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ICSET 2019

The Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology

"Sustainable Development in Developing Country for Facing Industrial Revolution 4.0"

September 5-7, 2019
SKA Convention & Exhibition Center, Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia

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Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology

September 5-7, 2019, in Riau, Indonesia

Editors: Arbi Haza Nasution ; Evizal Abdul Kadir and Luiz Moutinho

Affiliation: Department of Informatics Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

ISBN: 978-989-758-463-3

Conference Link: http://icoset.uir.ac.id/2019/

Foreword: In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb., Welcome to the Second International Conference on Science Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019). The advancement of today's computing technology, science, engineering and industrial revolution 4.0 play a big role in the sustainable development of social, economic, education, and humanity in developing countries. Institute of higher education is one of many parties that need to be involved in the process. Academicians and researchers should promote the concept of sustainable development. The Second International Conference on Science,

Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019) is organized to gather researchers to disseminate their relevant work on science, engineering and technology. The conference is co-located with The Second International Conference on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity (ICoSEEH 2019) at SKA Co-EX Pekanbaru Riau. I would like to express my hearty gratitude to all participants for coming, sharing, and presenting your research at this joint conference. There is a total of 84 manuscripts submitted to ICoSET 2019. However only high-quality selected papers are accepted to be presented in this event, with the acceptance rates of ICoSET 2019 is 70%. We are very grateful to all steering committees and both international and local reviewers for their valuable work. I would like to give a compliment to all co-organizers, publisher, and sponsors for their incredible supports. Organizing such prestigious conferences was very challenging and it would be impossible to be held without the hard work of the program committee and organizing committee members. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all committees and volunteers from Singapore Management University, Kyoto University, Kyushu University, University of Tsukuba, Khon Kaen University, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, University of Suffolk, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Mara, and Universiti Pendidikan Indonesia for providing us with so much support, advice, and assistance on all aspects of the conference. We do hope that this event will encourage collaboration among us now and in the future. We wish you all find the opportunity to get rewarding technical programs, intellectual inspiration, and extended networking. Pekanbaru, 27th August 2019 Dr. Arbi Haza Nasution, M.IT Chair of ICoSET 2019 **(Less)**

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Papers | Authors

Show All papers

Design of Community-based Ecotourism at Cengkehan and Giriloyo, Wukirsari Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta P. 5 - 10
Suhartono , Sri Mulyaningsih , Desi Kiswiranti , Sukirman , Nurwidi A. A. T. Heriyadi , Muchlis and Iva Mindhayani
DOI:10.5220/000900390

Prototype Storage Locker Security System based on Fingerprint and RFID Technology P. 11 - 14
Apri Siswanto , Hendra Gunawan and Rafiq Sanjaya
DOI:10.5220/000906290

Feasibility Study of CO2 Flooding under Gross-split Mechanism: Simulation Approach P. 15 - 19
Muslim Abdurrahman , Wisup Bae , Adi Novriansyah , Dadan Damayandri and Bop Duana Afrireksa
DOI:10.5220/000906320

Online Classroom Attendance System based on Cloud Computing P. 20 - 25
Sri Listia Rosa and Evizal Abdul Kadir
DOI:10.5220/000906390

Analysis of Porosity and Permeability on Channel Deposit Sandstone using Pore-gas Injection and Point Counting in Sarilamak Area, West Sumatra P. 26 - 30
Bayu Defitra , Tiggi Choanji and Yuniarti Yuskar **DOI:**10.5220/000906470

A Simulation Study of Downhole Water Sink Guidelines Plot Application using Real Field Data P. 31 - 34
Praditya Nugraha **DOI:**10.5220/000906550

Groundwater Exploration using 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) at Kulim, Kedah, Malaysia P. 35 - 40
Adi Suryadi , Muhammad Habibi , Batara , Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra and Husnul Kausarian **DOI:**10.5220/000906560

Risk Identification in Management System Process Integration Which Have Impact on the Goal of Management System Components P. 41 - 48
Nastasia Ester Siahaan , Leni Sagita and Yusuf Latief **DOI:**10.5220/000909140

The Performance of 3D Multi-slice Branched Surface Reconstruction on CPU-GPU Platform P. 49 - 54
Normi Abdul Hadi and Norma Alias **DOI:**10.5220/000909270

Tile-based Game Plugin for Unity Engine P. 55 - 63
Salhazan Nasution , Arbi Haza Nasution and Arif Lukman Hakim **DOI:**10.5220/000910370

Image Segmentation of Nucleus Breast Cancer using Digital Image Processing P. 64 - 67
Ana Yulianti , Ause Labellapansa , Evizal Abdul Kadir , Mohana Sundaram and Mahmod Othman **DOI:**10.5220/000910590

An Integrated Framework for Social Contribution of Diabetes Self-care Management Application P. 68 - 73
Zul Indra , Liza Trisnawati and Luluk Elvitaria **DOI:**10.5220/000910610

Spatiotemporal Analysis of Urban Land Cover: Case Study - Pekanbaru City, Indonesia P. 74 - 79
Idham Nugraha , Faizan Dalilla , Mira Hafizhah Tanjung , Rizky Ardiansyah and M. Iqbal Hisyam **DOI:**10.5220/000910630

The Effectiveness of Rice Husk Biochar Application to Metsulfuron Methyl Persistence P. 80 - 84
Subhan Arridho , Saripah Ulpah and Tengku Edy Sabli **DOI:**10.5220/000911960

Digital Forensics: Acquisition and Analysis on CCTV Digital Evidence using Static Forensic Method based on ISO /IEC 27037:2014 P. 85 - 89
Rizdqi Akbar Ramadhan , Desti Mualfah and Dedy Hariyadi **DOI:**10.5220/000912040

Testing the Role of Fish Consumption Intention as Mediator P. 90 - 97
Junaidi , Desi Ilona , Zaitul and Harfiandri Damanhuri **DOI:**10.5220/000912060

Segmentation of Palm Oil Leaf Disease using Zoning Feature Extraction P. 98 - 101
Ause Labellapansa , Ana Yulianti and Agus Yuliani **DOI:**10.5220/000912210

Analysis of Economy in the Improvement of Oil Production using Hydraulic Pumping Unit in X Field P. 102 - 108
Muhammad Ariyon , Novia Rita and Tribowo Setiawan **DOI:**10.5220/000912940

Construction Design and Performance of Dry Leaf Shredder with Vertical Rotation for Compost Fertilizer P. 109 - 113
Syawaldi **DOI:**10.5220/000912960

The Impact of Additively Coal Fly Ash toward Compressive Strength and Shear Bond Strength in Drilling Cement G Class P. 114 - 119
Novrianti , Dori Winaldi and Muhammad Ridho Efras **DOI:**10.5220/000912980

Impact of Vibration of Piling Hammer on Soil Deformation: Study Case in Highway Construction Section 5 Pekanbaru-Dumai P. 120 - 124
Firman Syarif , Husnul Kausarian and Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra **DOI:**10.5220/000912990

Combination Playfair Cipher Algorithm and LSB Steganography for Data Text Protection P. 125 - 129
Apri Siswanto , Sri Wahyuni and Yudhi Arta **DOI:**10.5220/000914450

Fire Detection System in Peatland Area using LoRa WAN Communication P. 130 - 134
Evizal Abdul Kadir , Hitoshi Irie and Sri Listia Rosa **DOI:**10.5220/000914510

Forest Fire Monitoring System using WSNs Technology P. 135 - 139
Evizal Abdul Kadir , Sri Listia Rosa and Mahmod Othman **DOI:**10.5220/000914520

Multi Parameter of WSNs Sensor Node for River Water Pollution Monitoring System (Siak River, Riau-Indonesia) P. 140 - 145
Evizal Abdul Kadir , Abdul Syukur , Bahruddin Saad and Sri Listia Rosa **DOI:**10.5220/000914530

Analysis for Gerund Entity Anomalies in Data Modeling P. 146 - 150
Des Suryani , Yudhi Arta and Erdisna **DOI:**10.5220/000914560

The Incidence of Rhinoceros Beetle Outbreak in Public Coconut Plantation in Tanjung Simpang Village, Indragiri Hilir, Riau Province P. 151 - 154

Saripah Ulpah , Nana Sutrisna , Fahroji , Suhendri Saputra and Sri Swastika — **DOI:**10.5220/000914580

Mobile Application of Religious Activities for the Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu with Push Notification — P. 155 - 162
Salhazan Nasution , Arbi Haza Nasution and Fitra Yamita — **DOI:**10.5220/000914590

An Augmented Reality Machine Translation Agent — P. 163 - 168
Arbi Haza Nasution , Yoze Rizki , Salhazan Nasution and Rafi Muhammad — **DOI:**10.5220/000914630

The Community Perception of Traditional Market Services in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province — P. 169 - 174
Puji Astuti , Syaifullah Rosadi , Febby Asteriani , Eka Surya Pratiwi and Thalia Amanda Putri — **DOI:**10.5220/000914650

Separation of Crude Oil and Its Derivatives Spilled in Seawater by using Cobalt Ferrite Oxide — P. 175 - 181
Mohammed A, Samba , Ibrahim Ali Amar , Musa Abuadabba , Mohammed A. Alfroji , Zainab M. Salih and Tomi Erfando — **DOI:**10.5220/000914690

Study of Open Space Utilization in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province — P. 182 - 187
Mira Hafizhah T. , Febby Asteriani , Mardianto and Angelina Rulan S. — **DOI:**10.5220/000914910

Application of Augmented Reality as a Multimedia Learning Media: Case Study of Videography — P. 188 - 193
Ahmad Zamsuri , Fadli Suandi and Rizki Novendra — **DOI:**10.5220/000914920

Green Building Performance Analysis in the Stimi Campus Building — P. 194 - 199
Dian Febrianti and Samsunan — **DOI:**10.5220/000914930

Towing Service Ordering System based on Android: Study Case - Department of Transportation, Pekanbaru — P. 200 - 204
Panji Rachmat Setiawan , Yudhi Arta and Rendi Sutisna — **DOI:**10.5220/000915000

Biosurvey of Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), and Lead (Pb) Contamination in Reclamation Island-Jakarta Bay — P. 205 - 210
Salmita Salman , Achmad Sjarmidi and Salman — **DOI:**10.5220/000915120

Expert System to Detect Early Depression in Adolescents using DASS 42 — P. 211 - 218
Nesi Syafitri , Yudhi Arta , Apri Siswanto and Sonya Parlina Rizki — **DOI:**10.5220/000915820

Geotechnics Analysis: Soil Hardness on Stability of Davit Kecil's Weir in Ulu Maras, Kepulauan Anambas, Kepulauan Riau — P. 219 - 228

Miftahul Jannah , Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra , Firman Syarif , Joni Tripardi , Nopiyanto and Husnul Kausarian
DOI:10.5220/000915840

Support for Heritage Tourism Development: The Case of Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, Indonesia P. 229 - 236
Jonny Wongso , Desi Ilona , Zaitul and Bahrul Anif
DOI:10.5220/000918540

Aerial Photogrammetry and Object-based Image Analysis for Bridge Mapping: A Case Study on Bintan Bridge, Riau Islands, Indonesia P. 237 - 242
Husnul Kausarian , Muhammad Zainuddin Lubis , Primawati , Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra , Adi Suryadi and Batara
DOI:10.5220/000918580

Monitoring Single Site Verification (SSV) System and Optimization BTS Network based on Android P. 243 - 249
Abdul Syukur , Siti Rahmadhani Sabri and Yudhi Arta
DOI:10.5220/000918610

Characterization of the Ethnobotany of Riau Province Mascot Flora (Oncosperma tigillarium (Jack) Ridl.) P. 250 - 253
Desti , Fitmawati , Putri Ade Rahma Yulis and Mayta Novaliza Isda
DOI:10.5220/000918620

Effect Stocking Density on Growth and Survival rate of Larval Selais Fish (Kryptopterus lais) Cultured in Recirculation System P. 254 - 257
Agusnimar Muchtar and Rosyadi
DOI:10.5220/000918630

Development of Safety Plan to Improve OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) Performance for Construction of Dam Supporting Infrastructure based on WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) P. 258 - 267
Aprilia Dhiya Ulhaq , Yusuf Latief and Rossy Armyn Machfudiyanto
DOI:10.5220/000918650

Design of Web Login Security System using ElGamal Cryptography P. 268 - 273
Yudhi Arta , Hendra Pratama , Apri Siswanto , Abdul Syukur and Panji Rachmat Setiawan
DOI:10.5220/000918680

Standard Operational Procedures Development for Government Building's Care and Maintenance Work of Outer Spatial and Housekeeping Component to Improve Work Effectiveness and Efficiency using Risk-based Approach P. 274 - 284
Lasita Khaerani , Yusuf Latief and Rossy Armyn Machfudiyanto
DOI:10.5220/000918720

A Novel Correlation on MMP Prediction in CO2-LPG Injection System: A Case Study of Field X in Indonesia P. 285 - 290
Prasandi Abdul Aziz , Hendra Dwimax , Tutuka Ariadji , Steven Chandra , Wijoyo Niti Daton and Ressi Bonti
DOI:10.5220/000935980

Productivity Analysis of Frac-pack Completion in M Well with Sand Problem Indication and High Permeability Formation P. 291 - 298
Herianto , Prasandi Abdul Aziz , Wijoyo Niti Daton and Steven Chandra
DOI:10.5220/000935990

Emulsion Treatment using Local Demulsifier from Palm Oil P. 299 - 303
Tomi Erfando and Emre Fathan **DOI:**10.5220/000936010

Designing an IoT Framework for High Valued Crops Farming P. 304 - 310
Domingo Junior P. Ngipol and Thelma D. Palaoag **DOI:**10.5220/000936450

Consideration of the Different Pile Length Due to Soil Stress and Inner Forces of the Nailed-slab Pavement System under Concentric Load P. 311 - 314
Anas Puri , Roza Mildawati and Muhammad Solihin **DOI:**10.5220/000936490

Utilization of Agricultural Waste to Be Bioethanol Sources as a Solvent on Paraffin Wax Crude Oil Issues P. 315 - 321
M. K. Afdhol , F. Hidayat , M. Abdurrahman , H. Z. Lubis , R. K. Wijaya and N. P. Sari **DOI:**10.5220/000936690

The Effect of Regeneration Time of Biomass Activated Carbon using Low Temperature to Reduce Filtration Loss in Water-based Drilling Fluid P. 322 - 325
Nur Hadziqoh , Mursyidah , Arif Rahmadani , Idham Khalid and Hasnah Binti Mohd Zaid **DOI:**10.5220/000938550

Improving the Accuracy of Features Weighted k-Nearest Neighbor using Distance Weight P. 326 - 330
K. U. Syaliman , Ause Labellapansa and Ana Yulianti **DOI:**10.5220/000939090

Predicting of Oil Water Contact Level using Material Balance Modeling of a Multi-tank Reservoir P. 331 - 336
Muslim Abdurrahman , Bop Duana Afrireksa , Hyundon Shin and Adi Novriansyah **DOI:**10.5220/000940460

Chip Formation and Shear Plane Angle Analysis on Carbon Steel Drilling using Solid Carbide Tools P. 337 - 341
Rieza Zulrian Aldio **DOI:**10.5220/000940620

A Solution to Increase Natuna D Alpha's Resource Utilization by Cryogenic Distillation: Conceptual Design & Sensitivity Study P. 342 - 348
Wijoyo Niti Daton , Ezra Revolin , Siptian Nugrahawan , Prasandi Abdul Aziz , Tutuka Ariadji , Steven Chandra and J. A. Nainggolan **DOI:**10.5220/000942720

Design of Volcanic Educational-based Natural Tourism at Giriloyo, Wukirsari Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta-Indonesia P. 349 - 356
Sri Mulyaningsih **DOI:**10.5220/000943570

Four Types of Moral Holistic Values for Revolutionizing the Big Data Analytics in IoT-based Applications P. 357 - 362

Norma Alias **DOI:**10.5220/000944530

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Ocean Colour Climate Change: Approach Identification of Sea Level and Physical Conditions in Setokok Sea

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{zainuddinlubis, wenang, budiana, widya, swono, jhonhericson, sapto, hamdaniarif, hakim, Hanifah}

Keywords: Climate Change, Sea Level, Sea Surface Temperature, Distribution of Chlorophyll A, Bathymetry.

Abstract: Setokok Island located at the South of Batam City, Riau Islands, positioned at longitude coordinates 104.031520° and latitude 0.951068°. The data acquisition technique uses satellite altimeter imagery data, which utilizes level 3 terra fashionable satellite imagery data. The study results show a significant change between one season (east season) with the period of data acquisition in April and May 2020. Sea surface temperature value is 28.7 ºC in April 2020 and 29.8 ºC in May 2020. Chlorophyll A distribution has a value of 3.5 mg/l in April 2020 and 3.2 mg/l in May 2020. The transverse profile produced by taking into account the sea level in Setokok Sea yielding in the mean sea level height of 1.86 meters and the average sea level of 2.67 meters. These data show a significant form of bathymetry in Setokok Sea. This research shows that global climate change affects sea level. Furthermore, it involves primary water production and bathymetry value in Setokok Sea.

1 INTRODUCTION

Climate change is the implication of global warming. It has resulted in conditions that are unstable in the lower layer atmosphere, especially the layers closest to the earth's surface. Global warming is caused by increasing greenhouse gases that are dominantly caused by industries. This global warming has increased sea surface and has affected the Chlorophyll A distribution in the seas, especially in islands with many industries (Collins, et al., 2010). Climate change also by high sea levels in an area of water, especially in Indonesia, leading to stagnant water in tidal area, which could cause fluctuating temperatures around the coastal environment (Susandi, Herlianti, Tamamadin, Nurlela, 2008). Other impacts caused by the change of sea level is coastal erosion, a decrease in seawater salinity, higher sea surface temperature, decreased surface water quality, and increased risk of flooding occurring on land in coastal environments (Oude-Essink, Van-Baaren, de-Louw, 2010). In general, the variety of rainfall in Indonesia is strongly influenced by its presence on the equator, monsoon activity, the stretch of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and highly diverse topography. Tropical cyclone disturbances (El-Nino, La-Nina, Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO), and hurricane winds) could also contribute to the types of rainfall (Horhoruw, Atmadipoera, Nanlohy, Nurjaya, 2017)

The sea level in certain area undoubtedly is related to the depth of seawater due to the sea's physical conditions that are in contact with each other. This phenomenon may have an essential role in the sustainability of human life and other living things in coastal areas (Antoni, et al., 2019). The alteration of coastal regions might cause shifting in seasons and could lead to change in the pattern/distribution of rain, which eventually might trigger floods in the rainy season and drought in the dry season. These

Lubis, M., Anurogo, W., Budiana, ., Puspita, W., Sibagariang, S., Purba, J., Satoto, S., Arif, H., Hakim, R., Widiastuti, H., Prasetyo, B. and Kausarian, H.
Ocean Colour Climate Change: Approach Identification of Sea Level and Physical Conditions in Setokok Sea.
DOI: 10.5220/0010351100200026
In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Applied Engineering (ICAE 2020)*, pages 20-26
ISBN: 978-989-758-520-3
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issues have always been significant problems for a lot of islands, especially for Batam Island (Lubis, et al., 2018). The rising sea levels might sink small islands, cause tidal floods, and lead to storm disasters/waves at coastal areas (Dasanto, 2010).

Setokok Sea located in the South of Batam Island, Batam City, Riau Islands, offer alternative tourism for beach enthusiasts to spend the weekend. In Setokok Sea environment, there is an impact indicated by white sand around the coast. This white sand piled up, forming a small island, at a distance of about 4 meters from the shoreline near the Setokok Sea. The white dune extends to more than 10 meters and is about 3 meters wide, depending on tidal wave conditions and sea-level values. The formation of this small land is a phenomenon of periodical rise and fall of sea-level, combined with the gravitational force and the attractive force of astronomical objects, especially by the sun, earth, and moon (Awak, Gaol, Subhan, Madduppa, Arafat, 2016; Gaol, et al., 2015). It is important to study the effect of climate change on sea-level changes in Setokok Sea, which could provide information about the physical condition of the sea by looking at sea surface temperature values, Chlorophyll A distribution, sea depth, and sea level.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Research Location

This research was conducted in Setokok Sea. The longitude and latitude coordinate is 104.031520° and 0.951068°, respectively. The area of study around 4 km^2 shown on the map in Figure 1.

2.2 Data Collection Technique

Terra Modis satellite imagery data, which is quite well known for remote sensing, is Aqua / Terra. MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) is an essential instrument in the satellite Terra (EOS AM) and Aqua (EOS PM). The MODIS Aqua / Terra satellite observes the earth's entire surface every 1 to 2 days, obtaining data in 36 spectral band channels or groups of wavelengths (Short, 2009; Sathyendranath, et al., 2012). MODIS is also a satellite with a daily time series, so it is appropriate for collecting the data (Sasmito, Parwati, Budhiman, 2013).

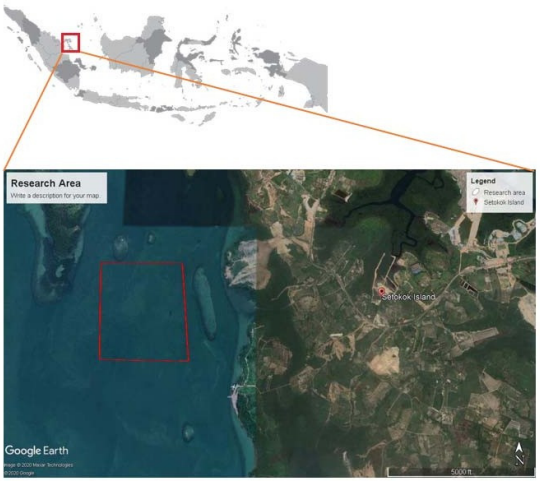


Figure 1: Research location and area of study in Setokok Sea, Batam.

In this study, data produced using recordings from Terra MODIS satellite images for two months (April-May 2020), with one season treatment (east season). Additionally, data of Chlorophyll A distribution were downloaded from https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/. The downloaded data was then processed by combining them with the extracted Terra MODIS image data. The sea surface temperature data is obtained from extracted Terra MODIS Image data and then classifying it for the appropriate data. These two parameters are processed using SeaDAS and ODV (Ocean Data View) software. Modis imagery has three image data types, namely, Modis imagery level 1a, 1b, 2, and 3. This study uses MODIS imagery data MODIS level 3.

2.3 Bathymetry

The bathymetry data acquisition technique is conducted with observable data called a fixation point with position and depth information. The bathymetry measurements performed cannot be directly used (processed) because it still contains data shortages (tidal and transducer corrections) that are obtained at the time of tidal data processing (tidal components) to find out the actual depth appearance. The magnitude of the tidal correction is the depth value (which has been corrected by the transducer), which will be fixed by the reduction value at the sea level position when the measurement takes place. This data obtained from the BIG Website (BATNAS) (http://tides.big.go.id/DEMNAS/), downloaded for two weeks in May 2020. The gridded BATNAS data (National Bathymetry) are from 90 to 150 east longitude and 20 southern latitudes to 20 northern

latitudes. This bathymetry data has advantages in coastal areas and shallow sea by using a survey from the BIG Center for Marine and Coastal Environment (PKLP) (Geospatial Information Agency).

2.4 Tidal (sea level)

Tidal data acquisition techniques obtain from the BIG Website (Geospatial Information Agency) (http://tides.big.go.id/) taken based on the location point in May 2020. In determining the water level change in the river, there are factors such as river hydrology, height difference, and the position of the flow from upstream to the estuary. Near the estuary, the water level is influenced by the sea level changes.

Data analysis is generally grouped into several sections based on the type of data used to calculate. The tidal data analysis is performed using Least Square to obtain the value of tidal harmonic constants. According to Rampengan (2009), the classification of tidal types is carried out by comparing the amplitudes of diurnal constants (K1 and O1) with the amplitudes of semidiurnal constants (M2 and S2). Formzahl numbers are used to determine the type of tides that occur in the sea (Hidayah & Fatmawati, 2010) with a formulation presented in Equation (1).

$$F = ((AK1 + AO1))/((AM2 + AS2)) \quad (1)$$

Where:

F = Formzahl,

AK1 = the amplitude of the average daily single tidal wave affected by the declination of the moon and the sun,

AO1 = the amplitude of a single daily tidal wave that is affected by the declination of the moon,

AM2= amplitude of average double daily tidal wave children affected by the moon,

AS2 = the amplitude of the average double daily tidal wave affected by the sun.

According to Oktavia, Pariwono, Manurung (2011), the F value determines the characteristic of tidal wave. The F value of 0 <F 0.25: semidiurnal; 0.25 <F 1.50: mixed tide prevailing semidiurnal; 1.50 <F 3.00: mixed tide prevailing diurnal; F> 3.0: diurnal.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Sea Surface Temperature

Sea surface temperature data obtained from satellite images of fashionable terra level 3 is shown in Figure 2, with the observed location marked with the blue box. The data for sea surface temperature is obtained for the period of April and May 2020 (east season). The sea surface temperature is deemed as one of the parameters that is affected by climate change.

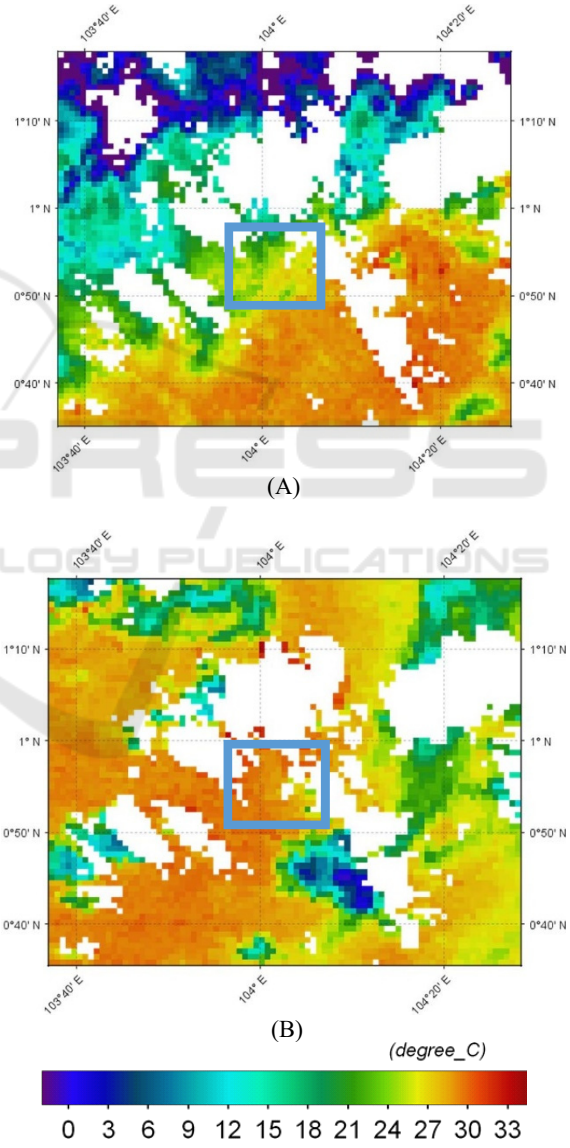


Figure 2: A. Sea surface temperature (April 2020), B. Sea surface temperature (May 2020). (the data are in ºC)

Figure 2 shows that the sea surface temperature is 28.7 ºC in April 2020 (A) and 29.8 ºC in May 2020 (B). These results indicate a difference in sea surface temperature values between April and May 2020 in Setokok Sea, with a decrease in sea surface temperature of 0.9 ºC. This condition undoubtedly affects the distribution of Chlorophyll A that occurred in April and May 2020 (east season) due to the impact of global climate change in 2020. The changes in sea surface temperature due to currents, wind, water, and waves turbidity, are commonly called ocean dynamics. The upwelling process can also increase Chlorophyll A content and decrease sea surface temperature (Feng, Yao, Gu, Guo, 2007). According to Surya, et al., (2017), sea surface temperature in Batam is in the range of 29-31 ºC during January-December period.

Figure 3 present the distribution of Chlorophyll A is 3.5 mg/l in April 2020 (A) and 3.2 mg/l in May 2020. These results indicate a decrease of 0.3 mg/l in the Chlorophyll A distribution in Setokok Sea. This finding might be caused by the rising sea surface temperature in Setokok Sea, which can decrease the distribution of Chlorophyll A. According to Nontji (2008), Chlorophyll A is an indicator of the abundance of phytoplankton that becomes zooplankton food to measure the productivity level of primer water conditions. Hence, the decreasing concentration of Chlorphyll A indicates the decreased primary water productivity. Another study (Kunarso, Hadi, Ningsih, Baskoro, 2011) has also suggested the close relation between the Chlorophyll A levels with the sea surface temperatures.

3.2 Tidal Analysis (sea level)

Tidal observations and measurements are made at the coordinate of 1040 1 '50 " - 1040 2"35 " east longitude and 00 56"35" - 00 57"32" north latitude. The sea in Setokok tend to be double tilt or semi-diurnal (mixed tide prevailing semi- diurnal), meaning that there are two tides in a day, but the two pairs are not as large as the tidal graphs shown in Figure 4.

The tidal component analysis is performed to obtain the value of each tidal component's amplitude and bead phase. The method used is the Least Square. After the analysis is carried out, the constant harmonic values obtained are presented in the Table 1.

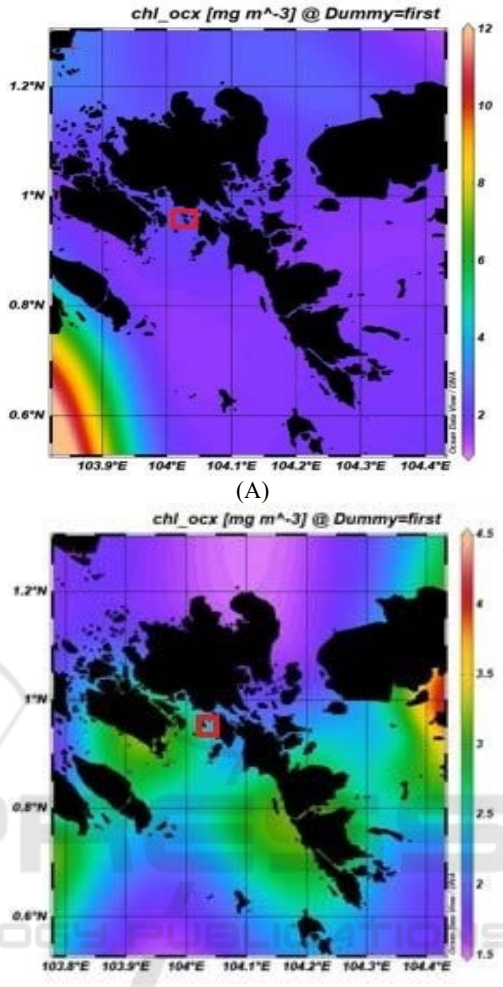


Figure 3: A. Chlorophyll A distribution (April 2020), B. Chlorophyll A distribution (May 2020).

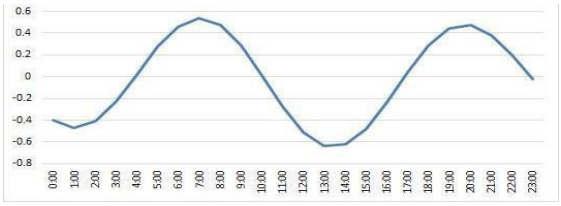


Figure 4: Tidal wave chart (May 20, 2020).

Table 1: The value of amplitude (A) and phase (G) of the harmonic constants of tidal wave studied.

Component	M2	S2	N2	K2
Value	0.3527	0.3884	0.0731	0.3332
Component	O1	P1	M4	MS4
Value	0.2673	0.1819	0.0112	0.0038

The data are taken in the second half of the month in May 2020, where the moon's condition was convex at the end of the month to the end of the month, or it could be called a crescent. By entering these constant values into the Formzahl number equation, an amount of 0.81 will obtain. Based on this number, the type of mixed tides tends to be Semidiurnal. It means that there are two pairs of waves and two times receding with different heights and periods in one day. The dominant tidal components based on the above calculation are the S2 and M2 component with an amplitude value of 0.3884 and 0.3527, respectively. In contrast, the non-dominant tidal element in MS4 with an amplitude value of 0.0038 proves that the regional tidal type is a mixed type. The amount of retroactivity is influenced by intense sun penetration that affects the sea surface temperature due to climate change (Adibrata, 2007). By using the Least Square method, the results obtained from tidal harmonic analysis are harmonic components that can be used to determine sea level elevation values. The results of sea-level elevation in Setokok coastal seawater are:

- Mean High Water Level during the observation period is 1,860 meters.
- Mean Sea Level, which is the mean water level between the mean high water level and the mean low water level. This elevation using as a reference for elevation on land is 2,675 meters.
- Mean Low Water Level is the lowest water level at high tide.

According to Suhelmi (2013), the sea-level values shows that the increase in tidal inundation area due to sea-level rise plays a significant role in the amount of vulnerability index. This is due to the relationship to global climate change that occurs in water. Sea surface anomalies are strongly influenced by tides, topography, wind, ocean currents, density, and seawater pressure, especially in Setokok Sea.

3.3 Cross-profile and Water Bathymetry

The water cross-section profile shows a cross-section of one of the samples in the area's coastal part, with a relatively steep to the sloping surface. In Figure 5, it can be seen that the height of the coastal surface decreases as it heads towards the coast.

From Figure 5, the results of three samples taken in the form of a cross-section, wherein example 1 illustrates that the surface is relatively steep in the northern part of the study area and the southern part of the study area. Whereas in samples 2 and 3, the site's bottom surface looks slightly sloping compared to sample 1. The 3-dimensional and 2- dimensional form of bathymetry for the area of study of the water bottom is shown in Figure 6.

The condition of the bathymetry of the sea in the location indicates that the location is suitable for a port and its support. The ship sailing activities generally requires water depth that is equal to the ship's requirements (draft) plus different depth. Based on the data observed, this water area is eligible for shipping activities. The depth of the port/pier/terminal water is usually determined from the size of ships that are frequently entering the dock. The giant ship that rarely comes could only enter the port when the sea is in high tide. The depth of the ocean around Batam Island is already mapped by BATNAS BIG, which divided the area into four depth levels, namely depth of 1-5 meters, 5-10 meters, 10-20 meters, and> 20 meters. Sea with the depth of 1-5 meters locates around the coast and spread throughout Batam City. For the depth of 5-10 meters, categorized as inter-island sea belong to the Regency of Batam and other areas. The area with the depth of 1-5 meters are included in the development of the coastal regions while the area with the depth of 5-10 meters is intended for shallow sea areas. The area with the depth of 10-20 meters and >20 meters is for the development of deep-sea areas.

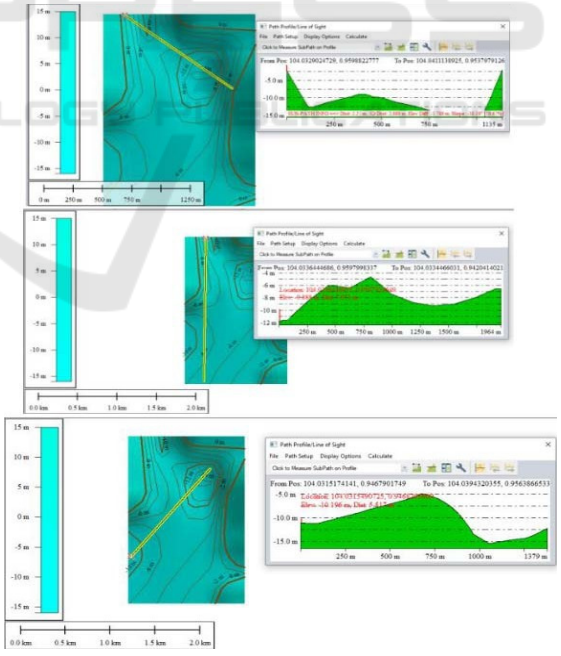
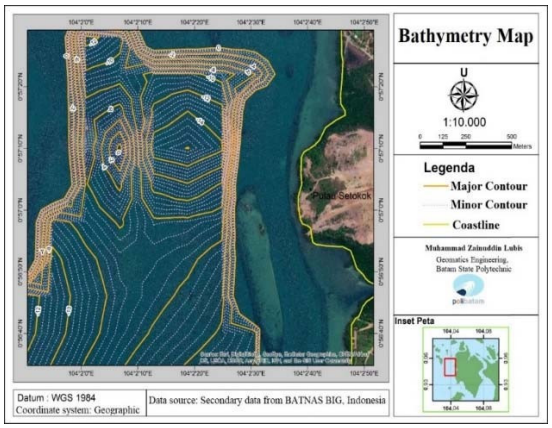
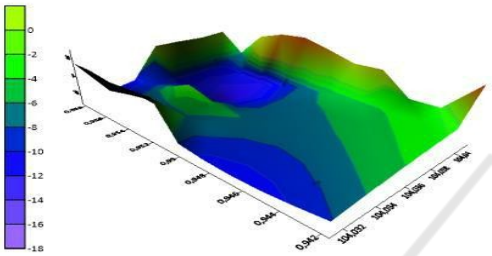


Figure 5: The cross-sectional profile of Setokok Sea.



(A)



(B)

Figure 6: Bathymetry of Setokok Sea (A) 2 dimensions, and (B) 3 dimensions

Setokok Sea is part of the shallow area with the depth distribution ranging from 0 to 16 meters below sea surface. The deepest point locates at a distance of 16 m to the northeast while the lowest depth (0-5 meters) can be placed around the Setokok beach. Setokok Sea has a relatively steep surface in the north and south. On the east, the sea floor looks more gentle. As for the coastal areas of Setokok, the surface is relatively steep until the sloping height of the coastal surface decreases as it heads towards the coast. Thus, it can be seen that the sea level's value must have a significant effect on the steepness of the bathymetry in an area of water, especially in seawater like Setokok. Hasan (2004) studied that other important factors that can influence climate change are the average topography and the value of the depth of the ocean in water.

4 CONCLUSIONS

From the results of research conducted in one season, it can show the difference in sea surface temperature and the distribution of Chlorophyll A in April and May 2020 (east season). The higher the sea surface temperature, the lower the Chlorophyll A's distribution value in Setokok Sea. This is also related to the sea level that changes every day, and dramatically affects the bathymetry and steepness of the transverse profile in Setokok Sea. The results show climate change observed from the parameters studied, namely the sea surface temperature, the distribution of Chlorophyll A, tides (sea level), cross profile, and bathymetry values. The change of those parameters caused by global climate chage tend to affect the primary water condition in Setokok Sea Batam islands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Politeknik Negeri Batam for facilitating this research by providing research grant funds in the middle of research schemes (DIPA funds in 2020).

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