

BAB V

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN UNIT PENGOLAHAN

Pada lampiran B diulas secara detail terkait perhitungan dimensi bangunan, perpipaan, pompa, serta aksesoris yang lainnya. Terdapat beberapa unit bangunan pengolahan limbah pada IPAL Domestik. Pada masing-masing unit dibagi menjadi empat poin yaitu data perencanaan, kriteria desain, perencanaan, dan perhitungan. Kriteria desain merupakan desain kriteria unit pengolahan pada umumnya yang didapatkan dari sumber literatur. Sedangkan perencanaan merupakan asumsi yang dipilih oleh penyusun dari kisaran angka yang terdapat di kriteria desain. Berikut macam perhitungan unit IPAL Domestik:

1. Saluran Pembawa

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit air limbah Q = 2000 m³/hari
= 0,023 m³/detik

b. Kriteria Desain

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
(*Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse Fourth Edition 2003, Hal 316*)
- Slope maksimal (S_{max}) = 0,001 m/m
(Sumber: Ir. Yayok Suryo P., MT. 2020. Note PBPAB)
- Freeboard (Fb) = 10 – 30 % kedalaman
(*Hidrolika Saluran Terbuka - Ven Te Chow, Hal. 145*)
- Nilai koefisien manning (n) = 0,013

c. Direncanakan

- Jumlah saluran pembawa = 1 unit
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 m/s
- Panjang saluran (L) = 3 m

- Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
- Freeboard = 10 % dari tinggi saluran
- Dimensi lebar saluran = 2H

d. Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan

$$A = \frac{Q}{i}$$

$$= \frac{4,467 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4,8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,057 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi saluran pembawa

- Luas penampang basah (A) = B . H
- Jadi, H = $\frac{A}{B}$ dimana ; B = 2H

$$H = \frac{A}{2H}$$

$$= \frac{3A}{2}$$

$$H = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2A}}{2}$$

$$= 0,16 \text{ m}$$

- H Total = H + Freeboard
- = 0,16 m + 0,016 m
- = 0,176 m

- Lebar (B)= 2H
- = 2 . 0,16 m
- = 0,32 m

- Jari – jari Hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$= \frac{0,057 \text{ m}^2}{4,8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= \frac{4,467 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4,8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,083 \text{ m} \approx 0,09 \text{ m}$$

- Cek Kecepatan (V)

$$V = \frac{\hat{E}}{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{E}}{\gg \hat{A}}$$

$$= \frac{4467 \text{ à } / \text{ P}}{476 \text{ à } \hat{4} \text{ : } \hat{a}}$$

$$V = \mathbf{0,48 \text{ m/detik}}$$

PGHWLNRPHPHQL

-0,6 m/detik)

- Slope saluran (s)

$$s = \Delta h$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{t \sim}{6 \hat{u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \text{ P k bcr}}{6 \hat{a} \hat{4} \hat{5} \hat{a} \text{ } \hat{\phi} \sim}$$

$$h \text{ statis} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Sal Pembawa (Hf)

$$H_f = n \times L$$

$$H_f = 0,015 \cdot 3 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f = 0,045 \text{ m}$$

- Slope saluran

$$S = H \text{ statis} + H_f$$

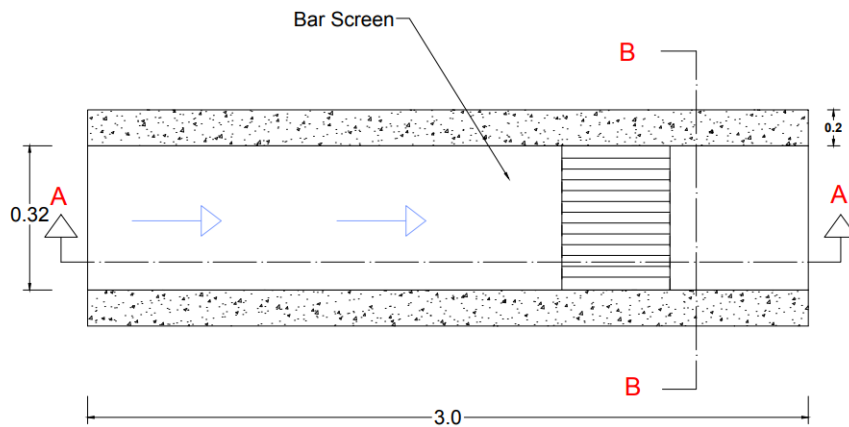
$$= 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m/m}$$

e. Resume Bangunan

- a. Lebar Saluran (Ws) = 0,32 m
- b. Kedalaman Saluran (H) = 0,16 m
- c. Tinggi Saluran (H total) = 0,176 m
= 0,2 m
- d. V Cek = 0,5 m/detik
- e. Panjang Saluran (L) = 3 m
- f. *Freeboard* = 0,016 m
- g. Slope Saluran = 0,02 m
- h. Headloss Saluran = 0,045 m

f. Sketsa Bangunan



2. Bar Screen

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit air limbah Q = 2000 m³/hari
= 0,023 m³/detik




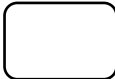
b. Kriteria Desain

- Menggunakan bar screen manual
- Lebar batang (d) = 5 - 15 mm
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 25 - 50 mm
- Slope saluran (θ) = 45 - 60°
- Kecepatan melalui bar screen = 0,3 - 0,6 m/dtk
- Headloss bar screen (Hf) = <150 mm

(Sumber: Metclaf & Eddy. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th edition. Hal 316. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc*)

- Faktor bentuk kisi (β) Circular = 1,79

Tabel B.1 Faktor Bentuk Kisi

Tipe Bar	Bentuk	β
Sharp-edged rectangular (segi empat sisi runcing)		2,42
Rectangular with semicircular upstream face (segi empat sisi bulat runcing)		1,83
Circular (bulat)		1,79
Rectangular with semicircular upstream face downstream faces (segi empat sisi bulat)		1,67

(6XPEHU6HG54DVL P:DVWHZDWHU7UHDWPHQW3ODQV3ODQQLQJHVLJQ
DQG2SHUDWLRQKDO)

c. Direncanakan

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 m/dtk
- Tinggi screen = H total Sal. Pembawa = 0,176 m
- Lebar total (Ws) = lebar saluran pembawa = 0,32 m
- Lebar kisi (d) = 0,005 m
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 0,025 m
- Slope = 45°

d. Perhitungan

x Tinggi total bar screen

$$H_{tot} = 0,176 \text{ m}$$

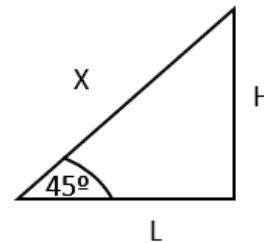
x Dimensi bar screen

$$X = \frac{L}{\text{qgl } 89Q} = 0,23 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang kisi (X)} = 0,23 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{L}{\text{re } 89Q} = 0,176 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang Screen (L)} = 0,166 \text{ m}$$



x Jumlah kisi

$$W_s = n \cdot d + (n+1) \cdot r$$

$$0,32 \text{ m} = n \cdot 0,005 \text{ m} + (n+1) \cdot 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$$0,32 \text{ m} - 0,025 \text{ m} = 0,005n + 0,025n$$

$$0,3 \text{ m} = 0,03n$$

$$N = 10 \text{ kisi}$$

x Cek jarak antar kisi :

$$W_s = n \cdot d + (n+1) \cdot r$$

$$0,32 \text{ m} = 10 \cdot 0,005 \text{ m} + (10+1) \cdot r$$

$$0,32 \text{ m} = 0,05 + 11r$$

$$r = \text{PRHPHQKL} \quad (0,025 \pm 0,075 \text{ m})$$

Lebar total bukaan kisi (W_c)

$$W_c = W_s - (n \cdot d) \\ = 0,32 \text{ m} - (10 \cdot 0,005 \text{ m})$$

$$W_c = \mathbf{0,27 \text{ m}}$$

Kecepatan setelah melalui kisi (V_i)

$$V_i = \frac{U}{C_d} \\ = \frac{4,467 \text{ m} \cdot \text{bcrgi}}{4,5}$$

$$V_i = \mathbf{0,57 \text{ m/detik}}$$

Headloss pada *bar screen*

Saat Non Clogging

$$H_f = \sum T \cdot \frac{V_i^3}{C_d^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{g} \\ = \sum T \cdot \frac{54 \cdot 449}{4,5^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9,8} \\ = \mathbf{0,08 \text{ m} (< 0,15 \text{ m OK!})}$$

Saat clogging

Diasumsikan saluran tersumbat 50% maka koefisien menjadi $C = 0,7$.

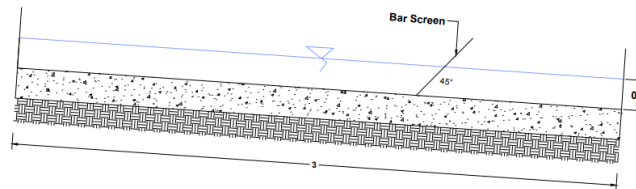
$$V_{ic} = 2 \cdot V_i \\ = 2 \cdot 0,57 \text{ m/detik} \\ = 1,14 \text{ m/detik}$$

$$H_f = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{V_{ic}^3}{C^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{g} \\ = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{5,58 \cdot 40}{6 \cdot 4,5^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9,8} \\ = \mathbf{0,07 \text{ m} < 0,8 \text{ m}}$$

e. Resume Bangunan

- Tinggi screen = 0,176 m
- Panjang kisi (X) = 0,23 m
- Panjang screen (L) = 0,176 m
- Lebar saluran barscreen = 0,32 m
- Jumlah kisi = 10 kisi
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 0,025 m
- Lebar kisi = 0,005 m
- Slope = 45°
- Kecepatan setelah melalui kisi = 0,57 m/detik
- Headloss saat non clogging = 0,08 m
- Headloss saat clogging = 0,07 m
-

f. Sketsa Bangunan



Gambar B.2 Sketsa Bar Screen

3. Bak Penampung

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit air limbah Q = 2000 m³/hari
= 0,023 m³/detik

b. Kriteria Desain

- Waktu tinggal (td) = < 2 jam
- H minimum = 1,5 – 2m
- (*Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, Fourth Edition, hal 343-344*)
- Freeboard = 5 – 30%
(*Sumber : Ven Te Chow & E.V. Nensi Rosalina, Hidrolika Saluran Terbuka, Hal. 145*)
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 - 0,6 m/s
(*Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 316. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc*)
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris (K) :
 - Elbow 90° C = 0,75
 - Gate Valve = 0,19
 - Check Valve = 2,5
 - Tee = 0,50
 - Increaser = 0,50(*Sumber: Kawamura, S. 2000. Intergrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities 2 nd, hal 159. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc*)

c. Direncanakan

- Jumlah bak penampung = 1 unit
- Bentuk bak penampung = Rectangular
- Waktu tinggal (td) = 30 menit = 1800 detik
- Tinggi bak penampung = 2 m
- P : L = 2 : 1
- Freeboard = 20% H
- Kecepatan aliran = 0,3 m/dtk
- Koefisien manning (n) = Beton halus (0,013)

d. Perhitungan

- Volume bak penampung

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 1200 \text{ detik} \\ &= 27,6 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi bak penampung

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 27,6 \text{ m}^3 &= 2L \times L \times 2\text{m} \\ 27,6 \text{ m}^3 &= 4\text{m} \times L^2 \\ L^2 &= \frac{6; \acute{a} \text{ k } 7}{8\grave{a}} \\ L^2 &= 6,9 \text{ m}^2 \\ L &= \sqrt[3]{4\acute{a} \cdot t} \\ L &= 2,62 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 2 L \\ P &= 2 \times 2,62 \text{ m} \\ P &= 5,42 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$T_{\text{Total}} = T_{\text{Air}} + T_{\text{Freeboard}}$$

$$= 2 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 2\text{m})$$

$$= 2 \text{ m} + 0,4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,4 \text{ m}$$

- Luas bak penampung dengan kedalaman 2 m

$$A = \frac{Q}{i}$$

$$A = \frac{6,4 \text{ k}^3}{6\text{a}}$$

$$A = 13,8 \text{ m}^2$$

- Cek td

$$T_d = \frac{Q}{E}$$

$$T_d = \frac{E \cdot A \cdot i}{E}$$

$$T_d = \frac{9,86 \text{ k} \cdot 6,4 \text{ k} \cdot 6\text{a}}{4,467 \text{ k}^3 \text{ bergi}}$$

$$T_d = 1234,81 \text{ detik} \approx 1200 \text{ detik}$$

$$T_d = 20 \text{ menit}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{A \cdot i}{A \cdot 6i}$$

$$R = \frac{6,4 \text{ k} \cdot 6\text{a}}{6,4 \text{ k} \cdot 6\text{a}}$$

$$R = \frac{9,86 \text{ a}}{12,6 \text{ a}}$$

$$R = 0,79 \text{ m}$$

- Diameter outlet

$$A = \frac{Q}{i}$$

$$= \frac{4,467 \text{ a}^3}{4,7 \text{ a}^3}$$

$$= 0,0076 \text{ m}^2$$

$$0,0076 \text{ m}^2 = \frac{5}{8} \times 3,14 \times D^2$$

$$= 0,785 \times D^2$$

$$D = 0,09 \text{ m}$$

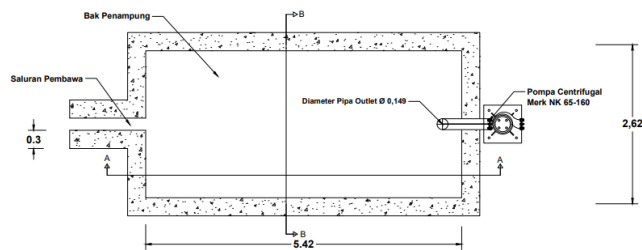
$$= 90 \text{ mm}$$

e. Resume Bangunan

1. Volume bak penampung (V) = 27,6 m³
2. Panjang bak penampung (P) = 5,42 m
3. Lebar bak penampung (L) = 2,62 m
4. Tinggi muka air bak penampung (T_{muka air}) = 2m
5. Tinggi *freeboard* bak penampung (T_{freeboard}) = 0,4m
6. Tinggi total bak penampung (T_{Total}) = 2,4 m
7. Luas bak penampung (A) = 13,8 m²
8. Cek td bak penampung (td) = 1200 detik
= 20 menit
9. Jari-jari hidrolis bak penampung (R) = 0,79 m

f. Sketsa Bangunan

- x Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah dengan kedalaman total 2,4 m



Gambar B.4 Sketsa Bak Penampung

Pompa

Pompa dari Bak Penampung menuju *Grease Trap*

Outlet bak pengumpul menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa yang didukung oleh pompa untuk mengalirkan air buangan menuju ke bangunan selanjutnya, yaitu bangunan *Grease Trap*.

a. Data perencanaan

- Debit air limbah Q = 2000 m³/hari
= 48 m³/jam
= 0,023 m³/detik

b. Kriteria desain

- Hf pompa > Hf Total
- Hs < Hf pompa
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 – 2,5 m/s
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :

Gate falve = 0,2

Check valve = 2,50

Elbow 90° = 1,1

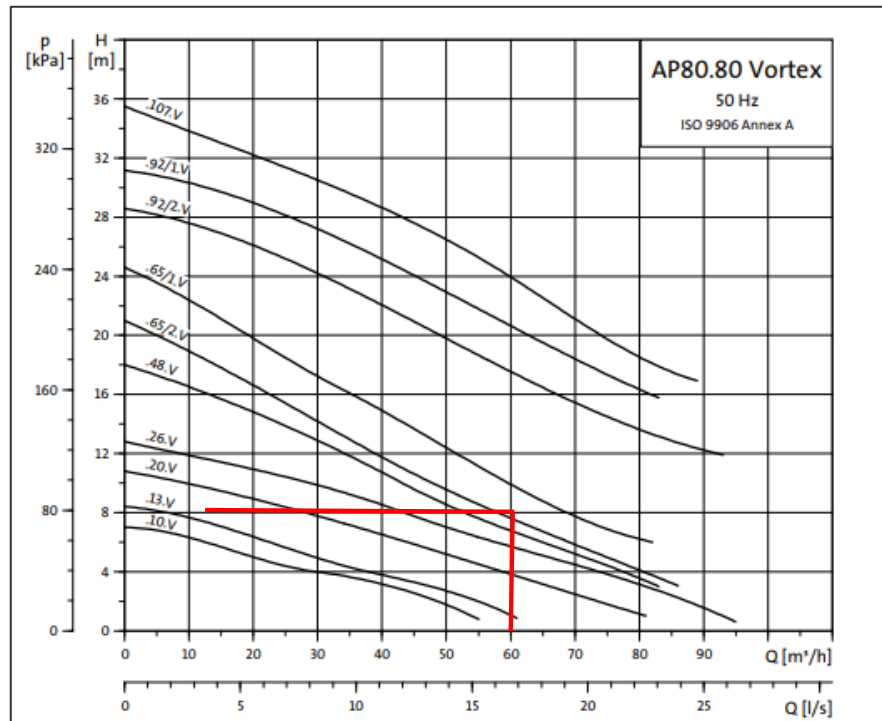
(Sumber : Kawamura, *Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities*, Jilid 2, 2005, hal 670)

Dengan memplotkan data Q = 48 m³/jam maka digunakan tipe pompa AP 80.80, 50 Hz dengan spesifikasi pompa Submersible Waste Water Pump sebagai berikut:

c. Direncanakan Tipe Pompa

- Merk pompa = Grandfos
- Tipe pompa = AP 80.80, 50 Hz
- L pipa *suction* = 3 m
- L pipa *discharged* = 6 m
- Head pompa (asumsi) = 8 m
- Diameter pipa = 243 mm
- = 0,243 m

Gambar ... Grafik Pompa



(Sumber: Grundfos Wastewater Pump)

☐ Hf Mayor

- *Suction*

$$L = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{54 \dot{a} \ddot{e} \hat{E} \cdot \hat{a}^1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \hat{a}^1 \cdot \ddot{e} \frac{1}{2} 0 \hat{a}^3} \right) \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{54 \dot{a} \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} 67 \cdot \hat{a}^1}{574 \cdot \hat{a}^1 \cdot \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} 87 0 \hat{a}^3} \right) \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,0035 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- *Discharged*

$$L = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{54 \dot{a} \ddot{e} \hat{E} \cdot \hat{a}^1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \hat{a}^1 \cdot \ddot{e} \frac{1}{2} 0 \hat{a}^3} \right) \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{54 \dot{a} \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} 67 \cdot \hat{a}^1}{574 \cdot \hat{a}^1 \cdot \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} 87 0 \hat{a}^3} \right) \times 6 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,007 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_f \text{ total} = 0,0035 \text{ m} + 0,007 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,01 \text{ m}$$

¾ Hf Minor

- Hf akibat 3 belokan 90° (K = 1,1)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= 3 \times \left(\frac{\hat{A} \ddot{e} \hat{I} \cdot}{6 \ddot{e} \hat{U}} \right); \\ &= 3 \times \left(\frac{5 \hat{a} \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} \cdot}{6 \ddot{e} = \hat{a} 5} \right); \\ &= 0,0151 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf akibat 1 gate valve (K = 0,2)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= 1 \times \left(\frac{\hat{A} \ddot{e} \hat{I} \cdot}{6 \ddot{e} \hat{U}} \right); \\ &= 1 \times \left(\frac{4 \hat{a} \ddot{e} 4 \hat{a} \cdot}{6 \ddot{e} = \hat{a} 5} \right); \\ &= 0,00091 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf akibat ceck valve ($K = 2,50$)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= 1 \times \left(\frac{K \cdot v^3}{6 \cdot U} \right); \\ &= 1 \times \left(\frac{6,94 \cdot 4^3}{6 \cdot 45} \right); \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf total = $0,0151 \text{ m} + 0,00091 \text{ m} + 0,011 \text{ m}$
= $0,027 \text{ m}$

$\frac{3}{4}$ Hf Sistem

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ sistem} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,027 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,037 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{3}{4}$ Syarat head pump

Head pump \geq Hf Sistem

$$8 \text{ m} \geq 0,037 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

4. Grease Trap

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1. Kecepatan aliran (v) = 2-6 m/jam = 0,00055 m/s - 0,0016 m/s
2. Waktu tinggal (td) = 5-20 menit
3. Terdiri dari 2 kompartemen
 - Kompartemen pertama = 2/3 dari total panjang
 - Kompartemen kedua = 1/3 dari total panjang

b. Direncanakan

1. Menggunakan 1 unit *grease trap*
2. Debit = 2000 m³/hari
= 0,023 m³/hari
3. Kecepatan aliran (v) = 6 m/jam = 0,0016 m/s
4. Waktu tinggal (td) = 10 menit = 900 detik
5. Kompartemen pertama = 2/3 dari total panjang
6. Kompartemen kedua = 1/3 dari total panjang
7. Minyak dan lemak = 110 mg/l
8. Perbandingan panjang (L) dan lebar (B) L : B = 3 : 1
9. Menggunakan 1 *baffle*
10. Asumsi tinggi area pengendapan (H_p) = 0,3 m
11. Asumsi tinggi *scum* (H_s) = 0,3 m
12. *Freeboard* = 0,6 m
13. Diameter butiran minyak = 0,15 mm = 0,0015 mm
14. Viskositas dinamik minyak (K_m) = 0,62 poise
15. Viskositas kinematis minyak (μ_m) = 0,8039.10⁻² cm²/s
= 0,8039.10⁻⁶ m²/s
16. Massa jenis air (ρ_w), T = 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 9,957 kg/L

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

17. Massa jenis minyak (ρ minyak) = 804 kg/m^3

5. Perhitungan

1. Dimensi Bak

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Bak (v)} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} \times 600 \text{ det} \\ &= 13,8 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Luas area yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}A &= Q \text{ limbah} / v \\ &= (0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) / (0,0016 \text{ m/s}) \\ &= 14,3 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rasio L : B} = 3 : 1$$

$$L \times B = A$$

$$3B \times B = A$$

$$3B^2 = 14,3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B^2 = 0,3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B = 0,74 \text{ m} \approx 1 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 3B$$

$$= 3 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Luas Permukaan Baru (A')

$$= 3 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}^2$$

Panjang kompartemen 1

$$= 2/3 L$$

$$= 2/3 \times 3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang kompartemen 2} &= 1/3 L \\
 &= 1/3 \times 3 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cek kecepatan aliran (V cek)} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\circ} \\
 &= \frac{r \acute{a}tu \cdot u \cdot}{7 \grave{a} \cdot} \\
 &= 0,0076 \text{ m/s} \\
 &= 5,4 \text{ m/jam} \\
 &= \mathbf{(2-6 \text{ m/jam}) \text{ OK memenuhi kriteria}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kedalaman Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H aktif} &= \frac{\ddot{i}}{\circ \grave{n}} \\
 &= \frac{su \acute{z} \cdot u}{u \acute{t}} \\
 &= 4,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Area Pengendapan} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak pipa Dengan Area pengendapan} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Scum} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Freeboard} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H total} &= \text{H air} + \text{freeboard} \\
 &= 4,6 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5,1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jari-Jari Hidrolis R

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{F \vee L}{F > 6L} \\
 &= \frac{5 \vee 9 \acute{a} \text{ k}}{5 > 6 \vee 9 \acute{a} \text{ k}} \\
 &= 0,4 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Kecepatan pengapungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \tilde{n} \quad L &= \frac{U}{5 < K} \times d^2 \times (\rho - \rho') \\
 &= \frac{0,0015}{5 < 4 \cdot 5} \times 0,0015^2 \times (990 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 804 \text{ kg/m}^3) \\
 &= 0,00036 \text{ m/s} \\
 &= 0,036 \text{ cm/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Cek Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ONA} \quad L &= \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot D}{\mu} \\
 L &= \frac{990 \cdot 0,0015 \cdot 0,0015}{0,01} \\
 &= 18 \text{ (Laminer, } N_{re} < 800)
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Dimensi baffle

Panjang Baffle (L) = Lebar Grease Trap (W)
 = 1 m

Kedalaman Baffle (H) = Tinggi Grease Trap
 = 2 m
 = 2 m

Pipa outlet ke kompartmen 2 = pipa outlet menuju netralisasi
 = 0,114 m (4 inch)

Minyak dan Lemak

Debit (Q) = 2000 m³/hari
 = 2.000.000 l/hari

Persen Removal = 95%

Kadar = Influent x %removal
 = 110 mg/l x 95%
 = 104,5 mg/l

7. Bak Penampung Minyak Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Minyak lemak teremoval} &= \text{kadar} \times \text{debit (Q)} \\
 &= 104,5 \text{ mg/L} \times 2.000.000 \text{ L/hari} \\
 &= 209.000.000 \text{ mg/hari} \\
 &= 209 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Effluent minyak lemak} &= \text{influent} - \text{kadar} \\
 &= 110 \text{ mg/l} - 104,5 \text{ mg/l} \\
 &= 5,5 \text{ mg/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Debit minyak lemak} &= \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot v}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3,14 \cdot 0,64 \cdot 0,2}{4} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak Penampung Minyak

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ BP Minyak} &= Q_m \times t_d \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 1,82 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi Bak Penampung Minyak

$$\begin{aligned}
 L \text{ BP Minyak} &= \frac{V}{B \cdot H} \\
 &= \frac{1,82 \text{ m}^3}{0,5 \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}} \\
 &= 3,64 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman BP Minyak (asumsi)} = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman BP Minyak total} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume BP Minyak} = L \times B \times H$$

$$1,82 \text{ m}^3 = 0,5 \times B \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$1,82 \text{ m}^3 = 1,5 \text{ m}^2 \times B$$

$$B = 1 \text{ m}$$

Dimensi pipa penguras lumpur

Waktu pengurasan 10 menit dalam 7 hari

Waktu pengurasan = 10 menit = 600 detik

Volume sludge = 1,82 m³/7 hari

Debit pipa penguras (Qp)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= \frac{V_{sludge}}{t} \\ &= \frac{1,82 \text{ m}^3}{7 \text{ hari} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 60 \text{ menit} \times 60 \text{ detik}} \\ &= \frac{1,82}{60480} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,003 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh tipe pompa UHB-ZK40/10-20, didapat head pump 18 m dan diameter 40 mm (inlet) – 32 mm (outlet).

L suction = 40,5 m

Head statis = 1,2 m

L discharge = 5,35 m

x Headloss mayor

Hf suction

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{54,8 \cdot Q^{1,85}}{10,67 \cdot C^{1,49} \cdot L^{1,49} \cdot D^{4,76}} \\ &= \frac{54,8 \cdot (0,003)^{1,85}}{10,67 \cdot 140^{1,49} \cdot 40,5^{1,49} \cdot 0,04^{4,76}} \\ &= 0,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf discharge

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{54,8 \cdot Q^{1,85}}{10,67 \cdot C^{1,49} \cdot L^{1,49} \cdot D^{4,76}} \\ &= \frac{54,8 \cdot (0,003)^{1,85}}{10,67 \cdot 140^{1,49} \cdot 5,35^{1,49} \cdot 0,03^{4,76}} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf mayor total = 0,12 m

☐ Headloss minor

Suction: 2 elbow k = 1,1

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= J T G \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= t T s \hat{s} T \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Discharge: 2 elbow k = 1,1

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= J T G \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= t T s \hat{s} T \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

1 Check valve , k = 2,5

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= G \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= t \hat{w} T \frac{v^5}{6 U} \\ &= 0,045 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf minor total = 0,085 m

x Hf total

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ total} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + h_f \text{ minor} + \text{head statis} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m} + 0,085 \text{ m} + 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,39 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Head pump \geq hf total = 18 m \geq 1,39 m (memenuhi)

Jadi, dimensi bak penampung minyak:

Panjang (L)	= 1,5 m
Lebar (B)	= 1,2 m
Kedalaman total (H)	= 1 m
Pipa inlet	= 0,04 m
Pipa outlet	= 0,04 m

8. Pipa outlet menuju bak pengendap awal

Luas penampang pipa

$$A = \frac{\hat{E}}{\epsilon} = \frac{4467 \text{ l } \cdot \text{ s}}{49 \text{ s}} = 0,05 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter pipa outlet

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot \hat{E}}{788}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 4467 \text{ l } \cdot \text{ s}}{788}} = 0,25$$

9. Cek kecepatan

$$V \text{ cek} = \frac{\hat{E}}{0,5 \cdot \epsilon} = \frac{4467 \text{ l } \cdot \text{ s}}{0,5 \cdot 788 \text{ s}} = 0,46 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

10. Headloss mayor

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \frac{sr \cdot \hat{E} \cdot \epsilon \cdot 3 \cdot s \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w}{98 \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w \cdot T \cdot \epsilon \cdot v \cdot \hat{E} \cdot y} = \frac{sr \cdot \hat{E} \cdot \epsilon \cdot u \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w \cdot \epsilon \cdot r \cdot \hat{E} \cdot t \cdot u \cdot I \cdot u \cdot Q \cdot s \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w}{sur \cdot s \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w \cdot T \cdot r \cdot \hat{E} \cdot w \cdot I \cdot \epsilon \cdot v \cdot \hat{E} \cdot y} = 0,004 \text{ m}$$

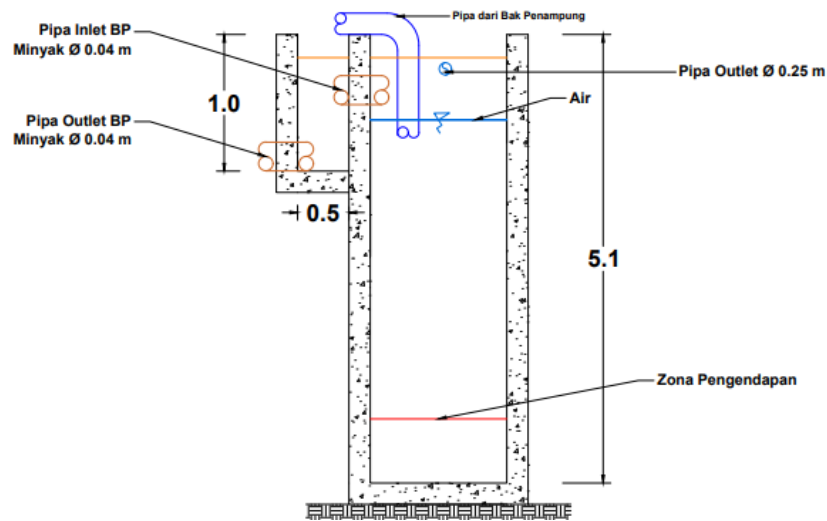
$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } H_f &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,004 \text{ m} + 0 \\ &= 0,004 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

6. Resume Bangunan Grease Trap :

Panjang kompartmen I	= 2 m
Panjang kompartmen 2	= 1 m
Lebar	= 1 m
Tinggi bangunan	= 5,1 m
Kedalaman baffle	= 2 m
Diameter pipa pada baffle	= 0,114 m
Panjang BP Minyak	= 1 m
Lebar BP Minyak	= 0,5 m
Diameter pipa inlet	= 0,04 m
Diameter pipa outlet	= 0,04 m
Kedalaman BP Minyak	= 1 m
Diameter pipa outlet	= 0,25 m

7. Sketsa Bangunan Grease Trap :



5. Bak Pengendap Awal

Kriteria Perencanaan

Zona Inlet :

- a. Berbentuk saluran terbuka
- b. Kecepatan aliran = 0,3 m/s

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 271. New York: CBS College Publishing)

Zona Settling :

- a. Over Flow Rate (OFR)
 - Average = 30 – 50 m³/m².hari
 - Peak = 80 – 120 m³/m².hari

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 269. New York: CBS College Publishing)

- b. Waktu Tinggal (Td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 398. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)

- c. Dimensi

Rectangular

- Panjang (P) = 10 – 90 meter
- Lebar (B) = 2 – 24 meter
- Kedalaman (H) = 2,5 – 5 meter
- P : L = 1 – 7,5 : 1
- P : H = 4,2 – 25 : 1

Circular

- Diameter (D) = 3 – 60 meter
- Kedalaman = 3 – 6 meter

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 398. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)

- d. % Removal = 50 – 70 % TSS
- e. Bilangan Reynold (N_{Re}) = <2000 (aliran laminar)
- f. Bilangan Freud (N_{fr}) = > 10^{-5} (Mencegah aliran pendek)
(Sumber: Razif, M. 1985. *Pengolahan Air Minum*. Surabaya: Diktat TP-FTSP-ITS)
- g. Weir Loading = 125 -500 m^3/m^2 .hari
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 398. New York:McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)
- h. Slope kea rah Zona Sludge
 - Rectangular = 1 % - 2 %
 - Circular = (40 – 100 mm/m)

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 269. New York: CBS College Publishing)
- i. Cek N_{Re} partikel = < 0,5
- j. Syarat terjadinya pengendapan = (tp<td)
- k. Kecepatan horizontal (V_h) < Kecepatan pengendapan (V_s)
- l. Syarat terjadinya pengurasan = ($V_{sc} > V_h$)
- m. Percepatan gravitasi = 9,81 m/s^2
- n. *Spesific Gravity Solids (Primary Sludge)* = 1,3 – 1,5
(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 428.. New York: CBS College Publishing)
- o. Jika temperature limbah = 28°C

p. Viskositas Kinematik (ν)

TEMPERATURE (°C)	DENSITY (gms/cm ³ , ρ)	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY (centipoise*, μ)	KINEMATIC VISCOSITY (centistokes*, ν)
0	0.99987	1.7921	1.7923
1	0.99993	1.7320	1.7321
2	0.99997	1.6740	1.6741
3	0.99999	1.6193	1.6193
4	1.00000	1.5676	1.5676
5	0.99999	1.5188	1.5188
6	0.99997	1.4726	1.4726
7	0.99993	1.4288	1.4288
8	0.99988	1.3872	1.3874
9	0.99981	1.3476	1.3479
10	0.99973	1.3097	1.3101
11	0.99963	1.2735	1.2740
12	0.99952	1.2390	1.2396
13	0.99940	1.2061	1.2068
14	0.99927	1.1748	1.1756
15	0.99913	1.1447	1.1457
16	0.99897	1.1156	1.1168
17	0.99880	1.0876	1.0888
18	0.99862	1.0603	1.0618
19	0.99843	1.0340	1.0356
20	0.99823	1.0087	1.0105
21	0.99802	0.9843	0.9863
22	0.99780	0.9608	0.9629
23	0.99757	0.9380	0.9403
24	0.99733	0.9161	0.9186
25	0.99707	0.8949	0.8975
26	0.99681	0.8746	0.8774
27	0.99654	0.8551	0.8581
28	0.99626	0.8363	0.8394
29	0.99597	0.8181	0.8214
30	0.99568	0.8004	0.8039
31	0.99537	0.7834	0.7870
32	0.99505	0.7670	0.7708

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. and Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 224. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

Zona Sludge :

- a. % Removal BOD & TSS sesuai dengan grafik

mb prita

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 278.. New York: CBS College Publishing)

- b. Volatile solid = 60 – 90 %

- c. Specific gravity = 2,65

- d. Dry solid = 3 – 8 %

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 278.. New York: CBS College Publishing)

Zona Outlet

- a. Weir loading rate = 407 – 1628 m³/m².hari

- b. Tinggi air diatas pelimpah = 1 – 2 mm

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. 1985. *Wastewater Treatment Plant: Planning, Design, and Operation*, hal 278.. New York: CBS College Publishing)

Data Perencanaan

1. Menggunakan 1 bak pengendap berbentuk rectangular
2. Q total = 0,023 m³
3. Dengan suhu air = 28°C
Viskositas (μ) = 0,8394 . 10⁻⁶ m²/dtk
4. Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam
= 7200 dtk
5. Kemiringan dasar bak = 2 %
6. Kedalaman zoba settling = 3 meter
7. % removal = 80%
8. Koef. Mann beton (n) = 0,015
9. Spesifik gravity (ss) = 2,65
10. β factor kisi porositas = 0,02 – 0,12

- = 0,05
11. λ factor fraksi hidrolis = 0,03
 12. Kemiringan plate settler = 60°
 13. Jumlah plate settler = 2/3 panjang zona settling
 14. Lebar plate settler = lebar zona settling
 15. Tebal plate settler = 0,1 m
 16. Tinggi plate settler = 1 m
 17. Jarak antar plate settler = 0,5 m
 18. Menggunakan pipa jenis ductile cast iron pipe (DCIP) dengan C 110.

Perhitungan

A. Zona Settling

1. Debit bak settling (Q)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{bak}} &= \frac{Q}{n} \\
 &= \frac{0,1367 \text{ m}^3/\text{dk}}{6} \\
 &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{dk}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol. bak} &= Q_{\text{bak}} \times T_d \\
 &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{dk} \times 7200 \text{ dk} \\
 &= 165,6 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kecepatan mengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{A}{s} \\
 &= \frac{7 \text{ m}}{1644 \text{ s}} \\
 &= 0,00042 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Luas area permukaan (A)

$$A = \frac{V}{V_s}$$

$$= \frac{6444 \text{ m}^3}{79 \text{ m}^3/\text{m} \cdot 100}$$

$$= 57,14 \text{ m}^2$$

5. Kedalaman

$$T = \frac{D}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{5:9 \text{ k} 7}{9; 88 \text{ k} 6}$$

$$= 2,8 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

6. Dimensi bak

Rasio P : L = 3 : 1 sehingga $3P = L$

Volume = P x L x T

$$165,6 \text{ m}^3 = 3L \times L \times 3 \text{ m}$$

$$18,4 = L^2 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 4,27$$

$$165,6 \text{ m}^3 = P \times 4,27 \times 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 12,2 \text{ m}$$

7. Cek Waktu detensi (td)

$$td = \frac{V}{Q} = \frac{A \cdot h}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{56 \text{ m}^3}{4467 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}$$

$$= 6261 \text{ dtk}$$

$$= 1.7 \text{ jam (memenuhi } 1,5 \pm 2,5 \text{ jam)}$$

8. Kecepatan horizontal (V_h)

$$= \frac{A}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{56 \text{ m}^3}{644 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}$$

$$= 1,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/dtk}$$

9. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$= \frac{A}{\sigma}$$

$$= \frac{8 \text{ m}^3}{8 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}$$

10. Diameter partikel (dp)

$$= 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 120 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{V} \cdot \Delta \rho \cdot g}{\rho \cdot \mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0,01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}}$$

11. Cek N_{Re} partikel

$$= 1,98 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,00198 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{V} \cdot \rho}{A \cdot \mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,00198 \text{ m} \cdot 0,01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$= 9,9 \times 10^{-3}$$

(N_{Re} partikel memenuhi $< 0,5$)

12. Cek bilangan reynold N_{Re}

$$= \frac{\dot{V} \cdot \rho}{A \cdot \mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,00198 \text{ m} \cdot 0,01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$= 802$$

(Memenuhi, $N_{Re} < 2000$ aliran laminar)

13. Cek bilangan freud (N_{Fr})

$$= \frac{\dot{V} \cdot \rho}{\mu \cdot g}$$

$$= \frac{0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= 1,6 \times 10^{-4}$$

(Memenuhi, $N_{Fr} > 10^{-5}$)

14. Cek pengurasan / kecepatan scouring (V_{sc})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sc} &= \left[\left(\frac{5 \times 10^{-5}}{4.47} \right)^{1/3} \times (S_s - 1) \times g \times d_p^{1/3} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{5 \times 10^{-5}}{4.47} \right)^{1/3} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 9,81 \text{ m}^2/\text{dtk} \times 1,98 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= 0,098 \text{ m/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

Jika V_{sc} (0,098 m/dtk) > V_h (0,0016m/dtk) maka tidak terjadi pengurasan.

15. Cek Waktu terjadinya pengendapan (T_p) = $\frac{A}{v}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{7 \text{ à}}{8.6 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}} \\ &= 7143 \text{ dtk} \end{aligned}$$

Terjadi pengendapan bila T_p lebih kecil dari Waktu detensi, maka $7143s < 8450$
s **Terjadi Pengendapan.**

16. Kemiringan bak (2%) = 2% x L

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\% \times 12 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,39 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

17. Kehilangan tekanan pada zona settling (S) = $\left[\frac{v \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta h}{\mu} \right]^{1/2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{5.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ à} \cdot 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ; } /} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= 4,5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf = S x L

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4,5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{m} \times 12 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Plate Settler

Kriteria Perencanaan

1. Kemiringan plate = 45 - 60°
(Visvanathan, *Sedimentation Physico Chemical Processes*)
2. Jarak antar plate = 5 – 20 cm
(Visvanathan, *Sedimentation Physico Chemical Processes*)

Data Perencanaan

3. Kedalaman zona settling (H) = 3 m
4. Kedalaman plate settler = 1,5 m
5. Kemiringan plate settler (α) = 60°
6. Tebal plate settler (r) = 5 cm
= 0,05 m
7. Jarak antar plate settler (W) = 20 cm
8. Panjang zona settling = 12,2 m

Perhitungan :

- a. luas permukaan plate settler

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \# L \frac{3}{8D} d \frac{9}{\dots} h \\
 & L \frac{r \text{ átu } I^{7\alpha O}}{t T sr^{?7} I \alpha O} d \frac{r \text{ á } I}{\dots} h \\
 & L \frac{r \text{ átw } I^{7\alpha O}}{t T sr^{?7} I \alpha O} N \frac{r \text{ á } I}{\dots} O \\
 & = 1,51 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. panjang plate settler dengan kemiringan 60°

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{A}{qgl} \\
 &= \frac{7}{qgl : 4^1} \\
 &= 3,4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Kecepatan aliran pada settler (Vh)

$$v_h = \frac{\hat{E}}{\theta \cdot qgl}$$

$$= \frac{4467 \text{ à } 7 \text{ æ}}{505 \text{ k } 6 \text{ è } qgl :4}$$

$$= 0,017 \text{ m/s}$$

d. jumlah plate settler

Ws = Panjang zona settling = 12 m

R = Jarak antar plate = 0,2 m

$$W_s = n \times d + (n+1) \times r$$

$$12 \text{ m} = n \times 0,1 + (n+1) \times 0,2$$

$$12 \text{ m} = 0,1 n + 0,1 n + 0,2$$

$$12 \text{ m} = 0,2 n$$

$$n = 60 \text{ plate}$$

e. jari-jari hidraulis

$$r = \frac{\hat{A} \text{ è } \hat{I}}{\hat{A} > 6 \hat{I}}$$

$$= \frac{48 \text{ è } 78 \text{ k}}{48 > 6 \text{ è } 78 \text{ k}}$$

$$= 0,09 \text{ m}$$

f. Cek NRe Vh

$$N_{re} = \frac{\hat{I} \hat{U} \text{ è } \hat{a}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{445; \text{ k } q \text{ è } 44 = k}{44 = 44^2}$$

$$= 1795 \text{ (Memenuhi, } N_{Re} < 2000 \text{ aliran laminar)}$$

Perhitungan Perforated Baffle

Kriteria Perencanaan

- Lebar perforated Baffle = lebar bak pengendap awal = 4 m
- Tinggi perforated Baffle = tinggi bak pengendap awal = 3 m
- Diameter (D) lubang = 0,2 m = 20 cm
- luas lubang total = 60 % luas perforated baffle
- Perforated baffle diletakkan 1 m di depan inlet

Perhitungan

- Luas tiap lubang (A1)

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{5}{8} \pi r^2 \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \pi (0,1)^2 \\ &= 0,039 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas Perforated Baffle

$$\begin{aligned} A_p &= B \times H \\ &= 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 12 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas lubang total (A2)

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &= 60\% \times \text{luas baffle} \\ &= 60\% \times 12 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 7,2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah lubang (n)

$$\begin{aligned} N \text{ lubang} &= \frac{A_2}{A_1} \\ &= \frac{7,2}{0,039} \\ &= 240 \text{ lubang} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan jumlah lubang pada setiap baris horizontal 24 dan lubang vertikal 10.

- Jarak horizontal antar lubang

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{D \cdot N}{N - 1} \\
 &= \frac{8 \cdot 24}{24 - 1} \\
 &= 0,03 \text{ m} \\
 &= 3 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak vertikal antar lubang

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{D \cdot N}{N - 1} \\
 &= \frac{7 \cdot 10}{10 - 1} \\
 &= 0,091 \text{ m} \\
 &= 9,1 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Cek nilai N_{re} pada tiap lubang

Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{D}{8} = \frac{5}{8} D \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} \cdot 0,08 \\
 &= 0,05 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $N_{re} = \frac{V_h \cdot R}{\nu}$
- $$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,023 \cdot 0,05}{1,3 \times 10^{-3}} \\
 &\geq 0,01 < 2000 \text{ (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $N_{Fr} = \frac{V_h \cdot R}{g \cdot R}$
- $$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,023 \cdot 0,05}{9,81 \cdot 0,05} \\
 &= 0,001 \text{ (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss melalui perforated baffle

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= \frac{v^3}{6U} \\
 &= \frac{r^3 \cdot t}{6U} \\
 &= 2,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Zona Inlet

Direncanakan

Diameter outlet DAF = 0,305 m \approx 305 mm

Maka :

- Saluran I (Saluran Pembagi)

Direncanakan :

Td = 3 menit
= 180 dtk

Lebar saluran (B) = 1 m

- Panjang saluran total (Ptotal)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{total} &= (\text{tebal dinding} \times \Sigma \text{ bak}) \\
 &= (0,3 \text{ m} \times 1) \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kedalaman saluran (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{\hat{E} \cdot \xi}{\gg \ddot{A}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 67 \cdot \xi}{8 \cdot \ddot{A} \cdot 5} \\
 &= 0,84 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{total} &= 0,84 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ (20\% Freeboard)} \\
 &= 1,04 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran (V)

$$V = \frac{\hat{E}}{\gg \ddot{A}}$$

$$= \frac{4467 \text{ à } / \text{ à}}{84 \text{ à } \text{ è } 548 \text{ à}}$$

$$= 0,0045 \text{ m/dtk}$$

d. Headloss (Hf)

$$R = \frac{\text{à è Á}}{\text{à > 6Á}}$$

$$= \frac{84 \text{ à } \text{ è } 548 \text{ à}}{84 \text{ à } \text{ > } : 6 \text{ è } 548 ;}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \left[\frac{\text{í è á}}{\text{è · /}} \right]^{\text{ó}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{44489 \text{ à } \text{ à } \text{ è } 4459}{44 \text{ · /}} \right]^{\text{ó}}$$

$$= 7,3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/m}$$

$$H_f = S \times L$$

$$= 7,3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

Zona Sludge

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- TSS influent = 68 mg/L
- % removal TSS = 70 %
- Total volatile solids (primary sludge) = 60 %
- Massa jenis organic fraction = $S_g \times \rho$
= $1,3 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= $1294,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Massa jenis inorganic (pfs) = $S_g \times \rho$
= $2,5 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= 2490 kg/m^3
- Total dry solids (primary sludge) = 3%
- Ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpancung
- Waktu pengurasan lumpur = 1 hari
- Panjang permukaan atas = 3 m
- Lebar permukaan atas = 3 m
- Panjang permukaan bawah = 1,5 m
- Lebar permukaan bawah = 1,5 m

Perhitungan :

- a. TSS Tersisihkan = TSS influent x % removal
= $68 \text{ mg/L} \times 70 \%$
= 48 mg/L
- b. TSS Effluent = TSS effluent – TSS tersisihkan
= $68 \text{ mg/L} - 48 \text{ mg/L}$
= 20 mg/L

c. Massa jenis solid (ρ solid) = (60% x ρ_{vs}) + (40% x ρ_{fs})
= (60% x 1294,8 kg/m³) + (40% x 2490 kg/m³)
= 776,88 kg/m³ + 996 kg/m³
= 1772,88 kg/m³

d. Massa jenis sludge (ρ sludge) = (3% x ρ_{solid}) + (97% x ρ_{air})
= (3% x 1772,88 kg/m³) + (97% x 996)
= (53,18 kg/m³ + 966,12 kg/m³)
= 1019,3 kg/m³

e. Berat TSS tersisihkan (m TSS) = TSS tersisih x Q
= 48 mg/L x 23 liter/s
= 1104 mg/s
= 95,3 kg/hari

e. Volume TSS tersisihkan (V_{tss}) = $\frac{m}{\rho}$
= $\frac{95,3 \text{ kg/hari}}{1019,3 \text{ kg/m}^3}$
= 0,093 m³/hari

f. Berat air tersisihkan (Berat air) = $\frac{m}{\rho}$ x berat solid
= $\frac{95,3}{996}$ x 95,3 kg/hari
= 9,1 kg/hari

g. Volume air (vol. air) = $\frac{m}{\rho}$
= $\frac{9,1 \text{ kg/hari}}{996 \text{ kg/m}^3}$
= 0,0091 m³/hari

h. Volume Sludge (vol. sludge) = volume solid + volume air
= 0,093 m³/hari + 0,0091 m³/hari
= 0,1021 m³/hari

i. Berat sludge = volume sludge x berat jenis sludge
 = 3,15 m³/hari x 1039,306 kg/m³
 = 3272.8 kg/hari

j. Dimensi ruang lumpur

Direncanakan pengurasan dilakukan setiap 1 hari sekali dan ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpancung, maka:

- V sludge = 3,15 m³/hari x 1 hari
= 3,15 m³
- Panjang permukaan atas = 3 m (asumsi)
- Lebar permukaan atas = 3 m (asumsi)
- Panjang permukaan bawah = 1,5 m (asumsi)
- Lebar permukaan bawah = 1,5 m
- Luas alas atas (Aatas) = 3 x 3 = 9 m²
- Luas alas bawah (Abawah) = 1,5 x 1,5 = 2,25 m²
- Tinggi ruang lumpur (T)

$$\text{Vol. lumpur} = \frac{5}{7} \times T \times (A+B+\sqrt{A \cdot B})$$

$$T = \frac{7 \cdot V}{5 \cdot (A+B+\sqrt{A \cdot B})}$$

$$= \frac{7 \cdot 3,15}{5 \cdot (9+2,25+\sqrt{9 \cdot 2,25})}$$

$$= \frac{22,05}{5 \cdot (11,25+3)} = \frac{22,05}{5 \cdot 14,25} = \frac{22,05}{71,25} = 0,31$$

$$= 2,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 260 \text{ cm}$$

Dimensi pipa penguras

Direncanakan:

Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0,3 m/s
 Lama Waktu pengurasan = 1 hari
 = 86,400 s
 Volume sludge = 3,15 m³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit pipa penguras (Qp)} &= \frac{Q}{t} \\ &= \frac{7,89 \text{ k } 7}{44 \text{ s}} \\ &= 0,00004 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa penguras (D)} &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \cdot Q}{\pi \cdot v}} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \cdot 4,4448 \text{ k } 7 \text{ q}}{78,5 \cdot 4 \text{ a } \text{ s}}} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Zona Outlet

Direncanakan :

- Pelimpah pada gutter merupakan *weir* bergigi (*V-notch*)
- Sudut V-notch = 90°
- Beban pelimpah (*weir loading rate*) = 186 m³/hari
= 2,153 x 10⁻³ m²/s
- Jarak antar *V notch* (r) = 4 cm
- Jarak antar *V notch* = 20 cm
- Lebar bukaan = 16 cm
- Cd = 0,6
- Lebar gutter = 0,3 m
- Kecepatan gutter = 0,4 m/s
- Waktu tinggal bak outlet (td) = 3 menit
= 180 s
- Kecepatan bak outlet (v) = 0,02 m/s
- Panjang bak outlet = lebar bak settling

Perhitungan :

- a. Panjang total pelimpah (*weir*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\hat{A} \hat{U}} \\
 &= \frac{4467 \text{ l/s}}{6897 \sqrt{54} \cdot 7 \text{ k} \cdot 6 \text{ q}} \\
 &= 10,2 \text{ m} \approx 10 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Terdapat dua *gutter*, maka masing-masing terdiri dari 5 pelimpah.

- b. Panjang pelimpah (*weir*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\hat{A} \hat{U}} \\
 &= \frac{54 \text{ k}}{9} \\
 &= 2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Jumlah *V notch* setiap pelimpah (*weir*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= n \times d + (n+1) \times r \\
 2 &= n \times 0,16 + (n+1) \times 0,04 \\
 2 &= 0,16 + 0,04 n + 0,04 \\
 1,96 &= 0,2 n \\
 9,8 &= n \\
 N &= 9,8 \approx 10 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Saluran pelimpah berbentuk *V notch* 90°.

- d. Debit melalui *V notch* (Q_v)
- $$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\hat{E} \hat{A}}{\hat{a}} \\
 &= \frac{4467 \text{ k} \cdot 7 \text{ q}}{54 \cdot 9} \\
 &= 0,00046 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Tinggi peluapan melalui *V notch*

$$Q_v = \frac{C}{59} \times C_d \times \text{tg} \frac{\theta}{6} \times \sqrt{H} \times T C \times 9.6$$

$$0,00046 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{C}{59} \times (0,6) \times \text{tg} \frac{40}{6} \times \sqrt{H} \times T \{ \text{as I } 9.6 \times 9.6$$

$$0,00046 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 1,42 \times 9.6$$

$$9.6 = \frac{4448: k 7 q}{58;}$$

$$H = 0,04 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ cm}$$

f. Tinggi gutter (Syarat Hair < Hgutter)

$$Q_v = A \times v \text{ gutter}$$

$$0,00046 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 16 = 1 \times h \times 0,4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} \times h \times 0,4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$0,0073 = h \times 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$H = 0,06 \rightarrow H_{\text{gutter}} > \text{Hair (Memenuhi)}$$

g. Luas gutter (A_{gutter}) = $p \times h$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} \times 0,06 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,018 \text{ m}^2$$

h. Cek kecepatan tiap gutter

$$Q_{\text{gutter}} = \frac{E}{A \phi}$$

$$= \frac{4467 \text{ l} / \text{s}}{6}$$

$$= 0,0115 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{E \cdot Q}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{44559 \text{ kg} \cdot 7 \text{ q}}{445 \text{ kg} \cdot 6} \\
 &= 0,63 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Jarak antar gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
 R \text{ gutter} &= \frac{Q \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} ; \\
 &= \frac{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 5} ; \\
 &= 1,13 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

j. Volume bak outlet (v) = Q x td

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 180\text{s} \\
 &= 4,14 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

k. Dimensi bak outlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= p \times l \times h \\
 4,14 \text{ m}^3 &= 4 \text{ m} \times 0,6 \text{ m} \times h \\
 4,14 \text{ m}^3 &= 2,4 \text{ m}^2 \times h \\
 H &= 1,72 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Outlet

Outlet bak pengendap menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa dan menggunakan sistem gravitasi dalam pengalirannya menuju ke bangunan selanjutnya yaitu bangunan Biofilter Anaerob-Aerob.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Luas penampang pipa (A)} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{i} \\
 &= \frac{4467 \text{ l } \cdot \text{e}}{48 \text{ l } \cdot \text{e}} \\
 &= 0,057 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{b. Diameter pipa outlet (D)} &= \sqrt[8]{\frac{8 \cdot \text{e}}{758}} \\
 &= \sqrt[8]{\frac{8 \cdot 449; \text{ k } 7}{758}} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ m} = 260 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 10.2 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{c. Cek kecepatan pipa outlet (V)} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{v} \\
 &= \frac{\hat{E}}{v \cdot v \cdot \text{e}} \\
 &= \frac{4467 \text{ l } \cdot \text{e}}{v \cdot 758 \text{ v } : 46; ; \cdot} \\
 &= 0,42 \text{ m/s} : \text{0HPHQXKL} \\
 \text{d. Headloss mayor (Hf mayor)} &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{46; < 9 \cdot \text{e} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{e}} \right)^{5 \cdot 9} \text{T} \\
 &= \left(\frac{4467 \text{ l } \cdot 7 \text{ e}}{46; < 9 \cdot \text{e} \cdot 554 \cdot \text{e} \cdot 46; \cdot \text{e}} \right)^{5 \cdot 9} \text{Tt} \\
 &= 2,3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\
 \text{e. Headloss minor (Hf minor)} &= 2 \text{ gate valve, dan 1 tee} \\
 \text{Hf minor} &= \left(\frac{\text{a} \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{p} \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{e}}{6 \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{U}} \right); \text{E} \left(\frac{\text{a} \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{p} \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{e}}{6 \cdot \text{e} \cdot \text{U}} \right); \\
 &= \left(\frac{6 \cdot \text{e} \cdot 46; = \text{e} \cdot 48;}{6 \cdot \text{e} = 45} \right); \text{E} \left(\frac{5 \cdot \text{e} \cdot 49 \cdot \text{e} \cdot 48;}{6 \cdot \text{e} = 45} \right); \\
 &= 0,0071 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f. Headloss total (Hf total)} &= Hf \text{ mayor} + hf \text{ minor} \\
 &= 0,0023 \text{ m} + 0,0071 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,0094 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resume Unit Bak Pengendap 1

Zona Inlet:

- Panjang saluran = 4 m
- Lebar saluran = 1 m
- Tinggi total = 1,04 m
- Diameter pipa inlet = 0,305 m
= 305 mm

Zona Settling:

- Lebar bak (B) = 4 m
- Panjang bak (L) = 12 m
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 3 m

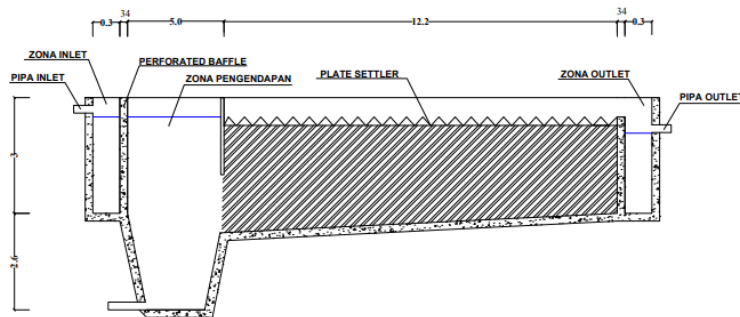
Zona Sludge:

- Luas alas atas = 20 m²
 - Pajang = 5 m
 - Lebar = 4 m
- Luas alas bawah = 8 m²
 - Panjang = 4 m
 - Lebar = 2 m
- Diameter pipa sludge = 0,01 m

Zona Outlet:

- Lebar saluran = 0,6 m
- Panjang saluran = 4 m
- Tinggi total = 1,72 m
- Jarak *V notch* = 0,04 m
- Bukaannya *V notch* = 0,16 m
- Jumlah *V notch* = 10 buah
- Lebar gutter = 0,3 m
- Panjang *weir* = 2 m
- Jarak antar gutter = 1,13 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 260 mm
= 10.2 inch

Sketsa Bangunan Bak Pengendap 1 :



6. Unit Biofilter Anaerob

Kriteria Perencanaan Biofilter Anaerob

1. Biofilter Anaerob

- Beban BOD /satuan permukaan media (L_A) = 5 – 30 g BOD/m².hari
- Beban BOD = 0,5 – 4 kg BOD/ m³.media
- Waktu tinggal = 6 – 8 jam
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 0,5 m
- Tinggi bed media pembiakan media = 0,9 – 1,5 m
- Tinggi air diatas bed media = 20 cm

(Sumber: Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah Proses Biofilter Anaerob-aerob. Nusa Idaman Said & Wahyu Widayat. 2017)

- Efisiensi removal BOD = 60 – 95 %
- Efisiensi removal COD = 40 – 95 %

(Sumber : Qasim, 52).

2. Media Pembiakan Mikroba

- Tipe = Sarang tawon (*cross flow*)
- Material = PVC Sheet
- Ketebalan = 0,15 – 0,23 mm
- Luas kontak spesifik = 150 – 226 m²/m³
- Diameter lubang = 2 cm x 2 cm
- Berat spesifik = 30 – 35 kg/m³
- Porositas rongga = 0,98

- *(Sumber: Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah Proses Biofilter Anaerob-aerob. Nusa Idaman Said & Wahyu Widayat. 2017)*

Data Perencanaan dan Perhitungan Biofilter Anaerob

a. Data Perencanaan Biofilter Anaerob

- Menggunakan 2 bak
- Debit perencanaan = 2000 m³/hari
Dibagi 2 bak menjadi = 1000 m³/hari
- BOD masuk = 600 mg/L
Dibagi 2 bak menjadi = 300 mg/L
- Efisiensi pengolahan = 95 %
- BOD keluar = 30 mg/L
- Beban BOD digunakan = 3 kg BOD/m³.hari
- Tinggi H_{ruang lumpur} = 0,5 m
- Tinggi H_{air efektif} = 2 m
- Tinggi H_{air diatas Bed} = 0,2 m
- Tinggi H_{ruang bebas} = 0,5 m
- Panjang = 2 x lebar
- Pipa inlet = pipa outlet bak pengendap awal
- kompartemen atas = 10 % volume
- kompartemen bawah = 20 % volume

b. Perhitungan Anaerob

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Beban BOD dalam air limbah} &= Q \times \text{BOD masuk} \\
 &= 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 600 \text{ g/m}^3 \\
 &= 600.000 \text{ g/hari} \\
 &= 600 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Jumlah BOD yang dihilangkan} \\
 \text{Removal BOD} &= 0,8 \times 600 \text{ kg/hari} \\
 &= 480 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{ Beban BOD pervolume} = 3 \text{ kg/m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ Volume media yang diperlukan} &= \frac{Q \times \text{BOD masuk}}{\text{Removal BOD}} \\
 &= \frac{600.000 \text{ g/hari}}{480 \text{ kg/hari}} \\
 &= \frac{600.000 \text{ g/hari}}{480.000 \text{ g/hari}} \times 160 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 160 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume reactor

Jika V media adalah 60 % dari total V reactor maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ reactor} &= \frac{544}{:4} \times V \text{ media} \\
 &= \frac{544}{:4} \times 160 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 266,6 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Waktu tinggal dibutuhkan pada reactor

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_d &= \frac{Z_{pcamp}}{Q} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\
 &= \frac{6.3 \text{ m}^3}{5444 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\
 &= 6.3 \text{ jam (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Dimensi bak reactor Biofilter Anaerob

Bak reactor biofilter menggunakan masing-masing 2 reactor.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ total reactor} &= 2,5 \text{ m} \\
 V &= p \times l \times h
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 \times 1 \times h \\
266,6 \text{ m}^3 &= 2l \times l \times 2,5 \\
266,6 \text{ m}^3 &= 2l^2 \times 2,5 \\
53,3 \text{ m}^3 &= l^2 \\
7,3 \text{ m} &= \text{lebar} \\
\text{Panjang} &= 2 \times \text{lebar} \\
&= 2 \times 7,3 \text{ m} \\
&= 14,6 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \text{ kompartemen atas } 10\% &= 2,5 \text{ m} \times 10\% \\
&= 0,25 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \text{ kompartemen bawah } 20\% &= 2,5 \times 20\% \\
&= 0,5 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

10. Dimensi media biofilter anaerob

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang} &= \text{Panjang reactor} \\
\text{Lebar} &= \text{lebar reactor} \\
\text{Volume media} &= p \times l \times h \\
160 \text{ m}^3 &= 14,6 \text{ m} \times 7,3 \text{ m} \times h \\
160 \text{ m}^3 &= 106,5 \text{ m}^2 \times h \\
1,5 \text{ m}^3 &= h \\
H_{\text{ruang lumpur}} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
H_{\text{ruang lumpur}} &= 0,2 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

11. BOD loading per-volume media

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{BOD loading} &= \frac{\hat{Q} \cdot \hat{C}_i \cdot \hat{V} \cdot \hat{C}_i}{\hat{V} \cdot \hat{C}_i} \cdot \hat{U} \\
&= \frac{44 \text{ kg} \cdot 5,4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 7 \text{ kg}}{5,4 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 7 \text{ kg}} \\
&= 3,75 \text{ kg BOD/m}^3/\text{hari}
\end{aligned}$$

Standar *high rate tricking filter* adalah 0,4 – 4,7 kg BOD/m³/hari

(Metcalf & Eddy. 2004)

Produksi Sludge

Beban COD yang diterima setiap unit

$$\begin{aligned}\text{beban COD} &= \text{Debit influent} \times \text{konsentrasi influent COD} \\ &= 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 0,85 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 1700 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Beban COD lumpur} &= \text{Efisiensi penyisihan COD} \times \text{beban COD} \\ &= 0,95 \times 1700 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 1615 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Volume lumpur bifoilter Anaerob 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume lumpur} &= \frac{\text{Beban COD lumpur}}{\text{Konsentrasi lumpur}} \\ &= \frac{1615 \text{ kg/hari}}{40,74 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 39,19 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Ukuran Pipa Outlet

$$\begin{aligned}A &= Q/V \\ A &= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} : 0,3 \text{ m/detik} \\ A &= 0,07 \text{ m}^2 \\ D &= \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,07}{\pi}} \\ &= 0,29 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Jika media yang dipakai dan ada dipasaran mempunyai luas spesifik minimum $150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$ maka BOD loading per luas permukaan media adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOD loading per luas} &= \frac{L_0 \cdot V}{A \cdot t} \\ &= \frac{7,94 \text{ e FSH k 7 fpg}}{594 \text{ k 6 k 7}} \\ &= 25 \text{ g BOD/m}^2/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{ Removal BOD} &= \text{BOD in x \% Removal BOD} \\ &= 600 \text{ mg/l x 80\%} \\ &= 480 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \text{ BOD out} &= 600 \text{ mg/l} - 480 \text{ mg/l} \\ &= 120 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

c. Pipa Outlet Menuju Bak Biofilter Aerob

1. Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{V}{h} \\ &= \frac{4,4559 \text{ m}^3}{4,8 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,93 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,93 \text{ m}^2}{\pi}} \\ &= 1,09 \text{ m} \\ &= 1090 \text{ mm} \\ &= 42,9 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

3. Cek kecepatan pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{cek}} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{0} \\
 &= \frac{44559 \text{ à } / \text{ æ}}{0 \text{ è } \text{ è } \times} \\
 &= \frac{44559 \text{ à } / \text{ æ}}{0 \text{ è } 788 \text{ è } 48} \\
 &= 0,36 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow \text{Range } 0,3 \pm 0,6 \text{ m/s memenuhi}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Headloss Mayor (Hf Mayor)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_{\text{mayor}} &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{48; <9 \text{ è } 1/4 \text{ è } 1/2 \text{ æ} / }; 549 \right) \times L \\
 &= \left(\frac{44559 \text{ à } / \text{ æ}}{48; <9 \text{ è } 554 \text{ è } 48 \text{ æ} / }; 549 \right) \times 2 \\
 &= 2,3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Headloss minor (Hf Minor)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_{\text{minor}} &= 2 \text{ elbow} \\
 &= 1 \text{ gate valve}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_{\text{minor}} &= \left(\frac{á \text{ è } \text{ P è } \text{ é} \cdot}{6 \text{ è } \text{ Ú} }; + \left(\frac{á \text{ è } \text{ P è } \text{ é} \cdot}{6 \text{ è } \text{ Ú} }; \right. \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ è } 48 \text{ è } 48 \cdot}{6 \text{ è } =45}; + \left(\frac{6 \text{ è } 48-9 \text{ è } 48 \cdot}{6 \text{ è } =45}; \right. \right. \\
 &= 0,0015 + 0,015 \\
 &= 0,0165 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Headloss total

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_{\text{total}} &= Hf_{\text{Mayor}} + Hf_{\text{Minor}} \\
 &= 0,0023 \text{ m} + 0,0165 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,0188 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Data Perencanaan Biofilter Aerob

- Debit perancaan = 2000 m³/hari
- Dibagi 2 bak menjadi = 1000 m³/hari
- BOD masuk = 120 mg/L
- Efisiensi pengolahan = 80 %
- BOD keluar = 24 mg/L (dibawah Baku Mutu 75 mg/L)
- Beban BOD digunakan = 3 kg BOD/m³.hari

e. Perhitungan Biofilter Aerob

1. Beban BOD dalam air limbah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban BOD} &= Q \times \text{BOD masuk} \\ &= 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 120 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 120.000 \text{ g/hari} \\ &= 120 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jumlah BOD yang dihilangkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Removal BOD} &= 0,8 \times 120 \text{ kg} \\ &= 96 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban BOD pervolume = 3 kg/m³/hari

4. Volume media yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ media} &= \frac{Q \cdot S_0 \cdot (1 - e^{-k \cdot t})}{k \cdot (S_0 - S_t)} \\ &= \frac{564 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{pg}}{7 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{pg}} \\ &= 40 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Volume reactor

Jika V media adalah 50 % dari total V reactor, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ reactor} &= \frac{544}{94} \times 40 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 80 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Waktu tinggal dibutuhkan pada reactor

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_d &= \frac{Z_{\text{pcirmp}}}{bc^{\text{gr}} jgk^{\text{f}}} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\
 &= \frac{4,3 \text{ m}^3}{5444 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{fg}} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\
 &= 1,9 \text{ jam} = 2 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi Bak Reaktor Biofilter Aerob

Bak reaktor biofilter Aerob dibekas menjadi 3 ruang yaitu ruang pipa aerasi, bed media, dan ruang sisa lumpur sedangkan untuk aerasi penggunaan diffuser diletakan pada bagian bawah reaktor biofilter tanpa menambahkan ruang khusus. Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H total reactor} &= 2,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Panjang} &= 7,3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 7,3 \\
 \text{Volume reactor} &= p \times l \times h \\
 80 \text{ m}^3 &= p \times 7,3 \text{ m} \times 2,5 \text{ m} \\
 80 \text{ m}^3 &= 18,2 p \\
 4,3 \text{ m}^3 &= p \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 7,3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Panjang} &= 4,3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{H total reactor} &= 2,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Maka, dimensi dari masing-masing ruang adalah sebagai berikut:

- Ruang Aerasi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 2,7 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 7,3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{H} &= 2,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{L baffle} &= 20 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Ruang Bed Media:

Panjang = 6 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

H = 2,5 m

L *baffle* = 20 cm

4. Dimensi media biofilter aerob

Panjang = Panjang reaktor

Lebar = Lebar reactor

V media = p x l x h

$80 \text{ m}^3 = 8,7 \text{ m} \times 7,3 \text{ m} \times h$

$80 \text{ m}^3 = 63,5 \text{ m}^2 \times h$

$1,25 \text{ m}^3 = h$

H ruang lumpur = 0,5 m

H ruang lumpur = 0,2 m

5. Kebutuhan Oksigen

Kebutuhan oksigen di dalam reaktor biofilter aerob sebanding dengan jumlah oksigen yang dihilangkan (*Nusa Idaman Said. 2018*). Sehingga kebutuhan teoritis sama dengan Jumlah BOD yang dihilangkan yaitu 480kg/hari.

b. Faktor Keamanan ditetapkan ± 2

(*Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik dengan Proses Biofilter Anaerob \pm aerob. Nusa Idaman Said & Wahyu Hidayat. 2018*)

c. Kebutuhan Oksigen = $2 \times 480 \text{ kg/hari}$
= 960 kg/hari

d. Temperature udara rata-rata = 28 °C

e. Berat udara pada suhu 28 °C = $1,1725 \text{ kg/m}^3$

f. Diasumsikan jumlah oksigen didalam udara adalah 23,2 %

g. Jumlah kebutuhan udara teoritis

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{Q \cdot C_r}{C_u} \\
 &= \frac{829 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{1} \\
 &= 829 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. Kebutuhan udara actual

Jika efisiensi diffuser 2,5 % maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{Q \cdot C_r}{\eta} \\
 &= 33160 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 23 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \\
 &= 23000 \text{ liter/menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Cek ratio volume udara/Volume air limbah

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cek Ratio} &= \frac{Q_{\text{udara}}}{Q_{\text{air limbah}}} \\
 &= \frac{33160 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{1486 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \\
 &= 22,6
 \end{aligned}$$

j. Ratio F/M

MLSS yang digunakan adalah MLSS dengan range 2000 – 6000 mg/liter.

$$\text{Volume reactor total} = 707 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F/M} &= \frac{Q \cdot C_r}{V \cdot X} \\
 &= \frac{829 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \cdot 1486 \text{ mg/l}}{707 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 6000 \text{ mg/l}} \\
 &= 0,12 \text{ kg/BOD}_5
 \end{aligned}$$

(Memenuhi, Range 0,1 ± 0,3 Kg BOD/Kg MLSS.hari)

Nilai F/M menyatakan perbandingan makanan terhadap mikroorganisme yang terdapat dalam bioreaktor. Nilai yang disarankan untuk pengolahan air limbah adalah 0,1 – 0,3 Kg BOD/Kg MLSS.hari (Nathanson, 1986). Hasil perhitungan untuk rasio F/M yang didapatkan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rentang nilai F/M sebesar 0,12 Kg BOD₅ telah sesuai dan tidak melebihi rentang

yang ditentukan. Hasil perhitungan rasio F/M menunjukkan jumlah food memiliki jumlah cukup, yang menandakan reaktor tidak kekurangan bakteri pendegradasi sehingga pengolahan dikatakan optimal.

k. Massa lumpur aktif (Px)

Dengan data:

$$Y = \text{Koefisien Yield}$$

$$= 0,3 \times 1,0 \text{ kgTSS/kgBOD}$$

(Metcalf and Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 3*, halaman 897)

$$y = 1,000 - 1,04 \text{ kg/ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{sludge}} = 1 - 2 \%$$

$$\text{BOD removal} = Q \times (S_o - S_e)$$

$$= 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times (0.118 \text{ kgBOD/m}^3 - 0.0314 \text{ kgBOD/m}^3)$$

$$= 86,6 \text{ kgBOD/hari}$$

$$P_x = Y \times \text{BOD removal}$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ kgTSS/kgBOD} \times 86,6 \text{ kgBOD/hari}$$

$$= 69,2 \text{ kgTSS/hari}$$

Debit lumpur (QW)

$$QW = \frac{P_x}{x} \times C_{\text{sludge}}$$

$$= \frac{69,2 \text{ kgTSS/hari}}{0,01} \times 0,01$$

$$= 69,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

1. Dimensi bak pengendap akhir lumpur biofilter

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Debit Limbah} &= 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 41.6 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 3 \text{ jam}$$

Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned}2. \text{ Volume bak} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 41.6 \text{ m}^3 \times 3 \text{ jam} \\ &= 124,8 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi bak pengendap akhir

$$\text{H reactor} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{L reactor} = 7,3 \text{ m}$$

$$V = 2p \times l \times h$$

$$124,8 \text{ m}^3 = 2p \times 7,3 \text{ m} \times 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$3,4 = p$$

$$\text{Jadi, L reactor} = 7,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{H reactor} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang reactor} = 5,4 \text{ m}$$

4. Beban permukaan rata-rata

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{568 \text{ k}^7}{\text{B} \ddot{\text{e}} \text{ } \dot{\text{U}}} \\ &= \frac{568 \text{ k}^7}{\text{=6 k } \ddot{\text{e}} \text{ } 6\text{Ø} \text{ } \grave{\text{a}}} \\ &= 5,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

m. Blower udara yang diperlukan adalah dengan spesifikasi :

$$\text{Merk} = \text{ANLET}$$

$$\text{Jenis} = \text{Root Blower}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas blower} = \text{Anlet BE – H (8 Inch)}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = 10 \text{ kPa} – 80 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 9,1 \text{ kW} – 65,9 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Jumlah blower} = 2 \text{ (operasi bergantian)}$$

n. Kebutuhan diffuser

Total transfer udara = 8600 liter/menit

Diffuser udara menggunakan Diffuser Cylinder Ecorator dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Jenis = Diffuser Cylinder Ecorator

Merk = SEIKA

Tipe = SEIKA ECO 1000

Size = 3 inch = 7,62 cm

Material = SUS & Polypropylene

Flowrate = 700 liter/menit

Jumlah diffuser yang diperlukan:

$$= \frac{Q_{\text{udara}}}{Q_{\text{diffuser}}}$$

$$= 12,2 \text{ buah}$$

$$= 12 \text{ buah}$$

o. Media Pembiakan Mikroba

Media biofilter yang digunakan adalah media dari bahan plastik yang ringan, tahan lama, mempunyai luas spesifik yang besar, ringan serta mempunyai volume rongga yang besar sehingga resiko kebuntuan media sangat kecil.

Spesifikasi media biofilter yang digunakan adalah:

Material = PVC Sheet

Ukuran modul = 30 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm (ukuran dapat disesuaikan)

Ketebalan = 0,15 – 0,23 mm

Luas kontak spesifik = 150 m²/m³

Diameter lubang = 3 cm x 3 cm

Warna = hitam

Berat spesifik = 30 – 35 kg/m³

Porositas rongga = 0,98

q. Spesifikasi pompa sirkulasi

Merk = Taizhou Bluesea Water Pump

Jenis = Submersible Slurry Series Pump

Type = 3 phase 380 415 V – 50 Hz

= 6SP46/03-5.5

Kapasitas = 60 m³/jam

Head = 15 m

Motor Power = 5.5 Kw / 7.5 HP

■ BS Type SPECIFICATION

Hz	Type	Motor				Bore		Max. Continuous Duty Point				Maximum Discharge		Noise dB	L x W x H mm	Weight kg	
		HP	KW	PH	V	inch	mm	Discharge		Suction		mmAq	m/min				
								mmAq	m/min	mmAq	m/min						
50	BS-0212	1/4	0.2	1	220	1"	25	450	0.14	450	0.09	500	0.76	52	220x200x215	7	
	BS-0512	1/2	0.37	1	220	1-1/4"	32	1000	0.13	800	0.02	1100	1.4	61	253x250x250	12	
	BS-0532			3	220-440												
	BS-112	1	0.75	1	220	1-1/2"	40	1400	0.15	1200	0.1	1500	2.3	68	290x290x310	17	
	BS-132			3	220-440												
	BS-212	2	1.5	1	220	2"	50	2250	0.14	1750	0.38	2250	3.5	75	340x340x350	27	
	BS-232			3	220-440												
	BS-332	3	2.2	3	220-440	2"	50	2750	0.25	2250	0.37	3000	5.5	75	345x390x425	35	
	BS-532	5	3.7	3	220-440	2"	50	3000	0.13	2250	0.37	3000	5.5	75	385x390x425	36	
	BS-732	7-1/2	5.5	3	220-440	2-1/2"	65	1500	5.64	1750	3.72	3450	9	76	490x470x505	76	
	BS-1032	10	7.5	3	220-440	2-1/2"	65	2750	3.51	2500	1.66	3450	9	76	490x470x505	76	
	BS-1532	15	11	3	220-440	4"	100	1800	19.14	2200	6.38	3600	14	82	730x550x575	123	
	60	BS-0212	1/4	0.2	1	220	1"	25	650	0.07	600	0.06	700	0.9	55	220x200x215	7
		BS-0512	1/2	0.37	1	220	1-1/4"	32	1200	0.14	1100	0.02	1400	1.5	63	253x250x250	12
BS-0532		3			220-440												
BS-112		1	0.75	1	220	1-1/2"	40	1600	0.43	1600	0.12	2050	2.7	69	290x290x310	17	
BS-132				3	220-440												
BS-212		2	1.5	1	220	2"	50	2000	0.64	1750	1.01	3000	4	78	340x340x350	27	
BS-232				3	220-440												
BS-332		3	2.2	3	220-440	2"	50	2250	2.4	2000	2.09	4000	6	80	345x390x425	35	
BS-532		5	3.7	3	220-440	2"	50	2500	2.36	2250	1.54	4000	6	80	385x390x425	36	
BS-732		7-1/2	5.5	3	220-440	2-1/2"	65	2250	6.67	2550	4.74	4750	10.5	86	490x470x505	76	
BS-1032		10	7.5	3	220-440	2-1/2"	65	3000	4.89	3250	17.33	4750	10.5	86	490x470x505	76	
BS-1532		15	11	3	220-440	4"	100	2200	9.65	2600	8.63	4800	17	87	730x550x575	123	

Pipa Outlet Biofilter Anaerob-Aerob

Outlet biofilter anaerob-aerob menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa dan menggunakan sistem gravitasi dalam pengalirannya menuju ke bangunan selanjutnya yaitu *Belt Filter Press*.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Luas Penampang Pipa A} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\dot{I}} \\ &= \frac{44559 \text{ l } \text{æ}}{48 \text{ æ}} \\ &= 0,028 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Diameter Pipa Outlet D} &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \text{ æ}^{\circ}}{788}} \\ &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \text{ æ} 446 < k 7}{788}} \\ &= 0,18 \text{ m} = 180 \text{ mm} \\ &= 10 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Cek kecepatan pipa outlet V} &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\circ} \\ &= \frac{\hat{E}}{\frac{1}{0} \tilde{N} 788 \tilde{N} \times} \\ &= \frac{44559 \text{ l } \text{æ}}{\frac{1}{0} \tilde{N} 788 \tilde{N} 48 <} \\ &= 0,45 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi, range 0,3 -0,6 m/s} \end{aligned}$$

d. *Headloss Mayor* (Hf Mayor)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{48 < 9 \tilde{N} 1/4 \tilde{N} 1/2 \text{ æ} /};^{5 \text{ æ} 9} \right) \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{44559 \text{ l } 7 \text{ æ}}{48 < 9 \tilde{N} 554 \tilde{N} 48 < \text{ æ} /};^{5 \text{ æ} 9} \right) \times 2 \\ &= 3,8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

e. *Headloss Minor* (Hf Minor)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf minor} &= 2 \text{ elbow} \\ &= 1 \text{ gate valve} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf minor} &= \left(\frac{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,2}{6 \cdot 0,45} \right); + \left(\frac{4 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,2}{6 \cdot 0,45} \right); \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \cdot 40 = 200}{6 \cdot 0,45} \right); + \left(\frac{6 \cdot 40 = 240}{6 \cdot 0,45} \right); \\ &= 0,0015 \text{ m} + 0,012 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,0135 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

f. *Headloss Total* = Hf mayor + hf minor
 = 0,0023 m + 0,0135 m
 = 0,0158 m

Resume Bangunan Biofilter Anaerob-Aerob

Unit Biofilter Anaerob

Menggunakan 1 reaktor dengan 2 ruang, spesifikasi masing-masing ruang:

Panjang = 7,3 m

Panjang total = 14,6 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 0,2 m

Spesifikasi Media Pembiakan Biofilter

Panjang = 7,3 m

Panjang total = 14,6 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 2,5 m

Ø Pipa outlet = 0,2 m

Unit Biofilter Aerob

Panjang = 6 m

Panjang total = 7,3 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 2,5 m

Ruang aerasi

Panjang = 2,7 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 2,5 m

L *Baffle* = 20 cm

Ruang bed media

Panjang = 6 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 2,5 m

L *Baffle* = 20 cm

Ruang Lumpur Sisa:

Panjang = 3,4 m

Lebar = 7,3 m

Kedalaman = 2,5 m

Spesifikasi Media Pembiakan

Panjang = 9,2 m

Lebar = 7 m

Kedalaman media = 1,25 m

ø Pipa outlet = 0.2 m

Spesifikasi Media Pemiakan

Panjang = 4,6 m

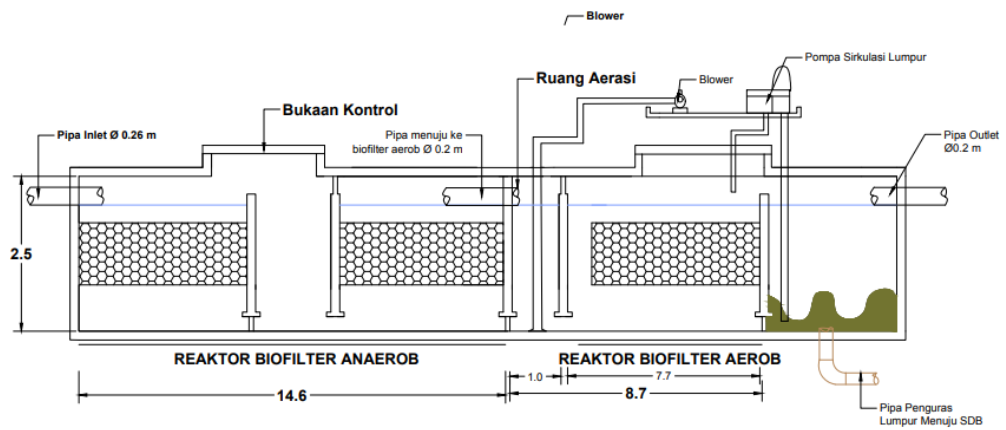
Panjang total = 9,2

Lebar = 6 m

Kedalaman media = 1,5 m

ø Pipa outlet = 0,2 m

Sketsa Unit Bangunan Biofilter Anaerob-Aerob :



7. Bak Pengendap II (Clarifier)

1. Kriteria Perencanaan

Zona Settling

- a. Bangunan berbentuk circular
- b. Kedalaman (H) = 10 – 15 ft = 3 – 4,6 m
- c. Diameter (D) = 10 – 200 ft = 3 – 61 m
- d. Slope dasar = $\frac{3}{4}$ - 2 in/ft = 62,5 – 167 mm/min
- e. Fligh travel speed = 0,02 – 0,05 m/min
- f. Waktu detensi (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam
- g. Over rate flow = 600 – 800 gal/ft² .hari = 24,42 – 32,156 m³ /m² .hari
- h. Peak rate flow = 1200-1700 gal/ft² .hari = 48,84 – 69,19 m³ /m² .hari
- i. Diameter inlet well = 15 – 20%. D bak
- j. Weir loading = 124 – 496 m

(Sumber :Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment Disposal Reuse, Third edition,199, page 396 - 402)

- k. Sg volatile solid = 1,3 gr/ cm³
- l. Sg fixed solid = 2,5 gr/ cm³

(SumEHU6HG54DVLP³:733ODQQQLQJHVLJQDQG2SHUDWLRQKDO 427)

- m. Viskositas kinematik (v) = 0,8039 x 10⁻⁶ m² /s
- n. Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ N s/m²

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 1742)

- o. Nfr = >10

(Sumber: SNI 6774 Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air 2008, hal 6)

- p. Bilangan Reynold (NRE) untuk Vs = < 1 (Laminer)

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 224. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

Zona Sludge

- a. Specific gravity solid (Si) = 1,25
- b. Specific gravity sludge (Sg) = 1,005

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition*, hal 1456)

2. Direncanakan

- a. Bak berbentuk circularir sebanyak 1 bak
- b. Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam = 7200 s
- c. Suhu = 28°C
- d. Viskositas kinematik(ν) = $0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$
- e. Viskositas dinamik (μ) = $0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}$
- f. Over rate flow = $40 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari}$
- g. D inlet wall = 15% . D bak
- h. Px = MLVSS = 1208,5 kgVSS/hari
- i. NRe = <2000 (aliran laminar)
- j. Kons. MLSS = 3500 mg/L
- k. Kons. MLVSS = 3000 mg/L
- l. Produksi lumpur (Px) = 347 kg SS/hari
- m. Qr = $2073,6 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$
= $0,024 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$

3. Perhitungan

Zona Settling

- a. Q_{in} pada BP II (clarifier)

$$Q_{in} = Q_o + Q_r$$

$$Q_{in} = 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 495 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$Q_{in} = 2495 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$Q_{in} = 0,028 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

b. Luas Surface Area (A) = $\frac{\dot{E}}{\dot{U}}$

$$= \frac{68,9 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{84,7 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

$$= 62,4 \text{ m}^2$$

c. Diameter (D) = $\sqrt{\frac{8A}{\pi}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 62,4}{\pi}}$$

$$= 8,9 \approx 9 \text{ m (memenuhi, syaratnya 3-60 m)}$$

$$\text{Maka, } r = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

- d. Diameter inlet wall (D') = 20% x diameter bak

$$= 20\% \times 9 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,8 \text{ m}$$

- e. Volume Bak Clarifier (V) = Q x td

$$= 0,028 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s}$$

$$= 201 \text{ m}^3$$

- f. Kedalaman Zona Settling (H settling)

$$V = A \times H$$

$$201 \text{ m}^3 = 62,4 \text{ m}^2 \times H$$

$$H = 3,2 \text{ m} \approx 3,5 \text{ m}$$

g. Cek Td

$$= \frac{i}{\hat{E}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{0,7}{0,000446} \times 0,000446}{\hat{E}}$$

$$= \frac{1,57}{446} = 0,00352$$

$$= 7948,12 \text{ s} = 2,2 \text{ jam}$$

(memenuhi, kriteria 1,5-2,5 jam)

h. Kecepatan pengendapan (vs)

$$= \frac{\Delta}{\xi}$$

$$= \frac{7,8}{660}$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m/jam} = 0,00044 \text{ m/s}$$

i. Diameter partikel

$$= \xi \frac{\rho_s - \rho_f}{\rho_f \nu}$$

$$= \xi \frac{2448 - 1000}{1000 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$= \xi \frac{1448}{1500}$$

$$= 0,00037 \text{ m}$$

j. Cek bilangan Nre

$$= \frac{\rho \nu \Delta}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 0,00044}{0,00044}$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ (memenuhi, Nre} < 1)$$

k. Kecepatan horizontal (vh)

$$= \frac{U_{gl}}{H}$$

$$= \frac{0,00028}{0,00044}$$

$$= 0,00028 \text{ m/s}$$

l. Jari-Jari Hidarulis (R)

$$= \frac{\rho H L}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \cdot 0,00044 \cdot 0,00028}{0,00044}$$

$$= 1,36 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{m. Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)} &= \frac{v \cdot H \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{4,446 \text{ m} \cdot 5,7 \text{ kg}}{4,44444 \cdot 7 = 8 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}} \\
 &= 453,65 \text{ (memenuhi, } Nre < 2000) \\
 \text{n. Cek bilangan Froude (Nfr)} &= \frac{v}{\sqrt{H \cdot g}} \\
 &= \frac{4,446 \text{ m}}{\sqrt{5,7 \text{ m} \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}} \\
 &= 4,77 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (memenuhi, } Nfr > 10^{-5})
 \end{aligned}$$

o. Cek penggerusan/kecepatan scouring (vsc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 vsc &= \xi \frac{v_{sc} \cdot H \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \xi \frac{4,446 \text{ m} \cdot 5,7 \text{ kg}}{4,447} \\
 &= 0,017 \text{ m/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

(memenuhi, tidak terjadi resuspensi, vsc > vs)

(memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan, vsc > vh)

Zona Thickening

a. MLVSS dalam *Clarifier*

Asumsi % biological yang tetap berada dalam bak AS 30 %, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 MLVSS_{AS} &= 30 \% \cdot H \cdot MLVSS_{tot} \\
 &= 30 \% \cdot H \cdot 3000 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= 900 \text{ mg/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MLVSS_{Clarifier} &= MLVSS_{tot} - MLVSS_{AS} \\
 &= 3000 \text{ mg/L} - 900 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= 2100 \text{ mg/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Massa solid total *Clarifier*

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{SOLID\ TOT} &= MLVSS_{Clarifier} \cdot V_{Clarifier} \\
 &= 2100 \text{ mg/L} \cdot 201 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 422100 \text{ g} \approx 422,1 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Kedalaman Zona Thickening

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{P_x}{N \cdot \rho} \\
 &= \frac{866544 \text{ kg}}{7444 \times 6} \\
 &= 2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Zona Sludge

a. Total lumpur yang terkumpul (T_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_L &= P_x \cdot H \text{ waktu pengurasan} \\
 &= 540 \text{ kg VSS/hari} \cdot 3 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 1620 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Total berat lumpur pada bak (T_{LM})

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{LM} &= T_L + M_{\text{SOLID TOT}} \\
 &= 1620 \text{ kg} + 422,1 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 2042,1 \text{ kg} \approx 2042 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Volume lumpur pada bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_L &= \frac{X_{Hc}}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{6486 \text{ kg}}{5444 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 2 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Volume air

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol air} &= 95 \% \cdot H \cdot V_L \\
 &= 95 \% \cdot 2 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 1,9 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Berat air = Volume air \cdot berat jenis air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,9 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 1780 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 3382 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Volume solid

$$\text{Vol solid} = 5 \% \cdot H \cdot V_L$$

$$= 5 \% H^2 m^3$$

$$= 0,1 m^3$$

g. Berat solid

$$\text{Berat solid} = \text{Volume solid} \times \text{berat jenis solid}$$

$$= 0,1 m^3 \times 1000,98 \text{ kg/ m}^3$$

$$= 100 \text{ kg}$$

h. Dimensi ruang lumpur

Direncanakan pengurasan dilakukan setiap 3 hari sekali dan ruang lumpur berbentuk kerucut terpancung, dengan asumsi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Diameter permukaan atas} = \text{diameter bak } \textit{settling}$$

$$= 9 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari permukaan atas (R)} = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter permukaan bawah} = 3 \text{ m (asumsi)}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari permukaan bawah (r)} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume ruang lumpur} = \frac{5}{7} H^2 (R^2 + r^2 + R r)$$

$$3,5 m^3 = \frac{5}{7} H^2 (4,5^2 + 1,5^2 + (4,5 \times 1,5))$$

$$H = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

i. Kedalaman total Clarifier

$$H_{\text{tot}} = H_{\text{Settling}} + H_{\text{Thickening}} + H_{\text{Sludge}}$$

$$= 3,5 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m} + 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,65 \text{ m} \approx 5,6 \text{ m (memenuhi, kriteria } 3,5 \pm 6)$$

j. Pompa Resirkulasi clarifier ke AS

1. Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_s + H_f \text{ total}$

- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$

- Koefisien kekasaran pipa (C) = 130

- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :

Elbow 90° C = 0,75

Gate Valve = 0,19

Check Valve = 2,5

Tee = 0,50

(Sumber: Kawamura, S. 2000. *Intergrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities 2 nd*, hal 159. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc)

2. Direncanakan

- Debit resirkulasi = 660 m³/hari = 27,5 m³/jam = 0,007 m³/s

- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0,6 m/s

- L suction = 28 m

- L discharge = 2 m

- Aksesoris suction

1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5

3 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,75

- Aksesoris discharge

1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,75

- Koefisien kekasaran (C) = 130

3. Perhitungan

1) *Head* Pompa

Head Pompa = LSuction + LDischarge

= 28 m + 2 m

= 30 m

H statis = 1,5 m

tem	Model	Flow m ³ /h	Head m	Efficiency %	NPSHr m	Inlet X Outlet mm	Motor power kw	Cross Weight kg
18	IMD65-50-130F	20	20	45	4.0	65×50	5.5	135
		*30	19	55				
		35	17	56				
19	IMD65-50-165F	20	35	40	4.0	65×50	7.5	145
		*30	33	54				
		35	30	52				
20	IMD65-40-200F	15	52	25	4.0	65×40	11	300 with base plate
		*25	50	37				
		35	45	42				
21	IMD80-65-120F	35	19	35	4.0	80×65	11	300 with base plate
		*60	17	51				
		70	13	48				
22	IMD80-65-140F	35	28	35	4.0	80×65	11	300 with base plate
		*60	25	46				
		70	22	46				
23	IMD80-50-200F	35	52	50	4.0	80×50	18.5	335含座 with base plate
		*50	50	55				
		60	45	56				
24	IMD100-80-125F	70	22	60	4.5	100×80	15	300 with base plate
		*100	20	65				
		120	17	64				

Spesifikasi pompa

- Merk = ShuangBao Machinery Co., Ltd
- Model pompa = IMD80-50-200F
- Kec. Aliran = 50 m³/h
- Head pump = 50 m
- Efisiensi pompa = 55%
- Diameter Inlet – Outlet = 80 mm dan 50 mm
- Motor Power = 18.5 Kw

Hf

a. Hf Mayor

- Hf Mayor Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ mayor} &= \frac{54 \dot{Q}^2 \sum \frac{L}{D^5}}{\frac{1}{4} \dot{Q}^2 \sum \frac{L}{D^5}} \\
 &= \frac{54 \dot{Q}^2 \sum \frac{L}{D^5}}{574 \dot{Q}^2 \sum \frac{L}{D^5}} \\
 &= 0,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Hf Mayor Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \frac{54 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{54 \text{ m} \cdot 6 \cdot 4}{574 \cdot 4} \\ &= 0,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hf Mayor total} = 0,6 \text{ m} + 0,4 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m}$$

- Hf Minor Pipa Suction (1 Check valve dan 3 buah elbow 90°)

$$\text{Hf Minor} = \text{Hf minor check valve} + \text{Hf minor elbow}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{5 \text{ m} \cdot 6 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} + \frac{7 \text{ m} \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} + \frac{7 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} \\ &= 0,087 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf Minor Pipa Discharge (1 buah elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{5 \text{ m} \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 4} \\ &= 0,013 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hf Minor Total} = 0,087 \text{ m} + 0,013 \text{ m} = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Total} &= \text{H statis} + \text{Hf Mayor total} + \text{Hf Minor total} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Syarat Head Pump} \geq \text{Hf total}$$

$$30 \text{ m} \geq 2,6 \text{ m} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Zona Outlet

- Panjang keliling *weir*

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{H diameter bak} \\ &= 3,14 \cdot 9 \text{ m} \\ &= 28,26 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah *V notch* setiap pelimpahan (*weir*)

$$n = \frac{nhle}{hpi} \frac{icjggle}{lrp} \frac{ucgp}{t \text{ lmraf}}$$

$$= \frac{6 < k}{4 \emptyset}$$

$$= 56 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit *V notch*

$$Q_{V \text{ notch}} = \frac{\hat{H}}{a}$$

$$= \frac{4 \hat{a} 6 < \hat{a} / \emptyset}{9: \text{ `sf}}$$

$$= 5 H 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Tinggi pelimpah setelah melalui *V-notch*

$$Q_{V \text{ notch}} = \frac{<}{59} H C d H \forall t \overline{H C} x \tan \frac{\hat{O}}{6} H h^{2/5}$$

$$5 H 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \frac{<}{59} H 0,584 H \frac{3}{4} \overline{H \{ \hat{a} s}} x \tan \frac{=4}{6} H h^{2/5}$$

$$h = 0,039 \text{ m}$$

- Luas permukaan Saluran pelimpah (A pelimpah)

$$A_{\text{sal pelimpah}} = \frac{\hat{H}}{e}$$

$$= \frac{4 \hat{a} 6 < k / \text{ bergi}}{4 \hat{a} k \text{ bergi}}$$

$$= 0,093 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = B H h$$

$$0,093 \text{ m}^2 = 2h H h$$

$$h = 0,21 \text{ m} \text{ N } 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{tot}} = H + (20\% \times H)$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,2 \text{ m})$$

$$= 0,24 \text{ m} \text{ N } 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 2 H h$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Diameter pipa outlet

$$A = \frac{\hat{E}}{\epsilon}$$

$$= \frac{446 \text{ l/s}}{4 \text{ l/s}}$$

$$= 0,047 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{8 H^0}{788}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \cdot 448 \text{ l/s}}{788}}$$

$$= 0,24 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan pipa 10 inch rucika kelas D, untuk saluran pembuangan dan limbah.



KELAS D

Diameter		Tebal Dinding (mm)	Panjang (m)	Sistem Penyambungan
inch	mm			
1½	42	1,30	4	SC
1½	48	1,30	4	SC
2	60	1,30	4	SC
2½	76	1,40	4	SC
3	89	1,60	4	SC
4	114	2,00	4	SC
5	140	2,60	4	SC
6	165	3,00	4	SC
8	216	4,20	4	SC
10	267	5,20	4	SC
12	318	6,20	4	SC

SC : Solvent Cement (Penyambungan dengan lem)

$$V_{cek} = Q/A$$

$$= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} / 0,038 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi, kriteria 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \frac{54 \text{ l/s} \cdot \hat{E} \cdot \hat{E}^{-0,41}}{1/4 \cdot \hat{E} \cdot 1/2^{0,41}}$$

$$= \frac{54 \text{ l/s} \cdot 969 \cdot 4467^{-0,41}}{574 \cdot \hat{E} \cdot 46; \cdot 0,41}$$

$$= 0,9$$

Pompa Sludge dari Clarifier ke Sludge Drying Bed

Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_s + H_f \text{ total}$
- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa (C) = 130
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :
 - Elbow* 90° C = 0,75
 - Gate Valve* = 0,19
 - Check Valve* = 2,5
 - Tee* = 0,50

(Sumber: Kawamura, S. 2000. *Intergrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities 2 nd*, hal 159. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc)

Direncanakan

- Debit lumpur = 6,45 m³/hari = 0,27 m³/jam = 0,00007 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0,6 m/s
- Diameter pipa = 0,267 m
- L suction = 8 m
- L discharge = 1 m
- Aksesoris suction
 - 3 buah *elbow* 90° ; k = 0,75
- Aksesoris discharge
 - 1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5
- Koefisien kekasaran (C) = 130

Perhitungan

1. Head Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head Pompa} &= L \text{ suction} + L \text{ discharge} \\ &= 8 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ statis} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

2. Hf

Hf Mayor

- Hf Mayor Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \frac{54 \text{ á } \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{á}^1 \ddot{\text{E}} \frac{1}{2} \text{á}^3} \\ &= \frac{54 \text{ á } \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{574 \cdot \text{á}^1 \ddot{\text{E}} 4 \text{á}^3} \\ &= 0,00013 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf Mayor Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \frac{54 \text{ á } \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{á}^1 \ddot{\text{E}} \frac{1}{2} \text{á}^3} \\ &= \frac{54 \text{ á } \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{574 \cdot \text{á}^1 \ddot{\text{E}} 4 \text{á}^3} \\ &= 0,00001 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hf Mayor total} = 0,00013 \text{ m} + 0,00001 \text{ m} = 0,00014 \text{ m}$$

- Hf Minor Pipa Suction (3 buah elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{\text{á} \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{6 \text{á}} \\ &= \frac{7 \ddot{\text{E}} 4 \text{á}^9 \ddot{\text{E}} 4 \text{á} \cdot}{6 \ddot{\text{E}} \text{á}^5} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf Minor Pipa Discharge (1 buah check valve)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{\text{á} \ddot{\text{A}} \ddot{\text{E}} \cdot \text{á}^1}{6 \text{á}} \\ &= \frac{5 \ddot{\text{E}} 6 \text{á}^9 \ddot{\text{E}} 4 \text{á} \cdot}{6 \ddot{\text{E}} \text{á}^5} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hf Minor Total} = 0,04 \text{ m} + 0,05 \text{ m} = 0,09 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Total} &= \text{H statis} + \text{Hf Mayor total} + \text{Hf Minor total} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ m} + 0,00014 \text{ m} + 0,05 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,65014 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat Head Pump \geq Hf total

$$9 \text{ m} \geq 0,65014 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

Item	Model	Flow m ³ /h	Head m	Efficiency %	NPSHr m	Inlet X Outlet mm	Motor power kw	Cross Weight kg
18	IMD65-50-130F	20	20	45	4.0	65×50	5.5	135
		*30	19	55				
		35	17	56				
19	IMD65-50-165F	20	35	40	4.0	65×50	7.5	145
		*30	33	54				
		35	30	52				
20	IMD65-40-200F	15	52	25	4.0	65×40	11	300 with base plate
		*25	50	37				
		35	45	42				
		35	19	35				
21	IMD80-65-120F	*60	17	51	4.0	80×65	11	300 with base plate
		70	13	48				
		35	28	35				
		*80	25	46				
22	IMD80-65-140F	70	22	46	4.0	80×65	11	300 with base plate
		35	52	50				
		*50	50	55				
23	IMD80-50-200F	60	45	56	4.0	80×50	18.5	335含座 with base plate
		70	22	60				
		*100	20	65				
24	IMD100-80-125F	120	17	64	4.5	100×80	15	300 with base plate
		70	22	60				

Spesifikasi pompa

- Merk = ShuangBao Machinery Co., Ltd
- Model pompa = IMD65-50-130F
- Kec. Aliran = 30 m³/h
- Head pump = 19 m
- Efisiensi pompa = 55%
- Diameter Inlet – Outlet = 65 mm dan 50 mm
- Motor Power = 5,5 kW

Resume Bangunan

Zona Settling

- Debit yang masuk = 0,028 m³/hari
- Luas Surface Area (A) = 62,4 m²
- Diameter bak = 9 m
- Diameter inlet wall (D') = 1,8 m
- Volume Bak = 201 m³
- H settling = 3,5 m
- Cek Td = 2,2 jam
- Vs = 1,6 m/jam
- Dp = 0,00037 m
- Cek Nre = 0,2
- Vh = 0,00028 m/s
- Jari-Jari Hidraulis (R) = 1,36 m
- Cek Nre = 453,65
- Cek Nfr = 4,77 x 10⁻⁵
- Vsc = 0,017 m/s

Zona Thickening

- H zona thickening = 2 m

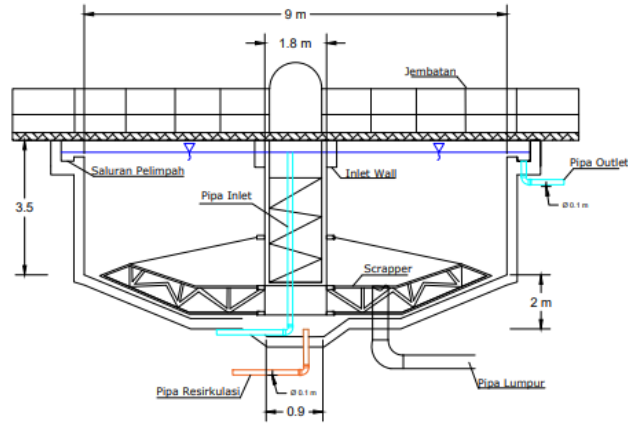
Zona Sludge

- Volume lumpur pada bak = 2 m³
- Dimensi ruang lumpur
 - Diameter permukaan atas = diameter bak *settling*
= 9 m
 - Jari-jari permukaan atas (R) = 4,5 m
 - Diameter permukaan bawah = 3 m (asumsi)
 - Jari-jari permukaan bawah (r) = 1,5 m
- H sludge = 0,15 m

Zona Outlet

- Panjang weir = 28 m
- Jumlah v notch = 56 buah
- Debit v notch = $5 H 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Tinggi pelimpah melalui v notch = 0,039 m
- Diameter pipa = 0,267 m

Sketsa Unit Bangunan Bak Pengendap II (Clarifier) :



8. Sludge Drying Bed

Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu pengeringan = 10 – 15 hari
- Tebal sludge cake = 20 – 60 cm
- Media = - Tebal Pasir : 15 – 30 cm
Tebal Kerikil : 30 – 60 cm
- Berat Air dalam cake (pi) = 60% - 70%
- Kadar Air (p) = 60% - 80%
- Kadar Solid = 20% - 40%

(sumber: Qasim, hal. 492)

- Kecepatan pipa underdrain = 0,75 m/s
- Kemiringan = 1 %

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, 2004. *Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th Edition*, hal 1570 – 1572)

Data Perencanaan

1) Lumpur dari DAF

- Jumlah 1 bak
- Volume lumpur = 0,30425 m³/hari
- Berat lumpur = 540,7 kg/hari
- Volume solid = 0,304 m³/hari
- Berat solid = 45,98 kg/hari

2) Lumpur dari bak pengendap I

- Jumlah bak = 1
- Volume lumpur = 3,15 m³/hari
- Berat lumpur = 3272,8 kg/hari
- Volume solid = 0,05 m³/hari
- Berat solid = 95,3 kg/hari

3) Lumpur dari Biofilter Anaerob-Aerob

- jumlah bak = 2
- volume lumpur = 0,118 m³/hari
- berat lumpur = 86,6 kg/hari
- volume solid = 0,0314 m³/hari
- berat solid = 5,4 kg/hari

4) Lumpur dari bak pengendap II

- Jumlah bak ada 1 bak
- Volume lumpur = 1,896 m³/hari
- Berat lumpur = 1897,89 kg/hari
- Volume solid = 0,086 m³/hari
- Berat solid = 95,3 kg/hari

5) Volume total yang masuk dari DAF hingga bak pengendap II

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. Total} &= \text{Vol lumpur DAF} + \text{Vol lumpur BP I} + \text{Vol lumpur biofilter} \\ &\quad \text{anaerob-aerob} + \text{Vol BP II} \\ &= 0,30425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,342 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,118 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 1,896 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 2,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat lumpur} &= \text{Berat lumpur DAF} + \text{berat lumpur BP I} + \text{berat lumpur biofilter} + \\ &\quad \text{berat lumpur BP II} \\ &= 540,7 \text{ kg/hari} + 3272,8 \text{ kg/hari} + 86,6 \text{ kg/hari} + 1897,89 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 5797,9 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume solid} &= \text{Vol solid DAF} + \text{Vol solid BP I} + \text{Vol solid biofilter anaerob-} \\ &\quad \text{aerob} + \text{vol solid BP II} \\ &= 0,046 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,0314 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,086 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 0,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat solid} &= \text{Berat solid DAF} + \text{Berat solid BP I} + \text{Berat solid biofilter} \\
 &\quad \text{anaerob-aerob} + \text{Berat solid BP II} \\
 &= 45,98 \text{ kg/hari} + 95,3 \text{ kg/hari} + 5,4 \text{ kg/hari} + 95,3 \text{ kg/hari} \\
 &= 241,9 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Tebal Pasir = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- 7) Tebal Kerikil = 15 cm = 0,15 m
- 8) Tebal Cake = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- 9) Waktu Pengeringan = 10 hari
- 10) Berat Air dalam Cake (P_i) = 60% Kadar
- 11) Kadar solid = 30%
- 12) Kadar air (P) = 75 %
- 13) L : B = 1 : 3
- 14) Freeboard = 0,4 m
- 15) V = 0,4 m/dtk
- 16) Menggunakan 1 unit sludge drying bed dengan 6 bed

Perhitungan:

1. Volume influent = Q x waktu pengurasan
= 2,66 m³/hari x 10 hari
= 26,6 m³

2. Tebal media = tebal pasir + tebal kerikil
= 0,15 m + 0,3 m
= 0,45 m

3. Volume cake sludge (Vi)

$$V_i = \frac{Q \cdot X \cdot \tau}{\rho_s \cdot (1 - \alpha)}$$
$$= \frac{26,6 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 0,4 \text{ kg/l} \cdot 4,49 \text{ h}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot (1 - 0,05)}$$
$$= 19 \text{ m}^3$$

4. Volume sludge drying bed (V)

$$V = V_i$$
$$= 19 \text{ m}^3$$

5. Volume tiap bed (Vb)

$$V_b = \frac{V}{n}$$
$$= \frac{19 \text{ m}^3}{3}$$
$$= 6,3 \text{ m}^3$$

6. Dimensi bed

$$A = \frac{V_b}{h}$$
$$= \frac{6,3 \text{ m}^3}{1,2 \text{ m}}$$
$$= 5,25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = L \cdot B$$

$$5,25 \text{ m}^2 = 3B \cdot B$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{5,25 \text{ m}^2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,4 \text{ m} \\
 L &= 3B \\
 &= 3 \times 1,4 \text{ m} \\
 &= 4,2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \text{ Volume air (Va)} &= \text{Vol. solid} - V_i \\
 &= 0,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} - 0,15 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 6,9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= \frac{6,9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{24 \times 60 \times 60} \\
 &= \frac{6,9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{86400} \\
 &= 2,5 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Kedalaman underdrain

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_u &= \frac{\hat{D}}{\bar{a} \cdot \bar{e} \cdot B} \\
 &= \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} \\
 &= 0,43 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Diameter pipa underdrain (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \cdot \bar{N} \cdot \bar{D}}{7 \cdot \bar{a} \cdot \bar{e} \cdot \bar{e}}} \\
 &= \sqrt[4]{\frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} : 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} : 7 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{7 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}} \\
 &= 0,03
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. H_{\text{total}} &= h_{\text{media}} + F_b + H_{\text{cake}} \\
 &= 0,45 \text{ m} + 0,4 \text{ m} + 0,03 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,8 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Perhitungan pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Pipa inlet} &= \text{pipa outlet bak pengendap II} \\
 &= 0,1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q \text{ limbah} = 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 0,023 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$V = 0,4 \text{ m/detik}$$

$$D \text{ pipa outlet} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{5 \cdot \hat{E}}{788 \cdot \epsilon}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{5 \cdot 4467 \cdot 7}{788 \cdot 48}}$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ m}$$

$$= 130 \text{ mm}$$

b. Pompa lumpur

Model and parameter

Table 1: Light duty: 2P Motor Speed=2900RPM Design pressure: 1.6 MPa “*”Standard data

Item	Model	Flow (m3/h)	Head (m)	Efficiency (%)	NPSHa (m)	Inlet x outlet (mm)	Motor Power (KW)	Pump and motor weight (kg)
1	UHB-ZK40/10-20	5	22	18	3.00	40*32	3.00	100.00
		*10	20	28				
		12	18	30				
2	UHB-ZK40/10-30	5	32	18	3.00	40*32	4.00	105.00
		*10	30	36				
		12	27	30				
3	UHB-ZK50/20-20	12	22	30	3.00	50*40	4.00	130.00
		*20	20	37				
		25	17	40				
4	UHB-ZK50/20-30	12	32	30	3.00	50*40	5.50	150.00
		*20	30	36.5				
		25	28	40				
5	UHB-ZK65/30-20	20	13	34	3.50	65*50	5.50	150.00
		*30	20	36				
		35	18	40				
6	UHB-ZK65/30-30	20	32	34	3.50	65*50	7.50	150.00
		*30	30	37				
		35	18	40				
7	UHB-ZK65/30-50	20	52	30	3.50	65*50	15.00	280.00
		*30	50	35.5				
		35	47	38				

Dengan Q lumpur dari bak pengendap II = 2,66 m³/hari. 0,11 m³/jam maka diperoleh spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut:

Merk pompa = UHB-ZK Slurry Pump

Tipe pompa = UHB-ZK 40/10-20

Motor pompa = 3 kw

Diameter pipa outlet = 130 mm

Head pump = 22 m

L suction = 60 m

$$L \text{ discharge} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$N \text{ elbow} = 3$$

- Headloss mayor

Hf suction

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{4f; <8 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 1/4 \ddot{e} \text{ } 1/2 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } \hat{a}'}; 1,85 \times L \right. \\ &= \left(\frac{4\hat{a}44447 \text{ } \hat{a} \text{ } 7 \text{ } \hat{e}}{4f; <8 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 574 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 4\hat{a}7 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } \hat{a}'}; 1,85 \times 60 \right. \\ &= 0,000007 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf discharge

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{4f; <8 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 1/4 \ddot{e} \text{ } 1/2 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } \hat{a}'}; 1,85 \times L \right. \\ &= \left(\frac{4\hat{a}44447 \text{ } \hat{a} \text{ } 7 \text{ } \hat{e}}{4f; <8 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 574 \text{ } \ddot{e} \text{ } 4\hat{a}7 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } \hat{a}'}; 1,85 \times 4 \right. \\ &= 0,0000004 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss minor

$$K \text{ elbow (90}^\circ \text{ screwed ends)} = 0,75$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= n \times k \times \frac{\acute{e} \cdot}{6U} \\ &= 3 \times 0,75 \times \frac{4\hat{a} \cdot}{6 \ddot{e} \text{ } =\acute{a}5} \\ &= 0,0011 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Hf total= hf mayor + hf minor

$$= 0,00000074 \text{ m} + 0,0011 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0011 \text{ m}$$

- Head pump \geq hf total

$$= 22 \text{ m} \geq 0,0761 \text{ m}$$

c. Pompa minyak dan lemak

Model and parameter

Table 1: Light duty: 2P Motor Speed=2900RPM Design pressure: 1.6 MPa “*”Standard data

Item	Model	Flow (m3/h)	Head (m)	Efficiency (%)	NPSHa (m)	Inlet x outlet (mm)	Motor Power (KW)	Pump and motor weight (kg)
1	UHB-ZK40/10-20	5 *10 12	22 20 18	18 28 30	3.00	40*32	3.00	100.00
2	UHB-ZK40/10-30	5 *10 12	32 30 27	18 36 30	3.00	40*32	4.00	105.00
3	UHB-ZK50/20-20	12 *20 25	22 20 17	30 37 40	3.00	50*40	4.00	130.00
4	UHB-ZK50/20-30	12 *20 25	32 30 28	30 36,5 40	3.00	50*40	5.50	150.00
5	UHB-ZK65/30-20	20 *30 35	13 20 18	34 36 40	3.50	65*50	5.50	150.00
6	UHB-ZK65/30-30	20 *30 35	32 30 18	34 37 40	3.50	65*50	7.50	150.00
7	UHB-ZK65/30-50	20 *30 35	52 50 47	30 35,5 38	3.50	65*50	15.00	280.00

Dengan Q minyak dari DAF = 0,00025 m³/hari. 0,00014m³/jam. Maka di peroleh spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut:

Merk pompa = UHB-ZK Slurry Pump

Tipe pompa = UHB-ZK 40/10-20

Motor pompa = 3 kw

Diameter pipa outlet = 130 mm

Head pump = 22 m

L suction = 77,98 m

L discharge = 5,91 m

N elbow = 2

- Headloss mayor

Hf suction

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{4f \cdot L \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d^5}, 1,85 \right) \times L \\
 &= \left(\frac{4 \cdot 44448}{4f \cdot L \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 574 \cdot 4 \cdot 57 \cdot d^5}, 1,85 \right) \times 77,98 \\
 &= 0,0000003 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hf discharge

$$H_f = \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{4f \cdot L \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d^5}, 1,85 \right) \times L$$

$$= \left(\frac{4.444448}{4.8 \cdot 574 \cdot 4.7 \cdot 2} \right)^{1,85} \times 5,91$$

$$= 0,000001$$

- Headloss minor

K elbow (90° screwed ends) = 0,75

$$H_f = n \times k \times \frac{v^5}{6U}$$

$$= 2 \times 0,75 \times \frac{4.7^5}{6 \cdot 4.5}$$

$$= 0,0068 \text{ m}$$

- Hf total = hf mayor + hf minor
= 0,000004 + 0,0068 m
= 0,0068 m
- Head pump \geq hf total
= 22 \geq 0,0068 m

Resume Bangunan Sludge Drying Bed:

1. Panjang bak = 4,2 m
2. Lebar bak = 1,4 m
3. H bak = 1,6 m
4. Jumlah bed = 3 bed
5. Tebal pasir = 0,3 m
6. Tebal kerikil = 0,6 m
7. Tebal cake = 0,3 m
8. Pipa underdrain = 0,03 m

Sketsa Bangunan Sludge Drying Bed:

