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ICComSET 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1477 (2020) 011001 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/1/011001 1 Preface The 2nd International Conference on Computer, Science, Engineering, and Technology (ICComSET-2019), provides an excellent international forum for sharing knowledge and results in theory, methodology and applications of Computer, Science, Engineering and Technology in theoretical and practical aspects. The conference aims to provide a platform to the researchers and practitioners from both academia as well as industry to meet and share cutting-edge development.

The 2nd ICComSET-2019 is organized by Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya and Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang. The 2nd ICComSET-2019 secretariat has received more than 300 submissions from 6 countries: Malaysia, Algeria, Iraq, Ukraine, India, and Indonesia. The program held in Allium Hotel Tangerang, and supported by several universities as Co-Host, including Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kudus, STIKES Muhammadiyah Klaten, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi, STKIP Muhammadiyah Sampit, Universitas Langlangbuana, and Universitas Widyatama. Each paper has been reviewed by the program committee which consisted of more than 300 scientists from more than 6 countries.

The conference program consists of 2 keynote speakers (60 min), 5 Invited speakers (150 min), 5 parallel sessions, one poster session, and six round tables. We would like to thank the scientific committee, and reviewers, as well as the committee of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, and Co-Host who have participated in the success of this event so that this event can be held as planned. We also conveyed to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah

Tasikmalaya who had supported this event both in terms of finance and other supporting facilities. General Chair Dr. Mujiarto, S.T., M.T. The Editors Prof. Dr.

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doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/5/052015 1 The Use of Rattan Processed Waste as A
Complement in Fiber Concrete R Respati 1* and A I Santoso 1 1Department of Civil
Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palangkaraya, Palangka
Raya, Indonesia *rida.respati2016@gmail.com Abstract . In this research, the fiber is
natural fiber from rattan. Considering, Central Kalimantan Province is home for the
commodity of rattan handicraft. Then, the rattan processed waste is used as fiber in
concrete. The percentages were 0.1%; 0.3%; and 0.5%, based on the cement needs.

The particular study aimed to provide information about rattan fibers if used in concrete
mixtures, find out the compression strength after the addition of rattan processed waste
fibers, and the ratio occurs after the addition of rattan processed waste fibers. The
research stages were material preparation and checking, making the specimens,
immersion of test specimens, compression strength test and analysis, and conclusion.
The results found out the mean of compression strength in concrete with a mixture type
without fiber of 391.378 kg cm⁻², while in the mixture type 0.1% at 371.734 kg cm⁻²,
mixed type 0.3% at 308.267 kg cm⁻², and mixture type of 0.5% at 297.689 kg cm⁻².
There was a decrease for each mixed type of 5.02%; 21.24%; and 23.94%, respectively.
The more fibers added, the more the compression strength decreases, but the more

fiber used, the greater the strength of the concrete in holding cracks. 1.

Introduction One of the causes the collapse of a building is the damage on reinforced concrete due to corrosion on reinforcement. The factor is caused by the release or cracking of a concrete cover that serves to protect the reinforcement [1][2]. Increasing the resistance of spalling and cracking on concrete covers will help to prevent corrosion of reinforcement iron from potentially corrosive environmental conditions [3]. Various concepts have been proposed to solve the problem. One of them is by providing fiber in concrete. Fibers are randomly distributed into concrete volumes with relatively close distances.

Fiber concrete is a mixture of concrete that is added with fiber generally in the form of threads with a size of 5-500 μm and a length of 25-100 mm [4][5]. The examples of fiber materials are asbestos fibers, plastic fibers, natural fibers or steel wire strips [6]. The advantages of fiber concrete are randomly distributed into concrete volumes with relatively close distances. This will provide balanced protection in all directions and provide structural material gains that are prepared to withstand earthquake and wind.

Aside from that, fiber concrete also improved the deformation behavior such as resistance to impact, large ductility, good flexural strength, good torque capacity, increases the concrete resistance to the formation of cracking, and increasing the resistance of spalling and cracking on concrete covers will help to prevent corrosion of reinforcement iron from potentially corrosive environmental conditions [7][8]. **ICComSET 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1477 (2020) 052015 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/5/052015 2** In this research, the fiber is natural fiber from rattan. Rattan is a non-timber forest product, included in the type of palm that has stems, in the middle is compact and have not hollow like bamboo.

The shape, diameter size, and length of the section vary depending on the type. The elasticity of rattan is greatly influenced by the moisture content, age, and the position of the rod [9]. After harvested, the rattan is processed as a raw material for crafts. In rattan woven craft, it results in the waste from the sharpener. This sharpener waste is used for concrete fiber in this research. Considering, Central Kalimantan is home for the commodity of rattan handicraft [10]. Then, the rattan processed waste is used as fiber in concrete [11]. The percentages were 0.1%; 0.3%; and 0.5%, based on the cement needs.

The focus of the research was the crack caused by compression strength. The aims of this study were to provide information about rattan fibers if used in concrete mixtures, find out the compression strength after the addition of rattan processed waste fibers, as well as the ratio occurs after the addition of rattan processed waste fibers. The limitation

of this study is the fiber is the waste from rattan parts for woven mats with a length of between 8 to 10 cm. Sand is obtained from Tangkiling, Central Kalimantan.

Coarse aggregate with a maximum size of 20 mm was obtained from Pelaihari, South Kalimantan. The cement used is branded Semen Gresik, with the string process carried out with an electric concrete mixer. 2. Methodology The particular research was conducted at the Laboratory of Structural of Faculty of Engineering at the University of Muhammadiyah Palangkaraya. The research was an experiment which aimed to solve problems to obtain satisfactory results. The number of concrete cube test specimens was 12 samples. The Rattan obtained from rattan craftsmen in the village of Kalaringan, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan province. The fine aggregate was taken from Tangkiling, Palangka Raya.

Moreover, the coarse aggregate material was from Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan and obtained in Palangka Raya. As a scientific researcher, this research carried out systematically and clearly, so that obtained satisfactory results and justified. The research conducted into several stages, consisting of: 2.1. Materials and equipment preparation and inspection All equipment and materials needed are prepared. Examination of the material based on Indonesian National Standards (SNI) 03-2834-2000 including of moisture content check from aggregate, filter analysis, specific gravity and water absorption check, and wear resistance test of coarse aggregate [12].

2.2. Production of specimen Several steps carried out at this stage, including determination of the concrete mix design based on data at the checking material stage, production of the concrete mortar, the value of the slump examination, and specimen production. Test specimens were made in a 15×15×15 cm cube. Comparison of mixtures for each test specimen is presented in Table 1. Table 1. Comparison of fiber content in test specimens

Specimen group	Fiber level (%)	Number of specimens needed
1	0	3
2	0.1	3
3	0.3	4
4	0.5	2

2.3. Immersion of test specimens At this stage, the specimen is then treated with immersion until the compressive strength test, which is about 28 days. IComSET 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1477 (2020) 052015 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/5/052015 3 2.4. Compression strength test Compression strength test is done using a concrete testing machine with a capacity of 200 tons manually as regulated in SNI 03-2847-2002 [13].

The day before the test, the specimen is removed from the immersion and measured by weighing. 3. Results and discussion The compression strength test is carried out on cube specimens of 15×15×15 cm at the age of 28 days. In the concrete compressive strength test, it obtained the maximum load data when the specimen collapses and continue to analyze the specimen. Based on the results, the addition of rattan fiber to the concrete

causes a decrease in the compression strength of the concrete.

Considering the fiber is obtained from the processed woven material that the diameter of the fiber is randomly taken so that it affects the fiber and compression strength of the concrete [14]. The results of the test for each type of mixture are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of concrete compression strength test

Type of concrete	Type of mixture	Weight (kg)	Max load (kN)	Compression strength (kg cm ⁻²)	Mean of compression strength (kg cm ⁻²)									
K-300	Normal	8.115	830	376.267	391.378									
7.992	880	398.933	0,1%	8.153	740	335.467	371.733	8.037	830	376.267	8.233	890	403.467	0,3%
8.276	660	299.200	308.267	8.072	710	321.867	8.053	670	303.733	0,5%	8.033	680	308.267	
297.689	8.164	670	303.733	7.965	620	281.067	The decrease also influences by the characteristic of rattan fiber, which cannot be adequately bonded with other materials. The addition of rattan fiber can reduce the compression strength of the concrete [15].							

The mean of compression strength score in concrete with a mixture type without fiber is 391.378 kg cm⁻²; in the mixture type 0.1% is 371.734 kg cm⁻²; mixture type of 0.3% is 308.267 kg cm⁻²; and a mixture type of 0.5 % is 297.689 kg cm⁻². Respectively for mixture types, there was a decrease of 5.02%; 21.24%; and 23.94%. Based on the compression strength test, a comparison graph is presented in Figure 1. IComSET 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1477 (2020) 052015 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/5/052015 4 Figure 1. Comparison of concrete compression strength The results of the collapse caused by the compression load.

Figure 2 describes the collapse directly in the crack area caused by compression loads. Also, figures 3, 4 and 5 describe that the higher the fiber at the crack area will also increase the resistance given by the fiber to resist the crack [16]. Crack failure on concrete after a compression strength test is presented in Figures 2 until 5. Figure 2. Common concrete after compression strength test Figure 3. Concrete Mixture of 0.1% Fiber after Compression Strength Test 391,378 371,734 308,267 297,689 250 275 300 325 350 375 400 Concrete Compression Strength (kg cm⁻²) No Fiber 0.1% Fiber 0.3% Fiber 0.5% Fiber IComSET 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1477 (2020) 052015 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1477/5/052015 5 Figure 4. Concrete Mixture of 0.3% Fiber after Compression Strength Test Figure 5. Concrete Mixture of 0.5% Fiber after Compression Strength Test 4. Conclusion This research shows that rattan fiber concrete can be used in structural concrete work, but it is more recommended that rattan fiber concrete be used for sidewalks.

The mean scores of compressions strength in concrete with normal mix type; 0.1%; 0.3%; and 0.5% are 391.378; 371.734; 308.267 and 297.689 kg cm⁻², respectively. Concrete compression strength decreases with the addition of rattan fiber. Comparison of

compression strength between normal mix type concrete with 0.1%; 0.3% and 0.5% are 0.95; 0.79 and 0.76, respectively. Further research is needed with more samples, different materials and a long period of observations. References [1] Yepez F, Yepez O 2017 Case Stud. Struct. Eng. 7(3) 24-31. [2] Verma S K, Bhadauria S S, Akhtar S 2014 Sci.World J. 2014 957904. [3] Apostolopoulos C A, Koulouris K F, Apostolopoulos A C 2019 Adv. Civ. Eng. 2019 3438743.

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