



## INTISARI

Air mengalir melalui saluran buatan maupun sungai alami. Saluran buatan seperti Saluran Irigasi Mataram ataupun sungai alami seperti Sungai Opak dan Sungai Kuning memiliki nilai koefisien kekasaran yang bermacam-macam. Koefisien kekasaran salah satu input penting dalam kajian hidraulika banjir, nilai tersebut dapat dicari dengan analisis hasil pengukuran distribusi kecepatan.

Untuk mengetahui nilai kekasaran dari metode tersebut, dilakukan analisis hasil pengukuran distribusi kecepatan pada Sungai Opak bagian Hulu, Sungai Opak bagian Tengah, Sungai Kuning, Selokan Mataram dengan aliran tidak seragam, Belokan Selokan Mataram dan *flume* menikung  $180^\circ$ . Perbandingan  $z/h$  sebagai ordinat dan kecepatan arah longitudinal ( $u_s$ ) sebagai absis

Nilai koefisien Manning yang dihasilkan menggunakan metode hasil distribusi kecepatan pada sungai alami memiliki rentang nilai  $n_c$   $0,0072 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s hingga  $0,0377 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s, saluran buatan *nonuniform* memiliki rentang nilai  $n_c$   $0,0058 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s hingga  $0,0379 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s, belokan saluran buatan memiliki rentang nilai  $n_c$   $0,0094 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s hingga  $0,0272 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s dan *flume* menikung  $180^\circ$  memiliki rentang nilai  $n_c$   $0,0064 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s hingga  $0,0148 \text{ m}^{-1/3}$ s. Nilai koefisien menggunakan metode hasil distribusi kecepatan memiliki faktor-faktor pengaruh nilai koefisien Manning yang sesuai dengan teori Chow (1985).

Kata kunci: Kekasaran komposit, distribusi kecepatan, Manning, inner region, logaritmik



## ABSTRACT

The water flows through artificial channels and natural rivers. Artificial channels such as Mataram Irrigation Canals or natural rivers such as the Opak River and Kuning River have various roughness coefficient values. The coefficient of roughness is one of the important inputs in the calculation of flow rate, this value can be searched by analyzing the results of the measurement of the velocity distribution.

To find out the roughness value of the method, an analysis of the results of the measurement of velocity distribution on the upstream Opak River, the Central Opak River, the Kuning River, the Mataram Irrigation Canals with the non-uniform flow, the trapezoidal shape of curved open channel at Mataram Irrigation Canals and the 180° flume. The ratio of  $z/h$  as ordinate and velocity of longitudinal ( $u_s$ ) as abscissa

The Manning coefficient value generated using the velocity distribution method in natural rivers has a range of values of  $n_c$   $0,0072 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  to  $0,0377 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ , non-uniform artificial channels have a range of values of  $n_c$   $0,0058 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  to  $0,0379 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ , the curves of artificial channels have a range of values of  $n_c$   $0,0094 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  to  $0,0272 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  and a 180° flume has a range of values of  $n_c$   $0,0064 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  to  $0,0148 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$ . The coefficient value using the velocity distribution method has the influence factors of the Manning coefficient in accordance with Chow's theory (1985).

Keywords: Composite roughness, velocity distribution, a Manning, inner region, logarithmic