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Andersen, Mathias Bækbo; Wolcalle, Trevor; Gregersen, Misha Marie; Pennathur, Sumita; Bruus, Henrik

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## Microchannel electrokinetics of charged analytes in buffered solutions near floating electrodes

**Mathias Bækbo ANDERSEN<sup>1</sup>, Trevor WOLFCALE<sup>2</sup>, Misha Marie GREGERSEN<sup>1</sup>, Sumita PENNATHUR<sup>2</sup>, and Henrik BRUUS<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, Technical University of Denmark, DTU Nanotech, Building 345 East, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark  
Mathias.Andersen@nanotech.dtu.dk, Misha.Gregersen@nanotech.dtu.dk, Henrik.Bruus@nanotech.dtu.dk

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California Santa Barbara, Engineering II Building, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-5070, USA  
timothy\_wolfcale@uemail.ucsb.edu, sumita@engineering.ucsb.edu

We present both experimental and numerical studies of nonlinear electrokinetic flow of buffered solutions seeded with dilute analytes in a straight microchannel (0.6  $\mu\text{m}$  high, 250  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, and 9000  $\mu\text{m}$  long) with a 0.15  $\mu\text{m}$  high 60  $\mu\text{m}$  wide electrode situated at the bottom center of the channel. Such studies will enable a fundamental understanding of nonlinear transport effects of ions in electrolyte systems with a significant Debye screening layer. Initial experimental studies have shown an order of magnitude increase of concentration near the electrodes, but numerical studies have so far failed to accurately predict such behavior in these flow regimes. Experimentally, using conventional fluorescence microscopy, we investigated the concentration gradient (as well as the associated electroosmosis, induced-charge electro-osmosis, and electrophoresis) of the charged analyte near the floating electrode as a function of analyte (1 to 10  $\mu\text{M}$  fluorescein and bodipy) and buffer (1 to 10 mM borate and phosphate) concentrations and an externally applied voltage drop (50 to 100 V) along the channel. We have implemented a nonlinear continuum kinetics model of the system involving the electric potential, the buffer flow velocity, the pressure, and the four ionic concentration fields and compared the resulting numerical simulations with experiments.

# Microchannel electrokinetics of charged analytes in buffered solutions near floating electrodes

GAMM-2009, Gdansk, Poland  
9 February 2009

**Mathias B. Andersen, Misha M. Gregersen, Henrik Bruus**  
**Technical University of Denmark**  
**&**  
**Trevor Wolfcale and Sumita Pennathur**  
**University of California Santa Barbara**

[www.nanotech.dtu.dk/microfluidics](http://www.nanotech.dtu.dk/microfluidics)

## The DTU theory team



**Mathias Bækbo Andersen**

MSc student



**Misha Marie Gregersen**

PhD student



**Henrik Bruus**

Professor

## The UCSB experiment team



**Trevor Wolfcale**

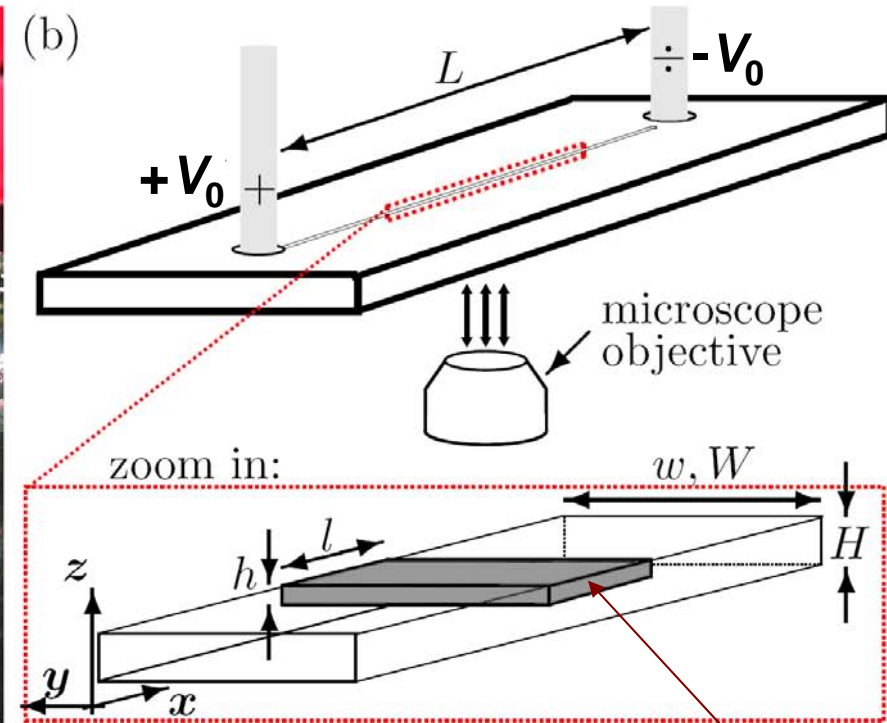
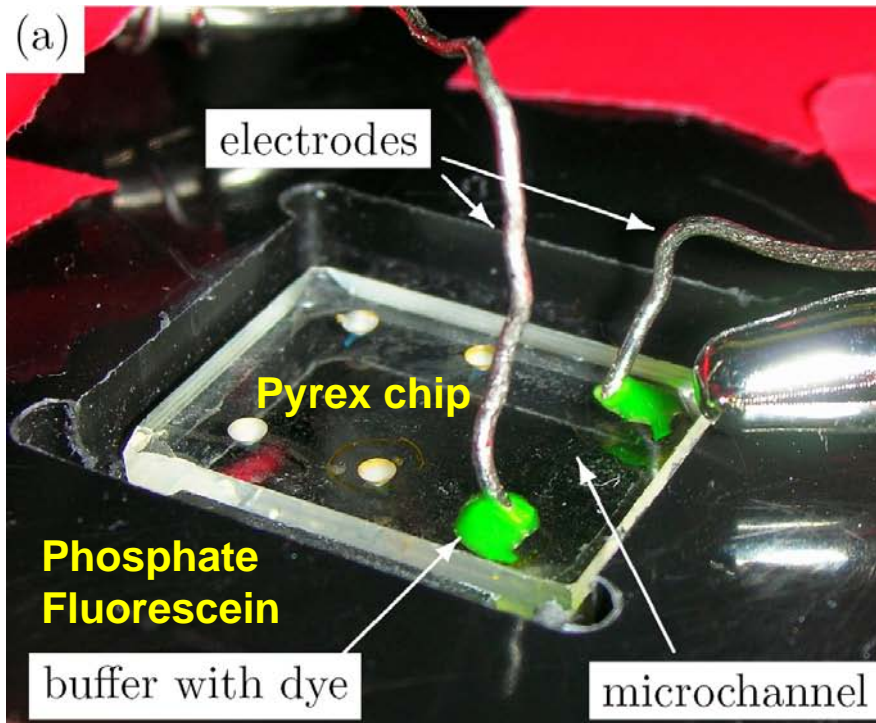
MSc student



**Sumita Pennathur**

Assoc. Professor

# Induced-charge electro-osmosis: UCSB experimental setup I

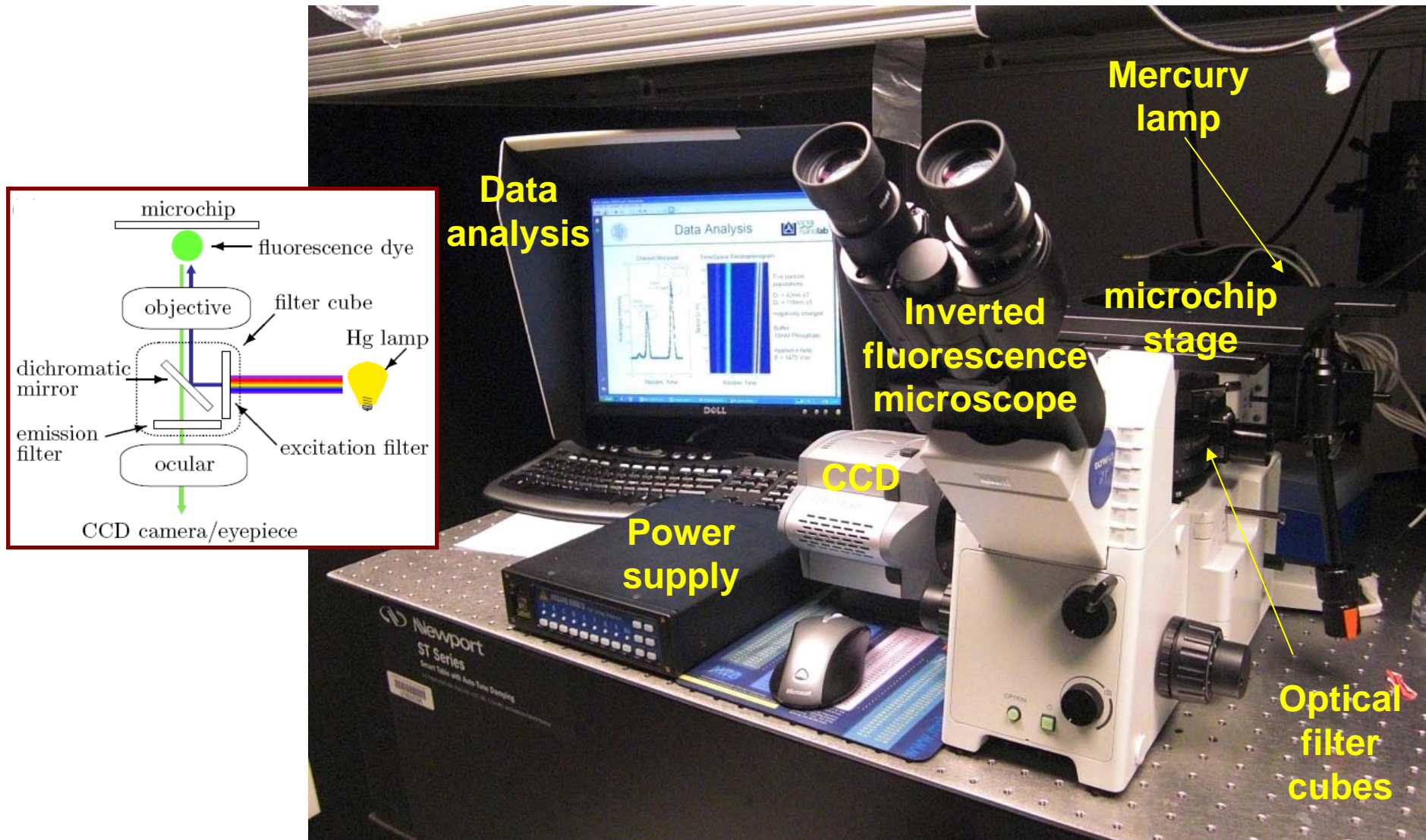


**Extreme aspect ratios – Debye layer overlap**

- $L = 9000.00 \mu\text{m}$
- $w = 250.00 \mu\text{m}$
- $l = 60.00 \mu\text{m}$
- $H = 0.50 \mu\text{m}$
- $\lambda_D = 0.03 \mu\text{m}$

**un-biased  
Pt electrode**

# Induced-charge electro-osmosis: UCSB experimental setup II



# The continuum description of the electric screening in electrolytes: the double layer

## ➤ Governing equations

– Navier-Stokes equation  $\mathbf{u}$   $\rho[\partial_t \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}] = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} - Ze(c_+ - c_-) \nabla \phi$

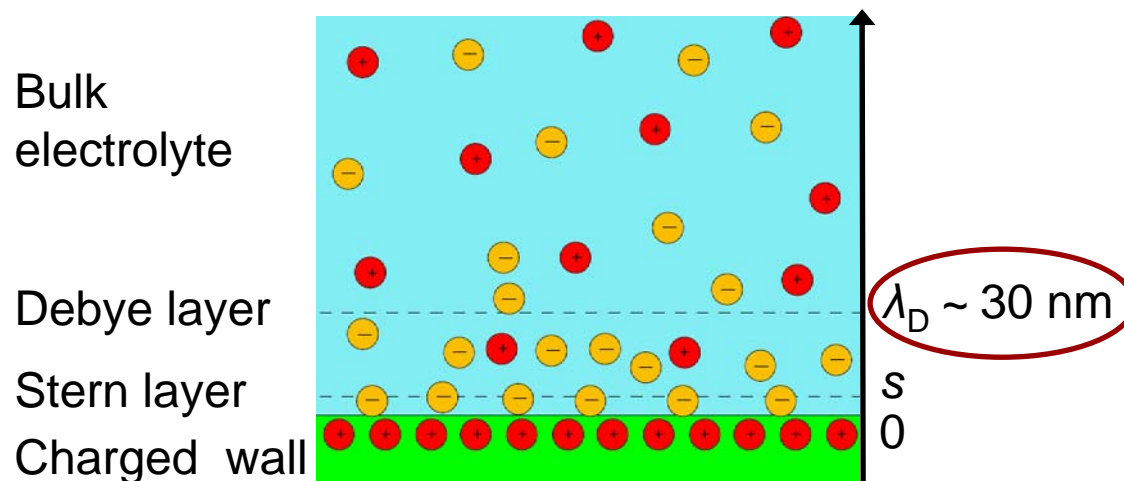
– Incompressibility  $\rho$   $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$

– Electrostatic Maxwell eq.  $\phi$   $\nabla \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \phi) = -Ze(c_+ - c_-)$

– Nernst-Planck equation  $\mathbf{J}$   $\mathbf{J}_i = -\frac{D_i}{k_B T} c_i \nabla \mu_i + \mathbf{u} c_i$

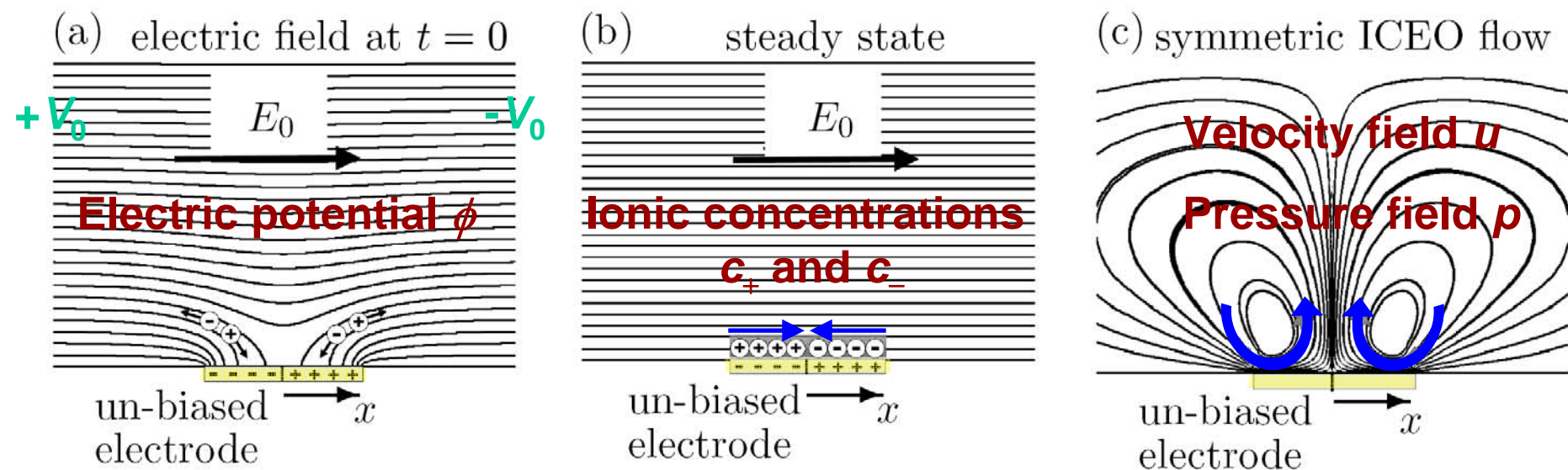
– Continuity equation  $c$   $\mu_i = \mu_0 \pm Ze\phi + k_B T \ln \frac{c_{\pm}}{c_0}$

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_i = -\partial_t c_i$



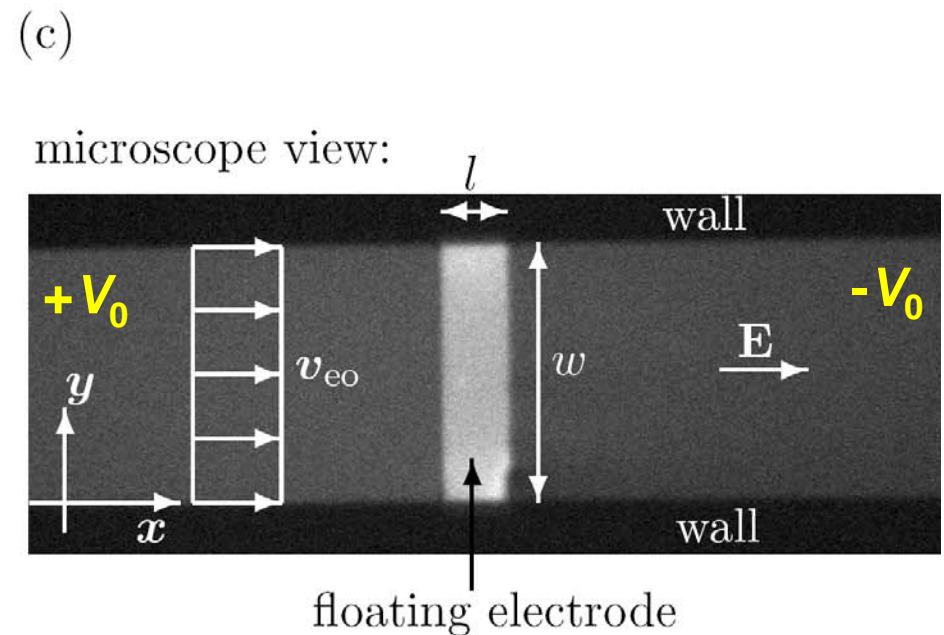
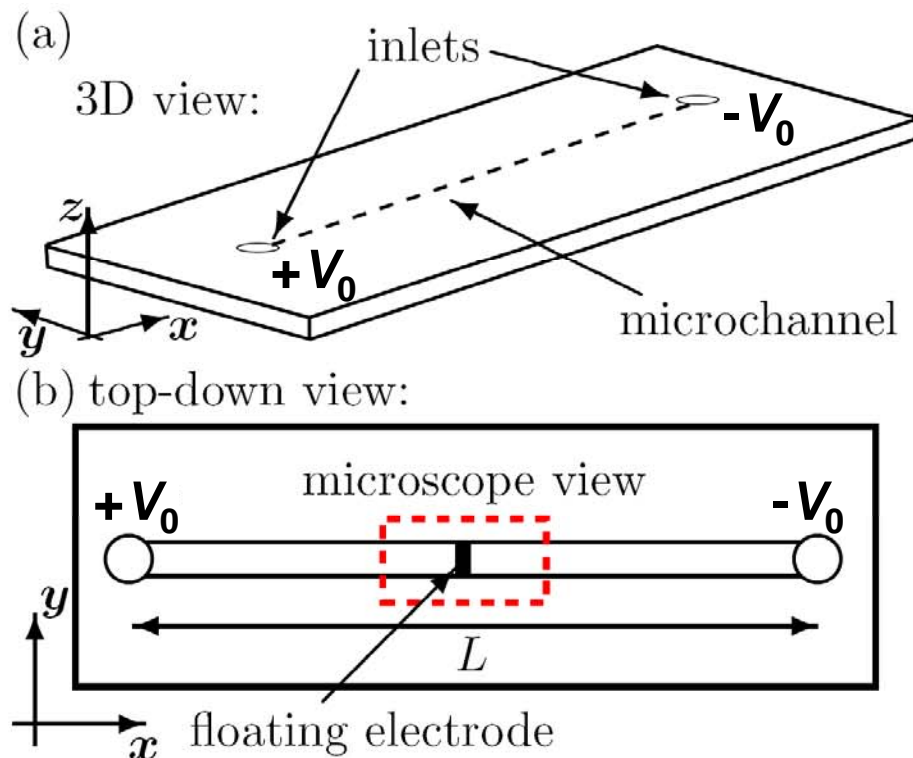
# Induced-charge electro-osmosis: Basic principle

- An external potential difference is applied ( $+V_0$  and  $-V_0$ ) to electrolyte
- Induced polarization charge appears in the metallic electrode
- Ions in the electrolyte screens out the  $E$ -field normal to the electrode
- The tangential  $E$ -field drives an ionic current along the dielectric
- The moving ions drags the liquid along the dielectric
- Flow-rolls are consequently induced in the electrolyte





# Induced-charge electro-osmosis: UCSB experimental setup III

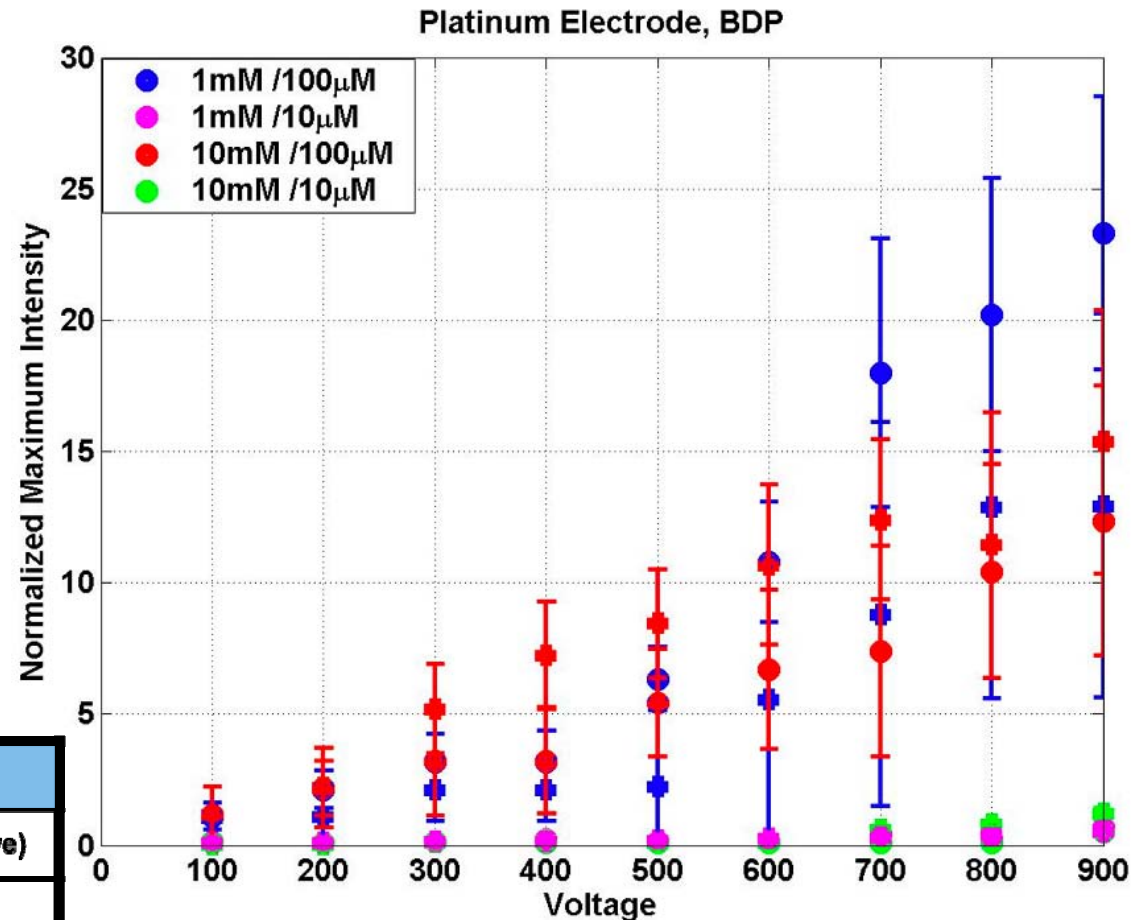


# Experimental parameters and calibration of fluorescent detection

## Experimental Parameters

Electric Fields	Ion/Analyte Densities
± 13.3 kV/m	1 mM / 1 mM
± 26.6 kV/m	1 mM / 100 mM
± 39.9 kV/m	1 mM / 10 mM
± 53.2 kV/m	1 mM / 1 mM
± 66.5 kV/m	10 mM / 1 mM
± 79.8 kV/m	10 mM / 100 mM
± 93.1 kV/m	10 mM / 10 mM
± 106.4 kV/m	10 mM / 1 mM
± 119.7 kV/m	

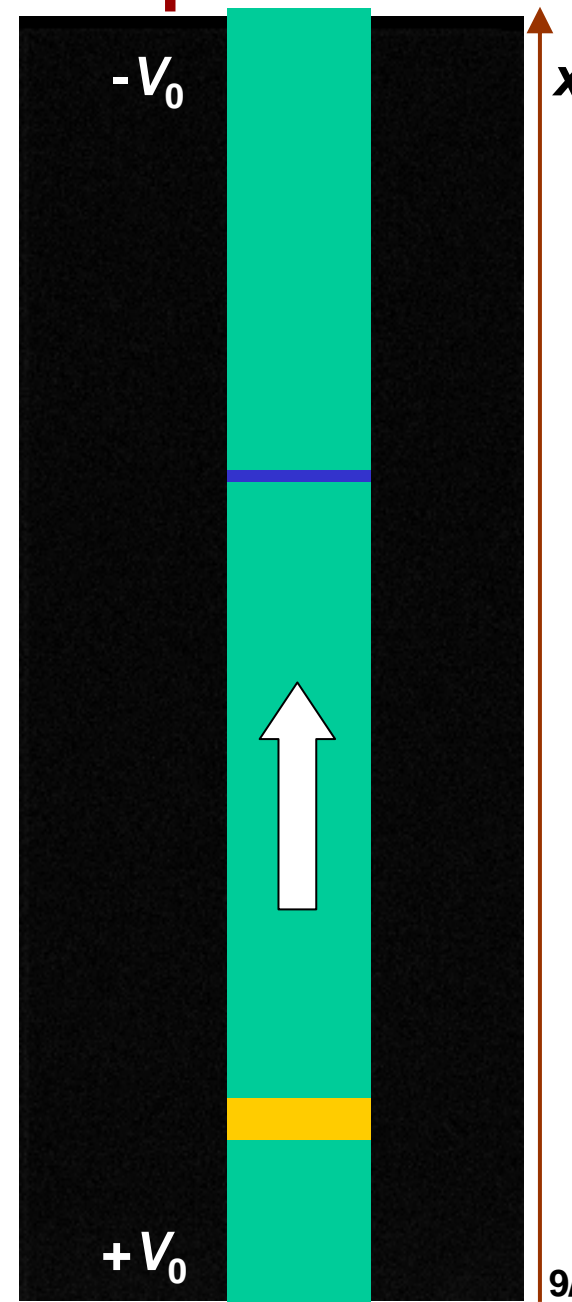
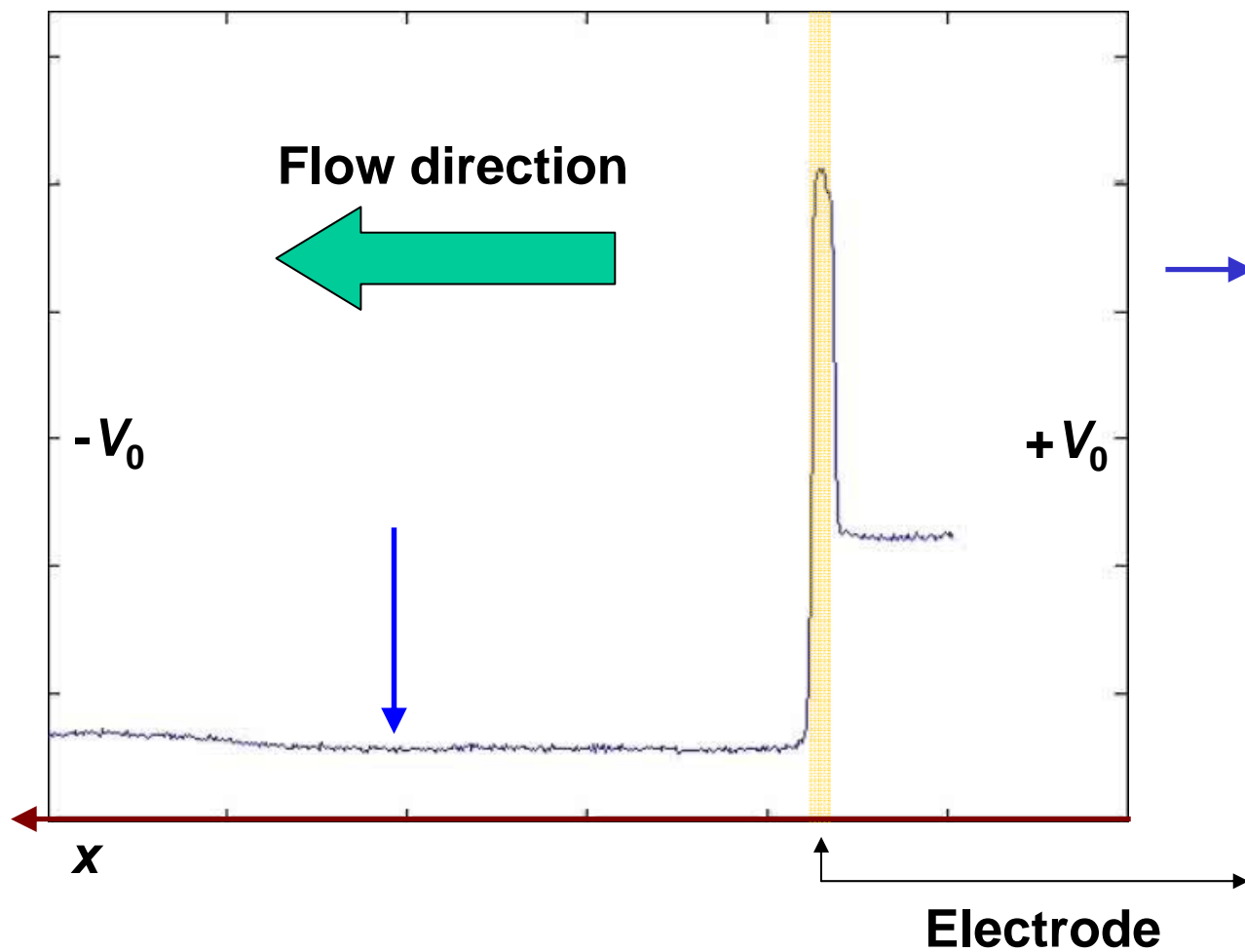
Electrode Geometries	Analytes
Ellipsoid	Rhodamine 6G (positive)
circle	Bodipy DISulfonate
Square	Fluorescein (negative)



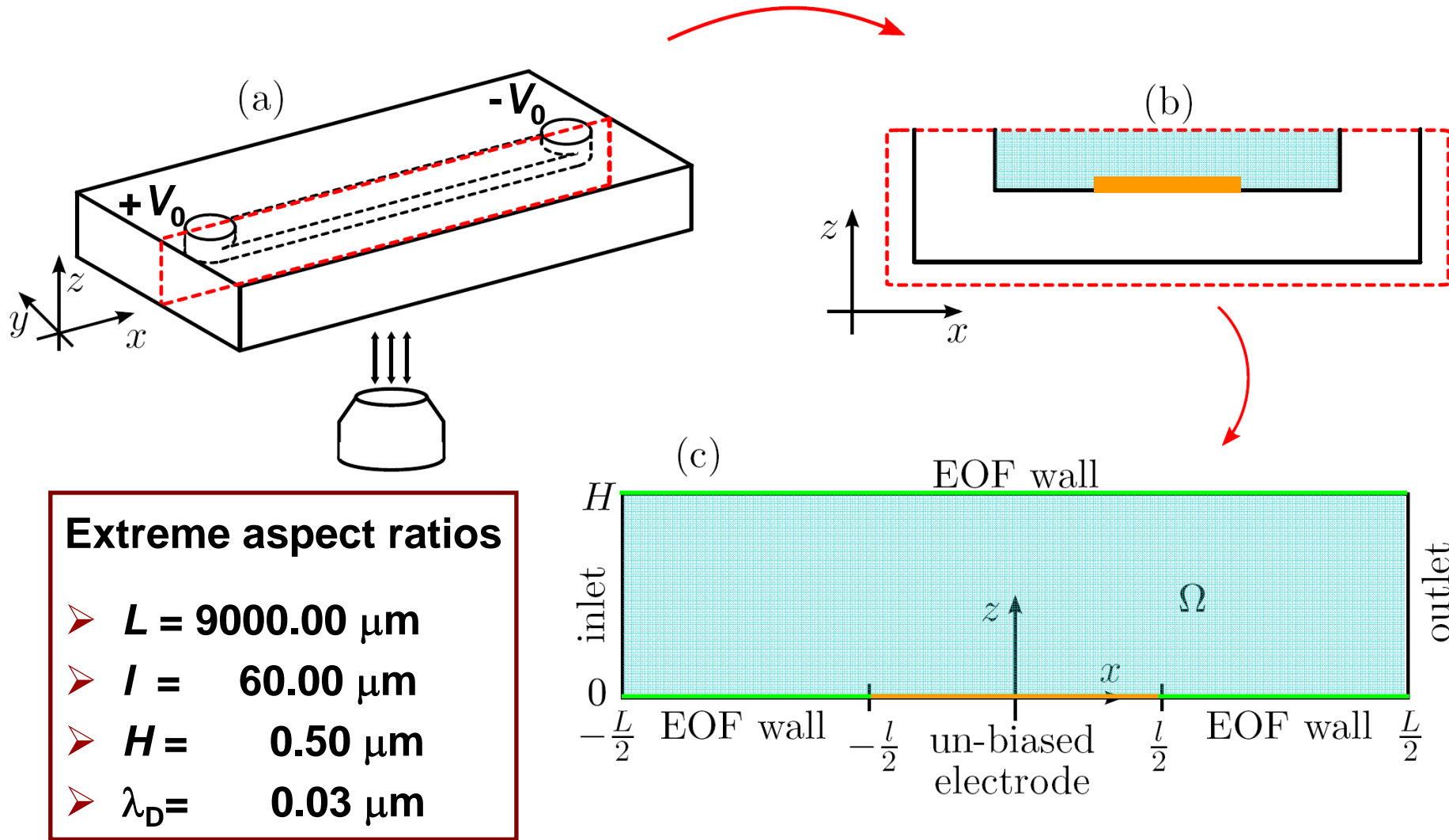
# Real-time CCD recordings of one experiment

Transverse average of the fluorescence signal

Top view



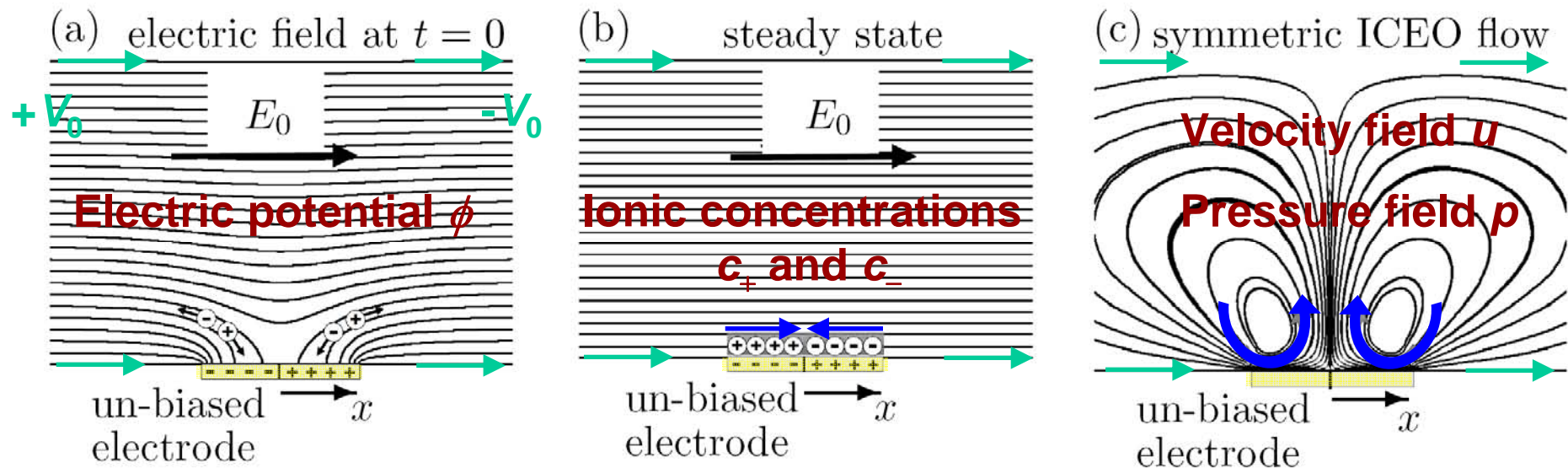
# Theoretical model: the 2D computational domain



## Extreme aspect ratios

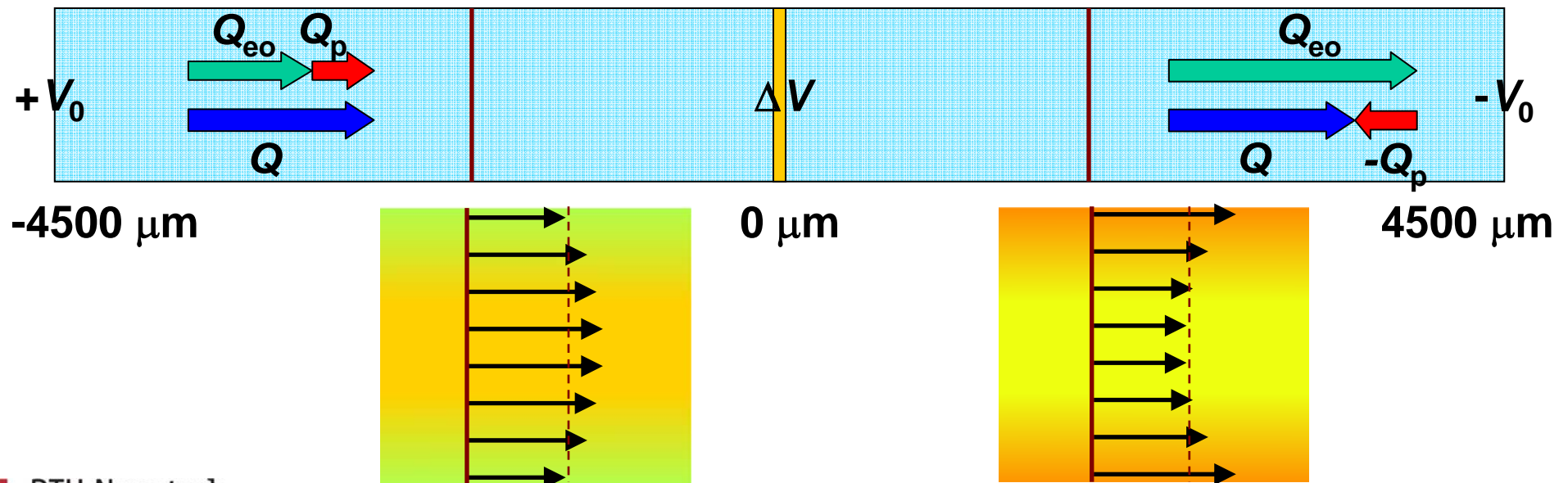
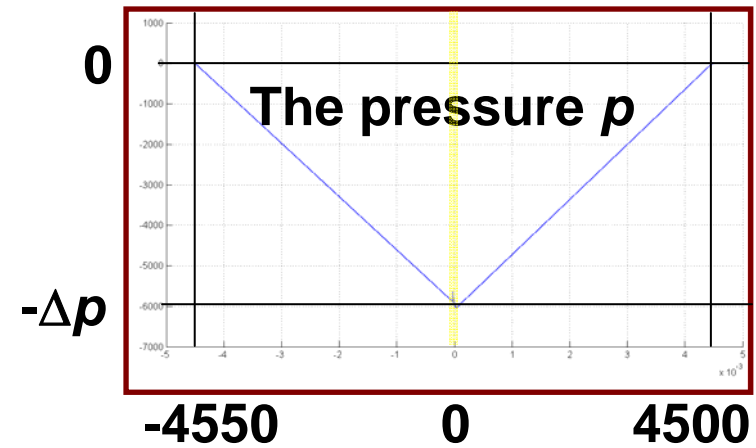
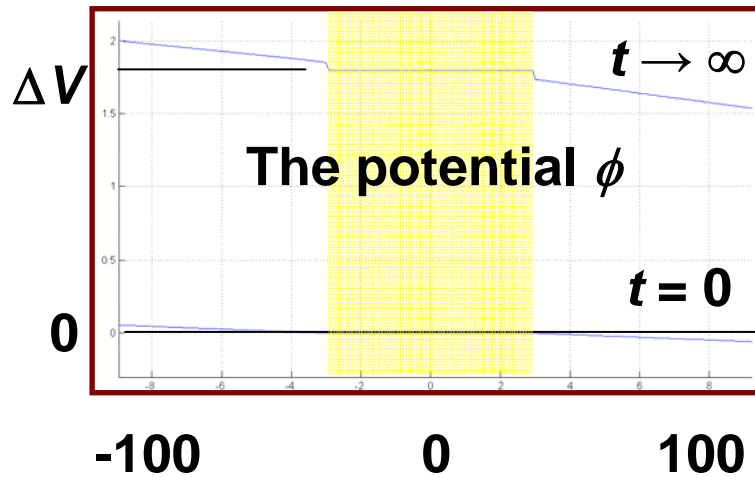
- $L = 9000.00 \mu\text{m}$
- $l = 60.00 \mu\text{m}$
- $H = 0.50 \mu\text{m}$
- $\lambda_D = 0.03 \mu\text{m}$

# Theoretical model: Induced-charge electro-osmosis in microchannels

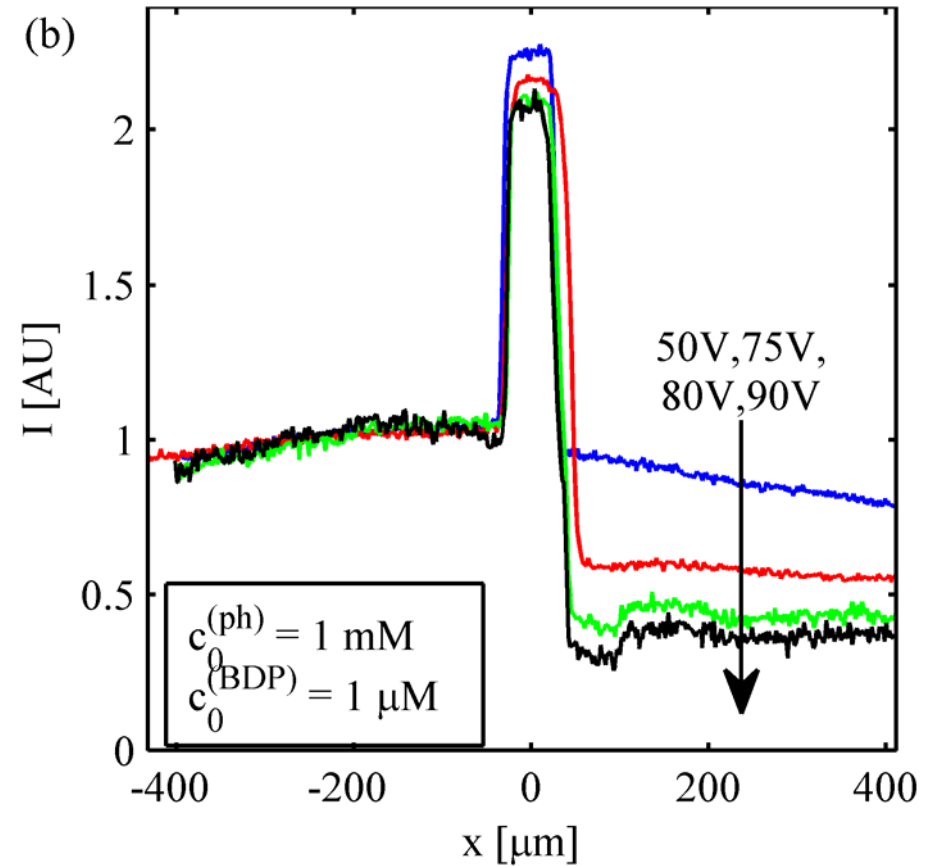
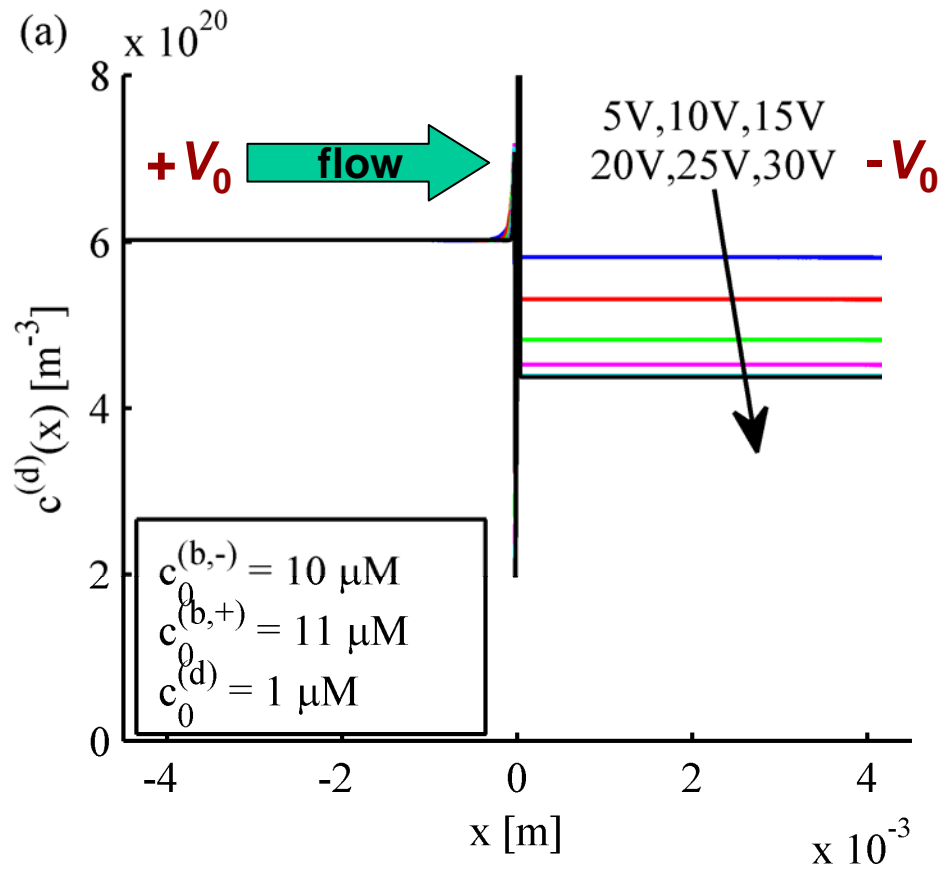


The symmetry is broken by the EO-flow from the surrounding walls

# Theoretical model: potential, pressure and velocity profiles



# Dye concentration: comparing simulation with experiment

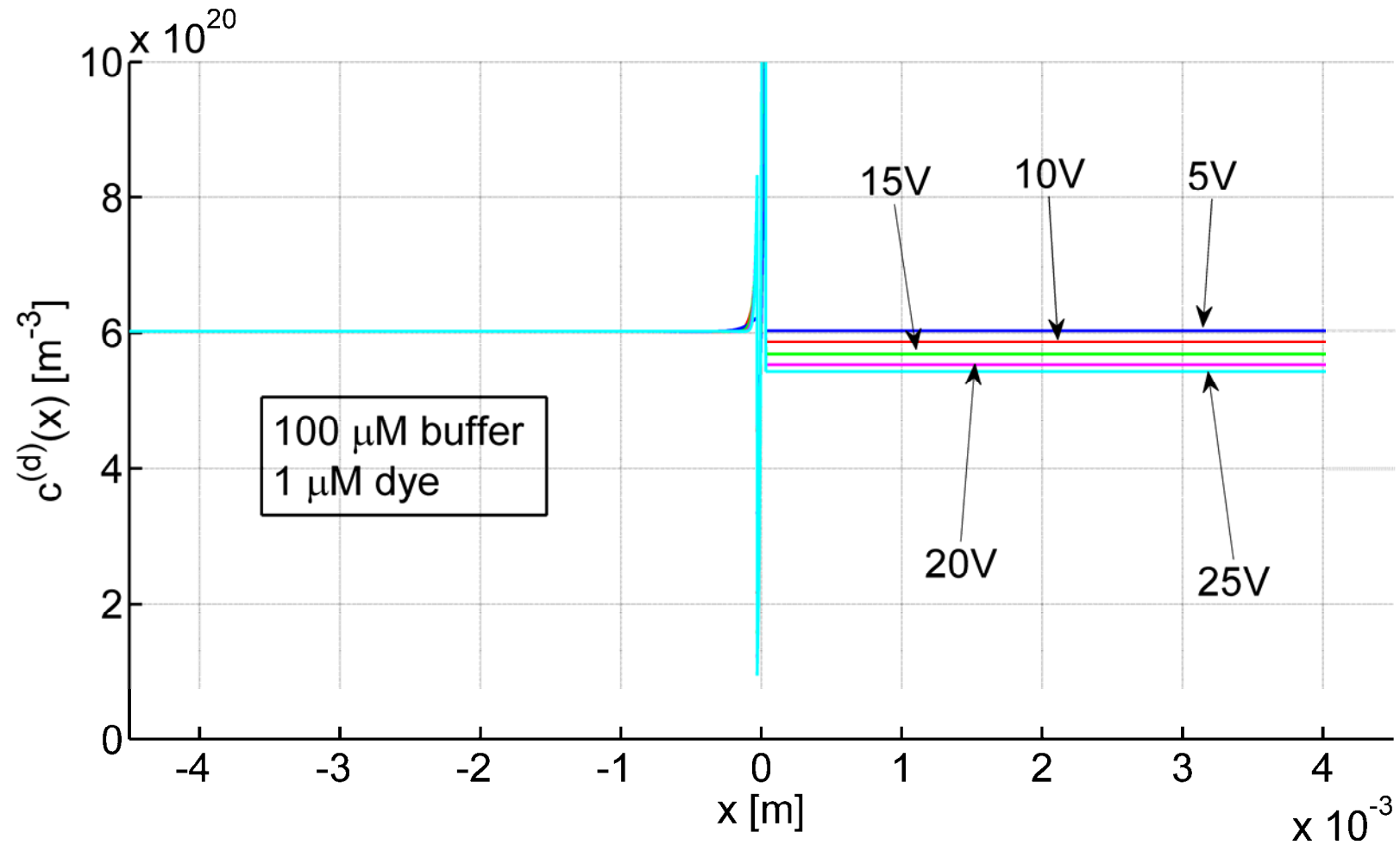


## Concluding remarks

- **Experimental setup for observing induced-charge electro-osmosis (ICEO) in micro/nanochannels**
- **Transient development of dye concentration has been measured**
- **Theoretical model combining EO flow with ICEO has been established for extreme aspect ratios**
- **Qualitative agreement between experiments and numerical simulation has been achieved**
- **A good basis for further ICEO studies have been developed and successfully tested**



# Theoretical model



# Theoretical model

