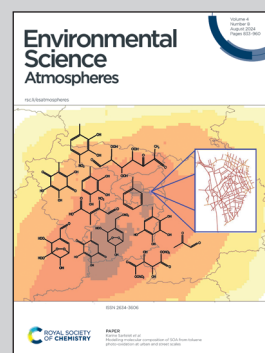


Showcasing research from the Grassland Sciences group lead by Prof. Nina Buchmann, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

Spatial and seasonal dynamics of gaseous elemental mercury concentrations over Switzerland observed by a passive air sampler network

A Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network using passive air samplers (MerPAS®) was established at 16 stations of the National Air Pollution Monitoring Network and six Swiss FluxNet stations. The rural site Beromünster was part of the network (cover picture taken by C. Hüglin, Empa). Measurements were performed below the 217 m high tower. Gaseous elemental Hg (Hg^0) concentrations were significantly higher at urban sites compared to rural sites (+10%). Higher urban Hg^0 was likely driven by local Hg sources while lower rural Hg^0 concentrations occurred due to elevated plant Hg^0 uptake in spring and summer.

As featured in:



See Stefan Osterwalder *et al.*, *Environ. Sci.: Atmos.*, 2024, 4, 848.



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Spatial and seasonal dynamics of gaseous elemental mercury concentrations over Switzerland observed by a passive air sampler network†

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Mercury (Hg) is a threat to the environment and human health. As a consequence, the Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted in 2013 to reduce Hg pollution by curbing anthropogenic emissions. Analysis of gaseous elemental Hg (Hg⁰) concentration trends in the atmosphere has been identified as a cost-effective means to evaluate progress on reducing Hg pollution. Therefore, spatial coverage of atmospheric Hg⁰ concentration measurements should be expanded. We established an atmospheric Hg⁰ concentration monitoring network with 22 sites across Switzerland, using the Mercury Passive Air Sampler (MerPAS®). The mean annual atmospheric Hg⁰ concentration in Switzerland was $1.34 \pm 0.20 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ (August 22, 2022 – September 21, 2023), similar to current observations at European air monitoring stations. Mean atmospheric Hg⁰ concentrations were significantly lower at rural stations ($1.25 \pm 0.11 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$) than at urban ($1.37 \pm 0.14 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$) stations (Mann-Whitney *U*-test, $p < 0.01$). This concentration difference can be explained by more local Hg emissions at urban sites (e.g., by fuel combustion) throughout the year as well as by more pronounced stomatal Hg⁰ uptake at rural sites during spring and summer. We recommend continuing the Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network to support the call from the Minamata Convention to monitor atmospheric Hg⁰ as a control on whether international efforts are successful in reducing Hg in the environment. Longer term records from such monitoring networks will also help improve the understanding of both regional and global Hg cycles.

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Environmental significance

The Minamata Convention on Mercury aims to reduce the threats from Hg pollution by curbing global anthropogenic Hg emissions to the environment. Analysis of gaseous elemental mercury (Hg⁰) concentration in the atmosphere is an efficient type of monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the Convention. In this study we established a Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network using passive air samplers at 22 sites with different air pollution levels. We found that Hg⁰ concentration at urban sites was significantly higher (10%) compared to the rural sites. Higher urban Hg⁰ concentrations were likely driven by local anthropogenic Hg sources while lower rural Hg⁰ concentrations occurred mostly due to elevated plant Hg⁰ uptake in spring and summer. This finding underlines that vegetation drives seasonal dynamics of Hg⁰ at rural sites and makes the urban environment an area of concern for Hg pollution. Since global anthropogenic Hg emissions seem to increase again, monitoring infrastructures like the Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network would promptly inform decision-makers about increasing atmospheric Hg⁰ concentrations that will raise Hg deposition rates to soil and water.

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1 Introduction

Since humans began utilizing mercury (Hg) four thousand years ago, anthropogenic emissions have increased atmospheric Hg seven-fold.¹ Subsequently, Hg content in surface waters has tripled.² The threat posed by Hg pollution is mainly related to bioaccumulation of methylmercury in the aquatic food chain^{3,4} and has united 148 countries in the UNEP Minamata Convention to curb Hg emissions and reduce human and wildlife exposure to Hg.⁵ Therefore, its Conference of the Parties is required to assess the effectiveness of the measures by



monitoring Hg trends in air, biota, and humans (Article 22). Analysis of trends in air Hg concentrations has been identified as one of the primary and most appropriate types of monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the Minamata Convention.^{6,7}

Anthropogenic emissions of Hg occur as gaseous elemental Hg (Hg^0), gaseous oxidized Hg, or particulate bound Hg. The dominant form of Hg in the atmosphere is Hg^0 (>95%), which is relatively inert and transported globally.⁸ It has an atmospheric lifetime of 8–13 months,⁹ and is taken up by the oceans¹⁰ or deposited to terrestrial surfaces, where stomatal uptake by vegetation is a major deposition pathway.¹¹ A part of the deposited atmospheric Hg is subject to re-emission as Hg^0 back into the atmosphere.^{12–14} The preindustrial atmospheric Hg concentration was estimated between 0.2 and 0.4 ng m^{-3} and peaked in the 1970s at 3–4 ng m^{-3} .¹⁵ Since then, northern hemispheric background Hg concentrations have been declining^{16,17} and typically range between 1 and 1.5 ng m^{-3} today.¹⁵ In North America and Europe, the decline in atmospheric Hg is largely attributed to the installation of air scrubbers to curb SO_2 in the 1980s, measures that subsequently reduced Hg emissions from industrial processes.¹⁸ In Switzerland, anthropogenic Hg emissions have decreased by 90% from 1990 to 2015, halving the atmospheric Hg deposition.¹⁹ These emission and deposition estimates for Switzerland illustrate that local reductions in anthropogenic Hg emissions may not immediately result in proportional decreases in Hg deposition rates. The main reasons are that Hg^0 is transported globally²⁰ and that Hg^0 re-emission from soil or water buffers the effect of curbing anthropogenic emissions.²¹ However, despite the efforts to reduce anthropogenic Hg emissions to the atmosphere, global anthropogenic Hg emissions are increasing again today, mostly due to both the economic growth in East and Southeast Asia and the expansion of Hg use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.²² The increasing Hg emissions raise the hypothesis that these increased emissions will lead to increased atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations, increased atmospheric deposition, and ultimately increased biota Hg concentrations.

To address this hypothesis, accurate and precise measurements are paramount to monitor trends of atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations. The most frequently applied techniques are active monitoring instruments (e.g., Tekran® 2537 series instruments, Tekran Instruments Corp.) and passive air samplers (e.g., MerPAS®, commercially distributed by Tekran Instruments Corp.) which were developed at the University of Toronto by McLagan *et al.*²³ The active and passive approaches to measuring Hg^0 correspond within 10% during multiple side-by-side deployments.^{24,25} The Tekran® 2537 series instruments provide a recommended sampling interval of 2–15 min. This is sufficient to resolve diel changes in Hg^0 concentrations, but the instruments require electricity and trained staff to maintain them (<https://www.tekran.com>). The MerPAS® only detects monthly to seasonal changes in Hg^0 concentrations, but they are easy-to-deploy and require no electricity, maintenance or special expert knowledge when sampling.²³ MerPAS® have been installed to monitor Hg^0 at remote sites²⁶ and in proximity of chemical factories that have been emitting Hg to the

environment in the past.^{27,28} Others were placed inside to assess indoor air quality,²⁹ and concurrent deployment of strategically placed arrays have identified Hg^0 point sources^{30,31} as well as vertical Hg^0 gradients.^{32–34} Air Hg^0 concentrations were systematically measured using Tekran® 2537 instruments within the Atmospheric Mercury Network (AMNet) across the US from 2008–2010 (ref. 35) and within the Global Mercury Observation System (GMOS) between 2010 and 2015.³⁶ Since 2019, the Canadian-led Global Atmospheric Mercury Passive Sampling network is monitoring air Hg^0 concentrations using MerPAS® with 69 locations currently in operation around the world.³⁷

This study presents atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations obtained with MerPAS® from a Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network at 22 sites distributed across the country. The objectives of the study were to (1) calculate a mean contemporary atmospheric Hg^0 concentration for Switzerland, (2) characterize differences in atmospheric Hg^0 concentration between rural and urban sites, and (3) identify seasonal dynamics of atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations at rural and urban sites. The effort to obtain Hg^0 concentration data along gradients from populated to remote places and from lowland to high altitude locations supports current initiatives such as the Global Observation System for Mercury (GOS⁴M; <https://www.gos4m.org/>) to assess the effectiveness of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

2 Material and methods

2.1 The Mercury Passive Air Sampler

We measured atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations using Mercury Passive Air Samplers (MerPAS®; *i.e.* MerPAS®-WJ configuration option). The MerPAS® contains sulfur-impregnated activated carbon (AC) as a sorbent for Hg^0 (MerPAS® Bulk Carbon 90-HG410-40). The AC is retained in a stainless-steel mesh cylinder that is placed inside a radial diffusive barrier (Radiello®, Sigma Aldrich RAD120). The Radiello® is then attached to the inside of a blue protective shield. The diffusive uptake of Hg^0 on the AC is controlled by the Radiello® and occurs at a specific sampling rate (SR) that is then temperature and wind speed adjusted.³⁸ It is indeed only atmospheric Hg^0 and no GOM or PBM that is collected on the AC.³⁹ The MerPAS® have a precision-based uncertainty in detecting Hg^0 concentrations of $3.6 \pm 3.0\%$. This accuracy is similar to that achieved by active measurement techniques, and the mean normalized Hg^0 concentration difference between active and passive systems was $8.7 \pm 5.7\%$ in the most comprehensive study to compare the active and passive techniques.²⁴

2.2 Sampling design

We established a Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network at 22 sites across the country to monitor atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations (Fig. 1). It includes 16 stations of the National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (NABEL, <https://www.empa.ch/web/s503/nabel>) and six Swiss FluxNet sites (<https://www.swissfluxnet.ethz.ch/>). The 22 sites have been grouped into



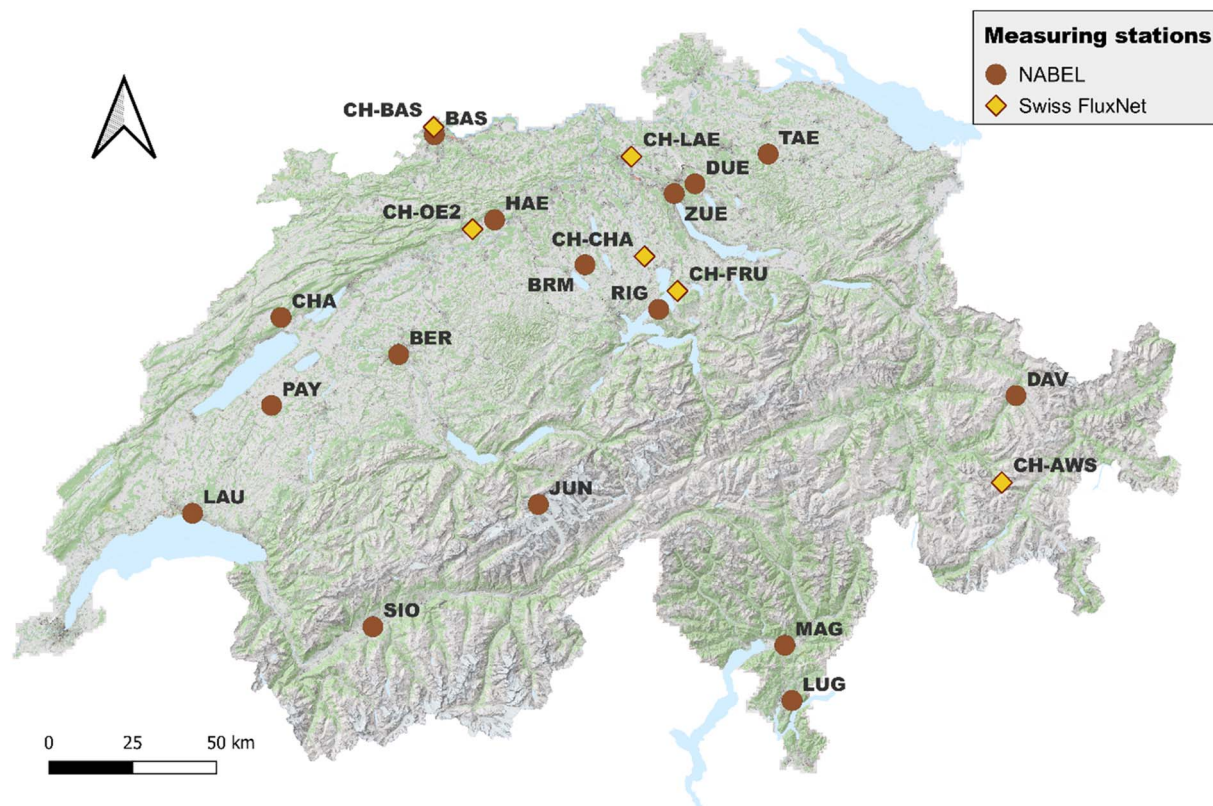


Fig. 1 Overview of National Air Pollution Monitoring Network (circle) and Swiss FluxNet (diamond) research stations, where atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations were monitored. The map was created in QGIS (<https://qgis.org/en/site/>).

Table 1 Overview of the Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network. The site-specific installation height of the MerPAS® in meter above ground level (m a.g.l.) is given in the last column

| No. | Station type | Code | Station name | Start date | End date | Elevation (m a.s.l.) | Latitude/longitude | MerPAS® (m a.g.l.) |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Urban traffic | BER | Bern-Bollwerk | 30.09.2022 | 30.08.2023 | 535 | 46°57' N/7°26' E | 1.7 |
| 2 | | LAU | Lausanne-César-Roux | 25.08.2022 | 13.09.2023 | 538 | 46°31' N/6°38' E | 2.5 |
| 3 | Urban center | LUG | Lugano-Università | 06.09.2022 | 05.09.2023 | 273 | 46°00' N/8°58' E | 2.2 |
| 4 | | CH-BAS | Basel Klingelbergstr. | 31.08.2022 | 05.09.2023 | 283 | 47°33' N/7°34' E | 20 |
| 5 | | ZUE | Zürich-Kaserne | 13.09.2022 | 13.09.2023 | 408 | 47°23' N/8°32' E | 2 |
| 6 | Suburban | BAS | Basel-Binningen | 14.09.2022 | 12.09.2023 | 316 | 47°32' N/7°35' E | 4.7 |
| 7 | | DUE | Dübendorf-Empa | 22.08.2022 | 19.09.2023 | 432 | 47°24' N/8°37' E | 4.7 |
| 8 | Rural highway | HAE | Härkingen-A1 | 13.09.2022 | 13.09.2023 | 430 | 47°19' N/7°49' E | 5 |
| 9 | | CH-OE2 | Oensingen | 12.09.2022 | 05.09.2023 | 452 | 47°17' N/7°44' E | 1.5 |
| 10 | | SIO | Sion-Aéroport-A9 | 14.09.2022 | 13.09.2023 | 482 | 46°13' N/7°20' E | 4.8 |
| 11 | Rural low (<1000 m a.s.l.) | MAG | Magadino-Cadenazzo | 06.09.2022 | 05.09.2023 | 203 | 46°10' N/8°56' E | 4.8 |
| 12 | | CH-CHA | Chamau | 07.09.2022 | 12.09.2023 | 393 | 47°12' N/8°24' E | 1.5 |
| 13 | | PAY | Payerne | 21.09.2022 | 06.09.2023 | 490 | 46°49' N/6°57' E | 4.6 |
| 14 | | TAE | Tänikon | 31.08.2022 | 20.09.2023 | 539 | 47°29' N/8°54' E | 4.7 |
| 15 | | CH-LAE | Lägeren | 16.08.2022 | 16.09.2023 | 689 | 47°28' N/8°21' E | 2 |
| 16 | | BRM | Beromünster | 08.09.2022 | 06.09.2023 | 797 | 47°11' N/8°11' E | 4.6 |
| 17 | Rural high (>1000 m a.s.l.) | CH-FRU | Früebüel | 07.09.2022 | 12.09.2023 | 982 | 47°07' N/8°32' E | 2.5 |
| 18 | | RIG | Rigi-Seebodenalp | 07.09.2022 | 06.09.2023 | 1031 | 47°04' N/8°28' E | 1.5 |
| 19 | | CHA | Chaumont | 31.08.2022 | 30.08.2023 | 1136 | 47°03' N/6°59' E | 4.7 |
| 20 | | DAV | Davos-Seehornwald | 21.09.2022 | 21.09.2023 | 1637 | 46°49' N/9°51' E | 35.5 |
| 21 | | CH-AWS | Alp Weissenstein | 15.09.2022 | 16.09.2023 | 1978 | 46°35' N/9°47' E | 2.5 |
| 22 | High altitude | JUN | Jungfraujoch | 25.08.2022 | 31.08.2023 | 3571 | 46°33' N/7°59' E | 10.5 |



seven station types representing typical locations in Switzerland with potentially different air pollution levels:⁴⁰ urban traffic, urban center, suburban, rural highway, rural sites below 1000 m a.s.l., rural sites above 1000 m a.s.l., and a high-altitude site (Table 1). Please note that the CH-FRU Swiss FluxNet station (982 m a.s.l.) was assigned to “rural high” because the site characteristics on the Zugerberg are more similar to the sites in that group than in the group “rural low”. The Davos-Seehornwald research site is part of both Swiss FluxNet (CH-DAV) and NABEL (DAV). In this study we refer to the site as DAV. To meet the objectives of the study, we further grouped the station types into “urban” (urban traffic, urban center, suburban) and “rural” (rural low, rural high). Duplicated MerPAS® plus one field blank were installed at each of the NABEL sites, and one MerPAS® with no field blank were deployed at each of the Swiss FluxNet sites (Sect. S1†). This resulted in three-month deployments of 54 MerPAS® (including 16 field blanks) during autumn (September – November 2022), winter (December 2022 – February 2023), spring (March – May 2023) and summer (June – August 2023). In total, we analyzed 216 MerPAS® and 64 field blanks. The measurement campaign started on 22.08.2022 at DUE and ended on 21.09.2023 at DAV (Table 1). The exchange with the new MerPAS® took place around 01.12.2022, 01.03.2023, and 01.06.2023. The mean deployment time was 91 days. To protect from ambient Hg⁰ exposure during transport and storage, we put a carbon sorbent drier bag inside the protective shield, sealed the MerPAS® with electrical tape, placed it inside two plastic bags, and finally in a 2 L clear glass jar with lid (IKEA, Korken). The glass jars with MerPAS® were transported to and from the sites in 8 L polypropylene containers (Utz RAKO case) (Fig. S2a–c in Sect. S2†). The field blanks were installed alongside the exposed MerPAS® and remained closed all the time. They also served as transport blanks. As an additional measure to avoid contamination of the MerPAS®, the glass jars were stored in 60 L polypropylene containers (Utz RAKO) purged with Hg-free air.

2.3 Hg analysis

All MerPAS® were analyzed in the Hg laboratory of the Environmental Geosciences research group at University of Basel, using thermal decomposition, amalgamation and atomic absorption spectroscopy with a Milestone DMA-80 Mercury Analyzer (MWS GmbH, Au, SG, Switzerland; Fig. S2d in Sect. S2†). From each MerPAS®, we weighed the AC and placed it in two nickel boats (Fig. S2e, g and h in Sect. S2†). To ensure the nickel boats were free of Hg, they were baked in a muffle furnace at 500 °C for two hours prior to analysis. The boats were covered with sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) to prevent sulfur contamination of the catalyst tube.⁴¹ To further mitigate sulfur contamination, the catalyst tube was exchanged four times. Thus, the catalyst tube change was due after about 130 sampling boats filled with AC were burned. The AC analysis method included ramp heating to 570 °C for 2.5 minutes and constant combustion at 570 °C for 5 minutes. The nickel boats were only used once. Every morning, we checked the daily variation in the measurement performance (C_f) of the instrument by analyzing

an instrument blank followed by three or more quartz boats filled with 50 to 100 µl of a liquid primary reference standard (PRS). The PRS was a solution of 100 ng g⁻¹ NIST-3133 stabilized in 1% BrCl. The data were corrected if the C_f was within 0.9 to 1.1 of the expected value:

$$C_f = \frac{(\text{Hg}_1 + \text{Hg}_2 + \text{Hg}_3)}{3 \text{Hg}_{\text{Std}}}, \quad (1)$$

where Hg₁, Hg₂ and Hg₃ were the measured Hg concentrations of the PRS, and Hg_{Std} corresponded to the NIST-3133 (100 ng g⁻¹). The DMA-80 was recalibrated using PRS, if the daily determined C_f were outside the range of 0.9 to 1.1. We recalibrated the DMA-80 seven times in total. Before the analysis of MerPAS® from one site (six sampling boats), we typically ran a quality-control sequence consisting of a method blank (empty nickel boat), a process blank (Na₂CO₃), a standard reference material sample (SRM, NIST-2685c bituminous coal + Na₂CO₃), and a sorbent blank with PRS (AC clean + 10 ng PRS + Na₂CO₃). The sequence was halted if the target concentrations of the SRM (149.4 ± 4.5 ng Hg g⁻¹, sulfur 4.72 ± 0.1% mass fraction) or of the sorbent blank with PRS (100 ng g⁻¹) were outside the uncertainty range of 140.4–158.4 ng Hg g⁻¹ (±2SD) and 90 to 110 ng Hg g⁻¹ (±10%), respectively, or if the absolute Hg content of the method or process blank was >0.3 ng. The recoveries of SRM (100.7 ± 3.3%, $n = 44$) and sorbent blank with PRS (101.6% ± 4.1%, $n = 47$) indicated sufficient analytical accuracy and precision. The mean Hg content in the instrument blank, method blank, and process blank was 0.01 ± 0.01 ng ($n = 33$), 0.08 ± 0.16 ng ($n = 200$) and 0.17 ± 0.08 ng ($n = 58$), respectively. After analysis, all components of the MerPAS® were cleaned (Fig S2f in Sect. S2†) following the cleaning protocol in Section S3.†

2.4 Calculation of Hg⁰ concentration

The atmospheric Hg⁰ concentration (ng m⁻³) was calculated by dividing the field blank-adjusted mass of Hg (ng) by the product of the deployment time (days) and the SR (m³ per day). The SR of 0.111 m³ per day was derived after extensive testing by Tekran instruments⁴² and was adjusted for temperature and wind speed as described in McLagan *et al.*:³⁸

$$\text{SR}_{\text{adj}} = 0.111 \text{ m}^3 \text{ per day} + (\text{TA} - 9.89 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}) \times 0.0009 + (\text{WS} - 3.41 \text{ m s}^{-1}) \times 0.003, \quad (2)$$

where TA (°C) was the mean air temperature, and WS (m s⁻¹) the mean wind speed recorded during the deployment period (Table 2). The values 9.89 °C and 3.41 m s⁻¹ were air temperature and wind speed determined in a global calibration study.²⁴ The mean air temperatures and mean wind speeds at the Swiss FluxNet locations were calculated based on hourly data downloaded from the InfluxDB (<https://www.swissfluxnet.ethz.ch/index.php/data/database/>). Hourly temperature (tre200h0) and wind speed data (fkl010h0) from the NABEL locations were downloaded from the MeteoSwiss data portal for teaching and research (IDAweb) except for the wind speed data from BRM station which was provided by the University of Bern. The differences between measurement height of wind speed and



MerPAS® installation causes small changes in the SR. However, based on a standard logarithmic wind profile representative for rural sites (10 cm tall grass results in a roughness length of 0.023 m), the effect on the $SR_{adj.}$ was <2.5%, because the wind speed difference was always below 1 m s⁻¹. Thus, the influence on atmospheric Hg⁰ from different installation heights of wind and temperature sensors (0.7%/°C change in SR) was very small and did not influence the conclusions of this study.³⁸

2.5 Auxiliary variables: air pollutants and traffic

Particulate matter (PM₁₀) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) concentrations were provided by the Federal Office for Environment (FOEN) with a daily resolution. The data are publicly available at <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home/topics/air/state/data/data-query-nabel.html>. The main causes of current air pollution in Switzerland are motorized traffic (NO_x, PM₁₀, VOC, soot), wood burning (PM₁₀, VOC, soot), agriculture (PM₁₀, NH₃, VOC), and industry (PM₁₀, NO_x, VOC).⁴⁰ A monthly evaluation of Swiss traffic data was provided by the Federal Roads Office FEDRO at <https://www.astra.admin.ch/astra/en/home.html>. The data allowed monitoring traffic trends at the urban traffic and rural highway sites.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Quality assurance and quality control

The overall average concentration in 58 field blanks was 1.59 ± 0.54 ng Hg per sampler. This corresponded to ca. 2.3 ng Hg g⁻¹

AC. This value was within the range of 0.50–8.99 ng Hg g⁻¹ AC reported from field blank deployments at 20 research sites across the globe.²⁴ The NABEL samples were blank corrected using the site-specific field blanks. The Swiss FluxNet samples as well as the NABEL samples from sites where blanks were missing were corrected based on average Hg⁰ concentrations from field blanks obtained during the respective season. Three field blanks were lost: BER in autumn (stolen), HAE in winter, and HAE in summer (analysis failures). There were three field blanks deployed in summer 2023 with unusually high Hg content: BAS (3.2 ng per sampler), MAG (4.1 ng per sampler), and DAV (4.6 ng per sampler). Since there was no inconsistency in sampling and our strict procedure to protect all MerPAS® from contamination, we cannot explain these elevated field blanks. We therefore included them to correct the Hg⁰ concentration at the respective sites, but excluded them when calculating the overall method detection limit (MDL), the practical quantification limit (PQL), the limit of detection (LOD), and the limit of quantification (LOQ). The MDL and PQL were determined by three times and ten times the standard deviation of the mass of Hg in the field blanks, respectively and the LOD and LOQ were calculated by dividing the MDL and PQL by the product of $SR_{adj.}$ and deployment time.²⁵ The average field blank percentage was 11%, and there was no significant difference (Mann-Whitney *U*-test [MWU], *p* > 0.01) between the field blanks at urban sites (1.71 ± 0.59 ng Hg per sampler, *n* = 26) vs. rural sites (1.66 ± 0.72 ng Hg per sampler, *n* = 44). A field blank percentage of 100% would equal the amount of Hg on the MerPAS® sampling Hg⁰. The MDL of 1.6 ng and the PQL of 5.4

Table 2 Summary of the statistical results from the Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network established at NABEL and Swiss FluxNet sites. The total deployment time (Depl.), the mean mass of sulfur-impregnated activated carbon analyzed from each MerPAS® (AC) and the mean blank corrected mass of Hg (Hg) is given. Furthermore, the annual mean air temperature (TA), and mean wind speed (WS) at the sites, the adjusted mean sampling rate ($SR_{adj.}$), and the mean atmospheric Hg⁰ concentration (Hg⁰) are presented. The number of Hg⁰ concentration measurements at each site was *n* = 4, except for HAE where it was *n* = 3

| Code | Station type | Depl. (days) | AC (g) | Hg (ng) | TA (°C) | WS (m s ⁻¹) | $SR_{adj.}$ (m ³ per day) | Hg ⁰ (ng m ⁻³) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BER | Urban traffic | 319 | 0.65 | 11.97 | 10.23 | 2.70 | 0.109 | 1.27 |
| LAU | | 364 | 0.83 | 15.38 | 12.39 | 1.75 | 0.108 | 1.38 |
| LUG | Urban center | 364 | 0.62 | 14.58 | 13.42 | 1.64 | 0.109 | 1.30 |
| CH-BAS | | 370 | 0.61 | 15.47 | 13.01 | 2.10 | 0.110 | 1.36 |
| ZUE | | 365 | 0.65 | 17.17 | 12.22 | 2.26 | 0.110 | 1.51 |
| BAS | Suburban | 363 | 0.65 | 16.59 | 11.33 | 1.91 | 0.108 | 1.40 |
| DUE | | 393 | 0.65 | 16.07 | 12.23 | 2.05 | 0.109 | 1.35 |
| HAE | Rural highway | 280 | 0.68 | 16.64 | 13.58 | 2.03 | 0.110 | 1.47 |
| CH-OE2 | | 358 | 0.63 | 18.82 | 10.81 | 1.82 | 0.107 | 1.86 |
| SIO | | 364 | 0.64 | 15.60 | 11.08 | 2.03 | 0.108 | 1.42 |
| MAG | Rural low (<1000 m a.s.l.) | 364 | 0.63 | 14.74 | 12.33 | 1.57 | 0.108 | 1.25 |
| CH-CHA | | 370 | 0.67 | 13.88 | 10.59 | 1.04 | 0.105 | 1.26 |
| PAY | | 350 | 0.64 | 13.38 | 10.44 | 2.12 | 0.108 | 1.27 |
| TAE | | 386 | 0.65 | 15.38 | 10.09 | 1.57 | 0.106 | 1.30 |
| CH-LAE | | 324 | 0.62 | 11.39 | 12.02 | 2.15 | 0.109 | 1.19 |
| BRM | | 363 | 0.67 | 14.08 | 9.67 | 3.54 | 0.111 | 1.29 |
| CH-FRU | Rural high (>1000 m a.s.l.) | 370 | 0.63 | 14.22 | 8.45 | 1.52 | 0.104 | 1.30 |
| RIG | | 364 | 0.65 | 13.21 | 8.82 | 2.28 | 0.107 | 1.21 |
| CHA | | 364 | 0.66 | 14.40 | 7.43 | 2.95 | 0.107 | 1.34 |
| DAV | | 365 | 0.63 | 12.83 | 4.55 | 1.93 | 0.102 | 1.16 |
| CH-AWS | | 366 | 0.63 | 12.10 | 7.17 | 1.69 | 0.103 | 1.17 |
| JUN | High altitude | 371 | 0.67 | 14.48 | -5.68 | 5.74 | 0.104 | 1.35 |



ng were consistently below the analyzed mass of Hg. The lowest amount of Hg on the AC (8.6 ng) was measured at CH-AWS in summer 2023 (Table S4 in Sect. S4†). The LOD and the LOQ were $0.17 \text{ ng Hg}^0 \text{ m}^{-3}$ and $0.57 \text{ ng Hg}^0 \text{ m}^{-3}$, respectively. All measured Hg^0 concentrations were above the LOD and LOQ, confirming that we were able to accurately measure atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations at all sites. The mean relative percent difference of Hg^0 concentrations between the duplicates was 8.1%. This value is higher than the 3.6% reported by McLagan *et al.*²⁴ or 7.2% and 7.6% in Quant *et al.*,³³ indicating lower replicate precision than those other studies reported.

3.2 Atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations across Switzerland

The annual mean Hg^0 concentration across Switzerland was $1.34 \pm 0.20 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ (Table 2). This value is consistent with total gaseous Hg concentrations of about 1.3 ng m^{-3} recorded at European air monitoring (EMEP) sites using active measurement techniques.¹⁵ The average Hg^0 concentration at rural sites was $1.25 \pm 0.11 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ ($n = 44$). This value was 17% lower compared to the northern hemispheric reference value of $1.5 \text{ ng Hg}^0 \text{ m}^{-3}$ measured in 2015.^{36,43} The difference confirms the decreasing trend in Hg^0 concentrations of about 2% per year in Western Europe.⁴⁴

The decreasing trend in Hg^0 concentrations in Western Europe, however, is inconsistent with the observed actual increase in global anthropogenic Hg emissions.^{6,45–47} This under the assumption that the atmospheric lifetime of Hg^0 of 8–13 months would be long enough for anthropogenic emissions to be completely mixed in the northern hemisphere. As suggested

by Sonke *et al.*,¹⁵ the apparent paradox might be an effect of global change. Increased primary productivity of terrestrial vegetation⁴⁸ could drive an increase in stomatal Hg^0 uptake that outweighs the concurrent increase in anthropogenic emissions.⁴⁹ Mean station type specific Hg^0 concentrations decreased as follows: rural highway (1.60 ng m^{-3}), urban center (1.39 ng m^{-3}), suburban (1.38 ng m^{-3}), high altitude (1.35 ng m^{-3}), urban traffic (1.33 ng m^{-3}), rural low (1.26 ng m^{-3}), and rural high (1.24 ng m^{-3}) (Fig. 2). The mean Hg^0 concentrations measured close to the highway and urban centers were significantly different from those measured at station types rural low and rural high (MWU test, $p < 0.01$). The means of the other station types were not significantly different from each other (MWU test, $p > 0.01$). The significant difference in Hg^0 concentrations between rural highway/urban center and rural low/rural high was likely driven by higher local anthropogenic Hg emissions close to highways and urban centers as well as more stomatal Hg^0 uptake by vegetation at rural sites. Please note that atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations are not only influenced by local anthropogenic Hg emissions (sources) and stomatal uptake of Hg^0 (sinks) but also by atmospheric stability and regional to global atmospheric chemistry. In the following sections, however, we focus on the influence of local anthropogenic Hg emissions from combustion processes and the seasonality of stomatal Hg^0 uptake by vegetation.

3.3 Atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations at urban and rural sites

The mean Hg^0 concentration at urban sites was $1.37 \pm 0.14 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ and significantly higher compared to the rural sites (MWU test, $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 3). Similar measured urban Hg^0 concentrations were reported from the state of New Jersey (NJ30) within the Atmospheric Mercury Network that is part of the National

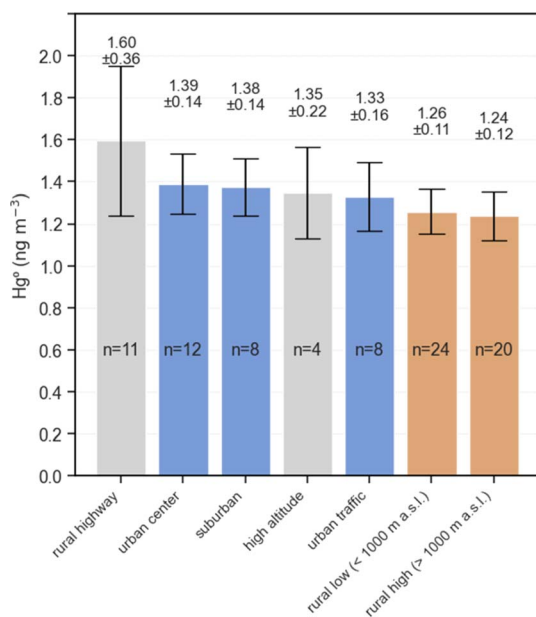


Fig. 2 Annual mean atmospheric Hg^0 concentration at each station type across Switzerland. The blue bars indicate urban sites and the brown bars rural sites, respectively. The rural highway sites and the high altitude site (gray bars) were not assigned to either group. Error bars represent the standard deviation from the mean. The number of measurements is given for each station type.

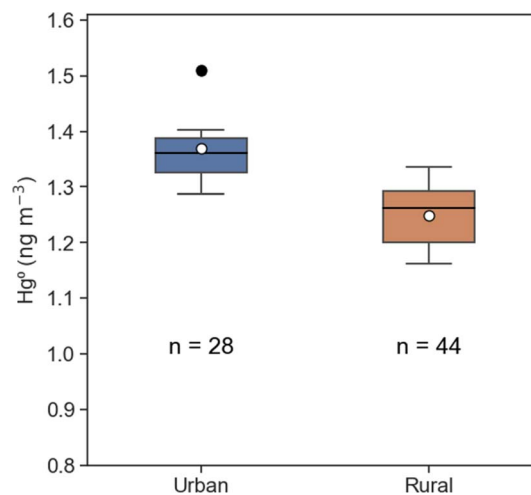


Fig. 3 Annual atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations measured at urban (urban center, urban traffic, suburban) and rural (rural low, rural high) sites in Switzerland. The boxplots display the median (middle line) and the limits indicate the upper and lower quartiles. The whiskers represent 1.5 times the interquartile range. The circles indicate the mean values (based on $n = 28$ and $n = 44$ for urban and rural samples, respectively).



Atmospheric Deposition Program (<https://nadp.slh.wisc.edu/networks/atmospheric-mercury-network/>) as well as from the greater Toronto area. The mean Hg⁰ concentration was 1.41 ± 0.20 ng m⁻³ at NJ30 in 2022 and 1.42 ± 0.14 ng m⁻³ in the greater Toronto area in 2016.³⁰ The 10% elevated Hg⁰ concentration measured at urban sites compared to rural sites is likely driven by local anthropogenic Hg sources such as motorized traffic, residential heaters, or power plants.^{50,51} In Switzerland, 76% of the Hg emissions to air originate from fuel combustion.⁵² The main emitters were municipal solid waste incineration and manufacturing industries of non-metallic minerals (*e.g.* cement production). About 5% of the Hg emitted from fuel combustion originates from motorized traffic. Industrial processes and product use (incl. dental amalgams) add 8%, and waste incineration where waste heat was not used to produce energy another 4% to the total Hg emissions. Other sources including building fires contribute 12% to the total anthropogenic Hg emission in Switzerland.⁵² More specifically, urban Hg⁰ emissions can originate from point sources and diffusive sources. Some Hg⁰ point sources have been identified in the greater Toronto area close to crematoria (1.58 ng m⁻³), waste/recycling centers (1.61 ng m⁻³), and dental facilities (1.63 ng m⁻³).³⁰ In the city of Basel, however, Hg⁰ concentrations were not elevated close to such point sources.²⁹ Diffusive urban Hg⁰ sources include indoor Hg emissions to the environment that may originate from a variety of household items such as fluorescent and compact fluorescent lamps, thermometers, barometers, electrical switches, relays or paints,^{29,53,54} or re-emission from buildings and surfaces.^{55,56} As reported in earlier studies, the total of these urban Hg⁰ emissions increased the Hg⁰ concentration at the urban sites Zurich-Kaserne (ZUE) and Basel-Klingelbergstrasse (CH-BAS) as well as at the suburban site Basel-Binningen (BAS).^{29,57} The median Hg⁰ concentration at ZUE measured by Tekran® 2537 instruments between December 2013 and December 2015 was 1.81 ng m⁻³ and 20% higher compared to the Hg⁰ measured at ZUE in this study (1.51 ng m⁻³).⁵⁷ The decreasing trend in Hg⁰ concentration again corresponds to the annual decrease of about 2% in Western Europe⁴⁴ and the 18% reduction of Hg emission from 2010–2021 in Switzerland.⁵² A strong decrease in Hg⁰ was observed in the Basel area when comparing concentrations measured with MerPAS® at BAS (2.34 ng m⁻³) and CH-BAS (2.44 ng m⁻³) between November 5 and December 7, 2018 (*ref.* 29) with the winter values obtained at BAS (1.41 ng m⁻³) and CH-BAS (1.45 ng m⁻³) in this study. This decline in winter Hg⁰ concentrations by about 40% might be explained by lower heat production from natural gas for district heating (−40%). The heat production from natural gas was 414.261 million kW h in 2018 compared to 294.526 million kW h in 2022.⁵⁸ The Hg content of natural gas, that was treated to remove Hg, is typically below 1000 ng m⁻³.⁵⁹ The lower heat production in 2022 of 119.7 million kW h was mainly a result of decreased overall heat consumption (−75.2 million kW h). At the same time heat production from waste incineration decreased (43.1 million kW h) but increased from wood and sludge burning (90.2 million kW h).

We found that elevated atmospheric Hg⁰ concentrations were generally associated with high air pollution levels of NO_x and PM₁₀ caused by combustion processes. The mean NO_x and PM₁₀ concentrations measured over the course of our campaign (August 22, 2022 – September 21, 2023) were 28.5 ± 9.2 µg m⁻³ and 13.6 ± 1.6 µg m⁻³ at urban sites and 8.1 ± 5.2 µg m⁻³ and 9.1 ± 2.9 µg m⁻³ at rural sites, respectively. Thus, urban NO_x was 3.5 times elevated and PM₁₀ was 1.5 times elevated compared to the rural sites. The smaller difference between urban and rural Hg⁰ concentrations (factor of 1.1) compared to NO_x and PM₁₀ can be explained by the fact that NO_x and PM₁₀, unlike Hg⁰, have significant emission sources in urban environments. In addition, Hg⁰ has an atmospheric lifetime of about one year,⁹ while NO_x and PM₁₀ have an atmospheric lifetime of only a few weeks at most.⁶⁰ The long atmospheric lifetime allows Hg⁰ to travel long distances before deposition, leading to more uniform global distribution.⁵ The highest average Hg⁰ concentrations (1.60 ± 0.36 ng m⁻³) were measured at the rural highway stations (HAE, SIO, CH-OE2). The Hg⁰ concentrations at SIO was lower than in HAE and CH-OE2, likely because there were only 46/679 vehicles compared to CH-OE2 and HAE where 92/071 and 97/384 vehicles were passing by, respectively (annual means from FEDRO⁶¹). In the exhaust of petrol- and diesel-driven vehicles, 3.8–16.8 ng Hg⁰ m⁻³ and 2.8–8.5 ng Hg⁰ ng m⁻³ are emitted to the atmosphere at driving modes.⁶² The total number of petrol-driven and diesel-driven passenger cars in Switzerland was 2'952'760 (62%) and 1'273'597 (27%) in 2023, respectively.⁶³ All-electric vehicles in Switzerland represent 3.3% of all passenger cars. Elevated air pollution levels at HAE (46.0 µg NO_x m⁻³, 13.5 µg PM₁₀ m⁻³) and SIO (43.4 µg NO_x m⁻³, 15.3 µg PM₁₀ m⁻³) indicated that motorized traffic was a source for NO_x, PM₁₀ and likely also Hg⁰.

There are two main reasons why average Hg⁰ concentrations at rural sites were lower compared to urban sites. First, the local anthropogenic Hg emission is lower at rural sites. The lowest Hg⁰ concentrations at rural high sites were measured along with the lowest concentrations of the air pollutants NO_x and PM₁₀, indicating better air quality. The mean NO_x and PM₁₀ concentrations at RIG, CHA and DAV were 3.6 and 6.4 µg m⁻³, respectively. Second, the stomatal Hg⁰ uptake is higher at rural sites. The rural sites in Switzerland seem to act as a sink for atmospheric Hg⁰ that was emitted in urban areas on a national scale⁵² and, on a global scale, mainly from coal-fired power plants and artisanal small-scale gold mining.⁶ The hypothesis that stomatal Hg⁰ uptake drives lower Hg⁰ concentrations at rural sites is supported by the fact that Hg⁰ concentrations increased with elevation at rural sites located below 1031 m a.s.l. (Fig. S3a in Sect. S5†). The positive linear relationship between Hg⁰ concentration and elevation (*R*² = 0.71, Fig. S3b in Sect. S5†) is likely driven by higher primary productivity and subsequently increased stomatal Hg⁰ uptake at lower elevations (*e.g.*, higher daily daytime mean air temperatures) compared to higher elevations (*e.g.*, lower daily daytime mean air temperatures). Such patterns in primary productivity, *i.e.* gross primary production (GPP), have repeatedly been observed at the flux sites within the Swiss FluxNet,^{64,65} also reflected in elevational gradients in the length of the growing seasons and ecosystem



surface conductance values.⁶⁵ Higher stomatal Hg^0 uptake at lower elevations also corresponds to observed higher ratios of intercellular to ambient CO_2 concentration (ci/ca) of foliage.⁶⁶ Accordingly, Chang *et al.*⁶⁷ reported that GPP of croplands, deciduous forests, coniferous forests and grasslands (major vegetated land use types in Switzerland) peak at daily daytime mean air temperatures of 26.7 °C, 22.3 °C, 20.0 °C and 17.7 °C, respectively. Thus, GPP was most likely larger at MAG (283 m a.s.l.) with daily daytime mean air temperatures of 15.4 °C compared to RIG (1031 m a.s.l.) with 9.9 °C.

3.4 Seasonal dynamics of atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations

The mean autumn, winter, spring, and summer Hg^0 concentrations across Switzerland were $1.33 \pm 0.08 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, $1.31 \pm 0.16 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, $1.40 \pm 0.14 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, and $1.44 \pm 0.14 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ at urban sites (Fig. 4a) and $1.31 \pm 0.09 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, $1.28 \pm 0.09 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, $1.20 \pm 0.12 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$, and $1.21 \pm 0.09 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ at rural sites (Fig. 4b), respectively. The mean Hg^0 concentrations at the urban sites are slightly higher in spring and summer compared to autumn and winter (MWU test, $p < 0.05$). These higher urban Hg^0 concentrations in spring and summer could be explained by increased re-emission of Hg^0 from streets⁵⁵ and building surfaces⁵⁶ due to elevated solar irradiation and increased surface temperatures. Re-emission of Hg^0 from these urban surfaces was likely elevated because the summer of 2023 was the fifth warmest since 1864.⁶⁸ In 2022, 57% of the residential buildings in Switzerland were heated by oil (39%) and natural gas (18%). Even though about five times more natural gas is consumed in Switzerland in January compared to July, Hg emissions from heating increased urban Hg^0 concentrations in winter less than anthropogenic emissions and re-emission from urban surfaces in summer.^{69,70}

At the rural sites, there was a seasonal dynamic in Hg^0 concentrations with lower Hg^0 in spring and summer compared to autumn and winter (MWU test, $p < 0.01$). Assuming low local anthropogenic Hg^0 emissions at all rural sites throughout the year, the seasonal Hg^0 dynamic is likely driven by active vegetation periods, when primary productivity of terrestrial

vegetation is high and stomatal uptake of Hg^0 is elevated.¹¹ This explanation is in concert with the finding that Hg^0 concentrations at terrestrial sites in the Northern Hemisphere co-vary with photosynthetic activity of vegetation and CO_2 concentrations.⁴⁹ In Switzerland, the strongest uptake of CO_2 from grassland and forests was typically in May and June.^{71–73} Thus, we expected the lowest atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations at rural sites in the end of the spring campaign and in the beginning of the summer campaign. The slightly higher summertime Hg^0 concentrations at many of the sites might be driven by drought conditions during 2023 associated with pronounced heatwaves that reduced stomatal Hg^0 uptake.⁷⁴ The same can be expected in forests, when CO_2 assimilation is reduced during short-term extreme atmospheric dryness.⁷⁵

While stomatal Hg^0 uptake was likely a main driver of the seasonal Hg^0 dynamics at rural sites, there were five Hg^0 concentrations that were outside 1.5 times the interquartile range of the seasonally grouped data (Fig. 4b). These values were observed at CHA in autumn, CH-AWS, and MAG in winter, CH-LAE in spring, and DAV in summer. The elevated Hg^0 concentrations at CHA in autumn might be explained by its proximity to the suburbs of Neuchâtel (*i.e.* Saint-Blaise, NE) at a distance of about 4 km. In autumn, CHA is typically located above a temperature inversion,⁷⁶ trapping air pollutants below and leading to better air quality above. In autumn 2022, however, PM_{10} values were 10% elevated compared to the long-term mean PM_{10} concentrations in autumn (2012–2021), indicating weaker or less frequent temperature inversions. As a result, Hg^0 concentrations at CHA were likely elevated in autumn 2022 due to urban Hg emission sources. The low Hg^0 concentrations at CH-AWS in winter were a result of the great distance to potential anthropogenic Hg sources. This includes the absence of traffic, because the Albula Pass road that leads past the station is closed to all motor vehicles during winter. The Hg^0 concentrations at MAG in winter were 15% lower compared to the mean of all rural stations in winter, even though the site is located relatively close to the village of Cadenazzo, some industrial businesses and the highway from

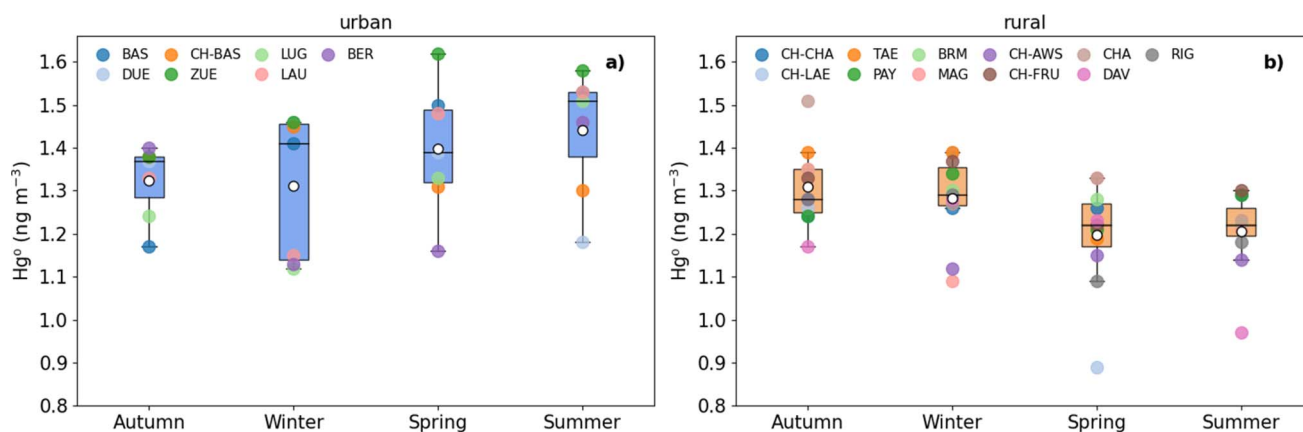


Fig. 4 Seasonal variation in atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations for urban (a) and rural (b) sites. Data obtained in autumn 2022, winter 2022/23, spring 2023 and summer 2023 are displayed for all urban and rural sites (color points). The circles indicate the mean values. See boxplot description in caption of Fig. 3.



Bellinzona to Lugano. Concentrations of Hg^0 at MAG seemed representative for locations where neither local Hg sources (combustion processes) nor sinks (vegetation) are the major drivers of the seasonal Hg^0 dynamics, but rather atmospheric stability and atmospheric chemistry are dominant controls. The low spring Hg^0 concentrations measured within the CH-LAE deciduous forest in spring and the low summer Hg^0 concentration above the spruce forest canopy at DAV indicated that forests can be local sinks for Hg^0 during the growing season.⁷⁷ The Hg^0 concentrations in CH-LAE (0.89 ng m^{-3}) and DAV (0.97 ng m^{-3}) were the lowest values measured in this study. The low Hg^0 concentration likely results from both highest stomatal Hg^0 uptake of leaves and needles during spring and summer⁷⁸ as well as the generally low air pollution indicated by NO_x and PM_{10} at DAV, being 69% and 48% lower compared to the mean of all rural sites, respectively. The observed Hg^0 concentrations at CH-LAE and DAV were similar to Hg^0 concentrations measured during growing seasons in a coniferous forest in Maine, USA (0.99 ng m^{-3}) and in a deciduous forest in Massachusetts, USA (1.10 ng m^{-3})⁷⁷ as well as in a deciduous forest about 80 km north of Toronto, Canada (0.95 ng m^{-3}) between July and August 2018.³³

The highest recorded seasonal Hg^0 concentration of 2.56 ng m^{-3} was measured at the rural highway site CH-OE2 in summer 2023 (Fig. S4 in Sect. S6†). This high value can be explained by the summertime peak of motor vehicles (+9% traffic volume compared to winter) and the generally heavily congested traffic in both directions. In 2022, traffic jams were recorded during 300 h in the direction of Bern and during 1000 h in the direction of Zurich. Moving further away from local anthropogenic Hg^0 sources, up to the Jungfrauoch (JUN) on 3571 m a.s.l., the seasonality in Hg^0 is driven by either advection of Hg^0 from the free troposphere or the planetary boundary layer.⁷⁹ Planetary boundary layer influenced air masses are more frequently present at JUN in the summer (80% of the time) compared to the winter (40% of the time).⁸⁰ The air masses in the summer are typically enriched in air pollutants, leading to elevated Hg^0 concentrations (1.41 ng m^{-3} in summer 2023; 1.06 ng m^{-3} in winter 2022/2023) and PM_{10} concentrations ($6.6 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in summer 2023; $0.7 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in winter 2022/2023).

4 Conclusion

At the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2022, the Swiss delegation advocated for a cost-efficient monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness of the Minamata Convention. Here we established such a cost-efficient monitoring system for Switzerland using Mercury Passive Air Samplers (MerPAS®). We measured seasonally resolved atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations at 22 sites, grouped in seven station types over the course of one year. The results from this Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network showed that Hg^0 concentration levels were very similar to the actual northern hemispheric background Hg^0 concentration (1.3 ng m^{-3}) and showed that urban Hg^0 concentrations were 10% higher compared to rural Hg^0 concentrations. This difference between urban and rural Hg^0 concentrations was likely driven by higher

Hg emissions from combustion processes in urban areas and higher stomatal Hg^0 uptake by vegetation in rural areas. The hypothesis that stomatal Hg^0 uptake decreases ambient air Hg^0 levels at rural sites was supported by the finding that atmospheric Hg^0 was significantly lower at rural sites in spring and summer when primary productivity is higher. Moreover, Hg^0 concentrations increased with elevation at rural sites up to 1031 m a.s.l., because primary productivity as well as stomatal and surface conductances typically decrease with altitude. Additionally, at low elevation, growing season starts earlier and last longer. The seasonal dynamics at urban sites indicated slightly higher Hg^0 in spring and summer than in autumn and winter, which is inconsistent with the hypothesis that anthropogenic Hg emission from combustion processes in residential heaters during the cold season leads to significantly higher atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations. However, the elevated Hg^0 concentrations make the urban environment an area of concern for Hg pollution. Reduction in anthropogenic Hg emissions to air, because of regulatory measures, would thus be observed in urban areas first. This highlights the importance of urban air Hg^0 monitoring sites, which are often overlooked in long-term monitoring networks globally. The Swiss Atmospheric Mercury Network might represent a starting point for long-term monitoring of atmospheric Hg^0 in Switzerland to test hypotheses, *e.g.*, whether an increase in primary productivity increases atmospheric Hg^0 uptake by vegetation. The network would also promptly inform decision-makers about increasing atmospheric Hg^0 concentrations and subsequently elevated Hg deposition rates to soil and water.

Data availability

Data for this article are available at ETH Zurich's Research Collection at <https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000678965>.

Author contributions

Stefan Osterwalder: conceptualization, funding acquisition, formal analysis, methodology, investigation, data curation, visualization, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing. Ron Schibler: formal analysis, visualization, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing. Christoph Hüglin: resources, writing – review & editing. Beat Schwarzenbach: resources, writing – review & editing. Geoff Stuppel: methodology, writing – review & editing. Katrina MacSween: methodology, writing – review & editing. Kevin Bishop: resources, supervision, writing – review & editing. Christine Alewell: resources, supervision, writing – review & editing. Nina Buchmann: resources, supervision, writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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