

No. TA 1273/S1-TL/0825-P

**ANALISIS KONSENTRASI PARTIKULAT PADA UDARA AMBIEN
AKIBAT PERBEDAAN TOPOGRAFI
(Studi Kasus di Universitas Andalas dan**

TUGAS AKHIR

Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menyelesaikan
Program Strata-1 pada
Departemen Teknik Lingkungan
Fakultas Teknik Universitas Andalas

Oleh:

JIHAN RIDHOLLAH ASRIF

2110941027

Dosen Pembimbing:

Prof. Ir. VERA SURTIA BACHTIAR, S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D., IPU

Dr. TIVANY EDWIN, S.T., M.Eng



**DEPARTEMEN TEKNIK LINGKUNGAN
FAKULTAS TEKNIK - UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2025**

ABSTRAK

Topografi mempengaruhi pola pergerakan udara dan penyebaran partikulat di atmosfer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konsentrasi TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, PM₁, dan PM_{0.5} pada udara ambien di dua lokasi dengan topografi berbeda, yaitu Universitas Andalas di kawasan perbukitan (± 255 mdpl) dan Universitas Negeri Padang dekat garis pantai (± 15 mdpl), untuk menilai pengaruh bentuk lahan dan elevasi terhadap konsentrasi partikulat. Penelitian dilakukan di empat titik sampling. Konsentrasi partikulat diukur 24 jam dengan *Ambient Nano Sampler*, data meteorologi diukur tiap jam dengan *Environment Meter*, dan volume lalu lintas dihitung dengan *traffic counter*. Konsentrasi partikulat di Universitas Andalas untuk TSP (55,38 - 71,95 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), PM₁₀ (42,28 - 51,30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), dan PM_{2.5} (32,21 - 32,83 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) memenuhi baku mutu Lampiran VII PP RI No. 22 Tahun 2021, sedangkan konsentrasi PM₁ (20,91 - 22,59 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) dan PM_{0.5} (11,29 - 11,33 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Konsentrasi partikulat di Universitas Negeri Padang untuk TSP (79,62 - 97,89 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), PM₁₀ (58,79 - 74,45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), dan PM_{2.5} (43,04 - 50,92 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) juga masih memenuhi baku mutu, sedangkan konsentrasi PM₁ (30,70 - 33,27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) dan PM_{0.5} (14,22 - 19,04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Analisis regresi linear sederhana menunjukkan bahwa temperatur, kelembapan, dan volume lalu lintas berhubungan positif dengan konsentrasi partikulat, sedangkan kecepatan angin dan tekanan udara berhubungan negatif. Hasil uji-t ($p \leq 0,05$) menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan konsentrasi partikulat antara kedua lokasi dengan konsentrasi lebih tinggi di Universitas Negeri Padang yang memiliki topografi rendah dibandingkan Universitas Andalas yang bertopografi tinggi.

Kata kunci: *Ambient Nano Sampler, Partikulat, Topografi, Udara Ambien, Universitas Andalas, Universitas Negeri Padang.*



ABSTRACT

Topography influences air movement patterns and particulate dispersion in the atmosphere. This study aims to analyze the concentrations of TSP, PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, PM_1 , and $PM_{0.5}$ in ambient air at two locations with different topographies, Andalas University located in a hilly area (± 255 masl), and Padang State University near the coastline (± 15 masl), to assess the effects of landform and elevation on particulate concentrations. The study was conducted at four sampling points. Particulate concentrations were measured for 24 hours using an Ambient Nano Sampler, meteorological data were recorded hourly using an Environment Meter, and traffic volume was counted using a traffic counter. At Andalas University, the concentrations of TSP ($55,38 - 71,95 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), PM_{10} ($42,28 - 51,30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and $PM_{2.5}$ ($32,21 - 32,83 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) met the air quality standards based on Appendix VII of Indonesian Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021, while the PM_1 ($20,91 - 22,59 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and $PM_{0.5}$ ($11,29 - 11,33 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) were also recorded. At Padang State University, the concentrations of TSP ($79,62 - 97,89 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), PM_{10} ($58,79 - 74,45 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and $PM_{2.5}$ ($43,04 - 50,92 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) also complied with the standards, while PM_1 ($30,70 - 33,27 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and $PM_{0.5}$ ($14,22 - 19,04 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) were recorded. Simple linear regression analysis showed that temperature, humidity, and traffic volume had a positive correlation with particulate concentrations, while wind speed and air pressure had a negative correlation. The t-test ($p \leq 0,05$) showed a significance difference in particulate concentrations between two locations with higher concentrations found at Padang State University, which is situated in a lower topographical area, compared to Andalas University, which lies at a higher elevation.

Keywords: Ambient Nano Sampler, Particulate, Topography, Ambient Air, Andalas University, Padang State University.

