

ABSTRAK

Data gravitasi citra satelit GGMplus digunakan untuk mengetahui pola sebaran anomali dan struktur bawah permukaan sumber panasbumi, terutama untuk daerah yang sulit dijangkau seperti Dieng. Pemodelan penelitian ini dilakukan secara 3D berdasarkan data anomali gravitasi residual. Tahapan penelitian yang telah dilakukan meliputi pengaksesan data, koreksi bougeur dan koreksi terrain, reduksi data ke bidang datar, pemisahan data anomali regional dan residual, pemodelan inversi, dan interpretasi. Data anomali gravitasi yang telah diakses adalah data GGMplus dengan batas koordinat geografis $109,8^{\circ}$ – $110,3^{\circ}$ BT dan $7,12^{\circ}$ - $7,28^{\circ}$ LS. Setelah pengaksesan data, koreksi bougeur dan terrain diterapkan, sehingga diperoleh data anomali bougeur lengkap (ABL) dengan nilai $-56,6$ – $65,7$ mGal. Data ABL diolah sesuai tahapan penelitian hingga diperoleh data anomali residual yang berkisar $-73,59$ – $47,60$ mGal. Data anomali ini terdistribusi pada ketinggian rata rata topografi daerah penelitian, yaitu $1392,35$ m. Pola anomali gravitasi yang dihasilkan terbagi menjadi 3 pola, pola anomali tinggi yang bernilai lebih dari $3,00$ mGal berwarna biru, pola anomali sedang yang berkisar $-23,60$ – $3,00$ mGal berwarna coklat muda hingga putih dan pola anomali rendah yang berkisar $-73,59$ – $-23,60$ mGal berwarna hijau muda hingga coklat muda. Pemodelan inversi 3D terhadap data anomali residual dilakukan, hingga diperoleh model anomali bawah permukaan dengan densitas berkisar $1,0$ – $4,6$ g/cm^3 . Hasil interpretasi menunjukkan bahwa daerah penelitian memiliki batuan yang bervariasi Sumber panasbumi daerah penelitian dengan densitas $1,00$ – $1,90$ gr/cm^3 berupa batuan cair atau magma, lapisan reservoir panasbumi daerah Dieng terdiri dari beberapa jenis batuan.

Kata Kunci: gravitasi citra satelit, pemodelan inversi 3D, panasbumi, Dieng.

ABSTRACT

GGMplus gravity satellite data is used to determine anomalies distribution pattern subsurface structures geothermal sources, especially for hard to reach areas such as Dieng. The modeling in this study was carried out in 3D based on residual gravity anomaly data. The research stages that have been carried out include data access, bouguer correction and terrain correction, data reduction to a horizontal surface, separation regional and residual anomalies data, inversion modeling and interpretation. The gravitational anomaly data that has been accessed is the GGMplus data with geographic coordinate boundaries of 109.8° – 110.3° East Longitude and 7.12° - 7.28° South Latitude. After data access, bouguer and corrections are applied, complete Bouguer anomaly data (ABL) was obtained with a value of -56.6 – 65.7 mGal. The ABL data was processed according to the research stages resulting in residual anomalies data ranging from -73.59 – 47.60 mGal. This anomalies data is distributed at the average height of the topography, which is 1392.35m. The resulting gravity anomaly pattern is divided into 3 patterns, the high anomaly pattern with a value of more than 3.00 mGal is blue, the medium anomaly pattern is in the range -23.60 – 3.00 mGal is light brown to white and the low anomaly pattern is in the range -73.59 – -23.60 mGal light green to light brown. 3D inversion modeling of the residual anomaly data was carried out, to obtain a subsurface anomaly model with a density ranging from 1.0 – 4.6 g/cm³. The interpretation results show that the research area has a variety of rocks. The geothermal source in the research area with a density of 1.00 – 1.90 gr/cm³ is in the form of liquid rock or magma. The geothermal reservoir in the Dieng area consists of several types of rock.

Keywords: gravity, 3D inversion modeling, geothermal, Dieng.