

Karakteristik Akuifer Tertekan dan Penghitungan Debit Maksimum Pengambilan Airtanah di Cekungan Airtanah (CAT) Jakarta Bagian Utara = The Characteristics of Confined Aquifers and Maximum Discharge Calculation of Groundwater Withdrawal in Northern Jakarta Groundwater Basin

Naufal Akbar Jodi Putra, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920522821&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Kebutuhan airtanah memiliki peranan penting, terutama sektor perindustrian di kota-kota besar seperti DKI Jakarta. Wilayah Jakarta bagian utara mengalami alih fungsi lahan menjadi area terbangun dan perindustrian yang menyebabkan konsumsi airtanah meningkat. Sektor perindustrian hanya dapat memanfaatkan airtanah pada akuifer tertekan, sehingga perlu adanya beberapa parameter sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam memanfaatkan airtanah agar tidak menimbulkan masalah lingkungan. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini berfokus di Cekungan Airtanah (CAT) Jakarta bagian utara dengan tujuan dalam menganalisis karakteristik aquifer tertekan dan menghitung debit maksimum pengambilan airtanah pada aquifer tertekan. Metode yang digunakan adalah well logging, cutting, coring, dan pumping test. Karakteristik aquifer tertekan menggunakan semua metode pada penelitian ini. Analisis data cutting dan coring digunakan untuk korelasi litologi bawah permukaan, data well logging digunakan untuk menentukan tipe aquifer agar dapat dibuat model hidrostratigrafi, dan data pumping test digunakan untuk menganalisis karakteristik aquifer. Karakteristik aquifer tertekan dianalisis dari parameter hidrolik aquifer, yaitu transmisivitas dan konduktivitas hidrolik. Tingkat transmisivitas aquifer tertekan tergolong sangat rendah – sangat tinggi dengan rentang nilai dari 0.0015 - 226.024 m²/hari. Nilai konduktivitas hidrolik aquifer tertekan dari lima sumur memiliki rentang nilai dari 0.069 – 3.06 m/hari yang tergolong relatif rendah – sedang. Nilai transmisivitas dan data muka airtanah digunakan untuk menghitung debit maksimum daerah penelitian. Penghitungan debit maksimum pengambilan airtanah aquifer tertekan pada lima sumur didapat melalui penghitungan penurunan maksimum muka airtanah yang diizinkan dan debit optimum. Nilai debit maksimum penghitungan memiliki rentang 0.03 – 10.34 l/det. Penghitungan debit maksimum dan debit optimum dapat dijadikan syarat untuk pengambilan airtanah untuk memanfaatkan airtanah agar tidak terjadi kerusakan lingkungan pada aquifer tertekan tersebut.

.....The need for groundwater is essential, especially in the industrial sector in huge cities like DKI Jakarta. The northern part of Jakarta transformed land use into a built-up area and industry, which caused an increment in groundwater consumption. The industrial sector only utilizes groundwater in confined aquifers, so it is necessary to have several parameters for consideration in using groundwater so there is no negative environmental impact. Therefore, this study focuses on the northern Jakarta Groundwater Basin, aims to analyze the characteristics of confined aquifers and calculate the maximum discharge of groundwater withdrawal in confined aquifers. This study used several methods, i.e., well logging, rock cutting, rock core, and pumping test. The characteristics of the confined aquifer used all methods in this study. Analysis of rock cutting and rock coring data were used for correlate the subsurface lithology, well logging data were used for determine the type of aquifers in order to make hydrostratigraphic model, and pumping test data were used for analyze the characteristics of aquifer. The characteristics of confined aquifer were analyzed from

hydraulic parameters of the aquifers, i.e., transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity. The rates of transmissivity are very low to very high with a range of value from 0.0015 - 226.024 m²/day. The value of confined aquifer hydraulic conductivity from five wells have range from 0.069 – 3.06 m/day, which is relatively low to intermediate. The value of transmissivity and groundwater level data were used for calculating the maximum discharge of groundwater withdrawal in this study area. The maximum discharge of groundwater withdrawal calculation from confined aquifers took place in five wells and were obtained by calculating the maximum allowable groundwater level decrease and the optimum discharge of groundwater withdrawal. The value of maximum discharge has a range from 0.03 – 10.34 l/s. The calculation of maximum discharge and optimum discharge can be used as a condition for groundwater extraction to prevent environmental damage for the confined aquifer.