

ABSTRAK

Tujuan pada penelitian ini adalah (a) membuat program perhitungan untuk menunjukkan distribusi suhu, laju perpindahan kalor, efisiensi, dan efektivitas pada sirip limas segitiga terpancung yang terbuat dari dua material berbeda pada saat tak tunak. (b) mengetahui pengaruh komposisi material sirip terhadap distribusi suhu, laju perpindahan kalor, efisiensi, efektivitas pada sirip limas segitiga terpancung yang terbuat dari dua material berbeda pada keadaan tak tunak. (c) mengetahui nilai efisiensi dan efektivitas pada sirip mengerucut berpenampang segitiga sama sisi yang terbuat dari dua material berbeda untuk berbagai modifikasi komposisi material sirip pada keadaan tak tunak dan untuk berbagai modifikasi nilai koefisien perpindahan kalor konveksi h pada keadaan tak tunak. (d) mengetahui pengaruh modifikasi ukuran sisi dasar terhadap peredaran suhu, laju aliran kalor, efisiensi, efektivitas pada sirip limas segitiga terpancung pada keadaan tak tunak.

Penelitian dikerjakan dengan metode perhitungan komputasi numerik, dengan menggunakan kaidah beda hingga kaidah eksplisit. Variasi penelitian dilakukan terhadap material penyusun sirip, ukuran sirip, dan nilai koefisien perpindahan kalor konveksi. Setiap material penyusun sirip diasumsikan mempunyai massa jenis (ρ), kalor jenis (c), dan konduktivitas termal bahan (k) yang tidak berubah terhadap perubahan suhu. Suhu dasar sirip, $T_b = 100^\circ\text{C}$ dipertahankan tetap dari waktu ke waktu. Pada saat $t = 0$ s, suhu awal sirip merata sebesar $T = T_i = 100^\circ\text{C}$, dan suhu fluida di sekitar sirip diasumsikan tetap dan merata pada suhu 30°C .

Hasil penelitian terhadap sirip mengerucut berpenampang segitiga sama sisi yang terdiri dari dua material adalah (a) program komputasi dengan metode komputasi numerik untuk menghitung distribusi suhu, laju perpindahan kalor, efisiensi, dan efektivitas sirip berhasil dibuat dan dapat diterapkan. (b) nilai distribusi suhu, laju aliran kalor, efisiensi, efektivitas sirip limas segitiga terpancung pada keadaan tak tunak pada berbagai modifikasi komposisi material dan nilai koefisien perpindahan kalor konveksi h . (c) Semakin besar nilai koefisien perpindahan kalor konveksi h , maka nilai laju aliran kalornya akan semakin besar, namun nilai efisiensi dan efektivitasnya semakin rendah. Hal itu bisa dibuktikan pada detik ke-160 dengan komposisi material Besi-Nikel; suhu dasar, $T_b = 100^\circ\text{C}$, suhu awal, $T_i = 100^\circ\text{C}$; suhu fluida di sekitar sirip; $T_\infty = 30^\circ\text{C}$ untuk variasi koefisien perpindahan kalor konveksi $50 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$, $100 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$, $200 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$, $500 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$, $1000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$, $2500 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$ menghasilkan laju aliran kalor berturut-turut sebesar $4,053 \text{ W}$; $5,94 \text{ W}$; $8,67 \text{ W}$; $14,2 \text{ W}$; $20,6 \text{ W}$; $34,04 \text{ W}$ dan nilai efisiensinya sebesar $51,5 \%$; $37,7 \%$; $27,5 \%$; $18,07 \%$; $13,1 \%$; $8,64 \%$ serta nilai efektivitasnya sebesar $26,7$; $19,6$; $14,3$; $9,39$; $6,81$; $4,49$. (d) ukuran sirip yang divariasikan adalah ukuran panjang sisi dasar sirip (S). Apabila ukuran Panjang sisi dasar sirip (S) semakin besar, maka nilai laju perpindahan kalor dan efisiensi sirip akan semakin besar pula, sedangkan nilai efektivitas sirip akan semakin kecil.

Kata Kunci : Efisiensi sirip, efektivitas sirip, mengerucut, metode beda-hingga, limas segitiga terpancung.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is (a) to make a computational program to determine the distribution of temperature, heat transfer rate, efficiency, and effectiveness of a truncated triangular pyramidal fin consisting of two materials under unsteady conditions. (b) to determine the effect of the fin material composition on temperature distribution, heat transfer rate, efficiency, and effectiveness of conical fins with a truncated triangular pyramidal in unsteady conditions. (c) to know the efficiency and effectiveness value of a conical fin from two materials with a truncated triangular pyramidal with variations in the value of the convection heat transfer coefficient h at an unsteady state, and (d) to know the effect of the base side length variations on temperature distribution, heat transfer rate, efficiency, and effectiveness of the conical fin with a truncated triangular pyramidal at unsteady conditions.

This research was carried out with numerical computation using the finite difference method in an explicit way. The research on variations was carried out on the materials that formed the fins, the value of the convection heat transfer coefficient, and the size of the base cross-section. The fins were assumed to have a density (ρ), a specific heat (c), and a thermal conductivity (k) which do not change as the temperature changes. The base fin temperature, $T_b = 100$ °C was maintained constant over time. At $t = 0$ s, the initial temperature of the fins is uniformly distributed at $T = T_i = 100$ °C, and the temperature of the fluid around the fins is assumed to be uniform and constant at 30 °C.

The results of the research on conical fins with truncated triangular pyramidal that formed by two materials are as follows. (a) A computational program with numerical method has been completed and successfully calculated the temperature distribution, heat transfer rate, efficiency, and effectiveness of the fins. (b) The value of temperature distribution, heat transfer rate, efficiency, effectiveness of the truncated triangular pyramidal fin in an unsteady state on variations in the composition of the material and the value of the convection-heat transfer coefficient h is determined. (c) The greater the value of the convection-heat transfer coefficient h , the value of the heat flow rate will be higher, but the efficiency and effectiveness value is lower. This proved at the 160th second with the composition of Iron-Nickel material. The base temperature is $T_b = 100$ °C, with initial temperature $T_i = 100$ °C, with the temperature around the fins $T_\infty = 30$ °C, and for the variations of the convection heat transfer coefficient is 50 W/m²°C, 100 W/m²°C, 200 W/m²°C, 500 W/m²°C, 2500 W/m²°C. These condition resulted the heat flow rates are respectively as follows; $4,053$ W; $5,94$ W; $8,67$ W; $14,2$ W; $20,6$ W; $34,04$ W and with an efficiency value of $51,5$ %; $37,7$ %; $27,5$ %; $18,07$ %; $13,1$ %; $8,64$ % and effectiveness value of $26,7$; $19,6$; $14,3$; $9,39$; $6,81$; $4,49$. (d) The size of the fin variations is the base length section of the fin (S). The larger the fin base length section size (S), the higher the heat flow rate and efficiency, while the lower the effectiveness value.

Keywords: Conical, fin, fin effectiveness, fin efficiency, finite difference method, truncated triangular pyramidal.