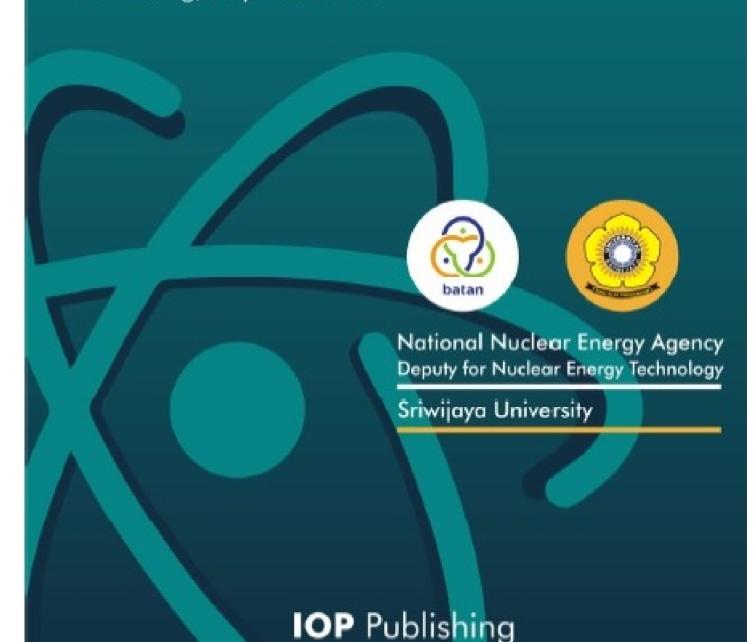
PROCEEDING SENTEN

Symposium of Emerging Nuclear Technology and Engineering Novelty (2018)

Palembang, July 4-5th 2018



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Symposium of Emerging Nuclear Technology and Engineering Novelty (SENTEN 2018)

PREFACE

Following the previous successful of SENTEN-ICoNETS 2015-2017, five research centers under the Deputy of Nuclear Energy Technology – National Nuclear Energy Agency of Indonesia (BATAN) in collaboration with Universitas Sriwijaya organize the First Symposium of Emerging Nuclear Technology and Engineering Novelty (SENTEN) with theme: "Discovering Science and Engineering Novelty for improving human life prosperity". SENTEN 2018 has been conducted in Horison Ultima Hotel, Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia, on 4-5 July 2018. This conference aims at summarizing recent research activities relevant to the nuclear, material, mechanical, electric, chemical, geology, architect and civil engineering, computer science and IT, food and agriculture, and also facilitate communication among relevant experts.

More than 150 people from Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Taiwan, and some other countries have participated in this conference. About 207 presentations including 6 keynote speeches and 1 plenary talk are presented. The presentations are grouped into 9 areas of particular interest: (1) Nuclear Science and Engineering, (2) Material Science and Engineering, (3) Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, (4) Electrical Science and Engineering, (5) Chemical Science and Engineering, (6) Geological Science and Mining Engineering, (7) Architecture and Civil Engineering, (8) Computer Science and Information Technology, and (9) Food and Agricultural Science, Natural Resource Science.

From about 190 full papers submitted, then peer-reviewed by relevant experts, eventually 169 papers were accepted for publication in this proceeding. We are indebted to all of authors for submitting their original papers.

We would like to thank all participants, and express our gratitude to all those who helped the success of this conference.

Syaiful Bakhri

SENTEN 2018 Chairman

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1

| NUCLEAR SCIENCE AN | ID ENGINEERING |
|--------------------|----------------|
|--------------------|----------------|

| SHORT CIRCUIT ANALYSIS ON HPS ELECTRICAL SYSTEM | 1 |
|--|------|
| Khairul Handono, Edy Sumarno, Kiswanta, Koes Indrakoesoema | |
| POWER FLOW ANALYSIS ON RDE FUEL HANDLING SYSTEM USING ETAP | 9 |
| Edy Sumarno, Khairul Handono, Kiswanta, Koes Indrakoesoema | |
| COMPARISON OF GALLIUM-68 PRODUCTION YIELDS FROM (P,2N), (a,2N) AND (P,N) | |
| NUCLEAR REACTIONS APPLICABLE FOR CANCER DIAGNOSIS | 19 |
| I Kambali, F A Wibowo | |
| ANALYSIS OF HEAVY METAL LOADING OPTIMIZATION THROUGH CRITICALITY | |
| CALCULATION ON RDE | 29 |
| Suwoto, H. Adrial, Zuhair, K. Kamajaya, S. Bakhri | |
| NUCLEAR POWER PLANT MAINTENANCE OPTIMISATION: MODELS, METHODS & | 40 |
| STRATEGIES | 40 |
| I Wayan Ngarayana, Thi-Mai-Dung Do, Kenta Murakami, Masahide Suzuki | |
| TECHNOLOGICALLY ENCHANCED NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIOACTIVE | (2 |
| MATERIALS (TENORM) ANALYSIS OF BANGKA TIN SLAG Onek Gunawan, Eko Pudjadi, Musaddiq Musbach, Wahyudi | |
| DETERMINATION OF DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT OF ¹³⁷ CS AT UNSATURATED ZONE OF | |
| DH-2 SITE SOIL UNDER $\delta = 1.41$ G.CM ⁻³ CONDITION | 70 |
| Budi Setiawan, Nurul Efri Ekaningrum | /0 |
| CALCUYIELD: A NOVEL ANDROID-BASED SOFTWARE FOR RADIOACTIVITY YIELD | |
| CALCULATIONS | 79 |
| F A Wibowo, I Kambali | 76 |
| WATER EVAPORATION RATE OF RSG-GAS SPENT FUEL STORAGE POOL | 86 |
| Titik Sundari, Mukhsinun Hadi Kusuma, Budiyono, M. Joko Puspito, Parjono, Darmawan Aji, Irwan Santoso, Sri | |
| Ismarwanti | |
| IMPROVEMENT OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE STANDARDS (SNI) TO MEET MARKET NEEDS | |
| AND HARMONIZATION | 101 |
| J. Sutanto, P. Sulisworo | |
| ANALYSIS FOR DEVELOPING A CLEARING HOUSE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY USING | |
| SWOT-BSC STRATEGIES | 107 |
| A. Bayu Purnomo, Jepri Sutanto | |
| CROSS-SECTIONAL IMAGING OF TREE STEM DENSITY DISTRIBUTION USING GAMMA- | |
| RAY TOMOGRAPHY TECHNIQUE | 114 |
| Wibisono, Bayu Azmi, Sastra Kusuma Wijaya, Prawito, Firliyani Rahmatia Ningsih | |
| INFLUENCE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL VENTILATION SYSTEM ON RADON | |
| CONCENTRATION IN INTERIM STORAGE FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE | 121 |
| R. Ratiko | |
| A SELF-EVALUATION TOOLS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR FORENSIC | |
| CAPABILITY | 129 |
| Nurul Ilyani Zaharudin, Phongphaeth Pengvanich | |
| REVERSE ENGINEERING PROGRAM USING MBSE TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF I&C | 100 |
| SYSTEM EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR FROM PLC TO FPGA. | 139 |
| Restu Maerani, Deswandri, Sigit Santoso, Sudarno, Ign. Djoko Irianto | 1.50 |
| TRANSIENT ANALYSIS OF CVCS MALFUNCTION IN LARGE PASSIVE PWR | 152 |
| Surip Widodo, Andi Sofrany Ekariansyah | |
| EVALUATION OF FUEL BURN-UP AND RADIOACTIVITY INVENTORY IN THE 2 MW | 1.00 |
| TRIGA-PLATE BANDUNG RESEARCH REACTOR | 160 |
| | |
| APPLICABILTY STUDY OF ULTRASONIC FLAW DETECTOR FOR NUCLEAR GRADE GRAPHITE EXAMINATION | 167 |
| Rozia Himawan, Froddy Lie, Prita Dawi Rasooki, Mudi Harvanto | 107 |

| PRELIMINARY STUDY OF TEMPERATURE HOMOGENISATION IN EXPERIMENTAL | |
|---|-----|
| POWER REACTOR HOT GAS CHAMBER | 175 |
| R Andika Putra Dwijayanto, Muhammad Subekti | |
| A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SAFETY DESIGN REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN HTGR AND | |
| LWR | 182 |
| Julwan Hendry Purba, Damianus Toersiwi Sony Tjahyani | |
| INVESTIGATION OF GRAPHITE MATRIX ACTIVATION IN THE FUEL PEBBLE OF | |
| REAKTOR DAYA ESKPERIMENTAL | 190 |
| I Husnayani, P M Udiyani, S Kuntjoro, M B Setiawan | |
| COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RDE AND CONVENTIONAL PLANT FOR MODERATE SCALE | |
| POWER GENERATIONS | 195 |
| S Sudadiyo, T Taryo, E Saragi, Krismawan | |
| COMMISSIONING PREPARATION OF A SUBCRITICAL EXPERIMENTAL FACILITY FOR | ••• |
| 99MO PRODUCTION | 205 |
| Syarip, P I Wahyono, W Susilo, K Donny | |
| DESIGNING INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM FOR POWER CONTROL AND | |
| SHUTDOWN SYSTEM OF RDE | 213 |
| Agus Cahyono, Demon Handoyo, Kristedjo Kurnianto, Deswandri | |
| ANALYSIS OF IRRADIATED PEBBLE BED FUEL TRANSFER SYSTEM IN HOT CELL 101 | |
| RADIOMETALLURGY INSTALLATION | 220 |
| Helmi Fauzi Rahmatullah, Rohmad Sigit, Sri Ismarwanti, Erlina Noerpitasari, Maman Kartaman Ajiriyanto, Jan | |
| Setiawan | |
| CORRELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT TYPE OF CAESIUM CARRIER IN THE | 220 |
| RADIOCAESIUM INTERCEPTION POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT FOR FOREST SOILS | 228 |
| Hendra A Pratama, M Yoneda, Y Shimada, F Satoshi, M Ikegami | |
| REGULATORY ASSESSMENT ON A NEW UTILIZATION OF SAMOP TEST FACILITY: | 220 |
| DETERMINATION ON FISSION POWER | 238 |
| Azizul Khakim | |
| FUEL BURN-UP AND RADIOACTIVITY INVENTORY ANALYSIS FOR NEW IN-CORE FUEL | 246 |
| MANAGEMENT OF THE RSG-GAS RESEARCH REACTOR | 246 |
| S Kuntjoro, P M Udiyani, M Budi Setiawan | |
| DESIGN CRITERIA OF INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IN FUEL HANDLING SYSTEM | 252 |
| OF RDE | 253 |
| Dian Fitri Atmoko, Achmad Suntoro, Deswandri | |
| TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS BETWEEN PLC AND FGPA FOR THE SYSTEM PLATFORM OF | |
| INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR: A | 260 |
| PRELIMINARY STUDY | 260 |
| Saharudin, Restu Maerani | |
| STUDY ON MOX CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR | 260 |
| USING MCNP6 CODE | 208 |
| • | |
| CONTROL ROD REACTIVITY ANALYSIS OF ONE STUCK ROD CONDITION IN 10 MWTH | |
| EXPERIMENTAL REACTOR CONCEPTUAL DESIGN (RDE-10 MWTH) ON FIRST FULL | 270 |
| CORE | 210 |
| H. Adrial, Suwoto, A. Hamzah, Zuhair BENCHMARKING OF EXPERIMENTAL SETUP FOR PRESSURE DROP CALCULATION IN A | |
| PACKED PEBBLE BED USING RELAPSPACKED PEBBLE BED USING RELAPS | 200 |
| A S Ekariansyah, S Widodo | 209 |
| · | |
| INHERENT SAFETY ANALYSIS OF THE UO ₂ FUELED PEBBLE LATTICE AT THE RDE USING SRAC2006 MODULE OF PIJ | 206 |
| J Susilo, I Husnayani, A A Waskita, Zuhair, S Bakhri | 290 |
| THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIAC-BATAN: A TRISO FUEL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS CODE | 306 |
| A. A. Waskita, T. Setiadipura | 300 |
| BURNUP CALCULATION STUDY OF PEBBLE BED EQUILIBRIUM CORE | 315 |
| L. Suparlina, T. Setiadipura, Suwoto | |
| ESTIMATION OF RADIOACTIVITY IMPACT FOR RDE BASED ON HTR-10 HYPOTHETICAL | |
| ACCIDENT - A CASE STUDY | 324 |
| P M Udiyani, S Kuntjoro, I Husnayani, M Budi Setiawan, S A Santa | 324 |
| PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF DOSE RATES DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERIMENTAL POWER | |
| REACTOR 10 MW USING MCNP | 221 |
| Amir Hamzah, Suwoto, Hery Adrial | |
| | |

| COMPARISON ON TWO OPTION DESIGN OF THE RDE COGENERATION SYSTEM | 338 |
|--|------|
| ANALYSIS OF HYDROCYCLONE AS RIVER WATER PRE-TREATMENT FOR TERTIARY | |
| COOLANT OF RDE | 3/1/ |
| Sriyono, Rahayu Kusmastuti, Sofia L. Butarbutar, Djati Hoesen Salimy, Febrianto, Ign. Djoko Irianto, M. Pancoko, Geni R. Sunaryo | |
| THE ANALYSIS FOR PREDICTION OF A CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION CRACK FOR RDE PRESSURE VESSEL BY FUZZY NEURAL NETWORK | 353 |
| Mike Susmikanti, Roziq Himawan, Jos Sulistyo | |
| TWO DIMENSIONAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SMALL HTR RESIDUAL HEAT | |
| REMOVAL SYSTEM IN DLOFC CONDITION | 363 |
| Hendro Tjahjono, Susyadi, Surip Widodo, Anhar R. Antariksawan, Andi Sofrany, Hadi Kusuma, Rahayu Kusumastuti | |
| DECOMPOSED FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR OF HELIUM PURIFICATION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR (RDE) TYPE USING SEQUENCE DIAGRAM | 372 |
| Kussigit Santosa, Restu Maerani, Sudarno | |
| EFFECT OF HEAT ON COATING PROCESS OF JOINT TUBE WALL ASCENDING TUBE FUEL HANDLING SYSTEM RDE | 377 |
| Andryansyah, Alim Mardhi, Mudi Haryanto, Darlis, Ari Nugroho | |
| EFFECT OF SUPERHEATED STEAM PRESSURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF RDE ENERGY | |
| CONVERSION SYSTEM | 384 |
| SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS FOR DIGITAL BASED REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM OF RDE DESIGN | 394 |
| S. Santoso, Sudarno, R. Maerani, J. Situmorang, A. Cahyono | |
| ANALYSIS OF AIR DISTRIBUTION AT MOLECULAR SIEVE VESSEL IN RDE SYSTEM | |
| BASED ON FAN FLOW RATE VARIATION USING AEROSOL DENSITY TESTING FACILITY | 402 |
| Ainur Rosidi, G. Bambang Heru, Dedy Haryanto | |
| STUDY OF STRUCTURE SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS CLASSIFICATION OF REAKTOR | |
| DAYA EKSPERIMENTAL - RDE BASED ON LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT | 408 |
| Endiah Puji Hastuti, Sri Sudadiyo, Syaiful Bakhri | |
| SENSITIVITY OF HEAT TRANSFER PARAMETERS ON THE REAKTOR DAYA | |
| EKSPERIMENTAL - RDE CORE | 419 |
| Sudarmono, Suwoto, Syaiful Bakhri | |
| CALCULATION OF DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS USING DOMESTIC RESOURCE COST | 425 |
| METHOD | 427 |
| Arief Tris Yuliyanto, Dharu Dewi, Ewitha Nurulhuda, Nurlaila, Moch. Djoko Birmano, Utomo, Muhammad Subhan, Putut Hery Setiawan, Krismawan, Edi Siswanto, Citra Candranurani, Sufiana Solihat, Rustama | |
| RECENT STATUS OF PUBLIC RESPONSE TO RDE DEVELOPMENT & UTILIZATION | 135 |
| Dimas Irawan, Theresia Erni Wijayanti, Mudjiono, Muhammad Busthomi | 433 |
| SOCIAL ENGINEERING TO THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF EXPERIMENTAL POWER | |
| REACTOR (RDE) | 441 |
| Mudjiono, Siti Alimah, Dimas Irawan, M. Busthomi, Heni Susiati | |
| CHAIN AND SPROCKET ANALYSIS OF CONTROL ROD DRIVE MECHANISM OF HTGR EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR | 448 |
| M. Awwaluddin, Sri Hastuty, Z. Petrus, H. S. Putut, Krismawan, S. Edi, E. Byan W. R, A. Nugroho | |
| THE METHODS OF CONDITION MONITORING FOR CIRCULATOR OF HTGR | 455 |
| PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENT OF U-SHAPED HEAT PIPE AS PASSIVE COOLING SYSTEM IN HIGH TEMPERATURE GAS-COOLED REACTOR COOLING TANK | 466 |
| Mukhsinun Hadi Kusuma, Anhar Riza Antariksawan, Giarno, Sri Ismarwanti, Mulya Juarsa, Dedy Haryanto, Surip Widodo, Tanti Ardiyati | |
| CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF INDONESIA EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR COUPLED WITH DESALINATION UNIT | 475 |
| Erlan Dewita, Teguh Ariyanto, Heni Susiati, Marliyadi Pancoko | |
| DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEAR WALL OF REACTOR BUILDING, EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR | 483 |
| Hadi Suntoko, Eko Rudi Iswanto, Ary Marwanto, Antonius Mahatma Puteraka | |
| PERCEPTION STUDY OF SAFETY INDICATORS IN NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS USING MANN WITHNEY NONPARAMETRIC STATISTIC TECHNIQUE | 493 |
| J. Situmorang, S. Santoso | |

| SENSITIVITY OF REFLECTOR ON NEUTRONIC PARAMETER FOR CONVERSION CORE | |
|---|------|
| DESIGN OF THE TRIGA RESEARCH REACTOR | 501 |
| S. Tukiran, Pinem Surian, Bakhri Syaiful AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE DECISION MAKING CRID MODEL IN EATH LIBE. BASED | |
| AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE DECISION MAKING GRID MODEL IN FAILURE- BASED MAINTENANCE ON RSG-GAS SYSTEM/COMPONENTS Entin Hartini, Muhammad Subekti | 511 |
| STUDY ON PITTING CORROSION OF ALMG ₂ IN SOLUTION CONTAINING CHLORIDE | 522 |
| Febrianto, Sriyono, Endiah Puji Hastuti, Geni Rina Sunaryo | |
| THE DEVELOPMENT OF HTGR-TRISO COATED FUELS IN THE GLOBE: CHALLENGING OF INDONESIA TO BE AN HTGR FUEL PRODUCER | 529 |
| T Taryo, I Husnayani, RM Subekti, S Sudadiyo, E Saragi, Rokhmadi | |
| ASSESSMENT OF RELAPS CODE MODEL TO SIMULATE U-SHAPED HEAT PIPE PERFORMANCE FOR HEAT SINK | 5.15 |
| Anhar R. Antariksawan, Mukhsinun Hadi Kusuma, Surip Widodo, Giarno, Mulya Juarsa, Hendro Tjahyono, Dedy Haryanto | |
| OVERVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF THE SPECIFIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TO | |
| BATAN RESEARCH REACTORS | 551 |
| Iman Kuntoro, Sriyono, M. Subekti, G.R. Sunaryo, Agus Rokhim, Taxwim, Jaja Sukmana PWR FUEL MACROSCOPIC CROSS SECTION ANALYSIS FOR CALCULATION CORE FUEL MANAGEMENT BENCHMARK | 550 |
| S. Pinem, T.M. Sembiring, Tukiran Surbakti | |
| HEAT REMOVAL ANALYSIS IN THE AP1000 REACTOR'S REFUELLING PROCESS | 574 |
| FAST DEFECT DETECTION ON PRIMARY PUMP PIPE FOR RSG-GAS REACTOR USING ACOUSTICS EMISSION TECHNIQUES | 582 |
| Rokhmadi, M. Yahya, Santosa Pujiarta, Syaiful Bakhri, R. Muhammad Subekti | |
| A REVIEW ON PNEUMATIC TRANSPORTATION IN THE DESIGN OF FUEL HANDLING SYSTEM IN RDE-HTGR | 590 |
| K Widiyati, Sukmanto Dibyo | |
| UTILIZATION OF HTGR FOR PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND URANIUM RECOVERY | 597 |
| PROBABILISTIC SAFETY ANALYSIS FOR ASSESSING THE FAILURE OF HEAT REMOVAL | |
| CONTROL OF AP1000 | 605 |
| D T Sony Tjahyani, J H Purba | |
| SUSTAINING THE OPERABILITY AND SAFETY OF MALAYSIAN RESEARCH REACTOR TO SUPPORT NATIONAL NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION | 615 |
| M.F. Abd Farid, N. Ramli, M. F. Zakaria, A. N. Ab Rahim, A. S. Ligam | |
| SIMPLE SIMULATION USING COUPLING BETWEEN FLOWNEX AND LABVIEW SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CASE OF INDONESIAN EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR | 622 |
| PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ON NATURAL CIRCULATION FLOW USING CFD AND CALCULATION BASE ON EXPERIMENTAL DATA PRE-FASSIP-02 | 627 |
| Mulya Juarsa, Anhar R. Antariksawan, Mukhsinun Hadi Kusuma, Nandy Putra, Pryawrata Putera Moniaga | |
| PRELIMINARY STUDY ON FLUID DYNAMICS IN MANIFOLDS OF THE REACTOR CAVITY | |
| COOLING SYSTEM – THE EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR TEST FACILITY | 634 |
| Arif Adtyas Budiman, Dedy Haryanto, Muhammad Subekti, Mukhsinun Hadi Kusuma ROLE OF SENSORS (NANO) IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY Murthy Chavali Yadav | 645 |
| EQUILIBRIUM CORE DESIGN OF REAKTOR DAYA EKSPERIMENTAL T Setiadipura, Suwoto, Zuhair | 650 |
| 3D MODELLING AND STATIC STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF BOTTOM REFLECTOR | |
| EXPERIMENTAL POWER REACTOR (RDE) USING SOLIDWORKS SOFTWARE | 658 |
| CRITICALITY AND BURNUP STUDY ON DIFFERENT TRISO MODELLING OF HTR PEBBLE | 665 |
| L Wahid, T Setiadipura, Zuhair, Suwoto, S Bakhri THE SELECTION OF GEOMETRY AND FLOW DATE ON THE FLUIDIZED BED DE ACTOR | |
| THE SELECTION OF GEOMETRY AND FLOW RATE ON THE FLUIDIZED BED REACTOR FOR COATING PARTICLE | 681 |
| R Sukarsono, S Riyadi, D Husnurrofiq. Sri Rinanti APPLICABLE STANDARD DOCUMENT REFERENCES FOR AGEING MANAGEMENT | |
| ISSUES RELATED TO INDONESIAN RESEARCH REACTORS | 695 |
| Restu Maerani, Eric Yee | |

MATERIAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

| EXTRACTION OF NEODYMIUM (III) FROM NEODYMIUM CONCENTRATE USING SYNERGISTIC SOLVENT D2EHPA, TOPO AND TBP | 702 |
|---|-----|
| Moch Setyadji, Suyanti | |
| PART 2 | |
| TART 2 | |
| LOW CYCLE FATIGUE PROPERTIES OF EXTRUDED 6061-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY M Badaruddin, Zulhanif, H Supriadi | 710 |
| SEPARATION OF CE, LA AND ND IN RARE EARTH HYDROXIDE (REOH) BY OXIDATION WITH POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE AND PRECIPITATION | 716 |
| ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITION, DENSITY, AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF U-ZR-NB ALLOY POWDER FOR NUCLEAR FUEL | 729 |
| Masrukan, Yanlinastuti, M.H Alhasa, Arif Sasongko INFLUENCE OF HOOKED-ENDSTEEL FIBERS ON FRESH AND HARDENED PROPERTIES OF STEEL FIRED DEINE OF SENERAL GOMBA STENIC GONGRETE (SERGO) | 727 |
| OF STEEL FIBER REINFORCEMENT SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE (SFRSCC) Faiz Sulthan, Saloma ANALYSIS OF FATIGUE LIFE AND CRACK PROPAGATION CHARACTERIZATION OF | 131 |
| GRAY CAST IRON UNDER NORMALIZING PROCESS | 748 |
| FINITE ELEMENT FAILURE ANALYSIS ON 34CRNIMO6 FIRING PIN IN FATIGUE FRACTURE | 757 |
| EVALUATION PAVEMENT DETERIORATING CONDITION ON SURFACE DISTRESS INDEX (SDI) DATA USING RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION NEURAL NETWORKS (RBFNN) | 763 |
| STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF CO ₂ ADSORPTION PROCESS ON ZEOLITE 5A AS A MOLECULAR SIEVE IN RDE SYSTEM: AN INFRARED INVESTIGATION | 770 |
| CONSIDERATIONS OF MATERIAL SELECTION FOR CONTROL ROD DRIVE MECHANISM OF REAKTOR DAYA EKSPERIMENTAL Sri Hastuty, Petrus Zacharias, M Awwaluddin, Krismawan, Putut Hery Setiawan, Edy Siswanto, Budi Santoso, Ari | 778 |
| Nugroho, Ahmad Majdi Abdul-Rani ANALYSIS OF RPV STRENGTH IN CURRENT RDE BASED ON TEMPERATURE | 786 |
| PREPARING THE CARBON-BASED MATERIAL WITH DIFFERENT MILLING SETTINGS TO CHANGE THE MORPHOLOGY AND CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE | 793 |
| Barlin, WC Chang EFFECTS OF SIC PARTICULATE-REINFORCED ON THE FLUIDITY AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ALUMINIUM MATRIX COMPOSITE THROUGH STIR CASTING ROUTE | 801 |
| Gunawan, Amir Arifin, Yani Irsyadi, Bembi Aris Munandar THE INFLUENCES OF CATALYST COMBINATION ON THE HIGH TEMPERATURE PROTON EXCHANGE MEMBRANE FUEL CELL | |
| K Sasiwimonrit, W-C Chang | |
| MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING | |
| MICRO HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER PLANT (MHEP) PROTOTYPE A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF BLADE NUMBERS TOWARD TURBINE ROTATIONAL VELOCITY | 815 |
| Ibnu Asrafi, M. Yerizam, Sairul Effendi, Agung Mataram THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD AND HEATER IN BIODIESEL FUEL LINE TOWARD TORQUE, POWER, AND FUELD CONSUMPTION OF ONE CYLINDER FOUR STROKE DIESEL ENGINE AT MAXIMUM LOAD | 926 |
| Muhamad Sirajudin, A Husaini, Tri Widagdo, Agung Mataram PV PANEL COOLER TO ENHANCE OUTPUT PERFORMANCE USING PERFORATED | 826 |
| ALUMINIUM PLATE I Bizzy, L Mustafrizal | 832 |

| OPTIMALIZATION PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS ON WORK PRODUCTIVITY FOR | 027 |
|---|------|
| ASSEMBLY OPERATOR WITH RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY | 837 |
| M. Rosyidah, D. Oktarini, Madagaskar, Azhari SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LUBRICATOR TO OPTIMIZATION PROCESS OF | |
| LUBRICATION IN WIRE ROPE SLING | 917 |
| Mgs Halim, H Chandra, D K Pratiwi, M Zahir | 047 |
| THERMODYNAMICS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN COMBINED CYCLE POWER | |
| PLANT BY USING COMBINED PINCH AND EXERGY ANALYSIS | 854 |
| M I Riady, D Santoso, M D Bustan | |
| DEVELOPMENT OF IMAGE ACQUISITION SOFTWARE FOR DIGITAL RADIOGRAPH AND | |
| X-RAY CT | 864 |
| Fitri Suryaningsih, Demon Handoyo, Andeka Tris Susanto | |
| DESIGN OPTIMIZATION IN STRESS DISTRIBUTION OF FIRING PIN RIFLE BY IMPACT | |
| FORCE USING FINITE ELEMENT MODELLING | 872 |
| E P Riyanto, I Yani, A Arifin, M Zahir | |
| CHALLENGES IN TURBINE FLOW METERING SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW | 878 |
| Bunyamin, Nyayu Latifah Husni, Hasan Basri, Irsyadi Yani | |
| MECHANICAL FRACTURE CHARACTERIZATION OF RICE KERNEL UNDER MILLING | |
| PROCESS | 889 |
| H Chandra' | |
| THE ANALYSIS OF DIMPLE GEOMETRY ON ARTIFICIAL HIP JOINT TO THE | |
| PERFORMANCE OF LUBRICATION | 894 |
| Hasan Basri, A. Syahrom, A. T. Prakoso, D. Wicaksono, M. I. Amarullah, T. S. Ramadhoni, R. D. Nugraha | |
| THE EFFECT OF THE WELDING DIRECTION ON FATIGUE CRACK PROPAGATION RATE | 004 |
| OF WELDED SHELL KILN | 904 |
| ANALYTICAL DESIGN OF HELICAL COIL STEAM GENERATOR FOR HOT TEMPERATURE | |
| GAS REACTORGAS REACTOR | 010 |
| B W Riyandwita, M Awwaludin, Krismawan, P Zacharias, E Siswanto, P H Setiawan, A Nugroho | 910 |
| FATIGUE EVALUATION OF PRESSURE VESSEL USING FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS | |
| BASED ON ASME BPVC SEC. VIII DIVISION 2 | 917 |
| P. Kadarno, D. S. Park, N. Mahardika, I. D. Irianto, A. Nugroho | |
| APPLICATION OF RSM AND ANN IN PREDICTING SURFACE ROUGHNESS FOR SIDE | |
| MILLING PROCESS UNDER ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CUTTING FLUID | 929 |
| M Yanis, A S Mohruni, S Sharif, I Yani, A Arifin, B Khona'ah | |
| PROCESSING OF STAINLESS STEEL (SS316L)-HYDROXYAPATITE (HA) POWDER | |
| COMPOSITE THROUGH POWDER INJECTION MOLDING | 937 |
| Mohd Ikram Ramli, Abu Bakar Sulong, Norhamidi Muhamad, Andanastuti Muchtar, Amir Arifin, Seong Jin Park | |
| MACHINABILITY ANALYSIS OF DRILLED BAMBOO FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER | |
| (BFRP) COMPOSITE | 943 |
| M F A Zaharuddin, P A A Yunos, Y Jiyoung, A S Mohruni, I Yani, M Yanis | |
| DETECTING SKIN DEFECTS OF STAR APPLE BY USING HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGES | 952 |
| Quoc Thien Pham, Nai-Shang Liou | |
| THE FABRICATION POROUS HYDROXYAPATITE SCAFFOLD USING SWEET POTATO | 0.50 |
| STARCH AS A NATURAL SPACE HOLDER | 958 |
| Gunawan, Amir Arifin, Irsyadi Yani, Sufran Danar Arian SELF-IGNITION TEMPERATURE OF PEAT | 0.65 |
| A Taufik Arief, Nukman, Elda Elwita | 965 |
| A Laujk Artej, Nakman, Etaa Etwia | |
| | |
| ELECTRICAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING | |
| | |
| ELECTRICAL DESIGN FOR HELIUM PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY SYSTEM OF RDE | 973 |
| Kiswanta, E. Sumarno, K. Santosa, K. Indrakoesoema, K. Handono | |
| ROBOT POSITION CONTROL USING ANDROID | 983 |
| A S Handayani, N L Husni, A B Insani, E Prihatini, C R Sitompul, S Nurmaini, I Yani | |
| ANALYSIS OF DIELECTRIC STRENGTH OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL AS AN ALTERNATIVE | |
| TRANSFORMER LIQUID INSULATION | 990 |
| Ansyori, Zainuddin Nawawi, M. Abubakar Siddik, Indra Verdana | |
| ELECTRICITY LOAD SATURATION ANALYSIS FOR MAKASSAR CITY | 999 |
| Yusri Syam Akil, Hendra Pachri, Saiful Mangngenre, Yusran, Muhammad Azwal, and Jumardin | |
| | |

| EMERGENCY POWER SUPPLY OF CONTROL ROD FOR RDE | 1006 |
|--|------|
| Koes Indrakoesoema, Khairul Handono, Edy Sumarno, Kiswanta, Adin Sudirman | |
| HYDROTHERMAL ECONOMIC DISPATCH USING HYBRID BIG BANG-BIG CRUNCH (HBB- | 1014 |
| BC) ALGORITHM | 1014 |
| ASSESSMENT OF INPUT PARAMETERS AND ARCHITECTURE OF RDE REACTOR | |
| PROTECTION SYSTEM | 1020 |
| Sudarno, Sigit Santoso, Kussigit Santosa, Restu Maerani, Deswandri | |
| | |
| | |
| CHEMICAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING | |
| | |
| PRODUCTION OF BIODIESEL FROM WASTE COOKING OIL WITH ULTRASONIC | 1000 |
| IRRADIATION METHOD AS RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE Agus Lukman Hakim, Martha Aznury, Jaksen M Amin | 1028 |
| SYNTHESIS BIODIESEL FROM WASTE COOKING OIL WITH MICROWAVE IRRADIATION | |
| METHOD AS ALTERNATIVE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE | 1035 |
| I. Gunawan, M. Aznury, A. Husaini | 1033 |
| 1,2-PROPANEDIOL - BETAINE AS GREEN SOLVENT FOR EXTRACTING α-MANGOSTIN | |
| FROM THE RIND OF MANGOSTEEN FRUIT: SOLVENT RECOVERY AND PHYSICAL | |
| CHARACTERISTICS | 1042 |
| K Mulia, Y Yoksandi, N Kurniawan, I F Pane, E A Krisanti | |
| HYDROGEN RECOVERY FROM CH ₄ – H ₂ GAS MIXTURE BY ADSORPTION USING | |
| COCONUT SHELL-BASED ACTIVATED CARBON | 1049 |
| M Sudibandriyo, N A Madiadipura | |
| THE COMBINED PROCESS OF PYROLYSIS AND CATALYTIC CRACKING OF RICE STRAW | 1056 |
| USING ZSM-5 AND γ-AL ₂ O ₃ CATALYST PREPARED BY PHYSICALLY MIXING | 1056 |
| EFFECT OF HIGH SPEED HOMOGENIZER SPEED ON PARTICLE SIZE OF POLYLACTIC | |
| ACID | 1065 |
| K Mulia, A Safiera, I F Pane, E A Krisanti | 1003 |
| TREATMENT OF TOFU INDUSTRY'S WASTEWATER USING COMBINATION OF | |
| OZONATION AND HYDRODYNAMIC CAVITATIONS METHOD WITH VENTURI INJECTOR | 1070 |
| E F Karamah, A R Primasto, R R Najeges, S Bismo | |
| FORMULATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND RELEASE PROPERTY OF ANTIOXIDANT | |
| SUPPLEMENT CAPSULE WITH RED GINGER OLEORESIN EXTRACT-LOADED CHITOSAN | |
| MICROPARTICLES | 1080 |
| K Mulia, U Y Risqi, I F Pane, E A Krisanti | |
| | |
| GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE AND MINING ENGINEERING | |
| | |
| IDENTIFICATION OF SANDSTONE LAYER BENEATH THE DEMONSTRATION DISPOSAL | |
| SITE AT NUCLEAR SERPONG AREA USING RESISTIVITY GEO-ELECTRICAL METHOD | 1090 |
| Sucipta, Bella Septian Lestari, Risdiana Setiawan, Sutrisno | |
| THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON FATIGUE TESTING OF ALUMINUM CANS | 1100 |
| MS Firdaus, Nukman, Irsyadi Yani, Amir Arifin, Prana Arifta, Indra Surya | |
| | |
| ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING | |
| TREMTECTORE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING | |
| EFFECTS OF THE DESIGN PARAMETERS AGAINST SLAB ON GRADE VOLUME USING | |
| CORPS OF ENGINEERING DESIGN METHOD | 1106 |
| Muhamad Taufik Costarico, Maulid Muhammad Iqbal, Joni Arliansyah | |
| ANALYZE OF TANJUNG API-API FERRY PORT SERVICE PERFORMANCE SOUTH | |
| SUMATERA, INDONESIA | 1116 |
| Yossy Marissa, Maulid Muhammad Iqbal, Ika Juliantina | |
| STRUCTURING OF SLUM SETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE KERTAPATI VILLAGE, | |
| PALEMBANG CITY, SOUTH SUMATRA | 1126 |
| Ariezki Yuliani, Maulid Muhammad Iqbal, Heni Fitriani | |
| | |

| AN ANALYSIS OF AIR QUALITY THROUGH THE BASIS OF TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE OF SIGNALED INTERSECTIONS | 1140 |
|---|------|
| Emelda Raudhati, Joni Arliansyah, Erika Buchari | |
| ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF TRAFFIC FLOW ON AIR POLLUTION AT SIMPANG ANGKATAN 66 OF PALEMBANG CITY | 1149 |
| Mei Lisa Adha, Joni Arliansyah, Erika Buchari | |
| IDENTIFICATION OF DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE ON SHEET PILE MUSI AT | |
| PALEMBANG CITY | 1157 |
| Ratih Baniva, Maulid M. Iqbal, Henl Fitriani | 1137 |
| CHANGE OF ELEMENT SETTLEMENT IN MUSI RIVERSIDE PALEMBANG | 1162 |
| Bambang Wicaksono, Ari Siswanto, Susilo Kusdiwanggo, Widya Fransiska Febriati Anwar | 1102 |
| · · | |
| RELIABILITY ANALYSIS OF SAFETY SYSTEM ON FIRE HAZARD FACTORY BUILDING | 1150 |
| (STUDY CASE AT PT. SEMEN BATURAJA) | 11/0 |
| Dewi Marlina, Heni Fitriani, Ika Juliantina | |
| DEVELOPMENT OF MAINTENANCE SYSTEM PROCEDURE GOVERNOR OFFICE | |
| BUILDING SOUTH SUMATERA PROVINCE | 1176 |
| Andriansyah, Maulid Iqbal, Mona Foralisa | |
| STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN PENUKAL ABAB LEMATANG | |
| ILIR REGENCY | 1188 |
| Rina Anggraini, Maulid Muhammad Iqbal, Sarino | |
| DETERMINING RENT PRICE OF KASNARIANSYAH FLAT USING ABILITY TO PAY | |
| ANALISYS | 1196 |
| F H Putri, M M Iqbal, I Juliantina | |
| THE SPATIAL DECISION-MAKING SYSTEM IN MITIGATION OF THE SOUTHERN RING | |
| ROAD OF INUNDATION SUB WATERSHEDS | 1206 |
| Tezar Rizky Abdullah, Dinar DA Putranto, Sarino | |
| ANALYSIS OF OPEN GREEN SPACE IN THE AREA OF SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY | |
| INDRALAYA | 1218 |
| Aries Sandratama, Dinar Dwi Anugerah Putranto, Sarino, Ari Siswanto | 1216 |
| · · | |
| THE INFLUENCE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON WATER | |
| MANAGEMENT OF TINONDO SWAMPS IRRIGATION AREA AT EAST KOLAKA REGENCY, | 1220 |
| SOUTHEAST SULAWESI PROVINCE, INDONESIA | 1229 |
| Hesti Wahyu Lestari, Dinar Dwi Anugerah Putranto, Sarino | |
| THE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY ON DEVELOPING TERMINAL BUILDING OF SULTAN | |
| MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | 1236 |
| M Oktari, M M Iqbal, M Agustien | |
| ANALYSIS OF FLOOD HYDROGRAPH TO THE LAND USE CHANGE ON FLOOD PEAK | |
| DISCHARGE IN THE SEKANAK WATERSHED | 1244 |
| Soraya Ayu Lestari, Dinar Dwi Anugerah, Sarino | |
| HEALTH AND SAFETY ANALYSIS OF LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECTS IN PALEMBANG | 1254 |
| Gafo Rudy Hendrik Aji, Dinar DA Putranto, Ika Juliantina | |
| MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FOAMED CONCRETE WITH ADDITIONAL PINEAPPLE | |
| FIBER AND POLYPROPYLENE FIBER | 1260 |
| T Irawan, Saloma, Y Idris | |
| AN ANALYSIS OF THE DAMAGE AND ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE COSTS A. ROZAK | |
| STREET CITY OF PALEMBANG | 1267 |
| Bayumi Oktorine, Dinar Da Putranto, Ika Juliantina | 1207 |
| CHARACTERISTICS FOAM CONCRETE WITH POLYPROPYLENE FIBER AND | |
| STYROFOAM | 1275 |
| Falfuady, Saloma, Y Idris | 12/3 |
| | 1202 |
| MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FLY ASH-BASED GEOPOLYMER WITH NATURAL FIBER | 1282 |
| R Zulfiati, Saloma, Y Idris | |
| EVALUATION OF DESIGN PLANNING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH WATERCAD | |
| V.7.0 SIMULATION PROGRAM FOR TOWNSITE BASECAMP SETTLEMENT RELOCATION | |
| IN TANJUNG ENIM, SOUTH SUMATRA | 1289 |
| Eka Septiawati, Edy Sutriyono, Ika Juliantina, Ari Siswanto | |
| THE ANALYSIS OF ABILITY TO PAY (ATP) AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY (WTP) ON LIGHT | |
| RAIL TRANSIT (LRT) TARIFF IN PALEMBANG | 1299 |
| M. H. A. Sarwandy, Joni Arliansyah, Heni Fitriani | |
| EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF MODEL IN FOLDED PLATE SOFT CLAY | 1308 |
| Evin Oktavina, Maulid Iqbal, Ratna Dewi | |

| ANALYSIS OF TRIP ATTRACTION AS LAND USE DEVELOPMENT EFFECT IN | |
|---|------|
| PALEMBANG: CASE STUDY ON CINDE TRADITIONAL MARKET | 1315 |
| Marice Agustini, Erika Buchari, Melawaty Agustien | |
| EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF SUBAN IRRIGATION SYSTEM, WEST TANJUNG JABUNG, | |
| JAMBI PROVINCE | 1321 |
| Achmad Rezhani Fitra, Dinar DA Putranto, Sarino | |
| WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR SWAMP BUFFALO IN SUB-DISTRICT | |
| RAMBUTAN, BANYUASIN REGENCY | 1326 |
| Andre Wibowo, Dinar Dwi Anugerah Putranto, Sarino | |
| ROLE ANALYSIS AND MANDOR FUNCTIONS ON BRIDGE AND BUILDING | 1222 |
| CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN DISTRICT OGAN KOMERING ULU | 1333 |
| R Vrayudha, M Iqbal, M Foralisa THE BUILDING PERFORMANCE OF LIMAS HOUSE; DEALING WITH CURRENT CONTEXT | 1246 |
| Widya Fransiska F Anwar | 1340 |
| ANALYSIS OF AIR POLLUTION DUE TO VEHICLE EXHAUST EMISSIONS ON THE ROAD | |
| NETWORKS OF BERINGIN JANGGUT AREA | 1354 |
| Achmad Rizki Pratama, Joni Arliansyah, Melawaty Agustien | 1354 |
| ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF CRANE BEAM OF EXPERIMENTAL POWER PLANT TURBINE | |
| BUILDING | 1368 |
| Abdul Hafid, Djati Salimi, Ewitha, Sitti Hijraini Nur | |
| | |
| | |
| COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | |
| COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | |
| | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE | 1376 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1376 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1376 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | 1383 |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |
| RICE FARMING AGE DETECTION USE DRONE BASED ON SVM HISTOGRAM IMAGE CLASSIFICATION | |

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Micro Hydro Electric Power Plant (MHEP) Prototype A Study Of The Effect Of Blade Numbers Toward Turbine Rotational Velocity

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Abstract. Micro hydro electric power plant (MEPP) prototype is a small scale power plant (less than 100 kW) that utilizes height difference and water discharge per second. Prototype consists of a water pump, where capacity of 41 liter per minute serving as turbine driving force channelled through a nozzle, with a 40 liter water reservoir, and the water flow rate controller is a gate valve. The results show that at blade counts of 4,8,12, and 16, and with water discharge at 40 l/s, 35 l/s, 30l /s, and 25 l/s, with nozzle shooting angle of 50 °, the turbine rotational velocities are 310 rpm, 639 rpm, 655.5 rpm, and 691.3 rpm respectively. Furthermore, at water discharge of 35 l/s, the velocities are 293.3 rpm, 375,3 rpm, 412.7 rpm, 446.2 rpm, and at water discharge of 30 l/s, they are 240.3 Rpm, 395.0 rpm, 430.5 rpm, 445.2 Rpm. Moreover, at water discharge 25 of l/s, the speeds are 285.5 rpm, 330.5 rpm, 426.0 rpm, 431.1 rpm. It is concluded that the higher the water discharge rate, the greater the number of rotation, and it is also concluded that shooting angle has a significant effects on pelton turbine rotation and power.

Keywords: power plant; turbine; water pump; flow rate; water discharge

1. Introduction

Indonesia is rich in natural resources, but it has not been optimally utilized. It has an enormous potential both in fossil energy, such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and others; and non-fossil energy, such as geothermal, wind power, solar power, hydropower and micro hydro. Indonesia is listed as a country rich in micro hydro energy resources. Micro hydro energy utilizes hydropower on a smaller scale potentially generates 75.67 GW of electricity throughout Indonesia. However, only 4.2 GWs are utilized and among which is 450 MW for mini/micro hydro potential and about 230 MW is installed until 2008. Generally, remote rural areas in the mountainous region has great potential for water energy, so micro-hydro is one of the energy sources that can be developed to improve the quality of life and the growth of rural economy. The availability of electric energy in rural areas, in addition to meeting household needs, can also encourage the improvement of health, education and environmental

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security facilities and provide new occupation. The environmental impact of waterwheel operation on a secondary irrigation canal is measured in the water at the rear and in front of the wheel. The measurement is conducted at a distance of two meters from the rear and in front of the wheel testing physical factors, which include temperature, dissolved solids and suspended solids; and chemical factors, which include BOD, COD, dissolved oxygen, pH and fatty oil [1]

Micro hydro electric power plant (MEPP) is a power plant that utilizes a continuous flow of rivers. One of which in South Sumatera Province having the potential of micro-hydro power is Kemumu River in Bedegung Village Muara Enim Regency. Bedegung waterfall enables the development of Micro Hydro Power Plant; as a result it is expected to fulfil the need of electric power around the village. It is the basis for the researcher to discuss the study of development planning of Micro hydro electric power plant (MHEP) at Bedegung Waterfal, Bedegung Village, Muara Enim Regency.

1.1. Micro Hydro Electric Power Plant (MEPP)

Micro hydro electric power plant (MEPP) prototype is a small scale power plant (less than 100 kW) that utilizes height difference and water discharge per second. Water flow rotates turbine shaft that generates mechanical energy. This energy further drives generators to generate electricity. Technically, micro hydro has three main components: water as energy source, water turbine and generator. Flows of water with a certain capacity is channelled to a particular height through a penstock pipe to power house.

Table 1. Classification of Hydroelectric Plant

| Type | Capacity (kW) |
|-------------|---------------|
| Micro Hydro | <100 |
| Mini Hydro | 101-2000 |
| Small Hydro | 2000-25000 |
| Large Hydro | >25000 |

(source: Teacher Manual Diploma Hydro Power)

In the power house, water hits the water turbine that it produces mechanical energy which turns the water turbine shaft. In this study, pelton turbine with working principle as described in figure 1 below was used:

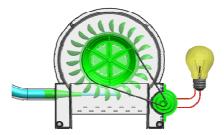


Figure 1. Pelton Turbine Working Principles

Water is directed to the turbine blades, causing a spin on the turbine which will then be converted to the motion energy of the generator. The converter converts the motion into electrical energy especially for lighting purposes.

1.2. Water Discharge

The water discharge is the amount of water flowing through a particular river cross section per unit of time [2]. In order to obtain the capacity of MEPP, it is necessary to calculate how much water can be

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used to generate MEPP. The ideal design discharge of a MEPP is 1.2 or 120% of the minimum discharge of a river.

1.3. Water's Height of Fall

The height of the fall depends on the geography of the location. Essentially, micro hydro plants are classified into two categories that determine the type of turbine to be used, low (up to 20 meters) and high (more than 20 meters) [3].

1.4. MEPP Power

The equations for finding out generated electric power due to height differences are as follows: [4] Theoretical power:

$$P = 9.81. Q. Heff$$
 (1)

The above theoretical equations should also be added to the efficiencies of penstock pipe, turbine and generator, so that the generated power equations are as follows.

Power Generated:

$$P = 9.81. \eta p. \eta t. \eta g. Q. H$$
 (2)

In which:

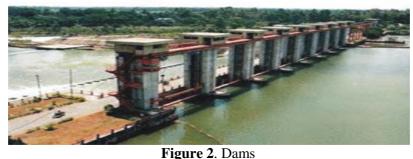
 $\eta_p \quad : 0.90$ - 0.95 (depending on length of the pipe)

 η_t : 0.7 - 0.85 (depending on turbine type)

 η_g : 0.80 - 0.95 (depending on generator capacity)

1.5. Dams and Intakes

Dams are buildings that serve to turn the direction of the water flow. The dam construction aims to increase and control the water level in a river significantly so that the water level is sufficient to be diverted into the intake. The intake construction aims to drain the water from the dam to the carrier channel. Mostly, intake construction is equipped with sluice gate for sediment rinsing.



(Source: Megkidy, 2012)

1.6. Carrier Channel

The carrier channel is a building that streams water from the intake into a tranquilizer and serves to maintain the stability of the water discharge. The discharge through the carrier channel can be calculated by the following equation:

$$Q = V x A \tag{3}$$

The flow velocity of the carrier channel can be obtained by the Manning-Strikler equation as follows: [5]

IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series 1198 (2019) 042001 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1198/4/042001

$$V = \frac{1}{n} x R^{\frac{2}{3}} x S^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P}$$
(4)

$$R = \frac{\dot{A}}{P} \tag{5}$$

In which:

: Discharge (m3 / s) V : Average velocity (m/s) : Hydraulic radius (m) : Wet section area

: The circumference of wet cross section

S : slope of channel bed : coarseness coefficient

1.7. Tranquilizer Basin

The tranquilizer serves to control the discharge difference in penstock pipe and carrier channel as a result of load fluctuations. Apart from serving as water tranquilizer, it also acts as the final deposition and waste filter. Its capacity is calculated as follows:

$$V_f = A_f x h_f \tag{6}$$

$$V_f = A_f x h_f$$

$$V_f = B x L x d_f$$
(6)
(7)

In which:

Vt: Volume of tranquilizer (m3) A : Area of tranquilizer (m2) B: Width of tranquilizer (m) L : Length of tranquilizer (m)

H_f: Water level in the tranquilizer (m)

D_f: Difference in normal water level at discharge design

1.8. Penstock Pipe

Penstock pipe is a pressure pipe that channels the flow to drive turbine.

a. The speed at the penstock pipe can be obtained by using the Darcy-Weisbach equation as follows: [5]

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} \tag{8}$$

In which:

V : Speed (m / s)

Q: The generation debit (m3 / s)

A: Area of rapid pipe cross section (m2)

b. The pipe's minimum diameter can be counted as follows: [5]

$$D = 2.69 x \left(\frac{n^2 x Q^2 x L}{H}\right)^{0.1875}$$
 (9)

In which:

D: The diameter of penstock pipe (m) Q: Generating discharge (m3 / dt)

H: Height of fall (m)

L: Length of penstock pipe N: Manning coefficient

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c. The planned penstock pipe thickness can calculated as follows: [4]

$$\delta = d^3 \sqrt{\frac{np_o}{2E}} \tag{10}$$

In which:

d: Pipe diameter (m)

n: Security factor

n: 2 for ground-covered pipes

n: 4 for pipe outside

p₀: Air pressure ..0.1 Mpa

E: Modulus of elasticity of..200 Gpa

1.9. Water Turbine

In general, the results of field research show a potential development of MEPP with 6 - 60 m head height, which can be categorized in low and medium head. Graphic below can help in the selection of turbine.

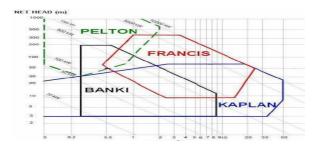


Figure 3. Selection of Water Turbine

1.10. Dimmensions of Water Turbine

The cross-flow turbine consists of two main parts, the nozzle and the turbine wheel. The turbine wheel is made of two circular disks put together on the rim by the blades. The nozzle with a rectangular cross-section emits water filling out the entire turbine width with an absolute angle of 160. Water hits (figure 2.4), flows through, and leaves the blade through an empty space between the inner rim and thenre-enter the rim on the other side before then finally exits.

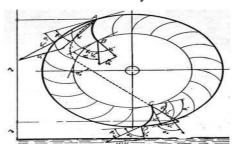


Figure 4. Water flows in turbine

1. Diameter and Width of the runner are counted with the following equation: [6]

$$L = 210.6 \ Q / D1 \ H^{1/2} \tag{11}$$

2. Water Turbine Rotation: [6]

$$N_t = \frac{862 \, xH^{\frac{1}{2}}}{D_1} \tag{12}$$

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3. Blades Distance

To determine the distance between blades, the following equation is used.

$$t = \frac{kxD_1}{\sin\beta_1} \tag{13}$$

In which:

t: Distance between blades

 β_1 : Angle of blade = 290 50 'or approximately 300

S₁: Receiver of water flow

k: Speed coefficient

4. Number of Blades

The appropriate blades are thin and smooth. The equation for obtaining the number of blades is as follows: [6]

$$N = \frac{\pi x D_1}{t} \tag{14}$$

In which:

N: Number of blades

5. Width of Radial circumference

To determine the radial circumference width, the following equation can be used: [6]

$$\alpha = 0.17 D_1 \tag{15}$$

In Which:

N: Number of blades

6. Curvature of Blades

The following formula is to calculate the curvature of blades: [6]

$$\rho = 0.326 \text{ r1}$$
 (16)

In which:

ρ: Curvature of runner blade

r₁: The runner's spokes

7. Distance of water flow from center of shaft. The distance is counted as follows: [6]

$$y_1 = (0.1986 - 0.945 \text{ k}) D_1$$
 (17)

In which:

v₁: The distance of water flow from the center of the shaft

k: Speed coefficient = 0.087

D₁: Outside diameter of runner

8. Distance of water flow from inside rim of runner

The distance is calculated as follows: [6]

$$y_2 = (0.1314 - 0.945 \text{ k}) D_1$$
 (18)

1.11. Water Turbin Characteristics

1. Speed Factor. It is counted as follows: [4] $\varphi = \frac{DxD_t}{84.6\sqrt{H_n}}$

$$\varphi = \frac{DxD_t}{84,6\sqrt{H_n}} \tag{19}$$

In which:

Nt: Number of rotation per minute (rot/minute)

D: Diameter (m)

2. Unit Speed

The unit speed is the speed of a turbine (the rotating part) that is geometrically similar to H_{net} = 1 meter and D = 1 meter. The unit speed is counted as follows: [12]

$$N_{11} = \frac{ND}{\sqrt{H_n}} \tag{20}$$

In which:

 N_{11} : The unit speed (rad / s)

N : Number of rotation per minute (rot/minute)

D: Diameter (m)

H_n: The difference in water level reduced by loss of height (m)

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3. Unit Discharge

Unit discharge is a geometrical turbine discharge similar to $H_{net} = 1$ meter and D = 1 meter. The unit speed is counted as follows:[4]

$$Q_{11} = \frac{Q}{D^2 \sqrt{H_p}} \tag{21}$$

 N_{11} : The unit speed (rad / s)

N : Number of rotation per minute (rot/minute)

D: Diameter (m)

H_n: The difference in water level reduced by loss of height (m)

4. Specific Rotation

The specific rotation is the magnitude of the turbine rotation geometrically similar so that H_{net} = 1 meter produces power of 1 kW. The specific rotation is counted as follows: [4]

$$N_S = \frac{NP^{0.5}}{H_{\frac{5}{n^{\frac{5}{2}}}}} \tag{22}$$

In which:

N_S : Specific rotation (rot/minute)

N : Number of rotation per minute (put/mnt)

P : Power (kW)

H_n: The difference in water level reduced by loss of height (m)

1.12. Mechanical Transmission

Power transmission acts to deliver power from the turbine shaft to the generator shaft.

a. Direct Transmission System

In this transmission system, the power from the turbine shaft (rotor) is directly transmitted to the generator shaft with a clutch. The construction is more compact, is easy to maintain, and has high efficiency.

b. Indirect Transmission System

In this system, the belt is used to move from 2 parallel shafts. The belt is an important to absorb the shock load and dampen vibration. Flat belt and V-belt is generally used. Flat belt is used on larger power transmission system, while the V-belt on power below 20 kW. The transmission requires supporting components which are pulley and bearings. In the transmission system of pulleys and belts, the following equation applies: [7]

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \tag{23}$$

In which:

 $\begin{array}{lll} n_1 : Speed \ of \ pulley \ 1 & n_2 & : Speed \ of \ pulley \ 2 \\ r_1 : Radius \ of \ pulley \ 1 & r_2 & : Radius \ of \ pulley \ 2 \end{array}$

1.13. Generator

Generator is the machine that converts mechanical energy from a turbine into electrical energy. The main components of the generator are the rotor and stator. Rotor is the rotating part, which is coupled with the turbine shaft for rotating power. Stator is the non-moving generator part. The stator produces the voltage when the rotor is amplified or magnetized.

1.14. Load Control System

In micro hydro electric power plant (MEPP), the load changes will give effect in the generator. If the turbine torque is not changed during load changes, there will be a change in the frequency and voltage generated which will result in damage to the generator or the load.

One of the ways to protect MEPP is by using Electronic Load Controller (ELC).

IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series 1198 (2019) 042001 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1198/4/042001

2. Research Methodology

Place and Date of Testing

- Place of testing: Lab. Engineering State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya.
- Testing Date: March 19-20, 2018

Instruments used:

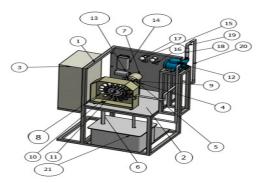


Figure 5. MEPP Devices

Legends:

| zegenas. | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tool Framework | 8. Blade | 15. Lights |
| 2. Pedestal | 9. Shaft | 16. Switch |
| 3. Control Panel | 10. Impeller | 17. Lights |
| 4. Suction Pipe | 11. Axle Bolt | 18. Out Pipe |
| 5. Clutch | 12. Pumps | 19. Elbow |
| 6. Waste pipe | 13. Inverter | 20. Penstock Pipe |
| 7. Rubber Clutch | 14. Power supply | 21. Container Basin |
| | | |

MEPP prototype device consists of several main components. First is a water pump with a capacity of 29 litter/min and a height lift of 33 mka, serving as a potential power for turbine drive through a nozzle. Second is reservoir with 40 litter capacity for water source. Third is a flowmeter to control rate. Then, it is one pelton turbine as a source of mechanical energy driving the generator. The next is DC generator to generate electrical energy, equipped with an inverter to change the DC voltage of 12 volts into AC voltage of 220 volt with capacity of 300 watts.

In The control panel process parameters, which are turbine rotation (RPM), voltage (volt), load current (ampere) and water discharge (lt / min), is read.

2.1. Data Collection Process

The data collection process is done with the following criteria: (1) nozzle angle of 50 $^{\circ}$ and (2) variation of blade number and discharge amount. The results are presented as follows.

Table 2. Discharge of 40 Lt/det

| Number of blade | shooting | Motor | Voltage | Current | Powet |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Angle | Rotation (rpm) | (volt) | (amp) | (wait) |
| 4 | 50° | 310 | 200 | 0,07 | 14 |
| 8 | | 639,5 | 208 | 0,07 | 14,56 |
| 12 | | 655,5 | 224 | 0,07 | 15,68 |
| 16 | | 691,3 | 227 | 0,07 | 15,84 |

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Table 3. Discharge of 35 Lt/det

| Number | shooting | Motor | Voltage | Current | Powet |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| of blade | Angle | Rotation | (volt) | (amp) | (watt) |
| | | (rpm) | | | |
| 4 | 50° | 293,3 | 192 | 0,06 | 11,52 |
| 8 | | 375,3 | 196 | 0,06 | 11,76 |
| 12 | | 412,7 | 200 | 0,07 | 14,0 |
| 16 | | 446,2 | 220 | 0,07 | 15,4 |

Table 4. Discharge of 30 Lt/det

| Number | shooting | Motor | Voltage | Current | Powet |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| of blade | Angle | Rotation | (volt) | (amp) | (watt) |
| | | (rpm) | | | |
| 4 | 50° | 290,3 | 188 | 0,07 | 13,16 |
| 8 | | 395,0 | 190 | 0,07 | 13,3 |
| 12 | | 430,5 | 206,5 | 0,07 | 14,45 |
| 16 | | 445,2 | 210 | 0,07 | 15,0 |

Table 5. Discharge of 25 Lt/det

| Number | shooting | Motor | Voltage | Current | Powet |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| of blade | Angle | Rotation | (volt) | (amp) | (watt) |
| | | (rpm) | | | |
| 4 | 50° | 285,5 | 182 | 0,07 | 12,74 |
| 8 | | 330,5 | 188,5 | 0,07 | 13,19 |
| 12 | | 426,0 | 192,5 | 0,07 | 13,47 |
| 16 | | 431,1 | 196 | 0,07 | 14,0 |

3. Discussion

The results are simplified In accordance with topic as follows:

- a. The effects discharge toward power
- b. The effect of number of nozzles the results of which are presented in figure 6 and 7.

After the prototype test, several results were recorded. First, at blade counts of 4,8,12, and 16, with water discharge of 40l/s, 35l/s, 30l/s, 25l/s, with nozzle shooting angle of50°, it is obtained the following results: (1) for 40l/s water discharge, the rotation are 310 rpm, 639.5 rpm, 655.5 rpm, 691.3 rpm; the voltage are 200 volts, 208 volts, 224 volts, 227 volts; and the power are 14 watts 14.56 watts, 13.68 watts, 15.89 watts; (2) for 35l/s water with identical number of nozzles and shooting angle, the rotation are 293.3 rpm, 375.3 rpm, 412.7 rpm, 446.2 rpm; the voltage are 192 volt, 196 volt, 200 volt, 220 volt; and the power are 11.52 watts of power, 11.76 watts, 14.0 watts, and 15.4 watts; (3)) for 30l/s water with identical number of nozzles and shooting angle, the rotation are 290.3 rpm, 395.0 rpm, 430.5 rpm, 445.2 rpm; the voltage are 188 volts, 190 volts, 206, 5 volts, 210 volts; and the power are 13.16 watts, 13.3 watts, 14.45 watts, 15.0 watts; (4)) for 35l/s water with identical number of nozzles and shooting angle, the rotation are 285.5 rpm, 330.5 rpm, 426.0 rpm, 431.1 rpm; the voltage are 182 volt, 188.5 volt, 192.5 volts, 196 volts; and the power are 12.74 watts of power, 13.19 watts, 13.47 watts, 14.0 watts. Comparisons of the results are described in the following graphs.

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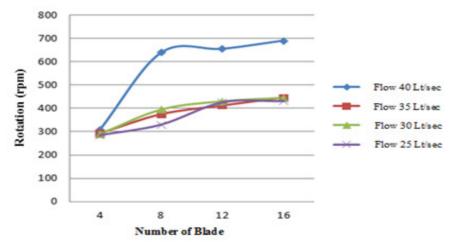


Figure 6. Effects of blade number toward rotation (rpm)

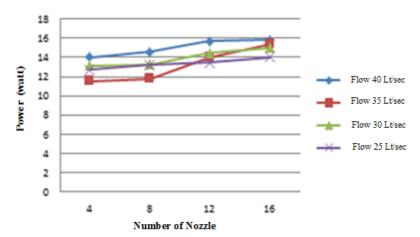


Figure 7. Effects of blade number toward power (watt)

4. Conclusion

The results show that at blade counts of 4,8,12, and 16, and with water discharge at 40 l/s, 35 l/s, 30 l/s, and 25 l/s, with nozzle shooting angle of 50 $^{\circ}$, the turbine rotational velocities are 310 rpm , 639 rpm, 655.5 rpm, and 691.3 rpm respectively. Furthermore, at water discharge of 35 l/s, the velocities are 293.3 rpm, 375,3 rpm, 412.7 rpm, 446.2 rpm, and at water discharge of 30 l/s, they are 240.3 Rpm, 395.0 rpm, 430.5 rpm, 445.2 Rpm. Moreover, at water discharge 25 of l/s, the speeds are 285.5 rpm, 330.5 rpm, 426.0 rpm, 431.1 rpm. From the results, it is concluded that the higher the water discharge rate, the greater the number of rotation, and it is also concluded that shooting angle has a significant effects on pelton turbine rotation and power.

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