**SMU Skype Meeting Details**

1. In the updated system they are using pneumatic valve to introduce particles inside the layouts. Also, the layout will have air instead of fluid and air flow/pressure will be used to move the particles inside. Particles experience less friction in air based system.
2. With non-rotating magnetic field, the particle slides from one point to another inside the layout/pipeline while with a rotating magnetic field rolling motion of the particle is observed.
3. Sphere shaped particles are best to work with.
4. Even the particles of same material have individual differences.
5. Something about gel- electrophoresis was said in the end but I couldn’t follow it.
6. Particles can be introduced through the pneumatic valve in a row shaped orientation only. You cannot pass a column of particles through the valve.
7. Particles can be moved using pressure or magnetic gradient.
8. Maximum size of the valve was also mentioned. It was 20 cm.
9. Particles with greater contact surface area are easier to move then particles with lesser contact area.
10. Currently, they have eight pneumatic valves available in their lab.
11. I don’t think they answered our following questions adequately:

How they’re going to make the structures?

What are the important issues we should consider when we make our algorithms?