

BAB 5

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN UNIT PENGOLAHAN

5.1. Unit Intake

Pada perancangan unit pengolahan instalasi air minum ini menggunakan River Intake.

1. Perhitungan Pipa Inlet

Pengambilan air baku dari sungai diperlukan pipa inlet untuk mengalirkan air ke sumur pengumpul.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan (v) air masuk ke pipa inlet = 0.6 m/detik – 3 m/detik. (RI-SPAM, 2010) Penyusunan Rencana Induk Sistem Pelayanan Air Minum hal 9
- Kemiringan dasar sumur = (1-2)% (Sumber: Kawamura, 1991)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit (Q) = 100 liter/detik = $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Dipasang 2 pipa inlet untuk kondisi HWL (High Water Level) 1 buah pipa dan LWL (Low Water Level) 1 buah pipa
- Panjang Pipa (L) asumsi:
 - $L \text{ HWL} = 1 \text{ m}$
 - $L \text{ LWL} = 2 \text{ m}$
- Ketinggian pipa (H):
 - Pipa HWL = 5m
 - Pipa LWL = 2m
- Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa :
 - HWL = $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
 - LWL = $0,9 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Menggunakan Pipa Cast Iron dengan nilai $C = 130$
- Nilai k gate valve = 0,19 (Sumber : Qasim, 2000)

- Free board = 0,2 m (semua hasil perhitungan ditambahkan freeboard)
- Lebar pintu air = lebar sumur pengumpul
- Tinggi pintu air = kedalaman LWL
- Tinggi jagaan pintu air = 0,5 m
- Total tinggi pintu air = 6m + 0,5m = 6,5 m

c. Perhitungan

- Debit tiap pipa

$$Q = \frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\Sigma \text{ pipa}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{2} = 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Luas penampang pipa inlet

a. Kondisi HWL

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1 \text{ m/s}} = 0,05 \text{ m}^2$$

b. Kondisi LWL

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,7 \text{ m/s}} = 0,07 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa inlet

a. Kondisi HWL

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,25 \text{ m} = 9,84 \text{ inchi}$$

$$D \text{ total} = D + 10\% D(\text{fb})$$

$$= 0,25 + 0,025$$

$$= 0,275 \text{ m} = 10,82 \text{ inchi}$$

b. Kondisi LWL

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,07 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,3 \text{ m} = 11,81 \text{ inchi}$$

$$D \text{ total} = D + 10\% D(\text{fb})$$

$$= 0,3 + 0,03$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ m} = 13 \text{ inchi}$$

- Cek kecepatan

a. Kondisi HWL

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,27 \text{ m})^2} = 0,87 \text{ m/detik (memenuhi)}$$

b. Kondisi LWL

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,33 \text{ m})^2} = 0,6 \text{ m/detik (memenuhi)}$$

• Headloss pipa

a. Kondisi HWL

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,27^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 6 \\ &= 0,003 \times 6 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Kondisi LWL

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,33^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 8 \\ &= 0,001 \times 8 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,008 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

• Slope pipa inlet

a. Kondisi HWL

$$S = \frac{H_f}{L} = \frac{0,02 \text{ m}}{6 \text{ m}} = 0,003 \text{ m/m}$$

b. Kondisi LWL

$$S = \frac{H_f}{L} = \frac{0,008 \text{ m}}{8 \text{ m}} = 0,001 \text{ m/m}$$

• Headloss saat air keluar dari pintu air

a. Kondisi HWL

$$H_f = K \times \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,2 \times \frac{0,87^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,008 \text{ m}$$

b. Kondisi LWL ;;

$$H_f = K \times \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,2 \times \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,004 \text{ m}$$

Resume:

- Debit tiap pipa inlet = $0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Luas penampang pipa
 - a. Kondisi HWL = $0,05 \text{ m}^2$
 - b. Kondisi LWL = $0,07 \text{ m}^2$
- Dimater pipa inlet

- a. Kondisi HWL = 0,275 m = 10,82 inchi
- b. Kondisi LWL = 0,33m = 13 inchi
- Cek kecepatan
 - a. Kondisi HWL= 0,87m/detik (memenuhi)
 - b. Kondisi LWL=0,6 m/detik (memenuhi)
- Slope
 - a. Kondisi HWL =0,003m/m
 - b. Kondisi LWL =0,001m/m
- Headloss sepanjang pipa
 - a. Kondisi HWL = 0,02 m
 - b. Kondisi LWL = 0,008m
- Headloss pintu air
 - a. Kondisi HWL =0,008m
 - b. Kondisi LWL =0,004m

2. Perhitungan Bar Screen

Bar screen akan diletakkan di masing- masing pipa inlet yang berfungsi untuk menyisahkan benda-benda kasar yang melayang, sehingga tidak mengganggu pompa jika intake tersebut menggunakan pompa dan pengoperasian unit pengolahan selanjutnya.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran melalui screen = 0,3-0,6(m/det)
- Ukuran batang :
 - Lebar = 4-8 mm
 - Tebal = 25-50 mm
- Jarak antar batang = 25-75 mm
- Slope = 45-60 derajat
- Headloss yang diperbolehkan 150-800 mm
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 25 - 75 mm = 0,025 - 0,075 m

(Said, 2007) Pengantar Umum Perencanaan Fasilitas Pengolahan Air Minum hal 148

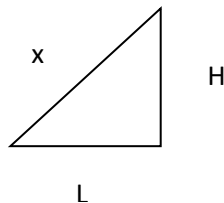
- Kemiringan kisi (θ)= 30 – 45°
- Faktor bentuk kisi berbentuk bulat (β)= 1,79
- Head Loss (H_f) = < 150 mm
(Sumber : Syed. R. Qosim., “Wastewater Treatment Plants, Planning, Design, and Operation”, 158) table 7.14.1

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit (Q) = 100 liter/detik=0,1m³/detik
- Jumlah bar screen 2 buah di setiap pipa inlet
- Debit tiap bar screen
 - Q_{HWL} = 0,05 m³/detik
 - Q_{LWL} = 0,05 m³/detik
- Screen yang digunakan adalah coarse screen
- Lebar bukaan (D) mengikuti diameter pipa inlet terbesar = 0,33m = 13 inchi
- Lebar Kisi (d)= 6 mm =0,006 m
- Kemiringan kisi (θ)= 45°
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 50mm = 0,05 m
- Tinggi tiap screen = 0,34 m
- Faktor bentuk kisi berbentuk bulat (β)= 1,79

c. Perhitungan

- Dimensi bar screen



$$L = \frac{H}{\text{Tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,33}{\text{Tg} 45} = 0,33\text{m}$$

$$X = \frac{H}{\text{Sin} \alpha} = \frac{0,33}{\text{Sin} 45} = 0,46\text{m}$$

- Jumlah kisi

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (n \times d) + (n+1) \times r \\ 0,33\text{m} &= n \times 0,006\text{m} + (n+1) \times 0,050\text{m} \\ 0,33\text{m} &= 0,006n + 0,05n + 0,05\text{m} \\ 0,33-0,05\text{m} &= 0,056n \end{aligned}$$

$$0,28 = 0,056n$$

$$n = \frac{0,28}{0,056}$$

$$n = 5 \text{ buah}$$

- Check r

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

$$0,33 = 5 \times 0,006 + (5 + 1) \times r$$

$$0,33 = 0,03 + (6r)$$

$$r = \frac{0,28}{6}$$

$$r = 0,05 \text{ m (memenuhi range } r = 0,025\text{-}0,075 \text{ m)}$$

- Kecepatan melalui bar screen

$$V_c = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,33 \text{ m})^2} = 0,6 \text{ m/detik}$$

(memenuhi range=0.3-0.6 m/s)

- Area terbuka dari bar screen

$$\text{Total Lebar kisi (w)} = n \times d$$

$$= 5 \text{ buah} \times 0,006 \text{ m} = 0,03 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total penampang area terbuka (b)} = (n+1) \times r$$

$$= (5 + 1) \times 0,052 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6 \text{ buah} \times 0,052 \text{ m} = 0,31 \text{ m}$$

$$W_c = W_s - (n \times d)$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ m} - (5 \times 0,006 \text{ m})$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ m} - 0,03 \text{ m}$$

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

- Velocity Head

$$H_v = \frac{V_c^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

- Head Loss

$$H_f = \beta \times \frac{\text{Lebar kisi total}^4}{W_c} \times H_v \times \sin \alpha$$

(Said, 2007) hal 149

$$H_f = 1,79 \times \left(\frac{0,003}{0,31} \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} \times 0,03x \sin 45$$

$$H_f = 0,00007\text{m} = 0,078 \text{ mm (memenuhi } H_f < 150 \text{ mm)}$$

Resume:

- Panjang screen miring (p) : 0,46 m
- Lebar screen : 0,33 m
- Tinggi screen : 0,33 m
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 0,05m
- Diameter kisi (d) = 0,006 m
- Jumlah bar = 5 buah
- Jumlah bukaan = 6 buah
- Kemiringan = 45 derajat

3. Perhitungan Sumur Pengumpul

Sumur pengumpul berfungsi untuk mengumpulkan air baku dari air sungai untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya fluktuasi air sungai.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu detensi 1-5 menit
Sumber: (Pekerjaan Umum (Public Works), 2007) hal 66
- Kontruksi kedap air dan tebal dinding 20 cm atau lebih tebal
- Tinggi foot valve dari dasar sumur > 0,6 m

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit (Q) = 100 liter/detik=0,1m³/detik
- Menggunakan 1 sumur pengumpul
- Waktu detensi = 1 menit = 60 detik
- Kedalaman lumpur = 1 m
- Kedalaman sungai= 8 m
- Freeboard = 0,5m diatas H HWL
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m

- Ketinggian air sungai
 - H pipa HWL = 5 m
 - H pipa LWL = 2 m

c. Perhitungan

- Debit sumur

$$Q = \frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\varepsilon \text{ bak}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Volume sumur pengumpul

$$V = Q \times t_d = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 60 \text{ s} \\ = 6 \text{ m}^3$$

- Tinggi Efektif sumur pengumpul

$$H \text{ Efektif} = H \text{ HWL} + \text{Freeboard} + H \text{ lumpur} \\ = 5 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m} \\ = 6,5 \text{ m}$$

- Luas sumur pengumpul

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume}}{H \text{ efektif}} = \frac{6 \text{ m}^3}{6,5 \text{ m}} = 0,92 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi sumur pengumpul

Sumur berbentuk persegi sehingga $p = 2L$

Luas = panjang x lebar

$$0,92 \text{ m}^2 = 2l \times l$$

$$0,92 \text{ m}^2 = 2l^2$$

$$0,46 \text{ m}^2 = l^2$$

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

$$P = 2 \times l$$

$$= 2 \times 0,7$$

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

$$\text{Panjang} + \text{tebal dinding} = 1,4 + (2 \times 0,2) = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} + \text{tebal dinding} = 0,7 + (2 \times 0,2) = 1 \text{ m}$$

- Check volume

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

$$= 1,4 \times 0,7 \times 6,5$$

$$= 6,4 \text{ m}^3$$

- Check td

$$Td = \frac{V}{Q} = \frac{6,4}{0,1} = 64 \text{ detik}$$

Resume:

- Debit sumur penampung = 0,1 m³ /s
- Volume sumur pengumpul = 6,4m³
- Luas permukaan sumur (A) = 0,92 m²
- Panjang sumur = 1,4 m
- Lebar sumur = 0,7 m
- Tinggi sumur = 6,5 m
- td = 64 detik

4. Perhitungan Pipa Penguras

Pipa Penguras berfungsi untuk menguras lumpur endapan dari sumur pengumpul yang bertujuan mengantisipasi tidak terjadinya peningkatan kekeruhan air baku dan pendangkalan akibat endapan lumpur .

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran 0,6 – 1,5 m/s

b. Data Perencanaan

- Kedalaman Lumpur = 1m
- Kecepatan aliran = 1 m/s
- Waktu detensi = 5 menit = 300 detik

c. Perhitungan

- Debit lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 1/3 \times Q \text{ sumur} \\ &= 1/3 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

- Luas permukaan

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} = 0,03 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,03 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,19 \text{ m} = 7,45 \text{ inchi}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,19 \text{ m})^2} = 1,05 \text{ m/detik}$$

Resume:

- Debit Lumpur = 0,03 m³/s
- Luas permukaan (A) = 0,03 m²
- Diameter pipa (D = 0,19 m = 7,45 inchi)
- Cek kecepatan (v) = 1,05 m/detik

5. Perhitungan Pompa

Pompa mempunyai fungsi yang sangat penting dalam kelancaran proses pengolahan antara lain dapat menaikkan level muka air ke daerah yang lebih tinggi.

Pompa = (Suction = Discharge)

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- V = 0,3 – 2,5 m/s

b. Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan pipa

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

- Diameter pipa

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,36 \text{ m} = 14,17 \text{ inchi}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,36 \text{ m})^2} = 0,98 \text{ m/detik}$$

(memenuhi range = 0,3 – 2,5 m/s)

- Headloss pipa

- Head statis = 1,7 m
- L pipa Discharge = 5 m
- H suction = 4 m

- Headloss mayor

- a. Hf Discharge

$$H_f = \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{0,1m^3/detik}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5$$

$$= 0,00261 \times 5$$

$$= 0,013 \text{ m}$$

- b. Hf Suction

$$H_f = \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{0,1m^3/detik}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 4$$

$$= 0,00261 \times 10,7$$

$$= 0,027m$$

- c. Hf Statis

$$H_f = \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{0,1m^3/detik}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 6$$

$$= 0,00261 \times 6$$

$$= 0,0156m$$

- d. Hf Mayor Total

$$= H_f \text{ Discharge} + H_f \text{ suction} + H_f \text{ Statis}$$

$$= 0,013 \text{ m} + 0,027m + 0,0156m$$

$$= 0,057m$$

- Headloss minor

- a. Head kecepatan suction dan discharge

$$= \frac{V_c}{2 \times g}$$

$$= \frac{0,98m/detik}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

- b. Hf Foot Valve

$$= 1 \text{ buah} = k = 2,3$$

$$H_f = K \times \frac{V^2}{2g} = 1 \times 2,3 \times \frac{0,98m/detik}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 0,114 \text{ m}$$

- c. Hf minor belokan

$$= 1 \text{ buah} , k = 0,9$$

$$H_f = K \times \frac{v^2}{2g} = 1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{0,98m/detik}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

d. Hf minor total

$$= H \text{ kec.Discharge} + H_{fm} \text{ Foot valve} + H_{fm} \text{ belokan}$$

$$= 0,05 \text{ m} + 0,114 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,209 \text{ m}$$

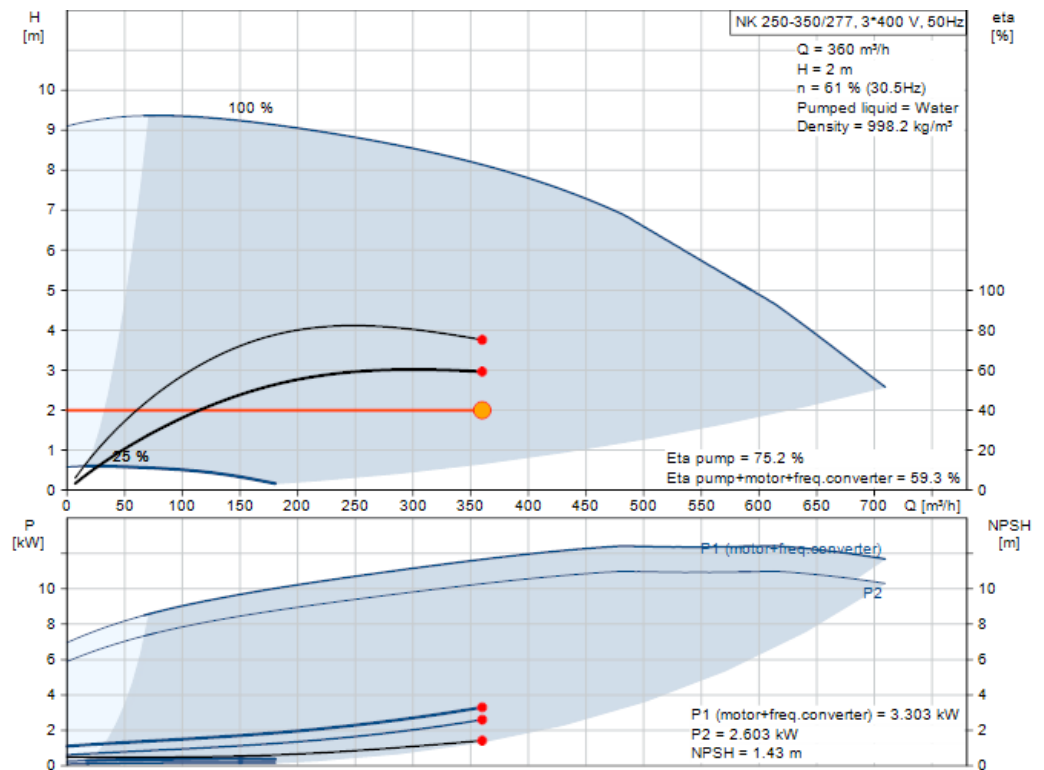
- Headloss total

$$= H_s + H_f \text{ mayor total} + H_f \text{ minor total}$$

$$= 1,7 \text{ m} + 0,057\text{m} + 0,209 \text{ m} = 1,96 \text{ m}$$

Didapatkan Q sebesar $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 360\text{m}^3/\text{jam}$ dengan Head sebesar 2 m

- Pompa menggunakan jenis pompa centrifugal, dengan memplotkan data $Q = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = 100 \text{ l/s} = 360 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$ dan head pump = 2 m, maka diperoleh tipe pompa Grunfos NK 150-200/218-208



- Type : NK 250-350/277

- Quantity : 1
- Motor : 11 kW
- Flow : 360 m³/h
- Head : 2 m
- Min.inlet pressure : -0.75 bar (40 °C, against atmosphere)
- Power P1 : 3.303 kW
- Power P2 required in the duty point : 2.603 kW
- Eta pump : 75.2 %
- Eta motor : 84.3 %
- Eta pump+motor : 59.3 % =Eta pump * Eta motor
- Eta total : 59.3 % =Eta relative to the duty point
- Energy consumption : 3677 kWh/Year
- CO2 emission : 2100 kg/Year
- Price : On request
- Life cycle cost : 35793 EUR /5Years

6. Perhitungan Strainer

Strainer berbentuk silinder, dimana tutup silinder sebagai tempat masuknya pipa.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan melalui lubang strainer = 0,15 – 0,3 m/s
- Bukaan pada lubang stainer = 6-12 mm
- Diameter strainer (D) = 1,5-2 x Dsuction

Sumber : Prosser,1980

b. Data perencanaan

- Direncanakan bentuk strainer silinder berlubang
- $Q = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}$
- Diameter lubang = 10 mm = 0,01 m
- Diameter pipa inlet

a. Kondisi HWL = 0,275 m = 10,82 inchi

b. Kondisi LWL = 0,341m = 13,43 inchi

- Diameter lubang = 0,36 m = 14,17 inchi
- V dari pipa inlet
 - HWL = 1 m/s
 - LWL = 0,6 m/s

c. Perhitungan

- Luas Permuakaan stainer

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,15 \text{ m/s}} = 0,5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$0,5 = (3,14 \times 0,27^2) + (2 \times 3,14 \times 0,27 \times t)$$

$$0,5 - 0,23 = 1,69 t$$

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

- Diameter stainer

$$1,5 \times D \text{ suction} = 1,5 \times 0,36 \text{ m} = 0,54 \text{ m}$$

- Dimensi

$$\text{Alas} = 3,14 \times 0,27^2 = 0,23 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Selimut} = 2 \times 3,14 \times 0,27 \times 0,16 = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$$

- Luas lubang

$$\begin{aligned} A_L &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,01)^2 \\ &= 7,85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah lubang

$$n \text{ alas} = \frac{\text{Luas permukaan}}{A_L} = \frac{0,23}{7,85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}} = 2930 \text{ buah}$$

$$n \text{ selimut} = \frac{\text{Luas permukaan}}{A_L} = \frac{0,27}{7,85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}} = 3439 \text{ buah}$$

7. Perhitungan Saluran Pembawa

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan Aliran (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
- Slope maksimal = < 2% m/m
- Freeboard = 10 – 30 %
- Koefisien manning (beton terbuka) = 0,011 – 0,020

b. Data perencanaan

- Kecepatan (v) = 0,5 m/s
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,1 m³/s
- Menggunakan 1 saluran yang terbuat dari bahan beton dengan n = 0,013
- Panjang saluran pembawa ke bangunan prasedimentasi = 4 m

c. Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan

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

- Dimensi saluran pembawa

Asumsi perbandingan B : H = 2:1

$$A = B \times H$$

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

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

$$H = 0,316 \text{ m}$$

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

$$B = 2H$$

$$= 2 \times 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} = 0,36 \text{ m}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V = \frac{Q}{B \times H} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m} \times 0,36 \text{ m}} = 0,46 \text{ m/s}$$

(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/s}$)

- Jari jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{L \times H}{L + 2H}$$

$$= \frac{0,6 \times 0,36}{0,6 + 2(0,36)}$$

$$= 0,163 \text{ m}$$

- Slope

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,46}{0,163^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)^2$$

$$= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m (memenuhi } < 2\%)$$
- Headloss saluran pembawa

$$H_f = \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang saluran(L)}$$

$$= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m} \times 4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,606 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

5.2. Unit Prasedimentasi

1. Zona Inlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan Aliran (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, 4th Edition, pages 316)
- Slope maksimal = < 2% m/m
- Freeboard = 10 – 30 %
- Koefisien manning (beton terbuka) = 0,011 – 0,020
Sumber : dan EPA – Storm Water Management Model User's Manual Version 5.0, pages 165

b. Data Perencanaan

- $Q = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Bentuk bak rectangular berjumlah 1 buah
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,5 m/dtk
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Saluran dari beton (n) = 0,013
- Freeboard = 20 % dari tinggi saluran.
- Dimensi saluran B:H = 2:1

- Dimensi pintu air = dimensi saluran pembawa
- Tinggi bukaan pintu air = 100% dari tinggi saluran
- Lebar pintu air = lebar saluran pembawa
- K gate valve = 0,2
- Tinggi jagaan pintu air = 0,5 m

c. Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan

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

- Dimensi saluran pembawa

Asumsi perbandingan B : H = 2:1

$$A = B \times H$$

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

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

$$H = 0,316 \text{ m}$$

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

$$B = 2H$$

$$= 2 \times 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} = 0,36 \text{ m}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V = \frac{Q}{B \times H} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m} \times 0,36 \text{ m}} = 0,46 \text{ m/s}$$

(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/s}$)

- Jari jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{L \times H}{L + 2H}$$

$$= \frac{0,6 \times 0,36}{0,6 + 2(0,36)}$$

$$= 0,163 \text{ m}$$

- Slope

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,46}{0,163^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)^2$$

$$= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m (memenuhi } < 2\%)$$

- Headloss saluran pembawa

$$H_f = \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang saluran (L)}$$

$$= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m} \times 4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,606 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

- Headloss saat keluar pintu air

$$H_f = K \times \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,2 \times \frac{0,46 \text{ m/detik}}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 0,00468 \text{ m}$$

Resume:

- Debit (Q) = 0,1 m³/s
- Luas Permukaan (A) = 0,2 m²
- H air = 0,3 m
- H total = 0,36 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = 0,6 m
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis = 0,163 m
- Check kecepatan (v) = 0,46 m/s
- Slope = 4,016 x 10⁻⁴ m/m
- Headloss saluran pembawa (Hf) = 1,606 x 10⁻³ m
- Headloss pintu air (Hf) = 0,00468 m

2. Zona Sludge

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Berat jenis (ρ_s) lumpur = 2650 kg/m³
- Berat jenis (ρ_a) air = 1000 kg/m³
- Dimensi sludge zona dalam bentuk limas terpancung

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

Rasio SS = 0,7-2,2 % (cornwell et al, 1987)

Kekeruhan = 9 NTU

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,1 m³/detik
- Ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpancung dengan periode pengurasan 3 hari sekali (3 hari = 259.200 detik)
- Efisiensi pengendapan = 70%
- Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- Kadar SS kering dalam lumpur = 5%
- Konsentrasi Diskrit dan grit = 90% x Konsentrasi SS
- Waktu pengurasan= 300 detik
- Konsentrasi polutan = 78 mg/l

c. Perhitungan

1. Sludge

- Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit
= 90% x konsentrasi polutan
= 0,9 x 78 mg/L
= 70,2 mg/L
- Solid teremoval/terendapkan
= 70% x konsentrasi diskrit & grit
= 0,7 x 70,2 mg/L
= 49,14 mg/L
- Solid yang lolos
= konsentrasi diskrit & grit – sludge teremoval/terendapkan
= 70,2 mg/L – 49,14 mg/L
= 21,06 mg/L
- Berat solid yang terendapkan (ms)
= Q x solid yang teremoval
= 0,1 m³/detik x 49,14 mg/L x (86400/1000)
= 424,57 kg/hari

- Berat air (m_a)
 $mS: m_a = 5:95$
 $m_a = 19 mS$
 $m_a = 19 \times 424,57 \text{ kg/hari}$
 $m_a = 8066,82 \text{ kg/hari}$
- Berat jenis lumpur
 $= (\text{berat jenis SS} \times 5\%) + (\text{berat jenis air} \times 95\%)$
 $= (2650 \times 5\%) + (1000 \times 95\%)$
 $= 1082,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$

2. Ruang lumpur

- Volume ruang lumpur
 $mS: m_a = 5:95$
 $m_a = 19 mS$

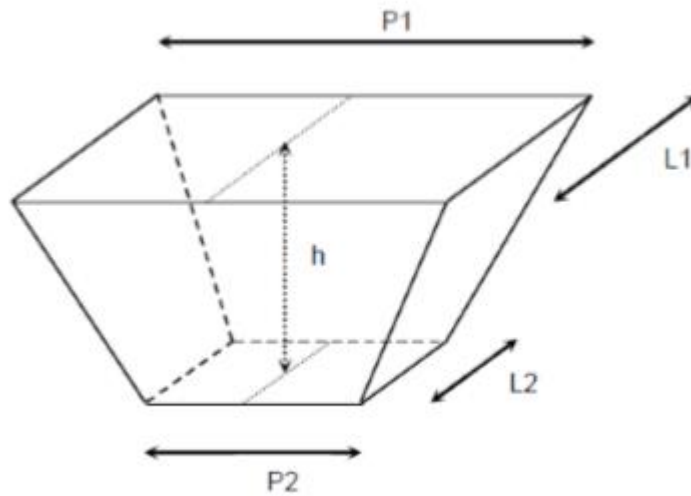
$$= \frac{m_s}{\rho_s} + \frac{m_a}{\rho_s}$$

$$= \frac{m_s}{2650} + \frac{19m_s}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{m_s}{1000} \left(\frac{1}{2,65} + 19 \right)$$

$$= \frac{424,57 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000} \left(\frac{1}{2,65} + 19 \right)$$

$$= 8,227 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$
- Volume ruang lumpur 1x pengurasan (3 hari)
 $= 8,227 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 3$
 $= 24,681 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Dimensi ruang lumpur



Gambar 4. 1 Zona Sludge

Sumber : Perencanaan

Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P1) = 9 m

Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L1) = lebar bak = 9 m

Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P2) = 6 m

Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L2) = 6 m

$$A1 = P1 \times L1$$

$$= 9 \times 9$$

$$= 81 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A2 = P2 \times L2$$

$$= 6 \times 6$$

$$= 36 \text{ m}^2$$

- Tinggi Grit Storage

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

$$24,681 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} h \times (81 + 36 + \sqrt{81 + 36})$$

$$h = \frac{24,681 \times 3}{(81 + 36 + \sqrt{81 + 36})}$$

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

3. Debit lumpur pada pipa

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Sludge}}{\text{Waktu Pengurasan dalam 3 hari}} = \frac{24,681 \text{ m}^3}{259200} = 9,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

4. Dimensi Pipa Penguras

- Debit tiap pengurasan (Q_p)

$$Q_p = \frac{\text{Volume Sludge}}{\text{Waktu Pengurasan}} = \frac{24,681 \text{ m}^3}{300 \text{ s}} = 0,082 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Luas permukaan pipa penguras (A)

$$A = \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{v} = \frac{0,082 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,164 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa penguras (D_p)

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,164 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,45 \text{ m} = 17,99 \text{ inchi}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,082 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,45 \text{ m})^2} = 0,51 \text{ m/detik}$$

(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/s}$)

Resume:

Sludge

- Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit = 70,2 mg/L
- Solid teremoval/terendapkan = 49,14 mg/L
- Solid yang lolos = 21,06 mg/L
- Berat solid yang terendapkan (ms) = 424,57 kg/hari
- Berat air (ma) = 8066,82 kg/hari
- Berat jenis lumpur = 1082,5 kg/m³

Ruang Lumpur

- Volume ruang lumpur = 8,227 m³/hari
- Volume ruang lumpur 1x pengurasan (3 hari) = 24,681 m³
- Dimensi ruang lumpur
 1. Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P_1) = 9 m
 2. Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L_1) = lebar bak = 9 m
 3. Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P_2) = 6 m
 4. Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L_2) = 6 m
 5. $A_1 = 81 \text{ m}^2$
 6. $A_2 = 36 \text{ m}^2$

- Tinggi Grit Storage $h = 0,6$ m

Dimensi Pipa Penguras

- Debit tiap pengurasan (Q_p) = $0,082$ m³/s
- Luas permukaan pipa penguras (A) = $0,164$ m²
Diameter pipa penguras (D_p) = $0,45$ m = 17,99 inchi
- Check kecepatan = $0,51$ m/detik
(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6$ m/s)

3. Zona Settling

Ruang pengendap

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu pengendapan (t_d) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam (Metcalf and Eddy hal 398)
- Kemiringan bak = 1-2 %
- Kedalaman ruang pengendapan (H) = 1-3 jam
- NRE = < 2000 untuk aliran laminar
- NFR = > 10-5 untuk mencegah aliran short circuiting
(SNI 6774 – 2008 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air)
- $v_{horizontal} = (v_h < v_s)$ (Kecepatan horizontal harus < kecepatan penggerusan agar partikel yang terendapkan tidak mengalami resuspensi)
- Kontrol pengerusan (scouring)
 $\beta = 0,02 - 0,12$
 $\alpha = 0,03$ m
(Sumber : Huisman, L., 1977. Sedimentation and Flotation Mechanical Filtration. Delft University of Technology. Delft. hal 57)
- Ketetapan (S_g) = 2,65 (Tri Joko 2003, Unit Produksi dalam Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum)
- Detensi air (ρ_w) = 1000 kg/m³

- Detensi sludge (ρ_s) = 2650 kg m³
- viskositas absolut suhu 26 C (μ) = 0,8746 x 10⁻³ m/detik
- viskositas kinematik suhu 26 C (ν) = 8,746 x 10⁻⁶ m/detik
(Reynold, 762)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,1 m³/detik
- Jumlah bak prasedimentasi = 1 buah
- Suhu = 26 C
- Kemiringan dasar bak = 1%
- Tinggi bak prasedimentasi (h) = 3 m
- Bak prasedimentasi berbentuk persegi panjang
- Lebar / Panjang = >1/5
- 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 x 10⁻³ cm = 2,5 x 10⁻⁵ m

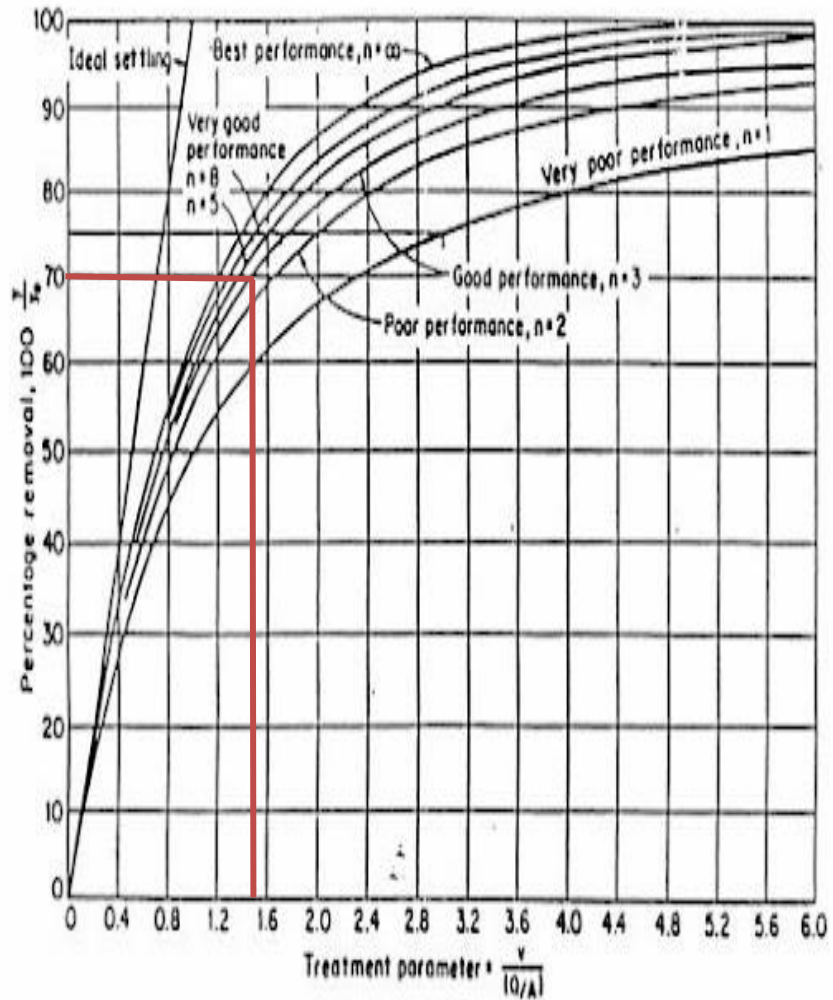
c. Perhitungan

- Debit bak prasedimentasi

$$Q = \frac{Q}{\Sigma \text{ prasedimentasi}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Kecepatan pengendapan

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



Gambar 4. 2 Grafik Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

Sumber : Perencanaan

Berdasarkan dari grafik tersebut, diperoleh:

$$1,5 = \frac{v_0}{Q/A} = t/td$$

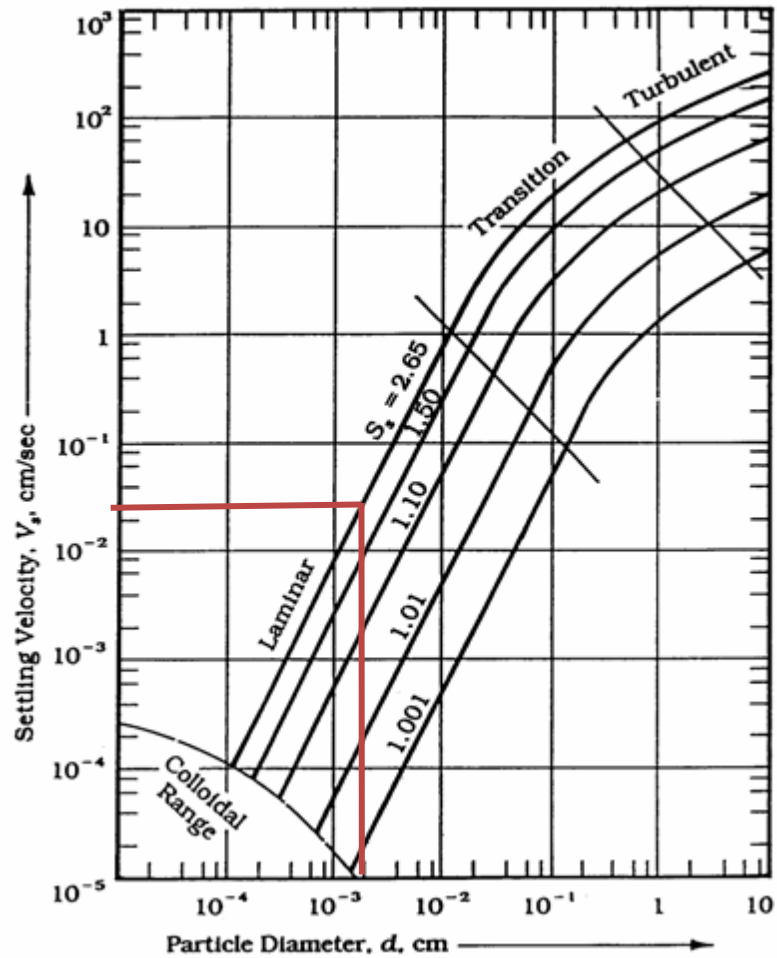
- Kecepatan pengendapan (V_s)

Diketahui bahwa :

$$1,5 = \frac{v_0}{Q/A}$$

Dan ukuran diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3}$ cm = $2,5 \times 10^{-5}$ m

Kemudian di plotkan ke grafik tersebut



Gambar 4. 3 Grafik Diameter Partikel

Sumber : Perencanaan

Dari hasil pengeplotan tersebut diperoleh kecepatan pengendapan (V_s) = 4×10^{-2} cm/s = 4×10^{-4} m/s

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

- Kecepatan partikel (V_o)

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

$$1,5 = \frac{V_o}{Q/A}$$

Dari kedua persamaan tersebut dapat disederhanakan menjadi :

$$1,5 = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

$$V_o = V_s \times 1,5$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \times 1,5$$

$$= 0,0006 \text{ m/s}$$

- Luas zona pengendapan

$$A = \frac{Q \times td}{V_o} = \frac{0,1 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 1,5}{0,0006 \text{ m/s}} = 250 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi

Asumsi perbandingan B : L = 1:3

$$A = B \times L$$

$$250 \text{ m}^2 = B \times 3B$$

$$250 \text{ m}^2 = 3B^2$$

$$B = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 3B$$

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

$$= 27 \text{ m}$$

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

Jadi dimensi bak pengendap = L x B x H

$$= 27 \text{ m} \times 9 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$$

- Waktu detensi (td)

$$T_d = \frac{A \times H}{Q} = \frac{250 \text{ m}^2 \times 3 \text{ m}}{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}} = 7500 \text{ detik} = 2,08 \text{ jam}$$

- Kecepatan horizontal partikel

$$V_h = \frac{Q}{L \times H} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{27 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}} = 1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{Keliling penampang basah}} = \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} = \frac{9 \times 3}{9 + 2(3)} = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

- Check bilangan Reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{V_h \times R}{\nu} = \frac{1,23 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{detik}} \times 1,8 \text{ m}}{8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}} = 253,14 (\text{memenuhi} < 2000)$$

- Check bilangan Froude

$$N_{fr} = \frac{V_h^2}{g \times R} = \frac{(1,23 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{detik}})^2}{9,81 \times 1,61 \text{ m}} = 9,6 \times 10^{-6}$$

(tidak memenuhi $> 10^{-5}$)

- Check kecepatan penggerusan (v scouring)

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (\rho_s - \rho_w) \times N_{fr}}{\alpha \times \rho_w}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (2650 - 1000) \times 9,6 \times 10^{-6}}{0,03 \times 1000}}$$
$$= 0,0045 \text{ m/s} > V_h \text{ (tidak mengalami penggerusan)}$$

- Kemiringan Bak (1%)

$$S = 1\% \times L$$
$$= 1\% \times 27 \text{ m}$$
$$= 0,27 \text{ m/m}$$

Resume:

- Diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$
- Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s) = $4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$
- Kecepatan partikel (V_o) = $0,0006 \text{ m/s}$
- Luas Zona pengendapan = 250 m^2
- Panjang Bak = 27 m
- Lebar Bak = 9 m
- Tinggi Bak = 3 m
- Waktu detensi = $2,08 \text{ jam}$ (memenuhi $1,5\text{-}3 \text{ jam}$)
- Kecepatan horizontal (V_h) = $1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik}$
- Jari-jari hidrolis = $1,8 \text{ m}$
- Bilangan reynold (N_{re}) = $253,14 < 2000$ (memenuhi) Bilangan Freud (N_{fr}) = $9,6 \times 10^{-6}$ ($> 10^{-5}$ (tidak memenuhi) maka menggunakan perforated baffle
- Kecepatan pengurusan (V scouring) = $0,0045 \text{ m/s} > 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$ $V_{sc} > V_h$ (tidak terjadi penggerusan)
- Kemiringan bak = $0,27 \text{ m}$

Perforated Baffle

- a. Data Perencanaan

- Lebar Perforated Baffle = Lebar bak settling = 9 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = Tinggi bak settling = 3 m
- Diameter (d) lubang = 0.1 m = 10 cm
- Kecepatan melalui lubang (v) = 0,4 m/s
- Perforated baffle diletakkan 1 m di depan inlet
- Koefisien kontraksi (c) = 0,5

b. Perhitungan

- Luas tiap lubang (A1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A1 &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1^2 \\
 &= 0,008 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas perforated baffle

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= B \times H \\
 &= 9 \times 3 = 27 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas lubang total (A2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A2 &= \frac{Q}{c \times v} \\
 &= \frac{0,1}{0,5 \times 0,4} \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah lubang (n)

$$n = \frac{A2}{A1} = \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^2}{0,008 \text{ m}^2} = 63 \text{ lubang}$$

Direncanakan ada 3 baris dan tiap baris ada 21 lubang. Maka total lubang berjumlah 63 buah

- Jarak horizontal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak} &= \frac{\text{lebar baffle} - (\Sigma \text{ lubang} \times d)}{\Sigma \text{ lubang} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{9 - (21 \times 0,1)}{21 + 1} \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak vertical

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{tinggi baffle} - (\Sigma \text{ lubang vertikal} \times d)}{\Sigma \text{ lubang vertikal} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3 - (3 \times 0,1)}{3 + 1}$$

$$= 0,178 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,67 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{1}{4} \times d = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,1 = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss melalui perforated baffle

$$H_f = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{0,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,00815 \text{ m}$$

Resume:

- Lebar Perforated Baffle = Lebar bak settling = 9 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = Tinggi bak settling = 3 m
- Diameter (d) lubang = 0.1 m = 10 cm
- Kecepatan melalui lubang (v) = 0,4 m/s
- Luas tiap lubang (A1) = 0,008 m²
- Luas perforated baffle = 21 m²
- Luas lubang total (A2) = 0,5 m²
- Jumlah lubang (n) = 63 lubang
Direncanakan ada 3 baris dan tiap baris ada 21 lubang. Maka total lubang berjumlah 63 buah
- Jarak horizontal = 0,3 m
- Jarak vertical = 0,4 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 0,025 m
- Headloss melalui perforated baffle = 0,00815 m

4. Zona Outlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

- Weir loading (m³/m.hari) = 350 m³/m².hari = 4 x 10⁻³ m³/m².dtk
- Cd (koefisien drag)= 0,6

b. Data Perencanaan

- Q unit prasedimentasi = 0,1 m³/s
- Jumlah unit outlet = 1 buah
- Lebar gutter = 0,5 m
- 1 gutter = 2 pelimpah
- Lebar V notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar V notch = 0,3 m
- Sudut V notch = 60 derajat
- Panjang pelimpah = lebar zona setling = 7 m

c. Perhitungan

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet = $\frac{Q}{\text{jumlah gutter}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4} = 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Panjang total weir (Pw) = $\frac{Q \text{ bak}}{WRL} = \frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{dtk}} = 6,25 \text{ m}$
- Panjang tiap pelimpah(P) = $\frac{Pw}{\text{jumlah pelimpah}}$
 $= \frac{6,25 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ buah}} = 3,125 \text{ m}$
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q) = $\frac{Q}{n} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{8} = 0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Luas saluran setiap pelimpah (A) = $\frac{Q/\text{jumlahweir}}{v}$
 $= \frac{0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1 \text{ buah}}{0,5}} = 0,025 \text{ m}^2$
- Tinggi (h) dan lebar (B) pelimpah
 Direncanakan h : B = 1 : 2 maka :
 A = h x B
 0,025 m² = h x 2h
 0,025 m² = 2h²
 h = 0,1 m
 B = 2 x 0,1 m = 0,2m

- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ gutter}}{1,38 \times \text{lebar gutter}} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1,38 \times 0,2} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= 0,20 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Ketinggian freeboard (h fb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ fb} &= h \text{ air} \times 30\% \\
 &= 0,20 \text{ m} \times 30\% \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi gutter (h gutter)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ gutter} &= h \text{ air} + h \text{ fb} \\
 &= 0,20 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar saluran gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Direncanakan lebar saluran gutter} &= 2 \times h \text{ gutter} \text{ maka,} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,26 = 0,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
 R \text{ gutter} &= \frac{h \text{ air} \times \text{lebar gutter}}{(2 \times h \text{ air}) \times \text{lebar gutter}} \\
 &= \frac{0,20 \times 0,5}{(2 \times 0,20) \times 0,5} \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas basah gutter (A gutter)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{lebar gutter} \times h \text{ air} \\
 &= 0,78 \times 0,20 \\
 &= 0,156 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Slope gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ gutter} \times n}{A \text{ gutter} \times (R \text{ gutter})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,1 \times 0,013}{0,156 \times (0,5)^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\
 &= 1,75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss pada gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
&= P \text{ gutter} \times S \text{ gutter} \\
&= 3 \text{ m} \times 1,75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m} \\
&= 5,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

V- Notch

- Jumlah V notch

Dimana tiap panjang weir = 3 m maka jumlah v notch

$$= \frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak vnotch+lebar v notch}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{0,3+0,1}$$

$$= 7,5 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit mengalir tiap v notch

$$= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah v notch}}$$

$$= \frac{0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{7,5 \text{ buah}}$$

$$= 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H)

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

$$0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \tan \frac{45}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

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

Saluran Pengumpul

- a. Data Perencanaan

- Q saluran = 0,1 m³/s
- Kecepatan = 0,5 m/s
- lebar saluran = lebar settling = 9 m
- tinggi saluran = 3m
- Waktu detensi = 60 detik

- b. Perhitungan

- Volume saluran = Q x td = 0,1 m³/detik x 60 detik = 6 m³

- Luas saluran (A) = $\frac{V}{B} = \frac{6 \text{ m}^3}{9 \text{ m}} = 0,66 \text{ m}^2$

- Dimensi saluran pengumpul

Direncanakan L : H = 2 : 1 maka :

$$A = L \times H$$

$$0,66 \text{ m}^2 = 2H \times H$$

$$0,66 \text{ m}^2 = 2H^2$$

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

$$L = 2 \times 0,6 \text{ m} = 1,2 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 1,2 \text{ m} + 0,24 = 1,44 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{keliling penampang basah}} = \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} = \frac{9 \times 1,44}{9 + 2(1,44)} = 1,1 \text{ m}$$

- Slope saluran (S)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,5 \times 0,013}{1,1^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$= 3,7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m}$$

- Headloss saluran pembawa (Hf)

$$H_f = s \times l$$

$$= 3,7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m} \times 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,00004 \text{ m}$$

Saluran Pipa Outlet

- a. Kriteria perencanaan

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

- b. Data perencanaan

- Q masuk = 0,1 m³/s
- Kecepatan pipa (v) = 1 m/s

- c. perhitungan

- Diameter pipa

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

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

$$= 0,36 \text{ m}$$

- V check

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,36 \text{ m})^2} = 0,98 \text{ m/detik}$$

Resume:

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet = 0,025 m³/detik
- Panjang total weir (Pw) = 6,25 m
- Panjang tiap pelimpah (P) = 3,125 m
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q) = 0,0125 m³/detik
- Luas saluran setiap pelimpah (A) = 0,025 m²
- Tinggi (h) dan lebar (B) pelimpah
Direncanakan h : B = 1 : 2 maka :

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

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

- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air) = 0,20 m
- Ketinggian freeboard (h fb) = 0,06 m
- Tinggi gutter (h gutter) = 0,26 m
- Lebar saluran gutter = 0,5 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis gutter = 0,5 m
- Luas basah gutter (A gutter) = 0,156 m²
- Slope gutter = 1,75 x 10⁻⁴ m/m
- Headloss pada gutter = 5,2 x 10⁻⁴ m

V- Notch

- Jumlah V notch = 7,5 buah
- Debit mengalir tiap v notch = 0,0016 m³/detik
- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H) = 0,1 m

Saluran Pengumpul

- Volume saluran = 6 m^3
- Luas saluran (A) = $0,66 \text{ m}^2$
- Dimensi saluran pengumpul
Direncanakan L : H = 2 : 1 maka :
H = 0,6 m
L = 1,2 m
H total = 1,44m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 1,1 m
- Slope saluran (S) = $3,7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m}$
- Headloss saluran pembawa (Hf) = 0,00004m

Saluran Pipa Outlet

- Diameter pipa = 0,36 m
- V check = 0,98m/detik (memenuhi 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)

5.3. Unit Koagulasi

1. Bak Pembubuh Koagulan

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Massa jenis PAC (ρ) = 1,23 gr/ml = 1,23 kg/L
- Waktu detensi (Td) = 1 hari
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700 – 1000 / detik
(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 182)
- Diameter paddle (Di) = 50 – 80% D/W
- Lebar paddle (Wi) = 1/6 – 1/10 D/W
- Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = 20 -150 rpm
(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 185)
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 D/W

(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 184)

- Reynold number (NRE) = >10.000

(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 187)

- Kecepatan pipa outlet (v) = 1 – 2,5 m/s

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit air baku (Q) = $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Koagulan yang digunakan PAC
- Jumlah bak pembubuh koagulan 1 buah
- Konsentrasi PAC 30% di pasaran
- Tinggi bak koagulan = 1,5 m
- Dosis optimum PAC = 30 mg/L (asumsi)
- Periode pelarutan = 24 jam (1 hari)
- Kedalaman tangki (HT) = 1,25 D/W m
- ρ air untuk suhu 29°C = $0,99597 \text{ gr/cm}^3$
= $995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Viskositas absolut (μ) untuk suhu 29°C = $0,8181 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ gr/cm}$. Dtk
= $0,8181 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}$. dtk
(Reynold Appendix C Hal.762)
- Freeboard = 20% kedalaman
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 900/detik
- Jenis impeller (Di) = Flat Paddles, 2
Blades; $D_i/W_i = 4$
- Konstanta pengaduk untuk aliran turbulen (KT 2) Flat Paddles, 2
Blades (single paddle) = 2,25 (Reynold)
- Lebar paddle (W_i) = $1/4 D_i$
- Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps
- Kecepatan pipa outlet (v) = 1,5 m/s
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa (A) = 130

c. Perhitungan

- Kebutuhan PAC

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Keb. PAC murni} &= \text{Dosis optimum PAC} \times Q \\ &= 30 \text{ mg/L} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 3000 \text{ mg/s} \\ &= 259,2 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Keb. PAC konsentrasi 30\%} &= \frac{100\%}{\text{Konsentrasi PAC}} \times \text{Kebutuhan PAC} \\ &\quad \text{murni} \\ &= \frac{100\%}{30\%} \times 259,2 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 864 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Volume PAC

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\text{Keb.PAC}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{864 \text{ kg/hari}}{1,23 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 702,44 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 0,702 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Kebutuhan air pelarut

Kelarutan PAC dalam air direncanakan 25%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \frac{100\% - \text{Kadar PAC}}{\text{Kadar PAC}} \times \text{Volume PAC} \\ &= \frac{100\% - 25\%}{25\%} \times 0,702 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 2,106 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Volume kebutuhan total

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total} &= \text{Volume PAC} + \text{Volume air} \\ &= 0,702 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 2,106 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi bak pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \\ 2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \\ 2,385 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} &= D^2\end{aligned}$$

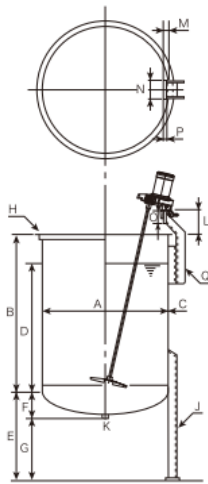
D = 1,5 m

SATAKE PORTABLE MIXER MIXER TANKS ZT Series

9 different sizes of buffed tank from 20 liters to 200 liters. Casters for the tank are also available. The standard material is SUS304.



Specification of optional tanks



| Model | Available capacity | Maximum capacity | Tank dimension (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | Weight (kg) | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------|---|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------------|------------------|------|-------------|--|
| | ℓ | ℓ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H(SUS) | J(SS) | K | Tank | Lid* | |
| ZTF-100 | 100 | 130 | 500 | 600 | 3 | 450 | 450 | 134 | 316 | L25×25×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 43 | 3 | |
| ZTF-150 | 150 | 182 | 550 | 700 | 3 | 562 | 450 | 144 | 306 | L30×30×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 51 | 4 | |
| ZTF-200 | 200 | 260 | 650 | 700 | 3 | 520 | 450 | 163 | 287 | L30×30×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 60 | 5,5 | |
| ZTF-300 | 300 | 361 | 700 | 850 | 3 | 692 | 500 | 173 | 327 | L40×40×3 | 4-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 77 | 6,5 | |
| ZTF-400 | 400 | 478 | 800 | 850 | 3 | 695 | 500 | 192 | 308 | L40×40×3 | 4-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 88 | 8 | |
| ZTF-500 | 500 | 600 | 850 | 950 | 3 | 770 | 500 | 202 | 298 | L40×40×3 | 4-L65×65×6 | 1/2 B Socket | 106 | 9 | |
| ZTF-800 | 800 | 963 | 1000 | 1100 | 3 | 900 | 550 | 240 | 310 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | 155 | 12 | |
| ZTF-1000 | 1000 | 1177 | 1100 | 1100 | 3 | 910 | 550 | 260 | 290 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | 170 | 19 | |
| ZTF-1500 | 1500 | 1721 | 1250 | 1245 | 4 | 1065 | 600 | 290 | 310 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | 260 | 24 | |
| ZTF-2000 | 2000 | 2275 | 1300 | 1550 | 4 | 1345 | 600 | 298 | 302 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B Socket | 335 | 26 | |
| ZTF-2000S | 2000 | 2273 | 1400 | 1300 | 4 | 1125 | 600 | 318 | 282 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B Socket | 325 | 30 | |
| ZTF-2500 | 2500 | 3073 | 1500 | 1550 | 4 | 1230 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 400 | 34 | |
| ZTF-3000 | 3000 | 3603 | 1500 | 1850 | 4 | 1510 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 448 | 34 | |
| ZTF-3000S | 3000 | 3521 | 1600 | 1550 | 4 | 1290 | 750 | 400 | 350 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 422 | 38 | |
| ZTF-3500 | 3500 | 4125 | 1600 | 1850 | 4 | 1540 | 700 | 400 | 300 | L50×50×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1B JIS 10KF | 524 | 38 | |
| ZTF-3500S | 3500 | 4004 | 1700 | 1550 | 4 | 1330 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L50×50×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1B JIS 10KF | 514 | 43 | |
| ZTF-4000 | 4000 | 4685 | 1700 | 1850 | 4 | 1550 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L65×65×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 575 | 45 | |
| ZTF-4000S | 4000 | 4520 | 1800 | 1500 | 4 | 1345 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65×65×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 550 | 50 | |
| ZTF-4500 | 4500 | 5285 | 1800 | 1850 | 5 | 1542 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65×65×6 | 4-[200×90×8 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 750 | 50 | |
| ZTF-5000 | 5000 | 5924 | 1900 | 1850 | 5 | 1530 | 900 | 500 | 400 | L65×65×6 | 4-[200×90×8 | 2B JIS 10KF | 800 | 56 | |

* When the dimension A is 1000 or less, the lid thickness is 1,5t, and if more than that, the thickness is 2,0t.

* We have the jacketed type tank, too.

Gambar 4. 4 Bak Koagulan

Sumber : Katalog Satake Portable Mixer

- Merk : Satake Mixer Tanks
- Tipe/Model : ZT Series/ZTF-2500
- Kedalaman Tangki : 1550+ 370 : 1920 mm : 1,92 m
- Diameter : 1500 mm = 1,5 m

- Kapasitas : 2500 L
- Kapasitas Max : 3073L
- Kedalaman air :
 V (dalam 1 hari) : $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h$ air
 $2,808 \text{ m}^3$: $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,5^2 \times h$ air
 H air : 1,59 m

- Suplai tenaga ke air

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (900/\text{s})^2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 1860,75 \text{ N.m/s} \\
 &= 1860,75 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

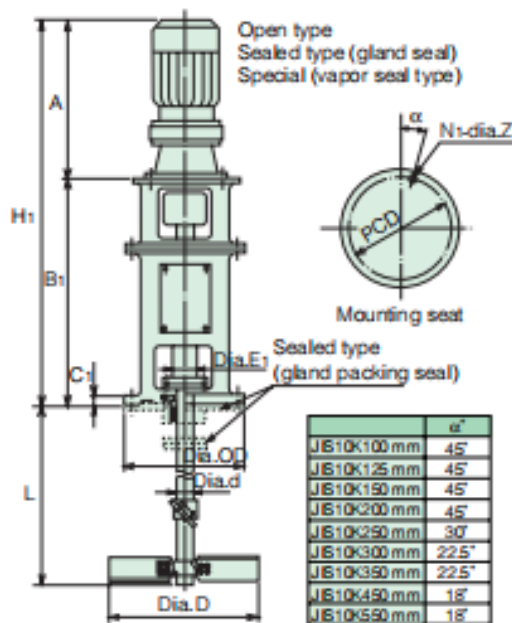
- Diameter impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{K_T \times n^3 \times \rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1860,75 \text{ N.m/s}}{2,25 \times (2,5 \text{ rps})^3 \times 995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 0,7 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lebar paddle} = \frac{1}{4} \times Di$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Wi &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,7 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,18 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

External Dimensions



Specification Dimensions

| Model | Motor | | Gear Reducer | | Revolution speed (rpm) | | Agitation Shaft | | 2-stage Pulse | | Mounting Flange | | | | Max. Agitation Capacity | | Approx. Weight |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Output kW | Frame No. # | Gear Ratio | l | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | Standard Length (L) mm | Dia. (Dia.d) mm | Terminal Dia. (Dia.d) mm | Pitch Dia. (Dia.d) mm | Outer Dia. (OD) mm | Pitch (PCD) mm | Hole Dia. (H) mm | Number of Holes (N) | Orbit Dia. (mm) | Medium Capacity (kg) | |
| C2T□-0.1 | 0.1 | 4075 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1000 | 16 | 200 | 100 mm | 210 | 175 | 19 | 4 | 700 | 300 | 19 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 250 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 350 | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 500 | | | | | | | | 29 | |
| C2T□-0.2 | 0.2 | 4085 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1200 | 22 | 250 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | 1300 | 600 | 29 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 350 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 500 | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| C2T□-0.4 | 0.4 | 4095 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1500 | 32 | 350 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | 2500 | 1200 | 59 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 51 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 650 | | | | | | | | 51 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | 60 | |
| C2T□-0.75 | 0.75 | 4105 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 2200 | 45 | 400 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | 5000 | 2500 | 74 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 51 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 700 | | | | | | | | 58 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 800 | | | | | | | | 63 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | 67 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | 130 | |
| C2T□-1.5 | 1.5 | 4115 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 2400 | 50 | 500 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 25 | 6 | 10000 | 5000 | 174 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 61 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 800 | | | | | | | | 123 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | 127 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | 135 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | 204 | |
| C2T□-2.2 | 2.2 | 4145 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 2600 | 60 | 700 | 300 mm | 445 | 400 | 25 | 8 | 15000 | 7500 | 267 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 800 | | | | | | | | 204 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 950 | | | | | | | | 229 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | 233 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1100 | | | | | | | | 239 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 1350 | | | | | | | | 226 | |
| C2T□-3.7 | 3.7 | 4160 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 2800 | 70 | 1000 | 300 mm | 445 | 400 | 25 | 8 | 25000 | 12000 | 338 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | 215 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 1500 | | | | | | | | 223 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 1600 | | | | | | | | 255 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1750 | | | | | | | | 259 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 1950 | | | | | | | | 296 | |

Gambar 4. 5 Pengaduk Bak Koagulan

Sumber : Catalog Tacmina Agrigator

Merk : Tacmina
 Model : C2T-2,2
 Power : 2,2 kw
 Diameter : 700 mm
 : 0,7 m
 Panjang poros
 pengadukan (L) : 1500 mm
 : 1,5 m

- Cek nilai bilangan Reynold (N_{RE})

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{RE} &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{(0,7 \text{ m})^2 \times 2,5 \text{ rps} \times 995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/kg/m}^2} \\
 &= 1.491.337,6 (\text{Memenuhi } N_{RE} > 10.000)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Cek nilai bilangan Freud (N_{FE})

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{FE} &= \frac{D_i \times n^2}{g} \\
 &= \frac{0,7 \times 2,5^2}{9,81} \\
 &= 0,4 (\text{Memenuhi } > 10^{-5})
 \end{aligned}$$

- Debit bak pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ koagulan} &= \frac{\text{Volume tangki}}{T_d \text{ pembubuhan}} = \frac{2,808 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ hari}} \\
 &= 2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}} = 2,17 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 2,17 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} = 5,25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 0,21 \text{ inch}$$

Pompa injeksi dari unit koagulan menuju koagulasi

- Q total bak koagulan = 2,808 m³/hari
- Kecepatan total = 1,5 m/s

- Luas penampang inlet (A) $= \left(\frac{Q}{V}\right) = \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}}\right)$
 $= 2,16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$
- Diameter inlet $= \left(\frac{4 \times 2,16 \times 10^{-5}}{3,14}\right)^{0,5}$
 $= 0,005 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,5 \text{ cm}$

Headloss pompa

- H statis $= 3 \text{ m}$
- L pipa Discharge $= 3 \text{ m}$
- L suction $= 1 \text{ m}$

Headloss Mayor

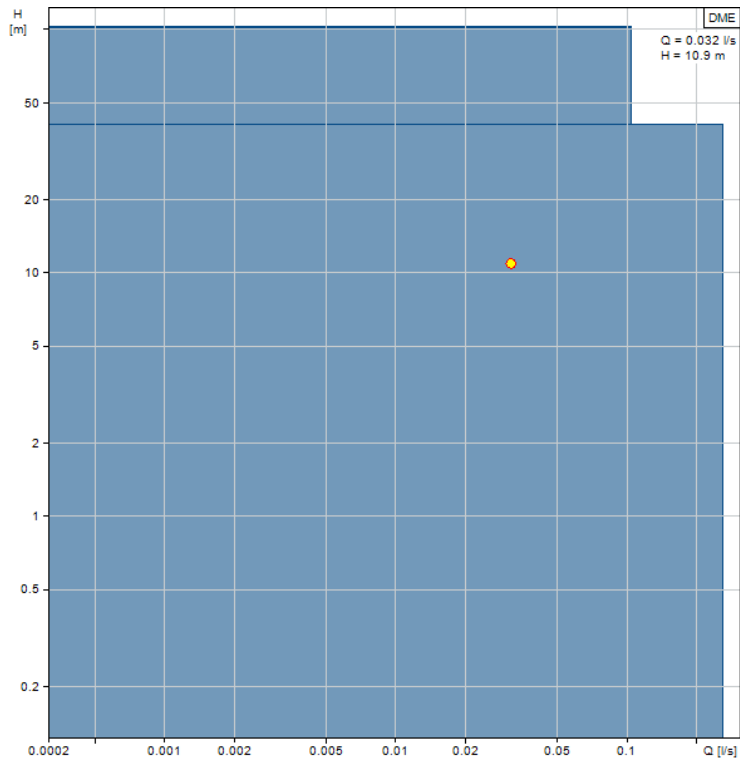
- Hf Discharge $= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 3$
 $= 1,02 \times 3$
 $= 3,06 \text{ m}$
- Hf suction $= \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 1$
 $= 1,02 \times 1$
 $= 1,02 \text{ m}$
- Hf statis $= \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
 $= \left(\frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 3$
 $= 1,02 \times 3$
 $= 3,06 \text{ m}$
- Hf Mayor Total = Hf Discharge + Hf suction + Hf Statis
 $= 3,06\text{m} + 1,02\text{m} + 3,06\text{m}$
 $= 7,14 \text{ m}$

Headloss Minor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head loss minor} &= \left(k \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ \bullet \text{ Head Velocity} &= \left(\frac{1,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,114 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 1 HF Foot Valve} &= \left(k \frac{1,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= \left(2,3 \frac{1,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,26 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 1 HF Minor Belokan} &= \left(1 \times 0,9 \frac{1,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,103 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 1 HF Minor Check Valve} &= \left(2,5 \frac{1,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,285 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ HF Minor Total} \\ &= \text{Head Velocity} + \text{HF Foot Valve} + \text{HF Minor Belokan} + \\ &\quad \text{HF Minor Check Valve} \\ &= 0,114 \text{ m} + 0,26 \text{ m} + 0,103 \text{ m} + 0,285 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,762 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ HF Total} &= H_s + H_f \text{ mayor total} + H_f \text{ minor total} \\ &= 3 \text{ m} + 7,14 \text{ m} + 0,762 \text{ m} \\ &= 10,902 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan perhitungan sebelumnya, maka ditemukan spesifikasi pompa yaitu dengan debit $3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ dan head sebesar 10,902 m. sehingga diameter inlet bak koagulan yaitu 0,5m

Berikut merupakan grafik yang didapatkan dari spesifikasi pompa diatas



| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Product name | DME 375-10 AP |
| Product No | 95905497 |
| EAN number | 5700837550277 |
| Price | |


Technical


| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Max stroke rate | 160 1/min |
| Max. capacity | 0.104 l/s |
| Approvals on nameplate | CE, EAC, NSF61, WEEE, CN ROHS |
| Anti-cavitation | function integrated |
| Venting valve | integrated in pump housing |
| Valve | Standard |

Materials

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Pump housing | Polypropylene |
| Valve ball | Glass |
| Gasket | EPDM |

| Installation | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pump inlet | THREADED RP 1 1/4" |
| Pump outlet | THREADED RP 1 1/4" |
| Liquid | |
| Pumped liquid | Water |
| Selected liquid temperature | 20 °C |
| Density | 998.2 kg/m ³ |
| Electrical data | |
| Power input - P1 | 240 W |
| Mains frequency | 50 / 60 Hz |
| Rated voltage | 1 x 100-240 V |
| Rated current | 2.4-1 A |
| Type of cable plug | Australia |
| Controls | |
| Control variant | AP |
| Control panel | front |
| Level control | input for dual-level sensor or external start/stop integrated |
| Pulse control | input for pulse control integrated |
| Batch (puls) | puls-based batch function integrated |
| 4-20 mA control | input for analog 4-20 mA control integrated |
| Capacity limit | max. capacity limitation function integrated |
| Batch (timer) | timer-based batch function integrated |
| Other in/output | PROFIBUS |
| Others | |
| Net weight | 21 kg |
| Gross weight | 24.1 kg |

| Qty. | Description |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <p>DME 375-10 AP</p> <div>  </div> <p>Note! Product picture may differ from actual product</p> <p>Product No.: 95905497</p> <p> Compact, positive displacement diaphragm dosing pump with integrated variable-speed motor drive in an IP65 plastic enclosure. The pump is designed for optimum user-friendliness, accuracy and reliability and is equipped with a logical control panel with one-touch buttons and a multi-language backlight display. The capacity to be dosed in each function is set directly in l/hour, ml/hour or USgal/hour. For enhanced accuracy, the pump can be calibrated to the actual installation by means of a simple calibration function. The turndown ratio is 1 to 800 with unchanged accuracy and more uniform dosage with reduced pulsation throughout the capacity range. The pump is also equipped with a maximum capacity function (100 %) that allows the pump to work for a preset time at maximum capacity for priming or ordinary maintenance without changing pump settings. </p> <p>The wetted parts are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pump head - PTFE-coated diaphragm - Ball valves - Manual bleed valve. <p>Possible operating modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual dosing with direct setting in ml/hour, l/hour or USgal/hour - External pulse control from external controller or water meter with direct setting in ml/pulse - External analog 4-20, 20-4, 0-20 and 20-0 mA control with possibility of adjusting the pump capacity at maximum signal - Timer-based batch function (internal timer) - Pulse-based batch function (external pulse). <p>Other features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built-in module for bus communication with PROFIBUS DP systems. The module enables remote monitoring and setting via this fieldbus system. - On-site calibration function for calibrating the pump to the actual installation - Anti-cavitation function for high-viscosity, degassing liquids or long suction lines - Maximum capacity limitation - Counters for numbers of pump strokes, operation hours and power on/off - 14 optional display languages - Input for low-level and empty-tank signals - Alarm relay output - Overload protection. <p>Controls:</p> <p> Control variant: AP Level control: input for dual-level sensor or external start/stop integrated </p> <p>Liquid:</p> |

|  | | Company name: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Created by: |
| | | Phone: |
| | | Date: 26/10/2021 |
| Qty. | Description | |
| | Pumped liquid: | Water |
| | Selected liquid temperature: | 20 °C |
| | Density: | 998.2 kg/m ³ |
| | Technical: | |
| | Approvals on nameplate: | CE, EAC, NSF61, WEEE, CN ROHS |
| | Materials: | |
| | Pump housing: | Polypropylene |
| | Valve ball: | Glass |
| | Gasket: | EPDM |
| | Installation: | |
| | Pump inlet: | THREADED RP 1 1/4" |
| | Pump outlet: | THREADED RP 1 1/4" |
| | Electrical data: | |
| | Power input - P1: | 240 W |
| | Mains frequency: | 50 / 60 Hz |
| | Rated voltage: | 1 x 100-240 V |
| | Rated current: | 2.4-1 A |
| | Type of cable plug: | Australia |

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2/2

Gambar 4. 6 Pompa Bak Koagulan Menuju Bak Koagulasi

Sumber: Katalog Grundfoss

Resume

- Debit = $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Jumlah Bak = setiap bak koagulasi mempunyai 1 bak pembubuh
- Kecepatan aliran = $1,5 \text{ m/s}$
- Jenis impeller (Di) = Flat Paddles, 2 Blades; $Di/Wi = 4$
- Dosis PAC = $0,702 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Volume bak = $2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = $150 \text{ rpm} = 2,5 \text{ rps}$
- Debit koagulan yang dibutuhkan = $2,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Diameter bak pembubuh = $1,5 \text{ m}$
- Kedalaman Tangki Pembubuh
H total = $1,92 \text{ m}$
H air = $1,59 \text{ m}$
- Diameter Impeller (Di) = $0,7 \text{ m}$
- Lebar paddle (Wi) = $0,18 \text{ m}$
- Diameter pipa outlet = $0,005 \text{ m}$
- Maka digunakan dosing pump merk grundfoss tipe DME 357-10 AP

2. Bak koagulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu tinggal di dalam bak (td) = $20 - 60 \text{ detik}$
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = $700 - 1000 / \text{detik}$

(Reynolds, Tom D. & Paul A. Richards, (1996), *Unit Operations and Process in Environmental Engineering Second Edition Tabel 8.1 Hal.184*)

b. Data Perencanaan

- $Q = Q \text{ air baku} + Q \text{ kebutuhan pembubuhan}$
= $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} + 3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$$= 0,1000325 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

- Td = 30 detik
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 800 / detik
- Direncanakan 1 bak koagulasi
- Tinggi bak koagulasi = 2 m dengan freeboard 20%
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) = > 10.000
- ρ air untuk suhu 29°C = 0,99597 gr/cm³ = 995,97 kg/m³
- Viskositas absolut (μ) untuk suhu 29°C = 0,8181. 10⁻² gr/cm. Dtk

$$= 0,8181. 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m. dtk}$$

(Reynold Appendix C Hal.762)

- Viskositas kinematik (ν) untuk suhu 29°C = 0,8214 m²/detik
(Reynold Appendix C Hal.762)
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) turbin = 60 rpm = 1 rps
(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 185)
Tipe impeller = Propeller , Pitch of 2 , 3 blade (KT = 1)
(Reynolds, Tom D. & Paul A. Richards, (1996), Unit Operations and Process in Environmental Engineering Second Edition Table 8.2 Hal 188)

c. Perhitungan

- Volume bak (V_{bak})

$$V_{\text{bak}} = Q_{\text{bak}} \times t_d$$

$$= 0,1000325 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 30 \text{ detik} = 3 \text{ m}^3$$

- Debit bak = $\frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\Sigma \text{ bak}} = \frac{0,1000325 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ buah}} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Pompa injeksi dari unit prasedimentasi menuju koagulasi

- Q = 100L/det
- V total = 3000 L

- Kecepatan total = 0,98 m/s
- Luas penampang inlet (A) = $\left(\frac{Q}{V}\right) = \left(\frac{0,1\text{m}^3/\text{s}}{0,98\text{ m/s}}\right)$
= 0,1 m²
- Diameter inlet = $\left(\frac{4 \times 0,1}{3,14}\right)^{0,5}$
= 0,36 m

Headloss pompa

- H statis = 2,35 m
- L pipa Discharge = 4
- H suction = 1 m

Headloss Mayor

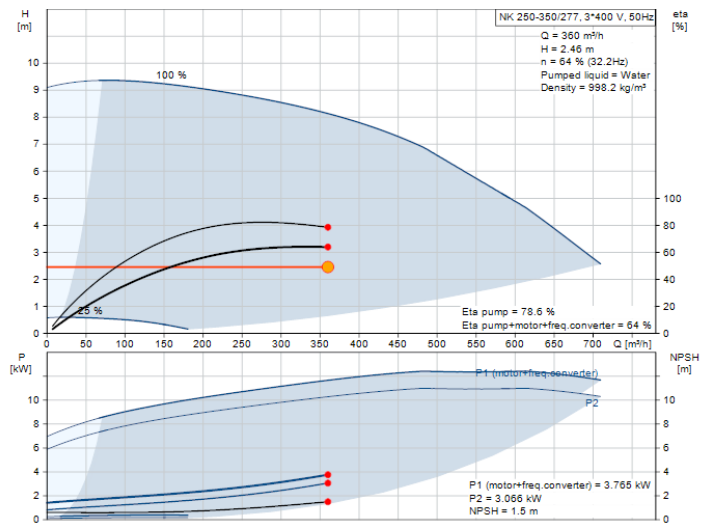
- Hf Discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
= $\left(\frac{0,1\text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 4$
= $5,31 \times 10^{-4} \times 4$
= 0,00212m
- Hf suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
= $\left(\frac{0,1\text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 1$
= $5,31 \times 10^{-4} \times 1$
= 0,000531m
- Hf statis = $\left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L$
= $\left(\frac{0,1\text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,36^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 2,35$
= $5,31 \times 10^{-3} \times 2,35$
= 0,00124m
- Hf Mayor Total = Hf Discharge + Hf suction + Hf Statis
= 0,00212m + 0,000531m + 0,00124m
= 0,003891 m

Headloss Minor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head loss minor} &= \left(k \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ \bullet \text{ Head Velocity} &= \left(\frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,013 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 1 HF Foot Valve} &= \left(k \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= \left(2,3 \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,03 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 3 HF Minor Belokan} &= \left(3 \times 0,9 \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,0351 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ 1 HF Minor Check Valve} &= \left(2,5 \frac{0,5^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,0325 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ HF Minor Total} \\ &= \text{Head Velocity} + \text{HF Foot Valve} + \text{HF Minor Belokan} + \\ &\quad \text{HF Minor Check Valve} \\ &= 0,013 + 0,03 + 0,0351 + 0,0325 \\ &= 0,1106 \text{ m} \\ \bullet \text{ HF Total} &= H_s + H_f \text{ mayor total} + H_f \text{ minor total} \\ &= 2,35 \text{ m} + 0,003891 \text{ m} + 0,1106 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,46 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan perhitungan sebelumnya, maka ditemukan spesifikasi pompa yaitu dengan debit 100 l/s dan head sebesar 2,46 m. sehingga diameter inlet koagulasi yaitu 0,37m

Berikut merupakan grafik yang didapatkan dari spesifikasi pompa diatas



| | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Product name | NK 250-350/277 AA2F1AESBAQENW5 |
| Product No | 98318776 |
| EAN number | 5711492951637 |
| Price | EUR 30272.52 |

Technical

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pump speed on which pump data are based | 975 rpm |
| Actual calculated flow | 360 m ³ /h |
| Pump with motor (Yes/No) | Y |
| Resulting head of the pump | 2 m |
| Actual impeller diameter | 277 mm |
| Nominal impeller diameter | 350 |
| Shaft diameter | 48 mm |
| Code for shaft seal | BAQE |
| Mechanical seal type | Single |
| Curve tolerance | ISO9906:2012 3B |
| Pump version | A2 |
| Bearing design | Standard |

Materials

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Pump housing | Cast iron |
|--------------|-----------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | EN-GJL-250 |
| | ASTM class 35 |
| Wear ring | Brass |
| Impeller | Cast iron |
| | EN-GJL-200 |
| | ASTM class 30 |
| Shaft | Stainless steel |
| | EN 1.4301 |
| | AISI 304 |
| Internal pump house coating | CED |
| Material code | A |
| Code for rubber | E |

Installation

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| t max amb | 55 °C |
| Maximum operating pressure | 10 bar |
| Pipe connection standard | EN 1092-2 |
| Type of inlet connection | DIN |
| Type of outlet connection | DIN |
| Size of inlet connection | DN 300 |
| Size of outlet connection | DN 250 |
| Pressure rating for connection | PN 10 |
| Coupling type | Flexible w/spacer |
| Base frame design | EN/ISO |
| Grouting (Yes/No) | N |
| Connect code | F |

Liquid

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Pumped liquid | Water |
| Liquid temperature range | 0 .. 120 °C |

Density 998.2 kg/m³

Electrical data

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Motor type | SIEMENS |
| IE Efficiency class | IE3 |
| Rated power - P2 | 11 kW |
| Mains frequency | 50 Hz |
| Rated voltage | 3 x 380-420D/660-725Y V |
| Rated current | 22.0/12.7 A |
| Starting current | 680-680 % |
| Cos phi - power factor | 0.80 |
| Rated speed | 980 rpm |
| Efficiency | IE3 90,3% |
| Motor efficiency at full load | 90.3-90.3 % |
| Motor efficiency at 3/4 load | 90.7-90.7 % |
| Motor efficiency at 1/2 load | 89.8-89.8 % |
| Number of poles | 6 |
| Enclosure class (IEC 34-5) | IP55 |
| Insulation class (IEC 85) | F |
| Built-in motor protection | PTC |
| Motor No | 98957460 |

Controls

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Frequency converter | NONE |
| Pressure sensor | N |

Others

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Minimum efficiency index, MEI \geq | 0.70 |
| Net weight | 988 kg |
| Gross weight | 1080 kg |

Qty. Description

1 NK 250-350/277 AA2F1AESBAQENW5



Note! Product picture may differ from actual product

Product No.: [98318776](#)

Non-self-priming, single-stage, centrifugal volute pump designed according to ISO 5199 with dimensions and rated performance according to EN 733. Flanges are PN 10 with dimensions according to EN 1092-2. The pump has an axial suction port, a radial discharge port and horizontal shaft. It is of the back pull-out design enabling removal of the coupling, bearing bracket and impeller without disturbing the motor, pump housing or pipework.

The unbalanced rubber bellows seal is according to DIN EN 12756.

The pump is fitted with a foot-mounted, fan-cooled asynchronous motor. Pump and motor are mounted on a common base frame.

Controls:

Frequency converter: NONE
Pressure sensor: N

Liquid:

Pumped liquid: Water
Liquid temperature range: 0 .. 120 °C
Density: 998.2 kg/m³

Technical:

Pump speed on which pump data are based: 975 rpm
Actual calculated flow: 360 m³/h
Pump with motor (Yes/No): Y
Resulting head of the pump: 2.46 m
Actual impeller diameter: 277 mm
Nominal impeller diameter: 350
Code for shaft seal: BAQE
Mechanical seal type: Single
Curve tolerance: ISO9906:2012 3B
Bearing design: Standard

Materials:

Pump housing: Cast iron
EN-GJL-250
ASTM class 35


Wear ring: Brass
Impeller: Cast iron
EN-GJL-200
ASTM class 30

Shaft: Stainless steel
EN 1.4301
AISI 304

Internal pump house coating: CED

Installation:

Maximum ambient temperature: 55 °C
Maximum operating pressure: 10 bar
Pipe connection standard: EN 1092-2
Type of inlet connection: DIN

| GRUNDFOS  | | Company name: |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Created by: |
| | | Phone: |
| | | Date: 03/10/2021 |
| Qty. | Description | |
| | Type of outlet connection: DIN Size of inlet connection: DN 300 Size of outlet connection: DN 250 Pressure rating for connection: PN 10 Coupling type: Flexible w/spacer Base frame design: EN/ISO Grouting (Yes/No): N Electrical data: Motor type: SIEMENS IE Efficiency class: IE3 Rated power - P2: 11 kW Mains frequency: 50 Hz Rated voltage: 3 x 380-420D/660-725Y V Rated current: 22.0/12.7 A Starting current: 680-680 % Cos phi - power factor: 0.80 Rated speed: 980 rpm Efficiency: IE3 90,3% Motor efficiency at full load: 90.3-90.3 % Motor efficiency at 3/4 load: 90.7-90.7 % Motor efficiency at 1/2 load: 89.8-89.8 % Number of poles: 6 Enclosure class (IEC 34-5): IP55 Insulation class (IEC 85): F Motor No: 98957460 Others: Minimum efficiency index, MEI ≥: 0.70 Net weight: 988 kg Gross weight: 1080 kg Shipping volume: 2.53 m³ | |

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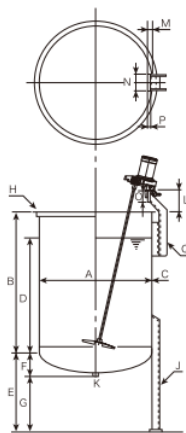
2/2

Gambar 4. 7 Pompa Bak Prasedimentasi Menuju Bak Koagulasi

Sumber: Katalog Grundfoss

- V Total = Vair baku + V koagulan
 $= 3 \text{ m}^3 + 2,808 \text{ m}^3$
 $= 5,808 \text{ m}^3 = 5808 \text{ L}$
- Dimensi bak pembubuh
 Volume $= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h$
 $5,808 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 \text{ m}$
 $3,699 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = D^2$
 $D = 1,9 \text{ m}$

Specification of optional tanks



| Model | Available capacity | | Maximum capacity | | Tank dimension (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | Weight (kg) | |
|-----------|--------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------------|------------------|--|------|------|-------------|--|
| | ℓ | ℓ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H(SUS) | J(SS) | K | | Tank | Lid* | | |
| ZTF-100 | 100 | 130 | 500 | 600 | 3 | 450 | 450 | 134 | 316 | L25×25×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 43 | 3 | | |
| ZTF-150 | 150 | 182 | 550 | 700 | 3 | 562 | 450 | 144 | 306 | L30×30×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 51 | 4 | | |
| ZTF-200 | 200 | 260 | 650 | 700 | 3 | 520 | 450 | 163 | 287 | L30×30×3 | 3-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 60 | 5,5 | | |
| ZTF-300 | 300 | 361 | 700 | 850 | 3 | 692 | 500 | 173 | 327 | L40×40×3 | 4-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 77 | 6,5 | | |
| ZTF-400 | 400 | 478 | 800 | 850 | 3 | 695 | 500 | 192 | 308 | L40×40×3 | 4-L50×50×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 88 | 8 | | |
| ZTF-500 | 500 | 600 | 850 | 950 | 3 | 770 | 500 | 202 | 298 | L40×40×3 | 4-L65×65×6 | 1/2 B Socket | | 106 | 9 | | |
| ZTF-800 | 800 | 963 | 1000 | 1100 | 3 | 900 | 550 | 240 | 310 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | | 155 | 12 | | |
| ZTF-1000 | 1000 | 1177 | 1100 | 1100 | 3 | 910 | 550 | 260 | 290 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | | 170 | 19 | | |
| ZTF-1500 | 1500 | 1721 | 1250 | 1245 | 4 | 1065 | 600 | 290 | 310 | L40×40×5 | 4-[100×50×5 | 1B Socket | | 260 | 24 | | |
| ZTF-2000 | 2000 | 2275 | 1300 | 1550 | 4 | 1345 | 600 | 298 | 302 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B Socket | | 335 | 26 | | |
| ZTF-2000S | 2000 | 2273 | 1400 | 1300 | 4 | 1125 | 600 | 318 | 282 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B Socket | | 325 | 30 | | |
| ZTF-2500 | 2500 | 3073 | 1500 | 1550 | 4 | 1230 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | | 400 | 34 | | |
| ZTF-3000 | 3000 | 3603 | 1500 | 1850 | 4 | 1510 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | | 448 | 34 | | |
| ZTF-3000S | 3000 | 3521 | 1600 | 1550 | 4 | 1290 | 750 | 400 | 350 | L50×50×6 | 4-[125×65×6 | 1B JIS 10KF | | 422 | 38 | | |
| ZTF-3500 | 3500 | 4125 | 1600 | 1850 | 4 | 1540 | 700 | 400 | 300 | L50×50×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1B JIS 10KF | | 524 | 38 | | |
| ZTF-3500S | 3500 | 4004 | 1700 | 1550 | 4 | 1330 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L50×50×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1B JIS 10KF | | 514 | 43 | | |
| ZTF-4000 | 4000 | 4685 | 1700 | 1850 | 4 | 1550 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L65×65×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | | 575 | 45 | | |
| ZTF-4000S | 4000 | 4520 | 1800 | 1500 | 4 | 1345 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65×65×6 | 4-[150×75×9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | | 550 | 50 | | |
| ZTF-4500 | 4500 | 5285 | 1800 | 1850 | 5 | 1542 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65×65×6 | 4-[200×90×8 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | | 750 | 50 | | |
| ZTF-5000 | 5000 | 5924 | 1900 | 1850 | 5 | 1530 | 900 | 500 | 400 | L65×65×6 | 4-[200×90×8 | 2B JIS 10KF | | 800 | 56 | | |

* When the dimension A is 1000 or less, the lid thickness is 1,5t, and if more than that, the thickness is 2,0t.
 * We have the jacketed type tank, too.

Gambar 4. 8 Bak Koagulasi

Sumber: Satake Mxer

- Merk : Satake Mixer Tanks
- Tipe/Model : ZT Series/ZTF-5000
- Kedalaman Tangki : 1850 + 500
 $= 2350 \text{ mm}$
 $= 2,35 \text{ m}$
- Diameter : 1900 mm = 1,9 m

- Kapasitas : 5000 L
- Kapasitas Max : 5924 L
- Kedalaman air :
 V : $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h$ air
 $5,808 \text{ m}^3$: $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,9^2 \times h$ air
 H air : 2 m

(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 181)

Supply tenaga

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (800/s)^2 \times 0,8181 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{dtk} \times 5,808 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 3040,97 \text{ N.m/s} \\
 &= 3040,97 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

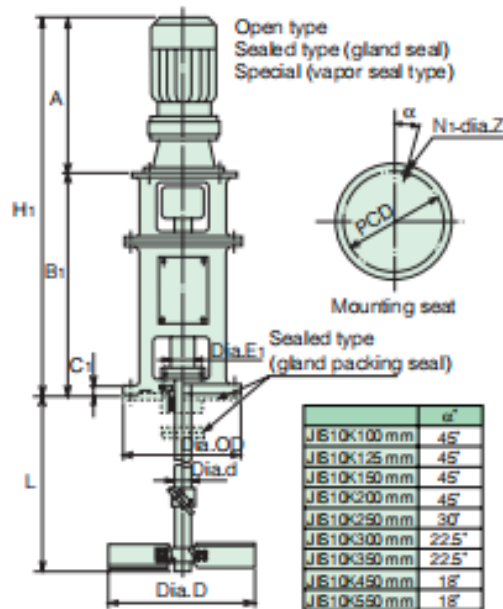
(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 187)

Diameter *Impeller*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{Kt \cdot n^3 \cdot \rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{3040,97 \text{ N.m/s}}{2,75 \cdot 1^3 \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 1,02 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Perhitungan Diameter dan Supply power pada pengaduk di tangki koagulan, ditemukan dimensi pasaran pengaduk tersebut sebagai berikut;

External Dimensions



Specification Dimensions

| Model | Motor | Gear Reducer | Revolution speed (rpm) | | Agitation Shaft | | 2-gate Side Sillage | | Mounting Flange | | | | Max. Agitation Capacity | | Approx. Weight | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------|-----|-----|
| | Output kW | Frame No. # | Gear Ratio | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | Standard Length (L) mm | Dia. (Dia.d) mm | Terminal Dia. (D) mm | Outer Dia. (PCD) mm | Pitch Dia. (PCD) mm | Hole Dia. (D) mm | Hole Dia. (D) mm | Max. Liquid L | Max. Slurry L | W motor kg | | | |
| C2T□-0.1 | 0.1 | 4075 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 200 | | | | | | | | 19 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 250 | | | | | | | | | 19 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 1000 | 16 | 350 | 100 mm | 210 | 175 | 19 | 4 | | | | 20 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 400 | | | | | | | 700 | 300 | | 21 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 1200 | 22 | 500 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | | | | | 29 |
| C2T□-0.2 | 0.2 | 4085 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 250 | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 1000 | 16 | 250 | 100 mm | 210 | 175 | 19 | 4 | | | | 20 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 350 | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 1200 | 22 | 450 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | 1300 | 600 | | 28 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 1500 | 32 | 600 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | | | 50 |
| C2T□-0.4 | 0.4 | 4095 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 350 | | | | | | | | 29 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 1200 | 22 | 350 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | | | | 29 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 600 | | | | | | | 2500 | 1200 | | 51 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | 1500 | 32 | 650 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | | | 51 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| C2T□-0.75 | 0.75 | 4105 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 74 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | | 51 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 1500 | 32 | 550 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | | 54 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 800 | | | | | | | 5000 | 2500 | | 63 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | | | 67 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2200 | 45 | 1000 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | | | | 130 |
| C2T□-1.5 | 1.5 | 4115 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 1350 | | | | | | | | 174 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 1500 | 32 | 700 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | | 59 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 600 | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 2200 | 45 | 1000 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | 10000 | 5000 | | 123 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | | | 135 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2400 | 50 | 1200 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 25 | 6 | | | | | 204 |
| C2T□-2.2 | 2.2 | 4145 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 1600 | | | | | | | | 267 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 1500 | 32 | 900 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | | 58 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 700 | | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 2200 | 45 | 1000 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | | | 123 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | | | 133 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2400 | 50 | 1350 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 25 | 6 | 15000 | 7500 | | 137 | |
| C2T□-3.7 | 3.7 | 4160 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 1750 | | | | | | | | 209 | | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 2600 | 60 | 1500 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 25 | 6 | | | | 226 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | 338 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 2600 | 60 | 1200 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | | | 132 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 1500 | | | | | | | | | | 135 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2600 | 70 | 1950 | 300 mm | 445 | 400 | 25 | 8 | | | | | 223 |

Gambar 4. 9 Pengaduk Bak Koagulasi

Sumber : Catalog Tacmina Agrigator

Merk : Tacmina
 Model : C2T-3,7
 Power : 3,7 kw
 Diameter : 1200 mm
 : 1,2 m
 Panjang poros
 pengadukan (L) : 2400 mm
 : 2,4 m

(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 188)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CEK } N_{Re} &= \left(\frac{D i^2 n \rho}{\mu} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1^2 \cdot 0,92 \cdot 996,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8004 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \right) \\
 &= 1.145.057,47
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Re} > 10.000 = \text{memenuhi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CEK } N_{Rf} &= \left(\frac{D i n^2}{g} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1 \times 0,92^2}{9,81} \right) \\
 &= 0,086
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Rf} > 10^{-5} = \text{memenuhi}$$

- Luas bak (A) $= \frac{\text{Volume}}{H \text{ total}} = \frac{5,808 \text{ m}^3}{2 \text{ m}} = 3 \text{ m}^2$

- Luas penampang outlet

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,1000325 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,98 \text{ m/s}} = 0,10 \text{ m}$$

- Diameter outlet

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4x A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,10}{3,14}} = 0,37 \text{ m}$$

- V cek $= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,37)^2}$

$$= 0,93 \text{ m/s (memenuhi } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}$$

- Ketinggian jatuhan

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{terjunan}} &= \frac{G^2 \times \mu \times td}{\rho \times g} \\
 &= \frac{800^2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/kg/m}^2 \times 30 \text{ dtk}}{995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 1,61 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Waktu terjun ke bak koagulasi (t_{terjunan})

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{terjunan}} &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times H_{\text{terjunan}}}{g}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1,61 \text{ m}}{9,81}} = 0,57 \text{ s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan terjun ke bak koagulasi (V_{terjunan})

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{terjunan}} &= \frac{H_{\text{terjunan}}}{T_{\text{terjunan}}} \\
 &= \frac{1,61 \text{ m}}{0,57 \text{ s}} = 2,82 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resume

- Debit = 0,1000325 m³/s
- Jumlah bak = 1
- Koagulasi tipe terjunan
- Kecepatan aliran = 1,5 m/s
- Volume bak = 5,808 m³ = 5808 L
- Diameter bak koagulasi = 1,9 m
- Kedalaman Tangki Pembubuh
- H air = 2 m
- H total = 2,35 m
- Diameter Impeller (Di) = 1,02 m
- Diameter pipa inlet dan outlet = 0,37m = 14,57 inch
- Ketinggian jatuhan (H_{terjunan}) = 1,61 m

5.4. Unit Flokulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu tinggal (td) = 15 – 30 menit
- Kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/ detik

- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 10 – 100 / detik
- Kedalaman air (H) = > 1 meter
- Koefisien kekasaran dinding (f) = 0,3
(Sumber : wahyono hadi, hal 70)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,1 m³/det
- Jumlah Kompartemen 3
- Tinggi bak= 3 m
- Dimensi Bak L : W = 2: 1
- Kecepatan Aliran (V) = 1 m/det
- Waktu tinggal = 15 menit = 900 detik
- Konstanta Empiris (k) = 3
- Koefisien Manning (n) = 0,015
-
- Jarak baffle dengan dinding > 60 cm
(Sumber:wahyonohadi,hal70)

- Gradien kecepatan (G) dan waktu tinggal (td) tiap kompartemen

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Kompartemen 1 | G = 40/detik | Td = 900 detik |
| Kompartemen 2 | G = 30/detik | Td = 900 detik |
| Kompartemen 3 | G = 20/detik | Td = 900 detik |

- Viskositas absolute (μ) untuk suhu 29 C = $0,8181 \cdot 10^{-2}$ gr/cm.dtk
= $0,8181 \cdot 10^{-3}$ kg/m.dtk

(Reynold Appendix C Hal.762)

- NRE > 10.000
- NFR > 10-5

(Reynold Figure 9.4 Hal.224)

c. Perhitungan

- Td total = kompartemen I +Kompartemen II + Kompartemen III
= 900detik + 900 detik + 900 detik
= 2700detik
- Volume Bak Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol tot} &= Q \times Td \text{ tot} \\ &= 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 2700 \text{ detik} = 270 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensi Bak

$$L: B = 2:1$$

$$L = 2B$$

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

$$270 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times 3$$

$$270 \text{ m}^3 = 6 B^2$$

$$B = 6,71 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 13,42 \text{ m}$$

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

$$H \text{ total} = H \text{ bak} + H \text{ Fb}$$

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

$$= 3,6 \text{ m}$$

- Lebar Tiap kompartemen

$$\begin{aligned} W \text{ tiap kompartemen} &= \frac{B \text{ total}}{n} \\ &= \frac{6,71}{3} \\ &= 2,24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Tebal Dinding Baffle

$$\text{Tebal dinding baffle} = 12 \text{ cm} = 0,12 \text{ m} \text{ (SNI 03-1972-1990)}$$

- Perhitungan Masing masing Kompartemen

1. Kompartemen 1

- Headloss Total

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{\mu \times td}{\rho \times g} \times G^2 = \frac{0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{dt} \times 900 \text{ s}}{995,97 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \text{ m/dt}^2} \times (40 \text{ detik})^2 \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah Baffle

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{\rho (1,44 + f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \times 900}{995,97 (1,44 + 0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{3 \times 13,42 \times 40}{0,1} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 60,408 = 60 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak Antar Baffle

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{Panjang}}{n+1} = \frac{13,42 \text{ m}}{60+1} = 0,22 \text{ m}$$

- Jari Jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} = \frac{6,71 \times 3}{6,71 \times 6} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Volume Efektif

Panjang efektif tiap kompartmen = panjang total- (tebal dinding x n baffle)

$$= 13,42 - (0,12 \times 60)$$

$$= 6,22 \text{ m}$$

Volume Efektif = L x B x H

$$= 6,22 \times 2,24 \times 3,3$$

$$= 45,98 \text{ m}^3$$

- Cek Waktu Tinggal (td)

$$T_d = \frac{v}{Q} = \frac{45,98}{0,1} = 459,8 \text{ detik}$$

- Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus)

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak antar baffle} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,22 \times 3,3} = 0,13 \text{ m/det perhitungan baffle channel}$$

- Kecepatan Belokan Air

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak baffle ke dinding} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,60 \times 3,3} = 0,05 \text{ m/det}$$

2. Kompartemen 2

- Headloss Total

$$H_f = \frac{\mu \times t_d}{\rho \times g} \times G^2 = \frac{0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{dt} \times 900 \text{ s}}{995,97 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \text{ m/dt}^2} \times (30 \text{ detik})^2$$

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

- Jumlah Baffle

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times t_d}{\rho (1,44 + f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \times 900}{995,97 (1,44 + 0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{3 \times 13,42 \times 30}{0,1} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 49,86 \text{ buah} = 50 \text{ buah}$$

- Jarak Antar Baffle

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{Panjang}}{n+1} = \frac{13,42 \text{ m}}{50+1} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

- Jari Jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} = \frac{6,71 \times 3,3}{6,71 \times 6,6} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Volume Efektif

Panjang efektif tiap kompartmen

= panjang total- (tebal dinding x n baffle)

$$= 13,42 - (0,12 \times 50)$$

$$= 7,42\text{m}$$

$$\text{Volume Efektif} = p \times l \times h$$

$$= 7,42 \times 2,24 \times 3,3$$

$$= 54,85 \text{ m}^3$$

- Cek Waktu Tinggal (td)

$$T_d = \frac{v}{Q} = \frac{54,85}{0,1} = 548,8 \text{ detik}$$

- Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus)

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak antar baffle} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,26 \times 3,3} = 0,12 \text{ m/det perhitungan baffle channel}$$

- Kecepatan Belokan Air

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak baffle ke dinding} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,60 \times 3,3} = 0,05 \text{ m/det}$$

3. Kompartemen 3

- Headloss Total

$$H_f = \frac{\mu \times t_d}{\rho \times g} \times G^2 = \frac{0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{dt} \times 900 \text{ s}}{995,97 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \text{ m/dt}^2} \times (20 \text{ detik})^2$$

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

- Jumlah Baffle

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times t_d}{\rho (1,44 + f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \times 900}{995,97 (1,44 + 0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{3 \times 13,42 \times 20}{0,1} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 38,05 \text{ buah} = 38 \text{ buah}$$

- Jarak Antar Baffle

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{Panjang}}{n+1} = \frac{13,42 \text{ m}}{38+1} = 0,34 \text{ m}$$

- Jari Jari Hidrolis

$$R = \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} = \frac{6,71 \times 3,3}{6,71 \times 6,6} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Volume Efektif

$$\text{Panjang efektif tiap kompartemen} = \text{panjang total} - (\text{tebal dinding} \times n \text{ baffle})$$

$$= 13,42 - (0,12 \times 38)$$

$$= 8,86 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 8,86 \times 2,24 \times 3,3$$

$$= 65,49 \text{ m}^3$$

- Cek Waktu Tinggal (td)

$$T_d = \frac{v}{Q} = \frac{65,49}{0,1} = 654,9 \text{ detik}$$

- Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus)

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak antar baffle} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,34 \times 3,3} = 0,09 \text{ m/det perhitungan baffle channel}$$

- Kecepatan Belokan Air

$$v = \frac{Q}{\text{luas penampang}} = \frac{Q}{\text{jarak baffle ke dinding} \times h}$$

$$v = \frac{0,1}{0,60 \times 3,3} = 0,05 \text{ m/det}$$

Resume:

- Td total = 2700detik
- Volume Bak Total = 270 m³
- Dimensi Bak
 - B = 6,71 m
 - L = 13,42m
 - H = 3 m
 - H total = 3,6 m
- Lebar Tiap kompartmen = 2,24 m
- Tebal Dinding Baffle = 0,12m (SNI 03-1972-1990)
- Perhitungan Masing masing Kompartemen
 - Kompartemen 1
 - Headloss Total = 0,12 m
 - Jumlah Baffle n = 60 buah
 - Jarak Antar Baffle = 0,22 m
 - Jari Jari Hidrolis R = 0,5 m
 - Volume Efektif
 - Panjang efektif tiap kompartmen = 6,22 m
 - Volume Efektif = 45,98 m³
 - Cek Waktu Tinggal (td) = 459,8 detik
 - Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus) = 0,13 m/det
 - Kecepatan Belokan Air = 0,05 m/det
 - Kompartemen 2
 - Headloss Total = 0,06 m
 - Jumlah Baffle = 49,86 buah = 50 buah

- Jarak Antar Baffle = 0,26 m
 - Jari Jari Hidrolis R = 0,5 m
 - Volume Efektif
 Panjang efektif tiap kompartmen = 7,42m
 Volume Efektif = 54,85 m³
 - Cek Waktu Tinggal (td) = 548,8detik
 - Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus)
 = 0,12 m/det perhitungan baffle channel
 - Kecepatan Belokan Air = 0,05 m/det
6. Kompartemen 3
- Headloss Total = 0.03 m
 - Jumlah Baffle = 38,05buah = 38buah
 - Jarak Antar Baffle = 0,34m
 - Jari Jari Hidrolis R = 0,5 m
 - Volume Efektif
 Panjang efektif tiap kompartmen = 8,86 m
 Volume Efektif = 65,49 m³
 - Cek Waktu Tinggal (td) = 654,9 detik
 - Kecepatan Per Channel (Kecepatan aliran lurus)
 = 0,09m/det perhitungan baffle channel
 - Kecepatan Belokan Air = 0,05 m/det

5.5. Unit sedimentasi

1. Zona Inlet

d. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan Aliran (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s
 (Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, 4th Edition, pages 316)
- Slope maksimal = < 2% m/m
- Freeboard = 10 – 30 %
- Koefisien manning (beton terbuka) = 0,011 – 0,020

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

e. Data Perencanaan

- $Q = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Bentuk bak rectangular berjumlah 1 buah
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = $0,5 \text{ m/dtk}$
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Saluran dari beton (n) = $0,013$
- Freeboard = 20% dari tinggi saluran.
- Dimensi saluran B:H = $2:1$
- Dimensi pintu air = dimensi saluran pembawa
- Tinggi bukaan pintu air = 100% dari tinggi saluran
- Lebar pintu air = lebar saluran pembawa
- $K \text{ gate valve} = 0,2$
- Tinggi jagaan pintu air = $0,5 \text{ m}$

f. Perhitungan

- Luas permukaan

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

- Dimensi saluran pembawa

Asumsi perbandingan B : H = $2:1$

$$A = B \times H$$

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

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

$$H = 0,316 \text{ m}$$

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

$$B = 2H$$

$$= 2 \times 0,3 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} = 0,36 \text{ m}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V = \frac{Q}{B \times H} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m} \times 0,36 \text{ m}} = 0,46 \text{ m/s}$$

(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6$ m/s)

- Jari jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{keliling penampang basah}} \\ &= \frac{L \times H}{L+2H} \\ &= \frac{0,6 \times 0,36}{0,6+2(0,36)} \\ &= 0,163 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Slope

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{n \times v}{\frac{2}{R^3}} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,46}{0,163^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)^2 \\ &= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m (memenuhi } < 2\%) \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss saluran pembawa

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \text{Slope} \times \text{Panjang saluran(L)} \\ &= 4,016 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m} \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,606 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Headloss saat keluar pintu air

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= K \times \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,2 \times \frac{0,46 \text{ m/detik}}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,00468 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Resume:

- Debit (Q) = 0,1 m³/s
- Luas Permukaan (A) = 0,2 m²
- H air = 0,3 m
- H total = 0,36 m
- Lebar saluran (B) = 0,6 m
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis= 0,163 m
- Check kecepatan (v) = 0,46 m/s
- Slope = 4,016 x 10⁻⁴ m/m

- Headloss saluran pembawa (H_f) = $1,606 \times 10^{-3}$ m
- Headloss pintu air (H_f) = 0,00468 m

2. Zona Sludge

d. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Berat jenis (ρ_S) lumpur = 2650 kg/m^3
- Berat jenis (ρ_a) air = 1000 kg/m^3
- Dimensi sludge zona dalam bentuk limas terpancung
(Water Treatment Plant Design, Mc Graw Hill, 2nd Edition)

e. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpancung dengan periode pengurasan 3 hari sekali (3 hari = 259.200 detik)
- Efisiensi pengendapan = 20%
- Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- Kadar SS kering dalam lumpur = 5%
- Konsentrasi Diskrit dan grit = 90% x Konsentrasi SS
- Waktu pengurasan = 300 detik
- Konsentrasi polutan = 625 mg/l

f. Perhitungan

1. Sludge

- Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit
= 90% x konsentrasi polutan
= $0,9 \times 625 \text{ mg/L}$
= $562,5 \text{ mg/L}$
- Solid teremoval/terendapkan
= 20% x konsentrasi diskrit & grit
= $0,2 \times 562,5 \text{ mg/L}$
= $112,5 \text{ mg/L}$
- Solid yang lolos
= konsentrasi diskrit & grit – sludge teremoval/terendapkan

$$= 562,5 \text{ mg/L} - 112,5 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$= 450 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Berat solid yang terendapkan (ms)

$$= Q \times \text{solid yang teremoval}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 112,5 \text{ mg/L} \times (86400/1000)$$

$$= 972 \text{ kg/hari}$$

- Berat air (ma)

$$mS: ma = 5:95$$

$$ma = 19 mS$$

$$ma = 19 \times 972 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$ma = 18468 \text{ kg/hari}$$

- Berat jenis lumpur

$$= (\text{berat jenis SS} \times 5\%) + (\text{berat jenis air} \times 95\%)$$

$$= (2650 \times 5\%) + (1000 \times 95\%)$$

$$= 1082,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

2. Ruang lumpur

- Volume ruang lumpur

$$mS: ma = 5:95$$

$$ma = 19 mS$$

$$= \frac{ms}{\rho_s} + \frac{ma}{\rho_s}$$

$$= \frac{ms}{2650} + \frac{19ms}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{ms}{1000} \left(\frac{1}{2,65} + 19 \right)$$

$$= \frac{972 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000} \left(\frac{1}{2,65} + 19 \right)$$

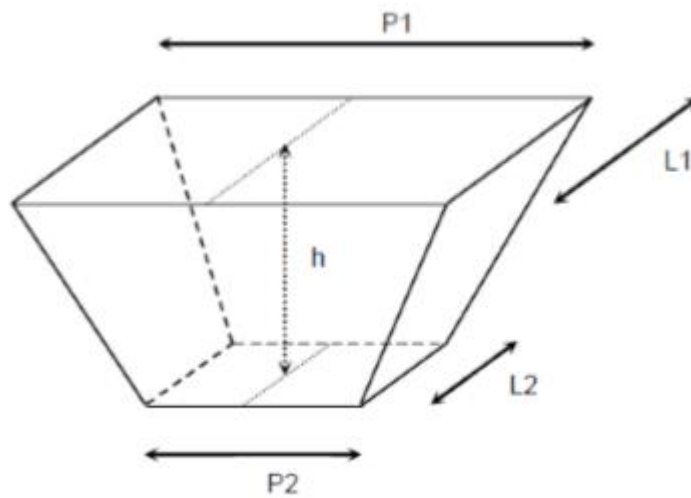
$$= 20,35 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

- Volume ruang lumpur 1x pengurasan (2 hari)

$$= 20,35 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 2$$

$$= 40,7 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$$

- Dimensi ruang lumpur



Gambar 4. 10 Zona Sludge Bak Sedimentasi

Sumber : Perencanaan

Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P1) = 9 m

Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L1) = lebar bak = 9 m

Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P2) = 7 m

Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L2) = 7 m

$$A1 = P1 \times L1$$

$$= 9 \times 9$$

$$= 81 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A2 = P2 \times L2$$

$$= 7 \times 7$$

$$= 49 \text{ m}^2$$

- Tinggi Grit Storage

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

$$40,7 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} h \times (81 + 49 + \sqrt{81 + 49})$$

$$h = \frac{40,7 \times 3}{(81 + 49 + \sqrt{81 + 49})}$$

$$h = 0,86 \text{ m}$$

3. Debit lumpur pada pipa

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Sludge}}{\text{Waktu Pengurasan dalam 2 hari}} = \frac{40,7 \text{ m}^3}{172800} = 2,35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

4. Dimensi Pipa Penguras

- Debit tiap pengurasan (Qp)

$$Qp = \frac{\text{Volume Sludge}}{\text{Waktu Pengurasan}} = \frac{40,7 \text{ m}^3}{300s} = 0,1356 \text{ m}^3/s$$

- Luas permukaan pipa penguras (A)

$$A = \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{v} = \frac{0,1356 \text{ m}^3/s}{0,5 \text{ m/s}} = 0,271 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa penguras (Dp)

$$D = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,271 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,59 \text{ m} = 23,22 \text{ inchi}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,1356 \text{ m}^3/s}{3,14 \times (0,72 \text{ m})^2} = 0,49 \text{ m/detik}$$

(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6 \text{ m/s}$)

Resume:

Sludge

- Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit = 562,5 mg/L
- Solid teremoval/terendapkan = 112,5 mg/L
- Solid yang lolos = 450 mg/L
- Berat solid yang terendapkan (ms) = 972 kg/hari
- Berat air (ma) = 18468 kg/hari
- Berat jenis lumpur = 1082,5 kg/m³

Ruang Lumpur

- Volume ruang lumpur = 20,35 m³/hari
- Volume ruang lumpur 1x pengurasan (2 hari) = 40,7 m³
- Dimensi ruang lumpur
 1. Panjang permukaan zona lumpur (P1) = 9 m
 2. Lebar permukaan zona lumpur (L1) = lebar bak = 9 m
 3. Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P2) = 7 m
 4. Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L2) = 7 m
 5. A1 = 81 m²
 6. A2 = 49 m²
- Tinggi Grit Storage h = 0,86 m

Dimensi Pipa Penguras

- Debit tiap pengurasan (Q_p) = 0,1356 m³/s
- Luas permukaan pipa penguras (A) = 0,271 m²
Diameter pipa penguras (D_p) = 0,59m = 23,22 inchi
- Check kecepatan = 0,49 m/detik
(memenuhi range $v = 0,3 - 0,6$ m/s)

3. Zona Settling

Ruang pengendap

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu pengendapan (t_d) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam (Metcalf and Eddy hal 398)
- Kemiringan bak = 1-2 %
- Kedalaman ruang pengendapan (H) = 1-3 jam
- $NRE = < 2000$ untuk aliran laminar
- $NFR = > 10-5$ untuk mencegah aliran short circuiting
(SNI 6774 – 2008 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air)
- $v_{horizontal} = (v_h < v_s)$ (Kecepatan horizontal harus < kecepatan penggerusan agar partikel yang terendapkan tidak mengalami resuspensi)
- Kontrol pengerusan (scouring)
 $\beta = 0,02 - 0,12$
 $\alpha = 0,03$ m
(Sumber : Huisman, L., 1977. Sedimentation and Flotation Mechanical Filtration. Delft University of Technology. Delft. hal 57)
- Ketetapan (S_g) = 2,65
(Tri Joko 2003, Unit Produksi dalam Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum)
- Detensi air (ρ_w) = 1000 kg/m³

- Detensi sludge (ρ_s) = 2650 kg m³
- viskositas absolut suhu 26 C (μ) = 0,8746 x 10⁻³ m/detik
- viskositas kinematik suhu 26 C (ν) = 8,746 x 10⁻⁶ m/detik
(Reynold, 762)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,1 m³/detik
- Jumlah bak sedimentasi = 1 buah
- Suhu = 26 C
- Kemiringan dasar bak = 2%
- Tinggi bak sedimentasi (h) = 3 m
- Bak sedimentasi berbentuk persegi panjang
- Lebar / Panjang = >1/5
- 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 = 20%
- $t/td = V_0/(Q/A)$
- Diameter partikel = 2,5 x 10⁻³ cm = 2,5 x 10⁻⁵ m

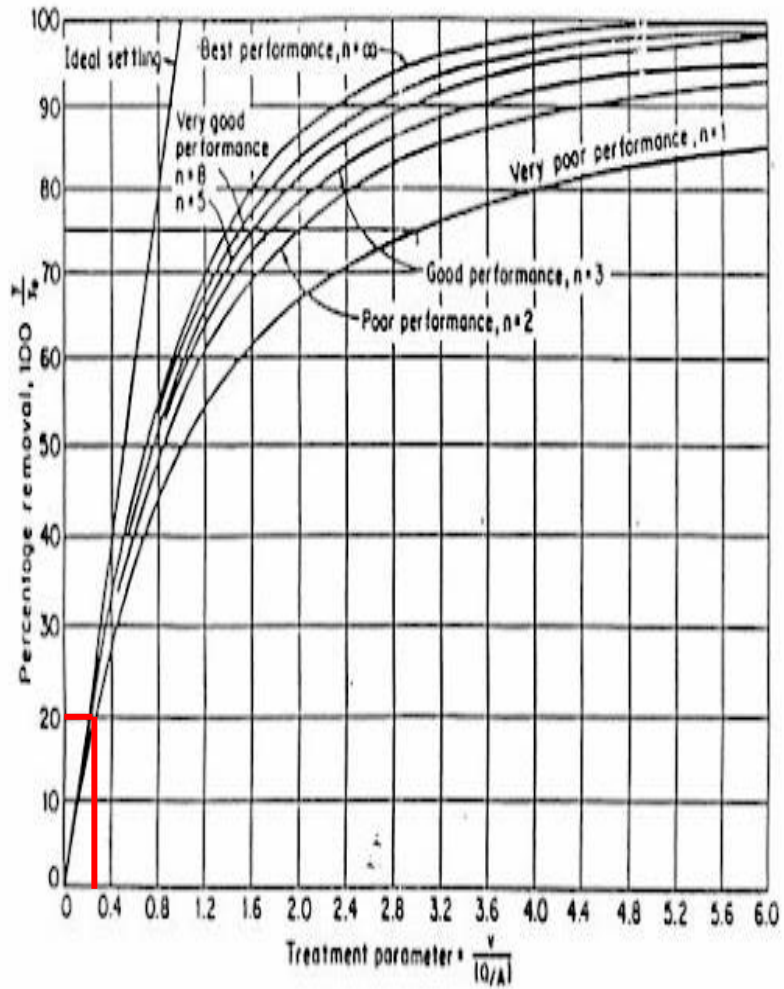
c. Perhitungan

- Debit bak sedimentasi

$$Q = \frac{Q}{\Sigma \text{prasedimentasi}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Kecepatan pengendapan

Hubungan antara Efisiensi pengendapan dengan kinerja (Good Performance), dimana efisiensi pengendapan 20% dan n 1/3 maka dapat dilihat pada grafik dibawah ini:



Gambar 4. 11 Grafik Kecepatan Pengendapan

Sumber : Perencanaan

Berdasarkan dari grafik tersebut, diperoleh:

$$0,3 = \frac{v_o}{Q/A} = t/td$$

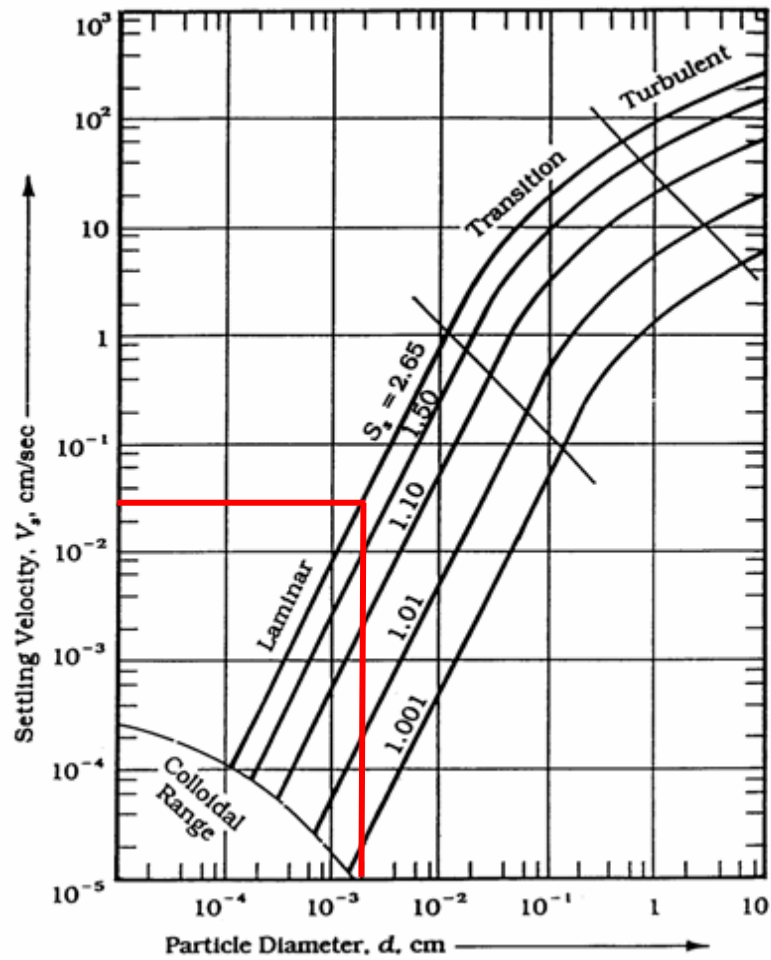
- Kecepatan pengendapan (V_s)

Diketahui bahwa :

$$0,3 = \frac{v_o}{Q/A}$$

Dan ukuran diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$

Kemudian di plotkan ke grafik tersebut



Gambar 4. 12 Grafik Diameter Partikel

Sumber : Perencanaan

Dari hasil pengeplotan tersebut diperoleh kecepatan pengendapan (V_s) = 4×10^{-2} cm/s = 4×10^{-4} m/s

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

- Kecepatan partikel (V_o)

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

$$0,3 = \frac{V_o}{Q/A}$$

Dari kedua persamaan tersebut dapat disederhanakan menjadi :

$$0,3 = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

$$V_o = V_s \times 0,3$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \times 0,3$$

$$= 0,00012 \text{ m/s}$$

- Luas zona pengendapan

$$A = \frac{Q \times td}{V_o} = \frac{0,1 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 0,3}{0,00012 \text{ m/s}} = 250 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi

Asumsi perbandingan B : L = 1:3

$$A = B \times L$$

$$250 \text{ m}^2 = B \times 3B$$

$$250 \text{ m}^2 = 3B^2$$

$$B = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 3B$$

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

$$= 27 \text{ m}$$

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

Jadi dimensi bak pengendap = L x B x H

$$= 27 \text{ m} \times 9\text{m} \times 3\text{m}$$

- Waktu detensi (td)

$$T_d = \frac{A \times H}{Q} = \frac{250 \text{ m}^2 \times 3\text{m}}{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}} = 7500\text{detik} = 2,08\text{jam}$$

- Kecepatan horizontal partikel

$$V_h = \frac{Q}{L \times H} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{27 \text{ m} \times 3\text{m}} = 1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{Keliling penampang basah}} = \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} = \frac{9 \times 3}{9 + 2(3)} = 1,8\text{m}$$

- Check bilangan Reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{V_h \times R}{\nu} = \frac{1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik} \times 1,8 \text{ m}}{8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}}$$

$$= 253,144 \text{ (memenuhi } < 2000)$$

- Check bilangan Froude

$$N_{fr} = \frac{V_h^2}{g \times R} = \frac{(1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik})^2}{9,81 \times 1,8 \text{ m}} = 8,57 \times 10^{-8}$$

(tidak memenuhi $> 10^{-5}$)

- Check kecepatan penggerusan (v scouring)

$$V_{sc} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (\rho_s - \rho_w) \times N_{fr}}{\alpha \times \rho_w}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (2650 - 1000) \times 8,57 \times 10^{-8}}{0,03 \times 1000}}$$
$$= 0,004 \text{ m/s} > V_h \text{ (tidak mengalami penggerusan)}$$

- Kemiringan Bak (1%)

$$S = 1\% \times L$$
$$= 1\% \times 27 \text{ m}$$
$$= 0,27 \text{ m/m}$$

Resume:

- Diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$
- Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s) = $4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$
- Kecepatan partikel (V_o) = $0,00012 \text{ m/s}$
- Luas Zona pengendapan = 250 m^2
- Panjang Bak = 27 m
- Lebar Bak = 9 m
- Tinggi Bak = 3 m
- Waktu detensi = $2,08 \text{ jam}$ (memenuhi $1,5-3 \text{ jam}$)
Kecepatan horizontal (V_h) = $1,23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/detik}$
- Jari-jari hidrolis = $1,8 \text{ m}$
- Bilangan reynold (N_{re}) = $253,144 < 2000$ (memenuhi) Bilangan Freud (N_{fr}) = $8,57 \times 10^{-8} (> 10^{-5})$ (tidak memenuhi) maka menggunakan perforated baffle
- Kecepatan pengurasan (V scouring) = $0,004 \text{ m/s} > 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{sc} > V_h$ (tidak terjadi penggerusan)
- Kemiringan bak $0,27 \text{ m}$

Perforated Baffle

- a. Data Perencanaan

- Lebar Perforated Baffle = Lebar bak settling = 9 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = Tinggi bak settling = 3 m
- Diameter (d) lubang = 0.1 m = 10 cm
- Kecepatan melalui lubang (v) = 0,4 m/s
- Perforated baffle diletakkan 1 m di depan inlet
- Koefisien kontraksi (c) = 0,5

b. Perhitungan

- Luas tiap lubang (A1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A1 &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1^2 \\
 &= 0,008 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas perforated baffle

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= B \times H \\
 &= 9 \times 3 = 27 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas lubang total (A2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A2 &= \frac{Q}{c \times v} \\
 &= \frac{0,1}{0,5 \times 0,4} \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah lubang (n)

$$n = \frac{A2}{A1} = \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^2}{0,008 \text{ m}^2} = 63 \text{ lubang}$$

Direncanakan ada 3 baris dan tiap baris ada 21 lubang. Maka total lubang berjumlah 63 buah

- Jarak horizontal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak} &= \frac{\text{lebar baffle} - (\Sigma \text{lubang} \times d)}{\Sigma \text{lubang} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{9 - (21 \times 0,1)}{21 + 1} \\
 &= 0,31 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak vertical

$$\text{Jarak} = \frac{\text{tinggi baffle} - (\Sigma \text{lubang vertikal} \times d)}{\Sigma \text{lubang vertikal} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3 - (3 \times 0,1)}{3 + 1}$$

$$= 0,178 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,67 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{1}{4} \times d = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,1 = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss melalui perforated baffle

$$H_f = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{0,4^2}{2 \times 9,81} = 0,00815 \text{ m}$$

Resume:

- Lebar Perforated Baffle = Lebar bak settling = 9 m
- Tinggi perforated baffle = Tinggi bak settling = 3 m
- Diameter (d) lubang = 0.1 m = 10 cm
- Kecepatan melalui lubang (v) = 0,4 m/s
- Luas tiap lubang (A1) = 0,008 m²
- Luas perforated baffle = 27 m²
- Luas lubang total (A2) = 0,5 m²
- Jumlah lubang (n) = 63 lubang
Direncanakan ada 3 baris dan tiap baris ada 21 lubang. Maka total lubang berjumlah 63 buah
- Jarak horizontal = 0,31 m
- Jarak vertical = 0,67 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 0,025 m
- Headloss melalui perforated baffle = 0,00815 m

Plate Settler

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit plate settler = debit unit sedimentasi = 0,1 m³ / s
- Panjang plate settler = panjang zona settling = 18 m
- Lebar plate settler = lebar zona settling = 9 m
- Jarak antar plat (w) = 0,1 m
- Diameter partikel terkecil = 2,5 x 10⁻⁵ m

- Tebal plate settler = 0,005 m
- Kemiringan plate settler = 60 derajat
- Suhu = 26 derajat celsius
- Tinggi plate settler = 1,15 m

b. Perhitungan

- Jumlah Plate settler

$$\begin{aligned}
 N \text{ plate} &= \frac{P \times \sin 60}{w} + 1 \\
 &= \frac{18 \times \sin 60}{0,1 \text{ m}} + 1 \\
 &= 156,88 \text{ buah} \\
 &= 157 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Koreksi terhadap Panjang (K)

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= n \text{ plate} \times \frac{\text{tebal plate}}{\sin \alpha} \\
 &= 157 \times \frac{0,005}{\sin 60} \\
 &= 0,906 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang zona settling sebenarnya (Pzp)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pzp &= 18 \text{ m} + 1,30 \text{ m} \\
 &= 19,30 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Debit masing masing plate

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Plate} &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{n \text{ plate} - 1} = \frac{0,1 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{detik}}}{226 - 1} = \frac{0,1 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{detik}}}{225} \\
 &= 4,4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan aliran dalam plate

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{Q \text{ plate}}{A \sin \alpha} \\
 A &= P \text{ plate} \times w \\
 A &= 19,30 \text{ m} \times 0,1 \text{ m} \\
 A &= 1,93 \text{ m}^2 \\
 V &= \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1,93 \times \sin 60} = 0,05 \text{ m /detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol aliran jari jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{h \text{ plate} \times w}{2 \times (h \text{ plate} + w)}$$

$$= \frac{1,15 \times 0,1}{2 \times (1,15 + 0,1)}$$

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

- Bilangan Reynold (Nre)

Viskositas kinematis pada 26°C = 8,75 x 10⁻⁶ m² /dt

$$Nre = \frac{Vh \times R}{\nu} = \frac{0,05 \frac{m^2}{detik} \times 0,046 \text{ m}}{8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$= 262,97 (\text{memenuhi} < 2000)$$

- Bilangan Froude (Nfr)

$$Nfr = \frac{v^2}{g \times R} = \frac{(0,05 \frac{m^2}{detik})^2}{9,81 \times 0,046 \text{ m}} = 5,54 \times 10^{-3}$$

(memenuhi > 10⁻⁵)

- Cek Kecepatan Penggerus

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (2650 - 1000) \times 5,54 \times 10^{-3}}{0,03 \times 1000}}$$

$$= 1,09 \text{ m/s} > V_h \text{ (tidak mengalami penggerusan)}$$

Resume:

- Panjang plate settler = panjang zona settling = 18 m
- Lebar plate settler = lebar zona settling = 9 m
- Jarak antar plat (w) = 0,1 m
- Tebal plate settler = 0,005 m
- Kemiringan plate settler = 60 derajat
- Tinggi plate settler = 1,15 m
- Jumlah plate settler (nplat) = 157 buah
- Nre = 262,97 < 2000 (memenuhi syarat)
- Nfr = 5,54 x 10⁻³ > 10⁻⁵ (memenuhi syarat)
- Cek kecepatan penggerusan (V scouring) = (tidak terjadi penggerusan)
1,09 m/s > 0,04 m/s (Vsc > Vh)

4. Zona Outlet

- a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Zona outlet bak prasedimentasi ini berupa weir bergerigi (v-notch)
 - Bentuk gutter = persegi panjang
 - Weir loading (m³/m.hari) = 350 m³/m².hari = 4 x 10⁻³ m³/m².dtk
 - Cd (koefisien drag)= 0,6
- b. Data Perencanaan
- Q unit sedimentasi = 0,1 m³/s
 - Jumlah unit outlet = 1 buah
 - Kecepatan = 0,5 m/s
 - Lebar gutter = 0,5 m
 - 1 gutter = 2 pelimpah
 - Lebar V notch = 0,1 m
 - Jarak antar V notch = 0,3 m
 - Sudut V notch = 60 derajat
 - Panjang pelimpah = lebar zona setling = 9 m
- c. Perhitungan

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet = $\frac{Q}{\text{jumlah gutter}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4} = 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Panjang total weir (Pw) = $\frac{Q \text{ bak}}{WRL} = \frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{dtk}} = 6,25 \text{ m}$
- Panjang tiap pelimpah(P) = $\frac{Pw}{\text{jumlah pelimpah}}$

$$= \frac{6,25 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ buah}} = 3,125 \text{ m}$$
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q) = $\frac{Q}{n} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{8} = 0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$
- Luas saluran setiap pelimpah (A) = $\frac{Q/\text{jumlah weir}}{v}$

$$= \frac{\frac{0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1 \text{ buah}}}{0,5} = 0,025 \text{ m}^2$$
- Tinggi (h) dan lebar (B) pelimpah
 Direncanakan h : B = 1 : 2 maka :

$$A = h \times B$$

$$0,025 \text{ m}^2 = h \times 2h$$

$$0,025 \text{ m}^2 = 2h^2$$

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

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

- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air)

$$H \text{ air} = \left(\frac{Q \text{ gutter}}{1,38 \times \text{lebar gutter}} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1,38 \times 0,2} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$= 0,20 \text{ m}$$

- Ketinggian freeboard (h fb)

$$H \text{ fb} = h \text{ air} \times 30\%$$

$$= 0,20 \text{ m} \times 30\%$$

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

- Tinggi gutter (h gutter)

$$H \text{ gutter} = h \text{ air} + h \text{ fb}$$

$$= 0,20 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

- Lebar saluran gutter

Direncanakan lebar saluran gutter = 2 x h gutter maka,

$$= 2 \times 0,26 = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis gutter

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

$$= \frac{0,20 \times 0,5}{(2 \times 0,20) \times 0,5}$$

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

- Luas basah gutter (A gutter)

$$= \text{lebar gutter} \times h \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,78 \times 0,20$$

$$= 0,156 \text{ m}^2$$

- Slope gutter

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,1 \times 0,013}{0,156 \times (0,5)^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

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

- Headloss pada gutter
 - = P gutter x S gutter
 - = 3 m x 1,75 x 10⁻⁴ m/m
 - = 5,2 x 10⁻⁴ m

V- Notch

- Jumlah V notch

Dimana tiap panjang weir = 3 m maka jumlah v notch

$$= \frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak v notch} + \text{lebar v notch}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{0,3 + 0,1}$$

$$= 7,5 \text{ buah}$$

- Debit mengalir tiap v notch

$$= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah v notch}}$$

$$= \frac{0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{7,5 \text{ buah}}$$

$$= 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H)

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

$$0,0125 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \tan \frac{45}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

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

Saluran Pengumpul

- b. Data Perencanaan

- Q saluran = 0,1 m³/s
- Kecepatan = 0,5 m/s
- lebar saluran = lebar settling = 9 m
- Tinggi saluran = 3m

- Waktu detensi = 60 detik = 1 menit

c. Perhitungan

- Volume saluran = $Q \times t_d = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 60 \text{ detik} = 6 \text{ m}^3$

- Luas saluran (A) = $\frac{V}{B} = \frac{6 \text{ m}^3}{9 \text{ m}} = 0,66 \text{ m}^2$

- Dimensi saluran pengumpul

Direncanakan L : H = 2 : 1 maka :

$$A = L \times H$$

$$0,66 \text{ m}^2 = 2H \times H$$

$$0,66 \text{ m}^2 = 2H^2$$

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

$$L = 2 \times 0,6 \text{ m} = 1,2 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,6 \text{ m} + 0,12 \text{ m} = 0,72 \text{ m}$$

- Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{Luas keliling basah}}{\text{keliling penampang basah}} = \frac{B \times H}{B + 2H} = \frac{9 \times 0,6}{9 + 2(0,6)} = 0,53 \text{ m}$$

- Slope saluran (S)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,5 \times 0,013}{0,53^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$= 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m}$$

- Headloss saluran pembawa (Hf)

$$H_f = s \times l$$

$$= 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m} \times 0,72$$

$$= 0,00007 \text{ m}$$

Saluran Pipa Outlet

d. Kriteria perencanaan

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

e. Data perencanaan

- Q masuk = 0,1 m³/s
- Kecepatan pipa (v) = 1 m/s

f. perhitungan

- Diameter pipa

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

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

$$= 0,36 \text{ m}$$

- V check

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4 \times 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,36 \text{ m})^2} = 0,98 \text{ m/detik}$$

Resume:

Gutter dan Weir

- Q unit outlet = 0,025 m³/detik
- Panjang total weir (Pw)= 6,25 m
- Panjang tiap pelimpah(P) = 3,125 m
- Debit tiap pelimpah (Q)= 0,0125 m³/detik
- Luas saluran setiap pelimpah (A) =0,025 m²
- Tinggi (h) dan lebar (B) pelimpah
Direncanakan h : B = 1 : 2 maka :
h = 0,1 m
B = 0,2m
- Ketinggian air pada gutter (h air)=0,20 m
- Ketinggian freeboard (h fb)= 0,06 m
- Tinggi gutter (h gutter) = 0,26 m
- Lebar saluran gutter= 0,5 m
- Jari-jari hidrolis gutter= 0,5 m
- Luas basah gutter (A gutter)=0,156 m²
- Slope gutter=1,75 x 10⁻⁴ m/m
- Headloss pada gutter= 5,2 x 10⁻⁴m

V- Notch

- Jumlah V notch= 7,5 buah
- Debit mengalir tiap v notch =0,0016 m³/detik
- Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H) = 0,1 m

Saluran Pengumpul

- Volume saluran = 6 m³
- Luas saluran (A)= 0,66 m²
- Dimensi saluran pengumpul
Direncanakan L : H = 2 : 1 maka :
H = 0,6m
L = 2 x 0,6 m = 1,2 m
H total = 0,72m
- Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = 0,53 m
- Slope saluran (S)= 9,8 x 10⁻⁵ m/m
- Headloss saluran pembawa (Hf)=0,00007m

Saluran Pipa Outlet

- Diameter pipa= 0,36 m
- V check = 0,98m/detik (memenuhi 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)

5.6. Unit Filtrasi

1. Inlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan(v) air masuk ke pipa inlet =0,6–1,5m/ dt

(Sumber:Al-Layla,1978hal67)

- Menggunakan pipa Cast Iron dengan nilai C = 130

(Sumber : Evett, J.B. & Cheng Liu, 1987. Fundamentals of Fluids Mechanics.)

b. Data Perencanaan :

- Debit yang diproduksi = 100 l/det = 0,1 m³/detik (Study Case)
- Kecepatan(v) = 1 m/dt (Kriteria Perencanaan)
- Menggunakan pipa Cast Iron dengan nilai C=130

(Sumber: Evett, J. B. & Cheng Liu, 1987. Fundamental of Fluids Mechanics.)

http://www.pipacastiron.com/products/detail/145/cast_iron_pipa/#.YKUMnb4zbIU

- Jumlah bak filtrasi = 4 unit

c. Perhitungan

- Total debit tiap pipa outlet unit sedimentasi ke unit filtrasi

$$Q = 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 4 \text{ unit}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \text{ (menggunakan 4 bak)}$$

- Debit dibagi ke 4 unit filtrasi

$$Q = \frac{Q \text{ Kapasitas produksi}}{\Sigma \text{ bak}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4} = 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{det}$$

- Luas Penampang pipa inlet (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{det}}{1} = 0,025 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter Pipa Inlet (D)

$$D = \left[\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right]^{0,5} = \left[\frac{4 \times 0,025}{3,14} \right]^{0,5} = 0,18 \text{ m} = 7 \text{ inchi}$$

- Cek Kecepatan

$$v = \frac{4 \times Q}{\pi \times D^2} = \frac{4 \times 0,025 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{det}}}{3,14 \times 0,18^2}$$

$$= 0,98 \text{ m/s} \text{ (memenuhi range } 0,6\text{-}1,5\text{m/s)}$$

Resume

- Debit tiap pipa inlet = 0,025 m³/detik
- Luas Penampang Pipa Inlet = 0,025 m²
- Diameter Pipa Inlet = 0,18 m = 7 inchi
- Check Kecepatan = 0,98 m/s (memenuhi range 0,6-1,5m/s)

2. Dimensi Unit Filtrasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan penyaringan (v penyaringan) = 6 - 11 m/jam
(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi, (2016), Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal 172)
- Perbandingan Bak Filtrasi = l : w = 1 : 1 hingga 2 : 1
(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi, (2016), Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal 188)

b. Data Perencanaan :

- Debit (Q) = 0,1 m³/detik
- Kecepatan penyaringan (v penyaringan) = 8 m/jam
= 0,002222 m/detik
- Perbandingan Bak Filtrasi = l : w = 2 : 1

c. Perhitungan

- Jumlah bak (n)

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 12 \times Q^{0,5} \\ &= 12 \times (0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{0,5} \\ &= 3,79 \\ &= 4 \text{ unit} \end{aligned}$$

- Debit tiap bak filter (Qf)

$$Q_f = \frac{Q}{n} = \frac{0,1}{4} = 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Luas tiap unit filter (Af)

$$A_f = \frac{Q}{V \text{ Penyaringan}} = \frac{0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,002222 \text{ m/detik}} = 11,25 \text{ m}^2$$

- Dimensi Bak

Dimana $l : w = 2:1$

$$l = 2w$$

$$A = l \times w$$

$$11,25 = 2w \times w$$

$$11,25 = 2w^2$$

$$75,625 = w^2$$

$$w = 2,37\text{m}$$

$$\text{Lebar (w)} = 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang (l)} = 4,74 \text{ m}$$

- Bak Penampung setelah inlet

$$\text{Tinggi bak penampung} = \text{tinggi bak filtrasi} = 2,64 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar bak penampung} = \text{lebar bak filtrasi} = 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang bak penampung direncanakan} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

- Pintu air

$$\text{Tinggi pintu air} = \text{tinggi bak penampung} = 2,64 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar pintu air} = \text{lebar gutter} = 1 \text{ m}$$

Resume

- Jumlah bak (n) = 4 buah
- Debit tiap bak filter (Qf) = 0,025 m³/detik
- Luas tiap unit filter (Af) = 11,25 m²
- Lebar (w) = 2,37 m
- Panjang (l) = 4,74 m
- Tinggi bak penampung = tinggi bak filtrasi = 2,64 m
- Lebar bak penampung = lebar bak filtrasi = 2,37 m
- Panjang bak penampung direncanakan = 1,5 m
- Tinggi pintu air = tinggi bak penampung = 2,64 m
- Lebar pintu air = lebar gutter = 1 m

3. Analisa Ayakan Media Filter

1. Kriteria Perencanaan

1. Media Pasir

- Tebal (L) = 60 – 75 cm
- Ukuran butiran (d) = 0,5 – 2,0 mm
- Specific gravity (Ss) = 2,55 – 2,65 g/cm³
- Effective size (Es) ≥ 0,45 mm
- Uniform coefisien (UC) = 1,5 – 1,7

2. Media Intrazit

- Tebal (L) = 25 – 30 cm
- Ukuran butiran (d) = 0,5 – 1,9 mm
- Specific gravity (Ss) = 1,2 – 1,6 g/cm³
- Effective size (Es) ≥ 0,7 mm
- Uniform coefisien (UC) = 1,6 – 1,8
- Tebal media filter = 1 meter
- Uniform coefficient filter = ≤ 1,5

3. Media Penyangga

- Tebal (L) = 30 – 60 cm
- Ukuran butiran (d) = 0,3 – 6 cm
- Specific gravity (Ss) = 2,55 – 2,65 g/cm³

(Sumber : Al Layla, MA. “Water Supply Engineering Design”.
1991)

2. Data Perencanaan

1) Antrasit

- Ss = 1,5 g/cm³
- ψ (shape faktor) = 0,7 (Davis tahun 2010 hal 11-43)
- Porositas (f) = 0,48

2) Pasir

- Ss = 2,65 g/cm³
- ψ (shape faktor) = 0,83 (Davis tahun 2010 hal 11-43)
- Porositas (f) = 0,4 (masduqi & assomadi 2012 hal 179)

3) Kerikil

- $S_s = 2,65 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- ψ (shape faktor) = 0,98
- Porositas (f) = 0,38

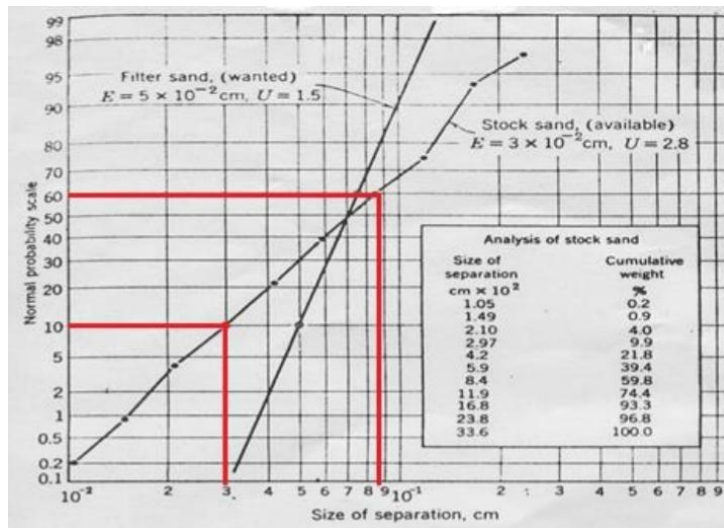
3. Perhitungan

1) Media Pasir

Dilakukan analisa ayakan dengan hasil pada tabel sebagai berikut dibawah ini:

Tabel 4. 1 Analisa Ayakan

| D.Media (x0,01cm) | %MediaTertahan |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 33,6 | 0 |
| 23,8 | 3,2 |
| 16,8 | 3,5 |
| 11,9 | 18,9 |
| 8,4 | 14,6 |
| 5,9 | 20,4 |
| 4,2 | 17,6 |
| 2,97 | 11,9 |
| 2,1 | 5,9 |
| 1,49 | 3,1 |
| 1,05 | 0,7 |



Gambar 4. 13 Grafik Probability

Sumber : Fair,Geyer dan Okun, 1981

Hasil analisa ini kemudian diplotkan pada grafik probability (Fair, Geyer dan Okun, 1981) dengan diameter butiran pada sumbu horizontal (skala log) dan prosentase butiran

Berdasarkan hasil pengeplotan data stock pasir pada grafik probability, diperoleh :

1. Effective Size (ES) = D_{10}

Yaitu ukuran diameter yang paling efektif didalam menyaring, biasanya diameter adalah 10% dari tebal media bagian atas atau 10% dari fraksi berat dengan diameter sama dan lebih kecil dari diameter tersebut.

Dari grafik tersebut didapat $D_{10} = 3.10^{-2}$ cm

2. D_{60}

Yaitu diameter dimana 60% dari total berat pasir terdiri dari butir – butir yang berdiameter sama dan lebih kecil dari diameter tersebut.

Dari grafik diperoleh $D_{60} = 8,5.10^{-2}$ cm.

3. Uniform Coefficient (UC)

Yaitu angka keseragaman media filter yang dinyatakan dengan perbandingan antara. Ukuran diameter pada 60% fraksi berat terhadap ukuran efektif diameter (dari kriteria perencanaan $UC = 1,5 - 1,7$).

$$UC = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} = \frac{8,5 \times 10^{-2}}{3,5 \times 10^{-2}} = 2,8 \text{ (tidak memenuhi } UC = 1,5-1,7)$$

Karena UC tidak memenuhi kriteria, maka direncanakan pasir filter sebagai berikut:

1) Pasir Filter

Direncanakan pasir dengan $UC = 1,5$ (karena diperkirakan ukuran ini memenuhi ukuran pasir dalam sistem dual media

$$UC = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$$

$$ES = D_{10} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm sehingga}$$

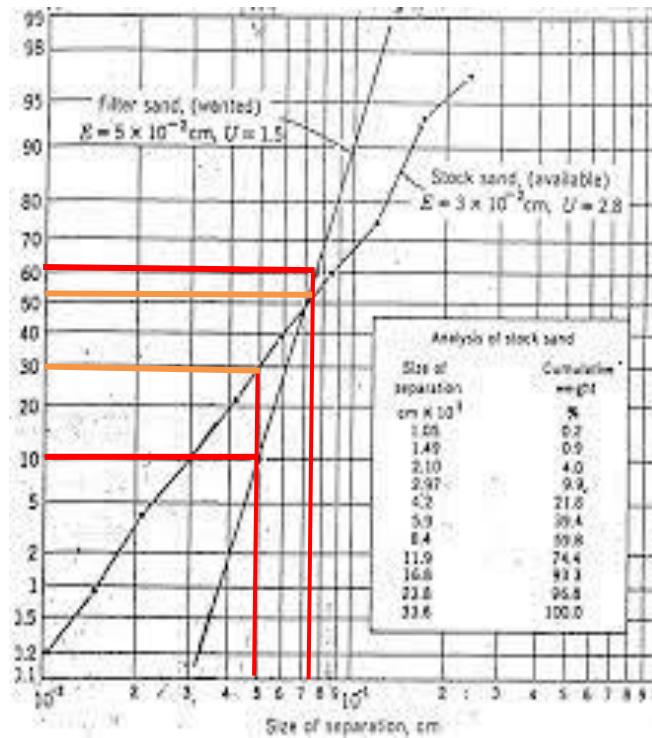
$$D_{60} = UC \times ES = 1,5 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} = 7,5 \times 10^{-2}$$

2) Prosentase Pasir Filter

Nilai D_{10} dan D_{60} dari pasir yang direncanakan tersebut, diplotkan pada grafik dan hubungan secara garis lurus. Grafik tersebut adalah grafik pasir yang diinginkan. Kemudian ditarik garis vertikal dari ukuran D_{10} dan D_{60} pasir filter yang diinginkan pada grafik stok pasir, sehingga didapatkan:

$$D_{10} = 30 \% \text{ (prosentase pasir dengan diameter } < 5.10^{-2} \text{ cm)}$$

$$D_{60} = 53 \% \text{ (prosentase pasir dengan diameter } < 7,5.10^{-2} \text{ cm)}$$



Gambar 4. 14 Grafik Stock Pasir

Sumber : Fair,Geyer dan Okun, 1981

a. Prosentase pasir yang digunakan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{usable}} &= 2(\%D_{60} - \%D_{10}) \\
 &= 2(53\% - 30\%) \\
 &= 2(23\%) \\
 &= 46\%
 \end{aligned}$$

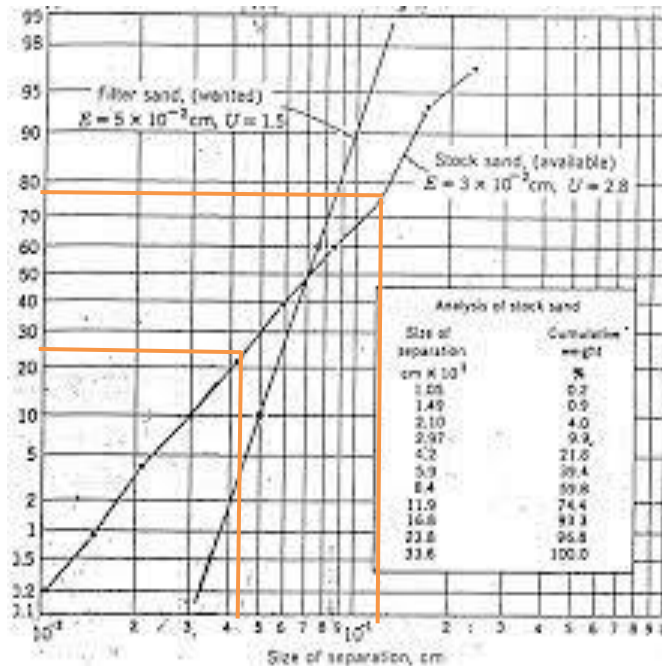
b. Prosentase pasir halus

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{too fine}} &= (\%D_{10}) - (0,1 P_{\text{usable}}) \\
 &= (30\%) - (0,1 \times 46\%) \\
 &= 25,4\%
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Prosentase Pasir Kasar

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{too coarse}} &= P_{\text{usable}} + P_{\text{too fine}} \\
 &= 52\% + 25,4 \\
 &= 77,4\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari grafik pasir yang ada, dicari diameter pasir dengan prosentase P_{too fine} dan P_{too coarse} yang didapat dari perhitungan dengan cara melihat % kumulatif media yang lolos, sehingga diperoleh:



Gambar 4. 15 Grafik Stock Pasir

Sumber : Fair,Geyer dan Okun, 1981

- P_{too fine} = 25,4 % maka Ø pasir = 4,5 x 10⁻² cm
- P_{too coarse} = 77,4 % maka Ø pasir = 1,3 x 10⁻¹ cm

maka pasir yang digunakan untuk filter adalah :

$$4,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm} < \text{Ø} < 1,3 \times 10^{-1} \text{ cm}$$

Kemudian dilakukan perhitungan Ø pasir yang memenuhi persyaratan dengan fraksi berat masing-masing diameter. Berikut ini Tabel yang menjelaskan distribusi media pasir:

Tabel 4. 2 Diatribusi Media Pasir

| Diameter 10- 2 | % Berat | % Fraksi terhadap Stock | %Fraksi terhadap Media Filter |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4,2 | 21,8 | | |
| | | 3,1 | 6,2 |

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 4,5 | 24,9 | | |
| | | 14,5 | 29,0 |
| 5,9 | 39,4 | | |
| | | 20,4 | 40,8 |
| 8,4 | 59,8 | | |
| | | 14,6 | 29,2 |
| 11,9 | 74,4 | | |
| | | 4,2 | 8,5 |
| 13 | 78,6 | | |
| | | 14,7 | 29,3 |
| 16,8 | 93,3 | | |

Sumber : Perencanaan

Keterangan Tabel:

Kolom 2 = dari grafik probability (kumulatif weight)

Kolom 3 = selisih antara % berat d2 dan d1

Kolom 4 = 2 x (% berat d2 - % berat d1)

2) Media Antrasit

Media pasir direncanakan menggunakan dual media yaitu pasir dan antrasit, maka 30 % media pasir diganti dengan media antrasit pada bagian atas, dan dengan diameter pasir yang diganti adalah $4,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$ sampai dengan $5,9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$

Diameter media antrasit pengganti

$$d_a = d_p \frac{\psi_p}{\psi_a} \left[\frac{\rho_p - 1}{\rho_a - 1} \right]^{1/2}$$

dimana:

ψ_p = shape pasir (0,8)

ψ_a = shape antrasit (0,7)

ρ_p = densitas pasir (2,65)

ρ_a = densitas antrasit (1,5)

Antrasit ini digunakan agar tujuan dari kedalaman filter media untuk meremoval suspended solid dapat tercapai. Dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

Untuk diameter pasir (d_p) = $4,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$

$$d_a = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \times \frac{0,8}{0,7} \left[\frac{2,65-1}{1,5-1} \right]^{1/2} = 9,34 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$$

Untuk diameter pasir (d_p) = $5,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm

$$d_a = 5,9 \cdot 10^{-2} \times \frac{0,8}{0,7} \left[\frac{2,65-1}{1,5-1} \right]^{1/2} = 12,25 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$$

Dengan demikian diketahui media antrasit pengganti memiliki diameter antara $9,34 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm sampai $12,25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm. Selanjutnya dapat diketahui distribusi fraksi media yang digunakan melalui Tabel berikut:

Tabel 4. 3 Distribusi Fraksi Media

| Media | Diameter 10^{-2} | Tebal (cm) | % Fraksi (Pi) | Geometric Mean Size di (10^{-2} cm) | di | Pi/di ² |
|----------|--------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Antrasit | 9,34 | | | 10,8 | 10,69649 | 0,87 |
| | 12,25 | 30 | 100% | | | |
| | Total | 30 | | | | 0,87 |
| Pasir | 5,9 | | | 7,2 | 7,039886 | 1,17 |
| | 8,4 | 40,8 | 58% | | | |
| | 11,9 | 29,2 | 42% | 12,5 | 12,43785 | 0,27 |
| | 13 | | | | | |
| | Total | 70 | | | | 1,44 |

Sumber: Perencanaan

$$P_i = \frac{\text{Tebal media dengan diameter tertentu}}{\text{Tebal Media tertentu total}}$$

Geometric Mean Size = diameter rata-rata (di)

$$D_i = (\emptyset \text{ terkecil} \times \emptyset \text{ terbesar})^{1/2}$$

3) Media Penyangga

Media ini terdiri dari kerikil dengan karakteristik seperti pada Tabel sebagai berikut :

Tabel 4. 4 Karakteristik Media Kerikil

| Diameter 10^{-2} | Tebal (cm) | % Fraksi (Pi) | Geometric Mean Size di (10^{-2} cm) | di | Pi/di ² |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 64 | | | | | |
| | 10 | 17% | 95,5 | 90,15542 | 0,002092 |
| 127 | | | | | |
| | 20 | 33% | 158,5 | 155,3383 | 0,001368 |
| 190 | | | | | |
| | 30 | 50% | 225 | 222,2611 | 0,001012 |
| 260 | | | | | |
| Total | 60 | 100% | | | 0,004471 |

Sumber : Perencanaan

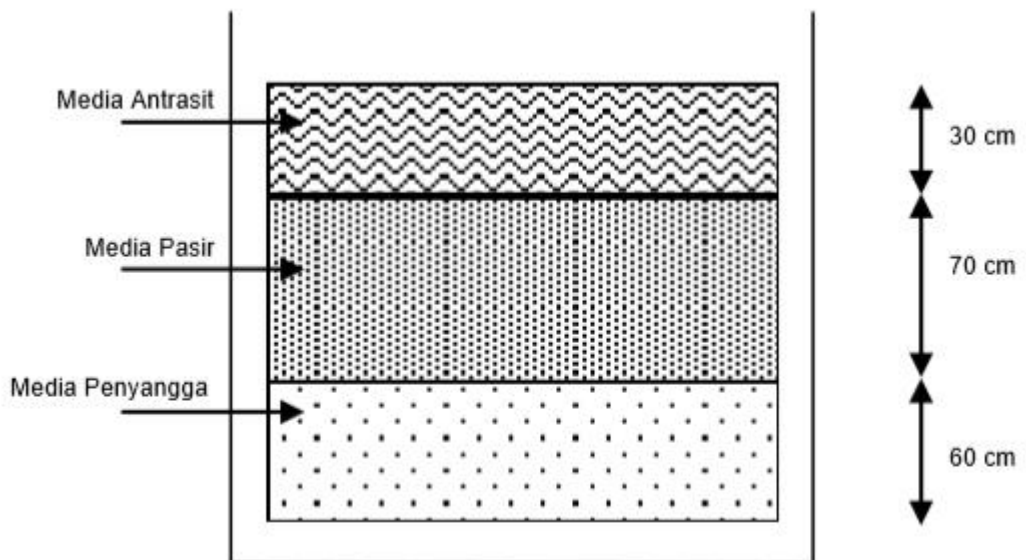
Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan yang dilakukan, dapat ditampilkan susunan media filter dan tebal masing-masing lapisan:

Media antrasit = 30 cm

Media pasir = 70 cm

Media Kerikil = 60 cm

Sketsa filter media dapat dilihat pada Gambar berikut ini :



Gambar 4. 16 Lapisan Media

Sumber : Perencanaan

4. Hidrolika Filter Constant Rate

1. Kehilangan Tekanan Media Filter

Headloss pada media filter

$$\frac{Hf}{L} = K \times \frac{v}{g} \times Vf \times \frac{(1-f)^2}{f^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{\psi} \right]^2 \times \Sigma \frac{Pt}{di^2}$$

hf = kehilangan tekanan (m)

L = tebal media (m)

K = konstanta

v = kecepatan filtrasi (m/det)

f = faktor porositas

g = percepatan gravitasi (m/det²)

ψ = faktor sperisitas (shape factor)

ν = viskositas kinematis (m²/det)

a. Direncanakan

- 1) f = porositas (Antrasit = 0,48; Pasir = 0,4; Kerikil = 0,38)
- 2) ψ = shape faktor (Antrasit = 0,7; Pasir = 0,83; Kerikil = 0,98)
- 3) ν = 0,827 x 10⁻² cm²/s
- 4) Vf = 8 m/jam = 0,22 cm/s
- 5) K = 5

b. Perhitungan

1) Media antrasit (Hfa)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Hfa}{30} &= 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,48)^2}{0,48^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,7} \right]^2 \times 0,87 \\ &= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 2,44 \times 73,46 \times 0,87 \times 30 \\ Hfa &= 0,039 \text{ cm} = 0,00039 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2) Media pasir (Hfp)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Hfa}{70} &= 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,4)^2}{0,4^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44 \\ &= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 5,625 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70 \\ Hfp &= 0,249 \text{ cm} = 0,00249 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3) Media kerikil (Hfk)

$$\frac{Hfa}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,38)^2}{0,38^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 7 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60$$

$$H_{fk} = 3,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 3,56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Jadi H_f total pada media saat bersih untuk semua bak beroperasi:

$$H_f \text{ total} = H_{fa} + H_{fp} + H_{fk}$$

$$= 0,00039 \text{ m} + 0,00249 \text{ m} + 3,56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan per tebal diameter

- 1) Media antrasit (H_{fa}) ($12,25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{30} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,48)^2}{0,48^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,7} \right]^2 \times 0,87 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 2,44 \times 73,46 \times 0,87 \times 30 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fa} = 0,039 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,0117 \text{ m}$$

- 2) Media pasir (H_{fp}) ($8,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{70} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,4)^2}{0,4^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44 \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 5,625 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70 \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fp} = 0,249 \text{ cm} \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,101 \text{ m}$$

- 3) Media pasir (H_{fp}) ($11,9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{70} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,4)^2}{0,4^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44 \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 5,625 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70 \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fp} = 0,249 \text{ cm} \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,072 \text{ m}$$

$$\mathbf{H_{fp} \text{ total} = 0,173 \text{ m}}$$

- 4) Media kerikil (H_{fk}) ($127 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,38)^2}{0,38^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 7 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fk} = 3,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 3,56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

- 5) Media kerikil (H_{fk}) ($190 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Hfa}{60} &= 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,38)^2}{0,38^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 20 \text{ cm} \\ &= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 7 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 20 \text{ cm} \\ Hfk &= 3,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm} \\ &= 7,12 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

6) Media kerikil (Hfk) ($260 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Hfa}{60} &= 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,38)^2}{0,38^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 30 \text{ cm} \\ &= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 7 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 30 \text{ cm} \\ Hfk &= 3,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \\ &= 1,068 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Hfk \text{ total} = 2,136 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}}$$

Jadi Hf total pada media saat bersih untuk semua bak beroperasi berdasarkan diameter media:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Hf \text{ total}} &= \mathbf{Hfa + Hfp + Hfk} \\ &= \mathbf{0,0117\text{m} + 0,173 \text{ m} + 2,136 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,1849 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kehilangan Tekanan Media Filter Saat Clogging

a. Direncanakan

Clogging terjadi saat porositas (f) = f saat bersih \times (0,6 – 0,8). Pada perencanaan ini dipakai nilai 0,8. Maka hasil perhitungannya adalah sebagai berikut:

- porositas Antrasit = $0,48 \times 0,8 = 0,384$
- porositas Pasir = $0,4 \times 0,8 = 0,32$
- porositas Kerikil = $0,38 \times 0,8 = 0,304$
- ψ = shape faktor (Antrasit = 0,7 ; Pasir = 0,83; Kerikil = 0,98)
- $V_f = 8 \text{ m/jam} = 0,22 \text{ cm/s}$

b. Perhitungan

1) Media antrasit (Hfa)

$$\frac{Hfa}{30} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,384)^2}{0,384} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,7} \right]^2 \times 0,87$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 6,7 \times 73,46 \times 0,87 \times 30$$

$$H_{fa} = 0,107 \text{ cm} = 0,00107 \text{ m}$$

2) Media pasir (H_{fp})

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{70} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,32)^2}{0,32^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 14,11 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70$$

$$H_{fp} = 0,626 \text{ cm} = 0,00626 \text{ m}$$

3) Media kerikil (H_{fk})

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,304)^2}{0,304^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 17,24 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60$$

$$H_{fk} = 8,78 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} = 8,78 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Jadi H_f total pada media saat bersih untuk semua bak beroperasi:

$$H_f \text{ total} = H_{fa} + H_{fp} + H_{fk}$$

$$= 0,00107 \text{ m} + 0,00626 \text{ m} + 8,78 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

A. Perhitungan per tebal diameter

1) Media antrasit (H_{fa}) (12,25 x 10⁻² cm)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{30} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,384)^2}{0,384^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,7} \right]^2 \times 0,87 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 6,7 \times 73,46 \times 0,87 \times 30 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fa} = 0,107 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,0321 \text{ m}$$

2) Media pasir (H_{fp}) (8,4 x 10⁻² cm)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{70} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,32)^2}{0,32^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44 \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 14,11 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70 \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_{fp} = 0,626 \text{ cm} \times 40,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,255 \text{ m}$$

3) Media pasir (H_{fp}) (11,9 x 10⁻² cm)

$$\frac{H_{fa}}{70} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,32)^2}{0,32^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,83} \right]^2 \times 1,44 \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 14,11 \times 52,25 \times 1,44 \times 70 \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Hfp} = 0,626 \text{ cm} \times 29,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,182 \text{ m}$$

$$\mathbf{Hfp \text{ total} = 0,437 \text{ m}}$$

4) Media kerikil (Hfk) ($127 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{Hfa}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,304)^2}{0,304^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 17,24 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Hfk} = 8,78 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 8,78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

5) Media kerikil (Hfk) ($190 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{Hfa}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,304)^2}{0,304^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 17,24 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Hfk} = 8,78 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 1,756 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

6) Media kerikil (Hfk) ($260 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$)

$$\frac{Hfa}{60} = 5 \times \frac{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}{981} \times 0,2 \times \frac{(1-0,304)^2}{0,304^3} \times \left[\frac{6}{0,98} \right]^2 \times 0,004 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \times 8,43 \times 10^{-6} \times 0,2 \times 17,24 \times 25,20 \times 0,004 \times 60 \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Hfk} = 8,78 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2,63 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$\mathbf{Hfk \text{ total} = 5,268 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}}$$

Jadi Hf total pada media saat bersih untuk semua bak beroperasi berdasarkan diameter media:

$$\mathbf{Hf \text{ total} = Hfa + Hfp + Hfk}$$

$$= 0,0321 \text{ m} + \mathbf{0,437 \text{ m}} + \mathbf{5,268 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,469 \text{ m}}$$

5. Kontrol Intermixing

Setelah backwash ada kemungkinan terjadi pencampuran antara antrasit dan pasir. Maka dari itu harus dilakukan kontrol intermixing atau

pencampuran dengan membandingkan kecepatan mengendap (V_s) dari kedua media tersebut. Pencampuran media tidak akan terjadi jika:

V_s antrasit \emptyset terbesar < V_s pasir \emptyset terkecil Persamaan yang digunakan:

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$V_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{g}{cd} \times (S_s - 1) \times d \right]^{1/2}$$

$$Cd = \frac{18,5}{Nre^{0,6}}$$

$$Nre = \frac{\psi \times V_s \times d}{\nu}$$

5. Media Antarsit

a. Direncanakan

- $\Psi = 0,7$
- $S_s = 1,4$
- \emptyset terbesar = 0,1225 cm (d)

b. Perhitungan

1. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{0,7 \times V_s \times 0,1225}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 10,37 V_s$$

2. Koefisien Drag

$$Cd = \frac{18,5}{10,37 V_s^{0,6}}$$

$$= \frac{1,78}{V_s^{0,6}}$$

3. Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$V_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{V_s^{0,6}}{1,78} \times (1,4 - 1) \times 0,1225 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= 4,26 V_s^{0,3}$$

$$V_s^{0,7} = 4,26$$

$$V_s = 7,92 \text{ cm/s}$$

6. Media Pasir

a. Direncanakan

- $\Psi = 0,83$
- $S_s = 2,65$

- \emptyset terkecil = 0,084 cm (d)

b. Perhitungan

- Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{0,83 \times Vs \times 0,084}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 8,43 Vs \end{aligned}$$

- Koefisien Drag

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{18,5}{8,43 Vs^{0,6}} \\ &= \frac{2,19}{Vs^{0,6}} \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$\begin{aligned} Vs &= \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{Vs^{0,6}}{2,19} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 0,084 \right]^{1/2} \\ &= 9,09 Vs^{0,3} \\ Vs^{0,7} &= 9,09 \\ Vs &= 23,40 \text{ cm/s} \end{aligned}$$

Karena Vs antrasit \emptyset terbesar < Vs pasir \emptyset terkecil = 7,92 cm/s < 23,40 cm/s (memenuhi kriteria), tidak terjadi pencampuran. Dengan demikian, pasir akan mengendap terlebih dahulu, sehingga tidak akan terjadi pencampuran antara antrasit dan pasir saat backwash dilakukan.

6. Kehilangan Tekanan Backwash

a. Direncanakan

- Kecepatan filtrasi (V_f) = 8 m/jam = 0,22 cm/s
- d terbesar pasir = $11,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm

b. Perhitungan

1) Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{0,83 \times Vs \times 11,9 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 11,64 Vs \end{aligned}$$

2) Koefisien Drag

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{18,5}{11,64 Vs^{0,6}} \\ &= \frac{1,59}{Vs^{0,6}} \end{aligned}$$

3) Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$V_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{V_s^{0,6}}{1,59} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 11,9 \cdot 10^{-2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_s = 12,7 V_s^{0,3}$$

$$V_s^{0,7} = 12,7$$

$$V_s = 37,7 \text{ cm/s}$$

Syarat terjadinya ekspansi :

$$f < \left[\frac{V_{vp}}{V_s} \right]^{0,22} \text{ atau } V_{vp} > V_s \times f^{4,5}$$

dimana $V_{vp} = V_{bw}$ (V backwash), maka :

$$V_{bw} > V_s \times f^{4,5}$$

$$V_{bw} > 37,7 \times 0,4^{4,5}$$

$$V_{bw} > 0,61 \text{ cm/s}$$

Karena syarat V_{bw} harus $> 0,61 \text{ cm/s}$, maka direncanakan $V_{bw} = 0,7 \text{ cm/s}$

7. Ekspansi Media Filter

Ditentukan :

Persamaan-persamaan yang digunakan

Porositas Ekspansi

$$(fe) = \left(\frac{V_{bw}}{V_s} \right)^{0,22}$$

Tinggi Media Terekspansi

$$Le = li \times (1 - f) \times \sum \frac{pi}{1 - fe}$$

Prosentase Ekspansi

$$H = \frac{Le - Li}{Li} \times 100\%$$

1. Ekspansi Media Antrasit

• Direncanakan

- d terbesar = $12,25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$
- V_s = $7,92 \text{ cm/s}$
- f = $0,48$

• Perhitungan

- Bilangan Reynold

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{0,7 \times V_s \times 0,1225}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 10,37 \text{ Vs}$$

- Koefisien Drag

$$\text{Cd} = \frac{18,5}{10,37 V_s^{0,6}}$$

$$= \frac{1,78}{V_s^{0,6}}$$

- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$V_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{V_s^{0,6}}{1,78} \times (1,4 - 1) \times 0,1225 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= 4,26 V_s^{0,3}$$

$$V_s^{0,7} = 4,26$$

$$V_s = 7,92 \text{ cm/s}$$

- Kontrol terjadi ekspansi

$$\left(\frac{V_{bw}}{V_s} \right)^{0,22} = fe > f$$

$$\left(\frac{0,7}{7,92} \right)^{0,22} = 0,58 > 0,48$$

Maka distribusi media antrasit dijelaskan dalam Tabel sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4. 5 Distribusi Ekspansi Media Antrasit

| Diameter 10-2 | Geometric Mean Size di (10-2 cm) | Tebal (cm) | Vs (cm/detik) | Fe | %fraksi (Pi) | Pi/(1-Fe) |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------|--------------|-----------|
| 9,34 | 10,8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 12,25 | | 30 | 7,92 | 0,58 | 100% | 2,4 |
| Total | | 30 | | | | 2,4 |

Sumber : Perencanaan

- Tinggi Media Terekspansi

$$Le = li \times (1 - f) \times \sum \frac{pi}{1-fe}$$

$$Le = 30 \times (1 - 0,48) \times 2,4$$

$$Le = 37,44 \text{ cm}$$

- Prosentase Media Antrasit terekspansi

$$H = \frac{Le-Li}{Li} \times 100\%$$

$$H = \frac{37,44-30}{30} \times 100\%$$

$$H = 24,8\%$$

2. Ekspansi Media Pasir

- Direncanakan

- $D = 8,4 \times 10^{-2} - 11,9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$

- $f = 0,4$

- $f = \text{porositas (Antrasit} = 0,48; \text{ Pasir} = 0,4; \text{ Kerikil} = 0,38)$

- $\psi = \text{shape faktor (Antrasit} = 0,7; \text{ Pasir} = 0,83; \text{ Kerikil} = 0,98)$

- $v = 0,827 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

- Perhitungan

Kecepatan pengendapan untuk diameter $8,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$

- Bilangan Reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{0,83 \times v_s \times 0,084}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 8,43 v_s$$

- Koefisien Drag

$$C_d = \frac{18,5}{8,43 v_s^{0,6}}$$

$$= \frac{2,19}{v_s^{0,6}}$$

- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$v_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{v_s^{0,6}}{2,19} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 0,084 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= 9,09 v_s^{0,3}$$

$$v_s^{0,7} = 9,09$$

$$v_s = 23,40 \text{ cm/s}$$

- Kontrol terjadi ekspansi

$$\left(\frac{v_{bw}}{v_s} \right)^{0,22} = f_e > f$$

$$\left(\frac{0,7}{23,40}\right)^{0,22} = 0,46 > 0,4 \text{ (memenuhi kriteria)}$$

Kecepatan pengendapan untuk diameter $11,9 \times 10^{-2}$ cm

- Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{0,83 \times V_s \times 11,9 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 11,64 V_s \end{aligned}$$

- Koefisien Drag

$$\begin{aligned} C_d &= \frac{18,5}{11,64 V_s^{0,6}} \\ &= \frac{1,59}{V_s^{0,6}} \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$V_s = \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{V_s^{0,6}}{1,59} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 11,9 \cdot 10^{-2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_s = 12,70 V_s^{0,3}$$

$$V_s^{0,7} = 12,70$$

$$V_s = 37,74 \text{ cm/s}$$

- Kontrol terjadi ekspansi

$$\left(\frac{V_{bw}}{V_s}\right)^{0,22} = f_e > f$$

$$\left(\frac{0,7}{37,74}\right)^{0,22} = 0,41 > 0,4 \text{ (memenuhi kriteria)}$$

Tabel 4. 6 Distribusi Ekspansi Media Pasir

| Diameter 10-2 | Geometric Mean Size di (10-2 cm) | Tebal (cm) | Vs (cm/detik) | Fe | % fraksi (Pi) | Pi/(1-Fe) |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------|---------------|-----------|
| 5,9 | 7,2 | | | | | |
| 8,4 | | 40,8 | 23,4 | 0,46 | 58% | 1,1 |
| 11,9 | 12,5 | 29,2 | 37,7 | 0,41 | 42% | 0,7 |
| 13 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | 1,8 |

Sumber : Perencanaan

- Tinggi Media Terekspansi

$$Le = li \times (1 - f) \times \sum \frac{pi}{1 - fe}$$

$$Le = 70 \times (1 - 0,4) \times 1,8$$

$$Le = 75,6 \text{ cm}$$

- Prosentase Media Pasir terEkspansi

$$H = \frac{Le - Li}{Li} \times 100\%$$

$$H = \frac{75,6 - 70}{70} \times 100\%$$

$$H = 8\%$$

Kehilangan Tekanan Media Filter Selama Ekspansi

1) Media Antrasit

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= Le (1 - f) \times (S_s - 1) \\ &= 37,44 (1 - 0,48) \times (1,4 - 1) \\ &= 7,78 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Media Pasir

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= Le (1 - f) \times (S_s - 1) \\ &= 75,6 (1 - 0,4) \times (2,65 - 1) \\ &= 74,84 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Ekspansi Media Penyangga

Kerikil sebagai media penyangga tidak akan terekspansi, karena V backwash yang digunakan adalah kecepatan untuk menaikkan pasir dengan diameter terbesar dan tidak berlaku untuk kerikil yang diameter yang lebih besar dari pasir.

Kontrol terjadinya ekspansi:

$$\text{Syarat: } V_{vp} < V_s \times f^{4,5}$$

a. Direncanakan

- Diameter terkecil = $127 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$
- f = porositas (Antrasit = 0,48; Pasir = 0,4; Kerikil = 0,38)
- ψ = shape faktor (Antrasit = 0,7; Pasir = 0,83; Kerikil = 0,98)
- $v = 0,827 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

b. Perhitungan

- Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{0,83 \times Vs \times 127 \times 10^{-2}}{0,827 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 127,46 Vs \end{aligned}$$

- Koefisien Drag

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{18,5}{127,46 Vs^{0,6}} \\ &= \frac{0,145}{Vs^{0,6}} \end{aligned}$$

- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel

$$\begin{aligned} Vs &= \left[\frac{4}{3} \times 981 \times \frac{Vs^{0,6}}{0,145} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 127 \times 10^{-2} \right]^{1/2} \\ Vs &= 137,49 Vs^{0,3} \\ Vs^{0,7} &= 137,49 \\ Vs &= 1134,15 \text{ cm/s} \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) Vvp &= Vs \times f^{4,5} \\ &= 36 \text{ cm/s} \times 0,38^{4,5} \\ &= 14,57 \text{ cm/s} \end{aligned}$$

0,7 cm/detik < 14,57 cm/s (memenuhi kriteria $V_{bw} < V_{vp}$)

Karena $V_{bw} < V_{vp}$, maka pada media kerikil tidak terjadi ekspansi, dimana syarat ekspansi adalah $V_{vp} < V_{bw}$.

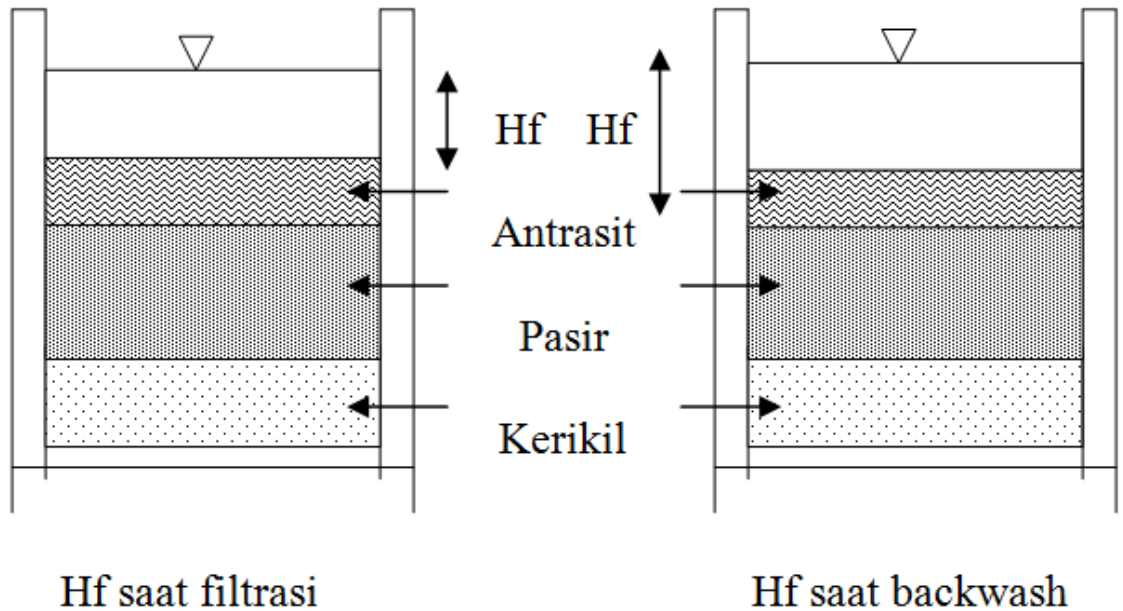
- 2) Headloss saat backwash:

$$\begin{aligned} Hf &= 2 \times Hf \text{ kerikil saat bersih} \\ &= 2 \times 3,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \\ &= 7,12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Kehilangan Tekanan Total Saat Backwash

$$\begin{aligned} Hf \text{ total} &= Hf \text{ antrasit total} + Hf \text{ pasir total} + Hf \text{ kerikil} \\ &= 0,039 \text{ cm} + 0,249 \text{ cm} + 7,12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \\ &= 0,288 \text{ cm} = 0,00288 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss pada masing-masing bisa dilihat pada Gambar berikut ini:



Gambar 4. 17 Media Saat Backwash

Sumber : Perencanaan

Resume:

- Tebal Antrasit = 30 cm
- Tebal Pasir = 70 cm
- Tebal Kerikil = 60 cm
- Ekspansi Antrasit = 37,44 cm
- Ekspansi Pasir = 75,6 cm

8. Kebutuhan Backwashing

a. Direncanakan

- Kecepatan pencucian (V_{wash}) = 45 m/jam = 0,0125 m/detik

(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi, 2012: 172)

- Lebar (w) = 2,37 m
- Panjang (l) = 4,74 m
- Durasi backwash (tbw) = 60 detik = 1menit

(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi, 2012: 192)

b. Perhitungan

1. Luas bak filtrasi (Afiltrasi) = Panjang bak x Lebar bak
$$= 4,74 \times 2,37 = 11,23 \text{ m}^2$$
2. Volume air backwash = A filtrasi x V wash x tbw
$$= 11,23 \text{ m}^2 \times 0,0125 \text{ m/s} \times 60 \text{ s}$$
$$= 8,4 \text{ m}^3$$
3. Debit backwash = volume backwash / durasi backwash
$$= 8,4 / 60 \text{ s}$$
$$= 0,14 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$$

Resume Kebutuhan Backwashing

- Luas bak filtrasi (Afiltrasi) = $4,74 \times 2,37 = 11,23 \text{ m}^2$
- Volume air backwash = $8,4 \text{ m}^3$
- Debit backwash = $0,14 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$

9. Sistem Underdrain

1. Pipa Manifold

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 - 1,5 m/detik

b. Data Perencanaan

- Jumlah bak filtrasi (n) = 4 buah
- Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Qf) = 0,025 m³/det
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 1 m/detik
- Jarak antar ujung manifold dengan dinding = 20 cm = 0,2 m

c. Perhitungan

- Luas penampang

$$A = \frac{Qf}{v}$$
$$= \frac{0,025}{1}$$
$$= 0,025 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa

$$D_{\text{manifold}} = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,025}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,18 \text{ m} = 18 \text{ cm} = 180 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,18 \text{ m} = 7,1 \text{ inch}$$

- Panjang pipa manifold

$$L_{\text{manifold}} = \text{Panjang bak} - \text{jarak dinding}$$

$$= 4,74 \text{ m} - 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,54 \text{ m}$$

2. Pipa Lateral

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,025 m³ /detik
- Kecepatan = 1 m/detik
- Diameter pipa lateral = 1/3 dari diameter pipa manifold

(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi, (2016), *Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air 202*)

b. Perhitungan

- Diameter pipa lateral (Di)

$$D_i = 1/3 \times \text{Diameter pipa manifold}$$

$$D_i = 1/3 \times 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$D_i = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

- Luas penampang

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,06^2$$

$$= 0,0028 \text{ m}^2$$

- Debit tiap pipa lateral

$$Q = v \times A$$

$$= 1 \text{ m/s} \times 0,0028 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,0028 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$$

- Jumlah pipa lateral

$$n = \frac{\text{debit tiap bak}}{\text{debit tiap pipa lateral}}$$

$$= \frac{0,025}{0,0028}$$

$$= 8,9 \text{ buah} = 9 \text{ buah}$$

Maka jumlah lateral tiap sisi 9 buah

- Jarak antar pipa lateral $= \frac{L_{\text{manifold}} - (d_{\text{lateral}} \times 9)}{n \text{ jumlah pipa lateral} + 1}$

$$= \frac{4,54 - (0,06 \times 9)}{9+1}$$

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

- Panjang pipa lateral tiap sisi

L lateral

$$= \frac{\text{lebar bak} - D_{\text{manifold}} - (2 \times \text{jarak antara dindind dan lateral})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2,37 - 0,18 - (2 \times 0,06)}{2}$$

$$= 1,03 \text{ m}$$

3. Orifice

a. Data Perencanaan

- Debit tiap lateral $= 0,0028 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$
- Jarak antara orifice (Worifice) $= 8 \text{ cm} = 0,08 \text{ m}$
- Diameter orifice $= 1,5 \text{ cm} = 0,015 \text{ m}$

(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi, (2016), *Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air* hal 202)

b. Perhitungan

- Luas penampang

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,015^2 \\
 &= 0,000176 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah lubang

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Norifice} &= \frac{0,0025 \times Af}{A_{orifice}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0025 \times 11,23}{0,000176} \\
 &= 159 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah orifice tiap pipa lateral

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= \frac{\text{norifice}}{\text{n lateral}} \\
 &= \frac{159}{9} \\
 &= 17,6 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resume:

a. Pipa Manifold

- Debit = 0,025 m³/s
- Luas permukaan = 0,025 m²
- Diameter = 0,18 m = 7,1 inch
- Panjang = 4,54 m

b. Pipa Lateral

- Debit 0,0028 m³ /s
- Luas permukaan = 0,0028 m²
- Diameter = 0,06 m
- Jumlah = 9 buah
- Panjang = 1,03 m
- Jarak antar pipa lateral = 0,4 m

c. Orifice

- Debit = 0,0028 m³ /s
- Luas permukaan = 0,000176 m²

- Jumlah lubang = 159 lubang
- Banyak orifice tiap pipa lateral 17,6 buah

10. Saluran Pelimpah (Gutter)

a. Data Perencanaan

- Jumlah gutter = 1 buah
- Debit tiap filter = $0,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (Q Backwash)
- Kecepatan = $0,5 \text{ m/s}$
- Panjang gutter = panjang bak filter = $4,74 \text{ m}$
- Lebar gutter = 1 m

b. Perhitungan

- Kedalaman air pada gutter (H_o)

$$H_o = 1,73 \times \left[\frac{Q^2}{g \times b} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$H_o = 1,73 \times \left[\frac{0,14^2}{9,81 \times 1} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 0,21 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi air di atas pelimpah (h)

$$H = \left[\frac{Q}{3,33 \times L} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$H = \left[\frac{0,14}{3,33 \times 4,74} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 0,043 \text{ m}$$

- Lebar gutter = $1,5 \times H_o$ (tinggi air dalam gutter)

$$= 1,5 \times 0,21$$

$$= 0,315 \text{ m} = 0,32 \text{ m}$$
- Tinggi gutter = $H_o + (20\% \times H_o)$

$$= 0,21 + (0,2 \times 0,21)$$

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

Resume:

- Kedalaman air pada gutter = 0,21 m
- Tinggi air pelimpah = 0,043 m
- Lebar gutter = 0,315 m = 0,32 m
- Tinggi gutter = 0,25 m
- Panjang gutter = panjang bak filter = 4,74 m

11. Saluran Outlet

a. Direncanakan

- Diameter pipa outlet = diameter pipa manifold
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,18 m
- Panjang pipa outlet = 5 m
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa (c) = 130
- Koefisien kehilangan energi belokan (kcurve) = 0,8
- Koefisien kehilangan energi gate valve (kvalve) = 0,19
- Koefisien kehilangan energi tee (ktee) = 0,3

b. Perhitungan

- Kecepatan aliran pada pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned}V_{out} &= Q_f / A \\ &= (0,025 \text{ m}^3 / \text{detik}) / (1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,18^2) \\ &= 0,98 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

- Headloss pipa outlet (H_{fout})

$$\begin{aligned}H_{f \text{ out}} &= \frac{(10,7 \times Q^{1,852})}{(C^{1,852} \times D^{4,87})} \times L \\ H_{f \text{ out}} &= \frac{(10,7 \times 0,025^{1,852})}{(130^{1,852} \times 0,18^{4,87})} \times 5 \\ &= 0,029 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

- Head kecepatan outlet (H_{vout})

$$H_{vout} = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$H_{vout} = \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

- Minorloss elbow (Hm curve)

$$Hm \text{ curve} = \left[\frac{K \times v^2}{2g} \right]$$

$$Hm \text{ curve} = \left[\frac{0,8 \times 1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right]$$

$$= 0,04 \text{ m}$$

- Minorloss gate valve (Hmvalve)

$$Hm_{\text{ valve}} = \left[\frac{K \times v^2}{2g} \right]$$

$$Hm_{\text{ valve}} = \left[\frac{0,19 \times 1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right]$$

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

- Minorloss tee (Hmtee)

$$Hm \text{ curve} = \left[\frac{K \times v^2}{2g} \right]$$

$$Hm \text{ curve} = \left[\frac{0,3 \times 1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right]$$

$$= 0,015 \text{ m}$$

- Headloss total outlet

$$H_f \text{ total} = H_{fout} + H_{vout} + H_{mcurve} + H_{mvalve} + H_{mtee}$$

$$= 0,029 \text{ m} + 0,05 \text{ m} + 0,04 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,015$$

$$= 0,144 \text{ m}$$

12. Pipa Drain Backwash

- Direncanakan

- kecepatan aliran pada pipa (v) = 1 m/s
- Debit air= debit backwash (Q) = 0,14 m³ /s

- Perhitungan

- Luas penampang pipa (A)

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

$$= \frac{0,14}{1}$$

$$= 0,14 \text{ m}^2$$

- Diameter pipa (D)

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

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

$$= 0,42 \text{ m} = 16,5 \text{ inch}$$

Resume:

- Luas penampang pipa = 0,14 m²
- Diameter pipa = 0,42 m = 16,5 inch

13. Tinggi Bak Filter

a. Diketahui (dari perhitungan sebelumnya)

- Tinggi air tertinggi saat backwash, karena pada saat itu terjadi ekspansi media antrasit dan pasir.
- Tinggi media kerikil = 60 cm = 0,6 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media pasir silika = 75,6 cm = 0,756 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit = 37,44 cm = 0,3744 m
- Tinggi gutter = 0,25 m
- Tinggi air diatas gutter = 0,043 m
- Diameter pipa manifold = 0,18 m
- Freeboard rencana = 0,2 m

b. Perhitungan

- Tinggi bak filter
= Tebal underdrain (pipa manifold) + tinggi media kerikil + tinggi ekspansi media pasir + tinggi ekspansi antrasit + tinggi gutter + tinggi air diatas gutter
= 0,18 m + 0,6 m + 0,756 m + 0,3744 m + 0,25 m + 0,043

$$= 2,20 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi total

$$H \text{ total} = \text{Tinggi bak filter} + F_b$$

$$= 2,20 \text{ m} + (2,20 \text{ m} \times 0,2) = 2,64 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi media kosong

$$= \text{tinggi total} - \text{tinggi bak filter}$$

$$= 2,64 \text{ m} - 2,20 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,44 \text{ m}$$

Resume:

- Tinggi bak filter = 2,20 m
- Tinggi total = 2,64 m
- Tinggi media kosong = 0,44 m

14. Ruang Penampung Backwash

a. Resume Kebutuhan Backwashing

- Luas bak filtrasi (Afiltrasi) = $4,74 \times 2,37 = 11,23 \text{ m}^2$
- Volume air backwash = $8,4 \text{ m}^3$
- Debit backwash = $0,14 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$

b. Perhitungan tiap unit

$$\text{Panjang} = \frac{\text{volume air pencucian}}{\frac{\text{lebar bak filtrasi}}{\text{tinggi bak filtrasi}}}$$

$$\text{Panjang bak} = \frac{8,4 \text{ m}^3}{\frac{2,37}{2,64}}$$

$$\text{Panjang bak} = 1,37 \text{ m}$$

Resume

- Lebar bak penampung = 2,37m
- Tinggi bak penampung = tinggi bak filtrasi = 2,64 m
- Panjang bak penampung = 1,37

5.7. Unit Desinfeksi

5.7.1. Bak Densinfektan

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Sisa klor = 0,3 mg/l
- Daya pengikat chlor (DPC) = 1,4 mg/L
- Dosis khlor = DPC + sisa khlor
= 1,4 mg/l + 0,3
= 1,7 mg/L
- (Sumber : M. Razif Jilid II 1986, Bangunan pengolahan Air Minum hal 90)
- Konsentrasi larutan = 5%
- Periode pelarutan = 1 kali seari
- Densitas kaporit (Berat jenis) = 1,2 kg/L
- Kadar klor = 60%
- (Sumber : M. Razif Jilid II 1986, Bangunan pengolahan Air Minum hal 90)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit = 0,1 m³/detik = 100 l/s
- Jenis motor penggerak turnin, 4 flat blades, vaned disc
- $K_t = 5,31$ (Reynold table 8.2 hal 188)
- Gradient kecepatan = 700/detik (Reynold table 8.2 hal 184)
- Putaran (n) = 120 rpm = 2 rps
- Densitas kaporit = 1,2 kg/L
- Viskosotas absolut μ (26°) = 8,75 x 10⁻³ kg/m.dtk
- Densitas cairan = 1 kg/m³
- Lama penetesan (t) = 1 hari = 86400 detik
- Kecepatan penetesan = 0,3 m/s
- Konsentrasi larutan = 5%
- Kadar air = 95 %

c. Perhitungan

1. Debit bak kaporit

$$Q = \frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\text{jumlah bak kaporit}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 100\text{l/s}$$

2. Pelarutan

- Kebutuhan kaporit
 $= \text{dosis klor} \times Q$
 $= 1,7 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \text{ L/s} = 170 \text{ mg/s} = 14,68 \text{ kg/hari}$
- Kebutuhan kaporit konsentrasi 60%
 $= \frac{100\%}{60\%} \times 170 \text{ mg/s}$
 $= 283,33 \text{ mg/s} = 0,0002833 \text{ kg/s}$
- Debit kaporit
 $= \frac{\text{keb.kaporit}}{\text{densistas}} = \frac{0,0002833 \text{ kg/s}}{1,2 \text{ kg/l}}$
 $= 2,36 \times 10^{-4} \text{ l/s} = 20,39 \text{ l/hari}$
- Debit air
 $= \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \times Q \text{ kaporit}$
 $= \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \times 20,39 \text{ l/hari}$
 $= 387,41 \text{ L/hari}$
- Debit larutan
 $= Q \text{ kaporit} + Q \text{ air}$
 $= 20,39 \text{ l/hari} + 387,41 \text{ L/hari}$
 $= 407,8 \text{ L/hari} = 0,4078 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Volume bak
 $= Q \text{ larutan} \times \text{periode pelautan}$
 $= 0,4078 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1 \text{ hari} = 0,4078 \text{ m}^3$
- Dimensi Bak
 Hair = 1 m
 Maka diketahui diameter tangki:

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h$$

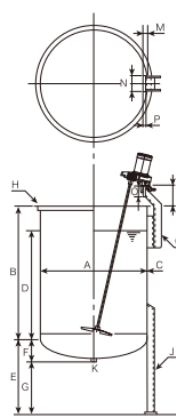
$$0,4078 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$0,4078 \text{ m}^3 = D^2$$

$$D = 0,72 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga dari perhitungan digunakan tangki untuk pengadukan sebagai berikut :

Specification of optional tanks



| Model | Available capacity | | Maximum capacity | | Tank dimension (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | Weight (kg) | |
|-----------|--------------------|------|------------------|------|---------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------------|------------------|------|------|--|-------------|--|
| | ℓ | ℓ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H(SUS) | J(SS) | K | Tank | Lid* | | | |
| ZTF-100 | 100 | 130 | 500 | 600 | 3 | 450 | 450 | 134 | 316 | L25x25x3 | 3-L50x50x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 43 | 3 | | | |
| ZTF-150 | 150 | 182 | 550 | 700 | 3 | 562 | 450 | 144 | 306 | L30x30x3 | 3-L50x50x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 51 | 4 | | | |
| ZTF-200 | 200 | 260 | 650 | 700 | 3 | 520 | 450 | 163 | 287 | L30x30x3 | 3-L50x50x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 60 | 5,5 | | | |
| ZTF-300 | 300 | 361 | 700 | 850 | 3 | 692 | 500 | 173 | 327 | L40x40x3 | 4-L50x50x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 77 | 6,5 | | | |
| ZTF-400 | 400 | 478 | 800 | 850 | 3 | 695 | 500 | 192 | 308 | L40x40x3 | 4-L50x50x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 88 | 8 | | | |
| ZTF-500 | 500 | 600 | 850 | 950 | 3 | 770 | 500 | 202 | 298 | L40x40x3 | 4-L65x65x6 | 1/2 B Socket | 106 | 9 | | | |
| ZTF-800 | 800 | 963 | 1000 | 1100 | 3 | 900 | 550 | 240 | 310 | L40x40x5 | 4-[100x50x5 | 1B Socket | 155 | 12 | | | |
| ZTF-1000 | 1000 | 1177 | 1100 | 1100 | 3 | 910 | 550 | 260 | 290 | L40x40x5 | 4-[100x50x5 | 1B Socket | 170 | 19 | | | |
| ZTF-1500 | 1500 | 1721 | 1250 | 1245 | 4 | 1065 | 600 | 290 | 310 | L40x40x5 | 4-[100x50x5 | 1B Socket | 260 | 24 | | | |
| ZTF-2000 | 2000 | 2275 | 1300 | 1550 | 4 | 1345 | 600 | 298 | 302 | L50x50x6 | 4-[125x65x6 | 1B Socket | 335 | 26 | | | |
| ZTF-2000S | 2000 | 2273 | 1400 | 1300 | 4 | 1125 | 600 | 318 | 282 | L50x50x6 | 4-[125x65x6 | 1B Socket | 325 | 30 | | | |
| ZTF-2500 | 2500 | 3073 | 1500 | 1550 | 4 | 1230 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50x50x6 | 4-[125x65x6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 400 | 34 | | | |
| ZTF-3000 | 3000 | 3603 | 1500 | 1850 | 4 | 1510 | 700 | 370 | 330 | L50x50x6 | 4-[125x65x6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 448 | 34 | | | |
| ZTF-3000S | 3000 | 3521 | 1600 | 1550 | 4 | 1290 | 750 | 400 | 350 | L50x50x6 | 4-[125x65x6 | 1B JIS 10KF | 422 | 38 | | | |
| ZTF-3500 | 3500 | 4125 | 1600 | 1850 | 4 | 1540 | 700 | 400 | 300 | L50x50x6 | 4-[150x75x9 | 1B JIS 10KF | 524 | 38 | | | |
| ZTF-3500S | 3500 | 4004 | 1700 | 1550 | 4 | 1330 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L50x50x6 | 4-[150x75x9 | 1B JIS 10KF | 514 | 43 | | | |
| ZTF-4000 | 4000 | 4685 | 1700 | 1850 | 4 | 1550 | 800 | 430 | 370 | L65x65x6 | 4-[150x75x9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 575 | 45 | | | |
| ZTF-4000S | 4000 | 4520 | 1800 | 1500 | 4 | 1345 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65x65x6 | 4-[150x75x9 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 550 | 50 | | | |
| ZTF-4500 | 4500 | 5285 | 1800 | 1850 | 5 | 1542 | 800 | 450 | 350 | L65x65x6 | 4-[200x90x8 | 1 1/2 B JIS 10KF | 750 | 50 | | | |
| ZTF-5000 | 5000 | 5924 | 1900 | 1850 | 5 | 1530 | 900 | 500 | 400 | L65x65x6 | 4-[200x90x8 | 2B JIS 10KF | 800 | 56 | | | |

* When the dimension A is 1000 or less, the lid thickness is 1,5t, and if more than that, the thickness is 2,0t.
* We have the jacketed type tank, too.

Gambar 4. 18 Bak Desinfeksi

Sumber : Satake Mixer Tank

- Merk : Satake Mixer Tanks
- Tipe/Model : ZT Series/ZTF-400
- Kedalaman Tangki : 850 + 192 : 1042mm : 1,042 m
- Diameter : 800 mm = 0,8 m
- Kapasitas : 400 L
- Kapasitas Max : 478 L
- Kedalaman air :
 V : $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h$ air
 $0,4078 \text{ m}^3$: $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,8^2 \times h$ air
 H air : 0,81 m

(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 181)

- Supply tenaga

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (700/s)^2 \times 8,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \times 0,4078 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 1748,44 \text{ N.m/s} \\
 &= 1748,44 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

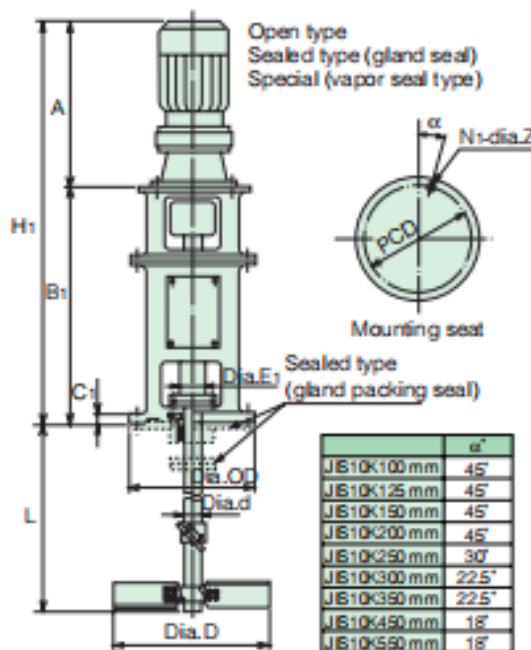
(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 187)

• Diameter *Impeller*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{Kt.n^3.\rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1748,44 \text{ N.m/s}}{5,31 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= 0,52 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Perhitungan Diameter dan Supply power pada pengaduk di tangki koagulan, ditemukan dimensi pasaran pengaduk tersebut sebagai berikut;

External Dimensions



Specification Dimensions

| Model | Motor Output kW | Gear Reducer | | Revolution speed (rpm) | | Agitation Shaft | | 2-phase Paddle 2-stage | Mounting Flange | | | | Misc. Agitation | | Approx. Weight kg | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Frame No. | Gear Ratio | 50 Hz | 60 Hz | Standard Length (L) mm | Dia. (Dia.d) mm | | Normal Dia. AS-106 mm | Outer Dia. (OD) mm | Flange (PCD) mm | Hole (Ø) mm | Ø9 pcs | Capacity Liquids L | | Capacity Solids L |
| C2T □-0.1 | 0.1 | 4075 | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 200 | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 250 | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 1000 | 16 | 350 | 100 mm | 210 | 175 | 19 | 4 | 700 | 300 | 20 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 1200 | 22 | 500 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | | | 29 |
| C2T □-0.2 | 0.2 | 4095 | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | 1500 | 32 | 700 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | 50 | |
| | | | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1000 | 16 | 250 | 100 mm | 210 | 175 | 19 | 4 | | 20 | |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 350 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 450 | | | | | | | | 28 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 1200 | 22 | 500 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | 1300 | 600 | 30 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 30 |
| C2T □-0.4 | 0.4 | 4095 | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 1500 | 32 | 800 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | 59 | |
| | | | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | | | 800 | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | | | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1200 | 22 | 350 | 125 mm | 250 | 210 | 23 | 4 | | | 29 |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 29 |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 600 | | | | | | 2500 | 1200 | 51 |
| C2T □-0.75 | 0.75 | 4105 | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | 1500 | 32 | 650 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | 51 | |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | 60 |
| | | | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | | | 1150 | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | | | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | | | 400 | | | | | | | | 51 |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 550 | | | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 1500 | 32 | 700 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | 5000 | 2500 | 58 |
| C2T □-1.5 | 1.5 | 4115 | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | 2200 | 45 | 900 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | 63 | |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | | | 900 | | | | | | | | 67 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2200 | 45 | 1000 | | | | | | | | 130 |
| | | | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | | | 1350 | | | | | | | | 174 |
| | | | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 1500 | 32 | 500 | 150 mm | 280 | 240 | 23 | 4 | | | 59 |
| | | | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | | | 600 | | | | | | | | 61 |
| C2T □-2.2 | 2.2 | 4130 | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 2200 | 45 | 800 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | 123 | |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 1000 | | | | | | | | 137 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | 2400 | 50 | 1100 | | | | | | | | 209 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2400 | 50 | 1350 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 25 | 6 | | | 226 |
| | | | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | 2600 | 60 | 1750 | | | | | | | | 338 |
| | | | 1/11 | 136 | 164 | 2200 | 45 | 600 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | | 132 |
| C2T □-3.7 | 3.7 | 4160 | 1/17 | 88 | 106 | 2200 | 45 | 750 | 200 mm | 330 | 290 | 23 | 4 | | 135 | |
| | | | 1/29 | 52 | 62 | 2400 | 50 | 1000 | | | | | | | | 215 |
| | | | 1/35 | 43 | 51 | | | 1200 | | | | | | | | 223 |
| | | | 1/43 | 35 | 42 | 2600 | 60 | 1300 | 250 mm | 400 | 355 | 23 | 6 | 25000 | 12000 | 255 |
| | | | 1/59 | 25 | 31 | 2600 | 60 | 1500 | | | | | | | | 308 |
| | | | 1/87 | 17 | 21 | 2800 | 70 | 1950 | 300 mm | 445 | 400 | 25 | 8 | | | 536 |

Gambar 4. 19 Pengaduk Desinfeksi

Sumber : Catalog Tacmina Agrigator

- Merk : Tacmina
- Model : C2T-2,2
- Power : 2,2 kw
- Diameter : 550 mm
- : 0,5 m
- Panjang poros
- pengadukan (L) : 1500 mm
- : 1,5 m

(REYNOLD 1996 HAL 188)

- CEK $N_{Re} = \left(\frac{D i^2 n \rho}{\mu} \right)$
 $= \left(\frac{0,52^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{8,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}} \right)$
 $= 61805,71$

$$N_{Re} > 10.000 \quad = \text{memenuhi}$$

- CEK $N_{Rf} = \left(\frac{D_i n^2}{g}\right) = \left(\frac{0,52 \times 2^2}{9,81}\right) = 0,21$

$$N_{Rf} > 10^{-5} \quad = \text{memenuhi}$$

- Debit Penetesan = $\frac{Volume}{waktu} = \frac{0,4078 \text{ m}^3}{86400} = 4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$

- Diameter pipa injeksi

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times Q}{\pi \times v}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times 0,3}} = 0,0046 \text{ m} = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

- Check kecepatan

$$V \text{ check} = \frac{4 \times Q}{\pi \times D^2} = \frac{4 \times 4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,005 \text{ m})^2} = 0,3 \text{ m}/\text{detik}$$

Headloss pompa

- H statis = 3 m
- L pipa Discharge = 3 m
- L suction = 1 m

Headloss Mayor

- Hf Discharge = $\left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 3 = 0,03 \times 3 = 0,09 \text{ m}$
- Hf suction = $\left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times L = \left(\frac{4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}}\right)^{1,85} \times 1 = 0,03 \times 1$

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

- Hf statis
$$= \left(\frac{4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$$

$$= \left(\frac{4,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,005^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3$$

$$=0,03 \times 3$$

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

- Hf Mayor Total = Hf Discharge + Hf suction + Hf Statis

$$= 0,09\text{m} + 0,03\text{m} + 0,09\text{m}$$

$$=0,21 \text{ m}$$

Headloss Minor

Head loss minor
$$= \left(k \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

- Head Velocity
$$= \left(\frac{0,3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,004 \text{ m}$$

- 1 HF Foot Valve
$$= \left(k \frac{0,3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

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

$$= 0,0092 \text{ m}$$

- 1 HF Minor Belokan
$$= \left(1 \times 0,9 \frac{0,3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,004\text{m}$$

- 1 HF Minor Check Valve
$$= \left(2,5 \frac{0,3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

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

- HF Minor Total

$$= \text{Head Velocity} + \text{HF Foot Valve} + \text{HF Minor Belokan} +$$

$$\text{HF Minor Check Valve}$$

$$= 0,004 \text{ m} + 0,0092 \text{ m} + 0,004\text{m} + 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0272 \text{ m}$$

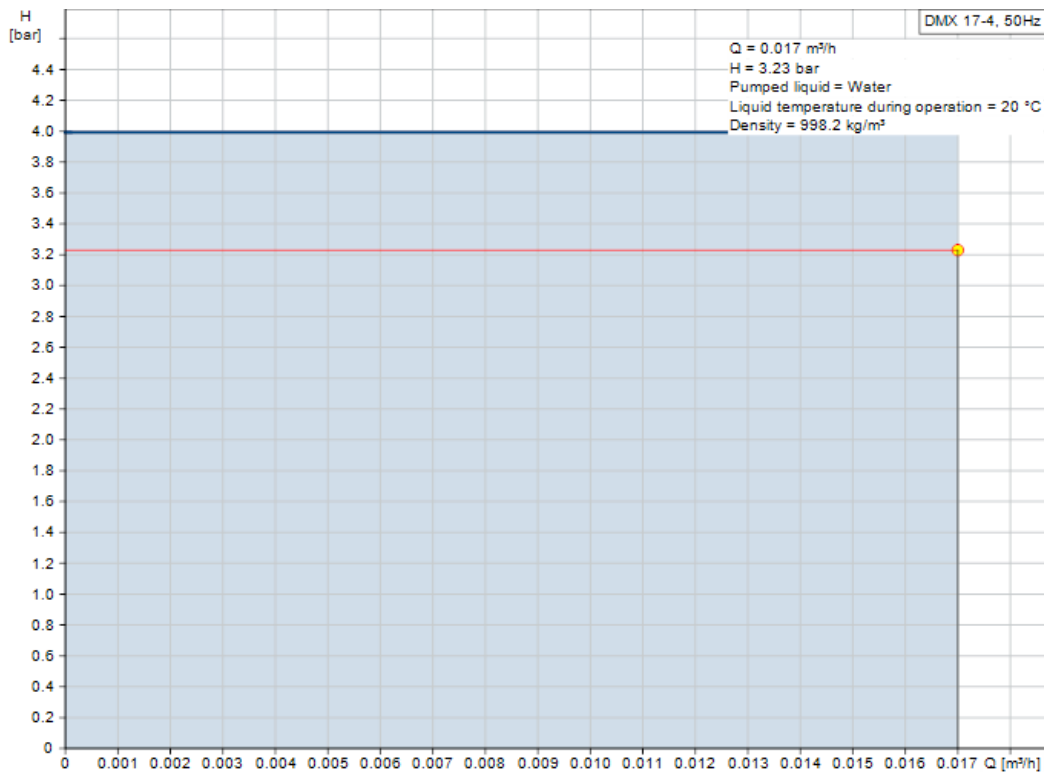
- HF Total = Hs + Hf mayor total + Hf minor total

$$= 3 \text{ m} + 0,21 \text{ m} + 0,0272 \text{ m}$$

$$=3,23\text{m}$$

Dengan perhitungan sebelumnya, maka ditemukan spesifikasi pompa yaitu dengan debit $4,7 \times 10^{-6}$ m³/detik dan head sebesar 3,23 m. sehingga diameter inlet bak koagulan yaitu 0,5m

Berikut merupakan grafik yang didapatkan dari spesifikasi pompa diatas



Specifications

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Product name | DMX 17-4 AR-PVC/E/T-S-G1U3U3FEMNG |
| Product No | 99772014 |
| EAN number | 5713834038143 |
| Price | |

| Technical | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nominal flow rate at 50 Hz | 0.017 m ³ /h |
| Number of dosing heads | 1 |
| Resulting head of the pump | 3.23 bar |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Approvals | CE,EAC,CNROHSEX |
| Non return valve type, inlet pump 1 | Standard |
| Non return valve type, outlet pump 1 | Standard |
| Max viscosity | 200 mPas |

Materials

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Pump housing | Thermoplastic |
| Dosing head, pump 1 | Plastic PVC |
| Valve ball | Composite PTFE |
| Valve seat | Composite PTFE |
| Valve gasket | EPDM Rubber |

Installation


| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Max operating pressure at 50 Hz | 4 bar |
| Maximum permissible inlet pressure | 0 bar |
| Type of inlet connection | Connection pack |
| Type of outlet connection | Connection pack |
| Size of inlet connection | 19/27, 20/25 |
| Size of outlet connection | 19/27, 20/25 |

Liquid

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pumped liquid | Water |
| Liquid temperature range | 0 .. 40 °C |
| Selected liquid temperature | 20 °C |
| Density | 998.2 kg/m ³ |

| Electrical data | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Power input P1 | 0.09 kW |
| Mains frequency | 50 Hz |
| Rated voltage | 1 x 220/240 V |
| Enclosure class (IEC 34-5) | IP65 |
| Cable included (Yes/No) | Y |
| Power plug | Schuko plug |
| Controls | |
| Type of connector | Type E/F (CEE7/7) |
| Type of control variant | AR Electronic |
| Frequency converter | Not prepared for VFD |
| Others | |
| Net weight | 10 kg |
| Gross weight | 12.6 kg |
| Shipping volume | 0.04 m ³ |
| Diaphragm Leakage Detection | N |

| Qty. | Description | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | DMX 17-4 AR-PVC/E/T-S-G1U3U3FEMNG | | | | | | |
| <div> </div> <div> <p>Note! Product picture may differ from actual product</p> </div> <div> <p>Product No.: 99772014</p> </div> <div> <p>The 221 pump of the DMX series is a versatile positive displacement diaphragm dosing pump. The diaphragm is coupled mechanically via a precise gear-eccenter-tapet-system to a high efficiency AC motor. The dosing capacity is adjusted by varying the stroke length at the stroke adjustment knob in the ratio 1:10. The liquid end is composed of:</p> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dosing head - PTFE coated diaphragm - Double ball valves up to 50 l/h and single ball valves from 60 l/h </div> <div> <p>Other features:</p> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Robust industrial pump with chemical resistance plastic enclosure - Easy to install and operate design - Long life PTFE coated diaphragm - Optimum capacity and stroke frequency graduation - Dosing flow variation $\pm 1.5\%$ (FS), linearity $\pm 4\%$ (FS) </div> <div> <p>Electronics features:</p> </div> <div> <p>Applies only to pumps with control variant: AR</p> </div> <div> <p>Etron Profi microprocessor electronics, direct attached to motor:</p> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stroke frequency adjustable from 1 stroke/min to maximum stroke frequency - Pulse control with multiplier and divisor - Analogue signal control 0/4-20 mA - Level control with input for two level signals. - Pulse, analogue and remote on/off input - Analogue output - Alarm relay output - Stroke output - Input for dosing controller and diaphragm monitoring sensor </div> <div> <p>Applies only to pumps with control variant: D3</p> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automatic adjustment of stroke length via direct drive control or mA-input signal - For further specifications please refer to servomotor </div> <div> <p>Controls:</p> </div> <div> <table> <tr> <td>Type of connector:</td> <td>Type E/F (CEE7/7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type of control variant:</td> <td>AR Electronic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency converter:</td> <td>Not prepared for VFD</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div> <p>Liquid:</p> </div> | | Type of connector: | Type E/F (CEE7/7) | Type of control variant: | AR Electronic | Frequency converter: | Not prepared for VFD |
| Type of connector: | Type E/F (CEE7/7) | | | | | | |
| Type of control variant: | AR Electronic | | | | | | |
| Frequency converter: | Not prepared for VFD | | | | | | |

|  | | Company name: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Created by: |
| | | Phone: |
| | | Date: 29/11/2021 |
| Qty. | Description | |
| | Pumped liquid: Water Liquid temperature range: 0 .. 40 °C Selected liquid temperature: 20 °C Density: 998.2 kg/m ³ Technical: Nominal flow rate at 50 Hz: 0.017 m ³ /h Number of dosing heads: 1 Resulting head of the pump: 3.23 bar Approvals: CE,EAC,CNROHSEX Non return valve type, inlet pump 1: Standard Non return valve type, outlet pump 1: Standard Max viscosity: 200 mPas Materials: Pump housing: Thermoplastic Dosing head, pump 1: Plastic Valve ball: Composite Valve seat: Composite Valve gasket: EPDM Rubber Installation: Max operating pressure at 50 Hz: 4 bar Maximum permissible inlet pressure: 0 bar Type of inlet connection: Connection pack Type of outlet connection: Connection pack Size of inlet connection: 19/27, 20/25 Size of outlet connection: 19/27, 20/25 Electrical data: Power input P1: 0.09 kW Mains frequency: 50 Hz Rated voltage: 1 x 220/240 V Enclosure class (IEC 34-5): IP65 Cable included (Yes/No): Y Power plug: Schuko plug Others: Net weight: 10 kg Gross weight: 12.6 kg Shipping volume: 0.04 m ³ Diaphragm Leakage Detection: N | |

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2/2

Gambar 4. 20 Pompa Bak Desinfeksi

Sumber: Katalog Grundfoss

Resume:

- Debit = $4,7 \times 10^{-6}$ m³/detik
- Jumlah bak = 1
- Volume bak = $0,4078 \text{ m}^3 = 407,8 \text{ L}$
- Diameter bak desinfeksi = $800 \text{ mm} = 0,8 \text{ m}$
- Kedalaman Tangki Pembubuh
- H air = $0,81 \text{ m}$
- H total = $1,042 \text{ m}$
- Diameter Impeller (Di) = 550 mm
- Diameter pipa inlet dan outlet = $0,0046 \text{ m} = 0,005 \text{ m}$

5.8. Unit Reservoir

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = $0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s}$ (Sumber : Al-Layla,1978 hal 67)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Debit masuk (Q) = Debit awal + Debit desinfeksi
 $= 0,1 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s} + 0,4078 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$
 $= 0,1000047 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$
- Kecepatan aliran pipa (V) = $1,5 \text{ m/s}$
- Asumsi waktu dari Ground Reservoir – PDAM = $00.00 - 24.00$
- Asumsi waktu dari PDAM – Distribusi = $03.00 - 23.00$
- $T_d = 20 \text{ menit} = 1200 \text{ detik}$
- Perbandingan L : B = $2 : 1$
- $Q = 0,1 \text{ m}^3 / \text{dtk}$
- Direncanakan menggunakan 1 unit bak reservoir
- Direncanakan tinggi bak = 4 m

c. Perhitungan

- Luas Penampang Pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q \text{ masuk}}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,1000047 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 0,07 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter Pipa (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,07 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} = 11,8 \text{ inch}$$

- Check Kecepatan (v)

$$V \text{ check} = \frac{4 \times Q}{\pi \times D^2}$$

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

- Q tiap reservoir

$$Q = \frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\text{jumlah bak kaporit}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1} = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 100 \text{ l/s}$$

- Volume reservoir

$$V = Q \times t$$

$$= 0,1 \times 1200$$

$$= 120 \text{ m}^3$$

- Dimensi bak

Direncanakan tinggi reservoir (T) adalah 4m

$$V = L \times B \times T$$

$$120 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times 4$$

$$120 \text{ m}^3 = 2B^2 \times 4$$

$$15 = B^2$$

$$3,9 \text{ m} = B$$

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

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

$$T \text{ total} = T + 20\% T$$

$$= 4 + 0,8$$

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

Resume:

- Luas Penampang Pipa (A)= 0,07 m²
- Diameter Pipa (D) = 0,3 m = 11,8 inch
- Check Kecepatan (v)=1,4 m/detik

- Q tiap reservoir = $0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 100 \text{ l/s}$
- Volume reservoir = 120 m^3
- Dimensi bak
 - $B = 3,9 \text{ m}$
 - $L = 7,8 \text{ m}$
 - $T = 4 \text{ m}$
 - $T \text{ total} = 4,8 \text{ m}$

5.9. Unit Sludge Dryig Bed

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Ketebalan lapisan lumpur = $300 - 450 \text{ mm}$
- Kecepatan alir lumpur dalam pipa = $>0,75 \text{ m/s}$
- Ketebalan total kerikil = 355 mm
- Ketebalan lapisan pasir = 300 mm
- Rasio lebar : panjang = $1:4$ (Sumber : SNI 7510 – 2011)
- Kadar Solid = 60%
- Kadar air (P) = 40%
- Berat air dalam cake (Pi) = $20 - 50\%$
- Waktu pengeringan = $10 - 15 \text{ hari}$

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy Fourth Edition , Chapter 14 , Page 1572)

b. Data Perencanaan

- Tebal lapisan lumpur = 40 cm
- Tebal lapisan pasir = 35 cm
- Tebal lapisan kerikil = 30 cm
- Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- Kadar Solid = 60%
- Kadar air (P) = 40%
- Berat air dalam cake (Pi) = 20%
- Debit lumpur dari prasedimentasi = $8,227 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
- Debit lumpur dari sedimentasi = $20,35 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$

- Kecepatan alir lumpur dalam pipa = 0,6 m/s
- Menggunakan 1 unit sludge drying bed (3 bed operasional, 1 maintenance)
- Pipa inlet dan outlet = 0,15 m = 5,9 inchi

c. Perhitungan

- Debit lumpur

$$Q = \frac{\text{Volume lumpur Prasedimentasi} + \text{Volume Lumpur Sedimentasi}}{\text{jumlah bak SDB}}$$

$$= \frac{8,23 \text{ m}^3 + 20,35 \text{ m}^3}{2} = 14,3 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$$

- Tebal media = tebal pasir + tebal kerikil
 $= 0,3\text{m} + 0,35\text{m}$
 $= 0,65 \text{ m}$

- Volume sludge drying bed (V)
 $= V_i \times t_d = 14,3 \text{ m}^3 \times 10 \text{ hari} = 143 \text{ m}^3$

- Volume cake sludge (Vi)

$$= \frac{\text{Vol lumpur} \times (1-p)}{1-P_i}$$

$$= \frac{143 \times (1-0,4)}{1-0,2}$$

$$= 107,25 \text{ m}^3$$

- Volume tiap bed (Vb)

$$= \frac{V}{\text{Jumlah bed}} = \frac{107,25\text{m}^3}{4} = 27\text{m}^3$$

- Kedalaman Total

$$= \text{kedalaman cake} + \text{kedalaman media}$$

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

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

$$H \text{ Total} = H + 20\% H$$

$$= 1,05 + 0,21$$

$$= 1,26 \text{ m}$$

- Dimensi Tiap Bed

$$A = \frac{V_b}{\text{Tebal cake}} = \frac{27 \text{ m}^3}{1,26\text{m}} = 21 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = L \times B$$

$$21 \text{ m}^2 = 4B \times B$$

$$21 \text{ m}^2 = 4B^2$$

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

$$L = 9,2 \text{ m}$$

- Volume Air (V_a)

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Lumpur} - V_i}{\text{Jumlah bed}} = \frac{143 \text{ m}^3 - 107,25 \text{ m}^3}{4} = 8,94 \text{ m}^3$$

- Kedalaman Underdrain (H)

$$= \frac{\text{Volume air}}{A} = \frac{8,94 \text{ m}^3}{21 \text{ m}^2} = 0,43 \text{ m}^3$$

$$H \text{ total} = H \text{ cake} + H \text{ Pasir} + H \text{ kerikil} + H \text{ underdrain}$$

$$= 0,4 + 0,3 + 0,35 + 0,43$$

$$= 1,48 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ freeboard} = H + 20\% H$$

$$= 1,48 + 0,3$$

$$= 1,78 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,014 \text{ m} = 0,58 \text{ inch}$$

Resume:

- Debit lumpur $Q = 14,3 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$
- Tebal media = 0,65 m
- Volume sludge drying bed (V) = 143 m³
- Volume cake sludge (V_i) = 107,25 m³
- Volume tiap bed (V_b) 27 m³
- Kedalaman Total = 1,05 m
H Total Freeboard = 1,26 m
- Dimensi Tiap Bed
 $A = 21 \text{ m}^2$
 $B = 2,3 \text{ m}$
 $L = 9,2 \text{ m}$
- Volume Air (V_a) = 8,94 m³
- Kedalaman Underdrain (H) = 0,43 m³

H total = 1,48 m

H total freeboard = 1,78 m

- Diameter Pipa Inlet dan outlet 0,15 m = 5,9 inchi
- Pompa

Headloss pompa

- H statis = 6 m
- L pipa Discharge = 15 m
- L suction = 6 m

Headloss Mayor

- Hf Discharge
$$= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$$
$$= \left(\frac{0,00037 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,15^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 15$$
$$= 0,000006 \times 15$$
$$= 0,00009 \text{ m}$$
- Hf suction
$$= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$$
$$= \left(\frac{0,00037 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,15^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 6$$
$$= 0,000006 \times 6$$
$$= 0,00004 \text{ m}$$
- Hf statis
$$= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$$
$$= \left(\frac{0,00037 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,15^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 6$$
$$= 0,000006 \times 6$$
$$= 0,00004 \text{ m}$$
- Hf Mayor Total = Hf Discharge + Hf suction + Hf Statis
$$= 0,00009 \text{ m} + 0,00004 \text{ m} + 0,00004 \text{ m}$$
$$= 0,00017 \text{ m}$$

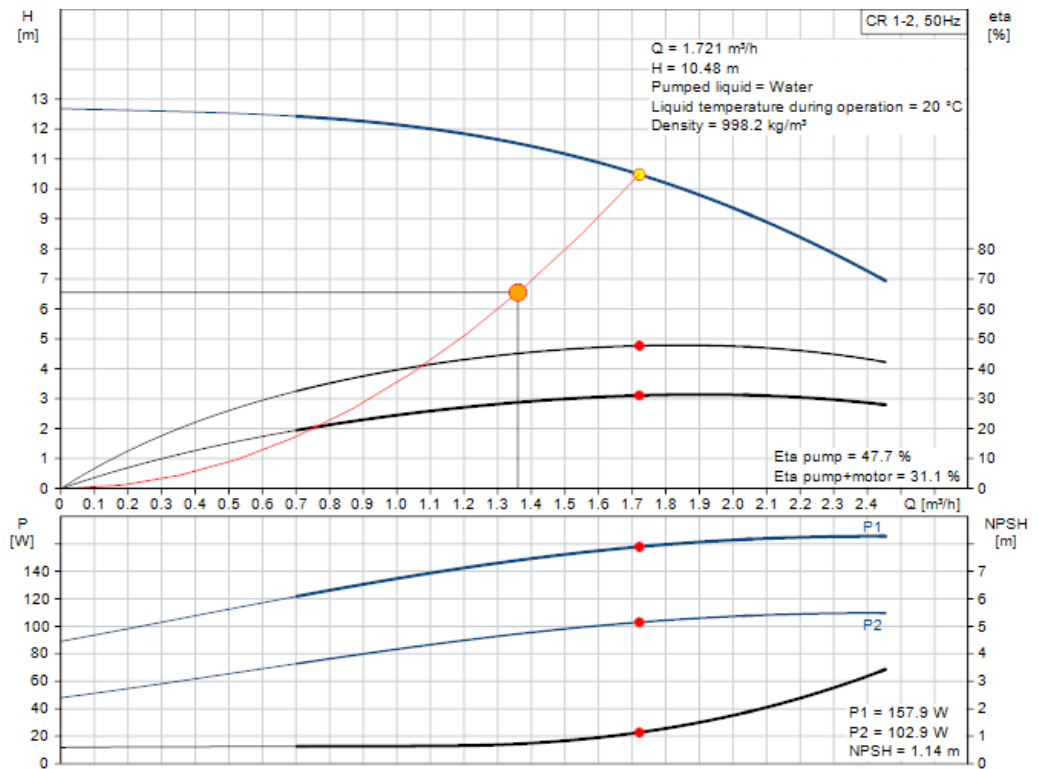
Headloss Minor

$$\text{Head loss minor} = \left(k \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

- Head Velocity $= \left(\frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$
 $= 0,018 \text{ m}$
- 1 HF Foot Valve $= \left(k \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$
 $= \left(2,3 \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$
 $= 0,04 \text{ m}$
- 2 HF Minor Belokan $= \left(2 \times 0,9 \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$
 $= 0,036 \text{ m}$
- 1 HF Minor Check Valve $= \left(2,5 \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$
 $= 0,045 \text{ m}$
- HF Minor Total
 $= \text{Head Velocity} + \text{HF Foot Valve} + \text{HF Minor Belokan} +$
 $\text{HF Minor Check Valve}$
 $= 0,018 \text{ m} + 0,04 \text{ m} + 0,036 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,139 \text{ m}$
- HF Total = Hs + Hf mayor total + Hf minor total
 $= 6 \text{ m} + 0,00017 \text{ m} + 0,139 \text{ m}$
 $= 6,13 \text{ m}$

Dengan perhitungan sebelumnya, maka ditemukan spesifikasi pompa yaitu dengan debit = $3,78 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ dan head sebesar 6,13 m.

Berikut merupakan grafik yang didapatkan dari spesifikasi pompa diatas



Specifications

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Product name | CR 1-2 A-A-A-E-HQQE |
| Product No | 96556490 |
| EAN number | 5700399003327 |
| Price | |

Technical

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pump speed on which pump data are based | 2873 rpm |
| Actual calculated flow | 1.721 m ³ /h |
| Resulting head of the pump | 10.48 m |
| Maximum head | 12.1 m |
| Stages | 3 |
| Impellers | 2 |
| Number of reduced-diameter impellers | 0 |
| Low NPSH | N |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Pump orientation | Vertical |
| Shaft seal arrangement | Single |
| Code for shaft seal | HQQE |
| Approvals | CE,EAC,UKCA |
| Approvals for drinking water | WRAS,ACS |
| Curve tolerance | ISO9906:2012 3B |
| Pump version | A |
| Model | A |

Materials

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Base | Cast iron EN 1561 EN-GJL-200 ASTM A48-25B |
| Impeller | Stainless steel EN 1.4301 AISI 304 |
| Material code | A |
| Code for rubber | E |
| Bearing | SIC |

Installation

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| t max amb | 60 °C |
| Maximum operating pressure | 16 bar |
| Max pressure at stated temp | 16 bar / 120 °C 16 bar / -20 °C |
| Type of connection | Oval / Rp |
| Size of inlet connection | 1 inch |
| Size of outlet connection | 1 inch |
| Pressure rating for connection | PN 16 |
| Flange size for motor | FT85 |

Connect code

A

Qty. Description

1 CR 1-2 A-A-A-E-HQQE



Note! Product picture may differ from actual product

Product No.: [96556490](#)


Vertical, multistage centrifugal pump with inlet and outlet ports on same the level (inline). The pump head and base are in cast iron – all other wetted parts are in stainless steel. A cartridge shaft seal ensures high reliability, safe handling, and easy access and service. Power transmission is via a rigid split coupling. The pump is fitted with a 3-phase, fan-cooled asynchronous motor.

Liquid:

Pumped liquid: Water
 Liquid temperature range: -20 .. 120 °C
 Selected liquid temperature: 20 °C
 Density: 998.2 kg/m³
 Kinematic viscosity: 1 mm²/s

Technical:

Pump speed on which pump data are based: 2873 rpm
 Actual calculated flow: 1.721 m³/h
 Resulting head of the pump: 10.48 m
 Pump orientation: Vertical

|  | | Company name: |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | Created by: |
| | | Phone: |
| | | Date: 29/11/2021 |
| Qty. | Description | |
| | Shaft seal arrangement: | Single |
| | Code for shaft seal: | HQQE |
| | Approvals: | CE,EAC,UKCA |
| | Approvals for drinking water: | WRAS,ACS |
| | Curve tolerance: | ISO9906:2012 3B |
| | Materials: | |
| | Base: | Cast iron EN 1561 EN-GJL-200 ASTM A48-25B |
| | Impeller: | Stainless steel EN 1.4301 AISI 304 |
| | Bearing: | SIC |
| | Installation: | |
| | t max amb: | 60 °C |
| | Maximum operating pressure: | 16 bar |
| | Max pressure at stated temp: | 16 bar / 120 °C 16 bar / -20 °C |
| | Type of connection: | Oval / Rp |
| | Size of inlet connection: | 1 inch |
| | Size of outlet connection: | 1 inch |
| | Pressure rating for connection: | PN 16 |
| | Flange size for motor: | FT85 |
| | Electrical data: | |
| | Motor standard: | IEC |
| | Motor type: | 71A |
| | IE Efficiency class: | IE3 |
| | Rated power - P2: | 0.37 kW |
| | Power (P2) required by pump: | 0.37 kW |
| | Mains frequency: | 50 Hz |
| | Rated voltage: | 3 x 380-415D V |
| | Rated current: | 1 A |
| | Starting current: | 490-530 % |
| | Cos phi - power factor: | 0.80-0.70 |
| | Rated speed: | 2850-2880 rpm |
| | Efficiency: | IE3 73,8% |
| | Motor efficiency at full load: | 73.8 % |
| | Motor efficiency at 3/4 load: | 79.0 % |
| | Motor efficiency at 1/2 load: | 75.5 % |
| | Number of poles: | 2 |
| | Enclosure class (IEC 34-5): | 55 Dust/Jetting |
| | Insulation class (IEC 85): | F |
| | Motor No: | 85815102 |
| | Controls: | |
| | Frequency converter: | NONE |
| | Others: | |
| | Minimum efficiency index, MEI ≥: | 0.70 |
| | Net weight: | 18 kg |
| | Gross weight: | 20.7 kg |
| | Shipping volume: | 0.054 m ³ |

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2/2

Gambar 4. 21 Pompa menuju Sludge Drying Bed

Sumber : Katalog Grundfos

BAB 6

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.

1. Intake

Direncanakan 2 pipa HWL dan LWL di bawah permukaan tanah Pipa HWL

- Kedalaman (H) = - 2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m
- Hf Pipa HWL = 0,02 m
- Level Muka Bangunan= Elevasi Awal + H – Hf
$$= 0 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ m} - 0,02 \text{ m}$$
$$= - 2,02 \text{ m}$$
- Kedalaman (H) = - 5 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m
- Hf Pipa LWL = 0,008 m
- Level Muka Bangunan = Elevasi Awal + H – Hf
$$= 0 \text{ m} - 5 \text{ m} - 0,008 \text{ m}$$
$$= -5, 008 \text{ m}$$

2. Sumur Pengumpul

- Kedalaman (H) = - 6 m
- Freeboard = 0,5 m
- Elevasi Awal = - 8 m
- H Beton = 0,2 m
- Level muka air
$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + \text{H sumur pengumpul} + \text{H beton}$$
$$= - 8 \text{ m} + 6 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

- Level muka Bangunan

$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + H \text{ sumur pengumpul} + H \text{ freeboard} + H \text{ beton}$$

$$= - 8 \text{ m} + 6 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ m} + 0,2$$

$$= -1,3 \text{ m}$$

3. Prasedimentasi

Direncanakan bangunan dibawah permukaan tanah

- Elevasi awal = -3,8
- Hf pada saluran pelimpah = 0,00097 m
- Hf saluran pengumpul = 0.00016 m
- Hf perforated baffle = 0,00815 m
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard = 0.6 m
- H beton = 0,2 m
- Level muka air
 - = Elevasi Awal + H zona settling + H zona sludge + Hf saluran pelimpah + Hf saluran pengumpul + Hf perforated baffle + H beton
 - = - 4,33 m + 3m + 0,89 m + 0,00097 m + 0.00016 m + 0,00815 m + 0,2 m
 - = -0,20m
- Level muka Bangunan
 - = Elevasi Awal + H zona settling + H zona sludge + Hf saluran pelimpah + Hf saluran pengumpul + Hf perforated baffle + H freeboard + H beton
 - = - 4,33 m + 3m + 0,89 m + 0,00097 m + 0.00016 m + 0,00815 m + 0,6 + 0,2 m
 - = +0,19m

4. Bak Koagulan

- Kedalaman (H) = 1,92 m
- Freeboard = 0,33 m

- Elevasi Awal = + 3,76 m
- Level muka air
= Elevasi Awal + H air
= + 3,76 m + 1,59
= + 5,35 m
- Level muka Bangunan
= Elevasi Awal + H air + Hfreeboard
= + 3,3 m + 1,59 + 0,33
= + 5,22m

5. Bak Koagulasi

- Kedalaman (H) = + 2,35 m
- Freeboard = 0,35 m
- Elevasi Awal = 0 m
- Level muka air
= Elevasi Awal + H air
= 0 m + 2 m
= + 2 m
- Level muka Bangunan
= Elevasi Awal + H + Hfreeboard
= 0 m + 2 m + 0,35
= + 2,35 m

6. Flokulasi

- Kedalaman (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard = 0,6 m
- Elevasi Awal = 0 m
- H beton = 0,2 m
- Hf compartment I,2,3
= 0,12 m + 0,06 m + 0,03 m
= 0,21 m
- Level muka air

$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + H + H_f \text{ compartment I,2,3} + H \text{ beton}$$

$$= 0 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} + 0,21 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= + 3,41 \text{ m}$$

- Level muka Bangunan

$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + H + H_f \text{ compartment I,2,3} + H_{\text{freeboard}} + H \text{ beton}$$

$$= 0 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} + 0,21 \text{ m} + 0,6 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

7. Sedimentasi

- Direncanakan bangunan dibawah permukaan tanah

- Elevasi awal = - 4,30 m

- H_f pada saluran pelimpah = 0,00097 m

- H_f saluran pengumpul = 0.0001 m

- H_f perforated baffle = 0,00815 m

- Kedalaman zona settling (H) = 3 m

- Kedalaman zona sludge = 0,86 m

- Freeboard = 0.6 m

- H beton = 0,2 m

- Level muka air

$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + H \text{ zona settling} + H \text{ zona sludge} + H_f \text{ saluran pelimpah} + H_f \text{ saluran pengumpul} + H_f \text{ perforated baffle} + H \text{ beton}$$

$$= - 4,30 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} + 0,86 \text{ m} + 0,00097 \text{ m} + 0.0001 \text{ m} + 0,00815 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

- Level muka Bangunan

$$= \text{Elevasi Awal} + H \text{ zona settling} + H \text{ zona sludge} + H_f \text{ saluran pelimpah} + H_f \text{ saluran pengumpul} + H_f \text{ perforated baffle} + H_{\text{freeboard}} + H \text{ beton}$$

$$= - 4,30 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} + 0,89 \text{ m} + 0,00097 \text{ m} + 0.0001 \text{ m} + 0,00815 \text{ m} + 0,6 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}$$

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

8. Filtrasi

- Direncanakan bangunan dibawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman (H) = 2,64 m
- Freeboard = 0,44 m
- Elevasi Awal = -2,64m
- H beton = 0,2 m
- Hf total media = 0.00288 m
- Hf pipa outlet = 0,029 m
- Level muka air
= Elevasi Awal + H air + H beton
= -2,64 m + 2,20m + 0,2m
= -0,24 m
- Level muka Bangunan
= Elevasi Awal + H + H freeboard + H beton
= -2,64 m + 2,20m + 0,44m + 0,2 m
= +0,2 m

9. Desinfektan

- Direncanakan pipa di atas permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman (H) = 0,81 m
- Elevasi Awal = 0m
- H freeboard = 0,232 m
- Level muka air
= Elevasi awal + H
= 0 m + 0,81 m
= +0,81 m
- Level muka bangunan
= Elevasi awal + H + H freeboard
= 0 m + 0,81 m + 0,232 m
= +1,04 m

10. Reservoar

- Direncanakan bangunan dibawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman (H) = 4 m
- H Freeboard = 0.8 m
- H beton = 0,2 m
- Elevasi Awal = - 6,39m
- Level muka air
 = Elevasi Awal + H + H beton
 = -6,39 m + 4 m + 0,2 m
 = -2,19m
- Level muka Bangunan
 = Elevasi Awal + H + H beton + Hfreeboard
 = - 3,9 m + 4 m + 0,2 m + 0,8
 = -1,39 m

11. Sludge Drying Bed

- Direncanakan bangunan di permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman (H) = 1,42 m
- H Freeboard = 0,24 m
- H beton = 0,2 m
- Elevasi Awal = 0 m
- Level muka media
 = Elevasi Awal + H + H beton
 = 0 m + 1,42 m + 0,2 m
 = + 1,62 m
- Level muka Bangunan
 = Elevasi Awal + H + H beton + Hfreeboard
 = 0 m + 1,42 m + 0,2 m + 0,24 m
 = + 1,86 m

BAB 7

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. Berikut merupakan perincian jumlah dari seluruh peralatan dan pekerjaan yang dibutuhkan dalam merencanakan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Mimum (IPAM) :

| Penggalian Tanah Biasa Untuk Konstruksi | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| 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 m3 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 | m3 |
| 3 | Pasir Cor | 0,54 | 1 | 0,54 | m3 |
| 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 | m3 |

| Intake | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Pipa Sadap Air Baku | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 14" | 14 | 1 | 14 | meter |
| | Volume beton | 2,3 | 1 | 2,3 | m3 |
| Bar Screen | | | | | |
| 1 | Kisi Diameter 6 mm | 10 | 1 | 10 | Buah |
| Sumur Pengumpul | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 34,84 | 1 | 34,84 | m3 |
| 2 | Pompa Penguras Lumpur | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 3 | Pipa Penguras 7" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 4 | Volume galian | 30 | 1 | 30 | m3 |
| Rumah Pompa | | | | | |
| 1 | Pompa Outlet | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 2 | Gate Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 3 | Check Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 4 | Elbow 90° | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 5 | Pipa Suction 14" | 3 | 1 | 3 | Buah |
| 6 | stainer | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah |
| Saluran pembawa | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 |

| Prasedimentasi | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,86 | 1 | 0,86 | m3 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 89,6 | 1 | 89,6 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 735 | 1 | 735 | m3 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 9,28 | 1 | 9,28 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 37,38 | 1 | 37,38 | m3 |
| 3 | Pipa Sludge 18" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| Zona Outlet | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|---|------|------|
| 1 | Volume Beton | 6,2 | 2 | 12,4 | m3 |
| 3 | Pipa Outlet 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |

| Koagulasi | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Bak Pembubuh Koagulan | | | | | |
| 1 | PAC | 864 | 1 | 864 | kg/hari |
| 2 | Satake Portable Mixer ZTF-2500 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 3 | Tacmina Agritator C2T-2,2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 4 | Flat Paddles, 2 blade | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 5 | Pipa Pembubuh 0,21" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 6 | Dosing Pump Grundfoss "PDME 375-10 AP" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 7 | Menara Air 2,5 meter | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| Bak Koagulasi | | | | | |
| 1 | Grundfos Sentrifugal Pump Tipe NK 250-350/277 AA2F1AESBAQEN W5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 2 | Satake Portable Mixer ZTF-5000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 3 | Tacmina Agritator C2T-3,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| Pipa Inlet dan Outlet | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |

| Flokulasi | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Bak Flokulasi | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 46,92 | 1 | 46,92 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 270 | 1 | 270 | m3 |
| Kompartemen | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume beton komp I | 42,5 | 1 | 42,5 | m3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|---|------|----|
| 2 | Volume beton komp II | 35,4 | 1 | 35,4 | m3 |
| 3 | Volume beton komp III | 27 | 1 | 27 | m3 |

| Sedimentasi | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,86 | 1 | 0,86 | m3 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 75,6 | 2 | 151,2 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 250 | 2 | 500 | m3 |
| Plate Settler | | | | | |
| 1 | Besi plat | 10,35 | 1 | 10,35 | m3 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,3 | 2 | 30,6 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 48,16 | 2 | 96,32 | m3 |
| 3 | Pipa Sludge 23" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| Zona Outlet | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 9,3 | 1 | 9,3 | m3 |
| 2 | Pipa Outlet 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |

| Filtrasi | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Zona Inlet dan bak filtrasi | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,12 | 4 | 60,48 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 39 | 4 | 156 | m3 |
| 3 | Pipa Galvanis 7" | 3 | 4 | 12 | meter |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | |
| 1 | Media Kerikil | 6,7 | 4 | 26,8 | m3 |
| 2 | Media Pasir | 7,9 | 4 | 31,6 | m3 |
| 3 | Media Antrasit | 3,4 | 4 | 13,6 | m3 |
| Sistem Underdrain | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Manifold 7" | 1 | 4 | 4 | Buah |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|---|--------|------|
| 2 | Pipa Lateral 2" | 9 | 4 | 36 | Buah |
| 3 | Oriface 1/2" | 159 | 4 | 636 | Buah |
| Penampung Backwash | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 17,11 | 4 | 68,44 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 84,22 | 4 | 336,88 | m3 |

| Desinfeksi (Klorinasi) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Unit Desinfeksi | | | | | |
| 1 | Satake Portable Mixer ZTF-400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | m3 |
| 2 | Kebutuhan klor | 24,47 | 1 | 24,47 | kg/hari |
| 3 | Pipa Injeksi 0,19" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 4 | Dosing Pump DMX 17-4 AR-PVC/E/T-S-G1U3U3FEMNG | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 5 | Tacmina Agritator C2T-2,2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 6 | Menara | 3 | 1 | 3 | Buah |

| Reservoar | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Bak Reservoar | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 28,78 | 1 | 28,78 | m3 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 120 | 1 | 120 | m3 |
| 3 | Gate Valve Pompa | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 4 | Check Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 5 | Pompa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 6 | Pipa Inlet 12" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 7 | Pipa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |

| Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan |
| Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 50,79 | 2 | 101,58 | m ³ |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 254 | 2 | 508 | m ³ |
| 3 | Pasir | 1 | 1 | 1 | m |
| 4 | Kerikil | 1 | 1 | 1 | m |
| 5 | Grundfos Sentrifugal Pump | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah |
| 6 | Pipa Outlet 1" | 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 Mimum (IPAM) :

| Penggalian Tanah Biasa Untuk Konstruksi | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / | 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 RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 90.325 |

| Untuk Membuat 1 m3 Dinding Beton Bertulang | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| 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 | m3 | Rp 395.200 | Rp 320.112 |
| 3 | Pasir Cor | 0,54 | 1 | 0,54 | m3 | 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 | m3 | Rp 3.484.000 | Rp 836.160 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 4.329.557 |

| Intake | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Pipa Sadap Air Baku | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 14" | 14 | 1 | 14 | meter | Rp 470.925 | Rp 6.592.950 |
| 2 | Volume beton | 2,3 | 1 | 2,3 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 9.957.981 |
| Bar Screen | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kisi Diameter 6 mm | 10 | 1 | 10 | Buah | Rp 150.000 | Rp 1.500.000 |
| Sumur Pengumpul | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 34,84 | 1 | 34,84 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 150.841.766 |
| 2 | Pompa Penguras | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000.000 | Rp 50.000.000 |
| 3 | Pipa Penguras 7" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.925 | Rp 470.925 |
| 4 | Volume galian | 30 | 1 | 30 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 2.709.750 |
| Rumah Pompa | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pompa Outlet | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000.000 | Rp 50.000.000 |
| 2 | Gate Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.000.000 | Rp 1.000.000 |
| 3 | Check Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.250.000 | Rp 1.250.000 |
| 4 | Elbow 90° | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 400.000 | Rp 400.000 |
| 5 | Pipa Suction 14" | 3 | 1 | 3 | Buah | Rp 470.925 | Rp 1.412.775 |
| 6 | stainer | 1 | 1 | 1 | buah | Rp 1.000.000 | Rp 1.000.000 |
| Saluran pembawa | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 210.286.583 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 487.422.730 |
| Prasedimentasi | | | | | | | |
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 210.286.583 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,86 | 1 | 0,86 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 77.680 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 89,6 | 1 | 89,6 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 387.928.307 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 735 | 1 | 735 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 66.388.875 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 9,28 | 1 | 9,28 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 40.178.289 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 37,38 | 1 | 37,38 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 3.376.349 |
| 3 | Pipa Sludge 18" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.925 | Rp 470.925 |
| Zona Outlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 6,2 | 2 | 12,4 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 53.686.507 |
| 2 | Pipa Outlet 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.325 | Rp 470.325 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 762.863.839 |

| Koagulasi | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume/ Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Pembubuh Koagulan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | PAC | 864 | 1 | 864 | kg/hari | Rp 11.000 | Rp 9.504.000 |
| 2 | Satake Portable Mixer ZTF-2500 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 15.000.000 | Rp 15.000.000 |
| 3 | Tacmina Agritator C2T- 2,2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 3.750.000 | Rp 3.750.000 |
| 4 | Flat Paddles, 2 blade | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 10.000.000 | Rp 10.000.000 |
| 5 | Pipa Pembubuh 0,21" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000 | Rp 50.000 |
| 6 | Dosing Pump Grundfoss "PDME 375- 10 AP" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.500.000 | Rp 2.500.000 |
| 7 | Menara Air 2,5 meter | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 3.000.000 | Rp 3.000.000 |
| Bak Koagulasi | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Grundfos Sentrifugal Pump Tipe NK 250-350/277 AA2F1AESB AQENW5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 75.000.000 | Rp 75.000.000 |
| 2 | Satake Portable Mixer ZTF-5000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000.000 | Rp 50.000.000 |
| 3 | Tacmina Agritator C2T- 3,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 10.000.000 | Rp 10.000.000 |
| Pipa Inlet dan Outlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Galvanis 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.235 | Rp 470.235 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 179.274.235 |

| Flokulasi | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Flokulasi | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 46,92 | 1 | 46,92 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 203.142.814 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 270 | 1 | 270 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 24.387.750 |
| Kompartemen | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume beton komp I | 42,5 | 1 | 42,5 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 184.006.173 |
| 2 | Volume beton komp II | 35,4 | 1 | 35,4 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 153.266.318 |
| 3 | Volume beton komp III | 27 | 1 | 27 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 116.898.039 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 681.701.094 |

| Sedimentasi | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Zona Inlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 48,57 | 1 | 48,57 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 210.286.583 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 0,86 | 1 | 0,86 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 77.680 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 75,6 | 2 | 151,2 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 654.629.018 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 250 | 2 | 500 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 45.162.500 |
| Plate Settler | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Besi plat | 10,35 | 1 | 10,35 | m3 | Rp 230.000 | Rp 2.380.500 |
| Zona Lumpur | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,3 | 2 | 30,6 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 132.484.444 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 48,16 | 2 | 96,32 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 8.700.104 |
| 3 | Pipa Sludge 23" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.925 | Rp 470.925 |
| Zona Outlet | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 9,3 | 1 | 9,3 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 40.264.880 |
| 2 | Pipa Outlet 14" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.325 | Rp 470.325 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 1.094.926.960 |

| Filtrasi | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Zona Inlet dan bak filtrasi | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 15,12 | 4 | 60,48 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 261.851.607 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 39 | 4 | 156 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 14.090.700 |
| 3 | Pipa Galvanis 7" | 3 | 4 | 12 | meter | Rp 2.000.000 | Rp 24.000.000 |
| Zona Pengendapan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Media Kerikil | 6,7 | 4 | 26,8 | m3 | Rp 292.500 | Rp 7.839.000 |
| 2 | Media Pasir | 7,9 | 4 | 31,6 | m3 | Rp 350.000 | Rp 11.060.000 |
| 3 | Media Antrasit | 3,4 | 4 | 13,6 | m3 | Rp 16.752 | Rp 227.827 |
| Sistem Underdrain | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Pipa Manifold 7" | 1 | 4 | 4 | Buah | Rp 720.200 | Rp 2.880.800 |
| 2 | Pipa Lateral 2" | 9 | 4 | 36 | Buah | Rp 95.200 | Rp 3.427.200 |
| 3 | Oriface 1/2" | 159 | 4 | 636 | Buah | Rp 65.000 | Rp 41.340.000 |
| Penampung Backwash | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 17,11 | 4 | 68,44 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 296.314.881 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 84,22 | 4 | 336,88 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 30.428.686 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 693.460.702 |

| Desinfeksi (Klorinasi) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Unit Desinfeksi | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Satake Portable Mixer | 1 | 1 | 1 | m3 | Rp 15.000.000 | Rp 15.000.000 |
| 2 | Kebutuhan klorinasi | 24,47 | 1 | 24,47 | kg/hari | Rp 60.000 | Rp 1.468.200 |
| 3 | Pipa Injeksi 0,15" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000 | Rp 50.000 |
| 4 | Dosing Pump DMX 17-4 AR-PVC/E/T-S-G1U3U3FEMN | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.500.000 | Rp 2.500.000 |
| 5 | Tacmina Agritator C2T- | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 5.000.000 | Rp 5.000.000 |
| 6 | Menara | 3 | 1 | 3 | Buah | Rp 3.000.000 | Rp 9.000.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 33.018.200 |

| Reservoar | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Bak Reservoar | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 28,78 | 1 | 28,78 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 124.604.650 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 120 | 1 | 120 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 10.839.000 |
| 3 | Gate Valve Pompa | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.500.000 | Rp 1.500.000 |
| 4 | Check Valve | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 2.000.000 | Rp 2.000.000 |
| 5 | Pompa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 50.000.000 | Rp 50.000.000 |
| 6 | Pipa Inlet 12" | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 470.235 | Rp 470.235 |
| 7 | Pipa Distribusi | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 1.250.000 | Rp 1.250.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 190.663.885 |

| Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| No | Uraian | Volume / Panjang | Jumlah Unit | Total | Satuan | Harga Satuan (Rp) | Total Harga Satuan (Rp) |
| Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Volume Beton | 50,79 | 2 | 101,58 | m3 | Rp 4.329.557 | Rp 439.796.400 |
| 2 | Volume Galian | 254 | 2 | 508 | m3 | Rp 90.325 | Rp 45.885.100 |
| 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 | Grundfos Sentrifugal | 1 | 1 | 1 | Buah | Rp 75.000.000 | Rp 75.000.000 |
| 6 | Pipa Outlet 1" | 1 | 1 | 1 | m | Rp 800.000 | Rp 800.000 |
| TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA | | | | | | | Rp 562.271.900 |

| No | Unit | RAB |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Intake | Rp 487.422.730 |
| 2 | Prasedimentasi | Rp 762.863.839 |
| 3 | Koagulasi | Rp 179.274.235 |
| 4 | Flokulasi | Rp 681.701.094 |
| 5 | Sedimentasi | Rp 1.094.926.960 |
| 6 | Filtrasi | Rp 693.460.702 |
| 7 | Desinfeksi | Rp 33.018.200 |
| 8 | Reservoar | Rp 190.663.885 |
| 9 | Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) | Rp 562.271.900 |
| Total | | Rp 4.685.603.546 |