

## INTISARI

### **KORELASI GAS KE GAS BERDASARKAN DRYNESS DAN ISOTOP KARBON PADA RESERVOAR BERUMUR PALEOSEN DI LAPANGAN “W” CEKUNGAN BINTUNI**

**ANDI NURUL HIDAYAH**

**13 / 347951 / PA / 15402**

Lapangan “W” Cekungan Bintuni, merupakan lapangan gas yang belum pernah dianalisis secara detil berdasarkan data geokimia untuk mengetahui jalur migrasi dan kondisi kompartemen reservoir, sehingga penelitian ini berfokus pada korelasi gas melalui pendekatan nilai *dryness* dan isotop karbon tiap sampel gas pada enam sumur, yang selanjutnya migrasi gas dan kompartemen pada reservoir berumur Paleosen di Lapangan “W” dapat teridentifikasi. Kualitas data seismik yang kurang baik hanya digunakan sebagai penunjang interpretasi dan analisis patahan sederhana, sedangkan data sumur dilakukan analisis log sumur dan geokimia untuk menghasilkan model 2D korelasi gas.

Pengisian gas pada reservoir berumur Paleosen Lapangan “W” dapat terjadi dalam 2 skenario. Pertama, gas berasal dari 2 sumber yakni reservoir Roabiba Bawah (hanya mengalami migrasi vertikal) dan Roabiba atas (terjadi migrasi lateral dan migrasi vertikal) dan kedua, gas hanya berasal dari 1 sumber yakni Roabiba Atas (migrasi lateral dan migrasi vertikal). Pola kompartemen reservoir, terbagi atas 3 zona dengan 2 skenario jumlah kompartemen. Pertama, pada zona A, terdapat 4 kompartemen, zona B memiliki 3 kompartemen dan zona C sebanyak 2 kompartemen sedangkan kemungkinan kedua, pada zona A terdapat 4 kompartemen, zona B sebanyak 2 kompartemen dan zona C juga memiliki 2 kompartemen.

**Kata kunci:** Korelasi Gas, *Dryness*, Isotop Karbon, Migrasi, Kompartemen

## **ABSTRACT**

### **GAS TO GAS CORRELATION BASED ON DRYNESS AND CARBON ISOTOPE IN PALEOCENE RESERVOIR OF “W” FIELD BINTUNI BASIN**

**ANDI NURUL HIDAYAH**

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The "W" field, Bintuni Basin, is a gas field that has never been analyzed in detail based on geochemical data to determine the migration path and reservoir compartmentalization, therefore this study focuses on gas correlation through the dryness and carbon isotope values of each gas sample at six wells, which then gas migration and compartment in the Paleocene reservoir at "W" Field can be identified. The poor quality of seismic data is only used as a support for interpretation and basic fault analysis, while well data is used for well log and geochemistry analysis to result 2D model of gas correlation.

Gas charging in Paleocene reservoir of "W" field can occur in 2 scenarios. First, the gas comes from two sources: Lower Roabiba reservoir (vertical migration only) and Upper Roabiba resevoir (lateral migration and vertical migration) and second, the gas comes from only 1 source which is Upper Roabiba reservoir (lateral migration and vertical migration). The reservoir compartmentalization is divided into 3 zones under 2 scenarios: First, in A zone, there are 4 compartments, B zone has 3 compartments and C zone has 2 compartments while the second possibility is, in A zone there are 4 compartments, B zone has 2 compartments and C zone has 2 compartments.

**Keywords:** Gases Correlation, Dryness, Carbon Isotope, Migration, Compartment