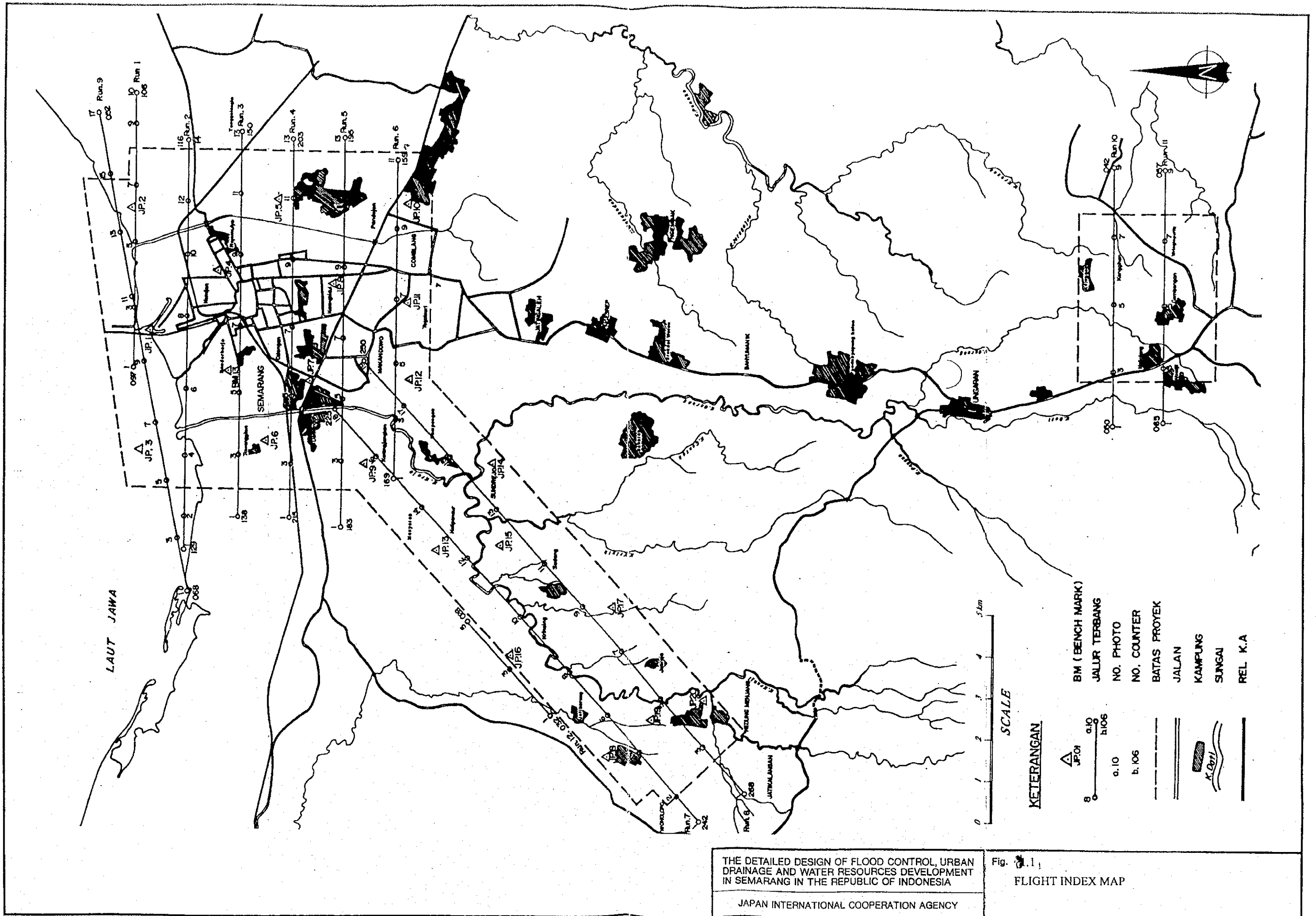


FIGURES

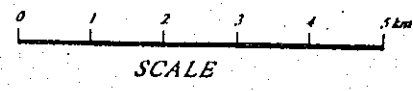
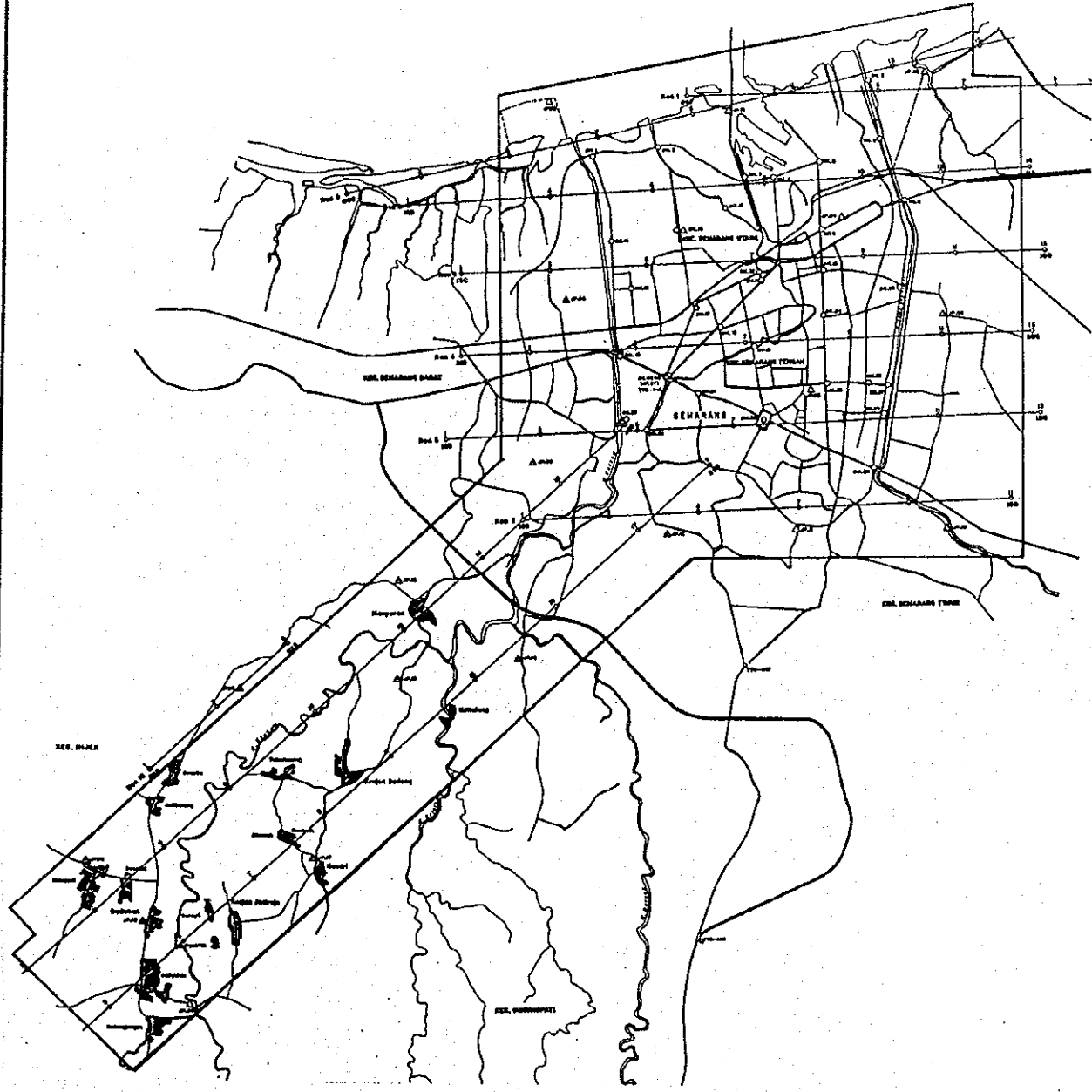
CHAPTER 3

INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS





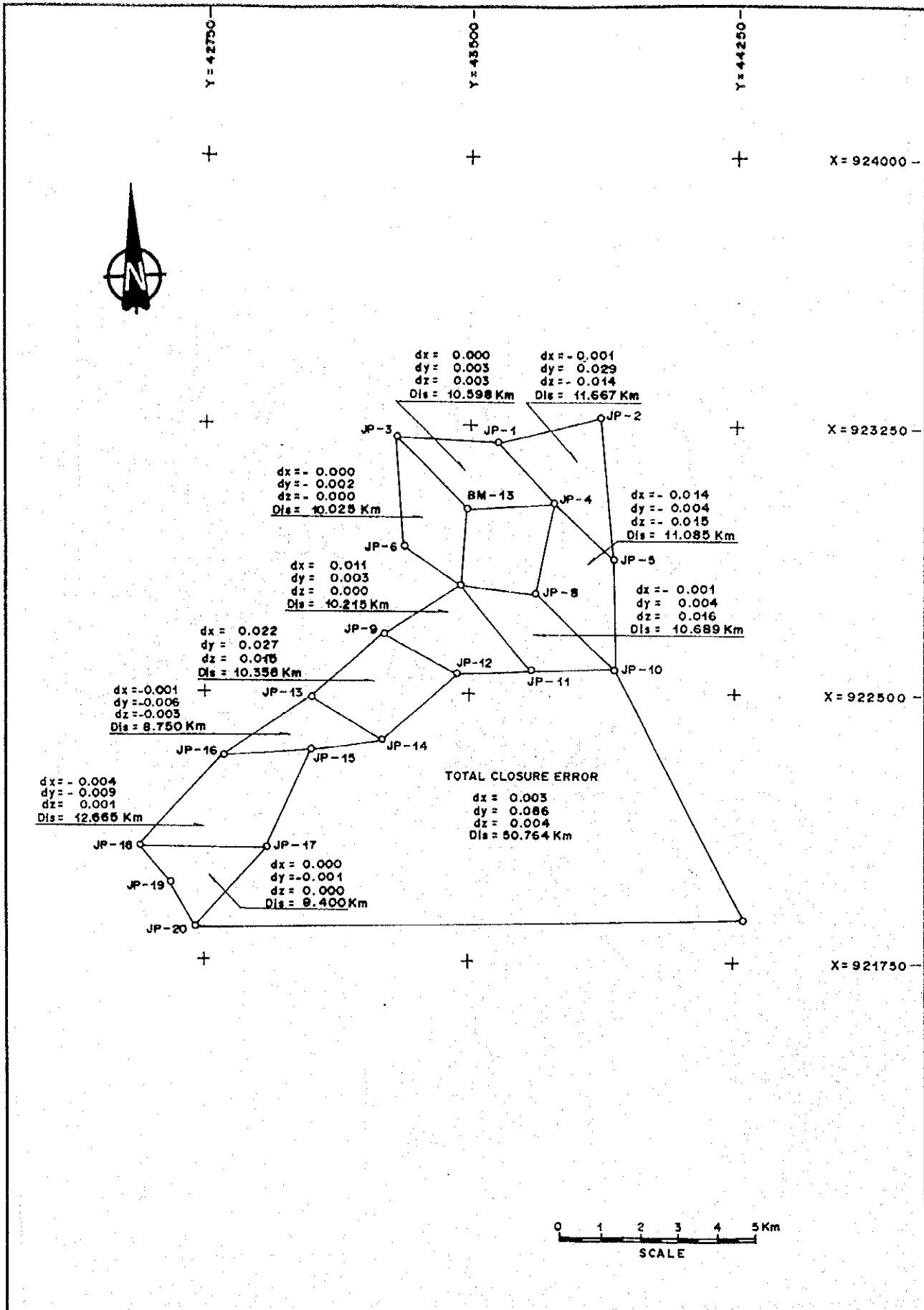
LAUF JAWA



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.2
UNCONTROLLED MOSAIC AREA

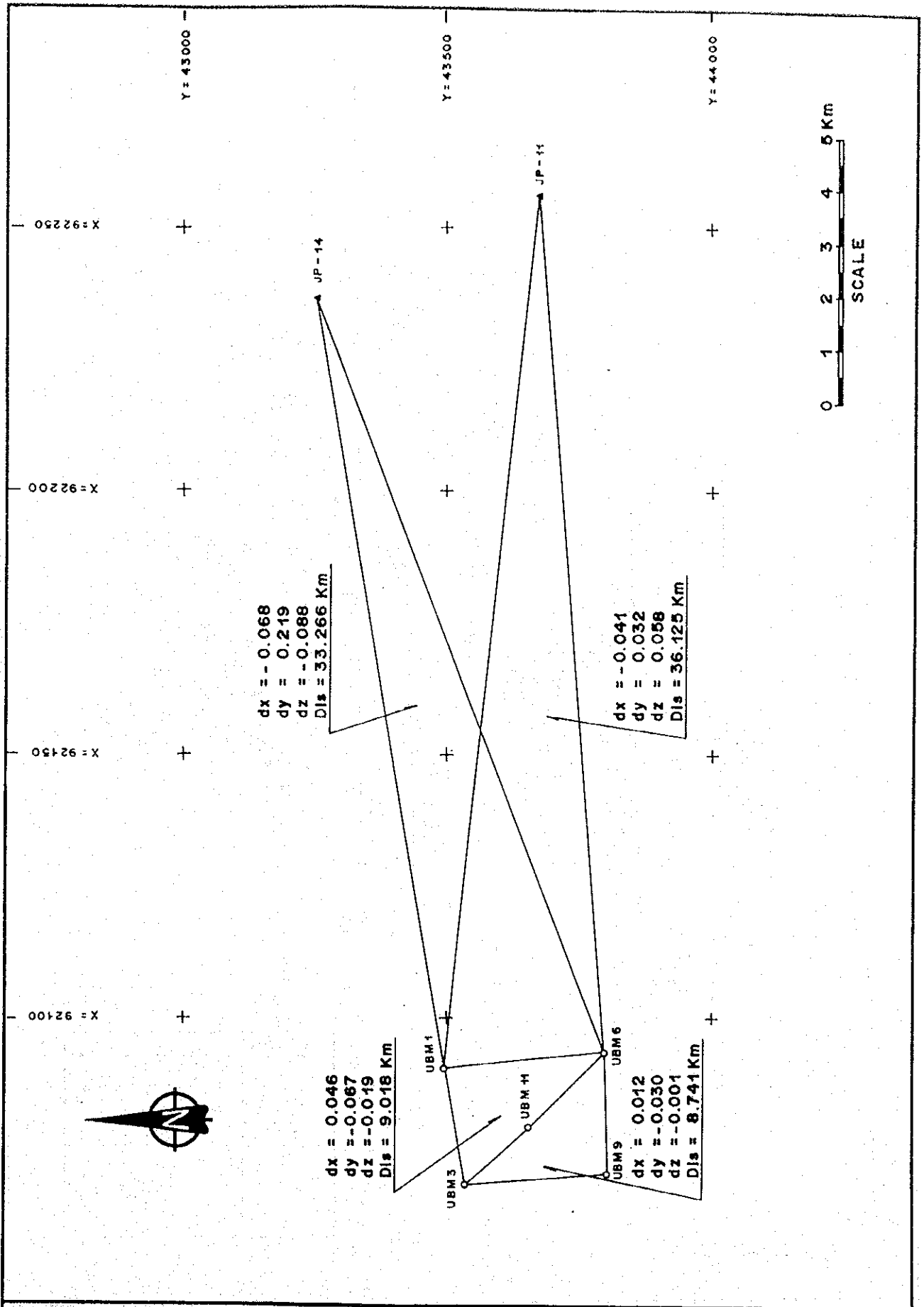
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

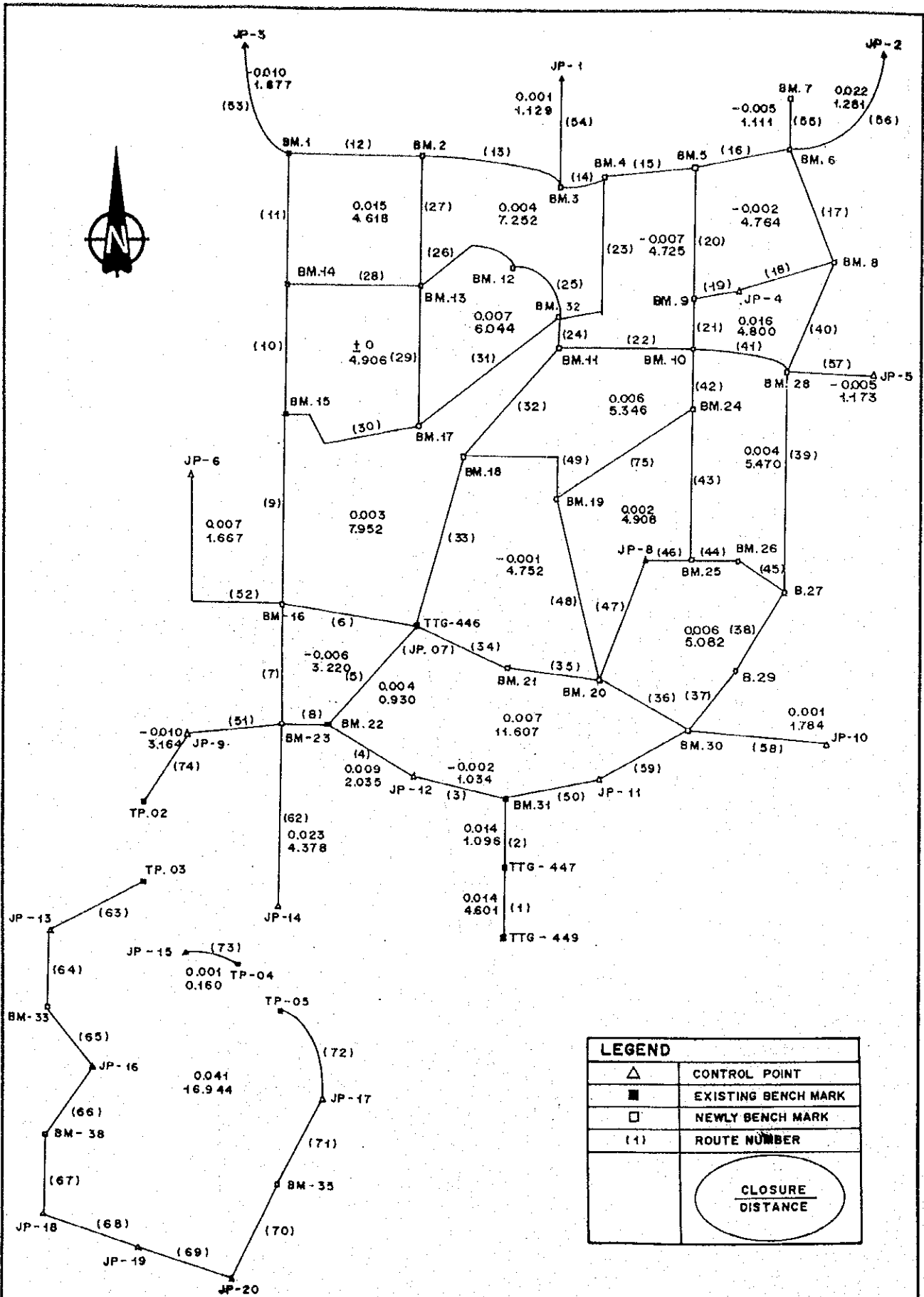
Fig. 3.1.3
GPS QUALITY CONTROL (SEMARANG AREA)



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.4
GPS QUALITY CONTROL (UNGARAN AREA)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

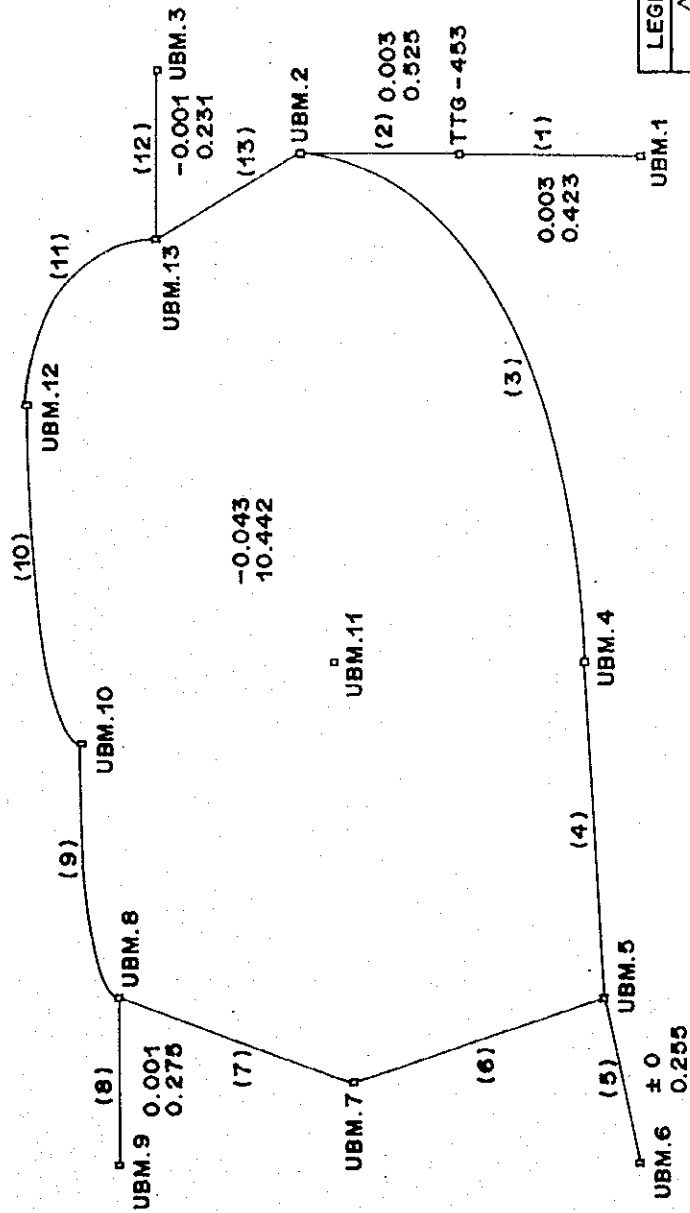


LEGEND	
△	CONTROL POINT
■	EXISTING BENCH MARK
□	NEWLY BENCH MARK
(1)	ROUTE NUMBER
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 80%;"></div> </div> CLOSURE DISTANCE

THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.5. LEVELING QUALITY CONTROL (SEMARANG AREA)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



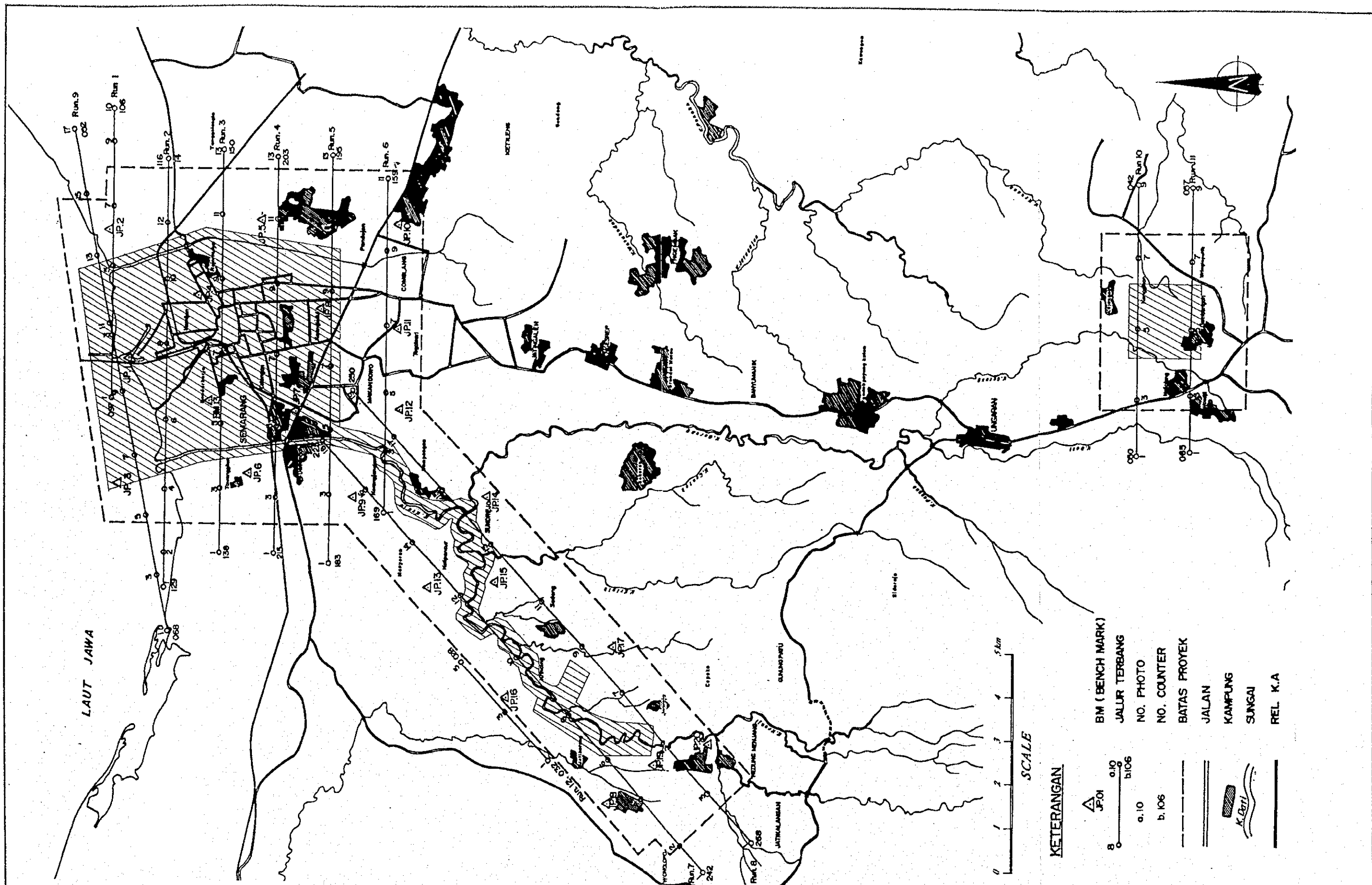
LEGEND	
△	CONTROL POINT
■	EXISTING BENCH MARK
□	NEWLY BENCH MARK
(1)	ROUTE NUMBER
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> CLOSURE DISTANCE </div>	

THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.1.6

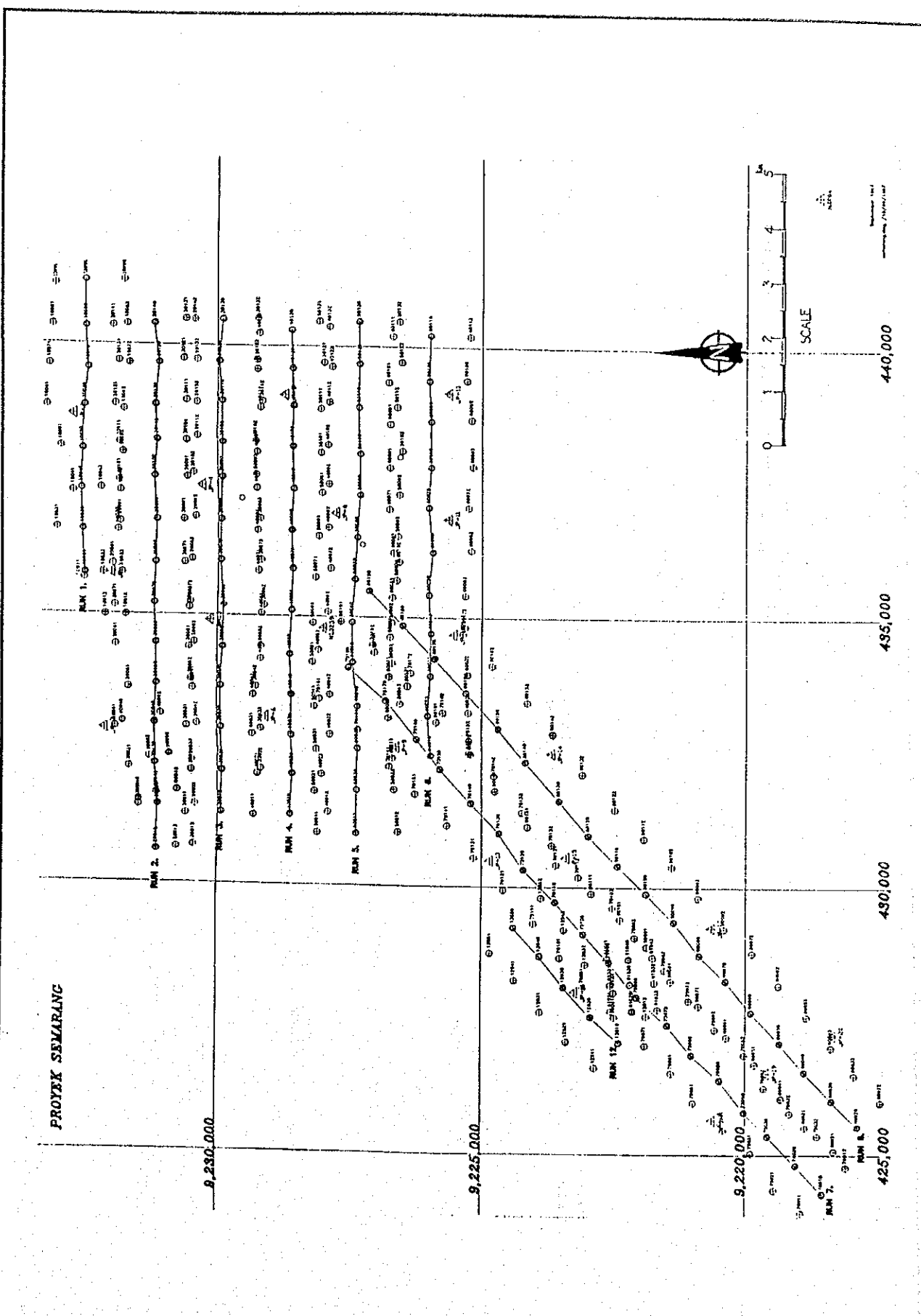
LEVELING QUALITY CONTROL (UNGARAN AREA)



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Fig. 3.1.7
FIELD VERIFICATION



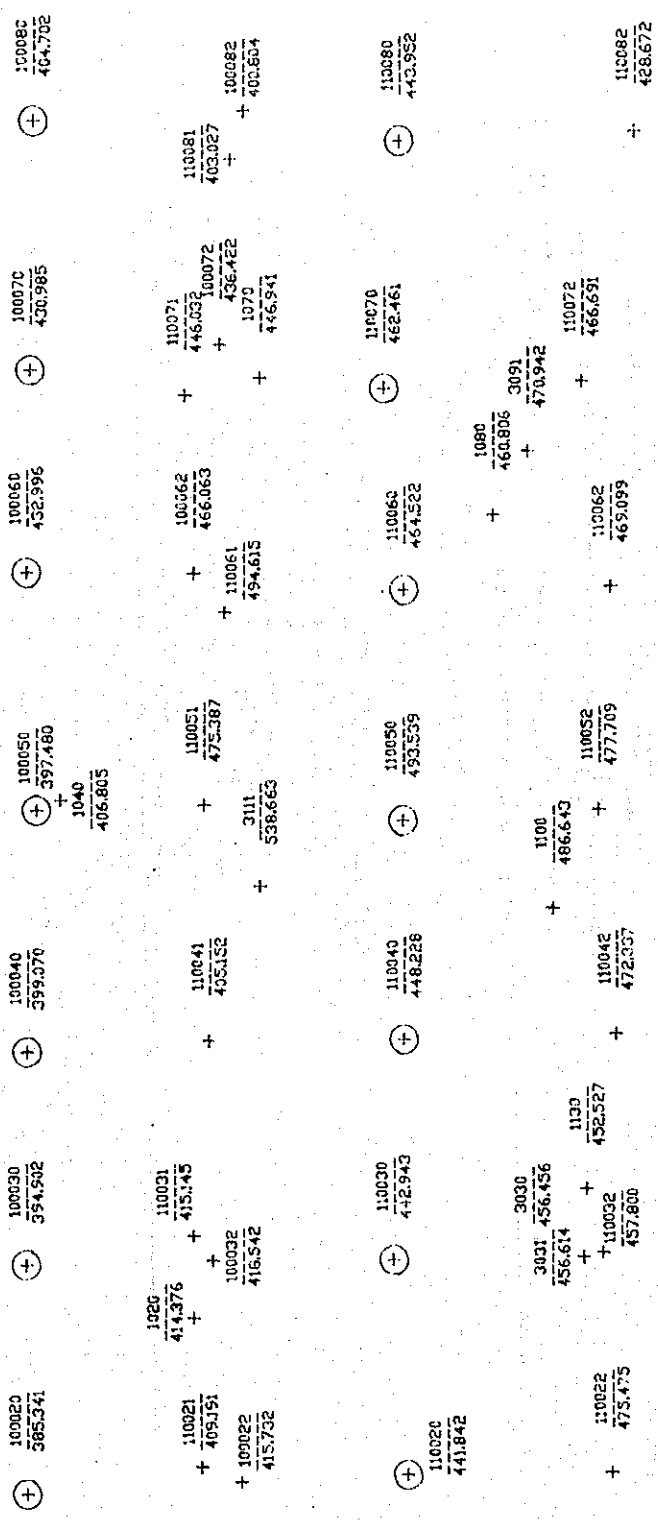
THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.8

AERIAL TRIANGULATION (SEMARANG AREA)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

0 0.25 0.50 1 1.5 2 2.5 Km

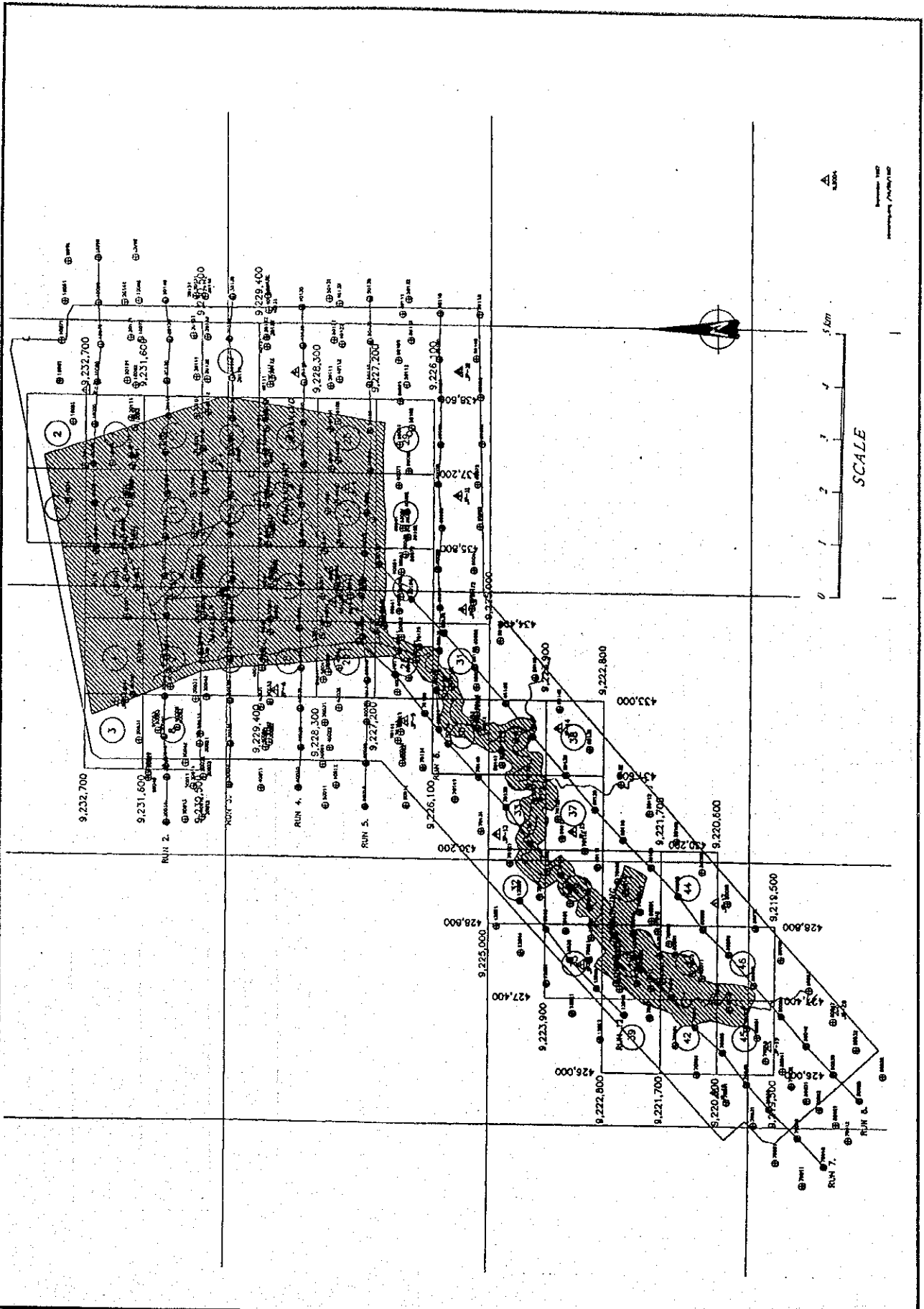


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.1.9

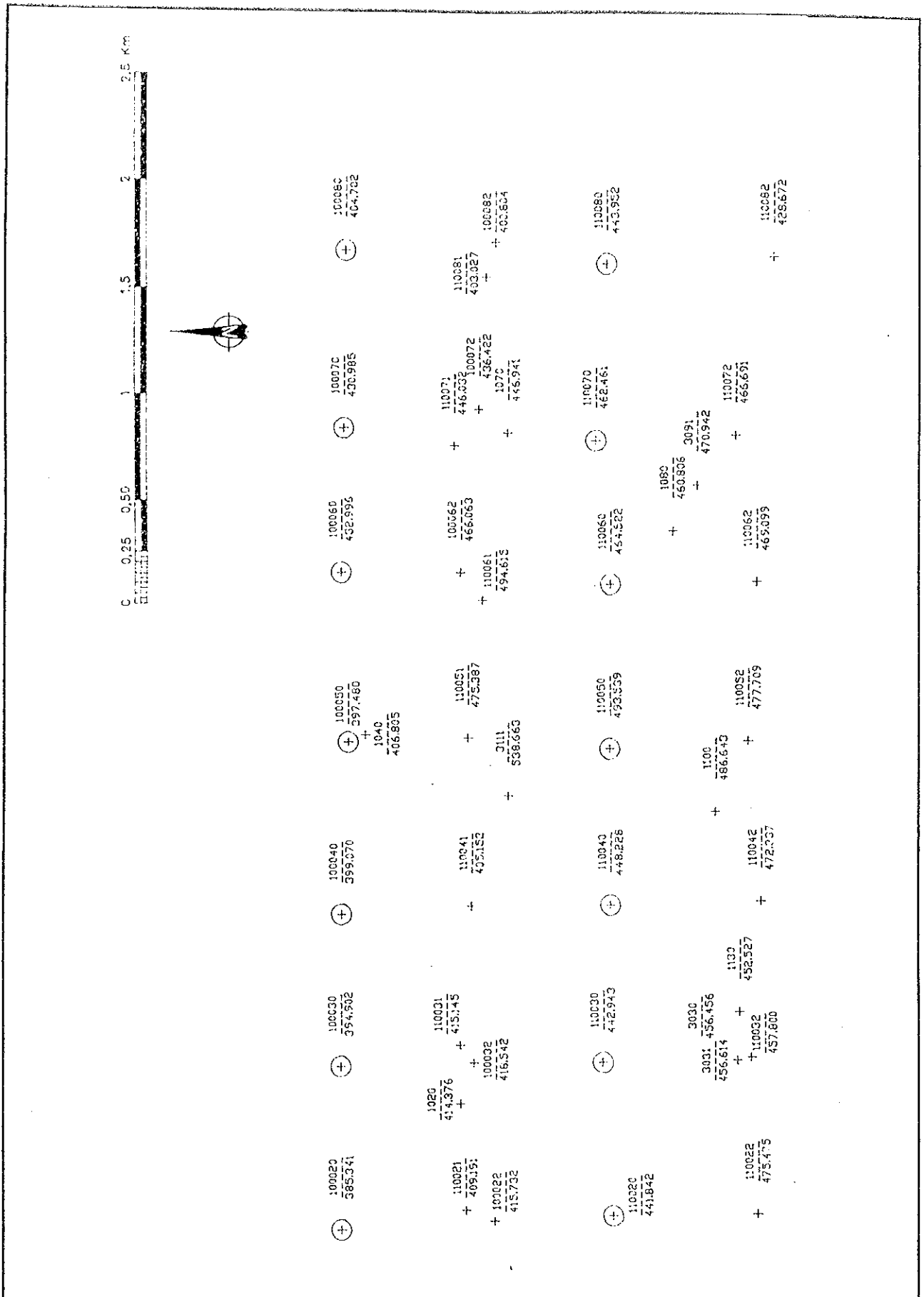
AERIAL TRIANGULATION (UNGARAN AREA)



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.10
SHEET INDEX

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

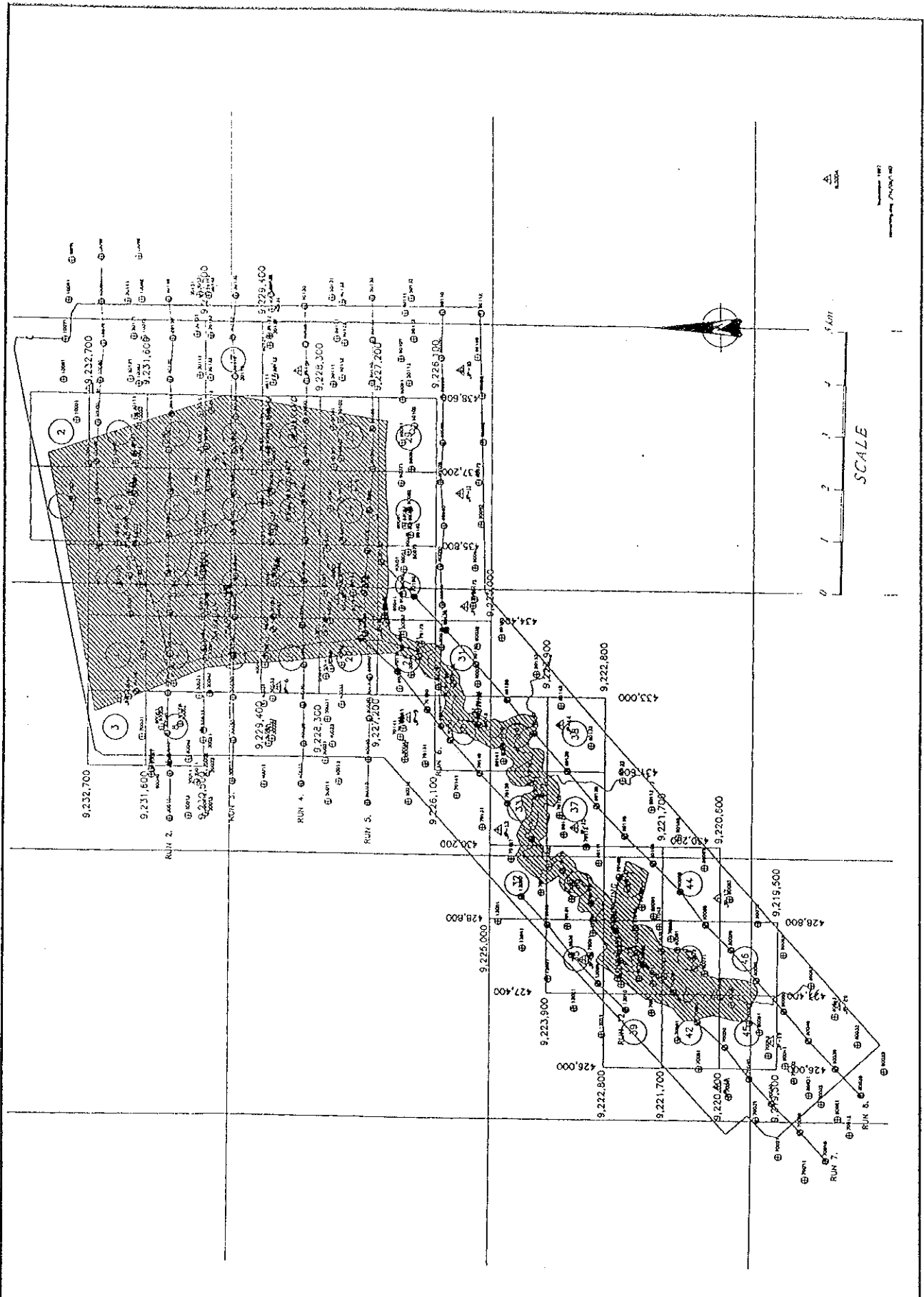


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.1.9

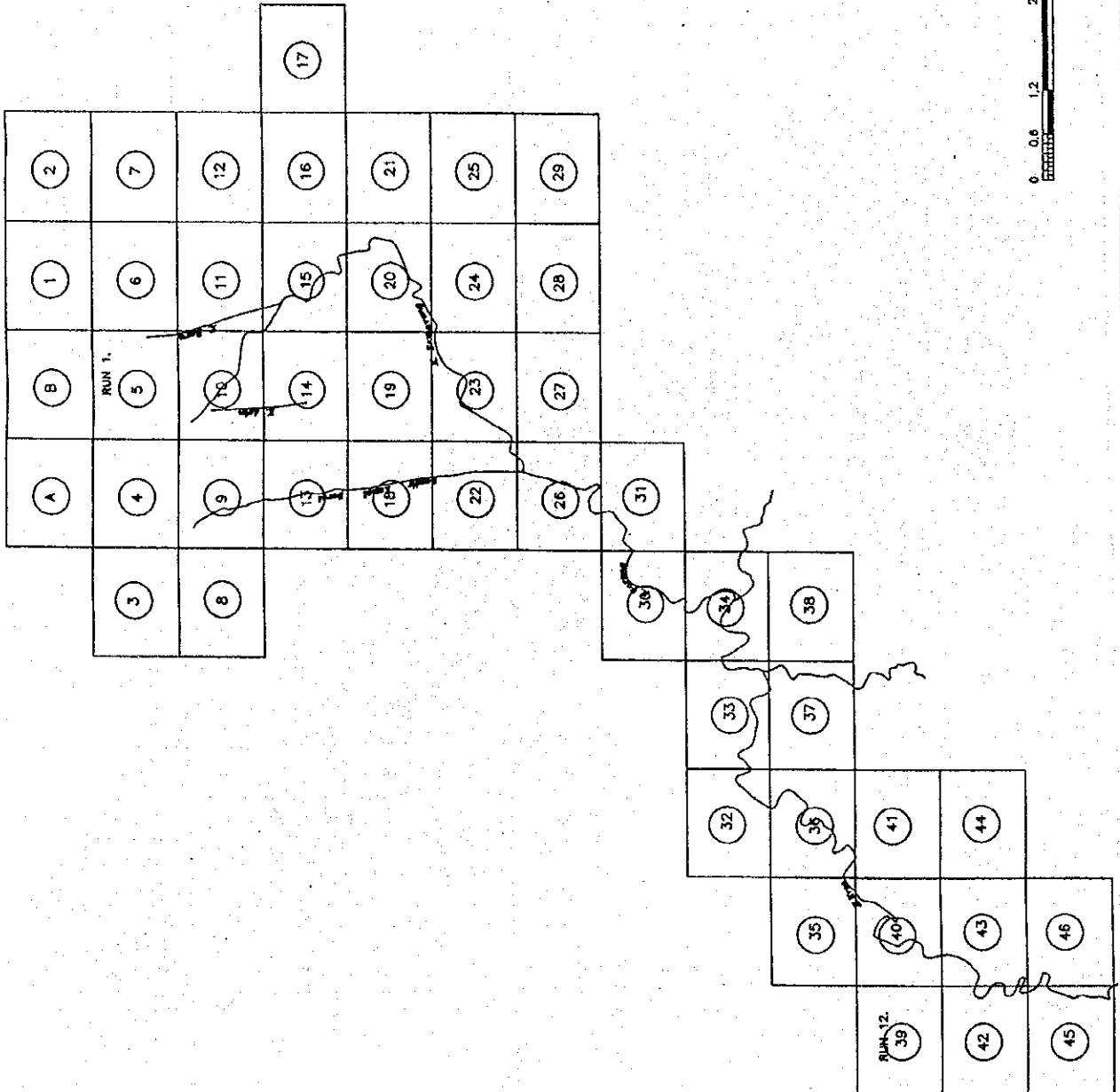
AERIAL TRIANGULATION (UNGARAN AREA)



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.10 SHEET INDEX

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

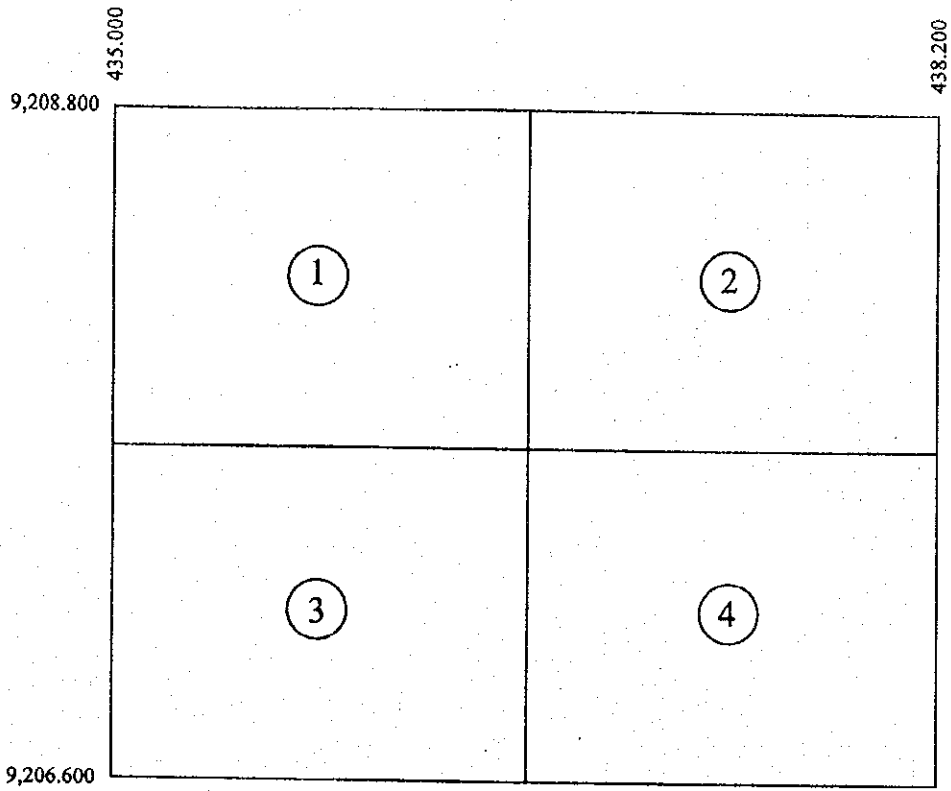


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.1.11

SHEET INDEX SCALE 1:2,000 (SEMARANG AREA)

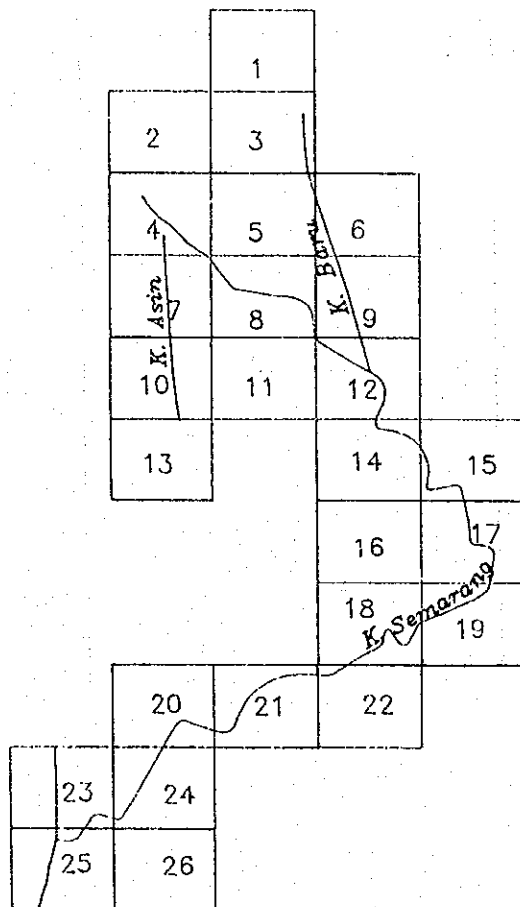


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.1.12

SHEET INDEX SCALE 1:2,000 (UNGARAN AREA)

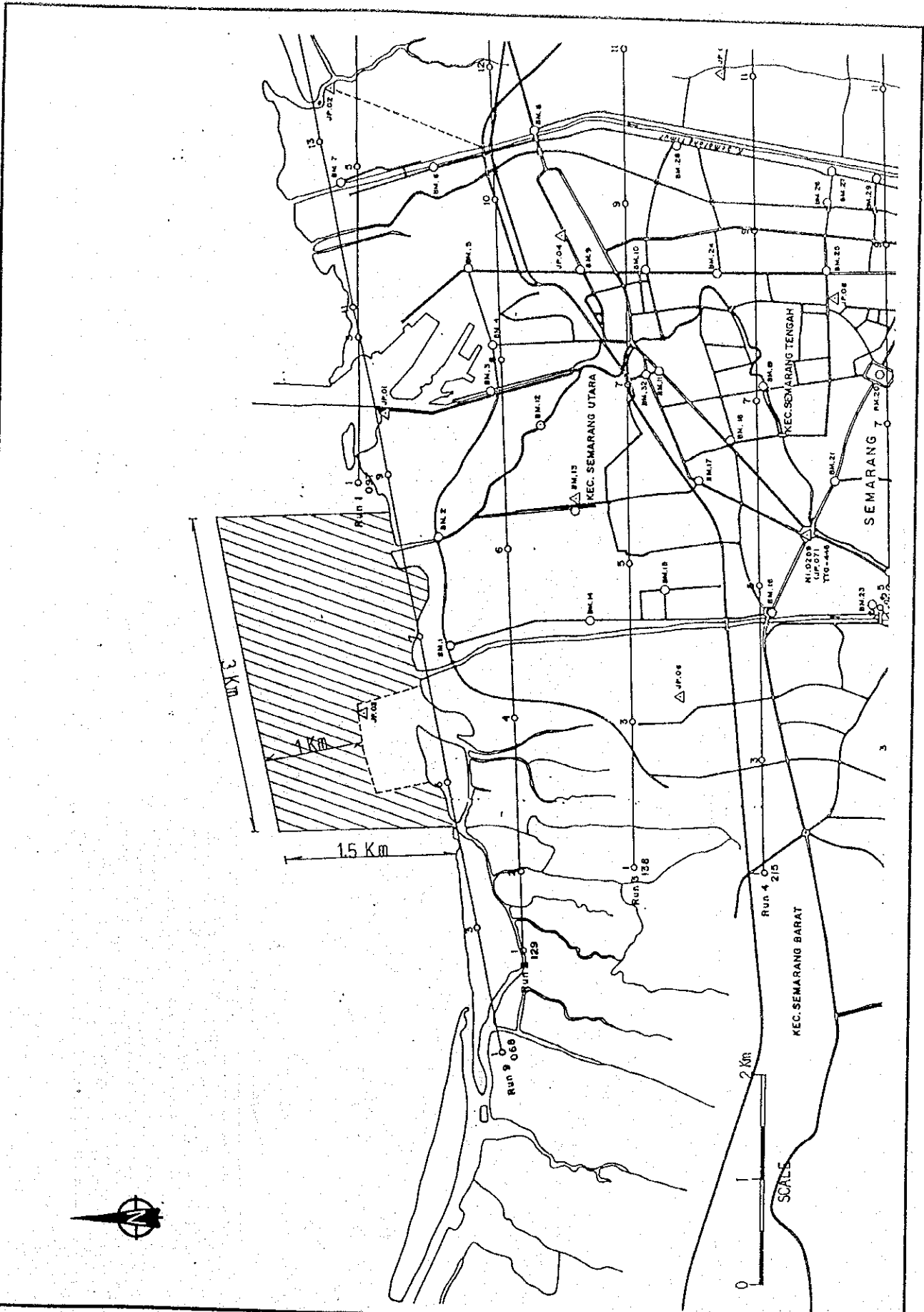


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN
DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.13

SHEET INDEX SCALE 1:1,000

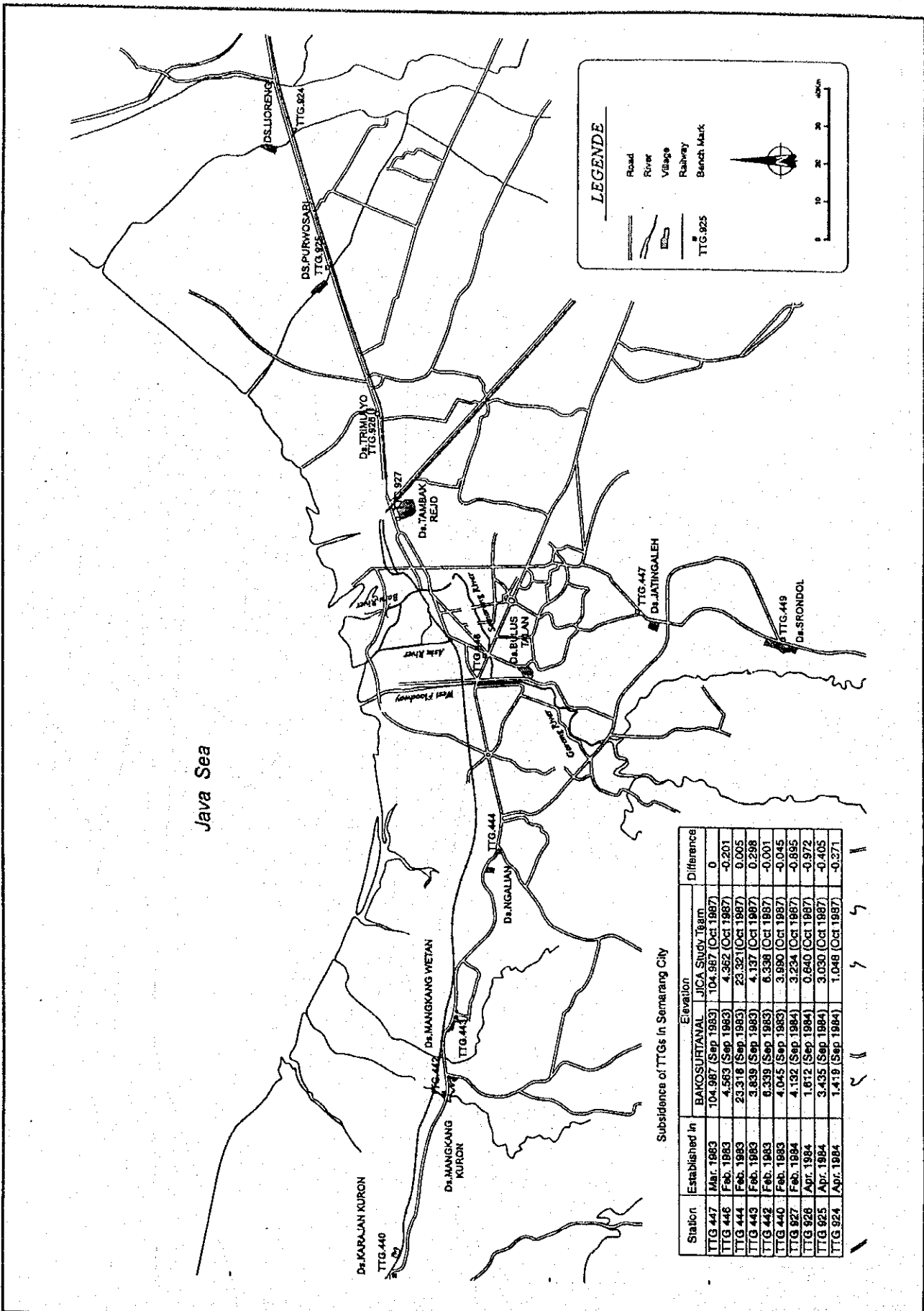
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.14
SOUNDING SURVEY AREA

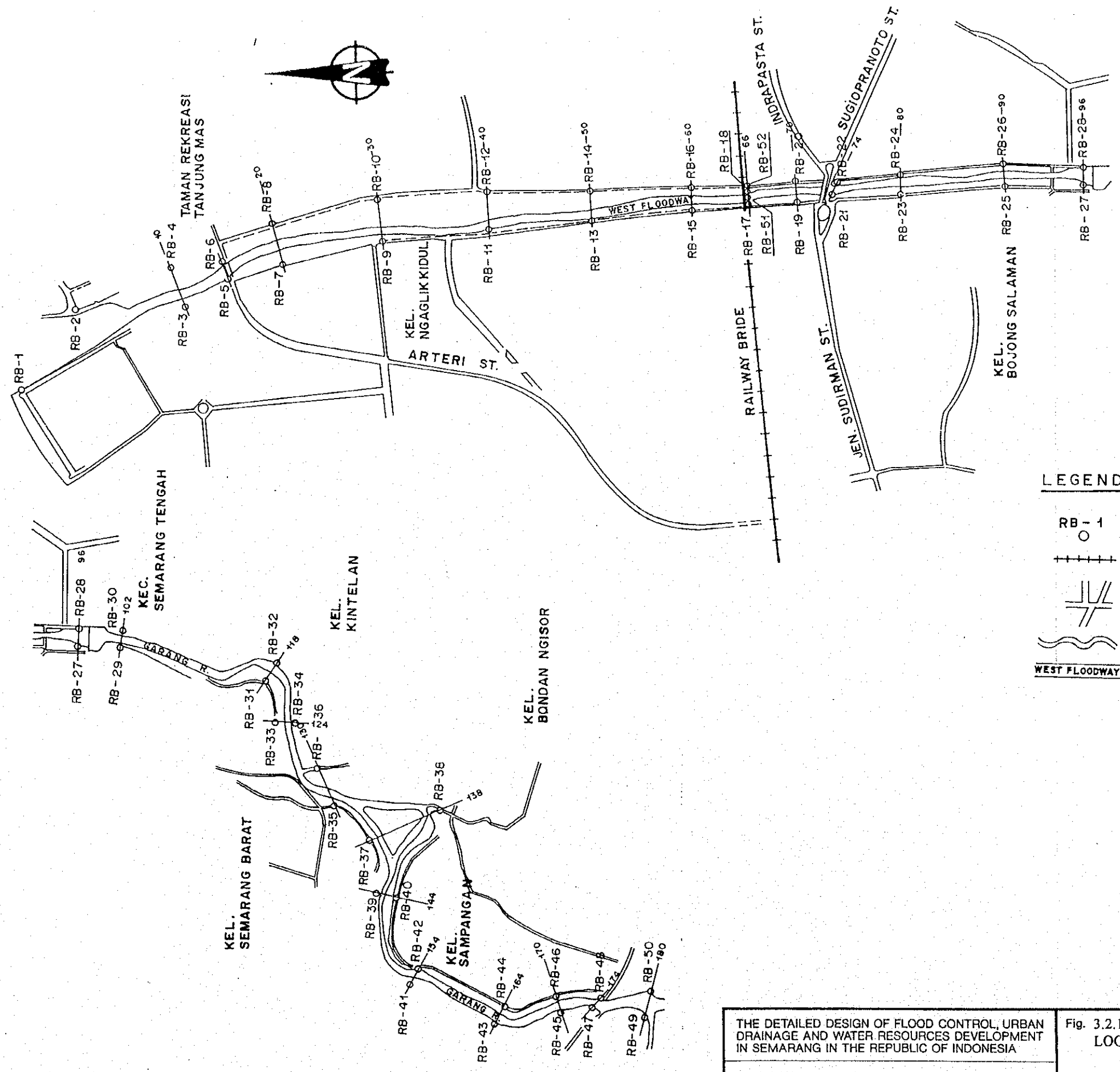
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.1.15
SUBSIDENCE

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



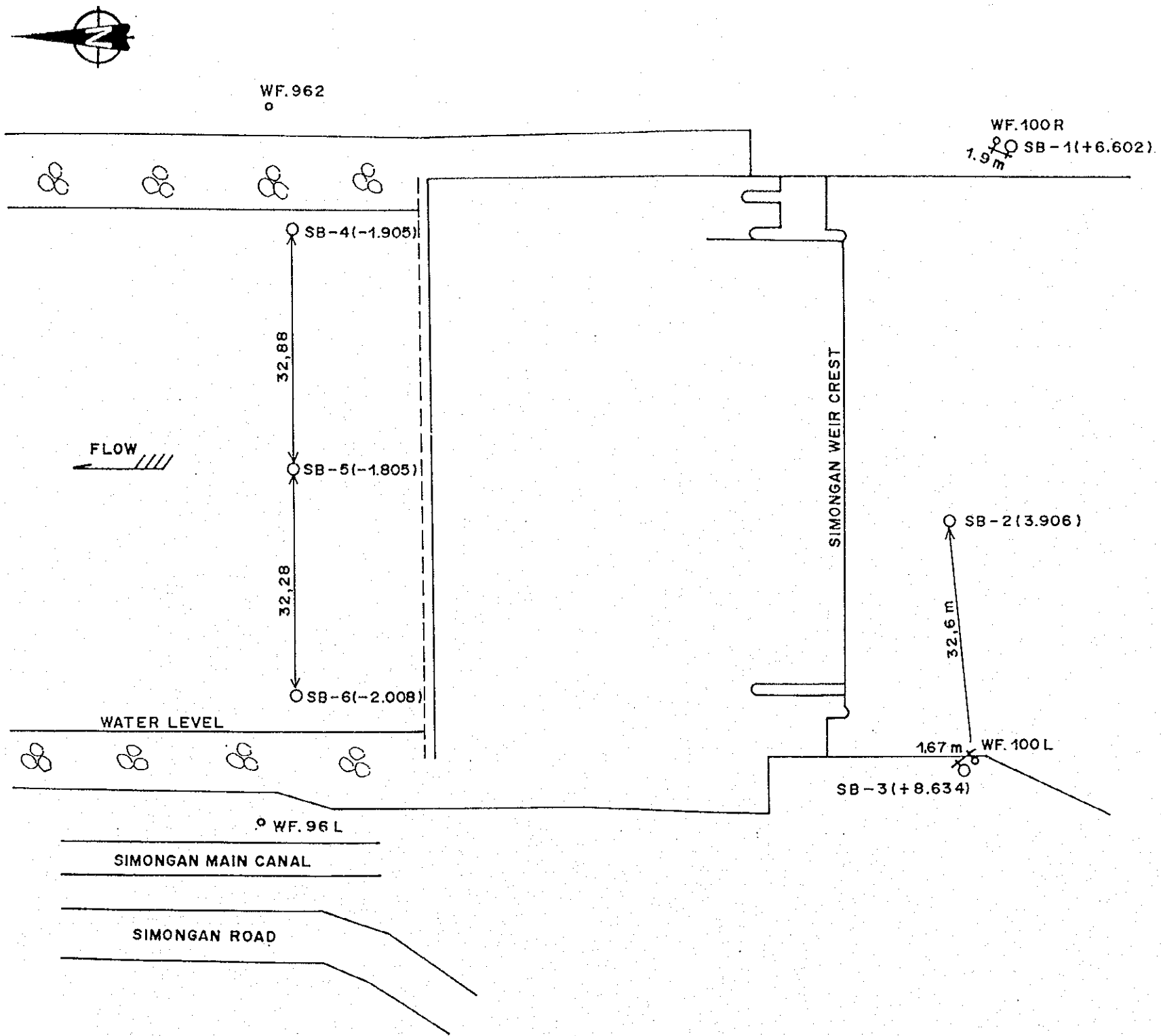
LEGEND

- RB - 1 BORE HOLE
- ++++ RAILWAY BRIDGE
- ⊥ ROAD
- ~ RIVER
- WEST FLOODWAY WEST FLOOD CONTROL

THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.2.1 (1/2)
LOCATION OF BORINGS

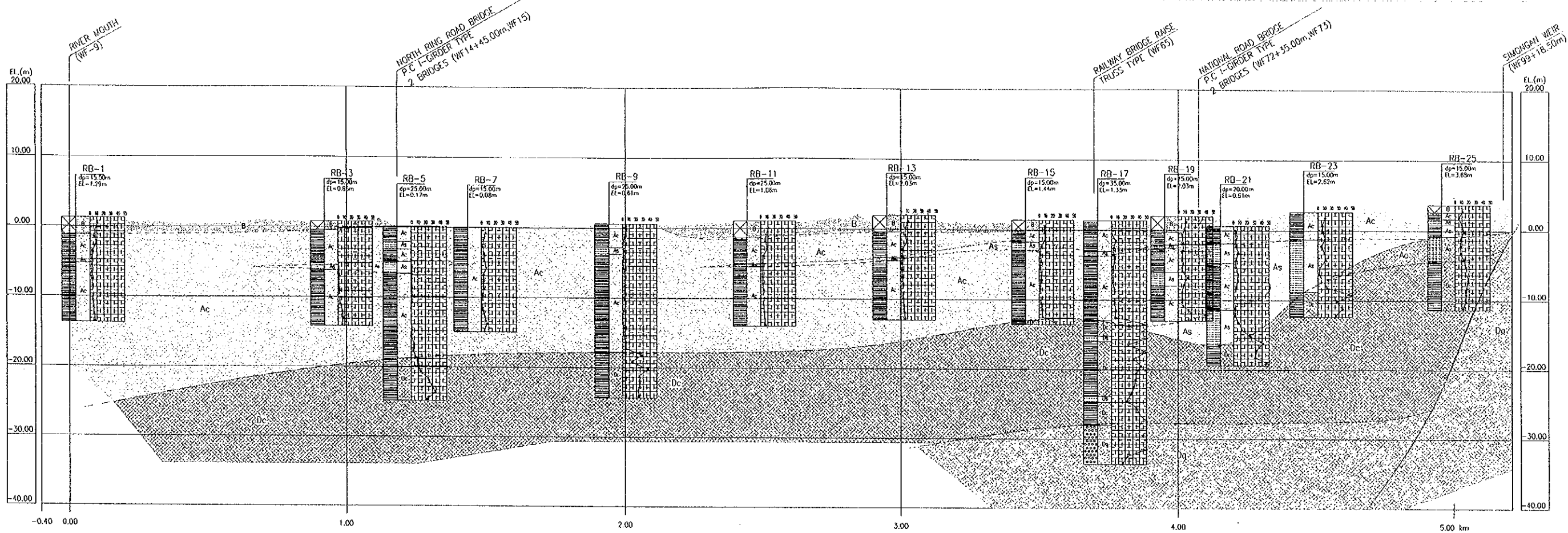


LEGEND :

○ SB - 2 (3.985) BORE HOLE

THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.2.1 (2/2)
 LOCATION OF BORINGS

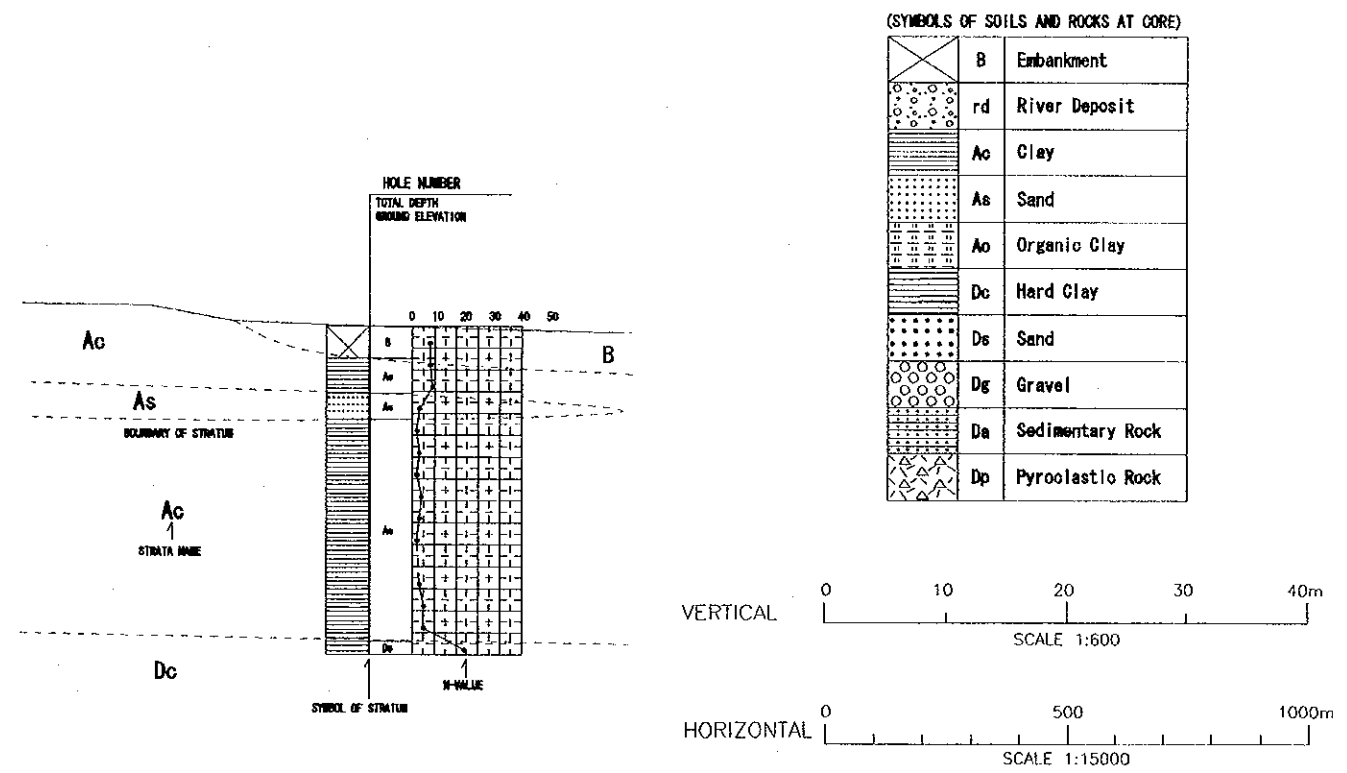


LEGEND

(Geological Strata)

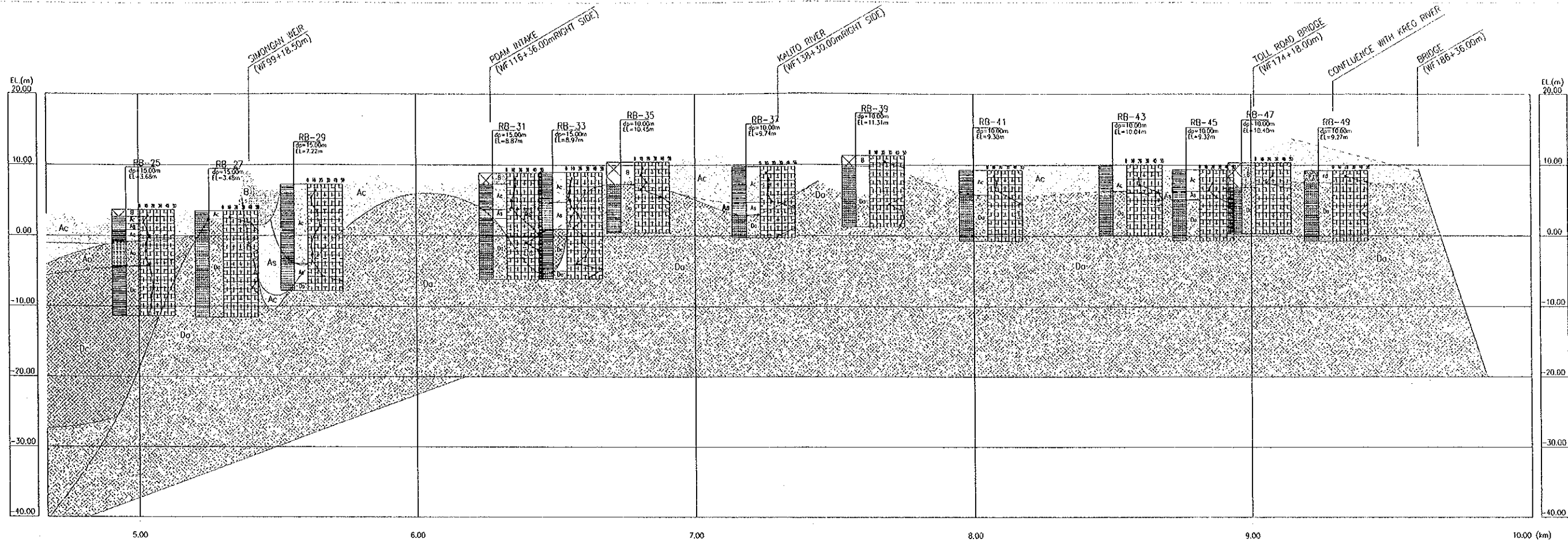
Age	Formation and Strata Name	Symbol	Description	
Quaternary	Holocene	Embankment	B	It consists of embankment, filled soil and refuse, and composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel.
		Riverbed deposit	rd	It consists of sand and gravel mainly at the upstream area of Simongan Weir. But it consists of sand and clay mainly at the downstream area.
	Alluvium	Ao	It consists of clay and sandy clay, and shows gray. The sediments are very soft, and contain fragments of shell.	
		As	It consists of fine grain sand and middle grain sand mainly, and contains the intercalated clay and silt generally. At the downstream area of Simongan Weir, it contains organic materials and fragments of shell.	
		Ao	It consists of organic clay and organic fine grain sand mainly, but continuity as a stratum is poor.	
Pleistocene	Diluvium	Dc	It consists of hard clay, and contains coral limestone partly. The surface part of this stratum is oxidized characteristically, and shows dark brown.	
		Ds	It consists of sand mainly, and grain size of sand is from fine to coarse. And it contains many gravel, but diameter of gravel is smaller than 3cm generally.	
		Dg	It consists of gravel and clay. The quality of clay is same as Dc stratum, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.	
Tertiary-Quaternary Pliocene-Pleistocene	Damar	Sedimentary Rock Unit	Da	It consists of alternation of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone mainly, and contains mafic tuff partly. Sandstone and siltstone have tuffaceous quality, and the change of grain size of sandstone is big. The matrix of conglomerate consists of same material of sandstone. The gravel of conglomerate consists of andesite and pumice, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.
		Pyroclastic Rock Unit	Dp	It consists of volcanic breccia and mafic tuff mainly, and alternation is forming. The volcanic breccia contains fragments of andesite and pumice, and matrix consists of mafic tuff.

(DESCRIPTION ON THE DRAWING)



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.2.2 (1/2)
GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF WEST FLOODWAY / GARANG RIVER



(Geological Strata)

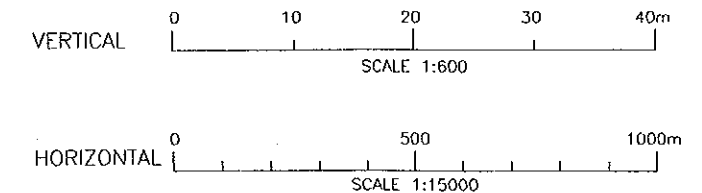
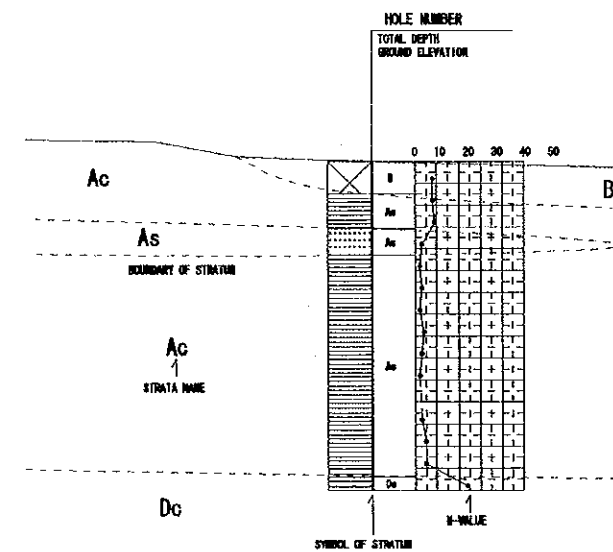
LEGEND

Age	Formation and Strata Name	Symbol	Description
Quaternary	Holocene	B	It consists of embankment, filled soil and refuse, and composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel.
		rd	It consists of sand and gravel mainly at the upstream area of Simongan Weir. But it consists of sand and clay mainly at the downstream area.
	Alluvium	Ao	It consists of clay and sandy clay, and shows gray. The sediments are very soft, and contain fragments of shell.
		As	It consists of fine grain sand and middle grain sand mainly, and contains the intercalated clay and silt generally. At the downstream area of Simongan Weir, it contains organic materials and fragments of shell.
		Ao	It consists of organic clay and organic fine grain sand mainly, but continuity as a stratum is poor.
		Dc	It consists of hard clay, and contains coral limestone partly. The surface part of this stratum is oxidized characteristically, and shows dark brown.
Pleistocene	Diluvium	Ds	It consists of sand mainly, and grain size of sand is from fine to coarse. And it contains many gravel, but diameter of gravel is smaller than 30cm generally.
		Dg	It consists of gravel and clay. The quality of clay is same as Dc stratum, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.
Tertiary-Quaternary Pliocene-Pleistocene	Damar	Da	It consists of alternation of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone mainly, and contains mafic tuff partly. Sandstone and siltstone have tuffaceous quality, and the change of grain size of sandstone is big. The matrix of conglomerate consists of same material of sandstone. The gravel of conglomerate consists of andesite and pumice, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.
		Dp	It consists of volcanic breccia and mafic tuff mainly, and alternation is forming. The volcanic breccia contains fragments of andesite and pumice, and matrix consists of mafic tuff.

(DESCRIPTION ON THE DRAWING)

(SYMBOLS OF SOILS AND ROCKS AT CORE)

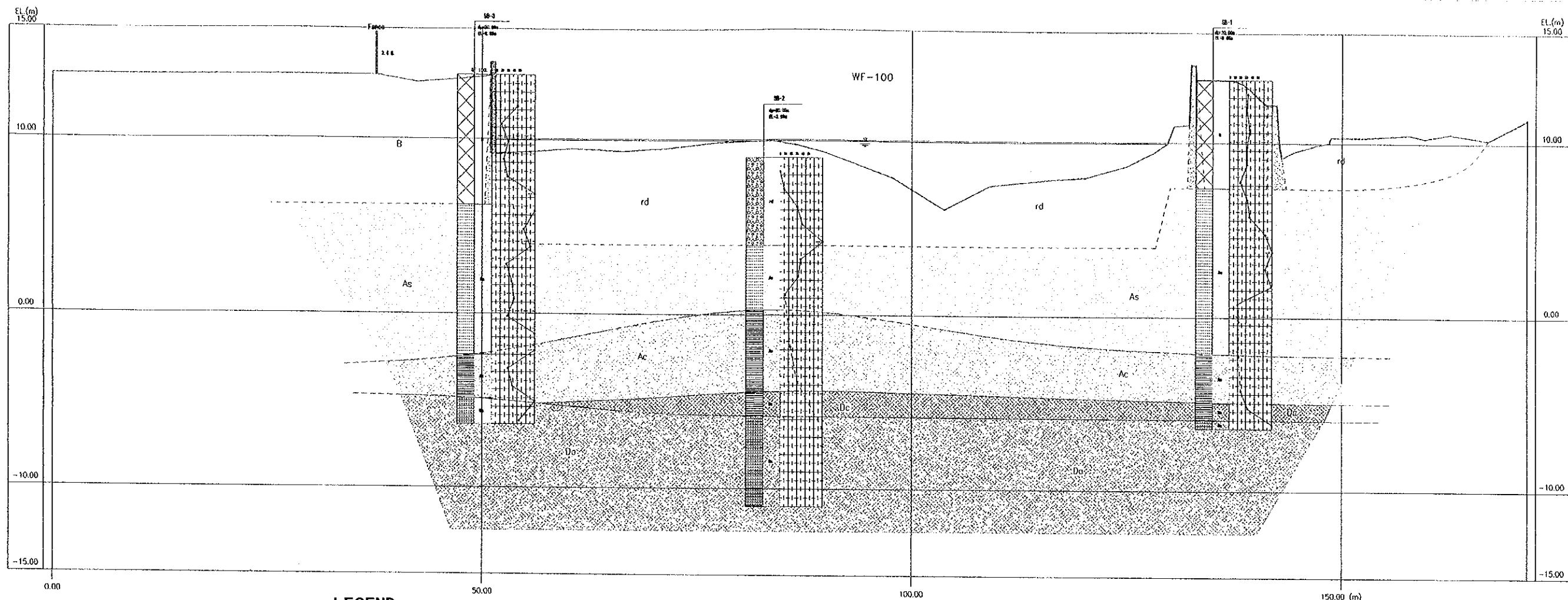
B	Embankment
rd	River Deposit
Ac	Clay
As	Sand
Ao	Organic Clay
Dc	Hard Clay
Ds	Sand
Dg	Gravel
Da	Sedimentary Rock
Dp	Pyroclastic Rock



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.2.2 (2/2)

GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF WEST FLOODWAY / GARANG RIVER



LEGEND

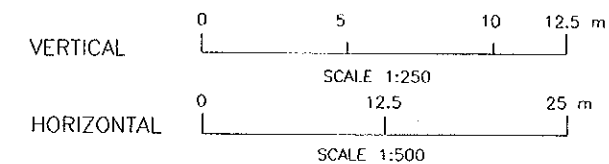
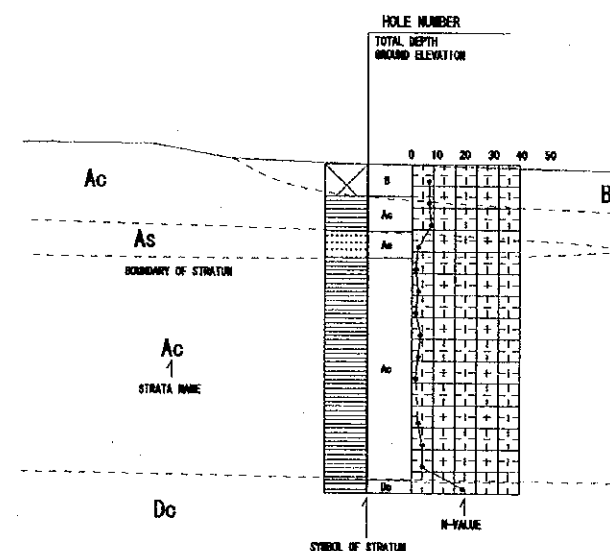
(Geological Strata)

Age	Formation and Strata Name	Symbol	Description
Quaternary	Holocene	B	It consists of embankment, filled soil and refuse, and composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel.
		rd	It consists of sand and gravel mainly at the upstream area of Simongan Weir. But it consists of sand and clay mainly at the downstream area.
	Alluvium	Ac	It consists of clay and sandy clay, and shows gray. The sediments are very soft, and contain fragments of shell.
		As	It consists of fine grain sand and middle grain sand mainly, and contains the intercalated clay and silt generally. At the downstream area of Simongan Weir, it contains organic materials and fragments of shell.
		Ao	It consists of organic clay and organic fine grain sand mainly, but continuity as a stratum is poor.
Pleistocene	Diluvium	Dc	It consists of hard clay, and contains coral limestone partly. The surface part of this stratum is oxidized characteristically, and shows dark brown.
		Ds	It consists of sand mainly, and grain size of sand is from fine to coarse. And it contains many gravel, but diameter of gravel is smaller than 3cm generally.
		Dg	It consists of gravel and clay. The quality of clay is same as Dc stratum, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.
Tertiary-Quaternary Pliocene-Pleistocene	Demar	Da	It consists of alternation of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone mainly, and contains mafic tuff partly. Sandstone and siltstone have tuffaceous quality, and the change of grain size of sandstone is big. The matrix of conglomerate consists of same material of sandstone. The gravel of conglomerate consists of andesite and pumice, and diameter of gravel is smaller than 20cm.
		Dp	It consists of volcanic breccia and mafic tuff mainly, and alternation is forming. The volcanic breccia contains fragments of andesite and pumice, and matrix consists of mafic tuff.

(DESCRIPTION ON THE DRAWING)

(SYMBOLS OF SOILS AND ROCKS AT CORE)

	B	Embankment
	rd	River Deposit
	Ac	Clay
	As	Sand
	Ao	Organic Clay
	Dc	Hard Clay
	Ds	Sand
	Dg	Gravel
	Da	Sedimentary Rock
	Dp	Pyroclastic Rock

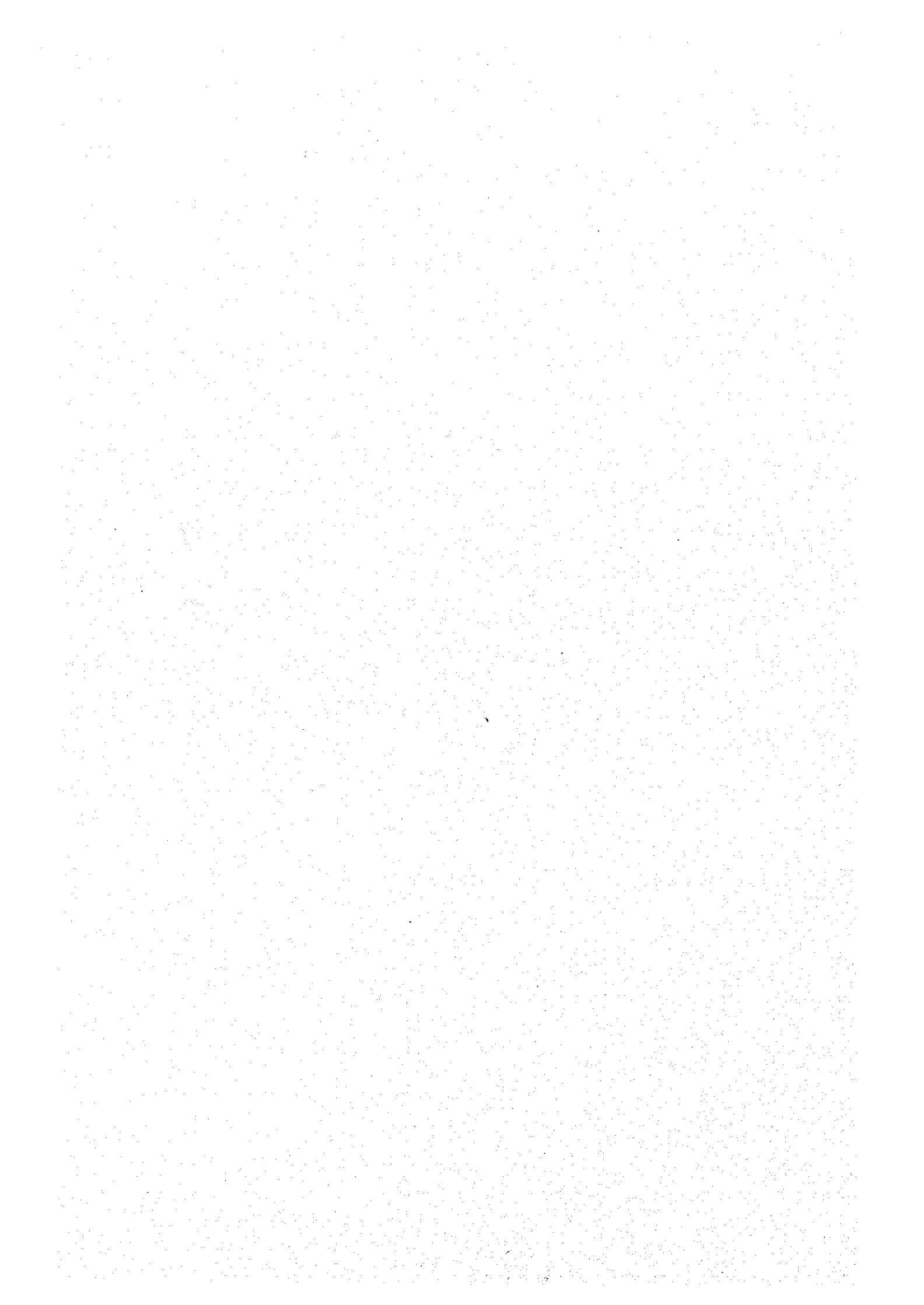


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

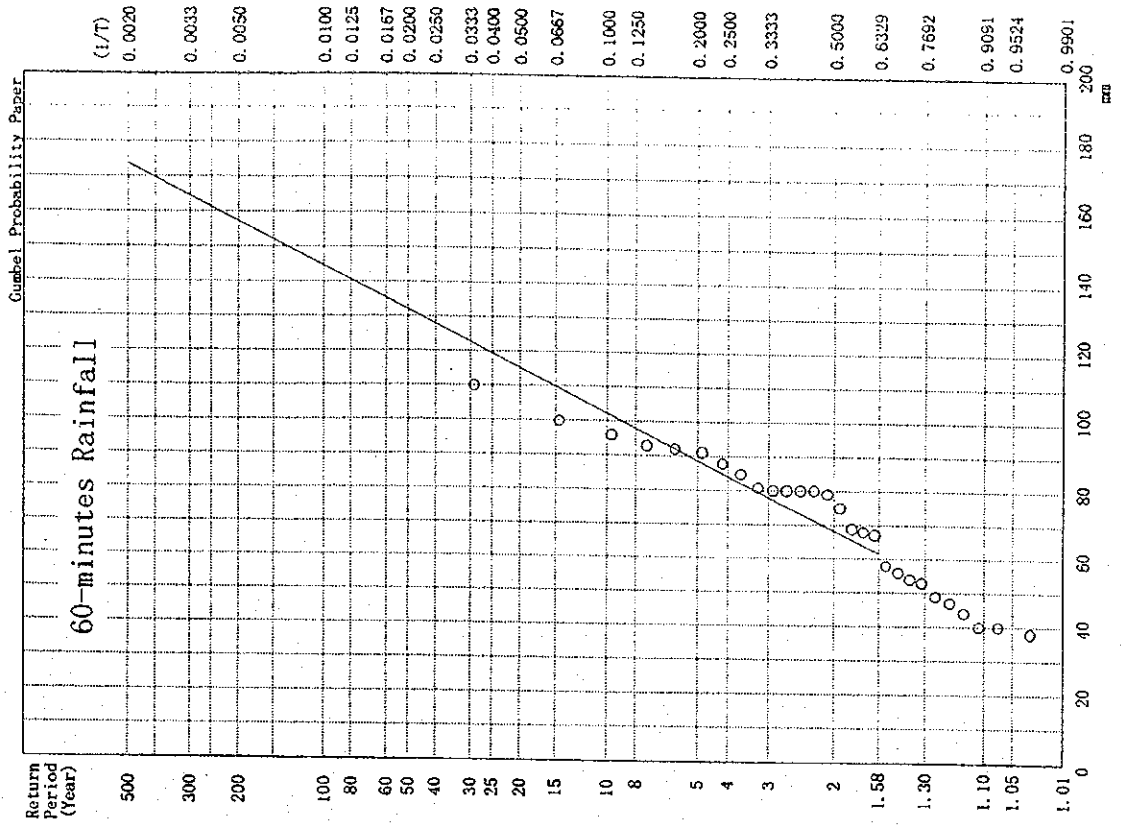
Fig. 3.2.3

GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SIMONGAN WEIR No.100 SECTION

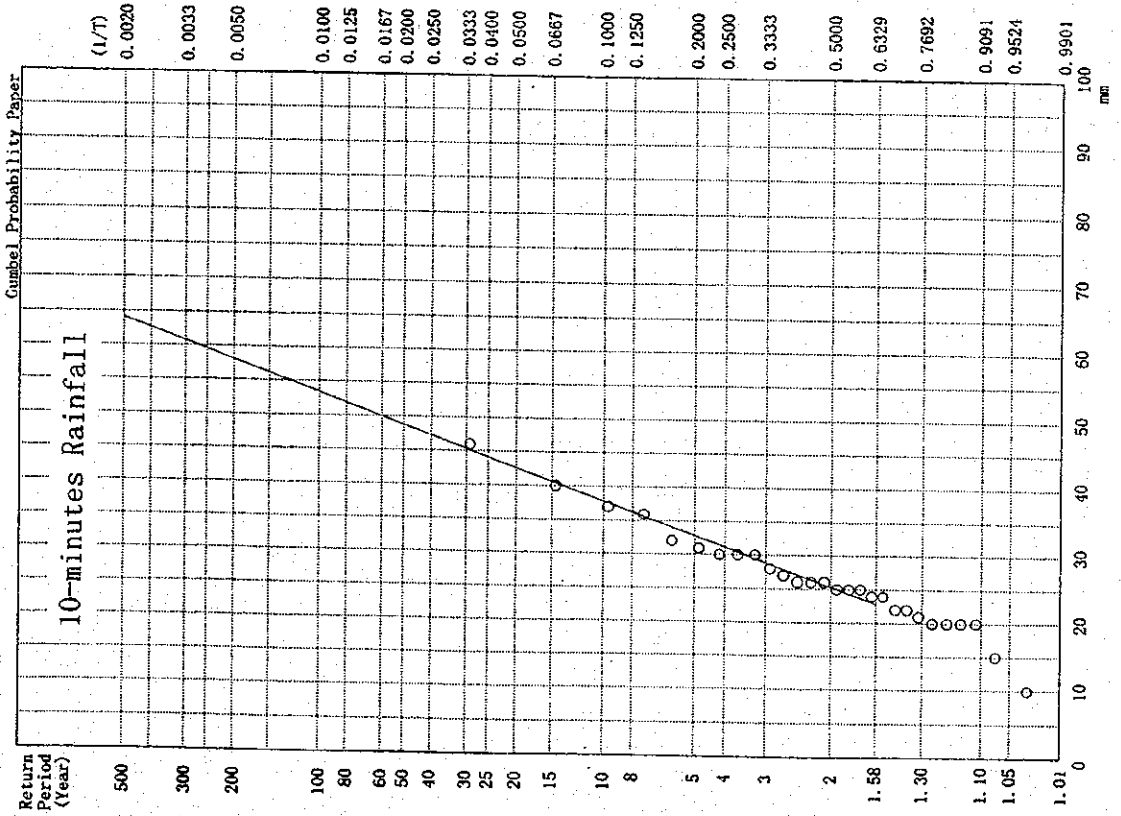
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



Annual Maximum 60 Minutes Rainfall (mm) at BMC Station



Annual Maximum 10 Minutes Rainfall (mm) at BMC Station

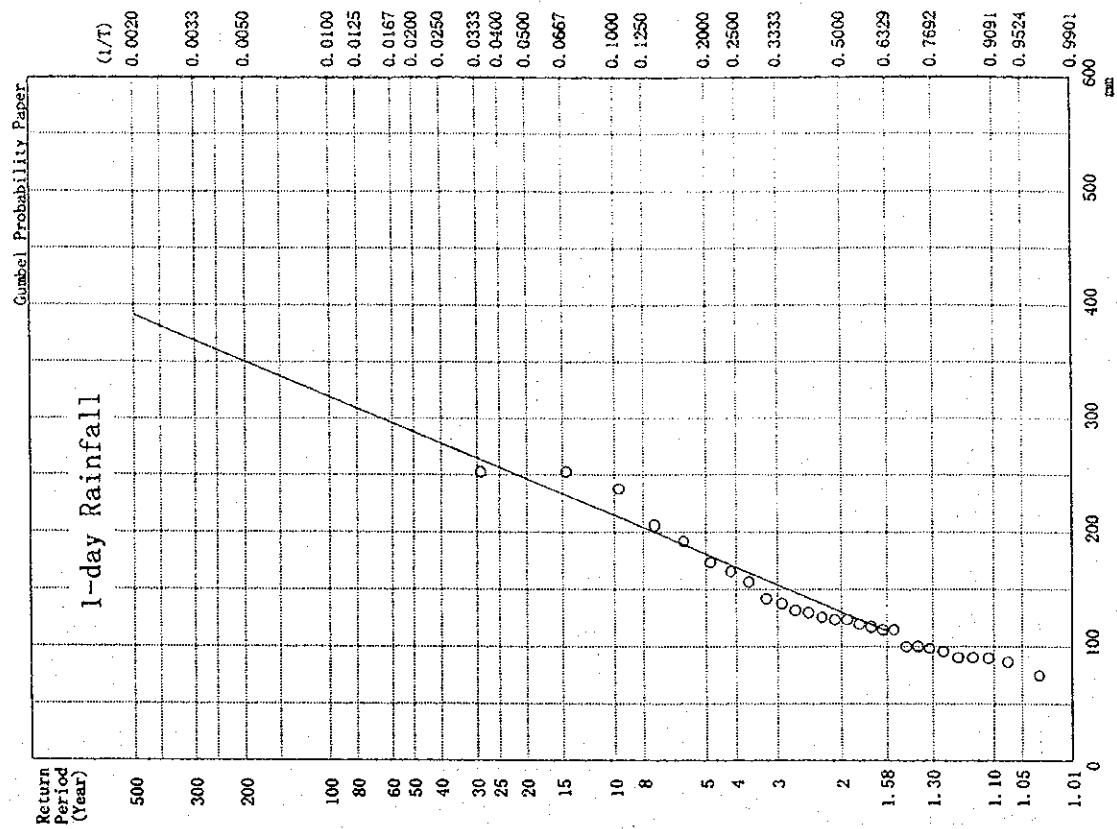


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

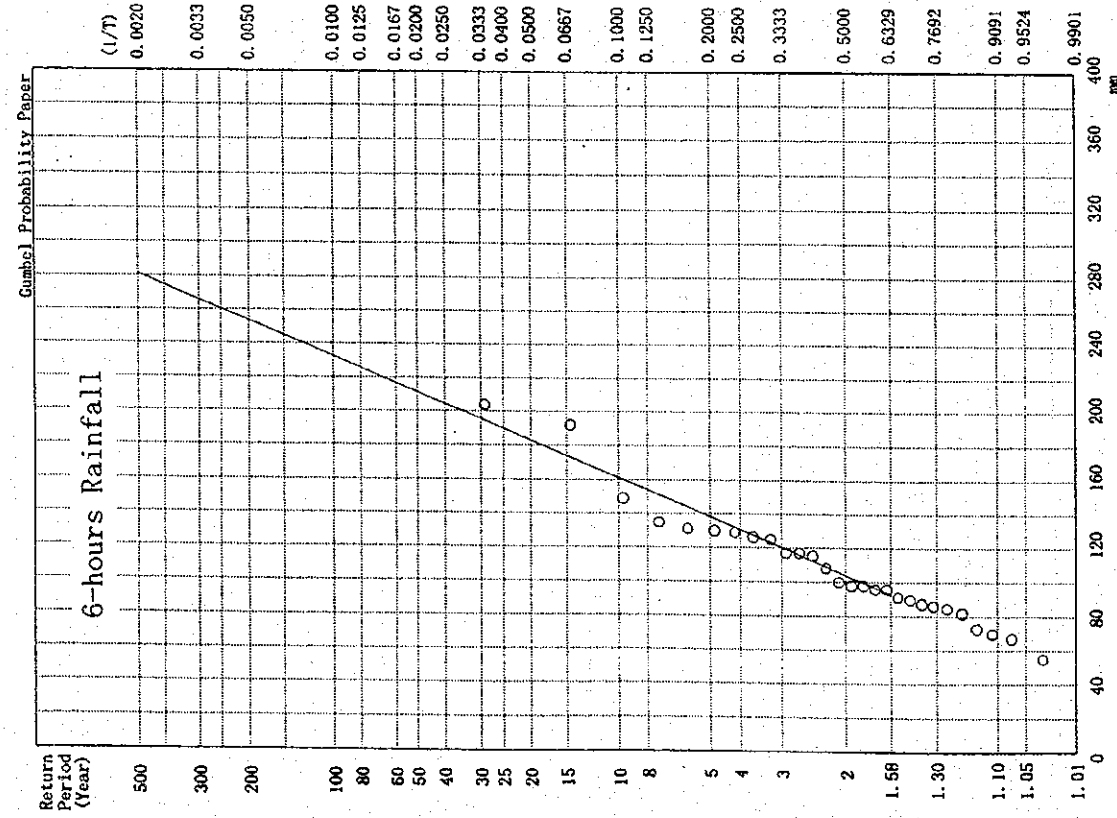
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.3.1 PROBABLE RAINFALL IN 10 AND 60 MINUTES

Annual Maximum 1 Day Rainfall (mm) at BMG Station



Annual Maximum 6 Hours Rainfall (mm) at BMG Station

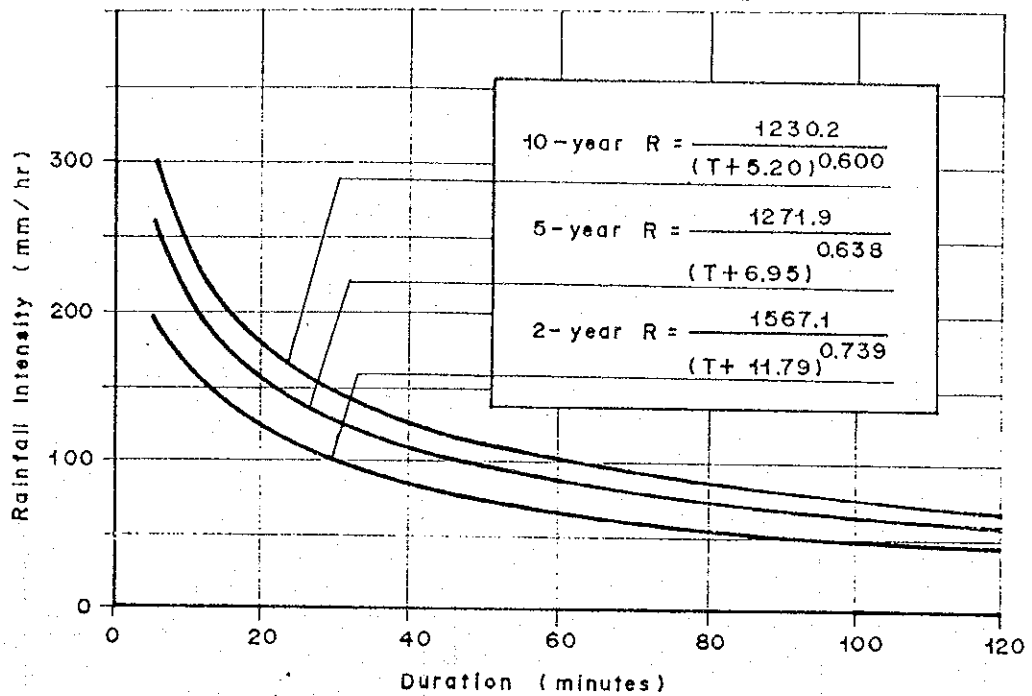


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

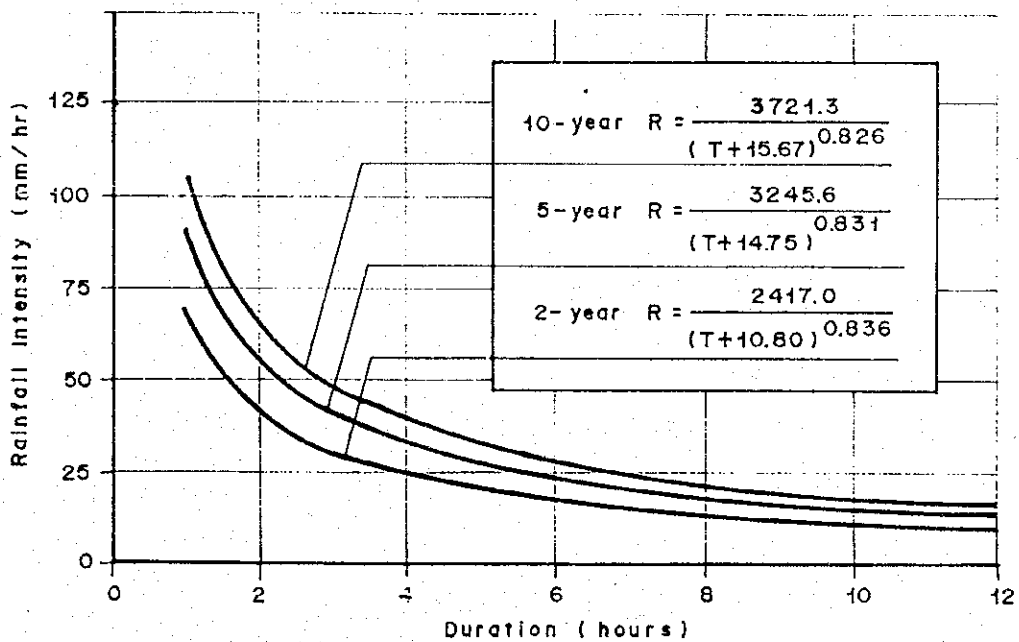
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

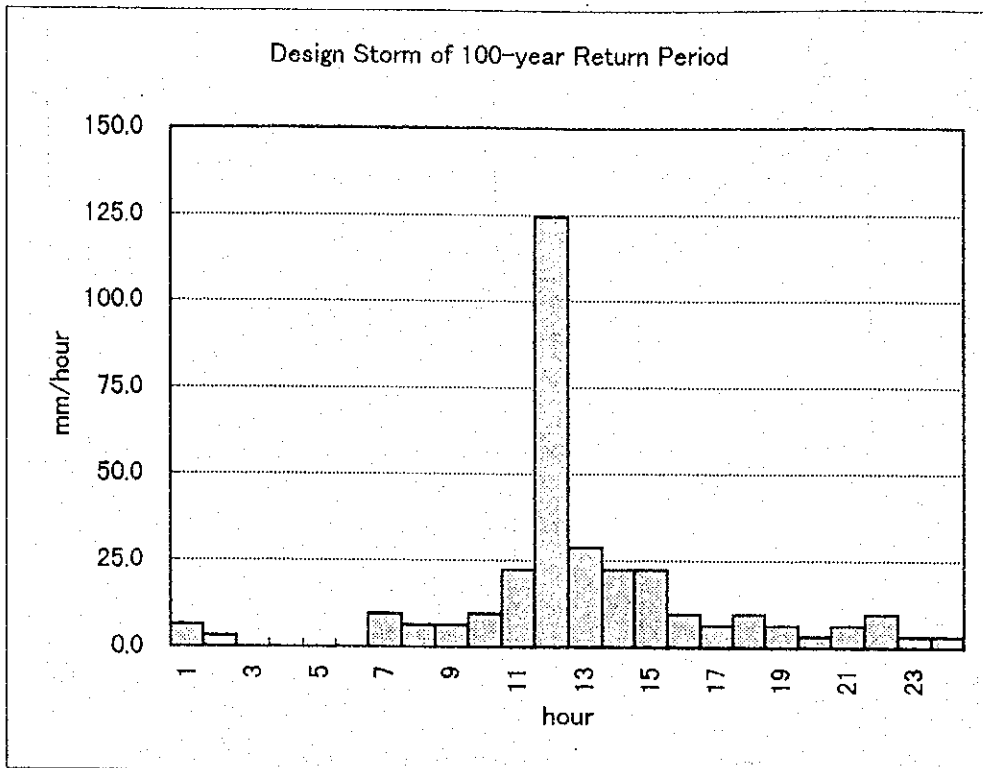
Fig. 3.3.2 PROBABLE RAINFALL IN 6 HOURS AND 1 DAY

Short Duration (T < 2 hours)

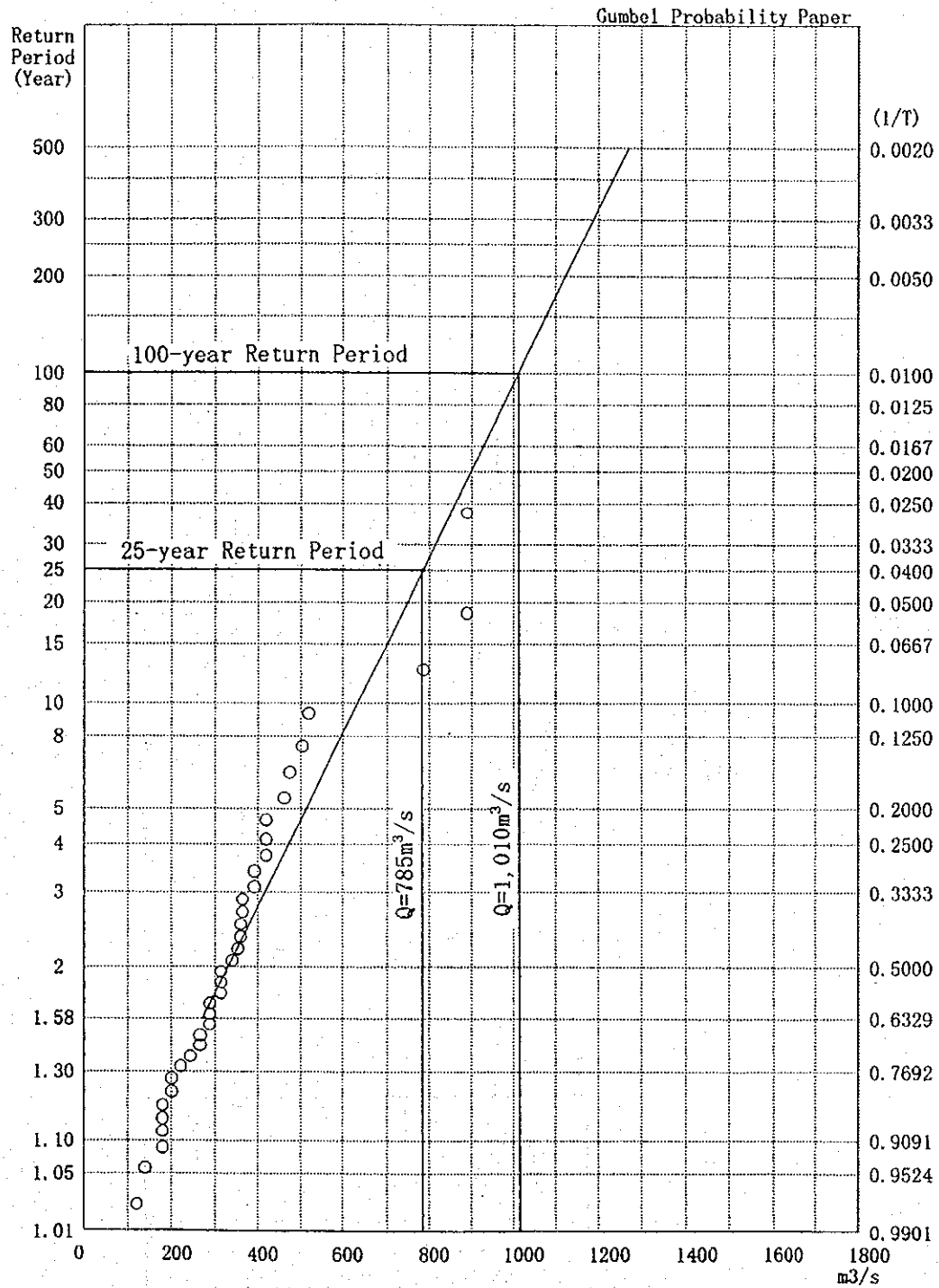


Long Duration (T > 1 hour)





Annual Maximum Discharge at Simongan Weir

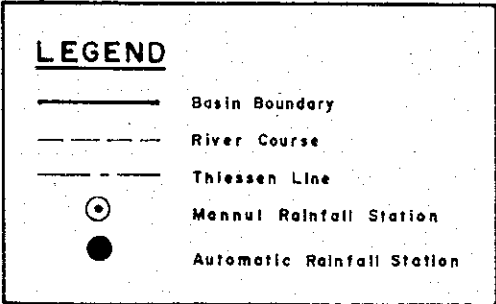
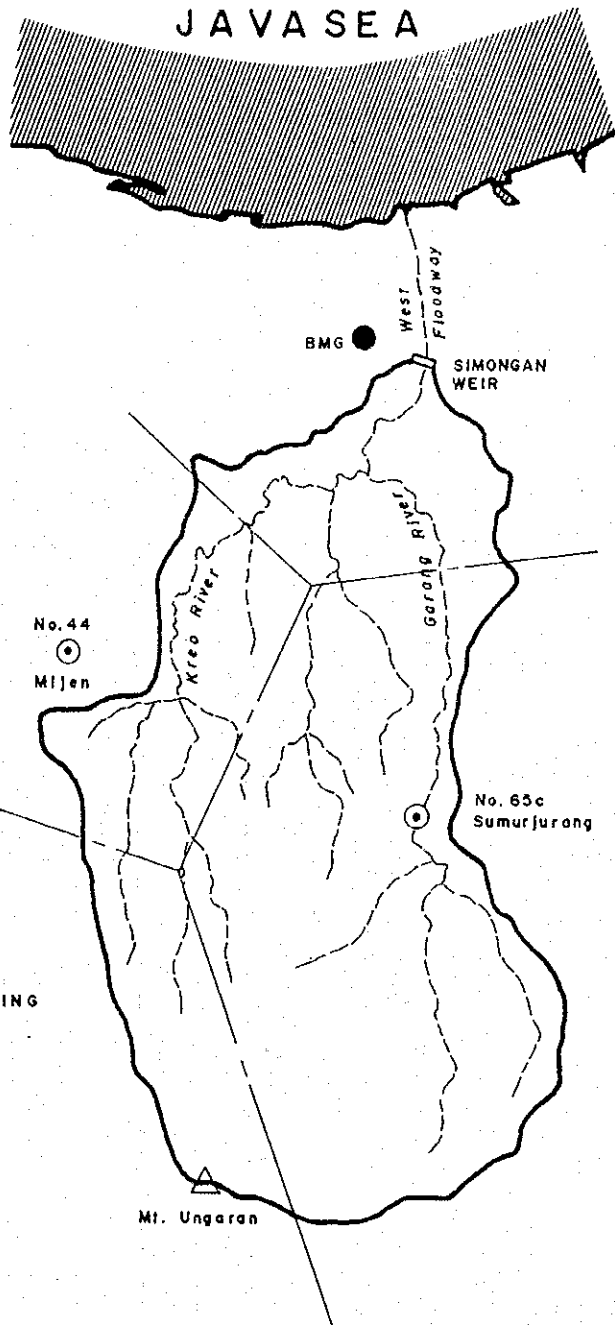


THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Fig. 3.3.5

PROBABLE DISCHARGE AT SIMONGAN WEIR



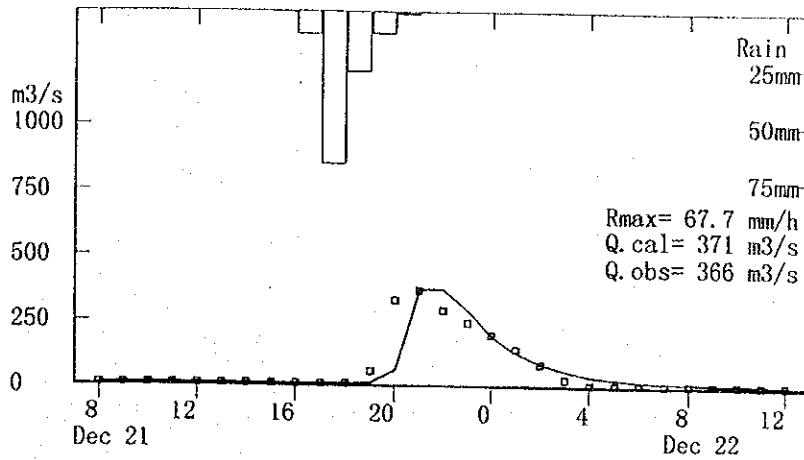
THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Fig. 3.3.6

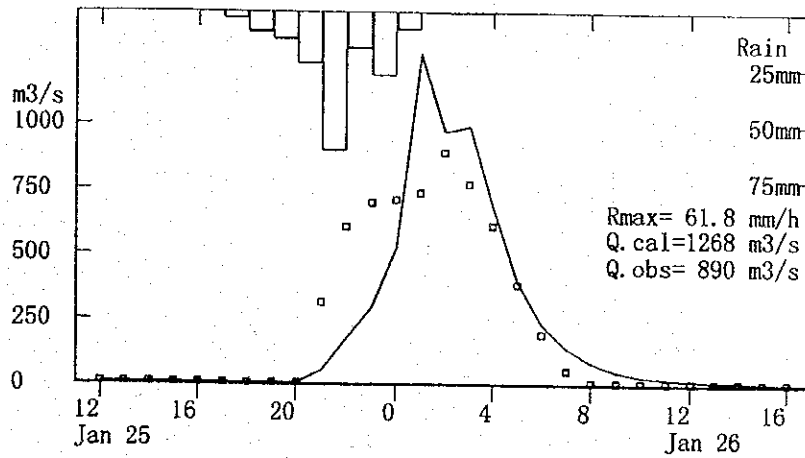
THIESSEN POLYGON FOR FLOOD ANALYSIS

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

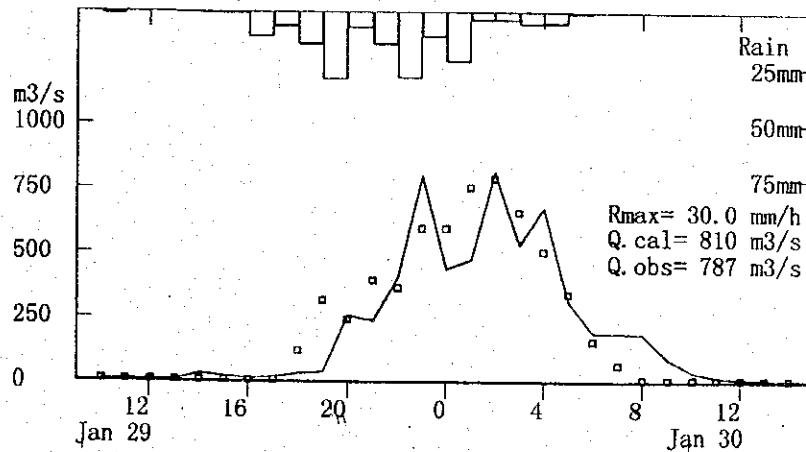
1987.12/21 Flood (K=2.33 P=1.0 TL=2hr F=0.241) Simongan
 — Calculated ◻ Observed



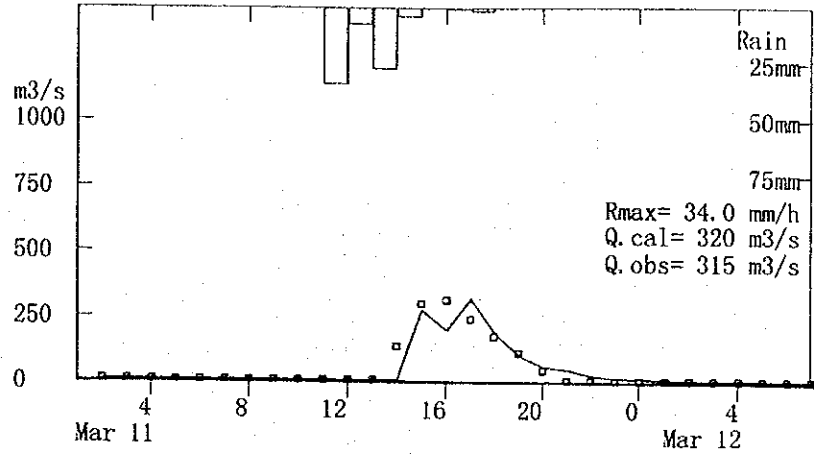
1990.1/26 Flood (K=1.78 P=1.0 TL=2hr F=0.630) Simongan
 — Calculated ◻ Observed



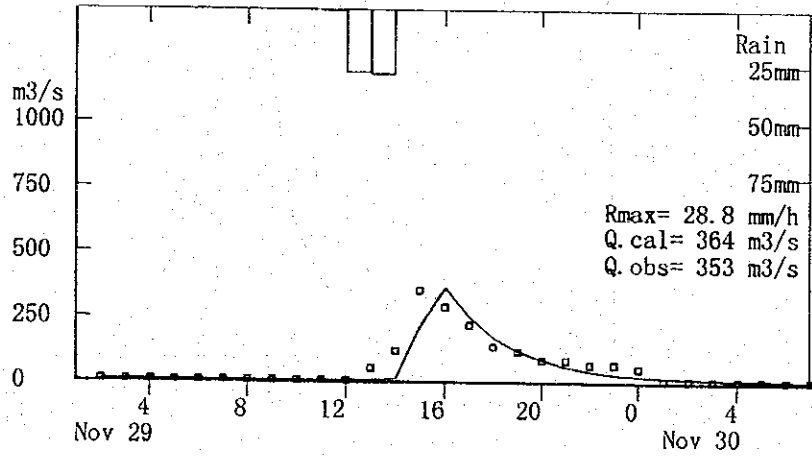
1993.1/30 Flood (K=1.03 P=1.0 TL=2hr F=0.583) Simongan
 — Calculated ◻ Observed

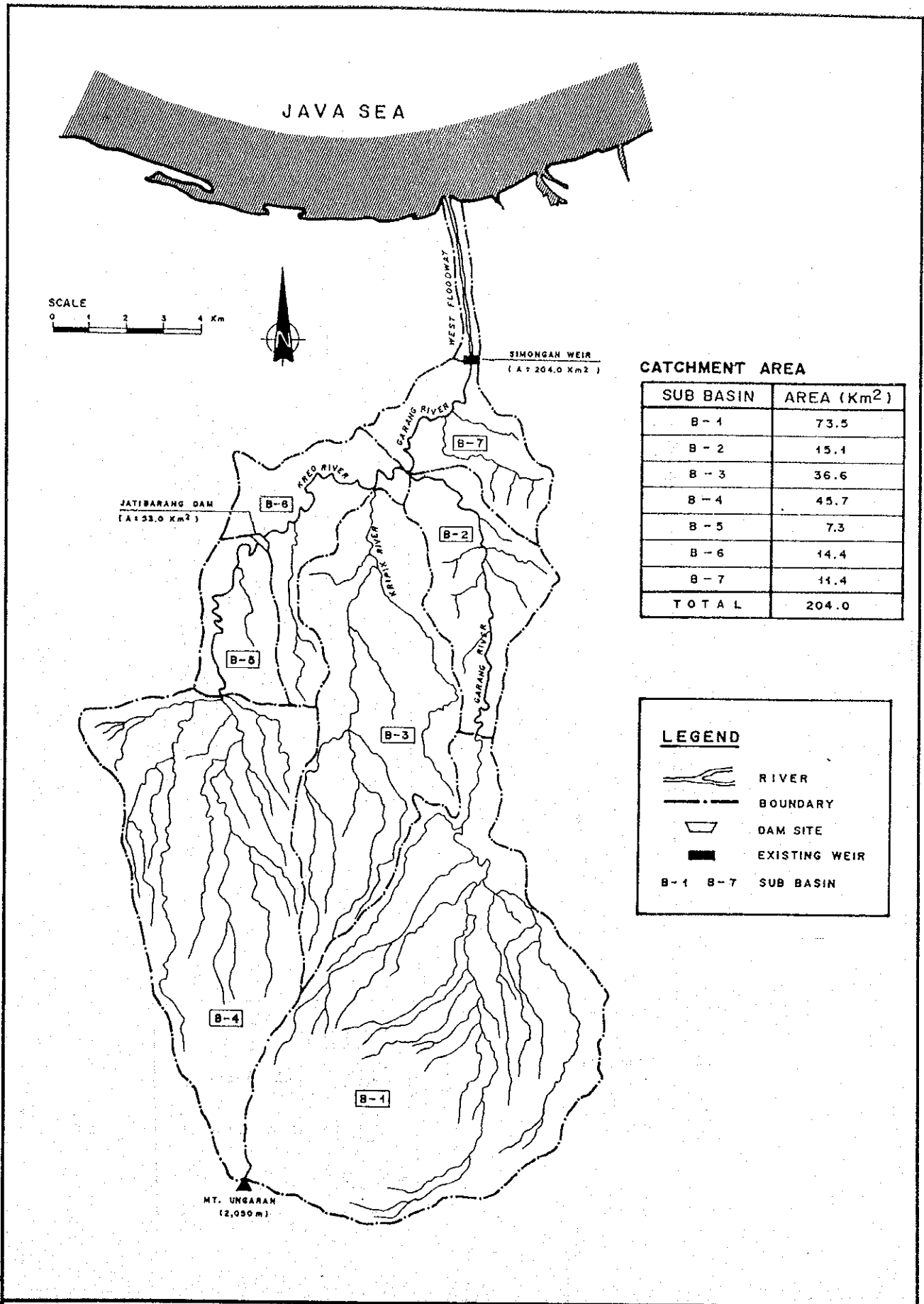


1994. 3/11 Flood (K=1.52 P=1.0 TL=2hr F=0.283) Simongan
 — Calculated ◻ Observed



1995. 11/29 Flood (K=2.64 P=1.0 TL=1hr F=0.408) Simongan
 — Calculated ◻ Observed





CATCHMENT AREA

SUB BASIN	AREA (Km ²)
B - 1	73.5
B - 2	15.1
B - 3	36.6
B - 4	45.7
B - 5	7.3
B - 6	14.4
B - 7	11.4
TOTAL	204.0

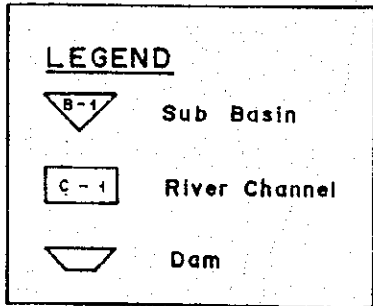
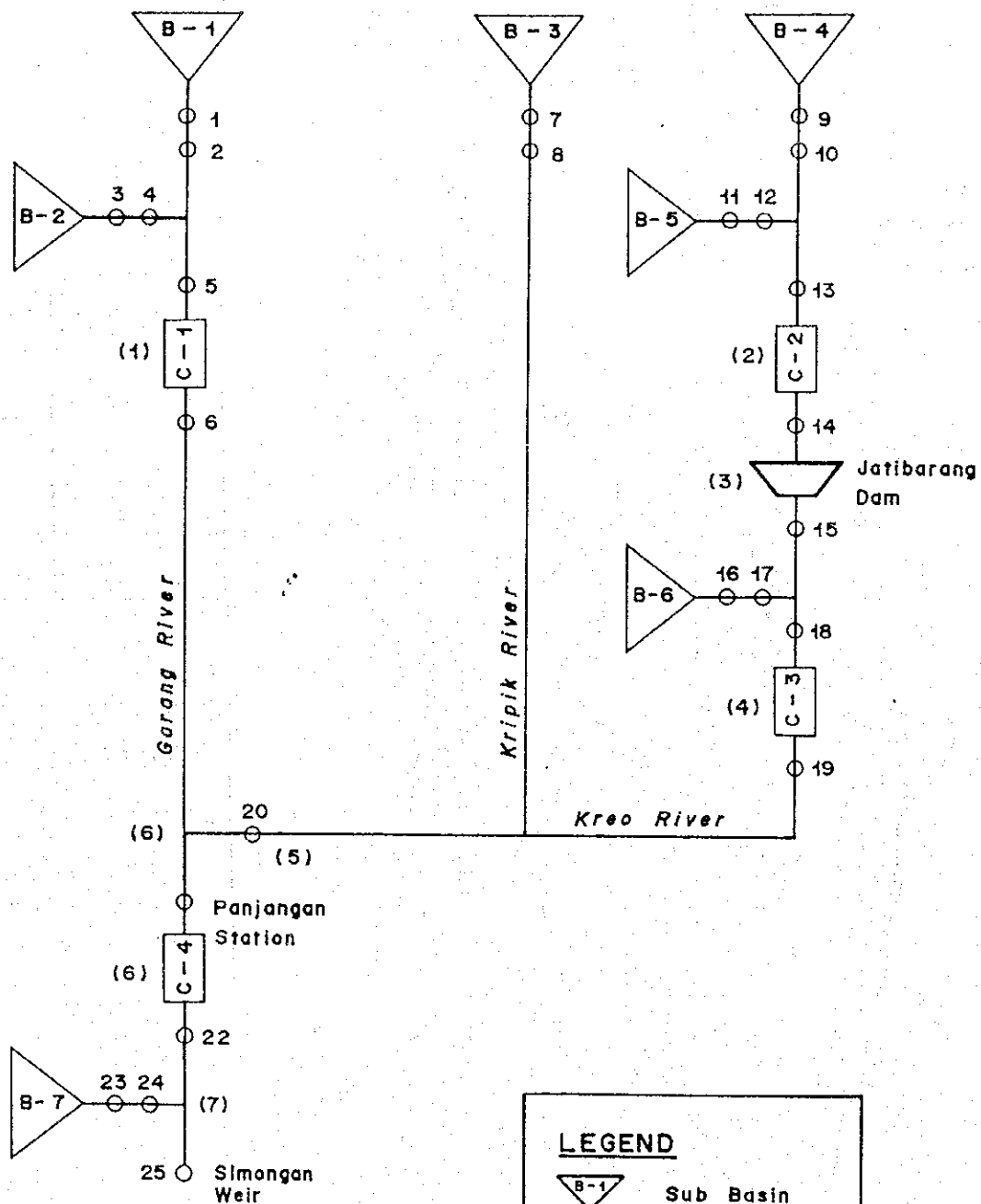
LEGEND

	RIVER
	BOUNDARY
	DAM SITE
	EXISTING WEIR
B - 1 B - 7	SUB BASIN

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Fig. 3.3.8
SUB-BASIN DIVISION FOR FLOOD MODEL

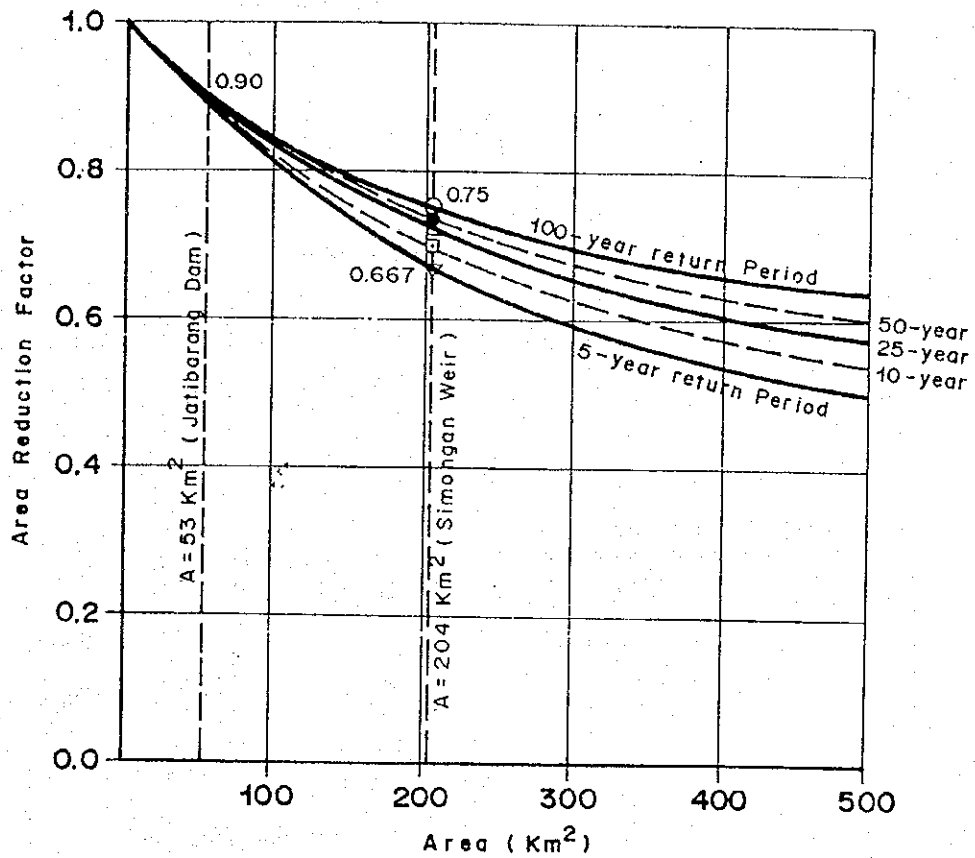
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Fig. 3.3.9
MODEL DIAGRAM FOR FLOOD CALCULATION

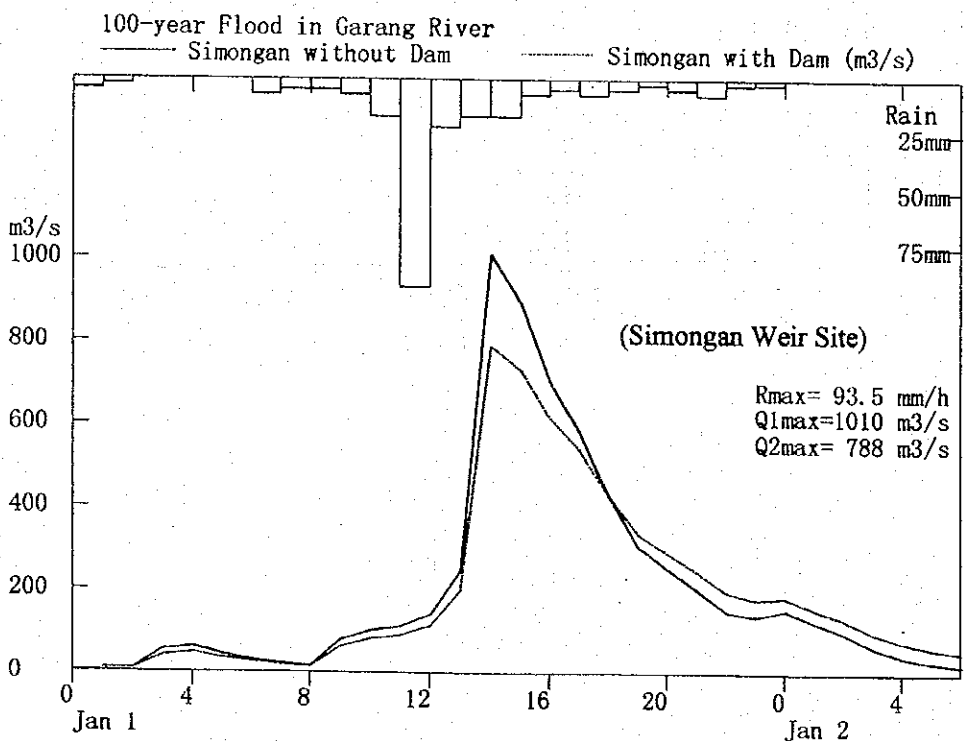
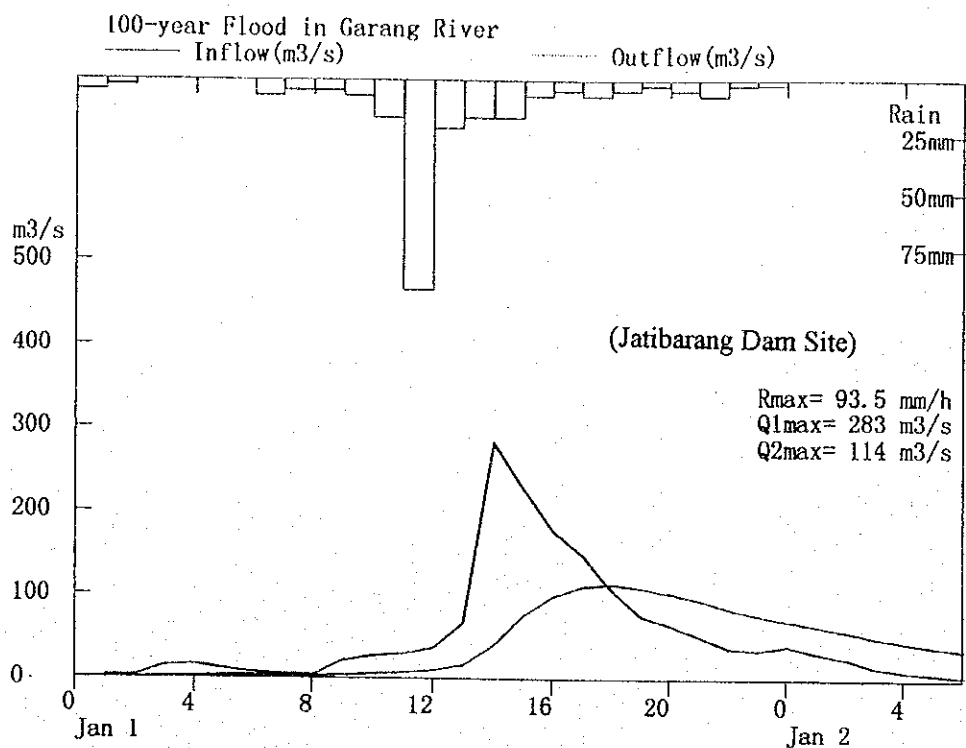
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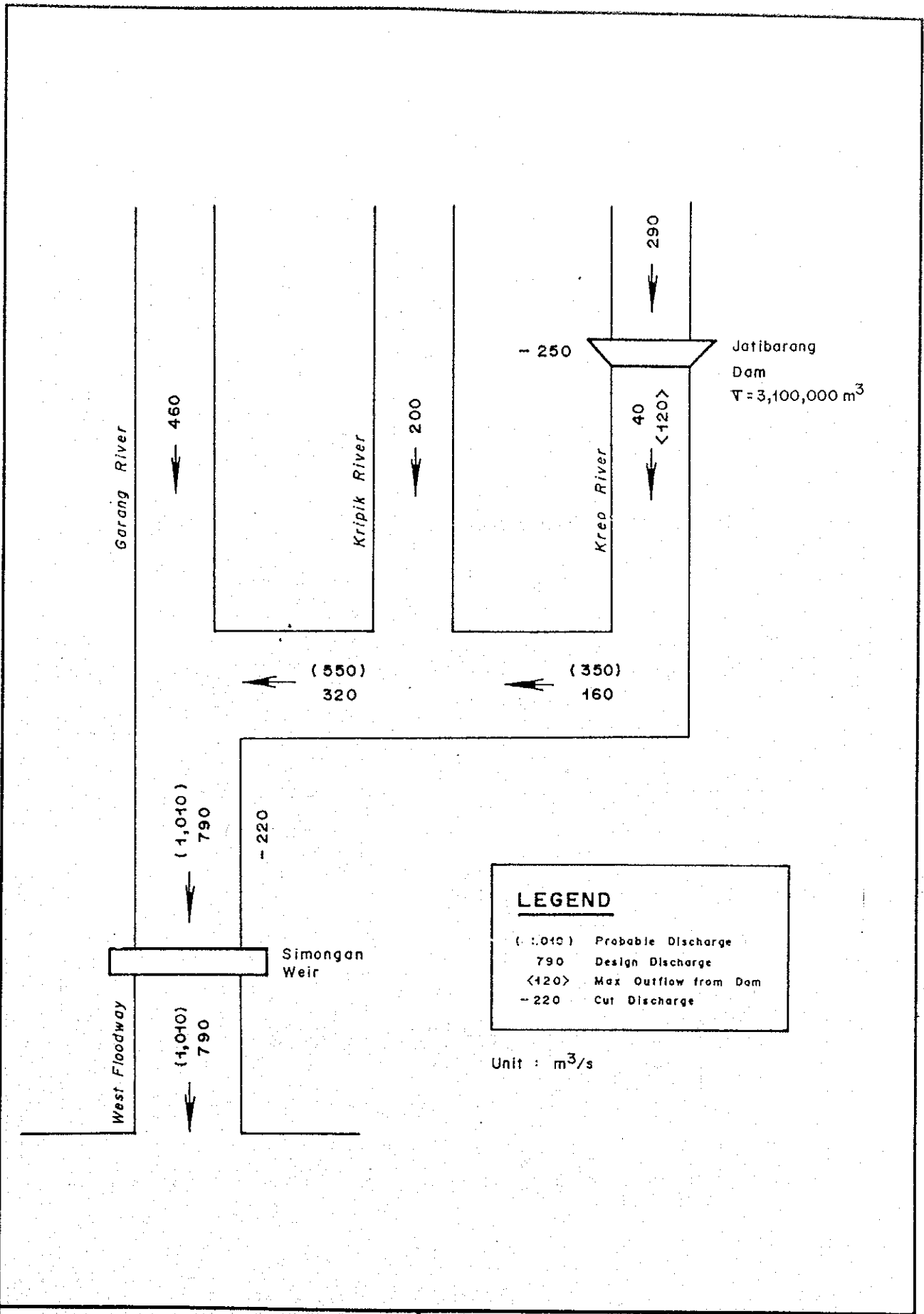


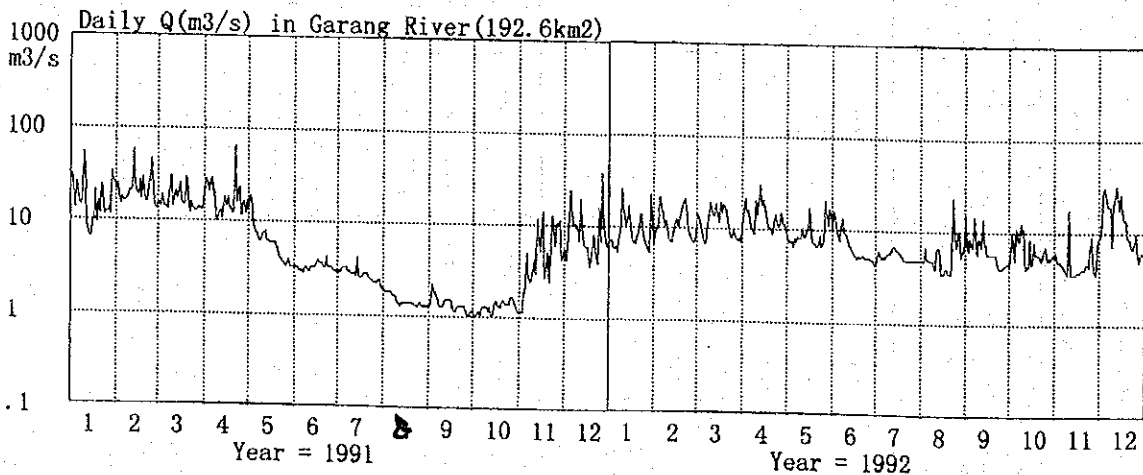
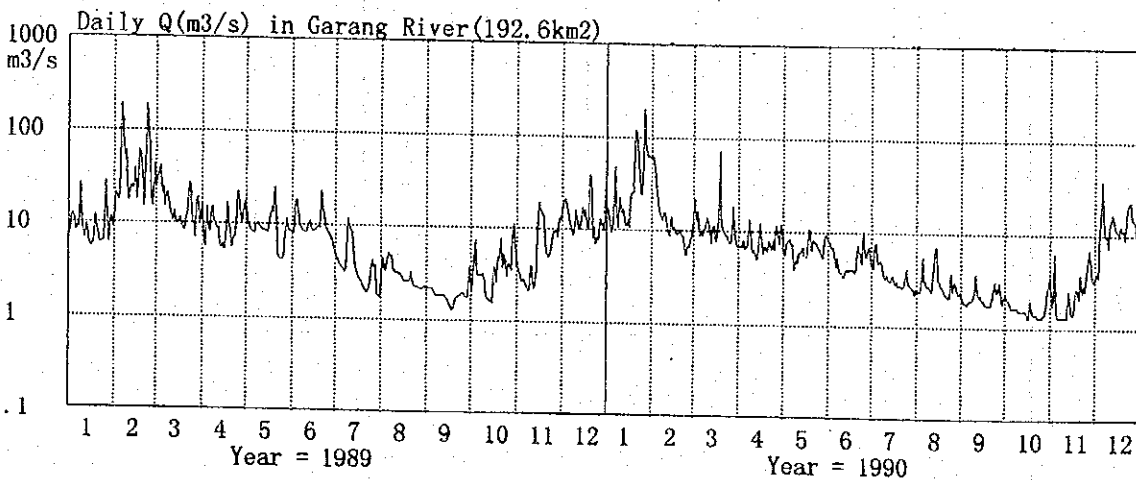
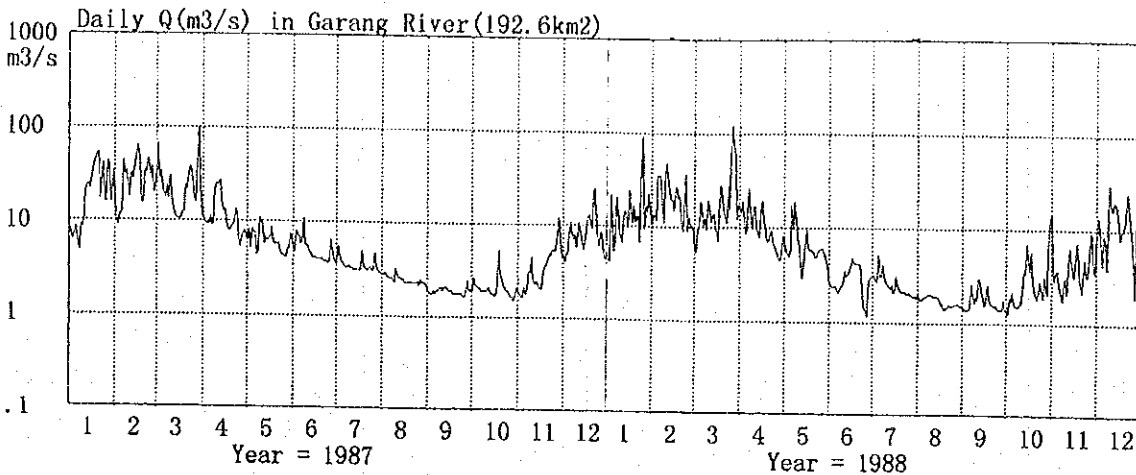
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Fig. 3.3.10
AREA REDUCTION FACTOR FOR GARANG RIVER BASIN





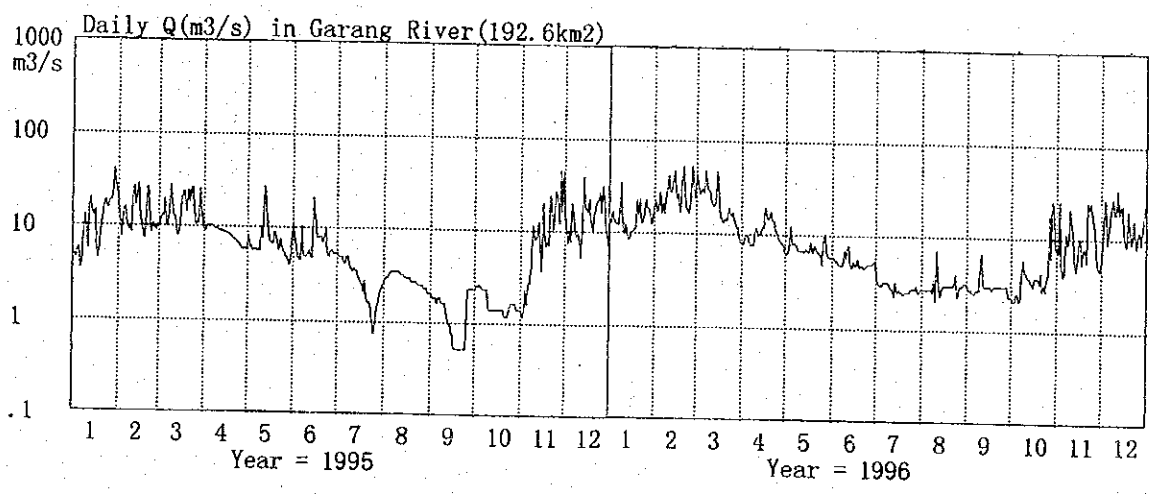
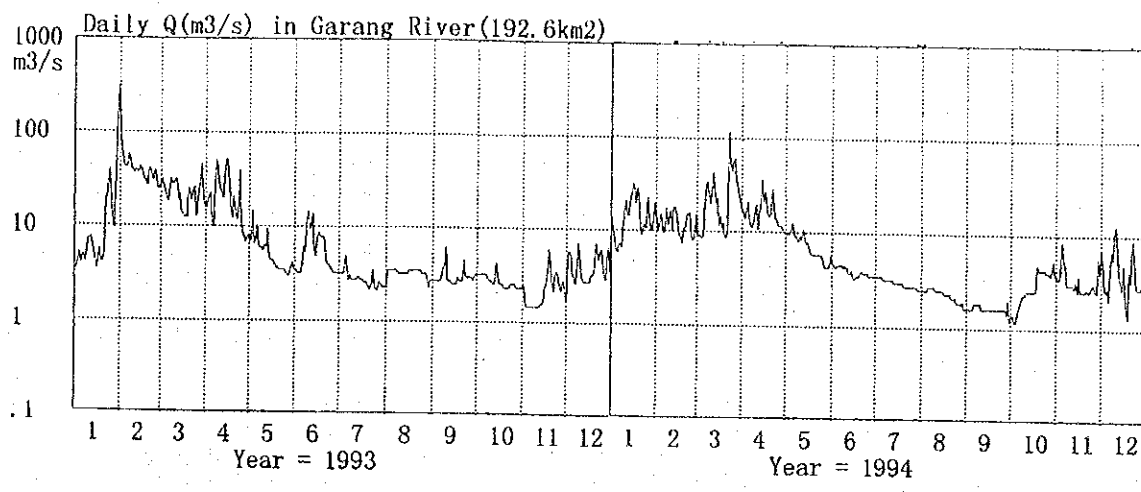


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Fig. 3.3.13 (1/2)

DAILY DISCHARGE CHART OBSERVED AT PANJANGAN STATION IN GARANG RIVER



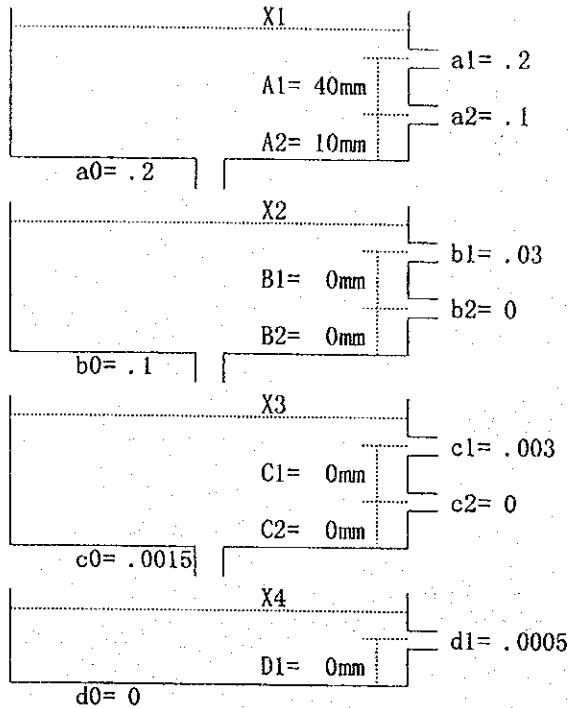
THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Fig. 3.3.13 (2/2)

DAILY DISCHARGE CHART OBSERVED AT PANJANGAN STATION IN GARANG RIVER

Tank-Model of Garang River (A=192.6km²)



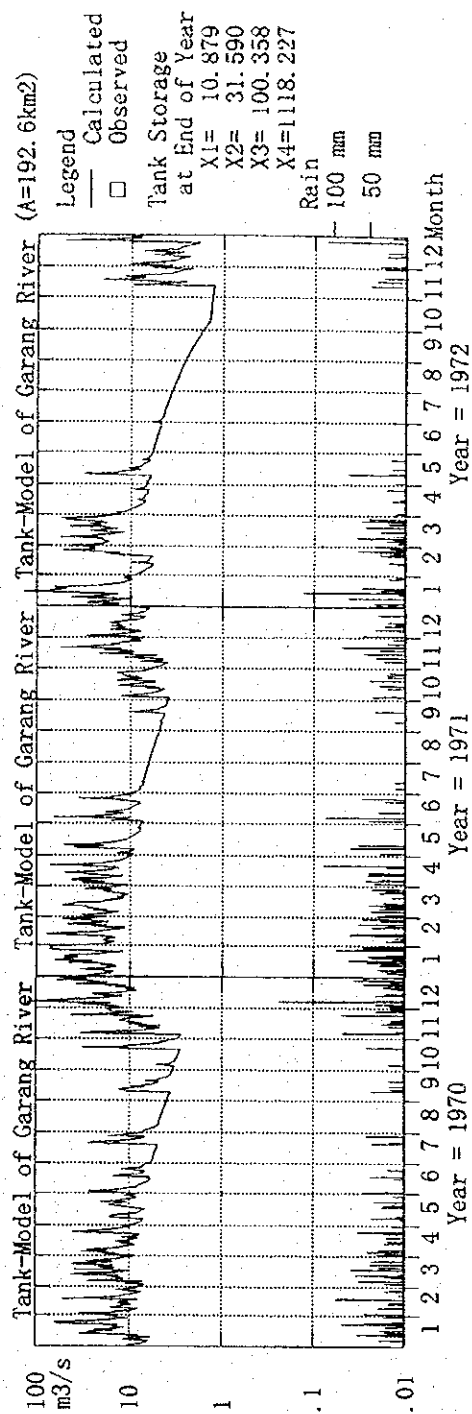
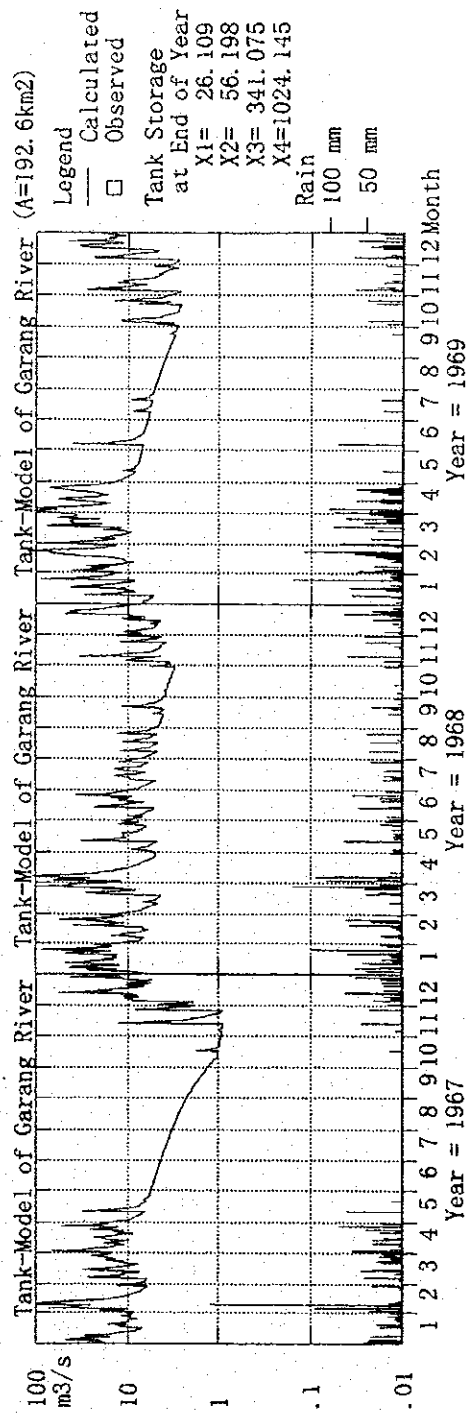
Catchment Area = 192.6 km²
Lag Time (Rain vs Q) = 0 day

Initial Storage (Year=1967)

X1= 0 mm
X2= 90 mm
X3= 330 mm
X4= 840 mm

Month	Evaporation
1	2.42 mm/d
2	2.72 mm/d
3	2.79 mm/d
4	2.94 mm/d
5	3.16 mm/d
6	3.30 mm/d
7	3.52 mm/d
8	3.74 mm/d
9	4.18 mm/d
10	4.04 mm/d
11	3.23 mm/d
12	2.79 mm/d

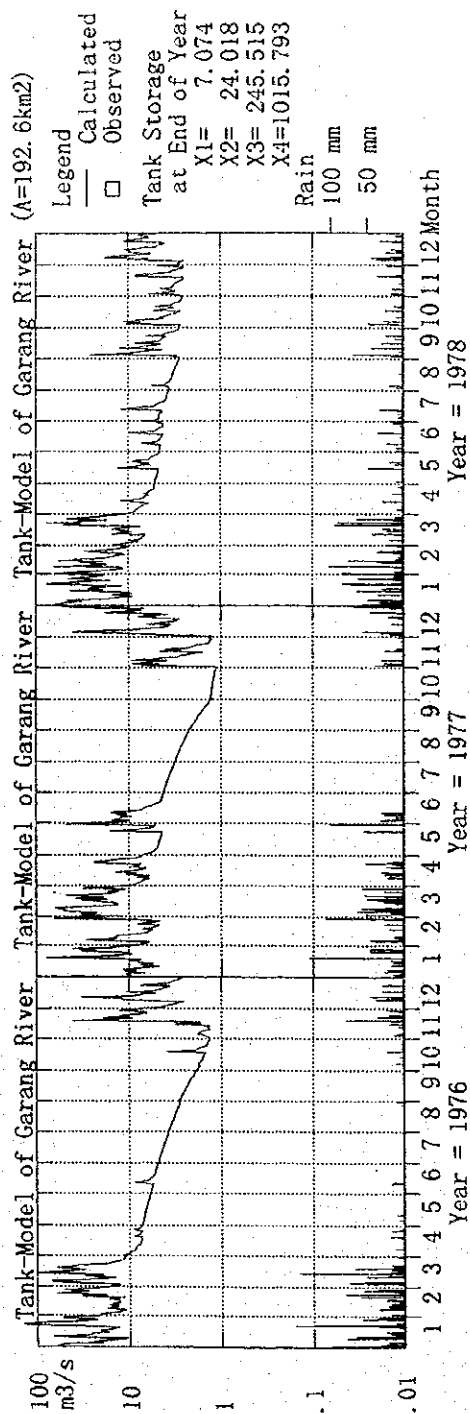
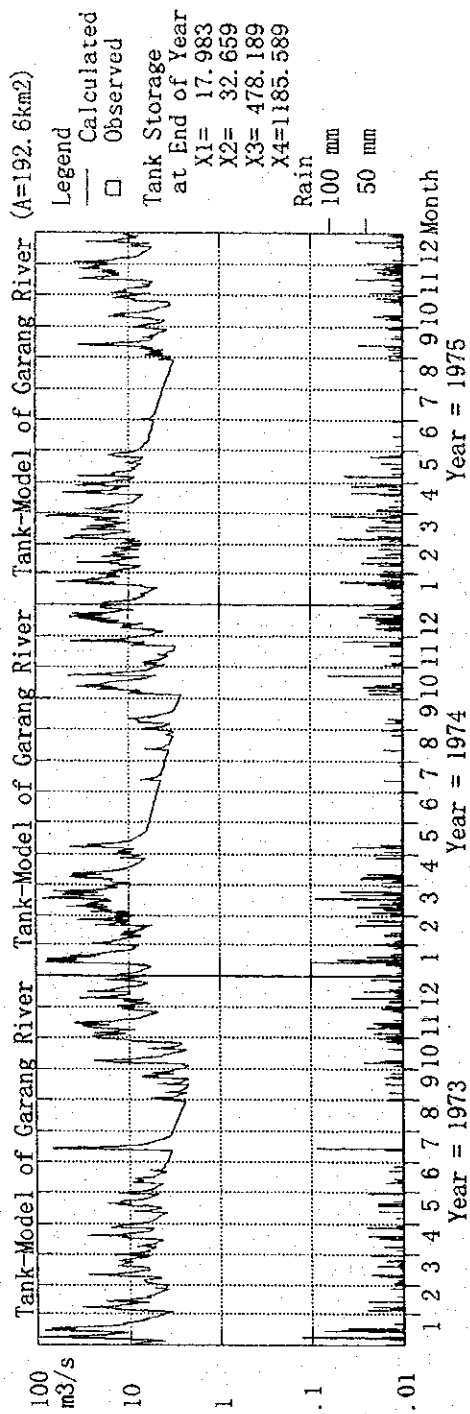
Rainfall = Input * 0.99



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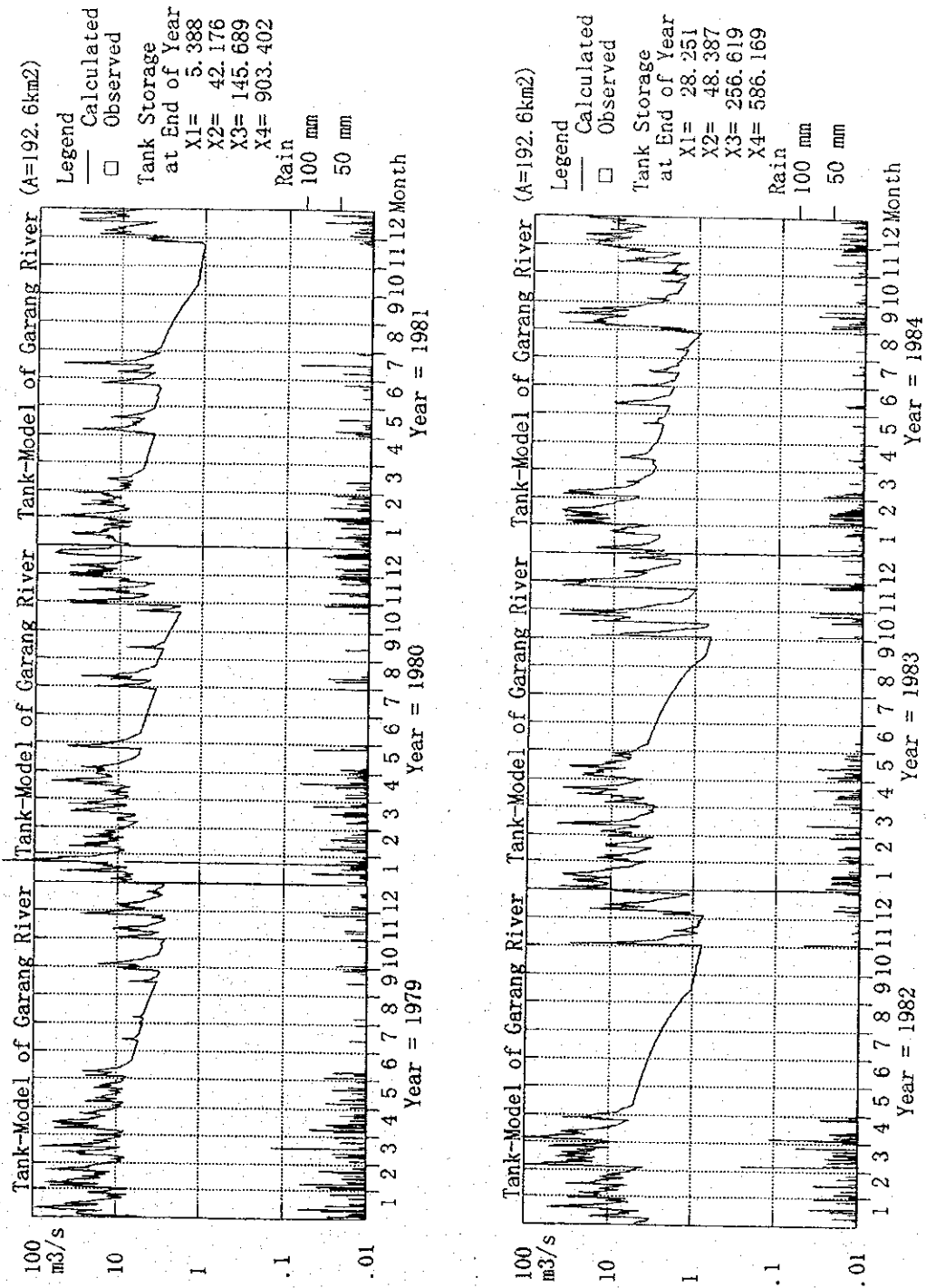
Fig. 3.3.15 (1/5)
RESULT CHART OF TANK MODEL SIMULATION



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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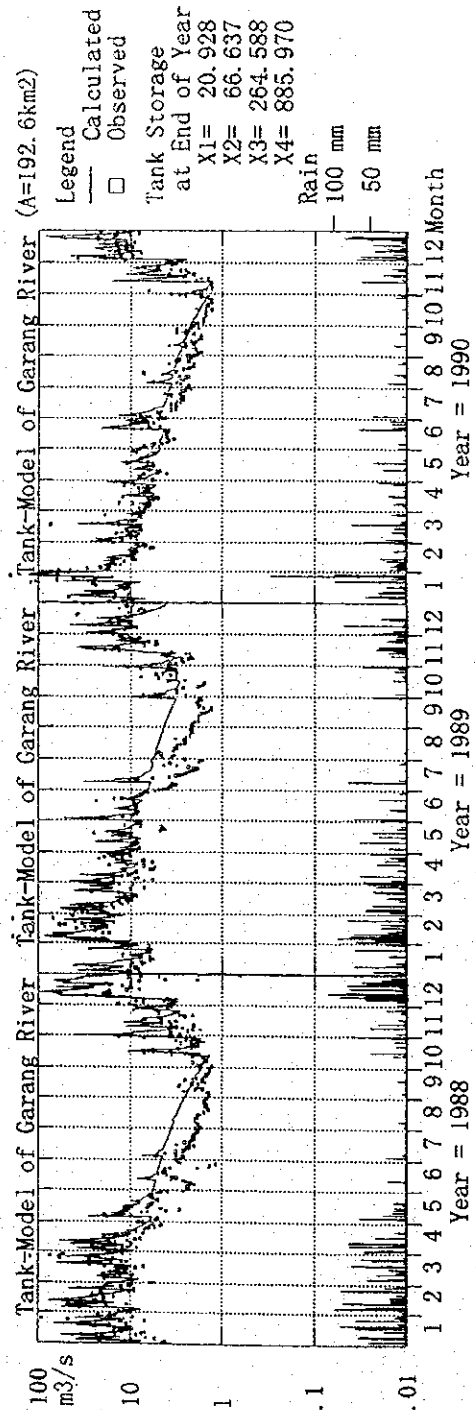
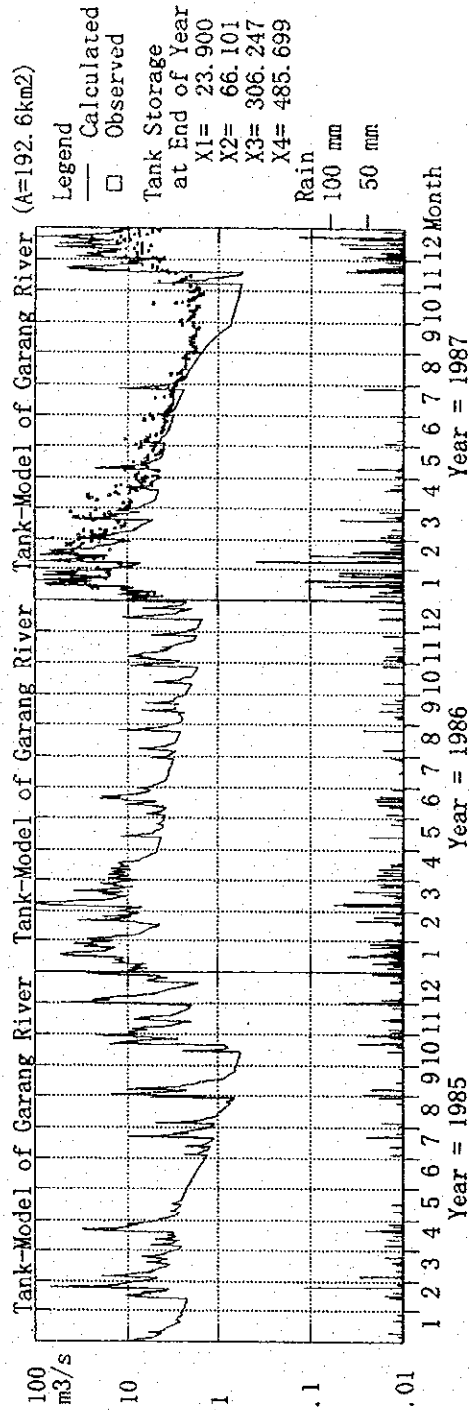
Fig. 3.3.15 (2/5)
 RESULT CHART OF TANK MODEL SIMULATION



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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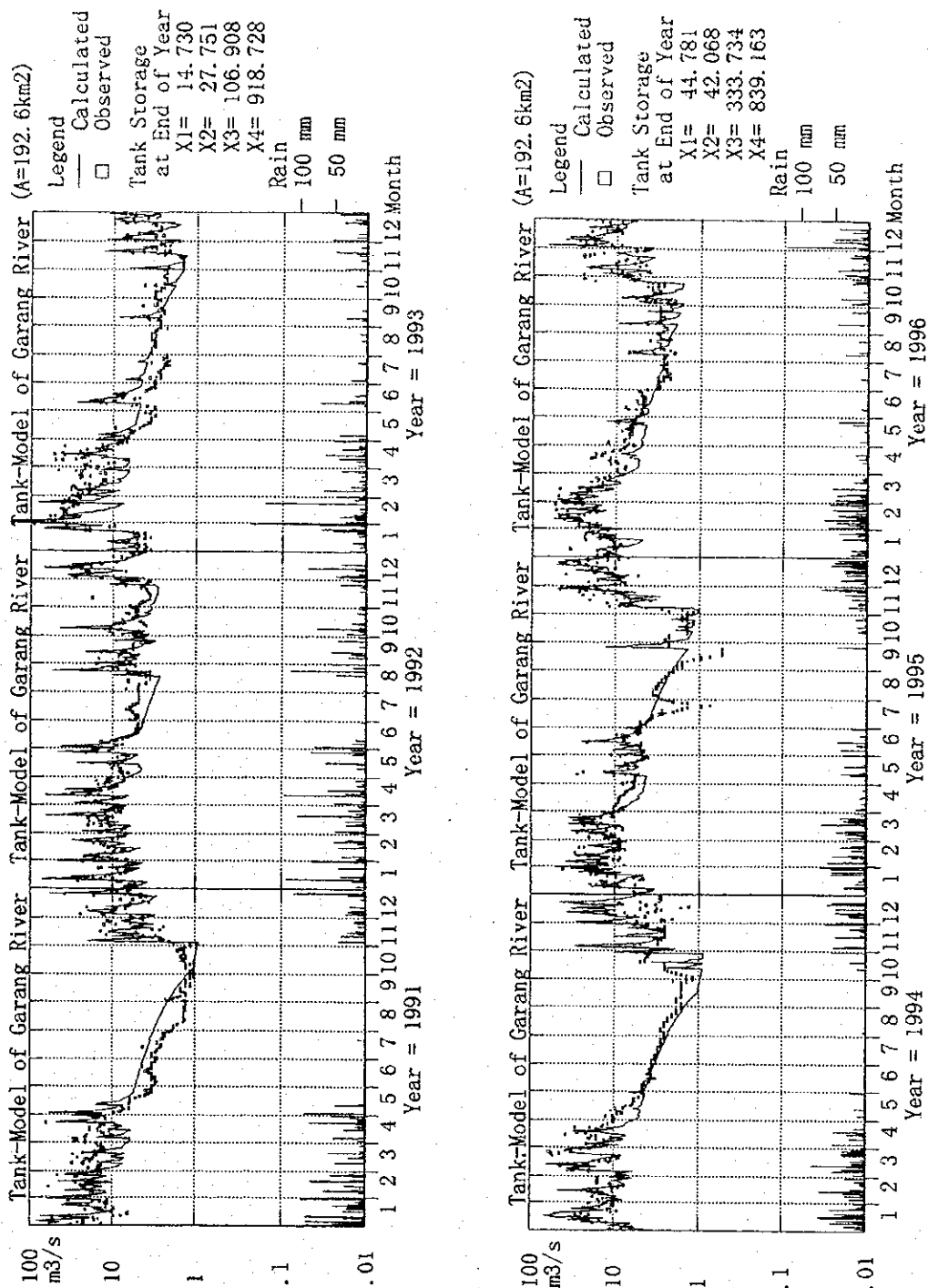
Fig. 3.3.15 (3/5)
 RESULT CHART OF TANK MODEL SIMULATION



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Fig. 3.3.15 (4/5)
RESULT CHART OF TANK MODEL SIMULATION



THE DETAILED DESIGN OF FLOOD CONTROL, URBAN DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SEMARANG IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Fig. 3.3.15 (5/5)
 RESULT CHART OF TANK MODEL SIMULATION