



INTISARI

Karst adalah bentuk muka bumi yang terbentuk akibat pelarutan batuan yang dapat larut seperti batugamping. Karst memiliki tingkat pelarutan yang tinggi akibat pelarutan batuan yang mudah larut seperti batugamping oleh air hujan. Penyerapan karbon dioksida (CO_2) di kawasan karst terjadi pada proses karstifikasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui persebaran dan kondisi litologi daerah penelitian dan mengetahui tingkat laju pelarutan serta menghitung jumlah karbon yang terserap pada proses pelarutan batugamping. Metode yang dilakukan berupa analisis petrografi, analisis *X Ray Fluorescence* (XRF), analisis *X Ray Diffraction* (XRD), analisis titrasi ion bikarbonat dan eksperimen tingkat laju pelarutan batugamping. Hasil pengamatan petrografi, persebaran litologi di daerah penelitian meliputi batugamping kristalin, *Boundstone*, *Grainstone*, *Packstone*, *Wackestone*, *Mudstone*, *Napal* dan *Shale*. Tingkat laju pelarutan batugamping menggunakan metode eksperimen laju pelarutan batugamping yaitu pada litologi batugamping kristalin menghasilkan nilai sebesar $0,045 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$, *Boundstone* sebesar $0,052 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$, *Grainstone* sebesar $0,338 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$, *Packstone* sebesar $0,314 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$, *Wackestone* sebesar $0,23 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$ dan *Shale* $0,016 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{tahun}$. Berdasarkan perhitungan hasil analisis ion bikarbonat atau metode hidrokimia, didapatkan nilai *carbon flux* $49.128,46 \text{ ton/tahun}$. Sedangkan nilai *carbon flux* menggunakan metode eksperimen laju pelarutan, didapatkan nilai *carbon flux* sebagai berikut, pada litologi batugamping kristalin sebesar $9.752,85 \text{ ton/tahun}$, *Boundstone* $705,48 \text{ ton/tahun}$, *Grainstone* $19.092,91 \text{ ton/tahun}$, *Packstone* $18.354,64 \text{ ton/tahun}$, *Wackestone* $5.688,22 \text{ ton/tahun}$, dengan total *carbon flux* pada daerah penelitian sebesar $53.594,09 \text{ ton/tahun} \pm 10\%$.

Kata kunci: Karst, batugamping, tingkat laju pelarutan, penyerapan karbon dioksida, eksperimen laju pelarutan



ABSTRACT

Karst is a landform formed by the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone. Karst has a high dissolution rate due to the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone by rainwater. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) absorption in karst areas occurs in the karstification process. The purpose of this study was to determine the distribution and lithological conditions of the study area and determine the level of dissolution rate and calculate the amount of carbon absorbed in the limestone dissolution process. The methods used were petrographic analysis, X Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis, X Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis, bicarbonate ion titration analysis and limestone dissolution rate experiments. The results of petrographic observations, the distribution of lithology in the study area includes crystalline limestone, Boundstone, Grainstone, Packstone, Wackestone, Mudstone, Napal and Shale. The rate of limestone dissolution using the experimental method of limestone dissolution rate is in crystalline limestone lithology resulting in a value of 0.045 g/cm²/year, Boundstone of 0.052 g/cm²/year, Grainstone of 0.338 g/cm²/year, Packstone of 0.314 g/cm²/year, Wackestone of 0.23 g/cm²/year and Shale of 0.016 g/cm²/year. Based on the calculation of the results of bicarbonate ion analysis or hydrochemical method, the carbon flux value is 49,128.46 tons/year. While the carbon flux value using the experimental method of dissolution rate, the carbon flux value is obtained as follows, in the crystalline limestone lithology of 9,752.85 tons/year; Boundstone 705.48 tons/year; Grainstone 19,092.91 tons/year; Packstone 18,354.64 tons/year; Wackestone 5,688.22 tons/year, with a total carbon flux in the study area of 53,594.09 tons/year ± 10%.

Keywords: *Karst, limestone, dissolution rate, carbon dioxide sequestration, dissolution rate experiments*