

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

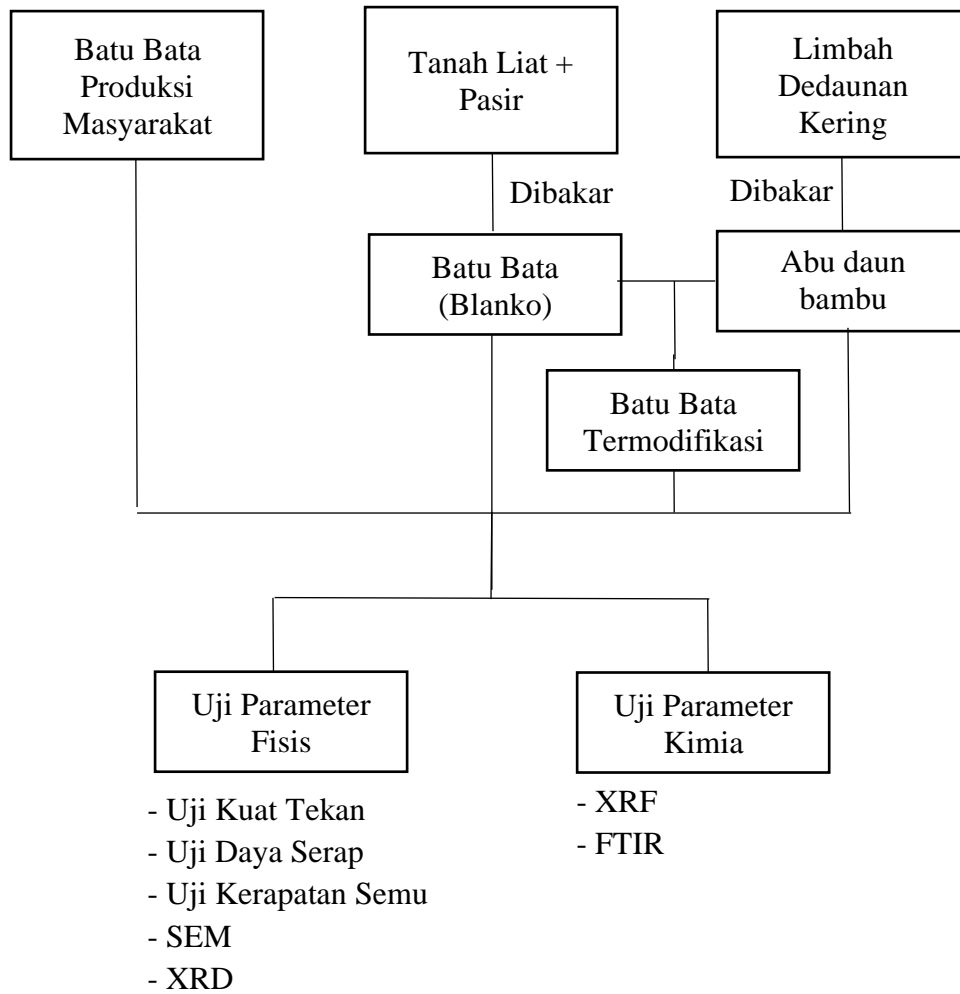
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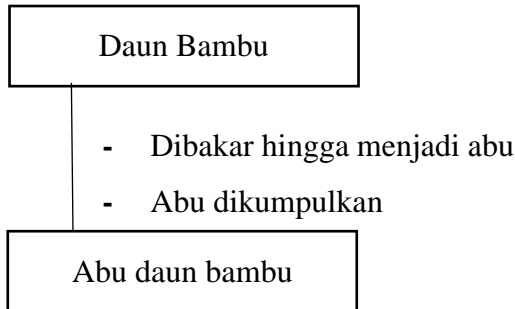
## LAMPIRAN

**Lampiran 1.** Diagram Alir Penelitian

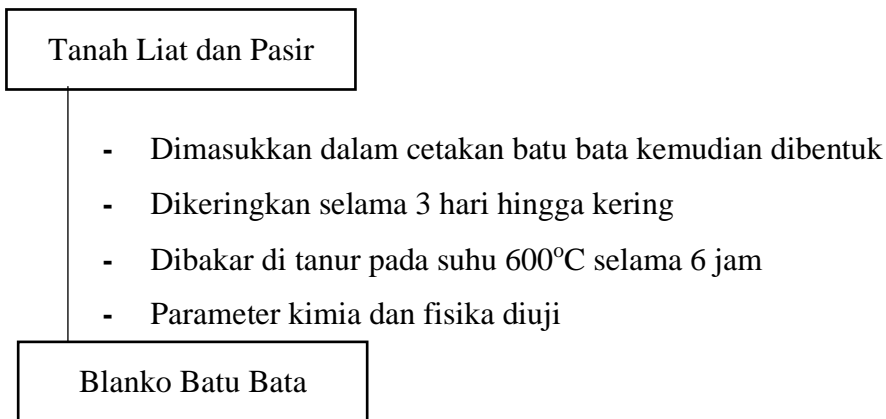


## Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

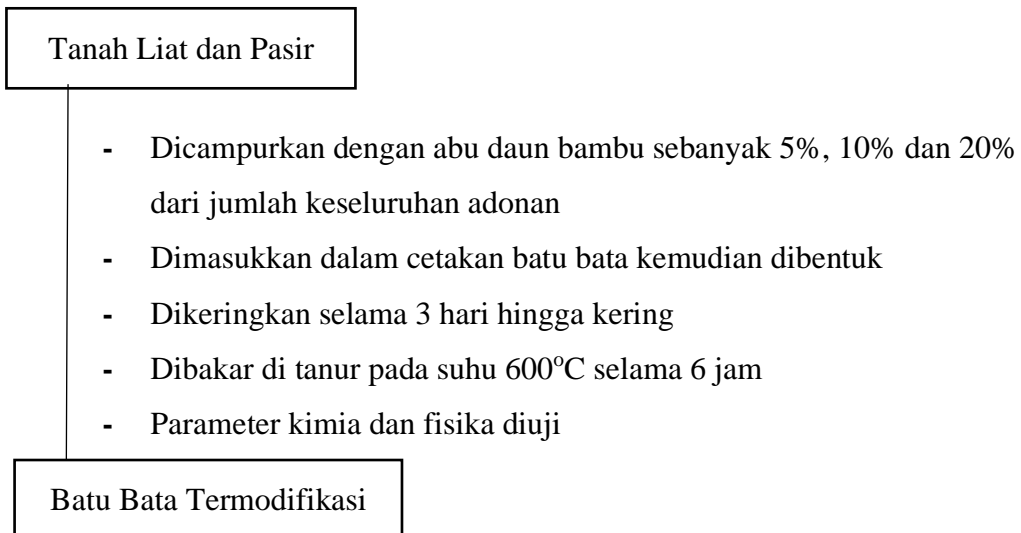
### A. Pembuatan Abu daun bambu



### B. Pembuatan Blanko Batu Bata



### C. Pembuatan Batu Bata Termodifikasi



#### **D. Uji Sifat Fisis**

##### **- Uji Kuat Tekan**

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko

- Direndam dalam air pada suhu ruang selama 24 jam
- Ditiriskan
- Ditekan dengan mesin tekan hingga hancur. Kecepatan tekan diatur hingga sama dengan  $6,8 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  per detik
- Kuat tekan didapat sebagai hasil bagi beban tertinggi dan luas bidang tekan terkecil

Data Kuat Tekan

##### **- Uji Daya Serap Air**

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko

- Direndam dalam air hingga jenuh
- Ditimbang
- Diovenkan pada suhu  $100-110^\circ\text{C}$  selama 24 jam
- Berat kering ditimbang kembali
- Daya serap air dianalisis

Data Daya Serap Air

##### **- Uji Kerapatan Semu**

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko

- Diovenkan selama 24 jam pada  $100-110^\circ\text{C}$
- Didinginkan lalu ditimbang
- Dimasukkan ke dalam air kemudian ditimbang menggantung
- Dikeluarkan, ditiriskan kemudian ditimbang kembali
- Data dianalisis

Data Kerapatan Semu

### - XRD

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko, kontrol

- Dihancurkan hingga menjadi serbuk
- Diayak dengan ayakan 60 mesh
- Diuji dengan alat XRD
- Dilakukan analisis kualitatif dengan metode *match and search*
- Dilakukan analisis kuantitatif dengan bantuan aplikasi *Originlab*

Data XRD

### - SEM

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko, kontrol

- Dibersihkan dengan etanol lalu dikeringkan
- Dihancurkan hingga membentuk serbuk
- Diayak dengan ayakan 60 mesh
- Diuji dengan alat SEM pada perbesaran 500x, 1000x, 2000x, 5000x, dan 10000x, kemudian gambar yang diperoleh dianalisis

Gambar Permukaan

## E. Uji Parameter Kimia

### - XRF

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko, kontrol

- Dibersihkan dengan etanol lalu dikeringkan
- Dihancurkan hingga membentuk serbuk
- Diayak dengan ayakan 60 mesh
- Diuji dengan alat XRF kemudian data yang diperoleh dianalisis

Data XRF

## - FTIR

Batu bata termodifikasi, batu bata hasil produksi masyarakat, blanko, kontrol

- Dibersihkan dengan etanol lalu dikeringkan
- Dihancurkan hingga membentuk serbuk
- Diayak dengan ayakan 60 mesh
- Diuji dengan alat FTIR kemudian data yang diperoleh dianalisis

Spektra FTIR



### Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi Gambar

#### - Pembakaran Abu Daun Bambu



#### - Proses Pencetakan dan Pengeringan Batu Bata





- Pembakaran Batu Bata dalam Tanur





- Batu Bata Setelah Dibakar



- Uji Kuat Tekan (Membuat Spesi Batu-Mortar)





- Uji Kuat Tekan

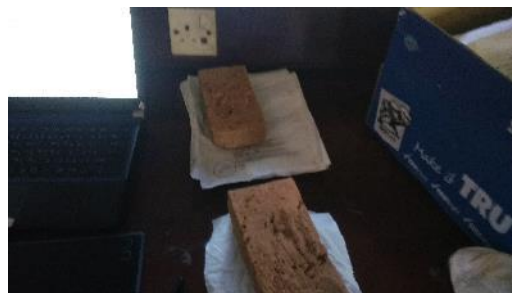




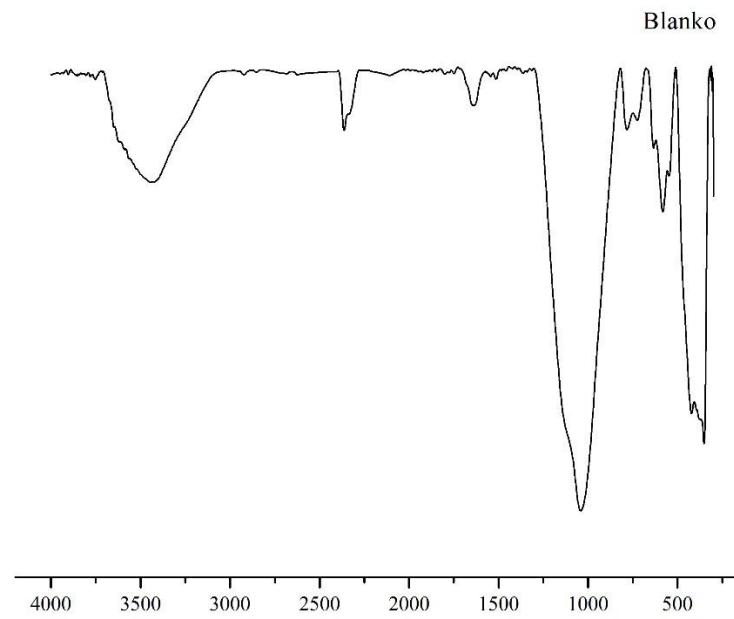
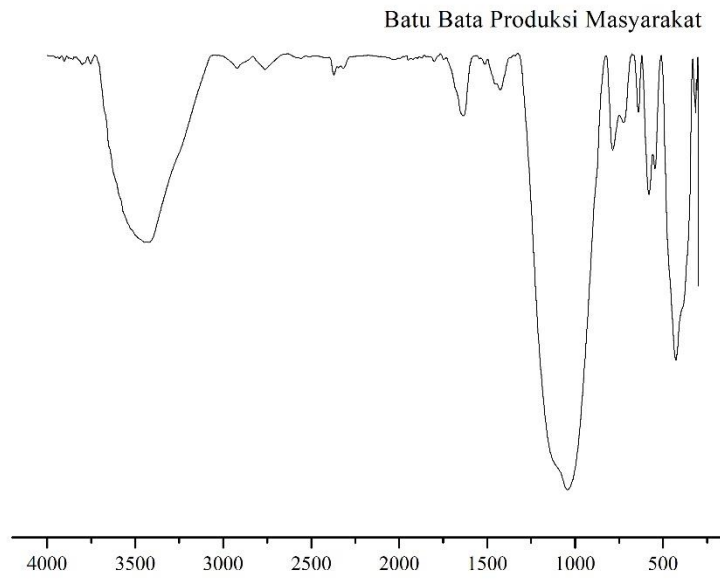


- Rangkaian Uji Kerapatan Semu dan Uji Penyerapan Air



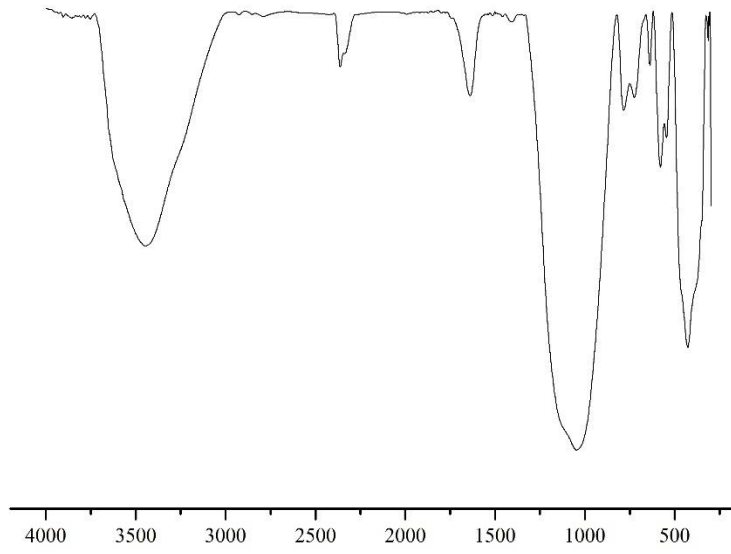


- Hasil Uji FTIR

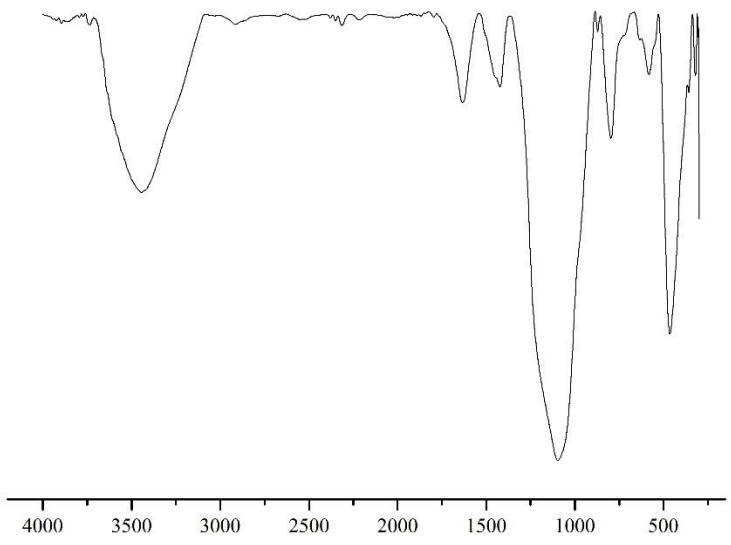




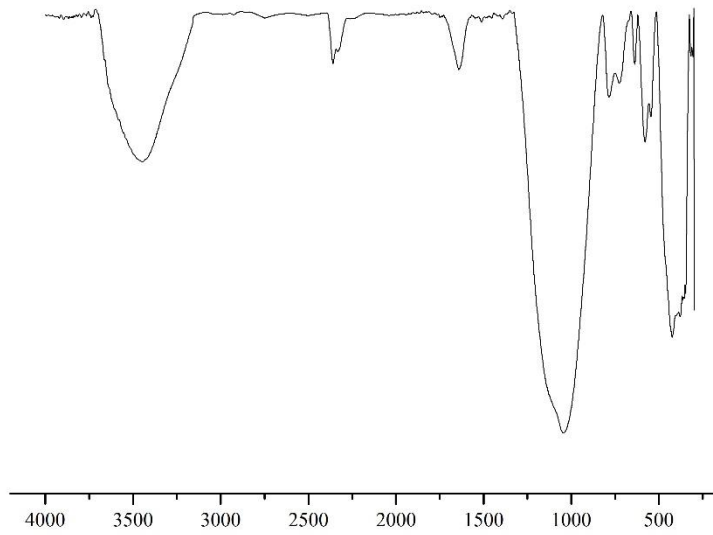
Sampel A (5% ADB)



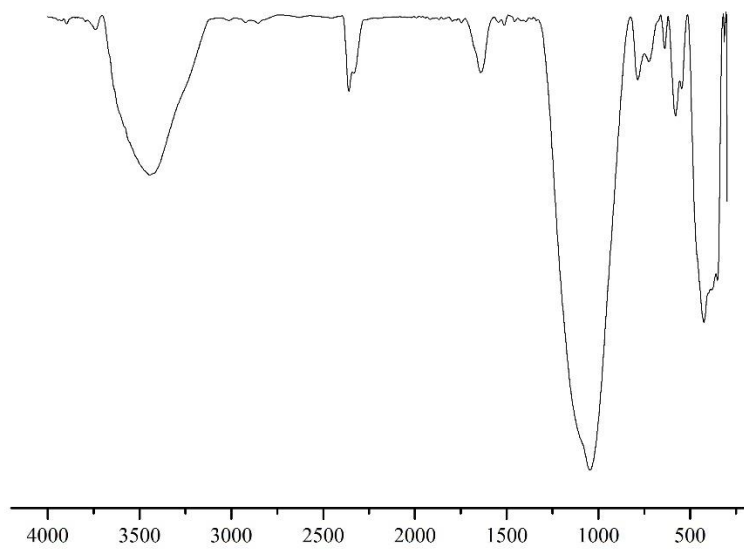
Abu Daun Bambu



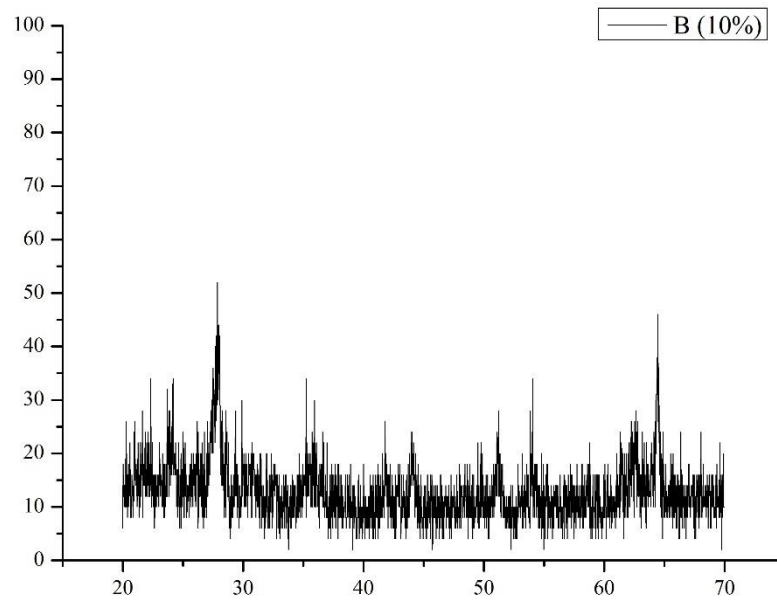
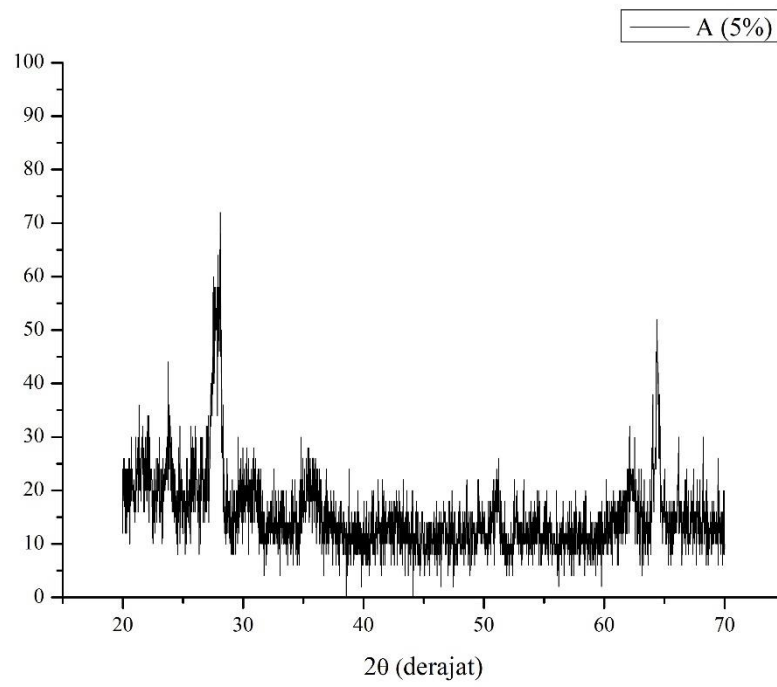
Sampel B (10% ADB)

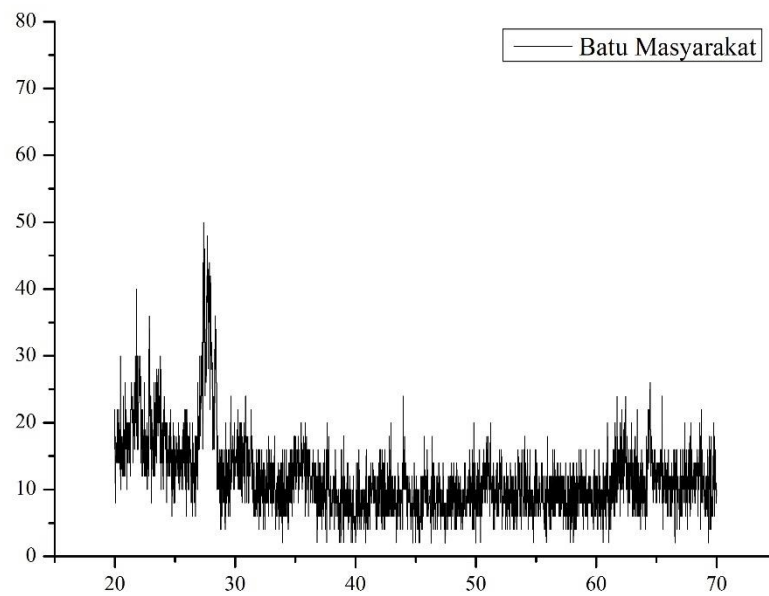
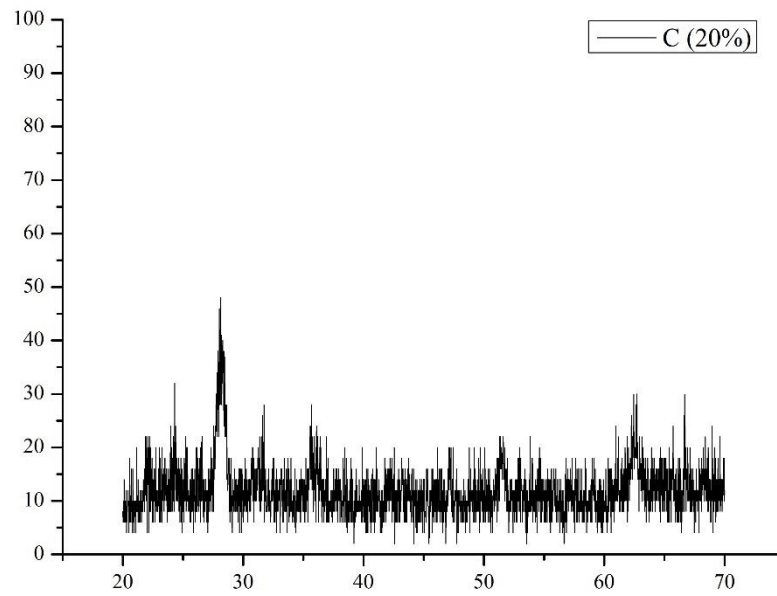


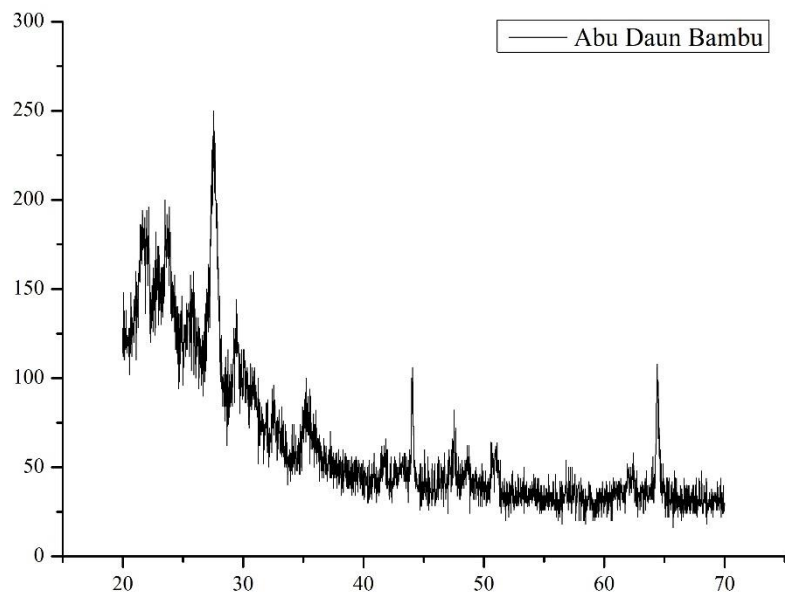
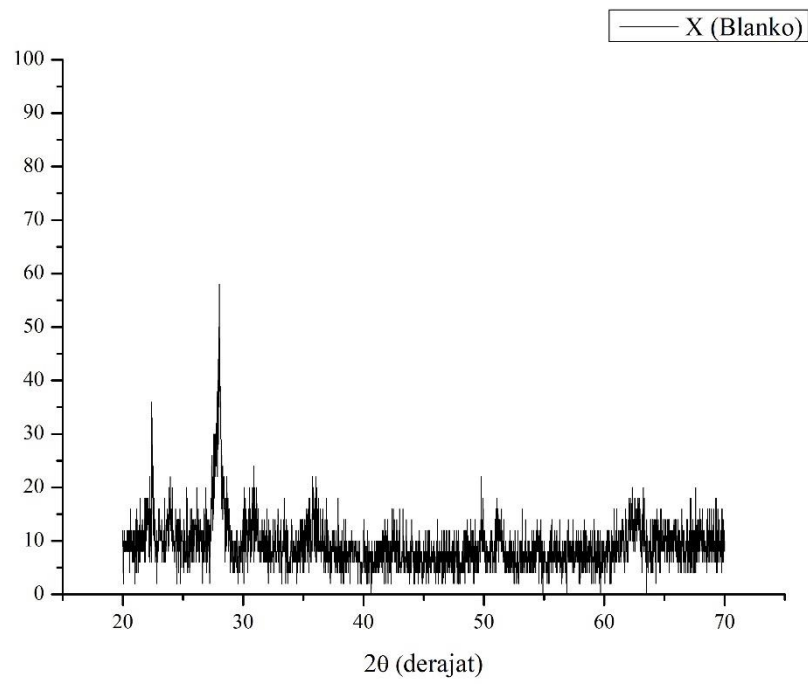
Sampel C (20% ADB)



- Hasil Uji XRD







## Lampiran 4. Perhitungan

### 1. Uji Kuat Tekan

Label	Dimensi				Gaya Tekan (kN)
	Panjang (cm)	Lebar (cm)	Tinggi (cm)	Massa (g)	
X1	8.8	9	9.5	1340.57	15.2
X2	9	9	10.2	1435.38	20.2
A1	9	8.8	9.8	1293.34	14.1
A2	8.5	8.7	10.1	1425.93	20.7
B1	9	9	9.7	1356.21	19.1
B2	9	9	10.5	1424.33	15.1
C1	9	8.8	9.4	1229.81	4.3
C2	9	9.3	10.2	1406.68	6.5
M1	9	8.5	9.5	1469.22	12.8
M2	8.2	8.6	10.5	1472.79	18.7

#### Sampel X1

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 8,8 \text{ cm} \times 9,0 \text{ cm} = 79,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,00792 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 15,2 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0152 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0152 \text{ MN}}{0,00792 \text{ m}^2} = 1,919 \text{ MPa}$$

#### Sampel X2

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 9,0 \text{ cm} = 81 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,0081 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 20,2 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0202 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0202 \text{ MN}}{0,0081 \text{ m}^2} = 2,493 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel A1**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 8,8 \text{ cm} = 79,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,00792 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 14,1 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0141 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0141 \text{ MN}}{0,00792 \text{ m}^2} = 1,780 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel A2**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 8,5 \text{ cm} \times 8,7 \text{ cm} = 73,95 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,007395 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 20,7 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0207 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0207 \text{ MN}}{0,007395 \text{ m}^2} = 2,799 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel B1**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 9,0 \text{ cm} = 81 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,0081 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 19,1 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0191 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0191 \text{ MN}}{0,0081 \text{ m}^2} = 2,358 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel B2**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 9,0 \text{ cm} = 81 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,0081 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 15,1 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0151 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0151 \text{ MN}}{0,0081 \text{ m}^2} = 1,864 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel C1**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 8,8 \text{ cm} = 79,2 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,00792 \text{ m}^2$$



- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 4,3 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0043 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0043 \text{ MN}}{0,0081 \text{ m}^2} = 0,542 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel C2**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 9,3 \text{ cm} = 83,7 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,00837 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 6,5 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0065 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0065 \text{ MN}}{0,00837 \text{ m}^2} = 0,776 \text{ MPa}$$

### **Sampel M1**

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 9,0 \text{ cm} \times 8,5 \text{ cm} = 76,5 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,00765 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 12,8 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0128 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0128 \text{ MN}}{0,00765 \text{ m}^2} = 1,673 \text{ MPa}$$

## Sampel M2

- Luas Penampang Sentuh

$$A = p \times l$$

$$A = 8,2 \text{ cm} \times 8,6 \text{ cm} = 70,52 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,007052 \text{ m}^2$$

- Konversi Satuan Gaya Tekan ke MN

$$F_{\text{tekan}} = 18,7 \text{ kN}/1000 = 0,0187 \text{ MN}$$

- Penghitungan Kuat Tekan

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = F_{\text{tekan}}/A$$

$$P_{\text{tekan}} = \frac{0,0187 \text{ MN}}{0,007052 \text{ m}^2} = 2,652 \text{ MPa}$$

## 2. Uji Penyerapan Air

Label	Massa Setelah Perendaman, $m_0$ (g)	Massa Setelah Dipanaskan, $m_t$ (g)
X	1078,33	911,67
A	914,33	815,67
B	1002,33	811,34
C	889	642,67
M	1133	952,34

### Sampel X

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{m_0 - m_t}{m_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{1078,33 \text{ g} - 911,67 \text{ g}}{911,67 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 18,28\%$$

### Sampel A

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{m_0 - m_t}{m_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{914,33 \text{ g} - 815,67 \text{ g}}{815,67 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 12,09\%$$

### Sampel B

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{m_0 - m_t}{m_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{1002,33 \text{ g} - 811,34 \text{ g}}{811,34 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 23,54\%$$

### Sampel C

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{m_0 - m_t}{m_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{889 \text{ g} - 642,67 \text{ g}}{642,67 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 38,33\%$$

### Sampel M

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{m_0 - m_t}{m_t} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Penyerapan Air} = \frac{1133 \text{ g} - 952,34 \text{ g}}{952,34 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 18,97\%$$

### 3. Uji Kerapatan Semu

Label	Dimensi			
	Panjang (cm)	Lebar (cm)	Tinggi (cm)	Massa (g)
X	17,8	8,9	3,8	907,67
A	17,5	8,8	3,5	811,34
B	18	8,6	3,7	804,34
C	17,9	8,8	3,7	636,67
M	17,6	8,2	3,4	934,00

### Sampel X

- Volume Sampel

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$V = 17,8 \text{ cm} \times 8,9 \text{ cm} \times 3,8 \text{ cm} = 601,996 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Kerapatan Semu

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{907,67 \text{ g}}{601,996 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,508 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

### **Sampel A**

- Volume Sampel

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$V = 17,5 \text{ cm} \times 8,8 \text{ cm} \times 3,5 \text{ cm} = 539 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Kerapatan Semu

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{811,34 \text{ g}}{539 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,505 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

### **Sampel B**

- Volume Sampel

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$V = 18 \text{ cm} \times 8,6 \text{ cm} \times 3,7 \text{ cm} = 572,76 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Kerapatan Semu

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{804,34 \text{ g}}{572,76 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,404 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

### **Sampel C**

- Volume Sampel

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$V = 17,9 \text{ cm} \times 8,8 \text{ cm} \times 3,7 \text{ cm} = 582,824 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Kerapatan Semu

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{636,67 \text{ g}}{582,824 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,092 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

### **Sampel M**

- Volume Sampel

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$V = 17,6 \text{ cm} \times 8,2 \text{ cm} \times 3,4 \text{ cm} = 490,688 \text{ cm}^3$$

- Kerapatan Semu

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{934 \text{ g}}{490,688 \text{ cm}^3} = 1,903 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

## 4. Ukuran Kristalin

- **Sampel A**

$$2\theta = 27,80172^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 0,912$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{0,912 \cos 13,90086}$$

$$D = 8,9736 \text{ nm}$$

**Sampel B**

$$2\theta = 27,79264^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 0,83397$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{0,83397 \cos 13,89632}$$

$$D = 9,813 \text{ nm}$$

### **Sampel C**

$$2\theta = 28,15962^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 0,7626$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{0,7626 \cos 14,07981}$$

$$D = 10,74 \text{ nm}$$

### **Blanko**

$$2\theta = 27,95144^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 0,73549$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{0,73549 \cos 13,97572}$$

$$D = 11,13084 \text{ nm}$$

### **Abu Daun Bambu**

$$2\theta = 26,12801^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 7,24884$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{7,24884 \cos 13,06401}$$

$$D = 1,125 \text{ nm}$$

### **Batu Bata Produksi Masyarakat**

$$2\theta = 27,69131^\circ$$

$$\text{FWHM} = 1,10869$$

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\text{FWHM} \cos\theta}$$

$$D = \frac{0,9 \times 0,15046}{1,10869 \cos 13,84566}$$

$$D = 7,3799 \text{ nm}$$

## 5. Perhitungan Derajat Kristalinitas

### - Sampel A

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 135,56$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 518,1$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{135,56}{518,1} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas} = 26,1648\%$$

### - Sampel B

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 87,6$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 387,2$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{87,6}{387,2} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas} = 22,6239\%$$

### - Sampel C

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 80,42$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 342,92$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{80,42}{342,92} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas} = 23,4515\%$$

#### **- Blanko**

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 52,68$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 210,18$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{52,68}{210,18} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas} = 25,06423\%$$

#### **- Abu Daun Bambu**

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 865,66$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 2355,82$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{865,66}{2355,82} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas} = 36,7456\%$$

#### **- Batu Bata Produksi Masyarakat**

$$\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin} = 87,1$$

$$\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak} = 336,82$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{\text{Luas Puncak Kristalin}}{\text{Luas Seluruh Puncak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Derajat Kristalinitas (\%)} = \frac{87,1}{336,82} \times 100\% = 25,8595\%$$