

†, *, *

The experimental research on periodic airflow in human nasal cavity

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Key Words : Bio-Fluid Mechanics(), Nasal Airflow(), Tomographic PIV(), Rapid Prototyping(), CT(Computed Tomogram)

Abstract

Airflow in the nasal cavity of a normal Korean adult is investigated experimentally by tomographic PIV measurement. Knowledge of airflow characteristics in nasal cavities is essential to understand the physiology and pathology aspects of nasal breathing. Several studies have utilized physical models of the healthy nasal cavity to investigate the relationship between nasal anatomy and airflow. All of these researches on nasal airflow are under the condition of constant flow-rate. In this study, nasal cavity flow with the physiological period is investigated by tomographic PIV, for the first time. A pumping system that can produce the periodic flow is created. Thanks to a new method for the model casting by a combination of the rapid prototyping and curing of clear silicone, a transparent rectangular box containing the complex nasal cavity can be made for PIV. The CBC PIV algorithm is used for analysis. Phase-averaged mean and RMS velocity distributions are obtained for inspirational and expiration nasal airflows. The comparison with the constant flow case is appreciated. There exist many flow patterns depending on each phase.

1.	CT	(Rapid Prototyping)
가	PIV	가
	Kim (4,5,6)	
20		
()	가	..
(1,2)		
Hopkins (3)	PIV	(phase) PIV
†	Hart(7) CBC	
*	(Window Offset)	
	PIV	33 Sagittal Plan 1
	17	20

2.

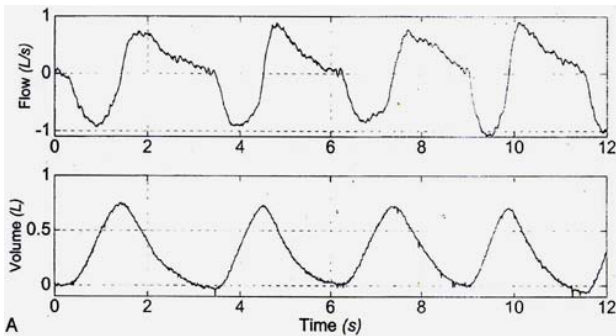


Fig. 1 Flow rate and tidal volume of rest respiration

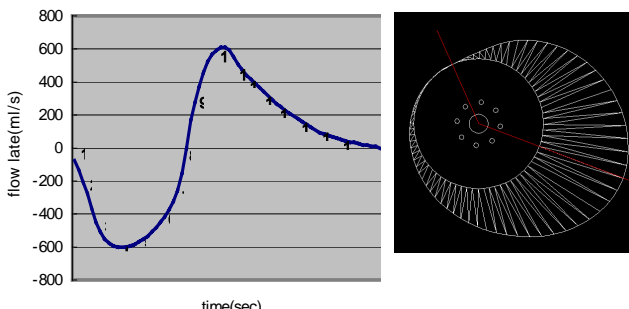


Fig. 2 Selected tidal volume for one period from Fig.1 and a CAD drawing of Cam

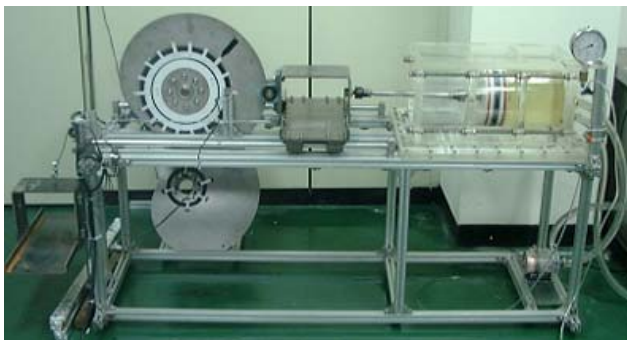
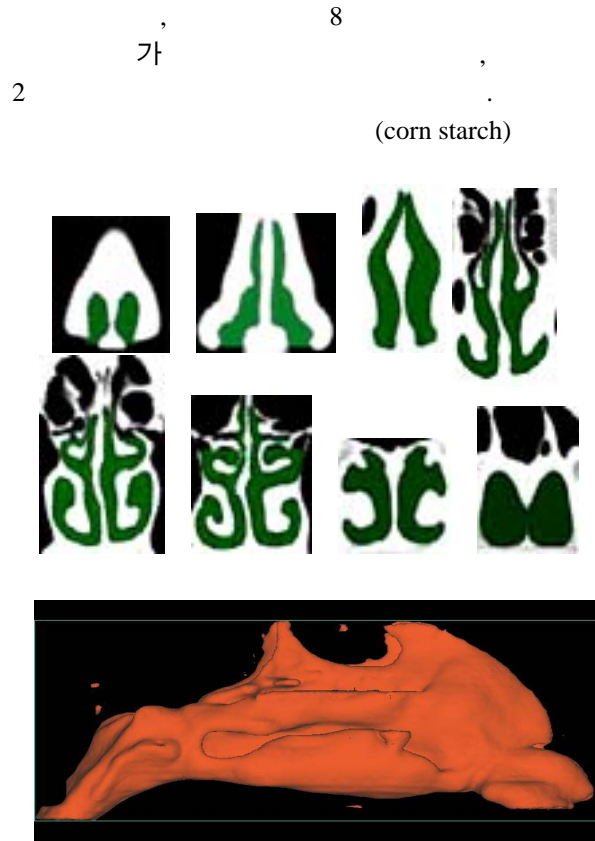


Fig. 3 Pumping system

Fig. 3
PIV

3.

(0.6mm)
CT(Computed Tomogram, Somatom plus 4, Siemens Co.) (Fig. 2)
(rapid prototyping) (Z Co. MA. USA)
(Cyber med Co.) 2



Throat **Nares**



Throat **Nares**

Fig. 4 Coronal CT scan of a male nasal passage (up), 3 dim. Reconstruction image (middle) and Negative model by RP machine (down)

(clear silicone)
 가
 (6:4 , 6.55*10⁻⁶ m²/sec,
 1.2)

4. PIV

PIV 가
 Fig. 5 150mJ/pulse 2
 Nd:Yag (SPECTRON Co.),
 1208*1024 pixels 1 μ sec. 2
 8 가 CCD
 (LaVision Co.), CCD
 CPU PC
 5

80 μ m
 (1.02)
 20cm*20cm 0.15mm/pixel
 가
 가

0.2
 2

가
 (Re)
 (Wo)
 1

Raynolds No: $Re = \frac{VL}{\nu}$, Womerslery No: $Wo = L\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\nu}}$

1mm
 Linear guide 33
 2
 0.5mm
 17
 가 3 6
 1
 Sagittal 20
 RMS 33
 Sagittal plane view data
 1mm
 3 Coronal view

Table 1 Physiological and experimental condition

	1	125ml/sec	0.33Hz
	2	103ml/sec	0.034Hz

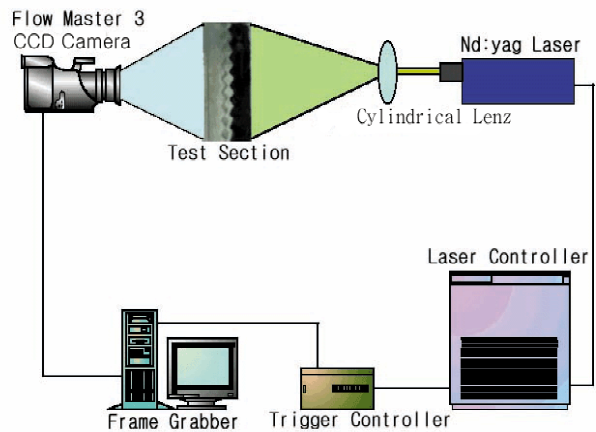
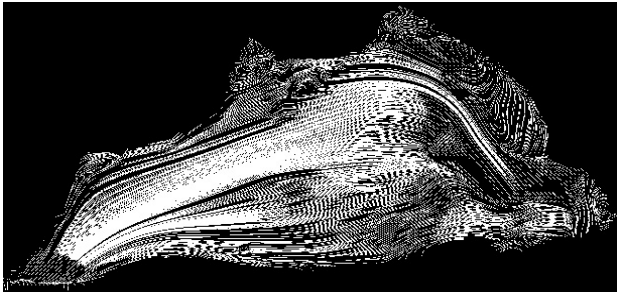


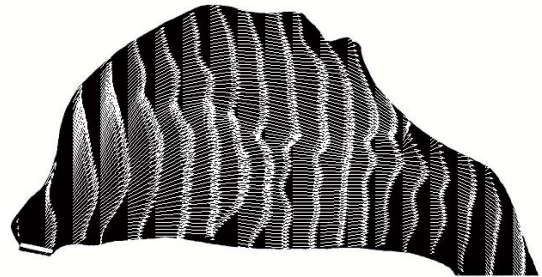
Fig. 5 Experimental set-up

Fig. 6

(Nasal Septum)
 3
 가 2
 (8 가
),
 .(2,3)

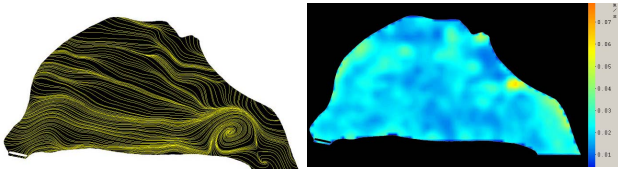


(e) Mean streamline (1024 images)

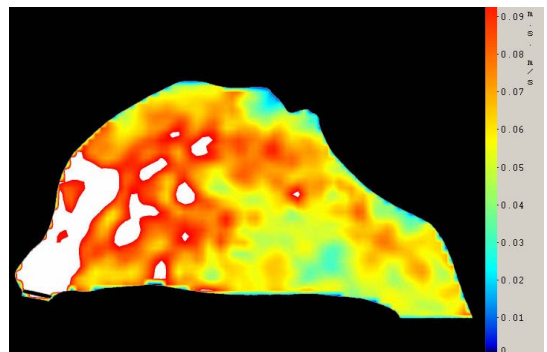


(a) Reduced mean velocity distribution

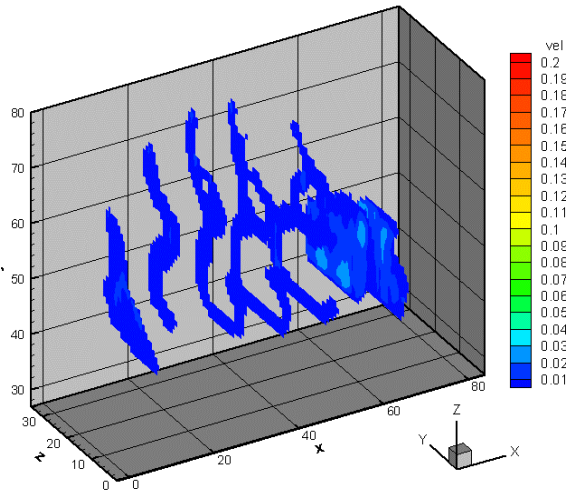
Fig. 7 PIV Results for Airflow of resting inspiration at Nasal Septum : Flow rate of 125 ml/sec.



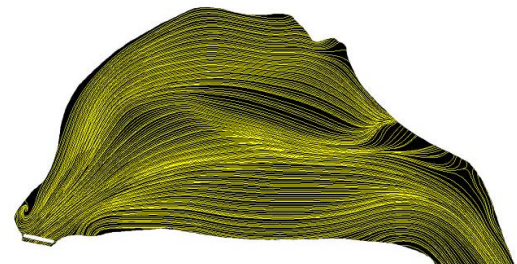
(a) Mean streamline (b) RMS distribution



(b) RMS distribution

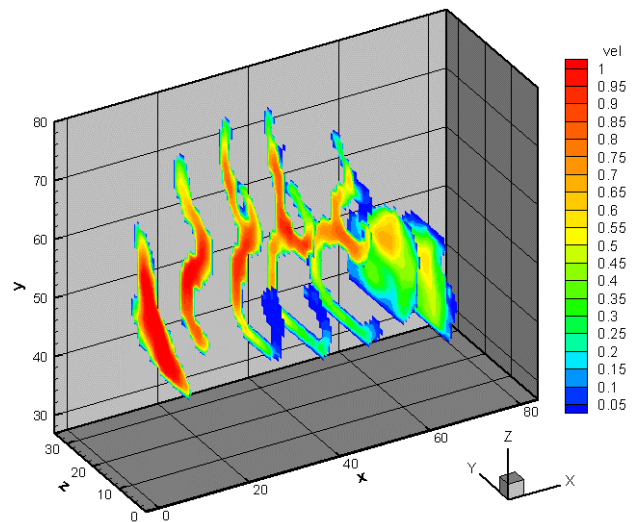


(c) Coronal velocity contour



(c) Mean streamline

Fig. 8 Results for airflow in the beginning stage of inspiration (Phase 1 out of 17)



(d) Coronal velocity contour

Fig. 9 Results for airflow in the middle stage of inspiration (Phase 5 out of 17)

Fig.7 (d)

CT

. Fig. 8-10

. Fig.8

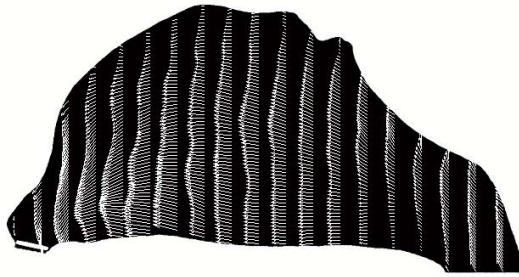
1

17

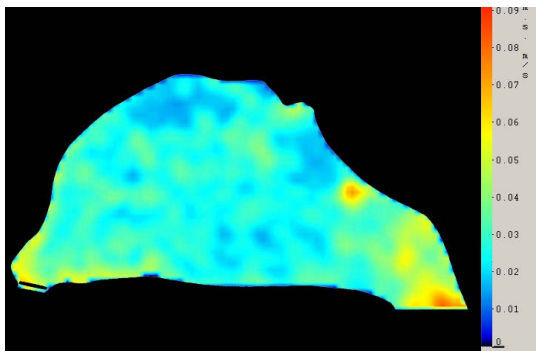
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. 4-6

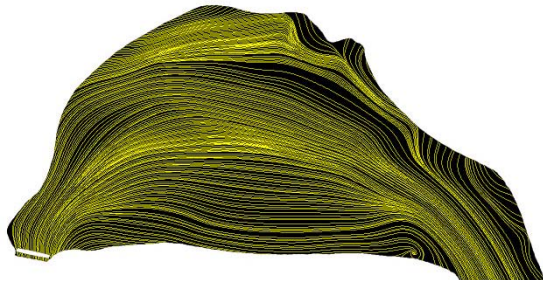
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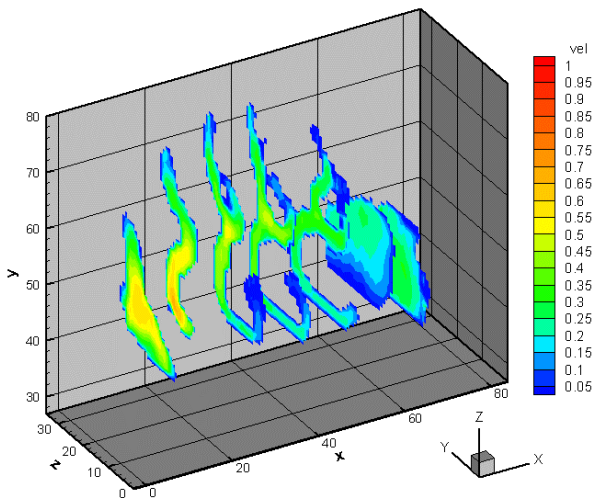
(a) Reduced mean velocity distribution



(b) RMS distribution



(c) Mean streamline



(d) Coronal velocity contour

Fig. 10 Results for airflow in the middle stage of expiration (Phase 12 out of 17)

가 가
 Nasal valve
 가
 가
 가
 가
 7.
 CT
 RP

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