

CLAIRITY

An Air Quality Network for
MIT's Campus

CO

NO

NO₂

O₃

PM2.5

PM10



Automobiles

Chemical Solvents

Power plants

Stoves

Open Fires



Real-time
High resolution

CLAIRITY.MIT.EDU

CLAIRITY Locations

Food Service Areas

Parking Areas

Major Intersections

Roofs

Community Cross Section

- Next Dining
- Student Center
- Burton Connor Suite Kitchen
- Café 4



CLAIRITY Locations

Food Service Areas

Parking Areas

Major Intersections

Roofs

Community Cross Section

- Kresge Parking
- West Parking Garage
- Mass. Ave. & Vassar St. Parking
- Stata Loading Dock
- MIT Medical Parking



CLAIRITY Locations

Food Service Areas
Parking Areas
Major Intersections
Roofs
Community Cross Section

- Ames St. and Amherst Alley
- Main St. and Vassar St.
- Mass. Ave. & Memorial Dr.
- Memorial Dr. (Walker Memorial)

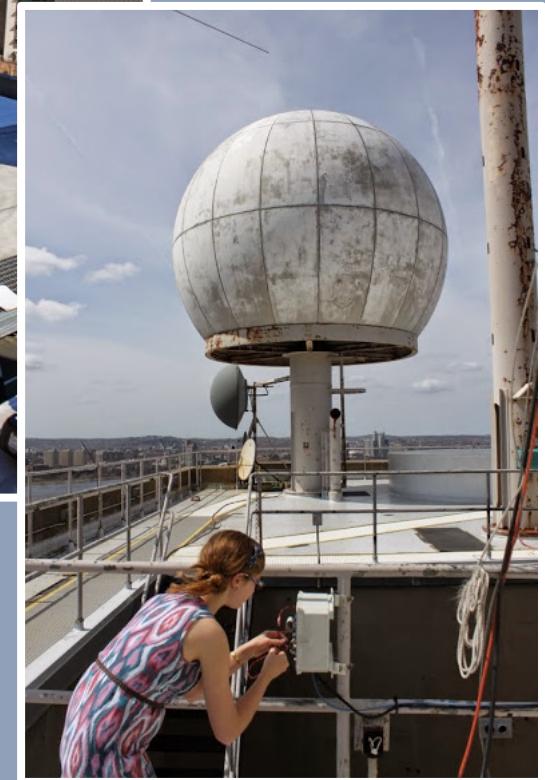


CLAIRITY Locations

Food Service Areas
Parking Areas
Major Intersections
Roofs

Community Cross Section

- Green Building Roof
- Building 16 Roof



CLAIRITY Locations

Food Service Areas

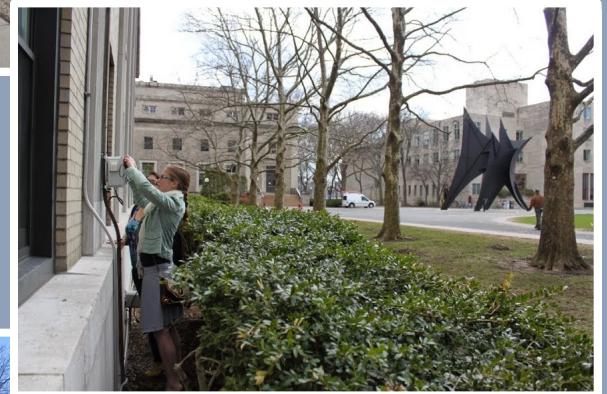
Parking Areas

Major Intersections

Roofs

Community Cross Section

- MIT Museum
- Cogeneration
- Power Plant
- Briggs Field
- Next House Courtyard
- MIT Facilities
- Vehicle
- Killian Court
- Green Building
- Sloan School
- Tech Shuttle





Project Timeline

Fall 2013

- Chose which pollutants to measure
- Chose sensors to use
- 1st iteration of node design

Spring 2014

- Built & calibrated 25 nodes
- Installed throughout MIT
- Developed software
- Created the CLAIRITY website



Project Timeline

Fall 2013

- Chose which pollutants to measure
- Chose sensors to use
- 1st iteration of node design

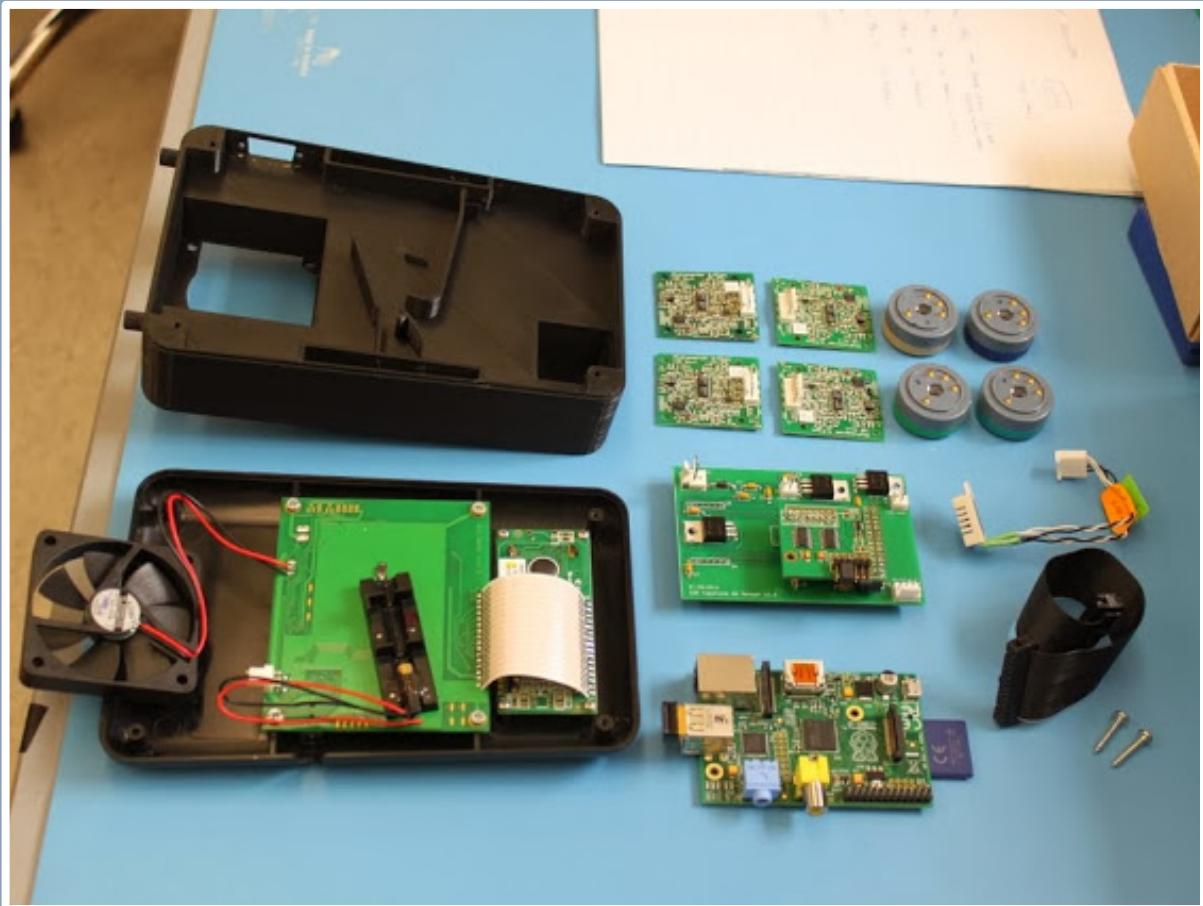
Spring 2014

- Built & calibrated 25 nodes
- Installed throughout MIT
- Developed software
- Created the CLAIRITY website



Node Hardware

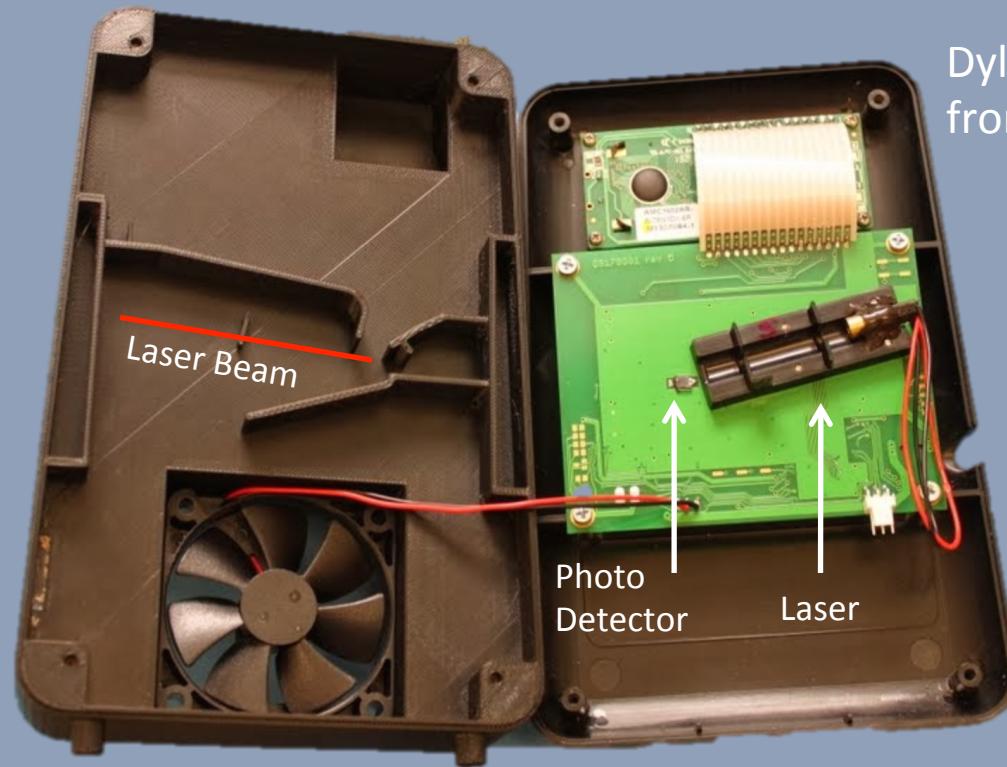
- Dylos Particle Counter
- 4 Electrochemical Gaseous Pollutant Sensors
- Raspberry Pi processor



Node Hardware

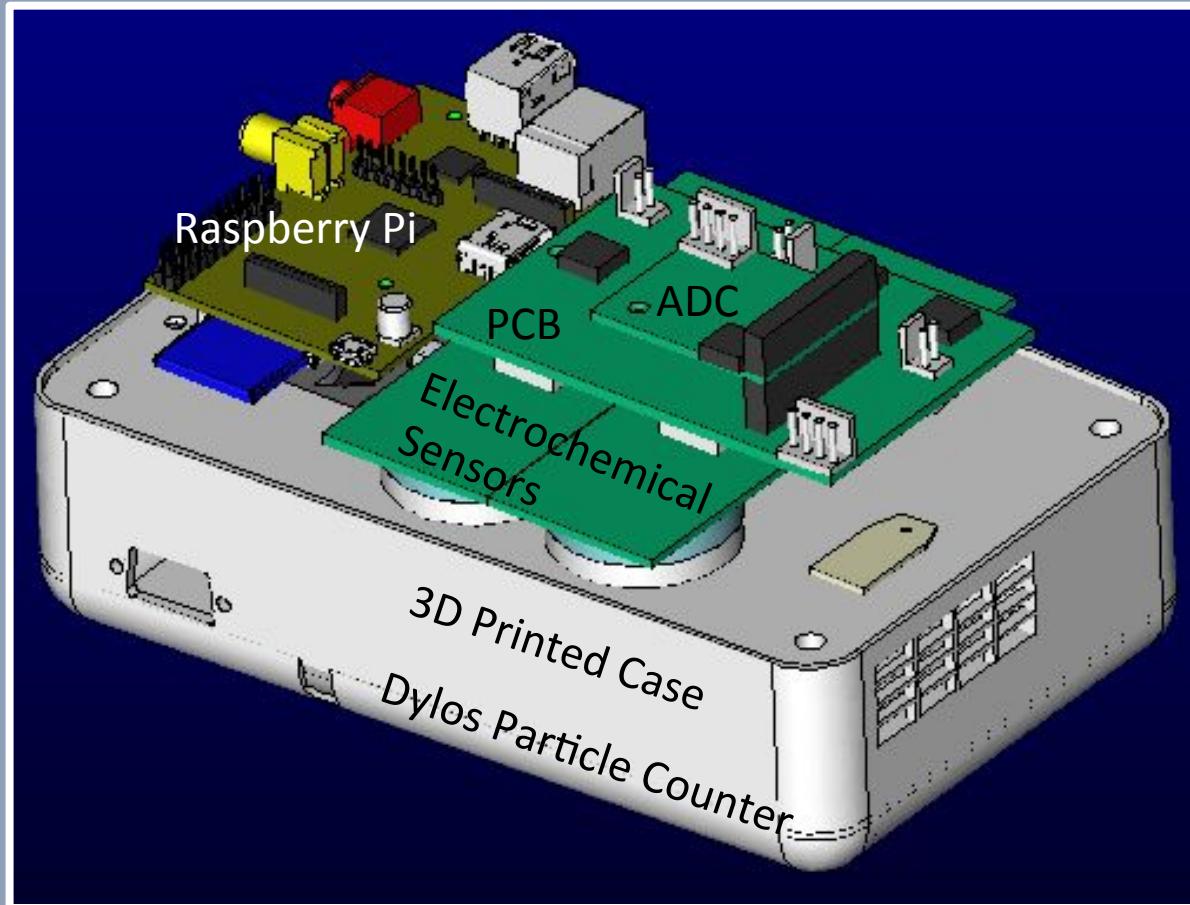


Front of 3D Printed Case



Back of 3D Printed Case

Node Hardware



Data Progression

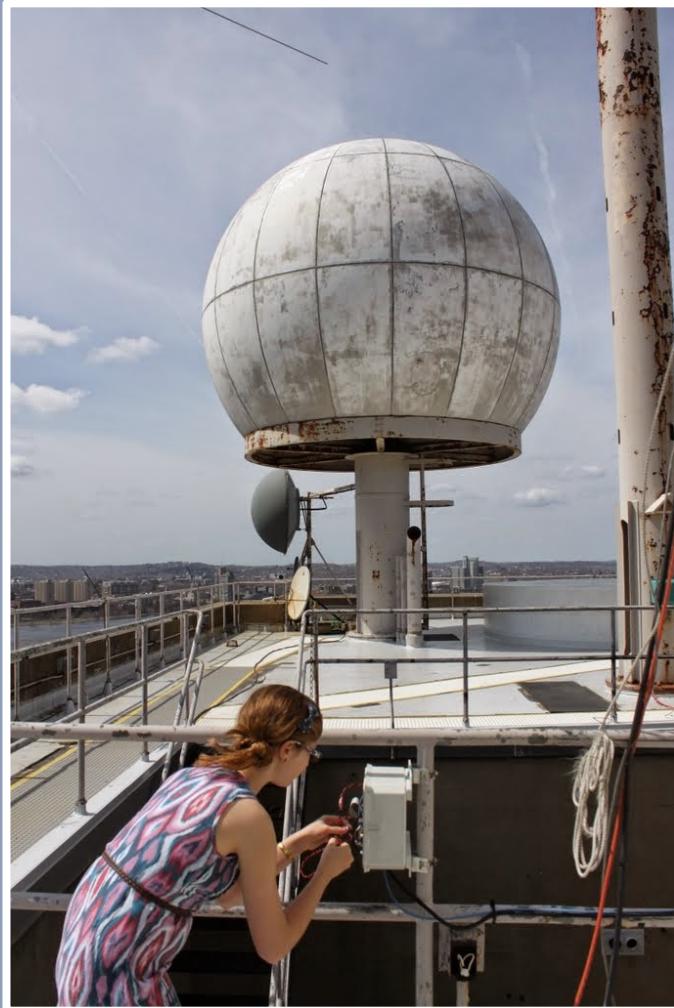


Raw Voltage
from Node

Raw Voltage
Sent to
Database

Voltage
converted in
Database

Data Transmission and Reliability



Transmission

- Compatibility with ethernet
- Multiple email updates

Reliability

- Security
- Averaging function

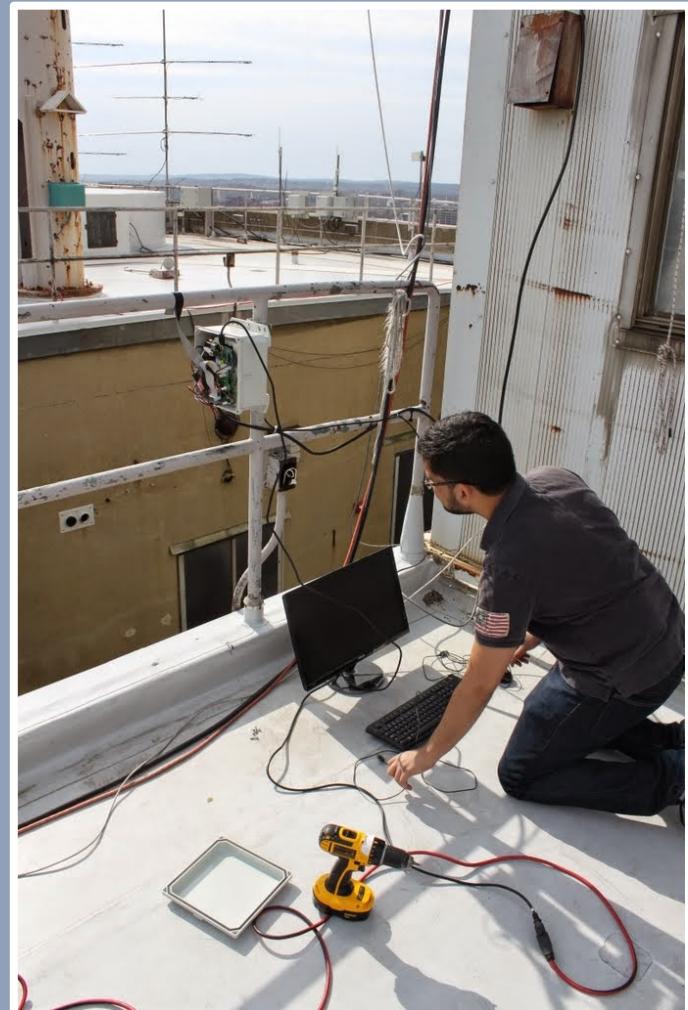
Challenges and Result

Primary Challenge

- Code iterations

Result

- Integrated system
- Organized data storage



Calibration Process

CO

NO

NO₂

O₃

PM 2.5

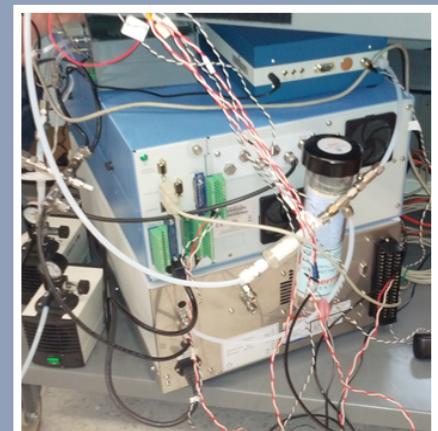
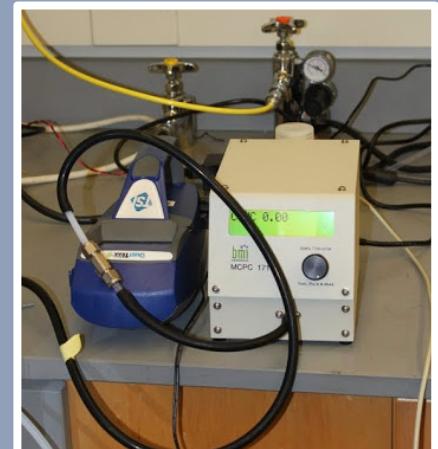
PM 10



Our Node

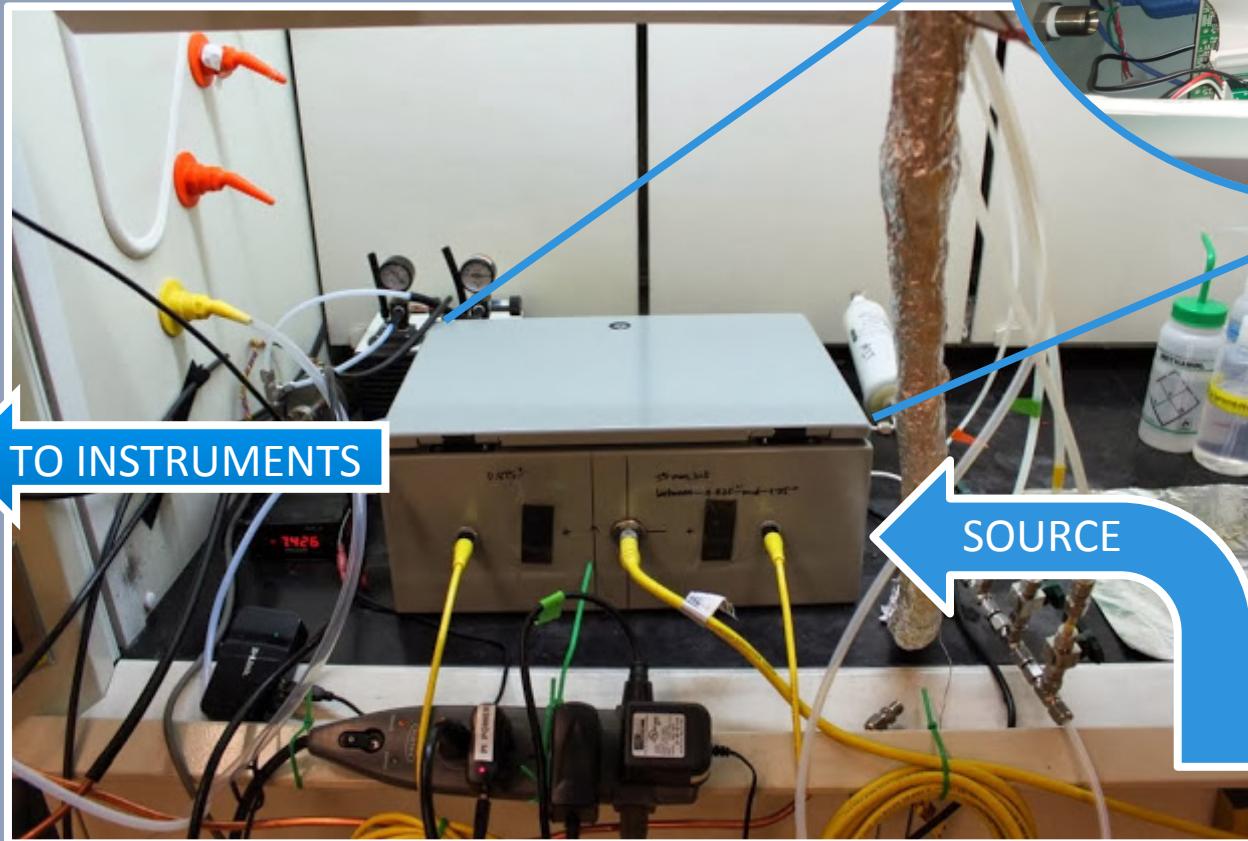


Lab Instruments

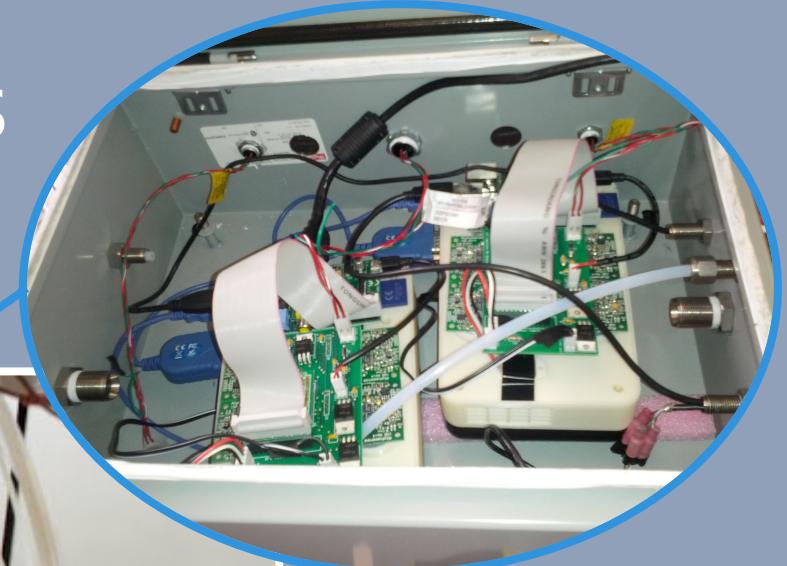


Running Experiments

Inside the hood



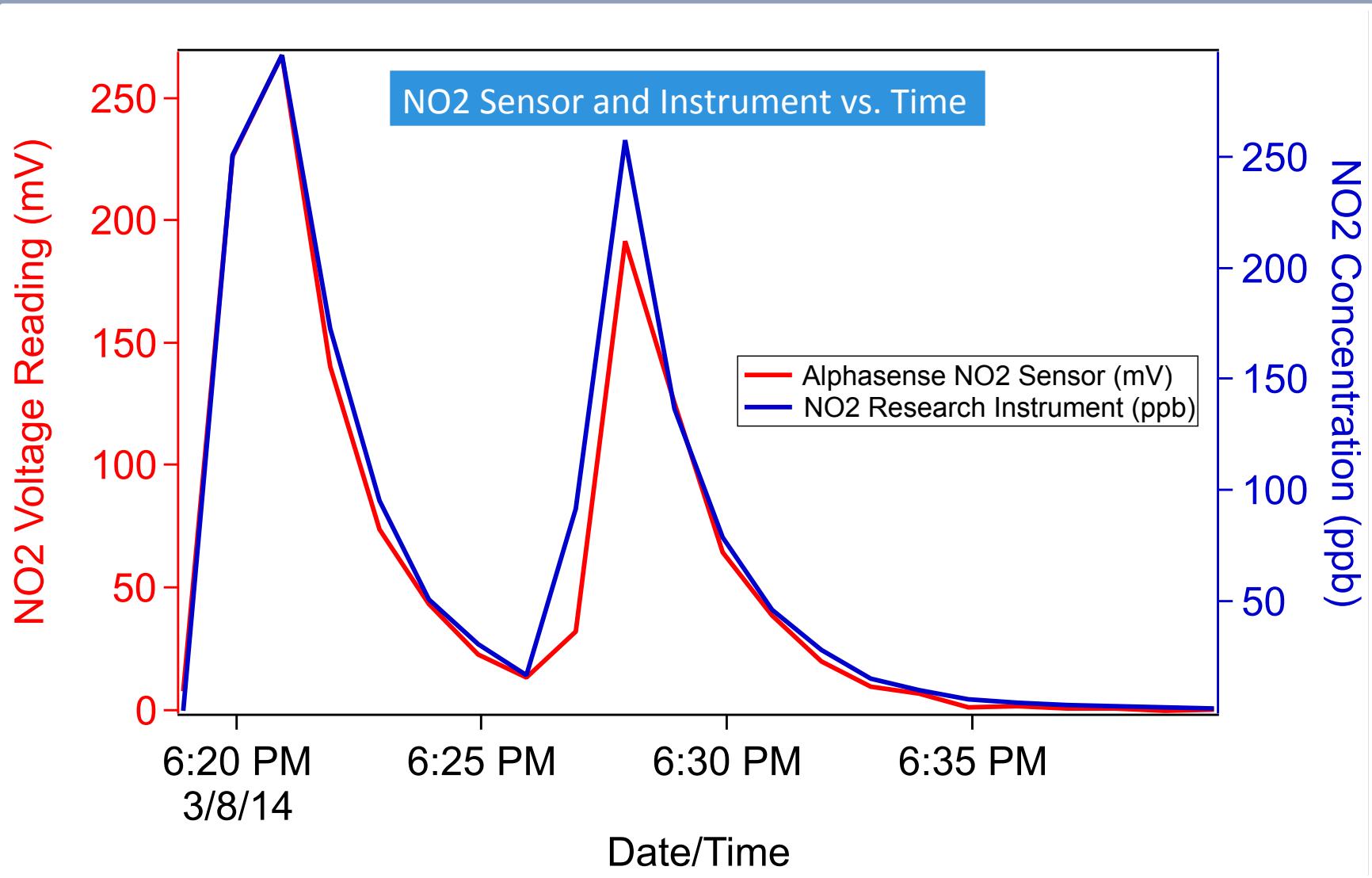
Inside the chamber



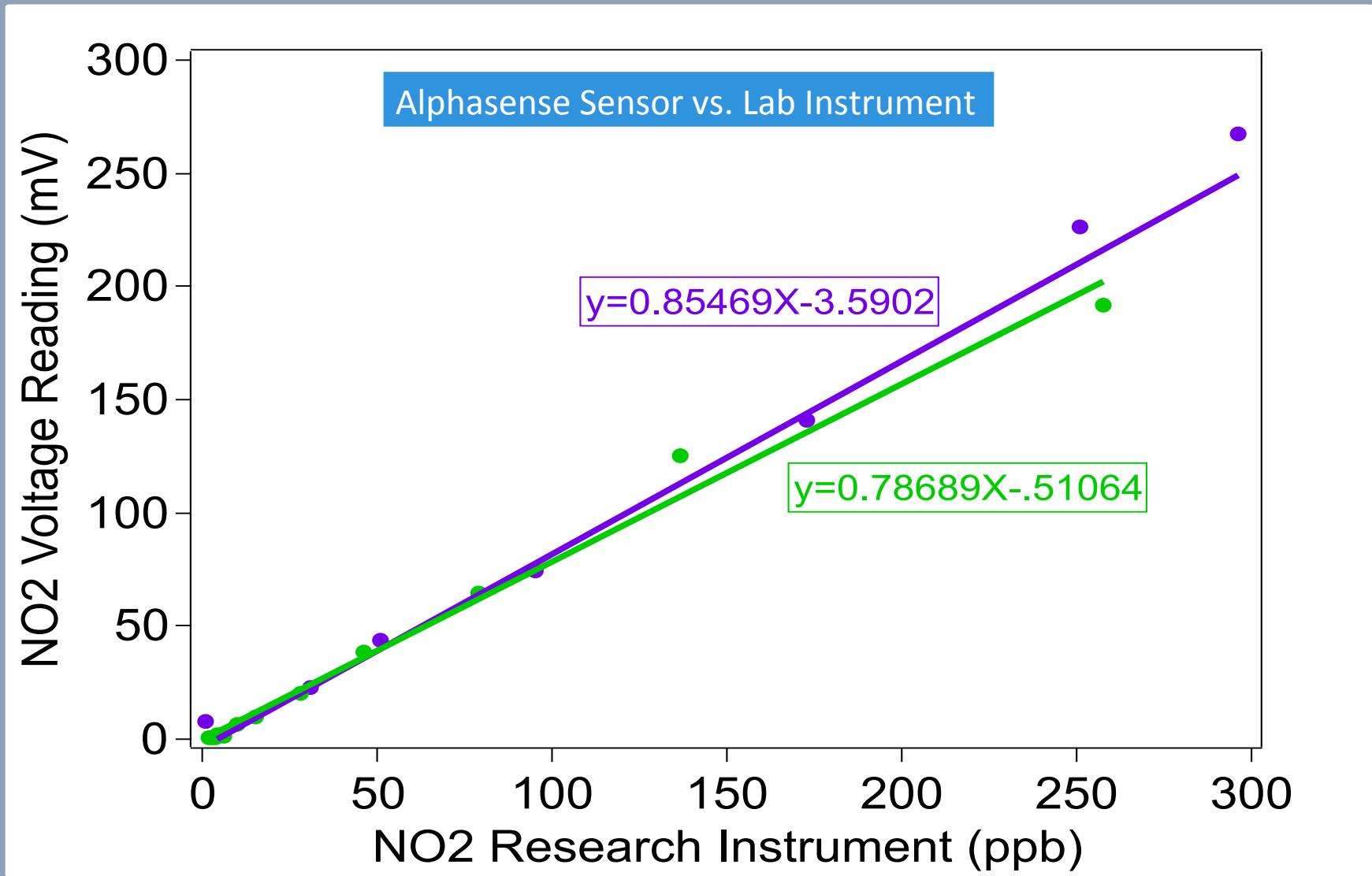
TO INSTRUMENTS

SOURCE

Calibration Results

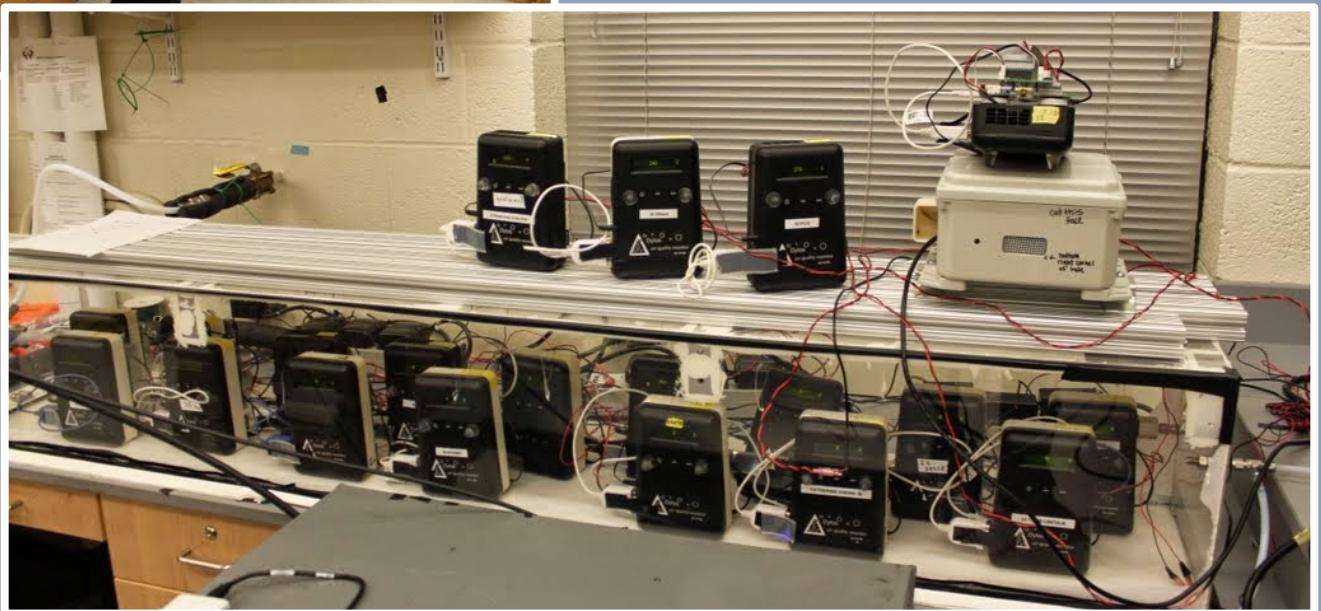


Calibration Results





Ambient chamber



Co-located nodes

Communicating our Data

CLAIRITY

MIT's Air Quality Network

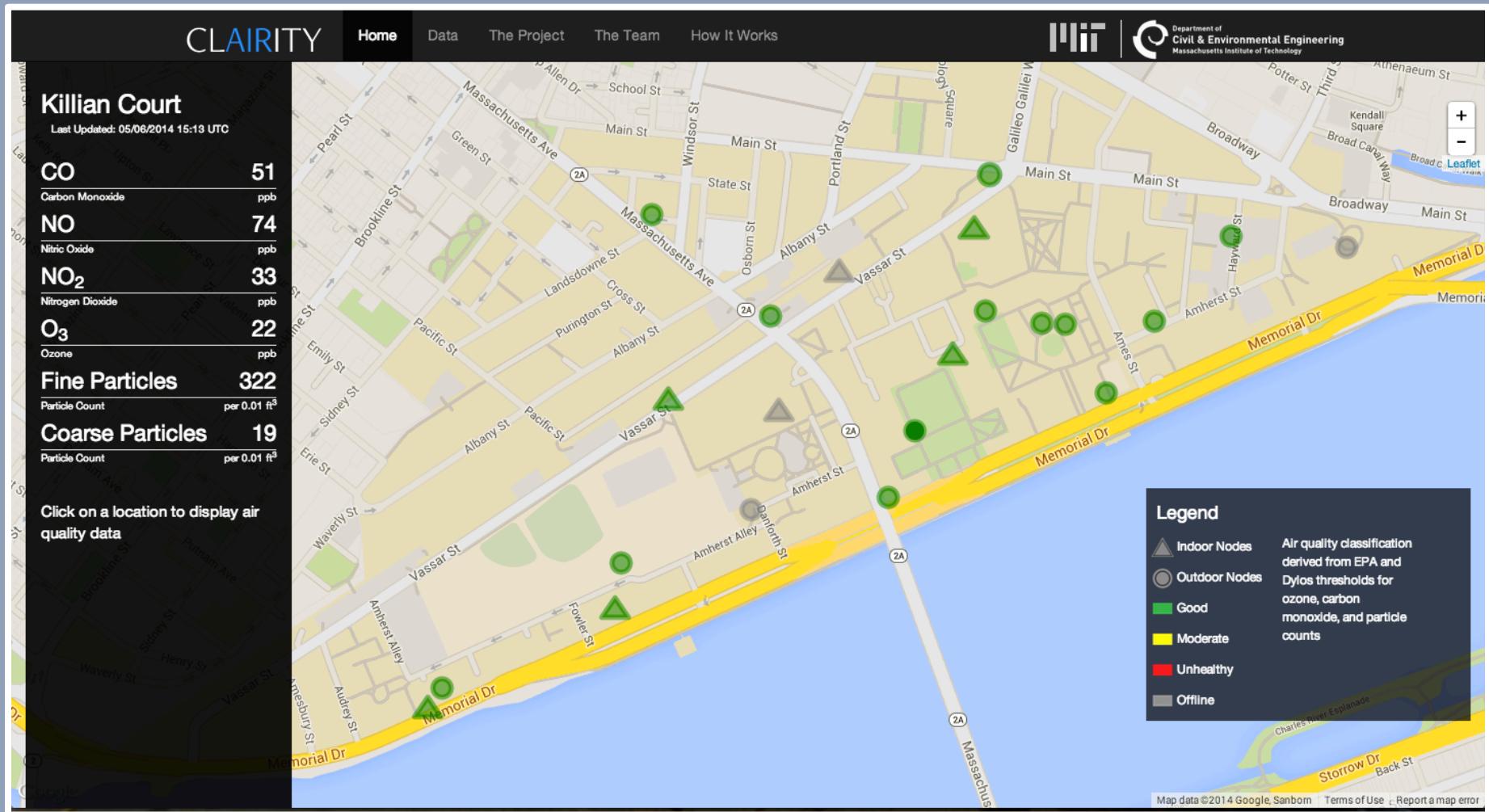
Have you ever wondered what is in the air you breathe?

The MIT Civil and Environmental Engineering Class of 2014 has deployed an air quality sensor network throughout MIT's campus. This website displays real-time data from the network and shows the quality of air around Cambridge.

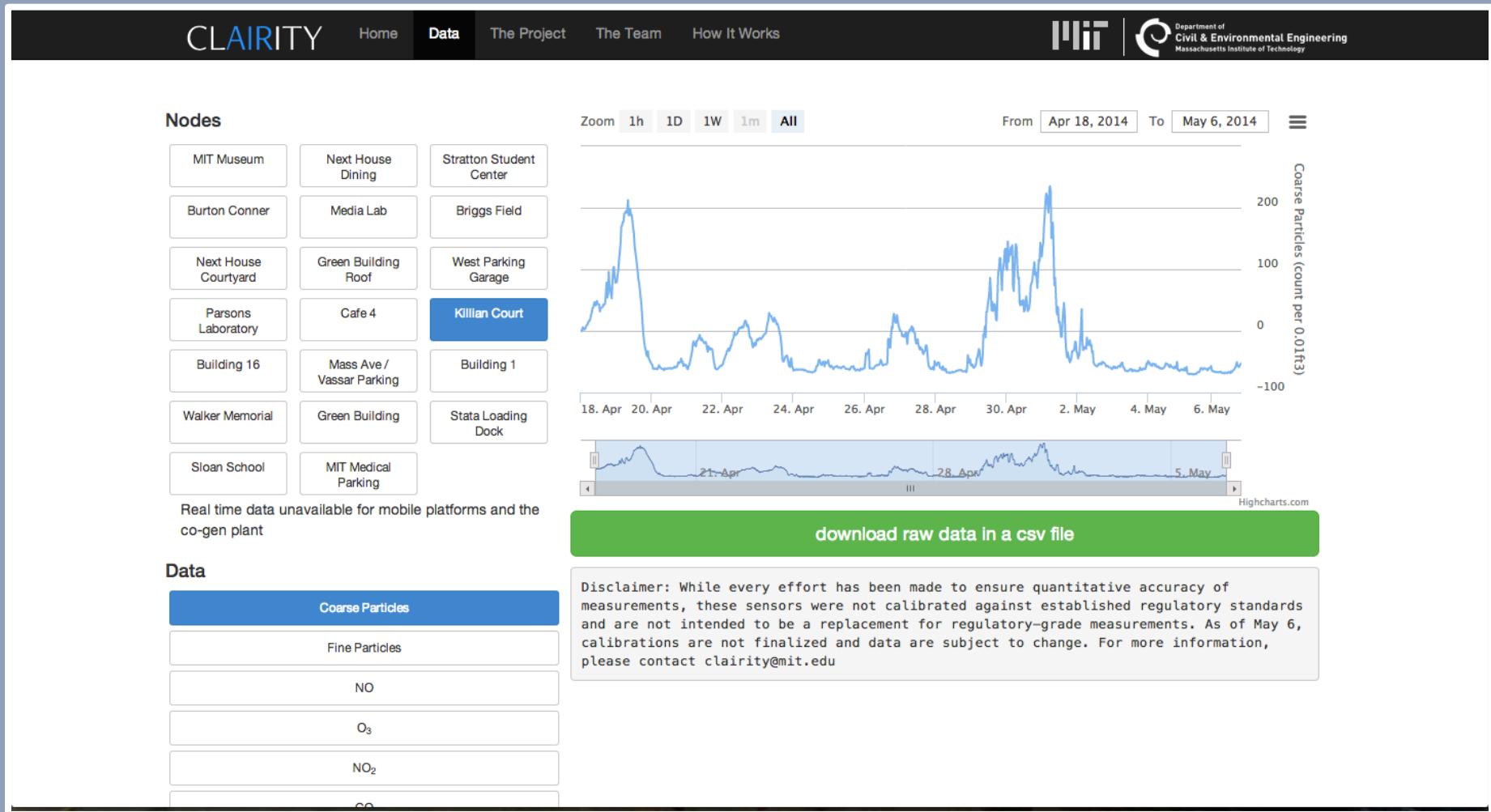
Enter Site

This project is a product of MIT's Civil and Environmental Engineering Class of 2014.

Communicating our Data



Communicating our Data



Communicating our Data

What are we measuring?

We are measuring five pollutants: nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and particulate matter. The NOx group (nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide) is emitted from automobiles, power plants, and turbines. Carbon monoxide comes from automobile exhaust and burning fuel. Particulate matter is the result of a wide range of manmade and natural sources, while ozone is the result of reactions between chemicals already in our air. Together, these pollutants paint a comprehensive picture of air quality impacts from the interaction of human activity with natural processes.



Carbon Monoxide

CO is an odorless, colorless gas that is highly toxic when encountered in high concentrations! The main contribution of CO is vehicle exhaust but other sources include fuel combustion, fires, and volcanoes. Harmful health effects of CO occur when it enters the bloodstream through the lungs and binds to hemoglobin, reducing the amount of oxygen that reaches the body's tissues and organs.



Nitric Oxide

Nitric Oxide is colorless and odorless, and of the nitrogen oxides (NOx) emitted, NO is the primary pollutant. While NO is non-toxic by itself, it quickly converts to NO2 in the air.

[Learn More](#)



Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) is strongly tied to the presence of O3 and particulate matter. The largest sources of NO2 are combustion processes, such as heating and power generation. Long-term exposure to NO2 has been linked to adverse respiratory effects.

[Learn More](#)

How Does Our Network Compare?

As compared to current air quality systems, our network:

- shows higher resolution
 - sampling frequency
 - node concentration
- is more cost effective
- has increased public accessibility to data
 - download data
 - real-time data

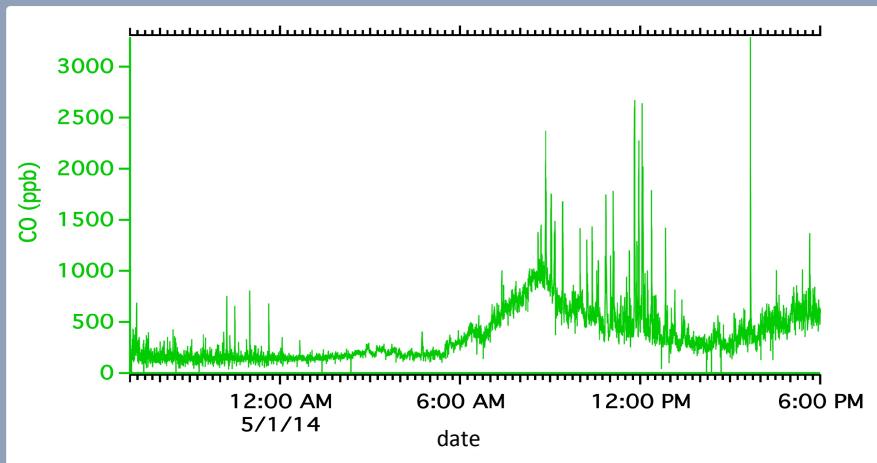
Sampling Frequency

Graph of CO Concentration Over Time



MassDEP Network

← every hour

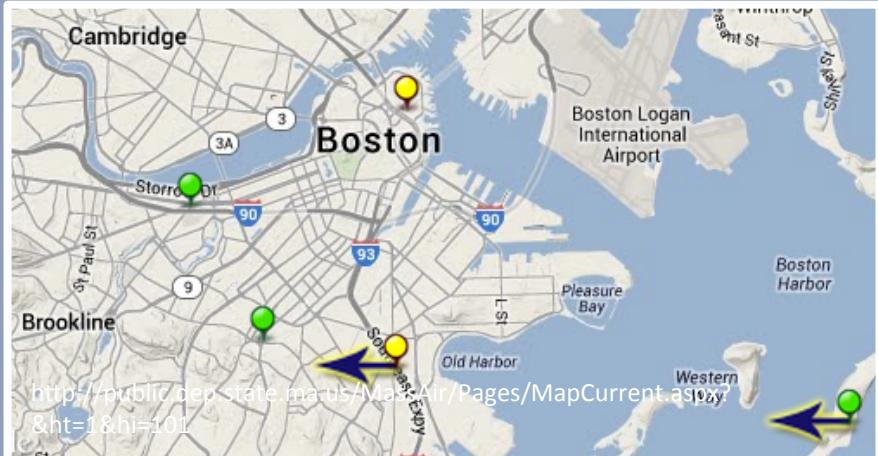


CLAIRITY Network

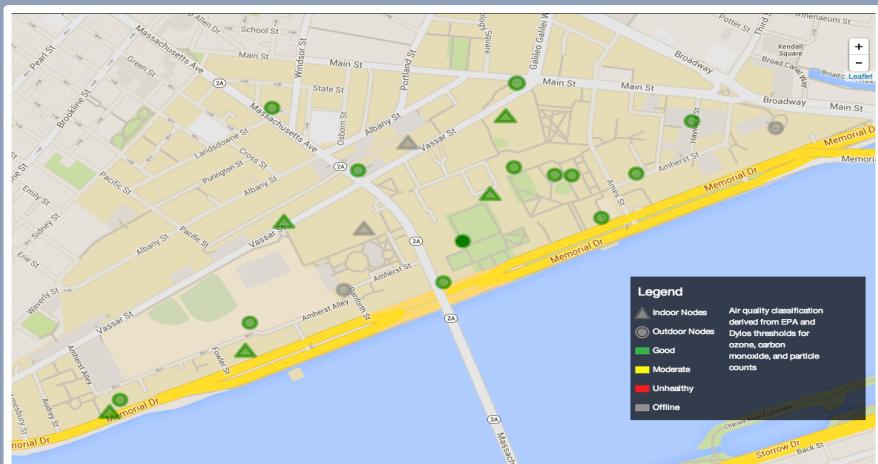
← every 10 sec

Node Concentration

MassDEP Network



CLAIRITY Network



Node Concentration

MassDEP

57,344 acres (Boston)

÷ 5 stations

11,468 acres/station

CLAIRITY

168 acres (MIT Campus)

÷ 24 nodes

7 acres/node

How Does Our Network Compare?

As compared to current air quality systems, our network:

- shows higher resolution
 - node concentration
 - sampling frequency
- is more cost effective
- has increased public accessibility to data
 - download data
 - real-time data

Cost Effective

MassDEP

~ \$100,000 per station

× 5 stations

~ \$500,000 total

>>

CLAIRITY

~ \$1500 per node

× 24 nodes

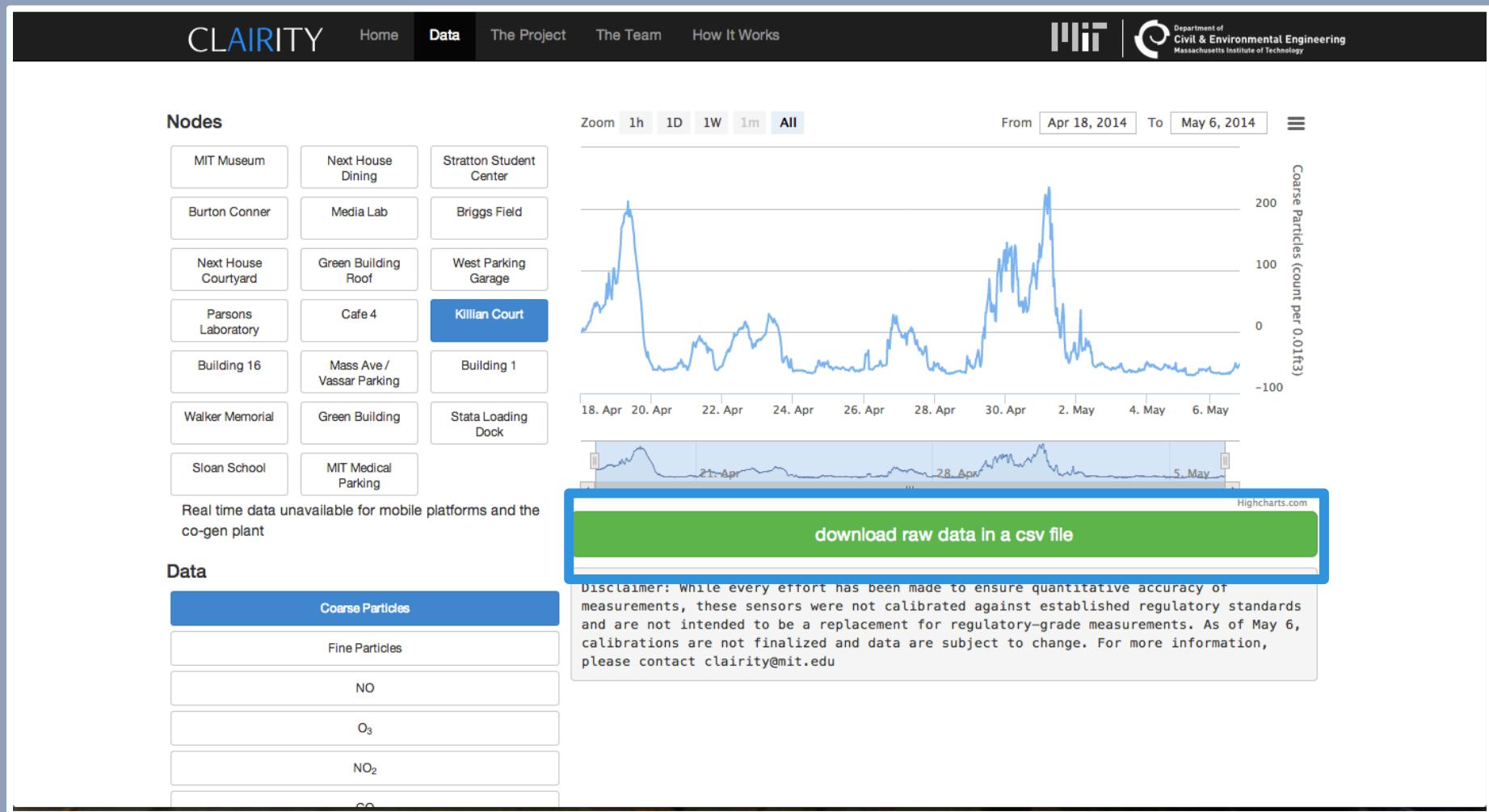
~ \$36,000 total

How Does Our Network Compare?

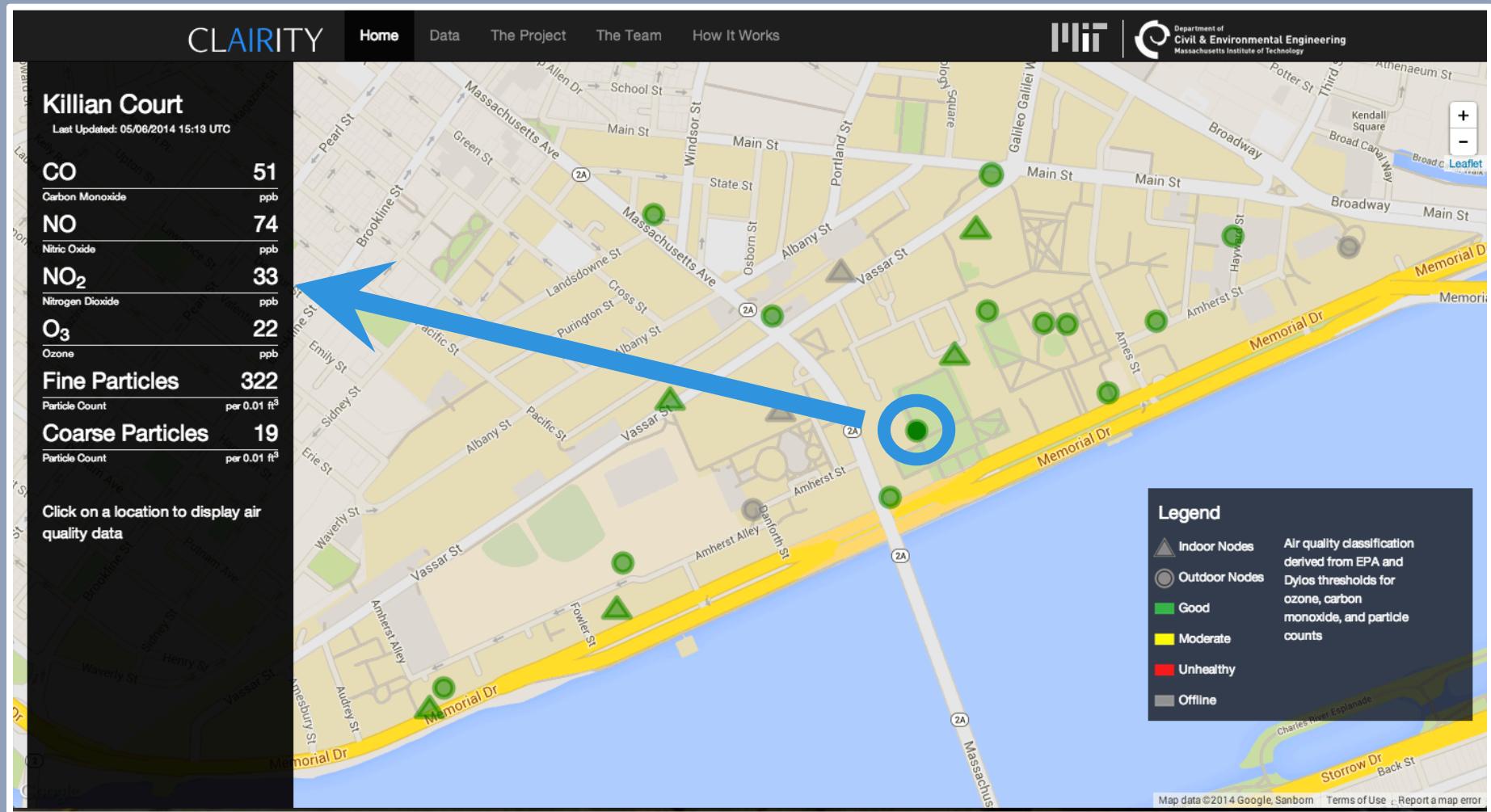
As compared to current air quality systems, our network:

- shows higher resolution
 - node concentration
 - sampling frequency
- is more cost effective
- has increased public accessibility to data
 - download data
 - real-time data

Download Data



Real-Time Data



To Summarize...

24 Nodes

6 Pollutants

10 Second Resolution

Easily Accessible Data & Graphs

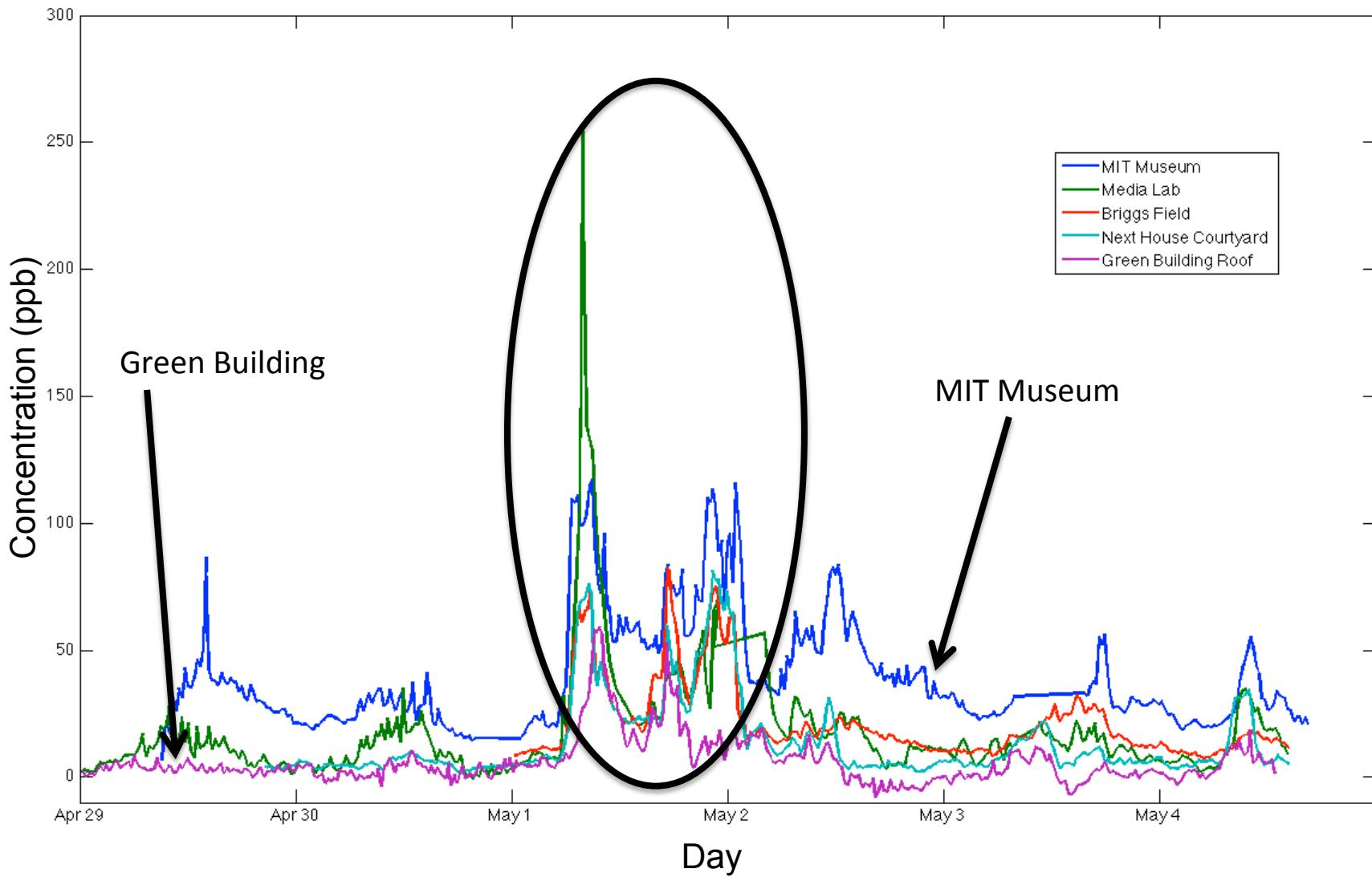
Data Analysis

Understanding
diurnal trends

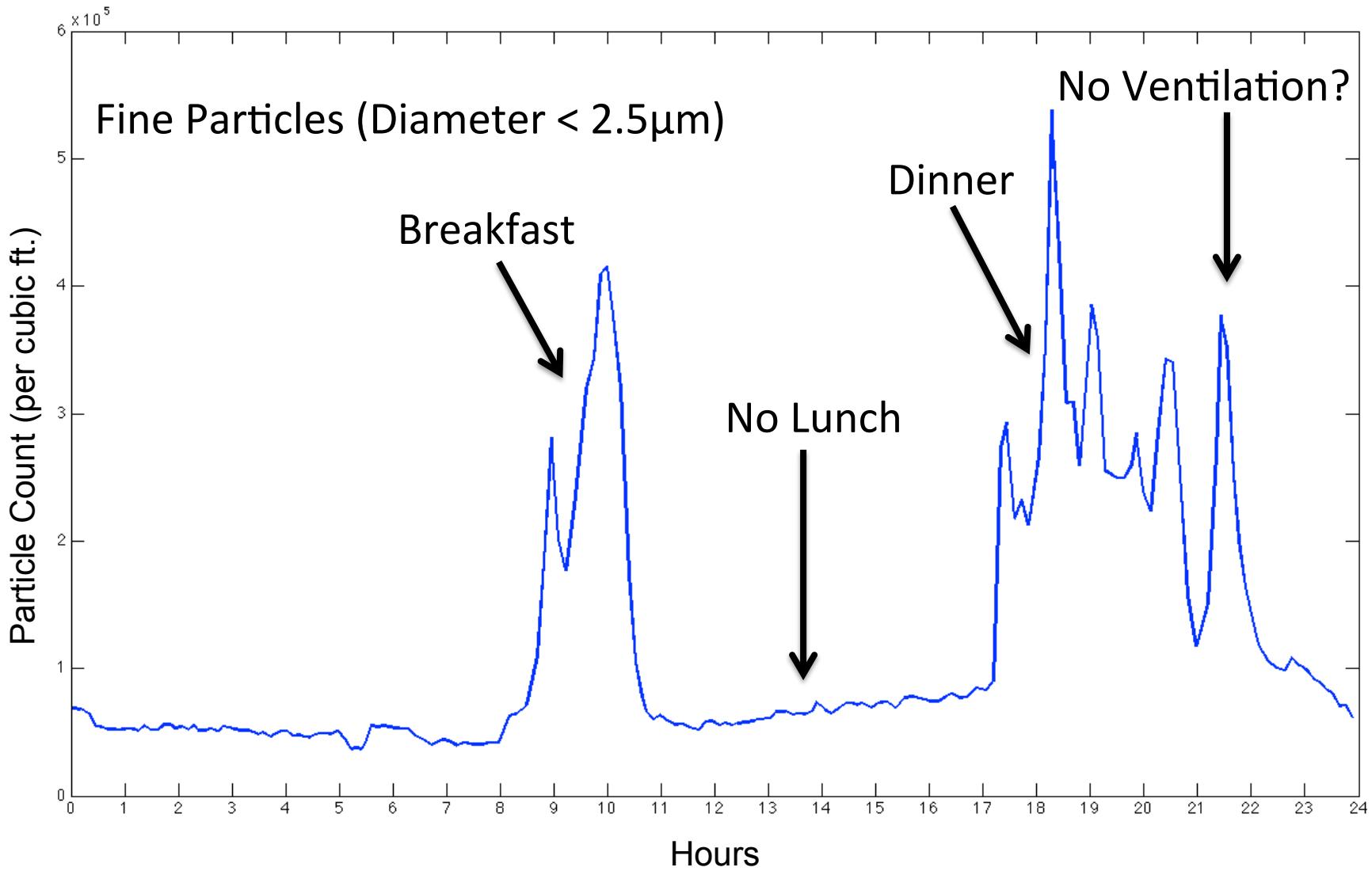
Pinpointing
sources of
pollution

Air quality
comparison
across
locations

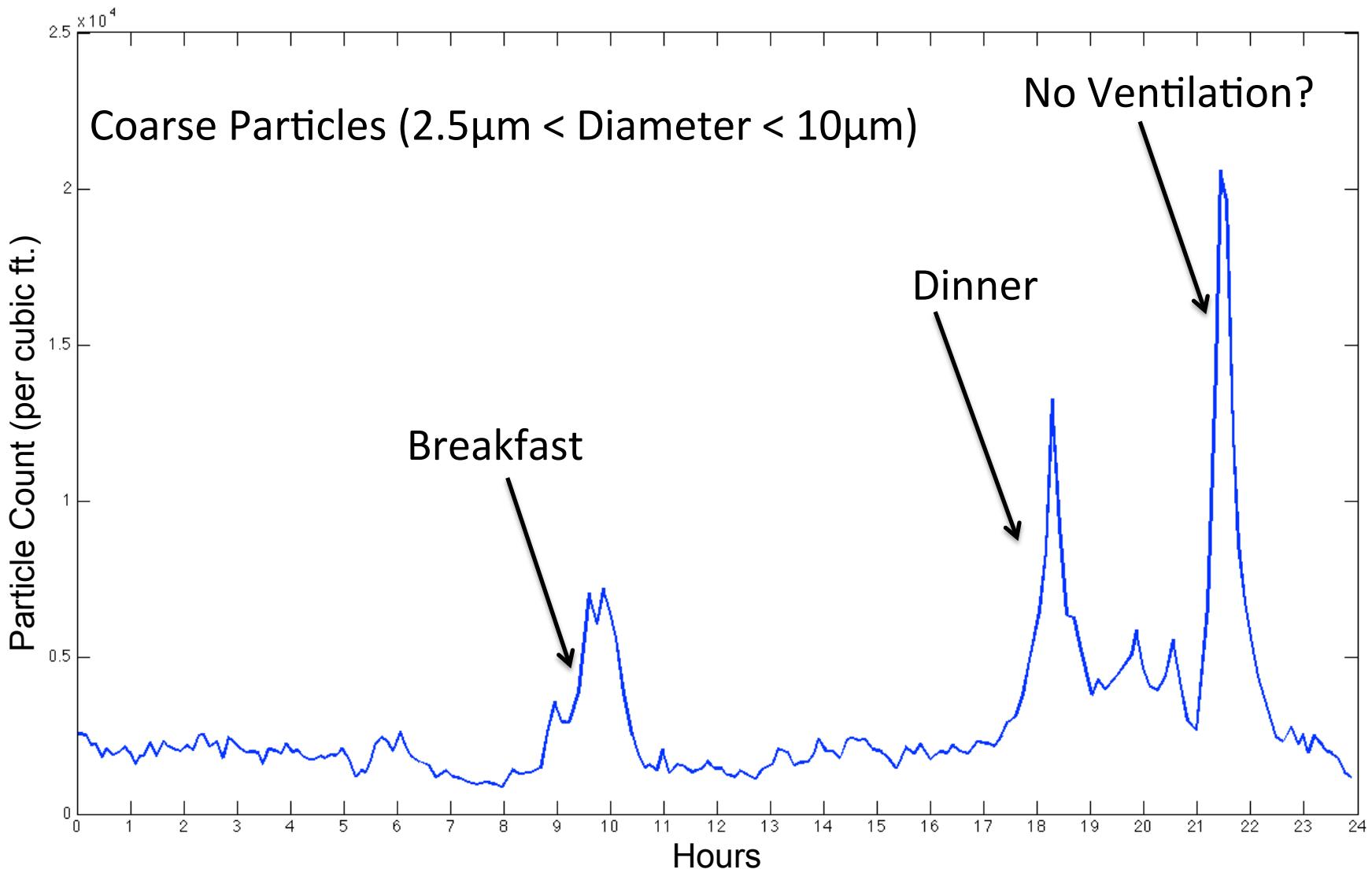
Outdoor NO Concentration



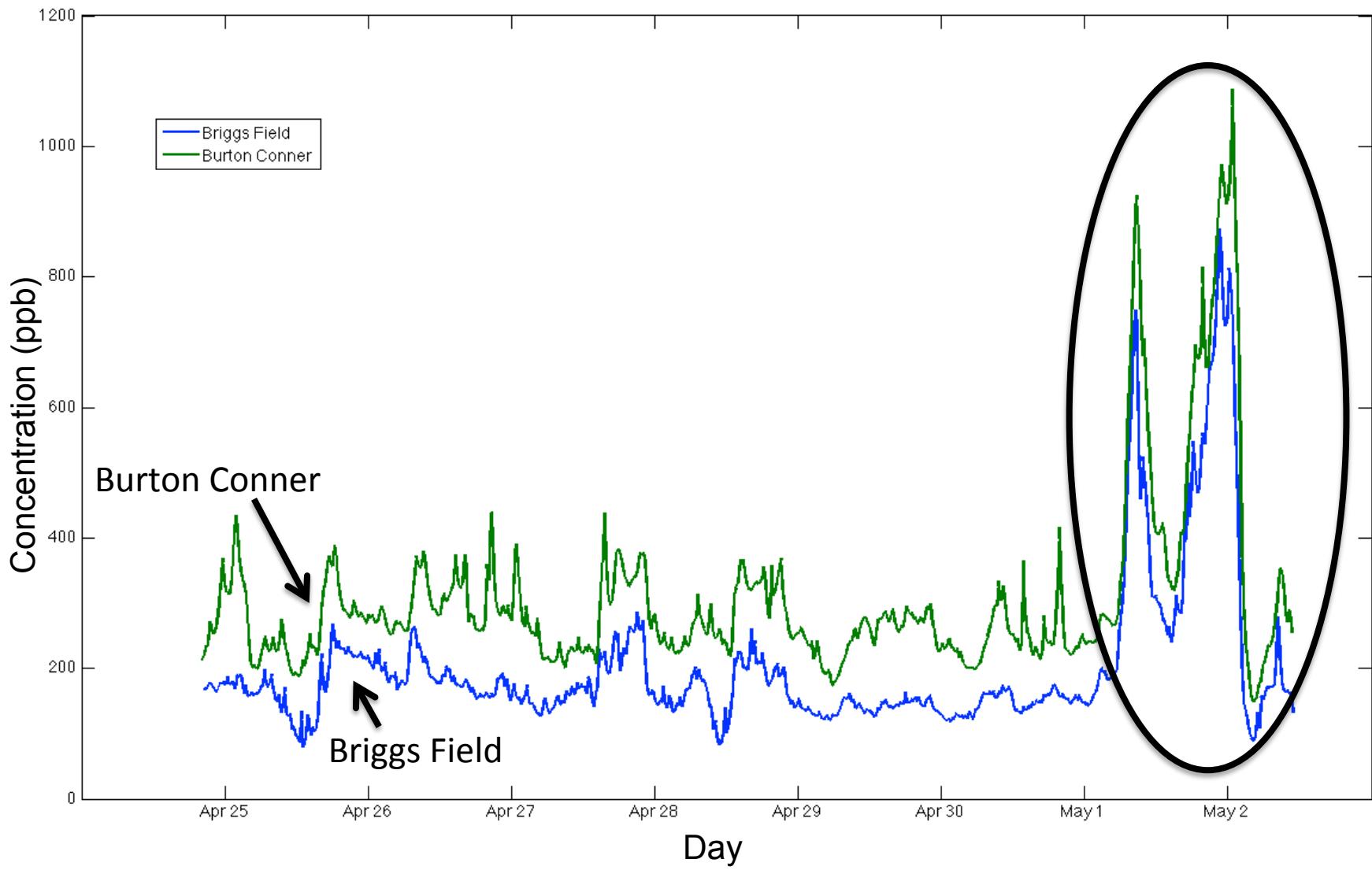
Next House Dining



Next House Dining



Burton Conner vs. Briggs Field – CO



Expanding CLAIRITY

- Pollutant origins
- Pollutant distribution
- Monitor dangerous levels
- Smart Cities

Expanding CLAIRITY

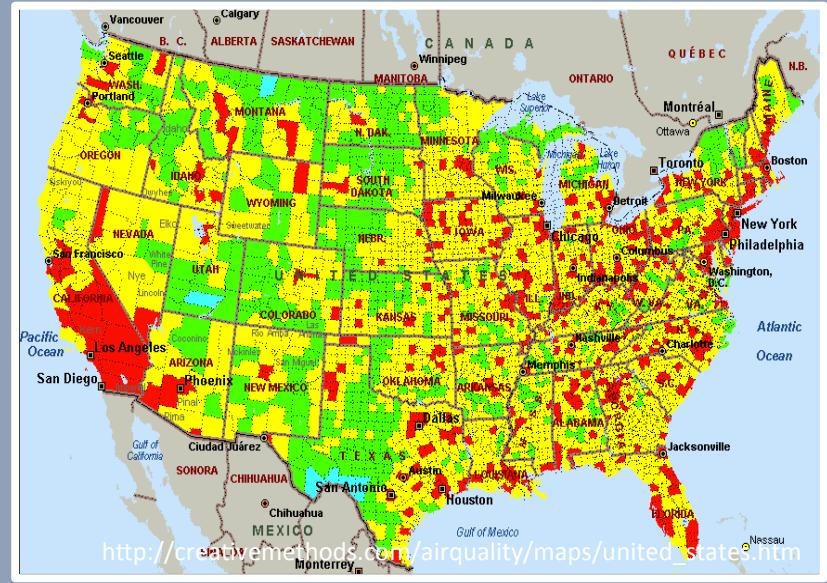
- Pollutant origins

MIT.nano



Expanding CLAIRITY

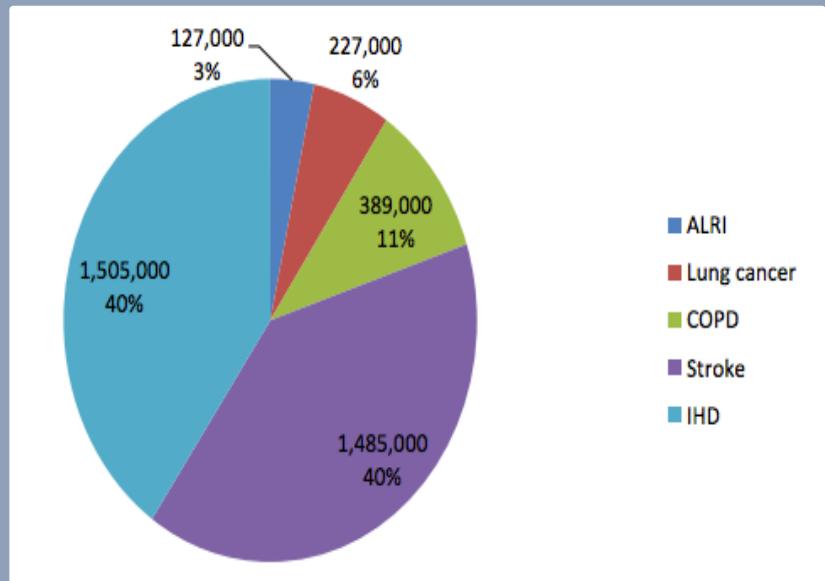
- Pollutant distribution



Expanding CLAIRITY

- Monitor dangerous levels

Deaths Attributable to Ambient Air Pollution (2012)



ALRI: Acute Lower Respiratory Disease

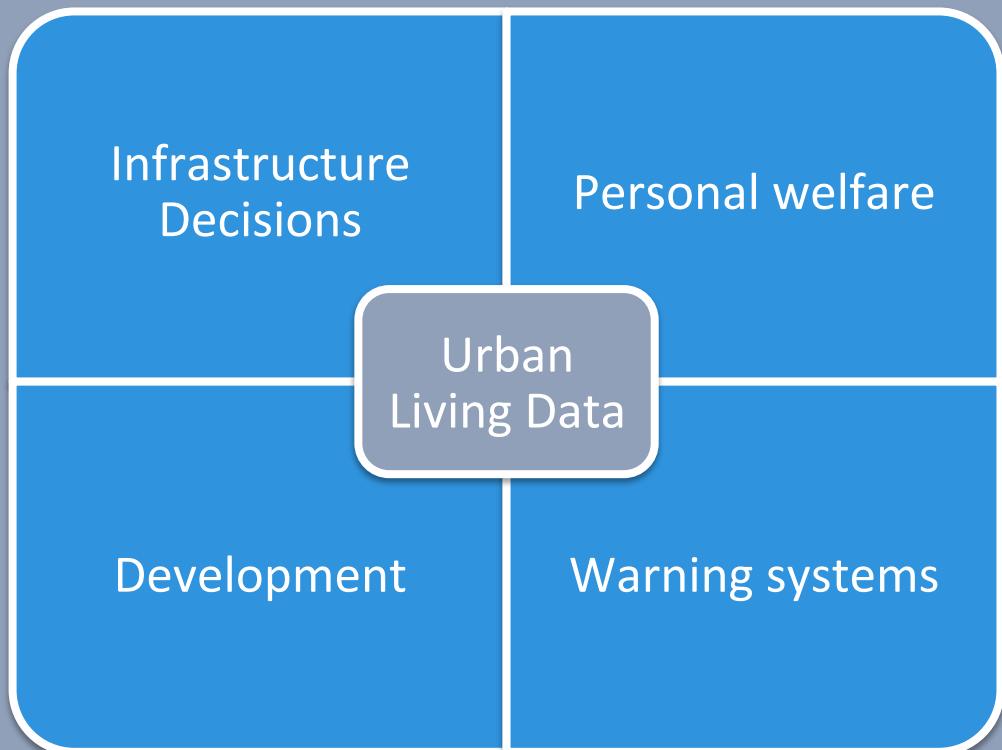
COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

IHD: Ischaemic Heart Disease

From: who.int

Expanding CLAIRITY

- Smart Cities





CONTEXT

HARDWARE

CODING

CALIBRATION

COMMUNICATION

COMPARISON

ANALYSIS

EXPANSION

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the following people for their support and guidance throughout this project:

1.013 Faculty and Instructors: Eben Cross, Jesse Kroll, Colette Heald, John Ochsendorf and Caitlin Mueller

Technical Instructors: David Allaby and Stephen Rudolph

CI Instructors: Harlan Breindel and Jared Berezin

Lincoln Lab: Jesse Linnell, Loren Wood, Theo Tsiligaridis, Danelle Shah, and Ken Mawhinney, Paul Briemyer, Adam Norige, Bob Shin, and Israel Sobelmann

MIT Facilities and Parking & Transportation: John DiFava, Larry Bratti, Dean-Ray Carthy, Kevin Connolly, Joe D'Entrement, Sondi George, Eric Caldon, and Tony Rebelo

MIT Museum: Seth Riskin and Susan Timberlake

Faculty Advisors and Guest Lecturers: Les Norford, Christine Wiedinmyer, Lou DiBerardinis, Michael Greenstone, Amy Smith, Charlie Weschler, Markus Buehler, Andrew Whittle, Marta Gonzalez, Saurabh Amin, Oral Buyukozturk, and Pete Shanahan

MIT CEE: Kiley Clapper and Angela Mickunas

Funding: MIT CEE, MIT School of Engineering, MIT Alumni Class Funds

All photos courtesy of Eben Cross, unless otherwise stated.



CLAIRITY.MIT.EDU