

BAB V

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN UNIT PENGOLAHAN

5.1 Saluran Pembawa (Terbuka)

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,3 m/detik – 0,6 m/detik
(Sumber: Metchalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, Fourth Edition, hal 316)
- Freeboard = 5% – 30%
(Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)
- Koefisien manning saluran beton (n) = 0,013
(Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 111. New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)

Tabel 5. 1 Nilai Koefisien Kekasaran Manning Tergantung Jenis Saluran

Bahan Batas	n Manning
Kayu yang diketam (diserut)	0,012
Kayu yang tidak diserut	0,012
Beton yang dihaluskan	0,013
Beton yang tidak dihaluskan	0,014
Besi tuang	0,015
Bata	0,016
Baja yang dikeling	0,018
Logam bergelombang	0,022
Batu – batu	0,025
Tanah	0,025
Tanah dengan batu-batu atau rerumputan	0,035
Kerikil	0,029

Sumber: Bambang Triadmodjo, 2008, Hidraulika II

Desain Perencanaan:

- Jumlah saluran pembawa (Σ) = 1 buah bentuk rectangular
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 1400 m³/hari = 0,016 m³/detik
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,4 m/detik
- Free board (Fb) = 20% dari tinggi saluran
- Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
- Kemiringan/slope maksimal (smax) = 1x10 m⁻³ m/m = 0,001 m/m
- Panjang saluran (L) = 2 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = B : 2H

Perhitungan:

- Luas Permukaan (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,4 \text{ m/detik}}$$

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

- Dimensi Saluran

Asumsi perbandingan B = 2H

$$A = B \times H$$

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

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

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

$$H = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,14 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,14 \text{ m})$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,168 \text{ m} =$$

$$B = 2 \times H$$

$$B = 2 \times 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

➤ Diameter Pipa (D)

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,04 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$D = 0,22 \text{ m} = 220 \text{ mm} = 8,67 \text{ inchi}$$

➤ Cek Kecepatan (v)

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

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{Q}{B \times H}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,28 \text{ m} \times 0,14 \text{ m}}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = 0,4 \text{ m/detik (Memenuhi, sesuai range 0,3 – 0,6 m/detik)}$$

➤ Slope Saluran

Diketahui jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$R = \frac{0,28 \text{ m} \times 0,14 \text{ m}}{0,28 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,14 \text{ m})}$$

$$R = 0,07 \text{ m}$$

Slope (s)

$$s = \left[\frac{v \times n}{R^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]^2$$

$$s = \left[\frac{0,4 \text{ m/detik} \times 0,013}{0,07 \text{ m}^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right]^2$$

$$s = 0,0009 \text{ m/m (Memenuhi, } s < 0,001 \text{ m/m)}$$

- Headloss Saluran (H_f)
 - $H_f = \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang}$
 - $H_f = 0,0009 \text{ m/m} \times 2 \text{ m}$
 - $H_f = 0,0018 \text{ m}$

Resume Bangunan Saluran Pembawa:

- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Kecepatan saluran (v) = 0,4 m/detik
- Luas Permukaan (A) = 0,04 m²
- Panjang saluran (L) = 2 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = 0,28 m
- Tinggi saluran (H) = 0,14 m
- Tinggi total (H_{total}) = 0,168 m
- Diameter pipa (D) = 220 mm = 8,67 inchi
- Slope saluran(s) = 0,0009 m/m
- Headloss saluran (H_f) = 0,0018 m


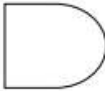
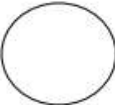

5.2 Screening

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Kecepatan (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/detik
- Dimensi kisi screen manual:
 - Lebar kisi (d) = 5 – 15 mm
 - Jarak antar kisi (r) = 25 – 50 mm
 - Kedalaman (h) = 25 – 38 mm
 - Slope saluran manual (θ) = (30° – 45°)
 - Headloss maksimum (H_f) = 150 mm

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

- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 5% – 30% kedalaman
(Sumber: Ven Te Chow, Ph.D. 1959. **Open-Channel Hydraulics**, hal 159. New York: McGraw-Hill Book company, Inc)
- Faktor Kischmer (β) rectangular = 2,42
Sumber: Qasim, 2000
- Lebar bar screen (Ws) = Lebar saluran pembawa
- Tinggi bar screen (H) = Tinggi saluran pembawa
- Head Loss (H_f) maks = 150 mm
- Tipe bar (β) = Sharp-edged rectangular

Tipe Bar	Bentuk	β
<i>Sharp-edged rectangular</i> (segi empat sisi runcing)		2.42
<i>Rectangular with semicircular upstream face</i> (segi empat sisi bulat runcing)		1.83
<i>Circular</i> (bulat)		1.79
<i>Rectangular with semicircular upstream face downstream faces</i> (segi empat sisi bulat)		1.67
<i>Tear shape</i>		0.76

Sumber: Syed R. Qasim "Wastewater Treatment Plans, Planning, Design and Operation 1985", hal.161

Gambar 5. 1 Tipe Bar

Desain Perencanaan:

- Debit (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Lebar kisi (d) = 5 mm = 0,005 m
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 25 mm = 0,025 m
- Slope saluran (θ) = 45°
- Lebar bar screen (Ws) = 0,28 m
- Tinggi saluran = 0,14 m

Perhitungan:

➤ Jumlah kisi (n)

$$\begin{aligned}W_s &= n \times d + (n+1) \times r \\0,28 \text{ m} &= n \times 0,005 \text{ m} + (n+1) \times 0,025 \text{ m} \\0,28 \text{ m} &= 0,005n + 0,025n + 0,025 \\0,28 - 0,025 &= 0,03n \\0,255 &= 0,03n \\n &= 8,5 \\n &= 9 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Lebar bukaan kisi (Wc)

$$\begin{aligned}W_c &= W_s - (n \times d) \\W_c &= 0,28 \text{ m} - (9 \times 0,005\text{m}) \\W_c &= 0,235 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Tinggi bar screen (H)

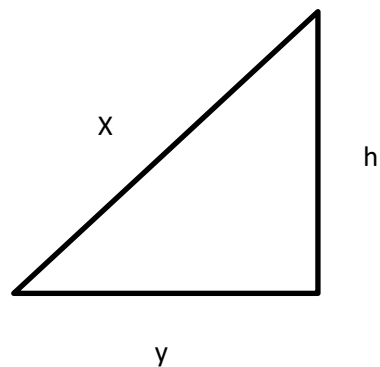
$$\begin{aligned}H_{\text{total}} &= H + H_{\text{Freeboard}} \\H_{\text{total}} &= H + (20\% \times H) \\H_{\text{total}} &= 0,14 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,14 \text{ m}) \\H_{\text{total}} &= 0,168 \text{ m} = 0,17 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Dimensi bar screen

Panjang kisi

Tinggi saluran $h = H$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{h}{x} \\ \sin 45^\circ &= \frac{0,17 \text{ m}}{x} \\ x &= \frac{0,17 \text{ m}}{\sin 45^\circ} \\ x &= 0,24 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



Lebar kisi

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

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{y}{0,24 \text{ m}}$$

$$y = \cos 45^\circ \times 0,24 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 0,169 \text{ m} = 0,17 \text{ m}$$

➤ Kecepatan melalui kisi (V_i)

$$V_i = \frac{Q}{Wc \times h}$$

$$V_i = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,235 \text{ m} \times 0,168 \text{ m}}$$

$$V_i = 0,4 \text{ (Memenuhi, sesuai range } 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/detik)}$$

➤ Headloss akibat kecepatan aliran (H_v)

$$H_v = \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

$$H_v = \frac{(0,4)^2 \text{ m/detik}}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_v = 0,008 \text{ m}$$

➤ Headloss melalui screen (H_L)

$$H_L = \beta \left(\frac{d}{r}\right)^{4/3} \times hv \times \sin \theta$$

$$H_L = 2,42 \left(\frac{0,005 \text{ m}}{0,025 \text{ m}}\right)^{4/3} \times 0,008 \text{ m} \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$H_L = 0,0016 \text{ m}$$

$$H_L = 1,6 \text{ mm Memenuhi } H_L < 150\text{mm}$$

➤ Headloss Total

$$H_{f_{\text{Total}}} = H_v + H_f \text{ screen}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Total}}} = 0,008 \text{ m} + 0,0016 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Total}}} = 0,0096 \text{ m} = 9,6 \text{ mm (Memenuhi, } H_f < 150 \text{ mm)}$$

Resume Bangunan Bar Screen:

- Tinggi bar screen = 0,17 m
- Lebar bar screen = 0,28 m
- Panjang kisi = 0,24 m
- Sudut bar screen = 45°
- Jumlah kisi = 9 buah
- Lebar kisi = 0,005 m
- Jarak antar kisi = 0,025 m
- Jumlah kisi = 9 buah

5.3 Bak Penampung

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Waktu detensi (Td) = < 2 jam
- Kedalaman (H) = 1,5 – 2 m
- Kecepatan pipa outlet = 0,3 – 2,5 m/detik

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 343-344)

Desain Perencanaan:

- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016m³/detik
- Jumlah bak (Σ) = 1 bak penampung
- Waktu detensi = 1 jam = 3600 detik
- Kecepatan outlet = 0,4 m/detik
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1,5 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 20% dari tinggi saluran
- Panjang bak (L) = 2B

Perhitungan:

- Volume Bak Penampung (V)
V = Q x Td
V = 0,016 m³/detik x 3600 detik

$$V = 57,6 \text{ m}^3$$

➤ Dimensi Bak Penampung

$$\text{Asumsi H} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Asumsi L} = 2B$$

$$V = L \times B \times H$$

$$57,6 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$57,6 \text{ m}^3 = 3m \times B^2$$

$$B^2 = \frac{57,6 \text{ m}^3}{3m}$$

$$B^2 = 19,2 \text{ m}$$

$$B = \sqrt{19,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$B = 4,382 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2 \times B$$

$$L = 2 \times 4,382 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 8,764 \text{ m}$$

➤ Tinggi Total (H_{total})

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

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

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

➤ Cek Volume Bak Penampung

$$V_{\text{cek}} = L \times B \times H$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = 8,764 \text{ m} \times 4,382 \text{ m} \times 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = 69 \text{ m}^3$$

➤ Cek Waktu Detensi (T_d)

$$T_d = \frac{\text{Volume}}{Q}$$

$$T_d = \frac{69 \text{ m}^3}{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}$$

$$T_d = 4312,5 \text{ detik (Memenuhi, } T_d < 7200 \text{ detik)}$$

➤ Diameter Outlet (D)

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

$$A = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3}{0,4 \text{ m/detik}}$$

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

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

$$0,04 \text{ m}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2$$

$$0,04 \text{ m}^2 = 0,785 D^2$$

$$D^2 = \frac{0,04 \text{ m}^2}{0,785}$$

$$D^2 = 0,05 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{0,05 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$D = 0,22 \text{ m} = 8,67 \text{ inchi}$$

➤ Jari-Jari Hidrolis (R)

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

$$R = \frac{4,382 \text{ m} \times 1,8 \text{ m}}{4,382 \text{ m} + (2 \times 1,8 \text{ m})}$$

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

➤ Slope (s)

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

$$s = \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,4 \text{ m/detik}}{(0,98 \text{ m})^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$s = 0,0053 \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss (Hf)

$$H_f = \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang}$$

$$H_f = 0,000031 \text{ m/m} \times 8,764 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f = 0,046 \text{ m}$$

Resume Bangunan Bak Penampung:

- Volume bak penampung = 69 m³
- Lebar bak penampung = 4,382 m
- Panjang bak penampung = 8,764 m
- Tinggi bak penampung = 1,5 m
- Tinggi total bak penampung = 1,8 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 8,67 inchi
- Waktu detensi (Td) = 4312,5 detik
- Slope (s) = 0,053 m/m
- Headloss (Hf) = 0,046 m

5.4 Bak Pengendap I (Sedimentasi)

Desain Perencanaan:

- Bentuk bak sedimentasi = Rectangular
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4,9 m
- Lebar (W) = 3 – 24 m
- Panjang (L) = 15 – 90 m
- Flight Speed = 0,6 – 1,2 m/menit
- Waktu Detensi (Td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam
- Overflow rate:
 - Average = 30 – 50 m³/m².hari
 - Peak = 80 – 120 m³/m².hari
 - Weir loading = 125 – 500 m³/m².hari

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

- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 996 kg/m³
- Viskositas kinematik (ν) = 0,8039 x 10⁻⁶ m²/detik
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ N s/m²

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

- Specific gravity solid (Ss) = 1,4
- Specific gravity sludge (Sg) = 1,02

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

- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk V_s = <1 (aliran laminar)

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

- Kemiringan dasar bak = 1 – 2%
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk V_h = <2000 (aliran laminar)
- Bilangan Froude (Nfr) = >10-5

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

- Slope maksimal = < 2% m/m
- Freeboard = 10 – 30 %
- Koefisien manning = 0,011 – 0,020

(Sumber : dan EPA – Storm Water Management Model User's Manual Version 5.0, pages 165)

- Faktor Porositas
- 0,02-0,12
- 0,05-0,12

a. Zona Inlet

Desain Perencanaan:

- Jumlah bak (Σ) = 1 bentuk rectangular
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,4 m/detik
- Panjang saluran (P) = 3 m

- Diameter outlet (D) = 0,22 m² = 8,67 inchi
- Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
- Freeboard = 20%

Perhitungan:

- Luas permukaan:

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

$$A = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,4 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

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

- Dimensi saluran pembawa

Asumsi perbandingan B : H = 2 : 1

$$A = B \times H$$

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

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

$$H = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 2 \times H$$

$$B = 2 \times 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,14 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,14 \text{ m})$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,168 \text{ m}$$

- Cek kecepatan (V_{cek})

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{Q}{B \times H}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,28 \text{ m} \times 0,168 \text{ m}}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = 0,34 \text{ m}/\text{detik} \text{ (Memenuhi range } 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m}/\text{detik)}$$

➤ Jari-jari hidrolis

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B + 2 \cdot H}$$
$$R = \frac{0,28 \text{ m} \times 0,14 \text{ m}}{0,28 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,14 \text{ m})}$$
$$R = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

➤ Slope (S)

$$S = \left[\frac{v \times n}{R^{2/3}} \right]^2$$
$$S = \left[\frac{0,4 \text{ m/detik} \times 0,013}{0,5^{2/3}} \right]^2$$
$$S = 0,000068 \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss (Hf)

$$H_f = \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang}$$
$$H_f = 0,000068 \text{ m/m} \times 3 \text{ m}$$
$$H_f = 0,0002 \text{ m}$$

Resume Bangunan Zona Inlet:

- Q air limbah = 0,016 m³/detik
- Luas permukaan (A) = 0,04 m²
- Panjang zona inlet (L) = 3 m
- Lebar zona inlet (B) = 0,28 m
- Tinggi zona inlet (H) = 0,14 m
- Tinggi total zona inlet (H_{total}) = 0,168 m
- Slope (S) = 0,000068 m/m
- Headloss (Hf) = 0,0002 m

b. Zona Settling

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Waktu detensi (td) = 0,6 – 3,6 jam
(Sumber: Qasim, 1999 hal. 334)
- Kemiringan bak = 1%

(Sumber: Metcalf and Eddy, hal 398)

- Kemiringan plate settler = 45° dan 60°

(Sumber: Metcalf and Eddy, hal 411;375)

- Kedalaman ruang pengendapan (H) = 1 – 3 jam
- NRE = < 2000 untuk aliran laminar
- NFR = > 10⁻⁵ untuk mencegah aliran short circuiting

(Sumber: SNI 6774 – 2008 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket

Instalasi Pengolahan Air)

- *v horizontal* = (*vh* < *vS*) partikel yang terendapkan tidak mengalami resuspensi
- Kontrol penggerusan (scouring) (*Vsc*)
 - $\beta = 0,02 - 0,12$
 - $\alpha = 0,03m$

(Sumber : Huisman, L., 1977. Sedimentation and Flotation Mechanical Filtration. Delft University of Technology. Delft. hal 57)

Desain Perencanaan:

- Q Total = 0,016 m³/detik
- Jumlah bak (Σ) = 1 bak bentuk rectangular

- Kecepatan aliran (*v*) = 0,4 m/detik
- H bak = 2,5 m
- Waktu detensi (*Td*) = 1,5 jam
- Jarak Baffle dari Zona Inlet = 1,5 m
- Tinggi Baffle = 1 m
- Massa jenis air limbah (ρ_s) = 1,2 kg/liter = 1200 kg/m³
- Specific Gravity suspended solid (*Sg*) = 1,02
- Massa jenis sludge = *Sg* x ρ_w

$$= 1.02 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1015.92$$

kg/m³

➤ Good performance, n = 1/3

(Fig.25-6 halaman 25-14, Water and Wastewater Engineering, Fair G.M, Geyer J.C dan Okun D.A, volume 2)

➤ Persentase removal = 70%

➤ t/td = $V_0/(Q/A)$

➤ Diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$

➤ Freeboard (Fb) = 20%

Perhitungan:

➤ Luas Surface Area (A)

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

$$A = \frac{1400 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}}$$

$$A = 35 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Dimensi Sedimentasi

Asumsi L = 2B

$$A = L \times B$$

$$35 \text{ m}^2 = 2B \times B$$

$$35 \text{ m}^2 = 2B^2$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{35 \text{ m}^2}{2}}$$

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

$$L = 2B$$

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

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

➤ Volume Bak

$$V = Q \times T_d$$

$$V = 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 7200 \text{ detik}$$

$$V = 115,2 \text{ m}^3$$

➤ Kedalaman Zona Settling

$$V = A \times H$$

$$115,2 \text{ m}^3 = 35 \text{ m}^2 \times H$$

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

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2,3 + (10\% \times 2,3)$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 2,53 \text{ m}$$

➤ Kemiringan Dasar Bak (S)

$$S = 1\% \times L$$

$$S = 1\% \times 8,5 \text{ m}$$

$$S = 0,085 \text{ m}$$

➤ Cek Waktu Detensi (T_d)

$$T_d = \frac{\text{Volume}}{Q}$$

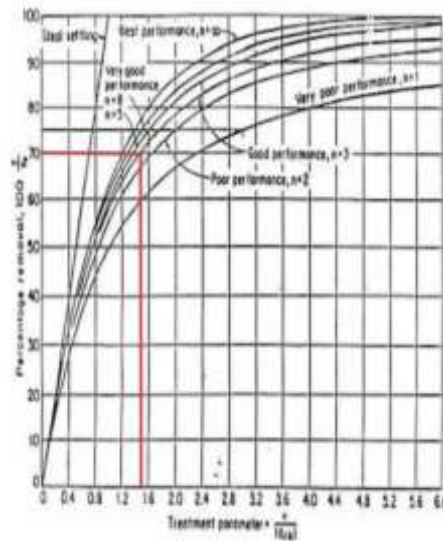
$$T_d = \frac{L \times B \times H}{Q}$$

$$T_d = \frac{8,5 \text{ m} \times 4,2 \text{ m} \times 2,3 \text{ m}}{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}$$

$$T_d = 5131,875 \text{ detik} = 1,42 \text{ jam (Memenuhi)}$$

➤ Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel (V_s)

Kecepatan pengendapan (V_s) didapatkan melalui pembacaan grafik best performance.



Hubungan antara Efisiensi pengendapan dengan kinerja (Good Performance), dimana efisiensi pengendapan 70% dan n 1/3 maka dapat dilihat pada grafik dibawah ini:

$$1,5 = \frac{V_0}{\frac{Q}{A}}$$

$$1,5 = \frac{V_0}{\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{8,5 \text{ m} \times 4,2 \text{ m}}}$$

$$V_s = 0,00067 \text{ m/detik}$$

➤ Diameter Partikel (Dp)

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

$$D_p = \sqrt{\frac{0,00067 \text{ m/detik} \times 18 \times 0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}}{9,81 (1,02 - 1)}}$$

$$D_p = 5,02 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

➤ Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

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

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

➤ Cek bilangan Nre (untuk Vs)

$$Nre = \frac{\rho s \times D_p \times V_s}{\mu}$$

$$Nre = \frac{1015,92 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 5,02 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \times 0,00067 \text{ m/detik}}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2}$$

$$Nre = 0,04 \text{ (Memenuhi, } Nre < 1)$$

➤ Kecepatan horizontal (Vh)

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

$$Vh = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4,2 \text{ m} \times 2,3 \text{ m}}$$

$$Vh = 0,00165 \text{ m/detik}$$

➤ Cek Bilangan Nre (untuk Vh)

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

$$Nre = \frac{0,00165 \text{ m/detik} \times 1,1 \text{ m}}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$Nre = 2257,7 \text{ (Tidak memenuhi syarat, } Nre < 2000)$$

➤ Check bilangan Froude (Nfr)

$$Nfr = \frac{Vh}{\sqrt{g \times H}}$$

$$Nfr = \frac{0,00165 \text{ m/detik}}{\sqrt{9,81 \text{ m}^2/\text{detik} \times 2,3 \text{ m}}}$$

$$Nfr = 3,47 \times 10^{-4} > 10^{-5} \text{ (Memenuhi, tidak terjadi } death \text{ zone)}$$

➤ Penggerusan atau kecepatan scouring (Vsc)

$$Vsc = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (\rho_s - \rho_w) \times Nfr}{\alpha \times \rho_w}}$$

$$Vsc = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (1015,92 - 996) \times 3,47 \times 10^{-4}}{0,03 \times 996}}$$

$$Vsc = 0,0055 \text{ m/detik} > Vh \text{ (Memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan } Vsc > Vh)$$

Perforated Baffle

Desain Perencanaan:

- Lebar perforated baffle = Lebar bak settling = 4,2 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = Tinggi bak settling = 2,5 m
- Diameter (D) lubang = 0,2 m = 20 cm
- Perforated baffle diletakkan di depan inlet

Perhitungan:

- Luas tiap lubang (A1)

$$A1 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2$$

$$A1 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2 \text{ m})^2$$

$$A1 = 0,0314 \text{ m}^2$$

- Luas Perforated Baffle (Ap)

$$A_p = B \times H$$

$$A_p = 4,2 \text{ m} \times 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 10,5 \text{ m}^2$$

- Luas lubang total (A2)

$$A_2 = 20\% \times A_p$$

$$A_2 = 20\% \times 10,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = 2,1 \text{ m}^2$$

- Jumlah lubang (n)

$$n = \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

$$n = \frac{2,1 \text{ m}^2}{0,0314 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$n = 66 \text{ lubang}$$

Rencana perforated baffle = 11 lubang horizontal dan 6 lubang vertikal

$$\text{➤ Jarak horizontal} = \frac{\text{Lebar baffle} - (\Sigma \text{lubang} \times d)}{(\Sigma \text{lubang} + 1)}$$

$$\text{Jarak horizontal} = \frac{4,2 \text{ m} - (11 \times 0,2 \text{ m})}{(11 + 1)}$$

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

$$\text{➤ Jarak vertical} = \frac{\text{Tinggi baffle} - (\Sigma \text{lubang} \times d)}{(\Sigma \text{lubang} + 1)}$$

$$\text{Jarak vertical} = \frac{2,5 \text{ m} - (6 \times 0,2 \text{ m})}{(6 + 1)}$$

$$\text{Jarak vertical} = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

➤ Jari-jari hidrolis

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

$$R = \frac{1}{4} \times D$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

➤ Q tiap lubang (Qp)

$$Q_p = \frac{Q}{\Sigma \text{lubang}}$$

$$Q_p = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{66}$$

$$Q_p = 0,00024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Kecepatan tiap lubang

$$V_h = \frac{Q_p}{A_1}$$

$$V_h = \frac{0,00024 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0314 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$V_h = 0,0076 \text{ m}/\text{detik}$$

➤ Cek Nre

$$\text{Cek Nre} = \frac{V_h \times R}{\nu}$$

$$\text{Cek Nre} = \frac{0,0076 \text{ m/detik} \times 0,05 \text{ m}}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$\text{Cek Nre} = 472,69 < 2000 \text{ (Memenuhi, aliran laminar)}$$

➤ Cek Nfr

$$\text{Cek Nfr} = \frac{v^2}{g \times R}$$

$$\text{Cek Nfr} = \frac{(0,0076 \text{ m/detik})^2}{9,81 \text{ m}^2/\text{detik} \times 0,05 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Cek Nfr} = 1,17 \times 10^{-4} > 10^{-5} \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

➤ Headloss Melalui Perforated Baffle

$$H_f = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$H_f = \frac{(0,0076 \text{ m/detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f = 0,0000029 \text{ m}$$

Plate Settler

Panjang plate settler dengan kemiringan 45°

$$P = \frac{H \text{ plate settler}}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

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

Jumlah plate settler jika dipasang 2/3 panjang Zona Settling = 8,5 m

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

$$8,5 \text{ m} = n \times 0,1 \text{ m} + (n+1) \times 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$8,5 \text{ m} = 0,1n + 0,5n + 0,5$$

$$8,5 \text{ m} = 0,6n$$

$$n = 15$$

Total plate settler yang dibutuhkan adalah 15 buah.

Resume Bangunan Zona Settling:

➤ Luas permukaan (A)	= 35 m ²
➤ Panjang zona settling (L)	= 8,5 m
➤ Lebar zona settling (B)	= 4,2 m
➤ Tinggi zona settling (H)	= 2,3 m
➤ Tinggi total zona settling (H _{total})	= 2,50 m
➤ Volume (V)	= 115,2 m ³
➤ Slope (S)	= 0,085 m
➤ Waktu detensi (Td)	= 5131,875 detik = 1,42 jam
➤ Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (Vs)	= 0,00067 m/detik
➤ Diameter partikel (Dp)	= 5,02x10 ⁻⁵
➤ Jari-jari hidrolis (R)	= 1,1 m
➤ Penggerusan atau kecepatan scouring (Vsc)	= 0,0055 m/detik
➤ Panjang perforated baffle (L)	= 4,2 m
➤ Tebal perforated baffle	= 0,1 m
➤ Tinggi perforated baffle (H)	= 2,5 m
➤ Jarak perforated baffle dari inlet	= 0,2 m
➤ Diameter lubang (D)	= 0,2 m
➤ Luas tiap lubang (A ₁)	= 0,0314 m ²
➤ Luas perforated baffle (A _p)	= 10,5 m ²
➤ Luas lubang total (A ₂)	= 2,1 m ²
➤ Jumlah lubang (n)	= 66 lubang
➤ Jarak horizontal	= 0,16 m
➤ Jarak vertical	= 0,18 m
➤ Jari-jari hidrolis (R)	= 0,05 m
➤ Q tiap lubang (Q _p)	= 0.00024 m ³ /detik
➤ Kecepatan tiap lubang (V _h)	= 0.0076 m/detik
➤ Nre	= 472,69 (aliran laminar)
➤ Nfr	= 1,17x10 ⁻⁴
➤ Headloss (H _f)	= 0,0000029 m
➤ Jumlah plate settler (n)	= 15 buah
➤ Tebal plate settler	= 0,1 m

- Tinggi plate settler = 1,15 m
- Panjang penyangga plat settler = 0,1 m

c. Zona Sludge

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Waktu Pengurasan = 0,5 – 1 hari

(Sumber: SNI 6774 – 2008 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air)

- Massa Jenis Partikel Flok (ρ) = 1236 Kg/m³
- Persen Removal TSS = 70%
- Kecepatan Pipa Penguras = 0,01 m/s
- Berat jenis (ρ_s) lumpur = 2650 kg/m³
- Berat jenis (ρ_a) air limbah = 996 kg/m³
- Dimensi zona sludge = Bentuk linear terpancung

(Sumber: Water Treatment Plant Design, Mc Graw Hill, 2nd Edition)

- Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- Kadar Ss kering dalam lumpur = 5%
- Rasio SS = 0,7 – 2,2 %

(Sumber: cornwell et al, 1987)

- Kekeruhan = 9 NTU

Desain Perencanaan:

- Debit (Q) = 0,016m³/detik
- Bentuk ruang lumpur = Limas terpancung
- Periode pengurasan = Setiap 12 jam sekali
- Efisiensi pengendapan = 90%
- Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- Kadar Ss kering dalam lumpur = 5%
- Waktu pengurasan = 1800 detik = 0,5 hari
- Solid (SS) tiap sub bab = 480 mg/l

Perhitungan:

- Kadar TSS yang mengendap = 90% x kadar TSS
Kadar TSS yang mengendap = 0,90 x 480 mg/Ll
Kadar TSS yang mengendap = 432 mg/l = 4320000 mg/m³ =
0,432 kg/m³
- Lumpur yang dihasilkan = Q limbah x solid yang mengendap
Lumpur yang dihasilkan = 1382,4 m³/hari x 0,432 kg/m³
Lumpur yang dihasilkan = 597 kg/hari
- Berat air = $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right)$ x berat lumpur terendapkan
Berat air = $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right)$ x 597 kg/hari
Berat air = 11343 kg/hari
- Berat jenis lumpur = [Berat jenis SS x 5%] + [berat jenis air x 95%]
Berat jenis lumpur = [2650 kg/m³ x 5%] + [966 kg/m³ x 95%]
Berat jenis lumpur = 1050,2 kg/m³
- Debit lumpur = $\frac{\text{Lumpur yang dihasilkan}}{\text{Berat jenis lumpur}}$
Debit lumpur = $\frac{597 \text{ kg/hari} + 11343 \text{ kg/hari}}{1050,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}$
Debit lumpur = 11,37 m³/hari
- Volume lumpur = Debit lumpur x waktu pengurasan
Volume lumpur = 11,37 m³/hari x 0,5 hari
Volume lumpur = 5,68 m³
- Dimensi Zona Lumpur:
- Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (L1) = 3 m
 - Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (B1) = Lebar bak = 3 m

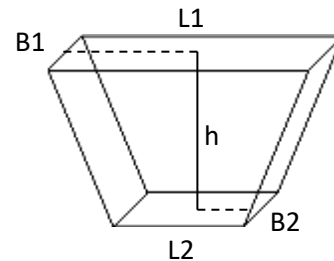
- Panjang dasar zona lumpur (L2) = 1,5 m
- Lebar dasar zona lumpur (B2) = 1,5 m

➤ Luas permukaan (A1)

$$A1 = L1 \times B1$$

$$A1 = 3 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$$

$$A1 = 9 \text{ m}^2$$



➤ Luas permukaan (A2)

$$A2 = L2 \times B2$$

$$A2 = 1,5 \text{ m} \times 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$A2 = 3 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Volume Zona Sludge Limas Terpancung

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

$$5,68 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times h \times (9 \text{ m}^2 + 3 \text{ m}^2 + \sqrt{(9 \text{ m}^2 + 3 \text{ m}^2)})$$

$$5,68 \text{ m}^3 = 5,15 \times h$$

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

Dimensi pipa penguras

Desain Perencanaan:

- Kecepatan aliran di pipa penguras = 0,3 m/detik
- Waktu pengurasan = 30 menit = 1800 detik
- Volume sludge = 5,68 m³

Perhitungan:

➤ Debit Tiap Pipa Penguras (Qp)

$$Qp = \frac{\text{Volume sludge}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}}$$

$$Qp = \frac{5,68 \text{ m}^3}{1800 \text{ detik}}$$

$$Q_p = 0,0031 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Luas (A) Pipa Penguras

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{Q_p}{v_{\text{asumsi}}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{0,0031 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,3 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,001 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Diameter Pipa Penguras

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

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,001 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$D = 0,02 \text{ m} = 0,1 \text{ inchi}$$

➤ Cek Kecepatan Pipa Penguras (V_{cek})

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

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{0,0026 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,1 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$V_{\text{cek}} = 0,33 \text{ m}$$

Pompa Lumpur

Desain Perencanaan:

➤ Menggunakan pompa centrifugal

➤ Head total < Head pompa

➤ Head statis = 6,4 m

➤ L suction = 0,5 m + 10 m + 4 m + 1 m = 15,5 m

Aksesoris = 3 elbow 90°; k = 0,9

➤ L discharge = 1,5 m

Aksesoris = 1 elbow 90°; k = 0,9

= 1 gate valve ; k = 0,63

➤ Karakteristik pompa

Head pompa = Head statis + L suction + L discharge

Head pompa = 6,4 m + 15,5 m + 1,5 m

Head pompa = 23,4 m

High Head Slurry Pump – 2-Inch

MODEL #	
HH-2000 - High Head	
OPERATING LEVELS	
MIN FLOW	100 GPM
MAX FLOW	600 GPM
HEAD RANGE	Up to 350 Ft
DISCHARGE SIZE	2 inch
SUCTION SIZE	3 inch
SOLIDS HANDLING	Solids up to 1.75 inches
MOTOR SPEED	2250 RPM
PERCENT SOLIDS	Up to 40-70% Solids



*Typical Deployment Photo. Dredge pumps can be deployed vertically or horizontally. Photos for general guidance. Contact us for further details.

Gambar 5. 2 Spesifikasi Pompa

Menggunakan pompa lumpur merk Eddy pump model HH-2000

Diameter suction = 3 inch = 0,076 m

Diameter discharge = 2 inch = 0,051 m

Perhitungan:

➤ Kecepatan Suction ($V_{suction}$)

$$V_{suction} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$V_{suction} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (D^2)}$$

$$V_{suction} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,076)^2}$$

$$V_{suction} = 3,53 \text{ m/detik}$$

➤ Kecepatan Discharge ($V_{discharge}$)

$$V_{discharge} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$V_{discharge} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (D^2)}$$

$$V_{\text{discharge}} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,051)^2}$$

$$V_{\text{discharge}} = 7,84 \text{ m/detik}$$

Perhitungan Suction

$$L_{\text{Suction}} = 15,5 \text{ m}$$

➤ Headloss Mayor ($H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}}$)

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = \frac{10,7 \times 15,5 \text{ m} \times (0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,076^{4,87}}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = 2,73 \text{ m}$$

➤ Headloss Minor ($H_{f_{\text{Minor}}}$)

Aksesoris 3 elbow 90° , $k = 0,9$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = 3 \times 0,9 \times \frac{3,53^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = 1,71 \text{ m}$$

➤ Total Headloss Suction ($\Sigma H_{f_{\text{Suction}}}$)

$$\Sigma H_{f_{\text{Suction}}} = H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} + H_{f_{\text{Minor}}}$$

$$= 2,73 \text{ m} + 1,71 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,44 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan Discharge

$$L_{\text{Discharge}} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

➤ Headloss Mayor ($H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}}$)

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = \frac{10,7 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \times (0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,076^{4,87}}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Mayor}}} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$

➤ Headloss Minor ($H_{f_{\text{Minor}}}$)

Aksesoris 1 elbow 90° , $k = 0,9$
1 gate valve; $k = 0,63$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = \left(1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{7,84^2}{2 \times 9,81}\right) + \left(1 \times 0,63 \times \frac{7,84^2}{2 \times 9,81}\right)$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = 2,81 \text{ m} + 1,97 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{f_{\text{Minor}}} = 4,78 \text{ m}$$

➤ Total Headloss Discharge ($\Sigma H_{f_{\text{Discharge}}}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma H_{f_{\text{Discharge}}} &= H_{f_{\text{mayor}}} + H_{f_{\text{minor}}} \\ &= 0,27 \text{ m} + 4,78 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,05 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Resume Bangunan Zona Sludge:

- Debit air limbah (Q) = $0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Bentuk ruang lumpur = Limas terpancung
- Periode pengurasan = 0,5 hari
- Kadar TSS yang mengendap = $0,432 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Lumpur yang dihasilkan = 597 kg/hari
- Debit lumpur = $11,37 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Volume lumpur = $5,68 \text{ m}^3$
- Panjang permukaan (L1) = 3 m
- Lebar permukaan (B1) = 3 m
- Panjang dasar (L2) = 1,5 m
- Lebar dasar (B2) = 1,5 m
- Luas permukaan (A1) = 9 m^2
- Luas permukaan (A2) = 3 m^2
- Tinggi zona lumpur (h) = 1 m

Resume Pipa Penguras:

- Kecepatan pipa penguras (V_{pipa}) = 0,33 m/detik
- Waktu pengurasan = 30 menit = 1800 detik
- Luas pipa penguras (A_{pipa}) = 0,001 m²
- Diameter pipa penguras (D_{pipa}) = 0,02 m
-

Resume Pompa Lumpur:

- Pompa sentrifugal model HH-2000
- Diameter suction (D_{Suction}) = 0,076 m
- Diameter Discharge ($D_{\text{Discharge}}$) = 0,051 m
- Kecepatan Suction (V_{Suction}) = 3,53 m/detik
- Kecepatan Discharge ($V_{\text{Discharge}}$) = 7,84 m/detik
- L Suction = 15,5 m
- Headloss Suction Mayor ($H_{f_{\text{suction mayor}}}$) = 2,73 m
- Headloss Suction Minor ($H_{f_{\text{suction minor}}}$) = 1,71 m
- Total Headloss Suction ($H_{f_{\text{suction}}}$) = 4,44 m
- Aksesoris elbow 90° = 3 buah
- L Discharge = 1,5 m
- Headloss Discharge Mayor ($H_{f_{\text{discharge mayor}}}$) = 0,27 m
- Headloss Discharge Minor ($H_{f_{\text{discharge minor}}}$) = 4,78 m
- Total Headloss Discharge ($H_{f_{\text{discharge}}}$) = 5,05 m
- Aksesoris elbow 90° = 1 buah
- Gate valve = 1 buah

d. Zona Outlet

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Zona outlet = Berupa weir bergerigi (v notch)
- Bentuk gutter = persegi panjang
- Weir loading (m³/m.hari) = 350 m³/m².hari = 4 x 10⁻³ m³/m².detik
- Cd (koefisien drag) = 0,6

Desain Perencanaan:

- Q unit sedimentasi = 0,016 m³/detik
- Jumlah unit outlet = 1 buah
- Lebar gutter = 0,5 m
- 1 gutter = 2 pelimpah
- Lebar V notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar V notch = 0,1 m
- Sudut V notch = 60°

Perhitungan:

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet = $\frac{Q}{\text{Jumlah bak}}$
Q unit outlet = $\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1}$
Q unit outlet = 0,016 m³/detik

- Panjang Total Weir (Pw)

$$\begin{aligned} Pw &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{WRL} \\ Pw &= \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik}} \\ Pw &= 4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang Pelimpah (P)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{Pw}{\text{Jumlah pelimpah}} \\ P &= \frac{4 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ buah}} \\ P &= 2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Debit Tiap Pelimpah (Q_{Pelimpah})

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Pelimpah}} &= \frac{Q}{\text{Jumlah weir}} \\ Q_{\text{Pelimpah}} &= \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{Pelimpah}} = 0,004 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Luas Saluran Pelimpah (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{\frac{\text{Jumlah weir}}{v}}$$

$$A = \frac{\frac{0,008 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{2 \text{ buah}}}{0,3 \text{ m}/\text{detik}}$$

$$A = 0,026 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Tinggi (h) dan lebar (B) pelimpah

Asumsi perbandingan $h : B = 1 : 2$

$$A = h \times B$$

$$0,026 \text{ m}^2 = h \times 2h$$

$$0,026 \text{ m}^2 = 2h^2$$

$$h = \sqrt{\frac{0,026 \text{ m}^2}{2}}$$

$$h_{\text{air}} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 2 \times 0,12 \text{ m}$$

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

➤ Ketinggian Freeboard ($H_{\text{freeboard}}$)

$$H_{\text{freeboard}} = h_{\text{air}} \times \text{Freeboard}$$

$$H_{\text{freeboard}} = h_{\text{air}} \times 20\%$$

$$H_{\text{freeboard}} = 0,12 \text{ m} \times 20\%$$

$$H_{\text{freeboard}} = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

➤ Tinggi Gutter (h gutter)

$$H_{\text{gutter}} = H_{\text{air}} + H_{\text{freeboard}}$$

$$H_{\text{gutter}} = 0,12 \text{ m} + 0,14 \text{ m}$$

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

➤ Jarak Antar Gutter

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{Lebar Bak} - (\Sigma \text{Gutter} \times \text{lebar})}{(\Sigma \text{Gutter} + 1)}$$

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{3 \text{ m} - (2 \times 0,16 \text{ m})}{(2+1)}$$

$$\text{Jarak} = 0,89 \text{ m}$$

➤ Jari-jari hidrolis gutter (R gutter)

$$R \text{ gutter} = \frac{h \text{ air} \times \text{lebar gutter}}{h \text{ air} + (2 \times \text{lebar gutter})}$$

$$R \text{ gutter} = \frac{0,08 \text{ m} \times 0,16 \text{ m}}{0,08 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,16 \text{ m})}$$

$$R \text{ gutter} = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

➤ Luas Basah Gutter (A_{gutter})

$$A_{\text{gutter}} = \text{Lebar gutter} \times h_{\text{air}}$$

$$A_{\text{gutter}} = 0,16 \text{ m} \times 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{\text{gutter}} = 0,013 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Slope Gutter (S_{gutter})

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

$$S_{\text{gutter}} = \left(\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 0,013}{0,013 \text{ m} \times (0,032 \text{ m}^2)^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S_{\text{gutter}} = 0,025 \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss Pada Gutter (Hf_{gutter})

$$Hf_{\text{gutter}} = S \text{ gutter} \times L \text{ gutter}$$

$$Hf_{\text{gutter}} = 0,025 \text{ m/m} \times 2 \text{ m}$$

$$Hf_{\text{gutter}} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

V-notch

Desain Perencanaan:

➤ Panjang weir = 1 m

- Lebar V-notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar V-notch = 0,1 m
- Sudut V-notch = 60°

Perhitungan:

- Jumlah V-notch

$$\text{Jumlah v-notch} = \frac{\text{Panjang weir}}{\text{Jarak v notch} + \text{lebar v notch}}$$

$$\text{Jumlah v-notch} = \frac{1 \text{ m}}{0,1 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Jumlah v-notch} = 5 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit Tiap V-notch ($Q_{v\text{-notch}}$)

$$Q_{v\text{-notch}} = \frac{Q}{\text{Jumlah v notch}}$$

$$Q_{v\text{-notch}} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{10 \text{ buah}}$$

$$Q_{v\text{-notch}} = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Tinggi Peluapan Melalui V-notch ($H_{v\text{-notch}}$)

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

$$0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2x9,81} x \tan \frac{45}{2} x H^{5/2}$$

$$H_{v\text{-notch}} = 0,006 \text{ m}$$

Saluran pengumpul

Desain Perencanaan:

- Q saluran = 0,016 m³/detik
- Kecepatan = 0,4 m/detik
- Lebar saluran = Lebar zona settling = 4,2 m
- Waktu detensi = 60 detik = 1 menit

Perhitungan:

- Volume Saluran (V)

$$V = Q \times Td$$

$$V = 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 60 \text{ detik}$$

$$V = 0,96 \text{ m}^3$$

➤ Luas saluran (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,96 \text{ m}^3}{0,4 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$A = 0,026 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Dimensi saluran pengumpul

Asumsi L : H = 2 : 1

$$A = L \times H$$

$$0,026 \text{ m}^2 = 2H \times H$$

$$0,026 \text{ m}^2 = 2H^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{0,026}{2}}$$

$$H = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2 \times H$$

$$L = 2 \times 0,11 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$H \text{ total} = 0,11 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,11 \text{ m})$$

$$H \text{ total} = 0,132 \text{ m}$$

➤ Jari-Jari Hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{Keliling penampang basah}}$$

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

$$R = \frac{2,9 \text{ m} \times 2,4 \text{ m}}{2,9 \text{ m} + (2 \times 2,4 \text{ m})}$$

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

➤ Slope Saluran (S)

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

$$S = \left(\frac{0,4 \times 0,013}{0,9^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$S = 0,000031 \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss saluran (Hf)

$$H_f = S \times L$$

$$H_f = 0,000031 \text{ m/m} \times 4,8 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f = 0,0001488 \text{ m}$$

Saluran Pipa Outlet

Kriteria perencanaan:

➤ Q masuk = 0,016 m³/detik

➤ Kecepatan pipa (v) = 0,3 m/detik

Perhitungan:

➤ Diameter pipa

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

$$D = \left(\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,3 \text{ m/detik} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14} \right)^{1/2}$$

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

➤ V check

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

$$V \text{ check} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\pi \times D^2}$$

$$V \text{ check} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,116^2)}$$

$$V \text{ check} = 0,39 \text{ m/detik}$$

Resume unit Sedimentasi:

Zona Inlet:

- Panjang zona inlet (L) = 3 m
- Lebar zona inlet (B) = 0,28 m
- Tinggi zona inlet (H) = 0,14 m
- Tinggi total zona inlet (H_{total}) = 0,168 m
- Slope (S) = 0,000068 m/m

Zona Settling:

- Panjang bak pengendap (L) = 8,5 m
- Lebar bak pengendap (B) = 4,2 m
- Tinggi bak pengendap (H) = 2,3 m
- Tinggi bak pengendap total (H_{total}) = 2,5 m

Perforated Baffle:

- Panjang perforated baffle = 4,2 m
- Tebal baffle/Lebar baffle = 0,1 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = 2,5 m
- Jarak baffle dari inlet = 0,2 m
- Jumlah lubang (n) = 66 buah (11 horizontal, 6 vertical)
- Diameter lubang (D) = 0,2 m
- Jarak horizontal lubang = 0,16 m
- Jarak vertical lubang = 0,18 m

Plate Settler :

- Jumlah plate settler (n) = 15 plat
- Tebal/lebar plate settler = 0,1 m
- Tinggi plate settler = 1,15 m

- Kemiringan plat settler = 45°
- Panjang penyangga plat settler = 0,1 m

Zona Sludge:

- Panjang permukaan (L1) = 3 m
- Lebar permukaan (B1) = 3 m
- Panjang dasar (L2) = 1,5 m
- Lebar dasar (B2) = 1,5 m
- Luas permukaan (A1) = 9 m^2
- Luas permukaan (A2) = 3 m^2
- Tinggi zona lumpur (h) = 1 m
- Diameter pipa penguras (Dpipa) = 0,02 m

Gutter dan Weir:

- Panjang total weir (Pw) = 4 m
- Jumlah weir = 4 buah (2 gutter)
- Panjang pelimpah (P) = 2 m
- Lebar pelimpah (B) = 0,24 m
- Tinggi air = 0,12 m
- Tinggi Freeboard = 0,14 m
- Tinggi gutter (H_{gutter}) = 0,26 m
- Jarak antar gutter = 0,89 m
- Luas basah gutter (A_{gutter}) = $0,026 \text{ m}^2$
- Slope gutter (S_{gutter}) = 0,025 m/m
- Headloss gutter ($H_{f_{\text{gutter}}}$) = 0,05 m

V-Notch:

- Panjang weir = 1 m
- Lebar v-notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar v-notch = 0,1 m
- Sudut v-notch = 60°

- Jumlah v-notch = 5 buah
- Tinggi peluapan v-notch ($H_{v\text{-notch}}$) = 0,006 m

Saluran Pengumpul:

- Kecepatan (v) = 0,4 m/detik
- Lebar saluran = Lebar zona settling = 4,2 m
- Waktu detensi = 300 detik = 1 menit
- Volume saluran (V) = 4,8 m³
- Luas saluran (A) = 2,4 m²
- Panjang saluran (L) = 2,2 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = 4,2 m
- Tinggi saluran (H) = 1,1 m
- Tinggi total saluran (H_{total}) = 1,32 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 0,9 m
- Headloss saluran (H_f) = 0,0001488 m
- Slope saluran (S) = 0,000031 m/m
- Diameter pipa = 0,26 m

5.5 Activated Sludge

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Menggunakan jenis = Mechanical surface aerator
- Umur lumpur (θ_c) = 3 – 15 hari
- Ratio F/M = 0,2 – 0,6 hari
- Periode aerasi = 6 – 24 jam
- Volumetric loading = 0,32 – 0,64 kg/m³.hari
- MLSS = 1200 – 4000 mg/lt (hal 720)
- Koef. Temperature aktif (θ) = 1,04 untuk T = 20 – 30°C (hal 720)
- Resirculation ratio (Q_r/Q) = 0,15 – 0,38
- Ratio MLSS dan MLVSS = 0,75 – 0,85
- Safety factor = 1.75 – 2.5
- Kedalaman bak aerasi (H) = 3 – 5 m

- Freeboard bak = 0,3 – 0,6 m
- Jumlah mikroorganisme (Sa) = 2500 – 3500 ppm
- Jumlah mikroorganisme Resirkulasi (Sr) = 8000 – 10000 ppm

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment Disposal Reuse, Third edition, 1991, hal 720– 747)

- Yield Coefficient (Y) = 0,5 - 0,7 g VSS/g BOD5 removed

(Sumber: Sperling MV. 2007. Biological Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater Characteristics, Treatment and Disposal, hal 20. London: IWA Pub.)

- Endogenous Respiration Coefficient (Kd) = 0,06 - 0,10 g VSS/g VSS.d

(Sumber: Sperling MV. 2007. Biological Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater Characteristics, Treatment and Disposal, hal 20. London: IWA Pub.)

- Biodegradable Fraction of VSS (fb) = 0,55 - 0,77

(Sumber: Sperling MV. 2007. Biological Wastewater Treatment: Wastewater Characteristics, Treatment and Disposal, hal 69. London: IWA Pub.)

Desain Perencanaan:

- Jumlah bak = 1 bak aerasi
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Umur lumpur (θc) = 8 hari
- Ratio F/M = 0.6 hari
- Ratio MLVSS/MLSS = 0.8
- MLSS (X) = 3000 mg/l
- MLVSS = 0,8 x MLSS
= 0,8 x 3000
= 2400 mg/l
- Safety factor = 2
- Jumlah mikroorganisme (Sa) = 3000 ppm
- Jumlah mikroorganisme Resirkulasi (Sr) = 8000 ppm

- Yield Coefficient (Y) = 0,7 gVSS/g BOD5 remov
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 9,957 kg/l
- k = 5/hari
- Y = 0.6 mg Vss/mg BOD₅
- K_s = 60 mg/l BOD₅
- K_d = 0.1 hari
- Influent dari Pengendap :
 - BOD = 1310,5 mg/l (eff dari BP I)
 - COD = 2000 mg/l (eff dari BP I)
 - TSS = 216 mg/l (eff dari BP I)
- Effluent dari Bak Activated Sludge :
 - BOD = 65 mg/l
 - COD = 100 mg/l
 - TSS = 216 mg/l
- Effluent standart menurut baku mutu:
 - BOD = 100 mg/l
 - COD = 100 mg/l
 - TSS = 100 mg/l

Perhitungan:

- $R = \frac{S_a}{S_r - S_a}$
- $R = \frac{3000 \text{ mg/l}}{8000 \text{ mg/l} - 3000 \text{ mg/l}}$
- $R = 0,6 \text{ mg/l}$

- Debit Recycle (Q_r)
- $Q_r/Q_o = R$
- $Q_r/Q_o = 0,6$
- $Q_r = 0,6 \times Q_o$
- $Q_r = 0,6 \times 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- $Q_r = 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$

➤ Konsentrasi Return Sludge (Cr)

$$\begin{aligned} S_a (Q_o+Q_r) &= Q_r \times C_r \\ 3000 \text{ mg/l} (0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} + 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}) &= 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times C_r \\ C_r &= 8000 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Debit masuk (Qin)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{in} &= Q_o + Q_r \\ &= 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} + 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,0256 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 25,6 \text{ l/detik} \\ &= 2211,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Konsentrasi BOD dalam reaktor (Ca)

$$\begin{aligned} C_a &= \frac{(S_o \times Q_o) + (S_e \times Q_r)}{Q_o + Q_r} \\ C_a &= \frac{(360 \text{ mg/l} \times 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}) + (18 \text{ mg/l} \times 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})}{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} + 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}} \\ C_a &= 231,75 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Waktu detensi (Td) Bak Activated Sludge

$$\begin{aligned} f/m &= 0,1 - 0,6 \\ f/m &= \frac{C_a}{\theta \times X} \\ 0,6 &= \frac{231,75 \text{ mg/l}}{\theta \times 3000} \\ \theta &= 0,129 \text{ hari} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Volume Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} V_r &= Q_{in} (1+R) \theta \\ V_r &= 2211,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} (1+0,6) 0,129 \text{ hari} \\ V_r &= 456,5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Dimensi bak aerasi

Direncanakan

$$\text{Kedalaman bak} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kedalaman bak total} &= H + (20\% \times H) \\ &= 2,5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 2,5 \text{ m}) \\ &= 3 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$L = 2B$$

Maka,

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

$$456,5 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times 3 \text{ m}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{456,5 \text{ m}^3}{6 \text{ m}}}$$

$$B = 8,7 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2 \times B$$

$$L = 2 \times 8,7 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 17,4 \text{ m}$$

➤ Jari-jari Hidrolis (R)

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

$$R = \frac{17,4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{17,4 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})}$$

$$R = 2,56 \text{ m}$$

➤ Slope (S)

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

$$S = \left[\frac{0,013 \times 0,4 \text{ m/detik}}{2,56^{2/3}} \right]^2$$

$$S = 0,000000077 \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss (Hf)

$$H_f = S \times L$$

$$H_f = 0,000000077 \text{ m/m} \times 17,4 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f = 0,00000134 \text{ m}$$

➤ Kualitas lumpur yang dihasilkan setiap hari (Y_{observed})

$$Y_{\text{obs}} = \frac{Y}{1 + k_d \times \theta_c}$$

$$Y_{\text{obs}} = \frac{0,6 \text{ mgVSS/mgBOD}_5}{1 + 0,1/\text{hari} \times 8 \text{ hari}}$$

$$Y_{\text{obs}} = 0,33 \text{ mg VSS/mg BOD}_5$$

➤ Pertumbuhan MLVSS (P_x) / massa lumpur aktif

$$P_x = \frac{Y_{\text{obs}} \times Q_{\text{in}} \times (C_a - S_e)}{1000 \text{ gr/kg}}$$

$$P_x = \frac{0,33 \text{ mgVSS/mgBOD}_5 \times 2211,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times (231,75 \text{ mg/l} - 18 \text{ mg/l})}{1000 \text{ gr/kg}}$$

$$P_x = 156 \text{ kg VSS/hari}$$

➤ Dalam MLSS (P_{xSS})

$$P_{xSS} = \frac{P_x}{0,8}$$

$$P_{xSS} = \frac{156 \text{ kg VSS /hari}}{0,8}$$

$$P_{xSS} = 195 \text{ kg VSS/hari}$$

➤ Pembuangan Lumpur

Dari tangki aerasi

$$Q_{wa} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\theta_c} = \frac{456,5 \text{ m}^3}{8 \text{ hari}} = 57 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Dari Recycle Line

$$Q_{wr} = \frac{\text{Volume} \times x}{\theta_c \times X_r} = \frac{456,5 \text{ m}^3 \times 3000 \text{ mg/l}}{8 \text{ hari} \times 8000 \text{ mg/l}} = 21,39 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

➤ Kontrol F/M ratio

$$F/M = \frac{Ca}{\theta \times X} = \frac{231.75 \text{ mg/l}}{0.129 \text{ hari} \times 3000 \text{ mg/l}} = 0.6/\text{hari}$$

➤ Kontrol Volumetric Loading (V_L)

$$V_L = 0.8 - 2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari}$$

$$V_L = \frac{Q_{in} \times Ca}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$V_L = \frac{25,6 \text{ l/detik} \times 231,75 \text{ mg/l} \times 86400 \text{ detik/hari}}{456,5 \text{ m}^3 \times 10^6 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$V_L = 1,12 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{hari} \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

➤ Kebutuhan Oksigen (O_2)

Massa BOD_L

Dengan f = factor konversi BOD_5 ke BOD_L (0,85)

$$\text{Massa } BOD_L = \frac{Q_{in} \times (Ca - Se) \times 10^{-3}}{f}$$

$$2211,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times (231,75 \text{ mg/l} - 18 \text{ mg/l}) \times 10^3 \text{ gr} / 10^6 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa } BOD_L = \frac{\text{-----}}{0,85}$$

$$\text{Massa } BOD = 556,2 \text{ kg/hari}$$

➤ Kebutuhan O_2 Total

$$\text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ total} = BOD_L - (1,42 \times Px)$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ total} = 6,43 \text{ kg/hari} - (1,42 \times 156 \text{ kg VSS/hari})$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ total} = 334,68 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ total} = 13,9 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{jam}$$

➤ Kebutuhan O_2 Nyata (AOR) untuk BOD Removal

$$\text{AOR} = \frac{O_2 \text{ total}}{f}$$

$$\text{AOR} = \frac{334,68 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{hari}}{0,85}$$

$$\text{AOR} = 393,7 \text{ kg/hari}$$

➤ Volume Udara yang Dibutuhkan

$$\text{Efisiensi transfer } O_2 \text{ untuk aerasi} = 8\%$$

$$\text{Udara mengandung} = 20\% O_2$$

$$\rho \text{ udara} = 1,2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Maka,

➤ Kebutuhan Udara Teoritis

$$\text{Keb. Udara teoritis} = \frac{\text{kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ total } (\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}})}{\rho \text{ udara} \times \% O_2}$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara teoritis} = \frac{334,68 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{hari}}{1,2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 20\% O_2}$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara teoritis} = 1394,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Kebutuhan Udara Actual

$$\text{Keb. Udara actual} = \frac{\text{kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ teoritis}}{\text{efisiensi transfer } O_2}$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara actual} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{8\%}$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara actual} = 0,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Kebutuhan Udara Design

$$\text{Keb. Udara design} = \text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ actual} \times \text{factor pengamanan}$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara design} = 0,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 2$$

$$\text{Keb. Udara design} = 0,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Udara yang dibutuhkan per kg BOD₅ yang diremoval

$$\text{Kebutuhan Udara} = \frac{\text{kebutuhan udara actual}}{Q_{in}(C_a - S_e)}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Udara} = \frac{0,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{0,0256 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times (231,75 \text{ mg/l} - 18 \text{ mg/l})}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Udara} = 0,036 \text{ m}^3/\text{gr}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Udara} = 36 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg BOD}_5 \text{ yang teremoval}$$

➤ Transfer O₂ di lapangan

N = kg O₂/Kw.jam transfer di bawah kondisi lapangan

No = kg O₂/Kw.jam transfer di bawah kondisi standart (20°C) Nilai No
(1,5)

β = factor koreksi salinity surface (1)

Cw = konsentrasi O₂ jenuh (8,16 mg/l)

Cl = konsentrasi O₂ operasi (2 mg/l)

T = temperature °C

α = factor koreksi O₂ transfer (0,8 – 0,85)

$$N = No \left[\frac{\beta \times Cw \times Cl}{9,17} \right] \times 1,024^{T-20} \times \alpha$$

$$N = 1,5 \times \left[\frac{1 \times 8,16 \text{ mg/l} - 2 \text{ mg/l}}{9,17} \right] \times 1,024^{30-20} \times 0,85$$

$$N = 1,08 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{kw jam}$$

➤ Tenaga Aerator (D)

Direncanakan RO₂ = kebutuhan O₂ Total

$$D = \frac{RO_2}{N}$$

$$D = \frac{13,9 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{jam}}{1,08 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{kw jam}}$$

$$D = 12,87 \text{ kw}$$

➤ Jumlah Aerator (n)

Kriteria tenaga aerator = 2,66 – 3,88 kwh/10³.m³

Maka,

$$\text{Daya aerator} = \frac{3,88 \text{ kwh}}{10^3 \text{ xm}^3} \times \text{volume aerasi}$$

$$\text{Daya aerator} = \frac{3,88 \text{ kw}}{10^3 \text{ xm}^3} \times 456,5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Daya aerator} = 1,771 \text{ kw/unit}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{tenaga aerator}}{\text{daya aerator}}$$

$$n = \frac{12,87 \text{ kw}}{1,771 \frac{\text{kw}}{\text{unit}}}$$

n = 7 unit

(Jumlah aerator untuk bak aerator = 7 unit, ditambah dengan 1 aerator cadangan)

(Surface Aerator)

Bangunan equalisasi dilengkapi sebuah surface aerator, dalam penentuan surface aerator disesuaikan dengan kriteria dimensi bangunan, sebagai berikut :

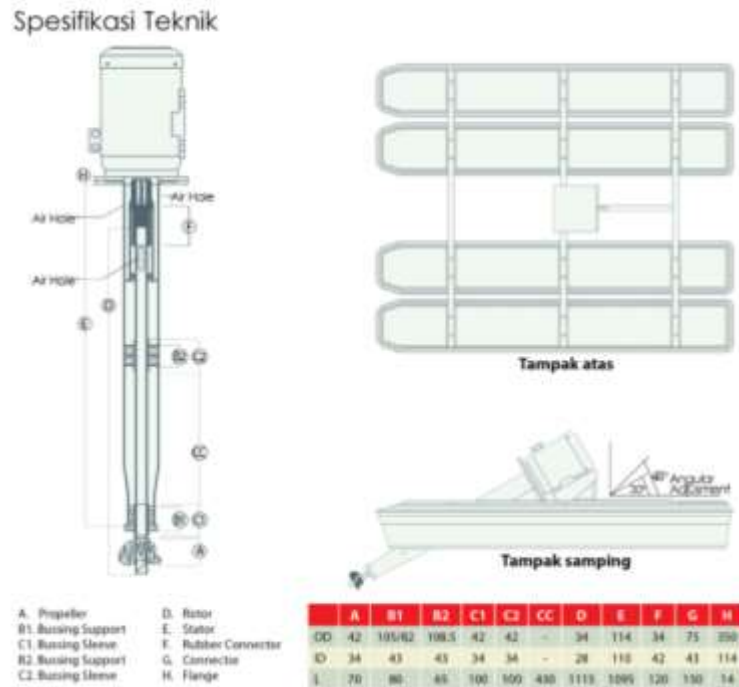
Menggunakan Mechanical Surface Aerators low speed karena rentang transfer O_2 nya 0,7 – 1,5 kg/kwH (paling tinggi) sedangkan yang dibutuhkan 1,08 kg O_2 /kw jam

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, Fifth Edition, 2014 Page 440)

Tabel 5. 2 Spesifikasi Surface Aerator

Spesifikasi Produk

Spesifikasi OXY II							
Type	2HP	3Hp	5HP	7HP	10HP	15Hp	20HP
Power	2 HP/ 380 V/ 3 phase/ 50 Hz		5,5 HP/ 380V/ 3 phase/ 50 Hz	7,5 HP/ 380V/ 3 phase/ 50 Hz	10 HP/ 380/ 660 V/ 3 Phase/ 50 Hz	15HP/ 380/ 660V/ 3ph/ 50 Hz	20HP/ 380/ 660V/ 3ph/ 50 Hz
O_2 Transfer	2,6 – 2,8 kg O_2 /m ³ /m ²		6,5 – 6,8 kg O_2 /m ³ /m ²	6,5 – 6,8 kg O_2 /m ³ /m ²	12,5 – 12,8 kg O_2 / m ³ /m ²	18,5 kg O_2 /m ³ /m ²	24,2 – 24,4 kg O_2 / m ³ /m ²
Max. Depth	2 – 2,5 meter		2,7 – 3,3 meter	2,7 – 3,3 meter	3 – 3,5 meter	3 – 3,5 meter	3 – 3,5 meter
Mixing Volume	30 – 80 m ³		30 – 80 m ³	185 – 285 m ³	30 – 80 m ³	330 – 510 m ³	490 – 760 m ³
Propeller	Stainless steel (Casting)		Stainless steel (Casting)	Stainless steel (Casting)	Stainless Steel (Casting)	Stainless steel (Casting)	Stainless steel (Casting)
Bussing	Stainless steel		Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel
Bussing support	Nylon		Nylon	Nylon	Nylon	Nylon	Nylon
Rotor			Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel
Stator			Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel
Connector			SS joint Rubber	SS joint Rubber	Rubber	Rubber	Rubber
Flange			Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel
Motor Driver			Electrim Ex. Polandia	Electrim Ex. Polandia	Siemens Type B35	Brand Elektrim B5	Elektrim ex. Poland
Floater			Fiber Reinforced Plastic	Fiber Reinforced Plastic	Fiber Reinforced Plastic	Fiber Reinforced Plastic	Fiber Reinforced Plastic



Gambar 5. 3 Gambar Surface Aerator

Spesifikasi aerator, tipe surface aerator

- Surface Turbo Jet Aerator II (OXY II) TYPE 10 HP (Fine bubble)
- Power = 10 Hp/380/60 V/3 Phase/50 Hz
- O2 transfer = 12,5 – 12,8 kg/O2/m³/m²
- Max Depth = 3 – 3,5 m
- Mixing volume = 30 – 80 m³
- Propeller = Stainless Steel (Casting)
- Bussing = Stainless Steel
- Bussing Support = Nylon
- Rotor = Stainless Steel
- Stator = Stainless Steel
- Connector = Rubber
- Flange = Stainless Steel
- Motor Driver = Siemens Type B35
- Floater = Fiber Reinforced Plastic

Saluran Inlet

Ruang Transisi

Desain Perencanaan:

Q Total	= 0,016 m ³ /detik
Qin	= 0,0256 m ³ /detik
H ruang transisi	= 1 m
Panjang saluran (L)	= 17,4 m
Lebar bak (B)	= 1 m
Waktu Detensi (td)	= 5 menit = 300 detik

Perhitungan:

➤ Kecepatan Aliran (v)

$$v = \frac{Q_{in}}{L \times H}$$
$$v = \frac{0,0256 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{17,4 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}}$$
$$v = 0,00147 \text{ m/detik}$$

➤ Jari-jari Hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{B \times H}{B + (2H)}$$
$$R = \frac{1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m} + (2 \times 1 \text{ m})}$$
$$R = 0,33 \text{ m}$$

➤ Slope (S) = $\left[\frac{V \times n}{R^{2/3}} \right]^2$

$$S = \left[\frac{0,00147 \text{ m/detik} \times 0,013}{0,33^{2/3}} \right]^2$$
$$S = 1,6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/m}$$

➤ Headloss (Hf)

$$H_f = S \times L$$
$$H_f = 1,6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/m} \times 17,4 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f = 2,784 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

Pipa Return Activated Sludge

Direncanakan:

$$Q_r = 0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

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

Perhitungan:

➤ Luas Permukaan Pipa (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,0096 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,3 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$A = 0,032 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Diameter pipa

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

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,032 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$D = 0,34 \text{ m}$$

Saluran Outlet

Desain Perencanaan:

➤ Kecepatan Aliran (v) = 0,3 m/det

➤ $Q_{eff} = 0,0256 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$

Perhitungan:

➤ Luas permukaan (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0,0256 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{detik}}}{0,3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{detik}}}$$

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

➤ Diameter Pipa (D)

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

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0.08}{3.14}}$$

$$D = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

➤ Cek Kecepatan (V_{cek})

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

$$V_{cek} = \frac{0.016}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 0,18^2}$$

$$V_{cek} = 0,6 \text{ m/detik (Memenuhi)}$$

Pompa dari Activated Sludge ke Clarifier

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Q = 2211,84 m³/hari = 0,0256 m³/detik
- D = 39,3701 inch = 1 m
- Jumlah pompa = 1 unit
- Jenis pompa = Centrifugal Pump
- Panjang pipa suction = 3 m
- Panjang pipa discharge = 5 m
- Aksesoris (nilai K): Gate valve = 0,20
- Check valve = 2,0
- Belokan 90° = 0,75
- T aliran cabang = 0,5
- T aliran lurus = 1,5
- C = 130

(Sumber : Susumu Kawamura, “Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities”, Second Edition)

Perhitungan:

Hf Pipa Suction

- Headloss Mayor Pipa Suction ($Hf_{\text{Mayor suction}}$)

$$Hf_{\text{Mayor suction}} = \frac{L \times Q^{1.85}}{(0,2785 \times D^{2.63} \times C)^{1.85}}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Mayor suction}} = \frac{3 \times 0,28^{1.85}}{(0,2785 \times 12^{2.63} \times 130)^{1.85}}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Mayor suction}} = 0,00037 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Minor Pipa Suction ($Hf_{\text{Minor suction}}$)

Belokan 90° (k = 0,75)

$$Hf_{\text{Minor suction}} = k \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Minor suction}} = 0,75 \frac{(1\text{m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Minor suction}} = 0,038 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Check Valve ($Hf_{\text{Check valve}}$)

Valve 1 buah (k = 2,0)

$$Hf_{\text{Check valve}} = k \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Check valve}} = 2,0 \frac{(1\text{m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Check valve}} = 0,1019 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Minor Total (Hf_{Minor})

$$Hf_{\text{Minor}} = 0,038 \text{ m} + 0,1019 \text{ m}$$

$$Hf_{\text{Minor}} = 0,1399 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss Pipa Suction

$$Hf \text{ pipa suction} = HF \text{ mayor} + HF \text{ minor}$$

$$= 0,00037 \text{ m} + 0,1399 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,14027 \text{ m}$$

➤ Head Statis

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head statis} &= \text{H.muka air GR} + \text{Kedalaman sumur pengumpul} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,5 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Hf discharge

➤ Headloss Mayor Pipa Discharge ($H_{f\text{Mayor Discharge}}$)

$$\begin{aligned}H_{f\text{Mayor Discharge}} &= \frac{L \times Q^{1.85}}{(0.2785 \times D^{2.63} \times C)^{1.85}} \\ H_{f\text{Mayor Discharge}} &= \frac{5 \times 0.28^{1.85}}{(0.2785 \times 12^{2.63} \times 130)^{1.85}} \\ H_{f\text{Mayor Discharge}} &= 0,00062 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Headloss Minor Pipa Discharge ($H_{f\text{Minor Discharge}}$)

Belokan 90° ($k = 0.75$)

$$\begin{aligned}H_{f\text{Minor Discharge}} &= k \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ H_{f\text{Minor Discharge}} &= 0,75 \frac{\left(\frac{0,95\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,67 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Hf Check Valve ($H_{f\text{Check Valve}}$)

Valve 1 buah ($k = 0,2$)

$$\begin{aligned}H_{f\text{Check Valve}} &= k \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ H_{f\text{Check Valve}} &= 0,2 \frac{\left(\frac{0,95\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ H_{f\text{Check Valve}} &= 0,0092 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

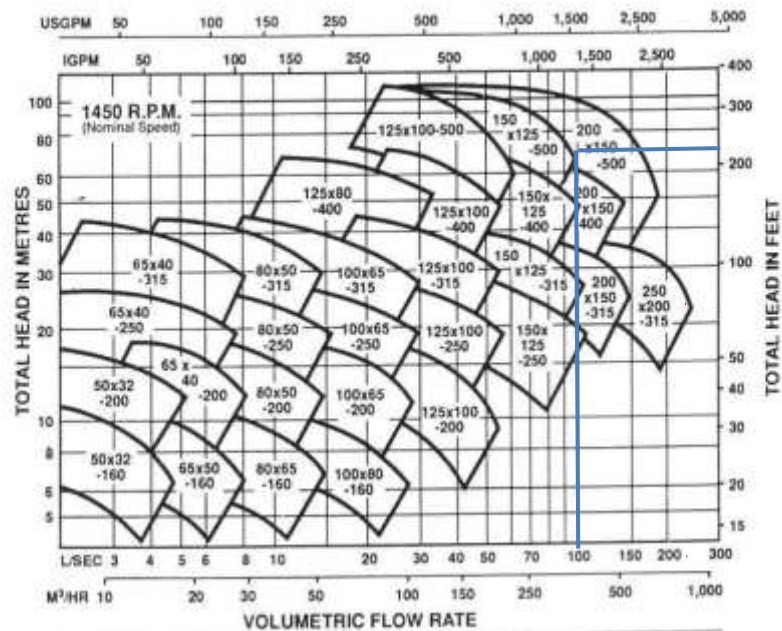
➤ Hf Discharge Total = 0,00062 m + 0,67 m + 0,0092 m
= 0,67982 m

➤ Hf total = Hf suction + Hf discharge + H statis
Hf total = 0,14027 m + 0,67982 m + 4.5 m

$$H_f \text{ total} = 5,32009 \text{ m}$$

Head pompa yang diperoleh, yaitu sebesar 5,32009 m = 209,45 inch dan debit pompa sebesar $0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = 100,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 280 \text{ l/detik}$ maka kemudian diplotkan ke dalam kurva karakteristik pompa yang digunakan, yaitu pompa sentrifugal Grundfos. Berikut adalah kurva karakteristik pompa.

SELECTION CHART 1450/2900 RPM



Berdasarkan kurva di atas diperoleh:

- Tipe pompa = 200 x 150 -500 dimana:
- 200 inch = diameter hisap (*suction*)
- 150 inch = diameter keluar (*discharge*)
- 500 = Frekuensi (Hz)



Gambar 5. 4 Pompa

Resume Activated Sludge:

- Debit recycle (Q_r) = 0,0096 m³/detik
- Debit masuk (Q_{in}) = 2211,84 m³/hari
- Waktu detensi (T_d) = 0,129 hari
- Volume reaktor (V_r) = 456,5 m³
- Tinggi bak aerasi (H) = 3 m
- Tinggi total bak aerasi (H_{total}) = 3,6 m
- Panjang bak aerasi (L) = 17,4 m
- Lebar bak aerasi = 8,7 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 2,56 m
- Slope (S) = 7,7x10⁻⁸ m/m
- Headloss (H_f) = 1,34x10⁻⁶ m
- Tenaga aerator (D) = 12,87 kw
- Jumlah aerator (n) = 7 unit
- Daya aerator = 1,771 kw/unit
- Panjang pipa resirkulasi = 17,4 m
- Diameter pipa resirkulasi = 0,34 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,18 m

Pompa

Pipa Suction

- Hf mayor suction = 0,00037 m
- Hf minor suction = 0,038 m
- Hf check valve = 0,1029 m
- Hf minor total = 0,1399 m
- Hf pipa suction = 0,14027 m
- Head statis = 4,5 m

Pipa Discharge

- Hf mayor discharge = 0,00062 m
- Hf minor discharge = 0,67 m
- Hf check valve = 0,0092 m
- Hf discharge total = 0,67982 m
- Hf total = 5,32009 m

5.6 Bak Pengendap II (Clarifier)

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Bentuk bak pengendap = Bentuk circular
- Diameter clarifier = 3 – 60 m
- Waktu detensi (td) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam
- 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
- Diameter inlet well = 15 – 20% diameter tangki
- Tinggi inlet well = 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 $V_s = < 1$ (laminar)

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

➤ Bilangan Reynold (NRe) untuk $V_h = < 2000$ (aliran laminar)

➤ Bilangan Froude (Nfr) = $> 10^{-5}$

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

➤ Koef. β (uni-granular sand/ non-uniform) = 0,04 – 0,06

➤ Faktor gesekan hidrolis (λ) = 0,03

(Sumber: Huisman, L. 2004. Sedimentation and Flotation, hal 57)

➤ Specific gravity sludge (Primary Sludge) = 1,005

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

➤ Massa jenis solid (ρ_s) = $S_g \times \rho$ = $1,005 \times 996 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1000,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$

➤ Freeboard (fb) = 5 – 30% kedalaman

(Sumber: Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159)

➤ Volatile solid = 60 – 90 %

➤ Dry solid = 3 – 8 %

➤ **(Sumber : Qasim, hal 428)**

➤ Tinggi air diatas pelimpah = 1 – 2 mm

(Sumber : Qasim, hal 287)

Desain Perencanaan:

➤ Jumlah bak pengendap = 1 bak berbentuk circular

- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,016 m³/detik
- Dengan suhu air = 30°C
- Diperoleh viskositas (μ) = 0,8004 x 10⁻³ m/detik
- Diperoleh Densitas = 0,99368 g/cm³ = 993 kg/m³

(Sumber : Reynold, hal : 762 - 763)

- Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam = 7200 detik
- Kedalaman zona settling = 3 m
- Koef Manning untuk beton (n) = 0,013
- Spesifik gravity (Ss) = 2,65
- Faktor isi porositas (β) = 0,0 – 0,12 = 0,02
- Overflow rate = 40 m³/m².hari
- D wall = 20% x D bak
- MLVSS/MLSS ratio = 80%
- MLVSS (mixed liquor volatile suspended solids) = 2400 mg/l
- MLSS (mixed liquor suspended solids) = 3000 mg/l

Perhitungan:

a. Zona Settling

$$Q_{in} = Q \text{ limbah/hari} + Q_r$$

- Debit dengan Rasio Resirkulasi (Q_r)

$$Q_r = Q \times \text{Rasio resirkulasi}$$

$$Q_r = 1382,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 0,8$$

$$Q_r = 1105,92 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

- Debit masuk (Q_{in})

$$Q_{in} = 1382,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 1105,92 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$Q_{in} = 2488,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$Q_{in} = 0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

➤ Luas Area Surface (A_s)

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{Q_{in}}{\text{overflow rate}} \\ A_s &= \frac{2488,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari}} \\ A_s &= 62,2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Diameter Bak (D_{bak})

$$\begin{aligned} D_{bak} &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ D_{bak} &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 62,2 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ D_{bak} &= 8,9 \text{ m (Memenuhi kriteria 3 – 6 m)} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Diameter Inlet Well (D_{inlet})

$$\begin{aligned} D_{inlet} &= 20\% \times \text{Diameter bak clarifier} \\ D_{inlet} &= 20\% \times 8,9 \text{ m} \\ D_{inlet} &= 1,78 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Diameter Total (D_{Total})

$$\begin{aligned} D_{Total} &= D_{bak} + D_{inlet \text{ wall}} \\ D_{Total} &= 8,9 \text{ m} + 1,78 \text{ m} \\ D_{Total} &= 10,68 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Volume Bak (V_{bak})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{bak} &= Q \times T_d \\ V_{bak} &= 0,03 \times 7200 \text{ detik} \\ V_{bak} &= 216 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Kedalaman Bak (H_{bak})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{bak} &= A \times H \\ 216 \text{ m}^3 &= 62,2 \text{ m}^2 \times H \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{216 \text{ m}^3}{62,2 \text{ m}^2}$$

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

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

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 3,5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 3,5 \text{ m})$$

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

➤ Cek Waktu Detensi (Cek_{Td})

$$Cek_{Td} = \frac{V}{Q}$$

$$Cek_{Td} = \frac{(A \times H)}{Q}$$

$$Cek_{Td} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2) \times H}{Q}$$

$$Cek_{Td} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,9\text{m})^2) \times 3,5\text{m}}{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}$$

$$Cek_{Td} = 7254,3 \text{ detik} = 2 \text{ jam (Memenuhi 1,5 – 2,5 jam)}$$

➤ Kecepatan Pengendapan (V_s)

$$V_s = \frac{H}{Cek \text{ td}}$$

$$V_s = \frac{3,5 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ jam}}$$

$$V_s = 1,75 \text{ m/jam} = 4,86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}$$

➤ Kecepatan Horizontal (V_h)

$$V_h = \frac{Q_{in}}{\pi \times D \times H}$$

$$V_h = \frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times 8,9 \text{ m} \times 3,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$V_h = 3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}$$

$$(\text{Memenuhi syarat } V_h < V_s = 3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik} < 4,86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik})$$

➤ Diameter Partikel

$$D_{\text{partikel}} = \sqrt{\frac{Vs \times \mu \times 18}{g (sg-1)}}$$

$$D_{\text{partikel}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,000486 \times 0,8746 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2 \times 18}{9,8 (2,65-1)}}$$

$$D_{\text{partikel}} = 0,00068 \text{ m}$$

➤ Kontrol Penggerusan (V_{sc})

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times (Sg-1)g \times Dp}{\lambda}}$$

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 1,65 \times 9,8 \times 0,00068 \text{ m}}{0,03}}$$

$$V_{sc} = 1,71 \text{ m/detik}$$

Memenuhi syarat, tidak terjadi penggerusan. $V_{sc} > V_s = 1,71 \text{ m/detik} > 4,86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}$

Memenuhi syarat, tidak terjadi penggerusan. $V_{sc} > V_h = 1,71 \text{ m/detik} > 3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}$.

➤ Jari-Jari Hidrolis (R)

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

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

$$R = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,9 \text{ m})^2}{3,14 \times (8,9 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$R = 0,25 \text{ m} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

➤ Slope (S)

$$S = \left[\frac{Vh \times n}{R^{2/3}} \right]^2$$

$$S = \left[\frac{3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik} \times 0,013}{(0,25)^{2/3}} \right]^2$$

$$S = 1,01 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/m}$$

➤ $H_f = S \times D$
 $H_f = 1,01 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/m} \times 8,9 \text{ m}$
 $H_f = 8,99 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

➤ Cek Bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$N_{re} = \frac{Vh \times R}{\mu}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik} \times 0,25 \text{ m}}{0,8746 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2}$$

$$N_{re} = 0,088 \text{ (Memenuhi, } N_{re} < 2000)$$

➤ Cek Bilangan Froude (Nfr)

$$N_{fr} = \frac{Vh}{\sqrt{g \times H}}$$

$$N_{fr} = \frac{3,07 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/detik}}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 3,5 \text{ m}}}$$

$$N_{fr} = 5,24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (Memenuhi, } N_{fr} > 10^{-5})$$

Resume Zona Settling:

- Debit masuk (Qin) = 0,03 m³/detik
- Luas area surface (As) = 62,2 m²
- Diameter bak (D_{bak}) = 8,9 m
- Diameter inlet well = 1,78 m
- Diameter total (D_{total}) = 10,68 m
- Volume bak (V_{bak}) = 216 m³
- Kedalaman bak (H_{bak}) = 3,5 m
- Kedalaman total bak (H_{total}) = 4,2 m
- Cek waktu detensi (Cek td) = 7254,3 detik = 2 jam
- Kecepatan pengendapan (Vs) = 1,75 m/jam = 4,86 × 10⁻⁴ m/detik
- Kecepatan horizontal (Vh) = 3,07 × 10⁻⁴ m/detik
- Diameter partikel (D_{partikel}) = 0.00068 m
- Kontrol penggerusan (Vsc) = 1,71 m/detik
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 0,25 m

- Slope (S) $= 1,01 \times 10^{-10}$ m
- Headloss (Hf) $= 8,99 \times 10^{-10}$ m
- Nre $= 0,088$ (Memenuhi, Nre < 2000)
- Nfr $= 5,24 \times 10^{-5}$ (Memenuhi, Nfr > 10^{-5})

b. Zona Sludge

Desain Perencanaan:

- Volatile solid 60% $=$ dengan Bj = 1,3 gr/cm³
- Fixed solid 40% $=$ dengan Bj = 2,5 gr/cm³
- Sludge terdiri dari 95% air dan 5% solid
- Qtiap bak $= 0,03$ m³/detik
- % removal
 - TSS = 80%
 - COD = 85%
 - TSS = 216 mg/l
 - COD = 100 mg/l

Perhitungan:

- Berat Jenis Solid (Sg)
 - Sg $= (60\% \times Sg \text{ volatile Solid}) + (40\% \times \text{Fixed Solid})$
 - Sg $= (60\% \times 1,3 \text{ gr/cm}^3) + (40\% \times 2,5 \text{ gr/cm}^3)$
 - Sg $= 1,78 \text{ gr/cm}^3$

- Berat Jenis Sludge (Si)
 - Si $= (5\% \times 1,78 \text{ gr/cm}^3) + (95\% \times 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3)$
 - Si $= 1,039 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 1039 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- Removal TSS (Cn)
 - Cn $= Co - (Co \times 80\%)$
 - Cn $= 216 \text{ mg/l} - (216 \text{ mg/l} \times 80\%)$
 - Cn $= 43,2 \text{ mg/l}$

- Berat Solid Perhari = Removal TSS x Q tiap bak
 Berat Solid Perhari = 43,2 mg/l x 0,03 m³/detik
 Berat Solid Perhari = 1,3 mg/detik = 0,11 kg/hari
- Volume Solid Perhari = $\frac{\text{Berat Solid}}{\text{Berat Jenis Solid}}$
 Volume Solid Perhari = $\frac{1,3 \text{ mg/l}}{1,78 \text{ gr/cm}^3}$
 Volume Solid Perhari = 0,73 m³/hari
- Berat Air Perhari = $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right) \times \text{Berat Solid}$
 Berat Air Perhari = $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right) \times 0,11 \text{ kg/hari}$
 Berat Air Perhari = 2,09 kg/hari
- Volume Air Perhari = $\frac{\text{Berat Air}}{\text{Berat Jenis Air}}$
 Volume Air Perhari = $\frac{2,09 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}$
 Volume Air Perhari = 0,00209 m³/hari
- Volume Lumpur Perhari = Volume Air + Volume Solid
 Volume Lumpur Perhari = 0,00209 m³/hari + 0,73 m³/hari
 Volume Lumpur Perhari = 0,732 m³/hari
- Berat Lumpur = Volume Lumpur x Berat Jenis Sludge
 Berat Lumpur = 0,732 m³/hari x 1039 kg/m³
 Berat Lumpur = 760,5 kg/hari

Resume Zona Sludge:

- Berat jenis solid (Sg) = 1,78 gr/cm³
 ➤ Berat jenis sludge (Si) = 1,039 gr/cm³ = 1039 kg/m³
 ➤ Removal TSS (Cn) = 43,2 mg/l

- Berat solid perhari = 0,11 kg/hari
- Volume solid perhari = 0,73 m³/hari
- Berat air perhari = 2,09 kg/hari
- Volume air perhari = 0,00209 m³/hari
- Volume lumpur perhari = 0,732 m³/hari
- Berat lumpur = 760,5 kg/hari
- Kedalaman zona sludge = 0,69 m

c. Zona Thickening

Perhitungan

- Total Massa Solid Dalam Bak

$$\text{Massa Solid Total} = \text{MLVSS} \times \text{Volume Bak}$$

$$\text{Massa Solid Total} = \text{MLVSS} \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,9^2) \times 3,5\text{m}\right)$$

$$\text{Massa Solid Total} = 2400 \text{ mg/l} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ kg/mg} \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,9^2) \times 3,5\text{m}\right)$$

$$\text{Massa Solid Total} = 522,3 \text{ kg}$$

- MLVSS dalam Clarifier

Diasumsi % biological yang tetap dalam bak Activated Sludge = 30%

maka:

$$\text{MLVSS} = 30\% \times \text{MLVSS}$$

$$= 30\% \times 2400 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$= 720 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Massa Solid Clarifier = (1-P) x Massa Solid Dalam Bak

$$\text{Massa Solid Clarifier} = (1-0,3) \times 522,3 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Solid Clarifier} = 365,6 \text{ kg/bak}$$

- Kedalaman Zona Thickening (H)

$$H = \frac{\text{Massa Solid Total Clarifier}}{\text{MLSS} \times \text{Luas Surface Area}}$$

$$H = \frac{365,6 \text{ kg/bak}}{3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 62,2 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$H = 1,9 \text{ m}$$

Dimensi Ruang Lumpur

Desain Perencanaan:

- Pengurasan = Setiap 1 hari sekali
- Waktu tinggal = 2 jam/hari
- Diameter permukaan bawah = $\frac{1}{4} D \text{ bak} = \frac{1}{4} \times 8,9 \text{ m} = 2,2 \text{ m}$
- Diameter permukaan atas = Diameter bak clarifier = 8,9 m

Perhitungan:

- Volume Lumpur = Volume Lumpur x Waktu Pengurasan
Volume Lumpur = $0,732 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1 \text{ hari}$
Volume Lumpur = $0,732 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 732 \text{ kg/hari}$

- Luas Permukaan Atas (A)

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

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (8,9)^2$$

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

- Luas Permukaan Bawah (A')

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

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

$$A' = 3,88 \text{ m}^2 = 4 \text{ m}^2$$

- Volume Ruang Lumpur = $\frac{\text{Total Massa Solid} + \text{Volume Lumpur}}{\rho_s}$

$$\text{Volume Ruang Lumpur} = \frac{732 \text{ kg}}{1000,9 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

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

Direncanakan pengurasan dilakukan setiap hari dan ruang lumpur berbentuk kerucut dengan asumsi diameter ruang lumpur sebagai berikut :

Diameter permukaan atas = 8,9 m (diameter bak settling)

Jari-jari permukaan atas (R) = 4,45 m

Diameter permukaan bawah = 2 m (asumsi)

Jari-jari permukaan bawah (r) = 1 m

Vol. ruang lumpur = volume kerucut terpancung

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H$

$0,73 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times 3,14 \times 1^2 \times H$

H = 0,69 m

➤ Kedalaman Total *Clarifier*

$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{settling}} + H_{\text{thickening}} + H_{\text{sludge}}$

= 3,5 m + 1,9 m + 0,69 m

= 6,09 m = 6 m

Pompa resirkulasi

Kriteria Perencanaan:

➤ ρ air (29°C) = 995,97 kg/m³

(Sumber : Reynold, 1996 hal 762)

➤ Kecepatan aliran (v) rencana = 0,5 m/s – 0,8 m/dtk

➤ Menggunakan pipa dengan C = 110

(Sumber : Mackenzie L. Davis, 2010 hal C-1)

➤ Aksesoris (nilai K)

Belokan 90° = 0,3

(Sumber: Kawamura, 1991 hal 638)

Data Perencanaan:

➤ Debit yang digunakan = 0,016 m³/s

➤ Panjang pipa suction = 7,45 (4,45 m + 3 m)

➤ Panjang pias discharge = 20,4 (17,4 m + 3 m)

➤ H statis = 27,85 m

Perhitungan:

- Diameter pipa suction & pipa discharge

$$Q = v \times A$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{v} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,4} = 0,04 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D = \left[\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right]^{0,5} = \left[\frac{4 \times 0,04}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$D = 0,22 \text{ m} = 8 \text{ inchi}$$

- Cek Kecepatan aliran (v)

$$Q = v \times A$$

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,22^2} = 0,42 \text{ m/s}$$

- Headloss pipa Suction

Hf mayor (untuk pipa lurus)

$$L = \text{total L suction} = 12,4 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hf_{\text{mayor}} &= 10,7 \times \left(\frac{Q}{C} \right)^{1,85} \times \left(\frac{L}{D^{4,87}} \right) \\ &= 10,7 \times \left(\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{110} \right)^{1,85} \times \left(\frac{7,45}{0,22^{4,87}} \right) \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Sumber : Mackenzie L. Davis, 2010 hal3-19)

- Hf minor (aksesoris pipa)

Belokan 90° = 1 buah (K = 0,3)

$$Hf_{\text{minor}} = 0,3 \times \frac{(0,91 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,015 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hf_{\text{suction total}} &= Hf_{\text{mayor}} + Hf_{\text{minor}} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,015 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,025 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Headloss pipa Discharge

Hf mayor (untuk pipa lurus)

L = total L Discharge = 20,4 m

$$\begin{aligned} Hf_{\text{mayor}} &= 10,7 \times \left(\frac{Q}{C}\right)^{1,85} \times \left(\frac{L}{D^{4,87}}\right) \\ &= 10,7 \times \left(\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{110}\right)^{1,85} \times \left(\frac{20,4 \text{ m}}{0,22^{4,87}}\right) \\ &= 0,027 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(Sumber : Mackenzie L. Davis, 2010 hal3-19)

➤ Hf minor (aksesoris pipa)

Belokan 90° = 1 buah (K = 0,3)

$$Hf_{\text{minor}} = 0,3 \times \frac{(0,99 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,014 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hf_{\text{Discharge total}} &= Hf_{\text{mayor}} + Hf_{\text{minor}} \\ &= 0,027 \text{ m} + 0,014 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,041 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Headloss total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Headloos Total} &= Hf_{\text{suction}} + Hf_{\text{discharge}} + H_{\text{statis}} \\ &= 0,025 \text{ m} + 0,041 \text{ m} + 27,85 \text{ m} \\ &= 27,9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Didapat Q sebesar 1400 m³/hari >> 58,3 m³ /jam dengan Head sebesar 27,9 m, maka dapat digunakan pompa Centrifugal Slurry Pumps dengan spesifikasi

- Model = 2/1.5B-AH
- Power = 15 Kw
- Kapasitas = 32,4 – 72 m³ /jam

d. Zona Outlet

Kriteria perencanaan:

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

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

- Kecepatan saluran pelimpah = 0,3 m/s
- Lebar saluran pelimpah = 2 x kedalaman saluran pelimpah
- Kecepatan pipa outlet = 0,5 m/s
- Panjang pipa outlet (L) = 1,5 m

Menggunakan pipa jenis *Ductile Cast Iron Pipe* (DCIP), dengan nilai C = 110

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

Perhitungan:

- Panjang keliling Weir
$$P = \pi \times \text{diameter bak}$$
$$= 3,14 \text{ m} \times 8,9 \text{ m}$$
$$= 27,9 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah V notch setiap pelimpah (*Weir*)

- $$n = \frac{\text{panjang keliling weir}}{\text{jarak antar v notch}}$$
$$= \frac{27,9 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}}$$
$$= 55,8 \gg 56 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit V notch

$$Q_{V \text{ notch}} = \frac{Q_{in}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{56}$$

$$= 5,3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Tinggi pelimpah setelah melalui V-notch

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

$$5,3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0,584 \times \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81} \times \tan \frac{90^\circ}{2} \times h^{2/5}$$

$$5,3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 2,2 h^{2/5}$$

$$h = 0,035 \text{ m}$$

- Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah

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

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

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

- Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = W \times h$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 0,22 + (20\% \times 0,22)$$

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

$$B = 2 \times h$$

$$= 2 \times 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,52 \text{ m}$$

Pipa Outlet

- Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter Pipa Outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,05}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,28 \text{ m} \gg 11 \text{ inchi} \rightarrow \text{pasaran RUCIKA LITE} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss pipa

Headloss Mayor (Hf mayor)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf mayor} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 110 \times 0,28^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 1,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,000622 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Hf minor)

1 elbow 90° + 1 gate valve

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf minor} &= \left(\frac{n \times k \times v^2}{2 \times g} \right) + \left(\frac{n \times k \times v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1 \times 1,1 \times 0,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) + \left(\frac{1 \times 0,19 \times 0,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,0089 \text{ m} + 0,0015 \\ &= 0,0104 \end{aligned}$$

- Hf Total = Hf mayor + Hf minor
= 0,000622 m + 0,0104 m
= 0,011 m

Resume Zona Thickening

Zona Thickening

- Total massa solid dalam bak = 522,3 kg
- Massa solid Clarifier = 356,5 kg/bak
- Kedalaman zona thickening (H) = 1,9 m

Ruang lumpur

- Volume lumpur = $0,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 730 \text{ kg/hari}$
- Luas permukaan (A) = 62,2 m
- Luas permukaan bawah (A') = 4 m
- Volume ruang lumpur = $0,73 \text{ m}^3$
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 1,9 m
- Kedalaman total Clarifier (H_{total}) = 6 m

5.7 Sludge Drying Bed

Kriteria Perencanaan:

- Waktu pengeringan = 5 – 15 hari
- Tebal sludge cake = 20 – 30 cm
- Tebal pasir = 23 – 30 cm
- Lebar = 6 m
- Panjang = 6 – 30 m
- Slope = 1% dari tinggi
- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = $> 0,75 \text{ m/s}$
- Berat air dalam cake (Pi) = 60% – 70%
- Kadar air (P) = 60% – 80%
- Kadar solid = 20% – 40%
- Sludge loading rate = 120 – 50 kg/solid kering/ $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{tahun}$
- Diameter pipa outlet = 150 mm = 0,15 m

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 1991. Wastewater Engineering: Treatment, Disposal, and Reuse 4th edition, hal 1570-1572. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company)

Desain Perencanaan:

- Lumpur dari Clarifier
- Berat lumpur = 760,5 kg/hari
- V lumpur = 0,73 m³/hari
- V Solid = 0,73 m³/hari
- Berat solid = 0,11 kg/hari
- Tebal pasir = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Tebal kerikil = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Tebal sludge cake = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- Kadar air (P) = 75%
- Berat air dalam cake (pi) = 65% kadar
- L : B = 1 : 2
- Freeboard = 20% kedalaman
- Kecepatan (v) = 0,01 m/detik

Perhitungan:

Dimensi Bed 1 (Bed Lumpur dari clarifier)

- Tebal media = Tebal pasir + tebal kerikil

$$\text{Tebal media} = 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

- Volume Sludge Cake (Vi)

$$V_i = \frac{V \text{ lumpur} \times (1-P)}{1-P_i}$$

$$V_i = \frac{0,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times (1-0,75)}{1-0,65}$$

$$V_i = 0,52 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

- Volume Sludge Drying Bed (V)

$$V = V_i \times \text{Waktu Pengeringan}$$

$$V = 0,52 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 10 \text{ hari}$$

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

➤ Volume Tiap Bed (Vb)

$$Vb = \frac{V}{\Sigma bed}$$

$$Vb = \frac{5,2 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ bak}}$$

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

➤ Dimensi Tiap Bed

$$A = \frac{Vb}{\text{Tebal cake}}$$

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

$$A = 17,3 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A = L \times B$$

$$17,3 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B$$

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

$$B = 4,15 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2B$$

$$L = 2 \times 4,15 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 8,3 \text{ m}$$

➤ Kedalaman Total (H_{total})

$$H_{\text{total}} = \text{Kedalaman cake} + \text{kedalaman media}$$

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,9 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m}$$

➤ Volume Air (Va)

$$Va = \frac{V \text{ lumpur} - Vi}{\Sigma bed} \times td$$

$$Va = \frac{0,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} - 0,52 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{1} \times 1 \text{ hari}$$

$$V_a = 0,21 \text{ m}^3$$

➤ Kedalaman Total dengan Underdrain (H)

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

$$H = \frac{0,21 \text{ m}^3}{17,3 \text{ m}^3}$$

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

➤ Kedalaman Total Bed (H_{total})

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{cake}} + H_{\text{pasir}} + H_{\text{kerikil}} + H_{\text{underdrain}}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0,91 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m}$$

➤ Tinggi Bangunan (H_{bangunan})

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

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

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

Pipa Outlet

Direncanakan:

$$D = 150 \text{ mm} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

Resume Sludge Drying Bed:

- Tebal pasir = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Tebal kerikil = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Tebal cake = 30 cm = 0,3 m
- Volume cake sludge (V_i) = 0,52 m³/hari
- Volume SDB = 5,2 m³
- Jumlah bed = 1 buah
- Volume tiap bed (V_b) = 5,2 m³/hari
- Lebar (B) = 4,15 m

- Panjang (L) = 8,3 m
- Kedalaman total = 1 m
- Kedalaman total dengan underdrain = 1,2 m
- Diameter pipa inlet = 0,28 m
- Panjang pipa inlet = 2 m
- Panjang Plat = 0,5 m
- Lebar Plat = 0,5 m
- Tebal plat = 0,5 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,15 m

BAB VI

PROFIL HIDROLIS

Profil hidrolis dapat menunjukkan ketinggian muka air di masing-masing unit. Penggambaran profil hidrolis ini menggunakan elevasi muka tanah unit pengolahan dan headloss pada masing-masing bangunan. Berikut ini perhitungan profil hidrolis di masing-masing unit pengolahan. Direncanakan datum sebagai tinggi permukaan tanah adalah $\pm 0,00$ m

6.1 Saluran Pembawa dan *Screening*

- Elevasi awal = Elevasi muka tanah
- Kedalaman total = 0,168 m
- Kedalaman air = 0,14 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level muka bangunan = 0,00 m
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total – Tebal dinding
= 0,00 m – 0,168 m – 0,2 m
= - 0,368 m (Dibawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total + Kedalaman air
= 0,00 m – 0,168 m + 0,14 m
= - 0,028 (Dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.2 Bak Penampung

- Kedalaman total = 1,8 m
- Kedalaman air = 1,5 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level muka bangunan = 0,00 m
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total – Tebal dinding
= 0,00 m – 1,8 m – 0,2 m

- = - 2 m (Dibawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total + Kedalaman air
= 0,00 m – 1,8 m + 1,5 m
= - 0,3 (Dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.3 Bak Pengendap I (Sedimentasi)

- Kedalaman total = 3,53 m
- Kedalaman air = 2,50 m
- Freeboard = 0,2 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level muka bangunan = 0,00 m
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total – Tebal dinding
= 0,00 m – 3,53 m – 0,2 m
= - 3,73 m (Dibawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = Elevasi awal – Freeboard
= 0,00 m – 0,23 m
= - 0,23 (Dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.4 Activated Sludge

- Elevasi awal = Elevasi muka tanah
- Kedalaman total = 3,6 m
- Kedalaman air = 3 m
- Freeboard = 0,6 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level muka bangunan = Elevasi awal + Kedalaman bangunan diatas tanah
= 0,00 m + 1,5 m
= +1,5 m (Diatas permukaan tanah)
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman bangunan dibawah tanah + fb
= 0,00 m – 2,1 m – 0,2 m

- = - 2,3 m (Diatas permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = Elevasi awal – Kedalaman total – Kedalaman air
= 0,00 m – 3,6 m + 3 m – 0,3
= + 0,9 (Dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.5 Bak Pengendap II (Clarifier)

- Kedalaman Bangunan = 4,2 m
- Kedalaman air = 80 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal + Kedalaman bangunan dibawah tanah + Tebal dinding
= 0,00 m – 5,30 m – 0,2 m
= - 5,50 m (Dibawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka bangunan = Elevasi awal + Kedalaman bangunan diatas tanah
= 0,00 m + 1,5 m
= + 1,50 m (Diatas permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = Elevasi awal + Kedalaman air + Tebal dinding
= 0,00 m - 3,5 m - 0,2 m
= - 3,7 m (Dibawah permukaan tanah)

6.6 Sludge Drying Bed

- Elevasi awal = Elevasi muka tanah
- Kedalaman total = 1,8 m
- Kedalaman air = 1 m
- Freeboard = 0,2 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,00 m
- Level dasar bangunan = Elevasi awal
= 0,00 m
- Level muka bangunan = Elevasi awal + Kedalaman total + H freeboard +
Tebal dinding sludge

$$= 0,00 \text{ m} + 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$= + 1,8 \text{ m (Diatas permukaan tanah)}$$

BAB VII

BILL OF QUANTITY (BOQ) DAN RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA (RAB)

7.1 Bill Of Quantity (BOQ)

BOQ (Bill of Quantity) adalah perincian jumlah dari seluruh peralatan dan pekerjaan yang dibutuhkan di dalam perencanaan, sedangkan RAB (Rencana Anggaran Biaya) adalah biaya yang diperlukan dalam pengadaan peralatan dan biaya pembayaran tenaga kerja. Berikut merupakan hasil perhitungan dari peralatan dan pekerjaan yang akan digunakan dalam perencanaan bangunan pengolahan air limbah industri pengalengan ikan.

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

1. Saluran Pembawa dan Screen
2. Bak Penampung
3. Sedimentasi
4. Activates Sludge
5. Clarifier
6. Sludge Drying Bed

Yang perlu diperhatikan dalam BOQ dan RAB ini antara lain kebutuhan untuk penggalian tanah, pemasangan beton dan pelengkap bangunan (contoh: pintu air, pipa, pompa, tabung gas, paddle, bar screen dll). Yang perlu diperhatikan dalam BOQ dan RAB ini antara lain kebutuhan untuk penggalian tanah, pemasangan beton dan pelengkap bangunan (contoh: pintu air, pipa, pompa, tabung gas, paddle, bar screen dll).

Tabel 7. 1 Analisa Unit Bangunan

No.	Uraian	Panjang (m)	Lebar (m)	Tinggi (m)	Volume Galian (m ³)	Volume Bangunan (m ³)	Volume Beton (m ³)
1.	Saluran Pembawa	2	0,28	0,14	0,36	0,078	0,282
2.	Screen	0,24	0,28	0,17	0,08	0,011	0,069
3.	Bak Penampung	8,76	4,38	1,5	69,76	57,55	12,21
4.	Sedimentasi	8,5	4,2	2,3	95,7	82,11	13,59
5.	Activated Sludge	17,4	8,7	3,6	595,2	544,968	50,2
6.	Clarifier	8,9	8,9	4,2	91	83,17	7,83
7.	Sludge Drying Bed	8,3	4,15	1,2	51,76	41,34	10,42

Penggalian Tanah Biasa Untuk Kontruksi					
No.	Uraian	Volume/ Panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan
1.	Pekerja	0,75	1	0,75	Oh
2.	Mandor	0,025	1	0,025	Oh
Untuk Membuat 1 m ³ Dinding Beton Bertulang					
No.	Uraian	Volume/ Panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan
1.	Semen PC 40 kg	8,4	1	8,4	Zak
2.	Batu Pecah	0,81	1	0,81	m ³
3.	Pasir Cor	0,54	1	0,54	m ³
4.	Besi Beton Polos	157,5	1	157,5	Kg

5.	Paku Usuk	3,2	1	3,2	Kg
6.	Plywood	2,8	1	2,8	Lembar
7.	Kawat Beton	2,25	1	2,25	Kg
8.	Kayu Meranti Bekisting	0,24	1	0,24	m ³
Saluran Pembawa					
1.	Volume Galian	0,36	1	1	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	0,282	1	1	m ³
Bar Screen					
1.	Kisi Diameter	0,15	1	0,15	M
2.	Volume Galian	0,08	1	0,08	m ³
3.	Volume Beton	2	1	2	m ³
Bak Penampung					
1.	Volume Galian	69,76	1	69,76	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	12,21	1	12,21	m ³
3.	Pompa	1	1	1	Buah
Sedimentasi					
Zona Inlet					
1.	Volume Galian	0,52	1	0,52	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	0,40	1	0,40	m ³
Zona Settling					
1.	Volume Galian	95,7	1	95,7	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	13,59	1	13,59	m ³
Zona Sludge					
1.	Volume Galian	12,88	1	12,88	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	3,88	1	3,88	m ³
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah

4.	Pompa	1	1	1	Buah
Zona Outlet					
1.	Volume Galian	4,62	1	4,62	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	4,42	1	4,42	m ³
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah
Activated Sludge					
1.	Volume Galian	595,2	1	595,2	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	50,2	1	50,2	m ³
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah
4.	Pompa penguras lumpur	1	1	1	Buah
5.	Aerator	1	8	8	Buah
Clarifier					
1.	Volume Galian	91	1	91	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	7,83	1	7,83	m ³
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah
4.	Pompa penguras lumpur	1	1	1	Buah
5.	Pipa Outlet	1	1	1	Buah
Sludge Drying Bed					
1.	Volume Galian	51,76	1	51,76	m ³
2.	Volume Beton	10,42	1	10,42	m ³
3.	Pasir	1	1	1	M
4.	Kerikil	1	1	1	M
5.	Pipa Outlet 8"	1	1	1	M

7.2 Analisis Harga Satuan Pekerjaan dan Perhitungan RAB

RAB (Rencana Anggaran Biaya) adalah biaya yang diperlukan dalam pengadaan peralatan dan biaya pembayaran tenaga kerja. Berikut merupakan

perincian anggaran dari seluruh peralatan dan pekerjaan yang dibutuhkan dalam merencanakan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Buangan Industri Pengalengan Ikan :

Tabel 7. 2 BOQ RAB Bangunan Pengalengan Ikan

Penggalian Tanah Biasa Untuk Kontruksi							
No.	Uraian	Volume/ Panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga Satuan (Rp)
1.	Pekerja	0,75	1	0,75	oh	Rp 115.000	Rp 86.250
2.	Mandor	0,025	1	0,025	oh	Rp 163.000	Rp 4.075
Total							Rp 90.325
Untuk Membuat 1 m ³ Dinding Beton Bertulang							
No.	Uraian	Volume/ Panjang	Jumlah Unit	Total	Satuan		
1.	Semen PC 40 kg	8,4	1	8,4	Zak	Rp 61.300	Rp 514.920
2.	Batu Pecah	0,81	1	0,81	m ³	Rp 395.200	Rp 320.112
3.	Pasir Cor	0,54	1	0,54	m ³	Rp 260.000	Rp 140.400
4.	Besi Beton Polos	157,5	1	157,5	Kg	Rp 13.000	Rp. 2.047.500
5.	Paku Usuk	3,2	1	3,2	Kg	Rp 15.600	Rp 49.920
6.	Plywood	2,8	1	2,8	Lembar	Rp 128.900	Rp 360.920
7.	Kawat Beton	2,25	1	2,25	Kg	Rp 26.500	Rp 59.625
8.	Kayu Meranti Bekisting	0,24	1	0,24	m ³	Rp 3.48.000	Rp 836.160
Total							Rp 4.329.557

Saluran Pembawa							
1.	Volume Galian	0,36	1	0,36	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 32.517
2.	Volume Beton	0,282	1	0,282	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 1.220.557
Total							Rp 1.253.074
Bar Screen							
1.	Kisi Diameter	0,15	1	0,15	m	Rp 150.000	Rp 150.000
2.	Volume Galian	0,08	1	0,08	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 7.226
3.	Volume Beton	2	1	2	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 8. 659.114
Total							Rp 8.666.340
Bak Penampung							
1.	Volume Galian	69,76	1	69,76	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 6.301.072
2.	Volume Beton	12,21	1	12,21	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 52.863.890
3.	Pompa	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 50.000.000	Rp50.000.000
Total							Rp 109.164.962
Saluran Pembawa Menuju Sedimentasi							
1.	Pipa L Suction	1,5	1	1,5	m	Rp 1.500.000	Rp 2.250.000

2.	Check Valve	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 2.000.000	Rp 2.000.000
3	Foot Valve	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 500.000	Rp 500.000
4	Elbow 90	3	1	3	Buah	Rp 400.000	Rp 1.200.000
5	L Pipa Discharge	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 1.500.000	Rp 1.500.000
6	Pipa Suction 8"	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
6	Volume Galian	0,36	1	1	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 32.517
7	Volume Beton	0,282	1	1	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 1.220.935
Total							Rp 7.920.925
Sedimentasi							
Zona Inlet							
1.	Volume Galian	0,52	1	0,52	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 46.969
2.	Volume Beton	0,40	1	0,40	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 1.731.822
Total							Rp 1.778.791
Zona Settling							
1.	Volume Galian	95,7	1	95,7	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 8.644.102
2.	Volume Beton	13,59	1	13,59	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 58.838.679
Total							Rp 67.182.781
Zona Sludge							

1.	Volume Galian	12,88	1	12,88	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 1.163.386
2.	Volume Beton	3,88	1	3,88	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 16.798.681
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
4.	Pompa	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 50.000.000	Rp. 50.000.00
Total							Rp 68.432.992
Zona Outlet							
1.	Volume Galian	4,62	1	4,62	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 417.301
2.	Volume Beton	4,42	1	4,42	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 19.136.641
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
Total							Rp 23.724.867
Activated Sludge							
1.	Volume Galian	595,2	1	595,2	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 53.761.440
2.	Volume Beton	50,2	1	50,2	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 217.343.761
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
4.	Pompa penguras lumpur	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 50.000.000	Rp 50.000.000
5.	Aerator	1	9	9	Buah	Rp 15.000.000	Rp 135.000.000

Total							Rp 456.576.126
Clarifier							
1.	Volume Galian	91	1	91	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 5.509.825
2.	Volume Beton	7,83	1	7,83	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 333.876.941
3.	Pipa Sludge 8"	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
4.	Pompa penguras lumpur	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 50.000.000	Rp. 50.000.000
5.	Pipa Outlet	1	1	1	Buah	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
Total							Rp 390.328.616
Sludge Drying Bed							
1.	Volume Galian	51,76	1	51,76	m ³	Rp 90.325	Rp 4.675.222
2.	Volume Beton	10,42	1	10,42	m ³	Rp 4.329.557	Rp 45.113.983
3.	Pasir	1	1	1	m	Rp 395.200	Rp 395.200
4.	Kerikil	1	1	1	m	Rp 395.200	Rp 395.200
5.	Pipa Outlet 8"	1	1	1	m	Rp 470.925	Rp 470.925
Total							Rp 51.050.530

Tabel 7. 3 Tabel Total RAB

No.	Unit	RAB
1.	Saluran Pembawa	Rp 1.253.074
2.	Screen	Rp 8.666.340
3.	Bak Penampung	Rp 117.085.847
4.	Sedimentasi	Rp 161.119.431
5.	Activated Sludge	Rp 456.576.126
6.	Clarifier	Rp 390.328.616
7.	Sludge Drying Bed	Rp 51.050.530
Total		Rp 1.118.897.183