

SARI

Lapangan PGM sebagai salah satu lapangan minyak dan gas yang terletak di Cekungan Jawa Barat Utara merupakan salah satu lokasi yang menarik untuk dilihat keberadaan potensi hidrokarbon yang ada, terutama pada reservoir batuan karbonat. Reservoir batuan karbonat memiliki karakteristik yang lebih kompleks daripada reservoir batuan silisiklastik, hal ini dikarenakan adanya proses pengendapan dan diagenesis yang berpengaruh terhadap porositas dan permeabilitasnya. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan adalah menentukan karakteristik reservoir berupa penentuan fasies, lingkungan pengendapan, proses diagenesis, lingkungan diagenesis, serta perhitungan properti petrofisika berupa volume serpih, porositas, dan saturasi air. Hingga kemudian dapat ditentukan zona reservoir batuan karbonat pada Formasi Baturaja di daerah penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan data dari tiga sumur eksplorasi, yaitu PGM01, PGM02, dan PGM03 yang terdapat pada Lapangan PGM. Data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini meliputi data *sidewell core*, data *mud log*, dan data *wireline log*. Penentuan fasies hingga lingkungan diagenesis diinterpretasikan berdasarkan deskripsi data *sidewell core* dan data *mud log*, sedangkan perhitungan properti petrofisika berdasarkan data *wireline log*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fasies yang berada pada Formasi Baturaja, Lapangan PGM terdiri dari *Wackestone – Packstone*, *Dolomitic Packstone*, *Packstone*, dan *Wackestone*. Lingkungan pengendapan yang diinterpretasikan adalah *Inner Lagoon* dan *Outer Lagoon*. Proses diagenesis yang terjadi yaitu pelarutan, dolomitisasi, sementasi, dan neomorfisme dengan lingkungan diagenesis zona freatik air laut, zona freatik air tawar, dan zona pencampuran. Hasil perhitungan properti petrofisika yang didapatkan antara lain, volume shale rata-rata 32% dan nilai porositas rata-rata 10%. Berdasarkan nilai *cut off* antara volume shale dan porositas pada masing-masing sumur, zona reservoir pada Sumur PGM-01 terdapat pada *Interval* kedalaman 4090 ft – 4110 ft, 4260 ft – 4280 ft, 4415 ft – 4435 ft, 4454 ft – 4484 ft. Untuk Sumur PGM-02 terdapat pada *Interval* kedalaman 2635 ft – 2675 ft dan 2697 ft – 2735 ft. Kemudian untuk Sumur PGM-03 terdapat pada *Interval* kedalaman 4230 ft – 4255 ft, 4300 ft – 4325 ft, 4390 ft – 4415 ft.

Kata kunci : Formasi Baturaja, Fasies, Lingkungan Pengendapan, Proses Diagenesis, Lingkungan Diagenesis, Petrofisika, Zona Reservoir.

ABSTRACT

The PGM field as one of the oil and gas fields located in the North West Java Basin is an interesting location to see the existing hydrocarbon potentials, especially in carbonate rock reservoirs. Carbonate rock reservoirs have more complex characteristics than siliciclastic rock reservoirs, this is due to the deposition and diagenesis processes that affect their porosity and permeability. The aim of this research was to determine the characteristics of the reservoir in the form of facies determination, depositional environment, diagenesis process, diagenetic environment, and calculation of petrophysical properties in the form of shale volume, porosity, and water saturation. Until then it can be determined the reservoir zone in the Baturaja Formation in the study area. This study used data from three exploration wells, namely PGM01, PGM02, and PGM03 found in the PGM Field. The data used in this study include sidewell core data, mud log data, and wireline log data. Determination of facies to the diagenetic environment is interpreted based on the description of sidewell core data and mud log data, while the calculation of petrophysical properties is based on wireline log data. The results showed that the facies in the Baturaja Formation, PGM Field consist of Wackestone - Packstone, Dolomitic Packstone, Packstone, and Wackestone. The depositional environment that is interpreted is the Inner Lagoon and the Outer Lagoon. The diagenetic processes that occur are dissolving, dolomitization, cementation, and neomorphism with the diagenetic environment of the seawater phreatic zone, the freshwater phreatic zone, and the mixing zone. The results of the calculation of petrophysical properties obtained include, the average shale volume of 32% and the average porosity value of 10%. Based on the cut off value between the volume of shale and the porosity of each well, the reservoir zone at the PGM01 well is at the Intervals 4090 ft – 4110 ft, 4260 ft – 4280 ft, 4415 ft – 4435 ft, 4454 ft – 4484 ft. The PGM-02 wells are at Intervals 2635 ft – 2675 ft dan 2697 ft – 2735 ft. The PGM-03 wells ar at Intervals 4230 ft – 4255 ft, 4300 ft – 4325 ft, 4390 ft – 4415 ft.

Keywords : *Baturaja Formation, Facies, Deposition Environment, Diagenesis Process, Diagenetic Environment, Petrophysics, Reservoir Zone.*