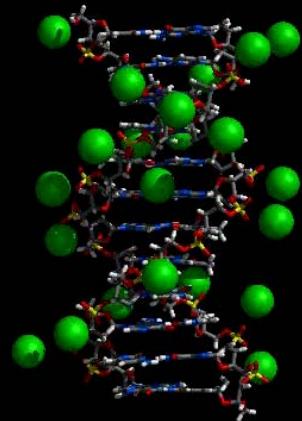


Faculty for Mechanical Engineering, Institute for Materials Science and Max Bergmann Center of Biomaterials



# Charge transport in DNA molecular wires: combining molecular dynamics with model Hamiltonian approaches

Rafael Gutierrez  
Dresden University of Technology  
Germany

## Outline

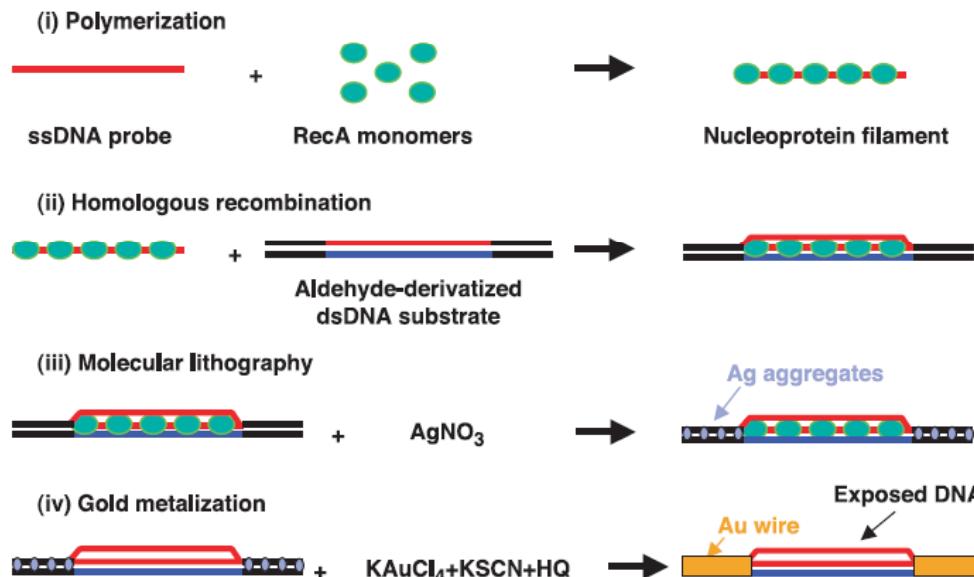
- 1. perspectives for DNA in nanoelectronics**
- 2. electrical transport in DNA: experimental overview**
- 3. modeling charge transport in DNA molecular wires: MD simulations and model Hamiltonians**
- 4. outlook**

# 1. Perspectives for DNA in nanoelectronics

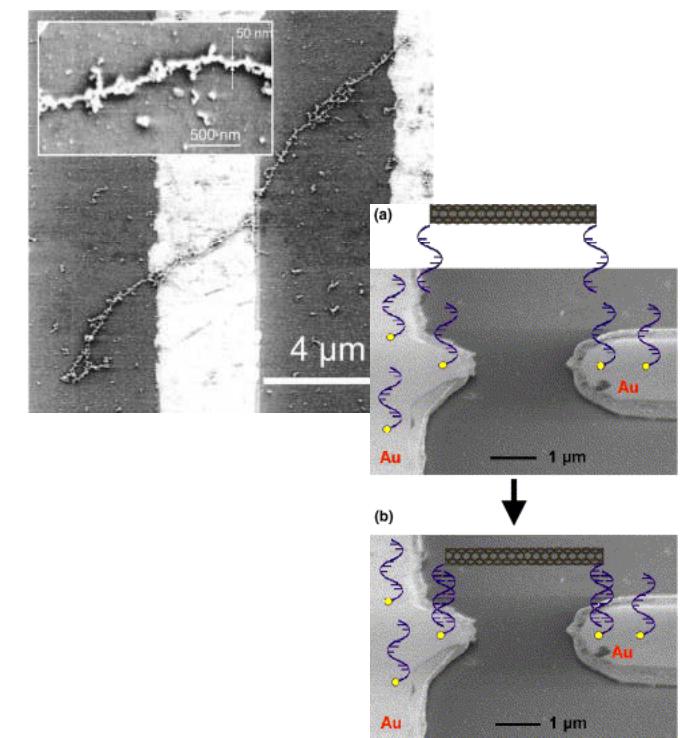
## Exploit assembling via self-recognition

*Sequence-Specific Molecular Lithography on Single DNA Molecules*

K. Keren et al., Science 297, 72 (2002)



*Construction of highly conductive nanowires on a DNA template*  
J. Richter et al., APL. 78, 536 (2001)



## 2. Electrical transport in DNA: experimental overview

### Very dispersed results

#### Insulator

- *DNA-templated assembly and electrode attachment of a conducting silver wire*, E. Braun *et al.*, Nature 391, 775 (1998)

#### Semiconductor

- *Direct Measurements of Electrical Transport Through DNA Molecules* D. Porath *et al.*, Nature 403, 635 (2000)

#### Conductor (non-zero current at low bias)

- *Direct Conductance Measurement of Single DNA Molecules in Aqueous Solution*, B. Xu, P. Zhang, X. Li, N. Tao, Nano Lett. 4, 1105 (2004).
- *Direct measurement of electrical transport through single DNA molecules of complex sequence*, H. Cohen *et al.*, PNAS 102,11589 (2005)
- *Direct Electrical Measurements on Single-Molecule Genomic DNA Using Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes*, S. Roy, *et al.*, Nano Letters 8, 26 (2008)

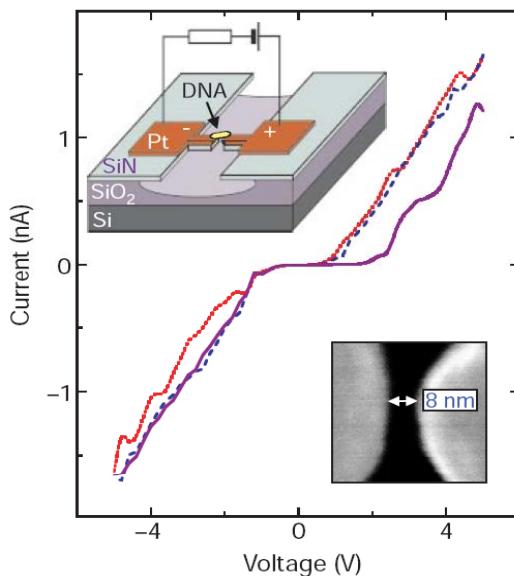
**Problem:** No systematic studies available (base-sequence effects, solvent, temperature...)

# Single molecule measurements

Direct measurement of electrical transport through DNA molecules

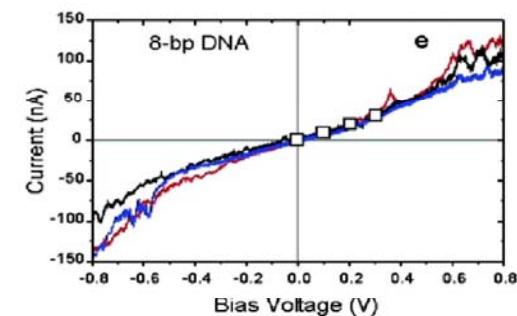
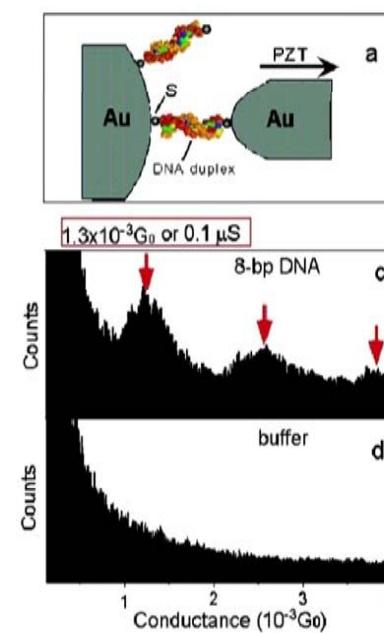
D. Porath, A. Bezryadin, S. de Vries, and C. Dekker, Nature **403**, 635 (2000)

poly(G)<sub>30</sub>-poly(C)<sub>30</sub>



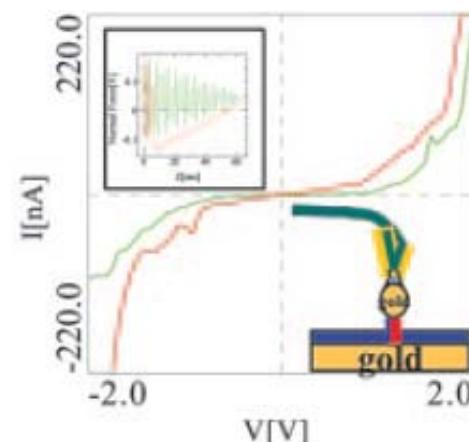
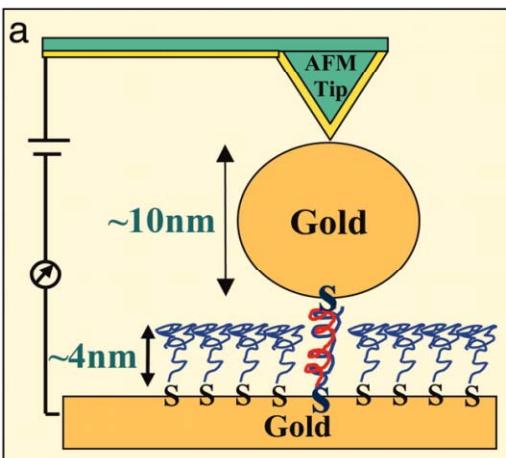
Direct Conductance Measurement of Single DNA Molecules in Aqueous Solution , B. Xu, P. Zhang, X. Li, N. Tao, Nano Lett. **4**, 1105 (2004).

wet-Poly(GC)



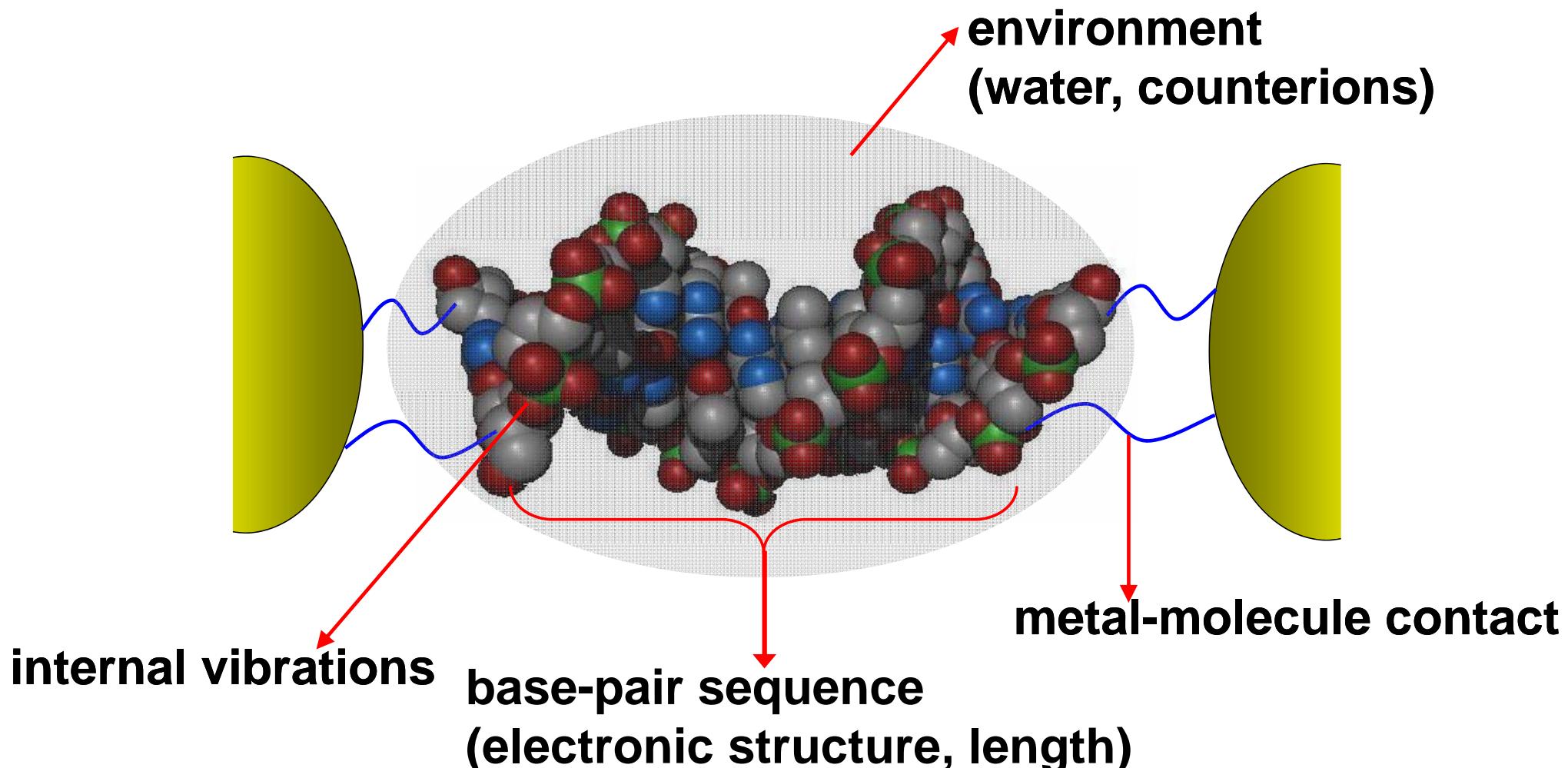
Direct measurement of electrical transport through single DNA molecules of complex sequence, H.

Cohen et al., PNAS **102**, 11589 (2005)



?

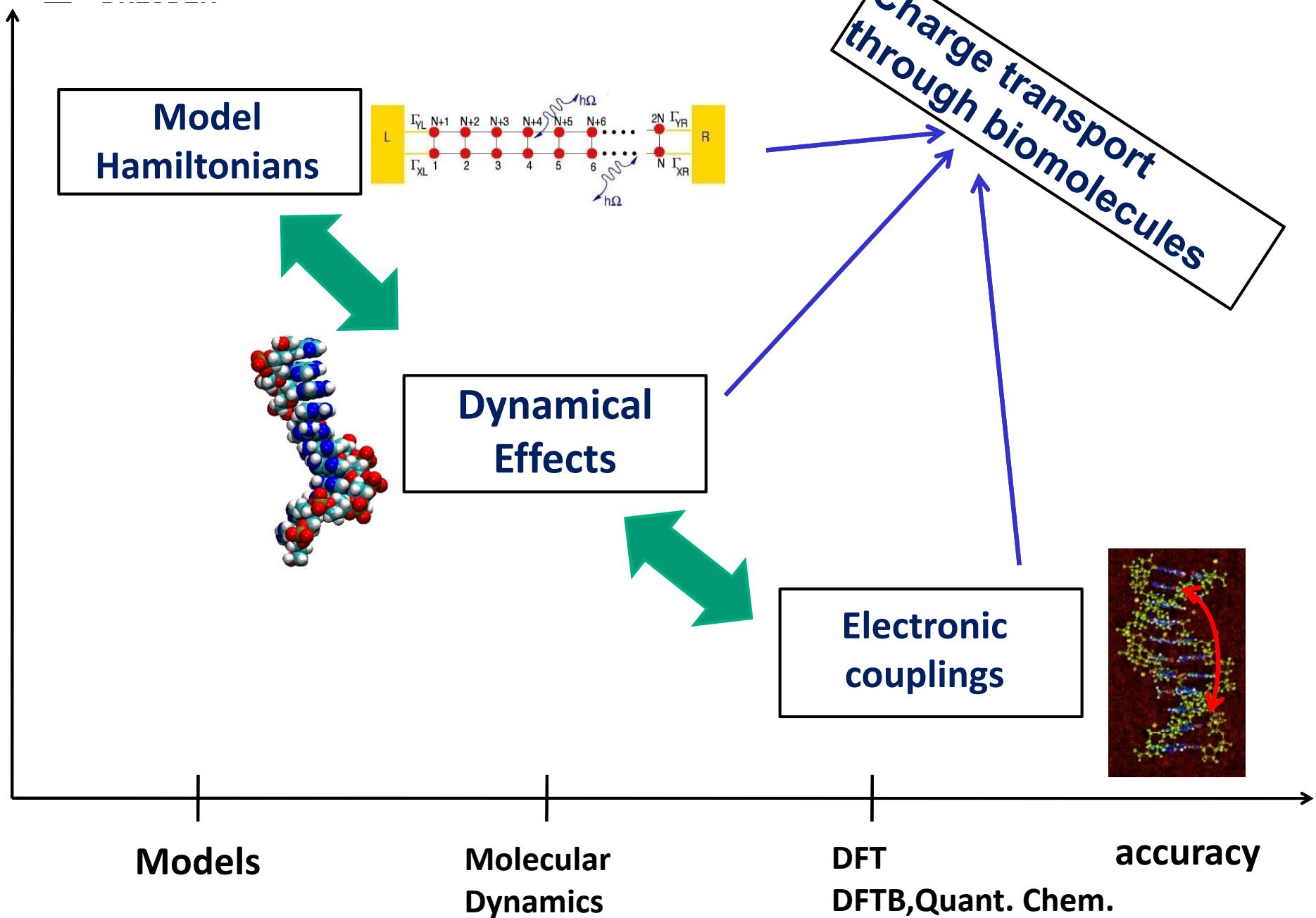
# Diversity of experimental results: DNA is a (very) complex molecular wire



Concurrent transport channels!?

# Modeling charge transport

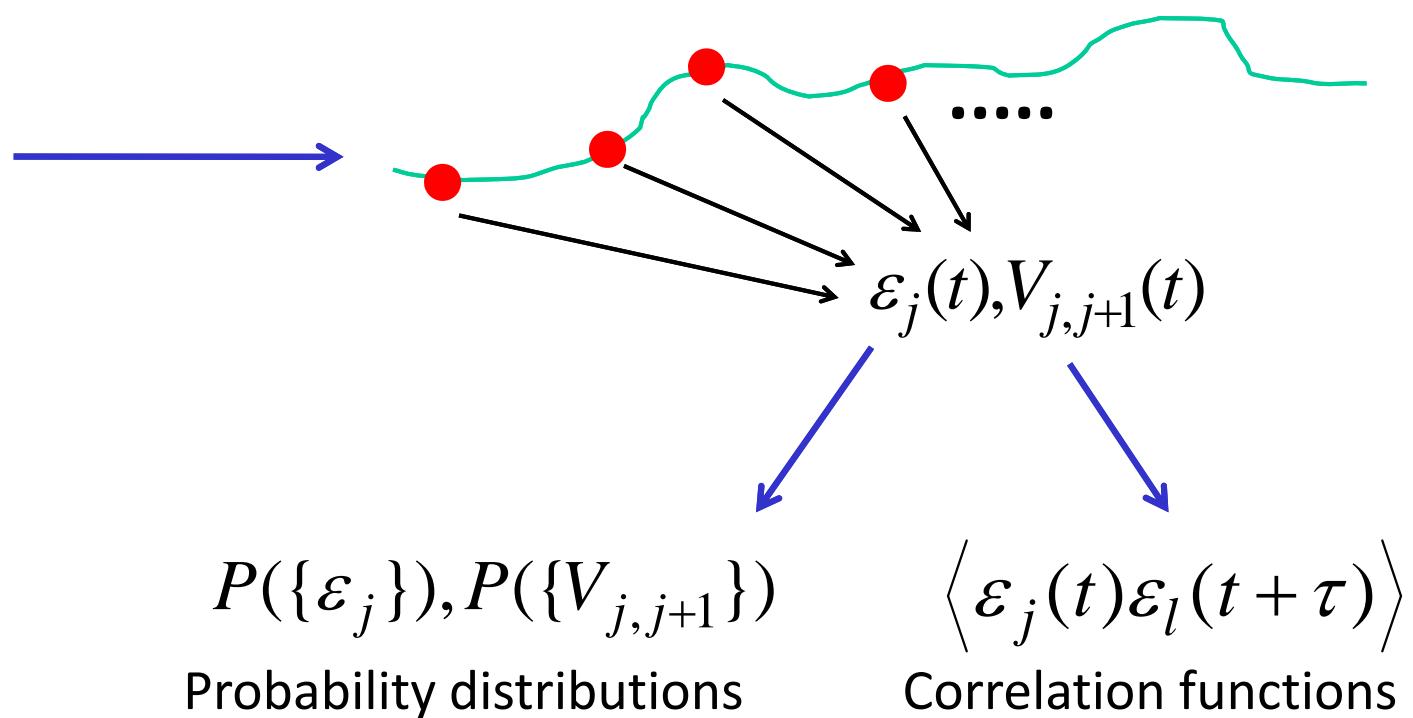
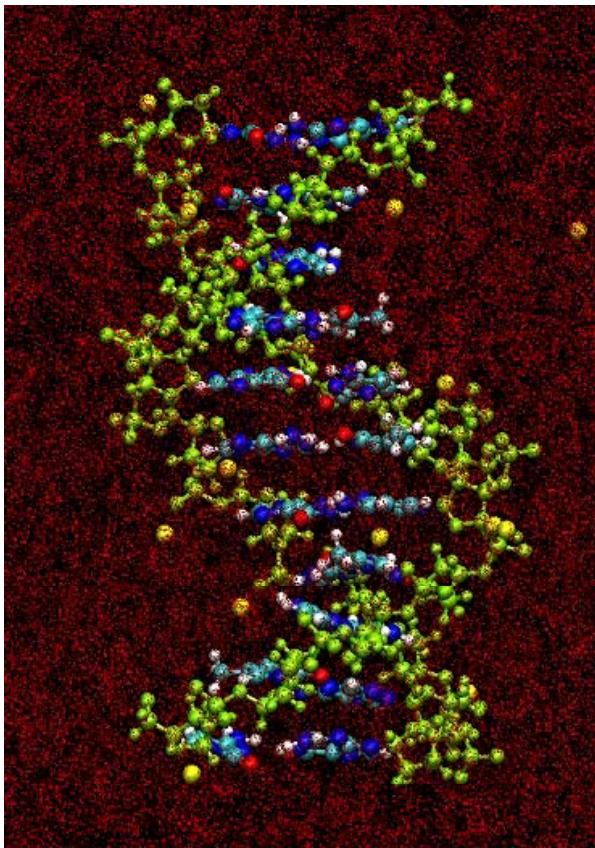
Long-term strategy: Multi-scale approach to bridge length and time scales



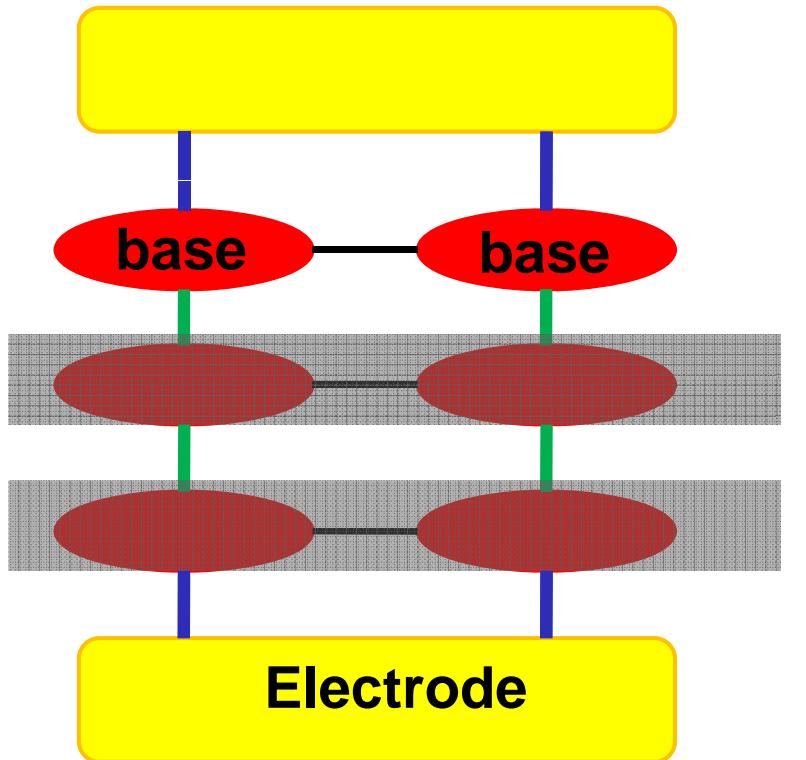
# modeling charge transport in DNA molecular wires: Hybrid MD simulations/model Hamiltonian

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**Idea:** map DFT(B)-based electronic structure onto  
**TB-Hamiltonian along MD trajectory**

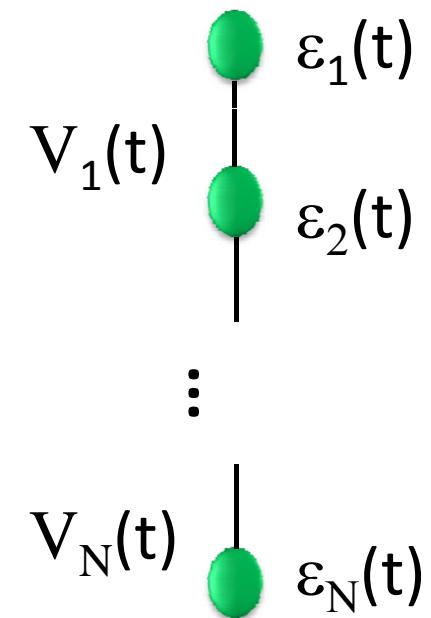


## Coarse-graining of the electronic structure

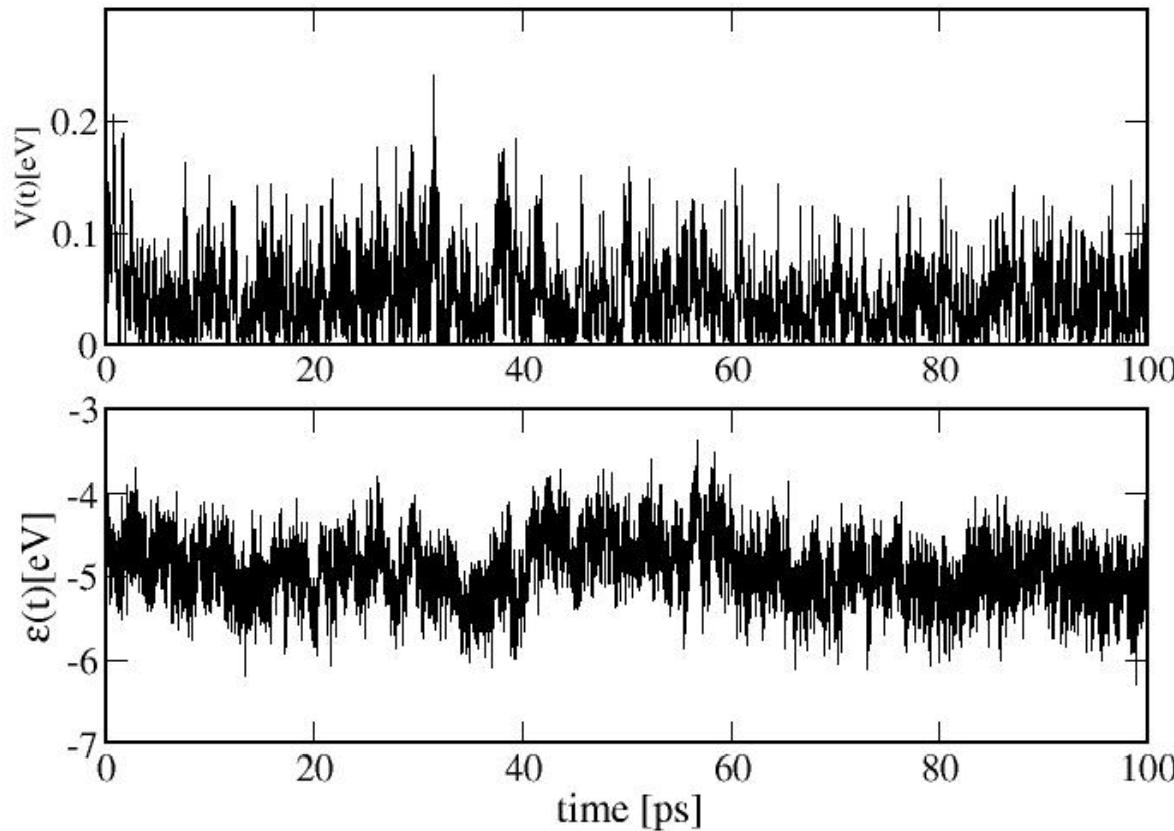


Fragment 2  
⋮  
⋮

Fragment 1



# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires



Time series of effective ionization energies and nearest-neighbor thopping integrals  
**Structural and solvent dynamics encoded in the time series!**

# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires

	static B-DNA	average MD values	static A-DNA
XY	5'-XY-3' $T_{ij}$	5'-YX-3' $\langle T_{ij} \rangle \pm \sigma$	5'-XY-3' $T_{ij}$
intrastrand			
AA	0.013	0.058 ± 0.037	0.070
GG	0.052	0.029 ± 0.023	0.012
GA	0.053	0.034 ± 0.027	0.023
interstrand			
GC	0.017	0.012 ± 0.012	0.006
AT	0.035	0.037 ± 0.029	0.018
GT	0.020	0.016 ± 0.013	0.010

-Average values of electronic parameters **different** from static calculations

- **Fluctuations are of the same order** of magnitude as the averages

$$T_{ij} = \langle \text{HOMO fragment } i \mid H \mid \text{HOMO fragment } j \rangle$$

# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires

First approach to the problem:

assume charge transfer in rigid bridge provides  
the **shortest** time scale  $\tau_{TE}$  compared with  
typical scales of dynamical fluctuations  $\tau_{dyn}$

→ adiabatic limit

→ Compute quantum-mechanical transmission **at each time step**

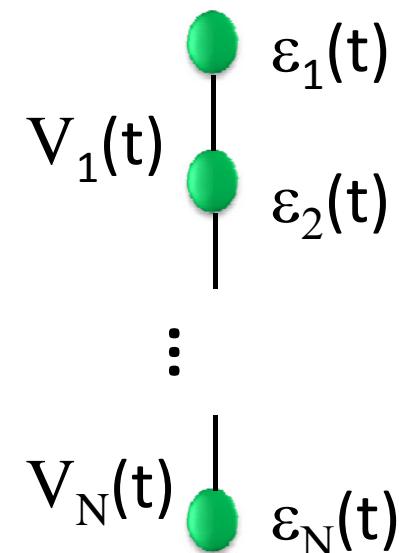
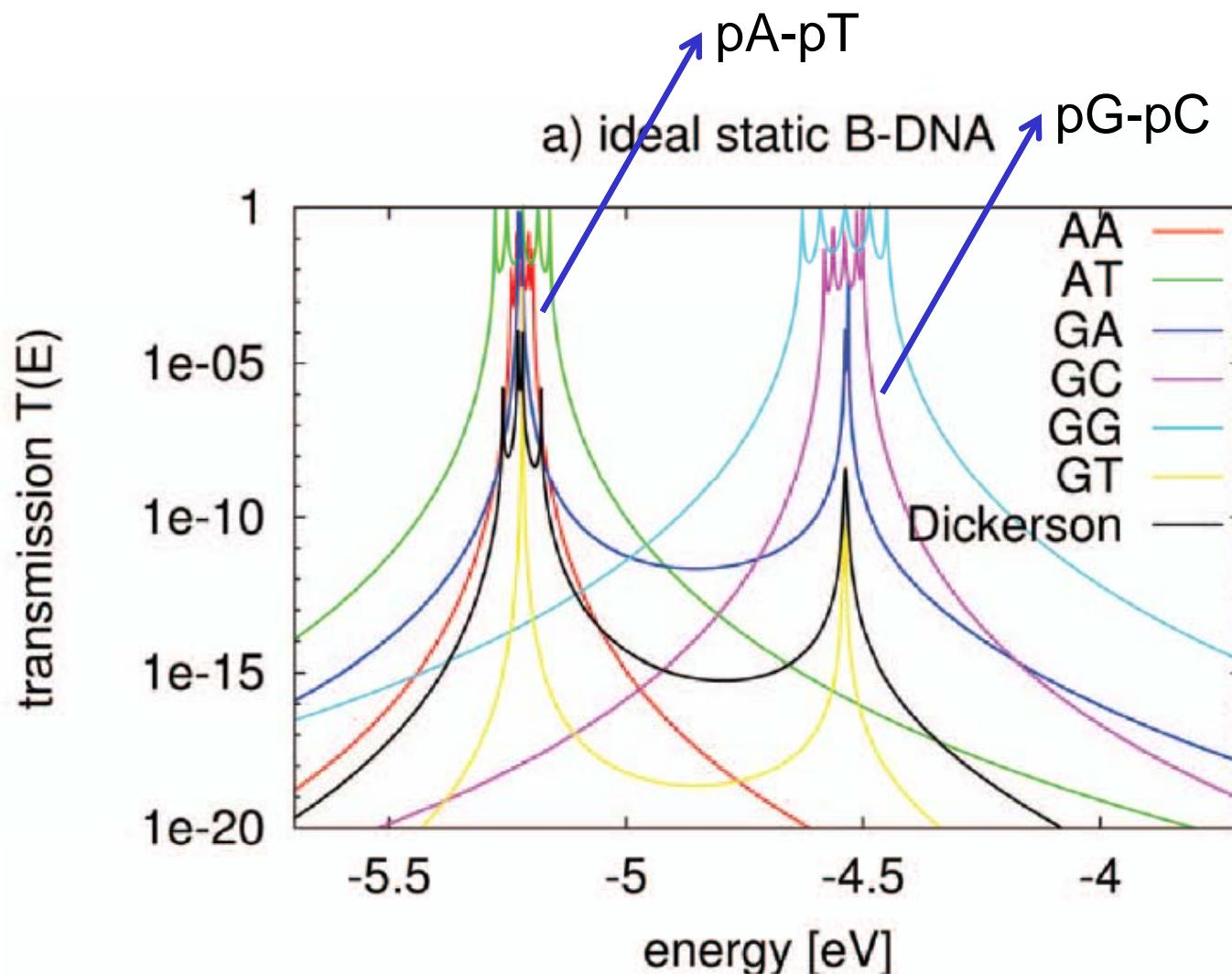
$$T(E, t = t_j) = \text{Tr} \left[ \Gamma_R(E) G^r(E, t = t_j) \Gamma_L(E) G^a(E, t = t_j) \right]$$

$$\Gamma_{R/L}(E) = i \left[ \Sigma_{R/L}^r(E) - \Sigma_{R/L}^a(E) \right]$$

$$\left[ G^r(E, t = t_j) \right]^{-1} = E - H(t = t_j) - \Sigma_L^r(E) - \Sigma_R^r(E)$$

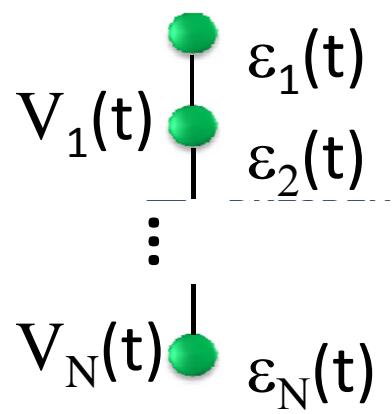
→ Perform time average  $T(E) = \frac{1}{t_{MD}} \sum_i T(E, t = t_j)$

# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires

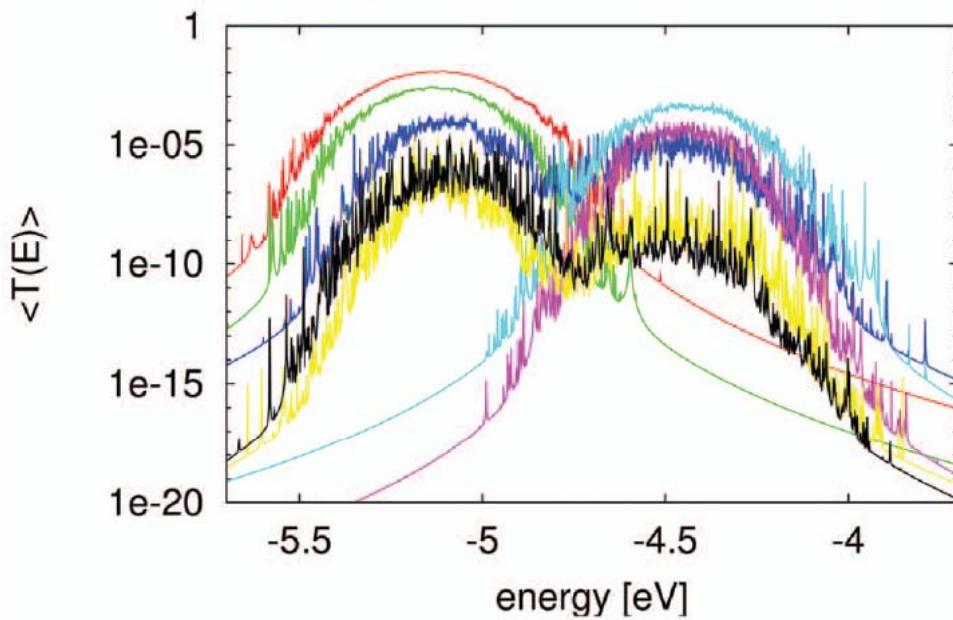


Static structures display resonances at eigenenergies

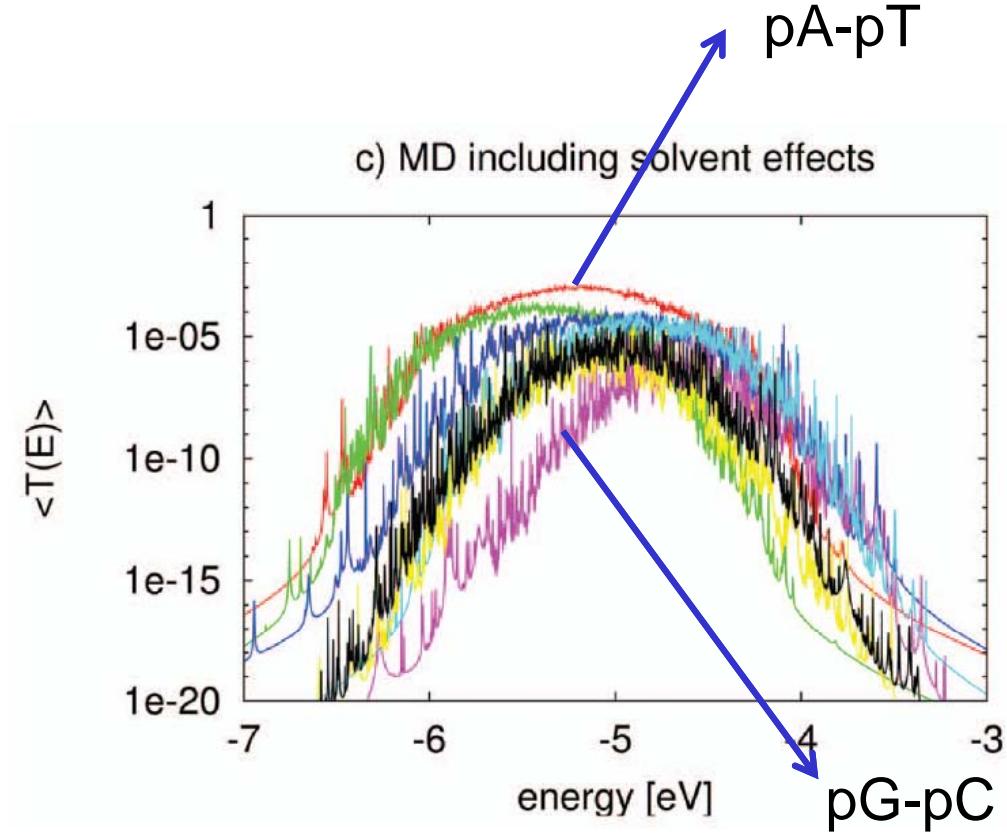
# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires



b) MD without solvent effects

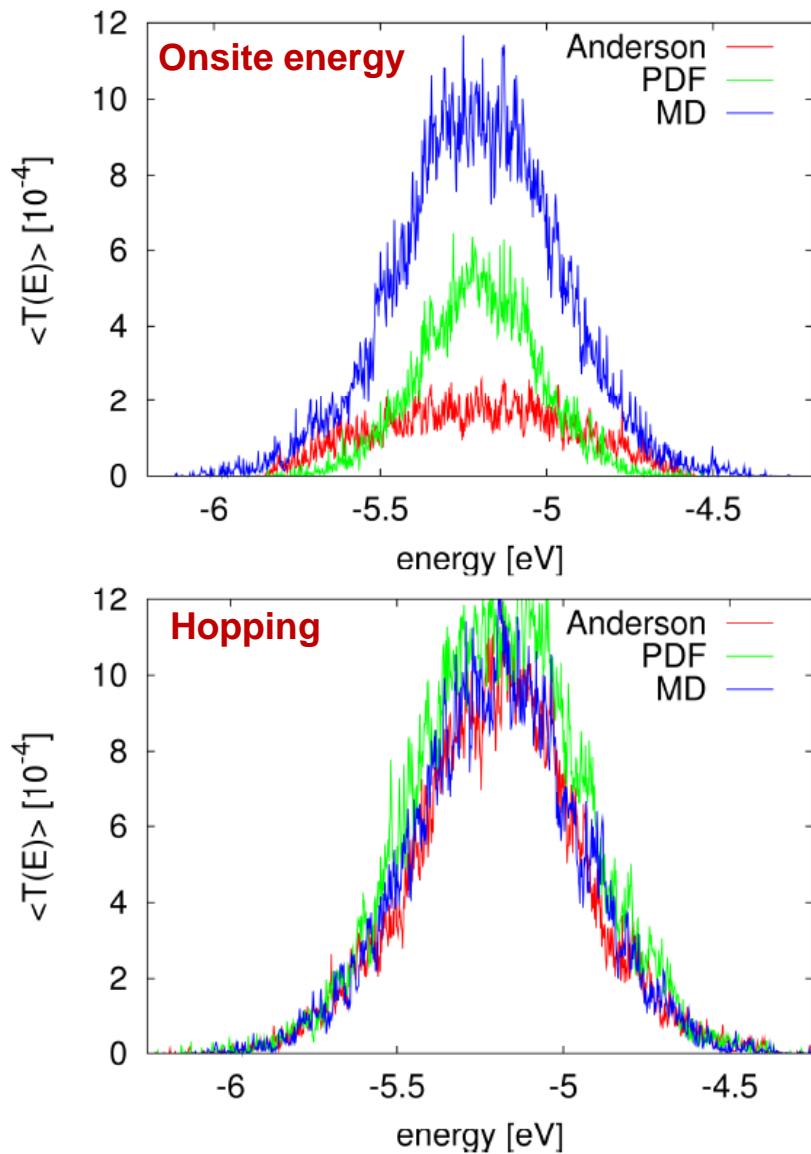


c) MD including solvent effects

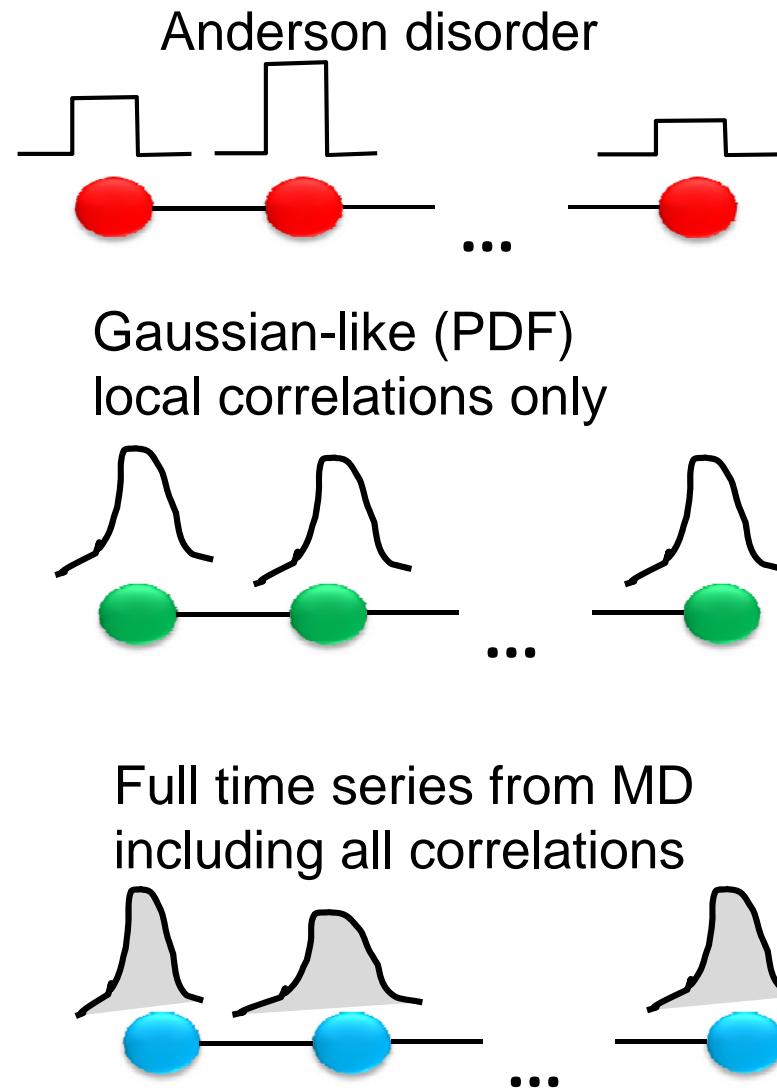


Dynamical disorder-induced broadening of transmission spectra  
(base dynamics and solvent fluctuations)

# Charge transport and dynamics in short DNA wires



**Correlations matter !**

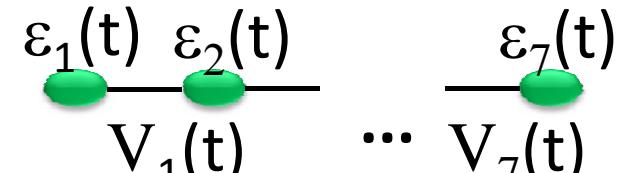


Hopping integrals are self-averaging!

# Beyond coherent transport: Linear chain coupled to a dynamical environment

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$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \sum_j \langle \epsilon_j \rangle d_j^\dagger d_j - \sum_j \langle V_{j,j+1} \rangle (d_j^\dagger d_j + \text{h.c.}) \\
 &\quad + H_{\text{bath}} + H_{\text{el-bath}} + H_{\text{tunnel}} + H_{\text{leads}} \\
 H_{\text{bath}} &= \sum_\alpha \Omega_\alpha B_\alpha^\dagger B_\alpha \\
 H_{\text{el-bath}} &= \sum_{\alpha,j} \lambda_\alpha d_j^\dagger d_j (B_\alpha + B_\alpha^\dagger) \\
 H_{\text{tunnel}} &= \sum_{\mathbf{k},\alpha,j} \left( t_{\mathbf{k},j} c_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger d_j + \text{h.c.} \right) \\
 H_{\text{leads}} &= \sum_{\mathbf{k},\alpha} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k},\alpha} c_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$



$\langle \epsilon_j \rangle, \langle V_{j,j+1} \rangle$

Time average quantities

Only local correlations

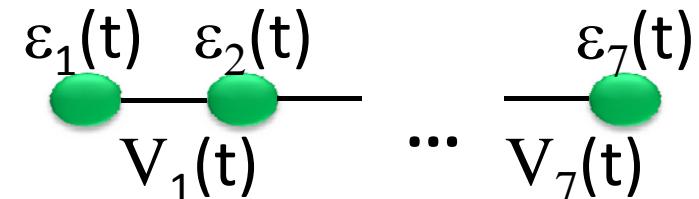
Fully parametrized model Hamiltonians !

# Parametrizing the environment: bosonic bath

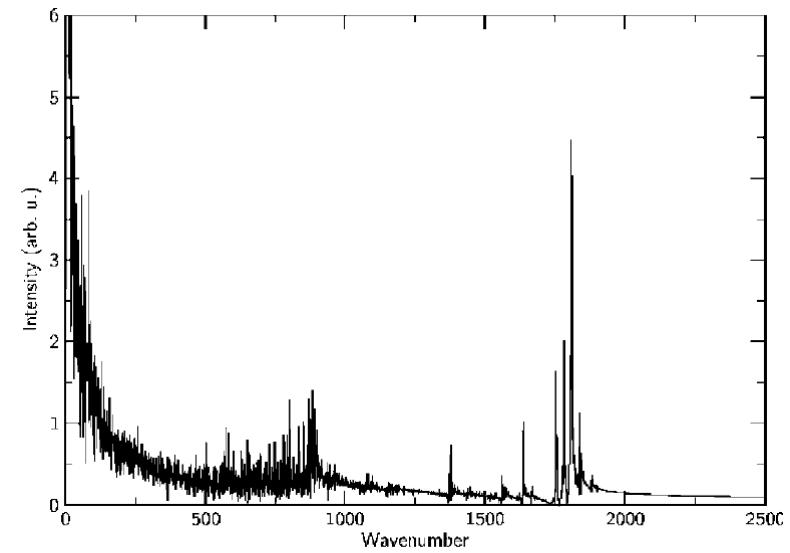
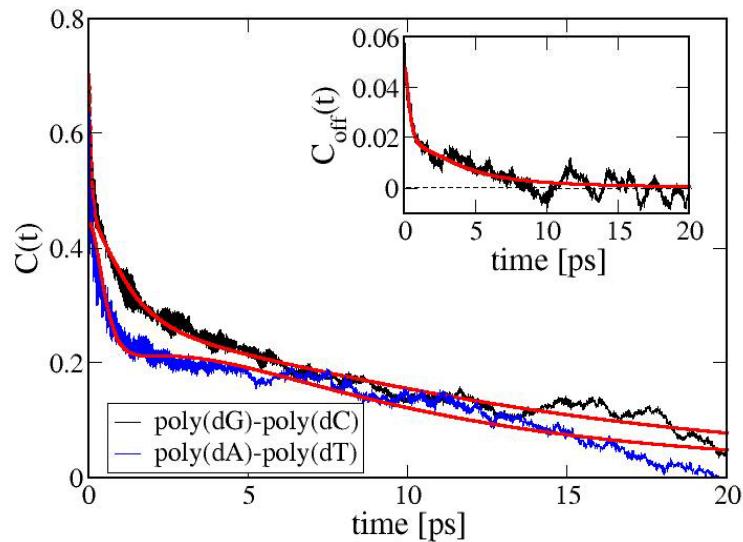
$C(t) \rightarrow J(\omega)$

$$J(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \tanh \frac{\omega}{2k_B T} \int_0^{\infty} dt \cos(\omega t) C(t)$$

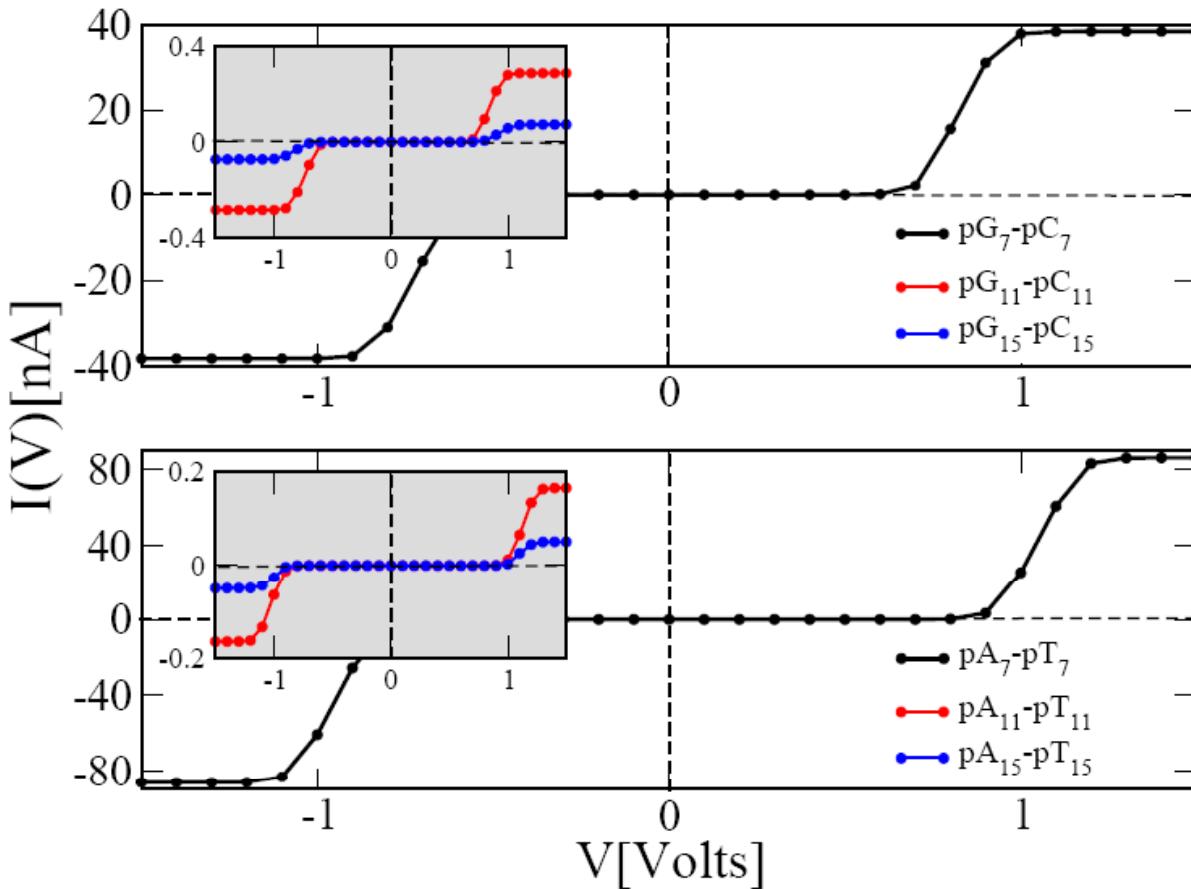
$C(\omega)$



Correlation functions **C(t)**  $\leftrightarrow$  spectral density **J(ω)**



# Beyond coherent transport: I-V characteristics



Strong length dependence

Poly(A)<sub>7</sub>-poly(T)<sub>7</sub> shows larger I(V)

Less clear for longer sequences

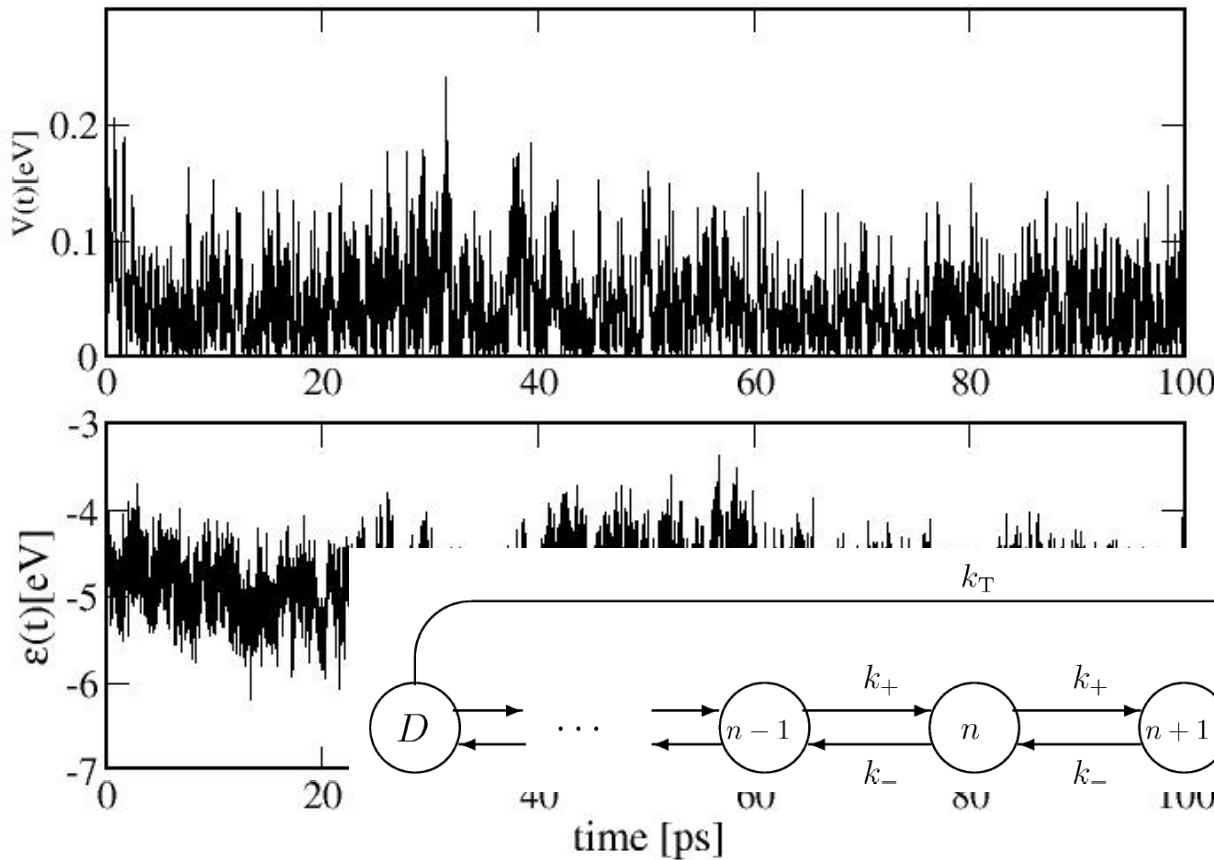
## Main conclusion

- Possible to obtain effective electronic parametrization **including** dynamical effects
  - Formally „ab initio“ model Hamiltonians
- different charge migration scenarios  
(incoherent hopping, polarons, etc)

# Where we are going...

Time-dependent Hamiltonians and master equation

- Using parametrizations from MD simulations + incoherent transport
- Realistic (experimentally relevant sequences, DNA-NP hybrids)



Wei Tu



Pedro Manrique



# Collaborators:

## TU-Dresden



Gianaurelio Cuniberti

Myeong Lee

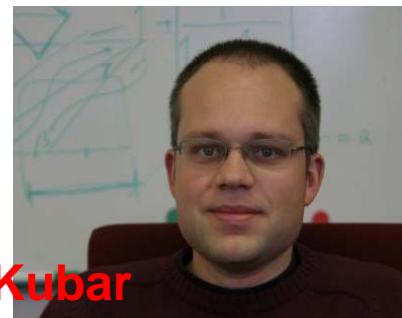
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Tomas Kubar



Benjamin Woiczikowski



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Univ. Maceio, Brasil

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für Bildung  
und Forschung