

## ABSTRAK

Bendungan Leuwikeris dibangun sebagai solusi permasalahan defisit air pada DAS Citanduy yang diperkirakan sebesar  $8,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ . Total volume tampungan waduk diperkirakan sebesar 81,45 juta  $\text{m}^3$ . Bendungan Leuwikeris diharapkan dapat memenuhi penyediaan air irigasi seluas 11.216 ha, air baku  $0,845 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  dan PLTA sebesar 20 MW, maka dilakukan pemodelan simulasi sistem dinamik terhadap neraca air Bendungan Leuwikeris untuk mengetahui apakah Bendungan Leuwikeris mampu memenuhi kebutuhan air sesuai yang direncanakan dan terjadi kesetimbangan antara *water supply* dan *water demand* selama masa operasionalnya yaitu 50 tahun. Studi ini diawali dengan melakukan pembangkitan data debit Pos Duga Air Cirahong selama 50 tahun dengan menggunakan metode Thomas Fiering yang selanjutnya didapatkan kategori bulan basah, bulan normal/lembap, dan bulan kering menggunakan metode Schmidt-Ferguson. Data diolah untuk mendapatkan besar debit waduk, kebutuhan air irigasi, air baku dan potensi PLTA. Hasil analisis yang didapat dari pemodelan adalah pada awal tahun simulasi (2023) besar kebutuhan air irigasi maksimum pola tanam padi-padi-palawija seluas 11.216 ha sebesar  $28,30 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  dan mengalami penurunan sebesar 0,89% setiap tahunnya karena adanya penurunan tutupan lahan sawah, kebutuhan air baku  $6,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  dan mengalami peningkatan sebesar 5,78% tiap tahunnya akibat adanya pertambahan populasi, kebutuhan air PLTA sebesar  $41,488 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  untuk daya sebesar 20 MW. Penggunaan debit minimum di bulan kering yang memiliki nilai debit terkecil sebesar  $14,547 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  dan debit rata-rata sebesar  $50,662 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$  menunjukkan selama masa operasionalnya Bendungan Leuwikeris tidak mampu memenuhi kebutuhan air secara optimal karena hasil pemodelan menunjukkan terdapat beberapa tahun dimana terjadi kondisi kekurangan air (defisit) yang artinya tidak terjadi kesetimbangan antara *water supply* dan *water demand* pada pola operasionalnya.

**Kata Kunci:** Neraca air, simulasi sistem dinamik, *water demand*, *water supply*.

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Leuwikeris Dam was built as a solution to the water deficit problem in the Citanduy Watershed, estimated to be around 8.4 m<sup>3</sup>/second. The total reservoir storage volume is expected to be approximately 81.45 million m<sup>3</sup>. The primary objectives of the Leuwikeris Dam are to meet the irrigation water demand for an area of 11,216 hectares, provide 0.845 m<sup>3</sup>/second of raw water, and generate 20 MW of hydropower. Therefore, a dynamic simulation modeling of the water balance in the Leuwikeris Dam is conducted to determine whether it can fulfill the planned water requirements and maintain a balance between water supply and water demand during its 50-year operational period. The study commences by generating discharge data from the Cirahong Water Post for 50 years using the Thomas Fiering method. Subsequently, the wet, normal, and dry month categories are determined using the Schmidt-Ferguson method. The data is then processed to obtain the reservoir discharge, irrigation water requirements, raw water demand, and hydropower potential. The results obtained from the modeling and analysis show that at the beginning of the simulation (2023), the maximum irrigation water requirement for a cropping pattern of paddy-paddy-crops covering 11,216 hectares is 28.30 m<sup>3</sup>/second. However, this requirement decreases by 0.89% annually due to a reduction in paddy field area. The raw water demand is 6.43 m<sup>3</sup>/second and increases by 5.78% each year due to population growth. The hydropower plant requires a water flow of 41.488 m<sup>3</sup>/second to generate 20 MW of power. The use of the minimum discharge during dry months, with a value of 14.547 m<sup>3</sup>/second, and the average discharge of 50.662 m<sup>3</sup>/second, indicates that the Leuwikeris Dam cannot fully meet the water demand optimally during its operational period. The modeling results show that there are several years during the dam's operational period where water shortages (deficits) occur, meaning that there is an imbalance between water supply and water demand in its operational pattern.*

**Keywords:** Dynamic simulation modeling, water balance, water demand, water supply.