

INTISARI

Pelapisan Plat Titanium dengan Hidroksiapatit Organik Berbahan Dasar Cangkang Kerang Abalon Menggunakan Metode *Electrophoretic Deposition* sebagai Kandidat Implan Tulang

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Telah berhasil dilakukan pelapisan plat titanium dengan menggunakan hidroksiapatit organik berbahan dasar cangkang kerang abalon menggunakan metode *Electrophoretic Deposition* (EPD) sebagai kandidat implan tulang. Dalam penelitian ini, proses pelapisan menggunakan tiga variasi yakni, tegangan 25 V dan 50 V, kecepatan penarikan 0,1 mm/s, 0,5 mm/s, dan 1 mm/s, serta suhu sintering 750 °C dan 950 °C. Variasi yang diterapkan bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan ketebalan, morfologi dan struktur kristal lapisan hidroksiapatit sehingga diperoleh hasil yang paling sesuai sebagai kandidat implan tulang. Karakterisasi dilakukan dengan *Scanning Electron Microscopy* (SEM) dan *X-Ray Diffractometer* (XRD).

Proses EPD dan perlakuan suhu kalsinasi akan menghilangkan fase apatit karbonat tipe B yang membuat kemurnian lapisan hidroksiapatit semakin tinggi. Hasil SEM menunjukkan bahwa lapisan hidroksiapatit yang terbentuk lebih homogen, lebih tebal, dan *cracking* serta aglomerasi yang lebih sedikit, pada tegangan 50 V dan kecepatan penarikan 0,1 mm/s. Densitas lapisan hidroksiapatit lebih tinggi seiring dengan peningkatan tegangan dan suhu kalsinasi. Hasil terbaik diperoleh dengan penerapan suhu kalsinasi 950 °C, kecepatan penarikan 0,1 mm/s, serta tegangan 50 V.

Kata Kunci: Hidroksiapatit, Titanium, Pelapisan (*Coating*), *Electrophoretic Deposition*.

ABSTRACT

Titanium Plate Coating with Organic Hydroxyapatite Based on Abalone Shells using Electrophoretic Deposition Method as Candidate for Bone Implant

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Titanium plate coating has been successfully conducted using organic hydroxyapatite based on abalone mussel shells using Electrophoretic Deposition method as a candidate for bone implant. In this study, coating process used three variations, which are voltage of 25 V and 50 V, withdrawal velocity at 0.1mm/s, 0.5 mm/s, and 1 mm/s, and calcination temperatures of 750°C and 950°C. The aim of the variations was to determine structure of hydroxyapatite layer, in order to obtain the most suitable candidate for bone implants. Characterizations were conducted by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and X-Ray Diffractometer (XRD).

The EPD process and the application of calcination temperatures will eliminate the type B carbonate apatite phase which makes the purity of the hydroxyapatite layer even higher. SEM results indicated that the formed hydroxyapatite layer was more homogeneous, thicker, less cracking, and less agglomeration at 50 Voltage and with withdrawal velocity at 0.1 mm/s. The density of the hydroxyapatite layer is higher as the voltage and calcination temperature increases. The best result was obtained by applying a calcination temperature of 950°C, a withdrawal velocity of 0.1 mm/s, and a voltage of 50 V.

Keywords: Hydroxyapatite, Titanium, Coating, Electrophoretic Deposition