

ABSTRAK

COSTANTHIO IMMANUEL TUWONAUNG. Pengaruh *Response Amplitude Operator* (RAO) Terhadap 3 Variasi Sudut Haluan Kapal KM. Citra Indah 88 Menggunakan Metode CFD. Dibimbing oleh MUHD. RIDHO BAIHAQUE dan EKO PRAYETNO.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Response Amplitude Operator* (RAO) terhadap tiga variasi sudut haluan, yaitu 3° , 8° , dan 13° , pada kapal penumpang KM Citra Indah 88 dengan menggunakan metode *Computational Fluid Dynamics* (CFD). Analisis difokuskan pada evaluasi performa *Seakeeping* kapal melalui tiga gerakan utama, yaitu *Heave*, *roll*, dan *pitch*, pada kondisi gelombang *Reguler* dan *Irreguler* dengan arah datang gelombang *Head Sea* 180° dan *Beam Sea* 90° . Pemodelan kapal dilakukan menggunakan Maxsurf Modeler dan Rhinoceros, sedangkan analisis hidrodinamika dilakukan dengan perangkat lunak *ANSYS AQWA* berdasarkan data karakteristik gelombang dari BMKG untuk perairan Batam–Johor. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respons gerakan kapal dipengaruhi oleh variasi sudut haluan dan arah datang gelombang. Pada kondisi *Head Sea*, gerakan *Rolling* secara konsisten menunjukkan nilai RAO terkecil pada sudut haluan 13° , sedangkan *Pitching* cenderung minimum pada sudut 3° . Untuk gerakan *Heave*, perbedaan nilai RAO antar sudut relatif kecil. Pada kondisi *Beam Sea*, seluruh gerakan utama umumnya memiliki nilai RAO terkecil pada sudut haluan 13° , baik pada gelombang *Reguler* maupun *Irreguler*. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian menegaskan bahwa sudut haluan optimal tidak bersifat tunggal, melainkan sangat bergantung pada arah datang gelombang dan jenis gerakan kapal, sehingga pemilihan sudut haluan perlu mempertimbangkan kondisi operasional yang dominan untuk meningkatkan stabilitas dan kenyamanan pelayaran.

Kata kunci: *Response Amplitude Operator*, Sudut Haluan, *Seakeeping*, CFD, *ANSYS AQWA*.

ABSTRACT

COSTANTHIO IMMANUEL TUWONAUNG. The Effect of Response Amplitude Operator (RAO) on 3 Variations of the Heading Angle of the Ship KM. Citra Indah 88 Using the CFD Method. Supervised by MUHD. RIDHO BAIHAQUE and EKO PRAYETNO.

This study aims to analyze the effect of the Response Amplitude Operator (RAO) on three variations of the bow angle, namely 3° , 8° , and 13° , of the passenger vessel KM Citra Indah 88 using the *Computational Fluid Dynamics* (CFD) method. The analysis focuses on evaluating the ship's Seakeeping performance through three primary motion responses, namely Heave, roll, and pitch, under regular and irregular wave conditions with wave directions of Head Sea 180° and Beam Sea 90° . The ship geometry was modeled using Maxsurf Modeler and Rhinoceros, while hydrodynamic analysis was conducted using *ANSYS AQWA*, based on wave characteristic data obtained from the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG) for the Batam–Johor waters. The results indicate that ship motion responses are influenced by both bow angle variation and wave direction. Under Head Sea conditions, the Rolling motion consistently exhibits the lowest RAO value at a 13° bow angle, whereas the Pitching motion tends to reach its minimum at a 3° bow angle. The Heave motion shows relatively small differences among the bow angle variations. In contrast, under Beam Sea conditions, all primary motions generally achieve their lowest RAO values at a 13° bow angle, for both regular and irregular waves. Overall, this study confirms that no single bow angle can be considered universally optimal, as the optimal Seakeeping performance strongly depends on wave direction and the dominant ship motion, highlighting the importance of considering operational wave conditions in bow design selection.

Keywords: Response Amplitude Operator, Bow Angle, Seakeeping, CFD, *ANSYS AQWA*.