Mechanism of Breathing

Inspiration ↙ ↘ expiration

- Pressure Gradient is important
- In atmosphere O_2 conc.(↑)

↓ Inspiration

Lungs (low conc.)

↓

Now lungs are full of air → Means Intrapulmonary pressure Increases

* O_2 moves from (↑) to (↓) conc.

Diaphragm intercaastals → Try to maintain pressure gradient

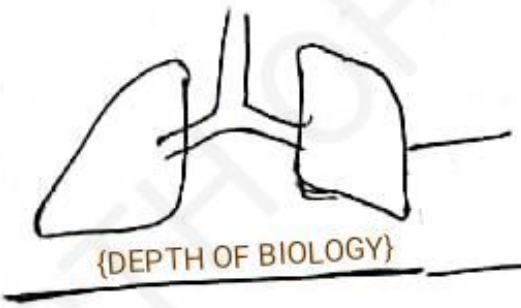
Ex. ICM

In. ICM

O_2 atm ↑

In Inspiration → Diaphragm contracts and lungs expand.

- → Intercostal muscle contract
- → overall thoracic cavity vol. increases
- → leads to pressure decrease



lungs expand

Diaphragm contracts

In Expiration → Here much less space for the lungs {DEPTH OF BIOLOGY}

{DEPTH OF BIOLOGY}

→ Diaphragm will relax (even much in above region) ..

→ Vol of Thoracic cavity decreases.

→ Vol of lung quite less.

→ Intercostal muscles also relax

→ sternum get its place.

→ Lead to increase in pressure.

* If the pressure is increase in lungs then is less pressure in environment

↓

Hence, the air moves from lungs to atmosphere

* If conc. of CO_2 ↑ in lungs from environment

{DEPTH OF BIOLOGY}

↓

Hence CO_2 moves from lungs to environment.