



INTISARI

Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng merupakan salah satu lapangan panas bumi di Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Lapangan ini memiliki cadangan terbukti sebesar 240 MWe dengan pemanfaatan PLTP terpasang saat ini sebesar 60 MWe. Terdapat rencana pengembangan di Dieng berupa pembuatan sumur dan PLTP baru dengan kapasitas terpasang hingga 185 MW. Untuk mendukung rencana pengembangan di Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan melakukan pemodelan geologi bawah permukaan.

Pemodelan geologi bawah permukaan dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak Leapfrog Geothermal™ dan menghasilkan model persebaran batuan, model struktur geologi, dan model geologi terintegrasi. Re-interpretasi struktur geologi dilakukan pada penelitian ini mencakup struktur tektonik dan vulkanik, dengan tujuan mengidentifikasi dan membentuk konsep persebaran struktur geologi di Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng. Data bawah permukaan yang digunakan diperoleh dari peneliti sebelumnya berupa data geologi dari 16 sumur panas bumi meliputi informasi trajektori, litologi dan hilang sirkulasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan batuan bawah permukaan Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng tersusun atas kelompok batuan Dieng Tua ($\sim 218 \text{ km}^3$) yang mendominasi di pinggir lapangan dan menipis di tengah dan tenggara, batuan Dieng Dewasa ($\sim 12,5 \text{ km}^3$) di bagian tengah lapangan menipis ke arah tenggara, batuan Dieng Muda ($\sim 8,7 \text{ km}^3$) di tenggara lapangan yang menipis ke arah utara, dan tubuh - tubuh intrusi di bagian tengah lapangan pada elevasi 600 mdpl. Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng dipengaruhi oleh 4 sesar utama di sekitar area penelitian yaitu Sesar Kejajar, Sesar Bawang, Sesar Tresep, dan Sesar Pejawaran. Sesar – sesar tersebut membatasi sistem panas bumi di Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng dan membentuk 7 sesar di dalam lapangan. Sesar – sesar yang ada diduga mengontrol persebaran area prospek, kemunculan gunung api, dan persebaran manifestasi permukaan. Struktur vulkanik berupa kawah berasosiasi dengan gunung api Dieng Dewasa di tengah area penelitian. Penilaian permeabilitas sesar menunjukkan bahwa F1, F2, F6, dan F7 memiliki permeabilitas yang baik, sedangkan F3 dan Kejajar memiliki permeabilitas terendah.

Kata kunci : Lapangan Panas Bumi Dieng, model geologi bawah permukaan, Leapfrog Geothermal™, model struktur geologi, permeabilitas sesar.



ABSTRACT

The Dieng Geothermal Field is one of the geothermal fields located in Central Java, Indonesia. This field has a proven reserve of 240 MWe, with the current installed capacity of the Geothermal Power Plant (PLTP) reaching 60 MWe. There are plans for further development in Dieng, including the drilling of new wells and the construction of additional PLTP units with a total installed capacity of up to 185 MW. To support these development plans in the Dieng Geothermal Field, this research focuses on the subsurface geological modeling.

The subsurface geological modeling is conducted using Leapfrog Geothermal™ software, resulting in models that depict the distribution of volcanic rocks, geological structures, and an integrated geological model. The re-interpretation of geological structures in this study includes the analysis of both tectonic and volcanic structures, aiming to identify and formulate the conceptual framework for the distribution of geological structures in the Dieng Geothermal Field. The subsurface data used in the study were obtained from previous researchers, which consisted of geological information from 16 geothermal wells, including trajectory data, lithology, and lost circulation data.

The research findings reveal that the subsurface lithology groups in the Dieng Geothermal Field consist of the Dieng Tua group ($\sim 218 \text{ km}^3$), which dominates the field's periphery and thins out towards the central and southeastern parts, the Dieng Dewasa group ($\sim 12.5 \text{ km}^3$) in the central part of the field thinning towards the southeast, the Dieng Muda group ($\sim 8.7 \text{ km}^3$) in the southeastern part of the field thinning towards the north, and intrusive bodies in the central part of the field at an elevation of 600 meters above sea level. The Dieng Geothermal Field is influenced by four major faults surrounding the research area, the Kejajar Fault, Bawang Fault, Tresep Fault, and Pejawaran Fault. These faults delineate the geothermal system in the Dieng Geothermal Field and give rise to seven faults within the field. These faults are believed to control the distribution of prospect areas, volcanic cones, and surface manifestations. The volcanic structures, in the form of craters, are associated with the Dieng Dewasa volcanic complex in the central part of the research area. Permeability assessment of the faults indicates that F1, F2, F6, and F7 exhibit good permeability, while F3 and Kejajar demonstrate the lowest permeability.

Keywords: Dieng Geothermal Field, Subsurface geological model, Leapfrog Geothermal™, Geological structure modelling, Fault permeability.