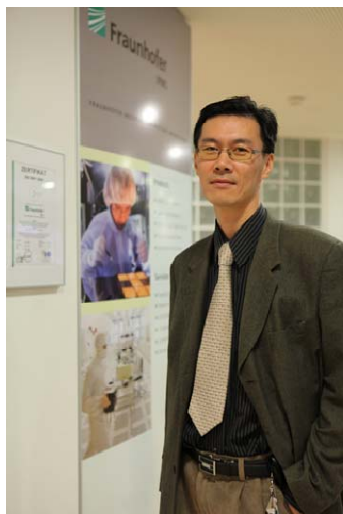


Analysis of Dielectrophoretic Force by Using COMSOL

Department of Biomedical Engineering,
Yonsei University

Taewoo Lee

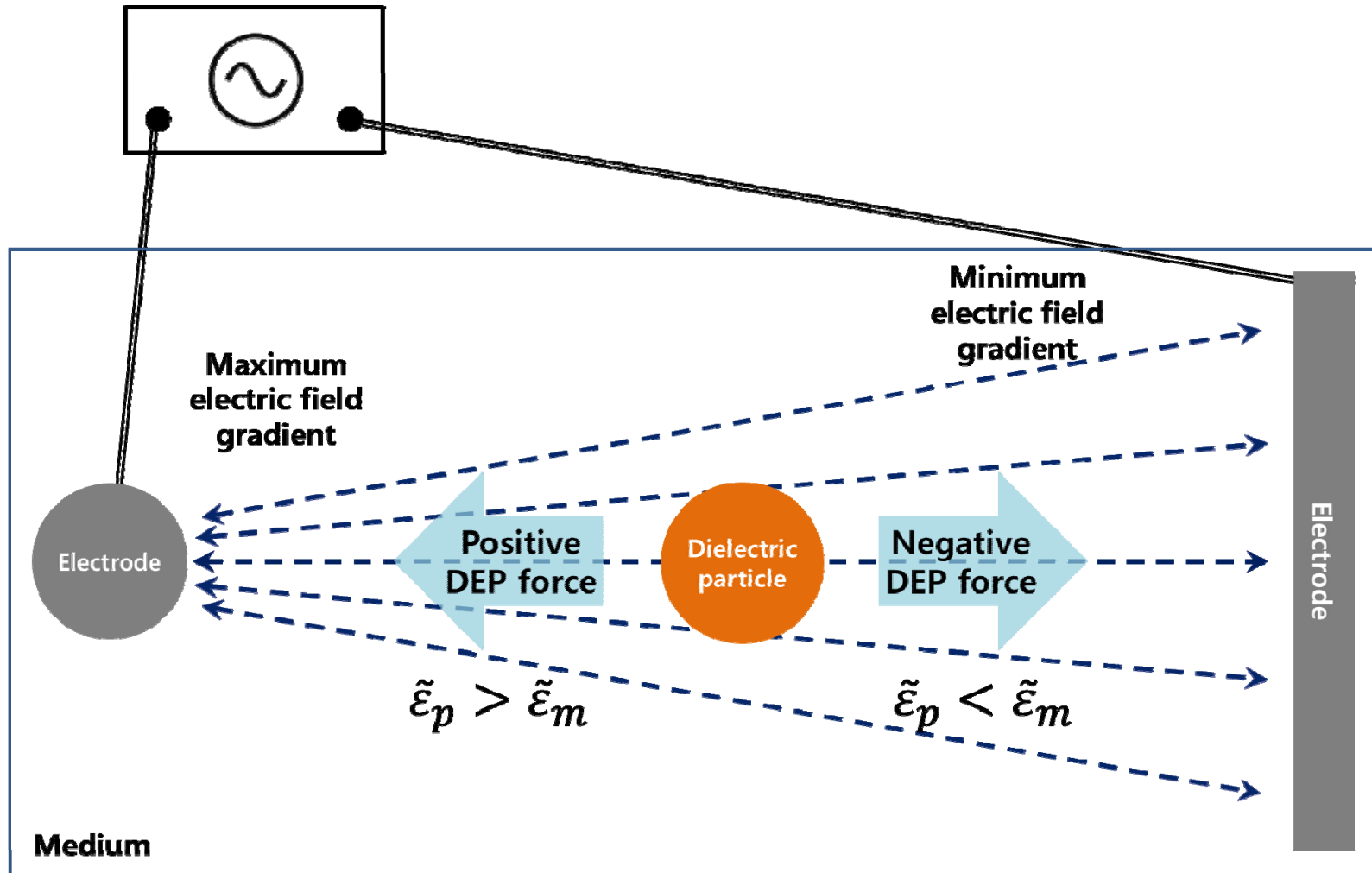


Prof. Han-Sung Kim
Computer Aided Biomedical Engineering Lab.
<http://cabe.yonsei.ac.kr>



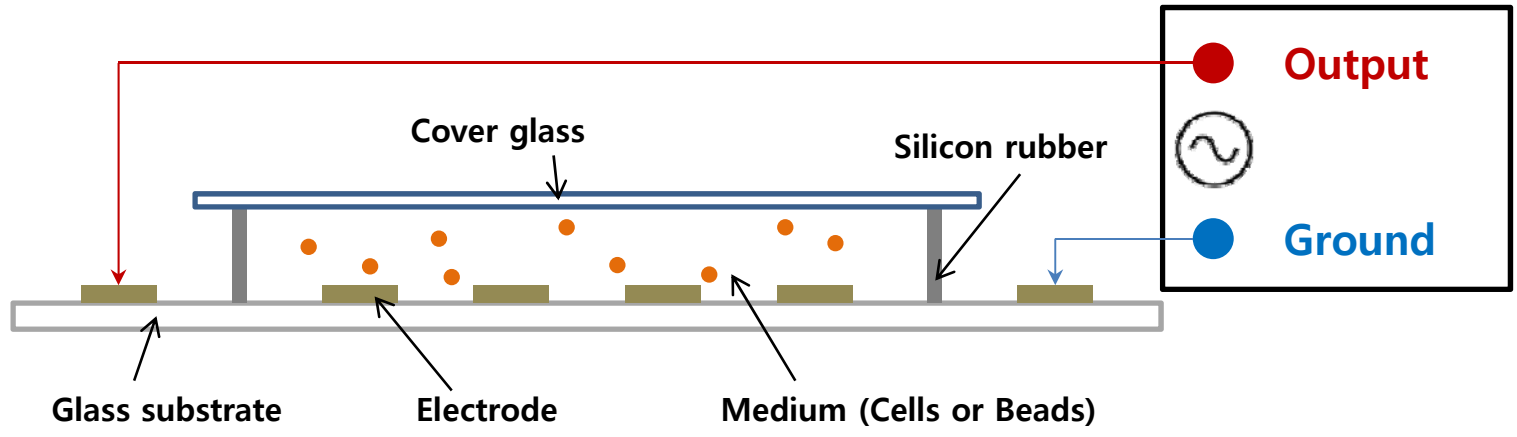
Prof. Sang Woo Lee
Nano Bio System Research Lab.
<http://nbsrl.yonsei.ac.kr>

Dielectrophoresis is a phenomenon in which a force is exerted on a dielectric particle when it is subjected to a non-uniform electric field.

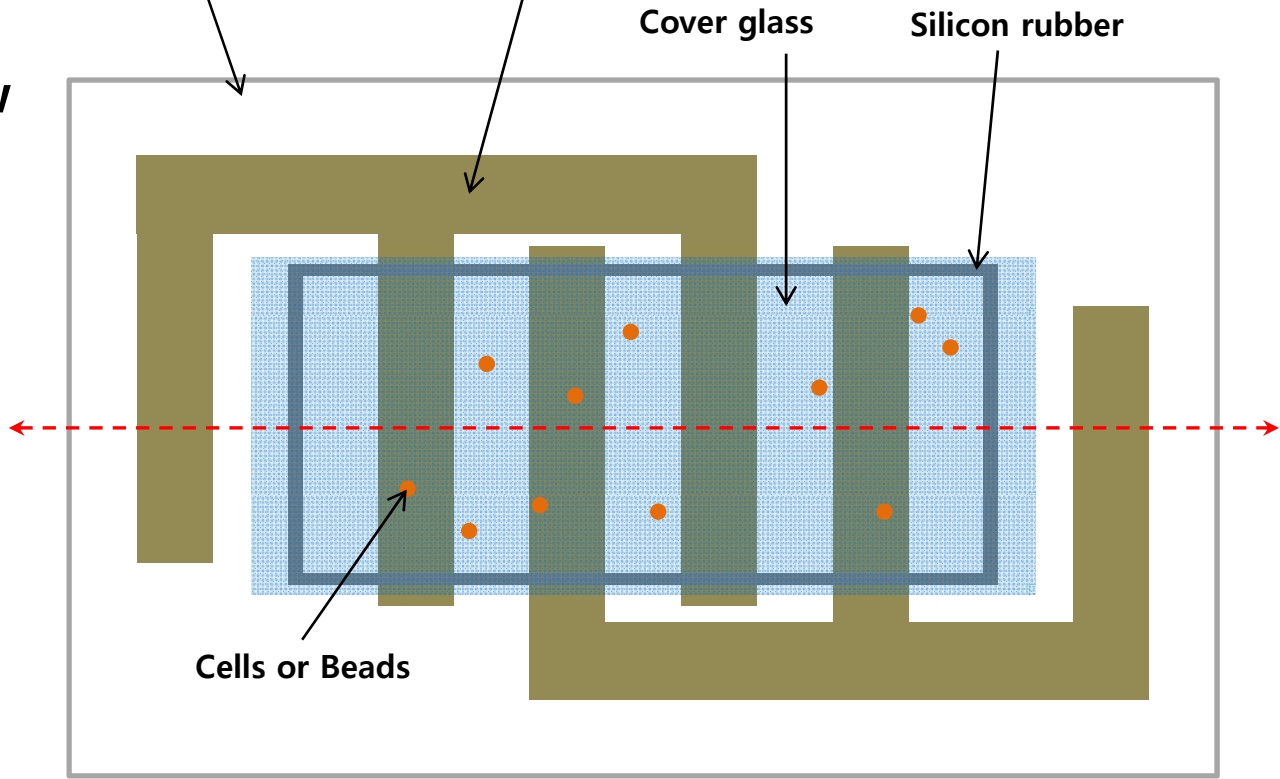


$\tilde{\epsilon}_p$: complex permittivity

Side view



Top view



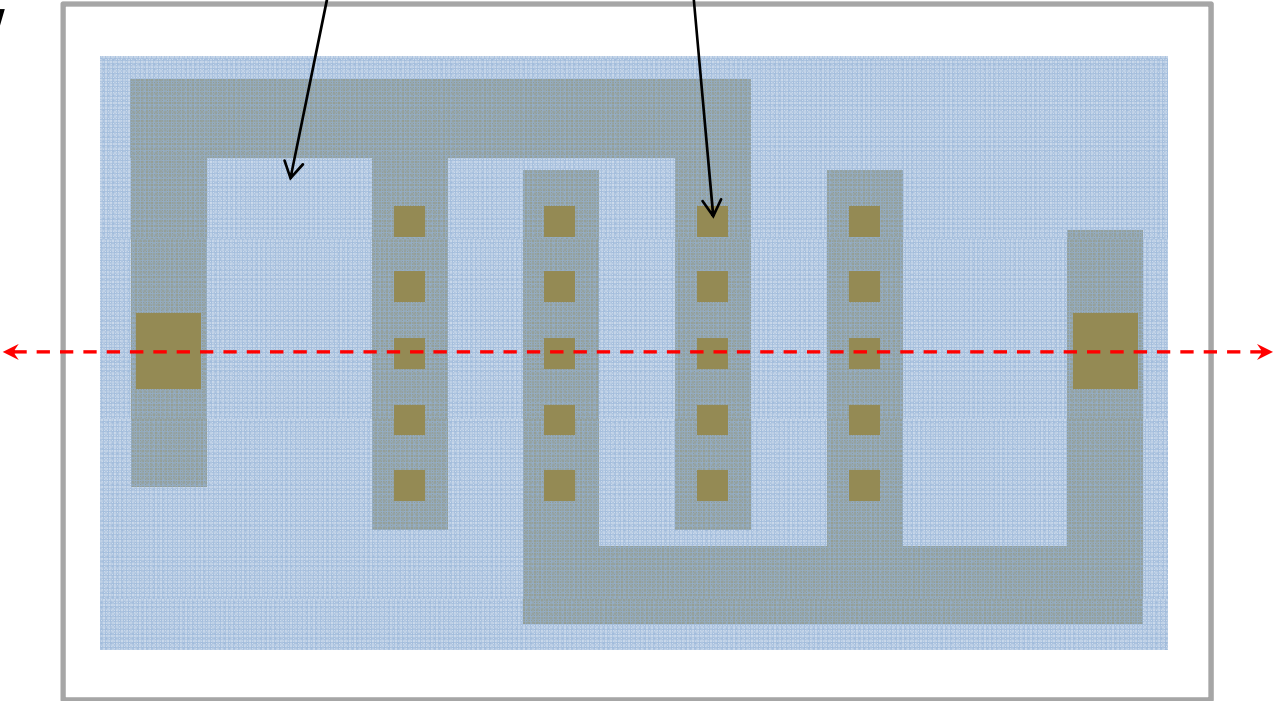
Side view



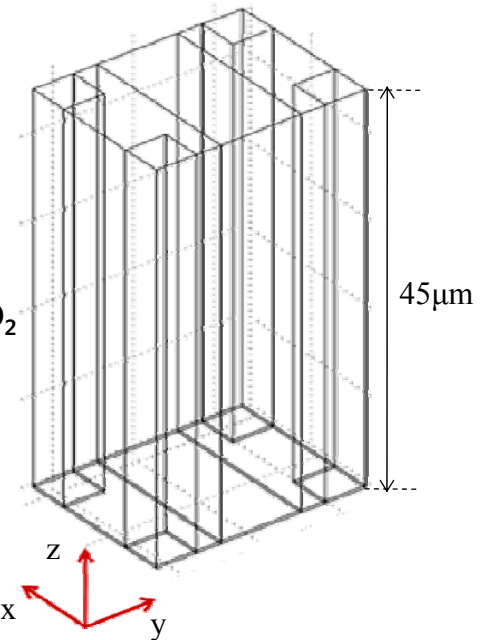
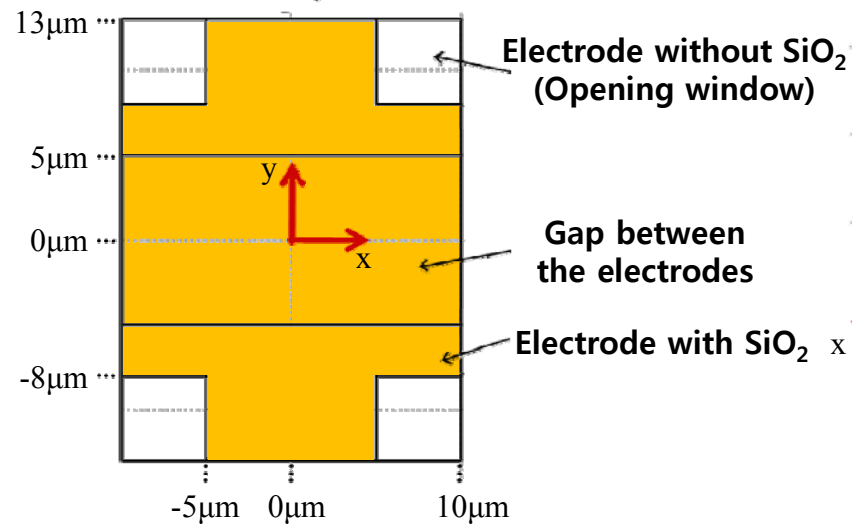
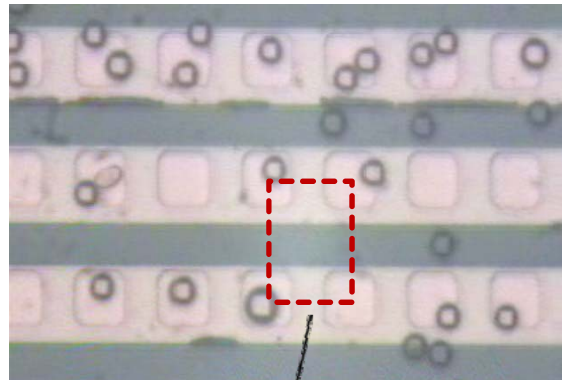
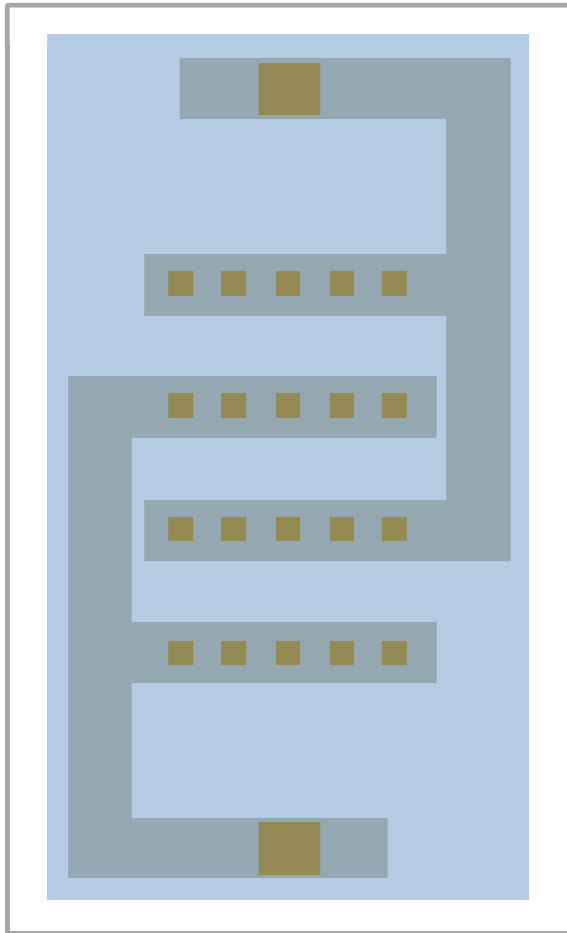
SiO₂ insulator

Opening window

Top view



Unit model for simulation



Governing equations

- Dielectrophoretic (DEP) force
- Electrohydrodynamic force
 - Electrothermal force
- Gravitational & buoyant force

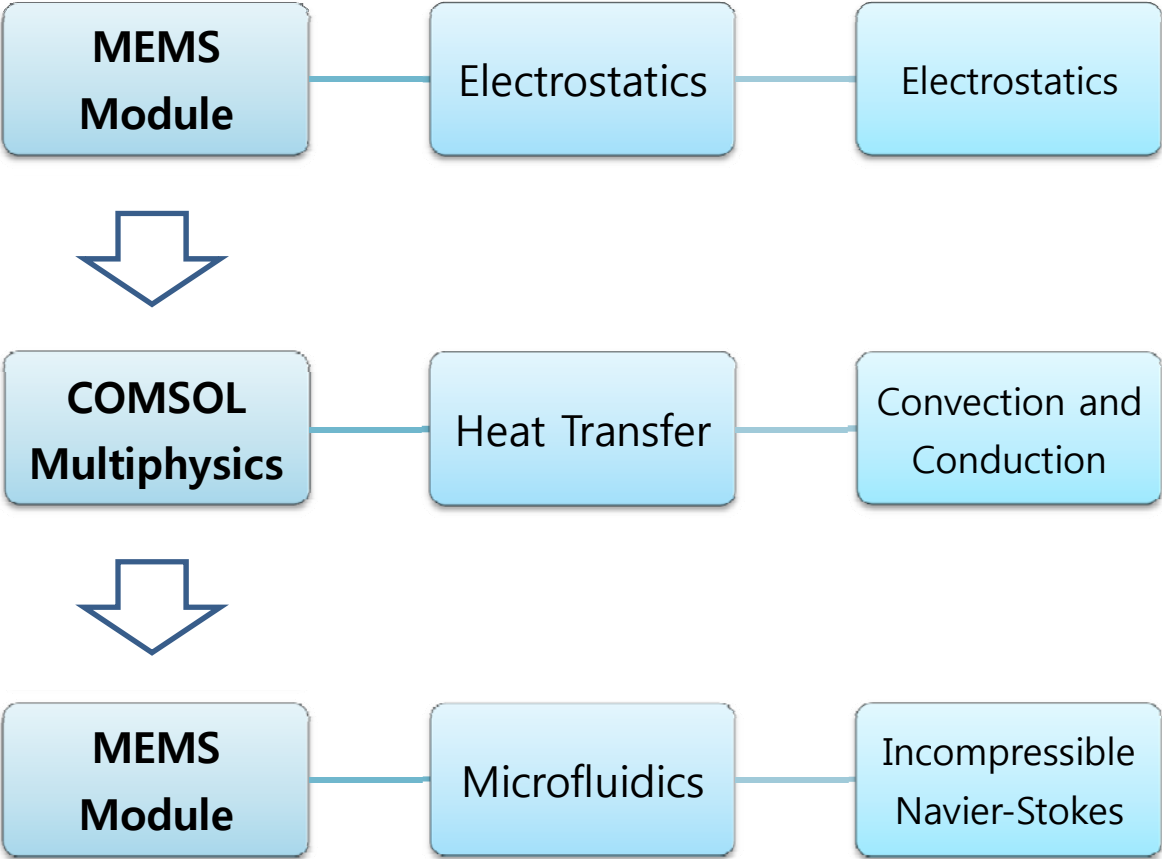
$$F_{\text{DEP}} = 2\pi\epsilon_m a^3 \text{Re}(f_{cm}) \nabla E^2$$

$$F_{\text{EHD}} = 6\pi\eta a v$$

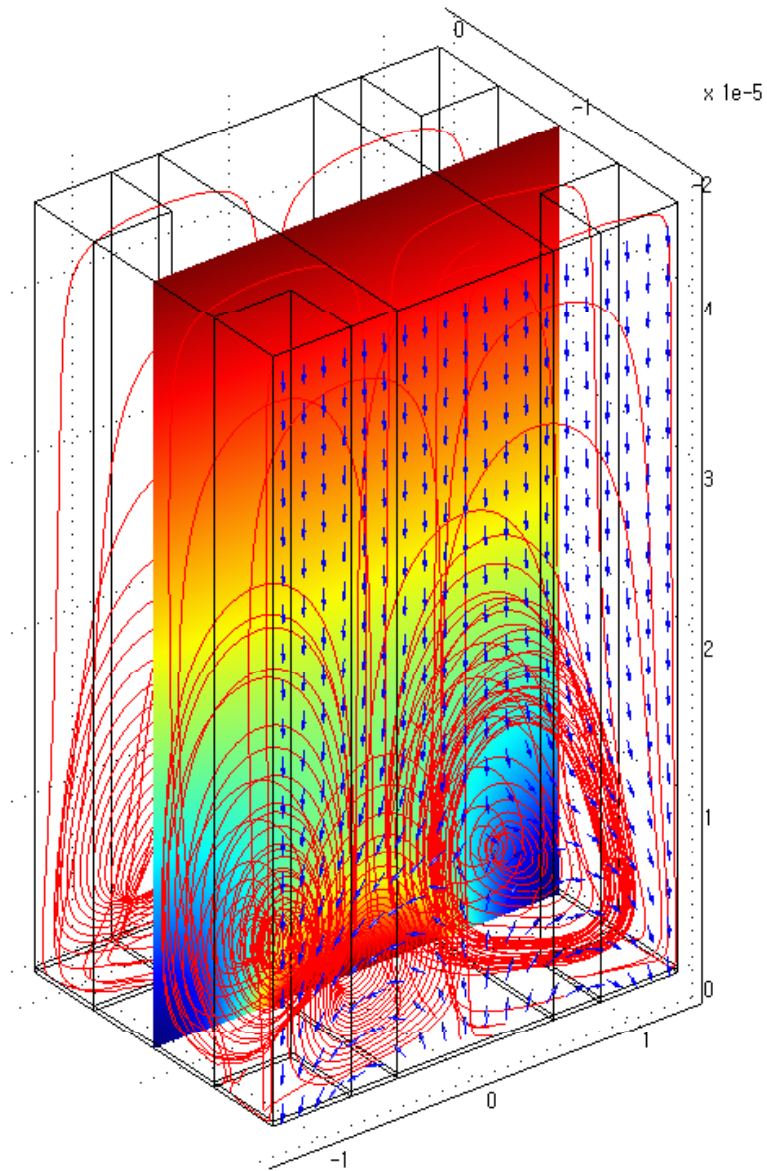
$$\langle f_e \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[\left(\frac{(\sigma \nabla \epsilon - \epsilon \nabla \sigma) \cdot E}{\sigma + i\omega \epsilon} \right) E^* - \frac{1}{2} |E|^2 \nabla \epsilon \right]$$

$$F_g = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 (\gamma_2 - \gamma_1) g$$

COMSOL Multiphysics 3.5a



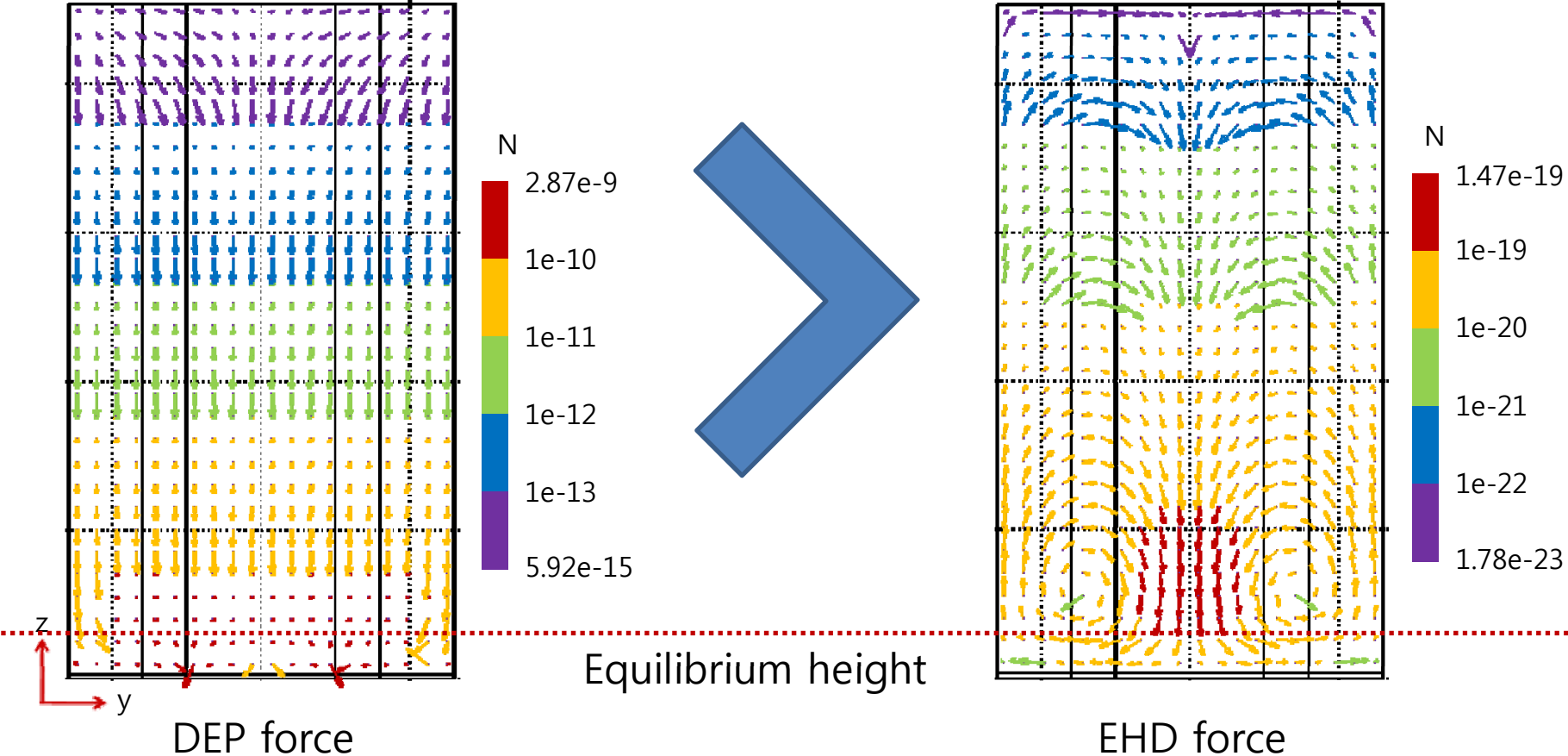
Results



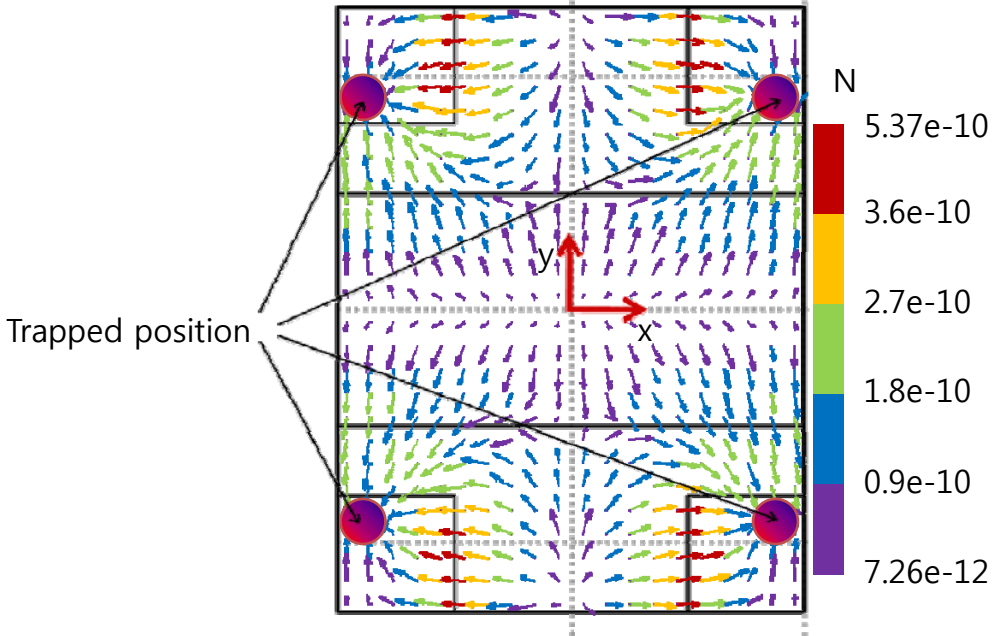
- Slice: Temperature
- Arrow: Total heat flux
- Streamline: Velocity field

Result – Positive DEP

- Equilibrium height: Particle radius

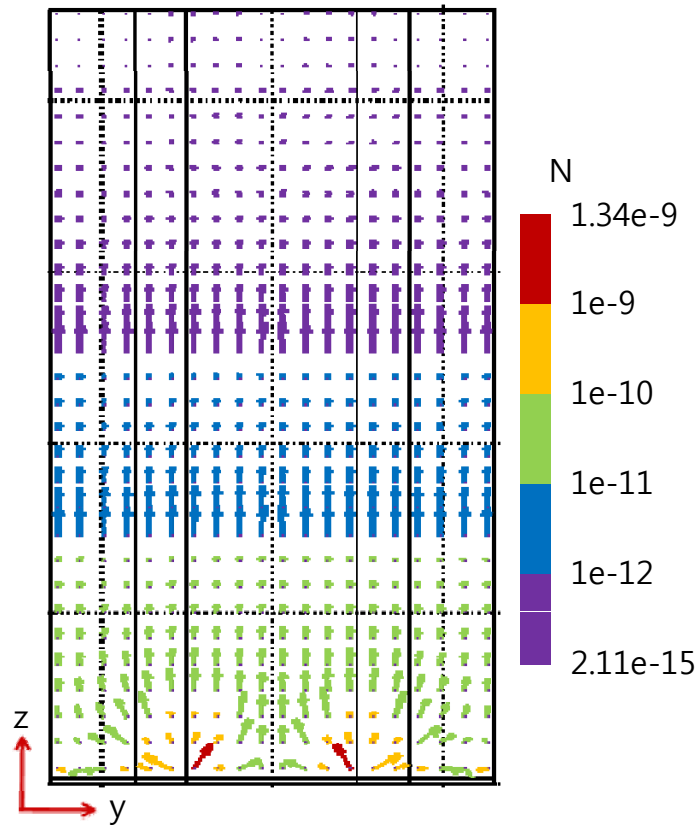


Result – Positive DEP

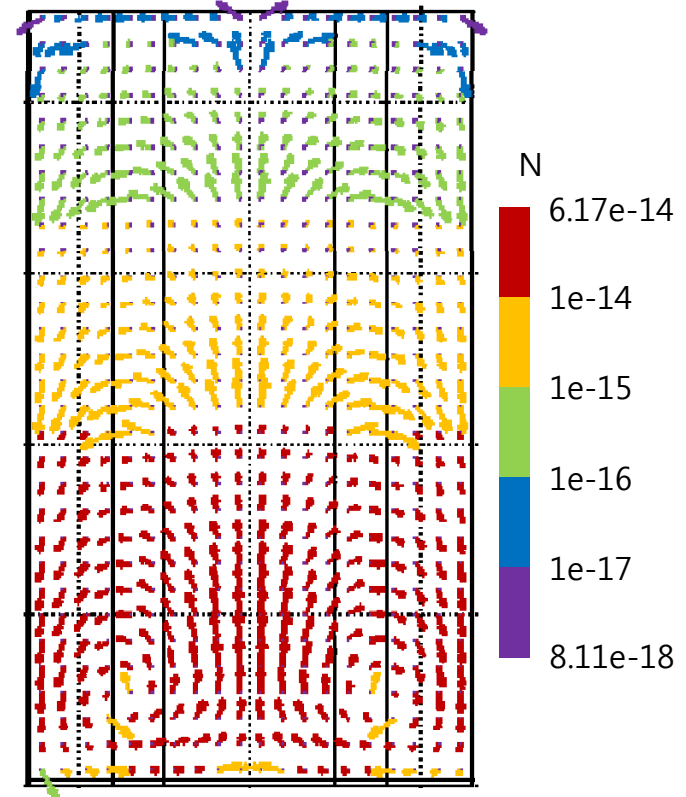
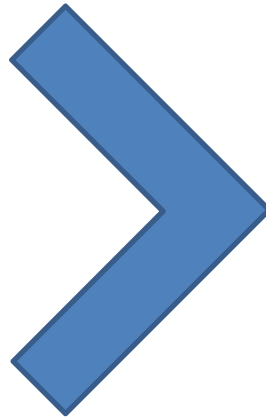


Result – Negative DEP

- Equilibrium height: Net force = 0



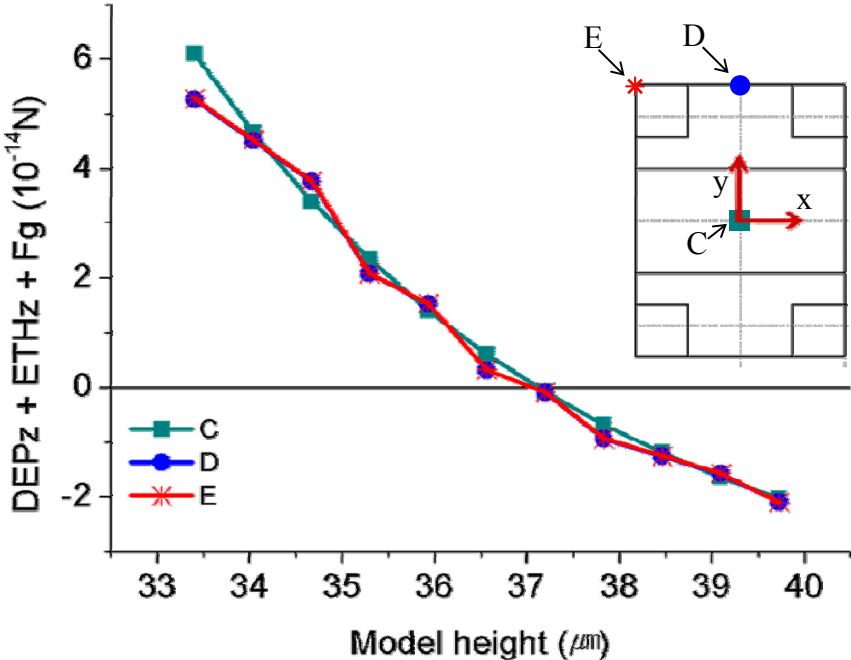
DEP force



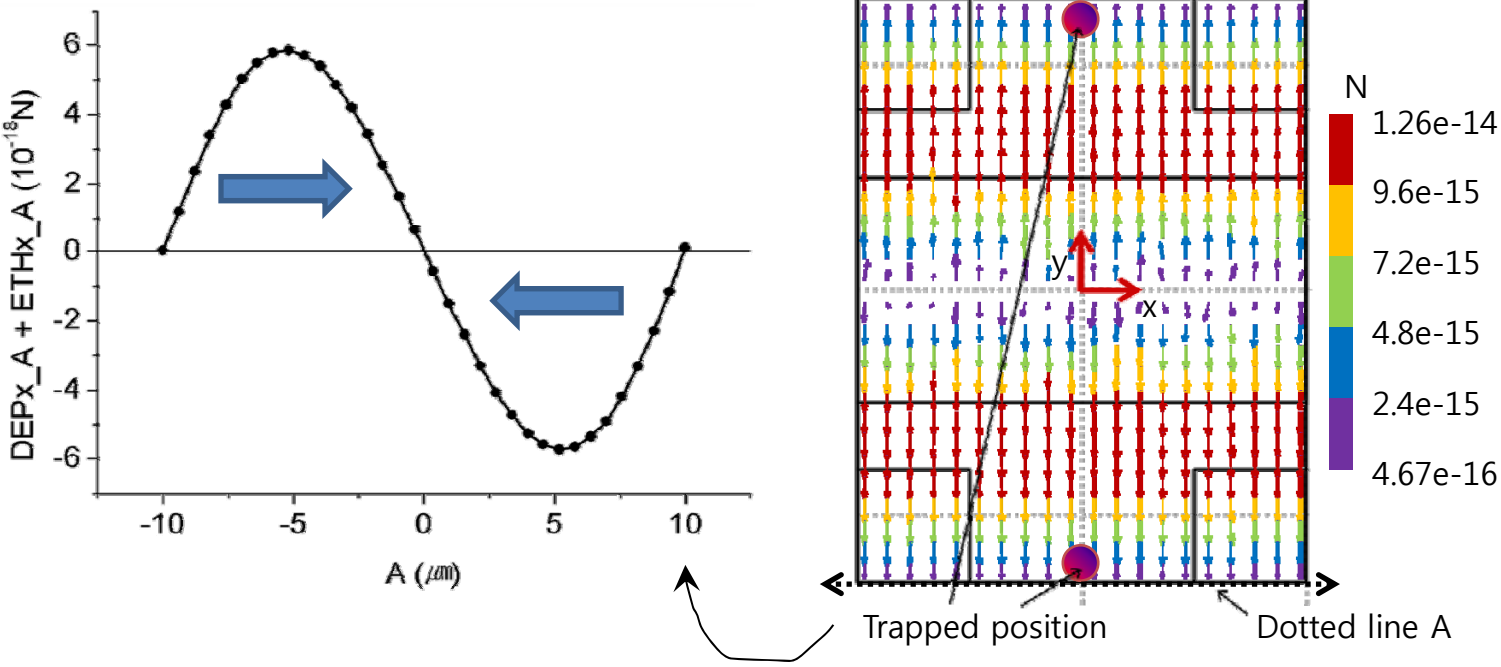
EHD force

Result – Negative DEP

- Equilibrium height: Net force = 0

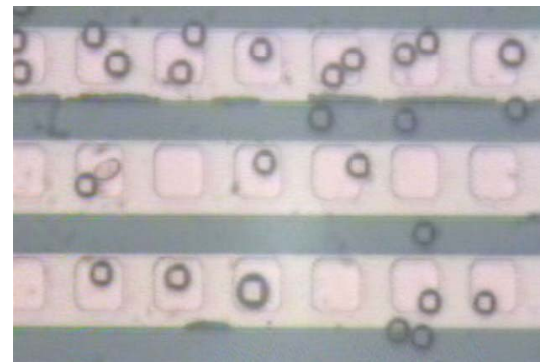
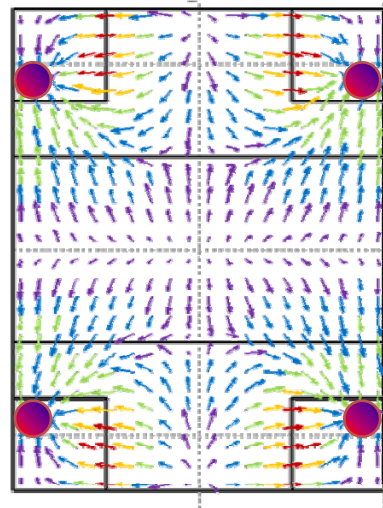


Result – Negative DEP

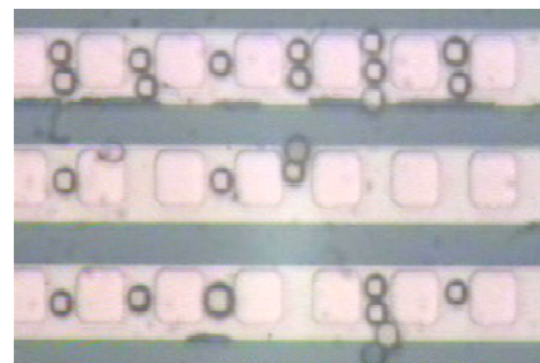
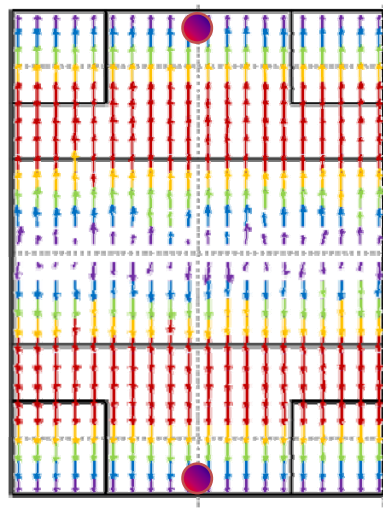


Simulation vs. Experiment

Positive DEP



Negative DEP



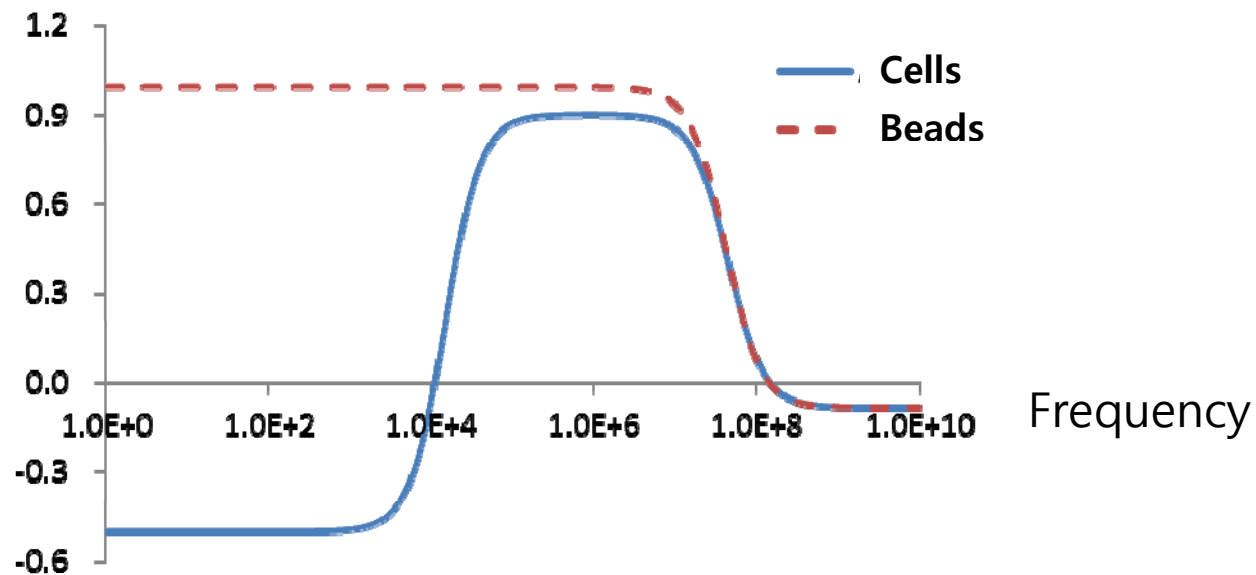
5 μm polystyrene beads

CM factor (Cells vs. Beads)

$$f_{cm} = \frac{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cell} - \tilde{\epsilon}_{medium}}{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cell} + 2\tilde{\epsilon}_{medium}}$$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_{cell} = \tilde{\epsilon}_{mem} \left[\left(\frac{r}{r-t} \right)^3 + 2 \left(\frac{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cyt} - \tilde{\epsilon}_{mem}}{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cyt} + 2\tilde{\epsilon}_{mem}} \right) \right] / \left[\left(\frac{r}{r-t} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cyt} - \tilde{\epsilon}_{mem}}{\tilde{\epsilon}_{cyt} + 2\tilde{\epsilon}_{mem}} \right) \right]$$

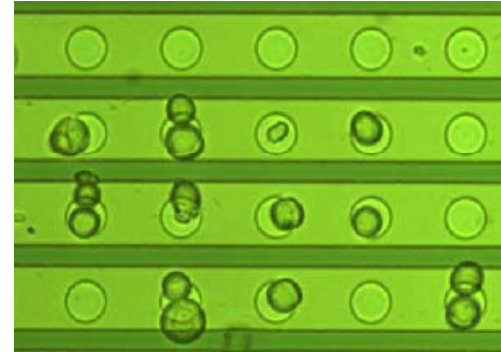
CM factor



DEP traps for single cell (B16F10)

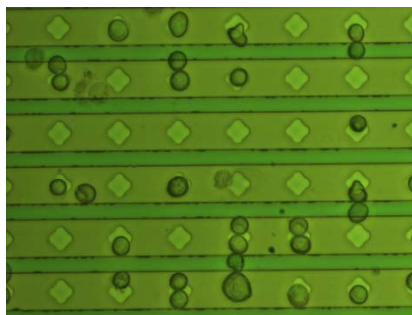


Negative DEP force ($3V_{pp}$, 1kHz)

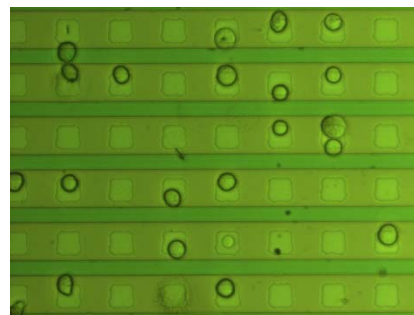


Positive DEP force ($3V_{pp}$, 100kHz)

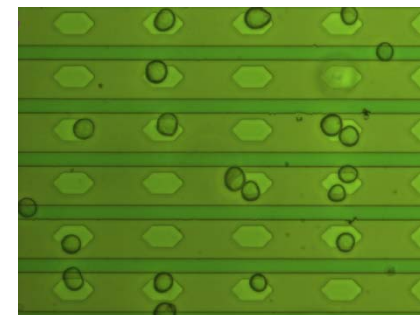
Positive DEP Trap in various window shapes



Rhombus



Square



Hexagon

**Thank
you**