

Application of 3D Resistivity Method for Distribution of Seawater Intrusion in The Tanah Mas Residential North Semarang

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ABSTRACT

The seawater intrusion into the groundwater in Tanah Mas Residential North Semarang was investigated by chlorides ion levels from production wells and 3D electrical resistivity profiling. Tanah Mas residential area is a densely populated area located in the northern coastal city of Semarang. At the area, the exploitation of groundwater through production wells is quite high, that potential to produce the phenomenon of seawater intrusion. Analysis of groundwater samples from production wells was carried out as an early indication of the seawater intrusion in the study area. The profiles acquired across the study area, using a multi-electrodes acquisition system in a Wenner array configuration by electrode spacing of 10 m were used for the profiling. The results of groundwater chemical testing, there are three groundwater samples that has high levels of chloride ions. Three groundwater samples have the high levels of chloride ions that are in wells F, J and M. Apparent resistivity data of the 2D profiles over the models were collated to 3D data sets for each array studied. From 3D electrical resistivity profiling, obtained the distribution of seawater intrusion that has reached the north, east and south of Tanah Mas residential.

Keywords: 3D resistivity; seawater intrusion; Wenner array; resistivity; groundwater; Tanah Mas; Semarang

INTRODUCTION

Groundwater is a renewable natural resource that has important role towards living [1]. A number of factors can effect the quality of a groundwater reservoir, such as contamination by seawater intrusion or by toxic industrial chemical waste [2]. The increase of population, the extensive water use, the interbasin water transfer, and the climate change effect have and will impact the groundwater level change [3, 4]. It has been showed that groundwater over exploitation leads to seawater intrusion in coastal area [3, 5]. Seawater intrusion is a global issue, exacerbated by increasing demands for freshwater in coastal zones and predisposed to the influences of rising sea levels and changing climates [6]. Seawater intrusion is commonly associated to aquifers located in coastal regions of the world

and responsible for freshwater resource depletion and availability. Tanah Mas residential area is a densely populated area located in the northern coastal city of Semarang. At the area, the exploitation of groundwater through production wells is quite high, that potential to produce the phenomenon of seawater intrusion. The seawater intrusion in the coastal aquifers has thoroughly been studied using observation wells and water sample analysis [7]. To indicate the seawater intrusion in the study area, analysis of chlorides ion levels from production wells is performed. Geoelectrical resistivity imaging has played an important role in addressing a wide variety of hydrogeological, environmental and geotechnical issues [8-10]. The goal of geoelectrical resistivity surveys is to determine the distribution of subsurface resistivity by taking measurements of the potential difference on the ground surface. The resistivity surveys were carried out to provide accurate interpretation on distribution of seawater intrusion in Tanah Mas residential.

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METHODS

Chemical Analysis of Groundwater Samples. Chemical analysis of groundwater samples from production wells performed to indicate the seawater intrusion in the study area. The primary detrimental effects of seawater intrusion are reduction in the available freshwater storage volume and contamination of production wells, whereby less than 1% of seawater (~250 mg/l chloride) renders freshwater unfit for drinking [6]. Groundwater samples were tested in laboratory using the Argentometry analysis method SNI 6989.19: 2009 to determine the chlorides ions level.

Resistivity Acquisition. The purpose of geoelectrical resistivity surveys is to determine the subsurface resistivity distribution by making measurements on the earth surface. The ground resistivity is related to various geological parameters such as the mineral and fluid content, porosity and degree of water saturation in the rock. Resistivity measurements were conducted during November and October 2015. The 10 geoelectrical sections were obtained up to penetration depth of about 27m and for a total length of 150m. The main equipment is primarily used is Resistivity Multichannel S-Field with Wenner array configuration. The data were processed using two softwares, RES2DINV for 2D profiling and Rockwork for 3D profiling.

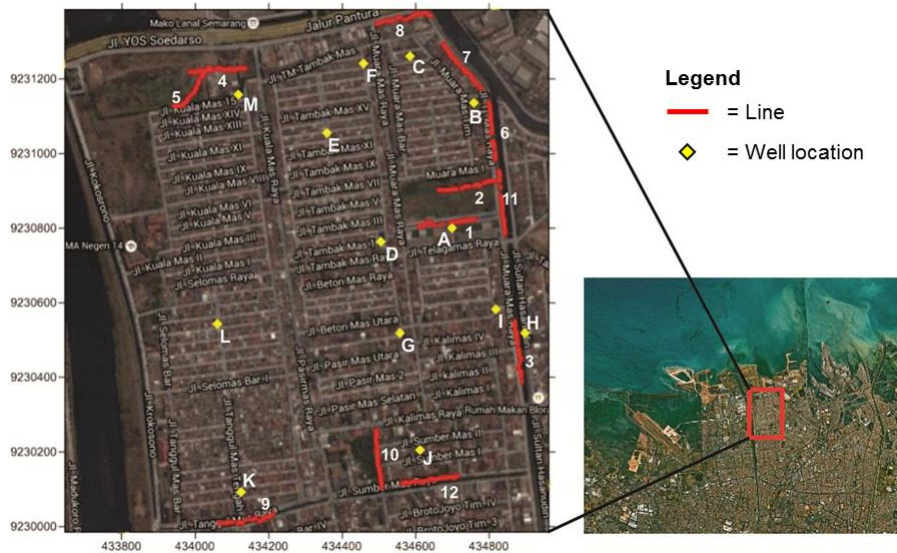


Figure 1. (Location map of the investigated area showing the resistivity measurements and well location)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical Analysis Results. Chemical testing of groundwater samples was carried out as an early indication of the intrusion of sea water in the research area. The parameters measured were the levels of chloride ions contained in the groundwater samples. Groundwater samples were taken from 13 points wells that used by the people in the area. The water samples were then tested using the argentometry analysis method SNI 6989.19: 2009 to determine of chloride ions level. The test results of chloride ions level in groundwater samples are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Testing results of chloride ion levels from groundwater samples

Sample	Coordinate (UTM)	Chlorides ion level (mg/l)
A	434696, 9230800	123
B	434755, 9231133	191
C	434582, 9231258	92
D	434503, 9230761	216
E	434358, 9231053	245
F	434455, 9231239	2489
G	434554, 9230518	118
H	434894, 9230518	130
I	434815, 9230580	76
J	434610, 9230204	869
K	434124, 9230093	68
L	434062, 9230541	121
M	434117, 9231156	588

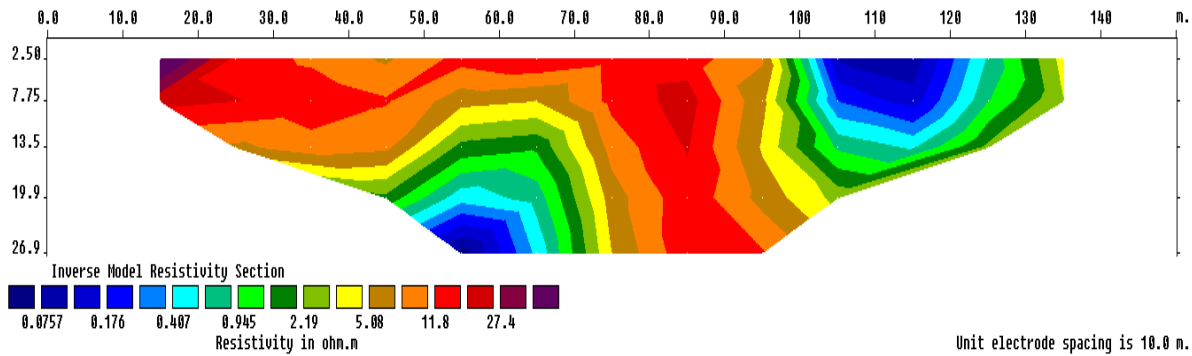


Figure 2. (The 2D subsurface resistivity profiling of line 1)

From the results shown in table 1, there are three groundwater samples that has high levels of chloride ions. three groundwater samples had high levels of chloride ions that are in s F, J and M. High levels of chlorides ion means the samples have chlorides ion levels more than 250 mg/l in groundwater. The high levels of chloride can be used as an indication that there has been a seawater intrusion in the area. Referring to the research that conducted by Werner *et al* (2013) that the primary detrimental effects of seawater intrusion are reduction in the available freshwater storage volume and contamination of production wells, whereby less than 1% of seawater (~250 mg/l chloride) renders freshwater unfit for drinking [6].

Result of Resistivity Acquisition.

Resistivity measurement has been conducted to determine the distribution of seawater intrusion in Tanah Mas residential. The profiles acquired across the study area using a multi-electrodes acquisition system in a Wenner array configuration with electrode spacing of 10 m were used for the profiling. The ten geoelectrical sections were obtain up to penetration depth of about 27 m for a total length of 150 m. 3D geoelectrical resistivity survey with a 3D model of interpretation, where the resistivity values are allowed to vary in all the three directions, namely vertical, lateral and perpendicular directions, should in theory give a more accurate and reliable results [8]. Apparent resistivity data of the 2D profiles over the models were collated to 3D data sets for each array studied. In 2D resistivity surveys, subsurface resistivity is usually assumed to vary vertically with depth and laterally along the profile, but constant in the direction perpendicular to the profile [11]. One of 2D

profiles obtained through measurement in line 1 shown in Figure 2.

Based from Figure 2, which represents the 2D subsurface resistivity profiling acquired at the east of Tanah Mas residential area at line 1. The resistivity values that ranges from 0.0757 Ω m to 27.4 Ω m. At depth of approximately 19.9 m to 26.9 m is identified as a seawater intrusion because it has small resistivity range between 0.0757 Ω m to 0.407 Ω m. Seawater intrusion saturated at clay layer that obtained the resistivity values < 1 Ω m [12]. For other resistivity values are thought to be a layer of clay and sand that has a range of 1 Ω m to 100 Ω m resistivity to clay and sand 1 Ω m to 1000 Ω m. Based on the geological map, Tanah Mas Residential areas that including the coastal plain which generally consists of clay and sand.

Five profiles of perpendicular 2D resistivity using Wenner array configuration, were then collected to 3D data sets of each array studied. 3D geoelectrical resistivity profiling which allows resistivity variation in all possible directions should give more accurate and reliable inverse models of the subsurface resistivity. 3D visualization resistivity model showing the distribution of resistivity. Distribution of seawater intrusion in the 3D profilis are shown in red. Seawater intrusion has small resistivity range between 0.0179 Ω m to 0.407 Ω m, for other resistivity value is thought to be a layer of clay and sand that has a range of 1 Ω m to 100 Ω m resistivity to clay and sand 1 Ω m to 1000 Ω m. Based on the geological map, Tanah Mas residential areas that including the coastal plain which generally consists of clay and sand. Profile 3D (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) in Figure 3 is an indication of the distribution of seawater intrusion in the Tanah Mas residential. Distribution of seawater intrusion has reached

north, east and south parts of Tanah Mas residential. Seawater intrusion in the study area is predicted resulting from the sea-level

fluctuations of Java Sea and by prolonged changes in coastal groundwater levels due to pumping.

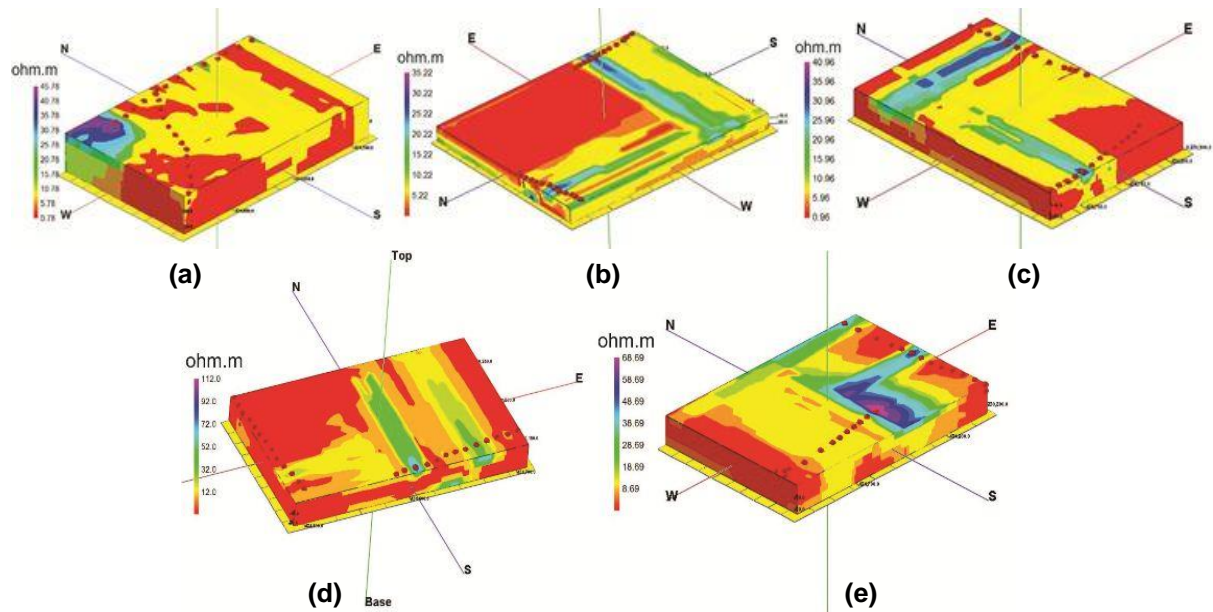


Figure 3. 3D resistivity profiling from 2D resistivity profiling of line 4 and 5 (a), 7 and 8 (b), 2 and 6 (c), 10 and 12 (d), 1 and 11(e).

CONCLUSION

Phenomenon of seawater intrusion has occurred in Tanah Mas residential north of Semarang that studied using chemical testing and resistivity method. From the results of chemical testing, there are three groundwater samples that has high levels of chloride ions. Three groundwater samples had high levels of chloride ions that are in wells F, J and M. High levels of chlorides ion means the samples have chlorides ion levels more than 250 mg/l in groundwater. Seawater intrusion has small resistivity range between 0.0179 Ω m to 0.407 Ω m, for other resistivity value is thought to be a layer of clay and sand that has a range of 1 Ω m to 100 Ω m resistivity to clay and sand 1 Ω m to 1000 Ω m. The study shows that 3D geoelectrical resistivity profiling can be achieved by collating orthogonal sets of 2D profiles. Distribution of seawater intrusion has reached north, east and south parts of Tanah Mas residential. Seawater intrusion in the study area is predicted resulting from the sea-level fluctuations of Java Sea and by prolonged changes in coastal groundwater levels due to pumping.

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