

# Scientific-Technical Proposal for the Pilot Phase of Targeted Precipitation Enhancement in the Alborz-Tehran Basin Using Combined Hygroscopic and Glaciogenic Cloud Seeding (Safe CaCO<sub>3</sub>/CaCl<sub>2</sub> and Nano-Encapsulated AgI Materials)

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## 1. Executive Summary

The Tehran water crisis has reached a red alert stage in the fall of 2025. The storage of the five dams supplying Tehran is less than 12% of capacity.

This scientific-technical proposal presents an 18-month pilot

project with a budget of \$90–140 million (average \$126 million), aiming to increase precipitation by 9–22% in suitable clouds in the central Alborz basin using a combined hygroscopic ( $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{CaCl}_2$ ) and glaciogenic (nano-encapsulated AgI) seeding method.

This approach has been successfully tested in the UAE, China, and the USA, is completely safe, and is feasible with domestic facilities.

Globally verified average effectiveness: 8–23% precipitation increase in seedable clouds.

## 2. Critical Status of Tehran and Alborz Water Resources (November 2025)

The current situation is critical, with the five main dams at extremely low levels:

Dam

Capacity (MCM)

Current Storage (MCM)

Percentage of Filling

Amirkabir

200

18–22

9–11%

Latyan

95

9–14

9–15%

Lar

160

<6

<3%

# Taleghan + Mamlo

20

1

Source: Weekly report of Iran Water Resources Management Company, November 2025

### 3. Review of Cloud Seeding Technologies and Global Successful Experiences

Cloud seeding is a proven technology for precipitation enhancement. The hygroscopic method involves dispersing fine  $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{CaCl}_2$  powder at cloud base (3–7 km altitude). The glaciogenic method uses nano-encapsulated  $\text{AgI}$  for ice nucleation in cold clouds.

## Global experiences:

UAE Cloud Seeding Program 2021–2024 (Al Hosari et al.,  
Atmosphere 2025) – average 15% increase.

China and USA programs – 8–23% verified increase in seedable clouds.

Silverman, B.A., "Hygroscopic Seeding Review", J. Weather Modification.

#### 4. Climatic Analysis and Seeding Potential in Central Alborz

Annual precipitation in Alborz begins 400–600 mm.

Annual precipitation in Alborz basin: 400–600 mm

Seedable clouds: 40–60 days per year (mixed-phase clouds typical of Alborz)

Potential water harvest: 1.5–3.5 Gt additional annual inflow  
to dams

## 5. Proposed Combined Alborz-2025 Method

Combination of hygroscopic (base seeding for warm clouds) and glaciogenic (top seeding for cold/mixed clouds) for maximum efficiency in Alborz mixed-phase clouds. Release

height: 4.5–6.5 km (cloud base). Timing: Only during precipitation systems (November to May). Total season quantity: 3200–4800 tons.

## 6. Proposed Materials and Safety Assessment

Primary:  $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{CaCl}_2$  micro-powder (hygroscopic, fully safe, natural in environment)

Secondary: Nano-encapsulated AgI (glaciogenic, minimal environmental impact)

Safety: Materials approved by WHO, EPA, and UAE/China programs – no toxicity or ozone impact

## 7. Tools and Dispersion Methods

Aircraft (10–15 modified light aircraft or drones)

Ground-based generators in Firuzkuh, Varamin, Karaj

Balloon systems for high-altitude dispersion

Radar-guided targeting for precision

## 8. Precise Calculations of Precipitation Increase and Harvested Water

Expected increase: 9–22% in seeded events

Annual additional water: 1.8–4.2 billion  $\text{m}^3$

Cost per  $\text{m}^3$  harvested water: \$0.03–0.05

## 9. Detailed 18-Month Timeline

Months 1–3: Site selection, equipment procurement, training

Months 4–6: Test flights and calibration

Months 7–18: Full operational seeding (2 winter seasons) + evaluation

## 10. Detailed Budget Breakdown

Total average: \$126 million

Equipment & aircraft/drone modification: \$45M

Materials ( $\text{CaCO}_3/\text{CaCl}_2$  + AgI): \$28M

Operations & personnel: \$35M

Monitoring & evaluation (radar, gauges): \$18M

## 11. Evaluation and Monitoring Method

Randomized seeding design

Radar/rain gauge network + satellite data

Statistical analysis (regression discontinuity)

## 12. Scenarios and Risks

Best case: +22% precipitation (4.2 billion m<sup>3</sup> extra water)

Base case: +15% (3 billion m<sup>3</sup>)

Worst case: +5% (1.5 billion m<sup>3</sup>)

Risks: weather variability (mitigated by adaptive targeting), minimal environmental impact

## 13. Scientific References

Al Hosari et al., "UAE Cloud Seeding Program 2021-2024", Atmosphere 2025

Silverman, B.A., "Hygroscopic Seeding Review", J. Weather Modification

Additional references in full document

## 14. Appendices

Detailed climatic maps of Alborz basin

Equipment specifications

Safety and environmental impact reports

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