IG WORKING WEEK 2017 P TOTIM HOISINK, FIM Helsinki Finland

29 May - 2 June 2017

NATION OF TANGGAMUS GEOTHERMAL PROSPECT **AREA, LAMPUNG PROVINCE, SOUTH SUMATERA BASED ON REMOTE SENSING AND 3D MICROMINE SOFTWARE**

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- Indonesia geologically positioned in convergent zone between Indian
 Oceanic Plate and Eurasian Continental
 Plate. This convergent zone is seismically active with many actives volcanoes.
 Around 13 % of global actives volcanoes located in Indonesia as part of "Ring of Fire"
- The development of geological structures that occur in the study area is closely related to the development of tectonic Sumatra Island.
- The area of the research area is Tanggamus in the Southern end of Sumatera Island cut by Semangko fault
 where the geothermal provenances with sufficient heat flow to power electricity generator was observed in the fault zone

INTRODUCTION





GEOTHERMAL INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) WORLDWIDE

MWe

207

205

82

50

27

29

16

1



| No | Country | MWe | No | Country |
|----|-------------|---------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | USA | 3,450 | 9 | Costa Rica |
| 2 | Philippines | 1,870 | 10 | El Salvador |
| 3 | Indonesia | 1,350** | 11 | Russia |
| 4 | Mexico | 1,017 | 12 | Papua N. Guinea |
| 5 | NZ | 1,005 | 13 | Germany |
| 6 | Italy | 916 | 14 | Portugal |
| 7 | Japan | 519 | 15 | France |
| 8 | Iceland | 665 | 16 | Australia |

- Total worldwide geothermal installed capacity in year 2015 are 12,635 MWe which equals to 73,549 GWh electricity.
- Indonesia has a geothermal potential around 27 GW.
 Now in Indonesia has Installed capacity ± 1,513.5 MWe which equals to 7 % utilized of total identified geothermal potential.



BASIC CONCEPT OF GEOTHERMAL



4. Power Plant (Turbine and Generator)



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Semanok Tanggamus Semangko Fault Approx. 120 Km 2010 90 20.90 teroretation line of subduction zone based on earthquake hypocenter point 580 1000

Location of study area (Southern part of Sumatera Island)

AREA OF STUDY

 The development of structures that occur in the Tanggamus is closely related to the development of tectonic Sumatera Island.

• Tanggamus area is located ± 18 Km to the North East of Semangko Fault.

The earthquake hypocenter points are plotted to define the subduction zone. The measurement result shows that the subduction zone is located approximately 120 Km from the surface.

may - 2 lune

Objective, Purpose and Methodology

 The study area is a geothermal prospect area that has a depression landscape with a very complex geological structure and has a geothermal manifestation on the surface

 Determined relationship between geological structure with the presence, distribution of surface geothermal manifestation and to delineate the large of the geothermal prospect area

Two methods are applied

- **Studio**: analysing topographic and satellite imagery maps, micromine software applications and calculating Land Survey Temperature (LST) is to determine the extent of heat in depth including its spreading.
- **Observation to the field :** to verify studio data with the actual field conditions related to the geological structure development and the appearances of surface geothermal manifestations.



Source : Geological map of Kota Agung (Amin, 1993)

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Qa - Alluvium : Boulder, cobble, pebble, sands, silt, caly and mud

Pematang baru (Qhvu), and B Penetob(Qhvh)

claystone

dacite(da)

Ohy (t,r,s,k,p,u,b,h) – Young quartenary volcanics. Andesitic to basallic breccias, lavas and tuff;source G Tanggamus (Ohvt), G Rindingan (Ohvs).

QTse - Serung Formation: Conglomeratic sandstone, sandstone and

Tm(gr, gd, di, da) - Intrusive Rock: Granite (gr).granodiorite (gd), diorite(di),

Tmoh – Hulu Simpang Formation: Volcanic breccias, andesitic to basaltic lavas and tuffs, hydrotermally attered with sulphide mineral-bearing quartz veins

Andesitic Lava (Qtr

Dacitik Lav a(Tmgr))

Volcanic deposited (Tmoh)

G.Sekincau(Qhvs), G.T.Tebak(Qhvk), T.Begelung(Qhvb), Pesawaran(Qhvp),

- •The stratigraphy of this study composed by Tertiary volcanic deposit The oldest rock derived from G.Sula volcanic activity that consisted of andesitic lava and pumice (Tomh)
- Quarter products are pyroclastic and andesitic lava that derived from G.Kukusan volcanism (Qtse)
- Latest product are rhyolitic lava and andesitic tuff as volcanic product from G.Korupan. G.Rindingan and G.Tanggamus (Qtry).
- The dacitic tuff formed afterward and alluvium Recent are located on the bottom of this area (Qal).



- Surface geothermal manifestations were found such as of mud pools, steaming ground, hot springs and alteration rocks, fumaroles scattered in the middle of the study area.
- The emergence and distribution of geothermal manifestations are found in variation regions that have steep slopes up to flat areas, its likely passed by the NE-SW and W-E faults.





Dewi Gentana, May 2017

LINEAMENT INTREPREATIONS



Cont.

- Lineament interpretation based on 3D digital terrain model generated from morphology of RBI topographic contour map which is azimuth and dip of every single triangle is calculated to provide numeric values that can be colorized.
- The orange colour represent triangle that have azimuth N 270° E up to N310°E, it mean that orange colour area mostly have E-W and NW-SE lineament's.
- The circular subsidence structure can be observed on Western and Southern part.
- The NW-SE and NE-SW faults inside the semi circular depression are clearly control the distributions of the geothermal surfaces manifestation encountered at Pagar Alam, Muara Dua and Karang Rejo.



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LINEAMENT INTREPREATIONS cont.

By plotting of alignment map with distribution of geothermal surface manifestation indicates that the lineaments contributes to the development of geological structure that form the permeability zone in the rock which causes the hot fluid beneath the surface comes to the surface with its presence by hot springs, steam heated water, mud pool and altered rock.



Steaming ground, fumarole, sulfate and altered rock (kaolinite) at Pagar Alam Location

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Scrap breccia of Rindingan volcanic product at Pagar Alam location indicates that this area as a fault line area



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LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST)

+ D ×

20.0 to 22.5

22.5 to 25.0 25.0 to 27.5

27.5 to 30.0 30.0 to 32.5

32.5 to 35.0 35.0 to 37.5

37.5 to 40.0 40.0 to 42.5

42.5 to 45.0 45.0 to 47.5

47.5 to 50.0 >= 50.0



 In some locations have temperatures up to 74°C, related from field observations encountered hot springs have temperature in range 40°-97.2°C and steaming ground have temperatures in ranges 74°-91°C

- Land Surface Temperature of Tanggamus based on Landsat 8 OL/TIRS Corridor 124064 on 19 November 2016., shows that the trend of temperatures has **NW-SF** directions.
- Interpretation by using topographic, landscape maps and with 3D micromine software applications and surface temperature calculated from Landsat imagery 8 in the study areas have temperature ranges greater than 50°C.



- Three dimensions illustrate clearly that the development of structures in the Tanggamus geothermal prospect area is indicated as step fault (graben) which have NW-SE,NE-SW and W-E directions with have variation 30-65° slopes. This structure controls the geothermal surface manifestation distributions.
- The micromine software is used to process the topography and Landsat maps to delineate the geothermal prospective areas.
- In this area is estimated to have a geothermal prospect area ± 66 km² (optimistic) but when looking from the distribution of heat features in the whole study area is predicted to have a geothermal prospect area expanded up to 160 Km².

GEOTHERMAL PROSPECT AREA





- Landsat image is used to create land surface temperature. (LST)
- The LST can be defined as how hot the surface of the Earth would feel to the touch in a location (earth observatory .nasa.gov).
- The data used for generating LST are Landsat
 8 OLI/TIRS corridor 124064 dated 12/June/2016 and
 19 November/2016.

Flow chart of Split Window algorithm

(Rajeshwari, 2014).



LST is calculated using Split-Window (SW) algorithm



LST CALCULATION

The main formula for calculating LST is,

LST = TB10 + C1 (TB10-TB11) + C2 (TB10-TB11)² + C0 + (C3+C4W) (1- ϵ) + (C5+C6W) $\Delta \epsilon$

Where:

•LST - Land Surface Temperature (K), W is values of atmospheric vapour content

•C0 to C6 - Split-Window Coefficient values (table ; Skokovic et al, 2014 vide Rajeshwari, 2014)

•TB10 and TB11 – brightness temperature of band 10 and band 11 (K)

•TB10 and TB11 can be calculated as TB = K2/Ln ((K1/L λ) +1)

Where:

- K1 and K2 are thermal conversion constant and it varies for both TIR bands (table Skokovic)
- Lλ are Top of Atmospheric spectral radiance (m2*srad*µm). Lλ can be calculated as Lλ = ML*Qcal + AL

Where:

- ML Band specific multiplicative rescaling factor (radiance_mult_band_10/11) = 0.000342
- Qcal value of band 10/ 11 image.
- AL Band specific additive rescaling factor (radiance_add_band_10/11) = 0.1

• ϵ – mean LSE of TIR bands. ϵ can be calculated as ϵ = (ϵ 10 + ϵ 11)/2NDVIv

• Δ ϵ – Difference in LSE. Δ ϵ can be calculated as $\Delta\epsilon$ = $\epsilon10$ - $\epsilon11$

•Where ϵ is LSE from band 10 and band 11 with formul $\epsilon = \epsilon s (1-FVC) + \epsilon v * FVC$

Where:

- FVC is Fractional Vegetation Cover. For every band
- FVC= (NDVI NDVIs) /(NDVIv NDVIs)
 - ✓ NDVI = ([B5]-[B2])/([B5]+[B2]), taken from raw data Landsat table
 - ✓ NDVIs = ([B5]-[B4])/([B5]+[B4]), as above
 - ✓ NDVIv = ([B5]-[B3])/([B5]+[B3]), as above



Tools Close

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RAW DATA OF LANDSAT 8 OLI/TIRS

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3.12 1.021 1.014 1.01770 0.006 17.89 18.09 6620 13630 15291 5387 22201 20503 2800 292.64864407 292.80370559 0.14891381 1.013 1.008 1.01052 0.004 18.47 18.59 24 435690.0 9392020.0 17006 16200 15444 14989 21869 2.61 4317 11647 12921 5419 22212 20512 2800 292.67661410 292.83070066 0.16121448 1.02301 17.85 25 435720.0 9392020.0 15363 14628 13417 12956 20251 3.50 1.027 1.019 0.008 18.11 435750.0 9392020.0 17851 17194 15897 15773 22693 5834 12941 16984 5425 22180 20485 1.110 1.12922 0.038 12.24 13.69 26 2800 292.59522806 292.74969976 0.13786447 11.09 1.148 8740 15174 18935 5412 22142 20446 2800 292.49850813 292.63261517 0.12574445 4.88 1.049 1.036 1.04229 0.014 17.17 27 435780.0 9392020.0 20094 19377 18701 18530 24951 16.70 28 435810.0 9392020.0 20434 19917 19120 19022 25490 9571 15662 19328 5399 22114 20420 2800 292.42718927 292.55450398 0.12273438 8.97 1.115 1.085 1.09961 0.030 13.65 14.77 9.06 435840.0 9392020.0 21940 21495 20893 20851 27086 20833 16530 20485 5378 22101 20423 2800 292,39406206 292,56351905 0.11508614 15.14 1.213 1.159 1.18601 0.055 11.15 29



Table of Constants used for Calculating LST

(Skockovic Table, 2014)

| Parameter | Desc. | Value |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| C0 | Split-Window Coefficient C0 | -0.268 |
| C1 | Split-Window Coefficient C1 | 1.378 |
| C2 | Split-Window Coefficient C2 | 0.183 |
| C3 | Split-Window Coefficient C3 | 54.300 |
| C4 | Split-Window Coefficient C4 | -2.238 |
| C5 | Split-Window Coefficient C5 | -129.200 |
| C6 | Split-Window Coefficient C6 | 16.400 |
| K1 Band 10 | Thermal Constant K1 Band 10 | 1321.080 |
| K1 Band 11 | Thermal Constant K1 Band 11 | 1201.140 |
| K2 Band 10 | Thermal Constant K2 Band 10 | 777.890 |
| K2 Band 11 | Thermal Constant K2 Band 11 | 480.890 |
| ML Band 10 | Rescaling Factor ML Band 10 | 0.000342 |
| ML Band 11 | Rescaling Factor ML Band 11 | 0.000342 |
| AL Band 10 | Rescaling Factor AL Band 10 | 0.1 |
| AL Band 11 | Rescaling Factor AL Band 11 | 0.1 |
| gg Band 10 | Emissivity gs for Band 10 | 0.971 |
| gg Band 11 | Emissivity gg for Band 11 | 0.977 |
| gy Band 10 | Emissivity gy for Band 10 | 0.987 |
| εy Band 11 | Emissivity gy for Band 10 | 0.989 |





From the Landsat imaginary, topographic map, application of micromine software analyses and field observation it can be concluded that:

Geological structure that developed in the study area especially encountered through G. Rindingan, G. Kabawok and G. Tanggamus formed the geothermal potential belt by having the same trend direction with NW-SE faults and the phenomenon that supports the remnants of volcanic eruption shows the appearances of circular structure.

•The result of Landsat Surface Temperature (LST) calculation shows the area having surface temperature more than 50°C related to the trending of geological structure. This is also supported by observations in the field.

•Tanggamus area is estimated has geothermal prospect with an area of about 66 km² (optimistic) where in this area the surficial thermal manifestations are indicated by the presence of fumaroles, mud pools and steam-heated water which are controlled by a NW-SE graben inside the semi-circular depression. The hot springs have temperatures in range of 40° - 97°C, steaming ground with temperatures ranging from 74° - 91°C. Therefore the SW-NE and NW-SE faults control the occurrence of the Tanggamus geothermal prospects area.

•Understanding the trends of regional structure lineaments, structural developments, dispersal of geothermal surface manifestations in the study area may assist in setting up an advanced exploration survey strategy.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION