

Studi Fasies Vulkanik dan Kaitannya Terhadap Batugamping sebagai Host Skarn di Cihaur dan Sekitarnya, Kecamatan Simpenan, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Provinsi Jawa Barat = The Study of Volcanic Facies and Its Correlation to Limestone as a Host Skarn in Cihaur Area, District Simpenan, Sukabumi Regency, West Java

Dinda Ayu Rinjani, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920545444&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Lokasi penelitian terletak di Desa Cihaur yang terletak di Kecamatan Simpenan, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Secara Fisiografi Desa Cihaur termasuk bagian dari Zona Pegunungan Selatan Jawa Barat atau Pegunungan Andesit Tua yang disusun oleh Formasi Jampang dan Formasi Dasit Ciemas. Pada area penelitian terdapat endapan skarn dengan batuan induk berupa batugamping. Endapan skarn merupakan endapan yang terbentuk akibat adanya kontak antara batugamping dengan batuan intrusi. Berdasarkan data perusahaan, batuan intrusi tidak ditemukan diatas permukaan. Oleh karena itu diperlukan studi fasies Vulkanik dan keterkaitan dengan batugamping yang berperan sebagai host skarn pada area penelitian untuk mengetahui skarn yang terbentuk pada area penelitian merupakan hasil kontak intrusi dengan batugamping atau akibat faktor lainnya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis petrologi dan petrografi batuan inti sebanyak 22 lubang bor, Data-data yang diperoleh selanjutnya divisualisasikan dalam bentuk kolom litologi yang kemudian digunakan untuk menginterpretasikan hubungan antara fasies Vulkanik dengan batugamping yang berperan sebagai host skarn. Berdasarkan analisis petrologi dan petrografi didapati 13 litofasies yang kemudian dikelompokkan kedalam 6 satuan diantaranya Breksi Vulkanik, Lapilli Tuf, Tufaan, Andesit, Batugamping, dan Dasit Porfiri. Berdasarkan asosiasi litologi dan karakteristik litologi yang telah mengalami ubahan hidrotermal (alterasi) maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa daerah penelitian berada pada fasies proksimal gunung api. Keterkaitan antara batugamping dengan fasies vulkanik diinterpretasikan berdasarkan korelasi stratigrafi, didapati jika batugamping yang berubah menjadi marmer ataupun teralterasi skarn disebabkan oleh adanya terobosan oleh satuan dasit porfiri.

.....The research location is located in Cihaur Village which is located in Simpenan District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province. Physiographically, Cihaur Village is part of the Southern Mountain Zone of West Java or the Old Andesite Mountains which are composed of the Jampang Formation and the Ciemas Dacite Formation. In the research area there are skarn deposits with the source rock being limestone. Skarn deposits are deposits formed due to contact between limestone and intrusive rocks. Based on company data, intrusive rocks were not found above the surface. Therefore, it is necessary to study volcanic facies and their relationship with limestone which acts as a host for skarn in the research area to determine whether the skarn formed in the research area is the result of intrusive contact with limestone or due to other factors. The method used in this research is petrological and petrographic analysis of core rock from 22 drill holes. The data obtained is then visualized in the form of lithological columns which are then used to interpret the relationship between volcanic facies and limestone which acts as a skarn host. Based on petrological and petrographic analysis, 13 lithofacies were found which were then grouped into 6 units including Volcanic Breccia, Lapilli Tuff, Tufaan, Andesite, Limestone and Porphyry Dacite. Based on the lithological associations and lithological characteristics that have undergone hydrothermal change (alteration), it can be

concluded that the research area is in the proximal volcanic facies. The relationship between limestone and volcanic facies is interpreted based on stratigraphic correlation, it is found that limestone is changed to marble or skarn alteration due to breakthroughs by porphyry dacite units.