

BAB 5
DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN (DED)

Pada bab ini berisi perhitungan dimensi maupun ukuran dari masing-masing unit pengolahan yang direncanakan dan ukuran lahan yang akan digunakan. Untuk alternatif pengolahan yang dipilih yaitu alternatif 1

5.1 Unit Intake

A. Pipa Inlet

Intake yang digunakan adalah *River intake*. Pada pengambilan air baku dari sungai, diperlukan pipa inlet untuk mengalirkan air ke sumur pengumpul. Berikut data-data yang direncanakan untuk pipa inlet air baku.

• **Kriteria Perencanaan:**

- Kecepatan (v) air pipa inlet = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
- Kemiringan dasar sumur = (1-2) %

(Sumber: Kawamura, "Integrated Design and Operation Of Water Treatment Facilities", 2nd 1991)

- Headloss yang diizinkan = 150 mm
- Panjang pipa sadap ($H > 3$ m) ($L > 15$ m)

(Sumber: Permen PU No. 28 Tahun 2015, hal 6)

• **Data Perencanaan:**

- Debit air baku = 10000 m³/hari → 0,12 m³/s
- Pemasangan 2 pipa Inlet (1 HWL dan 1 LWL)

- Panjang pipa (L):

$L_{HWL} = 16$ m

$L_{LWL} = 18$ m

- Kecepatan (v):

$v_{HWL} = 1$ m/s

$v_{LWL} = 1.1$ m/s

- Ketinggian (H):

$$H_{\text{HWL}} = 4 \text{ m dari dasar sungai}$$

$$H_{\text{LWL}} = 2 \text{ m dari dasar sungai}$$

(Sumber: Kawamura, "Integrated Design and Operation Of Water Treatment Facilities", 2nd).

- Menggunakan Pipa Cast Iron dengan nilai C = 130

(Sumber: Evett & Liu, 1987)

- **Perhitungan:**

1. Debit Tiap Intake (Q)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q \text{ Kapasitas Produksi}}{\Sigma \text{ Pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2 \text{ buah}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas Penampang Pipa Inlet (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{HWL}} &= \frac{Q \text{ pipa tiap intake}}{V_{\text{HWL}}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{LWL}} &= \frac{Q \text{ pipa tiap intake}}{V_{\text{LWL}}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,05 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Diameter pipa inlet (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{HWL}} &= \left[\frac{4 \times A_{\text{HWL}}}{\pi} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= \left[\frac{4 \times 0,06 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= 0,27 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,25 \text{ m} \rightarrow 10 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{\text{LWL}} = \left[\frac{4 \times A_{\text{LWL}}}{\pi} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[\frac{4 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right]^{0,5} \\
&= 0,26 \text{ m} \\
&= \mathbf{0,25 \text{ m} \rightarrow 10 \text{ inch}}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Cek Kecepatan (v)

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\text{HWL}} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
&= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,25 \text{ m})^2} \\
&= \mathbf{1,14 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\text{LWL}} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
&= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,25 \text{ m})^2} \\
&= \mathbf{1,14 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned}
Hf_{\text{HWL}} &= \left[\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times X \times D^{2,62}} \right]^{1,85} \times L \\
&= \left[\frac{0,06}{0,2785 \times 130 \times (0,25)^{2,62}} \right]^{1,85} \times 16 \text{ m} \\
&= \mathbf{0,08 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Hf_{\text{LWL}} &= \left[\frac{Q}{0,2785 \times C \times X \times D^{2,62}} \right]^{1,85} \times L \\
&= \left[\frac{0,06}{0,2785 \times 130 \times (0,25)^{2,62}} \right]^{1,85} \times 18 \text{ m} \\
&= \mathbf{0,09 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

6. Headloss minor

$$\begin{aligned}
Hf_{\text{HWL}} &= K \times \left[\frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right] \\
&= 0,19 \times \left[\frac{(0,14 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right] \\
&= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Hf_{\text{LWL}} &= K \times \left[\frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right] \\
&= 0,19 \times \left[\frac{(0,14 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right] \\
&= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

7. *Headloss* sepanjang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f\text{ HWL}} &= H_{f\text{ mayor}} + H_{f\text{ minor}} \\ &= 0,08\text{ m} + 0,01\text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,09\text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f\text{ LWL}} &= H_{f\text{ mayor}} + H_{f\text{ minor}} \\ &= 0,09\text{ m} + 0,01\text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,10\text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

8. Kemiringan dasar pipa inlet (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ HWL}} &= \frac{H_f}{L} \\ &= \frac{0,09\text{ m}}{16\text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01\text{ m/m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ LWL}} &= \frac{H_f}{L} \\ &= \frac{0,10\text{ m}}{18\text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01\text{ m/m}} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Pipa Intake:**

- Debit air = $0,12\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Debit pipa = $0,06\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Jumlah pipa inlet:
 - HWL = 1 buah
 - LWL = 1 buah
- Ketinggian pipa inlet (H):
 - $H_{\text{ HWL}} = 2\text{ m}$
 - $H_{\text{ LWL}} = 4\text{ m}$
- Panjang pipa inlet (L):
 - $L_{\text{ HWL}} = 16\text{ m}$
 - $L_{\text{ LWL}} = 18\text{ m}$
- Diameter pipa inlet (D):
 - $D_{\text{ HWL}} = 0,25\text{ m}$
 - $D_{\text{ LWL}} = 0,25\text{ m}$

- Cek kecepatan (v cek):
 - $v_{\text{cek}_{\text{HWL}}} = 1,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 - $v_{\text{cek}_{\text{LWL}}} = 1,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Headloss sepanjang pipa (Hf):
 - $H_{\text{f}_{\text{HWL}}} = 0,09 \text{ m}$
 - $H_{\text{f}_{\text{LWL}}} = 0,10 \text{ m}$
- Slope (S):
 - $S_{\text{HWL}} = 0,01 \text{ m}$
 - $S_{\text{LWL}} = 0,01 \text{ m}$

B. *Barscreen*

Sebelum air sungai masuk ke dalam pipa sadap air baku terlebih dahulu, air yang berasal dari sungai melewati *barscreen* yang berfungsi agar sampah dan kotoran-kotoran lain tidak ikut masuk dalam pipa sadap air baku. Data-data yang digunakan dan direncanakan dalam merencanakan *barscreen* adalah sebagai berikut:

- **Kriteria Perencanaan:**

- Screen yang dipakai *Coarse Screen*
- Tinggi screen mengikuti diameter pipa inlet yang terbesar
- Jarak antar kisi (R) = 25 - 75 mm → 0,025 - 0,075 m
- Diameter kisi = 0,25 – 5 inch
- Kemiringan kisi (θ) = 45° - 60
- Ukuran batang
- Lebar (r) = 4 - 8 mm
- Tebal = 25-50 mm
- Kecepatan aliran melalui kisi (V) = kecepatan pipa
- Faktor bentuk kisi bulat (β) = 1,79
- *Headloss* (Hf) < 150 mm

(Sumber: Syed. R. Qosim., “*Wastewater Treatment Plants, Planning, Design, and Operation*”, 158.)

• **Data Perencanaan:**

- Debit air baku = 10000 m³/hari → 0,12 m³/s
- Pemasangan 2 pipa Inlet (1 HWL dan 1 LWL)
- Debit tiap bar screen:
 - Q_{HWL} = 0,06 m³/s
 - Q_{LWL} = 0,06 m³/s
- Lebar bukaan screen (D)
 - W_{HWL} = 0,25 m
 - W_{LWL} = 0,25 m
- Lebar kisi (d) = 6 mm → 0,006 m
- Kemiringan kisi (θ) = 45°
- Diameter kisi = 0,5 inch → 0,13 m
- Jarak antar kisi = 50 mm → 0,05 m
- Tinggi tiap screen (H) = 0,5 m
- Faktor bentuk kisi bulat (β) = 1,79 (circular)

• **Perhitungan:**

1. Dimensi *screen*

$$L = \frac{H}{\tan \alpha}$$

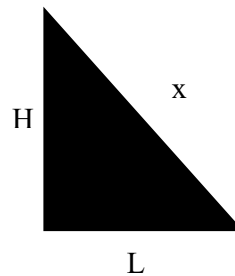
$$= \frac{0,25}{\tan 45}$$

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

$$X = \frac{H}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{0,25}{\sin 45}$$

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



2. Jumlah kisi (n)

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

$$0,25 = n \times 0,013 + (n + 1) \times 0,05$$

$$0,25 = 0,05 n + 0,013n + 0,05$$

$$0,20 = 0,063 n$$

$$n = \frac{0,22}{0,063}$$

$$= 3,6 \rightarrow 4 \text{ kisi}$$

3. Check r

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

$$0,25 = 4 \times 0,013 + (4 + 1) \times r$$

$$0,25 = 0,052 + (5r)$$

$$r = 0,04 \text{ m (memenuhi range 0,025 – 0,075)}$$

4. Lebar bukaan total *screen* (W_c)

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

$$= 0,25 \text{ m} - (4 \times 0,013 \text{ m})$$

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

5. Luas penampang *screen* (A)

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,25^2$$

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

6. Rerata radius hidraulik (R)

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

$$= \frac{0,05 \text{ m}}{0,36 \text{ m}}$$

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

7. Kemiringan energi (S)

$$S = \left[\frac{(Qp \times n)^2}{(A^2) \times (R^{\frac{2}{3}})} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{(0,06 \times 4)^2}{(0,05^2) \times (0,14^{\frac{2}{3}})} \right]$$

$$= 0,003 \text{ m/m}$$

8. Kecepatan melalui kisi (vc)

$$vc = \left[\frac{1}{n} \times \left(R^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \times \left(S^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \left(0,14^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \times \left(0,003^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= 1,14 \text{ m}^2/\text{s (memenuhi = kecepatan pipa inlet)}$$

9. Total penampang basah terbuka (b)

$$\begin{aligned} b &= (n - 1) \times r \\ &= (4 - 1) \times 0,2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,15 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

10. Velocity head (Hv)

$$H_v = \frac{V_c}{2g} = \frac{1,14 \text{ m/s}}{2 \times 9,81} = \mathbf{0,006 \text{ m/s}}$$

11. Headloss saat bersih (*non-clogging*)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{V_i^2 - V^2}{2g} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{0,7} \left(\frac{1,14^2 - 1,14^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,09 \text{ m (memenuhi syarat } < 0,15 \text{ m)}} \end{aligned}$$

12. Headloss saat tersumbat (*clogging*)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left[\beta \times \left(\frac{W}{b} \right)^{4/3} \times H_v \times \sin \alpha \right] \\ &= \left[1,79 \times \left(\frac{0,2}{0,15} \right)^{4/3} \times 0,06 \times \sin 45^\circ \right] \\ &= \mathbf{0,11 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Barscreen**

- Panjang *screen* (x) = 0,36 m
- Lebar *screen* (L) = 0,25 m
- Tinggi *screen* (h) = 0,25 m
- Kecepatan pada *barscreen* (v) = 1,14 m/s
- Jarak antar kisi (r) = 0,04 m
- Diameter kisi (d) = 0,013 m
- Jumlah kisi (n) = 4 buah
- Kemiringan kisi = 45°
- *Headloss non-clogging* = 0,09 m
- *Headloss clogging* = 0,11 m

C. Perhitungan Sumur Pengumpul

Sumur pengumpul memiliki fungsi untuk mengumpulkan air baku pada yang berasal dari sungai untuk dapat mengantisipasi adanya fluktuasi air sungai. Level air sungai yang fluktuatif dapat mempengaruhi kinerja dari instalasi Pengolahan air minum, sehingga dapat dikhawatirkan proses pengolahan tidak dapat berjalan dengan maksimal. Berikut data data yang direncanakan pada sumur pengumpul:

- **Kriteria perencanaan:**

- Waktu detensi = 1-5 menit
- Tinggi *foot valve* dari dasar sumur > 0,6 m
- Konstruksi kedap air dan tebal dinding = 20 cm atau lebih tebal
- Kemiringan dasar sumur = 1-2%
- Punya berat yang cukup dan kuat terhadap tekanan dan gaya yang ada
(Sumber: PERMEN PU, 2007).

- **Data Perencanaan:**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Jumlah sumur pengumpul = 1 unit
- Waktu detensi (td) = 5 menit → 300 s
- *Koef manning* (n) = 0,015
- Tebal dinding = 0,20 m
- Free board (Fb) = 20% H
- Kedalaman lumpur (H_{lumpur}) = 1 m
- Kedalaman sungai = 4,5 m
- Ketinggian pipa inlet:
 - H_{HWL} = 4 m
 - H_{LWL} = 2 m

- **Perhitungan**

- Volume sumur (V)

$$V = Q \times td$$

$$= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 300 \text{ s}$$

$$= \mathbf{34,77 \text{ m}^3}$$

- H efektif sumur (H_{ef})

$$H_{ef} = H \text{ HWL} + H \text{ lumpur}$$

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

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

- Free board (Fb)

$$Fb = 20\% \times H_{ef}$$

$$= 20\% \times 5 \text{ m}$$

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

- H total (H_{tot})

$$H_{tot} = H_{ef} + Fb$$

$$= 5 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m}$$

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

- Luas penampang sumur (A)

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

$$= \frac{34,72 \text{ m}^3}{5 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{6,94 \text{ m}^2}$$

- Dimensi sumur pengumpul

Sumur berbentuk persegi sehingga $L = W$

$$A = L \times W$$

$$6,94 \text{ m}^2 = W^2$$

$$W = \sqrt{6,94 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{2,64 \text{ m}}$$

$$L = W$$

$$= \mathbf{2,64 \text{ m}}$$

- Resume bangunan:

- Debit sumur (Q) = $0,12 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$

- Waktu detensi (T_d) = 5 menit \rightarrow 300 s

- Panjang sumur (L) = 2,64 m → 2,65 m
- Lebar sumur (W) = 2,64 m → 2,65 m
- Tinggi sumur (H_{tot}) = 6 m

D. Perhitungan Pipa Outlet

Pipa Outlet berfungsi untuk menyalurkan dari sumur pengumpul menuju.

Berikut adalah data-data yang direncanakan pada pipa penguras:

- **Data Perencanaan:**

- Debit sumur (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 1 m/s

- **Perhitungan :**

1. Debit tiap unit

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q' &= \frac{\text{Debit air baku (Q)}}{\text{jumlah unit (n)}} \\
 &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Diameter pipa penguras (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,276 \text{ m} \rightarrow 11 \text{ inch}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(menggunakan diameter pasaran pipa sebesar 0,3 m)

4. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
&= \frac{0,06}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3^2} \\
&= \mathbf{0,85 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s}^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

- Resume bangunan:
 - Debit lumpur (Q_L) = 0,03 m³/s
 - Luas permukaan (A) = 0,03 m²/s
 - Diameter pipa penguras (D) = 0,20 m → 8 inch
 - Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek}) = 0,89 m/s

E. Perhitungan Pipa Penguras

Pipa Penguras berfungsi untuk menguras lumpur endapan dari sumur pengumpul yang bertujuan mengantisipasi tidak terjadinya peningkatan kekeruhan air baku dan pendangkalan akibat endapan lumpur. Berikut adalah data-data yang direncanakan pada pipa penguras:

- **Data Perencanaan:**
 - Debit sumur (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
 - Kedalaman lumpur = 1 m
 - Kecepatan aliran (v) = 1 m/s
 - Waktu detensi (td) = 5 menit → 300 s

- **Perhitungan:**

1. Debit Lumpur (Q_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_L &= \frac{1}{4} \times Q \text{ sumuran} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\
&= \mathbf{0,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Luas Permukaan (A)

$$A = \frac{Q \text{ lumpur}}{\text{Volume}}$$

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

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

3. Diameter pipa penguras (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{3,14}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,19 \text{ m} \rightarrow 7,55 \text{ inch} \rightarrow 8 \text{ inch (0,2 m)}}$$

4. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$v_{cek} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,03}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,20^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,89 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s}^2)}$$

• Resume bangunan:

- Debit lumpur (Q_L) = 0,03 m³/s
- Luas permukaan (A) = 0,03 m²/s
- Diameter pipa penguras (D) = 0,20 m → 8 inch
- Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek}) = 0,89 m/s

F. Perhitungan pompa

Pompa memiliki fungsi yang sangat penting dalam proses pengolahan antara lain dapat menaikkan level muka air menuju daerah yang lebih tinggi. Maka dari itu agar proses pengolahan dapat berjalan dengan lancar, maka pompa harus direncanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya. Pada bangunan sumur pengumpul digunakan 2 jenis pompa yakni *slurry pump* dan *centrifugal pump*. Kegunaan *slurry pump* dalam bangunan sumur pengumpul pada pengolahan air minum yakni untuk menghisap lumpur yang terjadi akibat pengambilan air baku sekaligus digunakan apabila terjadi pengurasan sumur

dalam perawatan bangunan pengolahan. Air baku yang telah terkumpul dalam sumur, nantinya akan dihisap menggunakan centrifugal pump dengan penambahan aksesoris seperti strainer untuk meminimalisir adanya partikulat ataupun lumpur yang ikut terhisap dalam pompa dengan mengatur peletakan pipa hisap (suction) beserta pemilihan aksesoris strainer sesuai dengan perhitungan yang telah direncanakan.

- Kriteria Perencanaan

- K Elbow 90⁰ = 0,9

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

- K reducer = 0,25

- K foot valve = 2,3

- K Check Valve = 0,2

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

- Data perencanaan

- Elbow 90⁰ suction = 1 buah

- Elbow 90⁰ discharge = 2 buah

- reducer suction = 1 buah

- reducer discharge = 1 buah

- Check valve = 1 buah

- Foot valve = 1 buah

- Q bak prasedimentasi = 0,06 m³/s → 216 m³/jam

- L suction = 6,15 m

- L discharge = 5,03 m

- Diameter pipa = 0,3 m → 300 mm

- Kecepatan pipa (v) = 0,85 m/s

- Head statis = 4,44 m

- Perhitungan

1. Perhitungan suction

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= \frac{10.7 \times L \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times D^{4.87}} \\
 &= \frac{10.7 \times 6,15 \text{ m} \times (0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1.85}}{130^{1.85} \times 0.3 \text{ m}^{4.87}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{elbow}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\
 &= (1 \times 0.9 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\
 &= \mathbf{0,03 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (reducer)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{reducer}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\
 &= (1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\
 &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Foot valve)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{valve}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\
 &= (1 \times 2,3 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\
 &= \mathbf{0,08 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f minor

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{minor}}} &= H_f \text{ minor elbow } 90^0 + H_f \text{ minor reducer} + H_f \text{ foot valve} \\
 &= 0,03 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,08 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,13 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f suction

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{fs} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\
 &= 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,13 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,14 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Discharge

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10.7 \times L \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times D^{4.87}} \\ &= \frac{10.7 \times 5,03 \text{ m} \times (0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1.85}}{130^{1.85} \times 0.3 \text{ m}^{4.87}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{elbow}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= \left(2 \times 0.9 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,07 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Check valve)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{cvalve}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ H_{f_{\text{cvalve}}} &= \left(1 \times 2,0 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,07 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (reducer)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{reducer}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ H_{f_{\text{reducer}}} &= \left(1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{0.85 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f minor

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{minor}}} &= H_f \text{ minor elbow } 90^0 + H_f \text{ minor check valve} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &\quad \text{reducer} \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m} + 0,07 \text{ m} + 0,01 \\ &= \mathbf{0,15 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f discharge

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fd} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0.01 \text{ m} + 0.15 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0.16 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Head total

$$\text{Head}_{\text{total}} = \text{Head statis} + \Sigma H_f \text{ suction} + \Sigma H_f \text{ discharge}$$

$$= 4,44 \text{ m} + 0,14 \text{ m} + 0,16 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,74 \text{ m}$$

4. Perhitungan Head pompa

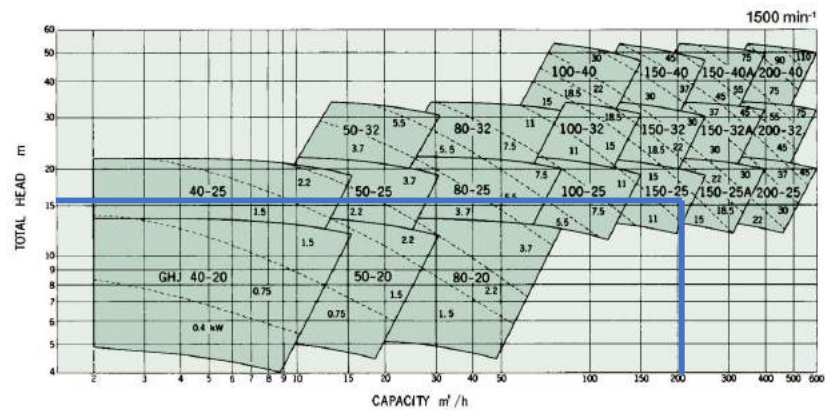
$$\text{Head}_{\text{pompa}} = \text{Head statis} + L \text{ suction} + L \text{ discharge}$$

$$= 4,44 \text{ m} + 6,15 \text{ m} + 5,03 \text{ m}$$

$$= 15,62 \text{ m}$$

Head pompa > Head total

15,62 m > 4,74 m (memenuhi persyaratan)



Berdasarkan grafik di atas, maka dipilih centrifugal pump dengan merek Shinko GHJ dengan tipe 150-25 dengan spesifikasi yang tertera pada lampiran A.



G. Perhitungan *strainer*

Strainer berbentuk kubus, yang dimana kubus memiliki 6 luas penampang, namun karena salah satu penampangnya digunakan sebagai masuknya pipa *suction*, maka luas yang digunakan hanya 5 luas penampang yang terdapat lubang *strainer*.

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kecepatan melalui lubang *strainer* = 0,15 – 0,3 m/s
- Bukaan pada lubang *strainer* = 6 – 12 mm

- Diameter *strainer* (D) = 1,5 – 2 x *Dsuction*
(Sumber: Prosser, 1980)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Direncanakan bentuk *strainer* kubus berlubang
- Q = 0,06 m³/s
- Bukaan lubang *strainer* = 12 mm → 0,012 m
- D suction = 0,3 m → 12 inch
- Kecepatan pipa *suction* = 0,85 m/s

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas efektif (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,85 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,07 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas tiap sisi (A_{sisi})

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{sisi}} &= \frac{A}{5} \\
 &= \frac{0,07 \text{ m}^2}{5} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,04 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Luas Total (A_{tot})

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{tot}} &= 2 \times A_{\text{sisi}} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,04 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,07 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Dimensi

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= L \times W \\
 L &= W \\
 0,04 \text{ m}^2 &= L^2 \\
 L &= \sqrt{0,04 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,19 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,2 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = 0,19 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,2 \text{ m}$$

5. Luas lubang strainer (A_{ls})

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ls} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,012 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= 0,000113 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 1,13 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Jumlah lubang strainer (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{tot}}{A_{ls}} \\ &= \frac{0,07 \text{ m}^2}{1,13 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 619 \text{ lubang} \end{aligned}$$

7. Jumlah lubang strainer tiap sisi (n_{sisi})

$$\begin{aligned} n_{sisi} &= \frac{n}{5} \\ &= \frac{619 \text{ lubang}}{5} \\ &= 124 \text{ lubang} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume**

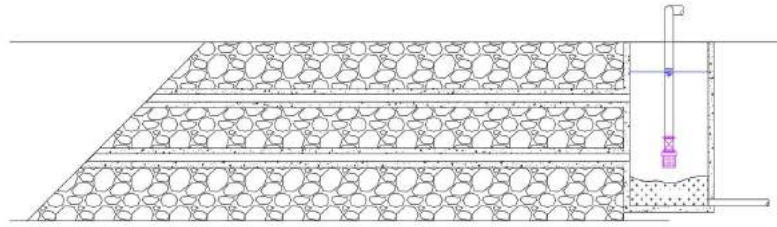
- Panjang strainer (L) = 0,2 m
- Lebar strainer (W) = 0,2 m
- Diameter bukaan strainer (d) = 0,012 m
- Jumlah lubang strainer (n) = 619 lubang
- Jumlah lubang strainer tiap sisi (n_{sisi}) = 124 lubang

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.2 Prasedimentasi

Prasedimentasi biasa digunakan untuk menghilangkan partikel padat seperti kerikil dan pasir yang berasal dari air sungai sebelum dipompa ke unit pengolahan. Prasedimentasi merupakan salah satu unit pada bangunan pengolahan air minum yang umumnya digunakan sebagai pengolahan pendahuluan.

A. Zona Pengendapan (*Settling Zone*)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Bentuk bak sedimentasi = *rectangular*
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4.9 m
- Lebar (W) = 3 – 24 m
- Panjang (L) = 15 – 90 m
- *Flight Speed* = 0.6 – 1.2 m/menit
- Waktu Detensi (Td) = 1.5 – 2.5 jam

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

- Massa jenis air (ρ), T (28°C) = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas kinematik (ν) = 0,8036 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 x 10⁻³ N s/m²

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

- Specific gravity solid (Ss) = 1.4
- Specific gravity sludge (Sg) = 1.02

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

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

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

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

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

• Data Perencanaan

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam → 7200 s
- Jumlah unit = 2 buah
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard = 10% x H

• Perhitungan

1. Debit tiap unit

$$\begin{aligned} Q' &= \frac{\text{Debit air baku (Q)}}{\text{jumlah unit (n)}} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Volume bak pengendap (V)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{416,67 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

3. Luas permukaan (A)

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

$$= \frac{416,67 \text{ m}^3}{3 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{138,89 \text{ m}^2}$$

4. Dimensi bak pengendap

$$A = L \times W$$

$$= 2W \times W$$

$$= 2W^2$$

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{138,89 \text{ m}^2}{2}}$$

$$= \mathbf{8,33 \text{ m} \rightarrow 8,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$L = 2 \times W$$

$$= 2 \times 8,5 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{17 \text{ m}}$$

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

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

$$= H + (10\% \times H)$$

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

$$= 3 \text{ m} + (0,3 \text{ m})$$

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

5. Cek volume max (V_{max})

$$V_{\text{max}} = L \times W \times H_{\text{tot}}$$

$$= 17 \text{ m} \times 8,5 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{476,85 \text{ m}^3}$$

6. Cek waktu detensi (td_{cek})

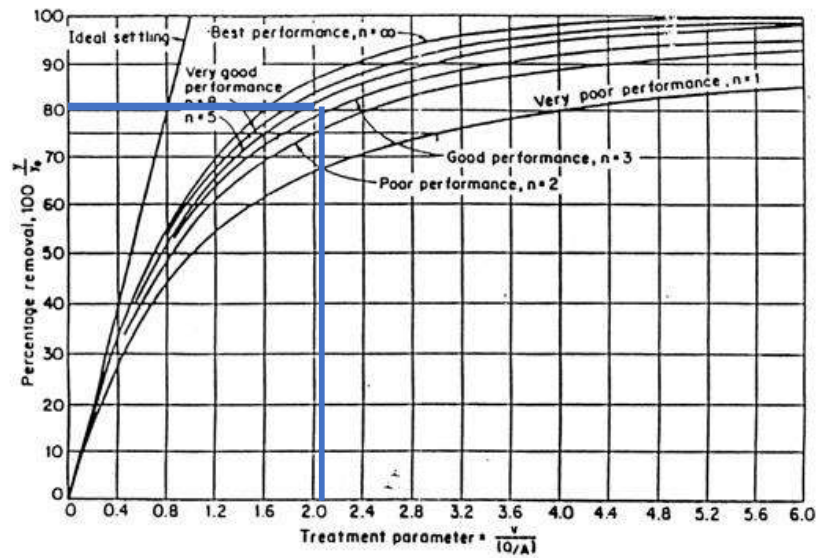
$$td_{\text{cek}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{Q}$$

$$= \frac{476,85 \text{ m}^3}{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

$$= \mathbf{8239,97 \text{ s} \rightarrow 2,28 \text{ jam (memenuhi syarat 1,5 – 2,5 jam)}}$$

7. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$\% \text{removal yang diinginkan} = 80\%$$



Direncanakan bak pengendap meremoval 90% kadar TSS, dari grafik good performance diperoleh nilai 2,15 untuk $v/(Q/A)$

$$\frac{vs}{\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right)} = 2,15$$

$$\frac{vs}{\left(\frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{l}}{8,5 \text{ m} \times 17 \text{ m}}\right)} = 2,15$$

$$vs = 0,000861 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 8,61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$$

8. Diameter paartikel (D_p)

$$\begin{aligned} D_p &= \sqrt{\frac{V_s \times 18 \times v}{g(Ss-1)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{0,000861 \text{ m/s} \times 18 \times 0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 (1,4-1)}} \\ &= 0,00182 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,82 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,18 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

9. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{W \times H}{W + (2 \times H)} \\ &= \frac{8,5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{8,5 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})} \\ &= 2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10. Massa jenis solid (ρ_s)

$$S_g = \frac{\rho_s}{\rho}$$

$$1,03 = \frac{\rho_s}{996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\rho_s = 1015,92 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

11. Kecepatan Horizontal (Vh)

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{Q}{W \times H} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{8,5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,00227 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 2,27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

12. Cek Bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{v_h \times R}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{0,00227 \text{ m/s} \times 2 \text{ m}}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\ &= 4966,47 \text{ (tidak memenuhi, } N_{re} < 2000) \end{aligned}$$

13. Cek bilangan Froude (Nfr)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{fr} &= \frac{v_h}{\sqrt{g \times H}} \\ &= \frac{0,00227 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3 \text{ m}}} \\ &= 0,000418 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4,18 \times 10^{-4} \\ &\text{(memenuhi syarat } > 10^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

14. Kecepatan penggerusan (Vsc)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sc} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (p_s - p_w) \times N_{fr}}{\lambda \times p_w}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (1015,92 - 99,36) \times 4,18 \times 10^{-4}}{0,03 \times 996,36}} \\ &= 0,03 \text{ m/s} \\ &\text{(} V_{sc} > V_h \text{ memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan)} \end{aligned}$$

15. Kemiringn dasar bak (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1\% \times L \\ &= 1\% \times 17 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang bak (L) = 17 m
- Lebar bak (W) = 8,5 m
- Tinggi bak (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 0,3 m
- Tinggi total bak (H_{tot}) = 3,3 m

B. Zona Inlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0.3 – 0.6 m/s
- Slope maks. $< 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m/m
- Freeboard (fb) = 10 – 20%

(Sumber: Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 316)

- Koef. Manning (n) = 0.013 (beton)

(Sumber: Bambang Triadmodjo, 2008, Hidraulika II, Tabel 4.2 Harga koefisien manning)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,6 m/s
- Jumlah saluran (n) = 2 buah
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 20%
- Rasio lebar:tinggi (W:H) = 1:1

- **Perhitungan**

1. Debit tiap unit (Q')

$$Q' = \frac{\text{Debit air baku (Q)}}{\text{jumlah unit (n)}} \\ = \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2}$$

$$= 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2. Luas permukaan

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0.1 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi saluran

$$\begin{aligned} A &= H \times W \\ W &= \sqrt{A} \\ &= \sqrt{0,1 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,31 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,3 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= W \\ &= \mathbf{0.3 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tot}} &= H + (Fb \times H) \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,3 \text{ m}) \\ &= 0.3 \text{ m} + (0,06 \text{ m}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,36 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,4 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\text{cek}} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{Q}{W \times H_{\text{tot}}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,3 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,48 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Jari – jari hidrolis

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{W \times H}{W + (2 \times H)} \\ &= \frac{0,3 \text{ m} \times 0,3 \text{ m}}{0,3 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,3 \text{ m})} \\ &= \mathbf{0,1 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Kemiringan dasar saluran (S)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,48 \text{ m/s}}{0,13^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m}} \right)^2$$

= 0,00085 m/m (memenuhi syarat < 0.001 m/m)

7. *Headloss* saluran (H_f)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= n \times L \\ &= 0.013 \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0.0034 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Lebar saluran (W) = 0,3 m
- Tinggi saluran (H) = 0,3 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,06 m
- Tinggi total saluran (H_{tot}) = 0,36 m → 0,4 m

C. Zona Transisi (Transition Zone)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
(Sumber: Bambang Triadmodjo, 2008, Hidraulika II, Tabel 4.2 Harga koefisien manning)
- Berat jenis air = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 x 10⁻³ N s/m²
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,5 m/s
- Lebar *baffle* = lebar zona pengendapan (8,5 m)
- Tinggi *baffle* = tinggi zona pengendapan (3,3 m)
- Diameter lubang (D) = 0,2 m

• **Perhitungan**

1. Luas *perforated baffle* (A_b)

$$\begin{aligned} A_b &= \text{Lebar } baffle (W_b) \times \text{tinggi } baffle (H_b) \\ &= 8,5 \text{ m} \times 3,3 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{28,05 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas per lubang (A_L)

$$\begin{aligned} A_L &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,03 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Luas bersih *baffle* (A_{bb})

$$\begin{aligned} A_{bb} &= 40\% \times A_b \\ &= 40\% \times 28,05 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{11,22 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

4. Jumlah lubang total (n_{total})

$$\begin{aligned} n_{total} &= \frac{\text{Luas bersih } baffle (A_{bb})}{\text{luas per lubang } (A_L)} \\ &= \frac{11,22 \text{ m}^2}{0,03 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{357,32 \rightarrow 357 \text{ lubang}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Jumlah lubang horizontal (n_h)

$$n_h = \mathbf{20 \text{ lubang}}$$

6. Jumlah lubang vertikal (n_v)

$$n_v = \mathbf{18 \text{ lubang}}$$

7. Cek jumlah lubang (cek_n)

$$\begin{aligned} Cek_n &= \text{lubang horizontal } (n_h) \times \text{lubang vertikal } (n_v) \\ &= 20 \text{ lubang} \times 18 \text{ lubang} \\ &= \mathbf{360 \text{ lubang (memenuhi syarat } > 357 \text{ lubang)}} \end{aligned}$$

8. Jarak antar lubang horizontal (s_h)

$$\begin{aligned} s_h &= \frac{\text{Lebar } baffle (W_b)}{\text{Jumlah lubang horizontal } (n_h) + 1} \\ &= \frac{8,5 \text{ m}}{20 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,4 \text{ m} \rightarrow 40 \text{ cm}$$

9. Jarak antar lubang vertikal (s_v)

$$\begin{aligned} s_v &= \frac{\text{Lebar baffle (Wb)}}{\text{Jumlah lubang vertikal (vh)} + 1} \\ &= \frac{8,5 \text{ m}}{18 + 1} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ m} \rightarrow 17 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

10. Debit per lubang (Q_L)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{\text{Jumlah lubang (n)}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{358 \text{ lubang}} \\ &= 0,000161 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 1,61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

11. Kecepatan aliran lewat lubang (v_L)

$$\begin{aligned} v_L &= \frac{\text{Debit lubang (Ql)}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{1,61 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= 0,00512 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 5,12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

12. Jari-jari lubang (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{\text{Diameter lubang (D)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{0,2 \text{ m}}{2} \\ &= 0,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

13. Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{\rho \text{ air} \times v \text{ lubang} \times R}{\mu \text{ air}} \\ &= \frac{996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (5,12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}) \times 0,1 \text{ m}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ns/m}^2} \\ &= 304,96 \text{ (memenuhi syarat aliran laminar } < 2000) \end{aligned}$$

14. Cek bilangan Froude (Nfr)

$$\begin{aligned} Nfr &= \sqrt{\frac{v}{(g \times R)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(5,12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s})}{(9,81 \text{ m/s}^2) \times 0,1 \text{ m}}} \\ &= 0,00731 \rightarrow 7,31 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (memenuhi syarat } > 10^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Lebar *baffle* = 8,5 m
- Tinggi *baffle* = 3,3 m
- Jarak *baffle* dengan zona *inlet* = 1,5 m
- Jumlah lubang total = 358 lubang
- Jumlah lubang horizontal = 20 lubang
- Jumlah lubang vertikal = 18 lubang
- Jarak antar lubang horizontal = 0,4 m → 40 cm
- Jarak antar lubang vertikal = 0,17 m → 17 cm

D. Zona Lumpur (*Sludge Zone*)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Berat jenis air (ρ_w) = 996,36 kg/m³
(*Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company*)
- Specific Solid (Ss) = 1.4
(*Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 1456*)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Persen removal TSS = 80%
- Kadar TSS dalam air = 1100 mg/L
- Kadar BOD dalam air = 25 mg/L
- Kadar kepadatan lumpur = 5%
- Periode pengurusan = 1 hari
- Ruang lumpur = limas terpancung
- Panjang atas zona lumpur = 6 m
- Lebar atas zona lumpur = 8,5 m

- Panjang bawah zona lumpur = 4 m
- Lebar bawah zona lumpur = 6 m

• **Perhitungan**

1. TSS yang teremoval

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TSS teremoval} &= \% \text{Removal} \times \text{Kadar TSS} \\ &= 80\% \times 1100 \text{ mg/l} \\ &= \mathbf{880 \text{ mg/L} \rightarrow 0,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Berat lumpur (Ws)

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= Q \text{ limbah} \times \text{TSS removal} \\ &= 0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0.88 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{50925,93 \text{ mg/s} \rightarrow 4400 \text{ kg/hari}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Berat air

$$\begin{aligned} W_w &= \left(\frac{\text{Kadar air dalam lumpur}}{\text{kadar padatan dalam lumpur}} \right) \times W_s \\ &= \left(\frac{95\%}{5\%} \right) \times 4400 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= \mathbf{85500 \text{ kg/hari}} \end{aligned}$$

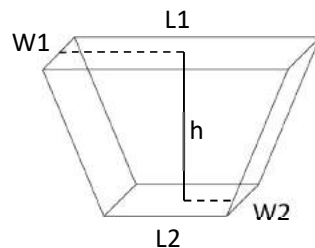
4. Berat jenis lumpur (ρ_s)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_s &= (SS \times 5\%) + (W_w \times 95\%) \\ &= (1,4 \times 5\%) + (79799,12 \text{ kg/hari} \times 95\%) \\ &= \mathbf{946,61 \text{ kg/m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ sludge} &= \frac{\text{berat lumpur (Ws)} + \text{berat air (Ww)}}{\text{Berat jenis lumpur } (\rho_s)} \times t_p \\ &= \frac{4400 \text{ kg/hari} + 88500 \text{ kg/hari}}{946,61 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 0,5 \text{ hari} \\ &= \mathbf{47,48 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

6. Dimensi zona lumpur



a. Luas permukaan atas zona lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} A &= L1 \times W1 \\ &= 6 \text{ m} \times 8,5 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{51 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Luas permukaan dasar zona lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= L2 \times W2 \\ &= 4 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{24 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ limas terpancung} = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (A + \sqrt{AA'} + A')$$

$$24 = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (51 + \sqrt{51 \times 24} + 24)$$

$$\mathbf{H = 1,7 \text{ m}}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang atas zona lumpur (L1) = 6 m
- Lebar atas zona lumpur (W1) = 8,5 m
- Panjang bawah zona lumpur (L2) = 4 m
- Lebar bawah zona lumpur (W2) = 6 m
- Tinggi zona lumpur (H) = 1,7 m
- Diameter pipa penguras (D) = 0,46 m → 17 inch

E. Zona Pelimpah (*Overflow Zone*)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- *Weir loading rate* = 125 – 500 m³/m.hari
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse* 4th Edition, hal 398)
- Koefisien drag (Cd) = 0,548
- Sudut V notch = 45⁰

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Zona *outlet* bak sedimentasi ini berupa *weir* bergerigi (*v-notch*)
- Bentuk *gutter* = persegi panjang
- 1 *gutter* = 2 pelimpah
- Lebar *V notch* = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar *V notch* = 0,05 m
- Sudut *V notch* = 45°
- *Weir loading* ($m^3/m \cdot \text{hari}$) = $350 m^3/m^2 \cdot \text{hari} \rightarrow 4 \times 10^{-3} m^3/m^2 \cdot s$
- Q unit sedimentasi = $0,12 m^3/s$
- Jumlah unit *outlet* = 1 buah
- Cd (koefisien *drag*) = 0,6

- **Perhitungan**

1. Panjang total weir (L_w)

$$\begin{aligned} L_w &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{WRL} \\ &= \frac{0,06 m^3/s}{0,004 m^3/m^2 \cdot s} \\ &= 14,29 m \end{aligned}$$

2. Panjang pelimpah (L)

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{L_w}{\text{jumla pelimpah}} \\ &= \frac{14,29 m}{4 \text{ buah}} \\ &= 3,57 m \end{aligned}$$

3. Debit tiap pelimpah (*weir*)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q}{n} \\ &= \frac{0,06 m^3/s}{4 \text{ buah}} \\ &= 0,01 m^3/s \end{aligned}$$

4. Luas saluran gutter

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q_{weir}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. Tinggi (H) dan Lebar (W) Pelimpah (gutter)

Direncanakan H:W = 1 : 2 maka :

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sqrt{2 \times A} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 0,02 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0,10 \text{ m} \rightarrow 10 \text{ cm} \\ W &= 2 \times H \\ &= 2 \times 0,10 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,20 \text{ m} \rightarrow 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Ketinggian air pada pelimpah (H air)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air}} &= \left(\frac{Q_{weir}}{1,38 \times \text{lebar gutter}} \right)^{2/3} \\ &= \left(\frac{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,38 \times 0,2 \text{ m}} \right)^{2/3} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m} \rightarrow 11 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

7. Tinggi gutter (h gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{gutter}} &= h_{\text{air}} + (h_{\text{air}} \times 20\%) \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m} + (0,11 \times 0,2) \\ &= 0,132 \text{ m} \rightarrow 13,2 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

8. Jari- jari hidrolis gutter

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{gutter}} &= \frac{h_{\text{air}} \times \text{lebar gutter}}{(2 \times h_{\text{air}}) + \text{lebar gutter}} \\ &= \frac{0,11 \text{ m} \times 0,2 \text{ m}}{(2 \times 0,11 \text{ m}) + 0,2 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9. Luas basah gutter (A gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Lebar gutter} \times h_{\text{air}} \\ &= 0,2 \text{ m} \times 0,11 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,22 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10. Slope gutter (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ gutter} \times n}{A \text{ gutter} \times (R \text{ gutter})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,013}{0,02 \text{ m} \times (0,05 \text{ m})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\ &= 0,000456 \text{ m/m} \rightarrow 4,56 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

11. Headloss pada gutter

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= L \text{ gutter} \times S \text{ gutter} \\ &= 3,57 \text{ m} \times 0,000456 \text{ m/m} \\ &= 0,00163 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

12. Jumlah V notch

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak antar V notch} + \text{lebar V notch}} \\ &= \frac{3,57 \text{ m}}{0,05 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m}} \\ &= 23,8 \text{ buah} \rightarrow 24 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

13. Debit mengalir tiap V notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{notch}} &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumlah V notch}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{24 \text{ buah}} \\ &= 0,0025 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

14. Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{8}{15} (Cd) \sqrt{2 \times g} \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \times H^{5/2} \\ 0,00241 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \tan \frac{45}{2} \times H^{5/2} \\ H &= 0,0789 \text{ m} \rightarrow 7,89 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

- Jumlah gutter = 2 buah
- Jumlah weir = 4 buah
- Panjang gutter = 3,57 m
- Tinggi gutter = 0,132 m

- Lebar *gutter* = 0,2 m
- Tinggi air limpahan = 0,11 m → 11 cm
- Kemiringan dasar *gutter* = 0,000456 m/m → 4,56 x 10⁻⁴ m/m
- Jumlah V *notch* = 24 buah
- Tinggi peluapan V *notch* = 0,0789 m → 7,89 cm

F. Zona Outlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,06 m³/s
- Waktu detensi (Td) = 7 menit → 420 s
- Lebar saluran = 8,5 m
- Tinggi saluran = 3 m
- Kecepatan aliran pipa outlet = 1 m/s

- **Perhitungan**

1. Volume saluran pengumpul (V)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \text{Debit (Q) x waktu detensi (td)} \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 420 \text{ s} \\
 &= 24,31 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi Saluran

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= L \times W \times H \\
 24,31 \text{ m}^3 &= L \times 8,5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\
 24,31 \text{ m}^3 &= L \times 25,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 L &= \frac{24,31 \text{ m}^3}{25,5 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 0,95 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m} \\
 H &= 3 \text{ m} \\
 H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \text{Freeboard} \\
 &= H + (10\% \times H) \\
 &= 3 \text{ m} + (10\% \times 3 \text{ m})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \text{ m} + (0,3 \text{ m})$$

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

3. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{1 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,43 \text{ m}}$$

4. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$A = \frac{\text{Debit air (Q)}}{\text{kecepatan aliran (v)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^2}$$

5. Diameter pipa (D)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,06) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,27 \text{ m} \rightarrow 10,87 \text{ inch}}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 12 inch (305 mm)

6. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$v_{cek} = \frac{\text{Debit air (Q)}}{\text{luas penampang pipa (A)}}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,305^2) \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,79 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s}^2)}$$

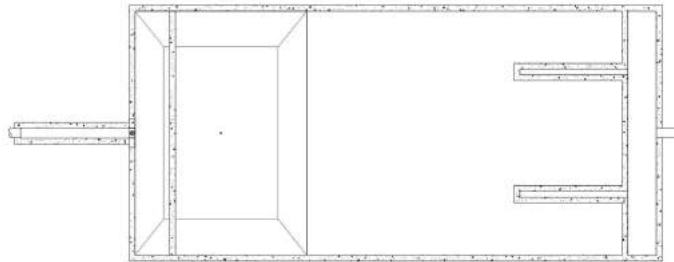
• **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang saluran pengumpul (L) = 1 m
- Lebar saluran pengumpul (W) = 8,5 m
- Tinggi saluran pengumpul (H) = 3 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,3 m

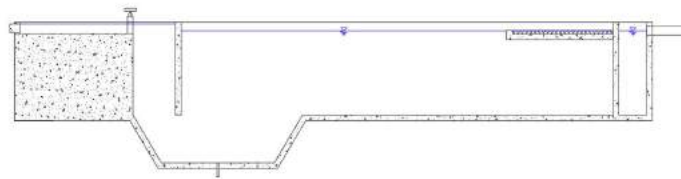
- Tinggi total saluran pengumpul (H_{tot}) = 3,3 m
- Diameter pipa *outlet* saluran (D) = 0,305 m → 12 inch

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.3 Netralisasi

Proses netralisasi bertujuan untuk menetralkan pH atau derajat keasaman air baku sampai menjadi netral sesuai dengan baku mutu yang ada.

A. Bak Pembubuh

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Waktu tinggal di dalam bak (td) = 20 – 60 s
 - Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700 – 1000 / s
- (Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 182)*
- Diameter *paddle* (D_i) = 50 – 80% diameter bak
 - Lebar *paddle* (W_i) = 1/6 – 1/10 diameter *paddle*
 - Kecepatan putaran *paddle* (n) = 20 -150 rpm

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

- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 diameter
- Jarak *paddle* dari dasar = 30-50% Di

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

- Reynold number (NRE) >10.000

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

• Data Perencanaan

- Jumlah unit = 1 buah
- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s → 10000000 L/hari
- Waktu detensi (td) = 30 s
- Gradien kecepatan = 800/s
- Jenis *impeller* (Di) = *flat paddles*, 2 blades; Di/Wi = 4; KT = 2,25
- Lebar *paddle* (Wi) = 1/6 diameter *paddle*
- Kecepatan putaran *paddle* (n) = 120 rpm → 2 rps
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1,25 diameter
- Jarak *paddle* dari dasar = 50% Di
- Menggunakan HCl untuk menetralkan air buangan yang bersifat basa
- Konsentrasi pasaran HCl = 32%
- Massa jenis HCl = 1,18 kg/L
- Massa jenis air = 995,7 kg/m³ (30°C)
- Berat Molekul HCl = 36,458 g/mol
- pH air baku = 9
- pH air rencana = 7

• Perhitungan

1. Dosis HCl

$$\text{Ph air limbah} = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P [H^+] &= 9 - 2 \\
 &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

Dosis HCl untuk menetralkan air limbah yang bersifat basa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dosis HCl} &= \frac{Y (mg)}{BM \left(\frac{g}{mol}\right)} \times \frac{1000}{\text{volume air}} \\
 &= \frac{Y (mg)}{36,45 \left(\frac{g}{mol}\right)} \times \frac{1000}{120 L} \\
 &= \frac{Y (mg)}{4,374}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana Y adalah nilai dosis HCl



$$[H^+] = \frac{Y}{4,374} \times 1$$

$$[H^+] = \frac{Y}{4,374}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [H^+]$$

$$1 = -\log \frac{Y}{4,374}$$

$$10^{-1} = \frac{Y}{4,374}$$

$$Y = 0,44 \text{ mg/L (untuk 1 tingkatan penurunan pH)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2Y &= 0,44 \times 2 \\
 &= 0,88 \text{ mg/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kebutuhan HCl = dosis HCl x Q x Kadar HCl

$$= 0,88 \text{ mg/L} \times 10000000 \text{ L/hari} \times \frac{100\%}{32\%}$$

$$= 5956800 \text{ mg/hari} \rightarrow 5,96 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Volume HCl} = \frac{\text{Kebutuhan HCl}}{\rho \text{ HCl}} \times \text{Periode Pelarutan}$$

$$= \frac{5,96 \text{ kg/hari}}{1,18 \text{ kg/l}} \times 1 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 5,05 \text{ L} \rightarrow 5,05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

3. Kebutuhan Air Pelarut (konsentrasi larutan HCl diinginkan = 20%)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol. air pelarut} &= \frac{\left(\frac{100\% - 20\%}{20\%}\right) \times \text{Kebutuhan HCl}}{p \text{ air}} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{100\% - 20\%}{20\%}\right) \times 5,96 \text{ kg/hari}}{996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

4. Volume total tangki pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ total} &= V \text{ HCl} + V \text{ air pelarut} \\ &= 5,05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 + 0,02 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{2,9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3 \rightarrow 29 \text{ liter}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Dimensi tangki pelarut

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times h \\ 0,029 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times d^2 \times 1,25d \\ 0,029 &= 0,98 \times d^3 \\ D &= \mathbf{0,31 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,30 \text{ m}} \\ H &= 1,25 \times d \\ &= 1,25 \times 0,30 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,38 \text{ m}} \\ H \text{ total} &= H + \text{freeboard} \\ &= 0,38 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,38 \text{ m}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,49 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,5 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Power yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned} P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\ &= (800/\text{s})^2 \times 0,8363 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 0,029 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{15,50 \text{ N.m/s} \rightarrow 0,02 \text{ kW}} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan tenaga/power pengaduk yang didapat, maka spesifikasi motor pengaduk yang digunakan adalah tipe TECO model AEEB/AEVB, class F, 380/415V – 50 Hz, output 0.18 kW.

Performance Data															TECO					
Motor types AEEB and AEVB, Class F insulation, 380/ 415V - 50HZ																				
Output		Full Load Speed (RPM)	Frame Size	% Efficiency			% Power Factor			Current (A)		Current (A)		Torque			Rotor GD ² Kgm ²	Approx Weight AEEB Kg	Approx Weight AEVB Kg	
HP	KW			Full Load	3/4 Load	1/2 Load	Full Load	3/4 Load	1/2 Load	Full Load	Locked Rotor	Full Load	Locked Rotor	Full Load	Locked Rotor	Pull Up				Pull Out
0.25	0.18	2740	63	61	58,5	55	77,5	69	57	0,60	2,6	0,55	2,4	0,066	335	335	340	0,0019	8	9
		1350	63	63,5	63	58	70	61	49	0,64	2,6	0,59	2,4	0,134	260	260	260	0,0025	9,5	10,5
		910	71	61	57	50	64	55	44	0,73	2,6	0,67	2,4	0,199	260	260	280	0,0073	12	13
		795	80	52	48	39	47	41	34	1,16	3,5	1,06	3,2	0,257	360	350	370	0,0010	16,5	17,5

7. Diameter Impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{K_T \times n^3 \times \rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{15,50 \text{ N.m/s}}{2,25 \times (2 \text{ rps})^3 \times 996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,24 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan diameter impeller dan diameter bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Perbandingan} &= \frac{Di}{D} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,24}{0,30} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{80\% \text{ (memenuhi 50\% - 80\%)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Lebar Paddle (Bi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bi &= \frac{1}{6} \times Di \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \times 0,30 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,04 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Jarak paddle dari dasar bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak paddle} &= 50\% \times Di \\
 &= 50\% \times 0,30 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Cek Nre

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{Di^2 \cdot n \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{(0,30 \text{ m})^2 \times 2 \text{ rps} \times 996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{135971,90 \text{ (memenuhi } Nre > 10000)}
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Diameter pipa outlet (menuju bak netralisasi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{(3,35 \times 10^{-7}) \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 3,35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2 \\
 D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (3,35 \times 10^{-7}) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\
 &= 6,53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,06 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Kebutuhan HCl = 5,96 kg/hari
- Kebutuhan air pelarut = 0,02 m³/hari
- Diameter bak pembubuh (D) = 0,30 m
- Tinggi bak pembubuh (H) = 0,38 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,11 m
- Tinggi total bak pembubuh (H_{tot}) = 0,50 m
- Power pengaduk (P) = 0,18 kW
- Diameter impeller (Di) = 0,24 m
- Lebar impeller (Wi) = 0,04 m
- Jarak paddle dari dasar bak = 0,12 m

B. Bak Netralisasi

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Waktu tinggal di dalam bak (td) = 20 – 60 s
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700 – 1000 / s
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition, hal 182*)
- Diameter *paddle* (Di) = 30 – 50% diameter bak
- Lebar *paddle* (Wi) = 1/6 – 1/10 diameter *paddle*
- Kecepatan putaran *paddle* (n) = 20 -150 rpm

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

- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 diameter
- Jarak *paddle* dari dasar = 30-50% Di

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

- Reynold number (NRE) >10.000
- (Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Richards c. 2003. *Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th edition*, hal 187)

• Data Perencanaan

- Jumlah unit = 1 buah
- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s → 10000000 L/hari
- Volume pembubuh (V) = 0,03 m³
- Waktu detensi (td) = 30 s
- Gradien kecepatan = 800/s
- Jenis *impeller* (Di) = *flat paddles*, 2 blades; Di/Wi = 4; KT = 2,25
- Lebar *paddle* (Wi) = 1/6 diameter *paddle*
- Kecepatan putaran *paddle* (n) = 120 rpm → 2 rps
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 1,25 diameter
- Jarak *paddle* dari dasar = 50% Di

• Perhitungan

1. Volume Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vair baku} &= Q \times t_d \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 30 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{3,47 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vtotal} &= \text{V air baku} + \text{V pembubuh} \\ &= 3,47 \text{ m}^3 + 0,03 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{3,50 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Dimensi tangki netralisasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times h \\
 3,50 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times d^2 \times 1,25d \\
 3,50 &= 0,98 \times d^3 \\
 D &= \mathbf{1,53 \text{ m}} \\
 H &= 1,25 \times d \\
 &= 1,25 \times 1,53 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,91 \text{ m}} \\
 H \text{ Total} &= H + \text{freeboard} \\
 &= 1,91 \text{ m} + (10\% \times 1,91 \text{ m}) \\
 &= \mathbf{2,10 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Power yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times \mu \times V \\
 &= (800/s)^2 \times 0,8363 \cdot 10^{-3} \times 3,50 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= \mathbf{1873,95 \text{ N.m/s} \rightarrow 1,87 \text{ kW}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan tenaga/power yang didapat, maka spesifikasi motor pengaduk yang digunakan adalah TECO AESV2E/AESU2E TEFC, CLASS F, 40°C AMBIENT TEMP., IEC DESIGN N CONTINUOUS DUTY, S.F. 1.0 50HZ 400V WINDING USED ON 60HZ 460V PLUS B RISE output 2,2 kW

TEFC, CLASS F, 40°C AMBIENT TEMP., IEC DESIGN N CONTINUOUS DUTY, S.F. 1.0 400V/50HZ

OUTPUT		FULL LOAD RPM	FRAME NO.	EFFICIENCY				POWER FACTOR				CURRENT		TORQUE				ROTOR GD/HP/REV	APPROX. WEIGHT Kg
HP	kW			FULL LOAD (%)	¾ LOAD (%)	½ LOAD (%)	¼ LOAD (%)	FULL LOAD (%)	¾ LOAD (%)	½ LOAD (%)	¼ LOAD (%)	FULL LOAD (A)	LOCKED ROTOR (A)	FULL LOAD Nm	LOCKED ROTOR %FLT	PULL UP %FLT	BREAK DOWN %FLT		
3	2.2	2875	90L	83.2	84.3	83.4	77.9	87.5	82.0	70.5	48.5	4.36	35	7.297	285	240	335	0.014	28.0
		1450	100L	84.3	85.0	84.1	76.1	81.5	74.0	61.0	39.0	4.62	33	14.47	210	170	300	0.041	37.0
		950	112M	81.8	82.4	81.1	72.6	75.0	66.5	53.0	33.5	5.18	34	22.08	280	255	300	0.071	49.0
		710	132S	79.4	82.0	79.5	69.0	64.5	55.0	42.0	25.0	6.20	31	29.55	240	235	300	0.138	65.5

4. Diameter Impeller

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di &= \left(\frac{P}{K_T \times n^3 \times \rho} \right)^{1/5} \\
 &= \left(\frac{2200 \text{ N.m/s}}{2,25 \times (2 \text{ rps})^3 \times 996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right)^{1/5}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Perbandingan diameter impeller dan diameter bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perbandingan} &= \frac{D_i}{D} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,64 \text{ m}}{1,53 \text{ m}} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{42 \% \text{ (memenuhi 30\% - 50\%)}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Lebar Paddle (W_i)

$$\begin{aligned} W_i &= \frac{1}{6} \times D_i \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times 0,64 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,11 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Jarak paddle dari dasar bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak paddle} &= 50\% \times D_i \\ &= 50\% \times 0,64 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,32 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Cek Nre

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{D_i^2 \cdot n \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{(0,64 \text{ m})^2 \times 2 \text{ rps} \times 996,3 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8363 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{986867,96 \text{ (memenuhi syarat } N_{re} > 10000)} \end{aligned}$$

8. Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

9. Diameter *outlet* menuju bak aerasi (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,12 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,39 \text{ m} \rightarrow 15,16 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 16 inch (410 mm)

10. Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek})

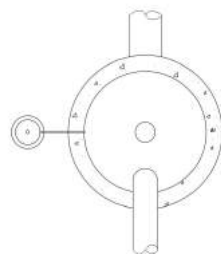
$$\begin{aligned}v_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\&= \frac{Q \text{ air baku} + Q \text{ koagulan}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\&= \frac{0,12 + (7,31 \times 10^{-5})}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,41)^2} \\&= \mathbf{0,90 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat } 0,6 - 1 \text{ m/s)}}\end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

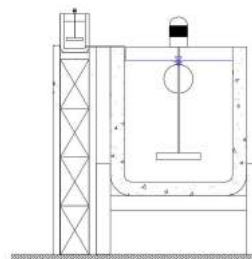
- Diameter bak netralisasi (D) = 1,53 m
- Tinggi bak netralisasi (H) = 1,91 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,19 m
- Tinggi total bak pembubuh (H_{tot}) = 2,10 m
- Power pengaduk (P) = 2,2 kW
- Diameter impeller (D_i) = 0,64 m
- Lebar impeller (W_i) = 0,11 m
- Jarak paddle dari dasar bak = 0,32 m
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,41 m → 16 inch

• **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.4 Aerasi

A. Pipa inlet dan outlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

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

- C Pipa HDPE = 150

(Sumber: Hazen-Williams)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s

- Kecepatan (v) = 0,6 m/s

- Panjang pipa (L) = 4 m

- Jumlah unit (n) = 1 unit

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter *Inlet* dan *outlet* (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,12 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,39 \text{ m} \rightarrow 15,16 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 16 inch (410 mm)

3. Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$v_{cek} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{Q \text{ air baku} + Q \text{ koagulan}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
&= \frac{0,12 + (7,31 \times 10^{-5})}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,41)^2} \\
&= \mathbf{0,90 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat } 0,6 - 1 \text{ m/s)}}
\end{aligned}$$

4. *Headloss* sepanjang pipa (H_f)

$$\begin{aligned}
H_f &= \left[\frac{10,67 \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \times L \\
&= \left[\frac{10,67 \times 0,12^{1,85}}{150^{1,85} \times 0,41^{4,87}} \right] \times 4 \text{ m} \\
&= \mathbf{0,00634 \text{ m} \rightarrow 6,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Kemiringan dasar pipa (S)

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \frac{H_f}{L} \\
&= \frac{6,34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{4 \text{ m}} \\
&= \mathbf{0,00158 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Diameter pipa *inlet* (D) = 0,41 m \rightarrow 16 inch
- Diameter pipa *outlet* (D) = 0,41 m \rightarrow 16 inch
- *Headloss* pipa (H_f) = 0,00634 m \rightarrow 6,34 \times 10⁻³ m
- Kemiringan dasar pipa (S) = 0,00158 m \rightarrow 1,58 \times 10⁻³ m

B. Bak Aerasi

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 116,71 L/s \rightarrow 0,12 m³/s
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 2,5 m
- Waktu detensi (td) = 5 menit \rightarrow 300 s
- Jumlah bak = 1 buah

- **Perhitungan**

1. Volume bak (V)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= Q \times t_d \\
 &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 300 \text{ s} \\
 &= \mathbf{35,01 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas Bak Penampung (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{V}{H} \\
 &= \frac{35,01 \text{ m}^3}{2,5 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{14 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi bak

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{14 \text{ m}}{2}} \\
 &= \mathbf{2,65 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 2 \times W \\
 &= 2 \times 2,65 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{5,30 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 2,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \textit{Freeboard} \\
 &= H + (20\% \times H) \\
 &= 2,50 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 2,50 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 2,50 \text{ m} + (0,50 \text{ m}) \\
 &= \mathbf{3,00 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Resume Bangunan

- Panjang bak (L) = 5,30 m
- Lebar bak (W) = 2,65 m
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 2,50 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,50 m

- Kedalaman total bak (H_{tot}) = 3,00 m

C. Kebutuhan Oksigen Terlarut

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Konsentrasi oksigen jenuh 28⁰C (C_s) = 7,81 mg/L
(Sumber: *Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater. APHA, AWWA, and WPCF. Washington D.C, 15th ed, 1981*)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Fe influent = 23 mg/L
- Mn influent = 20 mg/L
- %Removal Fe = 90%
- %Removal Mn = 60%
- Oksigen terlarut awal dalam sungai (C_o) = 7 mg/L
- Oksigen terlarut rencana akhir (DO) > 6,5 mg/L
- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 2,5 m

- **Perhitungan**

1. Removal Fe

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe effluent} &= \text{Fe}_{inf} - (\text{Fe}_{inf} \times (100\% - \% \text{ Removal Fe})) \\ &= 23 \text{ mg/L} - (23 \text{ mg/L} \times (100\% - 90\%)) \\ &= 23 \text{ mg/L} - 2,30 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= \mathbf{20,70 \text{ mg/L}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Removal Mn

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn effluent} &= \text{Mn}_{inf} - (\text{Mn}_{inf} \times (100\% - \% \text{ Removal Fe})) \\ &= 20 \text{ mg/L} - (20 \text{ mg/L} \times (100\% - 60\%)) \\ &= 20 \text{ mg/L} - 6,00 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= \mathbf{12,00 \text{ mg/L}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kebutuhan oksigen untuk mereduksi Fe

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keb. O}_2 \text{ Fe} &= 0,14 \times \text{Fe effluent} \\
 &= 0,14 \text{ mg/L} \times 20,70 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= \mathbf{2,90 \text{ mg/L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Kebutuhan oksigen terlarut untuk mereduksi Mn

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keb. O}_2 \text{ Mn} &= 0,14 \times \text{Fe effluent} \\
 &= 0,29 \text{ mg/L} \times 12,00 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= \mathbf{3,48 \text{ mg/L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Total kebutuhan oksigen terlarut

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Keb. O}_2 &= \text{Keb. O}_2 \text{ Fe} + \text{Keb. O}_2 \text{ Mn} \\
 &= 2,90 \text{ mg/L} + 3,48 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= \mathbf{6,38 \text{ mg/L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Oksigen terlarut yang tersisa (Ctx)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ctx} &= \text{Co} - \text{Total keb. O}_2 \\
 &= 7 \text{ mg/L} - 6,38 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,62 \text{ mg/L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Konsentrasi pada tiap satuan waktu (Ct)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ct} &= \text{Ctx} + \text{DO rencana} \\
 &= 0,62 \text{ mg/L} + 6,5 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= \mathbf{7,12 \text{ mg/L}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Waktu reaksi pada reaktor (Tc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tc} &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times H}{g}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2,5 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,71 \text{ s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Koefisien transfer gas (KLa)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{KLa} &= \\
 &= \mathbf{0,23 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{jam}}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Koefisien oksigenase (Oc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Oc} &= V \times (\text{KLa} \times \text{Cs}) \\
 &= 35,01 \text{ m}^3 \times (0,23 \text{ kg O}_2/\text{jam} \times 7,81 \text{ mg/L})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 62,53 \text{ Kg O}_2/\text{jam}$$

Type	Motor		Surface Aerator				
	Power (Hp)	Speed (r/min)	OC-HR (kg/h)	MD (m)	MZ (m)	D (m)	PR (m ³ /min)
SAR-32	2	1450	3.0	6	12	2-3	5
SAR-33	3	1450	4.2	9	18	3-4	7
SAR-35	5	1450	6.6	12	24	3-4	9
SAR-37	7 1/2	1450	9.6	16	32	3-4	11
SAR-310	10	1450	11.5	19	38	3-4	19
SAR-315	15	1450	16.5	27	54	3-4	24
SAR-320	20	1450	21.0	32	64	3-4	29
SAR-325	25	1450	27.5	36	72	3-4	33
SAR-330	30	1450	31.0	40	80	3-4	37
SAR-340	40	1450	38.0	45	90	5-6	46
SAR-350	50	1450	50	50	100	5-6	55
SAR-360	60	1450	61	56	112	5-6	65
SAR-375	75	1450	73	62.5	125	5-6	80
SAR-3100	100	1450	95	70	140	5-6	120

MZ: Diameter of Mixing Zone. (m)
 OC-HR: Kgs Oxygenation Capacity per Hour. (kg/h)
 MD: Diameter of Complete Mixing in Meter at minimum average velocity of 1.2 meter per second (approx). (m)
 D: Depth in Meter of Complete Mixing, related to MD.
 PR: Pumping Rate, m³ per Minute.

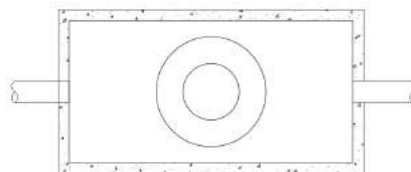
Berdasarkan kebutuhan oksigen yang dibutuhkan, diperlukan *surface aerator* SAR-375 untuk memenuhi kebutuhan oksigen dengan kapasitas transfer oksigen sebesar 75 kg/jam.

- **Resume Bangunan**

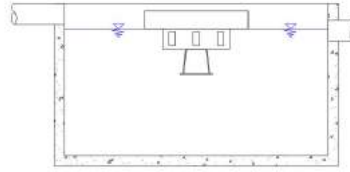
- Kebutuhan transfer oksigen = 62,53 kg O₂/jam
- Jenis aerator = *surface aerator* SAR-375
- Jumlah aerator = 1 buah

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.5 Koagulasi

Pada perencanaan ini dipilih koagulasi dengan pengadukan cepat (*mixing*) yang bertujuan untuk menyatukan partikel koloid hingga menjadi flok-flok yang akan diendapkan melalui unit selanjutnya. Berikut kriteria, data-data, dan perhitungan yang akan direncanakan:

A. Bak Koagulan

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 700-1000/s
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 182. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)
- Tinggi bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 lebar bak
- Jarak *impeller* dari dasar = 30 - 50% diameter *impeller*
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 184. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)
- Lebar *impeller* = 1/6 – 1/10 m
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 184. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)
- Nre >10000 Turbulen
- Kecepatan turbin *impeller* = 400-1750 rpm
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 187. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

- Dosis alum = 75-250 mg/l
(Sumber: Eckenfelder, W., W. 2000. *Industrial Water Pollution Control 3rd edition*, hal 132. Singapore: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc)
- Kadar alum = 15-22%
(Sumber: Qasim Hal 236 pdf)
- ρ alum = 960-1010 kg/m³
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 175. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T (28°C) = 0,9963 g/cm³ → 996,3 kg/m³
- Viskositas Absolut (μ) T (28°C) = 0,8363 x 10⁻³ N.s/m²
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 762. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Menggunakan bahan kimia Aluminium Sulfat (1 bak koagulan)
- Debit (Q) = 0,12 m³/s → 10.083.416 L/hari
- Menggunakan 1 tangki koagulan
- Dosis Alum yang dibutuhkan = 250 mg/L
- Berat jenis Alum cair (ρ Alum) = 2,67 kg/L
- Periode pelarutan Alum (td) = 12 jam → 0,5 hari
- Gradien Kecepatan (G) = 700/s
- Jenis *impeller* = Propeller pitch 1, 3 blades
- Konstanta pengaduk untuk aliran turbulen = 0,32
- Kecepatan putaran propeller (n) = 700 rpm → 11,67 rps
- Periode pelarutan (T) = 12 jam → 0,5 hari
- Kadar alum = 15%
- Massa jenis alum = 998,2 kg/m³

- **Perhitungan**

1. Kebutuhan alum harian

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Alum} &= \text{Dosis alum} \times Q \\ &= 250 \text{ mg/L} \times 10.083.416 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 2520853953,02 \text{ mg/hari} \\ &= \mathbf{2520,85 \text{ kg/hari}}\end{aligned}$$

2. Kebutuhan koagulan sesungguhnya

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar Kebutuhan Koagulan} &= \text{Kadar Alum} \times \text{Kebutuhan Alum} \\ &= 15\% \times 2520,85 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= \mathbf{378,13 \text{ kg/hari}}\end{aligned}$$

3. Debit Alum

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{alum}} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Alum}}{p \text{ Alum}} \times t d \\ &= \frac{2520,85 \text{ kg/har}}{998,2} \times 0,5 \text{ hari} \\ &= \mathbf{1,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}\end{aligned}$$

4. Debit air pelarut (direncanakan 20 % pelarut)

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{air pelarut}} &= \frac{100-20}{20} \times \text{debit alum} \\ &= \frac{100-}{20} \times 1,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= \mathbf{5,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}\end{aligned}$$

5. Debit bak pembubuh

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{alum}} + Q_{\text{air pelarut}} \\ &= 1,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 5,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= \mathbf{6,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \rightarrow \mathbf{7.31 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

6. Volume bak pembubuh (pembubuhan dilakukan 1 hari)

$$\begin{aligned}V &= Q_{\text{total}} \times t d \\ &= 6,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 0,5 \text{ hari} \\ &= \mathbf{3,16 \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

7. Dimensi bak (bak bentuk tabung)

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times H \\ 3,16 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times d^2 \times 1,25d \\ 3,16 \text{ m}^3 &= 0,98 d^3\end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1,79 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,8$$

Kedalaman

$$H = 1,25 D$$

$$H = 1,25 \times 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,25 \text{ m}$$

Freeboard

$$Fb = 20\% \times H$$

$$= 20\% \times 2,25 \text{ m}$$

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

$$H_{\text{tot}} = H + Fb$$

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

$$= 2,50 \text{ m}$$

8. Daya Pengadukan

$$P = G^2 \times u \times V$$

$$= (700/\text{s})^2 \times 0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 3,16 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1293,59 \text{ N.m/detik} \rightarrow 1,294 \text{ kw}$$

Standard specification

Model	Frame number	Motor			Impeller				Shaft length (mm)
		Power (kW)	Number of poles (P)	Phase and voltage (V)	Frequency (Hz)	Revolution (min ⁻¹)	Diameter (mm)	Stage	
A720-0.065A	1	0.065	4	Single-phase 100	50	300	150	1	600
60					360				
A720-0.1A		0.1	4	Single-phase 100	50	300	220	1	800
A720-0.1B	60				360				
A720-0.2A	2	0.2	4	Single-phase 100	50	300	270	1	1000
A720-0.2B					60	360			
A720-0.4B		0.2	4	Three-phase 200	50	300	270	1	1000
				60	360				
A720-0.4B	3	0.4	4	Three-phase 200	50	300	310	1	1250
				60	360				
A725-0.4B	4	0.4	6	Three-phase 200	50	200	350	1	1500
A720-0.75B					60	240			
A725-0.75B		0.75	4	Three-phase 200	50	300	350	1	1500
				60	360				
A725-0.75B	5	0.75	6	Three-phase 200	50	200	400	1	2000
A720-1.5B					60	240			
		1.5	4	Three-phase 200	50	300	400	1	2000
				60	360				

* The standard materials for the shaft and the impeller are SUS304 or SUS316.

* The A720 and A725 are the replacement for the A520.

Berdasarkan perhitungan daya yang dibutuhkan, maka digunakan pengaduk dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Merek = Satake A720-1,5B
- Power = 1,5 kw

- Diameter (D_i) = 0,4 m

9. Jarak Impeller dengan dasar (H_i)

$$\begin{aligned} H_i &= 50\% \times D_i \\ &= 50\% \times 0,4 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,2 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

10. Lebar impeller (W_i)

$$\begin{aligned} W_i &= \frac{D_i}{8} \\ &= \frac{0,4}{8} \\ &= \mathbf{0,05 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

11. Cek lebar impeller (Cek_{W_i})

$$\begin{aligned} Cek_{W_i} &= \frac{W_i}{D_i} \\ &= \frac{0,05}{0,4} \\ &= \mathbf{0,125 \text{ m}} \text{ (memenuhi persyaratan } 0,1 - 0,16 \text{ m)} \end{aligned}$$

12. Cek Nre

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,4^2 \times 998,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{2223795,29} \text{ (memenuhi syarat } > 10.000) \end{aligned}$$

13. Diameter pipa *outlet* (menuju bak koagulasi)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{(7,31 \times 10^{-5}) \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,000122 \text{ m}^2} \rightarrow \mathbf{1,22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (1,22 \times 10^{-4}) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{1,25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}} \rightarrow \mathbf{1,25 \text{ cm}} \end{aligned}$$

14. *Dosing Pump* (menuju bak koagulasi)

$$Q_{\text{koagulan}} = 6,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \rightarrow 263,06 \text{ L/jam}$$

Pump model	Flow max. (l/h)	Pressure max. (kg/cm ² g)		Stroke length (mm)	Stroke speed (spm)	Motor speed (rpm)	Motor power (kW)	End Connections (Suction & Discharge)	
		0.37 kW	0.75 kW					Plastic Head	Metallic Head
GB401	75	8	10	12	36	1440	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB402A	120	8	10	12	48	960	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB402	160	8	10	12	72	1440	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB403A	220	8	10	12	96	960	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB403	320	5	10	12	144	1440	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB404	400	5	10	12	180	1440	0.37/0.75	½" BSP (F)	½" BSP (F)
GB603	450	3	7	12	144	1440	0.37/0.75	1 ½" BSP (M)	1" BSP (M)
GB604	560	3	7	12	180	1440	0.37/0.75	1 ½" BSP (M)	1" BSP (M)
GB803	940	-	3.5	12	144	1440	0.75	1 ½" BSP (M)	1" BSP (M)
GB804A	760	-	3.5	12	120	960	0.75	1 ½" BSP (M)	1" BSP (M)
GB804	1175	-	3.5	12	180	1440	0.75	1 ½" BSP (M)	1" BSP (M)

Berdasarkan tabel yang tersedia, dengan debit liter/jam maka spesifikasi *dosing pump* yang dapat digunakan yaitu:

- Merek *Dosing Pump* = Milton roy
- Model *Dosing Pump* = GB403
- Kecepatan maksimal = 320 liter/jam

• Resume Bangunan

- Kebutuhan alum = 378,13 kg/hari
- Periode pelarutan (td) = 12 jam → 0,5 hari
- Debit alum (Q_{alum}) = 1,26 m³/hari
- Debit pelarut ($Q_{\text{air pelarut}}$) = 5,05 m³/hari
- Debit total (Q_{tot}) = 6,31 m³/hari
- Volume bak (V) = 3,16 m³
- Diameter bak (D) = 1,80 m
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 2,25 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 0,25 m
- Kedalaman total bak (H_{tot}) = 2,50 m
- Daya pengaduk (P) = 1,5 kw
- Diameter Impeller (Di) = 0,4 m
- Lebar Impaller (Wi) = 0,05 m
- Jarak impaller dari dasar bak (Hi) = 0,20 m
- Diameter pipa *dosing pump* (Dp) = 1,25 cm

B. Bak Koagulasi

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu detensi (td) = 20 – 60 s

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

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

- Tinggi bak (H) = 1 – 1,25 lebar bak

- Jarak *impeller* dari dasar = 30 - 50% diameter *impeller*

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 184. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

- Diameter turbin *impeller* = 30 – 50% diameter atau lebar bak

- Lebar *impeller* = 1/6 – 1/10 m

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 184. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

- Nre >10000 Turbulen

- Kecepatan turbin *impeller* = 400-1750 rpm

(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 187. Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

• Data Perencanaan

- Jenis *impeller* = Propeller pitch 1, 3 blades

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s

- Waktu detensi (td) = 60 s

- Gradien Kecepatan = 750/s

- Konstanta pengaduk untuk aliran turbulen = 0,32

- Kecepatan putaran propeller (n) = 700 rpm → 11,67 rps

• **Perhitungan**

1. Volume air baku

$$\begin{aligned}V &= Q \text{ air baku} \times t_d \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 60 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{7,00 \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

2. Volume Koagulan

$$\begin{aligned}V &= Q \text{ koagulan} \times t_d \\ &= 7,31 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 60 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{4,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

3. Volume Total

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{total}} &= V \text{ air baku} + V \text{ koagulan} \\ &= 7,00 \text{ m}^3 + 4,38 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{7,007 \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

4. Dimensi bak (bak bentuk tabung)

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times H \\ 7,007 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times d^2 \times 1,25d \\ 7,007 \text{ m}^3 &= 0,98 d^3 \\ D &= \mathbf{2,67 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

Kedalaman

$$\begin{aligned}H &= 1,25 D \\ &= 1,25 \times 2,67 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{3,34 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

Freeboard

$$\begin{aligned}Fb &= 20\% \times H \\ &= 20\% \times 3,34 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,67 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_{\text{tot}} &= H + Fb \\ &= 3,34 \text{ m} + 0,67 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{4,01 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

5. Daya Pengadukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= G^2 \times u \times V \\
 &= (700/s)^2 \times 0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 2,884 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= \mathbf{2871,28 \text{ N.m/s} \rightarrow 2,87 \text{ kw}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Berdasarkan perhitungan daya yang dibutuhkan, maka digunakan pengaduk dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Merek = Konmixchina
- Power = 37 kw
- Diameter (Di) = 0,8 m

6. Cek Di

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cek Di} &= \frac{Di}{D} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,8}{2,67} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{30 \% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat 30-50\% Diameter bak)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak impeller dengan dasar (Hi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hi &= 50 \% \times Di \\
 &= 50 \% \times 0,8 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,4 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Lebar impeller (Wi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Wi &= \frac{Di}{8} \\
 &= \frac{0,8}{8} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,1 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Cek lebar impeller (Cek_{wi})

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek}_{wi} &= \frac{W_i}{D_i} \\ &= \frac{0,1}{0,8} \\ &= \mathbf{0,125 \text{ m (memenuhi persyaratan 0,1 – 0,16 m)}} \end{aligned}$$

10. Check N_{re}

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{D_i^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,8^2 \times 11,67 \times 998,2 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.detik/m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{2814490,91 \text{ (memenuhi syarat } > 10.000)} \end{aligned}$$

11. Diameter pipa *outlet*

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^2} \\ D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,12 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,39 \text{ m} \rightarrow \mathbf{15,16 \text{ inch}}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas, maka diameter pipa outlet menuju bak flokulasi sebesar 16 inch (410 mm).

12. Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{Q \text{ air baku} + \text{ koagulan}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} + (7,31 \times 10^{-5}) \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,41 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,9 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}} \end{aligned}$$

13. Ketinggian jatuhan (H_{terjunan})

$$H_{terjunan} = \frac{G^2 \times \mu \times t_d}{\rho \times g}$$

$$= \frac{(700/s)^2 \times 0,83 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2 \times 60 \text{ s}}{996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{2,52 \text{ m}}$$

14. Waktu terjunan ke bak koagulasi (t_{terjunan})

$$t_{\text{terjunan}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times H_{\text{terjunan}}}{g}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2,52 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,72 \text{ s}}$$

15. Kecepatan terjun ke bak koagulasi (v_{terjunan})

$$v_{\text{terjunan}} = \frac{H_{\text{terjunan}}}{t_{\text{terjunan}}}$$

$$= \frac{2,52 \text{ m}}{0,72 \text{ s}}$$

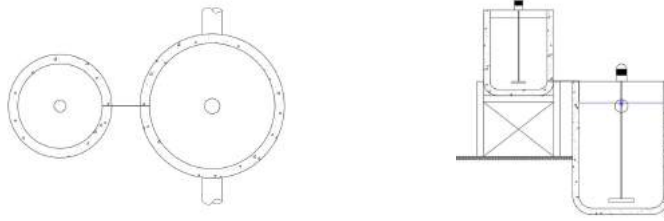
$$= \mathbf{3,51 \text{ m/s}}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Diameter bak (D) = 2,67 m
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 3,34 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 0,67 m
- Kedalaman total bak (H_{tot}) = 4,00 m
- Daya pengaduk (P) = 37 kw
- Diameter Impeller (D_i) = 0,8 m
- Lebar Impaller (W_i) = 0,1 m
- Jarak impaller dari dasar bak (H_i) = 0,20 m
- Diameter pipa *outlet* (D_p) = 0,41 m → 16 inch

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah
- Tampak potongan



5.6 Flokulasi

A. Pipa Inlet dan Outlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

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

- C Pipa HDPE = 150

(Sumber: Hazen-Williams)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Kecepatan (v) = 0,6 m/s
- Panjang pipa (L) = 3 m
- Jumlah unit (n) = 1 unit

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter *Inlet* dan *outlet* (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,12 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ m} \rightarrow 15,16 \text{ inch}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 16 inch (410 mm)

3. Cek Kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{Q \text{ air baku} + \text{ koagulan}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{0,12 + (7,31 \times 10^{-5})}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times (0,41)^2} \\ &= 0,90 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat } 0,6 - 1 \text{ m/s)} \end{aligned}$$

4. Headloss sepanjang pipa (H_f)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \left[\frac{10,67 \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \right] \times L \\ &= \left[\frac{10,67 \times 0,12^{1,85}}{150^{1,85} \times 0,41^{4,87}} \right] \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,00475 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Kemiringan dasar pipa (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{H_f}{L} \\ &= \frac{4,75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{3 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,00158 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

• Resume Bangunan

- Diameter pipa *inlet* (D) = 0,41 m \rightarrow 16 inch
- Diameter pipa *outlet* (D) = 0,41 m \rightarrow 16 inch
- Headloss pipa (H_f) = 0,00475 m \rightarrow 4,75 x 10⁻³ m
- Kemiringan dasar pipa (S) = 0,00158 m \rightarrow 1,58 x 10⁻³ m

B. Bak Flokulasi

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Waktu tinggal (td) = 15 – 30 menit
- Kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
- Gradien kecepatan (G) = 10 – 100 /s
- Jarak antar *baffle* > 45 cm

- Jarak *baffle* dengan dinding > 60 cm
- Kedalaman air (H) > 1 meter
- Koefisien kekasaran dinding (f) = 0,3

(Sumber: wahyono hadi, hal 70)

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit total (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Jumlah kompartemen = 3 kompartemen
- Tinggi bak (h) = 2 m
- Jumlah unit = 1 unit
- Kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,6 m/s
- Konstanta empiris (k) = 3
- Waktu tinggal (td) = 20 menit → 1200 s
- Freeboard (Fb) = 15% x H
- Koefisien Manning (n) = 0,015
- Gradien kecepatan (G) dan waktu tinggal (td) tiap kompartemen
- Kompartemen I G = 45/s (td = 1200 s)
- Kompartemen II G = 35/s (td = 1200 s)
- Kompartemen III G = 25/s (td = 1200 s)

• **Perhitungan**

1. Debit bak (Qb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_b &= \frac{Q}{n} \\
 &= \frac{0,12}{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Waktu detensi total (td_{tot})

$$\begin{aligned}
 td_{tot} &= \text{kompartemen I} + \text{kompartemen II} + \text{kompartemen III} \\
 &= 1200 \text{ detik} + 1200 \text{ detik} + 1200 \text{ detik} \\
 &= \mathbf{3600 \text{ detik}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Volume bak total (V_{tot})

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\text{tot}} &= Q \times Td \text{ tot} \\
&= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \times 3600 \text{ detik} \\
&= \mathbf{420,67 \text{ m}^3}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Dimensi

Direncanakan $W \times L = 1 : 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= W \times L \times H \\
420,67 \text{ m}^3 &= W \times 2W \times 3
\end{aligned}$$

$$W = \mathbf{8,4 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= 2B \\
&= \mathbf{2 \times 8,4 \text{ m} \rightarrow 17 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H \text{ total} &= H + H_{fb} \\
&= 2 \text{ m} + (20\% \times H) \\
&= 2 \text{ m} + (0,4 \text{ m}) \\
&= \mathbf{2,4 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

Lebar dibagi 3 karena ada 3 kompartemen

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Lebar (W)} &= \frac{8,4 \text{ m}}{3} \\
&= \mathbf{2,8 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Kompartemen I

a) *Headloss* (H_{f1})

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{f1} &= \frac{\mu \times td}{p \times g} \times G^2 \\
&= \frac{0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3 \times 9,81} \times 45^2 \\
&= \mathbf{0,21 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

b) Jumlah *baffle* (n)

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p(1,44+f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3(1,44+0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \times 17 \times 45}{0,12} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= \mathbf{58 \text{ buah}}
\end{aligned}$$

c) Jarak antar *baffle*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak} &= \frac{L}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{17}{58+1} \\ &= \mathbf{0,29 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Jari – jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} \\ &= \frac{8,4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{8,4 \text{ m} + 2 \times 2 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{1,35 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Kompartemen II

a) *Headloss* (Hf₂)

$$\begin{aligned} Hf_2 &= \frac{\mu \times td}{p \times g} \times G^2 \\ &= \frac{0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3 \times 9,81} \times 35^2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,13 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

b) Jumlah *baffle* (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p(1,44+f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3(1,44+0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \times 17 \times 35}{0,12} \right)^2 \right]^{1/3} \\ &= \mathbf{49 \text{ buah}} \end{aligned}$$

c) Jarak antar *baffle*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak} &= \frac{L}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{17}{49+1} \\ &= \mathbf{0,34 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Jari – jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} \\ &= \frac{8,4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{8,4 \text{ m} + 2 \times 2 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{1,35 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Kompartemen III

a) *Headloss* (Hf₃)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_3 &= \frac{\mu \times td}{p \times g} \times G^2 \\
 &= \frac{0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3 \times 9,81} \times 25^2 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Jumlah *baffle* (n)

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times \mu \times td}{p(1,44+f)} \right) \left(\frac{h \times L \times G}{Q} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 0,0008363 \times 1200}{996,3(1,44+0,3)} \right) \left(\frac{2 \times 17 \times 25}{0,12} \right)^2 \right]^{1/3} \\
 &= \mathbf{39 \text{ buah}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Jarak antar *baffle*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak} &= \frac{L}{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{17}{39+1} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,42 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Jari – jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{b \times h}{b+2h} \\
 &= \frac{8,4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}}{8,4 \text{ m} + 2 \times 2 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,35 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. *Headloss* total (Hf_{tot})

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hf_{tot} &= Hf_1 + Hf_2 + Hf_3 \\
 &= 0,21 \text{ m} + 0,13 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,4 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Kemiringan dasar bak (S)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{Hf_{tot}}{L} \\
 &= \frac{0,4 \text{ m}}{17 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m/m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Cek bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{V \times R}{\nu} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 1,35}{0,0008363}
 \end{aligned}$$

= 971 (memenuhi syarat < 2000)

11. Cek bilangan Froud (Nfr)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nfr} &= \frac{Vh^2}{g \times R} \\ &= \frac{0,6^2}{9,81 \times 1,35} \\ &= 0,03 \text{ (memenuhi syarat } > 10^{-5} \text{)} \end{aligned}$$

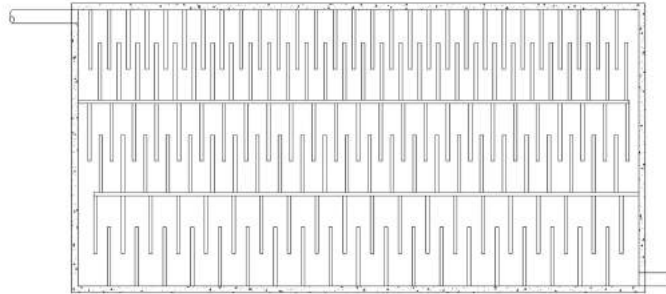
• **Resume Bangunan**

- Jumlah unit = 1 buah
- Jumlah kompartemen = 3 buah
- Dimensi bak flokulasi:
 - Panjang = 17 m
 - Lebar = 8,4 m
 - Kedalaman = 2 m
 - Freeboard = 0,3 m
 - Kedalaman total = 2,3 m
- Dimensi kompartmen:
 - Kompartmen 1:
 - a. Jumlah baffle = 58 buah
 - b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,28 m
 - c. Headloss = 0,21 m
 - Kompartmen 2:
 - a. Jumlah baffle = 49 buah
 - b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,34 m
 - c. Headloss = 0,13 m
 - Kompartmen 3:
 - a. Jumlah baffle = 39 buah
 - b. Jarak antar sekat = 0,42 m
 - c. Headloss = 0,06 m
- Headloss total bak = 0,4 m
- Slope bak = 0,02 m/m

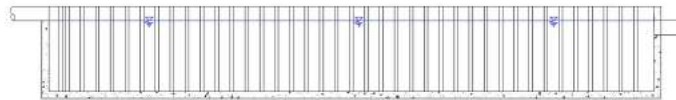
- Diameter pipa *inlet* = 0,60 m → 22 inch
- Diameter pipa *outlet* = 0,60 m → 22 inch

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.7 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 data yang direncanakan pada bangunan sedimentasi.

A. Zona Pengendapan (*Settling Zone*)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Bentuk bak sedimentasi = *rectangular*
- Kedalaman (H) = 3 – 4.9 m
- Lebar (W) = 3 – 24 m
- Panjang (L) = 15 – 90 m

- *Flight Speed* = 0.6 – 1.2 m/menit
- Waktu Detensi (Td) = 1.5 – 2.5 jam
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 398*)
- Massa jenis air (ρ), T = 28°C = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas kinematik (ν) = 0,8036 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 x 10⁻³ N s/m²
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company*)
- Specific gravity solid (Ss) = 1.4
- Specific gravity sludge (Sg) = 1.02
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, hal 1456*)
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk Vs <1 (aliran laminar)
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition, hal 224. Boston: PWS Publishing Company*)
- Kemiringan dasar bak = 1 – 2%
- Bilangan Reynold (Nre) untuk Vh <2000 (aliran laminar)
- Bilangan Froude (Nfr) = >10⁻⁵
(Sumber: SNI 6774 *Tata Cara Perencanaan Unit Paket Instalasi Pengolahan Air 2008, hal 6*)

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Waktu detensi (td) = 2 jam → 7200 s
- Kemiringan *plate settler* = 60⁰
- Panjang *plate settler* = 2/3 Panjang zona pengendapan
- Lebar *plate settler* = 0,1 m
- Tinggi *plate settler* = 1,5 m

- Jarak antar *plate settler* = 5 cm → 0,05 m
- Kedalaman bak (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard = 20% x H

• **Perhitungan**

1. Volume bak pengendap (V)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= Q \times t_d \\
 &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 7200 \text{ s} \\
 &= \mathbf{841,34 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{V}{H} \\
 &= \frac{841,34}{3 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{280,45 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi bak pengendap

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{280,45 \text{ m}^2}{2}} \\
 &= \mathbf{11,84 \text{ m} \rightarrow 12 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 2 \times W \\
 &= 2 \times 12 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{24 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \text{Freeboard} \\
 &= H + (15\% \times H) \\
 &= 3 \text{ m} + (15\% \times 3 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 3 \text{ m} + (0,45 \text{ m}) \\
 &= \mathbf{3,45 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Cek volume max (V_{max})

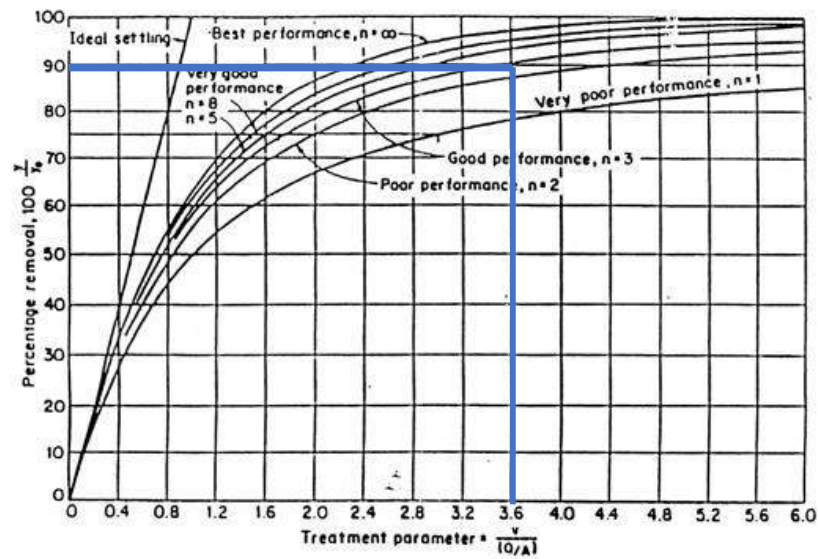
$$\begin{aligned} V_{max} &= L \times W \times H_{tot} \\ &= 24 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m} \times 3,45 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{993,60 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

5. Cek waktu detensi (td_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} td_{cek} &= \frac{V_{max}}{Q} \\ &= \frac{993,60 \text{ m}^3}{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\ &= \mathbf{8503,04 \text{ s} \rightarrow 2,36 \text{ jam}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

%removal yang diinginkan = 90%



Direncanakan bak pengendap meremoval 90% kadar TSS, dari grafik good performance diperoleh nilai 3,6 untuk $v/(Q/A)$

$$\frac{v_s}{\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right)} = 3,6$$

$$\frac{v_s}{\left(\frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{l}}{12 \text{ m} \times 24 \text{ m}}\right)} = 3,6$$

$$v_s = \mathbf{0,00146 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 1,46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}}$$

7. Diameter paartikel (D_p)

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0.00146 \text{ m/s} \times 18 \times 0.8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 (1.4-1)}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,00237 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2.37 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,24 \text{ cm}}$$

8. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

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

$$= \frac{12 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{12 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})}$$

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

9. Massa jenis solid (ρ_s)

$$S_g = \frac{\rho_s}{\rho}$$

$$1,03 = \frac{\rho_s}{996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\rho_s = \mathbf{1015.92 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

10. Kecepatan Horizontal (Vh)

$$V_h = \frac{Q}{W \times H}$$

$$= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{12 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,00324 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 3,24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}$$

11. Cek Bilangan Reynold (Nre)

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

$$= \frac{0,00324 \text{ m/s} \times 2 \text{ m}}{0,8039 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$= \mathbf{8078,39 \text{ (tidak memenuhi, } N_{re} < 2000)}$$

12. Cek bilangan Froude (Nfr)

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

$$= \frac{0,00324 \text{ m/s}}{\sqrt{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3 \text{ m}}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,000598 \text{ m} \rightarrow 5,98 \times 10^{-4}}$$

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

13. Kecepatan penggerusan (V_{sc})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sc} &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times \beta \times g \times (p_s - p_w) \times NFr}{\lambda \times pw}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 0,05 \times 9,81 \times (1015,92 - 996,36) \times 5,98 \times 10^{-4}}{0,03 \times 996,36}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,04 \text{ m/s} > \mathbf{0,00324 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

($V_{sc} > V_h$ memenuhi, tidak terjadi penggerusan)

14. Kemiringan dasar bak (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1\% \times L \\ &= 1\% \times 24 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,24 \text{ m/m}} \end{aligned}$$

15. Panjang miring plate settler (L_p)

$$\begin{aligned} L_p &= \frac{\text{Tinggi plate settler (Hp)}}{\sin 60^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1,5 \text{ m}}{0,866} \\ &= \mathbf{1,73 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

16. Panjang area plate settler (L_{ps})

$$\begin{aligned} L_{ps} &= 2/3 \times L \\ &= 2/3 \times 22 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{16 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

17. Jumlah plate settler (np)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{L_{ps} - S_{ps}}{S_{ps} + W_{ps}} \\ &= \frac{16 \text{ m} - 0,05 \text{ m}}{0,05 \text{ m} + 0,1 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{106 \text{ buah}} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang bak (L) = 24 m
- Lebar bak (W) = 12 m
- Tinggi bak (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 0,45 m

- Tinggi total bak (H_{tot}) = 3,45 m
- Kemiringan *plate settler* = 60^0
- Lebar *plate settler* = 0,1 m
- Tinggi *plate settler* = 1,5 m
- Jarak antar *plate settler* = 5 cm \rightarrow 0,05 m
- Panjang miring *plate settler* = 1,73 m
- Panjang area *plate settler* = 16 m
- Jumlah *plate settler* = 106 buah

B. Zona Inlet

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0.3 – 0.6 m/s
- Slope maksimal $< 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m/m
- Freeboard (fb) = 10 – 20%

(Sumber: Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering Treatment and Reuse 4th Edition, halaman 316)

- Koef. Manning (n) = 0.013 (beton)

(Sumber: Bambang Triadmodjo, 2008, Hidraulika II, Tabel 4.2 Harga koefisien manning)

• Data Perencanaan

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,5 m/s
- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 20%
- Rasio lebar:tinggi (W:H) = 1:1

• Perhitungan

1. Luas permukaan

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

$$= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,5 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,23 \text{ m}^2}$$

2. Dimensi saluran

$$A = H \times W$$

$$W = \sqrt{A}$$

$$= \sqrt{0,23 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,48 \text{ m}}$$

$$H = W$$

$$= 0,48 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,48 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,48 \text{ m})$$

$$= 0,48 \text{ m} + (0,1 \text{ m})$$

$$= \mathbf{0,58 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,6 \text{ m}}$$

3. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

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

$$= \frac{Q}{W \times H_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,48 \text{ m} \times 0,6 \text{ m}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,40 \text{ m/s}}$$

4. Jari – jari hidrolis

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

$$= \frac{0,48 \text{ m} \times 0,48 \text{ m}}{0,48 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,48 \text{ m})}$$

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

5. Kemiringan dasar saluran (S)

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

$$= \left(\frac{0,013 \times 0,40 \text{ m/s}}{0,16^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ m}} \right)^2$$

$$= \mathbf{0,00031 \text{ m/m (memenuhi syarat } < 0,001 \text{ m/m)}}$$

6. *Headloss* saluran (H_f)

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= n \times L \\ &= 0.013 \times 4 \text{ m} = \mathbf{0.0325 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang saluran (L) = 4 m
- Lebar saluran (W) = 0,48 m
- Tinggi saluran (H) = 0,48 m
- *Freeboard* (F_b) = 0,1 m
- Tinggi total saluran (H_{tot}) = 0,60 m

C. **Zona Transisi (Transition Zone)**

• **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Koefisien manning (n) = 0,013
(Sumber: Bambang Triadmodjo, 2008, *Hidraulika II*, Tabel 4.2 Harga koefisien manning)
- Berat jenis air = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 x 10⁻³ N s/m²
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company)

• **Data Perencanaan**

- kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,5 m/s
- Lebar *baffle* = lebar zona pengendapan (12 m)
- Tinggi *baffle* = tinggi zona pengendapan (3,45 m)
- Diameter lubang (D) = 0,2 m

• **Perhitungan**

1. Luas *perforated baffle* (A_b)

$$\begin{aligned} A_b &= \text{Lebar } baffle (W_b) \times \text{tinggi } baffle (H_b) \\ &= 12 \text{ m} \times 3,45 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 41,40 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Luas per lubang (A_L)

$$\begin{aligned} A_L &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,03 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Luas bersih *baffle* (A_{bb})

$$\begin{aligned} A_{bb} &= 40\% \times A_b \\ &= 40\% \times 41,40 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{16,56 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

4. Jumlah lubang total (n_{total})

$$\begin{aligned} n_{total} &= \frac{\text{Luas bersih } baffle (A_{bb})}{\text{luas per lubang } (A_L)} \\ &= \frac{16,56 \text{ m}^2}{0,03 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{527,38 \rightarrow 527 \text{ lubang}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Jumlah lubang horizontal (n_h)

$$n_h = \mathbf{24 \text{ lubang}}$$

6. Jumlah lubang vertikal (n_v)

$$n_v = \mathbf{22 \text{ lubang}}$$

7. Cek jumlah lubang (cek_n)

$$\begin{aligned} Cek_n &= \text{lubang horizontal } (n_h) \times \text{lubang vertikal } (n_v) \\ &= 24 \text{ lubang} \times 22 \text{ lubang} \\ &= \mathbf{528 \text{ lubang (memenuhi)}} \end{aligned}$$

8. Jarak antar lubang horizontal (s_h)

$$\begin{aligned} s_h &= \frac{\text{Lebar } baffle (W_b)}{\text{Jumlah lubang horizontal } (n_h) + 1} \\ &= \frac{12 \text{ m}}{24 + 1} \\ &= \mathbf{0,48 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

9. Jarak antar lubang vertikal (s_v)

$$\begin{aligned}
S_v &= \frac{\text{Lebar baffle (Wb)}}{\text{Jumlah lubang vertikal (vh)} + 1} \\
&= \frac{12 \text{ m}}{22 + 1} \\
&= \mathbf{0,15 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

10. Debit per lubang (Q_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_L &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{\text{Jumlah lubang (n)}} \\
&= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{158 \text{ lubang}} \\
&= \mathbf{0,000221 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 2,21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
\end{aligned}$$

11. Kecepatan aliran lewat lubang (v_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
v_L &= \frac{\text{Debit lubang (QL)}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
&= \frac{2,21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,2 \text{ m})^2} \\
&= \mathbf{0,00704 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 7,04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}}
\end{aligned}$$

12. Jari-jari lubang (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= \frac{\text{Diameter lubang (D)}}{2} \\
&= \frac{0,2 \text{ m}}{2} \\
&= \mathbf{0,1 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

13. Cek bilangan Reynold (N_{re})

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{re} &= \frac{\rho \text{ air} \times v \text{ lubang} \times R}{\mu \text{ air}} \\
&= \frac{996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (7,04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}) \times 0,1 \text{ m}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ns/m}^2} \\
&= \mathbf{419,85 \text{ (memenuhi syarat aliran laminar } < 2000\text{)}}
\end{aligned}$$

14. Cek bilangan Froude (N_{fr})

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{fr} &= \sqrt{\frac{v}{(g \times R)}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(7,04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s})}{(9,81 \text{ m/s}^2) \times 0,1 \text{ m}}} \\
&= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ (memenuhi syarat } > 10^{-5}\text{)}}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Lebar *baffle* = 12 m
- Tinggi *baffle* = 3,45 m
- Jarak *baffle* dengan zona *inlet* = 1,5 m
- Jumlah lubang total = 528 lubang
- Jumlah lubang horizontal = 24 lubang
- Jumlah lubang vertikal = 22 lubang
- Jarak antar lubang horizontal = 0,48 m
- Jarak antar lubang vertikal = 0,15 m

D. Zona Lumpur (*Sludge Zone*)

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Berat jenis air (ρ_w) = 996,36 kg/m³
(Sumber: Reynolds, Tom D. dan Paul A. Richards. 1996. *Unit Operations and Processes in Environmental Engineering 2nd edition*, hal 762 (Appendix C). Boston: PWS Publishing Company)
- Specific Solid (Ss) = 1.4
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition*, hal 1456)

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Persen removal TSS = 90%
- Persen removal BOD = 80%
- Kadar TSS dalam air = 440 mg/L
- Kadar BOD dalam air = 10 mg/L
- Kadar kepadatan lumpur = 5%
- Periode pengurasan = 1 hari
- Ruang lumpur = limas terpancung
- Panjang atas zona lumpur = 7 m
- Lebar atas zona lumpur = 12 m
- Panjang bawah zona lumpur = 4 m

- Lebar bawah zona lumpur = 10 m

• **Perhitungan**

1. BOD yang teremoval = %Removal x BOD Influent
= 80% x 10 mg/l
= **8 mg/L → 0,01 kg/m³**

2. TSS yang teremoval
TSS teremoval = %Removal x Kadar TSS
= 90% x 440 mg/l
= **396 mg/L → 0,396 kg/m³**

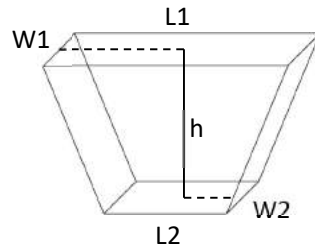
3. Berat lumpur (Ws)
Ws = Q limbah x TSS removal x BOD teremoval
= 0.12 m³/s x 0.396 kg/m³ x 0,01 kg/m³
= **0.05 kg/s → 4078,80 kg/hari**

4. Berat air
Ww = $\left(\frac{\text{Kadar air dalam lumpur}}{\text{kadar padatan dalam lumpur}}\right) \times Ws$
= $\left(\frac{95\%}{5\%}\right) \times 4078,80 \text{ kg/hari}$
= **79497,22 kg/hari**

5. Berat jenis lumpur (ρ_s)
 $\rho_s = (SS \times 5\%) + (Ww \times 95\%)$
= (1,4 x 5%) + (79799,12 kg/hari x 95%)
= **946,61 kg/m³**

6. Volume Lumpur
V sludge = $\frac{\text{berat lumpur (Ws)+ berat air (Ww)}}{\text{Berat jenis lumpur } (\rho_s)} \times t_p$
= $\frac{4078,80 \text{ kg/hari} + 79497,22 \text{ kg/hari}}{946,61 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 1 \text{ hari}$
= **86,09 m³**

7. Dimensi zona lumpur



a. Luas permukaan atas zona lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} A &= L1 \times W1 \\ &= 7 \text{ m} \times 12 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{84 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Luas permukaan dasar zona lumpur

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= L2 \times W2 \\ &= 4 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{40 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ limas terpancung} = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (A + \sqrt{AA'} + A')$$

$$86,09 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times (84 + \sqrt{84 \times 40} + 40)$$

$$86,09 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times H \times 181,97$$

$$86,09 \text{ m}^3 = 60,66 \times H$$

$$\mathbf{H = 1,91 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2 \text{ m}}$$

• Resume Bangunan

- Panjang atas zona lumpur (L1) = 7 m
- Lebar atas zona lumpur (W1) = 12 m
- Panjang bawah zona lumpur (L2) = 4 m
- Lebar bawah zona lumpur (W2) = 10 m
- Tinggi zona lumpur (H) = 2 m

E. Zona Pelimpah (*Overflow Zone*)

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Weir loading rate = 125 – 500 m³/m.hari
(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse 4th Edition*, hal 398)
- Koefisien drag (Cd) = 0,548
- Sudut V notch = 45⁰
- (Sumber: Qasim, dkk., 2000, *Water Works Engineering Planning, Design, and Operation*)

• Data Perencanaan

- Zona outlet bak sedimentasi ini berupa weir bergerigi (v-notch)
- Bentuk gutter = persegi panjang
- 1 gutter = 2 pelimpah
- Lebar V notch = 0,1 m
- Jarak antar V notch = 0,05 m
- Sudut V notch = 45⁰
- Weir loading (m³/m.hari) = 350 m³/m².hari → 4 x 10⁻³ m³/m².s
- Q unit sedimentasi = 0,12 m³/s
- Jumlah unit outlet = 1 buah
- Cd (koefisien drag) = 0,6

• Perhitungan

1. Panjang total weir (Lw)

$$\begin{aligned}Lw &= \frac{Q \text{ bak}}{WRL} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,004 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{s}} \\ &= \mathbf{28,85 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

2. Panjang pelimpah (L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{Lw}{\text{jumla pelimpah}} \\
 &= \frac{28,85 \text{ m}}{4 \text{ buah}} \\
 &= \mathbf{7,21 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Debit tiap pelimpah (weir)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{Q}{n} \\
 &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4 \text{ buah}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Luas saluran gutter

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q \text{ weir}}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,05 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Tinggi (H) dan Lebar (W) Pelimpah (gutter)

Direncanakan H:W = 1 : 2 maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \sqrt{2 \times A} \\
 &= \sqrt{2 \times 0,05 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,19 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,2 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 2 \times H \\
 &= 2 \times 0,2 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,4 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Ketinggian air pada pelimpah (H air)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ air} &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ weir}}{1,38 \times \text{lebar gutter}} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,38 \times 0,4 \text{ m}} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,14 \text{ m} \rightarrow 14 \text{ cm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Tinggi gutter (h gutter)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \text{ gutter} &= h \text{ air} + (h \text{ air} \times 20\%) \\
 &= 0,14 \text{ m} + (0,14 \times 0,2) \\
 &= \mathbf{0,17 \text{ m} \rightarrow 17 \text{ cm (memenuhi 0,2 m)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Jari- jari hidrolis gutter

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ gutter} &= \frac{h \text{ air} \times \text{lebar gutter}}{(2 \times h \text{ air}) + \text{lebar gutter}} \\ &= \frac{0,14 \text{ m} \times 0,4 \text{ m}}{(2 \times 0,14 \text{ m}) + 0,4 \text{ m}} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9. Luas basah gutter (A gutter)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Lebar gutter} \times h \text{ air} \\ &= 0,4 \text{ m} \times 0,14 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10. Slope gutter (S)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left(\frac{Q \text{ gutter} \times n}{A \text{ gutter} \times (R \text{ gutter})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{0,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 0,013}{0,06 \text{ m} \times (0,08 \text{ m})^{2/3}} \right)^2 \\ &= 0,00185 \text{ m/m} \rightarrow 1,85 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/m} \end{aligned}$$

11. Headloss pada gutter

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= L \text{ gutter} \times S \text{ gutter} \\ &= 7,21 \text{ m} \times 0,00185 \text{ m/m} \\ &= 0,00134 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

12. Jumlah V notch

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{\text{panjang weir}}{\text{jarak antar V notch} + \text{lebar V notch}} \\ &= \frac{7,21 \text{ m}}{0,05 + 0,1} \\ &= 48,07 \text{ buah} \rightarrow 48 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

13. Debit mengalir tiap V notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{notch}} &= \frac{Q}{\text{jumla V notc}} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{48 \text{ buah}} \\ &= 0,00243 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 2,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

14. Tinggi peluapan melalui V notch (H)

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

$$0,00243 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{8}{15} (0,6) \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \tan \frac{45}{2} \times H^{5/2}$$

$$H = 0,0792 \text{ m} \rightarrow 7,92 \text{ cm}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

- Jumlah *gutter* = 2 buah
- Jumlah *weir* = 4 buah
- Panjang *gutter* = 7,21 m
- Tinggi *gutter* = 0,2 m
- Lebar *gutter* = 0,4 m
- Tinggi air limpahan = 0,14 m → 14 cm
- Kemiringan dasar *gutter* = 0,00185 m/m
- Jumlah V *notch* = 48 buah
- Tinggi peluapan V *notch* = 0,079 m → 7,92 m

F. Zona Outlet

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s
- Waktu detensi (Td) = 5 menit → 300 s
- Lebar saluran = 12 m
- Tinggi saluran = 3 m
- Kecepatan aliran pipa outlet = 1 m/s

• **Perhitungan**

1. Volume saluran pengumpul (V)

$$V = \text{Debit (Q)} \times \text{waktu detensi (td)}$$

$$= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 300 \text{ s}$$

$$= 35,06 \text{ m}^3$$

2. Dimensi Saluran

$$V = L \times W \times H$$

$$35,06 \text{ m}^3 = L \times 12 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
35,06 \text{ m}^3 &= L \times 36 \text{ m}^2 \\
L &= \frac{36 \text{ m}^2}{35,06 \text{ m}^3} \\
&= 1,03 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m} \\
H &= 3 \text{ m} \\
H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \text{Freeboard} \\
&= H + (15\% \times H) \\
&= 3 \text{ m} + (15\% \times 3 \text{ m}) \\
&= 3 \text{ m} + (0,45 \text{ m}) \\
&= \mathbf{3,6 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$\begin{aligned}
R &= \frac{L \times H}{L + (2 \times H)} \\
&= \frac{1 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m} + (2 \times 3 \text{ m})} \\
&= \mathbf{0,43 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \frac{\text{Debit air (Q)}}{\text{kecepatan aliran (v)}} \\
&= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\
&= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}^2}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Diameter pipa (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,12) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\
&= \mathbf{0,39 \text{ m} \rightarrow 15,16 \text{ inch}}
\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 16 inch (410 mm)

6. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{\text{cek}} &= \frac{\text{Debit air (Q)}}{\text{luas penampang pipa (A)}} \\
&= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
&= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,41^2 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

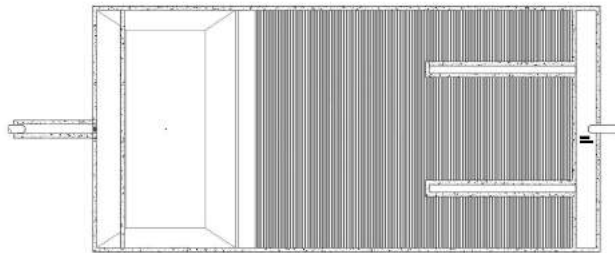
= 0,92 m/s (memenuhi range 0,6 – 1,5 m/s²)

- **Resume Bangunan**

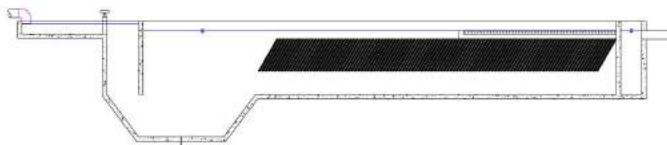
- Panjang saluran pengumpul (L) = 1 m
- Lebar saluran pengumpul (W) = 12 m
- Tinggi saluran pengumpul (H) = 3 m
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,45 m
- Tinggi total saluran pengumpul (H_{tot}) = 3,45 m
- Diameter pipa *outlet* saluran (D) = 0,41 m → 16 inch

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.8 Filtrasi (Rapid Sand Filter)

Pada perencanaan ini dipilih filter pasir cepat dengan multimedia, yaitu media pasir, antrasit dan garnet. Bagian-bagian dari filter pasir cepat meliputi:

1. Bak filter
2. Media filter
3. Sistem *underdrain*

A. Zona Inlet

• Kriteria Perencanaan

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

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

• Data Perencanaan

- Debit yang diproduksi = 10000 liter/detik \rightarrow 0.12 m³/detik
- Kecepatan (v) = 1 m/s
- Jumlah unit = 2

• Perhitungan

1. Debit saluran pembawa (Q_s)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= \frac{Q}{n} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Diameter

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,06) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,275 \text{ m} \rightarrow 10,87 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan hal tersebut diambil pipa PVC pasaran sebesar 12 inch (35,5 mm)

4. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \pi x D^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi 3,14 x 0,305^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,82 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Debit saluran pembawa (Q) = 0,06 m³/s
- Panjang pipa (L) = 4 m
- Diameter pipa (D) = 0,305 m → 12 inch
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,82 m/s

B. Bak Filtrasi

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0.12 m³/s
- Kecepatan penyaringan (v penyaringan) = 9 m/jam → 0,003 m/s
- Perbandingan bak filtrasi (L : W) = 2 : 1
- Jumlah Unit = 2

- **Perhitungan**

1. Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q_{bak})

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{bak} &= \frac{Q}{n} \\
 &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,003 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{23,37 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi saluran pembawa (W:L = 1:2)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= W \times L \\ &= W \times 2W \\ 23,37 \text{ m}^3 &= 2W^2 \\ W &= \sqrt{\frac{23,37 \text{ m}^3}{2}} \\ &= \mathbf{3,42 \text{ m}} \\ L &= 2 \times W \\ &= 2 \times 3,42 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{6,84 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

• Resume Bangunan

- Jumlah bak (n) = 2 buah
- Debit tiap bak (Q) = 0,06 m³/s
- Luas bak (A) = 23,37 m²
- Lebar bak (W) = 3,42 m
- Panjang bak (L) = 6,48 m

C. Kehilangan Tekanan Media Filtrasi

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Massa jenis air (ρ), T (28°C) = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas kenematik (ν) = 0,8036 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 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)

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

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

- Shape factor antrasit (Ø) = 1,57
- Shape factor pasir (Ø) = 0,82
- Shape factor garnet (Ø) = 0,60

(Sumber: Davis, 2010, hal 11 – 43)

- Porositas antrasit (ε) = 0,60
- Porositas pasir (ε) = 0,40
- Porositas garnet (ε) = 0,38

(Sumber: Masduqi & Assomadi, 2012 hal 179)

• Perhitungan

a. Antrasit

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\emptyset) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (d) \times \text{kec.filtrasi } (Va)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\
 &= \frac{1,57 \times 996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,001 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{7,63}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien drag (Cd)

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

3. Kehilangan tekanan (H₁)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (H_1) &= \frac{1,067}{\emptyset} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{(Va^2)}{(\varepsilon^4)} \times \frac{Cd}{d} \\
 &= \frac{1,067}{1,57} \times \frac{0,001 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times \frac{(0,00408^2 \text{ m/s})}{(0,6^4)} \times \frac{4,57}{0,001 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Pasir

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\emptyset) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (d) \times \text{kec.filtrasi } (Va)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\
 &= \frac{0,82 \times 996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,0005 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,99}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien *drag* (Cd)

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

3. Kehilangan tekanan (H₂)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (H_2) &= \frac{1,067}{\emptyset} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{(Va^2)}{(\varepsilon^4)} \times \frac{Cd}{D} \\
 &= \frac{1,067}{0,82} \times \frac{0,0005 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times \frac{(0,00408^2 \text{ m/s})}{(0,4^4)} \times \frac{14,51}{0,0005 \text{ m}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,58 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Garnet

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\emptyset) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (D) \times \text{kec.filtrasi } (Va)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 996,36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,58}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien *drag* (Cd)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cd &= \frac{24}{Nre} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{Nre}} + 0,34 \\
 &= \frac{24}{0,58} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{0,58}} + 0,34 \\
 &= \mathbf{41,15}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kehilangan tekanan (H₃)

$$\begin{aligned}
(H_3) &= \frac{1,067}{\emptyset} \times \frac{d}{g} \times \frac{(Va^2)}{(\varepsilon^4)} \times \frac{Cd}{d} \\
&= \frac{1,067}{0,6} \times \frac{0,0002 \text{ m}}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2} \times \frac{(0,00408^2 \text{ m/s})}{(0,38^4)} \times \frac{41,15}{0,0002 \text{ m}} \\
&= \mathbf{4,47 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Kehilangan tekanan antrasit (H_1) = 0,02 m
- Kehilangan tekanan pasir (H_2) = 0,58 m
- Kehilangan tekanan garnet (H_3) = 4,47 m

D. Backwash

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Massa jenis air (ρ), T (28°C) = 996,36 kg/m³
- Viskositas kenematik (ν) = 0,8036 x 10⁻⁶ m²/s
- Viskositas dinamik (μ) = 0,8363 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)

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

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

- Shape factor antrasit (\emptyset) = 1,57
- Shape factor pasir (\emptyset) = 0,82
- Shape factor garnet (\emptyset) = 0,60
- *Specific gravity* antrasit = 1,60

- *Specific gravity* pasir = 2,65
- *Specific gravity* garnet = 3,90
(Sumber: Davis, 2010, hal 11 – 43)
- Porositas antrasit (ϵ) = 0,60
- Porositas pasir (ϵ) = 0,40
- Porositas garnet (ϵ) = 0,38
- Massa jenis antrasit (ρ) = 1,35 kg/L \rightarrow 1350 kg/m³
- Massa jenis pasir (ρ) = 2,65 kg/L \rightarrow 2650 kg/m³
- Massa jenis garnet (ρ) = 1,95 kg/L \rightarrow 1950 kg/m³
(Sumber: Masduqi & Assomadi, 2012 hal 179)

• **Perhitungan**

a. **Antrasit**

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\emptyset) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (D) \times \text{kec.filtrasi } (Va)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\ &= \frac{0,6 \times 1350 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{10,34} \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien *drag* (Cd)

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

3. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (Vs)

$$\begin{aligned} Vs &= \left[\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times Cd} \times (Sg - 1) \times d \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[\frac{4 \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 3,59} \times (1,6 - 1) \times 0,001 \text{ m} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,047 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Kecepatan *backwash* (Vb)

$$\begin{aligned} Vb &= Vs \times \epsilon^{4,5} \\ &= 0,047 \text{ m/s} \times 0,6^{4,5} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,005 \text{ m/s}}$$

5. Debit *backwash* (Q_b)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_b &= V_b \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= 0,005 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{4,69 \text{ L/s.m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

6. Kehilangan tekanan awal *backwash* (H_L)

$$\begin{aligned} H_L &= (S_g - 1) \times (1 - \varepsilon) \times D \\ &= (1,6 - 1) \times (1 - 0,6) \times 0,46 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,11 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit L_e

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{V_a}{V_s}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\ &= 0,46 \text{ m} \times \frac{(1 - 0,001 \text{ m})}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,047 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\ &= \mathbf{0,46 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

b. Pasir

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (N_{re})

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\phi) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (D) \times \text{kec.filtrasi } (V_a)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\ &= \frac{0,6 \times 2650 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{5,30} \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien *drag* (C_d)

$$\begin{aligned} C_d &= \frac{24}{N_{re}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{N_{re}}} + 0,34 \\ &= \frac{24}{5,30} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5,30}} + 0,34 \\ &= \mathbf{6,17} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \left[\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times C_d} \times (S_g - 1) \times d \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[\frac{4 \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 6,17} \times (2,65 - 1) \times 0,0005 \text{ m} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,042 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Kecepatan *backwash* (V_b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_b &= V_s \times \varepsilon^{4,5} \\
 &= 0,042 \text{ m/s} \times 0,4^{4,5} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,000677 \text{ m/s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Debit *backwash* (Q_b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_b &= V_b \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
 &= 0,000677 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,677 \text{ L/s.m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Kehilangan tekanan awal *backwash* (H_L)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_L &= (S_g - 1) \times (1 - \varepsilon) \times D \\
 &= (2,65 - 1) \times (1 - 0,4) \times 0,23 \text{ m} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,228 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Tinggi ekspansi media pasir (L_e)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_e &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{V_b}{V_s}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\
 &= 0,23 \text{ m} \times \frac{(1 - 0,001 \text{ m})}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,042 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,23 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Garnet

1. Menghitung nilai bilangan Reynold (N_{re})

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{\text{Shape factor } (\phi) \times \text{Massa jenis } (\rho) \times \text{diameter } (D) \times \text{kec.filtrasasi } (V_a)}{\text{Viskositas dinamik } (\mu)} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 1950 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \times 0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,8363 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,14}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien *drag* (C_d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_d &= \frac{24}{N_{re}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{N_{re}}} + 0,34 \\
 &= \frac{24}{1,14} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{1,14}} + 0,34 \\
 &= \mathbf{21,02}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kecepatan pengendapan partikel (V_s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \left[\frac{4 \times g}{3 \times C_d} \times (S_g - 1) \times d \right]^{1/2} \\
 &= \left[\frac{4 \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2}{3 \times 21,02} \times (3,9 - 1) \times 0,0002 \text{ m} \right]^{1/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,019 \text{ m/s}$$

4. Kecepatan *backwash* (V_b)

$$\begin{aligned} V_b &= V_s \times \varepsilon^{4,5} \\ &= 0,019 \text{ m/s} \times 0,38^{4,5} \\ &= 0,00024 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

5. Debit *backwash* (Q_b)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_b &= V_b \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= 0,00024 \text{ m/s} \times 1000 \text{ L/m}^3 \\ &= 0,24 \text{ L/s.m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Kehilangan tekanan awal *backwash* (H_L)

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

7. Tinggi ekspansi media garnet (L_e)

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= D \times \frac{(1-d)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{V_a}{V_s}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\ &= 0,15 \text{ m} \times \frac{(1 - 0,001 \text{ m})}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{0,00408 \text{ m/s}}{0,019 \text{ m/s}}\right)^{0,22}\right]} \\ &= 0,15 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

• **Resume Bangunan**

- Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit = 0,46 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media pasir = 0,23 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media garnet = 0,15 m

E. Sistem *Manifold*

• **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
(Sumber: Susumu Kawamura, “*Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities*”)
- Jarak antar *manifold* = 7,5 – 30 cm
- Jarak antar lateral = 7,5 – 30 cm

- Jarak antar *orifice* = 7,5 – 30 cm
- Diameter *orifice* = 0,6 – 2 cm

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit bak = 0,06 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran pipa *manifold* = 1,5 m/s
- Kecepatan aliran pipa *lateral* = 1,5 m/s
- Jarak antar *manifold* dengan dinding = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- Jarak antar *lateral* = 20 cm → 0,2 m
- Jarak antar *orifice* = 15 cm → 0,15 m
- Diameter pipa *lateral* = 1/3 diameter *manifold*
- Diameter pipa *orifice* = 0,02 m
- Luas tiap unit filtrasi = 23,37 m²

- **Perhitungan**

- a. **Pipa *Manifold***

1. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\
 &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,04 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter pipa *manifold* (D_m)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_m &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,04 \text{ m}^2)}{3,14}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,22 \text{ m} \rightarrow 8,76 \text{ inch}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel katalog pipa pada lampiran, maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran pasaran 10 inch (267 mm)

3. Cek Kecepatan aliran pipa (V_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned}V_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\&= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,27 \text{ m})^2} \\&= \mathbf{1,04 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}}\end{aligned}$$

4. Panjang pipa *manifold* (L_m)

$$\begin{aligned}L_m &= \text{Panjang bak filtrasi} \\&= \mathbf{6,80 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

b. Pipa *Lateral*

1. Diameter pipa *lateral* (D_L)

$$\begin{aligned}D_L &= \frac{1}{3} \times D_m \\&= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,27 \text{ m} \\&= \mathbf{0,089 \rightarrow 89 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

2. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_L^2 \\&= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,089 \text{ m})^2 \\&= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3. Debit tiap pipa *lateral* (Q_L)

$$\begin{aligned}Q_L &= V \times A \\&= 1,5 \text{ m/s} \times 0,01 \text{ m}^2 \\&= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

4. Jumlah pipa *lateral* (n)

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{\text{Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q)}}{\text{Debit tiap pipa lateral (Q}_L)} \\&= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \\&= \mathbf{6 \text{ buah}}\end{aligned}$$

5. Jumlah lateral tiap sisi (n)

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{\text{jumlah pipa lateral (n)}}{2} \\&= \frac{6 \text{ buah}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \text{ buah}$$

6. Cek debit *lateral* (Q_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cek} &= \frac{\text{Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q)}}{\text{Jumlah pipa lateral (n)}} \\ &= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{6 \text{ buah}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Panjang pipa *lateral* (L_L)

$$\begin{aligned} L_L &= \frac{\text{Lebar bak (W)} - D_m \times (2 \times D_L)}{2} \\ &= \frac{3,42 \text{ m} - 0,267 \text{ m} \times (2 \times 0,089 \text{ m})}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{1,69 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

c. *Orifice*

1. Luas lubang *orifice* (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_o^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,02 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= \mathbf{0,000314 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 3,14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jumlah lubang *orifice* tiap bak filter (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{0,0025 \times \text{Luas penampang baak filtrasi (A)}}{\text{Luas penampang orifice (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,0025 \times 23,15 \text{ m}^2}{3,14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{186,07 \text{ buah} \rightarrow 186 \text{ buah}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Jumlah *orifice* tiap pipa lateral (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{\text{Jumlah lubang orifice (n)}}{\text{Jumlah pipa lateral (n)}} \\ &= \frac{186 \text{ buah}}{6 \text{ buah}} \\ &= \mathbf{31,01 \text{ buah} \rightarrow 31 \text{ buah}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Jarak antar *manifold* dengan dinding = 20 cm \rightarrow 0,2 m
- Jarak antar *lateral* = 20 cm \rightarrow 0,2 m
- Jarak antar *orifice* = 15 cm \rightarrow 0,15 m

- Diameter pipa *manifold* = 0,27 m → 10 inch
- Diameter pipa *lateral* = 0,09 m
- Diameter lubang *orifice* = 0,02 m
- Panjang pipa *manifold* = 6,80 m
- Panjang pipa *lateral* = 1,69 m
- Jumlah pipa *lateral* = 6 buah
- Jumlah pipa *lateral* tiap sisi = 3 buah
- Jumlah lubang *orifice* = 186 buah
- Jumlah lubang *orifice* tiap pipa *lateral* = 31 buah

F. Pipa *Outlet*

• Kriteria Perencanaan

- Koefisien elbow 90⁰ pipa (K) = 0,8
- Koefisien *gate valve* (K) = 0,19
- Koefisien *tee* pipa (K) = 0,3
- Koefisien kekasaran pipa PVC (C) = 130

• Data Perencanaan

- Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q) = 0,06 m³/s
- Diameter pipa *outlet* = Diameter pipa manifold (0,27 m)
- Panjang pipa *outlet* = 4 m

• Perhitungan

1. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_m^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,27 \text{ m})^2 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kecepatan aliran pipa *outlet* (v)

$$v = \frac{\text{Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q)}}{\text{Luas penampang pipa (A)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,06 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{1,04 \text{ m/s}}$$

3. *Headloss* mayor pipa *outlet* (Hf mayor)

$$\text{Hf mayor} = \frac{10,7 \times (Q)^{1,852}}{(C)^{1,852} \times (D)^{4,87}} \times L$$

$$= \frac{10,7 \times (0,06)^{1,852}}{(130)^{1,852} \times (0,27)^{4,87}} \times 4 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m}}$$

4. *Head* kecepatan pipa *outlet* (Hv)

$$\text{Hv} = \frac{v^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= \frac{(1,04 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

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

5. *Headloss* minor pipa *outlet* (Hf minor)

$$\text{Hf Elbow } 90^0 = K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= 0,8 \times \frac{(1,04 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,04}$$

$$\text{Hf Gate valve} = K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= 0,19 \times \frac{(1,04 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

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

$$\text{Hf Tee} = K \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g}$$

$$= 0,3 \times \frac{(1,04 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,02 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Hf minor} = \text{Hf Elbow } 90^0 + \text{Hf Gate valve} + \text{Hf Tee}$$

$$= 0,04 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,02 \text{ m}$$

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

6. *Headloss* total pipa *outlet* (Hf total)

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

$$= 0,02 \text{ m} + 0,07 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,09 \text{ m}}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. *Headloss* mayor pipa *outlet* (H_f mayor) = 0,02 m
2. *Head* kecepatan pipa *outlet* (H_v) = 0,06 m
3. *Headloss* minor pipa *outlet* (H_f minor) = 0,07 m
4. *Headloss* total pipa *outlet* (H_f total) = 0,09 m

G. Volume Air untuk Pencucian

- **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* (t_{bw}) = 10 menit \rightarrow 600 s
(Sumber: Masduqi dan Assomadi, (2016), *Operasi & Proses Pengolahan Air* hal 202)

- **Data Perencanaan**

1. Debit tiap bak filtrasi (Q) = 0,06 m³/s
2. Jumlah unit (n) = 2 buah
3. Kecepatan aliran (V) = 0,5 m/s
4. Panjang bak filtrasi (L) = 6,84 m
5. Lebar bak filtrasi (W) = 3,42 m
6. Panjang saluran (L_s) = 5 m

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas bak filtrasi (A)

$$A = \text{Panjang bak } (L) \times \text{lebar bak } (W)$$

$$= 6,84 \text{ m} \times 3,42 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{23,37 \text{ m}^2}$$

2. Volume air untuk *backwash* (V_{bw})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{bw} &= A \times v \times t_{bw} \\ &= 23,37 \text{ m}^2 \times 0,0125 \text{ m/s} \times 600 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{175,28 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

3. Debit *backwash* (Q_{bw})

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bw} &= \frac{V_{bw}}{t_{bw}} \\ &= \frac{175,28 \text{ m}^3}{600 \text{ s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,29 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. Volume pencucian (V total) = 178,28 m³

2. Debit pencucian (Q total) = 0,29 m³/s

H. Saluran Pelimpah (*Gutter*)

- **Data Perencanaan**

1. Debit pencucian (Q) = 0,58 m³/s

2. Jumlah *gutter* (n) = 1 buah

3. Panjang *gutter* (L_w) = Panjang bak filtrasi (6,84 m)

4. Lebar bak filtrasi (W) = 3,42 m

5. Freeboard = 20% x H_0

- **Perhitungan**

1. Kedalaman air pada *gutter* (H_0)

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= 1,73 \times \left[\frac{Q^2}{g \times W} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= 1,73 \times \left[\frac{(0,58 \text{ m}^3/\text{s})^2}{9,81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 3,42 \text{ m}} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= \mathbf{0,37 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Lebar *gutter* (W_w)

$$\begin{aligned} W_w &= 1,5 \times H_0 \\ &= 1,5 \times 0,37 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,56 \text{ m}$$

3. Tinggi *gutter* (Hw)

$$\begin{aligned} H_w &= H_0 + (F_b \times H_0) \\ &= 0,37 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 0,37 \text{ m}) \\ &= 0,45 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. Jumlah *gutter* (n) = 1 buah
2. Panjang *gutter* (Lw) = 6,84 m
3. Lebar *gutter* (Ww) = 0,56 m
4. Tinggi air pada *gutter* (H0) = 0,37 m
5. *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,08 m
6. Tinggi total *gutter* (Hw) = 0,45 m

I. Tinggi Bak Filtrasi

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Tinggi ekspansi media antrasit = 0,46 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media pasir = 0,23 m
- Tinggi ekspansi media garnet = 0,15 m
- Tinggi total *gutter* = 0,45 m
- Diameter pipa *manifold* = 0,27 m → 10 inch
- *Freeboard* (Fb) = 20% x H

- **Perhitungan**

1. Tinggi bak filtrasi (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \text{Tinggi ekspansi media (antrasit + pasir + garnet) + tinggi} \\ &\quad \text{total } \textit{gutter} + \text{diameter pipa } \textit{manifold} \\ &= (0,46 \text{ m} + 0,23 \text{ m} + 0,15 \text{ m}) + 0,45 \text{ m} + 0,27 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Tinggi total bak filtrasi (H_{tot})

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1,55 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1,55 \text{ m}) \\
&= 1,55 \text{ m} + 0,31 \text{ m} \\
&= \mathbf{1,86 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. Tinggi bak filtrasi (H) = 1,55 m
2. *Freeboard* (Fb) = 0,31 m
3. Tinggi total bak filtrasi (H_{tot}) = 1,86 m

J. Ruang Penampung *Backwash*

- **Data Perencanaan**

1. Volume air pencucian (V total) = 175,28 m³
2. Tinggi filtrasi (H total) = 1,86 m
3. Panjang bak filtrasi (L) = 6,84 m
4. Jumlah bak filtrasi (n) = 2 buah

- **Perhitungan**

1. Panjang bak penampung (L)

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \text{Panjang bak filtrasi (L)} \times \text{jumlah bak filtrasi (n)} \\
&= 6,84 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ buah} \\
&= \mathbf{13,67 \text{ m} \rightarrow 14 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Lebar bak penampung (W)

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= \frac{\text{Volume air pencucian (V)}}{\text{Panjang bak (L)} \times \text{Tinggi bak (H)}} \\
&= \frac{175,28 \text{ m}^3}{6,84 \text{ m} \times 1,86 \text{ m}} \\
&= \mathbf{23,84 \text{ m} \rightarrow 24 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. Panjang bak penampung (L) = 13,67 m → 14 m
2. Lebar bak penampung (W) = 23,84 m → 24 m

K. Pipa *Drain Backwash*

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

1. Debit pencucian (Q) = 0,29 m³/s
2. Kecepatan aliran (V) = 1 m/s
3. Jumlah pipa *drain* = 1 buah

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,29 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,29 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter pipa *drain* (D_d)

$$\begin{aligned} D_d &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,29 \text{ m}^2)}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,61 \text{ m} \rightarrow 610 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel katalog pipa pada lampiran, maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran pasaran 600 mm

3. Cek Kecepatan aliran pipa (V_{cek})

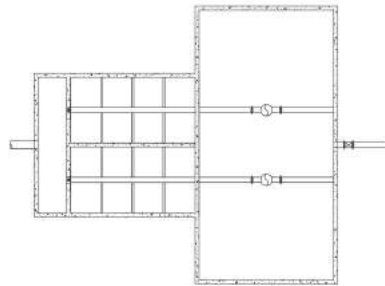
$$\begin{aligned} V_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{0,29 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,60 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \mathbf{1,03 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

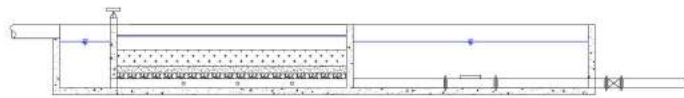
1. Diameter pipa drain = 0,60 m

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.9 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: *disenteri, kolera, tipus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis*, dan sebagainya.

A. Kebutuhan Klor

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Waktu detensi (td) = 10 – 120 menit

- Dosis klor = 0,2 – 4 mg/L

(Sumber: *Qasim, Motley, & Zhu. 2000 page 491*).

- Kandungan klor aktif = 99%

- Sisa klor = 0,25 – 0,35 mg/L

(Sumber: *SNI 6774: 2008 Tata cara perencanaan unit paket instalasi*)

pengolahan air, hal 9).

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit air baku (Q) = 0,12 m³/s → 116,78 L/s
- Sisa klor = 0,3 mg/L
- Dosis klor optimum = 3 mg/L
- Kadar klor yang aktif = 99%
- Waktu detensi = 30 menit → 1800 s

• **Perhitungan**

1. Total klor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total klor} &= \text{Dosis klor optimum} + \text{Sisa klor} \\ &= 3 \text{ mg/L} + 0,3 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= 3,30 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kebutuhan klor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keb. Klor} &= \text{kadar klor aktif} \times \text{total klor} \times \text{Debit air baku (Q)} \\ &= 99\% \times 3,30 \text{ mg/L} \times 116,78 \text{ L/s} \\ &= 1156,11 \text{ mg/s} \rightarrow 99,89 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Air Kapasitas (L)	Bekerja Tekanan (Bar)	PENGUJIAN Tekanan (Bar)	Max Mengisi Jumlah (Kg)	Dinding Ketebalan (Mm)	Nominal Diameter (Mm)	Panjang (Mm)	Berat (Kg)	Bahan	Valve	Standar
840L	20	30	1000	10	800	2100	480	HP345	QF-100	GB5100-20
800L	20	30	1000	10	800	2000	445	HP345	QF-100	GB5100-20
400L	20	30	500	8	600	1780	260	HP345	QF-100	GB5100-20

Berdasarkan tabel di atas, dipilih merek GB5100-20 dengan kapasitas 800 L dengan maksimal mengisi 1000 kg/tabung

3. Kebutuhan tabung klor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keb. Tabung} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan klor}}{\text{Kapasitas tabung klor}} \\ &= \frac{99,98 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 0,10 \text{ tabung/hari} \end{aligned}$$

4. Lama penggantian tabung

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{penggantian}} &= \frac{\text{jumlah tabung}}{\text{Kebutuhan tabung klor}} \\
 &= \frac{1 \text{ tabung}}{0,10 \text{ tabung/hari}} \\
 &= 10 \text{ hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Kebutuhan klor = 99,89 kg/hari
- Tabung gas klor = GB5100-20 (1000 kg/hari)
- Lama penggantian tabung = 10 hari

B. Pipa *outlet* desinfeksi

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Koefisien kekasaran pipa = 130
- Massa jenis gas klorin = 0,003214 g/cm³

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Panjang pipa (L) = 5 m
- Kecepatan aliran (v) = 0,5 m/s
- Kebutuhan gas klorin = 99,89 kg/hari → 27,75 g/s

- **Perhitungan**

1. Debit gas klorin (Qc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Qc &= \frac{\text{kebutuha gas klorin}}{\text{massa jenis gas klorin}} \\
 &= \frac{27,75 \text{ g/s}}{3,21 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3} \\
 &= 8633,09 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 0,00863 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 8,63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{\text{Debit gas klorin (Qc)}}{\text{kecepatan aliran (v)}} \\
 &= \frac{8,63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\
 &= 0,0143 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 1,43 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Diameter pipa (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (1,43 \times 10^{-2}) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,14 \text{ m} \rightarrow 5,33 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 4 inch (100 mm)

4. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cek} &= \frac{\text{Debit gas klorin (Qc)}}{\text{luas penampang (A)}} \\ &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{8,63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,10^2 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{1,07 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range 0,6 – 1,5 m/s}^2)} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang pipa (L) = 5 m
- Diameter pipa (D) = 0,10 m \rightarrow 4 inch

5.10 Reservoir

A. Pipa *inlet* dan *outlet*

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
(Sumber: Susumu Kawamura, "Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities")

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit masuk (Q) = 124 L/s \rightarrow 0,12 m³/s
- Kecepatan aliran pipa (V) = 1,5 m/s
- Asumsi waktu dari *ground reservoir* – PDAM = 00.00 – 24.00
- Asumsi waktu dari PDAM – Distribusi = 03.00 – 23.00

- **Perhitungan**

1. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\text{Debit gas klorin (Qc)}}{\text{kecepatan aliran (v)}} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,5 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Diameter pipa (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,08) \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,32 \text{ m} \rightarrow 12,80 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel di atas maka dipilih pipa sebesar 14 inch (360 mm)

3. Cek kecepatan (v_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cek} &= \frac{\text{Debit gas klorin (Qc)}}{\text{luas penampang (A)}} \\ &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,36^2 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{1,25 \text{ m/s (memenuhi range } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s}^2)} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Diameter pipa inlet = 0,36 m \rightarrow 14 inch
- Diameter pipa outlet = 0,36 m \rightarrow 14 inch

B. Bak reservoir

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Waktu detensi (td) = 20 menit \rightarrow 1200 s
- Debit air baku (Q) = 124 L/s \rightarrow 0,12 m³/s
- Jumlah unit (n) = 1 buah
- Tinggi bak (H) = 3 m
- Rasio Panjang:Lebar (L:W) = 2:1

- **Perhitungan**

1. Volume bak (V)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (Q) \times t_d \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1200 \text{ s} \\ &= \mathbf{149,24 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas Bak Penampung (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{V}{H} \\ &= \frac{149,24 \text{ m}^3}{3 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{49,75 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi bak

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{49,75 \text{ m}}{2}} \\ &= \mathbf{4,99 \text{ m} \rightarrow 5 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \times W \\ &= 2 \times 5 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{10 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tot}} &= H + \text{Freeboard} \\ &= H + (20\% \times H) \\ &= 3 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 3 \text{ m}) \\ &= 3 \text{ m} + (0,6 \text{ m}) \\ &= \mathbf{3,6 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

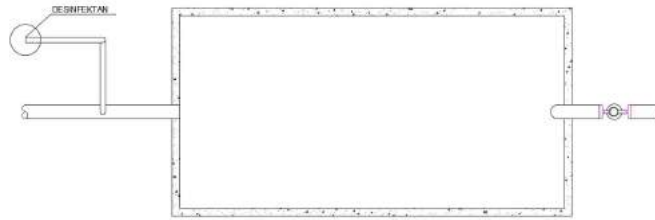
- **Resume Bangunan**

- Panjang bak (L) = 10 m

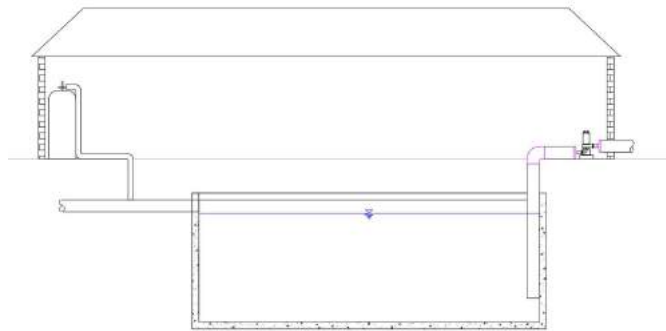
- Lebar bak (W) = 5 m
- Tinggi bak (H) = 3 m
- Freeboard (Fb) = 0,6 m
- Tinggi total (H_{tot}) = 3,6 m

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.11 *Sludge Thickener*

A. Dimensi *Sludge Thickener*

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kedalaman unit (H) = 3 – 4 m
- Waktu detensi (td) = 24 jam → 1 hari

(Sumber: Qasim, S. R. (1999). *Wastewater Treatment Plants: Planning, Design, and Operation*. Florida: CRC Press)

- Kemiringan dasar tangki (S) = 2:12 – 3:12
- Beban Solid = 50 kg/m².hari

- Beban hidraulik $= 10 - 32 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}$

(Sumber: Buku A Panduan Perencanaan Teknik Terinci Bangunan Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja, Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum Dan Perumahan Rakyat, hal 33)

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Debit lumpur $= 276,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \rightarrow 0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Konsentrasi TSS $= 2200 \text{ mg/L} \rightarrow 2200 \text{ g/m}^3$
- Konsentrasi BOD $= 10 \text{ mg/L} \rightarrow 10 \text{ g/m}^3$
- Densitas lumpur $= 946,61 \text{ kg/hari}$
- Konsentrasi air dalam lumpur $= 95\%$
- Konsentrasi solid dalam lumpur $= 5\%$
- Kedalaman unit $= 2 \text{ m}$

• **Perhitungan**

1. Beban massa TSS dalam *influent*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa TSS}_{\text{influent}} &= \text{Konsentrasi TSS} \times \text{debit lumpur (Q)} \\ &= \frac{2200 \text{ g/m}^3 \times 276,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{1000 \text{ g/kg}} \\ &= \mathbf{607,27 \text{ kg/hari}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Luas permukaan TSS dalam *influent*

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{TSS}_{\text{influent}}} &= \frac{\text{beban TSS dalam influent}}{\text{beban solid}} \\ &= \frac{607,27 \text{ kg/hari}}{50 \text{ kg/m}^3.\text{hari}} \\ &= \mathbf{12,15 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Dimensi bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 12,15 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{3,93 \text{ m} \rightarrow 4 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari (r)} = \frac{\text{Diameter (D)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \text{ m}}{2}$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi Thickening (H)} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Thickening total} = H + \text{Freeboard}$$

$$= H + (10\% \times H)$$

$$= 2 \text{ m} + (10\% \times 2 \text{ m})$$

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

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

4. Cek luas permukaan (A_{cek})

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

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

$$= \mathbf{12,56 \text{ m}^2}$$

5. Jari-jari hidrolis (R)

$$R = \frac{\text{jari-jar (r)} \times \text{tinggi thickening (H)}}{\text{jari-jari (r)} + (2 \times \text{tinggi thickening (H)})}$$

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

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

6. Beban hidraulik

$$\text{Beban hidraulik} = \frac{\text{Debit lumpur (Q)}}{\text{Cek luas permukaan (Acek)}}$$

$$= \frac{276,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{12,56 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= \mathbf{21,97 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari}}$$

7. Total konsentrasi solid

$$\text{Total konsentrasi solid} = \frac{\text{beban massa TSS influent}}{\text{densitas lumpur } (\rho) \times \text{debit lumpur (Q)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{607,27 \text{ kg/hari}}{946,61 \text{ kg/hari} \times 276,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,23\%}$$

8. Beban TSS terpadatkan (*effluent*)

$$\text{Beban TSS terpadatkan} = \text{efisiensi penyisihan TSS} \times \text{massa TSS}_{\text{influent}}$$

$$= 90\% \times 607,27 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 546,54 \text{ kg/hari}$$

9. Debit lumpur terpekatkan

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ lumpur } effluent &= \frac{\text{beban TSS terpadatkan (effluent)}}{\text{konsentrasi solid dalam lumpur x densitas lumpur}} \\ &= \frac{546,54 \text{ kg/hari}}{5 \% \times 946,61 \text{ kg/hari}} \\ &= 11,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

10. Konsentrasi TSS dalam lumpur terpekatkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi TSS}_{eff} &= \frac{\text{beban TSS terpadatkan (effluent)}}{\text{Debit lumpur terpekatkan (Q)}} \\ &= \frac{546,54 \text{ kg/hari}}{11,65 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \\ &= 47,33 \text{ g/m}^3 \rightarrow 47,33 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

11. Beban TSS dalam *supernatant*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TSS } supernatant &= \text{beban TSS } influent - \text{beban TSS } effluent \\ &= 607,72 \text{ kg/hari} - 546,55 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 60,72 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

12. Debit *supernatant*

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ } supernatant &= \text{debit lumpur } inf - \text{debit lumpur } eff \\ &= 276,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} - 11,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 264,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

13. Konsentrasi TSS dalam *supernatant*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi TSS}_{sup} &= \frac{\text{beban TSS } supernatant}{\text{debit } supernatant} \\ &= \frac{60,72 \text{ kg/hari} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg}}{264,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}} \\ &= 229,61 \text{ g/m}^3 \rightarrow 229,61 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

14. Estimasi penyisihan TSS

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Removal TSS} &= \frac{\text{TSS } influent - \text{TSS } effluent}{\text{TSS } influent} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2200 \text{ mg/L} - 47,33 \text{ mg/L}}{2200 \text{ mg/L}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90\% \end{aligned}$$

15. Estimasi penyisihan BOD

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Removal BOD} &= 40\% \\ &= (1 - 0,4) \times 10 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6 \text{ mg/L}$$

16. Tinggi ruang lumpur

$$V_{\text{sludge}} = \text{Volume kerucut}$$

$$11,55 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times H \times (R^2 + r^2 + R \times r)$$

$$11,55 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times 3,14 \times H \times (0,67^2 + 2^2 + (0,67 \times 2))$$

$$H = 1,55 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1,6 \text{ m}$$

17. Tinggi total bangunan (H_{tot})

$$H_{\text{tot}} = \text{Tinggi total } thickening + \text{Tinggi lumpur}$$

$$= 2,2 \text{ m} + 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,8 \text{ m (memenuhi syarat 3 – 4 m)}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Debit *influent* = 276,03 m³/hari
- Debit terpadatkan = 11,55 m³/hari
- Debit *supernatant* = 264,48 m³/hari
- Tinggi unit (H) = 2 m
- Tinggi ruang lumpur = 1,6 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,2 m
- Tinggi total = 3,8 m

B. Zona inlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

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

- **Data perencanaan**

- Debit lumpur *influent* = 276,03 m³/hari \rightarrow 0,00319 m³/s
- Kecepatan pipa *inlet* = 1 m/s

- **Perhitungan**

1. Diameter *inlet wall* (D')

$$\begin{aligned} D' &= 20\% \times \text{diameter bak} \\ &= 20\% \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,8 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kecepatan air di *inlet wall*

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{Q_{in}}{A} \\ &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D'^2} \\ &= \frac{0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,8 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,00636 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow 6,36 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Pipa *inlet*

Luas penampang pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q_{in}}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,00319 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow 3,19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter pipa *inlet*

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,00319}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2,51 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan pipa yang ada di pasaran, didapatkan diameter sebesar **75 mm** atau **2,5 inch** merek rucika.

KELAS D

Diameter		Tebal Dinding (mm)	Panjang (m)	Sistem Penyambungan	Kode Produk
inch	mm				
1-1/4	42	1,30	4	SC	510042001
1-1/2	48	1,30	4	SC	510048001
2	60	1,30	4	SC	510060001
2-1/2	76	1,40	4	SC	510076001
3	89	1,60	4	SC	510089001
4	114	2,00	4	SC	510114001
5	140	2,60	4	SC	510140001
6	165	3,00	4	SC	510165001
8	216	4,20	4	SC	510216001
10	267	5,20	4	SC	510267001
12	318	6,20	4	SC	510318001

SC : Solvent Cement (Ponyambungan dengan Lem)

Cek kecepatan pipa *inlet*

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{Q_{in}}{A} \\
 &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,075 \text{ m})^2} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,01 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1 m/s)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Diameter *inlet well* = 0,8 m
- Diameter pipa *inlet* = 0,075 m → 2,5 inch

C. Perhitungan pompa *Sludge Thickener* menuju SDB

- Kriteria Perencanaan

- K Elbow 90° = 0,9
- Tee = 1,25

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

- K increaser = 0,25
- Check valve = 2
- K foot valve = 2,3

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

- Data perencanaan
 - Elbow 90⁰ suction = 4 buah
 - Elbow 90⁰ discharge = 3 buah
 - Reducer suction = 1 buah
 - Reducer discharge = 1 buah
 - Foot valve = 2 buah
 - Check valve = 1 buah
 - Tee = 1 buah
 - Q lumpur = 0,00319 m³/s → 0,24 m³/jam
 - L suction = 44,23 m
 - L discharge = 12,65 m
 - Diameter pipa = 0,075 m → 2,5 inch
 - Kecepatan pipa (v) = 1,01 m/s
 - Head statis = 6,87 m

- Perhitungan

1. Perhitungan suction

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= \frac{10.7 \times L \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times D^{4.87}} \\
 &= \frac{10.7 \times 44,23 \text{ m} \times (0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1.85}}{130^{1.85} \times 0.3 \text{ m}^{4.87}} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,42 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{elbow}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\
 &= (4 \times 0.9 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\
 &= \mathbf{0,19 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (increaser)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{f_{\text{increaser}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\
 &= (1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Headloss minor (Tee)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{Tee}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= \left(1 \times 0,25 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}\right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Foot valve)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{valve}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= \left(1 \times 2,3 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}\right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,24 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f minor

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{minor}}} &= H_f \text{ minor elbow } 90^0 + H_f \text{ minor increaser} + H_f \text{ Tee} + \\ &\quad H_f \text{ foot valve} \\ &= 0,19 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,06 \text{ m} + 0,24 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,50 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f suction

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fs} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,42 \text{ m} + 0,50 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,93 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Discharge

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10,7 \times L \times Q^{1,85}}{C^{1,85} \times D^{4,87}} \\ &= \frac{10,7 \times 12,65 \text{ m} \times (0,00319 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1,85}}{130^{1,85} \times 0,3 \text{ m}^{4,87}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,12 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{elbow}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= \left(3 \times 0,9 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}\right) \\ &= \mathbf{0,14 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (increaser)

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

$$Hf_{\text{reducer}} = \left(1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}\right)$$
$$= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}}$$

Headloss minor (Check valve)

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

$$Hf_{\text{checkv}} = \left(1 \times 2 \times \frac{1,01 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}\right)$$
$$= \mathbf{0,10 \text{ m}}$$

ΣHf minor

$$Hf_{\text{minor}} = Hf \text{ minor elbow } 90^0 + Hf \text{ minor check valve} + Hf \text{ minor}$$

Increaser

$$= 0,14 \text{ m} + 0,10 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m}$$
$$= \mathbf{0,26 \text{ m}}$$

ΣHf discharge

$$Hfd = Hf \text{ mayor} + Hf \text{ minor}$$
$$= 0,12 \text{ m} + 0,26 \text{ m}$$
$$= \mathbf{0,38 \text{ m}}$$

5. Perhitungan Head total

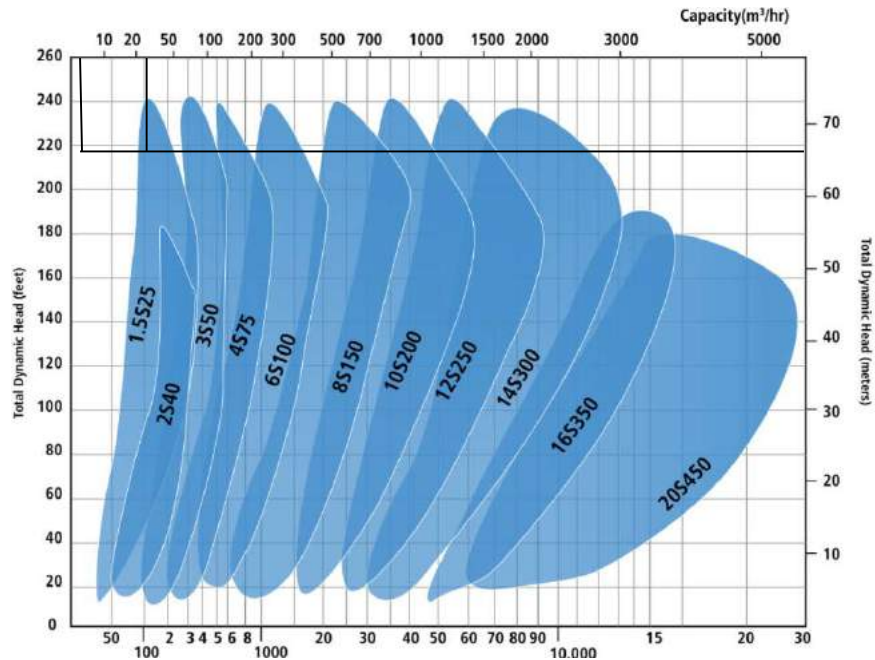
$$\text{Head}_{\text{total}} = \text{Head statis} + \Sigma Hf \text{ suction} + \Sigma Hf \text{ discharge}$$
$$= 6,87 \text{ m} + 0,93 \text{ m} + 0,38 \text{ m}$$
$$= \mathbf{8,17 \text{ m}}$$

6. Perhitungan Head pompa

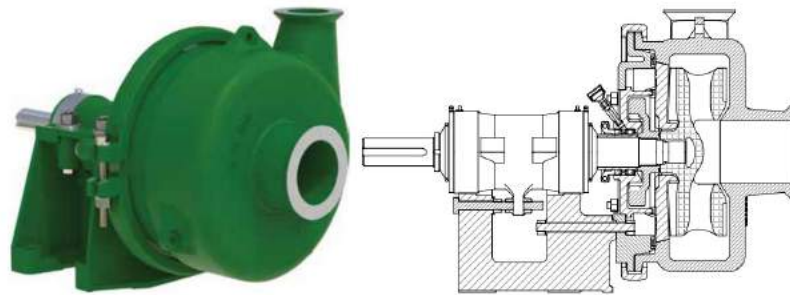
$$\text{Head}_{\text{pompa}} = \text{Head statis} + L \text{ suction} + L \text{ discharge}$$
$$= 6,87 \text{ m} + 44,23 \text{ m} + 12,65 \text{ m}$$
$$= \mathbf{63,75 \text{ m}}$$

Head pompa > Head total

63,75 m > 8,17 m (memenuhi persyaratan)



Berdasarkan grafik di atas, maka dipilih pompa dengan merek Schurco *Slurry Pump S Series* tipe 1,5S25 dengan spesifikasi yang tertera pada lampiran A.



D. Zona Outlet

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) = 0,6 – 1,5 m/s
- (Sumber: Susumu Kawamura, “*Integrated Design and Operation of Water Treatment Facilities*”)
- Koefisien drag (C_d) = 0,6
- Sudut V notch = 45°

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

- Jarak antar V notch = 50 cm → 0,5 m
- Debit lumpur *effluent* = 266 m³/hari → 0,00301 m³/s

- **Perhitungan**

1. Panjang pelimpah (*weir*)

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \pi \times D \text{ bak} \\ &= 3,14 \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{12,56 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jumlah V notch

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{L \text{ weir}}{\text{Jarak antar weir}} \\ &= \frac{12,56 \text{ m}}{0,5 \text{ m}} \\ &= \mathbf{25 \text{ buah}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Debit melalui V notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{Q}{n} \\ &= \frac{0,003 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{47} \\ &= \mathbf{0,00012 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Tinggi limpasan melalui V notch

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{8}{15} \times Cd \times \sqrt{2 \times g} \times \tan\theta \times H^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ H &= \sqrt[5]{\frac{Q}{\frac{8}{15} \times Cd \times \sqrt{2 \times g} \times \tan\theta}} \\ &= \sqrt[5]{\frac{0,00012 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{8}{15} \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9,81} \times \tan 45}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,0988 \text{ m} \rightarrow 9,88 \text{ cm}} \end{aligned}$$

5. Saluran Pelimpah

a. Luas permukaan saluran pelimpah (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,00301 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,6 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,0051 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Dimensi saluran pelimpah W:H = 2:1

$$\begin{aligned} A &= W \times H \\ &= W \times 2W \\ &= 2W^2 \\ H &= \sqrt{2 \times A} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 0,0051 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,05 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 2 \times H \\ &= 2 \times 0,05 \\ &= \mathbf{0,1 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_b &= 20\% \times H \\ &= 20\% \times 0,05 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tot}} &= H + F_b \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,06 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,1 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Pipa *outlet*

Luas Penampang Pipa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,00301 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,00301 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Pipa Outlet

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,00301 \text{ m}^2}{3,14}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,06 \text{ m} \rightarrow 2,46 \text{ inch}$$

Berdasarkan pipa yang ada di pasaran, didapatkan diameter sebesar **216 mm** atau **2,5-inch** merek rucika.

KELAS D

Diameter		Tebal Dinding (mm)	Panjang (m)	Sistem Penyambungan	Kode Produk
inch	mm				
1-1/4	42	1,30	4	SC	510042001
1-1/2	48	1,30	4	SC	510048001
2	60	1,30	4	SC	510060001
2-1/2	76	1,40	4	SC	510076001
3	89	1,60	4	SC	510089001
4	114	2,00	4	SC	510114001
5	140	2,60	4	SC	510140001
6	165	3,00	4	SC	510165001
8	216	4,20	4	SC	510216001
10	267	5,20	4	SC	510267001
12	318	6,20	4	SC	510318001

SC : Solvent Cement (Penyambungan dengan Lem)

Cek kecepatan pipa *outlet*

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,00301 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,075 \text{ m})^2} \\
 &= 0,7 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat } 0,6 - 1,5 \text{ m/s)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

- Jumlah *V notch* = 25 buah
- Jarak antar *V notch* = 0,5 m
- Tinggi limpasan *V notch* = 9,88 cm
- Lebar saluran pengumpul = 0,1 m
- Tinggi saluran pengumpul = 0,05 m
- Tinggi total saluran = 0,1 m
- Diameter pipa = 0,075 m \rightarrow 2,5 inch

E. Pipa outlet menuju SDB

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

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

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

- **Data Perencanaan**

1. Debit lumpur effluent (Q) = 0,000134 m³/s
2. Kecepatan aliran (V) = 1,2 m/s
3. Jumlah pipa outlet = 1 buah

- **Perhitungan**

2. Luas penampang pipa (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{0,000134 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,2 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,000111 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

4. Diameter pipa

$$\begin{aligned} D_d &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A}{\pi}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times (0,000111 \text{ m}^2)}{3,14}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m} \rightarrow 0,47 \text{ inch}} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel katalog pipa pada lampiran, maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran pasaran 0,5 inch

5. Cek Kecepatan aliran pipa (V_{cek})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{cek} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{0,000134 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,01 \text{ m})^2} \\ &= \mathbf{1,05 \text{ m/s (memenuhi syarat 0,6 – 1,5 m/s)}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Resume Bangunan**

1. Diameter pipa = 0,01 m → 0,5 inch

F. Perhitungan pompa *Sludge Thickener* menuju SDB

- Kriteria Perencanaan

- K Elbow 90⁰ = 0,9
- Tee = 1,25

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

- K increaser = 0,25
- Check valve = 2
- K foot valve = 2,3

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

- Data perencanaan

- Elbow 90⁰ suction = 3 buah
- Elbow 90⁰ discharge = 2 buah
- Reducer suction = 1 buah
- Reducer discharge = 1 buah
- Foot valve = 1 buah
- Q lumpur = 0,00000668 m³/s → 0,24 m³/jam
- L suction = 7,05 m
- L discharge = 7,00 m
- Diameter pipa = 0,01 m → 0,5 inch
- Kecepatan pipa (v) = 1,05 m/s
- Head statis = 4,08 m

- Perhitungan

1. Perhitungan suction

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10.7 \times L \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times D^{4.87}} \\ &= \frac{10.7 \times 7,05 \text{ m} \times (0,00000668 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1.85}}{130^{1.85} \times 0.3 \text{ m}^{4.87}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,3 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{elbow}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= (3 \times 0.9 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,15 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (increaser)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{increaser}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= (1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,01 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (Foot valve)

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{valve}}} &= n \times k \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \\ &= (1 \times 2,3 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,13 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f minor

$$\begin{aligned} H_{f_{\text{minor}}} &= H_f \text{ minor elbow } 90^0 + H_f \text{ minor increaser} + H_f \text{ foot valve} \\ &= 0,03 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,08 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,30 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

ΣH_f suction

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fs} &= H_f \text{ mayor} + H_f \text{ minor} \\ &= 0,30 \text{ m} + 0,30 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,60 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Discharge

Headloss mayor

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= \frac{10.7 \times L \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times D^{4.87}} \\ &= \frac{10.7 \times 7 \text{ m} \times (0.0000668 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik})^{1.85}}{130^{1.85} \times 0.3 \text{ m}^{4.87}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,30 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Headloss minor (elbow 90⁰)

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

$$= (2 \times 0.9 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2})$$

$$= \mathbf{0,10 \text{ m}}$$

Headloss minor (increaser)

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

$$Hf_{\text{reducer}} = (1 \times 0.25 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2})$$

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

Headloss minor (Tee)

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

$$Hf_{\text{Tee}} = (1 \times 1,25 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2})$$

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

Headloss minor (Check valve)

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

$$Hf_{\text{checkv}} = (1 \times 2 \times \frac{1,05 \text{ m/s}^2}{2 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2})$$

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

ΣHf minor

$$Hf_{\text{minor}} = Hf \text{ minor elbow } 90^\circ + Hf \text{ minor check valve} + Hf \text{ minor}$$

$$\text{Inceaser} + Hf \text{ minor Tee}$$

$$= 0,10 \text{ m} + 0,11 \text{ m} + 0,01 \text{ m} + 0,07 \text{ m}$$

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

ΣHf discharge

$$Hfd = Hf \text{ mayor} + Hf \text{ minor}$$

$$= 0.30 \text{ m} + 0,30 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.60 \text{ m}}$$

3. Perhitungan Head total

$$\text{Head}_{\text{total}} = \text{Head statis} + \Sigma Hf \text{ suction} + \Sigma Hf \text{ discharge}$$

$$= 4,08 \text{ m} + 0,60 \text{ m} + 0,60 \text{ m}$$

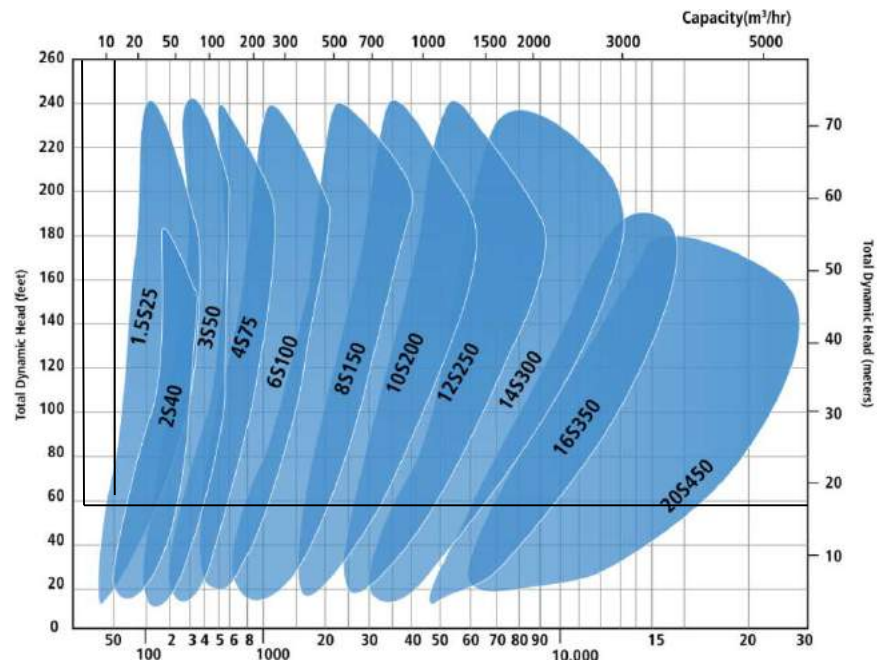
$$= \mathbf{5,27 \text{ m}}$$

4. Perhitungan Head pompa

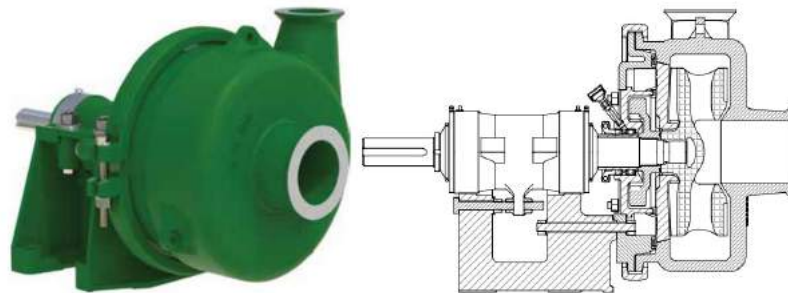
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head}_{\text{pompa}} &= \text{Head statis} + L \text{ suction} + L \text{ discharge} \\ &= 4,08 \text{ m} + 7,05 \text{ m} + 7,00 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{18,13 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

Head pompa > Head total

18,13 m > 5,27 m (memenuhi persyaratan)

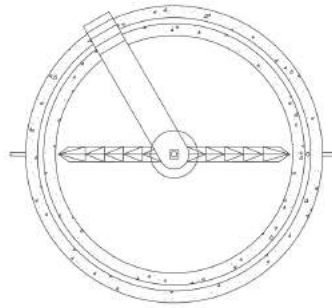


Berdasarkan grafik di atas, maka dipilih pompa dengan merek Schurco *Slurry Pump S Series* tipe 1,5S25 dengan spesifikasi yang tertera pada lampiran A.

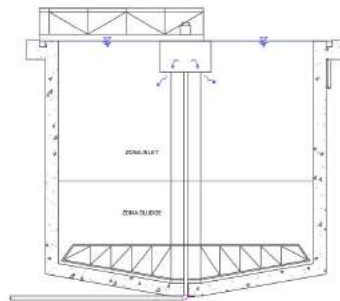


- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



5.12 *Sludge Drying Bed (SDB)*

- **Kriteria Perencanaan**

- Waktu pengeringan = 10 - 15 hari
- Tebal *sludge cake* = 20 – 30 cm
- Tebal pasir = 23 – 30 cm
- Lebar = 6 m
- Panjang = 6 – 30 m
- Slope = 1%
- Kecepatan aliran pipa (v) $> 0,75$ m/s
- Berat air dalam cake (P_i) = 60% - 70%
- Kadar air (P) = 60% - 80%
- Kadar solid = 20% - 40%
- *Sludge loading rate* = 120 – 150 kg/solid kering/m².tahun

(Sumber: Metcalf & Eddy, *Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse*,
Fourth Edition, hal 1570-1572)

• **Data Perencanaan**

- Menggunakan 1 unit *sludge drying bed* dengan 3 *bed*
- Volume lumpur total = 11,55 m³/hari
- Tebal pasir = 0,3 m
- Tebal kerikil = 0,3 m
- Tebal *sludge cake* = 0,3 m
- Waktu pengeringan = 10 hari
- Berat air dalam *cake* = 60%
- Kadar solid = 20%
- Kadar air (P) = 80%
- *Freeboard* = 10%

• **Perhitungan**

1. Tebal media

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal media} &= \text{tebal pasir} + \text{tebal kerikil} + \text{tebal } \textit{cake} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} \\ &= \mathbf{0,9 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

2. Volume lumpur tiap *bed* (V_b)

$$\begin{aligned}V_b &= \frac{\text{Vol. lumpur total}}{\text{jumlah bed}} \\ &= \frac{11,55 \text{ m}^3}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{5,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}\end{aligned}$$

3. Debit Pipa *Inlet*

$$Q_p = 5,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \rightarrow 0,000067 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

4. Volume *sludge cake* (V_i)

$$\begin{aligned}V_i &= \frac{V_b (1 - P)}{1 - P_i} \\ &= \frac{5,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} (1 - 80\%)}{1 - 60\%}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

5. Volume *sludge drying bed* (V)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_i \times t_d \\ &= 2,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 10 \text{ hari} \\ &= 28,87 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

6. Dimensi tiap *bed*

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{V}{\text{tebal cake}} \\ &= \frac{28,87 \text{ m}^3}{0,3 \text{ m}} \\ &= 96,23 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$A = L \times W$$

$$96,23 \text{ m}^2 = L \times 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{96,23 \text{ m}^2}{6 \text{ m}} \\ &= 16,04 \text{ m} \rightarrow 16 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

7. Volume air (Va)

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= \frac{\text{Vol. lumpur total } (V_i \times t_d)}{\text{jumlah bed}} \\ &= \frac{11,55 \text{ m}^3 - (2,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times 1 \text{ hari})}{2} \\ &= 4,33 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

8. Kedalaman *underdrain*

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{V_a}{A} \\ &= \frac{4,33 \text{ m}^3}{96,23 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9. Kedalaman total

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tot}} &= H \text{ total media} + H \text{ underdrain} \\ &= 0,9 \text{ m} + 0,05 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,95 \text{ m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ bangunan} &= H \text{ air} + \text{freeboard} \\ &= 1 \text{ m} + (20\% \times 1 \text{ m}) \end{aligned}$$

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

10. Diameter pipa *underdrain*

$$Q = \frac{Va}{td}$$

$$= \frac{4,33 \text{ m}^3}{3600 \text{ detik}}$$

$$= 0,00120 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \rightarrow 1,20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0,00120}{3,14}}$$

$$= 0,003914 \text{ m} \rightarrow 39,14 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 1,54 \text{ inch}$$

KELAS D

Diameter		Tebal Dinding (mm)	Panjang (m)	Sistem Penyambungan	Kode Produk
inch	mm				
1-1/4	42	1,30	4	SC	510042001
1-1/2	48	1,30	4	SC	510048001
2	60	1,30	4	SC	510060001
2-1/2	76	1,40	4	SC	510076001
3	89	1,60	4	SC	510089001
4	114	2,00	4	SC	510114001
5	140	2,80	4	SC	510140001
6	165	3,00	4	SC	510165001
8	216	4,20	4	SC	510216001
10	267	5,20	4	SC	510267001
12	318	6,20	4	SC	510318001

SC : Solvent Cement (Penyambungan dengan Lem)

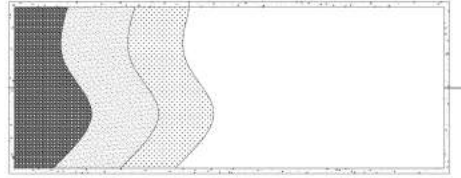
Berdasarkan tabel di atas, maka digunakan pipa berukuran 1,5 inch untuk pipa *underdrain*.

• **Resume Bangunan**

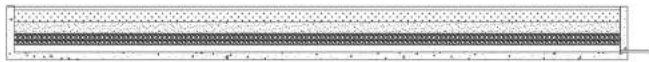
- Jumlah *bed* = 3 buah
- Tebal media:
 1. Pasir = 0,3 m
 2. Kerikil = 0,3 m
 3. *Cake* = 0,3 m
- Panjang (L) = 16 m
- Lebar (W) = 6 m
- Tinggi total (H) = 1,2 m
- Diameter pipa *underdrain* = 1,5 inch

- **Sketsa**

- Tampak denah



- Tampak potongan



BAB 6

PROFIL HIDROLIS

1. *Intake*

- **Bar screen dan pipa inlet**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H pipa_{HWL} = 4 m
- H pip_{LWL} = 2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H pipa}_{\text{HWL}} &= \text{elevasi awal} - 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 0 \text{ m} - 4 \text{ m} \\ &= - 4 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H pipa}_{\text{LWL}} &= \text{elevasi awal} - 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0 \text{ m} - 2 \text{ m} \\ &= - 2 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

- **Sumur pengumpul**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 6 m
- H air = 5 m
- *Freeboard* = 1 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan awal} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 0 \text{ m} - (6 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\ &= - 6,2 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level muka air} &= \text{elevasi awal} - \text{freeboard} \\ &= 0 \text{ m} - 0,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$= - 0,5 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)}$$

2. Prasedimentasi

• *Zona inlet*

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 0,4 m
- H air = 0,3 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,1 m
- Tebal dinding = 3,1 m
- *Slope (S)* = 0,00085
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan awal} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 0 \text{ m} + (0,4 \text{ m} + 3,1 \text{ m}) \\ &= + 3,5 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan akhir} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) - S \\ &= 0 \text{ m} + (0,4 \text{ m} + 3,1 \text{ m}) - 0,0034 \\ &= + 3,49915 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan} - \textit{freeboard} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ m} - 0,1 \text{ m} \\ &= + 3,4 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

• *Zona settling*

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,3 m
- H air = 3 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,3 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Kemiringan dasar saluran (S) = 0,17
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bangunan awal} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\
 &= 0 \text{ m} + (3,3 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\
 &= + 3,5 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bangunan akhir} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) - S \\
 &= 0 \text{ m} + (3,3 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) - 0,17 \\
 &= + 3,33 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan} - \text{freeboard} \\
 &= 3,5 \text{ m} - 0,3 \text{ m} \\
 &= + 3,2 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Zona sludge**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 1,7 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bangunan} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\
 &= 0 \text{ m} - (1,7 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\
 &= + 1,9 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Zona pelimpah**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 0,132 m
- H air zona settling = 3,2 m
- H air limpahan = 0,11 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Slope (S) = 0,000456
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi bangunan awal} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H air zona settling} - \text{H air limbah} \\
&\quad - \text{tebal dinding}) \\
&= 0 \text{ m} + (3,2 \text{ m} - 0,11 \text{ m} - 0,2) \\
&= + 2,99 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi bangunan akhir} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H air zona settling} - \text{H air limbah} \\
&\quad - \text{tebal dinding}) - S \\
&= 0 \text{ m} + (3,2 \text{ m} - 0,11 \text{ m} - 0,2) - 0,000456 \\
&= + 2,9895 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Zona Outlet**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,3 m
- H air = 3 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,3 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi bangunan} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\
&= 0 \text{ m} + (3,3 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\
&= + 3,5 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan} - \textit{freeboard} \\
&= 3,5 \text{ m} - 0,3 \text{ m} \\
&= + 3,2 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Netralisasi

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total tangki = 2,1 m
- H penyangga = 0,835 m
- H air = 1,91 m

- *Freeboard* = 0,19 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 0 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal + (H total + tebal dinding + H penyangga)
- = 0 m + (2,1 m + 0,2 m + 0,835)
- = + 3,135 m (di atas permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = tinggi bangunan - *freeboard*
- = 3,135 m - 0,6 m
- = + 2,535 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

4. Aerasi

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 3 m
 - H air = 2,5 m
 - *Freeboard* = 0,5 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 2,7 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H tangki + tebal dinding)
- = 2,7 m - (3 m + 0,2)
- = - 0,5 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = elevasi awal - *freeboard*
- = 2,7 m - 0,5 m
- = + 2,2 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

5. Koagulasi

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 4 m
- H air = 3,34 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,67 m

- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 2,365 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H tangki + tebal dinding)
 = 2,365 m - (4 m + 0,2)
 = - 1,835 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = elevasi awal - *freeboard*
 = 2,365 m - 0,67 m
 = + 1,695 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

6. Flokulasi

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 2,4 m
 - H air = 2 m
 - *Freeboard* = 0,4 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 1,795 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H tangki + tebal dinding)
 = 1,795 m - (2,4 m + 0,2)
 = - 0,805 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = elevasi awal - *freeboard*
 = 1,795 m - 0,4 m
 = + 1,395 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

7. Sedimentasi

- *Zona inlet*

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 0,6 m
- H air = 0,48 m

- *Freeboard* = 0,1 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- *Slope (S)* = 0,00031
- Elevasi awal = 0 m

Tinggi bangunan awal = elevasi awal + (H total + tebal dinding)
 = 0 m + (0,6 m + 0,2 m)
 = + 0,8 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

Tinggi bangunan akhir = elevasi awal + (H total + tebal dinding – S)
 = 0 m + (0,6 m + 0,2 m) – 0,00031
 = + 0,79969 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

Level muka air = tinggi bangunan - *freeboard*
 = 0,8 m – 0,1 m
 = + 0,7 m (di atas permukaan tanah)

• ***Zona settling***

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,45 m
- H air = 3 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,45 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,8 m

Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H total + tebal dinding)
 = 0,8 m - (3,45 m + 0,2 m)
 = - 2,85 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

Tinggi bangunan akhir = elevasi awal + (H total + tebal dinding – S)
 = 0,8 m - (3,45 m + 0,2 m – 0,17)
 = -3,02 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level muka air} &= \text{elevasi awal} - \text{freeboard} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} - 0,45 \text{ m} \\ &= + 0,35 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

• **Zona sludge**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ H total} &= 2 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ Tebal dinding} &= 0,2 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ Elevasi awal} &= -2,65 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= -2,65 \text{ m} - (2 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\ &= -4,85 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

• **Zona pelimpah**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ H total} &= 0,2 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ H air zona settling} &= 0,35 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ H air limpahan} &= 0,14 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ Tebal dinding} &= 0,2 \text{ m} \\ - \text{ Slope (S)} &= 0,00185 \\ - \text{ Elevasi awal} &= 0,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan awal} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H air zona settling} - \text{H air} \\ &\quad \text{limpahan} - \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} - (0,35 \text{ m} - 0,14 \text{ m} - 0,2) \\ &= + 0,11 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan akhir} &= \text{elevasi awal} + (\text{H air zona settling} - \text{H air} \\ &\quad \text{limpahan} - \text{tebal dinding} - \text{S}) \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} - (0,35 \text{ m} - 0,14 \text{ m} - 0,2 - 0,00185) \end{aligned}$$

$$= + 0,10815 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)}$$

- **Zona Outlet**

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,45 m
- H air = 3 m
- *Freeboard* = 0,45 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,8 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 0,8 \text{ m} - (3,45 \text{ m} + 0,2 \text{ m}) \\ &= - 2,85 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level muka air} &= \text{tinggi bangunan} - \text{freeboard} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ m} - 0,3 \text{ m} \\ &= + 3,2 \text{ m (di atas permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

8. Filtrasi

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di atas permukaan tanah

- H total = 1,87 m
- Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
- Elevasi awal = 0,35 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bangunan} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{H total} + \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} - (1,87 \text{ m} + 0,2) \\ &= - 1,72 \text{ m (di bawah permukaan tanah)} \end{aligned}$$

9. Reservoir

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,6 m
- H air = 3 m

- *Freeboard* = 0,6 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = - 1,205 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H total + tebal dinding)
= - 1,205 m - (3,6 m + 0,2)
= - 5,005 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)
- Level muka air = elevasi awal - *freeboard*
= - 1,205 m - 0,6 m
= - 1,805 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

10. *Sludge thickener*

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 3,8 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 0 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H total + tebal dinding)
= 0 m - (3,8 m + 0,2)
= - 4 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

11. *Sludge Drying Bed*

Direncanakan bangunan diletakkan di bawah permukaan tanah

- H total = 1,2 m
 - *Freeboard* = 0,1 m
 - Tebal *cake sludge* = 0,3 m
 - Tebal dinding = 0,2 m
 - Elevasi awal = 0,209 m
- Tinggi bangunan = elevasi awal - (H total + tebal dinding)
= 0,209 m - (1,2 m + 0,2 m)
= - 1,191 m (di bawah permukaan tanah)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Level muka media} &= \text{elevasi awal} - (\text{freeboard} + \text{tebal cake sludge}) \\ &= 0,209 \text{ m} - (0,1 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m}) \\ &= - 0,191 \text{ (di bawah permukaan tanah)}\end{aligned}$$

BAB 7
BILL OF QUANTITY (BOQ) DAN RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA
(RAB)

7.1 Bill of Quantity (BOQ)

Perhitungan *Bill of Quantity* ini digunakan dalam menentukan kuantitas perencanaan kebutuhan apa saja dalam pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Minum (IPAM), mulai dari kebutuhan persiapan, pengerjaan *site*, dan semua fasilitas pendukung yang dibutuhkan, berikut BOQ Perencanaan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Minum (IPAM):

Tabel 7. 1 BOQ Pembetonan

BOQ PEMBETONAN										
Perencanaan					Setelah pembetonan					Volume Beton
P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	V2 - V1
Pipa Inlet dan Bar Screen										
-	-	18,00	0,45	2,86	-	-	18,00	0,65	5,97	3,11
-	-	16,00	0,45	2,54	-	-	16,00	0,65	5,31	2,76
Sumur Pengumpul										
2,65	2,65	6,00	-	42,14	3,05	3,05	6,20	-	57,68	15,54
Total Pembetonan Intake										21,41
Prasedimentasi Zona Settling										
11,00	8,50	3,30	-	308,55	11,20	8,90	3,50	-	348,88	40,33
Prasedimentasi Zona Inlet										
4,00	0,36	0,36	-	0,52	4,20	0,76	3,50	-	11,17	10,65
Sedimentasi Zona Sludge										
8,00	6,00	2,00	-	53,66	8,4	6,4	2,20	-	66,71	13,06
6,00	4,00		-		6,4	4,4				
Prasedimentasi Zona Transisi										
-	8,50	3,30		28,05	-	8,70	3,30		28,71	0,66
Prasemintasi Zona Outlet										
8,50	1,00	3,30	-	17,40	8,70	1,40	3,50		42,63	25,23
Total Pembetonan Prasedimentasi 2 buah										179,86
Bak Pembubuh Netralisasi										
		0,50	0,30	0,04			0,70	0,50	0,14	0,10
Bak Netralisasi										
		2,10	1,53	3,86			2,30	1,73	5,40	1,54
Total Pembetonan Netralisasi										1,65

BOQ PEMBETONAN										
Perencanaan					Setelaah pembetonan					Volume Beton
P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	V2 - V1
Bak Aerasi										
5,30	2,65	2,50	-	35,11	5,70	3,05	2,70	-	46,94	11,83
Bak Pembubuh Koagulan										
		4,00	2,67	22,38			4,20	2,87	27,16	4,77
Bak Koagulasi										
		2,50	1,80	6,36			2,70	2,00	8,48	2,12
Total Pembetonan Koagulasi										6,89
Flokulasi Baffle Channel Horizontal										
17,00	8,40	2,30	-	328,44	17,40	8,80	2,50	-	382,80	54,36
Sedimentasi Zona Settling										
17,00	12,00	3,45	-	703,80	17,20	12,40	3,65	-	778,47	74,67
Sedimentasi Zona Inlet										
4,00	0,48	0,48	-	0,92	4,00	0,88	0,68		2,39	1,47
Sedimentasi Zona Transisi										
-	12,00	3,45	-	41,40	-	12,20	3,45		42,09	0,69
Sedimentasi Zona Sludge										
7,00	12,00	2,00	-	106,78	7,4	12,4	2,20	-	127,77	20,99
4,00	10,00		-		4,4	10,4		-		
Semintasi Zona Outlet										
12,00	1,00	3,45	-	17,40	12,20	1,40	3,65		62,34	44,94
Total Pembetonan Sedimentasi										142,77
Filtrasi Zona Inlet										
7,00	1,50	1,86	-	19,53	7,40	1,90	2,06	-	28,96	9,43
Bak Filtrasi										
6,48	3,42	1,86	-	41,22	6,88	3,82	2,06	-	54,14	12,92
Bak Backwash										
24,00	14,00	1,86	-	624,96	24,40	14,40	2,06	-	723,80	98,84
Total Pembetonan Filtrasi 2 buah										220,04
Reservoir										
10,00	5,00	3,00	-	150,00	10,40	5,40	3,20	-	179,71	29,71
Sludge Thickener (Zona Thickening)										
-	-	2,00	4,00	25,12	-	-	2,20	4,20	30,46	5,34
Sludge Thickener (Zona Sludge)										
-	-	1,60	-	11,55	-	-	1,80	-	13,40	1,85
Sludge Thickener (Zona Outlet)										
12,56	0,10	0,10	-	0,13	12,56	0,30	0,30	-	1,13	1,00
Total Pembetonan Sludge Thickener										8,20
Sludge Drying Bed										
16,00	6,00	1,20	-	115,20	16,40	6,40	1,40	-	146,94	31,74

BOQ PEMBETONAN										
Perencanaan					Setelaah pembetonan					Volume Beton
P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	P (m)	L (m)	T (m)	Ø (m)	V (m3)	V2 - V1
Total Pembetonan 3 Unit Sludge Drying Bed										95,23
Total Pembetonan IPAM										771,94

Tabel 7. 2 BOQ Galian

BOQ GALIAN				
Panjang (m)	Lebar (m)	Tinggi (m)	Diameter (m)	Volume (m3)
Pipa Inlet dan screen				
18	0,45	4		32,40
16	0,45	2		14,40
Total Galian Pipa Inlet				46,80
Sumur Pengumpul				
3,04	3,04	5,7	-	52,68
Prasedimentasi zona sludge				
8,40	6,40	2,20	-	66,71
6,40	4,4		-	
Aerasi				
5,70	3,05	0,5		8,69
Koagulasi				
-	-	1,84	2,00	5,76
Flokulasi				
17,40	8,80	0,81		123,26
Sedimentasi Zona Settling				
11,20	8,90	2,85		284,09
Sedimentasi Zona Sludge				
8,40	6,40	2,20		66,71
6,40	4,40			
Sedimentasi Zona Outlet				
8,70	1,40	2,85		34,71
Total Galian Sedimentasi				385,51
Filtrasi Zona Inlet				
7,44	1,9	1,72		24,31
Bak Filtrasi				
6,84	7,44	1,72		87,53
Bak Backwash				
14,4	7,40	1,72		183,28
Total Galian Filtrasi				295,13
Reservoir				
5,40	10,40	5,00		280,80

Sludge thickener				
		4	4,00	50,24
Sludge Drying Bed				
16,40	6,40	1,19		374,71
Total Galian IPAM				1690,29

7.2 Rencana Anggaran Biaya (RAB)

Rencana Anggaran Biaya merupakan suatu perkiraan kebutuhan biaya yang diperlukan dalam melaksanakan suatu kegiatan pelaksanaan pekerjaan. Rencana Anggaran Biaya (RAB) disusun berdasarkan harga satuan pekerjaan dan volume pekerjaan yang dilaksanakan sesuai dengan bentuk dan ukuran yang telah direncanakan. Rencana Anggaran Biaya pada pembangunan Perencanaan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Minum (IPAM) sebagai berikut:

Tabel 7. 3 RAB Aksesoris Bangunan

RAB AKSESORIS BANGUNAN							
Uraian	Uk.	Satuan	Jml	Satuan	Harga Satuan	Estimasi Harga	Harga Total Sub Unit
Intake							
Kisi			8	buah	Rp 100.000	Rp 800.000	Rp162.137.000
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	10	inch	9	buah	Rp 2.398.000	Rp 21.582.000	
Gate Valve			2	buah	Rp 11.990.000	Rp 23.980.000	
Pompa penguras lumpur			1	buah	Rp 2.497.000	Rp 2.497.000	
Pompa Centrifugal			2	buah	Rp 20.000.000	Rp 40.000.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	12	inch	6	buah	Rp 3.289.000	Rp 19.734.000	
Reducer			4	buah	Rp 550.000	Rp 2.200.000	
Elbow 90			6	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 16.494.000	
Foot Valve			2	buah	Rp 11.925.000	Rp 23.850.000	
Check Valve			2	buah	Rp 4.500.000	Rp 9.000.000	
Strainer			2	buah	Rp 1.000.000	Rp 2.000.000	
Prasedimentasi							
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	12	inch	4	buah	Rp 3.289.000	Rp 12.662.650	Rp45.532.650
Elbow 90			2	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 5.498.000	
Tee			1	buah	Rp 2.372.000	Rp 2.372.000	
Pompa penguras lumpur			1	buah	Rp 25.000.000	Rp 25.000.000	
Netralisasi							

RAB AKSESORIS BANGUNAN							Harga Total Sub Unit
Uraian	Uk.	Satuan	Jml	Satuan	Harga Satuan	Estimasi Harga	
Dosing pump			1	buah	Rp 2.500.000	Rp 2.500.000	Rp23.820.000
Impeller (flat paddles 2 blades)			2	unit	Rp 2.000.000	Rp 4.000.000	
Motor pengaduk (TECO AESV2E)			1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	
Motor pengaduk (TECO AEEB)			1	buah	Rp 4.000.000	Rp 4.000.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	0,6	mm	2	buah	Rp 10.000	Rp 20.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	16	inch	1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	
Menara Air Netrlisasi	1,2	m	1	buah	Rp 3.000.000	Rp 3.000.000	
Manara Air Bak Pembubuh	4	m	1	buah	Rp 3.500.000	Rp 3.500.000	
Aerasi							
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	16	inch	1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	Rp8.000.000
Surface Aerator (SAR-375)			1	buah	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 4.600.000	
Koagulasi							
Dosing pump (Miltonroy GB4013)			1	buah	Rp 26.730.000	Rp 26.730.000	Rp54.680.000
Propeller pitch 1, 3 blades			1	buah	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 5.000.000	
Motor pengaduk (Satake A720-1,5B)			1	buah	Rp 7.500.000	Rp 7.500.000	
Motor pengaduk (Konmixchina KJB-L-6000)			1	buah	Rp 12.000.000	Rp 12.000.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	16	inch	1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	12,5	mm	1	buah	Rp 50.000	Rp 50.000	
Flokulasi							
Elbow 90			1	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 2.749.000	Rp6.149.000
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	16	inch	1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	
Sedimentasi							
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	16	inch	1	buah	Rp 3.400.000	Rp 3.400.000	Rp38.249.000
Elbow 90			1	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 2.749.000	

RAB AKSESORIS BANGUNAN							Harga Total Sub Unit
Uraian	Uk.	Satuan	Jml	Satuan	Harga Satuan	Estimasi Harga	
Pintu Air			1	buah	Rp 1.500.000	Rp 1.500.000	
Pompa penguras lumpur			1	buah	Rp 20.000.000	Rp 20.000.000	
Plate Settler			106	buah	Rp 100.000	Rp 10.600.000	
Filtrasi							
Pintu Air			2	buah	Rp 1.500.000	Rp 3.000.000	Rp58.903.760
Antrasit			20,39	m3	Rp 290.000	Rp 5.912.715	
Pasir			10,19	m3	Rp 350.000	Rp 3.568.018	
Garnet			6,65	m3	Rp 475.000	Rp 3.158.028	
Pipa Manifold	10	inch	4	buah	Rp 2.398.000	Rp 9.592.000	
Pipa Lateral	9	mm	5	buah	Rp 15.000	Rp 75.000	
Orifice			372	buah	Rp 50.000	Rp 18.600.000	
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	14	inch	3	buah	Rp 2.800.000	Rp 8.400.000	
Increaser			2	buah	Rp 550.000	Rp 1.100.000	
Elbow 90			2	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 5.498.000	
Desinfeksi							
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	4	inch	2	buah	Rp 419.000	Rp 838.000	Rp14.585.000
Increaser			1	buah	Rp 325.000	Rp 325.000	
Tee			1	buah	Rp 675.000	Rp 675.000	
Elbow 90			3	buah	Rp 2.749.000	Rp 8.247.000	
Check Valve			1	buah	Rp 4.500.000	Rp 4.500.000	
Reservoir							
Pipa PVC AW (4 m)	14	inch	2	buah	Rp 2.800.000	Rp 5.600.000	Rp9.791.000
Elbow 90			1	buah	Rp 4.191.000	Rp 4.191.000	
Sludge Thickener							
Skimmer			1	buah	Rp 4.320.000	Rp 4.320.000	Rp35.498.700
Tee			1	buah	Rp 13.000	Rp 13.000	
Elbow 90			3	buah	Rp 20.000	Rp 60.000	
Increaser			2	buah	Rp 10.000	Rp 20.000	
Pipa PVC D (4 m)	2,5	inch	8	buah	Rp 119.900	Rp 959.200	
Pipa PVC D (4 m)	0,5	inch	5	buah	Rp 25.300	Rp 126.500	
Pompa Centrifugal Slurry			1	buah	Rp 20.000.000	Rp 20.000.000	
Motor penggerak			1	buah	Rp 10.000.000	Rp 10.000.000	
Sludge Drying Bed							
Tee			1	buah	Rp 6.725	Rp 6.725	Rp36.024.725
Elbow 90			6	buah	Rp 319.000	Rp 1.914.000	
Increaser			2	buah	Rp 50.000	Rp 100.000	

RAB AKSESORIS BANGUNAN							Harga Total Sub Unit
Uraian	Uk.	Satuan	Jml	Satuan	Harga Satuan	Estimasi Harga	
Pompa Centrifugal Slurry			1	buah	Rp 15.000.000	Rp 15.000.000	
Pipa PVC D (4 m)	1,5	inch	10	buah	Rp 57.200	Rp 572.000	
Pasir			28,8	m ³	Rp 350.000	Rp 10.080.000	
Kerikil			28,8	m ³	Rp 290.000	Rp 8.352.000	
Total RAB Aksesoris Bangunan IPAM							Rp493.370.835

Tabel 7. 4 Detail RAB RAW Pembetonan

Untuk membuat 1 m ³ dinding beton bertulang (200 kg Besi + bekisting)							
No	Uraian	Koef.	Jml Unit	Total	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga Satuan (Rp)
1	Semen PC 40 kg	8,4	1	8,4	zak	Rp 63.000	Rp 529.200
2	Pasir Cor	0,54	1	0,54	m ³	Rp 265.300	Rp 143.262
3	Batu Pecah Mesin 1/2 cm	0,81	1	0,81	m ³	Rp 243.300	Rp 197.073
4	Besi Beton Polos	210	1	210	kg	Rp 13.500	Rp 2.835.000
5	Paku Usuk	3	1	3	kg	Rp 14.800	Rp 44.400
6	Plywood Uk. 122x244x9 mm	2,5	1	2,5	Lembar	Rp 105.000	Rp 262.500
7	Kawat Beton	3	1	3	kg	Rp 25.900	Rp 77.700
8	Kayu Meranti Bekisting	0,25	1	0,25	m ³	Rp 3.622.500	Rp 905.625
9	Kayu meranti balok 4/6, 5/7	0,105	1	0,105	m ³	Rp 4.968.000	Rp 521.640
10	Minyak Bekisting	1,2	1	1,2	Liter	Rp 30.100	Rp 36.120
TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA							Rp 4.994.760
Pekerjaan dinding beton (200 kg Besi + Bekisting)							
No	Uraian	Koef.	Jml	Jumlah Pekerja	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga Satuan (Rp)
1	Mandor	0,323	1	0	oh	Rp 180.000	Rp 58.140
2	Tukang	1,56	1	2	oh	Rp 165.000	Rp 257.400
3	Tukang	1,4	1	1	oh	Rp 165.000	Rp 231.000
4	Tukang	0,275	1	0	oh	Rp 165.000	Rp 45.375
5	Pembantu tukang	5,65	1	6	oh	Rp 155.000	Rp 875.750
TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA							Rp 1.467.665
Pekerjaan Galian tanah Biasa							
No	Uraian	Koef.	Jml	Jumlah Pekerja	Satuan	Harga Satuan (Rp)	Total Harga Satuan (Rp)
1	Mandor	0,025	1	0	oh	Rp 180.000	Rp 4.500
2	Pembantu tukang	0,75	1	1	oh	Rp 155.000	Rp 116.250
TOTAL RINCIAN BIAYA							Rp 120.750

Tabel 7. 5 RAB Pra-Konstruksi

RAB PRA KONTRUSKSI					
Uraian	Jumlah	Satuan	Harga Satuan		Estimasi Harga
Pembersihan Lahan	5617	m2	Rp	100.000	Rp 561.700.000
Papan Nama	1	unit	Rp	350.000	Rp 350.000
Administrasi dan Dokumentasi	1	paket	Rp	5.000.000	Rp 5.000.000
Paket K3	1	paket	Rp	6.883.000	Rp 6.883.000
Total RAB Pra Kontruksi					Rp573.933.000

Tabel 7. 6 RAB Pembetonan

RAB PEMBETONAN					
Uraian	Jumlah	Satuan	Harga Satuan		Estimasi Harga
Intake	21,41	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 106.949.300
Prasedimentasi	179,86	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 898.345.427
Netralisasi	1,65	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 8.225.157
Aerasi	11,83	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 59.073.027
Koagulasi	6,89	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 34.422.953
Flokulasi	54,36	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 271.515.154
Sedimentasi	142,77	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 713.086.675
Filtrasi	220,04	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 1.099.028.610
Reservoir	29,71	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 148.404.309
Sludge Thickener	8,20	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 40.952.437
Sludge Drying Bed	95,23	m3	Rp	4.994.760	Rp 475.660.984
Total RAB Pembetonan IPAL					Rp 3.855.664.032

Tabel 7. 7 RAB Pekerja Galian

RAB PEKERJAAN GALIAN					
Uraian	Jumlah	Satuan	Harga Satuan		Estimasi Harga
Intake	99,48	m3	Rp	120.750	Rp 12.011.862
Prasedimentasi	66,71	m3	Rp	120.750	Rp 8.055.479
Aerasi	8,69	m3	Rp	120.750	Rp 1.049.619
Koagulasi	5,76	m4	Rp	120.750	Rp 695.749
Flokulasi	123,26	m5	Rp	120.750	Rp 14.883.838
Sedimentasi	385,51	m6	Rp	120.750	Rp 46.550.700
Filtrasi	295,13	m7	Rp	120.750	Rp 35.636.613
Reservoir	280,80	m8	Rp	120.750	Rp 33.906.600
Sludge Thickener	50,24	m9	Rp	120.750	Rp 6.066.480
Sludge Drying Bed	374,71	m10	Rp	120.750	Rp 45.245.894
Buangan Tanah Galian	1690,29	m3	Rp	29.915	Rp 50.565.104
Total RAB Galian IPAL					Rp 254.667.940

Tabel 7. 8 RAB Pekerja Pembetonan

RAB PEKERJA PEMBETONAN					
Uraian	Jumlah	Satuan	Harga Satuan	Estimasi Harga	
Intake	21,4123	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	31.426.083
Prasedimentasi	179,858	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	263.970.669
Netralisasi	1,64676	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	2.416.888
Aerasi	11,827	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	17.358.074
Koagulasi	6,89181	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	10.114.873
Flokulasi	54,36	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	79.782.269
Sedimentasi	142,767	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	209.534.063
Filtrasi	220,036	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	322.939.606
Reservoir	29,712	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	43.607.262
Sludge Thickener	8,19908	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	12.033.503
Sludge Drying Bed	95,232	m3	Rp 1.467.665	Rp	139.768.673
Total RAB Pembetonan IPAL				Rp	1.132.951.964

Tabel 7. 9 RAB Tenaga Kerja

RAB TENAGA KERJA (SDM DAN NON-SDM)					
Uraian	Harga HSPK	Satuan	Jumlah	Estimasi Harga	Harga Total
Tim Humas dan Administrasi	Rp 500.000	OH	10	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 5.000.000
Kontruktor	Rp 2.500.000	OH	5	Rp 12.500.000	Rp 12.500.000
Pekerja Galian	Rp 120.750	OH	-		Rp 254.667.940
Pekerja Pembetonan	Rp 1.467.665	OH	-		Rp 1.132.951.964
Dump Truck 4 x 2	Rp 1.680.000	Unit	5	Rp 8.400.000	Rp 42.000.000
Excavator	Rp 3.679.992	Unit	4	Rp 3.679.992	Rp 14.719.968
Total RAB Tenaga Kerja (SDM dan Non-SDM)					Rp 1.461.839.872

Tabel 7. 10 Total RAB IPAM

TOTAL RAB IPAL	
Uraian	Harga Sub RAB
RAB AKSESORIS BANGUNAN	Rp 493.370.835
RAB PRA KONTRUSKSI	Rp 573.933.000
RAB PEMBETONAN	Rp 3.855.664.032
RAB TENAGA KERJA (SDM DAN NON-SDM)	Rp 1.461.839.872
TOTAL	Rp 6.384.807.740