

BAB V
DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN UNIT PENGOLAHAN

5.1. Saluran Pembawa

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran : 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition*, 316)
- Freeboard : 5% – 30%
(Sumber : Chow, Ven Te. 1959. *Open Channel Hydraulics*, hal 159)
- Dimensi saluran : Lebar (B) = 2H
- Nilai koefisien manning (n) :

No	Bahan	Koefisien manning (n)
1	Besi tuang lapis	0,014
2	Kasca	0,010
3	Saluran beton	0,013
4	Bata dilapisin mortar	0,015
5	Pasangan batu semen	0,025
6	Saluran tanah bersih	0,022
7	Saluran tanah	0,030
8	Saluran dengan dasar batu dan tebing rumput	0,040
9	Sluran pada galian batu padas	0,040

(Sumber : Bambang Triadmodjo, 2015, tabel 4.2 Harga Koefisien Manning)

b) Data Perencanaan

- Direncanakan saluran pembawa saluran tertutup
- Debit : $2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Jumlah saluran pembawa : 1
- Kecepatan aliran (v) : $0,3 \text{ m/s}$
- Koefisien manning (n) : $0,013$
- Panjang saluran : 5 m
- Freeboard : 20%
- Dimensi Saluran = $B = 2H$

c) Perhitungan

a. Luas Penampang Saluran

$$A = \frac{Q}{v} = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}}$$
$$= 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

b. Kedalaman Saluran

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

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

$$2H^2 = A$$

$$2H^2 = 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H^2 = 0,04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} = H + \text{freeboard}$$

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

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

$$B = 2H$$

$$B = 2 \times 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

c. Cek Kecepatan

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

$$V = \frac{Q}{B \times H}$$

$$V = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}}{0,4 \text{ m} \times 0,24 \text{ m}}$$

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

d. Jari – jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B + (2 \times H)}$$

$$R = \frac{0,4 \text{ m} \times 0,2 \text{ m}}{0,4 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,2 \text{ m})}$$

$$R = \frac{0,8 \text{ m}^2}{0,8 \text{ m}}$$

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

e. Kemiringan Saluran / Slope

$$S = \left(\frac{n \times v}{R^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S = \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,3}{1^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S = \left(\frac{0,0027}{1} \right)^2$$

$$S = 1,6 \times 10^{-5}$$

($s < 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/m} \rightarrow$ memenuhi)

d) Resume Bangunan

- Menggunakan saluran tertutup berbentuk rectangular
- Kedalaman saluran (H) = 0,2 m
- Kedalaman total (H total) = 0,24 m
- Lebar (B) = 0,4 m
- Kemiringan saluran = $1,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m}$

5.2. Bak Ekualisasi

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- $T_d = 10 \text{ menit} - 30 \text{ menit}$
- $H = 1,5 - 2 \text{ m}$
- Kecepatan aliran (v) : $0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/detik}$

(Sumber: *Metcalf and Eddy*, 1979, hal. 343)

b) Data Perencanaan

- $Q \text{ bak penampung} = Q \text{ saluran pembawa} = 2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Menggunakan 1 bak penampung
- $T_d = 30 \text{ menit} = 1800 \text{ s}$
- Freeboard = 20%
- $V = 0,3 \text{ m/s}$

c) Perhitungan

1. Volume Bak Penampung

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1800 \text{ s} \\ &= 43,2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi Bak Penampung

$$V = L \times B \times H \rightarrow H = 2\text{m}; L = B$$

$$43,2 \text{ m}^3 = B \times B \times 2\text{m}$$

$$43,2 \text{ m}^3 = 2B^2$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{43,2 \text{ m}^3}{2}}$$

$$B = 4,6 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$L = B = 5 \text{ m}$$

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

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

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

3. Jari – jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B + (2 \times H)}$$

$$R = \frac{5 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ m} + (2 \times 2 \text{ m})}$$

$$R = \frac{10 \text{ m}^2}{9 \text{ m}}$$

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

4. Kemiringan Saluran / Slope

$$S = \left(\frac{n \times v}{R^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S = \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,3}{1^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S = \left(\frac{0,0039}{1} \right)^2$$

$$S = 1,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m} = 0,000015 \text{ m/m}$$

5. Headloss

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Headloss} &= S \times \text{panjang bak} \\ &= 0,000015 \text{ m/m} \times 5 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,000075 \end{aligned}$$

6. Pompa Menuju Netralisasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } Q &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 86,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Grafik *Performance Curves*, didapatkan data spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

- Merk Pompa = GRUNDFOS
- Tipe Pompa = AP100.100.24
50 Hz

ISO 9906 Annex A

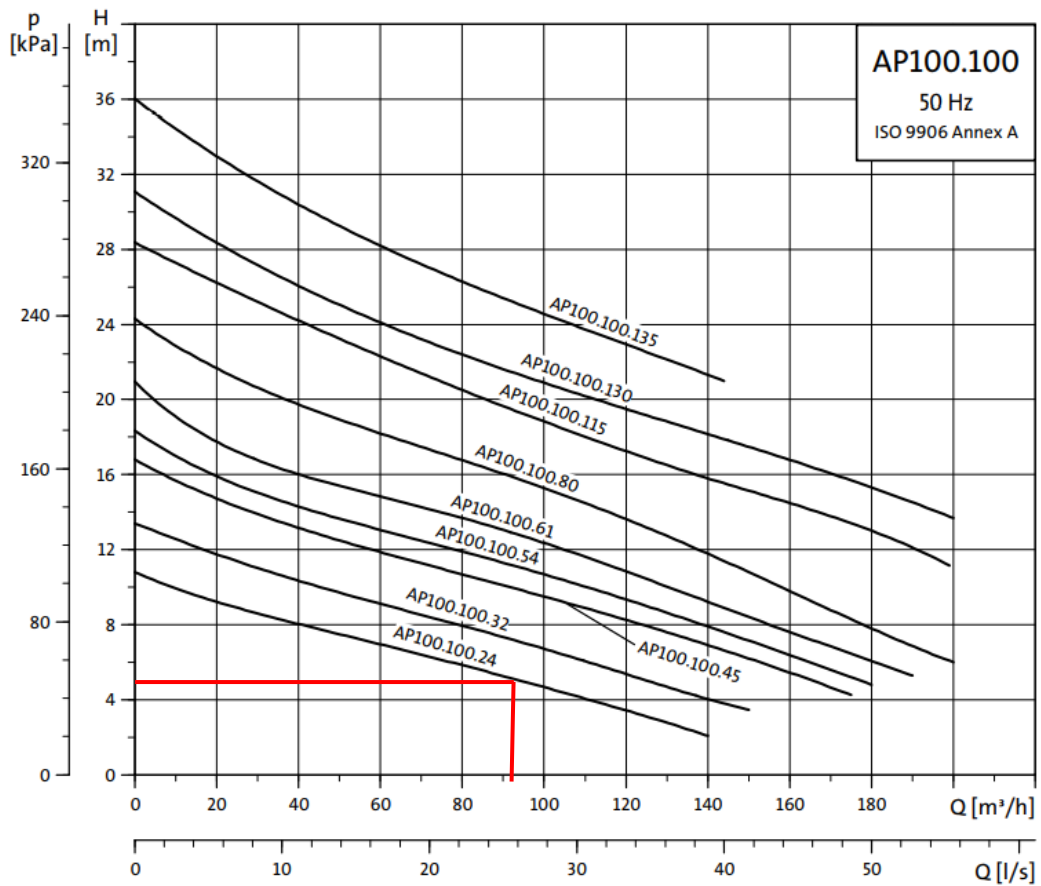
- Diameter pipa *suction* (inlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch
- Diameter pipa *discharge* (outlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch

Sumber : Grundfos, hal

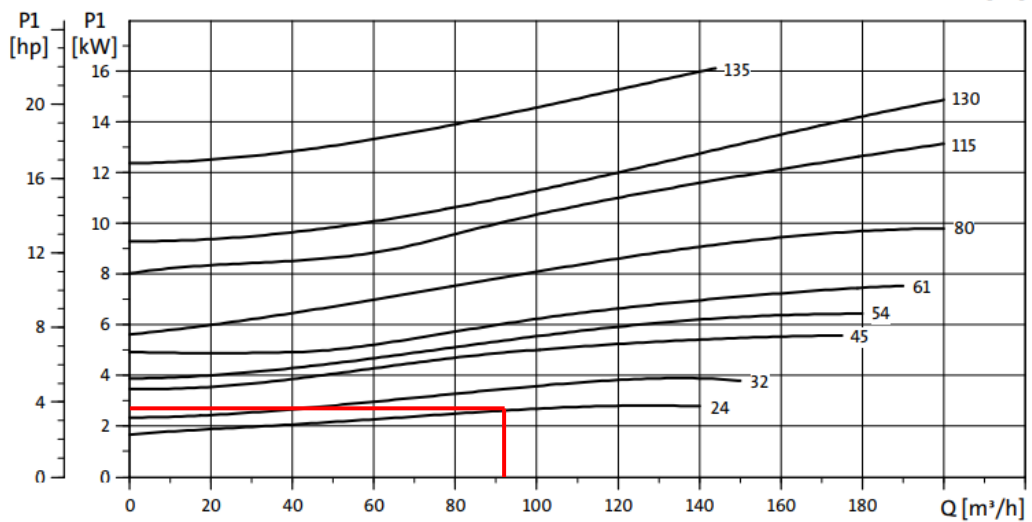
- *Head* pompa = 5 m

- Daya pompa = 2,7 kW

Grafik pompa submersible



Grafik Power Submersible



- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,117)^2 \\
 &= 0,01 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,01 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 2,4 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang pipa suction (L) = 0,5 m
- Panjang pipa discharge (L) = 1,1 m + 3,5 m + 2,6 m = 8,2 m
- Headlos Mayor (Hf Mayor)

Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 0,5 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\
 &= 0,02 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 8,2 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\
 &= 0,34
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Hf mayor} &= \text{Hf mayor suction} + \text{Hf mayor discharge} \\
 &= 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,34 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,36 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Minor (Hf Minor)

Pipa Suction

$$\text{Accesoris Pipa Suction} = 1 \text{ check valve} = 2,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Accesoris pipa discharge} &= 1 \text{ gate valve} = 0,19 \\ &= 1 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} + \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 0,19 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} + \frac{1 \times 0,75 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,26 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Hf minor} &= \text{Hf minor Suction} + \text{Hf minor Discharge} \\ &= 0,7 \text{ m} + 0,26 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,96 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss total (Hf total)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf total} &= \text{total Hf Mayor} + \text{total Hf Minor} \\ &= 0,36 \text{ m} + 0,96 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,32 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Syarat headpump > Headloss total

$$5 \text{ m} > 1,32 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

d) Resume Bangunan

- Panjang : 5 m
- Lebar : 5 m
- Tinggi : 2
- Tinggi total : 2,4 m

- Pipa outlet :

Merk pompa : GRUNDFOS

Tipe pompa : AP 100.100

51 z

ISO 9906 Annex A

\emptyset Pipa Suction (inlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch
 \emptyset Pipa Discharge (outlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch
 Head pompa = 7 m
 Daya Pompa = 3,2 kW

5.3. Netralisasi

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu detensi (td) : 20 – 60 s
- Gradien kecepatan (G) : 700 – 1000/s
- Diameter propeller (Di) : <18 inch (maksimal 0,45 m)
- Kecepatan propeller : 400 – 1750 rpm
- Nre : > 10.000 (turbulen)

(Sumber : *Reynold*, hal 182-187)

b) Data Perencanaan

- Debit : 2100 m³/hari = 0,024 m³/s

c) Direncanakan

Tangki Pembubuh

- Menggunakan NaOH karena merupakan basa kuat dan air limbah bersifat asam
- Jumlah bak : 1 unit
- pH limbah : 3 (asam)
- Massa jenis NaOH : 2,13 kg/L
- Pengenceran konsentrasi NaOH : 50%
- Berat molekul NaOH : 40
- Periode pelarutan : 10 hari
- Gradien kecepatan (G) : 900/s
- Viskositas absolute (μ) : T = 28°C = 0,8324 x 10⁻³ N.s/m³
- Jenis impeller : propeller, pitch 1, 3 blades
- Konstanta turbulen ($K\tau$) : 0,32
- Kecepatan putaran propeller (n) : 600 rpm = 10 rps

Tangki Netralisasi

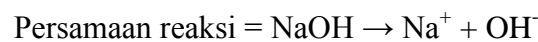
- Menggunakan 1 buah tangki netralisasi berbentuk circular yang dilengkapi dengan kontroler pH
- Menggunakan 1 tangki netralisasi
- Debit air limbah (Q) : $1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,01157 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Waktu detensi (td) : 50 s
- Gradien kecepatan (G) : 900/s
- Densitas air, $T=28^\circ\text{C}$: $0,9962 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Jenis impeller : propeller, pitch 1, 3 blades
- Konstanta turbulen ($K\tau$) : 0,32
- Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) : 600 rpm = 10 rps
- Lebar paddle (W_i) : $1/10 D$

d) Perhitungan

Bak Pembubuh

1. Dosis NaOH

Dosis NaOH untuk menetralkan air buangan yang bersifat asam (pH awal = 3), dibutuhkan menaikkan 8 tingkat menuju pH 11, dan didiamkan selama 10 menit untuk membantu pengendapan parameter logam berat. Berikut perhitungan untuk dosis yang diperlukan :



$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-4}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{\text{massa (g)}}{\text{volume air (L)}} \times \frac{1}{\text{BM } (\frac{\text{gr}}{\text{mol}})} \times \text{valensi}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{\text{massa (g)}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1}{40 (\frac{\text{gr}}{\text{mol}})} \times 1$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{\text{massa (g)}}{40 \times 10^4}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$8 = -\log \frac{\text{massa (g)}}{40 \times 10^4}$$

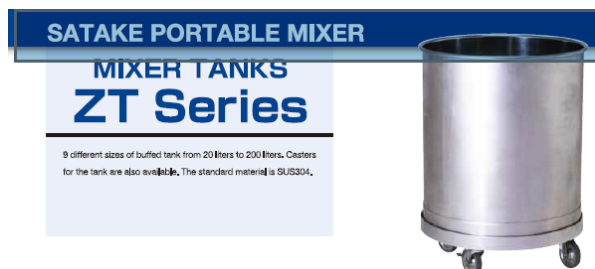
$$10^{-8} = \frac{\text{massa (g)}}{40 \times 10^4}$$

$$\text{Massa} = 0,004 \text{ g/L}$$

Artinya dibutuhkan 0,004 g NaOH tiap 1 L air limbah

2. Kebutuhan NaOH = dosis NaOH x Q air limbah
= 0,004 g/L x 2100000 L/hari
= 8400 g/hari
= 8,4 kg/hari
3. Volume NaOH = $\frac{\text{Kebutuhan NaOH}}{\rho \text{ NaOH}}$ x periode pelarutan
= $\frac{8,4 \text{ kg/hari}}{2,13 \text{ kg/l}}$ x 10 hari
= 39 L
4. Kebutuhan air pelarut (pengenceran NaOH = 50%)
 $V1.N1 = V2.N2$
 $V1. 50\% = 39 \text{ L}. 100\%$
 $V1 = \frac{100}{50} \times 39 \text{ L}$
 $V1 = 78 \text{ L}$
5. Volume total tangki pembubuh
 $V \text{ total} = V \text{ NaOH} + V \text{ air pelarut}$
= 39 L + 78 L
= 117 L
= 0,117 m³

Setelah diketahui volume tangki pembubuh, maka didapatkan spesifikasi tangki pembubuh sebagai berikut :





Spesifikasi

- Merk : Stake
- Model tangki : ZTF-150
- Kapasitas tangki : 150 L
- Kapasitas tangki maks : 182 L
- Diameter tangki : 650 mm = 0,65 m
- Kedalaman tangki : 844 mm = 0,844 m
- Model penyangga : ZS-4

6. Supply tenaga ke air

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (900/s)^2 \times 0,8324 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^3 \times 0,117 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 78,8 \text{ N.m/s} = 78,8 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Diameter impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{K\tau \cdot n^3 \cdot \rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{78,8 \text{ N.m/s}}{0,32 \cdot (10 \text{ rps})^3 \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 0,19 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,2 \text{ m (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Lebar impeller

$$Wi = \frac{1}{10} \times Di$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

9. Jarak impeller dari dasar = 0,5 x Di
 = 0,5 x 0,2 m
 = 0,1 m

10. Kedalaman air

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times h \text{ air}$$

$$0,117 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,65 \text{ m})^2 \times h \text{ air}$$

$$h \text{ air} = 0,35 \text{ m} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

berdasarkan perhitungan, maka diperoleh spesifikasi pengaduk dan motor penggerak sebagai berikut



Spesifikasi :

- Merk : Satake
- Model : A730-0.2 A
- Tenaga : 0,2 kW = 200 watt
- Diameter impeller: 220 mm = 0,22 m

11. Cek bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{(Di)^2 \cdot n \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{(0,22)^2 \cdot 10 \text{ rps} \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8324 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\ &= 579241,7 \text{ (memenuhi } Nre > 10000) \end{aligned}$$

Tangki Netralisasi

1. Volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume limbah} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 50 \text{ s} \\ &= 1,2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \text{vol limbah} + \text{vol. Pembubuh} \\ &= 1,2 \text{ m}^3 + 0,117 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1,317 \text{ m}^3 = 1317 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan volume tangki diatas diperoleh spesifikasi tangki netralisasi sebagai berikut :



Spesifikasi :

- Merk : Stake
- Model tangki : ZTF-1500
- Kapasitas tangki : 1500 L
- Kapasitas tangki maks : 1721 L
- Diameter tangki : 1250 mm = 1,25 m
- Kedalaman tangki : 1535 mm = 1,54 m
- Model penyangga : ZS-5

2. Kedalaman air

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times h_{\text{air}}$$

$$1,317 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (1,25)^2 \times h_{\text{air}}$$

$$h_{\text{air}} = 1,1 \text{ m}$$

3. Supplay tenaga

$$P = G^2 \times \mu \times V$$

$$= (900/\text{s})^2 \times 0,8324 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^3 \times 1,317 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 888 \text{ N.s/m} = 888 \text{ watt}$$

4. Diameter impeller

$$D_i = \left(\frac{P}{K \tau \cdot n^3 \cdot \rho} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{888 \text{ N.s/m}}{0,32 \cdot (10 \text{ rps})^3 \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$= 0,31 \text{ m} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar impeller

$$W_i = \frac{1}{10} \times D_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

6. Jarak impeller dari dasar

$$= 0,5 \times D_i$$

$$= 0,5 \times 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

Sesuai dengan perhitungan Di di dapatkan spesifikasi pengaduk dan motor pengaduk sebagai berikut :



Spesifikasi :

- Merk : Satake
- Model : A730-0.75 B
- Tenaga : 0,75 kW = 750 watt
- Diameter impeller: 310 mm = 0,31 m

7. Cek Nre

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{(Di)^2 \cdot n \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{(0,31)^2 \cdot 10 \text{ rps} \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8324 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\
 &= 1150105,9 \text{ (memenuhi } Nre > 10000)
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Pompa ke bak koagulasi-flokulasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dengan } Q &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\
 &= 86,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Grafik *Performance Curves*, didapatkan data spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

- Merk Pompa = GRUNDFOS
- Tipe Pompa = AP100.100.24
50 Hz

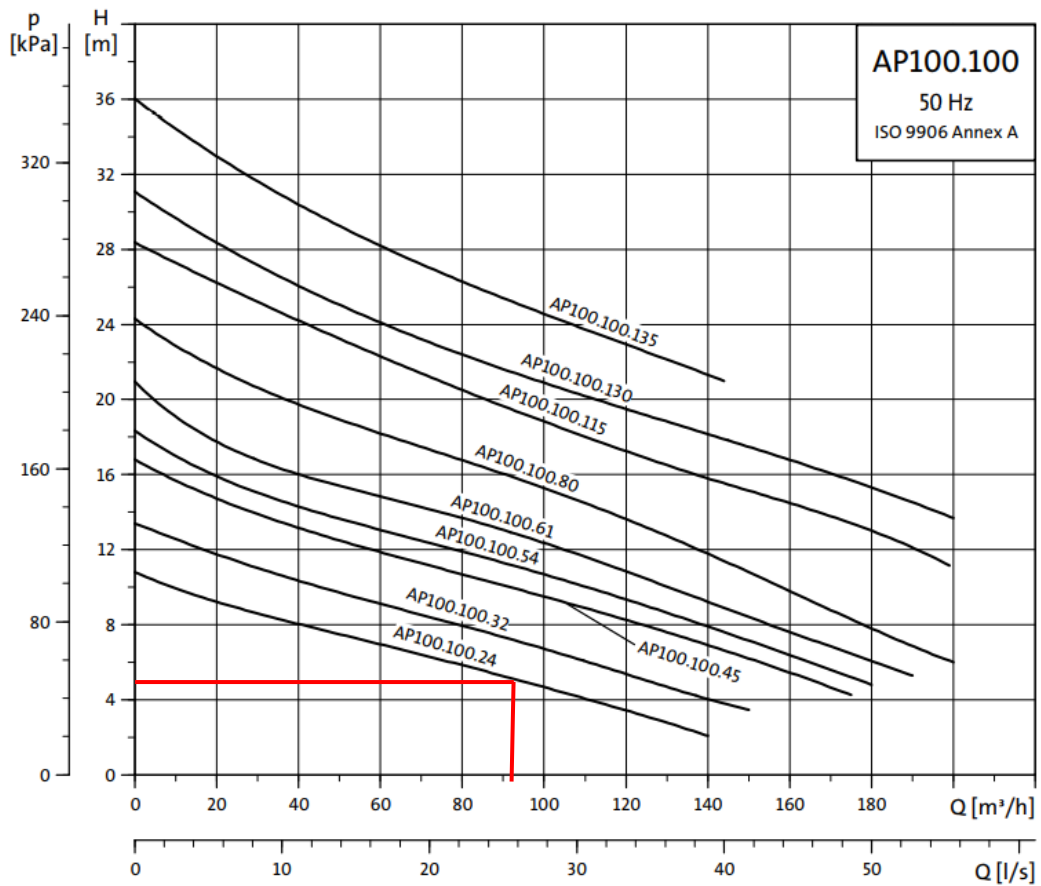
ISO 9906 Annex A

- Diameter pipa *suction* (inlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch
- Diameter pipa *discharge* (outlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch

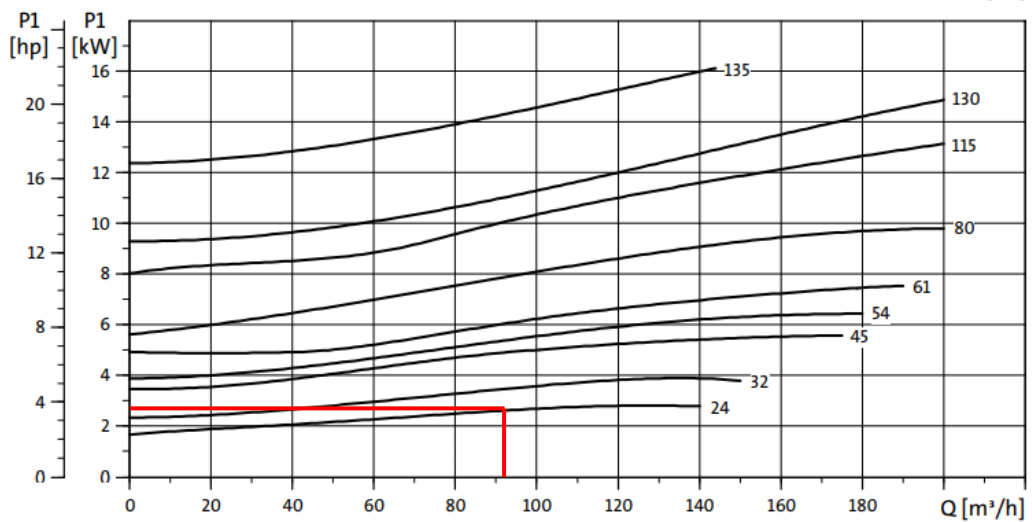
Sumber : Grundfos, hal

- *Head* pompa = 4,1 m = 5 m
- Daya pompa = 2,7 kW

Grafik pompa submersible



Grafik Power Submersible



- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,117)^2 \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,01157 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,011 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 1,05 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang pipa suction (L) = 2 m
- Panjang pipa discharge (L) = 0,3 + 1,4 + 4,5 = 6,2 m
- Headlos Mayor (Hf Mayor)

Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned} Hf \text{ mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 2 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} Hf \text{ mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 6,2 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,26 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Hf mayor} &= Hf \text{ mayor suction} + Hf \text{ mayor discharge} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m} + 0,26 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Minor (Hf Minor)

Pipa Suction

Accesoris Pipa Suction = 1 check valve = 2,5

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

Accesoris pipa discharge = 1 gate valve = 0,19
= 4 Elbow 90° = 0,75

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ Minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} + \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 0,19 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} + \frac{4 \times 0,75 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,01 + 0,2 \\ &= 0,21 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Total Hf minor = Hf minor Suction + Hf minor Discharge
= 0,14 m + 0,21 m
= 0,35 m

- Headloss total (Hf total)

Hf total = total Hf Mayor + total Hf Minor
= 0,34 m + 0,35 m
= 0,69 m

- Syarat headpump > Headloss total

5 m > 0,69 m (**memenuhi**)

e) Resume Bangunan

Tangki Pembubuh

- Merk : Stake
- Model tangki : ZTF-150
- Kapasitas tangki : 150 L
- Kapasitas tangki maks : 182 L
- Diameter tangki : 650 mm = 0,65 m
- Kedalaman tangki : 844 mm = 0,844 m
- Ketebalan tangki : 1,5 mm = 0,0015 m

- Model penyangga : ZS-4

Tangki Netralisasi

- Merk : Stake
- Model tangki : ZTF-1500
- Kapasitas tangki : 1500 L
- Kapasitas tangki maks : 1721 L
- Diameter tangki : 1250 mm = 1,25 m
- Kedalaman tangki : 1535 mm = 1,54 m
- Model penyangga : ZS-5

5.4. Koagulasi

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu detensi (td) = 20-60 detik
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700-1000/s
(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. hal 185)
- Kedalaman (H) = 0,5-1,25 diameter reaktor
- Kecepatan pengadukan *paddle* (n) = 20-150 rpm
- Diameter *paddle* = 50 – 80 % dari diameter bak
- *Flat Paddles, 2 blades, D_1/W_1* = 8 (KL = 33 ; KT = 1,15)
(Tom D. Reynold, Paul A. Richards 1996, hal 183)
- Kecepatan pipa outlet koagulan (v) = 0,3-2,5 m/s
(Soufyan M. Noerbambang, Takeo Morimura, 1993)
- Dosis Alum $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ = 75 – 250 mg/l
(Wesley Eckenfelder 200, hal 132)
- Massa jenis alum (ρ alum) = $2,67 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 2,67 \text{ Kg/l} = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Konsentrasi alum $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ = 15-22%
(Reynold, hal 175)

b) Data Perencanaan

- Debit : $2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

c) Direncanakan

Tangki Pembubuh

- Waktu detensi (td) = 1 hari
- n (bak koagulan dan bak koagulasi) menggunakan *impeller* jenis *Paddle*
- Kecepatan pengadukan Bak Penampung Koagulan = 120 rpm = 2 rps
- Gradient Kecepatan (G) = 800
- Pembubuhan koagulan dilakukan secara gravitasi
- Suhu 20°C, Viskositas absolut air (μ_{air}) = $1,0087 \cdot 10^{-2} = 1,0087 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{Ns/m}^2$
- Massa jenis air (ρ_{air}) = 996 kg/m^3
(Tom D. Reynold, Paul A. Richards 1996)
- Massa jenis alum (ρ_{alum}) = $2,67 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 2670 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Konsentrasi Aluminium Sulfate (C $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) = 20 %
- Kadar air dalam Aluminium Sulfate (C H_2O) = 75 %
- Menggunakan 1 bak pelarut
- Dosis Aluminium Sulfate $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 80 mg/L
(Wesley Eckenfelder 200, hal 132)
- Freeboard = 10-20%

Tangki Koagulasi

- Menggunakan 1 buah tangki koagulan berbentuk *circular*
- Kedalaman tangki (T) = $1,25D/W \text{ m}$
- Massa jenis air (30° C) = $0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- *Freeboard* = 20% kedalaman
- Waktu detensi (td) = 50 s
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 800 /s

- Viskositas Absolut (μ) = $0,8004 \times 10^{-3}$ N.s/m
- Jenis *impeller* = *Flat Paddles, 2 Blades*, $D_i/W_i = 8$
- Konstanta pengaduk untuk aliran turbulen (KT2) *Flat Paddles, 2 Blades* = 1,15
(Reynold, 188)
- Lebar *paddle* (W_i) = $1/8 D_i$
(Reynold, 188)
- Kecepatan putaran *paddle* (n) = 90 rpm = 1,5 rps

d) Perhitungan

Tangki Pembubuh

1. Kebutuhan Alum

$$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \text{Dosis Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \times Q$$

$$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 80 \text{ mg/l} \times 2100000 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 168000000 \text{ mg/hari}$$

$$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 168 \text{ Kg/hari}$$

2. Kadar alum 20 %

$$\text{Kadar keb. alum} = \frac{100}{\text{konsentrasi (\%)} \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3} \times \text{Kebutuhan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$$

$$\text{Kadar keb. Alum} = \frac{100}{20} \times 168 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 840 \text{ kg/hari}$$

3. Kebutuhan alum cair

$$V \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Koagulan}}{\rho \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}$$

$$= \frac{840 \text{ kg/hari}}{2,67 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$= 315 \text{ L/hari}$$

4. Volume air pelarut ($V \text{ H}_2\text{O}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{100\% - 25\%}{25\%} \times V \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \\
 &= \frac{75\%}{25\%} \times 315 \text{ L /hari} \\
 &= 945 \text{ L/hari} = 0,945 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ Debit Total} &= 0,315 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,945 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 1,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Volume tangki koagulan

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= (V \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + V \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \times t_d \\
 &= (0,315 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,945 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}) \times 1 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 1,26 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, volume sekali pelarutan debit koagulan dalam 24 jam/1 hari sebesar 1,26 m³

7. Dimensi bak penampung koagulan

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 1,25D \\
 V_{\text{bpk}} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\
 1,26 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,25D \\
 1,26 \text{ m}^3 &= 1,18 \times D^3 \\
 D &= 0,7 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 1,25(1 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 1,25 \text{ m} \\
 H_{\text{total}} &= H + \text{freeboard} \\
 &= 1,25 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1,25 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 1,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Suplai Tenaga ke Air (Nusa Idaman, 2017, hal. 32)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \cdot \mu \cdot V \\
 &= (700/\text{s})^2 \cdot 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \cdot 1,26 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 494 \text{ N.m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

= 494 watt

PERFORMANCE DATA ADK SINGLE PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS

Technical data of YC series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
YC712-4	0.18	1400	2.5	220	53	0.62	10
YC802-4	0.37	1400	4.2	220	62	0.64	14.5
YC90S-4	0.55	1400	5.5	220	66	0.69	22
YC90L-4	0.75	1400	6.9	220	68	0.73	21
YC100L1-4	1.1	1400	9.5	220	71	0.74	31
YC100L2-4	1.5	1400	12.5	220	73	0.75	32

Single-phase capacitor-start asynchronous motor. Series YC, is totally enclosed fan-cooled type. The starting torque of motors is 2-3 times as rated torque. The motor give excellent performance such as low in noise, low in temperature-rise, high in overloading capacity and convenience in maintenance. It may widely application in all types of small machine tools compression pumps refrigerators and the equipment which need bigger starting torque, etc. Working conditions: Altitude above sea level not over 1000m, Altitude temperature not over 40°C


Technical data of YL series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
YL711-2	0.37	2800	2.7	220	67	0.92	10
YL801-2	0.75	2800	5.1	220	72	0.92	14
YL802-2	1.1	2800	7.0	220	75	0.95	15
YL90S-2	1.5	2800	9.4	220	76	0.95	22
YL90L-2	2.2	2800	13.7	220	77	0.95	24
YL801-4	0.55	1400	4.0	220	68	0.92	13
YL802-4	0.75	1400	5.2	220	71	0.92	14
YL90S-4	1.1	1400	7.2	220	73	0.95	21
YL90L-4	1.5	1400	9.6	220	75	0.95	23
YL100L1-4	2.2	1400	13.9	220	76	0.95	32
YL100L2-4	3	1400	18.6	220	77	0.95	33
YL112M-4	3.7	1400	22.4	220	79	0.95	44

YL series capacitor asynchronous motors are single-phase motors of capacitor start and run. Main features: small size high capacity, strong starting torque, high power factor and efficiency, safety and reliability in running, simple construction and easy maintenance.

It possess frame No. and capacity as three-phase asynchronous motors. The rated frequency of the motors in 50 Hz while the rated voltage is 220V. YL series motors are suitable for machines and equipments such as full load start.

ADK
THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS



Dari perhitungan tenaga/power yang didapat, maka spesifikasi motor pengaduk yang digunakan adalah ADK Single Phase Induction Motors Type YL801-4 output 0,55 kW

9. Diameter Impeller

$$9. \text{ Di} = \left(\frac{P}{KT \cdot n^3 \cdot \rho} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{494 \text{ N.m/s}}{1,15 \times (2 \text{ rps})^3 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5}$$

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

Cek diameter impeller

$$\text{Perbandingan} = \left(\frac{\text{diameter impeller}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= \left(\frac{0,6}{1} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= 60\% \text{ (Memenuhi range } 50\% < \text{Di/D} < 80\% \text{ OK)}$$

10. Lebar impeller

$$\text{Wi} = \frac{1}{8} \times \text{Di}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,075 \text{ m}$$

Cek lebar Impeller

$$W_i = x \text{ diameter paddle}$$

$$0,075 \text{ m} = x 0,6$$

$$x = 0,125 \text{ (memenuhi kriteria } 1/10 - 1/6 \text{ Di paddle)}$$

- Jarak impeller dari dasar bak

$$\text{Jarak} = 50 \% \times D_i$$

$$= 50 \% \times 0,6 \text{ m}$$

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

- Cek N_{Re}

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{(0,6 \text{ m})^2 \times 2 \text{ rps} \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2}$$

$$= 895952 \text{ (} N_{Re} > 10.000 \text{) (Memenuhi)}$$

Tangki Koagulasi

1. Dimensi tangki koagulasi

$$\bullet \text{ Volume}_{(\text{limbah+pembubuh})} = (Q_{\text{limbah}} + Q_{\text{pembubuh}}) \times t_d$$

$$= (0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} + 0,000015 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) \times 60$$

s

$$= 1,4 \text{ m}^3$$

$$11. V = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

$$1,4 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,25D$$

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

$$H = 1,25 \times D$$

$$= 1,25 \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,5$$

- $H_{total} = H + \text{freeboard}$
 $= 1,5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1,5 \text{ m})$
 $= 1,8$

2. Suplai tenaga ke air (Nusa Idaman, 2017, hal. 32)

$$P = G^2 \cdot \mu \cdot V$$

$$= (800/s)^2 \cdot 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \cdot 1,4 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 615 \text{ N.m/s}$$

$$= 615 \text{ watt}$$

PERFORMANCE DATA ADK SINGLE PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS

Technical data of YC series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
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YC90L-4	0.75	1400	6.9	220	68	0.73	21
YC100L1-4	1.1	1400	9.5	220	71	0.74	31
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Single-phase capacitor-start asynchronous motor. Series YC, is totally enclosed fan-cooled type. The starting torque of motors is 2-3 times as rated torque. The motor give excellent performance such as low in noise, low in temperature-rise, high in overloading capacity and convenience in maintenance. It may widely application in all types of small machine tools compression pumps refrigerators and the equipment which need bigger starting torque, etc. Working conditions: Altitude above sea level not over 1000m, Altitude temperature not over 40°C


Technical data of YL series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
YL712-2	0.37	2800	2.7	220	63	0.89	10
YL801-2	0.75	2800	5.1	220	72	0.92	14
YL90S-2	1.1	2800	7.3	220	75	0.95	16
YL90S-2	1.5	2800	9.4	220	76	0.95	22
YL90L-2	2.2	2800	13.7	220	77	0.95	24
YL712-4	0.37	1400	2.8	220	65	0.92	10
YL801-4	0.55	1400	4.0	220	68	0.92	13
YL802-4	0.75	1400	5.2	220	71	0.92	14
YL90S-4	1.1	1400	7.2	220	73	0.95	21
YL90L-4	1.5	1400	9.6	220	75	0.95	23
YL100L1-4	2.2	1400	13.9	220	76	0.95	32
YL100L2-4	3	1400	18.6	220	77	0.95	33
YL112M-4	3.7	1400	22.4	220	79	0.95	44

YL series capacitor asynchronous motors are single-phase motors of capacitor start and run. Main features: small size high capacity, strong starting torque, high power factor and efficiency, safety and reliability in running, simple construction and easy maintenance.

It possess frame No. and capacity as three-phase asynchronous motors. The rated frequency of the motors in 50 Hz while the rated voltage is 220V. YL series motors are suitable for machines and equipments such as full load start.

ADK
THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS



Dari perhitungan tenaga/power yang didapat, maka spesifikasi motor pengaduk yang digunakan adalah ADK Single Phase Induction Motors Type YL801-2 output 0,75 kW

3. Impeller

$$12. \text{ Di} = \left(\frac{P}{KT \cdot n^3 \cdot \rho} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{615 \text{ N.m/s}}{1,15 \times (1,5 \text{ rps})^3 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5}$$

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

- Cek diameter impeller

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perbandingan} &= \left(\frac{\text{diameter impeller}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \right) \times 100\% \\ &= \left(\frac{0,7}{1,2} \right) \times 100\% \\ &= 58 \% \text{ (Memenuhi range } 50\% < \text{Di/D} < 80\% \text{ OK)} \end{aligned}$$

13. Lebar impeller

$$\begin{aligned} W_i &= \frac{1}{8} \times D_i \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,7 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,088 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Cek lebar Impeller

$$W_i = x \text{ diameter paddle}$$

$$0,088 \text{ m} = x \times 0,7$$

$$x = 0,126 \text{ (memenuhi kriteria } 1/10 - 1/6 \text{ Di paddle)}$$

- Jarak impeller dari dasar bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak} &= 50 \% \times D_i \\ &= 50 \% \times 0,7 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Cek N_{Re}

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{(0,7 \text{ m})^2 \times 1,5 \text{ rps} \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 914618 \text{ (} N_{RE} > 10.000 \text{) (Memenuhi)}$$

4. Pipa Inlet/Outlet

- Luas penampang pipa

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

$$A = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,3 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

$$A = 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,08 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$D = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

5. Cek kecepatan pipa

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

$$v = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,08 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$v = 0,3 \text{ m / detik (OK!)}$$

e) **Resume Bangunan**

Tangki pembunuh :

- Diameter bak (D) = 1 m
- Kedalaman (H) = 1,25 m
- Kedalaman total (Htot) = 1,5 m
- Diameter impeller (Di) = 0,6 m
- Lebar paddle = 0,075 m
- Jarak paddle dari dasar bak = 0,3 m

Tangki Koagulasi :

- Diameter bak (D) = 1,2 m
- Kedalaman (H) = 1,5 m
- Kedalaman total (Htot) = 1,8 m
- Diameter impeller (Di) = 0,7 m
- Lebar paddle = 0,088 m
- Jarak paddle dari dasar bak = 0,35 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,3 m

5.5. Flokulasi

a) **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Gradien Kecepatan (G) = 50 – 100/s
- Waktu pengadukan (td) = 30 – 60 menit

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th Edition.hal 348)

- Viskositas absolut (μ) = $0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2$
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 20-150 rpm
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1-1,25 lebar bak
- Panjang Paddle = 50 – 80 % Panjang Bak
- Rasio $L_i/W_i = 5$ berdasarkan tabel rasio nilai Cd adalah 1,2
- Rasio $L_i/W_i = 20$ berdasarkan tabel rasio nilai Cd adalah 1,5

(Sumber: Reynold Richard, Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering, 4th edition, 2003 hal 184;198)

b) Data Perencanaan

- $Q = 2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Menggunakan bak flokulasi berbentuk circular
- Menggunakan motor penggerak flat paddle, 2 blades (single paddle), $D_i/W_i = 4$ ($KT = 2,25$)
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = $100/dtk$
- Waktu pengadukan (t_d) = 30 menit = 1800 detik
- Viskositas absolut (μ) = $0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2$
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1,25 lebar bak
- $D_i = 50\% \times D$
- $D_i/W_i = 4$
- $W_i = 1/8 \times D$

c) Perhitungan

1. Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol.} &= Q \times T_d \\ &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1800 \text{ s} \\ &= 43,2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol.} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ 43,2 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,25D \\ 43,2 \text{ m}^3 &= 0,98 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1,25 D \\ &= 1,25 (3,5 \text{ m}) \\ &= 4,375 \text{ m} \approx 4,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{total}} &= H + F_b \\ &= 4,5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 4,5 \text{ m}) \\ &= 5,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Cek Td

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol.} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 3,5^2 \times 4,5 \\ &= 43,27 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{V}{Q} \\ &= \frac{43,27 \text{ m}^3}{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\ &= 1803 \text{ s} = 30,05 \text{ menit (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

3. Suplai Tenaga ke Air (Nusa Idaman, 2017, hal. 32)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= G^2 \cdot \mu \cdot V \\ &= (100/\text{s})^2 \cdot 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \cdot 43,2 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 346 \text{ N.m/s} \\ &= 346 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

PERFORMANCE DATA ADK SINGLE PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS

Technical data of YC series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
YC712-4	0.18	1400	2.5	220	53	0.62	10
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YC90L-4	0.75	1400	6.9	220	68	0.73	21
YC100L1-4	1.1	1400	9.5	220	71	0.74	31
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Single-phase capacitor-start asynchronous motor. Series YC, is totally enclosed fan-cooled type. The starting torque of motors is 2-3 times as rated torque. The motor give excellent performance such as low in noise, low in temperature-rise, high in overloading capacity and convenience in maintenance. It may widely application in all types of small machine tools, compression pumps, refrigerators and the equipment which need bigger starting torque, etc. Working conditions: Altitude above sea level not over 1000m, Altitude temperature not over 40°C

Technical data of YL series

Type	Output (KW)	Speed (r/min)	Amps (A)	Voltage (V)	EFF. (%)	P.F. Cos φ	Weight (kg)
YL711-2	0.37	2800	2.7	220	67	0.92	10
YL801-2	0.75	2800	5.1	220	72	0.92	14
YL802-2	1.1	2800	7.0	220	75	0.95	15
YL90S-2	1.5	2800	9.4	220	76	0.95	22
YL90L-2	2.2	2800	13.7	220	77	0.95	24
YL712-4	0.37	1400	2.8	220	65	0.92	10
YL801-4	0.55	1400	4.0	220	68	0.92	13
YL802-4	0.75	1400	5.2	220	71	0.92	14
YL90S-4	1.1	1400	7.2	220	73	0.95	21
YL90L-4	1.5	1400	9.6	220	75	0.95	23
YL100L1-4	2.2	1400	13.9	220	76	0.95	32
YL100L2-4	3	1400	18.6	220	77	0.95	33
YL112M-4	3.7	1400	22.4	220	79	0.95	44

YL series capacitor asynchronous motors are single-phase motors of capacitor start and run. Main features: small size high capacity, strong starting torque, high power factor and efficiency, safety and reliability in running, simple construction and easy maintenance.

It possess frame No. and capacity as three-phase asynchronous motors. The rated frequency of the motors in 50 Hz while the rated voltage is 220V. YL series motors are suitable for machines and equipments such as full load start.



Dari perhitungan tenaga/power yang didapat, maka spesifikasi motor pengaduk yang digunakan adalah ADK Single Phase Induction Motors Type YL711-2 output 0,37 kW

4. Diameter Impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. \text{ Di} &= 50 \% \times \text{D} \\
 &= 50 \% \times 3,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,75 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek diameter paddle

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Perbandingan} &= \left(\frac{\text{diameter impeller}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \right) \times 100\% \\
 &= \left(\frac{1,75}{3,5} \right) \times 100\% \\
 &= 50 \% \text{ (Memenuhi range } 50\% < \text{Di/D} < \\
 &\quad 80\% \text{ OK)}
 \end{aligned}$$

15. Lebar impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Wi} &= \frac{1}{8} \times \text{Di} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \times 1,75 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,22 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek lebar Impeller

$$\begin{aligned} W_i &= x \text{ diameter paddle} \\ 0,22 \text{ m} &= x 1,75 \\ x &= 0,126 \text{ (memenuhi kriteria } 1/10 - 1/6 \text{ Di paddle)} \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak impeller dari dasar bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak} &= 50 \% \times D_i \\ &= 50 \% \times 1,75 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,875 \text{ m} \approx 0,9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Cek N_{Re}

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{(1,75 \text{ m})^2 \times 1,5 \text{ rps} \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\ &= 5715892 \text{ (} N_{Re} > 10.000 \text{) (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

5. Pipa Inlet/Outlet

- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ A &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,3 \text{ m/detik}} \\ A &= 0,08 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \\ D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,08 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ D &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

6. Cek kecepatan pipa

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ v &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,08 \text{ m}^2} \\ v &= 0,3 \text{ m / detik (OK!)} \end{aligned}$$

d) Resume Bangunan

- Diameter bak (D) = 3,5 m
- Kedalaman (H) = 4,5 m

- Kedalaman total (H_{tot}) = 5,4 m
- Diameter impeller (D_i) = 1,75 m
- Lebar paddle = 0,22 m
- Jarak paddle dari dasar bak = 0,9 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,3 m = 12 inch

5.6. Bak Pengendap 1

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kedalaman (H) : 3 – 4,9 m
- Panjang (P) : 15 – 90 cm
- Lebar : 3 – 24 m
- Kecepatan putaram : 0,6 – 1,2 m/menit

(Metcalf & Eddy, 2003, hal 398)

Zona Sedimentasi

Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu Detensi (t_d) = 0,6 – 3,6 jam
(Qasim, 1999 hal 334)
- Over Flowrate (OFR)
 - Average = 30-50 m³/m².hari
 - Peak = 80-120 m³/m².hari
- Weir Loading Rate = 125-500 m³/m².detik
- Kemiringan / slope dasar (s) = 1%
(Metcalf and Eddy hal 398)
- Diameter Partikel Flok (D_p) = 0,001 – 1 cm
(Fair Gayer and Okun, hal 25 - 18)
- Specific Gravity (Sg) = 1,03
- Kemiringan Plate Settler = 45 dan 60 derajat
(Metcalf and Eddy hal 411; 375)
- Freeboard = 5 – 30 %

(Ven Te Chow & E.V. Nensi Rosalina, Hidrolika Saluran terbuka Hal, 145)

- v horisontal ($v_0 < v_s$)
- Kontrol pengerusan (scouring) $\beta = 0,02-0,12$; $\alpha = 0,03$ m
- Bil. Reynold (NRe) Kec. Aliran < 2000 (Laminer)
- Bil. Reynold (NRe) Kec. Pengendapan < 1 (Laminer)
- Bilangan Froude (NFR) $> 10^{-5}$ → untuk mencegah aliran short circuiting

Data Perencanaan

- Bentuk Rectangular
- Debit limbah (Q) = 0,024 m³/detik
- Over Flowrate (OFr) = 31 m³/m².hari = 0,00035 m³/m².detik
- Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam = 7200 detik
- Kemiringan Plate Settler = 60°
- Jumlah Plate Settler = 2/3 Panjang Zona Settling
- Lebar Plate Settler = Lebar Zona Settling
- Tebal Plate Settler = 0,1 m
- Tinggi Plate Settler = 1 m
- Jarak Antar Plate Settler = 0,5 m
- Jarak Baffle dari Zona Inlet = 1,5 m
- Tinggi Baffle = 1 m
- Massa jenis air limbah (ρ) = 1,2 kg/liter = 1200 kg/m³
- Specific Gravity (Sg) suspended solid = 1,03
- Suhu (T) = 30° C
- Viskositas Absolut suhu 30° C (μ) = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ N.detik/m²
- Viskositas Kinematis suhu 30° C = 0,8039 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Freeboard = 10%

b) Perhitungan

Zona Settling

1. Dimensi Bak

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak (V)} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 9000 \text{ detik} \\ &= 216 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Jika direncanakan L: B = 4 : 1 dan H settling = 3,5 m maka

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak (V)} &= L \times B \times H \\ 216 \text{ m}^3 &= 4B \times B \times 3,5 \text{ m} \\ 216 \text{ m}^3 &= 14B^2 \\ B &= 3,8 \text{ m} \approx 4 \text{ m (memenuhi)} \\ \text{Maka L} &= 4 \times B = 4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ m (memenuhi)} \\ H_{\text{Total}} &= H + (10\% \times H) \\ H_{\text{Total}} &= 3,5 \text{ m} + (10\% \times 3,5 \text{ m}) \\ H_{\text{Total}} &= 3,5 \text{ m} + 0,35 \text{ m} = 3,85 \text{ (memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

2. Sludge

Sludge dalam BP 1 ini berasal dari lumpur hasil pengolahan koagulasi-flokulasi

- Berat solid

$$\begin{aligned}\text{TSS} &= \text{removal TSS} \times Q \\ &= 10 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 21 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Seng} &= \text{removal Seng} \times Q \\ &= 3 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 6,3 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Timbal} &= \text{removal timbal} \times Q \\ &= 0,9 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 1,89 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Krom} = \text{removal krom} \times Q$$

$$= 1,2 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$= 2,52 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Titanium = removal titanium x Q

$$= 1,5 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$= 3,15 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Fenol = removal fenol x Q

$$= 1,2 \text{ mg/L} \times 2100.000 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$= 2,52 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Berat solid total = 38 kg/hari

- Berat jenis solid

Berat jenis solid = *specific gravity of solid* (Ss) x
massa jenis air

$$= 1,4 \times 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1.394,7 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

- Volume solid

$$= \frac{\text{berat solid}}{\text{berat jenis solid}}$$

$$= \frac{38 \text{ kg/hari}}{1.394,7 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

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

- Berat air

Berat air = $\frac{95\%}{5\%} \times \text{berat solid}$

$$= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times 38 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 722 \text{ kg/hari}$$

- Volume air

Volume air = $\frac{\text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis air}}$

$$= \frac{722 \text{ kg/hari}}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m}^3$$

- Volume sludge

Volume sludge = volume solid + volume air

$$= 0,03 \text{ m}^3 + 0,7 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 0,73 \text{ m}^3$$

- Berat jenis slude
 Berat jenis sludge = *specific gravity of sludge* (Sg) x
 massa jenis air

$$= 1,02 \times 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1.016 \text{ kg/m}^3$$
- Berat sludge = volume sludge x berat jenis sludge

$$= 0,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1.016 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 742 \text{ kg/hari}$$

3. Ruang Lumpur

- Volume ruang lumpur
$$= \frac{\text{berat lumpur} + \text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis lumpur}}$$

$$= \frac{742 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}} + 722 \text{ kg/hari}}{1016 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 1,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$
- Volume ruang lumpur 1 x pengurasan = 1,4 m³/hari
 x 3 hari

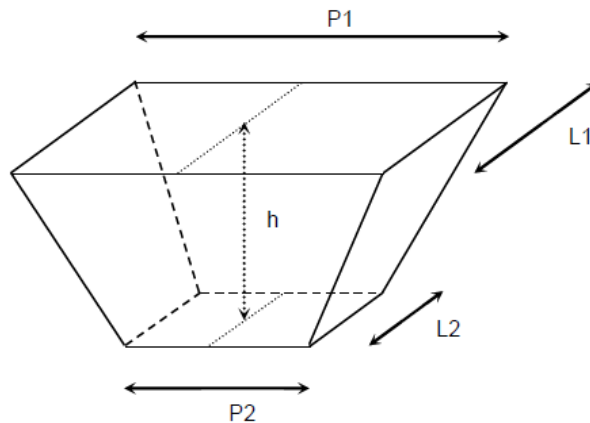
$$= 4,2 \text{ m}^3$$
- Dimensi Ruang Lumpur
 Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P_1) = 3 m
 Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L_1) = lebar bak =
 3 m
 Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P_2) = 2 m
 Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L_2) = 2 m

$$A_1 = P_1 \times L_1$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = P_2 \times L_2$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ m}^2$$



$$\text{- Volume grit storage} = \frac{1}{3} h \times (A1 + A2 + \sqrt{A1 + A2})$$

$$h = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\frac{1}{3} \times (A1 + A2 + \sqrt{A1 + A2})}$$

$$h = \frac{4,2 \text{ m}^3}{\frac{1}{3} \times (9 + 4 + \sqrt{9 + 4})}$$

$$h = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Debit lumpur pada pipa} &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \text{ m}^3}{86400 \text{ detik}} = 1,6 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

m^3/dt

4. Dimensi Pipa Penguras

Data Perencanaan :

- Kecepatan aliran pipa penguras = 0.5 m/s
- Volume sludge : 1,4 m³
- Waktu Pengurasan = 1200 s = 20 menit

Perhitungan :

a) Debit tiap pengurasan (Qp)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= \frac{\text{volume sludge}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}} \\ &= \frac{4,2 \text{ m}^3}{1200 \text{ detik}} \\ &= 3,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

b) Luas Permukaan pipa penguras (A)

$$A = \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{v}$$

$$= \frac{3,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,6 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

$$= 0,006 \text{ m}^2$$

c) Diameter pipa penguras (Dp)

$$Dp = \left[\frac{4 \times A}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[\frac{4 \times 0,006}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

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

Dalam pasaran yaitu 4 inch atau 0,114 m

d) Cek kecepatan

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

$$= \frac{3,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,006 \text{ m}^2} = 0,6 \text{ m/s}$$

Resume :

Ruang Lumpur :

- Volume ruang lumpur 1 kali pengurasan = 4,2 m³/ pengurasan
- Dimensi Ruang Lumpur
 - Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P₁) = 3 m
 - Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L₁) = lebar bak = 3 m
 - Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P₂) = 2 m
 - Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L₂) = 2 m
 - Tinggi Ruang Lumpur = 0,8 m
- Diameter pipa penguras (Dp) = 4 inch

Zona Settling

Zona pengendapan merupakan area yang berfungsi sebagai area pengendapan dari bangunan prasedimentasi. Zona pengendapan ini untuk mengendapkan partikel-partikel kasar pada air baku yang dapat mengendap dengan sendirinya tanpa

penambahan zat kimia. Berikut adalah data-data yang direncanakan pada zona pengendapan :

Kriteria Desain

- Waktu pengendapan (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam (Metcalf and Eddy hal 398)
- Over Flowrate (OFR) = 30 – 50 m³/m².hari
- Kemiringan dasar bak = 1 – 2%
- Kedalaman ruang pengendapan (H) = 1 – 3 m
- NRE = < 2000 untuk aliran laminar
- NFR = > 10⁻⁵ untuk mencegah aliran short circuiting
(SNI 6774 – 2008 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air)
- *v horizontal* = (*vh* < *vS*) (Kecepatan horizontal harus < kecepatan penggerusan agar partikel yang terendapkan tidak mengalami resuspensi)
- Kontrol pengerusan (scouring)
 $\beta = 0,02 - 0,12$
 $\alpha = 0,03 \text{ m}$
(Sumber : Huisman, L., 1977. *Sedimentation and Flotation Mechanical Filtration*. Delft University of Technology. Delft. hal 57)
- Ketetapan (Sg) = 1,03
(Metcalf and Eddy hal. 411)
- Detensi air (ρ_w) = 1200 kg/m³
- Detensi sludge (ρ_s) = 2650 kg m³
- viskositas absolut suhu 26 C (μ) = 0,8746 x 10⁻³ m/detik
- viskositas kinematik suhu 26 C (ν) = 8,746 x 10⁻⁶ m/detik
(Reynold, 762)

Data Perencanaan

- Q = 0,013 m³/s
- Jumlah bak Pengendap I = 1 buah

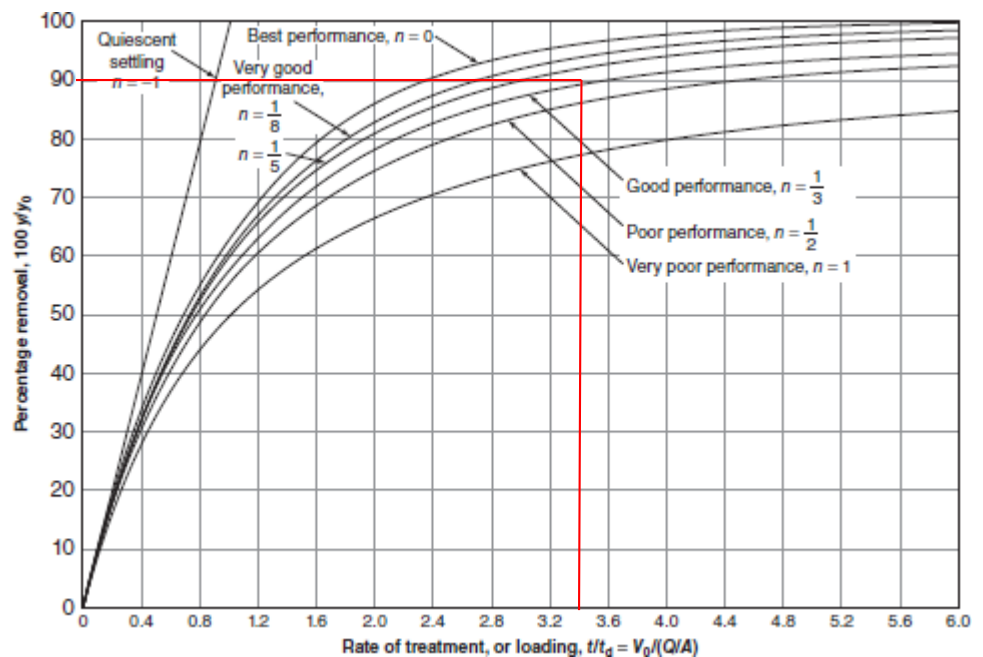
- Suhu = 30 C
- Kemiringan dasar bak = 1%
- Tinggi bak sedimentasi (h) = 2,5 m
- Bak pengendap I berbentuk persegi panjang
- Lebar / Panjang = >1/5
- Good performance, n = 1/3
- Persentase removal = 85%
- $t/t_d = V_0/(Q/A)$
- Diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$
- OFR = $35 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari} = 4,05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik}$

Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \text{ Debit bak prasedimentasi} &= \frac{Q}{\Sigma \text{prasedimentasi}} \\
 &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1} \\
 &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Kecepatan pengendapan (Vs)

Hubungan antara Efisiensi pengendapan dengan kinerja (Good Performance), dimana efisiensi pengendapan 90% dan n 1/3 maka dapat dilihat pada grafik dibawah ini



Performance curves for settling basin of varying effectiveness

(Sumber: Fair dan Geyer, 1981)

$$\text{Ket : } V_o = V_s$$

$$Q/A = \text{Overflowrate}$$

Berdasarkan grafik di atas untuk persen removal 90% maka :

$$\frac{V_o}{Q/A} = 3,3$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= 3,3 \times 4,05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik} \\ &= 1,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

3) Massa jenis partikel Flok (ρ)

$$S_g = 1,03$$

$$S_g = \frac{\text{Massa jenis partikel flok}}{\text{massa jenis air}}$$

$$1,03 = \frac{\text{Massa jenis partikel flok}}{1200 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\rho = 1236 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

4) Diameter partikel (D_p)

$$D_p = \sqrt{\frac{V_s \cdot 18 \cdot v}{g (s_g - 1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,00105 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 18 \cdot 0,8 \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}{9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} (1236 - 1200)}}$$

$$= 2,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 0,0207 \text{ cm}$$

5) Nilai Bil. Nre

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\rho s \times d_p \times v_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1236 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 2,07 \times 10^{-4} \times 1,05 \times 10^{-3}}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \frac{\text{s}}{\text{m}^2}}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ (Nre} < \mathbf{1} \text{ memenuhi)}$$

6) Volume Bak Pengendap

$$V = Q \times t_d$$

$$= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ detik}$$

$$= 173 \text{ m}^3$$

7) Dimensi Bak Pengendap

$$\text{Jika OFR} = 4,05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik}$$

$$Q/A = \text{OFR}$$

$$\frac{0.024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{A} = 4,05 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik}$$

$$A = 53 \text{ m}^3$$

Direncanakan B : L = 1 : 4

$$A = B \times L$$

$$53 \text{ m}^2 = (B) \times (4B)$$

$$B = 3,6 \text{ m} \approx 4 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 4B = 16 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jadi dimensi bak pengendap} = L \times B \times H$$

$$= 16 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3,6 \text{ m}$$

8) Kecepatan Horizontal Partikel

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{L \times H} \\ &= \frac{0.024}{16 \times 3,6} \\ &= 4,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

9) Jari-jari Hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{\text{Luas Keliling Basah}}{\text{Keliling Penampang Basah}} \\ &= \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} \\ &= \frac{4 \text{ m} \times 3,6 \text{ m}}{4 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3,6 \text{ m})} = 1,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10) Cek bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{v_h \times R}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{4,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \times 1,3}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}} \\ &= 68 < 2000 \text{ (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

11) Cek bilangan Froud

$$N_{fr} = \frac{v_h}{\sqrt{g \times R}}$$

$$= \frac{(4,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s})}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 1,3 \text{ m}}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 10^{-5} > 10^{-5} \text{ (tidak ada death zone)}$$

12) Cek kecepatan penggerusan (V scouring)

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta (Sg-1) g d}{f}} \quad (\text{Metcalf hal 410})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 (2,65-1) 9,81 \times (2,07 \times 10^{-4})}{0,025}} = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

(tidak terjadi penggerusan) $\rightarrow 0,2 \text{ m/s} > 4,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \rightarrow V_{sc} > V_h$

13) Slope Bak (S)

$$S = 2\% \times L$$

$$= 0,02 \times 16 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,32 \text{ m}$$

PLATE SETTLER

Data Perencanaan :

- Debit plate settler = debit unit sedimentasi = $0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Panjang plate settler = panjang zona settling = 16 m
- Lebar plate settler = lebar zona settling = 4 m
- Jarak antar plat (w) = 0,1 m
- Diameter partikel terkecil = $2,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$
- Tebal plate settler = 0,005 m
- Kemiringan plate settler = 60 derajat
- Kecepatan horizontal partikel (V_h) = $4,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$
- Tinggi plate settler = 1 m

Perhitungan :

- Panjang Plate Settler

$$P = \frac{H \text{ plate settler}}{\sin 60}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin 60}$$

$$= 1,15 \text{ m}$$

- Jumlah plate settler (n_{plat})

Panjang plate settler = Panjang Zona Settling = 3 m

$P_{\text{ps}} = n \times W_{\text{ps}} + (n+1) \times \text{jarak antar plate}$

$$3,2 \text{ m} = n \times 0,1 \text{ m} + (n+1) \times 0,05$$

$$3,2 \text{ m} = 0,1n + 0,05n + 0,05$$

$$n = 15 \text{ buah}$$

Resume Perhitungan Zona Settling:

- Panjang Bak = 16 m
- Lebar Bak = 4 m
- Tinggi Bak = 3,6 m
- Kecepatan horizontal (V_h) = $4,2 \times 10^{-4}$ m/s
- Jari hidrolis = 1,3 m

Resume Plate settler:

- Panjang plate settler = panjang zona settling = 3 m
- Lebar plate settler = lebar zona settling = 2 m
- Jarak antar plat (w) = 0,1 m
- Tebal plate settler = 0,005 m
- Kemiringan plate settler = 60 derajat
- Tinggi plate settler = 1,15 m
- Jumlah plate settler (n_{plat}) = 15 buah

ZONA OUTLET

Kriteria Perencanaan :

- Zona outlet bak Pengendap I ini berupa weir bergerigi (v-notch)
- Bentuk gutter = persegi panjang

- Lebar gutter = 0,5 m
- 1 gutter = 2 pelimpah
- Lebar V notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar V notch = 0,3 m
- Sudut V notch = 60 derajat
- Panjang pelimpah = lebar zona setling = 3 m
- Weir loading ($m^3/m.hari$) = $350 m^3/m^2.hari = 4 \times 10^{-3} m^3/m^2.dtk$
- Q unit sedimentasi = $0,024 m^3/s$
- Jumlah unit outlet = 1 buah
- Cd (koefisien drag) = 0,6

Perhitungan :

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet $= \frac{Q}{jumlah\ bak}$
 $= \frac{0,024\ m^3/detik}{1} = 0,024\ m^3/detik$
- Panjang total weir (Pw) $= \frac{Q\ bak}{WRL} = \frac{0,024\ m^3/detik}{4 \times 10^{-3}\ m^3/m^2.dtk} = 6\ m$
- Panjang pelimpah (P) $= \frac{Pw}{jumlah\ pelimpah} = \frac{3,2\ m}{2\ buah} = 1,6\ m$
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q) $= \frac{Q}{n} = \frac{0,024\ m^3/detik}{2\ buah} = 0,012\ m^3/s$
- Luas saluran pelimpah (A) $= \frac{Q\ tiap\ pelimpah}{v} = \frac{0,012\ m^3/s}{0,3\ m/s} = 0,02\ m^2$
- Tinggi (h) dan Lebar (w) Pelimpah :
 Direncanakan h : w = 1 : 2 maka :
 $A = h \times w$
 $0,02\ m^2 = 2h \times h$

$$0,02 \text{ m}^2 = 2h^2$$

$$h = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$w = 2 \times 0,1 \text{ m} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air)

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ air} &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ Gutter}}{1,38 \times \text{Lebar gutter}} \right)^{2/3} \\ &= \left(\frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1,38 \times 0,5 \text{ m}} \right)^{2/3} = 0,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Ketinggian freeboard (H fb)

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ fb} &= h \text{ air} \times 30\% \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m} \times 30\% = 0,02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi gutter (h gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ gutter} &= h \text{ air} + h \text{ fb} \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m} + 0,02 \text{ m} = 0,09 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar saluran gutter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direncanakan lebar saluran gutter} &= 2 \times h \text{ gutter} \text{ maka,} \\ &= 2 \times 0,09 = 0,18 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Jari- jari hidrolis gutter

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ gutter} &= \frac{h \text{ air} \times \text{Lebar gutter}}{(2 \times h \text{ air}) + \text{Lebar gutter}} \\ &= \frac{0,07 \times 0,5}{(2 \times 0,07 \text{ m}) + 0,5 \text{ m}} = 0,05 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Luas basah gutter (A gutter) = Lebar gutter x h air

$$= 0,5 \text{ m} \times 0,07 \text{ m} = 0,035 \text{ m}$$

- Slope gutter = $\left(\frac{Q \text{ Gutter} \times n}{A \text{ gutter} \times (R \text{ gutter})^{2/3}} \right)^2$

$$= \left(\frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,013}{0,035 \times (0,05)^{2/3}} \right)^2 = 0,002 \text{ m/m}$$

- Headloss pada gutter = P gutter x S gutter

$$= 2 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \text{ m/m} = 0,004 \text{ m}$$

V Notch

- Jumlah V notch

Dimana : panjang weir = 2 m, maka jumlah v notch:

$$= \frac{\text{Panjang weir}}{\text{Jarak antar V notch} + \text{lebar V notch}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{ m}}{0,3 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m}} = 5 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{- Debit mengalir tiap V notch} = \frac{Q}{\text{Jumlah V notch}}$$

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{5 \text{ buah}} = 0,005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H)

$$Q = \frac{8}{15} (\text{Cd}) \sqrt{2 x g} x \tan \frac{\theta}{2} x H^{5/2}$$

$$0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2 x 9,81} x \tan \frac{45}{2} x H^{5/2}$$

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

Saluran pipa outlet

Kriteria Perencanaan :

- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s (Al layla, 1978 hal 67)

Data Perencanaan :

- Q masuk = 0,024 m³/s
- Kecepatan pipa (v) = 0,6 m/s

Perhitungan :

- Diameter pipa

$$D = \left(\frac{Q}{v x \frac{1}{4} x \pi} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} x \frac{1}{4} x 3,14} \right)^{1/2} = 0,3 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ inch}$$

$$\text{- V cek} = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} x \pi x D^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} x 3,14 x 0,3^2} = 0,6 \text{ m/s}$$

Resume Zona Outlet :

Gutter dan weir :

- Panjang total weir (P_w) = 4 m
- Panjang pelimpah (P) = 2 m
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q) = 0,0012 m³/s
- Luas saluran pelimpah (A) = 0,02 m²
- Dimensi Pelimpah
- Tinggi (h) = 0,1 m
- Lebar (w) = 0,2 m
- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air) = 0,07 m
- Tinggi gutter (h gutter) = 0,09 (dengan freeboard)
- Lebar saluran gutter = 0,18 m
- Jari- jari hidrolis gutter = 0,05 m
- Luas basah gutter (A gutter) = 0,035 m
- Slope gutter = 0,002 m/m
- Headloss pada gutter = 0,004 m

V notch

- Jumlah V notch = 5 buah
- Debit mengalir tiap V notch = 0,0025 m³/s
- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H) = 0,4 m

Saluran pipa outlet

- Diameter pipa = 0,3 m

Pipa outlet

Pipa utama dari BP1 ke Biofilter Aerob

Direncanakan :

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

$$Q = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas penampang pipa

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

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}}{0,3 \text{ m/dt}} = 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter pipa Outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,08 \text{ m}^2}{\pi}} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan pipa Rucika kelas D dengan diameter 12 inch atau sama dengan 318 mm

Pompa ke bak biofilter aerob

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } Q &= 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 86,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Grafik *Performance Curves*, didapatkan data spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

- Merk Pompa = GRUNDFOS
- Tipe Pompa = AP100.100.24
50 Hz

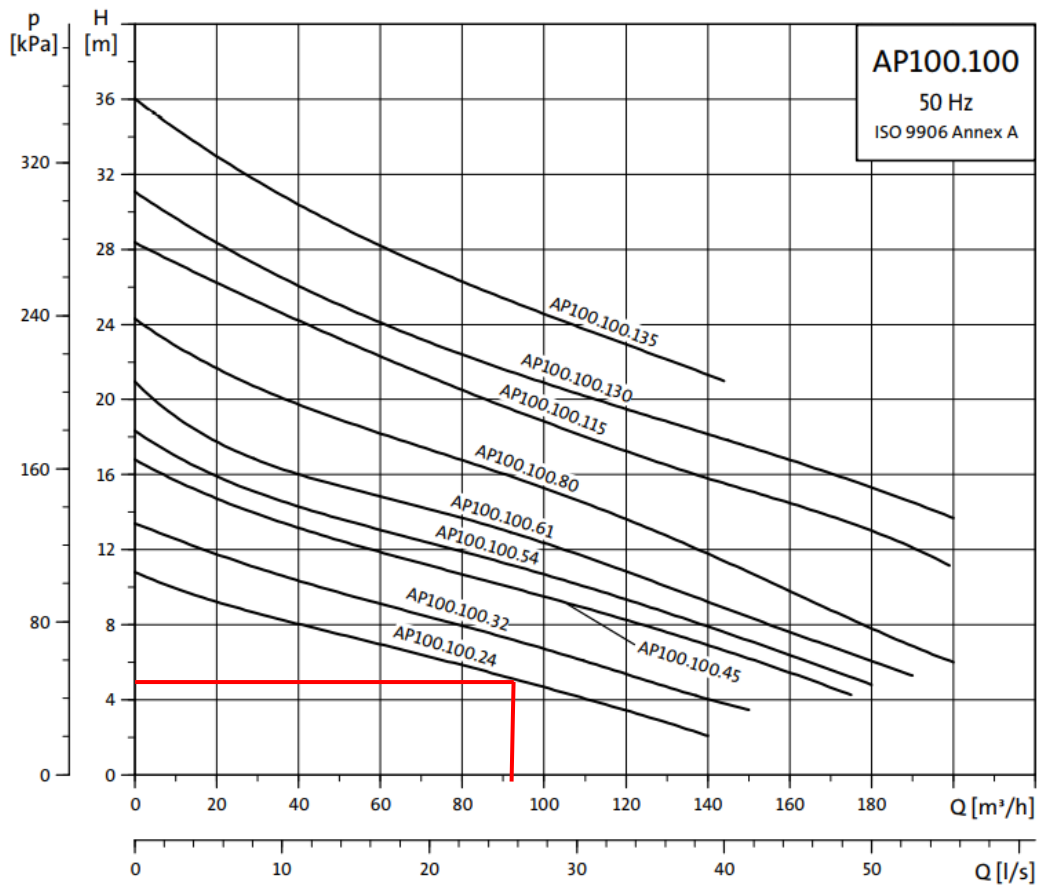
ISO 9906 Annex A

- Diameter pipa *suction* (inlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch
- Diameter pipa *discharge* (outlet) = 117 mm = 0,117 m = 5 inch

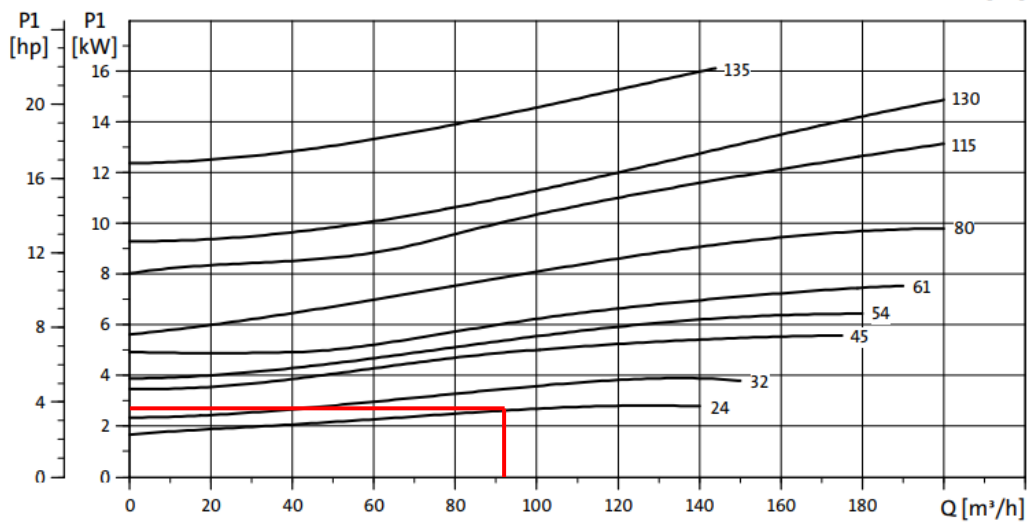
Sumber : Grundfos, hal

- *Head* pompa = 2 m = 5 m
- Daya pompa = 2,7 kW

Grafik pompa submersible



Grafik Power Submersible



- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,117)^2 \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,01157 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,011 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 1,05 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang pipa suction (L) = 1,5 m
- Panjang pipa discharge (L) = 2,45 m
- Headlos Mayor (Hf Mayor)

Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 1,5 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 2,45 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,117^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Hf mayor} &= \text{Hf mayor suction} + \text{Hf mayor discharge} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Minor (Hf Minor)

Pipa Suction

$$\text{Accesoris Pipa Suction} = 1 \text{ check valve} = 2,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Accesoris pipa discharge} &= 1 \text{ gate valve} = 0,19 \\ &= 4 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ Minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} + \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 0,19 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} + \frac{4 \times 0,75 \times 1,05^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,01 + 0,2 \\ &= 0,21 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } H_f \text{ minor} &= H_f \text{ minor Suction} + H_f \text{ minor Discharge} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} + 0,21 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss total (H_f total)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ total} &= \text{total } H_f \text{ Mayor} + \text{total } H_f \text{ Minor} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ m} + 0,35 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,51 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Syarat headpump > Headloss total

$$5 \text{ m} > 0,51 \text{ m} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

5.7. Biofilter Aerob

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu tinggal (td) = 6 – 8 jam
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 0,5 m
- Beban BOD/volume media = 0,5 – 4 kg BOD /m³.hari
- Beban BOD/satuan permukaan media (LA) = 5 – 30 g/m² .hari
- Tinggi bed media pembiakkan mikroba = 1,2 m
- Efisiensi penyisihan
 - BOD = 75 - 80%

(Sumber : Said, N.I.Teknologi Pengolahan Air Limbah Teori dan Aplikasi. Halaman: 309. Jakarta: Erlangga)

- Media Biofilter
 - Tipe = Sarang Tawon
 - Material = PVC Sheet
 - Ketebalan = 0,15 – 0,23 mm
 - Luas Kontak Spesifik = 150 – 226 m²/m³
 - Diameter lubang = 3 cm x 3 cm
 - Berat Spesifik = 30 – 35 kg/m³
 - Porositas Rongga = 0,98

(Sumber : Said, N.I.Teknologi Pengolahan Air Limbah Teori dan Aplikasi. Halaman: 305. Jakarta: Erlangga)

- Blower
 - Densitas udara = 1,2 kg/m³
 - Berat aliran udara (w) = 85 – 1700 m³/menit
 - Tekanan absolut outlet (P2) = 25 lb/in² = 1,7 atm
 - Tekanan absolut inlet (P1) = 14,7 lb/in² = 1 atm

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, 2003. Hal 440)

- Konstanta Udara = 8,314 kJ/mol.K
- K = 1,395
- N = $\frac{(k-1)}{k}$
= $\frac{(1,395-1)}{1,395}$
= 0,28
- Efisiensi (e) = 0,7 – 0,9

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, 2003. Hal 440)

b) Data Perencanaan

- Menggunakan 1 biofilter aerob
- Debit (Q) = 2100 m³/hari
- BOD inlet = 100 mg/L
= 100 g/m³

- Efisiensi BOD = 80 %
- Waktu tinggal = 6 jam
- Beban BOD/volume media = $3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari}$
- Beban BOD/satuan permukaan media (LA) = $30 \text{ g/m}^2 \cdot \text{hari}$
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 0,5 m
- Tinggi bed media pembiakkan mikroba = 1,5 m
- Tinggi air di atas bed media = 0,4 m
- Volume media = 40 % volume reactor
- Media Biofilter
 - Ketebalan = 0,23 mm
 - Luas Kontak Spesifik = $150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$
 - Diameter lubang = 3 cm x 3 cm
 - Berat Spesifik = 35 kg/m^3
 - Porositas Rongga = 0,98
- Kedalaman = 2 m
- Lebar = 4 m

c) Perhitungan

1) Beban BOD di dalam air limbah = Debit limbah x BOD inlet
 = $2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 100 \text{ g/m}^3$
 = 210.000 g/hari

Beban BOD di dalam air limbah = 210 kg/hari

2) Jumlah BOD yang dihilangkan = $0,8 \times 210 \text{ kg/hari}$
 = 168 kg/hari

3) Volume media yang diperlukan = $\frac{\text{Beban BOD di dalam air}}{\text{Beban BOD per volume media}}$
 = $\frac{210 \text{ kg/hari}}{3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari}}$

Volume media yang diperlukan = 70 m³

4) Volume reactor yang diperlukan

Diketahui : $V_{\text{media}} = 40\%$ dari total V_{reaktor}

$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{100}{40} \times V_{\text{media yang diperlukan}}$

$$= \frac{100}{40} \times 70 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\mathbf{V_{reaktor}} = \mathbf{175 \text{ m}^3}$$

5) Waktu tinggal yang dibutuhkan pada reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{V_{reaktor}}{\text{debit limbah}} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\ &= \frac{175 \text{ m}^3}{2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\ &= 2 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

6) Dimensi reaktor aerob

Bak reaktor biofilter menggunakan 1 reaktor

$$H \text{ reaktor} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$L \text{ reaktor} = L$$

$$P = 2L$$

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

$$175 \text{ m}^3 = 2l \times l \times 5$$

$$175 \text{ m}^3 = 10 \times l^2$$

$$17,5 \text{ m}^3 = l^2$$

$$L = \sqrt{17,5}$$

$$L = 4,2$$

$$P = 2l$$

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

$$P = 8,4 \text{ m}$$

7) Biofilter aerob ini terdiri dari 2 ruangan, yakni ruang aerasi dan ruang bed media

- Ruang aerasi

$$\text{Lebar} = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman air efektif} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi freeboard} = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman total} = 4 \text{ m} + 0,8$$

$$= 4,8 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}$$

- Ruang media 1

Lebar = 4,5 m

Kedalaman air efektif = 4 m

Tinggi freeboard = 0,8 m

Kedalaman total = 4 m + 0,8

= 4,8 m = 5 m

Volume media = $p \times l \times t$

$70 \text{ m}^3 = p \times 4,5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}$

$P = \frac{70 \text{ m}^3}{22,5 \text{ m}^2}$

P = 3,1 m

- Ruang media 2

Lebar = 4,5 m

Kedalaman air efektif = 4 m

Tinggi freeboard = 0,8 m

Kedalaman total = 4 m + 0,8

= 4,8 m = 5 m

Volume media = $p \times l \times t$

$70 \text{ m}^3 = p \times 4,5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}$

$P = \frac{70 \text{ m}^3}{22,5 \text{ m}^2}$

P = 3,1

8) Total volume efektif biofiter aerob

$V_{total} = p \times l \times t$

= 8,4 m x 4,2 m x 5 m

= 176,4 m³

9) Cek waktu tinggal rata-rata

$T_d = \frac{V_{total}}{Q}$

= $\frac{176,4 \text{ m}^3}{2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}$

= 0,1 hari = 2,4 jam

10) Volume total media pada biofilter aerob

Diketahui $t = 3 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{lebar ruang bed media} \times \text{panjang ruang media} \times \text{tinggi bed media} \\ &= 4,5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 67,5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

11) BOD Loading per volume media

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Beban BOD dalam air limbah}}{\text{volume media reaktor}} \\ &= \frac{210 \text{ kg BOD/hari}}{175 \text{ m}^3} \\ &= 1,2 \text{ kg BOD/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

12) BOD Loading (apabila media yang digunakan mempunyai spesifik luas $150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{BOD Loading per volume media}}{\text{luas spesifik media}} \\ &= \frac{1,2 \text{ kg BOD/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari}}{150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3} \\ &= 0,008 \text{ kg BOD/m}^2 \text{ luas media per hari} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ g BOD/m}^2 \text{ luas media per hari} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan udara

$$\begin{aligned} 13) \text{ Beban BOD} &= Q \times \text{BOD yang dihilangkan} \\ &= 2100.000 \text{ L/hari} \times 168 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= 353 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 14) \text{ Kebutuhan oksigen teoritis} &= \text{Beban BOD} \times \text{faktor keamanan} \\ &= 353 \text{ kg/hari} \times 1,5 \\ &= 529,5 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15) \text{ Jumlah kebutuhan udara teoritis} &= \\ &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan oksigen teoritis}}{\text{berat udara} \times \text{jumlah oksigen di udara}} \\ &= \frac{529,5 \text{ kg/hari}}{1,1725 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,232 \text{ gO}_2/\text{g udara}} \\ &= 1947 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
16) \text{Kebutuhan udara actual} &= \frac{\text{Jumlah kebutuhan oksigen teoritis}}{\text{efisiensi difuser}} \\
&= \frac{1947 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{0,025} \\
&= 77880 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
&= 54 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
17) \text{Cek rasio vol udara/vol limbah} &= \text{vol. udara} : \text{vol. air limbah} \\
&= 77880 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} : 2100 \\
&\text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
&= 37
\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan di atas, didapatkan spesifikasi blower sebagai berikut :

Blower

Merk Blower : Showa Denki

Tipe Blower : Turbo Blower B2V06 dengan Penggerak

V-Belt

Tekanan Statistik : 3 kPa

Kapasitas Blower : 20 to 60 m³/menit

Output : 3,7 to 11 kW

Diffuser

Merk diffuser : OC WATERLOO

Tipe diffuser : Linear Diffusers DSL

Debit : 400 L/s

Debit per meter : 200 L/s/m

Jangkauan min : 6,8 m

Jangkauan maks : 12 m

Kehilangan tekanan : 13 Pa

Media Sarang Tawon

Dimensi : 100 m x 60 m x 60 m

Material : Rigid PVC

Tebal : 0,3 mm

Warna : Bening

Type : Cross Flow

18) Efisiensi Removal

- BOD = BOD influent – (% removal × BOD influent)
= 100 mg/L – (80% × 100 mg/L)
= 20 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 80 mg/L
- Seng = Seng influent – (% removal × seng influent)
= 3 mg/L – (80% × 3 mg/L)
= 0,6 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 1,0 mg/L
- Timbal = Timbal influent – (% removal × timbal influent)
= 0,9 mg/L – (80% × 0,9 mg/L)
= 0,18 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 0,3 mg/L
- Krom = Krom influent – (% removal × krom influent)
= 1,2 mg/L – (80% × 1,2 mg/L)
= 0,2 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 0,2 mg/L
- Titanium = Titanium influent – (% removal × titanium influent)
= 1,5 mg/L – (80% × 1,5 mg/L)
= 0,3 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 0,4 mg/L
- Fenol = Fenol influent – (% removal × fenol influent)
= 1,2 mg/L – (80% × 1,2 mg/L)
= 0,2 mg/L → **MEMENUHI**, Baku mutu = 0,2 mg/L

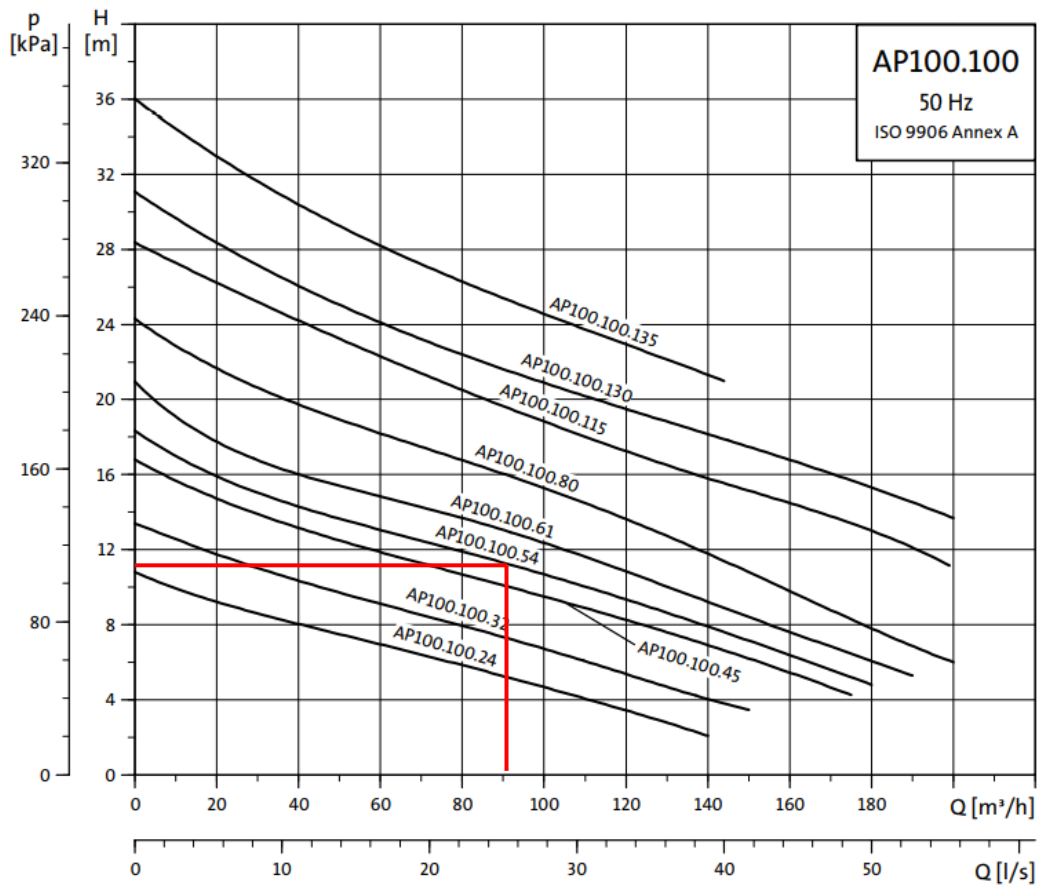
19) Pompa

Dari Grafik *Performance Curves*, didapatkan data spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

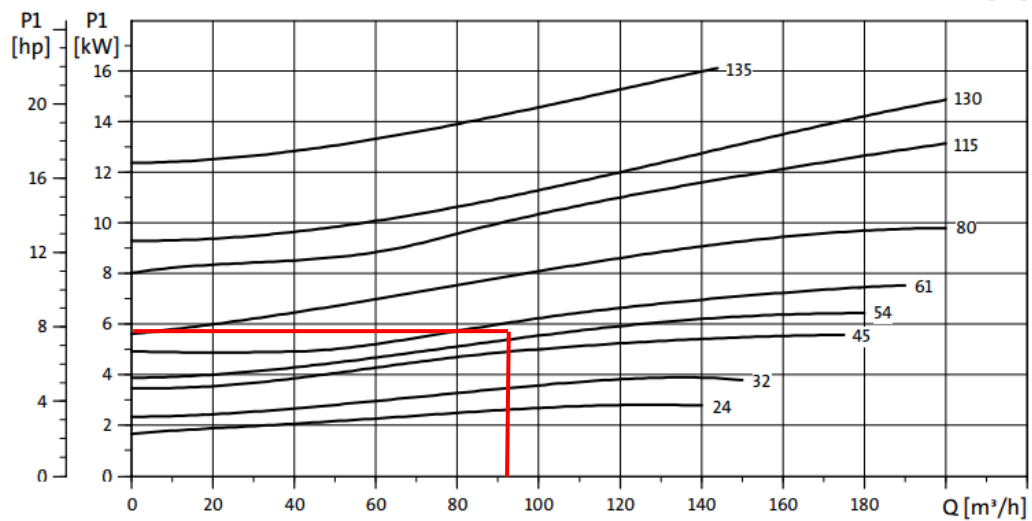
- Merk Pompa = GRUNDFOS

- Tipe Pompa = AP100.100
- 50 Hz
- ISO 9906 Annex A
- Diameter pipa *suction* (inlet) = 110 mm = 0,110 m = 4 inch
- Diameter pipa *discharge* (outlet) = 110 mm = 0,110 m = 4 inch
- *Head* pompa = 11,4 m
- Daya pompa = 5,8 kW

Grafik pompa submersible



Grafik Power Submersible



- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,117)^2 \\
 &= 0,01 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,01 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 2,4 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang pipa suction (L) = 5 m
- Panjang pipa discharge (L) = 9 m
- Headlos Mayor (Hf Mayor)

Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 5 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,110^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,857}}{C^{1,857} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{10,7 \times 9 \times 0,024^{1,857}}{130^{1,857} \times 0,110^{4,87}} \right] \\ &= 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Hf mayor} &= \text{Hf mayor suction} + \text{Hf mayor discharge} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Minor (Hf Minor)

Pipa Suction

Accesoris Pipa Suction = 1 check valve = 2,5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

Accesoris pipa discharge = 1 gate valve = 0,19
= 2 Elbow 90° = 0,75

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Minor} &= \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} + \frac{n \times K \times v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 0,19 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} + \frac{2 \times 0,75 \times 2,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} + 0,4 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,46 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Hf minor} &= \text{Hf minor Suction} + \text{Hf minor Discharge} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} + 0,46 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss total (Hf total)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf total} &= \text{total Hf Mayor} + \text{total Hf Minor} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} + 0,6 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Syarat headpump > Headloss total
11,4 m > 1,4 m (**memenuhi**)

d) Resume Bangunan

- Kedalaman (H) = 5 m
- Panjang = 8,4 m
- Lebar = 4 m

5.8. Bak Pengendap Akhir (Clarifier)

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4,9 m
- Diameter = 3 – 60 m
- Slope dasar = 1/16 – 1/6 mm/mm
- *Flight speed* = 0,02 – 0,05 m/menit
- Waktu tinggal (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam
- *Over flow rate*
Rata- rata = 30 – 50 m³/m².hari
Jam puncak = 80 – 120 m³/m².hari
- *Weir loading* = 125 – 500 m³/m².hari

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 398)

- Diameter *inlet well* = 15% - 20% diameter bak
- Kecepatan aliran menuju *inlet well* = 0,3 – 0,75 m/

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 401)

- Konsentrasi solid = 4% - 12%

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 398)

- Suhu = 30°C
- Viskositas kinematis (ν) = 0,8039 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas absolut (μ) = 0,798 x 10⁻³ m²/s
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 9,957 kg/L

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

- Bilangan Reynold (NRE) untuk $V_s < 1$ (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)

- *Specific gravity solid (Si)* = 1,4
- *Specific gravity sludge* = 1,02

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

- Nre untuk V_h = < 2000 (aliran laminar)
- Nfr = > 10⁵

(Sumber: Razif, M. 1985. Pengolahan Air Minum. Surabaya: Diktat TP-FTSP-ITS)

- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k)

Elbow = 1,1

Tee aliran lurus = 0,35

Tee aliran cabang = 1

Gate valve = 0,2

b) Data Perencanaan

- Menggunakan 1 bak pengendap berbentuk *circular*
- Debit (Q) = 0,024 m³/s
- Waktu tinggal = 2 jam = 7200 s
- Suhu = 30°C
- Viskositas kinematis (ν) = 0,8039 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas absolut (μ) = 0,798 x 10⁻³ m²/s

- Specific gravity solid (Si) = 1,4 x 996 kg/m³
= 1.395,8 kg/m³
- Over flow rate = 40 m³ /m² .hari
- Diameter inlet well(D') = 15% diameter bak
- Waktu pengurasan = 1 hari
- Menggunakan V notch, dengan kemiringan 90°
- Jarak antar V notch = 50 cm

c) Perhitungan

1. Luas Area Permukaan (A)

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

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 409)

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

$$A = \frac{2100 \text{ m}^3}{40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}}$$

$$A = 52,5 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Diameter (D)

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4.A}{\pi}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4.52,5 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$D = 8,2 \text{ m (syarat 3 – 60 m)}$$

$$r = 4,1 \text{ m}$$

3. Cek Luas *Surface Area*

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,2)^2$$

$$A = 52,5 \text{ m}^2$$

Zona Inlet

1) Diameter *inlet well* (D')

$$D' = 20\% \times \text{diameter bak}$$

$$D' = 0,2 \times 8,2 \text{ m}$$

$$D' = 1,64 \text{ m}$$

2) Kecepatan air di *inlet well*

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

$$V = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{52,5 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$V = 0,00046 \text{ m/s}$$

3) Pipa Inlet

Pipa inlet sedimentasi menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa dan menggunakan sistem gravitasi dalam pengalirannya.

Luas Area Permukaan (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,4 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$A = 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter (D)

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,08 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$D = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

Cek Kecepatan Pipa Inlet

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

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,08 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m/s} \text{ (} 0,3 \text{ m/s} - 0,75 \text{ m/s, memenuhi)}$$

Zona Settling

1) Kedalaman bak (H)

$$H = \frac{Q \times td}{A}$$

$$H = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s}}{52,5 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$H = 3,3 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H + F_b$$

$$= 3,3 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 3,3 \text{ m})$$

$$= 3,96 \text{ m} \approx 4 \text{ m}$$

2) Cek *overflow rate*

$$\text{OFR} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\text{OFR} = \frac{2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,2 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$\text{OFR} = 40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari} \text{ (syarat : } 30 - 50 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari, memenuhi)}$$

3) Volume bak

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times H$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 8,2^2 \times 3,3$$

$$V = 174 \text{ m}^3$$

4) Cek *td*

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

$$T_d = \frac{174 \text{ m}^3}{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

$$T_d = 7250 \text{ s}$$

$$T_d = 2 \text{ jam} \text{ (syarat : } 1,5 - 2,5 \text{ jam, memenuhi)}$$

5) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$V_s = \frac{H}{t_d}$$

$$V_s = \frac{3,3 \text{ m}}{7250 \text{ s}}$$

$$V_s = 4,6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}$$

6) Diameter partikel

$$dp = \sqrt{\frac{V_s \times 18 \times v}{g (sg - 1)}}$$

$$dp = \sqrt{\frac{0,00046 \times 18 \times 0,8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times (1,4 - 1)}}$$

$$dp = 4,13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

7) Cek bilangan *Nre* partikel

$$Nre = \frac{\rho_s \times dp \times v_s}{\mu}$$

$$Nre = \frac{1395,8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 4,13 \times 10^{-5} \times 4,6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2}$$

$$Nre = 0,03 \text{ (Nre} < 1 \text{ memenuhi)}$$

8) Kecepatan horizontal di bak (Vh)

$$Vh = \frac{Q}{\pi \times D \times H}$$

$$Vh = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times 8,2 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}}$$

$$Vh = 0,0003 \text{ m/s}$$

9) Jari – jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{r \times H}{r + 2H}$$

$$= \frac{4,1 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}}{4,1 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3,3 \text{ m})} = 1,26 \text{ m}$$

10) Cek aliran

$$Nre = \frac{Vh \times r}{\nu}$$

$$Nre = \frac{0,0003 \text{ m/s} \times 1,26 \text{ m}}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}$$

$$Nre = 472 \text{ (memenuhi syarat } Nre < 2000)$$

$$Nfr = \frac{Vh}{\sqrt{g \cdot R}}$$

$$Nfr = \frac{0,0003 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{9,81 \cdot 1,26}}$$

$$Nfr = 8,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (memenuhi syarat } Nfr > 10^{-5})$$

11) Cek kecepatan penggerusan/*scouring*

K = konstanta kohesi untuk partikel yang saling mengikat
0,06

F = faktor friksi Darcy-Weibach antara 0,02 – 0,03

Vs > Vh

$$Vs = \sqrt{\frac{8k(S-1) \times g \times d}{f}}$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,06 (1,02-1) \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2} \times 4,13 \times 10^{-5} m}{0,03}}$$

$$V_s = 0,04 \text{ m/s (} V_{sc} > V_h \text{ memenuhi)}$$

Zona Sludge

- Berat solid
- BOD = removal BOD x Q
= 20 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 42.000.000 mg/hari = 42 kg/hari
- Seng = removal Seng x Q
= 0,6 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 1.260.000 mg/hari = 1,26 kg/hari
- Timbal = removal timbal x Q
= 0,18 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 378.000 mg/hari = 0,378 kg/hari
- Krom = removal krom x Q
= 0,2 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 420.000 mg/hari = 0,42 kg/hari
- Titanium = removal titanium x Q
= 0,3 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 630.000 mg/hari = 0,63 kg/hari
- Fenol = removal fenol x Q
= 0,2 mg/L x 2100.000 L/hari
= 420.000 mg/hari = 0,42 kg/hari

Berat solid total = 45 kg/hari

- Total lumpur terkumpul = produksi lumpur x waktu pengurasan
= 45 kg/hari x 2 hari

$$= 90 \text{ kg/hari}$$

- Berat jenis solid
 Berat jenis solid air = *specific gravity of solid (Ss)* x massa jenis air

$$= 1,4 \times 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1.394,7 \text{ kg/m}^3$$
- Volume solid

$$= \frac{\text{berat solid}}{\text{berat jenis solid}}$$

$$= \frac{45 \text{ kg/hari}}{1.394,7 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ m}^3$$
- Berat air
 Berat air = $\frac{95\%}{5\%} \times \text{berat solid}$

$$= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times 45 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 855 \text{ kg/hari}$$
- Volume air
 Volume air = $\frac{\text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis air}}$

$$= \frac{855 \text{ kg/hari}}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 0,9 \text{ m}^3$$
- Volume sludge
 Volume sludge = volume solid + volume air

$$= 0,03 \text{ m}^3 + 0,9 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 0,93 \text{ m}^3$$
- Berat jenis sludge
 Berat jenis sludge jenis air = *specific gravity of sludge (Sg)* x massa jenis air

$$= 1,02 \times 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1.016 \text{ kg/m}^3$$
- Berat sludge = volume sludge x berat jenis sludge

$$= 0,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1.016 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 945 \text{ kg/hari}$$

- Dimensi ruang lumpur

Asumsi waktu pengurasan adalah 2 hari

Jari-jari bawah permukaan bawah (r) = 1 m

Volume ruang lumpur = volume kerucut terpancung

$$\text{Volume lumpur} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times H \times (R^2 + r^2 + R \cdot r)$$

$$0,93 = \frac{1}{3} \times 3,14 \times H \times ((4,1 \text{ m})^2 + (1 \text{ m})^2 + (4,1 \text{ m} \cdot 1 \text{ m}))$$

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

Dimensi pipa penguras lumpur

Direncanakan :

Waktu pengurasan = 60 menit

Volume sludge = $0,93 \text{ m}^3$

Maka debit pipa penguras :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}} \\ &= \frac{0,93 \text{ m}^3}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ &= 0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 0,72 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Luas permukaan pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}} = 0,002 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter pipa

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4,0,002}{3,14}} = 0,05 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Pengurasan lumpur dari bak pengendap awal menuju ke sludge drying bed menggunakan bantuan pompa centrifugal slurry pump. Dari debit lumpur yang diperoleh berdasarkan perhitungan yaitu sebesar $0,72 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, maka diperoleh spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

Model and parameter

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

Item	Model	Flow (m ³ /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				

- Merk = Shuangbao Machinery Co., Ltd
- Model pompa = UHB-ZK40/10-20
- Kecepatan aliran = $0,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
- Head pump = 20 m
- Efisiensi pompa = 28%
- Diameter outlet (discharge) = 32 mm = 1 ½ inch
- Diameter inlet (suction) = 40 mm = 2 inch
- Motor power = 3 kW

a) Luas penampang pipa

- Pipa suction

A = Luas penampang pipa

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,05)^2$$

$$= 0,00196 \text{ m}^2$$

- Pipa discharge

A = Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,05)^2 \\
&= 0,00196 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

b) Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa

- Pipa suction

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
&= \frac{0,00002 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{0,00196 \text{ m}^2} \\
&= 12 \text{ m/s}
\end{aligned}$$

- Pipa discharge

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
&= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{0,00196 \text{ m}^2} \\
&= 12 \text{ m/s}
\end{aligned}$$

Panjang pipa *suction* (L) = 15 m

Panjang pipa *discharge* (L) = 55 m

- Headloss Mayor (Hf Mayor)

Pipa suction

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Hf mayor} &= \left(\frac{10,7 \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \right) \times L \\
&= \left(\frac{10,7 \times 0,0024^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,05^{4,87}} \right) \times 15 \text{ m} \\
&= 1,5 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Hf mayor} &= \left(\frac{10,7 \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \right) \times L \\
&= \left(\frac{10,7 \times 0,0042^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,05^{4,87}} \right) \times 55 \text{ m} \\
&= 6,5 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Total Hf Mayor = Hf mayor section + hf mayor discharge

$$= 1,5 \text{ m} + 6,5 \text{ m}$$

$$= 8 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Minor (Hf minor)

$$\text{Pipa section} = 0$$

Pipa discharge (1 gate valve, 5 elbow)

$$\text{Hf minor} = k \frac{v^2}{2g} + n \times k \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$= 0,2 \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} + 5 \times 0,75 \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 0,0024 \text{ m} + 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0524 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = \text{Hf minor section} + \text{hf minor discharge}$$

$$= 0 \text{ m} + 0,0524 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0524 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Total (Hf total)

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{hf mayor} + \text{hf minor}$$

$$= 8 \text{ m} + 0,0524$$

$$= 8,0524 \text{ m}$$

Syarat head pump \geq Hf total

$$20 \text{ m} \geq 8,0524 \text{ m}$$

Zona Outlet

Direncanakan :

$$\text{Menggunakan V notch dengan } \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Jarak antar V notch} = 50 \text{ cm} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Q bak sedimentasi} = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Maka :

- 1) Panjang pelimpah (weir)

$$L = \pi \times D \text{ bak}$$

$$= 3,14 \times 8,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 25,7 \text{ m}$$

2) Jumlah V notch

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{L \text{ weir}}{\text{jarak antar weir}} \\ &= \frac{25,7 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}} \\ &= 51 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

3) Debit melalui V notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q \text{ bak sedimen}}{n} \\ &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{51} \\ &= 0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

4) Tinggi limpahan melalui V notch

$$C_D = 0,6$$

$$\text{Sudut V notch} = 90^\circ$$

Maka :

$$Q = \frac{8}{15} \times C_d \times \sqrt{2g} \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81} \times \tan \frac{90}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

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

5) Saluran Pelimpah

Direncanakan :

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

$$Q = 0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$W : H = 2 : 1$$

- Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{V} \\ &= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = W \times H$$

$$0,08 \text{ m}^2 = 2H \times H$$

$$0,08 \text{ m}^2 = 2 H^2$$

$$H^2 = 0,04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{0,04}$$

$$H = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

Maka :

$$B = 2H$$

$$= 2 \times 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

- Ketinggian total

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

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

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

6) Pipa outlet

Direncanakan :

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

$$Q = 2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Pipa outlet utama

- Luas permukaan pipa outlet

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

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa outlet

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,08 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

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

- Cek kecepatan

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

$$V = \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,024 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,318 \text{ m})^2}$$

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

- Headloss pipa outlet

$$V_h = \frac{Q}{2 \times \pi \times r \times D}$$

$$= \frac{0,024}{2 \times 3,14 \times 0,15 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ m/s}$$

$$H_f = \frac{V_p^2 - V_h^2}{2 \times g} \times \frac{1}{c}$$

$$= \frac{(0,3 \text{ m/s})^2 - (0,08 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \times \frac{1}{0,7}$$

$$= 0,006 \text{ m}$$

- Jari jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{D}{4}$$

$$= \frac{0,3}{4} = 0,075$$

d) Resume Bangunan

- Diameter *clarifier* = 8,2 m
- Diameter *inlet well* = 1,64 m
- Diameter pipa inlet = 117 mm = 5 inch
- H zona settling = 3,3 m
- V notch a = 90°
- Jumlah V notch = 257
- Tinggi sal.pelimpah = 0,2 m
- Lebar sal.pelimpah = 0,4 m
- H total pelimpah = 0,24 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,3 m = 318 mm = 12 inch

5.9. Sludge Drying Bed

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

- Periode pengeringan = 10 – 15 hari
- Kelembaban lumpur effluent = 60 – 70 %
- Kandungan solid lumpur = 30 – 40 %
- Solid capture = 90 – 100 %
- Solid loading = 0,27 – 0,82 Kg/m². Hari

(Sumber : Syed R. Qasim, 1985)

- Tebal lumpur = 200 – 300 mm
- Tebal lapisan pasir = 7,5 – 15 cm
- Tebal lapisan kerikil = 7,5 – 30 cm
- Kadar air = 60%
- Kadar solid = 40% - 50%
- Kecepatan pipa underdrain = 0,75 m/detik
- Diameter pipa underdrain = >100mm

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 1270 – 1577. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)

- Koefisien keseragaman = < 4
- Efektif size = 0,3 – 0,785
- Slope = > 1 %
- Rasio lebar : panjang = 6 : 6 – 30

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, 1991)

b) Data Perencanaan

- Menggunakan 1 unit sludge drying bed dengan 2 bed
- Lumpur masuk
 - Bak pengendap 1 = 0,78 m³/hari
 - Bak pengendap 2 = 0,93 m³/hari
- Tebal media = 15 cm pasir
30 cm kerikil
- Tebal lumpur = 30 cm

- Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- Waktu pengurasan = setiap 2 hari
- Berat air = 60%
- Solid capture = 700%
- Freeboard = 0,5 m
- Solid loading = 0,45 Kg/m².hari
- Presentasi solid lumpur = 40%
- Berat jenis = 1,03
- Kecepatan pipa underdrain = 0,75 m/detik

c) Perhitungan

- 1) Total lumpur yang masuk ke SDB
 - = lumpur BP 1 + lumpur BP 2
 - = 0,73 m³/hari + 0,93 m³/hari
 - = 1,71 m³/hari

- 2) Jumlah bak efektif

$$n = \frac{\text{Waktu Pengeringan}}{\text{Waktu Pengurasan}} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{10}{2} + 1$$

$$n = 6 \text{ bed}$$

- 3) Volume tiap bak

$$V_{\text{bed}} = \frac{\text{Vol.lumpur}}{\text{jumlah bed}}$$

$$= \frac{1,71}{6}$$

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

- 4) Tebal media total

$$\text{Tebal media} = \text{tebal media pasir} + \text{tebal media kerikil}$$

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

$$= 0,45 \text{ m}$$

- 5) Volume cake sludge (vi)

$$V_i = \frac{\text{Vol.bed} \times (1-P)}{1-P_i}$$

$$= \frac{1,71 \times (1-0,6)}{1-0,5}$$

$$= 1,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

6) Volume bak pengeringan

$$V = V_i \times t_d$$

$$= 1,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 10 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 14 \text{ m}^3$$

7) Dimensi sludge drying bed

$$A = \frac{V}{\text{tebal cake}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \text{ m}^3}{0,3 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 4,7 \text{ m}^2$$

Maka,

$$A = L \times B$$

$$4,7 \text{ m}^2 = 2B \times B$$

$$B = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2 \times B$$

$$= 2 \times 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

8) Volume air (Va)

$$V_a = \frac{V_L - V_i}{\text{jumlah bed}}$$

$$= \frac{1,71 - 1,4}{6} \times 10 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 4 \text{ m}^3$$

9) Kedalaman underdrain

$$H = \frac{\text{Volume Air}}{A}$$

$$= \frac{4}{4,7}$$

$$= 0,85 \text{ m}$$

10) Kedalaman total

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{SC}} + H_{\text{media}} + H_{\text{underdrain}}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,45 \text{ m} + 0,85 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 1,6 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1,6 \text{ m})$$

$$= 1,92 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ m}$$

11) Jari-jari hidrolis

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} \\ &= \frac{1,5 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{1,5 \text{ m} + 2,2 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

12) Slope

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{V \times n}{R^{2/3}} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \text{ m/s} \times 0,015}{(0,5)^{2/3}} \\ &= 0,02 \end{aligned}$$

13) Pipa Outlet

Direncanakan :

$$V = 0,75 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = 1,71 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,00002 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas permukaan pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,00002 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,75 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,00003 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,00003 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,006 \text{ m} = 0,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan di atas maka didapatkan diameter pipa yang ada di pasaran (katalog pipa Wavin jenis PVC-D untuk air limbah) sebesar 114 mm atau 3 inch.

d) Resume Bangunan

- Jumlah bed : 6 unit
- Lebar bed : 3 m
- Panjang bed : 18 m
- Tinggi bed (Htotal) : 2 m
- Tinggi bed (H) : 1,6 m
- Diameter pipa outlet : 0,1 m = 3 inch

BAB VI

PROFIL HIDROLIS

6.1. Saluran Pembawa

Direncanakan datum sebagai tinggi permukaan tanah = 0,00 m

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

Kedalaman total = 0,24 m

Kedalaman air = 0,2 m

Tebal dinding = 0,2 m

Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Kedalaman total + tebal dinding)
= 0,00 m + (0,24 m + 0,2)
= 0,26 m

Level muka air = Datum + Tinggi bangunan – *freeboard*
= 0,00 m + 0,26 m – 0,04 m
= + 0,24 m

6.2. Bak Penampung

Direncanakan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

H total = 2,4 m

H air = 2 m

Freeboard = 0,4 m

Tebal dinding = 0,2 m

Tinggi bangunan = 2,4 m

Elevasi awal = + 0,0 m

Level muka air = elevasi awal – H total + H air
= + 0,0 m – 2,4 m + 2 m
= - 0,4 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

Level dasar bangunan = elevasi awal – H total – tebal dinding
= 0 – 2,4 m – 0,2 m
= - 2,6 m

6.3. Netralisasi

- Tangki pembubuh

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan diatas permukaan tanah dengan menggunakan menara.

Tinggi total bangunan = 2,424 m

Tinggi bangunan di atas tanah = +2,424 m

Tinggi penyangga/menara = 1,56 m

H total bak pembubuh = 0,844 m

Tinggi freeboard = 0,444 m

Tebal dinding = 0,02 m

Level muka air = tinggi bangunan di atas tanah – Fb
= 2,424 m – 0,444 m
= +1,98 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

- Tangki netralisasi

Direncanakan diletakkan di atas tanah

Tinggi total bangunan = 1,56 m

Tinggi bangunan di atas tanah = + 1,56 m

Tinggi bangunan di bawah tanah = 0 m

Kedalaman tangki = 1,54 m

Tinggi freeboard = 0,44 m

Tebal dinding = 0,02 m

Level muka air = tinggi bangunan di atas tanah – Fb
= 1,54 – 0,44
= + 1,1 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

6.4. Koagulasi Flokulasi

- **Bak Pembubuh**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah dengan menggunakan menara.

Tinggi total bangunan = 3,4 m

Tinggi bangunan di atas tanah = + 3,4 m

Tinggi penyangga/menara	= 1,7 m
H total bak pembubuh	= 1,5 m
Tebal dinding	= 0,2 m
Tinggi bangunan di bawah tanah	= 0 m
Tinggi freeboard	= 0,25 m
Level muka air	= tinggi bangunan di atas tanah – Fb = 3,4 m – 0,25 m = + 3,15 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

- **Bak Koagulasi**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

Tinggi total bangunan	= 1,7 m
Tinggi bangunan di atas tanah	= + 1,7 m
Tinggi bangunan dibawah tanah	= 0 m
Tinggi freeboard	= 0,28 m
H air	= 1,25 m
H total	= 1,5 m
Tebal dinding	= 0,2 m
Level muka air	= tinggi bangunan di atas tanah – Fb = 1,7 m – 0,3 m = 1,4 m

- **Bak flokulasi**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas dan di bawah permukaan tanah

Tinggi total bangunan	= 5,6 m
Tinggi freeboard	= 0,9 m
Kedalaman total	= 5,4 m
Tebal dinding	= 0,2 m
Tinggi bangunan di atas tanah	= 1,6 m
Tinggi bangunan di bawah tanah	= 4 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan di atas tanah} - F_b \\
 &= 1,6 \text{ m} - 0,9 \text{ m} \\
 &= + 0,7 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.5. Bak Pengendap I

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas dan sebagian dibawah permukaan tanah

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi total bangunan} &= 4,05 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi di atas tanah} &= + 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Kedalaman di bawah tanah} &= - 3,55 \text{ m} \\
 \text{H total} &= 3,85 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Kedalaman air} &= 3,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tebal dinding} &= 0,2 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan di atas tanah} - f_b \\
 &= 0,5 - 0,3 \\
 &= + 0,2 \text{ (diatas permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.6. Biofilter Aerob

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi total bangunan} &= 5,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi air} &= 5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Freeboard} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Ketebalan beton bawah} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan} - f_b \\
 &= 5,5 \text{ m} - 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.7. Bak Pengendap 2 (Clarifier)

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas dan sebagian dibawah permukaan tanah

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi total bangunan} &= 4,2 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi di atas tanah} &= + 0,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi di bawah tanah	= - 3,9 m
Kedalaman air	= 3,3 m
H total	= 4 m
Tebal dinding	= 0,2 m
Freeboard	= 0,7 m
Level muka air	= elevasi awal + H bangunan di atastanah – H freeboard = 0,00 + 0,3 m – 0,7 m = - 0,4 m (dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.8. Sludge Drying Bed

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

Tinggi total bangunan	= 1,25
H dibawah tanah	= 1,25
H total	= 1,05 m
Tebal dinding	= 0,2 m
Freeboard	= 0,21 m
Level muka air	= datum – tinggi di bawah tanah + h total = 0 m – 1,25 m + 1,05 m = - 0,2 m

BAB VII
BILL OF QUANTITY DAN RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA

7.1. Bill Of Quantity dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya

Pada perencanaan proyek ini, perhitungan Bill of Quantity (BOQ) dan Rencana Anggaran Biaya (RAB) didasarkan atas kebutuhan bangunan yang ada pada bangunan pengolahan air buangan. BOQ dan RAB pada perencanaan ini untuk menghitung bangunan pengolahan antara lain :

1. Saluran Pembawa
2. Bak Penampung
3. Netralisasi
4. Koagulasi – Flokulasi
5. Bak Pengendap Awal
6. Biofilter Aerob
7. Bak Pengendap (Clarifier)
8. Sludge Drying Bed

Tabel 7. 1 BOQ & RAB Saluran Pembawa

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume galian	1,9	1	1	m ³	73.750	140.125
Volume beton	1,42	1	1	m ³	3.484.000	4.947.280
Jumlah						5.087.405

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 2 BOQ & RAB Bak Penampung

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume galian	64,152	1	64,152	m ³	73.750	4.731.210
Volume beton	14,152	1	14,152	m ³	3.484.000	49.305.568
Pompa Submersible	1	1	1	buah	15.000.000	15.000.000
Pipa 5"	6	1	6	m	150.000	900.000
Elbow 90°	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Gate valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Jumlah						80.036.778

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 3 BOQ & RAB Netralisasi

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Tangki netralisasi	1	2	2	buah	14.049.530	28.099.060
Menara besi	1	1	1	buah	2.500.000	2.500.000
Motor pengaduk	1	2	2	buah	15.000.000	30.000.000
Pipa 5"	5,8	1	5,8	m	150.000	870.000
Elbow 90°	1	1	1	100.000	100.000	100.000
Check valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Jumlah						61.669.060

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 4 BOQ & RAB Koagulasi - Flokulasi

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Tangki koagulasi	1	2	2	buah	14.049.530	28.099.060
Tangki flokulasi	1	1	1	buah	20.000.000	20.000.000
Menara besi	1	1	1	buah	2.500.000	2.500.000
Motor pengaduk	1	2	2	buah	15.000.000	30.000.000
Pipa 5"	3	1	3	m	150.000	450.000

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Pipa 12"	2,8	1	2,8	m	370.000	1.036.000
Elbow 90°	1	2	2	buah	100.000	200.000
Check valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Jumlah						82.385.060

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 5 BOQ & RAB Bak Pengendap I

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume Galian	60,51	1	60,51	m ³	73.750	4.462.613
Volume beton	19,91	1	19,91	m ³	3.484.000	69.366.440
Pipa air 5"	1	1	1	m	150.000	150.000
Elbow 90°	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Check valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Plate settler	1	16	16	buah	50.000	90.000.000
Jumlah						164.179.053

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 6 BOQ & RAB Bak Biofilter Aerob

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume Galian	208,1	1	208,1	m ³	73.750	15.347.375
Volume beton	31,7	1	31,7	m ³	3.484.000	110.442.800
Pompa	1	1	1	buah	11.148.840	11.148.840
Volume media filter	70	1	70	m ³	500.000	35.000.000
Blower	1	1	1	unit	10.000.000	10.000.000
Diffuser	1	1	1	unit	8.000.000	8.000.000
Pipa outlet 5"	4,6	1	4,6	m	150.000	690.000
Elbow	4	1	4	buah	100.000	400.000
Check valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Gate valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Jumlah						191.229.015

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 7 BOQ & RAB Bak Pengendap (Clarifier)

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume Galian	110	1	110	m ³	73.750	8.112.500
Volume beton	26	1	26	m ³	3.484.000	90.584.000
Pompa lumpur	1	1	1	buah	9.000.000	9.000.000
Pipa lumpur 2"	57,8	1	57,8	m	43.798	2.531.524
Pipa air 5"	7	1	7	m	150.000	1.050.000
Pipa outlet 12"	0.9	1	0,9	m	1.100.000	990.000
Elbow 90°	1	4	4	buah	100.000	400.000
Tee 90°	1	2	2	buah	100.000	200.000
Check valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Gate valve	1	1	1	buah	100.000	100.000
Sludge scrapper	1	1	1	buah	4.320.000	4.320.000
Reducer	2	1	2	buah	150.000	150.000
Jumlah						117.538.024

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Tabel 7. 8 BOQ & RAB Sludge Drying Bed

Keterangan	Volume / panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga
Volume Galian	450,45	1	450,45	m ³	73.750	33.220.686
Volume beton	98,7	1	98,7	m ³	3.484.000	343.870.800
Pipa underdrain 3"	7,8	1	7,8	m	100.000	780.000
Elbow	2	1	2	buah	100.000	200.000
Jumlah						378.071.486

Sumber : Hasil Perhitungan

Total Biaya Keseluruhan = Rp. 1.458.267.000

BAB VIII
KESIMPULAN & SARAN

8.1. Kesimpulan

Berikut merupakan kesimpulan dari tugas perancangan ini :

- a. Terdapat 8 parameter air limbah dari industry cat yang telah mengacu pada baku mutu Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup No. 5 Tahun 2014 tentang standar baku mutu air limbah diantaranya adalah :

No.	Parameter	Kadar	Baku Mutu
1.	BOD	100 mg/L	80 mg/L
2.	TSS	100 mg/L	50 mg/L
3.	Seng	10 mg/L	1,0 mg/L
4.	Timbal	3 mg/L	0,3 mg/L
5.	Krom	4 mg/L	0,2 mg/L
6.	Titanium	5 mg/L	0,4 mg/L
7.	Fenol	4 mg/L	0,2 mg/L
8.	pH	3	6 – 9

- b. Parameter air limbah industry cat dapat diremoval menggunakan unit pengolahan sebagai berikut :

Saluran pembawa → bak penampung → netralisasi → koagulasi-flokulasi → bak pengendap awal → biofilter aerob → bak pengendap akhir → *sludge drying bed*.

Berikut merupakan effluent yang teremoval :

No.	Parameter	Influent	Effluent	Baku Mutu
1.	BOD	100 mg/L	20 mg/L	80 mg/L
2.	TSS	100 mg/L	30 mg/L	50 mg/L
3.	Seng	10 mg/L	0,6 mg/L	1,0 mg/L
4.	Timbal	3 mg/L	0,18 mg/L	0,3 mg/L
5.	Krom	4 mg/L	0,2 mg/L	0,2 mg/L
6.	Titanium	5 mg/L	0,3 mg/L	0,4 mg/L
7.	Fenol	4 mg/L	0,2 mg/L	0,2 mg/L
8.	pH	3	7	6 – 9

c. Dimensi bangunan pengolah limbah berdasarkan hasil perhitungan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Saluran pembawa memiliki panjang 5 m, lebar 0,4 m, kedalaman 0,24 m dan slope $1,6 \times 10^{-5}$ m/m, 3 m.
2. Bak penampung memiliki panjang 5 m, lebar 5 m dan kedalaman 2,4 m.
3. Bak netralisasi memiliki diameter tangki bak pembubuh 0,65 m dengan kedalaman 0,84 m dan diameter tangki netralisasi 1,25 m dengan kedalaman 1,54 m.
4. Bak koagulasi memiliki diameter tangki pembubuh 0,7 m dengan kedalaman 1,5 m dan diameter tangki koagulasi 1,2 m dengan kedalaman 1,8 m.
5. Bak flokulasi memiliki diameter tangki 3,5 m dengan kedalaman 5,4 m.
6. Bak pengendap awal memiliki panjang 16 m.
7. Biofilter aerob memiliki panjang 8,2 m, lebar 4,2 m dan kedalaman 5 m.
8. Bak pengendap akhir memiliki diameter 8,2 m dan kedalaman 4 m.
9. Sludge drying bed memiliki panjang per bed 18 m, lebar 3 m dan kedalaman 1,6 m.

8.2. Saran

Saran yang dapat diberikan dari pengerjaan tugas perancangan ini adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. Disarankan memilih unit pengolahan yang benar-benar efisien, ekonomis dan juga menyelesaikan masalah. Dalam mendesain unit pengolahan limbah sebaiknya menggunakan bangunan pengolahan limbah yang benar-benar diperlukan, tanpa mengurangi fungsi dari unit pengolahan tersebut dan bangunan pengolahan limbah dapat dikombinasi dengan bangunan pengolahan limbah lain sehingga fungsi penurunan limbah bertambah.

- b. Mempertimbangkan dengan baik pemilihan lokasi untuk peletakan bangunan-bangunan yang telah direncanakan.
- c. Luas area untuk yang tersedia untuk IPAL juga harus diperhatikan sehingga luas lahan mencukupi untuk pembangunan IPAL yang sudah direncanakan.