

# Modelling Of Suspended Sediment Transport In Coastal Demak Indonesia By Using Currents Analyzing

*by* Aris Ismanto

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## MODELLING OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN COASTAL DEMAK INDONESIA BY USING CURRENTS ANALYZING

Denny Nugroho Sugianto<sup>1</sup>, Sugeng Widada<sup>1</sup>, Anindya Wirasatriya<sup>1</sup>, Aris Ismanto<sup>1</sup>, Alfin Darari<sup>2</sup> and Suripin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Oceanography, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Civil Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

E-Mail: [dennysugianto@undip.ac.id](mailto:dennysugianto@undip.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Demak experienced severe abrasions in recent years and Demak coastal erosion has become a national issue. In this study we conducted through a case a study influence of ocean currents and soils structures abrasion. The study covered from 3 - 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016 with ADCP to record 7 x 24 hours. The shear stress in the flow above a bottom-mounted ADCP is estimated from the difference of velocity variance in the opposing ADCP beams. The dynamics of current velocity and validation with current measurement using Sontek Argonaut observation, it was obtained a value of RMSE. The result is the highest flow velocity occurs at a depth of 6 m flow velocities ranging between 0098-0126 m / s east and 0114-0149 m / s north. The yield on the scatter plot shows that the predominant direction of the current is moving to the Northeast.

**Keywords:** demak, Indonesia, modelling, sediment, transport.

### INTRODUCTION

Demak is one of the regencies in Central Java Province, Indonesia located in 6°43'26" - 7°09'43" S and 110°27'58" - 110°48'47" E. Demak has an area of ± 1.149,07 km<sup>2</sup> which consists of land of ± 897,43 km<sup>2</sup> and ocean of ± 252,34 km<sup>2</sup>[1]. Generally, the type of soil in Demak is alluvial soil that is susceptible to coastal erosion process [2]. Based on the data from the Environmental Impact Management Agency (Bapedal) of Central Java Province in 2008, Sayung district, Demak experienced severe abrasions in recent years and Demak coastal erosion has become a national issue. [3]. Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) report of Central Java Province in 2007, the coastal mangrove area in Central Java was 10.876 ha which 96,9 of them were in damage. The area of the coastal mangrove continually fell into degradation, so that the result of the study of the coastal mangrove in 2014 only found 5.381,15 ha of ground cover vegetation [1].

There are a number of reasons for the abrasion that we are witnessing today. Coastal abrasion in Central Java Province is mainly influenced by natural processes such as crossshore and long-shore sediment movement and due to dynamic water levels at the coastal area, such as the wave action caused by winds, high tides due to astronomical tidal activity, and accelerated sea level rise due to global warming. In addition, coastal erosion may also give influence to shoreline change [3-5]. Type of soil on the north coast of Central Java Demak district in particular is the kind of alluvial soil that is susceptible to beach erosion processes [6]. Alluvial soil types derived

from flood sediment that is still young and there has been no differentiation horizon. Parent material derived from alluvium in the form of sand deposition. Alluvial soil type is characterized by slow soil permeability and has a high level of sensitivity to erosion [7]. This location is eroding coastal between 200-900 m over 10 years since 2003.

In this study we conducted through a case a study influence of ocean currents and soils structures abrasion. The study covered from 3 - 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016 with ADCP to record 7 x 24 hours. The shear stress in the flow above a bottom-mounted ADCP is estimated from the difference in velocity variance in the opposing ADCP beams [8 - 12] in a technique analogous to that used in stress measurements in radar meteorology. The dynamics of current velocity and validation with current measurement using Sontek Argonaut observation, it was obtained a value of RMSE [13].

### METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in 4 research station locations spread in the waters of Timbulsloko Village, Demak by using the seabed geology and geomorphology parameters, and the nature of hydro oceanography current with measurements using waterpass.

The method of collecting data for the ocean current was conducted by Euler methods; while for tidal current observation was conducted by the direct observation method. Before that a collecting data using Echosounder and transducer instrument for record depth and morphology coastal in demak sayung Figure-1.

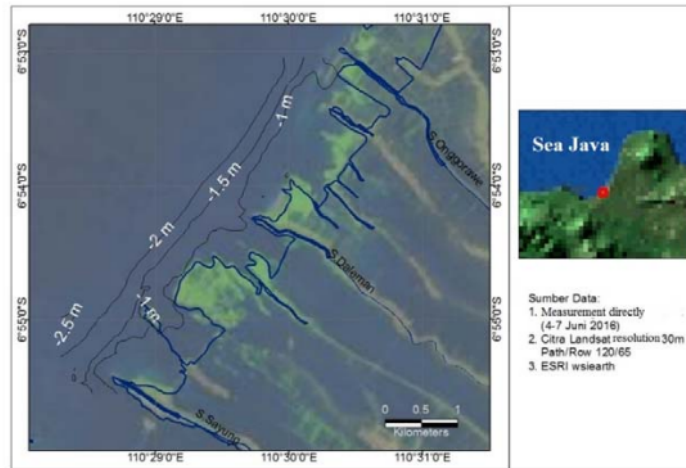


Figure-1. Contour of dept in Demak (source : Research study in 2016).

Based Figure-1 deep measurement could represented in 3D Modelling for know a morfology of coastal. The ocean current measured using ADCP to record the current simultaneously and automatically. The measurement of the current had been conducted for 7 x 24 hours in one location representing the characteristic of the waters around Timbulsloko village, Demak. The analysis of hydro oceanography also had been equipped with the analysis of mathematical modeling to find out the characteristic of the physical properties of the waters spatially and temporally

**RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Seabed geology and morphology**

The measurement of dept presented using interval 0.5 m get a deep value and map interval until 2.5m at 2 km from coastline. Result in 3D modelling Value of slope present from near using declivity ratio

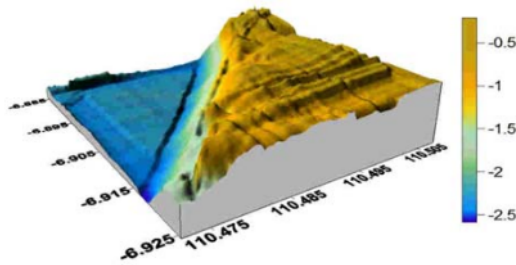


Figure-2. Contour 3D modelling of dept in Demak (source : Research study in 2016).

and different height [14]. A cross section obtain value of declivity shows that Figure-3, Figure-7.

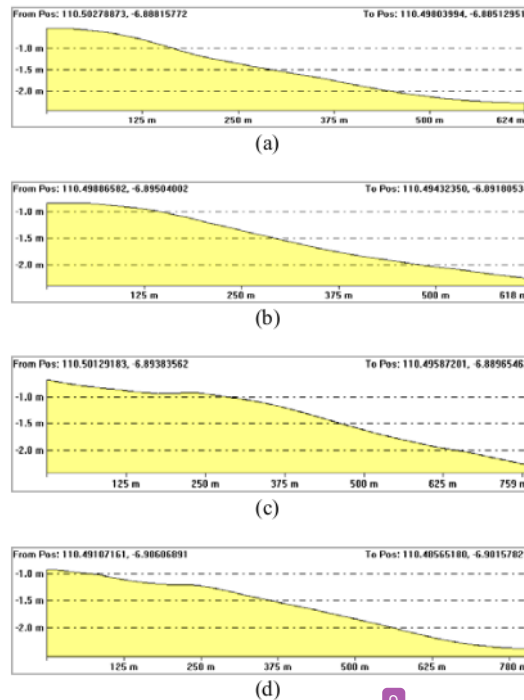


Figure-3. Declivity in different location 1(a) location 2 (b) Location 3(c) location 4 (source : Research study in 2016).

Figure-3 Shows a value of declivity in different location that represented location in demak, this location flat and gently slope, it cause comparison of angle of slope average 0 - 2% and range height below 5 m.

The measurement of current data used ADCP direct observation instrument (coordinates 6.890034629° S



and 110.45185° E) shown in Figure-1, the data then was processed using euler methods in Sayung district, Demak around the Java Sea area. The period of the current recording (direction and velocity) and wave (height and period) ran simultaneously and automatically from 3-10 June 2016.

From the data, the dominant current from various depths is obtained. The data are scatter plot; stick diagram, currentrose, Vertical current velocity. The average velocity of the ocean current using ADCP measurements was about from of June 3rd, 2016 at 11:00 pm until June 10th, 2016 at 18:40 pm.

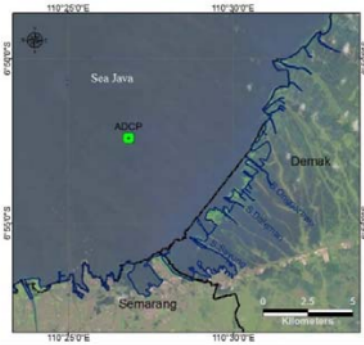


Figure-4. Study area and field ADCP instrumentation sites for measurement wave and current.

**Study of current**

The current plot at a depth of 8m, 6m, 4m, 2m and the surface current would show a different direction and velocity. The Scatter plot value of the ellipse ocean current data processing illustrates the dominant direction of the ocean current [15].

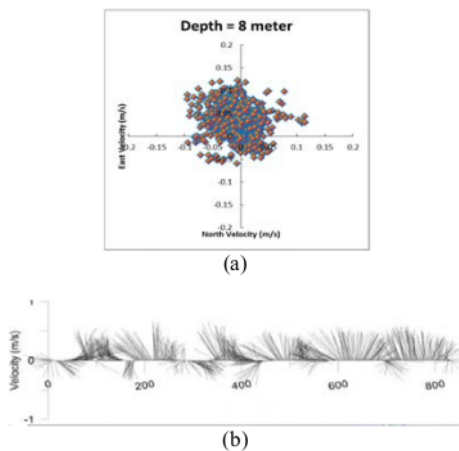


Figure-5. The pattern of ocean currents a) a scatter plot, b) stick diagram depth of 8 meters.

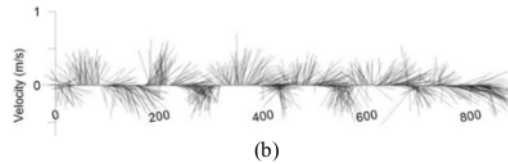
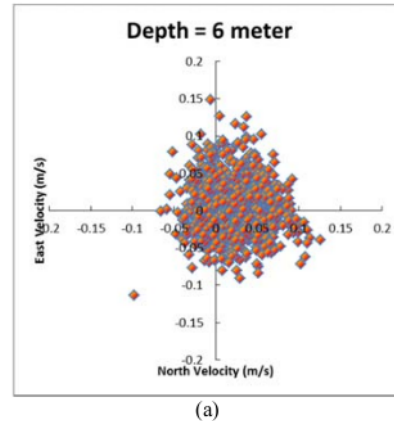


Figure-6. The pattern of ocean currents a) a scatter plot, b) stick diagram depth of 6 meters.

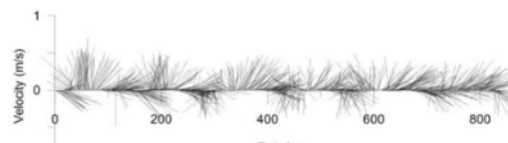
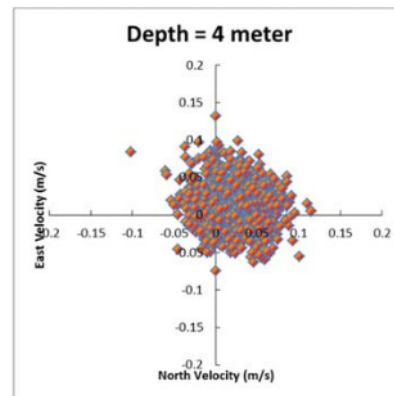
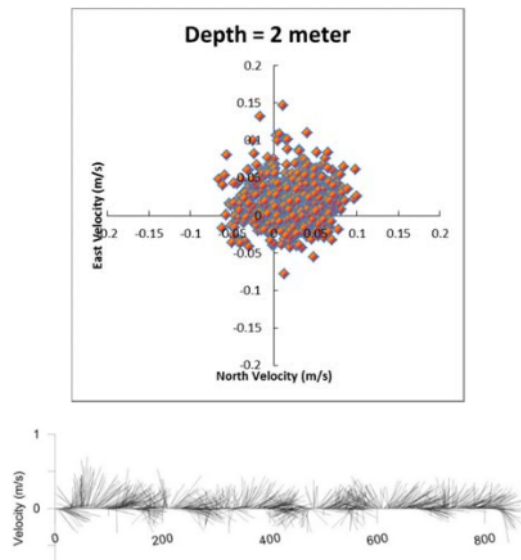
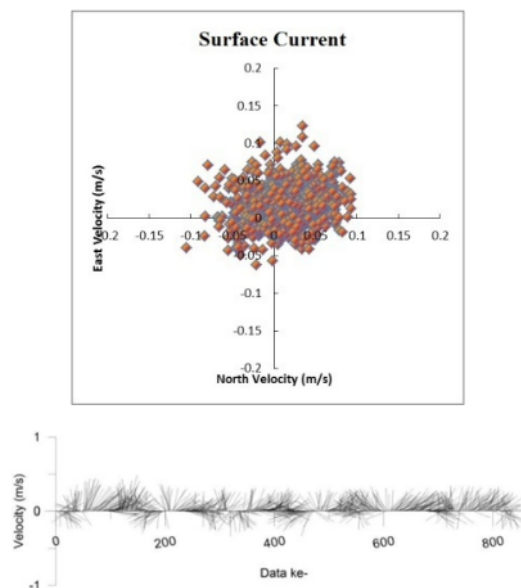


Figure-7. The pattern of ocean currents a) a scatter plot, b) stick diagram depth of 4 meters.



**Figure-8.** The pattern of ocean currents a) a scatter plot, b) stick diagram depth of 2 meters.



**Figure-9.** The pattern of ocean currents surface a) a scatter plot, b) Stick diagram.

At the depth of 8 m the current velocity ranged between 0095- 0115 m / s to the east and 0059-0122 m / s to the north. domination of the direction was to the Southeast and Northwest, result of the plot is shown in figure 5. At the depth of 6 m the current velocity ranged between 0098-0126 m / s to the east and 0114-0149 m / s to the north can be seen in Figure-6. Current direction at

the depth of 6 meters was more concentrated in the northeast. At the depth of 4 m the current velocity ranged between 0102-0115 m / s to the east and 0074-0132 m / s to the north (Figure-7), current direction at the depth of 4 meters was more concentrated in the northeast. At the depth of 2 m the current velocity ranged 0.066-0.1m / s to the east and 0078-0147 m / s to the north a results of the plot can be seen in Figure-8 current direction at the depth of 2 meters was more concentrated in the northeast. At a depth of 2 m the current velocity ranged 0.066-0.1m / s to the east and 0078-0147 m / s to the north. The results of the plot can be seen in. The current direction at the depth of 2 meters was more concentrated in the northeast. The current velocity measured on the surface ranged from 0.105-0.093m / s to the east and 0.062-0.1123 m / s to the north. The results of the plot can be seen in Figure-9 current direction at a depth of 2 meters was more concentrated in the Northeast. The result on the scatter plot shows that the predominant direction of the current moves to the Northeast Figure-10. Value of differences of the current pattern on the surface with a Vertical current velocity were influenced by internal factors and external factors.

10 Research conducted by Widyastuti [16] stated that the movement of the ocean surface current follows the direction of the wind. Hoitink *et al* [17] reported in wishes [18] that the surface current is influenced by monsoons. June is an East monsoon. Surface current rose shows the direction that almost same with the direction of the wind. The current moves toward the Northeast at a speed of 0:04 to 0:12 m / s.

A stick diagram illustrates that the direction of current movement tends to commute due to the influence of the tidal current [19]. In principle, the result of a stick diagram process is same with the scatter plot diagram which illustrates that the current velocity in the waters of Sayung district is relatively small. So is the dominant direction of the ocean current to the East. Current that occurs in shallow waters and calm waters has characteristic in a current with a speed that is not so big [20].

A vertical movement of ocean currents at each depth can be determined by the current vertical profile (Figure 10 a, b and c) showing that the deeper the waters is, the weaker current speed will be, caused by the influence of the basic friction and the influence of density.



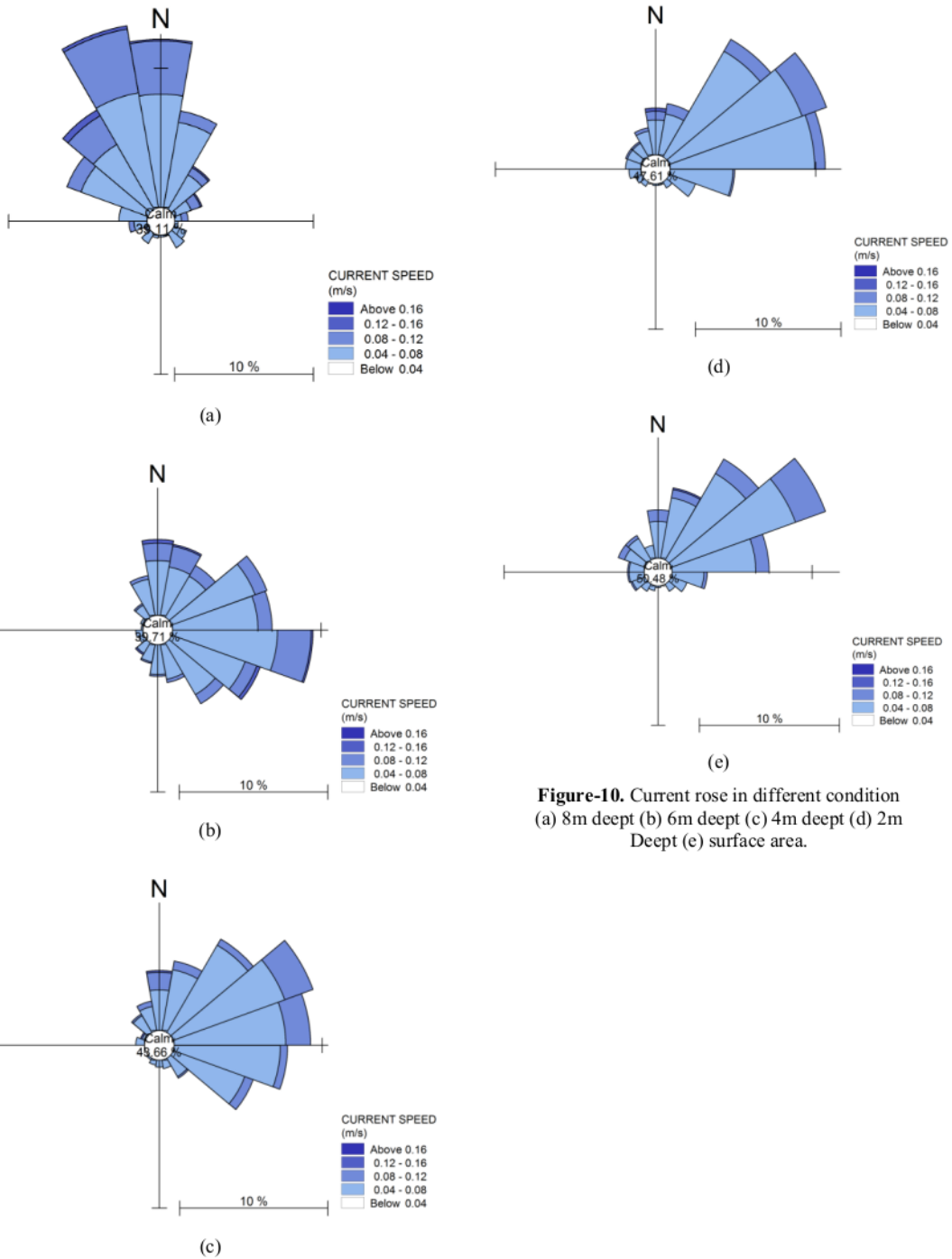
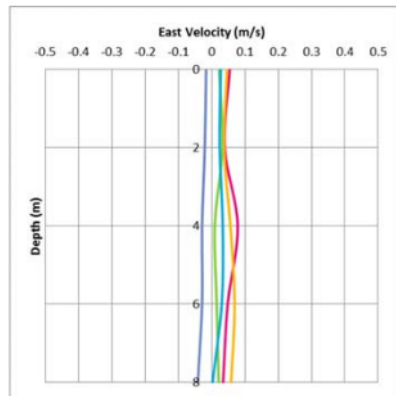
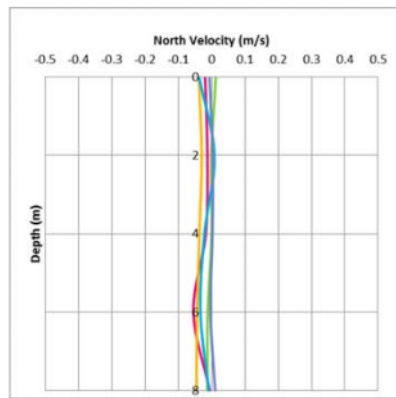


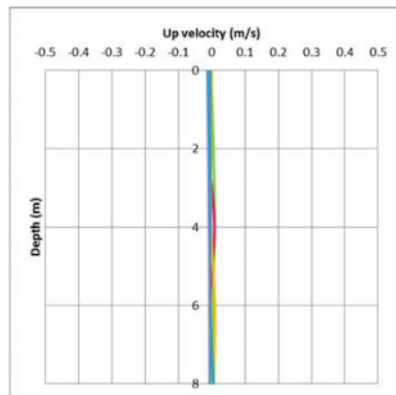
Figure-10. Current rose in different condition (a) 8m deep (b) 6m deep (c) 4m deep (d) 2m Deep (e) surface area.



(a)



(b)



(c)

**Figure-11.** Current velocity (a) East, (b) North dan (c) Up Velocity.

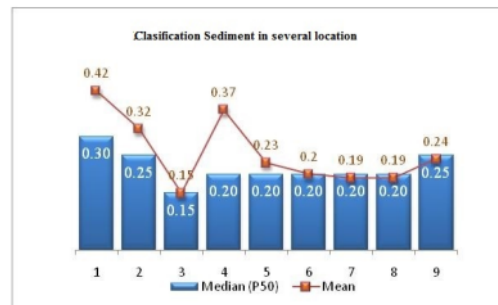
The deeper the water is, the bigger the density and the smaller the current speed will be. It is same with Jantama [15] study (2015) on the shallow pond the current movement is not significant due to its basic friction and

density so that the energy generated by the current is very weak and the hampered current movement makes the current more regular. In contrast to current on surface area is much influenced by wind and tidal. Thus, pattern and current velocity will be more random and faster.

**Characteristics of sediment**

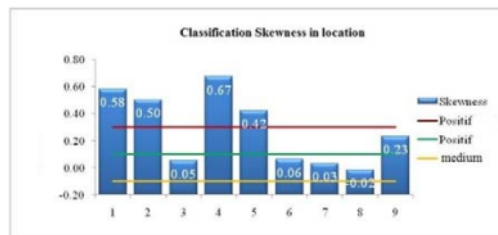
Sediment statistics from sediment are the value of Median, Mean, Sortation, Skewness and Sharpness are obtained from shieve graph plot representing the size of grains and percentage of retained sediment weight. The relations between the value of median and mean of sediment are shown in the Figure-12.

The highest median value on station 1 that is located in the mouth of Sayung River. Station 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 that is located in Timbulsloko Village has the same median value. The lowest median and mean values are obtained from the sediment footage on station 3 of 0.15 in each.



**Figure-12.** Graph of mean and median at location.

The sortation classifications obtained from each station are shown on Figure-12. Sediment footage sortation included in the category of Excellent was obtained from station 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Meanwhile, station 1, 2, 4 have the sortation category of Very Good skewness.



**Figure-13.** Graph of skewness at station.

The skewness classification is calculated on station 3, 6, 7 and 8, positive on station 9 and a strong positive skewness scoring category are calculated on station 1, 2, 4 and 5.

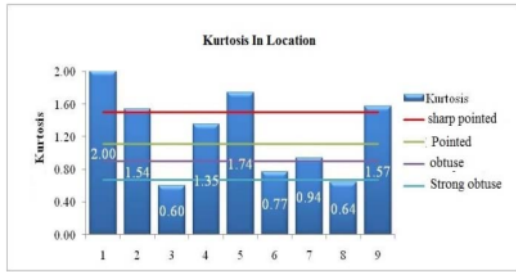


Figure-14. Graph of kurtosis at station.

The results of the analysis of grain size from all of the stations get non-cohesive sediment type (Station 1, 5, 6, 7 and 9) and cohesive sediment (Station 2, 3 and 4). The waters have type of sloping landform. Non-cohesive sediment (minimum sand grain size) along the swash zone will move and pass through the breaking wave zone and then head to deeper waters [21]. Cohesive sediment is very easy to agglomerate and then the subsequent flocculation mechanism depends on the salinity levels, this agglomerate process will move and affect the sediment classification and its characteristics [22].

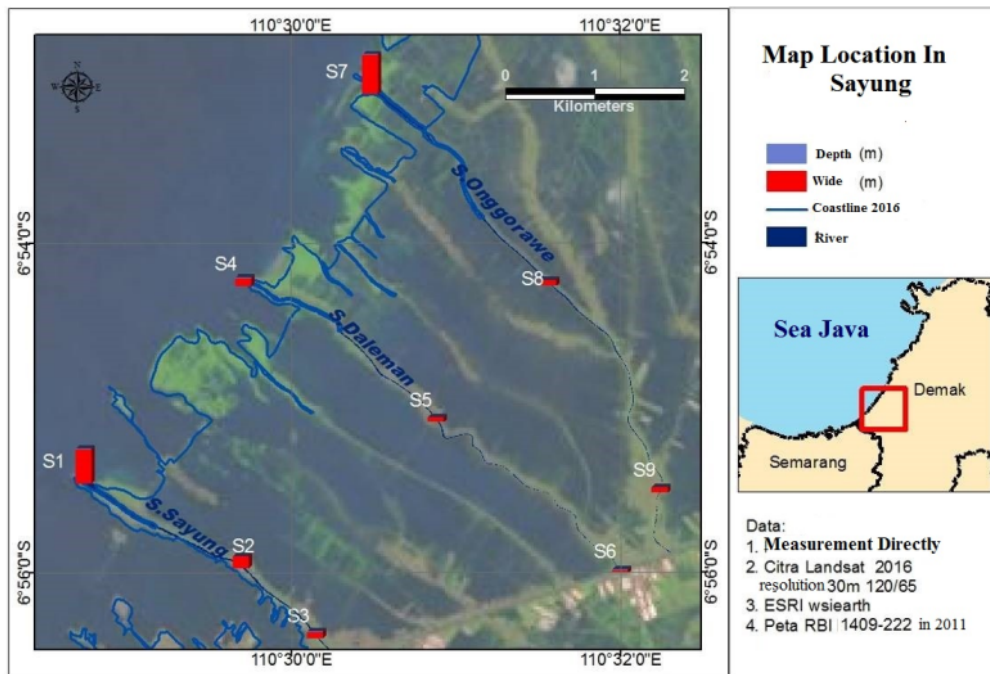


Figure-15. Sayung district rivers map.

**Sediment supply**

Sediment supplies were obtained from several river streams that flow into the waters. The sampling location can be seen in Figure-15 on Sayung District Rivers Map.

The distribution of sampling was divided on each sediment supply flows within rivers were taken three sampling locations, which were in the estuary, adjacent to the north coast and the middle around. The sampling location and the value of width and depth can be seen on Table-1 River and its Size.





**Table-1.** River and characteristic.

River	Sample	Longitude	Latitude	Depth (meter)	Wide (meter)
Sayung	S1	110.479230°	-6.924180°	1.5	67.37
	S2	110.495060°	-6.932750°	1.0	23.07
	S3	110.502620°	-6.939860°	1.5	12.54
Daleman	S4	110.495356°	-6.904206°	1.5	15.27
	S5	110.514852°	-6.917993°	1.0	9.01
	S6	110.533470°	-6.933300°	1.5	5.62
Onggoraw e	S7	110.508208°	-6.884803°	1.8	76.07
	S8	110.526280°	-6.904220°	1.5	10.36
	S9	110.537509°	-6.925162°	1.1	10.04

The result of the analysis of water bottoms sediment grain obtained on 6 locations are shown in Table-2 Based on the result of analysis of grain size, it is known that in all sampling locations the sediments are silt with the percentage of silt are more than 90% and the rests are clay. This condition indicates that the sediments in the study area are transported more as a suspended solid load than a basic load. This fact is in accordance with the field condition where the sea water is very turbid.

#### Characteristics of hydrodynamics

The information about the hydrodynamics in waters is used as a forecasting and mitigation in coastal area. In order to obtain a picture of hydrodynamics of waters, the field measurement and calculation is needed to be done. However, in a large area, it is hard to be done because of the limited time. To solve the problem a numerical modeling is being done. One of current numerical modeling 2D that exists is current modelling. In theory, this modeling uses the law of momentum conservation and water mass. The application of the equation is able to calculate the density, depth and the generator force of current circulation generated by the tides [23].

**Table-2.** Analysis of sediment grain.

Grain size	% Weight	% Cumulative	Grain size classification ( % )	Sediment
<b>Location 1 Morosari village</b>				
0.0625	48.24	48.24	Silt	Silt
0.0312	29.41	77.65		
0.0156	14.12	91.76		
0.0078	2.35	94.12		
0.0039	5.88	100.00	Clay	5.88
<b>Location 2 Timbulloko village</b>				
0.0625	40.41	40.41	Silt	Silt
0.0312	34.20	74.61		
0.0156	21.24	95.85		
0.0078	3.11	98.96		
0.0039	1.04	100.00	Clay	1.04
<b>Location 3 Surodadi village</b>				
0.0625	31.07	31.07	Silt	Silt
0.0312	33.01	64.08		
0.0156	30.10	94.17		
0.0078	3.88	98.06		
0.0039	1.94	100.00	Clay	1.94
<b>Location 4 Estuary Kontrak</b>				
0.0625	43.00	43.00	Silt	Silt
0.0312	37.00	80.00		
0.0156	14.50	94.50		
0.0078	4.50	99.00		
0.0039	1.00	100.00	Clay	1.00
<b>Location 5 Surodadi village</b>				
0.0625	38.89	38.89	Silt	Silt
0.0312	31.94	70.83		
0.0156	18.06	88.89		
0.0078	6.94	95.83		
0.0039	4.17	100.00	Clay	4.17
<b>Location 6 Bonang river</b>				
0.0625	37.20	37.20	Silt	Silt
0.0312	35.75	72.95		
0.0156	23.19	96.14		
0.0078	2.90	99.03		
0.0039	0.97	100.00	Clay	0.97

The result of the current velocity hydrodynamic model with the water conditions scenario in 7 days (3-6 June 2016) were 188 time step, which can be seen on Figure-15. The current velocity on the modeling area was decreasing on the shallower area or close to the coastal

area. In research location, the current velocity fluctuation was 0,005 to 0,090 m/Sec.

The dynamics of current velocity and validation with current measurement on field can be seen in Figure-16. Based on the validation between models and ADCP



Sontek Argonaut observation, it was obtained a value of RMSE 3, 93. Current direction and speed is in Figure-16.

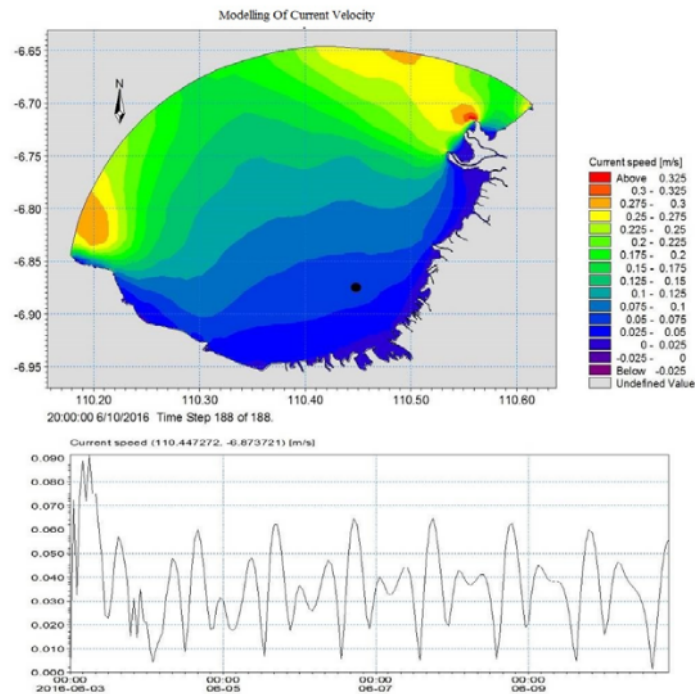


Figure-16. Modelling of hydrodynamics.

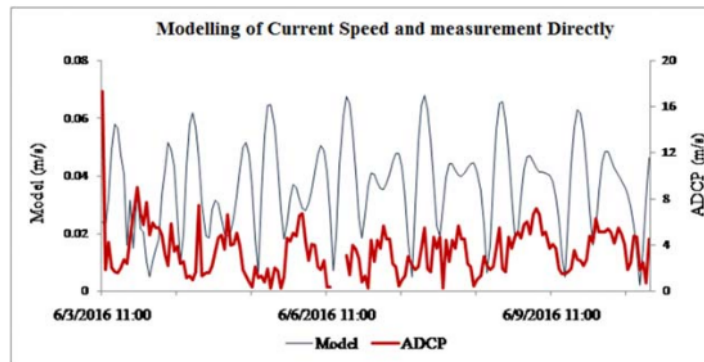


Figure-17. Observation of modelling current velocity.



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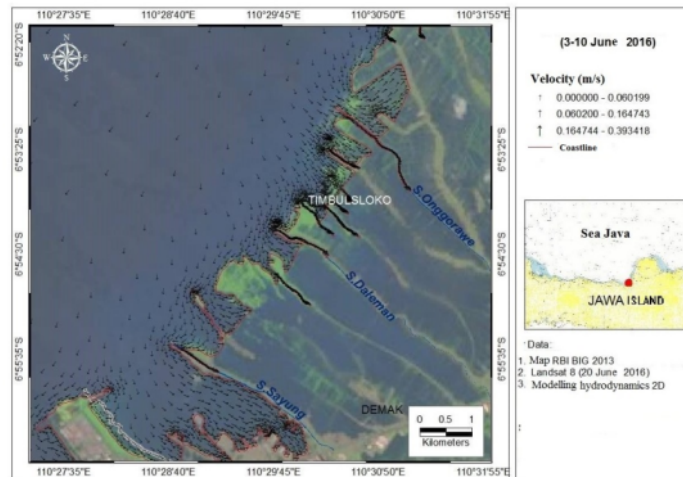


Figure-18. Modelling of current.

#### Modelling of transport sediment

Effects tidal currents, waves generated by wind, the grain size of the sediment, stream sediment, thickness of bottom sediments taken into modelling of sediment transport. In shallow water area when the wave height increased flow velocity will increase. Sediment classification sludge will accumulate in the intertidal zone,

while the sand will be distributed in deeper waters, but when there is a strong wave of the sediment (sand and silt) stirred and eroded [22].

The result of the current velocity hydrodynamic model with the water conditions in 7 days (3-6 June 2016) get a value bed level transformation shows that Figure-18.

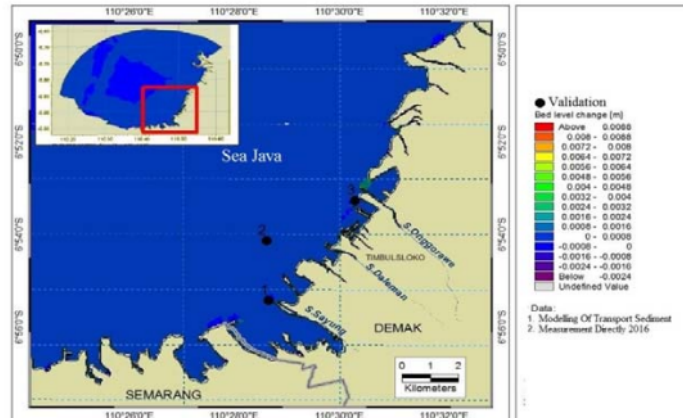
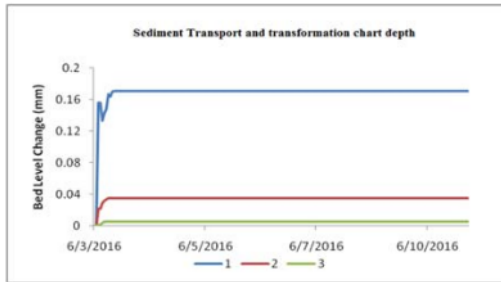


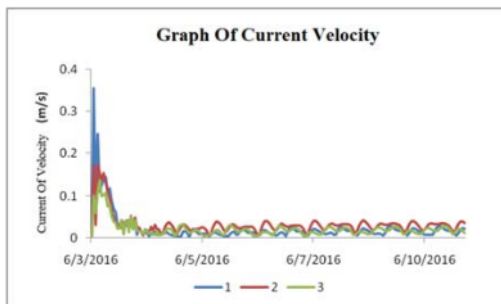
Figure-19. Modelling of transport sediment.

Result of modelling transport sediment using current modelling software (Figure-19) acquire Bed Change Level at point 1 highest point 2 and 3. After 7 days, at 1 point going seabed thick accretion of 0.16 mm, 0.02 mm thick point 2 and point 3 is 0.005 mm thick. Point 1 is located at the river mouth, point 2 on offshore and point 3 in Timbulsloko waters with a depth of less than 1 m. Circulation of sediment near the beach and the mouth of the river is very influenced by the seasons and

conditions are always changing, it is happening at low latitudes [24].



**Figure-20.** Graph of transformation modelling thickness land.



**Figure-21.** Graph of current velocity significant.

Graph velocity flow hydrodynamic modeling results presented in Figure-21. At the point 1, 2 and 3 the highest flow velocity occurs at point 2 (located off the coast) to reach  $0.37 \text{ m/s}$ , the flow velocity at point 1 and 3 are located near the beach ranged from  $0.03$  to  $0.18 \text{ m/sec}$ . Speed affects the flow of sediment concentration due to interactions produce different concentrations of sediment concentrations in the water bottom [25].

Displacement of sediment that slowly changes the condition of the coastline is a sediment transport mechanisms are directly affected by waves and currents [26]. Forecast sediment transport and connection with seasonal variations can be obtained from the wave data per season. On a large scale would result in the evolution of the coastline [27].

## CONCLUSIONS

The speed and direction of currents at each layer depth of 8m, 6m, 4m, 2m and surface currents indicate the direction and at different speeds. The highest flow velocity occurs at a depth of 6 m flow velocities ranging between  $0.098$ - $0.126 \text{ m/s}$  east and  $0.114$ - $0.149 \text{ m/s}$  north. The yield on the scatter plot shows that the predominant direction of the current is moving to the Northeast. Displacement of sediment that slowly change the condition of the coastline is a sediment transport mechanisms are Directly affected by waves and currents.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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