

ABSTRAK

Pemutus tenaga (*circuit breaker*) dengan media isolasi gas sulfur heksafluorida (SF₆) merupakan peralatan vital dalam sistem tenaga listrik. Namun, dekomposisi SF₆ akibat gangguan listrik menghasilkan produk korosif seperti sulfur dioksida (SO₂) yang dapat merusak komponen internal dan menurunkan keandalan peralatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh gangguan susulan terhadap peningkatan kadar SO₂ serta kerusakan *adsorbent*, serta mengevaluasi efektivitas metode penggantian gas dan *adsorbent* dalam menurunkan kadar SO₂. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis data lapangan dari 32 observasi *circuit breaker* 150 kV di PT PLN (Persero) periode 2022–2025, dengan pendekatan statistik deskriptif, uji beda, dan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gangguan susulan terbukti sebagai faktor dominan dengan rata-rata SO₂ 95,50 ppmv pada gangguan susulan dibandingkan 23,88 ppmv pada gangguan tunggal ($p = 0,00$). Model regresi mengonfirmasi koefisien gangguan susulan ($\beta_2 = 99,99$) jauh lebih besar dibandingkan arus gangguan pada gangguan tunggal ($\beta_1 = -2,38$). Sehingga besarnya arus gangguan secara tunggal tidak dominan terhadap peningkatan kadar SO₂ (koefisien korelasi $r = -0,23$, $R^2 = 5,32\%$). Pada gangguan tunggal penggantian gas saja efektif untuk menurunkan kadar SO₂. Akan tetapi jika dideteksi kadar SO₂ tinggi setelah terjadi gangguan susulan maka prosedur pemeliharaan yang paling efektif adalah dengan penggantian gas berikut penggantian *adsorbent*. Hal ini karena *adsorbent* berperan sebagai variabel moderator yang mengubah efektivitas tindakan pemeliharaan. Penggantian gas SF₆ tanpa disertai penggantian *adsorbent* hanya mampu menurunkan rata-rata konsentrasi SO₂ dari 85,94 ppmv menjadi 17,94 ppmv, sedangkan penggantian gas yang disertai penggantian *adsorbent* terbukti sangat efektif, mampu menurunkan konsentrasi SO₂ hingga mencapai 0 ppmv. Koefisien interaksi antara *adsorbent* dan gangguan susulan ($\beta_5 = -24,13$) menunjukkan *adsorbent* jenuh memperbesar peningkatan SO₂ akibat gangguan susulan. Temuan ini memberikan dasar ilmiah untuk pengembangan strategi pemeliharaan berbasis kondisi yang lebih efektif pada *circuit breaker* SF₆.

Kata kunci: Sulfur Dioksida (SO₂), Dekomposisi SF₆, Gangguan Susulan, *Adsorbent*, Pemeliharaan Berbasis Kondisi.

ABSTRACT

Circuit breakers insulated with sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) gas are critical components in electric power systems. However, the decomposition of SF₆ caused by electrical faults generates corrosive by-products, such as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), which can damage internal components and reduce equipment reliability. This study aims to analyze the effect of subsequent fault on increasing SO₂ levels and adsorbent degradation, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of gas and adsorbent replacement methods in reducing SO₂ levels. The research employs field data analysis from 32 observations of 150 kV circuit breakers operated by PT PLN (Persero) during the 2022–2025 period, using descriptive statistical analysis, difference testing, and multiple linear regression. The regression model confirms that the coefficient for secondary faults ($\beta_2 = 99.99$) is substantially higher than that for single faults ($\beta_1 = -2.38$). Consequently, the magnitude of the single fault current does not significantly contribute to the increase in SO₂ levels (correlation coefficient $r = -0.23$, $R^2 = 5.32\%$). In the case of single faults, gas replacement alone is sufficient to reduce SO₂ concentrations. However, if high SO₂ levels are detected following a secondary fault, the most effective maintenance procedure is the combined replacement of both the gas and the adsorbent. This is because the adsorbent acts as a moderating variable that influences the efficacy of the maintenance intervention. Replacing SF₆ gas without replacing the adsorbent reduces the mean SO₂ concentration from 85.94 ppmv to 17.94 ppmv, whereas the combined replacement of both gas and adsorbent is markedly more effective, achieving a reduction in SO₂ concentration to 0 ppmv. The interaction coefficient between the adsorbent and secondary faults ($\beta_5 = -24.13$) indicates that saturated adsorbent exacerbates the rise in SO₂ levels resulting from secondary faults. These findings provide a scientific basis for developing more effective condition-based maintenance strategies for SF₆ circuit breakers.

Keywords: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), SF₆ Decomposition, Subsequent Faults, Adsorbent, Condition-Based Maintenance