

Supplementary Materials

Understanding the Sources of Ambient Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

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Table S1. Summary of the optimum conditions for analysis of water-soluble cations and anions by ion exchange chromatography.

Instrument Parameter	Anions Analysis	Cations Analysis
Instrument	Dionex ICS 3000 ion chromatography system	Dionex ICS 2500 ion chromatography system
Analytical column	Dionex IonPac™ AS14 4mm * 250mm	Dionex IonPac® CS14 4mm * 250mm
Guard column	IonPac™ AG14 4mm * 50mm	IonPac™ CG14 4mm
Suppressor	Anion Self-Regenerating Suppressor (ASRS) 300	Cationic electrolytic suppressor (CAES)
Sampler	Automatic sampler (AS)	AS50
Gradient pump	Single pump	Gradient pump (GP50)
Detector	Conductivity detector	Conductivity detector (CD25A)
Chromeleon software	Dionex Chromeleon software (version 6.80 SP4 Build 2361)	Dionex Chromeleon software (version 6.60)
Eluent	1.0 mM NaHCO ₃ 3.5 mM Na ₂ CO ₃	10.0 mM methane-sulfonic acid (CH ₃ SO ₃ H)
Injection volume	50.0 µL	35.0 µL
Run time	15.0 min	22.0 min
Flow rate (ml/min)	1.10	1.20
Gradient pressure	1300–1400 psi	1000–1050 psi
Suppressor current	36 mA	40 mA
Baseline conductivity	15–18 µS	34–36 µS

Table S2. Typical detection limits of elements measured on a Thermo Scientific™ ARL™ QUANT'X ED-XRF Spectrometer (based on [1]).

	ng/cm ²	ng/m ³		ng/cm ²	ng/m ³		ng/m ²	ng/m ³		ng/m ²	ng/m ³
Na	14.14	9.88	Mn	0.85	0.59	Zr	1.56	1.09	Eu	2.83	1.98
Mg	4.24	2.96	Fe	0.71	0.50	Nb	1.70	1.19	Tb	2.83	1.98
Al	3.68	2.57	Co	0.99	0.69	Mo	2.83	1.98	Hf	4.24	2.96
Si	3.54	2.47	Ni	0.71	0.50	Ag	8.49	5.93	Ta	2.83	1.98
P	3.39	2.37	Cu	0.85	0.59	Cd	8.49	5.93	W	2.26	1.58
S	2.83	1.98	Zn	0.85	0.59	In	11.31	7.90	Ir	1.84	1.29
Cl	2.4	1.68	Ga	0.85	0.59	Sn	14.14	9.88	Au	1.70	1.19
K	2.26	1.58	As	0.85	0.59	Sb	15.56	10.9	Hg	1.56	1.09
Ca	2.26	1.58	Se	0.71	0.50	Cs	4.24	2.96	Pb	1.56	1.09
Sc	1.70	1.19	Br	0.71	0.50	Ba	4.53	3.16			
Ti	1.41	0.98	Rb	0.85	0.59	La	3.54	2.47			
V	1.41	0.98	Sr	1.13	0.79	Ce	2.83	1.98			
Cr	0.99	0.69	Y	1.41	0.98	Sm	2.83	1.98			

Table S3. Summary of the overall variations in expected and observed SO_4^{2-} , NH_4^+ and NO_3^- during the four sampling cycles in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

	Total S ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Expected SO_4^{2-} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Observed SO_4^{2-} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Unexplained SO_4^{2-} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	NH_4^+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	NO_3^- ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Cycle_1	4972 \pm 2577	14.92	17.8 \pm 17.0	-2.88	2.49 \pm 1.90	1.45 \pm 0.90
Cycle_2	4434 \pm 1301	13.30	8.51 \pm 3.23	4.79	2.43 \pm 0.86	1.12 \pm 0.80
Cycle_3	6838 \pm 2714	20.51	12.1 \pm 4.94	8.41	3.20 \pm 1.25	0.88 \pm 0.55
Cycle_4	4348 \pm 2216	13.04	8.6 \pm 4.69	4.44	3.16 \pm 1.74	1.16 \pm 0.55
Average	5148 \pm 1160	15.44 \pm 3.48	11.75 \pm 4.36	3.69 \pm 4.74	2.82 \pm 0.42	1.15 \pm 0.23

Table S4. Pearson correlations between different pollutant species measured from $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and with meteorology—Refer to the appended excel sheet.

Table S5. Mean values for the elemental enrichment factors (EFs) per study cycle.

TE	Cycle 1				Cycle 2				Cycle 3				Cycle 4			
	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Si	0.86	0.10	0.73	1.20	1.09	0.42	0.67	2.93	0.81	0.07	0.64	1.11	1.04	0.30	0.80	2.23
Ti	1.59	0.25	1.23	2.35	2.51	1.20	1.18	7.14	1.57	0.28	1.23	2.55	2.01	0.69	1.35	4.50
Fe	1.77	0.34	1.27	2.92	2.94	1.39	1.37	7.79	1.75	0.29	1.42	3.05	2.27	0.85	1.56	5.67
Mg	1.95	1.16	0.85	6.11	4.88	5.15	0.57	28.9	2.28	1.43	1.40	10.07	1.62	0.83	0.97	5.41
K	1.98	1.11	1.02	6.18	5.27	4.57	0.61	24.2	2.37	1.34	1.07	8.66	2.04	1.23	1.06	7.26
Mn	2.49	0.83	1.32	4.72	3.88	2.46	1.46	13.7	2.47	0.57	1.75	3.91	3.08	1.48	1.19	7.56
Sr	2.62	1.26	1.37	6.78	5.36	4.48	0.72	21.1	2.24	0.88	1.20	6.46	2.72	1.04	1.37	7.11
Ca	3.31	1.41	1.66	7.70	6.35	4.54	0.68	22.9	3.22	1.06	1.85	8.18	3.78	1.89	1.65	11.6
Cr	4.21	1.90	1.79	9.84	7.86	6.18	1.34	25.3	4.23	3.76	0.74	25.9	6.85	6.99	2.29	41.9
Na	5.70	6.71	0.76	30.1	23.1	28.9	0.08	158	5.99	7.88	1.16	47.8	4.53	6.12	0.45	35.4
Ce	7.64	6.65	0.66	29.8	36.7	36.6	0.69	168	14.8	7.64	1.27	31.3	6.28	5.06	1.04	23.3
Ni	19.2	9.85	2.66	44.1	71.2	60.7	3.57	258	23.0	11.4	6.91	55.6	15.7	12.6	2.75	62.5
V	22.6	13.0	0.06	71.3	104	97.1	4.06	455	29.3	18.9	5.38	79.2	14.1	13.9	0.10	58.2
Cu	25.0	18.5	3.34	85.2	49.6	38.7	3.55	189	28.7	36.4	8.86	256	32.9	30.2	5.67	142
Y	30.7	44.8	0.58	216	37.3	59.1	0.41	241	29.9	30.7	0.85	119	44.6	52.2	0.94	195
Zn	96.5	135	10.5	770	234	460	4.79	2731	83.3	70.4	26.7	340	95.0	153	8.74	844
Cl	657	1546	0.20	8596	1027	2569	0.07	14,547	293	1354	0.34	8934	270	736	0.17	4500
S	1714	1025	134	4212	6355	5514	143	20,261	2949	1190	912	5664	1881	1449	228	6573
Pb	2140	2958	24.2	14,452	1952	2962	10.4	11,203	2330	2474	52.3	9841	3435	4045	61.4	15,769
Br	2319	2376	320	12,562	10,285	9912	136	46,597	3614	3125	1061	19,518	2548	2956	557	18,236
Lu	3572	2502	616	12,638	8802	7960	468	38,121	3476	1714	1311	8544	4086	3735	808	18,950

Table S6. Summary of the PMF solution in Jeddah: Sources of PM_{2.5} and their overall relative contributions.

Source/Factor		Factor contribution (%)				Average
		Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4	
1.	Fossil-fuels/oil combustion	44.3	30.2	40.7	31.3	36.6
2.	Vehicular emissions	19.0	19.9	12.9	11.4	15.8
3.	Soil/dust resuspension	16.1	29.0	16.5	30.2	23.0
4.	Industrial mixed dust	14.2	17.4	20.5	18.6	17.7
5.	Sea spray	6.4	—	—	—	6.9
6.	Urban dust	—	3.5	9.4	8.4	
Total		100	100	100	100	100

Table S7. Signal-to-Noise ratios (S/N) and classifications/categories of air pollutant species used for PMF analysis per cycle in Jeddah.

Pollutant Specie	Cycle 1		Cycle 2		Cycle 3		Cycle 4	
	Category	S/N	Category	S/N	Category	S/N	Category	S/N
PM _{2.5}	Weak	10	Weak	10	Weak	10	Weak	10
Black carbon (BC)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Sodium (Na)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Magnesium (Mg)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Aluminum (Al)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Silicon (Si)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Sulfur (S)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Chlorine (Cl)	Strong	6.4	Strong	5.2	Weak	3.2	Strong	5.8
Potassium (K)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Calcium (Ca)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Titanium (Ti)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Vanadium (V)	Strong	9.5	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	7.8
Chromium (Cr)	Strong	8.8	Strong	9.6	Strong	9.1	Strong	9.9
Manganese (Mn)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Iron (Fe)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Nickel (Ni)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Copper (Cu)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Zinc (Zn)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Bromine (Br)	Strong	9.3	Strong	9.0	Strong	10	Strong	10
Strontium (Sr)	Strong	10	Strong	7.8	Strong	10	Strong	10
Yttrium (Y)	Strong	7.8	Weak	4.4	Strong	7.7	Strong	9.3
Cerium (Ce)	Weak	3.0	Strong	5.1	Weak	3.9	Weak	4.4
Erbium (Er)	Strong	7.3	Strong	5.9	Strong	7.7	Strong	7.6
Lutetium (Lu)	Strong	9.9	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Lead (Pb)	Strong	9.3	Strong	8.7	Strong	9.9	Strong	10
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺)	Strong	9.8	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10
Nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻)	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10	Strong	10

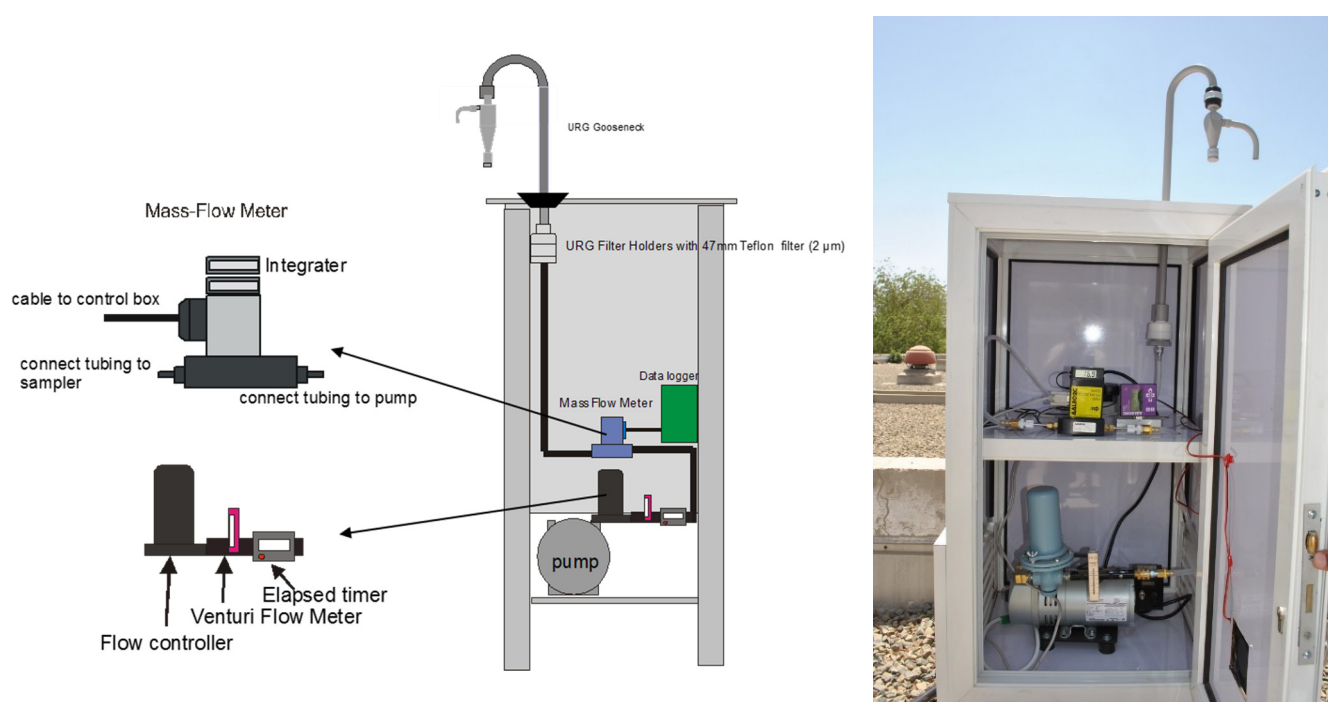


Figure S1. An assembled PM_{2.5} sampler showing the major components—Photo by author(s).

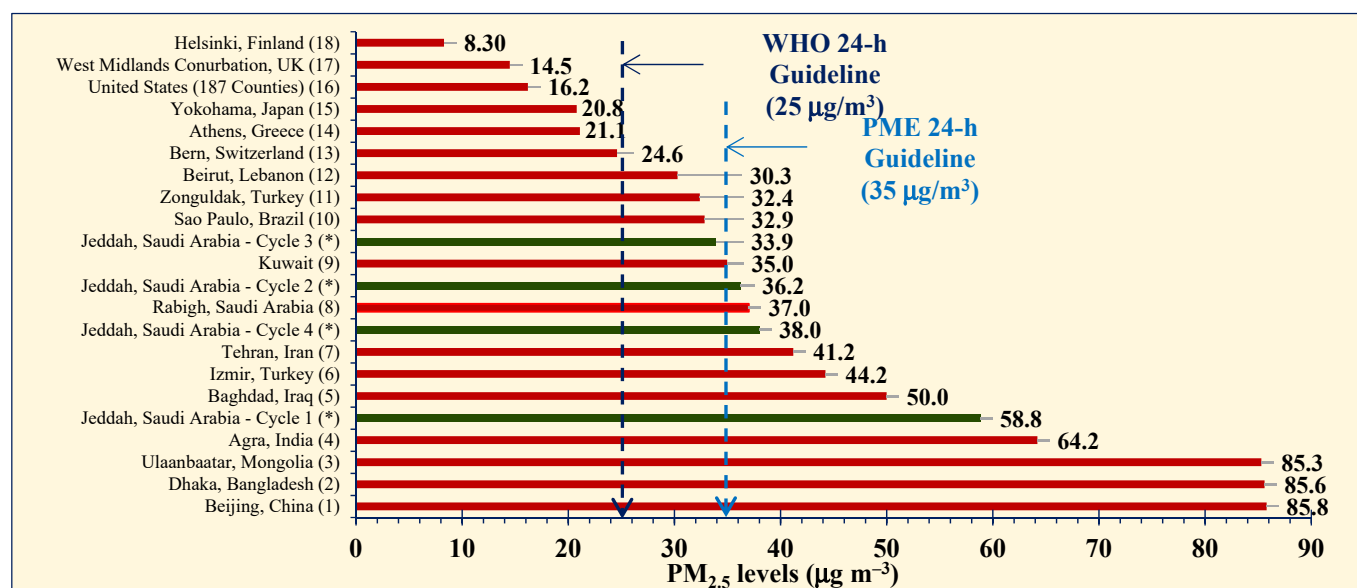


Figure S2. Comparison of mean PM_{2.5} levels measured in Jeddah with other cities worldwide. 1—[2]; 2—[3]; 3—[4]; 4—[5]; 5—[6]; 6—[7]; 7—[8]; 8—[9]; 9—[10]; 10—[11]; 11—[12]; 12—[13]; 13—[14]; 14—[15]; 15—[16]; 16—[17]; 17—[18]; 18—[19]; *—Cycles (1–4)—current study

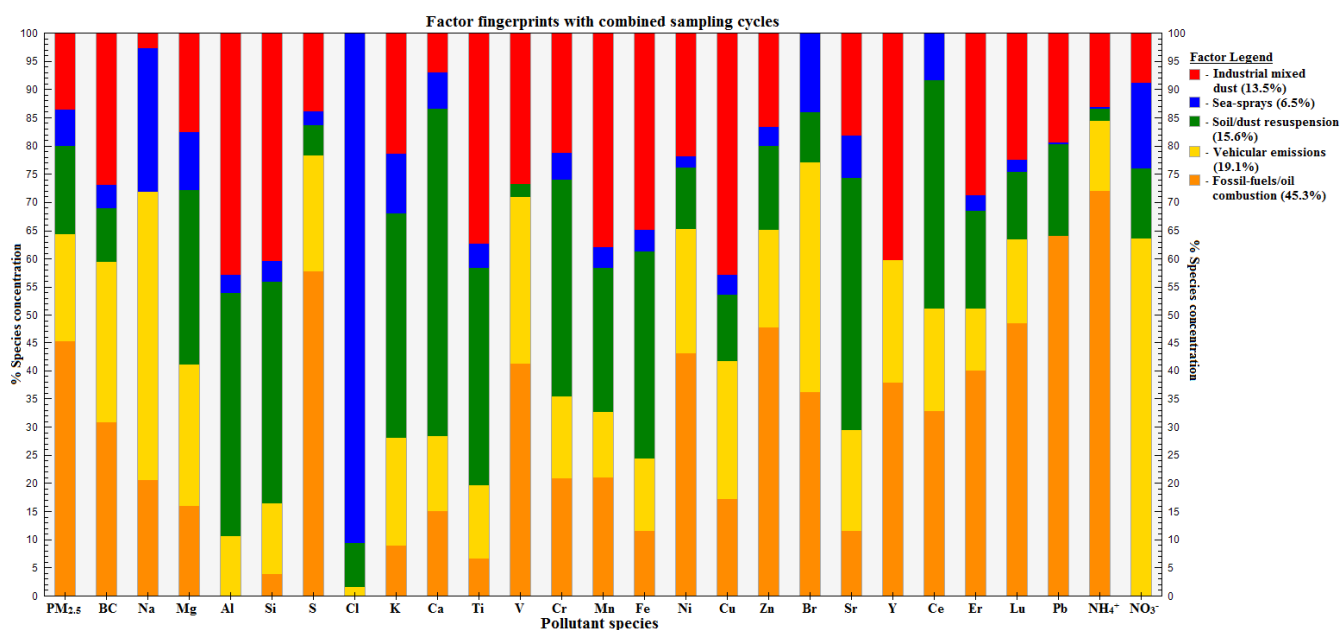


Figure S3. Factor fingerprints and contributions to the overall PM_{2.5} in Jeddah—combined cycles.

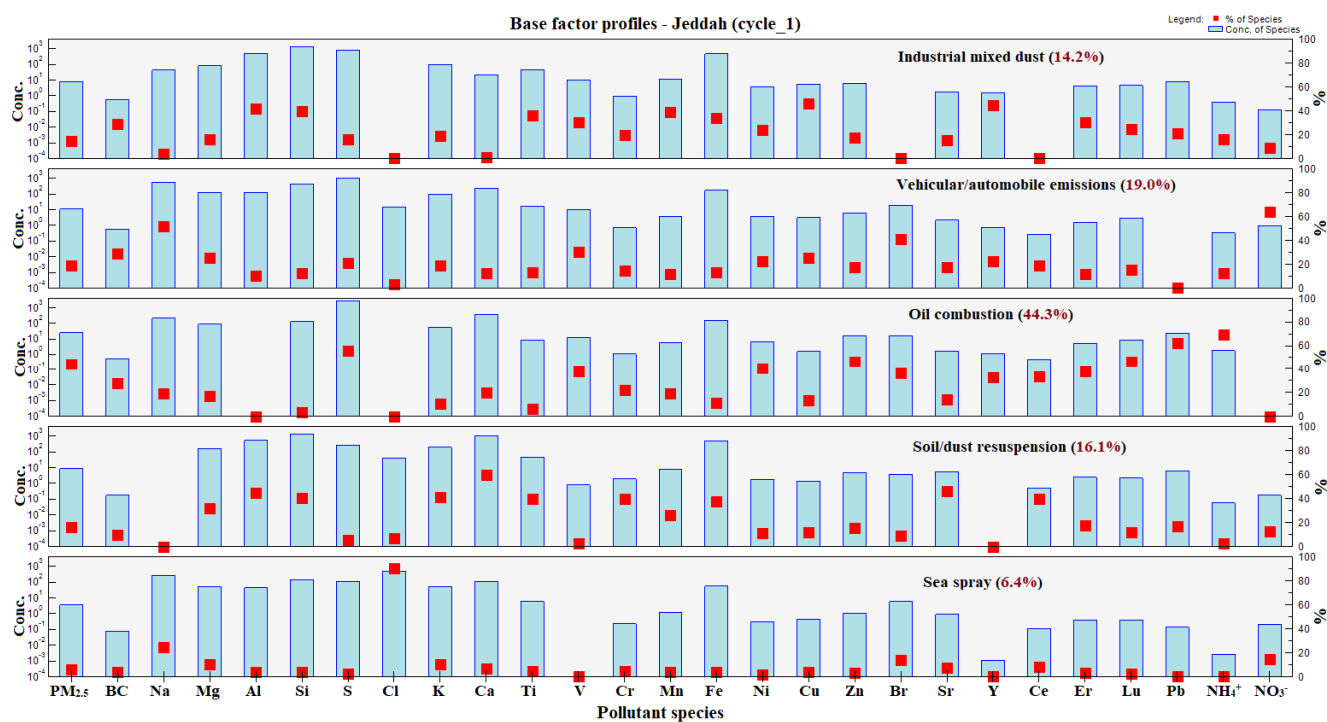
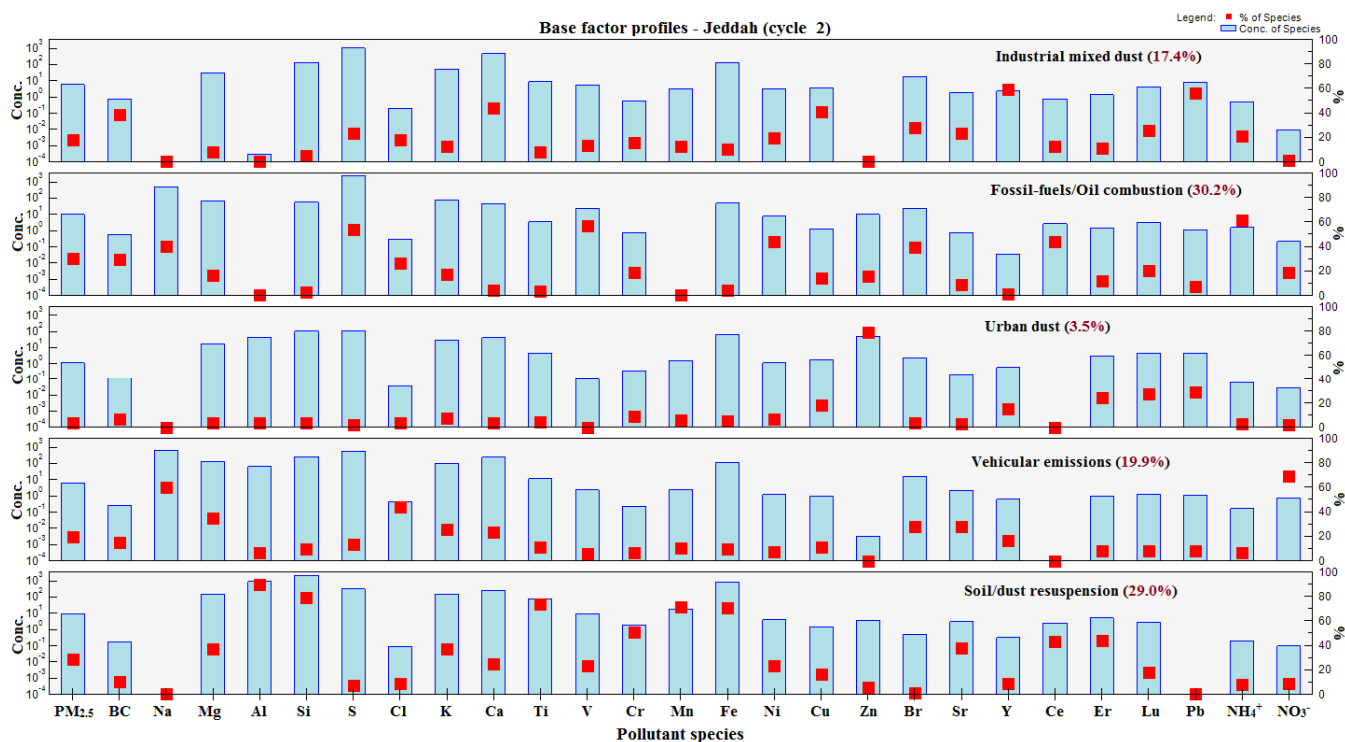
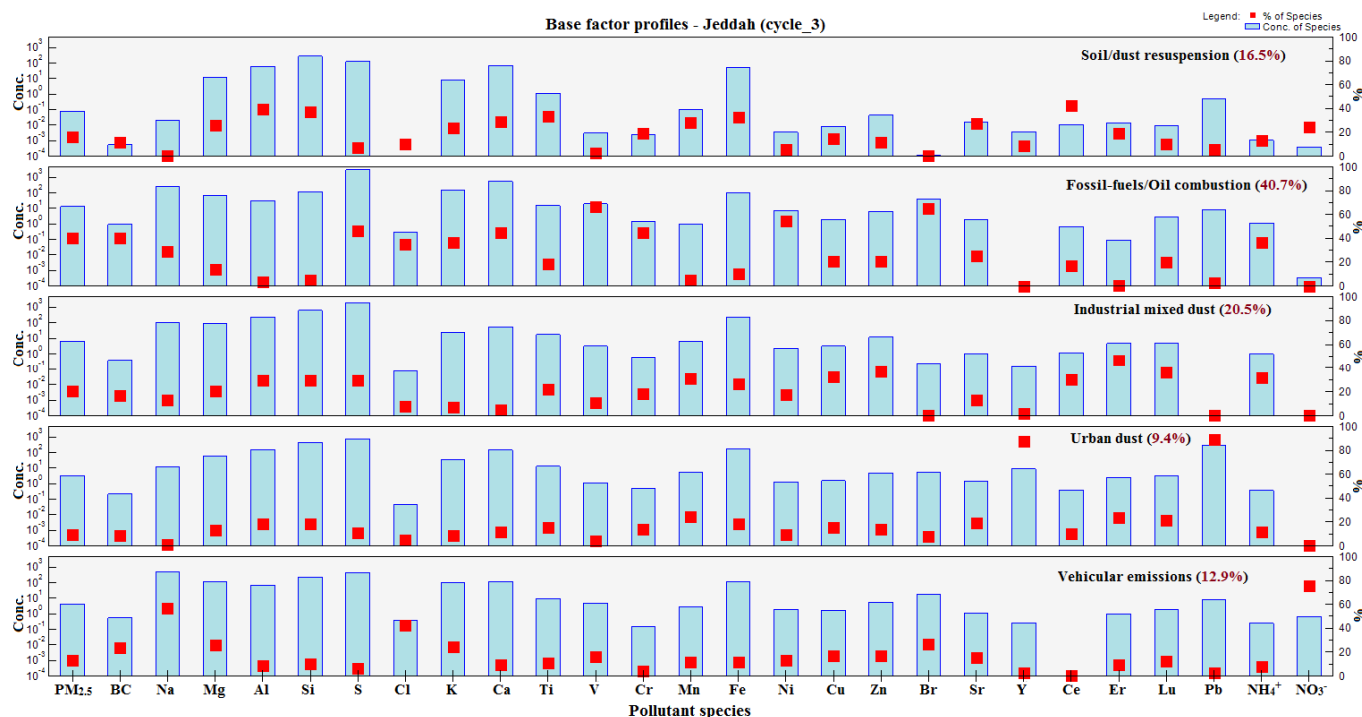


Figure S4. Base factor profiles and contributions to the overall PM_{2.5}—Jeddah cycle 1.

Figure S5. Base factor profiles and contributions to the overall PM_{2.5}—Jeddah cycle 2.Figure S6. Base factor profiles and contributions to the overall PM_{2.5}—Jeddah cycle 3.

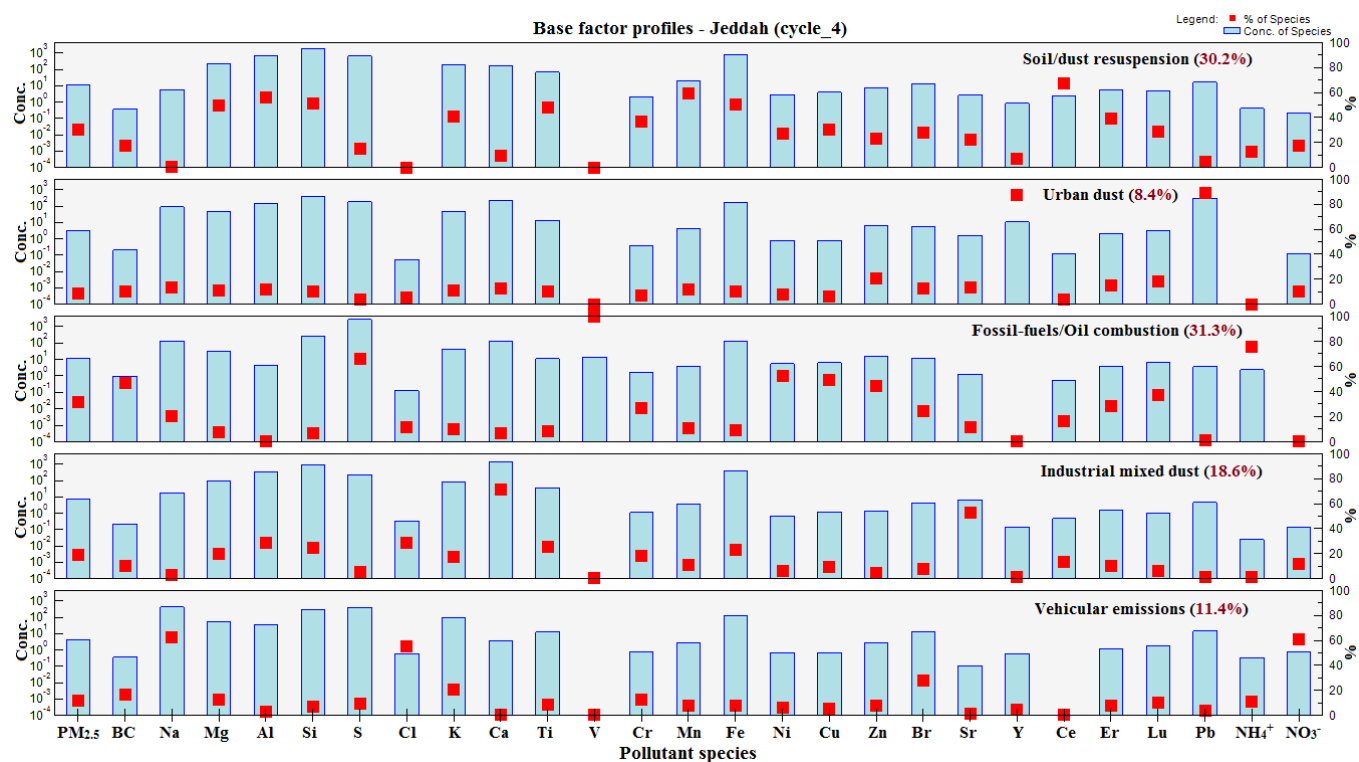


Figure S7. Base factor profiles and contributions to the overall PM_{2.5}—Jeddah cycle 4.

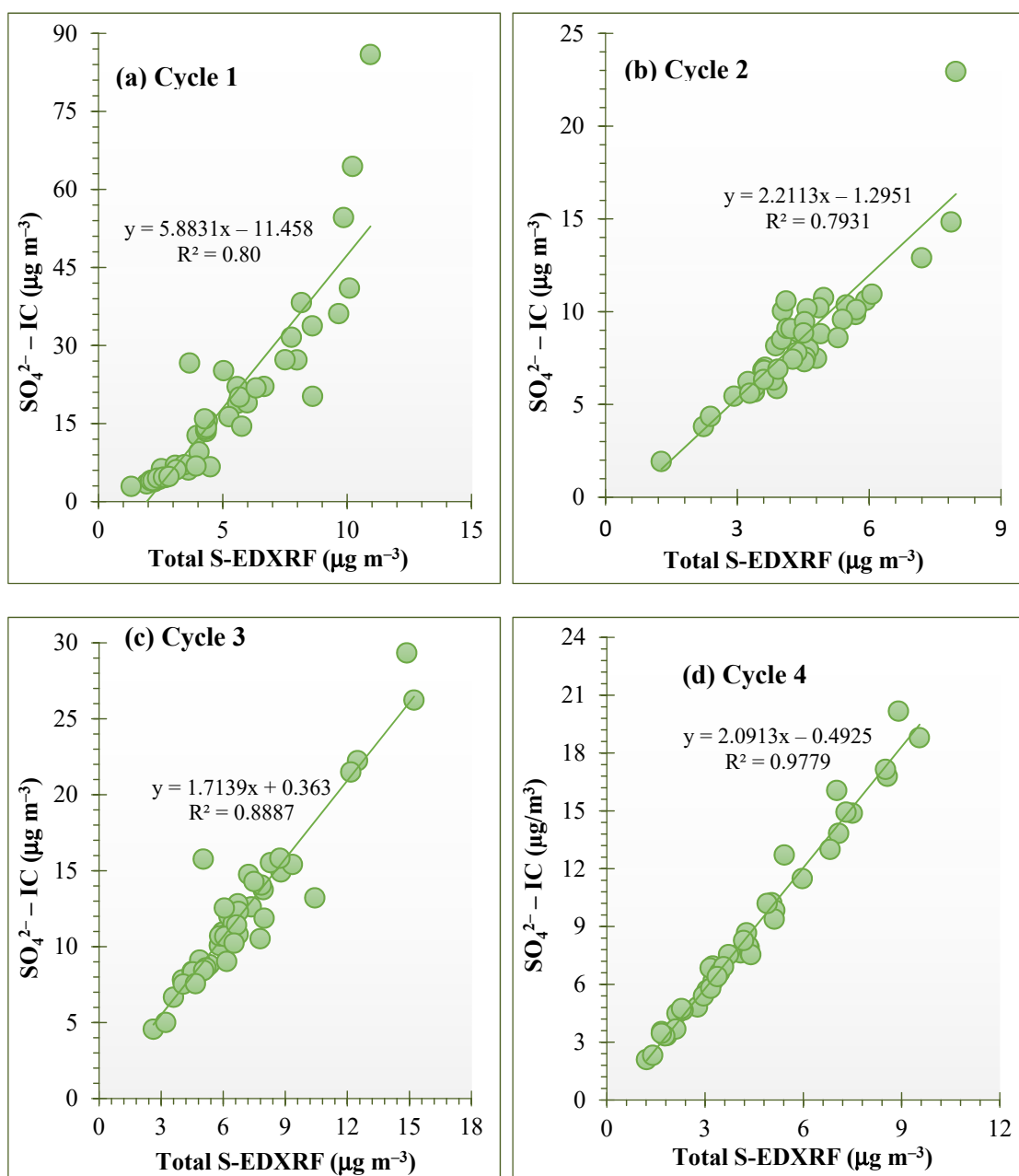


Figure S8. Plots of water-soluble SO_4^{2-} from IC analysis versus total S from ED-XRF analysis: cycle 1—(a); cycle 2—(b); cycle3—(c); cycle 4—(d).Backward-in-time trajectories

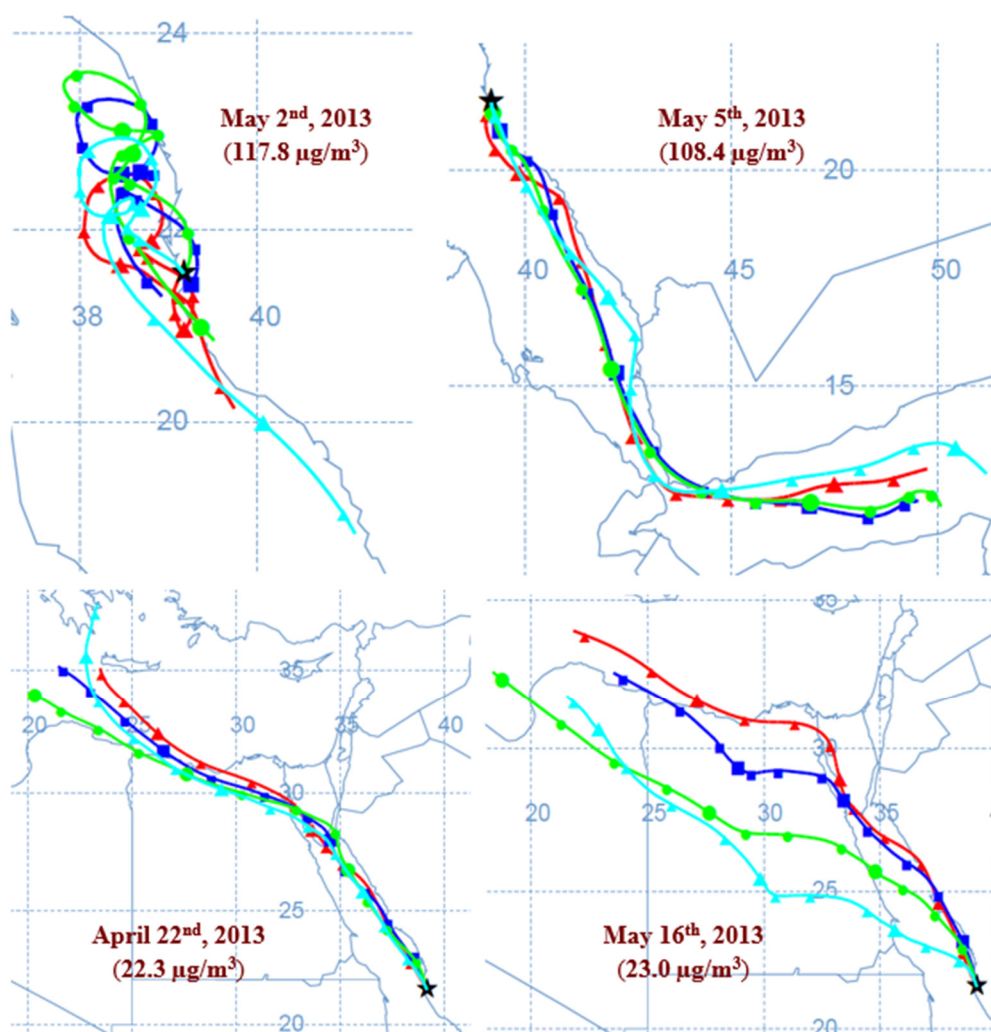


Figure S9. Plots of backward-in-time wind trajectories showing wind direction and its influence on daily PM_{2.5} measured in Jeddah (cycle 1).

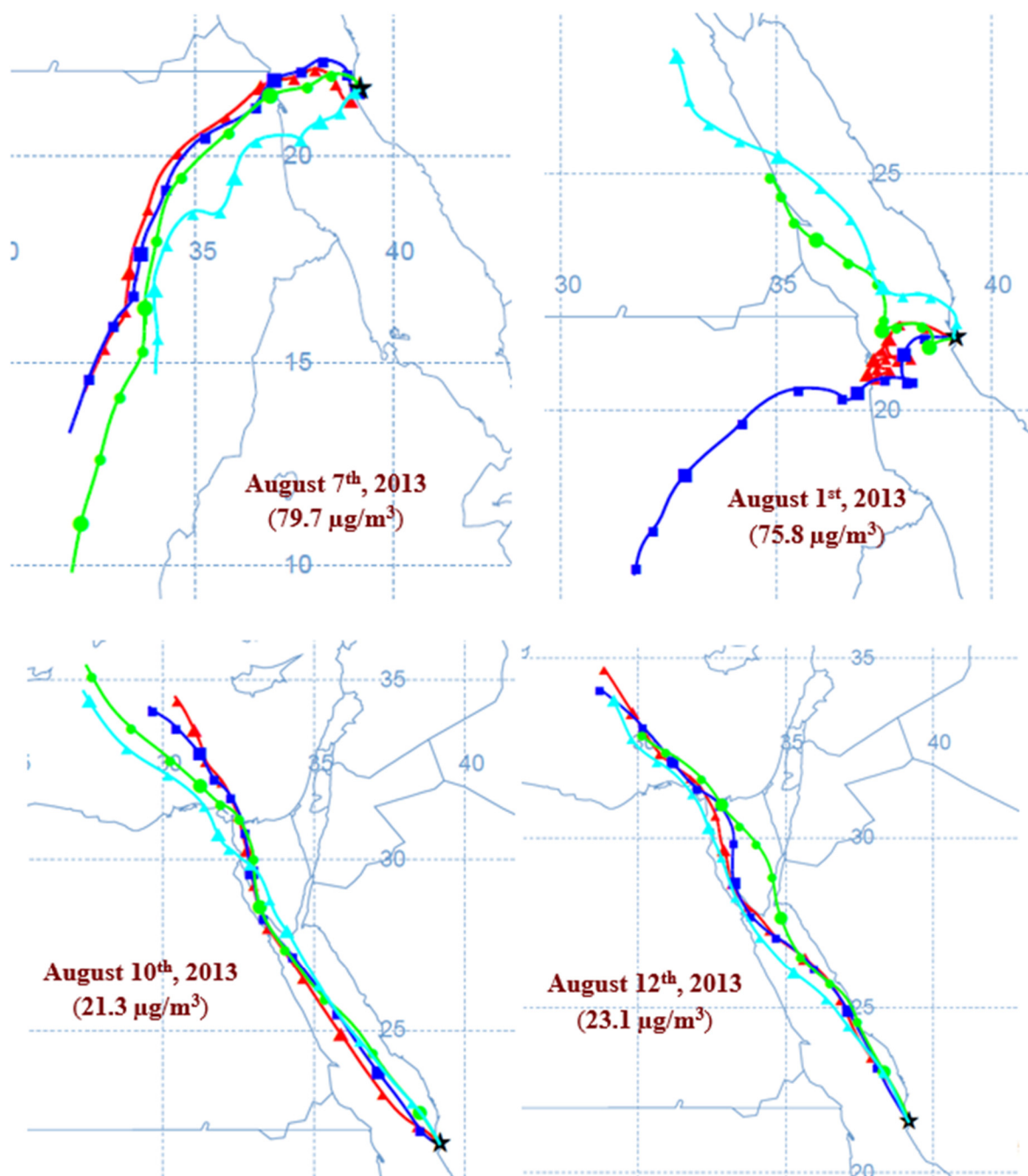


Figure S10. Plots of backward-in-time wind trajectories showing wind direction and its influence on daily PM_{2.5} measured in Jeddah (cycle 2).

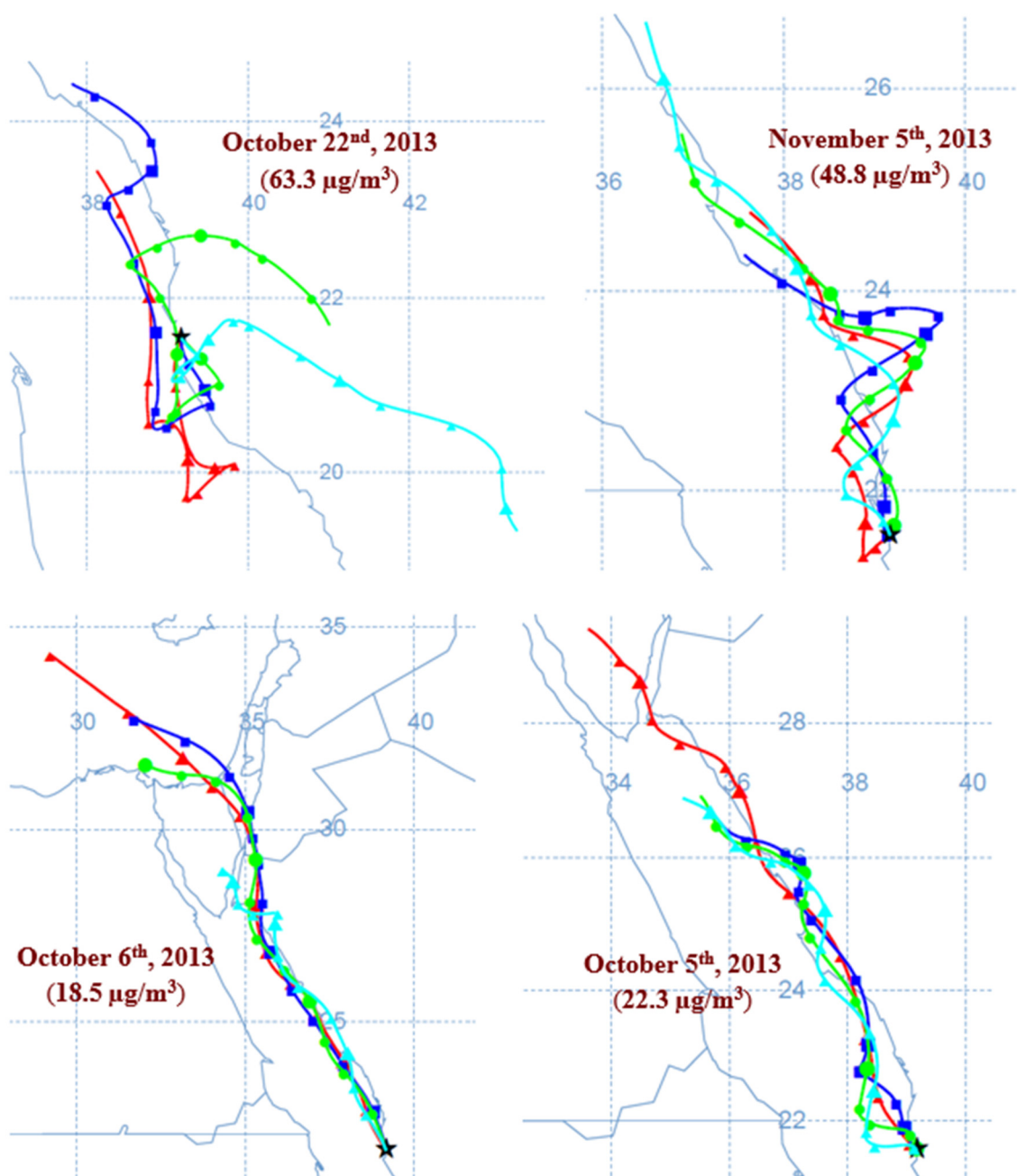


Figure S11. Plots of backward-in-time wind trajectories showing wind direction and its influence on daily PM_{2.5} measured in Jeddah (cycle 3).

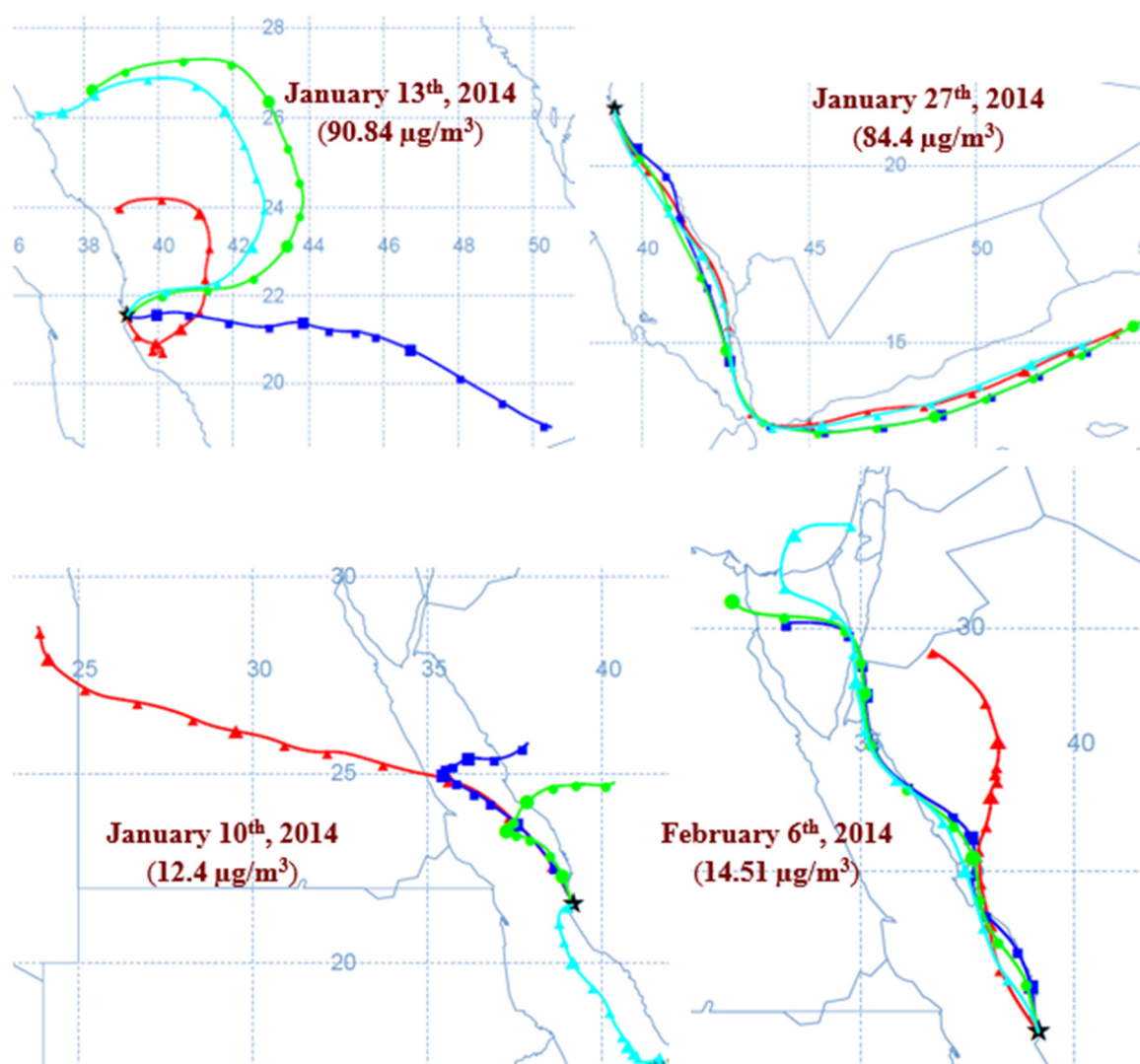


Figure S12. Plots of backward-in-time wind trajectories showing wind direction and its influence on daily PM_{2.5} measured in Jeddah (cycle 4).

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