

DETEKSI ASAM URAT DENGAN METODE KOLORIMETRI CITRA DIGITAL BERBASIS DEKOLORISASI DISPERSI NANOSHEETS MANGAN DIOKSIDA

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INTISARI

Sensor deteksi berbasis dekolorisasi dispersi MnO_2NSs berhasil dikembangkan untuk mendeteksi asam urat dengan metode kolorimetri citra digital dan hasil aplikasinya untuk sampel urin dibandingkan dengan metode spektrofotometri UV-Vis. MnO_2NSs disintesis melalui reaksi komproporsionasi antara Mn(II) dan Mn(VII) dengan penstabil *cetyltrimethylammonium bromide* (CTAB) yang menghasilkan material berwarna kuning kecokelatan dengan puncak serapan maksimum pada panjang gelombang 387 nm. Hasil karakterisasi FTIR menunjukkan adanya puncak karakteristik CTAB, pita vibrasi Mn-O, serta puncak O-H. Puncak difraksi pada hasil karakterisasi XRD sesuai dengan *crystallography open database* (COD file No. 00-900-1167) sehingga mengonfirmasi karakteristik MnO_2 . Morfologi MnO_2NSs berupa lembaran dua dimensi yang sangat tipis. Interaksi antara MnO_2NSs dengan asam urat menyebabkan terjadinya pemudaran warna larutan sehingga menghasilkan perubahan absorbansi dan intensitas warna biru. Kondisi sistem optimum untuk deteksi asam urat tercapai pada pH 4.

Nilai batas deteksi (LOD) dan batas kuantifikasi (LOQ) pada metode spektrofotometri diperoleh sebesar 0,0312 dan 0,0945 mM. Sementara itu, metode kolorimetri nilai LOD dan LOQ diperoleh sebesar 0,0202 dan 0,0611 mM. Hasil uji T menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan signifikan antara kedua metode. Pada pengujian sampel urin manusia, konsentrasi asam urat yang terdeteksi memiliki nilai % *relative error* untuk metode spektrofotometri dan kolorimetri masing-masing sebesar 16,42 dan 12,32% terhadap hasil uji laboratorium kesehatan. Metode kolorimetri menunjukkan sensitivitas dan tingkat keakuratan yang relatif lebih baik dibandingkan metode spektrofotometri UV-Vis sehingga layak digunakan untuk deteksi asam urat dalam sampel urin.

Kata kunci: asam urat, CTAB, kolorimetri citra digital, MnO_2NSs , urin.

***URIC ACID DETECTION USING DIGITAL IMAGE COLORIMETRIC
METHOD BASED ON MANGANESE DIOXIDE NANOSHEETS
DISPERSION DECOLORIZATION***

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ABSTRACT

A detection sensor based on MnO_2NSs dispersion decolorization was successfully developed to detect uric acid using a digital image colorimetric method and the results of its application to urine samples were compared with the UV-Vis spectrophotometric method. MnO_2NSs were synthesized through a comproportionation reaction between Mn(II) and Mn(VII) with cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) stabilizer which produced a yellow-brown material with a maximum absorption peak at a wavelength of 387 nm. FTIR characterization results showed the presence of characteristic CTAB peaks, Mn-O vibration bands, and O-H peaks. The diffraction peaks in the XRD characterization results were in accordance with the crystallography open database (COD file No. 00-900-1167) thus confirming the characteristics of MnO_2NSs . The morphology of MnO_2NSs was a very thin two-dimensional sheet. The interaction between MnO_2NSs and uric acid caused the color fading of the solution resulting in changes in absorbance and blue color intensity. The optimum system condition for uric acid detection was achieved at pH 4.

The limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) values for the spectrophotometric method were 0.0312 and 0.0945 mM. Meanwhile, the colorimetric method obtained LOD and LOQ values of 0.0202 and 0.0611 mM, respectively. The T-test results showed no significant difference between the two methods. In testing human urine samples, the detected uric acid concentration had a % relative error value for the spectrophotometric and colorimetric methods of 16.42 and 12.32%, against the results of health laboratory tests. The colorimetric method showed relatively better sensitivity and accuracy levels than the UV-Vis spectrophotometric method, making it suitable for use in detecting uric acid in urine samples.

Keywords: CTAB, digital image colorimetry, MnO_2NSs , uric acid, urine.