

Supporting Information

A Pumpless Acoustofluidic Platform for Size-Selective Concentration and Separation of Microparticles

Husnain Ahmed, Ghulam Destgeer, Jinsoo Park, Jin Ho Jung, Raheel Ahmad,
Kwangseok Park and Hyung Jin Sung*

Department of Mechanical Engineering, KAIST, Daejeon 34141, Korea. E-mail: hjsung@kaist.ac.kr

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure S1: Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel for the initial sample concentrations of 200 particles/ μL .

Figure S2: Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel for the initial sample concentrations of 100 particles/ μL .

Figure S3: Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel for the initial sample concentrations of 20 particles/ μL .

Figure S4: Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel for the initial sample concentrations of 10 particles/ μL .

Figure S5: Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel for the initial sample concentrations of 1 particle/ μL .

Figure S6: Experimental image showing the concentrations of different sized particles inside the microchannel.

Figure S7: Experimental setup for the naked eye view of the particle separation and sample collection from the outlet for further analysis.

Video S1: Concentration of particles by TSAWs.

Video S2: Highly sensitive SAW for particles trapping from the extremely low initial sample concentration.

Video S3: Size-selective concentration and separation of particles.

Video S4: Naked eye view of the trapping, concentration, washing and release.

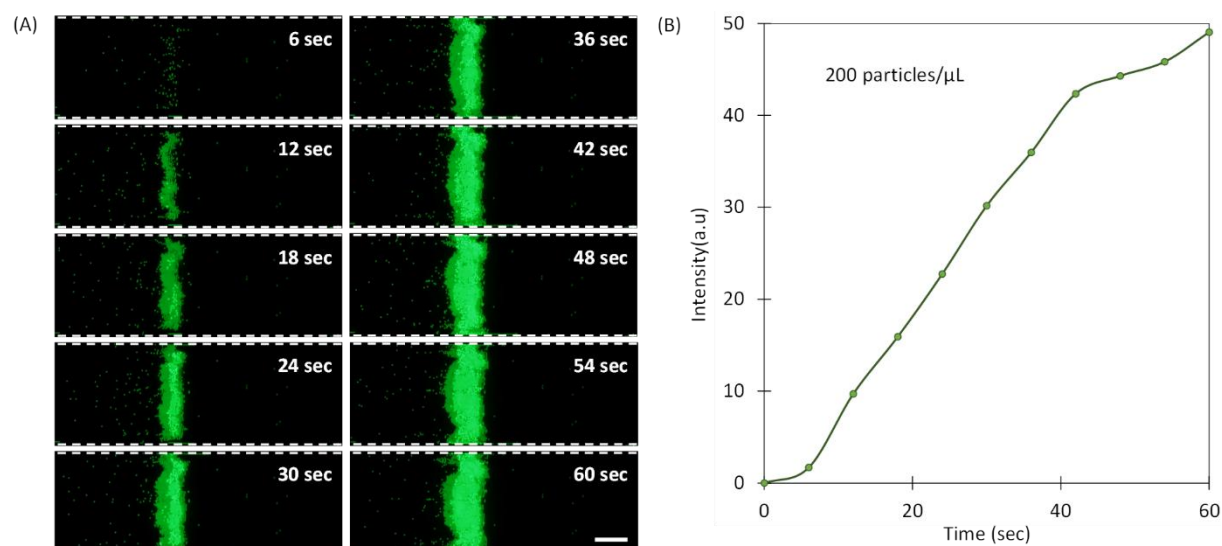


Figure S1. Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel. The initial concentration of the sample solution was 200 particles/ μL . (a) Experimental images of the microchannel and (b) graph showing the linear increase in the particle concentration from 6 to 60 s. Scale bar: 250 μm .

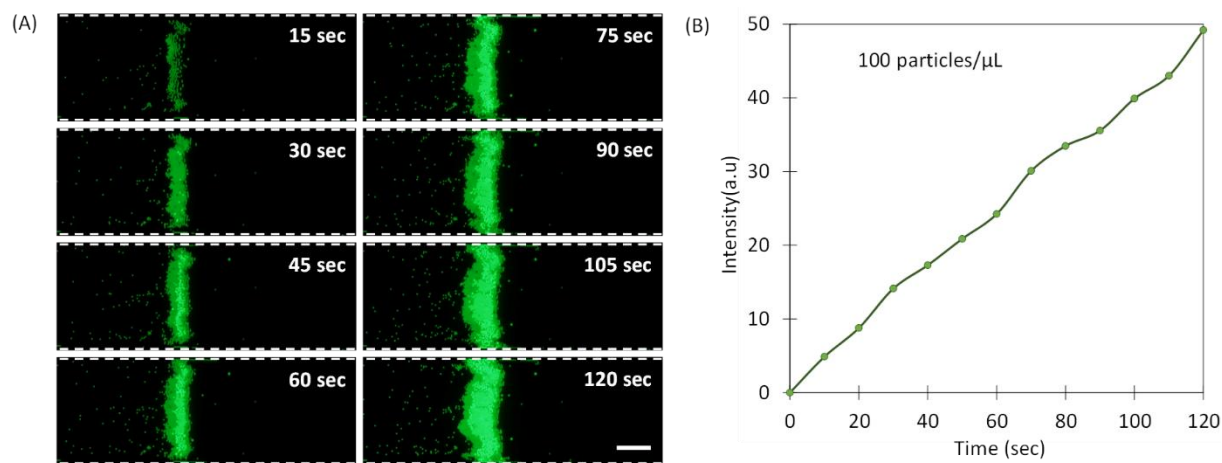


Figure S2. Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel. The initial concentration of the sample solution was 100 particles/ μL . (a) Experimental images of the microchannel and (b) graph showing the linear increase in the particle concentration from 15 to 120 s. Scale bar: 250 μm .

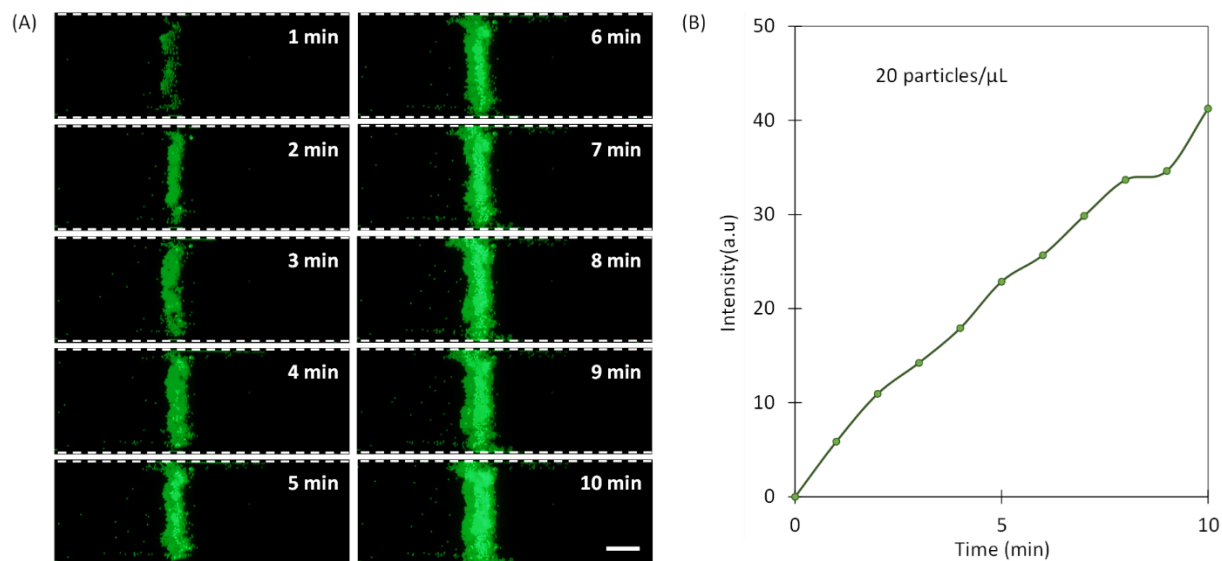


Figure S3. Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel. The initial concentration of the sample solution was 20 particles/ μL . (a) Experimental images of the microchannel and (b) graph showing the linear increase in the particle concentration from 1 to 10 min. Scale bar: 250 μm .

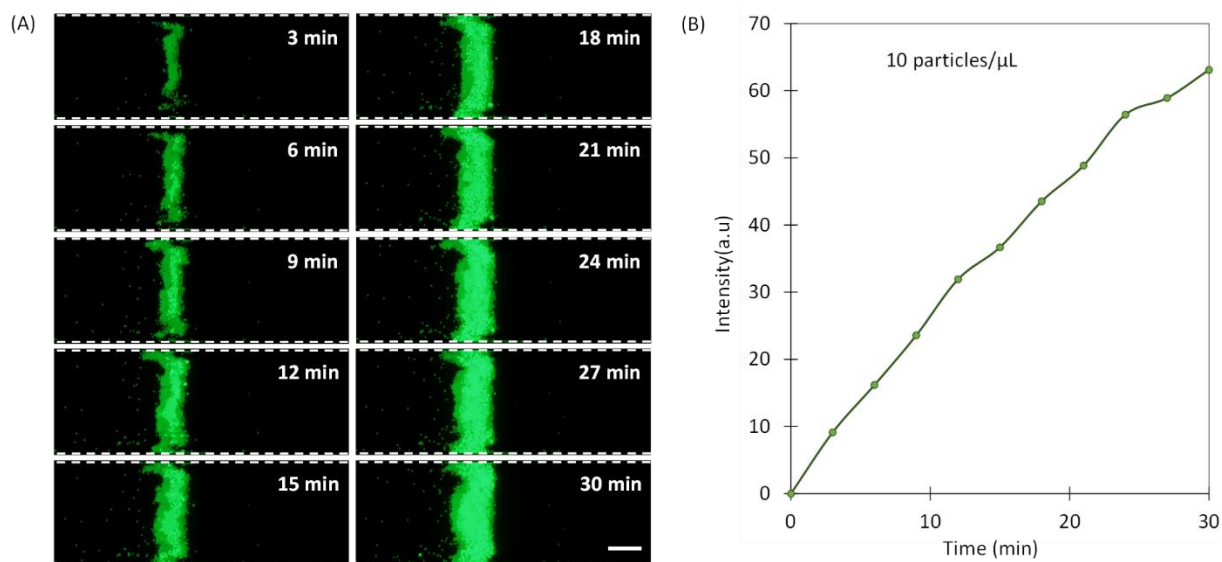


Figure S4. Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel. The initial concentration of the sample solution was 10 particles/ μL . (a) Experimental images of the microchannel and (b) graph showing the linear increase in the particle concentration from 3 to 30 min. Scale bar: 250 μm .

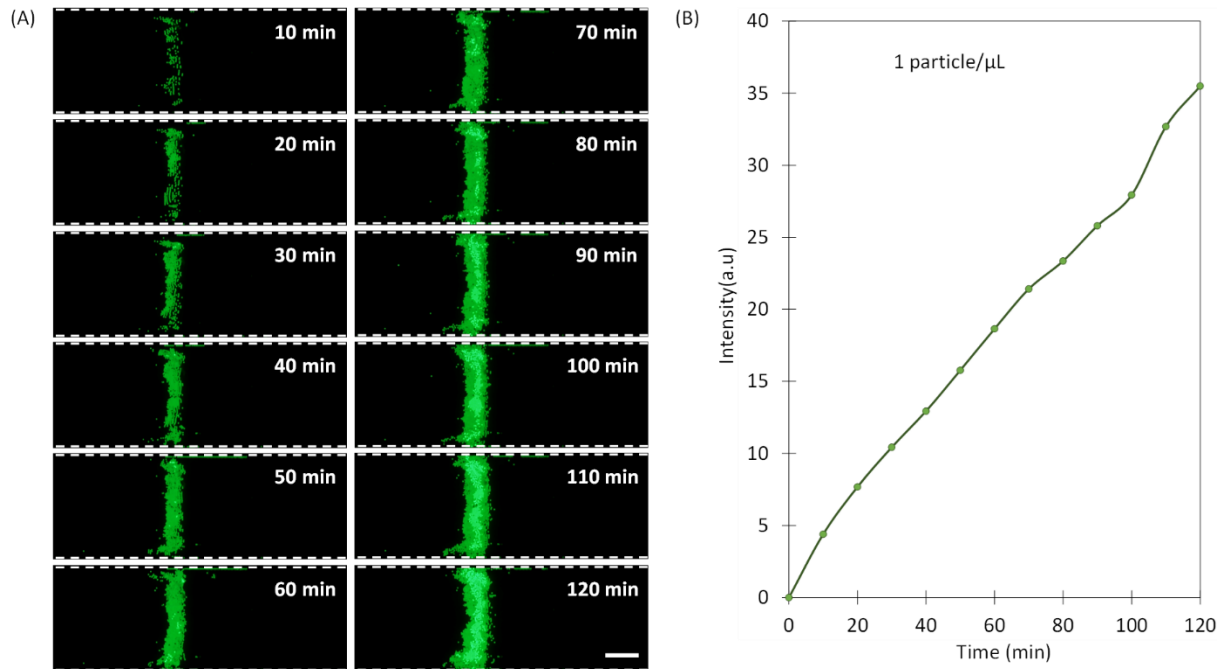


Figure S5. Characterization of the particle concentration inside the microchannel. The initial concentration of the sample solution was 1 particle/ μL . (a) Experimental images of the microchannel and (b) graph showing the linear increase in the particle concentration from 10 to 120 min. Scale bar: 250 μm .

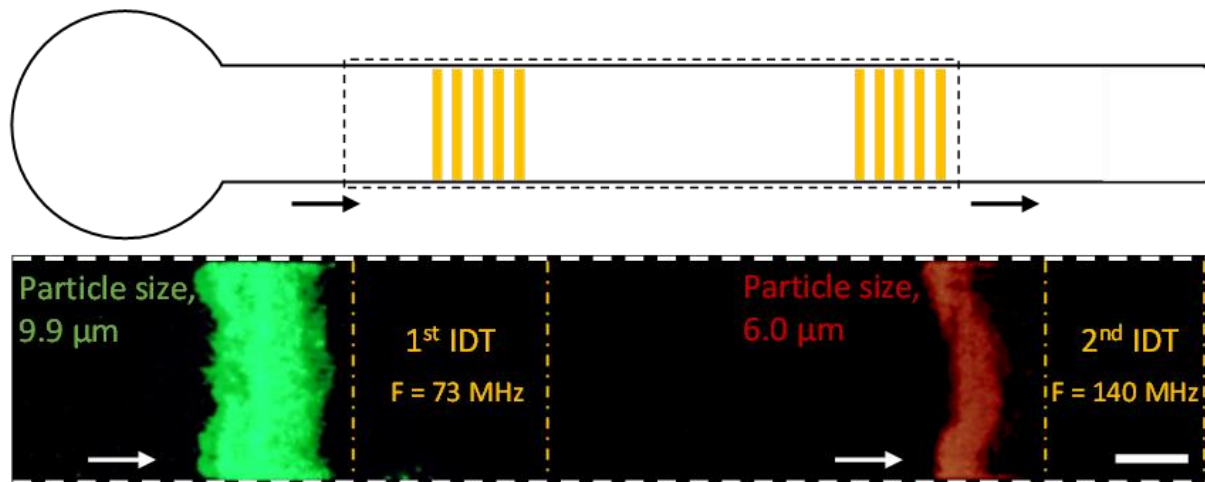


Figure S6. Experimental image of the microchannel showing the concentrations of 9.9 and 6.0 μm particles alongside the specific IDTs. Scale bar: 250 μm .

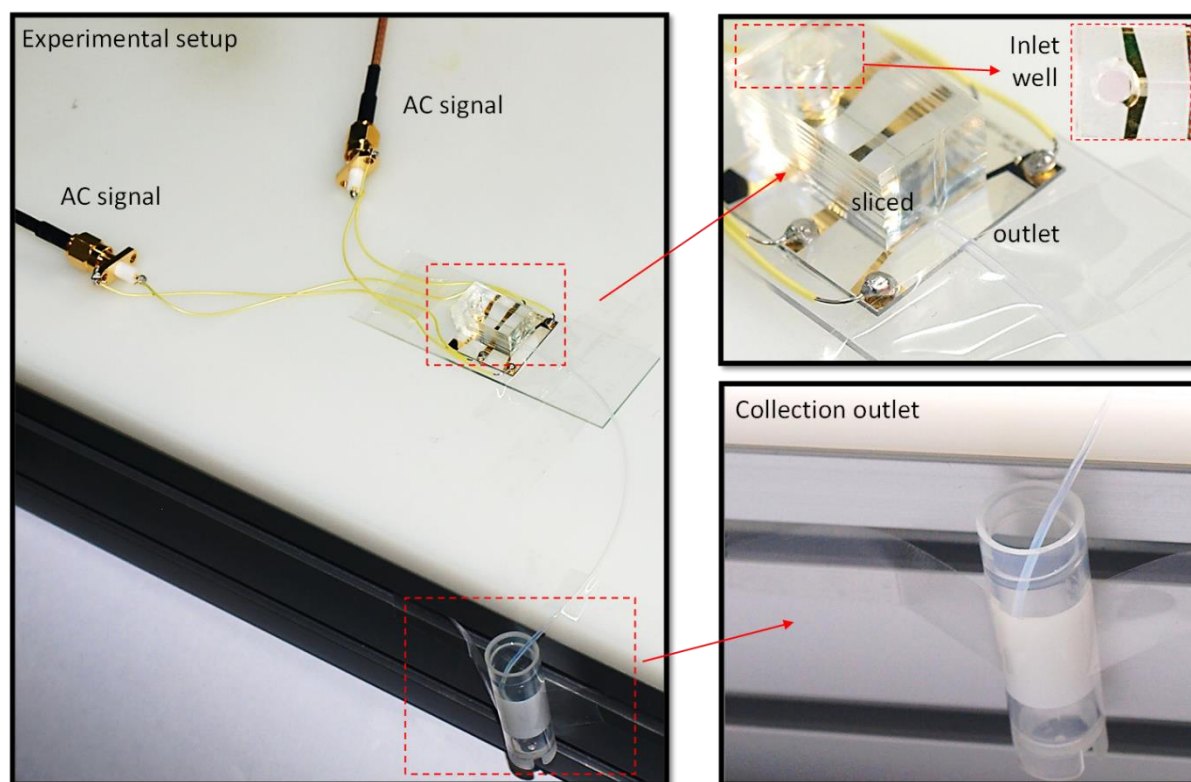


Figure S7. Experimental setup for the naked eye view of the particle separation and sample collection from the outlet for further analysis.