

**KARAKTERISASI PERFORMA AERODINAMIS *AIRFOIL* S1210
MENGGUNAKAN *COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS* PADA
BILANGAN REYNOLDS 10.000 HINGGA 100.000**

Oleh

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INTISARI

Pengembangan energi angin di Indonesia tergolong rendah. Hal ini karena kecepatan angin rata-rata tahunan dalam rentang 3-6 m/s, sehingga sulit menghasilkan energi listrik skala besar. Potensi angin Indonesia cocok untuk pengembangan turbin angin skala mikro yang menyediakan daya untuk berbagai jenis sensor.

Performa aerodinamis *airfoil* adalah hal mendasar yang memengaruhi nilai efisiensi turbin angin. Performa aerodinamis *airfoil* diwakili oleh koefisien gaya angkat (C_L), koefisien gaya hambat (C_D) dan *glide ratio* (GR). Beberapa penelitian mengenai performa aerodinamis *airfoil* S1210 telah dilakukan namun masih pada bilangan Reynolds diatas 100.000. Penelitian ini melakukan uji performa aerodinamis *airfoil* S1210 pada bilangan Reynolds (Re) 10.000 hingga 100.000.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode CFD dua dimensi (2D) untuk mendapatkan data nilai C_L , C_D dan GR . Pembuatan domain komputasional CFD dan validasi data numerik mengacu pada uji eksperimental *airfoil* S1210 di Universitas Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Hasil penelitian didapatkan data karakteristik performa aerodinamis berupa nilai CL , CD dan GR pada tujuh bilangan Re yaitu: 100.000, 90.000, 80.000, 60.000, 40.000, 20.000, dan 10.000. didapatkan juga nilai sudut optimal (α_{opt}) dengan GR tertinggi sebesar $4,22^\circ$ pada bilangan Re 100.000 hingga 20.000 dan $3,07^\circ$ pada bilangan Re 10.000.

Kata kunci: *Airfoil* S1210, Aerodinamis, CFD, Koefisien gaya angkat, koefisien gaya hambat,

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**CHARACTERIZATION AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OF
AIRFOIL 1210 USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS ON
REYNOLDS NUMBER 10.000 TO 100.000**

by

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ABSTRACT

Wind energy development in Indonesia is still low. This is because the annual average wind speed is 3-6 m/s making it difficult to produce large-scale electrical energy. The potential of Indonesian wind is suitable for developing micro-scale wind turbines that provide power for various types of sensors.

The aerodynamic performance of the airfoil is the fundamental thing that affects the efficiency of the wind turbine. Aerodynamic performance of airfoil is represented by coefficient of lift (C_L), coefficient of drag (C_D) and *glide ratio* (GR). Several studies about aerodynamic performance of the S1210 airfoil have been carried out, but still at Reynolds numbers above 100,000. This study conducted a test of the aerodynamic performance of the S1210 airfoil at Reynolds number (Re) 10,000 to 100,000.

The study was conducted using the two-dimensional (2D) CFD method to obtain data of C_L , C_D and GR . CFD computational domain creation and numerical data validation refers to the experimental S1210 airfoil test at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. The results of the research obtained aerodynamic performance characteristics data in the form of C_L , C_D and GR values at seven Re : 100,000, 90,000, 80,000, 60,000, 40,000, 20,000 and 10,000. Also, the optimal angle value (α_{opt}) with highest GR is $4,22^\circ$ in Re 100.000 to 20.000 and $3,07^\circ$ at Re 10.000.

Keywords: Airfoil S1210, CFD, Aerodynamic, Coefficient of Lift, Coefficient of Drag

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