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ARTIFICIAL CILIA FOR MICROPARTICLE MANIPULATION AND ANTI-FOULING

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Motivation and Aim
The (bio-)fouling of surfaces submerged in liquid forms a serious problem for many applications. One inspiration to address this issue is the use of cilia which are oscillating micro-hairs found in nature, and which are very effective in particle manipulation. Thus we aim to develop engineered analogues of cilia – magnetically actuated artificial cilia (MAAC) for particle manipulation and anti-fouling. We have fabricated MAAC using a home-built roll-pulling setup. The MAAC perform a synchronized tilted conical movement when actuated by a rotating magnet underneath, generating substantial fluid flow which is an important first step towards manipulating surrounding particles and creating anti-fouling.

Background

(Bio-)fouling occurs in many applications including biomedical and microfluidic devices, micro- to macroscale sensors and marine devices. It inhibits their normal functioning and leads to enormous economic losses.

Cilia
In nature, cilia are very effective in manipulating surrounding particles [1].

Simulation-base evidence
Since biological cilia are so effective in manipulating particles, researchers propose the use of cilia to create anti-fouling surfaces. Numerical simulations on repelling particles away from ciliated surface have been done by the group of Balazs and coworkers [2].

Results
We can produce MAAC with lengths of 250, 200 and 150 μm using micropillars with diameters 150, 125 and 100 μm respectively. The length and aspect ratio can be adjusted by varying the gap between the roll and the substrate, and the diameter of the micropillars. What’s more, the geometrical configuration of the MAAC can be set by controlling the arrangement of the roll’s micropillars. Fig. 5d shows the fluid flow generation property of MAAC.

Outlooks
Characterize the capability of MAAC in manipulating particles, including sticky and non-sticky, soft and hard, passive and active particles.

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