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THE EFFECT OF pH ON THE SYNTHESIS OF HYDROXYAPATITE BY A NEW POLYMERIZED ORGANIC- INORGANIC COMPLEX ROUTE

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ABSTRACT

A new polymerized organic-inorganic complexation route was used in the synthesis of hydroxyapatite (HAp). A simple structure and inexpensive polymer, polyvinyl alcohol (PVAL), was used as the organic carrier for precursor ceramic gel. Hydroxyapatite – polyvinyl alcohol –gel nanocomposite was synthesized and characterized via FTIR, SEM and XRD. The effect of pH on the synthesis of hydroxyapatite was studied by FTIR and SEM analyses of the synthetic powder to achieve apatite form. The PVAL content and its degree of polymerization had a significant influence on the homogeneity of hydroxyapatite gelatin nanocomposites. Various calcium phosphates structures were achieved by controlled pH values.

KEY WORDS

Polyvinyl alcohol, Hydroxyapatite, Gelation, Nanoparticle.

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INTRODUCTION

Calcium phosphate based bioceramics, mainly in the form of hydroxyapatite (HAp), have been used in medicine and dentistry for the last 20 years. Hydroxyapatite, stoichiometric hydroxyapatite $\text{Ca}_5(\text{OH})(\text{PO}_4)_3$, (HAp), which is well known as the mineral constituent of heart tissues bones, teeth, is of importance in many biomedical fields as in repair of bony defects [1], periodontal defects, ear implants [2], dental implants[3], as powders in total hip and knee surgery[4]; and in the industrial applications, such as gas sensor [5] , removal of heavy metals [6], fuel cell [7], electronic and optical filters [8], dose indicators [9], liquid chromatography [10], agriculture [11-12], catalysis and ion exchange. Furthermore, HAp also has the ability to absorb organic chemicals [13]. These applications stimulate to develop new methods to synthesis HAp materials.

A simple structure and inexpensive polymer, polyvinyl alcohol (PVAL), was used as the polymeric carrier [14-15]. Nitrates ions, as cation sources for oxide ceramic powders, become oxidizing agents for the decomposition of PVAL. The PVAL operates as a steric entrapment mechanism in the organic-inorganic solution, due to its large chain molecule. The properties of PVAL depend on its degree of polymerization, degree of hydrolysis, and distribution of hydrolyzed groups. The hydroxyl groups hinder the solubility due to strong hydrogen bonding between the intra-and intermolecular OH groups.

Synthetic polymer–HAp composites are derived by preparing HAp in polymeric media (polymer matrix) without any chemical interaction between organic–inorganic interface. This leads to formation of HAp in nanoscale. pH is an important factor to get apatite form [16]. Also the metal ion–ligand complex based polymer precursors, which is very suitable for complex mixed oxide systems and in using for complexing agent to keep homogeneous distribution of metal ions through the matrix [17].The advantages of organic-inorganic complex route are low the processing temperature, molecular level homogeneity, improved purity, morphology, texture, and scope for tailor made compound.

In this study, the effect of pH on the synthesis of hydroxyapatite prepared by poly vinyl alcohol was investigated.

EXPERIMENTAL

1-Chemicals

The source, origin and specifications of the used chemicals are listed in Table(1). They were used in the experimental work without further purification.

2-Instrumentation

The morphology and microstructure of the prepared samples was fulfilled with Philips XL30 scanning electron microscope. The powder sample was placed on double face

carbon adhesive tape fixed in the microscope vacuum chamber. After complete evacuated of the chamber, an electron beam was generated till the sample picture was clear on the computer screen.

The infrared spectra of the prepared samples were obtained by using Mattson Infinity Series FTIR, in the wave number range from 400-4000 cm^{-1} using the KBr disc technique. A 198 mg of very fine grinding and dried KBr mixed with 2 mg of a sample. The mixture was placed in a special die compressed with hydraulic press for 15 min, under 5000 PSI in a vacuum press to form a transparent disc. While the phase analysis of the prepared samples after drying and grinding, through hand grinding, were detected using X-ray diffractometer Philips PW 1390 at a scanning speed of $2^\circ/\text{min}$ with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ target and Ni filter ($\lambda=1.5404 \text{ \AA}$).

3- THE PREPARATION OF HYDROXYAPATITE:

A 5% PVAL were prepared in 1-L flat bottom flask (dissolved in deionized water) while stirring and heated at 80°C for 30 min. After complete dissolution of PVAL the calcium nitrate ($\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was added while stirring and heating until complete dissolution. Finally diammonium hydrogen ortho phosphate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$) was added to the mixture with Ca/P atomic ratio 1.67 while stirring and heating at 80°C . The final solution was concentrated by evaporation. The produced gel was filtrated and washing 6 times with deionized water and dried at 100°C for 24 hr. Preliminary experiments were carried out to investigate the parameters affecting the synthesis to achieve HAp form, (concentration of PVAL, Ca/P ratio, heating temp., pH, stir., adding technique,...etc). Fig.1 shows the flow chart of the selected conditions for preparation from our investigation analysis

If the concentration of polyvinyl alcohol is more than 5 %, the viscosity of the solution increased and that will make the filtration too difficult also it was found that after complete dissolution of calcium nitrate in deionized water, the calcium nitrate was added to PVAL, then ammonium phosphate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$) was added drop by drop to the reactant mixture. The addition of ammonium phosphate before calcium salt lead to the formation of undesirable white precipitate; while a white gel was formed by pouring phosphate directly after calcium nitrate addition. After the product was concentrated in the last stage, the pH of the solution was changed from its final value until reach pH of values 5, 9, 11 and 14 using ammonium hydroxide to get apatite form [16]. The produced samples were characterized by FTIR, SEM and XRD.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The IR spectra of hydroxyapatite have two bands at 3570 and 630 cm^{-1} which are assigned to the stretching and hindered rotation modes of apatite hydroxyl (OH) group, respectively. The OH stretching vibration is unique for crystalline HAp and its intensity is considerably weaker compared to the strong P-O stretching vibration because of the HAp stoichiometry [18,19]. The C-CH₂ asymmetric bending of PVAL with its corresponding peak at 2071 cm^{-1} was disappeared. That's mean there was no presence of PVAL in the sample after washing and drying. Fig. 2 shows the IR

spectra of samples which were prepared at different pH values 5, 8, 9, 11 and 14 dried at 100°C for 24 hr.

The characteristic bands of dicalcium phosphate (Brushite $\text{Ca}_2(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) were appeared at pH 5; while in Fig. 2b,c and d, the characteristic bands of HAp $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ were appeared at the samples which were prepared at pH 8, 9 and pH 11 Fig. 2b, 2c and 2d respectively [13]. The two bands at 630 and 3570 cm^{-1} belong to the vibration of hydroxyl OH are gradually appeared. Those bands at 1036, 1091 and 963 cm^{-1} are the characteristic bands of phosphate PO_4^{3-} stretching vibration, while the bands at 603 and 565 cm^{-1} are due to phosphate bending vibration. From these measurements, the precipitate particle is proved to be hydroxyapatite formed at pH value 8 up to 11.

At higher pH value (14), Fig. 2e, the characteristic peaks of phosphate dose not appears. This may be due the increase of percentage of the ammonium hydroxide in the media The X-ray diffraction patterns of the sample prepared at pH 5 Fig. 3 showed the appearance of dicalcium phosphate (Brushite $\text{Ca}_2(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) [20], while at pH 8 the XRD patterns show the prepared sample of hydroxyapatite [21] without any other sample of calcium phosphate structure in Fig. 4. The XRD patterns verified the IR spectra of the prepared samples at pH 5 and pH 8.

Morphological investigations of the powders after drying for 24 hr at 100°C at different pH values were shown in Fig. 5. A needle like particles closed to each other form as flakes were appeared at pH 5, Fig. 5a, and the agglomeration of the particles increased as pH increases until reach 9 to form small blocks of tubular shape at pH 9 Fig. 5c, and neck was formed between these grains to form large flakes, Fig. 5d and 5e. The average grain dimensions increases as pH values increases from 5 μm until 20 μm . while the morphology analysis of the sample was prepared via PVA method and calcined at 900°C for 6 hrs at pH 8, showed a very small fused grains contacted with each other formed as rod shapes and the average particle size is 20~40nm Fig.6.

CONCLUSION

An inexpensive polymer polyvinyl alcohol was used in a simple technique for the preparation of different calcium phosphates structures by control the pH values. The advantages of this technique, low processing temperature, molecular level homogeneity, improved purity, morphology,...etc. Pentacalcium hydroxyl Apatite (Hydroxyapatite $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$) was obtained at pH values from 8-11 while dicalcium phosphate (Brushite $\text{Ca}_2(\text{HPO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was obtained at pH 5. The average grain size of hydroxyapatite calcined at 900°C for 6 hrs is 20-40 nm with a well crystalline shape.

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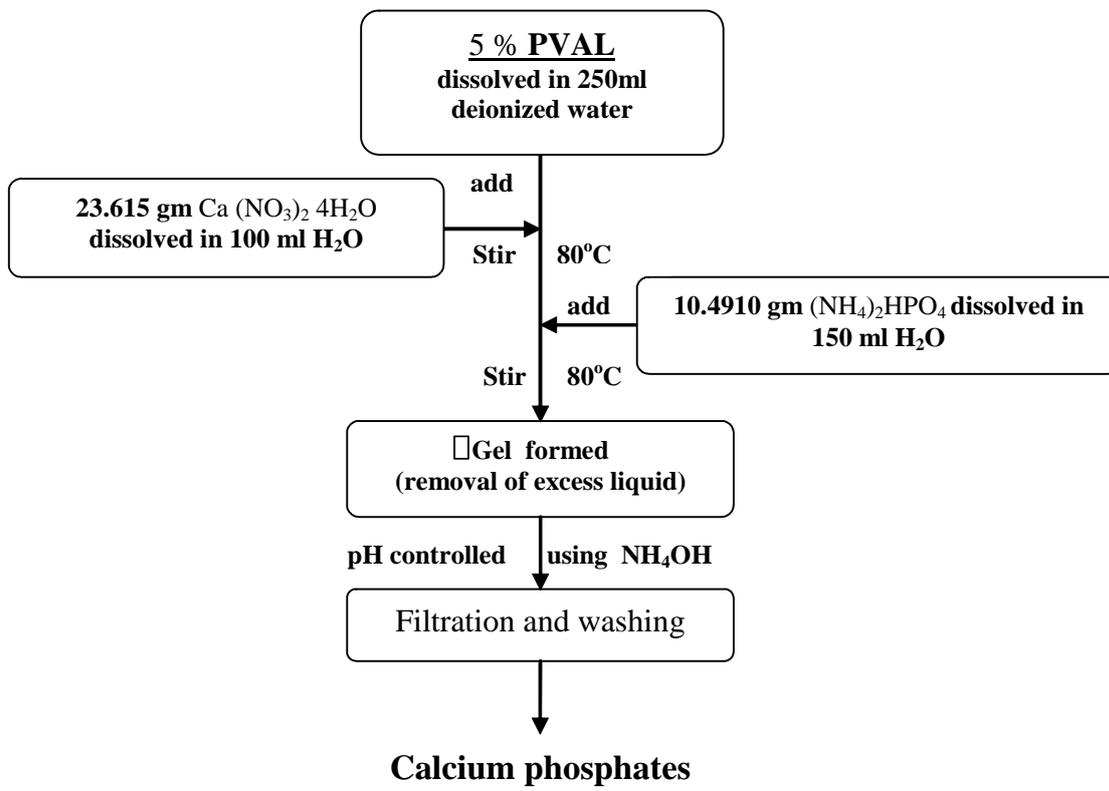


Fig.1. Flow chart for the preparation of calcium phosphate powders prepared by PVAL method

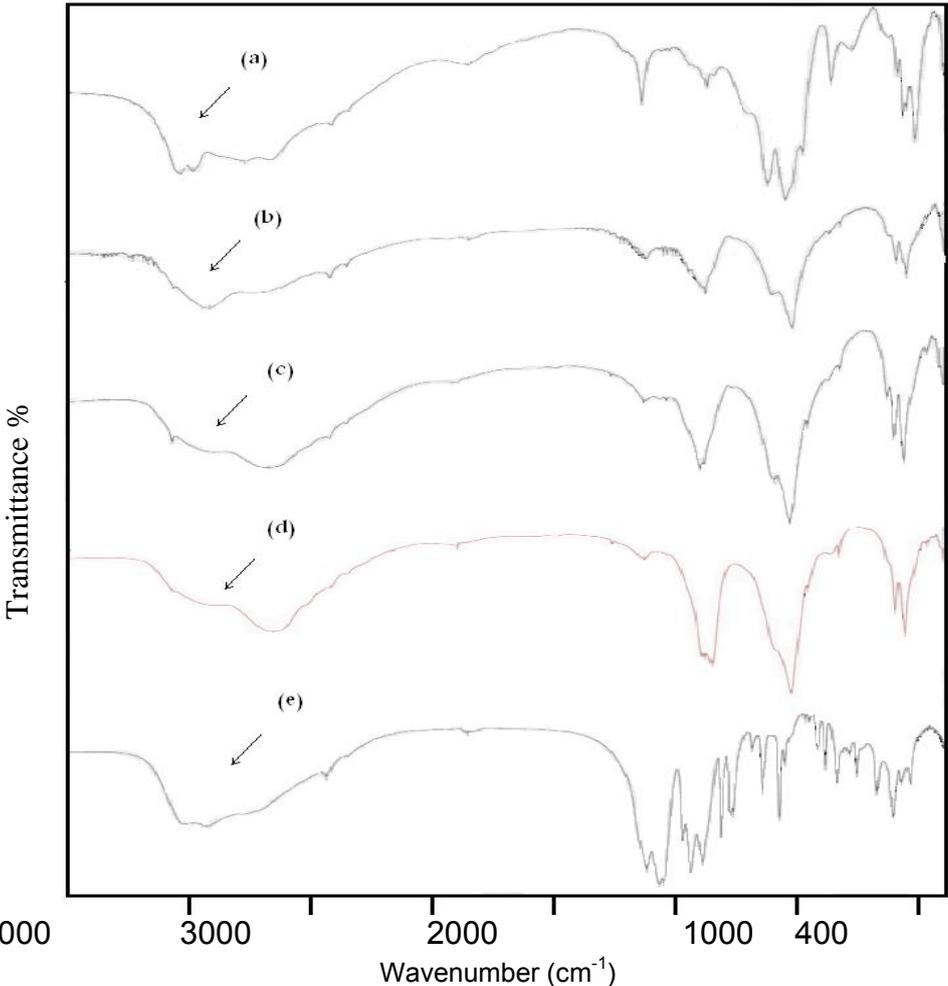


Fig. 2. IR spectra bands of samples prepared via PVA dried at 100°C for 24 hr at different pH values (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 11 and (e) 14

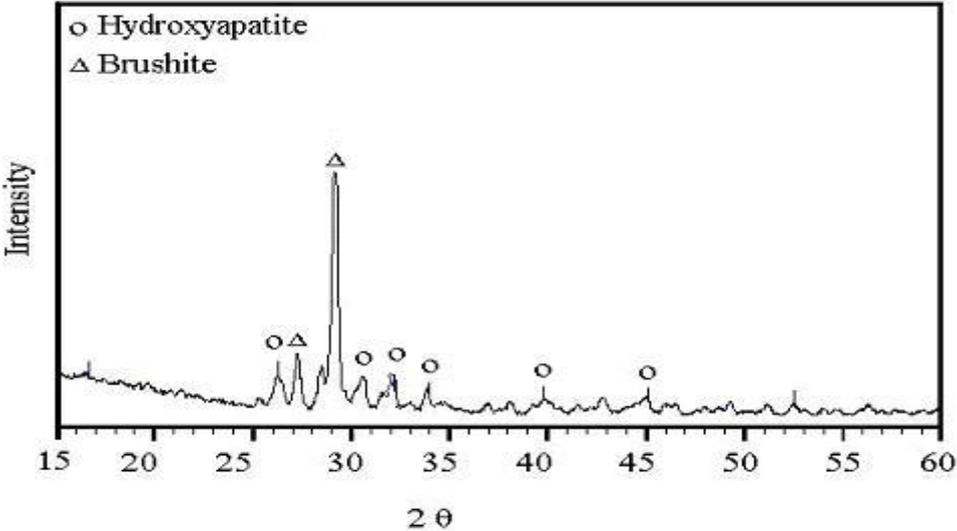


Fig. 3. X-ray diffraction patterns of the sample prepared at pH 5 dried at 100°C for 24 hr

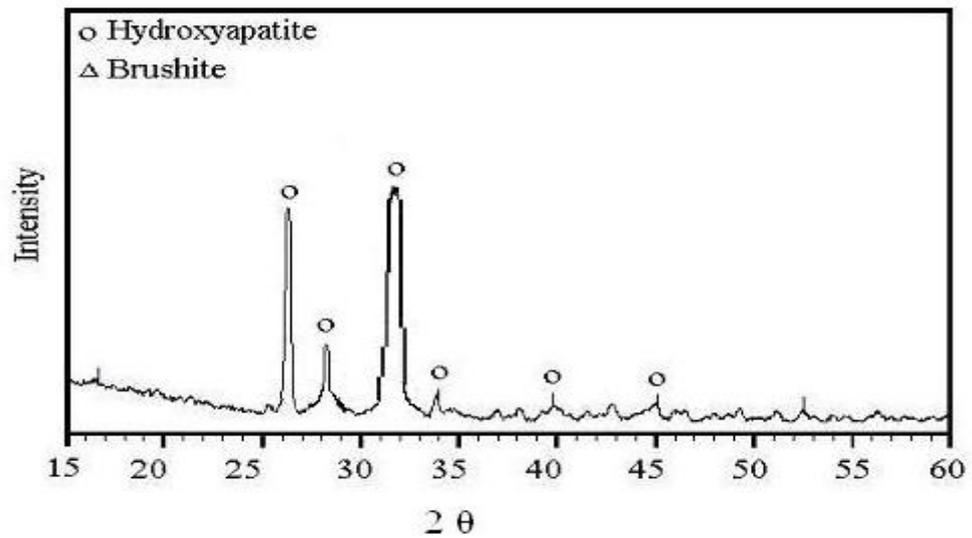


Fig. 4. X-ray diffraction patterns of the sample prepared at pH 8 dried at 100°C for 24 hr

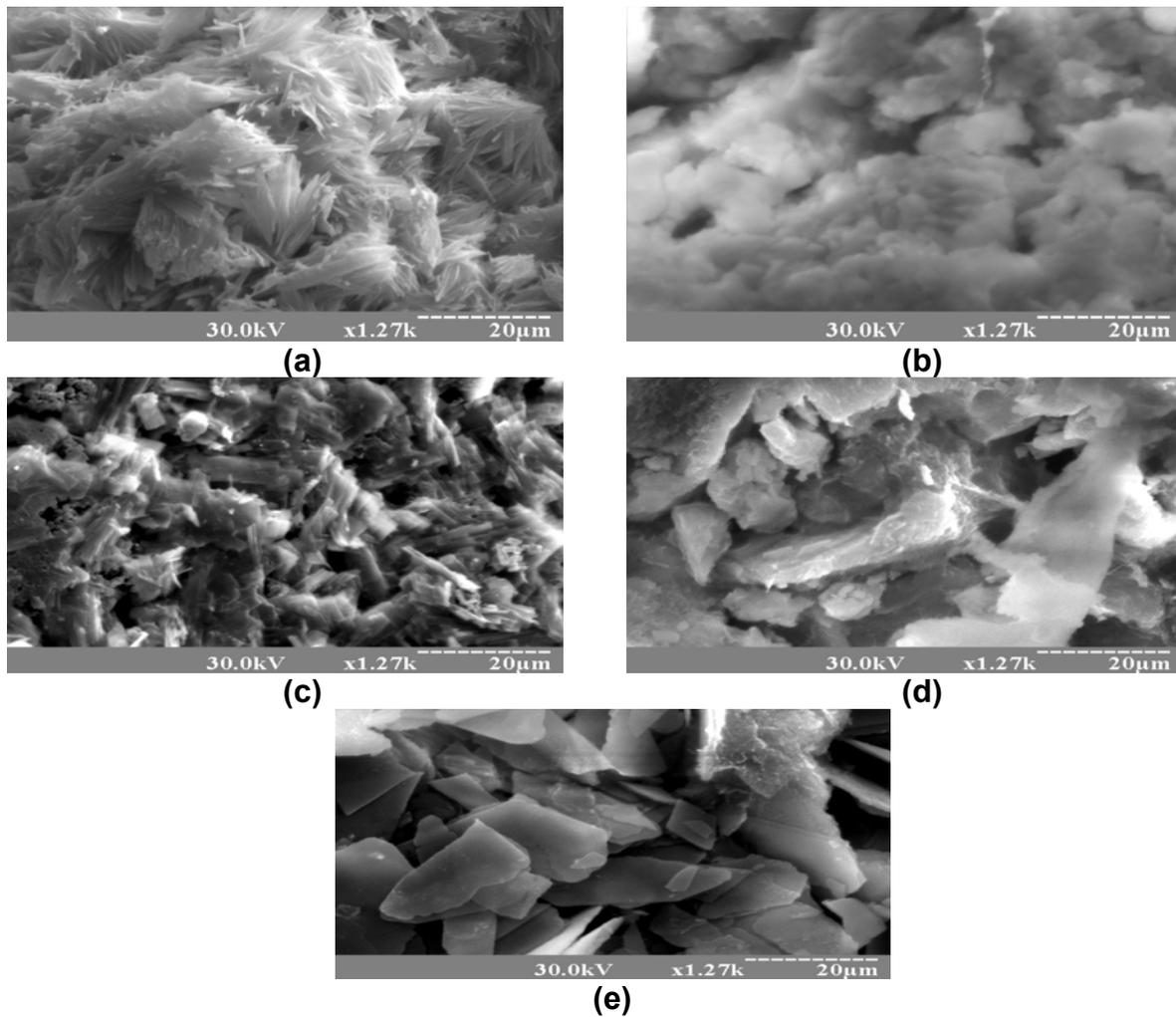


Fig. 5. Morphology and microstructure of samples prepared via PVAL dried at 100°C for 24 hr at different pH values (a) 5, (b) 8, (c) 9, (d) 11 and (e) 14

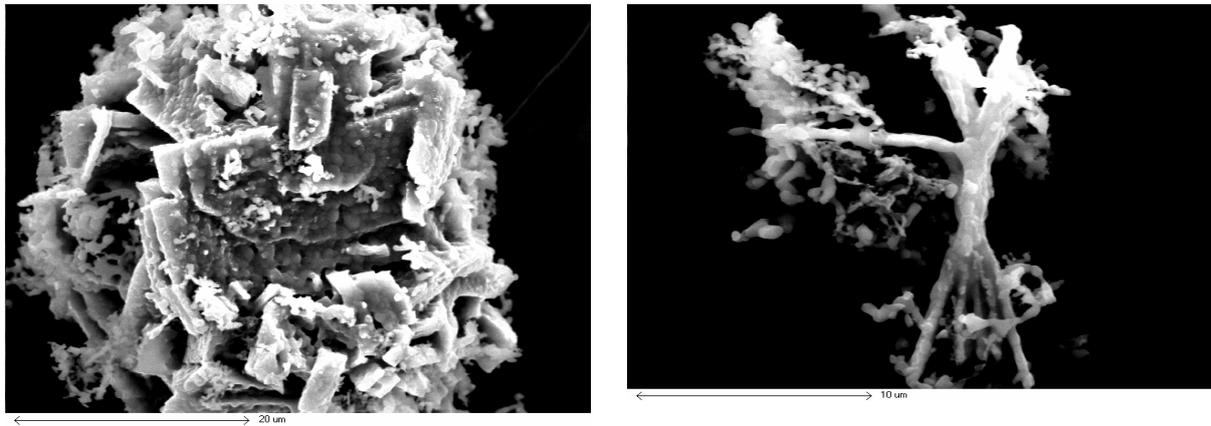


Fig. 6. Morphology and microstructure of the sample prepared at pH 8 and calcined at 900 °C for 6 hr