

Supplement of Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 6247–6270, 2015  
<http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/15/6247/2015/>  
doi:10.5194/acp-15-6247-2015-supplement  
© Author(s) 2015. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



*Supplement of*

## **Sources, transport and deposition of iron in the global atmosphere**

**R. Wang et al.**

*Correspondence to:* R. Wang (rong.wang@lsce.ipsl.fr)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the CC-BY 3.0 licence.

**Table S1. Iron content in coal (%) by country.** Sample number (N), mean, standard deviation (SD), and geometric mean (geomean) are listed. The data are compiled from the World Coal Quality Inventory (Tewalt, 2010).

<b>Country</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Geomean</b>
China	332	0.98	0.77	0.73
US	117	0.62	0.88	0.28
Russia	12	0.79	1.25	0.36
Mongolia	37	0.76	0.73	0.53
Kazakhstan	18	0.54	0.53	0.34
Japan	2	0.60	0.02	0.60
South Korea	11	0.58	0.51	0.41
North Korea	50	0.87	0.72	0.65
Philippines	6	0.76	0.41	0.69
Vietnam	6	0.69	0.52	0.46
Thailand	23	1.82	1.80	1.12
India	4	2.43	1.05	2.29
Indonesia	8	0.60	0.43	0.48
Malaysia	2	0.80	0.14	0.79
Australia	10	0.46	0.30	0.38
Afghanistan	118	2.36	4.35	1.09
Iran	57	1.36	0.97	1.01
Turkey	71	2.94	1.65	2.48
Egypt	23	3.29	2.70	2.48
Georgia	1	1.02	-	1.02
Ukraine	33	1.67	1.51	0.88
Norway	27	1.13	2.63	0.55
Slovak Republic	8	0.93	0.71	0.76
Romania	12	1.07	1.02	0.77
Serbia	5	1.55	1.49	1.03
Greece	2	2.24	0.04	2.23
France	3	0.40	0.02	0.40
Spain	10	1.34	0.60	1.18
Belgium	10	0.74	0.63	0.51
United Kingdom	77	1.39	1.49	0.95
Nigeria	22	1.28	2.08	0.46
Tanzania	24	1.12	0.90	0.85
Zambia	14	2.07	3.35	0.85
Zimbabwe	6	0.25	0.29	0.12
Botswana	17	1.41	0.75	1.22
South Africa	40	0.54	0.34	0.41
Canada	12	0.98	0.51	0.88
Mexico	1	1.47	-	1.47
Brazil	63	3.47	2.92	2.51
Venezuela	16	0.86	1.28	0.28
Colombia	16	0.46	0.93	0.18
Peru	16	0.55	0.57	0.34
Chile	23	1.20	1.17	0.86
Argentina	7	6.01	13.89	1.28
New Zealand	7	0.59	0.36	0.40

**Table S2. Information for the observed Fe concentrations in the air close to the land surface collected in the literature.**

Region	Period	Start month	End month	Lat	Lon	Size	Fe conc, ng m <sup>-3</sup>	Reference
Fuzhou	2007	4	5	26.08	119.30	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1115	<a href="#">Xu et al., 2012</a>
Fuzhou	2007	9	9	26.08	119.30	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	219	<a href="#">Xu et al., 2012</a>
Fuzhou	2007	11	11	26.08	119.30	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	723	<a href="#">Xu et al., 2012</a>
Fuzhou	2007	1	1	26.08	119.30	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	563	<a href="#">Xu et al., 2012</a>
Shanghai	1999-2000	1	12	31.20	121.40	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	900	<a href="#">Ye et al., 2003</a>
Hangzhou	2001-2002	1	12	30.20	120.10	PM <sub>10</sub>	2190	<a href="#">Cao et al., 2009</a>
Beijing	2001-2003	1	12	39.90	116.40	PM <sub>10</sub>	5500	<a href="#">Okuda, et al. 2004</a>
Beijing	2002-2003	6	8	39.90	116.40	PM <sub>10</sub>	3730	<a href="#">Sun et al., 2004</a>
Beijing	2002-2003	1	1	39.90	116.40	PM <sub>10</sub>	2620	<a href="#">Sun et al., 2004</a>
Yong'an	2007	4	4	25.97	117.36	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	736	<a href="#">Yin et al., 2012</a>
Yong'an	2007	11	11	25.97	117.36	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	930	<a href="#">Yin et al., 2012</a>
Yong'an	2007	1	1	25.97	117.36	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	582	<a href="#">Yin et al., 2012</a>
Chengdu	2009	4	4	30.66	104.00	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	4850	<a href="#">Tao et al., 2013</a>
Chengdu	2009	5	5	30.66	104.00	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	892	<a href="#">Tao et al., 2013</a>
Jinan	2006-2007	3	5	36.67	117.03	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1940	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2012</a>
Jinan	2006-2007	6	8	36.67	117.03	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	990	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2012</a>
Jinan	2006-2007	9	11	36.67	117.03	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1610	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2012</a>
Jinan	2006-2007	1	2	36.67	117.03	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	2020	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2012</a>
Mt. Yulong	2010	1	2	27.42	100.13	TSP	1258	<a href="#">Zhang, et al., 2012</a>
Beijing	2000	1	12	39.80	116.47	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1150	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2005</a>
Shanghai	2000	1	12	31.23	121.32	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	820	<a href="#">Yang et al., 2005</a>
Zhengzhou	2010	3	5	34.80	113.52	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1896	<a href="#">Geng et al., 2013</a>
Zhengzhou	2010	6	8	34.80	113.52	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	370	<a href="#">Geng et al., 2013</a>
Zhengzhou	2010	9	11	34.80	113.52	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1068	<a href="#">Geng et al., 2013</a>
Zhengzhou	2010	1	2	34.80	113.52	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1435	<a href="#">Geng et al., 2013</a>
Lijiang	2009	3	5	27.42	100.13	TSP	510	<a href="#">Zhang et al., 2013.</a>
Hongkong	2001	1	1	22.3	114.2	PM <sub>10</sub>	701	<a href="#">Cohen,2004</a>
Cheju	2008	4	4	33.28	126.17	TSP	500	<a href="#">Kim et al., 2013</a>
Cheju	2008	7	7	33.28	126.17	TSP	120	<a href="#">Kim et al., 2013</a>
Cheju	2008	10	10	33.28	126.17	TSP	200	<a href="#">Kim et al., 2013</a>
Cheju	2008	1	1	33.28	126.17	TSP	130	<a href="#">Kim et al., 2013</a>
East China Sea	2005-2007	3	4	25.08	123.2	TSP	410	<a href="#">Hsu et al., 2010</a>

**Figure S1. Frequency distribution of Fe contents in coal (a-c), wood (d), grass (e) and crop residue (f).** The number of samples (n) and the mean and standard deviation (SD) of  $\log_{10}$ -transformed Fe content are shown in each panel. The x-axis is plotted on a log scale.

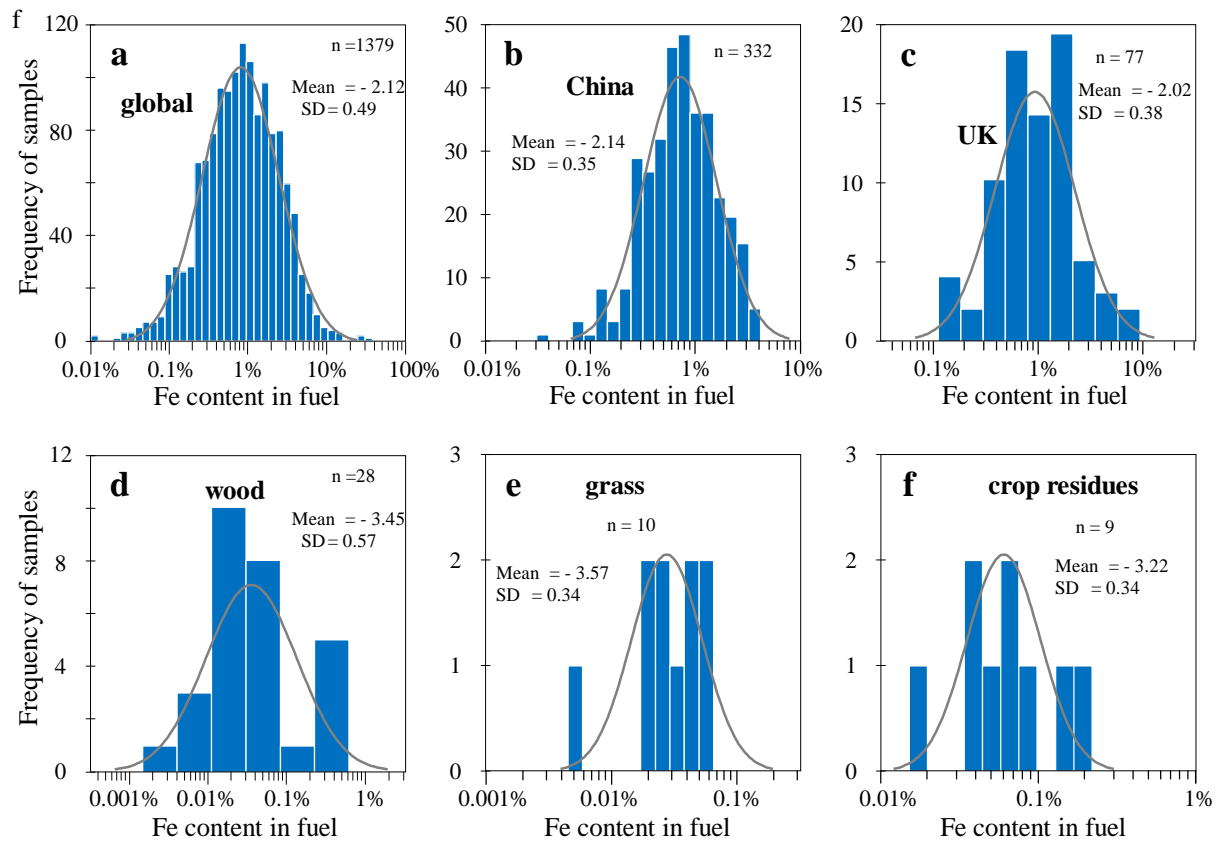


Figure S2. Iron content in clay (A) and silt (B) size particles in surface soil (CASE 2) derived from the mineralogical data set by Journet et al. (2014).

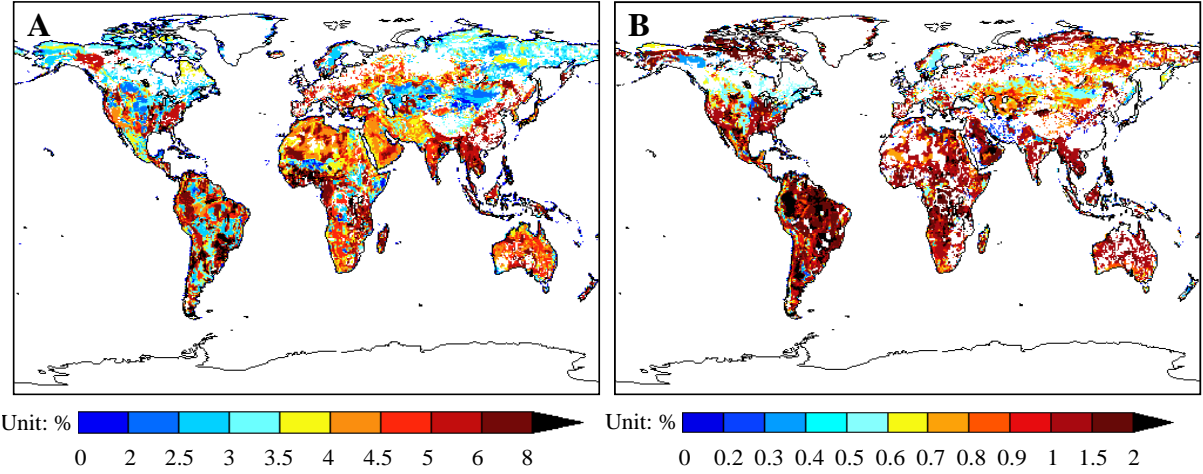
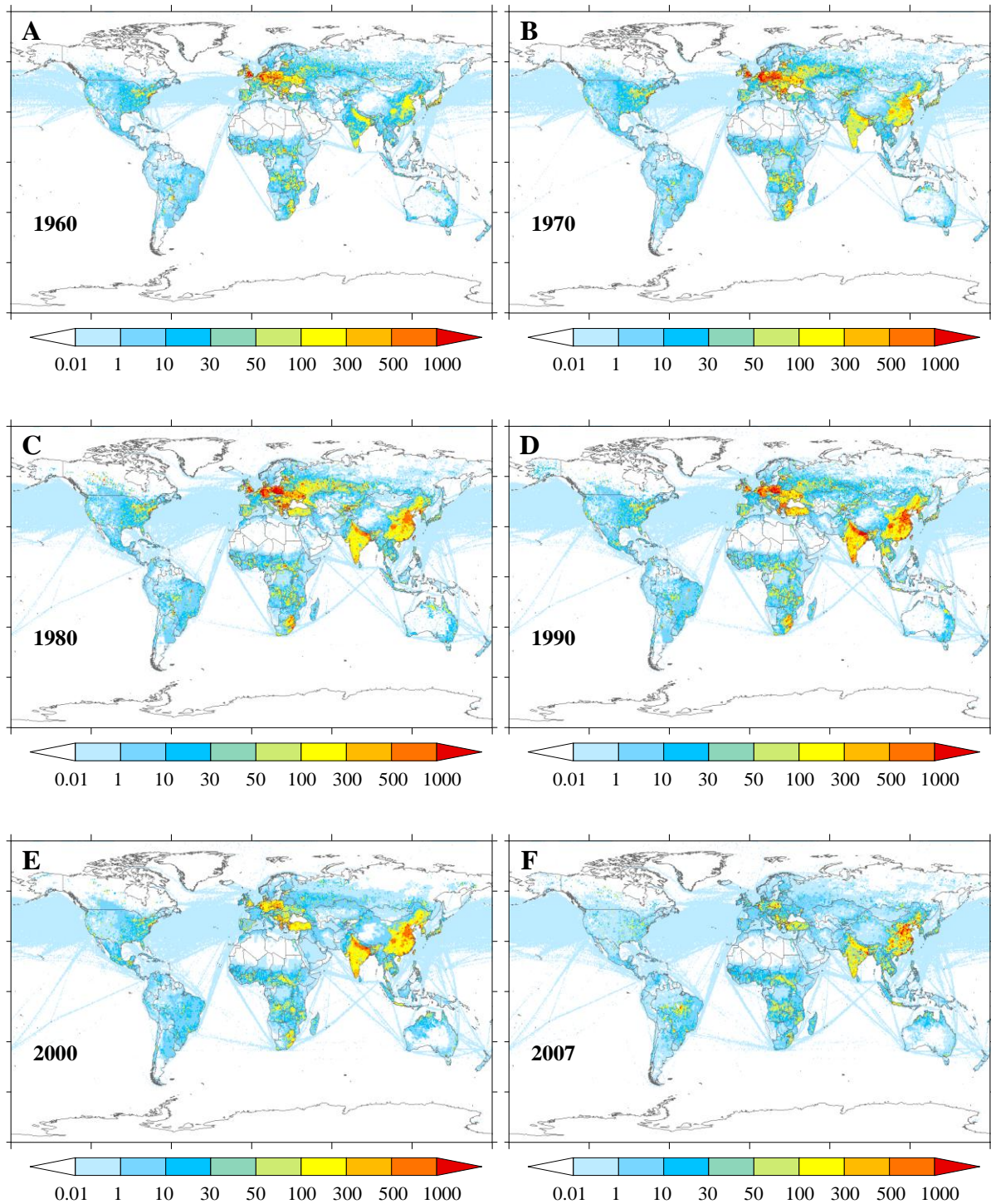
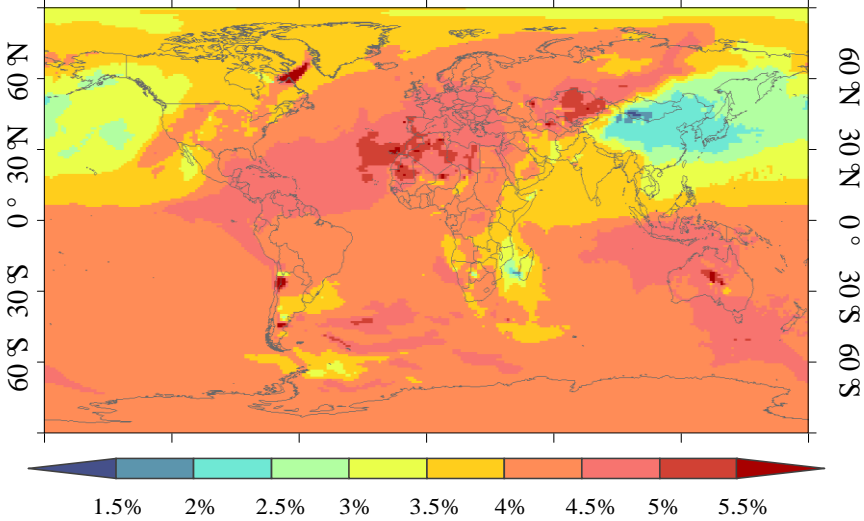


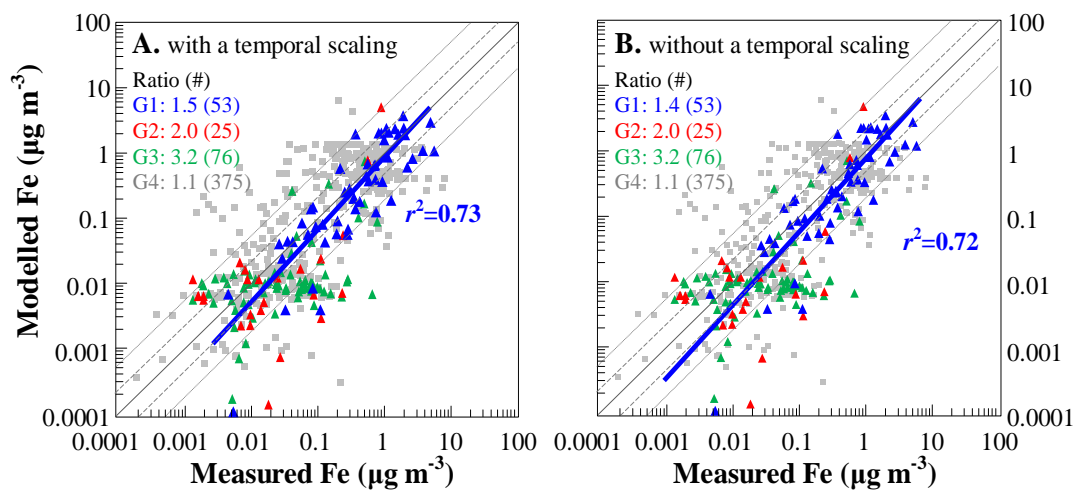
Figure S3. Maps of Fe emissions from all combustion sources at a resolution of  $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$  at 10-year intervals for 1960–2000 and for 2007. Unit:  $\text{mg m}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ .



**Figure S4. Global distribution of Fe content in dust simulated by assuming that Fe content of emitted dust is equal to that in the clay fraction of soil. The Banizoumbou ground-based site where Formenti et al. (2014) measured the composition of dust is shown as a blue pentagram.**

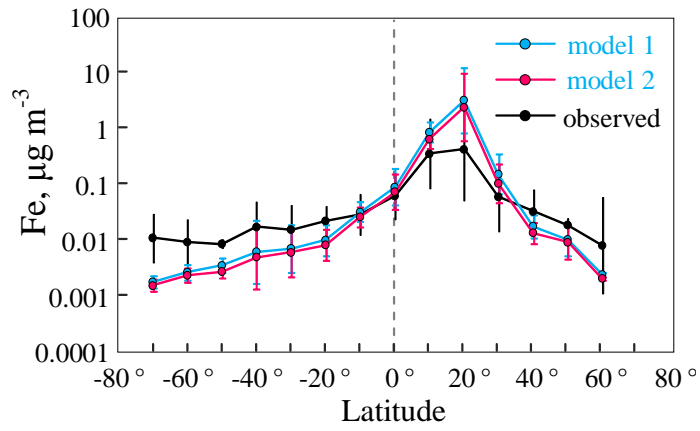


**Figure S5. Comparisons of modelled and measured Fe concentrations attached to aerosols in surface air with (A) or without (B) applying a temporal scaling for the Fe concentrations from combustion based on the temporal change of the emissions.** The four groups (G1, G2, G3 and G4) are the same as that shown in Fig. 12 in the main text based on the contribution of combustion to Fe concentrations: G1, contribution  $\geq 50\%$  (blue triangles); G2,  $30\% \leq$  contribution  $< 50\%$  (red triangles); G3:  $15\% \leq$  contribution  $< 30\%$  (green triangles); G4, contribution  $< 15\%$  (grey squares). The ratios between measured and modelled concentrations as geometric means are listed with the number of stations in the brackets for each group. The fitted curves for the G1 stations are shown as blue lines with coefficients of determination ( $r^2$ ).

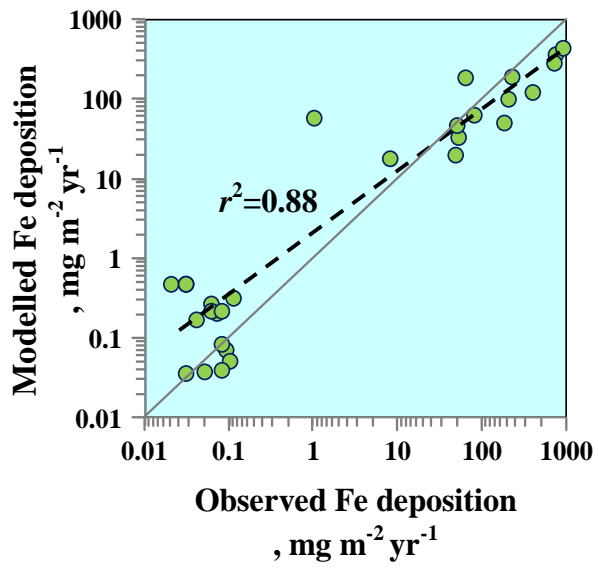




**Figure S6. Zonal distribution of the modelled (blue) and observed (red) Fe concentrations over the Atlantic Ocean from 70°S to 60°N.** The modelled Fe concentrations were derived with (model 1) or without (model 2) using the new mineralogy data. Error bars show the geometric standard deviations of Fe concentrations at all sites in each region.



**Figure S7. Plot of modelled and observed deposition rates of Fe.** The fitted curve of all data points is shown as a black dashed line with coefficient of determination ( $r^2$ ).



## References

1. Cao, J., Shen, Z., Chow, J. C., Qi, G. W., and Watson, J. G.: Seasonal variations and sources of mass and chemical composition for PM<sub>10</sub> aerosol in Hangzhou, China, *Particuology*, 7(3), 161-168, 2009
2. Cohen, D. D., Garton, D., Stelcer, E., Hawas, O., Wang, T., Poon, S., Kim, J., Choi, B. C., Nam Oh, S., Shin, H. J., Ko, M. Y., and Uematsu, M.: Multielemental analysis and characterization of fine aerosols at several key ACE-Asia sites, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109(D19), doi: 10.1029/2003JD003569, 2004.
3. Geng, N., Wang, J., Xu, Y., Zhang, W., Chen, C., and Zhang, R.: PM<sub>2.5</sub> in an industrial district of Zhengzhou, China: Chemical composition and source apportionment, *Particuology*, 11(1), 99-109, 2013.
4. Formenti, P., Caquineau, S., Desboeufs, K., Klaver, A., Chevaillier, S., Journet, E., and Rajot, J. L.: Mapping the physico-chemical properties of mineral dust in western Africa: mineralogical composition, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 14, 10663–10686, doi:10.5194/acp-14-10663-2014, 2014.
5. Hsu, S. C., Wong, G. T. F., Gong, G. C., Shiah, F. K., Huang, Y. T., Kao, S. J., Tsai, F., Lung, S. C., Lin F. J., Lin, I., Huang, C., and Tseng, C.: Sources, solubility, and dry deposition of aerosol trace elements over the East China Sea, *Mar. Chem.*, 120(1), 116-127, 2010.
6. Journet, E., Balkanski, Y., and Harrison, S. P.: A new data set of soil mineralogy for dust-cycle modeling, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 14(8), 3801-3816, 2014.
7. Kim, W. H., Hwang, E. Y., Ko, H. J., and Kang, C. H.: Seasonal Composition Characteristics of TSP and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Aerosols at Gosan Site of Jeju Island, Korea during 2008-2011. *Asian J. Atmos. Environ.*, 7(4), 217-226, 2013.
8. Okuda, T., Kato, J., Mori, J., Tenmoku, M., Suda, Y., Tanaka, S., He, K., Ma, Y., Yang, F., Yu, X., Duan, F., and Lei, Y.: Daily concentrations of trace metals in aerosols in Beijing, China, determined by using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry equipped with laser ablation analysis, and source identification of aerosols. *Sci. Total Environ.*, 330(1), 145-158, 2004.
9. Sun, Y., Zhuang, G., Wang, Y., Han, L., Guo, J., Dan, M., Zhang, W., Wang, Z., and Hao, Z.: The air-borne particulate pollution in Beijing-concentration, composition, distribution and sources. *Atmos. Environ.*, 38(35), 5991-6004, 2004.
10. Tao, J., Zhang, L., Engling, G., Zhang, R., Yang, Y., Cao, J., Zhu, C., Wang, Q., and Luo, L.: Chemical composition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in an urban environment in Chengdu, China: Importance of springtime dust storms and biomass burning. *Atmos. Res.*, 122, 270-283, 2013.
11. Tewalt, S.J., Belkin, H.E., SanFilipo, J.R., Merrill, M.D., Palmer, C.A., Warwick, P.D., Karlsen, A.W., Finkelman, R.B., and Park, A.J.: Chemical analyses in the World Coal Quality Inventory, version 1: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2010-1196, <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2010/1196/>, 2010.
12. Xu, L., Chen, X., Chen, J., Zhang, F., He, C., Zhao, J., and Yin, L.: Seasonal variations and chemical compositions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> aerosol in the urban area of Fuzhou, China, *Atmos. Res.*, 104, 264-272, 2012.
13. Yang, F., Ye, B., He, K., Ma, Y., Cadle, S., Chan, T., and Mulawa, P. A: Characterization of Atmospheric Mineral Components of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Beijing and Shanghai, China, *Sci. Total Environ.*, 343(1), 221-230, 2005.
14. Yang, L., Zhou, X., Wang, Z., Zhou, Y., Cheng, S., Xu, P., Gao, X., Nie, W., Wang, X., and Wang, W.: Airborne fine particulate pollution in Jinan, China: concentrations, chemical compositions and influence on

visibility impairment. *Atmo. Environ.*, 55, 506-514, 2012.

15. Ye, B., Ji, X., Yang, H., Yao, X., Chan, C., Cadle, S., Chan, T., and Mulawa, P.: Concentration and chemical composition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Shanghai for a 1-year period, *Atmos. Environ.*, 37(4), 499-510, 2003.

16. Yin, L., Niu, Z., Chen, X., Chen, J., Xu, L., and Zhang, F.: Chemical compositions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> aerosol during haze periods in the mountainous city of Yong'an, China. *J. Environ. Sci.*, 24(7), 1225-1233, 2012.

17. Zhang, N., Cao, J., Ho, K., and He, Y.: Chemical characterization of aerosol collected at Mt. Yulong in wintertime on the southeastern Tibetan Plateau. *Atmos. Res.*, 107, 76-85, 2012.

18. Zhang, N., Cao, J., Xu, H., and Zhu, C.: Elemental compositions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and TSP in Lijiang, southeastern edge of Tibetan Plateau during pre-monsoon period. *Particuology*, 11(1), 63-69, 2013.