

**Indentifikasi Struktur Geologi Bawah Permukaan Berdasarkan Data Anomali Gayaberat  
Daerah Panas Bumi Bittuang, Tana Toraja**

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**ABSTRAK**

Bittuang dipilih sebagai daerah potensi panas bumi yang berada di Kabupaten Tana Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan. Daerah panas bumi ini berada di zona Sesar berarah baratlaut – tenggara dan timurlaut – baratdaya. Kemunculan titik manifestasi dipermukaan berupa mata air panas dan fumarol dengan temperatur  $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $96,7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Penilitian ini dilakukan untuk mendukung hasil penilitian yang telah ada sebelumnya oleh pihak PSDG, yakni melakukan pemodelan 2D dan 3D geologi bawah permukaan dengan menggunakan data gayaberat. Hasil kedua pemodelan ini dilakukan kecocokan antara model 2D dengan 3D yang dihubungkan terhadap kondisi geologi daerah penelitian agar interpretasi pada model 2D lebih maksimal dengan adanya model 3D bawah permukaannya. Berdasarkan hasil fit antara model 2D dan 3D diperoleh kemunculan struktur hingga ke permukaan yang mengontrol sumber manifestasi yang ada. Pada model 1 didapat 2 struktur sesar sedangkan pada model 2 didapat 3 struktur sesar. Diduga struktur ini berasal dari aktivitas Tektonik Gunung Api Karua pada kala plistosen yang berarah barat laut – tenggara dan timur laut – baratdaya pada daerah penelitian. *Caprock* terindifikasi pada kedalaman 0,3 km – 0,5 km pada lapisan Qki-1 dan Tpi dengan densitas 2,24 gr/cc – 2.42 gr/cc. *Reservoir* terdapat pada kedalaman 0,5 km – 1 km pada lapisan Tps dengan densitas 2,5 gr/cc – 2,6 gr/cc .

Kata kunci: gayaberat, struktur geologi, manifestasi, model 2D, model 3D, sesar.

***Subsurface Geological Structures Identification Based on Gravity Anomaly Data in Bittuang Geothermal Area, Tana Toraja***

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***ABSTRACT***

*Bittuang was chosen as a geothermal potential area in Tana Toraja Regency, South Sulawesi. This geothermal area is located in a fault zone trending northwest – southeast and northeast – southwest. The appearance of the manifestation point on the surface in the form of hot springs and fumaroles with a temperature of 37.6 °C - 96.7 °C. This research was conducted to support the results of previous research by the PSDG, namely conducting 2D and 3D modeling of subsurface geology using gravity data. The results of these two models are matched between the 2D and 3D models which are connected to the geological conditions of the research area so that the interpretation of the 2D model is maximized with the presence of a 3D subsurface model. Based on the results of the fit between the 2D and 3D models, the appearance of the structure to the surface is obtained which controls the source of the existing manifestations. In model 1, there are 2 fault structures, while in model 2, there are 3 fault structures. It is suspected that this structure originated from the tectonic activity of the Karua Volcano during the Pleistocene which trended northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest in the study area. Caprock was identified at a depth of 0.3 km – 0.5 km in the Qki-1 and Tpi layers with a density of 2.24 gr/cc – 2.42 gr/cc. The reservoir is located at a depth of 0.5 km – 1 km in the Tps layer with a density of 2.5 gr/cc – 2.6 gr/cc.*

*Keywords:* gravity, geological structure, manifestation, 2D modeling, 3D modeling, fault.