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Single File escape dynamics in microfluidic channels

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University of Vienna**

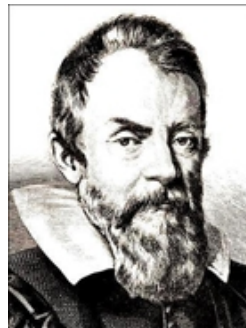
Conferenza della Società Italiana di Fisica

Roma, 25 September 2015

Theory



Experiments



Dipartimento di Fisica
Galileo Galilei

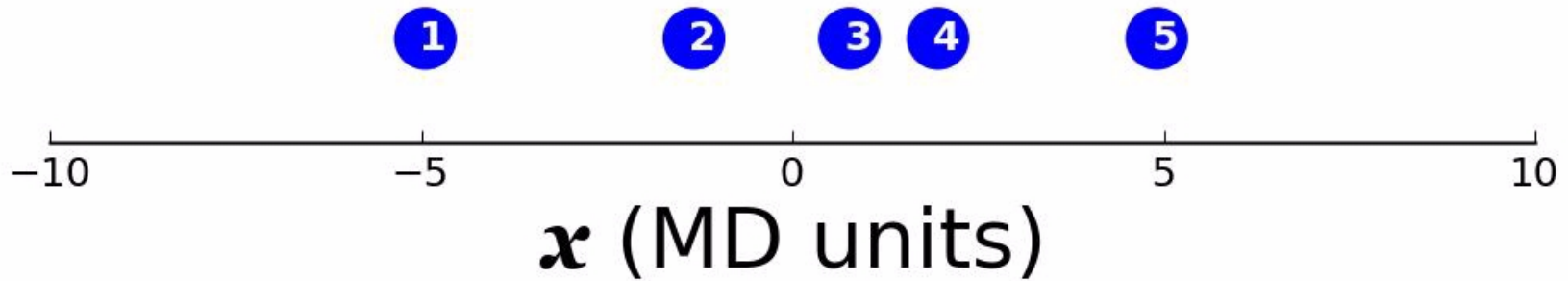
In collaboration with Dr. Stefano Pagliara
Prof. Ulrich Keyser group



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Cavendish
Laboratory  

Single File Diffusion



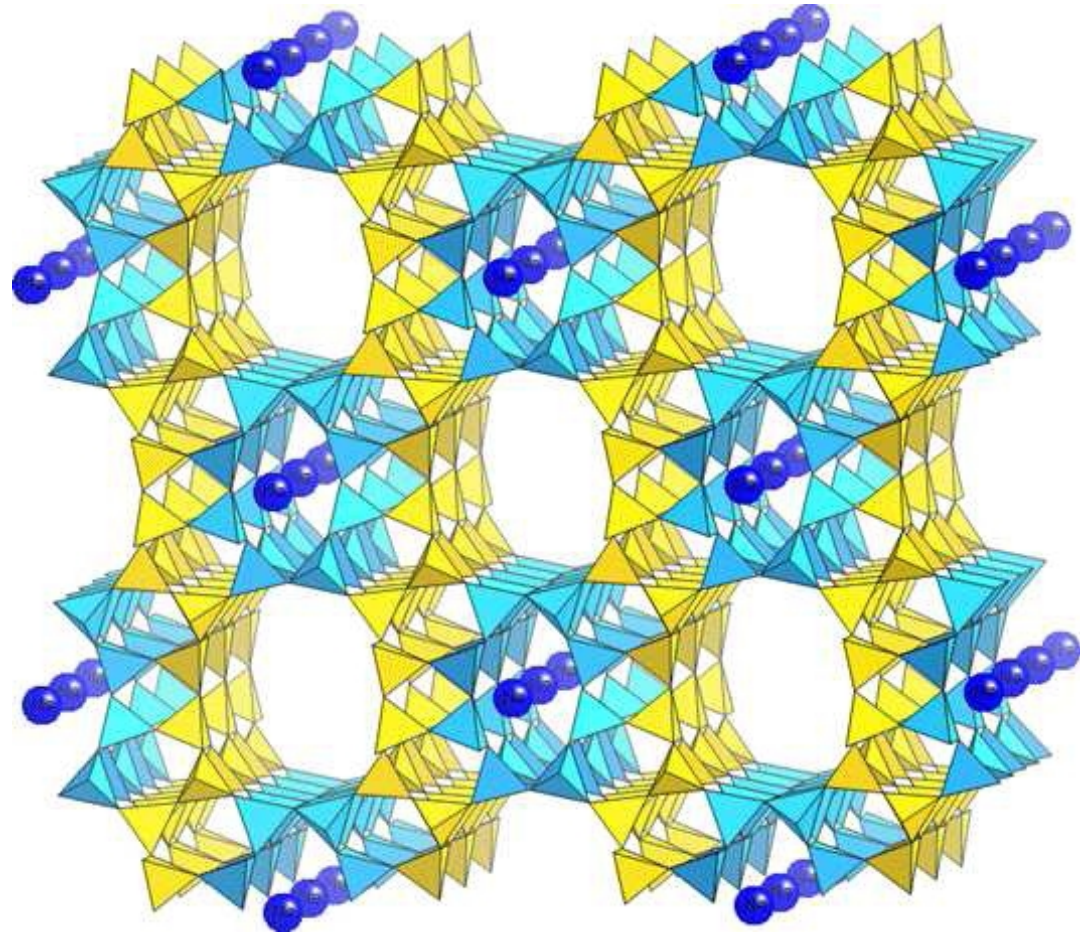
- SFD ingredients:
- **Order preservation**
 - **Free diffusion between collision events**

SFD - examples

Diffusion in micro/nanoporous materials

Hahn, Karger, Kukla, Phys. Rev. Lett., (1996)

Mukherjee, *et al.*, ACS Nano (2010)

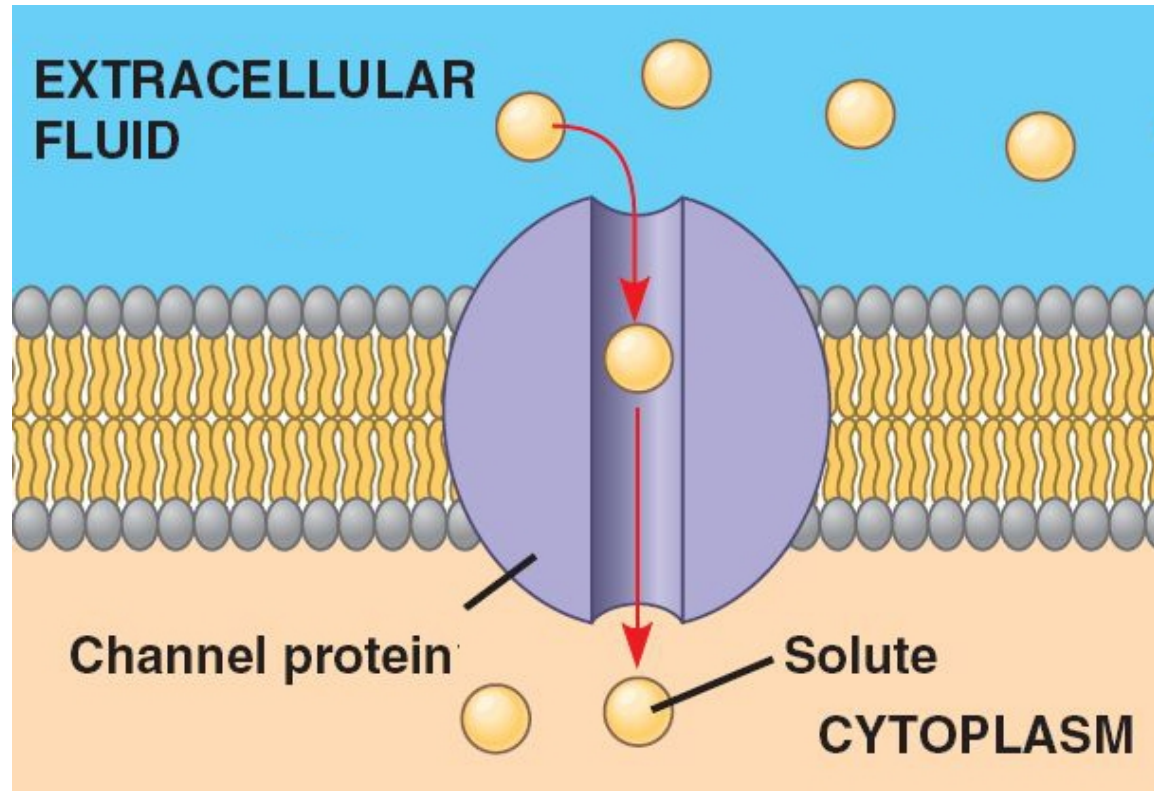


SFD - examples

Transport of ions through nanopores

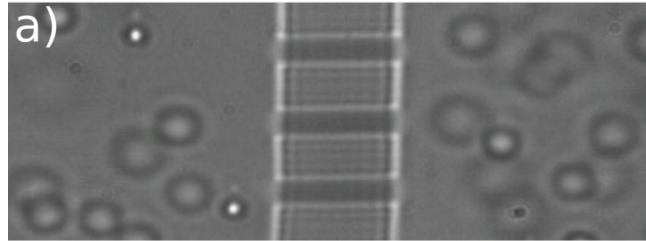
Hodgkin, Keynes,
J. Physiol., (1955)

Jensena, *et al.*, PNAS (2010)

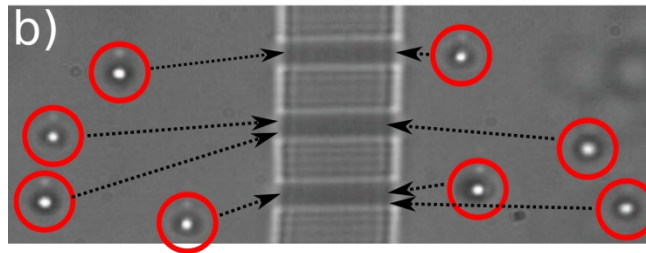


SFD of colloidal particles

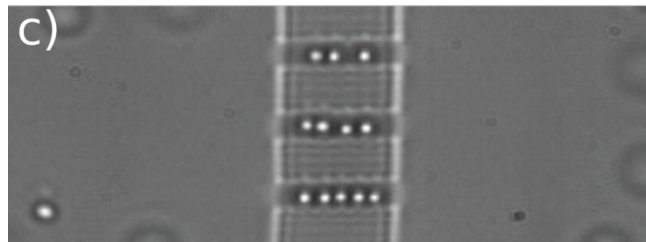
620 nm particles diffusing in the baths



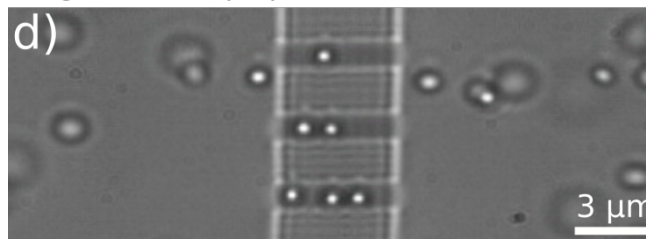
Trapping and dragging particles with HOTs



Array of particle single files, $t=0$

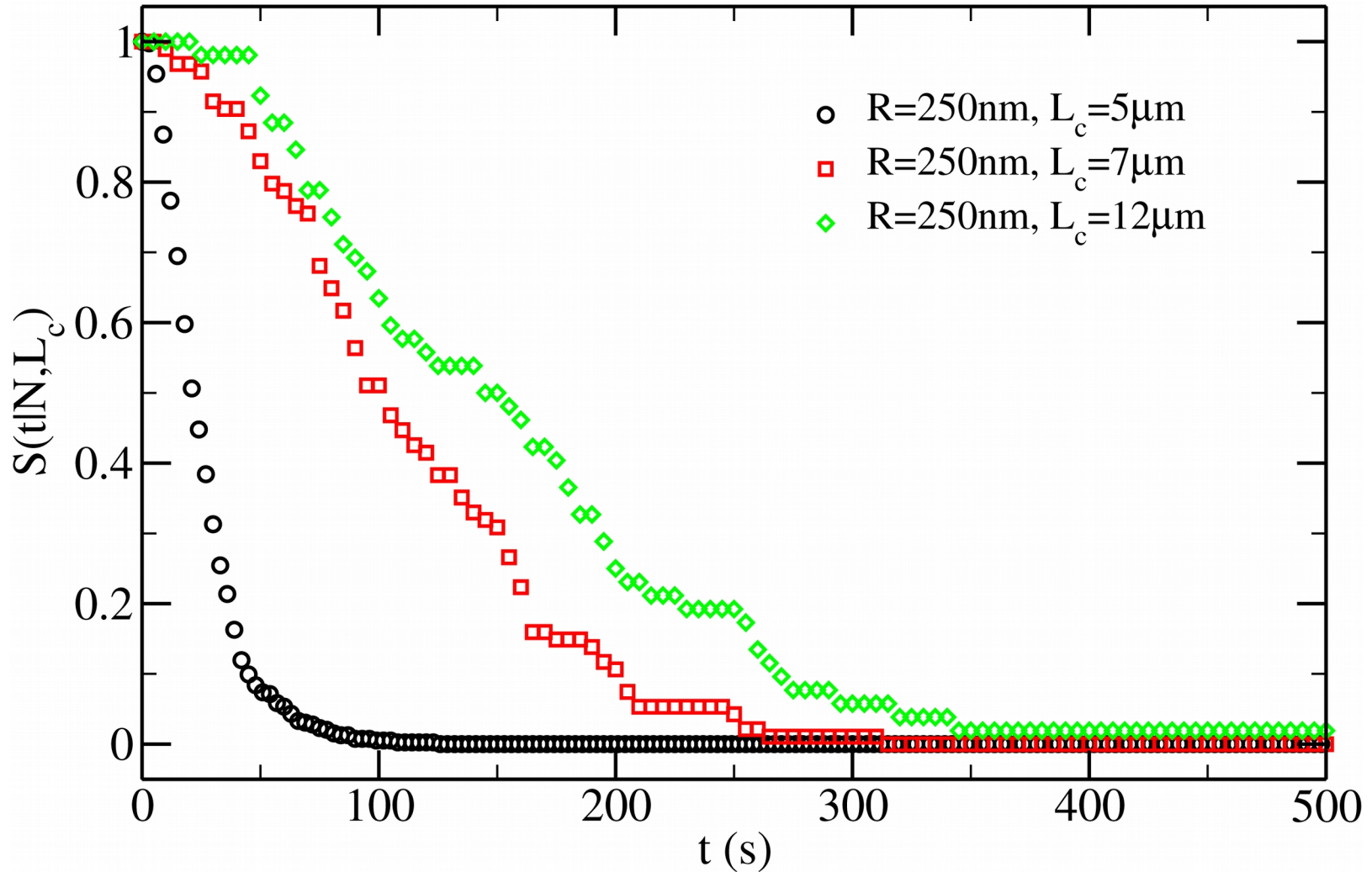


Single file escape processes, $t=18s$ (laser off)

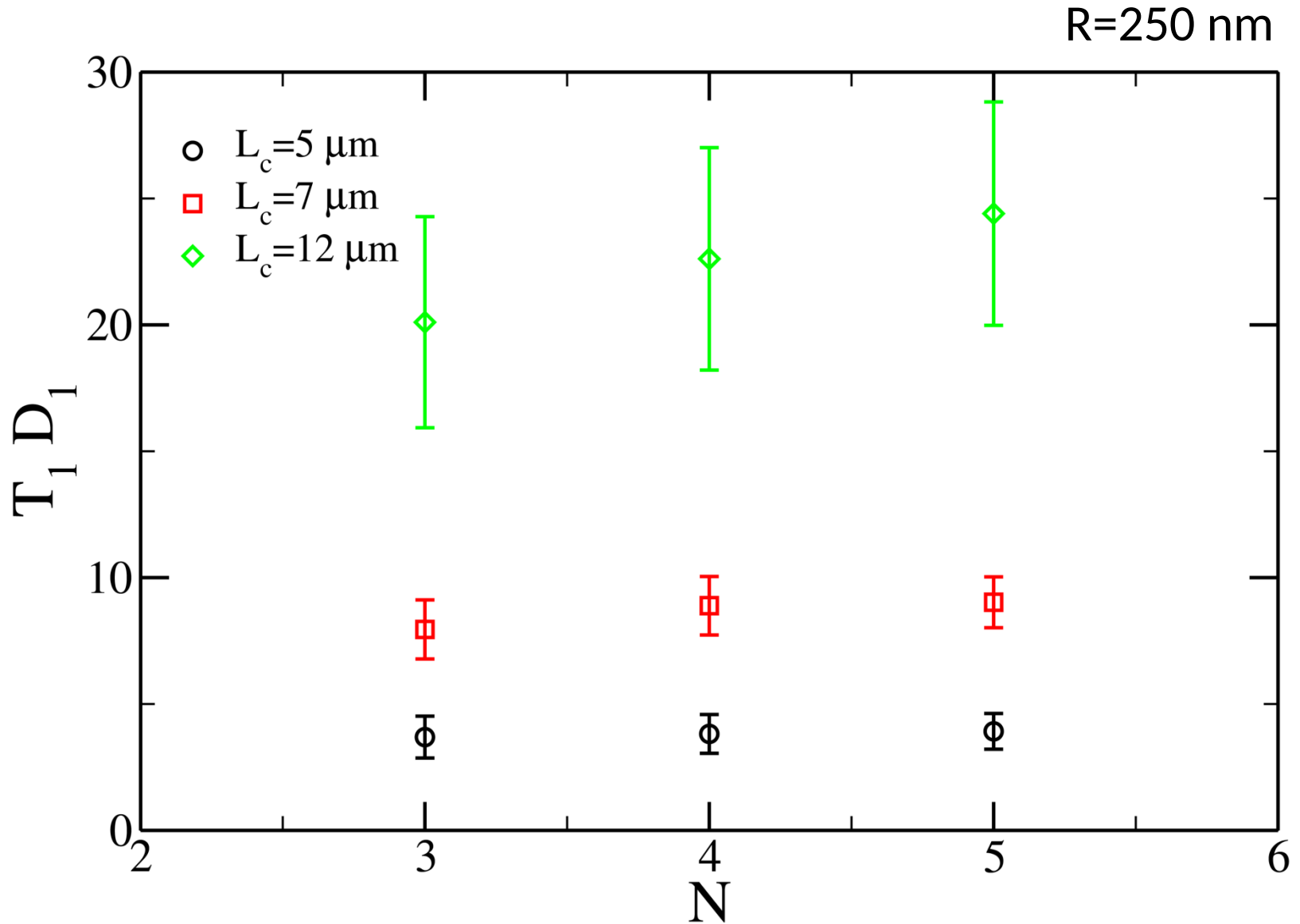


Experimental data

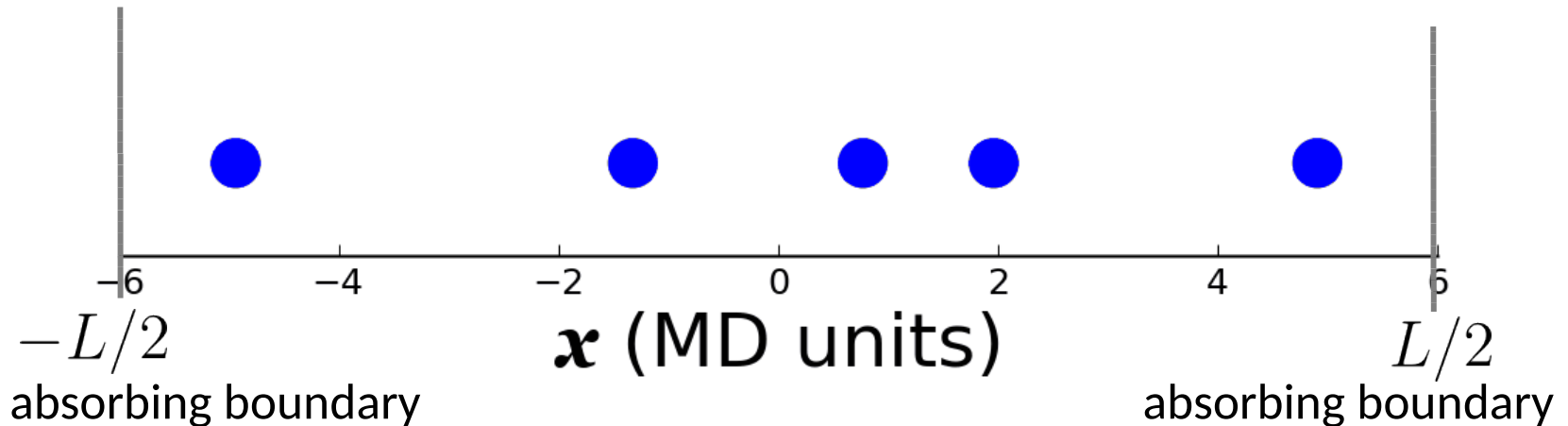
$N = 3$



Experimental data



Emptying process

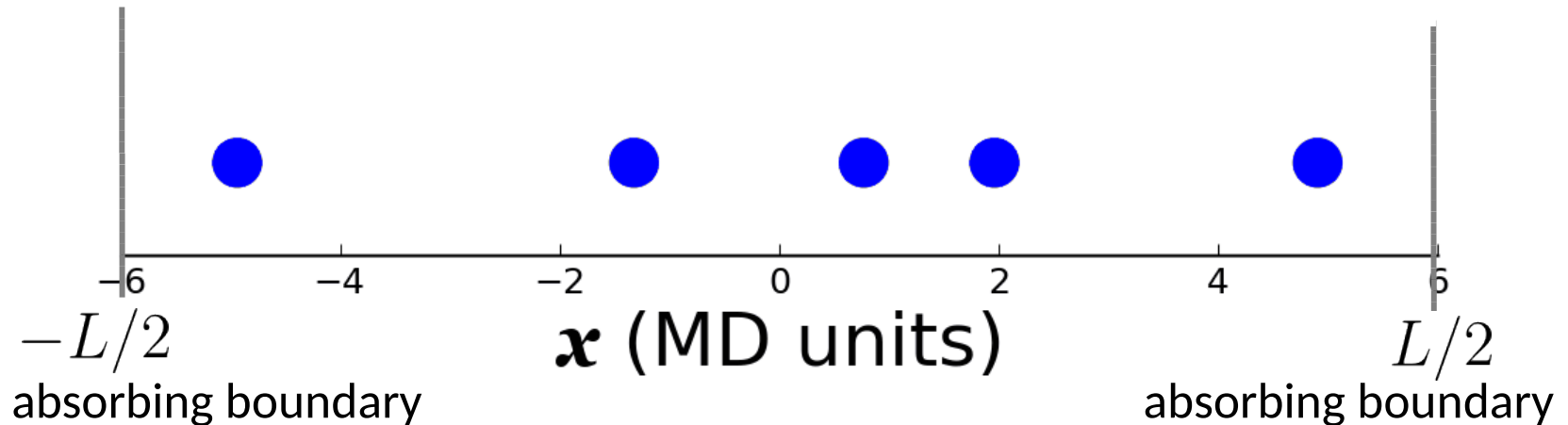


We want to characterize the probability of having *at least* one particle inside the channel $[-L_c/2, L_c/2]$ $S_1(t|N, L_c, L_0)$

Mean First Passage Time \longrightarrow Characteristic survival time

$$T_1(N, L_c, L_0) = \int_0^{\infty} S(t|N, L_c, L_0) dt$$

Emptying process



We want to characterize the probability of having *at least* one particle inside the channel $[-L_c/2, L_c/2]$ $S_1(t|N, L_c, L_0)$

For Single File systems we can reconstruct this process exactly, using the *Reflection Principle Method*

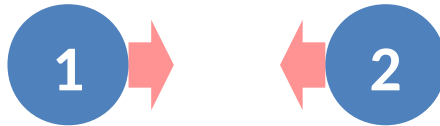
Reflection principle method

Mapping of the Single File into a non-interactive system

Interacting

Reflection Principle

$$t = t_1$$



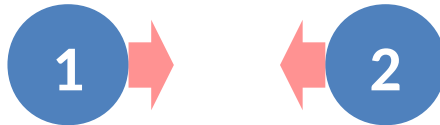
Reflection principle method

Mapping of the Single File into a non-interactive system

Interacting

Reflection Principle

$t = t_1$



$t = t_2$



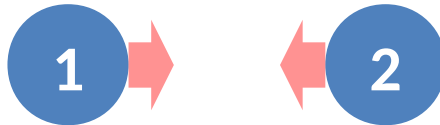
Reflection principle method

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Reflection Principle

$t = t_1$



$t = t_2$

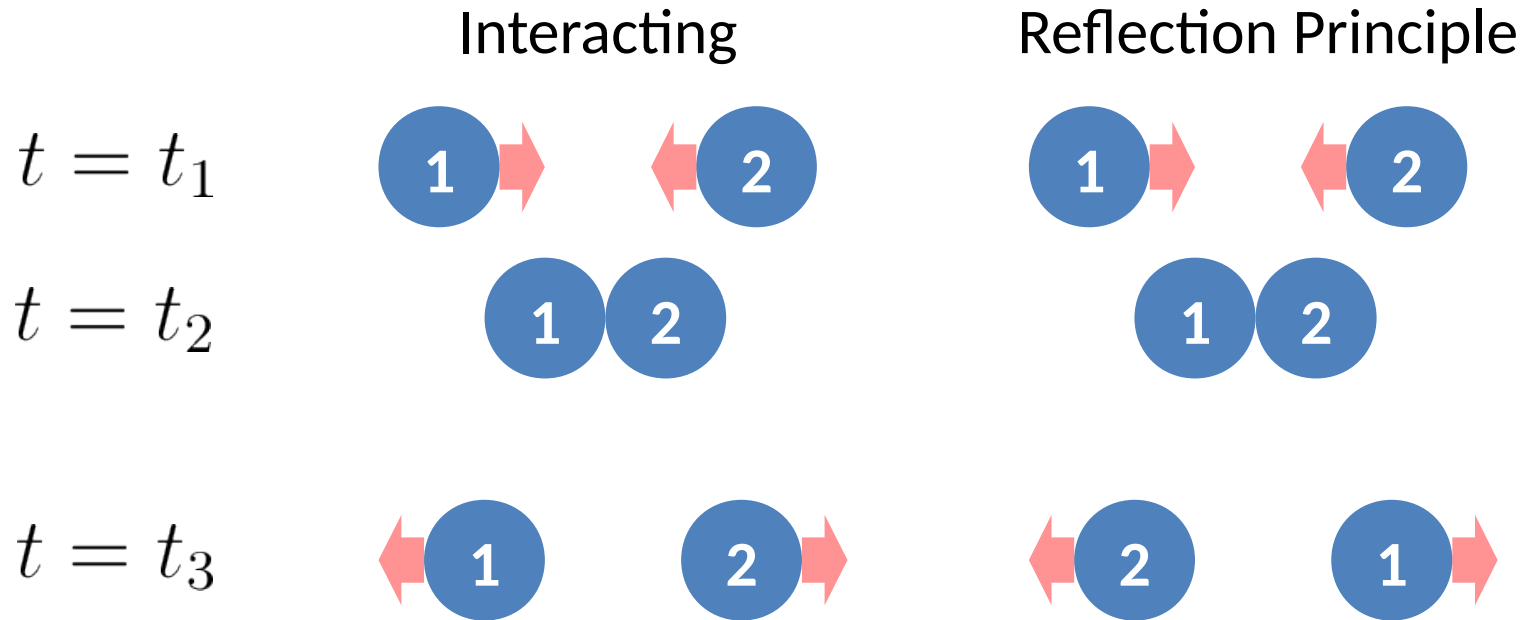


$t = t_3$



Reflection principle method

Mapping of the Single File into a non-interactive system

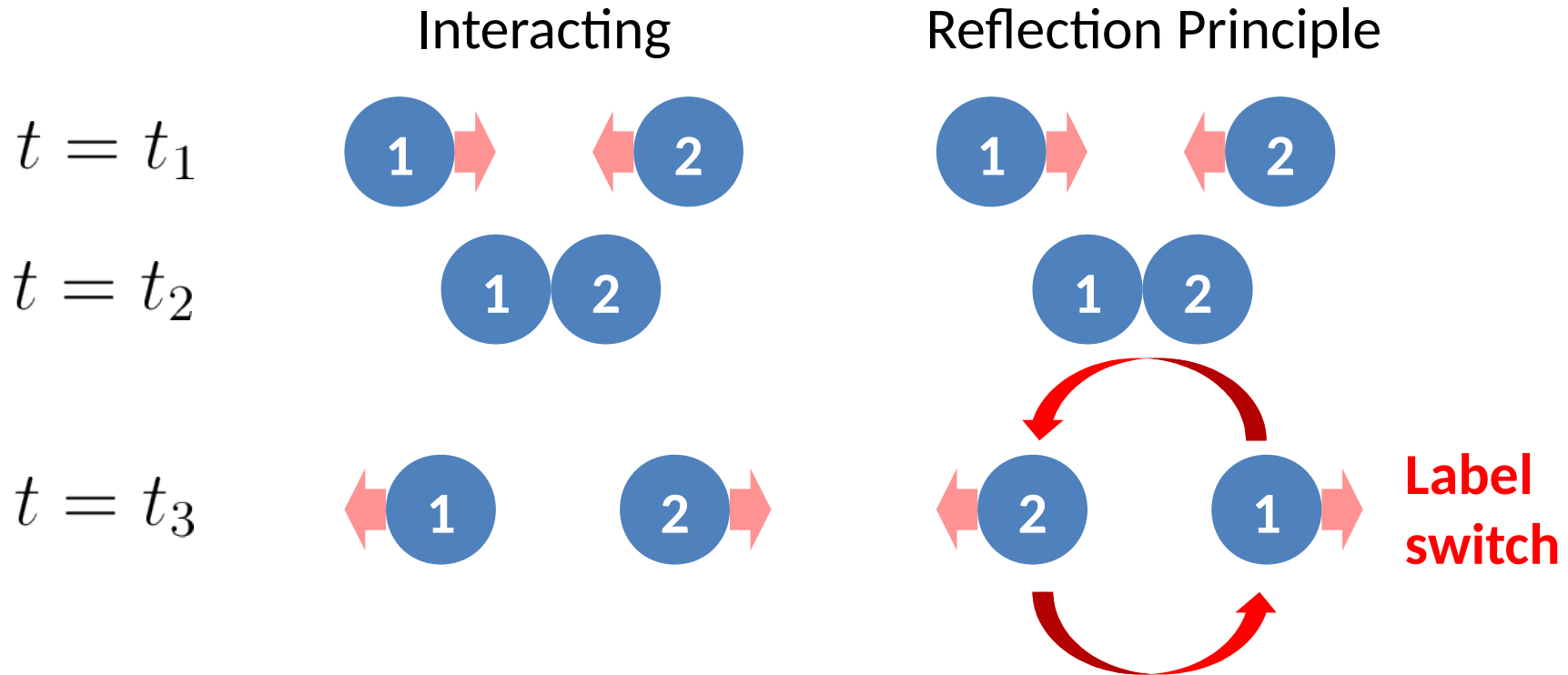


Essential ingredients:

- Identical particles
- Elastic collisions

Reflection principle method

Mapping of the Single File into a non-interactive system



Essential ingredients:

- Identical particles
- Elastic collisions

SFD - Emptying probability

Using the Reflection Principle method, it is possible to map a Single File system to the non-interactive equivalent

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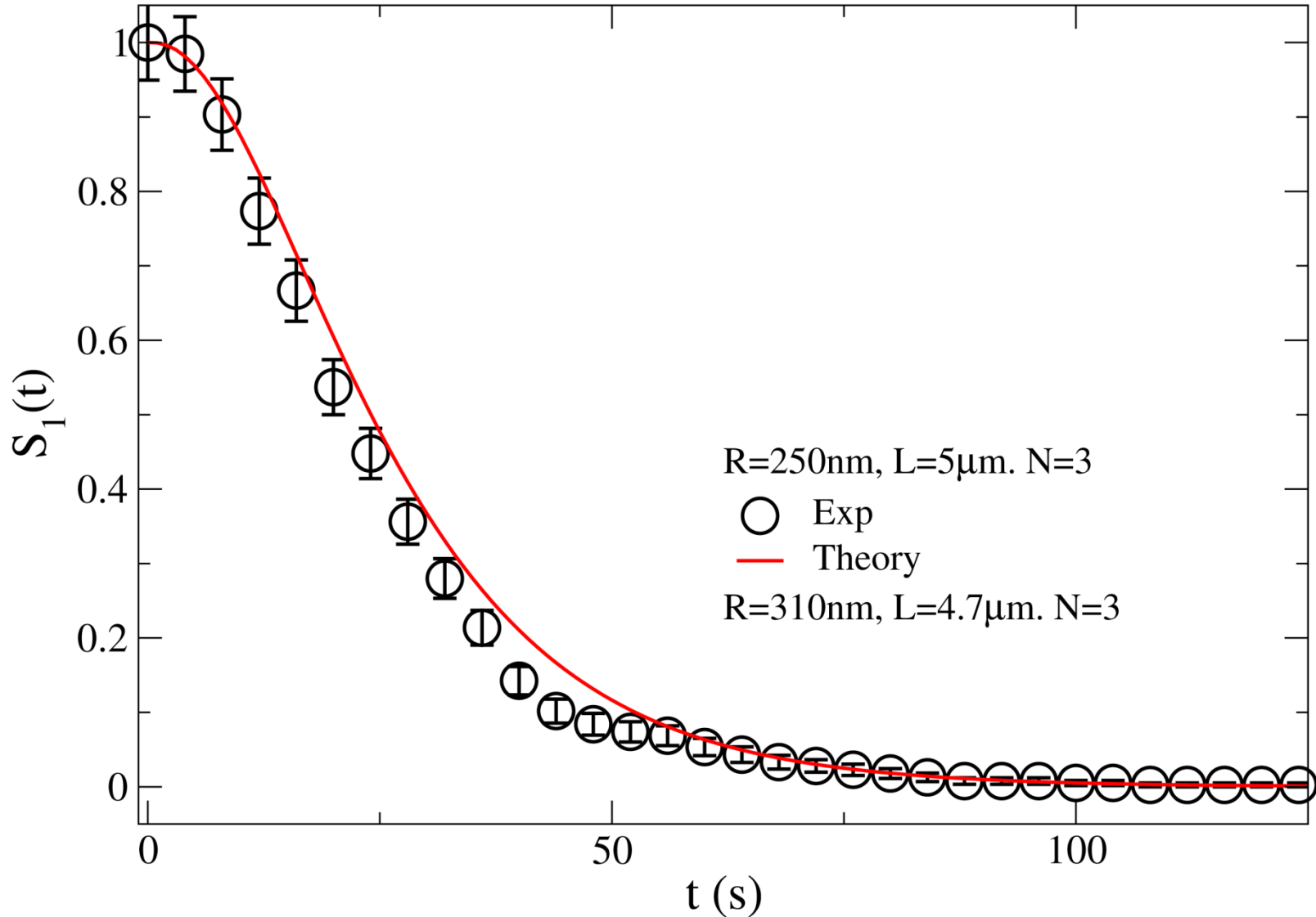
Single File of **point-like particles** (uniform initial conditions):

$$1 - \underline{S_1(t|N, L_c, L_0)} = [1 - \underline{S_1(t|1, L_c, L_0)}]^N$$


N particles survival probability


Single particle survival probability

SFD - Emptying probability



SFD – Mean Emptying Time

It is possible to integrate the last formula to obtain an analytical expression for the Mean Emptying Time, valid for **point-like** particles

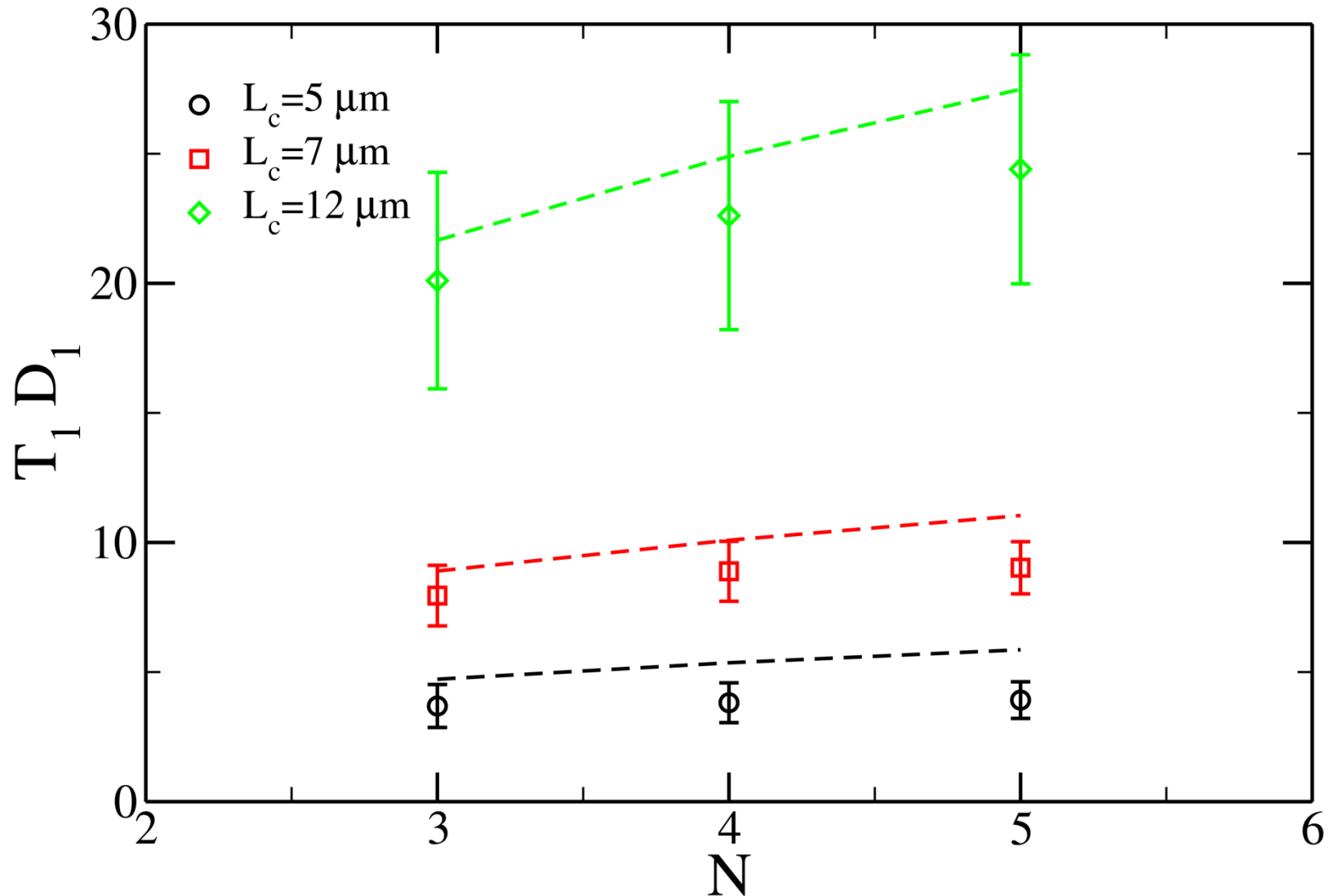
$$T_1(N, L_c, L_0) = \frac{L_c^2}{D_1} g \left(N, \frac{L_0}{L_c} \right)$$

Valid in presence of small forces

$$k_B T \gg F_e L_c$$

SFD - Mean Emptying Time

R=250 nm



SFD – Mean Emptying Time

It is also possible to include excluded volume contributions to the Mean Emptying Time using an effective theory, defining an **effective channel length**

$$L_{eff}(N, L_c, L_0, \Gamma, R) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N [T_k - T_{k+1}] (L_c - 2(k-1)R)}{T_1}$$

SFD – Mean Emptying Time

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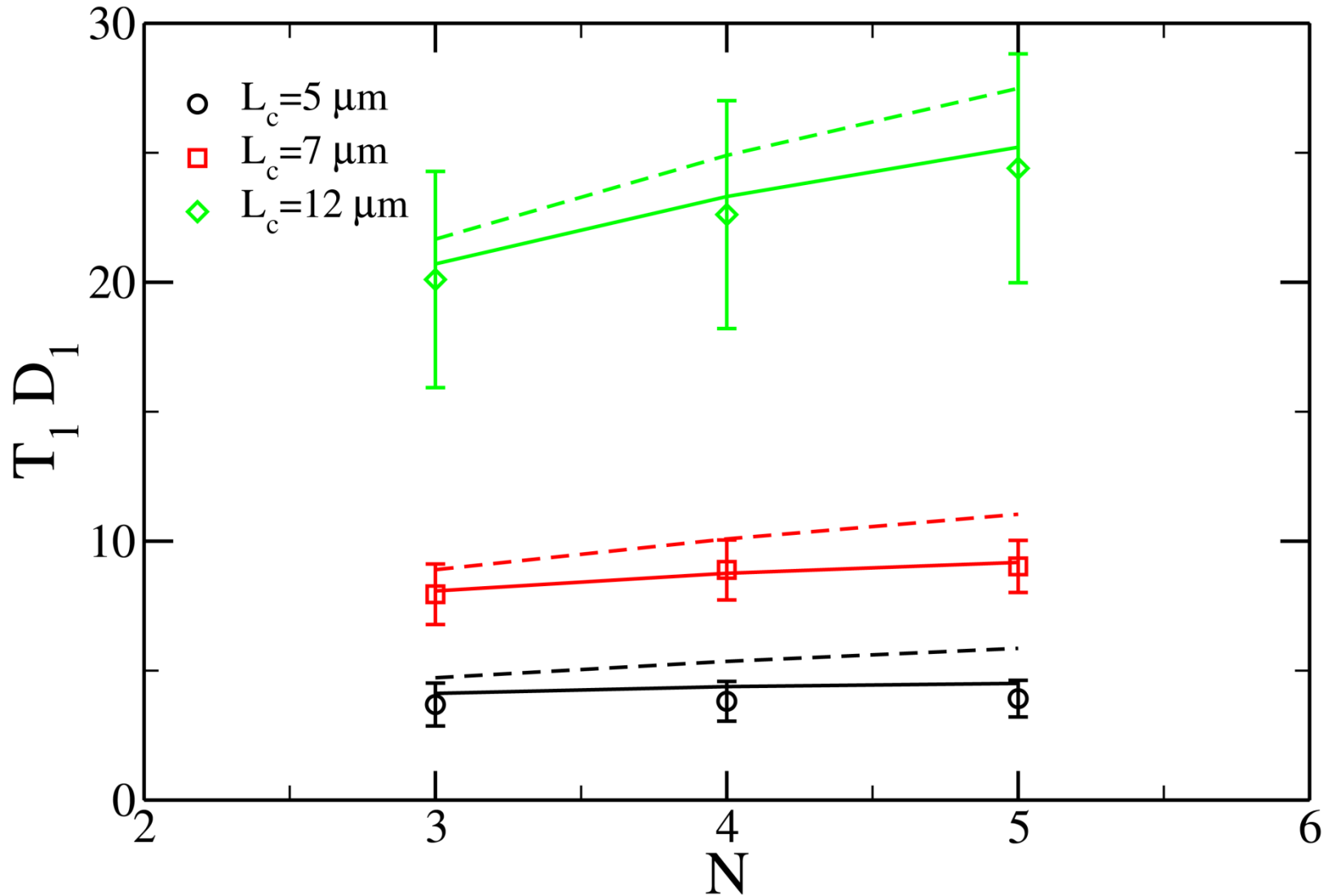
$$L_{eff}(N, L_c, L_0, \Gamma, R) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N [T_k - T_{k+1}] (L_c - 2(k-1)R)}{T_1}$$

and substituting it into the analytical expression valid for point-like particles

$$T_1(N, L_c, L_0, R) = \frac{L_{eff}(N, L_c, L_0, R)^2}{D_1(R, \Phi)} g\left(N, \frac{L_0}{L_c}\right)$$

SFD - Mean Emptying Time

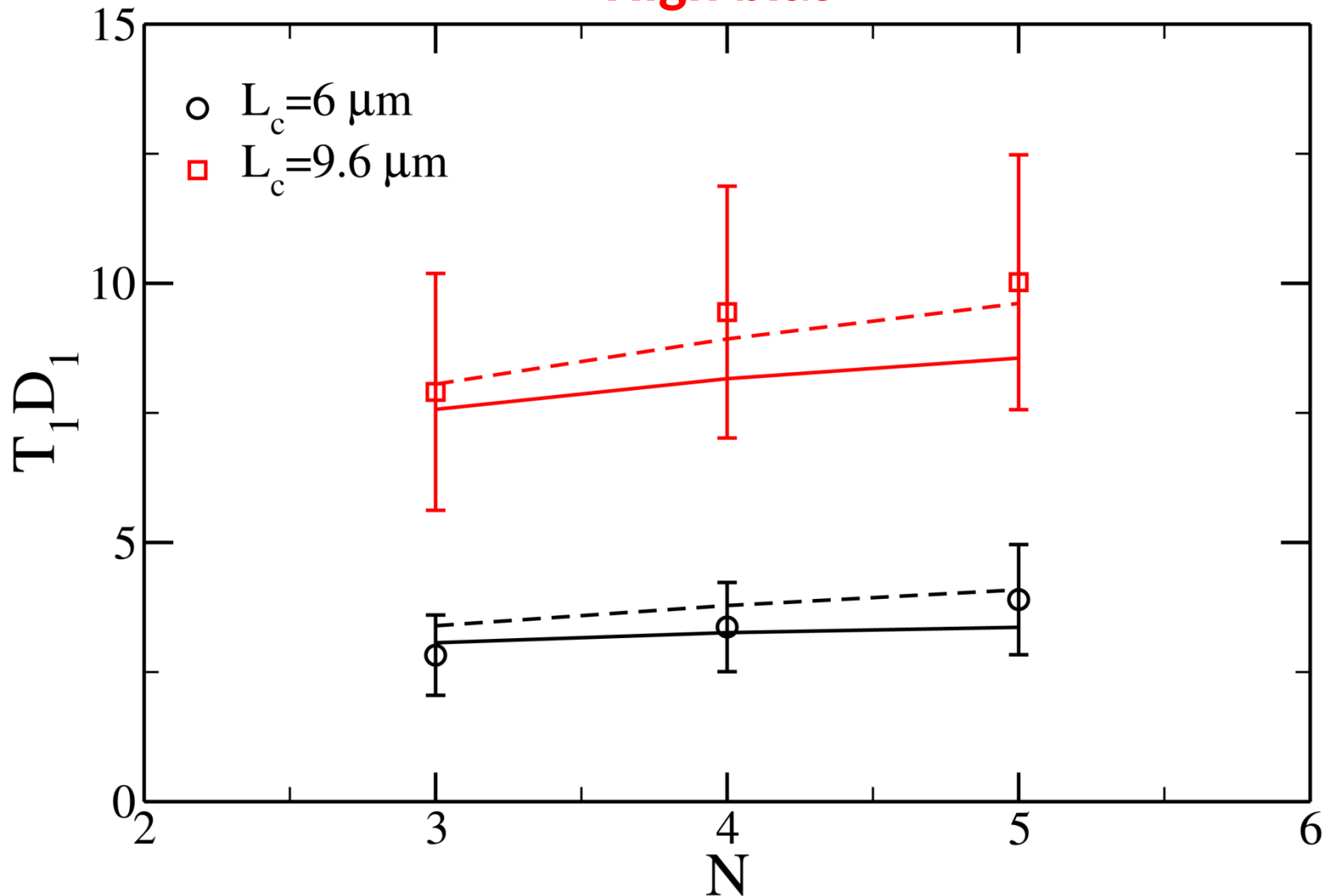
R=250 nm



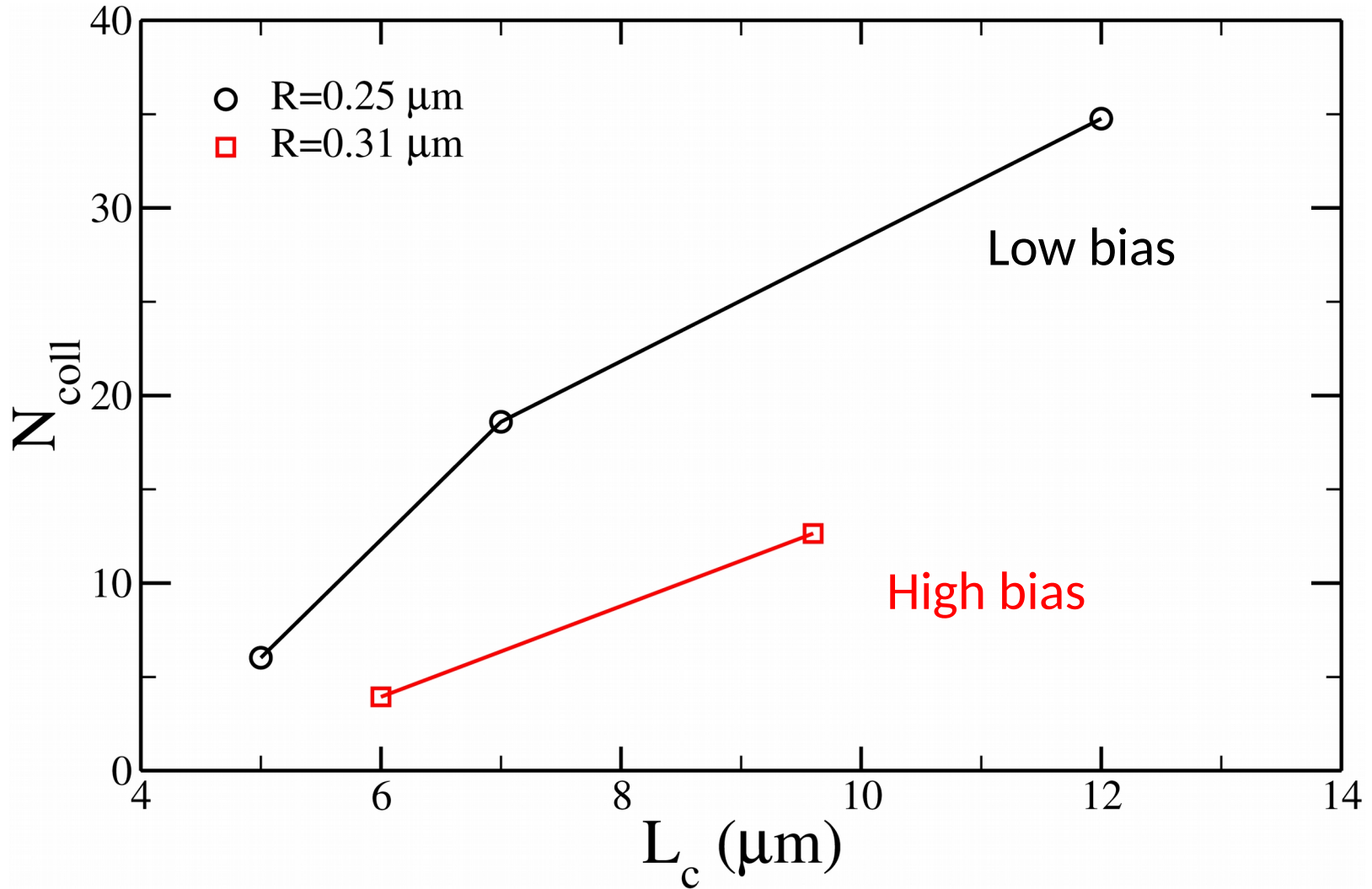
SFD - Mean Emptying Time

High bias

R=310 nm



SFD - Mean Emptying Time



Conclusions

- ✓ We studied the escape properties of Single File systems of colloidal particles in presence of absorbing boundaries
- ✓ We studied the emptying process, finding an analytical solution for the Mean Emptying Time either in the presence and in the absence of an external force
- ✓ We provided an effective theory to account for excluded volume contributions to the Mean Emptying Time
- ✓ These results are in excellent agreement with experimental data of colloidal particles in microfluidic channels

Many thanks to:

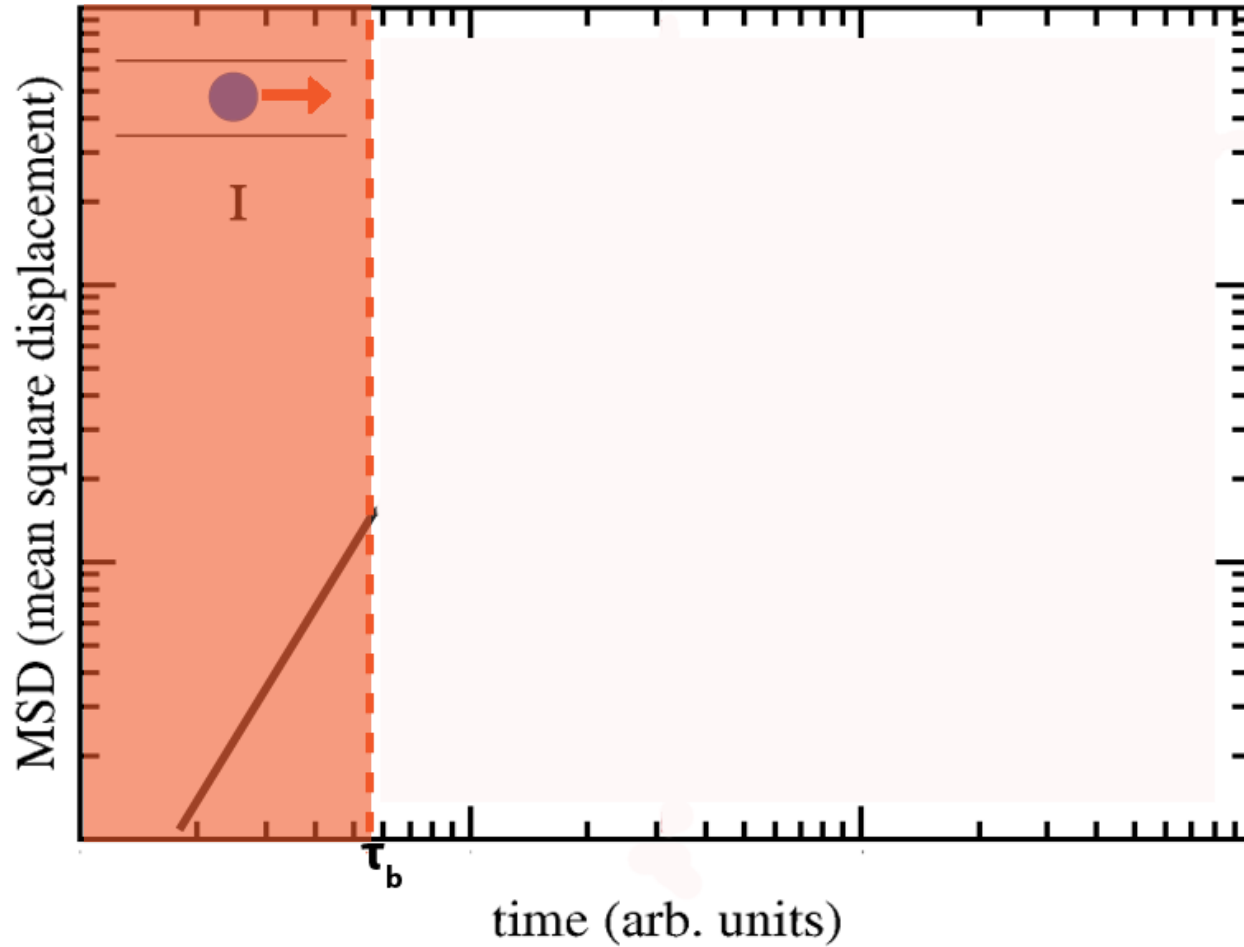
My supervisors Fulvio Baldovin
 Enzo Orlandini
 Matteo Pierno

All the people of



Dr. Pagliara and Prof. Keyser @ Cavendish Lab, Cambridge

SFD - MSD sketch

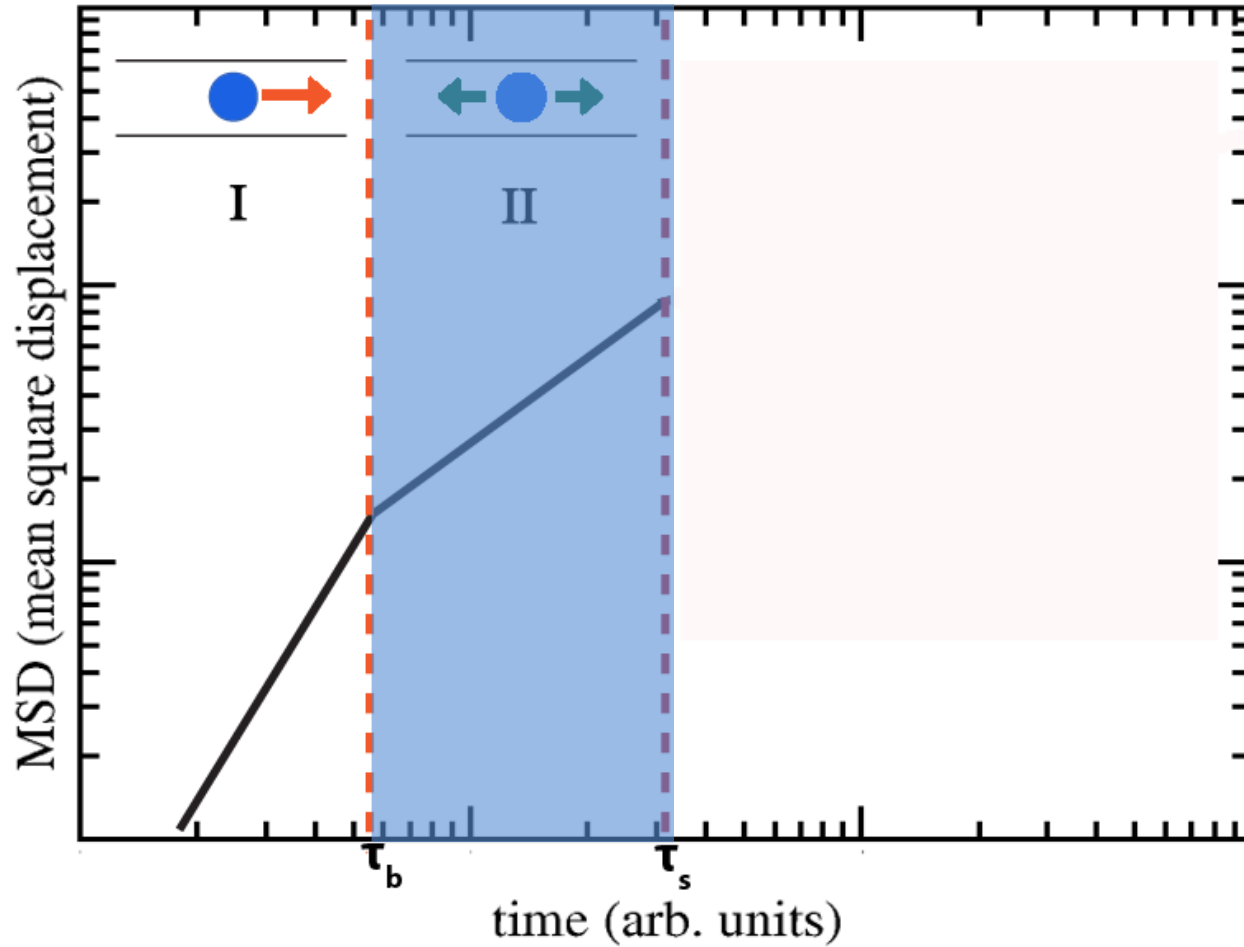


Jepsen, D., (1965)
Harris, T. E., (1965)
Levitt, D., (1973)
Kollmann, M., (2003)

Ballistic

I

SFD - MSD sketch



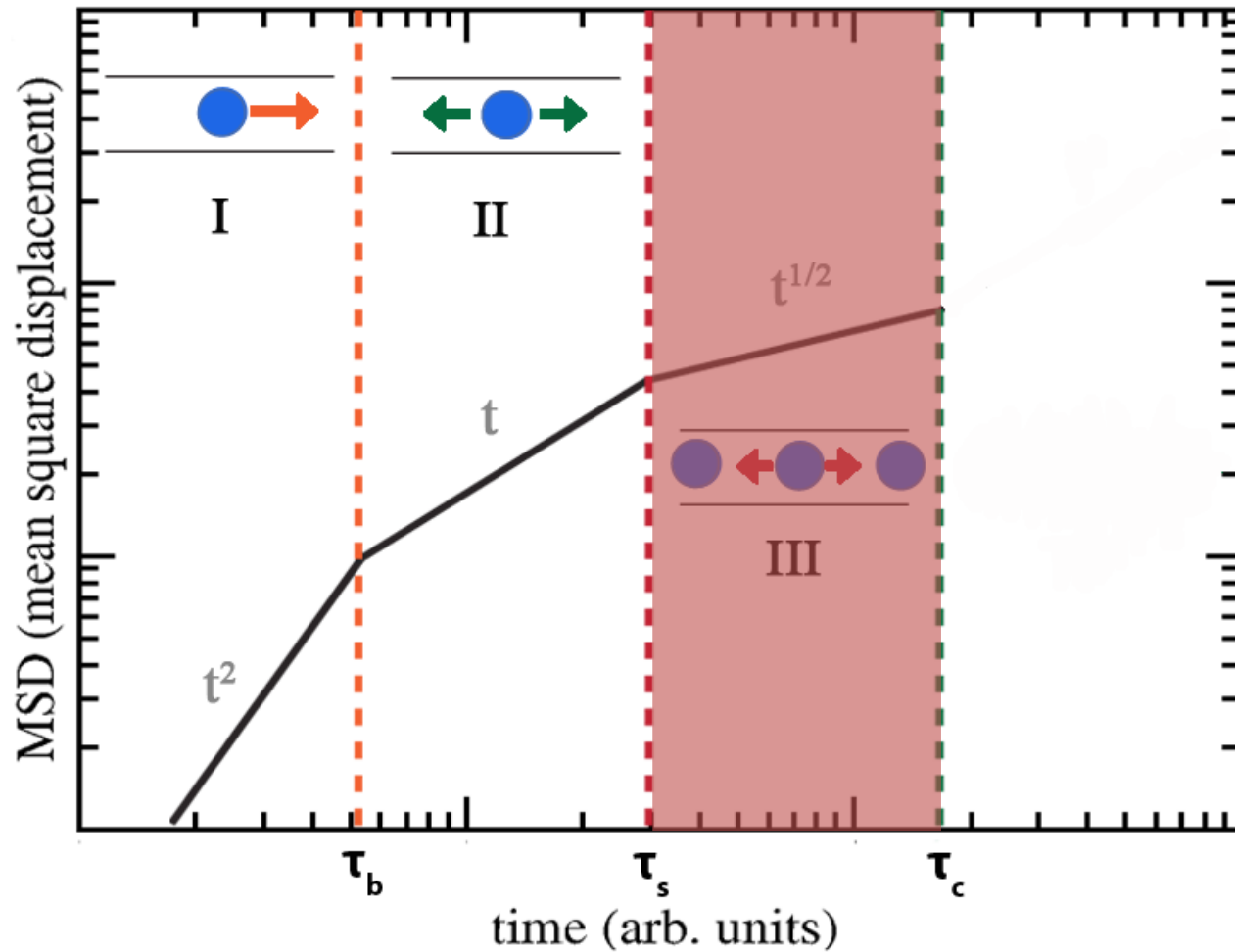
Jepsen, D., (1965)
Harris, T. E., (1965)
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Ballistic + Early time diffusion

I

II

SFD - MSD sketch



Jepsen, D., (1965)
Harris, T. E., (1965)
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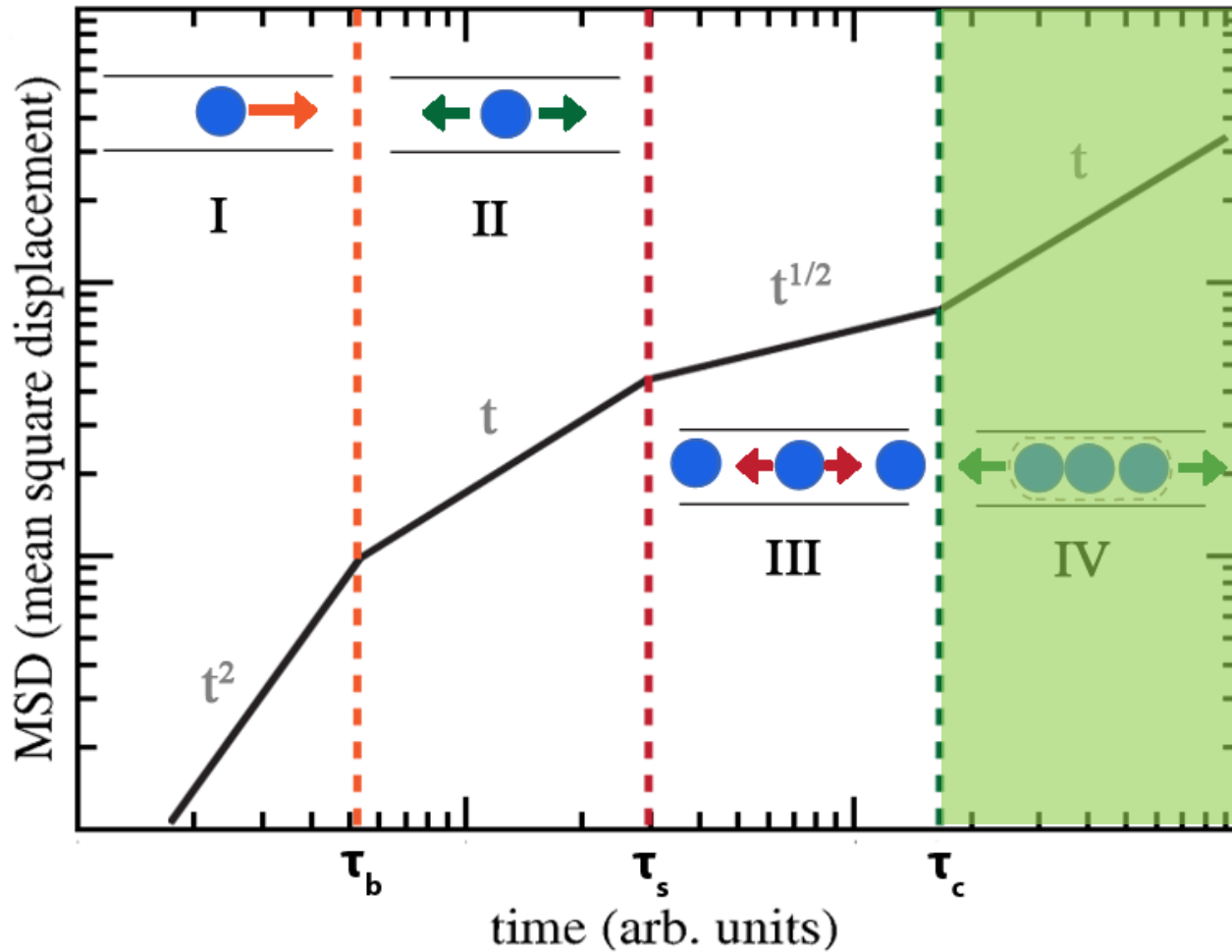
Ballistic + Early time diffusion + **Subdiffusion**

I

II

III

SFD - MSD sketch



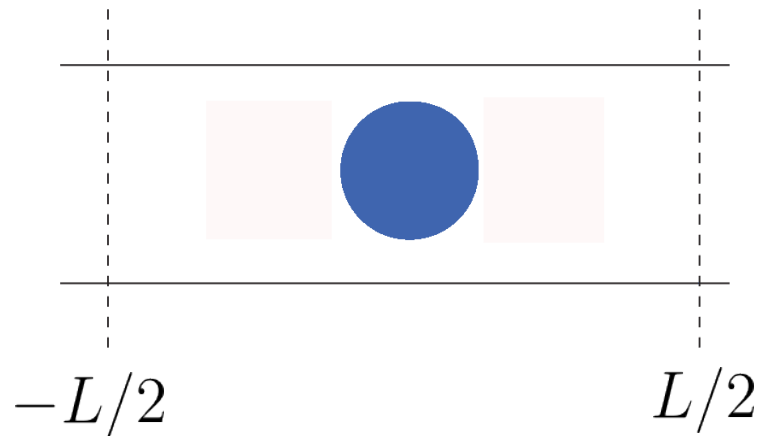
Rodenbeck, C., *et al.*, (1998)
 Barkai, E., Silbey, R., (2010)
 Lizana, L. *et al.*, (2010)
 Delfau, J.B., *et al.*, (2011)

Ballistic + Early time diffusion + Subdiffusion + **Long time diffusion**

I **II** **III** **IV**

First passage statistics

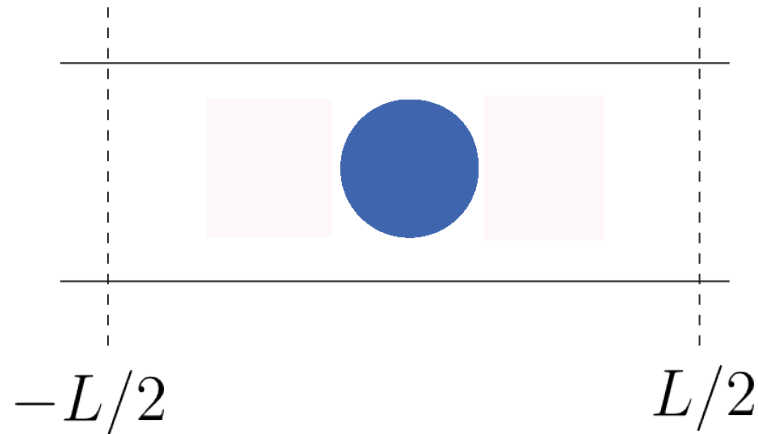
Survival probability



Probability that a particle, started from x_0 , is still inside $[-L/2, L/2]$ at time t

First passage statistics

Survival probability

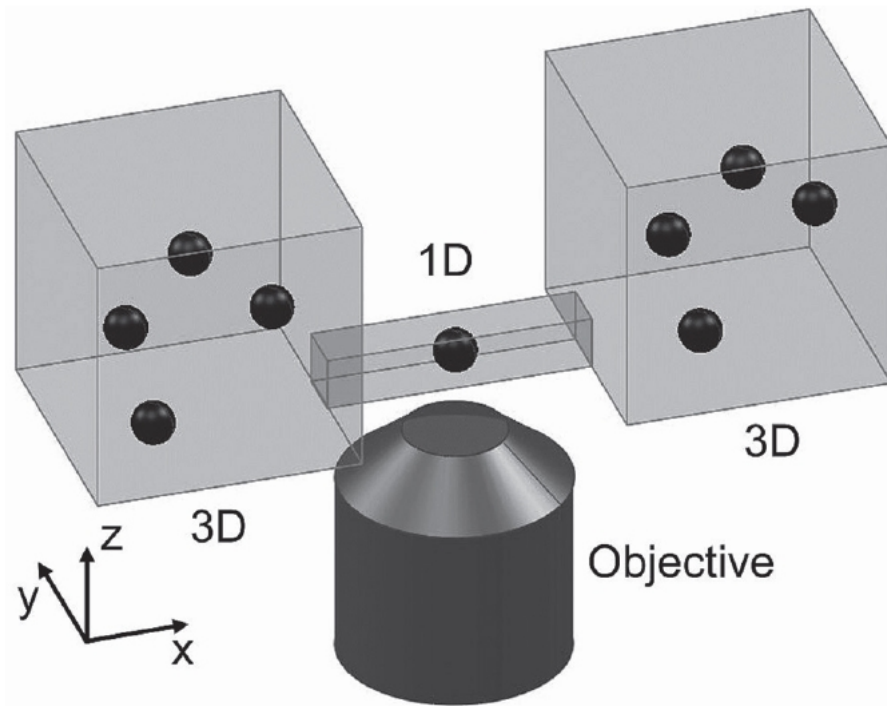


Probability that a particle, started from x_0 , is still inside $[-L/2, L/2]$ at time t

Mean First Passage Time \longrightarrow Characteristic survival time

$$T_1(\mathbf{x}_0, L) = \int_0^{\infty} S(t|\mathbf{x}_0, L) dt$$

SFD of colloidal particles - experimental setup

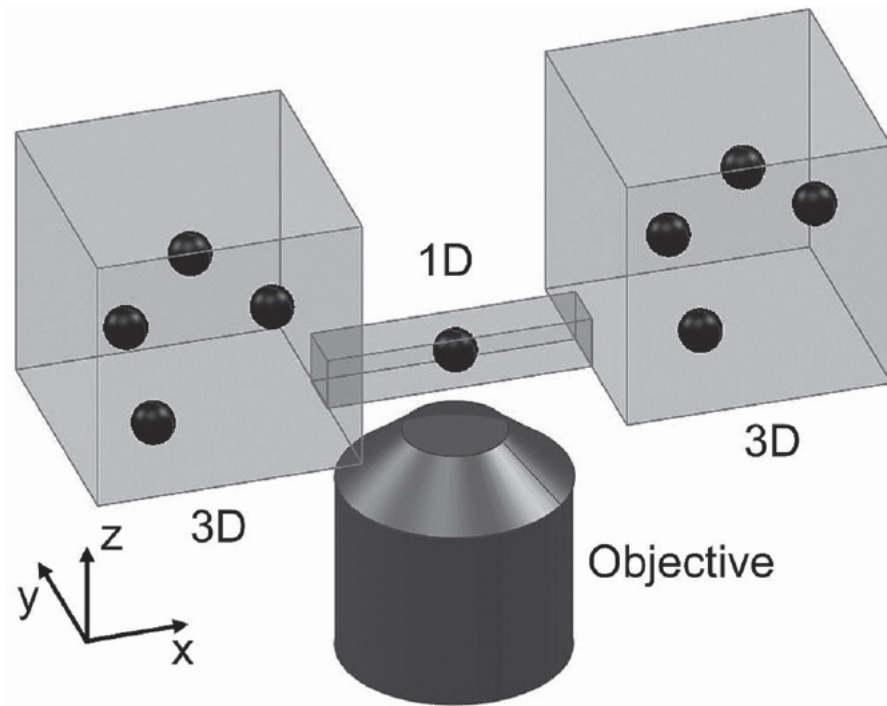


Tracking experiment

- Custom-made microscope
- Holographic optical tweezers
- 500 nm polystyrene particles
- Tracking routines (Crocker, Grier, 1996)

from Pagliara, Schwall, Keyser (2012)

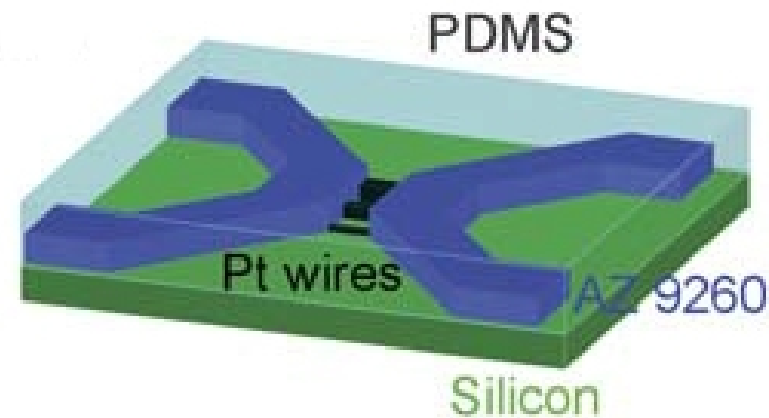
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Tracking experiment

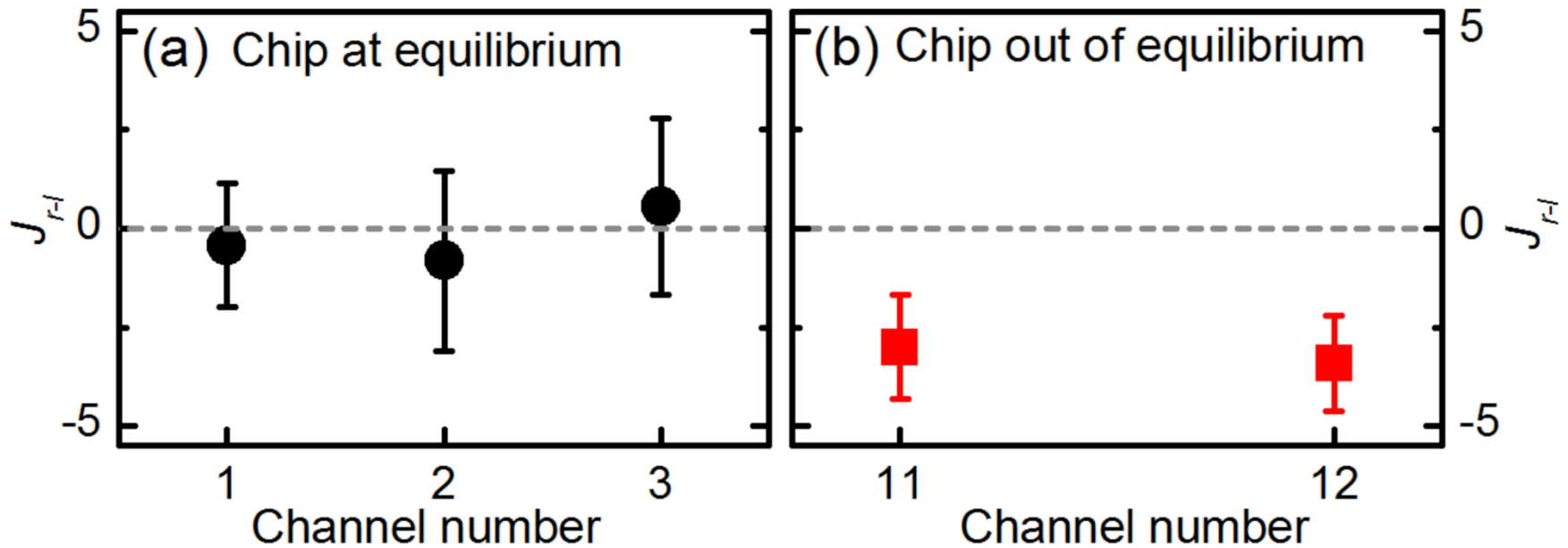
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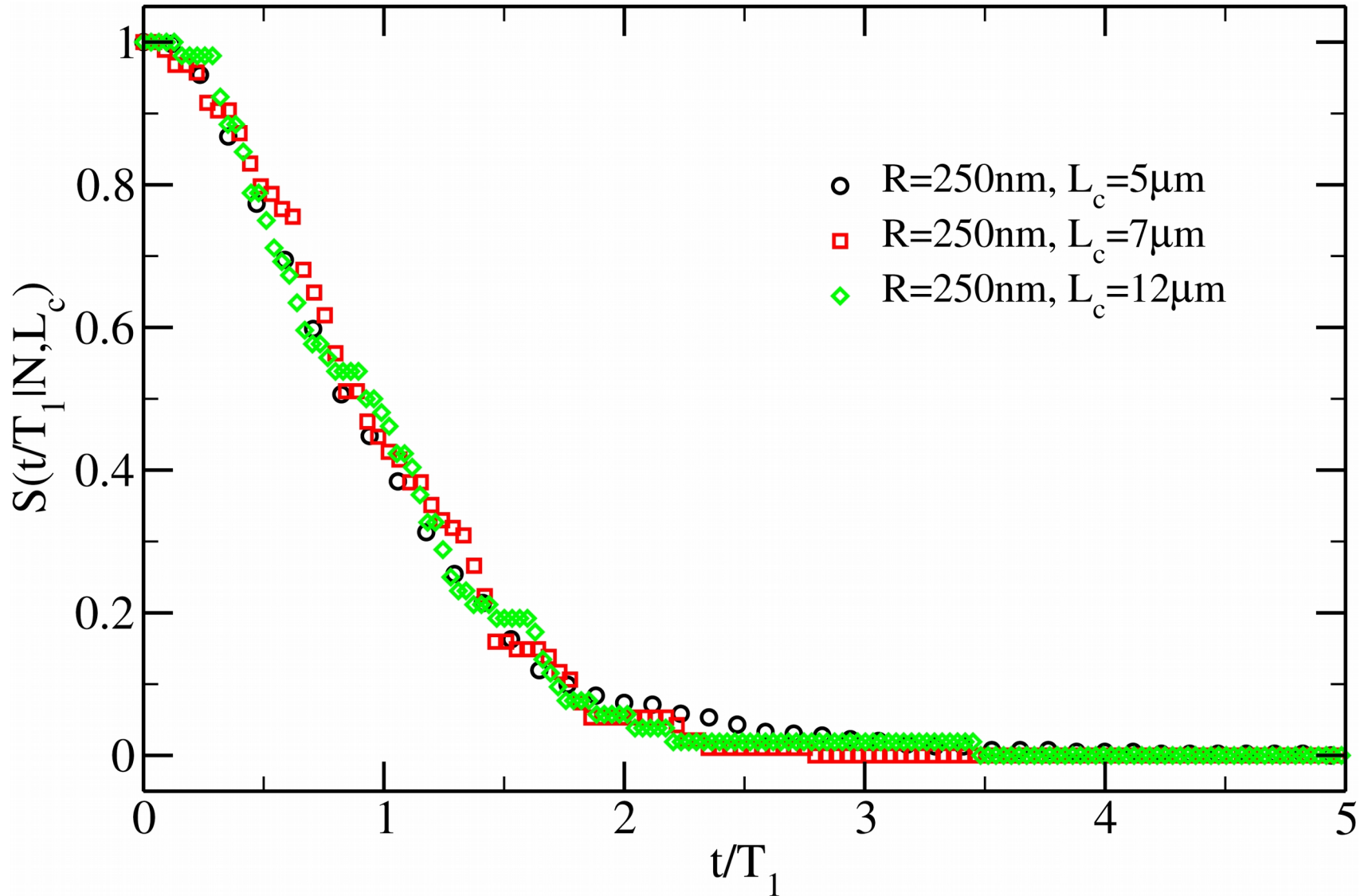
from Pagliara, *et.al* (2011)

- PDMS chip is obtained by replica molding
- Chamber is made of two reservoirs connected by eight sub-micrometric channels

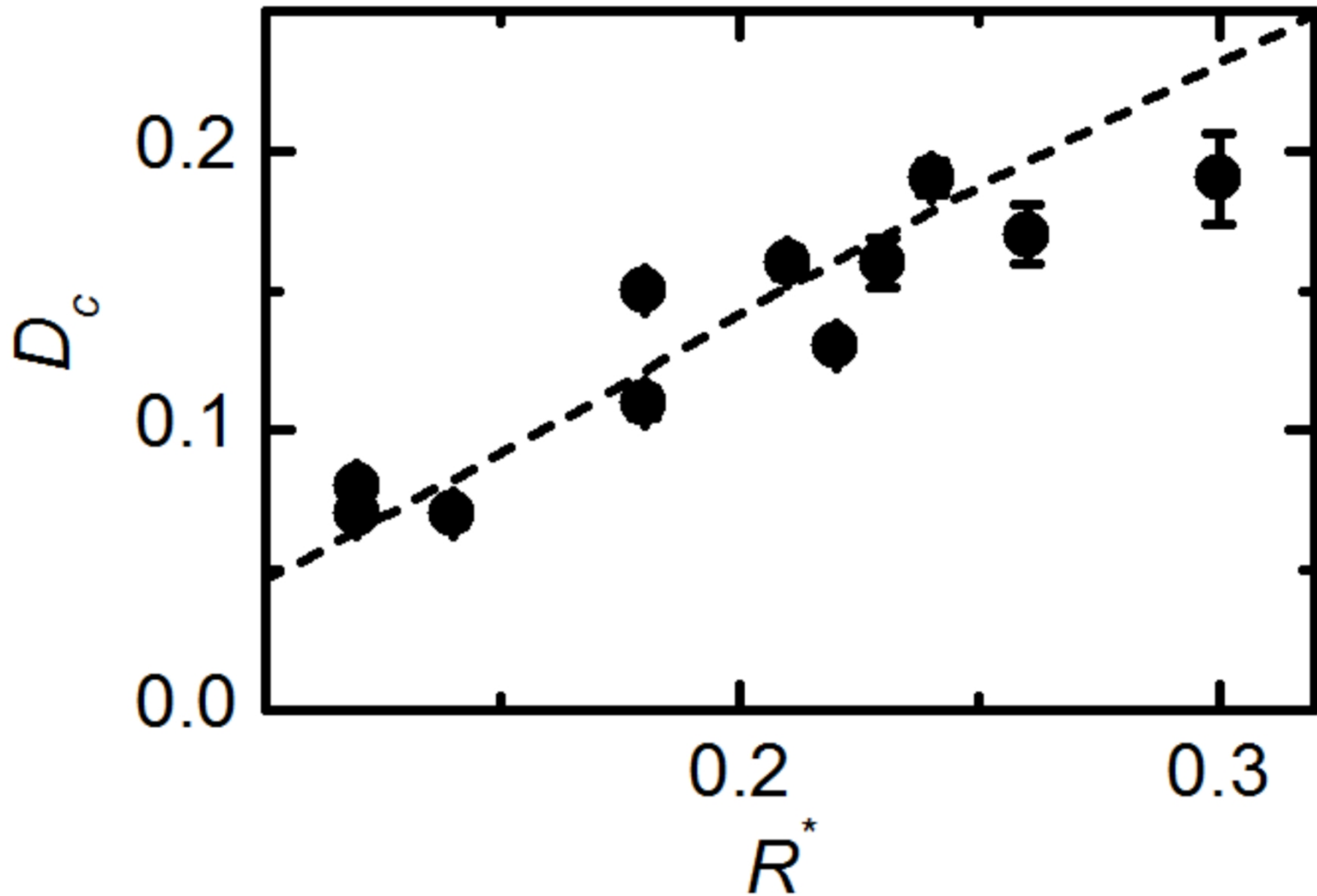
Experimental data



Experimental data



Experimental data



Experimental data

