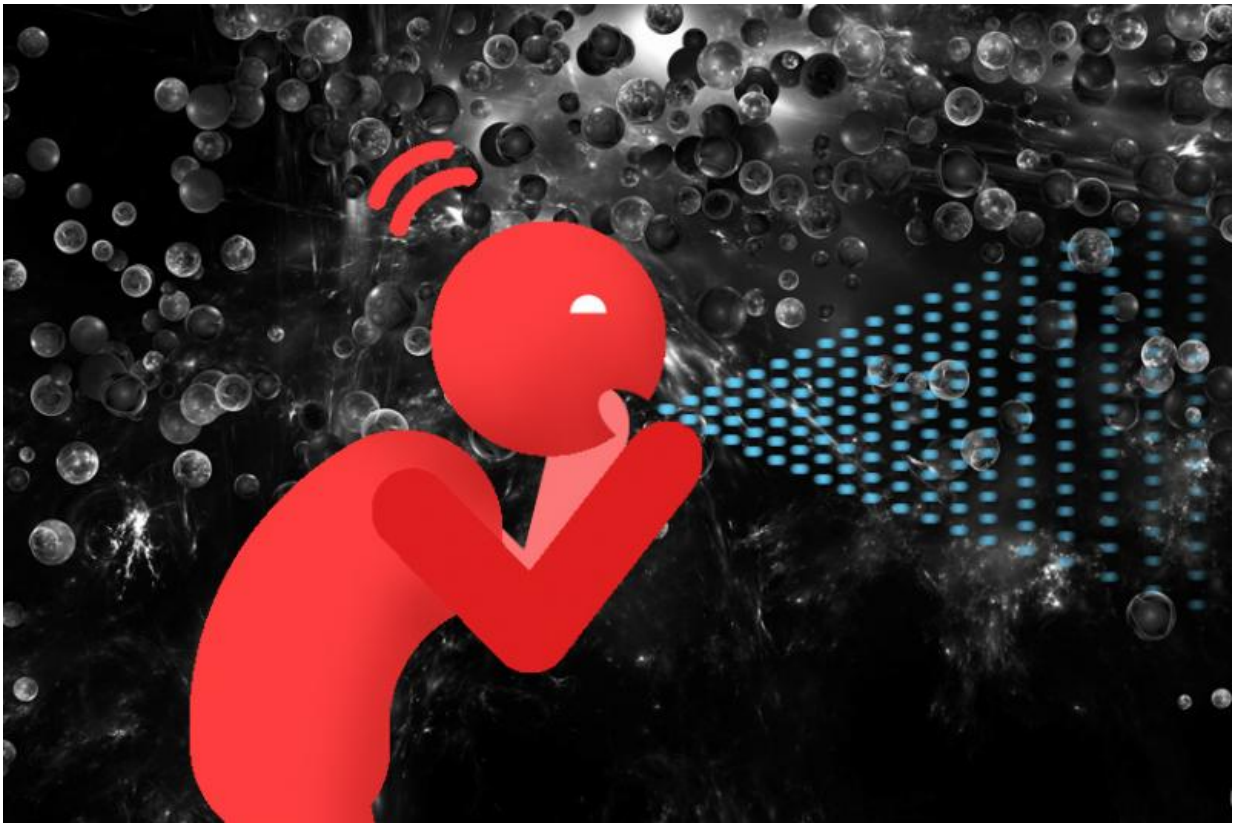


Sneezing produces complex fluid cascade, not a simple spray

February 11 2016, by Jennifer Chu



“It’s important to understand how the process of fluid breakup happens,” Lydia Bourouiba says. “What is the physics telling us in terms of droplet size distribution, that we can use downstream to predict range of contamination?”

Credit: Christine Daniloff/MIT

Here's some incentive to cover your mouth the next time you sneeze:

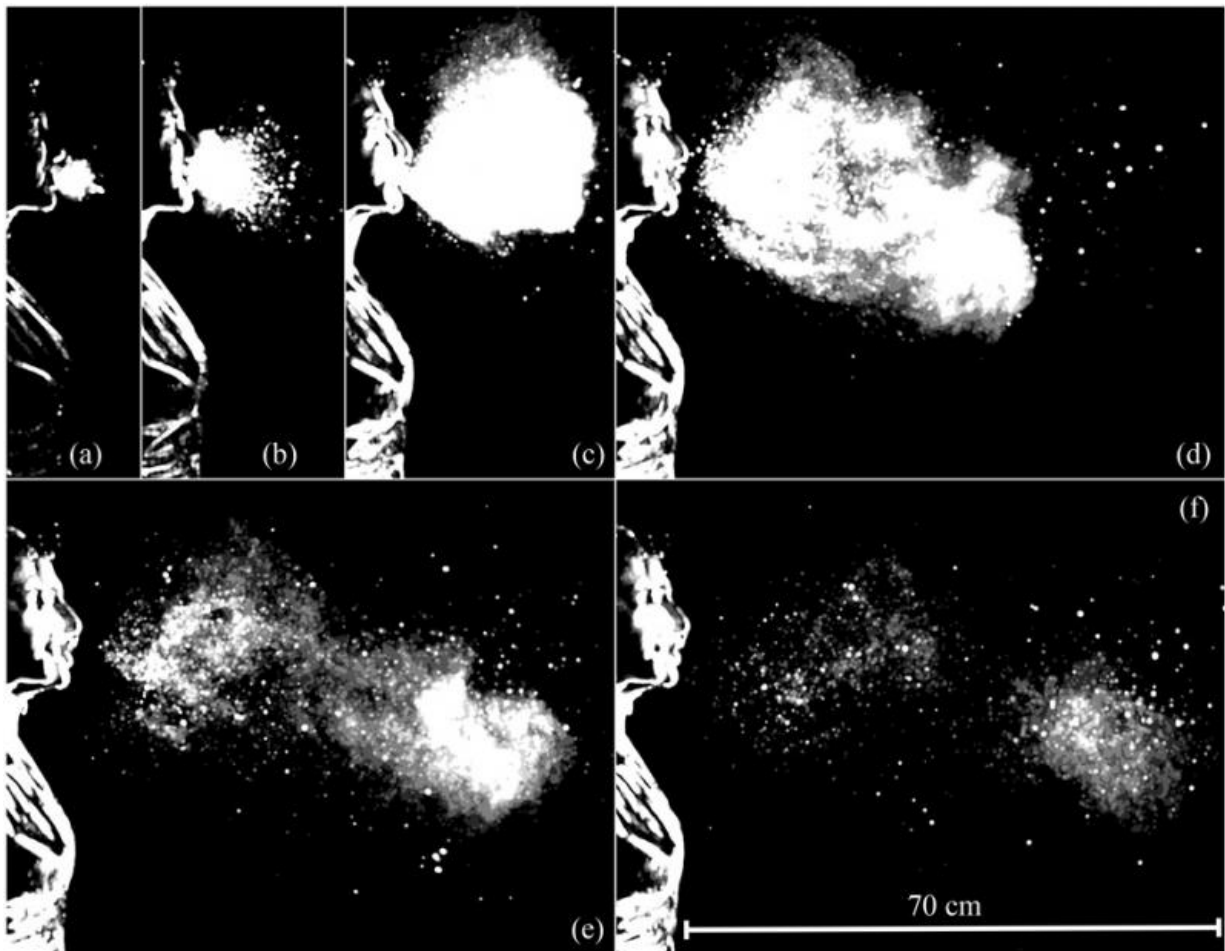
New high-speed videos captured by MIT researchers show that as a person sneezes, they launch a sheet of fluid that balloons, then breaks apart in long filaments that destabilize, and finally disperses as a spray of droplets, similar to paint that is flung through the air.

Using two high-speed cameras, the researchers recorded more than 100 sneezes from healthy human subjects and captured the fraction of a second during which fluid is expelled from the mouth and flung through the air. Almost every sneeze produced the same paint-like pattern of fluid fragmentation, with slight variations: The more elastic the fluid, or saliva, the longer the fluid traveled before breaking into [droplets](#).

This complex pattern of fluid breakup runs counter to what most people expect, which is that a sneeze produces a simple and uniform spray of droplets.

"It's important to understand how the process of fluid breakup, or fluid fragmentation, happens," says Lydia Bourouiba, the Esther and Harold E. Edgerton Assistant Professor and head of the Fluid Dynamics of Disease Transmission Laboratory at MIT. "What is the physics of the breakup telling us in terms of droplet size distribution, and the resulting prediction of the downstream range of contamination?"

Bourouiba says understanding how sneezing disperses droplets can help researchers map the spread of infections through the environment, as well as identify individuals who may be "super spreaders."



This sequence illustrates the evolution of the multiphase turbulence cloud that suspends droplets emitted during a sneeze. Shown here are times ranging from 7 to 340 milliseconds post sneeze onset. Credit: From the paper, “Visualization of sneeze ejecta: steps of fluid fragmentation leading to respiratory droplets,” by B. E. Scharfman, A. H. Techet, J. W. M. Bush, L. Bourouiba.

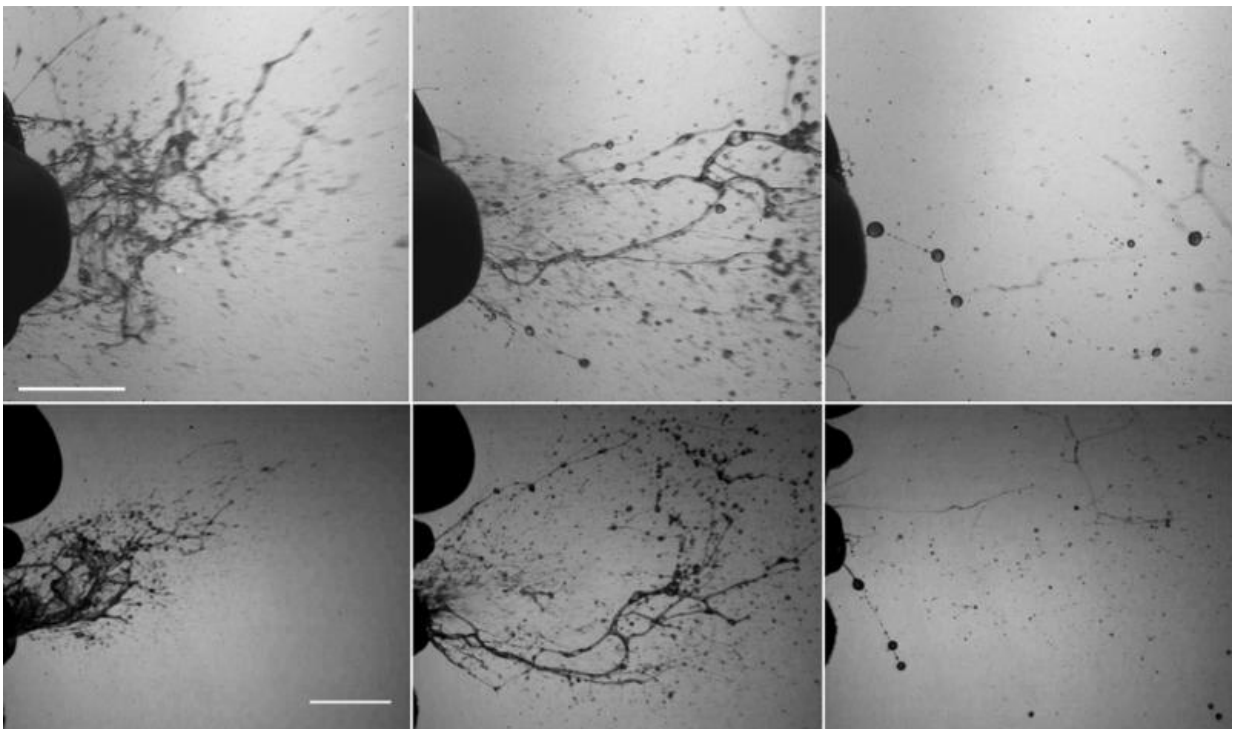
"This line of work is opening the way for us to gain insights into the variability between human subjects, and to determine to what extent the breakup process of mucosalivary fluid gives us information on the inner physiology of the host," Bourouiba says.

Bourouiba and her colleagues, including Barry Scharfman, a former MIT graduate student; Alexandra Techet, associate professor of mechanical engineering; and John Bush, professor of mathematics, have published their findings in the journal *Experimental Fluids*.

Bursting the bubble

The current work builds off research Bourouiba and Bush reported in 2014, in which they showed that coughs and sneezes produce clouds of gas that carry infectious droplets up to 200 times farther than they would have traveled if they were simply disconnected drops.

This time around, Bourouiba focused the high-speed imaging on the distribution of droplets produced from sneezing—a more violent expulsion, compared with coughs.



Top and side views of the rapid fragmentation process of mucosalivary fluid occurring during a healthy sneeze. They reflect the sequence of formation of sheets and then filaments, ultimately leading to the formation of respiratory droplets outside of the mouth. These were captured with a camera operating at 6,000 to 8,000 frames per second. Credit: From the paper, “Visualization of sneeze ejecta: steps of fluid fragmentation leading to respiratory droplets,” by B. E. Scharfman, A. H. Techet, J. W. M. Bush, L. Bourouiba.

For their experiments, the researchers positioned each of three human subjects against a black backdrop and other settings, and set up two high-speed monochrome cameras, focused just in front of a subject's mouth. To induce sneezing, they "tickled" the subjects' noses and then recorded as much of the sneeze event as they could—a short window of under 200 milliseconds.

After analyzing more than 100 sneezes, the researchers identified a common pattern: Immediately after exiting the mouth, the exhaled fluid can form a wide sheet that balloons with the simultaneous expelling of air. As it travels through the air, the balloon bursts into thin filaments that eventually separate into individual droplets of various sizes that ultimately fall to the ground or remain suspended in the turbulent cloud.

The team also observed an interesting variation. For subjects with more elastic saliva, the expelled [fluid](#) tended to stay in filament form longer, forming beads along the filaments that eventually slid off as droplets.

"What we saw was surprising in many ways," Bourouiba says. "We expected to see droplets coming out fully formed from the respiratory tract. It turns out that's not the case at all. And this gives us a good baseline to expand our mechanistic understanding of violent expirations."

Fluid data

Bourouiba is currently setting up a new lab space at MIT specifically designed to accommodate parallel experiments to understand various modes of disease transmission. This space will also include a smaller, climate-controlled chamber in which she will be able to visualize sneezes, coughs, and other modes of [disease transmission](#), in collaboration with medical partners.

"One of the important goals I have for the lab is to tackle cold and influenza," Bourouiba says. "Sometimes the symptoms are difficult to distinguish. In the coming year, at different cold and influenza seasons, we will be recruiting human subjects whom we can work with to see them in infection and in health."

Bourouiba will be calling for volunteers to the new lab in the near future.

She says that ultimately, hard data on droplet distributions will help better predict and prevent a disease's spread.

"The way transmission routes are being quantified even today still rely on the traditional way that has prevailed for hundreds of years, which is talking to people to survey who they talked to, where did they go, et cetera," Bourouiba says. "There are clear limits to the accuracy of the data acquired via this process, and we are trying to have more precise measures of contamination and ranges to root disease control and prevention strategies in the physical sciences."

More information: B. E. Scharfman et al. Visualization of sneeze ejecta: steps of fluid fragmentation leading to respiratory droplets, *Experiments in Fluids* (2016). [DOI: 10.1007/s00348-015-2078-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00348-015-2078-4)

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