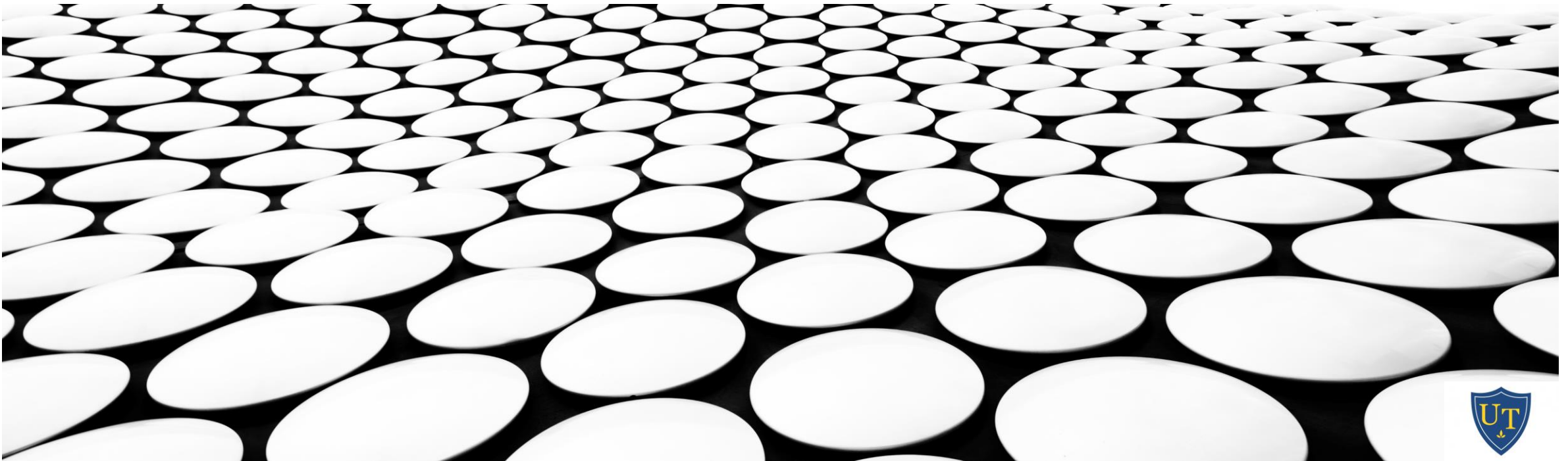


FACE MASKS

HOW DO THEY MEASURE UP



WHY WEAR A MASK

- Tiny particles come out of everyone's mouths and noses in many different ways:
 - Singing
 - Laughing
 - Yelling
 - Talking
 - Coughing
 - Sneezing
 - Breathing





EXHALED AIR IS NOT JUST CO₂

- Gasses

- 4% Carbon Dioxide
 - 0.04% inhaled
- 79% Nitrogen
 - 79% inhaled
- 16% Oxygen
 - 21% inhaled

- Water Vapor

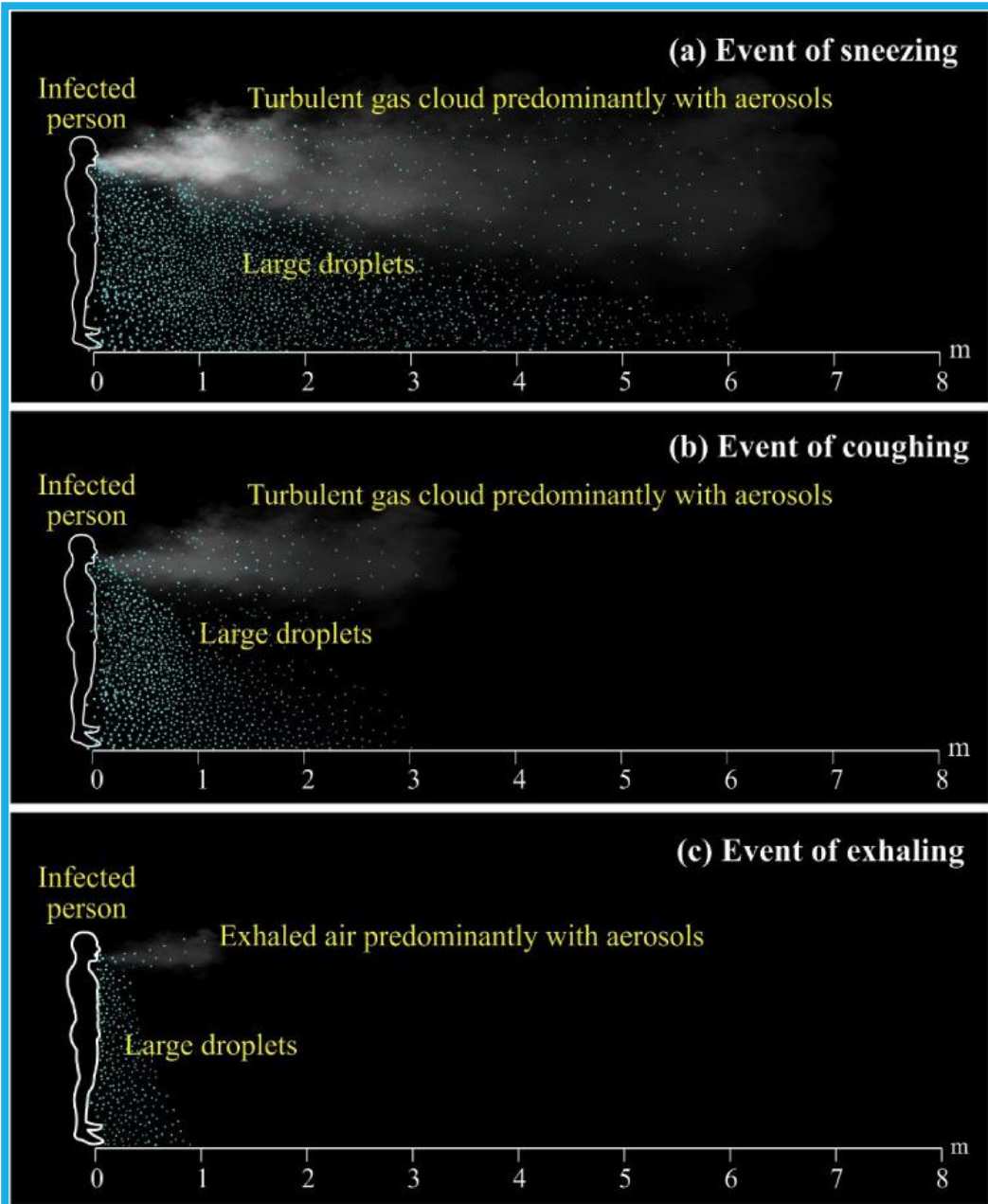
- Bacteria
- Viruses

VIRUSES CLING TO PARTICLES

- Cannot “free-float” in the air
- Can stay in air for minutes to hours
- Thousands can be in one particle



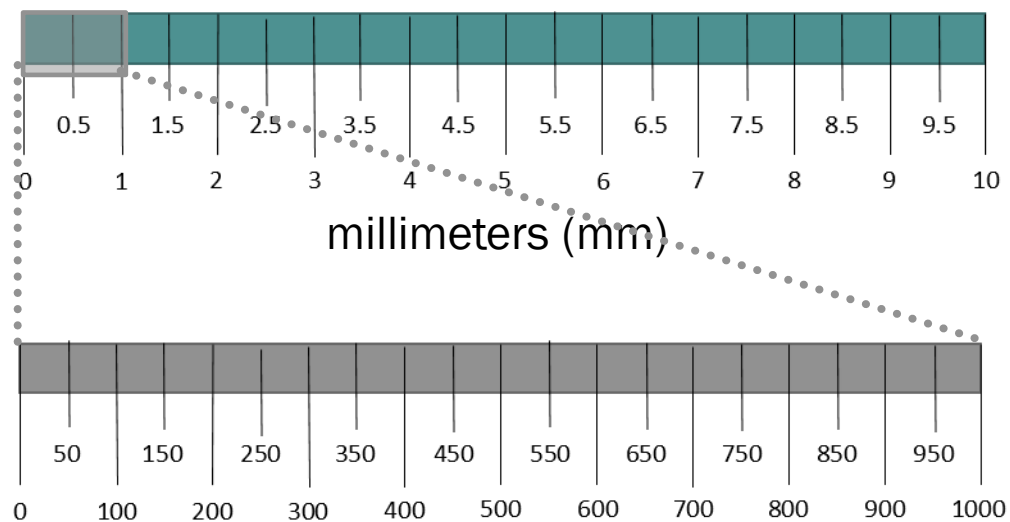
<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-coronavirus-spreads-through-the-air-what-we-know-so-far1/>



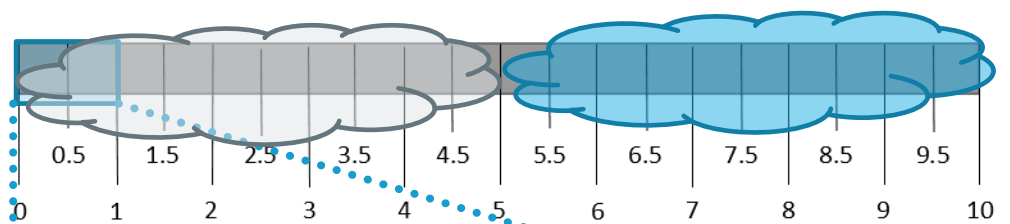
TYPES OF PARTICLES IN EXPIRATION

- Droplets
 - Sneezing, coughing, talking, chanting
 - Fall from the air relatively quickly
- Aerosols
 - Talking, laughing, singing, breathing
 - Can stay in the air for hours

1 meter ~ 1 yard ~ 3 feet



micrometers (μm)



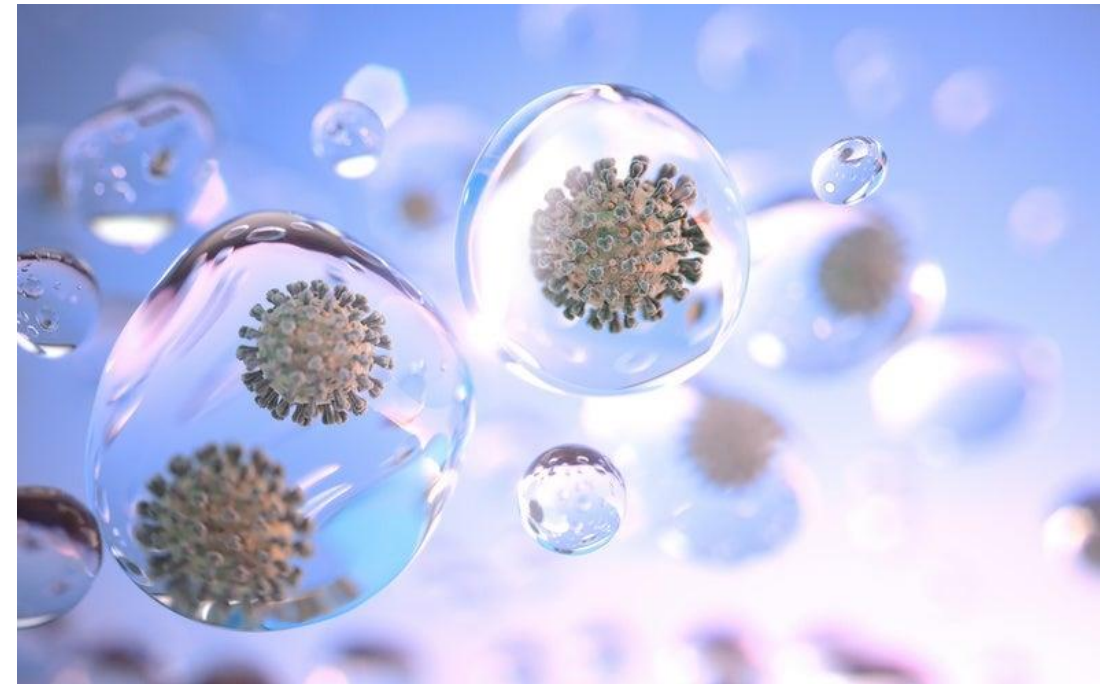
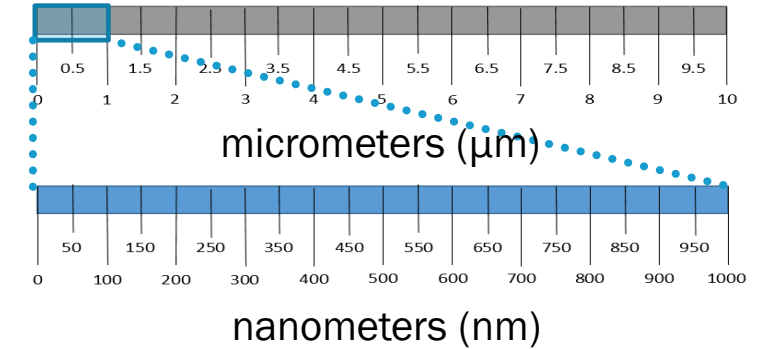
nanometers (nm)

SIZING UP THE THREATS

- Covid 19: ~60-140 nanometers
- Droplets: larger than 5 micrometers
- Aerosols: smaller than 5 micrometers

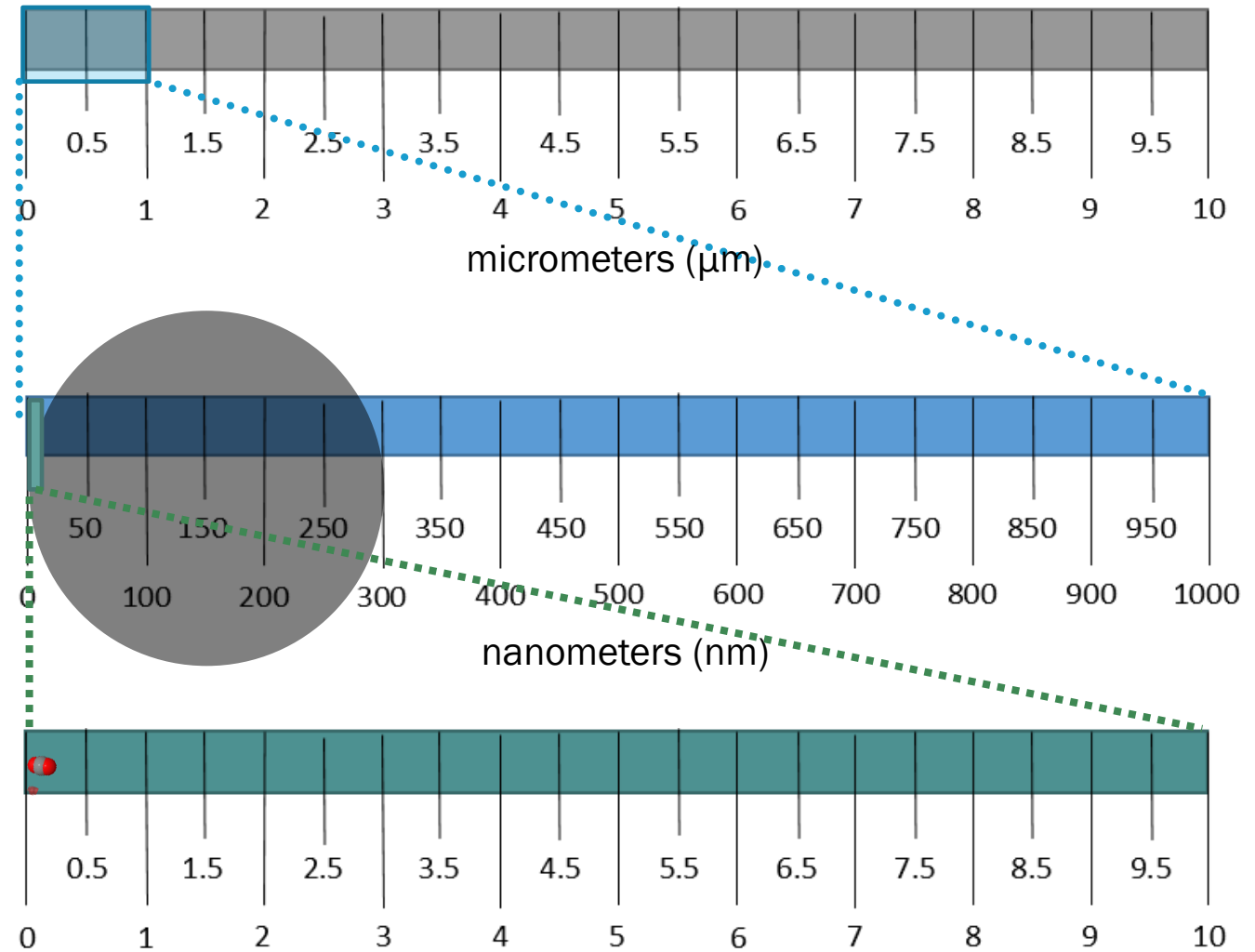
DEBUNKING COMMON MYTHS

- **MYTH:** “Since the Covid-19 virus is so small, it can go through an N95 mask.”
- **FACT:** The novel coronavirus cannot exist in the air on its own, it floats in the air in droplets and aerosols, which are much larger.
 - In addition, N95 masks, surgical masks, and mask filters contain treated fibers that attract small particles.



DEBUNKING COMMON MYTHS

- **MYTH:** “Wearing a mask is bad because you breathe in your own carbon dioxide/you can’t get enough oxygen”
- **FACT:** Holes in an N95 mask are 300 nanometers wide (0.3 micrometers)
 - A carbon dioxide molecule measures 0.33 nanometers (0.00033 μm) in diameter.
 - An oxygen molecule measures 0.152 nanometers (0.000152 μm) in diameter.





PUTTING OUR MASKS TO THE TEST

USING A SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (SEM) TO EXPLORE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT MASKS

† Mask effectiveness based on CDC guidelines:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover-guidance.html>

THE HYPOTHESIS

Effective[†] masks will have smaller holes and/or more layers

- Most effective/recommended:
 - Non-medical disposable masks
 - Tightly woven cloth masks
 - Masks with more than one layer
 - Masks with filters

- Less effective/not recommended:

- Loosely woven cloth masks
- Masks with only one layer
- Non-breathable cloth masks (leather, vinyl, etc)
- Surgical or N95 masks*

*These masks should be reserved for medical professionals and those on the front lines of the pandemic



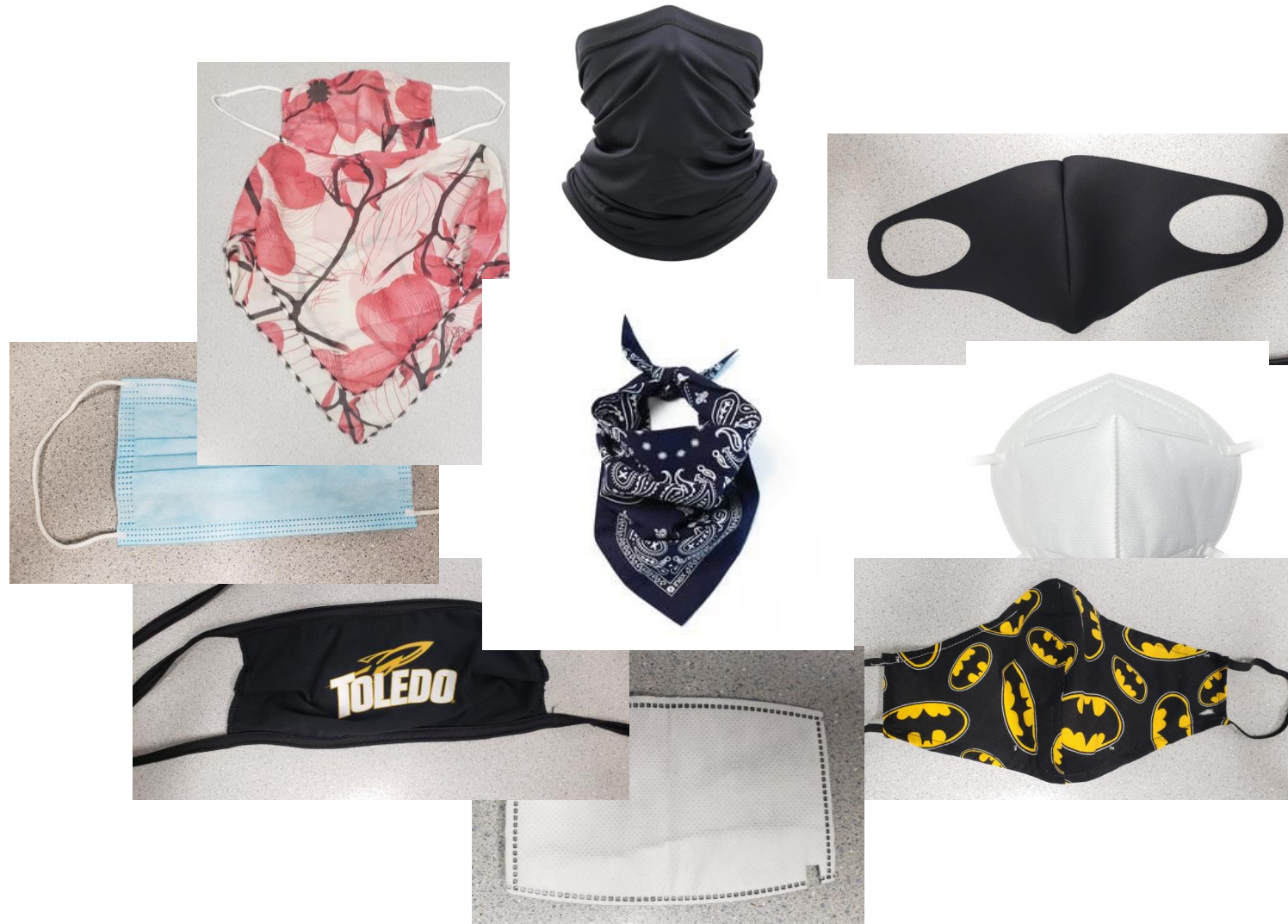
<https://www.amazon.com/KN95-Mask-Pack-of-50/dp/B086W7BKZZ>



<https://www.generalinsulation.com/products/safety/respirators-cartridges-filters/n95-particulate-respirator/>

OUR MASKS

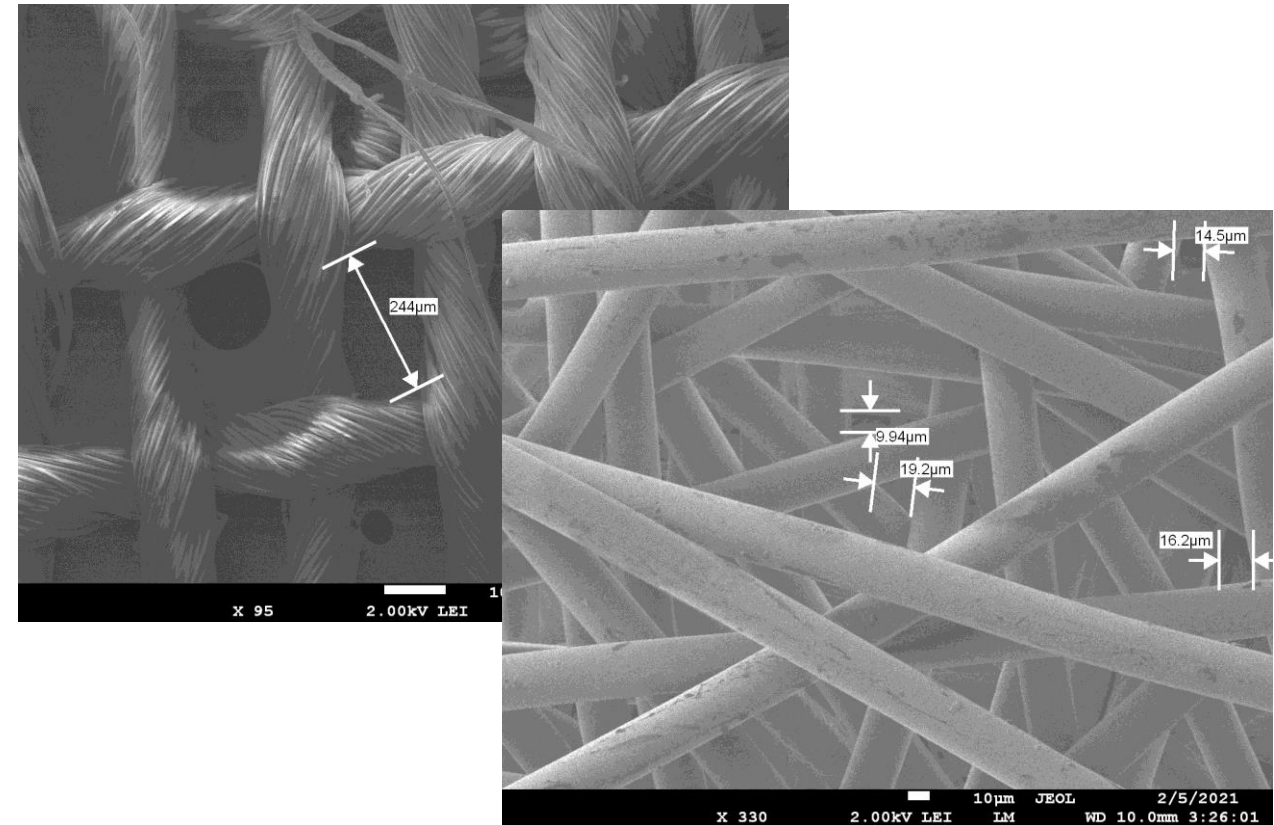
1. Gaiter
2. Neoprene
3. KN95 outside layer
4. KN95 inside layer
5. Cotton
6. PM 2.5 filter
7. Spandex
8. Disposable mask
9. Scarf
10. Bandana



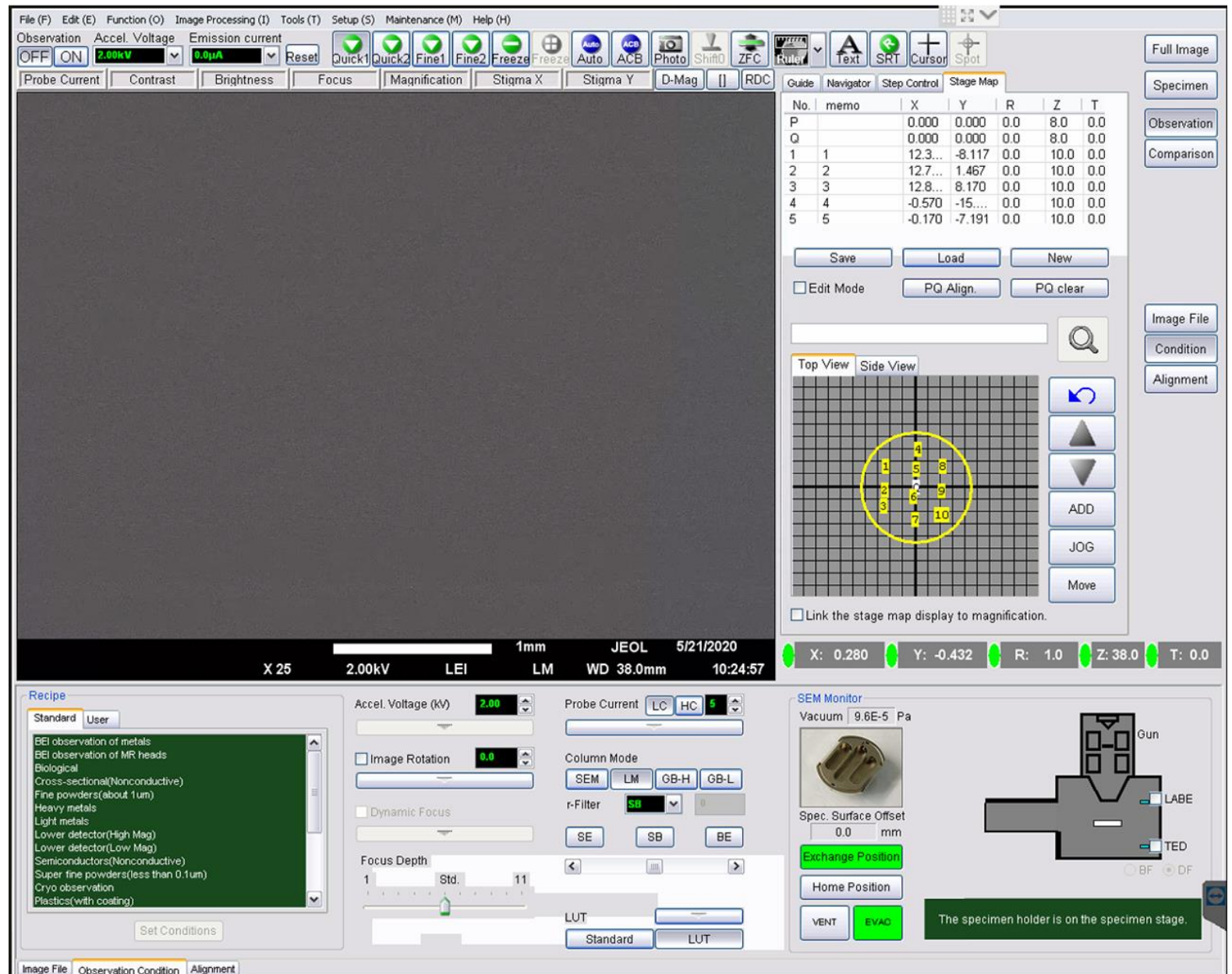
THE METHOD

Use the SEM to measure holes in different face types of face masks

- Zoom in on the fibers of a mask to see the holes
- Take a picture of the fabric
- Note observations
 - Can you see the carbon tape underneath?
 - Can you see holes before you start to zoom in?
 - Does the fabric look tightly or loosely woven?
- Measure the sizes of the holes using software tools



REMOTELY USING THE SEM



RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS

How our observations relate to our hypothesis

- Did the “more effective” masks have smaller holes or layers?
- Did all of the masks have uniform or regular weaving?
 - Which type of weaving is considered more effective?
 - Why do you think that type is more effective?

