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*Supplement of*

## **Airborne particulate matter monitoring in Kenya using calibrated low-cost sensors**

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## **Supplementary Material**

### **Site meteorology**

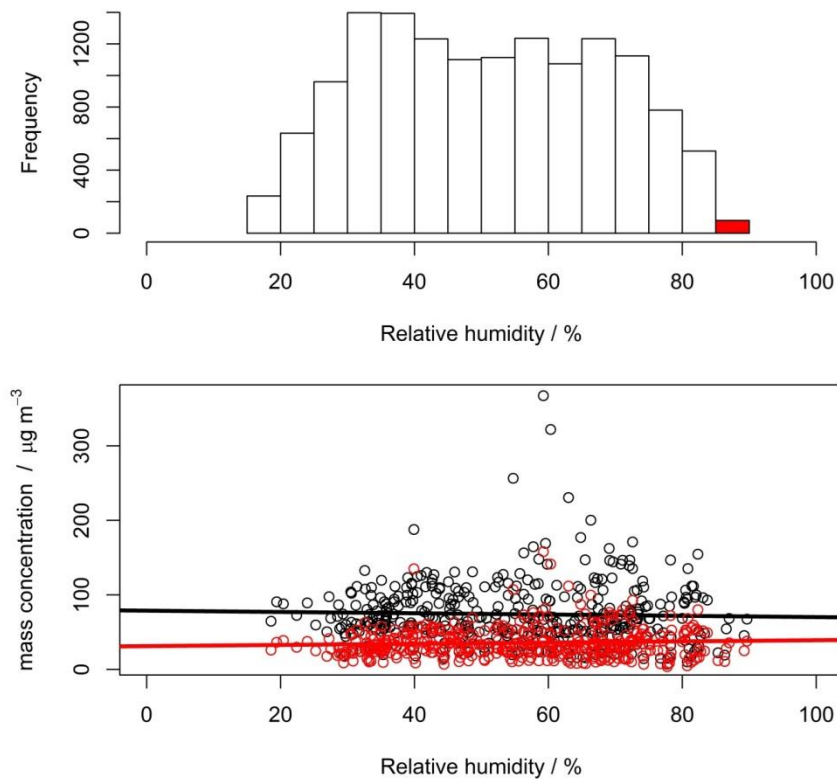
Figure 1d provides the wind rose for the measurement period and Table 1 provides the statistical summary data for the measured meteorological variables during the study period. The wind came predominantly from the northeast with a mean average wind speed of 1.9 m/s. The measurement period was largely dry but there were rain events on the following days: 17<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> February, and 17<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of March, see grey shaded rectangles in Figure 3. Air mass back trajectory analysis using HYSPLIT confirms that the air masses arriving in Nairobi, during the measurement period, came from the northeast (Stein et al., 2015). It is noted, the Nanyuki rural background field site is located north to northeast of Nairobi and hence is a sensible choice for the measurement of the rural aerosol loading arriving in Nairobi. The temperature and relative humidity time series data from the urban background site is shown in supplementary figure S2.

**Table S1** Mean average PM mass concentrations (PM<sub>1</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) and daily exceedances of the WHO PM guidelines (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) observed at the three measurement sites during the intensive period. <sup>1</sup>WHO guidelines for daily PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are 50 and 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively

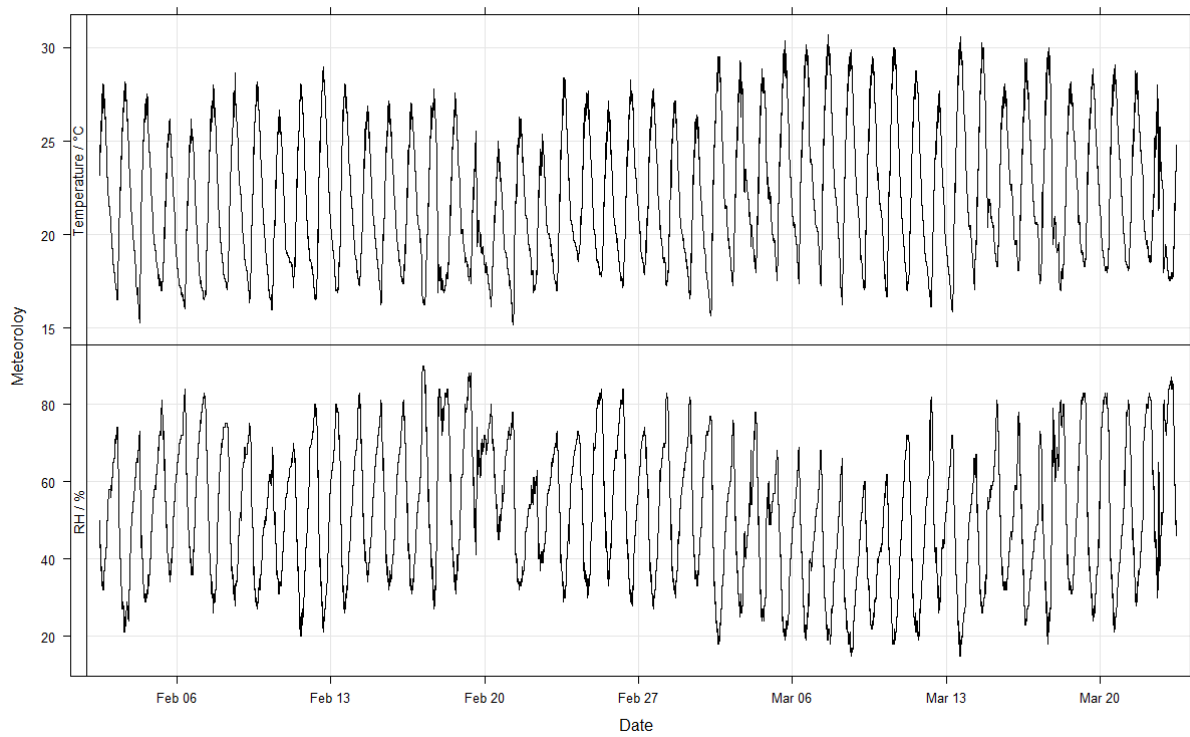
Measurement location	Measurement days (number)	Average PM <sub>1</sub> mass concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Average PM <sub>2.5</sub> mass concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Average PM <sub>10</sub> mass concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	% daily PM <sub>2.5</sub> exceedance s <sup>1</sup>	% daily PM <sub>10</sub> exceedance s <sup>1</sup>
Urban background	14	17.1	25.3	62.6	35.7	71.4
Urban roadside	14	33.0	48.2	120.6	100.0	100.0
Rural background	14	11.6	16.6	23.4	21.4	0.0

**Table S2** Summary meteorological data for the urban background monitoring site in Nairobi (2<sup>nd</sup> February – 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017)

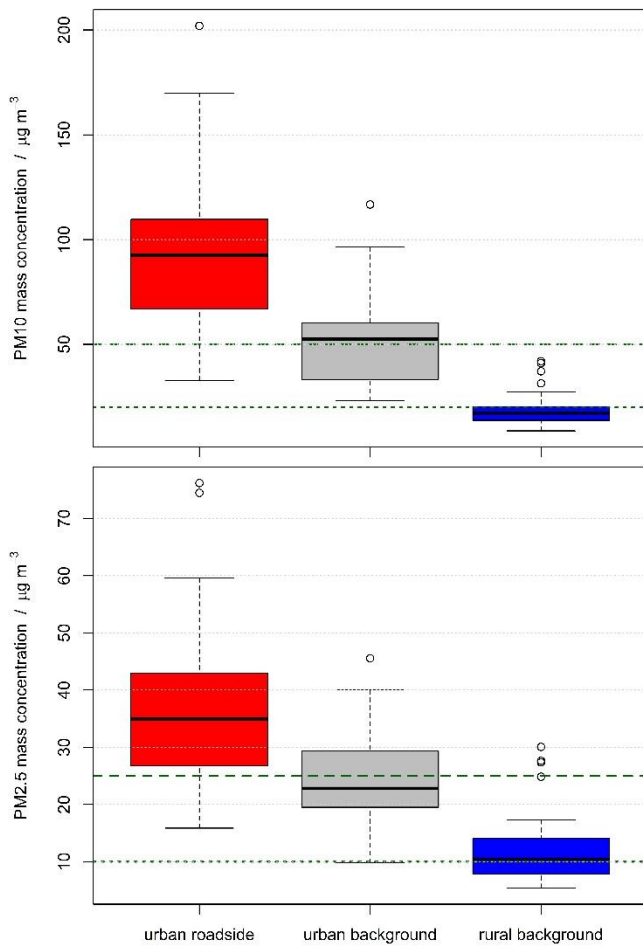
	Wind speed (m/s)	Pressure (mbar at 1680 m)	Temperature (°C)	Relative humidity (%)
Minimum	0.1	827.3	15.2	15.0
1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile	1.0	831.4	18.9	37.0
Median	1.6	832.4	21.5	51.0
Mean	1.9	832.4	22.1	51.4
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quartile	2.5	833.4	25.2	66.0
Maximum	10.5	836.4	30.7	90.0



**Figure S1.** There is no dependence on recorded PM mass concentration upon RH. Top panel – histogram of recorded RH at the urban background site. The data with RH greater than 85% RH is shown in red and represents only 0.84% of the data recorded. Bottom panel – scatter plots of  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  versus RH for the urban background site. Black and red points represent  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  data, respectively. Neither site shows any significant dependence of PM concentration upon RH, as expected with respect to Crilley et al. 2018



**Figure S2.** Time series for temperature and relative humidity data collected at the urban background field site in Nairobi.



**Figure S3** Box and whisker plots of the daily averaged PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> mass concentrations measured at the three sites. The green dashed and dotted lines represents the WHO recommended annual and daily limits, respectively

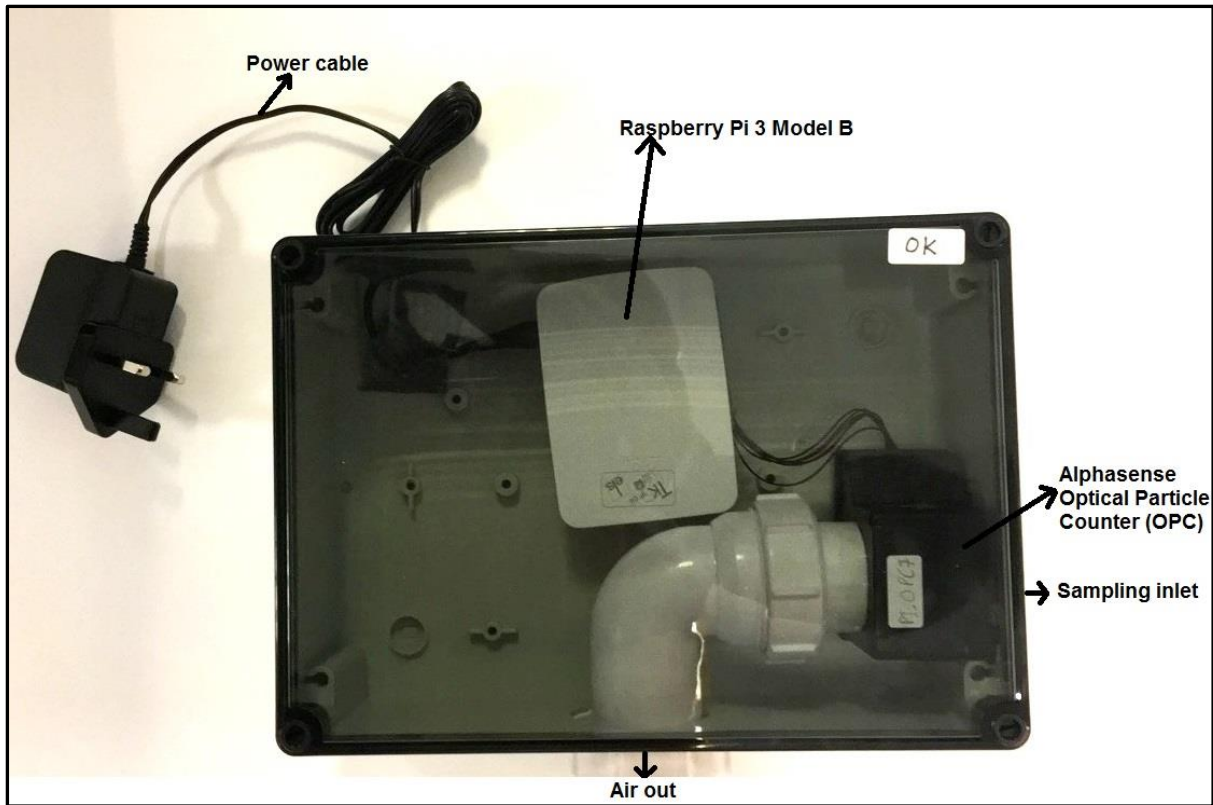


Figure S4 Labelled photograph of key components of low cost PM monitor.