

SARI

Penelitian ini terfokus pada objek litologi batupasir Formasi Talangakar. Analisis yang dilakukan adalah analisis fasies, penentuan lingkungan pengendapan, analisis sikuen stratigrafi, korelasi, peta geologi bawah permukaan, properti reservoir, dalam interval Formasi Talangakar pada Lapangan “Ibna”, Cekungan Sumatera Selatan, dengan menggunakan data-data yaitu data batuan inti/*core*, data serbuk bor/*cutting*, data *well log*, didukung oleh data petrografi, data produksi. Berdasarkan data serbuk bor, litologi pada Reservoir IS-1 dan Reservoir IS-2 adalah batupasir kuarsa dengan ciri warna putih, bersih, cerah, abu-abu cerah, *transparent-translucent*, kekerasan sedang – lunak, bentuk butir membundar tanggung – menyudut tanggung, membundar, membundar baik, ukuran butir sedang, pemilahan sedang-baik, porositas sedang-baik. Reservoir IS-1 terletak pada kedalaman 2200 mTVDSS sampai 2300 mTVDSS dengan ketebalan berkisar antara 10 - 20 meter. Reservoir IS-2 terletak pada kedalaman 2250 mTVDSS sampai 2350 mTVDSS dengan ketebalan berkisar antara 14 - 23 meter. Berdasarkan pendekatan elektrofasis terhadap log *gamma ray*, terdapat 5 sikuen pengendapan pada interval Formasi Talangakar yang terdiri dari 4 *Highstand System Tract* (HST), 4 *Lowstand System Tract* (LST) dan 4 *Transgressive System Tract* (TST). Fasies pengendapan pada Reservoir IS-1 dan Reservoir IS-2 adalah *tributary channel*, kedua lapisan ini diendapkan pada lingkungan *delta plain*. Hasil properti reservoir dari analisis petrofisika, pada Reservoir IS-1 memiliki nilai *volume shale* rata-rata 12%, nilai porositas efektif rata-rata 14%, nilai saturasi air rata-rata 57%. Nilai properti reservoir pada Reservoir IS-2 memiliki nilai *volume shale* rata-rata 8%, nilai porositas efektif rata-rata 13%, nilai saturasi air rata-rata 56%. Reservoir IS-1 memiliki ketebalan rata-rata 9 meter. Reservoir IS-2 memiliki ketebalan rata-rata 16 meter.

Kata kunci : Fasies, Lingkungan Pengendapan, Sikuen Stratigrafi, Formasi Talangakar, Petrofisika.

ABSTRACT

This research is focused on sandstone lithology in Talangakar Formation. Analysis in this research consist of facies analysis, determination deposition environment, stratigraphic sequence analysis, correlation, subsurface geology, petrophysics, in interval Talangakar Formation in “Ibna” Field, South Sumatra Basin, using core data, cutting data, log well data, petrographic data and production data. Based on cutting data, lithology in Reservoir IS-1 and Reservoir IS-2 is quartz sandstone with white colour, bright, light gray to gray, transparent-translucent, hardness medium-soft, grain size medium-fine, well sorting, medium-well porosity. Reservoir IS-1 is located at depth 2200 mTVDSS (True Vertical Depth Subsea) to 2300 mTVDSS with thickness ranging from 10 to 20 meters. Reservoir IS-2 is located at depth of 2250 mTVDSS to 2350 mTVDSS with thickness ranging from 14 to 23 meters. Based on electrofacies approach towards gamma ray log, there are 5 sequences in interval Talangakar Formation consist of 4 Highstand System Tract (HST), 4 Lowstand System Ttract (LST) and 4 Transgressive System Tract (TST). Facies in Reservoir IS-1 and Reservoir IS-2 is distributary channel, these two layers are deposited in delta plain environment. Value of reservoir properties from petrophysics analysis, Reservoir IS-1 has average volume shale 12%, average effective porosity 14%, average water saturation 57%. Reservoir IS-2 has average volume shale 8%, average effective porosity 13%, and average water saturation 56%. Reservoir IS-1 has average thickness 9 meter. Reservoar IS-2 has average thickness 16 meter.

Key word : *Facies, Deposition Environment, Stratigraphic Sequence, Talangakar Formation, Petrophysics.*