High intrinsic mobility\(^1\) and small, biologically compatible size make single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) in demand for the next generation of electronic devices. Further, the wide range of available bandgaps due to changes in diameter and symmetry give SWNTs greater versatility than traditional semiconductors.\(^2\) Single-stranded DNA has been employed to make these desirable properties accessible for large-scale fabrication of devices. Because single-stranded DNA can helically wrap an SWNT, forming a stable hybrid structure,\(^3,4\) DNA/polymer wrapping has been used to disperse bundles of intrinsically hydrophobic SWNTs into individual tubes in aqueous solution.\(^3,5\) The ability to isolate individual tubes, make them soluble, and separate them according to symmetry would enable fabrication of SWNT optoelectronic devices that benefit from the unique electronic properties of specific nanotube structures.\(^6\) Envisioning optoelectronic applications of nanotubes, we investigate whether the optical properties of DNA-wrapped SWNT materials are different to those of pristine SWNTs.\(^7\) Our previous work found that bandstructures of DNA–SWNTs are indeed affected by the charged wrap. That is, the direct optical bandgap, \(E_{11}\), decreases, but changes are fairly small.\(^8\) This is consistent with the available experimental data in standard experimental geometry in which incident light is polarized along the SWNT axis.\(^9\) Here we consider optical absorption of light with perpendicular (or circular) polarization with respect to the tube axis, which has been measured experimentally for SWNTs dispersed using a surfactant.\(^10–12\) In this geometry we find qualitative changes in the absorption spectra of SWNTs upon hybridization with DNA, including strong optical circular dichroism in non-chiral SWNTs. These optical effects are predicted to serve as qualitative tools to directly identify the DNA wrapping.

In general, a helical wrap may break the symmetry of a bare SWNT. The potential of the ionized backbone of the DNA is too strong to justify a perturbative approach. In this Communication we numerically solve the joint Schrödinger–Poisson equations beyond the perturbation approximation to determine the modulation of optical properties resulting from hybridization.

Our simulations predict new peaks in the cross-polarized absorption spectra of DNA–SWNTs with frequencies close to \(E_{11}\) transitions, prohibited for pristine nanotubes in such polarization. In Figure 1 we plot calculated optical strength versus simulated emission along the tube axis and simulated absorption of light polarized across the tube axis for the (7,0) SWNT with and without a DNA wrap. The figure shows a dramatic difference in luminescence–absorption maps in the region of the first van Hove singularity, \(E_{11}\), which is explained in the remainder of this Communication.

As we observed, absorption (and luminescence) of light with parallel polarization should not change significantly upon DNA hybridization.\(^8\) In contrast, Figure 2 shows that for a semiconducting zigzag (7,0) DNA–SWNT hybrid with the wrap geometry shown in the inset, the optical absorption coefficients for light polarized across the SWNT axis (solid curve) drastically differ from the bare tube absorption in the same polarization (dashed curve). The first absorption peak in cross-polarization for the bare SWNT corresponds to \(E_{12}\) and \(E_{21}\) transitions. This peak is also present for the DNA–SWNT hybrid, although it is shifted to higher frequency. In addition, a peak at lower frequency near that of the bare \(E_{11}\) transitions appears as a consequence of the lifting of selection rules. For cross-polarized transitions, the selection rule for angular momentum is \(\Delta m = \pm 1\) for the bare tube. This is dictated by the odd symmetry of the momentum operator and the even symmetry of the product of wavefunctions with the same angular momentum for the electron and the hole.

In contrast to the bare tube, the subbands of the wrapped SWNT do not have definite angular momentum since the electron (and hole) wave functions are helically polarized by the Coulomb potential of the DNA (see insets of Figure 2.) Thus, the circularly polarized optical transitions are allowed at lower frequency near that of the prohibited \(E_{11}\). The physical interpretation of this effect is that the polarization of the electron (hole) under the perturbation of the transverse electric field of a nearby DNA phosphate group creates across the tube a permanent dipole, which may be excited by the perpendicular electric field of incident light. Overall (negative) electron density shifts to the opposite side of the tube and (positive) hole density shifts toward the DNA backbone.\(^6\) To observe such an effect experimentally, one must tune to a singularity in the optical density of states. In the bare tube this happens only at the edges of the Brillouin zone. Additional singularities arise with the wrapping due to subband flattening.

Within a semi-empirical orthogonal tight-binding approach, we calculated optical absorption of a number of DNA–SWNT complexes. This numerical approach is chosen to

**Carbon nanotubes**

**Optical Identification of a DNA-Wrapped Carbon Nanotube: Signs of Helically Broken Symmetry**

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High intrinsic mobility\(^1\) and small, biologically compatible size make single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) in demand for the next generation of electronic devices. Further, the wide range of available bandgaps due to changes in diameter and symmetry give SWNTs greater versatility than traditional semiconductors.\(^2\) Single-stranded DNA has been employed to make these desirable properties accessible for large-scale fabrication of devices. Because single-stranded DNA can helically wrap an SWNT, forming a stable hybrid structure,\(^3,4\) DNA/polymer wrapping has been used to disperse bundles of intrinsically hydrophobic SWNTs into individual tubes in aqueous solution.\(^3,5\) The ability to isolate individual tubes, make them soluble, and separate them according to symmetry would enable fabrication of SWNT optoelectronic devices that benefit from the unique electronic properties of specific nanotube structures.\(^6\) Envisioning optoelectronic applications of nanotubes, we investigate whether the optical properties of DNA-wrapped SWNT materials are different to those of pristine SWNTs.\(^7\) Our previous work found that bandstructures of DNA–SWNTs are indeed affected by the charged wrap. That is, the direct optical bandgap, \(E_{11}\), decreases, but changes are fairly small.\(^8\) This is consistent with the available experimental data in standard experimental geometry in which incident light is polarized along the SWNT axis.\(^9\) Here we consider optical absorption of light with perpendicular (or circular) polarization with respect to the tube axis, which has been measured experimentally for SWNTs dispersed using a surfactant.\(^10–12\) In this geometry we find qualitative changes in the absorption spectra of SWNTs upon hybridization with DNA, including strong optical circular dichroism in non-chiral SWNTs. These optical effects are predicted to serve as qualitative tools to directly identify the DNA wrapping.

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The DNA backbone is modeled as a regular, infinite helix of point charges representing the phosphate groups wrapped around the tube (as seen in insets of Figure 2). The angle of the helix, its position with respect the underlying graphene lattice, the spacing between the tube and DNA charges, and linear charge density are parameters of the model that can be obtained from molecular dynamics simulations or adjusted to the experimental data. For a broad range of these parameters, we observe similar symmetry breaking effects. To simulate the DNA–SWNT hybrid structure we used the NAMD package with CHARMM parameterization. Edge atoms of the DNA segment were “frozen” to preserve a required system helicity.

The partial absorption coefficient is calculated for a bare SWNT as:

$$\alpha_\pm(h\omega, k) \propto \sum_i \sum_f q^2 \left| \langle \Psi(k, m_f, \lambda_f) | \hat{p} \cdot \vec{e}_\pm | \Psi(k, m_i, \lambda_i) \rangle \right|^2$$

$$\times \frac{f[E_i(k, m_i, \lambda_i)] [1 - f(E_f(k, m_f, \lambda_f))] \Gamma}{[E_f(k, m_f, \lambda_f) - E_i(k, m_i, \lambda_i) - h\omega]^2 + \Gamma^2}$$

(1)

where $h\omega$ is the energy of the incident light, $k$ the electron wavevector, $q$ the magnitude of the electron charge, $m_i$ and $m_f$ refer to the initial and final angular momentum quantum numbers, $\lambda_i$ and $\lambda_f$ label the band (conduction or valence) of the initial and final states, $m_0$ the free electron mass, $f(E)$ the Fermi–Dirac function, and $\Gamma$ is a phenomenological broadening parameter, which was set to 0.008 eV for these simulations. $|p_\pm| = q \Re \left( \langle \Psi(k, m_i \pm 1, \lambda_i) | \exp(\pm \iota \theta) \Psi(k, m_i, \lambda_i) \rangle \right)$ is the dipole matrix element for a transition from an initial state (with energy $E_i$) in the valence band, $|k, m_i, \lambda_i\rangle$, to a final state (of energy $E_f$) in the conduction band, $|k, m_f, \lambda_f\rangle$, for incident light with the circular polarization $\vec{e}_\pm$ with the selection rule for angular momentum $\Delta m = m_f - m_i = \pm 1$. One can exclude the DNA from the spectra analysis because the DNA absorption edge is at approximately 4.1 eV, which is well above the main IR spectral features of the SWNT itself. Ref. [17] includes a comparison of bound and free single-stranded DNA absorbance.

The chiral perturbation of the DNA lifts selection rules and allows additional optical transitions in the DNA–SWNT hybrid that were prohibited by symmetry in the bare nanotube for cross-polarized absorption. Such “natural” helicity of the electron states must result in non-zero optical activity of the material. Indeed, the optical circular dichroism spectra for a variety of SWNT–DNA hybrids show strong dichroism for originally achiral as well as chiral tubes (Figure 3).

The total absorption spectrum is obtained by integration of the partial absorption coefficient (Equation 1) over the wavevector inside the first Brillouin zone, $\alpha_\pm (h\omega) = \int_{BZ} \alpha_\pm (h\omega, k) dk$, and is plotted in Figure 3 for the left and right circular polarizations, $\Delta m = \pm 1$ (dashed and dotted curves, respectively). Absorption of cross-polarized light drastically differs for the hybrid and the bare tube (solid curve in Figure 3).

The difference in absorption for two polarizations gives the circular dichroism spectrum of the DNA–SWNT hybrid: CD = $\alpha_+ - \alpha_-$. (inset of Figure 3). We stress that this circular dichroism is unrelated to the possible chirality of the DNA. Firstly, the single-stranded DNA does not make a clear helix on its own, without wrapping around the SWNT. Secondly, DNA absorption is not included in this work at all, although a recent study showed an
interesting DNA hypochromicity effect in the hybrids. Hence, the optical activity must be fully attributed to the nanotube itself and to its helical symmetry breaking. That result is further supported by the experimental data in ref. [16].

Symmetry of the wrap is central to determine the circular dichroism and optical response of the hybrid. We predict that optical absorption in the perpendicular or circular polarization may be used to detect the helical wrapping. The exact geometry of the DNA wrap for an arbitrary tube is not yet precisely known. Upon variation of the parameters of the wrap and/or tube diameters, we found in our modeling that both optical effects are almost independent of the axial or equatorial displacement of the helical wrap along the SWNT surface without changing the helical angle of the DNA backbone (see Supporting Information). This is because the most important factor is symmetry matching between the SWNT lattice and the DNA backbone helical angle. For various angles and for various tubes we predict different absorption spectra, though we believe that a general qualitative feature of the helical symmetry breaking, the appearance of new van Hove singularities in the optical data, must be present. In contrast, a random coating, having no particular symmetry, is expected to result at most in a broad featureless background.

Recent publications [19,20] demonstrated the viability of separation of the DNA wrapped SWNT, thus allowing a detailed optical spectroscopy. Absorption data of Reference [19] shows additional spectral features that may be associated with perpendicular transitions, though further experiments and analysis will be needed to make an exact assignment, including Coulomb renormalization of the optical band gap.

In conclusion, we obtain optical absorption spectra and circular dichroism for DNA-wrapped SWNTs. In this Communication we focus on the optical transitions for light polarized across the nanotube axis. We predict that symmetry lowering due to the Coulomb potential of the regular helical DNA wrap results in qualitative changes in the cross- or circularly polarized absorption spectrum. In particular, we predict the appearance of new transitions in the cross-polarized absorption of the DNA–SWNT at frequencies substantially lower than that of all allowed $E_{12}$ transitions in the bare tube. Therefore, with sufficient wrapping coverage, the hybrid material is predicted to show splitting and a shift of the lowest peak, which we suggest can be used for experimental detection of the wrapping. A similar effect of the symmetry breaking is predicted to result in strong circular dichroism of the complexes.

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