The background features a 3D rendering of a lipid bilayer membrane, composed of yellow and blue spheres representing lipid tails and heads. A central nanopore is visible, with a green sphere and water molecules passing through it. Other green spheres are scattered in the blue aqueous environment above and below the membrane.

# Observation of ionic Coulomb blockade in nanopores

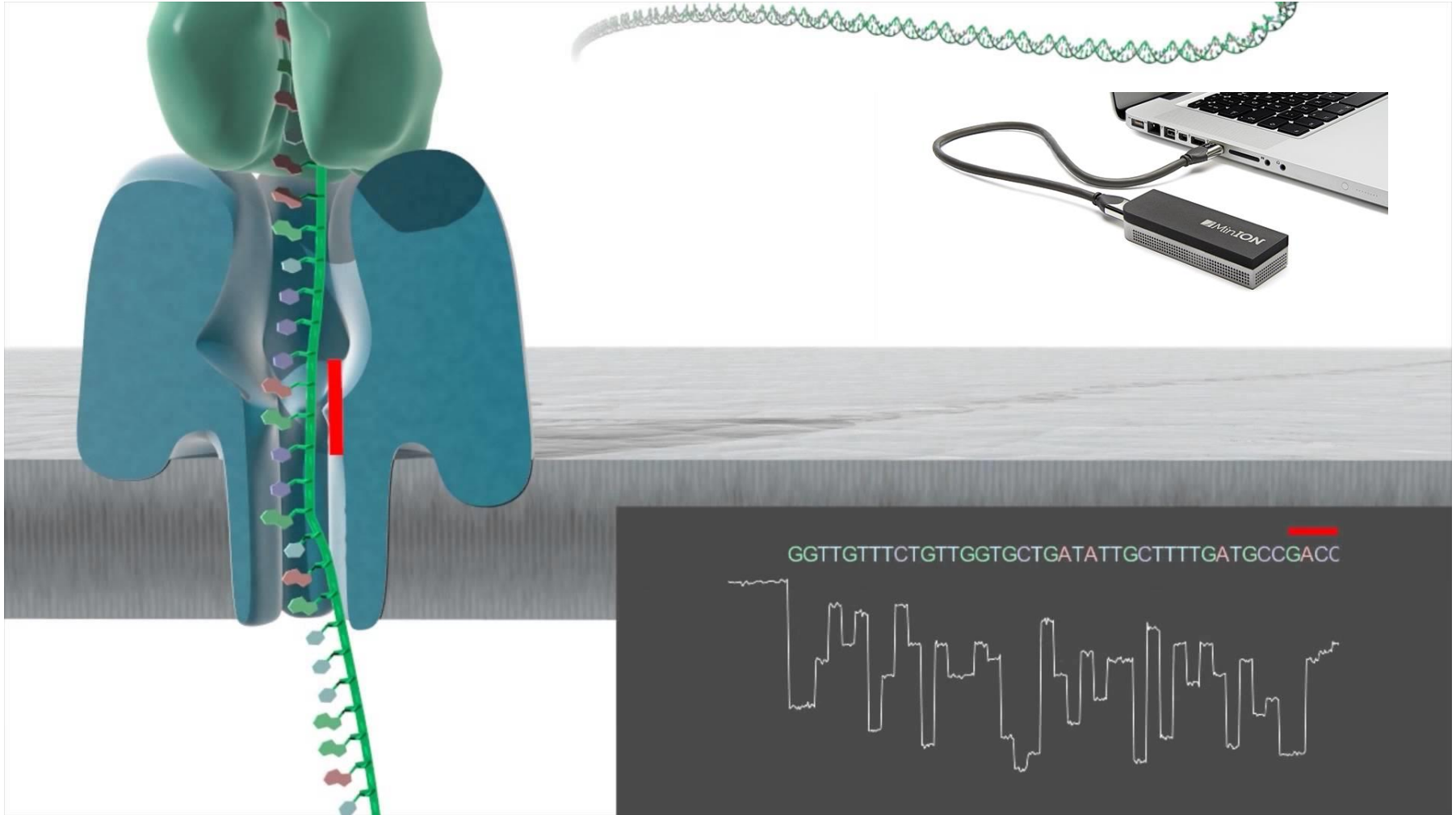
Jiandong Feng

EPFL – Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne  
Bioengineering Institute  
Laboratory of Nanoscale Biology

Lancaster 12.04.2016

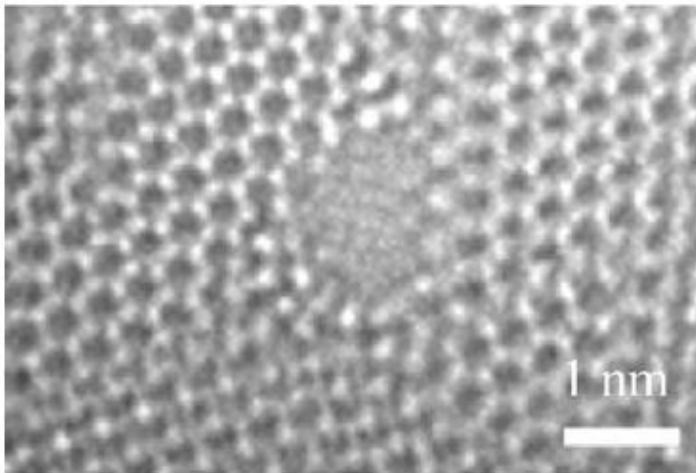
# Nanopores: molecular transporters

**Nanopore sequencing**, proposed by David Deamer and George Church, is now reality

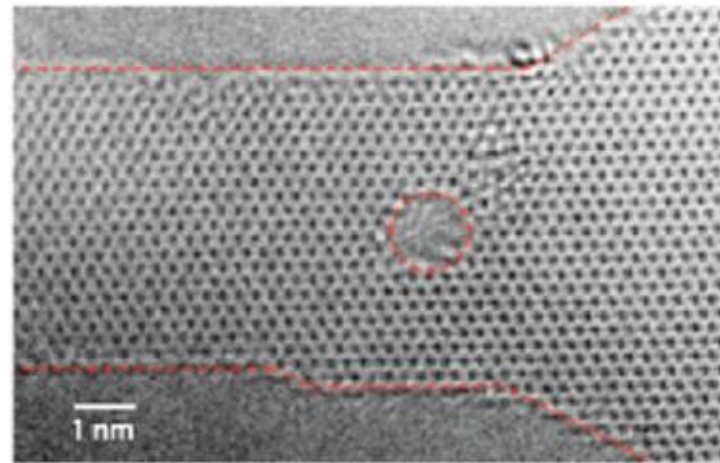


# Nanopores: artificial ion channels

Second generation of solid-state nanopore:  
subnanometer in all dimensions made in 2-D material  
-they are artificial ion channels!



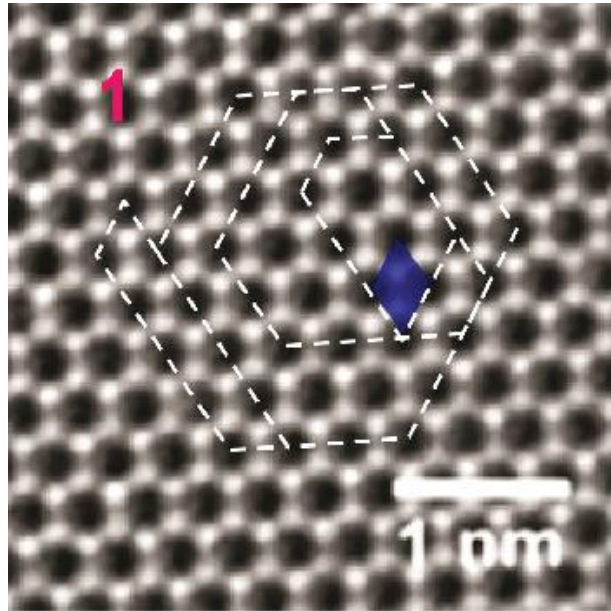
1-nm MoS<sub>2</sub> pore@ EPFL



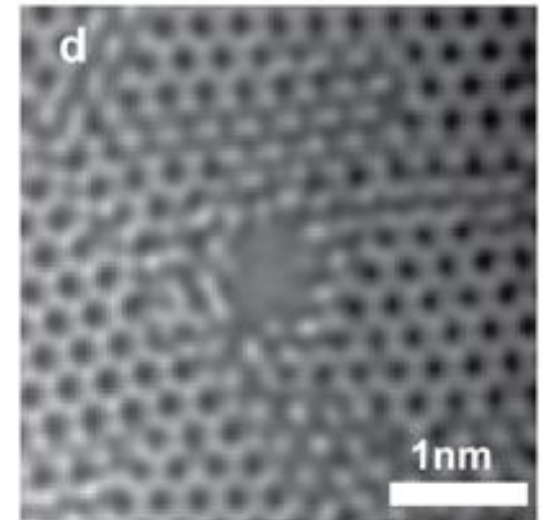
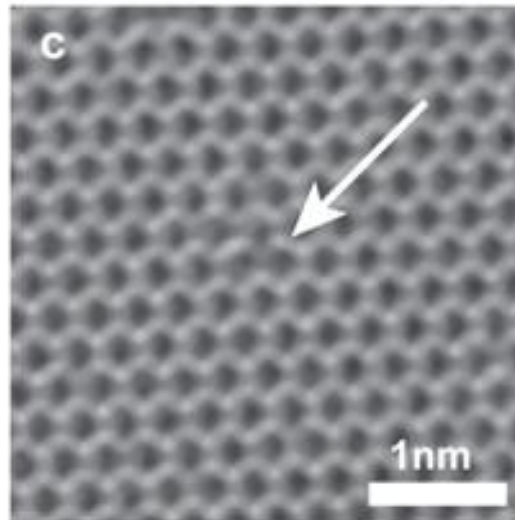
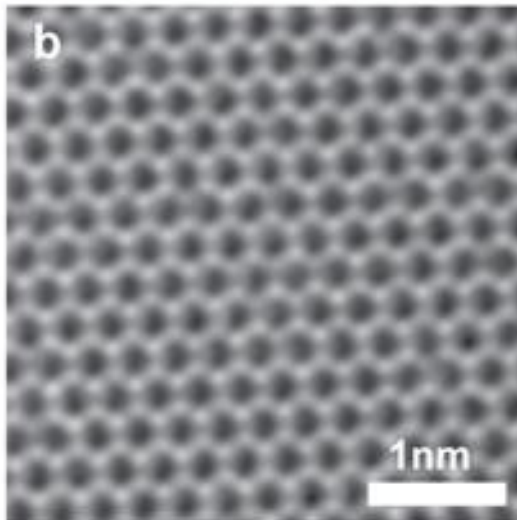
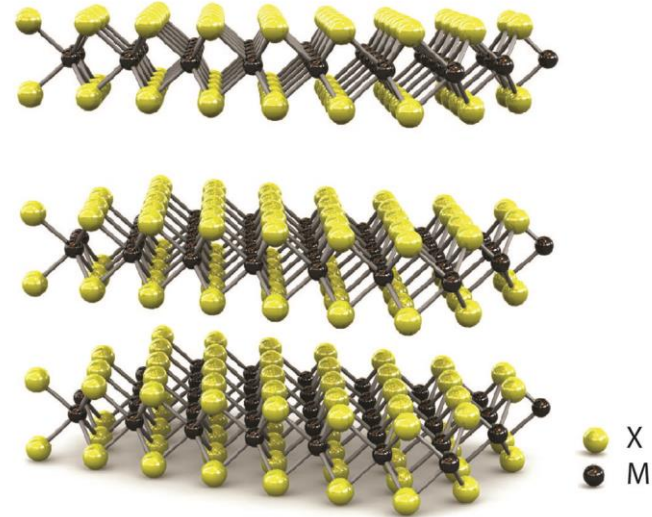
Gate-integrated 1 nm graphene pore  
@ Dekker, Delft



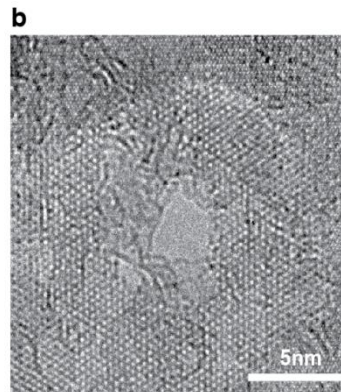
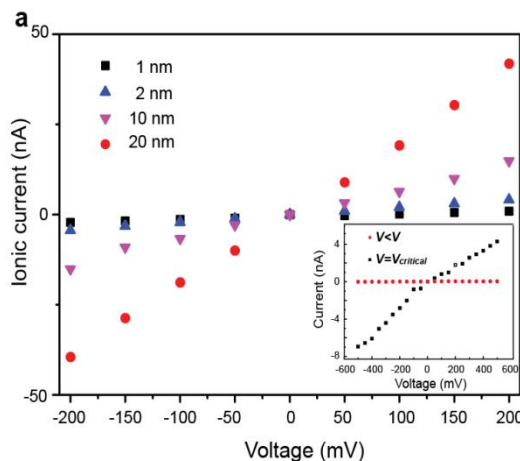
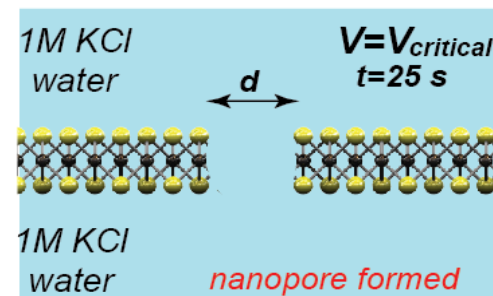
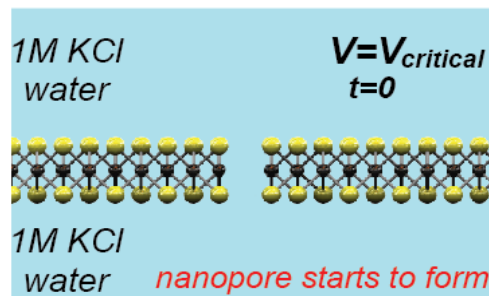
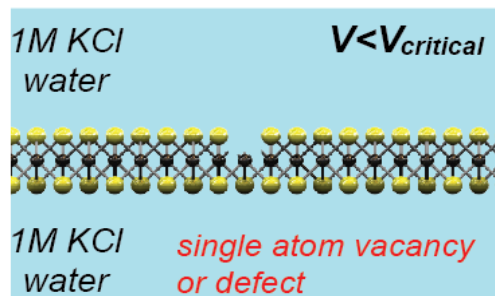
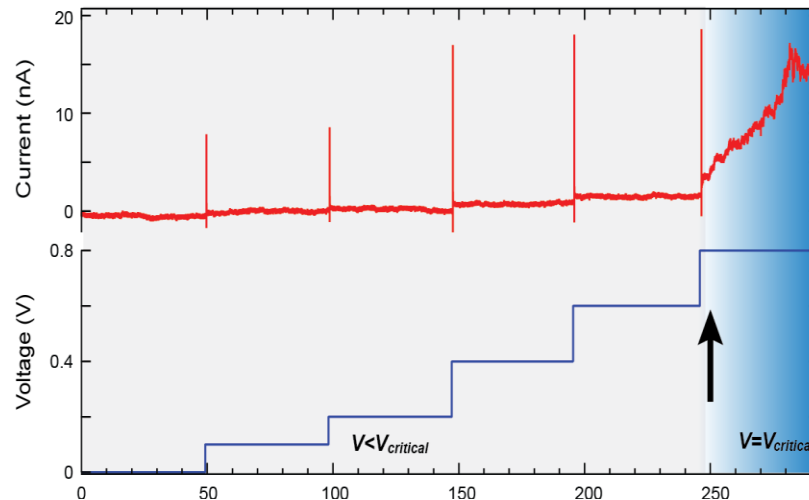
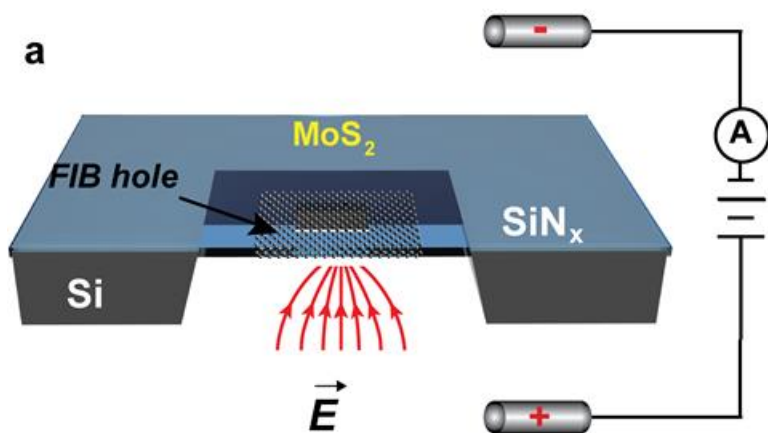
# Engineering sub-nanometer pores



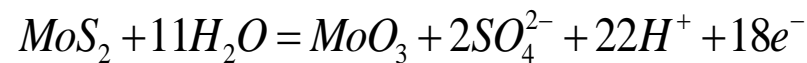
Aberration corrected TEM (Titan Themis @ EPFL)



# Engineering nanopores at atomic precision

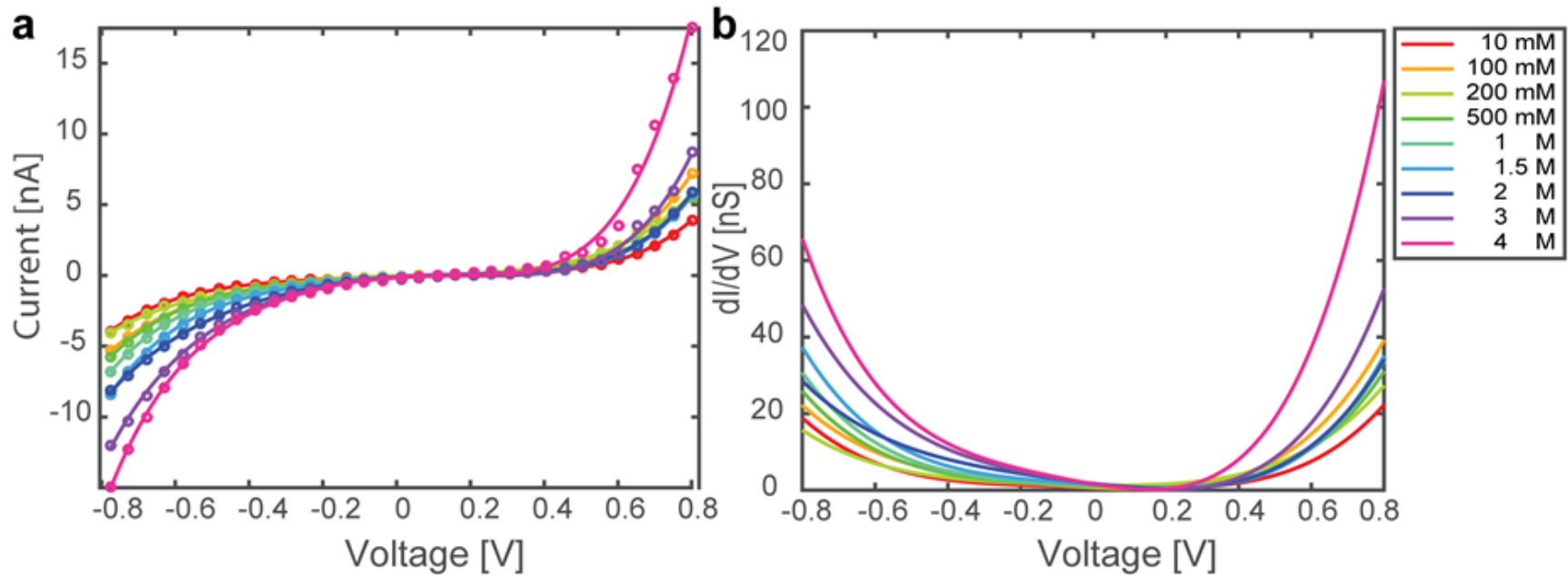


Feedback-controlled electrochemistry



Feng, Radenovic et al, Nano Letters, 2015

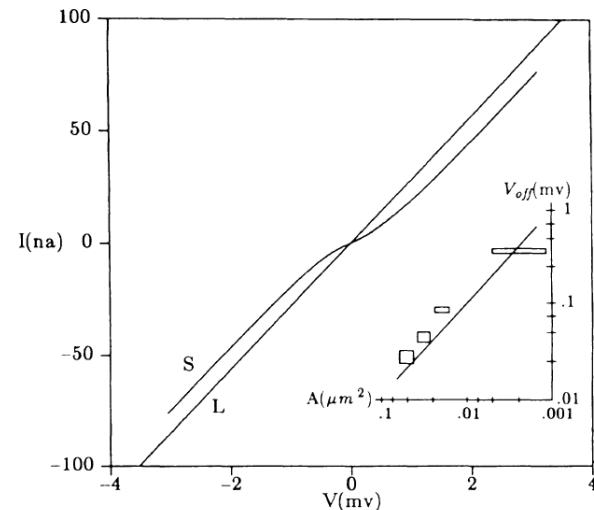
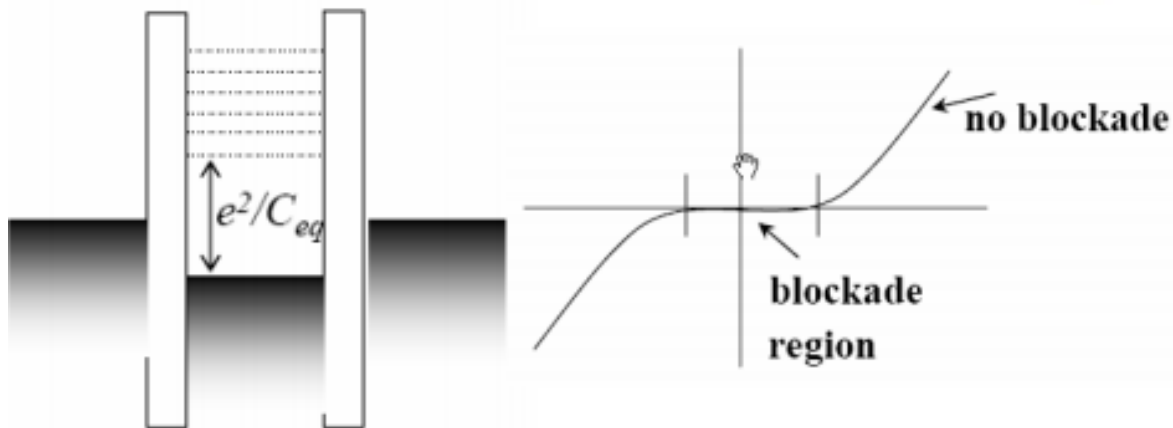
# Ionic transport through sub-nm nanopore junction



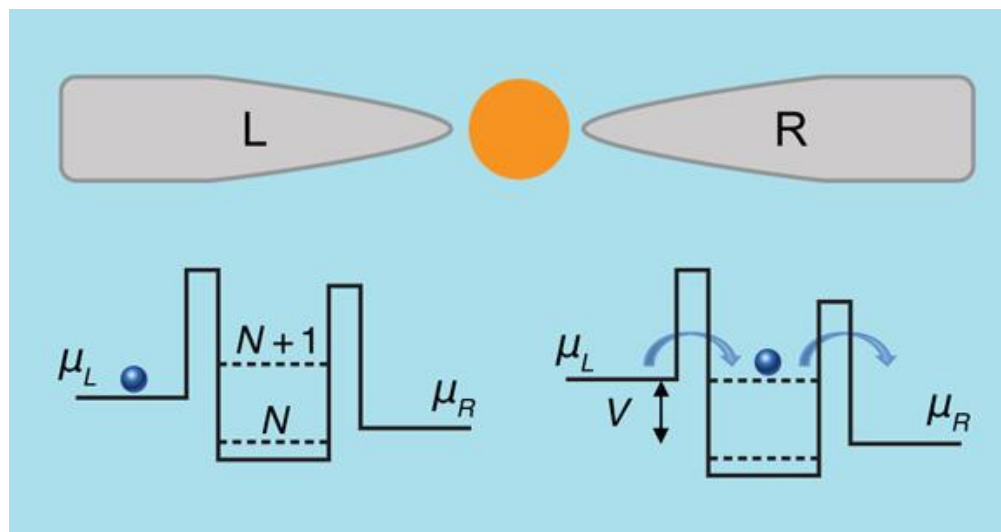
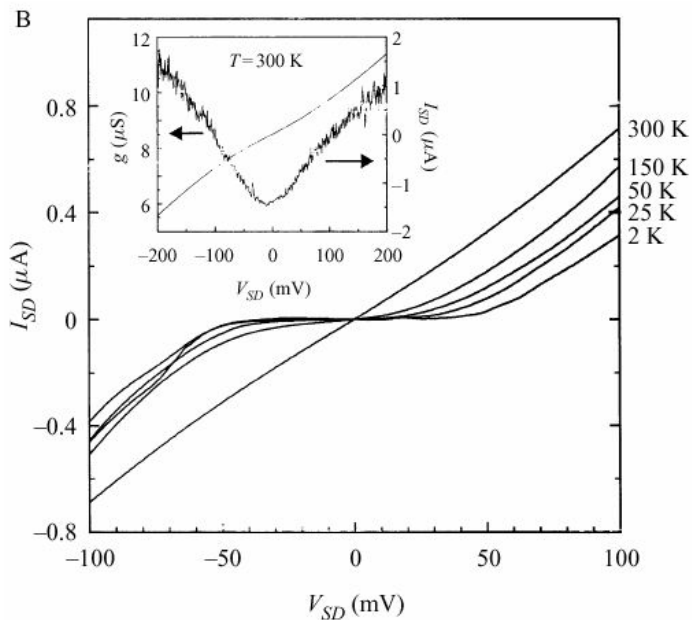
Energy gaps are observed in the I-V through a sub-nm pore!

# Electronic transport

Coulomb blockade: charging energy  $e^2/2C > kT$   $|V| \geq \frac{|e|}{2C}$

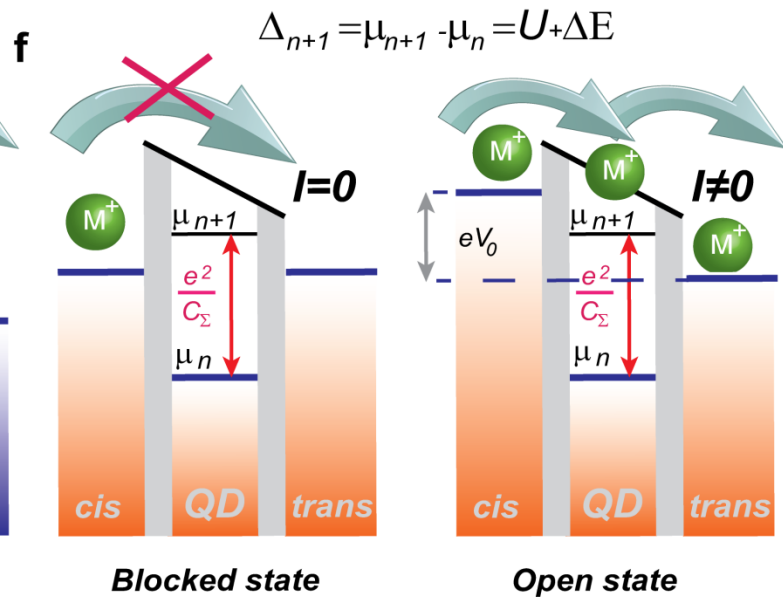
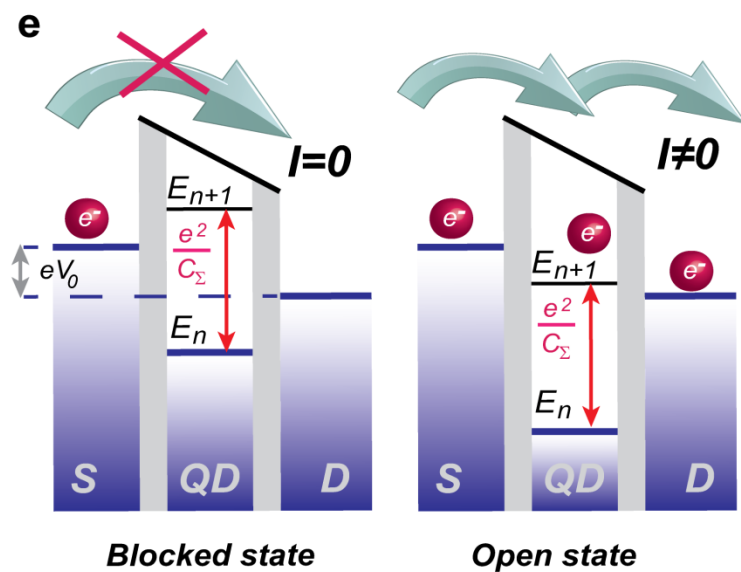
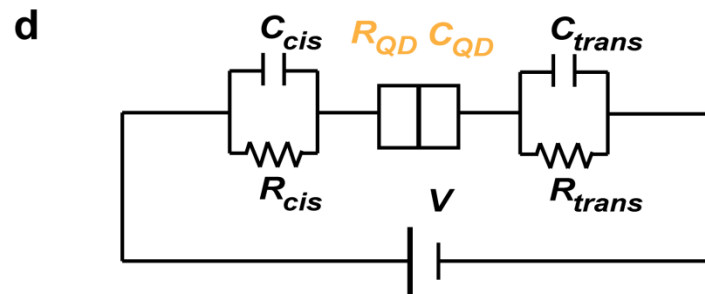
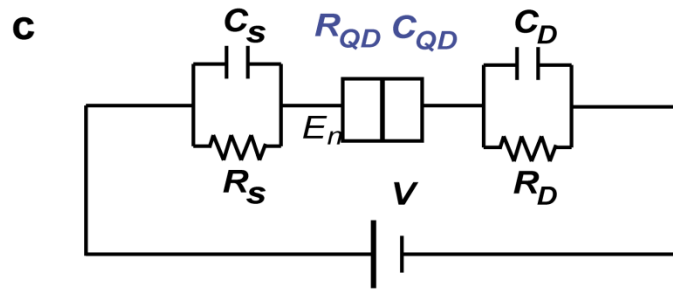
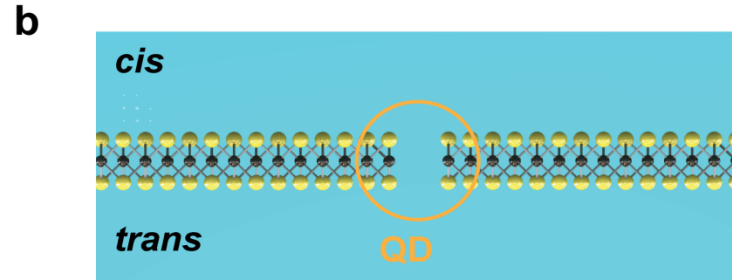
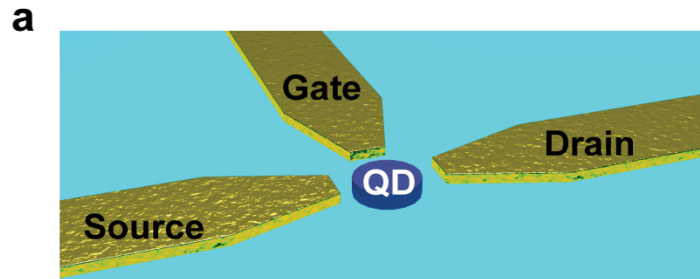


Fulton, PRL, 1987



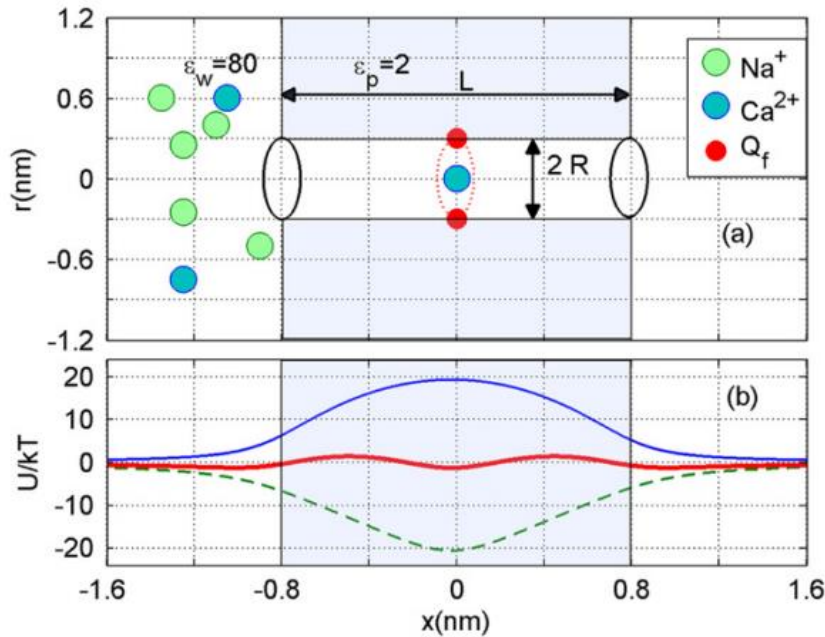
Jörg P. Kotthaus @ Munich

# Quantum analogies in ion transport





# Ionic Coulomb blockade model



$$\frac{J_c}{J_{max}} = U_c \sinh^{-1} \left( U_c \right) \approx \cosh^{-2} \left( \frac{U_c}{2.5} \right)$$

Parsegian, Nature, 1969

Shklovskii, PRL, 2005, PRE, 2006

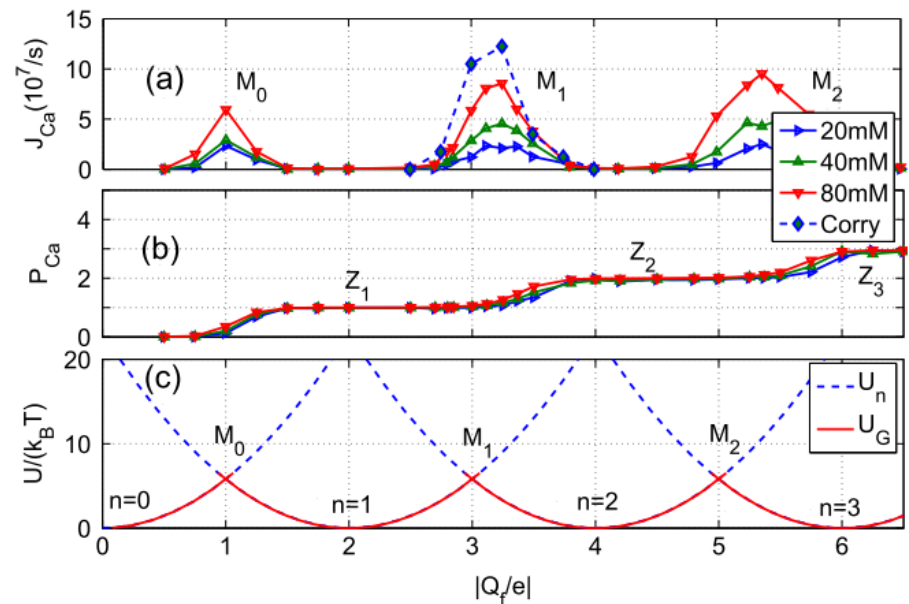
Di Ventra, JPCM, 2013

Kaufman et al, NJP, 2015

$$U_s = \frac{e^2}{2C_s} = \frac{\lambda_B L}{2R^2}, \quad U_{s,z} = z^2 U_s \gg 1 \quad (\text{Coulomb gap})$$

$$Z_n = -zen \pm \delta Z_n, \quad (\text{Coulomb blockade}),$$

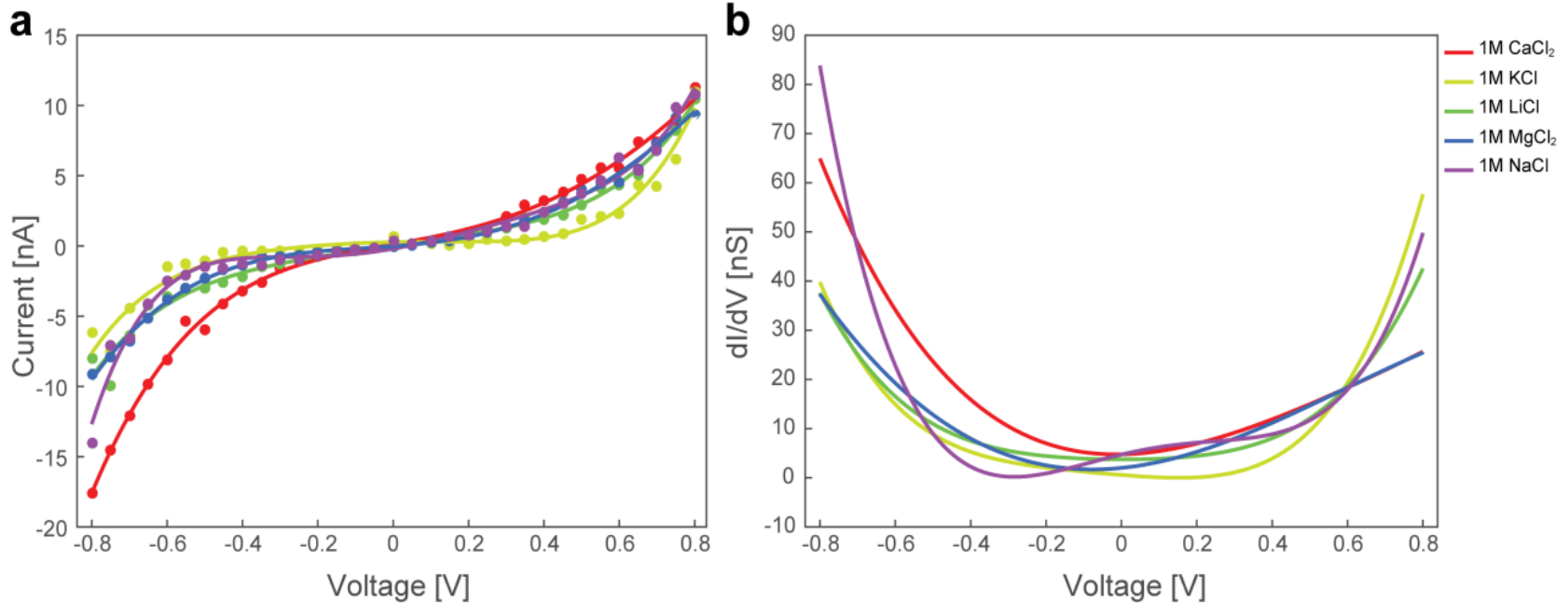
$$M_n = -ze(n + 1/2) \pm \delta M_n \quad (\text{Resonant conduction})$$



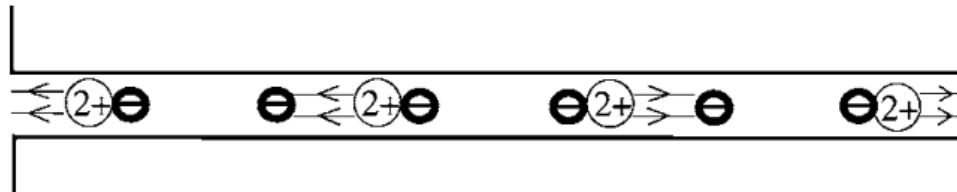
Calcium conduction

# Ionic valence dependence

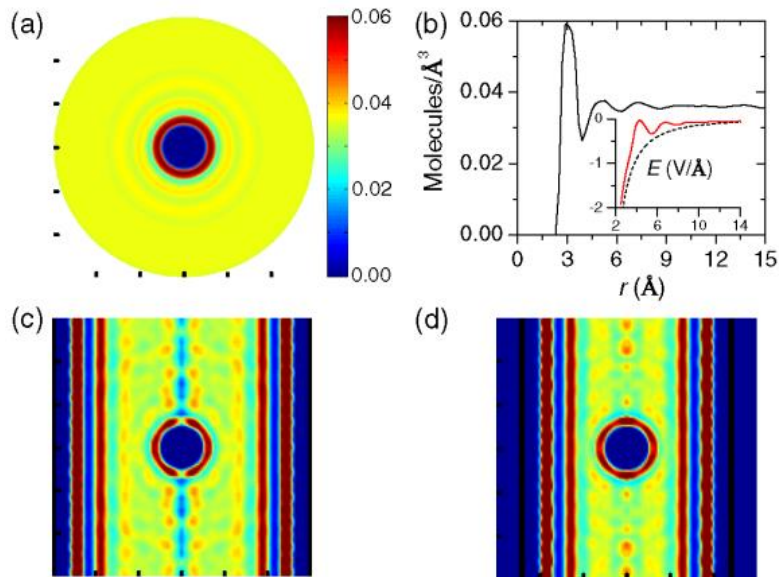
However, ions have non-zero diameter and valence



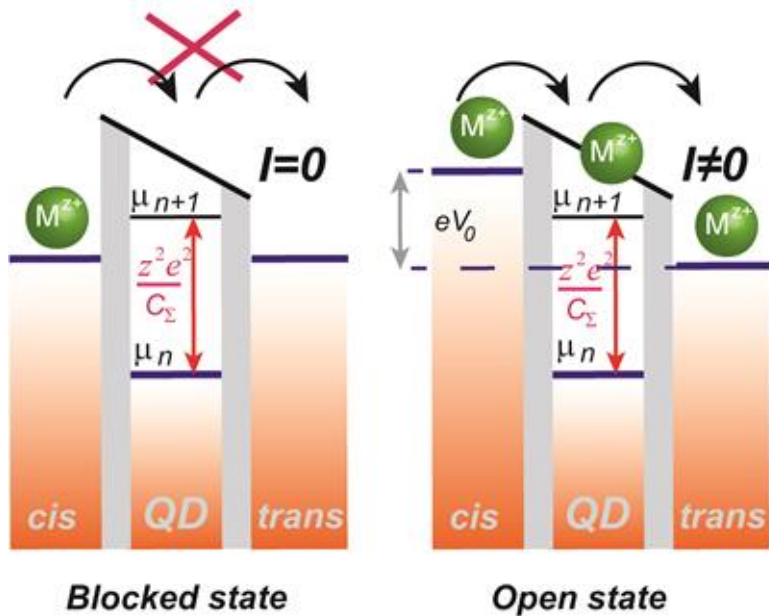
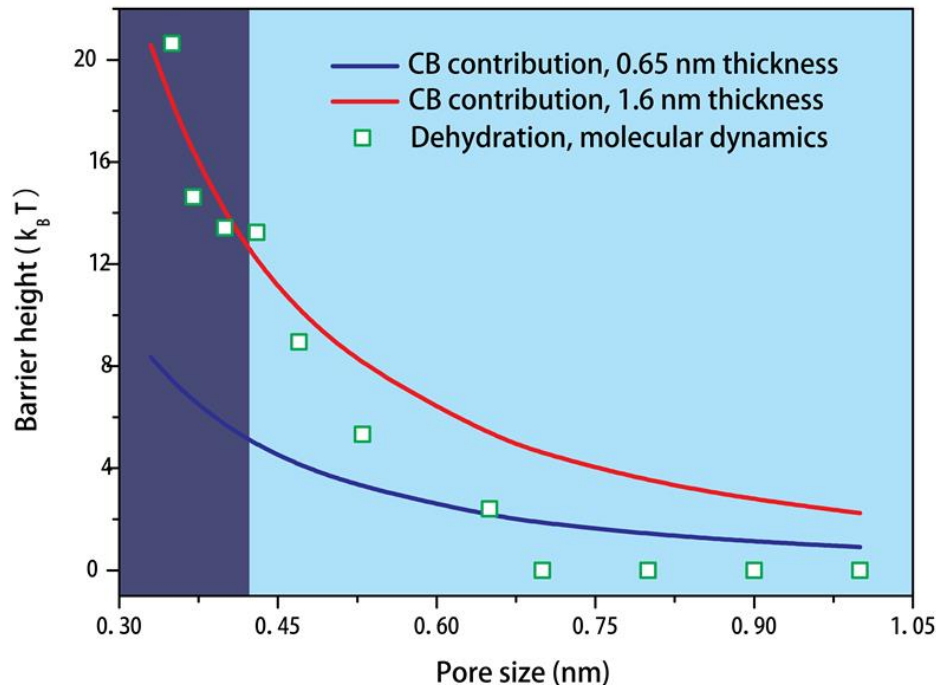
Observed smaller gap for divalent Ca ions can be interpreted by their fractionalization into two separate excitations



# Ionic dehydration effect



Zwolak, PRL, 2009



The total charging energy,

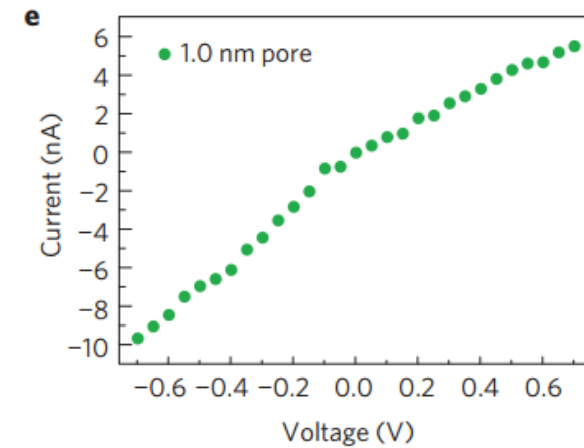
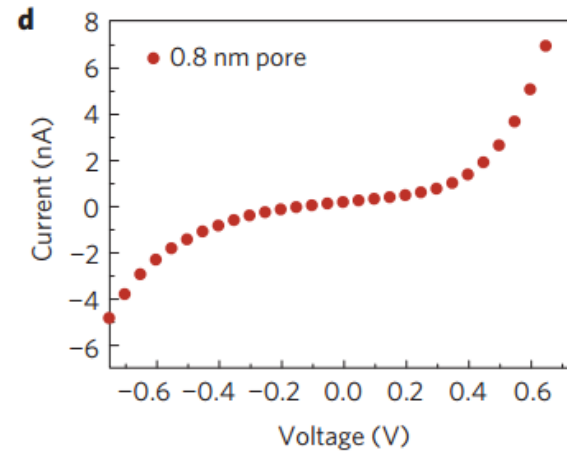
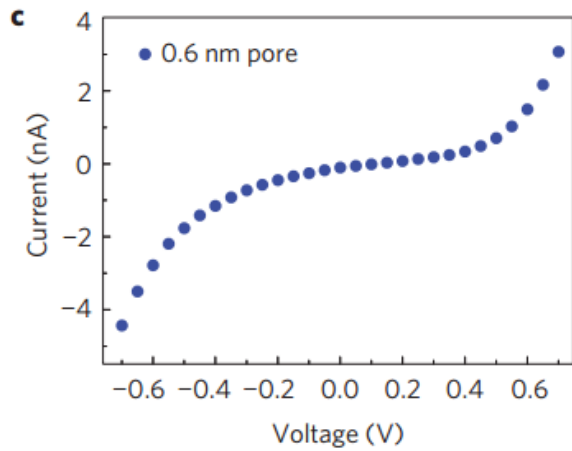
$$\Delta_{N+1} = \mu_{N+1} - \mu_N = U + \Delta E$$

Coulomb gap

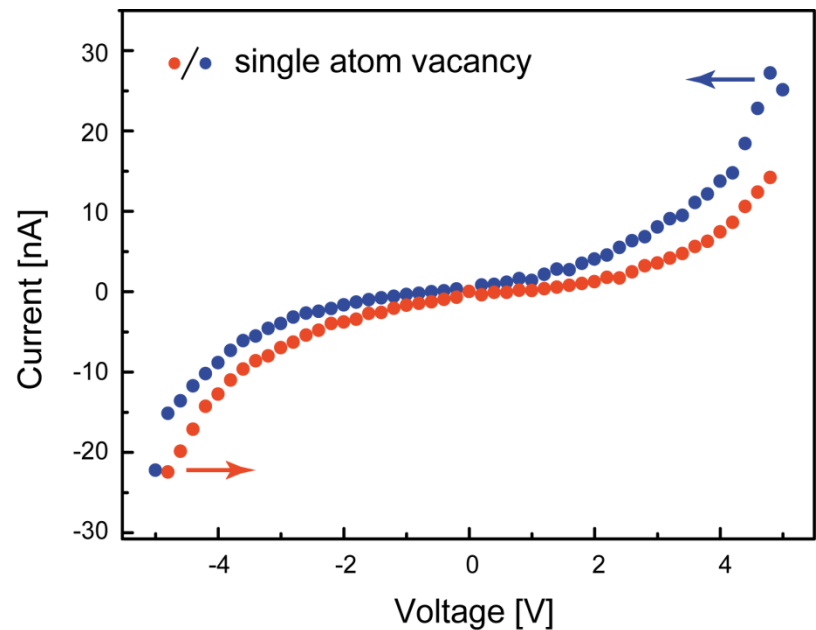
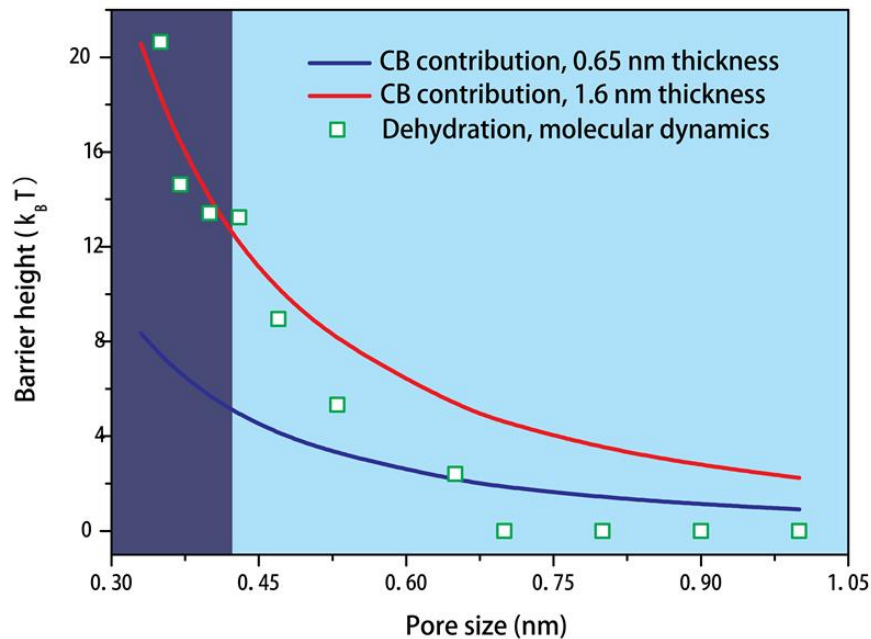
$$U = \frac{z^2 e^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z^2 e^2 L}{2\epsilon_W r^2}$$

Dehydration energy (excitation)  $\Delta E$

# Pore size



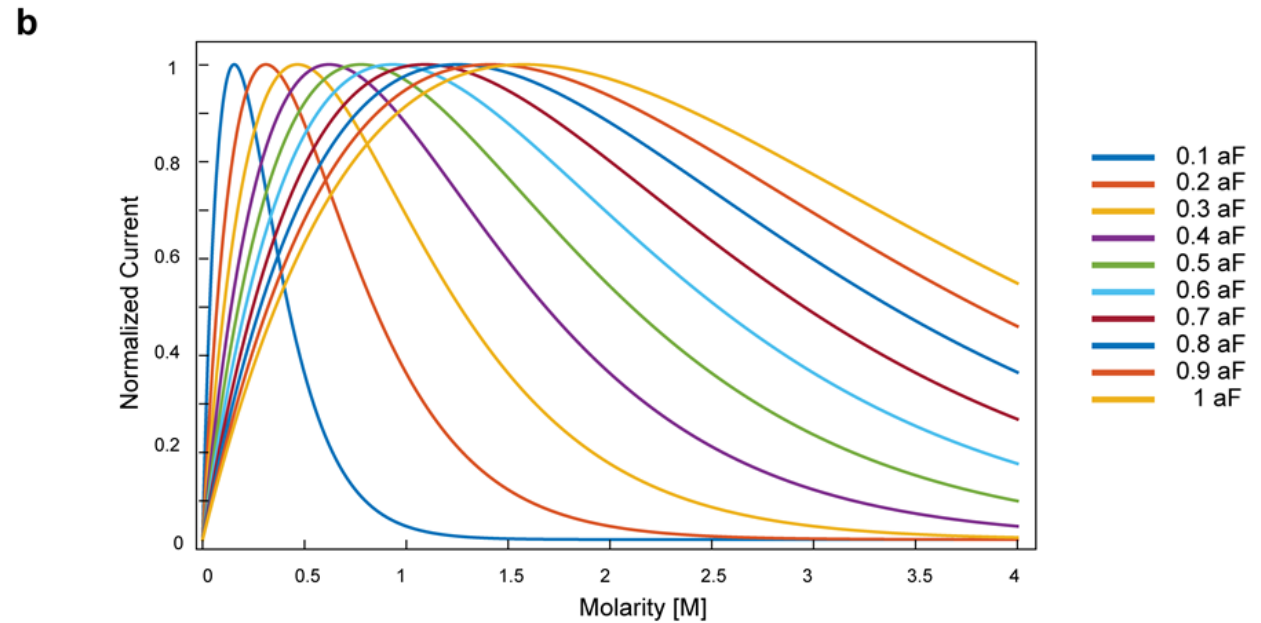
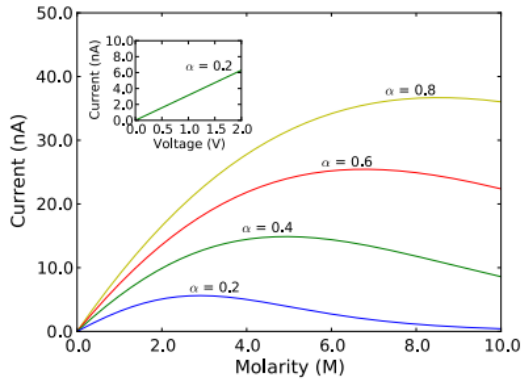
Energy gaps only observed when pore size is smaller than 1 nm





# Current-molarity relation

$$I_b = e\alpha\gamma t \left( \frac{\exp(-\epsilon C/kT)}{\exp(-\epsilon C/kT) + \alpha} \right)$$

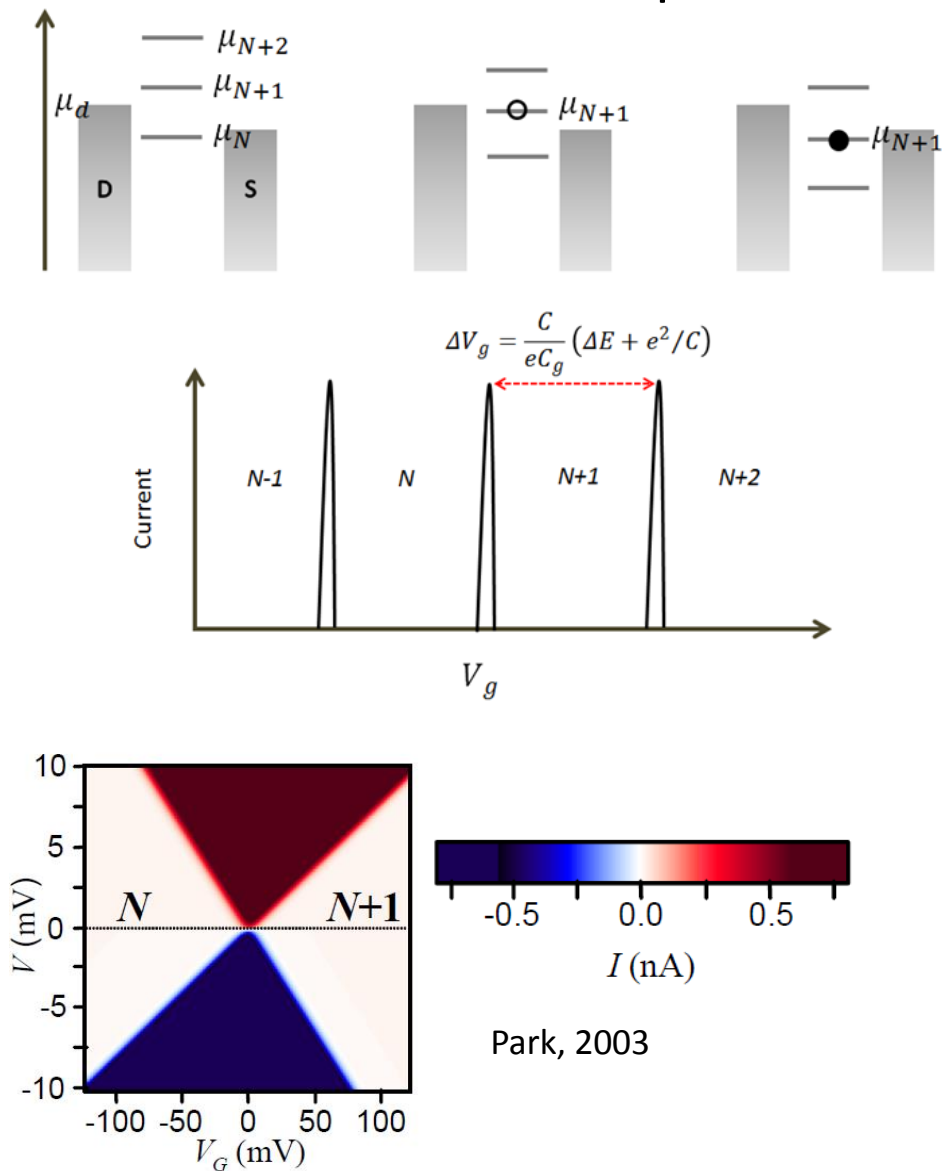


Massimiliano Di Ventra  
@UCSD, JPCM, 2013

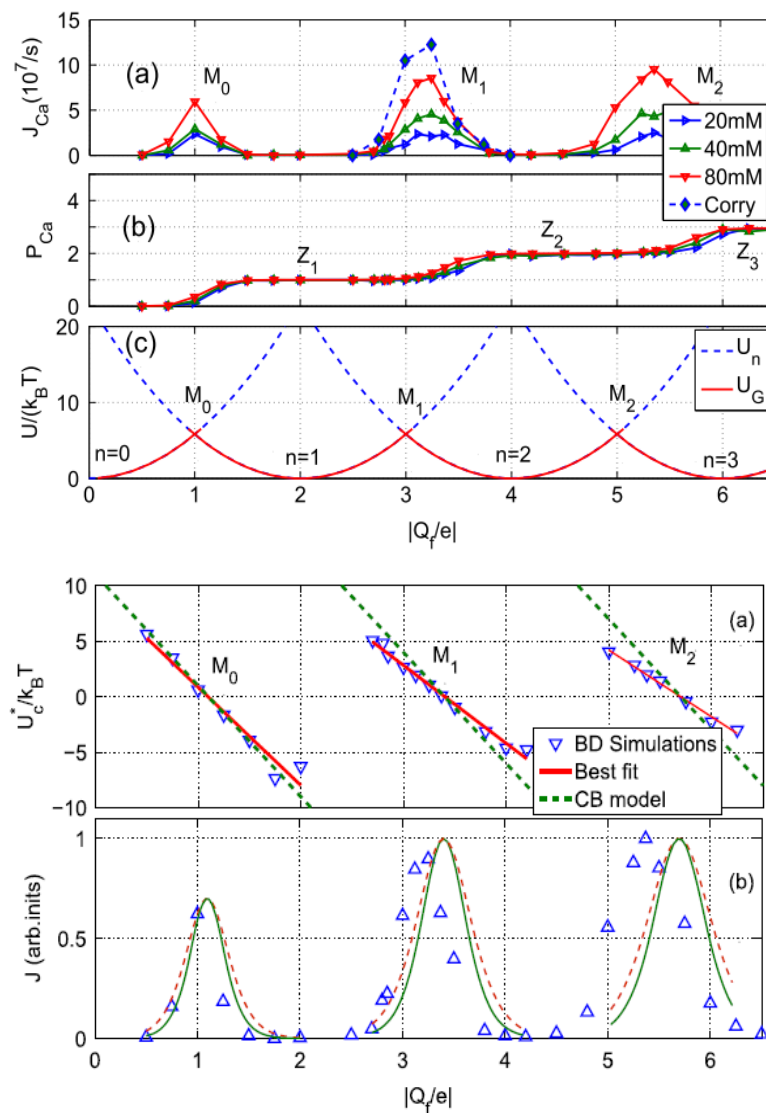
Capacitance obtained: 0.2 aF for experimental peak at 200 mM and 1 aF at 2 M

# Coulomb oscillations

## Electronic transport

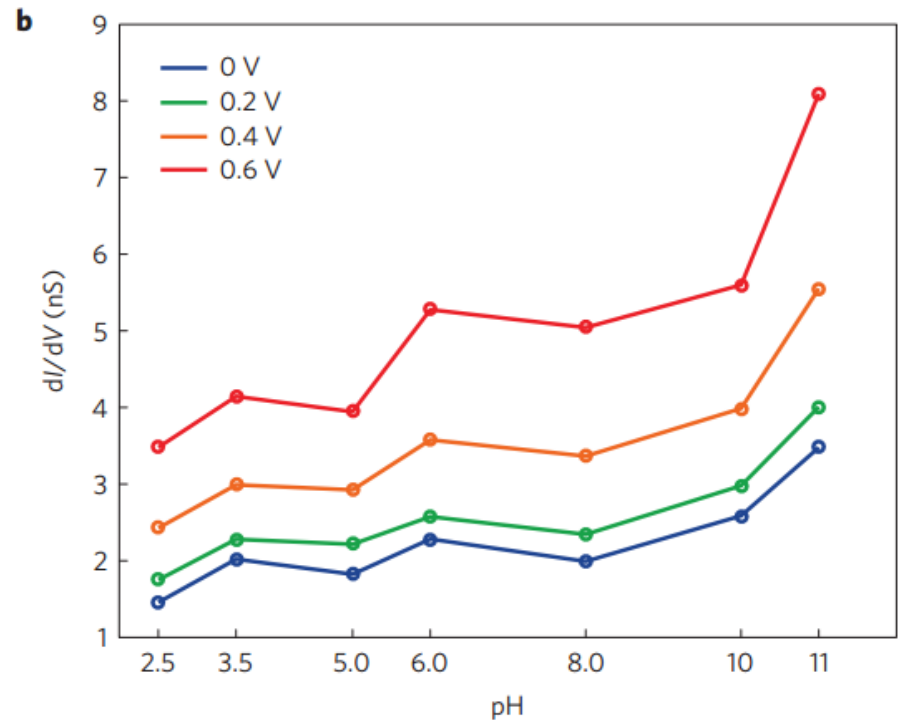
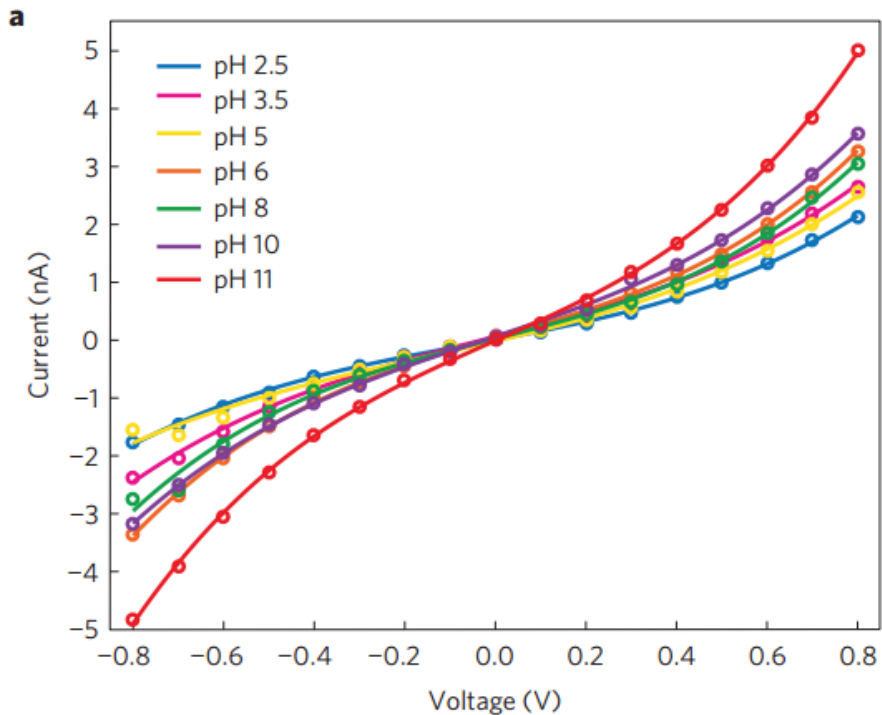


## Ionic transport



# pH-induced conductance oscillations

**Pore surface charge modulation**



# Conclusion

Although Coulomb blockade (a many-body effect) is concomitant with the single particle dehydration effect -**Observed Energy gaps**, the following four observations support the contribution from Coulomb blockade:

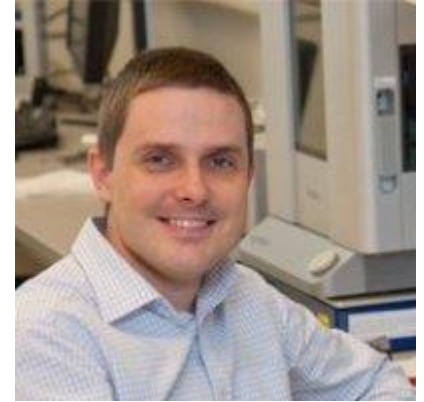
- **Low capacitance of the experimental configuration**
- **Valence dependence**
- **Current–molarity relation as charging results**
- **Conductance oscillations from pH-induced surface charge modulation**

**Can we apply Coulomb blockade model to life's transistor: ion channels?**



# Acknowledgement

Prof. Aleksandra Radenovic and Laboratory of Nanoscale Biology

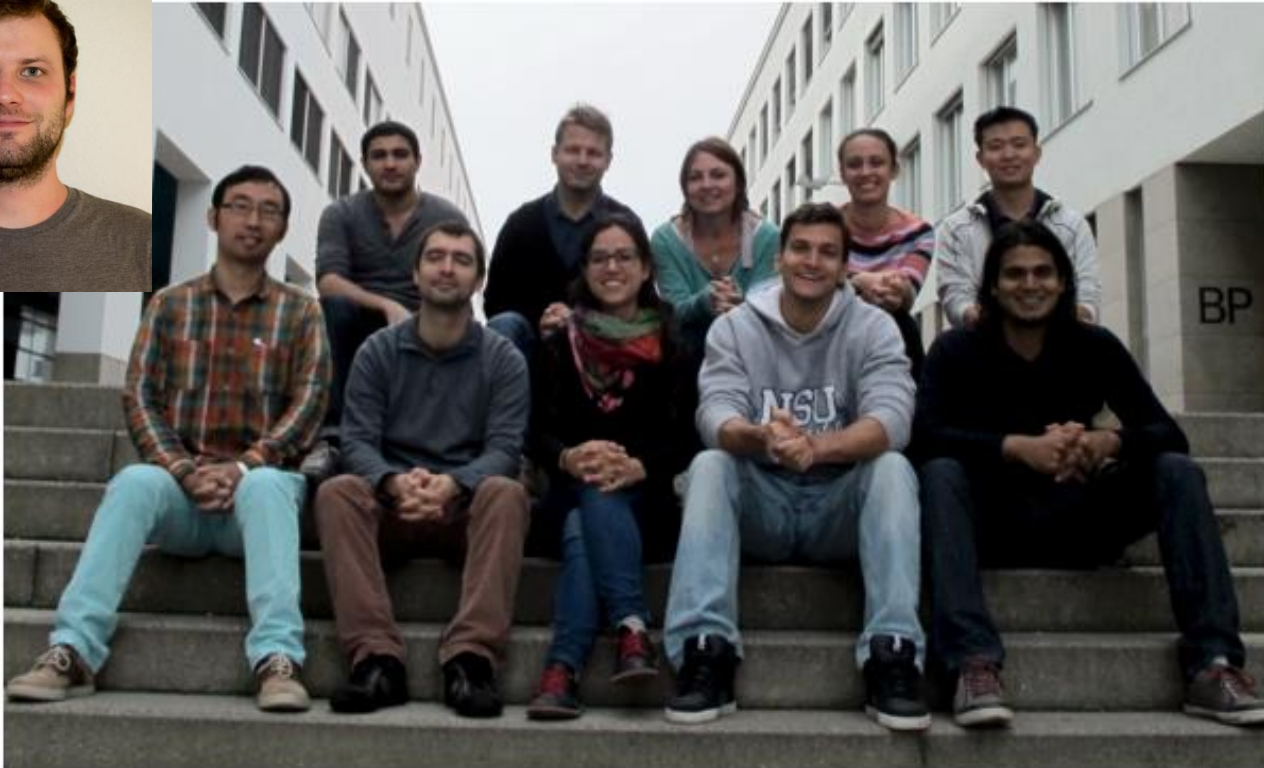


Prof. Andras Kis @ EPFL

Dr. Dumitru Dumcenco



Prof. Di Ventra @ UCSD



SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION