

ANALISIS PENYEBAB KEGAGALAN CRANKSHAFT PADA MESIN MAN TYPE D 2842 LE201 MENGGUNAKAN METODE FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS (FMEA)

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ABSTRAK

Energi listrik merupakan salah satu kebutuhan utama dalam kehidupan saat ini, namun keterbatasan pasokan listrik di daerah terpencil masih menjadi tantangan. Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Diesel (PLTD) berperan penting dalam menyediakan listrik di daerah tersebut. Salah satu PLTD yang ada di Pulau Halang mengalami kegagalan crankshaft pada mesin diesel MAN type D 2842 LE201 sehingga menyebabkan downtime mesin dan terganggunya pasokan listrik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penyebab kegagalan crankshaft menggunakan metode Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA). Metode ini mengevaluasi kegagalan berdasarkan tingkat keparahan, kejadian, dan deteksi. Data diperoleh melalui observasi langsung di lapangan, wawancara dengan teknisi dan operator serta dokumentasi kerusakan. Analisis dilakukan dengan menentukan nilai Severity, Occurrence, dan Detection untuk menghitung Risk Priority Number (RPN) setiap potensi kegagalan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komponen connecting rod bearing dan main bearing memiliki nilai RPN tertinggi sebesar 200 dan 192. Temuan ini menjadi dasar dalam merumuskan tindakan perbaikan dan pencegahan seperti peningkatan sistem pelumasan, penggunaan material yang orisinal, serta prosedur pemeliharaan yang tepat waktu. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi kontribusi dalam meningkatkan keandalan operasional mesin diesel di PLTD serta meminimalkan risiko kegagalan serupa di masa depan.

Kata Kunci : Mesin diesel MAN, Kegagalan Crankshaft, *Failure Mode and Effect Analysis*, RPN.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF CRANKSHAFT FAILURE ON MAN TYPE D 2842 LE201 ENGINE USING FAILURE MODE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS (FMEA) METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Electrical energy is one of the main necessities in today's life, but limited electricity supply in remote areas remains a challenge. Diesel Power Plants (PLTD) play an important role in providing electricity in these areas. One of the PLTDs on Halang Island experienced a crankshaft failure in its MAN type D 2842 LE201 diesel engine, causing engine downtime and disrupting the electricity supply. This study aims to analyze the causes of crankshaft failure using the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) method. This method evaluates failures based on severity, occurrence, and detection. Data was obtained through direct field observations, interviews with technicians and operators, and documentation of damage. The analysis was conducted by determining the Severity, Occurrence, and Detection values to calculate the Risk Priority Number (RPN) for each potential failure. The results of the study showed that the connecting rod bearing and main bearing components had the highest RPN values of 200 and 192, respectively. These findings form the basis for formulating corrective and preventive actions such as improving the lubrication system, use of original materials, and implementing timely maintenance procedures. This study is expected to contribute to enhancing the operational reliability of diesel engines at PLTD and minimizing the risk of similar failures in the future.

Keywords : *MAN diesel engines, Crankshaft Failure, Failure Mode and Effect Analysis, RPN.*