

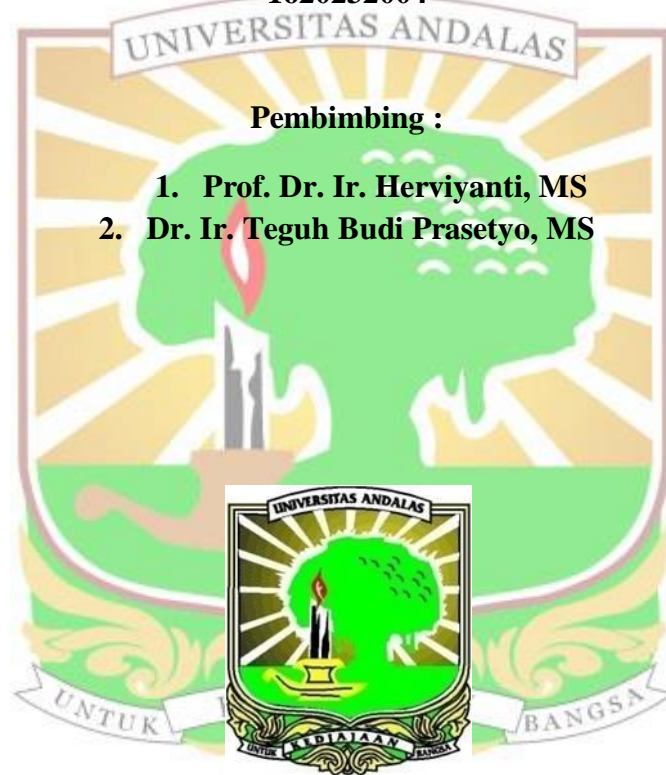
**AKTIVASI BUBUK BATUBARA SUB-BITUMINUS DENGAN  
BERBAGAI JENIS KAPUR TERHADAP SIFAT KIMIA ULTISOL**

**TESIS**

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# AKTIVASI BUBUK BATUBARA SUB-BITUMINUS DENGAN BERBAGAI JENIS KAPUR TERHADAP SIFAT KIMIA ULTISOL

## Abstrak

Batubara sub-bituminus sebagai sumber bahan organik yang memiliki potensi sekitar 5,7 miliar ton batubara di Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengkaji : (1) kemampuan berbagai jenis kapur dan takarannya dalam mengaktivasi sub-bituminus dan karakteristik gugus fungsionalnya; dan (2) kemampuan sub-bituminus yang diaktivasi dengan berbagai jenis kapur terhadap perbaikan sifat kimia Ultisol. Penelitian ini menggunakan Faktorial 4 x 4 (Tahap I) dan 3 x 5 (Tahap II) dengan 3 kali ulangan dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Tahap I : Faktor A (jenis kapur) terdiri 4 taraf A<sub>1</sub>: CaO; A<sub>2</sub>: Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>; A<sub>3</sub>: Ca(CO)<sub>3</sub>; dan A<sub>4</sub>: CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Faktor B (takaran kapur) terdiri 4 taraf B<sub>1</sub>: 2,5% (2,5g/100g sub-bituminus); B<sub>2</sub>: 5,0% (5,0g/100g sub-bituminus); B<sub>3</sub>: Takaran 7,5% (7,5g/100g sub-bituminus) dan B<sub>4</sub>: 10% (10g/100g sub-bituminus). Tahap II : Faktor A (takaran sub-bituminus) terdiri 3 taraf : A<sub>1</sub>: 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (2,5g/500g tanah); A<sub>2</sub>: 20 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (5,0g/500g tanah) dan A<sub>3</sub>: 30 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (7,5g/500g tanah). Faktor B (jenis bahan pengaktif) terdiri 5 taraf : B<sub>0</sub>: Tanpa pengaktif; B<sub>1</sub>: 10% CaO; B<sub>2</sub>: 10% Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>; B<sub>3</sub>: 10% Ca(CO)<sub>3</sub> dan B<sub>4</sub>: 10% CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Hasil penelitian sebagai berikut : (1) Tahap I : (a) pemberian berbagai jenis kapur dengan takaran kapur berinteraksi terhadap KTK, N total, kadar abu dan C sub-bituminus. dan (b) pemberian takaran 10% berbagai jenis kapur dapat memperbaiki karakteristik FTIR Sub-bituminus yaitu terjadi penurunan transmittan (tingginya absorban) pada ikatan O-H; N-H; ikatan C-H dari -C≡C-H; C=C-H; ikatan -C≡C-, C≡N; ikatan C=C dan C=N dan ikatan C-H serta ikatan mineral dan C=C-H. (2) Tahap II : (a) interaksi antara takaran Sub-bituminus dengan berbagai jenis pengaktif kapur dapat memperbaiki C-organik dan P-tersedia Ultisol; (b) pemberian Sub-bituminus pada takaran 30 t ha<sup>-1</sup> dapat meningkatkan pH H<sub>2</sub>O; N-total, K-dd, Ca-dd, Mg-dd dan KTK serta menurunkan Al-dd dan H-dd dan (c) pemberian 10% CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> dapat meningkatkan pH H<sub>2</sub>O; N-total, K-dd, Ca-dd, Mg-dd dan menurunkan Al-dd serta H-dd.

**Kata Kunci** : Aktivasi, Kapur, Sub-bituminus, Ultisol

# ACTIVATION OF SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL WITH LIME TO IMPROVE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ULTISOLS

## Abstract

Sub-bituminous coal could be a potential source of organic material (5.7 billion tons) in Indonesia. The purpose of this research was to study (1) the ability of lime (either types or doses) to activate sub-bituminous coal and the functional group characteristics; and (2) the ability of sub-bituminous coal activated by types of lime to improve chemical properties of Ultisols. This experiment was designed in factorial 4 x 4 (Stage I) and 3 x 5 (Stage II) with 3 replications. Stage I: Factor A (type of lime) consisted of 4 levels {A<sub>1</sub>: CaO; A<sub>2</sub>: Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>; A<sub>3</sub>: Ca(CO)<sub>3</sub>; and A<sub>4</sub>: CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}, and factor B (dose of lime) consisted of 4 levels of {B<sub>1</sub>: 2.5% (2.5g/100g sub-bituminous coal); B<sub>2</sub>: 5.0% (5.0g/100g sub-bituminous coal); B<sub>3</sub>: 7.5% (7.5g/100g sub-bituminous coal) and B<sub>4</sub>: 10% (10g/100g sub-bituminous coal)}. Stage II: Factor A (sub-bituminous coal) consisted of 3 levels {A<sub>1</sub>: 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (2.5g/500g soil); A<sub>2</sub>: 20 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (5.0g/500g soil) and A<sub>3</sub>: 30 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (7.5g/500g soil)}, and factor B (type of activator) consisted of 5 levels {B<sub>0</sub>: without activator; B<sub>1</sub>: 10% CaO; B<sub>2</sub>: 10% Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>; B<sub>3</sub>: 10% Ca(CO)<sub>3</sub> and B<sub>4</sub>: 10% CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}. The results showed that (1) Stage I: (a) type of lime interacted with dose of lime to CEC, N-total, ash and C content of sub-bituminous coal and (b) application 10% of type of lime could improve FTIR characteristics of sub-bituminous coal, a decrease in transmittance (high absorbance) in O-H bonds; N-H; C-H bond from -C≡C-H; C = C-H; -C≡C-, C≡N bonds; C = C and C = N bonds and C-H bonds and mineral bonds and C = C - H. (2) Stage II: (a) sub-bituminous coal interacted with type of lime activator to improve organic C and available P at Ultisol; (b) Application of 30 t ha<sup>-1</sup> sub-bituminous coal could increase pH; N-total, K, Ca, Mg - exch and CEC as well as decrease Al and H - exch at Ultisols (c) application of 10% CaMg(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> could increase pH; total N, K, Ca, Mg-exch as well as decrease Al and H-exch at Ultisols.

**Keywords :** *Activation, Lime, Sub-bituminous, Ultisols*

