

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengembangan pemanfaatan serat daun agel sebagai bahan baku kapal ikan. Penelitian ini dikonsentrasikan untuk mendapatkan bahan komposit berpenguat serat agel tenun yang memenuhi standar Badan Klasifikasi Indonesia (BKI) untuk kapal ikan berbahan baku komposit berpenguat serat gelas (*glass fiber reinforced plastis/GFRP*). Tujuan khusus dari penelitian ini adalah mengkaji pengaruh perlakuan kimia terhadap morfologi, sifat fisis, mekanis, termal dan perilaku penyerapan air dari komposit berpenguat serat agel tenun.

Bahan penelitian adalah serat daun agel (*agel leaf fiber/ALF*), poliester tak jenuh (Yukalac 157 BTQN-EX), katalis methil ethil keton perokside, larutan NaOH, larutan *silane*, dan serat gelas (E-glass 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>). ALF diberi perlakuan alkali dengan variasi konsentrasi 2, 4, 6, 8 dan 10% (w/w) NaOH dan variasi waktu perendaman 1, 12 dan 24 jam. ALF juga diberi perlakuan *silane* dengan konsentrasi 5% terhadap berat serat dan variasi waktu perendaman 1 dan 3 jam. Proses manufaktur komposit menggunakan teknik *vacuum bagging*. Variabel penelitian serat daun agel meliputi perlakuan alkali, *silane*, alkali-*silane* dan kompatibilitas serat daun agel-resin poliester. Variabel penelitian komposit meliputi fraksi volume, bahan penguat, susunan serat dan *hygrothermal aging*. Pengujian yang dilakukan meliputi uji kimia, termal, fisis dan mekanis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan alkali pada 4% NaOH selama 1 jam mampu meningkatkan kekuatan dan regangan tarik serat yang optimum, masing-masing sebesar 1464 MPa dan 4,1 %. Perlakuan permukaan serat dengan larutan 4% NaOH selama 1 jam mampu membersihkan hemiselulosa, lignin dan wax pada permukaan serat. Perlakuan alkali dan *silane* efektif meningkatkan ketahanan termal serat daun agel dengan ketahanan termal terbaik diperoleh pada perlakuan alkali-*silane*. Perlakuan alkali dan *silane* efektif meningkatkan kompatibilitas serat-matrik yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya kekuatan geser antar muka dan menurunnya sudut kontak antara serat daun agel-matrik poliester. Sifat mekanis komposit berpenguat serat agel tenun masih di bawah standar BKI untuk bahan baku kapal yang terbuat dari *glass fiber reinforced plastis* (GFRP). Penambahan serat gelas pada komposit berpenguat serat agel tenun dapat meningkatkan sifat mekanis komposit hibrida. Perlakuan alkali dan alkali-*silane* efektif menahan penyerapan air yang lebih baik pada komposit. Penyerapan air, kadar air maksimum dan koefisien difusi komposit meningkat pada temperatur perendaman yang lebih tinggi. Sifat mekanis komposit menurun setelah perlakuan *hygrothermal* selama 1080 jam (45 hari) pada semua temperatur perendaman. Komposit hibrida serat agel tenun/serat gelas [G/F/G/F]<sub>s</sub> yang diberi perlakuan alkali-*silane* memiliki sifat mekanis yang memenuhi standar BKI. Komposit ini direkomendasikan sebagai material kapal ikan berbahan baku komposit.

Kata kunci: serat daun agel, poliester, komposit, vacuum bagging, hygrothermal aging, kapal ikan.

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the development of utilization of agel leaf fiber as a raw material for fishing boat. This study is focused to find woven agel fiber reinforced composite in according to Badan Klasifikasi Indonesia (BKI) standard for fishing boat made from glass fiber reinforced plastic. The specific purpose of this study is to examine the effect of chemical treatment on morphology, physical, mechanical, thermal properties and water absorption behavior of woven agel fiber reinforced composite.

The research material were agel leaf fiber (ALF), unsaturated polyester (Yukalac 157 BTQN-EX), catalyst methyl ethyl keton perokside, NaOH solution, silane solution, and glass fiber (E-glass 200 g / m<sup>2</sup>). ALF was alkali treated with various concentrations of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10% (w / w) NaOH and variations of immersion time 1, 12 and 24 hours. ALF was also given silane treated of 5% concentration to the weight of fiber and variations in immersion time of 1 and 3 hours. The composite manufacturing process used vacuum bagging techniques. Variables of agel leaf fiber research include alkali, silane, alkali-silane treatment and compatibility of polyester-resin leaf fibers. Composite research variables consist of volume fraction, reinforcement, stacking sequence and hygrothermal aging. The tests include chemical, thermal, physical and mechanical tests.

The results show that the alkali treatment at 4% NaOH for 1 hour can increase the optimum tensile strength and strain of the fiber by 1464 MPa and 4.1% respectively. The surface treatment of fiber with 4% NaOH solution for 1 hour is able to remove hemicellulose, lignin and wax on the fiber surface. The alkali and silane treatments effectively improve the thermal resistance of agel leaf fibers. The alkali and silane treatments effectively improve fiber-matrix compatibility which is characterized by increased interfacial shear strength and decreased contact angle between agel leaf fibers-polyester matrix. Mechanical properties of woven agel fiber reinforced composites are still below the BKI standard for a raw materials of fishing boat made from glass fiber reinforced plastic. The addition of glass fibers to the woven agel fiber reinforced composite can improve the mechanical properties of hybrid composites. The alkali and alkali-silane treated of woven agel fiber reinforced composite effectively retained water absorption on composites. Water absorption, maximum moisture content and diffusion coefficient of the composite increase at higher immersion temperatures. The mechanical properties of composites decreased after hygrothermal treatment for 1080 hours (45 days) at all immersion temperatures. The alkali-silane treated woven agel/glass fiber reinforced hybrid composite [G/F/G/F]<sub>s</sub> has mechanical properties in accordance with BKI standards. It is recommended as a composite material of fishing boat.

Keywords: agel leaf fiber, polyester, composite, vacuum bagging, hygrothermal aging, fishing boat.