Supporting Information

ESTIMATION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRAKE DUST, TYRE WEAR AND RESUSPENSION TO NON-EXHAUST TRAFFIC PARTICLES DERIVED FROM ATMOSPHERIC MEASUREMENTS

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Intercomparison of Acid Digestion/ICPMS and XRF Analysis

Ten Partisol samples and 20 MOUDI stage samples were analysed by XRF for Al and Fe, and subsequent by the acid digestion/ICPMS method.

The mean efficiency (E) expressed as:

$$E = \frac{ICPMS}{XRF} \times 100\%$$

was 45.2% for the Partisol samples and 39.2% for the MOUDI stage samples for aluminium.

Replicate analysis of NIST SRM 1648a by the acid digestion/ICPMS method revealed a mean efficiency relative to the certified value of 40.3% which is highly consistent with the comparisons with XRF, assuming the latter to be 100% efficient. Based upon the efficiency measured by MOUDI stage samples, a factor of 2.6 was applied to the ICPMS data to give equivalence to the XRF.

Table S1: Locations of sites

| Site | Type of site | Latitude (degrees) | Longtitude (degrees) |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Marylebone Road | kerbside | 51.5227 | -0.1548 |
| Regent's College | urban background | 51.5258 | -0.1551 |
| North Kensington | urban background | 51.5215 | -0.2129 |
| Heathrow | meteorological | 51.4787 | -0.4490 |

 Table S2: Selection of wind sectors

| Wind sector Wind | | Wind | Description of airflow | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | direction at | | |
| | | Heathrow | | |
| 'N' | northerly | 310° to 30° | Normal to highway, clean air from above | |
| 'Е' | easterly | 40° to 120° | Aligned with highway, airflow from free moving traffic | |
| ʻS' | southerly | 130° to 210° | Normal to highway, airflow from adjacent traffic | |
| 'W' | westerly | 220° to 300° | Aligned with highway, airflow from road junction | |



Figure S1: Relationship of iron concentrations to NO_x at Marylebone Road



Figure S2: Influence of predominant wind direction upon concentrations of iron