

### 3.148 Measurements of hydrogen peroxide and formaldehyde concentrations at ground level and in the high-altitude atmosphere over a rural site in central Japan.

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Abstract:

Measurements of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{HCHO}$  concentrations were performed at ground level and in the high-altitude atmosphere using a helicopter over Toyama Prefecture, Japan. The  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{HCHO}$  showed clear seasonal variations with highest concentrations in the summer. The  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was well correlated with the  $\text{O}_3$  in July and August whereas there was no correlation between  $\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in May and June. There was a negative correlation between  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . Significantly high concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  were observed in the summer when air pollutants were transported from the industrial regions in China. Trans-boundary air pollution may significantly affect harmful influence on vegetation. The concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{HCHO}$  at high-altitude were analyzed by a HPLC system within 5-10 minutes after the sampling. The  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  over Toyama was lowest at the surface and highest  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was detected at the altitudes of 6,000 and 8,000 ft. On the other hand, the  $\text{HCHO}$  was highest at ground level. The concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  were higher than those of  $\text{SO}_2$  at high-altitude in the summer, however the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was usually lower than the  $\text{SO}_2$ ; this condition is called *oxidant limitation* during cold months. If  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentration rises in cold months, the acidification of cloud water may be accelerated at high elevations in central Japan where air pollution is actively transported.