

# ERYTHROCYTE DEFORMABILITY IN A HYPERBOLIC MICROCHANNEL

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Ricardo C. Calhelha<sup>3,4</sup>, Isabel C.F.R. Ferreira<sup>4</sup> and Rui Lima<sup>1,2</sup>

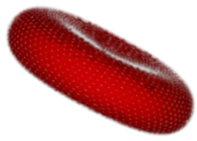
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<sup>3</sup> Centre of Chemistry, University of Minho, Portugal

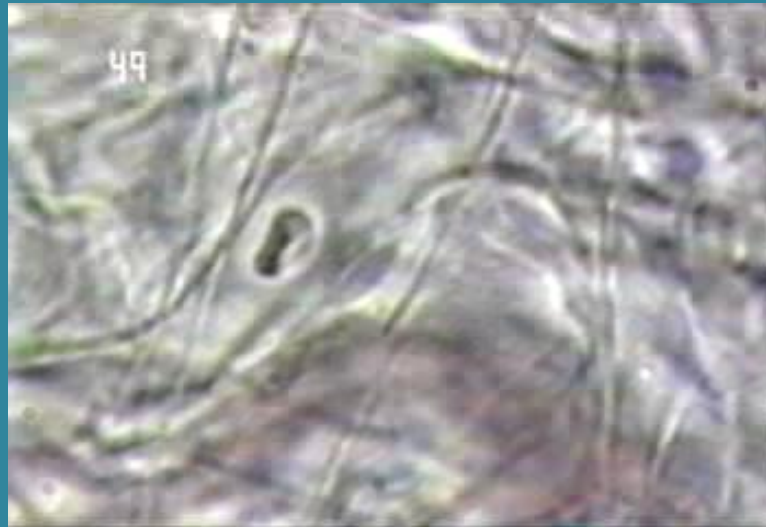
<sup>4</sup> CIMO/ESA, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal

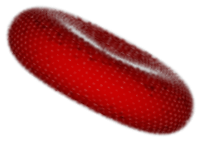




## RBC – Highly deformable cell

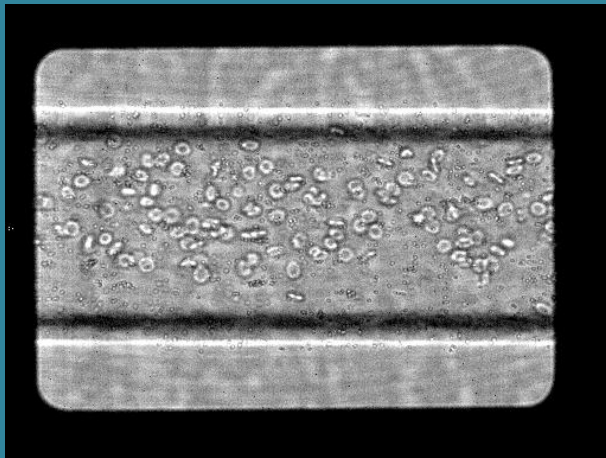
- Important to deliver oxygen to the tissues throughout the body
- Reduced deformability associated with health problems (eg. anemia, diabetes)



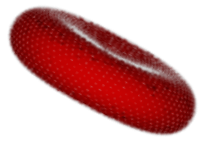


## Existing studies

- Major focus - **Effect of shear flow** alone
  - RBC filtration, laser diffraction ellipsometry, rheoscopy, etc.
- Use of **straight channels**

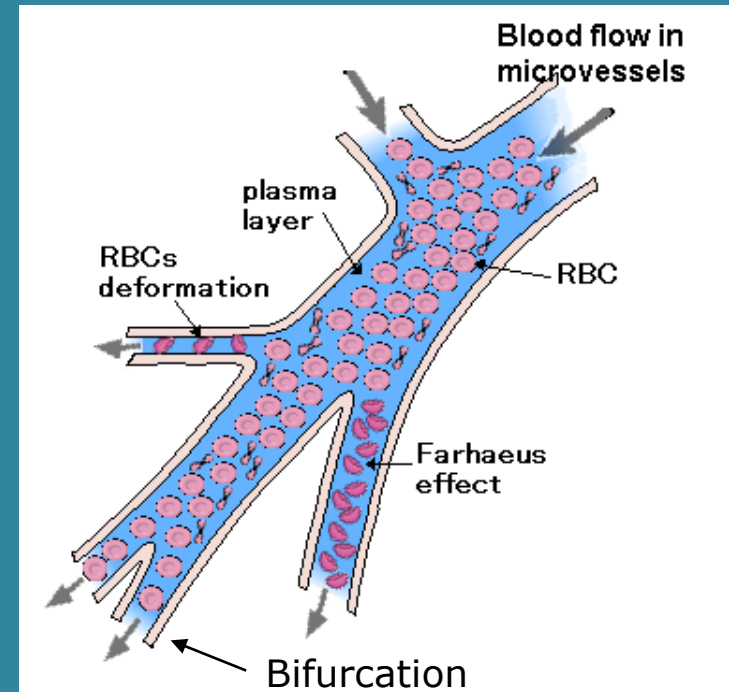
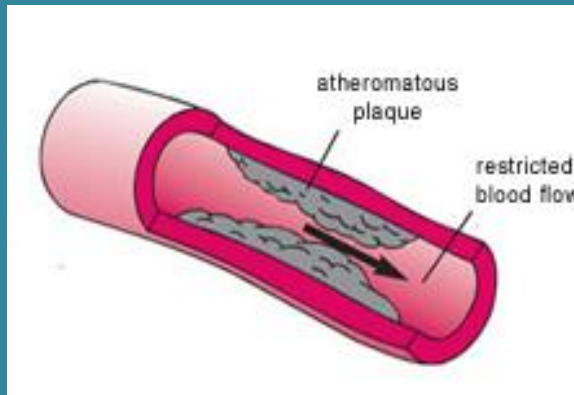


# RBCs under Extensional Flows



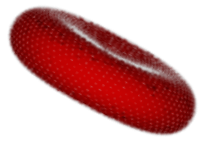
**Extensionally-dominated flows** often found in the human circulatory system

- A change in the cross-sectional area
- Bifurcations
- Stenosis – major problem in cardiovascular diseases

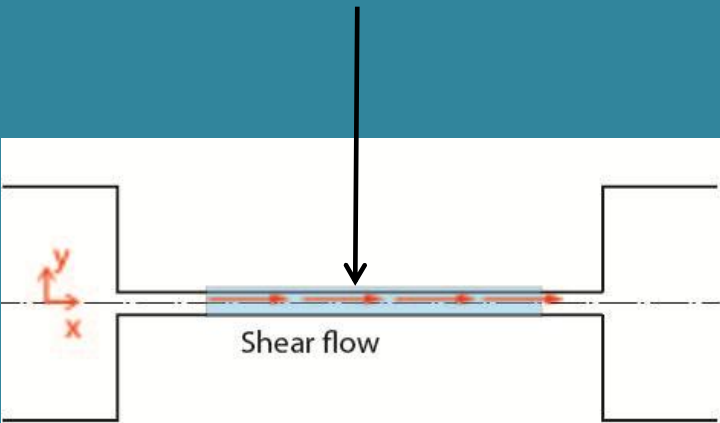


RBC deformability is important.

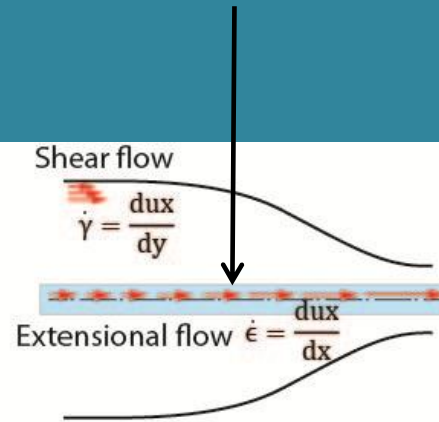
# Shear stress & Extensional stress



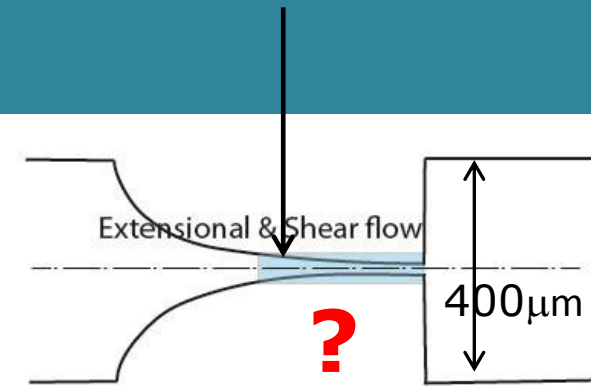
Shear flow study



Extensional flow study



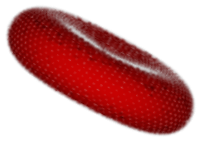
Both shear and extensional flow study



Depth = 14 μm

$$\text{Aspect ratio, } AR = \frac{\text{depth}}{\text{width}} = \frac{14}{400} = 0,035$$

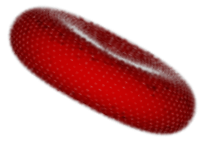
Low aspect ratio



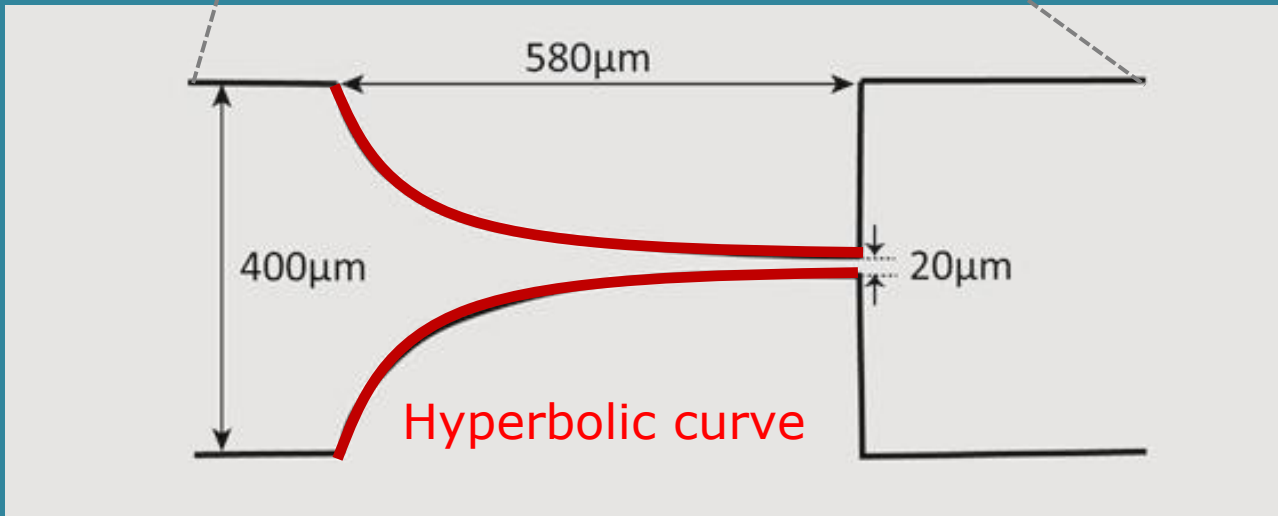
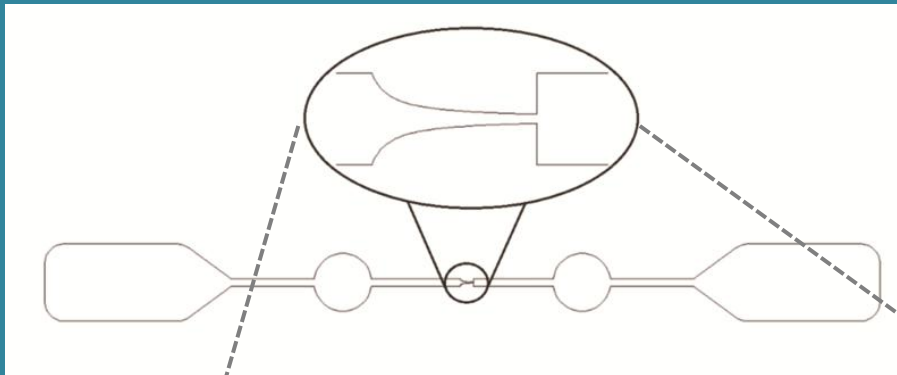
## Investigation of the RBC deformation in the **both extensional and shear stress dominated flows** in a low-aspect ratio hyperbolic microchannel

- Fabrication of Microchannel with Hyperbolic contraction
  - ✓ Geometry for ideal extensional flows
  - ✓ PDMS channel by Softlithography technique
- RBCs deformability measurement – Deformation Index
  - ✓ Experiment set-up – microscopy system with a high speed camera
  - ✓ Image analysis methodology suitable for deformation measurement

# Microchannel

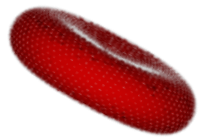


## Dimensions

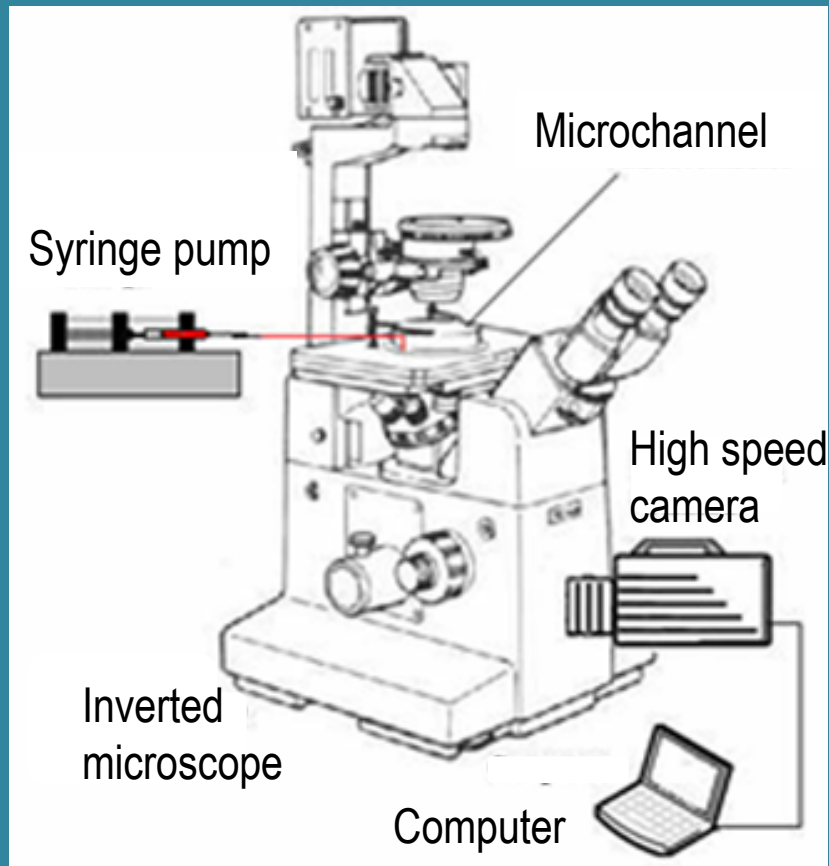


Depth =  $14\mu\text{m}$

# Experimental set-up



## Main components

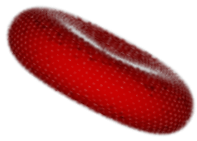


## Experimental parameters

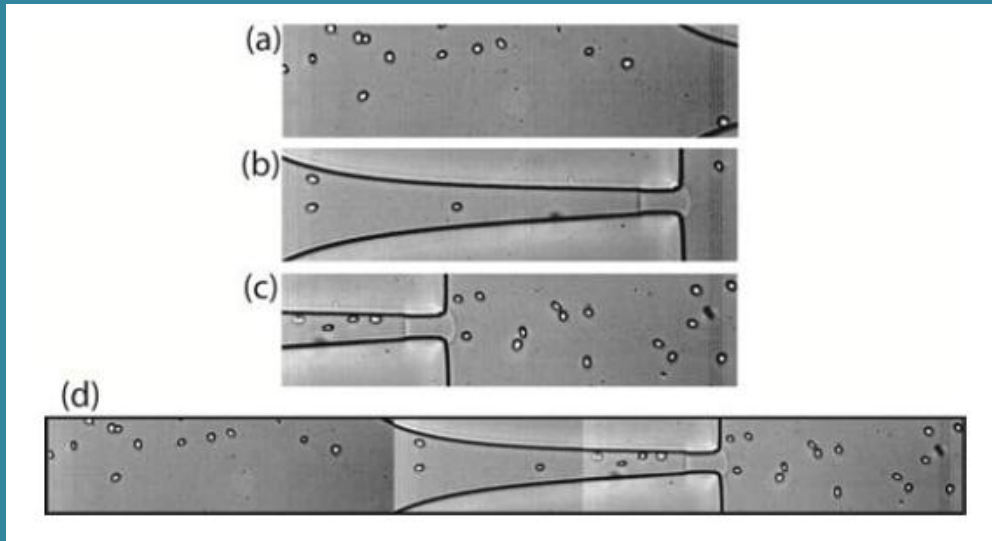
Working fluid	Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) containing 2% Hct of Human RBCs
Human RBCs size	$\approx 8 \mu\text{m}$
Flow rate	$0.5 \mu\text{l}/\text{min}$
Frame rate	7500 frames/s



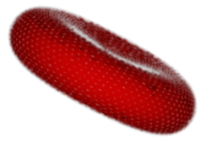
# Captured videos to static images



Three separate images and a combined view.

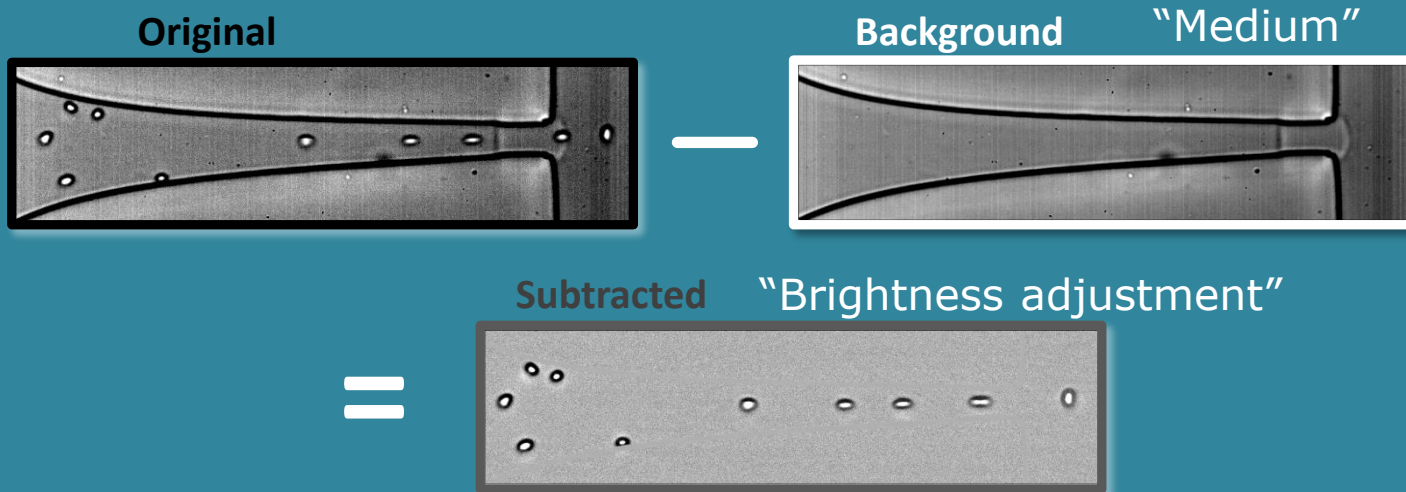


# Image Analysis

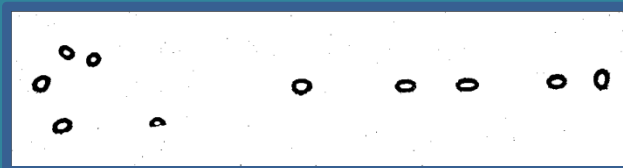


## Image filtering by ImageJ

### 1. Extraction of the cells of interest

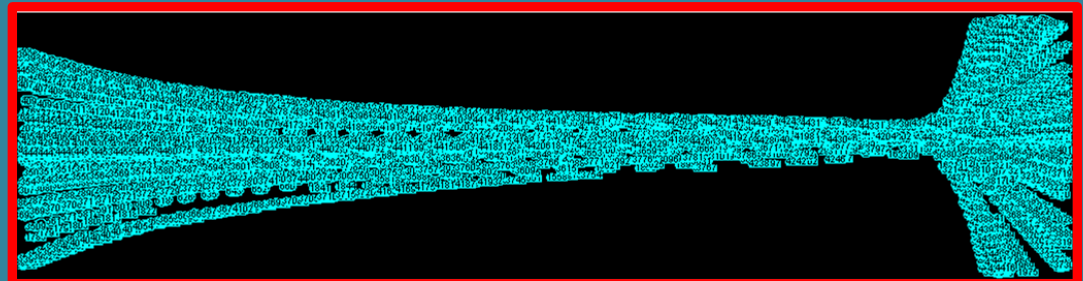


### 2. Binarization



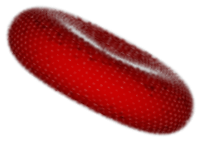
"Otsu thresholding"

### 3. RBC Measurement

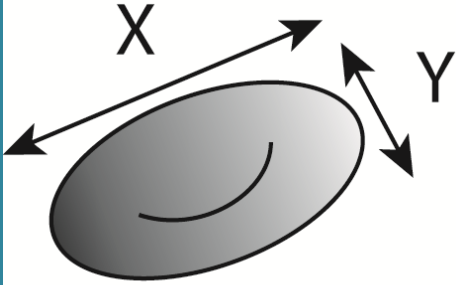


Parameters: •Area  
•Circularity

# Deformation Index (DI)






## Definition of DI

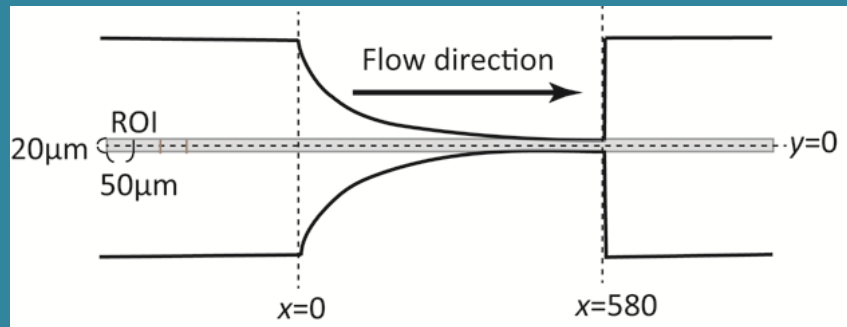
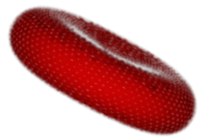


The diagram shows a shaded, three-dimensional oval. Two double-headed arrows are drawn: a longer one labeled 'X' along the major axis and a shorter one labeled 'Y' along the minor axis.

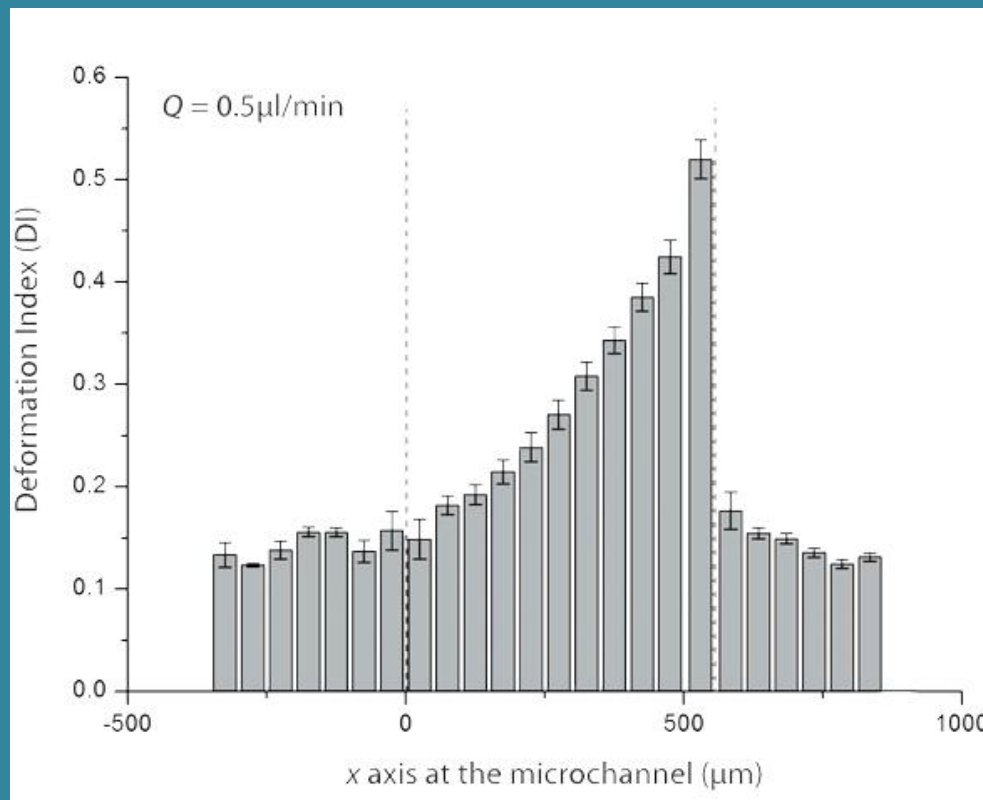
$$DI = \frac{X - Y}{X + Y}$$

DI = 0	
DI = 0.5	
DI = 0.8	

# RBC Deformation Measurement



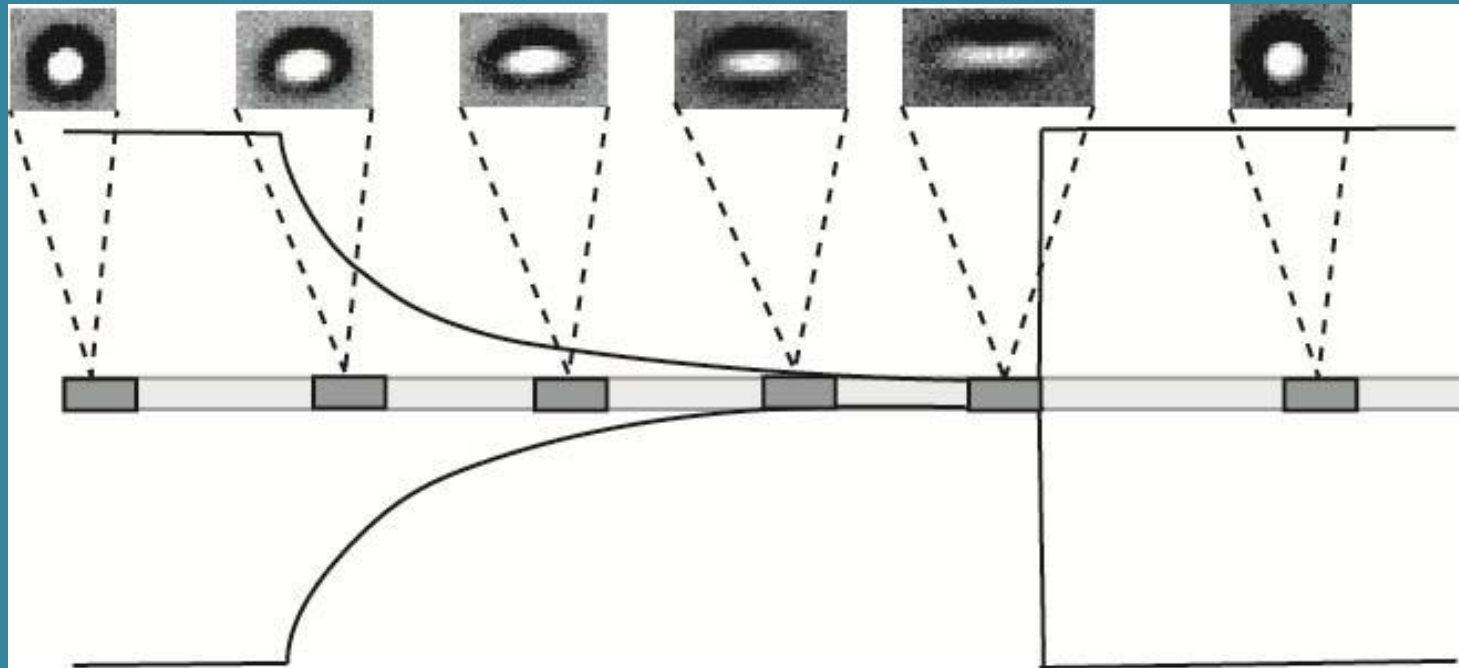
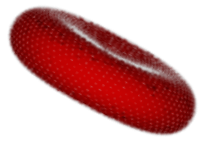
RBCs flowing near the centerline ( $y=0$ ).



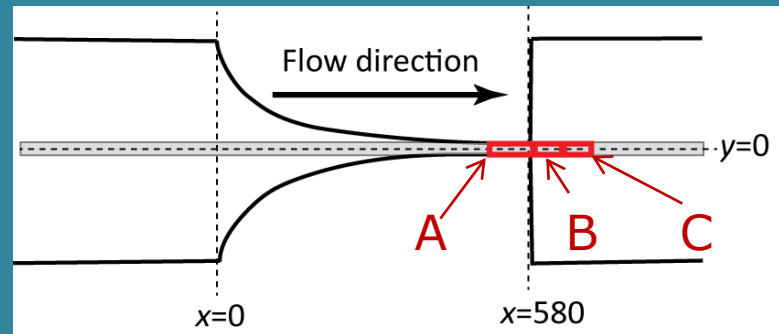
Average of DIs of all ROIs along the centerline.

Highly deformation in contraction region.

# RBC Deformation



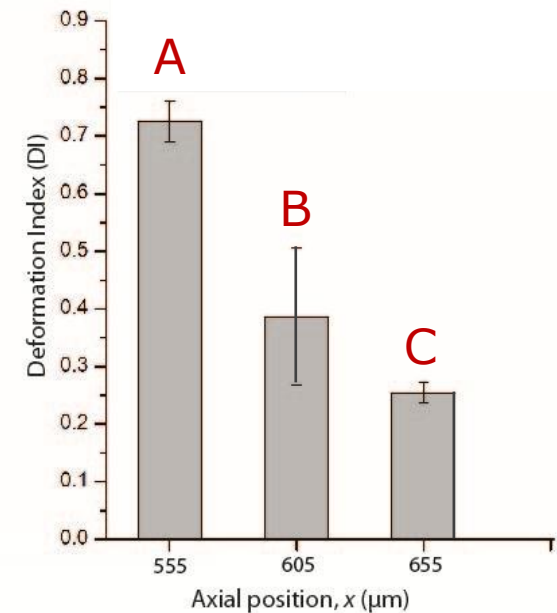
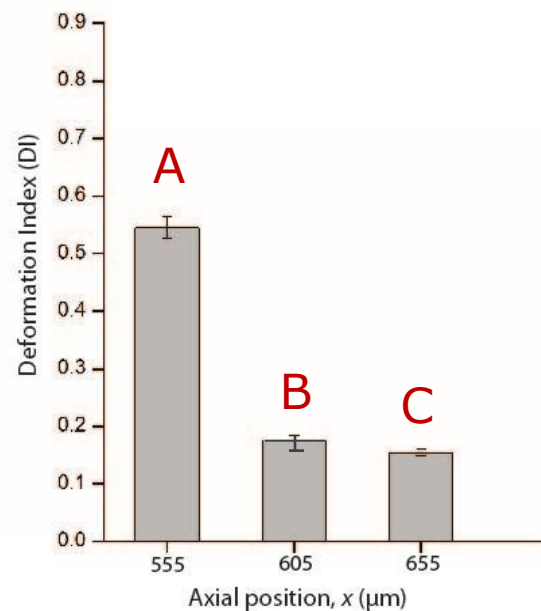
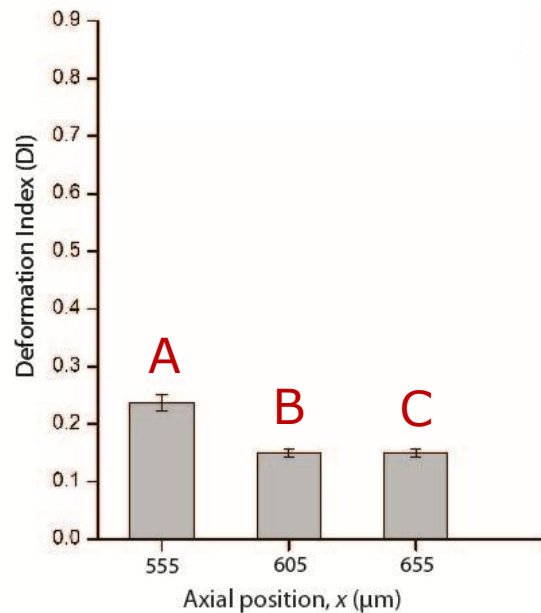
# RBC Deformation by Flow Rates



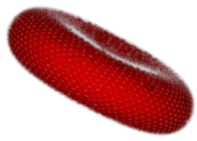
$Q = 10\text{nl/min}$

$Q = 500\text{nl/min}$

$Q = 1000\text{nl/min}$



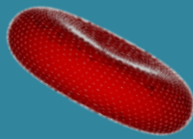
DI increases with an increase of flow rate ( $Q$ ).



## RBC Deformation under the extensional and shear flows

- **Higher deformation** in **contraction region**.
- **DI increases** substantially with the **flow rate**, at the contraction region.
- Qualitative analysis indicates stronger deformation in both extensional and shear flows than extensional or shear flow alone.

# Acknowledgment



PTDC/SAU-BEB/108728/2008, PTDC/SAU-BEB/105650/2008, SFRH/BPD/68344/2010 and PTDC/SAU-ENB/116929/2010 from the FCT (Science and Technology Foundation), QREN, European Union (FEDER) and COMPETE, Portugal.



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