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## Hydroxyapatite from seashell (*anadara granosa*) for bone substitution / G Baanu Jivitha Gengadharan.

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**HYDROXYAPATITE FROM SEASHELL (*ANADARA GRANOSA*) FOR BONE  
SUBSTITUTION**

By  
G Baanu Jivitha a/p Gengadharan

A thesis submitted in partil fulfilment of  
the requirement for the award of the degree of  
Bachelor of Applied Science (Physics, Electronics and Instrumentation)

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU  
2010**



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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk **HYDROXYAPATITE FROM SEASHELL (*ANADARA GRANOSA*) FOR BONE SUBSTITUTION** oleh **G BAANU JIVITHA A/P GENGADHARAN**, no. matrik: **UK 15471** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Fizik sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Gunaan (Fizik Elektronik & Instrumentasi), Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, UMT.

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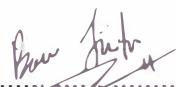
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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled Hydroxyapatite from Seashell (*Anadara Granosa*) for Bone Substitution is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

At the end of my thesis, I would like to thank all those people who made this thesis possible and an enjoyable experience for me. First of all, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr Mohd Sontang b Ahmad for his guidance and supervision while I complete my final year project. I also would like to thank my co-supervisor, Mr Mohd Fairuz Affandi b Aziz who has given me thoughtful advices during my research studies. I am very grateful and thankful for their guidelines, concerns, advices and encouragements during the project.

Not to forget I would like to thank YM Engku Ghapur Bin Engku Ali as our coordinator for his patience and tolerance in handling our final year project. Thank you for giving us enough time to complete the final year project.

This project also would be incomplete without a special thanks to the Institute of Oceanography and also Department of Physical Sciences, which have provided the instruments and apparatus used for this research. Further thanks also should go to staffs and lab assistants for all their guidance, availability and their time.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all my lecturers, coursemates, family and friends for their encouragement and for giving me the support that i need while finishing this project.

## **HYDROXYAPATITE FROM SEASHELL (*ANADARA GRANOSA*) FOR BONE SUBSTITUTION**

### **ABSTRACT**

Hydroxyapatite  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$  is an important biomaterial and is the principal inorganic constituent of bones and teeth. It is also used as the replacement of heart valves, hip joints and other implants in the human body. A novel procedure to produce porous hydroxyapatite from the waste seahells is reported.. The seahells were thermally treated and hydroxyapatite was produced from the calcined seahells through chemical route. The morphology of hydroxyapatite produced from seashell is analyzed by using Scanning Electron Microscope and the element composition of different phase is identified by using Energy Dispersive X-Ray. The powder was characterized by X-Ray Diffraction and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). Hydroxyapatite that produced with a smaller particle size and higher temperature is  $53\mu\text{m}$  with the temperature of  $550^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Keywords:** Hydroxyapatite; seahells; implant; termal; particle size and temperature

# **HIDROKSIAPATIT DARIPADA KULIT KERANG (*ANADARA GRANOSA*) UNTUK PENGGANTIAN TULANG**

## **ABSTRAK**

Hidroksiapatit  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$  ialah satu biomaterial yang penting dan juga suatu prinsipal juzuk bagi tulang dan gigi. Hidroksiapatit ini digunakan dalam penggantian injap jantung, sambungan pinggul dan juga bahan impalan lain di dalam badan manusia. Suatu kaedah untuk mennghasilkan hidroksiapatit dilaporkan. Kulit kerang dirawat secara termal dan hidroksiapatit dihasilkan melalui pembakaran kulit kerang dengan dirawati oleh bahan-bahan kimia. Morpologi bagi hidroksiapatit yang dihasilkan ini dianalisa dengan menggunakan Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) dan komposisi elemen untuk fasa yang berbeza disahkan dengan Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDS). Serbuk itu juga dikaji dikaji dengan menggunakan Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) dan juga X Ray Diffraction (XRD). Hidroksiapatit bermutu tinggi yang dihasilkan ialah dengan size partikal yang kecil iaitu  $53\mu\text{m}$  dan suhu yang tinggi iaitu  $550^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Kata kunci:** Hidroksiapatit; kulit kerang; bahan impalan; termal; saiz partikal dan suhu