

# Nanofluidic Gates and Ionic Transistors

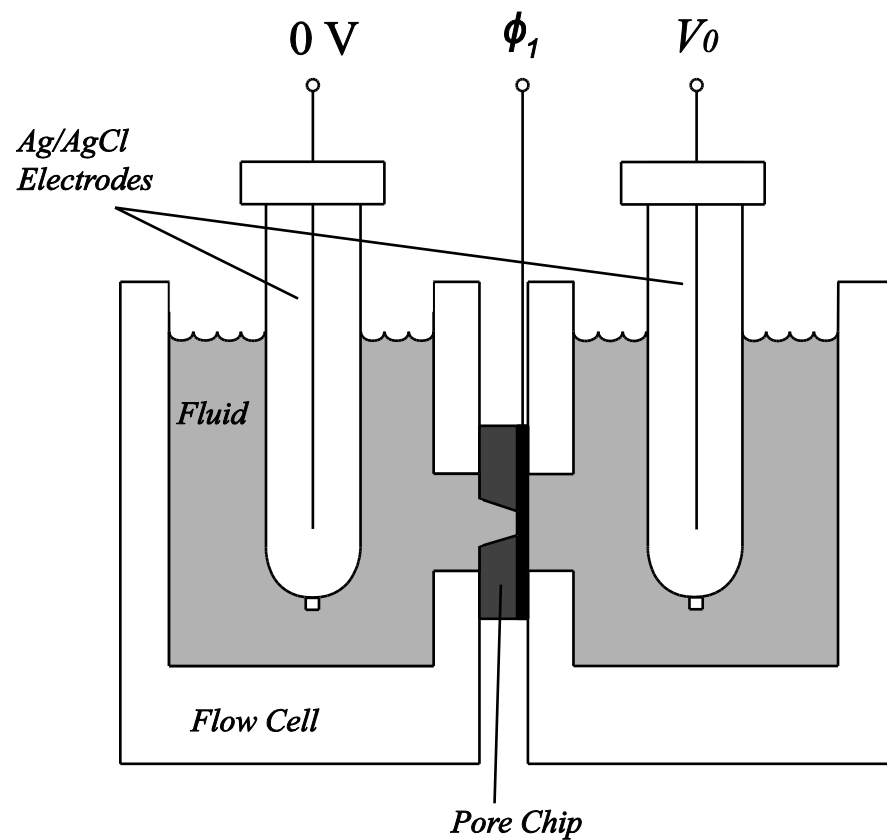
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# Goals

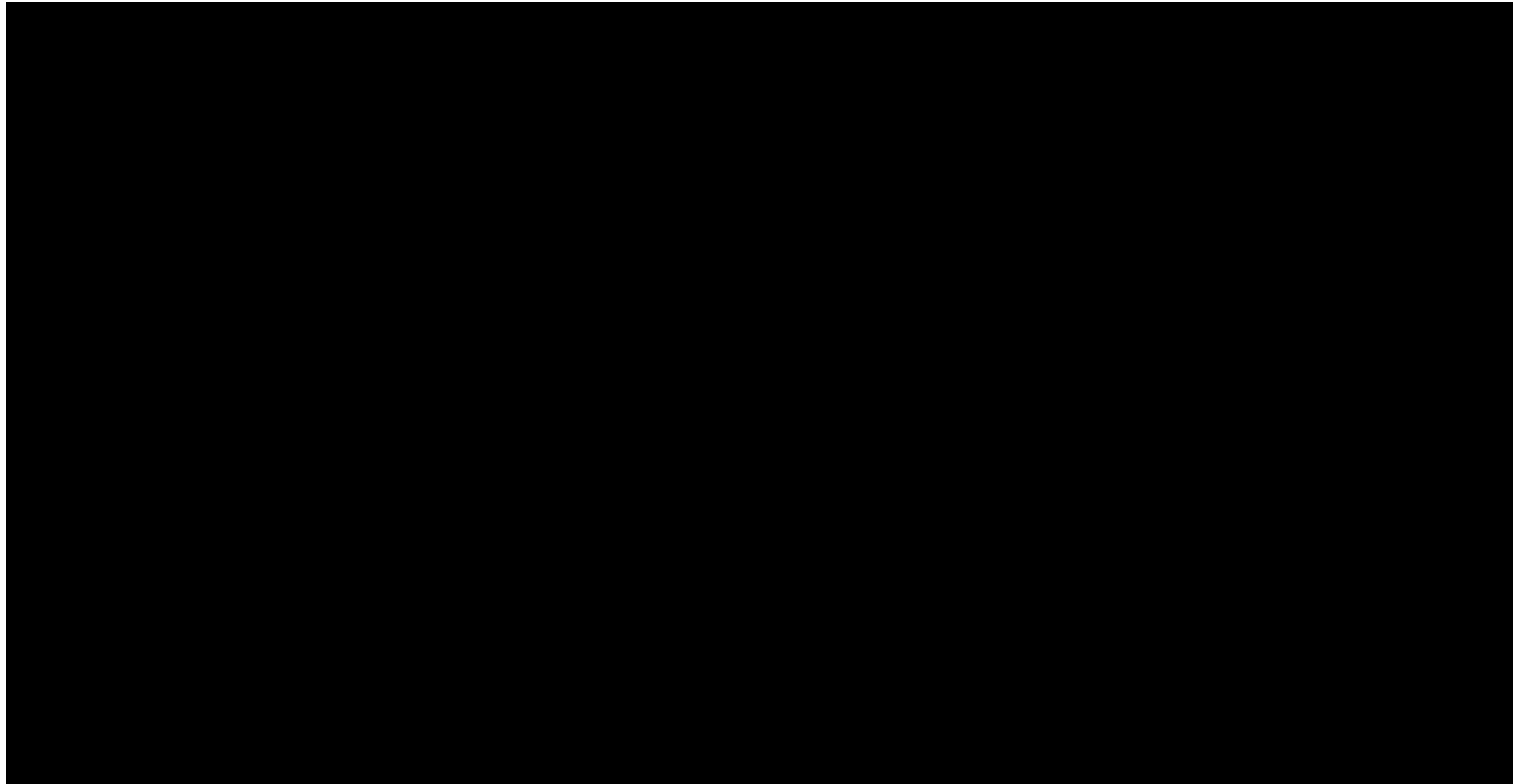
- Sub-molecular control and sensing
- Nanoscale, non-functionalized detection
- Nanopores as nanofluidic transistors

# Experimental Setup



# Numerical Model

- Axisymmetric conical nanopore



# COMSOL Modeling

## •Electrostatics:

- $$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}$$

## •Transport of Dilute Species:

- $$\nabla \cdot (-D_j \nabla c_j - z_j \mu_{m,j} F c_j \nabla V) + u \cdot \nabla c_j = R_j$$

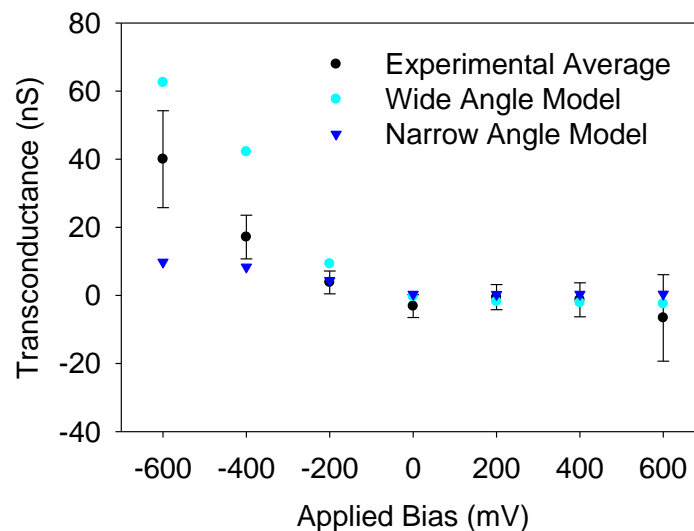
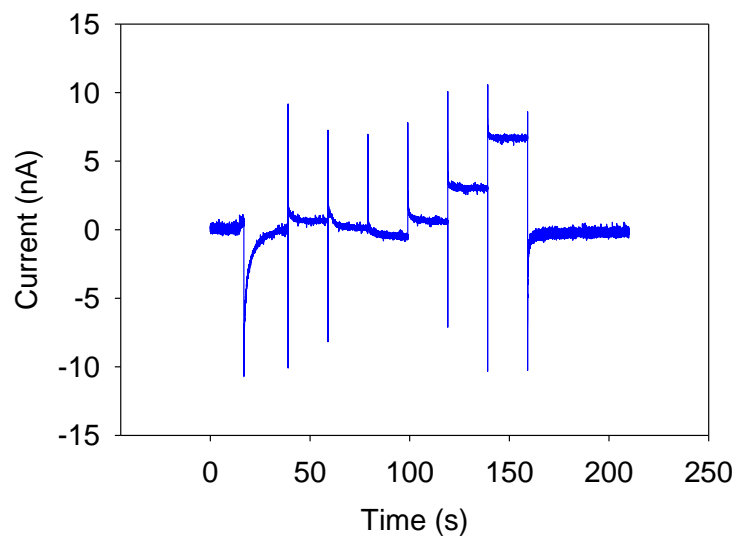
## •Creeping Flow:

- $$\rho_v (u \cdot \nabla) u = \nabla \cdot \left[ -PI + \gamma (\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T) - \frac{2}{3} \gamma (\nabla \cdot u) I \right] + \vec{F}_v$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho_v u) = 0$$

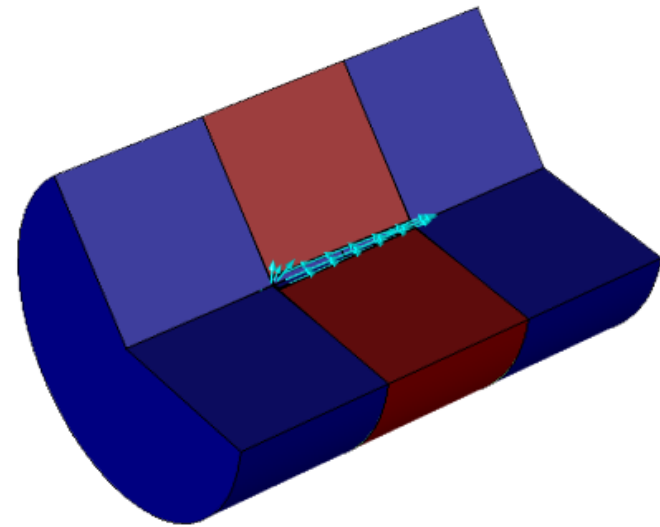
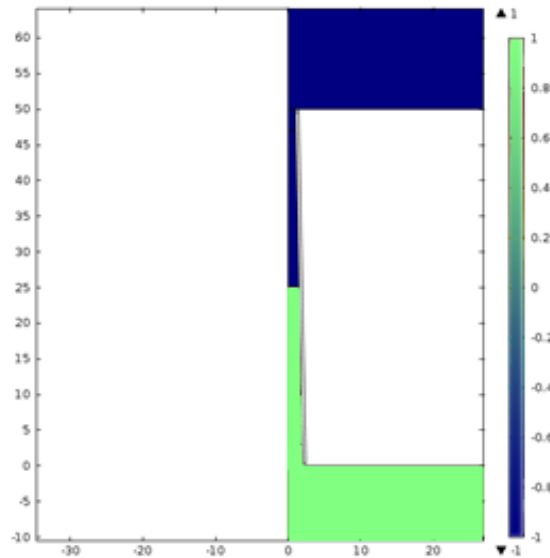
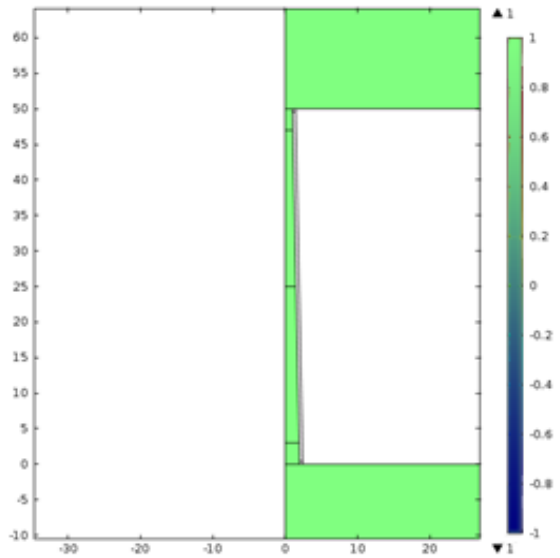
# Experimental Results

- On/off states
- Conductance proportional to bias



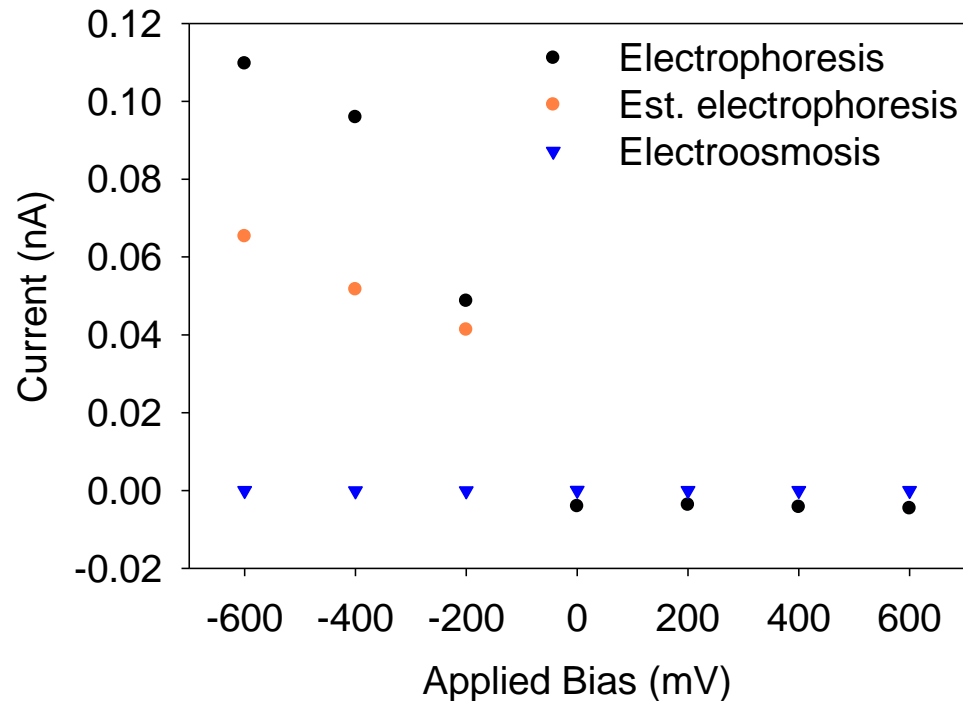
# Gating Mechanism

- Gating due to locked ion selective regions



# Ionic Current Mechanism

- Electrophoretic dominant current





# Summary

- The ionic current could be gated by switching the polarity of the bias
- On-state conductance is proportional to bias
- Electrophoretic conduction mechanism

# Conclusions and Future Work

- Actively controlled nanoscale pumps with precise conductance
- Ionic transistors (On/Off current gating)
- Demonstrated active control of nanopore transport properties

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