



## Welcome and Logistics Storm Peak Laboratory

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**High elevation, mountain-top atmospheric research facility  
readily accessible under all weather conditions**

# Storm Peak Laboratory

## Owned and Operated by Desert Research Institute

### Located in Northwest Colorado on the US National Forest



# A Brief History of Storm Peak Laboratory

1979-1989: Research projects on winter orographic storms led by Prof. Lewis Grant from Colorado State University, with cloud and precipitation studies conducted by Randy Borys and other CSU scientists using space in ski lodge (1979-1980)



The researchers obtained small trailer on Storm Peak (1981-1983) and later on Mt. Werner (1984-1989)

1989-1994: Prof. Grant retires from CSU, USFS permit transferred to Dr. Borys at Desert Research Institute; continued research using instrumented trailers with the assistance of Dr. Wetzel.



1995: DRI builds a permanent facility at Mt. Werner site

2006: Dr. Borys retires, and Dr. Hallar and Ian McCubbin begin leading the facility.



Summer 2011 – Major upgrade funded by National Science Foundation ARRA funds



# Aerosol, Cloud, and Trace Gases Research and Education Facility

Located on Steamboat Springs Ski Resort

Elevation: 3220 m (10,530 ft)

Pressure: ~ 690 mb

In cloud ~25% of time in the winter

Mixed Phase Clouds

9 Person Bunkhouse

Full Kitchen, Running Water

Facility and Guest Instruments

**National Science Foundation ARI-R<sup>2</sup> MAJOR RENOVATION:**

New Aerosol Manifolds

New Wet Chemistry Lab

High Speed Internet Connection - 150

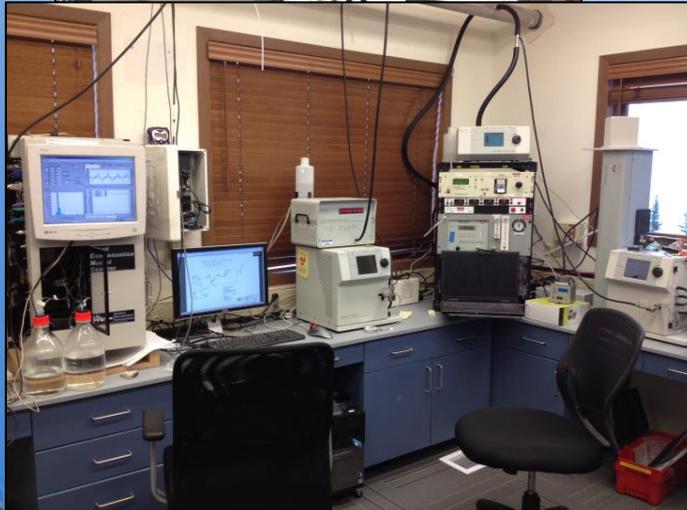
Mbps



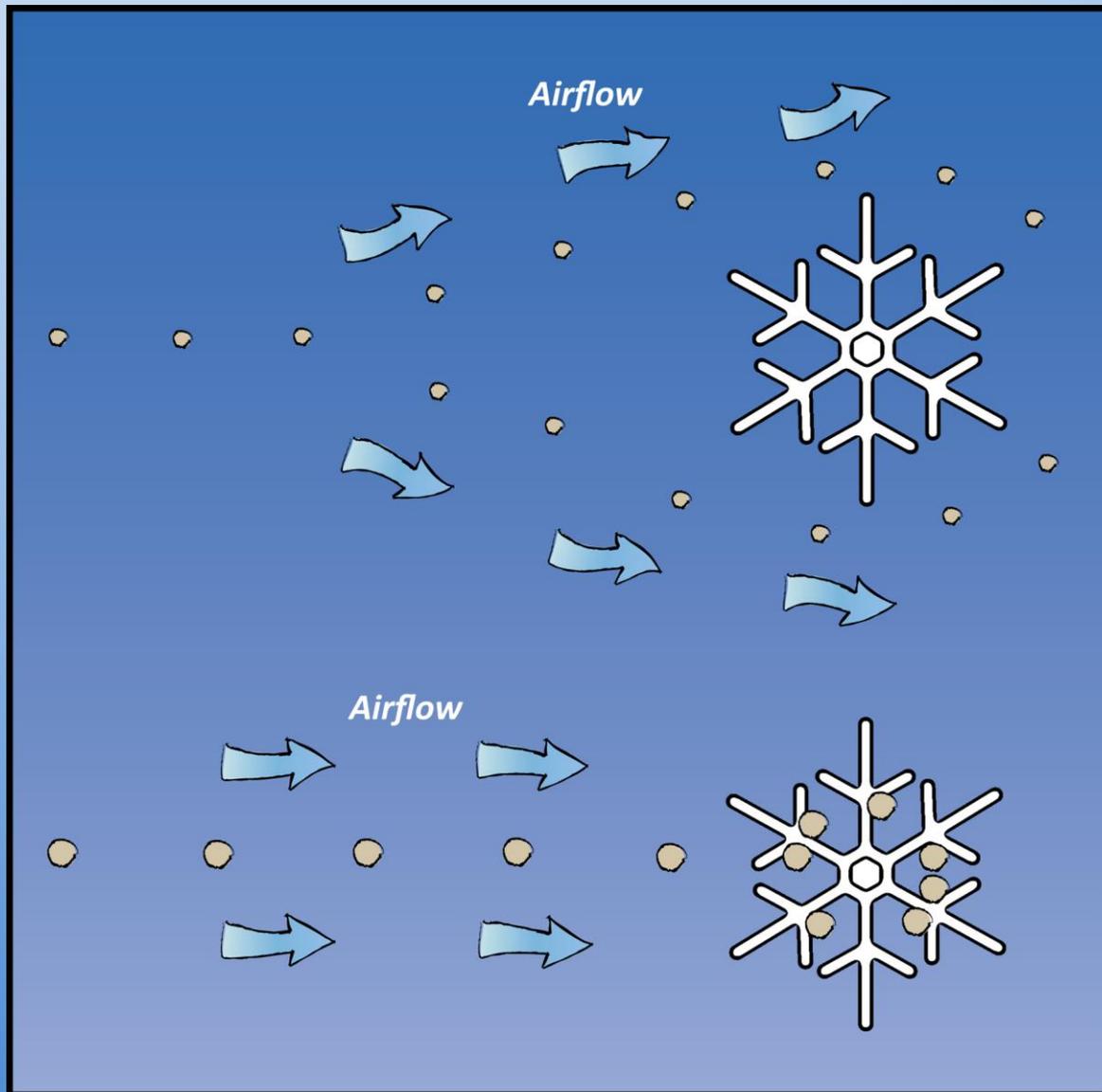
# SPL Current Equipment

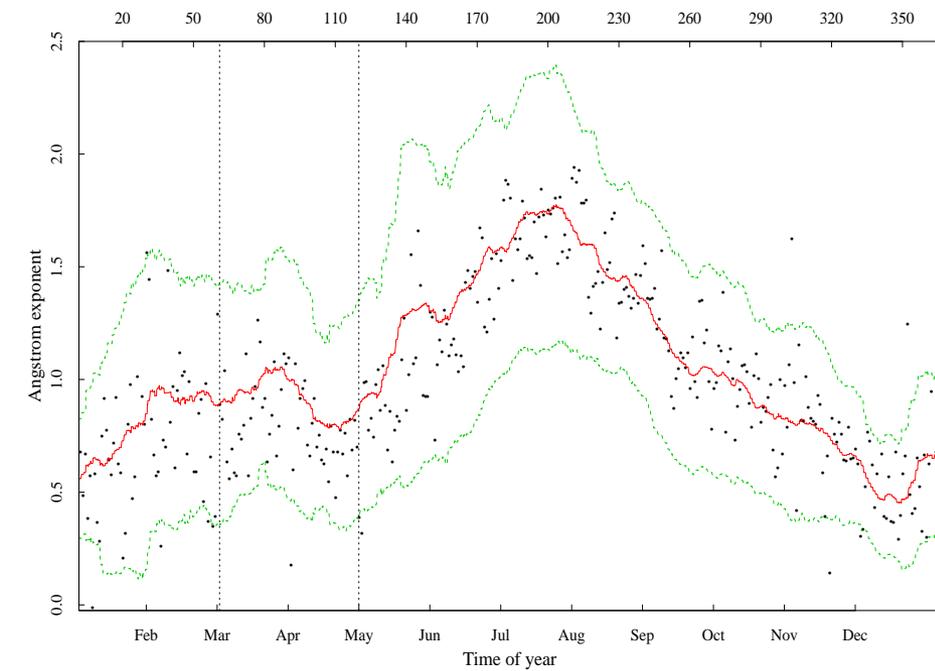
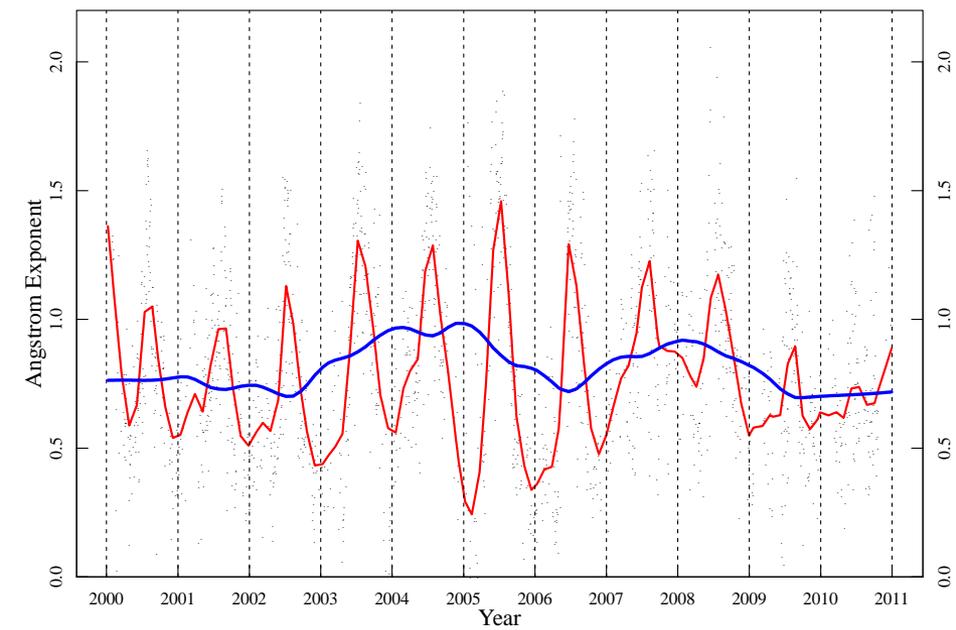
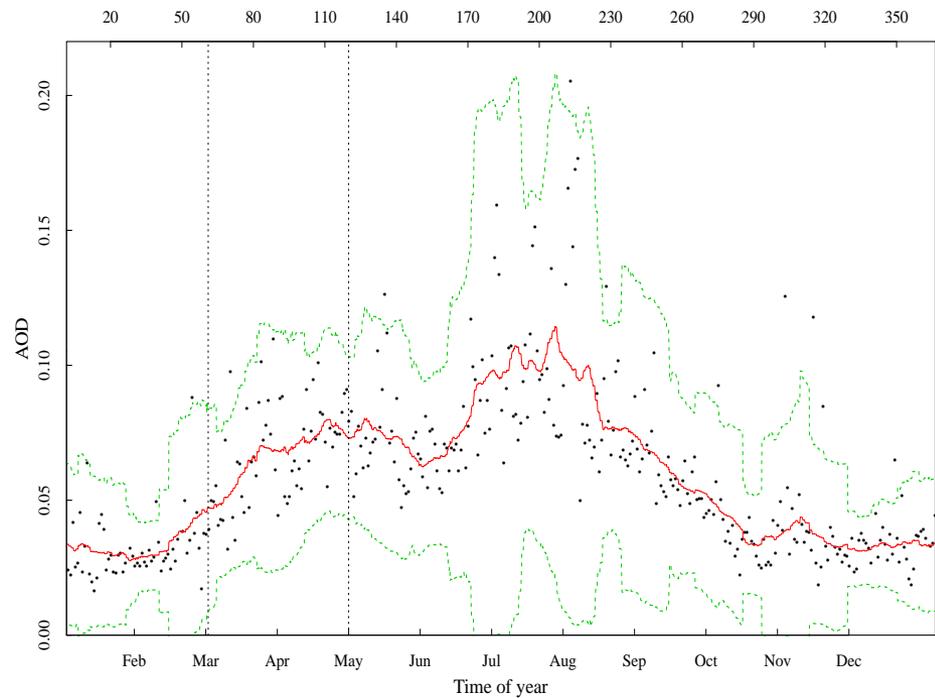
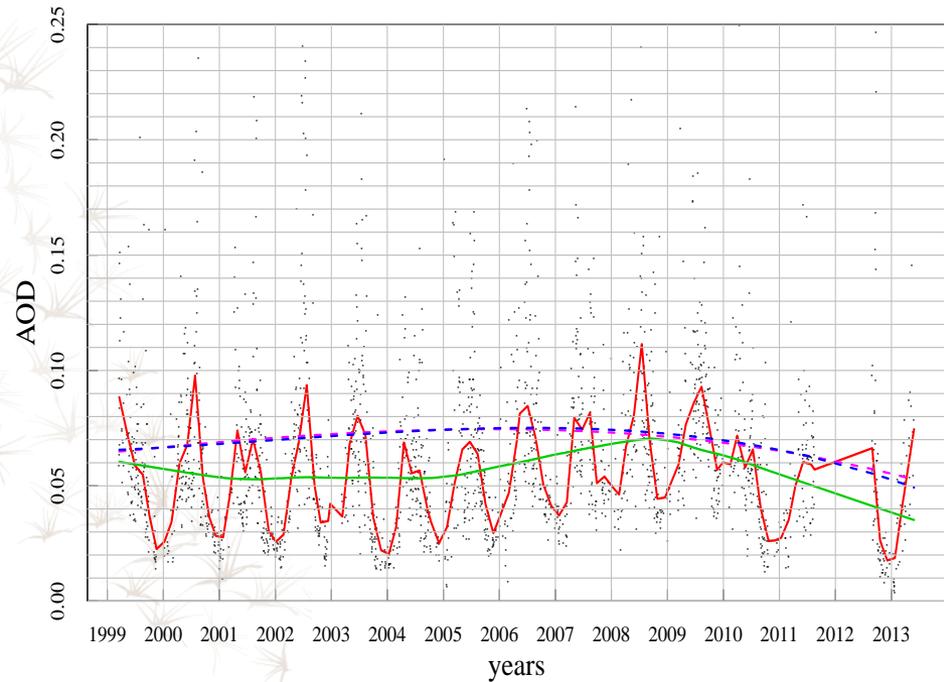


- Aerosol Concentration
- Aerosol Optical Properties
  - TSI Nephelometer - 3λ
  - PSAP - 3λ
- Aerosol size distributions
  - TSI Nano-SMPS, SMPS & APS
- DMT Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN)
- Multi-Filter Shadow-band Radiometer (UV & Visible)
- DMT Cloud droplet size distributions probes
  - SPP-100 forward scattering spectrometer 2–47 μm
  - Cloud Imaging Probe 25–1550 μm
  - Precipitation Imaging Probe 100-6200 μm
- CO<sub>2</sub> Measurement - Britt Stevens, NCAR
- O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub> Measurements
- Water Vapor Isotope – Picarro
- Cold Room- Cloud Sieves
- Meteorological Station – 7 on Mountain

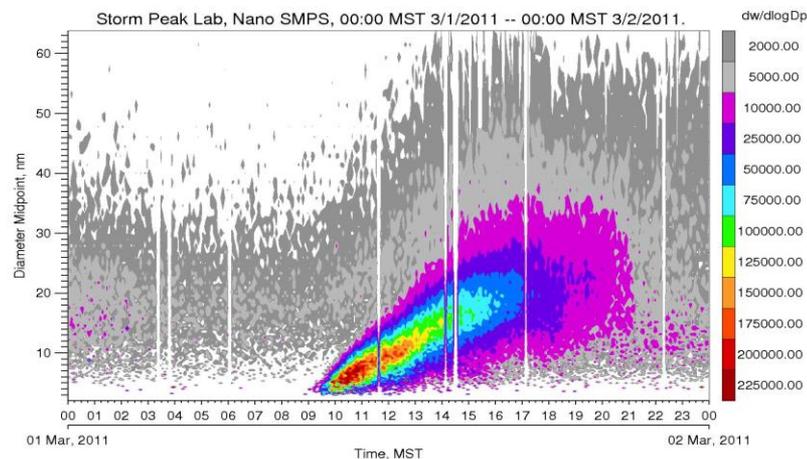


# Inhibition of Snowfall by Pollution Aerosols



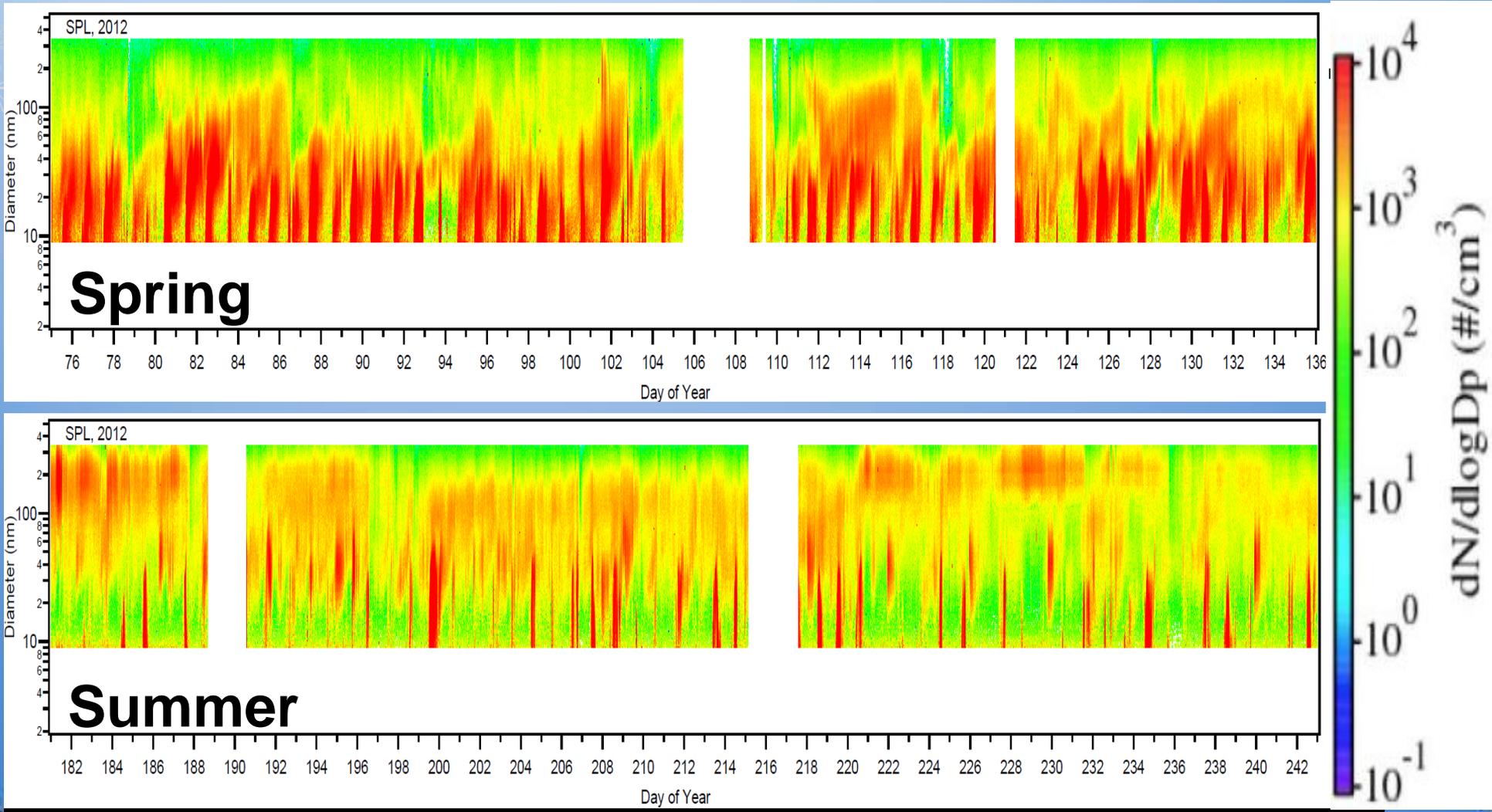


# Summary of New Particle Formation



Measured Property	Spring (March, April, May)	Summer (June, July, Aug)	Winter (Jan, Feb)
Number of Total Days Studied	215	80	179
Percentage of Days with NPF event	56%	43%	52%
Average Initiation Time (MST)	12:12 $\pm$ 104 min	11:42 $\pm$ 102 min	12:41 $\pm$ 91 min

Particle size distribution measurements show significant difference in particle formation and properties during spring and summer at SPL.



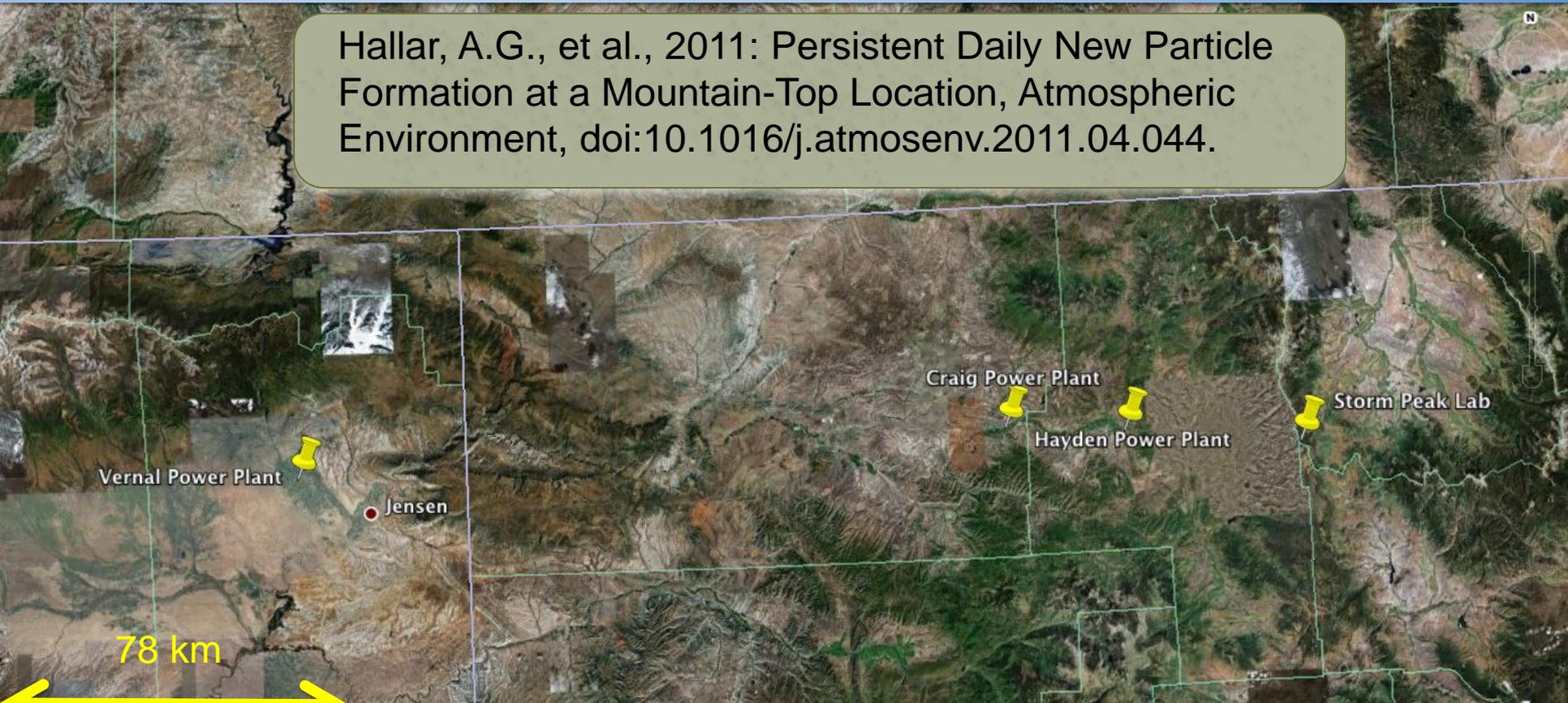
# Conclusion and Potential Cause

The likely source of frequent NPF in this area is due to  $\text{SO}_2$  from multiple coal fired power plants located directly West of region.



What is the impact of coal burning in the Western US on aerosol loading and CCN?

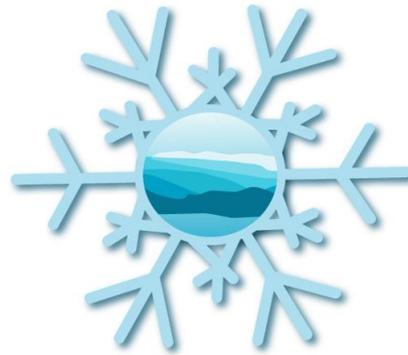
Hallar, A.G., et al., 2011: Persistent Daily New Particle Formation at a Mountain-Top Location, Atmospheric Environment, doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.04.044.





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**

Acknowledgements:



**Storm Peak  
Laboratory**

for atmospheric science  
<http://stormpeak.dri.edu>



AGS-0931431 and EAR-0963558  
supported this work