

## **PEMANFAATAN CANGKANG METE (*Anacardium occidentale*) MENJADI BRIKET SEBAGAI BAHAN BAKAR ALTERNATIF**

### **ABSTRAK**

Di Desa Blaru terdapat banyak sentra produksi kacang mete. Banyak kacang mete yang digunakan untuk diolah dan dikonsumsi, sehingga menghasilkan banyak cangkang mete yang terbuang dan kurang dimanfaatkan. Agar dapat mengurangi penumpukan cangkang mete yang yang terbuang sia-sia, peneliti memanfaatkan cangkang tersebut menjadi briket alternatif, yaitu briket cangkang mete. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui cara mengolah cangkang mete menjadi briket, mengetahui perbandingan kerapatan, kalori, kuat tekan, kadar karbon dan titik nyala dari tiga variasi briket dengan arang kayu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimental. Peneliti membandingkan briket cangkang mete dengan arang kayu, dengan briket cangkang mete yang memiliki 3 variasi yaitu perbandingan massa cangkang mete: Tepung tapioka: (9 : 7, 1 : 1, 7 : 9). Setelah briket terbentuk kemudian dihitung kerapatannya serta besaran kalorinya dari masing masing briket dan arang kayu. Selain itu diuji kuat tekannya, kadar karbon dan titik nyala. Adapun tempat melakukan eksperimen perhitungan kerapatan dan kalori dilakukan di Lab. IPA MTsN 1 Kediri, sedangkan pelaksanaan uji kuat tekan, kadar karbon dan titik nyala dilakukan di Lab. Teknik mesin dan Lab. Energi dan Lingkungan ITS Surabaya.

Langkah-langkah pembuatan briket cangkang mete yaitu arangisasi, dihaluskan dan disaring, setelah itu membuat tiga variasi briket yang terdiri dari bubuk cangkang mete, tepung tapioka, dan air, langkah terakhir yaitu mencampurkan 3 bahan tersebut lalu dicetak. Menentukan kerapatan briket dengan cara mengukur volume briket dan dibagi dengan massa briket ( $\rho = m/V$ ). Menentukan nilai kalori briket dengan cara mengalikan massa air dengan kalor jenis air dan selisih suhu air ( $Q = m \times c \times \Delta T$ ). Menentukan kuat tekan membagi beban maksimal dengan luas bidang ( $\sigma_c = P/A$ ). Menentukan kadar karbon briket dengan cara menggunakan alat SEM (Scanning Electron microscope) cara kerjanya adalah memindai salah satu titik dari briket, kemudian akan muncul kadar unsur yang terkandung dalam briket. Analisis data menggunakan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka dapat diperoleh bahwa proses pembuatan briket cangkang mete melalui tahap arangisasi, ditumbuk, disaring, dicampur dengan tepung tapioka dan air dengan variasi yang sudah ditentukan, dicetak dan dikeringkan. Kerapatan briket cangkang mete variasi 3 memiliki nilai tertinggi ( $0,83 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ), variasi 2 ( $0,78 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) dan variasi 1 dan arang kayu memiliki nilai terendah ( $0,67 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ), karena briket variasi 3 memiliki rongga udara yang sempit. Briket yang memiliki nilai kalori tertinggi adalah variasi 1 (1670 kal), variasi 2 (1570 kal) dan terendah variasi 3 (1490 kal). Hal ini berarti briket variasi 1 paling baik sebagai bahan bakar. Briket variasi 1 memiliki kuat tekan tertinggi ( $0.014 \text{ kgF/mm}^2$ ), variasi 3 ( $0.013 \text{ kgF/mm}^2$ ) dan terendah variasi 2 ( $0.011 \text{ kgF/mm}^2$ ). Briket variasi 1 memiliki kadar karbon tertinggi (63%), variasi 2 (51,04%) dan terendah variasi 3 (50,12%), karena variasi 1 mempunyai komposisi cangkang mete tertinggi. Semua sampel mempunyai titik nyala di atas suhu  $500^\circ\text{C}$ . Hal ini berarti semua bahan briket itu dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan bakar alternatif. Sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa briket variasi 1 merupakan bahan bakar alternatif paling baik.

**Kata Kunci:** Cangkang Mete, Briket, Bahan Bakar Alternatif

## ABSTRACT

### THE UTILIZATION OF CASHEW NUT SHELL (*Anacardium occidentale*) INTO BRIQUETTES AS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL

In Blaru Village, there are many companies which cashew nut as a product. Many cashews are used for processing and consumption, therefore there are many cashew nut shell waste and underutilized. In order to reduce accumulation of cashew nut shells, the researchers used these shells to become alternative briquettes, namely cashew briquettes. The aim of the research is to know how to process cashew shells into briquettes, knowing the ratio of density, the calorific value, compressive strength, carbon content and flash point with three variations of briquettes and wood charcoal. The method of the research is experimental methods. Researchers compared between cashew shell briquettes and wood charcoal, the cashew briquettes which have three variations, the ratio of cashew shells: tapioca flour (9: 7, 1: 1, 7: 9). After the briquettes are formed, the density and calorific value of each briquette and charcoal are calculated. In addition, the compressive strength, carbon content and flash point were tested. The density and calorie calculation experiments conducted in the Lab. IPA MTsN 1 Kediri, while the implementation of compressive strength, carbon content and flash point tests were carried out in the Lab. Mechanical Engineering and Lab. Energy and Environment ITS Surabaya.

The steps for making cashew shell briquettes are charcoal, mashed and filtered, after that make three variations of briquettes consisting of cashew shell powder, tapioca flour, and water, the final step is to mix the 3 ingredients and then print it. Determine the briquette density by measuring the volume of the briquette and divided by the mass of the briquette ( $\rho = m/V$ ). Determine the calorific value of briquettes by multiplying the mass of water with the specific heat of water and the difference in water temperature ( $Q = m \times c \times \Delta T$ ). Determine the compressive strength dividing the maximum load by the area ( $\sigma_c = P/A$ ). Determining the carbon content of briquettes by using a SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) tool, the way it works is to scan one of the briquette, then the element content contained in the briquette will appear. The data analysis used a qualitative descriptive technique. Based on the research results, it can be found that the process of making cashew shell briquettes goes through the stages of charization, pounding, filtering, mixed with tapioca flour and water with a predetermined variation, molded and dried. The cashew shell briquette density variation 3 has the highest value (0,83 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), variation 2 (0,78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and variation 1 and wood charcoal has the lowest value (0,67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), because briquette variation 3 has a narrow air cavity. The briquette that has the highest caloric value is variation 1 (1670 cal), variation 2 (1570 cal) and the lowest variation 3 (1490 cal). This means that variation 1 briquettes are best as fuel. Variation 1 briquettes have the highest compressive strength (0,014 kgF/mm<sup>2</sup>), variation 3 (0,013 kgF/mm<sup>2</sup>) and the lowest variation 2 (0,011 kgF/mm<sup>2</sup>). Variation 1 briquettes have the highest carbon content (63 %), variation 2 (51,04 %) and lowest variation 3 (50,12 %), because variation 1 has the highest cashew shell composition. All samples had a flash point above 500°C. It means that all of the briquette material can be used as an alternative fuel. So it can be said that briquette variation 1 is the best alternative fuel.

**Keyword:** cashew shell, briquette, alternative fuel