



INTISARI

Geopolimer bersifat anorganik dan tidak mudah terbakar atau mengeluarkan asap saat terkena api sehingga dapat dijadikan sebagai material *fireproofing*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik geopolimer sebagai lapisan *fireproofing* pada slab beton pracetak berongga. Penambahan busa dan serat *polypropylene* (PP) dilakukan untuk memodifikasi sifat material komposit geopolimer. Perlindungan pada slab beton pracetak berongga dimaksudkan karena proses penjalaran panas pada slab beton pracetak berongga lebih cepat dibandingkan slab *solid*.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan tahapan sebagai berikut: 1) mengkaji pengaruh persentase rasio larutan alkali dengan abu terbang terhadap kuat tekan dan konduktivitas termal geopolimer, 2) mengkaji pengaruh busa dan serat *polypropylene* (PP) terhadap konduktivitas termal, kuat tekan dan kuat tarik geopolimer, 3) mengkaji perilaku komposit geopolimer sebagai lapisan *fireproofing* pada slab beton pracetak berongga. Panel slab beton pracetak berongga diproduksi oleh PT Beton Elemindo Perkasa berdimensi 1,2 m x 3 m dan tebal 0,12 m. Mutu beton slab sebesar 37 MPa dengan baja prategang berdiameter Ø5 mm. Kapasitas beban sebesar 590 kg/m². Rongga slab berbentuk lingkaran dengan persentase rongga mencapai 26%. Total benda uji berjumlah 3 buah yaitu slab tanpa lapisan *fireproofing* sebagai kontrol (FHCS1), slab dengan lapisan geopolimer tebal 10 mm (FHCS2) dan slab dengan lapisan geopolimer tebal 20 mm (FHCS3). Pengujian ketahanan api berdasarkan SNI 1741 2008 yang mengacu pada ISO 834 dan AS 1530.4 dengan suhu 1050°C selama 2 jam. Termokopel dipasang di beberapa tempat untuk mengukur suhu di beberapa titik potongan slab. Pembakaran dilakukan satu sisi (sisi bawah) slab dan beban merata diberikan secara konstan sebesar 30% dari kapasitas beban.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jika rasio larutan alkali dan abu terbang sebesar 35% menghasilkan konduktivitas termal terendah dan kuat tekan terbesar. Penambahan busa dan serat *polypropylene* (PP) dengan kandungan busa 40% dan serat PP 0,25% menghasilkan konduktivitas termal 0,174 – 0,766 W/m.C, kuat tekan 24,62 MPa dan kuat tarik 1,07 MPa. Hasil pengujian sifat material geopolimer komposit mampu bersaing dengan material lapisan tahan api lain seperti beton ringan dan papan gypsum. Lapisan geopolimer komposit pada slab beton pracetak berongga memiliki rating ketahanan api selama 2 jam. Berdasarkan kriteria insulasi, tidak terdapat suhu rata-rata pada permukaan tak terekspos dari ketiga buah benda uji yang lebih dari 140 °C atau suhu di lokasi tertentu lebih dari 180°C. Penurunan suhu pada permukaan tak terekspos secara signifikan dihasilkan oleh slab beton pracetak berongga yang dilapisi komposit geopolimer 20 mm hingga 34% dari suhu slab kontrol. Berdasarkan batasan defleksi maksimum sesuai SNI 1741 2008, ketiga benda uji memiliki lendutan yang berada dibawah batasan maksimum. Lendutan yang terjadi pada ketiga benda uji berturut-turut sebesar 24, 69 mm, 23,73 mm dan 9,62 mm. Pemilihan tebal lapisan geopolimer komposit 20 mm disarankan dalam penelitian ini karena mengurangi lendutan hingga 61,04% dari slab kontrol.

Kata kunci: geopolimer, konduktivitas termal, *fireproofing*, slab beton pracetak, ketahanan api.



ABSTRACT

Geopolymer are inorganic and do not burn or emit smoke when exposed to fire, so they can be used as fireproofing materials. This study aims to determine the characteristics of geopolymers as a fireproofing coatings in precast hollow concrete slabs. The addition of foam and polypropylene (PP) fiber was carried out to modify the properties of the geopolymers composite material. Protection for hollow precast concrete slabs is intended because of the heat transfer process in hollow precast concrete slabs is faster than solid slabs.

This study was conducted in three steps: 1) to investigate the effect of the percentage ratio of alkali solution to fly ash in the compressive strength and thermal conductivity of geopolymers, 2) to investigate the effect of foam and polypropylene (PP) fiber on the thermal conductivity, compressive strength, and tensile strength of geopolymers, and 3) to investigate the behavior of geopolymers composites as fireproofing on the hollow precast concrete slabs. The hollow precast concrete slab was produced by PT Beton Elemindo Perkasa with dimensions of 1,2 m x 3 m and a thickness of 0,12 m. The slab strength is 37 MPa and the pre-stressed steel diameter is 5 mm. The slab load capacity is 590 kg/m². The hollow slab is circular with a percentage of 26%. Three specimens were tested namely slab without fireproofing (FHCS1), slab with a 10 mm fireproofing (FHCS2), and slab with a 20 mm fireproofing (FHCS3). The fire test is according to SNI 1741 2008, which refers to ISO 834 and AS 1530.4. The specimens were fired for 2 hours until the temperature reaches 1200°C. The thermocouples are used to measure the temperature at various points throughout the slab section. The fire was set on the bottom side of the slab. A constant uniform load of 30% slab capacity were applied.

The results showed that the ratio of alkali solution and fly ash of 35% resulted in the lowest thermal conductivity and the greatest compressive strength. The addition of foam and polypropylene (PP) fiber with 40% foam content and 0.25% PP fiber resulted in thermal conductivity of 0.174 – 0.766 W/m.C, compressive strength of 24.62 MPa and tensile strength of 1.07 MPa. The results of testing the properties of composite geopolymers materials are able to compete with other fire-resistant coating materials such as lightweight concrete and gypsum board. The composite geopolymers coating on the hollow precast concrete slab has a fire resistance rating of 2 hours. Based on the insulation criteria, there is no average temperature on the unexposed surface of the three test objects that is more than 140 °C or the temperature at certain locations is more than 180°C. The temperature drop on the exposed surface was significantly reduced by the precast hollow concrete slab coated with 20 mm geopolymers composite up to 34% of the control slab temperature. Based on the maximum deflection limit according to SNI 1741 2008, the three test objects have deflections that are below the maximum limit. The deflection that occurred in the three test objects was 24.69 mm, 23.73 mm and 9.62 mm, respectively. The selection of a layer thickness of 20 mm composite geopolymers is recommended in this study because it reduces the deflection up to 61.04% of the control slab.

Keywords: geopolymers, thermal conductivity, fireproofing, precast concrete slab, fire resistance.