

# **STABILISASI TANAH LEMPUNG DENGAN PENAMBAHAN LIMBAH FLY ASH DAN BOTTOM ASH (FABA)**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Penambahan *fly ash* dan *bottom ash* merupakan salah satu cara stabilisasi tanah ekspansif yang efektif, karena *fly ash* bersifat pozzolan sehingga dapat mengikat mineral tanah menjadi padat, sehingga mengurangi kembang susut tanah dan menambahkan nilai kekuatan tanah. Penggunaan *fly ash* dan *bottom ash* ini diaplikasikan pada *subgrade* jalan dengan penambahan bahan campuran lainnya dengan ukuran-ukuran yang ditentukan guna untuk mengetahui nilai CBR sesuai persyaratan (CBR minimal *subgrade* = 6%). Pengujian CBR laboratorium metode (SNI 03-1744-1989) untuk menentukan propertis dan pengaruh tanah lempung yang distabilisasi. Pengujian CBR laboratorium metode (SNI 03-1744-1989) untuk menentukan properties dan pengaruh tanah lempung yang distabilisasi. Hasil nilai  $\gamma_d$  maks Standart Proctor Test S (Tanah Lempung Asli 100%) = 1,169 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 19,54 %. Nilai  $\gamma_d$  maks SFB-2 (Tanah Asli 80% + 20% FB) = 1,363 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 26,91 %, Nilai  $\gamma_d$  maks SFB-3 (Tanah Asli 70% + 30% FB) = 1,326 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 29,82 %, Nilai  $\gamma_d$  maks SFB-4 (Tanah Asli 60% + 40% FB) = 1,344 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 26,09 %. Hasil CBR laboratorium tanpa rendaman SO = 7,57 %, SFB-1 = 5,99 %, SFB-2 = 2,63 %, SFB-3 = 1,02 % dari hasil pengujian disimpulkan bahwa terlalu banyak pencampuran FABA maka nilai CBR menurun, jika penambahan FABA semakin lama direndam maka semakin rendahnya nilai tersebut . CBR yang terjadi <6% (belum memenuhi persyaratan sebagai material *subgrade*)

**Kata Kunci :** Tanah Lempung, Pemadatan Tanah, *Fly Ash Bottom Ash*, CBR Laboratorium

# **STABILIZATION OF CLAY SOIL WITH THE ADDITION OF FLY ASH AND BOTTOM ASH (FABA) WASTE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The addition of fly ash is an effective method of stabilizing expansive soils, because fly ash is pozzolanic in nature so that it can bind soil minerals into a solid, thereby reducing soil swelling and shrinkage and adding soil strength values. The use of fly ash and bottom ash is applied to road subgrades with the addition of other mixed materials with specified sizes in order to determine the CBR value according to the requirements (minimum CBR of subgrade = 6%). Laboratory CBR testing method (SNI 03-1744-1989) to determine the properties and effects of stabilized clay. Laboratory CBR testing method (SNI 03-1744-1989) to determine the properties and effects of stabilized clay. Result of  $\gamma_d$  max Standard Proctor Test S (100% Original Clay) = 1.169 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 19.54%. Max  $\gamma_d$  value of SFB-2 (Native Soil 80% + 20% FB) = 1.363 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 26.91 %, Max  $\gamma_d$  value of SFB-3 (Native Soil 70% + 30% FB) = 1.326 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 29.82 %, Max  $\gamma_d$  value SFB-4 (Native Soil 60% + 40% FB) = 1.345 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, OMC = 26.09 %. Laboratory CBR results without SO immersion = 7.57%, SFB-1 = 5.99%, SFB-2 = 2.63%, SFB-3 = 1.02% from the test results concluded that too much FABA mixing then the CBR value decreased, if the addition of FABA the longer it is soaked, the lower the value. CBR that occurs <6% (does not meet the requirements as a subgrade material)

**Keywords :** Clay Soil, Soil Compaction, Fly Ash Bottom Ash, Laboratory