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Swinging of Red Blood Cells under Shear Flow

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We reveal that under moderate shear stress ($\dot{\gamma} \approx 0.1$ Pa) red blood cells present an oscillation of their inclination (swinging) superimposed to the long-observed steady tank treading (TT) motion. A model based on a fluid ellipsoid surrounded by a viscoelastic membrane initially unstrained (shape memory) predicts all observed features of the motion: an increase of both swinging amplitude and period ($1/2$ the TT period) upon decreasing $\dot{\gamma}$, a $\dot{\gamma}$-triggered transition toward a narrow $\eta \dot{\gamma}$ range intermittent regime of successive swinging and tumbling, and a pure tumbling at low $\eta \dot{\gamma}$ values.

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A human red blood cell (RBC) is a biconcave disk-shaped membrane encapsulating a Newtonian solution of hemoglobin. The membrane is composed by a fluid incompressible lipid bilayer underlined by a thin elastic cytoskeleton [1]. This complex structure determines the RBC behavior in shear flow, which greatly influences flow and mass transport in the microcirculation in both health and disease [2]. However, this behavior is not well understood yet and important questions remain open. First, the state of deformation of the elastic membrane at rest is still debated. Does RBC present shape memory (membrane elements of the rim and the dimples nonmechanically equivalent) as recently suggested [3]? Second, flowing RBCs were observed [4–7] only when the cells were suspended in plasma and present an unsteady tumbling (T) solidlike motion [4] or when they are subjected to a high shear stress and exhibit a droplike tank treading (TT) motion characterized by a steady orientation and membrane rotation about the internal fluid. The RBC regime of motion at smaller shear stress and close to the T-TT transition has not been studied, although it is of crucial importance. Indeed, the simplest models, which treat RBCs like fluid ellipsoids [7–9] retrieve T and TT motions but do not capture the shear-rate dependency of the transition, thus raising the question of the role of the elasticity of the membrane on the cell behavior.

Here, by using a recent method of cell imaging parallel to the shear plane [10], we explore the RBC movement close to the T-TT transition. In the TT regime, we reveal that RBCs present an oscillation of their inclination with a period equal to half the TT period that we name swinging (S). We characterize the shear-stress dependence of this oscillation down to the T-TT transition. We show that the transition to pure T is preceded by a narrow critical shear-stress regime where the RBC exhibits an intermittent S-T behavior. Finally, we propose a model, assuming an elastic nonspherical RBC membrane, which captures the main features of the observed behavior.

Materials and methods.—Direct measurements of the orientation of the cells with respect to the flow direction (angle $\theta$) and cell shape (lengths of the long and small axis of the cell cross section, $a_1$ and $a_2$, respectively) are provided from side-view microscopic imaging [10] [Fig. 1(a)]. We varied the wall shear rate $\dot{\gamma}$ (in the range 0–5 s$^{-1}$) and the outer viscosity $\eta_0$ by suspending RBCs in various solutions of dextran (concentration 6%, 7.5%, or 9% w/w and viscosity 22, 31, and 47 mPa s, respectively). Correspondingly, the wall shear stress, $\eta_0 \dot{\gamma}$, varies in a range from 0 to 0.25 Pa. We observed (i) the motion of flowing RBCs at a fixed $\eta_0 \dot{\gamma}$, (ii) the motion of individual cells at various $\eta_0 \dot{\gamma}$ (for 8 RBCs), and (iii) the T-TT transition of 35 cells by increasing and/or decreasing $\eta_0 \dot{\gamma}$.

FIG. 1. Units [$\eta_0$] = [$\eta_m$] = [mPa s], [$\mu$] = Pa and [$\dot{\gamma}$] = s$^{-1}$. (a) Schematic drawing of a TT ellipsoid in a shear flow. (b) RBC swinging ($\dot{\gamma} = 1.33$, $\eta_0 = 47$). Time sequence of 2 s. (c) Rotation of a bead (diameter 1 $\mu$m) stuck on the membrane of a RBC with ($\dot{\gamma} = 6$, $\eta_0 = 47$). Time sequence of 1 s. (d) The transition from S to T induced by decreasing $\dot{\gamma}$ is associated with a transient localized deformation ($\eta_0 = 47$, $\dot{\gamma} = 2.66$). Time sequence of 1 s.
Observations.—A typical behavior is illustrated in Fig. 1. For high η0γ values, RBCs present a quasi-steady TT motion as previously reported [5–7]. When η0γ is decreased, the RBCs inclination oscillates about a mean angle (Fig. 1 and [11]), down to a critical η0γc, for which RBCs tumble at least once [Fig. 1(d)]. Swinging is characterized by a quasi-nondeformed cell shape (maximum variation of a1 ≤ 5%) and a mean value of the cell inclination ranging from 6° to 25° [Figs. 1(b) and 2]. Moreover, as revealed from observing small carboxylated beads stuck to the membrane [Fig. 1(c)], S occurs while the membrane tank treads and the oscillation period is equal to half the TT period. Observations of single RBCs at various γ show that both the magnitude Δθ = θmax − θmin and the period Tosc of oscillation increase significantly upon decreasing γ as illustrated in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). The transition of movement from pure T to pure S (respectively, pure S to pure T) is induced by tuning up (respectively down) γ. Its more striking feature is the existence of a regime of intermediate motion where the cells alternatively present tumbles of 180° separated by several S oscillations [Fig. 4(a)]. Given the experimental constraints, it is not easy to follow the cells long enough to observe a large series of tumbles and swings to determine the γ domain of intermittency. We choose to observe the shear rate corresponding to a change in movement from S to T (γc<sup>s</sup>) with decreasing γ, and from T to S (γc<sup>t</sup>) with increasing γ over a time scale of ~20 s.

The difference γc<sup>t</sup> − γc<sup>s</sup>, that we call hysteresis, is considered to give an order of magnitude of the intermittency γ domain: for instance for two different RBCs at η0 = 31 mPa·s, γc<sup>s</sup> = 0.47 s<sup>−1</sup> while γc<sup>t</sup> = 1 s<sup>−1</sup> and γc<sup>s</sup> = 0.8 s<sup>−1</sup> while γc<sup>t</sup> = 1.73 s<sup>−1</sup>, respectively. Distribution functions of η0γc<sup>s</sup> and η0γc<sup>t</sup> obtained on 35 RBCs are shown in Fig. 4(b). The hysteresis, estimated from the distance between the two maxima of the two distributions, is of the order of 10<sup>−3</sup> Pa.

Swinging and previous studies on RBCs.—Previous studies, performed at higher η0γ did not detect cell osci-
lation, likely because cells were observed perpendicularly to the shear plane. Nevertheless, we report in [11] the variations of the oscillation frequency \( f_{osc} \), obtained in this study together with the TT frequencies \( \tilde{\omega} \) reported in the literature for the higher \( \eta_3 \gamma \) [6,7]. The two sets of points are almost overlapping only if \( f_{osc} \) is divided by 2. This illustrates again the direct link between membrane rotation and oscillation.

**Swinging and previous studies on elastic shells.**—The full RBC behavior we described here has never been observed on purely viscous objects such as lipid vesicles [10,12] nor predicted [8,13–15]. Oscillations have, however, been detected on systems that differ from RBCs by their small nonsphericity at rest and the high extensibility of their surface, namely, elastic protein-coated drops [16] and polymer capsules [17,18]. In the latter case, the factor of 2 between TT and oscillation periods and the \( \Delta \theta \) decrease with increasing \( \gamma \) were observed but no transition to tumbling was found. Moreover, no explanation of the oscillation was proposed, neither by these authors nor by Ramanujan and Pozrikidis [19], who retrieved a shell oscillation (limited to one period) from a full numerical simulation performed on a TT elastic biconcave shell.

**Model.**—We propose here a simple analytical approach based on the classical framework of Keller and Skalak (KS) [7–9], which treat the RBC as a fluid ellipsoidal membrane enclosing a viscous liquid. The KS model qualitatively retrieves TT and T, but predict neither the shear-rate dependency of the transition, nor the S behavior. Notably, they do not account for the elastic energy storage, which may be induced by local deformations of the cytoskeleton during TT. Indeed, if one assumes RBC shape memory, the local elements of the composite membrane (cytoskeleton and lipid bilayer), including the elements which form the rim and the dimples, are not equivalent and are not strained in the bicone resting shape. During TT, the elements which form the rim at rest rotate about the stationary cell shape to reach the dimples after rotation and reciprocally. They are then locally strained and store elastic energy. After a \( \pi \) rotation, the elements retrieve their initial shape and are no more strained. It is clear that this periodic storage of energy is significant only when the unstrained RBC shape is nonspherical, otherwise the membrane elements tank tread without modifying the global state of stress of the cell, preserving the steady nature of the TT motion. In order to derive tractable equations of motion, we consider an oblate ellipsoid filled with a viscous liquid and delimited by a viscoelastic 3D thin membrane, which includes the lipid bilayer and the underlying cytoskeleton [20]. The membrane elements are prescribed to rotate along elliptical trajectories parallel to the shear plane, with a linear velocity field given by \( v_1 = -\tilde{\omega} (a_1/a_2)x_2 \), \( v_2 = \tilde{\omega}(a_2/a_1)x_1 \), \( v_3 = 0 \), where \( \omega \) and \( \tilde{\omega} \) are the phase angle of a membrane element and its instantaneous frequency of tank treading, respectively. The KS equation for RBC motion is obtained by stating that at equilibrium the total moment exerted by the external fluid on the cell vanishes [first equation in Eqs. (2)]. In addition, the movement satisfies the conservation of energy; i.e., the rate of dissipation of energy in the cell must equal the rate at which work is done by the external fluid on the cell. KS calculated both rates assuming viscous energy dissipation in the cell. We add to this latter contribution the elastic power stored in the periodic elastic strain of the cytoskeleton [22]:

\[
P_{el} = \int \Omega \text{Tr}(\sigma \cdot D) d\Omega,
\]

where \( \Omega \) is the membrane volume, \( D \) the Eulerian strain rate tensor derived from the KS velocity field, and \( \sigma \) the shear-stress tensor in the membrane; \( \sigma \) is computed from the local deformation of the membrane due to TT, assuming a simple Kelvin-Voigt viscoelastic material: \( \sigma = 2\eta_m D + 2\mu_m E \), where \( E \) is the Euler-Almansi strain tensor obtained from the KS velocity field. After some algebra, \( P_{el} \) writes as

\[
P_{el} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\omega} \left( \frac{a_2^2 - a_1^2}{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \right) \left[ 2\eta_m \tilde{\omega} + \mu_m \sin(2\omega) \right] \Omega.
\] (1)

where \( \eta_m \) and \( \mu_m \) are the membrane viscosity and the shear modulus, respectively. Conservation of energy provides a constraint on the allowable RBC motion and yields a second differential equation (for more details, see [11]). The two coupled equations are

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\dot{\gamma}}{\gamma} &= -2 \frac{a_1 a_2}{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \frac{\omega}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_1^2 - a_2^2}{a_1^2 + a_2^2} \cos(2\theta), \\
\dot{\theta} &= -\frac{f_3}{2} \frac{f_2 - \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_0} (1 + \frac{\eta_0}{\eta_1})}{V_f} f_1 \\
&\times \left[ \cos(2\theta) - \frac{f_1}{2f_3} \frac{\mu_m}{\eta_0 \gamma} V \sin(2\omega) \right].
\end{align*}
\] (2)

where \( \dot{\theta} \) is the time derivative of the cell inclination, \( f_1, f_2, \) and \( f_3 \) are geometrical constants, and \( V \) is the RBC volume (same definition as in [8]). The limiting case \( \mu_m = \eta_m = 0 \) corresponds to KS. In order to test whether this simplified model retrieves the observed RBC behavior, we numerically solved the equations using the following set of parameters: \( a_1 = a_3 = 4 \mu m, a_2 = 1.5 \mu m, \Omega = \Sigma a_{23} \), where \( \Sigma \) is the oblate ellipsoid area and \( e = 50 \text{ nm} \) is the membrane thickness [24]. \( \eta_1 \) is fixed at the physiological value of 10 mPa s [7] and \( \eta_m \) is adjusted in the range 0.7–2 Pa s [7]. We obtain \( \theta(t), \tilde{\theta}(t), \omega(t), \) and \( \tilde{\omega}(t) \). Time oscillations are indeed observed numerically (see [11]), whose features obtained with suitable couples of \( \mu_m \) and \( \eta_m \) reproduce experimental oscillations measured for both RBCs and one capsule extracted from [18], as shown in Fig. 2(b). Moreover, the model captures the trends of the \( \gamma \) variations of \( \Delta \theta, T_{osc} \), and the mean oscillation angle \( \bar{\theta} \) as seen in the inset of Fig. 3(a). The decrease of both \( \Delta \theta, T_{osc} \) reported in Fig. 3 can be directly deduced by treating the elastic contribution as a small perturbation in the second equation of (2), valid in the linear part, since one recovers the steady KS solution at the order 0 of the parameter in front of \( \sin(2\omega) \), while at the first order one finds that \( \Delta \theta \) scales as \( (\mu_m/\gamma) \) and \( \theta \) oscillates at half the TT period and is linear in \( \gamma^-1 \). Finally, the model describes the S-T
In conclusion, the swing and the shear-stress triggered transition of motion of RBCs show the existence of their shape memory and are a signature of their membrane shear elasticity. Despite its simplicity, our model provides a good description of the observed behavior and we believe that a more refined model should allow a sensitive determination of individual RBC mechanical properties.

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[20] Because of the 3D nature of the KS velocity field, the membrane deformation is considered to be 3D while other nonalgebraically tractable approaches considered the deformation field to be only 2D [7,21].
[23] Surface area of an oblate ellipsoid: \( \Sigma = 2\pi a_2 [1 + (a_2/a_1)^2 \tanh (ex/ex)] \) with \( ex = (1 - a_2^2/a_1^2)^{1/2} \).