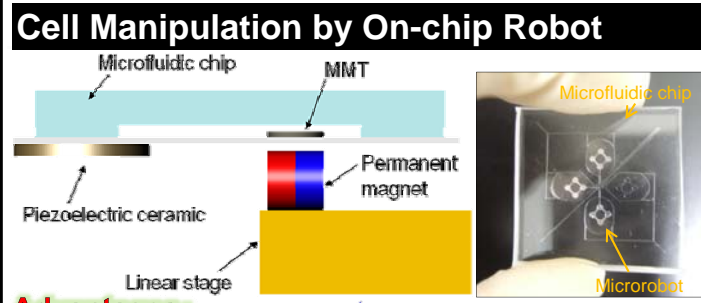


ULTRAHIGH SPEED CELL MANIPULATION BY ROBOT ON A CHIP: A Levitated Structure with Three-Dimensionally Patterned Surface

What's New ? : Fluid friction reduction of microrobot by riblet surface

1. Background

Cell Manipulation by On-chip Robot

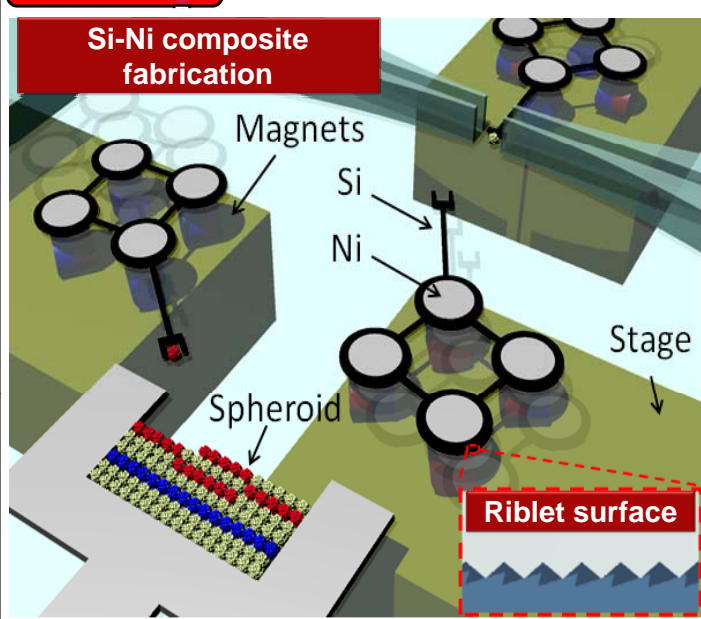


Advantages:

- Strong output force (mN)
- Precise accuracy (μm)
- Velocity dependent
- Ni is NOT biocompatible

2. Concept

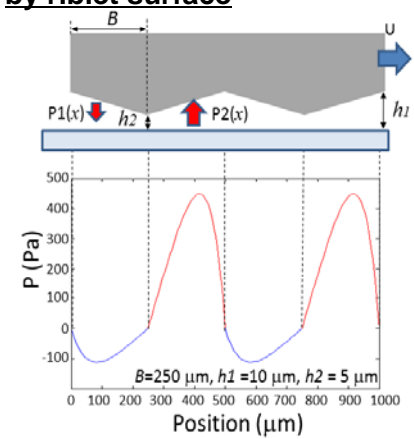
Si-Ni composite fabrication



Riblet surface

3. Design

Friction Reduction by riblet surface



From Reynolds eq.

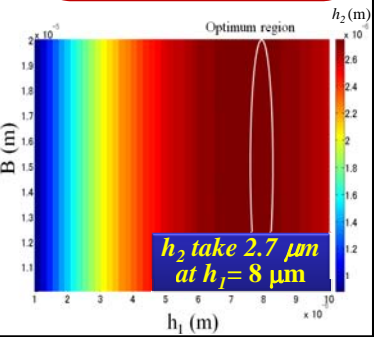
$$P_1 = \frac{6\eta UB}{h_1^2} \frac{1}{a-1} \left\{ \frac{a}{1+a} \left(\frac{1}{h_1^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) - \frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{a} \right\}$$
$$P_2 = \frac{6\eta UB}{h_2^2} \frac{1}{a-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{h_2} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{a}{1+a} \left(\frac{1}{h_2^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) \right\}$$

Design Optimization

Maximize h_2 (lubrican thickness)

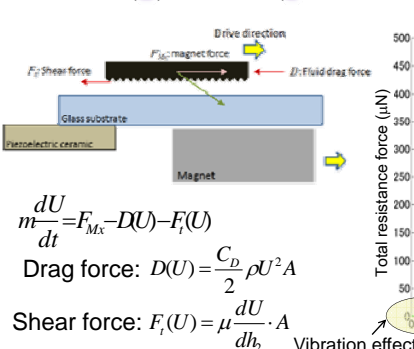
Design Variables h_1 (depth), B (width)

Constraints $F_{gravity} + F_{magnet} + F_{fluid} = 0$



h_2 take 2.7 μm at $h_1 = 8$ μm

4. Analysis of optimum riblet effect



Optimum riblet keeps down fluid friction in high speed region

Riblet shape with R_z height

Optimum riblet shape

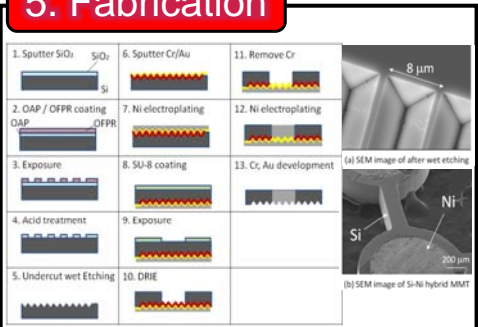
Maximum inertia force (±0.5 mm sine wave)

Total resistance force (μN)

Vibration effect

U (mm/sec)

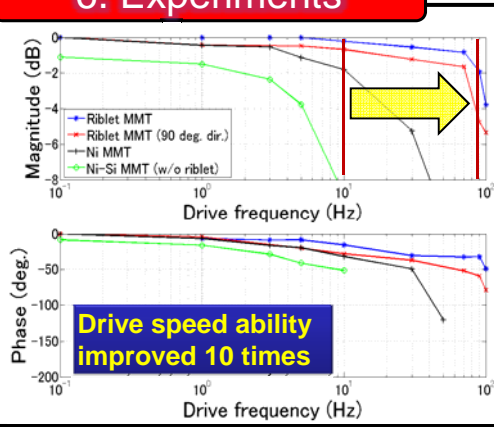
5. Fabrication



Riblet surface → Wet etching

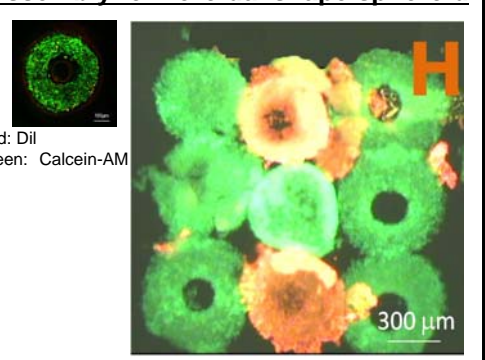
Composite fabrication → DRIE, electroplating

6. Experiments



Drive speed ability improved 10 times

Assembly for Toroidal shape spheroid



Red: Dil
Green: Calcein-AM

300 μm

7. Conclusions

1. Comprehensive analysis of riblet surface effect and optimum design to minimize fluid friction were achieved
2. Composite fabrication of Si and Ni by wet and dry etching was achieved
3. Drive speed ability improved 10 times by optimum riblet surface
4. High speed spheroid assembly was achieved