

## **ABSTRAK**

PENENTUAN KEDALAMAN AKUIFER AIRTANAH DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN  
METODE GEOLISTRIK KONFIGURASI SCHLUMBERGER KABUPATEN BANGKALAN,  
PROPINI JAWA TIMUR

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Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode geolistrik konfigurasi Schlumberger di Kabupaten Bangkalan, Propinsi Jawa Timur. Penyelidikan menggunakan metode geolistrik ini dilakukan untuk interpretasi nilai kedalaman dan ketebalan akuifer airtanah berdasarkan penampang 2D resistivitas sounding serta penyebaran akuifer airtanah dengan model 3D resistivitas dibawah permukaan.

Pada pengukuran geolistrik Schlumberger terdapat 32 lintasan dengan panjang lintasan 250 meter. Pengolahan data menggunakan software MS.Excel 2007 (Tabel Data), Surfer 11 (Desain Survey dan Peta Debit Air), Ipi2win (Grafik dan Tabel), *Corel Draw* (Korelasi) dan *Rockworks 14* (peta 3D). Konfigurasi Schlumberger menggunakan dua elektroda arus yang sering dinamakan A,B dan dua elektroda potensial yang dinamakan M,N. Pada konfigurasi Schlumberger, dua elektroda potensial (MN) diletakkan diantara dua elektroda arus (AB). Jarak elektroda potensial (MN/2) dibuat tetap, tetapi jarak antara elektroda arus (AB/2) diubah-ubah agar diperoleh banyak informasi tentang bagian dalam bawah permukaan tanah.

Hasil interpretasi geolistrik berdasarkan penyebaran pola resistivitas geolistrik menunjukkan keberadaan suatu akuifer dengan nilai resistivitas sekitar 20 – 50 ohm.m yang diidentifikasi sebagai Batupasir Akuifer Airtanah. Terdapat 2 akuifer yaitu: akuifer dangkal dengan kedalaman akuifer dangkal 5 – 20 meter serta ketebalan mulai 5 – 10 meter dan akuifer dalam lebih dari 50 meter serta ketebalan lebih dari 20 meter. Pola distribusi akuifer (airtanah) berdasarkan data *model 3D* untuk batupasir menunjukkan pola kemenerusan yang bervariasi berdasarkan kedalaman. Persebaran akuifer dangkal keseluruh daerah penelitian, sedangkan untuk akuifer dalam cenderung ke bagian barat daerah penelitian. Berdasarkan peta debit air yang diperoleh maka dibagi dalam tiga zona yaitu: pola debit kecil untuk zona perkebunan, pola debit sedang untuk pemukiman, pola debit besar untuk zona industri.

**Kata kunci :** geolistrik, resistivitas, akuifer (airtanah)

## **ABSTRACT**

### **DETERMINATION OF GROUNDWATER DEPTH AQUIFER GEOELECTRIC CONFIGURATION USING SCHLUMBERGER BANGKALAN, EAST JAVA PROVINCE**

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This research was conducted by using geoelectric method Schlumberger configuration in Bangkalan, East Java. The investigation was carried out using geoelectric method for interpretation of the value of the depth and thickness of the aquifer groundwater based cross-sectional 2D resistivity sounding and the spread of groundwater aquifers with 3D models of subsurface resistivity.

At Schlumberger geoelectric measurements are 32 tracks with a course length of 250 meters. Data processing using software Ms.Excel 2007 (Table Data), Surfer 11 (Design Survey and Map Debit Water), Ipi2win (Graph and Table), Corel Draw (correlation) and Rockworks 14 (3D map). Schlumberger configuration using two current electrodes are often called A, B and two potential electrodes, called M, N. At Schlumberger configuration, two potential electrodes (MN) placed between two electrodes flow (AB). Potential electrode spacing ( $MN / 2$ ) was fixed, but the distance between the current electrodes ( $AB / 2$ ) be changed in order to obtain a lot of information about the interior of the subsurface.

The results of geoelectric interpretation based deployment patterns geoelectric resistivity indicates the presence of an aquifer with a resistivity value of approximately 20-50 ohm.m identified as Sandstone Aquifer Groundwater. There are two aquifers, namely: the shallow aquifer at a depth of the shallow aquifer 5-20 meters and thickness from 5-10 meters and aquifers in more than 50 meters and a thickness of more than 20 meters. The pattern of distribution of aquifers (groundwater) is based on the 3D model data for sandstone shows a pattern that varies based on the depth continuity. Distribution of shallow aquifers throughout the research area, while to the aquifer in the western part of the region tend to research. Based on water flow map obtained then divided into three zones, namely: a small discharge pattern for plantation zone, discharge patterns are for residential, large discharge pattern for industrial zones.

**Keywords:** *geoelectric, resistivity, aquifers (groundwater)*