

ABSTRAK

STUDI ALTERASI-MINERALISASI DAN MODEL MATEMATIS PADA SISTEM ENDAPAN SKARN BERBASIS PENDEKATAN METODE GEOMAGNETIK & *TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION* DI DAERAH KASIHAN, KECAMATAN TEGALOMBO, PACITAN, JAWA TIMUR

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Berdasarkan Schodde (2016) penemuan sumber daya mineral di Indonesia mengalami penurunan dari 37 penemuan pada periode 2000-2009, menjadi hanya 6 penemuan saja pada periode 2010 – 2015. Padahal Indonesia termasuk dalam jalur “*Ring Of Fire*” menyebabkan adanya potensi sumber daya mineral berupa akumulasi mineral yang berkaitan dengan endapan mineral sistem vulkanik ataupun orogenik. Salah satunya yaitu Daerah Kasihan, Kecamatan Tegalombo, Pacitan, Jawa Timur yang memiliki potensi Endapan Skarn pada hasil magmatisme Vulkanik Tersier (Tun, 2007 ; Asrafil, 2017). Oleh karena itu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut menggunakan metode Geomagnetik dan *Time Domain Induced Polarization* serta data geologi untuk mengetahui komponen sistem endapan mineral dan distribusinya di daerah penelitian.

Penelitian diawali oleh pengukuran Metode Geomagnetik sebanyak 108 titik ukur dengan spasi 160 m antar titik pengukuran yang disusun tegak lurus terhadap struktur yang telah dipetakan. Metode *Time Domain Induced Polarization* pada area kemagnetan tinggi dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui kedudukan konsentrat mineral logam. Pengukuran Metode TDIP dilakukan dengan konfigurasi dipole-dipole yang disusun relatif menjurus timur laut – barat daya sebanyak 4 lintasan, dengan masing-masing lintasan memiliki panjang sejauh 260 m dengan spasi awal elektroda 20 m. Target dari Metode *Time Domain Induced Polarization* dapat menggambarkan kondisi bawah permukaan sejauh 48 m.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis dalam penelitian, pada peta kemagnetan didapati struktur yang berkembang di daerah penelitian didominasi oleh struktur geser timur laut – barat daya dan barat daya – timur laut, dan sesar turun utara – selatan, serta sesar naik barat – timur sebagai penyerta. Struktur geser berperan sebagai struktur *syn-mineralization* yang berfungsi sebagai *channelway* dan *fedder zone*. Intrusi Dasit yang berperan sebagai batuan plutonik pembawa unsur logam menyebar pada area selatan sampai timur daerah penelitian dengan nilai kemagnetan yang tinggi pada peta RTP (25 nT – 110 nT). Pusat mineralisasi endapan skarn berada di bagian barat dan terdistribusi kearah utara kearah daerah penelitian sebagai alterasi distal ditandai oleh nilai kemagnetan yang tinggi (25 nT – 110 nT), chargeabilitas yang tinggi (>300 ms), dan resistivitas tinggi (>2000 Ohm.m). Alterasi skarn didaerah penelitian ditandai oleh keberadaan mineral *prograde* dan *retrograde* berupa magnetit, garnet, hematit pada area pusat dan oksida mangan, tembaga sulfida (digenit, kalkopirit, dan minor bornit), tembaga oksida (kovelit, malakit, dan azurit), mineral limonit, dan alterasi lempung (kaolinit dan ilit), alterasi propilitik (kuarsa, klorit) pada zona proksimal sampai distal.

Kata Kunci : Endapan Skarn, Geomagnetik, TDIP, Pacitan, Vulkanik Tersier

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF ALTERATION-MINERALIZATION AND MATHEMATIC MODEL ON SKARN DEPOSIT SYSTEMS BASED ON GEOMAGNETIC METHODS & TIME DOMAIN INDUCED POLARIZATION STUDY IN KASIHAN REGION, TEGALOMBO DISTRICT, PACITAN, EAST JAVA

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Based on Schodde (2016) the discovery of mineral resources in Indonesia has decreased from 37 discoveries in the 2000-2009 period, to only 6 discoveries in the 2010-2015 period. Even though Indonesia is included in the "Ring Of Fire" path, it causes the potential for mineral resources in the form of mineral accumulation associated with deposits of volcanic or orogenic mineral systems. One of them is the Kasihan Region, Tegalombo District, Pacitan, East Java which has the potential for Skarn Deposits as a result of Tertiary Volcanic magmatism (Tun, 2007; Asrafil, 2017). Therefore, further research was carried out using Geomagnetic and Time Domain Induced Polarization methods as well as geological data to determine the components of the mineral deposit system and their distribution in the study area.

The study is initiated by the measurement of the Geomagnetic Method as many as 108 measuring points with 160 m spacing between measurement points arranged perpendicular to the mapped structure. Time Domain Induced Polarization method in high magnetic area with the aim to determine the position of metal mineral concentrates. The measurement of the TDIP method is carried out with a dipole-dipole configuration that is arranged relative to the northeast – southwest as many as 4 tracks, with each track having a length of 260 m with an initial electrode spacing of 20 m. The target of the Time Domain Induced Polarization Method can describe the subsurface conditions as far as 48 m.

Based on the results of the analysis, on the magnetic map it is found that the structure developed in the area is dominated by the northeast–southwest and southwest–northeast shear structures, and north–south descending faults, and accompanying west–east ascending faults. The shear structure acts as a syn-mineralization structure as a function of the channelway and feeder zone. Dacite intrusion which acts as plutonic rock carrying metal elements spreads from the south to the east of the study area with high magnetic values on the RTP map (25 nT – 110 nT). The center of skarn deposit mineralization is in the west and it is distributed to the north towards the study area as a distal alteration characterized by high magnetism values (25 nT – 110 nT), high chargeability (> 300 ms), and high resistivity (> 2000 Ohm.m). Skarn changes in the area are characterized by the presence of prograde and retrograde minerals in the form of magnetite, garnet, hematite in the central area and manganese oxides, copper sulfide (digenite, chalcopyrite, and bornite minor), copper oxide (covellite, malachite, and azurite), limonite minerals, and clay alteration (kaolinite and illite), propylitic alteration (quartz, chlorite) in the proximal to distal zone.

Keywords: Skarn Deposits, Geomagnetic, TDIP, Pacitan, Tertiary Vulcanism