

Imaging aerosol deposition and filtration with advanced x-ray microscopies

David Eastwood

Research Fellow, University of Manchester

Silvia Cipiccia (UCL), Darren Batey (Diamond)

Lorna Sinclair, Matthew Jones, Sara Nonni, Fabien Leonard, Ben Rollings,
Jacob Lewis-Fell, Steph Masoni, Neil Bourne (University of Manchester)

Collaborators/advisors: Jodi Brookes, Paul Johnson, Alan Beswick, Brian Crook, Gareth Evans (HSE)

Transmission factors under study:

- Content of respiratory droplets
- Filtration effectiveness of face masks (model particulate)

Why x-ray microscopy?

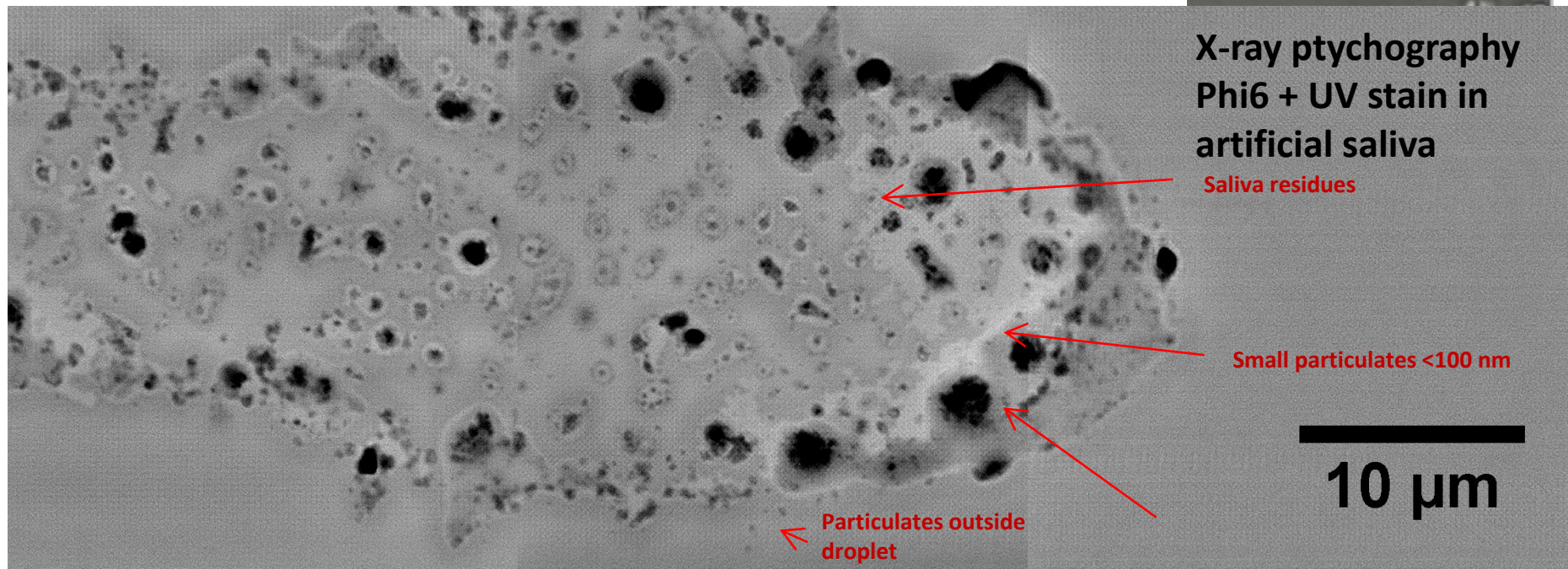
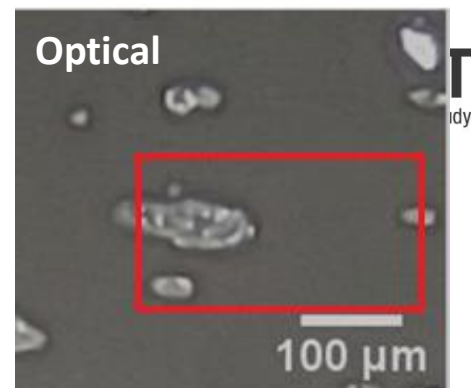
- Short wavelength \rightarrow resolution \sim virus
- Image through substrates / filters
- 3D + (potentially) nondestructive



1. Respiratory droplet content

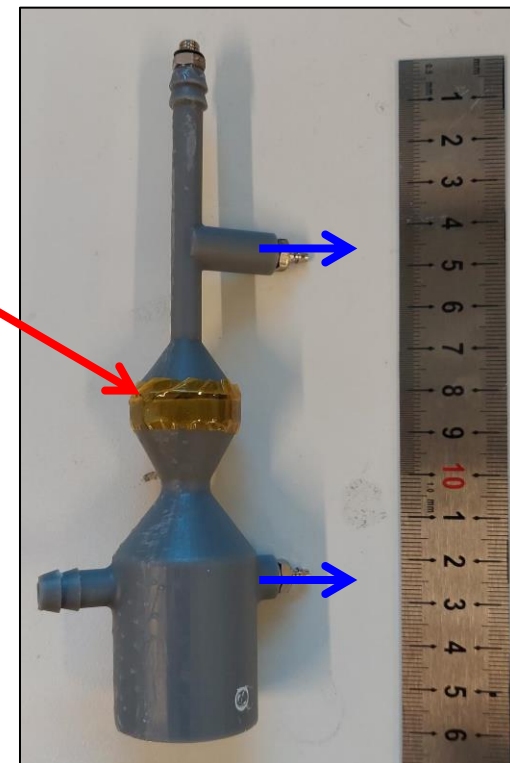
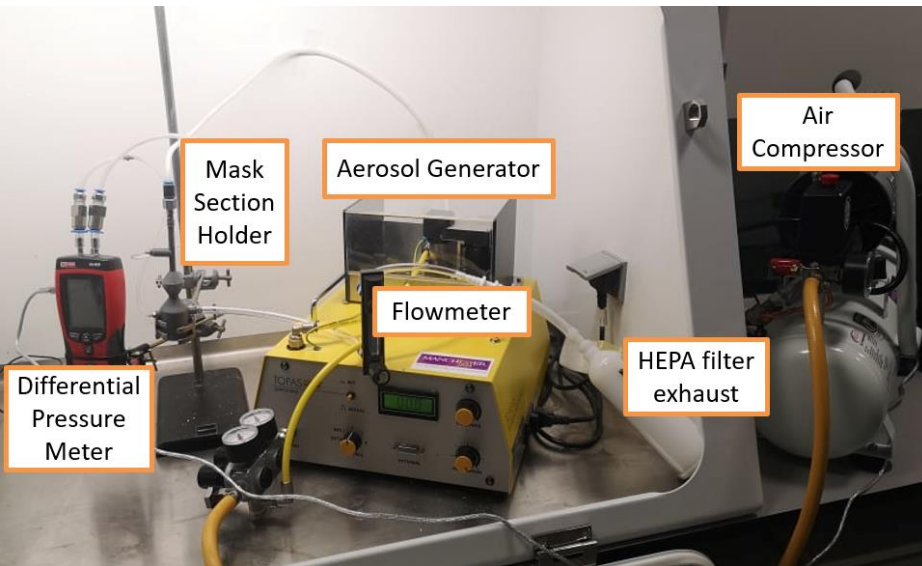
Respiratory droplet generation: HSE Cough Simulator

Respiratory droplet content



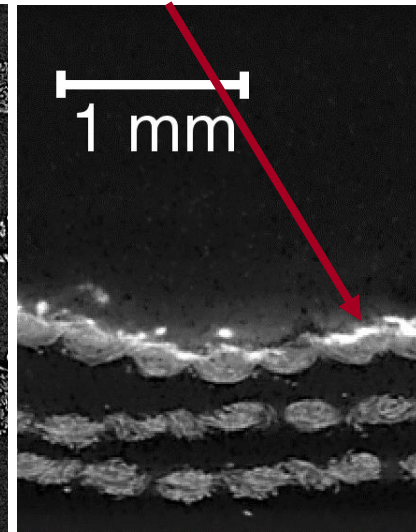
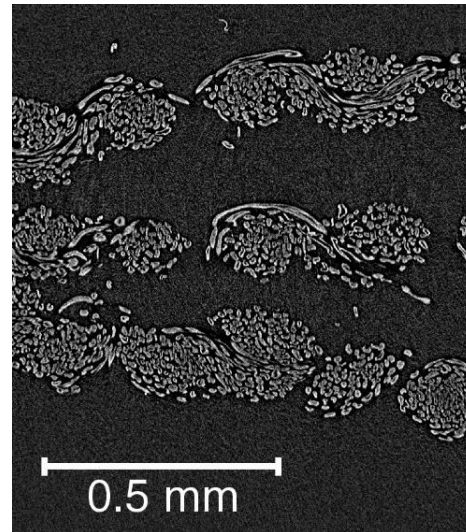
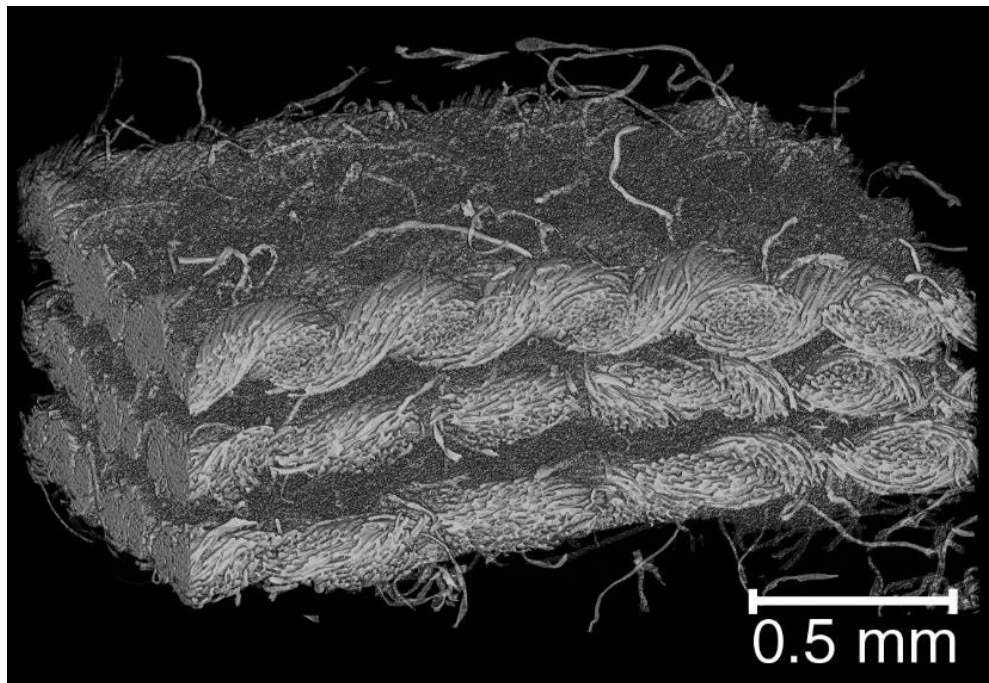
2. Face mask / covering filtration

Filter measurement



Woven trilayer face covering

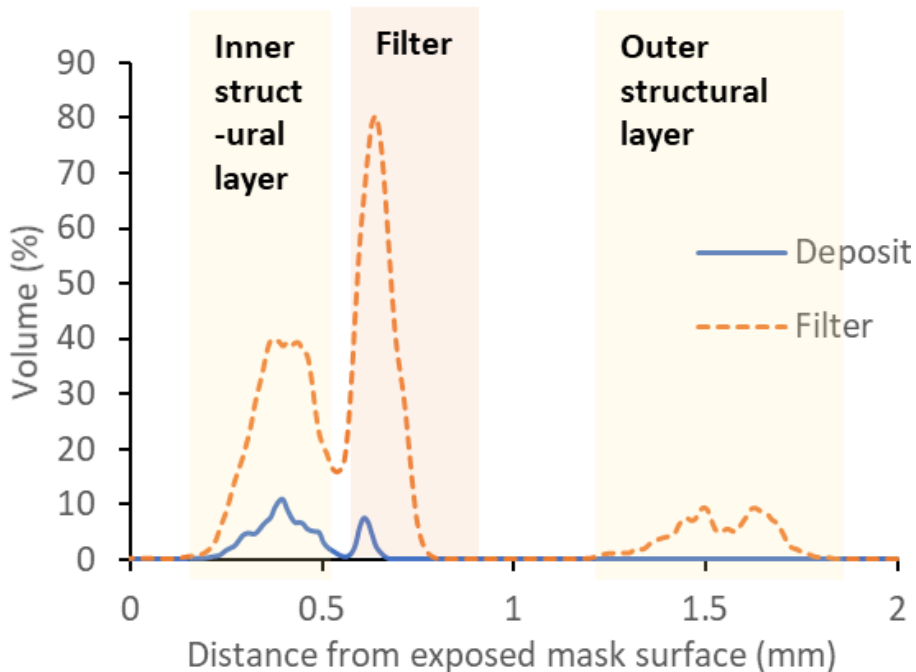
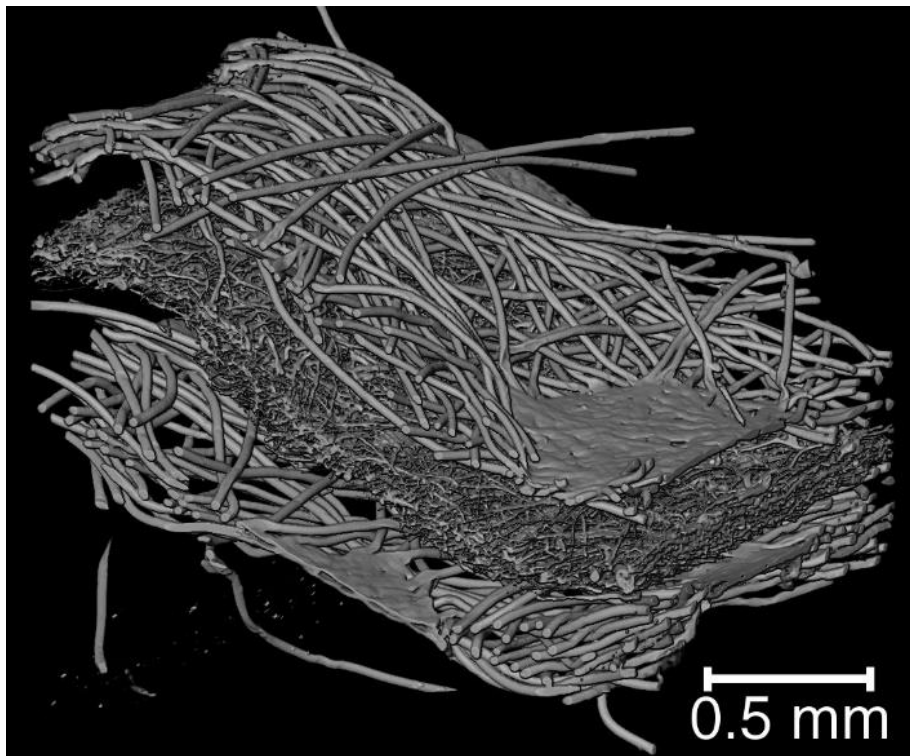
< 1 μm diameter
aerosolized TiO_2



- Large voids in weave
- Second and third layers: no filtration

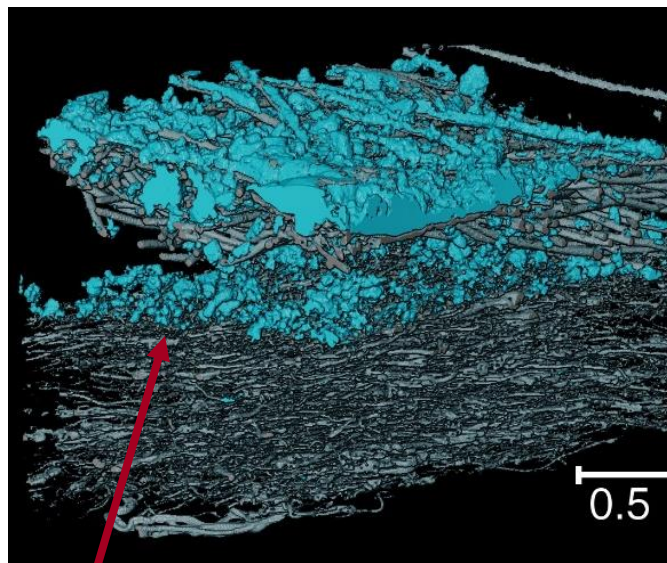
X-ray tomography: 3D rendering

Surgical mask

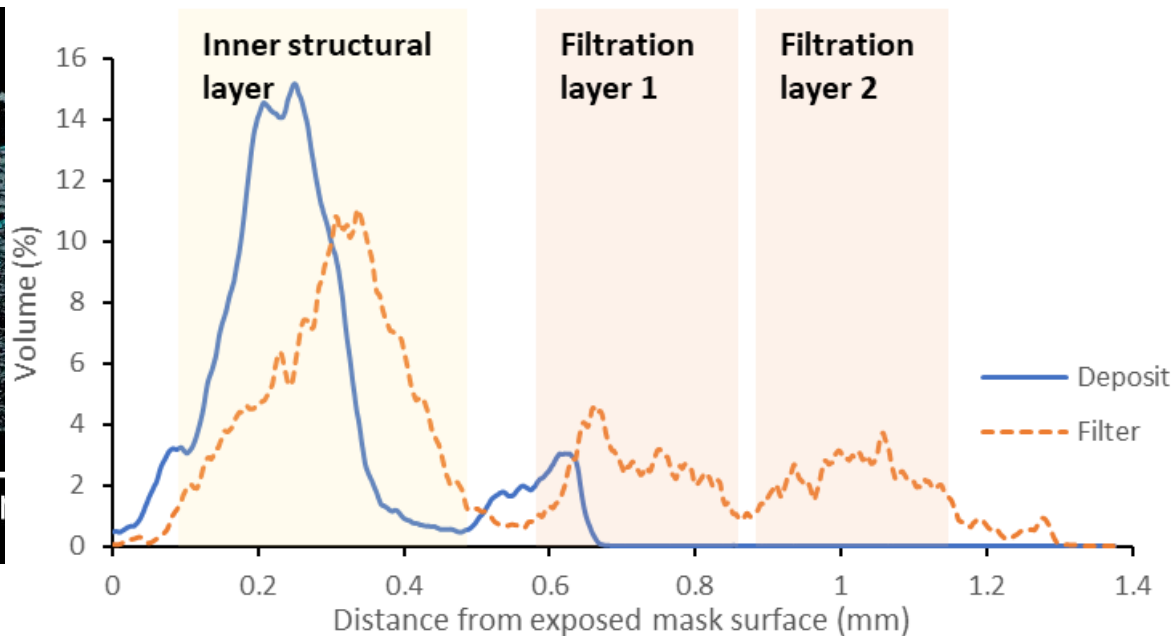


➤ Inner electrostatic filter effective

FFP3 Half mask (Easimask FSM16 NR Duckbilled)



< 1 μm diameter aerosolized TiO₂



Summary

X-ray microscopies provide fast, penetrative, high resolution imaging, showing:

- 2D x-ray imaging of ~50 nm structures in respiratory droplets
- 3D x-ray imaging at <math><1\ \mu\text{m}</math> resolution of masks and deposits, of filters in operation
- Generally non-destructive, but radiation damage occurs

Acknowledgements:

Viral droplets: Silvia Cipiccia, Darren Batey, Lorna Sinclair, Jodi Brookes, Paul Johnson, Alan Beswick

Masks: Lorna Sinclair, Matthew Jones, Sara Nonni, Fabien Leonard, Ben Rollings, Jacob Lewis-Fell

Project management: Steph Masoni, Neil Bourne

Collaborators at HSE, UKHSA, DSTL