

**PENGARUH SUHU TERHADAP INTERAKSI DAN FREKUENSI  
VIBRASI ASAM LAURAT DAN METANOL PADA PERMUKAAN  
ZIRKONIA TERSULFATASI DENGAN METODE *SELF CONSISTENT  
CHARGE DENSITY FUNCTIONAL BASED TIGHT BINDING  
MOLECULAR DYNAMICS* (SCC-DFTB MD)**

Hanan Rizal Wicaksono  
20/466462/PPA/06028

**INTISARI**

Studi pengaruh suhu terhadap interaksi dan frekuensi vibrasi pada reaksi esterifikasi asam laurat dan metanol pada permukaan zirkonia tersulfatasi dengan metode *Self Consistent Charge Density Functional Based Tight Binding Molecular Dynamics* (SCC-DFTB MD) telah dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mempelajari pengaruh suhu terhadap interaksi dan vibrasi molekul pada reaksi esterifikasi asam laurat dan metanol pada permukaan katalis zirkonia tersulfatasi melalui simulasi dinamika molekular dengan metode SCC-DFTB. Sistem simulasi terdiri dari 50 molekul air, 2 molekul asam laurat, dan 2 molekul metanol yang berada di atas permukaan zirkonia tersulfatasi dengan panjang kotak simulasi  $x=19,20 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $y=10,86 \text{ \AA}$ , dan  $z=100 \text{ \AA}$ . Simulasi dinamika molekular dilakukan menggunakan termostat Nose-Hoover dengan variasi suhu 273, 298, dan 328 K dengan waktu simulasi 20 ps. Hasil trajektori dilakukan analisis jarak ikatan, jumlah ikatan hidrogen, dan vibrasi molekul pada asam laurat dan metanol di permukaan zirkonia tersulfatasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan interaksi asam laurat dan metanol pada permukaan zirkonia tersulfatasi diperoleh peningkatan jumlah ikatan hidrogen yang terbentuk hingga optimum pada variasi suhu 298 K. Ikatan hidrogen yang terbentuk berupa ikatan hidrogen atom hidrogen  $\text{ZrOH}_2$  dengan atom oksigen asam laurat (Hz-Ol), ikatan hidrogen atom oksigen  $\text{SO}_3$  dengan atom hidrogen asam laurat (Os-Hl), dan ikatan hidrogen atom oksigen metanol dengan atom hidrogen air (Om-Hw). Vibrasi molekul secara umum mengalami kenaikan puncak intensitas dan pelebaran puncak dengan meningkatnya variasi suhu. Puncak pada bilangan gelombang  $343 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  menunjukkan adanya vibrasi ulur dari Zr-O,  $1002 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  adanya vibrasi simetri S-O,  $1080 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  adanya vibrasi asimetri S-O,  $1157 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  adanya vibrasi simetri S=O,  $1226 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  adanya vibrasi asimetri S=O,  $1163\text{-}1210 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  yang menunjukkan vibrasi *stretching* C-O pada ester, bilangan gelombang  $1330\text{-}1420 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  menunjukkan vibrasi *bending* O-H pada metanol, dan bilangan gelombang  $1395\text{-}1440 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  menunjukkan vibrasi *bending* O-H pada asam laurat.

Kata kunci: asam laurat, katalis zirkonia tersulfatasi, metanol, simulasi dinamika molekular, SCC DFTB

***EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE INTERACTIONS AND  
VIBRATIONAL FREQUENCIES OF LAURIC ACID AND METHANOL  
ON THE SURFACE OF SULFATED ZIRCONIA USING SELF  
CONSISTENT CHARGE DENSITY FUNCTIONAL BASED TIGHT  
BINDING MOLECULAR DYNAMICS (SCC-DFTB MD) METHOD***

Hanan Rizal Wicaksono  
20/466462/PPA/06028

**ABSTRACT**

The study of temperature effect on the interactions and vibrational frequencies in esterification reaction of lauric acid/methanol on sulfated zirconia surface with Self Consistent Charge Density Functional Based Tight Binding Molecular Dynamics (SCC-DFTB MD) method has been carried out. The purpose of this research is to study the temperature effect on the interaction and molecular vibration in esterification reaction of lauric acid and methanol on sulfated zirconia surface catalyst through molecular dynamics simulation with SCC-DFTB method. The simulation system consists of 50 water molecules, 2 lauric acid molecules, and 2 methanol molecules above the surface of sulfated zirconia with simulation box lengths  $x = 19.20 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $y = 10.86 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $z = 100 \text{ \AA}$ . Molecular dynamics simulations were performed using Nose-Hoover thermostat with temperature variations of 273, 298, and 328 K with a simulation time of 20 ps. The trajectory results were subjected to bond length analysis, hydrogen bond number analysis, and molecular vibrational analysis on lauric acid/methanol on the surface of sulfated zirconia.

The results showed that the interaction of lauric acid and methanol on sulfated zirconia surface generally obtained an increase in the number of hydrogen bonds formed to the optimum at a temperature variation of 298 K. Hydrogen bonds formed in the form of hydrogen bonds of  $\text{ZrOH}_2$  hydrogen atoms with lauric acid oxygen atoms (Hz-Ol), hydrogen bonds of  $\text{SO}_3$  oxygen atoms with lauric acid hydrogen atoms (Os-Hl), and hydrogen bonds of methanol oxygen atoms with water hydrogen atoms (Om-Hw). Molecular vibrations in general experienced an increase in peak intensity and peak broadening with increasing temperature variations. The peak at wavenumber  $343 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicates the presence of Zr-O stretching vibrations,  $1002 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  the presence of S-O symmetry vibrations,  $1080 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  the presence of S-O asymmetry vibrations,  $1157 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  the presence of S=O symmetry vibrations,  $1226 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  the presence of S=O asymmetry vibrations, wavenumbers  $1163\text{-}1210 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which shows C-O stretching vibrations in esters, wavenumbers  $1330\text{-}1420 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  shows O-H bending vibrations in methanol, and wavenumbers  $1395\text{-}1440 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  shows O-H bending vibrations in lauric acid.

Keyword: lauric acid, methanol, molecular dynamics simulation, SCC DFTB, sulfated zirconia catalyst