

INTISARI

IDENTIFIKASI SESAR GRINDULU SEGMENT TEGALOMBO BERDASARKAN DATA GRAVITASI

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Pulau Jawa merupakan salah satu pulau dengan potensi bencana gempabumi yang cukup tinggi. Hal ini disebabkan karena lokasi Pulau Jawa berada di utara zona subduksi dan adanya sesar-sesar yang masih aktif dengan orientasi NE–SW dan NW–SE. Salah satunya adalah Sesar Grindulu di Kabupaten Pacitan. Metode gravitasi digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi Sesar Grindulu sebagai bagian dari kajian potensi bencana dan pengurangan risiko bencana. Penelitian ini menggunakan data gravitasi sebanyak 151 titik dengan area penelitian seluas $2 \times 5 \text{ km}^2$. Data gravitasi kemudian diolah dengan melakukan reduksi sampai didapatkan anomali Bouguer lengkap (ABL) di topografi. Kemudian ABL di topografi diproyeksikan ke bidang datar dengan menggunakan metode Dampney. ABL di bidang datar kemudian dipisahkan menjadi anomali regional dan anomali lokal dengan kontinuitas ke atas setinggi 200 meter. Untuk mengidentifikasi Sesar Grindulu, dilakukan analisis *First Horizontal Derivative* (FHD) dan *Second Horizontal Derivative* (SHD). Nilai ABL di bidang datar berada pada rentang 60,78- 81,76 mgal. Berdasarkan pola ABL di bidang datar, ditemukan area dengan anomali rendah yang diduga merupakan zona sesar dari Sesar Grindulu. Namun, berdasarkan analisis FHD dan SHD, tidak ditemukan adanya grafik yang menunjukkan keberadaan dari sesar turun di zona Sesar Grindulu. Argumen tersebut menunjukkan bahwa Sesar Grindulu merupakan sesar geser. Anomali tinggi yang terdapat di Utara dan tenggara area penelitian diduga merupakan intrusi andesit. Terdapat enam litologi sebagai asumsi pada pemodelan 2,5D, yaitu breksi dan batupasir Arjosari ($\rho = 2,60 \text{ g/cm}^3$), lava andesit Mandalika ($\rho = 2,70 \text{ g/cm}^3$), batupasir Mandalika ($\rho = 2,58 \text{ g/cm}^3$), breksi gunungapi Mandalika ($\rho = 2,62 \text{ g/cm}^3$), lava andesit Watupatok ($\rho = 2,65 \text{ g/cm}^3$), dan intrusi andesit ($\rho = 2,80 \text{ g/cm}^3$).

Kata kunci: Sesar Grindulu, Pacitan, anomali gravitasi, FHD, SHD.

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF GRINDULU FAULT IN TEGALOMBO SEGMENT USING GRAVITATION DATA

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Java Island is a region that has a high potential for earthquake disasters. This is due to the location of Java Island which is to the north of the subduction zone. In addition, Pacitan also has many faults with NE – SW and NW – SE orientations, one of them is the Grindulu fault in Pacitan Regency. The gravity method was used in this study to identify and characterize the Grindulu Fault as part of a potential disaster assessment and disaster risk reduction. In this research, the gravity data used were 151 locations in a research area of $2 \times 5 \text{ km}^2$. The gravity data processed by reducing it to obtain a complete Bouguer anomaly (ABL) on topography. Then it was projected to horizontal plane using Dampney method. Then, ABL in the horizontal plane was separated into regional and local anomalies with an upward continuation at 200 meters. To identify the Grindulu fault, analysis of the First Horizontal Derivative (FHD) and Second Horizontal Derivative (SHD) were used. The result shows that the complete Bouguer anomaly on horizontal plane is between 60,78 mgal to 81,76 mgal. Based on the complete Bouguer anomaly on horizontal plane, there is an area with a low anomaly that are identified as a fault zone from the Grindulu fault. However, based on FHD and SHD analysis, there is no graph that showing the presence of normal fault in the Grindulu fault zone. This argument provides an indication that the Grindulu fault is a strike-slip fault. The high anomaly found in the north and southeast of the research area was identified as an andesite intrusion on the subsurface. There are six lithologies that assumed in 2,5D models, those are Arjosari's breccia and sandstone ($\rho=2,60 \text{ g/cm}^3$), Mandalika's andesite lava ($\rho=2,70 \text{ g/cm}^3$), Mandalika's sandstone ($\rho=2,58 \text{ g/cm}^3$), Mandalika volcanic breccia ($\rho=2,62 \text{ g/cm}^3$), Watupatok's andesite lava ($\rho=2,65 \text{ g/cm}^3$), dan andesite intrusive rocks ($\rho=2,80 \text{ g/cm}^3$).

Keywords: Grindulu fault, Pacitan, Gravity anomaly, FHD, SHD.