

Simpore SiN_x Nanoporous Membranes

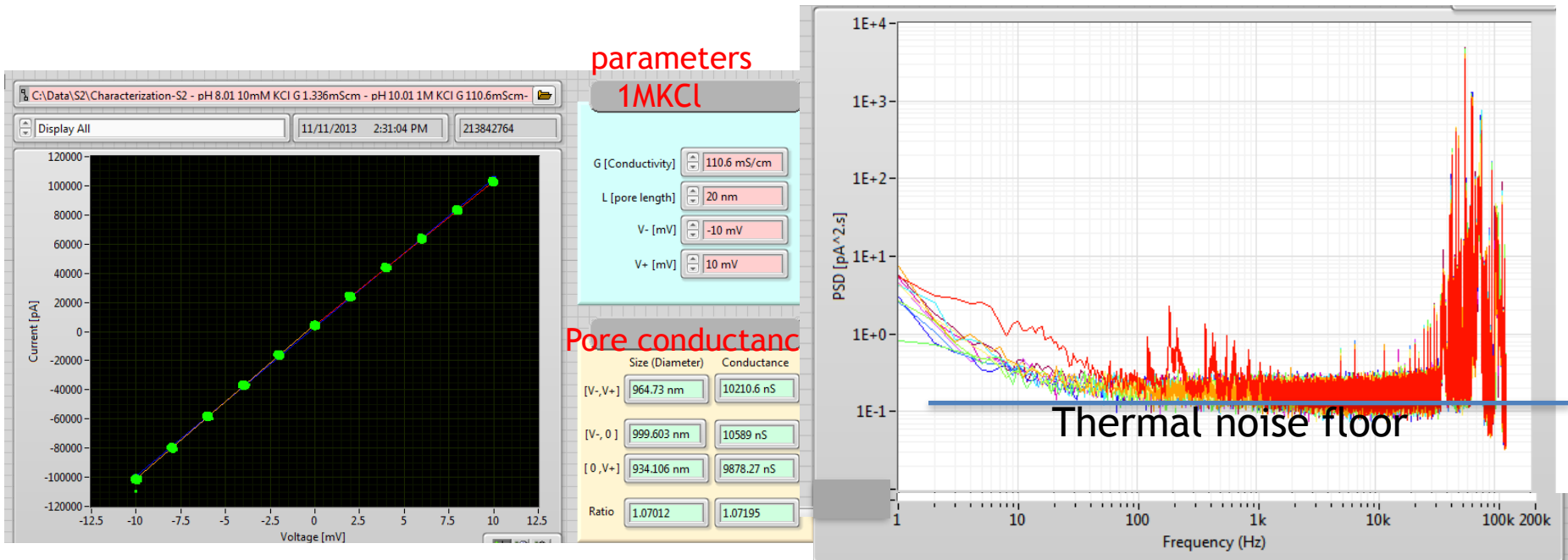
T-Cossa Lab

Data taken by Harold Kwok and Kyle Briggs

Protocol

- 120s at 100W O₂ Plasma
- Wetted with degassed/warm ethanol in vacuum (5 min)
- Perfused DI water
- Perfused 10mM KCl pH 8
- Perfused 1M KCl pH 10 OR 3.6M LiCl pH 8
- 6 membranes tested (2 shown here - results were consistent)

I-V curves and PSD (noise) in High Salt (1M KCl)

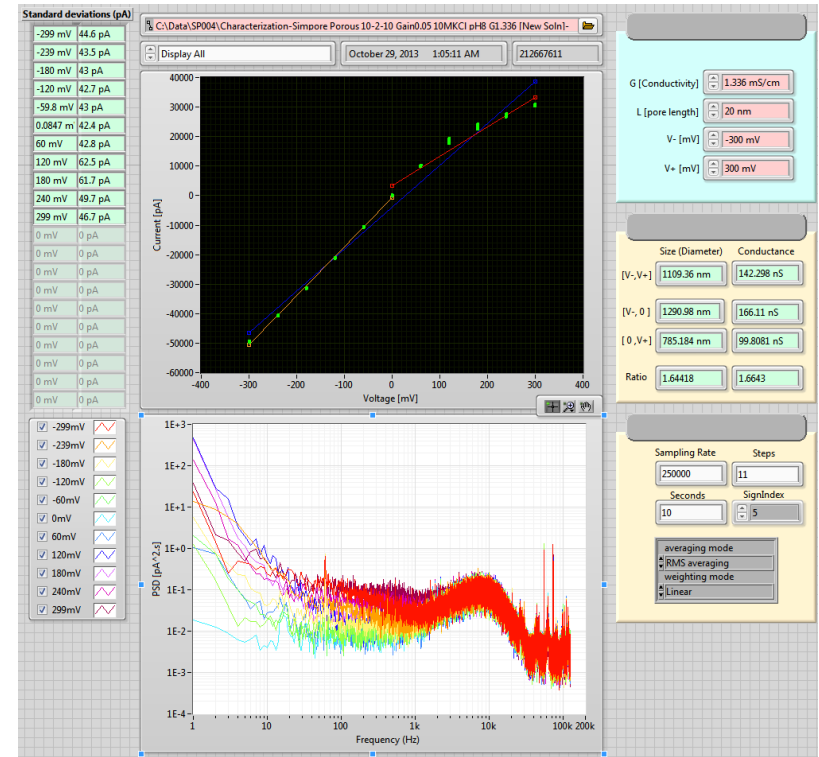
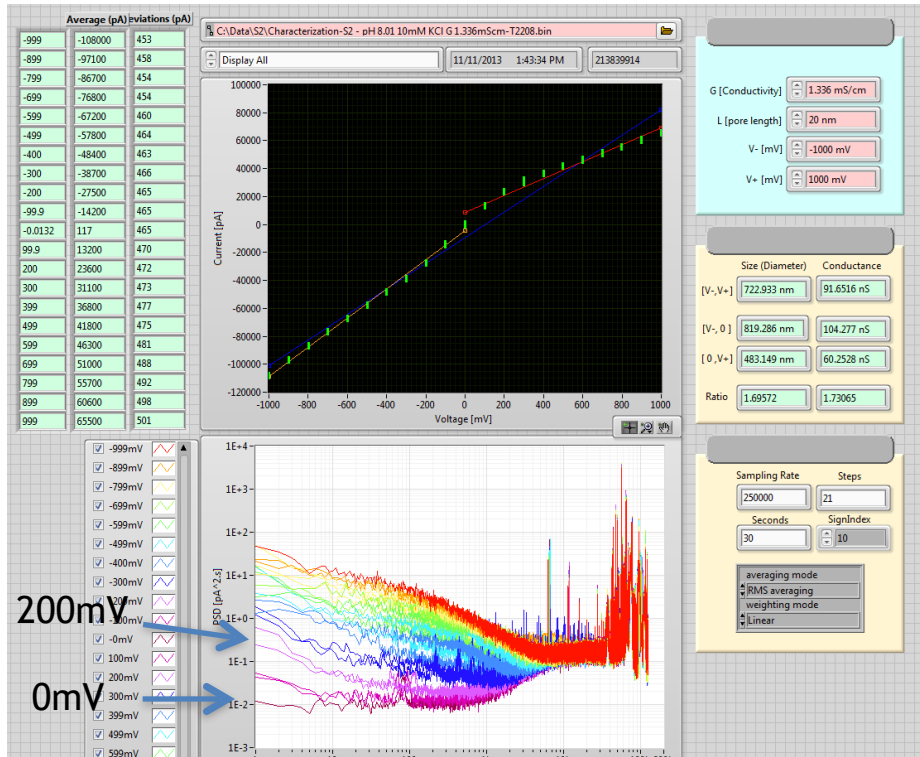


- conductance: 10,589-nS

Note that voltage range was limited to -10mV to +10mV because of the saturation of the Axoptach 200B current amplifier (max 200nA). The various colors of the PSDs are for different voltages.

Spikes in the >30kHz range is extra noise due to the external command being on (computer controlled amplifier), and is not related to the chip or the pore.

I-V curves and PSD (noise) in Low Salt (10mM)



- conductance: 104-nS (right) and 166-nS (left)

Note that I-V range is now -1000mV to +1000mV. Pores show slight rectification, but are for the most part ohmic (linear for a large voltage window).

PSD on the right, the signal was low-pass filtered at 10kHz. Other data sets are LPF at 100kHz.

Noise Discussion

- >1kHz or 100Hz, power spectral density achieves a minimal amplitude dictated by thermal noise of the device (S [pA^2/Hz] = $\text{Sqrt}(4kT/R)$, where kT is the thermal energy and R is the pore resistance). For the pore conductance (in 1M KCl) here, this is $\sim 0.1 \text{ pA}^2/\text{Hz}$. At high salt, there is no sign of capacitive/dielectric noise. Devices are dominated by thermal noise.
- <1kHz, 1/f-type noise dominates (as expected). Devices have remarkably low 1/f noise amplitude considering there is multiple pores. It is at the level of a single nanopore device. This is possibly due to mutual cancellation between 1/f noise sources from individual pores. This is intriguing but a very good feature for Nanopore Force Spectroscopy).
- For more detail on noise sources, see: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9781437734737000030>

Size Discussion

Given a pore conductance value G , membrane thickness L , and conductivity (σ) it is possible to extract an effective diameter d for the combination of N pores via

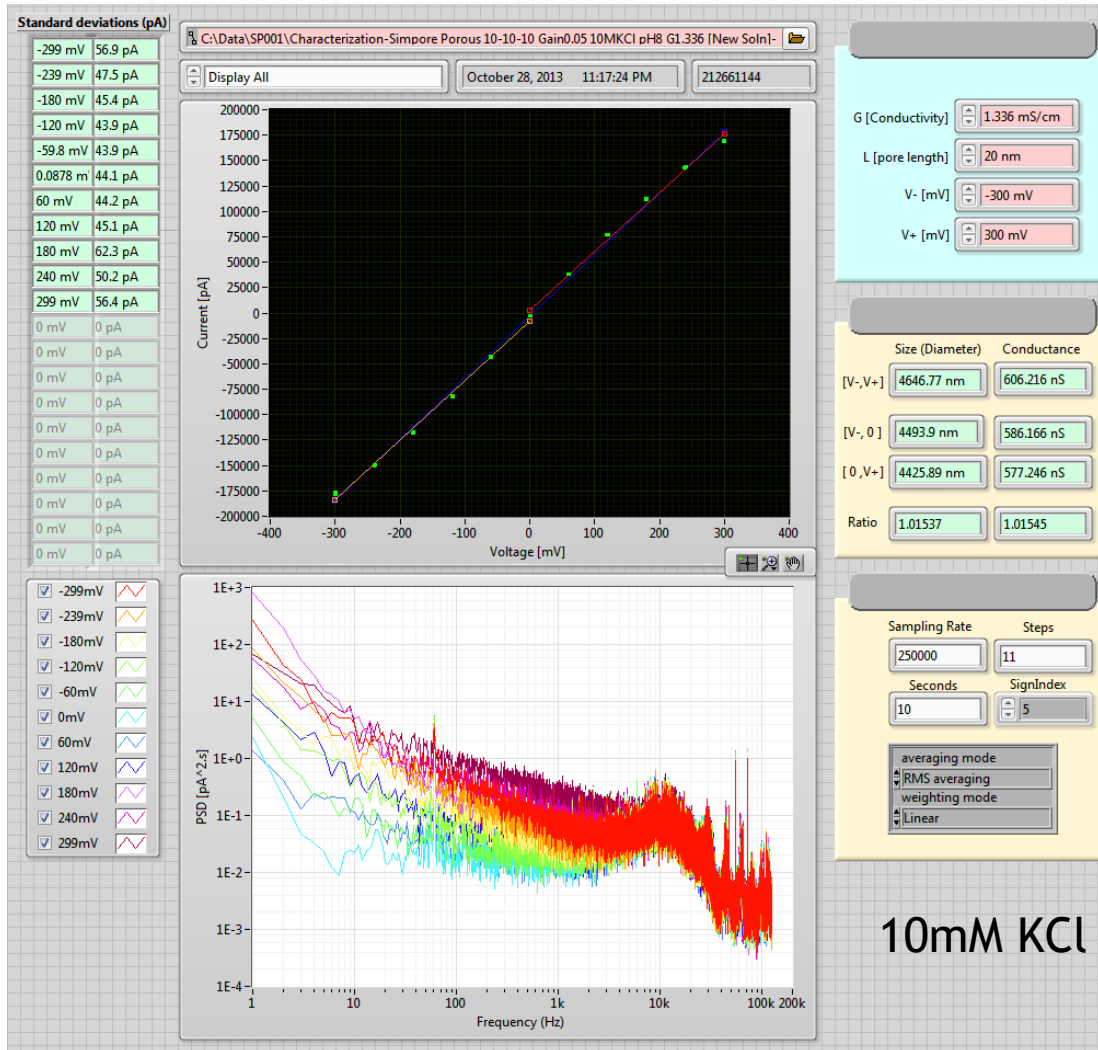
$$G = N\sigma \left(\frac{4L}{\pi d^2} + \frac{1}{d} \right)^{-1}$$

For $N=900$, at 1M KCl, 15-nm pores should have ~50,000-nS. For the 3.6M LiCl we expect 80,000-nS. However, we measure 10,000-nS and 22,500-nS respectively.

This means that: (1) either the model is inadequate due to overlapping access resistance due to proximate pores, or (2) not all the nanopores are wetted, or (3) there is a wide distribution of nanopore size. Because of the nonlinearity of the above equation, the details of the distribution of pore size are important. At the moment if we assume a fix pore size the pores appear to be 6-nm in size.

The difference in effective diameter extracted at low salt concentration indicates surface effects become dominant in this regime.

SP001-H



SP003-H

