



Cite this: *Lab Chip*, 2019, 19, 2619

DOI: 10.1039/c9lc90073j

rsc.li/loc

Correction: UniChip enables long-term recirculating unidirectional perfusion with gravity-driven flow for microphysiological systems

Ying I. Wang ^a and Michael L. Shuler ^{*ab}

Correction for 'UniChip enables long-term recirculating unidirectional perfusion with gravity-driven flow for microphysiological systems' by Ying I. Wang and Michael L. Shuler, *Lab Chip*, 2018, 18, 2563–2574.

The authors regret that the reference to eqn (7) in the sentence beginning “UCNs can maintain continuous unidirectional flow...” in section 3.4 should instead be a reference to eqn (12). The corrected sentence reads: “UCNs can maintain continuous unidirectional flow ($A_i \rightarrow B_i$ with no backflow) even when inlet and outlet (O_1 and O_2) swaps if eqn (12) is satisfied.”

In addition “ $a_i \rightarrow b_i$ ” in the last sentence of the caption of Fig. 8 should read “ $A_i \rightarrow B_i$ ”. The corrected caption is included below.

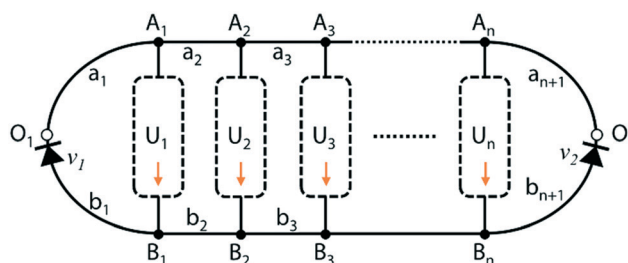


Fig. 8 Schematic of UniChip design in general. The fluidic network includes a pair of inlet/outlet (O_1/O_2) for reciprocating flow input, one or more unidirectional channel network (UCN, U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n), and a supporting channel network (SCN, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) including valving devices (v_1 and v_2). Fluid flows in UCN from inlets to outlets ($A_i \rightarrow B_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

^a Nancy E. and Peter C. Meinig School of Biomedical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, 14853-7202, USA. E-mail: mls50@cornell.edu; Fax: +607 254 5375; Tel: +607 255 7577

^b Robert Frederick Smith School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

