

ERRATUM | MARCH 18 2014

## Erratum: "Label-free electronic probing of nucleic acids and proteins at the nanoscale using the nanoneedle biosensor" [Biomicrofluidics 7, 044114 (2013)] **FREE**

Rahim Esfandyarpour; Mehdi Javanmard; Zahra Koochak; Hesaam Esfandyarpour; James S. Harris; Ronald W. Davis



*Biomicrofluidics* 8, 029901 (2014)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4869375>



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## Erratum: “Label-free electronic probing of nucleic acids and proteins at the nanoscale using the nanoneedle biosensor” [Biomicrofluidics 7, 044114 (2013)]

Rahim Esfandyarpour,<sup>1,2</sup> Mehdi Javanmard,<sup>2</sup> Zahra Koochak,<sup>3</sup>  
Hesaam Esfandyarpour,<sup>1</sup> James S. Harris,<sup>1</sup> and Ronald W. Davis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Center for Integrated Systems, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University,  
855 California Ave., Palo Alto, California 94304, USA*

<sup>2</sup>*Stanford Genome Technology Center, 855 California Ave., Palo Alto, California 94304,  
USA*

<sup>3</sup>*University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA*

(Received 7 March 2014; accepted 12 March 2014; published online 18 March 2014)

[<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4869375>]

In the original article,<sup>1</sup> a few words were missing or mistyped in page 10, impedance characterization section, lines 10–17. The original sentences read:

“We can also estimate the faradaic impedance (due to tunneling of electrons from the electrodes to the electrolyte) by looking at the measurement at low frequencies (1 Hz). The total impedance at 1 Hz is 0.5 G $\Omega$ , meaning that  $R_f$  which is frequency independent can be no more than 0.5 G $\Omega$  regardless of the frequency. This means that the equivalent impedance of  $C_{dl}$  and  $R_f$  in parallel with each other has to also be greater than 0.5 G $\Omega$ . Comparing this to the total impedance of the sensor at 15 kHz which is 3.6 M $\Omega$ , we are able to assume that the loop containing  $C_{dl}$  and  $R_f$  is essentially an open circuit allowing us to simplify our model significantly as shown in Fig. 4(b).”

The corrected sentences are as follows: “We can also estimate the faradaic impedance (due to tunneling of electrons from the electrodes to the electrolyte) by looking at the measurement at low frequencies (1 Hz) and calculating  $C_{dl}$  at this frequency. The total impedance at 1 Hz is 0.5 G $\Omega$ , meaning that  $R_f$  in series with  $R_b$  (both frequency independent) can be no less than 0.5 G $\Omega$  across the whole spectrum. This means that the equivalent impedance of  $C_{dl}$  and  $R_f$  in parallel with each other and in series with  $R_b$  has to also be greater than 0.5 G $\Omega$ . Comparing this to the total impedance of the sensor at 15 kHz which is 3.6 M $\Omega$ , we are able to assume that the loop containing  $C_{dl}$ ,  $R_f$ , and  $R_b$  is essentially an open circuit allowing us to simplify our model significantly as shown in Figure 4(b).”

<sup>1</sup>R. Esfandyarpour, M. Javanmard, Z. Koochak, H. Esfandyarpour, J. S. Harris, and R. W. Davis, “Label-free electronic probing of nucleic acids and proteins at the nanoscale using the nanoneedle biosensor,” *Biomicrofluidics* 7(4), 044114 (2013).