



Kualitas Pelet Dari Kombinasi Serbuk Gergajian Kayu Mahoni (*Swietenia Macrophylla*) Dan Tempurung Kelapa (*Cocos Nucifera*)

Sebagai Sumber Bahan Bakar

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memanfaatan limbah serbuk gergajian kayu Mahoni dan bahan tempurung sebagai bahan baku pelet. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh proporsi bahan baku dan ukuran partikel pada kombinasi bahan baku pada kualitas pelet. Limbah serbuk gergajian kayu Mahoni (M) berasal dari industri penggergajian di Wonosobo dan tempurung Kelapa (K) berasal dari industri penggilingan kelapa di Galur, Kulonprogo.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap dengan dua faktor yaitu ukuran partikel (20 – 40 mesh, 40 – 60 mesh, dan 60 – 80 mesh) dan proporsi bahan (M 100% K 0% ; M 75% K 25%; M 50% - K 50%; dan M 25% - K 75%). Pelet dalam penelitian ini dicetak dengan metode *single pelletizing*. Parameter kualitas pelet diukur dengan uji tekan radial, uji kalor, proximat (kadar air, kadar zat mudah menguap, kadar abu, dan karbon terikat dan uji daya serap serta pengembangan dimensi (*swelling*) pelet.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pelet kombinasi serbuk gergajian kayu Mahoni dan tempurung kelapa terbaik diperoleh dari ukuran partikel 60 - 80 mesh dan proporsi bahan baku 50% serbuk gergajian kayu Mahoni dan 50% tempurung Kelapa. Ukuran partikel bahan baku pelet yang menghasilkan kekuatan tekan radial tertinggi adalah lolos 60 mesh dan tertahan 80 mesh, ukuran partikel tersebut menghasilkan kekuatan tekan radial pelet sebesar 113,26 N/mm, lebih tinggi dibandingkan ukuran partikel lolos 20 mesh tertahan 40 mesh dengan nilai kekuatan tekan radial sebesar 83,26 N/mm. Penambahan 50% tempurung Kelapa pada pelet serbuk gergajian kayu Mahoni telah meningkatkan nilai kalor dari 4421 kal./g menjadi 5794 kal./g atau sebesar 31,06%.

Kata Kunci : *Pelet kayu, Limbah Gergajian Kayu Mahoni, Tempurung Kelapa, Ukuran Partikel, Kombinasi Bahan Baku*

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Quality Of Pellets From Combination Of Mahogany Wood (*Swietenia Macrophylla*) And Coconut Shells (*Cocos Nucifera*) As Sources Of Fuel

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Abstract

This study aimed to utilize Mahogany sawdust waste and Coconut shell as raw material for pellet production. The study was conducted to determine the effect of the proportion of raw materials and particle size on the quality of pellet. The raw material are Mahogany (M) sawdust waste originates from the sawmill industry in Wonosobo and Coconut shell (K) originates from the coconut milling industry in Galur, Kulonprogo.

The study was conducted with a completely randomized design with two factors, namely particle size (20 - 40 mesh, 40 - 60 mesh, and 60 - 80 mesh) and the proportion of material (M 100% - K 0%; M 75% - K 25%; M 50% - K 50%, and M 25% - K 75%). The pellets in this research were formed using the single pelletizing method. Pellet quality parameters were measured by radial compressive test, heat test, proximate test (moisture content, volatile content, ash content, carbon bound content, absorbency test, and pellet development).

The results shows that the best combination pellet of Mahogany wood sawdust and the coconut shells were obtained from particle size 60-80 mesh and the proportion of raw material of 50% Mahogany sawdust and 50% Coconut shell. The particle size of the pellet raw material that produces the highest radial compressive strength is passed through 60 mesh and held 80 mesh, which produces a radial compressive strength of 113.26 N/mm, higher than size of passed through 20 mesh and held 40 mesh with compressive strength of 83.26 N/mm. The addition of 50% of Coconut shell to Mahogany sawdust has increased the calorific value from 4421 cal./g to 5794 cal./g or 31.06%.

Kata Kunci : *Wood Pellet, Mahogany Sawdust, Coconut Shell, Particle Size, Raw Materials Combination*

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