ABSTRACT

RESERVOAR CHARATERIZATION USING ACCOUSTIC IMPEDANCE INVERSION AND PETROPHYSICS ANALYSIS OF EKMAI FORMATION SANDSTONE IN "X" FIELD OF AKIMEUGAH BASIN

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The Akimeugah Basin is one of a basin in indoensia thas has the prospect of produce an oil and natural gas, where sandstone in The Ekmai Formation is one of a formation that have quite good hydrocarbon potential. In characterizing the reservoar, model – based seismic inversion and petrophysical analysis are needed.

Accoustic impedance inversion is technique of making subsurface geological model with seismic data as an input data and well data as a control. While petrophysical analysis used to determine the physical properties of rocks in a formation. The use of model – based inversion and petrophysical analysis to obtain the continuity of acoustic impedance value in Ekmai Formation and evaluate it with Vshale and porosity parameters which will determine the location and distribution of hydrocarbon areas.

Based on cutoff estimation, the vshale cutoff is 0.62 v/v fraction and porosity effective porosity cutoff is 0.07 fractions. Based on results of acoustic impedance map, it has a value of 28000 ((ft/s)*(gr/cc)) to 32000 ((ft/s)*(gr/cc)) are interpreted as a sandstone reservoar zone containing hydrocarbon. Values below the cutoff of vshale, value above the cutoff in total porosity and effective porosity are interpreted as hydrocarbon zone. Based on information of cutoff value, the area of distribution of hydrocarbon zone in Ekmai Formation is only concentrated in northwest direction where area of continuous distribution of hydrocarbon to the north while in the south distribution of hydrocarbon is only in certain area. There are 3 recommended wells, namely X-1 well, X-2 well and X-3 well, which are located based on map overlays between structure time map, AI map and effective porosity map.

Keywords : AI Inversion, model based, reservoar, petrophysics, vshale, porosity, cutoff, Akimeugah Basin, Ekmai Formation