

International Conference on Engineering and Technology Development



3rd ICETD 2014

28, 29 October 2014, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Hosted By :
Faculty of Engineering and Faculty of Computer Science
Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia



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الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية
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3rd ICETD 2014

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

28 -29 October 2014
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)
Lampung, Indonesia

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PREFACE

The Activities of the International Conference is in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the Second International Conference on Engineering and Technology Development (3rd ICETD 2014) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference.

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others : University Kebangsaan Malaysia – Malaysia, IEEE – Indonesia, Institut Teknologi sepuluh November – Indonesia, Surya Institute – Indonesia, International Islamic University – Malaysia, STMIK Mitra Lampung – Lampung, Bandung Institut of Technology – Bandung, Lecture of The Malahayati University, B2TP – BPPT Researcher – Lampung, University of Kitakyushu – Japan, Gadjah Mada University – Indonesia, Universitas Malahayati – Lampung, Lampung University – Lampung,

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

Bandar Lampung, 22 October 2014

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Table Of Content

No	Title	Author	Page
1	The Influence Of Implementing Information Technology On Knowledge Management Toward Performance Evaluation Using Balanced Scorecard	Sarjito Surya	1-3
2	Implementation Of Customer Relationship Management (Crm) To Automate Logging Track Record Students And Alumni	Robby Yuli Endra ^{#1} Fenti Aryani ^{*2} Septiany Dian Puspita ^{#3} Ade Kurniawan ^{*4}	4-10
3	Prototype Model Classification System Level Internal Audit Findings Based On Case-Based Reasoning In Education Quality Management	Marzuki ^{#1} Maria Shusanti Febrianti ^{*2}	11-13
4	Implementation Case Based Reasoning In Determining The Rational Prescription Of Tb Drugs	Ahmad Cucus	14-19
5	Implementation Of Workflow Management System On E-Learning Platform For The Effectiveness Of Distance Learning	Yuthsi Aprilinda ^{#1} Agus Sukoco ^{*2} Ahmad Cucus ^{#3}	20-25
6	Thermal Bioclimate For Tourism: Case Study Of Kuta, Bali Province, Indonesia	Nyoman Sugiarta ^{#1} Andreas Matzarakis ^{#2}	26-32
7	Minimum System Design Of Android Based Pstn Phone	Deo Kiatama ^{#1} Fransiscus Ati Halim ^{*2} Arnold Aribowo ^{#3}	33-38
8	The Design Of Pressing Equipment For Banana Fruit	M.C. Tri Atmodjo	39-44
9	Modelling Supply Chain Management In B2b E-Commerce Systems	Idris Asmuni	45-51
10	Extreme Programming Study Method Case Study On Designing Of Accounting Term Dictionary	Usman Ependi ^{#1} Qoriani Widayati ^{*2}	52-55
11	Review On Economic Valuation Of Solid Waste Management In Bandar Lampung, Lampung	ling Lukman ^{#1} , Diah Ayu Wulandari Sulistyaningrum ^{*2} , Taqwan Thamrin ^{#3}	56-57

No	Title	Author	Page
12	Prototype Topology Sdn For Simple Network Campus	Arnesyulivandika	58-61
13	Tsunami Force On A Building With Sea Wall	Any Nurhasanah ^{#1} Nizam ^{*2} Radianta Triatmadja ^{#3}	62-64
14	Analysis The Quality Of Website Service Information System Academic Integrated (Siater) Bandar Lampung University Using Pieces Methods	Yusinta Ria Disanda	65-71
15	Organize Bad Manual Financial Database Of Educational Organization By Bank To Decrease Financial Criminalize	Ruri Koesliandana ^{#1} Eka Imama Novita Sari ^{*2} Arnes Yuli Vandika ^{#3}	72-74
16	Design Of Lampung Bay Waterfront Using Poetic Architecture Approach	Shofia Islamia Ishar, S.T.,M.T. Muhammad Syahroni, S.T.	75-83
17	Analysis Limiting Internet Sites With The Method Using Squid Proxy Server At Smkn 1 South Rawajitu	Reni Tri Astuti	83-88
18	Effect Of Grading On Differences Using Mixed Concrete Aggregate Rough And Fine Aggregate Concrete Compressive Strength Of Natural	Yulfriwini	89-97
19	Analysis Quality Dino Tour Travel Management Website Using Webqual 4.0	Rola Hengki	98-105
20	Holonic Manufacturing System: Current Development And Future Applications	Moses Laksono Singgih	106-113
21	An Analysis Perspective Implemented Text Mining Analytics Information Extraction For Impact Of Indonesian Social Media	Agus Suryana.Mti ^{#1} Sri Ipnuwati.M.Kom ^{*2}	114-123
22	Study Of Gold Mine Tailings Utilization As Fine Aggregate Material For Producing Shotcrete Based On Concept Of Green Technology	Lilies Widojoko ¹⁾ Harianto Hardjasaputra ²⁾ Susilowati ³⁾	124-133

No	Title	Author	Page
23	Decision Support System For Determined Recommendations Lecturer Teaching Handbook Using Fuzzy	Usman Rizal ^{#1} Fenti Aryani ^{*2}	134-140
24	The Expert System Software Application On Lecture Scheduling Based On Rule Based Reasoning	Taqwan Thamrin ^{#1} Ahmad Cucus ^{*2} Adi Wijaya ^{#3}	141-144
25	Portal Website Analysis Using Iso / Iec 9126-4 Metric Effectiveness (Case Study Indonesia Wi-Fi Portal Website)	Refky Jumrotuhuda	145-149
26	Student Satisfaction Analysis Of Siater Using End User Computing Satisfaction (Eucs)	Erlangga, Jefri Krisna Putra	150-155
27	Urban Tourism Development Through Low Impact Development (Lid) Towards Green-Tourism	*Iir. Wiwik Setyaningsih, Mt *Ztri Yuni Iswati, St., Mt, *Zsri Yuliani, St., M.App.Sc.	156-161
28	Hawkers Empowerment Strategy To Promote Sustainable Economy In Surakarta	Murtantjanirahayu Rufiaandisetyanaputri	162-172
29	New Urbanism: A Comparative Analysis Between Traditional Village And Housing Estate	Bhakti Alamsyah	173-179
30	Traditional Market Revitalization As An Urban Catalyst In The City Of Surakarta	Istijabatul Aliyah #1, Bambang Setioko #2, Wisnu Pradoto #3	180-188
31	The Robinson Mall Impact On Fv And Ds In Zapa Street, Bandar Lampung City	Ida Bagus Ilham Malik Ilyas Sadad	189-195
32	Decision Support System For Mall Nutrition Using Simple Additive Weighting (Saw) Method	Reni Nursyanti Mujasih	196-200
33	Effect Of Cement Composition In Lampung On Concrete Strength	Heri Riyanto	201 – 204

No	Title	Author	Page
34	E-Archive digital storage media	Arnes yuli vandika, ade kurniawan, ari kurniawan	205 -207
35	Virtualization Technology for Optimizing Server Resource Usage	Edwar Ali, Didik Sudyana	208 – 212
36	Decision Support System (DSS) For The Determination Of Percentage Of Scholarship Quantity Based Fuzzy Tahani	Robby Yuli Endra #1, Agus Sukoco #2	213 -223
37	Evaluation of Pedestrian Way's Comfort Case Study: Jl. Z. A. Pagar Alam, Bandar Lampung	Haris Murwadi 1*, Fritz Akhmad Nuzir 2	224 - 228
38	Modification Effect Of Volume Cylinder Four Stroke Engine To Effective Power	Ir. Najamudin, MT	229-239
39	Impact Of Motor Vehicle Emissions On Air Quality In Urban And Sub Urban Area (Case Study: Bandarlampung City)	Ir. A. Ikhsan Karim, MT., Ir. Sugito, MT	240-249

Tsunami Force on A Building With Sea Wall Protection

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Abstract-The frequency of tsunami in Indonesia is increasing since the past few decades. The increasing of both the frequency of tsunami and the population in coastal area intensify the vulnerability of such area to tsunami disasters. Tsunamis do not only cause a large number of casualties but also damages to infrastructures along the shore. Wall protection is one possible solution to reduce tsunami force. The effectiveness however depends on the ratio between the tsunami height to the wall height and the distance between the wall and the buildings. A 24m long flume of 1.45m width and 1.5m

height was utilized for the experiment. Various tsunami wave fronts were generated using a dam break mechanism. The model of buildings was tested both with and without wall protection installed at various distances in front of the buildings. The results indicated that the force reduction of building depends on the ratio between sea wall height and building high. A simplified formula for the calculation of tsunami force on protected building is proposed

Keyword-tsunami force, building, sea wall protection

1. Introduction

The frequency of tsunami in Indonesia is increasing since the past few decades. The increasing of both the frequency of tsunami and the population in coastal area intensify the vulnerability of such area to tsunami disasters. Tsunamis do not only cause a large number of casualties but also damages to infrastructures along the shore. The damage of infrastructures may be due to the characteristics of tsunami (speed and height of the waves), building characteristics (shape, pores, height, and width of the buildings), and the condition of the surrounding area (i.e. existing sea wall or strong buildings along the shore which may protect other buildings from tsunami attack). The damaging power of a tsunami is shown by the depicted situation of an area after being swept by tsunami in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Debris resulted from structures that were demolished by tsunami Aceh 2004 (NurYuwono, 2005)

This study is aimed to investigate the force of tsunami on protected buildings. In order to measure the force of tsunami on buildings, several variables that contribute to the force should be identified. Tsunami force is influenced by the characteristics of the tsunami waves, such as the height of the waves and speed of the waves. Other factors are related to the type, the existence of sea walls in front of the buildings. Sea walls in front of the buildings are barriers which affect the hydrodynamic nature of the flow at the shore and hence the force of tsunami on buildings. The height and the relative distance of the barriers to the buildings are also important factors influencing force on protected buildings.

Tsunami force has a huge damaging power. Methods and formulae to design buildings that can survive from tsunami and to protect other buildings from tsunami attack are therefore required.

2. Theoretical Review

The celerity of tsunami wave front may be written as

$$U = k\sqrt{gh} \quad (1)$$

where h is inundation depth (m), g is gravitational acceleration ($9,81\text{m/s}^2$), and k is surge Froude number.

Chanson analytically solved the problem of surge waves due to dam break on land, similar to tsunami wave. Chanson found Equation (2) for the speed of surge on dry land.

$$\frac{8}{3} \frac{1}{f} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{U}{\sqrt{gd_0}}\right)^3}{\frac{U^2}{gd_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{d_0}} t \quad (2)$$

where f is Darcy-Weisbach factor, g is gravitational acceleration, t is time and d_0 is the depth of the basin.

Hydrodynamic force is caused by tsunami bore which surge at high speed even on land. The drag force which is the combination of lateral force due to pressure from the shift of water mass and friction due to water flowing around a structure. The drag force can be written as:

$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} \rho_s C_d A U^2 \quad (3)$$

where C_d is the drag coefficient

The force on a building behind the wall is a function of the distance from the wall to the building, the length of hydraulic drop, height of the surge, and height of the wall. Hence, the force on the building behind the wall can be predicted using Equation (4) and (5).

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \rho_s C_d k_t A U^2 \left(\frac{S}{L_d}\right)^{0,5}$$

for $\frac{S}{L_d} \leq 0,5$ (5)

$$F = 0,35 \rho_s C_d k_t A U^2$$

for $0,5 < \frac{S}{L_d} \leq 1$ (6)

where C_d is drag coefficient, k_t is coefficient related to $\frac{h}{h_t}$, h_{at} is water depth on top of the wall, h_t is height of the wall, A is tsunami affected area, S is distance between building and the wall, L_d is hydraulic drop length. k_t value are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Relationship between h/h_t and k_t

3. Physical Model Set Up

A physical model for tsunami surge generation was set up in a flume of 24 m length, 1.45 m width, and 1.5 m height. The flume was divided into two parts where the upstream part was used as a basin, and the downstream part was the model of landward shore (Figure 3).

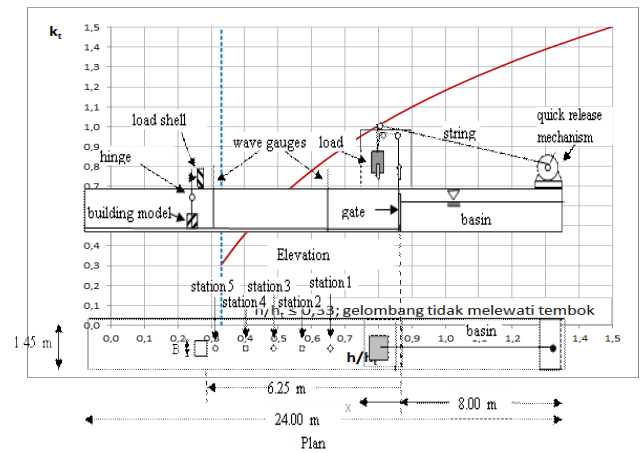


Figure 3. Layout of model

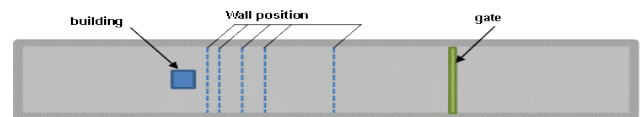


Figure 4. Wall position in the flume

There were two kinds of model, the building model and the barrier model. There were three building models: a solid building sized 20 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm.

Measuring the height and speed of the wave was conducted using six wave probes installed in the wave channel with 1 m interval between each probe. Wave probes were connected to a computer to record the height of the waves at every station. The time taken by the front to move from one probe to the next was measured digitally and the speed can be calculated.

The force of the waves was measured by hanging the building model on a steel cylindrical rod with 1 inch diameter. At the top of the rod, a load cell knocker was installed. If a wave hits the building, the building will move back and the knocker will press the load cell and the force of the wave on the building can be measured.

4. Result of Study

Surge Velocity

Assuming that the front celerity is constant at negligible bottom friction as suggested by Chanson (2006), it can be inferred that the average Froude number decreases with increasing surge height. Based on the observation, the maximum surge height was 15 cm (Figure 5)

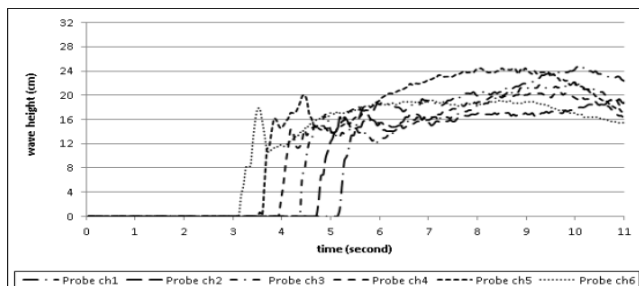


Figure 5. Profile of tsunami front in channel, $d_0 = 60$ cm

Force on a Building with a Sea Wall Protection

Sea walls built in coastal areas are expected to protect buildings behind them from tsunami waves. The presence of the barrier is expected to reduce the force on the buildings behind them.

The force on buildings behind sea walls at drops was calculated using Equation (5) and is presented in Figure 6. The height of the walls highly influenced the reduction of the force produced in Figure 6, showing that the smaller the value of h/h_t , the bigger the reduction of the force of the waves. In low walls, force reduction was very small. It can be seen from the force for $h/h_t \geq 1,5$ in which the reduction of the wave force after the drops ($S/L_d \geq 1$) was around 1,2-4%. The reduction of the wave force by the sea wall at $h/h_t = 0,77$ was 24% - 35%, at $h/h_t = 0,5$ was 50%-60%, and at $h/h_t = 0,38$ was 75%-80%. The closer the buildings to the walls ($S/L_d \leq 0.5$), the bigger is the reduction of the force of tsunami.

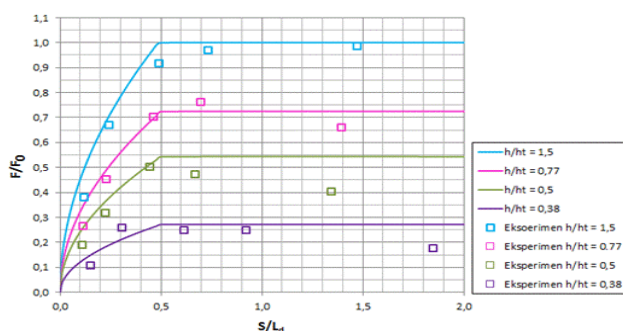


Figure 6. Comparison between the wave force on a building behind a wall in the laboratory and Equation (4).

5. Conclusion

The force of tsunami depends on the height and speed of the tsunami wave front.

The reduction of the wave force by the sea wall at $h/h_t = 0,77$ was 24%- 35%, at $h/h_t = 0,5$ was 50%-60%, and at $h/h_t = 0,38$ was 75%-80%. The closer the buildings to the walls ($S/L_d \leq 0.5$), the bigger is the reduction of the force of tsunami.

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