



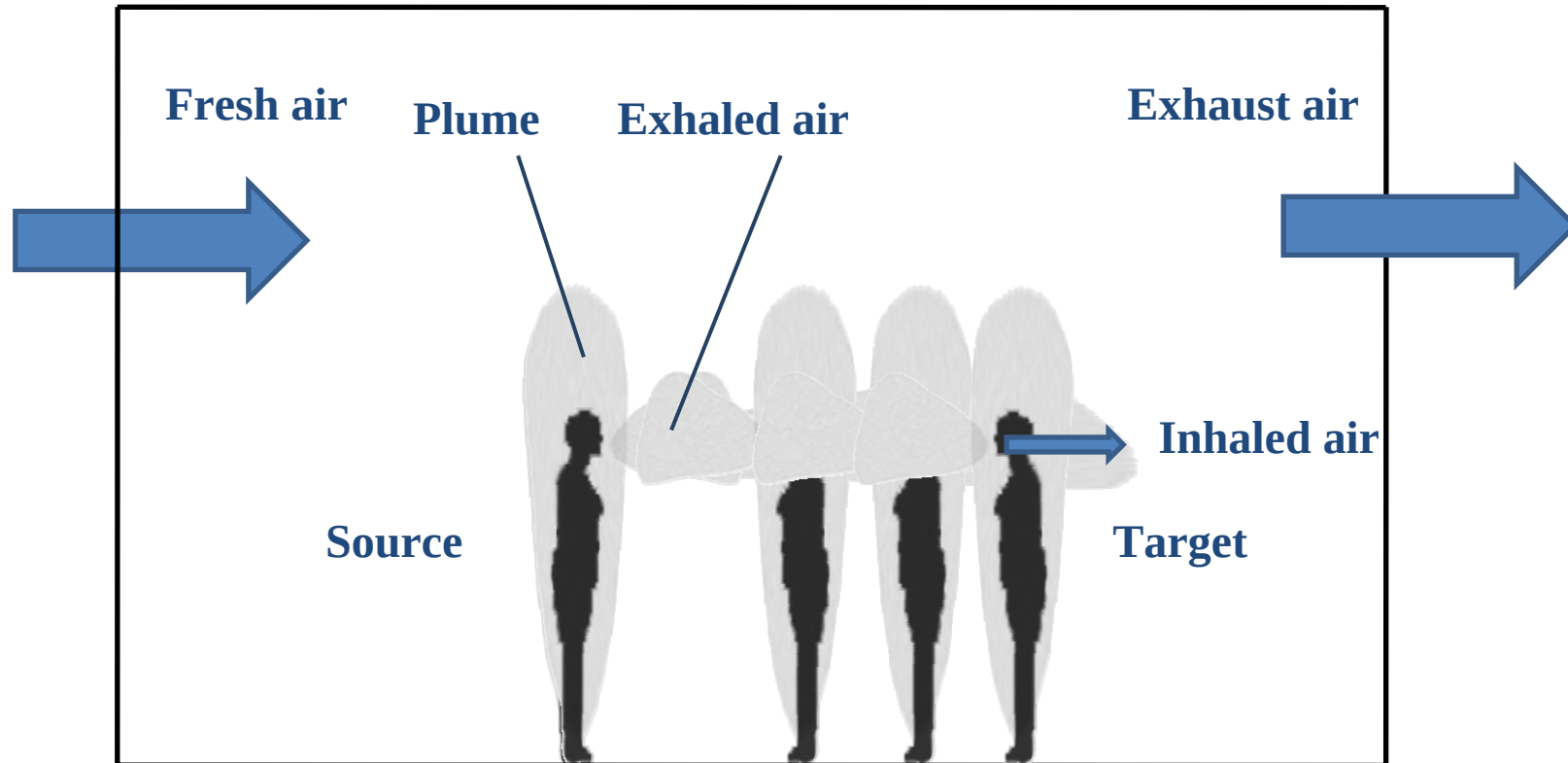
An Experimental Study of Human Exhalation during Breathing and Coughing in a Mixing Ventilated Room

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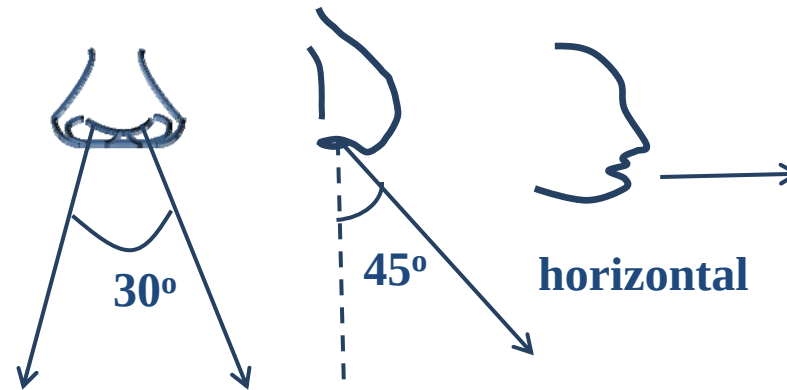
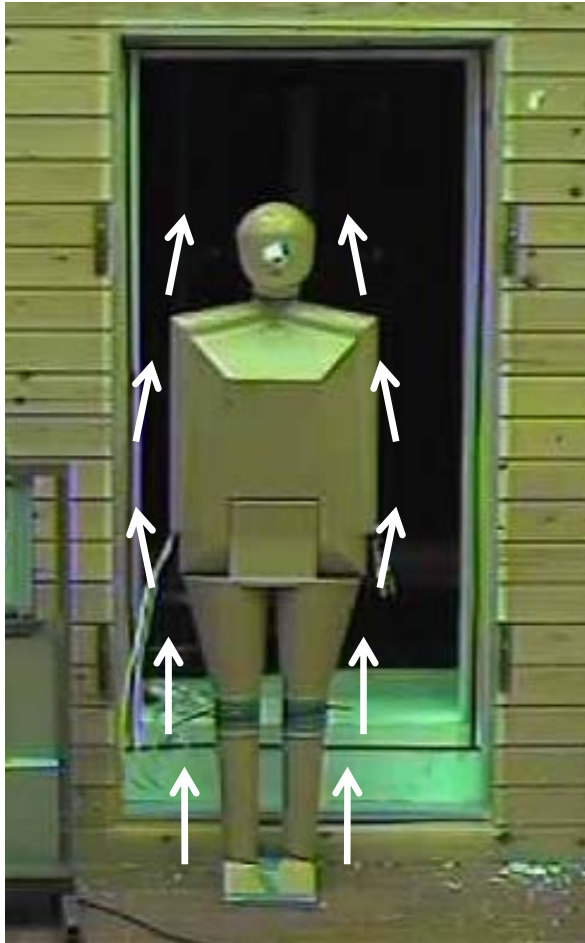
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Motivation



Manikin setup



Mouth	Area (mm²)	100
	Outlet temperature (°C)	34
Nostril	Area (mm²)	50+50
	Outlet temperature (°C)	33
Pulmonary ventilation (l/breath)		0.75
Breathing frequency (times/min)		15
Heat flux (W)		94

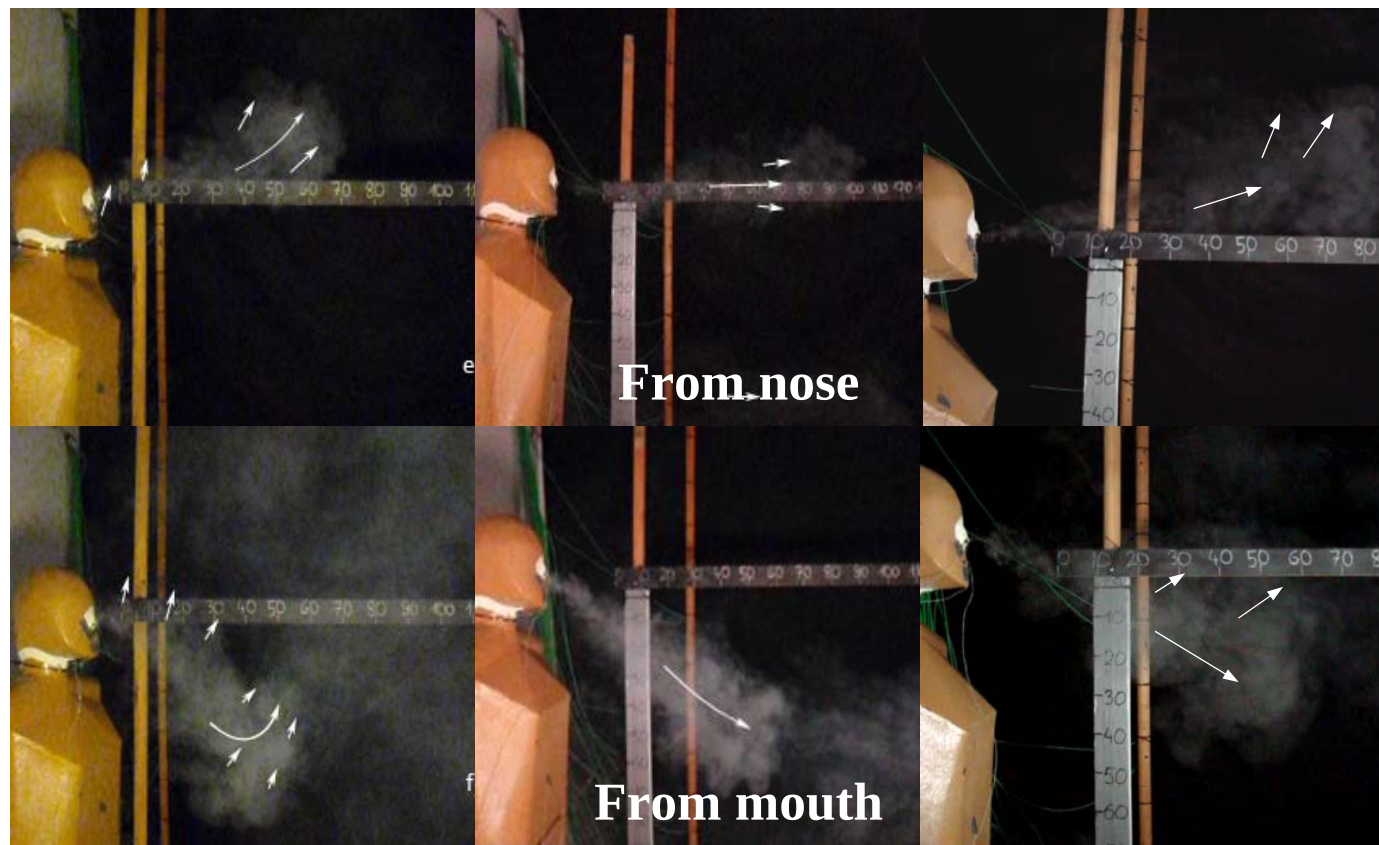
Breathing – Smoke experiment

2.5 seconds after exhaled

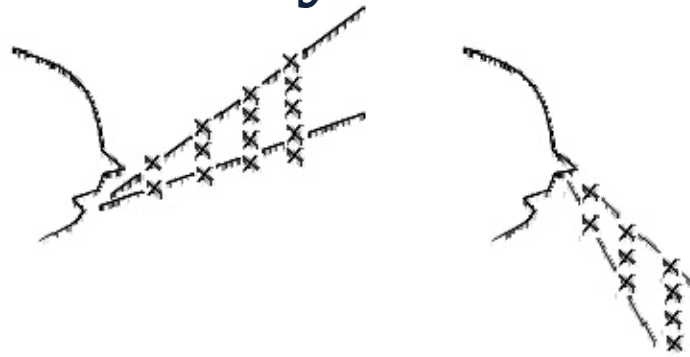
**No
ventilation**

**Displacement
ventilation**

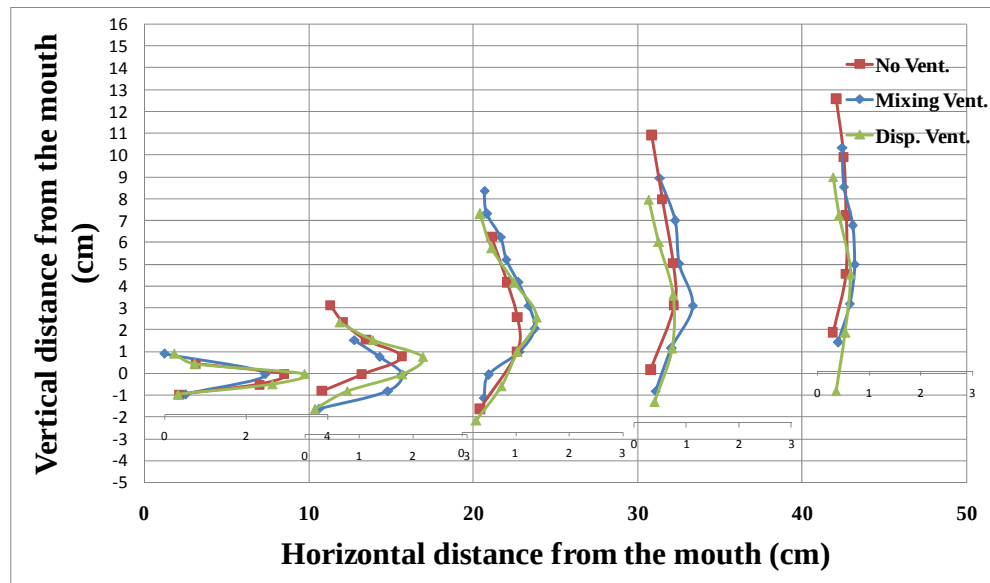
**Mixing
ventilation**



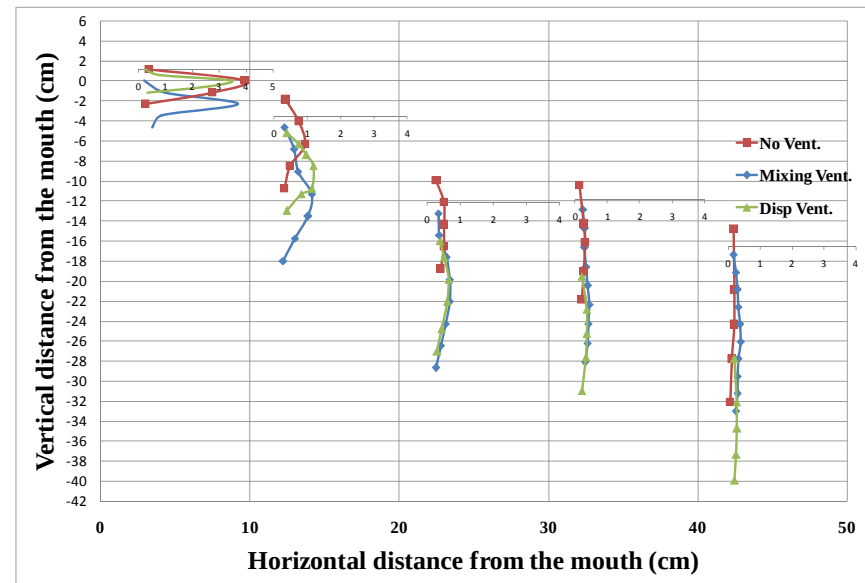
Breathing - Velocity measurements



From mouth



From nose

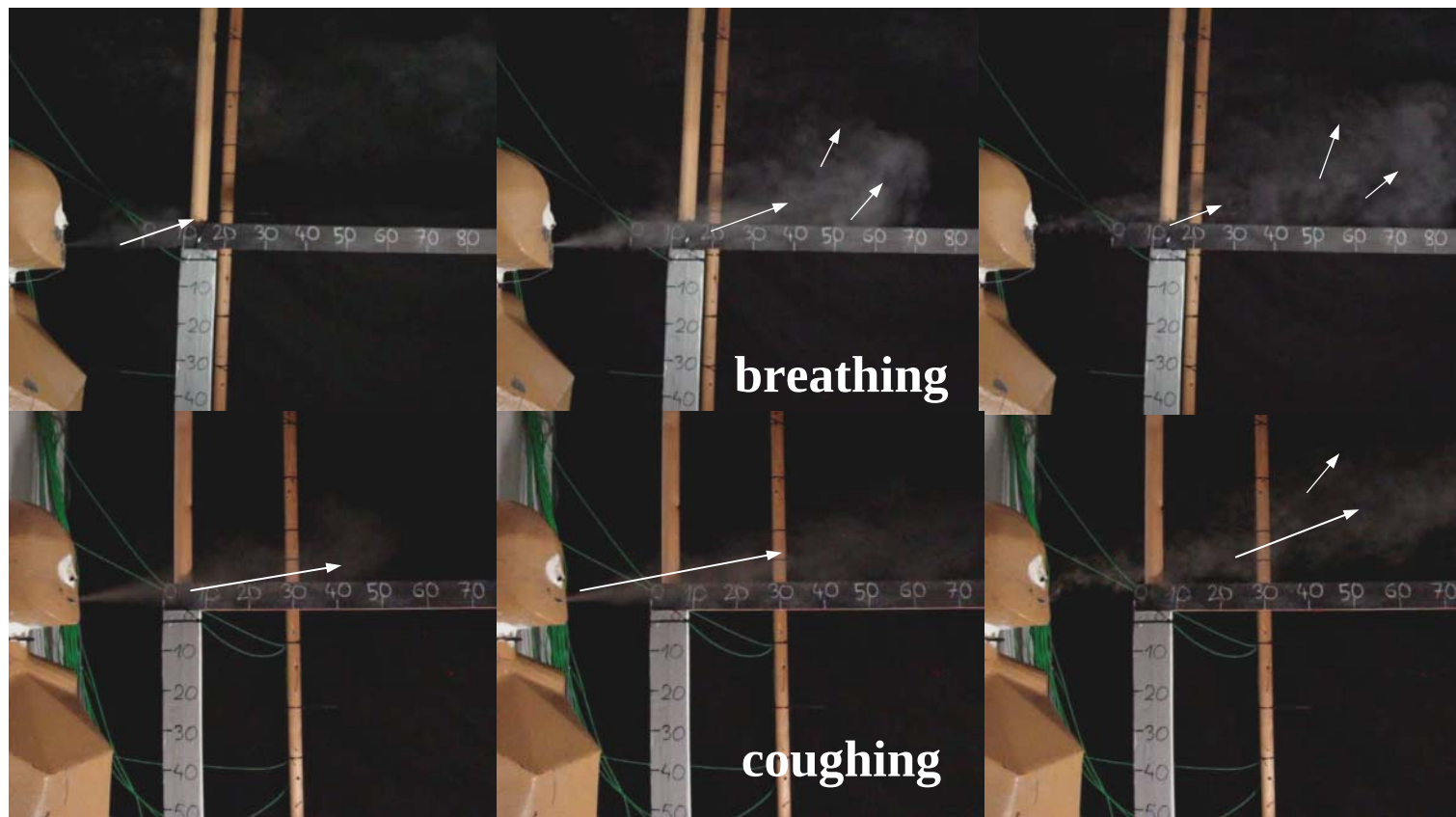


Coughing – Smoke experiment

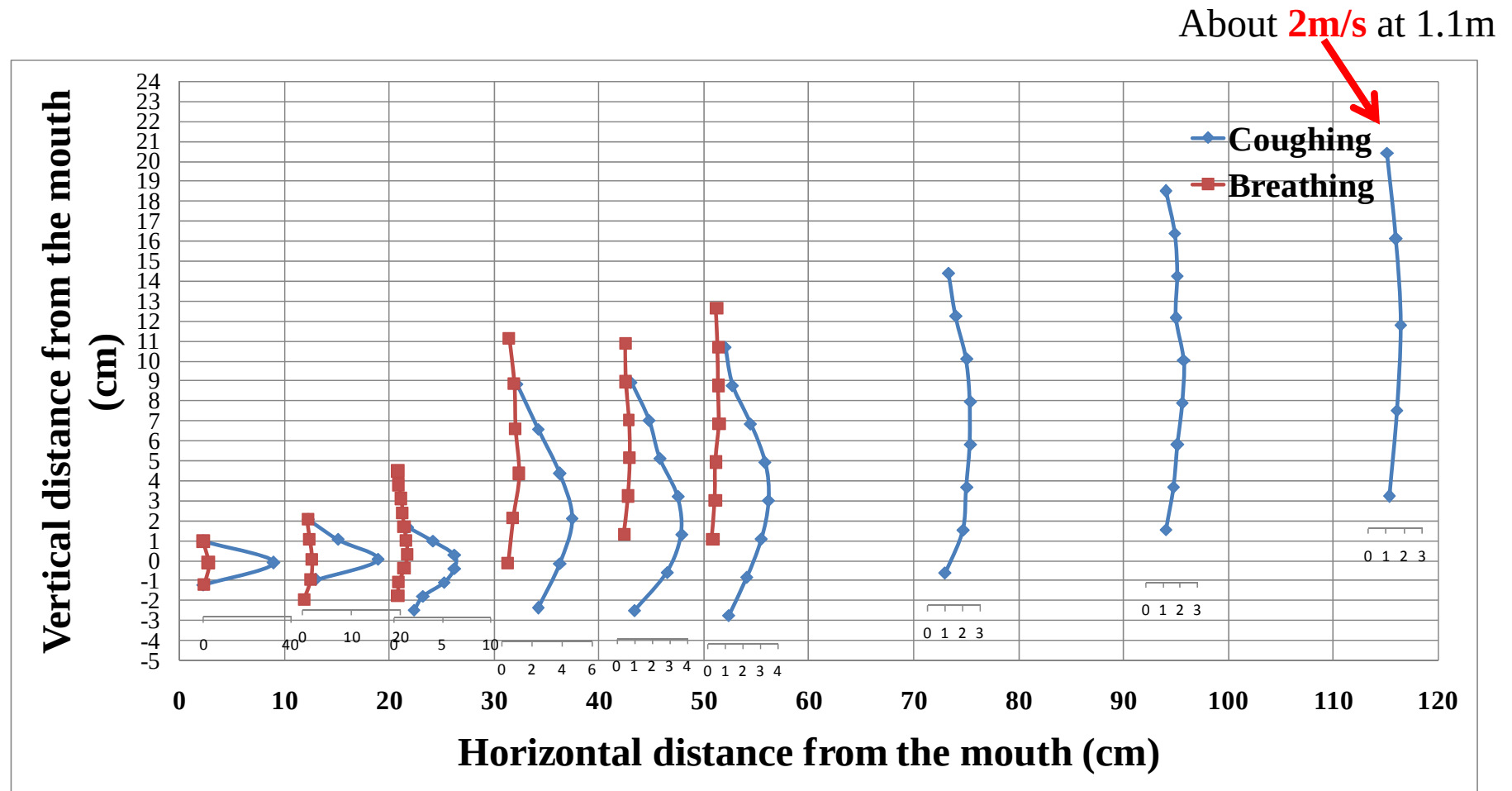
0.5 second

1.5 second

2.5 second

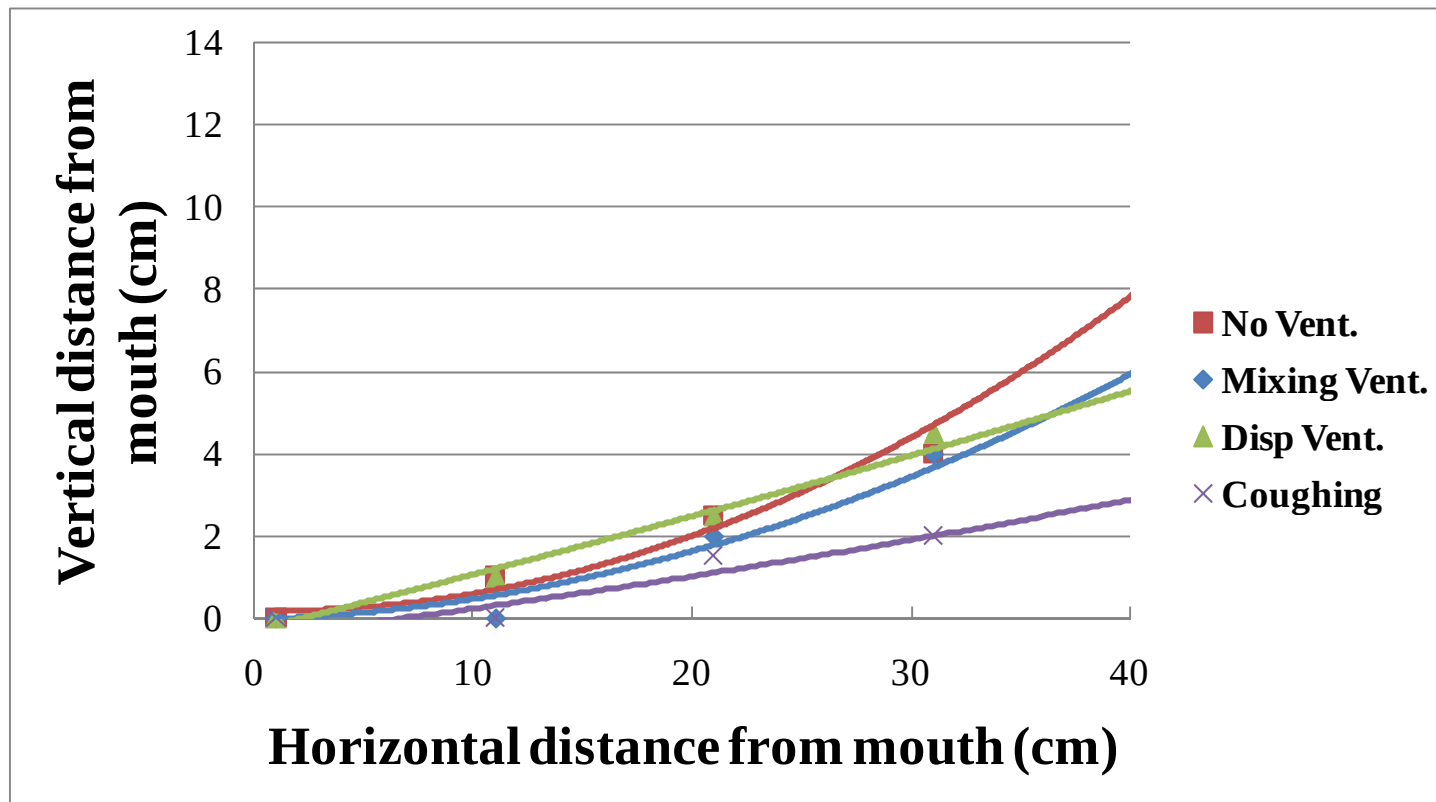


Velocity measurements for coughing jet



Direction of flow

- The locations of peak velocities



Velocity decay along the jet

- The exhalation flow is partly a vortex ring and partly an instantaneous turbulent jet.

- $$\frac{u_x}{u_o} = K_{exh} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a_o}}{x}$$

K_{exh}	No ventilation	Mixing ventilation	Displacement ventilation
Breathing from nose	5.0	6.3	5.0
Breathing from mouth	7.8	7.6	13.9
coughing		7.4	

Summary

- The **breathing jet** is influenced by the temperature difference with ambient air, ventilation systems and body plume.
- The exhalation jet of **coughing** is much stronger than breathing jet. The peak velocity remains about **2 m/s one meter away from the mouth**.
- An expression for describing **the decay of peak velocity along the exhalation jet** may be useful.

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Thank you!



Thank you!



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