CENTRIFUGO-DYNAMIC INWARD PUMPING OF LIQUIDS ON A CENTRIFUGAL MICROFLUIDIC PLATFORM†

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We present a method to pump liquids in a centrifugal microfluidic spinning disk from a radial outward position to a radial inward position. Centrifugal forces are applied to compress air in a cavity, this way storing pneumatic energy. The cavity is connected to an outlet channel having a lower hydraulic resistance compared to the inlet channel. The stored pneumatic energy is quickly released by fast reduction of rotational frequency. This way liquid is transported mainly through the channel with lower resistance, directing the liquid radially inwards. Pump efficiencies of >75% per pump cycle have been demonstrated for water, ethanol, a highly viscous lysis buffer and whole blood. By employing three pump cycles, water has been pumped radially inwards with an efficiency of >90%.

The outward pumping requires centrifugation only, which is intrinsically available on every centrifugal microfluidic platform.

Introduction

The last decade has witnessed significant advances in centrifugal microfluidics (MF). The MF chips in compact disk format have been fabricated and used for automated biological assays.1–3 Centrifugal forces are employed to propel liquid reagents and samples through the MF channels into processing chambers, where various unit operations have been successfully realized. These include mixing, sedimentation, separation, valving, metering and aliquoting.4–12 The developed centrifugal MF disks are cost-effective and disposable; enable parallel processing; and can be used in standard processing devices, such as laboratory centrifuges, DVD drives and thermocyclers.13–15

Inherently, centrifugal forces propel liquids radially outwards, only, which is considered a major limitation of centrifugal platforms, as the radial path provided is limited by the radius of the centrifugal disks. Long fluidic paths can be realized by circumferential spiraled channels.16 However, many functional building blocks of analysis, such as cell lysis from bacteria,17 DNA extraction from whole blood and genotyping of purified DNA samples consume the entire radial disk path. Therefore, the development of complete sample-to-answer systems would heavily profit from a method to pump liquids back towards the center of rotation, e.g. to enable a coupling of sample preparation with downstream genotyping. Similarly, there is a limitation of space in the case of liquid reagent pre-storage based LabDisk assays, where all the liquids have to be stored and released close to the center of rotation. Therefore, the pumping of liquids radially inwards will provide the freedom to store liquids at any position on the disk, which will be highly useful to enable the implementation of complex biological assays.

The existing state-of-the-art approaches employ assistive means to pump liquids radially inwards. An infrared radiation source has been used to thermally expand an air bubble that displaces liquid radially inwards.19 Similarly, other approaches have used pressurized air from an external gas container20,21 or an additional displacer liquid22 to move the sample liquid towards the center of rotation. The methods using capillary and pneumatic forces for reciprocating the flow in an MF disk do not enable inward pumping, because the liquids finally cannot escape from the single channel in which they are moved back and forth.5,23

In contrast to the state-of-the-art we introduce a method to pump liquids radially inwards, employing centrifugation only. This unit operation has been demonstrated in a fluidic test module that has been fully optimized and characterized. The optimization of parameters is done in a network simulation which has been employed as a tool to predict the fluidic characteristics in centrifugal platforms.

Functional principle

The centrifugodynamic inward pumping (CDIP) has been realized in a MF process that employs pneumatic pumping. The basic principle of pneumatic pumping has been presented recently for mixing by reciprocating flow and siphon valving.5,9,24
We have taken into account the viscous dissipation of fluids in microchannels and used the energy of a compressed gas bubble for passive inward pumping, as illustrated in Fig. 1 and 2. The pumping action is accomplished in two phases:

1. **Compression:** By centrifugation at high rotational frequency, the sample liquid is pumped by centrifugal forces from the inlet chamber through a narrow inlet channel into a radially outer compression chamber. The air in the compression chamber is encapsulated and compressed by the centrifugal pressure of the sample liquid in the inlet and outlet channels. This converts the centrifugal potential energy of the sample liquid into the potential energy of the pressurized air bubble. Subsequently, when the fill levels in the inlet channel, the compression chamber and the outlet channel reach equilibrium, the centrifugal pressure counterbalances the overpressure of the encapsulated air bubble in the compression chamber.

2. **Collection:** The fast deceleration of the MF disk to lower rotational frequencies rapidly decreases the centrifugal forces and hence the centrifugal pressure of the liquid exerted on the encapsulated air volume. The relative overpressure of the air leads to fast expansion of the air volume, by which the majority of the sample liquid is displaced through an outlet channel of large cross-section and low hydraulic resistance. At the same time, a minor fraction of the sample liquid is displaced through the inlet channel which has a smaller cross-section and higher hydraulic resistance. The high viscous dissipation in the narrow inlet channel that counteracts the bubble overpressure limits the backflow of liquid into the inlet channel. This enables the major part of the sample liquid to be transferred to the radially inner collection chamber for further liquid processing. Such a passive pumping process is possible only by employing a dynamic method that involves a rapid “switch-off” of centrifugal pressure.

**Modeling and simulation**

A high hydraulic resistance in the inlet channel in comparison to the outlet channel ($R_{hyd.in} \gg R_{hyd.out}$) is essential for CDIP.

However, the pumping process still needs to be optimized in order to maximize the pump efficiency, which is defined as

$$\eta = \frac{V_{\text{pumped}}}{V_{\text{total}}}$$

where $V_{\text{pumped}}$ is the volume of the sample liquid collected in the collection chamber after pumping, while $V_{\text{total}}$ is the total initial sample volume. We developed a network model to compute the pump efficiency for specific geometries and specific spin frequency protocols. The MF structure was broken down into single lumped model elements for all chambers and channels that have either radial or circumferential orientation. According to Kirchhoff’s law applied to MF circuit theory, the pressure differences in a closed loop of fluidic elements sum up to zero. The pressure difference, $\Delta p$, across each fluidic element is determined by the sum of the radial centrifugal pressure $p_c$, the viscous pressure drop $p_v$, the circumferential Euler pressure $p_E$, the inertial pressure $p_i$, and the capillary pressure $p_{\text{cap}}$:

$$\Delta p = p_c + p_v + p_E + p_i + p_{\text{cap}}$$

The various types of pressures are described below,

$$p_c = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$p_v = -28.4 \mu \frac{L}{a} q$$

$$p_E = \rho L \omega r$$

$$p_i = -\frac{\rho L}{A} q$$

$$p_{\text{cap}} = \frac{4 \sigma \cos \theta}{a}$$

where $\rho$ represents the liquid density; $\omega$ is the angular spin frequency; $r_1$ and $r_2$ are the minimum and maximum radial positions of the liquid, respectively; $\mu$ is the liquid viscosity; $L$ is the path length occupied by liquid; $A$ is the cross-sectional area; $a$ is the edge length.
of the cross-sectional area in channels; \( q \) is the volumetric flow rate; \( r \)

is the mean radial position of circumferential channels; \( \sigma \) is the

surface tension; and \( \theta \) is the contact angle. The encapsulated air

volume was considered as an ideal gas for the developed model

which is specified further in the ESI.†

The experimental pumping structure employs an inlet channel

with a cross-sectional area of 120 \( \mu \)m \( \times \) 120 \( \mu \)m. A network

simulation setup in Saber 2004.06 (Synopsys, CA, USA) was

used to optimize the outlet channel diameter in order to get the

maximum pump efficiency, \( \eta \). For 100–300 \( \mu \)l water samples, \( \eta \)

reaches its maximum when the cross-sectional area of the outlet

channel is 450 \( \mu \)m \( \times \) 450 \( \mu \)m. For smaller diameters, \( R_{\text{hyd, out}} \)

approaches \( R_{\text{hyd, in}} \) which makes the pumping mechanism

ineffective. Larger diameters lead to losses as the increased

amount of liquid does not reach the collection chamber because

it remains in the outlet channel as dead volume.

### Fabrication

The MF disk (\( \Theta = 130 \) mm) was designed in SolidWorks 2011

(Concord, MA, USA) and manufactured in-house by HSG-

IMIT Lab-on-a-Chip Design and Foundry Service (www.loac-

hsg-imit.de/en/design-foundry-service). In brief, the channels

were milled into 4 mm thick PMMA disks (Plexiglas, Evoniks,

Germany) via CNC micromilling. The disks were sealed with a

pressure sensitive adhesive polyolefin foil (#900320, HJ

Bioanalytik, Germany) via CNC micromilling. The disks were sealed with a

pressure sensitive adhesive polyolefin foil (#900320, HJ

Bioanalytik, Germany) using a laminator roll. This allowed for the reuse of disks as the adhesive foil can be removed manually

after each experiment. As ethanol dissolves the adhesive causing

the foil to delaminate from the disk, thermally-bonded disks

were employed for the ethanol samples. The thermally-bonded disks were made by sealing the PMMA disks with 50 \( \mu \)m thick polystyrene (PS) foils (ErgoWin, Norflex, Germany) at 105 °C

for 10 min under a force of 4 kN that was generated by a custom

built hot press (Wickert, Germany).

### Experiments

The disk was mounted onto an EC motor (Maxon, Switzerland)

which was synchronized to an optical setup that records one

image per revolution. The CDIP was tested by employing typical

biologically-relevant liquid reagents having varying densities,

viscosities and surface tensions. These include deionized water,

ethanol, whole blood and a commercial lysis buffer (Buffer AL

procured from Qiagen, Germany; a highly viscous lysis buffer

used in the DNA extraction from whole blood) (Table 1). The high

viscosity of the lysis buffer results from detergents and a

high concentration of chaotropic salts. It was measured with the

rheometer Physica MCR 101 (Anton Paar, Germany).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Density (g cm(^{-3}))</th>
<th>Viscosity (mPa s)</th>
<th>Surface tension (mN m(^{-1}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysis buffer</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole blood</td>
<td>(~1.06^a)</td>
<td>(~16.0^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The properties of blood change during centrifugation due to sedimentation of the cells. The viscosity is shear-rate dependent.

Fig. 2 shows the implementation of the inward pumping

module in the centrifugal MF disk. The sample liquids were

pipetted into the inlet chamber through an inlet port. In order to

investigate the volume dependence of the pump efficiency, the

sample volumes were varied between 100–300 \( \mu \)l. The deceleration

was varied between 1–30 Hz \( s^{-1} \) to study the change in pump efficiency with the deceleration. In the case of whole

blood, a 200 \( \mu \)l sample (hematocrit: 42%, which is in the

physiological range of 37–52%) was applied at 10 Hz \( s^{-1} \) and 30

Hz \( s^{-1} \). All experiments were carried out in triplicates. The

optional siphon enables the routing of liquid for further

downstream processing after the termination of the inward

pumping.

### Results and discussion

The recorded real-time images were used to measure the fill levels

in the collection chamber employing Photoshop CS4 (Adobe

Systems Incorporated, CA, USA). These fill levels were applied

in the SolidWorks construction to determine the pumped

volume. The resulting pump efficiency, \( \eta \), was plotted against

the total liquid volume that was applied (Fig. 3). The simulation

demonstrates the need for a minimum liquid volume to achieve \( \eta > 0 \), which is due to the dead volume taken up by the channels.

Our experiments demonstrate pump efficiencies of more than

75% for sample volumes between 200–300 \( \mu \)l. However, the

simulation shows a decrease in the pump efficiency above a

certain sample volume as the compression chamber has limited

sample capacity. The experimental pump efficiency of the lysis

buffer is lower than the simulated one, which is due to pinning

effects in the compression chamber during collection.
The fast deceleration (Fig. 4) of the MF disk is of paramount importance to achieve high pump efficiencies. Otherwise, the hydrodynamic effects during collection get ineffective, which leads to the pumping of the sample liquid back into the inlet chamber. The increased pump efficiency of ethanol at low deceleration is attributed to the increased hydraulic resistance of the inlet channel, which is a result of the fabrication process of the disks for ethanol processing. The high temperatures and pressures during thermal bonding of PS on PMMA induce shrinkage of the MF channels, resulting in a decrease of 12% in the cross-sectional area.

It was demonstrated that also whole blood can be pumped inwards with a pump efficiency of more than 75% (Fig. 3 and 4). The sedimentation of the blood cells during centrifugation does not inhibit the pumping action, as the air pressure is high enough to resuspend the cells during the inward pumping phase and transfer them over the entire radial distance of 40 mm into the collection chamber. The minimum duration of an inward pumping cycle depends on the liquid volume and its properties, in addition to the spin protocol. For a 200 μl sample, the compression period varies from 6 s for water to 14 s for the lysis buffer, while the collection period varies from 5 s for water at 30 Hz s⁻¹ to 75 s for the lysis buffer at 1 Hz s⁻¹.

In order to save space for further fluidic modules upstream or downstream in the vicinity of the pumping module, the compression chamber was reduced from 549 μl to 255 μl for a further experiment: a 330 μl water sample was pumped radially inwards using three pump cycles. During the third pump cycle, the optional siphon that was employed in this experiment was primed because the fill level in the collection chamber exceeded the siphon crest. Consequently, the liquid in the collection chamber was drained off through the siphon and pumped again radially outwards. The overall pump efficiency of the three pump cycles was 91.3 ± 0.5% (simulation: 91.0%).

Conclusions

We developed a simple, fast and robust method to pump liquids radially inwards under continuous rotation. The method requires centrifugation only, which is intrinsically available on every centrifugal microfluidic platform. It does not require any other assistive equipment, displacer liquids or surface modification. CDIP can be applied to liquids and suspensions having wide ranges of density, viscosity or surface tension. Four liquids from typical biological applications have been successfully pumped inwards. The inward pumping over a radial distance of 40 mm in 11 s had a pump efficiency of more than 75%, which can be improved to more than 90% by having multiple pump cycles. The network simulation was employed to predict and optimize the pump performance. It can be used to quantitatively adapt the inward pumping module for integration into more complex centrifugal MF processes. CDIP enables using the entire radial path of a centrifugal platform multiple times with multiple fluidic channels. It thus paves the way to interconnect several functional building blocks, such as cell lysis, DNA purification and genotyping to fully integrated sample-to-answer analysis systems.

References