



INTISARI

Simulasi CFD dikerjakan dalam penelitian tesis untuk mengetahui jumlah kalor sensibel yang dilepas oleh *steam* menuju sistem, disertai persentase *error* hasil perhitungan kalor yang dilepas *steam* dengan kalor yang diterima dinding tangki untuk ketiga variasi model. Hal ini bertujuan agar setelah simulasi dapat diketahui jumlah *mass flow* refrigeran R134a yang dapat dialirkan di dalam tangki inti selama proses pemanasan untuk ketiga variasi model yang diujikan. Proses pada simulasi menggunakan *setup* multifase model *mixture*. Variabel yang digunakan di dalam menu *phase interaction force drag* berupa *schiller-naumann*, *velocity slip* yaitu *manninen*, dan konstanta *surface tension* sebesar 0,072 n/m. Model *lee* diaktifkan selama kondensasi pada suhu 167,75 °C. *Energy equation* diaktifkan dengan model viskositas *k-epsilon realizable* karena aliran *steam* di dalam ruang pemanas termasuk *fully turbulent*. Kondisi batas pada *inlet* memiliki tiga variasi *flow rate* yaitu sebesar 13,2 m/s, 10,45 m/s, dan 8,09 m/s. Kondisi tersebut dijaga secara isobarik pada tekanan 750 kPa untuk mendapatkan kondisi *non-reversed flow* pada bagian *outlet*. Tahap *solving* menggunakan metode *couple*, *less squares*, PRESTO!, dan 2nd order, dengan jumlah iterasi sebanyak 2000 kali. Hasil simulasi menunjukkan bahwa jumlah kalor sensibel yang dilepaskan oleh *steam* menuju sistem untuk ketiga variasi model yaitu sebesar 6,81 kW; 7,08 kW; dan 6,68 kW. Persentase *error* hasil perhitungan kalor sensibel yang dilepaskan oleh *steam* menuju sistem dengan jumlah energi kalor yang diterima oleh dinding tangki untuk ketiga variasi model yaitu sebesar 15,7%; 20,9%; dan 14,22%. Jumlah *mass flow* refrigeran R134a yang dapat dialirkan di dalam tangki selama proses pemanasan untuk ketiga variasi model yaitu sebesar 0,04 kg/s.

Kata kunci: simulasi CFD, kalor sensibel, multifase, model *mixture*

ABSTRACT

CFD simulation is conducted in this research for determining the amount of sensible heat released by steam to the system, along with the percentage error result from calculation of the heat released by steam and the heat received by the tank walls for the three model variations. It is intended that after simulation, it can be known of the amount of R134a refrigerant mass flow that can be flowed in core tank during heating process for the three variations of model tested. The simulation activates menu of multiphase setup for mixture model. The coefficient for phase interaction uses force drag for *schiller-naumann*, velocity slip for *manninen*, and a surface tension constant of 0,072 n/m. Lee phase model can be activated during the condensation process at the temperature of 167,75 °C. Energy equation with the k-epsilon realizable viscosity model used in this simulation, because the flow has fully turbulent. The boundary conditions at the inlet have three variations of flow rate 13,2 m/s, 10,45 m/s, and 8,09 m/s. The condition is kept on isobaric at the pressure of 750 kPa in order to get the non-reversed flow condition on the outlet. Solving process uses the solution couple, fewer squares, PRESTO!, and 2nd order, with the running calculation of 2000 iterations. The simulation shows that the amount of sensible heat released by steam to the system for the three model variations is 6.81 kW; 7.08 kW; and 6.68 kW. Percentage error from the calculation of sensible heat released by steam into the system with the amount of heat energy received by the tank walls for the three model variations, namely 15.7%; 20.9%; and 14.22%. The amount of R134a refrigerant mass flow that can be flowed in the tank for the three model variations is 0.04 kg/s.

Keywords: CFD simulation, sensible heat, multiphase, mixture model