

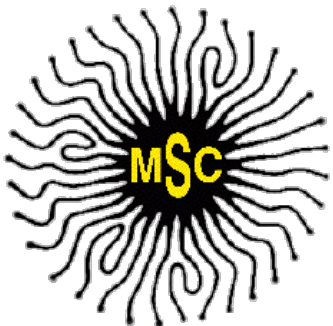
Nanofluidics and graphene

A.-L. Biance, A. Siria, L. Bocquet (ILM)

L. Auvray, F. Montel, J.-M. Di Meglio (MSC)

J. Gierak, E. Bourhis (LPN)

L. Joly (ILM), M.-L. Bocquet (ENS-Lyon) - simulations

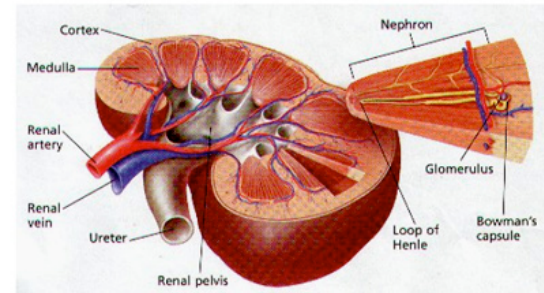


Nanofluidics: fluid transport *at nanoscales*

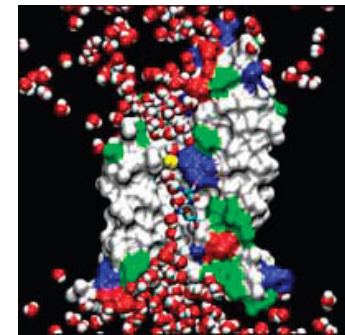
Applications:

biological analysis, energy harvesting, filtration, desalination...

- Get inspiration from efficient natural systems
- Explore new materials / create new functionalities
- Fundamentals of fluid transport: change of paradigm ?

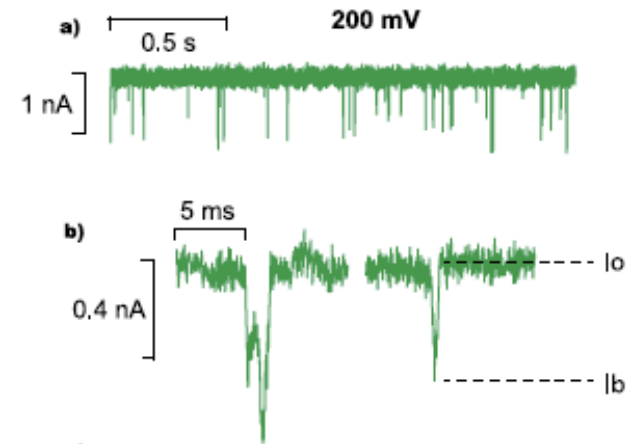
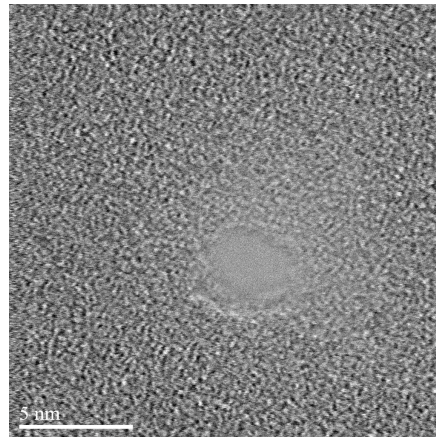
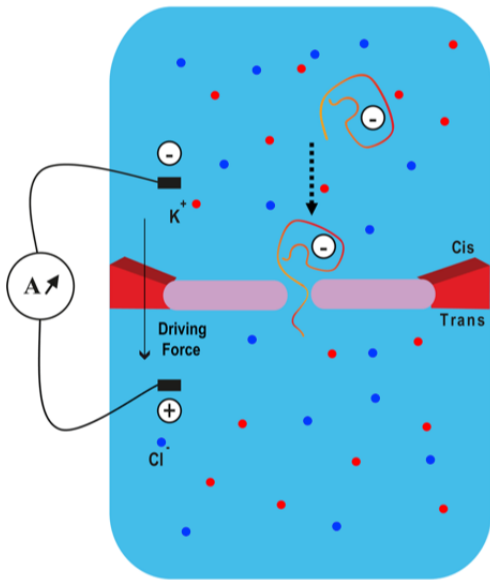


Greger and Windhorst, Comprehensive human physiology (Springer)



AQP-1: water filter- High permeation/high selectivity

Biomolecular analysis



Oukhaled et al., PRL 2007
Cressiot et al., ACS Nano (2012)

Solid state nanopores as bio-sensors

Loïc Auvray et al.

New materials, new behaviors

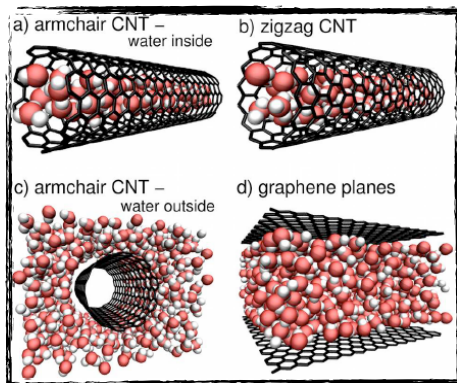
Fast Mass Transport Through Sub-2-Nanometer Carbon Nanotubes

Jason K. Holt,^{1*} Hyung Gyu Park,^{1,2*} Yinmin Wang,¹ Michael Stadermann,¹
Alexander B. Artyukhin,¹ Costas P. Grigoropoulos,² Aleksandr Noy,¹ Olga Bakajin^{1†}

Holt et al. Science (2006)

Enhancement over no-slip, hydrodynamic flow† (minimum)

1500 to 8400
680 to 3800
560 to 3100



Falk et al. Nanoletters (2010)

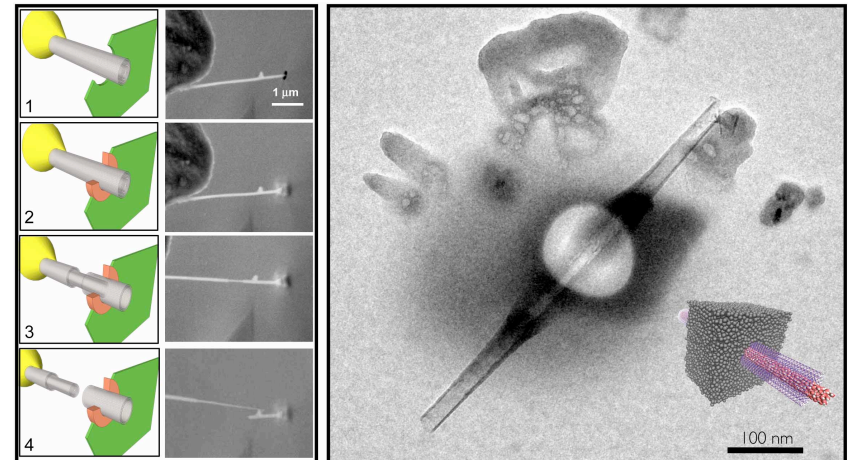
LETTER

Siria et al. Nature (2013)

doi:10.1038/nature1187

Giant osmotic energy conversion measured in a single transmembrane boron nitride nanotube

Alessandro Siria¹, Philippe Poncharal¹, Anne-Laure Bianco¹, Rémy Fulcrand¹, Xavier Blase², Stephen T. Purcell¹ & Lydéric Bocquet



- New tools for fundamental understanding
- Huge produced osmotic power in BN tube 4kW/m^2 (versus $\sim 5\text{ W/m}^2$)

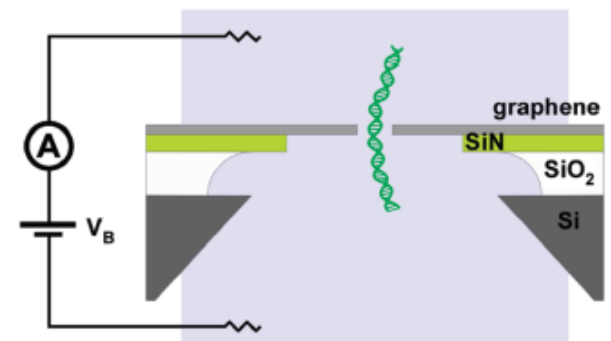
Why graphene?

Graphene for fluidic applications

Ultimate membrane: atomic thickness (down to Angstroms)

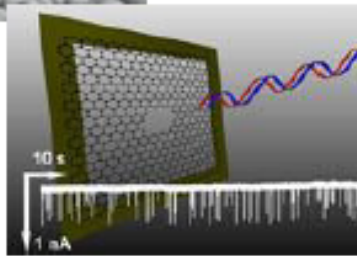
- ✓ Sculpting smaller nanopores (limited by aspect ratio)
- ✓ Huge increase in flow permeability
- ✓ Fine tuning of chemical sensitivity: selectivity, functionalization
- ✓ A new fundamental tool: water and ion transport at the molecular scales

« Reading » molecules

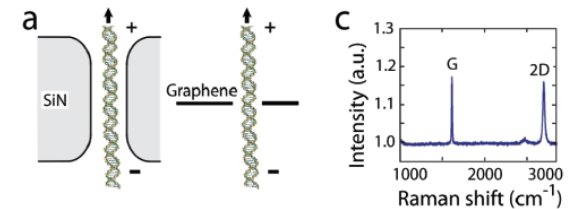


Merchant et al. Nanoletters (2010)

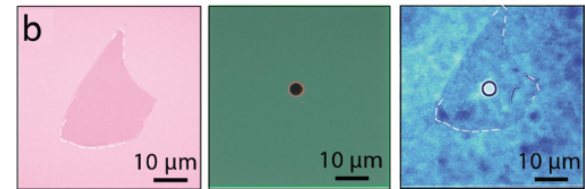
Ultimate biological sensor



S. Garaj et al.
Graphene as a sub-nanometer transelectrode membrane
 Nature (2010)



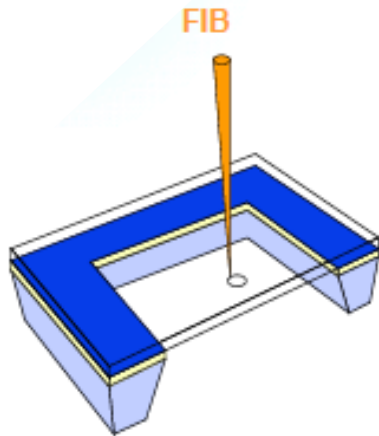
C.A. Merchant et al.
DNA translocation through graphene Nanopores
 NanoLetters (2010)



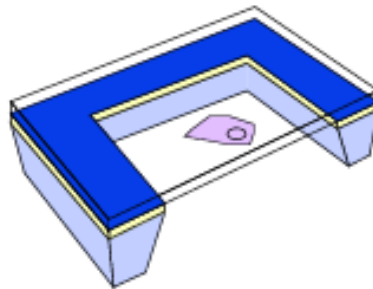
Dekker et al., Nanoletters (2013)

Nanopores in graphene sheets

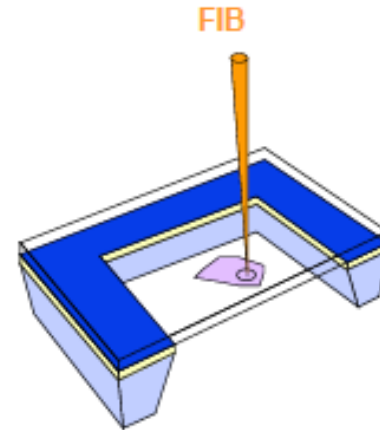
3 step process: FIB drilling



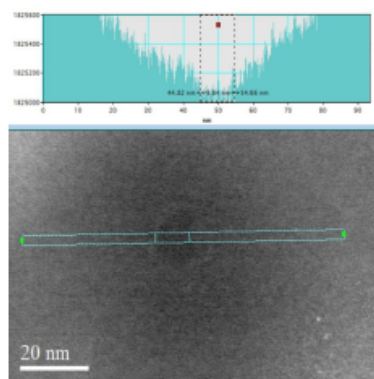
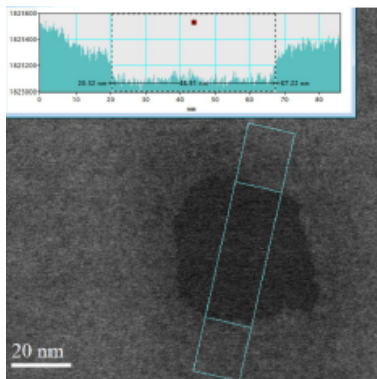
(a) Template
SiNx (50 nm thick) membrane
patterned μm -sized hole (FIB)



(b) Graphene Flake deposition



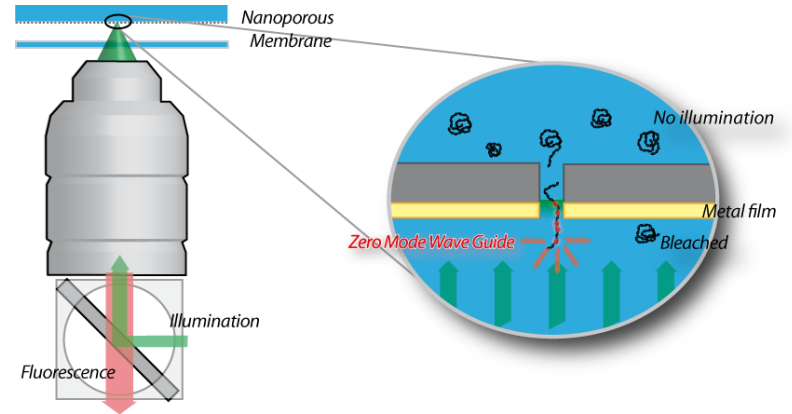
(c) Nanopore carved into the in high-resolution mode



J. Gierak et al. (LPN)

To probe biomolecule structure

- Goals:
 - DNA sequencing
 - Protein folding and/or molecular structure probes
- Advantages:
 - very high sensitivity due to **atomic thickness**
 - fine tuning of **molecular interactions**
- Challenges:
 - Chemical functionalization
 - Optical characterization (more sensitivity and selectivity)

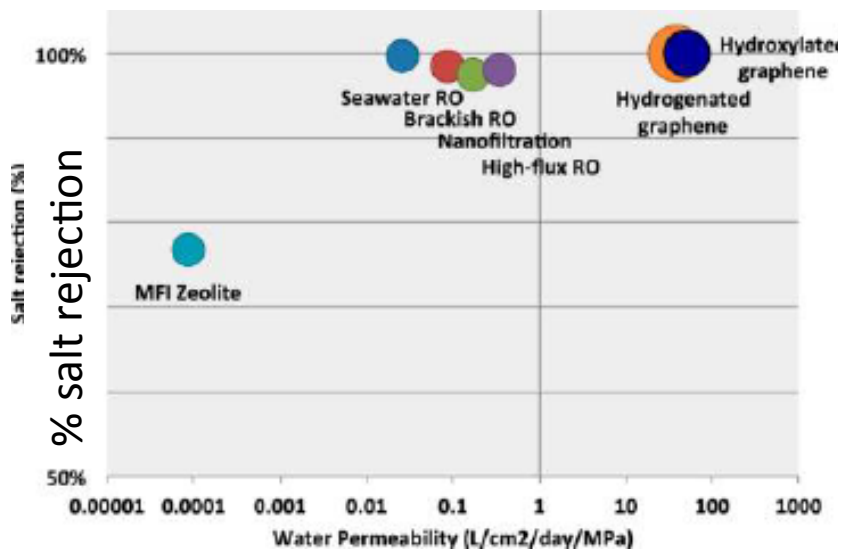
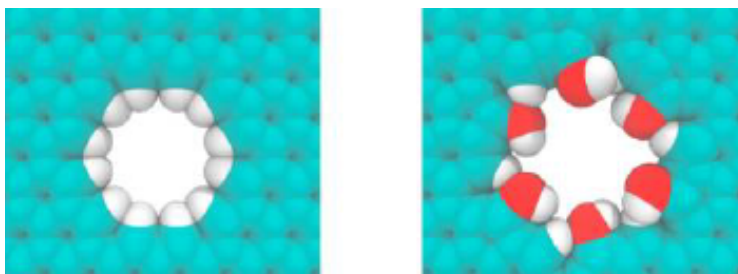


Ultrafiltration and desalination

Water Desalination across Nanoporous Graphene

David Cohen-Tanugi and Jeffrey C. Grossman*

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, United States



Predictions of (classical) MD simulations

Allows:

- Best selectivity
- Huge permeability

Challenges:

- Need for experiments
- Scale up

Aims:

- Desalination
- New osmotic membranes

A. Siria, A.-L. Biance, L. Bocquet (ILM)

Blue energy harvesting

Harvest free energy available from difference in salinity (sea-river)

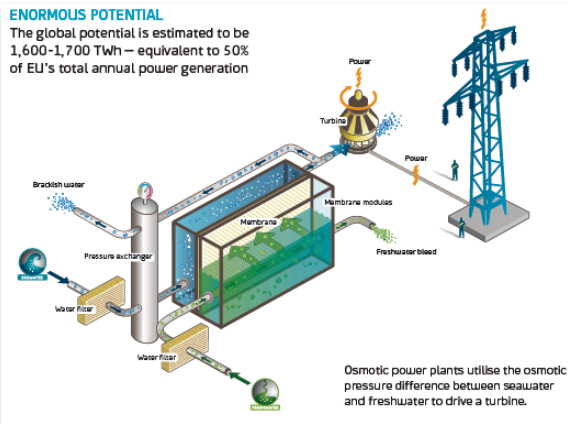
REVIEW Logan & Elimelech, Nature (2012)
doi:10.1038/nature11477

Membrane-based processes for sustainable power generation using water

Bruce E. Logan¹ & Menachem Elimelech²

ENORMOUS POTENTIAL

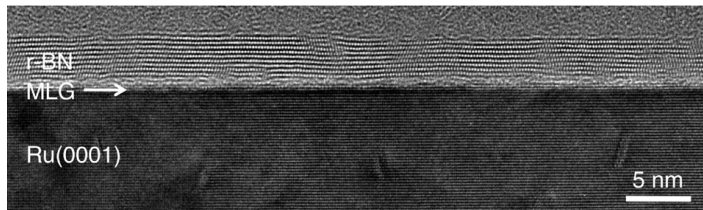
The global potential is estimated to be 1,600-1,700 TWh – equivalent to 50% of EU's total annual power generation



- Dedicated membranes: Selective (semi-permeable) or ion-selective, chemically coated...

- Efficiency:

State of the art (Majumdar, 2010): $\sim 7\text{W/m}^2$
BN nanotubes (Siria et al., 2013): 4000W/m^2
Graphene or BN membrane: $10^{??}\text{W/m}^2$



BN few layers membranes
Sutter et al. Nanoletters (2013)

A. Siria, A.-L. Biance, L. Bocquet (ILM)

Models

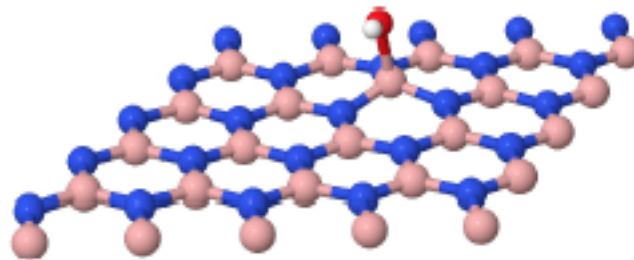
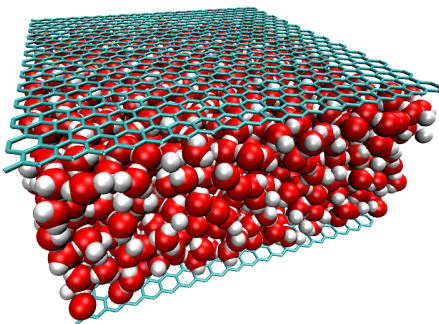
Aim:

- modeling of fluid transport through/close to graphene
- fundamental understanding to develop new functionalities

Two levels of modeling:

- semi-empirical: collective dynamics of water and ions
- Ab initio: molecular interactions and electronic properties

Mesoscale bridge required at quantum/classical interface

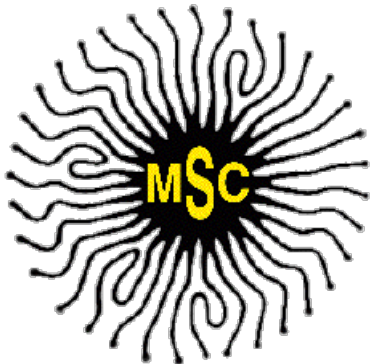


Water-BN interaction
with [X. Blase](#)
(Siria et al. 2013)

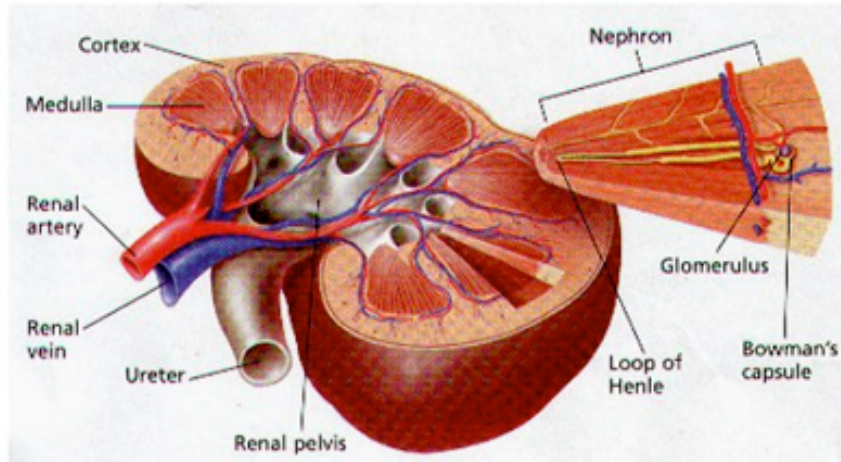
L. Joly, L. Bocquet (ILM), M.-L. Bocquet (ENS Lyon)

Nanofluidics and graphene

- ✓ Nanofabrication
- ✓ Bio-diagnosis
- ✓ Energy harvesting and desalination
- ✓ Linking classical and quantum properties



Kidney: a very advantageous nano-filter



Greger and Windhorst,
Comprehensive human physiology (Springer)

AQP-1: water filter
High permeation/high
selectivity

Artificial systems can be improved!