



Nano-Bio-Sensing Summer School @ EPFL
June 29 – July 3, 2009

Optoelectronic Tweezers – A New Parallel Optical Manipulation Tool

Ming C. Wu

University of California, Berkeley

Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences Dept.
& Berkeley Sensor and Actuator Center (BSAC)

Wu-1

©2009. University of California



OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Principle of optoelectronic tweezers (OET)
- Recent developments and current projects
 - Bio-compatible OET
 - Sorting of mature neuron cells
 - Single-cell electroporation
 - Manipulation of nanowires
 - Micro-assembly of nanowires, microdisks
 - Nano-Pen
- Summary

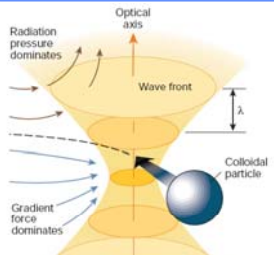
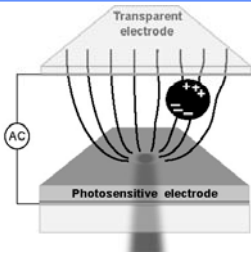
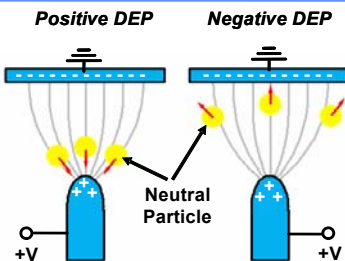
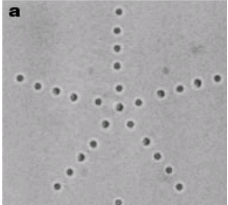
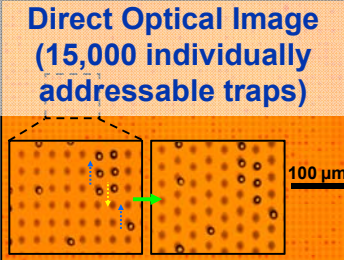
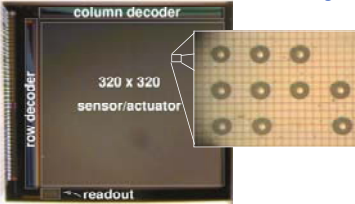
Wu-2

©2009. University of California





Micro/Nano Particle Manipulation

<p>Optical Tweezers (OT) (Ashkin 1986)</p>  <p>Grier, <i>Nature</i>, 2003</p>	<p>Optoelectronic Tweezers (OET)</p>  <p>Chiou, Ohta, Wu, <i>Nature</i> 2005</p>	<p>Dielectrophoresis (DEP)</p> 
<p>Holographic OT</p> 	<p>Direct Optical Image (15,000 individually addressable traps)</p> 	<p>CMOS Electrode Array</p>  <p>www.siliconbiosystems.com</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High optical power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~ mW / trap • Small manipulation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~ 100μm x 100μm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low optical power, does not require laser • Actuation by optical image • Large area (> mm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallel, programmable • Pitch limited by circuit area • Higher cost (CMOS)



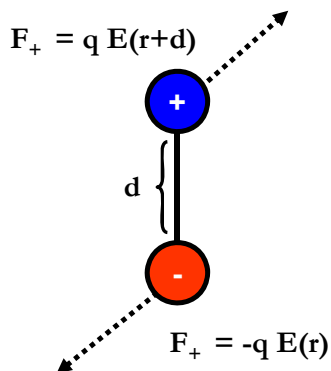
Dielectrophoresis (DEP)

Fixed Dipole in Non-uniform Electric Field

$$F_d = q(E(r+d) - E(r))$$

$$= qd\nabla E = \mu\nabla E$$

$\mu = qd$: electrical dipole

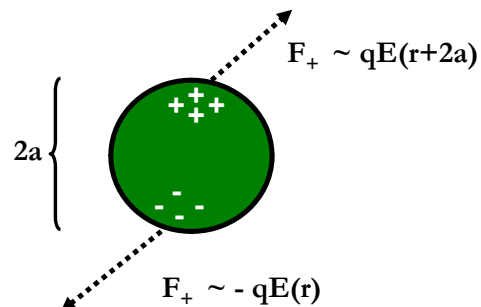


Induced Dipole in Non-uniform Electric Field

$$F_d = \mu_{eff} \nabla E$$

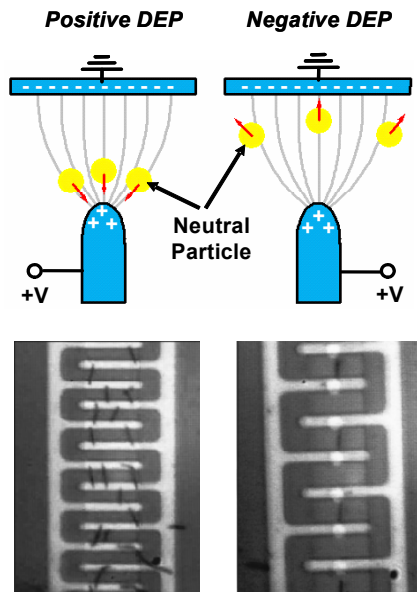
$$= 2\pi a^3 \epsilon_m \text{Re}[K^*] \nabla E^2$$

CM-Factor: Attractive or Repulsive Force

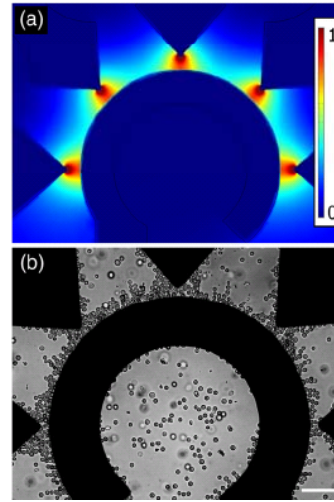




Electrode-Based DEP



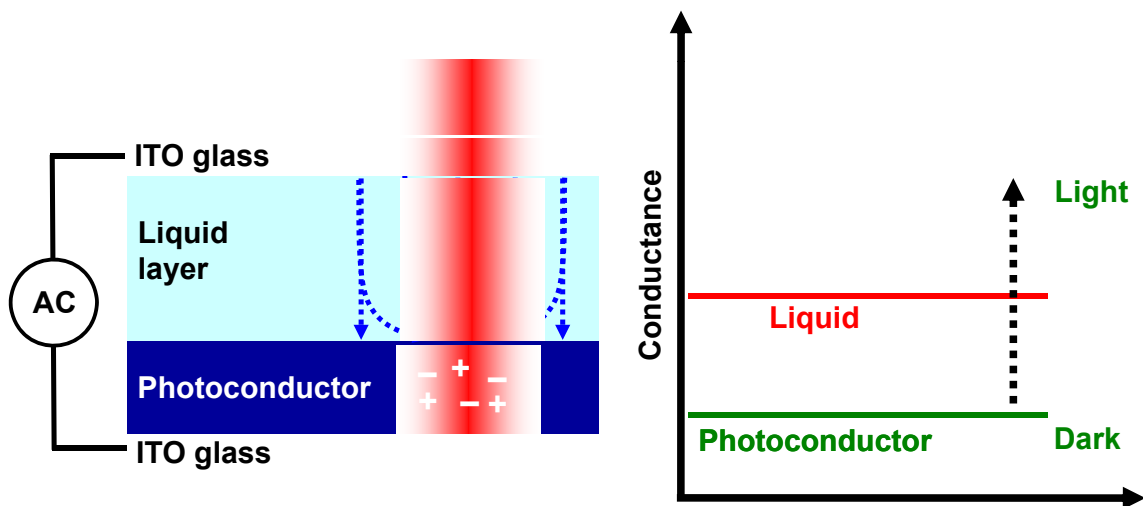
Smith et al., *Appl. Phys. Letters*, 2000.



MacQueen et al. *Bioelectrochemistry*, 72, 2008.



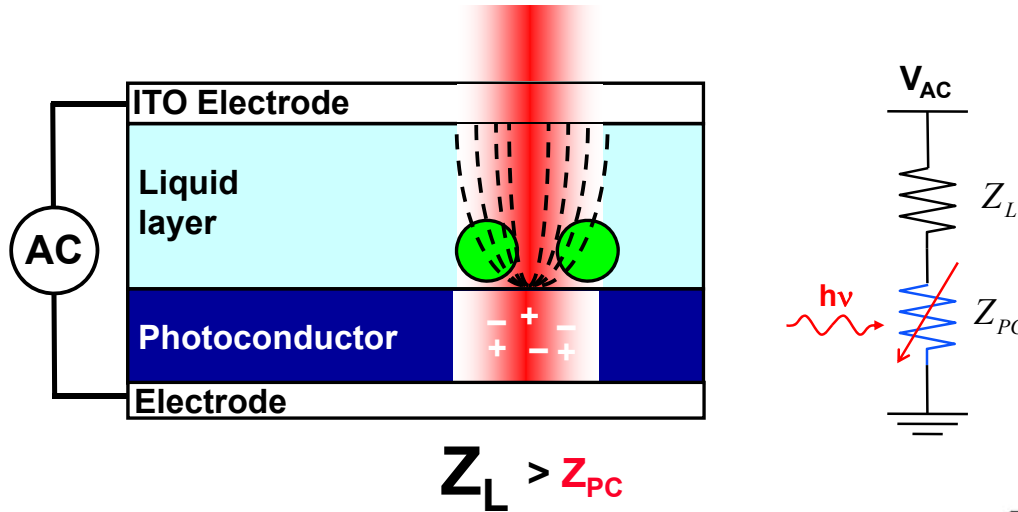
Light-induced Dielectrophoresis





Optoelectronic Tweezers Principle

- Based on light-induced dielectrophoresis (DEP)
 - Also called **LDEP**, **ODEP** (optically-induced DEP)
- Illumination creates virtual electrodes

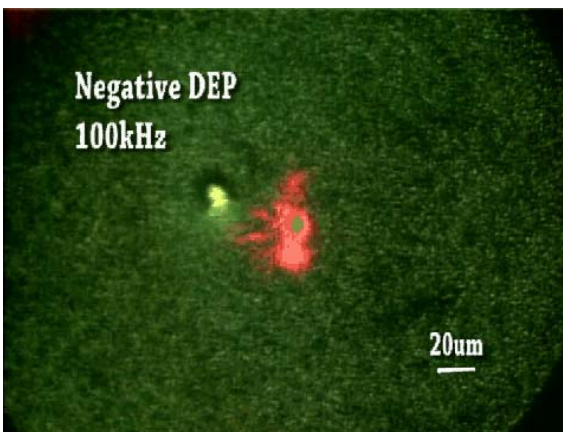


Wu-7

©2009. University of California



Positive and Negative OET



$$F_{dep} = 2\pi a^3 \epsilon_m \text{Re}[K^*(\omega)] \nabla(E^2)$$

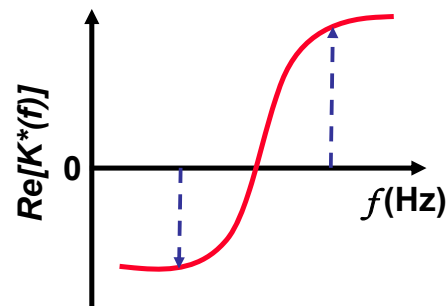
$$K^*(\omega) = \frac{\epsilon_p^* - \epsilon_m^*}{\epsilon_p^* + 2\epsilon_m^*}, \quad \epsilon^* = \epsilon + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega}$$

ϵ_p^* : Dielectric Constant of Particles
(usually a function of frequency)

ϵ_m^* : Dielectric Constant of Media

Frequency Response

- Dielectric signature
- Depends on size, composition, surface charge



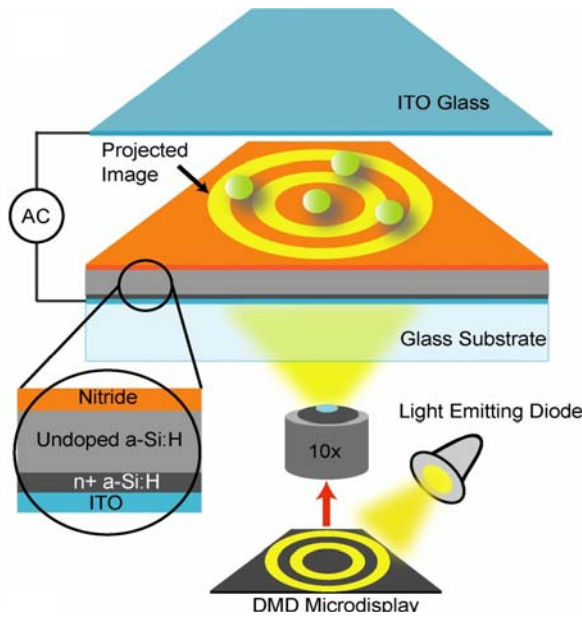
Wu-8

©2009. University of California

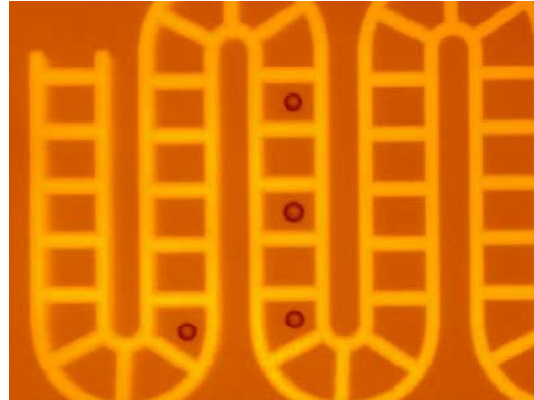




Dynamic OET Trap Using Digital Micromirror Projector



Optical Conveyor Belt



- **Lower optical intensity:** 10,000x lower than conventional optical tweezers
- **Programmable:** Trapping and manipulation using a digital projector
- **Massively parallel:** 15,000 individually controlled traps

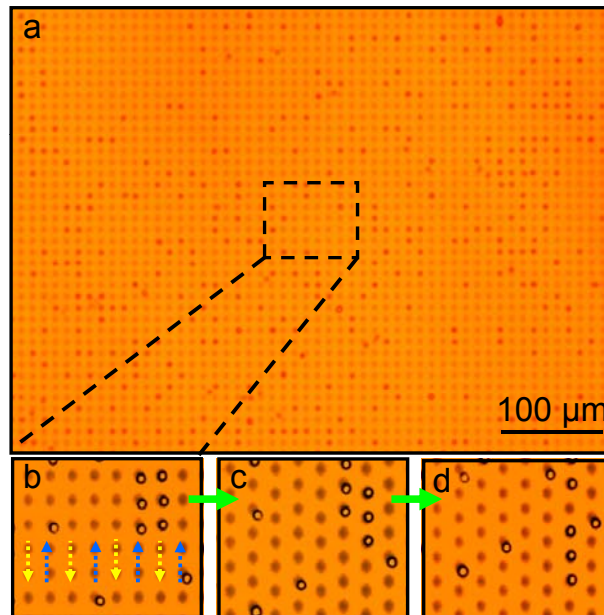
P.Y. Chiou, A.T. Ohta, M.C. Wu, *Nature*, 2005

Wu-9

©2009. University of California



Massively Parallel Manipulation



15,000 individually addressable traps

Wu-10

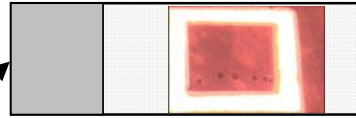
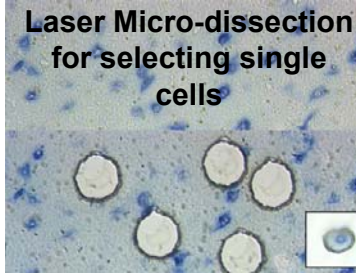
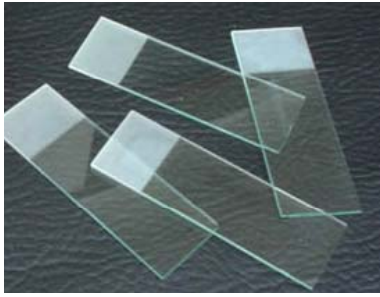
©2009. University of California



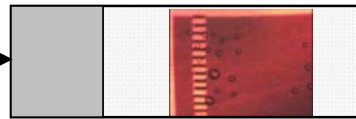


Smart Slides

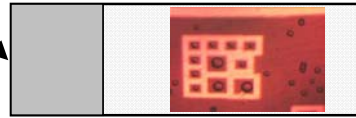
Microscope Slides



Sample Collection & Concentration



Cell Sorting



Individually Addressable Cell Arrays



"Soft" Microdissection

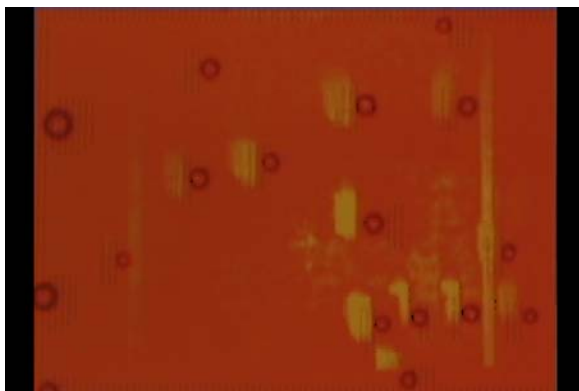
Cell screening and single cell selection

A. T. Ohta, P. Y. Chiou, T. H. Han, J. C. Liao, U. Bhardwaj, E. R. B. McCabe, F. Yu, R. Sun, and M. C. Wu, "Dynamic Cell and Microparticle Control via Optoelectronic Tweezers," J. Microelectromechanical Systems, vol. 16, pp. 491-499, 2007.
Wu-11

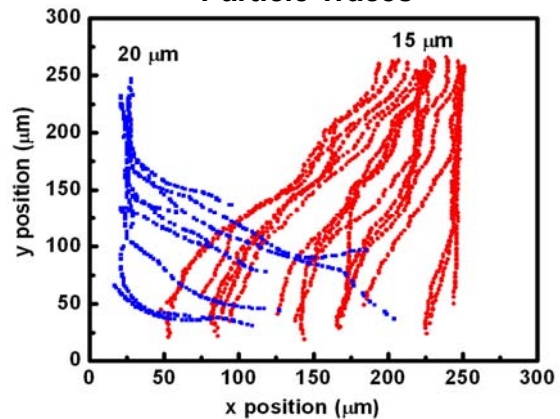
©2009. University of California



Automatic Sorting by Video Images



Particle Traces



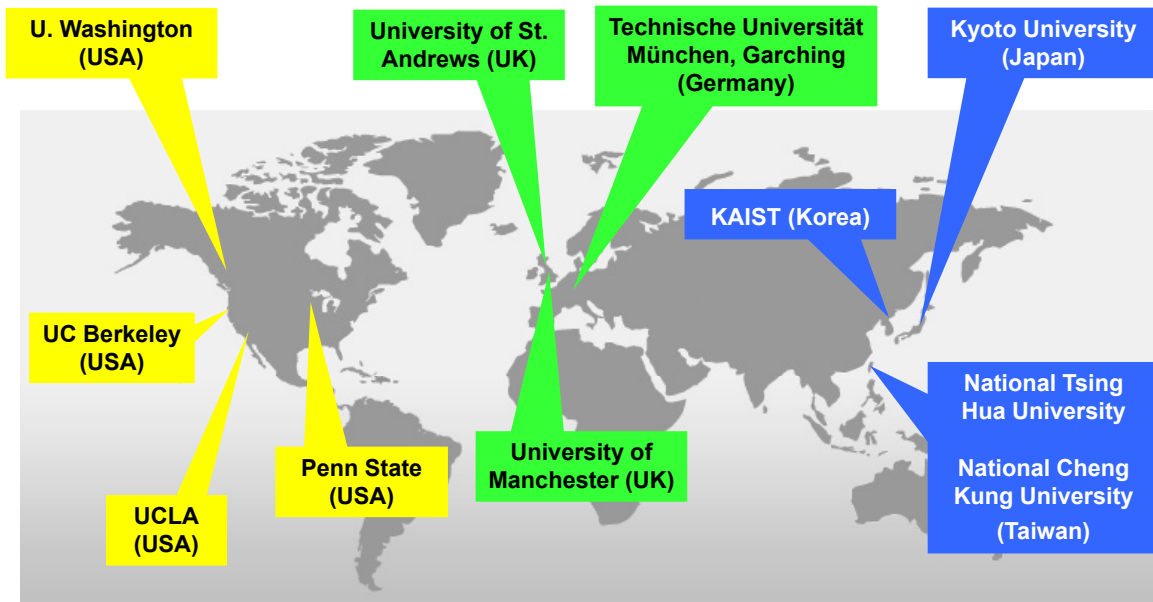
- Sorting by analyzing particle sizes in video images in real time
- Can be extended to sort by other visual attributes such as texture, florescence, etc.

- Stage moving speed : 10 μm/sec
- Cells with different DEP response show different slopes of traces.





OET Around the World



Wu-13

©2009. University of California



Proliferation of OET

- **Photoconductive materials**
 - Amorphous Si (2003)
 - Phototransistor for operation in culture media (2007)
 - CdS (2008, Kyoto Univ., Japan)
 - Plasmonic nanoparticles (2007, U. Washington; 2008, Manchester, UK)
 - Polymer (2009, National Cheng Kung Univ. Taiwan)
- **Optics**
 - Scanning lasers (2003)
 - DMD (2005)
 - LCD flat panel display (2007, KAIST, Korea)
- **Mode of operation**
 - DEP (2003)
 - Electroosmosis (2000, Princeton, on ITO)
 - Electrothermal (1995, Toyohashi U, Japan, on glass)

Wu-14

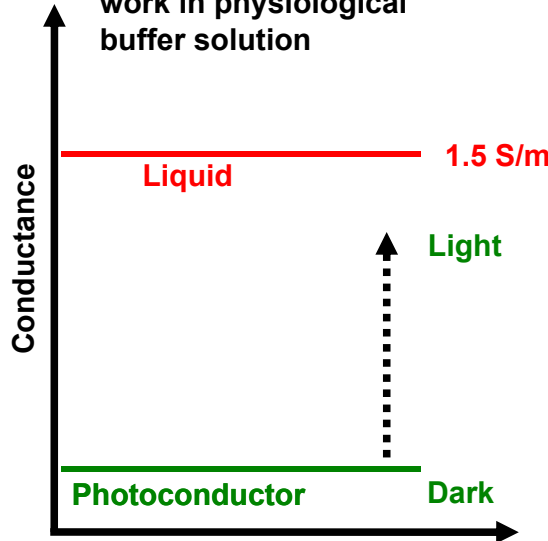
©2009. University of California



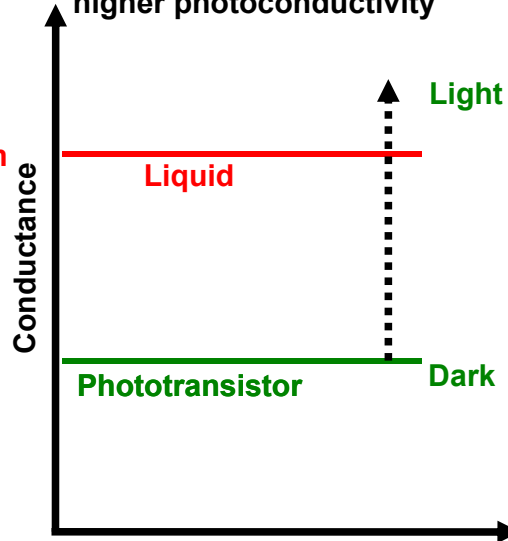


Biocompatible OET

Normal OET with a-Si photoconductor does not work in physiological buffer solution



Biocompatible OET needs a new photoconductor with much higher photoconductivity

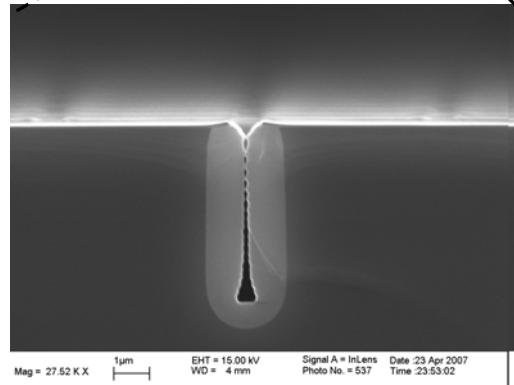
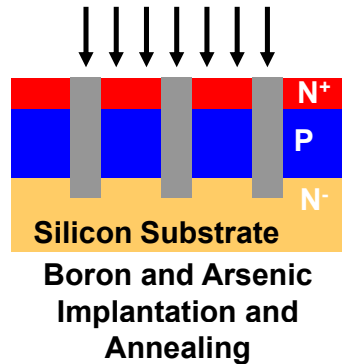
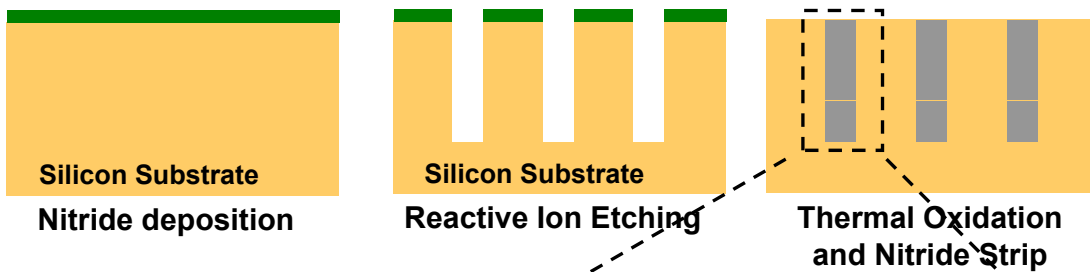


Wu-15

©2009. University of California



PhOET Fabrication



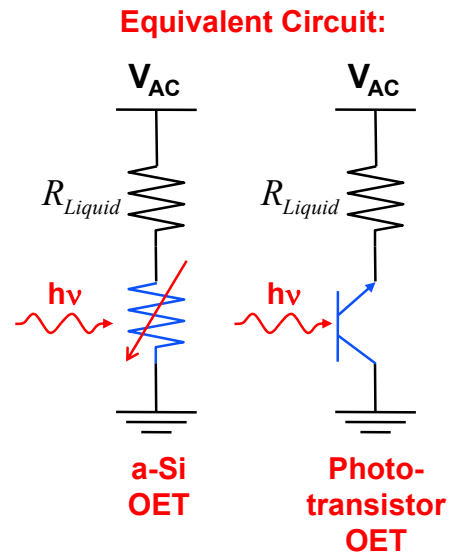
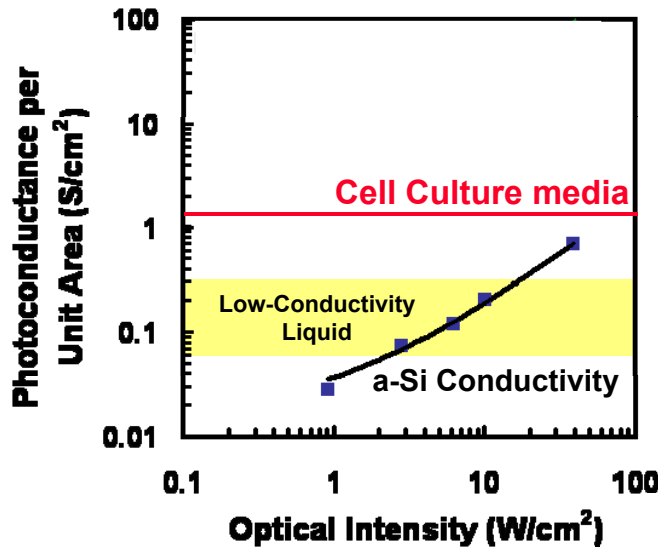
Wu-16

©2009. University of California





Phototransistor OET (Ph-OET) for Operation in Cell Culture Media



- 500x higher photoconductivity than a-Si at 1 W/cm²
- Require < 1 W/cm² to operate in cell culture media

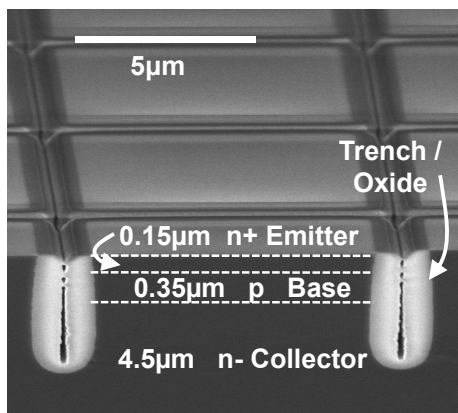
Wu-17

©2009. University of California

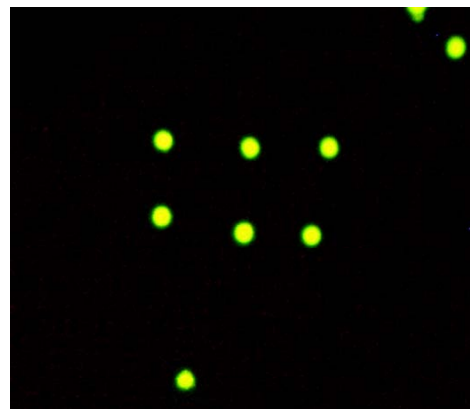


Phototransistor-OET

2x3 Array of HeLa Cells Trapped by Ph-OET in PBS solution (1.5 S/m)



Single Crystalline Si Bipolar Junction Transistor



Cell viability tested by Calcium AM dye

H. Y. Hsu, A. T. Ohta, P. Y. Chiou, A. Jamshidi, and M. C. Wu, "Phototransistor-based optoelectronic tweezers for cell manipulation in highly conductive solution," *TRANSDUCERS*, 2007.

Wu-18

©2009. University of California





Applications of OET

- **Bio:**
 - Cell sorting
 - **Sorting of differentiated neuron cells**
 - Cell fate study
 - Cell-cell interaction
 - **Light-induced electroporation**
- **Nano:**
 - **Trapping, patterning of nanoparticles**
 - **Self-assembled nanoparticles for SERS**

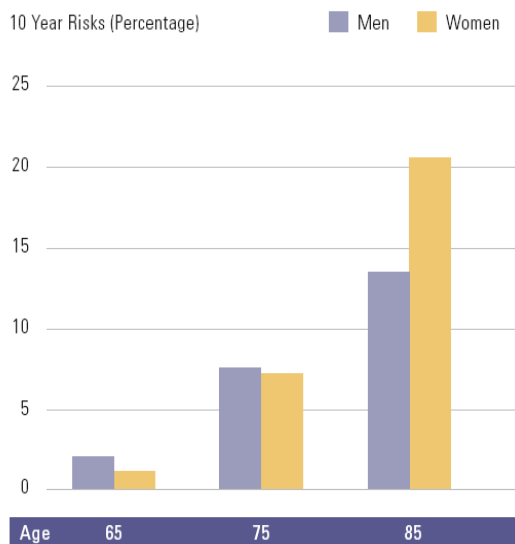
Wu-19

©2009. University of California



Neural Degenerative Diseases

Risk by age group



Seshadri et al., Stroke 2006

- **Neural degenerative diseases in U.S.**
 - **Alzheimer's disease: 5.3 million**
 - **Parkinson's disease: 0.5 million**
- **Limitation of conventional treatment**
 - Medication → Drug resistance
 - Surgery → Risk of brain surgery
 - Cell replacement therapy → limited source.
- **Stem cell technology has the potential to make cell therapy clinically competitive**

Lindvall et al., Science, 1990

Wu-20

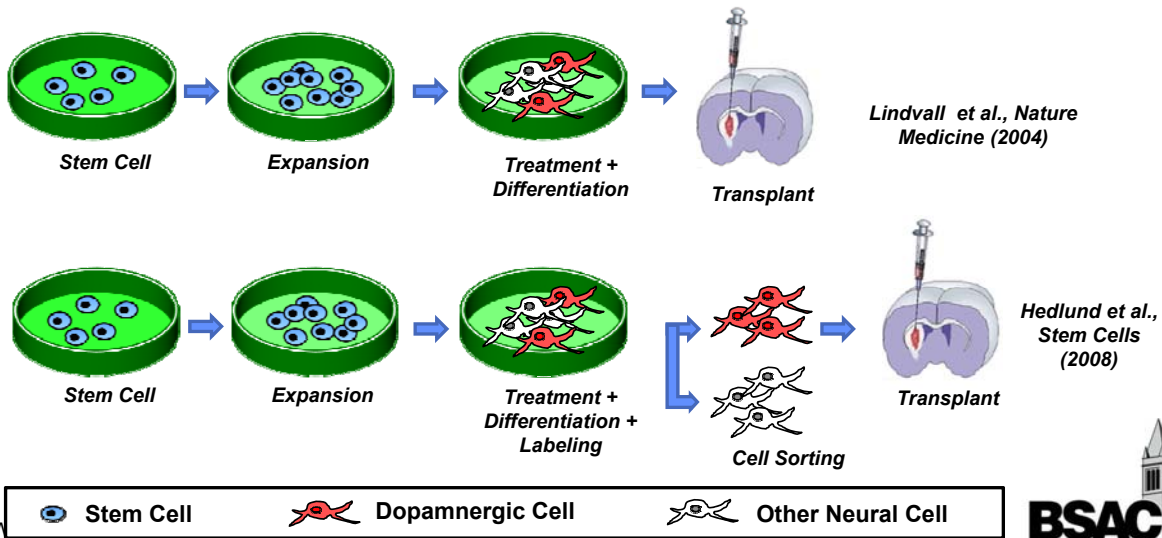
©2009. University of California





Stem Cell Based Replacement Therapy

- Specific condition require injection of specific types of Neuron (Parkinson's diseases → Dopaminergic neurons)
 - Less precise (~50 %) : Drug treatment determine cell fate
 - More precise (~90 %) : Cell sorting based on markers



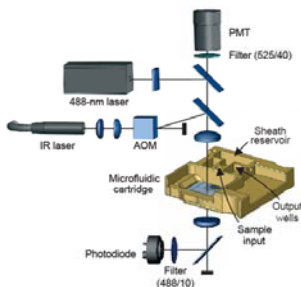
Conventional Cell Sorting Techniques



FACS Cytometer

Current technologies focus on cells suspension

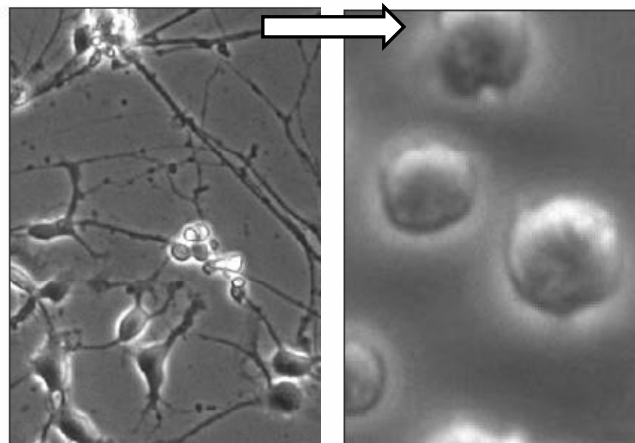
- Loss of cell viability
- Render the sorted neurons immature prior to injection
- Digestion of the surface maker



Microfluidic-based Sorters

Wang et al, NAT. Biotech. (2008)

Loss of Processes



Mature Neurons

Cells in Suspension

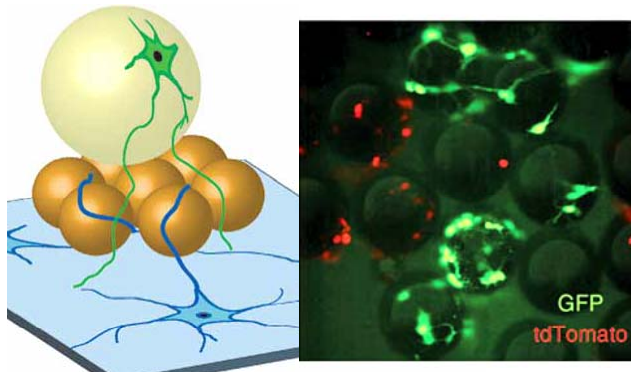




Colloids as Growth Support

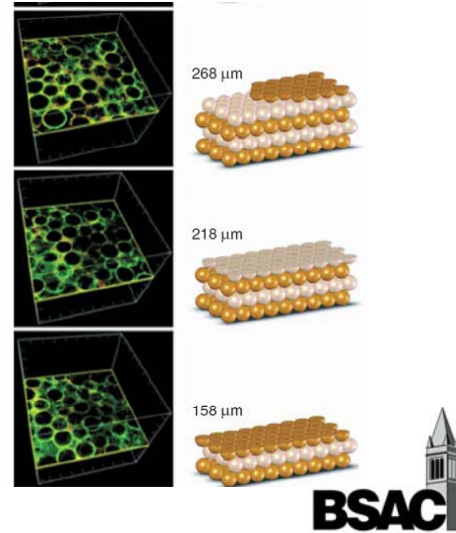
- Colloids (>45µm) as neural growth support
 - Physical manipulation of neuron without dissociation from surface
 - Colloid material: glass, biodegradable polymer (poly(N-sopropylacrylamide))
 - Allow treatment and genetic modification

Neuron Growth on Glass Beads



Pautot et al, NAT. METHODS (2008)

Layered Assembly of 3-D Neuron Network

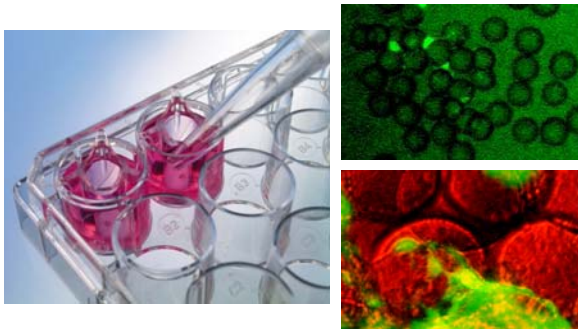
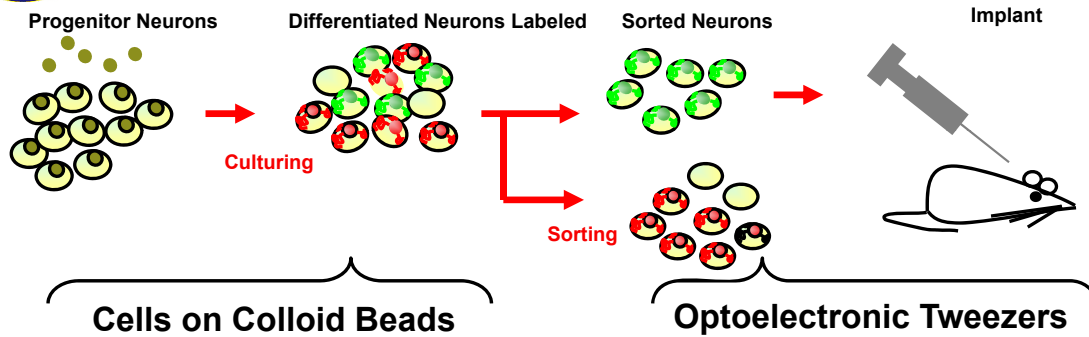


Wu-23

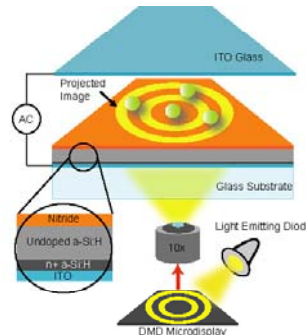
©2009. University of California



Sorting of Differentiated Neurons



Pautot et al, Nat. Methods (2008)



Chiou et al., Nature, 2005

Wu-24

©2009. University of California

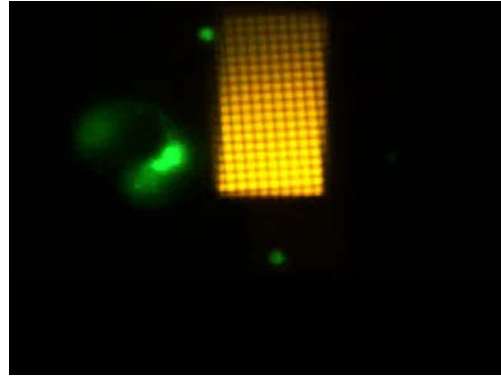
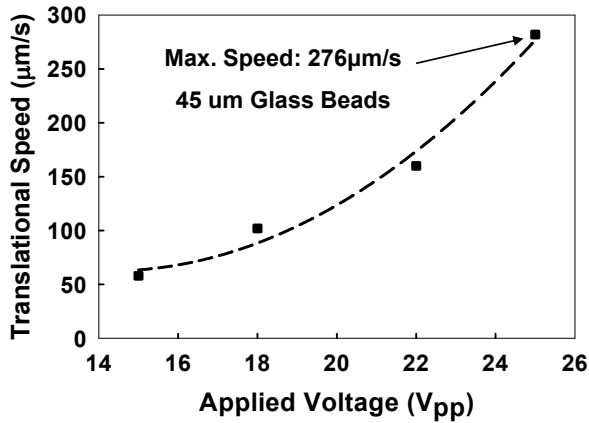




DEP Force for Large Particles

$$F_{DEP} = 2\pi\epsilon_m r^3 \text{Re}(f_{cm}) |E_{RMS}|^2$$

Large Force with Large Particles

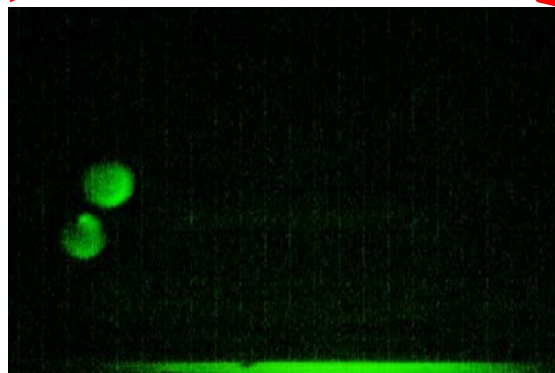
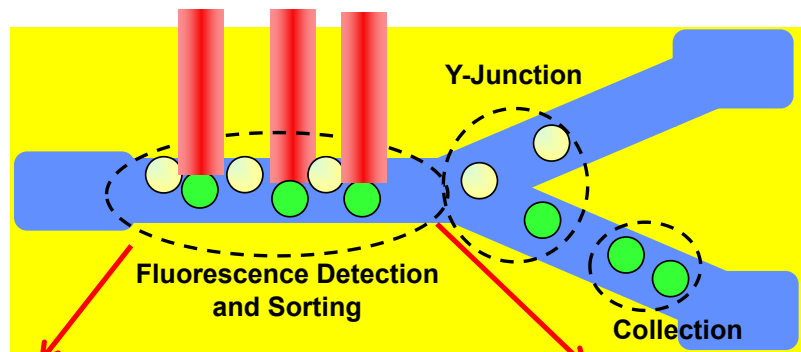


Wu-25

©2009. University of California



Microfluidics for Collecting Sorted Neurons



Fluorescent neural beads are detected and automatically switched by OET to lower part of the channel (video 3x speed)

Wu-26

©2009. University of California





Throughput

- **Number of neurons needed for cell replacement therapy: ~ 5,000**
- **Throughput demonstrated: 1800 neurons/hour**
- **Further increase of throughput:**
 - 100x by increased flow rate
 - 2x by decreased channel width
- **Potentially, a throughput of 3.6×10^5 neurons/hour can be achieved**
 - Sorting can be achieved within minutes

Wu-27

©2009. University of California



Light-Induced Electroporation

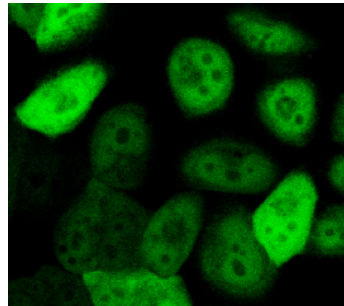
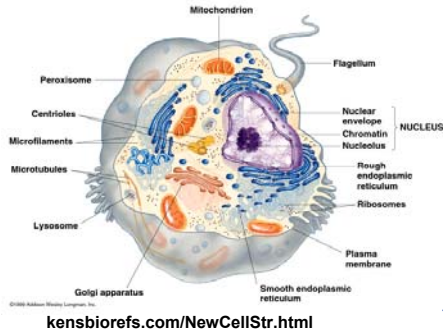
Wu-28

©2009. University of California





Cellular Poration



cas.muohio.edu/micro/People/carlin.html

- **Delivery of:**
 - DNA
 - Drugs
 - Biomarkers



Conventional Techniques

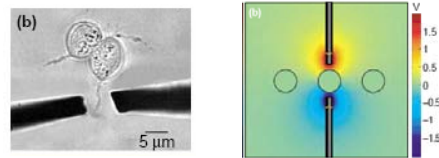
Bulk Electroporation



- Pros: High Throughput**
- Cons: No selectivity**

celltransfection.com
btxonline.com

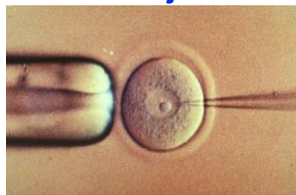
Single Cell Electroporation



- Pros: High Selectivity**
- Cons: Low Throughput**

Olofsson et al. *Current Opinion in BioTech*, 14, 2003.

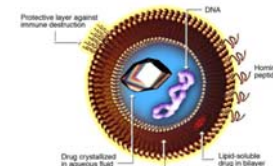
Microinjection



- Pros: High Selectivity & Dosing Control**
- Cons: Very Low Throughput**

research.uci.edu/tmf/dnaMicro.htm

Liposomal Delivery



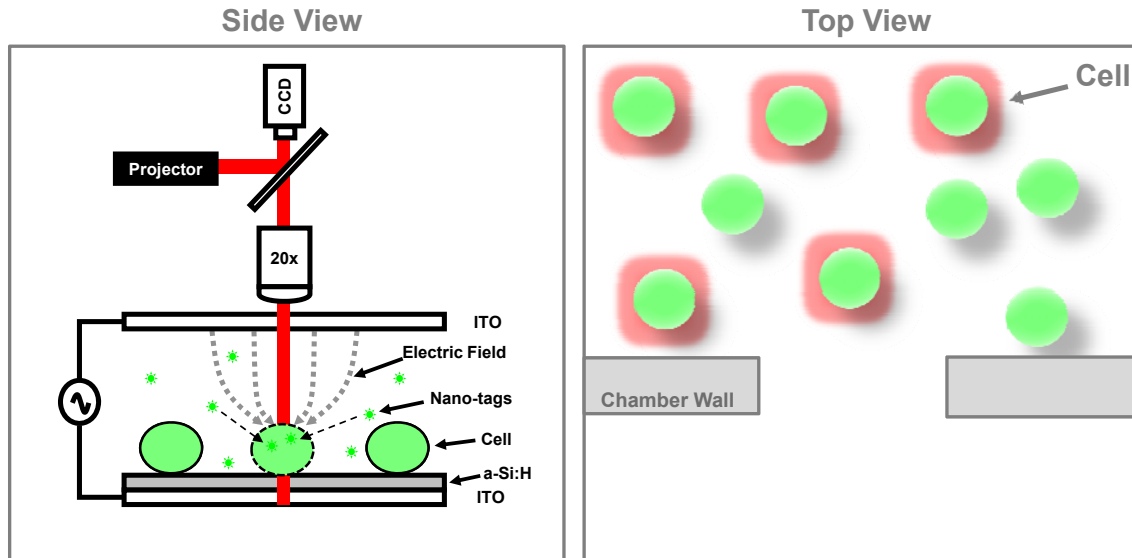
- Pros: High Viability & Dosing Control**
- Cons: Low efficacy & High Variability**





Light-Induced Electroporation Using OET

- Selectivity, throughput, viability

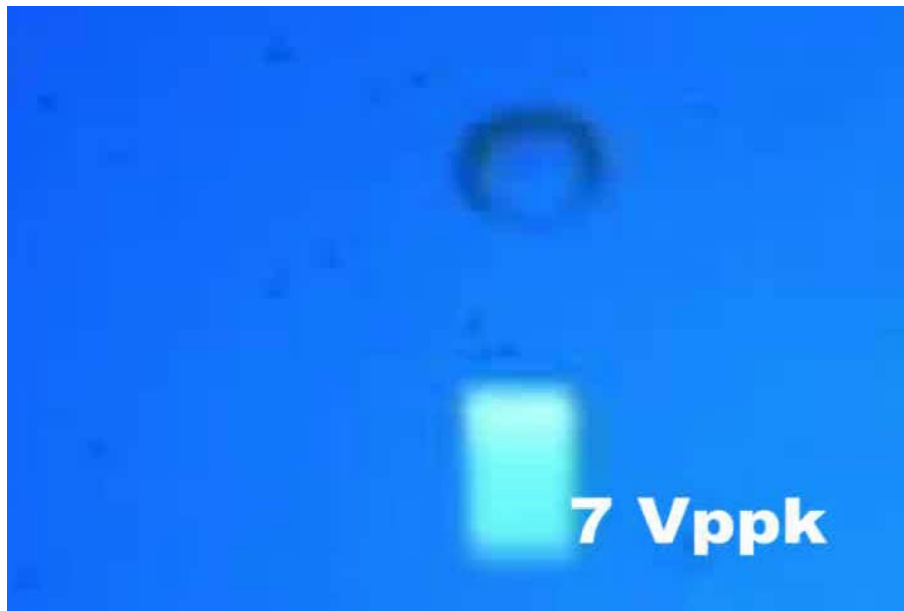


Wu-31

©2009. University of California



Electroporation & DEP Response



HeLa Cells

Cytropulse® Cytoporation Medium: 10 mS/m

15 μ m

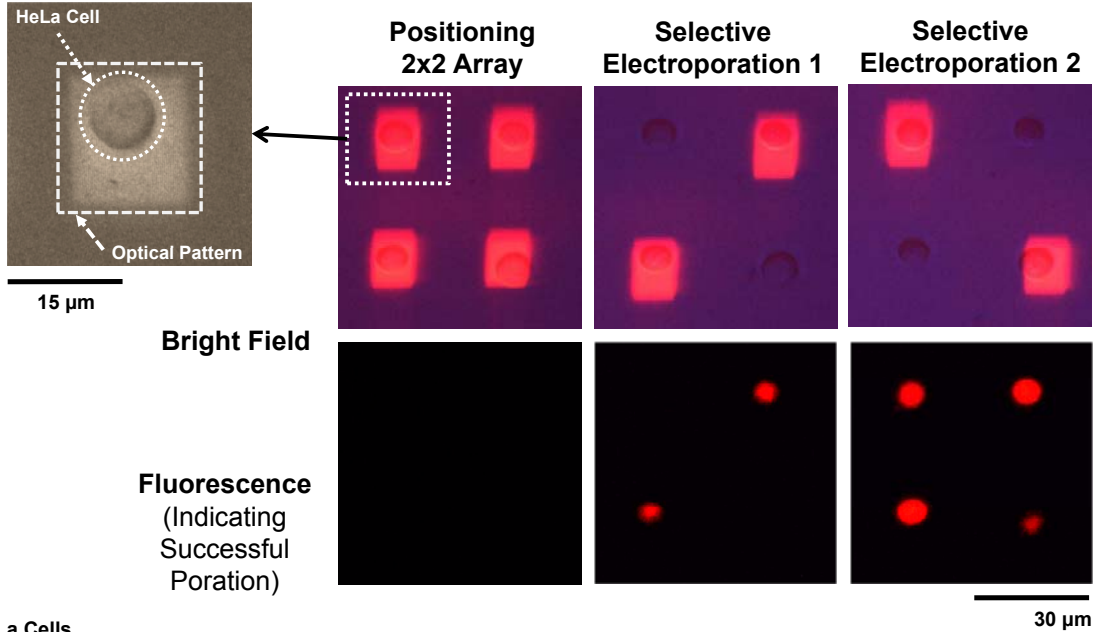
Wu-32

©2009. University of California





Cell Trapping and Electroporation



HeLa Cells
 Cytopulse® Cytoporation
 Medium: 10 mS/m
 Invitrogen® Propidium Iodide

Cell remains viable (verified by Calcein AM dye)

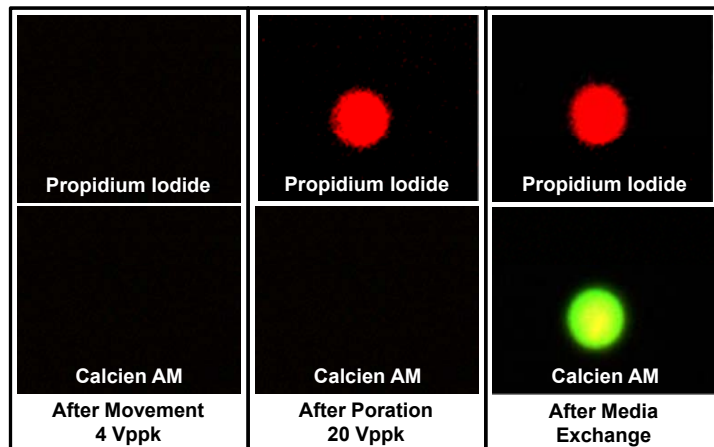
Wu-33

©2009. University of California



Viability Analysis

- Electroporate cells in presence of Propidium iodide.
 - Successfully electroporated cells fluoresce red.
- Exchange cell environment with Calcein AM dye containing media.
 - Cells with intact membranes and proper enzymes fluoresce green.



15 µm

HeLa Cells
 Cytopulse® Cytoporation Medium: 10 mS/m
 Invitrogen® Propidium Iodide
 Invitrogen® Calcein AM

Valley et al. MEMS, 2009.

Wu-34

©2009. University of California





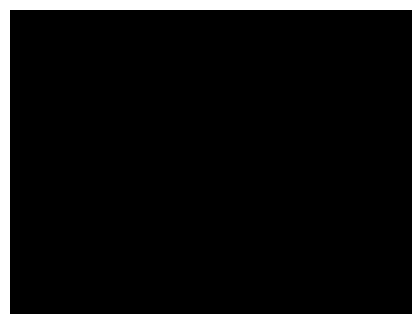
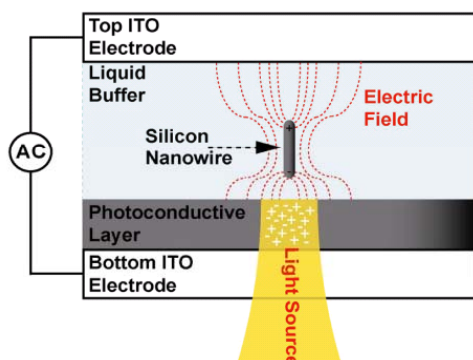
Trapping, Patterning, Assembly of Nanowires and Nanoparticles

Wu-35

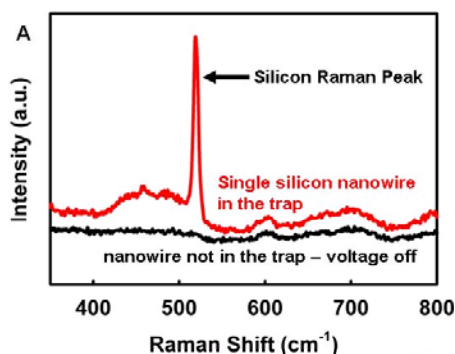
©2009. University of California



OET Trapping of Nanowires



In-situ Raman of Trapped NW



A. Jamshidi, P.J. Pauzauskie, P.J. Schuck, A.T. Ohta, P.-Y. Chiou, J. Chou, P. Yang, M. C. Wu, "Dynamic manipulation and separation of individual semiconducting and metallic nanowires," *Nature Photonics*, vol. 2, pp. 86-89, 2008.

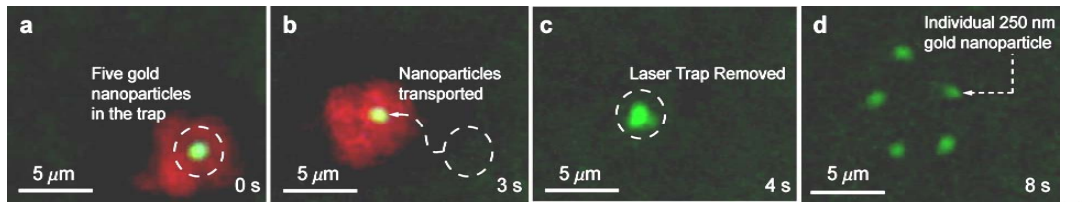
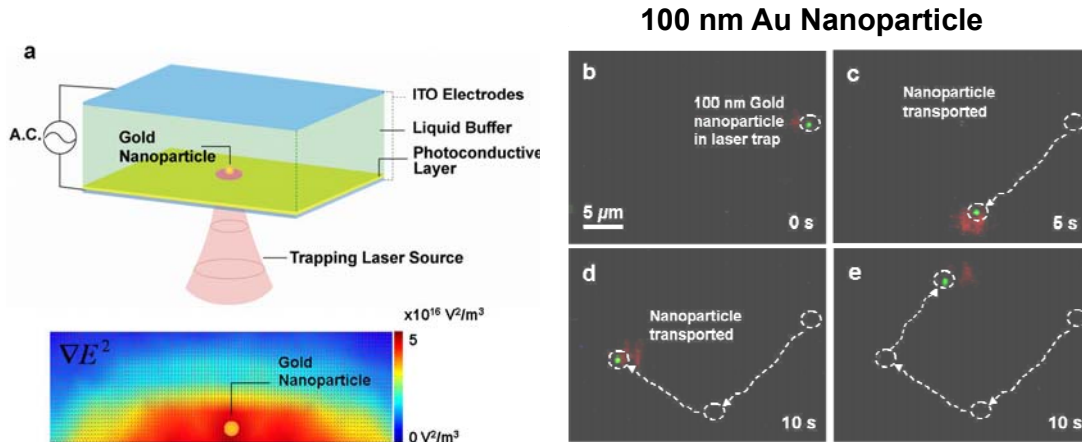
Wu-36

©2009. University of California





Trapping of Single Gold Nanoparticles



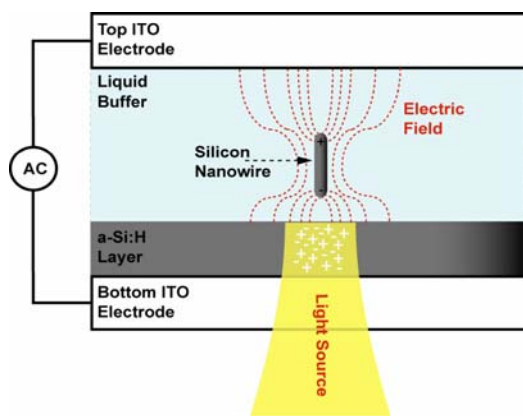
Wu-37

©2009. University of California



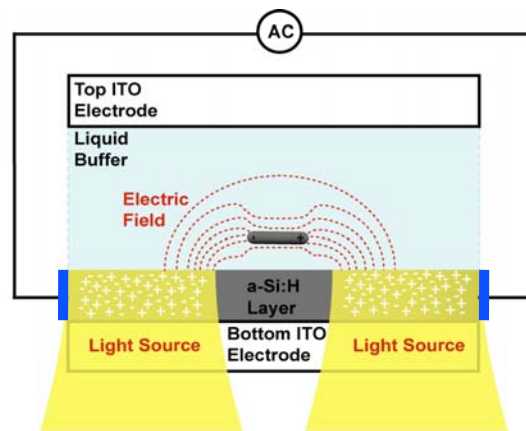
Vertical vs. Lateral OET

Vertical-Field OET



A. Jamshidi, et al., *MEMS* 2007.
A. Jamshidi, et al, *Nature Photonics* 2008

Lateral-Field OET



A. T. Ohta, A. Jamshidi, P. J. Pauzauskie, H.-Y. Hsu, P. Yang, and M. C. Wu, "Trapping and transport of silicon nanowires using lateral-field optoelectronic tweezers," *CLEO* 2007.

Wu-38

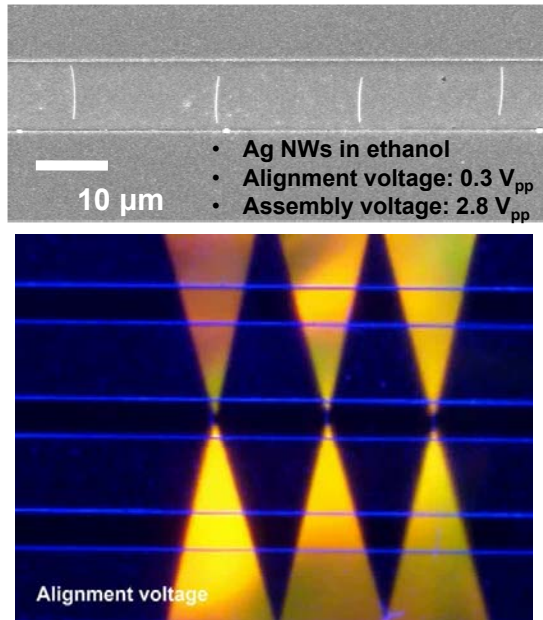
©2009. University of California





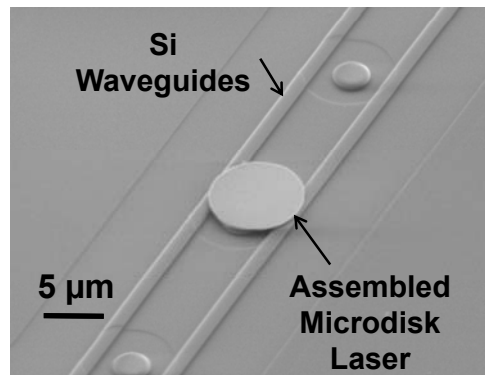
Micro-Assembly Using LOET

Parallel Assembly of Ag NWs



Ohta, et al., IEEE/LEOS Optical MEMS and Nanophotonics, 2008

Micro-Assembly of Microdisk Laser on Si Photonic Waveguides



Near-Field Image of Output Light from Si Waveguide

- 0.6 mW threshold pump
- 7% Q.E. in Si waveguides

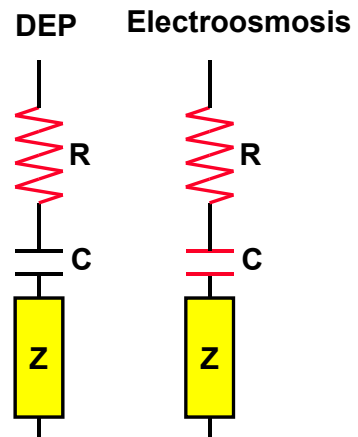
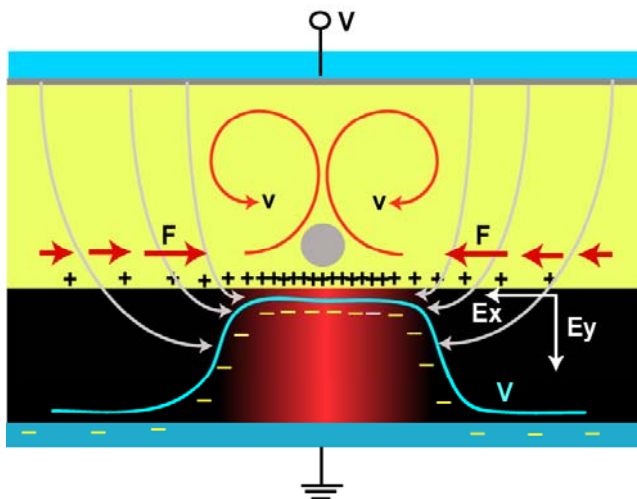
Tien, et al., OFC, 2009

W

iversity of California



Light Induced AC Electroosmosis



- Double layer charges build up at **low ac frequency (1kHz ~ 10 kHz)**
- Surface charge driven by tangential electric field as a driving force for fluid flow : **Electroosmosis**

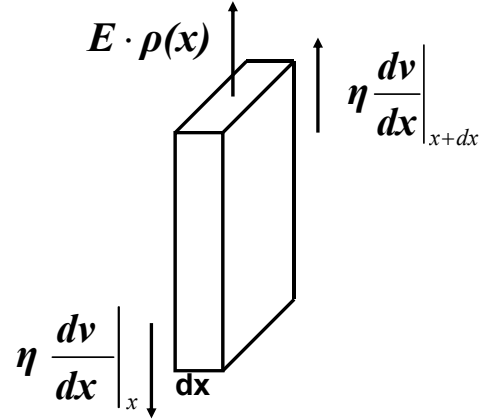
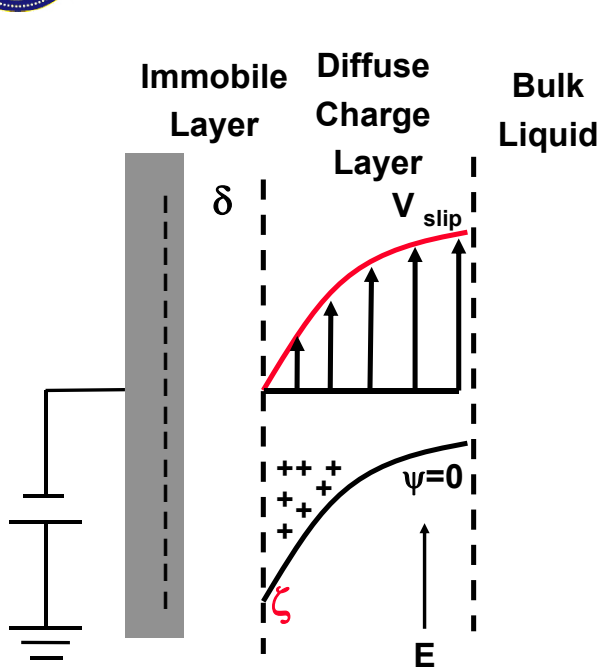
R. C. Hayward, et al. (Princeton) Nature (2000)
P. Y. Chiou et al. (UCB/UCLA) JMEMS (2008)

S. J. Williams, et al. (Purdue), Lab Chip (2008)
H. Hwang et al. (KAIST) Lab Chip (2009)
H. Hwang et al. (KAIST) Langmuir (2009)





Principle of Electroosmosis



$$-E \cdot \epsilon \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} dx = \eta \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} dx$$

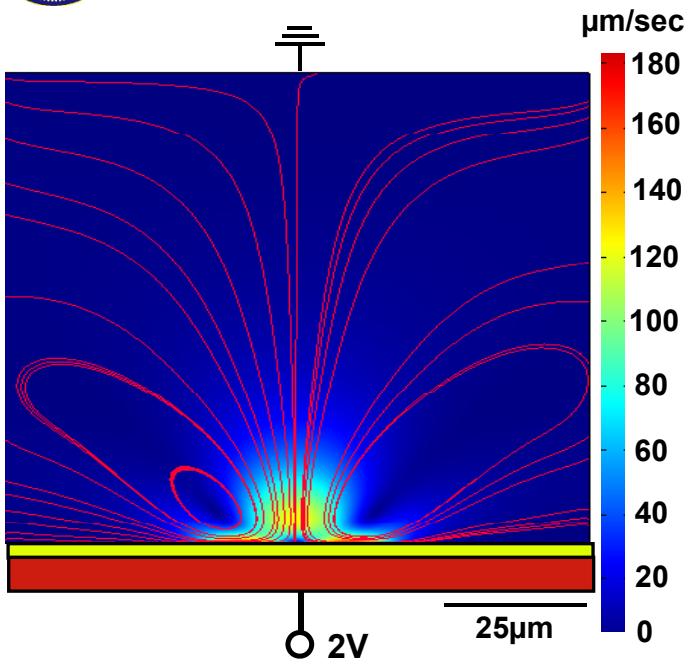
$$V_{slip} = -\frac{\epsilon \zeta E}{\eta}$$

Wu-41

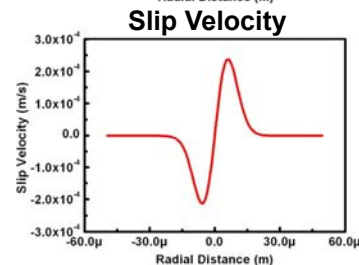
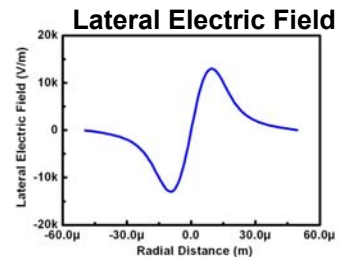
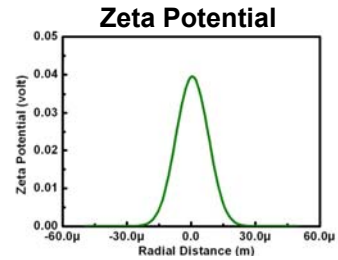
©2009. University of California



Simulated AC Electroosmosis Flow



Flow Pattern near Virtual Electrode



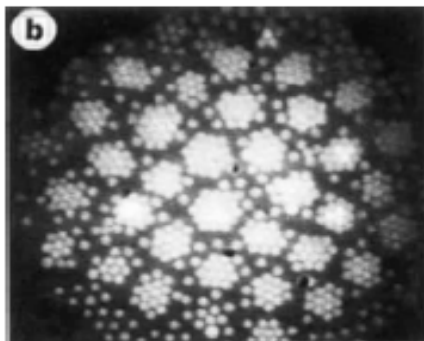
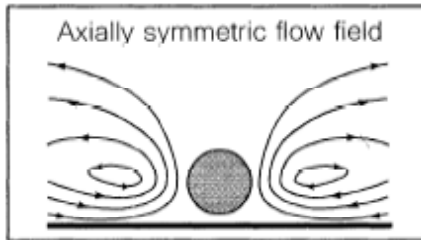
Wu-42

©2009. University of California





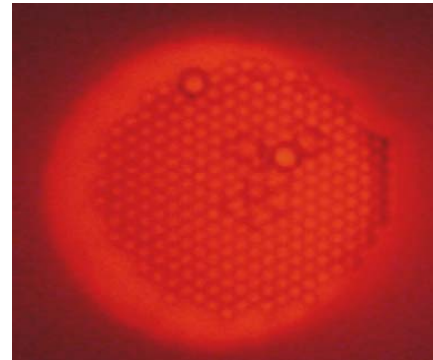
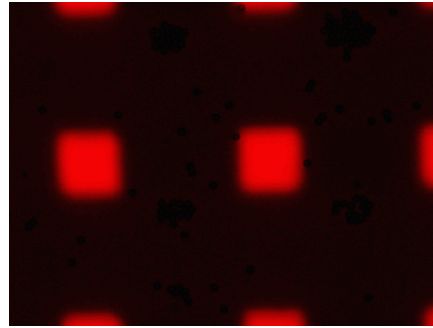
Optically Guided Formation of Crystalline Structure



Yeh, Nature, 1997

- Particle induced ac electroosmosis flow

Wu-43

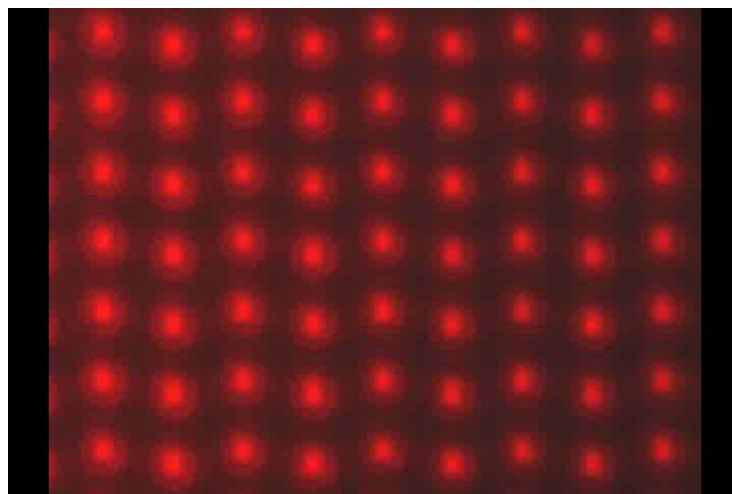


Monolayer crystalline structure

©2009. University of California



31,000 Single Particle Traps -- One Particle per Vortex --



Each trap uses a single DMD pixel !

2 μ m latex bead

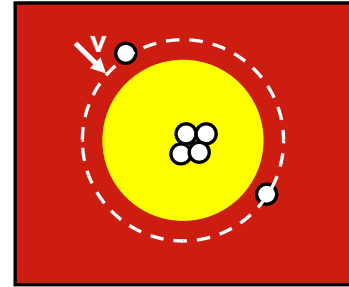
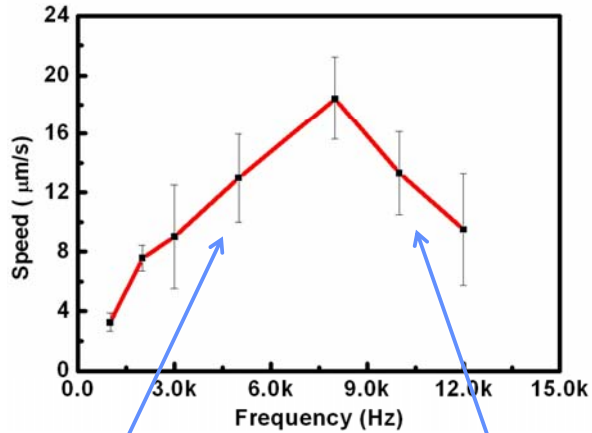
Wu-44

©2009. University of California



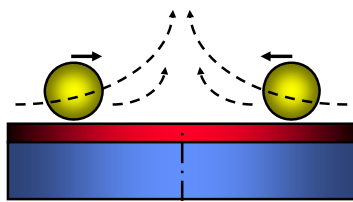


Frequency Response of Light Induced AC Electroosmosis

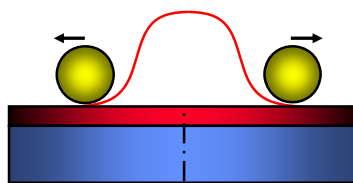


- Optimum AC frequency for LACE ~ 8 kHz
- DEP force becomes effective at $f > 12\text{kHz}$

AC Electroosmosis



Dielectrophoresis



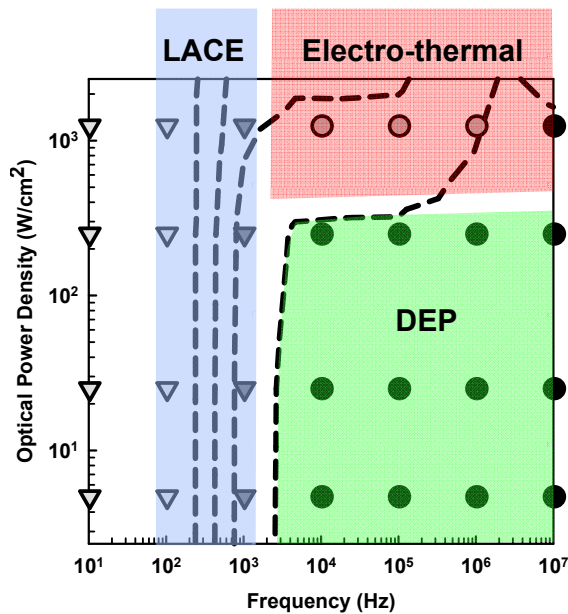
Wu-45

©2009. University of California



Parameter Ranges for Various Electrokinetic Effects in OET

- Multiple electrokinetic effects present in OET
 - DEP
 - LACE
 - Electro-thermal
- Key parameters:
 - AC frequency
 - Optical power density



Valley et al. *JMEMS*, 17, 2007.

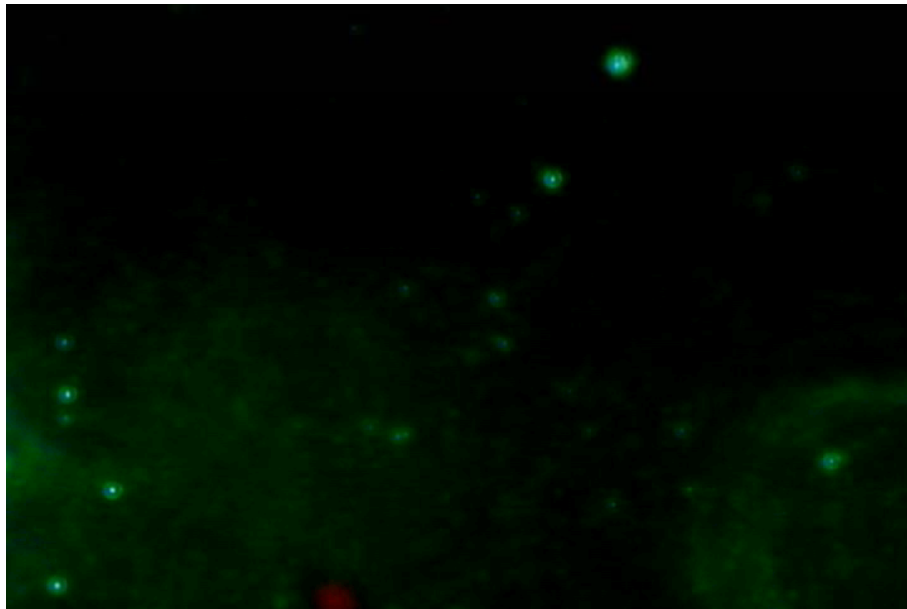
Wu-46

©2009. University of California





Nano-Pen: Trapping and Immobilization of Gold Nanoparticles



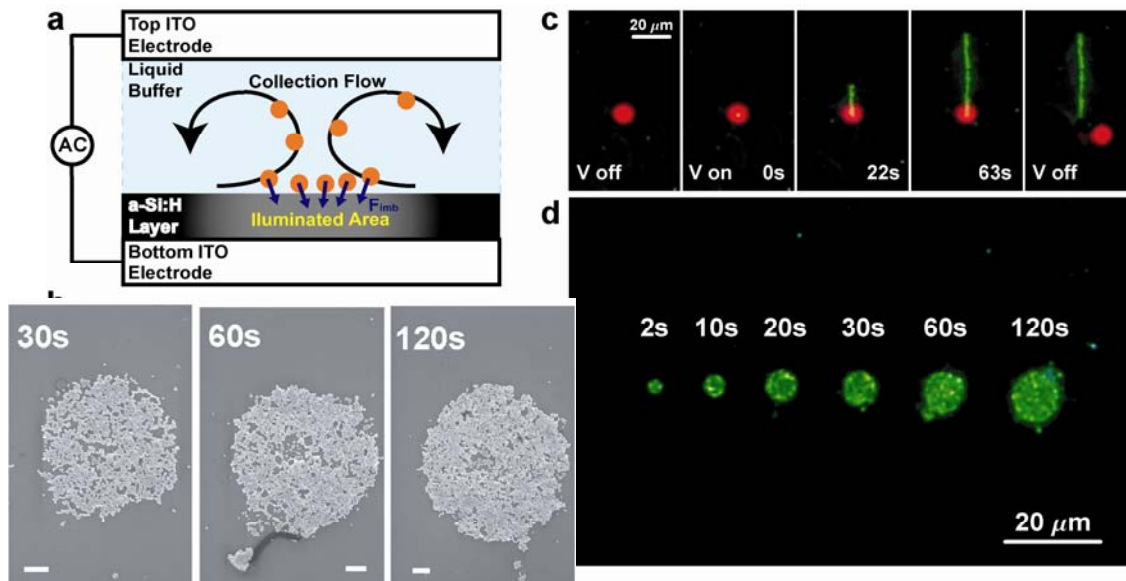
Wu-47

©2009. University of California



Immobilization of Nanoparticles: NanoPen

- Collection of nanoparticles over long range through LACE mechanism
- Immobilization of nanoparticles through strong DEP force



Arash, et al, submitted to Nano Letters

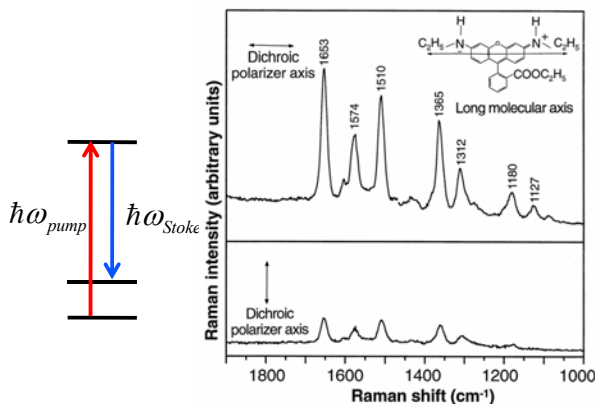
Wu-48

©2009. University of California

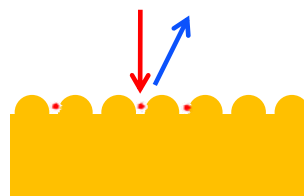




Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS)



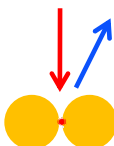
Rough Metal Surface



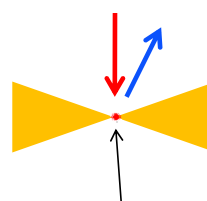
Single Particle



Dimer



Optical Antenna



Wu-49

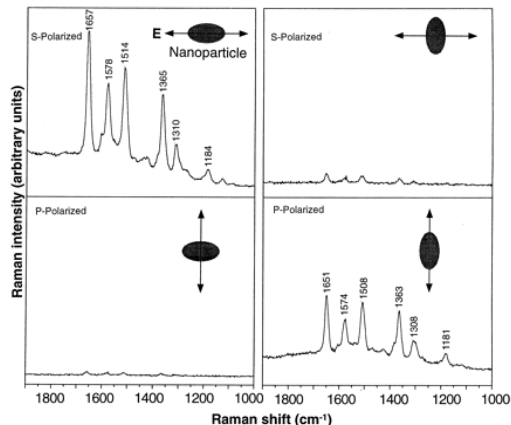
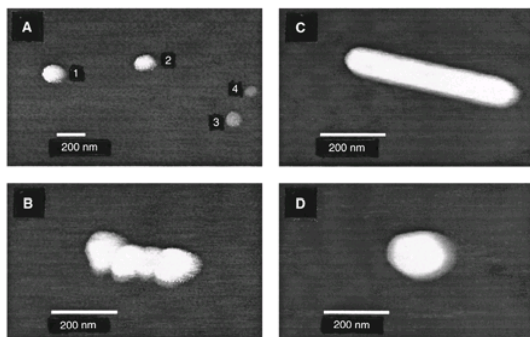
©2009. University of California

Molecule



Single Molecule Detection

Enhancement = $10^{14} \sim 10^{15}$



S. Nie and S. R. Emory, "Probing Single Molecules and Single Nanoparticles by Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering," *Science*, vol. 275, pp. 1102-1106, 1997

K. Kneipp, Y. Wang, H. Kneipp, L. T. Perelman, I. Itzkan, R. R. Dasari, and M. S. Feld, "Single Molecule Detection Using Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS)," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 78, p. 1667, 1997

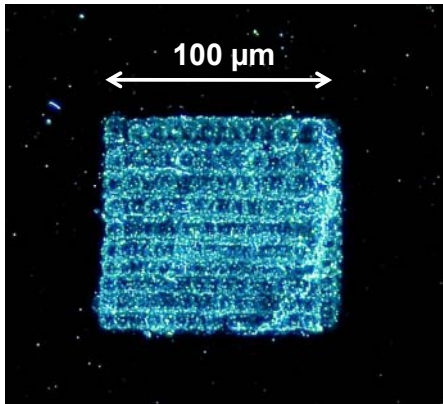
Wu-50

©2009. University of California



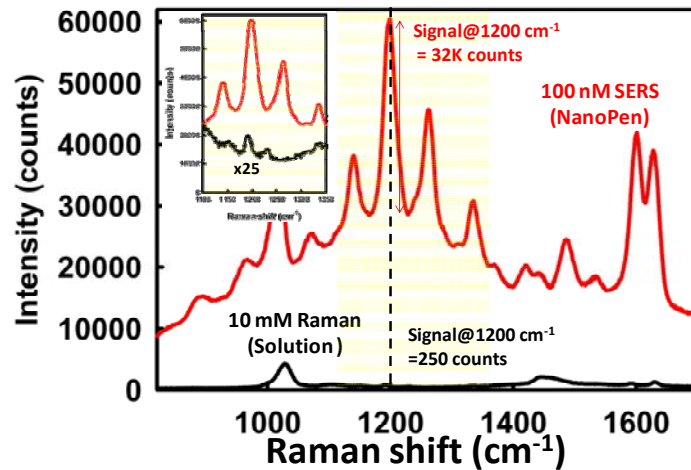


Au Nanoparticle Patch Patterned by NanoPen for SERS



Dark Field Image of Dried Au Nanoparticle Patch Created by NanoPen

Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectrum



SERS Enhancement $> 10^7$

Wu-51

©2009. University of California



Summary

- **Optoelectronic tweezers (OET)**
 - A new, image-based optical manipulation technique
 - Parallel manipulation, real-time reconfiguration
- **There is a growing OET community worldwide**
- **Key advances from UCB:**
 - Bio-compatible OET in cell culture media
 - Sorting of mature neuron cells on beads
 - Selective single cell poration
 - Trap single nanowire ($d=20\text{nm}$, $l\sim\mu\text{m}$) and single Au nanoparticle ($d=60\text{nm}$)
 - NanoPen: immobilization of trapped Au nanoparticles
 - $> 10^7$ enhancement factor for surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS)

Wu-52

©2009. University of California





Acknowledgments



- **Current OET Group**
 - Arash Jamshidi, Hsan-yin Hsu, Justin Valley, Steven Neale
- **Former members**
 - Prof. Pei-Yu Chiou (UCLA)
 - Prof. Aaron Ohta (Univ. Hawaii)
- **Nanowire collaboration**
 - Peidong Yang Group @ UCB
 - Chang-Hasnain Group @UCB
 - Ali Javey Group @ UCB
- **Raman characterization**
 - Jim Schuck, MF, LBL
- **Sorting differentiated neurons**
 - Ehud Isacoff Group @ UCB, H. Lee,
 - S. Pautot
- **Project support**
 - CCC (NIH Nanomedicine)
 - CMISE (NASA URETI)
 - DARPA Seedling
 - Applied Biosystems

Wu-53

©2009. University of California



Thank you !

Wu-54

©2009. University of California

