

PERHITUNGAN

1. Perhitungan %Volume Air

$$\text{Volume Air} = \frac{\text{Volume air}}{\text{Volume total}} \times 100 \%$$

➤ Pada Alat *Design II*

a. Laju Alir = 200 L/min

- t = 1 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Air} &= \frac{\text{Volume air}}{\text{Volume total}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{2 \text{ Liter}}{36 \text{ Liter}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 5,5 \% \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pada Alat *Design I*

a. Laju Alir = 200 L/min

- t = 1 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Air} &= \frac{\text{Volume air}}{\text{Volume total}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{12 \text{ Liter}}{36 \text{ Liter}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 33,3 \% \end{aligned}$$

Dengan perhitungan yang sama, maka %volume air pada alat pabrik dan alat desain untuk masing-masing laju alir dapat diperoleh seperti pada tabel dibawah ini.

| Waktu Tinggal (Jam) | Volume Air <i>Design II</i> | | Volume Air Alat <i>Design I</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| | Liter | % | Liter | % |
| 1 | 2 | 5,5 | 12 | 33,3 |
| 3 | 6 | 16,6 | 15 | 41,6 |
| 6 | 16 | 44,4 | 18 | 50 |
| 10 | 18 | 50 | 20 | 55,5 |
| 24 | 23 | 63,8 | 24 | 66 |

b. Laju Alir = 300 L/min

| Waktu Tinggal (Jam) | Volume Air <i>Design II</i> | | Volume Air Alat <i>Design I</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Liter | % | Liter | % |
| 1 | 4 | 11,1 | 13 | 36,11 |
| 3 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 52,77 |
| 6 | 20 | 55,5 | 21 | 58,33 |
| 10 | 21 | 58,33 | 23 | 63,8 |
| 24 | 23 | 63,8 | 24 | 66,6 |

c. Laju Alir = 400 L/min

| Waktu Tinggal (Jam) | Volume Air <i>Design II</i> | | Volume Air Alat <i>Design I</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| | Liter | % | Liter | % |
| 1 | 6 | 16,6 | 16 | 44,4 |
| 3 | 11 | 30,5 | 20 | 55,5 |
| 6 | 22 | 61,11 | 22 | 61,1 |
| 10 | 23 | 63,8 | 25 | 69,4 |
| 24 | 25 | 69,4 | 26 | 72,2 |

2. Perhitungan Efisiensi Alat

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume Total } (t_1 - t_0) + \text{Volume Air } (t_1 - t_0)}{\text{Volume Total } (t_1 - t_0)} \times 100 \%$$

$$\eta = A - 100\%$$

Keterangan :

A = Efisiensi Alat dibandingkan dengan waktu tinggal

η = Efisiensi total alat

➤ Pada Alat *Design II***a. Laju Alir 200 L/min**

- t = 1 jam

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume Total } (t_1 - t_0) + \text{Volume Air } (t_1 - t_0)}{\text{Volume Total } (t_1 - t_0)} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{36 \text{ l } (1-0) \text{ jam} + 2 \text{ l } (1-0) \text{ jam}}{36 \text{ l } (1-0) \text{ jam}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 105 \%$$

$$\eta = A - 100\%$$

$$= 105\% - 100\%$$

$$= 5\%$$

- $t = 3$ jam

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume Total } (t_3-t_1) + \text{Volume Air } (t_3-t_1)}{\text{Volume Total } (t_3-t_1)} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{36 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam} + 6 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam}}{36 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 116 \%$$

$$\eta = A - 100\%$$

$$= 116\% - 100\%$$

$$= 16\%$$

➤ **Pada Alat *Design I***

a. **Laju Alir 200 L/min**

- $t = 1$ jam

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume Total } (t_1-t_0) + \text{Volume Air } (t_1-t_0)}{\text{Volume Total } (t_1-t_0)} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{36 \text{ l } (1-0)\text{jam} + 12 \text{ l } (1-0)\text{jam}}{36 \text{ l } (1-0)\text{jam}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 133,3 \%$$

$$\eta = A - 100\%$$

$$= 133,3\% - 100\%$$

$$= 33,3\%$$

- $t = 3$ jam

$$A = \frac{\text{Volume Total } (t_3-t_1) + \text{Volume Air } (t_3-t_1)}{\text{Volume Total } (t_3-t_1)} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{36 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam} + 15 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam}}{36 \text{ l } (3-1)\text{jam}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 141,6\%$$

$$\eta = A - 100\%$$

$$= 141,6\% - 100\%$$

$$= 41,6\%$$

Dengan perhitungan yang sama, maka efisiensi alat pabrik dan alat *design* untuk masing-masing laju alir dapat diperoleh seperti pada tabel dibawah ini.

| Waktu Tinggal (Jam) | Efisiensi (%) | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Alat <i>Design II</i> | Alat <i>Design I</i> |
| 1 | 5 | 33,3 |
| 3 | 16 | 41,6 |
| 6 | 44 | 50 |
| 10 | 50 | 55,5 |
| 24 | 63,8 | 66,6 |

b. Laju Alir 300 L/min

| Waktu Tinggal (jam) | Efisiensi (%) | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Alat <i>Design II</i> | Alat <i>Design I</i> |
| 1 | 11,11 | 36 |
| 3 | 25 | 52 |
| 6 | 55 | 58 |
| 10 | 58 | 63 |
| 24 | 63 | 66 |

c. Laju Alir 400 L/min

| Waktu Tinggal (jam) | Efisiensi (%) | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Alat <i>Design II</i> | Alat <i>Design I</i> |
| 1 | 16 | 44 |
| 3 | 30 | 55 |
| 6 | 61 | 61 |
| 10 | 63 | 69 |
| 24 | 69 | 72 |

3. Perhitungan Kandungan Nitrogen

Rumus Perhitungan :

$$\text{Nitrogen Total (mg/L)} = \frac{(A - B) \times N \times \text{BM Nitrogen}}{V} \times 1000$$

Keterangan :

A = Volume asam sulfat untuk titrasi sampel (ml)

B = Volume asam sulfat untuk titrasi blanko (ml)

N = Normalitas asam sulfat

V = Volume sampel (ml)

- a. Kandungan Nitrogen Total Bahan Baku berupa Air Limbah

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Nitrogen Total (mg/L)} &= \frac{(17 - 0,6) \times 0,0297 \times 14}{25} \times 1000 \\ &= 272,76 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

- b. Kandungan Nitrogen Total Lumpur

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Nitrogen Total (mg/L)} &= \frac{(9,45 - 0,6) \times 0,0297 \times 14}{50} \times 1000 \\ &= 73,60 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan Kandungan COD

Rumus Perhitungan :

$$\text{COD (mg/L)} = \frac{(B - A) \times \text{BE Oksigen} \times N}{V} \times 1000$$

Keterangan :

A = Volume FAS untuk titrasi sampel (ml)

B = Volume FAS untuk titrasi blanko (ml)

N = Normalitas FAS

V = Volume sampel (ml)

- a. Kandungan COD Sebelum Pengolahan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{COD (mg/L)} &= \frac{(5,40 - 4,70) \times 32 \times 0,0392}{2} \times 1000 \\ &= 21952 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

- b. Kandungan COD Setelah Pengolahan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{COD (mg/L)} &= \frac{(5,50 - 5,00) \times 32 \times 0,0392}{2} \times 1000 \\ &= 77840 \text{ mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

5. Perhitungan Kandungan BOD

- a. Menghitung oksigen terlarut pada $T = 0 = X_0$

Rumus Perhitungan :

$$\text{OT (mg/L)} = \frac{A \times N \times 8000}{V - 4}$$

Keterangan :

OT = Oksigen terlarut (mg/L)

A = Volume titrasi natrium thiosulfat (ml)

N = Normalitas natrium thiosulfat

V = Volume botol winkler (ml)

- Sebelum Pengolahan

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{6 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 18,61 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Setelah Pengolahan

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{5,9 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 18,30 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Blanko

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{6,5 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 20,17 \text{ mg/L}$$

b. Menghitung oksigen terlarut pada T = 5 = X₅

Rumus Perhitungan :

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{A \times N \times 8000}{V - 4}$$

Keterangan :

OT = Oksigen terlarut (mg/L)

A = Volume titrasi natrium thiosulfat (ml)

N = Normalitas natrium thiosulfat

V = Volume botol winkler (ml)

- Sebelum Pengolahan

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{0,9 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 2,79 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Setelah Pengolahan

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{3,75 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 11,63 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Blanko

$$OT \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{6,0 \times 0,0954 \times 8000}{250 - 4} = 18,61 \text{ mg/L}$$

- c. Menghitung kandungan BOD

Rumus perhitungan :

$$BOD \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{((X_0 - X_5) \times (B_0 - B_5)) (1 - P)}{P}$$

Keterangan :

BOD = sebagai mg O₂/L

X₀ = OT pada saat t = 0 (mg/L)

X₅ = OT sampel pada saat t = 5 hari (mg/L)

B₀ = OT blanko pada saat t = 0 (mg/L)

B₅ = OT blanko pada saat t = 5 hari (mg/L)

P = derajat pengenceran

- Kandungan BOD Sebelum Pengolahan

$$BOD \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{((18,61 - 2,79) \times (20,17 - 18,61)) (1 - 0,001)}{0,001}$$

$$= 14246 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Kandungan BOD Setelah Pengolahan

$$BOD \text{ (mg/L)} = \frac{((18,30 - 11,63) \times (20,17 - 18,61)) (1 - 0,001)}{0,001}$$

$$= 5105 \text{ mg/L}$$