

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS LINGKUNGAN PENGENDAPAN DAN PREDIKSI DISTRIBUSI RESERVOAR MENGGUNAKAN SEISMIK INVERSI DAN MULTIATRIBUT BERDASARKAN METODE *RGB BLENDING* DAN *PROBABILISTIC NEURAL NETWORK (PNN)* STUDI KASUS *LOWER TALANG AKAR FORMATION* LAPANGAN “BEECHARA”

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Lapangan “Beechara” merupakan salah satu lapangan *onshore* yang produktif di Sub-Cekungan Jambi. Salah satu zona potensi hidrokarbon terletak pada interval Lower Talang Akar Formation (LTAF). Pengembangan studi lapangan pada Formasi Lower Talang Akar dilakukan dengan analisis sikuen stratigrafi, pemetaan properti fisis distribusi reservoir yang direpresentasikan dengan properti batuan *Acoustic Impedance (AI)*, *Gamma Ray*, *P-Velocity*, *Density* dan *Porosity*.

Pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode integrasi dari data 3D seismik dan *wireline logging*. Distribusi reservoir dipetakan menggunakan konsep *Deterministic Inversion Model-Based*, dan *Multivariate Attribute* dengan metode *RGB Colour Blending* dan *Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)*. *Deterministic Inversion Model-based* merupakan metode yang digunakan dalam memetakan *Acoustic Impedance* dengan konsep inversi yang berbasis pada model. Selanjutnya untuk mengidentifikasi adanya *brightspot* sebagai *direct hydrocarbon indicator (DHI)* digunakan analisis *multivariate attribute* dengan metode *RGB Colour Blending* yang memanfaatkan tiga buah *attribute* yaitu *RMS Amplitude*, *Amplitude Envelope* dan *Sweetness*. Serta dalam pemetaan distribusi reservoir juga memanfaatkan *multivariate attribute* untuk mengidentifikasi properti batuan yang dilakukan dengan metode *Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)*.

Hasil interpretasi membagi menjadi dua zona yaitu LTAF-A dan LTAF-B. Analisis distribusi reservoir ini difokuskan pada area *brightspot* sebagai *direct hydrocarbon indicator (DHI)*. Zona LTAF-A memiliki karakteristik reservoir target berada pada *low AI* dengan *low gamma ray* (<96 API) yang dinyatakan sebagai *clean sand*, dan *high porosity* ($>10\%$). Sedangkan pada zona LTAF-B karakter reservoir diidentifikasi pada *low AI* (<32000 ft/s*gr/cc), *low p-velocity* (<14500 ft/s), *low density* (<2.45 gr/cc), dan *high porosity* ($>10\%$) yang diinterpretasikan berada pada litologi *porous conglomerate*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis terintegrasi lapangan Beechara khususnya pada *Lower Talang Akar* tersusun atas reservoir *sand* dan *conglomerate* yang terendapkan pada lingkungan *fluvial* pada area *proximal* dan *distal braided river system*.

Kata kunci : Inversi Deterministik, Lingkungan Pengendapan, *Model-Based*, Multiatribut, *Probabilistic Neural Network*, *RGB Blending*

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION USING INVERSION AND MULTIATTRIBUTE SEISMIC BASED ON RGB BLENDING AND PROBABILISTIC NEURAL NETWORK (PNN) CASE STUDY ON LOWER TALANG AKAR FORMATION "BEECHARA" FIELD

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Beechara Field is one of the active onshore fields of hydrocarbons located in the Jambi Sub-Basin, especially the Lower Talang Akar Formation (LTAF). To describe the reservoir hydrocarbon potential of the research area, it is important to process the seismic data by using Stratigraphic Sequence Analysis, Deterministic Inversion Model-Based, and Multiattribute Analysis based on RGB Colour Blending and Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN).

The reservoir distribution is mapped by using the concept of Deterministic Inversion Model-Based, and Multivariate Attribute is mapped by the RGB Color Blending and Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) methods. Deterministic Inversion Model-based mapping the Acoustic Impedance. Furthermore, to identify the bright spot as a Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator (DHI), multiattribute analysis is used with the RGB Color Blending method by using the combination of three attributes, such as Amplitude Envelope, RMS Amplitude, and Sweetness. Reservoir distribution map and then it on be used to identify rock properties using the Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) method. To estimate the distribution of the reservoir parameter (Gamma Ray, Density, P-Velocity, and Porosity), the PNN method is chosen become it calculates the parameter estimation based on the map data.

*The results are divided into two zones, namely LTAF-A and LTAF-B. This reservoir distribution analysis is focused on the bright spot area as a Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator (DHI). The LTAF-A zone has the characteristics of the target reservoir that indicated the low AI with low gamma-ray (<96 API) then it is interpreted as clean sand, and high porosity (>10%). While, in the LTAF-B zone, reservoir characters are identified as low AI (<32000 ft/s*gr/cc), low p-velocity (<14500 ft/s), low density (<2.45 gr/cc), and high porosity (>10%) which is interpreted as the porous conglomerate lithology. The result concludes that the LTAF includes the composition between sand and conglomerate deposited in a fluvial environment in the proximal and distal areas of the braided river system.*

Keywords : *Deterministic Inversion, Depositional Environment, Model-Based, Multiattribute, Probabilistic Neural Network, RGB Blending.*