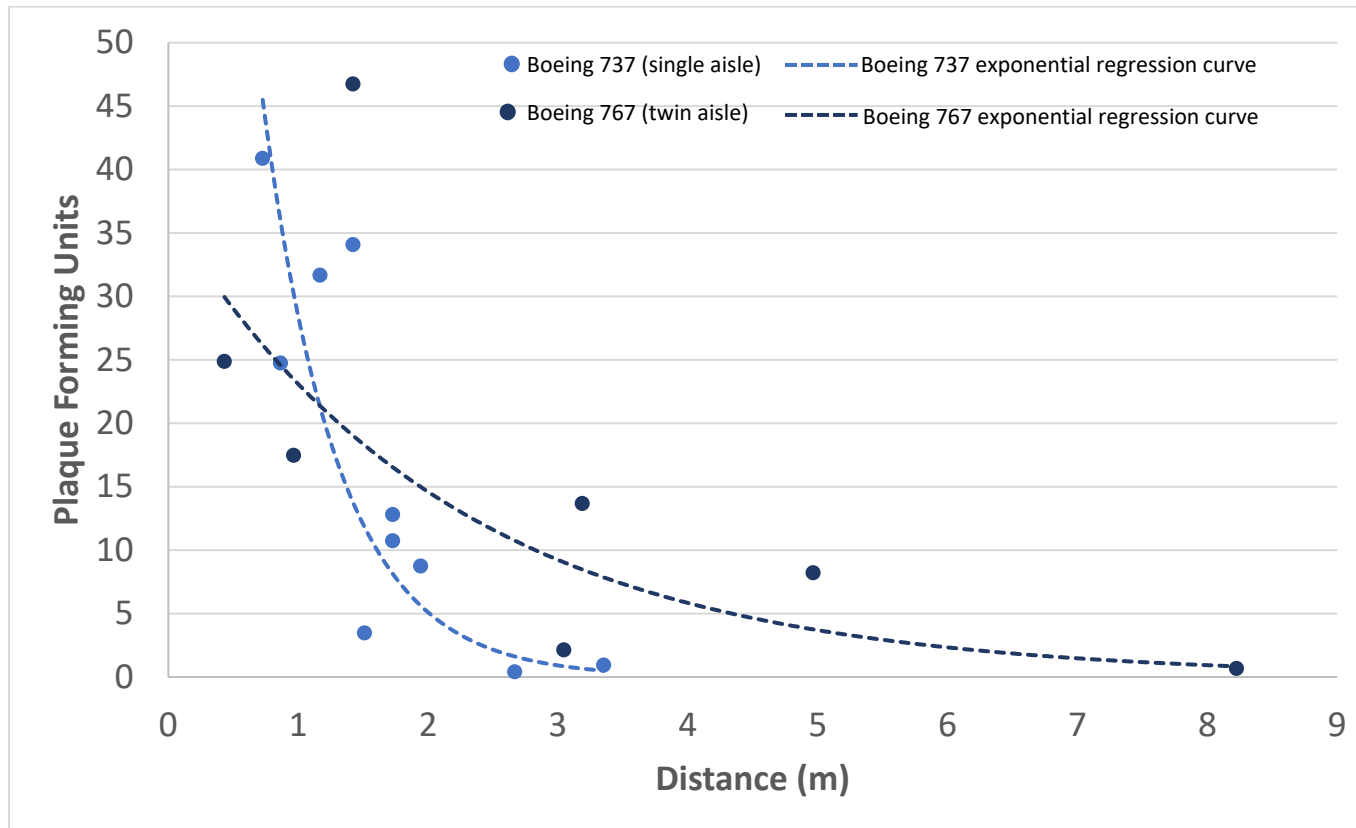SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE. SARS-CoV-2 exposure reduction through physically distanced seating in aircraft cabins using bacteriophage aerosol. Association* between the number of MS2 plaque-forming units and the distance between virus source and sample locations,[†] by single-aisle and twin-aisle cabin scenarios[§] — Kansas State University, July–August 2017

Source: Modified with permission from Lynch JA, Bennett JS, Jones B, Hosni MH. Viral particle dispersion and viability in commercial aircraft cabins. In: 2018 ASHRAE Annual Conference Proceedings; June 23–27, 2018; Houston, TX; 2018.

* R^2, or the coefficient of determination, was 0.7576 for single aisle and 0.7036 for twin-aisle. R^2 represents the goodness of fit of a model; values range from 0 to 1, with 1 reflecting the best fit.

[†] To estimate passenger risk of SARS-CoV-2 exposure in different seat occupancy scenarios, viral droplet data were used in nonlinear regression

models to assess the association between the number of plaque-forming units (dependent variable) and the distance between source and sample locations (independent variable).

§ Assessed scenarios included both single aisle (737) and twin-aisle (767) aircraft cabins.