Open channel droplet-based microfluidics

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Abstract:

Droplet-based microfluidics enables compartmentalization and controlled manipulation of small volumes. Open microfluidics provides increased accessibility, adaptability, and ease of manufacturing compared to closed microfluidic platforms. Here, we begin to build a toolbox for the emerging field of open channel droplet-based microfluidics, combining the ease of use associated with open microfluidic platforms with the benefits of compartmentalization afforded by droplet-based microfluidics. We develop fundamental microfluidic features to control droplets flowing in an immiscible carrier fluid within open microfluidic systems. Our systems use capillary flow to move droplets and carrier fluid through open channels and are easily fabricated through 3D printing, micromilling, or injection molding; further, droplet generation can be accomplished by simply pipetting into the open channel. We demonstrate droplet incubation and transport for downstream experimentation and tunable droplet splitting in open channels driven by capillary flow. Potential applications of our toolbox for droplet manipulation in open channels include cell culture and analysis, on-chip microscale reactions, and reagent delivery.

Introduction:

Open microfluidic systems offer many advantages for conducting life science experimentation including pipette accessibility, simple fabrication techniques with biocompatible materials, independence from pumps and external flow generators, and customizability.[1] Here, we describe fundamental characteristics of a biphasic system driven by capillary forces that enables the control and manipulation of multiple droplets within an open channel devoid of any electrical or pneumatic actuation systems, in a fully open, pipette-accessible platform. We demonstrate an open channel system for prolonged static droplet incubation and translation for downstream analysis, as well as tunable droplet splitting in open channels.

Droplet-based microfluidics advances the capabilities of traditional single-phase microfluidic platforms through compartmentalization of reaction components into discrete micro- to picoliter volumes, enabling decreased reagent consumption and use of valuable, low-volume samples that may otherwise be expensive or difficult to obtain.[2,3] Translation of assays to droplet-based platforms allows users to precisely form, manipulate, and transport small volumes for use in cell-based assays, chemical synthesis, and biochemical analyses.[2] Droplet-based systems for an extensive range of functions have been described[3], and droplet manipulation methods such as incubation[4,5], reagent addition[6], and splitting[7,8] have been developed. However, most current droplet-based microfluidic approaches rely on complex designs and multistep fabrication methods (e.g., photolithography, bonding) to create closed-channel platforms and often use external pumps and actuators to manipulate flow, allowing them to perform specialized functions but limiting their wide-spread adoption beyond engineering and physical science laboratories.[3] Recent work by Li et al.[9] overcomes some of the fabrication challenges of traditional droplet systems by using an open paper-based device, but the flow still requires external syringe pumps.

Systems utilizing open fluidic channels (e.g., channels devoid of a ceiling, devoid of a ceiling and floor, or devoid of lateral walls) and surface tension driven flow have emerged as alternatives to closed channel, pump-driven microfluidic platforms due to their relative ease of design, fabrication, and use.[1,10] Open channel platforms do not require bonding and can be fabricated in a single step using micromilling[11-13] or high-volume fabrication techniques such as injection molding.[14,15] Open channels provide pipette accessibility to users to manipulate experimental conditions through direct addition or removal of reagents at any point along the channel. Additionally, open channel systems can be driven by capillary flow, removing the need for external flow drivers and improving the robustness and functionality of the platform, as the mechanism for flow is built into the device.[10] Recently, we presented an analytical model, numerical simulations, and experimental validation that described the behavioral modes of an immiscible droplet placed in an open channel where a carrier flow occurs[16]; we found that immiscible droplets can behave in a number of fundamentally different ways (remain static in the channel, translate at the leading edge of the carrier fluid, or detach from the walls of the channel and flow with the carrier fluid). However, the essential microfluidic components that allow the manipulation of droplets in open channels have not been developed. Herein, we demonstrate the ability to control immiscible droplets flowing in open channels, building a toolbox for open channel droplet-based microfluidics. We describe two new open channel systems in which: 1) multiple discrete droplets can be placed into an open channel, incubated, and translated downstream without merging and 2) single droplets can be split into tailored smaller droplets (equal or unequal volumes) for multiplexed processing and readouts. These functionalities can be adapted and applied to on-chip cell culture, supernatant analyses, multiplexing, and array generation.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Droplets were created with deionized (DI) water (Type II, Harleco; Fisher Scientific, Hampton, NH) tinted with either yellow or green dye (Spice Supreme; Gel Spice Company, Bayonne, NJ) at a concentration of 10% or 1% (v/v), respectively. The carrier fluids were: toluene (Fisher Scientific, Figure 1) or 1-pentanol (Acros Organics, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4). All carrier fluids solvents were tinted with Solvent Green 3 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) at a concentration of 0.50 mg/mL.

Device fabrication

Devices were designed with Solidworks 2017 (Solidworks, Waltham, MA) and converted to .TAP files with SprutCam 10 (SprutCam, Naberezhnye Chelny, Russia). The devices were milled on poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) sheets of 3.175 mm thickness (McMaster-Carr, Santa Fe Springs, CA) using a Tormach PCNC 770 mill (Tormach, Waunakee, WI). All device channels were milled with ball endmills (Performance Micro Tool, Janesville, WI) with a cutter diameter of 1/32” (TR-2-0313-BN) or 1/64” (TR-2-0150-BN) to create round-bottom channels. After milling, the devices were rinsed with DI water, sonicated in 70% (v/v) ethanol, and rinsed again with DI water. The devices were then dried with compressed air prior to use.

Device design and testing

The main device dimensions are a channel width of 0.90 mm and a channel depth of 1.0 mm, with smaller channels included for carrier fluid bypass (0.5 mm wide, 1.0 mm length, 0.2 mm step height) (Figure 2D) and splitting (1.0 mm branch length, 0.45 mm channel width); the detailed dimensions of the devices and features are included in the SI (Figure S1). Computer aided design (CAD) files (.STEP) are also included

in the SI. Aqueous droplets with a volume of 1.0 μL (Figures 1 and 2) or 3.0 μL (Figures 3 and 4) were generated in the channel with a pipette. Carrier fluids with a volume of 240 μL were dispensed in the inlet reservoir of the channel. Droplets were imaged and analyzed with ImageJ (National Institutes of Health, MD) for quantification (Figure 3 and S3).

Imaging

Images and videos were acquired using a MU1403B High Speed Microscope Camera mounted on an Amscope SM-3TZ-80S stereoscope (Amscope, Irvine, CA) unless otherwise noted. For Figure 1B, 3C and 4, images and videos were obtained with a Nikon-D5300 ultra-high resolution SLR camera (Tokyo, Japan).

Results and Discussion:

Capillary-driven flow of droplets in an open channel

While the dynamics and behavior of single phase capillary flow within an open system have been well characterized[17-20], the interaction and behavior of multiple phases within an open channel has been less extensively studied. Previously, in an open two-phase system driven by spontaneous capillary flow (SCF), we found that aqueous droplets within an open channel demonstrate different behavioral modes (e.g., translation, displacement, remaining stationary) largely governed by the interfacial tension between the droplet and the carrier phase, the contact angle of the droplet and carrier phase on the channel surface, and the velocity of the carrier phase.[16] In the present manuscript, we use two behavioral modes (Figure 1) to create open channel manipulation modules driven by capillary flow: "shift mode", in which an aqueous droplet wets all sides of the open channel and is translated downstream by the carrier phase (Figure 1Bi-ii), and "raft mode", in which an aqueous droplet completely detaches from the channel and is displaced downstream by the carrier phase (Figure 1Biii-iv).[16] Shift mode occurs when an aqueous droplet in the channel precedes the advancing front of the carrier fluid, and the carrier fluid does not pass in front of the droplet; alternatively, raft mode occurs when the carrier fluid surrounds the droplet and simultaneously flows in front of and behind the droplet. Notably, in the case of both behavioral modes, the carrier fluid governs the overall dynamics of the system, as the pipetted droplets are entrained by the carrier fluid and transported downstream.

Within our open-channel platforms, we designed channel dimensions to fall within the flow regime governed by SCF[1,10] to ensure capillary-driven flow, and incorporated a rounded channel geometry to negate flow along a wedge (i.e., Concus-Finn flow)[21](Figure 1Aii). Further, we fabricated our platform with poly (methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) to provide biocompatibility for future applications and the desired wettability between droplets and channel surfaces. Our open channel system offers advantages to closed systems as we can add droplets directly to the channel with a pipette and initiate flow of the carrier phase through simple pipetting into the inlet reservoir (Figure 1Ai).

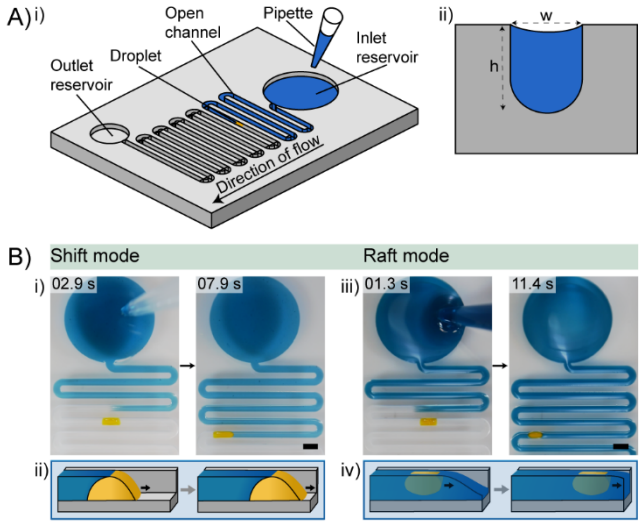

Figure 1. General platform design and modes of operation for translating aqueous droplets via capillary flow of an organic carrier phase. A) i) Schematic representation of open channel platform illustrating addition of organic carrier fluid (blue) with aqueous droplets (yellow) present in the channel; ii) cross sectional schematic of channel (w = 0.90 mm and h = 1.0 mm); B) a single static aqueous droplet (yellow) is pipetted into the channel and can display either shift mode ((i) and (ii)) or raft mode ((iii) and (iv)) as carrier fluid (blue) moves the aqueous droplet down channel.[16] For shift mode, the carrier phase is 1-pentanol; for raft mode, the carrier phase is toluene. Scale bar: 2 mm. Schematics in B (ii) and (iv) are reproduced from Lee et al.[16] Videos for B (i) and (iii) are included in the SI (Videos S1 and S2).

Open channel droplet incubation and transport

Inputting fluids into a typical microfluidic channel commonly requires dedicated ports and connectors. Addition of droplets into an open microfluidic channel, on the other hand, can be performed directly and at any location in the channel. Delivering small droplets (0.5-2.0 µL) with a pipette is a common approach available to most laboratories; alternatively, smaller droplets can be inputted through other approaches such as Acoustic Droplet Ejection methods.[22,23] While depositing droplets on a surface is straightforward, removal or transfer of small droplets from a surface at subsequent time points is challenging; for example, pipetting is unreliable and tedious, as part of the droplet often remains behind on the surface. Digital microfluidics, also referred to as Electrowetting on Dielectric (EWOD), provides a method to move small droplets, but requires the use of electrical components.[24-26] There is a need for simple systems in which droplets can be pipetted onto a surface, incubated *in situ* for a desired period, and then passively manipulated or transferred.

We present an adaptable platform where we place multiple discrete droplets into an open channel, incubate the droplets for a desired time, and then transport the droplets to a different location on chip (Figure 2). When multiple droplets are placed in series within a single open channel, translation of the droplets in shift mode leads to coalescence, as they merge with each subsequent droplet in the channel (Figure 2A). For applications where droplet coalescence is not desired, we designed a separate flow path that we refer to as a 'bypass channel'. The bypass channel enables the immiscible carrier fluid to separate each discrete droplet (thereby preventing coalescence) and transport the droplets downstream via raft

mode (Figure 2B-C). When the carrier phase reaches the bypass, which is positioned upstream of the droplet, part of the flow of the carrier fluid diverts through the bypass, while the remainder of the carrier phase continues in the main channel; the diverted flow fills the space between each droplet, while the nondiverted flow continues to drive the droplets through the main channel (Figure 2B-C). Initially, we observed droplet disruption (e.g., droplet breakup and/or flow through the bypass) and an increased flow rate through the bypass, which resulted in stagnation of the carrier phase flow in the bends of the main channel and prevented droplets from reaching the outlet (Figure 2B). To mitigate this droplet disruption, we designed the bypass channels with a step (Figure 2C-D) to increase the hydrodynamic resistance (and therefore decrease the flux) through the bypass and maintain a sufficient flow rate in the main channel, ensuring that the droplets reached the outlet without breaking apart.

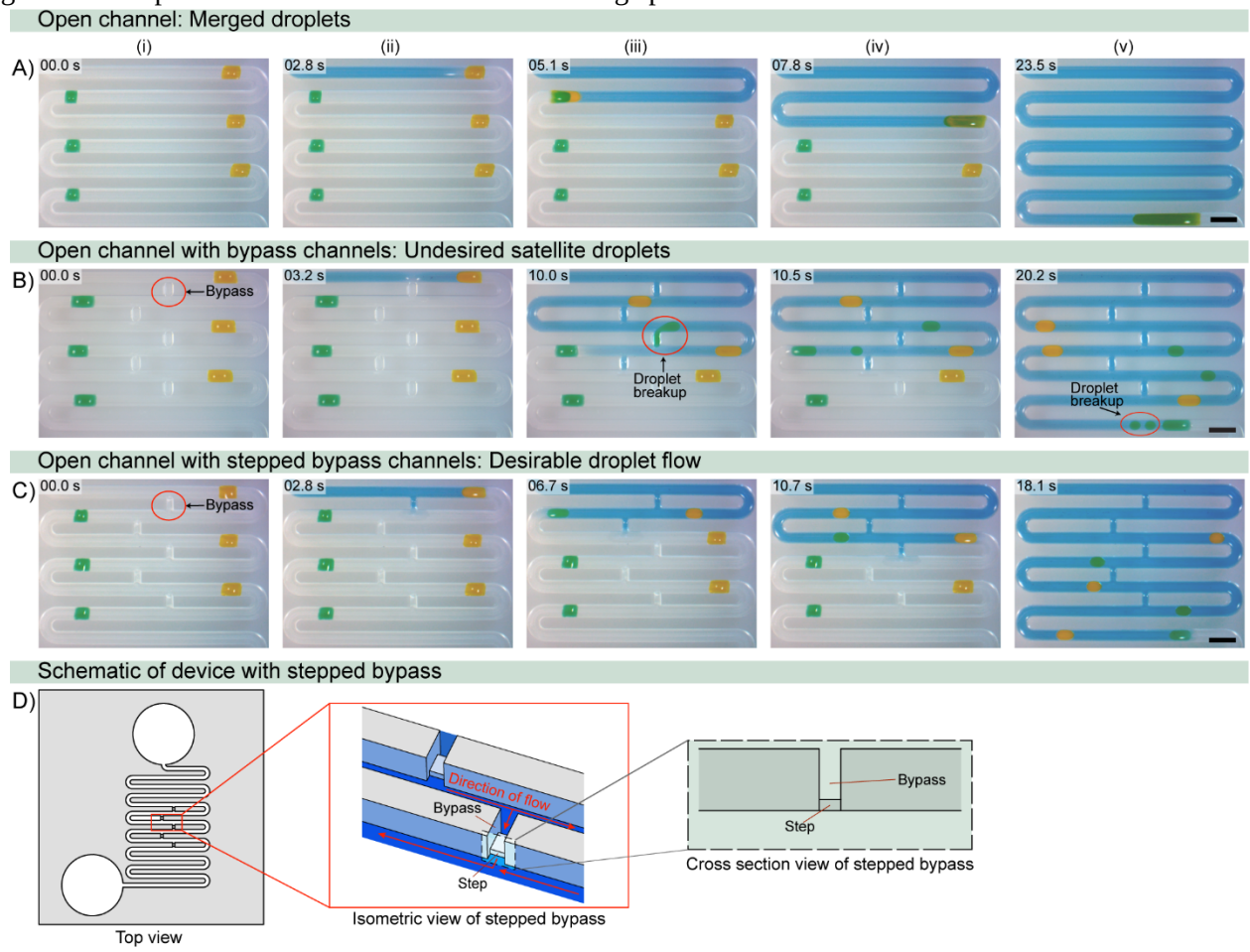

Figure 2. Open channel droplet incubation and transport. Droplets (alternating yellow and green for visualization) are incubated in an open channel without (A) or with (B-C) bypass channels (red circles); i-v) carrier fluid (blue) is pipetted in the inlet and flows down the channel via capillary flow, translating the droplets down the channel to the outlet reservoir. Bypass channels (B-C) prevent coalescence of preincubated droplets by inserting immiscible carrier fluid between aqueous droplets as they flow downstream. C) Incorporation of stepped bypass improves flow in the main channel and prevents formation of satellite droplets and droplet stagnation. D) Schematic of stepped bypass showing an isometric and cross-sectional view of the step in the bypass. Scale bar: 2 mm. Videos for A-C are included in the SI (Videos S3-S5).

It is important to have a generalizable set of rules for designing bypass channels, to enable extension of our method to channels of different dimensions and geometries. We generated an analytical model that describes the ratio of fluid fluxes through the main channel relative to the bypass with respect to the fluidic resistance associated with each flow path. Deriving a model from a generalized Lucas-Washburn-Rideal law for open channels[17] (SI), we found the relationship between the fluidic resistances and flux to be:

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 \approx \tilde{R}_1 Q_2 \approx \tilde{R}_2 Q_2 \quad (1)$$

where P is the pressure drop across our bypass system (P_1 and P_2 refer to the pressure drops at the nodes before and after the bypass, respectively), R_1 and R_2 are the resistances in the main channel and bypass channel, respectively, and Q_1 and Q_2 are the flux through the main channel and the bypass channel, respectively (SI). The fluidic resistance of the capillary-driven flow in our system can be described by Equation 2:

$$\mu \frac{p}{\lambda S^2} L = R \quad (2)$$

Where S is the cross-sectional area, L is the channel length, μ is the liquid viscosity, p is the total perimeter, and λ is the friction length.[27] Solving for the ratio of the fluxes between the main channel and the bypass channel and then inserting the physical dimensions of our system into Equation 2 (as detailed in the SI) yielded a flux ratio of $Q_2/Q_1 = 3.18$ wherein the flux through the bypass channel (Q_2) is greater than the flux through the main channel (Q_1). However, through incorporation of a step, we are able to increase the resistance through the bypass channel and ensure less diversion of flow from the main channel, altering the flux ratio to $Q_2/Q_1 = 2.68$. This relation demonstrates that the resistance through the bypass can be manipulated by altering the geometry of the step, enabling adaptation for different geometries and channel lengths. With different manufacturing techniques, even greater ratios can be designed. Further, while the flux is still greater in the bypass than the main channel, the decrease in the flux through the bypass afforded by the step enabled sufficient flow in the main channel to drive droplets towards the outlets (Figure 2C). The derived model provides a framework for adapting the bypass system with different geometries and acts as a useful tool for quantification of flow and hydrodynamic resistance in open channels.

The ability to transport small volumes with SCF lays the foundation for open-channel platforms that integrate processes such as cell culture or biochemical reactions with small-volume readouts such as mass spectrometry and immunoassays. Overall, the bypass system is designed to manipulate pre-incubated droplets without extensive user interaction. Ease of use is demonstrated through a simple two-step process (droplet addition followed by carrier fluid addition) without the need for adjusting flow rates and flow directions for droplet manipulation. Lastly, the bypass platform can be expanded to include more droplets or to be compatible with arrays of different geometries.

Controlled and adjustable droplet splitting in open channels

Building upon the droplet handling capabilities described for incubation and transport of multiple droplets, we demonstrate the ability to controllably split droplets within an open channel. Droplet splitting is an important feature that can extend the use of valuable or small volume samples by generating identical replicates and creating arrays for multiplexing. Using traditional droplet splitting geometries previously developed for closed-channel droplet-based microfluidics[7,8], we designed T junctions to split incoming droplets, where a droplet entering the junction fills each branch of the junction until it is slowed down by an expansion in the geometry of the channel (Figure 3A)[28,29]; once the junction is filled, the droplet splits relative to the length of each branch (Figure 4A). By tuning the lengths of the left and right branches of the T junction, we can generate symmetric or asymmetric droplets (Figure 3B-C), enabling

users to generate variable volume aliquots from an original sample simply by changing the device dimensions. Further, the splitting of symmetric and asymmetric droplets was reproducible between devices within an array (Figure 3D). Some variability was observed between multiple arrays due to manual micromilling artifacts, but inter-array variability can be alleviated through fabrication with more consistent methods such as injection molding and advanced automated milling.[11,14]

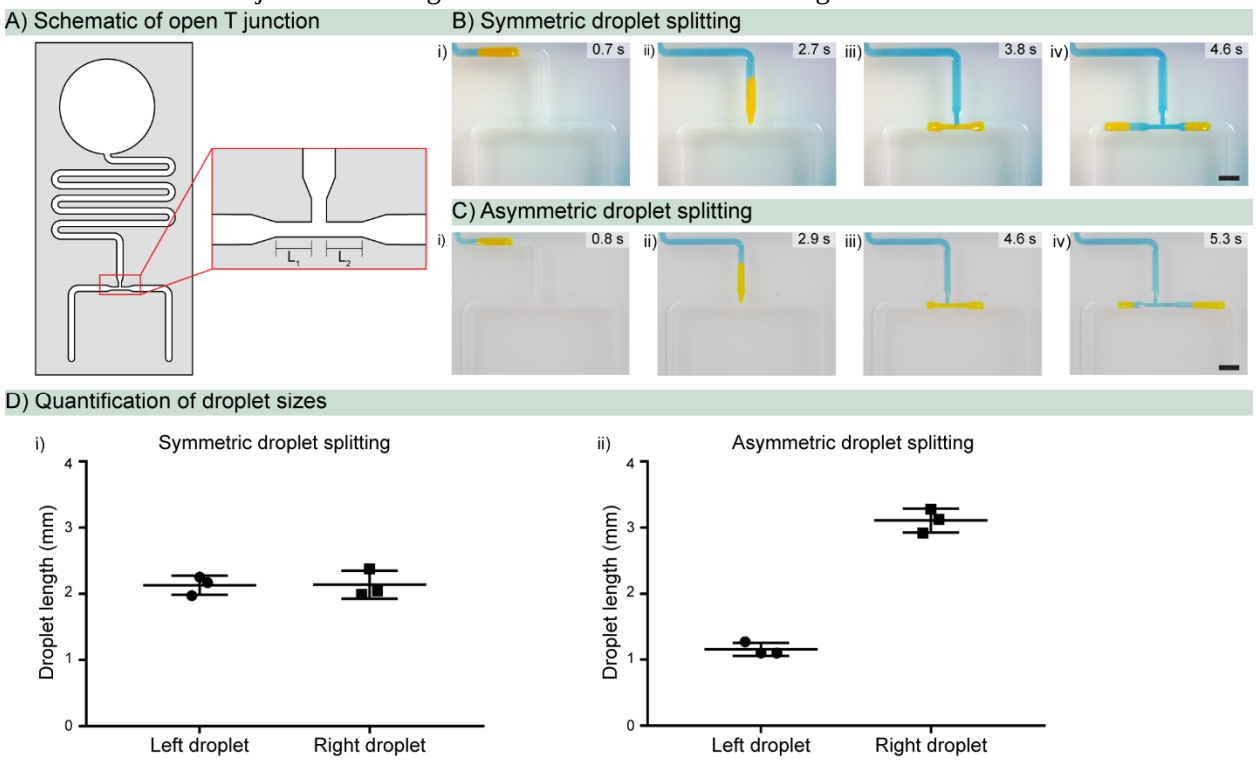

Figure 3. Controlled and adjustable droplet splitting in open channels with SCF. A) Schematic of T junction showing branches (L_1 and L_2) within the junction; B-C) i-ii) a droplet in the channel above a T junction with symmetric (B) or asymmetric (C) branch lengths is translated toward the junction via SCF; iii) the droplet fills both branches in the junction and slows upon reaching the channel expansion after the junction due to temporary pinning; iv) the droplet splits into two discrete droplets dependent upon the branch length; D) quantification of daughter droplet sizes after splitting in T junctions with symmetric (i) or asymmetric (ii) branch ratios (the three points plotted are from three different devices; mean and standard deviation are indicated). Scale bar: 2 mm. Videos for B and C are included in the SI (Videos S6 and S7).

To demonstrate the workflow for a potential application of the open channel droplet splitting platform, we present a model experimental system for on-chip reagent delivery and reactions. We pipetted aqueous droplets tinted with yellow dye (to model primary reagents) upstream of a T junction and aqueous droplets tinted with green dye (to model secondary reagents) downstream of the T junction. We then loaded the inlet reservoir with carrier fluid to initiate flow. The carrier fluid flow drove the yellow droplet through the T junction, wherein the droplet split and its components were delivered to multiple samples (green droplets) downstream of the junction (Figure 4). The ability to preload the platform with reaction reagents allows users to generate multiplexed arrays for subsequent passive reagent delivery with minimal user handling; additionally, altering the channel distance and geometry after mixing can be used to adjust the incubation time of the reaction.[8]

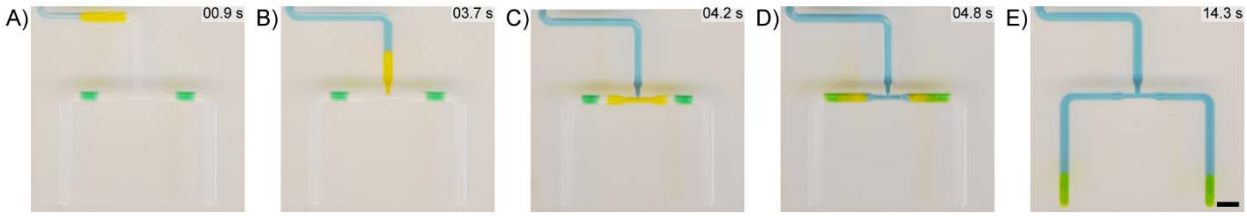

Figure 4. Workflow for droplet splitting and merging with downstream droplets to model reagent delivery. A yellow droplet (representing a primary reagent) was pipetted above the T junction while green droplets (representing secondary reagents) were added after the junction. A-B) Carrier fluid translates the yellow droplet via SCF into the junction; C) the droplet splits equally and is delivered (D) to the secondary reagents in the channel; E) the droplet and reagent mix as the droplet flows down the channel. Scale bar: 2 mm. Corresponding video is included in the SI (Video S8).

Conclusion:

In this work, we develop essential features for immiscible droplet manipulation in capillary-driven open systems. Open channels offer several advantages over closed channels including pipette accessibility, manufacturability, customizability, and ease of use. Using these features, we created a generalized open channel platform for droplet addition, incubation, and translation and an open channel platform for droplet splitting and delivery. These platforms further expand the capability of open channel systems to enable a broader range of applications while being easy to fabricate, use, and manipulate for a range of experimental needs. Future work with these platforms will include increasing the capacity of the bypass system for larger droplet arrays and expanding the droplet splitting capabilities to accommodate a wider range of splitting ratios. Further, in future investigations our platforms could be extended to smaller scales with the use of high resolution fabrication techniques and lower-volume liquid handlers or dispensers. We envision adaptation of these foundational platforms will enable users to expand and customize their current experimental toolbox for studies relating to drug screening, microscale reactions, and the “-omics” fields (e.g., metabolomics, proteomics).

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Conflicts of Interest:

The authors acknowledge the following potential conflicts of interest in companies pursuing open microfluidic technologies: EB: Tasso, Inc., Salus Discovery, LLC, and Stacks to the Future, LLC; ABT: Stacks to the Future, LLC.

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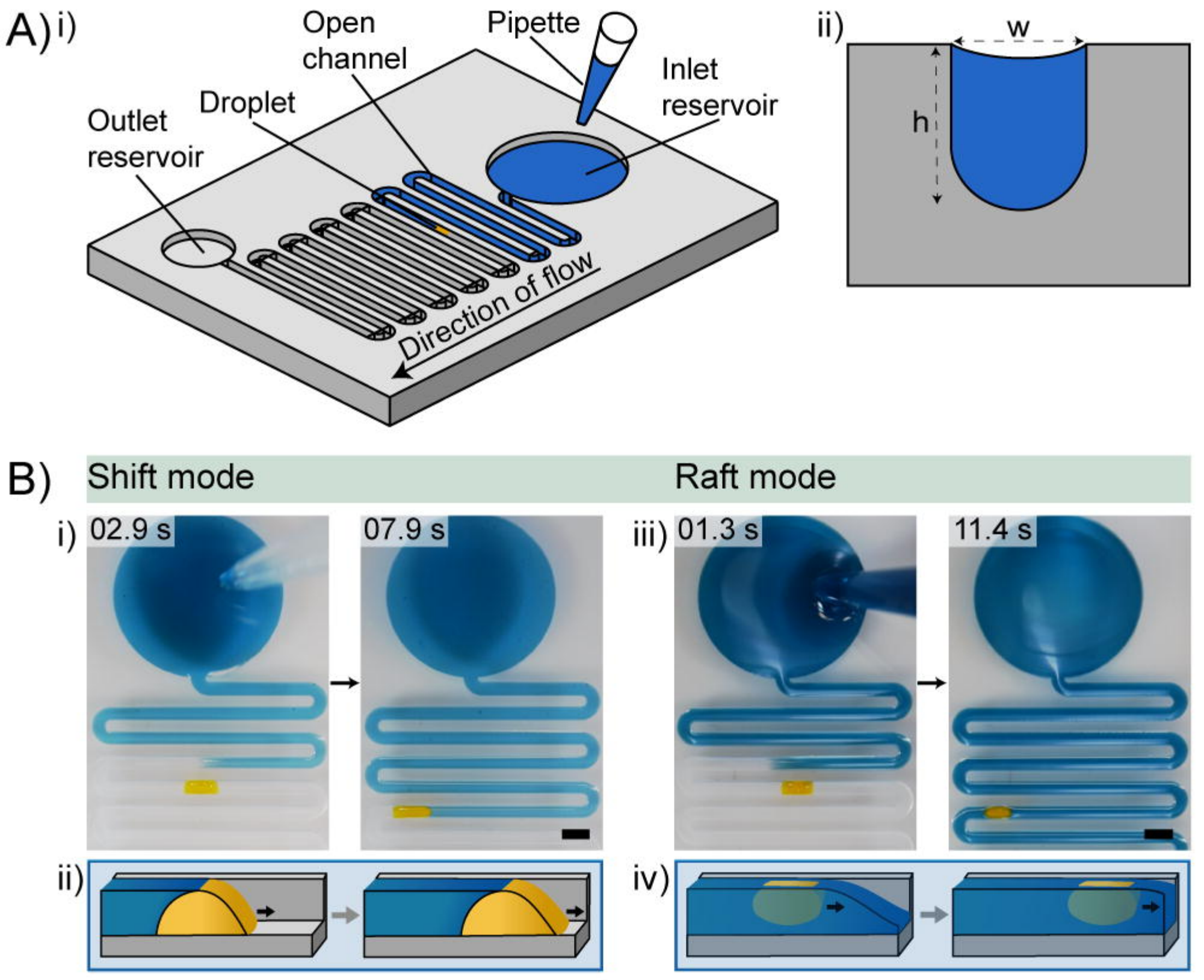
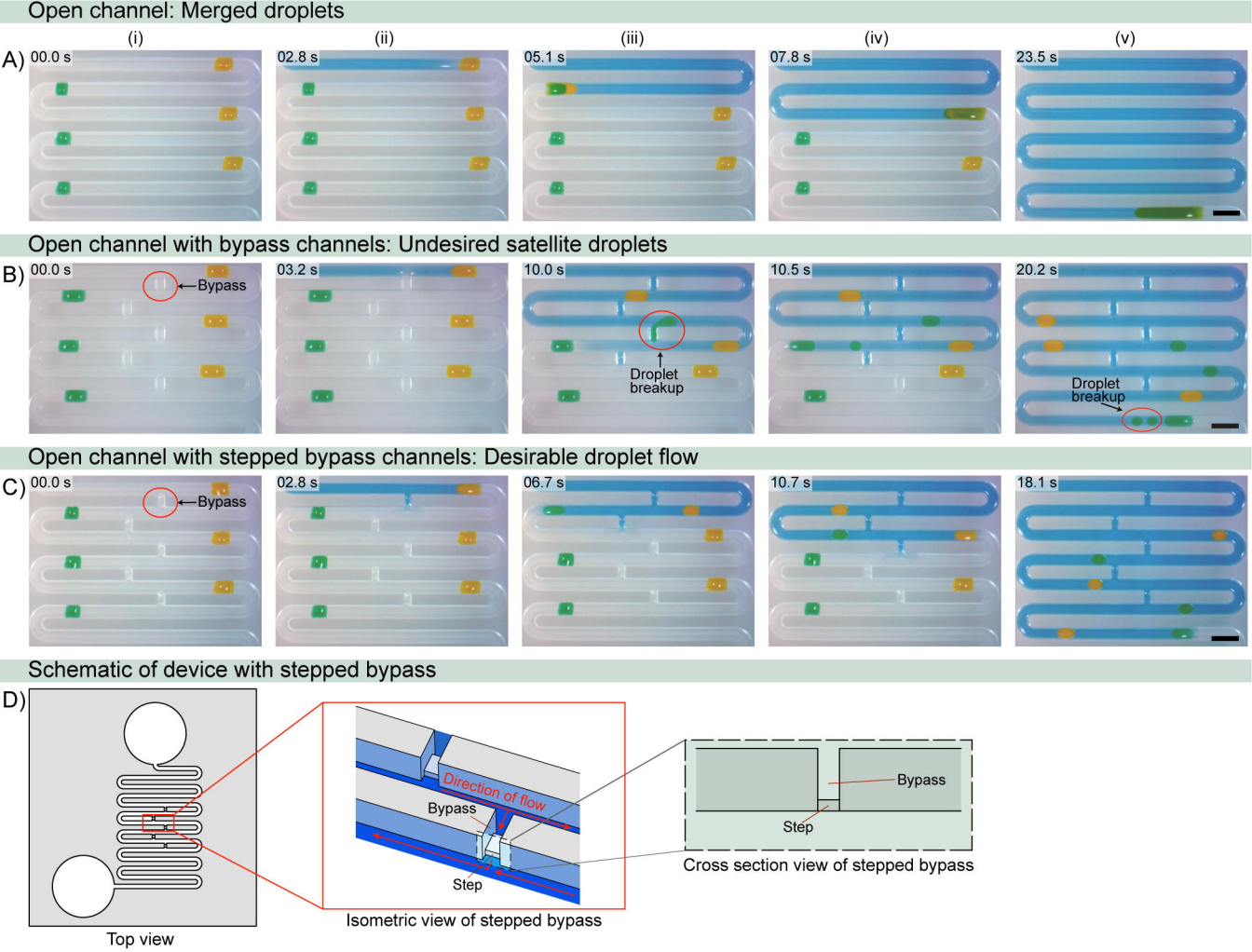
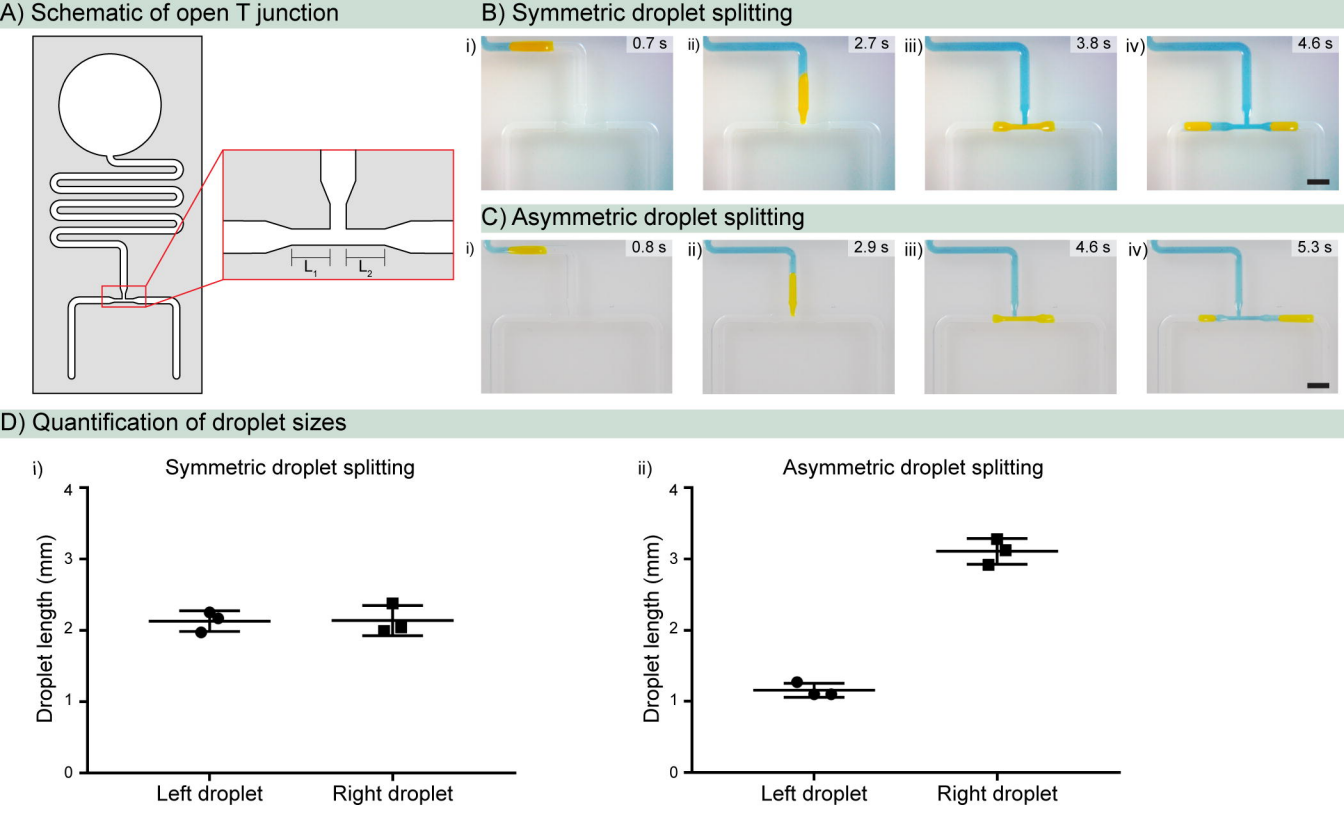
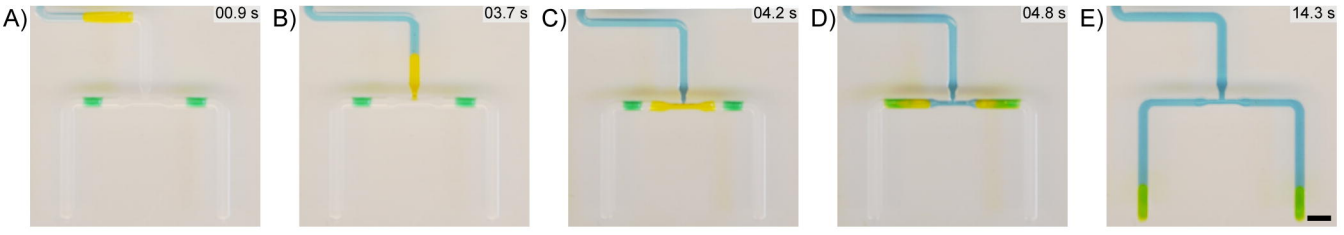

A)
i)
Open channel
Pipette
Inlet reservoir
Droplet
Outlet reservoir
Direction of flow
ii)
w
h
B)
Shift mode
Raft mode
i)
02.9 s
07.9 s
iii)
01.3 s
11.4 s
ii)
iv)


Open channel: Merged droplets
(i)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv)
(v)
A)
00.0 s
02.8 s
05.1 s
07.8 s
23.5 s
Open channel with bypass channels: Undesired satellite droplets
B)
00.0 s
Bypass
03.2 s
10.0 s
Droplet breakup
10.5 s
20.2 s
Droplet breakup
Open channel with stepped bypass channels: Desirable droplet flow
C)
00.0 s
Bypass
02.8 s
06.7 s
10.7 s
18.1 s
Schematic of device with stepped bypass
D)
Top view
Direction of flow
Bypass
Step
Isometric view of stepped bypass
Bypass
Step
Cross section view of stepped bypass


A) Schematic of open T junction
L1
L2
B) Symmetric droplet splitting
i)
0.7 s
ii)
2.7 s
iii)
3.8 s
iv)
4.6 s
C) Asymmetric droplet splitting
i)
0.8 s
ii)
2.9 s
iii)
4.6 s
iv)
5.3 s
D) Quantification of droplet sizes
i)
Symmetric droplet splitting
Droplet length (mm)
0
1
2
3
4
Left droplet
Right droplet
ii)
Asymmetric droplet splitting
Droplet length (mm)
0
1
2
3
4
Left droplet
Right droplet


A)
00.9 s
B)
03.7 s
C)
04.2 s
D)
04.8 s
E)
14.3 s