

Fenomena *Urban Heat Island* (UHI) terjadi ketika suhu di daerah perkotaan lebih tinggi dibandingkan daerah pedesaan akibat aktivitas manusia dan perubahan penggunaan lahan. Perbedaan suhu ini meningkatkan konsumsi energi, emisi polutan, serta berdampak negatif pada kesehatan dan kenyamanan manusia. Penelitian ini meneliti penggunaan *heat-reflective coatings* (HRC) dengan *epoxy resin* untuk mengurangi efek UHI dengan menurunkan suhu permukaan perkerasan perkotaan. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan HRC diharapkan akan membuat kota lebih sejuk dan berkelanjutan sehingga meningkatkan kualitas lingkungan dan hidup penduduk.

Penelitian ini menggunakan sebelas variasi pigmen (*iron oxide*) berwarna merah, coklat, oranye, kuning, hijau, dan biru, serta *inorganic fillers*, seperti *titanium dioxide* (TiO<sub>2</sub>), *silicon dioxide* (SiO<sub>2</sub>), *zinc oxide* (ZnO), dan *aluminium oxide* (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) dalam komposisi *heat-reflective coatings* (HRC). Tujuannya adalah untuk menilai efektivitas HRC dalam menurunkan suhu permukaan aspal saat terkena sinar matahari. Sampel aspal berbentuk silinder dengan diameter 10 cm diukur suhunya menggunakan *thermocouple* yang dimasukkan sedalam 5 cm dari lubang berjarak 1,5 cm dari sisi atas. Untuk menyimulasikan sinar matahari, digunakan *heating box* dengan lampu 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Pengujian berlangsung selama 24 jam dengan 12 jam lampu dinyalakan (*heating*) dan 12 jam lampu dimatikan (*cooling*) untuk menyimulasikan kondisi siang dan malam hari. Analisis deskriptif dilakukan untuk menghasilkan histogram dan *boxplot* guna mengetahui variansi perubahan suhu tiap sampel dan efektivitas campuran HRC dalam menurunkan suhu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komposisi HRC berperan penting dalam kinerja termal perkerasan. HRC yang diformulasikan dengan pigmen (*iron oxide*) dan *inorganic fillers* yang berbeda menunjukkan tingkat penurunan suhu yang bervariasi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sampel aspal tanpa HRC mencapai suhu tertinggi 82,31 °C saat kondisi *heating* (simulasi siang hari), sedangkan sampel aspal dengan HRC memiliki suhu tertinggi antara 62,12–72,82 °C menunjukkan penurunan suhu permukaan aspal sebesar 9,49–20,19 °C. Pada kondisi *cooling* (simulasi malam hari), sampel aspal mengalami penurunan suhu hingga mencapai 29–31 °C. Sampel aspal dengan HRC memiliki suhu rata-rata kondisi *cooling* antara 36,95–40,80 °C lebih rendah dibanding sampel aspal tanpa HRC sebesar 40,86 °C. Sampel dengan HRC menunjukkan kemampuan mereka untuk mempertahankan suhu lebih rendah setelah kondisi *heating* sehingga sampel aspal tersebut tidak akan memengaruhi suhu sekitar pada malam hari. Penurunan suhu terbaik saat kondisi *heating* ditunjukkan oleh Sampel E.b yang mencapai suhu tertinggi 62,12 °C, dengan penurunan suhu permukaan aspal hingga 20,19 °C. Komposisi campuran HRC sampel tersebut terdiri dari *epoxy resin* sebesar 34,80%, *hardener* sebesar 17,40%, TiO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 25,40%, *iron oxide yellow* sebesar 5%, *texanol* sebesar 16,5%, *dispersant* sebesar 0,60%, dan *defoamer* sebesar 0,30%, menghasilkan campuran HRC berwarna kuning.

**Kata Kunci:** *Urban Heat Island; Heat-Reflective Coatings; Epoxy Resin; Titanium Dioxide; Penurunan Suhu Aspal*

Urban Heat Island (UHI) phenomenon occurs when temperatures in urban areas are higher than in rural areas due to changes in human activities and land use. This temperature difference increases energy consumption and pollutant emissions and negatively affects human health and comfort. This research examines the use of heat-reflective coatings (HRC) with epoxy resin to reduce UHI's effects by lowering urban pavements' surface temperature. It is expected that the use of HRCs will make cities more relaxed and more sustainable, thereby improving the quality of the environment and the lives of residents.

This study used eleven variations of pigments (iron oxide) in red, brown, orange, yellow, green, and blue, and inorganic fillers such as titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ), silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), zinc oxide ( $\text{ZnO}$ ), and aluminum oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) in the composition of heat-reflective coatings (HRC). The objective was to assess the effectiveness of HRC in reducing asphalt surface temperature when exposed to sunlight. A cylindrical asphalt sample with a diameter of 10 cm was measured using a thermocouple inserted 5 cm deep from a hole 1,5 cm from the top side. A heating box with a  $1000 \text{ W/m}^2$  lamp was used to simulate sunlight. The test lasted 24 hours, with 12 lights turned on (heating) and 12 lights turned off (cooling) to simulate day and night conditions. Descriptive analysis was conducted to produce histograms and boxplots to determine the variance of temperature changes for each sample and the effectiveness of the HRC mixture in reducing temperature.

The results showed that HRC composition is essential in pavement thermal performance. HRC formulated with different pigments (iron oxide) and inorganic fillers showed varying degrees of temperature reduction. The results showed that the asphalt sample without HRC reached the highest temperature of  $82,31 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  under heating conditions (daytime simulation). The asphalt sample with HRC had the highest temperature between  $62,12\text{--}72,82 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , showing a decrease in asphalt surface temperature of  $9,49\text{--}20,19 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . In the cooling condition (night simulation), the asphalt samples decreased in temperature to reach  $29\text{--}31 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The asphalt samples with HRC had an average cooling temperature between  $36,95\text{--}40,80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , which was lower than those without HRC at  $40,86 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The samples with HRC showed their ability to maintain a lower temperature after the heating condition so that the asphalt samples would not affect the ambient temperature at night. Samples showed the best temperature reduction during the heating conditions E.b, which reached the highest temperature of  $62,12 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , with a decrease in asphalt surface temperature of up to  $20,19 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The HRC mix composition of these samples consisted of epoxy resin at 34,80%, hardener at 17,40%,  $\text{TiO}_2$  at 25,40%, iron oxide yellow at 5%, texanol at 16,5%, dispersant at 0,60%, and defoamer at 0,30%, resulting in a yellow HRC mix.

**Keywords:** Urban Heat Island; Heat-Reflective Coatings; Epoxy Resin; Titanium Dioxide; Asphalt Temperature Reduction