

SARI

Lapangan Putra terletak pada Blok minyak lepas pantai bagian tenggara pulau Sumatra (*Offshore Southeast Sumatra*), Cekungan Sunda. Penelitian yang mengkaji lingkungan pengendapan pada Cekungan Sunda telah banyak dilakukan, namun penelitian terdahulu tersebut, dilakukan dalam skala daerah yang luas, serta dalam skala sikuen, sehingga sulit untuk memperkirakan kemenerusan litofasies yang terendapkan pada suatu lingkungan pengendapan. Pada penelitian ini, analisis lingkungan pengendapan akan difokuskan pada Lapangan Putra, dari Formasi Banuwati (SQ1) hingga Anggota *Upper Zelda* Formasi Talang Akar (SQ5), dengan analisis lingkungan pengendapan dilakukan pada skala parasikuen. Penelitian dilakukan dengan ketersediaan data dari 13 sumur, dengan data utama yang terdiri dari *wireline log* dan *conventional core*, serta data yang sudah dilakukan analisis oleh perusahaan seperti deskripsi *sidewall core*, *final well report*, *mudlog*, dan data biostratigrafi. Dengan mengintegrasikan data *core*, dan *mudlog*, dan *wireline log*, pada daerah penelitian teridentifikasi 17 litofasies yaitu Fasies Batulempung masif (MCs) hingga Fasies Konglomerat (CB). Berdasarkan litofasies tersebut serta interpretasi elektrofisik dari data *wireline log* dilakukan penentuan lingkungan pengendapan di daerah penelitian pada tiap parasikuen. Terdapat 10 lingkungan pengendapan yang teridentifikasi di daerah penelitian yaitu lingkungan kipas aluvial, lingkungan fluvial *braided*, lingkungan fluvial *meandering*, sublingkungan *marsh / swamp*, sublingkungan *upper delta plain*, sublingkungan *lower delta plain*, sublingkungan *delta front*, sublingkungan danau bagian dangkal, lingkungan danau bagian dalam dan lingkungan *fan delta*. Lingkungan pengendapan tersebut ditentukan pada masing-masing parasikuen dari tiap sumur di daerah penelitian. Setelah penentuan lingkungan pengendapan, kemudian dilakukan analisis dinamika sedimentasi. Tahapan ini dilakukan dengan mengamati *stacking pattern* lingkungan pengendapan dari masing-masing sumur serta korelasi yang telah dilakukan, dan penentuan *Sequence Boundary* (SB), *Maximum Rate of Accommodation* (MRA) dan *Transgressive Surface* (TS). Tahapan selanjutnya adalah mengkaji hubungan dinamika sedimentasi dengan potensi elemen *petroleum system* di daerah penelitian, antara lain potensi *source rock* dan batuan penutup yang banyak ditemukan pada fase transgresif serta reservoir yang banyak ditemukan pada fase *low stand*.

Kata Kunci : Formasi Banuwati, Formasi Talang Akar, Anggota Zelda, stratigrafi sikuen, litofasies, lingkungan pengendapan, parasikuen, *Sequence Boundary* (SB), *Transgressive Surface* (TS) dan *Maximum Rate Of Accommodation* (MRA), *petroleum system*.

ABSTRACT

Putra Field is located in offshore hydrocarbon field, Offshore southeast Sumatera, Sunda Basin. Although there are numbers of previous researches about depositional environment settings of Sunda Basin, yet those researches are conducted in a broad scale of area and stratigraphic order, thus making it hard to predict the continuity of lithofacies deposited in certain depositional settings. This research analyzed the depositional environment from each parasequence of Banuwati Formation (SQ1) up to The Upper Zelda Member of Talang Akar Formation (SQ5).in Putra Field. This research utilized the availability of 13 well data, with the main data of wireline log, and conventional core as well as others which had been previously analyzed by the company such as sidewall core description, final well report, mudlog, and biostratigraphy data. Integrating the availability of data mentioned above, this research yielded 17 lithofacies such as Massive Claystone facies (MCs), and Conglomerate facies (CB). Those lithofacies as well as interpreted lithofacies from wireline log are then utilized to interpret the depositional environment. There are 10 types of depositional environments identified in this research such as alluvial fan, fluvial braided, fluvial meandering, upper delta plain, lower delta plain. The depositional environment mentioned is assigned within each parasequence for each well. After the depositional environment from each well is assigned, the dynamic of sedimentation of research area is analyzed by observing the stacking pattern of depositional environment from each well and correlation results, as well as assigning Sequence Boundary (SB), Maximum Rate of Accommodation (MRA), and Transgressive Surface (TS). Later this research also analyzed the relation between dynamic of sedimentation and petroleum system one of which is potential of source rock and seal which developed during transgressive phase, and potential reservoir which developed during lowstand.

Keywords : Banuwati Formation, Talang Akar Formation, Zelda Member, lithofacies, depositional environment, parasequence, Sequence Boundary (SB), Transgressive Surface (TS), Maximum Rate Of Accommodation (MRA), petroleum system.