

BAB V

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN (DED) UNIT PENGOLAHAN

1) Saluran Pembawa

b Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,2 – 0,8 m/s

(Sumber : Ven Te Chow. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 27. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

- Freeboard (F_b) = 5 – 30% H

(Sumber : Ven Te Chow. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

- Koefisien manning beton (n) = 0,013

(Sumber : Ven Te Chow. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 109. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

c Data yang Direncanakan

- Digunakan 1 saluran pembawa terbuka bentuk rectangular
- Debit (Q) = 86.400 m³/hari = 0,5 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,5 m/s
- Panjang saluran (L) = 7 m
- Freeboard (fb) = 20% tinggi bak
- Percepatan gravitasi (g) = 9,81 m/s²

d Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan saluran (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

Dimensi saluran Asumsi, $B = H$

$$A = B \times H$$

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

$$H^2 = A$$

$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

$$H = \sqrt{1 \text{ m}^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

Maka ,

$$B = H$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi H total} = H + (20\% \times 1 \text{ m})$$

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

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

- Cek kecepatan saluran

$$A = B \times H$$

$$= 1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m}} = 0,5 \text{ m/s (memenuhi)}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B+H}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 1}{1+1} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Slope (S)

$$H_{\text{statis}} = H_{\text{friksi}}$$

$$E_p = E_k$$

$$m \times g \times h = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$$

$$h_s = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{(0,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

Headloss friksi (H_f)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= n \times L \\
 &= 0,013 \times 7 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,091 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Slope saluran} &= H_{\text{statis}} + H_{\text{friksi}} \\
 &= 0,025 \text{ m} + 0,091 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,11 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resume bangunan

- Panjang saluran (L) = 7 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = 1 m
- Tinggi saluran total (H) = 1,2 m
- Freeboard = 0,2 m

2) Fine Screen

a Kriteria Perencanaan bentuk Drum

- Saringan bukaan masuk = 6 - 60 mesh
(Sumber : Lawrence K Wang, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, halaman 13)
 Jarak antar batang (r) = 2,3 – 6 mm
(Sumber : Lawrence K Wang, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, halaman 13)
- Diameter = 0,9 m – 1,5 m
(Sumber : Lawrence K Wang, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, halaman 13)
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 316)
- Headloss saat pembersihan (H_f) = 150 mm
(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 316)

- Headloss saat penyumbatan (H_{fc}) = memenuhi $< 0,80$ m

(Sumber : Qasim, 1985)

- Faktor bentuk kisi bulat (β) = 1,79

(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 161)

- Koefisien H_f (C) = 0,7 (saat clean screen)
- Koefisien H_f (C) = 0,6 (saat clogged screen)

(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 321)

- Kemiringan terhadap horizontal pada manual 45-60 °

(sumber : Qasim, 1999)

b Data yang Direncanakan

- Digunakan fine screen manual
- Debit (Q) = 86.400 m³/hari = 0,5 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran melalui bar (v_b) = 0,6 m/s
- tinggi bar screen (h) = 1 m
- Kecepatan maks (v_a) = 0,3 m/s
- Lebar bukaan saluran (W_s) = 0,7 m
- Lebar batang (w) = 0,01 m
- Jarak antar batang (r) = 0,007 m
- Slope saluran (θ) = 45°

c Perhitungan

- Jumlah bukaan antar batang/celah (n)

$$W_s = (n \times w) + \{(n+1) r\}$$

$$0,7 = n \cdot 0,01 + (n+1) \cdot 0,007$$

$$0,7 = 0,01 + 0,007n + 0,007$$

$$0,7 - 0,007 = 0,01 + 0,007n$$

$$0,693 = 0,017 n$$

$$N = 40 \text{ batang}$$

- Total lebar bukaan kisi (W_c)

$$\begin{aligned} W_c &= W_s - (n \times w) \\ &= 0,7 \text{ m} - (40 \times 0,01 \text{ m}) \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi fine screen

Panjang kisi (x)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{h}{x}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1 \text{ m}}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \text{ m}}{\sin 45}$$

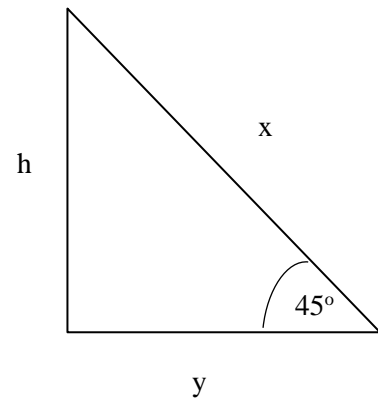
$$x = 1,4 \text{ m}$$

lebar kisi (y)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{y}{1,4 \text{ m}}$$

$$y = 0,98 \text{ m}$$



- Kehilangan tekanan pada bar screen

$$H_f = \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{Vb^2 - va^2}{2g} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{0,7} \left(\frac{0,5^2 - 0,3^2}{2,9,81} \right) = 0,011 \text{ m (MEMENUHI } H_f < 0,15 \text{ m)}$$

(Sumber : Metcalf and Eddy, 2003)

- Headloss saat penyumbatan (H_{fc})

$$H_{fc} = \beta \times \left[\frac{W_c}{r} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}} \times H_v \times \sin \alpha$$

$$= 1,79 \times \left[\frac{0,3}{0,035} \right]^{\frac{4}{3}} \times 0,02 \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ m (memenuhi } < 0,80 \text{ m) (Sumber : Qasim, 1985)}$$

Resume bangunan :

- Tinggi bar screen = 1 m
- Lebar kisi = 0,98 m
- Panjang kisi = 1,4 m
- Lebar batang (w) = 0,01 m
- Jumlah batang (n) = 40 batang
- Jarak antar batang (r) = 0,007 m

3) Bak Penampung

a Kriteria Perencanaan

- Freeboard (Fb) = 5% – 30% tinggi

(Sumber : Ven Te Chow, 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

- Kecepatan pipa outlet (v) = 0,3- 2,5 m/s

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, 2003)

- Waktu detensi (td) = < 2 jam

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, 2003)

- Freeboard 5 - 30 %

(Sumber : Ven Te Chow, 1959)

Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s

(Sumber : Al-Lyla, 1997)

b Data yang Direncanakan

- Digunakan sumur pengumpul berbentuk persegi panjang
- Debit (Q) = 86.400 m³/hari = 0,5 m³/s

- Kecepatan outlet (v) = 2,5 m/s
- Kedalaman bak (h) = 3 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 20% tinggi bak
- Waktu detensi (td) = 10 menit ~ 600 detik
- Panjang bak = 2 x lebar bak

c Perhitungan

- Volume limbah (V)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= Q \times t_d \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 600 \text{ s} \\
 &= 300 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi sumur pengumpul

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= p \times l \times h \\
 300 \text{ m}^3 &= 2l \times l \times 3 \text{ m} \\
 300 \text{ m}^3 &= 6l^2 \\
 l^2 &= 50 \\
 l &= 7,07 \text{ m} = \mathbf{7 \text{ m}} \\
 p &= 2 \times 7 = \mathbf{14 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kedalaman total

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{total}} &= H + F_b \\
 &= 3 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 3 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 3,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Check Td

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_d &= \frac{V}{Q} \\
 &= \frac{p \times l \times h}{Q} = \frac{14 \times 7,07 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}} \\
 &= \frac{296,94 \text{ m}^3}{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}} = \mathbf{594 \text{ s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

-

Outlet dari sumur pengumpul ke bak netralisasi

- Luas permukaan pipa (A)

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

$$= \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{2,5 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

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

- Diameter pipa (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,2}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ m} = 9,8 \text{ inch} = 10 \text{ inch}$$

- **Resume Bangunan Sumur Pengumpul :**

- Lebar bak penampung (B) = 7 m
- Panjang bak penampung (L) = 14 m
- Ketinggian bak penampung (H) = 3 m
- Ketinggian bak penampung total (Htotal) = 3,6 m
- Diameter Pipa Outlet = 10 inch

Pompa menuju bak netralisasi :

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

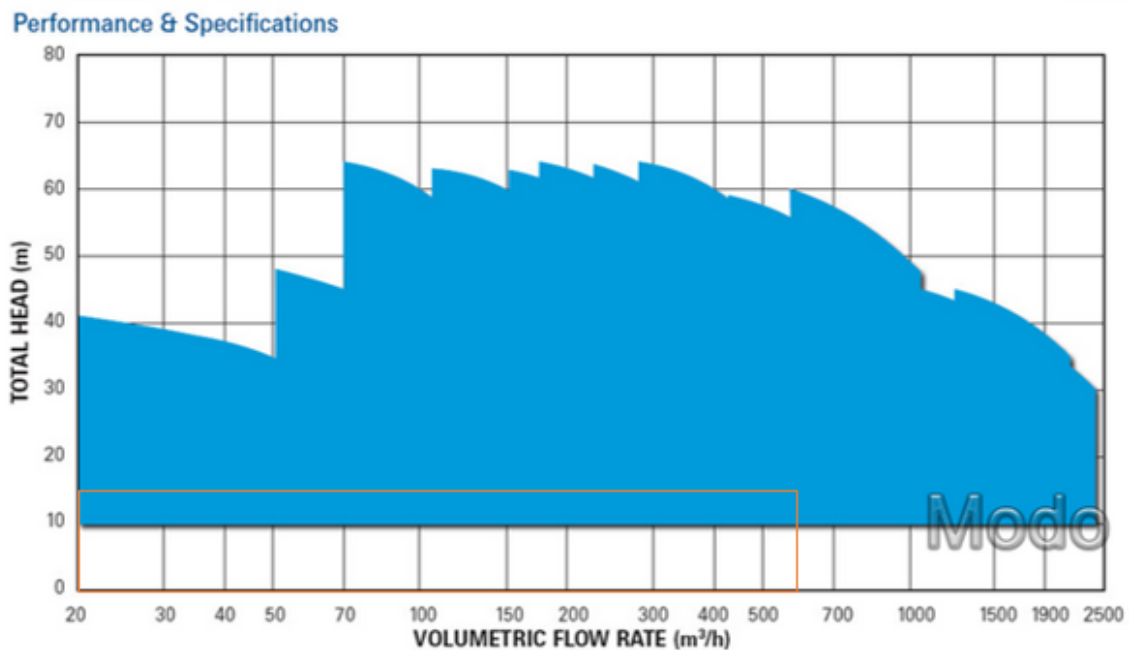
(Sumber: Kawamura, S. 2000. Intergrated Design and

Operation of Water Treatment Facilities 2 nd, hal 159. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc)

b. Direncanakan

- Debit air limbah = $0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 1800 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 2 m/s
- L suction = $0,5 \text{ m}$
- L discharge = $7,5 \text{ m}$
- H statis = $2,5 \text{ m}$
- Aksesoris discharge
 - 1 buah check valve ; $k = 2,5$ 2 buah elbow 90° ; $k = 0,75$
- Koefisien kekasaran (C) = 130

c. Perhitungan



SELECTION CHART

| Model | Outlet Diameter (mm) | Kapasitas (m ³ /h) | Head (m) | Daya (Kw) | Kecepatan (r/min) | Max. Diameter Padat (mm) | Pompa Berat (kg) |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| SS45 15 5.5 | 80 | 45 | 15 | 5.5 | 1460 | 13 | 100 |
| SS15 20 5.5 | 80 | 15 | 20 | 5.5 | 1460 | 13 | 100 |
| SS30 30 7.5 | 80 | 30 | 30 | 7.5 | 1460 | 13 | 114 |
| SS50 26 11 | 80 | 50 | 26 | 11 | 1460 | 13 | 165 |
| SS75 25 15 | 100 | 75 | 25 | 15 | 1460 | 13 | 220 |
| SS150 18 18.5 | 150 | 150 | 18 | 18.5 | 980 | 32 | 550 |
| SS200 12 22 | 150 | 200 | 15 | 22 | 980 | 45 | 580 |
| SS60 46 30 | 150 | 60 | 46 | 30 | 980 | 21 | 700 |
| SS150 30 30 | 150 | 150 | 30 | 30 | 980 | 21 | 550 |
| SS300 20 37 | 200 | 300 | 20 | 37 | 980 | 28 | 775 |
| SS200 30 45 | 150 | 200 | 30 | 45 | 980 | 36 | 1000 |
| SS500 15 45 | 250 | 500 | 15 | 45 | 980 | 46 | 1100 |
| SS250 35 55 | 150 | 250 | 35 | 55 | 980 | 36 | 1140 |
| SS600 15 55 | 250 | 600 | 15 | 55 | 980 | 46 | 1140 |
| SS350 35 75 | 200 | 350 | 35 | 75 | 980 | 28 | 1550 |
| SS500 20 75 | 200 | 500 | 20 | 75 | 980 | 25 | 1550 |
| SS200 60 90 | 150 | 200 | 60 | 90 | 980 | 14 | 1550 |
| SS400 40 90 | 200 | 400 | 40 | 90 | 980 | 28 | 1550 |
| SS600 30 110 | 200 | 600 | 30 | 110 | 980 | 28 | 1970 |
| SS1000 18 110 | 300 | 1000 | 18 | 110 | 980 | 50 | 1970 |
| SS500 45 132 | 200 | 500 | 45 | 132 | 980 | 28 | 2000 |

Pompa yang didapatkan berdasar hasil plot nilai $Q = 600 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$ dan head pump = 15 m pada grafik, maka diplot pada grafik “Performance Curves Modo Submersible Pumps diperoleh tipe SS600-15-55” dari Hebei, China. Kemudian dilihat spesifikasi “*Dimensions and Weights*” dari pompa tersebut memiliki diameter pipa 250 mm atau 0.250 m dengan spesifikasi pompa submersible wastewater pump tersebut cocok diterapkan pada pH asam dikarenakan pompa ini berbahan dasar dari baja sehingga kondisi pH tidak akan dapat mempengaruhi kinerja pompa. Berikut kami lampirkan spesifikasi pompa Modo submersible dengan tipe SS600-15-55 :

| | Description |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Usage: | Slurry, Sewage and Water |
| Type | MSS Submersible Slurry Pump |
| Capacity | Up to 2400 m ³ /hr (666 l/s) |
| Head | Up to 60m (196 feet) |
| Speed | Up to 1480rpm |
| Size | 80mm to 400mm (3.15" up to 16") |
| Temperature | Max.110°C |
| Drive | Electric |
| Support Frame | Mild Steel |
| Strainer | 420 Stainless Steel |
| Pump Casing | 27% Chrome White Iron or 316 Stainless Steel/Duplex1 |
| Back Plate | 27% Chrome White Iron or 316 Stainless Steel/Duplex1 |
| Impeller | 27% Chrome White Iron or 316 Stainless Steel/Duplex1 |
| Agitator | 27% Chrome White Iron or 316 Stainless Steel/Duplex1 |
| Oil Chamber Housing | Cast Iron |
| Shaft | 420 Stainless Steel |
| Shaft Sleeve | 420 Stainless Steel |
| Wet End Mechanical Seal | 304 Stainless Steel |
| Motor Mechanical Seal | 304 Stainless Steel |
| Motor Casing | Cast Iron |
| Motor Cooling Jacket | Fabricated Mild Steel |
| Lifting Brace | Mild Steel |
| Bearing Covers | Cast Iron |
| Oil Chamber Cover | Cast Iron |

- **Headloss**

- Hf Mayor

Pipa Suction

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ Mayor} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \text{ Suction} \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,250^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,15 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Discharge

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ Mayor} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \text{ discharge} \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,250^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 7,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 2,31 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Hf Minor

Pipa Discharge , Pipa Suction (2 elbow , 0 check valve)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ Minor} &= \left(\frac{n \times k \times v^2}{2 \times g} \right) + \left(\frac{n \times k \times v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{2 \times 0,75 \times (2 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) + (0)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

- Hf mayor Total

$$\text{Hf mayor total} = Hf \text{ mayor suction} + Hf \text{ mayor discharge}$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ m} + 2,31 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,46 \text{ m}$$

- Hf Total

$$\text{Hf total} = H \text{ statis} + Hf \text{ mayor} + Hf \text{ minor}$$

$$= 2,5 \text{ m} + 2,46 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,26 \text{ m}$$

- Syarat Head Pump \geq Hf total

$$35 \text{ m} \geq 5,26 \text{ m} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

4) Netralisasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan :

- Gradien Kecepatan $= 1000-700/s$

(Sumber = Reynold, Wasterwater Engineering, hal 183)

- Waktu tinggal di dalam bak (td) = 20-60 s

(Sumber = Reynold, Wasterwater Engineering, hal 183)

- Kecepatan putaran impeller paddle $= 10 - 150 \text{ rpm}$

(Sumber = Ali Masduqi, Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air, hal 113)

- Diameter paddle $= 30 - 50\% \text{ lebar bak}$

(Sumber = Ali Masduqi, Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air, hal 113)

- Lebar paddle $= 1/6 - 1/10 \text{ diameter}$

bak

(Sumber = Ali Masduqi, Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air, hal 113)

- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700-1000/detik

(Sumber = Reynold. Hal 182)

- Jarak paddle dengan dasar bak = $\frac{1}{2}$ kali diameter paddle

(Sumber = Reynold, Wasterwater Engineering, hal 183)

- Koefisien Kekasaran Aksesoris Pipa (k)

Elbow 90° = 1,1

Tee aliran lurus = 0,35

Tee aliran cabang = 1

Gate valve = 0,2

b. Data Perencanaan

Bentuk bak circular

- Q = 0,5 m³/s
- Jumlah bak = 3 bak
- Q tiap bak = 0,1 m³/s
- Waktu detensi (td) = 60 s
- Bentuk impeller = flat paddle, 2 blades
- Koefisien impeller (Kt) = 1,7
- Kecepatan putaran impeller = 120 rpm = 2 rps
- Tinggi bak = 2,4 m
- Densitas air suhu 25°C = 997 kg/m³
- Viskositas air (μ) suhu 25°C = 0,89.10⁻³ Ns/m³
- Berat jenis NaOH : 39,997 g/mol
- Massa jenis NaOH : 2,13 kg/L

c. Perhitungan

Perhitungan Bak Pembubuh

Pembubuhan, menggunakan NaOH yang dilarutkan untuk digunakan dalam fase cair, dalam bak pembubuh.

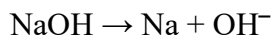
- Dosis NaOH

$$\text{pH air baku} = 5$$

$$\text{pOH} = 8,5 - 5 = 3,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dosis NaOH} &= \frac{Y \text{ (mg)}}{\text{Vol.air (L)}} \times \frac{1}{\text{Berat Molekul (g/mol)}} \times \frac{1}{10^3 \text{ (mg/mol)}} \\ &= \frac{Y \text{ (mg)}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1}{39,997 \text{ (g/mol)}} \times \frac{1}{10^3 \text{ (mg/mol)}} \\ &= \frac{Y \text{ (mg)}}{39997 \text{ L}} \end{aligned}$$

Dosis Y adalah nilai dosis NaOH, maka persamaan reaksi :



$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{Y \text{ (mg)}}{39997 \text{ L}} \times 1$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{Y \text{ (mg)}}{39997 \text{ L}}$$

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

$$3,5 = -\log \left[\frac{\text{Dosis (mg)}}{39997 \text{ L}} \right]$$

$$10^{-3,5} = \frac{\text{Dosis (mg)}}{39997 \text{ L}}$$

$$\text{Dosis} = 12,65 \text{ mg/L} \approx 13 \text{ mg/L}$$

Artinya, proses pembubuhan membutuhkan 13 mg NaOH tiap 1 L air baku

- Kebutuhan NaOH

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan NaOH} &= \text{Dosis} \times \text{Qper hari} \\ &= 13 \text{ mg/L} \times 43.200.000 \text{ m}^3/\text{L} \\ &= 561.600.000 \text{ mg/hari} = 561,6 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume NaOH dengan konsentrasi NaOH 98% yang dibutuhkan

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{massa } 98\%}{\rho \text{ NaOH}} = \frac{561,6 \text{ kg/hari}}{2,13 \text{ kg/L}} = 263,66 \text{ L}$$

- Kebutuhan air untuk NaOH

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air} &= \frac{98\%}{2\%} \times \text{volume NaOH} \\ &= \frac{0,98}{0,02} \times 263,66 \text{ L} = 12.919 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume bak dengan 1 kali periode pelarutan 24 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \text{volume NaOH} + \text{volume air} \\ &= 263,66 \text{ L} + 12.919 \text{ L} \\ &= 13.183 \text{ L} = 13,183 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas maka diperoleh spesifikasi tangki pembubuh netralisasi yang akan digunakan, sebagai berikut:

Merk : Kaiquan

Model tangki : KQ-1000L

Kapasitas tangki : 13183 L

Kapasitas tangki maks: 20000 L

Diameter tangki : 51 mm = 0,051 m

Kedalaman tangki : 4500 mm = 4,5 m

Ketebalan tangki : 60 mm = 0,06 m

Power : 7,5 kW



- Diameter impeller (Di)

$$D_i = \left(\frac{P \times g}{k_t \times n^3 \times p} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$D_i = \left(\frac{7500 \times 9,81}{1,7 \times 2^3 \times 997} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$D_i = \frac{1,26 \text{ m}}{2,3 \text{ m}} = 1,4$$

- Tinggi paddle dari dasar bak (T)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,4 = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

- Debit per bak

$$Q \text{ tiap bak} = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} : 3 = 0,17 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Volume

$$V = Q \times t$$

$$V = 0,17 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 60\text{s}$$

$$V = 9,9 \text{ m}^3$$

- Luas permukaan bak

$$A = \frac{V}{H} = \frac{9,9 \text{ m}^3}{2,4 \text{ m}} = 4,125 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter Bak

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{3,14} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times 4,125}{3,14} \right)^{1/2} = 2,29 \text{ m} = 2,3 \text{ m}$$

- Cek kedalaman (H)

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2$$

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

$$= 4,15 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = V / A = 9,9 \text{ m}^3 / 4,15 \text{ m}^2 = 2,39 \text{ m}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan tangki diatas maka didapatkan spesifikasi *impeller* sebagai berikut:

- Merk : Bentai
- Model : BLD13
- Tenaga : 7,5 kW = 7500 watt



- Diameter *impeller* : 300 mm = 0,3

- Nre

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

$$Nre = \frac{0,3^2 \times 2 \times 997}{0,0089} = 20.164,04 \text{ (Nre > 10000, turbulen)}$$

Dengan perhitungan volume tangki pembubuh sebesar 432 L/jam diatas maka didapatkan

spesifikasi *dosing pump* sebagai berikut:



- Merk : HEPHIS
- Tipe : SUS304 / SUS316
- Kapasitas : 432 L/jam
- Tekanan : 5 bar
- Power : 0,55 kW = 550 watt
- Diameter pipa : *suction*= 4mm
Discharge= 6mm

Perhitungan tangki netralisasi

13) Volume tangki netralisasi

- Vol limbah = Q x td

= 0,17 m³/s x 60 s

= 10 m³
- Vol. total = Vol. limbah + Vol. pembubuh

= 10 m³ + 13,1 m³

= 23,1 m³ = 23.100 L

Dari perhitungan diatas maka diperoleh spesifikasi tangki netralisasi yang akan digunakan, sebagai berikut:

Merk : Kaiquan
 Model tangki : HG-30000L
 Kapasitas tangki : 23.100 L
 Kapasitas tangki maks: 30000 L
 Diameter tangki : 31 mm = 0,031 m
 Kedalaman tangki : 9250 mm = 9,25 m
 Ketebalan tangki : 60 mm = 0,06 m
 Power : 7,5 kW



- Diameter impeller (Di)

$$Di = \left(\frac{P \times g}{kt \times n^3 \times p} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$Di = \left(\frac{7500 \times 9,81}{1,7 \times 2^3 \times 997} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$Di = \frac{1,26 \text{ m}}{2,3 \text{ m}} = 1,4$$

- Tinggi paddle dari dasar bak (T)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,4 = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

- Debit per bak

$$Q \text{ tiap bak} = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} : 3 = 0,17 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Volume

$$V = Q \times td$$

$$V = 0,17 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 60\text{s}$$

$$V = 9,9 \text{ m}^3$$

- Luas permukaan bak

$$A = \frac{V}{H} = \frac{9,9 \text{ m}^3}{2,4 \text{ m}} = 4,125 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter Bak

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{3,14} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times 4,125}{3,14} \right)^{1/2} = 2,29 \text{ m} = 2,3 \text{ m}$$

- Cek kedalaman (H)

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2$$

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

$$= 4,15 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = V / A = 9,9 \text{ m}^3 / 4,15 \text{ m}^2 = 2,39 \text{ m}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan tangki diatas maka didapatkan spesifikasi *impeller* sebagai berikut:

- Merk : Bentai
- Model : BLD13
- Tenaga : 7,5 kW = 7500 watt
- Diameter *impeller* : 300 mm = 0,3



- Nre

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

$$Nre = \frac{0,3^2 \times 2 \times 997}{0,0089} = 20.164,04 \text{ (Nre > 10000, turbulen)}$$

Outlet menuju ke bak koagulasi

Jenis pompa dan diameter pipa didapat dari perhitungan debit air limbah sebesar 1800 m³ /jam, sehingga diperoleh spesifikasi pompa Submersible sebagai berikut

:

MWQ Submersible Sewage Pump

| Type | Outlet Dia. (mm) | Capacity (m ³ /h) | Head (m) | Power (kw) | Efficiency (%) |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 50WQ15-8-0.75 | 50 | 15 | 12 | 0.75 | 52 |
| 50WQ25-36-7.5 | 50 | 30 | 15 | 7.5 | 48 |
| 65WQ30-10-2.2 | 65 | 30 | 10 | 2.2 | 62 |
| 65WQ30-35-7.5 | 65 | 30 | 35 | 7.5 | 50 |
| 80WQ50-8-2.2 | 80 | 50 | 8 | 2.2 | 60 |
| 100WQ80-7-3 | 100 | 80 | 7 | 3 | 64 |
| 150WQ150-10-7.5 | 150 | 150 | 10 | 7.5 | 72 |
| 200WQ300-10-15 | 200 | 300 | 10 | 15 | 74 |
| 250WQ500-10-30 | 250 | 500 | 10 | 30 | 72 |
| 300WQ700-19-55 | 300 | 700 | 19 | 55 | 75 |
| 350WQ1100-25-110 | 350 | 1100 | 25 | 110 | 76 |
| 400WQ2000-23-185 | 400 | 2000 | 23 | 185 | 80 |
| 500WQ3000-15-132 | 500 | 3000 | 15 | 185 | 72 |
| 600WQ4000-20-315 | 600 | 4000 | 20 | 315 | 77 |

- Merk : Modo
- Tipe pompa : Submersible Pump 400WQ2000-23-185
- Head pompa : 23 m
- Ø Pipa discharge (outlet) : 16 inch
- Daya Pompa (P) : 185 kW

- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,4)^2 \\
 &= 0,126 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Mayor

- Hf Mayor pipa suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,3^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,81 \text{ m}$

- Hf Mayor pipa discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,3^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,81 \text{ m}$

$$\blacksquare \text{ Hf minor} = k \frac{v^2}{2.g}$$

3 elbow 90° (K = 0,3)

$$= 3 \times \left(0,3 \frac{1^2}{2.9,81} \right) = 0,046 \text{ m}$$

1 gate valve (K = 0,19)

$$= 0,19 \times \left(\frac{1^2}{2.9,81} \right) = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

Hf statis = 0,5 m

Total head = hf mayor + hf minor + hf statis

$$= 1,63 + 0,056 + 0,5 = 1,87 \text{ m} = 2,19 \text{ m}$$

5) Koagulasi-Flokulasi

➤ Koagulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan :

- Waktu detensi (Td) = 20 – 60 detik (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 184)
- Gradien Kecepatan (G) = 700 – 1000 / detik (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 184)
- Tinggi bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 Diameter bak
- Dosis $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 75 - 250 mg/l (Sumber : W. Wesley Eckenfelder, 2000, Hal. 137)
- Kadar $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 15 – 20% (Sumber : Qasim, Hal 236)
- Viskositas Absolut (μ) , T = 30°C = $0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2$ (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 762)
- Viskositas kinetis (μ) , T = 30°C = $0,8004 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 / \text{s}$ (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 762)
- Berat jenis alum (ρ alum) = 2,67 kg/L (Sumber: Qasim, Syed R., Motley & Zhu, G, 2000)
- Kadar air dalam alum cair = 71,2 - 74,5 % (Sumber: Qasim, Syed R., Motley & Zhu, G. 2000)
- Nre Turbulen > 10000 (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 184 – 187)
- Diameter impeller (Di) = 50 – 80% diameter atau lebar bak (Sumber : Reynolds. Hal 184)

- Jarak impeller dari dasar = 30 – 50% Di (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 184)
- Lebar paddle (Wi) = 1/6 – 1/10 m (Sumber : Reynolds, Hal 185)
- Kecepatan putaran propeller = 20 – 150 rpm (Sumber : Reynold, Hal 185)
- Jenis Impeller

| Tipe Impeller | Kecepatan Putaran | Dimensi | Keterangan |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Paddle | – 50 rpm | Diameter : 50 – 80% lebar bak Lebar : 1/6 – 1/10 Diameter Paddle | - |
| Turbine | – 150 rpm | Diameter : 30 – 50% lebar bak | - |
| Propeller | 0 – 1750 rpm | Diameter max 45 cm | Jumlah Pitch 1 – 2 buah |

(Reynold & Richards 1996)

Perencanaan bak koagulan :

Menggunakan 1 unit Bak Koagulasi, dan 1 unit Bak Pembubuh Koagulan

- Debit (Q) = 0,5 m³/detik
- Waktu detensi (Td) = 60 detik
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700/detik
- Kecepatan putaran impeller = 450 rpm = 7,5 rps
- Jenis Impeller (Di) = Propeller, pitch of 1, 3 blades $K_T = 0,32$

| Jenis Impeller | K_L | K_T |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Propeller, pitch of 1, 3 blades | 41 | 0,32 |
| Propeller, Pitch of 2, 3 blades | 43,5 | 1 |
| Turbine, 4 flat blades, vaned disc | 60 | 5,31 |
| Turbine, 4 flat blades, vaned disc | 65 | 5,75 |
| Turbine, 6 curved blades | 70 | 4,8 |
| Fan Turbine, 6 blades at 45o | 70 | 1,65 |
| Shrouded Turbine, 6 curved blades | 97,5 | 1,08 |
| Shrouded Turbine, with stator, no baffles | 172,5 | 1,12 |
| Flat Paddles, 2 blades (Single Paddle), $D1/W1 = 4$ | 43 | 2,25 |
| Flat Paddles, 2 blades, $D1/W1 = 6$ | 36,5 | 1,7 |
| Flat Paddles, 2 blades, $D1/W1 = 8$ | 33 | 1,15 |
| Flat Paddles, 4 blades, $D1/W1 = 6$ | 49 | 2,75 |
| Flat Paddles, 6 blades, $D1/W1 = 8$ | 71 | 3,82 |

Sumber : Tom. D. Reynolds, Paul A. Richards, 1996

- Tinggi bak (H) = 1,15 diameter bak
- Jarak propeller dari dasar = 50% Di
- Lebar paddle (W_i) = 1/7 m
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 998,2 kg/m³
- Viskositas Absolut (μ), T = 30°C = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ N.s/m²
- Viskositas kinetis (μ), T = 30°C = 0,8004 x 10⁻² cm² /s
- Dosis Al₂(SO₄)₃ = 100 mg/l
- Periode pelarutan = 1 hari

- Berat jenis alum = 2,67 kg/L
- Kadar air dalam alum cair = 72 %

Perhitungan bak koagulan :

• **Tangki Pembubuh Koagulan**

a. Kebutuhan $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan } Al_2(SO_4)_3 &= \text{Dosis alum} \times Q \text{ air limbah} \\ &= 100 \text{ mg/l} \times 43.200.000 \text{ l/hari} \\ &= 4.300.200.000 \text{ mg/hari} \\ &= 4300 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

b. volume $Al_2(SO_4)_3 = \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Alum}}{\rho \text{ Alum}} \times \text{td pelarutan}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4300 \text{ kg/hari}}{2,67 \text{ kg/L}} \times 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 1.610 \text{ L/hari} \quad (\text{alum yang dibutuhkan}) \end{aligned}$$

c. volume air pelarut

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{100}{\text{konsentrasi alum} - \text{kadar air alum}} \times \text{volume} \\ & \quad Al_2(SO_4)_3 \\ &= \frac{100}{(100-72)} \times 1.610 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 5750 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

d. Volume larutan total

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{volume alum} + \text{volume air pelarut} \\ &= 1.610 \text{ L/hari} + 5750 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 7360 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas, diperoleh spesifikasi unit bangunan koagulan yang akan digunakan dalam tugas perancangan ini, yaitu sebagai berikut :

- Merk : chinz
- Model Unit : CG-10000
- Kapasitas Unit : 7500 L
- Kapasitas Unit Maks. : 10000 L
- Kecepatan : 0 – 2800 rpm
- Daya 2,2 kW
- Panjang Unit : 2000 mm ~ 2 m

- Kedalaman Unit : 3900 mm ~ 3,9 m
- Ketebalan Unit : 1,5 mm ~ 0,0015 m

e. Dimensi bak pembubuh (Bak berbentuk Tabung)

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

$$7,36 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 \text{ m}$$

$$7,36 \text{ m}^3 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$7,36 = D^3$$

$$D = 2,17 = \mathbf{2,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H \text{ bak} + \text{Freeboard}$$

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

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

f. Tenaga Pengadukan (P)

$$P = G^2 \times \mu \times \text{Volume bak}$$

$$= (700/\text{detik})^2 \times 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2 \times 7,36 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 2.886 \text{ N.m/detik} \rightarrow 2.886 \text{ watt} \rightarrow 2,886 \text{ kW}$$

TYRONE

ISO9001:2008

YC SERIES

Series Heavy-Duty Single Phase Capacitor-Start Induction Motors

These single-phase Heavy Duty capacitor-start motors are made to IEC standards. These are superior motors delivering excellent torque enabling the toughest jobs to be handled with dependable ease. They perform well in high voltage fluctuating regions and are commonly used in the pumping, compressor, agriculture, farming, building service and manufacturing industry.



Picture for illustration only.

MOTOR FEATURES

IP44 enclosure
Class B/F insulation
Low operating temperature
High quality magnet wire
Vacuum varnish impregnation for superior
Tropic proof insulation
Motors are made for continuous S1 duty

Industrial type service factors
Heavy duty ball bearings
High strength cast iron frame
Balanced motors
Cool running motors
Ambient temperature: - 15°C to +40°C
Altitude: Altitude should be lower than 1000 meters above sea level.

100% COPPER WIRE 100% OUTPUT

| 1 PHASE / YC-2 POLE / 2850RPM 50HZ | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|-------------|--|
| Type | HP | KW | Voltage [V] | |
| YC 711-2 | 0.25 | 0.18 | 230 | |
| YC 80A-2 | 0.5 | 0.37 | 230 | |
| YC 80B-2 | 0.75 | 0.55 | 230 | |
| YC 80C-2 | 1 | 0.75 | 230 | |
| YC 90S-2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 230 | |
| YC 90L-2 | 2 | 1.5 | 230 | |
| YC 100L-2 | 3 | 2.2 | 230 | |
| YC 112M-2 | 4 | 3.0 | 230 | |
| YC 112M2-2 | 5 | 3.7 | 230 | |
| YC 112M-2 | 5.5 | 4 | 230 | |

| 1 PHASE / YC-4 POLE / 1450RPM 50HZ | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|-------------|--|
| Type | HP | KW | Voltage [V] | |
| YC 712-4 | 0.25 | 0.18 | 230 | |
| YC 80B-4 | 0.5 | 0.37 | 230 | |
| YC 80C-4 | 0.75 | 0.55 | 230 | |
| YC 90S-4 | 1 | 0.75 | 230 | |
| YC 90L-4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 230 | |
| YC 100L-4 | 2 | 1.5 | 230 | |
| YC 112M-4 | 3 | 2.2 | 230 | |
| YC 112M1-4 | 4 | 3 | 230 | |
| YC 112M2-4 | 5 | 3.7 | 230 | |
| YC 132M1-4 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 230 | |
| YC 132M2-4 | 10 | 7.5 | 230 | |

g. Impeller Bak Pembubuh

- Diameter Impeller

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 50\% \times \text{Diameter bak} \\ &= 50\% \times 2,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,1 \text{ M} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar impeller = $1/6 \times Di$
= $1/6 \times 1 \text{ m} = 0,16 \text{ m}$
- Jarak impeller = $50\% \times Di$
= $50\% \times 1 \text{ m} = 0,5 \text{ m}$

- Check Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{Di^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1^2 \times 7,5 \text{ rps} \times 998,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} = 7.486,5 \\ &= 9.353.448 = \mathbf{Nre > 10.000 \text{ (memenuhi)}} \end{aligned}$$

h. Dossing pump

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{V}{T_d} \\ &= \frac{7,36 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ hari}} \\ &= 7,36 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 18,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \\ &= 655,2 \text{ L/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas maka didapatkan katalog Dosing Pump sebagai berikut :

| Model | Capacity Flow (L/H) | Max. Pressure (Bar) | Pump Speed (min-1) | Diaphragm (mm) | Stroke Length (mm) | Connection Size (mm) | Power (KW) | Weight (kg) | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|----|
| JZM-A 82/1 | 82 | 10 | 36 | € 110/70 | 12 | DN15 | 220V/380V 0.55kW | 30 | |
| JZM-A 167/1 | 167 | | 72 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 237/1 | 237 | | 102 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 334/1 | 334 | | 135 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 410/1 | 410 | | 180 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 460/0.7 | 460 | 7 | 135 | € 110/80 | | DN25 | 0.75kW | | |
| JZM-A 580/0.7 | 580 | | 180 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 656/0.35 | 656 | | 102 | | | | | | |
| JZM-A 940/0.35 | 940 | 3.5 | 135 | € 162/115 | | DN40 | | | 40 |
| JZM-A 1200/0.35 | 1200 | | 180 | | | | | | |

- Merk : Ailipu
- Tipe : JZM – A 6560 35
- Kapasitas : 6,56 L/jam
- Tekanan : 25 Bar
- Power : 0,18 kW = 180 watt
- Diameter pipa : Suction = 1,5 m = 1500 mm
Discharge = 9 mm



- **Tangki Koagulasi**

- a. Volume air limbah = $Q \times T_d$
= $0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 30 \text{ detik}$
= 15 m^3
- b. Volume total = $V \text{ limbah} + V \text{ tangki pembubuh koagulan}$
= $15 \text{ m}^3 + 7,36 \text{ m}^3$
= $22,36 \text{ m}^3 = 22360 \text{ L}$

Dari perhitungan diatas, diperoleh spesifikasi unit bangunan koagulasi yang akan digunakan dalam tugas perancangan ini, yaitu sebagai berikut :

- Merk : Dials
- Model Unit : QDSJ40T
- Kapasitas Unit : 22360 L
- Kapasitas Unit Maks. : 40000 L
- Kecepatan : 1250 rpm
- Daya 55 kW
- Panjang Unit : 1900 mm ~ 1,9 m
- Diameter Unit : 2100 mm ~ 2,1 m
- Kedalaman Unit : 4300 mm ~ 4,3 m
- Ketebalan Unit : 1-8 mm ~ 0,008 m

- c. Tenaga pengadukan (P)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times \text{Volume bak} \\
 &= (700/\text{detik})^2 \times 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2 \times 22,36 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 8769 \text{ N.m/detik} \rightarrow 8769 \text{ watt} \rightarrow 8,769 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas tenaga pengaduk yang didapat, maka menggunakan spesifikasi motor pengaduk type JIN HE model

JHX1500 15 kW :

Classic Mixer **4** **Technical Parameters**

| Model | Max Kapasitas (L) | Max Barel Berat Kapasitas (Kg) | Barrel Kecepatan (R/min) | Pisau Kecepatan (R/min) | Motor Power (KW) | Ukuran (mm) | Berat (Kg) |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| JHX50 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 50 | 1.1 | 1500*620*1000 | 430 |
| JHX100 | 80 | 110 | 23 | 46 | 1.1 | 1700*720*1200 | 500 |
| JHX200 | 160 | 240 | 21 | 42 | 2.2 | 2050*830*1400 | 660 |
| JHX400 | 320 | 500 | 17 | 34 | 3.0 | 2500*1010*1600 | 910 |
| JHX600 | 480 | 700 | 17 | 34 | 4.0 | 2700*1120*1750 | 1200 |
| JHX600Z | 480 | 1000 | 14 | 28 | 5.5 | 2700*1120*1750 | 1400 |
| JHX800 | 640 | 1400 | 14 | 28 | 5.5 | 2900*1200*1850 | 2000 |
| JHX1000 | 800 | 1800 | 11 | 22 | 7.5 | 3200*1300*2070 | 2300 |
| JHX1500 | 1200 | 2200 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 3200*1300*2070 | 2600 |
| JHX2000 | 1600 | 3600 | 6 | 12 | 18.5 | 3650*1500*2300 | 2900 |
| JHX3000 | 2400 | 4800 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 3800*2100*2900 | 3500 |
| JHX5000 | 4000 | 6000 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 4250*2350*3100 | 4500 |
| JHX7000 | 5600 | 9000 | 5 | 10 | 37 | 4750*2650*3750 | 7500 |

d. Impeller bak koagulasi

- Diameter impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= 50\% \times \text{lebar bak koagulasi} \\
 &= 50\% \times 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar Impeller = 1/6 x Di

$$= 1/6 \times 1 = 0,17 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2 \text{ m}$$

- Jarak impeller dari dasar = 50% x Di

$$= 50\% \times 1 \text{ m} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Check Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{Di^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{1^2 \times 2,5 \text{ rps} \times 998,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\
 &= 3.117.817 \rightarrow Nre > 10.000 \text{ (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Outlet (Koagulasi ke Flokulasi)

- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3}{2 \text{ m/s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa outlet $\sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,25 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} = 0,32 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ inch}$

- Menggunakan pipa merk WAVIN 12 inch = 318 mm

- Headloss Mayor

- Hf Mayor pipa suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,3^{2,65}}\right)^{1,85} \times 3,2 \text{ m} = 0,49 \text{ m}$

- Hf Mayor pipa discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,3^{2,65}}\right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,77 \text{ m}$

- Hf minor = $k \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$

3 elbow 90° (K = 0,3)

$$= 3 \times \left(0,3 \frac{1^2}{2,9,81}\right) = 0,046 \text{ m}$$

1 gate valve (K = 0,19)

$$= 0,19 \times \left(\frac{1^2}{2,9,81}\right) = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

1 check valve (K = 0,25)

$$= 0,25 \times \left(\frac{1^2}{2,9,81}\right) = 0,018 \text{ m}$$

Hf statis = 0,5 m

Total head = hf mayor + hf minor + hf statis

$$= 1,26 + 0,074 + 0,5 = 0,87 \text{ m} = 1,83 \text{ m}$$

➤ Flokulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Waktu detensi (td) = 30 - 60 menit (Pengadukan lambat)

2) Gradien kecepatan (G) = 50 - 100 /s (Pengadukan lambat)

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. Wastewater

Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 348. New York: McGraw- Hill Companies, Inc)

3) Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = 20-150 rpm

4) Tinggi bak Flokulasi = 1 - 1,25 Lebar bak

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 2003.

Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 184-185. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

5) GT value = 50000 – 100000 (pengadukan lambat)

6) Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris (K) :

- Elbow 90° = 1,1
- Gate Valve = 0,2
- Check Valve = 2,5
- Tee = 1,0

b. Data Perencanaan

Unit Bangunan Flokulasi

- 1) Menggunakan unit bangunan flokulasi berbentuk circular
- 2) Bak flokulasi = 2 bak
- 3) Debit dari unit koagulasi (Q) = 0,5 m³/s
- 4) Waktu detensi (td) = 30 menit
- 5) Gradien kecepatan (G) = 60 /s
- 6) Viskositas Absolut (μ) , T = 30°C = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ N.s/m²
- 6) Massa jenis air (ρ) , T = 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ ~ 996 kg/ m³
- 7) Tinggi Tangki Flokulasi = lebar Tangki Flokulasi
- 8) Ukuran panjang paddle (Li) = 60% panjang Tangki Flokulasi
- 9) Freeboard = 20% tinggi air
- 10) Diameter pipa inlet = Ø pipa outlet koagulasi
outlet koagulasi = 8 inch ~ 216 mm
- 11) Kecepatan pipa outlet = 0,5 m/s
- 12) Panjang pipa outlet (L) = 2 m

c. Perhitungan

- Tangki Flokulasi

1) Volume Unit Bangunan Flokulasi

$$\begin{aligned}V &= Q : 2 = 0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} : 2 = 0,25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1800 \text{ s} \\ &= 450 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

2) Dimensi Unit Bangunan Flokulasi

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ 450 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,25 D \\ D^3 &= \frac{450}{0,981} \\ D &= 7 \text{ m} \\ H &= 1,25 \times D \\ &= 1,25 \times 7 = 8,75 \text{ m} \\ H \text{ total} &= H + (20\% \times H) \\ &= 8,75 + (20\% \times 8,75 \text{ m}) \\ &= 10,5 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

3) Tenaga Pengadoukan (P)

$$\begin{aligned}P &= G^2 \times \mu \times \text{Volume bak} \\ &= (700/\text{detik})^2 \times 0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2 \times \\ &450 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 176 \text{ N.m/detik} \rightarrow 176 \text{ watt} \rightarrow 0,176 \text{ kW}\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan di atas, maka didapatkan spesifikasi propeller sebagai berikut :

- Merk : Ewater
- Model : ZD-0,37
- Diameter impeller : 200 mm ~ 0,20 m
- Panjang batang : 750 mm ~ 0,75 m
- Power : 0,37 kW ~ 370 watt



4) Check Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{3,5^2 \times 2,5 \text{ rps} \times 998,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\
 &= 1.996,15 \rightarrow \mathbf{Nre > 10.000 \text{ (memenuhi)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Outlet (Flokulasi ke Sedimentasi 1)

| Type | Max. power | Capacity | Head | Speed | Max.Eff | NPSH | Impeller Dia. | Max.particle size |
|----------|------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| | (kw) | (m ³ /h) | (m) | (r/min) | (%) | (m) | (mm) | (mm) |
| MAH1.5-1 | 15 | 12-28 | 6-65 | 1200-3800 | 40 | 2-4 | 150 | 14 |
| MAH2-1.5 | 15 | 32-72 | 6-58 | 1200-3200 | 45 | 3.5-8 | 185 | 19 |
| MAH3-2 | 30 | 39-86 | 12-64 | 1300-2700 | 55 | 4-6 | 215 | 25 |
| MAH4-3 | 60 | 86-198 | 9-52 | 1000-2200 | 71 | 4-5 | 245 | 28 |
| MAH6-4 | 120 | 162-360 | 12-56 | 800-1500 | 68 | 5-8 | 365 | 44 |
| MAH8-6 | 120 | 360-830 | 10-61 | 500-1140 | 72 | 2-9 | 510 | 63 |
| MAH10-8 | 260 | 612-1368 | 11-61 | 400-850 | 71 | 4-10 | 685 | 76 |
| MAH12-10 | 560 | 936-1980 | 7-68 | 400-750 | 82 | 1-5 | 760 | 86 |
| MAH14-12 | 560 | 1260-2772 | 13-63 | 300-600 | 77 | 3-10 | 965 | 90 |

Jenis pompa dan diameter pipa didapat dari perhitungan debit air limbah sebesar 1800 m³ /jam, sehingga diperoleh spesifikasi pompa sentrifugal sebagai berikut :

- Merk : Modo
- Tipe pompa : MAH Horizontal slurry pump
- Head pompa : 7-68 m
- Daya Pompa (P) : 560 kW

- Luas penampang pipa

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,025)^2$$

$$= 0,008 \text{ m}^2$$

- Headloss Mayor

- Hf Mayor pipa suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785).C.D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
- = $\left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785).120.0,3^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3,2 \text{ m} = 0,49 \text{ m}$

- Hf Mayor pipa discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785).C.D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
- = $\left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785).120.0,3^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,77 \text{ m}$

- Hf minor = $k \frac{v^2}{2.g}$

3 elbow 90° (K = 0,3)

$$= 3 \times \left(0,3 \frac{1^2}{2,9,81} \right) = 0,046 \text{ m}$$

1 gate valve (K = 0,19)

$$= 0,19 \times \left(\frac{1^2}{2,9,81} \right) = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

Hf statis = 0,5 m

Total head = hf mayor + hf minor + hf statis

$$= 1,26 + 0,056 + 0,5 = 1,87 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ m}$$

Resume bangunan

Unit Bangunan Koagulan:

- Diameter Unit Koagulan = 1 m
- Kedalaman Air = 0,67 m
- Freeboard = 0,4 m
- Kedalaman Unit Koagulan = 3,9 m
- Ketebalan Unit Koagulan = 0,0015 m
- Diameter Impeller = 1 m
- Jarak Impeller dengan dasar = 0,5 m

- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,32 m ~ 12 inch

Unit Bangunan Koagulasi :

- Diameter Unit Koagulasi = 2,1 m
- Freeboard = 20%
- Kedalaman Unit Koagulasi = 4,3 m
- Ketebalan Unit Koagulasi = 0,008 m
- Diameter Impeller = 1 m
- Jarak Impeller dengan dasar = 0,5 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,32 m ~ 12 inch

Unit Bangunan Flokulasi :

- Diameter Unit Flokulasi = 9,5 m
- Kedalaman air = 11,88 m
- Freeboard = 20% m
- Kedalaman Unit Flokulasi = 14,27 m
- Diameter paddle = 7,6 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 12 inch

6)Sedimentasi 1

a Kriteria Perencanaan

- Bentuk Unit Bangunan Sedimentasi 1 yaitu circular, direncanakan 10 bak
- Diameter = 3 – 60 m (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398**)
- Waktu detensi (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398**)

- Peak flow rate = 80 – 120 m²/hari (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398**)
- Weir Loading Rate = 125 – 500 m²/hari (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398**)
- Over Flow Rate (average flow) = 30 – 40 m/hari (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 401**)
- Diameter inlet wall = 15 – 20% diameter tangka (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 401**)
- Tinggi inlet wall = 0,5 – 0,7 m (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 401**)
- Kedalaman tangki = 3,5 – 6 m (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 687**)
- MLSS = 4000 – 12000 mg/L (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 690**)
 - Bilangan Reynold (NRe) untuk Vs < 1 (laminer) (**Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996**)
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk Vh < 2000 (laminer) (**Sumber: SNI, 2008**)
- Bilangan Froude (Nfr) > 10⁻⁵ (laminer) (**Sumber: SNI, 2008**)
- Specific Gravity Solid (Primary Sludge) = 1,4 (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003**)
- Specific Gravity Sludge (Sg) = 1,02 (**Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003**)
- Factor friksi Darcy-Weisbach (f) = 0,02 – 0,03
- Massa jenis solid (ps) = Sg x ρ

$$= 1,005 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1000,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

(**Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959**)
- Freeboard (fb) = 5 – 30% kedalaman (**Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959**)

- Konstanta kohesi untuk partikel yang saling mengikat (k) = 0,06
(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. vol.1, hal 9-21)

b Data yang direncanakan Zona Settling

- Debit per bak (Q) = $43200 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} : 10 = 4320 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Over flow rate = $40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari}$
- Diameter inlet well (D') = 20% diameter bak
- Waktu detensi (t_d) = 2 jam ~ 7200 s
- Freeboard (fb) = 20% kedalaman
- Specific gravity solid (Primary Sludge) = 1,4
- Massa jenis solid (ρ_s) = $S_g \times \rho$
= $1,4 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= $1394,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Specific gravity solid = 1,02
- Massa jenis air (ρ), $T = 28^\circ\text{C} = 0,99626 \text{ g/cm}^3 \sim 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Viskositas kinematik (ν) = $0,8394 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = $0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2$
- Konstanta kohesi untuk partikel yang saling mengikat (k) = 0,06
- Diameter pipa inlet = diameter pipa outlet Flokulasi ~ 12 inch

Zona Sludge

- TSS influent = 400 mg/l
- % Removal TSS = 70%
- Massa jenis solid (ρ_s) = $S_g \times \rho$
= $1,4 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= $1394,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- Massa jenis sludge (ρ_{sg}) = $S_g \times \rho$
 $= 1,02 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $= 1015,92 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Waktu pengurasan lumpur = 1 hari

Zona Outlet

- θ V notch = 90°
- Jarak antar V notch = 50 cm
- Coefficient of Discharge (Cd) = 0,6

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. Wastewater Treatment and Reuse, Vol. 1, Guang Zhu, hal: 9-21)

- Kecepatan saluran pelimpah = 0,5 m/s
- Lebar saluran pelimpah = 2 x kedalaman saluran pelimpah
- Kecepatan pipa outlet = 2 m/s
- Panjang pipa outlet (L) = 3 m
- Digunakan pipa jenis *Ductile Cast Iron Pipe* (DCIP), nilai C = 110
(Sumber: Darmasetiawan, M. 2004. Teori dan Perancangan Instalasi Pengolahan Air. Jakarta: Ekamitra Engineering)

c Perhitungan Zona Settling

- Luas permukaan (A)

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

$$= \frac{4320 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}} = 108 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter unit bangunan Sedimentasi

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 108}{3,14}} = 11,73 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ m (memenuhi < 60 m Sumber :}$$

Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398)

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

- Diameter inlet wall

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 20\% \times D \\ &= 20\% \times 12 \text{ m} = 2,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume unit sedimentasi

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s} \\ &= 360 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Kedalaman zona settling (H settling)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= A \times H \\ 360 \text{ m}^3 &= 108 \text{ m}^2 \times H \\ H &= 3,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Cek waktu detensi (cek t_d)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek } t_d &= \frac{V}{Q} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H}{Q} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 12^2 \times 3,3 \text{ m}}{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} = 7460 \text{ s} \\ &= 2,07 \text{ jam (memenuhi } 1,5 \text{ jam} < t_d < 2,5 \text{ jam)} \end{aligned}$$

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398)

- kecepatan pengendapan (v_s)

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{H}{t_d} \\ &= \frac{3,3 \text{ m}}{7460 \text{ s}} = 0,00044 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

- diameter partikel

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{partikel}} &= \sqrt{\frac{v_s \times 18 \times v}{g (s_g - 1)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{0,00044 \times 18 \times 0,000008004 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{9,81 (1,4 - 1)}} = 0,00000016 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- cek bilangan Nre

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{\rho_s \cdot d_p \cdot v_s}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{1394,4 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot 0,000000016 \cdot 0,00044}{0,0008004 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}^2} = 1,22 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (memenuhi,} \end{aligned}$$

Nre < 1)

- kecepatan pengendapan (v_h)

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_h &= \frac{Q_{in}}{2.3,14 \cdot r \cdot H} \\
 &= \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3}{2.3,14 \cdot 6 \text{ m} \cdot 3,3 \text{ m}} \\
 &= 0,0004 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- jari jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{r \cdot H}{r+(2H)} \\
 &= \frac{6 \cdot 3,3}{6+(2 \times 3,3)} = 1,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cek Nre} &= \frac{v_h \times R}{\nu} \\
 &= \frac{0,0004 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \times 1,6 \text{ m}}{0,0008004 \text{ N.s/m}^2} = 0,7 \text{ (**Laminer, Nre} < \mathbf{1}**$$
)}
 \end{aligned}

- Cek bilangan Froud (Nfr)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cek Nfr} &= \frac{v_h}{\sqrt{g \times h}} = \frac{0,0004}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 3,3 \text{ m}}} = 7,03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (**Laminer, Nfr} > \mathbf{10^{-5}}**$$
)}
 \end{aligned}

- Cek penggerusan / kecepatan Scouring (vsc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{sc} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times k (sg-1) \times g \times d}{f}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,06 (1,4-1) \times 9,81 \times 0,000000016}{0,03}} \\
 &= 0,003 \text{ m/s (**memenuhi, tidak terjadi resuspensi, vsc} > \mathbf{vs}**$$
) (**memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan, vsc} > \mathbf{v_h})}
 \end{aligned}**

Zona Sludge

- TSS influent = 400 mg/l

- % Removal TSS = 70%

- TSS Tersisihkan

$$\text{TSS tersisih} = \text{TSS Influent} \times \% \text{ Removal}$$

$$= 400 \text{ mg/L} \times 70\%$$

$$= 280 \text{ mg/L}$$

- TSS Effluent = TSS Influent - TSS tersisih

$$= 400 \text{ mg/L} - 280 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$= 120 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Berat TSS Tersisihkan (mTSS) mTSS

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{TSS tersisih} \times Q_{in} \\ &= 280 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ L/s} \\ &= 14.000 \text{ mg/s} \\ &= 1209,6 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume TSS tersisihkan (V_{TSS})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{TSS} &= \frac{m \text{ TSS}}{\rho \text{ Solid}} \\ &= \frac{1209,6}{1394,4} = 0,87 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Berat air tersisih (m_{air})

$$\begin{aligned} m_{air} &= \frac{97\%}{3\%} \times m_{TSS} \\ &= \frac{97\%}{3\%} \times 1209,6 \text{ kg/hari} = 39.110,4 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume air (V_{air})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{air} &= \frac{m \text{ air}}{\rho \text{ air}} \\ &= \frac{39.110,4 \text{ kg/hari}}{996 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 39,27 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Volume *Sludge*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sludge} &= V_{TSS} + V_{air} \\ &= 0,87 + 39,27 \\ &= 40,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Berat *sludge* (m_{sludge})

$$\begin{aligned} M_{sludge} &= V_{sludge} \times \rho_{sludge} \\ &= 40,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1015,92 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 40,78 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi ruang lumpur

Direncanakan pengurasan dilakukan setiap 2 minggu sekali dan ruang lumpur berbentuk kerucut terpancung, dengan asumsi

sebagai berikut : Diameter permukaan atas = diameter bak
settling

$$= 12 \text{ m}$$

Jari-jari permukaan atas (R) = 6 m Diameter permukaan bawah =
1 m (asumsi) Jari-jari permukaan bawah (r) = 0,5 m

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

$$40,78 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 3.14 \times H \times (6^2 + 0,5^2 + (6 \times 0,5))$$

$$H = 0,99 \text{ m}$$

- Kedalaman total Unit Bangunan Sedimentasi

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

$$= 3,3 \text{ m} + 0,99 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,29 \text{ m} \text{ (memenuhi, } 3,5 \text{ m} < H_{\text{tot}} < 6 \text{ m)}$$

- Pompa Outlet Lumpur

Pengurasan lumpur pada bak pengendap I menuju *Sludge Drying Bed* dibantu dengan pompa *submersible slurry pump*. Dari volume lumpur yang dihasilkan sebesar 16,72 m³/jam, sehingga diperoleh spesifikasi pompa sebagai berikut :

Merk : MAXPUMP

Model pompa : YW50-20-150-1.5

Kec. Aliran (Q) : 25 m³/jam

Head pump : 10 m

Diameter inlet : 50 mm

Diameter outlet : 50 mm

Motor Power : 1,5 kW

Zona Outlet

- Panjang keliling *weir*

$$P = \pi \times \text{diameter bak}$$

$$= 3,14 \times 12 \text{ m}$$

$$= 37,68 \text{ m}$$

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

$$n = \frac{\text{panjang keliling pelimpah}}{\text{jarak antar } v \text{ notch}}$$

$$= \frac{37,68}{0,5} = 75,36 \text{ buah} = 75 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit *V notch*

$$Q \text{ v notch} = \frac{Q_{in}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{75 \text{ buah}} = 0,0006 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Tinggi pelimpah setelah melalui *V notch*

$$Q \text{ v notch} = \frac{8}{15} \times cd \times \sqrt{2g} \times \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \times h^{2/5}$$

$$0,0006 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0,584 \times \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81} \times \tan \frac{90}{2} \times h^{2/5}$$

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

- Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah (*A pelimpah*)

$$A \text{ Saluran Pelimpah} = \frac{Q \text{ in}}{v}$$

$$= \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,1 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = W \times h$$

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

$$h = 0,22 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,22 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,22 \text{ m})$$

$$= 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 2 \times h \\
 &= 2 \times 0,26 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,53 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Pipa Outlet (Unit Sedimentasi menuju *Biofilter Anaerob*)

Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,1 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa (d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,1}{3,14}} = 0,4 \text{ m} = 15,7 \text{ inch} = 7 \text{ inch}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa WAVIN 16 inch, 400 mm.

- Headloss Mayor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf Mayor pipa} &= \left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,5}{(0,2785) \cdot 110 \cdot 0,4^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3 \text{ m} = 0,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Hf minor $= \left(\frac{N \times k \times v^2}{2 \cdot g} \right)$

1 elbow 90° (K = 1,1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{N \times k \times v^2}{2 \cdot g} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1 \times 1,1 \times 0,5^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} \right) \\
 &= 0,014 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total head} &= \text{hf mayor} + \text{hf minor} \\
 &= 0,5 + 0,014 = 0,56 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resume Bangunan

- Diameter Sedimentasi I = 12 m
- Diameter *inlet well* = 2,4 m

- Tinggi total = 4,29 m
- Panjang sal. Pelimpah (weir) = 37,68 m
- Jumlah *V notch* (n) = 75 buah
- Jarak antar *V notch* = 0,5 m

7) Biofilter Anaerob

a Kriteria Perencanaan

.

- 1) Waktu tinggal (td) = 6 – 8 jam
- 2) Tinggi ruang lumpur = 0,5 m
- 3) Beban BOD/volume media = 0,4 – 4,7 kg BOD /m³.hari
- 4) Beban BOD/satuan permukaan media (LA) = 5 – 30 g/m².hari
- 5) Tinggi bed media pembiakkan mikroba = 0,9 – 1,5 m
- 6) Efisiensi penyisihan
 - BOD = 90 - 95%

(Sumber : Said, N.I.Teknologi Pengolahan Air Limbah Teori dan Aplikasi. Halaman: 302. Jakarta: Erlangga)

7) 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)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Menggunakan 5 biofilter anaerob
- 2) Debit (Q) = 43200 m³/hari
= 43200 : 3 = 8640
m³/hari
- 3) BOD inlet = 300 mg/L
= 300 g/m³
- 4) Efisiensi BOD = 98%
- 5) Waktu tinggal = 6 jam
- 6) Beban BOD/volume media = 2 kg/m³.hari
- 7) Beban BOD/satuan permukaan media (LA) = 30 g/m².hari
- 8) Tinggi ruang lumpur = 0,5 m
- 9) Tinggi bed media pembiakkan mikroba = 1,5 m
- 10) Tinggi air di atas bed media = 0,4 m
- 11) Volume media = 60% volume
reactor
- 12) Media Biofilter
 - Ketebalan = 0,23 mm
 - Luas Kontak Spesifik = 150 m²/m³
 - Diameter lubang = 3 cm x 3 cm
 - Berat Spesifik = 35 kg/m³
 - Porositas Rongga = 0,98
- 13) Kedalaman = 2 m
- 14) Lebar = 4 m

c. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ Beban BOD di dalam air limbah} &= \text{Debit limbah} \times \text{BOD inlet} \\ &= 8640 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 300 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 2.592.000 \text{ g/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Beban BOD di dalam air limbah = 2592 kg/hari

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Volume media yang diperlukan} &= \frac{\text{Beban COD di dalam air}}{\text{Beban BOD per volume media}} \\ &= \frac{2592 \text{ kg/hari}}{2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari}} = 1296 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Volume reactor yang diperlukan} &= \frac{100}{60} \times v \text{ media yang} \\ &\text{diperlukan} \\ &= \frac{100}{60} \times 1296 \text{ m}^3 = 2160 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ Waktu tinggal di dalam reactor} &= \frac{V_{\text{reactor}}}{Q} \\ &= \frac{3600 \text{ m}^3}{8640 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} = 0,25 \text{ hari} \\ &= 6 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

5) Dimensi reactor

Diketahui :

- Lebar = 1
 - Panjang = 2 x 1
 - Kedalaman air efektif = 7,5 m
 - Tinggi freeboard = 0,5 m
 - Kedalaman total = 7,5 m + 0,5 = 8m
 - Volume reactor = p x l x h
- $$2160 = 2L \times 1 \times 8$$
- $$270 = 2l^2$$

$$L^2 = 135$$

$$L = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } p = 2 \times l$$

$$P = 2 \times 12 \text{ m} = 24 \text{ m}$$

- Volume total = $p \times l \times t$
= $24 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ m}$

$$= 2304 \text{ m}^3$$

- Cek waktu tinggal rata-rata = $\frac{V_{total}}{Q}$
= $\frac{2304}{8640} = 0,23 \text{ hari} = 6 \text{ jam}$

**(MEMENUHI 6-8 jam) (Sumber :
Said, N.I.Teknologi Pengolahan
Air Limbah Teori dan Aplikasi.
Halaman: 302. Jakarta: Erlangga)**

6) Dimensi media

$$\text{Diketahui : } p = 2 \times l ; h = 5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$1296 = p \times l \times 5$$

$$259 = 2 l \times l$$

$$L^2 = 129$$

$$L = 11 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 2 \times l$$

$$= 2 \times 11 = 22 \text{ m}$$

7) BOD Loading per volume media =

$$\frac{\text{Beban BOD dalam air limbah}}{\text{volume media reaktor}}$$

$$= \frac{2590}{2160} = 1,2 \text{ kg.BOD/m}^3.\text{hari}$$

8) BOD loading (jika media yang dipakai mempunyai luas spesifik 150 m²/m³)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOD loading} &= \frac{\text{BOD loading per vol media}}{\text{luas spesifik media}} \\ &= \frac{3}{150} = 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg.BOD/m}^2 \text{ luas media per hari} \\ &= 20 \text{ gBOD/m}^2 \text{ luas media per hari} \end{aligned}$$

9) Produksi Sludge

Beban COD yang diterima setiap unit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban COD} &= \text{Debit influen} \times \text{konsentrasi} \\ \text{influen COD} &= 8640 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 650.000 \text{ mg/m}^3 \\ &= 5616 \times 10^6 \text{ mg/hari} = 5616 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban COD Lumpur} &= \text{efisiensi penyisihan COD} \times \text{COD} \\ &= 90\% \times 5616 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 5054 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Volume lumpur biofilter anaerobik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume lumpur} &= \frac{\text{beban COD lumpur}}{\text{konsentrasi solid} \times \text{densitas lumpur}} \\ &= \frac{5054}{0,04 \times 1030} = 122 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

10) Pipa inlet

Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa (d)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,5}{3,14}} = 0,5 \text{ m} = 19 \text{ inch}$$

Digunakan pipa GALVANIS SPINDO 18 inch, 450 mm.

11) Pipa Outlet

Diameter pipa outlet *biofilter anaerob* sama dengan diameter pipa inlet dari *biofilter anaerob* yaitu 450 mm atau 18 inch. kemudian dilakukan cek kecepatan :

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

$$V = \frac{0,1}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times d^2} = \frac{0,1}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,5^2} = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

- Headloss Mayor

- Hf Mayor pipa suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,1}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,5^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3,2 \text{ m} = 0,003 \text{ m}$

- Hf Mayor pipa discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,1}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,5^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,005 \text{ m}$

- Hf minor = $k \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$

1 elbow 90° (K = 0,5)

$$= 0,5 \times \left(\frac{1,9^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} \right) = 0,09 \text{ m}$$

1 gate valve (K = 0,75)

$$= 0,75 \times \left(\frac{1,9^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} \right) = 0,13 \text{ m}$$

Hf statis = 0,5 m

Total head = hf mayor + hf minor + hf statis

$$= 0,008 + 0,22 + 0,5 = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

12) Pompa Outlet menuju bak *Clarifier* dan *Sludge Drying Bed*

Direncanakan :

V = 0,5 m/s

Q = 43200 m³/hari : 5

$$= 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 360 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

| Type | Max. power | Capacity | Head | Speed | Max. Eff | NPSH | Impeller Dia. | Max. particle size |
|----------|------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| | (kw) | (m ³ /h) | (m) | (r/min) | (%) | (m) | (mm) | (mm) |
| MAH1.5-1 | 15 | 12-28 | 6-65 | 1200-3800 | 40 | 2-4 | 150 | 14 |
| MAH2-1.5 | 15 | 32-72 | 6-58 | 1200-3200 | 45 | 3.5-8 | 185 | 19 |
| MAH3-2 | 30 | 39-86 | 12-64 | 1300-2700 | 55 | 4-6 | 215 | 25 |
| MAH4-3 | 60 | 86-198 | 9-52 | 1000-2200 | 71 | 4-5 | 245 | 28 |
| MAH6-4 | 120 | 162-360 | 12-56 | 800-1500 | 68 | 5-8 | 365 | 44 |
| MAH8-6 | 120 | 360-830 | 10-61 | 500-1140 | 72 | 2-9 | 510 | 63 |
| MAH10-8 | 260 | 612-1368 | 11-61 | 400-850 | 71 | 4-10 | 685 | 76 |
| MAH12-10 | 560 | 936-1980 | 7-68 | 400-750 | 82 | 1-5 | 760 | 86 |
| MAH14-12 | 560 | 1260-2772 | 13-63 | 300-600 | 77 | 3-10 | 965 | 90 |

Jenis pompa dan diameter pipa didapat dari perhitungan debit air limbah sebesar 360 m³ /jam, sehingga diperoleh spesifikasi pompa sentrifugal sebagai berikut :

- Merk : Modo
- Tipe pompa : MAH 8-6
- Head pompa : 10-61 m
- Ø Pipa suction (inlet) : 1,5 inch
- Ø Pipa discharge (outlet) : 1 inch
- Daya Pompa (P) : 260 kW

13) Resume Bangunan

- 1) Panjang reaktor = 24 m
- 2) Lebar reaktor = 12 m
- 3) Tinggi air = 0,5 m
- 4) Tinggi reaktor = 8 m

- 5) Panjang media = 22 m
- 6) Lebar media = 11 m
- 7) Tinggi media = 5 m
- 8) Pipa inlet = 450 mm = 18 inch

8) Bak Pengendap Akhir

a Kriteria Perencanaan

- Diameter = 3 – 60 m

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

- Waktu detensi (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam

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

- Weir Loading Rate = 125 – 500 m²/hari

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

- Over Flow Rate (average flow) = 40 – 64 m/hari

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

- Diameter inlet wall = 15 – 20% diameter tangki

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

- Tinggi inlet wall = 0,5 – 0,7 m

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

- Kedalaman tangki = 3,5 – 6 m

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 687)

- MLSS = 4000 – 12000 mg/L
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 690)
- 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)
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk $V_h < 2000$ (laminer)
(Sumber: SNI 6774 Tata Cara Perancangan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air 2008, hal 6)
- Bilangan Froude (Nfr) $> 10^{-5}$ (laminer)
(Sumber: SNI 6774 Tata Cara Perancangan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air 2008, hal 6)
- Koef. β (*uni-granular sand/ non-uniform*) = 0,04 – 0,06
(Sumber: Huisman, L. 2004. Sedimentation and Flotation, hal. 57. Delft: Delft University of Technology)
- Factor gesekan hidrolis (λ) = 0,03
(Sumber: Huisman, L. 2004. Sedimentation and Flotation, hal. 57. Delft: Delft University of Technology)
- *Spesific gravity sludge (Primary Sludge)* = 1,005
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 1456. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)
- Massa jenis solid (ρ_s) = $S_g \times \rho$

$$= 1,005 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1000,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$$
(Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)
- Freeboard (fb) = 5 – 30% kedalaman

(Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (K) :

1. *Elbow 90°* = 1,1
2. *Gate Valve* = 0,2
3. *Check Valve* = 2,5 4. *Tee* = 1,00
5. *Increaser* = 0,5

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

b Data yang direncanakan

- Digunakan 5 bak pengendap berbentuk *circular*
- Debit (Q) = $43200 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} : 5 = 8640 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Over flow rate = $40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}$
- Diameter inlet well (D') = 20% diameter bak
- Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam = 7200 s
- *Freeboard* (fb) = 20% kedalaman
- *Spesific gravity sludge (Primary Sludge)* = 1,005
- Massa jenis solid (ρ_s) = $S_g \times \rho$
= $1,005 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= $1000,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 28°C = $0,99626 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Viskositas kinematik (ν) = $0,8394 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = $0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2$
- Konstanta kohesi untuk partikel yang saling mengikat (k) = 0,06
- Faktor friksi Darcy-Weisbach = 0,02 – 0,03
- Koef. β (*uni-granular sand/ non-uniform*) = 0,05

- Diameter pipa inlet = diameter pipa outlet *Biofilter Anaerob*

Zona Sludge

- Waktu pengurasan = 2 hari
- Ruang lumpur berbentuk kerucut terpancung
- Sludge terdiri dari 95% air dan 5% solid
- Diameter permukaan atas = diameter bak *settling*
- Diameter permukaan bawah = 5 m (asumsi)

Zona Outlet

- θ V notch = 90°
- Jarak antar V notch = 50 cm
- Coefficient of Discharge (Cd) = 0,6

(Sumber: Qasim, Syed R. Wastewater Treatment and Reuse, Vol. 1, Guang Zhu, hal: 9-21)

- Kecepatan saluran pelimpah = 0,5 m/s
- Lebar saluran pelimpah = 2 x kedalaman saluran pelimpah
- Kecepatan pipa outlet = 0,5 m/s
- Panjang pipa outlet (L) = 1,5 m
- Digunakan pipa jenis *Ductile Cast Iron Pipe* (DCIP), nilai C = 110

(Sumber: Darmasetiawan, M. 2004. Teori dan Perancangan Instalasi Pengolahan Air. Jakarta: Ekamitra Engineering)

c Perhitungan

1. Luas Area Permukaan (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{OLR} = \frac{8640}{40} = 216 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Diameter (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 216}{3,14}} = 16 \text{ m (syarat 3-60 m) (Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy,$$

hal 398)

$$r = 8 \text{ m}$$

3. Cek luas *surface area*

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 16^2 = 200 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Zona inlet

4. Diameter *inlet well* (D')

$$\begin{aligned} D' &= 20\% \times \text{diameter Clarifier} \\ &= 0,2 \times 16 \text{ m} = 3,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Kecepatan air di *inlet well*

$$V = Q \times td = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s} = 720 \text{ m}^3$$

6. Kedalaman Zona Settling (H settling)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= A \times H \\ 720 \text{ m}^3 &= 200 \text{ m}^2 \times H \\ H &= 3,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

7. Cek waktu td

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek td} &= \frac{V}{Q} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times H}{Q} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 16^2 \times 3,6}{0,1} = 7033 \text{ s} = 1,9 \text{ jam (memenuhi, 1,5 jam} \end{aligned}$$

– 2,5 jam) (Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, hal 398)

8. kecepatan penggerusan (V_s)

$$V_s = \frac{H}{td} = \frac{3,6}{1,9} = 1,84 \text{ m/jam} = 0,0005 \text{ m/s}$$

9. Kecepatan pengendapan (vh)

$$V_h = \frac{Q_{in}}{2 \times \pi \times r \times H} = \frac{0,1}{2 \times 3,14 \times 8 \times 3,6} = 0,00055 \text{ m/s}$$

10. Diameter partikel

$$D \text{ partikel} = \sqrt{\frac{v_s \times 18 \times v}{g (s_g - 1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,0005 \times 18 \times 0,8004 \times 10^{-6}}{9,81 (1,005 - 1)}}$$
$$= 0,0004 \text{ m}$$

11. jari jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{r \cdot H}{r + (2H)}$$
$$= \frac{8 \cdot 3,6}{8 + (2 \times 3,6)} = 1,86 \text{ m}$$

12. Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\text{Cek Nre} = \frac{\rho_s \times d_p \times v_s}{\nu}$$
$$= \frac{1000,998 \times 0,00036 \times 0,0005}{0,0008004 \text{ N.s/m}^2} = 0,23 \text{ (Laminer, Nre} < 1)$$

13. Cek bilangan Froud (Nfr)

$$\text{Cek Nfr} = \frac{v_h}{\sqrt{g \times h}} = \frac{0,0006}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 3,6 \text{ m}}} = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (Laminer, Nfr} > 10^5)$$

14. Cek penggerusan / kecepatan Scouring (vsc)

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times k (s_g - 1) \times g \times d}{f}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,06 (1,4 - 1) \times 9,81 \times 0,0004}{0,03}}$$
$$= 0,025 \text{ m/s (memenuhi, tidak terjadi resuspensi, } v_{sc} > v_s) \text{ (memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan, } v_{sc} > v_h)$$

Zona Sludge

- 1) Total lumpur terkumpul = Produksi lumpur x waktu pengurasan
- $$= 5054 \text{ kg/hari kg/hari} \times 2 \text{ hari}$$
- $$= 10108 \text{ kg/hari}$$

2) Volume lumpur pada bak

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume lumpur} &= \text{Volume lumpur } \textit{biofilter anaerobik} \\ &= 122 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

3) Volume air

$$\text{Vol air} = 95\% \times 0,12 \text{ m}^3 = 4,85 \text{ m}^3$$

4) Berat air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat air} &= \text{Volume air} \times \text{berat jenis air} \\ &= 4,85 \text{ m}^3 \times 1780 \text{ kg/ m}^3 \\ &= 8633 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

5) Volume Solid

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol solid} &= 5\% \times V_L \\ &= 5\% \times 122 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 6,1 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

6) Berat Solid

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat solid} &= \text{Volume solid} \times \text{berat jenis solid} \\ &= 0,25 \text{ m}^3 \times 1000,98 \text{ kg/ m}^3 \\ &= 256 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

7) Dimensi ruang lumpur

Direncanakan pengurasan dilakukan setiap 2 minggu sekali dan ruang lumpur berbentuk kerucut terpancung, dengan asumsi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Diameter permukaan atas} = \text{diameter bak } \textit{settling} = 16 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari permukaan atas (R)} = 8 \text{ m} \quad \text{Diameter permukaan bawah} = 5 \text{ m (asumsi)}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari permukaan bawah (r)} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

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

$$122 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 3.14 \times H \times (8^2 + 6,5^2 + (8 \times 6,5))$$

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

- Kedalaman total *Secondary Clarifier*

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

$$= 3,6 \text{ m} + 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,3 \text{ m (memenuhi, 3,5 m - 6 m)}$$

Zona Outlet

- Panjang keliling *weir*

$$P = \pi \times \text{diameter bak}$$

$$= 3,14 \times 16 \text{ m}$$

$$= 50,24 \text{ m}$$

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

$$n = \frac{\text{panjang keliling weir}}{\text{jarak antar v notch}} = \frac{50,24}{0,5} = 100,48 \text{ buah} = 101 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit *v notch*

$$Q \text{ v notch} = \frac{0,1}{100} = 0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Tinggi pelimpah setelah melalui *V notch*

$$Q \text{ v notch} = \frac{8}{15} \times c_d \times \sqrt{2g} \times \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \times h^{2/5}$$

$$0,001 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0,584 \times \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81} \times \tan \frac{90}{2} \times h^{2/5}$$

$$h = 0,23 \text{ m}$$

- Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah (*A pelimpah*)

$$A \text{ Saluran Pelimpah} = \frac{Q \text{ in}}{v}$$

$$= \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = W \times h$$

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

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

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

$$= 0,32 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,32 \text{ m})$$

$$= 0,38 \text{ m}$$

$$W = 2 \times h$$

$$= 2 \times 0,38 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,77 \text{ m}$$

- Pipa Outlet (Unit *clarifier* menuju *Sludge Drying Bed*)

Luas penampang pipa (A)

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

$$= \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}} = 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa (d)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,2}{3,14}} = 0,5 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ inch}$$

Digunakan pipa SCH 20 inch, 500 mm.

- Pompa Outlet Lumpur dari *Secondary Clarifier* ke *Sludge Drying Bed* Pengurasan lumpur dari *Secondary Clarifier* menuju *Sludge Drying Bed* dibantu dengan pompa *centrifugal slurry pump*. Spesifikasi pompa yang digunakan pada volume lumpur sebesar 122 m^3 adalah :

| Tipe | Max. Daya (Kw) | Jelas Kinerja Air | | | | | Menangani Partikel Diameter | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Kapasitas | Kepala | Kecepatan | Max.eff | (NPSH)r | Max (mm) | |
| | | (M3/h) | (M) | (R/min) | (%) | (M) | | |
| 40ZJ-I-A17 | 7.5 | 4.5-23.4 | 9.1-44.6 | 1400-2900 | 52.4 | 2.5 | 11 | |
| 50ZJ-I-A46 | 55 | 23-94 | 17.9-85.8 | 700-1480 | 44.7 | 1.4 | 14 | |
| 65ZJ-I-A30 | 15 | 23-79 | 7.4-34.8 | 700-1460 | 63.5 | 2 | 19 | |
| 80ZJ-I-A36 | 45 | 46-190 | 9.6-51.4 | 700-1480 | 67.7 | 2.5 | 24 | |
| 100ZJ-I-B42 | 90 | 83-365 | 12.7-66.8 | 700-1480 | 71.6 | 2.5 | 40 | |
| 150ZJ-I-C42 | 132 | 142-550 | 12.1-62.8 | 700-1480 | 77.1 | 2.2 | 69 | |
| 200ZJ-I-A65 | 250 | 235-950 | 16.4-72.0 | 490-980 | 79.6 | 2.5 | 62 | |
| 250ZJ-I-A85 | 800 | 376-1504 | 30.1-128.7 | 490-980 | 76.5 | 3.5 | 76 | |
| 300ZJ-I-A100 | 450 | 464-1826 | 15.3-65.2 | 300-590 | 81.1 | 3 | 88 | |
| 350ZJ-I-C104 | 560 | 1335-3300 | 36.6-66.9 | 490-590 | 77.6 | 7.3 | 180 | |

- Merk : JXSC or OEM
- Model pompa : 80ZJ-I-A36
- Kecepatan Aliran (Q) : 46-190 m³/jam
- *Head pump* : 9,6-51,4 m
- Diameter inlet : 24 mm
- Diameter outlet : 24 mm
- Motor power : 45 Kw

- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,5)^2 \\
 &= 0,19 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss Mayor

- Hf Mayor pipa suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,1}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,685^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} = 0,0007$
m

- Hf Mayor pipa discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{(0,2785) \cdot C \cdot D^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{0,1}{(0,2785) \cdot 120 \cdot 0,685^{2,65}} \right)^{1,85} \times 17,8 \text{ m} =$
0,0017 m

$$\bullet \text{ Hf minor} = k \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

1 elbow 90° (K = 0,3)

$$= 0,3 \times \frac{0,5^2}{2 \cdot 9,81} = 0,003 \text{ m}$$

1 gate valve (K = 0,19)

$$= 0,19 \times \left(\frac{0,5}{2 \cdot 9,81} \right) = 0,002 \text{ m}$$

Hf statis = 0,5 m

Total head = hf mayor + hf minor + hf statis
 = 0,009 + 0,005 + 0,5 = 0,514 m

Syarat head pump \geq Hf total

$$68 \text{ m} \geq 0,514 \text{ m}$$

Resume bangunan

- Diameter Clarifier = 16 m
- Diameter inlet well = 3,2 m
- Tinggi total = 3,65 m
- Panjang sal. Pelimpah (weir) = 50,24 m
- Jumlah *V notch* (n) = 101 buah
- Jarak antar *V notch* = 0,5 m
- Diameter pipa outlet ke SDB = 0,011 m

9) Sludge Drying Bed

a Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu pengeringan = 5 - 15 hari

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 1572. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

- Kadar solid = 60%
- Kadar air = 40%
- Berat air dalam *cake* (*pi*) = 20 – 50%

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 1572. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

- Tebal *sludge cake* = 200 – 300 mm

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 1570. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

- Media

Tebal pasir halus = 150 mm Tebal pasir kasar = 75 mm
Tebal kerikil halus = 75 mm Tebal kerikil sedang = 75 mm
Tebal kerikil kasar = 75 – 150 mm

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 1571. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

- Kecepatan minimum pipa lumpur = 0,75 m/s

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 1572. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

b Data yang direncanakan

- Lumpur dari Sedimentasi 1

Jumlah bak = 10 bak

Volume lumpur = 40,14 m³

Berat lumpur = 40,78 kg

Volume solid = 0,67 m³

Berat solid = 940 kg

- Lumpur dari *Biofilter Anaerob*

Jumlah bak = 5 bak

Volume lumpur = 122 m³

Berat lumpur = 5054 kg

- Lumpur dari *Secondary Clarifier*

Jumlah bak = 5 bak

Volume lumpur = 122 m³

Berat lumpur = 256 kg

Volume solid = 6,1 m³

Berat solid = 256 kg

- Volume total yang masuk dari Sedimentasi 1, *Biofilter Anaerob* dan *Secondary Clarifier*

Vol lumpur = Vol lumpur Sedimentasi 1 + Vol *Biofilter Anaerob*
 + Vol lumpur *Secondary Clarifier*
 = 40,14 m³ + 122 m³ + 122 m³
 = 284,14 m³

Berat lumpur = Berat lumpur Sedimentasi 1 + Berat lumpur
Biofilter + Berat lumpur *Secondary Clarifier*
 = 40,78 kg + 5054 kg + 256 kg
 = 5351 kg

Volume solid = Vol solid Sedimentasi 1 + Vol solid *Secondary Clarifier*

= 0,67 m³ + 0,25 m³
 = 0,92 m³

Berat solid = Berat solid Sedimentasi 1 + Berat solid *Secondary Clarifier*
 = 940 kg + 256 kg
 = 1196 kg

- Media

Tebal pasir halus = 150 mm

Tebal pasir kasar = 75 mm

- Tebal kerikil halus = 75 mm
- Tebal kerikil sedang = 75 mm
- Tebal kerikil kasar = 150 mm
- Tebal *sludge cake* = 300 mm = 0,3 m
- Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- Berat air dalam cake (p_i) = 20%

c Perhitungan

- Tebal media = tebal pasir halus + tebal pasir kasar + kerikil halus + kerikil sedang + kerikil kasar
 $= 150 \text{ mm} + 75 \text{ mm} + 75 \text{ mm} + 75 \text{ mm} + 150 \text{ mm}$
 $= 525 \text{ mm} \sim 0,525 \text{ m}$

- Volume *sludge cake*

$$V_i = \frac{v_{in} \times (1 - P_a)}{1 - P_i} = \frac{284 \times (1 - 0,4)}{1 - 0,2}$$

$$= 213 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

- Volume *Sludge Drying Bed* (V)

$$V = V_i \times \text{waktu pengeringan}$$

$$= 213 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 5 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 1065 \text{ m}^3$$

- Jumlah efektif bak

$$N = \frac{\text{waktu pengeringan}}{\text{waktu pengurusan}} + 1$$

$$= \frac{5 \text{ hari}}{2 \text{ hari}} + 1 = 3,5 \text{ bak}$$

- Volume tiap bakk

$$V_{bed} = \frac{v_{lumpur}}{\text{jumlah bed}}$$

$$= \frac{1065}{4} = 266,25 \text{ m}^3$$

- Dimensi tiap bed

$$A = \frac{v_{bed}}{\text{tebal cake}}$$

$$= \frac{266,25}{0,3 \text{ m}} = 887,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = L \times W$$

$$221,88 \text{ m}^2 = 2B \times B$$

$$B = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ m}$$

- volume air (V_a)

$$V_a = \frac{V_{\text{lumpur}} - V_i}{\Sigma \text{bed}} \times Td = \frac{284,14 - 213}{4} \times 1 \text{ hari} = 17,79 \text{ m}^3$$

- kedalaman *underdrain*

$$H = \frac{\text{volume air}}{A} = \frac{17,79}{221,88} = 0,08 \text{ m}$$

Kedalaman *Bed*

$$H = \text{tebal } \textit{cake} + H \text{ media} + H \textit{ underdrain}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,525 \text{ m} + 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,9 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= H + (20\% \times H)$$

$$= 0,9 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,9 \text{ m})$$

$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B + H}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 1}{10 + 1} = 0,9 \text{ m}$$

- Slope (S)

$$S = \frac{V \times n}{R^{2/3}}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,015}{0,9^{2/3}} = 0,008 \text{ m}$$

- Direncanakan :

$$V = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = 213 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,002 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{v} \\ = \frac{0,002 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,0041 \text{ m}^2$$

-Diameter pipa (d)

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} \\ = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 0,0041}{3,14}} = 0,07 \text{ m} = 2,7 \text{ inch} = 3 \text{ inch}$$

Digunakan pipa RUCIKA 3 inch, 89 mm.

Resume bangunan

- Panjang bak (P) = 20 m
- Lebar bak (L) = 10 m tiap 1 bed (total 4 bed)
- Tinggi bak (H) = 1 m
- Tinggi *underdrain* = 0,09 m

BAB VI PROFIL HIDROLIS

1) Saluran Pembawa dan *Bar Screen*

a Direncanakan datum sebagai tinggi permukaan tanah = 0,00 m

b Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

c Kedalaman total = 1,2 m

d Kedalaman air = 1 m

e Tebal dinding = 0,15 m

f Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Kedalaman total + tebal dinding)

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (1,2 \text{ m} + 0,15 \text{ m})$$

$$= 1,35 \text{ m}$$

g Level muka air = Datum + Tinggi bangunan – *freeboard*

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 1,35 \text{ m} - 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

2) Bak Penampung

a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah
sebagian di bawah permukaan tanah

b. Kedalaman total = 3,6 m

c. Kedalaman air = 3,0 m

d. Tebal dinding = 0,15 m

e. Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah = 0,45 m

f. Ketinggian di bawah permukaan tanah = 2,70 m

g. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah +

ketinggian dibawah permukaan tanah) + tebal dinding

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,45 \text{ m} + 2,70 \text{ m}) + 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,30 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{h Level muka air} &= \text{Datum} + \text{Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah} - \\
 &\quad \text{freeboard} \\
 &= 0,00 \text{ m} + 0,45 \text{ m} - 0,2 \text{ m} \\
 &= +0,25 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. Saluran pembawa dari bak penampung menuju Netralisasi direncanakan menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa

3) Bak Netralisasi

a. Tangki Pembubuh

- Tinggi penyangga = 2,18 m
- Tinggi air = 2,39 m
- Tinggi tangki = 4,5 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot \text{ Level permukaan} &= \text{datum} + \text{tinggi penyangga} + \text{tinggi tangki} \\
 \text{bangunan} & \\
 &= 0,00 \text{ m} + 2,18\text{m} + 4,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= + 6,68 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot \text{ Level dasar bangunan} &= \text{datum} + \text{tinggi penyangga} \\
 &= 0,00 \text{ m} + 2,18\text{m} \\
 &= + 2,18\text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot \text{ Level muka air awal} &= \text{datum} + \text{tinggi penyangga} + \text{tinggi air} \\
 &= 0,00\text{m} + 2,18\text{m} + 2,39 \text{ m} \\
 &= + 3,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Tangki Netralisasi

Tinggi air = 2 m

Tinggi tangki = 5,8 m

- Level perm bangunan = datum + tinggi tangki
= 0,00 m + 5,8 m
= + 5,8 m

- Level dasar bangunan = datum
= 0,00 m

- Level muka air = datum + tinggi air
= 0,00m + 2 m
= + 2 m

4) Koagulasi-Flokulasi

Unit Bangunan Koagulan

- a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah dengan menara
- b. Kedalaman total = 3,9 m
- c. Kedalaman air = 2 m
- d. Tebal dinding = 0,0015 m
- e. Tinggi menara = 0,75 m
- f. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Tinggi Menara + Kedalaman unit + tebal dinding)

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,75 \text{ m} + 3,9 \text{ m} + 0,0015 \text{ m})$$

$$= 4,65 \text{ m}$$

g. Level muka air = Datum + Tinggi bangunan – *Freeboard*

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 4,65 \text{ m} - 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= + 4,45 \text{ m}$$

h. Saluran pembawa dari bak pembubuh koagulan menuju Koagulasi menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

Unit Bangunan Koagulasi

a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah, sebagian di bawah permukaan tanah

b. Kedalaman total = 4,3 m

c. Kedalaman air = 2 m

d. Tebal dinding = 0,05 m

e. Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah = 0,56 m

f. Ketinggian di bawah permukaan tanah = 0,78 m

g. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah + ketinggian dibawah permukaan tanah) + tebal dinding

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,56 \text{ m} + 0,78 \text{ m}) + 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,34 \text{ m}$$

h. Level muka air = Datum + Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah – *freeboard*

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 0,56 \text{ m} + 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$= + 0,30 \text{ m}$$

i. Saluran pembawa dari bak Koagulasi menuju Flokulasi menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

Unit Bangunan Flokulasi

- a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah, sebagian di bawah permukaan tanah
- b. Kedalaman total = 10,5 m
- c. Kedalaman air = 8,75 m
- d. Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah = 0,45 m
- e. Ketinggian di bawah permukaan tanah = 3,05 m
- f. Tebal dinding = 0,05 m
- g. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah + ketinggian dibawah permukaan tanah) + tebal dinding
- $$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,45 \text{ m} + 3,05 \text{ m}) + 0,05 \text{ m}$$
- $$= 3,55 \text{ m}$$
- h. Level muka air = Datum + Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah – *freeboard*
- $$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 0,45 \text{ m} - 0,15$$
- $$= + 0,30 \text{ m}$$
- h. Saluran pembawa dari Unit Bangunan Flokulasi menuju unit Sedimentasi menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

5) Sedimentasi

- a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah dan sebagian di bawah permukaan tanah
- b. Kedalaman total = 4,3 m
- c. Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah = 0,60 m
- d. Ketinggian di bawah permukaan tanah = 3,80 m
- e. Kedalaman air = 3,4 m
- f. Tebal dinding = 0,15 m

g. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah + ketinggian dibawah permukaan tanah) + tebal dinding

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,60 \text{ m} + 3,80 \text{ m}) + 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,55 \text{ m}$$

i. Level muka air = Datum + Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah

freeboard - tinggi gutter

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 0,60 \text{ m} - 0,10 \text{ m} - 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$= + 0,30 \text{ m}$$

j. Saluran pembawa dari unit bangunan Sedimentasi menuju *Biofilter Anaerob* menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

6) **Biofilter Anaerob 1**

H total = 5 m

H air = 4 m

Tebal beton bawah = 0,2 m

Freeboard = 0,8 m

Level muka bangunan = 0 m

• Level dasar bangunan = datum – h total + tebal dinding atas - tebal dindingbawah

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

$$= - 5 \text{ m}$$

• Level muka air = datum – h total + h air

$$= 0 - 5 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ m}$$

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

Saluran pembawa dari unit bangunan *Biofilter Anaerob* menuju *Secondary Clarifier* menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

7) *Secondary Clarifier*

- a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan sebagian di atas permukaan tanah dan sebagian di bawah permukaan tanah
- b. Kedalaman total = 3,65 m
- c. Ketinggian air = 3,55 m
- d. Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah = 0,60 m
- e. Ketinggian di bawah permukaan tanah = 5,0 m
- f. Tebal dinding = 0,15 m
- h. Tinggi bangunan = Datum + (Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah + ketinggian dibawah permukaan tanah) + tebal dinding
$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + (0,6 \text{ m} + 5,0 \text{ m}) + 0,15 \text{ m}$$
$$= 5,75 \text{ m}$$
- k. Level muka air = Datum + Ketinggian di atas permukaan tanah
freeboard - tinggi gutter
$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 0,60 \text{ m} - 0,10 \text{ m} - 0,20 \text{ m}$$
$$= + 0,30 \text{ m}$$
- j. Saluran pembawa dari *Secondary Clarifier* menuju *Sludge Drying Bed* menggunakan saluran tertutup atau pipa PVC.

8) *Sludge Drying Bed*

- a. Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah
- b. Kedalaman total = 1,0 m
- c. Kedalaman air = 0,844 m
- d. Tebal dinding = 0,15 m
- e. Tinggi bangunan = Datum - (Kedalaman total + tebal dinding)
$$= 0,00 \text{ m} - (1 \text{ m} + 0,15)$$

$$= 1,05 \text{ m}$$

$$f. \text{ Level muka air} = \text{Datum} - \text{freeboard}$$

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} - 0,15 \text{ m}$$

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

BAB VII
BILL OF QUANTITY DESIGN (BOQ) dan RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA (RAB)

| Penggalian tanah biasa untuk konstruksi | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 1 | Pekerja | 0,75 | 1 | 0,75 | oh | Rp 110.000 | Rp 82.500 |
| 2 | Mandor | 0,25 | 1 | 0,25 | oh | Rp 140.000 | Rp 35.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 117.500 |

| Untuk membuat 1 m3 dinding beton bertulang | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 1 | Semen PC 50 kg | 8,4 | 1 | 8,4 | zak | Rp 58.000 | Rp 487.200 |
| 2 | Batu Pecah | 0,81 | 1 | 0,81 | m3 | Rp 225.000 | Rp 182.250 |
| 3 | Pasir Cor | 0,54 | 1 | 0,54 | m3 | Rp 240.000 | Rp 129.600 |
| 4 | Besi Beton Polos | 157,5 | 1 | 157,5 | kg | Rp 17.000 | Rp 2.677.500 |
| 5 | Paku Usuk | 3,2 | 1 | 3,2 | kg | Rp 20.500 | Rp 65.600 |
| 6 | kayu perancah | 2,8 | 1 | 2,8 | Lembar | Rp 95.000 | Rp 266.000 |
| 7 | Kawat Beton | 2,25 | 1 | 2,25 | kg | Rp 21.000 | Rp 47.250 |
| 8 | Kayu Meranti Bekisting | 0,24 | 1 | 0,24 | m3 | Rp 3.484.000 | Rp 836.160 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 4.691.560 |

| Saluran pembawa dan Bar Screen | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Saluran pembawa | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 227.869.069 |
| Bar Screen | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kisi Diameter 10 mm | 1 | 40 | 40 | Buah | Rp 150.000 | Rp 6.000.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 237.252.189 |

| Bak Penampung | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 224 | 1 | 224 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 1.050.909.440 |
| 2 | Pompa Penguras submersible | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 45.779.458 | Rp 45.779.458 |
| 3 | Pipa PVC 10" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 630.000 | Rp 630.000 |
| 4 | Volume galian | 30 | 1 | 30 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 3.525.000 |
| 5 | elbow | 1 | 2 | 2 | buah | Rp 100.000 | Rp 200.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 1.344.096.087 |

| Bak Netralisasi | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Pembubuh Koagulan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H2SO4 | 386 | 1 | 386 | kg/hari | Rp 25.000 | Rp 9.650.000 |
| 2 | Kaiquan Mixer Tank KQ-1000L | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 72.048.250 | Rp 72.048.250 |
| 3 | Bentai Agitator BLD13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.881.930 | Rp 2.881.930 |
| 4 | Pipa Pembubuh 1" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 25.000 | Rp 25.000 |
| 5 | Dosing Pump Hephis SUS304 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.500.000 | Rp 2.500.000 |
| 6 | Menara Air 2,5 meter | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 3.000.000 | Rp 3.000.000 |
| 7 | Pompa modo | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 28.814.100 | Rp 28.814.100 |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 12" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.235 | Rp 470.235 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 119.389.515 |

| Koagulasi | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Pembubuh Koagulan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ | 4300 | 1 | 4300 | kg/hari | Rp 10.000 | Rp 43.000.000 |
| 2 | Tyrone YC 112M-2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 72.001.750 | Rp 72.001.750 |
| 3 | Jin He Agitator JHX1500 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.401.225 | Rp 50.401.225 |
| 4 | Propeller pitch of 1, 3 blade | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.404.858 | Rp 2.404.858 |
| 5 | Pipa Wavin 12" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000 | Rp 50.000 |
| 6 | Dosing Pump Ailipu JZM-A 6560 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 10.000.000 | Rp 10.000.000 |
| 7 | Menara Air 2,5 meter | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 3.000.000 | Rp 3.000.000 |
| Bak Koagulasi | | | | | | | |
| 1 | mixer tank Dials QDSJ40T | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 132.489.660 | Rp 132.489.660 |
| 3 | Jin He Agitator JHX1500 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.401.225 | Rp 50.401.225 |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 12" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 55.000 | Rp 55.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 363.803.718 |

| Flokulasi | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Flokulator | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 46,92 | 1 | 46,92 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 220.127.995 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 270 | 1 | 270 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 31.725.000 |
| Kompartemen | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume beton komp I | 45 | 1 | 45 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 211.120.200 |
| 2 | Volume beton komp II | 31,4 | 1 | 31,4 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 147.314.984 |
| 3 | Volume beton komp III | 27 | 1 | 27 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 126.672.120 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 736.960.299 |

| Sedimentasi | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 35 | 10 | 350 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 1.642.046.000 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,9 | 10 | 9 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 1.057.500 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 60,3 | 10 | 603 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 2.829.010.680 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 250 | 10 | 2500 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 293.750.000 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,3 | 10 | 153 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 717.808.680 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 48,16 | 10 | 481,6 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 56.588.000 |
| 3 | Pipa Sludge 23" | 1 | 10 | 10 | Buah | Rp 470.925 | Rp 4.709.250 |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 9,3 | 1 | 9,3 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 43.631.508 |
| 3 | Pipa Outlet Wavin 16" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.325 | Rp 470.325 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 5.589.071.943 |

| Biofilter Anaerob | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 1472 | 2 | 2944 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 13.811.952.640 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 777,4 | 2 | 1554,8 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 182.689.000 |
| 3 | Pompa Modo | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 28.814.100 | Rp 28.814.100 |
| 4 | Volume media filter | 1080 | 2 | 2160 | m3 | Rp 550.000 | Rp 1.188.000.000 |
| 5 | Pipa Spindo 32" | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 525.000 | Rp 525.000 |
| 6 | elbow | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 100.000 | Rp 100.000 |
| 7 | gate valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 100.000 | Rp 100.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 15.212.180.740 |

| Secondary Clarifier | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) | |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 35 | 5 | 175 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp | 821.023.000 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,9 | 5 | 4,5 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp | 528.750 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 60,3 | 5 | 301,5 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp | 1.414.505.340 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 250 | 5 | 1250 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp | 146.875.000 |
| Zona Outlet | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,3 | 5 | 76,5 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp | 358.904.340 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 48,16 | 5 | 240,8 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp | 28.294.000 |
| 3 | Pompa JXSC | 1 | 5 | 5 | Buah | Rp 43.203.150 | Rp | 216.015.750 |
| 4 | reducer | 1 | 5 | 5 | buah | Rp 175.000 | Rp | 875.000 |
| 5 | scrapper ZXG-20 | 1 | 5 | 5 | buah | Rp 792.057.750 | Rp | 3.960.288.750 |
| 6 | Pipa Outlet Spindo 19" | 1 | 5 | 5 | Buah | Rp 470.325 | Rp | 2.351.625 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp | 6.949.661.555 |

| Sludge Drying Bed | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|----------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | HSPK (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 3235 | 1 | 3235 | m3 | Rp 4.691.560 | Rp 15.177.196.600 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 120 | 1 | 120 | m3 | Rp 117.500 | Rp 14.100.000 |
| 3 | Gate Valve Pompa | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.500.000 | Rp 1.500.000 |
| 4 | Check Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.000.000 | Rp 2.000.000 |
| 5 | Pompa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 150.000.000 | Rp 150.000.000 |
| 6 | Pipa Inlet 3" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 196.000 | Rp 196.000 |
| 7 | Pipa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.250.000 | Rp 1.250.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 15.346.242.600 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Saluran pembawa dan Bar Screen | Rp | 237.252.189 |
| Bak Penampung | Rp | 1.344.096.087 |
| Bak Netralisasi | Rp | 119.389.515 |
| Koagulasi | Rp | 363.803.718 |
| Flokulasi | Rp | 736.960.299 |
| Sedimentasi | Rp | 5.589.071.943 |
| Biofilter Anerobik | Rp | 15.212.180.740 |
| Secondary Clarifier | Rp | 6.949.661.555 |
| SDB | Rp | 15.346.242.600 |
| Total Biaya Keseluruhan | Rp | 45.898.658.647 |