

ABSTRACT

A radar unit is an operating unit that has the duty and responsibility to maintain the sovereignty of national airspace throughout the year. Considering the placement of radar installation located on the area of the highlands/mountainous and coastal/ocean, of course, this makes its own vulnerability to radar systems and their supporting electronic equipment as well as personnel from the threat of lightning strikes.

In this study, evaluation of external lightning protection system installed on military radar unit based on SNI 03-7015-2004 standards concerning lightning protection system on building and Permenaker No. 31/MEN/2015 concerning the supervision lightning distributor installations. The radius/area analysis was carried out by applying rolling sphere, the cone of protection and collection volume method.

The results of the analysis showed that the external lightning protection system (air termination, down conductor and grounding) that installed in the radar unit is in compliance with the specified standards. However, based on the application using the three existing methods, it was found that the currently installed lightning protection system can not protect the entire radar unit area. The results of the analysis by applying the cone of protection method and volume collection method in the radar tower, it was found that some radar antennas had not been protected from the danger of direct lightning strikes, so the recommended addition of air terminations to 35.5 m and 35 m respectively. To protect the entire area of the radar unit from the danger of lightning strikes directly, required the addition of 3 sets of lightning elektrostatis type ESE (early streamer emission) with a minimum protection radius of 120 m, 120 m and 140 m, respectively.

Keywords : lightning, external lightning protection, rolling sphere method, protection angle method, collection volume method, early streamer emission.

ABSTRAK

Satuan radar merupakan satuan operasi yang mempunyai tugas dan tanggung jawab menjaga kedaulatan wilayah udara nasional sepanjang tahun. Mengingat area penempatan instalasi radar berada pada area dataran tinggi/pegunungan dan tepi pantai/laut, tentunya ini menjadikan kerawanan tersendiri untuk sistem radar beserta peralatan elektronika pendukungnya maupun personel dari ancaman bahaya sambaran petir.

Dalam penelitian ini, evaluasi terhadap sistem proteksi petir eksternal yang terinstal di satuan radar berdasarkan standar SNI 03-7015-2004 tentang sistem proteksi petir pada bangunan gedung dan Permenaker No.31/MEN/2015 tentang pengawasan instalasi penyalur petir. Analisis radius/area proteksi dilakukan dengan menerapkan metode bola bergulir, metode sudut lindung dan metode pengumpulan volume.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa sistem penangkal petir eksternal (terminasi udara, konduktor pembumian dan *grounding*) yang terinstal di satuan radar saat ini sudah sesuai dengan standar yang ditentukan. Namun demikian, berdasarkan penerapan dengan menggunakan ketiga metode yang ada, didapatkan bahwa sistem penangkal petir yang terinstal saat ini belum dapat melindungi seluruh area satuan radar. Hasil analisis dengan menerapkan metode sudut lindung dan metode pengumpulan volume di *tower* radar, didapatkan bahwa sebagian antenna radar belum terproteksi dari bahaya sambaran petir secara langsung, sehingga direkomendasikan penambahan ketinggian terminasi udara masing-masing menjadi 35,5 m dan 35 m. Untuk melindungi seluruh area satuan radar dari bahaya sambaran petir secara langsung diperlukan penambahan 3 set penangkal petir elektrostatis jenis ESE (*early streamer emission*) dengan minimal radius proteksi masing-masing sebesar 120 m, 120 m dan 140 m.

Kata kunci -- petir, proteksi petir eksternal, metode bola bergulir, metode sudut lindung, metode pengumpulan volume, *early streamer emission*.