

Gumilar Ramadhan

SARI

Tsunami 2006 mengakibatkan 802 kematian, 498 cedera, 55 juta dolar kerugian dan 1623 rumah hancur. Besarnya kerusakan diakibatkan oleh kurangnya perencanaan mitigasi bencana tsunami. Dalam perencanaan mitigasi tsunami pemodelan tsunami dapat digunakan untuk mendapatkan data persebaran tsunami daerah pesisir dan hasil bajiran pada masing-masing daerah. Perhitungan pada penelitian ini yaitu dengan menggunakan model numerik COMCOT (Cornell Multi-grid Coupled Tsunami). Setelah dilakukan simulasi pemodelan, verifikasi dan re-kalibrasi dari 5 iterasi model dengan parameter yang berbeda, didapatkan model dengan nama Model 5 menghasilkan data terbaik. Data yang didapatkan yaitu berupa ketinggian maksimum tsunami, *initial deformation*, persebaran tsunami dan data penggenangan. Hasil pemodelan Model 5 menghasilkan *initial condition* dengan nilai tertinggi 5 meter. Ketinggian *run-up* tsunami maksimum pada pesisir selatan Jawa yaitu 3 hingga 4.2 m di Kota Cilacap, 4 hingga 5 m di Pantai Widarapayung, 3 hingga 4 m di Pantai Pantai Pangandaran, dan 10 hingga 11 m di Permisian. Dikarenakan tidak tersedianya data DTM maka data hasil pemodelan digunakan untuk mendelineasi besarnya ketinggian *run-up* dan kedalaman aliran. Hal ini dilakukan agar tidak menghasilkan peta penanggulangan yang *underestimate*. Deliniasi dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan data simulasi, survei geomorfologi dan interview. Peta sebaran penggenangan dibagi menjadi 3 wilayah dengan kisaran 0-200 meter, 200-400 meter dan 400-600 meter. Daerah yang paling dekat dari garis pantai menghasilkan *flow-depth* 3-6 meter. Sedangkan daerah dengan kisaran 200-400 meter menghasilkan *flow-depth* 2-3 meter. Dan daerah dengan kisaran 400-600 meter menghasilkan *flow-depth* 0,1 - 2 meter.

Kata kunci : *Shallow Water Equations*, Pemodelan Tsunami, Model Numerik, Tsunami

GEOLOGICAL STUDY AND NUMERICAL MODELLING OF TSUNAMI 2006 IN
WIDARAPAYUNG, CILACAP

Gumilar Ramadhan

ABSTRACT

The 2006 tsunami resulted in 802 deaths, 498 injuries, 55 million losses and 1623 houses destroyed. The magnitude of the damage resulted from inadequate tsunami mitigation planning. On planning of tsunami mitigation, tsunami modeling can be used to obtain tsunami distribution throughout coastal area and their respective resulting inundations. Calculations of tsunami model were made by using COMCOT (Cornell Multi-grid Coupled Tsunami) numerical model. After modeling, verification and re-calibration of five iteration different models, tsunami model named Model 5 is obtained which produces the best data. The data obtained are maximum tsunami height, initial deformation, tsunami distribution and data inundation. Based on the modeling results obtained 5 different models with different data parameters. Model 5 produced initial conditions of 5 meters. Maximum tsunami run-up height on the southern coast of Java is 3 to 4.2 m in Cilacap City, 4 to 5 m at Widarapayung Beach, 3 to 4 m at Pangandaran Beach, and 10 to 11 m in Permisian. Due to the unavailability of DTM data, modeling results were used to delineate run-up heights and flow-depth. This was done so as not to produce an underestimated mitigation planning. Delineation was carried out by considering simulation data, geomorphological surveys and interviews. Inundation distribution map was divided into 3 areas with range of 0-200 meter, 200-400 meter and 400-600 meters. Area of the closest from coastal line produced flow height of 3-6 meters. While area with range of 200-400 meters produced flow heights of 2-3 meters. And area with range of 400-600 meters produced flow-depth height of 0.1 - 2 meters.

Keywords: Shallow Water Equations, Tsunami Modelling, Numerical Model, Tsunami