

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI SISTEM PANASBUMI DENGAN ANALISA *GRADIEN GRAVITY* SERTA PEMODELAN DATA TOPEX GAYABERAT DAN RESISTIVITAS MAGNETOTELURIK 2D DAERAH PANASBUMI ARJUNO-WELIRANG

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Panas bumi merupakan salah satu energi terbarukan yang menjadi alternatif untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap energi fosil. Gunung Arjuno-Welirang yang terletak di Provinsi Jawa Timur dan berjenis *stratovolcano*. Dalam pengembangan lapangan panas bumi dilakukan analisis gaya berat guna merekonstruksi struktur sistem panas bumi. Hasil *Complete bouger anomaly (CBA)* memiliki rentang 80 sampai 130 mGal. Pada analisis spektrum nilai cutoff rata-rata yaitu 0,0017 dan lebar jendela 19 untuk memisahkan anomali regional dan residual. Nilai FHD pada daerah penelitian tinggi di puncak Arjuno dan Welirang. Analisis *Second Vertical Derivative (SVD)* untuk menggambarkan diskontinuitas struktur bawah permukaan. Digunakan pula inversi 3D dan didapat densitas 0,8 sampai 3,2 gr/cc. Setelah dilakukan 6 *slice* pada model 3D, FHD, SVD dan Residual terindikasi beberapa sesar yaitu Sesar Normal Anjasmoro, Sesar claket, Sesar Bulak, Sesar Welirang, Sesar Kembar, Sesar Padusan, Sesar Puncung, Sesar Ringgit, Sesar Arjuno 2, Sesar Cangar, Sesar Arjuno. Selain metode gaya berat dilakukan pula pemodelan inversi 2D magnetotelurik dengan resistivitas *clay cap* (<10 ohm-m), dan nilai densitas 8 sampai 2,53 gr/cc. Daerah reservoir memiliki nilai resistivitas diatas 30 ohm-m pada suhu kurang lebih 260 °C dengan ketebalan 1 sampai 1,5 km. *Heat source* memiliki nilai resistivitas dari *heat source* yaitu lebih dari 500 ohm-m dengan densitas 2,5 sampai 3,2 gr/cc diindikasikan batuan lava-basaltik. Dari sisten panas bumi tersebut zona *discharge* berupa *upflow* pada daerah Struktur Welirang.

Kata kunci: *Second Vertical Derivatife*, Metode Gayaberat, Sistem Panasbumi. Metode Magnetotelurik.

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF GEOTHERMAL SYSTEMS WITH GRADIENT GRAVITY ANALYSIS AND TOPEX DATA MODELING OF GRAVITY AND 2D MAGNETOTELURIC RESISTIVITY IN ARJUNO-WELIRANG GEOTHERMAL REGION

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Geothermal is one of the renewable energy that is an alternative to reduce dependence on fossil energy. Mount Arjuno-Welirang is located in East Java Province and is a stratovolcano type. In the excavation of the geothermal field, gravity analysis is carried out in order to reconstruct the structure of the geothermal system. Complete Bouger Anomaly (CBA) results range from 80 to 130 mGal. In spectrum analysis, the mean cutoff value is 0.0017 and the window width is 19 to separate regional and residual anomalies. The FHD value in the study area is high at the peaks of Arjuno and Welirang. Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) analysis to describe the discontinuity of subsurface structures. 3D inversion was also used and obtained densities of 0.8 to 3.2 g/cc. After doing 6 slices on the 3D, FHD, SVD and Residual models, several faults were indicated, namely the Anjasmoro Normal Fault, Claket Fault, Bulak Fault, Welirang Fault, Twin Fault, Padusan Fault, Puncung Fault, Ringgit Fault, Arjuno 2 Fault, Cangar Fault, Fault Arjuno. In addition to the gravity method, 2D magnetotelluric inversion modeling with clay cap resistivity (<10 ohm-m) was also carried out, and a density value of 8 to 2.53 gr/cc. The reservoir area has a resistivity value above 30 ohm-m at a temperature of approximately 260 0C with a thickness of 1 to 1.5 km. The heat source has a resistivity value of more than 500 ohm-m with a density of 2.5 to 3.2 gr/cc indicated lava-basaltic rock. From the geothermal system, the discharge zone is in the form of upflow in the Welirang Structure area.

Keywords: *Second Vertical Derivative, Gravity Method, Geothermals System. Magnetotelluric Method.*