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Measurements of hydrogen peroxide and formaldehyde exchange between the atmosphere and surface snow at Summit, Greenland

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Abstract

Tower-based measurements of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and formaldehyde (HCHO) exchange were performed above the snowpack of the Greenland ice sheet. H_2O_2 and HCHO fluxes were measured continuously between 16 June and 7 July 2000, at the Summit Environmental Observatory. The fluxes were determined using coil scrubber-aqueous phase fluorometry systems together with micrometeorological techniques. Both compounds exhibit strong diel cycles in the observed concentrations as well as in the fluxes with emission from the snow during the day and the evening and deposition during the night. The averaged diel variations of the observed fluxes were in the range of $+1.3 \times 10^{13}$ molecules $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (deposition) and -1.6×10^{13} molecules $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (emission) for H_2O_2 and $+1.1 \times 10^{12}$ and -4.2×10^{12} molecules $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ for HCHO, while the net exchange per day for both compounds were much smaller. During the study period of 22 days on average $(0.8^{+4.6}_{-4.3}) \times 10^{17}$ molecules m^{-2} of H_2O_2 were deposited and $(7.0^{+12.6}_{-12.2}) \times 10^{16}$ molecules m^{-2} of HCHO were emitted from the snow per day. A comparison with the inventory in the gas phase demonstrates that the exchange influences the diel variations in the boundary layer above snow covered areas. Flux measurements during and after the precipitation of new snow shows that $<16\%$ of the H_2O_2 and more than 25% of the HCHO originally present in the new snow were available for fast release to the atmospheric boundary layer within hours after precipitation. This release can effectively disturb the normally observed diel variations of the exchange between the surface snow and the atmosphere, thus perturbing also the diel variations of corresponding gas-phase concentrations. © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

Formaldehyde (HCHO) and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) are key compounds regarding the chemical composition of the Earth's atmosphere. Both are important secondary products formed during the oxidation of organic compounds (e.g. Jenkin and

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Clemmshaw, 2000). At the same time, they influence the oxidation capacity of the troposphere because they are important precursors of radicals like OH and HO₂ (Crawford et al., 1999). Therefore, both compounds have been used to investigate photochemical processes in the troposphere (e.g. Weller et al., 2000; Lee et al., 2000; Chance et al., 2000) and to validate the performance of numerical photochemistry models (e.g. Jaeglé et al., 2000; Solberg et al., 2001).

Recently, HCHO and H₂O₂ in polar regions have attracted a lot of interest due to two different reasons. It has been discussed that HCHO and H₂O₂ can play critical roles in the atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) at high latitudes during the occurrence of ozone (O₃) depletion events that are commonly observed during polar sunrise in Arctic areas (McConnell et al., 1992). While the effective O₃ destruction is caused by reactions with chlorine (Cl) and bromine (Br) atoms (Barrie et al., 1988, 1994; Mickle et al., 1989; Bottenheim et al., 1990; Jobson et al., 1994; Solberg et al., 1996; Ariya et al., 1998; Ramacher et al., 1999), Cl and Br atoms also react quickly with HCHO and are transformed into non-reactive compounds like HCl and HBr that are subsequently removed from the gas phase (Barrie et al., 1988; Shepson et al., 1996). In contrast, Michalowski et al. (2000) pointed out that the reaction of HCHO with BrO might lead to the formation of HOBr initiating subsequent heterogeneous reactions increasing halogen atom concentrations. H₂O₂ could also contribute to the formation of gas-phase molecular bromine (Br₂) as a consequence of the reaction of H₂O₂ with bromide (Br⁻) in the aqueous phase (McConnell et al., 1992). Besides the involvement of both compounds in important photochemical processes, H₂O₂ and HCHO are conserved in surface snow and ice cores providing valuable information about the oxidation capacity of the past troposphere (Staffelbach et al., 1991; Thompson et al., 1993; Neftel et al., 1995; Fuhrer et al., 1996; Hutterli et al., 1999, 2001). Knowledge of the exchange between the atmosphere and the underlying snowpack is important for the development of transfer functions that link concentrations in the snowpack and in the gas phase.

Gas-phase H₂O₂ and HCHO concentrations have been investigated at several different sites in the Arctic. Combined field and modeling studies have indicated, that current gas-phase chemistry models are unable to account for H₂O₂ (Neftel et al., 1995; McConnell et al., 1997a; Hutterli et al., 2001) and HCHO concentrations (McConnell et al., 1992; De Serves, 1994; Sander et al., 1997; Rudolph et al., 1999; Hutterli et al., 1999) commonly observed at high latitudes. Model results also indicate that emissions from the snowpack can sustain measured gas-phase concentrations of H₂O₂ and HCHO (Shepson et al., 1996; Michalowski et al., 2000; Hutterli et al., 1999, 2001). Nevertheless, only few attempts have been made to measure fluxes above the

snowpack. Vertical HCHO profiles at Alert, Canada, presented by Sumner and Shepson (1999), displayed higher concentrations close to the snow surface compared to ambient concentrations. Moreover, Hutterli et al. (1999) calculated HCHO fluxes from the snowpack at Summit, Greenland, using either measured ambient and interstitial air concentrations or surface snow measurements that are sufficiently high to compete with known HCHO formation pathways in the gas phase. Hutterli et al. (2001) also reported diel variations of H₂O₂ fluxes above the snowpack indicating a temperature-driven recycling between air and snow.

In this paper we report observations of H₂O₂ and HCHO gradients above a snowpack combined for the first time with direct measurements of diffusion coefficients using eddy correlation technique. The impact of the derived fluxes on observed diel variations in the ABL is discussed. A precipitation event is analyzed to demonstrate how regular diel variations of concentrations and fluxes are effectively disturbed by emissions from new snow.

2. Experimental

Ambient gas-phase concentrations of H₂O₂ and HCHO were continuously measured at the Greenland Environmental Observatory Summit (GEO Summit) on top of the Greenland ice sheet (72.6°N, 38.5°W, 3200 m elevation) from 5 June to 9 July 2000. Ambient air was drawn through heated and insulated inlet lines (0.635 cm ID PFA tubes) to the analyzers installed in a trench located 400 m south of the main camp and ~3 m below the snow surface. From 16 June to 7 July gradient measurements of both compounds above the snowpack were performed. For this purpose the inlet line was mounted on a lift that automatically switched every 8 min between two heights (1 and 152 or 1 and 143 cm). Because the concentrations could be affected by contamination from emissions of the main camp the data was filtered using ambient NO_x and NO_y concentrations (Honrath et al., this issue). Concentrations were discarded when either [NO] ≥ 100 pptv or [NO_x] ≥ 200 pptv or [NO_y] ≥ 1000 pptv. When NO_x and NO_y concentrations were not available, data were also abandoned if the wind came from northerly directions (330° ≤ WD ≤ 30°).

Gas-phase H₂O₂ and HCHO were absorbed from the sample air stream into an aqueous solution using coil scrubbers followed by derivatization and fluorometric detection. Both instruments have previously been described in detail (Hutterli et al., 2001; Riedel et al., 1999). H₂O₂ was stripped from an ambient airflow (~1.21 min⁻¹ (STP)) by H₂O₂ free water running at ~0.2 ml min⁻¹) into a coil scrubber. After raising the pH, the aqueous phase H₂O₂ concentration was

analyzed by UV fluorescence spectroscopy after derivatization with 4-ethylphenol in the presence of peroxidase. Calibrations were performed daily by running liquid standards through the scrubber while flushing with H₂O₂-free air generated by pumping ambient air through a column filled with manganese dioxide–copper oxide mixture (Hopcalite[®], Callery Chemical Company, USA). The same zero air was used to monitor the baseline every hour. The limit of detection (LOD) of the instrument was 70 pptv corresponding to 3 times the standard deviation of the noise level measured with zero air and the accuracy was estimated to be better than 25%. It is well known that the applied method is also sensitive to higher organic peroxides (Lee et al., 2000). Therefore, we used a second channel equipped with a manganese dioxide catalyst to selectively destroy H₂O₂ (Lee et al., 2000). The signal of the second channel always remained below the detection limit in agreement with previous data from Summit (Sigg et al., 1992) and gives us confidence that organic peroxides did not interfere substantially with our H₂O₂ measurements. Gas-phase HCHO concentrations were obtained using a commercial analyzer (AL4001, Aero-Laser GmbH, Germany). HCHO was collected by drawing air (~0.6–0.81 min⁻¹ (STP)) and pumping acid solution (0.05 M H₂SO₄) at a rate of ~0.2 ml min⁻¹ together into a coil scrubber. The analysis in the aqueous phase is based on the Hantzsch reaction of HCHO with pentane-2,4-dione and NH₃ followed by fluorometric detection. While the reaction chamber and the fluorescence cell were kept at 60°C, the scrubber was held at a constant temperature of 16°C to increase the stripping efficiency to more than 96% (Riedel et al., 1999). The zero air for the H₂O₂ instrument was also used to hourly determine the baseline for the HCHO measurements. A LOD of 30 pptv and an accuracy of <25% were achieved.

The primary flux measurement systems utilized to determine the turbulent structure of the near-surface boundary layer were two eddy covariance (EC) systems including two three-dimensional sonic anemometers with fine wire thermocouples and two ultraviolet hygrometers (CSAT3, FW05, KH20; all Campbell Scientific, USA) mounted on profile arms 1 and 2 m above the snow surface, respectively. These instruments were reoriented so that they pointed into the prevailing wind direction during the measurement period. The measurements were performed at 50 Hz using a data logger (CR5000, Campbell Scientific, USA) connected directly to a computer housed near the measurement tower. Supporting measurements were wind speed, temperature and relative humidity measured at 0.5, 1, and 2 m above the snow surface on a separate tower. A three-dimensional coordinate rotation on the time series *u*, *v*, and *w* were performed after Kaimal and Finnigan (1994), which aligned the time series with the mean wind vector, forcing *v* and *w* means to zero. Turbulence

statistics were generated for 10 min periods in post processing to coincide with those calculated from the supporting measurements. The two EC systems were utilized to investigate the accuracy of the turbulence measurements resulting in deviations of <15% in all cases (Cullen and Steffen, 2001).

Further micrometeorological data (temperature, wind speed, wind direction, pressure, relative humidity) is available on the web pages of GEO Summit (<http://www.hwr.arizona.edu/geosummit/data.html>).

3. Results

Fig. 1 shows observed HCHO and H₂O₂ time series. Due to different experiments the inlets were mounted at different heights. The time series presented here are assembled from all measurements at heights between 1 and 2 m above the snow surface. For the measuring period from 5 June until 8 July 2000, average concentrations were 0.65 and 120 pptv for H₂O₂ and HCHO, respectively. An increasing trend for HCHO was observed with average concentrations of <100 pptv in the first week and almost 180 pptv in the last week. Most of the days both compounds exhibit diel cycles with low concentrations during the night and higher concentrations during the day as shown in Fig. 2. However, maximum concentrations are reached either in the evening (H₂O₂) or in the morning (HCHO).

Fluxes of HCHO and H₂O₂ were determined using an integrated flux-gradient approach based on Monin–Obukhov similarity theory. Direct measurements of the heat and momentum fluxes using the eddy correlation technique enabled determination of the Obukhov length *L*, a key independent variable in the steady state, horizontally homogenous ABL. Specification of the flux–profile relationships required to calculate fluxes of HCHO and H₂O₂ reduces to knowledge of the stability function ϕ_m as a function of *z/L* (e.g. Businger et al., 1971; Dyer, 1974) with the height above the snow surface *z*. Once functions of ϕ_m were established changes to the turbulent exchange coefficient for momentum (*K_m*) with stability were determined, enabling fluxes of HCHO and H₂O₂ to be expressed in terms of concentration gradients in the vertical direction *z* using Eq. (1):

$$F = K_m(z) \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \frac{\kappa u_* z}{\phi_m(z/L)} \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} = \text{const.} \quad (1)$$

with von Karman constant κ (=0.4), friction velocity *u_{*}*, and concentration *C*. Since the application of the flux–profile relationship also includes the premise of constant fluxes with height, Eq. (1) can be solved in the integrated form (2).

$$F = \frac{\kappa u_* \int_{C(z_1)}^{C(z_2)} \partial C}{\int_{z_1}^{z_2} (\phi_m(z/L)/z) \partial z} = \frac{\kappa u_* (C(z_2) - C(z_1))}{\int_{z_1}^{z_2} (\phi_m(z/L)/z) \partial z}. \quad (2)$$

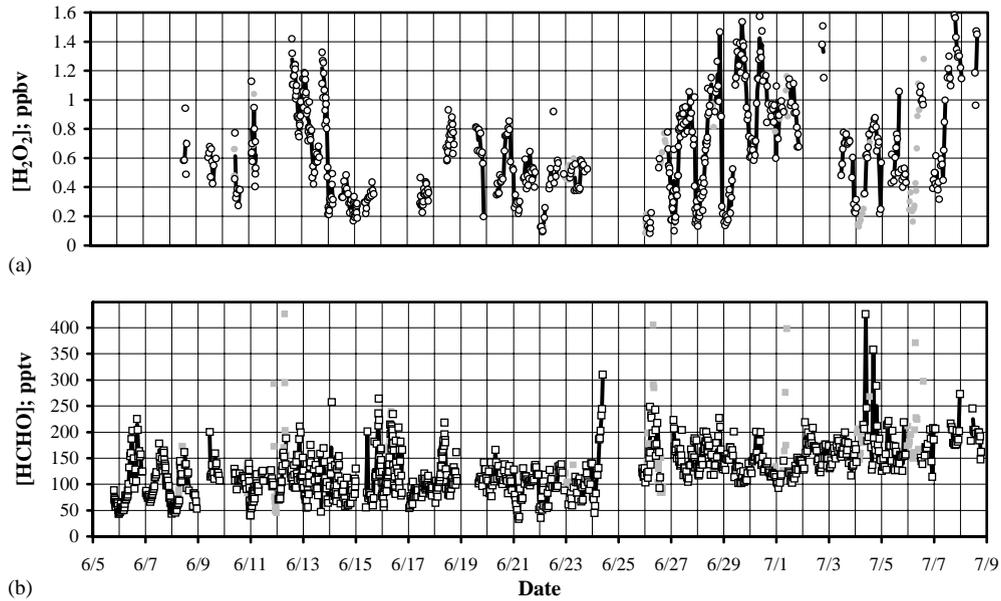


Fig. 1. Time series of H_2O_2 (a) and HCHO (b) concentrations measured at Summit, Greenland, in June–July 2000. Symbols mark 10 min averages; lines show 1 h averages. Grey symbols indicate discarded data (see text) also including HCHO concentrations between 400 and 1400 pptv (not shown).

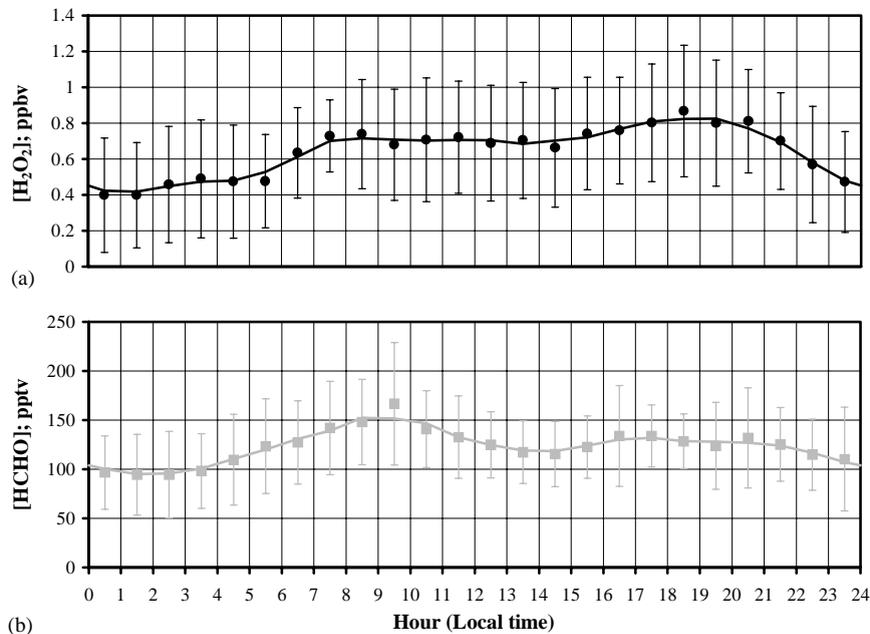


Fig. 2. Diel variations of H_2O_2 (a) and HCHO (b) concentrations measured at Summit, Greenland, in June–July 2000. Symbols mark 1 h bins; lines show 3 h running averages. Error bars indicate calculated standard deviations.

Gradient measurements, friction velocities, and Obukhov lengths are available for a 22-day period (16 June–7 July). For unstable conditions the stability function $\phi(z/L) = (1 - 16z/L)^{-0.25}$ was used, while for

stable cases the function $\phi(z/L) = 1 + 4.6z/L$ was applied, which reduces under neutral conditions ($L \gg 1$) to $\phi(z/L) = 1$. Because the concentrations were alternately measured at two heights with an integration time

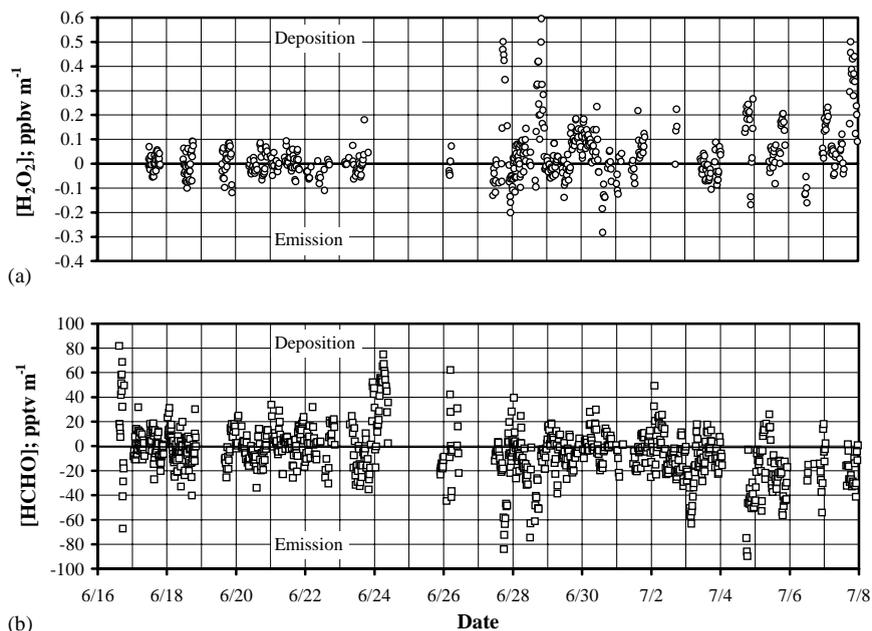


Fig. 3. Time series of H_2O_2 (a) and HCHO (b) concentration gradients measured at Summit, Greenland, in June–July 2000.

of 8 min at each height, consecutive measurements in one height were used to linearly interpolate the value at one height for the point of time of the measurement at the other height. The concentration gradients shown in Fig. 3 were calculated as (upper level concentration measurement)–(lower level concentration measurement). As a result, a positive gradient represents trace gas deposition and a negative gradient indicates trace gas emission. Each gradient was used to calculate the flux with the appropriate micrometeorological coefficients. The fluxes for the whole period were averaged within 1 h bins to obtain average diel variations for both compounds (Fig. 4). Average H_2O_2 fluxes vary between $+1.3$ and -1.6×10^{13} molecules $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. On the other hand, average HCHO fluxes show a smaller amplitude between $+1.1$ and -4.2×10^{12} molecules $\text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Fig. 4 also indicates the range of the middle 50% of the flux data that were used to calculate errors of the amounts exchanged between air and snow per day (Table 1). These errors and ranges illustrate that the observed fluxes exhibit a large variability, which is mainly caused by an inherent natural variability of the fluxes due to variable meteorological conditions. Compared to the natural variability, uncertainties in the flux calculations and analytical errors are small. Nevertheless, the 50% range also demonstrates that a majority of the individual diel cycles measured on different days follow distinct patterns, reflected by the averaged diel variations of both compounds, with common features like emissions during the day and deposition during the night. The average turning point from deposition to emission occurs around 10:00 in the morning for H_2O_2 and

HCHO . While HCHO emissions continue until midnight, H_2O_2 fluxes change their directions already at 17:00 in the evening. Highest average H_2O_2 deposition rates were observed between 17:00 and 21:00 in the evening. The average net fluxes during the course of 1 day correspond to a daily deposition of 8×10^{16} molecules m^{-2} of H_2O_2 and a daily emission of 7×10^{16} molecules m^{-2} of HCHO .

During the measuring period we had the opportunity to measure fluxes during one night with a new snow event. Fluxes calculated for the period between 29 June and 1 July are shown in Fig. 5. While fluxes measured on 29 June and the first half of 30 June reflect typical diel variations for both compounds close to average diel variations depicted in Fig. 4, the results for the night from 30 June to 1 July demonstrate the impact of < 1 cm new snow that precipitated in the course of this night. H_2O_2 and HCHO fluxes clearly show strong emissions during the night at a time when normally slight emission or deposition occur. Highest emission rates for H_2O_2 were observed between 21:00 on 30 June and 2:00 on 1 July, whereas highest emission rates for HCHO were measured ~ 2 –3 h later. Total amounts released were 6.7×10^{17} molecules m^{-2} of H_2O_2 between 21:00 and 2:00 and 8.1×10^{16} molecules m^{-2} of HCHO between 24:00 and 4:00.

4. Discussion

The most prominent feature in the H_2O_2 gas-phase concentrations is its distinct diel variation that has been

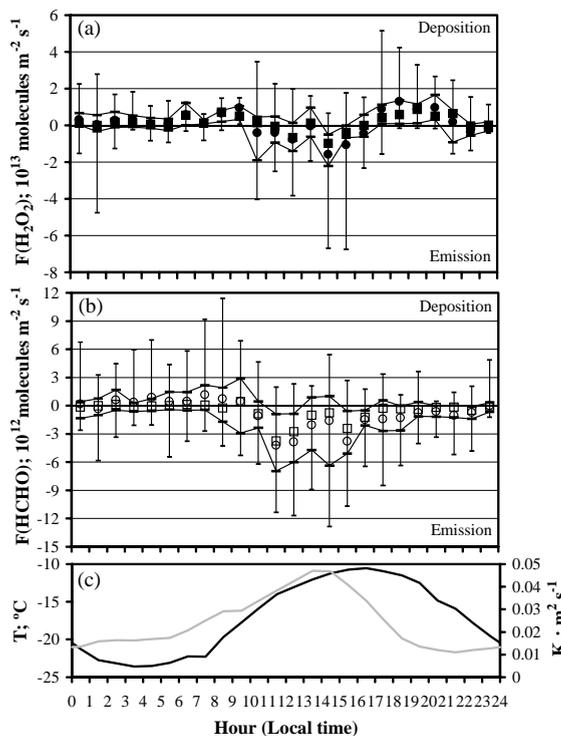


Fig. 4. Diel variations measured at Summit, Greenland, between 16 June and 7 July 2000. H_2O_2 (a) and HCHO (b) fluxes. The average and median of the data in each 1 h bin are indicated by a circle and a box, respectively; the vertical lines connected by solid lines indicate the middle 50% of the data; and the error bars the middle 95% of the data, (c) 1 h averages of surface snow temperature and eddy diffusion coefficient.

observed in all previous studies at Summit (Sigg et al., 1992; Bales et al., 1995a, b; Fuhrer et al., 1996; McConnell et al., 1997b; Hutterli et al., 2001). For example, during this field season highest concentrations were found between 17:00 and 21:00 with an average of 0.82 ppbv, whereas lowest values averaging to 0.42 ppb were measured between 0:00 and 3:00. In comparison to previous studies, the H_2O_2 concentrations are lower and the diel cycle is less pronounced. In addition, we observed a diel cycle in the HCHO concentrations in the gas phase with highest concentrations between 7:00 and 10:00 and lowest concentrations between midnight and 3:00. The averages for these 3 h periods are 150 and 95 pptv. This diel variation is less marked compared to H_2O_2 and has not been observed in former studies at Summit (Fuhrer et al., 1996; Hutterli et al., 1999). The average HCHO concentrations in 2000 were also lower compared to observations at Summit in 1996 (Hutterli et al., 1999). The differences between this study and former results are possibly due to the meteorological conditions. During long periods, the wind speed was very low ($<4\text{ m s}^{-1}$). Moreover, fresh snowfalls, which

Table 1

Gas-phase inventories, averaged exchange rates, and net photochemical production or destruction rates measured during the field season 2000 at Summit, Greenland

	H_2O_2	HCHO
Maximum gas phase inventory ^a , molecules m^{-2}	1.4×10^{18}	2.5×10^{17}
Minimum gas phase inventory ^b , molecules m^{-2}	0.4×10^{18}	0.9×10^{17}
Difference in gas phase inventory; molecules m^{-2}	1.0×10^{18}	1.6×10^{17}
Daily deposition ^c ; molecules m^{-2}	$(2.7^{+2.9}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{17}$	$(1.8^{+4.5}_{-1.8}) \times 10^{16}$
Daily emission ^c ; molecules m^{-2}	$(1.9^{+2.1}_{-1.7}) \times 10^{17}$	
$(8.8^{+10.8}_{-7.7}) \times 10^{16}$		
Daily net exchange ^c ; molecules m^{-2}	$(0.8^{+4.6}_{-4.3}) \times 10^{17}$	
$(7.0^{+12.6}_{-12.2}) \times 10^{16}$		
Daily net photochemical production/destruction ^d ; molecules m^{-2}	Deposition 1.5×10^{18}	Emission 6.5×10^{17}
Destruction	Production	
Total emission after new snow event; molecules m^{-2}	6.7×10^{17}	8.1×10^{16}

^a Estimated using an ABL height of 90 m (Helmig et al., 2002), $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 0.82$ ppbv, and $[\text{HCHO}] = 150$ pptv.

^b Estimated using an ABL height of 50 m (see text), $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 0.42$ ppbv, and $[\text{HCHO}] = 95$ pptv.

^c Errors are calculated using the maxima and minima of the middle 50% of the data of the fluxes indicated in Fig. 4.

^d Estimated using an ABL height of 90 m and average rates given by Yang et al. (2002) for 5:00–21:00.

can substantially disturb diel variations of H_2O_2 and HCHO (see below), occurred only twice during the measuring period.

The observed fluxes show that H_2O_2 and HCHO are exchanged between the surface snow and the gas phase. Since fluxes in both directions occur, the surface snowpack can be considered as a temporary reservoir for H_2O_2 and HCHO during the night. While this mechanism was suggested for H_2O_2 by Sigg et al. (1992), we demonstrate here that it can also be applied to HCHO . Obviously, such a mechanism has the potential to contribute to observed diel variations. Likewise, a comparison of the observed concentrations with the direction of the fluxes demonstrates partial agreement. The emissions of both compounds during the day and deposition during the night can explain elevated concentrations at daytime. These results are in agreement with previous measurements of H_2O_2 fluxes above

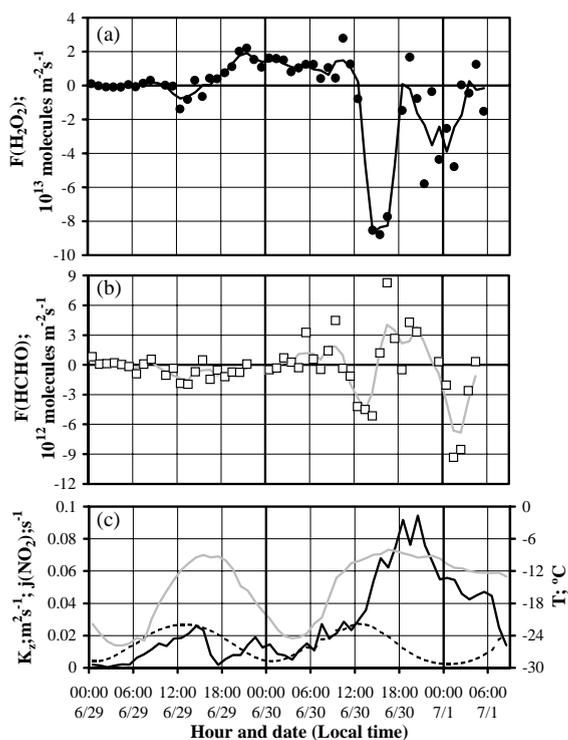


Fig. 5. H_2O_2 and HCHO fluxes, surface snow temperature, eddy diffusion coefficient, and photolysis rate of NO_2 measured at Summit, Greenland, between 29 June and 1 July 2000, (a) H_2O_2 flux. Filled circles mark 1 h averages; line represents 3 h running averages, (b) HCHO flux. Open squares mark 1 h averages; line represents 3 h running averages, (c) 1 h averages of surface snow temperature (gray line), eddy diffusion coefficient (black line), and $j(\text{NO}_2)$ (dashed line).

the snow surface (Hutterli et al., 2001) indicating that emissions with highest values between 8:00 and 16:00 contributed to observed diel variations in H_2O_2 gas-phase concentrations.

To evaluate the impact of the exchange on the diel variations in the gas phase, we compare the change in the total amount present in the ABL (= inventory) with the measured daily emission and deposition. Table 1 shows estimated maximum and minimum inventories in the gas phase using maximum and minimum concentrations of 0.82 and 0.42 ppbv for H_2O_2 and 150 and 95 pptv for HCHO. We also used averaged ABL heights of 90 m during daytime (Helmig et al., this issue) and 50 m during nighttime corresponding to the median of mixing heights calculated from friction velocities and Obukhov lengths for stable conditions between 0:00 and 3:00 (Seibert et al., 2000). Then, the difference in the maximum and minimum inventories can be compared with daily deposited and emitted amounts, which are summarized in Table 1. In general, the results suggest that bi-directional fluxes in the boundary layer are an

important mechanism influencing diel cycles of H_2O_2 and HCHO in the ABL over the snowpack at Summit. However, the diel variations cannot be explained solely by the exchange with the snow pack. Moreover, increase and decrease of the concentrations do not coincide with changes in the direction of the fluxes. For example, HCHO concentrations start rising at 4:00 and falling at 21:00, although deposition and emission still continue until 9:00 and 1:00, respectively. A similar time shift is apparent in the case of H_2O_2 .

Photochemical reactions governing the production and destruction of H_2O_2 and HCHO involve OH and HO_2 reactions and direct photolysis. Since OH and HO_2 concentrations closely follow diel variations in UV radiation, photochemical processing of H_2O_2 and HCHO becomes more vigorous with increasing radiation intensity. In fact, increase and decrease of the H_2O_2 and HCHO diel variations at the transitions between day and night seem to be dominated by photochemical reactions since both correlate well with $j(\text{NO}_2)$ (Fig. 5) which corresponds to the intensity of UV radiation. Yang et al. (this issue) report average production and destruction rates for several species obtained from photolysis rates and calculated OH and HO_2 concentrations. Their results show that the photochemical sources and sinks of H_2O_2 and HCHO are not in equilibrium resulting in a net production of H_2O_2 and a net destruction of HCHO (Table 1). Although the exchange with the surface snow partly counteracts the photochemical imbalances, it accounts only for <10% of photochemically produced H_2O_2 and destroyed HCHO. Note, that the photochemical production of HCHO is uncertain since it depends on the branching ratio for the reaction of methyl peroxyradicals with either NO or HO_2 . The net destruction given in Table 1 is calculated using a ratio of 0.13 (Yang et al., this issue) and would turn into a net photochemical production at a ratio of higher than 0.66. The non-equilibrium of photochemical transformation plus exchange at the snow surface for H_2O_2 and HCHO indicates that additional processes must be considered to fully explain the diel variations and are discussed in the following.

One important removal mechanism for H_2O_2 is the formation of fog (Bergin et al., 1996; Hutterli et al., 2001) that regularly occurred at night during the field season. Bergin et al. (1996) demonstrated that H_2O_2 could be fully depleted in the presence of fog if equilibrium according to Henry's law between concentrations in the fog droplets and in the gas phase is assumed. A calculated H_2O_2 flux of 5.5×10^{18} molecules m^{-2} was obtained in a case study of a fog event at Summit lasting for 10 h during one night (Bergin et al., 1996). This value is more than 10 times the daily dry deposition obtained in this study (Table 1) demonstrating that fog deposition can be very effective and is sufficient to remove the photochemically

produced excess H_2O_2 . The transfer of HCHO into droplets and subsequent deposition to the surface snow could also cause an additional deposition of HCHO. Due to the lower Henry's law coefficient the removal is probably less effective in agreement with the less pronounced diel cycle.

Another possible mechanism having the potential to influence gas-phase concentration in the ABL is the entrainment of air from above into the ABL due to increasing mixing layer heights during the course of the day. This can either lead to an increase or decrease of H_2O_2 and HCHO depending on concentrations in the free troposphere relative to concentrations in the ABL. This process might be reflected by the fast increase of HCHO and H_2O_2 during the morning when the shallow and stable nocturnal ABL is obliterated assuming that the deposition during the night decreases the concentrations in the ABL compared to the layer above. Overall, further studies to distinguish between H_2O_2 and HCHO in the gas phase and in fog are needed to fully understand the cycling between the ABL and the surface snow. In addition, detailed investigations of the structure of the ABL are necessary to elaborate the impact of emission, deposition, and vertical transport on H_2O_2 and HCHO concentrations in the ABL.

The new snow event and its effect observed during the night from 30 June to 1 July demonstrates that the system ABL plus underlying snowpack cannot be regarded as a closed system with negligible exchange at the upper and lower boundary. New snow influences the surface snow concentrations as well as the magnitude and direction of the flux between snow and ABL as observed during this specific night (Fig. 4). The total amount of H_2O_2 released during the night was more than 3 times the amount normally released during 1 day (Table 1). This difference was less dramatic in the case of HCHO, and the amount emitted during the night with the new snow event almost equalled the amount normally released during the course of 1 day. Accordingly, the effect on the concentrations in the ABL is more pronounced in the case of H_2O_2 (Fig. 1). In most of the nights before and after the event, H_2O_2 concentrations dropped to values around 0.2–0.4 ppbv during the night while in this specific night considerably higher concentrations between 0.6 and 1.1 ppbv were observed. HCHO concentrations showed almost no deviation from the normal diel variation. However, another effect of the synoptic weather situation concealed the possible impact of extraordinary emissions. Unstable conditions reflected in the high values of the eddy diffusion coefficients (Fig. 5) prevented the development of a shallow nocturnal ABL, thus diluting the emitted amounts in a much deeper layer compared to other nights. While no measurements of the H_2O_2 and HCHO concentrations in the new snow of this event are available, previous measurements have revealed that in

general new snow initially contains higher concentrations of both compounds compared to surface snow (Bales et al., 1995b) and that the concentrations drop rapidly within a few hours (Hutterli et al., 1999, 2001).

The emitted amount and the timing of the emission are analyzed to estimate the lability of both compounds in the new snow. This estimate can only constitute an upper limit since the higher snow temperature during the specific night (Fig. 5) could also cause enhanced emissions of deeper snow layers. Surface snow samples were taken on 1 July at 8:00 after the new snow event. We found H_2O_2 and HCHO concentrations of 12.1 and $0.65 \mu\text{M}$ in the top 1 cm of the snow and densities of 0.05 and 0.06 g cm^{-3} , respectively, corresponding to H_2O_2 and HCHO amounts of 3.6×10^{18} molecules m^{-2} and 2.3×10^{17} molecules m^{-2} after the emission during the past night. Adding the emitted amounts during the night (Table 1) leads to an estimate of the total amount in the new snow before precipitation resulting in 4.3×10^{18} molecules m^{-2} of H_2O_2 and 3.1×10^{17} molecules m^{-2} of HCHO. The comparison shows more than 25% of the HCHO amount, but <16% of the H_2O_2 amount was available for emission during the first night after precipitation indicating that a higher percentage of HCHO is present at the surface compared to H_2O_2 .

Couch et al. (2000) demonstrated that the immediate release after snowfall can be attributed to the surface-bound component. Accordingly, a laboratory investigation of the uptake of H_2O_2 demonstrated that it is accumulated on the ice surface as well as incorporated into the bulk ice with an estimated upper limit of 20% present at the surface at -12.5°C (Conklin et al., 1993). This limit is slightly higher than the released amount obtained in our study, which also represents only an upper limit for the amount present at the surface layer since during the first hours after precipitation recrystallization occurs that also leads to the evaporation of part of the bulk ice crystals.

5. Conclusions

Long-term measurements revealed that HCHO concentrations in the ABL over the snowpack at Summit, Greenland follow a diel cycle similar to H_2O_2 diel variations with higher concentrations during the day and lower concentrations during the night. These diel variations are at least partly caused by bi-directional fluxes of both species between the atmosphere and the underlying snowpack indicating that the snow acts as a temporary reservoir during the course of a day. During this study the emitted and deposited amounts of H_2O_2 and HCHO nearly canceled each other during 24 h resulting in small net deposition of H_2O_2 and net emission of HCHO. Photochemistry as well as emission and deposition of H_2O_2 and HCHO must be taken into

account to reproduce diel variations in the ABL. Due to the importance of both compounds in tropospheric photochemistry the bi-directional exchange should be included in modeling studies undertaken to investigate photochemical processes above snow covered areas like O₃ depletion or halogen activation occurring in the polar ABL. Since no measurements of the ABL height and no measurements above the ABL were performed the role of changing mixing heights and entrainment from higher layers cannot be addressed. These measurements are necessary in future studies to establish a comprehensive budget of H₂O₂ and HCHO in the ABL in polar regions and to reproduce observed diel cycles.

New snow disturbs regular uptake and release processes leading to the emission of considerable quantities of H₂O₂ and HCHO into the ABL within hours after the beginning of the precipitation event. A rough analysis of the new snow event shows that more than 25% of the HCHO and almost 16% of the H₂O₂ incorporated in the new snow are available for rapid release after precipitation. Although a larger HCHO fraction was released, the emission maximum was delayed by several hours compared to H₂O₂.

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