

Supplementary Materials

On-Road Measurements of Ultrafine Particles and Associated Air Pollutants in a Densely Populated Area of Seoul, Korea

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Traffic volume and composition of vehicles within the same measurement area in Gangnam, Seoul measured in 2012 are shown in Table S1. Traffic volume and composition was measured with the image provided by Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency.

Table S1. Traffic composition and volume of main streets of Gangnam measured in November 2012.

Main streets of Gangnam	Bike	LPG	Gasoline	Diesel	Traffic volume (vehicles/h)	Lane
Samseong	5.3%	19.9%	43.5%	31.3%	7608	14
Nonhyun	7.4%	22.1%	38.5%	31.9%	4960	10
Dosan	6.0%	18.0%	46.7%	29.4%	4968	8
Gangnam	8.4%	24.8%	35.9%	30.8%	5232	10
Youngdong	0.0%	14.5%	50.3%	35.2%	11540	8
Mean ($\pm\sigma$)	5.4 \pm 3.3%	19.9 \pm 3.9%	43.0 \pm 5.9%	31.7 \pm 2.1%	6862 \pm 2842	10 \pm 2

Mean traffic composition shows vehicles powered by gasoline, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) accounting for 48.4, 31.7, and 19.9% of the total, respectively which is somewhat similar with the vehicle composition provided Statistics Korea in 2011 (gasoline: 49.7%, diesel: 36.4%, and LPG: 13.2%).

However, the traffic composition was estimated by visual inspection thus, there would be differences especially for the passenger car. Despite the temporal spatial difference of measurement, overall traffic composition data showed quite similar vehicle composition with those provided by

Statistics Korea in 2011 reflecting that traffic composition does not show significant spatial and temporal changes. The traffic volume indicates that Gangnam area is a heavy traffic area.