

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI ZONA REMBESAN AIR LIMBAH MENGGUNAKAN METODE 2D RESISTIVITAS DI DAERAH “X” KECAMATAN TANJUNG BINTANG KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN PROVINSI LAMPUNG

Oleh

Heni Imelia Juniarti

Penelitian dilakukan di daerah tempat pembuangan limbah cair di Kecamatan Tanjung Bintang, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, Provinsi Lampung dengan menggunakan metode geolistrik 2D resistivitas dengan metode resistivitas 2D konfigurasi dipole-dipole yang terdiri dari 4 lintasan yaitu A-D dengan spasi antar elektroda 1 meter dan 1.5 meter dengan panjang bentangan sekitar 48 meter dan 72 meter. Metode resistivitas digunakan untuk menentukan mengkaji potensi air tanah, prospeksi panas bumi dan eksplorasi mineral berdasarkan sifat tahanan jenis lapisan batuan. Berdasarkan model penampang 2D, nilai resistivitas rendah berkisar antara 0.9 – 3.7 Ωm diidentifikasi sebagai rembesan air limbah yang dicitrakan dengan warna biru tua sampai dengan warna biru muda.

Kata kunci: Metode Geolistrik 2D, Konfigurasi Dipole – Dipole

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF WASTEWATER SEEPS ZONES USING 2D RESISTIVITY METHOD IN AREA "X" TANJUNG BINTANG DISTRICT, SOUTH LAMPUNG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

Heni Imelia Juniarti

The research was carried out in the liquid waste disposal area in Tanjung Bintang sub-district, South Lampung District, Lampung Province using the 2D resistivity geoelectric method with a 2D resistivity method with a dipole-dipole configuration consisting of 4 paths, namely A-D with spacing between electrodes of 1 meter and 1.5 meters with the length of the stretch is around 48 meters and 72 meters. The resistivity method is used to determine groundwater potential, geothermal prospecting and mineral exploration based on the resistivity properties of rock layers. Based on the 2D cross-sectional model, low resistivity values ranging from 0.9 – 3.7 Ωm are identified as waste water seepage which is imaged in dark blue to light blue.

Keywords: 2D Geoelectric Method, Dipole - Dipole Configuration