

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan KMnO_4 terhadap sifat fisik dan kimiabriket dari campuran bonggol jagung dan daun jati kering serta menentukan perlakuan terbaik. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pemanfaatan salah satu limbah biomassa berupa bonggol jagung dan daun jati kering sebagai energi alternatif yang ramah lingkungan. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode eksperimen dengan variasi penambahan KMnO_4 sebesar 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, dan 20% dengan perbandingan bahan 1:2 dan perekat tepung tapioka 15%. Parameter yang diuji meliputi Kerapatan, Kekuatan Bahan, dan Kandungan Karbon. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan KMnO_4 mempengaruhi sifat fisik dan kimia briket. Kerapatan dan Kekuatan Bahan cenderung menurun dengan penambahan KMnO_4 , sedangkan pada Kandungan Karbon tertinggi diperoleh pada konsentrasi 20%. Penambahan KMnO_4 berpengaruh terhadap proses oksidasi yang memengaruhi karakteristik pembakaran. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, perlakuan terbaik diperoleh pada konsentrasi 20% karena memberikan keseimbangan sifat fisik dan kimia serta menghasilkan pembakaran yang lebih stabil.

Kata kunci : Briket Biomassa, Bonggol Jagung, Daun Jati Kering, KMnO_4 , Karbon.

SUMMARY

This study aims to determine the effect of adding KMnO_4 on the physical and chemical properties of briquettes made from a mixture of corn cobs and dried teak leaves, as well as to identify the best treatment. This research is motivated by the utilization of biomass waste, namely corn cobs and dried teak leaves, as an environmentally friendly alternative energy source. The method used was an experimental design with variations in KMnO_4 addition of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20%, using a material ratio of 1:2 and 15% tapioca starch as an adhesive. The parameters tested included density, material strength, and carbon content. The results showed that the addition of KMnO_4 affected the physical and chemical properties of the briquettes. Density and material strength tended to decrease with the addition of KMnO_4 , while the highest carbon content was obtained at a concentration of 20%. The addition of KMnO_4 influenced the oxidation process, which affected the combustion characteristics. Based on the research results, the best treatment was obtained at a concentration of 20% because it provided a balance of physical and chemical properties and produced more stable combustion.

Keywords: Biomass Briquettes, Corn Cobs, Dried Teak Leaves, KMnO_4 , Carbon.