

## **ABSTRAK**

# **EFFECT OF THE ANGLE OF ATTACK AND BLADE NOZZLE DIMENSIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF A *CROSS-FLOW* TURBINE**

**By**

**MAFRUDDIN**

Energy has an important role in achieving the goals of social, economic and environmental. In Indonesia, it is still dominated by the energy based on fossil fuels, which are nonrenewable energy sources. Microhydro power is one of the solutions to the energy crisis that is still around today. The most commonly used turbine type in the microhydro power is a *Cross-flow* turbine. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of the angle of attack and blade nozzle dimensions on the performance of the *Cross-flow* turbine performance.

This study was performed experimentally by varying the nozzle angle ( $15^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ ) and blade angle ( $14^\circ$ ,  $16^\circ$ , and  $18^\circ$ ). The *Cross-flow* turbine has the outer diameter of 0.2885 m , the number of blades pieces of 18 and the nozzle thick of 0,025 m respectively. Discharge of water used for testing is at  $0.02487 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ .

The results showed that the nozzle angle and blade angle greatly affect the performance of the *Cross-flow* turbine. The highest turbine efficiency of 77% was obtained for the nozzle angle of  $15^\circ$  and blade angle of  $16^\circ$ . It is based on the

regression analysis of empirical equation for the turbine efficiency of  $1.00 - (0.00539 * \alpha - 0.0112 * \phi)$ .

**Keywords:** Microhydro power, Nozzle angle, Blade angle, *Cross-flow* turbine

## **ABSTRAK**

### **STUDI EKSPERIMENTAL SUDUT NOSEL DAN SUDUT SUDU TERHADAP KINERJA TURBIN *CROSS-FLOW* SEBAGAI PLTMH DI DESA BUMI NABUNG TIMUR**

**Oleh**  
**MAFRUDDIN**

Energi mempunyai peranan penting dalam pencapaian tujuan sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan. Energi di Indonesia saat ini masih didominasi oleh energi yang berbasis bahan bakar fosil, yang merupakan sumber energi tak terbarukan. PLTMH merupakan salah satu solusi krisis energi yang terjadi saat ini. Jenis turbin yang umum digunakan dalam PLTMH adalah Turbin *Cross-flow*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sudut nosel dan sudut sudu terhadap kinerja turbin *Cross-flow*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksperimen dengan memvariasikan sudut nosel ( $15^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$  dan  $45^\circ$ ) dan sudut sudu ( $14^\circ$ ,  $16^\circ$ , dan  $18^\circ$ ). Turbin yang diuji memiliki spesifikasi diameter luar 0,2885 m, jumlah sudu 18 buah dan tebal nosel 0,025 m. Debit air yang digunakan untuk pengujian sebesar  $0,02487 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ .

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sudut nosel dan sudut sudu sangat berpengaruh terhadap kinerja turbin. Efisiensi turbin tertinggi sebesar 77% diperoleh

dengan sudut nosel  $15^\circ$  dan sudut sudu  $16^\circ$ . Berdasarkan analisis regresi diperoleh persamaan empirik untuk efisiensi turbin yaitu  $= 1,00 - (0,00539*\alpha - 0,0112*\phi)$ .

**Kata Kunci:** PLTMH, Sudut Nosel, Sudut Sudu, Turbin *Cross-flow*