

BAB V

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESAIN (DED)

5.1 Intake

Pipa Intake

Unit intake digunakan untuk menyadap air baku yang bersumber dari sungai sehingga menggunakan intake berupa *river intake*. debit yang masuk sebesar 5612,5 m³/hari. Berikut data-data yang direncanakan untuk pipa inlet air baku.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

2) Nilai K *gate valve* 6 inch = 0,19

(Sumber : Qasim, S.R., Motley, E.M., dan Zhu, G., 2000, Water Work Engineering : Planning, Design & Operation, Prentice Hall PTR, Texas)

3) Koefisien kekasaran pipa (c) = 130 (menggunakan pipa cast iron)

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

b. Data Perencanaan

1) Direncanakan 2 pipa inlet (1 HWL dan 1 LWL)

2) Debit air masuk (Q) = 5612,6 m³/hari = 0,065 m³/s

3) Panjang pipa (L)

L HWL = 3 m

L LWL = 4 m

4) Ketinggian (H)

Pipa HWL = 3 m

Pipa LWL = 1 m

5) Kecepatan (v) air pipa inlet

HWL = 1 m/s

LWL = 1 m/s

c. Perhitungan

Dipasang 2 pipa inlet untuk kondisi HWL (High Water Level) dan LWL (Low Water Level). Pada saat musim penghujan dan kondisi HWL, kedua pipa

penyadap dioperasikan. Sedangkan pada saat musim kemarau LWL, hanya pipa LWL yang dioperasikan.

1) Debit

$$Q = 5612,6 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2) Luas Penampang pipa inlet (A)

$$A_{HWL} = \frac{Q \text{ pipa inlet}}{v} = \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} = 0,065 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{LWL} = \frac{Q \text{ pipa inlet}}{v} = \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} = 0,065 \text{ m}^2$$

3) Diameter pipa inlet (D)

$$D_{HWL} = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,2877 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{LWL} = \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} = 0,2877 \text{ m}$$

Direncanakan untuk menggunakan pipa *cast iron* di pasaran dengan ukuran:

$$D_{HWL} = 0,3 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ inch}$$

$$D_{LWL} = 0,3 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ inch}$$

4) Cek kecepatan (v)

$$V_{HWL} = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} = \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,3 \text{ m})^2} = 0,92 \text{ m/s} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

$$V_{LWL} = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} = \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,3 \text{ m})^2} = 0,92 \text{ m/s} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

5) Headloss (HF)

Headloss Mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H f_{HWL} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,28 \text{ m}^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H f_{LWL} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times D^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times 0,28 \text{ m}^{2,62}} \right)^{1,85} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss Minor

$$H f_{HWL} = K \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2g}\right) = 0,19 \times \left(\frac{(1,06)^2}{2 \times 9,81}\right) = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$H f_{LWL} = K \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2g}\right) = 0,19 \times \left(\frac{(1,06)^2}{2 \times 9,81}\right) = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

Headloss Total

$$H_{tot \text{ HWL}} = H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor}$$

$$= 0,011 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,021 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{tot \text{ LWL}} = H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor}$$

$$= 0,011 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,021 \text{ m}$$

6) Kemiringan Dasar Pipa Inlet (Slope)

$$S_{HWL} = \frac{H_f}{L}$$
$$= \frac{0,021 \text{ m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 0,007$$

$$S_{LWL} = \frac{H_f}{L}$$
$$= \frac{0,021 \text{ m}}{3 \text{ m}} = 0,007$$

d. Resume

1) Debit air = 0,065 m³/s

2) Jumlah pipa inlet

$$HWL = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$LWL = 1 \text{ buah}$$

3) Ketinggian pipa inlet (H)

$$H_{HWL} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{LWL} = 1 \text{ m}$$

4) Panjang pipa inlet (L)

$$L_{HWL} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{LWL} = 4 \text{ m}$$

5) Diameter pipa inlet (D)

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

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

- 6) Cek kecepatan (v cek)

$$V_{HWL} = 0,92 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{LWL} = 0,92 \text{ m}$$

- 7) *Headloss* sepanjang pipa (H_f)

$$H f_{HWL} = 0,021 \text{ m}$$

$$H f_{LWL} = 0,021 \text{ m}$$

- 8) Slope (S)

$$S_{HWL} = 0,007 \text{ m}$$

$$S_{LWL} = 0,007 \text{ m}$$

5.2 Screen

Sebelum air baku masuk ke dalam sumur pengumpul, air baku terlebih dahulu melewati bar screen. Bar screen berfungsi untuk menyaring sampah dan kotoran lain agar tidak masuk ke dalam unit pengolahan selanjutnya. Adanya kotoran yang tertahan di bar screen akan meningkatkan kehilangan tekanan, sehingga perlu adanya pembersihan. Screen yang digunakan pada perancangan ini menggunakan *coarse screen* dengan pembersihan secara manual.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Kecepatan aliran melewati screen (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
- 2) Lebar kisi (w) = 4 -8 mm
- 3) Jarak antar kisi (b) = 0,025 m – 0,075 m
- 4) Kemiringan screen = 45° – 60°
- 5) Headloss yang diperbolehkan = 150 mm
- 6) Headloss maksimum = 800 mm

(Sumber : Qasim, S.R., Motley, E.M., dan Zhu, G., 2000, *Water Work Engineering : Planning, Design & Operation*, Prentice Hall PTR, Texas)

b. Data Perencanaan

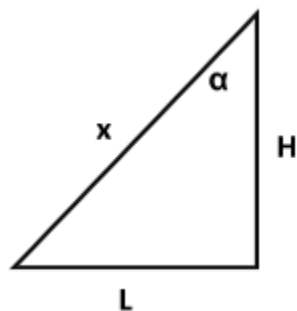
- 1) Jenis Screen yang digunakan adalah coarse screen secara manual
- 2) Debit air baku (Q) = 5612,6 m³/hari = 0,065 m³/s

- 3) Dipasang 2 pipa inlet (1 HWL dan 1 LWL)
- 4) Diameter pipa (D)
 - $D_{HWL} = 0,3 \text{ m}$
 - $D_{LWL} = 0,3 \text{ m}$
- 5) Jumlah bar screen = 2 buah diletakkan di depan pipa sadap
- 6) Kemiringan kisi (θ) = 45°
- 7) Jarak antar kisi (r) = 0,03 m
- 8) Lebar kisi (d) = 5 mm atau 0,005 m
- 9) Factor bentuk kisi (β) = 1,79 (berbentuk lingkaran)
- 10) Diameter kisi = 0,00635

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Tinggi screen (H) = Diameter pipa inlet HWL, LWL
= 0,3 m

- 2) Dimensi *screen*



Jarak screen dengan pipa sadap (L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= H \tan \alpha \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m} \tan 45^\circ \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang sisi (x)} &= \frac{L}{\sin \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,3}{\sin 45} \\
 &= \frac{0,315}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= 0,35 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Jumlah kisi (n)

$$\begin{aligned}
D &= (n \times d) + (n + 1) \times r \\
0,3 \text{ m} &= (n \times 0,005) + (n + 1) \times 0,03 \\
0,3 \text{ m} &= 0,005 n + 0,03 n + 0,03 \text{ m} \\
0,3 - 0,03 \text{ m} &= 0,035 n \\
0,27 \text{ m} &= 0,035 n \\
n &= \frac{0,27}{0,035} \\
n &= 7,7 \rightarrow 8 \text{ kisi}
\end{aligned}$$

4) Kecepatan melalui kisi (v_{kisi})

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \frac{\text{debit aliran}}{\text{luas pipa HWL}} \\
&= \frac{4 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14 \times (0,3)^2} \\
&= 0,92 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}
\end{aligned}$$

5) Area terbuka dari bar screen

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total Lebar kisi (w)} &= n \times d \\
&= 8 \text{ buah} \times 0,005 \text{ m} = 0,04 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Total lebar penampang terbuka

$$\begin{aligned}
W_c &= W_s - (n \times d) \\
&= 0,3 \text{ m} - (8 \times 0,005 \text{ m}) \\
&= 0,3 \text{ m} - 0,04 \text{ m} \\
&= 0,26 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

6) Velocity Head (H_v)

$$\begin{aligned}
H_v &= \frac{V_{\text{kisi}}^2}{2g} \\
&= \frac{0,92^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
&= 0,046 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

7) Headloss melalui screen

$$\begin{aligned}
H_f &= \beta \times \left(\frac{w}{b}\right)^{4/3} \times \frac{(v)^2}{2g} \times \sin \alpha \\
&= 1,79 \times \left(\frac{0,005}{0,26}\right)^{4/3} \times \frac{(0,92)^2}{2 \times 9,81} \times \sin 45^\circ \\
&= 0,00033 \text{ m} = 0,33 \text{ mm (memenuhi } H_f < 150 \text{ mm)}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Panjang sisi miring screen (x) = 0,35 m
- 2) Tinggi screen (H) = 0,3 m
- 3) Jarak screen ke pipa (L) = 0,3 m
- 4) Jarak antar kisi (b) = 0,028 m
- 5) Jumlah kisi (n) = 8 kisi
- 6) Kemiringan screen = 45°

5.3 Sumur Pengumpul

Sumur pengumpul berfungsi untuk mengumpulkan air baku yang berasal dari sungai setelah melewati intake untuk dapat mengantisipasi adanya fluktuasi air. Level air sungai yang fluktuatif dapat mempengaruhi kinerja dari instalasi pengolahan air minum, sehingga dikhawatirkan proses pengolahan tidak dapat berjalan dengan maksimal.

Sumur Pengumpul

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Waktu detensi = 1 – 5 menit
- 2) Tinggi foot valve dari dasar sumur > 0,6 m
- 3) Kecepatan = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
- 4) Konstruksi kedap air dan tebal dinding = 20 cm atau lebih tebal
- 5) Kemiringan dasar sumur = 1 – 2 %
- 6) Memiliki berat yang cukup kuat terhadap tekanan dan gaya yang ada

(Sumber : Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum. (2007). **Petunjuk Praktis Pelaksanaan Prasarana Air Minum Sederhana**)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Direncanakan sumur pengumpul berbentuk persegi
- 2) Debit air baku (Q) = 5612,6 m³/hari = 0,065 m³/s
- 3) Jumlah sumur pengumpul = 1 unit
- 4) Waktu detensi (td) = 5 menit = 300 detik
- 5) Koefisien *manning* (n) = 0,015

6)Tebal dinding = 20 cm = 0,2 m

7)Freeboard (Fb) = 20 % x H

8)Kedalaman Lumpur = 0,5 m

9)Ketinggian pipa inlet

H_{HWL} = 3 m dari dasar tanah

H_{LWL} = 1 m dari dasar tanah

c. Perhitungan

1) Debit sumur (Q) = $\frac{Q \text{ kapasitas produksi}}{\text{bak}}$
= $\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1}$
= 0,065m³/s

2)Volume sumur (V)

V = Q x td
= 0,065 m³/s x 300 detik = 19,5 m³

3)H efektif sumur (H_{ef})

H_{ef} = H_{HWL} + H_{lumpur}
= 3 + 0,5
= 3,5 m

4)Freeboard (Fb)

Fb = 20 % x H_{ef}
= 20 % x 3,5 = 0,7 m

5)H total (H_{tot})

H_{tot} = H_{ef} + Fb
= 3,5 + 0,7 = 4,2 m

6)Luas penampang sumur

A = $\frac{\text{volume}}{H \text{ total}}$
= $\frac{19,5}{4,2} = 4,64 \text{ m}^2$

7)Dimensi sumur pengumpul

L = W

A = L x W

A = L²

$$4,64 \text{ m}^2 = L^2$$

$$L = \sqrt{4,64}$$

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

8) Panjang sisi total

$$\text{Panjang sisi total} = L + \text{Tebal dinding}$$

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

$$= 2,35 \text{ m}$$

d. Resume

1) Debit sumur (Q) = 0,065 m³/detik

2) Volume sumur (V) = 19,5 m³

3) Waktu detensi (td) = 300 detik

4) Panjang sumur (L) = 2,15 m

5) Lebar sumur (W) = 2,15 m

6) Kedalaman total sumur (H_{tot}) = 4,2 m

Pipa Penguras

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

a. Data Perencanaan

1) Debit sumur pengumpul (Q) = 0,065 m³/detik

2) Kedalaman lumpur = 0,5 m

3) Kecepatan aliran (v) = 1 m/detik

4) Waktu detensi = 5 menit = 300 detik

5) Jumlah pipa penguras tiap sumur = 1 buah

b. Perhitungan

1) Debit lumpur

$$Q_{\text{lumpur}} = \frac{1}{3} \times Q \text{ sumur pengumpul}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

2) Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q \text{ lumpur}}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

3)Diameter pipa penguras (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14}} \\
 &= 0,16 \text{ m} = 0,20 \text{ m} \\
 &= 7,8 \text{ inch}
 \end{aligned}$$

4)Cek kecepatan (V_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{cek} &= \frac{Q \text{ lumpur}}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 0,2^2} \\
 &= 0,66 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

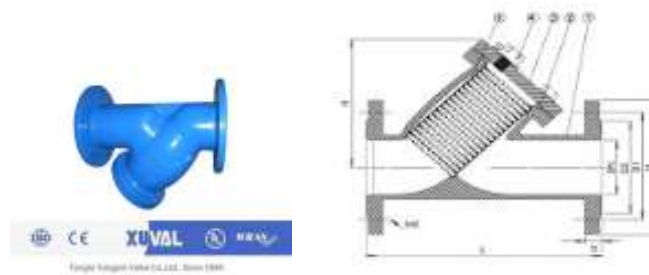
c. Resume pipa penguras

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1)Debit lumpur (Q_{lumpur}) | = 0,021 m ³ /s |
| 2)Luas permukaan (A) | = 0,021 m ² |
| 3)Diameter pipa penguras (D) | = 0,20 m |
| 4)Cek kecepatan (V_{cek}) | = 0,66 m/s |

Strainer

Pada ujung inlet pompa menggunakan strainer untuk menghindari masuknya partikel diskrit atau lumpur yang akan mengganggu kinerja pompa. Menggunakan strainer dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1) Jumlah strainer | = 1 buah |
| 2) Merk strainer | = Xuval |
| 3) Model | = XU009 |
| 4) Ukuran strainer | = 6 inch |



Pompa

Pompa memiliki fungsi yang sangat penting dalam kelancaran proses pengolahan, antara lain dapat menaikkan level muka air ke daerah yang lebih tinggi. Setelah air baku berada di sumur pengumpul, air baku perlu untuk diolah ke unit pengolahan selanjutnya yang letaknya dirancang di atas unit sebelumnya. Untuk itu, agar proses pengolahan dapat berjalan dengan baik, pompa harus direncanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya.

Pada perencanaan ini, pompa yang digunakan yaitu *submersible* yang letaknya di bawah muka air sehingga sumur pengumpul tidak memiliki pipa outlet dan panjang pipa suction = 0.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Head pompa > H statis (H_a) + H_f total
- 2) Nilai konstanta belokan = 0,25
- 3) Nilai konstanta valve = 0,55
- 4) Nilai konstanta pipa Ductile Cast Iron (DCIP) = 130
- 5) Kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s

(Sumber : Al-layla, 1978. Hal 67)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q)
 - = 5612,6 m³/hari
 - = 0,065 m³/detik
 - = 233,8 m³/jam
- 2) Kecepatan = 0,3 – 2,5 m/s → 1 m/s

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas tiap pipa (A)
 - = $\frac{Q}{V}$
 - = $\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{1 \text{ m/s}}$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{Diameter pipa (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4(0,108 \text{ m}^2)}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,28 \text{ m} = 0,3 \text{ m} \\ &= 12 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{Cek kecepatan (v)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{3,14 \times (0,3)^2} \\ &= 0,92 \text{ m/s (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

4) Headloss pompa

Head statis = H sumur pengumpul - batas inlet pompa ke dasar saluran pengumpul

$$= 4,2 - 1$$

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

L pipa discharge = 5 m

L suction = 0 m (karena menggunakan pompa submersible)

- Hf Mayor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Discharge} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times c \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,2785 \times 130 \times (0,28)^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 5 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,004 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Suction} &= \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times c \times D^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065}{0,2785 \times 130 \times (0,28)^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 0 \text{ m} \\ &= 0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf total mayor = Hf Discharge + Hf Suction

$$= 0,004 \text{ m}$$

- Hf Minor

$$\text{Hf Suction dan Discharge} = \frac{v^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

Hf Gate Valve

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

$$= 1 \times 0,55 \times \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 0,028 \text{ m}$$

Hf Elbow

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

$$= 2 \times 0,9 \times \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 0,091 \text{ m}$$

Hf total minor = Hf Suction and Discharge + Hf gate valve + Hf elbow

$$= 0,05 \text{ m} + 0,028 \text{ m} + 0,091 \text{ m}$$

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

- Headloss total

$$\text{Hf total} = \text{Hf Total Mayor} + \text{Hf Total Minor} + \text{Head Statis}$$

$$= 0,004 \text{ m} + 0,169 \text{ m} + 3,2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,373 \text{ m}$$

Didapatkan Q sebesar 233,8 m³/jam dengan head total sebesar 3,373 m, sehingga direncanakan menggunakan pompa submersible Groundfos NKE 125-200/219 BA2F2AESBAQENW3 dengan kriteria :

$$Q = 233,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Head pompa} = 12 \text{ m}$$

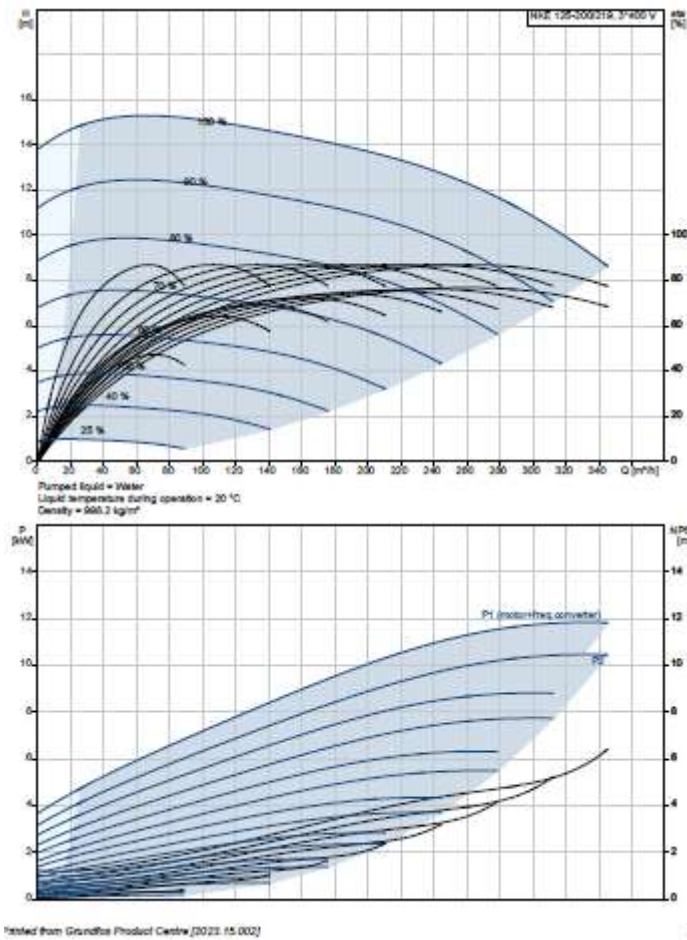
$$\text{Head pompa} > \text{Hstatis} + \text{Hf total}$$

$$12 > 3,373 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa} = 11 \text{ inch} = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Suhu maksimal} = 40^\circ$$

$$\text{Daya pompa maksimal} = 11 \text{ kW}$$



Description	Value
General information:	
Product name:	NKE 125-200/219 BA2F2AESBAQENW3
Product No:	On request
EAN number:	On request
Technical:	
Pump speed on which pump data are based:	1460 rpm
Rated flow:	257.8 m³/h
Pump with motor (Yes/No):	Y
Rated head:	12.05 m
Actual impeller diameter:	219 mm
Nominal impeller diameter:	200
Shaft diameter:	32 mm
Code for shaft seal:	BAQE
Mechanical seal type:	Single
Curve tolerance:	ISO9906:2012 3B2
Pump version:	A2
Bearing design:	Standard
Materials:	
Pump housing:	Cast iron
Pump housing:	EN-GJL-250
Pump housing:	ASTM class 35
Wear ring:	Brass
Impeller:	Cast iron
Impeller:	EN-GJL-200
Impeller:	ASTM class 30
Internal pump house coating:	CED
Material code:	A
Code for rubber:	E
Shaft:	Stainless steel
Shaft:	EN 1.4301
Shaft:	AISI 304
Installation:	
Range of ambient temperature:	-20 .. 40 °C
Maximum operating pressure:	16 bar
Pipe connection standard:	EN 1092-2
Type of inlet connection:	DIN
Type of outlet connection:	DIN
Size of inlet connection:	DN 150
Size of outlet connection:	DN 125
Pressure rating for connection:	PN 16
Coupling type:	Flexible w/spacer
Base frame design:	EN/ISO
Code for base frame:	7
Grouting (Yes/No):	N
Connect code:	F
Liquid:	

d. Resume

- 1) Diameter pipa = 8 inch = 0,2 m
- 2) Luas penampang pipa (A) = 0,065 m²
- 3) Headloss total = 3,373 m
- 4) Head pompa = 12 m > 3,373 m (memenuhi)

5.4 Prasedimentasi

Zona Inlet

Zona Inlet berfungsi untuk membawa aliran air dari sumur pengumpul. Zona inlet ini berupa pipa discharge dari pompa submersible sumur pengumpul dengan diameter 0,2 m

Zona Transisi

Zona transisi merupakan zona untuk membuat aliran air menjadi laminar yang bersumber dari zona inlet sebelum masuk ke zona settling

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Kecepatan (v) = 0,3 – 0,6 m/s

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, **Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th edition hal 316**)

2) Slope = 1 – 2 %

3) Freeboard = 5% - 30%

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

4) Koefisien manning beton = 0,013

5) Percepatan gravitasi = 9,81 m/s²

6) Viskositas kinematik = 8,746 x 10⁻⁶ m/s

b. Data perencanaan

1) Debit (Q) = 0,065 m³/s

2) Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 m/s

3) Panjang zona (L) = Jarak antara Perforated baffle dengan inlet
= 2 m

4) Lebar zona (W) = lebar bak prasedimentasi
= 5,7 m

5) Tinggi zona (H) = Tinggi bak prasedimentasi
= 3 m

6) Freeboard = 20% H

7) Waktu detensi (td) = 30 s

c. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \text{ Luas penampang zona (A)} &= \left(\frac{Q}{v}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}}\right) \\
&= 0,108 \text{ m}^2 \\
2) \text{ Freeboard} &= 20\% \times H \\
&= 20\% \times 3\text{m} \\
&= 0,6 \text{ m} \\
3) \text{ H total} &= H \text{ bak} + \text{freeboard} \\
&= 3 \text{ m} + 0,6 \text{ m} \\
&= 3,6 \text{ m} \\
4) \text{ Jari-jari hidrolis (R)} &= \frac{w \times H}{w + 2H} \\
&= \frac{5,7 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{5,7 \text{ m} + 2(3\text{m})} \\
&= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
5) \text{ Slope (S)} &= \left(\frac{n \times Q}{A \times R^{2/3}}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,108 \times 0,5^{2/3}}\right) \\
&= 0,00793 \text{ m/m} \\
6) \text{ Vh} &= \frac{L}{td} \\
&= \frac{2 \text{ m}}{30 \text{ detik}} \\
&= 0,06 \text{ m/s} \\
7) \text{ Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)} &= \frac{Vh \times R}{\text{viskositas konematik}} \\
&= \frac{0,06 \text{ m/s} \times 0,98 \text{ m}}{8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}} \\
&= 6723,07 \text{ (Tidak memenuhi Nre} < 2000)
\end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \text{ Debit (Q)} &= 0,065 \text{ m/s} \\
2) \text{ H total} &= 3,6 \text{ m} \\
3) \text{ Jari-Jari hidrolis} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
4) \text{ Slope} &= 0,00793 \text{ m/m} \\
\text{Nre} &= 6723,07 \text{ (Tidak memenuhi Nre} < 2000)
\end{aligned}$$

Zona Pengendapan (Settling Zone)

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Waktu detensi (T_d) = 1,5 – 2,5 jam
(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy. **Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse, 4th Edition, pages 398**)
- 2) Weir loading rate = 0,8 – 2,5 m³/m. jam
(Sumber : SNI 6774-2008 tentang tata cara perencanaan unit paket instalasi pengolahan air)
- 3) Kemiringan dasar bak = 1 – 2 %
(Sumber : Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 1996. **Unit Operations and Process in Environmental Engineering Second Edition, hal 224**)
- 4) N_{re} (Laminer) = <2000
- 5) N_{fr} = > 10⁻⁵
- 6) Kedalaman ruang pengendapan = 1 – 3 m
- 7) Koefisien manning beton terbuka = 0,011 – 0,020
(Sumber : EPA - Storm Water Management Model User's Manual Version 5.0, pages 165)
- 8) Kinematic viskositas 28°C = 8,394 x 10⁻⁷ m/s
= 0,0000008394 m/s
- 9) Viskositas absolut 28°C = 8,363 x 10⁻⁴N.s/m²
- 10) Massa jenis sludge = 2650 Kg/m³
- 11) Massa jenis air = 996 Kg/m³
(Sumber : Reynolds, Tom D. & Paul A. Richads (1996). **Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering Second Edition. Hal 762**)
- 12) Kontrol pengerusan (Scouring) = a. $\beta = 0,02 – 0,12$
b. $\alpha = 0,03$
(Sumber : Huisman, L. 1977. **Sedimentation and Flotation Mechanical Filtration. Delft University of Technology Delft, hal. 57**)
- 13) Specific gravity sludge (S_g) = 2,65
- 14) Kecepatan Horizontal (v_h) = > kecepatan pengerusan

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

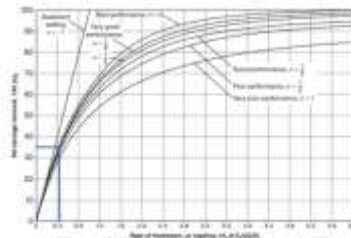
b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Jumlah unit prasedimentasi = 1 unit
- 3) Good performance = 1/3
- 4) Persentase removal = 80%
- 5) Diameter partikel diskrit = 2,5 x 10⁻⁵ m → 0,000025 m
= 0,0025 cm → 2,5 x 10⁻³ cm
- 6) Kemiringan dasar bak (Slope) = 2 %
- 7) Tinggi bak (H) = 2 m
- 8) β = 0,11
- 9) α = 0,03
- 10) $\frac{t}{td} = \frac{V_0}{(Q/A)}$

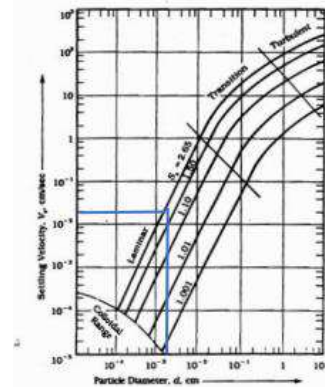
c. Perhitungan

- 1) $t/td = V_0/(Q/A)$

Didapatkan dari grafik berikut, dengan melihat hubungan persen removal (70%) dengan good performance (n = 1/3). Maka didapatkan nilai sebesar 1,5.



- 2) Kecepatan pengendapan (vs)



Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

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

$$S_g = 2,65$$

$$V_s = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s} \rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\frac{t}{td} = \frac{V_o}{\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right)}$$

$$V_o = \frac{t}{td} \times \frac{Q}{A}$$

(Sumber: Shammas N. K., Wang L. K., 2016. Water Engineering: Hydraulics, Distribution and treatment. 1st Edition. Halaman 449)

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

$$V_o = \frac{t}{td} \times V_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_o &= 0,5 \times (5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s}) \\ &= 2,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s} \\ &= 2,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \\ &= 0,00025 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

3) Luas zona pengendapan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{Q \times \left(\frac{t}{td}\right)}{v_o} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,5}{0,00025 \text{ m/s}} \right) \\ &= 130 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

4) Dimensi zona settling

Direncanakan $L : W \rightarrow 4 : 1$

$$A = L \times W$$

$$130 \text{ m}^2 = 4W^2$$

$$W^2 = 32,5$$

$$W = 5,7 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 4W$$

$$= 22,8 \text{ m}$$

5) Tinggi zona settling

$$H_{\text{tot}} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_b &= 20 \% \times H_{\text{tot}} \\
 &= 20 \% \times 3 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Waktu detensi (Td)

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_d &= \frac{A \times H}{Q} \\
 &= \frac{130 \text{ m}^2 \times 3}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\
 &= 6000 \text{ s} \\
 &= 1,6 \text{ jam (memenuhi 1,5 – 2,5 jam)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Kecepatan horizontal partikel (Vh)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_h &= \frac{Q}{(W \times H)} \\
 &= \frac{0,065}{(5,7 \times 3)} \\
 &= 0,003801 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

8) Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{(W \times H)}{(W + 2H)} \\
 &= \frac{(5,7 \times 3)}{(5,7 + 2(3))} \\
 &= 1,46 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

9) Slope zona settling (s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 2\% \times L \\
 &= 0,456 \text{ m/m} \\
 &= 4,56 \text{ cm/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

10) Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= V_h \times \frac{R}{\rho} \\
 &= 0,003801 \times \frac{1,46}{0,00000008394} \\
 &= 66112,22 \text{ (Tidak Memenuhi, } N_{Re} < 2000)
 \end{aligned}$$

11) Cek bilangan Froud (NFr)

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Fr} &= \frac{0,003801^2}{9,81 \times 1,46} \\
 &= 1,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (Tidak Memenuhi, } N_{Fr} > 10^{-5})
 \end{aligned}$$

12) Cek kecepatan

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sc} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (\rho_{\text{sludge}} - \rho_{\text{air}}) \times N_{Fr}}{\alpha \times \rho_{\text{air}}}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,11 \times 9,81 \times (2650 - 996) \times 1,0 \times 10^{-6}}{0,03 \times 996}} \\ &= 0,02186 \text{ (Memenuhi } 0,02186 > V_h) \end{aligned}$$

Nilai Nre sudah memenuhi namun nilai NFr masih belum memenuhi standar maka pada bangunan prasedimentasi direncanakan menggunakan perforated baffle untuk membuat aliran menjadi laminer dan memaksimalkan pengendapan partikel. Peletakan perforated baffle berada di antara zona inlet dan zona settling.

d. Resume

- 1) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s) = $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s} \rightarrow 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm/s}$
- 2) Diameter partikel = $2,5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} \rightarrow 2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$
- 3) Kecepatan partikel (V_o) = $0,00025 \text{ m/s}$
- 4) Luas zona pengendapan = 130 m^2
- 5) Panjang bak = $22,8 \text{ m}$
- 6) Lebar = $5,7 \text{ m}$
- 7) Tinggi bak = 3 m
- 8) Waktu detensi = $1,6 \text{ jam}$ (memenuhi $1,5 - 2,5 \text{ jam}$)
- 9) Kecepatan horizontal (V_h) = $0,003801 \text{ m/s}$
- 10) Jari-Jari hidrolis = $1,46 \text{ m}$
- 11) Bilangan Reynold (NRe) $66112,22 > 2000$ (tidak memenuhi) bilangan Freud (Nfr) $1,0 \times 10^{-6} > 10^{-5}$ (tidak memenuhi) maka menggunakan perforated baffle
- 12) Kecepatan pengurasan (V_{scouring}) = $0,02186 \text{ m/s} > 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$ $V_{sc} > V_h$ (tidak terjadi penggerusan)
- 13) Kemiringan dasar bak = $0,6 \text{ m}$

Perforated Baffle

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Lebar PB = lebar bak prasedimentasi = 5,7 m
- 2) Tinggi PB = tinggi bak prasedimentasi = 3 m
- 3) Diameter lubang = 0,1 m = 10 cm
- 4) Kecepatan melalui lubang = 0,3 m/s
- 5) Jarak PB dengan inlet = 2 m
- 6) Koefisiensi kontraksi (c) = 0,5
- 7) Jumlah PB = jumlah unit prasedimentasi 1 unit

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Debit (Q)
$$= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah bak}}$$
$$= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1}$$
$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$
- 2) Luas PB (A)
$$= L \times H$$
$$= 5,7 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$$
$$= 17,1 \text{ m}^2$$
- 3) Luas tiap lubang (A1)
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$
$$= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,1)^2$$
$$= 0,007 \text{ m}^2$$
- 4) Q tiap lubang (Q1)
$$= v \times A1$$
$$= 0,3 \times 0,061$$
$$= 0,0183 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$
- 5) Luas lubang total (A2)
$$= \frac{Q}{(c \times v)}$$
$$= \frac{0,065}{(0,5 \times 0,3)}$$
$$= 0,43 \text{ m}^2$$
- 6) Jumlah lubang (n)
$$= \frac{A2}{A1}$$
$$= \frac{0,43 \text{ m}^2}{0,007 \text{ m}^2}$$
$$= 61,4 = 62 \text{ lubang}$$

Direncanakan lubang sebanyak 4 baris lubang dan tiap baris direncanakan sebanyak 16 baris lubang. Maka lubang berjumlah 64 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \text{ Jarak horizontal (Sh)} &= \frac{\text{lebar PB} - (\text{lubang} \times d)}{\text{jumlah lubang horizontal} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{5,7 \text{ m} - (4 \times 0,1)}{4 \text{ lubang} + 1} \\
 &= 1,06 \text{ m} \\
 2) \text{ Jarak vertical (Sv)} &= \frac{\text{tinggi PB (lubang bertikal} \times d)}{\text{jumlah lubang vertikal} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{3 \text{ m} - (16 \times 0,1)}{16 \text{ lubang} + 1} \\
 &= 0,08 \text{ m} \\
 3) \text{ Jari-jari hidrolis (R)} &= \frac{1}{4} \times D \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,1 \\
 &= 0,025 \text{ m} \\
 4) \text{ Kecepatan horizontal (vh)} &= \frac{Q}{W \times H} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{5,7 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}} \\
 &= 0,003801 \text{ m/s} \\
 5) \text{ Cek bilangan Reynold (NRe)} &= \frac{(Vh \times R)}{\vartheta} \\
 &= \frac{(0,003801 \times 0,07)}{0,000008394} \\
 &= 316,97 \text{ (memenuhi, NRe} < 2000) \\
 6) \text{ Cek NFr} &= \frac{Vh^2}{g \times R} \\
 &= \frac{0,003801^2}{9,81 \times 0,07} \\
 &= 2,1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (memenuhi, NFr} < 10^{-5}) \\
 7) \text{ Headloss melalui PB (Hf)} &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= \frac{0,3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,004587 \text{ m} \\
 8) \text{ Cek kecepatan penggerusan (Vsc)} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (\rho \text{ sludge} - \rho \text{ air}) \times \text{NFr}}{\alpha \times \rho \text{ air}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,11 \times 9,81 \times (2650 - 996) \times 2,1 \times 10^{-5}}{0,03 \times 996}}$$

= 0,1001 (memenuhi, $V_{sc} > V_h$)

c. Resume

- 1) Panjang bak = 22,8 m
- 2) Lebar bak = 5,7 m
- 3) Tinggi bak = 3 m
- 4) Kemiringan dasar bak = 0,6 m
- 5) Lebar PB = 5,7 m
- 6) Tinggi PB = 3 m
- 7) Lubang PB
 - Horizontal = 4 baris lubang
 - Vertical = 16 baris lubang
 - Total = 64 lubang
- 8) Jarak PB
 - Horizontal = 1,06 m
 - Vertical = 0,08 m

Zona Lumpur (Zona Sludge)

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Massa jenis air 28° C = 996 Kg/m³
- 2) Massa Jenis Sludge = 2650 Kg/ m³
(Sumber : Reynold. 1996. Unit Operations and process 2nd Hal. 762)
- 3) Dimensi Zona Sludge = Limas Terpancung
(Sumber : Chow, Ven Te. 1959. Open Channel Hydraulics, hal 159.
New York, USA: Mc. Graw-Hill Book company, Inc)
- 4) *Specific Solid (Ss)* = 1,4
(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4 th edition, Hal 1456)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit air (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Periode pengurasan = 3 hari → 259.200 detik

- 3) Persen removal TSS = 70%
- 4) Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- 5) Kadar SS kering dalam lumpur = 5%
- 6) Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit = 90% konsentrasi polutan
- 7) Konsentrasi polutan = 166 mg/L
- 8) Kecepatan pipa penguras (v) = 1 m/s
- 9) Waktu pengurasan pipa penguras = 300 detik

c. Perhitungan

Sludge

- 1) Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit = 90% x konsentrasi polutan
= 90% x 166 mg/L
= 149,4 mg/L
- 2) Sludge teremoval (TSS) = 70% x Konsentrasi diskrit dan grit
= 70% x 149,4 mg/L
= 104,58 mg/L
- 3) Sludge yang lolos = Konsentrasi diskrit & grit – sludge teremoval
= 149,4 mg/L - 104,58 mg/L
= 44,28 mg/L
- 4) Berat lumpur terendapkan = Q x TSS yang teremoval
= 0,065 m³/s x 104,58 Kg/m³ x $\frac{86400}{1000}$
= 587,32 Kg/Hari
- 5) Berat air (Ww) = $\left(\frac{\text{kadar air dalam lumpur}}{\text{kadar padatan dalam lumpur}}\right) \times W_s$
= $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right) \times 587,32 \text{ Kg/hari}$
= 11.045 Kg/hari
- 6) Berat jenis lumpur (ρ_s) = (Ss x 5%) + (Ww x 95%)
= (2650 x 5%) + (996 x 95%)
= 1078,7 Kg/m³

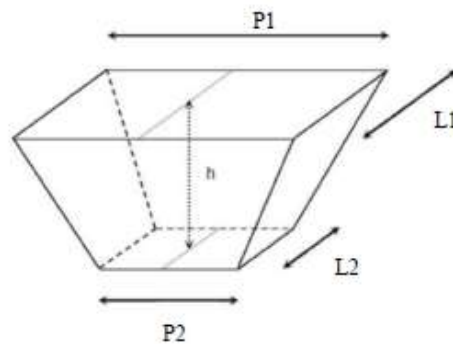
Ruang lumpur

- 1) Volume ruang lumpur = $\left(\frac{\text{berat lumpur} + \text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis lumpur}}\right)$

$$= \left(\frac{587,32 + 11.045}{1078,7} \right)$$

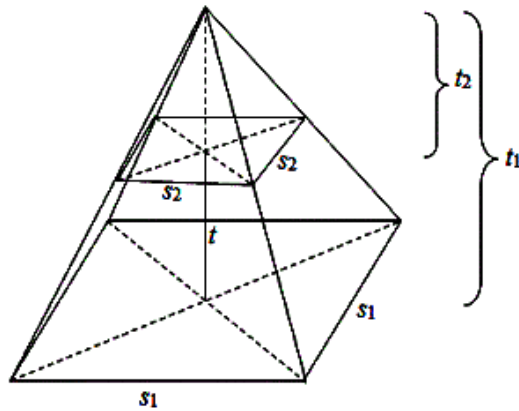
$$= 10,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

- 2) Volume ruang lumpur 1 x pengurasan = $10,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 3 \text{ hari} = 32,34 \text{ m}^3$
- 3) Dimensi ruang lumpur = Direncanakan ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpotong dengan alas dan atap berbentuk persegi sehingga, $P1 = L1$ dan $P2 = L2$. Direncanakan $P1 : P2 = 2 : 1$.



- P1 = lebar bak zona settling
= 5,7 m
- L1 = P1
= 5,7 m
- P2 = $\frac{P1}{2}$
= $\frac{5,7}{2}$
= 2,85 m
- L2 = P2
- A1 = P1 x L1
= 5,7 m x 5,7 m
= 32,49 m
- A2 = P2 x L2
= 2,85 m x 2,85 m
= 8,1 m

4) Tinggi zona lumpur



$$\begin{aligned}
 h \text{ zona lumpur} &= t \text{ limas} \\
 V \text{ limas} &= \frac{1}{3} t \times (A1 + A2 + \sqrt{A1 \times A2}) \\
 h &= \frac{3V}{(A1 + (\sqrt{A1 \times A2} + A2))} \\
 &= \frac{3 \times 37,33}{(32,49 + 8,1 + (\sqrt{32,49 + 8,1}))} \\
 &= 2,38 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Penguras

1) Debit lumpur di pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{periode pengurasan (detik)}} \\
 &= \frac{32,34 \text{ m}^3}{259400 \text{ s}} \\
 &= 0,0001246 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Debit tiap pengurasan (Qp)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Qp &= \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{periode pengurasan (detik)}} \\
 &= \frac{32,34 \text{ m}^3}{300 \text{ s}} \\
 &= 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Luas permukaan pipa penguras (A)

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

4) Diameter pipa penguras (Dp)

$$\begin{aligned} D_p &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,1}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} = 14 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

5) Cek kecepatan (v)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,35)^2} \\ &= 1,03 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 1,1 \text{ m/s (memenuhi } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Panjang permukaan (P1) = 5,7 m
- 2) Lebar permukaan (L1) = 5,7 m
- 3) Panjang dasar (P2) = 2,85 m
- 4) Lebar dasar (L2) = 2,85 m

Zona Outlet

Zona outlet bak prasedimentasi berupa weir bergerigi berbentuk v – notch dengan gutter berbentuk persegi panjang untuk menjaga aliran tetap laminar.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Cd = 0,6

(Sumber: Qasim, dkk. 2000. *Water Workd Engineering Planning, Design, and Operation*)

- 2) Sudut v notch = 450

(Qasim, dkk. 2000. *Water Workd Engineering Planning, Design, and Operation*)

- 3) Weir loading = 350 m³/m.hari
= 4 x 10⁻³ m³/m².detik
= 0,004 m³/m².detik

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. hal. 398)

b. Data Perencanaan

Zona outlet bak prasedimentasi berupa weir bergerigi (v-notch)

- 1) Debit (Q) = 0,065 m³/s

- 2) Jumlah unit outlet tiap bak = 1 buah
- 3) Waktu detensi (td) saluran pengumpul = 5 menit = 300 detik
- 4) Kecepatan aliran (v) saluran pelimpah = 0,6 m/s
- 5) Kecepatan aliran (v) pipa outlet = 1 m/s
- 6) Weir loading rate (WLR) (m³/m.hari) = 150 m³/m.hari
- 7) Freeboard = 20%
- 8) Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
- 9) Jumlah gutter = 2 buah
- 10) Jumlah weir = 4 buah
- 11) Jumlah pelimpah = 4 sisi
- 12) θ (Sudut v notch) = 90 derajat
- 13) Koefisien manning beton = 0,013
- 14) Lebar v notch = 0,1 m
- 15) Jarak antar v notch = 0,3 m

c. Perhitungan

Gutter dan Weir

- 1) Q unit outlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah bak}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1} \\
 &= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Panjang total weir (Pw)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pw &= \frac{Q}{\text{weir loading}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{dtk}} \\
 &= 16,25 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Panjang weir (P)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{Pw}{\text{jumlah weir}} \\
 &= \frac{16,25}{4} \\
 &= 4,06 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Debit tiap weir (Q weir)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah weir}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4} \\
 &= 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Luas saluran weir (A weir)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A weir} &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 0,026 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H} : \text{B} &= 1 : 2 \\
 \text{A} &= \text{H} \times \text{B} \\
 \text{B} &= 2\text{H} \\
 \text{A} &= 2\text{H}^2 \\
 0,026 &= 2\text{H}^2 \\
 \text{H} &= \sqrt{\frac{0,026}{2}} \\
 \text{H} &= 0,114 \text{ m} \\
 \text{B} &= 2 \times 0,114 \text{ m} \\
 \text{B} &= 0,228 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Ketinggian air pada gutter (H air)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H air} &= \left(\frac{Q}{1,38 \times \text{lebar weir}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,38 \times 0,228} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= 0,34 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

8) Tinggi gutter (H gutter)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H gutter} &= \text{H air} + \text{H Fb} \\
 &= 0,34 + (0,34 \times 20\%) \\
 &= 0,408 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

9) Lebar saluran gutter

$$\text{L gutter} = 2 \times \text{H gutter}$$

$$= 2 \times 0,408$$

$$= 0,816$$

10) Jari-jari hidrolis gutter (R gutter)

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

$$= \left(\frac{(0,34 \times 0,816)}{(2 \times 0,34) + 0,816} \right)$$

$$= 0,185 \text{ m}$$

11) Luas basah (A gutter)

$$A \text{ gutter} = \text{lebar gutter} \times H \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,816 \times 0,34$$

$$= 0,277 \text{ m}^2$$

12) Slope gutter (S gutter)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,016 \times 0,013}{0,277 \times (0,185)^{2/3}} \right)^2$$

$$= 5,34 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/m}$$

13) Headloss gutter (Hf gutter)

$$H_f \text{ gutter} = P \text{ weir} \times S \text{ gutter}$$

$$= 4,06 \text{ m} \times 5,34 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/m}$$

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

V-notch

1) Jumlah v notch

$$\text{Panjang weir} = 4,06 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah v notch} = \left(\frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak antar v notch} + \text{lebar v notch}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4,06}{0,3 + 0,1} \right)$$

$$= 10 \text{ buah}$$

2) Debit mengalir tiap v notch = $\frac{Q}{\text{jumlah v notch}}$

$$= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{10}$$

$$= 0,0065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

3) Tinggi peluapan v notch

$$Q = \frac{8}{15} \times Cd \times \sqrt{2 \times g \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$
$$= \frac{8}{15} \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9,81 \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$H = 0,2132 \text{ m}$$

Bak Pengumpul Prasedimentasi

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Q saluran = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Kecepatan (v) = 1 m/s
- 3) Lebar bak = lebar zona settling
= 5,7 m
- 4) Waktu detensi = 300 s

b. Perhitungan

1) Volume bak

$$V = Q \times t_d$$
$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 300 \text{ s}$$
$$= 19,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Dimensi bak = direncanakan lebar : tinggi = 2 : 1

$$H = \frac{\text{lebar bak}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{5,7 \text{ m}}{2}$$
$$= 2,85 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} = H + \text{freeboard}$$
$$= 2,85 + (20\% \times 2,85)$$
$$= 3,42 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{\text{luas bak (A)}}{\text{lebar bak (W)}}$$
$$= \frac{6,84 \text{ m}^2}{5,7 \text{ m}}$$
$$= 1,2 \text{ m}$$

2) Luas bak

$$A = \frac{\text{volume bak (V)}}{H}$$

$$= \frac{19,5 \text{ m}^3}{2,85}$$

$$= 6,84 \text{ m}$$

3) Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{(5,7 \times 2,85)}{(5,7 + (2 \times 2,85))}$$

$$= 1,425 \text{ m}$$

4) Slope bak pengumpul (s)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,013}{1,425^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)^2$$

$$= 4,4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m/m}$$

5) Headloss bak (Hf)

$$H_f = S \times \text{lebak bak (W)}$$

$$= 4,4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m/m} \times 5,7 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Pipa Outlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Kecepatan aliran = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s

b. Data Perencanaan

1) Debit aliran = 0,065 m³/s

2) Kecepatan pipa = 1 m/s

c. Perhitungan

1) Diameter pipa (D)

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{Q}{v \times 3,14 \times 0,25}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,065}{1 \times 3,14 \times 0,25}}$$

$$= 0,3 \rightarrow 300 \text{ mm atau 12 inch}$$

2) Cek kecepatan (v)

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

$$= \frac{0,065}{\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3^2\right)}$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi range } v = 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}$$

5.5 Aerasi

Unit aerasi bertujuan untuk meremoval logam berat pada air baku agar air baku produksi memenuhi baku mutu yang dicapai. Berikut data-data yang direncanakan pada unit aerasi :

Perhitungan Saluran Pipa Inlet Aerator Spray

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1)Tinggi | = 1,2 – 9 m |
| 2)Luas bak | = 105 – 320 m ² |
| 3)Diameter nozzle | = 2,5 – 4,0 cm |
| 4)Debit nozzle | = 5 – 10 L/det |
| 5)Luas bak | = 105 - 320 m ² /m ³ det |
| 6)Jarak nozzle | = 0,6 – 3,6 m |
| 7)Tekanan semprot | = 10 psi |

(sumber: Qasim et. Al.,2000 dan Ali Masduqi, 2012 hal 107)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 8)Kecepatan pipa inlet | = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s |
| 9)Kecepatan pipa outlet | = 0,3 – 2,5 m/s |

(sumber: Bangunan Pengolahan Air Minum, M. Razif, jilid 2)

b. Data Perencanaan

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1)Debit | = 0,065 m ³ /s |
| 2)Diameter nozzle | = 1,5 inch |
| 3)Debit nozzle | = 0,005 m ³ /s |
| 4)Jarak nozzle | = 3,5 m |
| 5)Luas bak | = 310 m ² |
| 6)Kedalaman bak | = 2 m |
| 7)Panjang bak aerasi | = 1,5 lebar bak aerasi |
| 8)Kecepatan pipa inlet | = 1,4 m/s |
| 9)Kecepatan pipa outlet | = 1,4 m/s |

c. Perhitungan

1) Diameter pipa inlet

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= A \times v \\ 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= A \times 1,4 \text{ m/s} \\ A &= 0,046 \text{ m}^2 \\ A &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ 0,046 \text{ m}^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\ D &= 0,240 = 10 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

2) Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= A \times v \\ 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= A \times 1,4 \text{ m/s} \\ A &= 0,046 \text{ m}^2 \\ A &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ 0,046 \text{ m}^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\ D &= 0,240 = 10 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

3) Volume bak aerasi

$$\begin{aligned} h \text{ total} &= h + (20\% \times h) \\ &= 2 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 2 \text{ m}) \\ &= 2,4 \text{ m} \\ V &= A \times h \\ &= 110 \text{ m}^2 \times 1,8 \text{ m} \\ &= 264 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

4) Waktu tinggal bak aerasi

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{V}{Q} \\ &= \frac{264 \text{ m}^3}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\ &= 4061 = 66 \text{ menit} \end{aligned}$$

5) Dimensi bak aerasi

$$V = p \times l \times t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
264 \text{ m}^3 &= 1,5 \text{ l} \times 1 \times 2,4 \text{ m} \\
73,3 \text{ m}^2 &= \text{l}^2 \\
\text{l} &= 8,5 \text{ m} \\
\text{p} &= 1,5 \times \text{l} \\
&= 1,5 \times 8,5 \text{ m} \\
&= 12,75 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Jumlah bak aerasi = 1 bak
- 2) Panjang bak (P) = 12,75 m
- 3) Lebar bak (L) = 8,5 m
- 4) Tinggi air = 2 m
- 5) Freeboard = 0,4 m
- 6) Tinggi bak (T total) = 2,4 m

Nozzle

a. Data Perencanaan

Menggunakan *aeration nozzles* berbentuk spiral dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- 1)Merk BETE
- 2)*Nozzle type Spiral*
- 3)*Typical Pressure Range* = 10 psi
- 4)Debit *nozzle* = 0,005 m³/s
- 5)Angel range = 90°
- 6)Materials = Brass
- 7)Tipe Nozzle = 1 1/2TF64FCN-B@4



b. Perhitungan

1) Jumlah *nozzle*

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{Q \text{ total}}{Q \text{ tiap nozzle}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,00225 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\
 &= 29 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Oksigen untuk Meremoval Amonia

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

Standar air baku = < 0,1 mg/L

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) NH₃ influent = 0,3 mg/L
- 3) K_{La} ammonia = 0,0125/detik
- 4) Koef lubang = 0,8
- 5) Tekanan semprot = 10 psi = 703 cm
- 6) Factor desain = 2

c. Perhitungan

1) Menghitung kecepatan pada droplet

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= C v \sqrt{2 gh} \\
 &= 0,8 \sqrt{2 \times 9,81 \times 703} \\
 &= 939,54 \text{ cm/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung Waktu Kontak

$$t = \frac{2 \times 939,54 \times \sin 90}{9,81}$$

$$= 1,9 \text{ s}$$

3) Menghitung transfer gas

$$C_e - C_i = (C_s - C_i) (1 - \exp(-KLa.t))$$

$$C_e - 10.000 = (C_s - 10.000) (1 - \exp(-0,0125 \times 1,9))$$

$$C_e - 10.000 = - 10.000 (0,02)$$

$$C_e = 10.000 - 200$$

$$C_e = 9800 \mu\text{g/L}$$

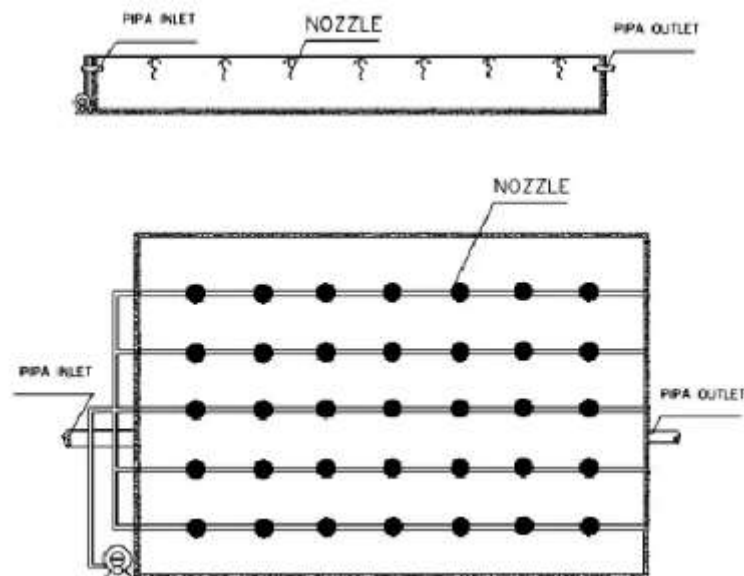
$$C_e = 9,8 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kebutuhan oksigen untuk mengolah air limbah dengan $Q = 65 \text{ L/s}$

$$\text{Keb. O}_2 = \frac{(Q \times \text{Konsentrasi O}_2 \times \text{faktor desain})}{\text{Konversi ke L/menit}}$$

$$= \frac{(65 \text{ L/s} \times 9,8 \text{ mg/L} \times 2)}{60}$$

$$= 21,2 \text{ L/menit}$$



Pompa Menuju Koagulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) K Elbow 90° = 0,9
- 2) K tee = 1,25

(Sumber : Dake, J.M.K., Endang P. Tachyan dan Y.P. Pangaribuan, 1985, "Hidrolika TEknik Edisi II", Erlangga Jakarta)

- 3) K Check valve = 2
- 4) K increaser = 0,25
- 5) K foot valve = 2,3
- 6) K gate valve = 0,19

(Sumber : Practical Hydrolics For The Public Work Engineer, 1968)

- 7) Head Pompa > H statis (Ha) + Hf total

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Elbow 90° suction = 2 buah
- 2) Elbow 90° discharge = 1 buah
- 3) Q air = 0,065 m³/s
- 4) Head statis suction = 1 m
- 5) Head statis discharge = 2,3 m
- 6) L suction = 2,35 m
- 7) L discharge = 3,7 m
- 8) Kecepatan pipa = 0,6 m/s
- 9) Diameter pipa Suction = 0,3 m
- 10) Diameter pipa Discharge = 0,3 m

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Perhitungan suction

a. Headloss mayor

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

$$= \frac{10,7 \times 2,35 \times 0,065^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,3^{4,87}}$$

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

b. Headloss minor (Elbow 90°) = n x k x $\frac{v^2}{2g}$

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

$$= 0,033 \text{ m}$$

c. Total headloss suction = Hf mayor + Hf minor

$$= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,033 \text{ m}$$

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

2) Perhitungan Discharge

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Headloss mayor} &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\ &= \frac{10,7 \times 3,7 \times 0,065^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,125^{4,87}} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Headloss minor (Elbow } 90^\circ) &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= 1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,016 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Total headloss Discharge} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,016 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,126 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

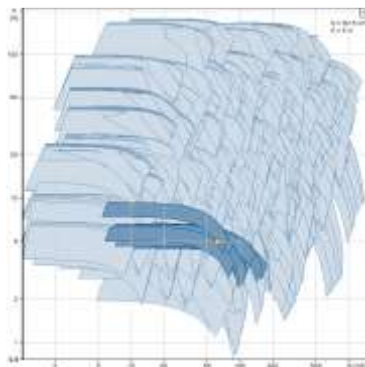
3) Perhitungan Head Total = Head statis Suction + Head statis Discharge + Hf S tot + Hf D tot

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \text{ m} + 2,3 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m} + 0,126 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,17 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan head pompa berukuran 5 m

4) Head pompa > Head total

$$5 \text{ m} > 3,17 \text{ m}$$



Menggunakan pompa merk **Grundfos** dengan tipe **NK 125-280/205 AA1F1S3ESBQQEIWS** beserta spesifikasi yang tertera pada lampiran A

5.6 KOAGULASI

Bak koagulasi bertujuan untuk tempat menyatukan partikel koloid sehingga membentuk partikel ukuran lebih besar yang selanjutnya dapat dipisahkan dengan cara yang lebih efisien melalui sedimentasi, flotasi, atau penyaringan dengan menambahkan bahan koagulan. Berikut data-data yang direncanakan pada bak koagulasi :

Bak Pembubuh Koagulan

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Massa jenis PAC (ρ) = 1,23 gr/ml = 1,23 kg/L
- 2) Waktu detensi (T_d) = 1 hari
- 3) Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700 – 1000 / detik

(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 182)

- 4) Diameter paddle (D_i) = 50 – 80% D/W
- 5) Lebar paddle (W_i) = 1/6 – 1/10 D/W
- 6) Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = 20 -150 rpm

(Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 185)

- 7) Kedalaman bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 D/W

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

- 8) Reynold number (NRE) = >10.000

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

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

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Koagulan yang dipakai = Poly Aluminium Chloride (PAC)
- 3) Jumlah bak pembubuh koagulan 1 buah
- 4) Konsentrasi PAC 30% di pasaran
- 5) Tinggi bak koagulan = 1,5 m

- 6) Dosis optimum PAC = 30 mg/L (asumsi)
- 7) Periode pelarutan = 24 jam (1 hari)
- 8) Kedalaman tangki (HT) = 1,25 D/W m
- 9) ρ air untuk suhu 29°C = 0,99597 gr/cm³ = 995,97 kg/m³
- 10) Freeboard = 20% kedalaman
- 11) Gradien kecepatan (G) = 900/detik
- 12) Jenis impeller (Di) = Flat Paddles, 2 Blades; Di/Wi = 4
- 13) Konstanta pengaduk untuk aliran turbulen (KT 2) Flat Paddles, 2 Blades (single paddle) = 2,25 (Reynold)
- 14) Lebar paddle (Wi) = 1/4 Di
- 15) Kecepatan putaran paddle (n) = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps
- 16) Kecepatan pipa outlet (v) = 1,5 m/s
- 17) Koefisien kekasaran pipa (A) = 130

c. Perhitungan

1) Kebutuhan PAC

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keb. PAC murni} &= \text{Dosis optimum PAC} \times Q \\ &= 30 \text{ mg/L} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 1.950 \text{ mg/s} = 168,4 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keb. PAC konsentrasi 30\%} &= \frac{100\%}{\text{konsentrasi PAC}} \times \text{kebutuhan PAC murni} \\ &= \frac{100\%}{30\%} \times 168,4 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 561,3 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume PAC} &= \frac{\text{kebutuhan PAC}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{561,3 \text{ kg/hari}}{1,23 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 456,3 \text{ L/hari} = 0,46 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

2) Kebutuhan air pelarut

Kelarutan PAC dalam air direncanakan 25%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \frac{100\% - \text{kadar PAC}}{\text{Kadar PAC}} \times \text{volume PAC} \\ &= \frac{100\% - 25\%}{25\%} \times 0,46 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

3) Volume kebutuhan total

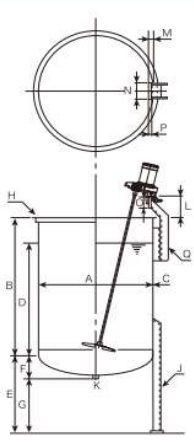
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \text{Volume PAC} + \text{Volume air} \\ &= 0,46 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 1,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

4) Dimensi bak pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \\ 1,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \\ 1,57 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} &= D^2 \\ D &= 1,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Specification of optional tanks



Model	Available capacity		Maximum capacity		Tank dimension (mm)											Weight (kg)	
	ℓ	ℓ	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H(SUS)	J(SS)	K	Tank	Lid*			
ZTF-100	100	130	500	600	3	450	450	134	316	L25×25×3	3-L50×50×6	1/2 B Socket	43	3			
ZTF-150	150	182	550	700	3	562	450	144	306	L30×30×3	3-L50×50×6	1/2 B Socket	51	4			
ZTF-200	200	260	650	700	3	520	450	163	287	L30×30×3	3-L50×50×6	1/2 B Socket	60	5,5			
ZTF-300	300	361	700	850	3	692	500	173	327	L40×40×3	4-L50×50×6	1/2 B Socket	77	6,5			
ZTF-400	400	478	800	850	3	695	500	192	308	L40×40×3	4-L50×50×6	1/2 B Socket	88	8			
ZTF-500	500	600	850	950	3	770	500	202	298	L40×40×3	4-L65×65×6	1/2 B Socket	106	9			
ZTF-800	800	963	1000	1100	3	900	550	240	310	L40×40×5	4-[100×50×5	1B Socket	155	12			
ZTF-1000	1000	1127	1100	1100	3	910	550	260	290	L40×40×5	4-[100×50×5	1B Socket	170	19			
ZTF-1500	1500	1721	1250	1245	4	1065	600	290	310	L40×40×5	4-[100×50×5	1B Socket	260	24			
ZTF-2000	2000	2275	1300	1550	4	1345	600	298	302	L50×50×6	4-[125×65×6	1B Socket	335	26			
ZTF-2000S	2000	2273	1400	1300	4	1125	600	318	282	L50×50×6	4-[125×65×6	1B Socket	325	30			
ZTF-2500	2500	3073	1500	1550	4	1230	700	370	330	L50×50×6	4-[125×65×6	1B JIS 10KF	400	34			
ZTF-3000	3000	3603	1500	1850	4	1510	700	370	330	L50×50×6	4-[125×65×6	1B JIS 10KF	448	34			
ZTF-3000S	3000	3521	1600	1550	4	1290	750	400	350	L50×50×6	4-[125×65×6	1B JIS 10KF	422	38			
ZTF-3500	3500	4125	1600	1850	4	1540	700	400	300	L50×50×6	4-[150×75×9	1B JIS 10KF	524	38			
ZTF-3500S	3500	4004	1700	1550	4	1330	800	430	370	L50×50×6	4-[150×75×9	1B JIS 10KF	514	43			
ZTF-4000	4000	4685	1700	1850	4	1550	800	430	370	L65×65×6	4-[150×75×9	1 1/2 B JIS 10KF	575	45			
ZTF-4000S	4000	4520	1800	1500	4	1345	800	450	350	L65×65×6	4-[150×75×9	1 1/2 B JIS 10KF	550	50			
ZTF-4500	4500	5285	1800	1850	5	1542	800	450	350	L65×65×6	4-[200×90×8	1 1/2 B JIS 10KF	750	50			
ZTF-5000	5000	5924	1900	1850	5	1530	900	500	400	L65×65×6	4-[200×90×8	2B JIS 10KF	800	56			

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

- Merk : Satake Mixer Tanks
- Tipe/Model : ZT Series/ZTF-1500

- Kedalaman Tangki : 1250 + 290
: 1540 mm
: 1,54 m
- Diameter : 1250 mm = 1,25 m
- Kapasitas : 1500 L
- Kapasitas Max : 1721 L

5) Kedalaman air

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ (dalam 1 hari)} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times h \text{ air} \\
 1,84 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,5^2 \times h \text{ air} \\
 H \text{ air} &= 1,04 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

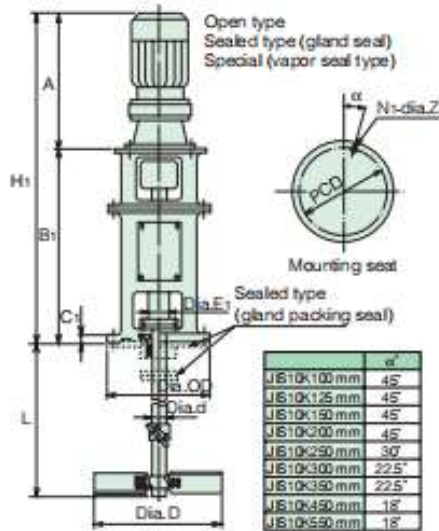
6) Suplai tenaga ke air

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (900/\text{s})^2 \times 0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 1,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 1219,29 \text{ N.m/s} \\
 &= 1219,29 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Diameter impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_i &= \left(\frac{P}{K_T \times n^3 \times \rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1219,29 \text{ N.m/s}}{2,25 \times (2,5 \text{ rps})^3 \times 995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \\
 &= 0,51 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar paddle} &= \frac{1}{4} \times D_i \\
 W_i &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,51 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,12 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

External Dimensions



Specification Dimensions

Model	Motor Output kW	Gear Reducer		Revolution speed (rpm)		Agitation Shaft		2-phase Paddle 2-4000 Dia. (Dia.d) mm	Nominal Dia. JS-10K mm	Mounting Flange				Max. Agitation Capacity		Approx. Weight W motor kg
		Frame No. #	Gear Ratio i	50 Hz	60 Hz	Standard Length (L) mm	Dia. (Dia.d) mm			Outer Dia. (OD) mm	Pitch (PCD) mm	Hole (D) mm	Hole (D) mm	pc/s	Liquids L	
C2T□-0.1	0.1	4075	1/11	136	164	1000	16	200	100 mm	210	175	19	4	700	300	19
			1/17	88	106			250								20
			1/29	52	62			350								21
		4085	1/35	43	51	400	21									
			1/43	35	42	450	21									
			1/59	25	31	500	29									
C2T□-0.2	0.2	4095	1/87	17	21	1500	32	700	150 mm	280	240	23	4			50
			1/11	136	164			250								20
			1/17	88	106			350								21
		4085	1/29	52	62	450	21									
			1/35	43	51	500	28									
			1/43	35	42	550	30									
C2T□-0.4	0.4	4095	1/59	25	31	1500	32	600	150 mm	280	240	23	4			50
			1/87	17	21			800								59
			1/11	136	164			350								29
		4085	1/17	88	106	400	29									
			1/29	52	62	550	50									
			1/35	43	51	600	51									
C2T□-0.75	0.75	4105	1/43	35	42	1500	32	650	150 mm	280	240	23	4			51
			1/59	25	31			900								60
			1/87	17	21			1150								74
		4095	1/11	136	164	400	51									
			1/17	88	106	550	54									
			1/29	52	62	700	58									
C2T□-1.5	1.5	4105	1/35	43	51	1500	32	800	150 mm	280	240	23	4			63
			1/43	35	42			900								67
			1/59	25	31			1000								130
		4115	1/87	17	21	1350	174									
			1/11	136	164	500	59									
			1/17	88	106	600	61									
C2T□-2.2	2.2	4115	1/29	52	62	2200	45	800	200 mm	330	290	23	4			123
			1/35	43	51			1000								135
			1/43	35	42			1100								137
		4130	1/59	25	31	1200	209									
			1/87	17	21	1500	226									
			1/11	136	164	1700	338									
C2T□-3.7	3.7	4115	1/59	25	31	2400	50	1000	250 mm	400	355	25	6			132
			1/87	17	21			1100								135
			1/11	136	164			1350								215
		4130	1/29	52	62	1750	223									
			1/35	43	51	2000	255									
			1/43	35	42	2300	308									
4155	1/59	25	31	2600	308											
	1/87	17	21	2800	536											
	1/11	136	164	3400	906											

sumber : Catalog Tacmina Agritator

Merk : Tacmina

Model : C2T-2,2
 Power : 2,2 kw
 Diameter : 550 mm
 : 0,55 m
 Panjang poros
 pengadukan (L) : 1500 mm
 : 1,5 m

8)Cek nilai bilangan Reynold (N_{RE})

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{RE} &= \frac{Di^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{(0,5)^2 \times 2,5 \text{ rps} \times 995,97 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8181 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/kg/m}^2} \\
 &= 760.886,5 \text{ (memenuhi } N_{RE} > 10.000)
 \end{aligned}$$

9)Cek nilai bilangan Freud (N_{FE})

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{FE} &= \frac{Di \times n^2}{g} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,5^2}{9,81} \\
 &= 0,31 \text{ (Memenuhi } > 10^{-5})
 \end{aligned}$$

10) Debit bak pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ koagulan} &= \frac{\text{volume tangki}}{T_d \text{ pembubuhan}} \\
 &= \frac{1,84 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ hari}} \\
 &= 1,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 2,13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1)Kebutuhan PAC = 168,4 kg/hari
- 2)Periode pelarutan = 3 hari
- 3)Volume bak pembubuh = 1,38 m³/hari
- 4)Debit PAC = 0,46 m³/hari
- 5)Volume bak = 1,84 m³
- 6)Diameter bak = 1,25 m
- 7)Daya pengaduk = 2,2 Kw
- 8)Diameter impeller = 0,5 m

9) Lebar paddle = 0,12 m

Dosing Pump

Q bak pembunuh = 1380 L/hari
= 57,5 L/jam

Berdasarkan spesifikasi dosing pump dengan debit 57,5 L/jam, maka didapatkan dosing pump merk **Grundfos**, model **DDA 60-10 AR-PVC/E/C-F-32U3U3FG**.

Adapun spesifikasi pompa :

Daya (P) : 62 W

Flow Rate : 60 L/jam = 1000 ml/menit

Bak Koagulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Waktu detensi (Td) = 1-5 menit

(Sumber : Nusa Idaman Said, 2017. Hal 32)

2) Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700-1000 /s

(Sumber : Reynolds. 1996. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 166-193)

3) Kecepatan impeller = 20-150 rpm

(Sumber : Reynolds. 1996. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 166-193)

4) Diameter turbin = 30% - 50% Diameter Bak

(Sumber : Reynolds. 1996. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 166-193)

5) Lebar Impeller (Wi) = 1/6 – 1/10 Diameter Bak

(Sumber : Reynolds. 1996. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 166-193)

6) Tinggi bak (H) = 1-1,25 Lebar Bak

(Sumber : Reynolds. 1996. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 166-193)

7) Massa jenis air (T 28°C) (ρ) = 996,3 kg/m³

8) Viskositas absolut (T 28°C) (μ) = 0,0008363 N.s/m²

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q) = 5612,6 m³/hari
= 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Waktu detensi (Td) = 60 s
- 3) Gradien Kecepatan (G) = 700 /s
- 4) Tinggi bak = 1,25 lebar bak
- 5) Jarak turbin dari dasar bak = 50% diameter bak
- 6) Tipe Impeller flat paddle, 2 blades (single paddle)

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Volume air baku = Q air baku x Td
= 0,065 m³/s x 60 s
= 3,9 m³
- 2) Volume koagulan = Q air bak pembunuh x Td
= (1,84 m³/hari / 86400) x 60 s
= 0,0012 m³
- 3) Volume total = V air baku + V koagulan
= 3,9 m³ + 0,0012 m³
= 3,9 m³ = 3900 L
- 4) Dimensi bak koagulasi

Direncanakan bak koagulasi menggunakan bahan beton untuk memudahkan pemasangan pipa dengan dimensi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ 3,9 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,25D \\ 1,25D^3 &= \frac{3,9 \text{ m}^3}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14} \\ 1,25D^3 &= 4,9 \\ D &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{4,9}{1,25}} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m} \\ H &= 1,25D \\ &= 1,25 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,87 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Freeboard (Fb)} &= 20\% \times H \\
 &= 20\% \times 1,87 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,374 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Htotal} &= H + \text{Fb} \\
 &= 1,87 + 0,374 \text{ m} \\
 &= 2,244 \rightarrow 2,2 \text{ m} \\
 \text{5) Daya pengadukan (P)} &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (700/\text{s})^2 \times 0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 3,9 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 1598 \text{ N m/s atau 1598 Watt} \\
 &= 1,598 \text{ kW}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan daya diatas, maka pengaduk bak koagulasi direncanakan sebagai berikut:

1. Merk = Konmixchina
2. Model = KJB L-5000
3. Power = 30 kW
4. Diameter impeller (Di) = 700 mm → 0,7 m
5. Kecepatan putaran impeller = 45 rpm → 0,75 rps

Model	Capacity (L)	Power (kw)	Speed (rpm)	Mixing Blade (mm)
KJB-L-100	100	2.2	0-65	250
KJB-L-200	200	4	0-65	350
KJB-L-300	300	5.5	0-65	350
KJB-L-500	500	7.5	0-65	350
KJB-L-1000	1000	11	0-45	400
KJB-L-2000	2000	15	0-45	500
KJB-L-3000	3000	22	0-45	600
KJB-L-5000	5000	30	0-45	700
KJB-L-6000	6000	37	0-45	800

6) Jarak Impeller dengan dasar (Hi)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
7) \text{Cek Nre} &= \frac{Di^2 \times n \times p}{\mu} \\
&= \frac{(0,7)^2 \times 0,75 \text{ rps} \times 996,3 \text{ kg/m}}{0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\
&= 437.809,6 \text{ (memenuhi, range } >10.000)
\end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

1) Volume bak (V)	= 3,9 m ³
2) Diameter bak (D)	= 1,5 m
3) Kedalaman Bak	= 1,87 m
4) Kedalaman Bak Total (H _{tot})	= 2,2 m
5) Freeboard (Fb)	= 0,374 m
6) Tebal tangki	= 0,1 m
7) Daya pengaduk (P)	= 1,598 kW
8) Diameter Impeller (Di)	= 0,7 m
9) Jarak Impeller dari dasar bak (Hi)	= 0,35 m
10) Kecepatan putaran	= 45 rpm → 0,75 rps

Pipa Outlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Koefisien kekasaran pipa HDPE	= 140
2) Viskositas absolut (T 28°C) (μ)	= 0,0008363 N.s/m ²
3) Massa jenis air (T 28°C) (ρ)	= 996,3 kg/m ³
4) Gravitasi bumi (g)	= 9,81 m/s ²

b. Data Perencanaan

1) Debit (Q)	= 5612,6 m ³ /hari = 0,065 m ³ /s
2) Kecepatan (v)	= 1 m/s
3) Gradien Kecepatan (G)	= 700 /s
4) Panjang pipa	= 2,53 m
5) Waktu detensi (Td)	= 1 menit = 60 s

c. Perhitungan

$$1) \text{Luas Penampang (A)} = \frac{Q}{v}$$

$$= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^2$$

$$2) \text{Diameter Pipa Outlet (D)} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,28 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,3 \text{ m}$$

(Menggunakan diameter 300 mm atau 12 Inch Merk Rucika)

$$3) \text{Cek kecepatan (V cek)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{Q \text{ air baku} + Q \text{ koagulan}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 0,3^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3^2}$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ m/s (memenuhi } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}$$

$$4) \text{Ketinggian jatuhan} = \frac{G^2 \times \mu \times t d}{p \times g}$$

$$= \frac{700^2 \times 0,0008363 \times 60}{996,3 \times 9,81}$$

$$= 2,51 \text{ m}$$

$$5) \text{Waktu terjunan ke bak koagulasi} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times H \text{terjunan}}{g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2,51}{9,81}}$$

$$= 0,71 \text{ s}$$

$$6) \text{Kecepatan terjunan ke bak koagulasi} = \frac{H \text{terjunan}}{T \text{terjunan}}$$

$$= \frac{2,51 \text{ m}}{0,71 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 3,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$7) \text{Headloss} = \left(\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times d^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times L$$

$$= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,2785 \times 140 \times 0,3^{2,63}} \right)^{1,85} \times 2,53 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,0068 \text{ m}$$

d. Resume

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1)Diameter pipa | = 0,3 m = 12 inch |
| 2)Kecepatana ir yang melalui pipa | = 0,92 m/s |
| 3)L pipa | = 2,53 m |
| 4)Headloss | = 0,0068 m |

5.7 FLOKULASI

Bak Flokulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1)Waktu detensi (Td) = 10-90 menit
(Sumber : Al-Layla. 1980. Water Supply Engineering Design)
- 2)Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,1-1 m/s
(Sumber : Reynolds. 1982. Unit Operation and Processes in Environmental Engineering)
- 3)Gradien kecepatan (G) = 10-75 /s
- 4)Jarak antar baffle > 45 cm
- 5)Jarak baffle dengan dinding > 60 cm
- 6)Kedalaman air > 1 m
- 7)Koef kekasaran dinding (f) = 0,3
(Sumber : Wahyono Hadi. Hal. 70)
- 8)Luas paddle = 5 - 20% area bak
(Sumber : Kawamura. 1991. Integrated Design Of Water Treatment Facilities)
- 9)Nre laminer < 2000
(Sumber : Reynolds. 1982. Unit Operation and Processes in Environmental Engineering. Hal. 224)
- 10)NFr > 10⁻⁵
(Sumber : Reynolds. 1982. Unit Operation and Processes in Environmental Engineering. Hal. 224)
- 11) Massa jenis air (T 28°C) (ρ) = 996,3 kg/m³
- 12) Viskositas absolut (T 28°C) (μ) = 0,0008363 N.s/m²

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q) = $5612,6 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- 2) Bak flokulasi berbentuk baffle channel dengan aliran horizontal
- 3) Jumlah kompartemen = 3 kompartemen
- 4) Tinggi bak (H) = 2 m
- 5) Panjang bak (L) = $2W$
- 6) Jumlah unit = 1 unit
- 7) Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 m/s
- 8) Konstanta empiris (k) = 3
- 9) Waktu tinggal (Td) = 10 menit = 600 detik
- 10) Koefisien manning (n) = 0,015
- 11) Gradien kecepatan (G) tiap kompartemen
 - G kompartemen 1 = 50 /s
 - G kompartemen 2 = 40 /s
 - G kompartemen 3 = 30 /s

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Waktu detensi total (Td) = ΣTd kompartemen
= 3×600 detik
= 1800 detik atau 3 menit
- 2) Volume bak total (Vtot) = Q x Td total
= $0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1800$ detik
= 117 m^3
- 3) Dimensi
 - L : B = 2 : 1
 - L = 2B
 - V = L x B x H
 - $117 \text{ m}^3 = 2B \times B \times 2$
 - $117 \text{ m}^3 = 4B^2$
 - B = 5,4 m
 - L = 10,8
 - H = 2 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ total} &= H \text{ bak} + H \text{ Fb} \\
 &= 2 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 2\text{m}) \\
 &= 2,4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \text{Lebar tiap kompartemen (W)} &= \frac{B \text{ total}}{n} \\
 &= \frac{5,4 \text{ m}}{3} \\
 &= 1,8 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \text{Tebal dinding Baffle} = 12 \text{ cm} = 0,12 \text{ m (SNI 03-1972-1990)}$$

Kompartemen I

1) Headloss (Hf1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf1 &= \frac{(\mu \times td)}{(p \times g)} \times G^2 \\
 &= \frac{(0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600)}{(996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2)} \times (50/\text{s})^2 \\
 &= 0,128 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Jumlah baffle (n1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 n1 &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p \times (1,44+f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right) \right]^{1/3} \\
 &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600}{996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,44+0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \text{ m} \times 10,8 \times 50 \text{ s}}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \right) \right]^{1/3} \\
 &= 54,2 = 54 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \text{ Jarak antar buffle} &= \frac{L}{(n+1)} \\
 &= \frac{10,8}{(54+1)} \\
 &= 0,19 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Jari-jari hidrolis (R1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R1 &= \frac{(b \times h)}{(b+2h)} \\
 &= \frac{(5,4 \times 2)}{(5,4 + 2(2\text{m}))} \\
 &= 1,14 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kompartemen II

1) Headloss (Hf2)

$$Hf2 = \frac{(\mu \times td)}{(p \times g)} \times G^2$$

$$= \frac{(0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600)}{(996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2)} \times (40/\text{s})^2$$

$$= 0,082 \text{ m}$$

2) Jumlah baffle (n2)

$$n_2 = \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p \times (1,44 + f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right) \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600}{996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,44 + 0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \text{ m} \times 10,8 \times 40 \text{ s}}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \right)^2 \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= 46,7 = 47 \text{ buah}$$

3) Jarak antar baffle

$$= \frac{L}{(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{10,8}{(47+1)}$$

$$= 0,225 \text{ m}$$

4) Jari-jari hidrolis (R2)

$$R_2 = \frac{(b \times h)}{(b+2h)}$$

$$= \frac{(5,4 \times 2)}{(5,4 + 2(2\text{m}))}$$

$$= 1,14 \text{ m}$$

Kompartemen III

1) Headloss (Hf3)

$$H_{f3} = \frac{(\mu \times td)}{(p \times g)} \times G^2$$

$$= \frac{(0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600)}{(996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2)} \times (30/\text{s})^2$$

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

2) Jumlah baffle (n3)

$$n_3 = \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p \times (1,44 + f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right) \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 600}{996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,44 + 0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \text{ m} \times 10,8 \times 30 \text{ s}}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \right)^2 \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= 38,6 = 39 \text{ buah}$$

3) Jarak antar baffle

$$= \frac{L}{(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{10,8}{(39+1)}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ m}$$

4) Jari-jari hidrolis (R3)

$$\begin{aligned} R3 &= \frac{(b \times h)}{(b+2h)} \\ &= \frac{(5,4 \times 2)}{(5,4 + 2(2m))} \\ &= 1,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dari ketiga kompartemen didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \text{ Headloss total (Hf tot)} &= Hf1 + Hf2 + Hf3 \\ &= 0,128 \text{ m} + 0,082 \text{ m} + 0,046 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,256 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \text{ Nilai GT Flokulasi} &= G_{\text{AVERAGE}} \times Td \times 60 \text{ detik/menit} \\ &= (50+40+30)/s \times 30 \text{ menit} \times 60 \text{ detik/menit} \\ &= 72000 \end{aligned}$$

7) Cek bilangan Reynold (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{(V \times R)}{v} \\ &= \frac{(0,6 \times 1,14)}{0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\ &= 817,888 \text{ (memenuhi, NRe} < 2000 \text{ laminer)} \end{aligned}$$

8) Cek bilangan Fround (NFr)

$$\begin{aligned} NFr &= \frac{v^2}{(g \times R)} \\ &= \frac{(0,6 \text{ m/s})^2}{(9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 1,14 \text{ m})} \\ &= 0,053 \text{ (memenuhi, NFr} > 10^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

9) Slope dasar bak (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{Hf \text{ tot}}{L} \\ &= \frac{0,256}{10,8} \\ &= 0,023 \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Jumlah unit = 1
- 2) Jumlah kompartemen = 3 kompartemen
- 3) Diameter pipa inlet dari bak koagulasi = 0,3 m atau 12 inch

4)Dimensi bak flokulasi

- a. Panjang = 10,8 m
- b. Lebar = 5,4 m
- c. Kedalaman = 2 m
- d. Freeboard (Fb) = 0,4 m
- e. Kedalaman total= 2,4 m

5)Dimensi kompartemen I

- a. Jumlah baffle = 54 buah
- b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,19 m
- c. Headloss = 0,128 m

6)Dimensi kompartemen II

- a. Jumlah baffle = 47 buah
- b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,225 m
- c. Headloss = 0,082 m

7)Dimensi kompartemen III

- a. Jumlah baffle = 39 buah
- b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,27 m
- c. Headloss = 0,046 m

8)Headloss total bak = 0,256 m

9)Slope bak = 0,023 m/m

Pipa Outlet Flokulasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

(Sumber : Kawamura, Susumu. 2000. **Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities Second Edition**)

2)Koefisien manning beton = 0,013

(Sumber : Bambang Triadmodjo. 2008. **Hidraulika II. Tabel 4.2 Harga Koefisien Manning**)

b. Perhitungan

1)Diameter pipa outlet (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \left(\frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2} \right) \\
1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2} \right) \\
0,785 D^2 &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1} \right) \\
0,785 D^2 &= 0,065 \\
D^2 &= 0,082 \\
D &= 0,28 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,3 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

5.8 SEDIMENTASI

Sedimentasi adalah pengendapan partikel flokulen yang mana selama pengendapan terjadi saling interaksi antar partikel. Selama operasi pengendapan, ukuran partikel flokulen bertambah besar sehingga kecepatannya juga meningkat. Berikut perencanaan pada bangunan sedimentasi.

Zona Inlet

Zona Inlet merupakan outlet dari unit flokulasi dengan diameter pipa sebesar 0,3 m.

Zona Transisi

Zona transisi merupakan zona untuk membuat aliran air menjadi laminar yang bersumber dari zona inlet sebelum masuk ke zona settling

a) Kriteria Perencanaan

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

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th edition hal 316)

2) Slope $= 1 - 2 \%$

3) Freeboard $= 5\% - 30\%$

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

4) Koefisien manning beton $= 0,013$

5) Percepatan gravitasi $= 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$

6) Viskositas kinematik $= 8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

b) Data perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 m/s
- 3) Panjang zona (L) = Jarak antara Perforated baffle dengan inlet
= 0,5 m
- 4) Lebar zona (W) = lebar bak prasedimentasi
= 5,59 m
- 5) Tinggi zona (H) = Tinggi bak prasedimentasi
= 2 m
- 6) Freeboard = 20% H
- 7) Waktu detensi (td) = 30 s

c) Perhitungan

- 1) Luas penampang zona (A) = $\left(\frac{Q}{v}\right)$
= $\left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}}\right)$
= 0,108 m²
- 2) Freeboard = 20% x H
= 20% x 2 m
= 0,4 m
- 3) H total = H bak + freeboard
= 2 m + 0,4 m
= 2,4 m
- 4) Jari-jari hidrolis (R) = $\frac{w \times H}{w + 2H}$
= $\frac{5,59 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{5,59 \text{ m} + 2(2\text{m})}$
= 1,165 m
- 5) Slope (S) = $\left(\frac{n \times Q}{A \times R^{2/3}}\right)$
= $\left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,108 \times 1,165^{2/3}}\right)$
= 0,007 m/m
- 6) Vh = $\frac{L}{td}$

$$= \frac{0,5 \text{ m}}{30 \text{ detik}}$$

$$= 0,016 \text{ m/s}$$

$$7) \text{ Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)} = \frac{Vh \times R}{\text{viskositas kinematik}}$$

$$= \frac{0,016 \text{ m/s} \times 1,165 \text{ m}}{8,746 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$= 2131,26 \text{ (Tidak memenuhi Nre} < 2000)$$

d) Resume

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Debit (Q) | = 0,065 m/s |
| 2) H total | = 2,4 m |
| 3) Jari-Jari hidrolis | = 1,165 m |
| 4) Slope | = 0,007 m/m |
| 5) Nre | = 2131,26 (Tidak memenuhi Nre < 2000) |

Zona Pengendapan (Settling Zone)

Zona *settling* atau zona pengendapan merupakan area yang berfungsi sebagai area pengendapan dari unit sedimentasi. Zona pengendapan ini berfungsi untuk mengendapkan flok-flok hasil pengolahan dari unit koagulasi dan flokulasi.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Waktu detensi (Td) | = 1,5 – 2,5 jam |
| 2) Weir loading rate | = 0,8 – 2,5 m ³ /m. jam |
| 3) Nre (Laminer) | = <2000 |
| 4) Nfr | = > 10 ⁻⁵ |

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 5) Kemiringan dasar bak | = 1 – 2 % |
| 6) Kedalaman ruang pengendapan | = 1 – 3 m |
| 7) Koefisien manning beton terbuka | = 0,013 |
| 8) Kinematic viskositas 28°C | = 8,394 x 10 ⁻⁷ m/s |
| 9) Viskositas absolut 28°C | = 8,363 x 10 ⁻⁴ N.s/m ² |
| 10) Specific Gravity Sludge (Sg) | = 2,650 |
| 11) Massa jenis air 28°C | = 996 Kg/m ³ |

(Sumber : Reynolds, Tom D. & Paul A. Richads (1996). Unit Operation and Process in Environmental Engineering Second Edition. Hal 762)

12) Specific (Ss) = 1,4

13) Kontrol pengerusan (Scouring)

$$\beta = 0,02 - 0,12$$

$$\alpha = 0,03$$

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

14) Kecepatan Horizontal (vh) = > kecepatan penggerusan (vs)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam → 7200 detik
- 3) Jumlah unit sedimentasi = 1
- 4) Good performance (n) = 1/3
- 5) Persentase removal = 80%
- 6) Kemiringan dasar bak (Slope) = 2 %
- 7) Tinggi bak (H) = 2 m
- 8) Rasio Panjang : Lebar = 2 : 1
- 9) β = 0,11
- 10) α = 0,03
- 11) $\frac{t}{td}$ = $V_o / (Q/A)$
- 12) Kemiringan *plate settler* = 60°
- 13) Kemiringan dasar bak = 2%
- 14) Panjang *plate settler* = $\frac{2}{3}$ panjang zona pengendapan
- 15) Lebar *plate settler* = lebar bak sedimentasi
- 16) Tebal *plate settler* = 0,05 m
- 17) Tinggi *plate settler* = 1 m
- 18) Jarak antar *plate settler* = 0,15 m

c. Perhitungan

1) Volume bak pengendap (V) = Q x td
= 0,065 m³/s x 7200 s

$$= 468 \text{ m}^3$$

2) Dimensi zona settling

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{V}{H} \\ &= \frac{468 \text{ m}^3}{2 \text{ m}} \\ &= 234 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= L \times W \\ &= 2W \times W \\ &= 2W^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{234 \text{ m}^2}{2}} \\ &= 10,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \times W \\ &= 2 \times 10,8 \\ &= 21,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

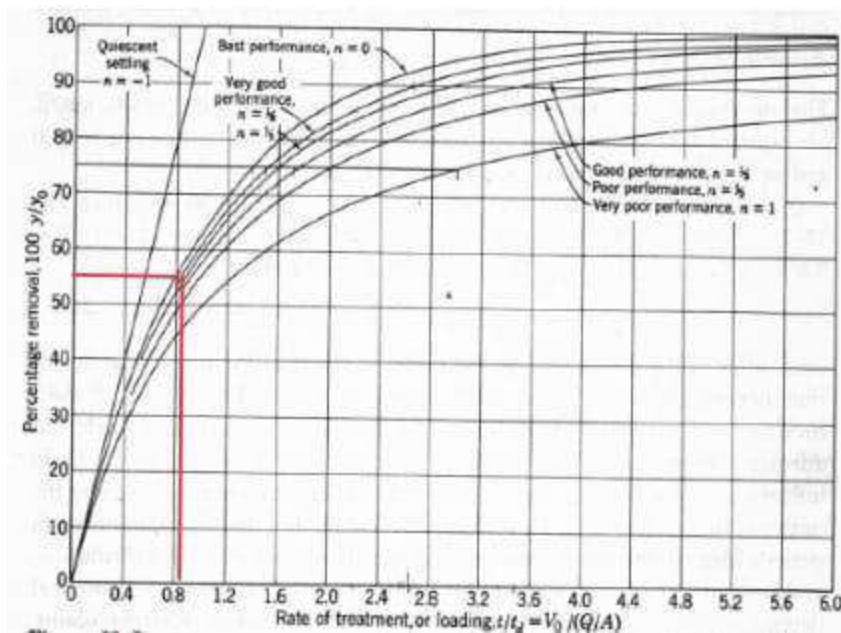
$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tot}} &= H + (20\% \times H) \\ &= 2 \text{ m} \times (20\% \times 2) \\ &= 2,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Cek volume maksimal (V}_{\text{max}}) &= L \times W \times H_{\text{tot}} \\ &= 21,6 \text{ m} \times 10,8 \text{ m} \times 2,4 \text{ m} \\ &= 559,8 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \text{ Cek waktu detensi (td)} &= \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{Q} \\ &= \frac{559,8 \text{ m}^3}{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\ &= 8612 \text{ detik} = 2,39 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

5) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$\% \text{removal perencanaan} = 55\%$$



$$6) \quad t/t_d = V_0/(Q/A)$$

Didapatkan dari grafik berikut, dengan melihat hubungan persen removal (55%) dengan good performance ($n = 1/2$). Maka didapatkan nilai sebesar 0,82

$$\frac{V_s}{\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right)} = 0,82$$

$$\frac{V_s}{\left(\frac{0,065}{234}\right)} = 0,82$$

$$V_s = 0,000227 \text{ m/s}$$

$$7) \quad \text{Diameter partikel (Dp)} = \sqrt{\frac{V_z \times 18 \times \text{viskositas kinematik}}{g (S_s - 1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{V_z \times 18 \times 0,836 \times 10^{-5}}{9,81 (1,4 - 1)}}$$

$$= 0,000029615 \text{ m}$$

$$8) \quad \text{Jari-jari hidrolis (R)} = \frac{W \times H}{W + 2H}$$

$$= \frac{10,8 \times 2}{10,8 + 2(2)}$$

$$= 1,45 \text{ m}$$

$$9) \quad \text{Massa jenis solid (ps)}$$

$$S_g = \frac{p_s}{p}$$

$$2,65 = \frac{ps}{996 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$Ps = 2639,4 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10) \text{ Kecepatan horizontal (Vh)} &= \frac{Q}{L \times H} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{21,6 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,001504 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11) \text{ Cek bilangan NRe} &= \frac{Vh \times R}{\text{viskositas kinematik}} \\ &= \frac{0,001504 \text{ m/s} \times 1,45 \text{ m}}{8,394 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\ &= 2598,04 \text{ (Tidak memenuhi syarat Nre} < 2000) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12) \text{ Cek bilangan Froud (Nfr)} &= \frac{Vh}{\sqrt{g \times h}} \\ &= \frac{0,001504}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 2}} \\ &= 0,000339 = 3,3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (Memenuhi Nfr} > 10^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13) \text{ Kecepatan penggerusan (Vsc)} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (ps-pw) \times Nfr}{a \times pw}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (2639-996) \times 0,000339}{0,03 \times 996}} \\ &= 0,2704 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi Vsc} > Vh) \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga tidak terjadi penggerusan

$$\begin{aligned} 14) \text{ Kemiringan dasar bak (S)} &= 2\% \times P \\ &= 2\% \times 21,6 \\ &= 0,432 \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15) \text{ Panjang miring plate settler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi plate settler (Hps)}}{\sin 60^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1 \text{ m}}{\sin 60^\circ} \\ &= 1,155 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16) \text{ Panjang area plate settler} &= \frac{2}{3} \times L \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 21,6 \\ &= 14,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$17) \text{ Jumlah plate settler (np)} = \frac{L \times \sin 60}{\text{jarak antar plate settler}} + 1$$

$$= \frac{21,6 \times 0,886}{0,15 \text{ m}} + 1$$

$$= 128,5 \rightarrow 129 \text{ buah}$$

18) Luas *plate settler* (Aps) = $\frac{\text{jarak antar plate settler}}{\sin 60^\circ} \times W$

$$= \frac{0,15}{0,886} \times 10,8$$

$$= 1,8 \text{ m}^2$$

19) Debit tiap *plate settler* (Qps) = $\frac{Q \text{ sedimentasi}}{n \text{ plate settler} - 1}$

$$= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{129 - 1}$$

$$= 0,0005078 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

20) Kecepatan aliran dalam *plate settler* (vhps) = $\frac{Q \text{ plate settler}}{A \times \sin 60}$

$$= \frac{0,0005078}{1,8 \times 0,866}$$

$$= 0,000325 \text{ m/s}$$

21) Jari-jari (R) = $\frac{Wps \times Hps}{Wps + (2 \times Hps)}$

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

$$= 0,0697 \text{ m}$$

22) Bilangan Reynold (Nre) = $\frac{vhps^2 \times R}{\text{viskositas konematik}}$

$$= \frac{0,000325 \times 0,0697}{8,398 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 2,697 \text{ (Memenuhi Syarat Nre} < 2000)$$

Nfr = $\frac{vhps^2}{\sqrt{g \times R}}$

$$= \frac{0,000325^2}{\sqrt{9,81 \times 0,0697}}$$

$$= 1,27 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (Tidak memenuhi syarat 10-5)}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Jumlah bak = 1 bak
- 2) Panjang bak (L) = 21,6 m
- 3) Lebar bak (W) = 10,8 m
- 4) Tinggi bak (H) = 2 m
- 5) Freeboard = 20%

- 6) Tinggi total (Htot) = 2,4 m
- 7) Kemiringan *plate settler* = 60°
- 8) Tebal *plate settler* = 0,05 m
- 9) Lebar *plate settler* = 5,59 m
- 10) Tinggi *plate settler* = 1 m
- 11) Jarak antar *plate settler* = 1 m
- 12) Panjang miring *plate settler* = 1,155 m
- 13) Panjang area *plate settler* = 14,4 m
- 14) Jumlah *plate settler* = 129 buah
- 15) Kemiringan dasar bak = 2% → 0,432 m/m

Perforated Baffle

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) *Perforated Baffle* diletakkan 0,5 m di depan zona inlet
- 2) Lebar *baffle* = Lebar zona pengendapan
= 5,59 m
- 3) Tinggi *baffle* = Tinggi zona pengendapan
= 2,4 m
- 4) Diameter lubang = 0,2 m → 20 cm

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas *Perforated Baffle* (A_{pb}) = lebar *baffle* x tinggi *baffle*
= 5,59 m x 2,4 m
= 13,416 m²
- 2) Luas tiap lubang (A_l) = $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$
= $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,2^2$
= 0,0314 m²
- 3) Luas bersih *baffle* (A_{bb}) = 50% x A_{pb}
= 50% x 13,416
= 6,708 m²
- 4) Jumlah lubang (n_{total}) = $\frac{\text{luas bersih baffle}}{\text{luas per lubang (A_l)}}$
= $\frac{6,708}{2 \times (0,0314)}$

$$= 106,8 \rightarrow 107 \text{ lubang}$$

- 5) Jumlah lubang horizontal (nh) = 11 baris
- 6) Jumlah lubang vertikal (nv) = 10 baris
- 7) Cek jumlah lubang (ncek) = nh x nv
= 11 x 10
= 110
- 8) Jarak antar lubang horizontal = $\frac{\text{lebar baffel} - (nh \times D)}{nh + 1}$
= $\frac{5,59 - (11 \times 0,2)}{11 + 1}$
= 0,282 m
- 9) Jarak antar lubang vertikal = $\frac{\text{lebar baffel} - (nv \times D)}{nv + 1}$
= $\frac{5,59 - (10 \times 0,2)}{10 + 1}$
= 0,326 m
- 10) Debit per lubang (Q1) = $\frac{Q \text{ bak}}{\text{jumlah lubang (n)}}$
= $\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{110}$
= 0,00059 m³/s
- 11) Kecepatan aliran lewat lubang (vl) = $\frac{\text{debit lubang}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2}$
= $\frac{0,00059}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2)^2}$
= 0,00187 m/s
- 12) Jari-jari lubang (R) = $\frac{D}{2}$
= $\frac{0,2 \text{ m}}{2}$
= 0,1 m
- 13) Cek bilangan Reynold (NRe) = $\frac{\rho \text{ air} \times v \text{ lubang} \times R}{\mu \text{ air}}$
= $\frac{996 \times 0,00187 \times 0,1}{8,363 \times 10^{-4}}$
= 334 (memenuhi Nre < 2000)
- 14) Cek bilangan Froud (Nfr) = $\sqrt{\frac{v}{(g \times R)}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,0187}{(9,81 \times 0,1)}}$$

$$= 0,138 \text{ (Memenuhi } Nfr > 10^{-5}\text{)}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Lebar *baffle* = 5,59 m
- 2) Tinggi *baffle* = 2,4 m
- 3) Jarak *baffle* dengan zona inlet = 0,5
- 4) Jumlah lubang total = 110 lubang
- 5) Jumlah lubang horizontal = 11 lubang
- 6) Jumlah lubang vertical = 10 lubang
- 7) Jarak antar lubang horizontal = 0,282 m
- 8) Jarak antar lubang vertical = 0,326 m

Zona Lumpur (Zona Sludge)

Zona *sludge* atau zona lumpur merupakan area yang digunakan untuk menyimpan lumpur hasil dari pengendapan. Desain dari zona lumpur didasarkan dari besaran lumpur yang dihasilkan dan periode pengurasannya. Berikut data – data yang direncanakan pada zona lumpur.

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Massa jenis air 28° C = 996 Kg/m³
- 2) Massa Jenis Sludge = 2650 Kg/ m³

(Sumber : Reynold. 1996. Unit Operations and process 2nd Hal. 762)

- 3) Dimensi Zona Sludge = Limas Terpancung

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

- 4) *Specific Solid (Ss)* = 1,4

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4 th edition, Hal 1456)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Persen removal TSS = 55%
- 3) Persen removal BOD = 70%

- 4) Persen removal COD = 90%
- 5) Persen removal Pb = 99%
- 6) Kadar BOD dalam air = 16 mg/L
- 7) Kadar COD dalam air = 26 mg/L
- 8) Efisiensi pengendapan = 90%
- 9) Kadar air dalam lumpur = 95%
- 10) Periode pengurasan = 30 hari → 2.592.000 detik
- 11) Waktu pengurasan = 5 menit → 300 detik
- 12) Kecepatan aliran pipa penguras = 1 m/s

c. Perhitungan

Sludge

- 1) TSS yang teremoval = %removal x kadar TSS
= 55% x 49,8 mg/L
= 27,39 mg/L
- 2) BOD yang teremoval = %removal x kadar BOD
= 70% x 16 mg/L
= 11,2 mg/L
- 3) COD yang teremoval = %removal x kadar BOD
= 90% x 26 mg/L
= 23,4 mg/L
- 1) Pb yang teremoval = %removal x kadar BOD
= 99% x 0,1 mg/L
= 0,099 mg/L

2) Berat lumpur yang terendapkan (Ws)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_s &= Q \times \text{TSS teremoval} \times \text{BOD teremoval} \times \text{COD} \\
 &\quad \text{teremoval} \times \text{Pb teremoval} \\
 &= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 27,39 \text{ mg/L} \times 11,2 \text{ mg/L} \times 23,4 \\
 &\quad \text{mg/L} \times 0,099 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,02739 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 0,0112 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times \\
 &\quad 0,0234 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 0,000099 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 4,6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \text{ Berat air (Ww)} &= \left(\frac{\text{kadar air dalam lumpur}}{\text{kadar padatan dalam lumpur}} \right) \times Ws \\
&= \left(\frac{95\%}{5\%} \right) \times 0,000000000046 \text{ Kg/hari} \\
&= 8,74 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Kg/hari}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Berat jenis lumpur (ps)} &= (Ss \times 5\%) + (Ww \times 95\%) \\
&= (1,4 \times 5\%) + (0,0000000000874 \text{ Kg/hari} \times 95\%) \\
&= 0,07 \text{ Kg/m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

Ruang lumpur

1) Volume lumpur

$$\begin{aligned}
(V_{\text{sludge}}) &= \left(\frac{\text{berat lumpur} + \text{berat air}}{\text{berat jenis lumpur}} \right) \times 1 \text{ pengurasan} \\
&= \left(\frac{0,000000000046 + 0,0000000000874}{0,07} \right) \times 30 \text{ hari} \\
&= 0,07 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

2) Dimensi zona lumpur = Direncanakan ruang lumpur berbentuk limas terpotong dengan alas dan atap berbentuk persegi sehingga, P1 = L1 dan P2 = L2. Direncanakan P1 : P2 = 2 : 1

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang permukaan atas zona lumpur (P1)} &= \text{lebak bak zona settling} \\
&= 10,8 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Lebar permukaan atas zona lumpur (L1)} &= P1 \\
&= 10,8 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang dasar zona lumpur (P2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \times P1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times 10,8 \text{ m} \\
&= 5,6 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Lebar dasar zona lumpur (L2)} &= P2 \\
&= 5,6 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas permukaan atas zona lumpur (A1)} &= P1 \times L1 \\
&= 10,8 \text{ m} \times 10,8 \text{ m} \\
&= 116,64 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas permukaan dasar zona lumpur (A2)} &= P2 \times L2 \\
&= 5,6 \text{ m} \times 5,6 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 31,36 \text{ m}^2$$

$$3) \text{ Tinggi zona lumpur (h) (V limas terpancung)} = \frac{(A1+A2)}{2} \times h$$

$$0,07 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{(116,64 \text{ m}^2 + 31,36 \text{ m}^2)}{2} \times h$$

$$0,07 \text{ m}^3 = 19,525 h$$

$$H = 0,000945 \text{ m}$$

Pipa Penguras

$$1) \text{ Debit lumpur di pipa (Qs)} = \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{periode (detik)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,07 \text{ m}^3}{25920000}$$

$$= 2,7 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$2) \text{ Debit tiap pengurasan (Qp)} = \frac{\text{volume lumpur}}{\text{periode (detik)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,07 \text{ m}^3}{300 \text{ s}}$$

$$= 0,000233 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$3) \text{ Luas permukaan pipa (A)} = \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{\text{kecepatan pipa pengurasan}}$$

$$= \frac{0,000233 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,000233 \text{ m}^2$$

$$4) \text{ Diameter pipa penguras (Dp)} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,000233}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,017 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,02 \text{ m} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \text{ inch sesuai diameter pasar}$$

$$5) \text{ Cek kecepatan (v)} = \frac{Q \text{ pengurasan}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,000233}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,02^2}$$

$$= 0,74 \text{ m/s (memenuhi)}$$

Resume

- 1) Panjang permukaan (P1) = 10,8 m
- 2) Lebar permukaan (L1) = 10,8 m

- 3) Panjang dasar (P2) = 5,6 m
- 4) Lebar dasar (L2) = 55,6 m
- 5) Tinggi grit storage = 0,000945 m
- 6) Diameter pipa penguras (Dp) = 0,02 m

Zona Outlet

Zona outlet bak prasedimentasi berupa weir bergerigi berbentuk v – notch dengan gutter berbentuk persegi panjang untuk menjaga aliran tetap laminar.

d. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Cd = 0,6

(Sumber: Qasim, dkk. 2000. **Water Workd Engineering Planning, Design, and Operation**)

- 2) Weir loading rate ($m^3/m.hari$) = 150 - 500 $m^3/m.hari$

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy. 2003. hal. 398)

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit (Q) = 0,065 m^3/s
- 2) Jumlah unit outlet tiap bak = 1 buah
- 3) Waktu detensi (td) saluran pengumpul = 5 menit = 300 detik
- 4) Kecepatan aliran (v) saluran pelimpah = 0,6 m/s
- 5) Kecepatan aliran (v) pipa outlet = 1 m/s
- 6) Weir loading rate (WLR) ($m^3/m.hari$) = 150 $m^3/m.hari$
- 7) Freeboard = 20%
- 8) Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
- 9) Jumlah gutter = 2 buah
- 10) Jumlah weir = 4 buah
- 11) Jumlah pelimpah = 4 sisi
- 12) θ (Sudut v notch) = 90°
- 13) Koefisien manning beton = 0,013
- 14) Lebar v notch = 0,1 m
- 15) Jarak antar v notch = 0,3 m

b. Perhitungan

Gutter dan Weir

1) Q unit outlet

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah bak}} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1} \\ &= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

2) Panjang total weir (Pw)

$$\begin{aligned} Pw &= \frac{Q}{\text{weir loading}} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.dtk}} \\ &= 16,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3) Panjang weir (P)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{Pw}{\text{jumlah weir}} \\ &= \frac{16,25}{4} \\ &= 4,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4) Debit tiap weir (Q weir)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah weir}} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4} \\ &= 0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

5) Luas saluran weir (A weir)

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ weir} &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,026 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) Dimensi saluran pelimpah

$$\begin{aligned} H : B &= 1 : 2 \\ A &= H \times B \\ B &= 2H \\ A &= 2H^2 \\ 0,026 &= 2H^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$B = 2 \times 0,114 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 0,228 \text{ m}$$

7) Ketinggian air pada gutter (H air)

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ air} &= \left(\frac{Q}{1,38 \times \text{lebar weir}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ &= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,38 \times 0,228} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ &= 0,34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

8) Tinggi gutter (H gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ gutter} &= H \text{ air} + H \text{ Fb} \\ &= 0,34 + (0,34 \times 20\%) \\ &= 0,408 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9) Lebar saluran gutter

$$\begin{aligned} L \text{ gutter} &= 2 \times H \text{ gutter} \\ &= 2 \times 0,408 \\ &= 0,816 \end{aligned}$$

10) Jari-jari hidrolis gutter (R gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ gutter} &= \left(\frac{(H \text{ air} \times \text{lebar gutter})}{(2 \times H \text{ air}) + \text{lebar gutter}} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{(0,34 \times 0,816)}{(2 \times 0,34) + 0,816} \right) \\ &= 0,185 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

11) Luas basah (A gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ gutter} &= \text{lebar gutter} \times H \text{ air} \\ &= 0,816 \times 0,34 \\ &= 0,277 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

12) Slope gutter (S gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} S \text{ gutter} &= \left(\frac{Q \times n}{A \text{ gutter} \times (R \text{ gutter})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{0,016 \times 0,013}{0,277 \times (0,185)^{2/3}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,34 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/m}$$

13) Headloss gutter (Hf gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf gutter} &= P \text{ weir} \times S \text{ gutter} \\ &= 4,06 \text{ m} \times 5,34 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/m} \\ &= 2,1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

V-notch

1) Jumlah v notch

$$\text{Panjang weir} = 4,06 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah v notch} &= \left(\frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak antar v notch} + \text{lebar v notch}} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{4,06}{0,3 + 0,1} \right) \\ &= 10 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Debit mengalir tiap v notch} &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah v notch}} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{10} \\ &= 0,0065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tinggi peluapan v notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{8}{15} \times Cd \times \sqrt{2 \times g \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{8}{15} \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9,81 \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{\frac{5}{2}}} \\ H &= 0,2132 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Bak Pengumpul Sedimentasi

a. Data Perencanaan

1. Q saluran = 0,065 m³/s
2. Kecepatan (v) = 1 m/s
3. Lebar bak = lebar zona settling
= 5,59 m
4. Waktu detensi = 300 s

b. Perhitungan

1) Volume bak

$$V = Q \times t_d$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 300 \text{ s}$$

$$= 19,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2)Dimensi bak = direncanakan lebar : tinggi = 4 : 1

$$H = \frac{\text{lebar bak}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5,59 \text{ m}}{4}$$

$$= 1,3975 \text{ m}$$

H total = H + freeboard

$$= 1,3975 + (20\% \times 1,3975)$$

$$= 1,677 \text{ m}$$

$$P = \frac{\text{luas bak (A)}}{\text{lebar bak (W)}}$$

$$= \frac{13,95 \text{ m}^2}{5,59 \text{ m}}$$

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

3)Luas bak

$$A = \frac{\text{volume bak (V)}}{H}$$

$$= \frac{19,5 \text{ m}^3}{1,3975}$$

$$= 13,95 \text{ m}^2$$

4)Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{(5,59 \times 1,3975)}{(5,59+(2 \times 1,3975))}$$

$$= 0,931 \text{ m}$$

5)Slope bak pengumpul (s)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,013}{0,931^2} \right)^2$$

$$= 7,85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m/m}$$

6)Headloss bak (Hf)

$$H_f = S \times \text{lebar bak (W)}$$

$$= 7,85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m/m} \times 5,59 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Pipa Outlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Kecepatan aliran = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s

b. Data Perencanaan

2) Debit aliran = 0,065 m³/s

3) Kecepatan pipa = 1 m/s

c. Perhitungan

1) Luas permukaan (A) = $\frac{Q}{v}$

$$= \frac{0,065}{1}$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^2$$

2) Diameter pipa (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,065}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,28 \rightarrow 300 \text{ mm atau 12 inch}$$

3) Cek kecepatan (v)

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

$$= \frac{0,065}{\left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3^2\right)}$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi range } v = 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}$$

Pompa Menuju Filtrasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

8) K Elbow 90° = 0,9

9) K tee = 1,25

(Sumber : Dake, J.M.K., Endang P. Tachyan dan Y.P. Pangaribuan, 1985, "Hidrolika TEknik Edisi II", Erlangga Jakarta)

10) K Check valve = 2

11) K increaser = 0,25

- 12) K foot valve = 2,3
 13) K gate valve = 0,19

(Sumber : Practical Hydraulics For The Public Work Engineer, 1968)

- 14) Head Pompa > H statis (Ha) + Hf total

b. Data Perencanaan

- 11) Elbow 90° suction = 2 buah
 12) Elbow 90° discharge = 1 buah
 13) Q air = 0,065 m³/s
 14) Head statis suction = 1 m
 15) Head statis discharge = 2,3 m
 16) L suction = 2,35 m
 17) L discharge = 3,7 m
 18) Kecepatan pipa = 0,6 m/s
 19) Diameter pipa Suction = 0,3 m
 20) Diameter pipa Discharge = 0,3 m

c. Perhitungan

- 5) Perhitungan suction

a. Headloss mayor
$$= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}}$$

$$= \frac{10,7 \times 2,35 \times 0,065^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,3^{4,87}}$$

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

b. Headloss minor (Elbow 90°)
$$= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

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

$$= 0,033 \text{ m}$$

c. Total headloss suction = Hf mayor + Hf minor

$$= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,033 \text{ m}$$

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

- 6) Perhitungan Discharge

a. Headloss mayor
$$= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}}$$

$$= \frac{10,7 \times 3,7 \times 0,065^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,125^{4,87}}$$

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

b. Headloss minor (Elbow 90°) = $n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$

$$= 1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81}$$

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

c. Total headloss Discharge = Hf mayor + Hf minor

$$= 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,016 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,126 \text{ m}$$

7) Perhitungan Head Total = Head statis Suction + Head statis Discharge + Hf S tot + Hf D tot

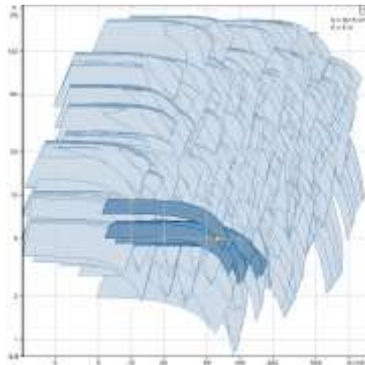
$$= 1 \text{ m} + 2,3 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m} + 0,126 \text{ m}$$

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

Menggunakan head pompa berukuran 5 m

8) Head pompa > Head total

$$5 \text{ m} > 3,17 \text{ m}$$



Menggunakan pompa merk **Grundfos** dengan tipe **NK 125-280/205 AA1F1S3ESBQQEIWS** beserta spesifikasi yang tertera pada lampiran A

5.9 FILTRASI

Pada perencanaan ini dipilih filter pasir cepat (*rapid sand filtration*) dengan multimedia, yaitu media pasir, antrasit, dan garnet. Bagian - bagian dari filter pasir cepat meliputi :

1. Bak filter

2. Media filter
3. Sistem *underdrain*

Pipa Inlet

Menggunakan diameter pipa outlet dari pompa yang menuju unit filtrasi yang berukuran 0,3 m / 300 mm

Dimensi Unit Filtrasi

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Kecepatan penyaringan (v penyaringan) = 6 - 11 m/jam
(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi 2012 hal. 172)
- 2) Perbandingan bak filtrasi (L : W) = 1 : 1 hingga 2 : 1
(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi 2016. Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal. 188)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Kecepatan penyaringan = 10 m/jam → 0,003 m/s
- 3) Perbandingan bak filtrasi = 2 : 1
- 4) Jumlah unit = 1 unit

c. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \text{ Luas permukaan (A)} &= \frac{Q}{v \text{ penyaringan}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,003 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 21,6 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \text{ Diameter bak (L : W = 2 : 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= L \times W \\
 &= W \times 2W
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 2W^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{21,6 \text{ m}^2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$L = 2 \times W$$

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

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

Resume

- 1) Jumlah unit = 1 unit
- 2) Debit = $0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- 3) Luas bak = $21,6 \text{ m}^2$
- 4) Lebar bak (W) = 3,2 m
- 5) Panjang bak (L) = 6,4 m

Kehilangan Tekanan Media Filtrasi

a. Kriteria dan Data Perencanaan

- 1) Massa Jenis Air 28°C (ρ) = 996 Kg/m^3
- 2) Viskositas kinematik = $0,836 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- 3) Viskositas dinamik = $0,836 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2$

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

- 4) Diameter media antrasit (d) = 1 mm $\rightarrow 0,001 \text{ m}$
- 5) Diameter media pasir (d) = 0,5 mm $\rightarrow 0,0005 \text{ m}$
- 6) Diameter media garnet (d) = 0,2 mm $\rightarrow 0,0002 \text{ m}$
- 7) Rate Filtrasi = $4,08 \text{ L/s.m}^2$
- 8) Kecepatan filtrasi (v_a) = $0,00408 \text{ m/s}$
- 9) Kedalaman media antrasit (D) = 460 mm $\rightarrow 0,46 \text{ m}$
- 10) Kedalaman media pasir (D) = 230 mm $\rightarrow 0,23 \text{ m}$
- 11) Kedalaman media garnet (D) = 150 mm $\rightarrow 0,15 \text{ m}$

(Sumber : Richard & Reynolds, 1996. hal 317)

- 12) *Shape factor* antrasit = 1,57
- 13) *Shape factor* pasir = 0,82
- 14) *Shape factor* garnet = 0,6

(Sumber: Davis. 2010. Hal 11 - 43)

- 15) Porositas antrasit = 0,6
- 16) Porositas pasir = 0,4

$$17) \text{ Porositas garnet} = 0,38$$

(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi. 2012. hal 179)

b. Perhitungan

Antrasit

1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis} \times \text{diameter} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\ &= \frac{1,57 \times 996 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 0,001 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{Ns/m}^2} \\ &= 7,63 \end{aligned}$$

2) Koefisien drag (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\ &= \frac{24}{7,63} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7,63}} + 0,34 \\ &= 4,57 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kehilangan tekanan (H1)

$$\begin{aligned} H1 &= \frac{1,067}{\text{shape factor}} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{Va^2}{\text{porositas}} \times \frac{Cd}{d} \\ &= \frac{1,067}{1,57} \times \frac{0,001 \text{ m}}{9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \times \frac{(0,00408)^2}{(0,6)^4} \times \frac{4,57}{0,001 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,00004 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pasir

1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis} \times \text{diameter} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\ &= \frac{0,82 \times 996 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 0,0005 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{Ns/m}^2} \\ &= 1,99 \end{aligned}$$

2) Koefisien drag (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\ &= \frac{24}{1,99} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1,99}} + 0,34 \\ &= 14,51 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kehilangan tekanan (H1)

$$\begin{aligned}
H1 &= \frac{1,067}{\text{shape factor}} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{Va^2}{\text{porositas}} \times \frac{Cd}{d} \\
&= \frac{1,067}{0,82} \times \frac{0,0005 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times \frac{(0,00408)^2}{(0,4)^4} \times \frac{14,51}{0,0005 \text{ m}} \\
&= 0,0012 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Garnet

1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned}
Nre &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis} \times \text{diameter} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\
&= \frac{0,6 \times 996 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\
&= 0,58
\end{aligned}$$

2) Koefisien *drag* (Cd) Karena $Nre < 1$, maka menggunakan rumus:

$$\begin{aligned}
Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} \\
&= \frac{24}{0,58} \\
&= 41,38 \text{ (Sumber: Reynolds, Chapter 10 hal 298)}
\end{aligned}$$

3) Kehilangan tekanan (H1)

$$\begin{aligned}
H1 &= \frac{1,067}{\text{shape factor}} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{Va^2}{\text{porositas}} \times \frac{Cd}{d} \\
&= \frac{1,067}{0,6} \times \frac{0,0002 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times \frac{(0,00408)^2}{(0,38)^4} \times \frac{41,38}{0,0002 \text{ m}} \\
&= 0,006 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Kehilangan tekanan antrasit (H1) = 0,00004 m
- 2) Kehilangan tekanan pasir (H2) = 0,0012 m
- 3) Kehilangan tekanan garnet (H3) = 0,006 m

Backwash

a. Kriteria dan Data Perencanaan

- 1) Massa Jenis Air 28°C (ρ) = 996 Kg/m³
- 2) Viskositas kinematik = 0,836 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- 3) Viskositas dinamik = 0,836 x 10⁻³ N s/m²

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

- 4) Diameter media antrasit (d) = 1 mm → 0,001 m
- 5) Diameter media pasir (d) = 0,5 mm → 0,0005 m
- 6) Diameter media garnet (d) = 0,2 mm → 0,0002 m
- 7) Rate Filtrasi = 4,08 L/s.m²
- 8) Kecepatan filtrasi (va) = 0,00408 m/s
- 9) Kedalaman media antrasit (D) = 460 mm → 0,46 m
- 10) Kedalaman media pasir (D) = 230 mm → 0,23 m
- 11) Kedalaman media garnet (D) = 150 mm → 0,15 m

(Sumber : Richard & Reynolds, 1996. hal 317)

- 12) *Shape factor* antrasit = 1,57
- 13) *Shape factor* pasir = 0,82
- 14) *Shape factor* garnet = 0,6
- 15) *Specific gravity* antrasit = 1,60
- 16) *Specific gravity* pasir = 2,65
- 17) *Specific gravity* garnet = 3,90

(Sumber : Davis. 2010. Hal 11 - 43)

- 18) Porositas antrasit = 0,6
- 19) Porositas pasir = 0,4
- 20) Porositas garnet = 0,38
- 21) Massa Jenis antrasit = 1,35 kg/L → 1350 kg/m³
- 22) Massa Jenis pasir = 2,65 kg/L → 2650 kg/m³
- 23) Massa Jenis garnet = 1,95 kg/L → 1950 kg/m³

(Sumber : Masduqi & Assomadi. 2012. hal 179)

b. Perhitungan

Media Antrasit

- 1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis antrasit} \times \text{diameter antrasit} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 1350 \text{ Kg/m} \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{Ns/m}^2} \\
 &= 10,34
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Koefisien *drag* (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned}
Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\
&= \frac{24}{10,34} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10,34}} + 0,34 \\
&= 3,59
\end{aligned}$$

3) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (vs)

$$\begin{aligned}
vs &= \left(\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times cd} \times (Sg - 1) \times d \right)^{\frac{1}{2,2}} \\
&= \left(\frac{4 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 3,59} \times (1,6 - 1) \times 0,0001 \right)^{\frac{1}{2,2}} \\
&= 0,047 \text{ m/s}
\end{aligned}$$

4) Kecepatan backwash (vb)

$$\begin{aligned}
vb &= vs \times \text{porositas}^{4,5} \\
&= 0,047 \text{ m/s} \times 0,6^{4,5} \\
&= 0,0047 \text{ m/s}
\end{aligned}$$

5) Debit backwash (Qb)

$$\begin{aligned}
Qb &= vb \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
&= 0,047 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
&= 4,69 \text{ L/s.m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

6) Kehilangan tekanan awal backwash (HL)

$$\begin{aligned}
HL &= (Sg - 1) \times (1 - \text{porositas}) \times D \\
&= (1,6 - 1) \times (1 - 0,6) \times 0,46 \text{ m} \\
&= 0,11 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

7) Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit (Le)

$$\begin{aligned}
Le &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{va}{vs}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\
&= 0,46 \times \frac{(1-0,001)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,047 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\
&= 0,68 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Media Pasir

1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned}
Nre &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis pasir} \times \text{diameter pasir} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\
&= \frac{0,6 \times 2650 \text{ Kg/m} \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ns/m}^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,3$$

2) Koefisien drag (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned} Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\ &= \frac{24}{5,3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5,3}} + 0,34 \\ &= 6,17 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (vs)

$$\begin{aligned} vs &= \left(\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times cd} \times (Sg - 1) \times d \right)^{\frac{1}{2,2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{4 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 6,17} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 0,0005 \right)^{\frac{1}{2,2}} \\ &= 0,042 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

4) Kecepatan backwash (vb)

$$\begin{aligned} vb &= vs \times \text{porositas}^{4,5} \\ &= 0,042 \text{ m/s} \times 0,4^{4,5} \\ &= 0,0000677 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

5) Debit backwash (Qb)

$$\begin{aligned} Qb &= vb \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= 0,0000677 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= 0,677 \text{ L/s.m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) Kehilangan tekanan awal backwash (HL)

$$\begin{aligned} HL &= (Sg - 1) \times (1 - \text{porositas}) \times D \\ &= (2,65 - 1) \times (1 - 0,4) \times 0,23 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,23 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

7) Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit (Le)

$$\begin{aligned} Le &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{va}{vs}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\ &= 0,23 \times \frac{(1-0,001)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,042 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\ &= 0,21 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Media garnet

1) Nilai bilangan Reynolds (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{\text{shape factor} \times \text{massa jenis garnet} \times \text{diameter garnet} \times \text{kecepatan filtrasi}}{\text{viskositas dinamik}} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 1950 \text{ Kg/m} \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{Ns/m}^2} \\
 &= 1,14
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Koefisien *drag* (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\
 &= \frac{24}{1,14} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1,14}} + 0,34 \\
 &= 24,02
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (vs)

$$\begin{aligned}
 vs &= \left(\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times cd} \times (Sg - 1) \times d \right)^{\frac{1}{22}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{4 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 24,02} \times (3,9 - 1) \times 0,0002 \right)^{\frac{1}{22}} \\
 &= 0,019 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Kecepatan backwash (vb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 vb &= vs \times \text{porositas}^{4,5} \\
 &= 0,019 \text{ m/s} \times 0,38^{4,5} \\
 &= 0,000244 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Debit backwash (Qb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Qb &= vb \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
 &= 0,000244 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
 &= 0,244 \text{ L/s.m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Kehilangan tekanan awal backwash (HL)

$$\begin{aligned}
 HL &= (Sg - 1) \times (1 - \text{porositas}) \times D \\
 &= (3,9 - 1) \times (1 - 0,38) \times 0,15 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,27 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit (Le)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Le &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{va}{vs}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\
 &= 0,15 \times \frac{(1-0,001)}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,019 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right)} \\
 &= 0,15 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit = 0,68 m
- 2) Tinggi ekspansi media pasir = 0,21 m
- 3) Tinggi ekspansi media garnet = 0,13 m

Sistem Manifold

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

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

- 2) Jarak antar manifold = 7,5 - 30 cm
- 3) Jarak antar lateral = 7,5 - 30 cm
- 4) Jarak antar orifice = 7,5 - 30 cm
- 5) Diameter orifice = 0,6 - 2 cm

(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi. 2016. Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal 202)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit bak = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Kecepatan aliran pipa manifold = 1 m/s
- 3) Kecepatan aliran pipa lateral = 1 m/s
- 4) Jarak antar manifold dengan dinding = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- 5) Jarak antar lateral = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- 6) Jarak antar orifice = 15 cm → 0,15 m
- 7) Diameter pipa lateral = 1/3 diameter manifold
- 8) Diameter pipa orifice = 0,2 m
- 9) Luas unit filtrasi = 21,6 m²

c. Perhitungan

Pipa Manifold

- 1) Luas penampung pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2) Diameter pipa manifold (Dm)

$$\begin{aligned} D_m &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,065}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,28 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,3 \text{ m (12 inch)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa berukuran 12 inch (0,3 m) sesuai yang tersedia di pasaran

3) Cek kecepatan aliran pipa (vcek)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{0,065}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3^2} \\ &= 0,92 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 - 1,5 m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

4) Panjang pipa manifold (Lm)

$$\begin{aligned} L_m &= \text{Panjang bak filtrasi} \\ &= 6,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Lateral

1) Diameter pipa lateral (DL)

$$\begin{aligned} D_L &= 1/3 \times D_m \\ &= 1/3 \times 0,3 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,1 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan pipa yang tersedia di pasaran sebesar 4 inch (0,1 m)

2) Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1^2 \\ &= 0,00785 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Debit pipa lateral (QL)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= v \times A \\ &= 1 \text{ m/s} \times 0,00785 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,00785 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

4) Jumlah pipa lateral (n)

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{\text{debit bak filtrasi}}{\text{debit pipa lateral}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,00785 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\
 &= 8,2 \rightarrow 8 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Jumlah lateral tiap sisi (n)

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{\text{jumlah pipa lateral}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{8}{2} \\
 &= 4 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Cek debit lateral (Qcek)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{cek}} &= \frac{\text{debit bak filtrasi}}{\text{jumlah pipa lateral}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065}{8} \\
 &= 0,0081 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

7) Panjang pipa lateral (L_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_L &= \frac{\text{lebar bak} - D_m \times (2 \times DL)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3,2 \text{ m} - 0,3 \text{ m} \times (2 \times 0,1)}{2} \\
 &= 1,45 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Orifice

1) Luas lubang *orifice* (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,02^2 \\
 &= 0,000314 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Jumlah lubang *orifice*

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{0,0025 \times \text{luas penampang bak filtrasi}}{\text{luas penampang orifice}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0025 \times 21,6 \text{ m}^2}{0,000314 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 171,9 \rightarrow 172 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Jumlah *orifice* tiap pipa lateral

$$n = \frac{\text{jumlah pipa orifice}}{\text{jumlah pipa lateral}}$$

$$= \frac{172 \text{ buah}}{8 \text{ buah}}$$

$$= 21,5 \rightarrow 21 \text{ buah}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Jarak antar *manifold* dengan dinding = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- 2) Jarak antar *lateral* = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- 3) Jarak antar *orifice* = 15 cm → 0,15 m
- 4) Diameter pipa *manifold* = 0,3 m (12 inch)
- 5) Diameter pipa *lateral* = 0,1 m (4 inch)
- 6) Diameter lubang *orifice* = 0,2 m
- 7) Panjang pipa *manifold* = 6,4 m
- 8) Panjang pipa *lateral* = 1,45 m
- 9) Jumlah pipa lateral = 16 buah
- 10) Jumlah pipa lateral tiap sisi = 8 buah
- 11) Jumlah total lubang *orifice* = 172 buah
- 12) Jumlah lubang *orifice* tiap pipa *lateral* = 21 buah

Saluran Outlet

a. Kriteria dan Data Perencanaan

- 1) Koefisien elbow 90° pipa (K) = 0,29
- 2) Koefisien *gate valve* (K) = 0,10
- 3) Koefisien *tee* pipa (K) = 0,62

(Sumber: Ashrae hvac. 2001. Fundamentals Handbook)

- 4) Koefisien kekasaran pipa PVC = 130
- 5) Debit bak filtrasi (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 6) Diameter pipa outlet = Diameter pipa manifold (0,3 m)
- 7) Panjang pipa outlet = 4 m

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas penampang pipa (A)

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

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

$$= 0,07 \text{ m}^2$$
- 2) Kecepatan aliran pipa outlet (v)

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{\text{debit bak filtrasi}}{\text{luas penampang pipa}} \\
 &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,07 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 0,92 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Headloss mayor pipa outlet (Hf mayor)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ mayor} &= \frac{10,7 \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \times L \\
 &= \frac{10,7 \times (0,065)^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,3^{4,87}} \times 4 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,011 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Head kecepatan pipa outlet (Hv)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_v &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= \frac{0,92^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,043 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Headloss minor pipa outlet (Hf minor)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ minor elbow } 90^\circ &= K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= 0,29 \times \frac{0,92^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,0125 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ Gate valve} &= K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= 0,109 \times \frac{0,92^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,0047 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ tee} &= K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= 0,62 \times \frac{0,92^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,0267 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ minor} &= H_f \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ + H_f \text{ Gate valve} + H_f \text{ tee} \\
 &= 0,0125 \text{ m} + 0,0047 \text{ m} + 0,026 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,0439 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Headloss total pipa outlet (Hf total)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ total} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,011 \text{ m} + 0,0439 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,0549 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Headloss mayor pipa outlet (Hf mayor) = 0,011 m
- 2) Head kecepatan pipa outlet (Hv) = 0,043 m
- 3) Headloss minor pipa outlet (Hf minor) = 0,0439 m
- 4) Headloss total pipa outlet (Hf total) = 0,0549 m

Volume air untuk pencucian

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Kecepatan pencucian (v) = 45 m/jam \rightarrow 0,0125 m/s
(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi. 2016. Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal 172)
- 2) Durasi backwash (tbw) = 10 menit \rightarrow 600 s
(Sumber : Masduqi dan Assomadi. 2016. Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air hal 202)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit bak filtrasi (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Jumlah unit (n) = 1 unit
- 3) Panjang bak filtrasi = 6,4 m
- 4) Lebar bak filtrasi = 3,2 m
- 5) Panjang saluran = 1 m

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas bak filtrasi (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Panjang bak} \times \text{lebar bak} \\ &= 6,4 \text{ m} \times 3,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 20,48 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$
- 2) Volume air untuk pencucian (Vbw)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{bw} &= A \times \text{pencucian} \times \text{tbw} \\ &= 20,48 \text{ m}^2 \times 0,0125 \text{ m/s} \times 600 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 153,6 \text{ m}^3$$

3) Debit *backwash* (Qbw)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bw} &= \frac{V_{bw}}{t_{bw}} \\ &= \frac{153,6 \text{ m}^3}{600 \text{ s}} \\ &= 0,256 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

1) Volume pencucian (Vtotal) = 153,6 m³

2) Debit pencucian (Qtotal) = 0,256 m³/s

Saluran Pelimpah (Gutter)

a. Data Perencanaan

1) Debit pencucian bak = 0,256 m³/s

2) Jumlah gutter = 1 buah

3) Panjang gutter = panjang bak filtrasi
= 6,4 m

4) Lebar bak filtrasi = 3,2 m

5) Freeboard = 20% x H₀

b. Perhitungan

1) Kedalaman air pada gutter (H₀)

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= 1,73 \times \left(\frac{Q^2}{g \times \text{lebar bak filtrasi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 1,73 \times \left(\frac{0,065^2}{9,81 \times 3,2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 0,219 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2) Lebar gutter

$$\begin{aligned} L_g &= 1,5 \times H_0 \\ &= 1,5 \times 0,219 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,32 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tinggi gutter (H_g)

$$\begin{aligned} H_g &= H_0 + (H_0 \times F_b) \\ &= 0,219 \text{ m} + (0,219 \times 20\%) \\ &= 0,2628 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Jumlah Gutter = 1 buah
- 2) Panjang Gutter (Pg) = Panjang bak filtrasi = 6,4 m
- 3) Lebar Gutter (Lg) = 0,219 m
- 4) Tinggi air (H₀) = 0,32 m
- 5) Tinggi total Gutter (Hg) = 0,2628 m

Tinggi bak filtrasi

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit = 0,68 m
- 2) Tinggi ekspansi media pasir = 0,21 m
- 3) Tinggi ekspansi media garnet = 0,15 m
- 4) Tinggi total gutter = 0,2628 m
- 5) Diameter pipa manifold = 0,3 m → 12 inch
- 6) Freeboard (Fb) = 10% x H

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Tinggi bak filtrasi (H)
$$H = \text{Tinggi media (antrasit + pasir + garnet) + tinggi ekspansi media (antrasit + pasir + garnet) + tinggi total gutter + diameter pipa manifold}$$
$$H = (0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m}) + (0,68 + 0,21 + 0,15) + 0,2628 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m}$$
$$= 2,49 \text{ m}$$
- 2) Tinggi total bak filtrasi (H_{tot})
$$H_{\text{tot}} = H + (\text{Fb} \times H)$$
$$= 2,49 \text{ m} + (10\% \times 2,49 \text{ m})$$
$$= 2,73 \text{ m}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Tinggi bak filtrasi = 2,49 m
- 2) Freeboard = 10 %
= 0,24 m
- 3) Tinggi total bak filtrasi = 2,73 m

Ruang penampung backwash

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Volume air pencucian (V total) = 153,6 m³
- 2) Tinggi bak penampung = 2,55 m
- 3) Panjang bak Filtrasi = 6,4 m

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Panjang bak penampung (P_{Bp})

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Bp} &= 1/8 \times \frac{\text{volume air pencucian (Vbw)}}{\text{panjang bak x tinggi bak}} \\ &= 1/8 \times \frac{153,6 \text{ m}^3}{6,4 \text{ m} \times 2,55 \text{ m}} \\ &= 1,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Lebar bak penampung (L_{Bp})

$$\begin{aligned} L_{BP} &= \frac{\text{volume air pencucian (Vbw)}}{\text{panjang bak penampung x tinggi bak}} \\ &= \frac{153,6 \text{ m}^3}{1,1 \text{ m} \times 2,55 \text{ m}} \\ &= 3,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pipa Drain Backwash

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

(Sumber : Kawamura, "Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities")

- 2) Debit pencucian (Q) = 0,256 m³/s
- 3) Kecepatan aliran (v) = 1,5 m/s
- 4) Jumlah pipa drain = 1 buah

b. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,256 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Diameter pipa drain (Dd)

$$\begin{aligned}
Dd &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,17 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\
&= 0,46 \text{ m} \rightarrow 18 \text{ inch}
\end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan pipa yang tersedia di pasaran yaitu 18 inch (0,46 m)

3) Cek kecepatan aliran pipa (V_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (D)^2} \\
&= \frac{0,17}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,46)^2} \\
&= 1,08 \text{ m/s (memenuhi, syarat } 0,5 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}
\end{aligned}$$

c. Resume

- 1) Diameter pipa drain = 0,46 m
- 2) Kecepatan aliran pipa drain = 1,08 m/s

5.10 DESINFEKSI

Desinfeksi diartikan sebagai destruksi mikroba yang bersifat patogen. Desinfeksi dimaksudkan untuk melindungi pengguna air dari penularan penyakit yang dapat disebarkan melalui air saat proses distribusi, antara lain: *disentri, kolera, tipus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis*, dan sebagainya.

Kebutuhan Klor dan Pelarutan

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Kadar klor pasaran = 60%
- 2) Massa jenis klor = 1,2 Kg/L
- 3) Sisa klor = 0,4 mg/L
- 4) Daya pengikat klor (DPC) = 1,4 mg/L
- 5) Dosis klor = DPC + sisa klor
= 1,4 mg/L + 0,4 mg/L
= 1,8 mg/L

(Sumber : M. Razif Jilid II. 1986. Bangunan Pengolahan Air Minum hal 90)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Waktu detensi (td) = 1 hari → 86400 detik
- 3) Bentuk bak = Circular
- 4) Kecepatan putaran impeller = 120 rpm → 2 rps

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Kebutuhan klor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keb. Klor} &= \text{Dosis klor} \times \text{debit air baku (Q)} \\
 &= 1,8 \text{ mg/L} \times (0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1000) \\
 &= 117 \text{ mg/detik} \rightarrow 10,1 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Kebutuhan klor (kadar pasaran 60%)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keb. Klor} &= \frac{100\%}{60\%} \times \text{kebutuhan klor} \\
 &= \frac{100\%}{60\%} \times 117 \text{ mg/detik} \\
 &= 195 \text{ mg/detik} \rightarrow 16,8 \text{ Kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Debit klor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q klor} &= \frac{\text{kebutuhan klor}}{p \text{ klor}} \\
 &= \frac{16,8 \text{ Kg/hari}}{1,2 \text{ Kg/L}} \\
 &= 14 \text{ L/hari} \rightarrow 0,014 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Debit air pelarut (Qair)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q air} &= \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \times \text{Q kaporit} \\
 &= \frac{100\% - 5\%}{5\%} \times 14 \text{ L/hari} \\
 &= 266 \text{ L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 5) Debit larutan (Q larutan total)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q larutan} &= \text{Q kaporit} + \text{Q air} \\
 &= 14 \text{ L/hari} + 266 \text{ L/hari} \\
 &= 280 \text{ L/hari} \\
 &= 0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Volume klor (V1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{V1} &= \text{Q klor} \times \text{Td pelarutan klor} \\
 &= 0,014 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1 \text{ hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,014 \text{ m}^3 \rightarrow 14 \text{ L}$$

7) Volume klor + pelarut (V2)

$$\begin{aligned} V2 &= Q \text{ total} + Td \text{ pelarutan klor} \\ &= 280 \text{ L/hari} + 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 280 \text{ L} \rightarrow 0,28 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \text{ M2} &= \frac{p \times \% \text{ kadar pelarutan} \times 10}{Mr} \\ &= \frac{2 \text{ kg/L} \times 60\% \times 10}{129} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9) \text{ V1} \times \text{M1} &= \text{V2} \times \text{M2} \\ 14 \text{ L} \times \text{M1} &= 280 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ M} \\ \text{M1} &= \frac{280 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ M}}{14 \text{ L}} \\ \text{M1} &= 1 \text{ M (konsentrasi awal klor)} \end{aligned}$$

10) Dimensi

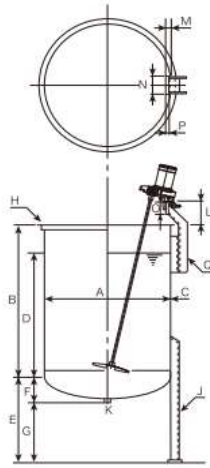
$$\begin{aligned} V2 &= 0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 280 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan volume klor yang dibutuhkan, maka pelarutan klor menggunakan tangki dengan kriteria sebagai berikut :

- 1) Merk = Satake
- 2) Model = ZTF – 300
- 3) Diameter = 700 mm \rightarrow 0,7 m
- 4) Tinggi = 1.023 mm \rightarrow 1,023 m

5) Ketebalan = 3 mm → 0,003 m

Specification of optional tanks



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

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

Pangadukan

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

1) Periode pelarutan = 1 kali sehari

2) Gradien kecepatan = 700/detik

(Sumber: Reynold table 8.1 hal 184)

3) Volume bak = 0,28 m³/hari

b. Data Perencanaan

1) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s

2) Putaran (n) = 120 rpm → 2 rps

3) Densitas cairan = 1000 kg/m³

4) Kecepatan (v) = 0,3 m/s

5) Viskositas absolut 28°C (μ) = 0,0008363 N.s/m²

c. Perhitungan

1) Power (P)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times \text{volume bak} \\
 &= (700/\text{s})^2 \times 0,0008363 \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 114,7 \text{ N.m/s} \rightarrow 114,7 \text{ watt}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,1147 \text{ kW}$$

Menggunakan portable mixer dari merk **Konmixchina** dengan model **KJB**

– **L-100** dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

1. Power = 2,2 kW
2. Diameter paddle = 250 mm → 0,25 m
3. Rpm = 65 rpm → 0 – 1,08 rps
4. Panjang penyangga impeller = 600 mm → 0,6 m
5. Tinggi impeller dari dasar = Tinggi bak total - panjang penyangga impeller
= 1,2 m - 0,6 m
= 0,6 m

Model	Capacity (L)	Power (kw)	Speed (rpm)	Mixing Blade (mm)
KJB-L-100	100	2.2	0-65	250
KJB-L-200	200	4	0-65	350
KJB-L-300	300	5.5	0-65	350
KJB-L-500	500	7.5	0-65	350
KJB-L-1000	1000	11	0-45	400
KJB-L-2000	2000	15	0-45	500
KJB-L-3000	3000	22	0-45	600
KJB-L-5000	5000	30	0-45	700
KJB-L-6000	6000	37	0-45	800

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \text{ Debit penetasan (Qp)} &= \frac{\text{volume}}{\text{waktu}} \\
 &= \frac{0,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{86400 \text{ detik}} \\
 &= 3,2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Diameter pipa injeksi (Din)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D pipa injeksi} &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times Q}{\pi \times v}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,0000032}{3,14 \times 0,3}} \\
 &= 0,0036 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek kecepatan (v cek)

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

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

$$= \frac{0,0000032 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0036^2}$$

$$= 0,31 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi}$$

4) Cek Nre

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{D^2 \times n \times \rho}{\text{viskositas kinematik}}$$

$$= \frac{0,25^2 \times 1,08 \text{ rps} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{8,363 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 80712,66 \rightarrow (\text{Memenuhi syarat} > 10000)$$

5) Dosing pump

$$\text{Debit kaporit} = \frac{\text{debit kaporit} \times p}{60 \text{ menit}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{14 \text{ L/hari}}{24 \text{ jam}} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3}{60 \text{ menit}}$$

$$= 9,72 \text{ mL/menit}$$

$$= 0,000972 \text{ L/menit}$$

Menggunakan dosing pump dari Grundfos katalog, dengan tipe DDA
7.5- 16AR-PP/E/C-F-31U7U7BG

d. Resume

- 1) Waktu detensi = 1 hari → 86400 detik
- 2) Kecepatan (v) = 0,3 m/s
- 3) Debit kaporit = 9,72 mL/ menit
= 0,00972 L/ menit
- 4) Menggunakan dosing pump dari merk Grundfos katalog, dengan tipe DDA
7.5-16 AR-PP/E/C-F-31U2U2FG

5.11 RESERVOIR

Pipa Inlet dan Outlet

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

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

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

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Debit masuk (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 2) Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 1 m/s
- 3) Asumsi waktu dari ground reservoir - PDAM = 00.00 - 24.00
- 4) Asumsi waktu dari PDAM - Distribusi = 03.00 - 23.00

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\text{debit masuk } (Q)}{\text{Kecepatan aliran } (v)} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,065 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Diameter pipa inlet

Menggunakan diameter pipa dari unit filtrasi yaitu 0,3 m

- 3) Diameter pipa outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,065}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,28 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,3 \text{ m (12 inch)} \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Cek kecepatan (v)

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{\text{debit yang masuk } (Q)}{\text{luas penampang } (A)} \\ &= \frac{0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,3)^2} \\ &= 0,92 \text{ m/s (Memenuhi range 0,6 - 1,5 m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Diameter pipa inlet = 0,3 m
- 2) Diameter pipa outlet = 0,3 m

Bak Reservoir

a. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Waktu detensi (td) = 20 menit → 1200 detik
- 2) Debit air baku (Q) = 0,065 m³/s
- 3) Jumlah unit (n) = 1 buah

$$4) \text{ Tinggi bak (H)} = 3$$

$$5) \text{ Rasio Panjang : Lebar (L : W)} = 2 : 1$$

b. Perhitungan

1) Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times Td \\ &= 0,065 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1200 \text{ detik} \\ &= 78 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2) Luas bak penampung

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{V}{H} \\ &= \frac{78 \text{ m}^3}{3 \text{ m}} \\ &= 26 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Dimensi bak

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P \times L \\ &= 2L \times L \\ &= 2L^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{26 \text{ m}^2}{2}} \\ &= 3,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \times W \\ &= 2 \times 3,6 \text{ m} \\ &= 7,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

c. Resume

$$1) \text{ Panjang bak (P)} = 7,2 \text{ m}$$

$$2) \text{ Lebar bak (L)} = 3,6 \text{ m}$$

$$3) \text{ Tinggi bak (H)} = 3 \text{ m}$$

4) Tinggi total (H_{tot}) = 3,6 m

5.12 SLUDGE DRYING BED

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) Ketebalan lapisan lumpur = 20 - 30 cm
- 2) Kecepatan alir lumpur dalam pipa > 0,75 m/s
- 3) Ketebalan total kerikil = 30 cm
- 4) Ketebalan lapisan pasir = 30 cm
- 5) Rasio lebar : panjang = 1 : 4

(Sumber : SNI 7510 - 2011)

- 6) Kadar solid = 20% - 40%
- 7) Kadar air (P) = 60% - 80%
- 8) Berat air dalam cake (P_i) = 60% - 70%
- 9) Waktu pengeringan = 10 - 15 hari

(Sumber : Metcalf & Eddy, Fourth Edition, Chapter 14, page 1572)

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Jumlah unit = 1 unit
- 2) Jumlah bak = 6 bak (5 bak operasional, 1 maintenance)

Setiap bak akan dilakukan pengeringan dengan matahari selama 10 hari. Pada bak pertama akan menampung lumpur dari pengurasan bak prasedimentasi dan bak sedimentasi selama 2 hari kemudian lumpur selanjutnya akan ditampung ke bak kedua selama 2 hari juga, begitupun seterusnya sampai bak ke 6. Pada hari kesepuluh hingga hari kedua belas dapat dilakukan maintenance atau pengerukan lumpur yang sudah kering pada bak pertama, kemudian hari berikutnya bak pertama sudah bisa digunakan kembali.

- 3) Tebal pasir = 30 cm → 0,3 m
- 4) Tebal kerikil = 30 cm → 0,3 m
- 5) Tebal sludge cake = 30 cm → 0,3 m
- 6) Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- 7) Periode pengambilan lumpur = 2 hari sekali

- 8) Berat air dalam cake = 60%
- 9) Kadar solid = 20%
- 10) Kadar air (P) = 80%
- 11) Freeboard = 20%
- 12) Kecepatan alir lumpur dalam pipa = 0,8 m/s

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Total volume lumpur

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ lumpur} &= \text{Sludge Prasedimentasi} + \text{Sludge Sedimentasi} \\
 &= 10,78 \text{ m}^3 + 0,07 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 10,85 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Volume lumpur saat pengurasan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= v \text{ lumpur} \times 2 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 10,85 \text{ m}^3 \times 2 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 21,7 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal media

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal media} &= \text{Tebal pasir} + \text{Tebal kerikil} + \text{Tebal cake} \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,9 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Debit lumpur unit

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_i &= \frac{\text{Volume lumpur total}}{\text{jumlah bak}} \\
 &= \frac{10,85 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{6 \text{ bak}} \\
 &= 1,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 5) Volume lumpur total

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ tot} &= Q_i \times T_d \\
 &= 1,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 10 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 18 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Volume sludge cake

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_i &= \frac{V_b (1-p)}{(1-P_i)} \\
 &= \frac{3 \text{ m}^3 (1-80\%)}{(1-60\%)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,5 \text{ m}^3$$

7) Volume air (Va)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Va} &= \frac{V \text{ lumpur tiap bak} - (V_i \times T_d)}{\text{jumlah bed}} \\ &= \frac{3 \text{ m}^3 - (1,5 \text{ m}^3 \times 1 \text{ hari})}{3 \text{ bed}} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

8) Dimensi *sludge drying bed*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L} : \text{W} &= 4 : 1 \\ \text{H} &= 1,5 \text{ m} \\ \text{V} &= \text{W} \times 4\text{W} \times \text{H} \\ 21,7 \text{ m}^3 &= 4\text{W}^2 \times 1,5 \text{ m} \\ 4\text{W}^2 &= 14,5 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{W} &= \sqrt{\frac{14,5}{4}} \\ &= 1,9 \text{ m} \\ \text{L} &= 4\text{W} \\ \text{L} &= 7,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9) Kemiringan bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Slope} &= 1\% \times \text{L} \\ &= 1\% \times 6,8 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,068 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10) Debit pipa underdrain (Qu)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Qu} &= \frac{\text{Va}}{\text{Td}} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \text{ m}^3}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ &= 0,000138 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

11) Luas permukaan pipa outlet

Direncanakan $v = 0,8 \text{ m/s}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A} &= \frac{\text{Qu}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,000138 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,8 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,000172 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

12) Diameter pipa underdrain

$$\begin{aligned} Du &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,000172}{3,14}} \\ &= 0,014 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,016 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan pipa yang terjual di pasaran maka digunakan pipa dengan diameter 16 mm

13) Cek V

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{Qu}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,000138 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{0,000172 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m (Memenuhi } v > 0,75 \text{ m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

14) Kedalaman total

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ media} &= \text{kedalaman media} + \text{diameter pipa underdrain} \\ &= 0,9 \text{ m} + 0,6 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m} \\ H \text{ total} &= H \text{ media} + (20\% \times H \text{ media}) \\ &= 1,5 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1,5 \text{ m}) \\ &= 1,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Resume

- 1) Panjang bak = 7,6 m
- 2) Lebar bak = 1,9 m
- 3) Tinggi cake = 0,3 m
- 4) Tinggi kerikil = 0,3 m
- 5) Tinggi pasir = 0,3 m
- 6) Tinggi freeboard = 20%
- 7) Slope = 0,068 m
- 8) Tinggi bak total (Htot) = 1,8 m
- 9) Jumlah unit = 1 unit
- 10) Jumlah bed = 3 bed
- 11) Jumlah bak = 6 bak

Pompa Sludge Drying Bed

1. Pompa lumpur dari unit Prasedimentasi ke unit *sludge Drying Bed*

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) K Elbow 90° = 0,9
- 2) K tee = 1,25

(Sumber: Dake, J.M.K., Endang P. Tachyan dan Y.P. Pangaribuan, 1985, "Hidrolika TEknik Edisi II", Erlangga Jakarta)

- 3) K Check valve = 2
- 4) K increaser = 0,25
- 5) K foot valve = 2,3
- 6) K gate valve = 0,19

(Sumber: *Practical Hydrolics For The Public Work Engineer*, 1968)

Head Pompa > H statis (Ha) + Hf total

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Elbow 90° suction = 3 buah
- 2) Elbow 90° discharge = 1 buah
- 3) Gate valve = 1 buah
- 4) Pipa Tee = 2 buah
- 5) Q Lumpur = 0,000138 m³
- 6) L suction = 15 m
- 7) L discharge = 10 m
- 8) Diameter pipa suction = 0,04 m
- 9) Diameter pipa discharge = 0,025 m
- 10) Kecepatan pipa = 1 m/s
- 11) Head Statis = 0,5 m

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Perhitungan suction

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\ &= \frac{10,7 \times 10 \text{ m} \times 0,000138^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,04^{4,87}} \\ &= 0,00096 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ Elbow} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 3 \times 0,9 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,137 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf suction

$$\begin{aligned} H_f S &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ \\ &= 0,00096 \text{ m} + 0,137 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,13796 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2) Perhitungan Discharge

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\ &= \frac{10,7 \times 10 \times 0,000138^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,025^{4,87}} \\ &= 0,00095 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ Elbow} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,045 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Gate valve)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f \text{ gate valve} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 21 \times 0,19 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (pipa Tee)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf pipa Tee} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\
 &= 2 \times 1,25 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\
 &= 0,127 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hf Discharge

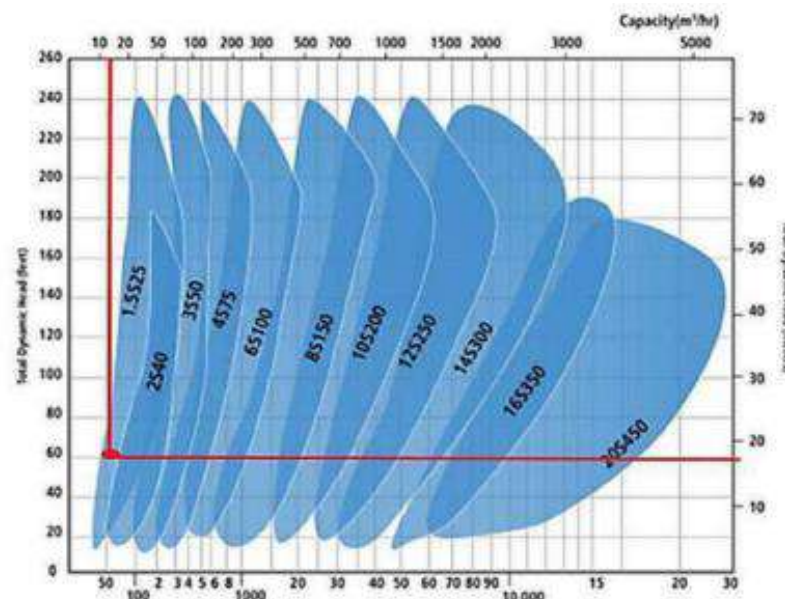
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf D} &= \text{Hf Mayor} + \text{Hf Elbow } 90^\circ + \text{Hf Gate valve} + \text{Hf pipa Tee} \\
 &= 0,00095 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m} + 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,127 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,192 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hf total} &= \text{Hf S} + \text{Hf D} + \text{Head statis} \\
 &= 0,13796 \text{ m} + 0,192 \text{ m} + 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,83 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Head Pompa > Head total

18 m > 0.83 m (Memenuhi persyaratan)



Berdasarkan perhitungan tersebut, digunakan slurry pump dengan merk **Schurco** model **S series 1.5 S 25**. Spesifikasi lengkap tertera pada lampiran A.

2. Pompa lumpur dari unit Sedimentasi ke unit *sludge Drying Bed*

a. Kriteria Perencanaan

- 1) K Elbow 90° = 0,9
- 2) K tee = 1,25

(Sumber: Dake, J.M.K., Endang P. Tachyan dan Y.P.

Pangaribuan, 1985, "Hidrolika TEknik Edisi II", Erlangga Jakarta)

- 3) K Check valve = 2
- 4) K increaser = 0,25
- 5) K foot valve = 2,3
- 6) K gate valve = 0,19

7) (Sumber: *Practical Hydrolics For The Public Work Engineer*, 1968)

- 8) Head Pompa > H statis (Ha) + Hf total

b. Data Perencanaan

- 1) Elbow 90° suction = 3 buah
- 2) Elbow 90° discharge = 1 buah
- 3) Gate valve = 1 buah
- 4) Pipa Tee = 2 buah
- 5) Q Lumpur = 0,000138 m³
- 6) L suction = 8 m
- 7) L discharge = 10 m
- 8) Diameter pipa suction = 0,04 m
- 9) Diameter pipa discharge = 0,025 m
- 10) Kecepatan pipa = 1 m/s
- 11) Head Statis = 3,3 m

c. Perhitungan

- 1) Perhitungan suction

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\
 &= \frac{10,7 \times 8 \text{ m} \times 0,000138^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,04^{4,87}} \\
 &= 0,004 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Elbow} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 3 \times 0,9 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,137 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf suction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf S} &= \text{Hf mayor} + \text{Hf Elbow } 90^\circ \\ &= 0,004 \text{ m} + 0,137 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,141 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2) Perhitungan Discharge

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf} &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\ &= \frac{10,7 \times 10 \times 0,000138^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,025^{4,87}} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Elbow 90°)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf Elbow} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 1 \times 0,9 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,045 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Gate valve)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf gate valve} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 21 \times 0,19 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (pipa Tee)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hf pipa Tee} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \\ &= 2 \times 1,25 \times \frac{(1 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \\ &= 0,127 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hf Discharge

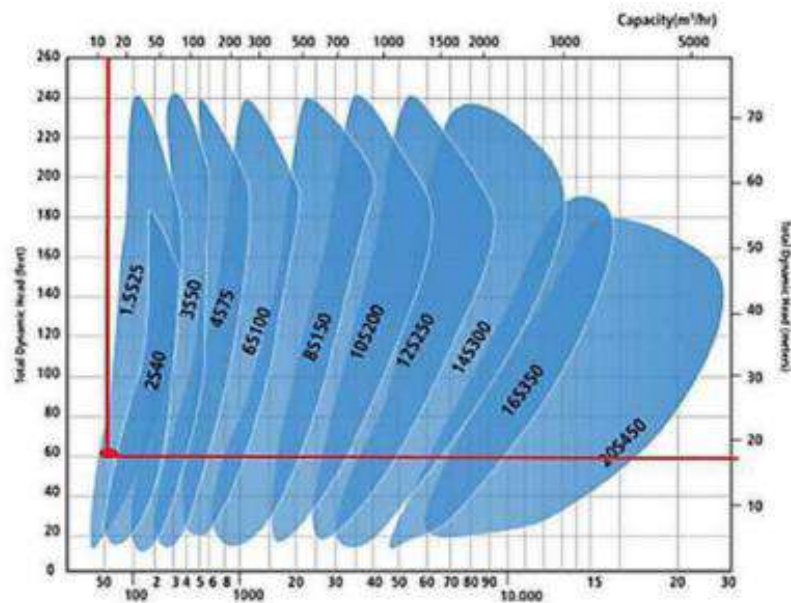
$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f D &= H_f \text{ Mayor} + H_f \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ + H_f \text{ Gate valve} + H_f \text{ pipa Tee} \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m} + 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,127 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,252 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss total

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f \text{ total} &= H_f S + H_f D + \text{Head statis} \\
 &= 0,141 \text{ m} + 0,252 \text{ m} + 3,3 \text{ m} \\
 &= 4,58 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Head Pompa > Head total

18 m > 3,6 m (Memenuhi persyaratan)



Berdasarkan perhitungan tersebut, digunakan slurry pump dengan merk **Schurco** model **S series 1.5 S 25**. Spesifikasi lengkap tertera pada lampiran A.