

INTISARI

INTERPRETASI STRUKTUR PATAHAN BERDASARKAN METODE GRAVITASI DI DAERAH PROSPEK PANAS BUMI GUCI, KABUPATEN TEGAL, JAWA TENGAH

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Guci, desa yang terletak di sisi barat laut gunungapi Slamet, memiliki potensi panas bumi yang diindikasikan dengan munculnya mata air panas. Beberapa penelitian yang pernah dilakukan mengindikasikan bahwa keberadaan mata air panas di kawasan Guci dipengaruhi oleh adanya struktur sesar. Namun gambaran kondisi bawah permukaan di kawasan tersebut belum diketahui secara detail, dikarenakan penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya dilakukan dalam skala regional mencakup wilayah gunungapi Slamet.

Penelitian metode gravitasi dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran struktur patahan di area kemunculan mata air panas di kawasan Guci. Data medan gravitasi diperoleh secara langsung melalui pengukuran di lapangan. Setelah dilakukan beberapa koreksi diperoleh anomali Bouguer Lengkap (ABL) di topografi. ABL tersebut direduksi ke bidang datar agar diperoleh ABL di bidang datar. Kemudian dikontinuasi ke atas untuk memisahkan anomali gravitasi residual dan regional.

Anomali residual yang diperoleh dari proses pengangkatan pada ketinggian 200 meter memiliki nilai anomali -8,9 hingga 8,7 mgal. Terdapat dua kelompok anomali positif dan negatif yang secara jelas memperlihatkan adanya indikasi patahan di daerah penelitian yang mengarah tenggara - barat laut. Batas antara anomali tinggi dan rendah mengikuti pola kemunculan manifestasi mata air panas dan struktur sesar. Model 2D dari sayatan pada peta anomali residual menunjukkan bahwa lokasi penelitian tersusun atas dua litologi batuan, yaitu batu vulkanik (andesit dan lava) dan batuan sedimen (breksi laharik, tuff dan batupasir). Patahan normal dari model 2D menunjukkan bagian timurlaut daerah penelitian relatif lebih turun dengan sudut kemiringan 70° dan lebar patahan sekitar 40 meter. Arah sesar relatif tenggara-baratlaut dengan azimuth $N315^\circ E$.

Kata kunci: mata air panas Guci, metode gravitasi, anomali gravitasi, kontinuasi ke atas

ABSTRACT

INTERPRETATION OF FAULT STRUCTURE ON GRAVITY METHOD WITHIN GUCI GEOTHERMAL PROSPECT IN TEGAL, CENTRAL JAVA

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Guci, a district located in the northwest side of the Slamet volcano, possesses a potential indicated by appearance of hot springs. Some previous research in this geothermal prospect area indicated that the existence of the hot springs is related by fault structure. However, the research was carried out on a regional scale covering the Slamet volcano region. So detail subsurface image beneath the Guci area has not been clear.

Research methods gravity had been carried out to discover the fault structure image within hot springs area in Guci region. Gravity field data was gained by direct measurement. After applying corrections obtain complete Bouguer anomaly (CBA) in topography. The CBA is reduced to a flat plane to obtain CBA in a flat plane. Then performed upward continuation to separate residual and regional anomalies.

Residual anomaly obtained from the lifting process at an altitude of 200 meters have anomalous values of -8.9 to 8.7 mgal. There are two groups of positive and negative anomalies which clearly show the indication of fault that leads southeast – northwest in the study area. The boundary between the higher and the lower value anomaly follows the pattern of both the emergence of hot springs and the geological structure. The 2D model from slice on the residual anomaly map shows that study location is composed of two lithology of rocks namely the volcanic rock (andesite and lava) and sedimentary rocks (breccia laharik, tuff, and sandstone). The normal fault of the 2D model shows that the eastern part of study area is move downward relative with slope 70° and fracture width is around 40 meters. Direction of the fault is southeast-northwest with an azimuth N315°E.

Keywords: Guci hot springs, gravity method, gravity anomaly, Upward Continuation