

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan komposisi terbaik bio briket dari bahan campuran serbuk kayu mahoni dan serbuk tempurung kelapa yang diKarbonisasi dengan temperatur suhu 500°C dengan tambahan perekat tepung tapioka. Dengan menghitung kadar air (*moisture content*), kadar abu (*ash content*), kadar zat menguap (*volatile matter*), kadar karbon terikat (*fixed carbon*) dan nilai kalor menggunakan uji proksimate, dengan variasi bahan serbuk kayu mahoni dan serbuk tempurung kelapa variasi campuran (50%:50%, 70%:30%, 30%:70%). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah percobaan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui nilai kadar air, kadar abu, kadar zat menguap (*volatile matter*), kadar karbon dan nilai kalor pada berbagai variasi bahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variasi bahan serbuk kayu mahoni 30%:70% serbuk tempurung kelapa mengalami penurunan nilai kadar air secara signifikan dalam komposisi uji kadar air, kadar abu dan kadar zat menguap (*volatile matter*). Sedangkan untuk nilai kadar karbon dan nilai kalor mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan. Dengan demikian, variasi bahan 70% serbuk tempurung kelapa dapat mengetahui hasil briket dapat sebagai bahan energi alternati yang efisien.

Kata kunci : Karbonisasi; Variabel Pencampuran; Briket Bioarang; Proksimat; Serbuk Kayu Mahoni dan Serbuk Tempurung Kelapa.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to obtain the best composition of bio briquettes from a mixture of mahogany wood powder and coconut shell powder which is pyrolyzed at a temperature of 500oC with the addition of tapioca flour adhesive. By calculating the water content, ash content, volatile matter content, fixed carbon content and calorific value using a proximate test, with a variety of mahogany wood powder and coconut shell powder mixtures. (50%:50%, 70%:30%, 30%:70%). The research method used is an experiment with the aim of determining the value of water content, ash, volatile matter, bound carbon and heating value in various variations of materials. The results of the research showed that the variation of mahogany wood powder 30%:70% coconut shell powder experienced a significant decrease in water content in the test composition for water content, ash content and volatile matter content. Meanwhile, the carbon value and heating value have increased significantly. In this way, variations in the material of 70% coconut shell powder can determine whether the briquettes can be used as an efficient alternative energy material.

Key words: Pyrolysis; Mixing Variables; Biocharcoal Briquettes; Proximate; Mahogany Wood Powder and Coconut Shell Powder.