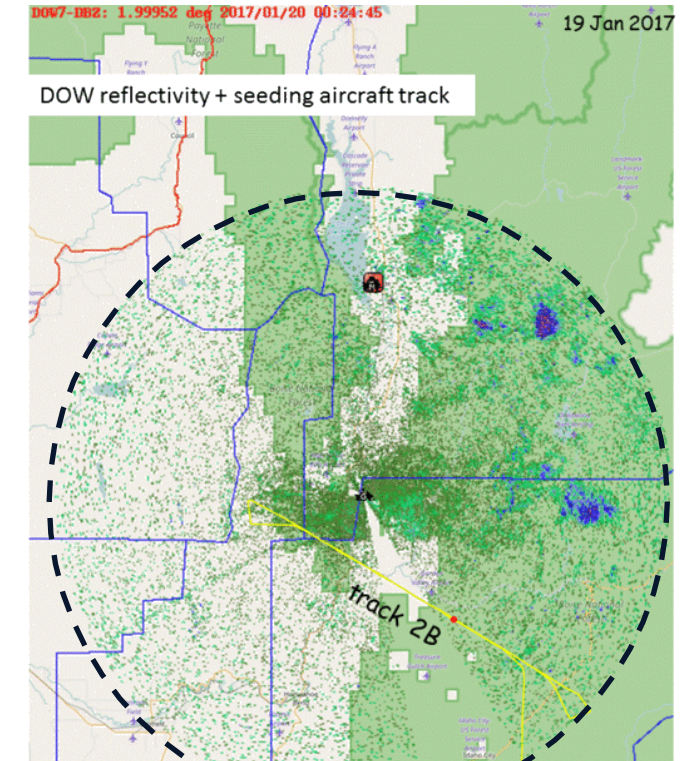
Hypothetical seeding signals



IOP5 DOW reflectivity

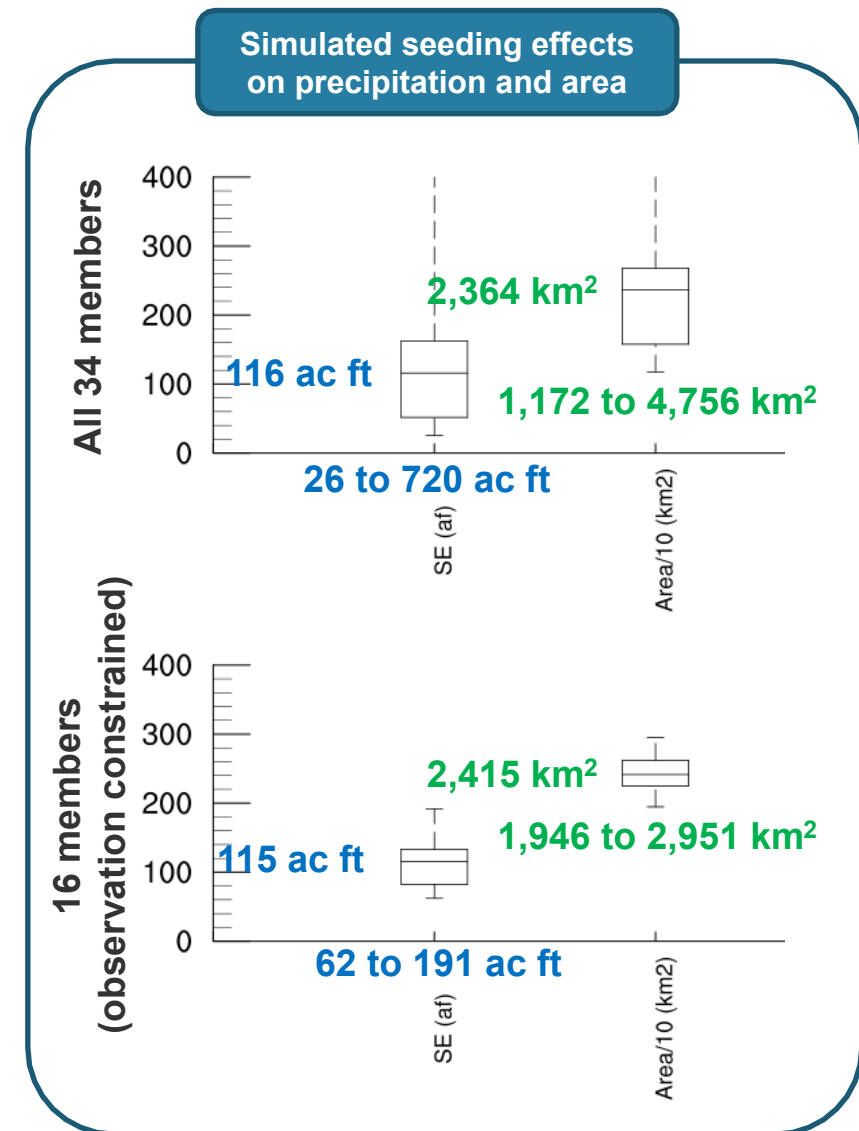
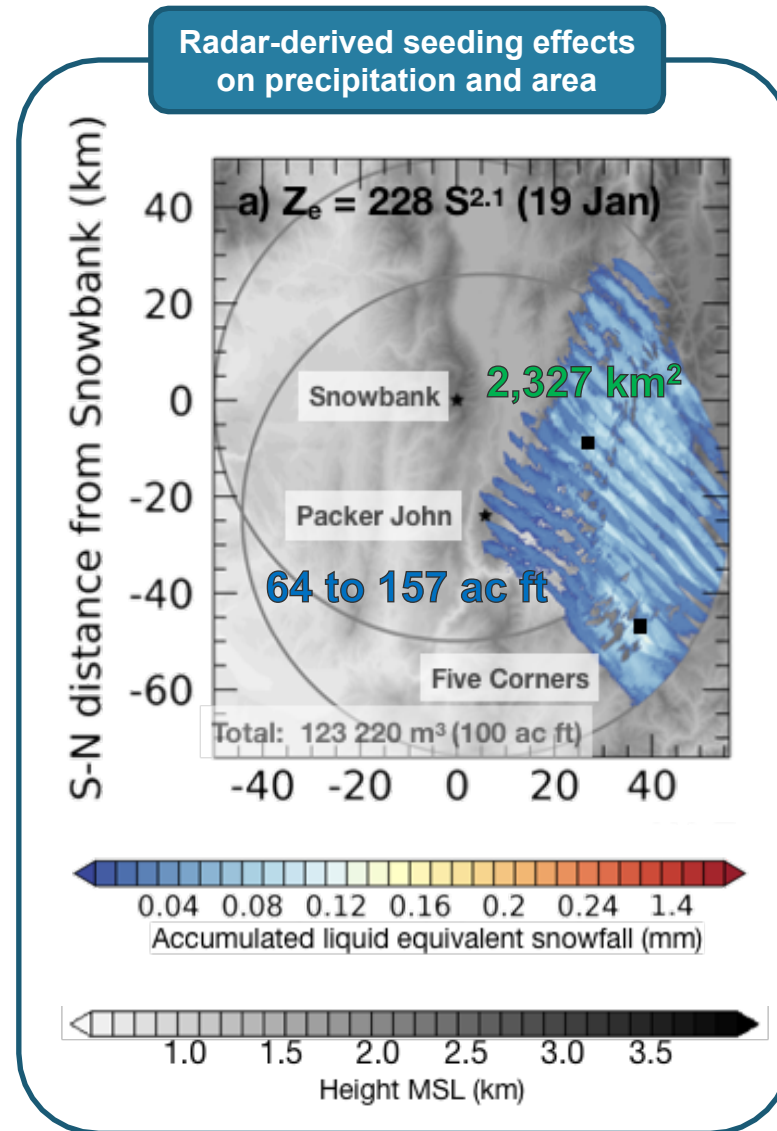
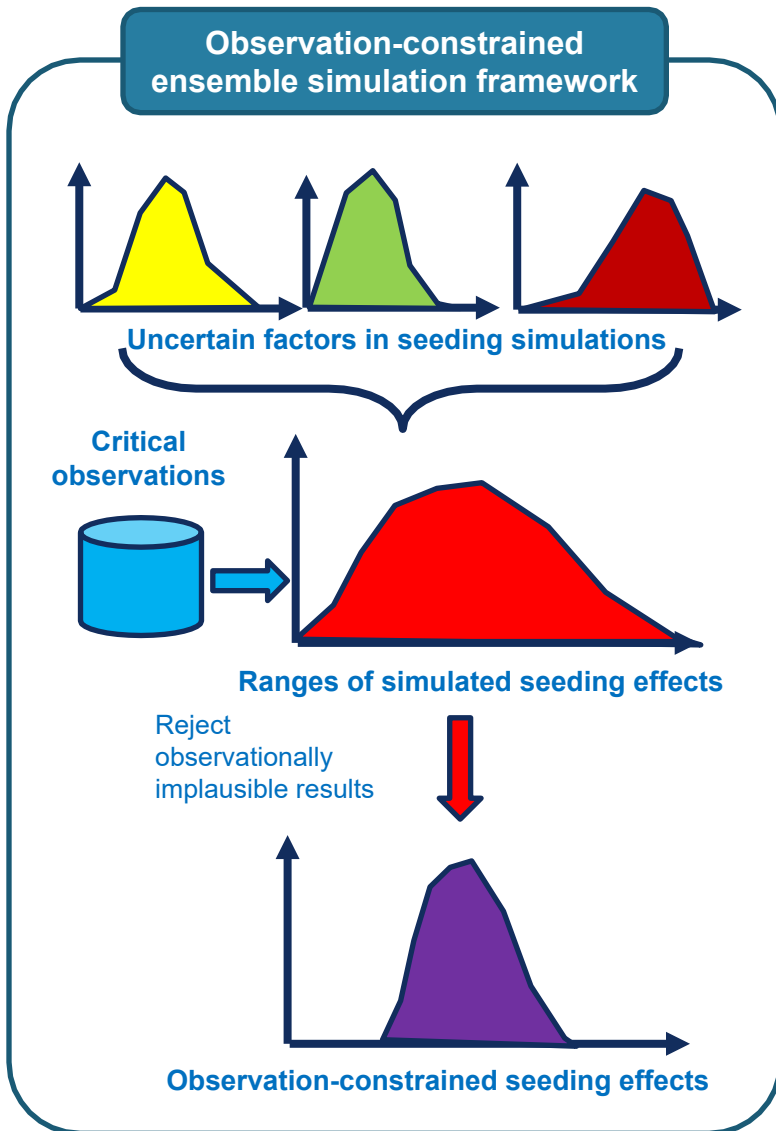


IOP6 DOW reflectivity and seeding aircraft track



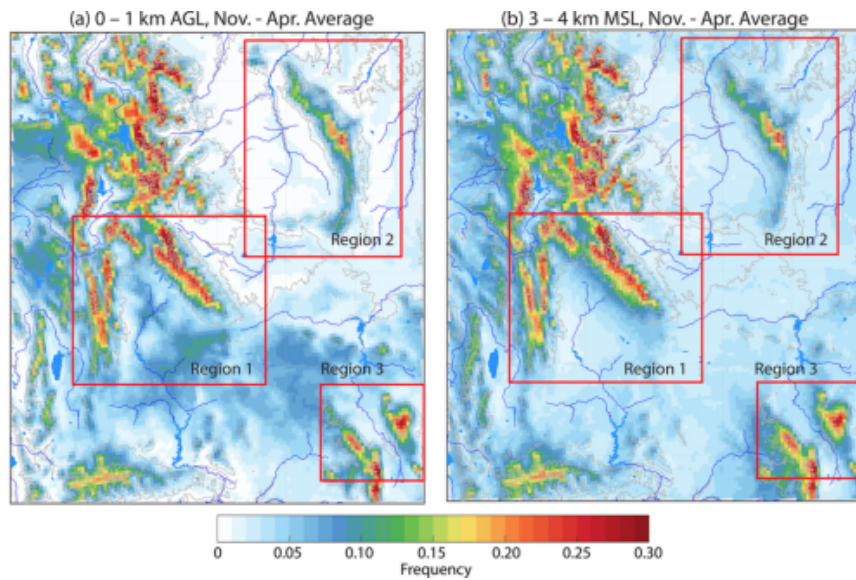
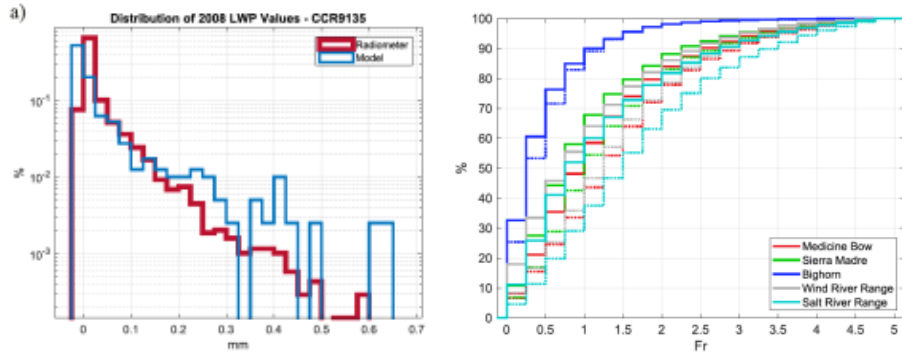


# Constrain Simulated Seeding Effect with Observations

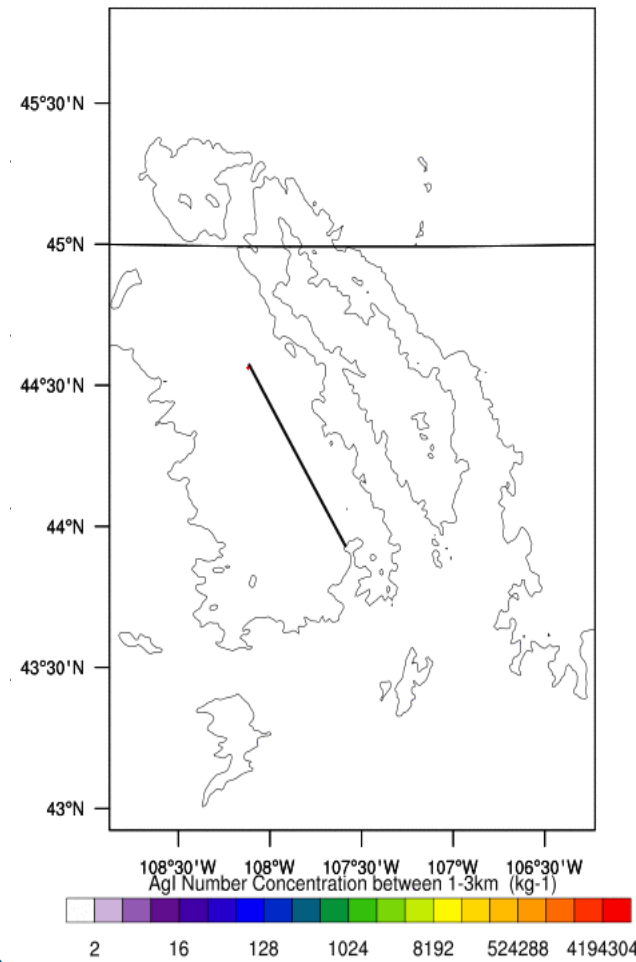


# Applications of WRF-WxMod

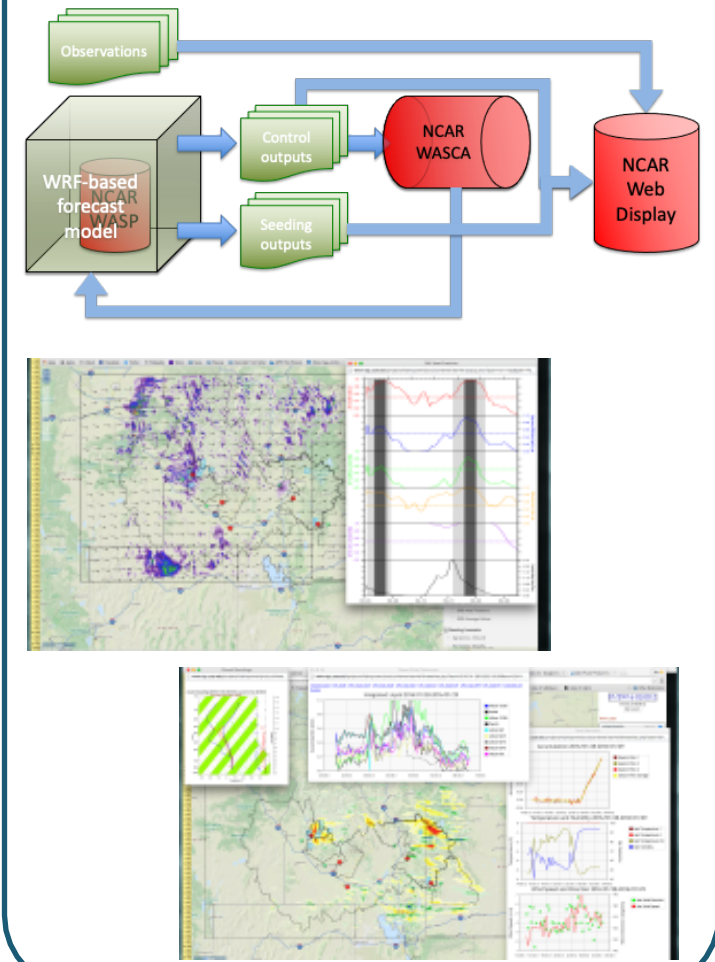
## Climatology of seeding conditions



## Program design



## Seeding forecast





# Summary

## Quantify Cloud Seeding Precipitation Impacts

- Water security under climate change and population increase
- Cloud seeding as a technology to increase water supplies has been applied widely
- Quantification of cloud seeding effects was nearly impossible in the past

## Progress in Addressing This Actionable Science Question

- Physical models to simulate glaciogenic and hygroscopic cloud seeding effects were developed
- Fundamental understanding of the chain-of-event associated with cloud seeding was improved
- Observations and ensemble seeding simulations were combined to quantify the seeding effect

## Applications to Address Climate Resilience

- The WRF-WxMod system provides capabilities of assessing climatology of cloud seeding conditions in current and future climate scenarios, seeding program design, and real-time seeding forecast.
- When used at the scale where seeding physics are reasonably resolved, WRF-WxMod can provide guidance and assessment of seeding impacts over large areas and long time period.