

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Alsharif, S. A., Badran, M. I., Moustafa, M. H., Meshref, R. A., & Mohamed, E. I. (2023). Hydrothermal extraction and physicochemical characterization of biogenic hydroxyapatite nanoparticles from buffalo waste bones for in vivo xenograft in experimental rats. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-43989-9>
- Bouropoulos, N., Stampolakis, A., & Mouzakis, D. E. (2010). Dynamic mechanical properties of calcium alginate-hydroxyapatite nanocomposite hydrogels. *Science of Advanced Materials*, 2(2), 239–242. <https://doi.org/10.1166/sam.2010.1092>
- Cerqueni, G., Scalzone, A., Licini, C., Gentile, P., & Mattioli-Belmonte, M. (2021). Insights into oxidative stress in bone tissue and novel challenges for biomaterials. *Materials Science and Engineering C*, 130(June), 112433. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.msec.2021.112433>
- Chandrasekar, A., Sagadevan, S., & Dakshnamoorthy, A. (2013). Synthesis and characterization of nano-hydroxyapatite (n-HAP) using the wet chemical technique. *International Journal of Physical Sciences*, 8(32), 1639–1645. <https://doi.org/10.5897/IJPS2013.3990>
- Firdaus Hussin, M. S., Abdullah, H. Z., Idris, M. I., & Abdul Wahap, M. A. (2022). Extraction of natural hydroxyapatite for biomedical applications—A review. *Heliyon*, 8(8), e10356. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e10356>
- Gheisari, H., Karamian, E., & Abdellahi, M. (2015). A novel hydroxyapatite - Hardystonite nanocomposite ceramic. *Ceramics International*, 41(4), 5967–5975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceramint.2015.01.033>
- Hajar Saharudin, S., Haslinda Shariffuddin, J., Ida Amalina Ahamad Nordin, N., & Ismail, A. (2019). Effect of Aging Time in the Synthesis of Biogenic Hydroxyapatite Derived from Cockle Shell. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 19, 1208–1215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2019.11.124>
- Hossain, M. S., Uddin, M. N., Sarkar, S., & Ahmed, S. (2022). Crystallographic dependency of waste cow bone, hydroxyapatite, and β -tricalcium phosphate for biomedical application. *Journal of Saudi Chemical Society*, 26(6), 101559. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jscs.2022.101559>
- Kesmez, Ö. (2020). Preparation of anti-bacterial biocomposite nanofibers fabricated by electrospinning method. *Journal of the Turkish Chemical Society, Section A: Chemistry*, 7(1), 125–142. <https://doi.org/10.18596/jotcsa.590621>
- Li, J., Deng, C., Liang, W., Kang, F., Bai, Y., Ma, B., Wu, C., & Dong, S. (2021). Mn-containing bioceramics inhibit osteoclastogenesis and promote osteoporotic bone regeneration via scavenging ROS. *Bioactive Materials*, 6(11), 3839–3850. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bioactmat.2021.03.039>
- Li, Y., Liu, Y., Li, R., Bai, H., Zhu, Z., Zhu, L., Zhu, C., Che, Z., Liu, H., Wang, J., & Huang, L. (2021). Collagen-based biomaterials for bone tissue engineering. *and Design*, 210, 110049. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matdes.2021.110049>
- Li, B., Rahimiopour, M. R., Sadrnezhaad, S. K., Amin, M. H., & (2008). Synthesis of nano-hydroxyapatite under a hydrothermal condition. *Biomedical Materials*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-6041/3/2/025002>
- Maj, D., Ponpandian, N., & Viswanathan, C. (2015). Core-shell Mg nanostructures: Surfactant free facile synthesis,



- characterization and their in vitro cell viability studies against leukaemia cancer cells (K562). *RSC Advances*, 5(60), 48705–48711. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c5ra04663g>
- Mocanu, A. C., Stan, G. E., Maidaniuc, A., Miculescu, M., Antoniac, I. V., Ciocoiu, R. C., Voicu, S. I., Mitran, V., Cîmpean, A., & Miculescu, F. (2019). Naturally-derived biphasic calcium phosphates through increased phosphorus-based reagent amounts for biomedical applications. *Materials*, 12(3), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ma12030381>
- Ou, K. L., Hou, P. J., Huang, B. H., Chou, H. H., Yang, T. Sen, Huang, C. F., & Ueno, T. (2020). Bone healing and regeneration potential in rabbit cortical defects using an innovative bioceramic bone graft substitute. *Applied Sciences (Switzerland)*, 10(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/APP10186239>
- Permatasari, H. A., & Yusuf, Y. (2019). Characteristics of Carbonated Hydroxyapatite Based on Abalone Mussel Shells (*Haliotis asinina*) Synthesized by Precipitation Method with Aging Time Variations. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 546(4). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/546/4/042031>
- Pourmollaabbassi, B., Karbasi, S., & Hashemibeni, B. (2016). Evaluate the growth and adhesion of osteoblast cells on nanocomposite scaffold of hydroxyapatite/titania coated with poly hydroxybutyrate. *Advanced Biomedical Research*, 5(1), 156. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2277-9175.188486>
- Prawira, S. E., Triyono, J., Triyono, T., & Graft, B. (2019). *PENGARUH TEMPERATUR KALSINASI TERHADAP SIFAT MEKANIK Mekanika : Majalah Ilmiah Mekanika* 23, 18, 22–27.
- Sahana, H., Khajuria, D. K., Razdan, R., Mahapatra, D. R., Bhat, M. R., Suresh, S., Rao, R. R., & Mariappan, L. (2013). Improvement in bone properties by using risedronate adsorbed hydroxyapatite novel nanoparticle based formulation in a rat model of osteoporosis. *Journal of Biomedical Nanotechnology*, 9(2), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.1166/jbn.2013.1482>
- Sari, M., Hening, P., Chotimah, Ana, I. D., & Yusuf, Y. (2021a). Bioceramic hydroxyapatite-based scaffold with a porous structure using honeycomb as a natural polymeric Porogen for bone tissue engineering. *Biomaterials Research*, 25(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40824-021-00203-z>
- Sari, M., Hening, P., Chotimah, Ana, I. D., & Yusuf, Y. (2021b). Porous structure of bioceramics carbonated hydroxyapatite-based honeycomb scaffold for bone tissue engineering. *Materials Today Communications*, 26(January), 102135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mtcomm.2021.102135>
- Susanto, R. (2021). Potensi Pembuatan Replika Tulang Berpori Menggunakan Template Ampas Tebu. *Chempublish Journal*, 5(2), 116–129. <https://doi.org/10.22437/chp.v5i2.10612>
- Tanpure, S., Ghanwat, V., Shinde, B., Tanpure, K., & Lawande, S. (2022). The Eggshell Waste Transformed Green and Efficient Synthesis of K-Ca(OH)2 Catalyst for Room Temperature Synthesis of Chalcones. *Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds*, 42(4), 1322–1340. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10406638.2020.1776740>
- Ting, H. F., & Koleangan, H. S. J. (2020). SINTESIS ZN₂Ag/CoFe₂O₄ MENGGUNAKAN EKSTRAK DAUN Anredera cordifolia (Ten) Steenis DAN APLIKASINYA TOKATALIS UNTUK MENDEGRADASI ZAT WARNA BLUE. *Chemistry Progress*, 12(2), 59–66.



- <https://doi.org/10.35799/cp.12.2.2019.27924>
- Wong, C. C., Yeh, Y. Y., Chen, C. H., Manga, Y. B., Jheng, P. R., Lu, C. X., & Chuang, E. Y. (2021). Effectiveness of treating segmental bone defects with a synergistic co-delivery approach with platelet-rich fibrin and tricalcium phosphate. *Materials Science and Engineering C*, 129(July), 112364. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.msec.2021.112364>
- Wu, C. J., Liu, K. F., Liu, C. M., Lan, W. C., Chu, S. F., Shen, Y. K., Huang, B. H., Huang, J., Cho, Y. C., Ou, K. L., & Peng, P. W. (2023). An innovative biomimetic porous bioceramic to facilitate bone tissue regeneration: Microstructural characteristics, biocompatibility, and in vivo rabbit model evaluation. *Journal of Materials Research and Technology*, 22, 2566–2575. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmrt.2022.12.089>
- Zhang, H., Zhang, H., Xiong, Y., Dong, L., & Li, X. (2021). Development of hierarchical porous bioceramic scaffolds with controlled micro/nano surface topography for accelerating bone regeneration. *Materials Science and Engineering C*, 130(July), 112437. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.msec.2021.112437>
- Zhao, R., Shang, T., Yuan, B., Zhu, X., Zhang, X., & Yang, X. (2022). Osteoporotic bone recovery by a bamboo-structured bioceramic with controlled release of hydroxyapatite nanoparticles. *Bioactive Materials*, 17(January), 379–393. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bioactmat.2022.01.007>
- Zhi, W., Wang, X., Sun, D., Chen, T., Yuan, B., Li, X., Chen, X., Wang, J., Xie, Z., Zhu, X., Zhang, K., & Zhang, X. (2022). Optimal regenerative repair of large segmental bone defect in a goat model with osteoinductive calcium phosphate bioceramic implants. *Bioactive Materials*, 11(June 2021), 240–253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bioactmat.2021.09.024>



Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Dokumentasi Penelitian

1. Pembuatan Serbuk CaO



Tulang Kerbau



Tulang kerbau di keringkan dibawah sinar matahari



Tulang kerbau dihancurkan menjadi serpihan kecil



Tulang kerbau diblender



u diayak



Kalsinasi tulang kerbau



Serbuk CaO

2. Pembuatan Serbuk HAp



Serbuk Kalsium oksida (CaO)

Serbuk Diamonium hidrogen fosfat
 $((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4)$ 

Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com

Larutan CaO

Larutan $((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4)$



Pencampuran larutan $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ ke dalam larutan CaO



Proses pengendapan



Proses Penyaringan



Hasil penyaringan



ven



Proses sintering HAp



Serbuk Hidroksiapatit

3. Pembuatan Scaffold HA



Serbuk HAp



Madu



Pencampuran madu
ke dalam larutan HAp



Sampel di oven



Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com



Scaffold 20% HCB



Scaffold 40% HCB



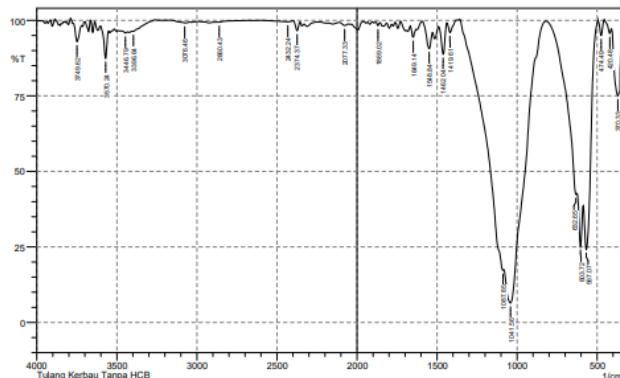
Scaffold 60% HCCB



Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com

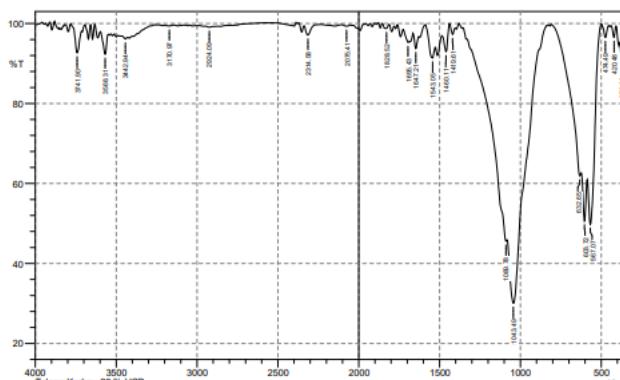
Lampiran 2. Analisis Data FTIR

1. Data FTIR untuk sampel tanpa HCB



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	370.33	75.084	5.251	408.91	360.69	4.363	1.11
2	420.48	65.517	2.849	465.92	410.84	0.413	0.095
3	449.49	64.964	2.116	493.78	455.42	0.367	0.026
4	567.07	24.193	2.184	586.36	495.71	25.378	6.635
5	603.72	25.222	14.953	624.94	588.29	17.82	3.373
6	632.65	42.346	2.062	817.82	626.87	21.495	0.139
7	1041.56	6.449	23.686	1082.07	819.75	110.101	25.956
8	1087.85	17.311	1.324	1358.99	1083.99	66.93	0.189
9	1419.61	95.975	3.496	1438.9	1377.17	0.514	0.42
10	1462.04	88.741	9.839	1490.97	1438.9	1.398	1.141
11	1544.44	60.687	6.421	1697.27	1426.25	1.441	0.978
12	1649.14	84.443	3.384	1669.5	1631.78	0.624	0.254
13	1869.02	98.264	1.071	1884.45	1857.45	0.13	0.054
14	2077.33	98.289	0.727	2108.2	2056.12	0.3	0.088
15	2374.37	96.587	3.048	2399.45	2357.01	0.325	0.265
16	2432.24	99.519	0.399	2601.97	2399.45	0.209	0.165
17	2860.43	99.397	0.044	2872.01	2675.27	0.177	-0.089
18	3076.46	99.147	0.455	3165.19	3045.6	0.248	0.119
19	3396.64	96.368	0.192	3402.43	3265.49	0.997	0.024
20	3444.49	95.803	0.474	3469.94	3433.29	0.628	0.031
21	3570.24	87.481	9.504	3603.03	3552.88	1.506	0.891
22	3749.62	92.524	6.369	3788.19	3720.69	0.984	0.814

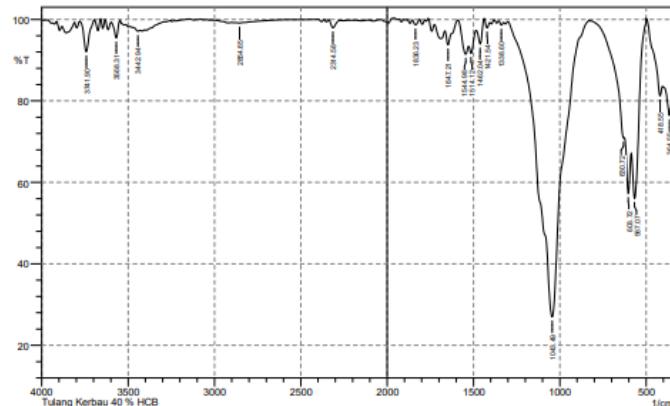
2. Data FTIR untuk sampel 20% HCB



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	370.33	90.505	6.086	385.76	345.26	1.043	0.628
2	420.48	96.537	2.87	439.77	406.98	0.267	0.184
3	474.49	96.522	3.171	499.56	453.27	0.347	0.289
4	497.7	49.795	19.833	586.36	499.56	13.101	4.469
5	50.637	10.943	623.01	568.29	8.743	1.444	
6	61.887	2.311	808.17	624.94	13.536	0.182	
49	30.055	24.012	1082.07	829.39	51.045	12.438	
78	45.597	1.451	1330.88	1083.99	32.323	0.105	
61	97.201	2.142	1438.9	1402.25	0.259	0.168	
11	62.347	4.465	1486.19	1432.25	0.079	0.057	
06	91.382	4.135	1587.43	1527.63	1.467	0.64	
21	93.744	3.389	1664.57	1627.92	0.728	0.261	
43	95.266	0.947	1726.29	1685.79	0.62	0.083	
52	98.753	0.237	1832.38	1813.09	0.071	0.012	
41	99.329	0.316	2104.34	2052.26	0.117	0.038	
58	97.109	2.407	2337.72	2256.71	0.483	0.334	
09	99.075	0.244	2949.16	2870.08	0.268	0.032	
97	99.384	0.185	3199.91	3142.04	0.13	0.021	
94	96.143	0.518	3469.08	3429.43	0.569	0.037	
31	92.299	5.278	3597.24	3549.02	1.049	0.546	
9	92.688	6.087	3778.55	3714.9	1.051	0.74	

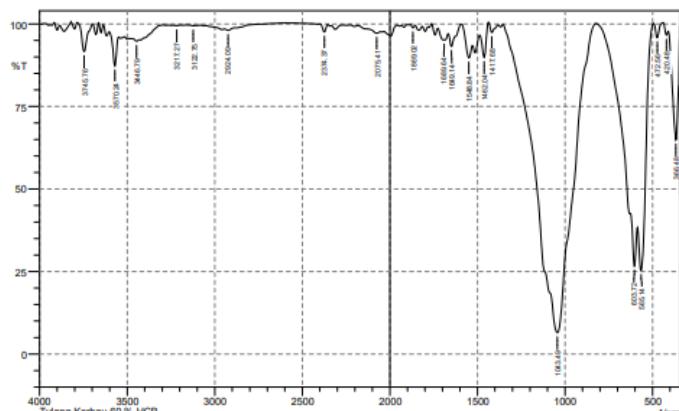


3. Data FTIR untuk sampel 40% HCB



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	364.55	76.446	1.974	403.12	358.76	4.228	0.129
2	418.55	81.255	4.727	497.63	405.05	4.338	0.698
3	567.07	56.119	17.526	584.43	499.56	10.243	3.404
4	603.72	57.303	11.493	624.94	586.36	7.672	1.422
5	630.72	70.89	0.638	821.68	626.87	8.173	-6.491
6	1043.49	27.004	72.595	1300.02	831.32	71.683	70.839
7	1336.56	98.621	0.819	1354.03	1325.1	0.12	0.051
8	1421.54	97.929	1.78	1436.97	1406.11	0.171	0.132
9	1491.44	94.011	1.633	1495.19	1436.77	7.734	3.111
10	1514.42	91.687	2.958	1527.62	1486.19	1.138	0.277
11	1544.98	91.482	3.554	1589.34	1529.55	1.455	0.521
12	1647.21	93.747	4.028	1654.57	1591.27	1.071	0.594
13	1836.23	98.682	1.235	1855.52	1813.09	0.14	0.126
14	2314.58	97.994	1.903	2337.72	2270.22	0.293	0.251
15	2854.65	99.118	0.119	2902.87	2831.5	0.254	0.015
16	3442.94	97.095	0.392	3489.23	3431.36	0.588	0.023
17	3568.31	95.466	4.064	3597.24	3545.16	0.518	0.406
18	3741.9	92.077	7.609	3778.55	3697.54	1.267	1.164

4. Data FTIR untuk sampel 60% HCB



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	368.48	64.907	30.762	406.91	345.26	6.636	5.538
2	420.48	96.634	2.401	439.77	410.64	0.241	0.123
3	95.824	4.457	495.71	439.77	0.346	0.419	
25	327	26.182	584.43	495.71	24.273	7.817	
26	661	13.464	626.87	586.36	19.107	3.111	
6	478	93.554	1352.1	623.6	171.14	171.145	
97.4	2.832	1436.97	1381.03	0.304	0.328		
89.948	8.598	1485.19	1436.97	1.208	0.91		
89.708	5.696	1593.2	1529.55	1.715	0.755		
93.164	4.563	1666.5	1595.13	1.17	0.701		
95.14	2.451	1726.29	1668.43	0.994	0.429		
98.799	0.911	1884.45	1855.52	0.09	0.055		
97.175	0.7	2183.42	2056.12	0.978	0.154		
97.563	2.336	2399.45	2355.08	0.222	0.205		
98.042	0.516	2943.37	2883.58	0.414	0.054		
99.426	0.147	3143.97	3105.39	0.082	0.012		
99.496	0.095	3234.62	3190.26	0.085	0.007		
94.773	0.556	3469.94	3431.36	0.84	0.045		
87.308	9.331	3601.1	3549.02	1.696	0.95		
91.645	8.694	3784.34	3699.47	1.249	1.328		



Optimized using
trial version
www.balesio.com

Lampiran 3. Analisis Data XRD

Tabel 1. Analisis Data XRD untuk Ukuran Kristal menggunakan Excel

Sampel	2θ	θ	Cos θ	β	D	Rata-rata D
Tanpa HCB	31.51	15.755	0.9624315	0.21040	40.9755503	41.26662712
	32.65	16.325	0.9596827	0.22160	39.01601782	
	31.93	15.965	0.9614299	0.19700	43.80831324	
20% HCB	31.41	15.705	0.9626681	0.32530	26.49596385	26.05107228
	32.53	16.265	0.9599766	0.35000	24.69515209	
	31.82	15.91	0.9616935	0.32000	26.9621009	
40% HCB	31.93	15.965	0.9614299	0.28470	30.31344471	30.08600848
	33.05	16.525	0.9586957	0.28900	29.94758105	
	32.34	16.17	0.9604396	0.28800	29.99699968	
60% HCB	31.95	15.975	0.9613819	0.85500	10.09434945	14.85315252
	32.95	16.475	0.9589436	0.64330	13.45035594	
	49.63	24.815	0.9076676	0.43500	21.01475217	

Perhitungan ukuran kristal secara manual

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

Diketahui: $k = 0,94$
 $\lambda = 0,15406 \text{ nm}$

1. Tanpa HCB

a. 31,51

- $2\theta = 31,51$
- $\theta = 15,755^\circ \rightarrow 0,274 \text{ radian}$
- $\cos \theta = 0,962$
- $\beta = 0,21040^\circ \rightarrow 0,00367 \text{ radian}$

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00367 \times 0,962}$$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00353}$$

$$= 40,88 \text{ nm}$$

b. 32,65



$$65 \\ 325^\circ \rightarrow 0,285 \text{ radian} \\ = 0,958 \\ 2160^\circ \rightarrow 0,00387 \text{ radian} \\ \frac{406}{406} \\ = 0,958$$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00371} \\ = 38,89 \text{ nm}$$

c. 31,93

- $2\theta = 31,93$
 $\theta = 15,965^\circ \rightarrow 0,279 \text{ radian}$
- $\cos \theta = 0,961$
- $\beta = 0,19700^\circ \rightarrow 0,00344 \text{ radian}$

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00344 \times 0,961} \\ = \frac{0,1443}{0,00331} \\ = 43,59 \text{ nm}$$

2. 20% HCB

a. 31,41

- $2\theta = 31,41$
 $\theta = 15,705^\circ \rightarrow 0,274 \text{ radian}$
- $\cos \theta = 0,962$
- $\beta = 0,32530^\circ \rightarrow 0,00567 \text{ radian}$

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00567 \times 0,962} \\ = \frac{0,1443}{0,00546} \\ = 26,43 \text{ nm}$$

b. 32,53

- $2\theta = 32,53$
 $\theta = 16,265^\circ \rightarrow 0,284 \text{ radian}$
- $\cos \theta = 0,958$
- $\beta = 0,35000^\circ \rightarrow 0,00611 \text{ radian}$

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00611 \times 0,958} \\ = \frac{0,1443}{0,00586}$$



82

 $91^\circ \rightarrow 0,277 \text{ radian}$ $= 0,961$

- $\beta = 0,32000^\circ \rightarrow 0,00559$ radian

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00559 \times 0,961}$$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00537}$$

$$= 26,87 \text{ nm}$$

3. 40% HCB

a. 31,93

- $2\theta = 31,93$
- $\theta = 15,965^\circ \rightarrow 0,278$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,961$
- $\beta = 0,28470^\circ \rightarrow 0,00497$ radian

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00497 \times 0,961}$$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00478}$$

$$= 30,19 \text{ nm}$$

b. 33,05

- $2\theta = 33,05$
- $\theta = 16,025^\circ \rightarrow 0,279$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,961$
- $\beta = 0,28900^\circ \rightarrow 0,00504$ radian

$$\diamond D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00504 \times 0,961}$$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00484}$$

$$= 29,81 \text{ nm}$$

c. 32,34

- $2\theta = 32,34$
- $\theta = 16,17^\circ \rightarrow 0,282$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,960$
- $\beta = 0,28800^\circ \rightarrow 0,00503$ radian



- $2\theta = 31,95$
- $\theta = 15,975^\circ \rightarrow 0,279$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,961$
- $\beta = 0,85500^\circ \rightarrow 0,01493$ radian

❖ $D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,01493 \times 0,961}$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,01435}$$

$$= 10,06 \text{ nm}$$

b. 32,95

- $2\theta = 32,95$
- $\theta = 16,475^\circ \rightarrow 0,287$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,958$
- $\beta = 0,64330^\circ \rightarrow 0,01123$ radian

❖ $D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,01123 \times 0,958}$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,01076}$$

$$= 13,41 \text{ nm}$$

c. 49,63

- $2\theta = 49,63$
- $\theta = 24,815^\circ \rightarrow 0,433$ radian
- $\cos \theta = 0,904$
- $\beta = 0,43500^\circ \rightarrow 0,00760$ radian

❖ $D = \frac{0,94 \times 0,15406}{0,00760 \times 0,904}$

$$= \frac{0,1443}{0,00687}$$

$$= 21,00 \text{ nm}$$

