Study of Drainage Channel Capacity in Tebalo, Gresik District

Dahliana Kurniawaty

Universitas Narotama Surabaya, ana_mirzahanif@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

The growth of Gresik City is shown by the development of various infrastructures such as settlements, highways, and others. Along with the growth of Gresik City area, an increase in flood inundation due to increasingly dense settlements, decrease of vacant land as an infiltration area in Tebalo Village. Flooding is caused due to lack of development of drainage systems in the area of Tebalo Village. To normalize Tebalo drainage channel, good planning must be prepared for Tebalo drainage channel system including planning the layout of the channel system, calculating the designed flood discharge for each channel, hydraulics analysis for flood flow conditions and also along high sea water tide conditions, and finally designing the dimensions of the channel. After the channel is normalized, it is expected that the flow would be much smoother so that no flooding occurs.

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Keywords: Type your keywords here, between 3 and 6, separated by semicolons.

1. Introduction

Based on field observations, it is known that the flood inundation is caused by Jl. K. H. Syafi’i in Tebalo Village which is unable to accommodate flood discharge, accumulated by sedimentation in several sections of the channel due to lack of maintenance, and some narrowed channel sections that need some improvements. The contour pattern of the land in the area is relatively flat; which results in inevitably slow flowing water. High flood inundations an average of 20 cm to 25 cm were found, the puddle causes the road and part of the residents' houses around the channel area to be submerged.

Therefore, in order to deal with the puddle, a good and integrated drainage system planning is needed so that it can reduce flood discharge in the drainage channel in Jl. K. H. Syafi’i in Tebalo Village. The result would be to create the flood-free, clean, orderly, and healthy environmental areas.

The water flowing through Tebalo drainage system is coming from the northern area of Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo, going north along the K. H. Syafi’i, and then flows west; joining the Tebalo primary channel plan and finally empties

* Corresponding author.

Email: ana_mirzahanif@yahoo.co.id (Dahliana Kurniawaty)
into Manyar river. To minimize the flood discharge flowing from upstream, the drainage system planning concept of Tebalo channel which is located on the northern side of Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo will have to be united with Banjaranyar channel located on the southern side of Jl. Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo. The dimensions of Tebalo channel are designed based on the flood discharge calculated by its catchment areas. Later, these catchment areas would be likely built with higher elevation building; so that both channels will receive runoff from the road surface and residential areas beside the road.

Map of drainage channels on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village at coordinates: Latitude 7° 23'48'' S Longitude 112° 39'08.67'' T with the length of channel is 479 m.

![Map of drainage channels on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village](image)

**Fig.1 Tebalo Channel Scheme**

1. **Problems**

Regarding the flood inundation that occurs around the drainage channel on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village, there are several important issues as follow:

1. What are the designed flood discharges values for Q2, Q5, and Q10 in the drainage channel on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village?
2. What are the dimensions requirements of the drainage channel on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village in the return period of 2, 5, and 10 years?

1. **Purposes**

The objectives of the drainage channel capacity assessment on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village are:

1. Analyze the designed flood discharge values for Q2, Q5, and Q10 drainage channel on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village.
2. Evaluate the ability of existing channel capacity toward the designed drainage channel discharge on Jl. K. H. Syafi'i in Tebalo Village.
3. Calculate the Budget Plan (RAB) for the construction of Tebalo Channel.

2. **Theoretical**

2.1 **Drainage System**

According to Sidharta S. K., et al., 1997, in general, drainage is defined as science that studies the efforts to drain excess water in particular utilization contexts. Drainage is defined as the removal of surface or ground water from an area, either gravitationally or by using a water pump through a channel.
2.2 Hydrological Analysis

According to Soedibyo, 2003, the purpose of hydrological analysis is to calculate the water discharge for the need of channel design. Hydrological analysis is carried out in order to determine the validity of the data obtained, such as rainfall data, flood discharge data, and many others. These data will later be processed to determine the design discharge; and so, this simply shows the importance of hydrological analysis role.

2.3 Rainfall Data

Rainfall data is needed to calculate the amount of flood discharge for the plan. The rainfall data analyzed in this assessment is taken from the rainfall stations in Gresik City area (Cahyono, 2018).

2.4 Rainfall Station Data

Rainfall data that will be used in hydrological analysis is taken from several stations in Gresik City area. Selection of rainfall stations is chosen from several stations spreading in several areas of Tebalo channel, with the aim to better suit the conditions in the field. The location of the rainfall stations can be seen in Table 1.

| No | RF Station Name   | District | Elevation (asl) | Geographic Latitude | Geographic Longitude |
|----|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | St. Tambak Ombo   | Manyar   | + 15 m          | 07° 4’ 39” S        | 112° 34’ 23,9” E     |
| 2  | St. Bunder        | Kebomas  | + 25 m          | 07° 10’ 29,8” S     | 112° 34’ 59,7” E     |
| 3  | St. Cerme         | Cerme    | + 26 m          | 07° 13’ 8,3” S      | 112° 33’ 20,9” E     |

Source: Water Resources Agency of East Java Province, 2018

2.5 Maximum Rainfall Data

There are several types of rainfall data, like daily rainfall data, monthly, or even annual rainfall data, and short period rainfall data. The rainfall data used in the calculation is daily rainfall data within the last 10 years of three rainfall stations recorder around Tebalo channel in Gresik. While the rainfall data analyzed is the maximum daily rainfall data to calculate the amount of the designed flood discharge. The maximum daily rainfall data is shown in Table 2.

| No | Year | St. Tambak Ombo (mm) | St. Bunder (mm) | St. Cerme (mm) |
|----|------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1  | 2009 | 100                  | 103             | 111            |
| 2  | 2010 | 95                   | 103             | 68             |
| 3  | 2011 | 71                   | 72              | 102            |
| 4  | 2012 | 84                   | 72              | 102            |
| 5  | 2013 | 100                  | 68              | 68             |
| 6  | 2014 | 87                   | 100             | 150            |
| 7  | 2015 | 91                   | 103             | 109            |
| 8  | 2016 | 111                  | 76              | 126            |
| 9  | 2017 | 64                   | 57              | 85             |
| 10 | 2018 | 64                   | 98              | 91             |

Source: Water Resources Agency of Gresik Regency, 2018

2.6 Designed Rainfall

Designed rainfall is the amount of rainfall expressed in height in millimeters measured as daily rainfall data. The designed rainfall is determined based on a certain return period; while a return period of 2, 5, and 10 years is determined for the purposes of flood analysis. This rainfall can be used to estimate the designed flood, although the rainfall known for specified frequencies rarely produces peak runoff for one rain (Sutanto, 2006). To get the amount
of rainfall, distribution methods are used, with the purpose of using those methods is to get the extreme values from the rainfall series. The methods used include:
1. Gumbel distribution method
2. Normal distribution method
3. Normal log distribution method
4. Pear log type III distribution method
5. Match Test

3. Research Method

3.1 Stages of Study

a. Study of Literature

Literature study is done by reading reference books from various sources to form the basis of thesis composing, so that the formulas or methods used do not deviate from the determined rules. Literatures are obtained through borrowing from library and related agencies.

b. Survey and Data Collection

These surveys and data collection are intended to obtain accurate data that later be used to evaluate the study. These data are divided into two categories, namely:
1. Primary Data
   Primary Data is original data obtained or collected directly by researchers according to the field, such as:
   - Topographic Map
2. Secondary Data
   Data which is obtained indirectly, the data is obtained from several sources or related agencies. Thus, the data meant are as follows:
   - Location Map.
Rainfall Data.
Cross and Long Profile Channel Measurement.

3. Hydrological Analysis
Hydrological Analysis is an analysis that processes rainfall data to become designed rainfall and designed flood discharge using several methods in the literature that have been collected.

4. Hydraulics Analysis
Hydraulics analysis is data processing to calculate the flood discharge tracing, and also its flow characteristic.

3.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations from the discussion above is that flood prevention in the Tebalo drainage system in Manyar District, Gresik Regency uses the drainage system as a long reservoir for flood and channel dimensions are planned according to the designed discharge.

4. Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Analysis and Discussion

Aiming to get the amount of rainfall, several distribution methods are used, while the purpose of using these methods is to get the extreme values from the rainfall series. The methods used include:
1. Gumbel distribution method.
2. Normal distribution method.
3. Normal log distribution method.
4. Pear log type III distribution method.
5. Match Test.

With the description as follows;
1. Distribution Analysis of Gumbel Distribution Method

| No. | Year | X   | Xbar | (X - Xbar) | (X - Xbar)^2 | (X - Xbar)^3 | (X - Xbar)^4 |
|-----|------|-----|------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1   | 2009 | 105 | 91.03| 13.63      | 185.87       | 2534.00      | 34546.83     |
| 2   | 2010 | 89  | 91.03| -2.37      | 5.60         | -13.26       | 31.37        |
| 3   | 2011 | 82  | 91.03| -9.37      | 87.73        | -821.78      | 76997.33     |
| 4   | 2012 | 86  | 91.03| -5.03      | 25.33        | -127.52      | 641.83       |
| 5   | 2013 | 79  | 91.03| -12.37     | 152.93       | -1891.29     | 23388.94     |
| 6   | 2014 | 112 | 91.03| 21.30      | 453.69       | 9663.60      | 205834.62    |
| 7   | 2015 | 101 | 91.03| 9.97       | 99.33        | 990.03       | 98673.33     |
| 8   | 2016 | 104 | 91.03| 13.30      | 176.89       | 2352.64      | 312900.07    |
| 9   | 2017 | 69  | 91.03| -22.37     | 500.27       | -11189.32    | 250267.85    |
| 10  | 2018 | 84  | 91.03| -6.70      | 44.89        | -300.76      | 2015.11      |
|     | n =10|     |      | 910.33     | 1732.54      | 1196.34      | 565581.30    |

Source: Calculation data

2. Distribution Analysis of Normal Distribution Method

| No. | Year | X   | Xbar | (X - Xbar) | (X - Xbar)^2 | (X - Xbar)^3 | (X - Xbar)^4 |
|-----|------|-----|------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1   | 2009 | 105 | 91.03| 13.63      | 185.87       | 2534.00      | 34546.83     |
| 2   | 2010 | 89  | 91.03| -2.37      | 5.60         | -13.26       | 31.37        |
| 3   | 2011 | 82  | 91.03| -9.37      | 87.73        | -821.78      | 76997.33     |
| 4   | 2012 | 86  | 91.03| -5.03      | 25.33        | -127.52      | 641.83       |
Rainfall intensity is the amount of rain expressed in height or volume of rainfall per unit time. The magnitude of this intensity is highly dependent on the length of rainfall and the frequency of its occurrence. According to the Van Breen method, rainfall intensity is based on the assumption that, the duration of rain in Java is on average concentrated for 6 hours, with effective rainfall as much as 90% of rainfall for 24 hours (Melinda, 2007).

\[
R_n = \frac{R_{24}}{T} \left( \frac{t}{T} \right)^{2/3}
\]

where:

- \(R_n\) is the rainfall intensity in mm/hr for a duration of \(t\) hours,
- \(R_{24}\) is the rainfall amount in mm for 24 hours,
- \(T\) is the effective rainfall duration in hours (6 hours in this case),
- \(t\) is the actual rainfall duration in hours.

### 3. Distribution Analysis of Log Normal Distribution Method

**Table 5. Calculation of Log Normal Distribution Method**

| No. | Year | X  | Log X | Xbar | Log Xbar | (Log X - Log Xbar) | (Log X - Log Xbar)² | (Log X - Log Xbar)³ |
|-----|------|----|-------|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | 2009 | 105| 2.020 | 1.9546| 0.0652   | 0.0043            | 0.0003            |
| 2   | 2010 | 89 | 1.948 | 1.9546| -0.0068  | 0.0000            | -0.0000           |
| 3   | 2011 | 82 | 1.912 | 1.9546| -0.0425  | 0.0018            | -0.0001           |
| 4   | 2012 | 86 | 1.934 | 1.9546| -0.0201  | 0.0004            | 0.0000            |
| 5   | 2013 | 79 | 1.896 | 1.9546| -0.0588  | 0.0035            | -0.0002           |
| 6   | 2014 | 112| 2.051 | 1.9546| 0.0959   | 0.0092            | 0.0009            |
| 7   | 2015 | 101| 2.004 | 1.9546| 0.0497   | 0.0025            | 0.0001            |
| 8   | 2016 | 104| 2.018 | 1.9546| 0.0638   | 0.0041            | 0.0003            |
| 9   | 2017 | 69 | 1.837 | 1.9546| -0.1178  | 0.0139            | -0.0016           |
| 10  | 2018 | 84 | 1.926 | 1.9546| -0.0286  | 0.0008            | 0.0000            |

\[n = 10 \quad \text{Vol.} 910.33 \quad 1.73254 \quad 1.19634 \quad 565.58130\]

Source: Calculation data

### 4. Distribution Analysis of Log Pearson III Distribution Method

**Table 6. Calculation of Log Pearson III Distribution Method**

| No. | Year | X  | Log X | Xbar | Log Xbar | (Log X - Log Xbar) | (Log X - Log Xbar)² | (Log X - Log Xbar)³ |
|-----|------|----|-------|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | 2009 | 105| 2.020 | 1.9546| 0.0652   | 0.0043            | 0.0003            |
| 2   | 2010 | 89 | 1.948 | 1.9546| -0.0068  | 0.0000            | -0.0000           |
| 3   | 2011 | 82 | 1.912 | 1.9546| -0.0425  | 0.0018            | -0.0008           |
| 4   | 2012 | 86 | 1.934 | 1.9546| -0.0201  | 0.0004            | -0.0001           |
| 5   | 2013 | 79 | 1.896 | 1.9546| -0.0588  | 0.0035            | -0.0020           |
| 6   | 2014 | 112| 2.051 | 1.9546| 0.0959   | 0.0092            | 0.0008            |
| 7   | 2015 | 101| 2.004 | 1.9546| 0.0497   | 0.0025            | 0.0012            |
| 8   | 2016 | 104| 2.018 | 1.9546| 0.0638   | 0.0041            | 0.0003            |
| 9   | 2017 | 69 | 1.837 | 1.9546| -0.1178  | 0.0139            | -0.0016           |
| 10  | 2018 | 84 | 1.926 | 1.9546| -0.0286  | 0.0008            | -0.0000           |

\[n = 10 \quad \text{Vol.} 910.33 \quad 0.04 \quad 0.00041\]

Source: Calculation data

#### 4.2 Calculation of Rainfall Intensity

Rainfall intensity is the amount of rain expressed in height or volume of rainfall per unit time. The magnitude of this intensity is highly dependent on the length of rainfall and the frequency of its occurrence. According to the Van Breen method, rainfall intensity is based on the assumption that, the duration of rain in Java is on average concentrated for 6 hours, with effective rainfall as much as 90% of rainfall for 24 hours (Melinda, 2007).

\[
R_n = \frac{R_{24}}{T} \left( \frac{t}{T} \right)^{2/3}
\]
Where \( R_n \) = Ratio of rainfall distribution.
\( R_{24} \) = Maximum rainfall (in 24 hours)
\( T \) = Return time period of \( T \) years (mm / day)
\( t \) = The duration of rain

### Table 7. Hourly Rainfall Ratio

| \( T \) (Hours) | RT (mm) |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1               | 0.550  |
| 2               | 0.347  |
| 3               | 0.265  |
| 4               | 0.218  |
| 5               | 0.188  |
| 6               | 0.167  |
| Total           | 1.73484 |

*Source: Calculation data*

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### 4.3 Grey Water Discharge Analysis

The amount of flood discharge can be obtained by summing rain water and household waste water. Furthermore, the capacity of the existing channel storage is analyzed; to measure its ability to withstand the rate of peak flow from both rain water and household waste water. If the channel is not able to withstand the current amount of flood discharge, it would be necessary to re-design the existing channel.

a. Dirty Water Discharge.
b. Clean water for the planning area is 150 liters / person. Estimated amount of waste water entering sewerage collection channel 90% = 135 Liters / person. So, \( Q_{\text{dirty water}} = 1.5625 \text{ m}^3 / \text{sec} / \text{person} \)
c. Dirty Water Discharge: \( Q_{ak} = \frac{(Pn \cdot q)}{A} \) with \( Pn = Po \cdot (1 + r)^n \)

Where: \( Q_{ak} = \) Dirty water discharge (m3),
\( Pn = \) Number of residents (people),
\( q = \) Number of needs for dirty water (m3 / sec / person),
\( A = \) Area of Settlement (ha)
4.4 Channel Capacity Analysis

Manning coefficient will be used for the calculation of channel planning. Tebalo channel with precast concrete surface have the coefficient of \( n = 0.014 \). The geometrical section used in Tebalo channel is rectangular. The amount of drainage channel capacity is determined based on the following (Chow, 1997):

\[
Q_{kap} = A \cdot v \quad \text{with} \quad v = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}
\]

Where: \( Q_{kap} \) = Channel Capacity (m³ / sec).
\( A \) = Channel Sectional Area (m²).
\( V \) = Flow Speed (m / sec).
\( R \) = Hydraulic radius (m).
\( S \) = Slope of the Channel.
\( n \) = Manning coefficient.

Table 8. Evaluation of Channel Capacity Calculation

| Channel | b (m) | h (m) | w (m) | S | n | R (m) |
|---------|------|------|------|---|---|-----|
| Q0-Q7   | 1.20 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.0036 | 0.014 | 0.375 |
| Q7-Q11  | 1.40 | 1.20 | 0.30 | 0.0057 | 0.014 | 0.442 |
| R0-R6   | 1.40 | 1.20 | 0.30 | 0.0044 | 0.014 | 0.442 |

| Channel | v (m/det) | A (m²) | Q_{kap} (m³/det) |
|---------|------------|--------|------------------|
| Q0-Q7   | 2.220      | 1.20   | 2.66             |
| Q7-Q11  | 3.123      | 1.68   | 5.25             |
| R0-R6   | 2.750      | 1.68   | 4.62             |

*Source: Calculation data*

Where:

b = Base width of channel (m)

h = Depth of flow (m)

w = Free space above water (m)

5. Conclusion
1. The evaluation results of Tebalo channel with Qkap drainage channel Q0-Q7 is 2.66 m³ / sec, Qkap drainage channel Q7-Q11 is 5.25 m³ / sec and Qkap drainage channel R0-Q6 is 4.62 m³ / sec.
2. The dimensions of the channel cross-sectional requirements for drainage channels Q0-Q7 are B = 1m, H = 1.2m and W = 0.3m, drainage channels Q7-Q11 are B = 1.4m, H = 1.2m and W = 0.3m and drainage channel R0-Q6 are B = 1.4m, H = 1.2m and W = 0.3m.
3. The estimated construction cost of Tebalo channel is Rp. 10,506,984,929.24 (Ten Billion Five Hundred Six Million Nine Hundred Eighty Four Thousands Nine Hundred Twenty Nine Rupiah Twenty Nine Cents). Details of the Budget Plan (RAB) are in the appendix.

4. To overcome the flood inundation and flood control in Tebalo channel, it is necessary to expand the channel dimension in order to be able to flow the flood discharge towards the Tebalo disposal.

5. In order to extend the channel dimensions, it is highly recommended to use precast concrete (U-Gutter) for practical in carrying out the work, the accuracy of dimensions, and the resistance against rain or heat.

6. This final project can be used by Public Works Office of Gresik Regency as a reference for the drainage channel development planning activities in Tebalo to reduce flooding within this area.

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