

**THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECT OF
CLUSTER SIZE AND LEVEL OF DENSITY FUNCTIONALS
IN BONDING CASE STUDY ON GLYCINE AND CYTIDINE**

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Final Year Project Report Submitted in
Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons) Physics
in the Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi Mara

July 2025

This Final Year Project Report entitled “**Theoretical Investigation on the Effect of Cluster Size and Level of Density Functionals in Bonding: Case Study on Glycine and Cytidine**” was submitted by Abdul Razak Bin Muhammad in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons) Physics, in the Faculty of Applied Science, and was approved by

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25 JULY 2025

ABSTRACT

Theoretical Investigation on the Effect of Cluster Size and Level of Density Functionals in Bonding: Case Study on Glycine and Cytidine

This research investigated the theoretical calculation of the electron density for glycine and cytidine system using Density Functional Theory (DFT). This is because DFT offers a good balance between computational cost and accuracy for studying electron density distribution. The structure of glycine and cytidine was constructed using GaussView from a CIF file obtained from Hara et al. (2024). Topological analyses were performed using the Multiwfn program to identify bond critical points (BCPs) and compute $|V_{\text{BCP}}|/G_{\text{BCP}}$, and Vesta was used to visualise the electron density distribution. The result showed that the C-N, C-C and C-H bonds were covalent with high $|V_{\text{BCP}}|/G_{\text{BCP}}$ ratios (>2). The Valence Electron Density (VED) plots resembled the experimental curves more closely. The findings showed that the cluster size of neighbouring molecules have an impact on electron distributions, thus fulfilling the first objective. Although the two functionals used, APFD/def2tzvp and LC-BLYP/cc-pVTZ displayed similar bonding trends, LC-BLYP/cc-pVTZ results was slightly better in terms of long-range interactions, achieving the second objective. In conclusion, it has been shown in paper that cluster size does indeed influence the bonding interactions and electron density.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Research Questions	3
1.4 Objective of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.6 Limitations of the Study	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Electron Density	6
2.2 Density Functional Theory	7
2.2.1 Level of Theory in DFT	10
2.2.2 Basis Sets of DFT	13
2.3 Previous Study of Cases of Glycine and Cytidine	14
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Structure of Glycine and Cytidine	17
3.3 Calculations and Analyses	19
3.3.1 Critical Point Analysis	20
3.3.2 Electron Density Analysis	21

3.3.3	Valence Electron Density in Glycine Analysis	21
3.4	Flow Chart	22
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION		23
4.1	Introduction	23
4.2	Bond Critical Point	23
4.2.1	Glycine Monomer and Dimer	24
4.2.2	Cytidine Monomer and Dimer	27
4.3	Electron Density	30
4.3.1	Electron Density of Glycine	31
4.3.2	Electron Density in Cytidine	33
4.4	Valence Electron Density	35
4.4.1	Valence Electron Density in C1-C2 Atoms	36
4.4.2	Valence Electron Density in C2-O1 Atoms	38
4.4.3	Valence Electron Density in C2-O2 Atoms	39
4.4.4	Valence Electron Density in C1-N3 Atoms	41
4.4.5	Valence Electron Density in C-H Atoms	43
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		45
5.1	Introduction	45
5.2	Conclusion	46
5.2	Recommendation	47
REFERENCES		49
APPENDICES		52
CURRICULUM VITAE		56