

Efek Kenaikan Suhu Hidrotermal terhadap pH Larutan Na_3PO_4 pada Pembuatan Blok Hidroksiapatit dari Blok Gypsum = Effect of Temperature Increase to pH Na_3PO_4 Solution in Fabrication of Hydroxyapatite Block from Gypsum Block

Ratu Mahdiyah Nabilah, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Hidroksiapatit merupakan salah satu bahan alloplast yang banyak digunakan di bidang kedokteran gigi. Komposisi hidroksiapatit sama dengan komposisi anorganik tulang dan gigi manusia sehingga bersifat biokompatibel dan bioaktif. Selain itu, hidroksiapatit juga bersifat osteokonduktif. Salah satu metode pembuatan hidroksiapatit yaitu metode disolusi-presipitasi dalam kondisi hidrotermal.

Pembuatan blok hidroksiapatit dengan metode disolusi-presipitasi pada suhu 100°C selama 48 jam masih menghasilkan fasa lain selain hidroksiapatit, yaitu dicalcium phosphate anhydrous (DCPA). Fasa DCPA dan/atau fasa DCPD (dicalcium phosphate dehydrate) dapat terbentuk dalam pH asam. Sedangkan, hidroksiapatit dapat terbentuk pada pH basa. Oleh karena itu, pH dapat dijadikan indikator secara tidak langsung mengenai hasil fasa yang terbentuk. Gypsum dipilih sebagai prekursor karena mengandung ion kalsium (Ca^{2+}). Sedangkan, larutan Na_3PO_4 digunakan karena mengandung ion fosfat (PO_4^{3-}), bersifat tidak toksik, dan memiliki pH basa.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan suhu terhadap perubahan pH larutan Na_3PO_4 dalam pembuatan blok hidroksiapatit dari blok gipsium.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan blok gipsium dan larutan Na_3PO_4 sebagai prekursor untuk membuat blok hidroksiapatit. Spesimen yang digunakan berupa 30 mL larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 sebanyak dua beaker glass larutan. Sebelum dilakukan perendaman, pH larutan diukur terlebih dahulu untuk mengetahui pH awal larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 . Lima belas blok gipsium direndam dalam 30 mL larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 dengan suhu yang berbeda yaitu 100°C , 140°C , dan 180°C pada kondisi hidrotermal selama 48 jam. Setelah perendaman, blok dan larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 dipisahkan. Kemudian, pH larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 diukur kembali menggunakan pH meter Eutech Instruments pH 700 untuk mendapatkan pH larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 setelah digunakan untuk perendaman selama 48 jam.

Hasil: Nilai pH larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 sebelum digunakan untuk perendaman yaitu 13,04. Sedangkan, nilai pH larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 setelah digunakan untuk perendaman pada suhu 100°C , 140°C , dan 180°C berturut-turut yaitu 12,72; 12,67; dan 12,30.

Kesimpulan: Peningkatan suhu yang digunakan menyebabkan penurunan pH larutan 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 . Namun, pH akhir larutan masih cukup basa untuk hidroksiapatit terbentuk. Namun, penelitian lebih lanjut masih perlu dilakukan mengenai pengukuran pH larutan Na_3PO_4 dengan sampel yang lebih banyak.

.....Background: Hydroxyapatite is one of the alloplastic materials that is widely used in dentistry. The composition of hydroxyapatite is similar with the inorganic composition of human bone so that it is biocompatible and bioactive. Besides, hydroxyapatite is also osteoconductive. One of the fabrication methods of hydroxyapatite is the dissolution-precipitation method under hydrothermal conditions. The fabrication of hydroxyapatite block with the dissolution-precipitation method at 100°C for 48 hours still produced other phase except hydroxyapatite, specifically dicalcium phosphate anhydrous (DCPA). DCPA

and/or dicalcium phosphate dehydrate (DCPD) phase can be obtained if the pH is acidic. Meanwhile, hydroxyapatite can be fabricated on the alkaline pH condition. Therefore, the pH value can be the indirect indicator to predict the phase product. Gypsum was chosen as a precursor because it has calcium ions (Ca^{2+}). Na_3PO_4 solution was used because it contained phosphate ions (PO_4^{3-}), non-toxic, and has an alkaline pH value.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the effect of temperature differences on changes of the pH value of Na_3PO_4 solution in the fabrication of hydroxyapatite block from gypsum block.

Methods: This study used gypsum block and Na_3PO_4 solution as precursors to fabricate hydroxyapatite block. The specimens of this study were two beaker glasses of 30 mL of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution. Before the immersion, the pH value of the solution was measured first to determine the initial pH value of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution. Fifteen specimens of gypsum blocks were immersed in 30 mL of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution with different temperatures specifically 100°C, 140°C, and 180°C under the hydrothermal condition for 48 hours. After the immersion, the blocks and the 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution were separated. Then, the pH value of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution was measured using Eutech Instruments pH 700 pH meter to obtain the pH of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution after being used for immersion for 48 hours.

Results: The pH value of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution before being used for the immersion was 13.04.

Meanwhile, the pH value of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution after being used for the immersion at 100°C, 140°C, and 180°C respectively were 12.72, 12.67, and 12.30.

Conclusions: The increase in the temperature caused the derivation of the pH value of 1 mol/L Na_3PO_4 solution. Nevertheless, the final pH value was still alkaline enough for hydroxyapatite to be formed.

However, further research still needs to be done to measure the pH value of the Na_3PO_4 solution with more samples.