

Abstrak

Bendung merupakan bangunan air yang sangat vital keberadannya dalam saluran irigasi sungai. Dalam prosesnya, banyak permasalahan yang dapat menganggu kinerja dan fungsi bendung itu sendiri, yakni proses pengendapan sedimentasi akibat tertahannya laju sedimentasi karena adanya struktur bendung yang mengakibatkan pendangkalan pada daerah bendung. Penulis mencoba menganalisis proses sedimentasi yang terjadi pada Bendung Sojomerto yang terletak di hulu Sungai Blukar, Desa Sojomerto yang secara geografis terletak pada koordinator lintang 110.105199° dan bujur -7.030385° . Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui besarnya volume sedimen yang tertahan oleh bendung dan yang melimpas memalui mercu bendung dikarenakan adanya bangunan bendung di hulu aliran irigasi Sungai Blukar. Dalam analisis penulis mensimulasikan skenario dengan 3 variasi sampel sedimen yang berbeda yaitu sampel 1 (pasir halus), sampel 2 (pasir sedang), dan sampel 3 (pasir kasar) dan selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan metode perhitungan profil konsentrasi sedimen dengan konsentrasi referensi metode Smith-McLean untuk mendapatkan berapa besar volume sedimen yang tertahan oleh bendung dan yang melimpas melalui mercu bendung. Dari analisis volume sedimen yang tertahan oleh bendung didapatkan sampel pasir halus = $3.146.587,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$, sampel pasir sedang = $1.818.609,905 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$, dan sampel pasir kasar = $1.035.512,193 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$ dan volume sedimen yang melimpas melalui mercu bendung didapatkan sampel pasir halus = $3.024.2775 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$, sampel pasir sedang = $73,5855 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$, dan sampel pasir kasar = $0,05394 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$.

Kata kunci: bendung, profil konsentrasi sedimen, volume sedimen.

Abstract

A weir is identified as water structure that its existence is very vital in river irrigation channels. There are many problems that can disturb the performance and the function of the weir itself, one of it is the deposition of sedimentation caused by the restrain of the sedimentation rate due to the weir's structure. This problem results in silting of the weir area. In this research, the author tries to analyze the process of sedimentation that occurs in the Sojomerto weir, which located in the upstream of the Blukar River, Sotomerjo Village, at the coordinates of latitude 110.105199° and longitude -7.030385° . This research's objectives is to analyze the volume of sediment retained by the weir and the overflowing through the weir crest due to the weir structure in the upstream of the irrigation flow of the Blukar River. In this research, the author simulated a scenario with three different type of sediments; sample 1 (fine sand), sample 2 (medium sand), and sample 3 (coarse sand), then analyzed using the sediment concentration profile calculation method with the reference of the Smith-McLean concentration method. This simulation is created to calculate the volume of the sediment that is retained by the weir and that flows through the weir's crest. The result of the sediment volume retained by the weir are; sample fine sand = $3.146.587,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$, sample medium sand = $1.818.609,905 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$, sample coarse sand = $1.035.512,193 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$. Meanwhile, the volume of sediment that ran over through the weir tower are; sample fine sand = $3.024.2775 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$, sample medium sand = $73,5855 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$, sample coarse sand = $0,05394 \text{ m}^3/\text{years}$.

Keywords : weir, Sediment concentration profile, Sediment volume.