

**GEOLOGI DAN HUBUNGAN DENSITAS TERHADAP KUALITAS  
BATUBARA SEAM A, SEAM B, SEAM K BERDASARKAN LOG DENSITAS  
DENGAN METODE STATISTIKA, DAERAH PADANG BINDU DAN  
SEKITARNYA, KECAMATAN BENAKAT, KABUPATEN MUARA ENIM,  
PROPINSI SUMATERA SELATAN**

**ARIK BAGUS KURNIADY**  
**111.110.018**

**SARI**

Daerah penelitian secara administratif terletak pada daerah pada daerah Padang Bindu dan Sekitarnya, Kecamatan Benakat, Kabupaten Muara Enim, Propinsi Sumatera Selatan atau termasuk dalam wilayah kuasa pertambangan PT. Timah Investasi Mineral *site* PT. Truba Bara Banyu Enim. Secara geografis terletak pada 3°23'50" - 3°24'39" LS dan 3°26'33" - 3°25'44"serta 103°46'3"- 103°48'45"BT dan 103°47'40" - 103°44'58" BT. Secara koordinat *Universal Transverse Mercator* terletak pada zona 48S 363000 - 368000 mE dan 366000 - 361000 mE serta 9624500 - 9623000 mN dan 9619500 - 9621000 mN.

Daerah penelitian secara geomorfologi dibagi menjadi satuan bentuklahan perbukitan homoklin berlereng landai-miring (S21), satuan bentuklahan dataran aluvial (F1), satuan bentuklahan rawa (F4), satuan bentuklahan dataran limpah banjir (F7), satuan bentuklahan tubuh sungai (F22) dan bentuklahan bukit sisa (D3). Pola pengaliran yang berkembang adalah paralel yang mengalir diatas *bedrock stream* dan subdendritik yang mengalir diatas *alluvial stream*. Stratigrafi daerah penelitian dibagi menjadi empat satuan, dari tua ke muda adalah satuan batulempung Muaraenim, satuan batupasir-kuarsa Muaraenim, satuan batulempung-tufan Kasai dengan lingkungan pengendapan *Transitional Lower Delta Plain*, dan endapan aluvial. Struktur geologi yang berkembang di daerah penelitian terdiri atas struktur sesar berupa sesar naik servo dengan arah tegasan utama relatif Timurlaut-Baratdaya.

Dari hasil analisis statistika, data *density* dan data uji parameter kualitas (*Ash*, CV, VM, FC, TM, TS) pada *seam* A, B dan K dengan menggunakan uji kruskal wallis diketahui dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% terdapat perbedaan nilai *density* dengan TM dan TS dan terdapat perbedaan nilai *density* dengan *Ash*, VM, FC dan CV. Berdasarkan analisis statistika uji spearman dan korelasi *trendline observasi scatterplots bivariant* data *density* dan data uji parameter kualitas (*Ash*, CV, VM, FC, TM, TS) pada masing-masing *seam* A, B dan K diperoleh hasil antara *density* dengan *Ash*, VM dan TM menunjukkan korelasi negatif atau tidak memiliki hubungan. Sedangkan, hasil uji antara *density* dengan CV, FC, TS menunjukkan korelasi positif, dimana setiap kenaikan nilai *density* akan diikuti dengan penambahan nilai CV, FC, TS.

Hasil analisis yang didapatkan yaitu nilai *density* tinggi maka nilai *ash content*, *Total moisture*, *volatile matter* semakin rendah sedangkan nilai *total sulphur*, *calorific value*, *fix carbon* akan semakin tinggi ini menyatakan bahwa kualitas batubara semakin baik dan sebaliknya.

**GEOLOGY AND RELATIONSHIP DENSITY AND QUALITY OF COAL SEAM A,  
SEAM B , K SEAM UNDER THE LOG DENSITY WITH STATISTICAL METHODS,  
PADANG BINDU VILLAGE, DISTRICTS BENAKAT , DISTRICT MUARA ENIM ,  
PROVINCE OF SOUTH SUMATRA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The study area is administratively located in the area at the Padang area Bindu Area, District Benakat, Muara Enim, South Sumatra Province or included in the mining concession area of PT. Timah Investasi Mineral site PT. Truba Bara Banyu Enim. Is geographically located on 3°23'50" - 3°24'39" LS dan 3°26'33" - 3°25'44" and 103°46'3" - 103°48'45" BT dan 103°47'40" - 103°44'58" BT. Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates are located in the zone of 48S from 363000 - 368000 mE and from 366000 - 361,000 mE and 9624500 - 9623000 mN and 9619500 - 9621000 mN.*

*The studies regional of geomorphology divided into units of landforms hilly homoklin slope gentle-sloping (S21), the unit landforms alluvial plain (F1), a unit of landforms marsh (F4), a unit of landforms plains overflow flood (F7), a unit of landforms body of the river (F22) and the rest of the hill landforms (D3). Drainage pattern that developed was a parallel stream flowing over bedrock and alluvial above subdendritik flowing stream. Stratigraphy study area was divided into four units, from old to young is Muaraenim claystone unit, sandstone unit-Muaraenim quartz, clay-tuffaceous unit Kasai with depositional environment Transitional Lower Delta Plain and alluvial deposits. Geological structures that developed in the study area consists of fault structure in the form of servo reverse fault main sharpness relative to the direction of NNE-SSW.*

*From the results of statistical analysis, the data density and test data quality parameters (Ash, CV, VM, FC, TM, TS) in the seam A, B and K using Kruskal Wallis test known with a confidence level of 95% there is a difference in the value of density with TM and TS and there are differences in density values with Ash, VM, FC and CV. Based on statistical analysis of test Spearman correlation trendline observation scatterplots bivariant the data density and test data quality parameters (Ash, CV, VM, FC, TM, TS) at each seam A, B and K obtained results between density with Ash, VM and TM shows negative correlation or no correlation. Meanwhile, between density test results with CV, FC, TS showed positive correlation, with each increase in density value will be followed by the addition of the value of CV, FC, TS.*

*The analysis results obtained value is the value of the high-density ash content, total moisture, volatile matter is getting lower while the value of total sulfur, calorific value, the higher the carbon fix it states that the coal quality is getting better and vice versa.*