Microbead Behavior in a Nanochannel

Lesa Bishop Jackson Travis Del Bonis-O'Donnell Dr. Sumita Pennathur, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering EUREKA, University of California, Santa Barbara 08/25/11

Future of Nanotechnology

•Study the behavior of particles and biomolecules in nanochannels.

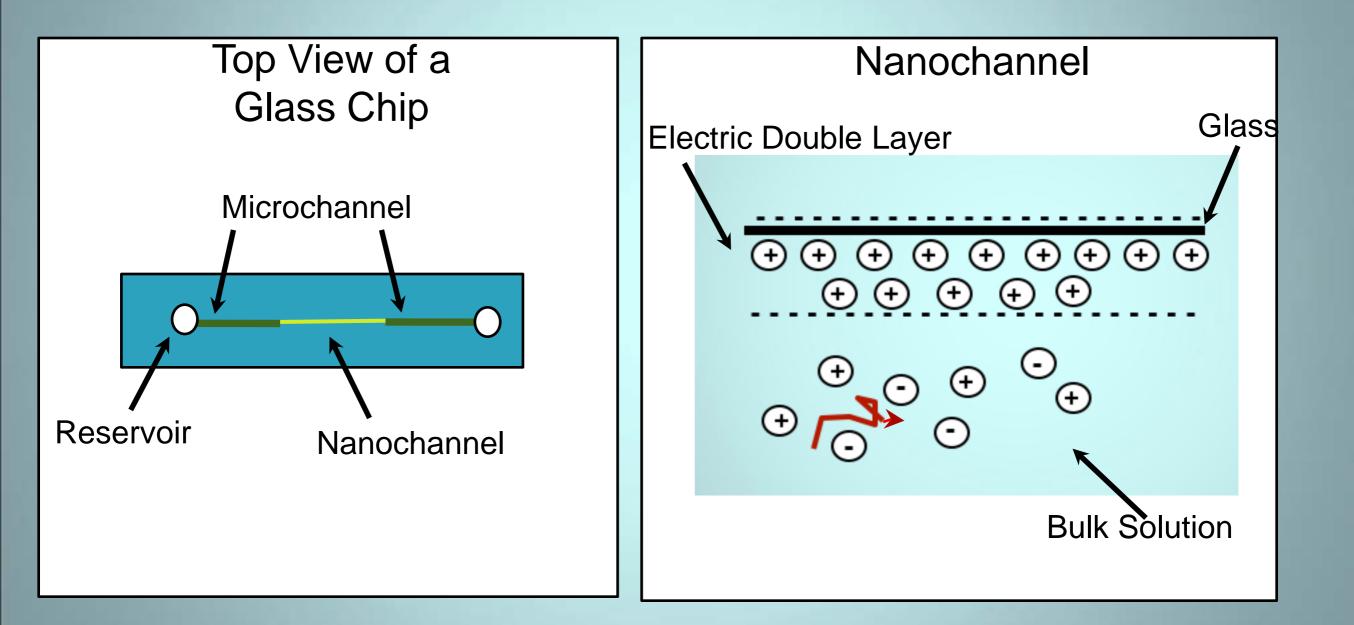
•Will help the design of future Lab-on-achip (LOC) devices

 Revolutionize medicine and forensic identification.



engadget.com

Micro to Nano Channel



Flow Characterization

- Characterize particle transport and separation in a nanochannel using electric fields and fluorescence microscopy.
- Rapidly separate particles in a nanochannel.



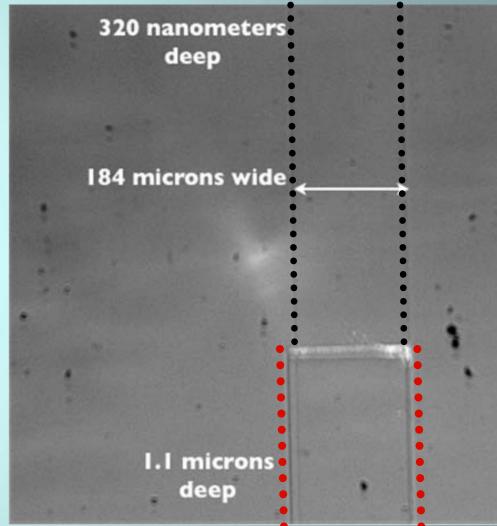
Behavior of microbeads at the Nanoscale

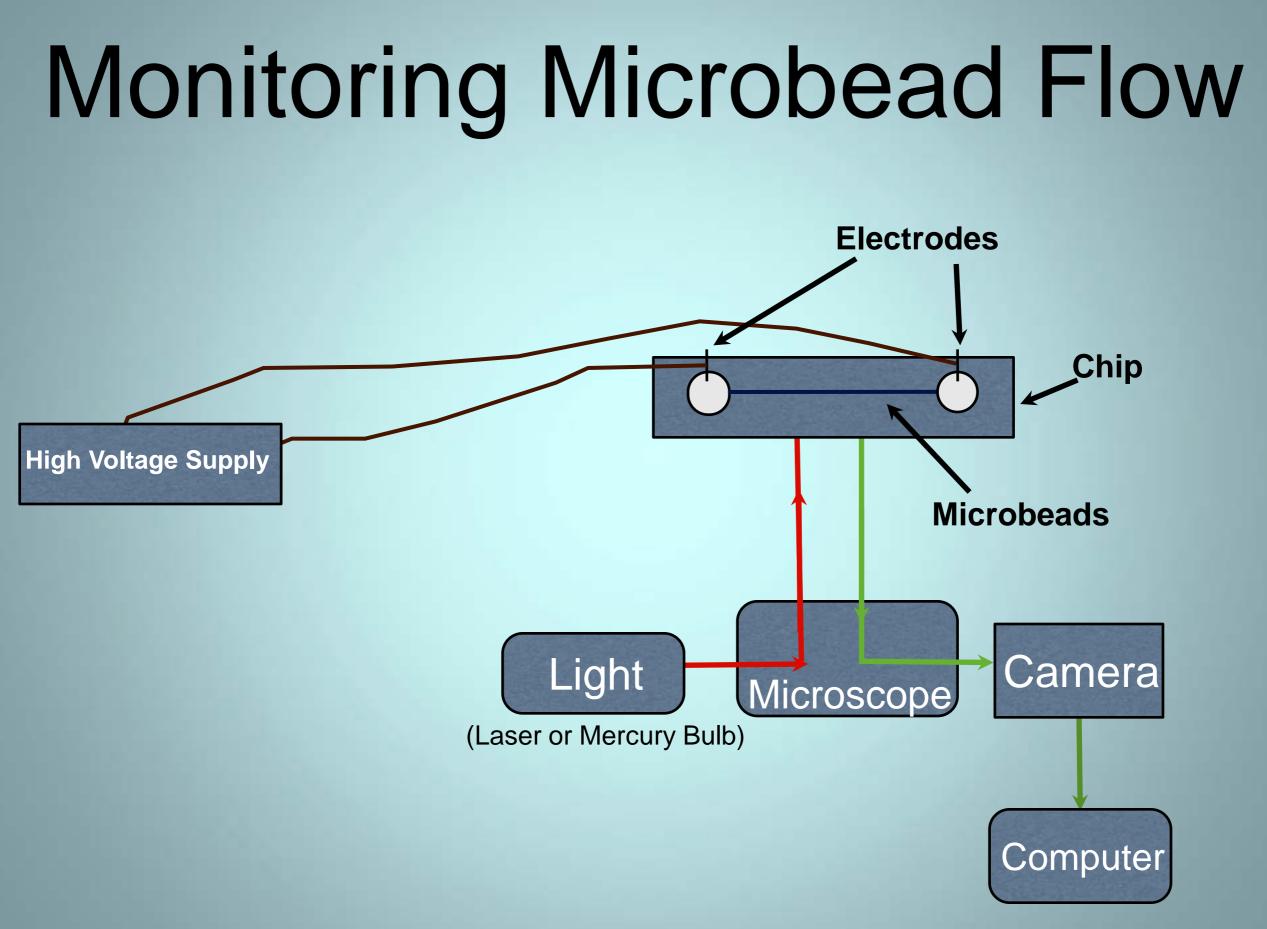
DNA=Microbeads

•Flow microbeads into the channel with a Tris buffer using electrokinetic flow.

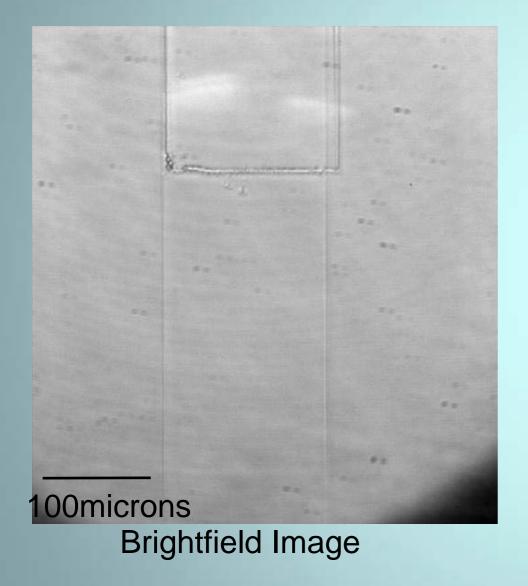
 Microbeads are tagged with dye which fluoresces when exposed to a laser.

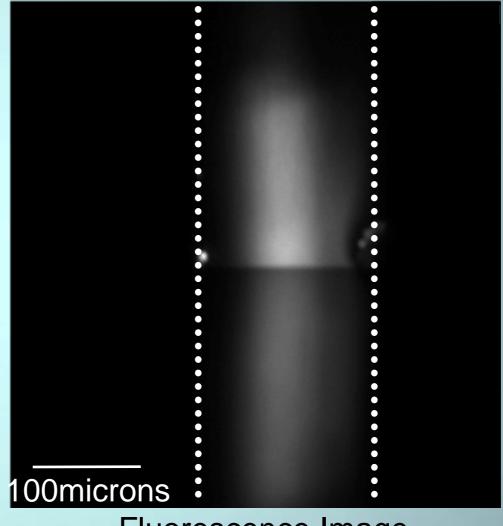
•Count the particles that enter the nanochannel and compare to the number in the microchannel.





Micro Versus Nano Flow Rate



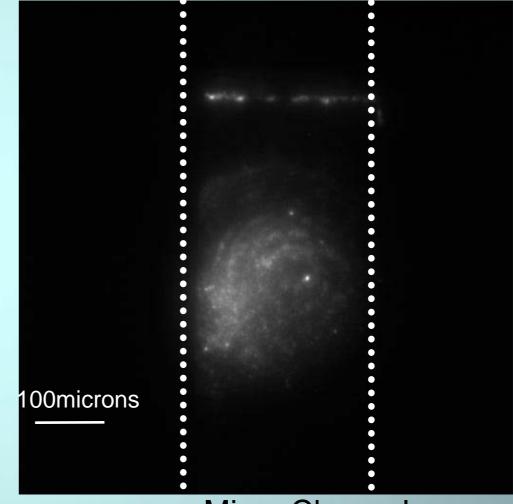


Fluorescence Image

In the nanochannel the flow of fluids and particles are faster than in the microchannel.

Freely Diffusing Microbeads No Voltage Applied

100microns	

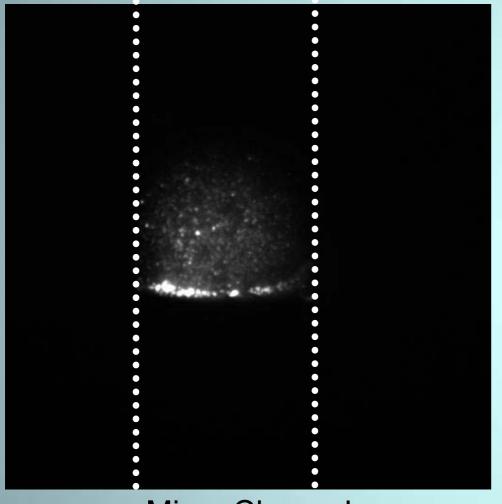


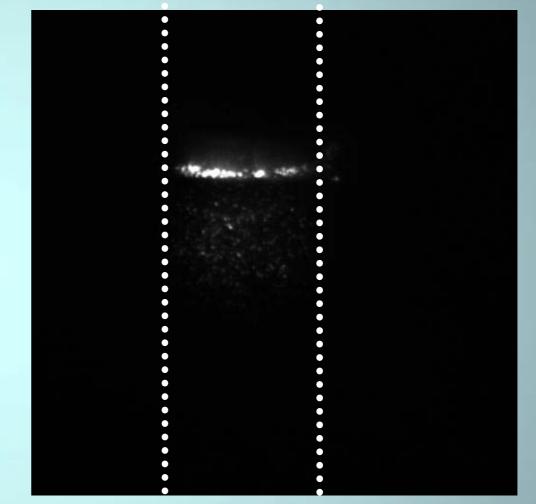
Nano Channel

Micro Channel

The particles stick to the walls of the nanochannel immediately after crossing the interface.

Particle Counting





Micro Channel

Nano Channel

Some microbeads are lost in the flow from the micro to nanochannel.

Conclusion

- The charged wall in the nanochannel attracts the microbeads making them adhere to one side due to Van Der Waals force.
- The interface is trapping some of the particles.

Future Work

- Vary the ionic strength of the buffer
- Be able to count particles
- Observe the effect the interface has on particle transport

Acknowledgments

- Sumita Pennathur
- Jackson Travis Del Bonis-O'Donnell
- Pennathur Lab
- Arica Lubin
- EUREKA



Questions?