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Supporting Information

Enhancing the performance of a cylindrical nanopore in osmotic power generation through designing the waveform of its inner surface

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1. The frequency and amplitude of the waveform assumed for the nanopore wall

Table S1 The frequency f , wavelength λ , and width W assumed for the waveform of the nanopore wall.

f [nm ⁻¹]	λ [nm]	W [nm]
0.5	4π	2π
1	2π	1π
2	1π	$(1/2)\pi$
4	$(1/2)\pi$	$(1/4)\pi$
8	$(1/4)\pi$	$(1/8)\pi$
16	$(1/8)\pi$	$(1/16)\pi$

Table S2 The amplitude a and height H of the waveform assumed for the nanopore wall.

a [nm]	H [nm]
1/4	1/2
1/2	1
1	2
2	4
4	8
8	16

1 **2. Physical parameters and schematic diagram with boundary conditions**

2 **Table S3** Values of physical parameter

Name	Symbol	Value
Radius of computational domain	R_R	1000 nm
Length of computational domain	L_R	1000 nm
Radius of nanopore	R_N	20 nm
Length of nanopore	L_N	600 nm
Gas constant	R	8.314 J/(mol · K)
Faraday constant	F	96485 C/mol
Valence of Na ⁺	z_1	1
Valence of Cl ⁻	z_2	-1
Diffusivity of Na ⁺	D_1	1.33×10^{-9} m ² /s
Diffusivity of Cl ⁻	D_2	2.03×10^{-9} m ² /s
Diffusivity of Mg ²⁺	D_3	7.10×10^{-10} m ² /s
Diffusivity of La ³⁺	D_4	6.00×10^{-10} m ² /s
Vacuum permittivity	ϵ_0	8.85×10^{-12} F/m
Permittivity of NaCl solution	ϵ	6.95×10^{-10} F/m
Viscosity of NaCl solution	μ	0.001 Pa · s
Density of NaCl solution	ρ	998 kg/m ³
Surface charge density of nanopore	σ	-0.01 C/m ²
Salt concentration (high)	C_H	10, 50, 100 mM
Salt Concentration (low)	C_L	1 mM

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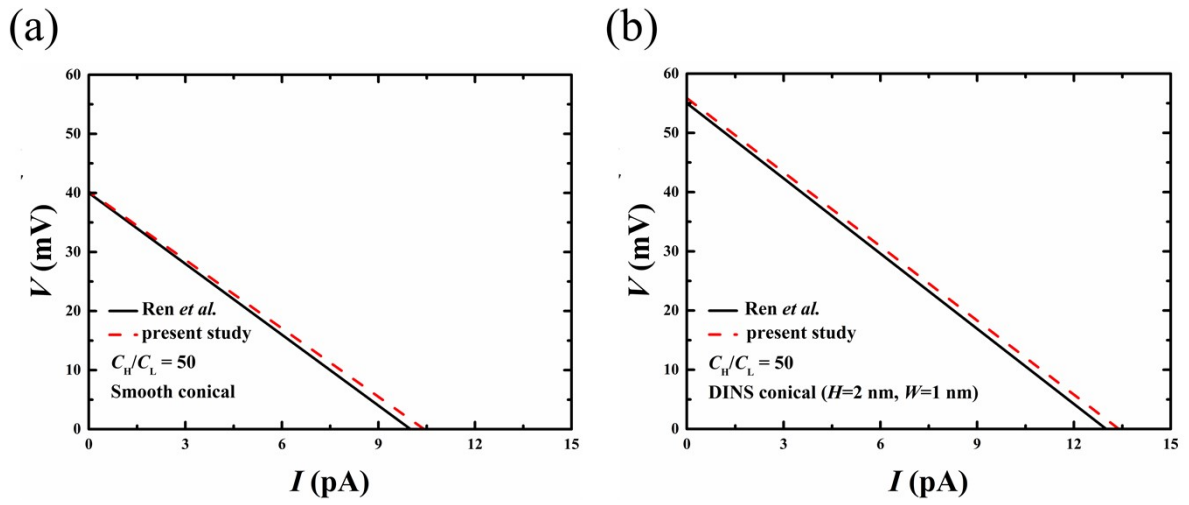
Table S4 Boundary conditions assumed in numerical modeling

Scheme	Surface	Navier -Stokes	Nernst -Planck	Poisson
	AB	$p = 0$ $n \cdot [\mu(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)] = 0$	$C_i = C_L$	$\phi = 0$
	BC, FG	slip	$n \cdot J_i = 0$	uncharged $-n \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \phi) = 0$
	CD, DE, EF	no slip	$n \cdot J_i = 0$	$-n \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \phi) = \sigma$
	HG	$p = 0$ $n \cdot [\mu(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^T)] = 0$	$C_i = C_H$	$\phi = 0$
	AH	Axial symmetry	Axial symmetry	Axial symmetry

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1 **3. Code verificaiton**

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4 **Fig. S1.** Current-voltage (I - V) curve for a smooth conical nanopore, (a), and a conical
5 nanopore with designed interfacial nanostructures (DINS), (b), at $L_N = 600$ nm, $R_{tip} = 6$ nm,
6 $R_{base} = 40$ nm, $C_H = 50$ mM, $C_L = 1$ mM, and $T = 303$ K. Solid line: simulated results of Ren *et al.*
7 [S1]; dotted line: present results.

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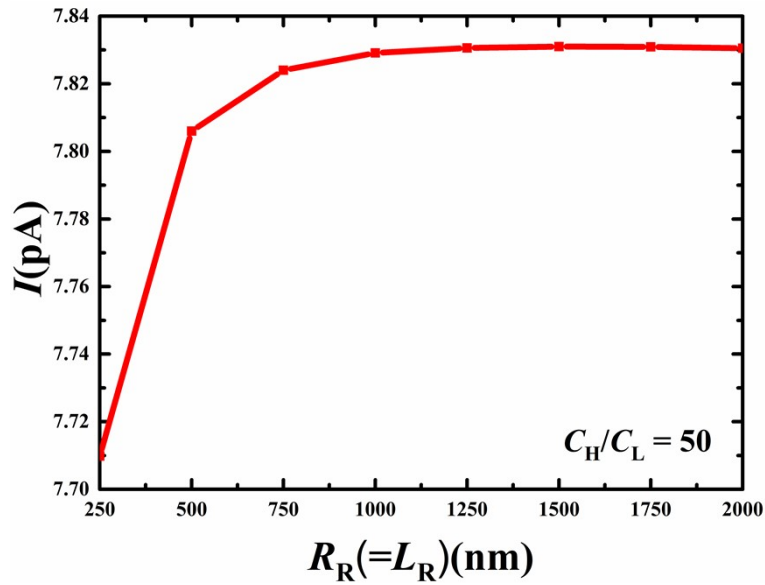
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1 **4. Choice of computation domain and mesh size**

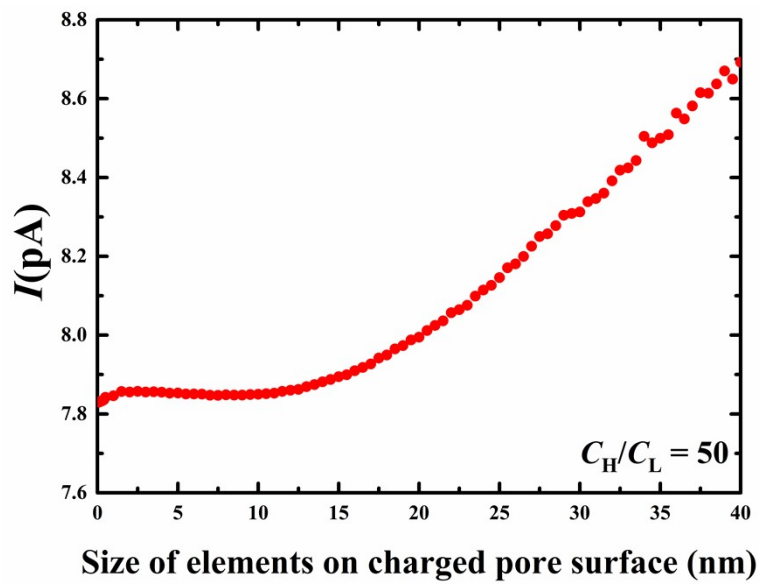
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4 **Fig. S2.** Variation of ionic current with the size of computation domain ($R_R=L_R$) for the
5 case of square waveform at $f = 0.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$, $a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$, and $(C_H/C_L) = 50$.

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8 **Fig. S3.** Variation of ionic current with size of element on nanopore surface at $f = 0.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$,
9 $a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$, and $(C_H/C_L) = 50$

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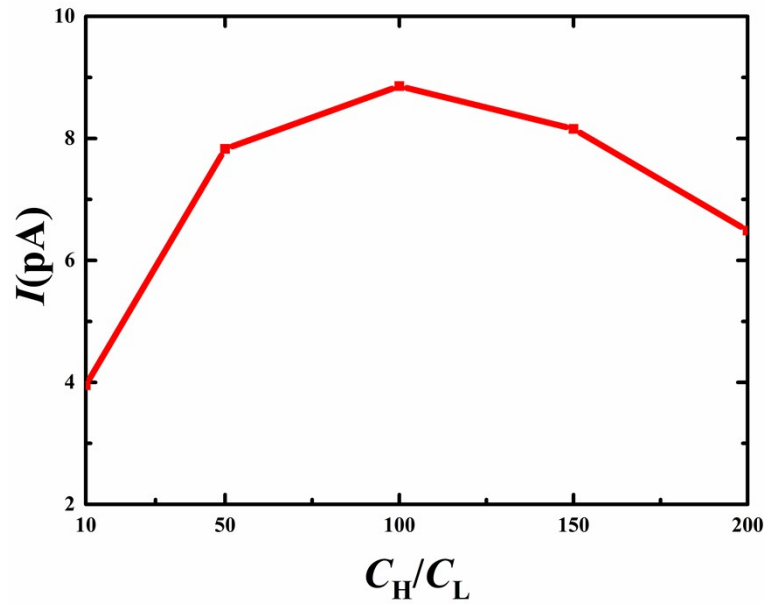
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1 **5. Effective bulk concentration range**

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4 **Fig. S4.** Variation of ionic current with bulk concentration ratio (C_H/C_L) at $f = 0.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$ and

5 $a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$

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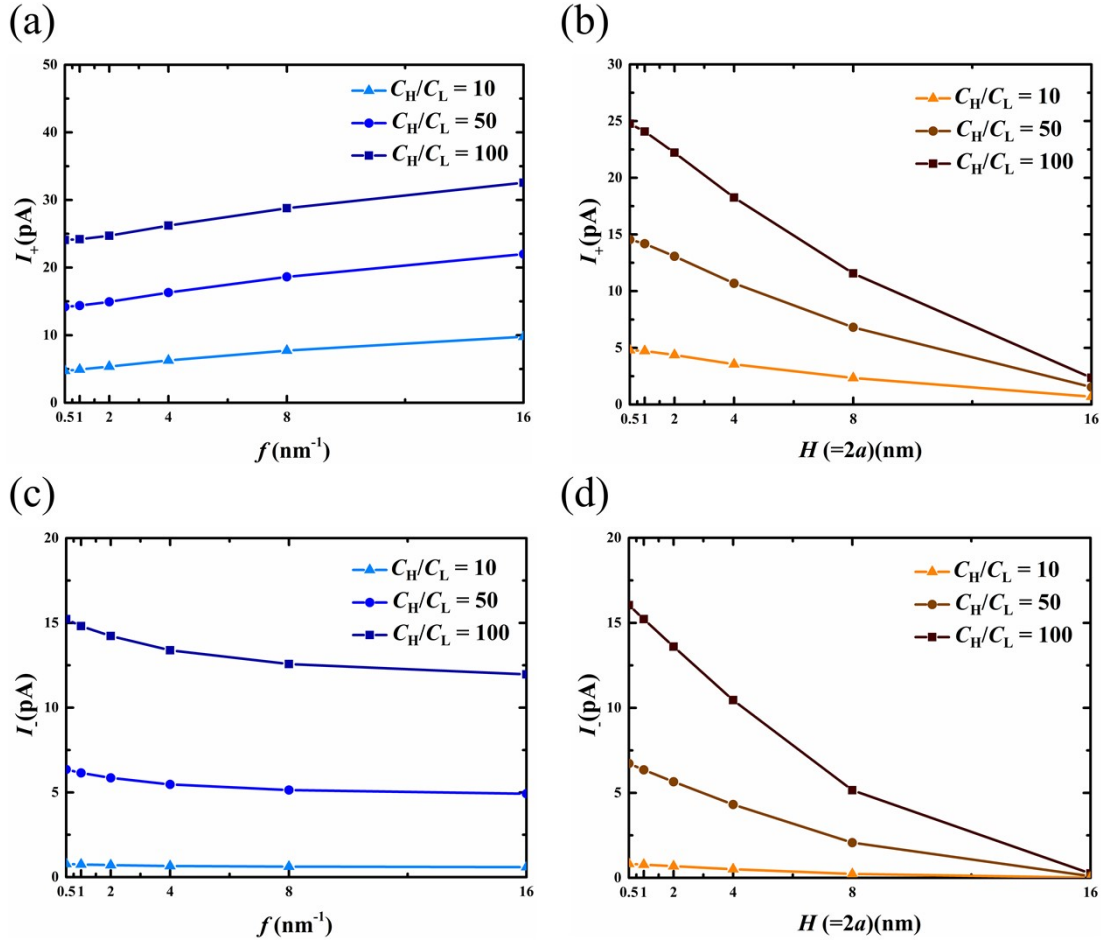
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1 **6. Influence of frequency and amplitude of the waveform on the I_+ and I_-**



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3 **Fig. S5.** Variation of I_+ with f , (a), and $H(=2a)$, (b), for various levels of bulk
4 concentration ratio (C_H/C_L), (c) and (d) are the corresponding variation of I_- . (a) and (c):
5 $a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$; (b) and (d): $f = 0.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$.

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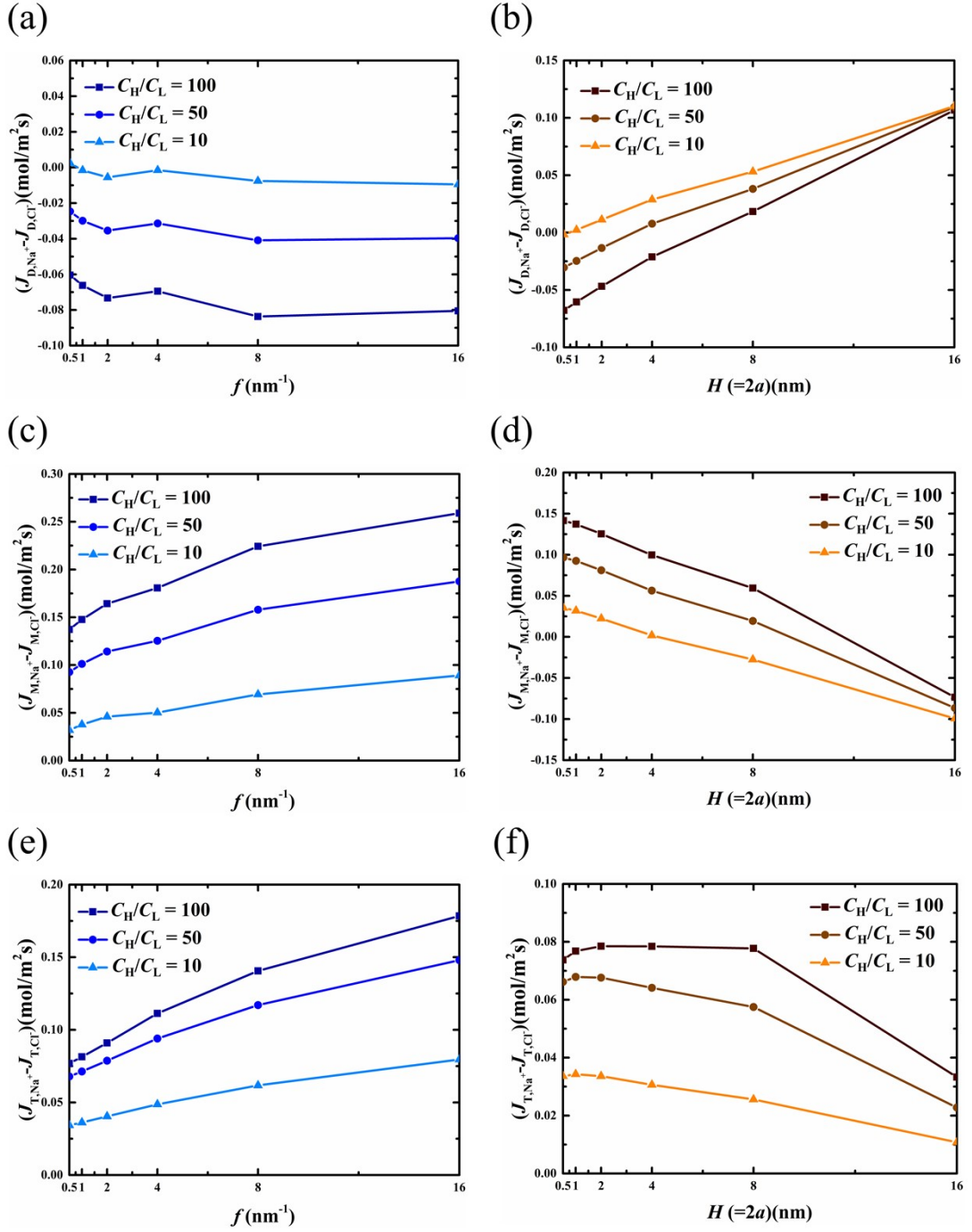
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1 7. Influence of f and a on ionic flux



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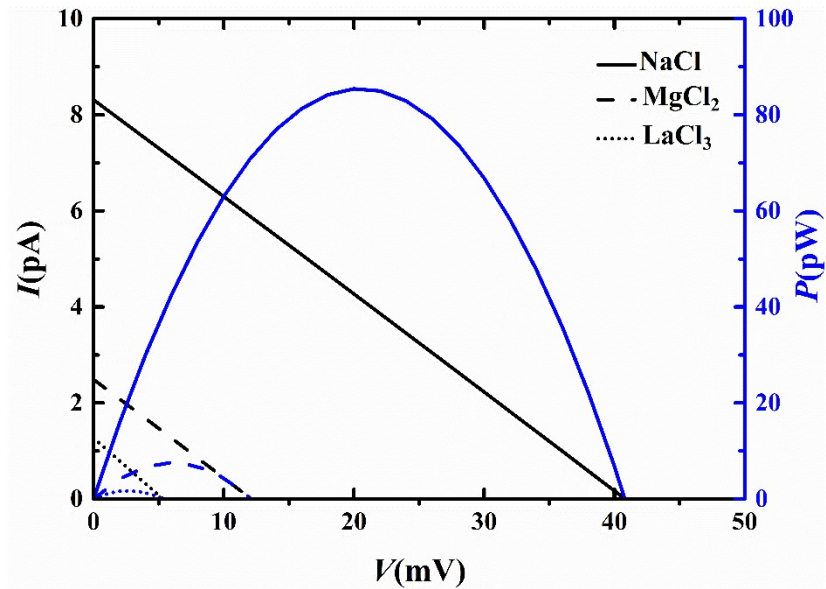
3 **Fig. S6.** Variation of $(J_{D,Na^+} - J_{D,Cl^-})$ with f , (a), and $H (=2a)$, (b), for various levels of
 4 bulk concentration ratio (C_H/C_L), (c) and (d) are the corresponding variation of
 5 $(J_{D,Na^+} - J_{D,Cl^-})$, (e) and (f) are the corresponding variation of $(J_{T,Na^+} - J_{T,Cl^-})$. (a), (c),
 6 and (e): $a = 0.5$ nm; (b), (d), and (f): $f = 0.5$ nm⁻¹.

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3 8. Influence of various electrolytes

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6 **Fig. S7** Current-voltage (I - V) curve and power-voltage (P - V) curve for various electrolytes in
7 the case of a square waveform at $f = 2 \text{ nm}^{-1}$, $a = 0.5 \text{ nm}$, and $(C_{H, Cl^-} / C_{L, Cl^-}) = 10$

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10 References

11 1 Q. Ren, Q. Cui, K. Chen, J. Xie and P. Wang, *Desalination*, 2022, **535**, 115802.

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