

INTISARI

Produktivitas dari suatu sumur panas bumi dapat dianalisis menggunakan kurva deliverabilitas. Kurva deliverabilitas digunakan untuk memprediksi kemampuan sumur untuk mengalirkan fluida ke permukaan. Kurva deliverabilitas dapat diperoleh salah satunya dari metode simulasi numerik. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan perangkat lunak Fortran untuk melakukan simulasi numerik. Simulasi numerik dilakukan dengan asumsi sumur dalam keadaan tunak dan reservoir memiliki ketebalan yang konstan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui sensitivitas sumur terhadap beberapa variasi parameter diantaranya, kedalaman sumur, diameter sumur, tekanan reservoir serta permeabilitas reservoir. Saat dilakukan variasi parameter karakteristik dari reservoir dianggap konstan. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan variasi kedalaman sumur dari 1000 m hingga 1800 m. Dari hasil simulasi didapatkan bahwa pada kedalaman 1000 maksimum laju alir massa yang didapat yaitu 316 ton/jam. Pada analisis pengaruh deliverabilitas sumur terhadap diameter sumur dilakukan variasi diameter dari 0,14 m hingga 0,28 m, dari penelitian didapatkan bahwa diameter lubang sumur berbanding lurus dengan besarnya tekanan pada kepala sumur. Nilai maksimum laju alir massa diperoleh pada variasi diameter terbesar yaitu 186 ton/jam. Selanjutnya diketahui juga bahwa semakin besar tekanan reservoir maka deliverabilitas sumur semakin besar pula sehingga produktivitas sumur panas bumi juga semakin meningkat. Nilai laju alir massa maksimum yang didapatkan pada variasi tekanan reservoir terbesar yaitu 284 ton/jam. Pada variasi permeabilitas perbedaan pada kurva deliverabilitas tidak terjadi secara signifikan.

Kata kunci: Sumur Panas Bumi, Produktivitas, Geometri Sumur, Tekanan Reservoir, Permeabilitas

ABSTRACT

The well productivity is investigated by using deliverability curves. Deliverability curves are used for predicting ability of the well to deliver fluid to the surface. Deliverability curves are obtained by using numeric simulation. Numeric simulation could predict the well ability using numerical approach with pressure and mass flow rate data assumption. The numerical simulation in this study uses Fortran software. The simulation is carried out assuming that the well is steady and the thickness of reservoir is constant. The purposes of this study were for investigate the sensity of the well paramaters such as depth, diameter, pressure of reservoir and permeability of reservoir. This study analyze the effect of those parameters variation on the deliverability curve. The reservoir paramaters are remained constant during the variation. In this study a variation of well depth was carried out from 1000 m until 1800 m. From the simulation it was found that the fluid productivity of the shallow well is greater than the deep well, which is the maximum mass flow rate is 316 ton/hours and it was obtained from 1000 m od depth. It was also variated diameter from 0,14 m to 0,28 m. It was found that the diameter of the wellbore is directly proportional to wellhead pressure value, which is the greatest mass flow rate is 186 ton/jhours. The deliverability curves become greater in a row with the increase of reservoir pressure so the well productifity will increase. The maximum mass flow rate obtained from reservoir pressure variation is 284 ton/hours. The permeability variations do not give the significant impact to deliverability curves and the ability of well to produce the water.

Keywords: Geothermal, Wellbore, Productivity, Well Geometry, Reservoir Pressure, Permeability.