

ABSTRAK

**KARAKTERISASI RESERVOAR BATUPASIR BERDASARKAN
DEKOMPOSISSI SPEKTRAL, INVERSI SEISMIK *MODEL BASED*
DAN MULTIATRIBUT *NEURAL NETWORKS* PADA
LAPANGAN “EZ”, FORMASI *UPPER TALANGAKAR* (UTAF),
CEKUNGAN SUMATERA SELATAN**

Oleh :

Ahmad Bishry Mustofa

115.130.113

Lapangan EZ adalah salah satu lapangan minyak dan gas yang terletak di wilayah kerja Pertamina EP Eksplorasi Prabumulih dan Limau. Salah satu cara untuk meningkatkan cadangan minyak dan gas bumi adalah eksplorasi lapisan batupasir tipis di bawah ketebalan *tuning*. Lapisan batupasir yang beraa dibawah ketebalan tuning adalah lapisan batupasir tipis yang berada di bawah resolusi seismik berdasarkan analisis *tuning thickness*. Lapisan batupasir tipis tersebut terletak di Formasi Talangakar, yang secara khusus di Formasi Talangakar Atas (UTAF) yang terdapat *interbeded shale-sandstone* yang tipis di lingkungan pengendapan *fluvio-deltaic*.

Karakterisasi Reservoar konvensional hanya bergantung pada Inversi Impedansi akustik. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan Karakterisasi Reservoar secara komprehensif dengan mengaplikasikan Dekomposisi Spektral, Inversi Seismik *Model Based* dan Multiatribut *Neural Networks*. Penggunaan metode tersebut dilakukan karena jika menggunakan Inversi Seismik *Model Based* saja tidak dapat membedakan fasies batupasir dari reservoir yang memiliki interbedding *shale-sandstone* tipis. Dengan menggunakan kombinasi Dekomposisi Spektral, Seismik Inversi *Model Based* dan Multiatribut *Neural Networks* dapat menentukan karakterisasi reservoir seperti aspek geometri (fasies) dan properti fisik (impedansi akustik, *gamma ray* dan porositas).

Hasil Dekomposisi Spektral dengan mengaplikasikan *RGB Blending* dapat menggambarkan morfologi *Distributary Channel* yang berorientasi dominan barat laut - tenggara. Hasil inversi impedansi akustik didapat zona reservoir target berdasarkan dengan impedansi akustik yang rendah dan hasil Multiatribut *Neural Networks* juga didapatkan zona dengan nilai *gamma ray* yang rendah dan *porosity* tinggi. Dari integrasi metode tersebut dapat ditentukan sumur usulan yaitu BM-1 dan BM-2. Pada Sumur BM-1 berada di zona fasies *distributary channel* dengan nilai impedansi akustik rendah yaitu 24.650 ft/s *g/cc, memiliki *gamma ray* sebesar 65,68 API dan porositas 23 %. Pada Sumur BM-2 berada di zona fasies *distributary channel* dengan nilai impedansi akustik rendah yaitu 25.602 ft/s*g/cc, memiliki *gamma ray* sebesar 62,10 API dan porositas 22 %.

Kata kunci : Karakterisasi Reservoir, Dekomposisi Spektral, *RGB Blending*, Seismik Inversi *Model Based*, Multiatribut *Neural Networks*, *Distributary Channel*

ABSTRACT

**SANDSTONE RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION BASED ON
SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION, MODEL BASED SEISMIC INVERSION
AND MULTIATTRIBUTTE NEURAL NETWORKS ON “EZ” FIELD
UPPER TALANGAKAR FORMATION (UTAF), SOUTH SUMATERA BASIN**

Authored by:

Ahmad Bishry Mustofa

115.130.113

EZ Field is one of the oil and gas fields located in work area of Pertamina EP Prabumulih and Limau Exploitation. One way to increase oil and gas reserves is exploration of thin sandstone layers below the tuning thickness. The sandstone layer below the tuning thickness is a thin layer that is below seismic resolution based on tuning thickness analysis. The thin sandstone layer is located in the Talangakar Formation, which is specifically in the Upper Talangakar Formation (UTAF) Sub-basin of South Palembang. The thin sandstone layer which have interbedding shale-sandstone in the fluvio-deltaic depositional environment.

The conventional Reservoir Characterization only depends on Accouscitic Impedance Inversion. In this research do Comprehensive Reservoir Characterization with applied Spectral Decomposition, Model Based Seismic Inversion and Multiatributes Neural Networks. Because Model Based Seismic Inversion is too weak to distinguish reservoir sandstone facies from thin interbedding shale-sandstone reservoir, but the combination of Spectral Decomposition, Model Based Seismic Inversion and Multiatributes Neural Networks can determined reservoir characterization such as geometry (facies) and physical properties (acoustic impedance, gamma ray and porosity).

*Spectral Decomposition Results by applying RGB Blending can illustrate the morphology of Distributary Channel with oriented dominant northwest-southeast. The result of Model Based Seismic Inversion is obtained by the target reservoar zone associated with low acoustic impedance and the result of Multiattribute Neural Networks also obtained zone with low gamma ray value and high porosity. From the integration method can be determined proposed well that are BM-1 and BM-2. In BM-1 well is located in the distributary channel facies zone with low acoustic impedance values of 24,650 ft/s *g/cc, have 65.68 API gamma ray and 23% porosity In BM-2 well is located in the distributary channel facies zone with low acoustic impedance value of 25.602 ft/s * g/cc, have 62.10 API gamma ray and porosity 22%.*

Keywords : Reservoir Characterization, Spectral Decomposition, RGB Blending, Acoustic Impedance, Multiatribute Neural Networks, Distributary Channel