

## **ABSTRAK**

### **DELINEASI SUB-CEKUNGAN DAN KONFIGURASI *BASEMENT* MENGGUNAKAN DATA GRAVITASI GGMPLUS DAN DATA GRAVITASI LAPANGAN BERDASARKAN PEMODELAN 2D DAN 3D PADA SUB-CEKUNGAN MALANG SELATAN**

Oleh

**JEREMIA KELVIN SIHOTANG**

Penelitian metode gravitasi dilakukan di Sub-Cekungan Malang Selatan, secara geografis terletak di  $112^{\circ}30'1.5''$  BT sampai  $113^{\circ}0'2.19''$  BT dan  $7^{\circ}59'54.19''$  LS sampai  $8^{\circ}30'4.96''$  LS. Digunakan data gravitasi GGMPlus dan data gravitasi lapangan untuk memberikan informasi bawah permukaan secara spesifik mengidentifikasi struktur geologi, batas sub-cekungan, dan konfigurasi *basement*. Adapun beberapa metode yang dilakukan yaitu analisis spektrum sebagai pemisahan anomali residual dan anomali regional, diikuti oleh pemodelan 2D dan 3D yang diintegrasikan dengan analisis derivatif. Delineasi sub-cekungan integrasi data gravitasi GGMPlus dan data gravitasi lapangan mengungkapkan adanya 3 sub-cekungan dengan kedalaman sub-cekungan rata-rata 1,8 km sampai 2,5 km dan terdapatnya 13 zona patahan dengan arah relatif Barat Laut - Tenggara dan Timur Laut - Barat Daya. 3 sub-cekungan ini potensial untuk keberadaan hidrokarbon di Malang Selatan dengan formasi dominan Formasi Wonosari dan Formasi Nampol dengan densitas 2,3 gr/cc sampai 2,4 gr/cc pada kedalaman deposenter sub-cekungan mencapai 2 km hingga 2,5 km di wilayah Kecamatan Ngajum, Kecamatan Tajinan dan Kecamatan Pagelaran.

**Kata Kunci :** Sub-Cekungan, Metode Gravitasi, Pemodelan 2D, Pemodelan 3D.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **DELINEATION OF SUB-BASINS AND BASEMENT CONFIGURATION USING GGMPLUS GRAVITY DATA AND FIELD GRAVITY DATA BASED ON 2D AND 3D MODELLING IN THE SOUTH MALANG SUB- BASIN**

By

**JEREMIA KELVIN SIHOTANG**

Gravity method research was conducted in South Malang Sub-Basin, geographically located at  $112^{\circ}30'1.5''$  East to  $113^{\circ}0'2.19''$  East and  $7^{\circ}59'54.19''$  N to  $8^{\circ}30'4.96''$  N.E. GGMPlus gravity data and field gravity data were used to provide subsurface information to specifically identify geological structures, sub-basin boundaries, and basement configurations. The methods include spectrum analysis as a separation of residual anomalies and regional anomalies, followed by 2D and 3D modeling integrated with derivative analysis. Sub-basin delineation integrating GGMPlus gravity data and field gravity data revealed the existence of 3 sub-basins with an average sub-basin depositional depth of 1.8 km to 2.5 km and the presence of 13 fault zones with relative directions of Northwest - Southeast and Northeast - Southwest. These 3 sub-basins are potential for the presence of hydrocarbons in South Malang with dominant formations of Wonosari Formation and Nampol Formation with densities of 2.3 gr/cc to 2.4 gr/cc at sub-basin depositional depths reaching 2 km to 2.5 km in the areas of Ngajum Sub-district, Tajinan Sub-district and Pagelaran Sub-district.

**Keywords :** Sub-Basin, Gravity Method, 2D Modelling, 3D Modelling.