

**VISUALISASI TIGA-DIMENSI DAN KARAKTERISASI
STRUKTUR REKAHAN BATUAN RESERVOIR GEOTHERMAL
PADA SUMUR KMJ 11 LAPANGAN PANAS BUMI
KAMOJANG JAWA BARAT**

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ABSTRAK

Geothermal sebagai salah satu energi terbarukan telah menjadi topik dalam penelitian sepuluh tahun terakhir. Dalam reservoir geothermal terdapat jalur fluida berupa pori dan berupa rekahan. Rekahan sangat penting karena kemampuannya untuk mengangkut uap air. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik batuan reservoir *geothermal* area Kamojang serta memvisualisasikan kedalam bentuk tiga-dimensi. Sumur KMJ-11 merupakan salah satu sumur produksi PT. Pertamina *Geothermal* Energi Kamojang dengan kedalaman 838.3m dan sampel batuan yang diambil berada pada kedalaman 500 meter. Pengambilan gambar dua dimensi menggunakan menggunakan Mikro-CT scanning perangkat Skyscan 1173. Sampel batuan memiliki dimensi $3 \times 3 \times 5$ cm. Proses scanning menggunakan sinar-X dengan tegangan 130kV, arus $61 \mu\text{A}$, resolusi kamera 1120×1120 pixel. *Thresholding* mengkonversikan gambar *grayscale* menjadi gambar biner dimana gambar memiliki segmentasi yang mudah. Warna putih menunjukkan rekahan dan warna hitam menunjukkan padatan. Proses *despeckling* dilakukan untuk mengisolasi rekahan dengan menghilangkan gangguan dari gambar dua-dimensi sampel batuan. Hasil rekonstruksi batuan sampel divisualisasikan dengan perangkat lunak ImageJ. ImageJ mampu memvisualisasikan gambar dua-dimensi menjadi tiga-dimensi pada batuan sampel. Hasil karakterisasi tiga-dimensi menggunakan analisis digital didapatkan estimasi besaran batuan secara keseluruhan dan hanya rekahan dari batuan sampel. Porositas (8.24% , 2.74%), surface area ($0.0708 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$, $0.0106 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$), tortuositas (1.1596 , 0.0979) dan permeabilitas batuan (1.5139×10^5 mD, 2.7702×10^5 mD). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut bahwa batuan sampel memiliki kemampuan untuk meloloskan uap air dengan sangat baik dan merupakan batuan reservoir *geothermal*.

Kata kunci: batuan reservoir *geothermal*, *despeckling*, rekahan, permeabilitas

**THREE-DIMENSIONAL VISUALIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION
STRUCTUR GEOTHERMAL RESERVOIR ROCK OF CRACK ON
WELL KMJ 11IN KAMOJANG GEOTHERMAL FIELD-
WEST JAVA**

ABSTRACT

Geothermal as one of the renewable energy has become a research topic in the last ten years. In geothermal reservoir fluid lines form a pores and a cracks. Cracks is very important because of the ability to transport fluids such as water vapor. This study aims to know characteristics of the geothermal reservoir rock in Kamojang Geothermal Area and visualize form of into the three-dimensional image of the rock. Well KMJ-11 is the one of production wells in PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy have a depth 838.8m and this study used a sample of rock at a depth of 500 meters. Making a two-dimensional image of the rock samples using Skyscan 1173 device have a specialized in producing high energy X-ray which is suitable to scan such high density rock. The geothermal reservoir rock has spatial dimension of $3 \times 3 \times 5$ cm. The scanning was performed using 130 kV, current of 61 μ A, camera resolution of 1120×1120 pixel. Thresholding is convert a grayscale image into a binary image which have the images easy of segmentation. White and a black image shows cracks and the solids. Despeckling process to isolate the cracks by eliminating the interference of two-dimensional images of rock samples. Reconstruction of the rock sample results were visualized with ImageJ software. ImageJ is able to visualize two-dimensional images into three-dimensional on rock samples. The results of the three-dimensional characterization using digital analysis obtained estimation of the overall rock mass and a cracks of rock samples. Porositas (8.24%, 2.74%), surface area ($0.0708 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$, $0.0106 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$), tortuositas (1.1596, 0.0979) dan permeabilitas of rock samples ($1.5139 \times 10^5 \text{ mD}$, $2.7702 \times 10^5 \text{ mD}$). Based on the results of rock samples which have the ability to release steam very well and fall into the category of geothermal reservoir rocks.

Keywords : geothermal reservoir rock, despeckling, cracks, permeabilitas