

SARI

Penelitian berada pada Formasi Gumai, Lapangan “D”, Cekungan Sumatera Selatan. Penelitian mengenai potensi reservoir resistivitas rendah bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penyebab dari reservoir resistivitas rendah pada Formasi Gumai dengan melakukan analisis petrofisika dan menemukan metode perhitungan S_w yang sesuai dengan kondisi reservoir, serta mendapatkan zona potensial reservoir resistivitas rendah. Analisis yang digunakan yaitu terintegrasi dengan beberapa data seperti data *well log*, *well report*, data *drill stem tes* (DST), dan data *core* yang meliputi petrografi dan XRD. Data tersebut akan digunakan untuk korelasi stratigrafi, struktur, dan menghitung analisis petrofisika seperti penentuan nilai R_w , perhitungan V_{sh} , $PHIE$, S_w dan akan dilakukan juga validasi terhadap data DST. Perhitungan S_w dilakukan dengan membandingkan beberapa metode seperti S_w konvensional (Archie), S_w metode Indonesia, dan S_w berbasis CEC (Waxman Smits, Juhasz, dan Dual Water). Penentuan R_w dilakukan berdasarkan metode *picket plot* dan *salinity plot*, yang memiliki nilai 0.18 ohm-m. Reservoir resistivitas rendah memiliki nilai resistivitas yang rendah yaitu teridentifikasi pada sumur SN-3 pada Formasi Gumai, sumur SN-3 di interval zona DAP-4 memiliki nilai resistivitas sebesar 3 – 5 ohm-m dan data DST menunjukkan keberadaan hidrokarbon berupa 82 BOPD minyak dengan *gas rate* sebesar 0,42 MMSCFD tanpa air. Berdasarkan data *core*, diperoleh nilai S_{wirr} sebesar 38%. Reservoir resistivitas rendah pada formasi Gumai disebabkan oleh mineral lempung yang dominan yaitu *mixed layers* (*Illite/Smectite*), mineral tersebut memiliki nilai CEC (*Cation Exchange Capacity*) yang tinggi sebesar 70 (Meq/100gr) dapat menurunkan nilai resistivitas dan menambah konduktifitas. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan S_w diperoleh perhitungan S_w yang optimis untuk kasus *low resistivity* reservoir yaitu metode Waxman Smits berbasis CEC dengan nilai S_w sebesar (38% - 62%) karena memiliki nilai S_w yang mendekati dengan S_{wirr} . Berdasarkan analisis petrofisika di Lapangan “D” memiliki lima zona potensial reservoir resistivitas rendah.

Kata Kunci: Resistivitas rendah, Mineral konduktif, Reservoir

ABSTRACT

This study is located in the Gumai Formation, “D” Field, South Sumatra basin. Research on the potential of low-resistivity reservoirs aims to identify the causes of low-resistivity reservoirs in the Gumai Formation, petrophysics analyses, find suitable Sw calculation methods for reservoir conditions, and determine potential zones of low-resistivity reservoirs. The analysis is integrated with several data such as log data, well reports, drill stem test (DST) data, and core data, including petrography and XRD. The data will be used for stratigraphic, structure correlation, and petrophysical analysis calculations such as R_w , V_{sh} , $PHIE$, Sw , and would be validated by DST data analyses. Sw calculations were carried out by comparing several methods such as conventional Sw (Archie), Indonesia, and Sw based on CEC (Waxman Smith, Juhasz, and Dual Water). Based on the Pickett plot and salinity plot method, the R_w has a value of 0.18 ohm-m. Low resistivity reservoirs have been identified in the SN-3 well in Gumai Formation. The SN-3 well at the DAP-4 interval zone has a resistivity value from 3 to 5 ohm-m and its drill stem test (DST) shows 82 BOPD of Oil with a gas rate of 0.42 MMSCFD without water. Based on core data, the Sw_{iir} is 38%. The low-resistivity reservoir in the Gumai Formation is caused by clay minerals dominant are mixed layers (Illite/Smectite), these minerals could be attributed to their high cation exchange capacity (CEC) with the value 70 (Meq/100gr) which can reduce the resistivity value and increase the conductivity. Based on Sw calculation the more optimistic calculation of Sw for the low resistivity reservoir area is Waxman Smith (CEC method) with a value (38% - 62%) because it closely matches Sw_{iir} . Based on the petrophysical analysis in “D” field has five potential low resistivity reservoir zones.

Keywords : Low Resistivity, Conductive Minerals, Reservoir