

ANALISIS KAPASITAS SALURAN DRAINASE TERHADAP PENGENDALIAN BANJIR DI DESA DALUNG

(Studi Kasus Jalan Raya Tuka Desa Dalung)

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ABTRAK

Banjir merupakan salah satu masalah yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Sistem drainase secara umum dapat didefinisikan sebagai serangkaian bangunan air yang berfungsi untuk mengurangi dan membuang kelebihan air (banjir) dari suatu kawasan atau lahan, sehingga lahan dapat difungsikan secara optimal.. Banjir ini terjadi pada saat hujan deras mengguyur daerah Tuka Desa Dalung. Banjir terjadi hampir setiap tahunnya berawal dari tahun 2017, tahun 2018, hingga tahun 2022, saat ini masih sering terjadinya banjir di kawasan Banjar Tuka. Saat ini belum ada analisis terhadap saluran drainase existing di Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung, perhitungan curah hujan rencana di kawasan Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung dan perhitungan debit banjir. Dalam perencanaan drainase ada tiga tahapan yaitu : analisis hidrologi, analisis penampang saluran dan gambar rencana. Data curah hujan digunakan untuk melakukan analisis hidrologi dengan beberapa metode seperti uji kesesuaian data dengan Metode *Double Mass Curve Analysis* dan RAPS, metode rata rata aljabar, parameter statistik, uji pemilihan distribusi. Untuk analisis penampang saluran digunakan beberapa metode seperti intensitas hujan, analisis debit eksisting, analisis debit banjir, rancangan dan perencanaan ulang dimensi saluran. Kapasitas saluran drainase yang ada saat ini (eksisting) di Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung dihitung berdasarkan hasil pengukuran dimensi diperoleh Nilai debit sebesar $1.061 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ sisi timur, 8,217 untuk sisi barat. Berdasarkan perhitungan debit banjir rancangan dengan kala ulang 2 tahun, 5 tahun dan 10 tahun didapat $9,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}$, $10,95 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}$, dan $2,35 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt}$ dengan dimensi saluran $b = 1,42$ dan $h = 1,37$ kala ulang 2 tahun, untuk kala ulang 5 tahun $b = 1.46 \text{ m}$ dan $h = 1.3 \text{ m}$, untuk kala ulang 10 tahun $b = 1,52 \text{ m}$ dan $h = 1,77 \text{ m}$. perencanaan dimensi ulang perlu dijaga supaya aliran air tidak tersumbat sehingga dimensi yang direncanakan dapat menampung banjir dengan kala ulang yang direncanakan.

Kata kunci : Drainase, kapasitas Saluran, Debit Banjir Rancangan

**ANALYSIS OF DRAINAGE CHANNEL CAPACITY FOR FLOOD
CONTROL
IN DALUNG VILLAGE
(Case Study of Jalan Raya Tuka, Dalung Village)
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ABSTRACT

Flooding is one of the problems that often occur in Indonesia. Drainage system in general can be defined as a series of water structures that function to reduce and remove excess water (flood) from an area or land, so that the land can be functioned optimally. This flood occurs when heavy rain falls on the Tuka area of Dalung Village. Flooding occurs almost every year starting from 2017, 2018, to 2022, currently there are still frequent floods in the Banjar Tuka area. Currently there is no analysis of existing drainage channels on Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung, calculation of planned rainfall in the Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung area and calculation of flood discharge. In drainage planning there are three stages, namely: hydrological analysis, channel cross-section analysis and plan drawings. Rainfall data is used to perform hydrological analysis with several methods such as data suitability tests with Double Mass Curve Analysis and RAPS methods, algebraic average methods, statistical parameters, distribution selection tests. For channel cross-section analysis, several methods are used such as rainfall intensity, existing discharge analysis, flood discharge analysis, design and re-planning of channel dimensions. The capacity of the existing drainage channel on Jalan Raya Tuka Dalung is calculated based on the results of dimensional measurements obtained discharge value of $1,061 \text{ m}^3 / \text{d}$ east side, $8,217$ for the west side. Based on the calculation of the design flood discharge with a return period of 2 years, 5 years and 10 years obtained $9.11 \text{ m}^3 / \text{d}$, $10.95 \text{ m}^3 / \text{d}$, and $2.35 \text{ m}^3 / \text{d}$ with channel dimensions $b = 1.42$ and $h = 1.37$ at a return period of 2 years, for a return period of 5 years $b = 1.46 \text{ m}$ and $h = 1.3 \text{ m}$, for a 10-year return period $b = 1.52 \text{ m}$ and $h = 1.77 \text{ m}$. Dimension planning needs to be maintained so that the flow of water is not blocked so that the planned dimensions can accommodate floods with the planned time of money.

Keywords: Drainage, Channel capacity, Design Flood Discharge