

ME 517: Micro- and Nanoscale Processes

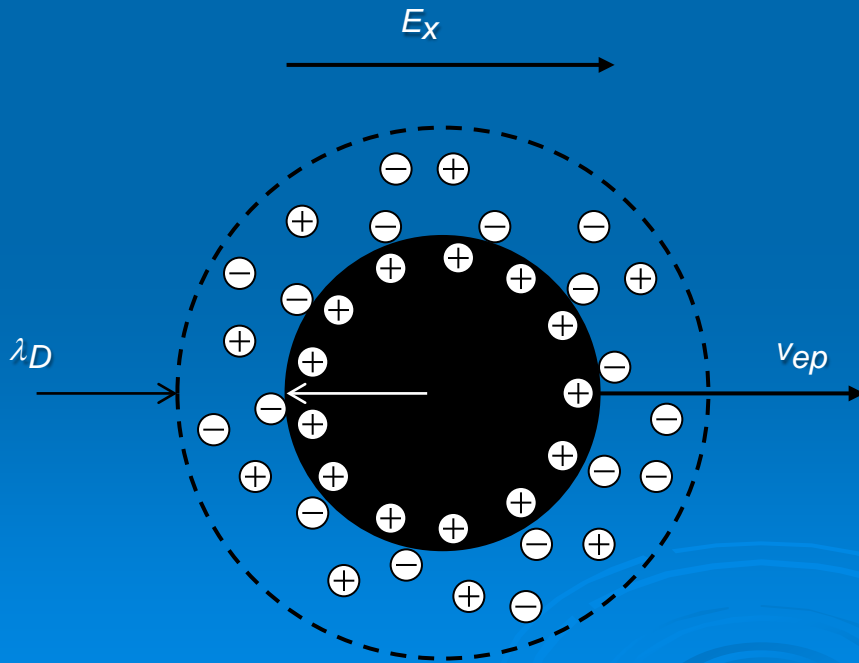
Lecture 32: Electrokinetics - III

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DC Electrophoresis (EP)

- Particle/ion manipulation using EDL and electrical field
 - Common technique called 'capillary electrophoresis' (CE) used to sequence DNA, ala OJ Simpson or Human Genome Project



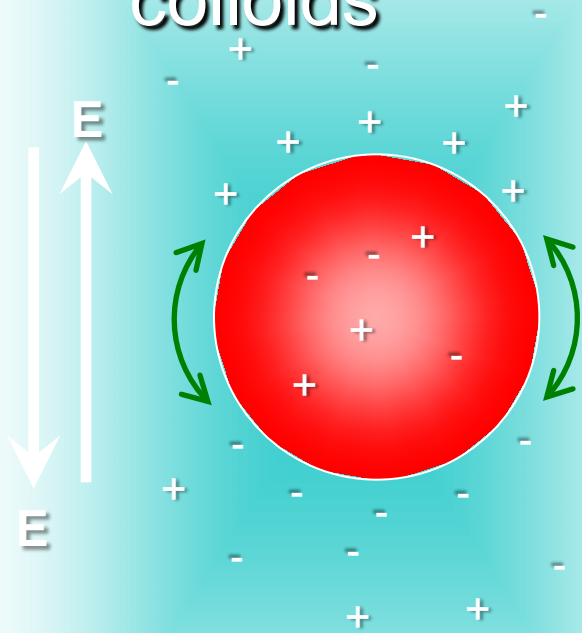
$$u_{ep} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\epsilon \zeta E_{el}}{\mu}, \lambda_D \gg d_p$$

$$u_{ep} = \frac{\epsilon \zeta E_{el}}{\mu}, \lambda_D \ll d_p$$

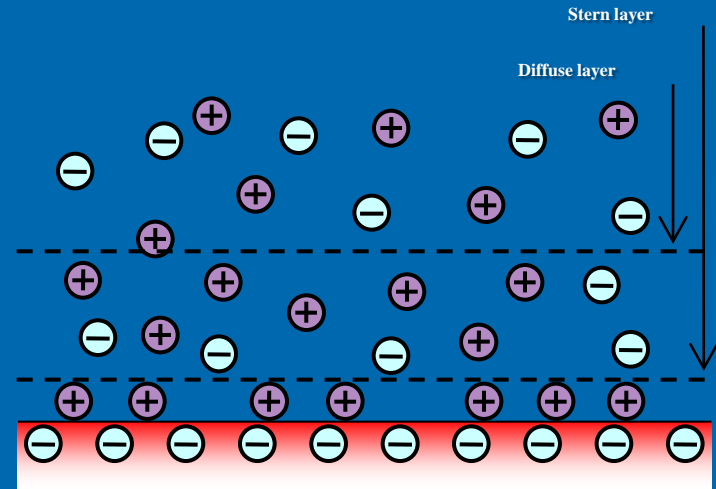
$$\mu_{ep} = u_{ep} / E_{el}$$

Particle Electrokinetics

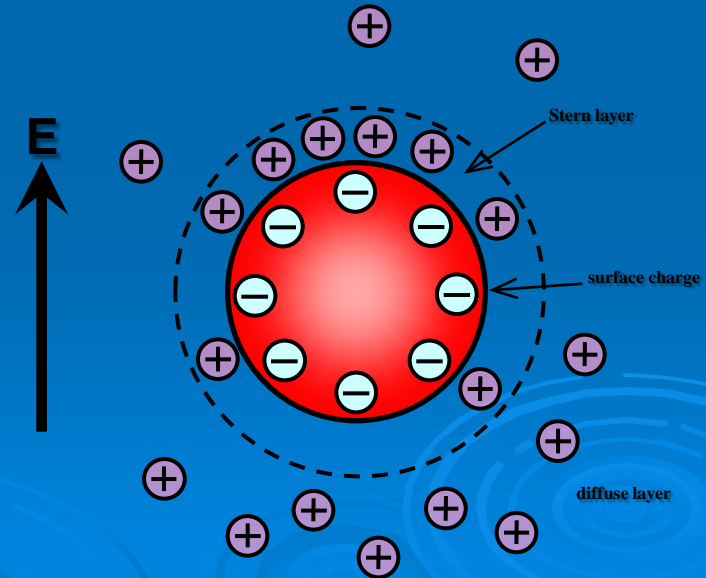
➤ Polarization of colloids



Relaxation at high AC frequencies

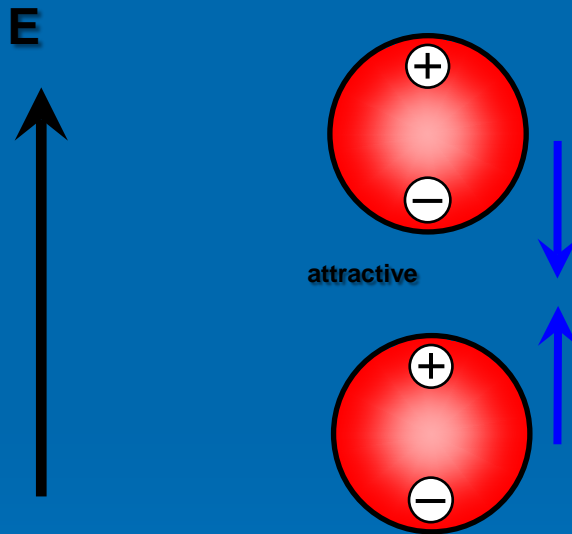


Electric Double Layer polarization



Interparticle Forces

➤ Dipole-Dipole Interactions



'Pearl Chaining'

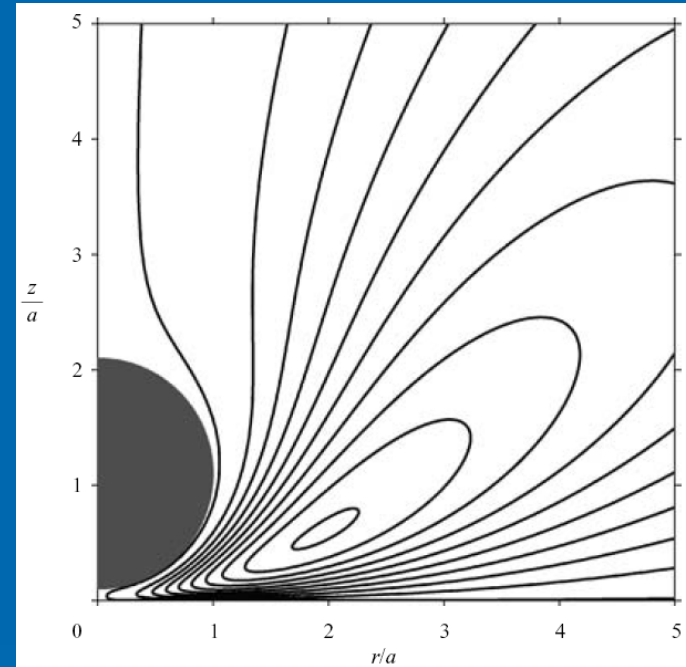
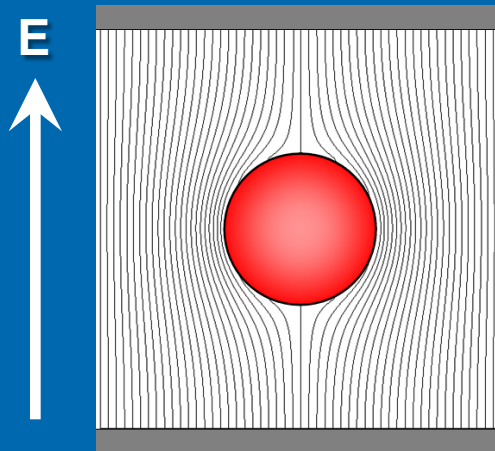
Dipole-Dipole repulsive force

$$F = 3\pi\epsilon_m a^6 E_o^2 / r^4$$

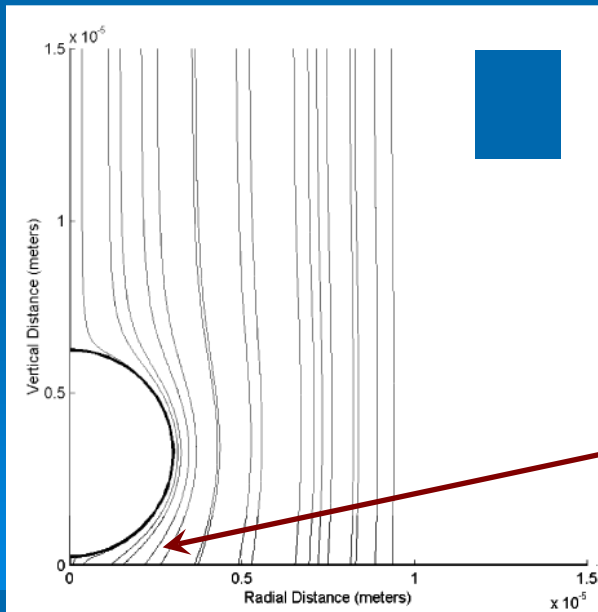
Nadal, F., et al., *Phys. Rev. E* (2002)

Background: AC Electrokinetics

- Particles themselves will alter electric field



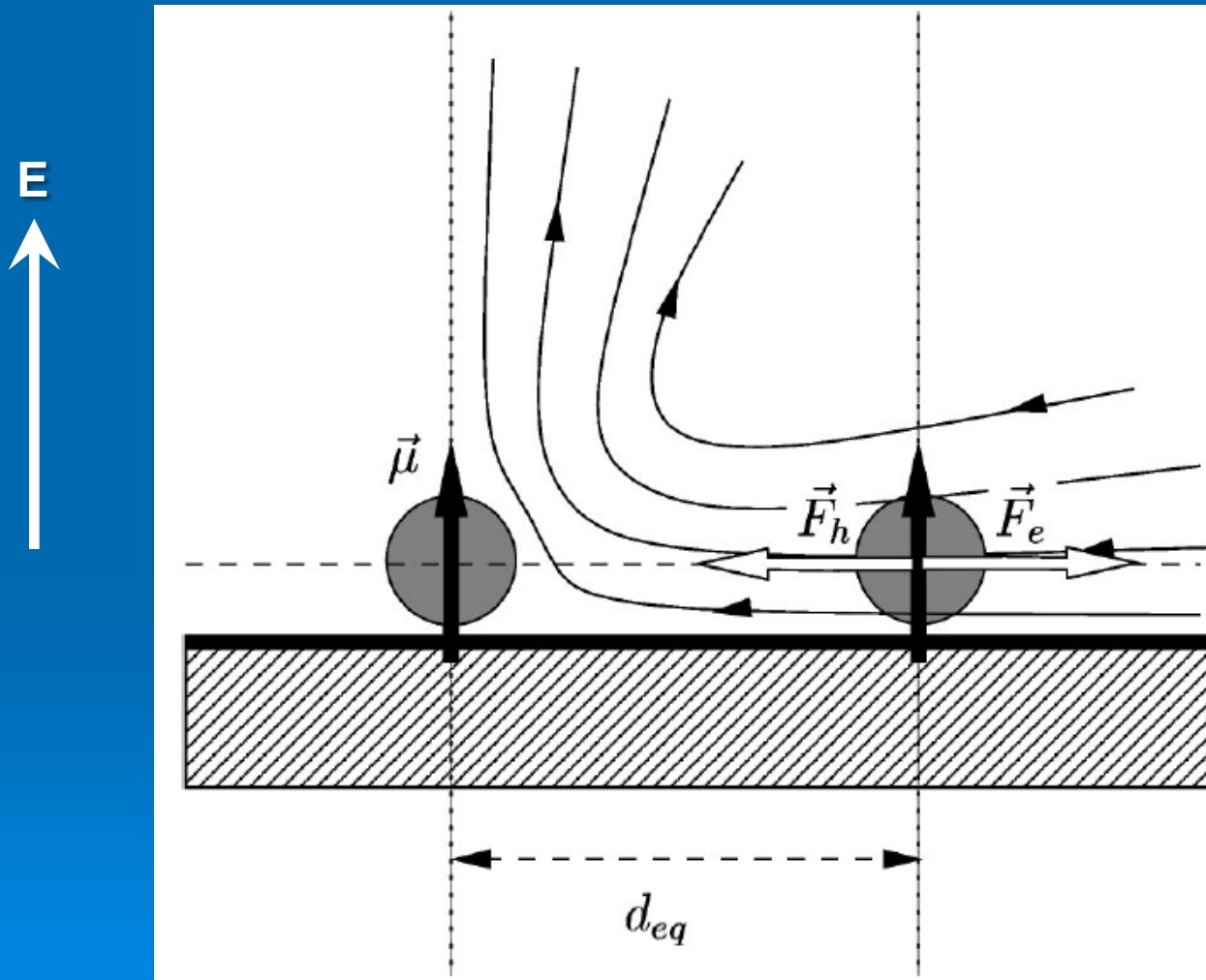
Ristenpart, W.D., et al., *Journal of Fluid Mechanics* (2007)



- Distortion leads to a tangential component of the electric field over the electrode surface.
- This generates electrohydrodynamic flow (ACEO)

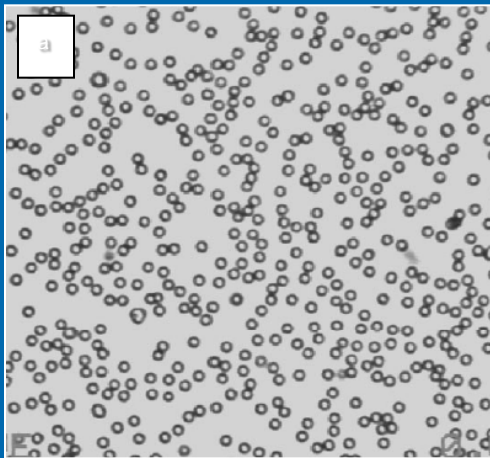
Background: AC Electrokinetics

➤ Particle-Particle interactions

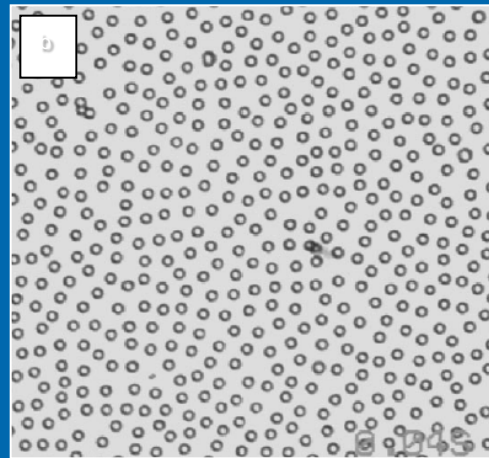


Background: AC Electrokinetics

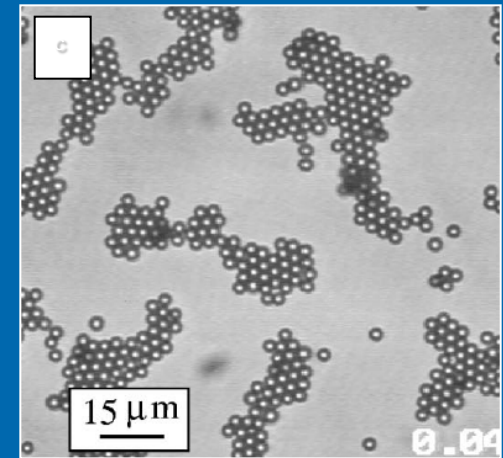
No electric field



$f = 2 \text{ kHz}, E = 185 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$



$f = 400 \text{ Hz}, E = 185 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$

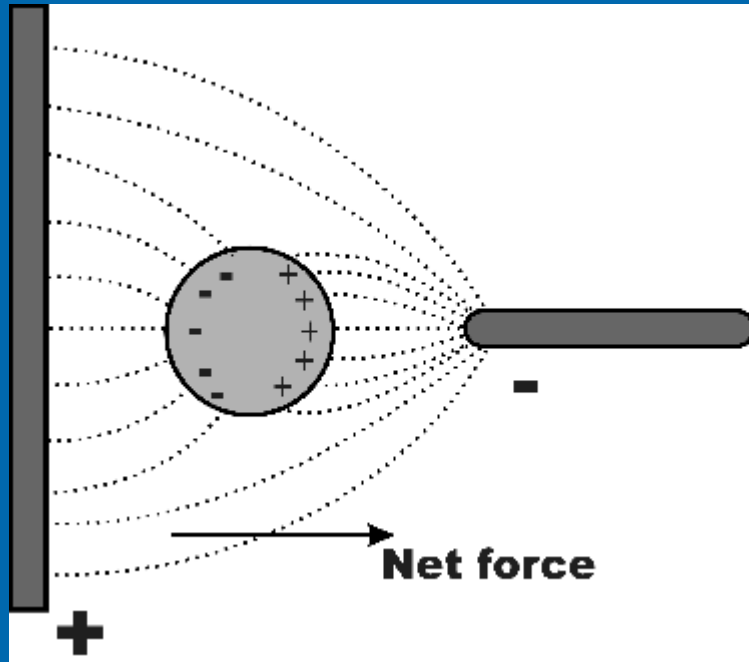


Overcome dipole-dipole repulsive forces at lower frequencies

Assembly of 1.5 μm particles in an aqueous solution of NaOH (10^{-4} M)

Nadal, F., et al., *Physical Review E* (2002)

Dielectrophoresis Schematic



- AC phenomenon
- Neutral particles polarized by electric field
- Polarity switches, charge distribution pushes against new electric field

Dielectrophoresis Background

- AC field induced motion in polarizable particles
 - Low Voltage Actuation
 - Suitable for biological systems
- Widely used first order approximation:

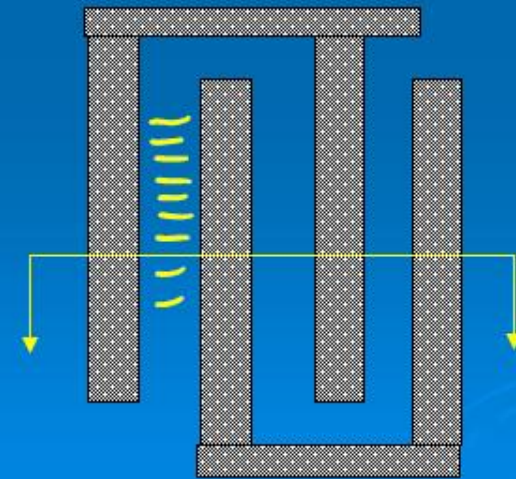
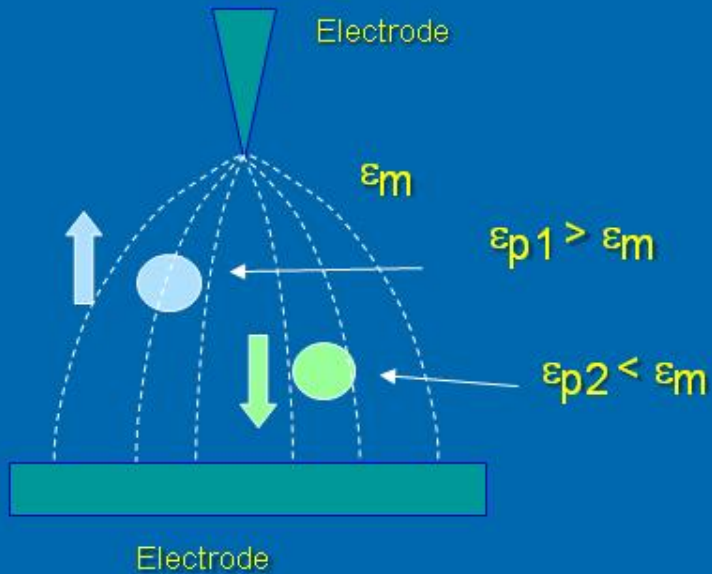
$$F = 2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_m r^3 \operatorname{Re}[f_{CM}] \nabla |E_{RMS}|^2$$

$$f_{CM} = \frac{\epsilon_p^* - \epsilon_m^*}{\epsilon_p^* + 2\epsilon_m^*}$$

- First order accuracy insufficient to predict dynamics of small particles near electrode edges

Interdigitated Electrodes

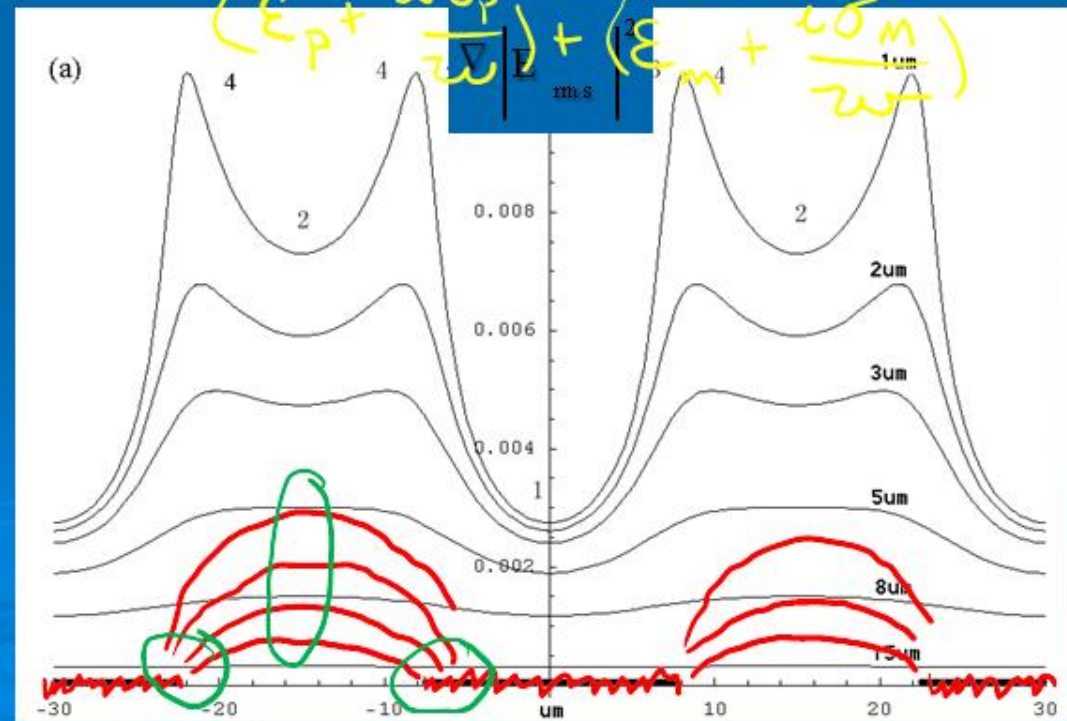
H. Li, R. Bashir, Sensors and Actuators B



$$F = 2 \pi r^3 \epsilon_m \epsilon_0 \operatorname{Re}[f_{\text{CM}}] |\nabla |E_{\text{rms}}|^2$$

$$f_{\text{CM}}(\epsilon_p, \epsilon_m) = \frac{\epsilon_p - \epsilon_m}{\epsilon_p + 2\epsilon_m} \quad \epsilon_p = \epsilon(\omega)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_p + i \frac{\sigma_p}{\omega} - \epsilon_m}{\epsilon_p + 2\epsilon_m + i \frac{2\sigma_m}{\omega}} \quad \epsilon_p = \epsilon(\omega)$$

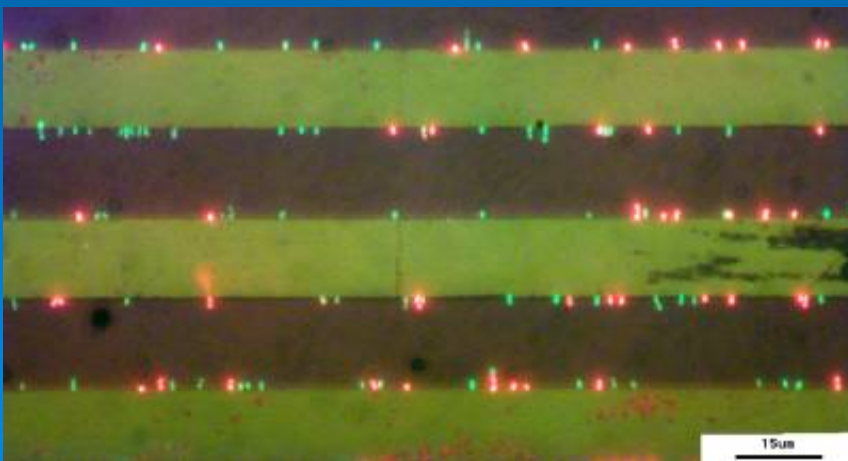


Manipulation of *L. innocua*

Negative DEP – AC voltage of 1V (V_{pp}) and 1KHz



Positive DEP – AC voltage of 1V (V_{pp}) and 100KHz



live cells (positive DEP), dead cells (negative DEP)
1V (V_{pp}) and 50KHz,

