



## Article Seasonal Changes in Urban PM2.5 Hotspots and Sources from Low-Cost Sensors



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**Figure S1.** weather conditions during September measurement period. Grey bars represent daily measurement runs. Relative humidity, air temperature, and air pressure were measured at 2 m a.g.l. at the measurement station Mainz-Zitadelle, wind direction and speed at 10 m a.g.l and precipitation at 2 m a.g.l. at the measurement station Mainz-Mombach. The convective inhibition (CIN) and the mixing layer height (MLH) were measured with a radiometer at the headquarter of the state office for environment in Mainz.:.



**Figure S2**. weather conditions during March measurement period. Grey bars represent daily measurement runs. Relative humidity, air temperature, and air pressure were measured at 2 m a.g.l. at the measurement station Mainz-Zitadelle, wind direction and speed at 10 m a.g.l and precipitation at 2 m a.g.l. at the measurement station Mainz-Mombach. The convective inhibition (CIN) and the mixing layer height (MLH) were measured with a radiometer at the headquarter of the state office for environment in Mainz.



**Figure S3.** Pictures of the high polluted areas during the measurement campaigns in September (panels 1-3) and March (panels 4 and 5).



**Figure S4.** Mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in the Altstadt, Hartenberg, Neustadt (black, blue and orange colors) and ZIMEN data from the Mainz-Parcusstraße and Mainz-Zitadelle (dark red and red colors) during the study periods in (a) September and (b) March with according boxplots.