

STUDI ASAL-USUL AIRTANAH DI SEKITAR LUMPUR LAPINDO MENGUNAKAN ISOTOP ALAM ^2H DAN ^{18}O

Oleh

Zufar Maulana Ihsan

16/395309/TK/44601

Diajukan kepada Departemen Teknik Nuklir dan Teknik Fisika Fakultas Teknik
Universitas Gadjah Mada pada tanggal 20 Januari 2021
untuk memenuhi sebagian persyaratan untuk memperoleh derajat
Sarjana Program Studi Teknik Nuklir

INTISARI

Semburan lumpur Lapindo pada tahun 2006 telah menyebabkan perubahan karakteristik airtanah di area sekitarnya. Telah dilakukan penelitian menggunakan isotop alam ^2H dan ^{18}O untuk mengetahui efek semburan lumpur Lapindo terhadap airtanah di sekitarnya, serta perkembangan karakteristik airtanah dengan membandingkan dengan penelitian terdahulu.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan analisis hidrogen-2 (^2H) dan oksigen-18 (^{18}O) menggunakan penganalisis isotop air LGR DLT-100 untuk menentukan genesis airtanah serta interaksi antara airtanah dengan air semburan lumpur. Uji ANOVA dan kedekatan nilai digunakan untuk menentukan interkoneksi antar sumber air. Analisis hidrokimia dengan diagram Piper digunakan untuk mengkonfirmasi data hidroisotop, serta mengetahui tipe air.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sampel B2 dari pusat semburan memiliki rasio isotop yang jauh lebih *enriched* ($\delta^2\text{H}= 2,65\text{‰}$ dan $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 7,59\text{‰}$) dibandingkan dengan rasio isotop airtanah di sekitarnya ($\delta^2\text{H}=-44,57\text{‰}$ hingga $-62,91\text{‰}$ dan $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -6,11\text{‰}$ hingga $-10,09\text{‰}$). Sampel B7 mengalami interaksi dengan pusat semburan berdasar letak pada mixing line ($\delta^2\text{H}= -44,57\text{‰}$ dan $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -6,11\text{‰}$) serta karakteristik hidrokimia (TDS= 3290ppm, total ion 3941,24mg/l) dengan tipe air campuran pada diagram Piper. Sampel B5 menunjukkan interaksi dengan B2 secara hidrokimia berdasar letak pada diagram Piper, namun sangat *depleted* secara hidroisotop ($\delta^2\text{H}= -61,37\text{‰}$ dan $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -9,11\text{‰}$). Sampel lain merupakan air meteorik dengan tipe air magnesium bikarbonat. Sampel B1 dan B5 mengalami interkoneksi menurut analisis kedekatan nilai, sedangkan menurut uji Tukey-Kramer sampel B3 dan B6 (*p-value* $\delta^2\text{H}= 0,8678$; $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 0,8547$), serta B4 dan B5 (*p-value* $\delta^2\text{H}= 0,0745$; $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 0,2853$) juga mengalami interkoneksi, namun secara geografis letaknya terpisah oleh tanggul lumpur.

Kata kunci: Airtanah, isotop alam, lumpur Lapindo

Pembimbing Utama : Prof. Dr. Ir. Agus Budhie Wijatna, M.Si., IPM.

Pembimbing Pendamping : Drs. Satrio, M.T.

STUDY ON THE ORIGIN OF GROUNDWATER IN THE LAPINDO MUD FLOW AREA USING ^2H AND ^{18}O NATURAL ISOTOPES

by

Zufar Maulana Ihsan

16/395309/TK/44601

Submitted to the Departement of Nuclear Engineering and Engineering Physics
Faculty of Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada on January 20th, 2021
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of
Bachelor of Engineering in Nuclear Engineering

ABSTRACT

Lapindo mudflow in 2006 has caused changes in groundwater characteristics of the surrounding area. Research has been carried out using natural isotopes ^2H and ^{18}O to determine the effect of the Lapindo mudflow on the surrounding groundwater, as well as the changes in groundwater characteristics in comparison with previous studies.

The research was carried out by hydrogen-2 (^2H) and oxygen-18 (^{18}O) analysis using the LGR DLT-100 water isotope analyzer to determine the genesis of groundwater and the interaction between groundwater and mudflow water. ANOVA test and value proximity are used to determine the interconnection between water sources. Hydrochemical analysis with the Piper diagram was used to confirm the hydroisotope data, as well as to determine the type of water.

The results showed that the B2 sample from the center of the mudflow had a much more enriched isotope ratio ($\delta^2\text{H}= 2.65\text{‰}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 7.59\text{‰}$) compared to the isotope ratio of the surrounding groundwater ($\delta^2\text{H}= -44.57\text{‰}$ to -62.91‰ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -6.11\text{‰}$ to -10.09‰). Sample B7 is interacting with the center of the mudflow based on the location of the mixing line ($\delta^2\text{H}= -44.57\text{‰}$ & $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -6.11\text{‰}$) as well as the hydrochemical characteristics (TDS= 3290ppm, total ion 3941.24) as well as mixed type facies on Piper diagram. Sample B5 shows interaction with B2 hydrochemically based on the location on the Piper diagram, but is highly depleted by hydroisotope ($\delta^2\text{H}= -61.37\text{‰}$ & $\delta^{18}\text{O}= -9.11\text{‰}$). Another sample is meteoric water with a magnesium bicarbonate facies. Samples B1 and B5 is interconnected according to the value proximity analysis, while B3 and B6 (*p-value* $\delta^2\text{H}= 0.8678$; $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 0.8547$), and B4 and B5 (*p-value* $\delta^2\text{H}= 0.0745$; $\delta^{18}\text{O}= 0.2853$) is interconnected according to the Tukey-Kramer test, but are geographically separated by mud levee.

Keywords: Groundwater, natural isotopes, Lapindo mud flow

Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Ir. Agus Budhie Wijatna, M.Si., IPM.

Co-supevisor : Drs. Satrio, M.T.