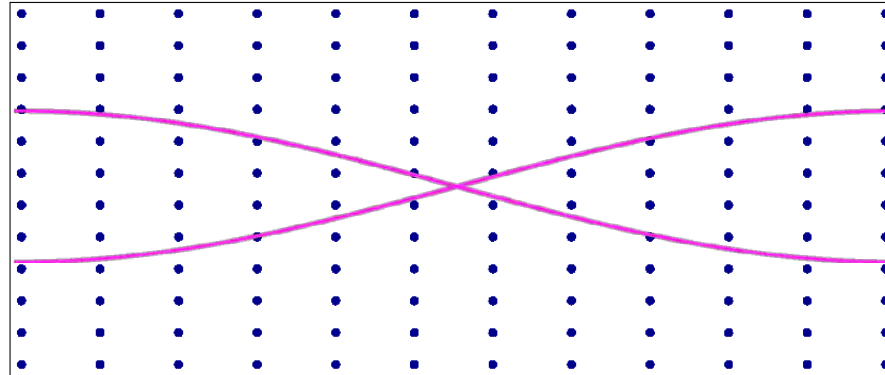


COMSOL analysis of acoustic streaming and microparticle acoustophoresis

COMSOL Conference, Milano Italy, 11 October 2012



**Peter Barkholt Muller^a, Rune Barnkob^a,
Mads J. Herring Jensen^b, and Henrik Bruus^a**

^a Department of Physics, Technical University of Denmark

^b COMSOL A/S, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

➤ Acoustophoresis

- Particle migration by sound
- Acoustic streaming (bulk flow driven at walls)
- Acoustic radiation forces (sound scattering off particles)

➤ Applications

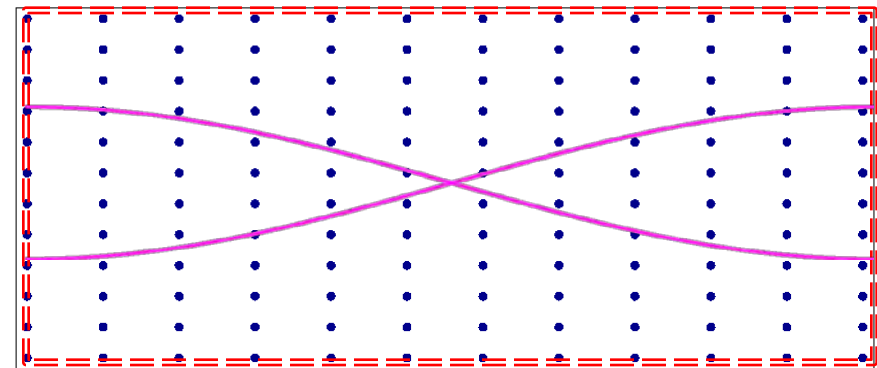
- Ultrasound acoustofluidics
- Non-invasive cell manipulation
- Lab-on-a-chip

➤ Numerical simulations

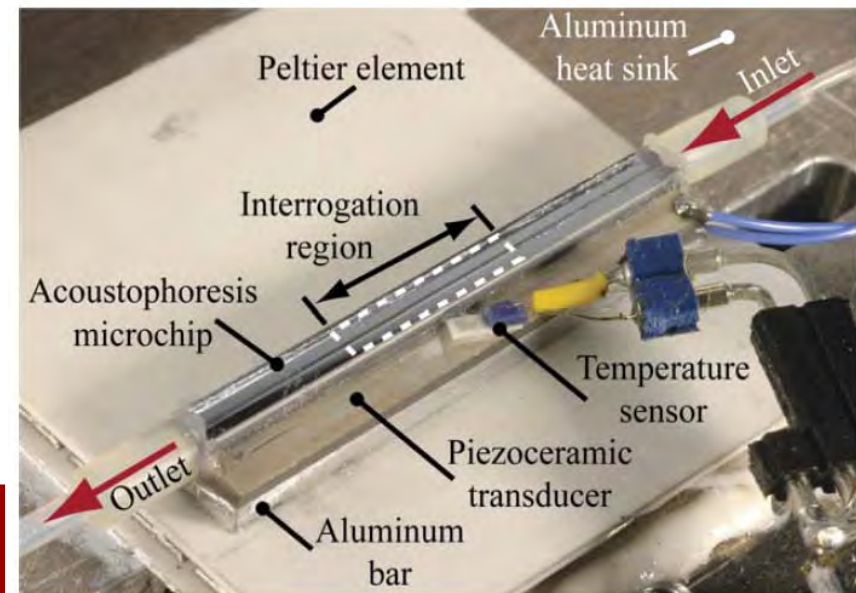
- Design and optimization
- Acquire fundamental insight

P. Augustsson, R. Barnkob, S.T. Wereley, H. Bruus, and T. Laurell
Lab Chip 11, 4152-4164 (2011)

Cross section

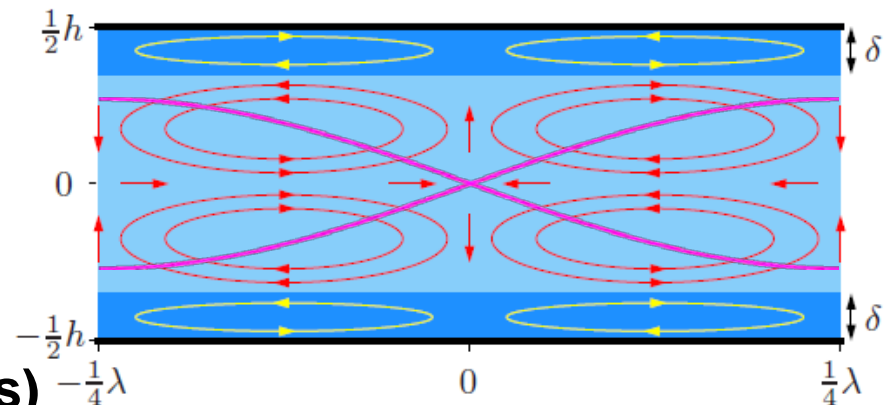


$\lambda/2 = 0.38 \text{ mm}$
 $c_s = 1495 \text{ m/s}$ $f = 1.95 \text{ MHz}$



➤ Acoustophoresis

- Particle migration by sound
- **Acoustic streaming (bulk flow driven at walls)**
- **Acoustic radiation forces (sound scattering off particles)**

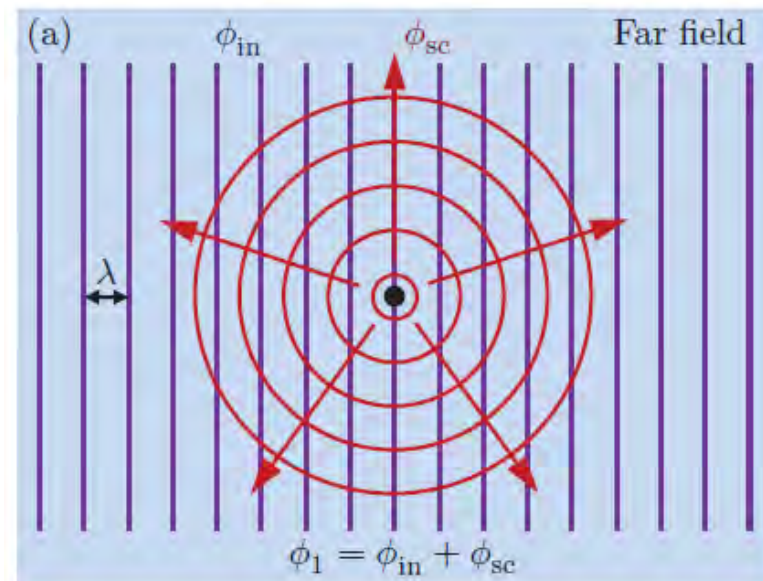


➤ Applications

- Ultrasound acoustofluidics
- Non invasive manipulation of cells
- Lab-on-a-chip

➤ Numerical simulations

- Design and optimization
- Acquire fundamental insight



➤ Acoustophoresis

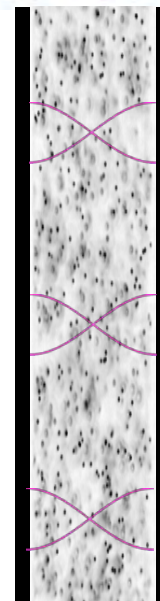
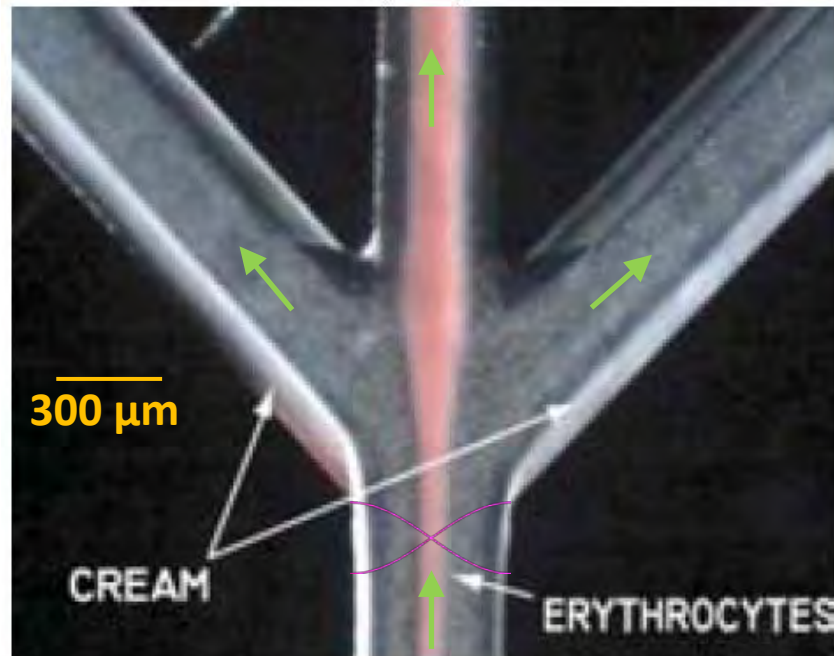
- Particle migration by sound
- Acoustic streaming (bulk flow driven at walls)
- Acoustic radiation forces (sound scattering off particles)

➤ Applications

- **Ultrasound acoustofluidics**
- **Non-invasive cell manipulation**
- **Lab-on-a-chip**

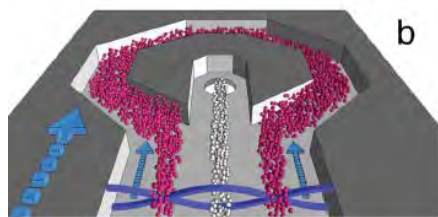
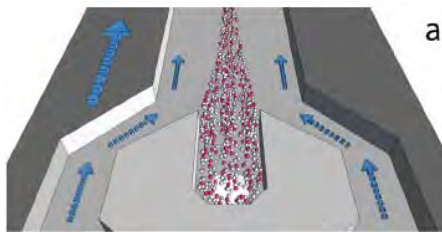
➤ Numerical simulations

- Design and optimization
- Acquire fundamental insight

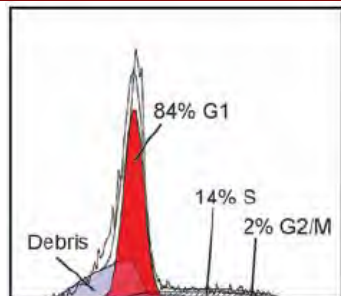
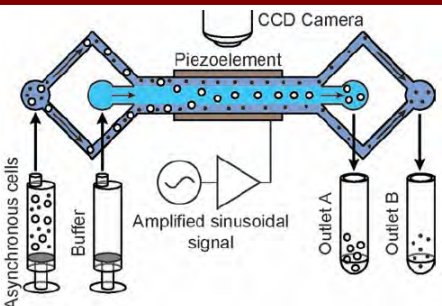


F. Petersson,
A. Nilsson,
C. Holm,
H. Jönsson &
T. Laurell
The Analyst
129, 938-943
(2004)

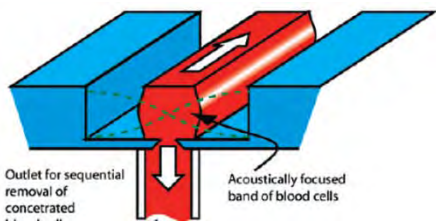
Introduction



Grenvall, Augustsson, Folkenberg, and Laurell
 Foss Analytics DK / Lund U
Raw milk quality control
 Anal. Chem. **81**, 6195 (2009)



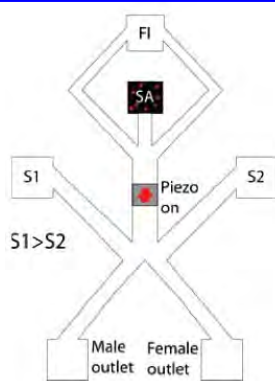
Thévoz, Adams, Shea, Bruus, and Soh
 UCSB / DTU
Acoustophoretic synchronization of cells
 Anal Chem **82**, 3094 (2010)



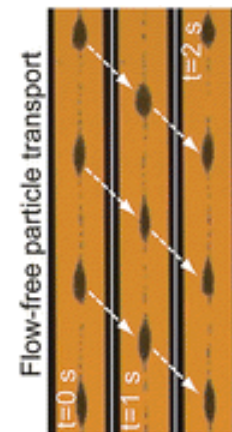
Lenshof, Lilja, Laurell et al.
 Lund U / MSK Cancer Center NY
Whole blood plasmapheresis chip
 Anal. Chem. **81**, 6030 (2009)



Barnkob, Augustsson, Laurell, and Bruus
 Lund U / DTU
In-situ measurements of the local pressure
 Lab Chip **10**, 563 (2010)

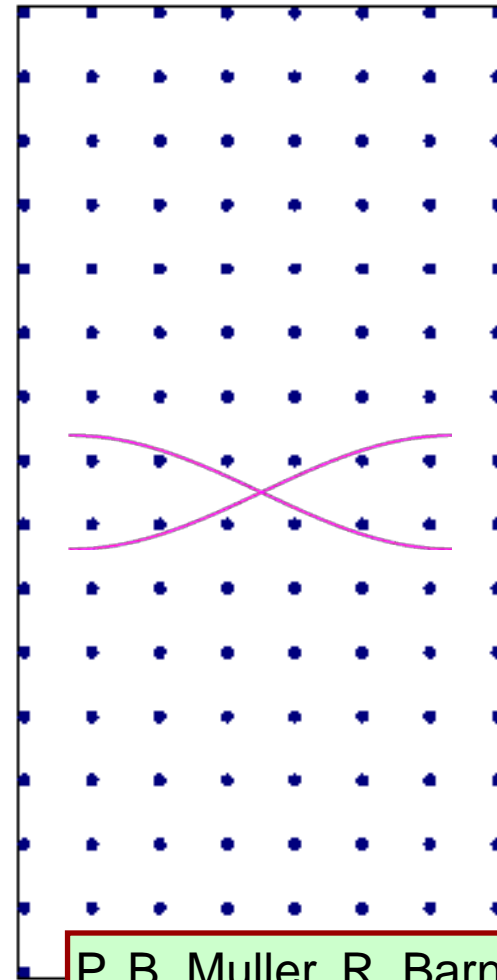


Norris, Evander, Horsman-Hall, Nilsson, Laurell, and Landers
 Univ Virginia / Lund U
Forensic analysis of sex assaults
 Anal. Chem. **81**, 6089 (2009)



Manneberg, Wiklund et al.
 KTH
Flow-free cell transport
 Lab Chip **9**, 833 (2009)

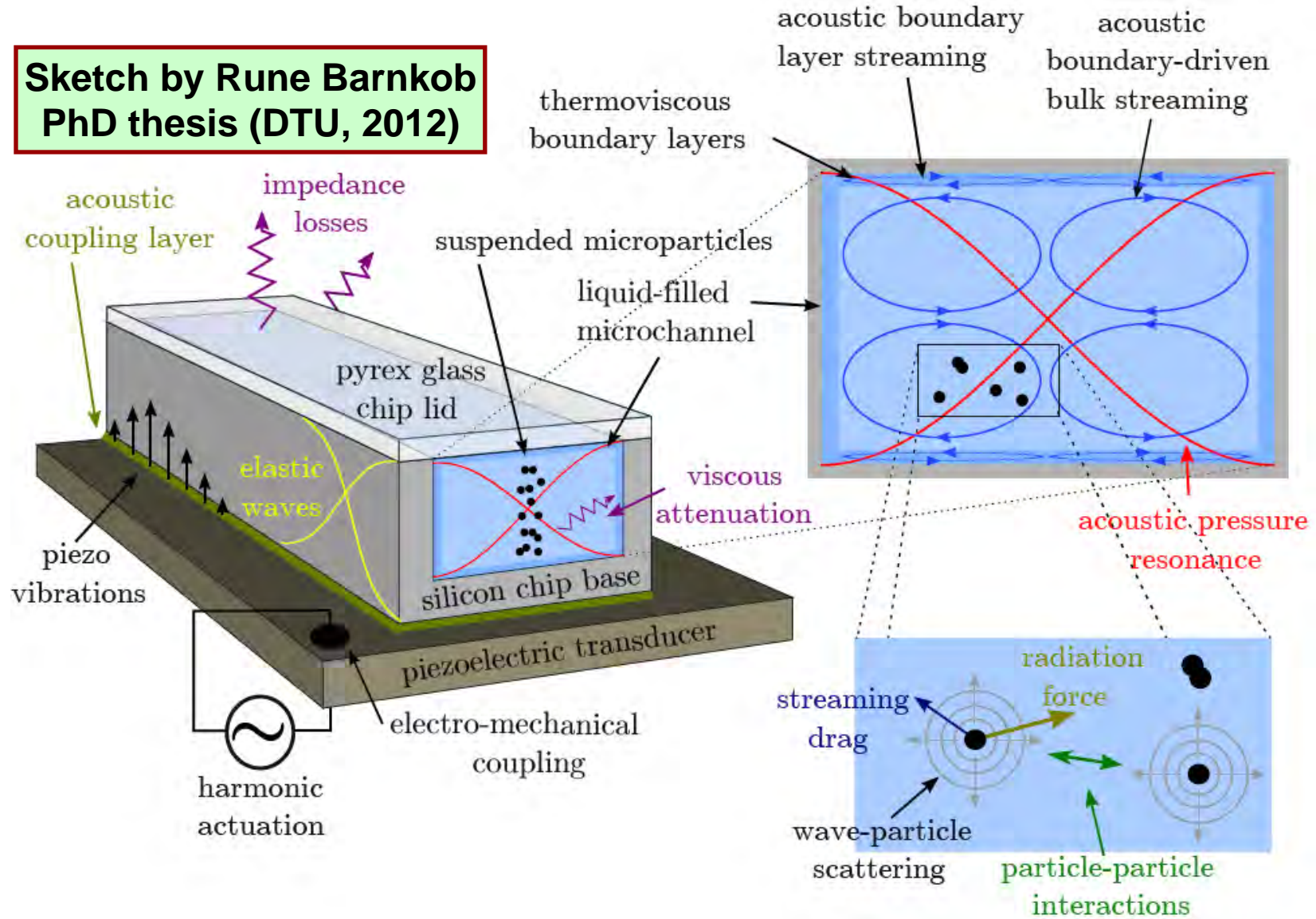
- **Acoustophoresis**
 - Particle migration by sound
 - Acoustic streaming (bulk flow driven at walls)
 - Acoustic radiation forces (sound scattering off particles)
- **Applications**
 - Ultrasound acoustofluidics
 - Non-invasive cell manipulation
 - Lab-on-a-chip
- **Numerical simulations**
 - **Design and optimization**
 - **Acquire fundamental insight**



P. B. Muller, R. Barnkob,
M. J. H. Jensen, and H. Bruus
Lab Chip **12**, online (2012)

Introduction

**Sketch by Rune Barnkob
PhD thesis (DTU, 2012)**



Thermoacoustics in first-order perturbation theory

➤ Governing equations

$$T = T_0 + T_1 + \cancel{T_2},$$

$$p = p_0 + p_1 + \cancel{p_2},$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{v}_1 + \cancel{\mathbf{v}_2}.$$

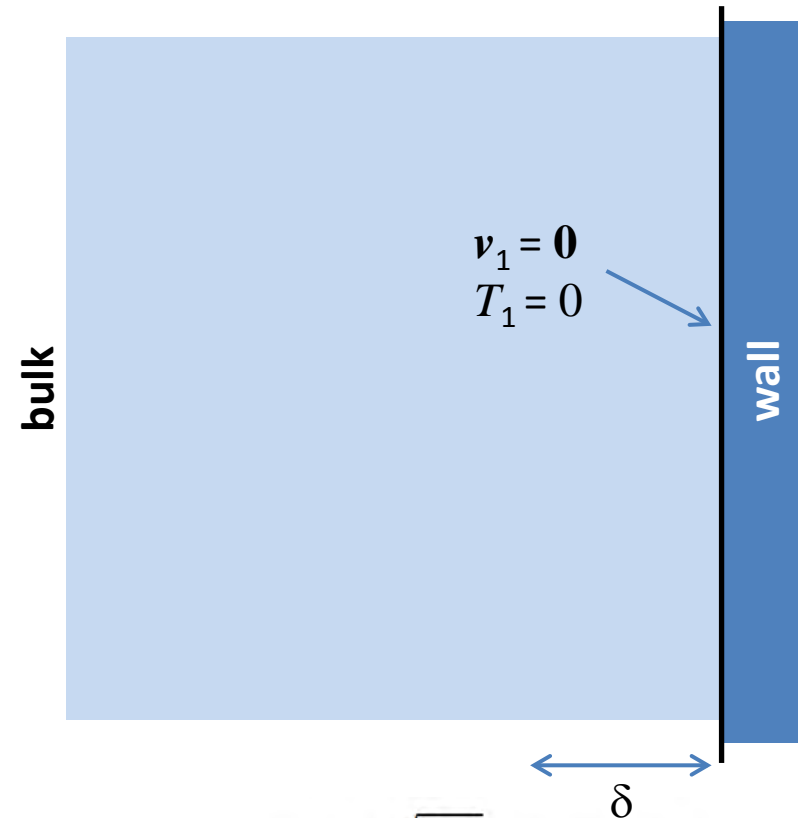
$$\partial_t T_1 = D_{\text{th}} \nabla^2 T_1 + \frac{\alpha T_0}{\rho_0 c_p} \partial_t p_1,$$

$$\partial_t p_1 = \frac{1}{\gamma \kappa} \left[\alpha \partial_t T_1 - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 \right],$$

$$\rho_0 \partial_t \mathbf{v}_1 = -\nabla p_1 + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}_1 + \beta \eta \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_1).$$

$$\partial_t p_1 = -i\omega p_1 \quad \nabla^2 p_1 + k_0^2 p_1 = 0$$

$$k_0 = \omega / c_0$$



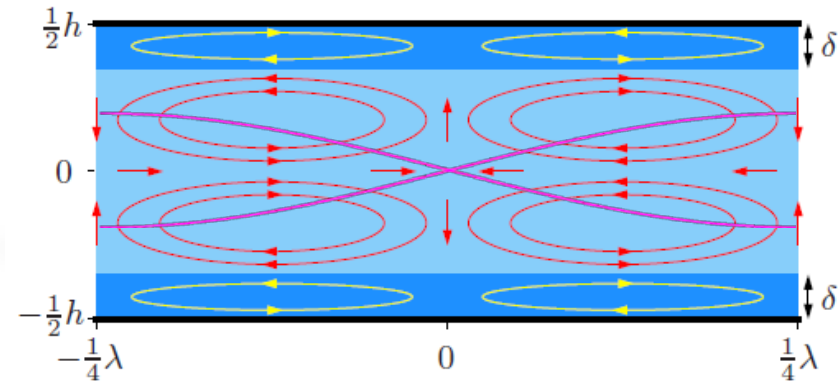
$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{\omega}} = 0.38 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

for water at 20 °C and $f = 2 \text{ MHz}$

Acoustic streaming in second-order perturbation theory

➤ Governing equations

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \rho_2 &= -\rho_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 - \nabla \cdot (\rho_1 \mathbf{v}_1), \\ \rho_0 \partial_t \mathbf{v}_2 &= -\nabla p_2 + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}_2 + \beta \eta \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_2) \\ &\quad - \rho_1 \partial_t \mathbf{v}_1 - \rho_0 (\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_1, \end{aligned}$$



Sketch of the classical Rayleigh-Schlichting streaming pattern in a parallel-plate geometry

➤ Time averaging over one period

μs time scale of the ultrasound is not resolved

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 \langle \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle &= -\langle \nabla \cdot (\rho_1 \mathbf{v}_1) \rangle, \\ \eta \nabla^2 \langle \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle + \beta \eta \nabla (\nabla \cdot \langle \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle) - \langle \nabla p_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \rho_1 \partial_t \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle + \rho_0 \langle (\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thermal second-order effects ignored but see Rednikov and Sadhal, JFM 667, 426 (2011)

The acoustic radiation and drag force on a small particle in a viscous fluid for $a, \delta \ll \lambda$

➤ Radiation force:

$$\mathbf{F}^{\text{rad}} = -\pi a^3 \left[\frac{2\kappa_0}{3} \text{Re}[f_1^* p_1^* \nabla p_1] - \rho_0 \text{Re}[f_2^* \mathbf{v}_1^* \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}_1] \right]$$

M. Settnes and H. Bruus
Phys. Rev. E **85**, 016327 (2012)

$$f_1(\tilde{\kappa}) = 1 - \tilde{\kappa}, \quad \text{with } \tilde{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa_p}{\kappa_0},$$

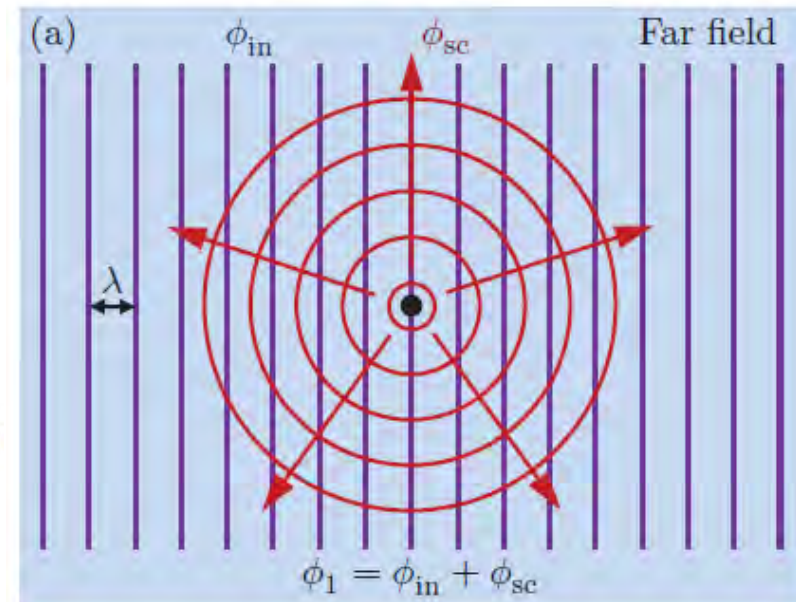
$$f_2(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\delta}) = \frac{2[1 - \gamma(\tilde{\delta})](\tilde{\rho} - 1)}{2\tilde{\rho} + 1 - 3\gamma(\tilde{\delta})}, \quad \text{with } \tilde{\rho} = \frac{\rho_p}{\rho_0},$$

$$\gamma(\tilde{\delta}) = -\frac{3}{2} [1 + i(1 + \tilde{\delta})] \tilde{\delta}, \quad \text{with } \tilde{\delta} = \frac{\delta}{a}.$$

➤ Drag force: $F^{\text{drag}} = 6\pi\eta a (\langle \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle - \mathbf{u})$

➤ Coefficients:

$$\Phi(\tilde{\kappa}, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\delta}) = \frac{1}{3} f_1(\tilde{\kappa}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[f_2(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\delta})]$$



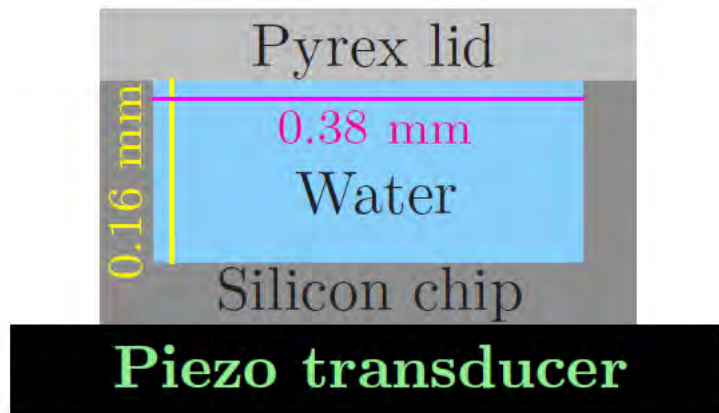
Critical particle size is given by $F^{\text{rad}} = F^{\text{drag}}$

or

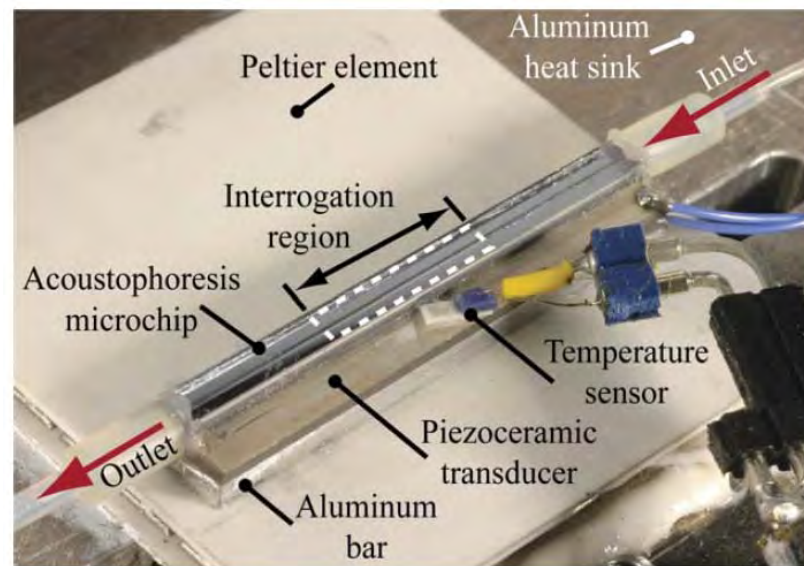
$$2a_c = \sqrt{12 \frac{\Psi}{\Phi}} \delta \approx 2.0 \mu\text{m}$$

The model system: a straight rectangular channel in silicon/glass

End view



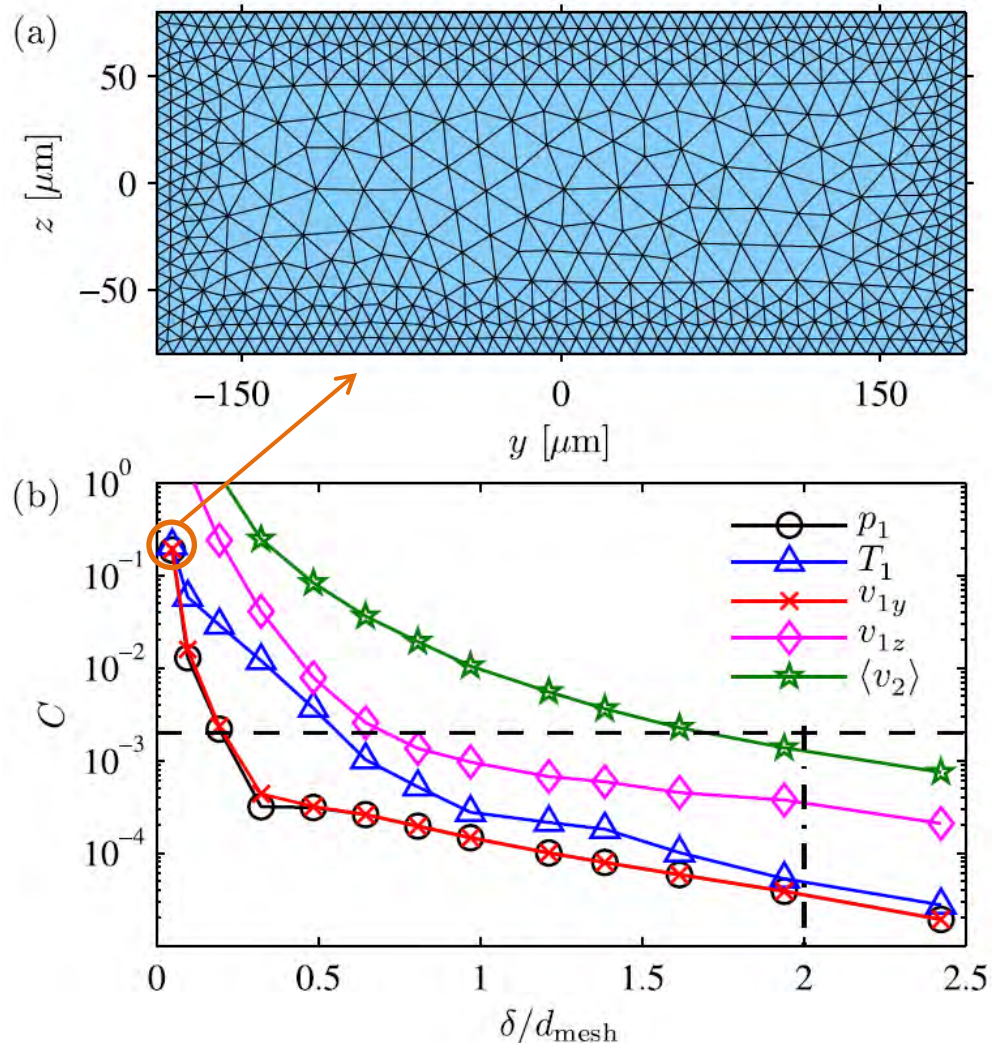
**2D cross section of a long,
straight rectangular channel**



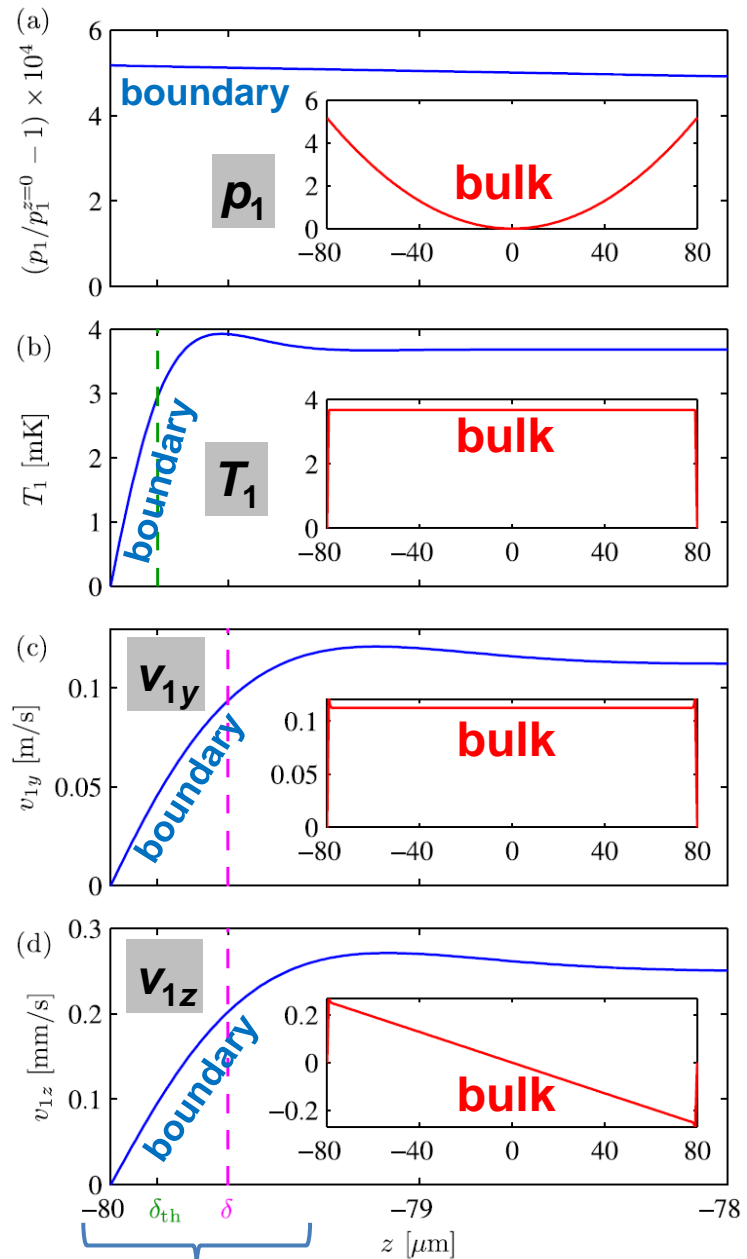
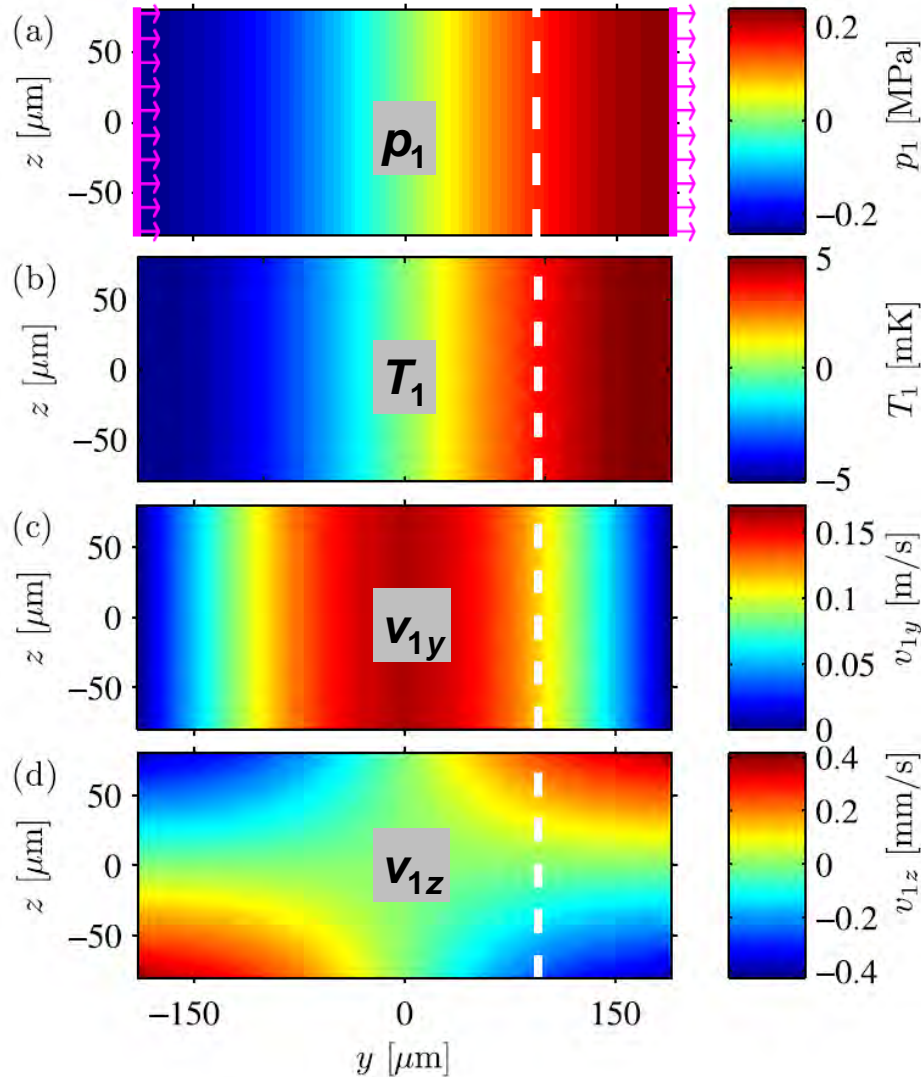
P. Augustsson, R. Barnkob, S.T. Wereley,
H. Bruus, and T. Laurell,
Lab Chip **11**, 4152-4164 (2011)

Numerical procedure using COMSOL

- **COMSOL Multiphysics**
 - Finite element program
 - User defined equations and expressions
- **First order fields**
 - Thermoacoustics
- **Second order fields**
 - Flow with sources
- **Forces on particles**
 - Radiation force
 - Stokes drag force
- **Transient particle tracing**
- **Mesh**
 - Several length scales
 - Acoustic boundary layer
 - Mesh convergence test!!



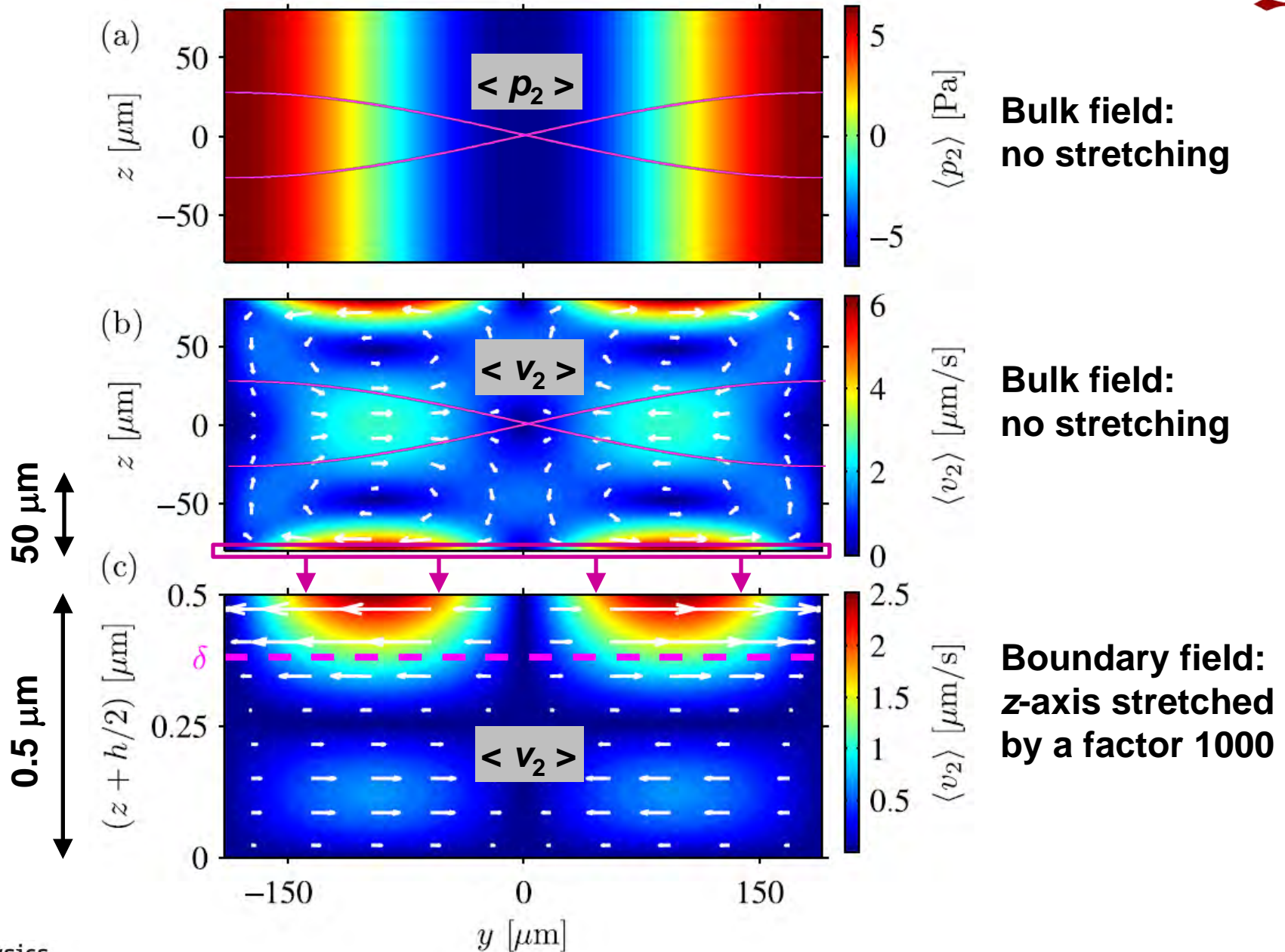
Results: First-order field amplitudes



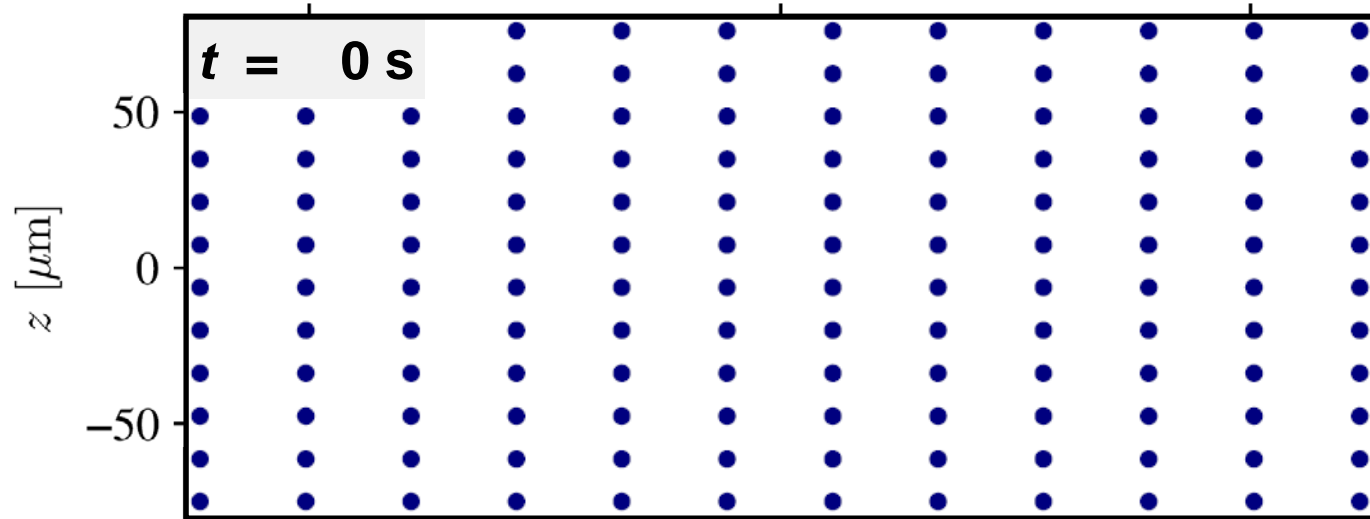
$$\delta_{\text{th}} = \sqrt{\frac{2D_{\text{th}}}{\omega}} = 0.15 \text{ } \mu\text{m}, \quad \text{and} \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{2\nu}{\omega}} = 0.38 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

boundary layer

Results: Second-order time-averaged fields



Results: Particle tracing animations



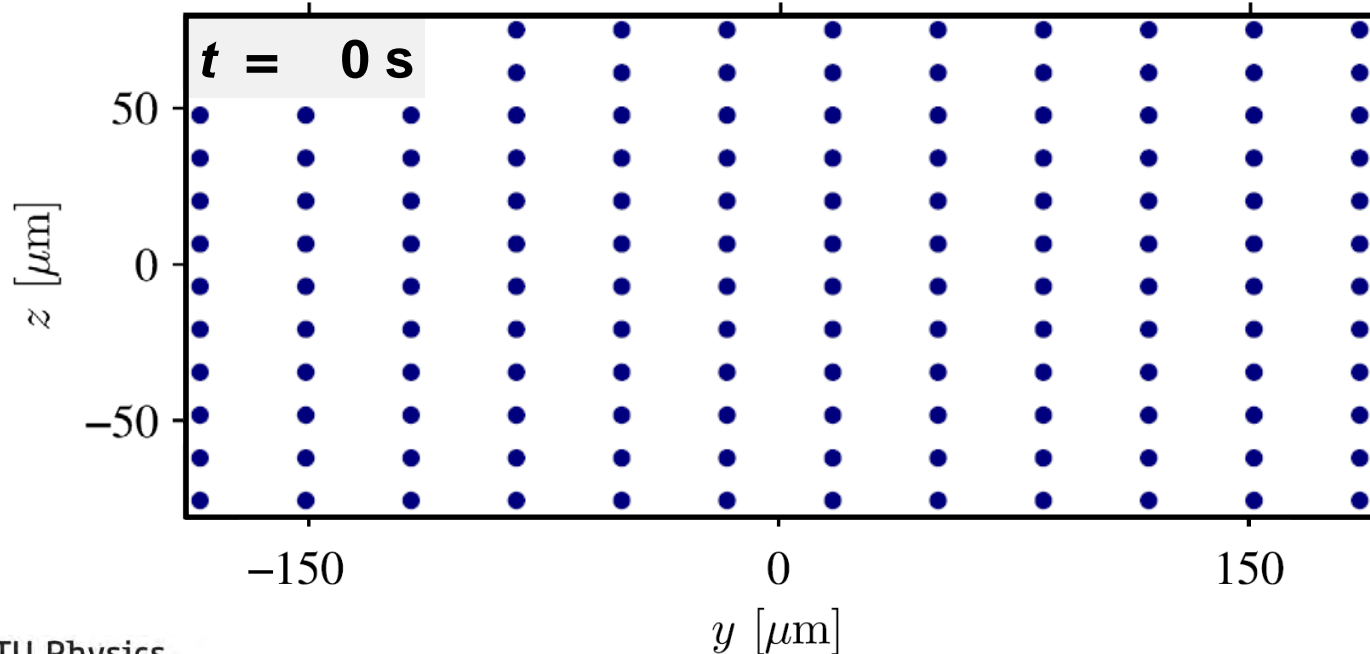
$2a = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$

Critical particle size is given by

$$F_{\text{rad}} = F_{\text{drag}}$$

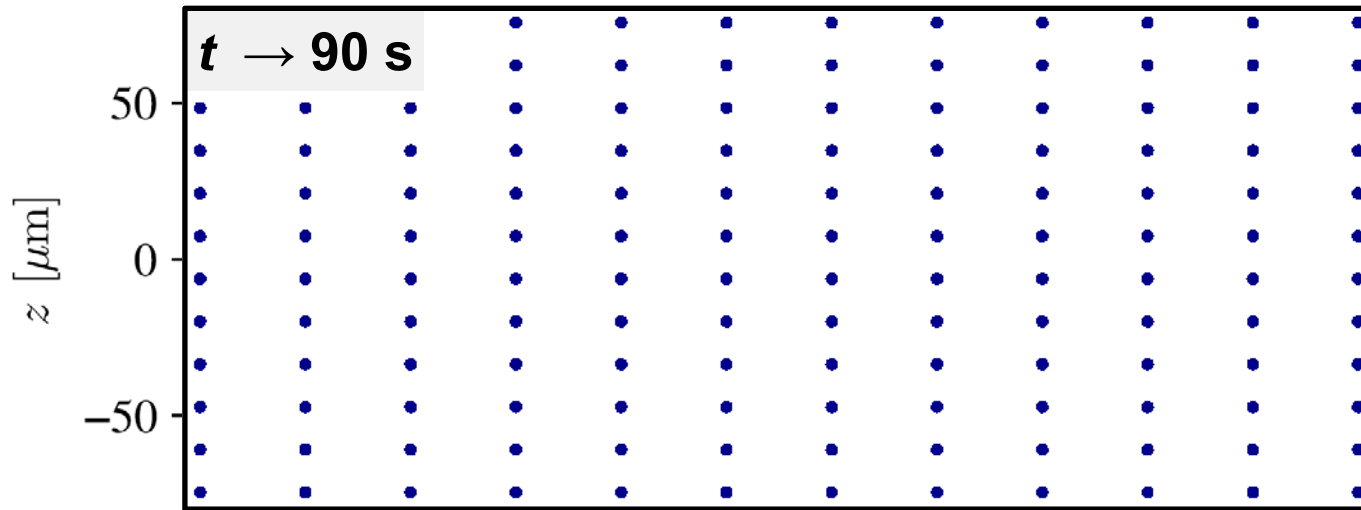
or

$$2a_c = \sqrt{12 \frac{\Psi}{\Phi}} \delta$$
$$\approx 2.0 \mu\text{m}$$



$2a = 5.0 \mu\text{m}$

Results: Particle tracing animations



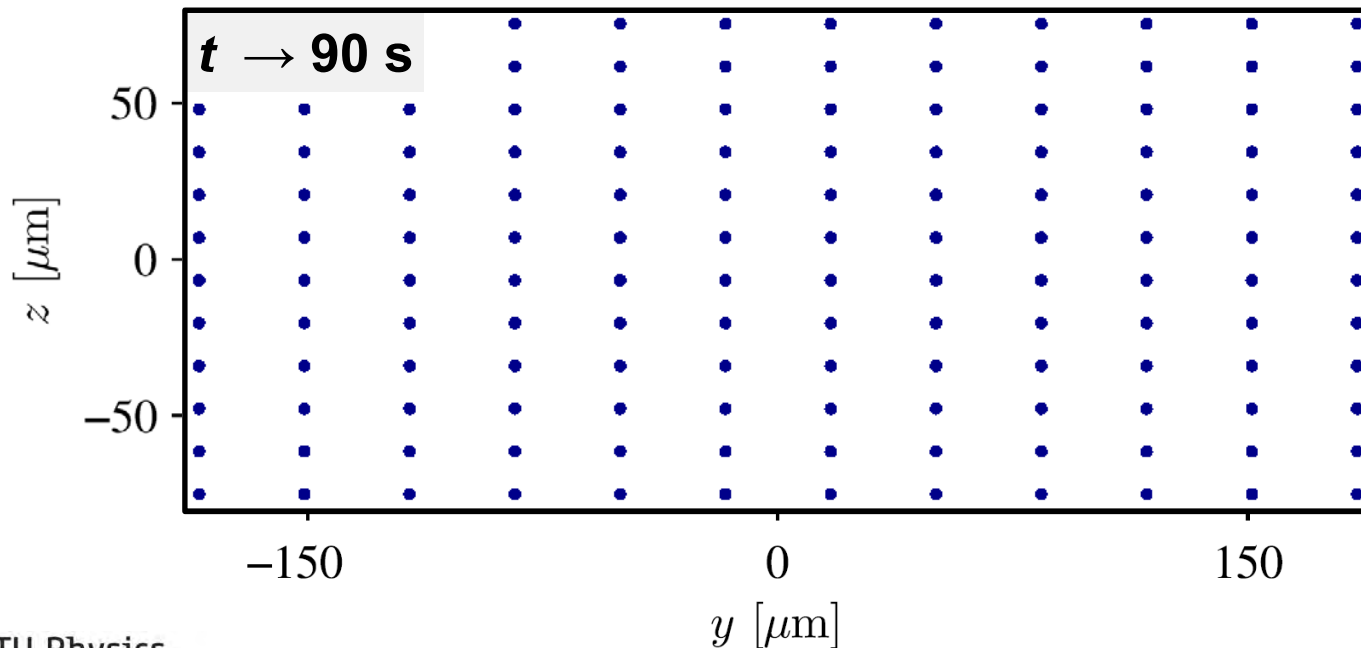
$2a = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$

Critical particle size is given by

$$F_{\text{rad}} = F_{\text{drag}}$$

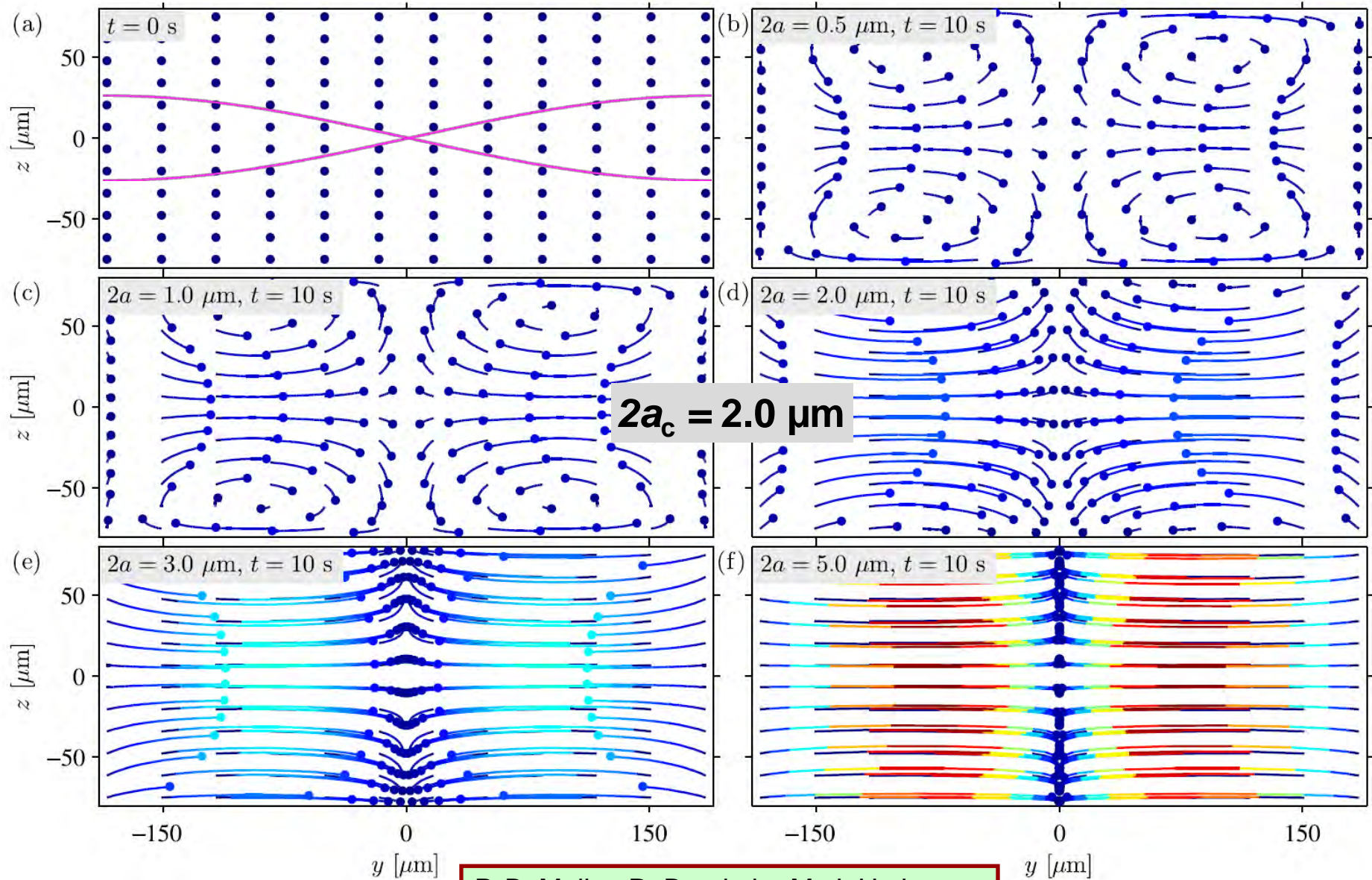
or

$$2a_c = \sqrt{12 \frac{\Psi}{\Phi}} \delta$$
$$\approx 2.0 \mu\text{m}$$



$2a = 5.0 \mu\text{m}$

Results: Particle tracing gallery



Conclusion

➤ Implementation and numerical solution of:

- Acoustophoretic motion of particles
- Second-order acoustic phenomena
- Streaming
- Radiation forces
- Second-order thermal effects need to be incorporated

P. B. Muller, R. Barnkob, M. J. H. Jensen, and H. Bruus
Lab Chip 12, online (2012)

➤ Application to a relevant geometry

- Motion dependent on particle size
- Development and design of lab-on-a-chip systems
- Elasticity of the walls needs to be incorporated

➤ 3D measurements of acoustophoresis needed

- New collaboration between the groups of
Laurell (Lund University, Sweden)
Kähler (Universität der Bundeswehr, Germany)
Bruus (Technical University of Denmark, Denmark)