

INTISARI

KAJIAN KOMPUTASI *DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY* PADA *HETEROFULLERENE* SEBAGAI NANOMATERIAL PEMBAWA OBAT RIMANTADIN

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Kajian tentang interaksi molekul obat rimantadin dengan variasi *heterofullerene* berdasarkan hasil komputasi *Density Functional Theory* (DFT) telah dilakukan. Interaksi *fullerene* C₆₀ dengan molekul obat rimantadin hanya menghasilkan energi adsorpsi yang lemah, oleh karena itu digunakan variasi *heterofullerene* untuk menghasilkan energi adsorpsi yang lebih kuat. Variasi *heterofullerene* pada penelitian ini menggunakan *fullerene* C₆₀ dengan atom-atom pengganti sebagai berikut: B, Al, Ga, Si, Ge, AlN, AlN₂, AlN₃, (AlN₃)₂, (AlN)₃, (AlN₂)₃, (AlN₃)₃. Lima tahap penelitian, yaitu optimasi geometri, seleksi *heterofullerene*, penambahan atom N, optimasi posisi interaksi, dan optimasi jumlah atom N dilakukan menggunakan komputasi DFT untuk memperoleh energi adsorpsi optimal pada masing-masing tahap. Penyelidikan sifat-sifat elektronik dari sistem interaksi molekul obat rimantadin dengan *heterofullerene* dilakukan dengan analisis celah pita energi (E_{gap}), potensial kimia elektronik (μ), kekerasan kimia (η), indeks elektrofilitas (ω), dan transfer muatan (ΔN). Penambahan atom N pada *heterofullerene* C₅₉ Al dapat meningkatkan energi adsorpsi sehingga diperoleh nilai energi adsorpsi terkuat yang dihasilkan oleh sistem interaksi molekul obat rimantadin dengan *heterofullerene* C₅₆AlN₃, yaitu -57,62 kkal/mol. Peningkatan nilai energi adsorpsi tersebut memungkinkan *heterofullerene* C₄₈(AlN₃)₃ dapat digunakan untuk membawa 3 molekul obat rimantadin. Interaksi molekul obat rimantadin dengan variasi *heterofullerene* menyebabkan perubahan sifat-sifat elektronik dari molekul obat rimantadin menjadi lebih reaktif dan meningkatkan kemampuan pengikatan senyawa obat dengan biomolekul karena peningkatan nilai ω .

Kata kunci: rimantadin, *heterofullerene*, *density functional theory*, *fullerene* C₆₀, energi adsorpsi.

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF COMPUTATIONAL DENSITY FUNCTIONAL THEORY ON HETEROFULLERENE AS RIMANTADINE DRUG CARRIER NANOMATERIAL

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The study of the interaction of the drug rimantadine on the surface of heterofullerene based on the computational results of Density Functional Theory (DFT) has been carried out. The interaction of fullerene C₆₀ with the drug molecule rimantadine only resulted in a weak adsorption energy, therefore the variation of heterofullerene was used to produce a stronger adsorption energy. The variation of heterofullerene in this study uses fullerene C₆₀ with the following replacement atoms: B, Al, Ga, Si, Ge, AlN, AlN₂, AlN₃, (AlN₃)₂, (AlN)₃, (AlN₂)₃, (AlN₃)₃. Five stages of research, namely geometry optimization, selection of heterofullerene, addition of N atoms, optimization of interaction position, and optimization of the number of N atoms were carried out using DFT computing to obtain optimal adsorption energy at each stage. Investigation of the electronic properties of the molecular interaction system of rimantadine with heterofullerene was carried out by analyzing the energy band gap (E_{gap}), electronic chemical potential (μ), chemical hardness (η), electrophilicity index (ω), and charge transfer (ΔN). The addition of N atoms to heterofullerene C₅₉ Al can increase the adsorption energy so that the strongest adsorption energy value is obtained from the interaction system of rimantadine drug molecules with heterofullerene C₅₆AlN₃, which is -57,62 kcal/mol. The increase in the adsorption energy value enables heterofullerene C₄₈(AlN₃)₃ to be used to carry 3 molecules of the drug rimantadine. The interaction of rimantadine drug molecules with variations in heterofullerene causes changes in the electronic properties of rimantadine drug molecules to become more reactive and increases the binding ability of drug compounds with biomolecules due to an increase in the value of ω .

Keyword: rimantadine, heterofullerene, density functional theory, fullerene C₆₀, adsorption energy.