

ANALISIS *MULTIPLE* DAN *DWELL TIME* INJECTION TERHADAP PERFORMA MESIN DIESEL CUMMINS N14

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ABSTRAK

Dikenal karena daya tahan dan efisiensi termalnya yang luar biasa, mesin diesel Cummins N14 tetap menjadi pilihan populer di industri transportasi angkutan berat dan maritim. Meskipun demikian, hanya mengandalkan strategi injeksi tunggal (*single-injection*) memiliki keterbatasan dalam mengelola karakteristik pembakaran secara efektif, sehingga mendorong perlunya optimasi parameter injeksi bahan bakar. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menyelidiki bagaimana variasi injeksi tunggal, strategi injeksi ganda (*multiple-injection*), dan waktu jeda (*dwel time*) memengaruhi kinerja keseluruhan dari model mesin ini. Dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak ANSYS Forte untuk simulasi *Computational Fluid Dynamics* (CFD), beberapa variabel dievaluasi, termasuk kecepatan mesin, durasi injeksi utama (DOI), rasio massa bahan bakar *pilot-to-main*, dan waktu jeda. Evaluasi difokuskan pada indikator kinerja utama seperti *Indicated Mean Effective Pressure* (IMEP), *Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption* (ISFC), dan efisiensi termal, yang dikombinasikan dengan perilaku pembakaran seperti tekanan silinder, suhu, dan laju pelepasan panas (*Heat Release Rate*). Temuan menunjukkan bahwa DOI sebesar 12 CAD pada kecepatan 1500 RPM menghasilkan performa terbaik untuk metode injeksi tunggal. Sebaliknya, konfigurasi injeksi ganda yang paling efektif dicapai dengan rasio bahan bakar *pilot-to-main* sebesar 10:90 yang dikombinasikan dengan waktu jeda sebesar 15 CAD. Penerapan pengaturan injeksi ganda spesifik ini menghasilkan nilai IMEP sebesar 0,439 MPa dan nilai ISFC sebesar 187,66 g/kWh.

Kata Kunci : *Dwell Time, Multiple Injection, Indicated Mean Effective Pressure* (IMEP), *Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption* (ISFC), *Indicated Thermal Efficiency* (ITE)

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ABSTRACT

Renowned for its exceptional durability and thermal efficiency, the Cummins N14 diesel engine remains a popular choice across the maritime and heavy-duty transportation industries. Nevertheless, relying solely on a single-injection strategy presents limitations in managing combustion characteristics effectively, thus driving the need for fuel injection parameter optimization. Consequently, this research investigates how varying single injection, multiple injection strategies, and dwell times influence the overall performance of this specific engine model. Utilizing ANSYS Forte for Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations, several variables were evaluated, including engine speed, main injection duration (DOI), pilot-to-main fuel mass ratio, and dwell time. The evaluation focused on key performance indicators like Indicated Mean Effective Pressure (IMEP), Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption (ISFC), and thermal efficiency, combined with combustion behaviors such as cylinder pressure, temperature, and heat release rate (HRR). Findings indicate that a 12 CAD DOI at 1500 RPM produces the best outcomes for single injection. In contrast, the most effective dual-injection configuration requires a 10:90 pilot-to-main fuel ratio combined with a 15 CAD pause time. Implementing this specific dual-injection setup results in an IMEP of 0.439 MPa and an ISFC of 187.66 g/kWh.

Keywords : *Dwell Time, Multiple Injection, Indicated Mean Effective Pressure (IMEP), Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption (ISFC), Indicated Thermal Efficiency (ITE)*