

## ABSTRAK

Krisis cadangan energi fosil yang kian mengkhawatirkan menuntut hadirnya terobosan bahan bakar terbarukan yang memanfaatkan potensi limbah organik. Penelitian eksperimental ini berfokus mengkaji kelayakan kombinasi arang batok kelapa dan residu penggergajian kayu (konsentrasi konstan 1:1) sebagai matriks utama biobriket, serta menginvestigasi dampak penambahan fraksi binder tapioka terhadap perubahan performa fisis maupun termalnya merujuk pada regulasi SNI 01-6235-2000. Pengujian kuantitatif dijalankan dengan memvariasikan konsentrasi perekat tapioka pada rentang 0%, 5%, 10%, dan 15% dari bobot arang berukuran 60 *mesh*. Adonan dipadatkan memakai cetakan berbentuk tabung sebelum melewati tahap dehidrasi oven bersuhu 105°C selama 24 jam. Evaluasi mutu mencakup karakterisasi kadar air, persentase abu, kerapatan massa, serta laju konsumsi pembakaran. Hasil investigasi menyingkap bahwa peningkatan fraksi pengikat tapioka secara signifikan mendongkrak kelembapan (0,135% hingga 0,255%), persentase residu anorganik (0,435% hingga 0,706%), dan densitas material (0,465 g/cm<sup>3</sup> hingga 0,559 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). Namun demikian, penguatan kompresi struktur ini memberikan dampak positif berupa pelambatan laju deflagrasi pembakaran dari 1,559 g/menit menjadi 0,522 g/menit yang menandakan tingkat efisiensi pemakaian energi yang lebih tinggi. Seluruh variasi sampel terbukti melampaui ambang batas regulasi SNI 01-6235-2000 untuk parameter kelembapan ( $\leq 8\%$ ) dan kadar abu ( $\leq 8\%$ ). Formulasi terbaik dicapai pada penambahan dosis perekat 10% dan 15% yang berhasil memenuhi kriteria kerapatan ideal standar nasional (0,5–0,6 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) dengan profil pembakaran yang stabil serta berdurasi panjang.

**Kata Kunci:** *Biobriket, Tempurung Kelapa, Serbuk Kayu, Tapioka, Karakteristik Fisikokimia.*

## ABSTRACT

*The escalating depletion of fossil energy reserves mandates the emergence of renewable fuel breakthroughs utilizing organic waste potential. This experimental research focuses on examining the viability of combining coconut shell charcoal and wood sawdust residues (constant 1:1 ratio) as the primary bio-briquette matrix, alongside investigating the impact of tapioca binder fraction additions on shifts in its physical and thermal performance referring to SNI 01-6235-2000 regulations. Quantitative testing was executed by varying tapioca adhesive concentrations across a range of 0%, 5%, 10%, and 15% relative to the weight of 60-mesh charcoal. The mixture was compacted using block molds prior to undergoing a 24-hour oven dehydration phase at 105°C. Quality evaluation encompassed the characterization of moisture content, ash percentage, mass density, and combustion consumption rate. Empirical findings revealed that elevating binder fractions significantly boosted moisture retention (0.135% to 0.255%), inorganic residue percentage (0.435% to 0.706%), and material density (0.465 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to 0.559 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). Nevertheless, this structural compression reinforcement exerted a beneficial effect by decelerating the combustion deflagration rate from 1.559 g/min down to 0.522 g/min, indicating enhanced energy usage efficiency. All sample variations proved to surpass the SNI 01-6235-2000 regulatory thresholds for moisture content ( $\leq 8\%$ ) and ash content ( $\leq 8\%$ ). Optimal formulations were attained at 10% and 15% adhesive dosages, successfully satisfying national standard ideal density criteria (0.5–0.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) with a stable and extended combustion profile.*

**Keywords:** Bio-briquettes, Coconut Shell, Sawdust, Tapioca, Physicochemical Characteristics.