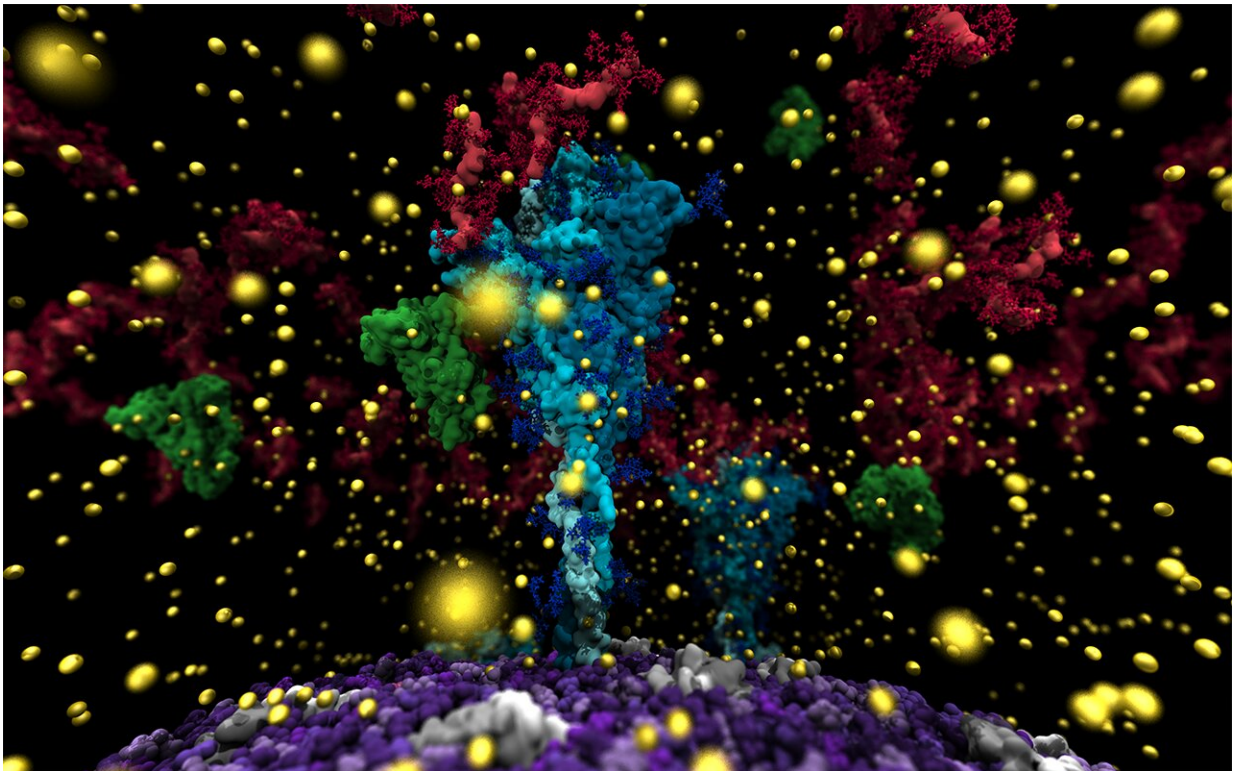


# COVID gets airborne: Team models delta virus inside an aerosol for the first time

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Visualization of the virus' spike protein (cyan) surrounded by mucus molecules (red) and calcium ions (yellow). The viral membrane is shown in purple. Credit: UC San Diego's Lorenzo Casalino, the Amaro Lab, and the research team

In May 2021, the Centers for Disease Control officially recognized that SARS-CoV-2—the virus that causes COVID-19—is airborne, meaning

it is highly transmissible through the air.

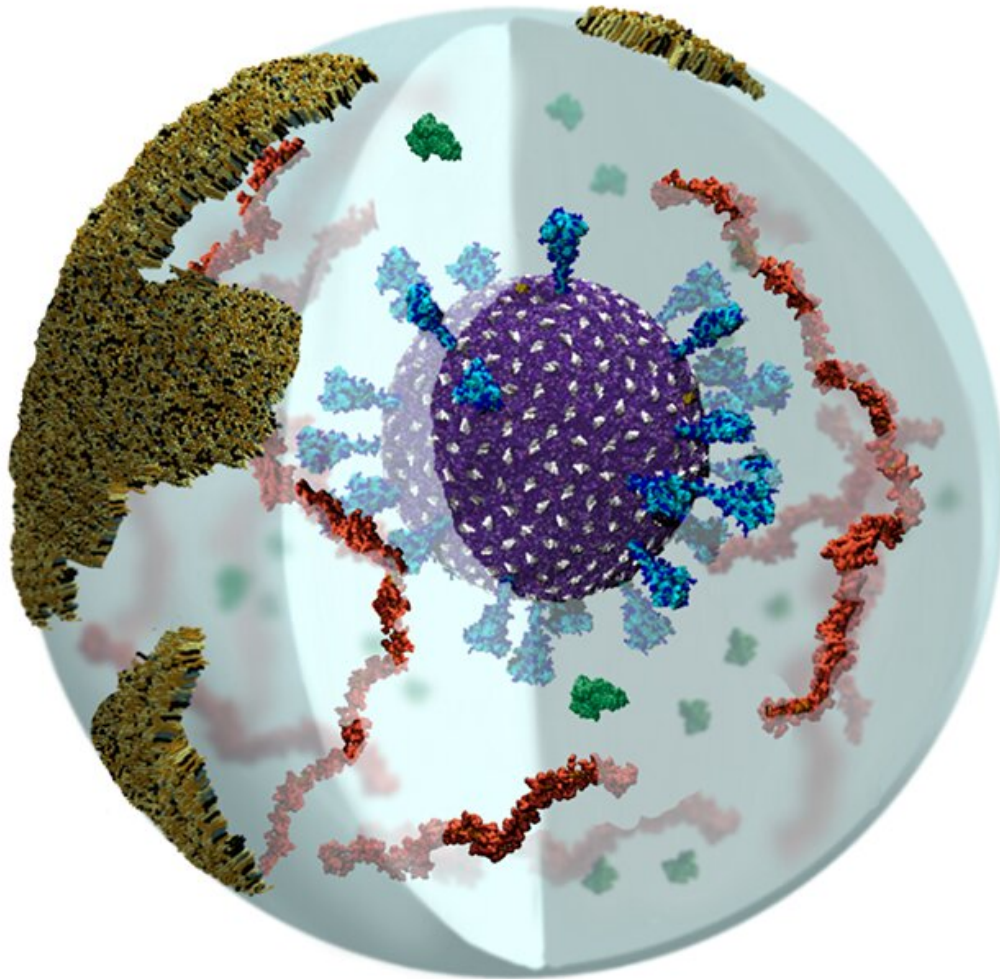
Now University of California San Diego Professor and Endowed Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry Rommie Amaro, along with partners across the U.S. and around the world, has modeled the [delta virus](#) inside an aerosol for the first time.

This work was a finalist for the Gordon Bell Prize, given by the Association for Computing Machinery each year to recognize outstanding achievement in high-performance computing. Amaro led the team that won the prize last year for its work on modeling an all-atom SARS-CoV-2 virus and the virus's spike protein to understand how it behaves and gains access to human cells.

"It's wonderful to be a finalist for the Gordon Bell Prize a second year in a row," stated Amaro. "But more than that, we're really excited about the potential this work has to deepen our understanding of how viruses are transmitted through aerosols. The impacts could change the way we view airborne diseases."

Aerosols are tiny. A human hair is approximately 10 microns in width. A droplet—think of the spray that come out of your mouth and nose when you sneeze—can be up to 10 microns wide. Aerosols are less than one micron in width. Whereas droplets fall to the ground in under 30 seconds, aerosols, because of their small size, can float in the air for hours and travel long distances.

Kim Prather, Distinguished Chair in atmospheric chemistry and director of the Center for Aerosol Impacts on Chemistry of the Environment (CAICE), has studied sea spray and ocean aerosols extensively. She contacted Amaro several years ago noting that these aerosols had much more than seawater in them.



Visualization of delta SARS-CoV-2 in a respiratory aerosol, where the virus is depicted in purple with the studded spike proteins in cyan. Mucins are red, albumin proteins green, and the deep lung fluid lipids in ocher. Credit: UC San Diego's Abigail Dommer, the Amaro Lab, and the research team

"The common thinking used to be that ocean aerosols only contained salt water," Prather stated. "But we discovered there was a ton of ocean-biology inside—living organisms including proteins and viruses. I not only thought Rommie would be interested in studying this, but also

thought her work could be really beneficial in helping us gain a better understanding of aerosol composition and movement and airborne survival."

Amaro's lab began to develop computer models of what aerosols looked like using Prather's work in sea spray. These simulations paved the way for Amaro and her group to understand the experimental methods and tools used to study aerosols, generally, as well as develop a useful framework to build, simulate and analyze complex aerosol models.

When SARS-CoV-2 came on the scene in early 2020, she began modeling the virus and was able to show how it infects host cells through a sugary coating called a glycan that covers the spike proteins.

Aerosol scientists always suspected SARS-CoV-2 was airborne, so studying the virus inside an [aerosol](#) provided an opportunity to back those suspicions with evidence. Taking the work her lab was already doing with aerosols and the work her lab was also doing with the virus, Amaro put two and two together.

"It's these fine aerosols that can travel the farthest and move into the deep lung, which can be devastating," Amaro stated. "There is no experimental tool, no microscope that allows people to see the particles in this much detail, but this new computational microscope allows us to see what happens to the virus—how it moves, how it stays infectious during flight. There is something very powerful about being able to see what something looks like, seeing how components come together—it fundamentally changes the kinds of questions people even think to ask."

To better understand how the virus moves and lives inside aerosols, Amaro worked with a team of 52 from around the globe, including Oak Ridge National Laboratory, using their Summit supercomputer to simulate the models. Summit is one of the few supercomputers in the

world capable of performing these large-scale simulations, which allowed researchers to see aerosols at an unprecedented one billion atoms.

These simulations included more intricate details of the virus's membranes, as well as visualizations of aerosols. In addition to the SARS-CoV-2 virus, these sub-micron respiratory aerosols also contained mucins, lung surfactant, water and ions.

Mucins are polymers that line most of the surfaces of the body that are wet, including the respiratory tract and they may work to protect the virus from harsh external elements like sunlight. One of the hypotheses that Amaro's team is exploring is whether the delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 is more transmissible in part because it seems to interact so well with mucins.

Now that the models have been built, Amaro hopes to formally create an experiment that will test the predictions of aerosolized virus movements. She is also developing tools that will investigate how humidity, wind and other external conditions affect the transmission and life of the virus in aerosols.

Beyond the immediate needs of learning as much as possible about how SARS-CoV-2 operates, computer models of aerosols can have wide-ranging impacts, including climate science and human health.

"What we learned during the pandemic is that aerosols were one of the main drivers in spreading the [virus](#) and that their importance in the transmission of many other respiratory pathogens has been systematically underappreciated," said Dr. Robert "Chip" Schooley, a professor in the Department of Medicine at UC San Diego School of Medicine. "The more we learn about aerosols and how they host viruses and pollutants, such as soot, that have adverse health impacts, the better

positioned we are to create effective treatment and mitigation measures. This benefits the public health and wellbeing of people around the world."

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