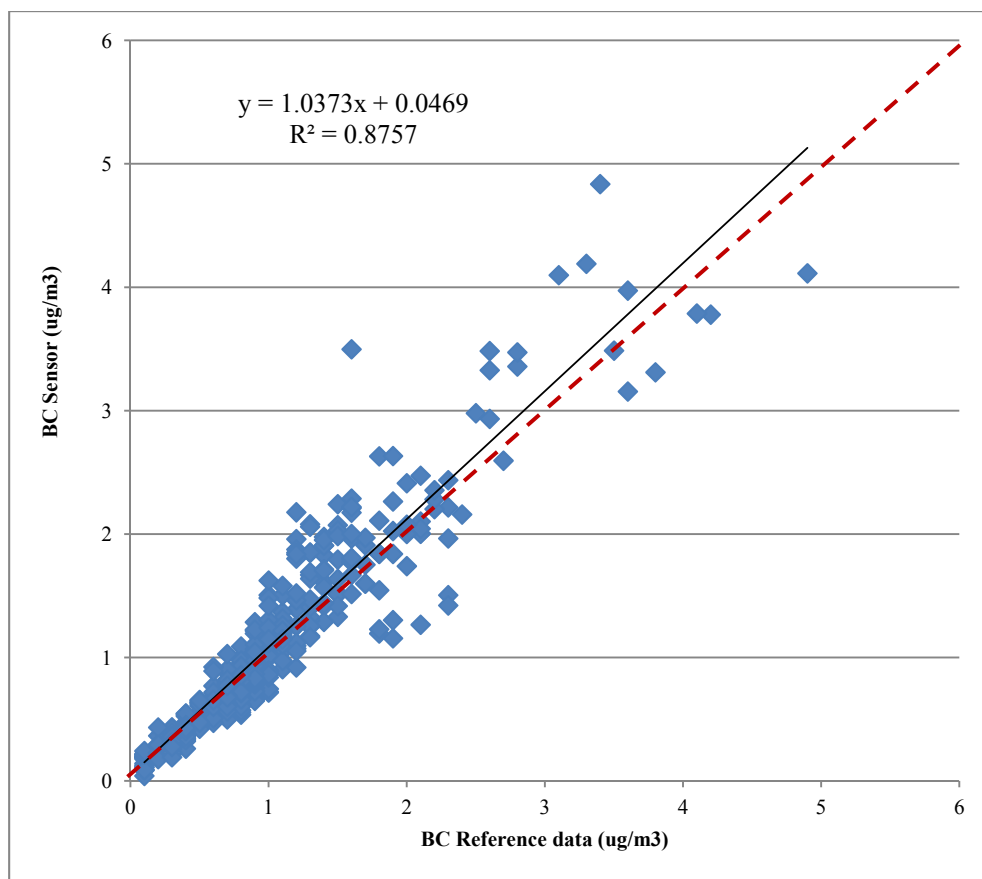


# **Use of real-time sensors to characterise human exposures to combustion related pollutants**

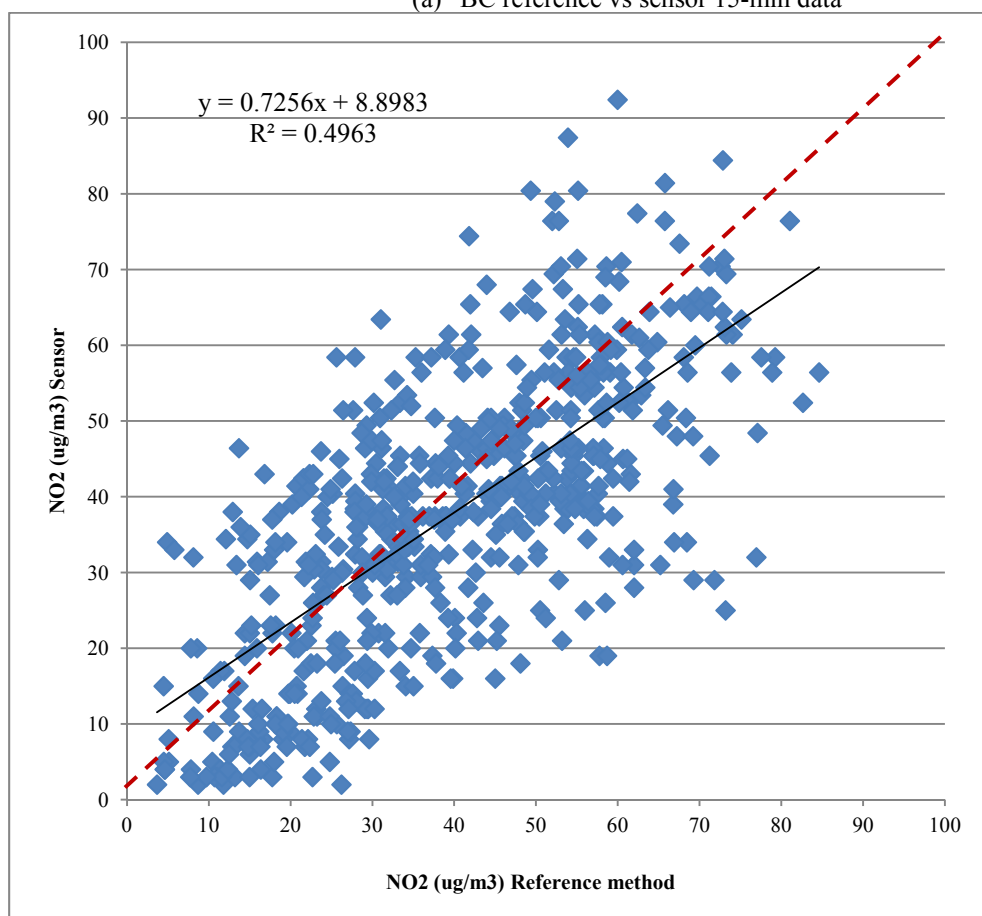
## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**Juana Maria Delgado-Saborit\*<sup>a</sup>**

*<sup>a</sup> Division of Environmental Health and Risk Management, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom. Fax: +44 121 41 43709; Tel: +44 121 41 45427; E-mail: [j.m.delgadosaborit@bham.ac.uk](mailto:j.m.delgadosaborit@bham.ac.uk)*



(a) BC reference vs sensor 15-min data



(b) NO<sub>2</sub> reference vs sensor 15-min data

Figure S1. Comparison of 15-min averaged black carbon (a) and NO<sub>2</sub> (b) concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) measured at Birmingham Tyburn by the reference method and the sensor during the validation campaign of the sensors at field conditions.



Figure S2 Black carbon (top) and NO<sub>2</sub> (bottom) drift of sensors ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) measured at Birmingham Tyburn as the difference between the reference method and the sensor during the validation campaign of the sensors at field conditions.