



SARI

Penelitian ini dibangun berdasarkan penelitian yang berkembang mengenai fasies pengendapan dan penyebarannya melalui pendekatan stratigrafi seismik pada sikuen karbonat Formasi Kais. Formasi Kais terendapkan selaras di atas Formasi Sirga, dan sebagian menjari dengan Formasi Klasafet yang terendapkan di atasnya. Formasi Kais terendapkan selama umur Miosen pada fase tektonik *post rift*. Penelitian sebelumnya sebagian besar berfokus pada identifikasi fasies seismik dan model pengendapan di dalam reservoir Kais – Klasafet Bawah, tanpa diskusi ekstensif mengenai aspek geologi lain atau potensi prospek hidrokarbon di wilayah tersebut. Penelitian ini berfokus pada penyempurnaan model pengendapan Formasi Kais, dengan mempertimbangkan berbagai tahapan kenaikan permukaan air laut dan dampaknya terhadap distribusi fasies. Penelitian ini mencakup dua area, yaitu "JA" and "LA". Dengan mengintegrasikan antara data seismik *post-stack* 3D dan 9 log sumur, penelitian ini mengembangkan pemahaman tentang penyebaran fasies seismik karbonat Formasi Kais pada setiap sikuen pengendapannya. Model sikuen pengendapan transgresif-regresif (T-R) orde ketiga diterapkan untuk analisis stratigrafi. Analisis fasies seismik didasarkan pada karakteristik refleksi seperti geometri refleksi, kontinuitas, amplitudo, frekuensi, dan terminasi refleksi. Pemetaan atribut *sweetness* yang divalidasi dengan log sumur digunakan untuk identifikasi zona potensial reservoir. Kerangka stratigrafi pada Area "JA" dan "LA" terbagi menjadi 3 sikuen dan 5 sikuen. Terdapat 8 fasies seismik yang teridentifikasi antara lain *patch reef*, *pinnacle reef*, *carbonate mound*, *reefal carbonate*, *barrier carbonate*, *inter-reef deposits*, *slope deposits*, dan *lagoonal deposits*. Zona *high sweetness* divalidasi menggunakan *crossover* log densitas dan neutron, dan log resistivitas. Berdasarkan integrasi atribut seismik, log sumur, dan data DST dihasilkan fasies yang paling potensial menjadi reservoir hidrokarbon pada penelitian ini adalah fasies *pinnacle reef*. Hasil penelitian ini mampu mengembangkan fasies seismik teridentifikasi dan menyempurnakan model pengendapan ke dalam bentuk peta penyebaran fasies pengendapan. Temuan penelitian ini berkontribusi untuk mengembangkan eksplorasi di masa depan di Cekungan Salawati, khususnya dalam mengidentifikasi wilayah potensial hidrokarbon untuk diselidiki lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: Cekungan Salawati, Formasi Kais, sikuen transgresif-regresif, fasies seismik, atribut *sweetness*.



ABSTRACT

This study builds on a growing body of research on depositional facies and their distribution through a seismic stratigraphic approach to the carbonate sequence of Kais Formation. The Kais Formation was deposited conformably above the Sirga Formation, and partially interfingered with the overlying Klasafet Formation. The Kais Formation was deposited during the Miocene age in the post rift tectonic phase. Previous research has largely focused on identifying seismic facies and depositional models within the Kais – Lower Klasafet reservoir, without extensive discussion of other geological aspects or potential hydrocarbon prospects in the area. This research focuses on refining the depositional model of the Kais Formation, taking into account different stages of sea level rise and their impact on facies distribution. The study covers two areas, namely "JA" and "LA". By integrating 3D post-stack seismic data and 9 well logs, this study develops an understanding of the seismic facies' distribution of Kais Formation carbonates in each depositional sequence. A third-order transgressive-regressive (T-R) depositional sequence model was applied for stratigraphic analysis. Seismic facies analysis is based on reflection characteristics such as reflection geometry, continuity, amplitude, frequency, and reflection termination. Sweetness attribute mapping validated with well logs is used for identification of potential reservoir zones. The stratigraphic framework in the "JA" and "LA" Areas is divided into 3 and 5 cycles, respectively. There are 8 seismic facies identified including patch reef, pinnacle reef, carbonate mound, reefal carbonate, barrier carbonate, inter-reef deposits, slope deposits, and lagoonal deposits. The high sweetness zone was validated using density and neutron log crossovers, and resistivity logs. Based on the integration of seismic attribute, well log, and DST data, the most potential hydrocarbon reservoir facies in this study is the pinnacle reef facies. The results of this study were able to develop the identified seismic facies and refine the depositional model into the form of a depositional facies distribution map. The findings of this study contribute to developing future exploration in the Salawati Basin, particularly in identifying potential hydrocarbon areas for further investigation.

Keywords: Salawati Basin, Kais Formation, transgressive-regressive sequence, seismic facies, sweetness attribute.