

SARI

Salah satu jenis formasi hidrokarbon yang potensial adalah *Low Resistivity Reservoir*. Worthington (2000) mendefinisikan *low resistivity reservoir* sebagai formasi yang memiliki kontras resistivitas yang kecil antara zona hidrokarbon dan zona air. Lapangan 'IAM' yang berada di Cekungan Kutai merupakan salah satu lapangan produksi minyak dan gas bumi dari PERTAMINA HULU KALIMANTAN TIMUR yang memiliki ciri-ciri *low resistivity reservoir*. Lapangan 'IAM' termasuk ke dalam Formasi Sepinggan yang memiliki salah satu siklus litologi batupasir di dalam *Sepinggan Carbonate Sequence* yang berperan sebagai reservoir (Marbun, 1992). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan zona reservoir batupasir yang memiliki karakteristik *low resistivity pay zone*, menentukan penyebab terjadinya *low resistivity*, serta menghitung nilai saturasi air (S_w) aktual dari reservoir. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data *well log*, data *core description*, data *core photography*, data *XRD* dan *Petrography description*, data *fluid test* serta data *DST*. Dalam identifikasi zona resistivitas rendah, digunakan parameter berdasarkan Boyd (1995), dengan nilai resistivitas kurang dari 5 ohm.m. Identifikasi dilakukan dengan melihat data RT pada *log* di zona yang mengandung hidrokarbon. Untuk mengetahui penyebab terjadinya *low resistivity* pada reservoir digunakan analisis *core description*, *core photography*, *XRD* dan *Petrography description*. Perhitungan nilai saturasi aktual (S_w) menggunakan persamaan Indonesia, Simandoux, dan Juhasz serta memperhitungkan faktor penyebab terjadinya *low resistivity* pada reservoir.

Pada Sumur-A ditemukan zona *low resistivity reservoir pay zone* sebagai berikut: Zona A1 (5673,5 ft dan 5674,5 ft) 3,7 ohm.m dan 3.39 ohm.m. Zona A4 (5736,5 ft dan 5737,5 ft) 2.26 ohm.m dan 2.19 ohm.m. Zona A5 (5771,5 ft – 5775,5 ft) 2,26 ohm.m – 2,66 ohm.m. Sumur-B mencakup Zona B1 (5723 ft, 5724 ft, dan 5730 ft) dengan R_t 3.15 ohm.m, 3.22 ohm.m, dan 3.14 ohm.m, Zona B2 (5812 ft dan 5814 ft) 2.07 ohm.m dan 2.26 ohm.m.. Sumur-C terdiri dari Zona C1 (5713 ft) 2.06 ohm.m, Zona C2 (5752,5 ft) 1.86 ohm.m.. Penyebab *low resistivity* meliputi kehadiran mineral siderit (Zona A1, A5, dan B1), *clay minerals* seperti *illite*, *kaolinite*, *mixed layer illite/smectite*, *chlorite* (Zona B2), dan batuan berbutir halus seperti *argillaceous shale* (Zona A1 dan B1), kombinasi *argillaceous shale* dan siderit (Zona A4), dan kombinasi siderit dan material organik (Zona C1 dan C2). Saturasi air (S_w) aktual Indonesia hasil perhitungan yaitu: Sumur-A (44,6%-64,09%), Sumur-B (Indonesia: 56,03%-61,07%; Juhasz 65,1%-67%), Sumur-C (68,6% -68,82%).

Kata Kunci : reservoir resistivitas rendah, reservoir *Sepinggan Carbonate Sequence*, mineral konduktif, mineral lempung, batupasir halus, saturasi air aktual.

ABSTRACT

One type of hydrocarbon reservoir formation with significant potential is Low Resistivity Reservoir. Worthington (2000) defines low resistivity reservoirs as formations with a minimal resistivity contrast between hydrocarbon-bearing zones and water zones. The 'IAM' field, located in the Kutai Basin, is an oil and gas production field operated by PERTAMINA HULU KALIMANTAN TIMUR and displays characteristics of a low resistivity reservoir. The 'IAM' field is part of the Sepinggan Formation, which includes a sandstone lithological sequence within the Sepinggan Carbonate Sequence that acts as the reservoir (Marbun, 1992). The objectives of this study are to identify the sandstone reservoir zones exhibiting low resistivity pay zone characteristics, to determine the causes of low resistivity, and to calculate the actual water saturation (S_w) values within the reservoir. The study utilizes log data, core description data, core photography, XRD and petrography descriptions, fluid test data, and drill stem test data. For identifying low resistivity zones, Boyd (1995) parameter of low resistivity values below 5 ohm.m is applied. Identification is conducted by examining RT data in hydrocarbon-containing zones on logs. Core description analysis, core photography, XRD, and petrography descriptions are used to identify the causes of low resistivity in the reservoir. The actual water saturation (S_w) values are calculated using the Indonesia, Simandoux, and Juhasz Equation, also incorporates the contributing factors responsible for the occurrence of low resistivity within the reservoir.

In Well-A, several low resistivity reservoirs pay zones were identified, including Zone A1 (5673.5 ft and 5674.5 ft) of 3.7 ohm.m and 3.39 ohm.m, Zone A4 (5736.5 ft and 5737.5 ft) with 2.26 ohm.m and 2.19 ohm.m, and Zone A5 (5771.5 ft – 5775.5 ft) 2.26 to 2.66 ohm.m. Well-B comprises Zone B1 (5723 ft, 5724 ft, and 5730 ft) 3.15 ohm.m, 3.22 ohm.m, and 3.14 ohm.m, and Zone B2 (5812 ft and 5814 ft) with values of 2.07 ohm.m and 2.26 ohm.m. Well-C consists of Zone C1 (5713 ft) with 2.06 ohm.m and Zone C2 (5752.5 ft) with 1.86 ohm.m. The causes of low resistivity include siderite minerals (Zones A1, A5, and B1), clay minerals such as illite, kaolinite, mixed layer illite/smectite, and chlorite (Zone B2), as well as argillaceous shale (Zones A1 and B1), a combination of argillaceous shale and siderite (Zone A4), and a mixture of siderite and organic material (Zones C1 and C2). Water saturation (S_w) calculated using the Indonesian model yielded actual S_w values: Well-A (44,6%-64,09%), Well-B (Indonesia: 56,03%-61,07%; Juhasz 65,1%-67%), Well-C (68,6% -68,82%).

Keywords: low resistivity reservoir, Sepinggan Carbonate Sequence reservoir, conductive minerals, clay minerals, fine-grained sandstone, actual water saturation.