Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Sheathless and high-throughput elasto-inertial bacterial sorting for enhancing molecular diagnosis of bloodstream infection

Xiaoguang Lu ¹, Joycelyn Jia Ming Chow ¹, Seok Hwee Koo ², Boran Jiang ³, Thean Yen Tan ³, Dahou Yang ¹ and Ye Ai ^{1,*}

¹ Pillar of Engineering Product Development, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore 487372, Singapore

² Clinical Trials & Research Unit, Changi General Hospital, Singapore 529889, Singapore

³ Department of Laboratory Medicine, Changi General Hospital, Singapore 529889, Singapore

^{*} Corresponding author. Email: aiye@sutd.edu.sg; Tel: (+65) 6499 4553

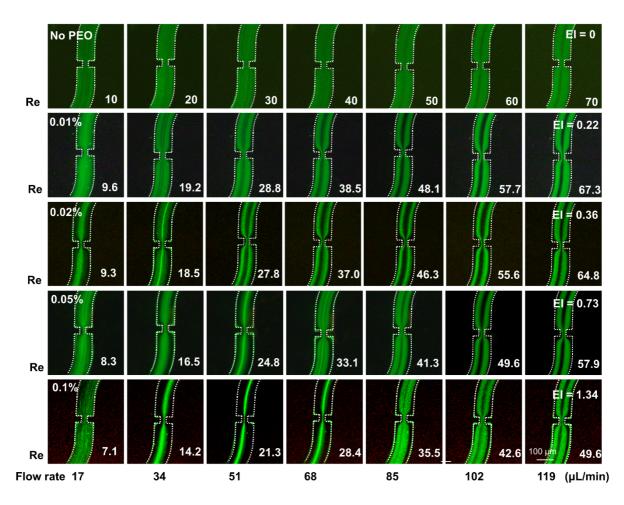


Figure S1. Focusing behaviors of 1 μ m particles under various viscosity of the fluid and flow rate. PEO solutions make 1 μ m particles easier to form focusing streaks compared to non-PEO solution.

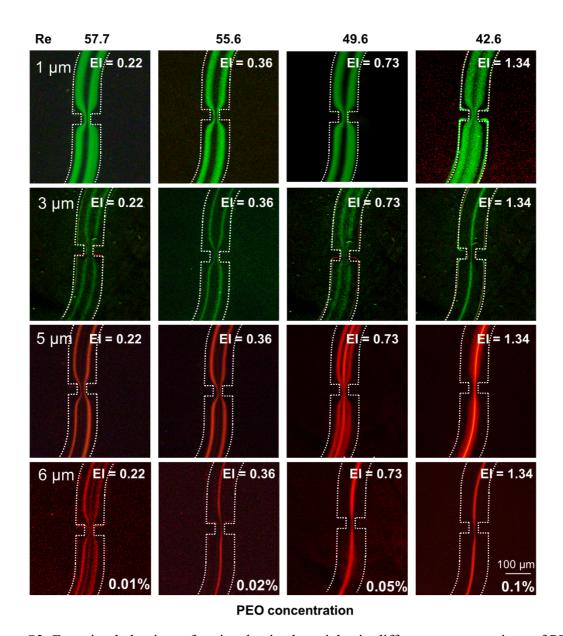


Figure S2. Focusing behaviors of variously sized particles in different concentrations of PEO solutions. In 0.01% of PEO solution, larger particles such as 6 μ m tend to form side-focusing profile, while in PEO solutions with 0.05% and above, except 1 μ m particles, the other particles tend to form central-focusing profile. 0.02% of PEO solution gives a proper focusing profile, which has a cut-off size between 5 and 6 μ m.

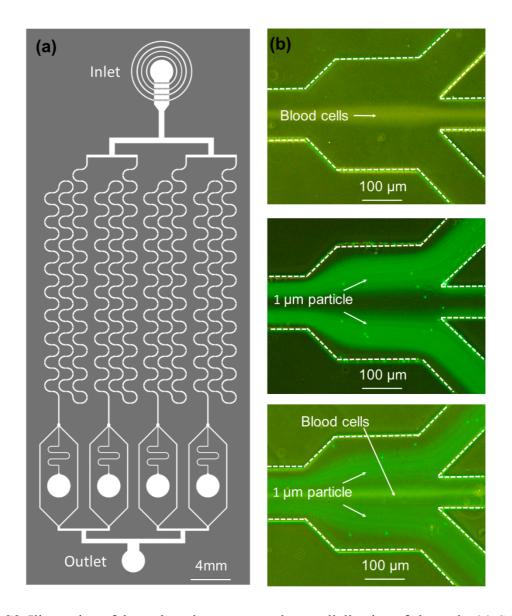


Figure S3. Illustration of throughput improvement by parallelization of channels. (a) CAD plot to show how four channels are parallelized into a design with one single inlet and one single outlet. (b) Fluorescence images showing parallelized channel has a good performance for 1 μ m and blood cells focusing individually and, in a mixture, respectively.