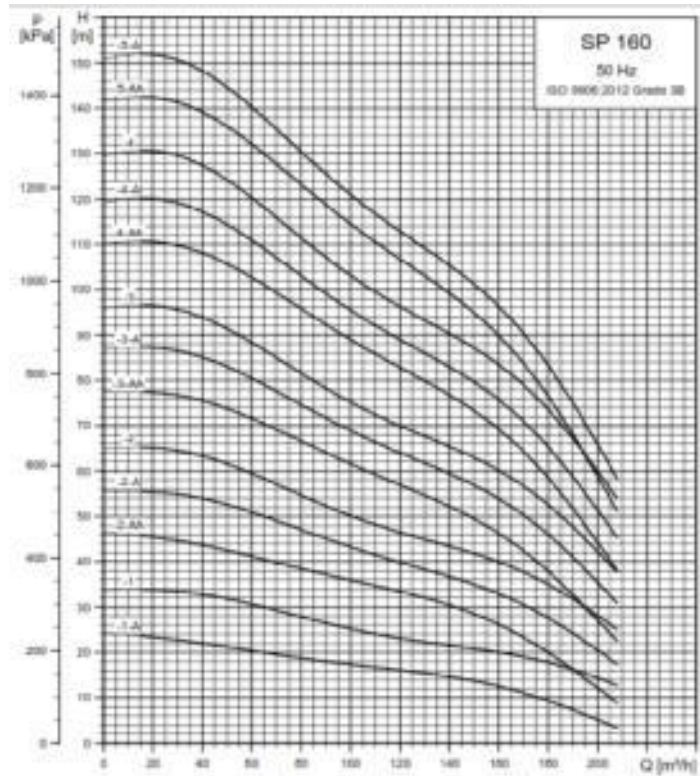


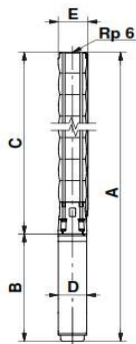
# LAMPIRAN A

## SPESIFIKASI POMPA

### Spesifikasi *Performance Curves Grundfos Submersible Pumps SP 160 50 Hz, ISO 9906:2012 Grade 3B*



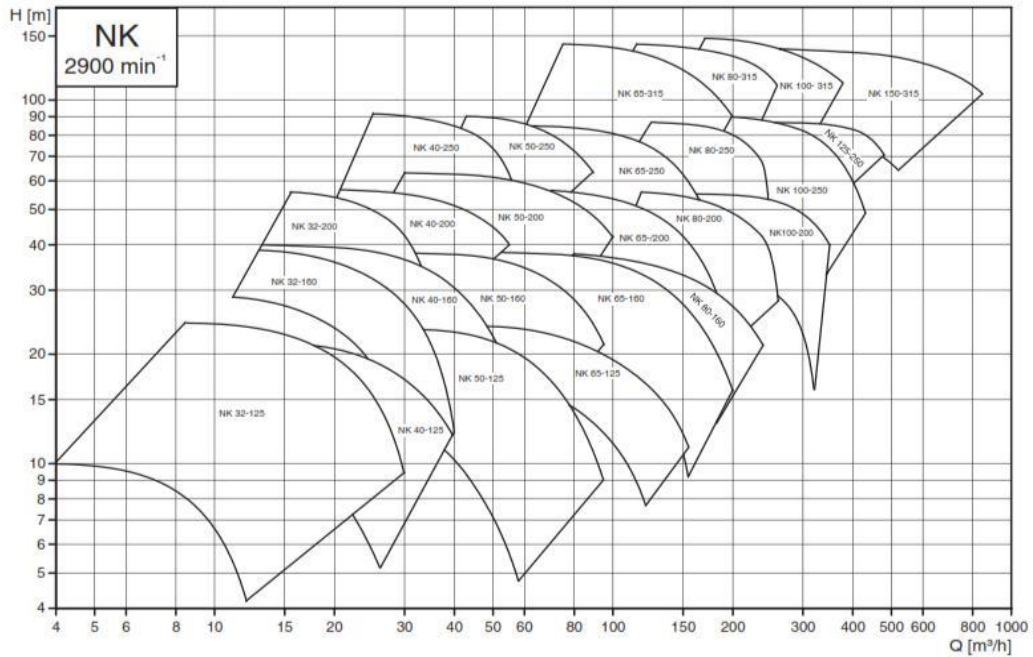
**Grafik A.1** *Performance Curves Grundfos Submersible Pumps SP 160 50 Hz, ISO 9906:2012 Grade 3*



Pump type	Motor		Dimensions [mm]								Net weight [kg]		
	Type	Power [kW]	Rp 6 connection				6" Grundfos flange						
			A	C	E*	E**	A	C	E*	E**		B	D
Three-phase, 3 x 230 V / 3 x 400 V													
SP 160-1-A	MS 6000	9.2	1255	651	211	218	1255	651	222	226	604	139.5	76
SP 160-1	MS 6000	13	1315	651	211	218	1315	651	222	226	664	139.5	82
SP 160-2-AA	MS 6000	18.5	1561	807	211	218	1561	807	222	226	754	139.5	97
SP 160-2-A	MS 6000	22	1621	807	211	218	1621	807	222	226	814	139.5	103
SP 160-2	MS 6000	26	1681	807	211	218	1681	807	222	226	874	139.5	109
SP 160-3-AA	MS 6000	30	1907	963	211	218	1907	963	222	226	944	139.5	123
SP 160-3-A	MMS 6	37	2275	963	211	218	2275	963	222	226	1312	143	165
SP 160-3	MMS 6	37	2275	963	211	218	2275	963	222	226	1312	143	165
SP 160-4-AA	MMS 8000	45	2389	1119	218	227	2389	1119	229	232	1270	192	230
SP 160-4-A	MMS 8000	45	2389	1119	218	227	2389	1119	229	232	1270	192	230
SP 160-4	MMS 8000	55	2469	1119	218	227	2469	1119	229	232	1350	192	245
SP 160-5-AA	MMS 8000	55	2625	1275	218	227	2625	1275	229	232	1350	192	251
SP 160-5-A	MMS 8000	55	2625	1275	218	227	2625	1275	229	232	1350	192	251
SP 160-5	MMS 8000	63	2765	1275	218	227	2765	1275	229	232	1490	192	277
SP 160-6-AA	MMS 8000	63	2921	1431	218	227	2921	1431	229	232	1490	192	283
SP 160-6-A	MMS 8000	75	3021	1431	218	227	3021	1431	229	232	1590	192	302
SP 160-6	MMS 8000	75	3021	1431	218	227	3021	1431	229	232	1590	192	302

**Gambar A. 1** Spesifikasi Pompa

## Spesifikasi Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 2900 min<sup>-1</sup>



Grafik A.2 Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 2900 min<sup>-1</sup>

Type	Dimensions [mm]						Supporting Feet [mm]						Shaft [mm]						Weight [kg]								
	DN <sub>s</sub>	DN <sub>t</sub>	a	f	h <sub>1</sub>	h <sub>2</sub>	b	c	m <sub>1</sub>	m <sub>2</sub>	n <sub>1</sub>	n <sub>2</sub>	s <sub>1</sub>	s <sub>2</sub>	w	d5	l	t		n	x						
32-125	50	32	80	360	112	140	50	12	100	70	190	140	12	12	260	24	50	27	8	80	34						
32-160					132	160					240	190									240	190	37				
32-200					160	180					240	190									240	190	47				
40-125	65	40	80	360	112	140	50	12	100	70	210	160	12	12	260	24	50	27	8	80	34						
40-160			80		132	160			50	100	70	240									190	39					
40-200			100		160	180			50	100	70	265									212	49					
40-250			100		180	225			65	125	95	320									250	64					
50-125	65	50	100	360	132	160	50	12	100	70	240	190	12	12	260	24	50	27	8	80	34						
50-160			160		180	50			100	70	265	212									42						
50-200			160		200	50			100	70	265	212									56						
50-250			180		225	65			125	95	320	250									67						
65-125	80	65	100	360	160	180	65	12	125	95	280	212	12	12	260	24	50	27	8	80	41						
65-160			100	360	160	200	65	12	125	95	280	212	12								260	24	50	27	8	80	46
65-200			100	360	180	225	65	12	125	95	320	250	12								260	24	50	27	8	80	55
65-250			100	470	200	250	80	14	160	120	360	280	16								340	32	80	35	10	100	89
65-315			125	470	225	280	80	15	160	120	400	315	16								340	32	80	35	10	100	117
*65-315			125	530	225	280	80	15	160	120	400	315	16								370	42	110	45	12	100	136
80-160	100	80	360	180	225	65	12	125	95	320	250	12	12	260	24	50	27	8	80	55							
80-200			470	180	250	65	12	125	95	345	280	12								340	32	80	35	10	100	73	
80-250			470	200	280	80	14	160	120	400	315	14								340	32	80	35	10	100	93	
80-315			470	250	315	80	16	160	120	400	315	16								340	32	80	35	10	100	123	
*80-315			530	250	315	80	16	160	120	400	315	16								370	42	110	45	12	100	142	
*80-400			530	280	355	80	16	160	120	435	355	16								370	42	110	45	12	140	198	

Gambar A.2 Spesifikasi Pompa

## LAMPIRAN B

### PERHITUNGAN DESAIN IPAL

#### 1. Saluran Pembawa

##### A. Kriteria Perencanaan :

- Kecepatan aliran ( $v$ ) = 0.3 - 0.6 m/detik
- Slope maksimal ( $S_{\max}$ ) = 0.001 m/m
- *Freeboard* = 10% - 20%
- Koefisien Manning ( $n$ ) = 0.013

(Sumber: Ir. Yayok Suryo P., MT. 2017. Note PBPAB)

Tabel B.1 Koefisien Manning

Bahan Batas	n Manning
Kayu yang diketam (diserut)	0.012
Kayu yang tidak diserut	0.012
Beton yang dihaluskan	0.013
Beton yang tidak dihaluskan	0.014
Besi tuang	0.015
Bata	0.016
Baja yang dikeling	0.018
Logam bergelombang	0.022
Batu – batu	0.025
Tanah	0.025
Tanah, dengan batu – batu atau rerumputan	0.035
Kerikill	0.029

Sumber: Sugiharto (1987). Dasar - Dasar Pengelolaan Air Limbah.

Salemba, Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press

## B. Direncanakan

- Jumlah saluran pembawa = 1 saluran pembawa terbuka
- Bentuk saluran = Persegi panjang
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 8500 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0.0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0.4 m/detik
- Freeboard = 20%
- Koef. Manning beton = 0.013
- Dimensi saluran = B = H

## C. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas Permukaan (A)

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

$$A = \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0.4 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$A = 0.25 \text{ m}^2$$

- 2) Dimensi Saluran Pembawa

$$B = 2H$$

Maka,

$$A = B \times H$$

$$0.25 = 2H \times H$$

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{0.25 \text{ m}^2}}{2}$$

$$H = 0.35 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0.5 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$B = 2H$$

$$B = 2 \times 0.5$$

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

3) Kedalaman Total ( $H_{tot}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}H_{tot} &= H + (H \times 20\%) \\ &= 0.5 + (0.5 \times 20\%) \\ &= 0.6 \text{ meter} \rightarrow 1 \text{ meter}\end{aligned}$$

4) Cek Kecepatan ( $v$ )

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

$$v = \frac{0.0984}{0.25}$$

$$v = 0.4 \text{ m/detik} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (} v = 0.3\text{-}0.6 \text{ m/detik)}$$

5) Jari-Jari Hidrolis ( $R$ )

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

$$R = \frac{1 \times 0.5}{1 + (2 \times 0.5)}$$

$$R = \frac{0.49}{1.98}$$

$$R = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

6) Kemiringan Saluran

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

$$s = \left( \frac{0.013 \times 0.4}{(0.25)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)^2$$

$$s = 0.00017 \text{ m/m} \approx 0.0002 \text{ m/m} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (} s < 0.001 \text{ m/m)}$$

7) Headloss ( $H_f$ )

Dalam perhitungan headloss saluran pembawa diperlukan panjang ( $L$ ), panjang saluran tergantung pada perencanaan masing – masing industri. Direncanakan saluran pembawa menuju ke bak pengumpul memiliki panjang sebesar 3 meter.

$$H_f = s \times L$$

$$H_f = 0.0002 \times 3$$

$$H_f = 0.0006 \text{ m}$$

#### **D. Resume Perhitungan**

- Luas Permukaan ( A) = 0.25 m<sup>2</sup>
- Lebar (B) = 1 m
- Tinggi Saluran (H) = 0.5 m
- Tinggi Total Saluran (H<sub>tot</sub>) = 1 m
- Kecepatan (v) = 0.4 m/detik
- Jari- jari Hidrolis = 0.25 m
- Kemiringan Saluran = 0.00017 m/m

## 2. Bak Pengumpul

### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

- WaktuTinggal (Td) = < 10 menit

(Sumber: Lampiran II Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Dan Perumahan Rakyat No.04/PRT/M/2017, Hal 127)

### B. Direncanakan

- Jumlah bak (n) = 1 unit
- Bentuk bak = persegi (*rectangular*)
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 8500 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0.0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Waktu tinggal (td) = 10 menit  
= 600 detik
- Tinggi bak (H) = 2 m
- *Freeboard* = 20%

### C. Perhitungan

#### 1) Volume sumur pengumpul

$$\text{Vol} = Q \times \text{td}$$

$$\text{Vol} = 0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 600 \text{ detik}$$

$$\text{Vol} = 59.04 \text{ m}^3$$

#### 2) Dimensi sumur pengumpul

$$L = 2B$$

Maka,

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

$$59.04 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times H$$

$$59.04 \text{ m}^3 = 2B^2 \times 2$$

$$B^2 = \frac{59.04}{4}$$

$$B = \sqrt{14.76}$$

$$B = 3.8 \text{ m} \approx 4 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}L &= 2B \\ &= 2 \times 4 \\ &= 8 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

3) Kedalaman Total ( $H_{\text{total}}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \textit{freeboard} \\ H_{\text{tot}} &= 2 + (2 \times 20\%) \\ H_{\text{tot}} &= 2.4 \text{ m} \approx 2.5 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### **D. Resume Perhitungan**

- Bentuk bak pengumpul = *rectangular*
- Waktu tinggal (td) = 10 menit
- Lebar bak (B) = 4 m
- Panjang bak (L) = 8 m
- Tinggi bak pengumpul (H) = 2 m
- Tinggi total ( $H_{\text{tot}}$ ) = 2.5 m



### 3. Dissolved Air Flotation

#### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

##### 1) Bak Flotasi

- Waktu detensi ( $t_d$ ) = 20-30 menit  
(Sumber: *Industri Water Pollution Control, Eckenfelder, hal 112*)
- Tekanan udara ( $P$ ) = 275-350 Kpa
- Rasio udara per padatan ( $A/S$ ) = 0.005 - 0.06 mL/mg
- *Surface Loading Rate* (SLR) = 8 – 160 liter/m<sup>2</sup>.min
- Fraksi kelarutan udara ( $f$ ) = 0.5
- Kelarutan udara ( $S_a$ )

Tabel B. 2 Kelarutan Udara

Temperature (°C)	0	10	20	30
Sa (mL/L)	29.2	22.8	18.7	15.7

(Sumber: *Metcalf, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 420-423*)

##### 2) Bak Penampung Minyak

- Massa jenis minyak ( $\rho$ ) = 0.8 kg/L
- *Freeboard* = 10% - 20%

#### B. Direncanakan

##### 1) Bak Flotasi

- Menggunakan sistem *dissolved air flotation* (DAF) tanpa resirkulasi
- Jumlah unit DAF ( $n$ ) = 1 unit
- Debit ( $Q$ ) = 8500 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0.0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik  
= 5904 l/min
- Waktu detensi ( $t_d$ ) = 20 menit  
= 1200 detik

- Rasio udara per padatan (A/S) = 0.015 mL/mg
- *Surface Loading Rate* (SLR) = 160 liter/m<sup>2</sup>.min  
= 9600 liter/ m<sup>2</sup>.jam
- Fraksi kelarutan udara (f) = 0.5
- Temperatur air limbah = 20 °C
- Kelarutan udara (s<sub>a</sub>) = 18.7 mg/L
- Kecepatan pipa *outlet* = 0.5 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Influent *suspended solid* (S<sub>a</sub>) = 1750 mg/L
- *Freeboard* = 10%

2) Bak Penampung Minyak

- Massa jenis minyak (ρ) = 0.8 kg/L
- Waktu detensi minyak (td<sub>M</sub>) = 7 hari
- Tinggi bak penampung minyak = 0.5 m
- *Freeboard* = 10%

**C. Perhitungan**

1) Bak Flotasi

Diameter pipa inlet bak flotasi = diameter pipa outlet sumur pengumpul.

a. Tekanan udara dalam atm (P)

$$\frac{A}{S} = \frac{1,3 \times s_a \times ((f \times P) - 1)}{S_a}$$

$$0.015 = \frac{1,3 \times 18.7 \times ((0.5 \times P) - 1)}{1750}$$

$$26.25 = 12.155 P - 24.31$$

$$12.155 P = 50.56$$

$$P = 4.16 \text{ atm}$$

b. Tekanan udara dalam Kpa (P)

$$P \text{ (atm)} = \frac{P_a \text{ (Kpa)} + 101.35}{101.35}$$

$$4.16 \text{ atm} = \frac{P_a \text{ (Kpa)} + 101.35}{101.35}$$

$$P_a = 320 \text{ Kpa} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi } (275 < P < 350 \text{ Kpa})$$

c. Luas permukaan tiap bak flotasi (A)

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

$$A = \frac{5904 \text{ liter/menit}}{160 \text{ liter/m}^2 \cdot \text{menit}}$$

$$A = 36.9 \text{ m}^2$$

d. Volume tiap bak flotasi

$$\text{Vol} = Q \times t_d$$

$$\text{Vol} = 0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 1200 \text{ detik}$$

$$\text{Vol} = 118.08 \text{ m}^3$$

e. Dimensi bak flotasi

$$L = 2B$$

Maka,

$$A = L \times B$$

$$36.9 = 2B \times B$$

$$36.9 = 2B^2$$

$$B^2 = 18.5$$

$$B = \sqrt{18.5}$$

$$B = 4.3 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4.5 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$L = 2B$$

$$L = 2 \times 4.5 \text{ m}$$

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

f. Tinggi tiap bak flotasi

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

$$118.08 = 9 \times 4.5 \times H$$

$$90 = 40.5 \times H$$

$$H = 2.9 \text{ m} \rightarrow 3 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$H_{\text{total}} = H + \textit{freboard}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H + (10\% \times H)$$

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

$$H_{\text{total}} = 3.3 \text{ m} \rightarrow 3.5 \text{ m}$$

## 2) Bak Penampung Minyak

### a. Berat minyak dan lemak (m)

$$\text{Debit bak (Q)} = 8500 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Influent minyak dan lemak} = 20 \text{ mg/L}$$

Maka,

$$m = \text{influent minyak lemak} \times Q$$

$$m = 20 \text{ mg/L} \times 8500000 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$m = 170000000 \text{ mg/hari}$$

$$m = 170 \text{ kg/hari}$$

### b. Minyak lemak teremoval

$$\text{Minyak lemak teremoval} = m \times \% \text{ removal}$$

$$\text{Minyak lemak teremoval} = 170 \text{ kg/hari} \times 80\%$$

$$\text{Minyak lemak teremoval} = 136 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Maka, effluent minyak lemak dari bak flotasi yaitu

$$\text{Effluent minyak lemak} = m - \text{minyak lemak teremoval}$$

$$\text{Effluent minyak lemak} = 170 \text{ kg/hari} - 136 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Effluent minyak lemak} = 34 \text{ kg/hari}$$

### c. Debit minyak ke bak penampung minyak ( $Q_M$ )

$$Q_M = \frac{\text{berat minyak lemak teremoval}}{\rho_{\text{minyak}}}$$

$$Q_M = \frac{136 \text{ kg/hari}}{0.8 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$Q_M = 170 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$Q_M = 0.17 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$Q_M = 0.000002 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- d. Volume bak penampung minyak ( $Vol_M$ )

$$Vol_M = Q \times t_d$$

$$Vol_M = 0.17 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari}$$

$$Vol_M = 1.2 \text{ m}^3$$

- e. Dimensi bak penampung minyak

$$\text{Panjang bak } (L_m) = \text{lebar } (B) \text{ bak flotasi}$$

$$\text{Panjang bak } (L_m) = 4.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ketinggian bak } (H_m) = 0.5 \text{ m (asumsi)}$$

Maka,

$$Vol_M = B_m \times L_m \times H_m$$

$$1.2 = B_m \times 4.5 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$1.2 = B_m \times 2.25 \text{ m}$$

$$B_m = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

- f. Tinggi total bak penampung minyak

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{asumsi}} + \textit{freboard}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0.5 + (0.5 \times 10\%)$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0.55 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m}$$

- g. Tinggi minyak diatas pelimpah

$$\text{Nre laminer} = < 1 \text{ (direnakanakan Nre 0.5)}$$

Maka,

$$C_D = \frac{24}{\text{Nre}}$$

$$C_D = \frac{24}{0.5}$$

$$C_D = 48$$

Maka, tinggi minyak diatas pelimpah

$$Q_M = \frac{2}{3} \times C_D \times B \times \sqrt{2g} \times H^{3/2}$$

$$0.000002 = \frac{2}{3} \times 48 \times 4.5 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/detik}^2} \times H^{3/2}$$

$$H^{3/2} = 0.0000000031$$

$$H = (0.0000000031)^{2/3}$$

$$H = 0.0000021 \text{ m}$$

### 3) *Baffle & Gutter*

#### a. *Baffle*

Direncanakan :

- Lebar *baffle* (Bb) = lebar bak flotasi (B)
- Lebar *baffle* (Bb) = 4.5 m
- Jarak *baffle* terhadap gutter = 1 m
- Kedalam *baffle* (Hb) = 3 m

Perhitungan :

– Kecepatan belokan (Vb)

$$\text{Kecepatan belokan (Vb)} = \frac{Q}{B \times H}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan belokan (Vb)} = \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{4.5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan belokan (Vb)} = 0.0073 \text{ m/detik}$$

#### b. *Gutter*

Direncanakan :

- Panjang *gutter* (Lg) = lebar bak flotasi (B)
- Panjang *gutter* (Lg) = 4.5 m

Perhitungan:

– Dimensi *gutter*

$$\text{Lebar (B)} = \text{Tinggi (H)}$$

$$\text{Vol}_M = B \times L \times H$$

$$1.2 = H \times 4 \times H$$

$$1.2 = 4 \times H^2$$

$$H^2 = 0.264$$

$$H^2 = \sqrt{0.264}$$

$$H = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Lebar (B)} = \text{tinggi (H)}$$

$$B = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

– Tinggi total *gutter*

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{asumsi}} + \text{freboard}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0.5 + (0.5 \times 10\%)$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 0.55 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m}$$

– Tinggi air diatas *gutter*

$$Q = \frac{2}{3} \times C_D \times B \times \sqrt{2g} \times H^{3/2}$$

$$0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = \frac{2}{3} \times 48 \times 4.5 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81} \times H^{3/2}$$

$$H^{3/2} = 0.00015$$

$$H = (0.00015)^{2/3}$$

$$H = 0.003 \text{ m}$$

#### 4) Pipa outlet

a. Debit *effluent* flotasi

$$\text{Debit } \textit{effluent} \text{ flotasi} = Q_{\text{influent}} - Q_{\text{minyak}}$$

$$\text{Debit } \textit{effluent} \text{ flotasi} = 8500 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} - 0.17 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit } \textit{effluent} \text{ flotasi} = 8499.83 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit } \textit{effluent} \text{ flotasi} = 0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

b. Luas penampang (A)

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran (v)} = 0.5 \text{ m/detik}$$

Maka,

$$A = \frac{Q_{\text{effluent}}}{v}$$

$$A = \frac{0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0.5 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$A = 0.1968 \text{ m}^2$$

c. Diameter pipa *outlet*

$$Q = v \times A$$

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

Maka,

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

$$D = \left( \frac{4 \times 0.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3.14 \times 0.5 \text{ m/detik}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$D = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

## 5) Blower

Kriteria perencanaan :

- Berat aliran udara (w) = 85-1700 m<sup>3</sup>/menit
- Berat standar udara = 92..1.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Suhu (T) = 20 °C  
= 293 °K
- Tekanan absolut *outlet* (P<sub>2</sub>) = 25 lb/in<sup>2</sup>  
= 1.7 atm
- Tekanan absolut *inlet* (P<sub>1</sub>) = 14.7 lb/in<sup>2</sup>  
= 1 atm
- Konstanta gas (R) = 8.314 kJ/mol.K
- n (untuk udara) = 0.283



- e (efisiensi) = 0.7-0.9

(Sumber: Metcalf, Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 440-441)

Direncanakan :

- Berat aliran udara (w) = 150 m<sup>3</sup>/menit
- Berat standar udara = 1.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Suhu (T) = 20 °C  
= 293 °K
- Tekanan absolut outlet (P<sub>2</sub>) = 25 lb/in<sup>2</sup>  
= 1.7 atm
- Tekanan absolut inlet (P<sub>1</sub>) = 14.7 lb/in<sup>2</sup>  
= 1 atm
- Konstanta gas (R) = 8.314 kJ/kmol.K  
= 0.287 kJ/Kg.K
- n (untuk udara) = 0.283
- e (efisiensi) = 0.8

Perhitungan

– Daya blower:

$$P_w = \frac{W \times R \times T}{29.7 \times n \times e} \left( \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{0.283} - 1 \right)$$

$$P_w = \frac{150 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \times 1.2 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3 \times 0.287 \text{ KJ}/\text{kg.K} \times 293 \text{ K}}{29.7 \times 0.283 \times 0.8 \times 60} \left( \left( \frac{1.7}{1} \right)^{0.283} - 1 \right)$$

$$P_w = 6.08 \text{ kJ/detik}$$

$$P_w = 6.08 \text{ kW}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan didapatkan blower dengan daya 6.08 kW, dan berdasarkan spesifikasi blower merk Showfou didapatkan blower tipe BS-1032 yang lebih lengkapnya sebagai berikut:

## ■ BS Type SPECIFICATION

Hz	Type	Motor				Bore		Max. Continuous Duty Point				Maximum Discharge		Noise dB	L x W x H mm	Weight kg
		HP	KW	PH	V	inch	mm	Discharge		Suction		mmAq	m/min			
								mmAq	m/min	mmAq	m/min					
50	BS-0212	1/4	0.2	1	220	1"	25	450	0.14	450	0.09	500	0.76	52	220x200x215	7
	BS-0512	1/2	0.37	1	220	1-1/4"	32	1000	0.13	800	0.02	1100	1.4	61	253x250x250	12
	BS-0532			3	220~440											
	BS-112	1	0.75	1	220	1-1/2"	40	1400	0.15	1200	0.1	1500	2.3	68	290x290x310	17
	BS-132			3	220~440											
	BS-212	2	1.5	1	220	2"	50	2250	0.14	1750	0.38	2250	3.5	75	340x340x350	27
	BS-232			3	220~440											
	BS-332	3	2.2	3	220~440	2"	50	2750	0.25	2250	0.37	3000	5.5	75	345x390x425	35
	BS-532	5	3.7	3	220~440	2"	50	3000	0.13	2250	0.37	3000	5.5	75	385x390x425	36
	BS-732	7-1/2	5.5	3	220~440	2-1/2"	65	1500	5.64	1750	3.72	3450	9	76	490x470x505	76
	BS-1032	10	7.5	3	220~440	2-1/2"	65	2750	3.51	2500	1.66	3450	9	76	490x470x505	76
	BS-1532	15	11	3	220~440	4"	100	1800	19.14	2200	6.38	3600	14	82	730x550x575	123

Gambar B.1 Spesifikasi Blower merk Showfou

### D. Resume Bangunan

#### 1) Bak Flotasi

- Jumlah bak flotasi (n) = 1 unit
- Diameter pipa *inlet* = diameter pipa *outlet* bak pengumpul
- Tekanan udara (P) = 320 Kpa
- Luas permukaan (A) = 36.9m<sup>2</sup>
- Vol. bak flotasi (V) = 118.08 m<sup>3</sup>
- Lebar tiap bak flotasi (B) = 4.5 m
- Panjang tiap bak flotasi (L) = 9 m
- Tinggi tiap bak flotasi (H) = 3 m
- Tinggi total tiap bak flotasi = 3.5 m

#### 2) Bak Penampung Minyak

- Berat minyak lemak = 170 kg/hari
- Minyak lemak teremoval = 136 kg/hari
- Debit minyak tersisihkan (Q<sub>M</sub>) = 0.17 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Volume penampung minyak = 1.2 m<sup>3</sup>
- Lebar bak penampung minyak (B) = 0.5 m
- Panjang bak penampung minyak (L) = 4.5 m
- Tinggi bak penampung minyak = 0.5 m
- Tinggi total bak penampung minyak = 1 m

- Tinggi minyak diatas pelimpah = 0.000002 m

3) *Baffle*

- Lebar *baffle* (Bb) = 4.5 m
- Jarak *baffle* terhadap gutter = 1 m
- Kedalaman *baffle* (Hb) = 3 m
- Kecepatan belokan (vb) = 0.0073 m/detik

4) *Gutter*

- Panjang *gutter* (Lg) = 4.5 m
- Lebar *gutter* (Bg) = 0.5 m
- Tinggi *gutter* (Hg) = 0.5 m
- Tinggi total *gutter* = 1 m
- Tinggi air diatas *gutter* = 0.003 m

5) *Pipa outlet*

- Debit *effluent* flotasi = 8499.83 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0.1 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran *effluent* = 0.1968 m/detik
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0.5 m

6) *Blower*

- Blower merk Showfou tipe BS-1032

#### 4. Koagulasi – Flokulasi

##### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

###### 1) Bak Koagulasi

- Debit air limbah (Q) = 8500 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0,0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700-1000/dtk
- Waktu detensi (td) = 20-60 dtk
- Viskositas absolut ( $\mu$ ) suhu 20°C = 1.0087.10<sup>-3</sup> gr/cm.dtk  
= 1.0087.10<sup>-4</sup> kg/m.dtk
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 10 - 150 rpm
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1-1,25 lebar bak
- Diameter turbine = 30% – 50% D
- *Freeboard* = 10 – 20%
- $N_{RE} > 10.000$

(Sumber: Reynold Richard, 1996. *Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering, 2nd edition, hal. 182 - 188*)

###### 2) Bak Pembubuh Alum

- Massa Jenis alum ( $\rho$ ) = 960 - 1010 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal. 175*)

- Dosis alum = 75 - 250 mg/lt

(Eckenfelder, Wesley. 2000. *Industrial Water Pollution Control, hal. 132*)

- Konsentrasi alum di tawas = 30%
- Kadar air dalam alum = 11-17 %
- Kadar alum dalam larutan = 3-7 % (rata-rata 5%)

###### 3) Bak Flokulasi

- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 20-100/dtk
- Waktu pengadukan (td) = 10-60 menit

- Viskositas absolut ( $\mu$ ) suhu 20°C = 1.0087.10<sup>-3</sup> gr/cm.dtk  
= 1.0087.10<sup>-4</sup> kg/m.dtk
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 20-150 rpm
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1,25 lebar bak
- Di = 50% - 80% D
- Wi = 1/6 – 1/10 D
- $N_{Re} < 10.000$

(Sumber: Reynold Richard, 1996. *Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering, 2nd edition, hal. 182 - 188*)

## B. Direncanakan

### 1) Bak Koagulasi

- Bak koagulasi berbentuk circular
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 0,0984 m<sup>3</sup>/dtk
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 900/dtk
- Waktu detensi (td) = 40 dtk
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 100 rpm  
= 1,667 rps
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1,25 lebar bak
- Freeboard = 20 %
- Diameter turbine = 40% D
- Jarak turbine dari dasar bak = Di
- $N_{RE} > 10.000$
- Menggunakan motor penggerak turbine, 4 flat blades, vaned disc  
( $K_T = 5,31$ )
- Konstanta  $K_T$  dan  $K_L$

**Tabel B.4** Konstanta  $K_T$  dan  $K_L$  untuk Tangki Bersekat

Jenis Impeller	$K_L$	$K_T$
<i>Propeller, Pitch of 1, 3 blades</i>	41	0,32
<i>Propeller, Pitch of 2, 3 blades</i>	43,5	1

Jenis Impeller	$K_L$	$K_T$
<i>Turbine, 4 flat blades, vaned disc</i>	60	5,31
<i>Turbine, 6 flat blades, vaned disc</i>	65	5,75
<i>Turbine, 6 curved blades</i>	70	4,8
<i>Fan Turbine, 6 blades at 45°</i>	70	1,65
<i>Shrouded Turbine, 6 curved blades</i>	97,5	1,08
<i>Shrouded Turbine, with stator, no baffles</i>	172,5	1,12
<i>Flat Paddles, 2 blades (Single Paddle), <math>D_1/W_1 = 4</math></i>	43	2,25
<i>Flat Paddles, 2 blades, <math>D_1/W_1 = 6</math></i>	36,5	1,7
<i>Flat Paddles, 2 blades, <math>D_1/W_1 = 8</math></i>	33	1,15
<i>Flat Paddles, 4 blades, <math>D_1/W_1 = 6</math></i>	49	2,75
<i>Flat Paddles, 6 blades, <math>D_1/W_1 = 8</math></i>	71	3,82

(Sumber: Reynold and Richards, "Unit Operetion and Processes in Environmental Engineering" Second Edition, hal 188)

## 2) Bak Pembubuh Alum

- 1 unit bak pembubuh berbentuk *circular*
- Dosis alum = 250 mg/lt
- fosfat yang akan diremoval = 67%
- Kadar air dalam alum = 15%
- Periode pembuatan larutan (td) = 1 hari
- Kadar alum dalam larutan = 5%
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 1000 rpm  
= 16,67 rps
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1,25 lebar bak
- $D_i$  = 50% x D
- $W_i$  = 1/8 x D
- $D_i/W_i$  = 4
- $N_{Re} > 10.000$

- Menggunakan flat paddles, 2 blades (single paddle),  $D_i/W_i = 4$   
( $KT = 2,25$ )

### 3) Bak Flokulasi

- Bak flokulasi berbentuk circular (1 unit)
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 50/dtk
- Waktu pengadukan (td) = 10 menit  
= 600 detik
- Kecepatan pengadukan (n) = 100 rpm  
= 1,667 rps
- Tinggi bak (h) = 1,25 lebar bak
- $D_i$  = 50% x D
- $W_i$  = 1/8 x D
- $D_i/W_i$  = 4
- $N_{Re} > 10.000$
- Menggunakan motor penggerak flat paddle, 2 blades (single paddle),  $D_i/W_i = 4$  ( $KT = 2,25$ )

(Sumber: Reynold Richard, 1996. *Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering, 2nd edition, hal. 182 - 188*)

## C. Perhitungan

### 1) Bak Koagulasi

#### a. Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \times 40 \text{ dtk} \\ &= 3,936 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

#### b. Dimensi bak koagulasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \\ 3,936 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times (1,25 D) \\ 3,936 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,25 \times D^3 \\ 3,936 \text{ m}^3 &= 0,981 \times D^3 \\ D &= 1,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Maka tinggi bak (h) adalah :

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

$$h = 1,25 \times 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{\text{total}} = h + \text{freeboard}$$

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

$$h_{\text{total}} = 2,4 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2.5 \text{ m}$$

c. Power (P)

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

$$P = (900.\text{dtk})^2 \times 1.0087.10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.dtk} \times 3,936 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 321.6 \text{ N.m/dtk}$$

$$P = 321.6 \text{ watt}$$

d. Diameter turbine

$$D_i = 40\% \times D$$

$$D_i = 40\% \times 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$D_i = 0,64 \text{ m}$$

e. Jarak turbine dari dasar bak

$$\text{Jarak turbine} = D_i$$

$$\text{Jarak turbine} = 0,64 \text{ m}$$

f. Check  $N_{Re}$

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

$$N_{Re} = \frac{0,64 \text{ m}^2 \times 1,667 \text{ rps} \times 997 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.0087 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$N_{Re} = 6656502 > 10.000 \dots \text{OK}$$

2) Bak Pembubuh Alum

a. Debit bak pembubuh

$$Q_{\text{bpa}} = \text{Kadar alum} \times Q_{\text{koagulasi}}$$

$$= 5\% \times 0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}$$

$$= 0,00492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}$$



b. Dosis alum

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dosis alum} &= \text{Dosis alum} \times \% \text{ removal TSS} \\ &= 250 \text{ mg/l} \times \frac{67\%}{100\%} \\ &= 167.5 \text{ mg/l} \\ &= 167500 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}\end{aligned}$$

c. Kebutuhan alum

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan alum} &= \text{dosis alum} \times \text{Qbpa} \\ &= 167500 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \times 0,00492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \\ &= 824.1 \text{ mg/dtk} \\ &= 71.2 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

d. Kebutuhan tawas

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan tawas} &= \frac{\text{kebutuhan alum}}{100\% - \text{kadar air dalam alum}} \\ &= \frac{71.2 \text{ kg/hari}}{100\% - 15\%} \\ &= 84 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

e. Volume alum

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume alum} &= \frac{\text{kebutuhan tawas}}{\rho \text{ alum}} \times \text{td} \\ &= \frac{84 \text{ kg/hari}}{960 \text{ kg/hari}} \times 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

f. Volume air pelarut

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air pelarut} &= \left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \right] \times \text{kebutuhan tawas}}{\rho \text{ air}} \right] \times \text{td} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \right] \times 84 \text{ kg/hari}}{997 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 1.6 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

g. Dimensi bak

$$\text{Dimensi bak (h= 1 x D)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Vol. alum} + \text{Vol air pelarut} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m}^3 + 1.6 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1.68 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \\ 1.68 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times D \end{aligned}$$

$$1.68 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^3$$

$$1.68 \text{ m}^3 = 0,785 \times D^3$$

$$D = 1.3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bak (h)} &= 1 \times D \\ &= 1.3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h total} &= 0,76 \text{ m} + \text{freeboard} \\ &= 0,76 \text{ m} + (0.76 \times 20\%) \\ &= 1.8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### h. Dosing Pump

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{Volume}}{td} \\ &= \frac{1.68 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ hari}} \\ &= 1.68 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 70 \text{ L/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan debit bak pembunuh yang didapat, maka spesifikasi dosis pump yang digunakan adalah Type Lukas Model MS1B108B

Spesifikasi lukasindonesia.com

Model	Diaphragm Diameter	Stroke Length (mm)	Stroke/min	Flowrate (l/h)	Max. Pressure				Connection		3Ph Motor (kw)
					bar		psi		SS 316	PP	
					SS 316	PP	SS 316	PP			
MS1A064A	64	2	58	5.5	10	10	145	145	1/4" g f	1/4" g f	0.18
MS1A064B			78	8							
MS1A064C			116	11							
MS1A094A	94	2	58	20	10	10	145	145	3/8" g f	3/8" g f	0.25
MS1A094A			78	26							
MS1A094A			116	40							
MS1B108A	108	4	58	60	10	10	145	145	3/8" g f	3/8" g f	0.37
MS1B108B			78	80							
MS1B108C			116	120							
MS1C138A	138	6	58	155	7	7	101.5	101.5	3/4" g f	3/4" g f	0.37
MS1C138B			78	220							
MS1C138C			116	310							
MS1C165A	165	6	58	230	5	5	72.5	72.5	1" g f	1" g f	0.37
MS1C165B			78	330							
MS1C165C			116	500							

i. Power (P)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= G^2 \times \mu \times \text{Volume} \\ &= (900/\text{dtk})^2 \times 1.0087 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.dtk} \times 1.68 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 137.28 \text{ kg.m}^2/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

j. Diameter paddle (Di)

$$\begin{aligned} D_i &= 40\% \times 0,76 \text{ m} \\ D_i &= 0.52 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k. Jarak paddle dari dasar bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak paddle} &= 0.5 \times D_i \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.52 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,26 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

l. Check  $N_{Re}$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ N_{Re} &= \frac{(0,52 \text{ m})^2 \times 16,67 \text{ rps} \times 997 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.0087 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.dtk}} \\ N_{Re} &= 43782971 > 10.000 \dots \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

3) Bak Flokulasi

a. Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \times 600 \text{ dtk} \\ &= 59.04 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Dimensi bak flokulasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \\ 59.04 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times (1,25 D) \\ 59.04 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,25 \times D^3 \\ 59.04 \text{ m}^3 &= 0,981 \times D^3 \\ D &= 3.9 \end{aligned}$$

Maka tinggi bak (h) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1,25 \times D \\ h &= 1,25 \times 3,9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$h \text{ total} = 5 \text{ m} + 0,5$$

$$h \text{ total} = 5.5 \text{ m}$$

c. Power (P)

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

$$P = (50/\text{dtk})^2 \times 1.0087 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.dtk} \times 49.04 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 14.9 \text{ N.m/detik}$$

d. Diameter paddle

$$D_i = 50\% \times D$$

$$D_i = 50\% \times 3,9 \text{ m}$$

$$D_i = 1,96 \text{ m}$$

e. Lebar Paddle

$$W_i = 1/8 \times 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$W_i = 0,44 \text{ m}$$

f. Jarak paddle dengan dasar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak paddle dengan dasar} &= 0,5 \times D_i \\ &= 0,5 \times 1.96 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,98 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

g. Check  $N_{Re}$

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

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(1.96 \text{ m})^2 \times 1,667 \text{ rps} \times 997 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.0087 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.dtk}}$$

$$N_{Re} = 6359677 > 10.000 \dots \text{OK}$$

4) Pipa Outlet

a. Direncanakan Kecepatan Aliran = 0.5 m/s

b. Luas Penampang Kecepatan Aliran

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

$$= \frac{0.0985 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0.5 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0.1968 \text{ m}^2$$

c. Diameter pipa outlet

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

$$0.1986 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times D^2$$

$$D^2 = 0.25$$

$$D = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

#### D. Resume Bangunan

- Bak koagulan, koagulasi dan flokulasi berbentuk circular
- Pipa inlet = Pipa outlet DAF  
= 0.5 m
- Koagulan = Alum (Aluminium Sulfat)
- Diameter bak koagulan = 1.3 m
- Kedalaman bak koagulan = 1.3 m
- Kedalaman total bak koagulan = 1.8 m
- Menggunakan dosing pump tipe Lukas Model MS1B108B
- Diameter bak koagulasi = 1.6 m
- Kedalaman bak koagulasi = 2 m
- Kedalaman total bak koagulasi = 2.5 m
- Diameter *impeller* = 0.64 m
- Jarak *impeller* dari dasar = 0,64 m
- Pipa Outlet ke bak flokulasi = 0,5 m
- Diameter bak flokulasi = 3.9 m
- Kedalaman bak flokulasi = 5 m
- Kedalaman total bak flokulasi = 5.5 m
- Diameter *impeller* = 1.96 m
- Jarak *impeller* dari dasar = 0,98 m
- Pipa Outlet ke bak sedimentasi = 0,5 m

## 5. Bak Pengendap I

### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Bangunan berbentuk circular
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4,9 m
- Diameter (D) = 3 – 60 m
- Bottom Slope = 1/16 – 1/6 mm/menit
- Flight travel speed = 0,02 – 0,05 m/menit
- Waktu detensi (td ) = 1.5 – 2.5 jam
- Over flow rate =
  - Average = 30 – 50 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
  - Peak = 80 – 120 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
- Weir loading = 125 – 500 m

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

- Diameter inlet well = 15 – 20%. D bak

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

- Total volatile solid = 60% - 90%
- Sg volatile solid = 1.2 – 1.3
- Sg fixed solid = 2 – 2.5

### B. Direncanakan

#### 1) Zona Settling

- Bak berbentuk circular sebanyak 2 bak
- Debit (Q) = 8500 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0,0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Waktu Detensi = 1,5 jam  
= 5400 detik
- Viskositas absolut ( $\mu$ ) suhu 20°C = 1.0087.10<sup>-3</sup> gr/cm.dtk  
= 1.0087.10<sup>-4</sup> kg/m.dtk
- Viskositas Kinematik 20°C = 0.000001003 m<sup>2</sup>/detik

- Over flow rate (average) = 40 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
- Diameter inlet well = 15% D

2) Zona Sludge

- Volatile solid 60% dengan Bj = 1,3 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Fixed solid 40% dengan Bj = 2,5 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Sludge terdiri dari 95% air dan 5% solid
- Q tiap bak = 0,0492 m<sup>3</sup>/dtk
- Waktu detensi (td) = 4 jam
- TSS teremoval di DAF = 350 mg/Lt
- Removal TSS di bak pengendap I = 70%
- Diameter permukaan bawah = 3 m
- Waktu pengurasan = 30 hari

3) Zona Inlet

- Diameter pipa inlet = diameter pipa outlet Koagulasi-flokulasi  
= 0.5 m

4) Zona Outlet

- Menggunakan v-notch dengan  $\alpha = 45^\circ$
- Jarak antar V-notch = 50 cm = 0,5 m

### C. Perhitungan

1) Zona Settling

a. Debit tiap bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{bak}} &= \frac{Q}{\sum_{\text{sub bak}}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{2 \text{ bak}} \\
 &= 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \\
 &= 4250 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Luas area surface (As)

$$As = \frac{Q}{\text{overflow rate}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4250 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}}}{40 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{hari}} \\
&= 106.25 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

c. Diameter bak (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 106.25 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\
&= 12 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Syarat 3 – 60 m)}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Diameter inlet wall (D')

$$\begin{aligned}
D' \text{ inlet wall} &= 15 \% D \text{ bak} \\
&= 15\% \times 12 \text{ m} \\
&= 2 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Kedalaman bak (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
H &= \frac{Q \times t_d}{A} \\
&= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{detik}} \times 5400 \text{ detik}}{106.25 \text{ m}^2} \\
&= 2.5 \text{ m} \\
H \text{ total} &= H + 20\% H \\
&= 2.5 \text{ m} + 20\% (2.5 \text{ m}) \\
&= 3 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

f. Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (12 \text{ m})^2 \times 2.5 \text{ m} \\
&= 92 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

g. Cek waktu detensi

$$\begin{aligned}
T_d &= \frac{V}{Q} \\
&= \frac{262.625 \text{ m}^3}{0.0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}
\end{aligned}$$



$$= 5400 \text{ dtk}$$

$$= 1,5 \text{ jam} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Syarat 1.5 – 2.5 jam)}$$

h. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{H}{td} \\ &= \frac{2.5 \text{ m}}{5400 \text{ detik}} \\ &= 0,0003457 \text{ m/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

i. Kecepatan Horizontal dibak

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{\pi \times D \times H} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{3,14 \times 12 \text{ m} \times 3,12 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0.000538612 \text{ m/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

j. jari-jari hidrolis

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{r \times H}{r + 2H} \\ &= \frac{6 \text{ m} \times 2.5 \text{ m}}{6 \text{ m} + (2 \times 2.5 \text{ m})} \\ &= 1,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k. Kehilangan tekanan pada zona settling

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left[ \frac{V_h \times n}{R^{2/3}} \right]^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{0.000538612 \text{ m/dtk} \times 0,013}{1,4 \text{ m}^{2/3}} \right]^2 \\ &= 3.24 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= S \times D \\ &= 3.24 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/m} \times 12 \\ &= 3.77 \times 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

l. Cek aliran

$$N_{re} = \frac{V_h \times R}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{0.000538612 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}} \times 1,4 \text{ m}}{1,003 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{dtk}}}$$

$$= 732.274 \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Nre} < 2000)$$

m. Check Nfr`

$$\text{Nfr} = \frac{Vh}{\sqrt{g.H}}$$

$$= \frac{0.000538612 \text{ m/dtk}}{\sqrt{9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}^2} \times 2.5 \text{ m}}}$$

$$= 0,0001 \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Nfr} > 10^{-5} )$$

2) Zona Sludge

a. Berat Jenis Solid

$$\text{Sg} = ( 60\% \times \text{Sg Volatil Solid} ) ( 40\% \times \text{Sg Fixed Solid} )$$

$$= ( 60\% \times 1,3 \text{ gr/cm}^3 ) + ( 40\% \times 2,5 \text{ gr/cm}^3 )$$

$$= 1,78 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$= 1780 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

b. Berat Jenis Sludge (Si)

$$\text{Si} = ( 5\% \cdot 1,78 \text{ gr/cm}^3 ) + ( 95\% \cdot 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3 )$$

$$= 1,039 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 1039 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

c. Removal TSS

$$\text{Cn} = \text{TSS DAF} \times \% \text{removal}$$

$$= 350 \text{ mg/l} \times 70\%$$

$$= 245 \text{ mg/l}$$

d. Berat Solid

$$\text{Berat solid} = (\text{removal TSS} \times Q)$$

$$= 245 \text{ mg/l} \times 49.2 \text{ l/detik}$$

$$= 12051.5 \text{ mg/detik}$$

$$= 1041.25 \text{ kg/hari}$$

e. Volume solid

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol solid} &= \frac{1041.25 \text{ kg/hr}}{1780 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

f. Berat Air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat Air} &= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times \text{berat solid} \\ &= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times 1041.25 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 19783.8 \text{ kg/hr}\end{aligned}$$

g. Volume Air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. Air} &= \frac{\text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis air}} \\ &= \frac{19783.8 \text{ kg/hr}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 19.783 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}\end{aligned}$$

h. Volume sludge

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. sludge} &= \text{Volume solid} + \text{volume air} \\ &= 0,6 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} + 19,783 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hr}} \\ &= 20,383 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

i. Berat Sludge

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat Sludge} &= \text{Volume sludge} \times \text{berat jenis sludge} \\ &= 20,383 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} \times 1030 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ &= 20979.78 \text{ kg/hari}\end{aligned}$$

j. Dimensi ruang lumpur

– Luas permukaan atas

$$\begin{aligned}A_a &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 12^2 \\ &= 106.25 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

– Luas permukaan bawah

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 3^2$$

$$= 7.07 \text{ m}^2$$

– Volume ruang lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} V_{rl} &= \text{Volume sludge} \times \text{waktu pengurasan} \times t_d \\ &= 20.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 30 \text{ hari} \times (4 \text{ jam}/24) \\ &= 101.84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

– Tinggi ruang lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} V_{rl} &= \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (A_a + A_b(\sqrt{A_a \times A_b})) \\ 101.84 &= \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (106.25 + 7.07(\sqrt{106.25 \times 7.07})) \\ H &= 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k. Dimensi pipa penguras

Direncanakan :

$$\text{Kecapatan aliran di pipa penguras} = 0,5 \text{ m/dtk}$$

$$\text{Waktu pengurasan} = 60 \text{ menit} = 3600 \text{ dtk}$$

Maka :

– Debit tiap pipa penguras ( $Q_p$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}} \\ &= \frac{20.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{3600 \text{ dtk}} \\ &= 0,006 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

– Luas permukaan pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q_{\text{pengurasan}}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,006 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{0,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}} \\ &= 0,0113 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

– Diameter pipa ( $D$ )

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,0013 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

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

3) Zona Inlet

a. Luas permukaan (A)

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,5^2$$

$$= 0,1968 \text{ m}^2$$

b. Kecepatan aliran pipa

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

$$= \frac{0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{0,1968 \text{ m}^2}$$

c. Headloss pipa inlet

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

$$= \frac{(0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}})^2 - (0,000538612 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m}^2/\text{dtk}^2} \times \frac{1}{0,7}$$

$$= 0,004548845 \text{ m}$$

4) Zona Outlet

a. Panjang tiap weir

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

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

$$= 36,53 \text{ m}$$

b. Jumlah V-Notch (n)

$$N = \frac{L_{\text{weir}}}{\text{Jarak antar weir}}$$

$$= \frac{36,53 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 73 \text{ buah}$$

c. Debit air yang mengalir tiap V-notch

$$Q = \frac{Q_{\text{tiap bak}}}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{73 \text{ buah}} \\
&= 0,0007 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Tinggi peluapan melalui V-notch (H)

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

$$C_d = 0.584$$

$$Q = \frac{8}{15} \times c_d \times \sqrt{2 \times g} \times \text{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

$$0.0007 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0.584 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \text{tg} \frac{90^\circ}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

$$H^{5/2} = \frac{0,0007 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{1.38}$$

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

e. Panjang basah tiap pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned}
L_i &= \frac{2 \times h}{\text{tg} 45^\circ} \\
&= \frac{2 \times 0,05 \text{ m}}{\text{tg} 45^\circ} \\
&= 0,12 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

f. Panjang basah total

$$\begin{aligned}
L_n &= n \times L_i \\
&= 73 \text{ buah} \times 0.12 \text{ m} \\
&= 8.8 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

g. Saluran pelimpah

Direncanakan :

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

– Luas permukaan saluran

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
&= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{0,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}} \\
&= 0,0984 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dengan perbandingan b:h = 2:1

Maka,

$$A = b \times h;$$

$$0,0984 \text{ m}^2 = 2h^2$$

$$H = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total

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

$$= 0,25 + (20\% \times 0,25)$$

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

h. Pipa outlet

– Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{0,5 \text{ m}/\text{dtk}} \\ &= 0,0984 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

– Diameter pipa (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,0984 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

– Headloss pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{2 \times \pi \times r \times D} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{2 \times 3,14 \times 0,177 \text{ m} \times 0,5 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,0885 \text{ m}/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{V_p^2 - V_h^2}{2 \times g} \times \frac{1}{c} \\ &= \frac{\left(0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}\right)^2 - \left(0,084 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}\right)^2}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{dtk}^2}} \times \frac{1}{0,7} \\ &= 0,004 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## D. Resume Bangunan

### 1) Zona Settling

- Debit tiap Bak (Qin clarifier) = 4250 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Volume Bak Clarifier = 92 m<sup>3</sup>
- Luas Area Surface (As) = 106.25 m<sup>2</sup>
- Diameter Bak (D) = 12 m
- Kedalaman Bak (H) = 2.5 m
- Kedalaman Total = 3 m
- Diameter Inlet Wall (D) = 2 m
- Check waktu Detensi (td) = 1,5 jam
- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel (Vs) = 0,00046296 m/detik
- Kecepatan Horizontal di Bak = 0,0005386 m/detik
- Jari-jari Hidrolis (R) = 1,4 m
- Kehilangan Tekanan pada Zona Settling
  - S = 3.24 x 10<sup>-11</sup> m/m
  - Hf = 3.77 x 10<sup>-10</sup> m
- Cek Aliran
  - Nre = 732.274
  - Nfr = 0,00012

### 2) Zona Sludge

- Berat Jenis Solid (Sq) = 1,78 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>  
= 1780 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Berat Jenis Sludge (Si) = 1039 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Removal TSS (Cn) = 245 mg/L
- Berat Solid = 1041.25 kg/hari
- Volume Solid = 0,6 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Berat Air = 19783,8 kg/hari
- Volume Air = 20 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Volume Sludge = 20.4 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Berat Sludge = 20979.78 kg/hari



- Dimensi Pipa Penguras
  - Debit tiap Pipa Penguras ( $Q_p$ ) = 0,006 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
  - Luas Permukaan Pipa (A) = 0,0113 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Diameter Pipa = 0,12 m
- Kedalaman zona tickening
- Diameter permukaan atas = 12 m
- Diameter permukaan bawah = 3 m
- Luas permukaan atas = 106.25 m<sup>2</sup>
- Luas permukaan bawah = 7.07 m<sup>2</sup>
- Volume ruang lumpur = 101.84 m<sup>3</sup>
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 1 m

### 3) Zona Inlet

- Diameter pipa = 0.5 m
- Luas permukaan pipa = 0.1968 m<sup>2</sup>
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.25 m/detik
- Headloss = 0.004548845 m

### 4) Zona Outlet

- Panjang pelimpah weir dan v-notch = 36.53 m
- Jumlah v-notch (n) = 73 buah
- Debit air yang mengalir tiap v-notch (Q) = 0.007 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- H = 0,05 m
- Panjang basah tiap pelimpah (L<sub>i</sub>) = 0,12 cm
- Panjang basah total (L<sub>n</sub>) = 8.8 m
- Saluran Pelimpah
  - Kecepatan (v) = 0,5 m/detik
  - Debit (Q) = 0,0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
  - Luas Permukaan = 0.0984 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Tinggi (H) = 0,25 m
  - Lebar (B) = 0,5 m

- Pipa Outlet
  - Luas permukaan (A) = 0,00984 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Diameter pipa (D) = 0,35 m
- Headloss pipa
  - Vh = 0,0885 m/detik
  - Hf = 0,0004 m

## 6. Activated Sludge

### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Umur lumpur = 4 – 10 hari
- F/M ratio = 0,25 – 0,5 kg BOD/kg MLVSS.d
- Hydraulic detention time (HDT) = 6 – 8 jam

(Sumber: *Marcos Von Sperling, "Activated Sludge and Aerobic Biofilm Reactor, hal 6)*

- Y = 0,5 – 0,7 gr VSS/gr BOD<sub>5</sub> removed
- Kd = 0,006 – 0,10 gr VSS/gr VSS.d
- Konsentrasi MLVSS (Xv) = 1500 – 3500 mg VSS/liter
- Konsentrasi MLSS = 4500 – 5000 mg/liter
- VSS/SS ratio = 0,7 – 0,85

(Sumber: *Marcos Von Sperling, "Activated Sludge and Aerobic Biofilm Reactor, hal 20-21)*

- SS in return sludge (RASS) = 8.000 – 12.000 mg/liter

(Sumber: *Marcos Von Sperling, "Activated Sludge and Aerobic Biofilm Reactor, hal 36)*

- Standard Oxygenation Efficiency = 1,8 kg O<sub>2</sub>/kW.jam

(Sumber: *Marcos Von Sperling, "Activated Sludge and Aerobic Biofilm Reactor, hal 66)*

- Ketinggian bak AS (H) = 4,5 – 7,5 m

(Sumber: *Met Calf and Eddy, "Waste Water Engineering Trethment Disposal Reuse"4th Edition, hal 817)*

- Ratio sirkulasi lumpur (Qr/Q) = 0,2 – 0,4

(Sumber: *Said Nusa Idaman, Teknologi Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Penerbit Erlangga, hal 201)*

### B. Desain Perencanaan

- Jumlah unit = 2 unit
- Debit air limbah (Q) = 4250 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 177,08 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

- = 0,049 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Umur lumpur ( $\theta_c$ ) = 6 hari
- VSS/SS ratio = 0,8
- Konsentrasi MLSS = 3000 mg/liter
- *Standard Oxygenation Efficiency* = 1,8 kg O<sub>2</sub>/kW.jam
- Suhu air buangan = 20°C
- Y = 0,7 gr VSS/gr BOD<sub>5</sub> removed
- Kd = 0,06 /d
- Kedalaman bak AS = 5 m
- Freeboard = 20%
- Bentuk bak AS = rectangular  
= L : B
- Influent BOD = 441 mg/liter (effluent BPI)
- BOD solid = 65%
- 1 gr biodegradable = 1.42 gr BOD<sub>u</sub>
- BOD<sub>5</sub> = 0.68 BOD<sub>u</sub>
- BOD *effluent* = 70 mg/liter

### C. Perhitungan

#### 1) Konsentrasi SS dalam Return Sludge

Dikarenakan dari hasil analisa laboratorium diperoleh volume lumpur yang mengendap selama 30 menit dalam 1 liter sampel adalah 250 mg/liter, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 SVI &= \frac{volume \times 1000}{MLSS} \\
 &= \frac{250 \text{ mg/liter} \times 1000}{3000 \text{ mg/liter}} \\
 &= 83,33 \text{ mg/liter}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, konsentrasi SS yang diresirkulasi sebagai berikut:

$$X_r = \frac{10^6}{SVI}$$

$$= \frac{10^6}{83,33 \text{ mg/liter}}$$

$$= 12000 \text{ mg/liter}$$

(SS in return sludge = 8.000 – 12.000 mg/liter).

2) Cek Rasio Resirkulasi (R)

$$R = \frac{X}{Xr - X}$$

$$= \frac{3000 \text{ mg/liter}}{12.000 \text{ mg/liter} - 3000 \text{ mg/liter}}$$

$$= 0,33 \dots (Qr/Q = 0,2 - 0,4) \text{ OK!}$$

3) Debit Resirkulasi (Qr)

$$Qr = Q_0 \times R$$

$$= 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 0,33$$

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

$$= 1416,7 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

4) Debit yang Masuk ke Bak *Activated Sludge* (Qin)

$$Q_{in} = Q_0 + Qr$$

$$= 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} + 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 0,0656 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 5666,67 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

5) Kadar MLVSS

$$\text{MLVSS} = \text{konsentrasi MLSS} \times \text{ratio VSS/SS}$$

$$\text{MLVSS} = 3000 \text{ mg/liter} \times 0,8$$

$$\text{MLVSS} = 2400 \text{ mg/liter}$$

$$\text{MLVSS} = 2,4 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

6) BOD Terlarut pada *Effluent*

- Biological solid yang terbiodegradasi = 0.65 x BOD *effluent*  
= 0.65 x 70 mg/liter  
= 45.5 mg/liter
- BOD ultimate = 0.65 x BOD *effluent* x 1.42 mg.O<sub>2</sub>  
= 0.65 x 70 mg/liter x 1.42 mg.O<sub>2</sub>  
= 64.61 mg/liter

- BOD<sub>5</sub> solid = 0.68 x BOD<sub>u</sub>  
= 0.68 x 64.61 mg/liter  
= 43.94 mg/liter
- BOD terlarut dari *effluent* (Se) = BOD *effluent* - BOD<sub>5</sub> solid  
= 70 mg/liter - 43.94 mg/liter  
= 26.1 mg/liter

7) Efisiensi Biological Treatment

- Efisiensi BOD terlarut =  $\frac{BOD\ influent - Se}{BOD\ influent} \times 100\%$   
=  $\frac{441\ mg/liter - 26.1\ mg/liter}{441\ mg/lit} \times 100\%$   
= 94%
- Efisiensi total BOD =  $\frac{BOD\ influent - BOD\ effluent}{BOD\ influent} \times 100\%$   
=  $\frac{441\ mg/liter - 70\ mg/liter}{441\ mg/lit} \times 100\%$   
= 87%

8) BOD yang Teremoval

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOD teremoval} &= \text{BOD influent } (C_0) \times 87\% \\ &= 441\ mg/liter \times 87\% \\ &= 383.7\ mg/liter \\ &= 0.3837\ kg/m^3 \end{aligned}$$

9) BOD yang lolos (Cr)

$$\begin{aligned} Cr &= \text{BOD influent } (C_0) - \text{BOD teremoval} \\ &= 441\ mg/liter - 383.7\ mg/liter \\ &= 57.3\ mg/liter \\ &= 0.0573\ kg/m^3 \end{aligned}$$

10) Konsentrasi BOD dalam Bak *Activated Sludge* (Ca)

$$\begin{aligned} Ca &= \frac{(C_0 \times Q_0) + (R \times Q_r) \times Cr}{Q_0 + Q_r} \\ &= \frac{(441\ kg/m^3 \times 4250\ m^3/hari) + (0,33 \times 1416.7\ m^3/hari) \times 0.0573\ kg/m^3}{4250 + 1416.7\ m^3/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

11) Volume bak *Activated Sludge*

$$\text{Vol} = \frac{\gamma \times \theta_c \times Q_{in} (C_a - C_r)}{X_v \times (1 + (K_d \times \theta_c \times f_b))}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fb} &= \frac{f_b'}{1 + (1 - f_b') \times K_d \times \theta_c} \\ &= \frac{0,8}{1 + (1 - 0,8) \times 0,06 \times 6} \\ &= 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol} &= \frac{\gamma \times \theta_c \times Q_{in} (C_a - C_r)}{X_v \times (1 + (K_d \times \theta_c \times f_b))} \\ &= \frac{0,7 \text{ grVSS/grBOD} \times 6 \text{ hari} \times 5666,67 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} (0,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 0,0573 \text{ kg/m}^3)}{2,4 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1 + (0,06 \times 6 \times 0,75))} \\ &= 2175 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

12) Dimensi Bak *Activated Sludge*

Direncanakan:

$$L = B$$

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

Maka,

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

$$2175 \text{ m}^3 = B \times B \times H$$

$$2175 \text{ m}^3 = B \times B \times 5 \text{ m}$$

$$2175 \text{ m}^3 = 5B^2$$

$$B^2 = 435 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 21 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$L = B$$

$$L = 21 \text{ m}$$

13) Tinggi Total Bak *Activated Sludge*

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

$$= 5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 5 \text{ m})$$

$$= 6 \text{ m}$$

14) *Hydraulic Detention Time* (HDT)

$$\frac{1}{\theta_c} = \gamma \times U - kd$$

$$U = \left[ \frac{1}{\theta_c} + kd \right] \times \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$U = \left[ \frac{1}{6} + 0,06 \right] \times \frac{1}{0,7}$$

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

$$= 7,7 \text{ jam} \quad \dots(\text{HDT} = 6\text{-}8 \text{ jam}) \text{ OK!}$$

15) Jari jari Hidrolis

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

$$= \frac{21 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m}}{21 + (2 \times 5 \text{ m})}$$

$$= 3.4 \text{ m}$$

16) Slope

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

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

$$= 0,000005 \text{ m/m}$$

17) Headloss

$$H_f = \text{slope} \times L$$

$$= 0,000005 \text{ m/m} \times 21 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,000112 \text{ m}$$

18) Kuantitas Lumpur yang Dihasilkan setiap Hari  $\gamma_{obs}$

$$\gamma_{obs} = \frac{\gamma}{1 + (Kd \times fb \times \theta_c)}$$

$$= \frac{0,7 \text{ gr VSS} / \text{gr BOD}}{1 + (0,06 \times 0,75 \times 6)}$$

$$= 0,55 \text{ gr VSS} / \text{gr BOD}$$

19) Massa Lumpur Aktif yang Harus Dibuang

$$P_{xv} = \gamma_{obs} \times Q_{in} \times (Ca - Cr)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,55 \text{ gr VSS / gr BOD} \times 5666.67 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} \\
& (0.3 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 0.0573 \text{ kg/m}^3) \\
&= 869.9 \text{ kg VSS/hari}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka, total massa lumpur aktif berdasarkan total SS, sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{x(SS)} &= \frac{P_x}{VSS/SS} \\
&= \frac{896.9 \text{ kg VSS/hari}}{0,8} \\
&= 1087.4 \text{ kg/hari}
\end{aligned}$$

20) Debit Lumpur ( $Q_w$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_w &= \frac{P_x}{X_v} \\
&= \frac{1087.4 \text{ kg VSS/hari}}{2.4 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
&= 453.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
\end{aligned}$$

21) Kontrol F/M Ratio

$$\begin{aligned}
F/M &= \frac{Q_{in} \times C_a}{Vol \times X_v} \\
&= \frac{5666.67 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 0.3 \text{ kg/m}^3}{2175 \text{ m}^3 \times 2.4 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
&= 0,36/\text{hari} \quad \dots(F/M= 0,3 - 0,8) \text{ OK!}
\end{aligned}$$

22) Kebutuhan Oksigen

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jumlah beban BOD} &= Q_{in} \times (C_a - C_r) \\
&= 5666.67 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times (0.3 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 0.0573 \\
& \text{kg/m}^3) \\
&= 1576.6 \text{ kg/hari}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kebutuhan O}_2 &= \text{beban BOD} - 1,42 (P_{xv}) \\
&= 1576.6 \text{ kg/hari} - 1,42 (869.9 \text{ kg VSS/hari}) \\
&= 341.33 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{hari} \\
&= 14.22 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{jam}
\end{aligned}$$

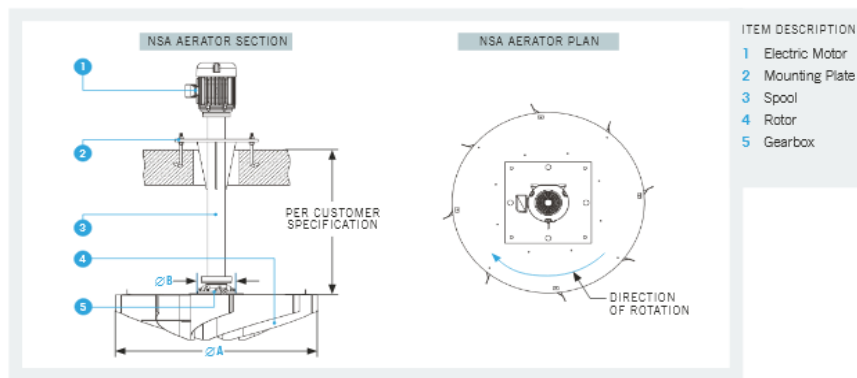
23) Kebutuhan Power Aerator

$$\text{Standard Oxygenation Efficiency} = 1,8 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{kW.jam}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan } O_2}{\text{Standard Oxygenation Efficiency}} \\
 &= \frac{14.22 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{jam}}{1,8 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{kW.jam}} \\
 &= 7.9 \text{ kW} \\
 &= 11 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan power diatas, maka di dapatkan spesifikasi aerator di pasaran, sebagai berikut:



MODEL	HORSE POWER		SERVICE FACTOR <sup>1</sup>		O <sub>2</sub> /HOUR <sup>2</sup>		BA 1800 RPM INPUT		BA 1500 RPM INPUT		B <sup>2</sup>		WEIGHT	
	HP	KW	60hz	60hz	LB	KG	IN	MM	IN	MM	IN	MM	LB	KG
NSA1-08B	7.5	5.6	6.97	8.41	26	12	42	1,067	45	1,168	13	330	669	299
NSA1-10B	10	7.5	6.22	6.30	35	16	46	1,168	49	1,245	13	330	724	328
NSA1-15B	15	11	3.48	4.20	63	24	49	1,245	52	1,321	13	330	815	370
NSA1-20B	20	15	2.61	3.15	70	32	62	1,321	57	1,448	13	330	866	392
NSA2-25B	25	19	2.95	3.57	88	40	68	1,727	74	1,880	19	483	1,515	687
NSA2-30B	30	22	2.46	2.97	105	48	72	1,829	78	1,981	19	483	1,655	751
NSA3-30B	30	22	4.23	5.11	105	48	76	1,930	83	2,108	19	483	2,113	958
NSA3-40B	40	30	3.17	3.83	140	63	80	2,032	86	2,184	19	483	2,237	1,015
NSA3-50B	50	37	2.54	3.06	175	79	86	2,184	96	2,438	19	483	2,237	1,015
NSA3-60B	60	45	2.12	2.55	210	95	88	2,235	99	2,515	19	483	2,605	1,181
NSA3-75B	75	56	NR	2.04	263	119	91	2,311	NR	NR	19	483	2,742	1,244
NSA4-75B	75	56	3.95	4.76	263	119	116	2,946	122	3,099	28	711	4,804	2,179
NSA4-100B	100	75	2.96	3.57	350	159	122	3,099	130	3,302	28	711	5,131	2,327
NSA4-125B	125	93	2.37	2.86	438	198	130	3,302	136	3,454	28	711	5,484	2,487
NSA4-150B	150	112	1.97	2.38	525	238	136	3,454	144	3,658	28	711	6,148	2,788
NSA5-200B	200	149	2.23	2.69	700	317	144	3,658	165	4,191	28	711	6,988	3,169
NSA5-250B	250	186	1.78	2.15	875	397	165	3,952	177	4,496	28	711	7,683	3,484
NSA5-300B	300	224	NR	1.79	1,060	476	165	4,191	NR	NR	28	711	7,950	3,605

(Sumber: NSA Series model Aerator)

#### 24) Jumlah Aerator Tiap Bak Activated Sludge

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah surface aerator} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ dalam bak Activated Sludge}}{\text{Transfer } O_2 \text{ aerator (berdasarkan spesifikasi)}} \\
 &= \frac{14.22 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{jam}}{24 \text{ kg } O_2/\text{jam}} \\
 &= 1 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 25) Zona Inlet

### a. Pipa inlet

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa inlet} &= \text{diameter pipa outlet bak pengendap I} \\ &= 0,354 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

### b. Saluran inlet

Direncanakan:

$$\text{Debit (Q)} = 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$\text{Td} = 10 \text{ menit} = 600 \text{ detik}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang saluran inlet} &= \text{lebar bak } \textit{activated sludge} \\ &= 21 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi saluran (H)} = L$$

Maka,

Volume saluran inlet

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol} &= Q \times \text{td} \\ &= 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 600 \text{ detik} \\ &= 29,5 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Dimensi saluran inlet

$$\text{Vol} = P \times L \times H$$

$$29,5 \text{ m}^3 = 21 \text{ m} \times L \times L$$

$$29,5 \text{ m}^3 = 21L^2$$

$$L^2 = 1,385$$

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

Maka,

$$H = L$$

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

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H total} &= H + \text{freeboard} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m} (20\% \times 1,5 \text{ m}) \\ &= 1,4 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,8 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## 26) Zona Outlet

### a. Saluran pelimpah

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang bak pelimpah} &= \text{lebar bak } \textit{activated sludge} \\ &= 21 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Debit (Q)} = 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan (v)} = 0,4 \text{ m/detik}$$

$$L : H = 2 : 1$$

Maka,

– Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,4 \text{ m/detik}} \\ &= 0,123 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

– Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$A = L \times H$$

$$0,123 \text{ m}^2 = 2H \times H$$

$$0,123 \text{ m}^2 = 2H^2$$

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{0,123}{2}}$$

$$H = 0,25 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0.5 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$L = 2H$$

$$L = 2 (0,5 \text{ m})$$

$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

– Ketinggian total

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

$$= 0.5 + (0.5 \times 20\%)$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m}$$

## b. Saluran Outlet

Direncanakan:

$$\text{Debit (Q)} = 0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

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

Maka,

- Luas permukaan pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,049 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,4 \text{ m/detik}} \\ &= 0,123 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,123 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,4 \text{ m} \\ &= 400 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 16 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

## D. Resume Perhitungan

- SVI = 83,33 mg/liter
- $X_r$  = 12.000 mg/liter
- Kadar MLVSS = 2,4 kg/ m<sup>3</sup>
- BOD terlarut pada *effluent* = 441 mg/liter
- Efisiensi biological treatment = 90%
- BOD yang teremoval = 0,3969 kg/ m<sup>3</sup>
- BOD yang lolos (Cr) = 0,0441 kg/ m<sup>3</sup>
- Rasio resirkulasi (R) = 0,33
- Debit resirkulasi (Qr) = 1416,7 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Debit yang masuk ke bak AS (Qin) = 5666,67 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Konsentrasi BOD dalam bak AS (Ca) = 0,3 kg/ m<sup>3</sup>
- Volume bak AS (Vol) = 2269 m<sup>3</sup>

- Lebar (B) = 21 m
- Panjang (L) = 21 m
- Tinggi H = 5 m
- Tinggi total = 6 m
- *Hydraulic detention time* (HDT) = 7,77 jam
- Jari jari hidrolis (R) = 3.4 m
- Slope bak AS (S) = 0,0000053 m/m
- Headloss bak AS = 0,0001125 m
- $\gamma_{obs}$  = 0,55 gr VSS / gr BOD
- Massa lumpur aktif (Px) = 907,75 kg VSS/hari
- Debit lumpur (Qw) = 472.79 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Kontrol F/M rasio = 0,35 /hari
- Kebutuhan oksigen = 256.17 kg O<sub>2</sub>/hari
- Kebutuhan power aerator = 8.24 kW
- Dibutuhkan Aerator NSA Series model NSA 1-158, dengan kapasitas power sebesar 11 kW
- Jumlah aerator bak AS = 1 buah
- *Zona inlet*
- Diameter pipa *inlet* = 0,354 m
- Panjang saluran *inlet* = 21 m
- Lebar saluran *inlet* = 1.5 m
- Tinggi saluran *inlet* = 1.5 m
- Tinggi total saluran *inlet* = 2 m
- *Zona outlet*
- Panjang saluran *outlet* = 21 m
- Lebar saluran *outlet* = 1 m
- Tinggi saluran *outlet* = 0,5 m
- Tinggi total saluran *outlet* = 1 m
- Diameter pipa *outlet* = 0.4 m

## 7. Bak Pengendap II

### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Bangunan berbentuk circular
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4,9 m
- Diameter (D) = 3 – 60 m
- Bottom Slope = 1/16 – 1/6 mm/menit
- Flight travel speed = 0,02 – 0,05 m/menit
- Waktu detensi (td) = 1.5 – 2.5 jam
- Over flow rate =
  - Average = 30 – 50 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
  - Peak = 80 – 120 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
- Weir loading = 125 – 500 m

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

- Diameter inlet well = 15 – 20%. D bak

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

- Total volatile solid = 60% - 90%
- Sg volatile solid = 1.2 – 1.3
- Sg fixed solid = 2 – 2.5

### B. Direncanakan

#### 1) Zona Pengendapan

- Bak berbentuk circular sebanyak 2 bak
- Debit (Q) = 4250 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 0,0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Waktu Detensi = 1,5 jam  
= 5400 detik
- Viskositas absolut ( $\mu$ ) suhu 20°C = 1.0087.10<sup>-3</sup> gr/cm.dtk  
= 1.0087.10<sup>-4</sup> kg/m.dtk
- Viskositas Kinematik 20°C = 0.000001003 m<sup>2</sup>/detik

- Over flow rate (average) = 32 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>.hari
- Diameter inlet well = 15% D

## 2) Zona Sludge

- Volatile solid 60% dengan Bj = 1,3 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Fixed solid 40% dengan Bj = 2,5 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Sludge terdiri dari 95% air dan 5% solid
- Q tiap bak = 0,0492 m<sup>3</sup>/dtk
- Waktu detensi (td) = 4 jam
- TSS teremoval di bak pengendap I = 105 mg/l
- Removal TSS di bak pengendap II = 80%
- Diameter permukaan bawah = 3 m
- Waktu pengurasan = 30 hari
- MLSS (*Activated Sludge*) = 1087.4 kg/hari

## 3) Zona Outlet

- Menggunakan v-notch dengan  $\alpha = 45^\circ$
- Jarak antar V-notch = 50 cm = 0,5 m

## C. Perhitungan

### 1) Zona Pengendapan

#### a. Volume (V)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times td \\ &= 0.0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 7200 \text{ detik} \\ &= 354.2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

#### b. Luas area surface (As)

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{Q}{\text{overflow rate}} \\ &= \frac{4250 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}}}{32 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{hari}} \\ &= 132.95 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



c. Diameter bak (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 132.95 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 13 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Syarat 3 – 60 m)} \end{aligned}$$

d. Diameter inlet wall (D')

$$\begin{aligned} D' \text{ inlet wall} &= 15 \% D \text{ bak} \\ &= 15\% \times 13 \text{ m} \\ &= 2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

e. Kedalaman bak (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{V}{A} \\ &= \frac{354.2 \text{ m}^3}{132.95 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 2.7 \text{ m} \rightarrow 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ total} &= H + 20\% H \\ &= 3 \text{ m} + 20\% (3 \text{ m}) \\ &= 3.6 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

f. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{H}{t_d} \\ &= \frac{3 \text{ m}}{7200 \text{ detik}} \\ &= 0,00042 \text{ m/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

g. Kecepatan Horizontal dibak

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{\pi \times D \times H} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{3,14 \times 13 \text{ m} \times 3,12 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0.0004 \text{ m/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

h. jari-jari hidrolis

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{r \times H}{r + 2H} \\ &= \frac{7.5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{7.5 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})} \\ &= 1,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

i. Kehilangan tekanan pada zona pengendapan

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left[ \frac{V_h \times n}{R^{2/3}} \right]^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{0.0004 \text{ m/dtk} \times 0,013}{1,6 \text{ m}^{2/3}} \right]^2 \\ &= 1.45 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= S \times D \\ &= 1.45 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/m} \times 13 \text{ m} \\ &= 1.88 \times 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

j. Cek aliran

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{V_h \times R}{\vartheta} \\ &= \frac{0.0004 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}} \times 1,6 \text{ m}}{1,003 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{dtk}}} \\ &= 624.4 \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Nre} < 2000) \end{aligned}$$

k. Check Nfr

$$\begin{aligned} N_{fr} &= \frac{V_h}{\sqrt{g \cdot H}} \\ &= \frac{0.0004 \text{ m/dtk}}{\sqrt{9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}^2} \times 3 \text{ m}}} \\ &= 0,00007 \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi (Nfr} > 10^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

2) Zona Sludge

a. Berat Jenis Solid

$$\begin{aligned} S_g &= (60\% \times S_g \text{ Volatil Solid}) + (40\% \times S_g \text{ Fixed Solid}) \\ &= (60\% \times 1,3 \text{ gr/cm}^3) + (40\% \times 2,5 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \\ &= 1,78 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1780 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

b. Berat Jenis Sludge (Si)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si} &= (5\% \cdot 1,78 \text{ gr/cm}^3) + (95\% \cdot 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3) \\ &= 1,039 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3} = 1039 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

c. Removal TSS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cn} &= \text{TSS bak pengendap I} \times \% \text{removal} \\ &= 105 \text{ mg/l} \times 80\% \\ &= 84 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

d. Berat Solid

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat solid} &= (\text{removal TSS} \times Q) + \text{MLSS} \\ &= 245 \text{ mg/l} \times 49.2 \text{ l/detik} + 1134.7 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 357 \text{ mg/detik} + 1134.7 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 1444.4 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

e. Volume solid

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol solid} &= \frac{\text{berat solid}}{\text{berat jenis solid}} \\ \text{Vol solid} &= \frac{1444.4 \text{ kg/hr}}{1780 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

f. Berat Air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Air} &= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times \text{berat solid} \\ &= \frac{95\%}{5\%} \times 1444.4 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hr}} \\ &= 27443.6 \text{ kg/hr} \end{aligned}$$

g. Volume Air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol. Air} &= \frac{\text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis air}} \\ &= \frac{27443.6 \text{ kg/hr}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 27.44 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

h. Volume sludge

$$\text{Vol. sludge} = \text{Volume solid} + \text{volume air}$$

$$= 0,8 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} + 27.44 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hr}}$$

$$= 28.24 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

i. Berat Sludge

$$\text{Berat Sludge} = \text{Volume sludge} \times \text{berat jenis sludge}$$

$$= 28.24 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} \times 1030 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$= 29087.2 \text{ kg/hari}$$

j. Dimensi ruang lumpur

– Luas permukaan atas

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 133 \text{ m}^2$$

– Luas permukaan bawah

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 3^2$$

$$= 7.1 \text{ m}^2$$

– Volume ruang lumpur

$$V_{rl} = \text{Volume sludge} \times \text{waktu pengurasan} \times t_d$$

$$= 28.24 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 30 \text{ hari} \times (4 \text{ jam}/24)$$

$$= 141 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

– Tinggi ruang lumpur

$$V_{rl} = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (A_a + A_b(\sqrt{A_a \times A_b}))$$

$$141 = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (133 + 7.1(\sqrt{133 \times 7.1}))$$

$$H = 1.2 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1.5 \text{ m}$$

k. Dimensi pipa penguras

Direncanakan :

$$\text{Kecapatan aliran di pipa penguras} = 0,5 \text{ m/dtk}$$

$$\text{Waktu pengurasan} = 60 \text{ menit}$$

$$= 3600 \text{ dtk}$$

Maka :

- Debit tiap pipa penguras ( $Q_p$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{waktu pengurasan}} \\ &= \frac{28.24 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{3600 \text{ dtk}} \\ &= 0,008 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

- Luas permukaan pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q_{\text{pengurasan}}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,008 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{0,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}} \\ &= 0,016 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Diameter pipa ( $D$ )

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,0016 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 3) Zona Outlet

- a. Panjang tiap weir

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \pi \times D_{\text{bak}} \\ &= 3,14 \times 13 \text{ m} \\ &= 40.86 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- b. Jumlah V-Notch ( $n$ )

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{L_{\text{weir}}}{\text{Jarak antar weir}} \\ &= \frac{40.86 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}} \\ &= 82 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

c. Debit air yang mengalir tiap V-notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q_{\text{tiap bak}}}{n} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{82 \text{ buah}} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

d. Tinggi peluapan melalui V-notch (H)

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

$$C_d = 0.584$$

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

$$0.0006 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}} = \frac{8}{15} \times 0.584 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \text{tg} \frac{90^\circ}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

$$H^{5/2} = \frac{0,0067 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{1.38}$$

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

e. Panjang basah tiap pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned} L_i &= \frac{2 \times h}{\text{tg} 45^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,05 \text{ m}}{\text{tg} 45^\circ} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

f. Panjang basah total

$$\begin{aligned} L_n &= n \times L_i \\ &= 82 \text{ buah} \times 0.12 \text{ m} \\ &= 9.8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

g. Saluran pelimpah

Direncanakan :

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

– Luas permukaan saluran

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

$$= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{0,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}}$$

$$= 0,0984 \text{ m}^2$$

Dengan perbandingan b:h = 2:1

Maka,

$$A = b \times h;$$

$$0,0984 \text{ m}^2 = 2h^2$$

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

Tinggi total

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{total}} &= H + (20\% \times H) \\ &= 0,5 + (20\% \times 0,5) \\ &= 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

h. Pipa outlet

– Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}}{0,5 \text{ m}/\text{dtk}} \\ &= 0,0984 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

– Diameter pipa (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,0984 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

– Headloss pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{2 \times \pi \times r \times D} \\ &= \frac{0,0492 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{dtk}}}{2 \times 3,14 \times 0,177 \text{ m} \times 0,35 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,125 \text{ m}/\text{dtk} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_f &= \frac{V_p^2 - V_h^2}{2 \times g} \times \frac{1}{c} \\
&= \frac{\left(0,25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}\right)^2 - \left(0,125 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{dtk}}\right)^2}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{dtk}^2}} \times \frac{1}{0,7} \\
&= 0,003 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

#### D. Resume Bangunan

##### 1) Zona Settling

- Debit tiap Bak ( $Q_{in}$  clarifier) = 0.0492 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Volume Bak Clarifier = 354,2 m<sup>3</sup>
- Luas Area Surface ( $A_s$ ) = 132.95 m<sup>2</sup>
- Diameter Bak ( $D$ ) = 13 m
- Kedalaman Bak ( $H$ ) = 3 m
- Kedalaman Total = 4 m
- Diameter Inlet Wall ( $D$ ) = 2 m
- Check waktu Detensi ( $t_d$ ) = 2 jam
- Kecepatan Pengendapan Partikel ( $V_s$ ) = 0,00042 m/detik
- Kecepatan Horizontal di Bak = 0,0004 m/detik
- Jari-jari Hidrolis ( $R$ ) = 1,6 m
- Kehilangan Tekanan pada Zona Settling
  - $S$  =  $1.45 \times 10^{-11}$  m/m
  - $H_f$  =  $1.88 \times 10^{-10}$  m
- Cek Aliran
  - $N_{re}$  = 624.4
  - $N_{fr}$  = 0,00007

##### 2) Zona Sludge

- Berat Jenis Solid ( $S_q$ ) = 1,78 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>  
= 1780 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Berat Jenis Sludge ( $S_i$ ) = 1039 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Removal TSS ( $C_n$ ) = 84 mg/L
- Berat Solid = 1491.7 kg/hari



- Volume Solid = 0,8 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Berat Air = 28342.1 kg/hari
- Volume Air = 28 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Volume Sludge = 29.14 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Berat Sludge = 30055.5 kg/hari
- Dimensi Pipa Penguras
  - Debit tiap Pipa Penguras (Qp) = 0,008 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
  - Luas Permukaan Pipa (A) = 0,016 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Diameter Pipa = 0,14 m
- Kedalaman zona tickening
- Diameter permukaan atas = 13 m
- Diameter permukaan bawah = 3 m
- Luas permukaan atas = 133 m
- Luas permukaan bawah = 7.1 m
- Volume ruang lumpur = 146 m<sup>3</sup>
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 1.5 m

### 3) Zona Outlet

- Panjang pelimpah weir dan v-notch = 40.86 m
- Jumlah v-notch (n) = 82 buah
- Debit air yang mengalir tiap v-notch (Q) = 0,0006 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- H = 0,05 m
- Panjang basah tiap pelimpah (Li) = 0,12 m
- Panjang basah total (Ln) = 9,8 m
- Saluran Pelimpah
  - Kecepatan (v) = 0,5 m/detik
  - Debit (Q) = 0,0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
  - Luas Permukaan = 0,0984 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Tinggi (H) = 0,5 m
  - Lebar (B) = 1 m

- Pipa Outlet
  - Luas permukaan (A) = 0,0984 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Diameter pipa (D) = 0,354 m
- Headloss pipa
  - Vh = 0,125 m/detik
  - Hf = 0,003 m

## 8. *Belt Press*

### A. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Lebar *Belt* = 0.5 – 3.5 m
- *Sludge Loading Rate* = 90 – 680 kg/m.jam
- Tipe Lumpur = Primary + *waste activated sludge*
- Padatan Kering = 3% - 6%
- *Cake Solid* = 20% - 28%
- Waktu Operasi = 8 jam/hari, 5 hari/minggu
- Kons.TSS dalam Filtrat = 900 mg/l  
= 0.09 %
- Aliran Pencucian = 90 l/menit per meter lebar *belt*
- *Spesific Gravities* Lumpur = 1.02
- *Spesific Gravities Cake* = 1.07
- *Spesific Gravities* Filtrat = 1.01

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, “ Waste Water Engineering Treatment & Reuse” 4th Edition, hal 1565 - 1566)

### B. Direncanakan

- Jumlah Unit *Belt Press* = 1 unit
- Debit *Belt Press* = Vol. Sludge BPI + Vol. Sludge BPII  
= 20.4 m<sup>3</sup>/hari + 28.2 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
= 48.6 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Waktu Operasi = 8 jam/hari, 5 hari/minggu
- Tipe Lumpur = Primary + *waste activated sludge*
- Padatan Kering = 5%
- *Cake Solid* = 25%
- *Sludge Loading Rate* = 680 kg/m.jam

### C. Perhitungan

1) Produksi Rata-rata Lumpur Perminggu

$$\text{Padatan Basah} = Q_{\text{inf}} \times 1 \text{ minggu} \times \text{Sg. Lumpur}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 48.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari/minggu} \times 1.02 \times 10^3 \text{ gr/l} \times 1 \\
&\text{kg}/10^3\text{gr} \\
&= 48600 \text{ l/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari/minggu} \times 1.02 \times 10^3 \text{ gr/l} \times 1 \\
&\text{kg}/10^3\text{gr} \\
&= 347004 \text{ kg/minggu}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Padatan kering} &= 347004 \text{ kg/minggu} \times \% \text{ padatan kering} \\
&= 347004 \text{ kg/minggu} \times 5\% \\
&= 17350.2 \text{ kg/minggu}
\end{aligned}$$

2) Kebutuhan Proses Pengeringan Padatan Harian dan Per-jam

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Laju Harian} &= \frac{\text{padatan kering}}{\text{waktu operasi harian}} \\
&= \frac{17350.2 \text{ kg/minggu}}{5 \text{ hari/minggu}} \\
&= 3470.04 \text{ kg/hari}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Laju perjam} &= \frac{\text{laju harian}}{\text{waktu operasi per-jam}} \\
&= \frac{3470.04 \text{ kg/hari}}{8 \text{ jam/hari}} \\
&= 433.75 \text{ kg/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

3) Ukuran *Belt* pada *Belt Filter Press*

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Lebar Belt} &= \frac{\text{laju per-jam}}{\text{belt press loading rate}} \\
&= \frac{433.75 \text{ kg/jam}}{680 \text{ kg/m.jam}} \\
&= 0.64 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

4) Laju Alir Bangunan

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Laju alir lumpur per-hari} &= Q_{\text{inf}} \times \left(\frac{7}{5}\right) \\
&= 48600 \text{ l/hari} \times \left(\frac{7}{5}\right) \\
&= 68040 \text{ l/hari} \\
&= 2.84 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir pencucian} &= \text{Laju alir lumpur per-hari} \times L. \text{ Belt} \times \text{waktu} \\ &\text{operasi perjam} \\ &= 90 \text{ l/menit.m} \times 0.64 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ jam/hari} \times 60 \\ &\text{menit/jam} \\ &= 27648 \text{ l/hari} \\ &= 1.15 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### 5) Spesifikasi *Belt Press*

Berdasarkan hasil lebar *belt* dan kapasitas lumpur perhari, maka didapatkan spesifikasi belt press berdasarkan katalog Arsimak sebagai berikut:

BELT PRES TEKNIK ÖZELLİKLER - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
Model :		ABF 100	ABF 120	ABF 150	ABF 200	ABF 250
Belt Genişliği - <i>Belt Widht</i>	mm	1000	1200	1500	2000	2500
Çamur Kapasitesi - <i>Sludge Capacity</i>	m <sup>3</sup> /h	3-12	4-14	5-18	7-24	9-30
Bant Yıkama Suyu İhtiyacı - <i>Belt Washing water request</i>	m <sup>3</sup> /h	7,0	8,5	11	14	17
Belt Pres Kurulu Gücü - <i>Drive Power</i>	kW	1,1	1,5	1,5	2,2	2,2
Ağırlık - <i>Weight</i>	kN	4200	4500	4800	6550	7850

(Sumber: Katalog *Belt Press* Arsimak)

#### D. Resume Bangunan

- Padatan Basah = 347004 kg/minggu
- Padatan Kering = 17350.2 kg/minggu
- Laju Harian = 3470.04 kg/hari
- Laju per-jam = 433.75 kg/jam
- Lebar *Belt* = 0.64 m
- Laju Alir Lumpur per-hari = 2.84 m<sup>3</sup>/jam
- Laju Alir Pencucian = 1.15 m<sup>3</sup>/jam
- Spesifikasi *Belt Press* = Merk Arsimak, tipe ABF 100
- Tinggi *Belt Press* = 5 meter
- Panjang *Belt Press* = 11.5 meter

## LAMPIRAN C

### PROFIL HIDROLIS

Direncanakan datum sebagai tinggi permukaan tanah adalah  $\pm 0.00$  m

#### 1. Saluran Pembawa

- Direncanakan bangunan di atas permukaan tanah
- Tinggi saluran pembawa (H) = 0.5 m
- Freboard saluran pembawa (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Level muka air (Lma) Saluran Pembawa
  - Lma saluran pembawa = datum + H
  - Lma saluran pembawa = +0.0 m + 0.5 m
  - Lma saluran pembawa = +0.5 m
- Level muka bangunan Saluran Pembawa
  - level muka bangunan saluran pembawa = Lma saluran + Fb
  - level muka bangunan saluran pembawa = +0.5 m + 0.5 m
- level muka bangunan saluran pembawa = +1 m

#### 2. Bak Pengumpul

- Direncanakan bangunan di bawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak pengumpul (H) = 2 m
- Freboard saluran pembawa (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Level kedalaman bak pengumpul
  - level kedalaman = datum - H - Fb
  - level kedalaman = +0.0 m - 2 m - 0.5 m
  - level kedalaman = -2.5 m
- Level muka air (Lma) bak pengumpul
  - Lma bak pengumpul = level kedalaman + H
  - Lma bak pengumpul = -2.5 m + 2 m
  - Lma bak pengumpul = -0.5 m

### 3. Dissolve Air Flotation (DAF)

- Direncanakan bangunan diatas permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman DAF (H) = 3 m
- Freboard DAF (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Level muka air (Lma) DAF
  - Lma DAF = datum + H
  - Lma DAF = +0.0 m + 3 m
  - Lma DAF = +3 m
- Level muka bangunan DAF
  - level muka bangunan DAF = Lma DAF + Fb
  - level muka bangunan DAF = +3 m + 0.5 m
  - level muka bangunan DAF = +3.5 m

### 4. Koagulasi-Flokulasi

#### Bak Pembubuh

- Direncanakan bangunan diatas permukaan tanah menggunakan penyangga
- Kedalaman bak pembubuh (H) = 1.3 m
- Freboard bak pembubuh (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Tinggi penyangga bak pembubuh = +3 m
- Level muka air (Lma) bak pembubuh
  - Lma bak pembubuh = Tinggi Penyangga + H
  - Lma bak pembubuh = +3 m + 1.3 m
  - Lma bak pembubuh = +4.3 m
- Level muka bangunan bak pembubuh
  - level muka bangunan = Lma bak pembubuh + Fb
  - level muka bangunan = +4.3 m + 0.5 m
  - level muka bangunan = +4.8 m

#### Bak Koagulasi

- Direncanakan bangunan di atas permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak koagulasi (H) = 2 m
- Freboard bak koagulasi (Fb) = 0.5 m

- Level muka air (Lma) bak koagulasi
  - Lma bak koagulasi = datum + H
  - Lma bak koagulasi = +0.0 m + 2 m
  - Lma bak koagulasi = +2 m
- Level muka bangunan bak koagulasi
  - level muka bangunan = Lma bak koagulasi + Fb
  - level muka bangunan = +2 m + 0.5 m
  - level muka bangunan = +2.5 m

### **Bak Flokulasi**

- Direncanakan bangunan di atas permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak flokulasi (H) = 5 m
- Freboard bak flokulasi (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Level muka air (Lma) bak flokulasi
  - Lma bak flokulasi = datum + H
  - Lma bak flokulasi = +0.0 m + 5 m
  - Lma bak flokulasi = +5 m
- Level muka bangunan bak flokulasi
  - level muka flokulasi = Lma bak flokulasi + Fb
  - level muka bangunan = +5 m + 0.5 m
  - level muka bangunan = +5.5 m

### **5. Bak Pengendap I**

- Direncanakan bangunan di bawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak pengendap I (H) = 3.5 m
- Freboard bak pengendap I (Fb) = 0.5 m
- Tinggi bak pengendap I diatas datum (Hd) = +0.5 m
- Level muka bangunan bak pengendap I
  - level kedalaman bangunan = datum - H - Fb + Hd
  - level kedalaman bangunan = +0.0 m - 3.5 m - 0.5 m + 0.5
  - level kedalaman bangunan = -3.5 m



- Level muka air (Lma) bak pengendap I  

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap I} = \text{level muka bangunan} + H + Fb$$

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap I} = -3.5 \text{ m} + 3.5 \text{ m} + 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap I} = +0.5 \text{ m}$$

## 6. *Activated Sludge*

- Direncanakan bangunan di bawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak AS (H) = 5 m
- Freboard bak AS (Fb) = 1 m
- Tinggi bak AS diatas datum (Hd) = +0.95 m
- Level muka bangunan bak AS  

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = \text{datum} - H - Fb + Hd$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = +0.0 \text{ m} - 5 \text{ m} - 1 \text{ m} + 0.95 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = -5.05 \text{ m}$$
- Level muka air (Lma) bak AS  

$$\text{Lma bak AS} = \text{level muka bangunan} + H + Fb$$

$$\text{Lma bak AS} = -5.05 \text{ m} + 5 \text{ m} + 1$$

$$\text{Lma bak AS} = +0.9 \text{ m}$$

## 7. **Bak Pengendap II**

- Direncanakan bangunan di bawah permukaan tanah
- Kedalaman bak pengendap II (H) = 4.5 m
- Freboard bak pengendap II (Fb) = 1 m
- Tinggi bak pengendap II diatas datum (Hd) = + 0.5 m
- Level muka bangunan bak pengendap II  

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = \text{datum} - H - Fb + Hd$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = +0.0 \text{ m} - 4.5 \text{ m} - 1 \text{ m} + 0.5$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = -5 \text{ m}$$
- Level muka air (Lma) bak pengendap II  

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap II} = \text{level muka bangunan} + H + Fb$$

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap II} = -5 \text{ m} + 4.5 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lma bak pengendap II} = +0.5 \text{ m}$$

## 8. *Belt Press*

- Direncanakan bangunan di bawah permukaan tanah

- Kedalaman *Belt Press* (H) = 1.5 m

- Freboard *Belt Press* (Fb) = 0.5 m

- Level muka air (Lma) *Belt Press*

$$\text{Lma } \textit{Belt Press} = \text{datum} - H$$

$$\text{Lma } \textit{Belt Press} = +0.0 \text{ m} - 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lma } \textit{Belt Press} = -1.5 \text{ m}$$

- Level muka bangunan *Belt Press*

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = \text{Lma } \textit{Belt Press} - \text{Fb}$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = -1.5 \text{ m} - 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{level kedalaman bangunan} = -2 \text{ m}$$

## LAMPIRAN D

### PERHITUNGAN POMPA

#### 1. Pompa Dari Bak Pengumpul – *Dissolved Air Flotation* (DAF)

##### a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- Hf pompa > Hf total
- Hs < Hf pompa
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :  
*Check valve* = 2.5 – 3.3  
*Elbow 90°* = 0.2 – 0.3

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

##### b. Direncanakan

- Q pompa = Q out bak penampung  
= 0.0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.5 m/detik
- Jenis pipa yang digunakan yaitu HDPE
- L *suction* = 3.5 m
- Aksesoris *suction*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2.5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0.3
- L *discharge* = 3.5 m
- Aksesoris *discharge*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2.5  
2 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0.3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE (C) = 140

### c. Perhitungan

#### 1) Head Pompa

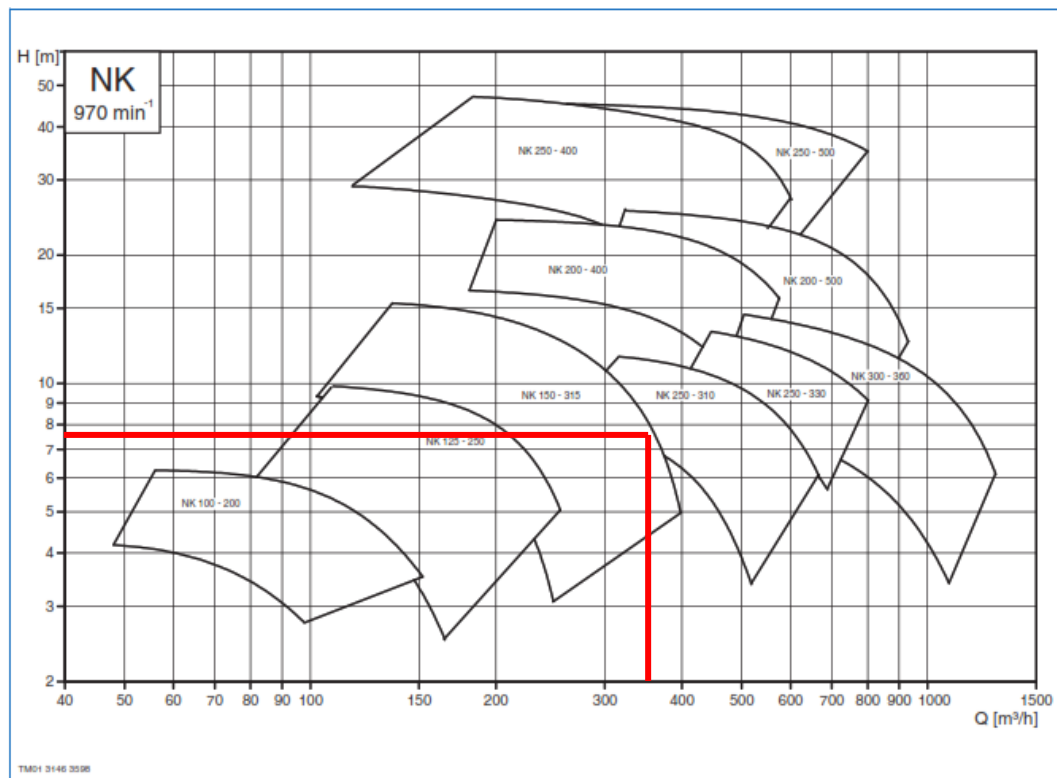
$$\text{Head Pompa} = L_{\text{Suction}} + L_{\text{Discharge}}$$

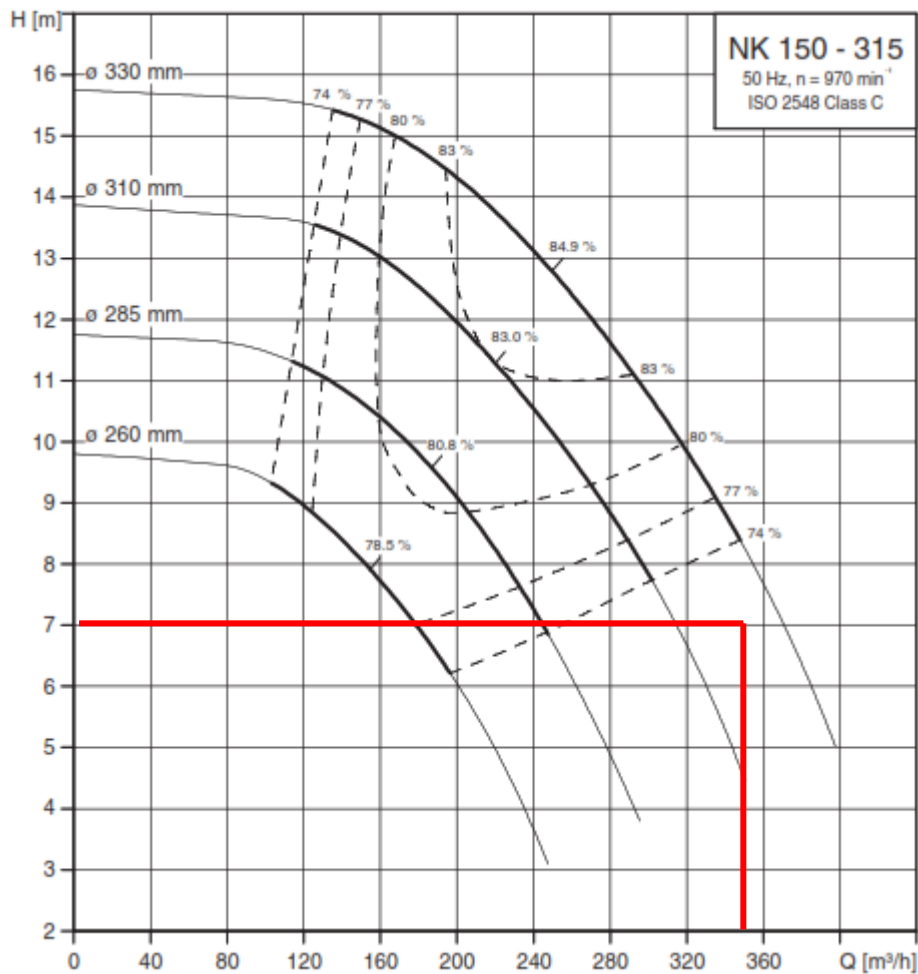
$$\text{Head Pompa} = 3.5 \text{ m} + 3.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Head Pompa} = 7 \text{ m}$$

#### 2) Spesifikasi Pompa

Sesuai dengan perencanaan, yaitu *Head Pompa* sebesar 7.5 m dan *Q* sebesar 354.2 m<sup>3</sup>/jam, maka diplot pada grafik “*Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 970 min<sup>-1</sup>*” untuk mencari spesifikasi pompa. Didapatkan jenis pompa yang sesuai yaitu NK 150-315, kemudian diplot pada grafik “*Performance Curves NK 150-315*”. Dapat dilihat, bahwa untuk jenis pompa NK 150-315 memiliki diameter pipa 310 mm atau 0.31 m.





3) Hf mayor suction

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0.2785 \times C \times D^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times L$$

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0.2785 \times 140 \times 0.31^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times 3.5 \text{ m}$$

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = 0.018 \text{ m}$$

4) Hf minor suction

- Check valve

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

$$Hf \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$Hf \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

5) Hf total *suction*

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

$$H_f \text{ total suction} = 0.018 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ total suction} = 0.054 \text{ m}$$

6) Hf mayor *discharge*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0.31^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 3.5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0.018 \text{ m}$$

7) Hf minor *discharge*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 \times (0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.008 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.008 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

8) Hf total *discharge*

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = \text{Hf mayor } *discharge* + \text{Hf minor } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.053 \text{ m} + 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.057 \text{ m}$$

9) Hf total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{H statik} + \text{Hf total } *suction* + \text{Hf total } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 3.5 \text{ m} + 0.054 \text{ m} + 0.057 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 3.61 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Hf total} < \text{Head pompa}$$

$$3.61 \text{ m} < 7 \text{ m} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

## 2. Pompa Dari Koagulasi-Flokulasi – Bak Pengendap I

### a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_f \text{ total}$
- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :  
*Check valve* = 2,5 – 3,3  
*Elbow 90°* = 0,2 – 0,3

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

### b. Direncanakan

- Q pompa = Q out bak penampung  
= 0.0984 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.5 m/detik
- Jenis pipa yang digunakan yaitu HDPE
- *L suction* = 8.7 m
- Aksesoris *suction*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
2 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- *L discharge* = 10.15 m
- Aksesoris *discharge*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE (C) = 140

### c. Perhitungan

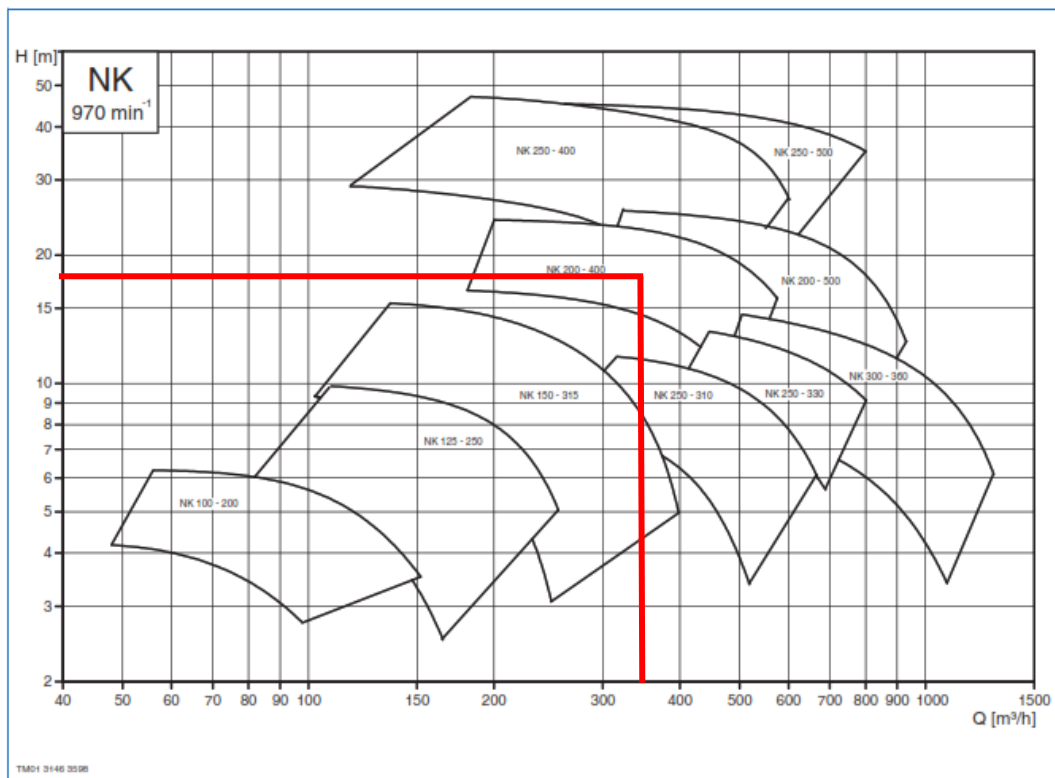
#### 1) Head Pompa

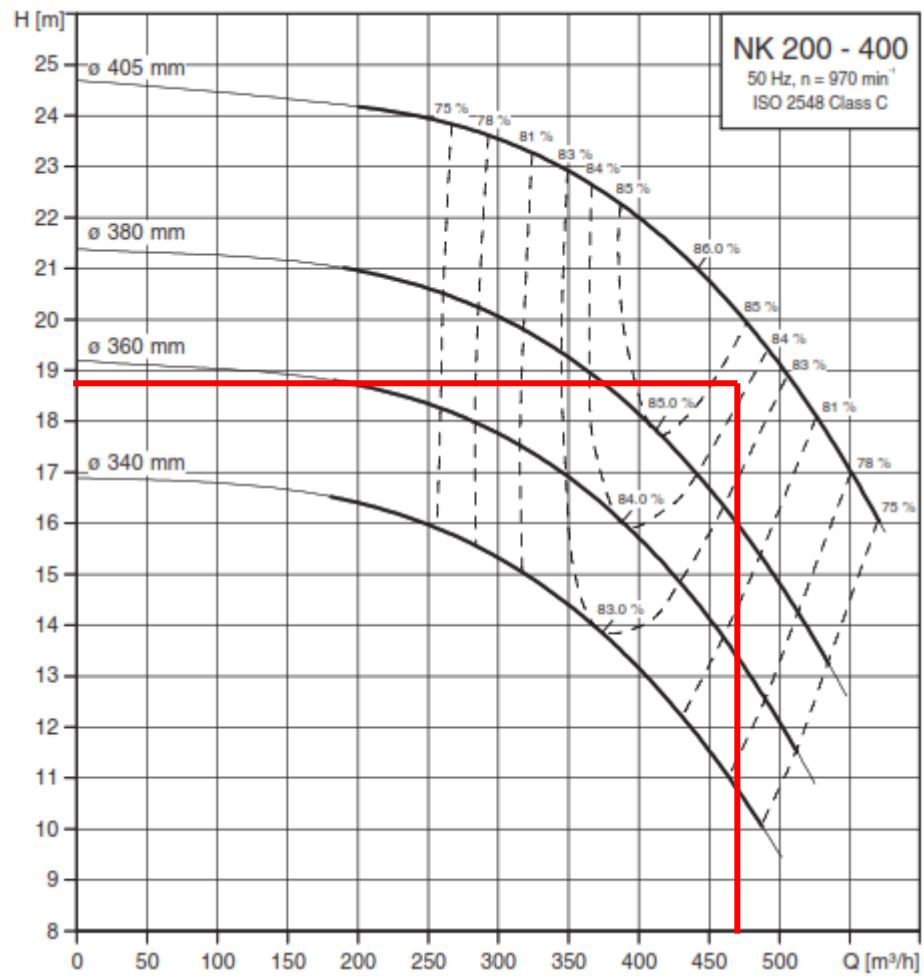
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head Pompa} &= L_{\text{Suction}} + L_{\text{Discharge}} \\ \text{Head Pompa} &= 8.7 \text{ m} + 10.15 \text{ m} \\ \text{Head Pompa} &= 18.85 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



## 2) Spesifikasi Pompa

Sesuai dengan perencanaan, yaitu *Head* Pompa sebesar 18,85 m dan Q sebesar 354.2 m<sup>3</sup>/jam, maka diplot pada grafik “*Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 970 min<sup>-1</sup>*” untuk mencari spesifikasi pompa. Didapatkan jenis pompa yang sesuai yaitu NK 200-400, kemudian diplot pada grafik “*Performance Curves NK 200-400*”. Dapat dilihat, bahwa untuk jenis pompa NK 150-315 memiliki diameter pipa 380 mm atau 0.38 m.





3) Hf mayor *suction*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0,38^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 8,7 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0,016 \text{ m}$$

4) Hf minor *suction*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times (0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.008 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.008 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.04 \text{ m}$$

5) Hf total *suction*

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = H_f \text{ mayor } \textit{suction} + H_f \text{ minor } \textit{suction}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 0.016 \text{ m} + 0.04 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 0.056 \text{ m}$$

6) Hf mayor *discharge*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0.2785 \times C \times D^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0.2785 \times 140 \times 0.38^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times 10.15 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0.019 \text{ m}$$

7) Hf minor *discharge*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

8) Hf total *discharge*

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = \text{Hf mayor } *discharge* + \text{Hf minor } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.019 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.055 \text{ m}$$

9) Hf total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{H statik} + \text{Hf total } *suction* + \text{Hf total } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 9 + 0.056 \text{ m} + 0.055 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 9.11 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Hf total} < \text{Head pompa}$$

$$9.11 \text{ m} < 18.85 \text{ m} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

### 3. Pompa Dari *Activated Sludge* – Bak Pengendap II

#### a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_f \text{ total}$
- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :  
*Check valve* = 2,5 – 3,3  
*Elbow 90°* = 0,2 – 0,3

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

#### b. Direncanakan

- Q pompa = Q out bak penampung  
= 0.0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.5 m/detik
- Jenis pipa yang digunakan yaitu HDPE
- *L suction* = 9.6 m
- Aksesoris *suction*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- *L discharge* = 6.7 m
- Aksesoris *discharge*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE (C) = 140

#### c. Perhitungan

##### 1) *Head* Pompa

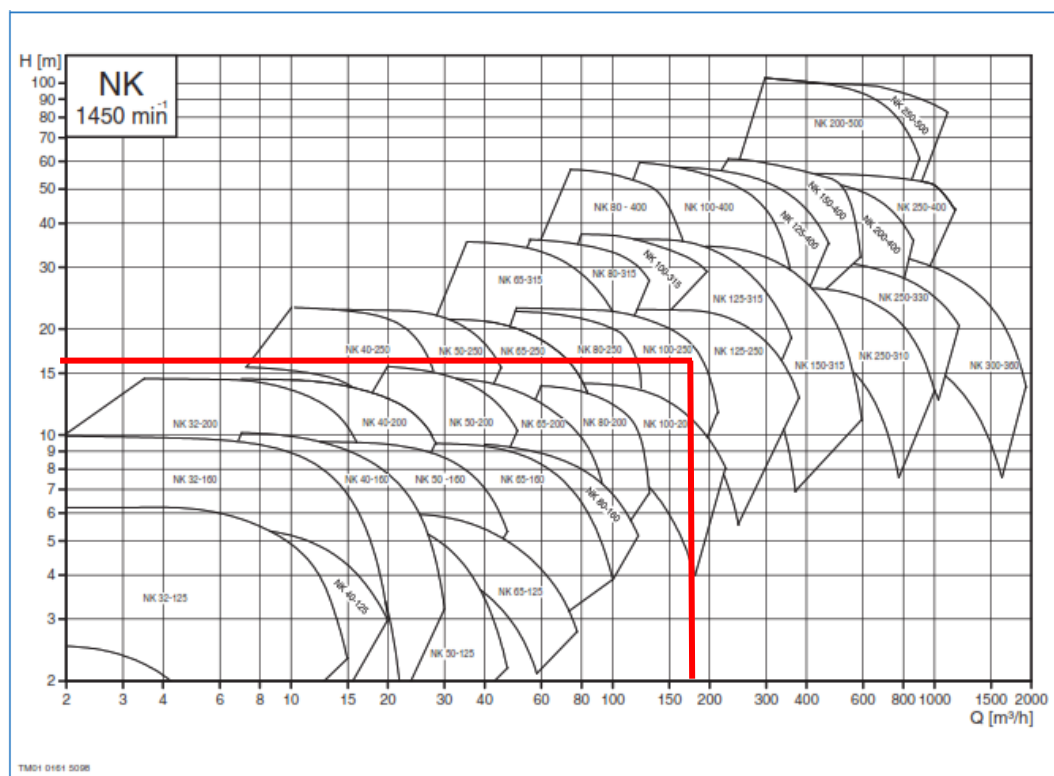
$$\text{Head Pompa} = L_{\text{Suction}} + L_{\text{Discharge}}$$

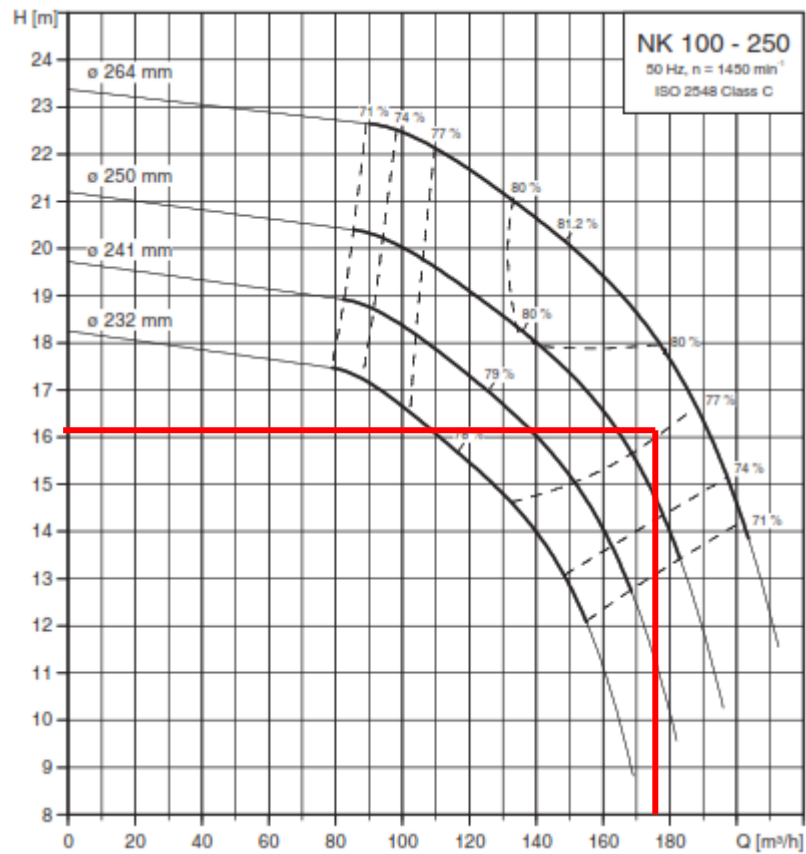
$$\text{Head Pompa} = 9.6 \text{ m} + 6.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Head Pompa} = 16.3 \text{ m}$$

## 2) Spesifikasi Pompa

Sesuai dengan perencanaan, yaitu *Head* Pompa sebesar 16.3 m dan *Q* sebesar 177.12 m<sup>3</sup>/jam, maka diplot pada grafik “*Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 1450 min<sup>-1</sup>*” untuk mencari spesifikasi pompa. Didapatkan jenis pompa yang sesuai yaitu NK 100-250, kemudian diplot pada grafik “*Performance Curves NK 100-250*”. Dapat dilihat, bahwa untuk jenis pompa NK 150-315 memiliki diameter pipa 250 mm atau 0.25 m.





3) Hf mayor *suction*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0,25^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 9,6 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0,142 \text{ m}$$

4) Hf minor *suction*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times (0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

#### 5) Hf total *suction*

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = H_f \text{ mayor } \textit{suction} + H_f \text{ minor } \textit{suction}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 0.142 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 0.178 \text{ m}$$

#### 6) Hf mayor *discharge*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0.25^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 6.7 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0.099 \text{ m}$$

#### 7) Hf minor *discharge*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$



- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

8) Hf total *discharge*

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = \text{Hf mayor } *discharge* + \text{Hf minor } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.099 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.135 \text{ m}$$

9) Hf total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{H statik} + \text{Hf total } *suction* + \text{Hf total } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 11.5 + 0.178 \text{ m} + 0.135 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 11.813 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Hf total} < \text{Head pompa}$$

$$11.813 \text{ m} < 16.3 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

#### 4. Pompa Lumpur Dari Bak Pengendap I – *Belt Press*

##### a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_f \text{ total}$
- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :  
*Check valve* = 2,5 – 3,3  
*Elbow 90°* = 0,2 – 0,3

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

##### b. Direncanakan

- Q pompa = Q out bak penampung  
= 0.0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.5 m/detik
- Jenis pipa yang digunakan yaitu HDPE
- *L suction* = 62.2 m
- Aksesoris *suction*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
3 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- *L discharge* = 1.5 m
- Aksesoris *discharge*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE (C) = 140

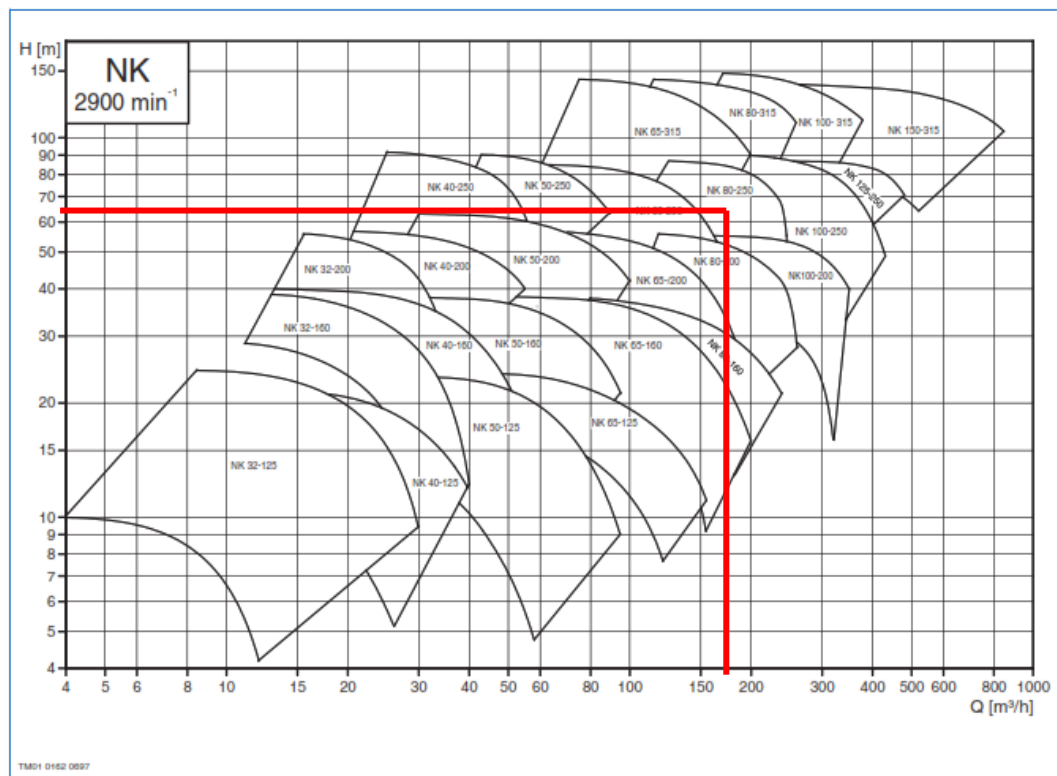
##### c. Perhitungan

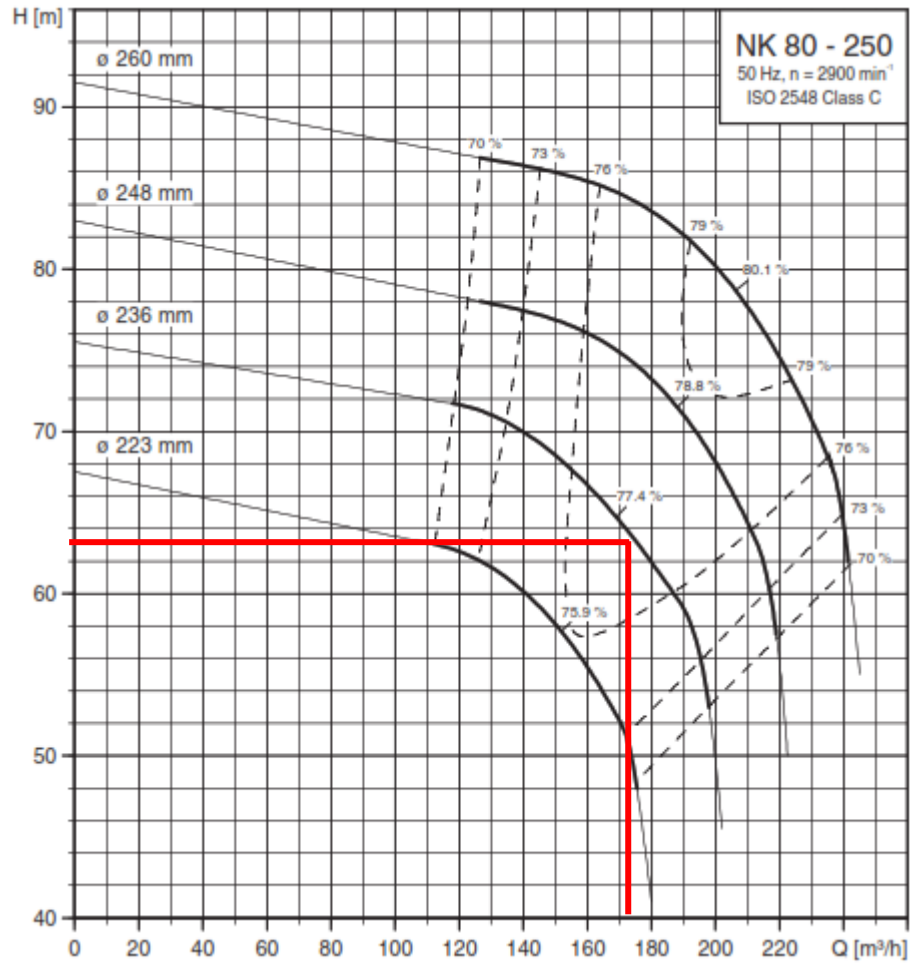
###### 1) *Head Pompa*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head Pompa} &= L_{\text{Suction}} + L_{\text{Discharge}} \\ \text{Head Pompa} &= 62.2 \text{ m} + 1.5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Head Pompa} &= 63.7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## 2) Spesifikasi Pompa

Sesuai dengan perencanaan, yaitu *Head* Pompa sebesar 63.7 m dan *Q* sebesar 177.12 m<sup>3</sup>/jam, maka diplot pada grafik “*Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 2900 min<sup>-1</sup>*” untuk mencari spesifikasi pompa. Didapatkan jenis pompa yang sesuai yaitu NK 80-250, kemudian diplot pada grafik “*Performance Curves NK 80-250*”. Dapat dilihat, bahwa untuk jenis pompa NK 150-315 memiliki diameter pipa 223 mm atau 0.223 m.





3) Hf mayor *suction*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0,223^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 62,2 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 1,622 \text{ m}$$

4) Hf minor *suction*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times (0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{3 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.011 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.011 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.043 \text{ m}$$

5) Hf total *suction*

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = H_f \text{ mayor } \textit{suction} + H_f \text{ minor } \textit{suction}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 1.622 \text{ m} + 0.043 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 1.665 \text{ m}$$

6) Hf mayor *discharge*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0.223^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0.039 \text{ m}$$

7) Hf minor *discharge*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

8) Hf total *discharge*

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = \text{Hf mayor } *discharge* + \text{Hf minor } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.039 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.075 \text{ m}$$

9) Hf total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{H statik} + \text{Hf total } *suction* + \text{Hf total } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 10 + 1.665 \text{ m} + 0.075 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 11.74 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Hf total} < \text{Head pompa}$$

$$11.74 \text{ m} < 63.7 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

## 5. Pompa Lumpur Dari Bak Pengendap II – *Belt Press*

### a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- $H_f \text{ pompa} > H_f \text{ total}$
- $H_s < H_f \text{ pompa}$
- Koefisien kekasaran aksesoris pipa (k) :  
*Check valve* = 2,5 – 3,3  
*Elbow 90°* = 0,2 – 0,3

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

### b. Direncanakan

- Q pompa = Q out bak penampung  
= 0.0492 m<sup>3</sup>/detik
- Kecepatan aliran pipa = 0.5 m/detik
- Jenis pipa yang digunakan yaitu HDPE
- *L suction* = 17.7 m
- Aksesoris *suction*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
3 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- *L discharge* = 1.5 m
- Aksesoris *discharge*  
1 buah *check valve* ; k = 2,5  
1 buah *elbow 90°* ; k = 0,3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE (C) = 140

### c. Perhitungan

#### 1) *Head Pompa*

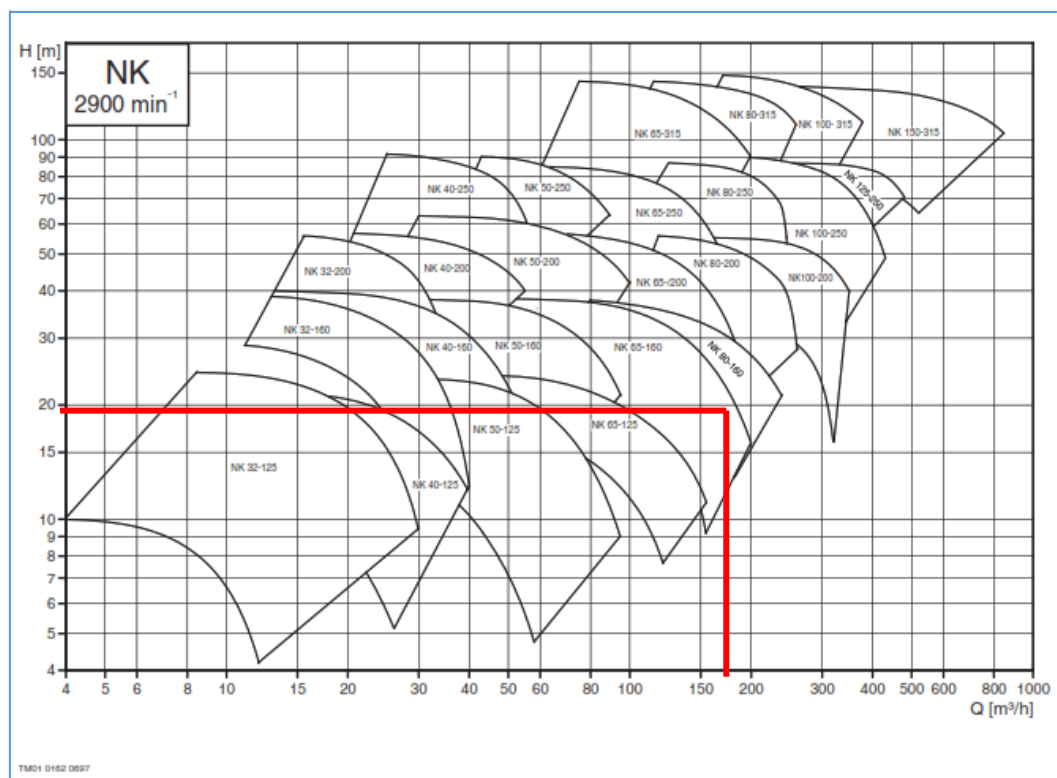
$$\text{Head Pompa} = L_{\text{Suction}} + L_{\text{Discharge}}$$

$$\text{Head Pompa} = 17.7 \text{ m} + 1.5 \text{ m}$$

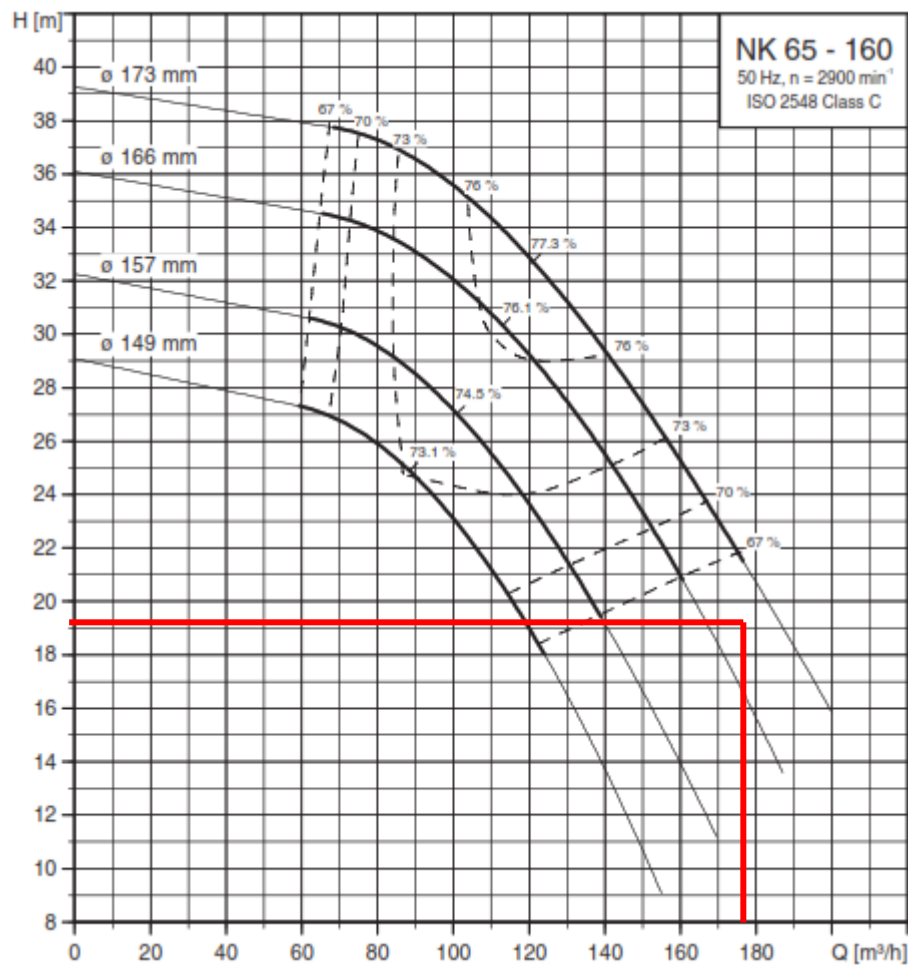
$$\text{Head Pompa} = 19.2 \text{ m}$$

## 2) Spesifikasi Pompa

Sesuai dengan perencanaan, yaitu *Head* Pompa sebesar 19.2 m dan *Q* sebesar 177.12 m<sup>3</sup>/jam, maka diplot pada grafik “*Performance Ranges Grundfos Pumps NK 2900 min<sup>-1</sup>*” untuk mencari spesifikasi pompa. Didapatkan jenis pompa yang sesuai yaitu NK 65-160, kemudian diplot pada grafik “*Performance Curves NK 65-160*”. Dapat dilihat, bahwa untuk jenis pompa NK 150-315 memiliki diameter pipa 166 mm atau 0.166 m.







3) Hf mayor *suction*

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times L$$

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0,0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0,166^{2,63}} \right)^{1,86} \times 17,7 \text{ m}$$

$$Hf \text{ mayor} = 2,011 \text{ m}$$

4) Hf minor *suction*

- Check valve

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

$$Hf \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2,5 \times (0,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$Hf \text{ minor} = 0,032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{3 \times 0.3 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.011 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.011 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.043 \text{ m}$$

#### 5) Hf total *suction*

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = H_f \text{ mayor } \textit{suction} + H_f \text{ minor } \textit{suction}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 2.011 \text{ m} + 0.043 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ total } \textit{suction} = 2.054 \text{ m}$$

#### 6) Hf mayor *discharge*

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{Q}{0.2785 \times C \times D^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times L$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = \left( \frac{0.0984 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0.2785 \times 140 \times 0.166^{2.63}} \right)^{1.86} \times 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_f \text{ mayor} = 0.17 \text{ m}$$

#### 7) Hf minor *discharge*

- Check valve

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 2.5 \times (0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.032 \text{ m}$$

- Check elbow 90°

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

$$H_f \text{ minor} = \frac{1 \times 0.3 \times (0.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^2}{2 \times 9.81}$$

$$H_f \text{ minor} = 0.004 \text{ m}$$

- Total Hf minor

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

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.032 \text{ m} + 0.004 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total Hf minor} = 0.036 \text{ m}$$

8) Hf total *discharge*

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = \text{Hf mayor } *discharge* + \text{Hf minor } *discharge*$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.17 \text{ m} + 0.036 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total } *discharge* = 0.206 \text{ m}$$

9) Hf total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{H statik} + \text{Hf total } *suction* + \text{Hf total } *discharge*$$

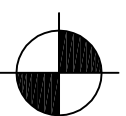
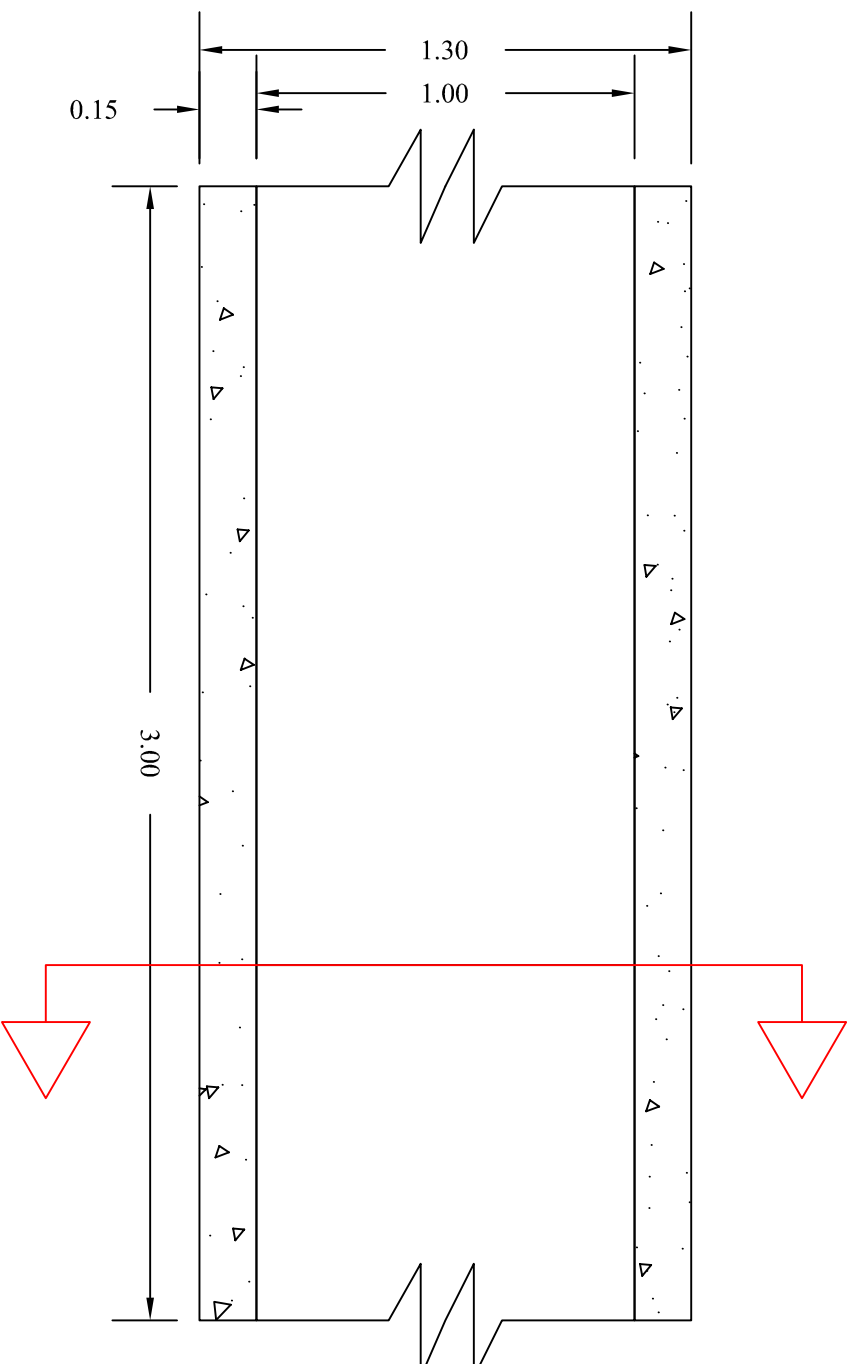
$$\text{Hf total} = 8.6 + 2.054 \text{ m} + 0.206 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hf total} = 10.86 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

$$\text{Hf total} < \text{Head pompa}$$

$$10.86 \text{ m} < 19.2 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$



DENAH SALURAN PEMBAWA  
SKALA 1 : 20



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PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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JUDUL GAMBAR

DENAH  
SALURAN PEMBAWA

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 20

NOMOR GAMBAR

1 (SATU) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



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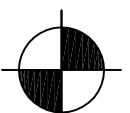
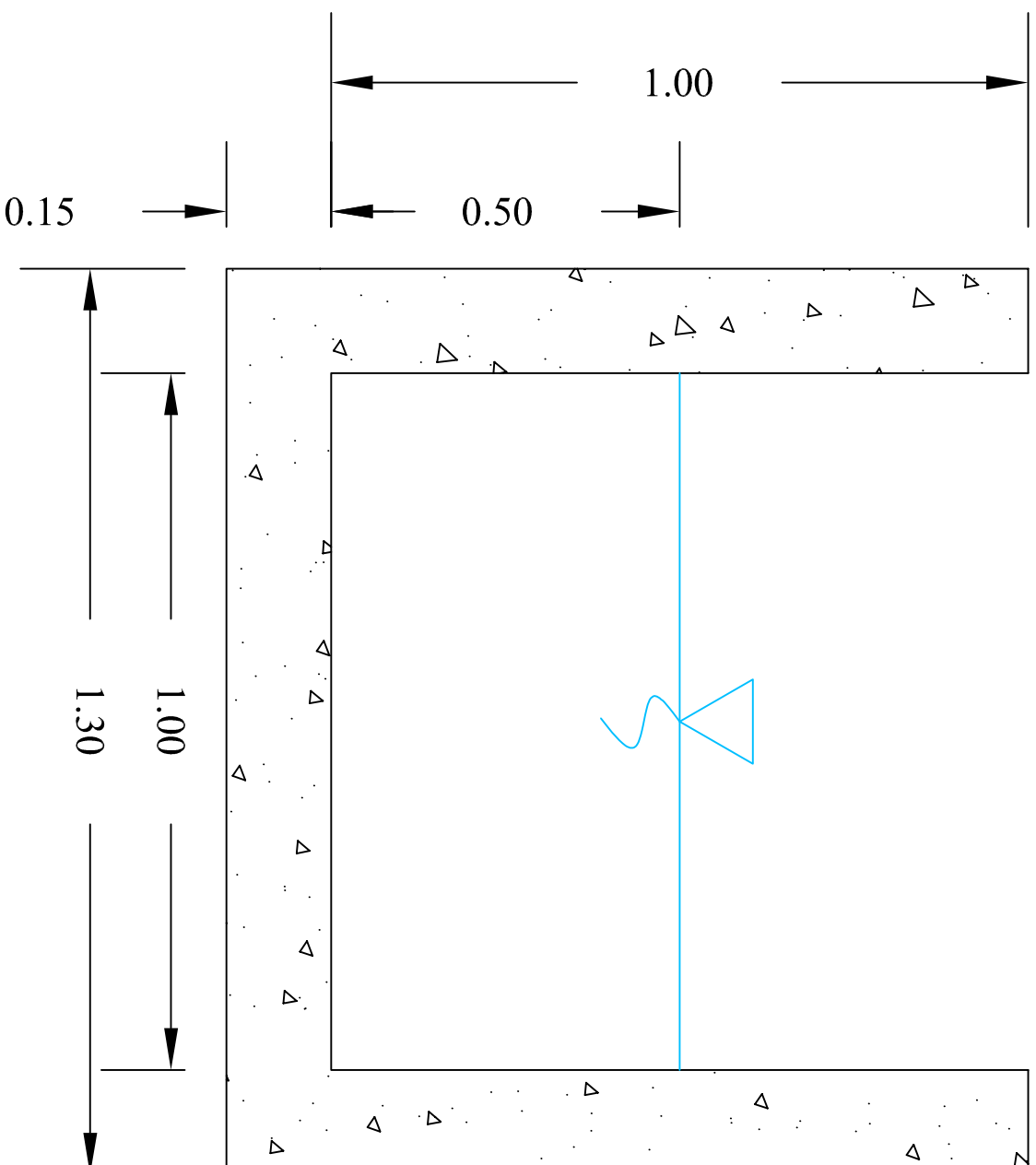
POTONGAN A-A  
SALURAN PEMBAWA

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 10

NOMOR GAMBAR

2 (DUA) /  
24 (DUAPULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN SALURAN PEMBAWA  
SKALA 1 : 10



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JUDUL GAMBAR

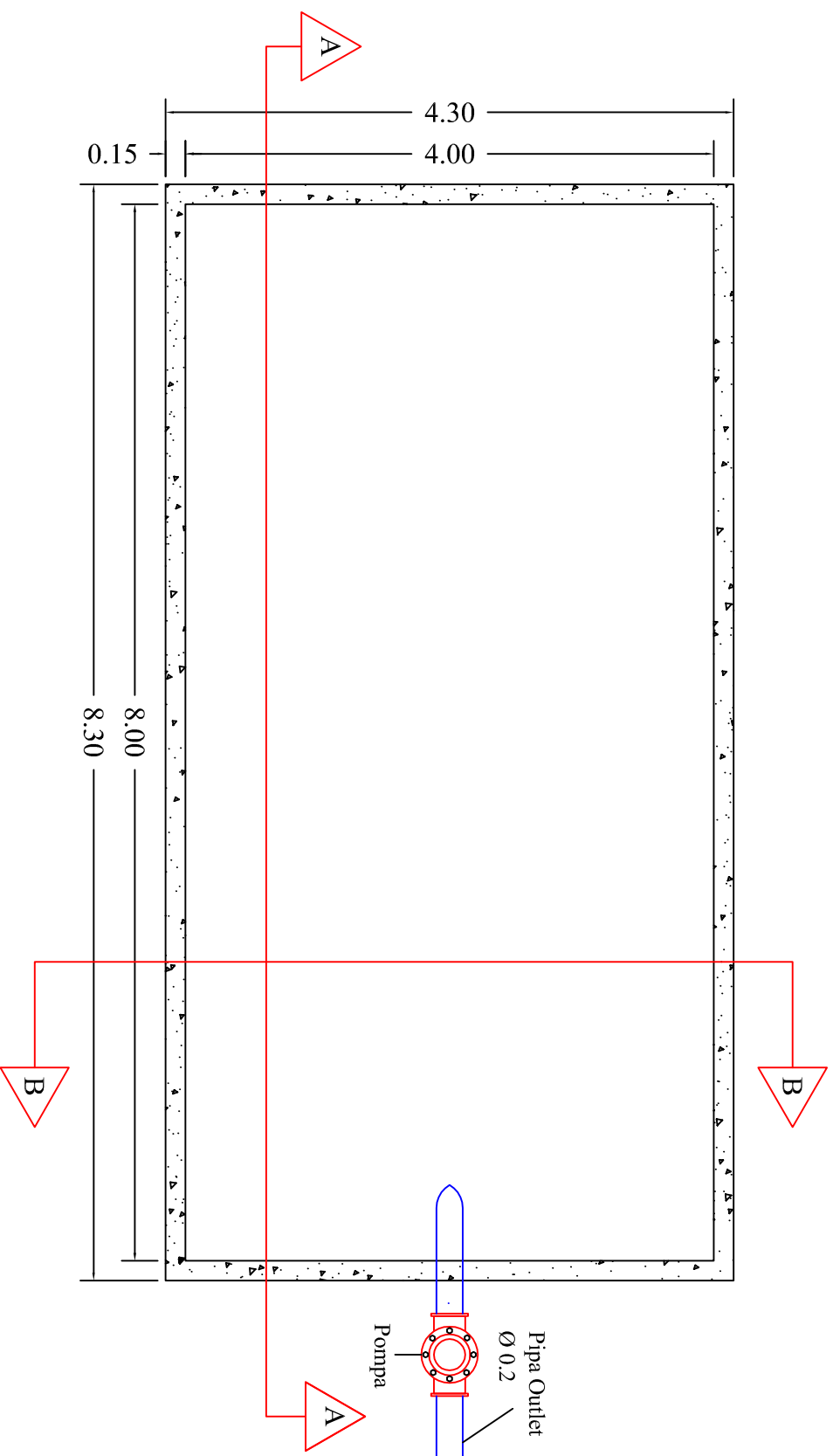
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BAK PENGUMPUL

SKALA GAMBAR

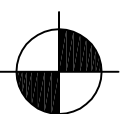
1 : 50

NOMOR GAMBAR

3 (TIGA) /  
24 (DUAPULUH EMPAT)



DENAH BAK PENGUMPUL  
SKALA 1 : 50





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JUDUL GAMBAR

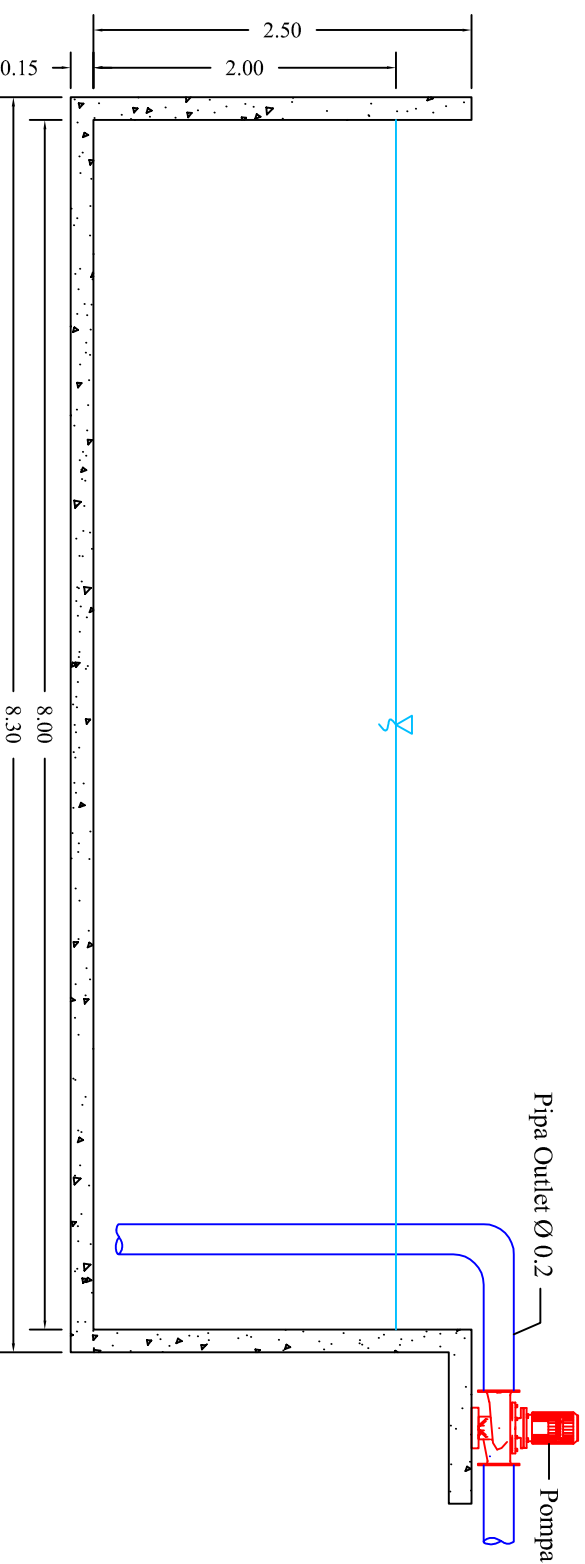
TAMPAK DEPAN  
BAK PENGUMPUL

SKALA GAMBAR

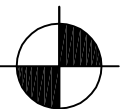
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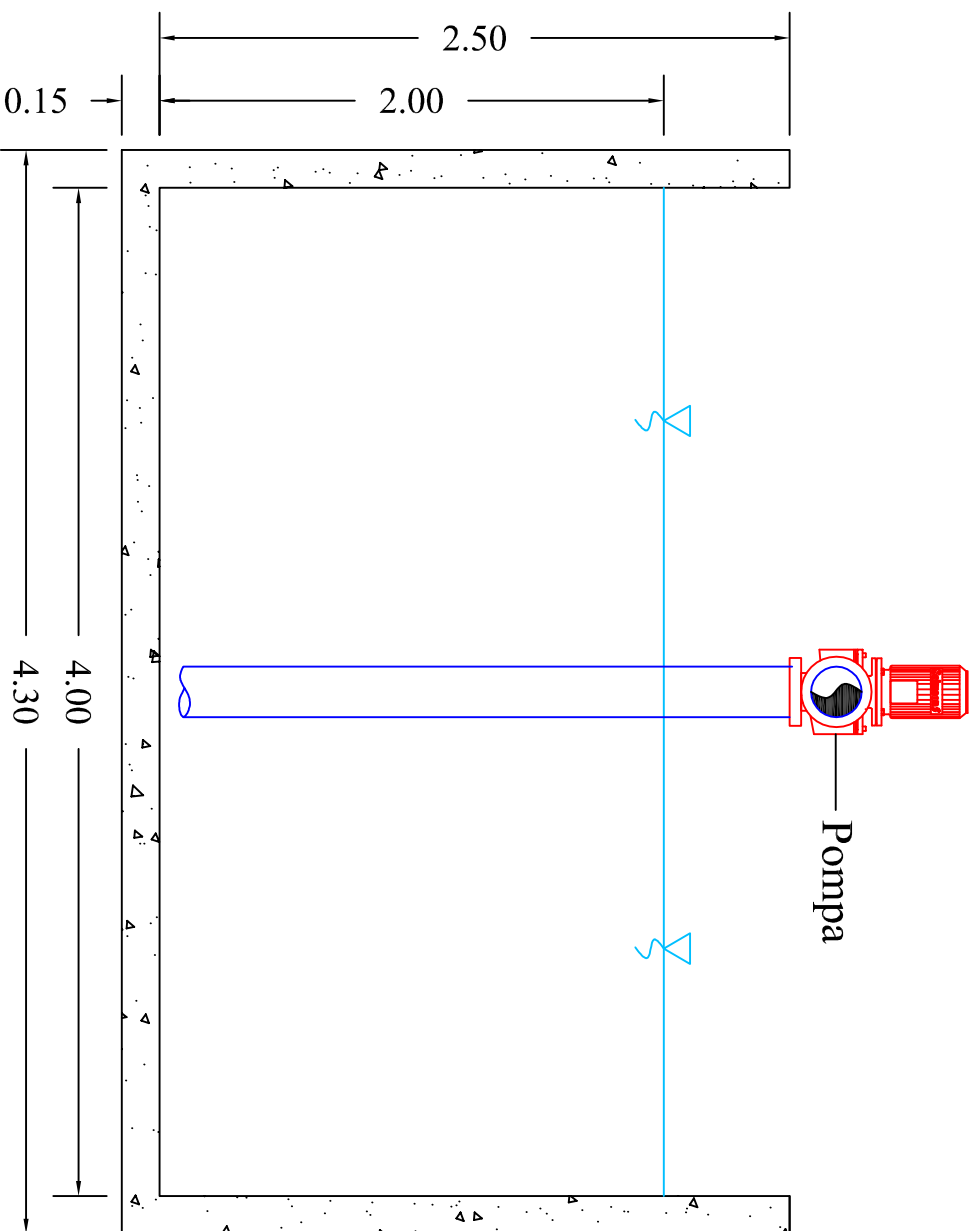
NOMOR GAMBAR

4 (EMPAT) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN A-A BAK PENGUMPUL  
SKALA 1 : 50





POTONGAN B-B BAK PENGUMPUL  
SKALA 1 : 30



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JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN B-B  
BAK PENGUMPUL

SKALA GAMBAR

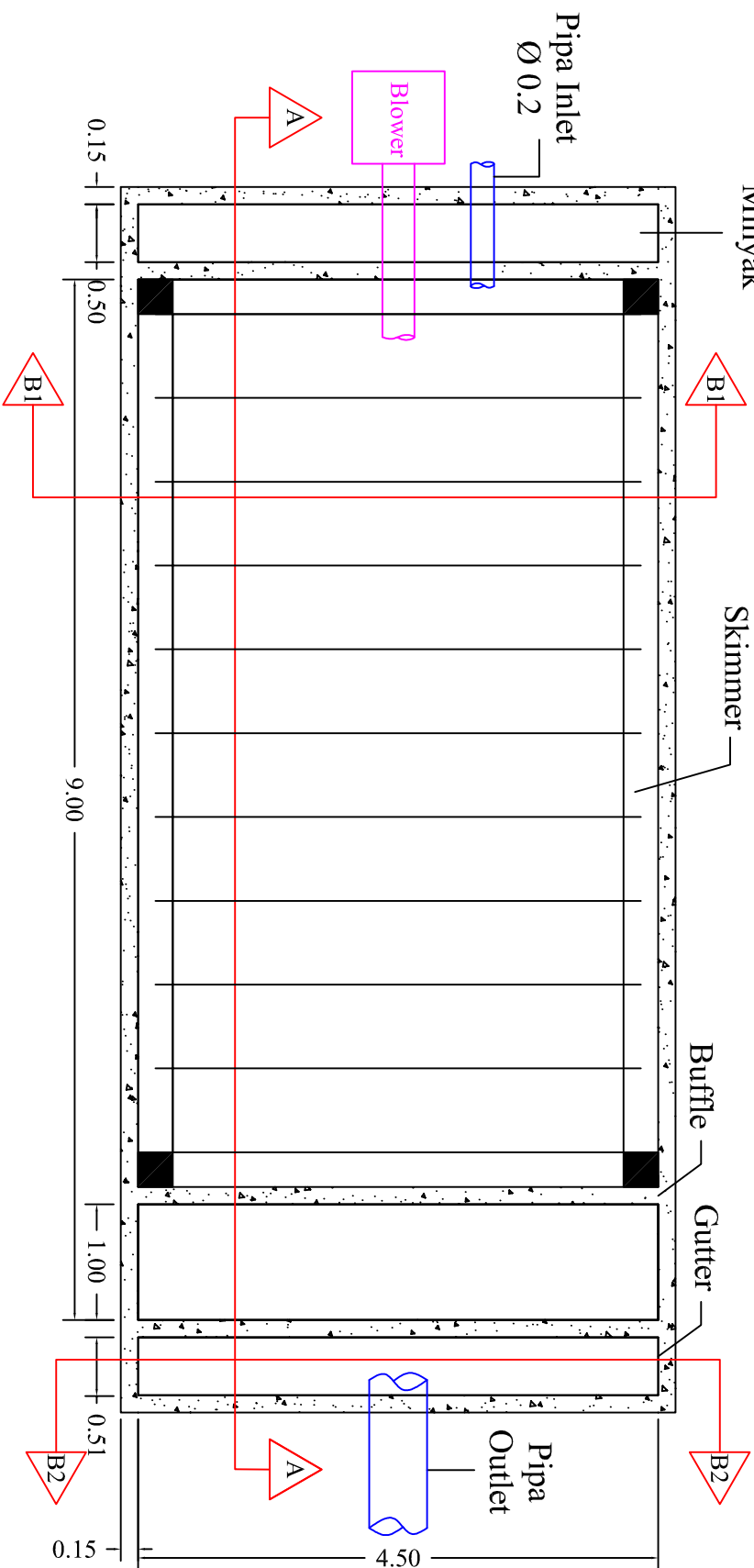
1 : 30

NOMOR GAMBAR

5 (LIMA) /  
24 (DUAPULUH EMPAT)



Bak Penampung Minyak



DENAH DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION  
SKALA 1 : 60



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TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN

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PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN  
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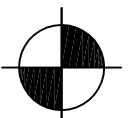
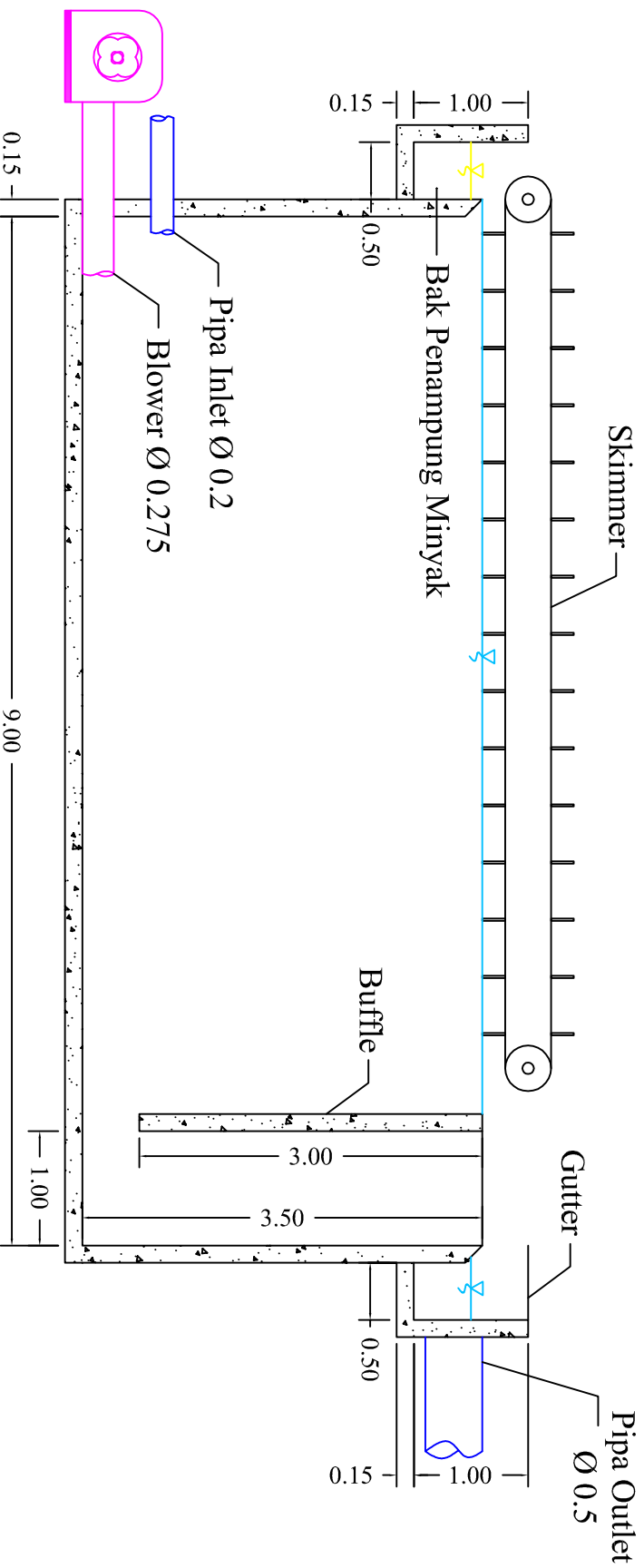
DENAH  
DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 60

NOMOR GAMBAR

6 (ENAM) /  
24 (DUAPULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN A-A DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION  
SKALA 1 : 60



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MATA KULIAH  
TUGAS PERENCANAAN  
PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN  
PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN A-A  
DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 60

NOMOR GAMBAR

7 (TUJUH) /  
24 (DUAPULUH EMPAT)



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TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN

MATA KULIAH  
TUGAS PERENCANAAN PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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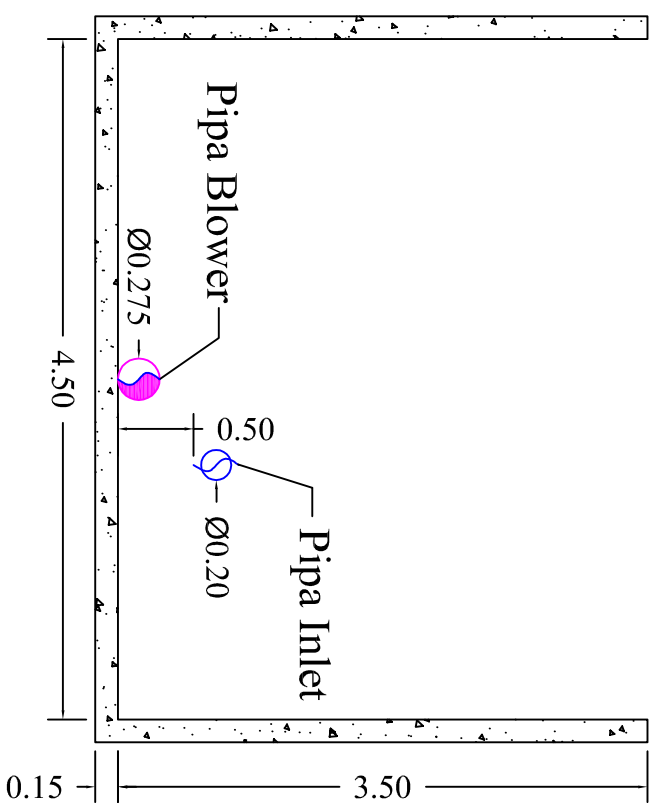
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BINTANG SAKTI SEPTA RAHMATDIEN

NPM  
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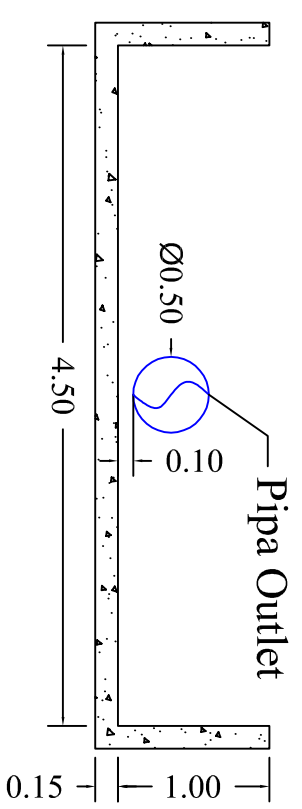
JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN B-B  
DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION

SKALA GAMBAR  
1 : 50

NOMOR GAMBAR  
8 (DELAPAN) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN B1-B1 DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION  
SKALA 1 : 50



POTONGAN B2-B2 DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION  
SKALA 1 : 50



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MATA KULIAH

TUGAS PERENCANAAN  
PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN  
PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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RAHMATDIEN

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JUDUL GAMBAR

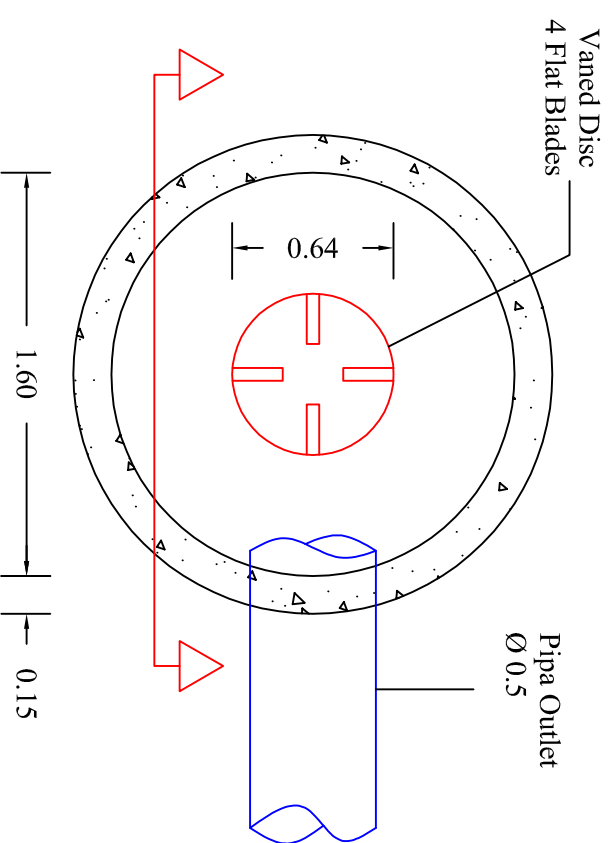
DENAH  
BAK KOAGULASI DAN  
BAK PEMBUBUH

SKALA GAMBAR

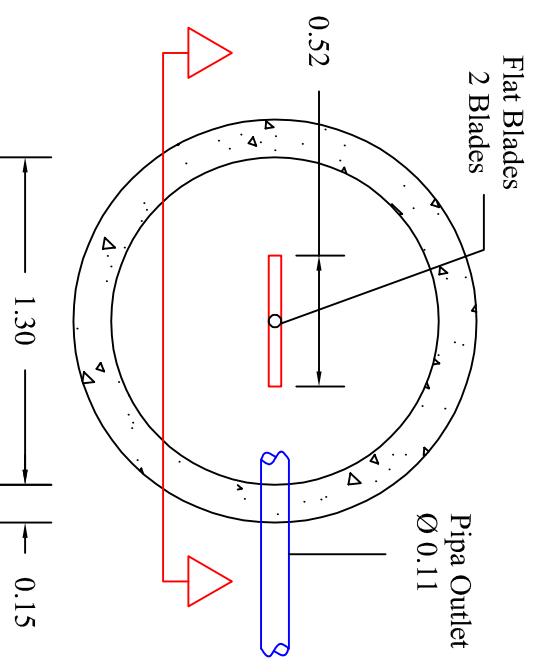
1 : 30

NOMOR GAMBAR

9 (SEMILAN) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



DENAH BAK KOAGULASI  
SKALA 1 : 30



DENAH BAK PEMBUBUH  
SKALA 1 : 30



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PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN  
PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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RAHMATDIEN

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JUDUL GAMBAR

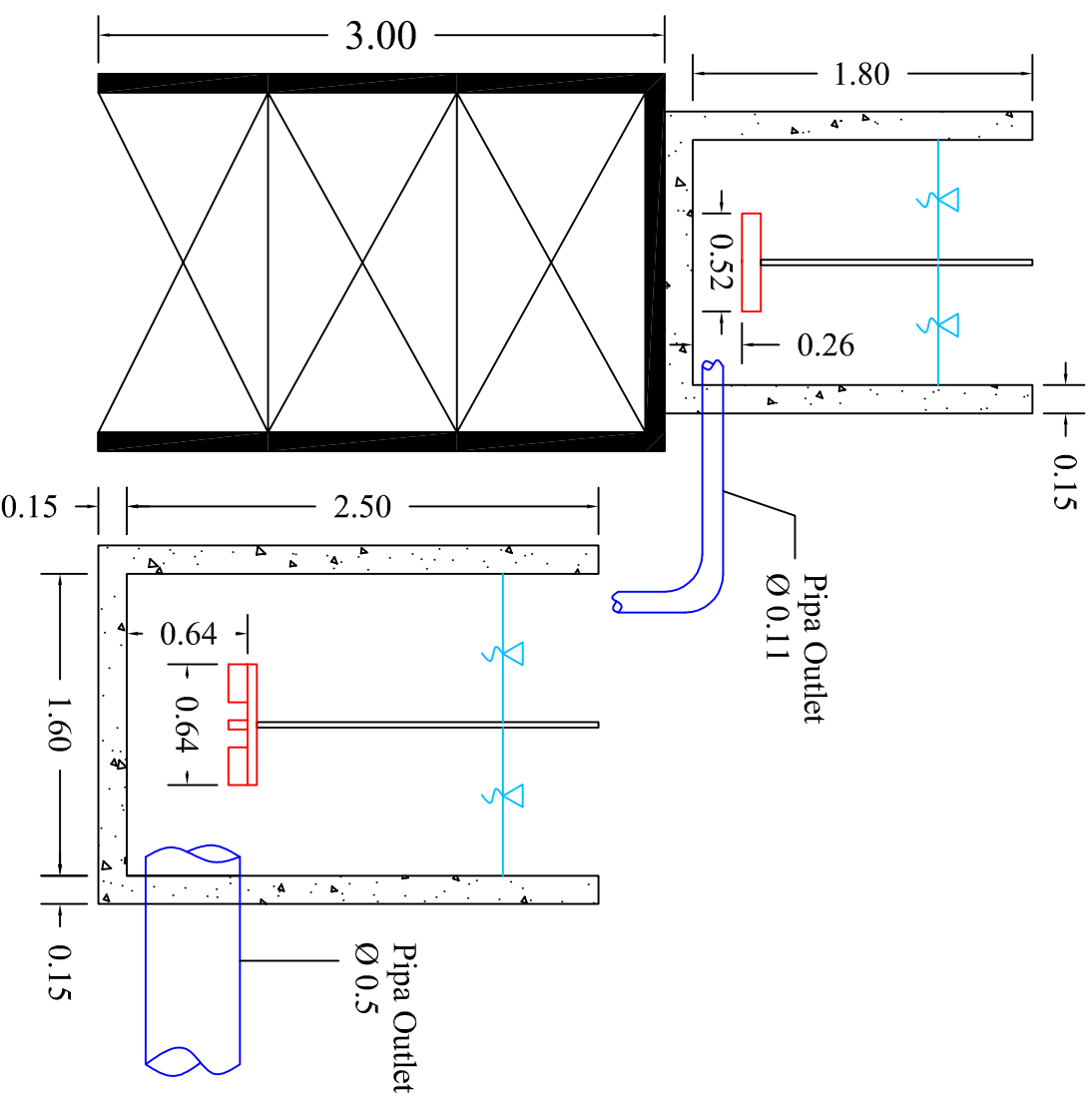
POTONGAN  
BAK KOAGULASI DAN  
BAK PEMBUBUH

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 40

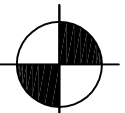
NOMOR GAMBAR

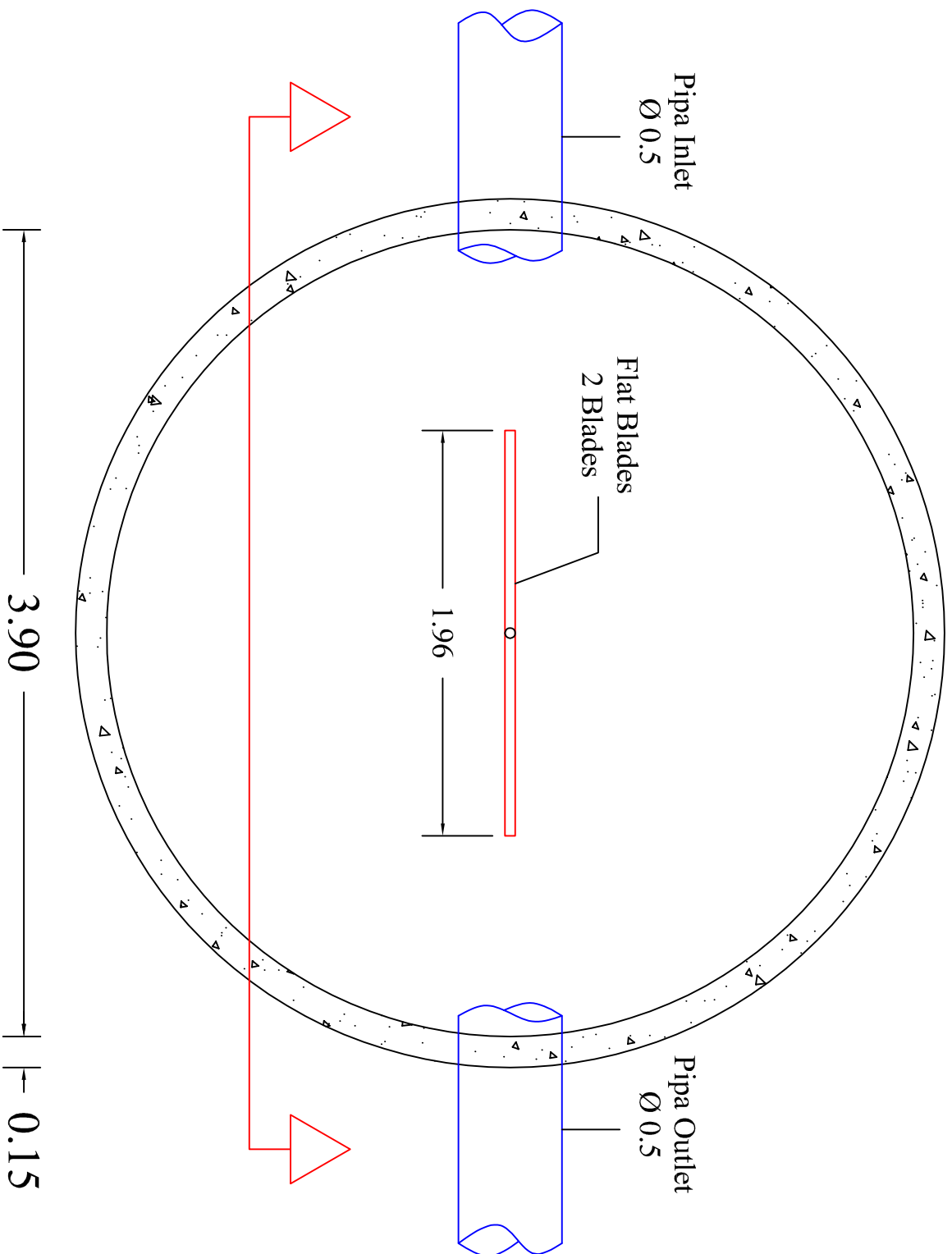
10 (SEPULUH) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



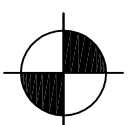
POTONGAN BAK KOAGULASI DAN BAK PEMBUBUH

SKALA 1 : 40





3.90
0.15



**DENAH BAK FLOKULASI**  
**SKALA 1 : 30**



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**TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN**

**MATA KULIAH**

**TUGAS PERENCANAAN PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH**

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**BINTANG SAKTI SEPTA RAHMATDIEN**

**NPM**

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**JUDUL GAMBAR**

**DENAH BAK FLOKULASI**

**SKALA GAMBAR**

**1 : 30**

**NOMOR GAMBAR**

**11 (SEBELAS) /**  
**24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)**



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PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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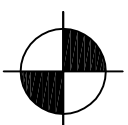
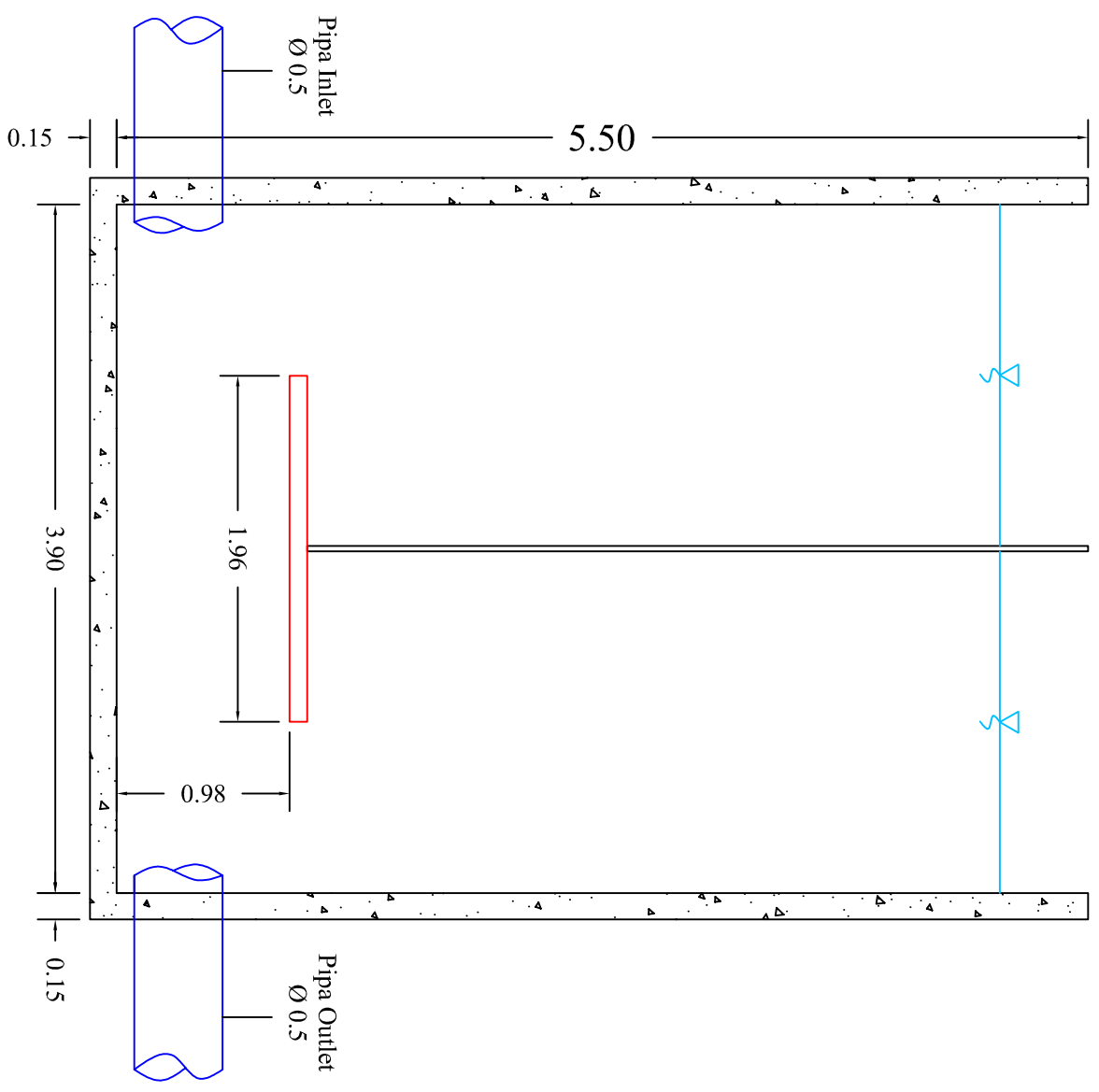
JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN  
BAK FLOKULASI

SKALA GAMBAR

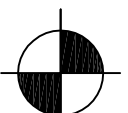
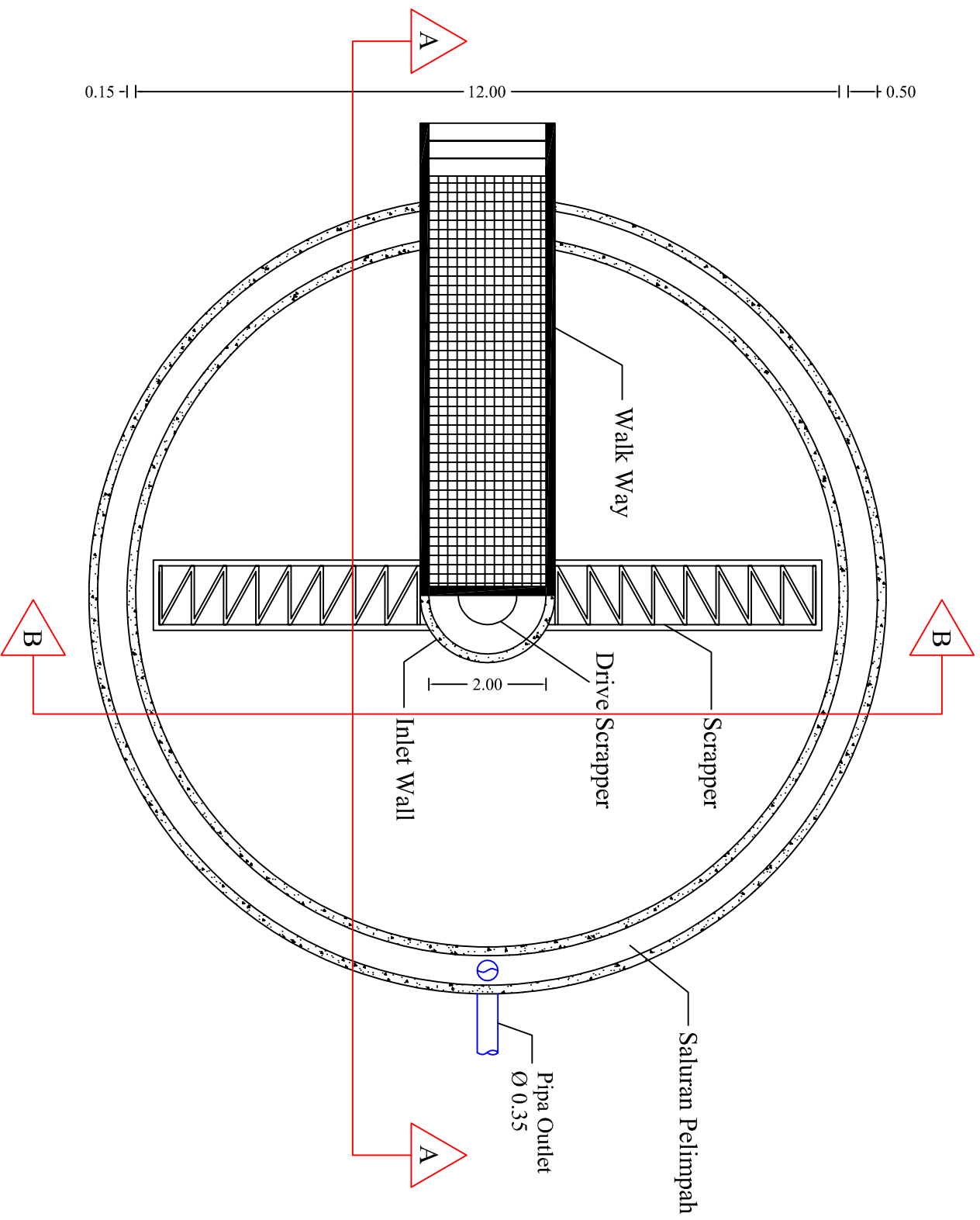
1 : 40

NOMOR GAMBAR

12 (DUA BELAS) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN BAK FLOKULASI  
SKALA 1 : 40



DENAH BAK PENGENDAP I  
SKALA 1 : 100



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JUDUL GAMBAR

DENAH BAK PENGENDAP I

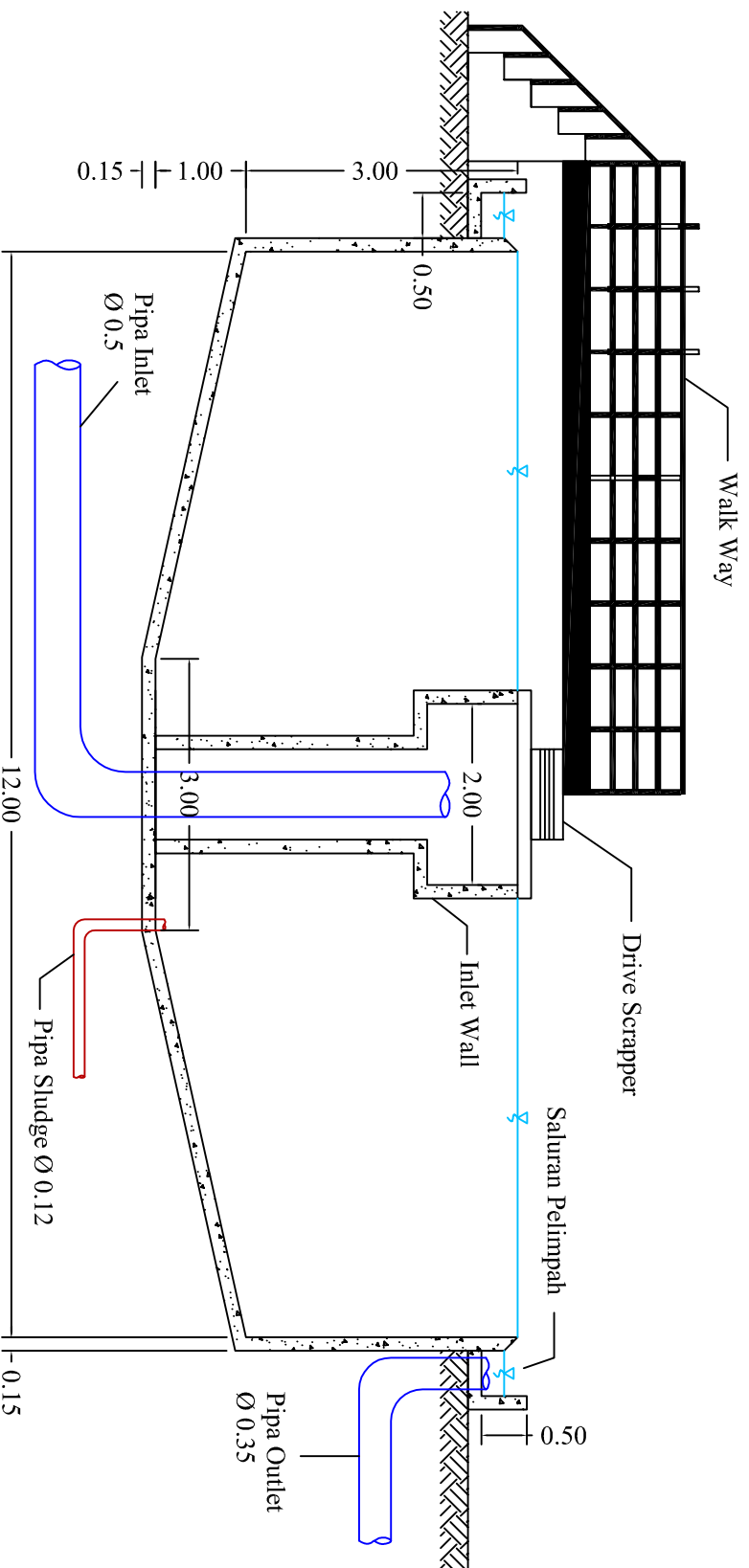
SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 100

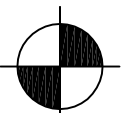
NOMOR GAMBAR

13 (TIGA BELAS) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)





POTONGAN BAK A-A PENGENDAP I  
SKALA 1 : 80



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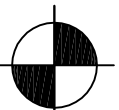
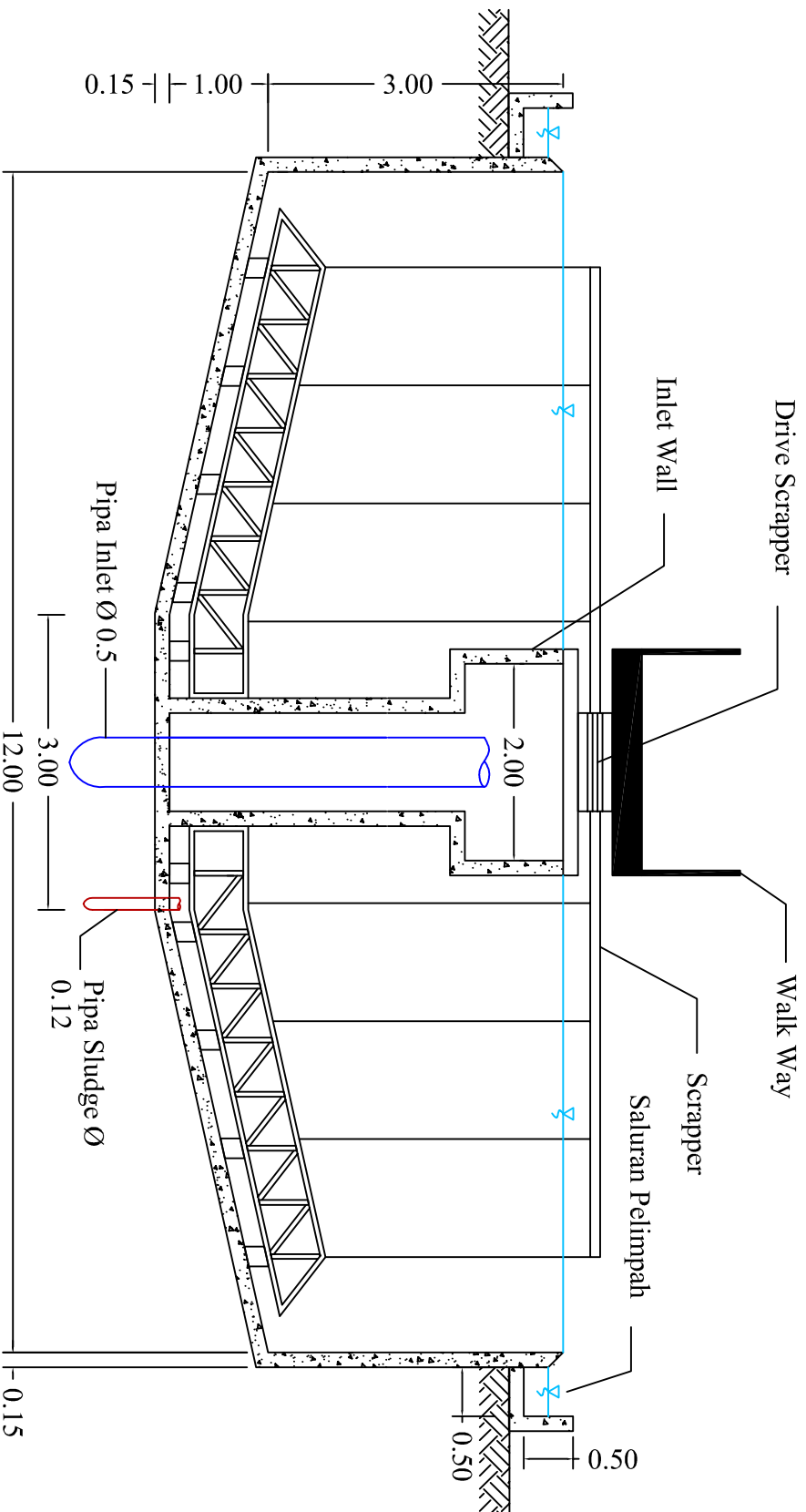
POTONGAN A-A  
BAK PENGENDAP I

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 80

NOMOR GAMBAR

14 (EMPAT BELAS) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN B-B BAK PENGENDAP I

SKALA 1 : 70



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JUDUL GAMBAR

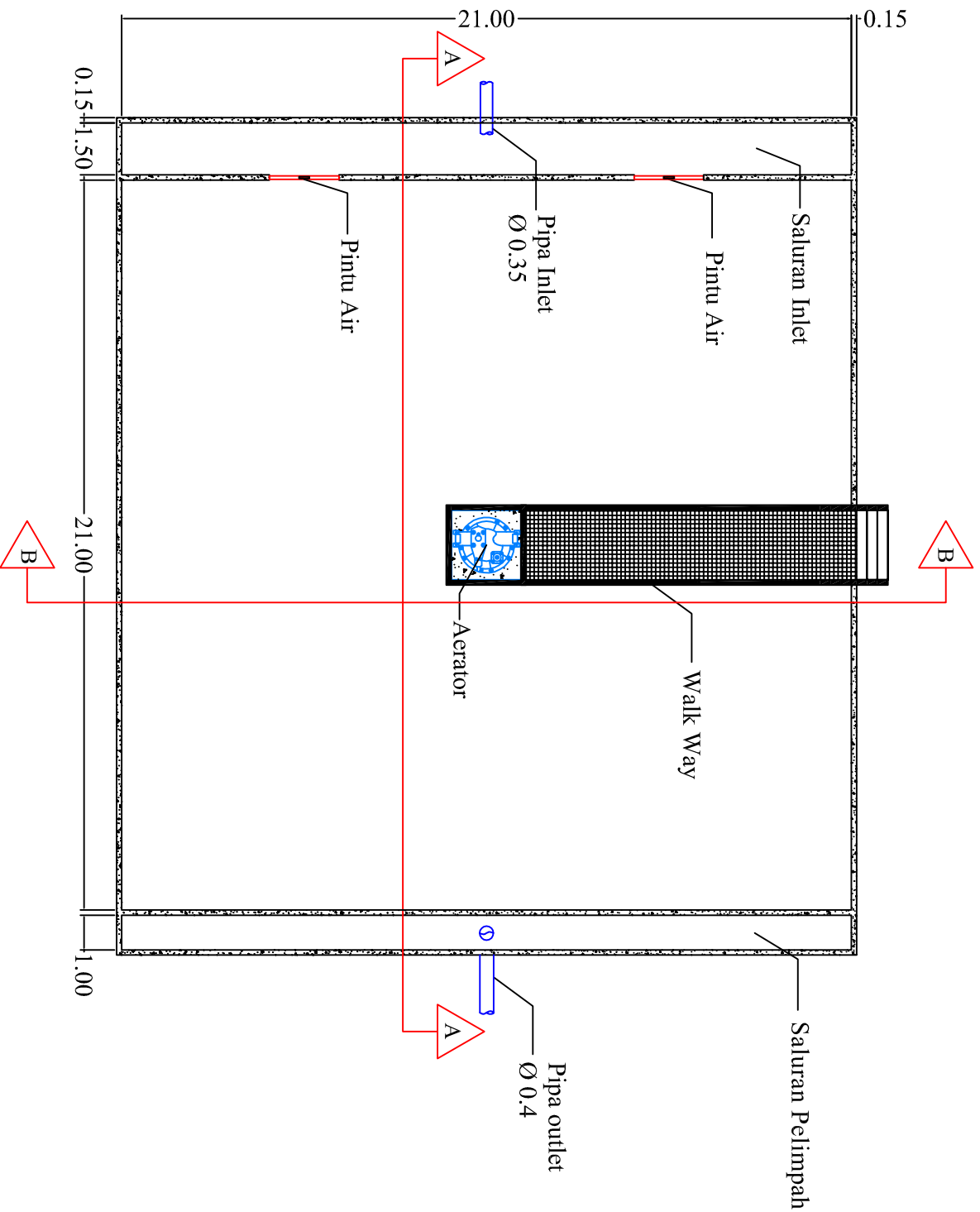
POTONGAN B-B  
BAK PENGENDAP I

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 70

NOMOR GAMBAR

15 (LIMA BELAS) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



DENAH ACTIVATED SLUDGE  
SKALA 1 : 180



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JUDUL GAMBAR

DENAH  
ACTIVATED SLUDGE

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 180

NOMOR GAMBAR

16 (ENAM BELAS) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" JAWA TIMUR

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN

MATA KULIAH TUGAS PERENCANAAN PERENCANAANA BANGUNAN PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

DOSEN I.F. YAYOK SURYO P.,MIS FIRRA ROSARIA/WARI, ST., MT

DOSEN PEMBIMBING AUSSIE AMALIA., S.T., M.Sc

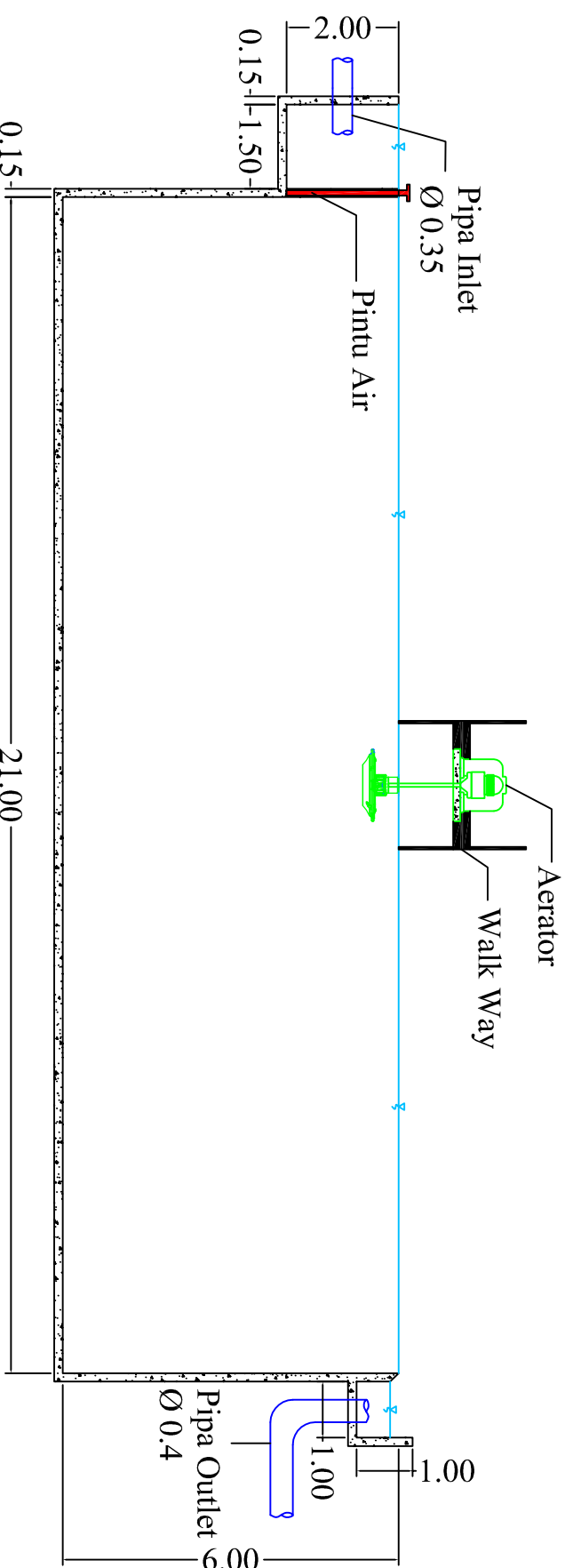
MAHASISWA BINTANG SAKTI SEPTA RAHMATDIEN

NPM 1552010033

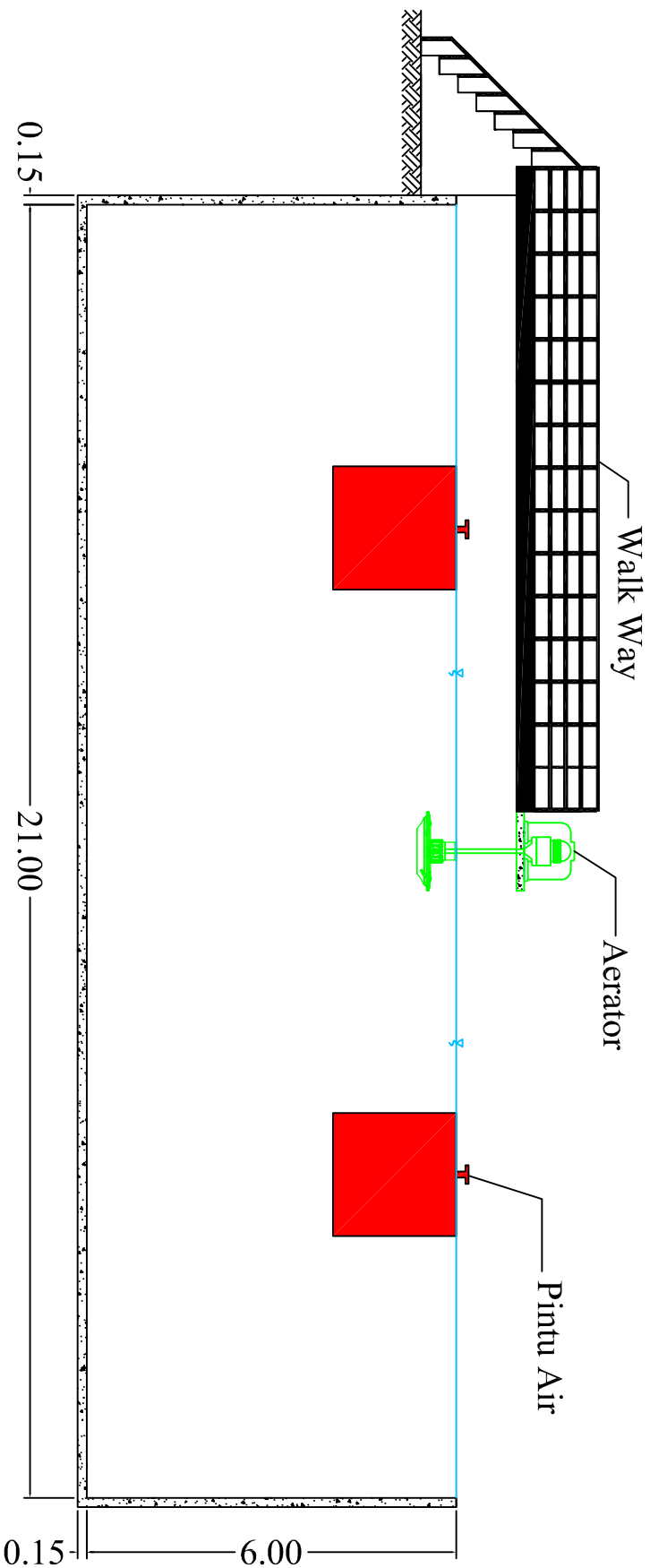
JUDUL GAMBAR POTONGAN A-A ACTIVATED SLUDGE

SKALA GAMBAR 1 : 120

NOMOR GAMBAR 17 (TUJUH BELAS) / 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN A-A ACTIVATED SLUDGE  
SKALA 1 : 120




**POTONGAN B-B ACTIVATED SLUDGE**  
 SKALA 1 : 110



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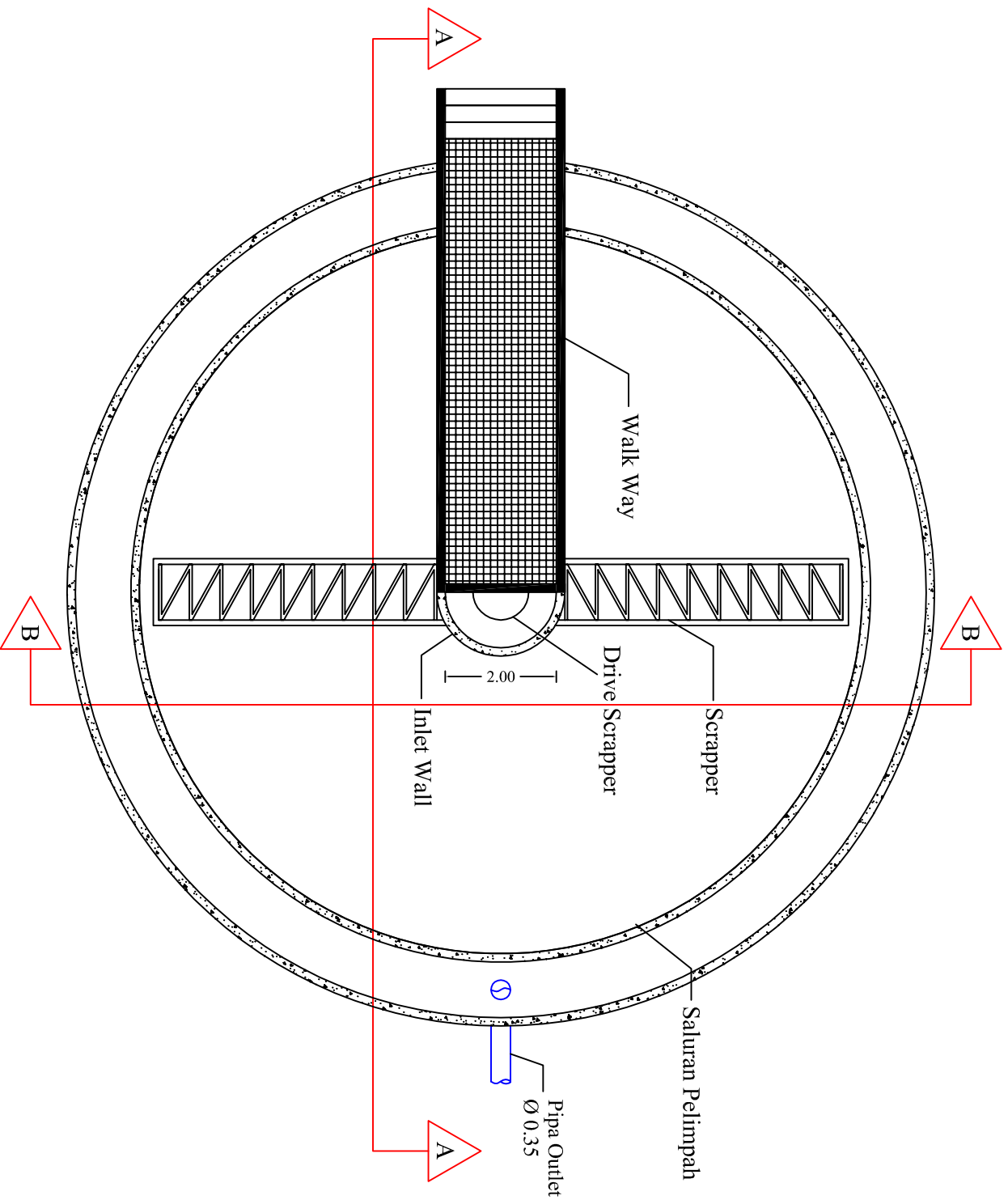
MAHASISWA  
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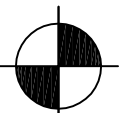
JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN B-B ACTIVATED SLUDGE

SKALA GAMBAR  
1 : 110

NOMOR GAMBAR  
18 (DELAPAN BELAS) / 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



DENAH BAK PENGENDAP II  
SKALA 1 : 110



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JUDUL GAMBAR

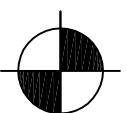
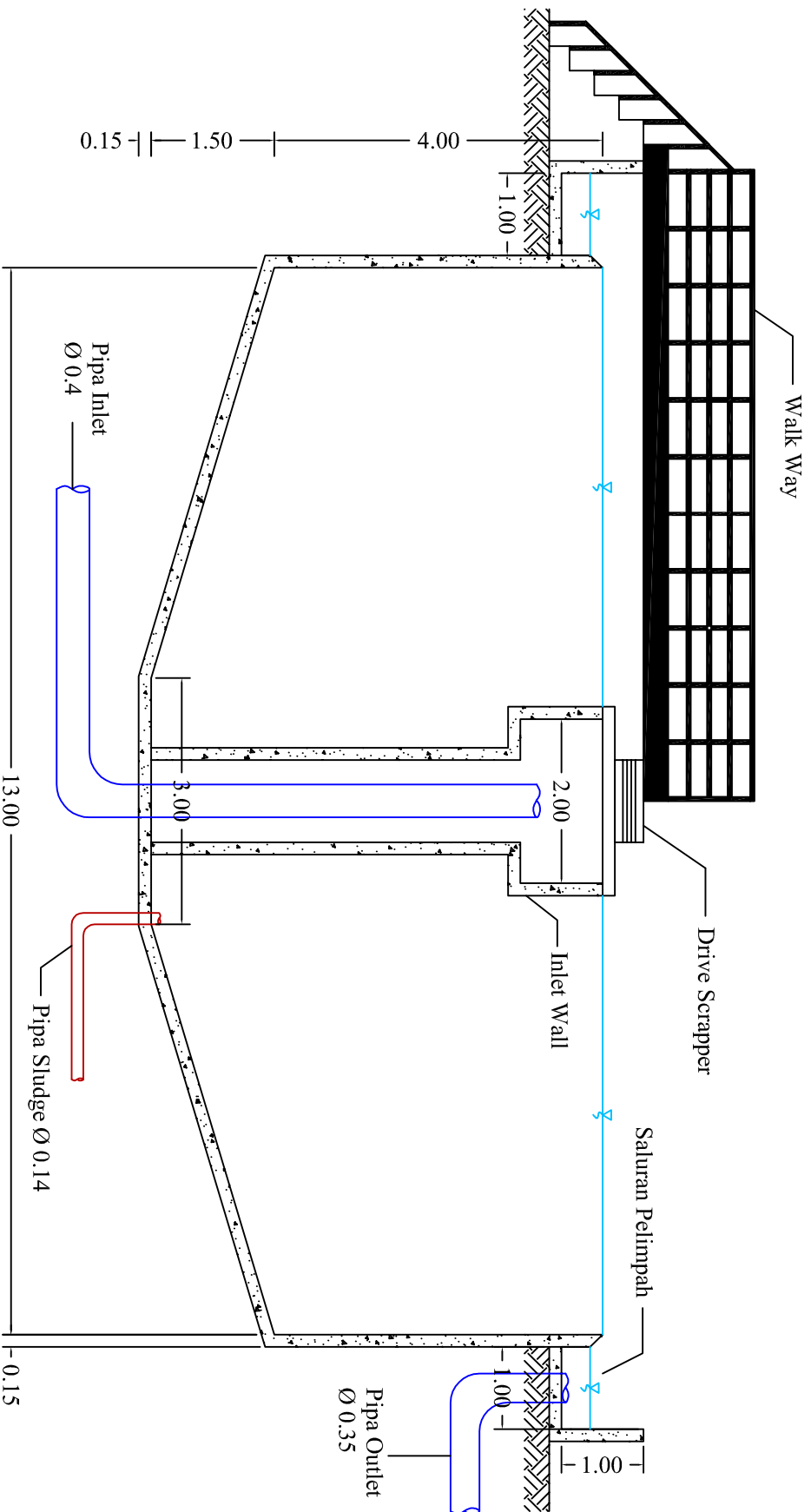
DENAH BAK PENGENDAP II

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 110

NOMOR GAMBAR

19 (SEMILIAN BELAS) / 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN A-A BAK PENGENDAP II  
SKALA 1 : 80



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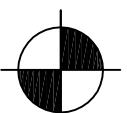
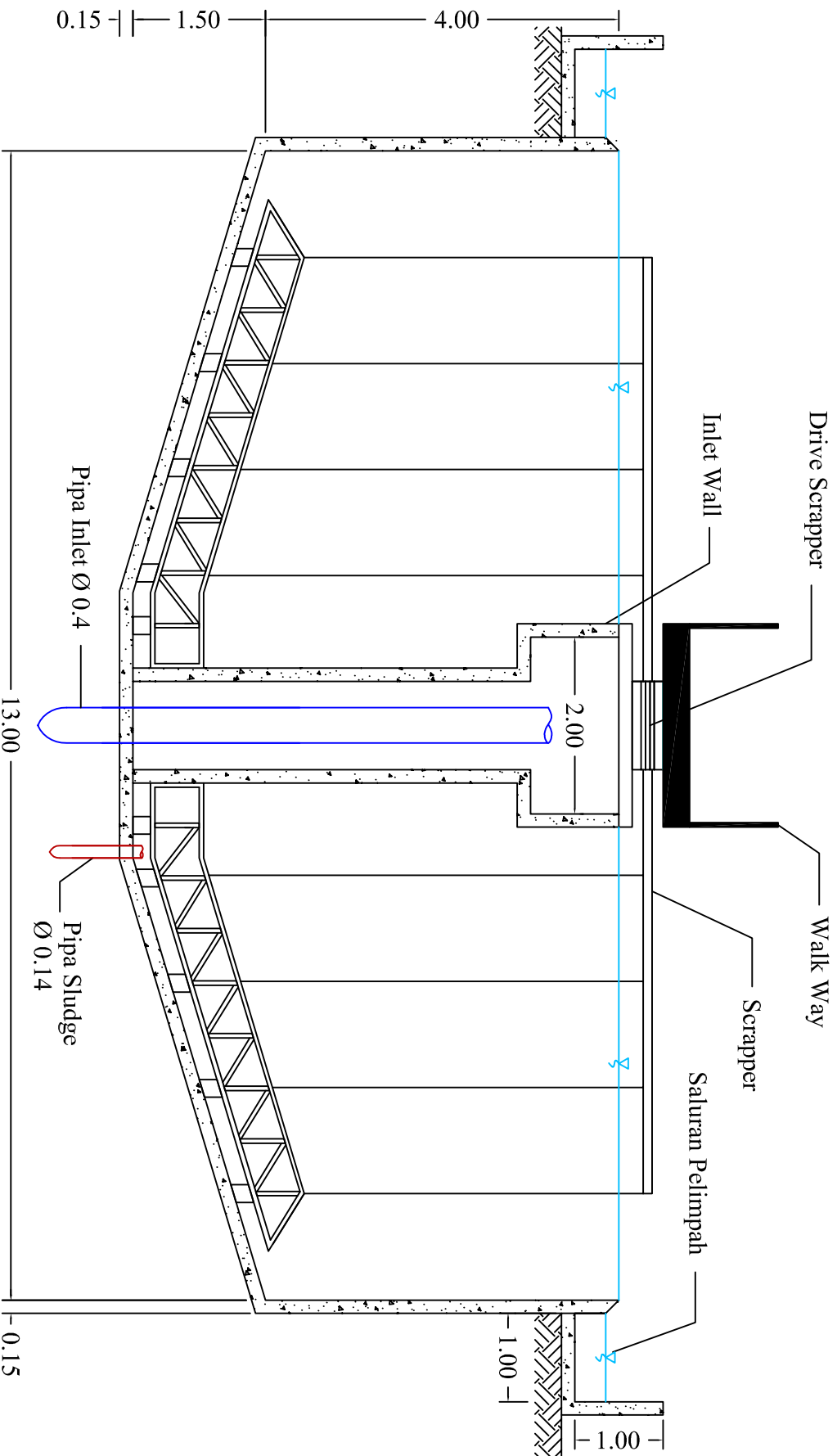
JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN B-B  
BAK PENGENDAP II

SKALA GAMBAR

1 : 80

NOMOR GAMBAR

20 (DUA PULUH) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN B-B BAK PENGENDAP II  
SKALA 1 : 70



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JUDUL GAMBAR  
POTONGAN B-B BAK PENGENDAP II

SKALA GAMBAR  
1 : 70

NOMOR GAMBAR  
21 ( DUA PULUH SATU) / 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)





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PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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JUDUL GAMBAR

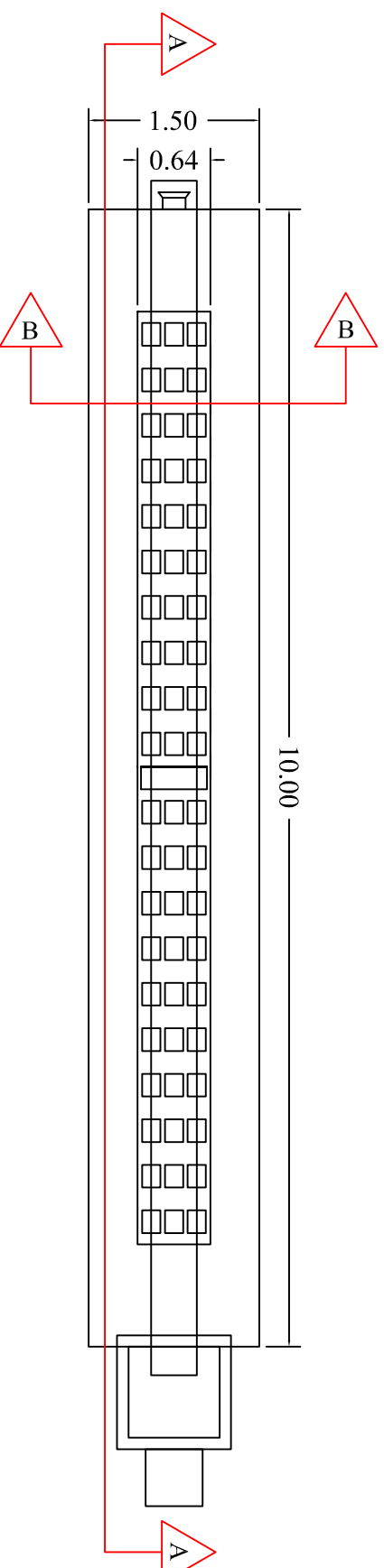
DENAH  
BELT PRESS

SKALA GAMBAR

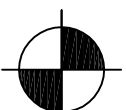
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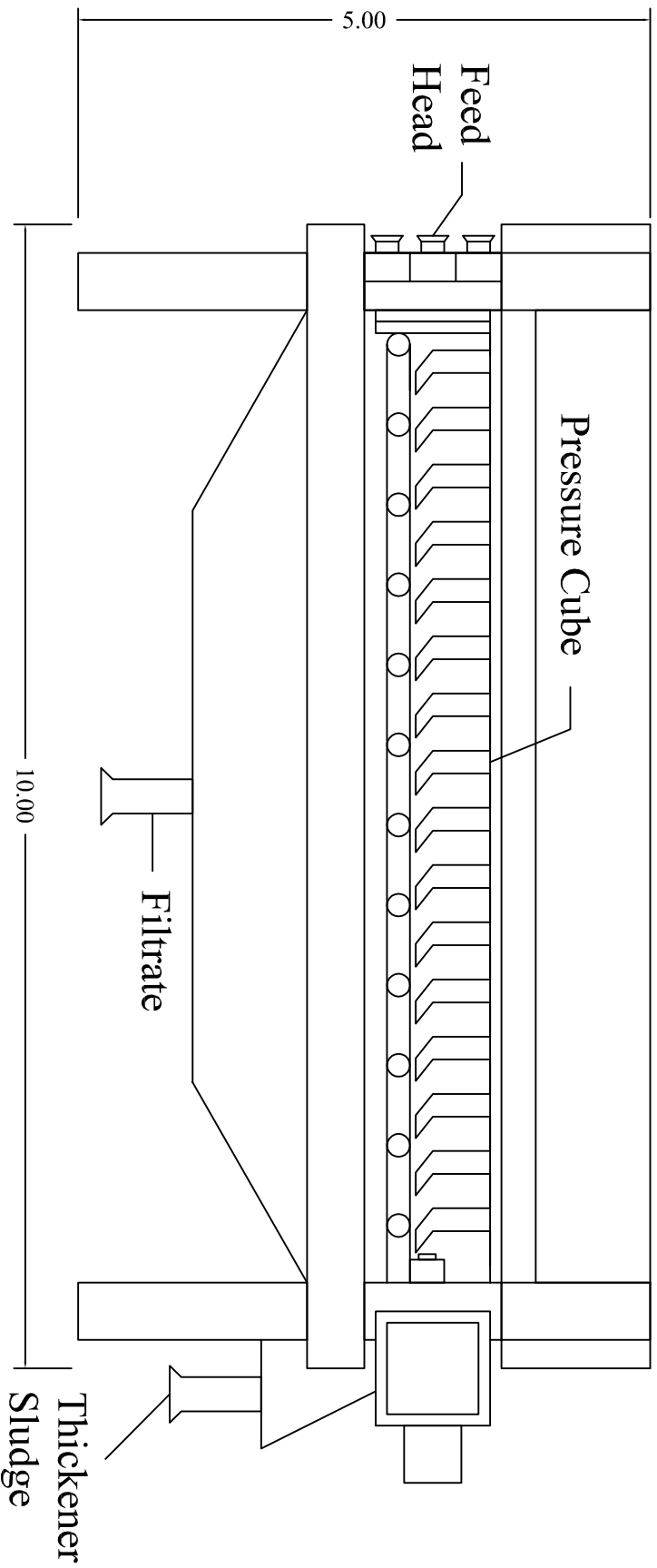
NOMOR GAMBAR

22 (DUA PULUH DUA) /  
24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



DENAH *BELT PRESS*  
SKALA 1 : 60





POTONGAN A-A *BELT PRESS*  
 SKALA 1 : 60



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MAHASISWA

BINTANG SAKTI SEPTA RAHMATDIEN

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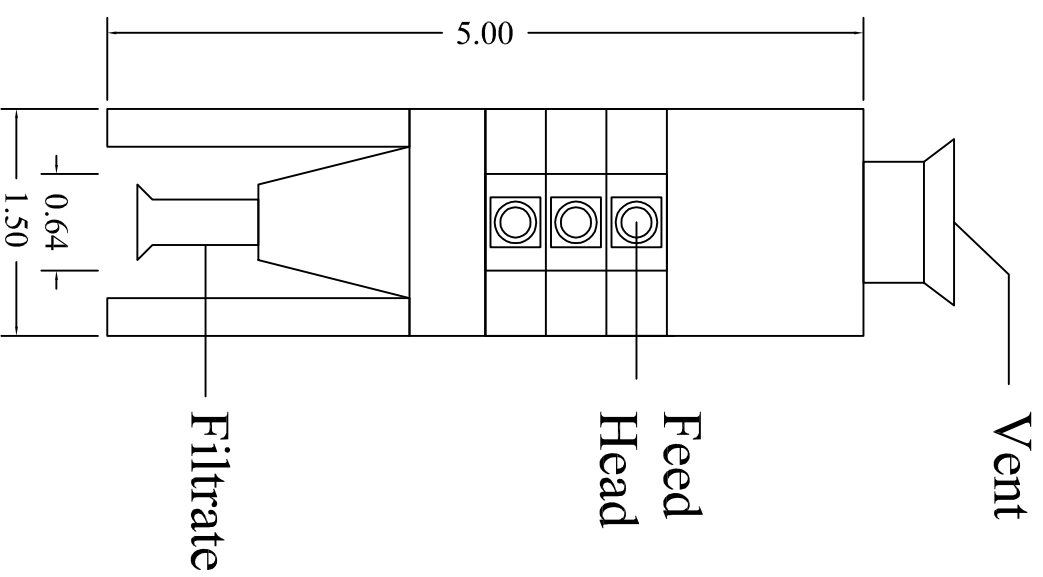
JUDUL GAMBAR  
 POTONGAN A-A  
*BELT PRESS*

SKALA GAMBAR

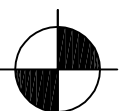
1 : 60

NOMOR GAMBAR

23 (DUA PULUH TIGA) /  
 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)



POTONGAN B-B *BELT PREEES*  
 SKALA 1 : 50



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 PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH

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 RAHMATDIEN

NPM  
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JUDUL GAMBAR  
 POTONGAN B-B  
*BELT PRESS*

SKALA GAMBAR  
 1 : 50

NOMOR GAMBAR

24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT) /  
 24 (DUA PULUH EMPAT)