

INTISARI

Penggunaan refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah untuk identifikasi keberadaan hidrokarbon telah menjadi pusat perhatian para peneliti di bidang eksplorasi seismik pada saat ini. Tetapi usaha untuk mendapatkan reservoir hidrokarbon dengan menampilkan refleksi frekuensi rendah masih banyak mengalami kegagalan. Masalahnya adalah penyebab timbulnya refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah ini masih belum diketahui dengan jelas. Penelitian dalam disertasi ini adalah melakukan kajian secara kuantitatif dan komprehensif untuk mengungkapkan adanya gelombang seismik frekuensi rendah yang dipantulkan oleh reservoir hidrokarbon. Rentang frekuensi rendah dalam penelitian ini adalah rentang frekuensi di bawah 20Hz yang merupakan rentang frekuensi yang berpotensi mengindikasikan keberadaan hidrokarbon.

Metode penelitian dimulai dengan hipotesis, bahwa refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah yang dipantulkan oleh permukaan reservoir hidrokarbon dipengaruhi oleh permeabilitas, porositas dan impedansi reservoir batupasir. Refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah terkait dengan mekanisme atenuasi dan dispersi kecepatan fase gelombang seismik yang melewati reservoir batupasir. Sehingga identifikasi hidrokarbon dan estimasi permeabilitas reservoir batupasir dapat dilaksanakan dengan atribut refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah.

Perhitungan analitik model reservoir lapisan tipis tersaturasi parsial oleh fluida minyak-air dan gas-air dilaksanakan untuk menghitung atenuasi, dispersi kecepatan fase dan reflektifitas kedatangan normal gelombang seismik gayut frekuensi sebagai fungsi variasi permeabilitas, porositas dan impedansi reservoir batupasir. Berdasarkan kajian model reservoir lapisan tipis tersaturasi parsial, reflektifitas kedatangan normal dari reservoir batupasir tersaturasi parsial oleh minyak-air dan gas-air dikontrol oleh variasi permeabilitas reservoir, sehingga membuka kemungkinan estimasi permeabilitas reservoir menggunakan refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah. Analisis refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah untuk identifikasi hidrokarbon pada reservoir batu pasir hanya berlaku untuk reservoir dengan porositas tinggi sehingga memiliki impedansi relatif rendah terhadap medium penutup karena reflektifitas tinggi terjadi pada kisaran frekuensi rendah dan reflektifitas rendah terjadi pada kisaran frekuensi tinggi.

Metode estimasi atribut refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah berbasis transformasi wavelet kontinyu atau *continuous wavelet transform* (CWT) untuk identifikasi reservoir batupasir tersaturasi hidrokarbon telah dikembangkan. Algoritma ini mengestimasi nilai atribut derivatif amplitudo terhadap frekuensi pada rentang frekuensi rendah tertentu pada kawasan waktu-frekuensi. Rentang frekuensi rendah untuk estimasi atribut ditentukan berdasarkan analisis waktu-frekuensi dari jejak seismik dekat sumur referensi. Rentang frekuensi rendah juga dapat diestimasi dari perhitungan reflektifitas gayut frekuensi berbasis perhitungan model analitik banyak-lapis tipis tersaturasi parsial dari data log sumur referensi. Atribut ini dapat dikorelasikan dengan permeabilitas reservoir jika jenis fluida reservoir diketahui.

Analisis refleksi frekuensi rendah untuk identifikasi reservoir hidrokarbon batupasir telah diterapkan terhadap data sintesis hasil pemodelan numeris perambatan gelombang seismik pada medium berpori tersaturasi fluida dan data lapangan. Data seismogram sintesis dibangkitkan dengan pemodelan numeris perambatan gelombang seismik pada medium berpori tersaturasi fluida pada model geologi Marmousi-2 termodifikasi. Pemodelan numeris tersebut dilaksanakan menggunakan algoritma dan kode program berbasis *graphics processing unit* (GPU) dan bahasa C/C++ dengan *library* CUDA. Pemakaian proses komputasi berbasis GPU dapat mempercepat waktu komputasi 10 kali lebih cepat daripada berbasis *central processing unit* (CPU). Pemakaian data sintesis hasil pemodelan untuk analisis refleksi frekuensi rendah menunjukkan bahwa zona-zona reservoir tersaturasi gas dan minyak pada kondisi impedansi rendah relatif terhadap batuserpih penutup dapat diidentifikasi dengan baik. Analisis amplitudo versus *offset* (AVO) telah berhasil diterapkan untuk menilai kondisi impedansi reservoir batupasir sebelum dilaksanakan analisis refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah.

Analisis atribut refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah berbasis transformasi wavelet kontinyu telah berhasil dipakai untuk identifikasi pelamparan reservoir batupasir 2nd Wall Creek tersaturasi gas pada Formasi Frontier, Lapangan Teapot Dome, Cekungan Powder River, Natrona Country, Wyoming, Amerika Serikat. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa atribut refleksi seismik frekuensi rendah dapat dipakai untuk identifikasi pelamparan reservoir batu pasir 2nd Wall Creek tersaturasi gas dan estimasi distribusi permeabilitasnya pada Formasi Frontier. Analisis refleksi frekuensi rendah berbasis transformasi wavelet kontinyu terbukti memiliki keterbatasan untuk identifikasi pelamparan reservoir batupasir tersaturasi minyak dan kondensat yang memiliki impedansi tinggi relatif terhadap batuserpih penutup dari Formasi Middle Missisauga, Lapangan Penobscot lepas pantai Nova Scotia, Kanada

Kata kunci : reservoir, atenuasi, dispersi, reflektifitas, seismik refleksi, impedansi, Marmousi-2, poroelastik, transformasi wavelet kontinyu, GPU.

ABSTRACT

The use of low frequency seismic reflection as an indicator of the presence of hydrocarbons has become the center of attention of researchers in the field of seismic exploration at this time. But the effort to get the hydrocarbon reservoir by displaying low frequency reflections is still experiencing many failures. The problem is the cause of low frequency seismic reflection is still not clear. Research in this dissertation is conducting quantitative and comprehensive studies to reveal the phenomena of presence of low-frequency seismic waves reflected by the hydrocarbon reservoir. The low frequency range in this study is the frequency range below 20Hz which is a frequency range that could potentially indicate the presence of hydrocarbons.

The research method begins with the hypothesis that low frequency seismic reflection which is reflected by the surface of the hydrocarbon reservoir is affected by the permeability, porosity and impedance reservoir sandstones. The low frequency seismic reflection associated with the mechanism of attenuation and dispersion of the phase velocity of seismic waves passing through the reservoir sandstones. Finally, the hydrocarbon identification and permeability estimation of reservoir sandstones can be implemented by using low frequency seismic reflection attributes.

The analytical calculations of partially saturated thin layer reservoir model with oil-water and gas-water has been conducted in this research to calculate the attenuation, dispersion of the phase velocity, and reflectivity of normal angle as a function of permeability, porosity and impedance of sandstone reservoir. Based on the study of partially saturated thin layer reservoir model, the reflectivity of the normal arrival of reservoir sandstones saturated partially by oil-water and gas-water are influenced by variations of reservoir permeability, thus opening up the possibility of estimation of permeability reservoir using low frequency seismic reflection. Analysis of low frequency seismic reflection for the identification of hydrocarbons in sandstone reservoir is only applicable to the reservoir with high porosity so that it has relatively low impedance than covered medium because high reflectivity occurs at low frequencies range and low reflectivity occurs at high frequencies range.

The estimation method of attribute of low-frequency seismic reflection based on continuous wavelet transform (CWT) for the identification of hydrocarbon-saturated sandstone reservoir has been successfully developed. The algorithm estimates the values of amplitude derivative against frequency in the low frequency range specified in the time-frequency domain. Low frequency range for the estimation of the attribute is determined based on the time-frequency analysis of seismic traces near the well reference. The range of low frequency can also be estimated from the calculation of the reflectivity as a function of frequency based on analytical calculations of partially saturated thinly multi-layer of reservoir model from referenced well log data.

Analysis of low frequency reflection for hydrocarbon identification of reservoir sandstones has been applied to synthetic data that resulted from

numerical modeling of seismic wave propagation in fluid-saturated porous medium and field data. Synthetic seismogram data has been generated using numerical modeling of seismic wave propagation in fluid-saturated porous medium on the geological model modified Marmousi-2. The numerical modeling was carried out using the algorithm and program code based on graphics processing unit (GPU) and C/C++ with CUDA library. The usage of computing process based on GPU can speed up computation time in 10 times faster than based central processing unit (CPU). The use of synthetic data which is resulted from numerical modeling of seismic wave propagation in fluid-saturated porous medium for the analysis of low frequency reflection shows that the zones of oil and gas saturated reservoirs which has relatively low impedance than covered shale is able to be identified properly. Analysis of amplitude versus offset (AVO) has been successfully applied to assess the condition of impedance of sandstones reservoir prior to analysis of low frequency seismic reflection is conducted.

Analysis of low frequency reflection based on continuous wavelet transform has been successfully to identify the spreading of the gas-saturated 2nd Wall Creek sandstone on Frontier formation using 3D seismic of Teapot Dome field, the Powder River Basin, Natrona Country, Wyoming, United States. The results showed that the attribute can be used to identify the spreading of gas-saturated sandstones and its permeability distribution on the Frontier formation. The analysis has failed to identify the spreading of oil-saturated sandstones which has high acoustic impedance from Middle Mississauga formation using 3D seismic from Penobscot field offshore Nova Scotia, Canada.

Keywords: reservoir, attenuation, dispersion, reflectivity, seismic reflection, Marmousi-2, poroelastic, continuous wavelet transform, GPU.