

INTISARI

DETEKSI AKTIVITAS GEMPA MIKRO MENGGUNAKAN ANALISIS *COVARIANCE MATRIX* DI LAPANGAN PANAS BUMI “X”

Oleh

MOKHAMMAD WAHYU PAMUNGKAS

21/475440/PA/20578

Lapangan Panas Bumi “X”, terletak di Jawa Barat, merupakan salah satu wilayah yang aktif secara seismik dan telah dikembangkan sebagai sumber energi terbarukan. Aktivitas gempa mikro di daerah ini dapat menjadi indikator penting dalam memahami dinamika bawah permukaan, terutama yang berkaitan dengan pergerakan fluida dan rekahan batuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi dan menganalisis aktivitas gempa mikro menggunakan metode analisis *covariance matrix* dari data seismik. Data seismik diperoleh dari 11 stasiun milik PT Geo Dipa Energi dalam periode Januari hingga April 2018. Metode ini menggunakan transformasi Fourier untuk mengubah sinyal ke domain frekuensi dan membentuk *covariance matrix* dari spektrum sinyal tiap window. Dekomposisi *eigenvalue* dilakukan untuk menghitung parameter *spectral width* yang merepresentasikan koherensi spasial sinyal. Nilai *spectral width* rendah mengindikasikan sinyal terarah (gempa), sedangkan nilai tinggi mengindikasikan *noise*. Validasi dilakukan menggunakan katalog gempa PT Geo Dipa Energi dan BMKG. Karakteristik frekuensi dominan pada gempa mikro berkisar antara 1–20 Hz. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *noise* dan gempa mikro sama-sama dominan di frekuensi 1-20 Hz, dengan durasi yang lebih pendek, sehingga menyulitkan pemisahan identifikasi gempa mikro dan *noise*, sehingga metode ini dapat membedakan sinyal gempa mikro dari *noise* secara efektif dengan syarat nilai SNR pada masing masing event gempa bernilai tinggi.

Kata kunci: *Covariance matrix*, *spectral width*, panas bumi, gempa mikro

ABSTRACT

DETECTION OF MICROEARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY USING COVARIANCE MATRIX ANALYSIS IN “X” GEOTHERMAL FIELD

By

MOKHAMMAD WAHYU PAMUNGKAS

21/475440/PA/20578

The “X” Geothermal Field, located in West Java, is one of the seismically active regions and has been developed as a source of renewable energy. Microearthquake activity in this area can serve as an important indicator for understanding subsurface dynamics, particularly those related to fluid movement and rock fracturing. This study aims to detect and analyze microearthquake activity using the covariance matrix analysis method applied to seismic data. The seismic data were obtained from 11 stations owned by PT Geo Dipa Energi during the period from January to April 2018. The method utilizes Fourier transform to convert the signal into the frequency domain and constructs a covariance matrix from the signal spectrum of each time window. Eigenvalue decomposition is then performed to calculate the spectral width parameter, which represents the spatial coherence of the signal. Low spectral width values indicate directional signals (earthquakes), while high values indicate noise. Validation was carried out using earthquake catalogs from PT Geo Dipa Energi and BMKG. The dominant frequency characteristics of microearthquakes range between 1–20 Hz. The results of the study show that both noise and microearthquakes are dominant within the 1–20 Hz frequency range, with shorter durations, making it difficult to distinguish between microearthquake signals and noise. Therefore, this method is less effective in distinguishing microearthquakes from noise. As such, the covariance matrix method is not yet optimal for seismic monitoring in the “X” Geothermal Field. However, it still has potential for development through correlation and analysis using other supporting data.

Keywords: Covariance matrix, spectral width, geothermal, microearthquake