

## INTISARI

Salah satu beton ramah lingkungan sebagai alternatif pengganti beton semen di masa mendatang adalah beton geopolimer yang menggunakan bahan pengganti semen berupa *Fly Ash*. Untuk melakukan reaksi polimerisasi *fly ash* memerlukan aktivator sebagai pengikat, pada penelitian ini digunakan sodium hidroksida (NaOH) dan sodium silikat ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) dengan proporsi tertentu. Seperti halnya beton normal, beton geopolimer memiliki kecenderungan retak terutama retak yang diakibatkan oleh beban lentur. Sebagai upaya mencegah retakan beton yang terlalu dini, maka pada penelitian ini ditambahkan jenis *fiber* seperti *polypropylene fiber*, dan *steel fiber* (*dramix*).

Pada penelitian ini menggunakan spesimen balok ukuran 10x10x50 cm dengan percobaan 3 variabel guna menganalisis pengaruh serta optimasi penambahan serat dan optimasi peningkatan rasio perbandingan larutan alkali terhadap berat semen (A) terhadap kuat lentur beton geopolimer melalui Uji Kuat Lentur Beton. Adapun serat yang ditambahkan, yaitu *Polypropylene fiber*, *Steel fiber* (*dramix*), serta kombinasi keduanya. Penelitian terhadap 3 variabel diantaranya, yaitu penambahan *polypropylene fiber* sebesar 0%, 0,40%, 0,80%, 1,2%, *Steel fiber* (*Dramix*) sebesar 0,25%, 0,50%, 0,75%, 1,00%, serta kombinasi *Polypropylene fiber* dan *Steel fiber* (*dramix*) sebesar (0,4%P;0,50%D), (0,8%P;0,75%D), (1,2%P;1,00%D). Beton geopolimer ini menggunakan perbandingan sodium hidroksida (NaOH) dan sodium silikat ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ ) adalah 2:1 dan konsentrasi tetap sebesar 10 Molaritas.

Hasil kuat lentur beton geopolimer berserat menggunakan pemakaian rasio (A) sebesar 0,35 pada umur beton 28 hari menunjukkan hasil kuat lentur rata-rata tertinggi, yaitu pada beton geopolimer normal (tanpa serat) sebesar  $f_s=78,77 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , *Polypropylene fiber* 0,80% sebesar  $f_s=50,50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , dan *Steel fiber* 0,25% sebesar  $f_s=68,87 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , kombinasi berserat keduanya (P0,4%;D0,25%) sebesar  $f_s=6,534 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Hasil kuat lentur beton geopolimer normal dibanding berserat dengan penggunaan ratio (A) sebesar 0,35 pada adukan beton geopolimer tidak menghasilkan *workability* atau kelecakan yang baik, sehingga menghasilkan penurunan kuat lentur. Penurunan tersebut dapat diperbaiki dengan meningkatkan rasio perbandingan larutan alkali terhadap berat semen (A) sebesar 0,45, adukan beton geopolimer menghasilkan *workability* yang lebih baik, dibuktikan dengan hasil pengujian kuat lentur rata-rata tertinggi pada beton geopolimer berserat *Polypropylene* 0,8% sebesar  $f_s= 80,107 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , *Steel fiber* 0,50% sebesar  $f_s=75,467 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Beton geopolimer mengalami peningkatan kuat lentur dengan penambahan *Polypropylene fiber* dan mengalami penurunan dengan penambahan *Steel fiber*.

Kata Kunci: Beton Geopolymer, *Polypropylene fiber*, *Steel fiber*, Uji Kuat Lentur.

## **ABSTRACT**

*One of the environmentally friendly concrete as an alternative to cement concrete in the future is geopolymer concrete which uses a cement substitute in the form of Fly Ash. Carrying out the fly ash polymerization reaction requires an activator as a binder, in this study sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium silicate (Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>) with certain proportions were used. Like normal concrete, geopolymer concrete tends to crack, especially due to bending loads. To prevent premature cracking of the concrete, this study added fiber types such as polypropylene fiber and steel fiber (dramix).*

*In this study, beam specimens measuring 10x10x50 cm were used with 3 experimental variables to analyze the effect and optimization of fiber addition and optimization of increasing the ratio of alkaline solution to cement weight (A) to the flexural strength of geopolymer concrete through the Flexural Strength Test of Concrete. The added fibers research on 3 variables including the addition of polypropylene fiber by 0%, 0.40%, 0.80%, 1.2%, Steel fiber (Dramix) by 0.25%, 0.50%, 0.75%, 1.00%, and a combination of Polypropylene fiber and Steel fiber (dramix) of (0.4%P;0.50%D), (0.8%P;0.75%D), (1.2%P ;1.00%D). This geopolymer concrete uses a ratio of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and sodium silicate (Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>) is 2:1 and has a fixed concentration of 10 Molarity.*

*The results of the flexural strength of fibrous geopolymer concrete using a ratio (A) of 0.35 at the age of 28 days of concrete showed the highest average flexural strength results, namely in normal geopolymer concrete (without fiber) of  $f_s = 78.77 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , Polypropylene 0.80% fiber  $f_s = 50.50 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , and 0.25% Steel fiber  $f_s = 68.87 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , the combination of both fibers (P0.4%;D0.25%) is  $f_s = 6.534 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . The results of the flexural strength of normal geopolymer concrete compared to fibrous with the use of a ratio (A) of 0.35 in the geopolymer concrete mixture did not produce good workability or workability, resulting in a decrease in flexural strength. This decrease can be corrected by increasing the ratio of alkali solution to cement weight (A) by 0.45, geopolymer concrete mix produces better workability, as evidenced by the highest average flexural strength test results in 0.8% Polypropylene fiber geopolymer concrete of 0.8%.  $f_s = 80,107 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ , Steel fiber 0,50%  $f_s = 75,467 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Geopolymer concrete increased in flexural strength with the addition of Polypropylene fiber and decreased with the addition of Steel fiber.*

**Keywords:** Geopolymer Concrete, Polypropylene fiber, Steel fiber, Flexural Strength Test.