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ANALYSIS OF WATER MOLECULE ADSORPTION ON alpha -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) SURFACE USING THE SELF-CONSISTENT CHARGE

DENSITY FUNCTIONAL TIGHT-BINDING METHOD

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## **WATER MOLECULE ADSORPTION ANALYSIS OF THE $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) SURFACE USING THE SELF-CONSISTENT CHARGE DENSITY FUNCTIONAL TIGHT-BINDING METHOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study simulates the adsorption of water molecule on the surface of  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) using the Self-Consistent Charge Density Functional Tight-Binding (SCC-DFTB) method. The research objective is to determine the water interactions and structures on  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111)-H<sub>2</sub>O during the simulation.

A structural modeling of  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) is performed. Molecular dynamics simulation of  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) - H<sub>2</sub>O set at 298.15 K for 35 ps using Velocity Verlet algorithm with Nose-Hoover thermostat temperature controller. Analysis bond types, radial distribution function, and infrared (IR) spectra are carried out to investigate the effect of water adsorption in this research.

The result showed that the surface of  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) was reactive to water molecules which was adsorbed on its surface and produced Y-OH<sub>2</sub>. Later, Y-OH<sub>2</sub> partly dissociated and produced H<sup>+</sup> to create Y-OH<sup>-</sup>. The protonation on the surface leads to the creation of >OH<sup>+</sup> ions. The system shows molecular vibrations of Y-O stretching at 403 cm<sup>-1</sup>, H-O-H bending at 1465 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and OH stretching at 3000 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Hence, the SCC-DFTB molecular dynamics simulation method proves to be able to be used to investigate the interactions between water molecules and the surface of  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111).

Keywords: molecular dynamics, Nose-Hoover, SCC-DFTB, yttrium oxide



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## ANALISIS PENYERAPAN MOLEKUL AIR DI PERMUKAAN $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) MENGGUNAKAN SIMULASI DINAMIKA MOLEKUL DENGAN METODE SELF-CONSISTENT CHARGE DENSITY FUNCTIONAL TIGHT-BINDING

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### INTISARI

Adsorpsi molekul air pada permukaan  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) telah dianalisis. Pendekatan *Self-Consistent-Charge Density-Functional Tight-Binding* (SCC-DFTB) digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yang didasarkan pada simulasi dinamika molekuler. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi adsorpsi yang terjadi pada  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(111)-H<sub>2</sub>O selama simulasi dan struktur yang muncul setelah simulasi dinamika molekul.

Pemodelan struktural  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> dan  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) dilakukan dalam penelitian ini. Simulasi dinamika molekul  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111)-H<sub>2</sub>O pada suhu 298,15 K selama 35 ps. Algoritma Velocity Verlet dengan pengontrol suhu termostat Nose-Hoover diadopsi. Struktur tipe ikatan, fungsi distribusi radial dan analisis IR digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efek adsorpsi air.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa permukaan  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) reaktif terhadap molekul air. Molekul air menyerap pada permukaan  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111) dan menghasilkan Y-OH<sub>2</sub>. Y-OH<sub>2</sub> sebagian terdisosiasi, meninggalkan Y-OH<sup>-</sup> dan proton. Proton menyebabkan protonasi pada permukaan, menghasilkan >OH<sup>+</sup>. Sistem ini menghasilkan vibrasi molekuler seperti Y-O yang meregang pada sekitar 403 cm<sup>-1</sup>, H-O-H yang melentur pada 1465 cm<sup>-1</sup>, dan OH yang meregang pada sekitar 3000 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Metode simulasi dinamika molekul SCC-DFTB dapat digunakan untuk menyelidiki interaksi yang terjadi antara molekul air dan permukaan  $\alpha$ -Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (111).

Kata kunci: dinamika molekul, Nose-Hoover, SCC-DFTB, yttrium oksida