

## SARI

Lapangan Hibrida merupakan Lapangan minyak dan gas bumi yang dikelola oleh PT. Pertamina yang berada pada Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara. Pada Lapangan Hibrida terdapat interval zona potensi hidrokarbon yang terletak pada interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah. Perbedaan fasies batuan yang menyusun Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah serta lingkungan pengendapan yang berbeda – beda menyebabkan karakteristik fisik batuan (volume serpih, porositas, saturasi air, dan permeabilitas) yang berbeda – beda pula pada batuan reservoir. Untuk menentukan zona potensi hidrokarbon pada Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah Lapangan Hibrida maka digunakan pendekatan secara petrofisik pada batuan reservoir Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah. Selain itu juga dilakukan analisis terhadap fasies batuan, lingkungan pengendapan, serta stratigrafi sikuen pada interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah. Penelitian ini menggunakan data utama berupa *wireline log* dari keempat sumur (HBR-1, HBR-2, HBR-3, dan HBR-4) yang ada pada Lapangan Hibrida serta batuan inti/ *core* yang ada pada sumur HBR-2. Selain itu juga terdapat data sekunder berupa SCAL (*Special Core Analysis*), RCAL (*Routine Core Analysis*), petrografi, FMI (*Formation Microimaging*), *mudlog cutting*, dan DST (*Drillstem Test*). Berdasarkan hasil analisis fasies batuan, interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah tersusun atas fasies konglomerat, fasies batupasir, fasies serpih, fasies tuf, dan fasies batubara, sedangkan hasil dari analisis lingkungan pengendapan adalah interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah terendapkan pada lingkungan pengendapan fluvial dengan sistem sungai berkelok yang menurut Miall (2006) diklasifikasikan sebagai *sandy meandering river* dan *fine-grained meandering river*. Adapun lingkungan kecil yang merupakan bagian dari lingkungan pengendapan sungai berkelok adalah *channel*, *point bar*, *crevasse splay*, dan *floodplain*. Interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah tersusun atas tiga *system tract* yaitu TST 0, HST 0, dan TST 1. Adapun batuan reservoir pada Interval Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah yang dapat menjadi zona potensi hidrokarbon minyak bumi memiliki karakteristik fisik batuan berupa volume serpih  $\leq 30\%$ , porositas  $\geq 8\%$ , saturasi air  $\leq 75\%$ , dan permeabilitas  $\geq 1$  mD dengan asosiasi fasies berupa *channel*, *point bar*, dan *crevasse splay*.

**Kata Kunci** : Formasi Talang Akar bagian bawah, fasies batuan, lingkungan pengendapan, stratigrafi sikuen, petrofisik, zona potensi hidrokarbon

## ABSTRACT

*Hibrida field is an oil and gas field in Northwest Java Basin managed by PT. Pertamina. In Hibrida field, there are hydrocarbon potential zones in the lower part of Talang Akar Formation. The differences in rock facies and depositional environment make the reservoir rock properties (shale volume, porosity, water saturation, and permeability) become heterogeneous. The determination of the hydrocarbon potential zone at the lower part of Talang Akar Formation in Hibrida Field, the petrophysics method is used to analyze the reservoir rock properties. In addition, other approaches are also used in this study such as rock facies analysis, depositional environment analysis, sequence stratigraphy analysis at the lower part of Talang Akar Formation intervals. The main data used in this study consisted of wireline log in every wells (HBR-1, HBR-2, HBR-3, and HBR-4) in lower part of Talang Akar Formation and core from HBR-2 well. There are also several secondary data such as SCAL (Special Core Analysis), RCAL (Routine Core Analysis), petrography, FMI (Formation Microimaging), mudlog cutting, and DST (Drillstem Test). According to the result of rock facies analysis, lower part of Talang Akar Formation are composed of conglomerates facies, sandstone facies, shale facies, tuff facies, and coal facies, while according to the result of depositional environment analysis, the lower part of Talang Akar Formation are deposited at Fluvial depositional environment with the system of meandering river which is classified as sandy meandering river and fine-grained meandering river according to Miall (2006). The meandering river depositional environment consisted of small depositional environments that are still the part of the meandering river such as channel, point bar, crevasse splay, and floodplain. According to sequence stratigraphy analysis, the lower part of Talang Akar Formation composed of three system tracts namely TST 0, HST 0, and TST 1. The result of petrophysics analysis and determination of hydrocarbon potential zone are reservoir rock properties which is able to be hydrocarbon potential zone must have the form of shale volume  $\leq 30\%$ , porosity  $\geq 8\%$ , water saturation  $\leq 75\%$ , and permeability  $\geq 1$  mD with the facies associated with channel, point bar, and crevasse splay.*

**Key words :** *Lower part of Talang Akar Formation, rock facies, depositional environment, sequence stratigraphy, petrophysics, hydrocarbon potential zone*