



MENGGABUNGKAN SENI DAN TEKNOLOGI: STRUKTUR GEOLOGI DALAM 3D

BENYAMIN SAPIE

KK GEODINAMIKA DAN SEDIMENTOLOGI ITB



OUTLINE

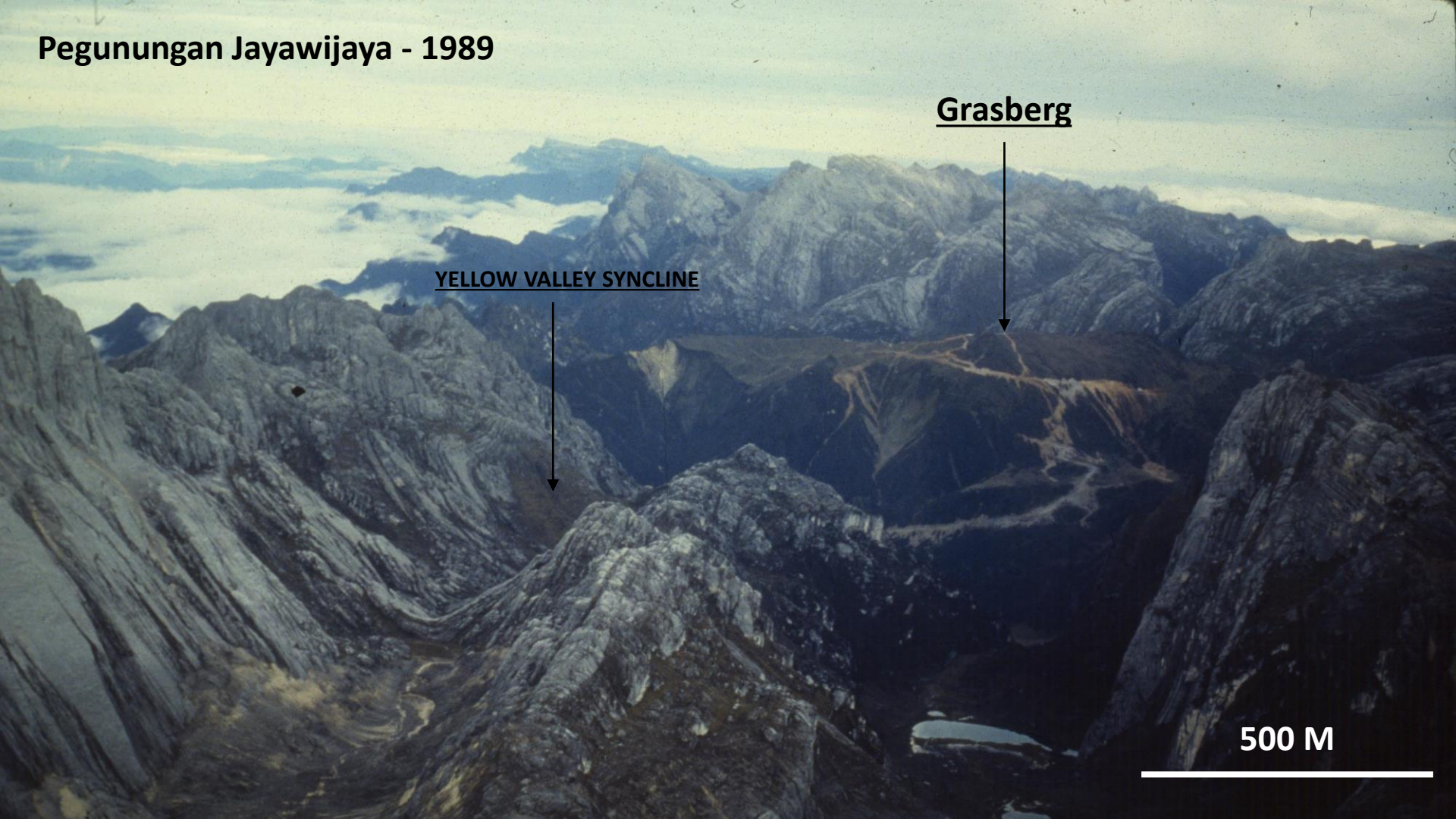
- PENDAHULUAN
- KONSEP STRUKTUR GEOLOGI MODEREN
- STUDI KASUS 3D STRUKTUR GEOLOGI
- ARAH DAN PERKEMBANGAN KE DEPAN
- DISKUSI DAN KESIMPULAN



MENGAPA MEMPEJARI GEOLOGI STRUKTUR?



Pegunungan Jayawijaya - 1989



Grasberg

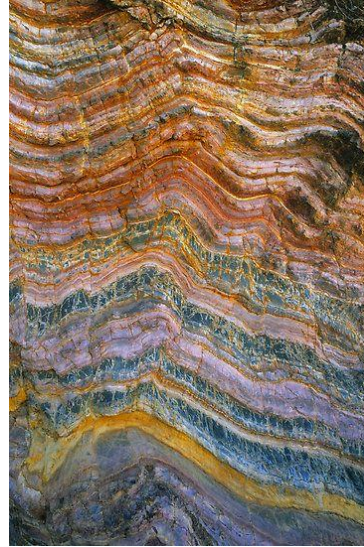
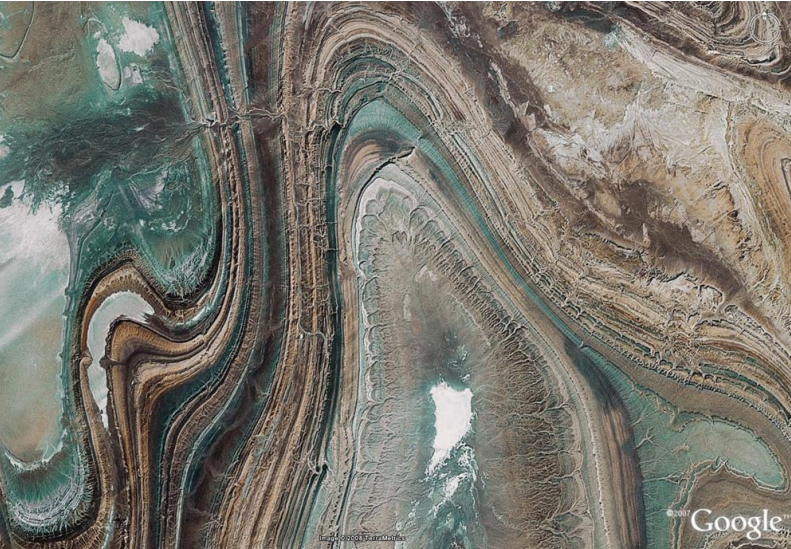
YELLOW VALLEY SYNCLINE

500 M

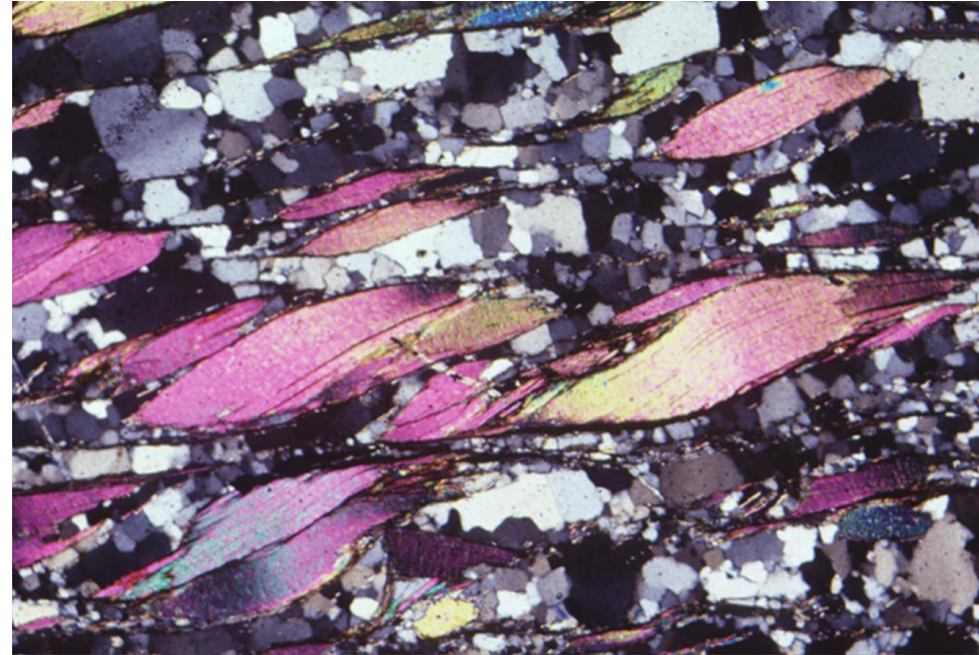
Dungun2 Valley - 2002



500 M



THE ART OF STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY OUTCROPS

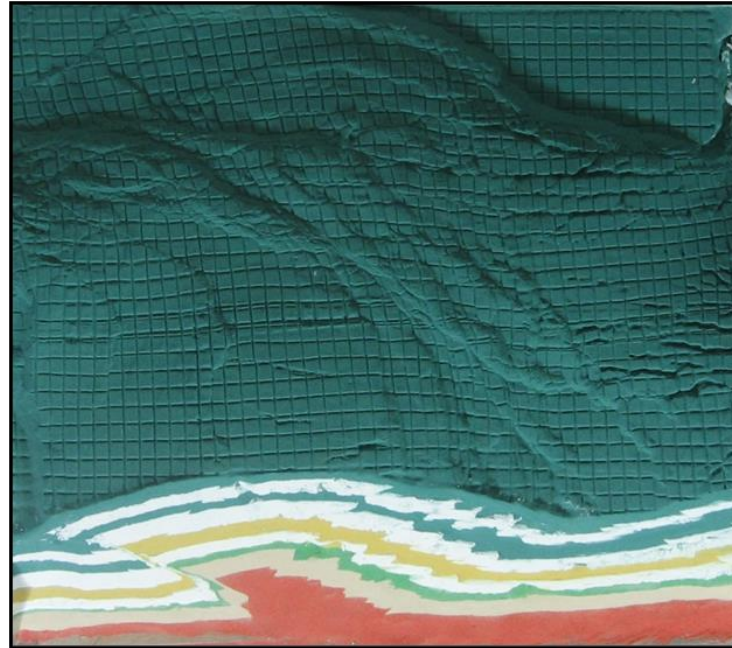


1 mm

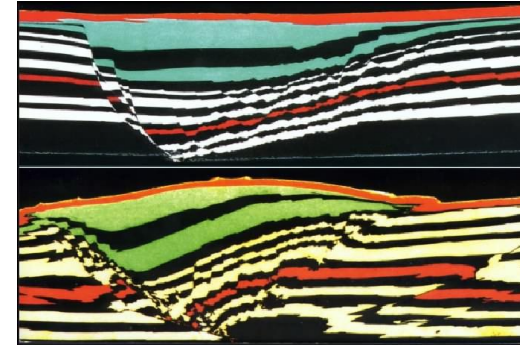
THE ART OF MICROSTRUCTURES



Rainbow Mountain - Peru



Sandbox modeling – GRG ITB



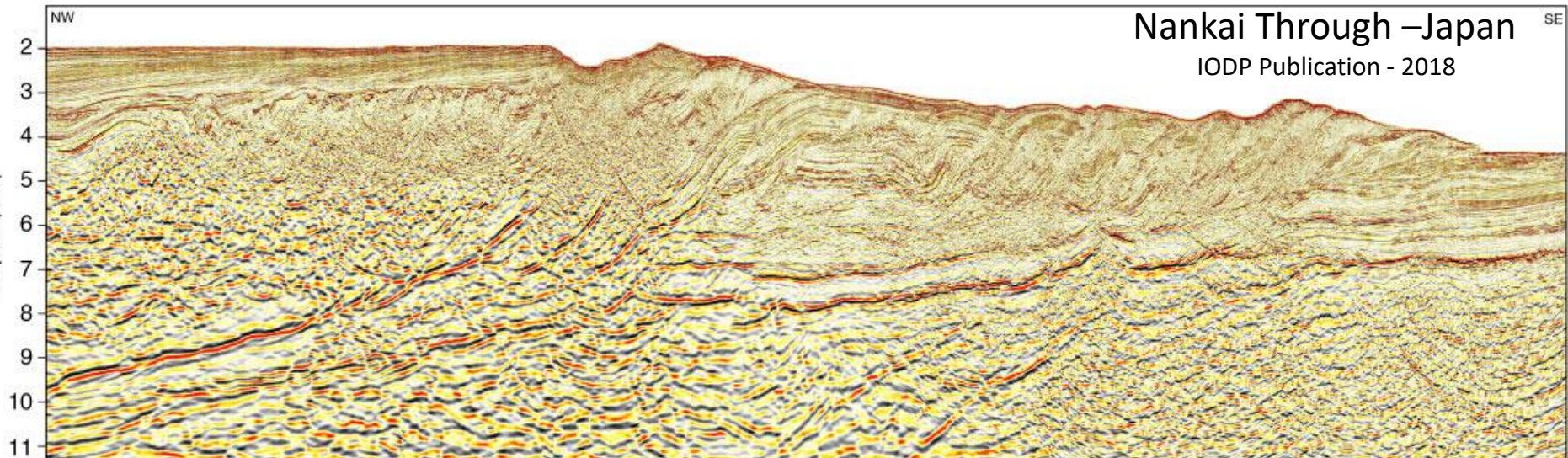
**Clay modeling –
Rutgers University**

A

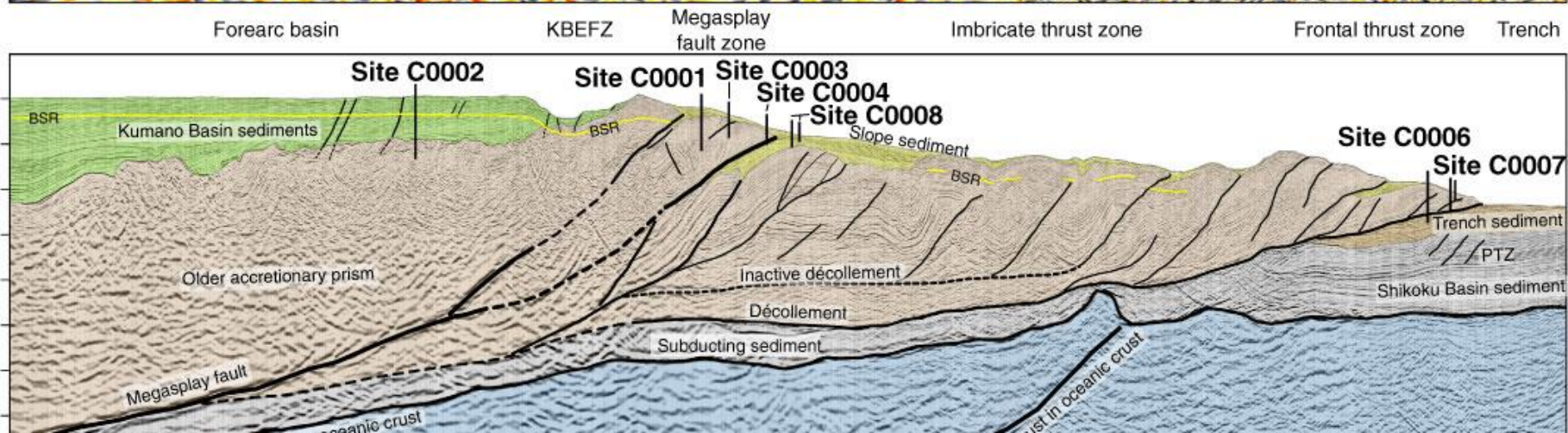
Nankai Through –Japan

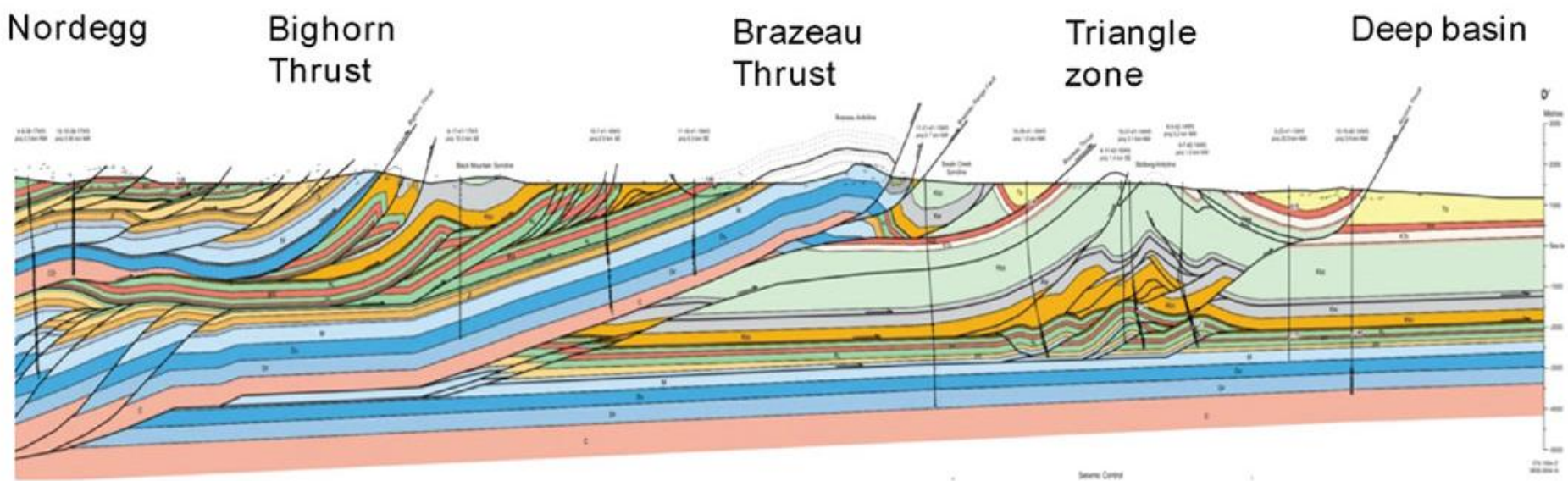
IODP Publication - 2018

Depth (km)

**B**

Depth (km)



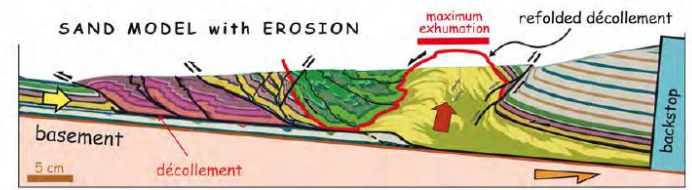
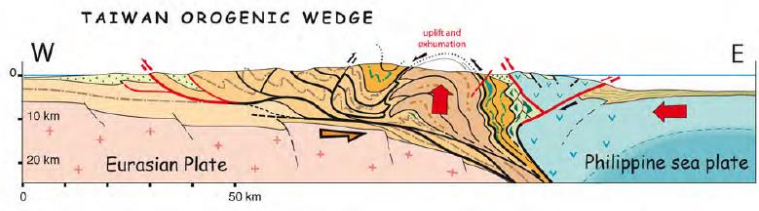
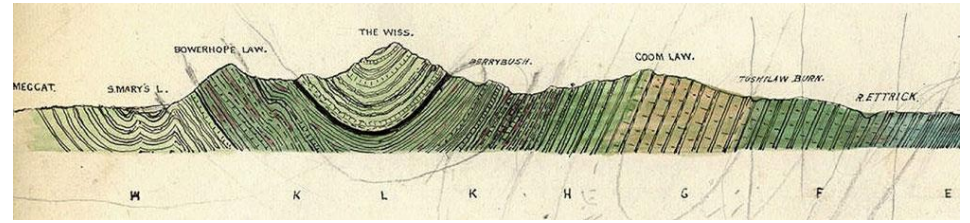
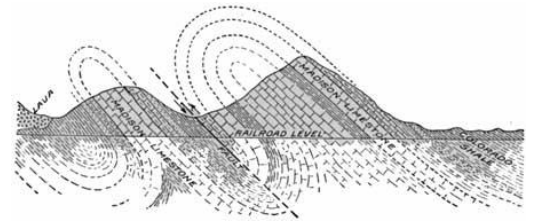
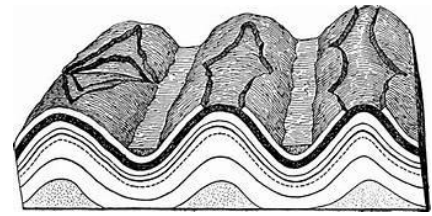
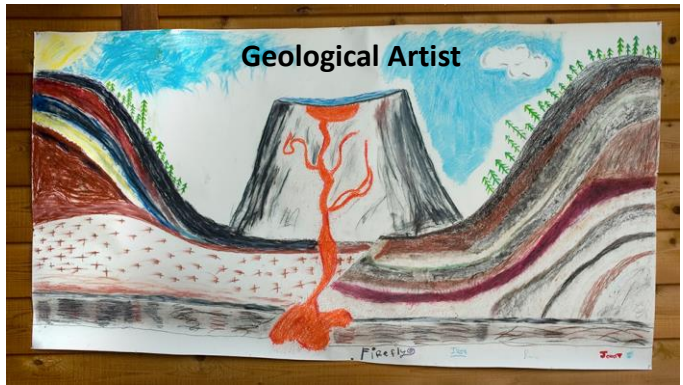


5 km
 1:1

Newson (2015)

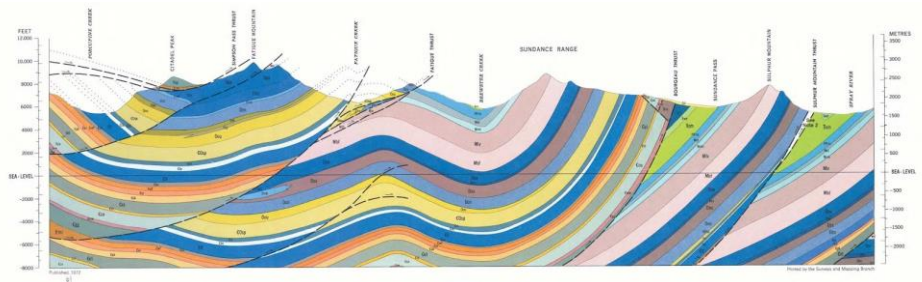
THE ART OF STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

- PENAMPANG GEOLOGI (STRUKTUR)



frontal accretion
 synformal thrust stack
 underplated units

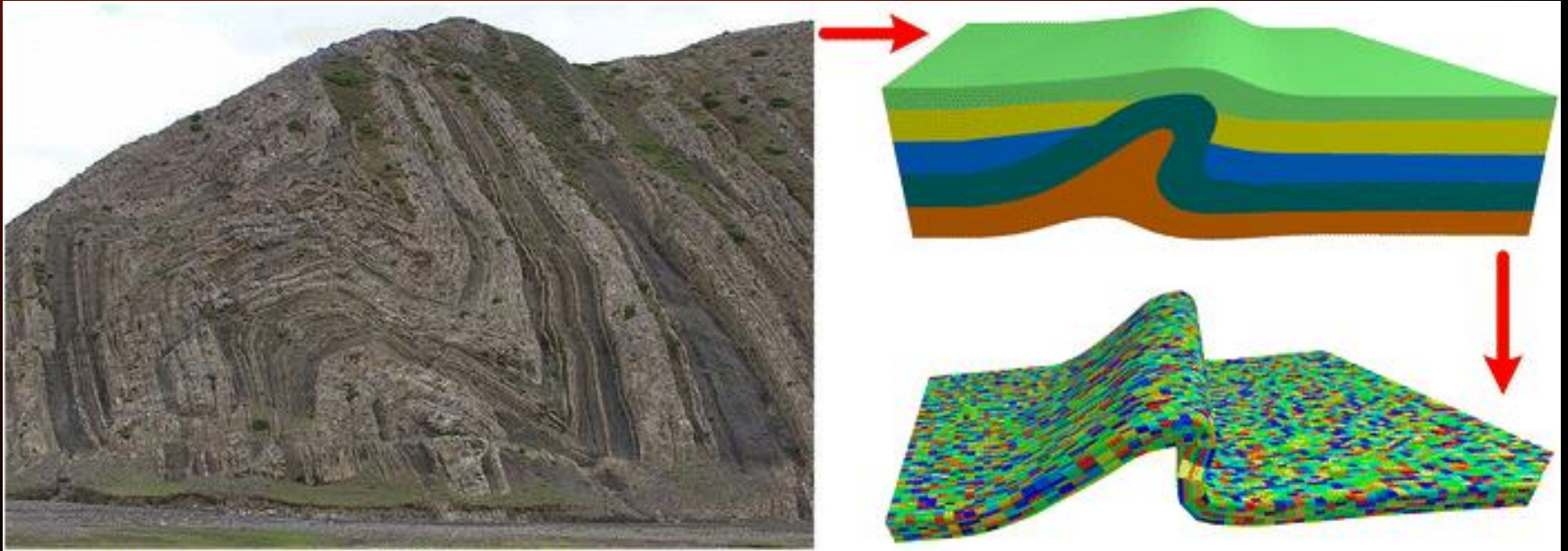
antiformal stack



MAP 1295A | MAP 1296A

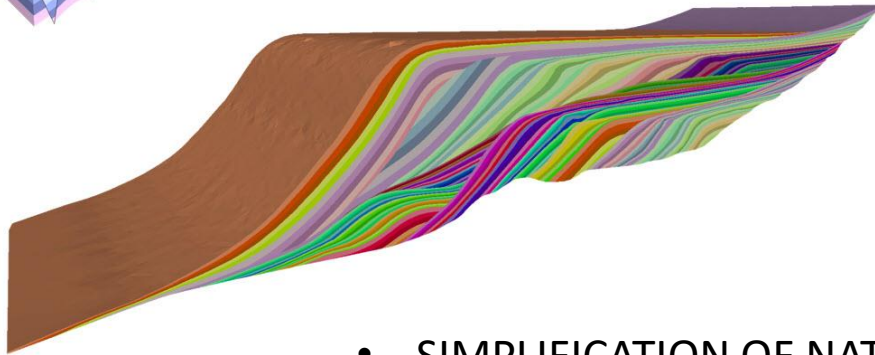
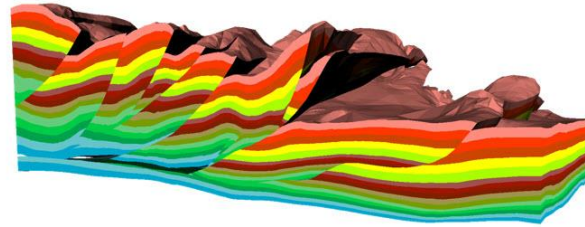
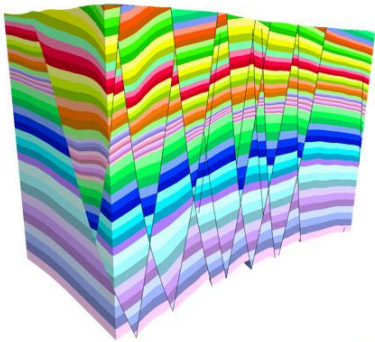
Section 2

MEMODELKAN KOMPLEKS GEOLOGI

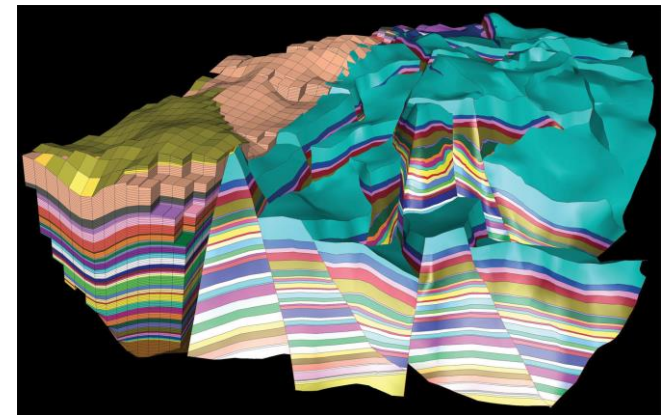
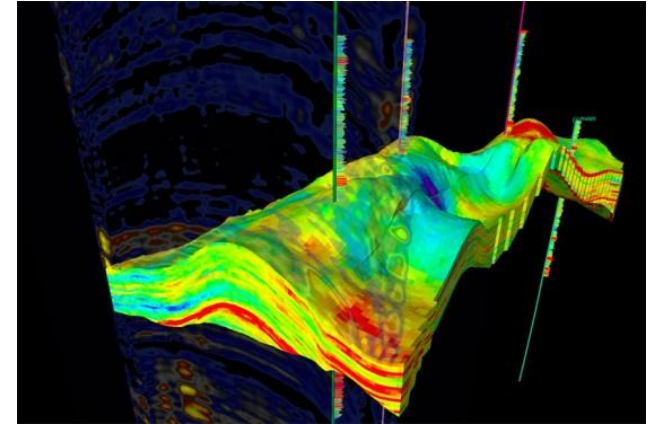


- A corner-point-grid-based voxelization method

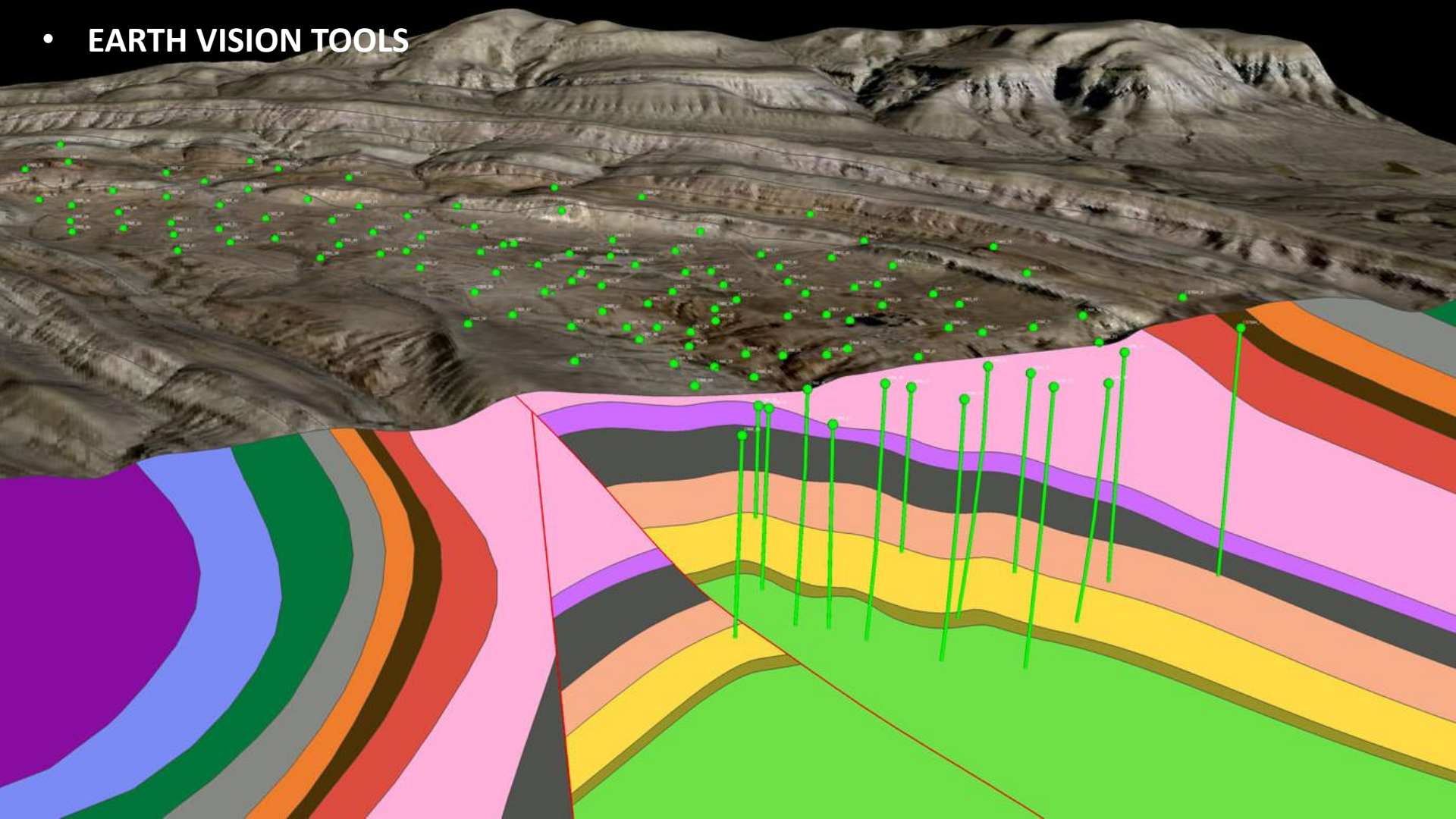
PETREL 2017



- SIMPLIFICATION OF NATURE



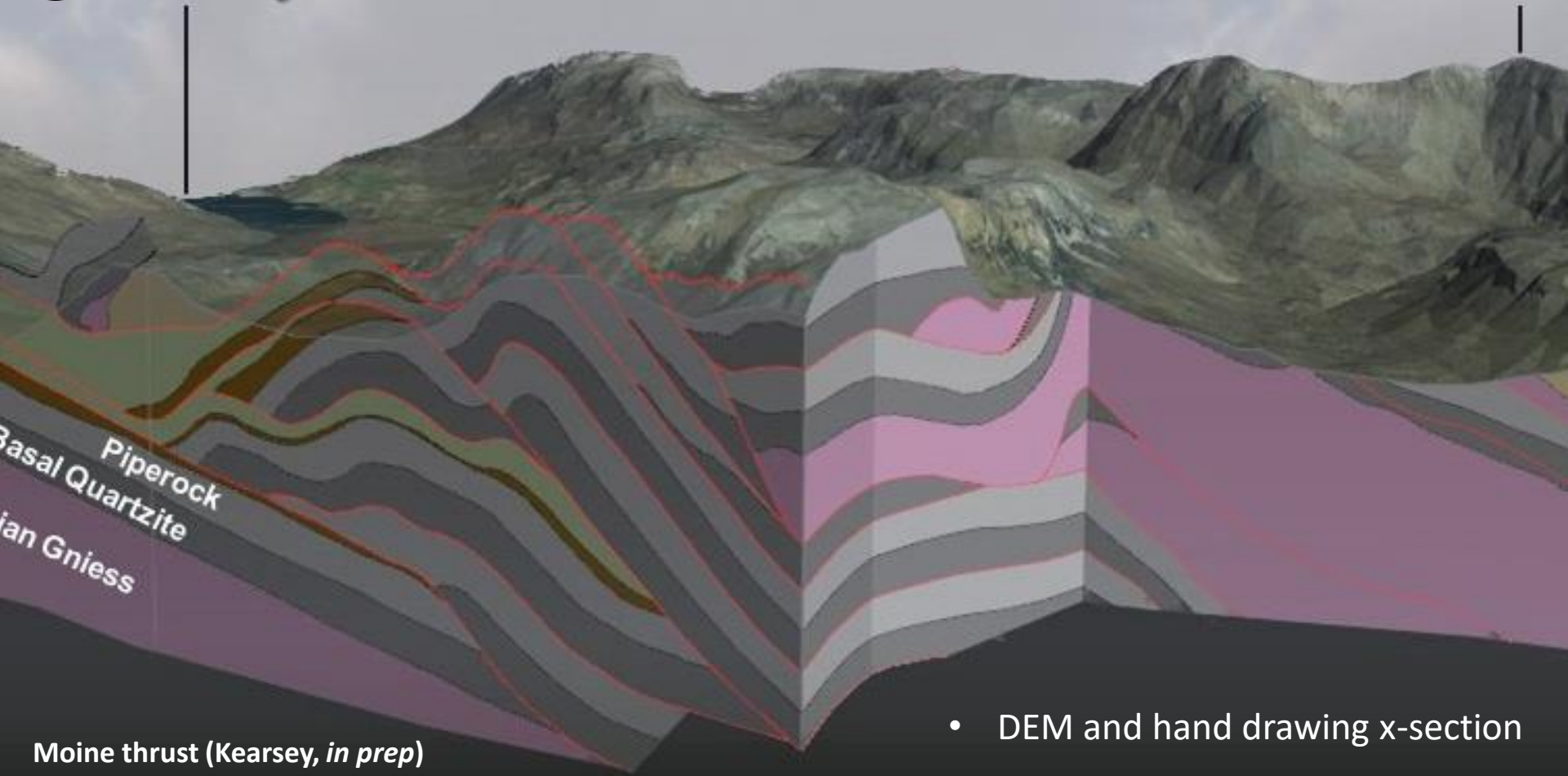
• EARTH VISION TOOLS





Loch Assynt

Ben More



Moine thrust (Kearsey, *in prep*)

- DEM and hand drawing x-section



DEFINISI

- **Structural geology** definition, the branch of geology dealing with the structure and distribution of the rocks that make up the crust of the earth (various Textbook).
- **Structural geology**, scientific discipline that is concerned with rock deformation on both a large and a small scale (Britannica).
- **Structural geology** is the study of the deformation of the surface and subsurface of the Earth and other planetary bodies (Nature, 1992).
- **Structural geology** is the study of the **three-dimensional** distribution of rock units with respect to their deformational histories (Wikipedia).
- **Structural geology** is the study of the **three-dimensional** distribution of large bodies of rock, their surfaces, and the composition of theirs inside in order to try and learn about their tectonic history, past geological environments and events that could have changed or deformed them (AAPG, 2010).



DEFINISI

- ***Structural geology** is the study of the **three-dimensional** distribution of rock units with respect to their deformational histories.*
- *The primary goal of structural geology is to use measurements of **present-day rock geometries** to uncover information about the history of deformation (**strain**) in the rocks, and ultimately, **to understand the stress field** that resulted in the observed **strain and geometries**.*

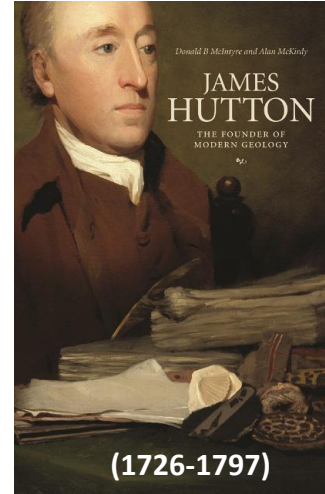
(Wikipedia)



1638-1686

Nicolaus Steno

- Original horizontality
- Lateral continuity
- Superposition
- Crosscutting relationship



- Theory of the Earth
- Uniformitarianism

“THE PRESENT IS THE KEY TO THE PAST”

- **Geologi Struktur Modern:** memfokuskan pada mekanisme deformasi – *Forward Modeling*



KONSEP DEFORMASI BATUAN

- Deformasi akan **mengubah karakter dan konfigurasi** batuan
- Deformasi akan **mengubah bentuk dan ukuran** batuan
- Deformasi adalah **perubahan karakter, bentuk dan ukuran** batuan (*strain*) yang diakibatkan oleh *stress*

DEFINISI STRES vs. STRAIN

STRESS (σ)

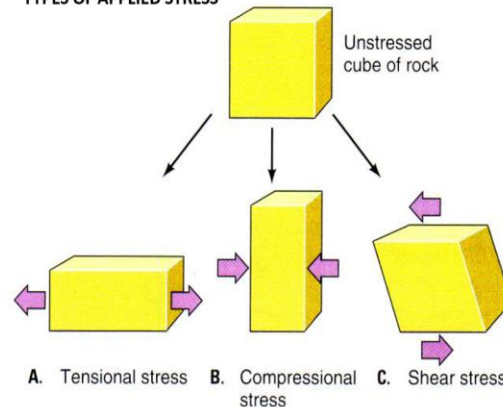
Stress defined as force per unit area:

$$\sigma = F/A$$

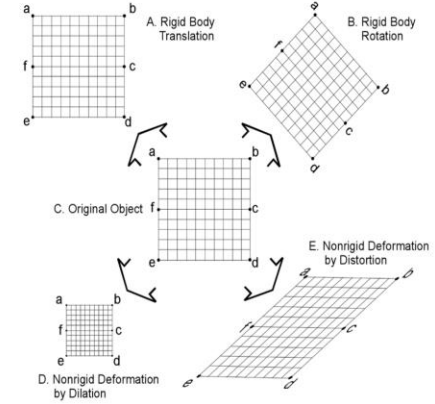
A = area, Stress units = Psi, Newton (N),

Pascal (Pa) or bar (10^5 Pa)

TYPES OF APPLIED STRESS

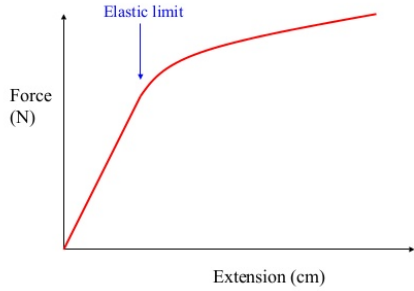


STRAIN (ϵ)



- **Strain (e)** = $(l_f - l_o)/l_o$
- **Stretch (S)** = $l_f/l_o = 1 + e$
- $\lambda' = 1/\lambda = 1/S^2 = 1/(1+e)^2$
- **Shear Strain:** $\gamma = \tan \psi$
- **Dilation:** $\Delta = (V_f - V_o)/V_o$

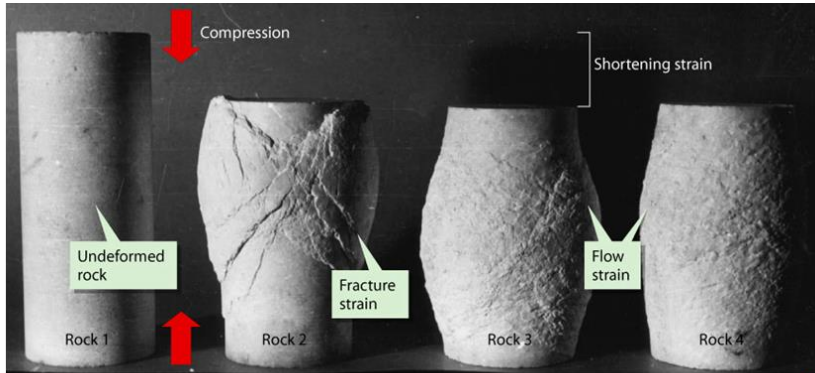
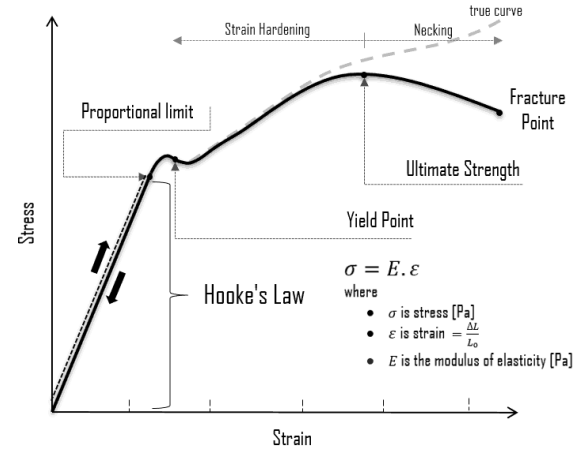
Hooke's law



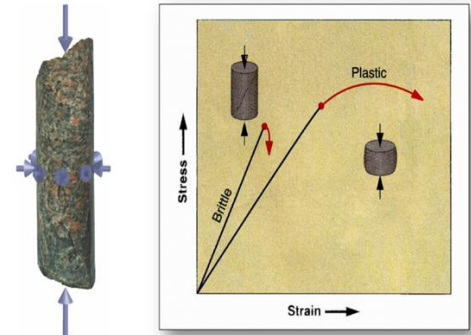
The extension of a spring is proportional to the force applied (until the elastic limit is reached)



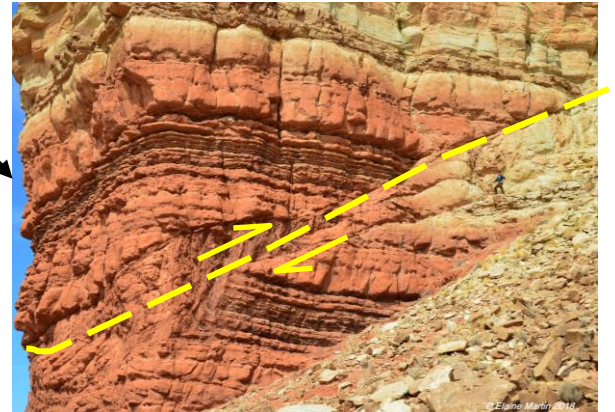
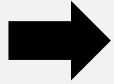
Ductile Material Stress-Strain Curve low carbon steel



Increasing confining pressure in experiment (equivalent to depth below surface)



FAKTOR YANG MENGONTROL PROSES DEFORMASI?



STRESS



ROCKS



STRAIN

- Faktor yang mengontrol deformation: **Stress, Strain (komposisi, texture, Por/Perm), P, T dan Fluida**

STRESS vs. STRAIN

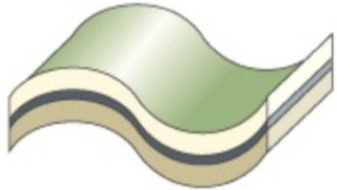
Stress	Strain
compression	shortening (contraction)
tension	lengthening (extension)

NOTE: Important distinction between two quantity !!!

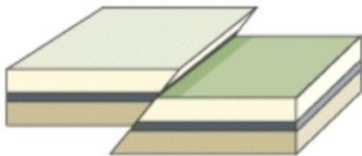
COMPRESSIVE FORCES



Folding



Faulting



SESAR NAIK

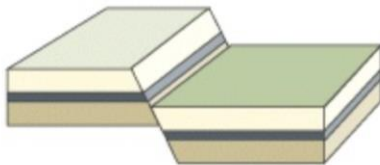
TENSIONAL FORCES



Stretching and thinning



Faulting

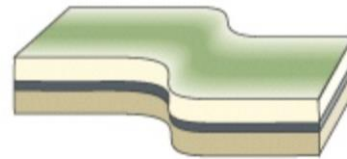


SESAR NORMAL

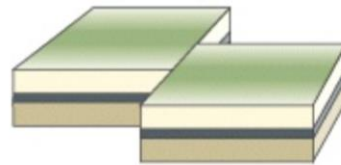
SHEARING FORCES



Shearing

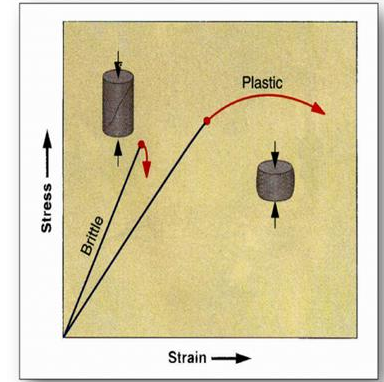


Faulting

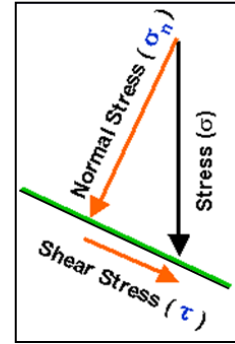
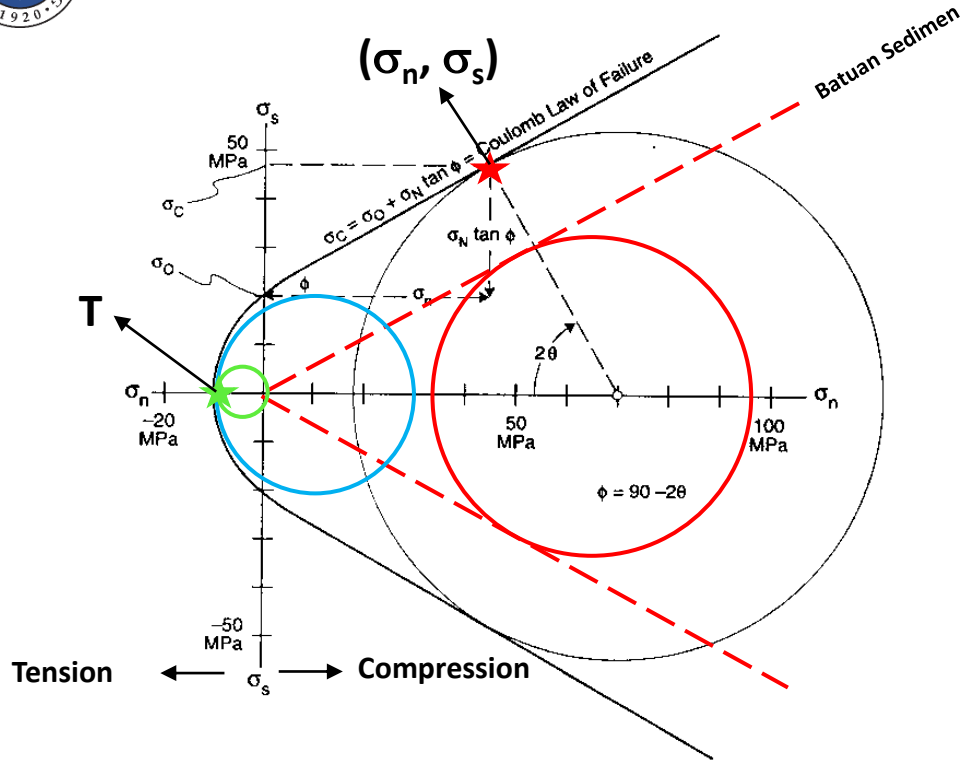


SESAR GESER

Skinner (1998)



DEFORMASI BRITTLE - Coulomb (1773) dan Mohr (1900)



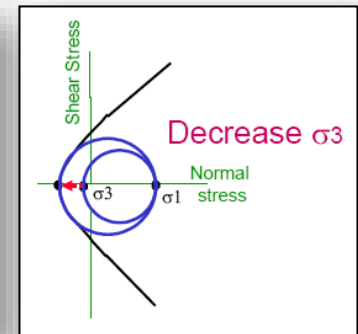
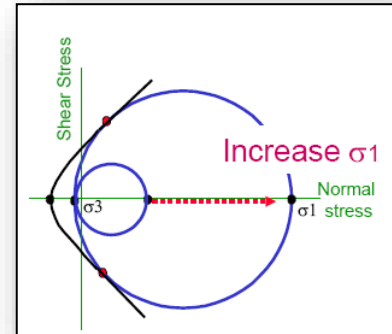
$$\sigma_c = \sigma_o + \tan \phi (\sigma_n)$$

$$\mu = \tan \phi$$

$$\sigma_c = \sigma_o + \mu \sigma_n$$

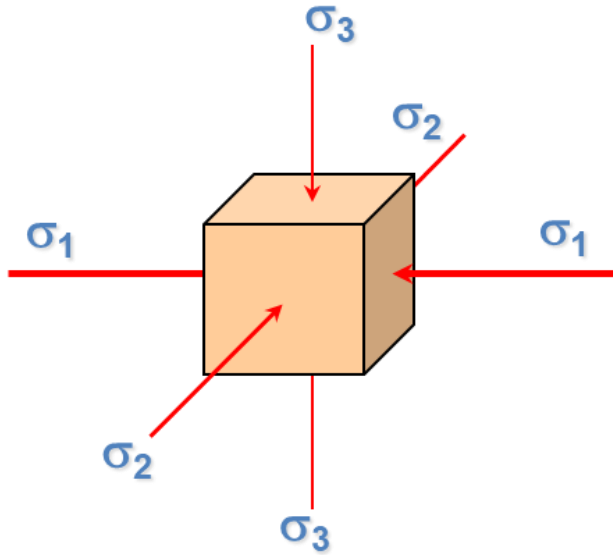
For $\sigma_o \sim 0$ (pasir lepas)

$$\sigma_c = \mu \sigma_n, \quad \sigma_c = \tau$$

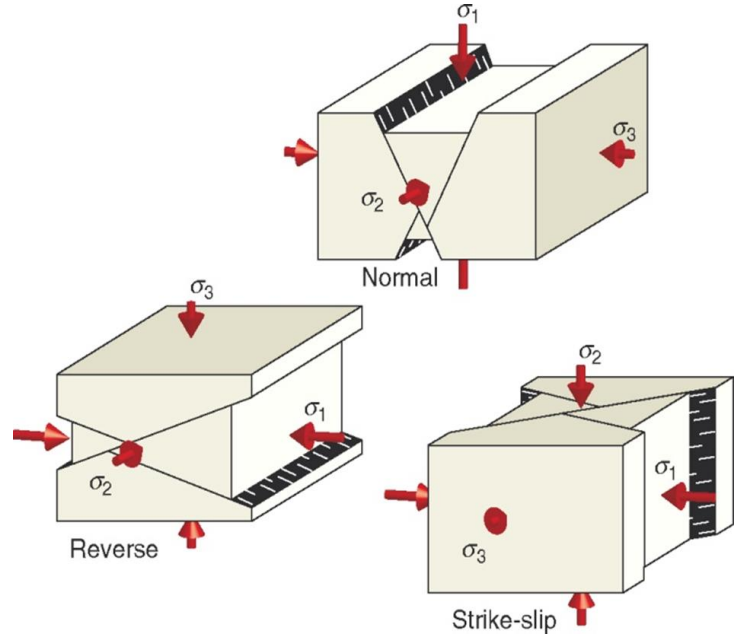


- σ_c adalah tegasan gerus kritis (*Critically-Stressed Fractures*), σ_o adalah kohesivitas (*shear Strength*), $\mu = \tan \phi$ = koefisien gesek dalam, dan σ_n adalah tegasan normal (positif=kompresi, negative = tensile)
- Diameter lingkaran adalah $\sigma_d = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$ (*differential stress*)

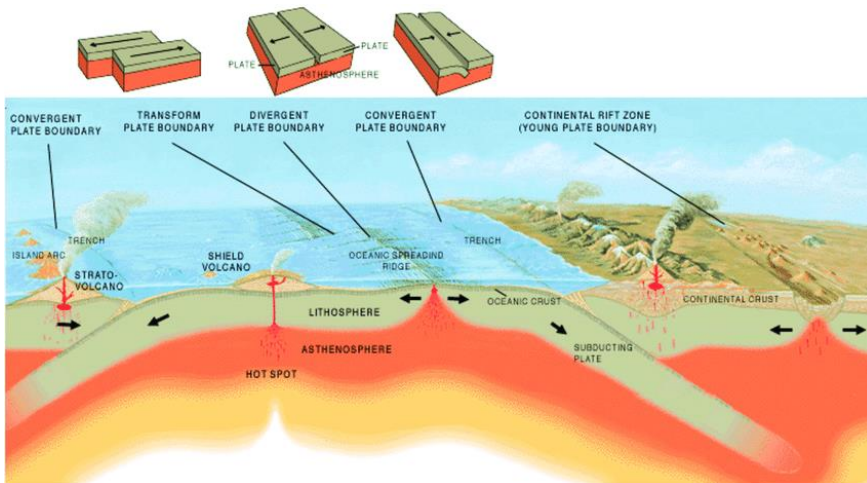
Teori Sesar Anderson (1951)



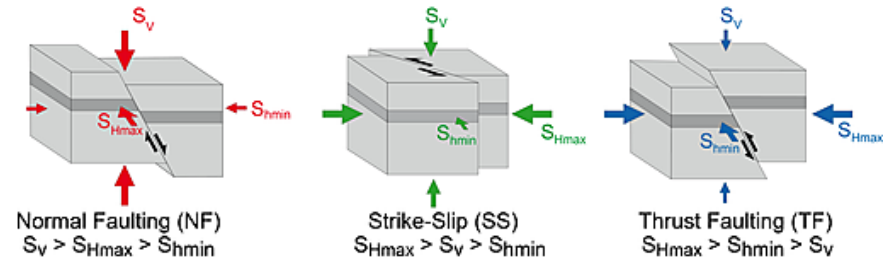
- $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3$



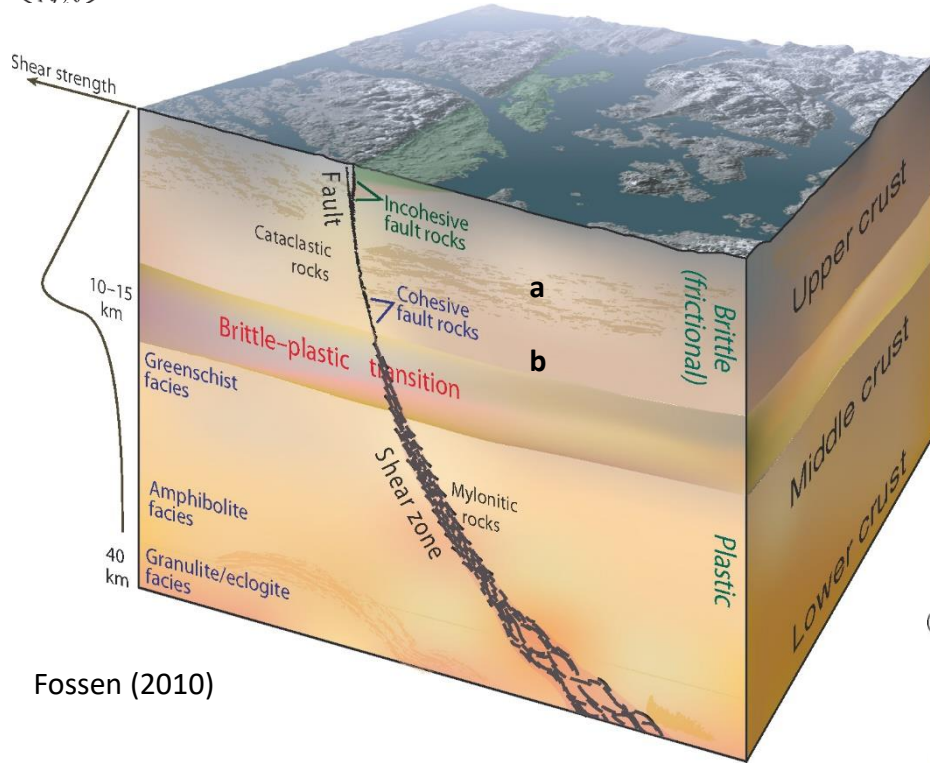
- **TEKTONIK LEMPENG (HORIZONTAL STRESS) – S_{Hmax}**
- **GRAVITASI (VERTIKAL) BY *LOADING/BURIAL* – BUYOANCY FORCE - S_v**
- **FLUIDA (TENSION) – KONSEP EFEKTIF STRESS – $(\sigma_3)/S_{hmin}$**



Present-day Earth Stress System (Geomechanics)

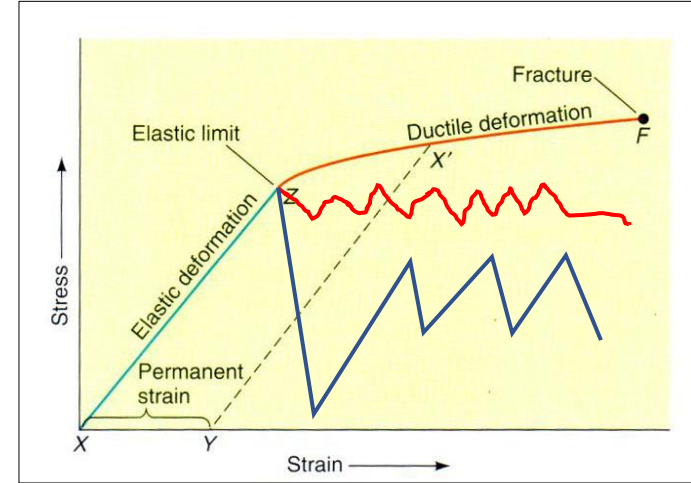


DEFORMASI BATUAN SEDIMEN (<~6 km)

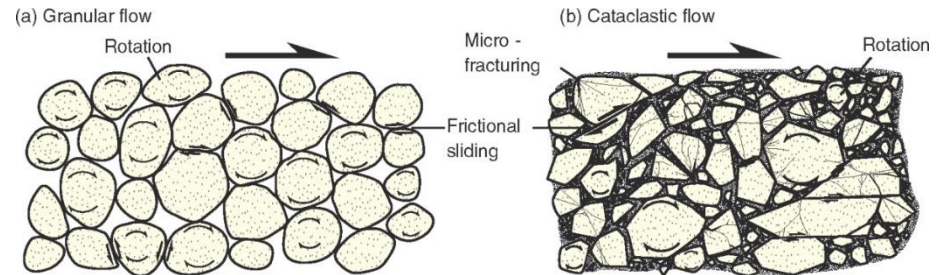


Fossen (2010)

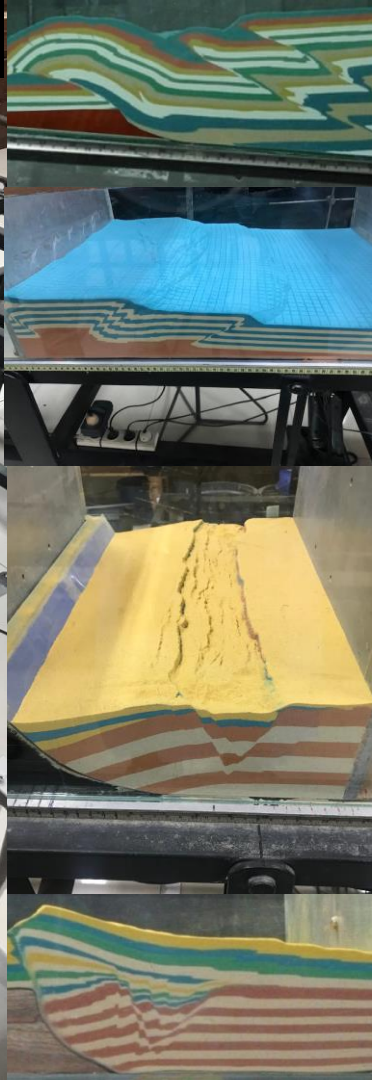
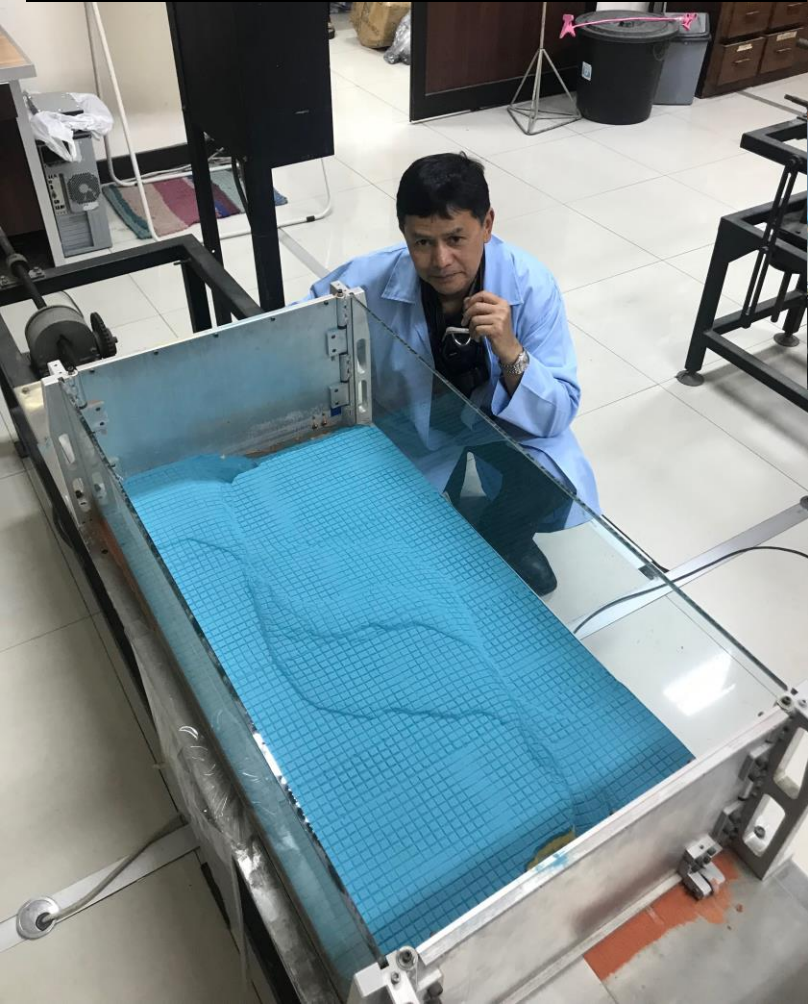
- Lithosfir terdiri dari mantle bagian atas, kerak dan sedimentary covers (~ 1-5 km)



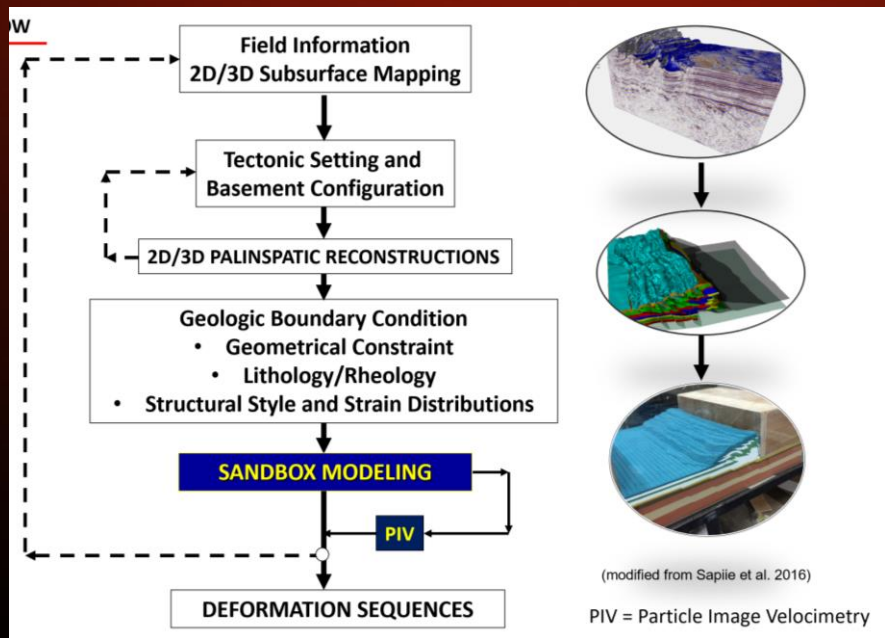
— Poro-Elastic — Brittle rocks



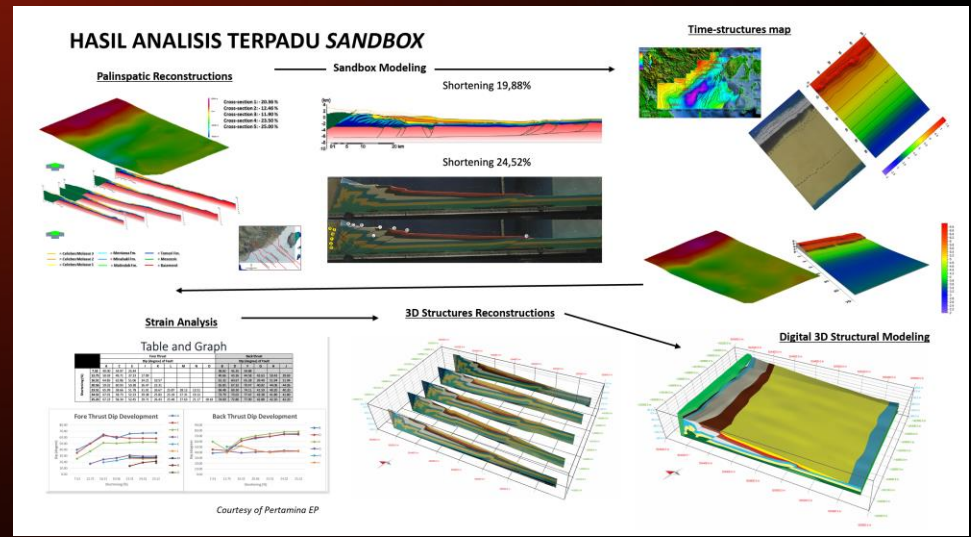
PEMODELAN ANALOG SANDBOX ITB



WORKFLOW



RESULTS



• **METODA INTEGRASI**

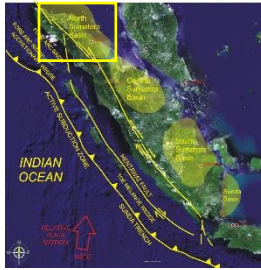


PENGEMBANGAN DAN PENELITIAN KASUS GEOLOGI STRUKTUR (2000-2020)

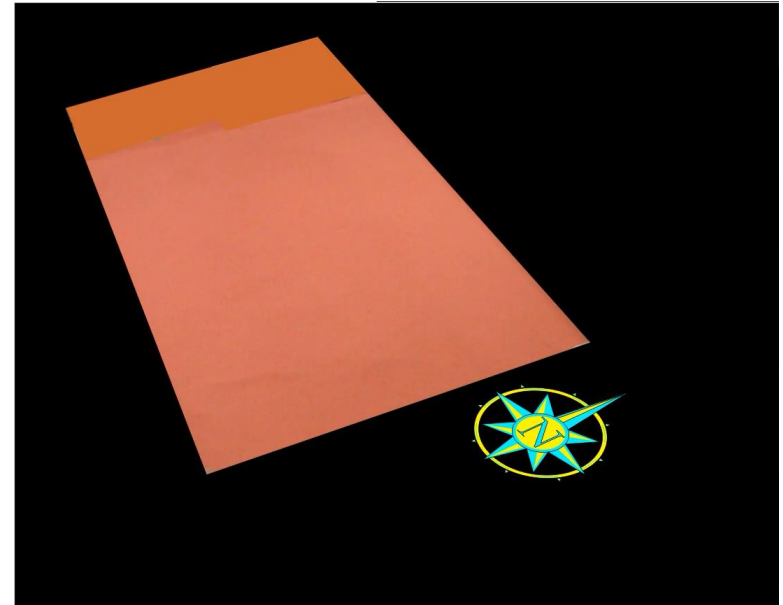
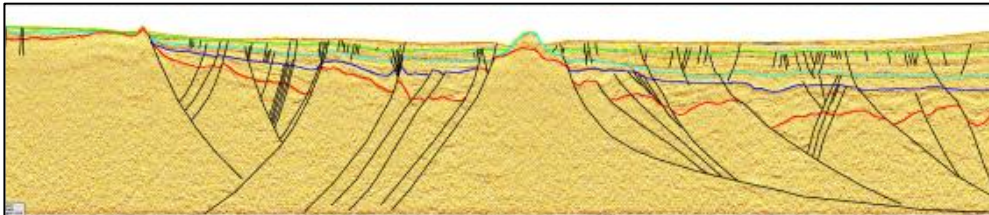
- ANALISA KINEMATIKA DAN SEJARAH DEFORMASI (*2D/3D PALINSPATIC RECONSTRUCTIONS*), TEKTONIK CEKUNGAN
- 3D MODELING STRUKTUR GEOLOGI; *STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORKS, 3D BASIN MODELING*
- SANDBOX MODELING – *NUMERICAL MODELING*
- SESAR DAN GEMPA (TEKTONIK AKTIF/GEOLOGI GEMPA); MEKANISME SESAR DAN KONSENTRASI STRESS , *MICROTECTONICS*
- RESERVOAR DAN ALIRAN FLUIDA (PERMEABILITY); *FAULT-SEAL-ANALYSIS (FSA), HYDRAULIC FRACTURING*
- REKAHAN ALAMI (*FRACTURED BASEMENT, FRACTURED CARBONATE*)
- RESERVOAR GEOMECHANICS – *IN-SITU STRESS MEASUREMENT*

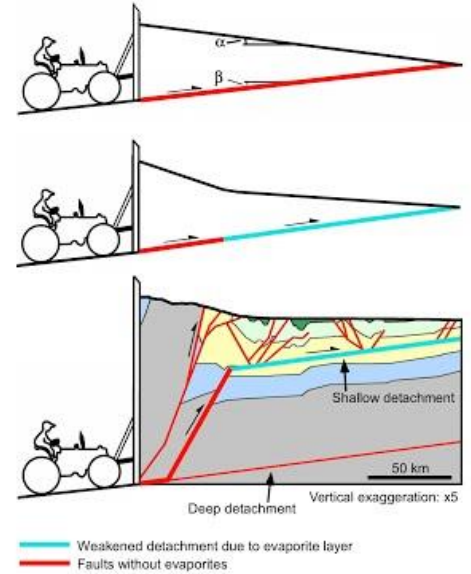
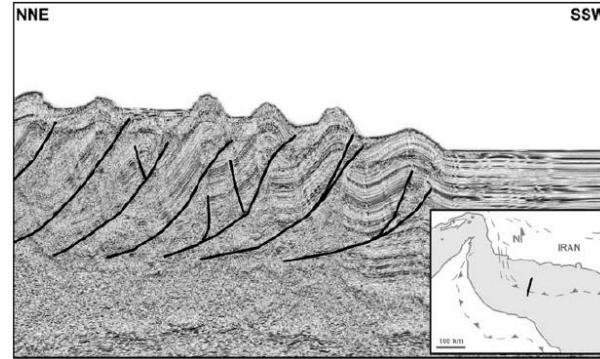
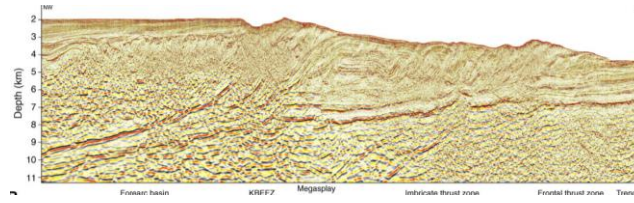
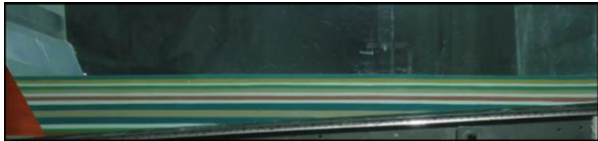
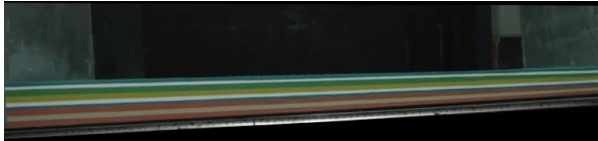


KASUS SESAR NORMAL – North Sumatra Basin



CHRONO-STRATIGRAPHY		LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY				Color of Sand	Syn Tectonic	Formation
M.a.	AGE	SEKAWAN	PETAJAN (P. SENGAT)	ASBEERA	BOJONE			
-1.65	QUATERNARY	PLEISTOSEN						
-3.50	NEOGENE	MIOSEN	JULU RAVEU					
-9.20			SEURULA					
-10.20	MIOGENE	MIDDLE	MBS	KEUTAPANG				
-12.20			BAONG	LES				post-rift
-14.20	TERTIARY	EARLY	BELUMAI	PEUTU				
-20								syn-rift
-20.20	PALEOGENE	LATE	BAMPO					
-30								syn-rift
-36	PALEOGENE	EARLY	PARAPAT					
-38.45								syn-rift
-40	EOSTRONE	MIDDLE	TAMPUR	MEUCAMPLI				
-42								pre-rift



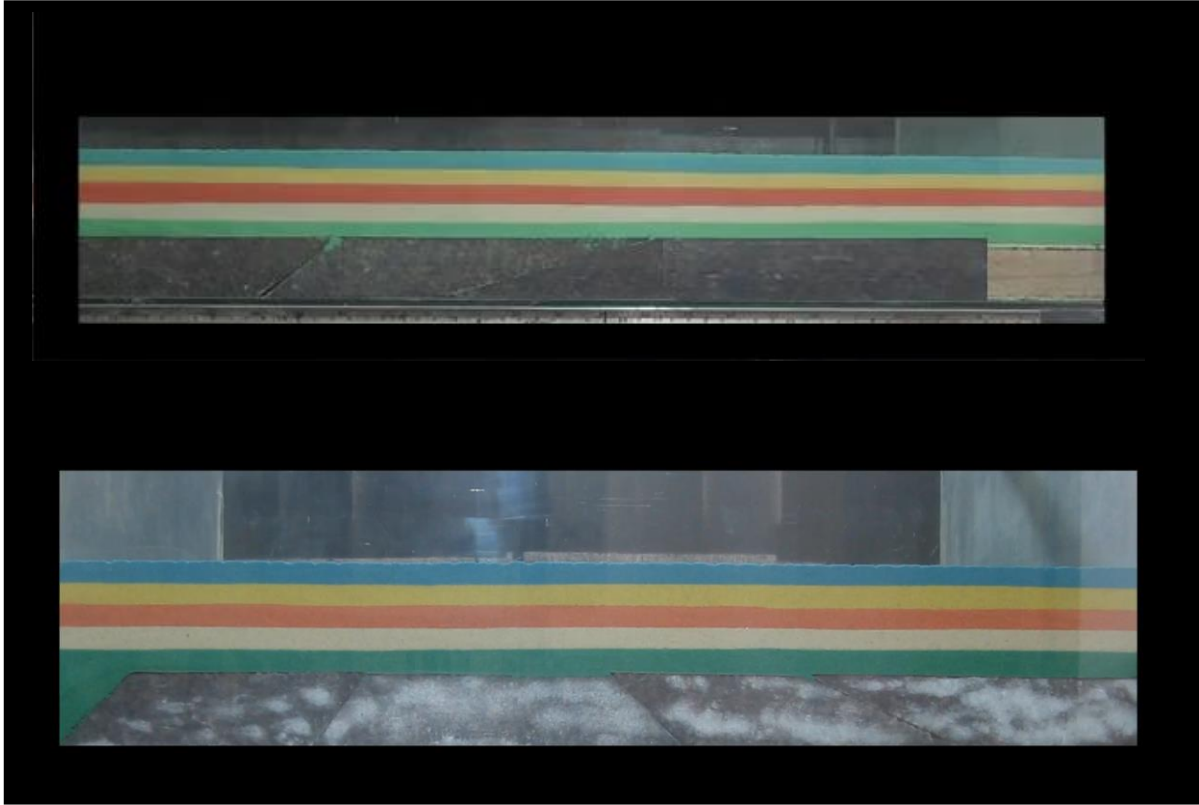


FOLD-THRUST-BELT

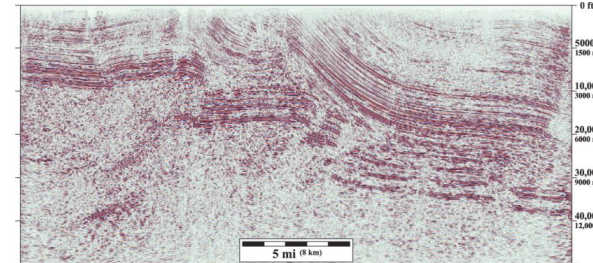
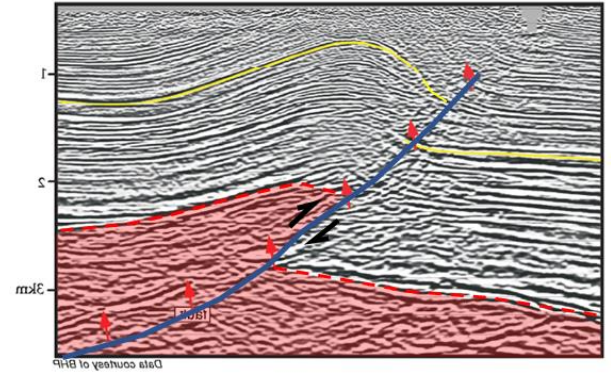
Decollement Concept for Thrust Wedge Growing



Basement Involved Deformation

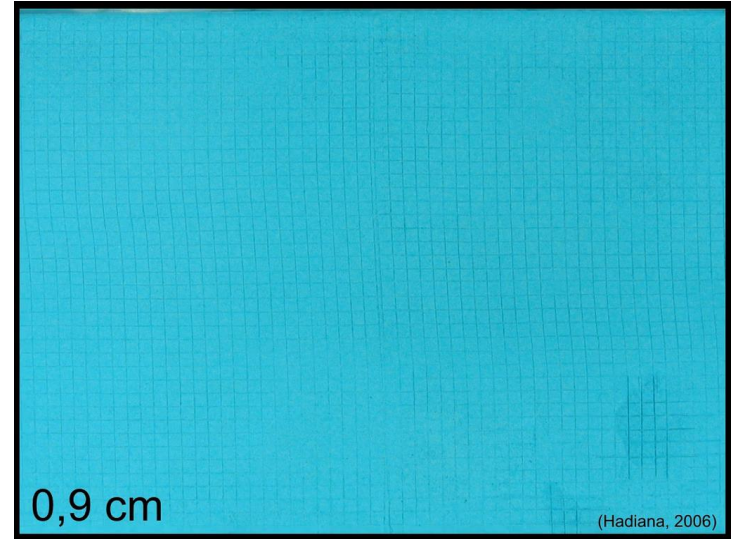
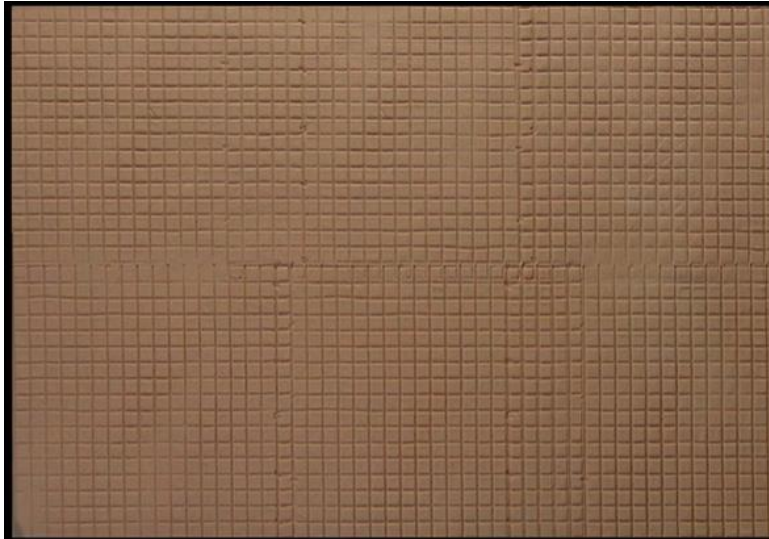
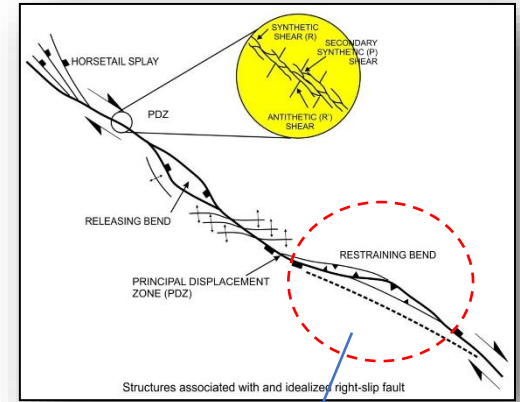
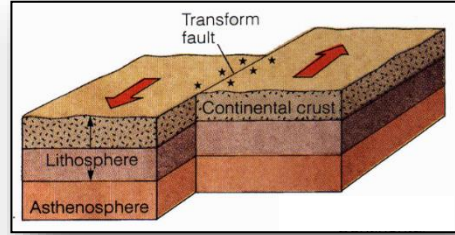
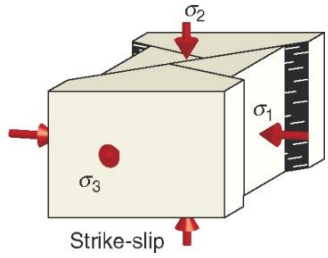


Seismic Example: Argentina

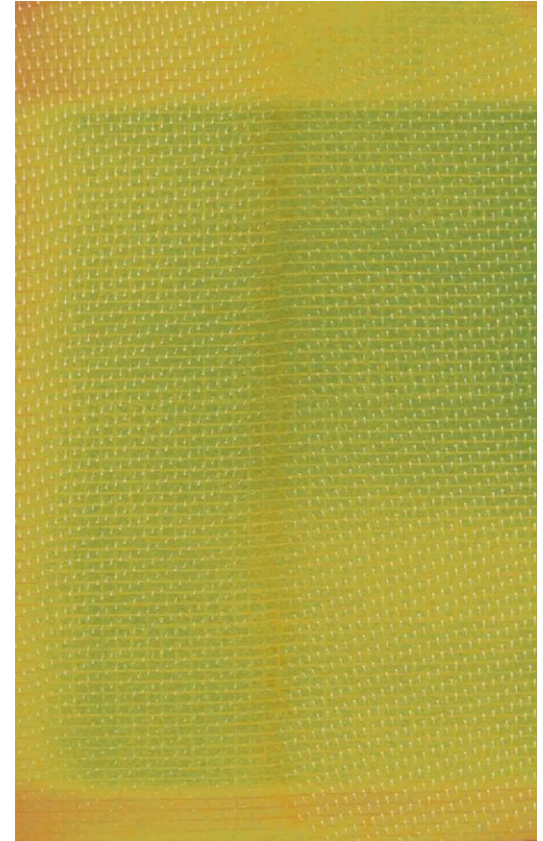
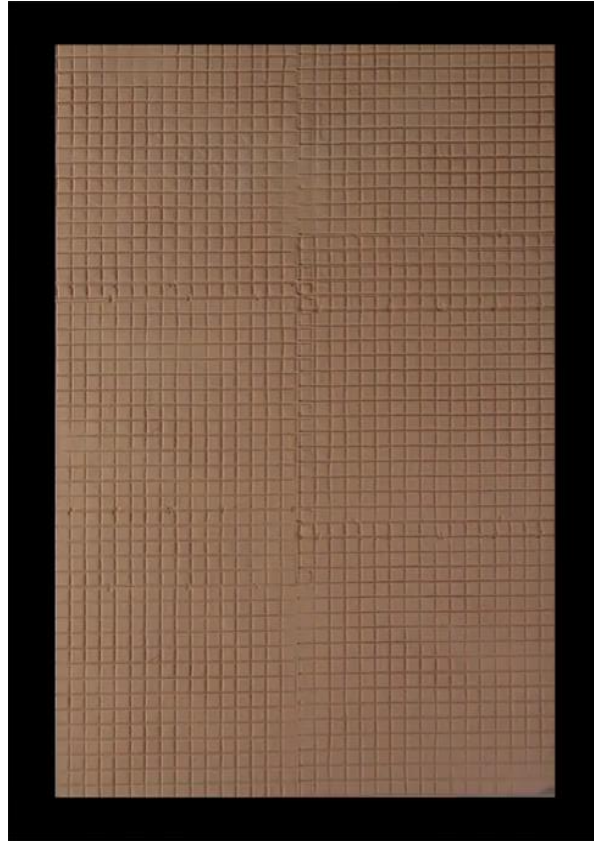
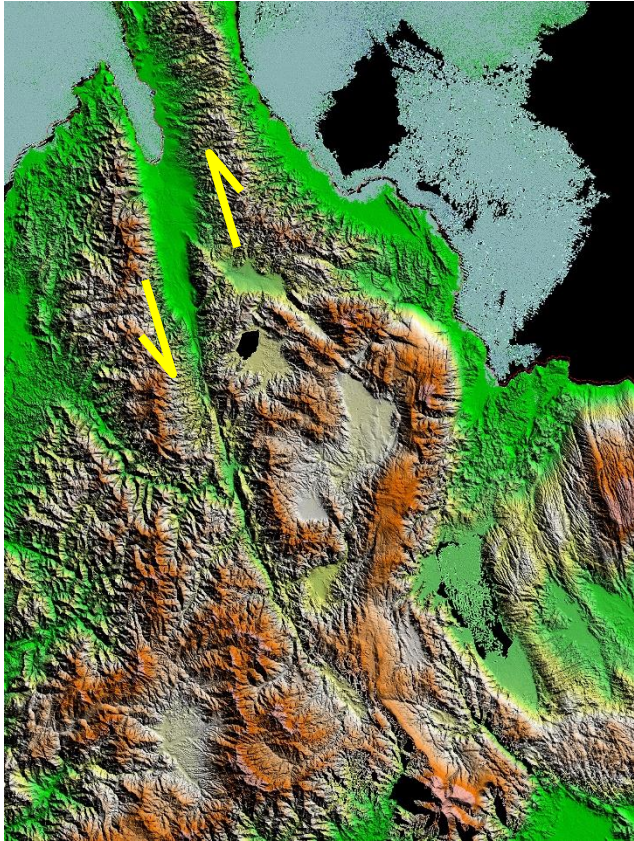




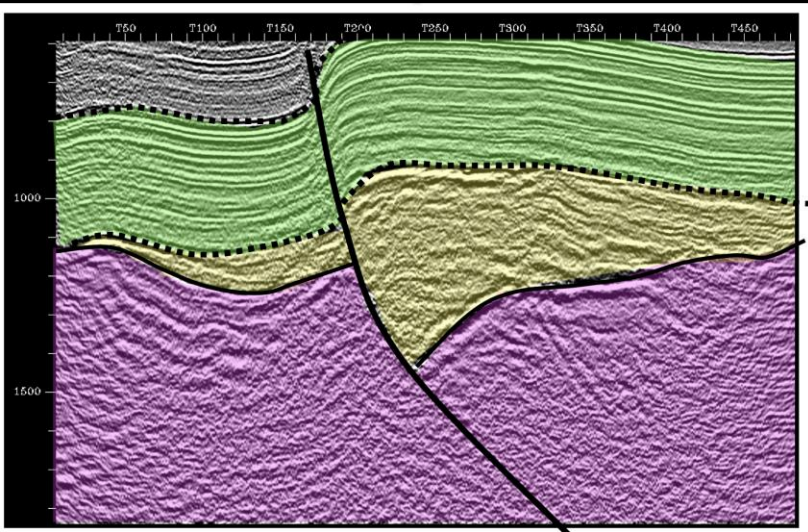
KASUS SESAR GESER – STRIKE-SLIP DEFORMATION (WRENCH, OBLIQUE CONVERGENT/DIVERGENT)



ANALISA STRAIN SESAR PALUKORO – *Sinistral Strike-Slip*

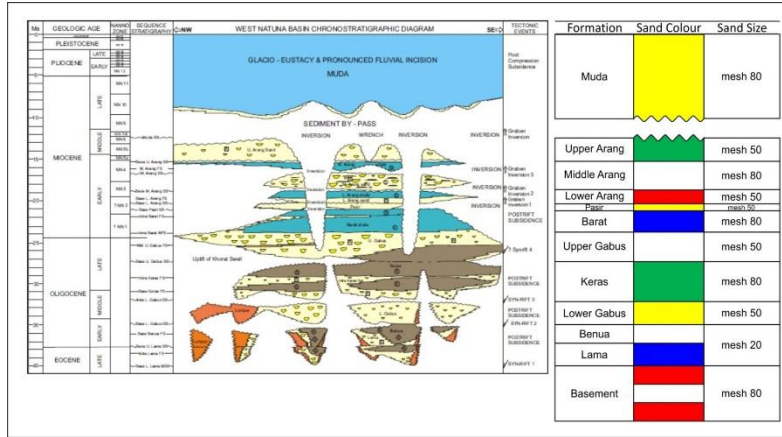


SEJAR INVERSI

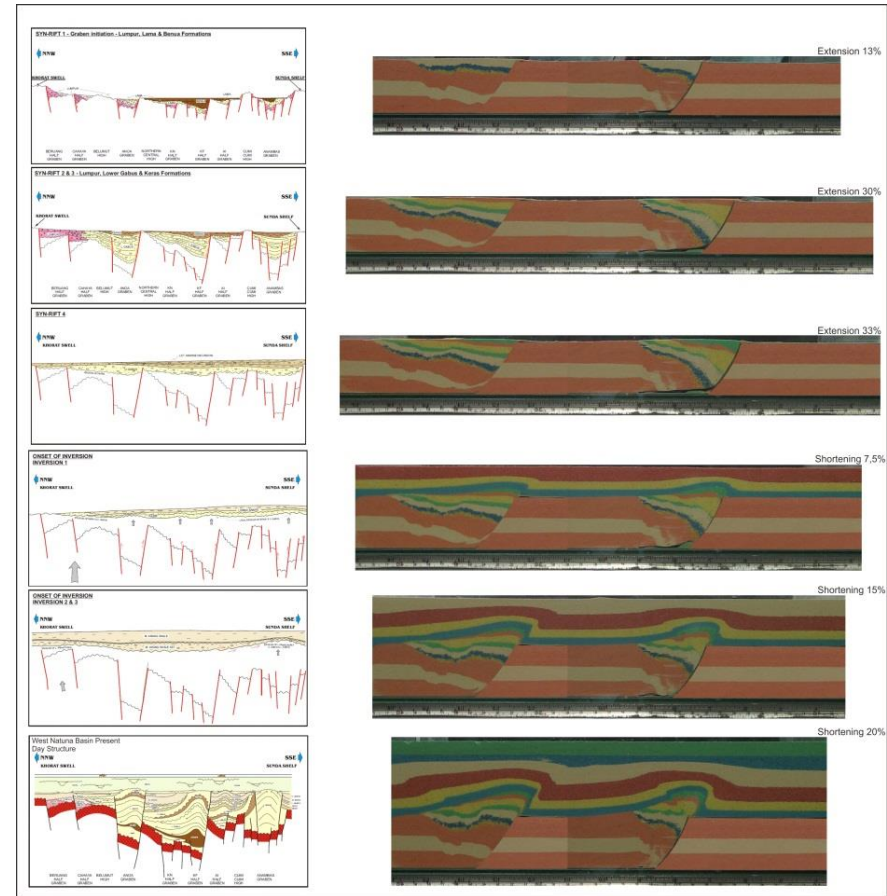
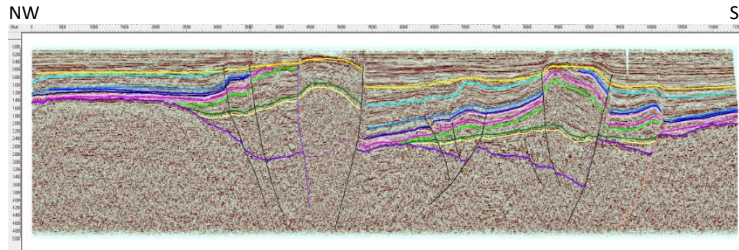




KOMPLEKS DEFORMASI SESAR INVERSI – WEST NATUNA

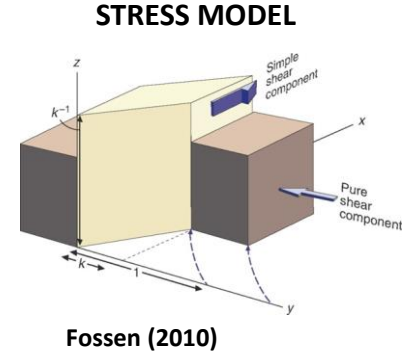
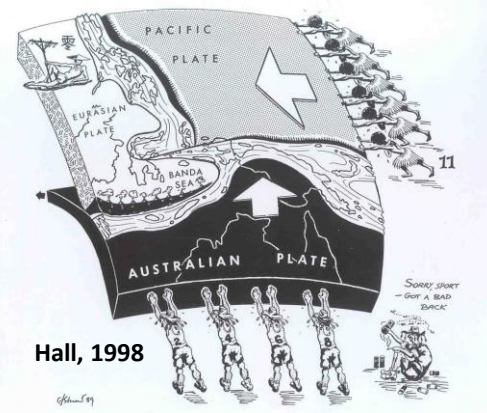
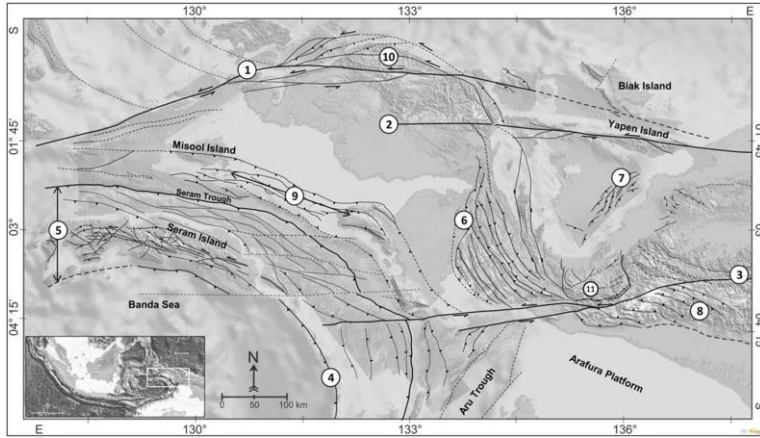


Stratigraphy Setting	
Formation	Inversion event
Muda	Post Inversion
Upper Arang	Syn Inversion 2
Middle Arang	Syn Inversion 2
Lower Arang	Syn Inversion 2
Pasir	Syn Inversion 2
Barat	Post Rift
Upper Gabus	Synrift 2
Keras	Synrift 2
Lower Gabus	Synrift 2
Benua	Synrift 1
Lama	Synrift 1
Basement	

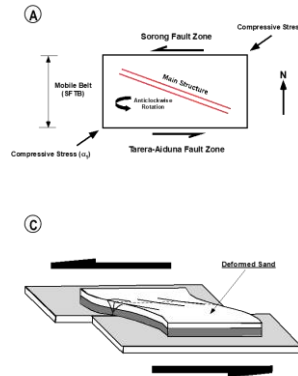
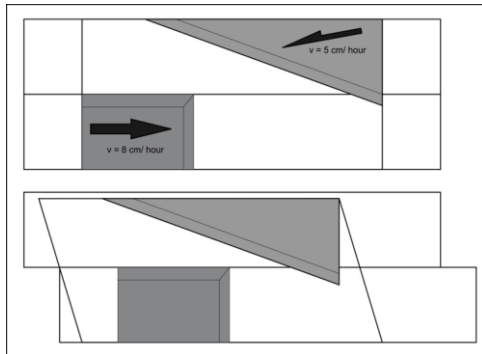




Kompleks 3D Deformasi – Seram Through



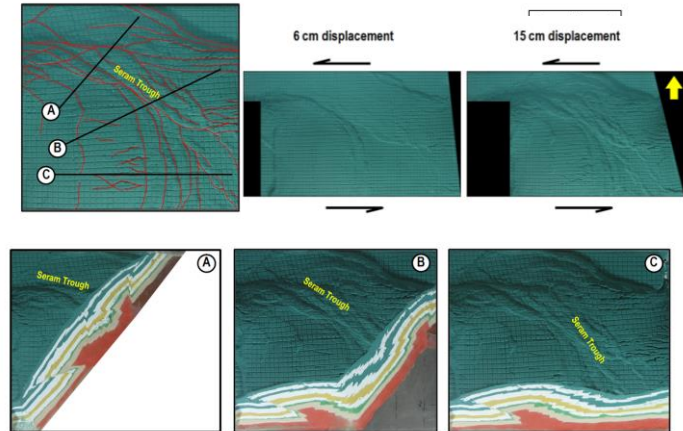
SANDBOX MODELING SETTING



Sapie et al. (2012)



SANDBOX MODELING RESULTS

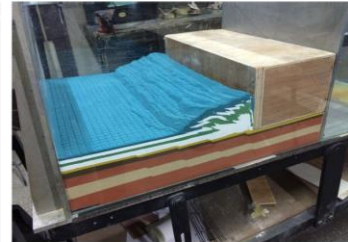
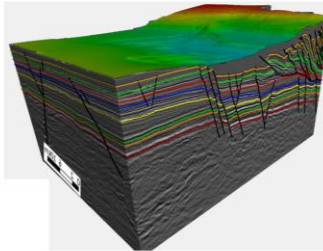
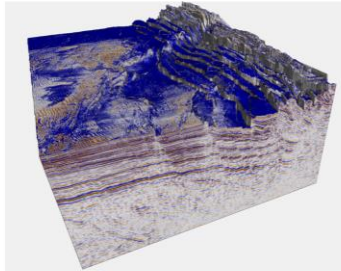




Structural Styles and Hydrocarbon Exploration Challenges in the Babar-Selaru Fold-Thrust-Belt, Banda Sea Region, Indonesia

B. Sapiie, A. Kurniawan, H. Danio, D. Daniel, M. Hadiana (*)
M. Ohara, M. Fujimoto, L. A. Perdana, A. Saputra (**)

(*) Geology Study Program, INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG, Indonesia
(**) INPEX CORPORATION, Japan



June 21, 2016 - Calgary, Alberta, Canada

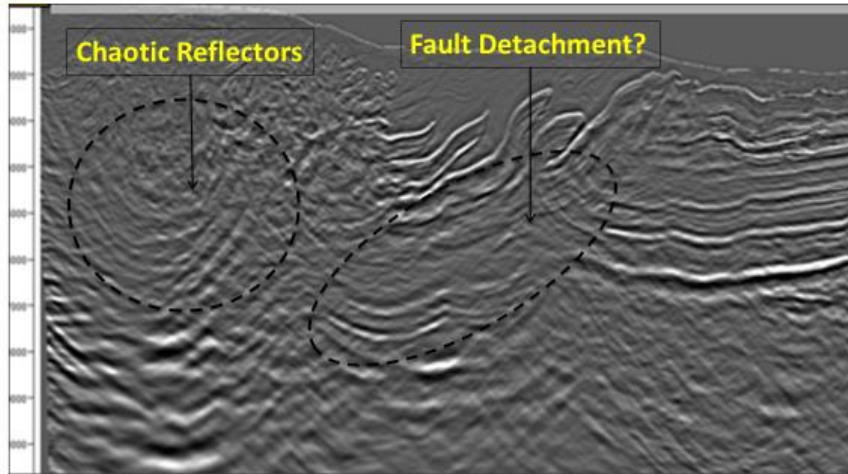


AAPG

Annual Convention
& Exhibition 2016

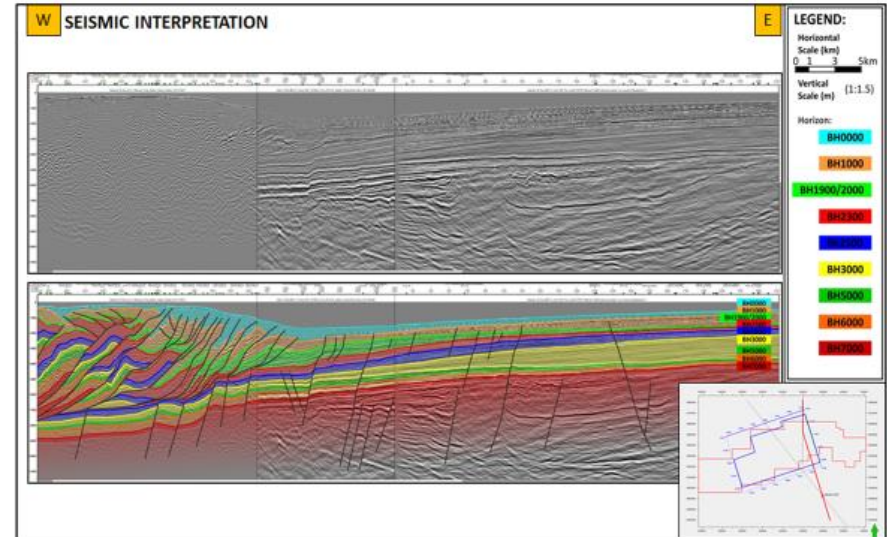
PERMASALAHAN (*RESEARCH QUESTION*)

STATE OF PROBLEMS? – looking for best interpretation



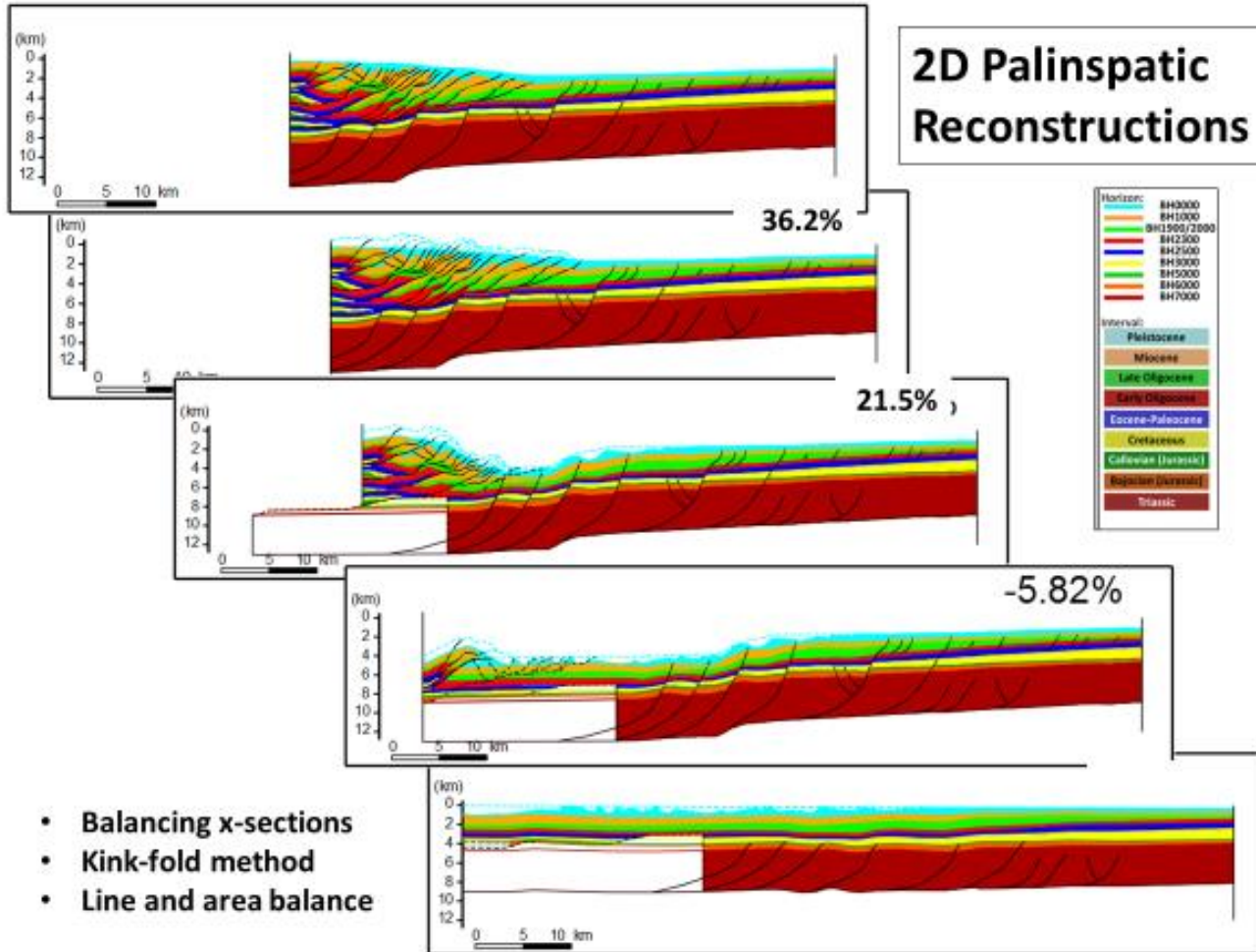
- Horizon mapping – continuing reflectors
- Detachment level? – weak reflectors

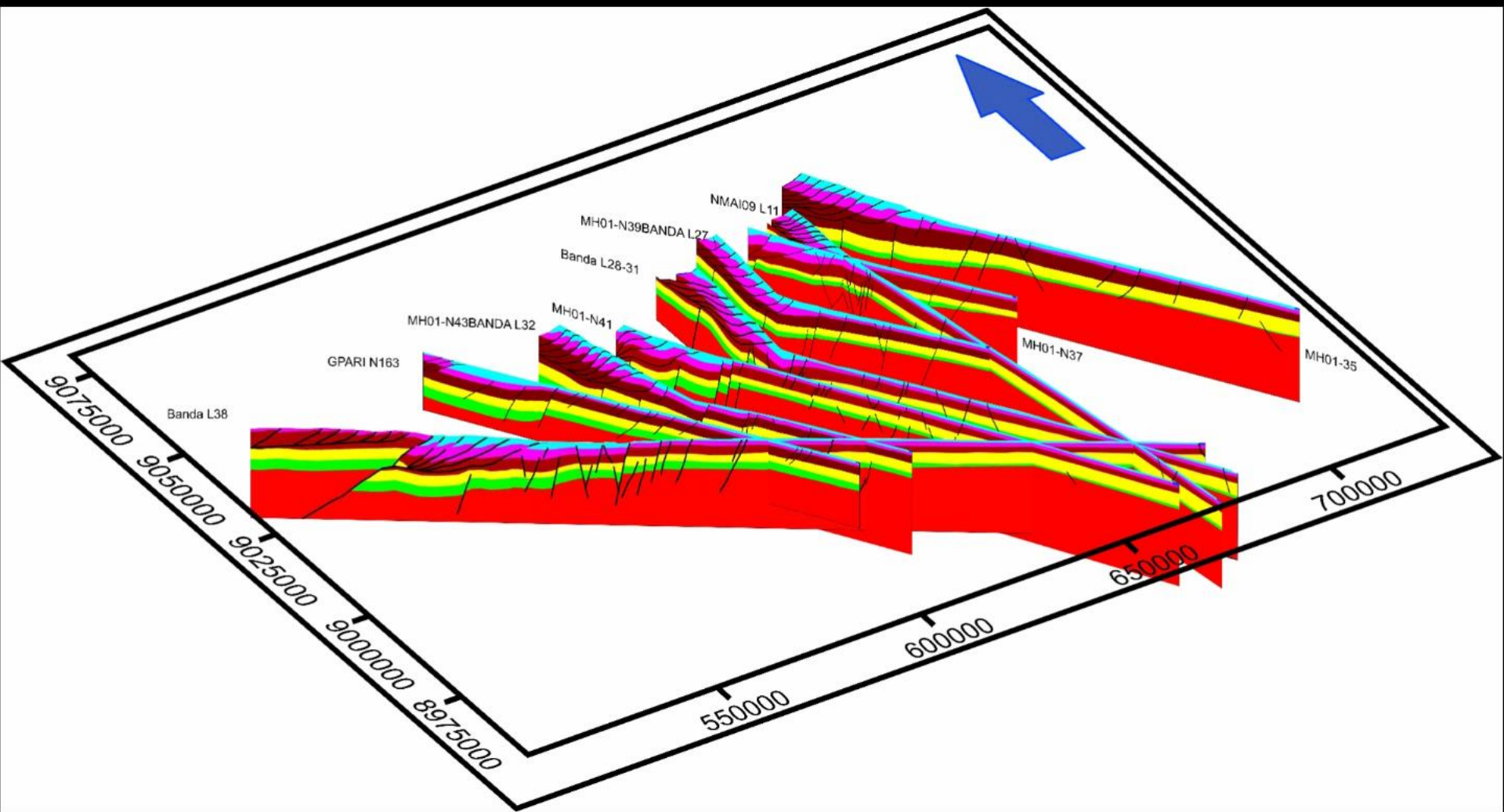
SEISMIC INTERPRETATION (REGIONAL LINE)



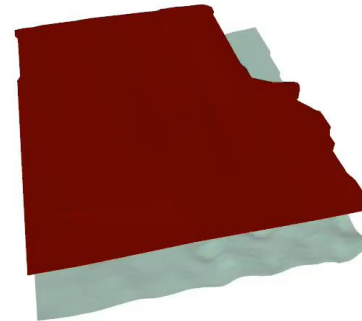
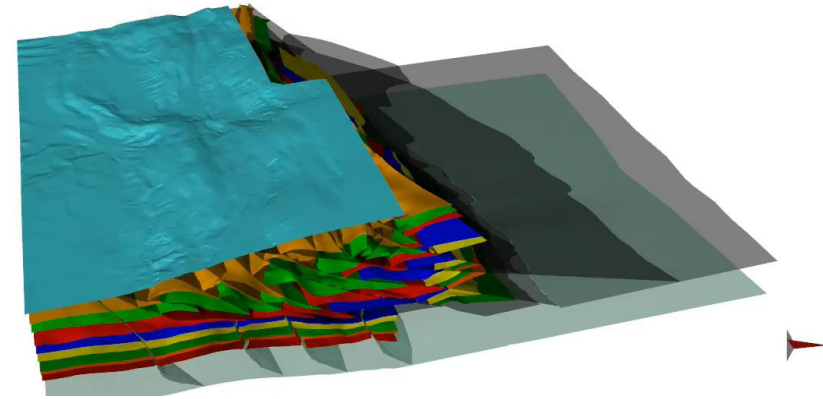
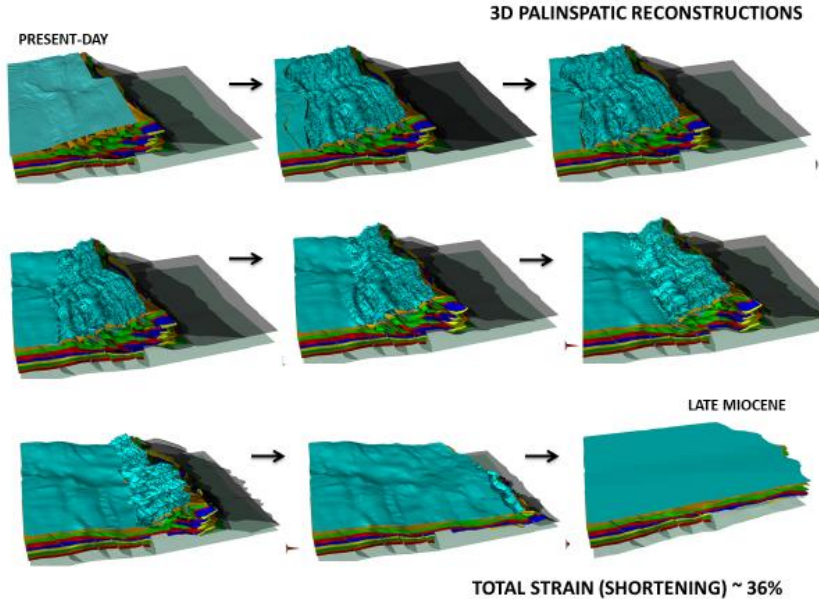
➤ **TEKNIK VALIDASI INTERPRETASI DAN MODEL STRUKTUR GEOLOGI?**

2D Palinspatic Reconstructions





3D PALINSPATIC RECONSTRUCTIONS



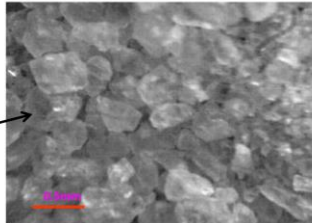
Sapiie et al. (2016)

- Using 3D Moves Tools

SANDBOX MODELING

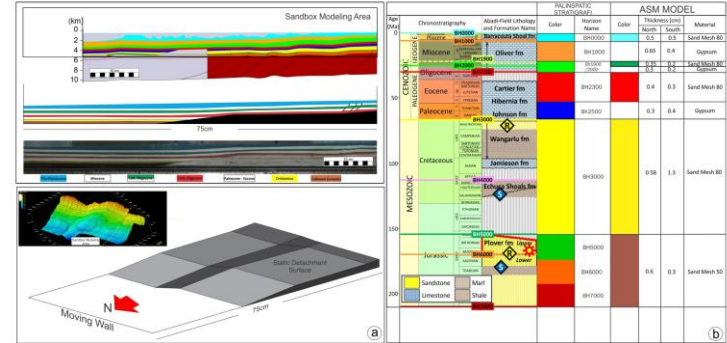


- ITB SANDBOX APPARATUS WITH VARIABLES DISPLACEMENT RATE (~ 5 Cm/hr.)
- SIZE: 120 X 50X50 CM
- USING NATURAL MATERIALS
 - LOOSE DRY QUARTZ SAND GRAINS
 - GYPSUM POWDER (LIMESTONE)
- SAND SOURCE: NGRAYONG Fm. (EAST JAVA)
- COULOMB MATERIALS WITH ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION (Φ) = 30° , BULK DENSITY (ρ): 1.4-1.8 g/cm³

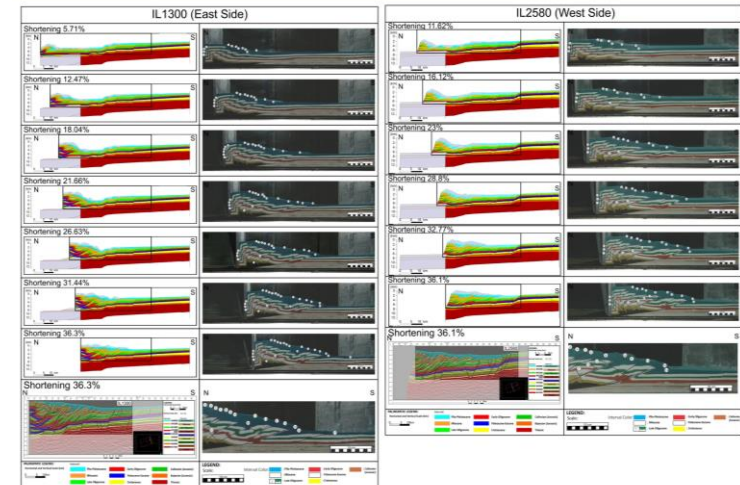


METHOD INTEGRASI

SANDBOX MODELING SETTING



SANDBOX MODELING RESULTS





OUTCROP SCALE FRACTURES CHARACTERIZATION IN THE RAJAMANDALA LIMESTONE FORMATION, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

Benyamin Sapiie *)
Maisi A. Riswanti *)
Adhipa Herlambang*)
Lisnanda A. Perdana *)
Astyka Pamumpuni *)
Eril Suhada Lanin *)
Isto Janata *)
Dwiharso Nugroho *)
Toni Simo **)

*) GEODYNAMIC RESEARCH GROUP, GEOLOGY ITB
**) URC EXXONMOBIL, HOUSTON, USA



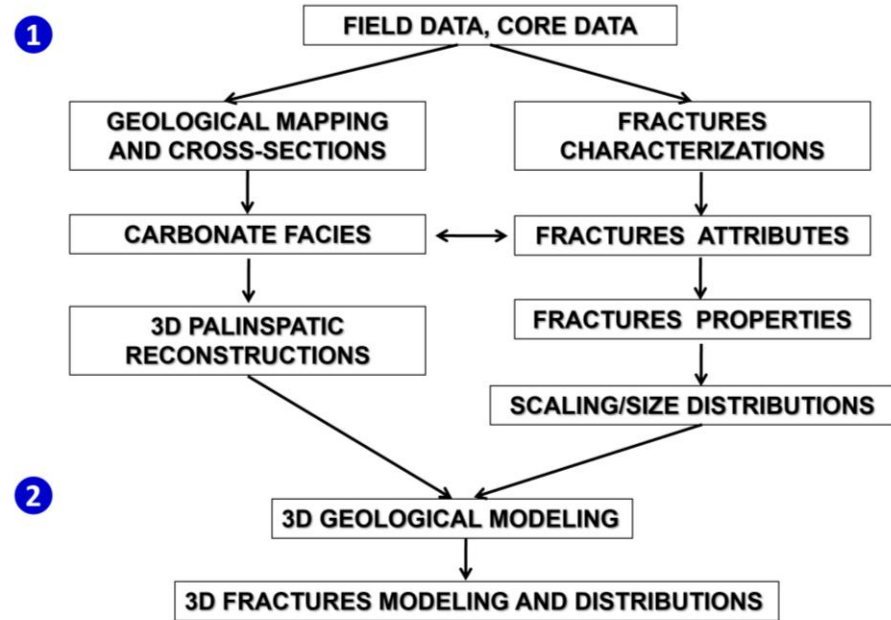
FRACTURES IN CARBONATE RESERVOIR

- Adding complexity in carbonate reservoir performance
- Complex styles and pattern (i.e. *Mechanical Stratigraphy*)
- Modified by secondary process (dissolution/karstification)

FRACTURES TYPES IN CARBONATE RESERVOIR

- FAULTS/SHEAR FRACTURES
- EXTENSION FRACTURES: JOINTS AND VEINS (HEALED FRACTURES)
- STYLOLITE (*PRESSURE SOLUTION*)
- VUGGY POROSITY (*SOLUTIONS ENLARGEMENT*)

FACIES – DEFORMATION - DIAGENESIS



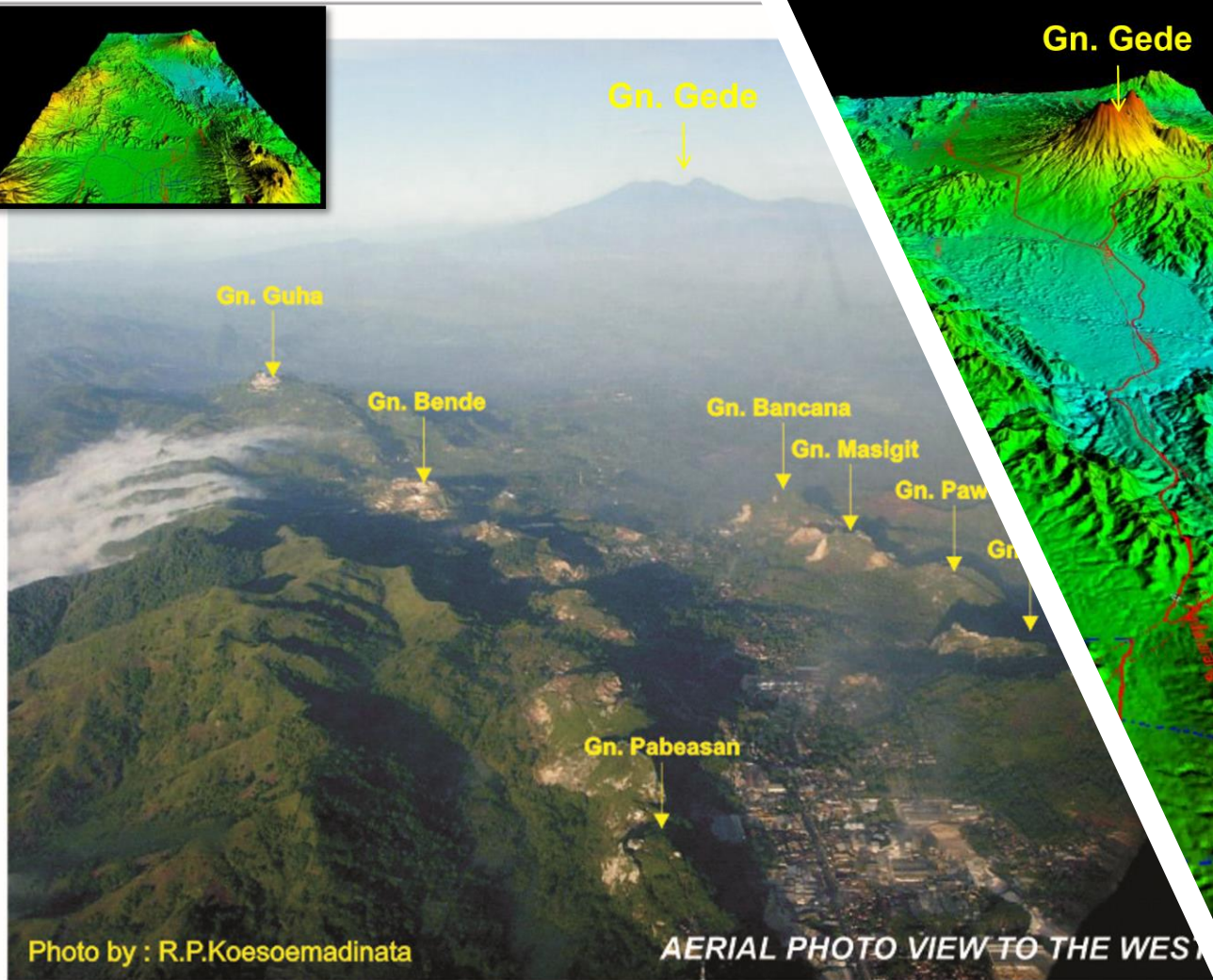
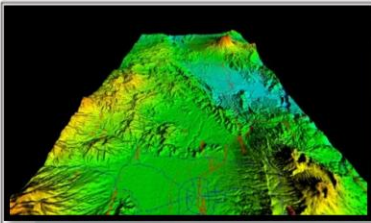


Photo by : R.P.Koesoemadinata

AERIAL PHOTO VIEW TO THE WEST

Gn. Gede

Gn. Gede

Gn. Guha

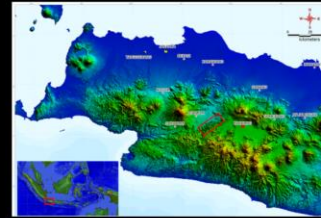
Gn. Bende

Gn. Bancana

Gn. Masigit

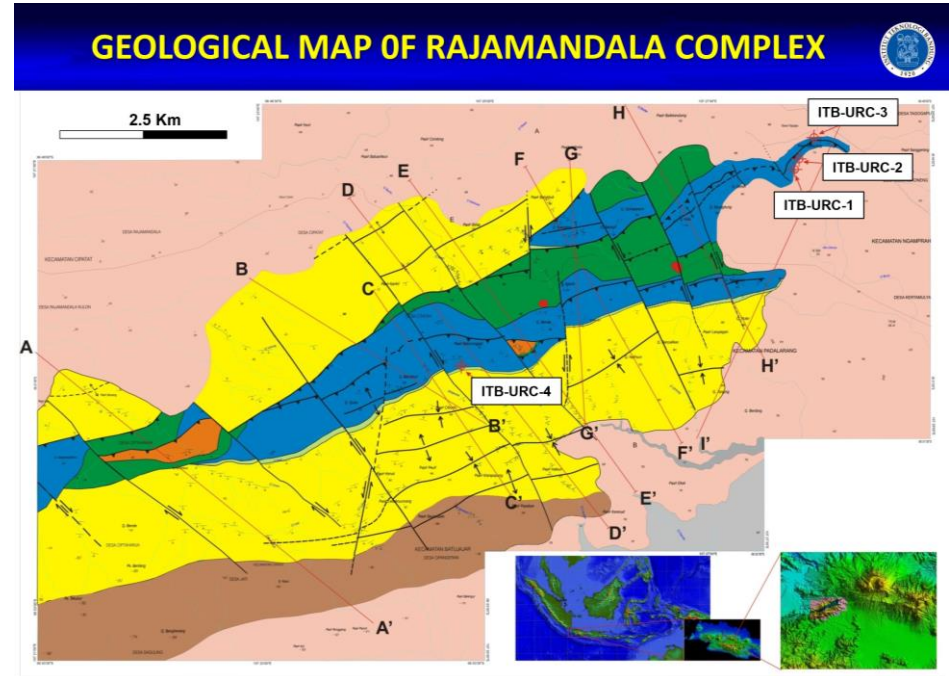
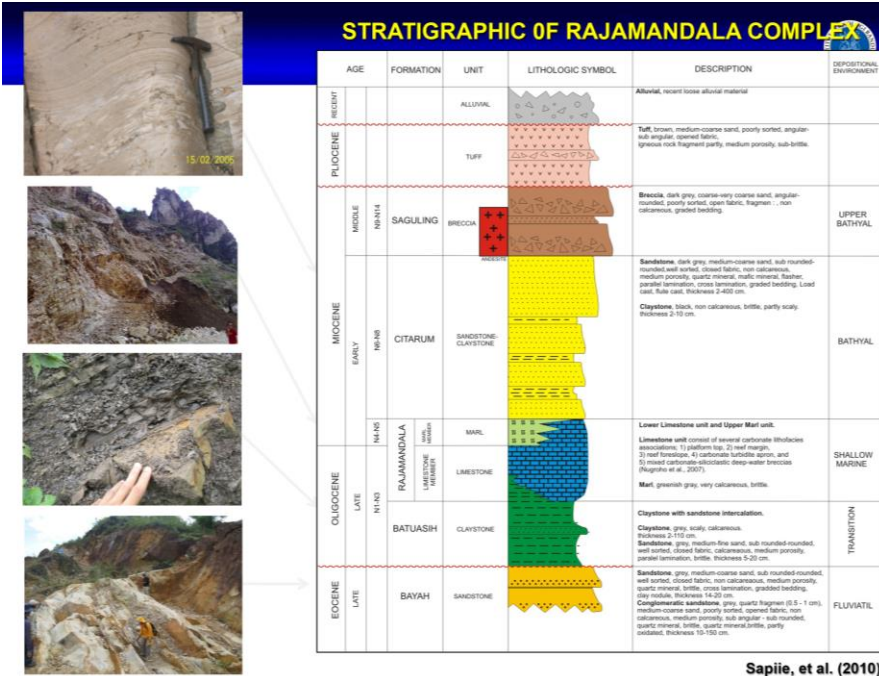
Gn. Paw

Gn. Pabeasan



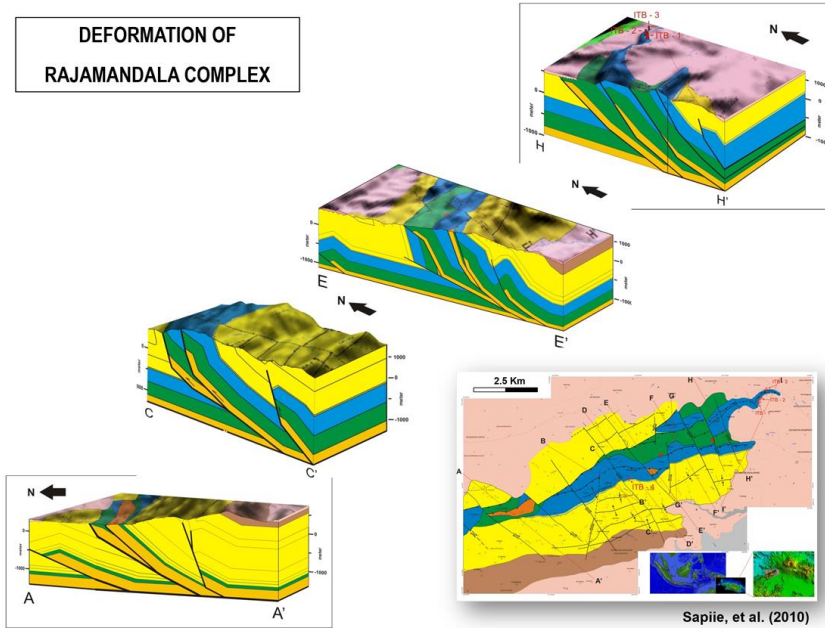
5 Km

GEOLOGI RAJAMANDALA CARBONATE COMPLEX

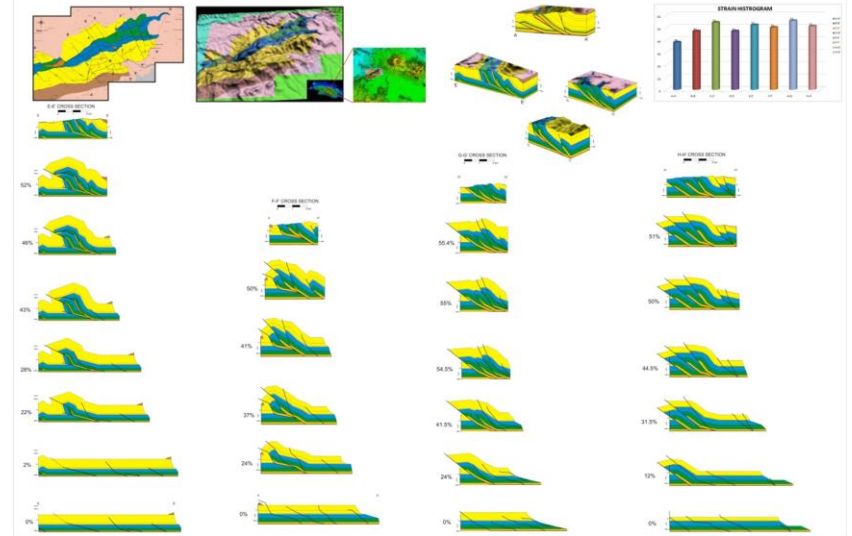


- FIELD GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
- 4 SHALLOW DRILLING SITE WITH CORE AND WIRELINE LOGS

**DEFORMATION OF
RAJAMANDALA COMPLEX**

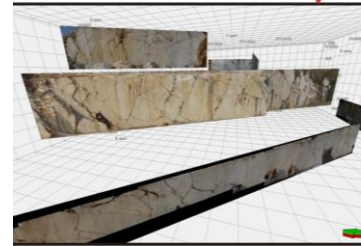
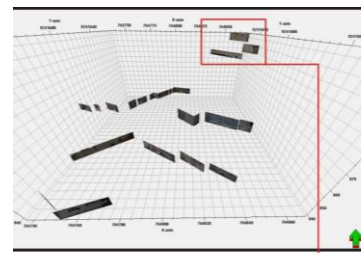


Sapiie, et al. (2010)



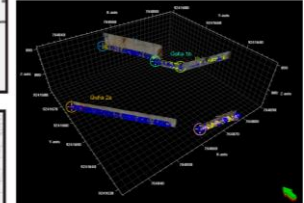


FRACTURES CHARACTERIZATIONS – SCANLINE METHOD



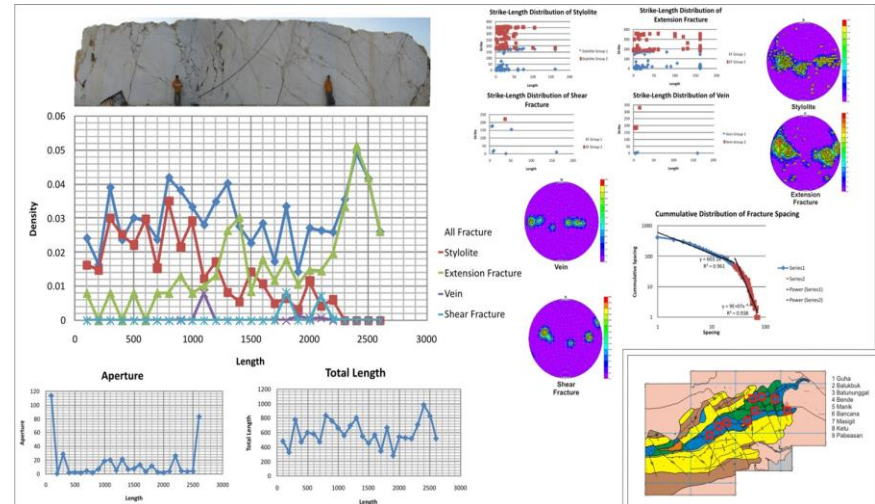
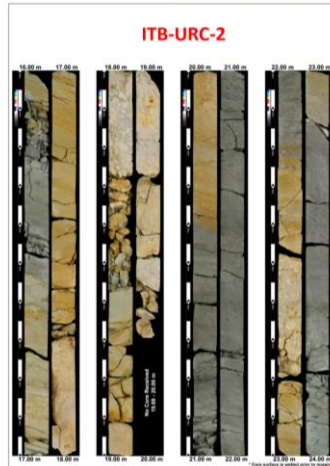
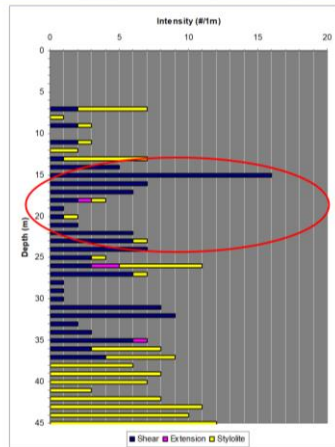
FRACTURE MODELING PROPERTIES DISTRIBUTIONS

Fracture Characterization

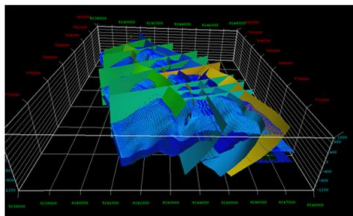
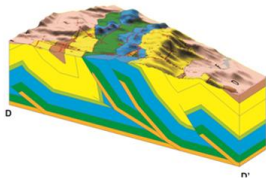


- BASED ON 2D SCANLINES
- STATIC MODELING

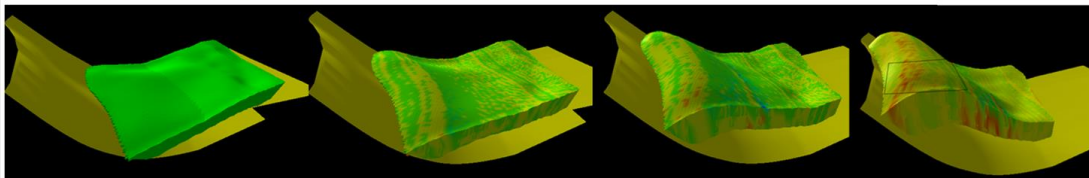
Sapie, et al. (2011)



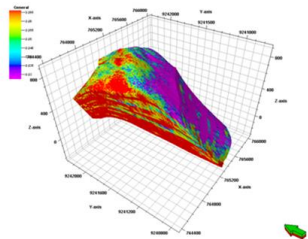
FIELD-BASED STRUCTURAL MODELING



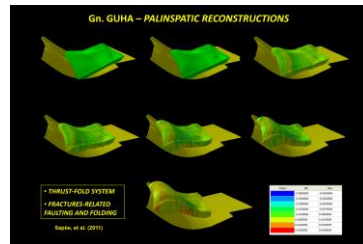
STRAIN MODELING/PALINSATIC RECONSTRUCTIONS



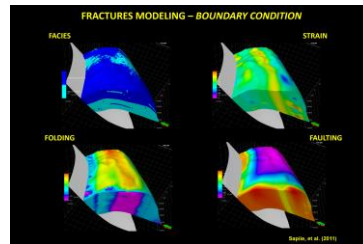
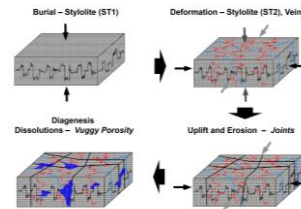
3D FRACTURES MODELING



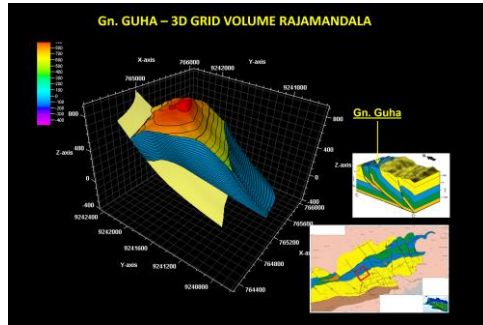
OUTCROP FRACTURES CHARACTERIZATION



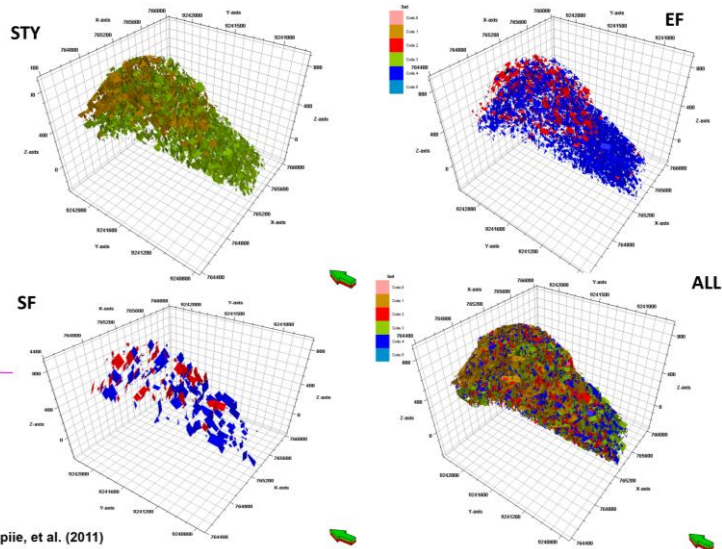
FRACTURES EVOLUTIONS



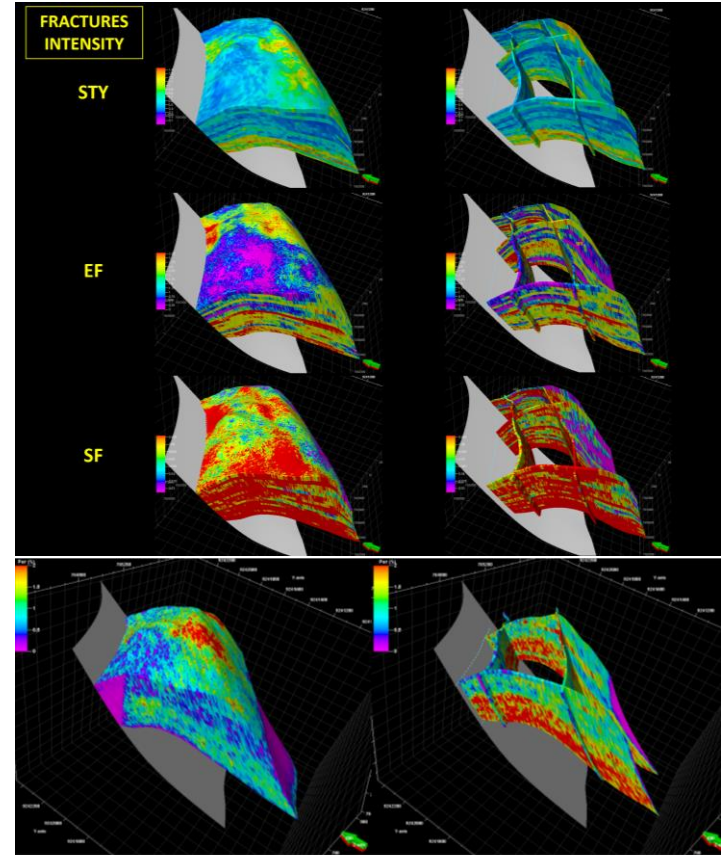
INTEGRASI DATA LAPANGAN DAN 3D MODELING



FRACTURES DISTRIBUTIONS – DFN ALGORITHM



Sapiie, et al. (2011)



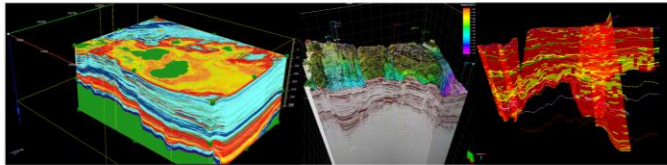
- DOMINANTLY CONTROL BY FACIES
- EXTENSION FRACTURES (LARGE APERTURE)
- DISSOLUTION OF STYLOLITES – VUGGY POROSITY
- RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN THRUST SYSTEM – FOLDING



FAULT-SEAL-ANALYSIS (FSA) IN CARBONATE ROCKS

Results of Using Different Petrophysical Approach in Controlling Fault Seal Analysis in Rengasdengklok Area, Northwest Java Basin, Indonesia

- 1) Benyamin Sapiie, Indra Gunawan, Risca Mustika Suciati, Eril Lanin,
- 2) Edward, Yosse Indra, Perdana Rakhmana Putra, Kharisma Winarswacesha,
Mochamad Rasyid, Ricky Adi Wibowo



1. GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING STUDI PROGRAM, ITB, INDONESIA
2. EXPLORATION DIVISION, PT. PERTAMINA, INDONESIA



JUNE 4 – MADRID, SPAIN
77th EAGE CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2015

FINAL REPORT FSA RAJAMANDALA (FIELDWORK) NOVEMBER 2016

FAULT SEAL ANALYSIS – RAJAMANDALA
2016



STUDI PEMBORAN DANGKAL DAN CORING BATU GAMPING RAJAMANDALA UNTUK *ADVANCE FAULT SEAL ANALYSIS* RESERVOIR BATUGAMPING



Benyamin Sapiie, Astyka Pamumpuni
Febriana F. Rizky , Luthfi N. H. Saifudin



Jakarta - 18 Juli 2018



OUTCROPS LOCATION



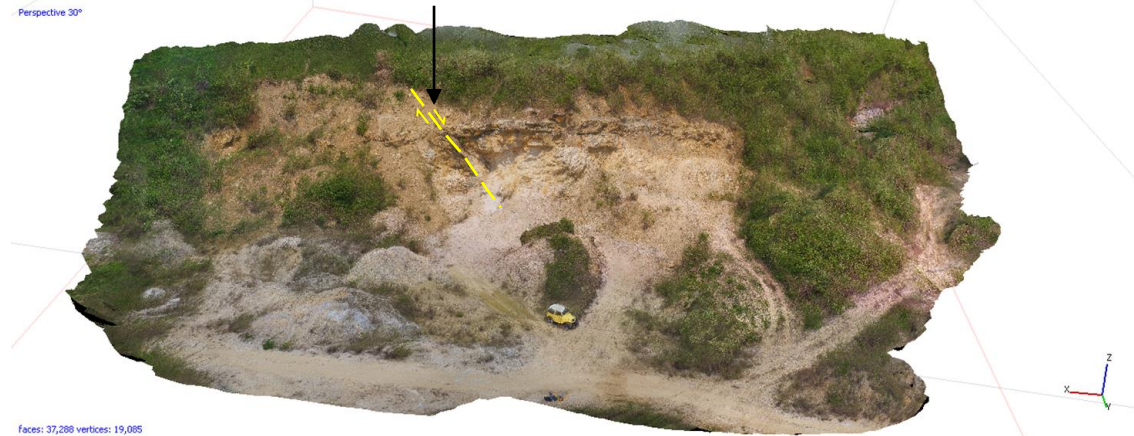
The outcrops are located in Padalarang, West Java

SESAR GUHA



- FIELDWORK; DAMAGE ZONE, GOUGE
- SHALLOW DRILLING
- DEEP DRILLING
- XRD AND PETROGRAPHY

SESAR BATUNUNGGAL



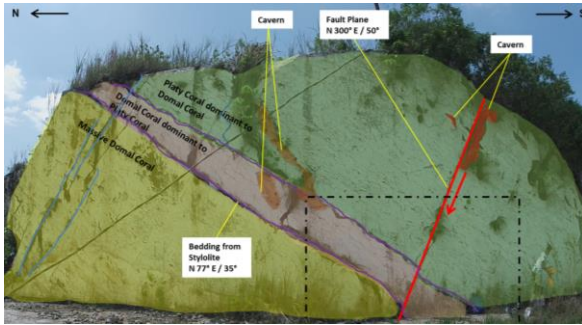
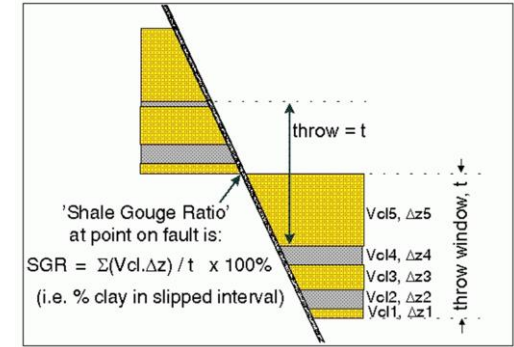
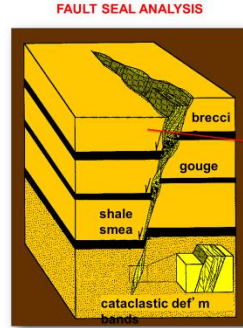
SESAR CIKAMUNING



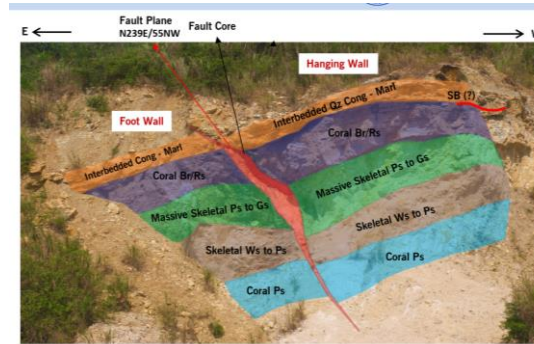
TUJUAN STUDI

- Kapasitas sekatan berdasarkan SGR?
- Penentuan nilai SGR di batugamping?
- Vcl (total lempung dalam batuan)
- Besaran Vcl di Batugamping ?
- Kontrol fasies vs. Throw?
- Efek diagenesa?

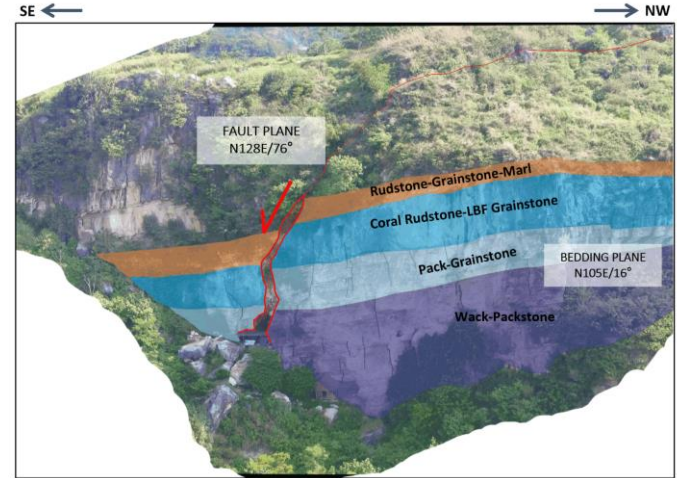
SGR = Shale Gouge Ratio (Yielding et al. 1999)



FAULT THROW: 10-15 CM



FAULT THROW: 80 -250 CM

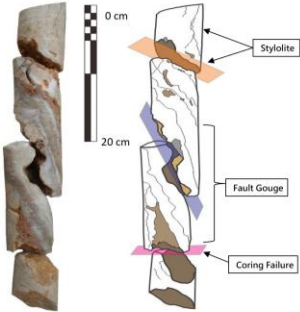


FAULT THROW: ~ 6 M



CORE DAN LOG DATA

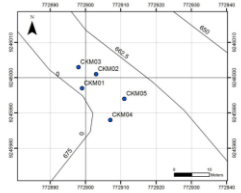
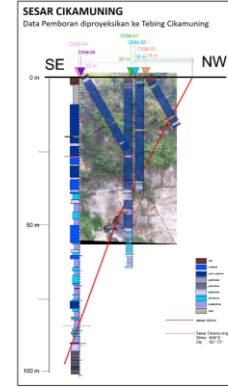
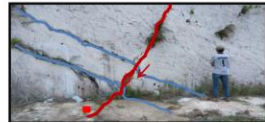
GUHA – CORE SAMPLE



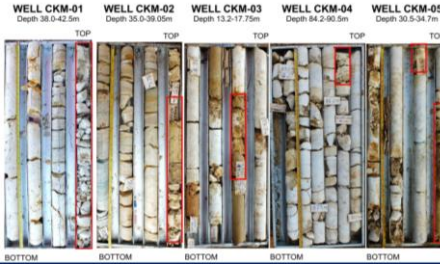
Coordinate : 764973 E / 9241757 S
 Bearing and Azimuth : 61°, N 150° E
 Sample Code Name : **GHG 1**
 Length : 40cm
 Lithology : Skeletal Packstone to Grainstone (SPG)

**GHG 1
 FAULT CORE**

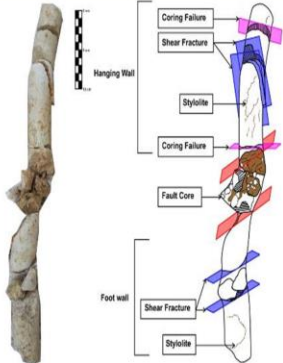
Facies : Massive Domal Coral
 Description :
 - SPG, beige to light brown, mainly consist of coral fragment, skeletal grain, red algae fragment. Matrix packstone consist of red algae and skeletal fragment.
 - Found styolite (ST1 dominant & ST2) filled mostly by iron oxide, much dissolved in vuggy structure in fault gouge.
 - 9cm fault gouge, recrystallized with calcite and clay mineral.



- 3 sumur vertikal dan 2 sumur miring
- ▶ CKM-01 Lokasi: 772899, 9245997
Kedalaman: 65.0 m (12 hari)
 - ▶ CKM-02 Lokasi: 772903, 9246001
Kedalaman: 39.0 m (7 hari)
 - ▶ CKM-03 Lokasi: 772898, 9246003,
Deviasi: 60°, N320° E
Kedalaman: 19.5 m, MD (3 hari)
 - ▶ CKM-04 Lokasi: 772907, 9245988,
Kedalaman: 99.5 m (13 hari)
 - ▶ CKM-05 Lokasi: 772911, 9245994,
Deviasi: 60°, N320° E
Kedalaman: 45.2 m, MD (4 hari)



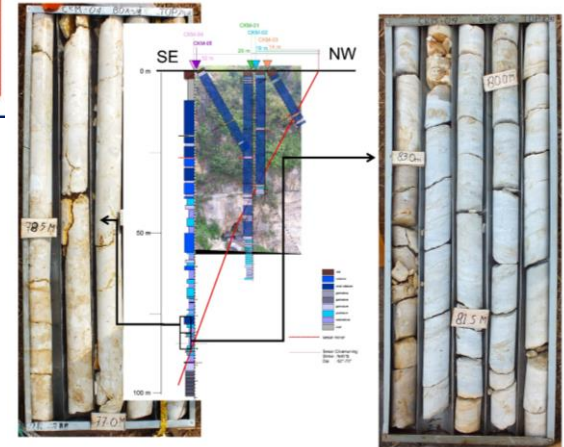
BATUNUNGGAL – CORE SAMPLE



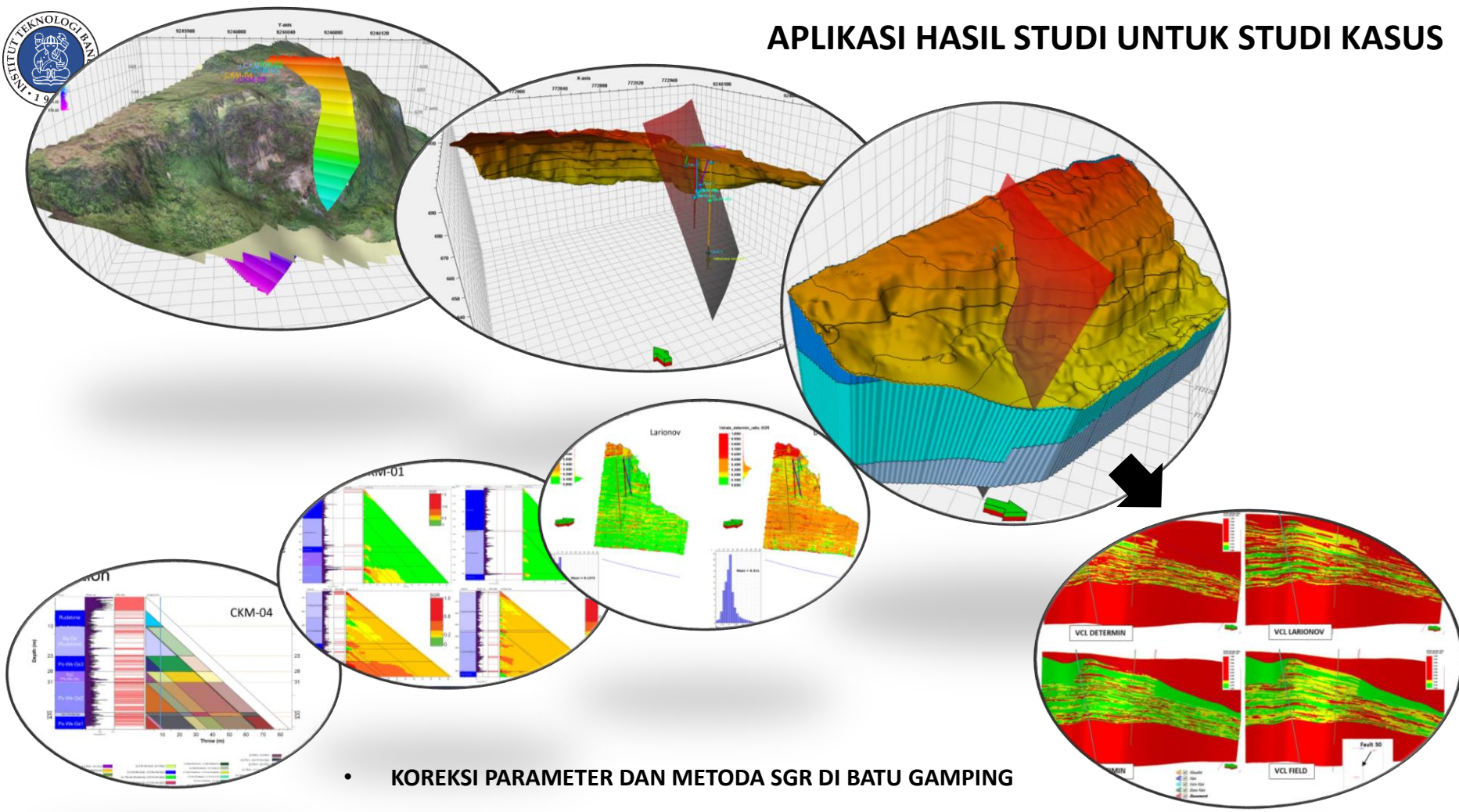
Coordinate : 766408 E / 9242576 S
 Bearing and Azimuth : 45°, N 175° E
 Sample Code Name : **BTNGL CORE-2**
 Length : 47 cm
 Lithology : Limestone (Wacke-Packstone)
 Facies : Skeletal Ws to Ps

**BTNGL CORE-2
 FAULT CORE**

Description :
 - [Hanging Wall] Packstone, light brown/bouge to white, fine-medium grain, grain supported, LBF (intensive), skeletal grain (intensive), spine echinoid, fingering coral clast, black mineral, solution seam.
 Styolite 1, parallel bedding, Styolite 2 perpendicular bedding. Some of styolites filled by non oxide
 - [Foot Wall] Wackestone, light brown, fine grain, mud supported, skeletal, mud algae, spine echinoid replaced by algae, rhodolith (?).
 Styolite abundant, veinlet, striation



APLIKASI HASIL STUDI UNTUK STUDI KASUS

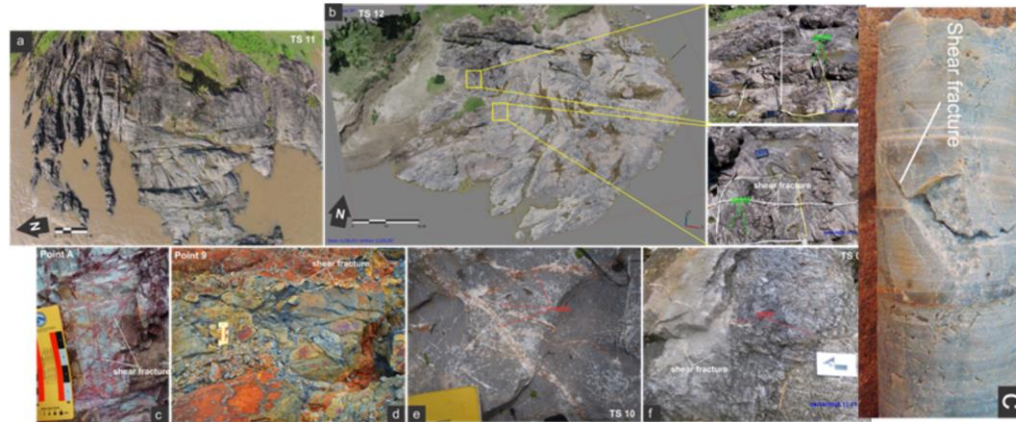


- KOREKSI PARAMETER DAN METODA SGR DI BATU GAMPING



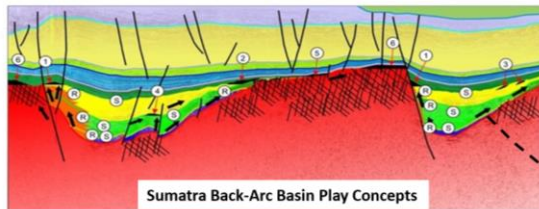
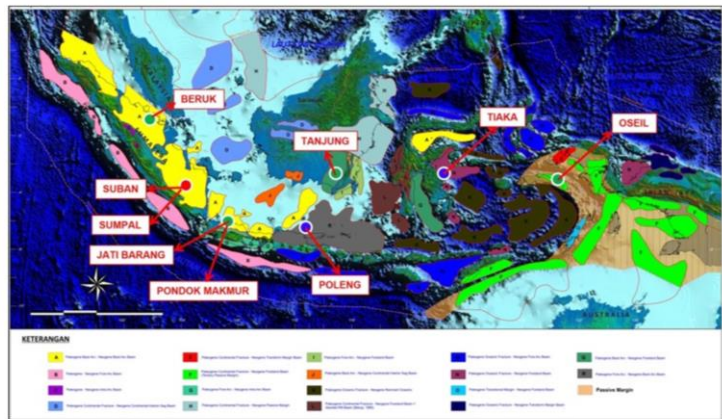
DEVELOPMENT METHOD OF UNDERSTANDING AND EXPLORING NATURALLY FRACTURED RESERVOIR

Benyamin Sapiie, Alfend Rudyawan, Indra Gunawan, Chalid I. Abdullah



JOINT CONVENTION YOGYAKARTA
25-28 NOVEMBER 2019



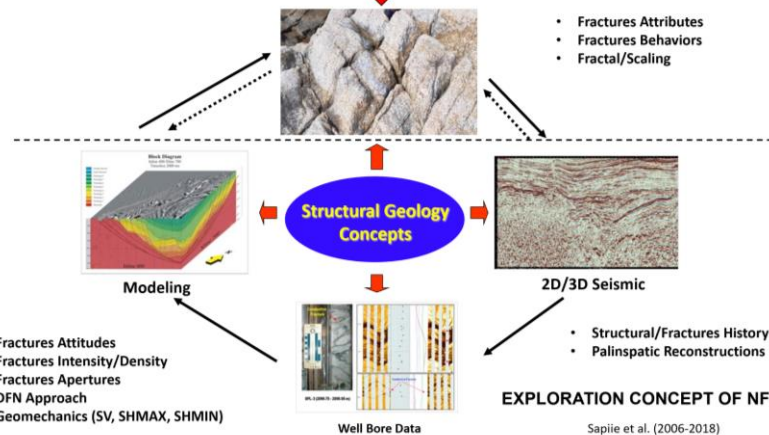


Sapiee et al. (2017)

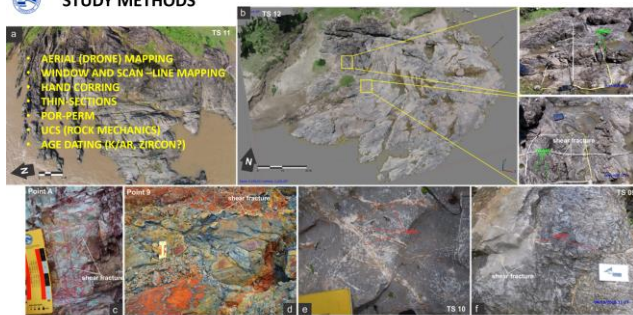
- ✓ Uncertain Play
- ✓ Under Explore
- ✓ No clear concept

NFR

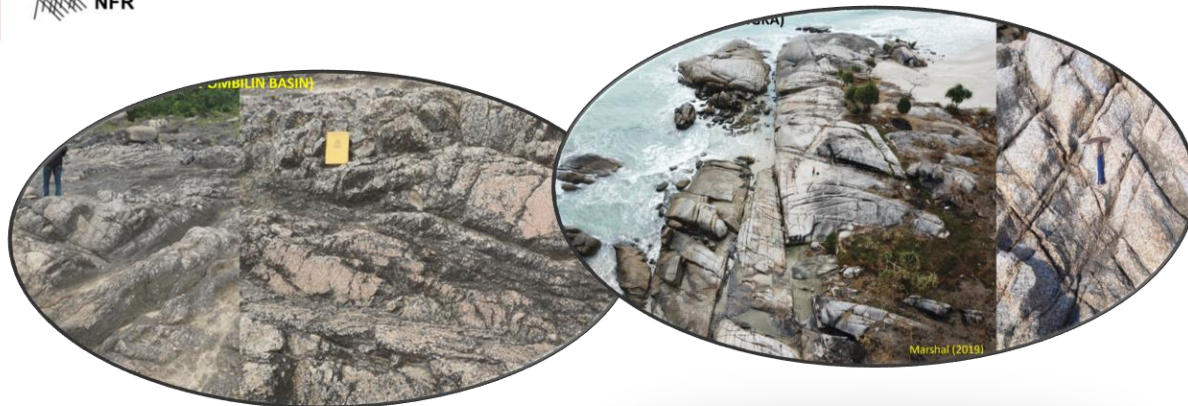
REGIONAL TECTONICS CONCEPT



STUDY METHODS

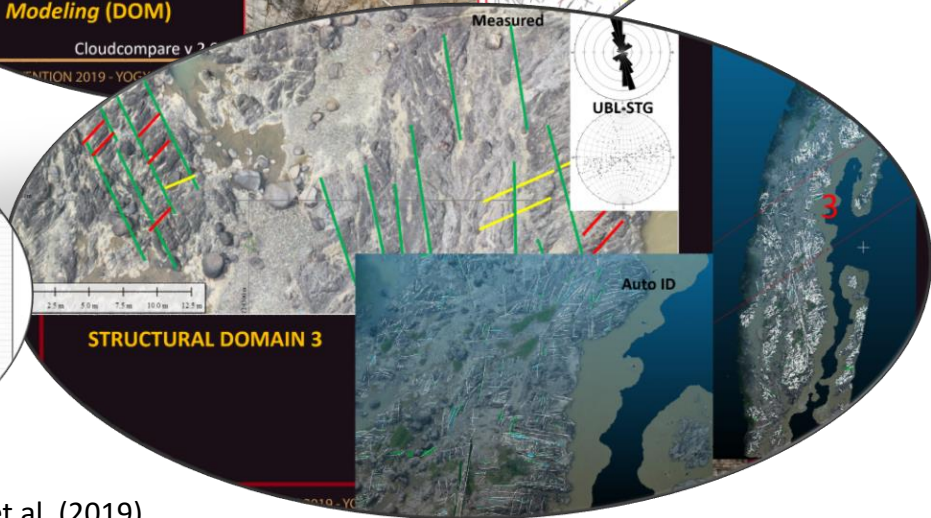
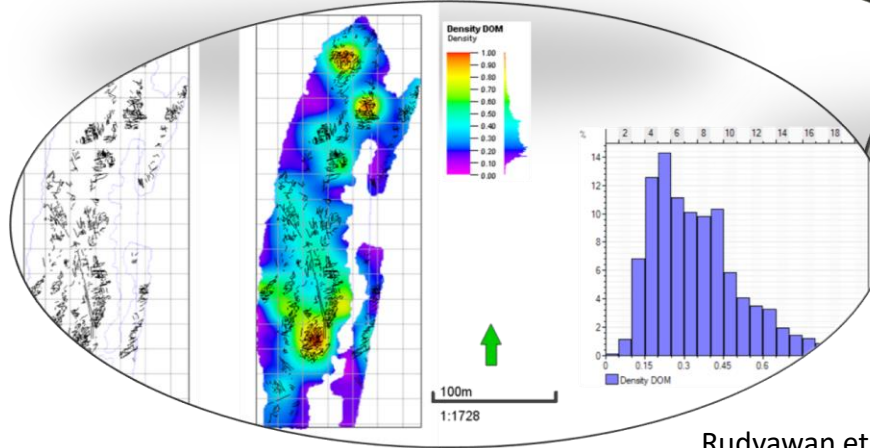
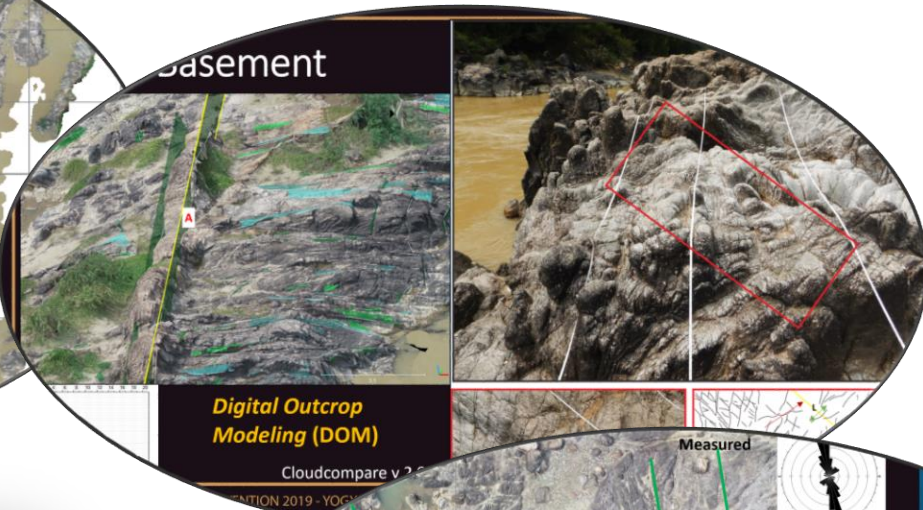
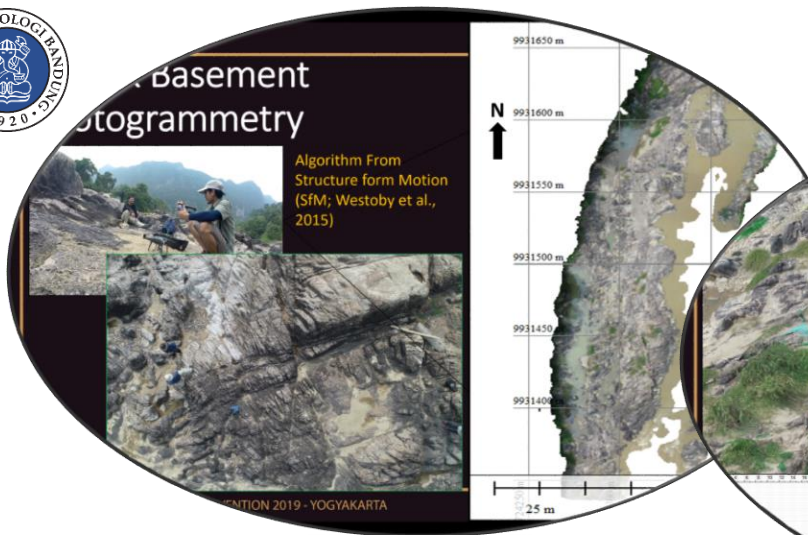


Sapiee et al. (2017)

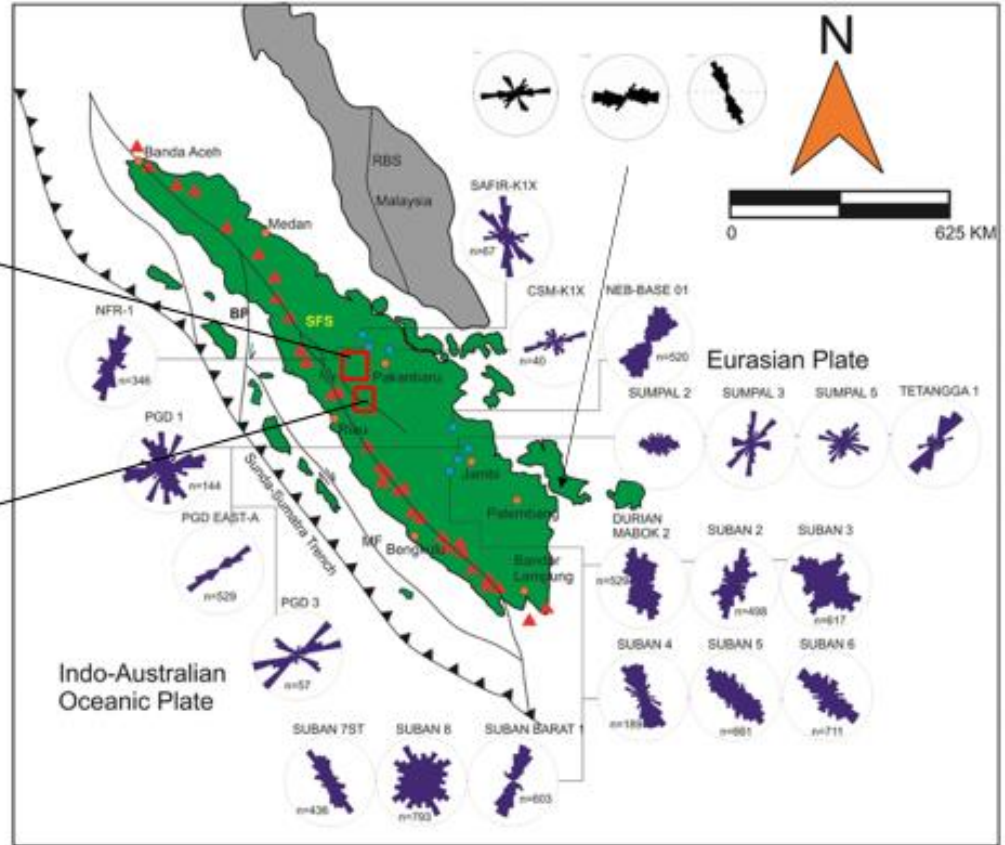
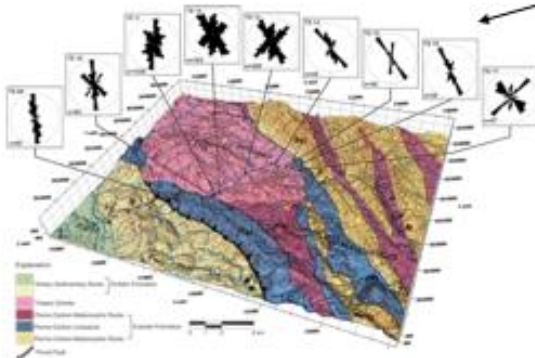
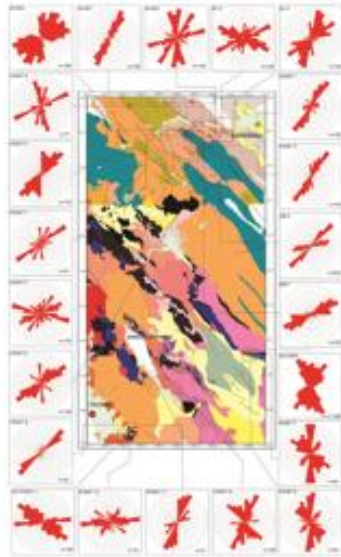




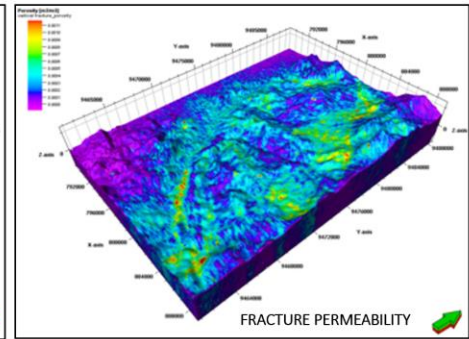
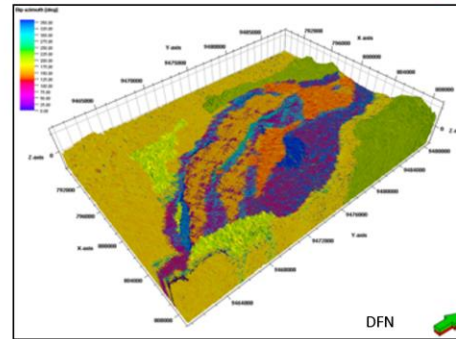
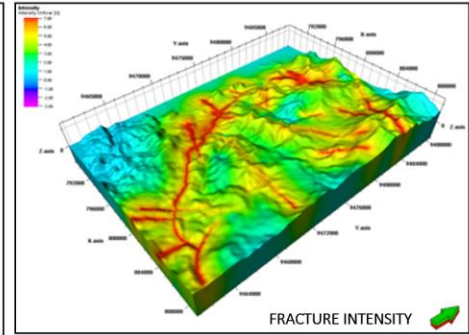
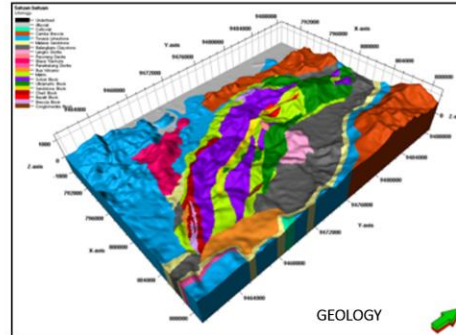
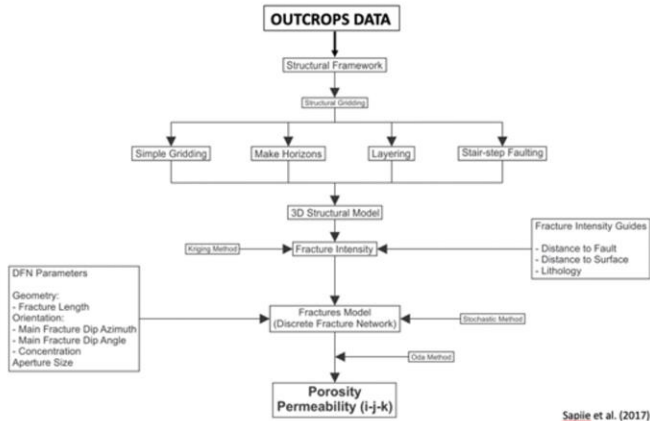
DIGITAL OUTCROP MAPPING (DOM)



FRACTURES PATTERN OF BASEMENT ROCKS SUMATRA



3D FRACTURES MODELING



Sapie et al. (2017)

.....TO BE CONTINUE..... ON GOING RESEARCH



KESIMPULAN

- PERAN GEOLOGI STRUKTUR DI BERBAGAI BIDANG DAN APLIKASI (*..EVERYTHING ABOUT STRUCTURES..*)
- PENTING MEMISAHKAN PENGERTIAN **STRESS** DAN **STRAIN**
- DEFORMASI BATUAN SEDIMEN MEMENUHI HUKUM COULOMB (*PORO-ELASTIC RHEOLOGY*)
- INTERPRETASI MEKANISME SESAR MEMERLUKAN PENGERTIAN BIDANG LEMAH (*DETACHMENT*)
- PENELITIAN MASADEPAN KONSETRASI PADA PENGERTIAN, MEKANISME DAN KONTROL PERKEMBANGAN REKAHAN TERUTAMA SESAR



Structural geologists realize that the true meaning of the scene is God giving man the gift of wisdom about fractures.



THE CREATION of MAN BY MICHELANGELO



TERIMA KASIH