

Airborne infection control in the indoor environment

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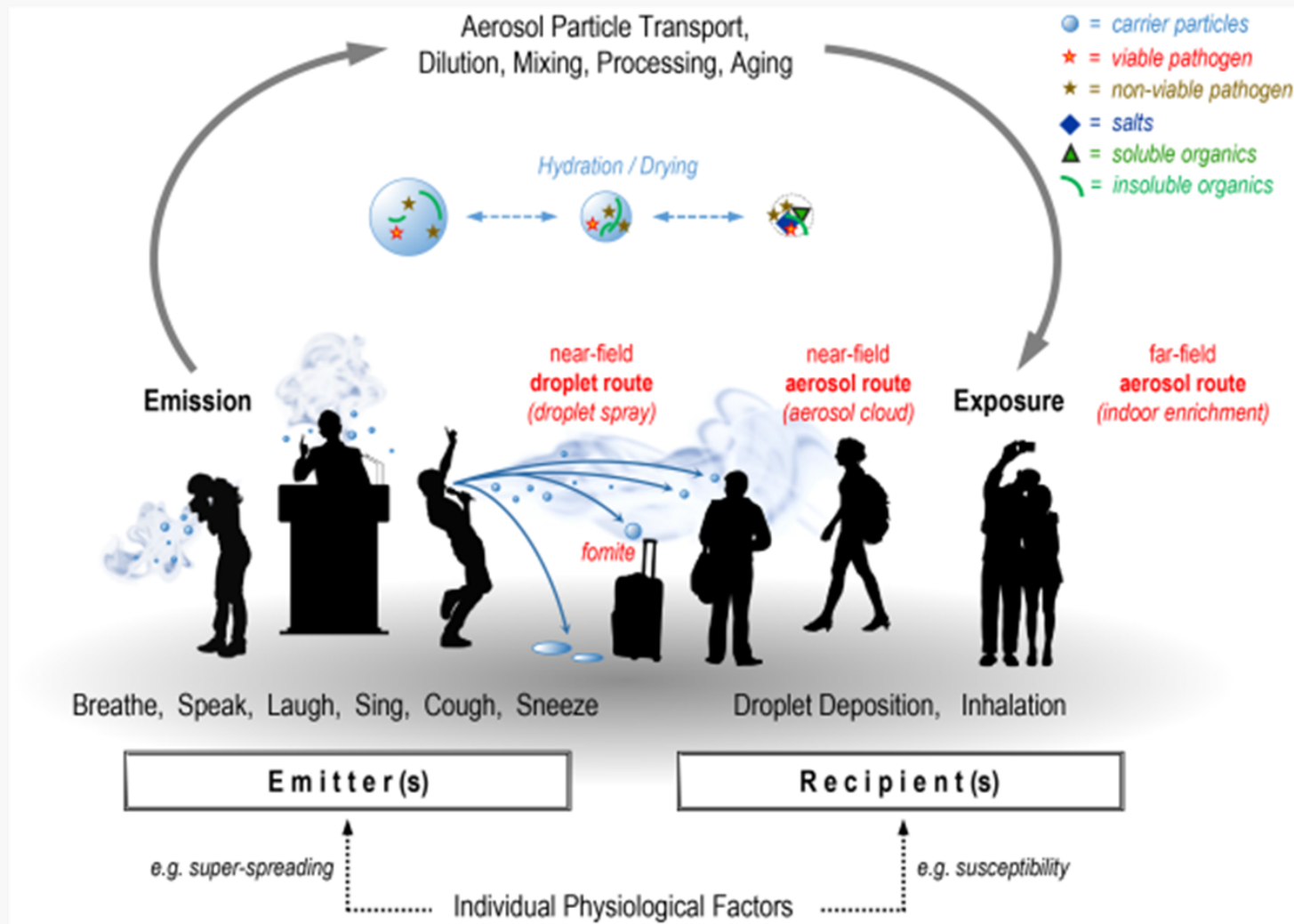
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Outline

- Physical distancing threshold in indoor environment
- Engineering control for airborne infection in hospitals

Background: Transmission modes of SARS-CoV-2



What are physical distance thresholds? Where do they come from?

Two metres or one: what is the evidence for physical distancing in covid-19?

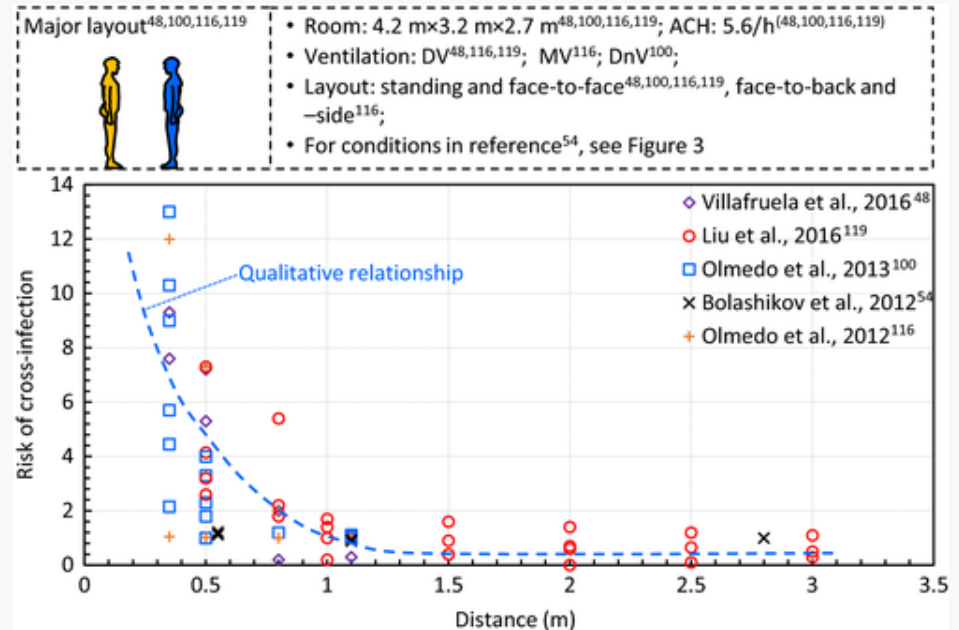
Rigid safe distancing rules are an oversimplification based on outdated science and experiences of past viruses, argue **Nicholas R Jones and colleagues**

Nicholas R Jones, Zeshan U Qureshi,² Robert J Temple,³ Jessica P J Larwood,⁴ Trisha Greenhalgh,¹ Lydia Bourouiba⁵



Liquid droplets from the 1942 Jennison experiment

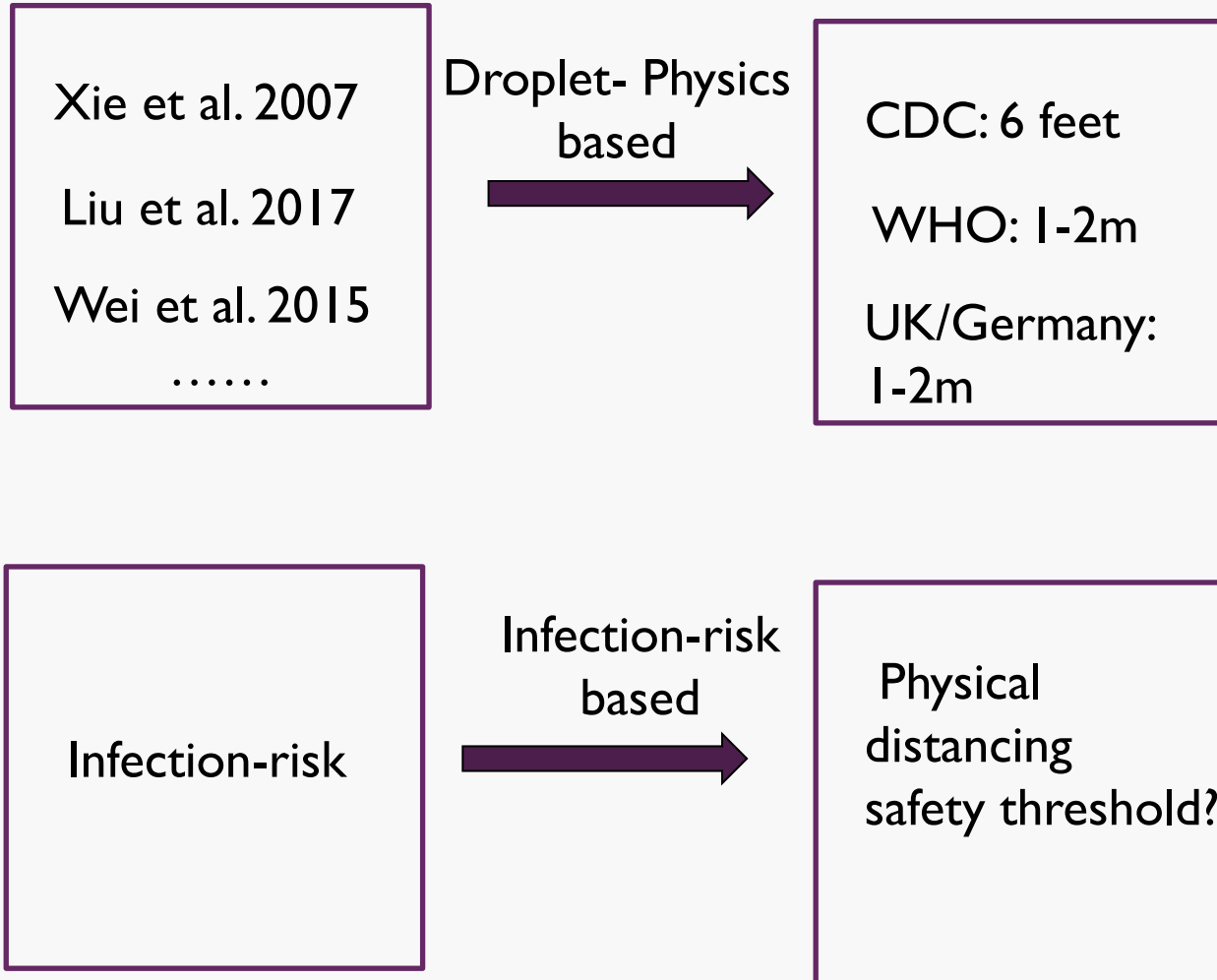
- 1897, Flügge experiment
- 1940, Jennison experiment



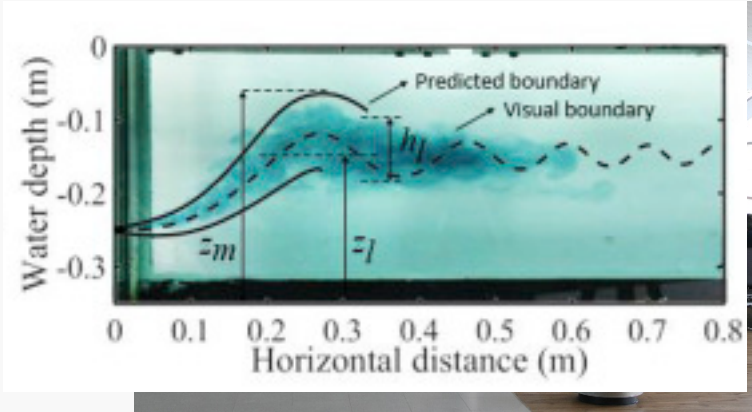
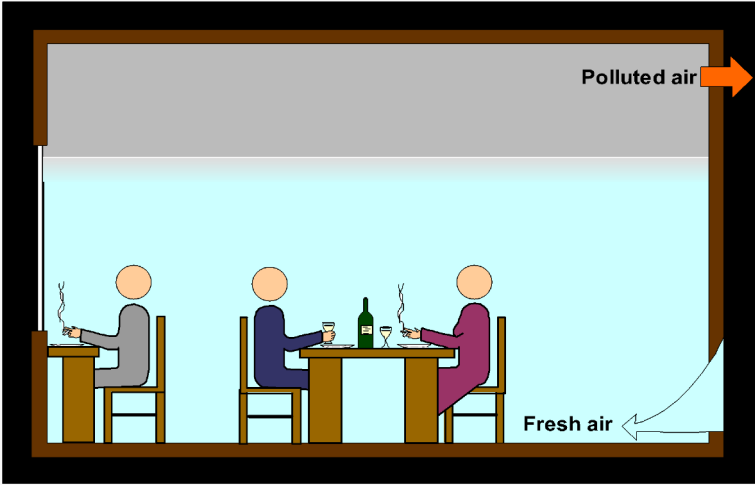
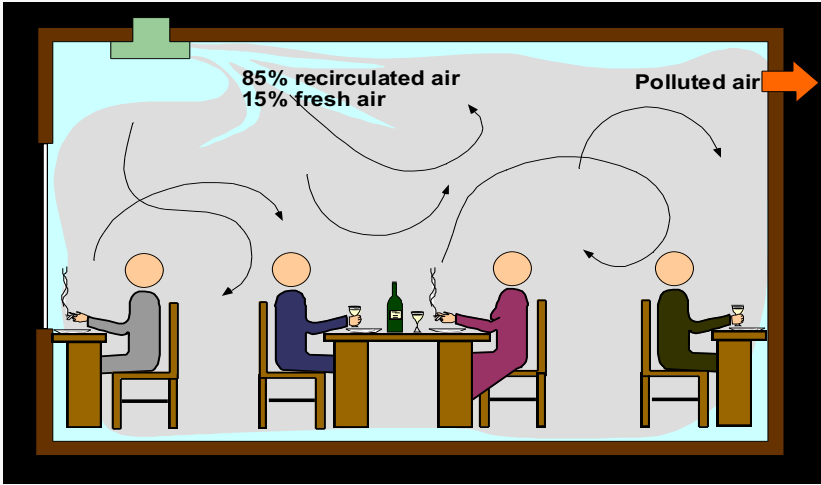
Ai et al. Indoor Air. 2018

Jones et al. BMJ. doi: 10.1136/bmj.m3223

Research gap I: Droplet-physics based versus infection-risk based?

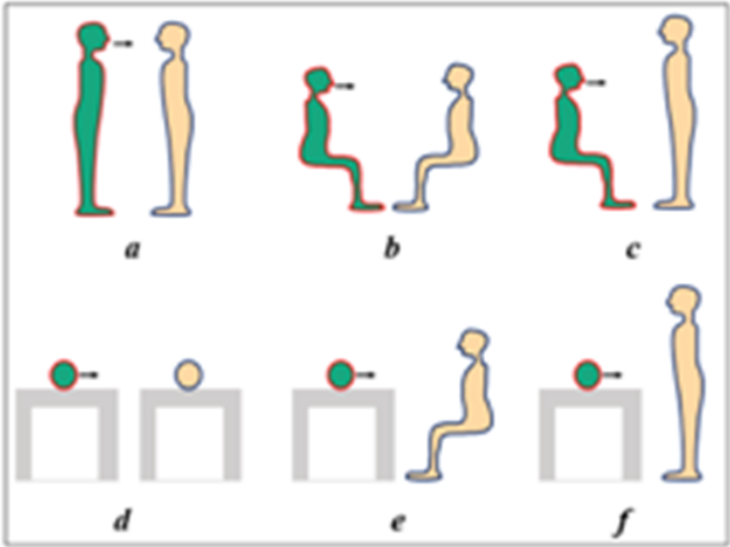


Research gap2: Well-mixed versus thermally stratified environment?

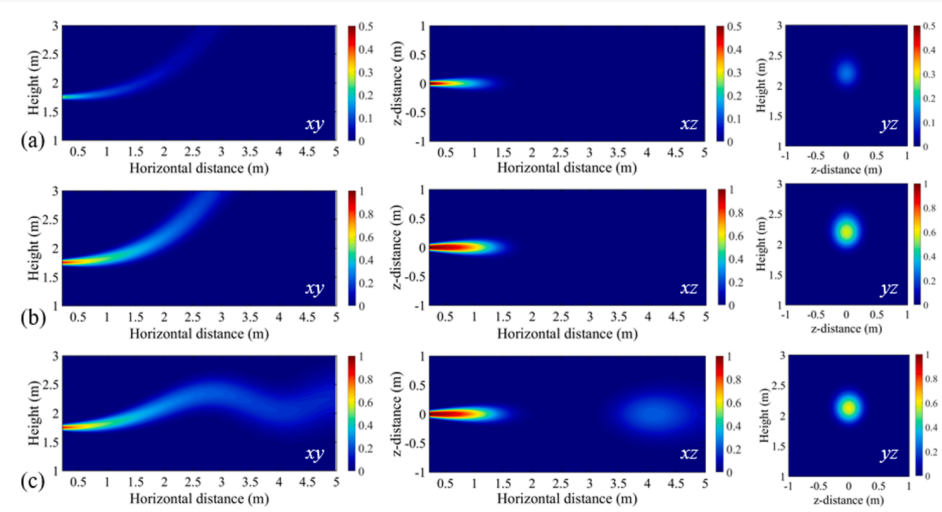
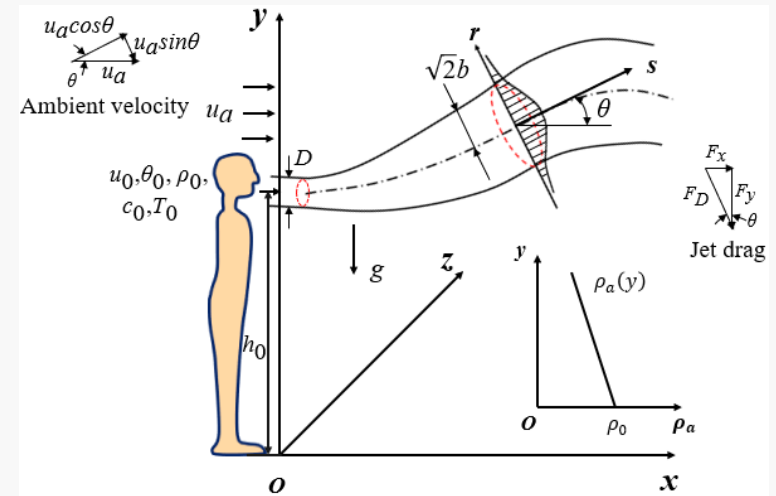
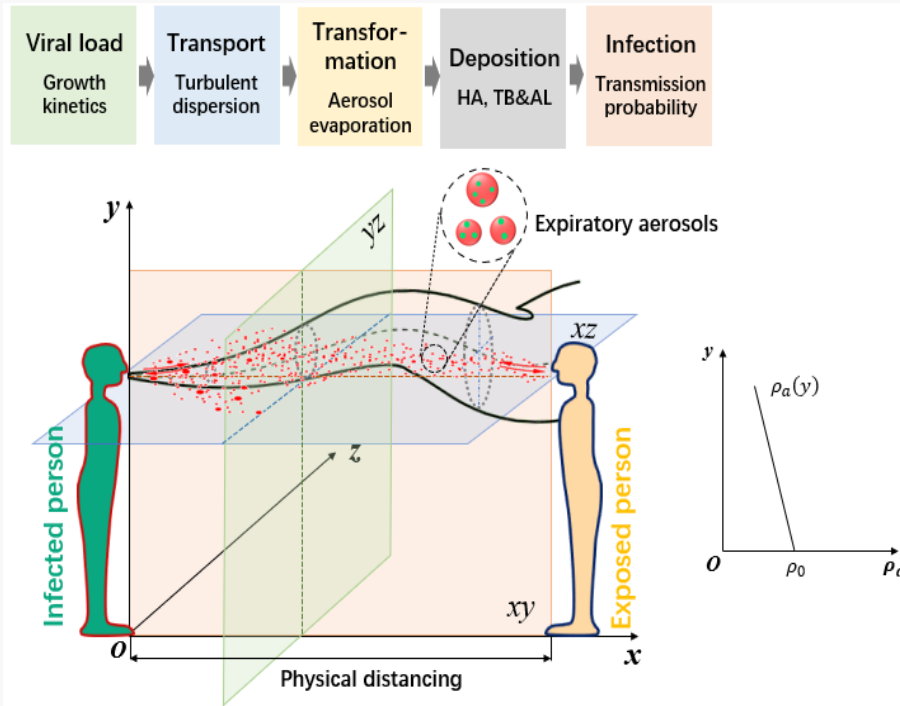


Liu et al. Build Environ. 2020

Research gap 3: Relative posture matters?



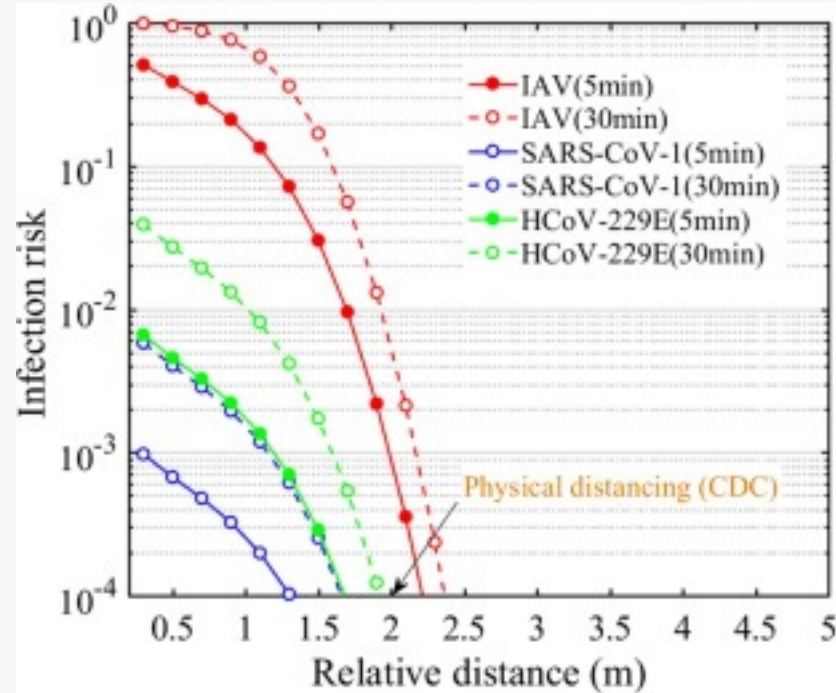
Methods: Infection-risk based physical distancing



Liu et al. Environment International. 2021

a) 5min, uniform; b) 30min uniform; c) 30min, stratified

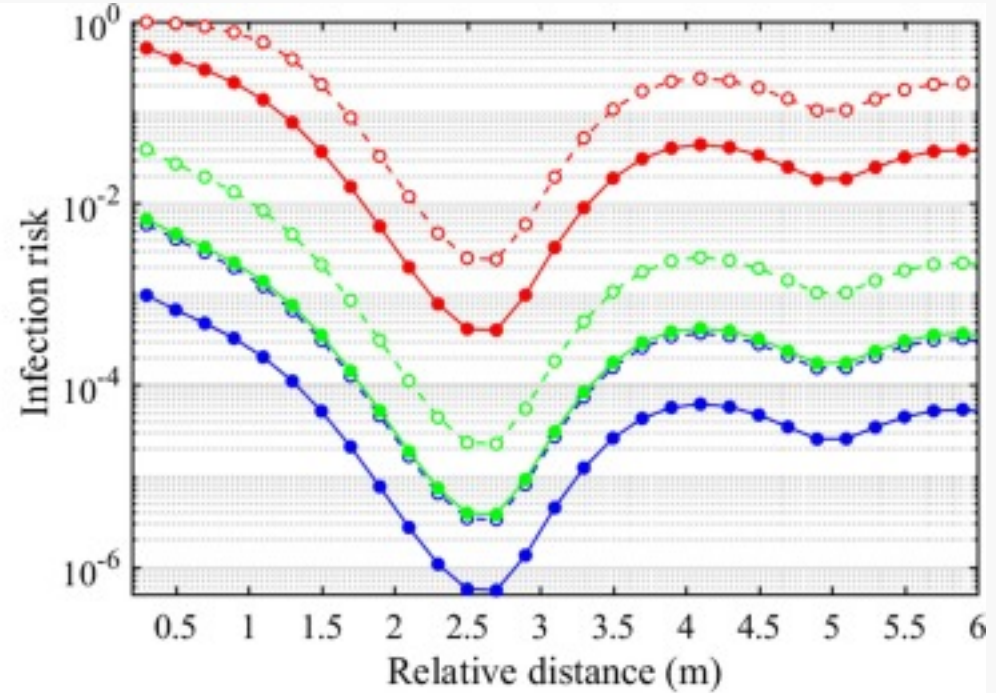
Results: mixing indoors vs stratified indoors



(a)

Uniform indoor temperature

$$dT/dy = 0$$

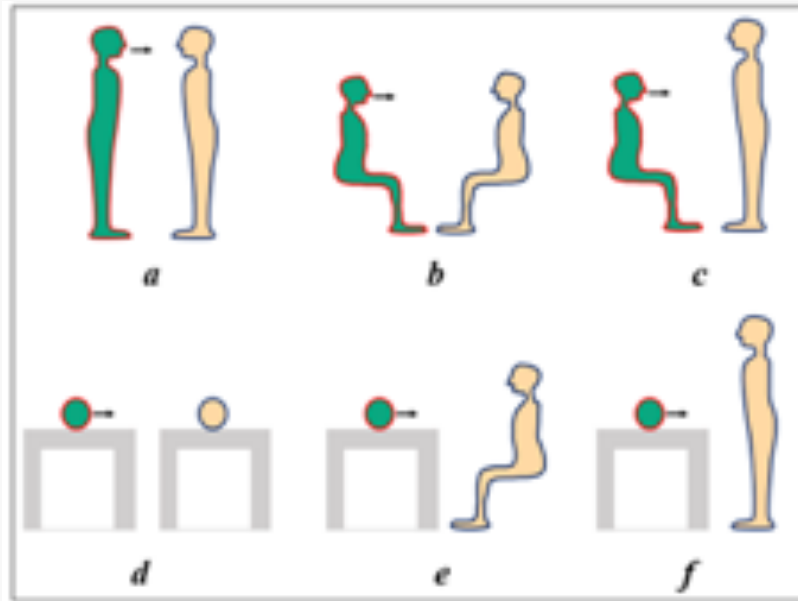


(b)

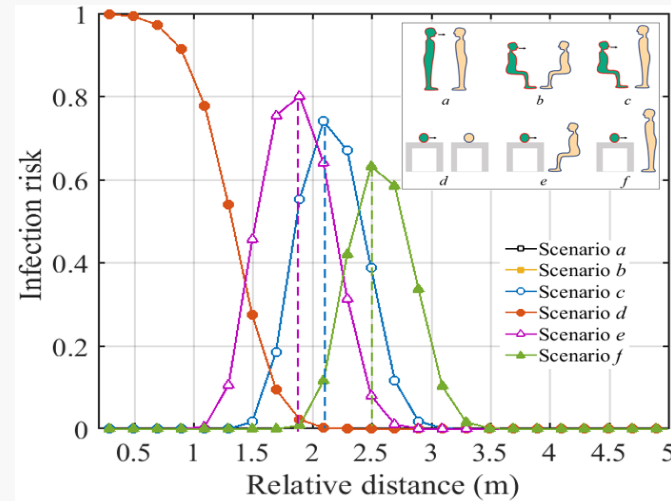
Stratified indoor temperature

$$dT/dy = 2 \text{ K/m}$$

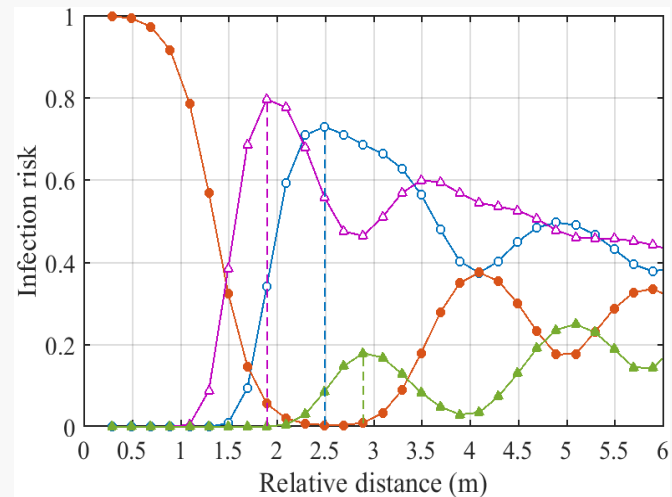
Results: Impact of relative posture



Uniform indoor temperature

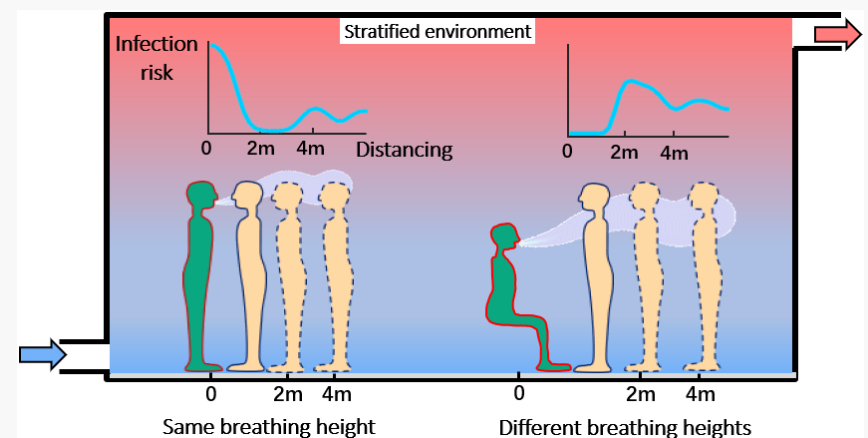
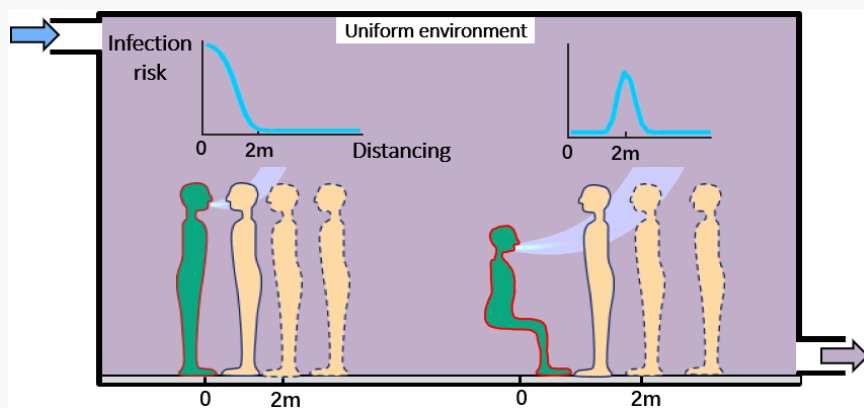


Stratified indoor temperature



Summary I

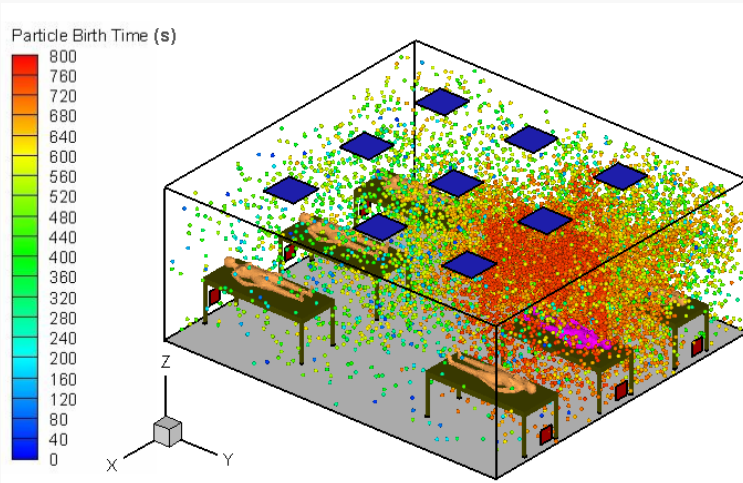
- There is no one-size-fit-in-all 2m physical distancing threshold- exposure time, indoor ventilation system matter and it also should be virus-dependent.
- The 2m physical distancing rule may increase transmission risk in when there is a breathing height difference.
- Multiple peaks in stratified environment much beyond 2m
- Avoid susceptible people with relatively high breathing heights in enclosed environment standing next to lying/seated patients/passengers.
- Use proper ventilation systems in critical environment.



Engineering design for infection disease control in hospital environment

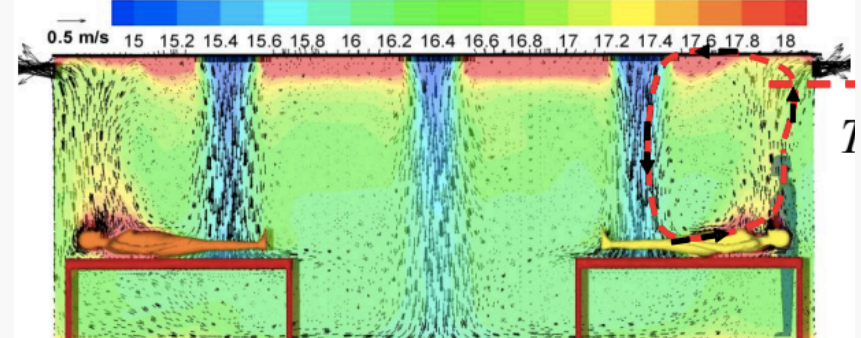
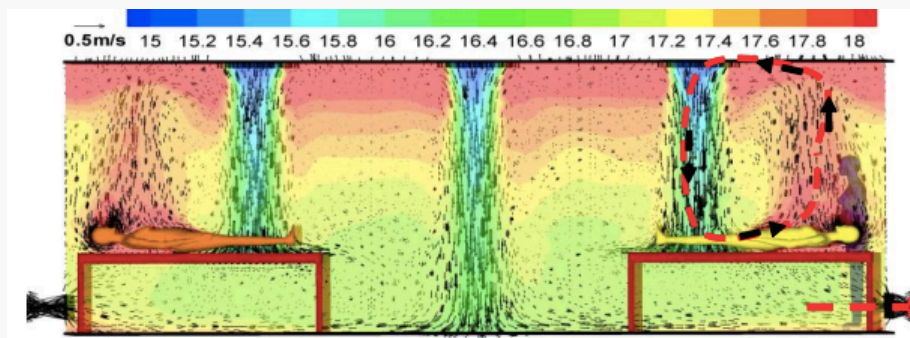
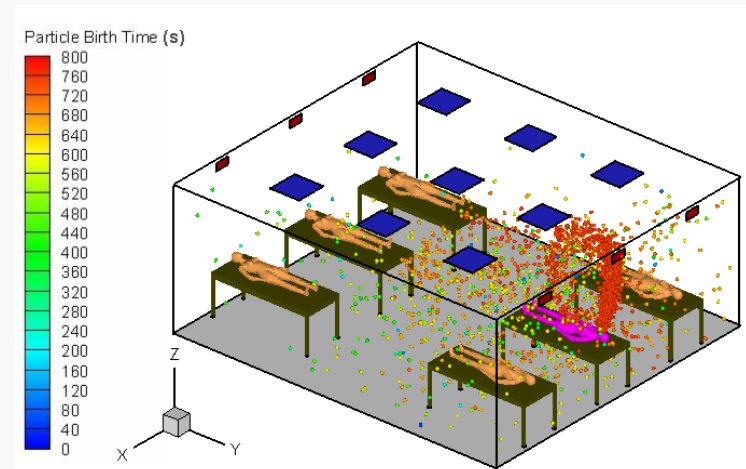
CDC

Floor return



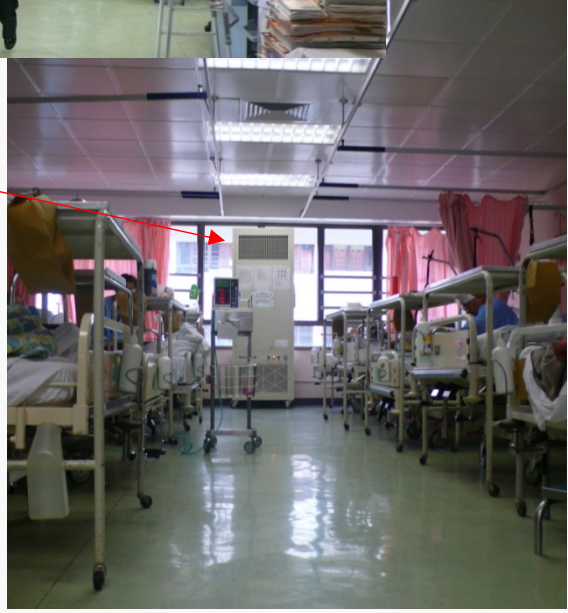
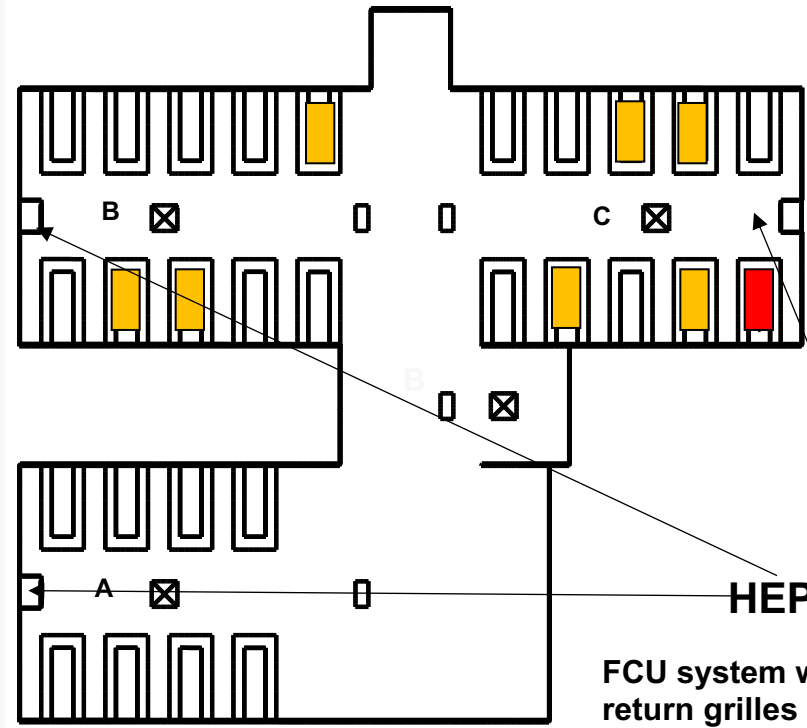
New

ceiling return

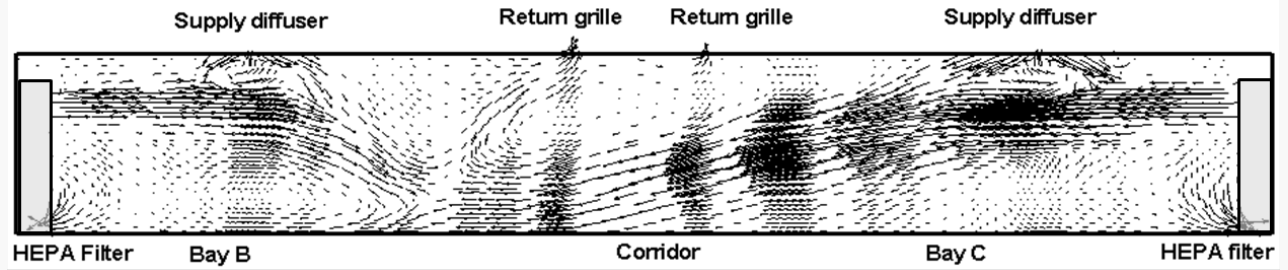
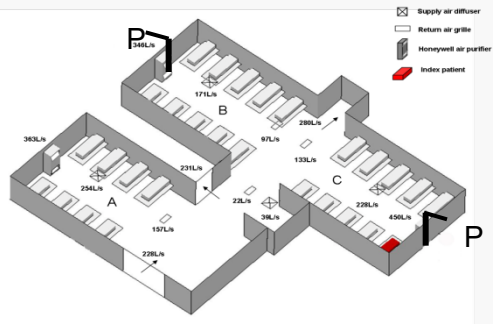


Qian et al. Indoor Air. 2010

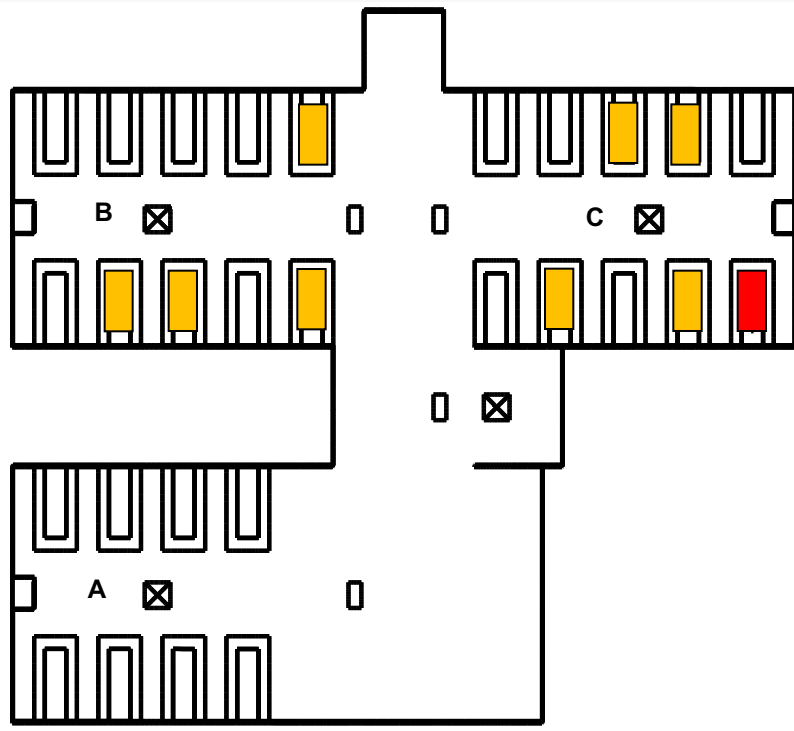
Influenza outbreak in a general hospital ward



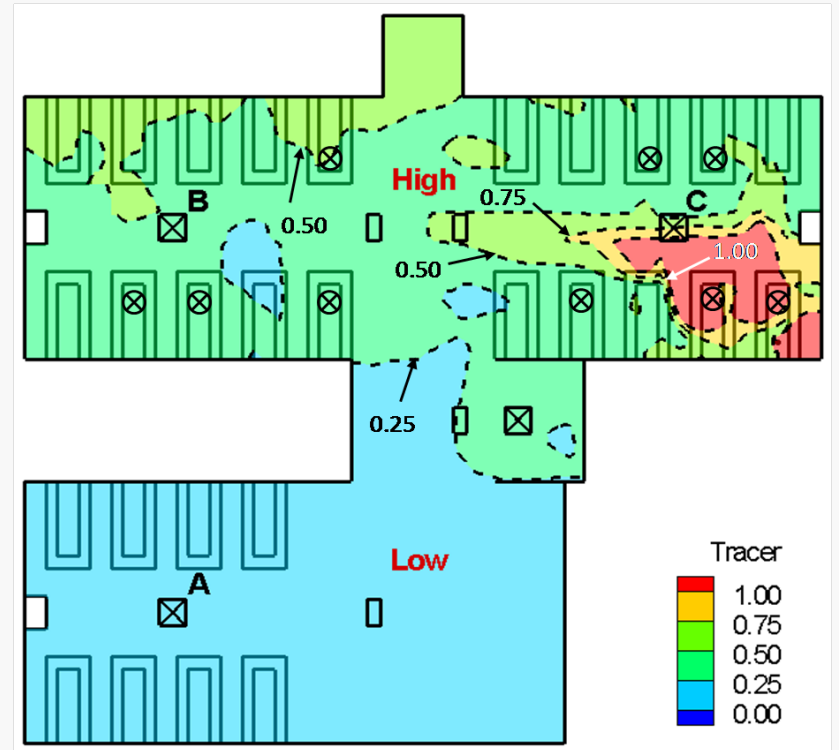
- All the infected patients were in Bay B and C, remote Bay C was not infected.
- No visitors and health-worker were infected
- All patients are immobile.
- Possible airborne transmission?



Velocity distribution at P-P plane



Spatial distribution of infected patients

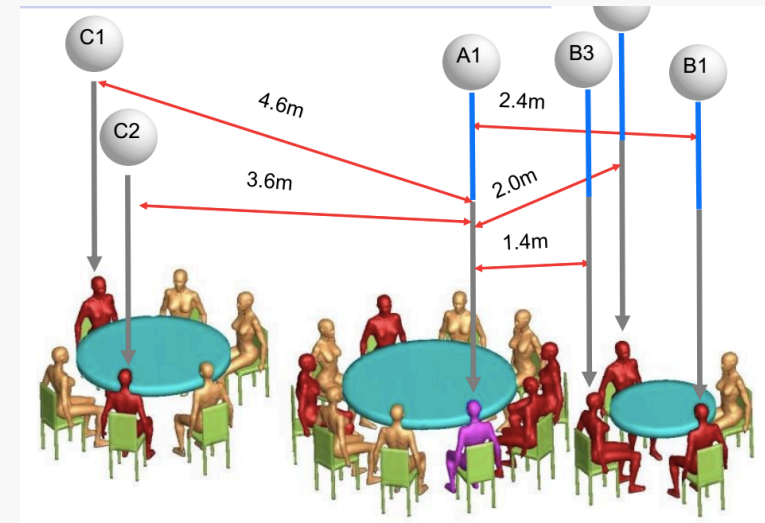
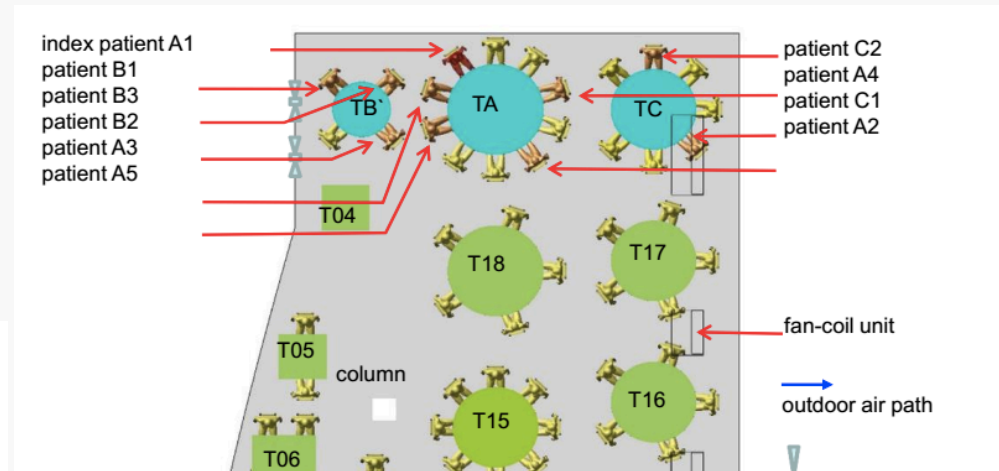
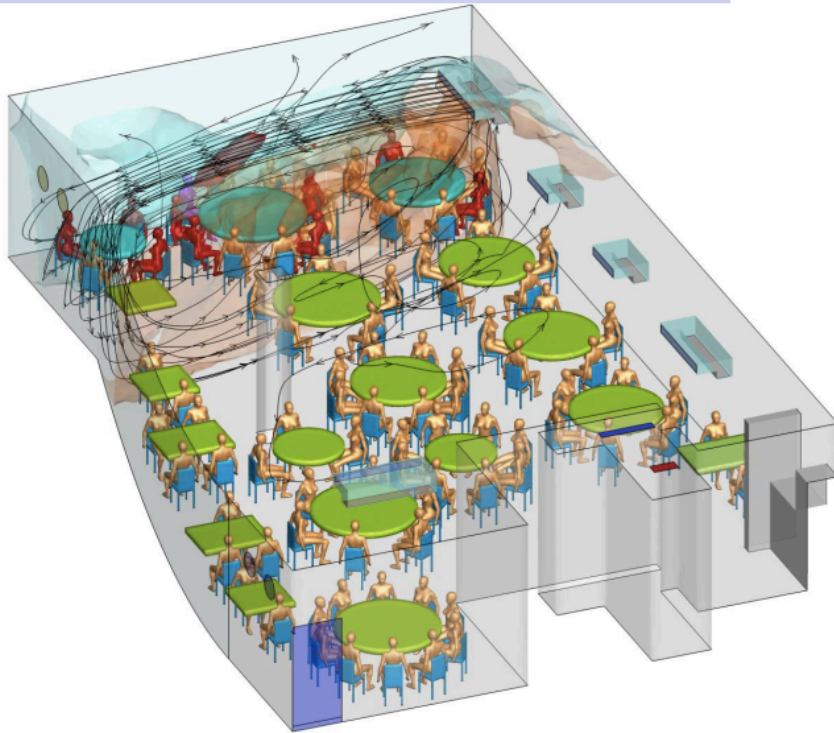


Contour of normalized tracer concentration at $z=1.1\text{m}$

Outbreak in a restaurant in Guangzhou

Poor ventilation:
0.75-1 L/s/p

Ventilation guideline:
10 L/s/p



Thank you

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