## Magnetically Characterized Molecular Lubrication between Biofunctionalized Surfaces

Xinghao Hu<sup>1</sup>, Sri Ramulu Torati<sup>1,2</sup>, Jonghwan Yoon<sup>1</sup>, Byeonghwa Lim<sup>1</sup>, Kunwoo Kim<sup>1</sup>, and CheolGi Kim<sup>1</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Department of Emerging Materials Science, DGIST, Daegu, 42988, Republic of Korea.

<sup>2</sup>School of Chemical and Biotechnology, SASTRA Deemed University, Thanjavur, 613401, India

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\*Corresponding Author: CheolGi Kim (cgkim@dgist.ac.kr)

## Trajectory simulation of particle motion

The equation of particle motion in liquid medium under net forces is described as following,<sup>1</sup>

$$\delta V\vec{a} = \vec{F}_{mag} + \vec{F}_D = \vec{F}_{mag} + \vec{F}_f + \vec{F}_{vis}$$
(1)

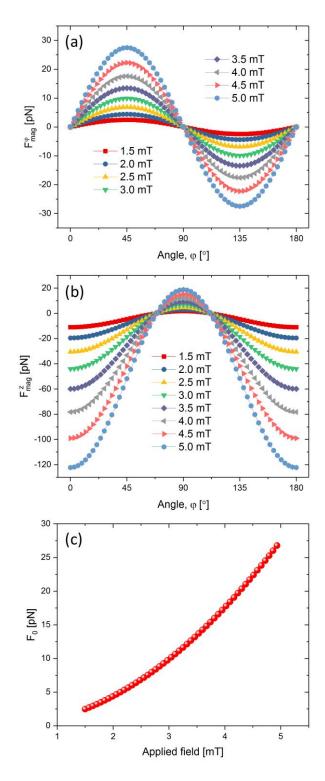
In this equation,  $\delta$  is the density of the particle (kg m<sup>-3</sup>), *V* is the volume of the particle (m<sup>3</sup>),  $\vec{a}$  is the acceleration of the particle,  $\vec{F}_{mag}$  is the magnetic force,  $\vec{F}_D$  is the drag force (the Stokes force),  $\vec{F}_f$  and  $\vec{F}_{vis}$  are frictional and viscous forces. Thus, in cylindrical coordinate the acceleration of the particle is given by,

$$a_{\rho} = (F_{mag}^{\rho} + F_{f}^{\rho} + F_{vis}^{\rho})/\delta V$$
(2)  
$$a_{\varphi} = (F_{mag}^{\varphi} + F_{f}^{\varphi} + F_{vis}^{\varphi})/\delta V$$
(3)

Subsequently, differences in radial distance ( $\rho$ ) and phase angle ( $\varphi$ ) are given by the time variation ( $\Delta t$ ) as following,

$$\Delta \rho = a_{\rho} \Delta t^{2} \qquad (4)$$
$$\Delta \varphi = a_{\omega} \Delta t^{2} / \rho \qquad (5)$$

As a result, the time variation of trajectory in circumferential and radial components of particle motion was numerically obtained using the above equations.



**Figure S1**. (a and b) Angular dependence of the magnetic forces,  $F_{mag}^{\emptyset}$  and  $F_{mag}^{z}$ , on a superparamagnetic particle with a diameter of 2.8 µm and a magnetic susceptibility of 0.7 around a micromagnet under in-plane fields from 1.5 to 5 mT. (c) Magnitude of  $F_0$  as a function of the field strength.

Reference

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