

INTISARI

Daerah penelitian berada pada Subcekungan Ardjuna, Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara merupakan salah satu cekungan sedimentasi di Indonesia yang telah memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap produksi minyak dan gas bumi Indonesia. Penelitian berfokus pada Formasi Cibulakan Atas interval *Massive Main* yang mana dikontrol oleh dinamika pasang surut dan terbentuk di lingkungan laut dangkal. Dominasi pasang surut tersebut menghasilkan kompleks dan heterogen secara fasies maupun geometri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan fasies litologi dan lingkungan pengendapan, serta menentukan zona potensial reservoir berdasarkan penentuan karakteristik petrofisika reservoir. Data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah data batuan inti, log sumur dan laporan sumur yang memuat data *mudlog*, RCAL, XRD, petrografi, dan biostratigrafi. Analisis fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan didapatkan dari analisis batuan inti dan disebarakan dengan metode *Multi Resolution Graph-based Clustering* (MRGC) pada interval yang tidak memiliki batuan inti. Metode MRGC tersebut menggunakan log *gamma ray*, log densitas dan log *neutron*. Fasies yang menyusun interval penelitian berupa batulanau (F), batulanau *lenticular* (Fl), batulanau sisipan batupasir (Fs), batupasir sisipan batulanau (Sf), batupasir *flaser* (Sfl), batupasir (S), batupasir gampingan (cS), dan batugamping (C) yang membentuk asosiasi fasies *tidal shelf ridge* pada sebuah lingkungan *lower – upper tidal shoreface*. Perhitungan petrofisika diawali perhitungan volume serpih dengan metode *linear* menggunakan log *gamma ray*. Data porositas total dan efektif dihitung dengan menggunakan log densitas-*neutron* dan disesuaikan dengan porositas *core*. Setelah mendapatkan volume serpih dan porositas tersebut, saturasi air dihitung dengan metode Simandoux dan digabung dengan metode Juhasz untuk interval *low resistivity*. Pada perhitungan saturasi air menggunakan nilai a, m, dan n sebesar 1, 1.85, dan 1.85 pada interval *Massive* dan 1, 1.825, dan 1.825 pada interval *Main*. Terdapat lima belas interval reservoir, terdiri dari tujuh interval dengan fasies batupasir (S), yang memiliki nilai volume serpih 0.12 V/V – 0.31 V/V, porositas efektif 0.17 V/V – 0.23 V/V dan saturasi air 0.33 V/V – 0.56 V/V; enam interval dengan fasies batupasir lanauan (Sf), yang memiliki nilai volume serpih 0.15 V/V – 0.50 V/V, porositas efektif 0.12 V/V – 0.22 V/V, saturasi air 0.38 V/V – 0.63 V/V; dan dua interval dengan fasies batupasir sisipan batugamping (S sisipan C), yang memiliki nilai volume serpih 0.13 V/V – 0.47 V/V, porositas efektif 0.16 V/V – 0.22 V/V, saturasi air 0.41 V/V – 0.63 V/V.

Kata kunci : Formasi Cibulakan Atas *Massive Main*, fasies litologi dan lingkungan pengendapan, MRGC, petrofisika, zona potensial hidrokarbon

ABSTRACT

The study area is located in the Ardjuna Sub-basin, Northwest Java Basin, which is one of the sedimentary basins in Indonesia that has contributed significantly to the country's oil and gas production. This research focuses on the Upper Cibulakan Formation, particularly the Massive Main interval, which is controlled by tidal dynamics and was deposited in a shallow marine environment. The strong tidal influence created a complex and heterogeneous system in terms of facies and geometry. The aim of this study is to identify lithofacies and depositional environments, as well as to determine the potential reservoir zones based on petrophysical characteristics. The data used in this study include core data, well logs, and well reports containing mud log, RCAL, XRD, petrography, and biostratigraphic data. Facies and depositional environment interpretations were obtained from core analysis and extended to uncored intervals using the Multi Resolution Graph-based Clustering (MRGC) method. The MRGC analysis incorporated gamma ray, density, and neutron logs. The identified facies consist of siltstone (F), lenticular siltstone (Fl), siltstone with sandstone interbeds (Fs), sandstone with siltstone interbeds (Sf), flaser sandstone (Sfl), sandstone (S), calcareous sandstone (cS), and limestone (C), forming a tidal shelf ridge facies association within a lower – upper tidal shoreface environment. Petrophysical calculations began with shale volume estimation using the linear gamma-ray method. Total and effective porosity were derived from density–neutron logs and calibrated with core porosity data. Following the determination of shale volume and porosity, water saturation was calculated using the Simandoux method and complemented with the Juhasz approach for low-resistivity intervals. For water saturation calculations, the a , m , and n values used were 1, 1.85, and 1.85 for the Massive interval, and 1, 1.825, and 1.825 for the Main interval. Fifteen reservoir intervals were identified, consisting of seven intervals of sandstone facies (S) with shale volume values of 0.12 V/V–0.31 V/V, effective porosity of 0.17 V/V–0.23 V/V, and water saturation of 0.33 V/V–0.56 V/V; six intervals of sandy-siltstone facies (Sf) with shale volume values of 0.15 V/V–0.50 V/V, effective porosity of 0.12 V/V–0.22 V/V, and water saturation of 0.38 V/V–0.63 V/V; and two intervals of sandstone with limestone interbeds (S interbeds C), with shale volume values of 0.13 V/V–0.47 V/V, effective porosity of 0.16 V/V–0.22 V/V, and water saturation of 0.41 V/V–0.63 V/V.

Keywords: *Upper Cibulakan Formation Massive Main, lithological facies and depositional environment, MRGC, petrophysics, hydrocarbon prospective zone*