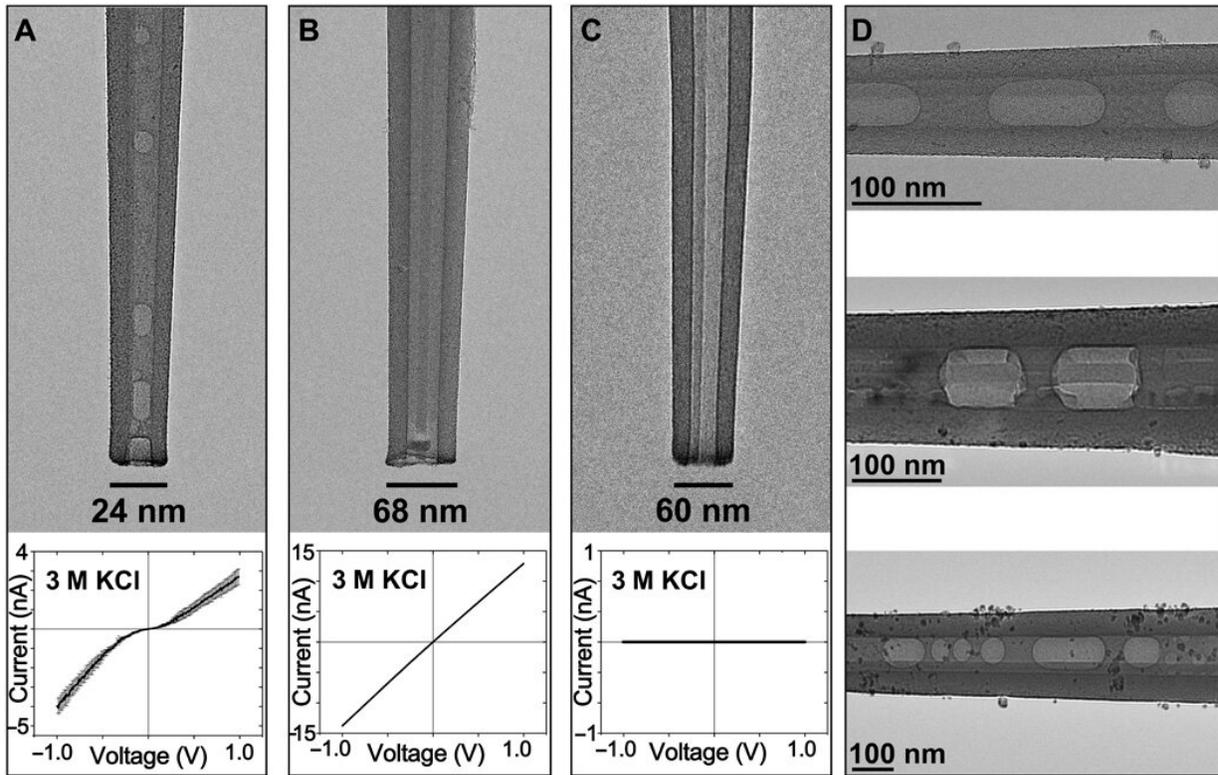


Nanobubble-controlled nanofluidic transport

November 20 2020, by Thamarasee Jeewandara



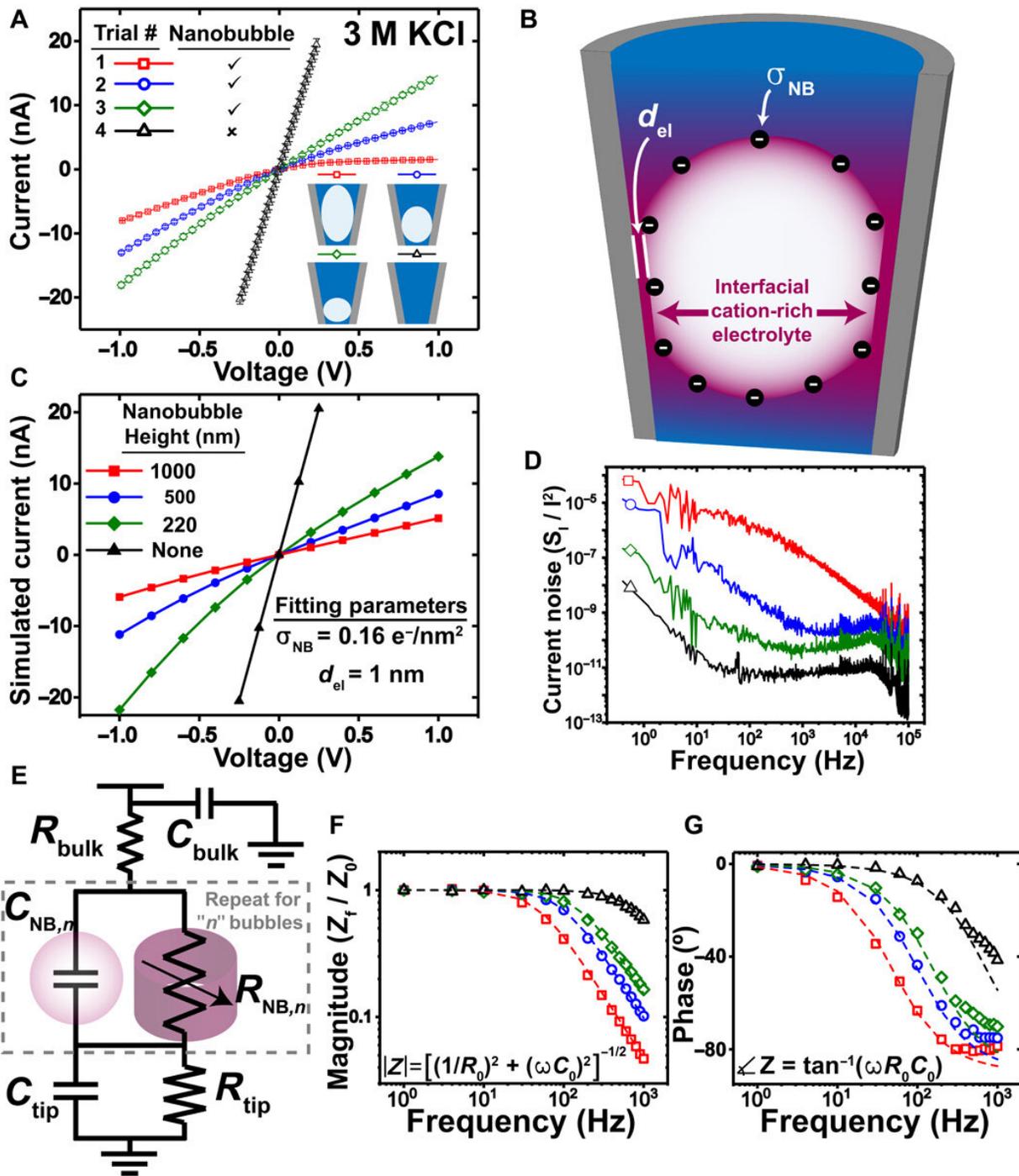
Nanobubble-induced ion current rectification. (A to C) Cryogenic transmission electron micrographs and corresponding ionic current measurements for (A) a nanobubble-plugged nanopipette, (B) a nanobubble-free nanopipette, and (C) an air-filled nanopipette. (D) Additional nanobubble micrographs. Credit: Science Advances, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abd0126

Nanofluidic platforms can offer tunable material transport for biosensing, chemical detection and filtration. Research in the past had

achieved elective and controlled ion transport based on electrical, optical and chemical gating methods of complex nanostructures. In a new report now published in *Science Advances*, Jake Rabinowitz and a team of researchers in electrical engineering, biological sciences and biomedical engineering at the Columbia University, New York, U.S., mechanically controlled nanofluidic transport using nanobubbles. They mechanically generated the nanobubbles made stable via [surface pinning](#) and verified them using [cryogenic transmission electron microscopy](#) techniques. The findings are relevant for [nanofluidic device engineering](#) and [nanopipette-based](#) applications.

Investigating the stability of nanobubbles

In this work, Rabinowitz et al. studied how nanobubbles controlled nanofluidic transport by generating metastable nanobubbles in nanopipette channels. Surface-pinned nanobubbles reside at liquid-solid interfaces and can [defy physical and thermodynamic predictions](#) of instantaneous dissolution. Researchers have credited the long lifetimes of nanobubbles to a series of effects, including [liquid oversaturation with gas](#) and [gas accumulation at three-phase interfaces](#); an insulating oxide, conductive carbon and liquid electrolyte interface. A common feature of these mechanisms is the reduction of the gas-phase concentration gradient between the nanobubble surface and the bulk gas-saturated solution. Surface-pinned nanobubbles present a variety of applications to control (rectify or enhance) ion transport in nanofluidic channels while driving selective mass transport. In broader applications, nanobubbles are suited for [water treatment](#), [targeted imaging and drug delivery](#).



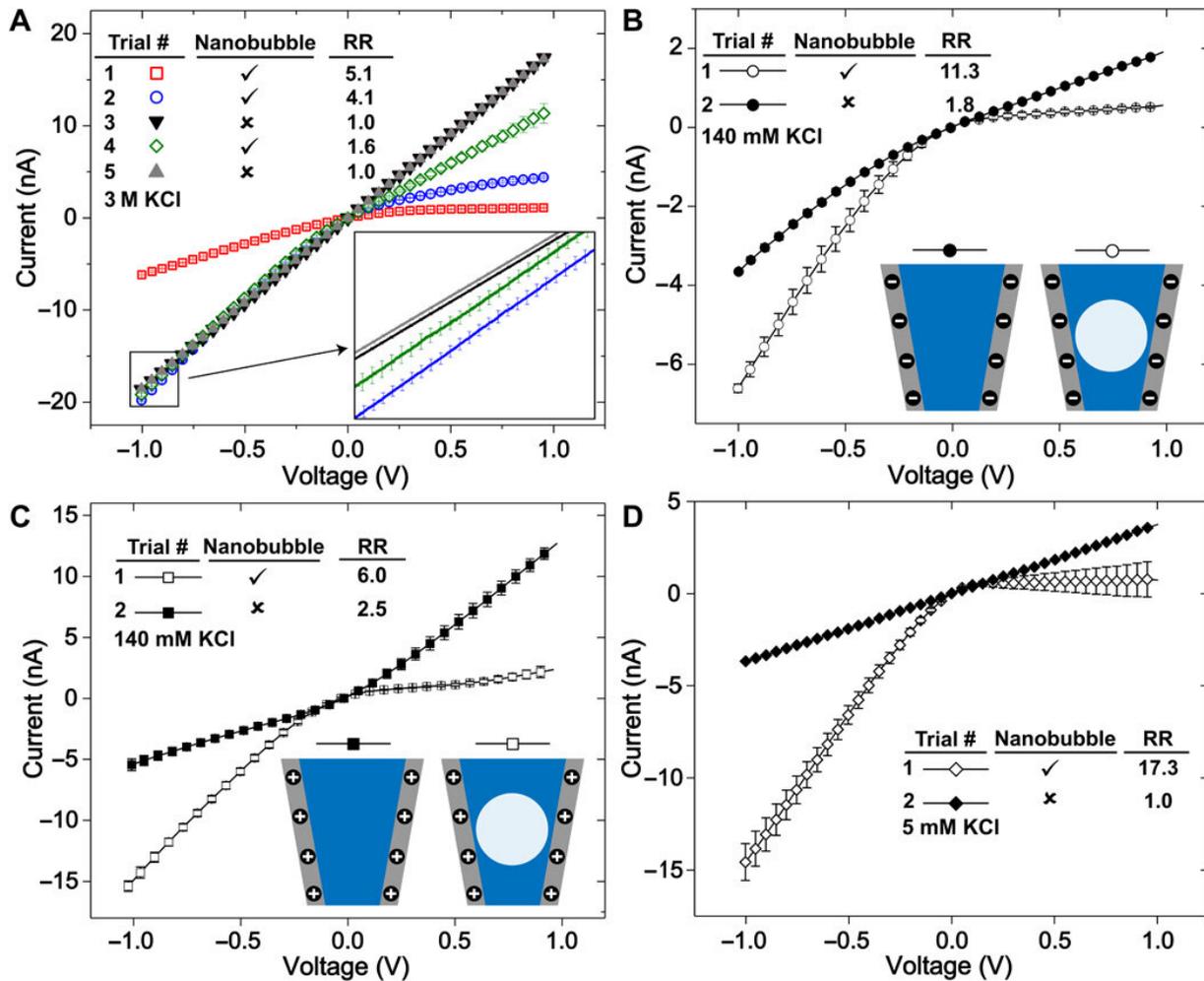
Electronic characterization of a nanobubble-plugged nanochannel. (A) Ionic currents through a single nanopipette in 3 M KCl, with relative nanobubble sizes. (B) Nanobubbles induce surface-governed ion transport through interfacial electrolyte films (thickness, d_{el}) enriched with cations by the nanobubble surface charge (σ_{NB}). (C) Finite element simulation of

ion transport in (A). (D) Normalized current noise spectra for nanobubble configurations in (A). (E) Equivalent circuit representation of nanofluidic model in (B). The interfacial electrolyte resembles a voltage-dependent resistor. The nanobubble resembles a shunt capacitor. (F and G) AC impedance measurements (symbols) for nanopipette configurations in (A), fit to single-element parallel R-C circuit transfer functions (lines). Credit: Science Advances, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abd0126

During the experiments, Rabinowitz et al. generated metastable nanobubbles in nanopipette channels by diverting electrolyte flows through interfacial electrolyte films. They confirmed the presence of nanobubbles inside nanopipettes using [cryo-electron microscopy \(cryo-EM\) with transmission electron microscopy](#). The team monitored the nanobubble-plugged nanopipettes during long-term studies to verify their metastability, and confirmed the outcome using a numerical model.

Detecting nanobubbles with cryo-EM and electronic characterization

Rabinowitz et al. first filled nanopipettes with [electrolytes](#), while holding the tips exposed to air. By removing and re-immersing these pipettes into the electrolyte, they allowed hydrostatic pressure to drive additional electrolytes into the tip while surface tension maintained air voids. The mechanical competition between the hydrostatic pressure and surface tension created nanobubbles in varying sizes, to modify nanobubble configurations within a single nanopipette.



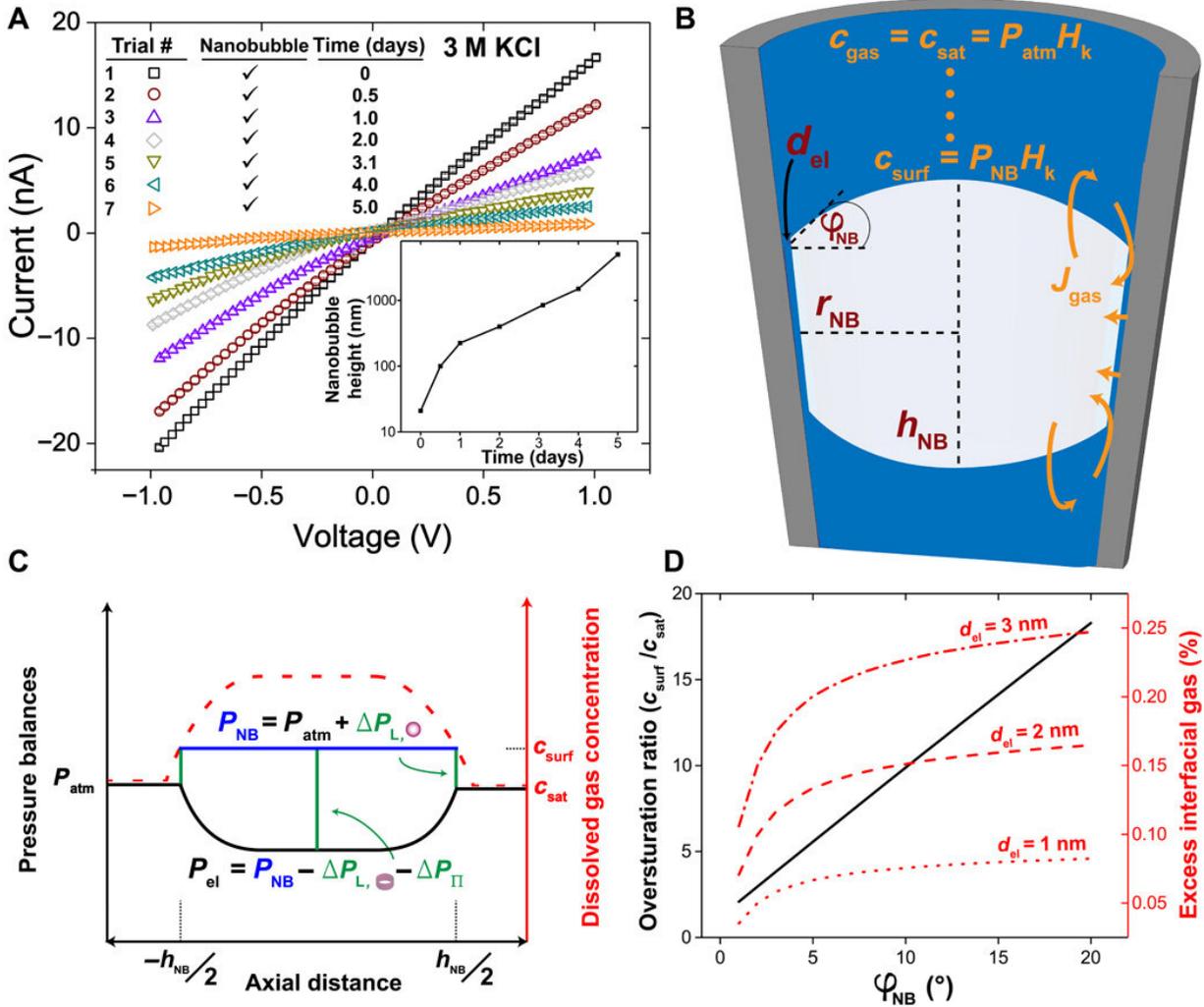
Nanobubble-induced ion current enhancement. (A) Ionic currents through a single nanopipette in 3 M KCl. Inset: Nanobubbles enhance current magnitudes. (B) Ionic currents through a single nanopipette in 140 mM KCl. At the lower ionic strength, the nanobubble induces stronger current enhancement and rectification. (C) Ionic currents through a positively charged nanopipette in 140 mM KCl resemble a bipolar nanofluidic diode with polarity determined by the presence or absence of a nanobubble. (D) Ionic currents through a single nanopipette in 5 mM KCl demonstrate further increases in current enhancement and rectification with greater electrolyte dilution. Credit: Science Advances, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abd0126

The researchers first measured the ionic currents using a set of uniformly prepared nanopipettes filled with a neutral buffer, where

ionic conditions of the surrounding electrolyte determined the nanochannel's current-voltage response. They confirmed the metastability of nanobubbles due to the reproducibility of rectified ionic current measurements, across consecutive voltage sweeps and confirmed the nanobubble occupancy inside nanopipettes using cryo-EM. The team analyzed several electronic measurements prepared for diverse nanobubble configurations to understand how their size influenced nanofluidic transport.

Nanofluidic transport and nanobubble-enhanced ion conductance

Size dependent changes of nanobubbles could control the nanopipette's fluidic response and modified the nanofluidic transport behavior. The team used ion transport simulations to support the nanofluidic model and replicated the experimental trends by simulating current-voltage responses and [impedance](#) simulations to understand the experimental system. The team investigated the pH dependence of nanobubbles, where reduced hydroxide conditions (pH 2) on confined bubbles resulted in a negative charge, while increased hydroxide conditions (pH 12) increased their charge density.



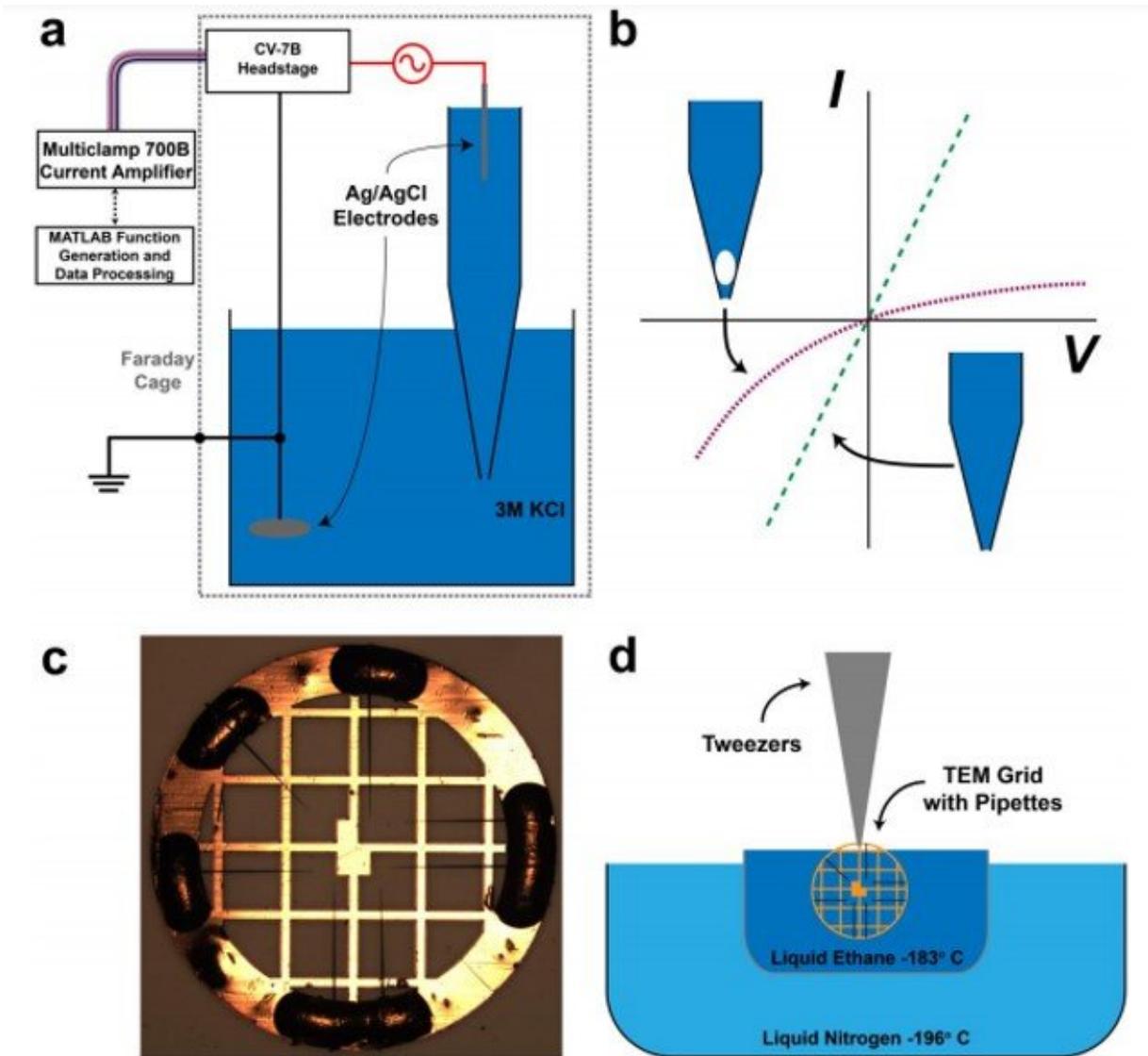
Nanobubble metastability. (A) Ionic currents through an otherwise unperturbed nanobubble-plugged nanopipette. The nanobubble grows for 5 days before settling to a low-conducting state, with dynamic bubble heights estimated (inset). (B) Nanobubble-electrolyte gas exchange (J_{gas}). Efflux occurs through spherical caps and influx occurs through the interfacial electrolyte. Flux magnitudes depend on the interfacial gas concentration (c_{surf}) determined by the contact angle (φ_{NB}) and radius (r_{NB}). (C) Pressure balances (left axis) describe the electrolyte (black curve) and nanobubble (blue line) pressures according to two-phase pressure differences (green lines). Dissolved gas concentrations (right axis, red dashed curve) determine influx and efflux regimes in (B). (D) Gas oversaturation ratio at the nanobubble surface versus contact angle (left axis, solid line). The dissolved gas concentration in the interfacial

electrolyte drives influx by slightly exceeding the surface concentration (right axis) and depends on the interfacial electrolyte thickness (dashed and dotted curves). Credit: Science Advances, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abd0126

Rabinowitz et al. credited the nanobubble-induced current enhancement to nonlinear electroosmotic flows driven by ion concentration enrichment. For example, intrinsic nanopipette [rectification](#) (alternating current-to-direct current power conversion) in the presence of 140 mM [potassium chloride](#) (KCl) electrolyte, allowed them to substantiate nanobubbles as the source of conductance enhancement. With further dilution, a nanobubble in 5 mM KCl produced even stronger conductance enhancement and rectification. The team compared the concentration dependence of nanobubble conductance enhancement to observe surface-to-bulk conductance ratios, comparable to those observed in surface charge-governed [transport through a nanopore](#).

Nanobubble metastability model

The team then used reproducible and geometry-dependent measurements, to show the stability of nanobubbles over a period of minutes, unperturbed by electric fields. By monitoring long-term bubble-plugged nanopipettes, they noted slow nanobubble growth, where a nanopipette containing 3M KCl showed a rectification ratio of 1.3 and an average resistance of 54 megaohms. Rabinowitz explained the steady nanobubble growth in gas oversaturated liquid using a dynamic equilibrium model for nanobubble-electrolyte gas exchange and estimated the dissolved gas concentration at the nanopipette wall using finite element modeling and gas law relations.



Cryo-TEM procedure. (a) Measurement setup for recording ion transport through nanopipettes. (b) Qualitative depiction of rectifying (dotted) and linear (dashed) ion transport recorded in the presence or absence of nanobubbles. (c) Optical micrograph of nanopipette tips mounted on a TEM grid. Tips are placed on grids after recording ion transport. To normalize imaging, single grids contain multiple rectifying and linear nanopipette tips. Asymmetric placement allows for correlation of TEM inspection with ion transport measurements. (d) TEM grids are cryogenically frozen in liquid ethane to form vitreous ice and preserve the nanofluidic configuration measured in (a,b) during TEM inspection.

Credit: Science Advances, doi: [10.1126/sciadv.abd0126](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abd0126)

Outlook

In this way, Jake Rabinowitz and colleagues characterized ion transport through nanobubble-plugged nanopipettes and observed nanobubble metastability under these conditions. The team demonstrated composite nanochannels with tunable ionic currents, atomically thin electrolyte films and effective apertures comparable to biological ion channels. The team showed the ability to improve nanochannel conductivity in the forward rectification direction and credited the observations to [nonlinear electrokinetic phenomena](#). They developed a mechanical technique in this study to generate nanobubbles inside nanopipettes and fabricate these transport systems. The [transport](#) effects detailed in this work are relevant to applications that rely on ionic currents through nanopipettes, including [patch clamp electrophysiology](#) and [scanning ion conductance microscopy](#). In addition to that, the phenomenon of long-term nanobubble growth without an external source of gas oversaturation presents a new system that can provide insight into three-phase interface dynamics.

More information: Jake Rabinowitz et al. Nanobubble-controlled nanofluidic transport, *Science Advances* (2020). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abd0126](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abd0126)

Joost H. Weijs et al. Why Surface Nanobubbles Live for Hours, *Physical Review Letters* (2013). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.054501](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.110.054501)

Matthew R. Powell et al. Electric-field-induced wetting and dewetting in single hydrophobic nanopores, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2011). [DOI: 10.1038/nnano.2011.189](https://doi.org/10.1038/nnano.2011.189)

© 2020 Science X Network

Citation: Nanobubble-controlled nanofluidic transport (2020, November 20) retrieved 21 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-11-nanobubble-controlled-nanofluidic.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.