



## **Measurement of Formaldehyde and PAN at the high alpine Jungfraujoch research station: a first look into the detected seasonal concentrations and a comparison with previous data.**

**J. M. Balzani Lööv** (1) , J. Staehelin(1), G. Legreid(2), S. Reimann(2), M. Steinbacher(2), A. Prevot(3)

(1) ETH Institute of Atmospheric and Climate Science, Schaftmattstr. 30, CH 8093 Zürich, Switzerland; (2) EMPA Abteilung Luftfremdstoffe / Umwelttechnik, Überlandstr. 128, CH 8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland; (3) Paul Scherrer Institut Labor für Atmosphärenchemie, CH 5232 Villingen PSI. (Contact: balzani@env.ethz.ch)

The high Alpine station at Jungfraujoch located at 3580 m a.s.l. in the Swiss Alps is a very suitable site to study intercontinental transport events of air masses polluted by primary emissions of the planetary boundary layer of North America and to study in-situ photochemistry of the lower free troposphere over the European continent as documented by earlier studies. In the 2005, 4 different campaigns, one for every season, took place at the research station. During those campaigns Formaldehyde and Oxygenated Volatile Organic Compounds (OVOCs) have been measured. Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) has been measured thorough all the year and it is still currently measured. Those field measurements extend and complement the continuous measurements performed in the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) project of the World Meteorological Station (WMO) performed by EMPA (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub> and selected volatile hydrocarbons). The measurement results will be shown including statistics and background concentrations of Formaldehyde and PAN in the different seasons. PAN data will be compared with similar measurements performed at Jungfraujoch during years 1997-1998 by C. Zellweger.