**Supplementary Information**

# Mapping temporal and spatial variability of air quality at the microscale, using a combination of low-cost sensors and land-use regression modelling

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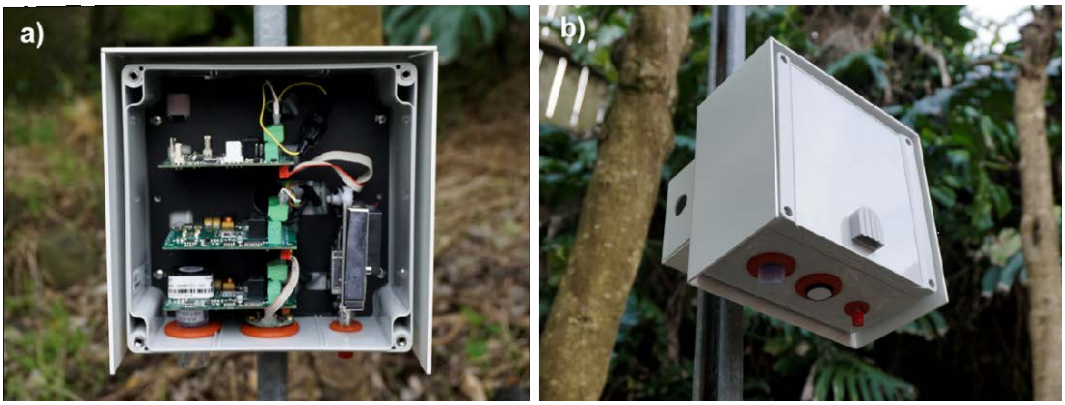
## 1. Low-cost instruments and site photos

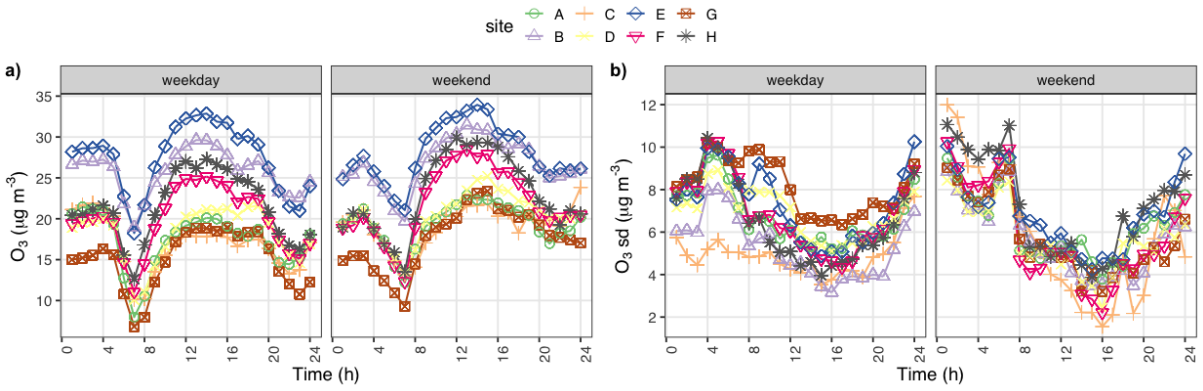



Supplementary Figure 1: Photographs of the low-cost sensor showing: a) interior of the instrument, b) outside of instrument with sensors protruding through grommets on the bottom.


Supplementary Figure 2. Photos of the low-cost sensor sites. The sensor is circled in red.

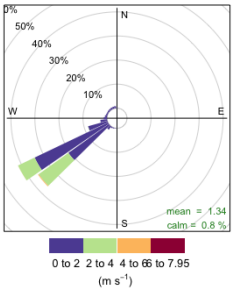
## 2. Results from Dominion Rd

Supplementary Figure 3 shows the diurnal variability in mean $O_3$ concentrations and 1-hour standard deviation at the study sites along Dominion Rd.




Supplementary Figure 3. Weekday and weekend diurnal variability of a) mean $O_3$ concentrations and b) the standard deviation.

Wind data retrieved from a sonic anemometer (WindSonic, Gill Instruments Ltd.) that was installed at one of our sites (site F), showed that the dominant wind direction throughout the study period was from the south-west (Supplementary Figure 4).




Supplementary Figure 4. Windrose for the study period.