

INTISARI

Analisis Metode Seismik Inversi *Acoustic Impedance Model Based* dan Seismik Atribut *Root Mean Square* untuk Mengidentifikasi Potensi Hidrokarbon pada Reservoir Karbonat Formasi Cibulakan Bagian Tengah di Lapangan “ADT” Subcekungan Ciputat

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Analisis metode seismik inversi *Acoustic Impedance (AI) model based* dan seismik atribut *Root Mean Square (RMS)* dibutuhkan untuk mengembangkan potensi hidrokarbon di berbagai lapangan minyak, salah satunya Lapangan “ADT” yang terletak di subcekungan Ciputat dengan target reservoir karbonat pada Formasi Cibulakan bagian tengah. Formasi Cibulakan bagian tengah didominasi oleh batugamping karbonat terumbu (*reef*) yang diendapkan pada lingkungan yang sangat baik sehingga berpotensi sebagai reservoir. Karbonat jenis ini dapat diidentifikasi dengan jelas menggunakan kedua metode tersebut. Metode seismik inversi *AI model based* dapat memetakan geologi bawah permukaan menggunakan parameter AI. Atribut seismik RMS dapat memberikan tampilan yang lebih interpretatif dari data seismik biasa sehingga dapat mengkarakterisasi reservoir lebih akurat.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, analisis inversi *AI model based* menghasilkan nilai sebesar 5000-11000 (m/s)*(g/cc) pada reservoir karbonat. Integrasi peta *slice* AI, peta *slice* atribut RMS, dan peta struktur kedalaman menunjukkan bahwa zona prospek hidrokarbon pada reservoir karbonat berada di tinggian karbonat yang memiliki nilai AI sebesar 8000-11000 (m/s)*(g/cc) dan nilai RMS sebesar 6×10^4 - 11×10^4 dengan estimasi *volume* efektif hidrokarbon sebesar 35.937.200 m³. Kemudian kedalaman reservoir karbonat pada Formasi Cibulakan bagian tengah terletak di interval 1525-2025 m dengan batas *top* dan *bottom* formasi.

Kata kunci: reservoir karbonat, inversi AI, hidrokarbon

ABSTRACT

Analyses of Seismic Acoustic Impedance Model Based Inversion and Seismic Root Mean Square Attribute Methods to Identify Hydrocarbon Potential in Carbonate Reservoirs of Middle Part Cibulakan Formation at "ADT" Field Ciputat Subbasin

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Analyses of seismic Acoustic Impedance (AI) model based inversion and seismic Root Mean Square (RMS) attribute methods are needed to develop hydrocarbon potential in various oil fields, one of them is "ADT" field which is located in Ciputat subbasin with carbonate reservoirs target in the middle part of Cibulakan Formation. The middle part of Cibulakan Formation is dominated by reef carbonate limestones which are deposited in a very good environment so that it have the potential as a reservoirs. This type of carbonate can be clearly identified using both methods. Seismic AI model based inversion method can map subsurface geology using AI parameters. Seismic RMS attribute can provide a more interpretative appearance than ordinary seismic data so that it can characterize reservoirs more accurately.

Based on the results, analyses of seismic AI model based inversion gets an interval value of 5000-11000 (m/s)*(g/cc) in the carbonate reservoirs. The integration of slice AI map, slice RMS attribute map, and depth structure map shows that the prospect zones for hydrocarbon in the carbonat reservoirs are at carbonate height which have AI value of 8000-11000 (m/s)*(g/cc) and RMS value of 6×10^4 - 11×10^4 with an estimated effective volume of hydrocarbon of 35.937.200 m³. Then the carbonate reservoirs depth in the middle part of Cibulakan Formation are located at interval 1525-2025 m with bounds of top and bottom formation.

Keywords: carbonate reservoirs, AI inversion, hydrocarbon