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Posted Date: 9 May 2024

doi: 10.20944/preprints202405.0617.v1

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Article

Investigation of the Effects of Process Variables on Compressive Strength and Shatter Index of Briquettes Produced from Abura (*Mitrogyna ciliata*) Sawdust Using Response Surface Methodology

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Abstract: Efficient utilization of biomass requires conversion into forms that can be optimally applied in energy generation. Briquetting involves compaction of biomass into solid blocks that are more efficient than raw biomass and provides for ease of transport and handling. These are improved when the briquettes possess high shatter index and compressive strength. Due to difference in nature and composition, it is imperative to define optimum conditions for the production of quality and durable briquettes for individual biomass compacted into briquettes. This study studied the effects of process variables on the strength and durability of biomass briquettes produced using Abura sawdust. The lateral compressive strength and drop shatter index were investigated whilst varying the temperature (100-150 °C), pressure (9-15 MPa) and hold time (15-30 min). The compressive strength ranged between 2.06 and 5.15 MPa whilst the shatter index was between 50 and 600. The pressure was significant to the determination of the compressive strength ($p < 0.1$) and the shatter index ($p < 0.05$). Mechanical characteristics of the binderless Abura sawdust briquettes can be improved by optimizing the densification variables during the briquetting process when moderate pressures are used for compaction.

Keywords: biomass densification; abura sawdust briquettes; response surface methodology; shatter index; lateral compressive strength

1. Introduction

The economic development and growth of a nation depends on major factors such as technology because it allows for more efficient production and better goods and services. Energy is a major driver of technology and its availability determines sustainable and rapid development of a nation's technological and industrial growth [1]. However, the prevalent use of fossil fuel for energy generation has raised major concerns globally because they result in the release of greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and cause global warming. As a result, several alternatives have been exploited for energy generation. One of the alternative sources is biomass energy which has proven to be viable, renewable and sustainable.

Biomass exists naturally and abundantly and hence can serve as an ideal alternative energy resource [2–4]. Biomass can be harnessed to produce a lot of power and one of its major applications

is found locally in cooking and warming of households. There are studies that have pointed to the potential of generating power regionally and globally from biomass [2,5–8] where it has been noted that there are several methods to harness biomass energy. Biochemical methods of harnessing biomass for various applications have included anaerobic digestion [9], fermentation [10]. Thermochemical methods include gasification [11,12], pyrolysis [13], torrefaction [14] and carbonization [8]. Mechanical methods include size reduction [15,16] and densification [17].

Biomass in its free form is often not usable directly in combustion grates or in some gasification processes because of its low bulk density, low energy output and size. To circumvent these problems, loose biomass can be pressed into solid fuels in form of pellets or briquettes with improved properties. A briquette is compressed block of biomass material [18,19] which is produced in any convenient shape and can burn like wood. Briquetting is a densification technology that converts loose low-density biomass to briquettes under applied pressure, thereby improving its physical properties [19–21]. During biomass densification, process variables must be taken into consideration and they include hold-time, pressure and temperature. Other material variables that must be considered are moisture content, particle size, biomass type, or biochemical composition. These variables potentially determine the physico-mechanical and combustion characteristics of manufactured briquettes [8,22,23].

Obi [24] considered the influence of temperature on the biomass briquette properties and showed that temperature significantly affected the physical and combustion behaviour of briquettes. Lela et al. [25] also investigated the physico-mechanical and combustion properties of sawdust briquettes for energy generation. The study reported that pressure did not have much significance on the calorific value but temperature was observed to significantly affect the briquette properties. Orisaleye et al. [26] studied the influence of densification variables on the density of briquettes noting the importance of such study for the design of efficient densification equipment. The briquette density was dependent on the applied pressure, die temperature and particle size of the corncobs. Orisaleye et al. [27] discovered that higher die temperature and hold time improved water resistance of corncob briquettes. Kpalo et al. [28] evaluated the properties of briquettes of paper pulp with *Mesua ferrea* leaves. The shatter index ranged between 79.18 and 99.9% with density reaching up to 370 kg/m³.

Shuma and Magyira [29] reported the effect of various production variables utilized in production of briquettes from loose biomass using cactus and cow dung as binders. Oriabure [30] investigated briquette properties using *Terminalia metalis* and *Daniela oliveri* and found that the biomass material determined the shatter index of the briquettes. Orisaleye et al. [31] utilized a hydraulic briquetting press to produce poplar briquettes and found that the temperature was significant to the density, water resistance and durability of the briquettes. Jekayinfa et al. [32] developed empirical models from multiple regression analysis for corncob briquettes which relates densification variables to physical properties of briquettes. Zepeda-Cepeda et al. [33] considered how particle sizes of sawdust influenced briquettes from *Pinus durangensis*. The best mixture of particle sizes for optimum compressive strength and shatter index were determined using RSM.

Ladla et al. [34] investigated properties of briquettes produced in a low-pressure briquetting machine and found that the shatter index and water resistance were within the range of 80 to 95% with compressive strength reaching up to 19.52 MPa. Jekayinfa et al. [35] showed that the quality of densified rice bran pellets was affected by binder utilization, and die configuration and design. Ossei-Bremang et al. [36] utilized bentonite clay and cardboard pulp as binders for palm kernel and decanter cake briquettes and optimum shatter index of briquettes was determined using Response Surface Methodology (RSM). Orisaleye et al. [37] also conducted investigations on physical properties of briquettes from Abura sawdust using RSM. Statistical significant variables identified to influence density were hold time, temperature and pressure. For water resistance, only the die temperature was significant. Afrifah et al. [38] found that by varying the composition of materials and pressure, briquettes with desired quality can be produced with low pressure from sugarcane peels, empty fruit bunch and sawdust.

Previous studies have noted that each biomass has its set of characteristics which determine the quality of briquettes produced. This creates a need to investigate and optimize the characteristics of briquettes produced from different biomass sources. There are very few studies on the utilization of sawdust from Abura wood despite its availability and extensive utilization as timber in West Africa. Jekayinfa et al. [2] and Ojolo et al. [7] noted that a large quantity of residues is produced during logging. The forestry residues can be utilized effectively after densification into briquettes or pellets. This study investigates effects of process variables on mechanical characteristics of briquettes made from Abura sawdust without the utilization binders and to develop empirical models to predict and optimize the properties of briquettes.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Acquisition and Properties of Sawdust

Abura (*Mitragyna ciliata*) is a tropical hardwood species which is largely available in West Africa with lignin ranging between 19.0 to 21.5% [39]. Sawdust from processing Abura wood was acquired from an industrial sawmill in Lagos State, South-West Nigeria. After acquisition, drying of the sawdust was carried out under ambient conditions in the laboratory to reduce the moisture content. Thereafter, sieving was carried out to remove lumps, stones and other large materials from the sawdust before they were stored in polyethylene bags.

2.2. Experimental Briquetting Press

An experimental-scale uniaxial briquetting press was utilized for the manufacture of the briquettes. The press compacts biomass materials within a heated cylindrical mould using a hydraulic jack. The temperature of the mould was regulated using a thermocouple with a temperature regulator. The pressure used in compaction was determined from a pressure gauge attached to the hydraulic jack. During operation, the mould was closed on one end and pressed from the other end. After the briquetting operation, the closed end is opened and the hydraulic jack used to push the compacted briquette out of the mould. Thereafter, the briquette is cooled and the properties of the briquette tested.

2.3. Design of Experiment

The investigation of the properties of the briquettes was carried out using RSM. A Box-Behnken design of experiment (DOE) with 3 factors and 3 levels was utilized. The process variables, or factors, that were investigated are compaction pressure, hold time and temperature. The temperatures used were 100, 125 and 150 °C; hold times were 15.0, 22.5 and 30.0 min; and compaction pressures utilized were 9, 12 and 15 MPa. The Box-Behnken DOE and the variables that were studied are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Experimental Design using Box-Behnken RSM

Exp. No.	Variables			Responses	
	Pressure (MPa)	Temperature (°C)	Hold time (min)	CS (MPa)	SI
1	9	100	22.5	2.54	50.0
2	9	125	15.0	2.27	166.7
3	15	125	15.0	3.48	150.0
4	12	100	30.0	2.66	100.0
5	12	100	15.0	2.71	200.0
6	9	150	22.5	2.53	150.0
7	15	125	30.0	3.38	600.0
8	12	125	22.5	3.76	100.0
9	15	150	22.5	4.58	300.0
10	15	100	22.5	2.59	150.0

11	12	150	15.0	3.74	50.0
12	9	125	30.0	3.47	300.0
13	12	125	22.5	3.01	50.0
14	12	125	22.5	2.06	100.0
15	12	150	30.0	5.15	50.0

2.4. Determination of Mechanical Properties of Briquettes

2.4.1. Compressive Strength

The lateral compressive strength of briquettes was determined rather than the longitudinal compressive strength since it is a more consistent measure of briquette strength [40]. A laboratory compression strength tester was used to carry out the compressive strength tests. The load at which the briquette fractured was taken from the compression tester and the area of the cross-section of the geometry of the fracture plane was estimated. The radial, or lateral, compressive strength (CS) was determined from Equation 1 [40].

$$CS = \frac{\text{load at fracture}}{\text{cross-sectional area of fracture plane}}$$

(1)

2.4.2. Shatter Index

The shatter index tests were carried out on sawdust briquettes to determine the durability of the compacted biomass produced under different conditions. The test requires the briquette samples to be dropped onto a solid base from a height of 2 m. The number of drops and the number of pieces the briquettes break into were noted. The shatter index (SI) was obtained from Equation 2 [40].

$$SI = \frac{100 \times \text{number of drops}}{\text{number of pieces}}$$

(2)

2.5. Statistical Analysis

The responses from the experimental design were analysed utilizing Design Expert version 13. Response surface models were developed using multiple regression analysis, and the models relate the independent variables to the responses. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was carried out to identify variables which influence the mechanical properties of the briquettes. The ANOVA was also used to determine if the model was appropriate. Contour plots were utilized to determine the combined influence of the variables.

3. Results and Discussions

In Table 1, alongside the Box-Behnken experimental design, results for the compressive strength and shatter index of sawdust briquettes are shown. From Table 1, the shatter index ranged between 50 and 600. The compressive strength of sawdust briquettes ranged from 2.06 to 5.15 MPa. The range of compressive strength for both sawdust briquettes is lower than briquettes produced by Thliza *et al.* [41] and Borowski and Hycnar [42] which used binders.

3.1 Compressive Strength Analysis

The results of the compressive strength of sawdust briquettes were analysed using ANOVA. Figure 1 shows that the assumptions of ANOVA were not violated for the analysis of compressive strength of sawdust briquettes. As is required, the normal distribution plot can be fitted with a linear plot and the points are not distant from the linear plot. Similarly, the residual versus fits plot is well distributed across the entire plot area and the residual versus order plots are random and do not follow any distinct pattern. The ANOVA for compressive strength of sawdust briquettes is shown in Table 2 where backward elimination has been used in the elimination of the least influential terms from the response surface model. It is observed that none of the terms in the model is significant at a level of significance of 5%. However, at a level of significance of 10%, the pressure significantly affects

the compressive strength of the briquettes. The model is, however, observed to be significant ($P < 0.05$) but lack of fit of the model is not significant ($p > 0.05$) implying the model could be useful in investigation of the influence of the variables on the strength of briquettes. Comparable to the observation in this study, Gao et al. [43] found that briquetting load was a very influential factor to the production of briquettes from sewage sludge. This also aligns with the finding of Helwani et al. [44] which showed that the pressure was significantly influential on the compressive strength of briquettes produced from palm oil stems using byproducts of biodiesel as adhesive.

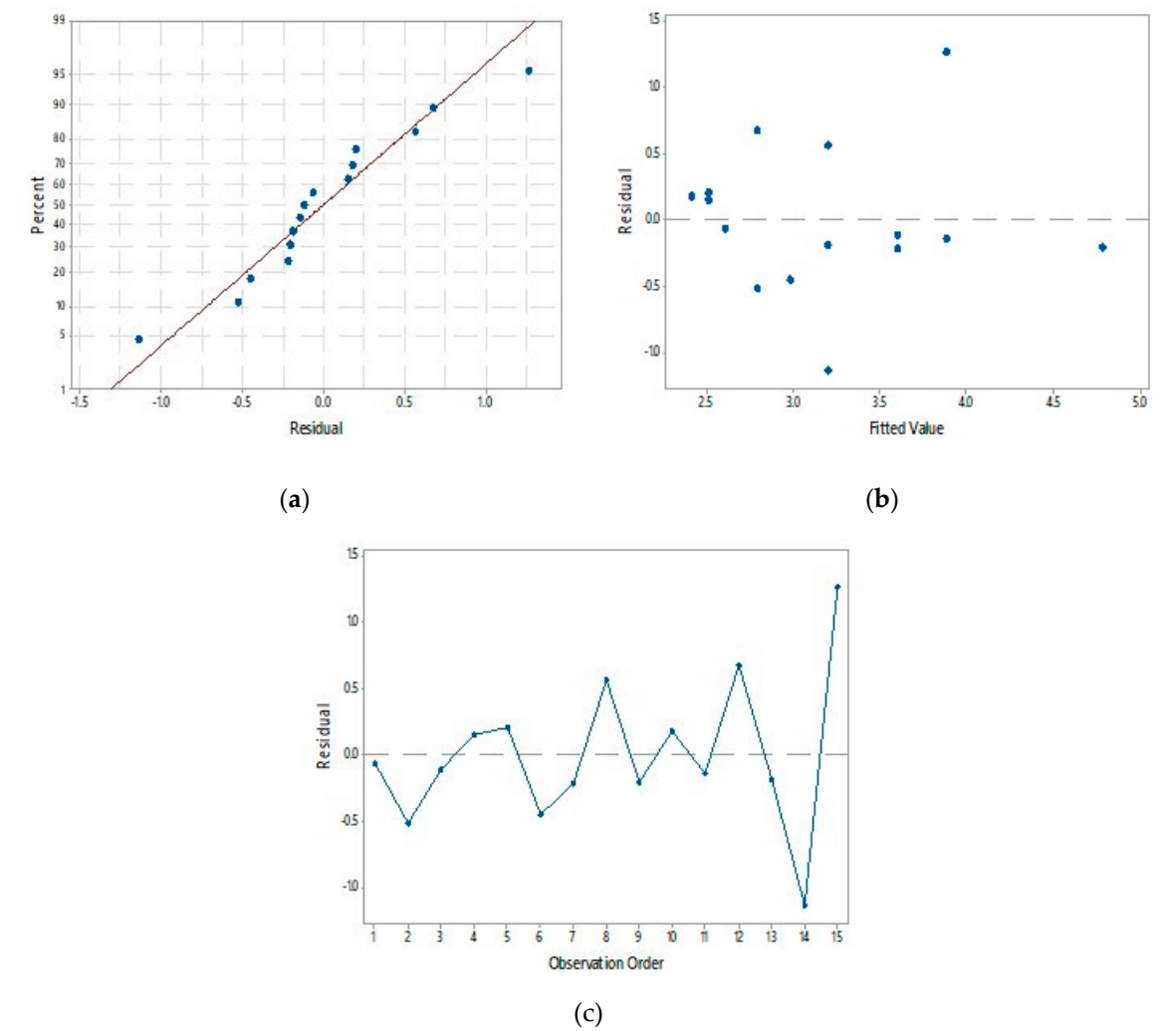


Figure 1. Plots to check assumptions of ANOVA for compressive strength: (a) normal probability plots; (b) residual versus fits; (c) residual versus observation order.

Table 2. ANOVA for compressive strength

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Model	3	6.077	2.0258	5.06	0.019
Linear	2	2.373	1.1867	2.96	0.094
Pressure	1	1.296	1.2960	3.23	0.100
Temperature	1	1.077	1.0774	2.69	0.129
2-Way Interaction	1	1.000	1.0000	2.50	0.142
Pressure*Temperature	1	1.000	1.0000	2.50	0.142
Error	11	4.407	0.4006		
Lack-of-Fit	9	2.955	0.3284	0.45	0.834
Pure Error	2	1.452	0.7258		

Total	14	10.484
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The response surface model derived from the regression modelling, with backward elimination, is presented in Equation 3. The values of R^2 and R^2_{adj} are 57.97% and 46.50%, respectively.

$$Compressive\ strength = 8.15 - 0.699P - 0.0525T + 0.00667PT$$

(3)

The comparison between the estimated values for the compressive strength of sawdust briquettes and experimental values are presented in Figure 2. The figure shows that the model is quite useful in the prediction of the compressive strength of briquettes made from sawdust. The contour plots of the compressive strength of sawdust briquettes with the pressure and temperature is presented in Figure 3. From the plots, it is seen that the maximum compressive strength of briquettes is obtained at the highest value of pressure (15 MPa) and temperature (150 °C). This is likely because at high temperatures considered, the natural components such as lignin are more readily available for binding of the biomass particles. With the availability of the binder, a high pressure forces the biomass particles into close proximity which makes them more compact. The combination of high pressure and temperature ensures that the particles are well bonded and compact to resist external forces.

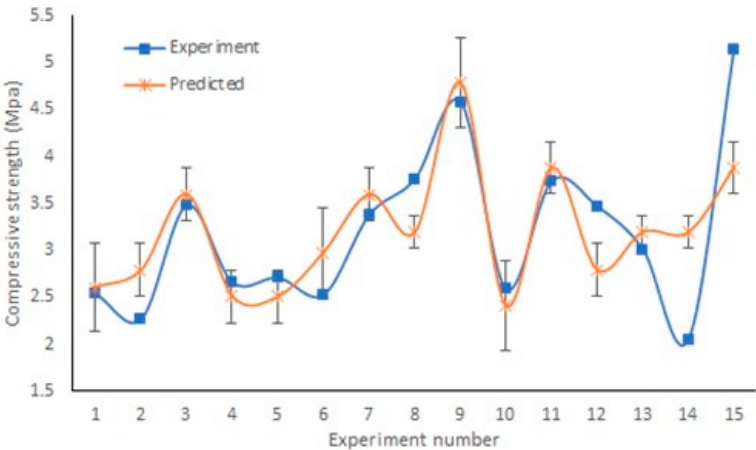


Figure 2. Comparison of experimental values with predicted values of compressive strength

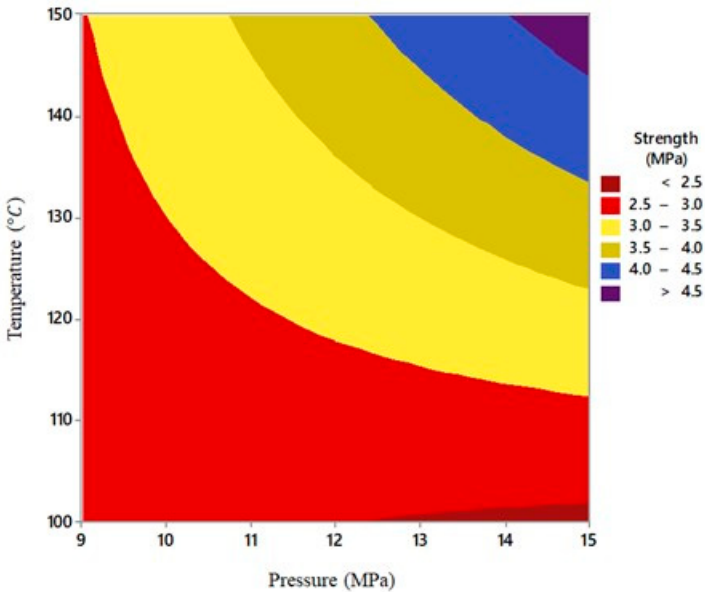


Figure 3. Contour plot of compressive strength with pressure and temperature.

3.2 Shatter Index Analysis of Briquettes

The responses for the shatter index obtained for sawdust briquettes were checked to verify that the assumptions of ANOVA were not violated. Figure 4 shows that the assumptions of ANOVA including normality, variance, and independence were not violated. Table 3 presents the ANOVA using backward elimination to check for the significant variables to the shatter index of briquettes. From Table 3, the significant terms influencing shatter index of briquettes are pressure and the square term of pressure ($p < 0.05$). Ossei-Bremang et al. (2024) also discovered that pressure was influential in determining shatter index of decanter cake and charred palm kernel shell briquettes using cardboard pulp as binder.

Based on the terms considered in the ANOVA, the model developed is stated in Equation 4. The model has R^2 and R^2_{adj} values of 64.73% and 45.14%, respectively.

$$\text{Shatter index} = 3647 - 448P - 101.4H + 16.28P^2 + 1.493H^2 + 3.52PH \quad (4)$$

Figure 5 shows plots comparing the predicted values with actual data obtained from the experimental data. The plots are seen to have similar trend which shows the applicability of the model for prediction.

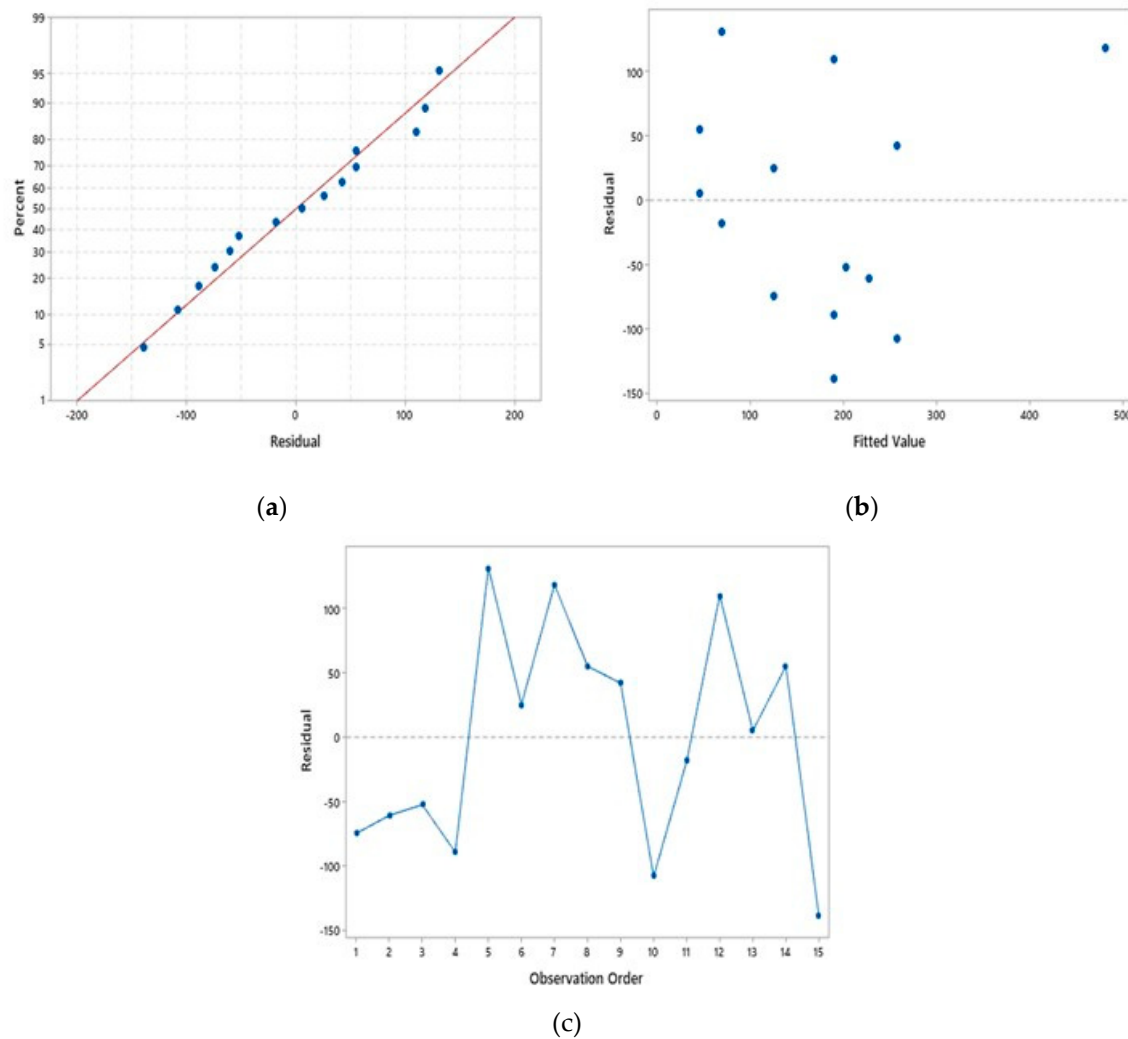


Figure 4. Plots to check assumptions of ANOVA for shatter index: (a) normal probability plots; (b) residual versus fits; (c) residual versus observation order.

Table 3. ANOVA for shatter index

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Model	5	189694	37938.9	3.30	0.057
Linear	2	106836	53418.1	4.65	0.041
Pressure	1	80697	80697.3	7.03	0.026
Hold time	1	26139	26138.8	2.28	0.166
Square	2	99871	49935.6	4.35	0.048
Pressure*Pressure	1	79694	79693.9	6.94	0.027
Hold time*Hold time	1	26195	26194.8	2.28	0.165
2-Way Interaction	1	25075	25074.7	2.18	0.174
Pressure*Hold time	1	25075	25074.7	2.18	0.174
Error	9	103343	11482.5		
Lack-of-Fit	7	101676	14525.1	17.43	0.055
Pure Error	2	1667	833.3		
Total	14	293037			

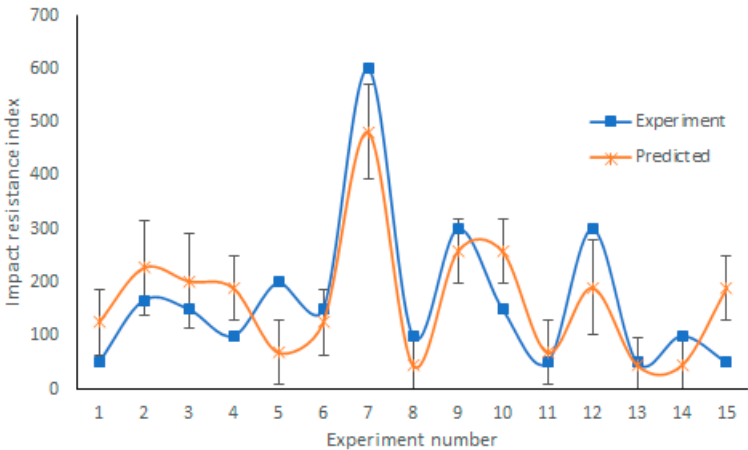


Figure 5. Comparison of experimental values of shatter index with predicted values

Figure 6 shows the contour plot of the combined effects of the pressure and hold time on shatter index of sawdust briquettes. The figure reveals that the maximum value of shatter index of briquettes is obtained when the pressure and hold time are at the highest setting. The findings on the relationship of shatter index with pressure is similar to observations from the studies of Adu-Poku et al. [45] and Ossei-Bremang et al. [36]. The studies observed that the shatter index of the briquettes produced increased with increase in the compaction pressure.

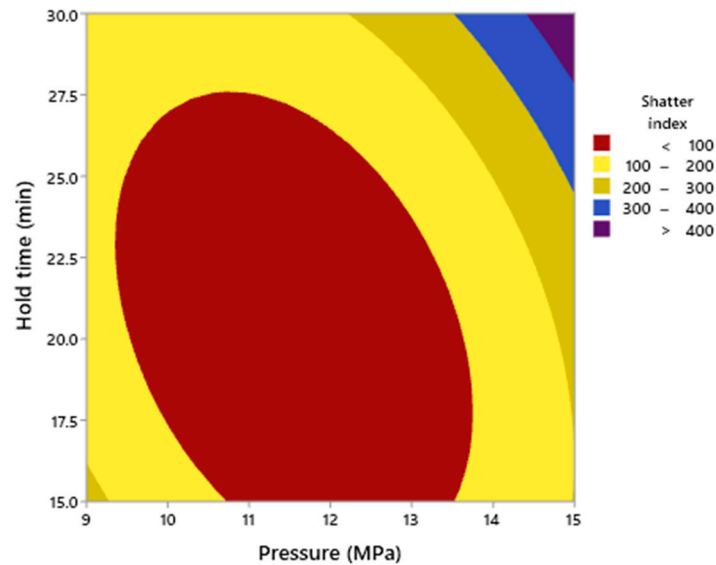


Figure 6. Contour plot of shatter index with pressure and hold time

4. Conclusion

The effects of process variables on the strength and durability of briquettes produced from Abura sawdust were investigated in this study. The lateral compressive strength of Abura sawdust briquettes was between 2.06 and 5.15 MPa. The shatter index of the sawdust briquettes was between 50 and 600. From the statistical analysis, the pressure was found to be significant to the determination of the compressive strength ($p < 0.1$) and the shatter index ($p < 0.05$). The empirical models developed from the RSM were good predictors for the lateral compressive strength and shatter index of the briquettes but had low values for coefficients of determination. The optimum compressive strength was obtained at the maximum pressure of 15 MPa and temperature of 150 °C. The highest shatter index was obtained at the maximum pressure and hold time of 30 min. With proper selection of densification variables, strong and durable briquettes can be produced.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, J.I.O., S.O.J. and A.A.O.; methodology, J.I.O., S.O.J., A.A.O., and O.O.A.; software, J.I.O., M.R.S., O.O.A. and K.O.O.; validation, J.I.O., S.O.J., A.A.O., O.O.A. and K.O.O.; formal analysis, J.I.O., M.R.S., A.A.O., O.O.A. and K.O.O.; investigation, J.I.O., M.R.S., A.A.O., O.O.A. and K.O.O.; resources, J.I.O., M.R.S., O.O.A. and K.O.O.; writing—original draft preparation, J.I.O., O.O.A. and A.A.O.; writing—review and editing, S.O.J., M.R.S. and K.O.O.; visualization, J.I.O., A.A.O. and M.R.S.; supervision, J.I.O. and S.O.J.; project administration, J.I.O. and S.O.J.; funding acquisition, J.I.O. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: The data used in this study are contained within this article.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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