

ABSTRAK

Stadion Maguwoharjo Sleman merupakan stadion sepak bola bertaraf internasional. Setiap fasilitas harus memenuhi standar FIFA dan SNI. Sistem drainase lapangan sudah menggunakan drainase bawah permukaan, namun ketika hujan turun masih terjadi genangan di beberapa titik. Untuk dapat mengetahui kapasitas debit drainase eksisting, dan mengevaluasi penyebab genangan serta solusinya, maka dilakukan penelitian ini.

Analisis intensitas hujan menggunakan data hujan tahun 2009-2018 dengan periode ulang 5 tahun. Intensitas hujan dicari dengan rumus Mononobe, dengan durasi hujan di Yogyakarta selama 2 jam. Pengujian permeabilitas dilakukan di laboratorium untuk mengetahui nilai permeabilitas tanah di lapangan. Nilai laju infiltrasi diperoleh dari pengujian di lapangan dengan metode USDA. Untuk mengetahui kapasitas debit drainase terhadap kapasitas air yang dibuang dilakukan perhitungan tiga jenis debit. Debit pipa eksisting harus lebih besar dari debit tangkapan dan debit beban hujan. Debit pipa eksisting merupakan kapasitas debit pipa yang ada, sementara debit tangkapan merupakan perhitungan dari luas tangkapan, angka Manning, laju infiltrasi dan prosentase pori. Debit beban hujan merupakan intensitas hujan yang turun dikali luasan.

Dari perhitungan diketahui laju infiltrasi rata-rata dengan nilai 200,4511 mm/jam, sudah lebih besar dari intensitas hujan 34,4659 mm/jam. Debit pipa eksisting sebesar $4,7139 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ lebih besar dari debit tangkapan $8,7918 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$, namun belum cukup menampung debit beban hujan sebesar $8,1936 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$. Untuk itu direncanakan sistem drainase baru dengan kedalaman dan lapisan tanah yang sama, serta laju infiltrasi dianggap sama. Maka dengan asumsi pipa terisi 70% didapat pipa drainase berjenis *HDPE* ukuran 4" dengan jarak antar pipa 10 meter, panjang 38 meter, kemiringan 1%.

Kata kunci: Drainase Bawah Permukaan, Infiltrasi, Intensitas hujan, Lapangan Sepak Bola

ABSTRACT

Maguwoharjo Sleman Stadium is an international football stadium. Every facility must meet FIFA and SNI standards. In the field, the drainage system uses subsurface drainage, but when it rains it still puddles at several points. To be able to determine the capacity of the existing drainage discharge, and evaluate the cause of inundation and its solution, this study was conducted.

Rain intensity analysis uses rainfall data for 2009-2018 with a return period of 5 years. Rain intensity is sought by the Mononobe formula, with the duration of rain in Yogyakarta for 2 hours. Permeability testing is carried out in the laboratory to determine the value of soil permeability in the field. Infiltration rate values obtained from field testing using the USDA method. To find out the drainage discharge capacity to the drained water capacity, three types of discharge were calculated. Existing pipe discharge must be greater than the catch discharge and rain load discharge. Existing pipe discharge is the capacity of existing pipe discharge, while catchment discharge is a calculation of catchment area, Manning rate, infiltration rate and pore percentage. Rain load discharge is the intensity of rain that falls multiplied by area.

From the calculation it is known that the average infiltration rate with a value of 200.4511 mm/hour, is already greater than the intensity of rain 34.4659 mm/hour. Existing pipe discharge of $4,7139 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{second}$ is greater than the catch debit of $8,7918 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{second}$, but it is not enough to accommodate the rain load discharge of $8,1936 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{second}$. For this reason, a new drainage system is planned with the same depth and layer of soil, and the rate of infiltration is considered to be the same. Then assuming a 70% pipe is filled with a 4" size HDPE drainage pipe with a distance between 10 meters, 38 meters long, 1% slope.

Keywords: Football Field, Infiltration, Rain Intensity, Subsurface Drainage.