

INTISARI

Energi terbarukan adalah sumber energi yang dihasilkan atau dapat diperoleh dari alam dan dapat dimanfaatkan secara terus-menerus. Potensi angin di Indonesia memiliki ketersediaan hampir sepanjang tahun, sehingga sangat memungkinkan untuk dikembangkannya teknologi kincir angin. Pembuatan kincir angin tradisional sering kali dilakukan sebagai alternatif mengatasi permasalahan keterbatasan bahan bakar fosil, tetapi modifikasi masih terus dilakukan untuk meningkatkan TSR (*Tip Speed Ratio*) dan C_p (*Coefficient Power*). Untuk meningkatkan efisiensi kincir angin tradisional dilakukan penelitian. Sehingga dilakukan rancang bangun kincir angin tradisional empat sudu untuk dilakukan pengujian sehingga dapat diketahui nilai torsi, koefisien daya, *tip speed ratio* daya kincir (P_{out}). Setelah dilakukan penelitian kincir angin dengan beban 5 volt massa jenis udara (ρ) sebesar $1,18 \text{ kg/m}^3$, luas penampang (A) $0,503 \text{ m}^2$ dan kecepatan angin (v) $5,7 \text{ m/s}$ diperoleh hasil perhitungan P_{in} sebesar $59,960 \text{ watt}$. Perhitungan torsi dengan gaya pengimbang (F) $0,638 \text{ N}$ dan lengan torsi $0,18 \text{ m}$ memperoleh hasil torsi sebesar $0,115 \text{ N.m}$. Perhitungan daya kincir dengan kecepatan angin (v) $5,7 \text{ m/s}$, putaran poros (n) 388 rpm dan torsi $0,115 \text{ N.m}$ diperoleh hasil $4,664 \text{ watt}$. Perhitungan koefisien daya dengan nilai daya kincir angin $4,664 \text{ watt}$ dan nilai daya angin $59,960 \text{ watt}$ memperoleh hasil C_p sebesar $7,779 \%$. Perhitungan *tip speed ratio* dengan nilai besar kecepatan sudut $40,631 \text{ rad/s}$ dan nilai kecepatan angin $5,7 \text{ m/s}$ dan nilai jari jari kincir angin $0,4 \text{ m}$ memperoleh hasil *tsr* sebesar $2,709$.

Kata kunci : kincir angin, koefisien daya, *tip speed ratio*.

ABSTRACT

Renewable energy is an energy source that is produced or can be obtained from nature and can be used continuously. Wind potential in Indonesia is available almost all year round, so it is very possible to develop windmill technology. Making traditional windmills is often done as an alternative to overcome the problem of limited fossil fuels, but modifications are still being made to increase TSR (*Tip Speed Ratio*) and C_p (*Coefficient Power*). In order to increase the efficiency of traditional windmills, research was carried out. The design of a traditional four-blade windmill is carried out for testing so that the value of torque, power coefficient, tip speed ratio (P_{out}) can be determined. After conducting research on windmills with a load of 5 volts, the air density (ρ) is 1.18 kg/m^3 , the cross-sectional area (A) is 0.503 m^2 and the wind speed (v) is 5.7 m/s , the results of the P_{in} calculation are 59.960 watts. Calculation of the torque with a counterforce (F) of 0.638 N and a torque arm of 0.18 m yields a torque of 0.115 N.m . Calculation of the power of the wheel with wind speed (v) 5.7 m/s , shaft rotation (n) 388 rpm and torque of 0.115 N.m obtained results of 4.664 watts. Calculation of the power coefficient with a windmill power value of 4.664 watts and a wind power value of 59.960 watts obtains a C_p of 7.779%. The calculation of the tip speed ratio with a large angular velocity value of 40.631 rad/s and a wind speed value of 5.7 m/s and a windmill radius of 0.4 m obtains a tsr of 2.709.

Keywords: windmill, power coefficient, *tip speed ratio*