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- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) :
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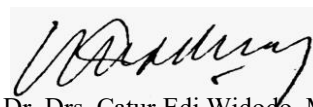
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INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS

E-ISSN: 24776416

Penerbit: Jurusan Fisika, Universitas Sebelas Maret

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Online **2477-6416**

ISSN

Print ISSN **2089-0133**

Editor-in-chief **Prof. Nuryani, Ph.D**

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Indonesian Journal of Applied Physics

Print ISSN: 2089-0133

Online ISSN: 2477-6416

Website: <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/ijap/index>

Email: ijap@mipa.uns.ac.id

Published by: Universitas Sebelas Maret

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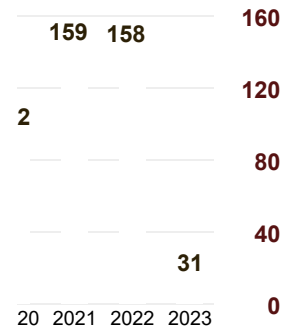
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THE SIMULATION OF COVID-19 DROPLET TRANSMISSION WITH HAMILTONIAN MONTE CARLO METHOD

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Received 10-07-2021, Revised 02-10-2021, Accepted 02-11-2021,
Available Online 17-03-2022, Published Regularly April 2022

ABSTRACT

Corona Virus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has impacted every sector in the world. This virus spread through the droplet from coughing and sneezing, and then infected healthy people. This study developed a simulation to model a virus spread just after the infected was coughed or sneezed. In the simulation, humidity, wind velocity, and temperature were considered. The simulation was conducted with Hamiltonian Monte Carlo, where was set a random initial velocity and angle for every 200 droplets with 500 iterations of each. The transmission data was derived from three groups: the age of 15 to 30 years old, 31 to 50 years old, 51 to 68 years old. At the age of 12 to 30 years, the droplet range and height were 3.13 meters and -0.77 meters. At the age of 31 to 50 years old, the droplet range and height were 3.22 meters and -0.83 meters. At the age of 51 to 68, the droplets range and height were 2.82 meters and -0.58 meters. The highest droplet range was from the age of 31 to 50 years old. Therefore, the age of 31 to 50 years old or the productive age was considerable with the highest risk in the droplet transmission and virus spread. This study can be adopted to consider the effective prevention in controlling the virus outbreaks.

Keywords: COVID-19; monte carlo method; simulation; droplet transmission.

INTRODUCTION

The Corona Virus 2019 (COVID-19) was reported for the first time in Wuhan, China, in December 2019^[1]. This virus caused bad pneumonia to the infected person and transmitted from human to human through droplets and aerosol^[2]. After infected a lot of people in China, this virus also infected many people in the world and became a pandemic^[3].

Based on some investigation, Covid-19 dispersion was like the other pandemic, e.g., Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). Those viruses spread through the airborne droplet, direct and indirect contact with the infected person^[4,5]. In addition, previous research showed that airborne droplets contributed to a significant dispersion while talking, sneezing, and coughing^[6]. Unfortunately, human eyes could not see the airborne transmission. Besides, the droplets number while coughing and sneezing were in thousand to ten thousand with various sizes^[7-9]. Moreover, the droplets duration in the air was around two minutes. Therefore, the probability of virus transmission was also high after coughing and sneezing^[10].



ANALISIS KUALITAS DATA EEG PADA PENDERITA *MILD ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE* MENGUNAKAN METODE ICA (*INDEPENDENT COMPONENT ANALYSIS*)

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Received 24-01-2021, Revised 01-02-2022, Accepted 02-02-2022

Available Online 17-03-2022, Published Regularly April 2022

ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia characterized by a gradual decline in brain function from memory to physical function. The diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease can be made by analyzing brain signals from the recorded EEG (Electroencephalogram). However, the main problem in understanding EEG signals is that the measured signal is mixed between brain signals and artifacts. Artifacts are highly undesirable in EEG recording because they can mimic and obscure the original brain signal waves. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to apply the ICA method to pre-processing data to remove artifacts from EEG recordings and to analyze EEG data from pre-processed qualitatively and quantitatively. Furthermore, spectrum analysis was performed using the Welch Periodogram method to determine the power spectral differences between normal subjects and Mild Alzheimer's Disease (MAD). Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis results, it is found that the EEG signal has a better quality if the ICA method is applied to pre-processing the data. The spectrum analysis results after the ICA method was applied showed a more precise power spectral shift. In normal subjects, the power spectral increase was seen at the alpha wave frequency (8-13 Hz), while in MAD subjects, the power spectral increase occurred at the delta wave frequency (0-4 Hz). These results indicate power spectral differences between normal subjects and MAD subjects based on signals measured in the frontal lobe.

Keywords: EEG; ICA; MAD; power spectral.

ABSTRAK

Alzheimer merupakan salah satu jenis penyakit demensia yang ditandai dengan penurunan fungsi otak secara perlahan mulai dari ingatan sampai pada fungsi fisik. Diagnosis penyakit Alzheimer dapat dilakukan melalui analisis sinyal otak hasil rekaman EEG (Electroencephalogram). Namun, masalah utama yang dihadapi dalam memahami sinyal EEG adalah sinyal yang terukur merupakan sinyal campuran antara sinyal otak dan *artifact*. *Artifact* sangat tidak diinginkan dalam perekaman EEG sebab dapat meniru dan mengaburkan gelombang asli sinyal otak. Oleh karena itu tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menerapkan metode ICA pada pre-processing data untuk menghilangkan *artifact* hasil rekaman EEG, dan menganalisis data EEG hasil pre-processing secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Selanjutnya dilakukan analisis spektrum menggunakan metode Periodogram Welch untuk mengetahui perbedaan spektral daya antara subjek normal dan *Mild Alzheimer's Disease* (MAD). Berdasarkan hasil analisis kualitatif dan kuantitatif, diperoleh bahwa sinyal EEG memiliki kualitas yang lebih baik jika pada pre-processing data diterapkan metode ICA. Adapun hasil analisis spektrum setelah diterapkan metode ICA menunjukkan adanya pergeseran spektral daya yang lebih jelas. Pada subjek normal peningkatan spektral daya dominan pada frekuensi

3D Inversion of Gravity Data Modeling Using The Chi Fact Algorithm for Revealing Subsurface Structure in Semarang City

by Rina Dwi Indriana

Submission date: 07-Mar-2023 02:30PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2031042271

File name: lgorithm_for_Revealing_Subsurface_Structure_in_Semarang_City.pdf (719.77K)

Word count: 4568

Character count: 22868



3D INVERSION OF GRAVITY DATA MODELING USING THE CHI FACT ALGORITHM FOR REVEALING SUBSURFACE STRUCTURE IN SEMARANG CITY

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Received 11-02-2022, Revised 15-03-2022, Accepted 16-03-2022
Available Online 17-03-2022, Published Regularly April 2022

ABSTRACT

The interpretation of subsurface in the Semarang City with 3D inversion model using the Chi Fact algorithm has been carried out to reveal the subsurface especially related to the presence of groundwater basins. The gravity data model in this research uses 80 stations with a research area of 20 km² which is specialized in the surrounding area of Kaligarang district. The results of the 3D inversion using the Chi Fact algorithm founded the distribution of subsurface rock density values in the Semarang City area ranging from 1.6 gr/cc to 2.98 gr/cc. The distribution of subsurface density values indicates the subsurface geological structure of the Semarang City area had a normal fault leading to the southeast.

Keywords: 3D inversion; chi fact; gravity method; semarang.

INTRODUCTION

In the field of geophysics, knowing the subsurface conditions using geophysical methods is very interesting. By examining the subsurface structure of a research area, we can find out the dynamics of the subsurface. In subsurface modelling, there are two modelling methods that are often used, namely forward modelling and inversion modelling. Inversion is often referred to as data fitting, the principle of inversion is to find model parameters that produce a response that matches the data. Inversion is the opposite of forwarding because in inversion the model parameters are obtained directly from the data. Inversion modelling is the process of modifying the model to get a better fit for calculation data and better observational data which is done automatically.^[1]

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The city of Semarang is the capital of the province of Central Java, which has a large population. Based on BPS data ^[2] the amount of resident in 2020 in Semarang city are 1,653,524 and the people density is 4,425 people/km². Based on the information above, if a disaster occurs, for example, an earthquake, it will be very dangerous for people living in Semarang. Another disaster threat is landslides in the upper part of the city of Semarang.

Several incidents of landslides and land subsidence have occurred in Semarang which caused damage and loss of people's homes.^[3,4] In Addition, the absence of information and knowledge of geology in the community causes a minimal understanding of disaster mitigation. The subsurface of Semarang city has some geologic structures, namely major faults and minor faults. The record of fault activity is not much, but it can be a potential for reactivity^[5]. Several studies have been carried out but are not continuous so that changes from time to time are not observed in detail.

GRAV3D is one of the tools that can be used to perform forward modeling and inverse modeling of land gravity data, airborne data, and drill hole data in three dimensions. Forward 3D modeling is the gravity response of the vertical component of subsurface rock density in 3 dimensions. The model uses a 3D mesh of square cells with each mesh expressing a density contrast constant. Models can also include topography. The gravity response can be calculated for each mesh in the model volume and topography that simulates gravity data retrieval (land gravity, airborne gravity, or well log)^[6-8]. This study aims to examine the subsurface of Semarang City using the gravity method with data processing using the Chi Fact algorithm. The results obtained can be used to assist local governments in the field of mitigation.

METHODS

One of the physical parameters that form the basis of subsurface research is density. Newton's theory describes the action-reaction between 2 masses that are at a certain distance. The distance between objects affects the strength of gravity. The farther away, the weaker the gravity. Density variations affect the value of gravity. The greater the density, the greater the gravity. Density variations vertically and horizontally produce a variety of responses to gravity anomalies on the surface. Gravity modeling is a method used to determine the density variation. Gravity modeling consists of forward and inverse modeling. The inversion modeling process requires an algorithm in the calculation process. Different software uses different algorithms.

GRAV3D adopts more than 1 algorithm in its use. One of the algorithms in GRAV3D is Chi Fact. Chi Fact algorithm validation in the GRAV3D gravity data inversion program was carried out through the initial modeling stages with the MeshTools3D program. the next stage of advanced modeling to obtain the initial model's gravity response. Compilation of synthetic gravity data by adding a Gaussian distributed error to the initial model's gravity response data. The last one is the inversion of synthetic gravity data with the Chi Fact algorithm in the GRAV3D program from determining the lower limit of the recovered model repeatedly until the recovered model is obtained^[9].

The inversion problem is formulated as an optimization problem of the global objective function ϕ density of the model. The objective function must have the flexibility to construct a model that approximates the ρ_0 reference model and produces a smooth model in three spatial directions. The next calculation is done to minimize : $\phi = \phi_d + \mu\phi_m$ such that

$\vec{\rho}_{min} \leq \vec{\rho} \leq \vec{\rho}_{max}$ where $\vec{\rho}_{min}$ and $\vec{\rho}_{max}$ are vectors containing lower and upper bounds on the model values.

The new objective function is given by,

$$\phi(\lambda) = \phi_d + \mu\phi_m - 2\lambda \sum_{j=1}^M [\ln \ln (\phi_j - \rho_j) - \ln \ln (\phi_j^{max} - \rho_j)] \quad (1)$$

where λ is the barrier parameter, and the regularization parameter λ is fixed during minimization to produce the optimal recovered model.

Chi fact is a non-positive line search algorithm to find μ_0 which raises ϕ_d^* . This search also results in the slope of the misfit curve s_0 at μ_0 . This process is very efficient and the CPU time required is much shorter than the time required for a solution with positivity. Using the assumption s_0 can be used to estimate the slope of the discrepancy curve when using positivity. A more precise line search through positivity concatenation begins with the initial guess $\mu = 0,5 \mu_0$. This usually results in a mismatch very close to the target value. However, if the mismatch is not close enough to ϕ_d^* , a new guess for μ_0 is obtained using an estimate of the slope of s_0 . Inversion with update can be solved efficiently if the logarithmic barrier algorithm starts from the initial model which is close to the final solution. The model is obtained by changing the corresponding solution μ that has been obtained previously μ_0 . Line searches using this strategy often reach the target ϕ_d^* after testing two to four values of μ .

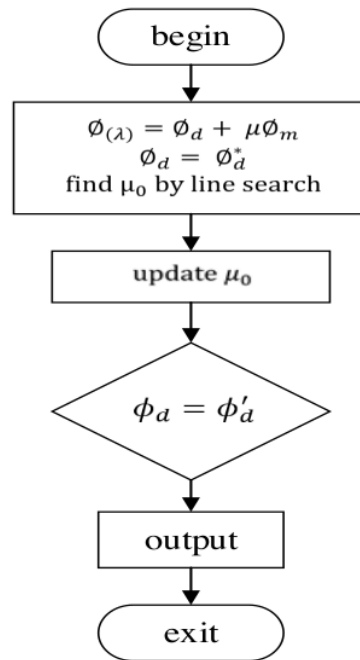


Figure 1. Chi-fact flowchart

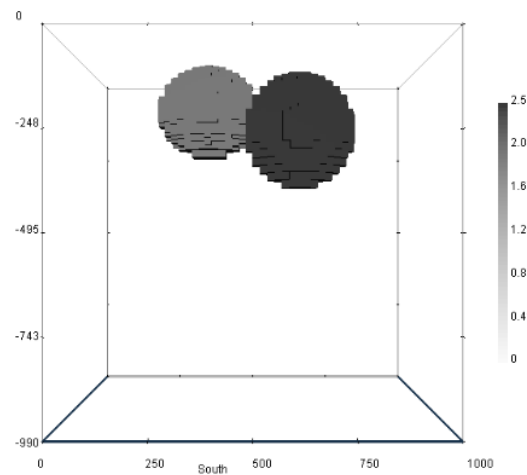
Preparation of the initial model using MeshTools3D with the initial model parameters as shown in table 1 and table 2. The initial model parameters are used to produce the initial model as illustrated in Figure 2. The initial model is depicted in the form of 2 ellipsoid balls with different densities, namely 2 and 2.67.

Table 1. Initial model parameters of ellipsoid 1

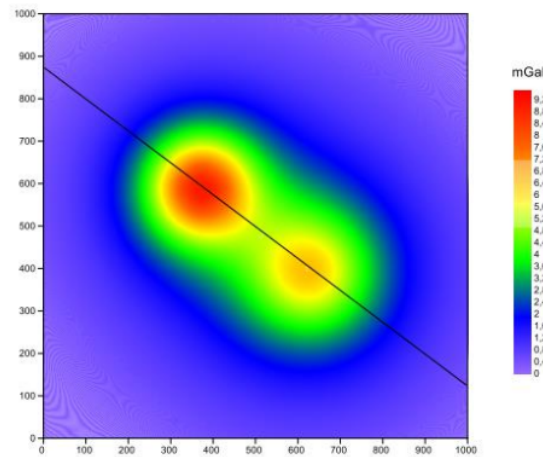
block	1	
density	2	gr/cm3
type	ellipsoid	
	Coordinates (m)	
X	470	760
Y	200	500
Z	-50	-350

Table 2. Initial model parameters of ellipsoid 2

block	2	
density	2,67	gr/cm3
type	ellipsoid	
	Coordinates (m)	
X	500	800
Y	150	450
Z	-50	-350

**Figure 2.** 3D Initial model 3D compiled using MeshTools3d software

The initial model's gravity response was obtained using the gzfor3d.exe program as illustrated in Figure 3.

**Figure 3.** Gravity response of the initial model in 3D compiled using the MeshTools3d software obtained with the gzfor3d.exe program

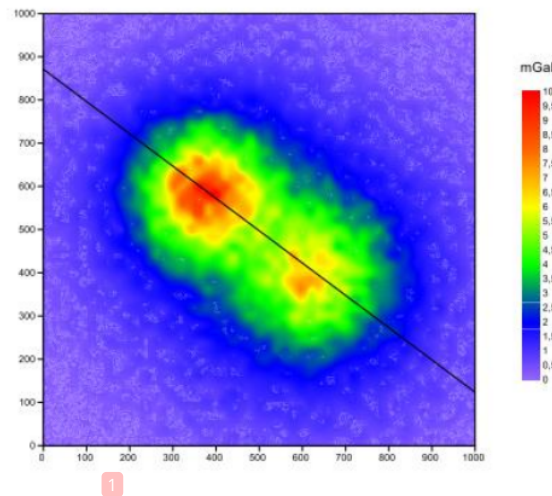


Figure 4. Gravity response of the initial model in 3D compiled using MeshTools3d software obtained with the gzfor3d.exe program which has been added with a Gaussian error of 0.03 mGal.

GRAV3D program validation used the Gaussian method. The following step is the synthetic gravity data is compiled by adding a Gaussian distributed error to the initial model's gravity response data. The gravity response of the initial model was added with a Gaussian error of 0.03 mGal (Fig. 4). Inversion of synthetic gravity data using the Chi Fact algorithm in the GRAV3D program is carried out by determining the lower limit from 10^{-1} to 10^{-12} to obtain the recovered model repeatedly. The recovered model obtained will be smoother [9,10]. The recovered model generated as the final result is depicted in Figure 5.

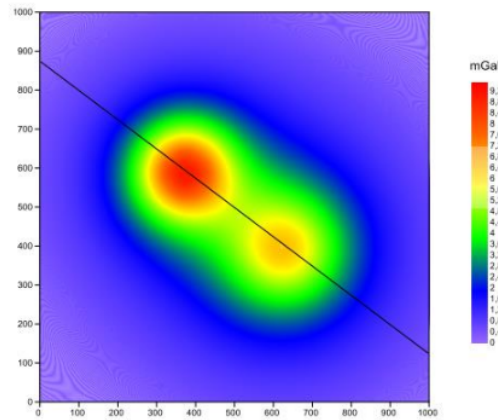


Figure 5. Gravity response of the recovered model in inverted 3D using GRAV3Dsoftware generated for lower bound

The validation results show that the Chi Fact algorithm in the GRAV3D inversion program produces a recovered model that corresponds to the initial model. The conclusion obtained by the Chi Fact algorithm in the GRAV3D inversion program is valid to get used gravity data

inversion modeling. The results were obtained with another approach using the Generalized Cross-Validation (GCV) algorithm^[6,9,10].

This study uses the case of the city of Semarang. This study uses secondary data on the gravity of the city of Semarang which was acquired by L.M Sabri from the Department of Geodesy, Diponegoro University. This gravity data is part of 2 measurement periods. The research area is located at 6.94° South Latitude to 7.11° South Latitude and 110.51° East Longitude to 110.26° East Longitude (25 km x 15 km). GPS quality control using DEMNAS. DEMNAS is a digital elevation model produced by BIG-Indonesia. Quality control of gravity data was carried out using the correlation method with GGmPlus data, with a correlation value of 0.97^[11]. The software used in data processing is Ms. Excel 2010, Surfer 11, global mapper, Grav3D. Gravity data processing uses secondary data consisting of elevation, position, and gravity observations. The density variation will determine the anomaly value. Density variations produce anomaly values which are the difference between the value of the gravity measurement at a place and the ideal value at that place. The complete Bouguer anomaly is the observation of gravity (gobs) corrected for latitude, density values, and topographic conditions. The correction in the gravity method consists of latitude correction, free air correction, Bouguer correction, and terrain correction. The average density value was calculated using the Parasnis method. The local anomaly is a difference between the complete Bouguer anomaly and the regional anomaly. The local anomaly processing used upward continuation.

Chi Fact algorithm implementation on field data for Semarang and surrounding areas. The selected area of Semarang is about 25 km to the east (X-axis) and 15 km to the north (Y-axis), while the target depth of the model is 7.5 km to the vertical (Z-axis). The length of the X, Y, and Z axes is the size of the major block model (dX, dY, dZ)^[12]. The initial model was created using GRAV3D which represents the entire research area. Modeling the initial model, the X-axis is divided into 109 blocks (nx), the Y-axis becomes 67 blocks (ny), and the Z-axis becomes 250 blocks (nz) so as to produce 1,825,750 minor blocks that make up the major blocks as shown in Figure 6, input The Z posit or datum in this initial modeling corresponds to the height of the CBA reduction, which is 500 m

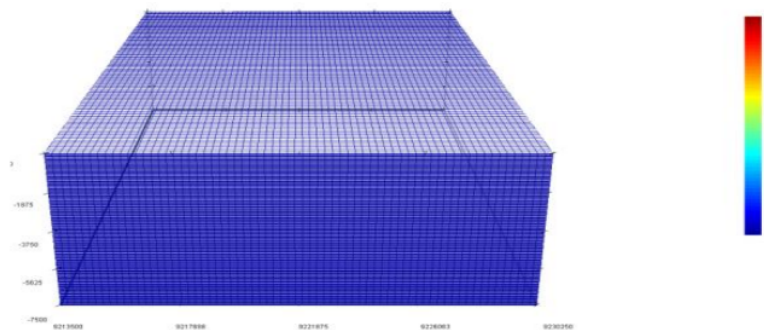


Figure 6. Mesh used as the initial 3D inversion model

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Bouguer anomaly in the study area is 2 mGal to 22 mGal. The high anomaly is in the east and the low anomaly is in the west (Fig. 7.a.). Local anomalies in the study area are -7 mGal to 6.5 mGal. A high anomaly exists west to east, northeast, and southeast. A low anomaly exists in the southwest (Fig. 7.b.). Figure 7.c. is a map of the elevation of the research area. The hilly

area is in the south and the coastal area is in the north. The study area includes hilly and coastal areas (Fig. 7.c.).

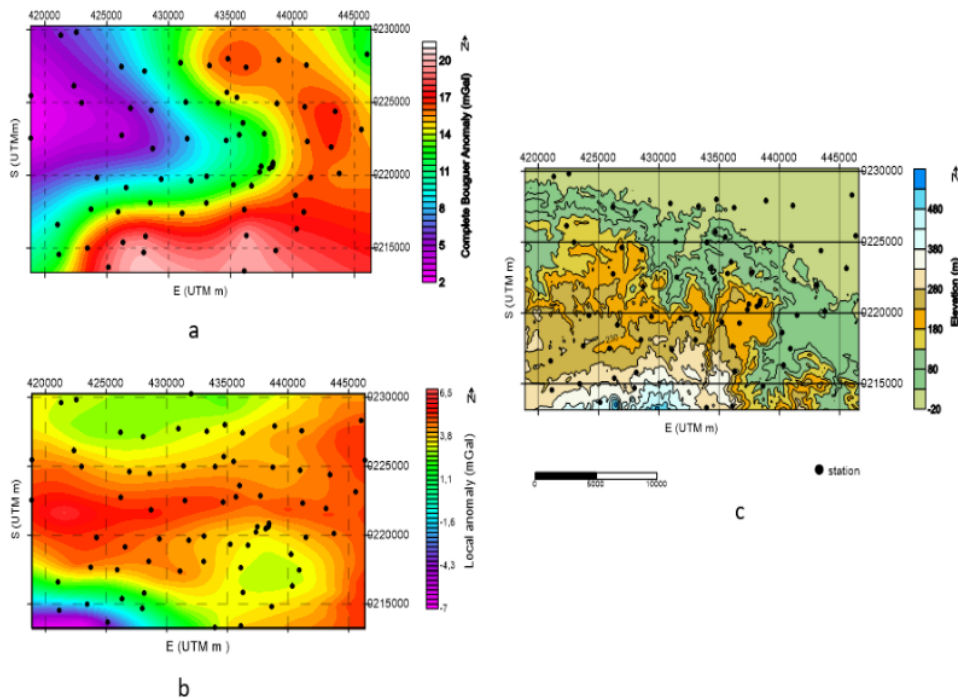


Figure 7. a. Topography map b. Anomali Bouguer map c. topography map

The geomorphology of Semarang City and its surroundings can be grouped into coastal plains, alluvial plains, floodplains, steep slope hills, wavy hills, and highlands. The geology of the city of Semarang is mapped in Figure 8. The geology of the city of Semarang consists of 5 rock formations, namely Damar, Kerek, Kaligetas, Kalibeng, and alluvium. On the geological map, there are faults trending east-west and north-south. Types of rock contained in the formation and density values are listed in Table 3 ^[14-15].

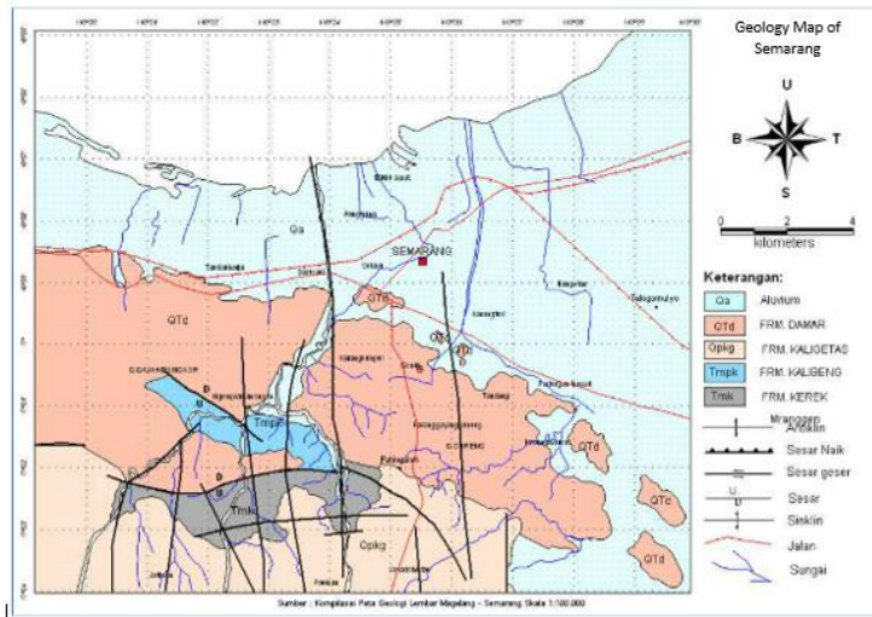


Figure 8. Geology Map of Semarang ^[11]

Table 3. Rock density

Formation	Rock type	Density from density chart (g/cc) (Telford,1999)
Kerek (Trnk)	Clay	1.50 - 2.130
	sandstone	2.15 - 2.40
	Volcanic rock	2.70 - 3.30
Kalibeng (Trnpg))	limestone	1.50 - 2.70
	sandstone	2.15 - 2.40
	Volcanic rock	2.70 - 3.30
Kaligetas (Qpg)	limestone	1.50 - 2.70
	tuff	2.59-2.62
	Volcanic rock	2.70 - 3.30
Damar (QTd)	Andesite - breccia	2.60 - 3.30
	sandstone	2.15 - 2.40
	Volcanic rock	2.70 - 3.30
Alluvium (Qa)	pumice	0.70 - 1.20
	alluvium	1.60 - 2.20

Because the research target is not local, the modeling uses complete Bouguer anomaly data. Modeling using grav3d does not have to use local anomalous inputs. Data input depends on the target. Quantitative interpretation through subsurface modeling using GRAV3D and MeshTools, with input in the form of Complete Bouguer Anomaly (CBA) data that has been reduced to a flat plane in the format (*.dat) which was created using Surfer software. The inversion performed on the complete Bouguer anomaly data is 7303 with the initial model cell number being 1825750 cells and the mesh being 1825750 cells^[13]. line search without positivity with a target of 7303 produces a multiplier value of 0.264060E+02, the norm model is 0.7628E+03 with a misfit of 0.7293E+04 (Table 4).

Table 4. Summary of line search without positivity

Misfit	Model Norm	Multiplier
2,38E+01	3,85E+03	3,43E-04
1,96E+01	3,77E+03	1,72E-03
1,94E+01	3,77E+03	8,58E-03
2,51E+01	3,10E+03	4,29E-02
9,34E+01	2,33E+03	2,15E-01
4,03E+02	1,72E+03	1,07E+00
1,76E+03	1,20E+03	5,36E+00
7,01E+03	7,74E+02	2,52E+01
7,29E+03	7,63E+02	2,64E+01

The Chi factor algorithm implements line search with positivity resulting in a multiplier value of 0.2671E+02, a norm model of 0.7601E+03 with a misfit achieved of 0.7367E+04 which misfit close to the number of data misfit 7360, which means that it is close to the target misfit data (Table 5).

Table 5. Summary of line search with positivity

Misfit	Model Norm	Multiplier
3,98E+03	9,38E+02	1,32E+01
7,37E+03	7,60E+02	2,67E+01

The cross-section of the modeling from West to East and South to North. On the x-axis, there are 3 cross-sections that are directed West to East. Three incisions were made in the research area stretching horizontally from South to North. This is done to see the subsurface structure of the city of Semarang. The following is an interpretation of the results of 3D inversion modeling using GRAV3D.

Three incisions were made in the research area stretching horizontally from West to East at Y 9125000 m, 9218250 m, 9221500 m. The following is an interpretation of the results of 3D inversion modeling using GRAV3D. The 3D model of the cross-section Y 9215000 m (Figure 9), this incision crosses the Mijen, Gunungpati, and Banyumanik areas, and passes through the Gajahmungkur volcanic rock formations, Kaligesik volcanic rocks, and Kaligetas. The low density in this section occurs because in some areas it is composed of clay and sand with rock densities of 1.63 g/cc to 2.0 g/cc indicated by dark blue to light blue color gradations, these low-density rocks are located along an incision area above the high-density rock, with a depth of up to 5 km below the ground surface. The maximum density in this section is indicated by a yellowish red to dark red color with a density range of 2.73 g/cc to 2.98 g/cc. The density value as in table 1, the rock type is basalt to andesite. The basement rock-like basin at the base of the modeling rises in the west end area, In the middle and east of the incision area, the density value indicates that the area has rock types in the form of basalt lava rock, andesite breccia, and andesite lava^[16].

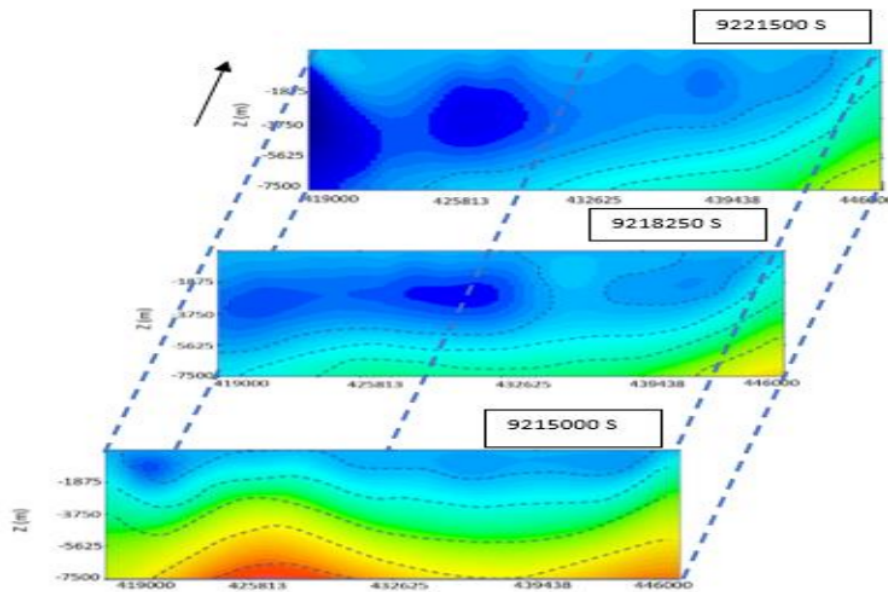


Figure 9. Cross-section AA' on Northing 9215000 3D inversion result

In the 3D model of Y 9218250 m (Figure 9), most of the rock layers in this line are included in Kaligesik rock formations (Table.3). The maximum density in this incision is indicated by a yellowish red to dark red color with a density range of 2.73 g/cc to 2.98 g/cc, with depths ranging from >2 km, the density value indicates if the area has rock types such as andesite, lava, and basalt. The low density in this section is shown in dark blue to light blue with a density range of 1.63 g/cc to 2.0 g/cc, depths of up to 5 km and 3 km, the density values indicate the rock lithology in the form of claystone and sand. The cross-section 9221500 m as shown in Figure 9 slightly crosses the same formation in the middle area of the incision which has the constituent rock of claystone. The maximum density in this incision is indicated by a yellowish red to light-dark red color with a density range of 2.73 g/cc to 2.98 with depths ranging from >2 km, rock lithology in the form of basalt, andesite, and lava rocks. The low density in this section occurs because in some areas it is composed of clay and sand with rock densities of 1.63 g/cc to 2.0 g/cc indicated by dark blue to light blue color gradations. west, east, and middle incision. The depth of low density is deeper on the west side than on the east side [17-20].

Three incisions were made in the research area stretching horizontally from South to North at X 431000 m, 436000 m, 438000 m. The following is an interpretation of the results of 3D inversion modeling using GRAV3D.

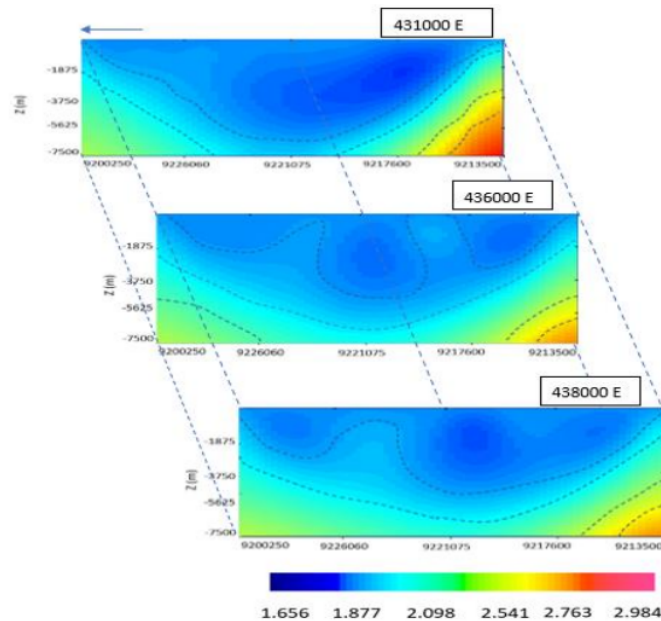


Figure 10. Cross-section on Easting 3D inversion result

The 3D model in the picture of the cross-section is located at coordinates X 431000 m, 436000 m, 438000 m (Figure 10). These cross-sections are across Kerek formation, Kalibeng formation, Kaligetas formation, Damar formation, and alluvium. The maximum density in this incision is shown in yellowish red to dark red with a density range of 2.85 g/cc to 3.00 g/cc located at coordinates Y 9213000 m to 9217000 m (south of the cross-section area), and 9227000 to 9229000 (next to north of the cross-section area), with depths ranging from > 2 km, the density value indicates that the area has rock types in the form of volcanic breccia, basalt, lava, and andesite. Referring to the density contrast value obtained from north to south of the rock formations in Table 3, these incisions are alluvial deposit formation, damar formation, and Kalibeng formation. The rock lithology is a volcanic breccia, basalt, volcanic, and andesite. These rocks are located at the base of the incision modeling and form a basement rock.

The others rock composition in this cross-section has a density range of 1.65 g/cc to 2.55 g/cc and indicates the presence of alluvium, clay, sandstone, and silt rocks located to the south and north of the incision. Clay rocks and sandstones are indicated in the southern area of the incision area with a depth of 4 km and are indicated by gradations of dark blue to light blue which has a density range of 2.0 g/cc to 2.5 g/cc, rocks in the northern area have a low density because the area is close to the coast and includes areas with alluvial sedimentary rock formations, there is a fairly contrasting density difference in the middle area of the cross-section area which indicates that there is a fault, the fault is also indicated east to west^[21]. The clay and sandstone lithology indicated in this incision is located in the southern and northern areas of the incision with a depth of up to 5 km indicated by a dark blue to light blue color gradation with a density range of 2.0 g/cc to 2.3 g/cc, the fault indicated in this incision are thought to be a normal fault and the location is 9215000 m 9218000 m^[17-21].

The application of the Chi Fact algorithm for gravity data inversion in the GRAV3D program produces a subsurface rock density distribution model. The same results as the results obtained by the algorithm used in the inversion process will greatly determine the computational time

required. The optimal algorithm is highly dependent on the predefined data grid structure. The 3D inversion of gravity data can be done with a linear approach but this option can only be used for geological structures that are not estimated to be complex, or on localized structural geometries although it can also be used to determine complex density distributions such as at margins.

CONCLUSION

The Chi Fact algorithm in the gravity data inversion program can be used in the inversion of gravity data in the Kaligarang area of Semarang. The validation test that has been carried out using synthetic data shows that the Chi Fact algorithm can be used to determine the density distribution model in 3D. The results of the inversion of gravity data from a 3D model of the subsurface density of Semarang City with a density range of 1.64 g/cc to 2.98 g/cc shows the rock lithology in the form of volcanic breccia, basalt, volcanic, and andesite. The dominant geological structure in the Kaligarang area and its surroundings is a fault on the Stratigafi map of Semarang City. Identification of the presence of faults resulting from the inversion of gravity shows consistency with the presence of faults identified on the Stratigafi map of Semarang City.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge a member of Geodesy Laboratory – Diponegoro University, especially Mr. M. Laode Sabri, for their support of the fieldwork needed to acquire the data used in this study.

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