

PENDUGAAN SEBARAN INTRUSI AIR LAUT DI DESA SENGKUBANG BERDASARKAN NILAI RESISTIVITAS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menduga sebaran intrusi air laut berdasarkan nilai resistivitas bawah permukaan di Desa Sengkubang, Kabupaten Mempawah. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode geolistrik resistivitas dengan konfigurasi dipol-dipol. Pengukuran di lapangan menerapkan 6 lintasan dengan panjang 55 m dan jarak elektroda terkecil sebesar 5 m. Jarak masing-masing lintasan dari garis pantai yaitu kurang lebih 410 m, 485 m, 560 m, 635 m, 710 m, dan 785 m. Hasil interpretasi menunjukkan bahwa intrusi air laut di lokasi penelitian memiliki nilai resistivitas sebesar $0,223 \Omega\text{m} - 5,03 \Omega\text{m}$ pada kedalaman $0,854 \text{ m}$ hingga $10,9 \text{ m}$. Lapisan bawah permukaan di lokasi penelitian tersusun atas 3 lapisan yaitu pasir, lempung pasiran, dan pasir kerikil tercampur lanau. Lapisan aquifer dangkal yang diinterpretasi berupa pasir diduga telah mengalami intrusi air laut dan menyebar hingga 785 m dari garis pantai.

Kata kunci: intrusi air laut, geolistrik, resistivitas, dipol-dipol.

ESTIMATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEA WATER INTRUSION IN SENGKUBANG VILLAGE BASED ON THE RESISTIVITY VALUE

Abstract

This study aims to estimate the distribution of seawater intrusion based on the subsurface resistivity value in Sengkubang Village, Mempawah Regency. The method used is the resistivity method with dipole-dipole configuration. Measurements in the field apply six lines with a length of 55 m and the smallest electrode distance of 5 m. The distance of each line from the coastline is approximately 410 m, 485 m, 560 m, 635 m, 710 m, and 785 m. The interpretation results show that the seawater intrusion at the study area has a resistivity value of $0.223 \Omega\text{m} - 5.03 \Omega\text{m}$ at a depth of 0.854 m to 10.9 m. The subsurface layer at the study site is composed of 3 layers: sand, clay sand, and sand gravel mixed silt. The unconfined aquifer layer, which is interpreted as sand, is thought to have experienced seawater intrusion and spread to 785 m from the coastline.

Keywords: seawater intrusion, geoelectricity, resistivity, dipole-dipole.