

SURVEI METODE SELF POTENTIAL MENGGUNAKAN ELEKTRODA POT BERPORI UNTUK MENDETEKSI ALIRAN FLUIDA PANAS BAWAH PERMUKAAN DI KAWASAN BATURADEN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS JAWA TENGAH

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Abstract	Self Potential research has been done in the area of geothermal prospects of Slamet Volcano, with locations is at around the hot water sources of PancuranTujuh Baturaden, District of Banyumas, Central Java. Tools used in this study were porous pot electrodes and digital milivoltmeter that have very high input impedance. Dimension of research area are 24 x 24 square meters, with the number of measurement points are 112 point. The electrode configuration used is the fixed model that is by keeping one electrode fixed at the reference point, while the other electrode moved at any interval in accordance with the direction of trajectory in the research area. According to the results obtained is known that the highest potential data obtained is -2.20 mV, the lowest data is -40.83 mV, and then the average data is -16.40 mV. According to the contour map of iso-potential obtained is known that the study area is a conductive zone, which probably contains sulfide minerals in the subsurface hot fluid. This is indicated by the low value of the measured self potential (its value are negative). According to qualitative and quantitative interpretation, known that the flow of subsurface hot fluid in following the change of research area topography and self potential anomalies. The subsurface hot fluid in research area is predicted flow from southern to northern.
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