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*Enhancing the Role of Engineering in Climate Change Mitigation
and Sustainable Development in ASEAN Region*

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Enhancing the Role of Engineering in Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development in ASEAN Region

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Foreword

Strengthening the response to the threat of climate change has been a major international goal in the last decade. It is the sole aim of the Paris Agreement and a goal in the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The climate change has been a more critical issue in regions with tropical climates such as ASEAN member countries. The International Conference on Climate Change and Sustainability in ASEAN 2019 (CCSE-ASEAN 2019) is an effort to discuss the best response to the climate change that would certainly pose significant threats to sustainable development in Southeast Asia. This conference aims at encouraging rich discussions and continuous collaborations among researchers, engineers, leaders in regional government and industries, and students on enhancing the role of the engineering field with its major innovations in ASEAN countries to mitigate climate change impacts.

CCSE-ASEAN 2019 received 171 submissions of abstracts and full papers. On the basis of a single-blind review process, in which two or three independent reviewers were assigned for each submission, 100 full papers were accepted for oral presentation. The presenters at CCSE-ASEAN 2019 came from several countries including Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, China, and Iraq. The authors presented original scientific reports on varied topics but highly relevant to climate change and sustainability studies.

Based on the recommendation of CCSE ASEAN 2019 Scientific Committee and the authors' consent, the papers presented at CCSE-ASEAN 2019 had been submitted to several publication outlets. Fifty three papers have been published in *AIP Conference Proceedings*. A paper has been published in the *International Journal of Renewable Energy Development (IJRED)*. Nine papers have been accepted for publication in *Journal of Energy, Mechanical, Material, and Manufacturing Engineering (JEMMME)*. A paper has been accepted for publication in *Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan (JTSP)*.

This proceeding is a collection of 26 papers. Application of some emerging technologies, including smart facial and wood types detection, real-time monitoring of volcanoes, and power plants, and rectenna are reported in eight papers. Four papers are on bio-based chemicals discussing coffee residue composites, diesel and coconut oil, and sugar cane fiber. Furthermore, there are two papers on photovoltaic systems, three papers on advanced materials, and a paper on flood detection. Other papers discussed other topics, including ergonomic chairs, honey filter machines, and Sustainable Development Goals. We sincerely thank all authors who have submitted their papers to CCSE-ASEAN 2019 especially to the authors who patiently wait for the publication process.

Our deep gratitude goes to the authors and the reviewers for their dedicated work. We sincerely thank all keynote speakers for their insightful lectures in the plenary session. We would also thank all committee members of CCSE-ASEAN 2019 for their continuous hard work and cooperation, and we thank our sponsors for their support. We do hope that all the participants of CCSE-ASEAN 2019 would gain meaningful inspiration and fruitful collaboration from the conference.

Chair of CCSE-ASEAN 2019

Dr. Eng. Triwahju Hardianto

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	i
---------------	---

Table of Contents.....	ii
------------------------	----

Chapter 1: Emerging Technologies

Design Real-Time Monitoring of Volcanos Based on Hydrogen Autonomy (Johan Pamungkas and Hery Teguh Setiawan)	1
Scheduling Optimization Using Genetic Algorithm (Faghania Sugarizka, Triwahju Hardianto and Bambang Sujanarko)	9
Optimization of Electric Power Factors Based on Fuzzy Logic Controls: Case Study at Nurul Jadid Islamic Boarding School (Ahmad Muhtadi, Bambang Sujanarko and Bambang Sri Kaloko)	15
Optimization of the Operation and Maintenance Schedule of Power Plants Using Particle Swarm Optimization (Novangga Adi Mulyono, Bambang Sujanarko and Bambang Sri Kaloko)	23
RSSI Measurement for IoT Smart Greenhouse System Based on Wireless Sensor Network for Control and Monitoring of Coffee Plants (Ike Fibriani, Dedy Wahyu Herdiyanto, Catur Suko Sarwono and Muhammad Rizza)	30
Design and Analysis of Rectenna Using the Cockroft-Walton Method with L-Matching Impedance (Dodi Setiabudi, Adelana Yogi Santosa, Alfredo Bayu Satriya, Dedy Wahyu Herdiyanto, Wahyu Muldayani and Deschie Tri Aksara)	38
Identification of Wood Types Based on Textures Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with Raspberry Pi (Bambang Kusriwanto, Khairul Anam and Bambang Sujanarko)	46
Smart Facial Detection as Security System using CCTV and CNN (Siti Nur'Aini, Khairul Anam and Bambang Sujanarko)	50

Chapter 2: Bio-Based Chemicals

Preparation of Magnetic Chitosan/Coffee Residue Composites and Their Application in Adsorption of Dyes (Meta Fitri Rizkiana, Bektu Palupi, Ari Susanti, Rizki Fitria Darmayanti and Boy Arief Fachri)	55
Efficacy of Carbonized and Caustic Pre-Treated Brewers' Spent Grains (BSG) as Sorbent for Diesel Oil and Coconut Oil	

(Roxanne Kathlyn Alivio, Nika Bungabong, Syra Jeane Cos and May Tampus)	62
Variation of Cocopeat Ash Catalyst Composition and Transesterification Time against the Quality of Biodiesel from Fish Oil Canning Waste	
(Siti Diah Ayu Febriani, Prisca Amalia Nofitasari, Saiful Anwar, Mochamad Irwan Nari)	71
"Characterization of Sugar Cane Fiber of Genetic Engineering Product for Biodegradable Materials"	
(Rahma Rei Sakura and Bambang Sugiharto)	80
Chapter 3: Advanced Materials	
Metal Oxide as Soluble Nano Catalyst on Biodiesel: a Review	
(Setyo Pambudi, Nasrul Ilminnafik and Boy Arief Fachri)	88
Reinforcement Modeling of Building Beams Using Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Due to Building Function Changes in Jember	
(Maudy Anggie Permata Putri, Winda Tri Wahyuningtyas and Dwi Nurtanto)	96
Biogeotechnical – Environmental Remediation using Natural Grown Philippine Bamboo Species for Soil Slope Stabilization.	
(Cesario Jr Bacosa, Michael Loretero and Marnie Giduquio)	102
Chapter 4: Sustainable Energy	
Performance Improvement of MPPT Solar Panel Control Using Fuzzy Logic Method	
(Mohammad Khotib, Bambang Sri Kaloko and Bambang Sujanarko)	109
Remote Monitoring and Control of Photovoltaic System Using Short Message Service and Arduino Uno	
(Rizqi Afif, Triwahju Hardianto and Bambang Sujanarko)	116
Chapter 5: Disaster Management	
Design of Flood Detection Using Telemetry System Based on Xbee Pro Wireless	
(Sumardi, Satriyo Budi Utomo and Januar Fery Irawan)	126
Chapter 6: Miscellaneous Engineering	
Study of The Effect of Size Fractions on Gold Cyanidation Process	
(Siti Aminah and Fadila Rahmana).....	135
Design of Ergonomic Chairs for Railroads Installation Workers	
(Robertoes Koekoeh Koentjoro Wibowo, Hari Arbiantara Basuki and Priyo Agung Wicaksono).....	144
Petrophysics Evaluation in Tight Sand Reservoir	
(Eriska Eklezia Saputri)	154

The Analysis of Single Row Deep Groove Ball Bearing Towards Rolling Resistance on The Prototype of Titen Electric Vehicles

(Achmad Fitoyo, Agus Triono, Gaguk Jatisukamto, Nurkoyim Kustanto, Nasrul Ilimafik, Fahrur Rozy and Digdo Listyadi) 160

Semi-Automatic Honey Filter Machine

(Choirul Hamzah, Budihardjo Achmadi Hasyim and Sintia Putri Anisa) 169

Analysis of Using Lumajang Iron Sand Magnetit Nanoparticles for Increasing Heavy Oil Recovery through Microwave Assisted Gravity Drainage (MWAGD) Method

(Riska Laksmi Sari) 174

Risk Factors of Head-Load Carriage on Farmers as Indicated by Their Physiological and Subjective Responses

(Benjamin Rubin and Alaine Liggayu) 180

Regional Action Plan Towards SDG 6: Achieving Universal Access to Safe and Affordable Drinking Water

(Dewi Junita Koesoemawati, Yuliana Sukarmawati and Rindang Alfiah) 188



Reinforcement Modeling of Building Beams Using Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Due to Building Function Changes in Jember

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Abstract. One of effort to increase the space in the building is by adding a floor up. Additions to the upper floors can be done on limited land. However, the addition of the floor causes the ring balk function becomes the floor beam function. Changing the function of the ring balk becomes floor beam makes the load received by the beam increase. The different types of dead loads and live loads received cause the beam reinforcement is needed. One of the reinforcement methods that can be done is by using Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) material. The advantages of Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) materials are lighter, have high tensile strength, not corrosion, easy to install, and easily formed. In this case, Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) material is selected. This material is one type of FRP with cheaper price compared to other FRP types. Coating ring balk with GFRP aims to allow the ring balk as a floor beam function without having to destroy it as a whole. So, this case does not interfere with ongoing activities in that building. This study was conducted by modeling a 3 floors into 6 floors building with concrete roof using structure analysis program. The 35/40 ring balk will be function as a main beam on the 4th floor assuming a size of 45/60 with an additional beam of 40/50 to be able to withstand the load given. The results of the maximum moment ($M_u = 20845.75 \text{ kgm}$) on the 4th floor main beam are a reference to determine the GFRP needed for reinforcement. Reinforcement is done by coating the beams with 1 mm of GFRP as much as 3 layers on 3 sides of the beam. Based on the analysis carried out it produces $\phi M_n (=21893.2861 \text{ kgm}) > M_u (= 20845.75 \text{ kgm})$. Deflection which calculated composite is 3.63 mm.

INTRODUCTION

In the initial planning of a building, structural elements are designed to firmly withstand dead loads and live loads according to the planned analysis. Changing the function of the ringbalk becomes floor beam makes the load received by the beam increase. The type of load received by the beam is certainly greater than the original load. Based on these problems, innovations in reinforcement on beam structural elements can be carried out using lightweight materials such as Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP). According to Parmo and Taufikurrahman (2013), the advantages of Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) materials are lighter, have high tensile strength, are not corrosion, easy to install, and are easily formed. In addition, another advantage of reinforcement using Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) is to coat the beam and do not need to destroy the beam as a whole. This certainly does not interfere with the ongoing activities in the building. This study aims to determine the modeling of the change in ringbalk function into floor beams on the structure of the building and GFRP needed to reinforce the ringbalk so that it can be the floor beam function.

METHOD

This study uses the Teacher Training and Education Faculty H Building of Jember University, located on Jalan Kalimantan No. 37, Jember. The building is a 3-story building that will be added to the modeling until the ringbalk is not able to withstand the load given. The secondary data obtained includes the compressive strength of concrete ($= 20.75 \text{ MPa}$), steel tensile strength ($= 320 \text{ MPa}$), the ringbalk dimension ($= 35 \text{ cm} \times 40 \text{ cm}$).

Research Flow Chart

Analysis and modeling on the part of the building beam will be presented through the flow diagram on **Figure 1** as follows.

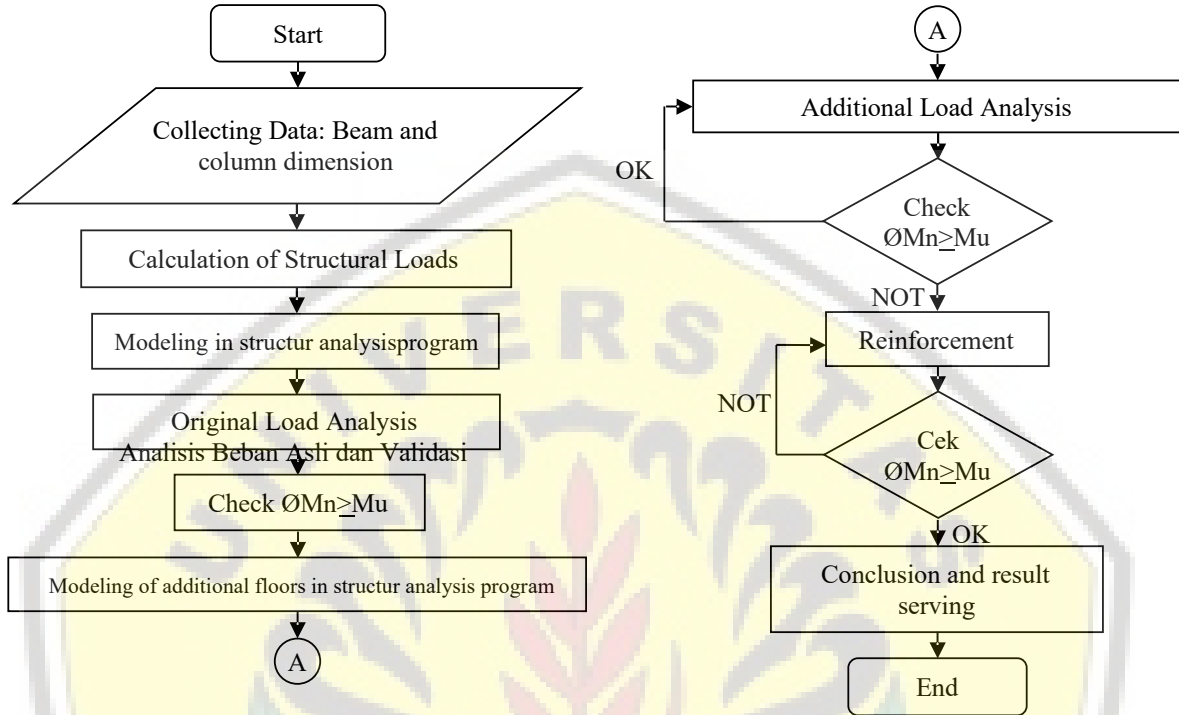


Figure 1. Research Flow Chart

DISCUSSION

Loading on the initial structure of the 3-story building

The loading is carried out using the envelope method, then checking the capacity of the ringbalk structure components using the structure analysis program. In **Figure 2**, the result of checking the capacity of the structure produces green, so the building structure falls into the safe category.



Figure 2. The result of checking the capacity of the ringbalk structure components

New floor beam dimension planning

In order to be able to function as a floor, additional beams need to be done. The beam dimensions on the 4th floor are calculated based on the preliminary design which results in the dimensions of the beam of 40/50, the reference beam of 45/60 and the column of 70/70. The placement of the beam is marked in orange in **Figure 3** below.

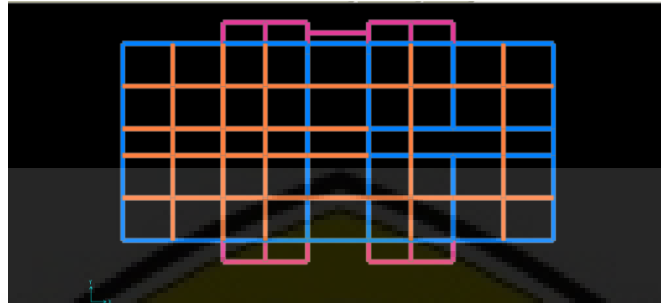


Figure 3. Additional beam

After checking the capacity in structure analysis program, **Figure 4** shows the green color of the 45/60 beam structure and 40/50 additional beam, so that it can be categorized in a decent or safe condition.



Figure 4. The result of checking the capacity of the 4th floor beam structure components

Table 1. Moment and Shear of the Beam

	Initial Ringbalk of 3-story building	Main beam of 4 th floor as a reference
Dimension (cm)	35/40	45/60
Moment (kgm)	4560.13	20845.75
Shear (kg)	6356.99	15616.04

Strengthening on Ringbalk Using GFRP

Strengthening using the E-Glass Woven Roving will be carried out on the ringbalk so that it can be function as a 4th floor beam which refers to ACI 440.2R-17.



Figure 5. E-Glass Woven Roving [14]

Table 2. Beams Before Reinforcement Data

Parameter	Amount	Unit
Compressive strength of concrete (f_c)	20.75	MPa
Tensile strength of steel (f_y)	320	MPa
Width of beam (b)	350	mm
Height of beam (h)	400	mm
Diameter of circular section (D)	16	mm
Concrete coat thick (ts)	25	mm
Enviromental reduction factor (C_e)	0.75	
GFRP ultimate tensile strength (f_{fu}^*)	2680	MPa
Strain level of GFRP (ϵ_{fu}^*)	0.045	
Elastic modulus of GFRP (E_f)	72000	MPa
Thick of GFRP (t_f)	1	mm
Elastic modulus of steel (E_s)	200000	MPa
Elastic modulus of concrete (E_c)	21409.519	MPa
Mu of 45/60 beam (planning moment)	20845.75	kgm

Table 3. Calculation of beam bending after strengthening by GFRP

Parameter	Amount	Unit
Area of circular section (A_s)	1408	mm ²
Distance of circular section center to the concrete side (d')	33	mm
Effective height of beam (d)	367	mm
Ratio of nonprestressed reinforcement (ρ_s)	0.011	
Width of GFRP (W_f)	350	mm
Amount of GFRP layer (n)	3	lapis
Cross-sectional area of GFRP (A_f)	1050	mm ²
Design ultimate tensile strength of GFRP ($f_{fu} = C_e \times f_{fu}^*$)	2010	MPa
Design rupture strength of GFRP ($\epsilon_{fu} = C_e \times \epsilon_{fu}^*$)	0.034	
GFRP reinforcement ratio (ρ_f)	0.008	
Stiffness with GFRP (k)	0,4	
Ratio of area of circular section to beam cross-sectional area (ρ_g)	0.01006	
β_1 ($f_c \leq 30$ MPa)	0.85	
M_{DL}	134946600	Nmm
I_{cr}	613199433.7	mm ⁴
Strain level at installation of GFRP (ϵ_{bi})	0.0026	
Debonding strain of GFRP (ϵ_{fd})	0.004	
Effective strain level of GFRP (ϵ_{fe})	0.0033	

Strain level of concrete (ϵ_c)	0.003
Strain level of steel (ϵ_s)	0.0052
Stress in steel reinforcement (f_s)	320 MPa
Effective stress in GFRP (f_{fe})	237.9721 MPa
Maximum strain of concrete corresponding to f'_c (ϵ'_c)	0.0016
Stress factor β_1	0.924
Stress factor α_1	0.7746
Depth of neutral axis (c)	134.7566 mm
Flexural component strength M_{ns}	137304321.1 Nmm
Flexural component strength M_{nf}	84391690.46 Nmm
Net tensile strain (ϵ_t)	0.0016
ψ_f (3-side "U-wrap")	0.85

The flexural strength produced by reinforcing beams uses the GFRP as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= \phi [M_{ns} + \psi_f \times M_{nf}] + \phi M_n \text{ initial of ringbalk} \\
 &= 0.65 [137304321.1 + 0.85 \times 84391690.46] + 0.75 (110744858) \\
 &= 218932861 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 21893.2861 \text{ kgm} \geq M_u = 20845.75 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

The deflection that occurred in the beam after reinforced using GFRP was equal to 3.63 mm < permit deflection (= 11.111 mm). While the shear strength produced is ϕV_n (= 6196337.584 kg) > V_u (= 15616.04 kg).

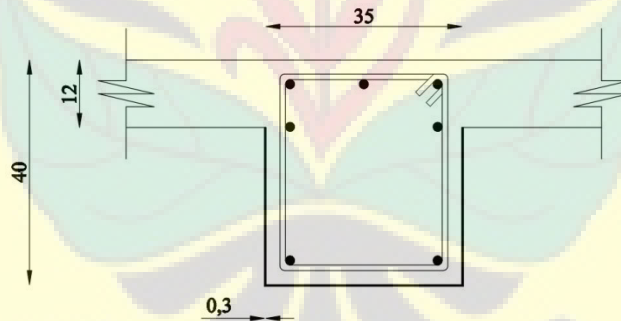


Figure 7. Beam sketch that have been coated by GFRP

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of Reinforcement Modeling of Building Beams Using Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Due to Building Function Changes in Jember, it can be conclude as follows.

- 1) This study was conducted by modeling 3 floors into 6 floors building with concrete roof using structure analysis program. The 35/40 ringbalk will function as a main beam on the 4th floor assuming a size of 45/60 with an additional beam of 40/50 to be able to withstand the load given. The results of the maximum moment ($M_u = 20845.75 \text{ kgm}$) on the 4th floor main beam are a reference to determine the GFRP needed for reinforcement.
- 2) Strengthening is done by coating the beams with 1 mm of GFRP as much as 3 layers on 3 sides of the beam. Based on the analysis carried out it produces ϕM_n (=21893.2861 kgm) > M_u (= 20845.75 kgm).

SUGGESTION

Based on the evaluations of Reinforcement Modeling of Building Beams Using Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Due to Building Function Changes in Jember, there are several suggestions that need to be considered, namely:

- 1) To apply reinforcement to other components of the building structures, such as columns and plates.
- 2) To analyze the type of collapse due to the connection that occurs between the beam and the addition of GFRP
- 3) To strengthen building structures with laboratory tests.
- 4) To analyze the connections that occur between beams.

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