

SIMULASI KARAKTERISTIK PEMBAKARAN DAN EMISI MESIN DIESEL *DUAL-FUEL* BERBAHAN BAKAR CAMPURAN HIDROGEN-METANA

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ABSTRAK

Mesin diesel kelautan bersistem penyalaan kompresi masih menjadi kontributor utama jejak emisi gas buang pada sektor maritim, sehingga teknologi *dual-fuel* hidrogen-metana terus menjadi perhatian sebagai jalur menuju propulsi rendah karbon. Penelitian ini menggunakan simulasi CFD pada perangkat lunak ANSYS Forte *Student* untuk mengkarakterisasi perilaku pembakaran di dalam silinder serta pembentukan polutan pada mesin diesel *dual-fuel* berbasis platform FAW CA6DL2-35. 4 konfigurasi injeksi diuji melalui kombinasi dua waktu mulai injeksi (-35° dan -30° CA bTDC) dengan dua durasi injeksi ($10,5^\circ$ dan $12,5^\circ$ CA), yang masing-masing diterapkan pada tiga tingkat substitusi bahan bakar: hidrogen murni, campuran seimbang H_2-CH_4 , dan metana murni. Pada seluruh konfigurasi, hidrogen secara konsisten mendorong proses pembakaran menuju tekanan, temperatur, dan laju pelepasan panas puncak yang lebih tinggi, namun disertai peningkatan emisi NO_x ; metana menunjukkan pola sebaliknya, dengan respons termal paling ringan namun kadar CO dan UHC tertinggi. Campuran 50:50 terbukti lebih efektif meredam *trade-off* tersebut dibandingkan kedua bahan bakar tunggal, menghasilkan profil emisi paling seimbang di antara ketiga rasio yang diuji. Dari sembilan skenario injeksi, konfigurasi A3 — waktu mulai injeksi -35° CA bTDC dengan durasi injeksi $10,5^\circ$ CA, dipadukan dengan campuran 50:50 — menghasilkan keseimbangan terbaik, dengan tekanan puncak sebesar 14,03 MPa, temperatur puncak 2.024,33 K, dan laju pelepasan panas puncak 1.363,10 J/°CA, sekaligus mempertahankan emisi CO dan UHC pada level terendah di antara seluruh skenario bahan bakar campuran (masing-masing 447,31 ppm dan 79,84 ppm) dengan emisi NO_x moderat sebesar 1.503,01 ppm.

Kata kunci: *dual-fuel*, hidrogen, metana, emisi gas buang, karakteristik pembakaran.

SIMULATION OF COMBUSTION AND EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF HYDROGEN-METHANE BLENDED DUAL-FUEL DIESEL ENGINES

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ABSTRACT

Compression-ignition marine engines remain the primary contributor to the maritime sector's exhaust footprint, prompting continued interest in hydrogen–methane dual-fuel operation as a pathway toward lower-carbon propulsion. This study employs CFD simulation in ANSYS Forte Student to characterize the in-cylinder combustion behavior and pollutant formation of a dual-fuel diesel engine based on the FAW CA6DL2-35 platform. Four injection configurations were examined by combining two start-of-injection timings (-35° and -30° CA bTDC) with two injection durations (10.5° and 12.5° CA), each tested across three fuel substitution levels: pure H_2 , an equal H_2 – CH_4 blend, and pure CH_4 . Across all configurations, hydrogen consistently drove the combustion process toward higher peak pressure, temperature, and heat release rate, but at the cost of elevated NO_x output; methane produced the opposite pattern, with the mildest thermal response paired with the highest CO and UHC levels. The 50:50 blend was found to moderate this trade-off more effectively than either single fuel, offering the most balanced emission profile among the three ratios tested. Among the nine injection scenarios, configuration A3 — start of injection at -35° CA bTDC with a 10.5° CA injection duration, paired with the 50:50 blend — yielded the best overall balance, producing a peak pressure of 14.03 MPa, peak temperature of 2,024.33 K, and peak heat release rate of 1,363.10 J/°CA, while keeping CO and UHC emissions at their lowest levels among all blended-fuel scenarios (447.31 ppm and 79.84 ppm, respectively) with a moderate NO_x output of 1,503.01 ppm.

Keywords: dual-fuel engine, hydrogen, methane, exhaust emissions, combustion characteristics.