

## ABSTRAK

# ANALISIS POTENSI LIKUIFAKSI MENGGUNAKAN DATA MIKROTREMOR METODE *HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL SPECTRAL RATIO (HVSR)* DAN *VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING (VES)* DAERAH BUNGKU PESISIR, MOROWALI, SULAWESI TENGAH

Oleh:  
**Risky Muhammad Syukur**  
**115.200.043**

Bungku Pesisir merupakan salah satu daerah di Kabupaten Morowali yang terletak di pesisir pantai dengan endapan material sedimen yang tinggi dan kedalaman muka air yang dangkal sehingga memungkinkan terjadi bencana likuifaksi. Hal ini didukung dengan letak geologi Bungku Peisir yang berada pada kompleks tumbukan benua aktif menyebabkan intensitas dari aktivitas gempa tinggi. Aktivitas gempa dapat digunakan sebagai langkah mitigasi bencana melalui peta sebaran potensi bencana seperti likuifaksi dengan menggunakan metode mikrotremor dan VES.

Analisis terhadap data mikrotremor menggunakan metode *Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR)* mampu menghasilkan parameter frekuensi natural ( $f_0$ ), ketebalan lapisan sedimen (H), faktor amplifikasi ( $A_0$ ), indeks kerentanan tanah ( $K_g$ ), kecepatan gelombang geser ( $V_{S30}$ ), serta penggunaan data gempa untuk menghasilkan *peak ground acceleration (PGA)* dan *ground shear strain (GSS)* yang di dukung dengan data parameter resistivitas dari *Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES)*. Parameter yang dihasilkan selanjutnya akan dilakukan komparasi untuk mendapatkan peta potensi likuifaksi yang akurat.

Hasil penelitian dari analisis metode HVSR dan VES menunjukkan sebaran nilai  $f_0$  berkisar 1.57 – 16.05 Hz dengan dominasi  $f_0$  sedang menujukan ketebalan sedimen berkisar 5 – 20 m, ketebalan sedimen berkisar 6 – 56 m dengan ketebalan sedimen > 30 m tersebar di area dekat pantai,  $A_0$  berkisar 1.68 – 10.4 dengan dominasi rendah,  $K_g$  berkisar 0,3 – 23 didominasi dengan kerentanan tanah rendah, sedangkan persebaran indeks kerentanan tinggi di timur laut dekat pantai lokasi penelitian,  $V_{S30}$  berkisar 199.5 – 778.5 m/s dengan klasifikasi oleh tanah keras (SC), PGA berkisar antara 1.774 – 1.814 Gal, GSS berkisar  $0.5 \times 10^{-6}$  –  $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  dengan potensi yang dapat terjadi berupa getaran, retakan, serta penurunan tanah. Hasil interpretasi VES menunjukkan bahwa daerah penelitian tersusun oleh litologi alluvium, batu serpih sisipan batugamping, batugamping, dan peridotit dengan keberadaan muka air di kedalaman 3.11 – 14.58 m. Potensi likuifaksi di Bungku Pesisir dapat terjadi disebabkan litologi penyusun berupa sedimen dengan ketebalan tinggi serta keberadaan muka air dangkal namun dengan tingkat yang rendah karena litologi dominan berupa batu gamping yang sukar bercampur dengan air menjadi cair – kental ketika gempa.

**Kata Kunci :** Bungku Pesisir, Mikrotremor, HVSR, VES, Likuifaksi

## ***ABSTRACT***

# **LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL ANALYSIS USING MICROTREMOR DATA HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL SPECTRAL RATIO (HVSR) AND VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING (VES) METHODS IN BUNGKU PESISIR AREA, MOROWALI, CENTRAL SULAWESI**

**By:  
Risky Muhammad Syukur  
115.200.043**

Bungku Pesisir is one of the areas in Morowali Regency which is located on the coast with high deposits of sedimentary material and shallow water level depth making it possible for liquefaction disasters to occur. This is supported by the geological location of Bungku Peisir which is in an active continental collision complex which causes the intensity of earthquake activity to be high. Earthquake activity can be used as a disaster mitigation measure by mapping the distribution of potential disasters such as liquefaction using the microtremor and VES methods.

Analysis of microtremor data using the Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) method is able to calculate natural frequency parameters ( $f_0$ ), sediment layer thickness (H), amplification factor (A<sub>0</sub>), soil vulnerability index (Kg), shear wave velocity (Vs<sub>30</sub>), and the use of earthquake data to calculate peak ground acceleration (PGA) and ground shear strain (GSS) which are supported by resistivity parameter data from Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES). The resulting parameters will then be compared to obtain an accurate liquefaction potential map.

The research results from the analysis of the HVSR and VES methods show that the distribution of  $f_0$  values ranges from 1.57 – 16.05 Hz with the dominance of  $f_0$  showing a sediment thickness ranging from 5 – 20 m, sediment thickness ranging from 6 – 56 m with sediment thickness > 30 m distributed in areas near the coast, A<sub>0</sub> ranges from 1.68 – 10.4 with low dominance, Kg ranges from 0.3 – 23 dominated by low soil vulnerability, while the distribution of high vulnerability index in the northeast near the coast of the research location, Vs<sub>30</sub> ranges from 199.5 – 778.5 m/s with classification by hard soil (SC) , PGA ranges from 1,774 – 1,814 Gal, GSS ranges from  $0.5 \times 10^{-6}$  –  $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  with the potential to occur in the form of vibrations, cracks and, soil subsidence. The VES interpretation results show that the research area is composed of alluvium lithology, shale interbedded with limestone, limestone, and peridotite with the presence of a water table at a depth of 3.11 - 14.58 m. The potential for liquefaction in Bungku Pesisir can occur due to the constituent lithology of sediment with a high thickness and the presence of a shallow water level, but with a low level because the dominant lithology is limestone which is difficult to mix with water and becomes liquid - viscous during an earthquake.

Keywords : Bungku Pesisir, Microtremor, HVSR, VES, Liquefaction