Investigasi Akuifer Air Tanah di Sekitar Lahan Pertanian Desa Kedungwuluh, Kecamatan Kalimanah, Kabupaten Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah Berdasarkan Survei Geolistrik Resistivitas dengan Konfigurasi Wenner

Title	Investigasi Akuifer Air Tanah di Sekitar Lahan Pertanian Desa Kedungwuluh, Kecamatan Kalimanah, Kabupaten Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah Berdasarkan Survei Geolistrik Resistivitas dengan Konfigurasi Wenner
Author Order	of
Accreditation	
Abstract	Exploration to groundwater sources has been done at Kedungwuluh,District of Kalimanah, Regent of Purbalingga Central Java using GeoelectricResistivity method with Wenner configurations. This research done at around ofagriculture land in Kedungwuluh. The objective of this research is interpret todepth and properties of groundwater aquifer based on resistivity data of Wennerconfigurations. The lenght of measurement trajectory in this research area are300 meters, that outstretched from coordinate of 07ÃƒÂ,Ã‚Â° 23ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â² 46.5ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â³ S and 109ÃƒÂ,Ã‚Â° 18ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â²42,9ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â³ E up to 07ÃƒÂ,Ã‚Â° 23ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â² 56ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â³ S and 109ÃƒÂ,Ã‚Â° 18ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â² 42,9ÃƒÂ¢Ã‚Â€Ã‚Â³ E. The results that obtained fromthis research is two dimensionly (2D) resistivity profile of sub surface rocks,which contains of some layers or section of rocks, i.e: sandy claystone (< 53,35ÃƒÂ¯Ã‚Â•Ã‚Â—m), clayey sandstone (53,35 up to 75,35 ÃƒÂ¯Ã‚Â•Ã‚Â—m), smooth sandstone (75,35 up to249,00 ÃƒÂ¯Ã‚Â•Ã‚Â—m), and compacted sandstone and gravel (>249,00 ÃƒÂ¯Ã‚Â•Ã‚Â—m). Based on theresults of the interpretation, estimated that rock section which most dominant asgroundwater aquifer is smooth sandstone, and then clayey sandstone, thensandy claystone. While compacted sandstone and gravel is not estimated asaquifer.
Publisher Name	Lambung Mangkurat University Press
Publish Date	2017-03-27
Publish Year	2010
Doi	DOI: 10.20527/flux.v7i2.3083
Citation	
Source	Jurnal Fisika FLUX
Source Issue	Vol 7, No 2 (2010): Jurnal Fisika Flux Edisi Agustus 2010
Source Page	101-109
Url	http://ppjp.unlam.ac.id/journal/index.php/f/article/view/3083
Author	SEHAH, S.Si, M.Si