

Rahmatullah. L. T., 2019. Penerapan *Open Raceway Ponds* untuk *Nutrient Removal* dan Penurunan COD Menggunakan *Chlorella Vulgaris* dalam *Effluent Anaerobic Digester* dengan Rasio Pengenceran Air *Effluent Secondary Treatment Sewage*. Skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Nur Indradewi Oktavitri, ST., MT. dan Dr. Ni'matuzahroh. Program Studi S-1 Teknik Lingkungan, Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga.

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variasi pengenceran dan waktu kontak dalam proses pengolahan air limbah *Anaerobic Digestion Effluent* (ADE) untuk *nutrient removal* sebagai media kultivasi mikroalga *Chlorella vulgaris* dan bagaimana kemampuannya apabila diterapkan pada reaktor *Open Raceway Pond*. Penelitian terdiri dari tahap laboratorium untuk mengetahui variasi terbaik dan tahap kedua yaitu penerapan variasi terbaik pada reaktor *Open Raceway Pond* pada kondisi diluar ruangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan air limbah ADE yang diencerkan dengan air limbah *Secondary Treatment Sewage* (STS) yang akan dilaksanakan selama 12 hari dengan rentang variasi pengenceran 90-100% dalam kondisi non-steril. Parameter utama yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah kadar COD, fosfat dan amonium. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa variasi pengenceran dan waktu kontak memberikan pengaruh pada hasil konsentrasi COD, fosfat dan amonium. Hasil terbaik ditunjukkan oleh variasi pengenceran 90% dengan waktu kontak selama 9 hari dengan hasil capaian removal COD sebesar 86,41%, fosfat sebesar 89,96% dan amonium sebesar 94,94%. Penelitian dilanjutkan dengan penerapan hasil terbaik tersebut dalam reaktor *Open Raceway Pond* pada lingkungan luar ruangan dengan hasil capaian removal COD sebesar 49,61%, fosfat sebesar 59,92% dan amonium sebesar 53,48%.

**Kata Kunci:** *Anaerobic Digestion Effluent* (ADE), *Chlorella vulgaris*, *nutrient removal*, *Open Raceway Pond* (ORP), *Secondary Treatment Sewage* (STS)

Rahmatullah. L. T., 2019. *Open Raceway Ponds Implementation for Nutrient Removal and COD degradation Using Chlorella Vulgaris in Effluent Anaerobic Digester with Dilution Ratio Effluent Secondary Treatment Sewage. This script was supervised by Nur Indradewi Oktavitri, ST., MT. dan Dr. Ni'matuzahroh. Undergraduate Program Study of Environmental Engineering, Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Universitas Airlangga.*

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### **ABTRACT**

*This study aims to determine the effect of variations in dilution and contact time in the Anaerobic Digestion Effluent (ADE) wastewater treatment for nutrient removal as a culture medium for microalgae Chlorella vulgaris and how it can be applied to Open Raceway Pond reactors. The study consisted of a laboratory stage to find out the best variation and the second stage was the application of the best variations at the Open Raceway Pond reactor in outdoor environment. This study uses ADE wastewater diluted with wastewater from Secondary Treatment Sewage (STS) which will be carried out for 12 days with a variation of the dilution range of 90-100% in non-sterile conditions. The main parameters observed in this study were the concentration of COD, phosphate and ammonium. Based on the results of the study, it was found that variations in dilution and contact time had an effect on the results of COD, phosphate and ammonium concentrations. The best results were shown by variations in 90% dilution with a contact time of 9 days with COD removal results of 86.41%, phosphate of 89.96% and ammonium of 94.94%. Research continued with the application of the best results in the Open Raceway Pond reactor in outdoor environments with COD removal results of 49.61%, phosphate at 59.92% and ammonium at 53.48%.*

**Keywords:** *Anaerobic Digestion Effluent (ADE), Chlorella vulgaris, nutrient removal, Open Raceway Pond (ORP), Secondary Treatment Sewage (STS)*