

Supplementary Materials

# Seasonal and Spatial Variations of Atmospheric Ammonia in the Urban and Suburban Environments of Seoul, Korea

Rahul Singh <sup>1</sup>, Kyunghoon Kim <sup>1</sup>, Gyutae Park <sup>2</sup>, Seokwon Kang <sup>1</sup>, Taehyun Park <sup>1</sup>, Jihee Ban <sup>1</sup>, Siyoung Choi <sup>1</sup>, Jeongin Song <sup>1</sup>, Dong-Gil Yu <sup>1</sup>, Jung-Hun Woo <sup>3</sup>, Yuri Choi <sup>4</sup> and Taehyoung Lee <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Environmental Science, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin 17035, Korea; korsrahul@hufs.ac.kr (R.S.); khkim159@hufs.ac.kr (K.K.); gang0701@hufs.ac.kr (S.K.); tpark@hufs.ac.kr (T.P.); jhban@hufs.ac.kr (J.B.); siyoung@hufs.ac.kr (S.C.); sji980115@hufs.ac.kr (J.S.); envigreen@keiti.re.kr (D.-G.Y.)

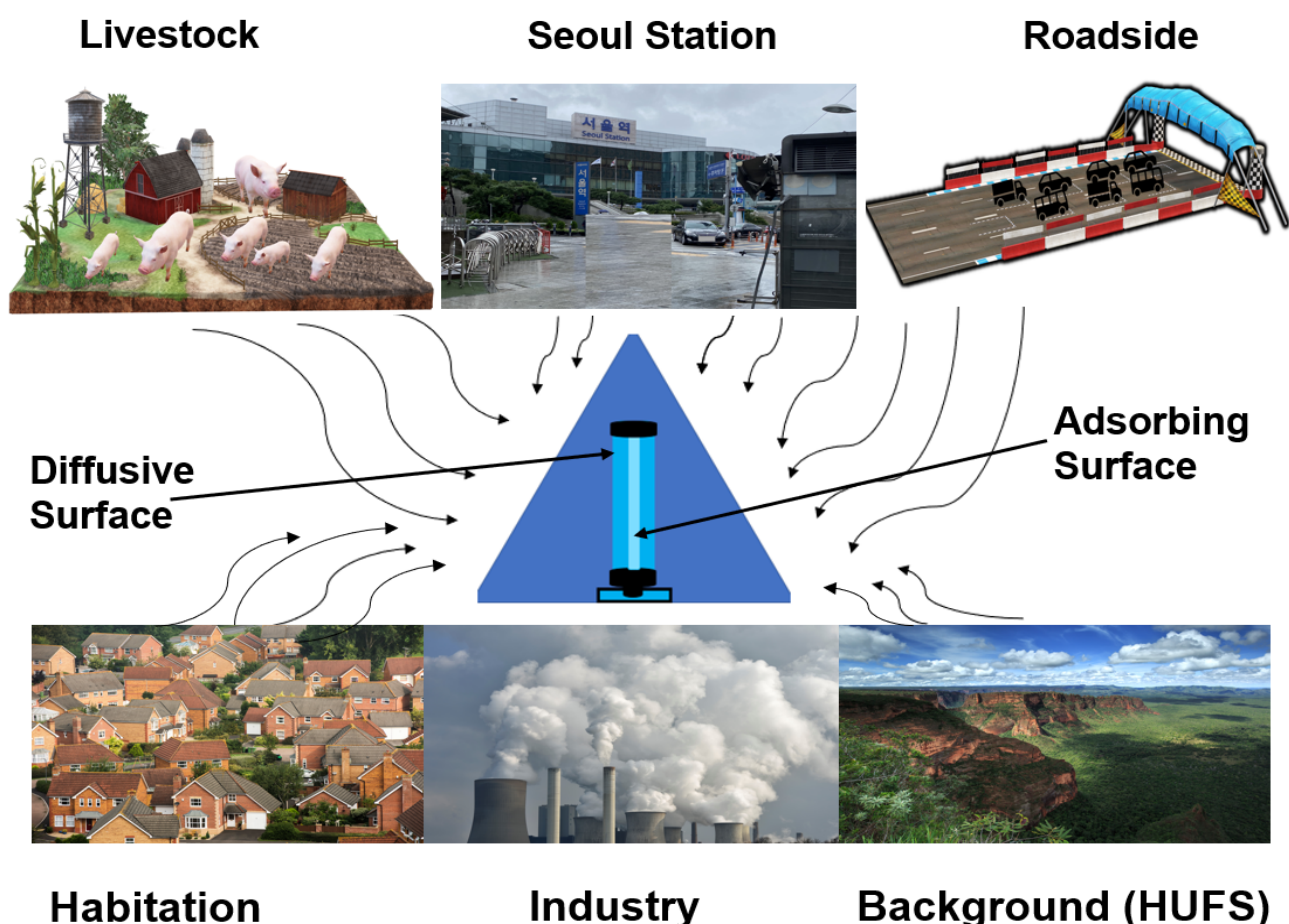
<sup>2</sup> Air Pollution Engineering Division, Climate and Air Quality Research Department, National Institute of Environmental Research, Incheon 22689, Korea; gt0303@korea.kr

<sup>3</sup> Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Konkuk University, Seoul 05029, Korea; jwoo@konkuk.ac.kr

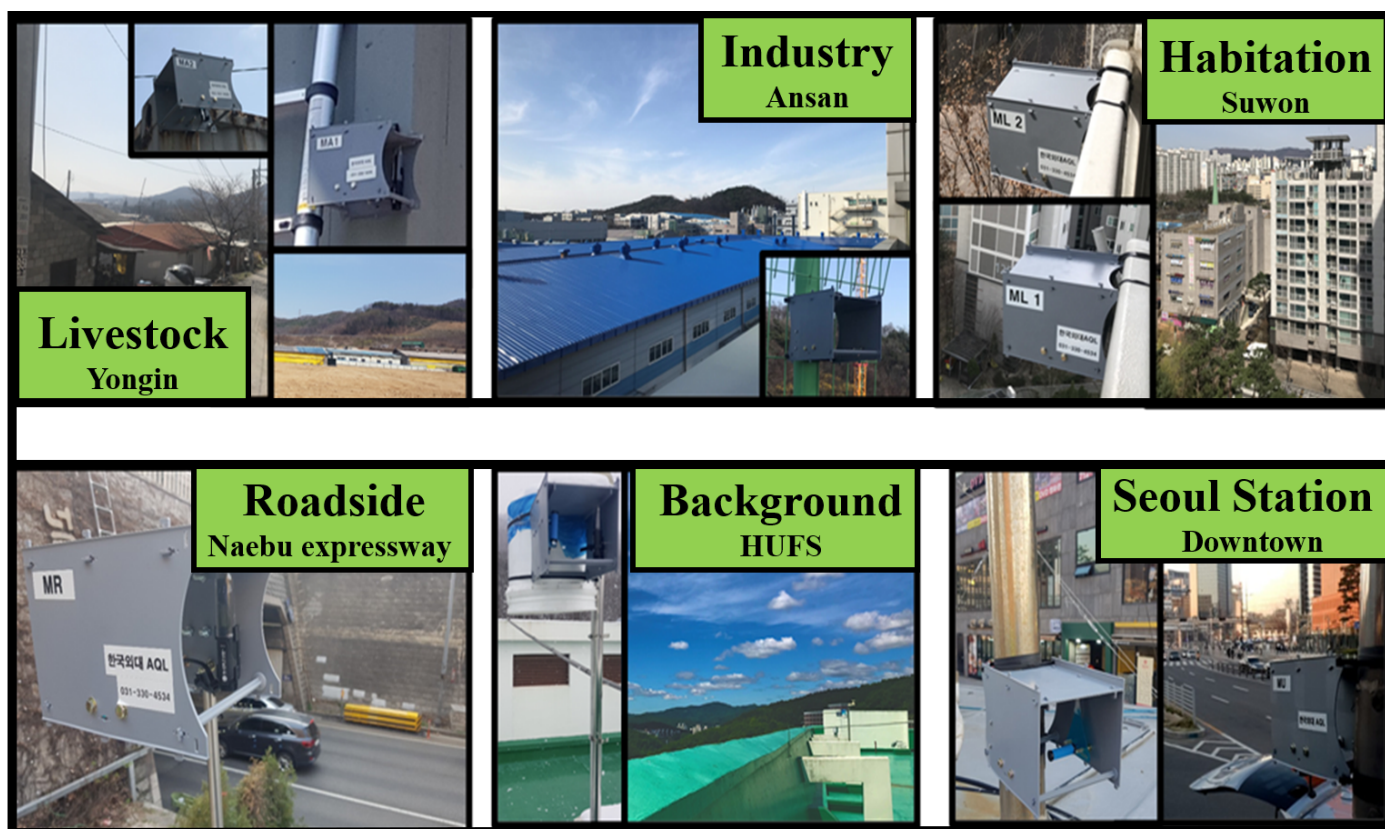
<sup>4</sup> Public Health and Environment, Seoul Research Institute of Public Health and Environment, Seoul 04524, Korea; cyuri@seoul.go.kr

\* Correspondence: thlee@hufs.ac.kr; Tel.: +82-31-330-4039

## Sources of Ammonia



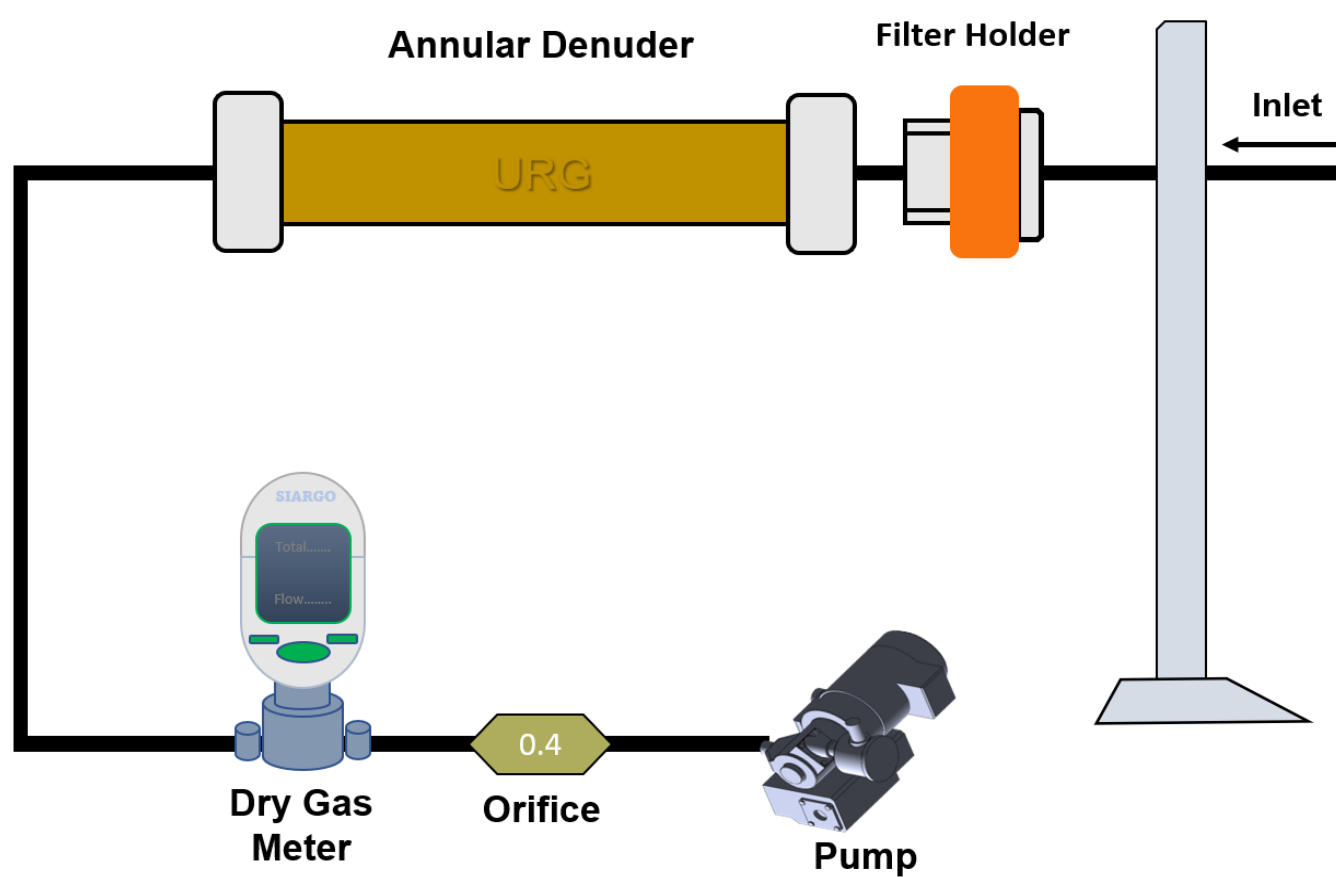
**Figure S1.** Schematic Diagram of Ammonia passive sampler-based ammonia collection process for its concentration measurement.



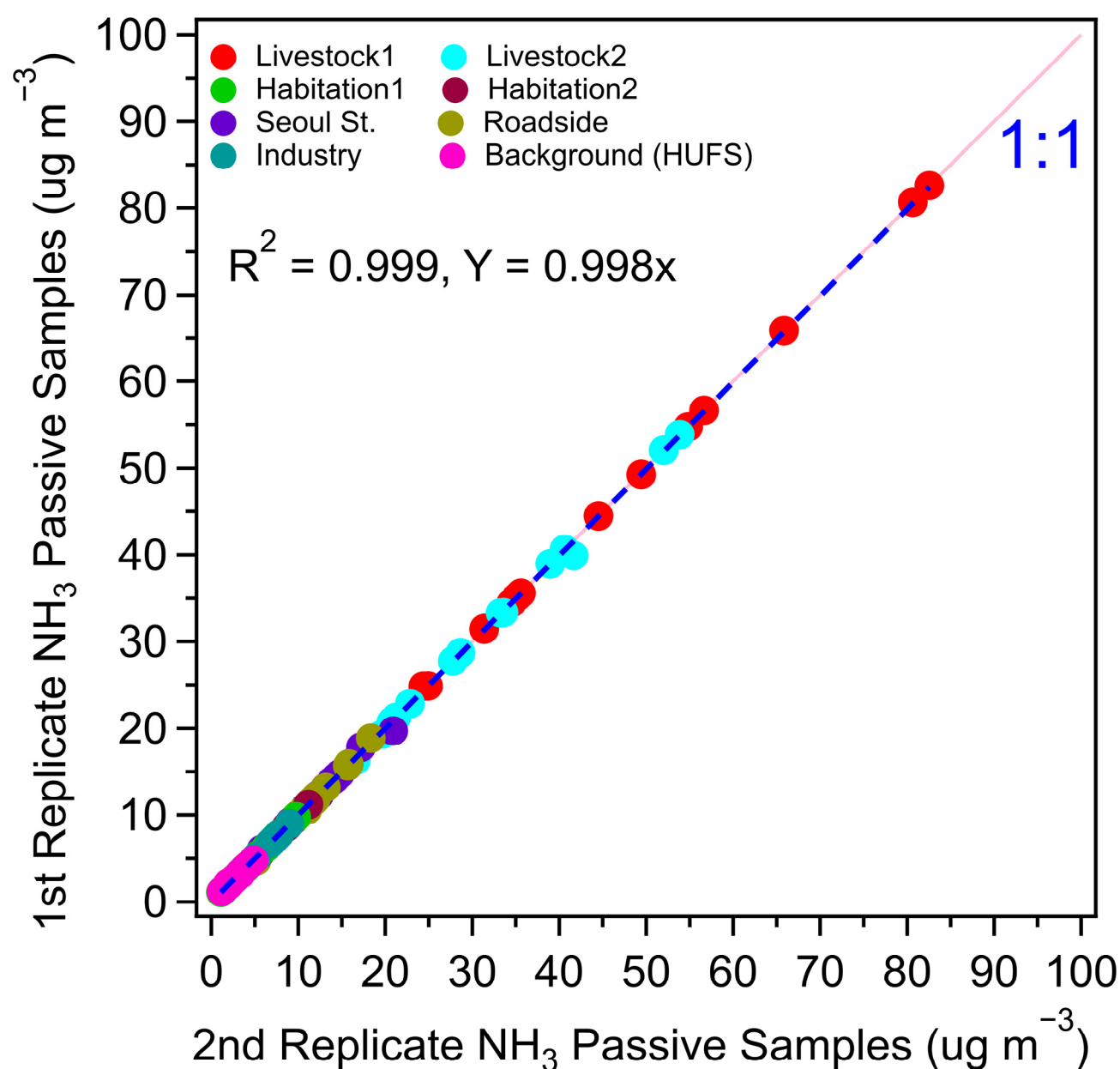
**Figure S2.** Real-time installation of the  $\text{NH}_3$  passive sampler with Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and RH (%) sensor inverted in Rain shelter at the studied sites.



**Figure S3.** Portable sensor (EasyLog USB) for measuring the temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and relative humidity (%).



**Figure S4.** Schematic Diagram of Annular denuder setup in the laboratory at HUFs.



**Figure S5.** Comparison of ammonia concentrations measured by replicates passive samples. The error bars represent the relative standard deviation of 3.8 % calculated from all 212 pooled replicate samples.

**Table S1.** Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QC/QA) Using Ion Chromatography During Sample Analysis.

QC/QA Measurement Parameters	Measured Values
Relative Error (%)	0.10
Absolute Error (ppb)	0.20
Analytical Precision, CV (%)	0.95
Measurement Precision, RSD (%)	3.80
Minimum Detection Limit, MDL (ppb)	0.07

Dionex calibration check measurements were used to evaluate the accuracy in terms of Absolute Error and Relative Error using Equation. S1 and S2 respectively [1].

$$E = X_i - X_t$$



$$E_r(\%) = \frac{X_i - X_t}{X_t} \times 100\% \quad S2$$

Where  $X_i$  is the measurement of the quantity and  $X_t$  is the true value and it was found that the system shown a relative error of 0.10% and an absolute error of 0.20 ppb. Analytical precision was evaluated using the data obtained by periodic analyses of the calibration standards and was calculated using Equation. S3 [56] and was found to be 0.95%.

$$CV(\%) = \frac{\text{Std. Dev.}}{\bar{X}} \times 100\% \quad S1$$

where  $\bar{X}$  is the average of all the replicate samples while measurement precision was found to be 3.8% and was evaluated using Equation. S4 and S5 (Skoog et al. 2016).

$$RSD(\%) = \frac{S_{\text{pooled}}}{\bar{X}} \times 100\% \quad S4$$

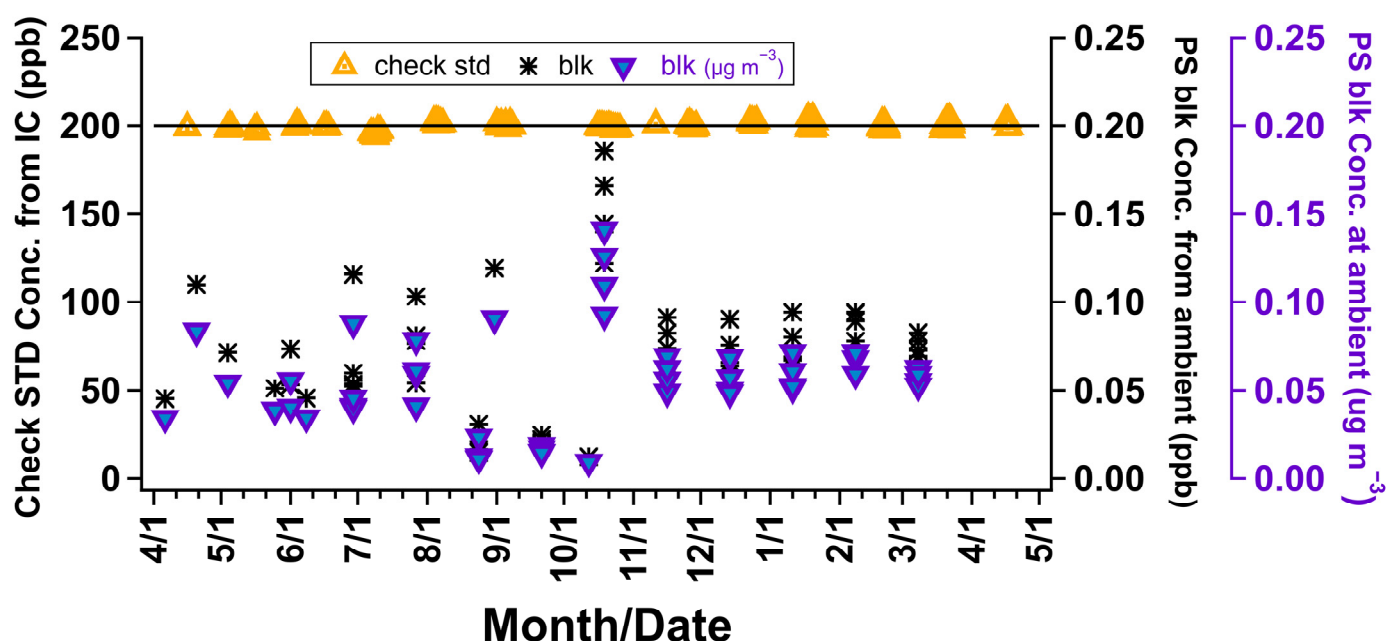
$$\text{Where } S_{\text{pooled}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_1} (x_i - \bar{x}_1)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N_2} (x_j - \bar{x}_2)^2 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_s}$$

,  $N_i$  represents the number of replicated data samples in set 'I' and 1, 2, ...S represent the  $S^{\text{th}}$  set.

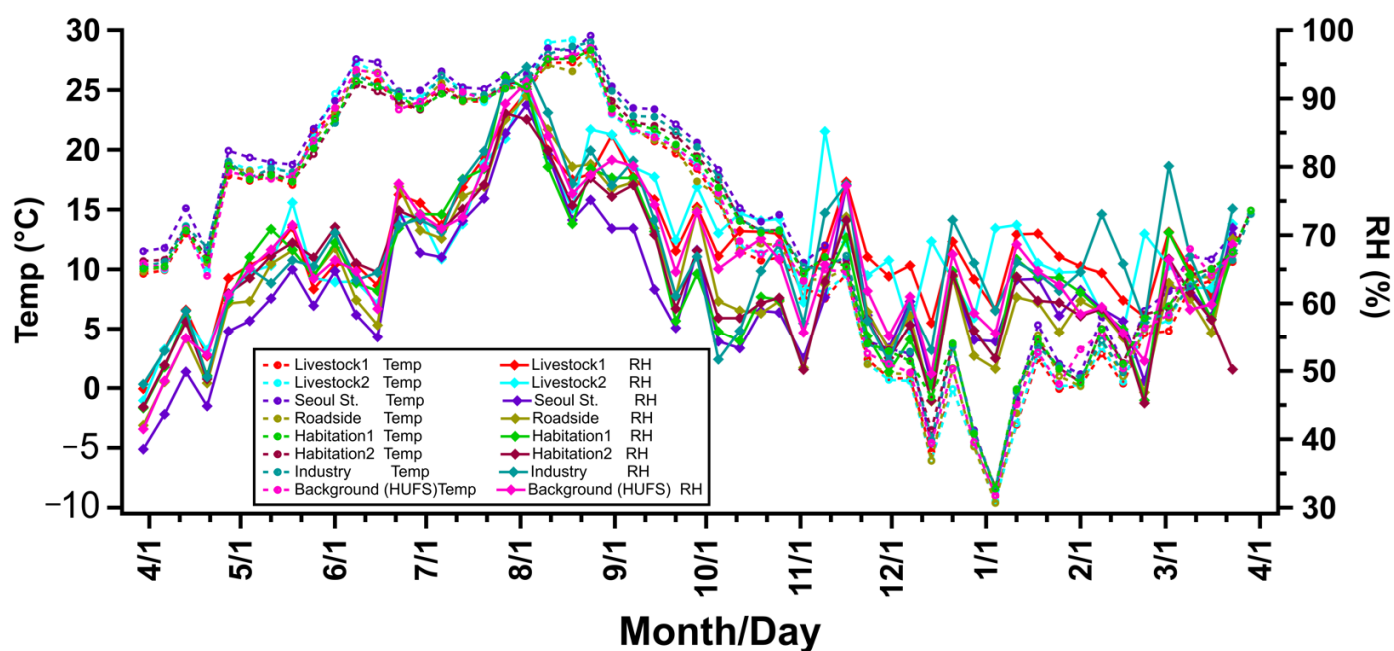
Field and laboratory blanks were collected throughout the sampling period of 1 year to determine the Method Detection Limit (MDL) using the Equation. S6 [56].

$$MDL \geq t \times S_b \times \sqrt{\frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 \times N_2}} \quad S5$$

where MDL was calculated to be 0.07 ppb for a 1-week Radiello passive  $\text{NH}_3$  sampler. In the Equation S5,  $t$  represents a value of 95% confidence level,  $S_b$  is the blank standard deviation, ( $N_1 = 1$ ) and ( $N_2 = 47$ ) are the number of sample measurements and the number of analyzed blanks, respectively.



**Figure S6.** Sample Analysis for Accuracy, Precision and Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) ConcenTable S7. Regional Distribution of Temperature (°C) and relative humidity (%) information over the period of 1 year on weekly average basis.

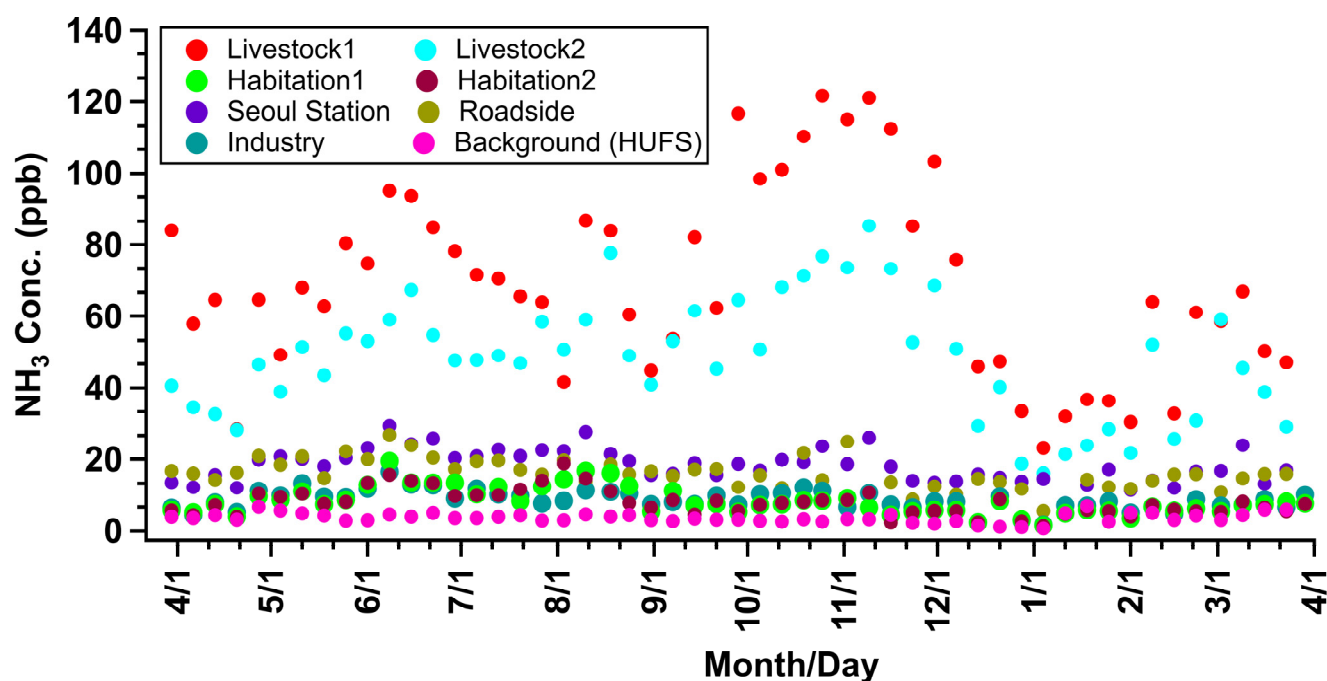


**Figure S7.** Regional Distribution of Temperature (°C) and relative humidity (%) information over the period of 1 year on weekly average basis.

**Table S2.** Average Concentration and Standard Deviation of ammonia (ppb) at studied sites.

Season Sites	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Livestock 1	60.2 ± 14.5	74.7 ± 14.8	94.2 ± 26.4	47.9 ± 22.6
Livestock 2	40.0 ± 9.2	55.9 ± 8.8	62.6 ± 13.7	34.6 ± 16.5
Seoul Station	17.2 ± 3.7	23.2 ± 2.9	18.6 ± 3.3	13.7 ± 2.4
Roadside	16.8 ± 3.1	19.1 ± 3.5	15.0 ± 4.4	12.2 ± 3.2

Habitation 1	$7.2 \pm 2.1$	$12.6 \pm 3.0$	$7.9 \pm 2.2$	$5.0 \pm 2.0$
Habitation 2	$7.4 \pm 1.9$	$13.5 \pm 2.9$	$7.2 \pm 1.8$	$5.1 \pm 2.0$
Industry	$8.4 \pm 2.4$	$11.1 \pm 2.3$	$8.9 \pm 1.9$	$6.2 \pm 2.6$
Background (HUFS)	$4.6 \pm 1.2$	$3.9 \pm 0.7$	$3.2 \pm 0.4$	$3.7 \pm 2.4$



**Figure S8.** Passive  $\text{NH}_3$  concentration time series for all eight sites in the Northeastern region of Scheme 2020. All samples were measured every Monday for sampling on a weekly basis.

## References

- Skoog, D.A.; Holler, F.J.; Nieman Crouch, S.R. Appendix I: Evaluation of Analytical Data. In *Principles of Instrumental Analysis*, 7th ed.; CENGAGE, Seoul, South Korea, 2016.