

ABSTRAK

**PEMODELAN STATIK RESERVOIR DAN PERHITUNGAN
CADANGAN HIDROKARBON PADA CEKUNGAN JAWA
TIMUR UTARA *ONSHORE***

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Cekungan Jawa Timur Utara merupakan cekungan belakang busur (*back arc basin*) yang kaya akan hidrokarbon sehingga menjadi salah satu cekungan penghasil minyak dan gas bumi yang signifikan di Indonesia. Cekungan ini tersusun dari beberapa formasi salah satunya yaitu Formasi Kujung yang tersusun oleh litologi batugamping masif dan *reef* yang berumur Oligosen Akhir – Miosen Awal. Batugamping memerlukan waktu dan proses yang lama serta kompleks dalam proses pembentukannya sehingga untuk optimalisasi potensi hidrokarbon pada Formasi Kujung perlu dilakukan analisa bawah permukaan untuk mengkaji ulang fasies dan lingkungan pengendapan serta asosiasinya terhadap persebaran reservoir. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kombinasi antara kualitatif dan kuantitatif yang meliputi analisis kualitatif sumuran dengan menggunakan data *wireline log* yang didukung oleh data *mudlog* dan petrografi, analisis seismik 3D, serta melakukan pemodelan statik seperti pemodelan fasies dan pemodelan properti petrofisikanya. Berdasarkan hasil analisis sumuran yang telah dilakukan, diketahui bahwa Lapangan “Biru” tersusun atas litologi *shale* dan batugamping dengan variasi litologi *mudstone*, *mudstone – wackstone*, *wackstone – packstone*, *packstone*, dan *boundstone* dengan fasies yang berkembang yaitu *reef*, *reef flat*, *reef slope sediment*, dan *interreef lagoonal*. Proses pembuatan model konseptual fasies menggunakan metode *Truncated Gaussian Simulation* (TGS) dan menunjukkan bahwa fasies yang berkembang menghampar dengan arah relatif timurlaut – baratdaya dan semakin mendalam ke arah baratdaya. Pemodelan properti petrofisika menggunakan metode *Sequential Gaussian Simulation* (SGS) dan menunjukkan bahwa fasies *reef* merupakan fasies dengan kualitas reservoir terbaik yang mempunyai nilai porositas efektif $0.088 - 0.078 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3$ serta nilai SW yang kecil berkisar antara 0.3 – 0.7. Proses perhitungan cadangan volumetrik dilakukan menggunakan batas kontak *Gas Down To* (GDT) dengan hasil menunjukkan *bulk volume* kompartemen A sebesar $1 \times 10^6 \text{ acre.ft}$ dan kompartemen B sebesar $1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ acre.ft}$, nilai HCPV gas kompartemen A sebesar $6 \times 10^8 \text{ ft}^3$ dan nilai HCPV gas kompartemen B sebesar $7.063 \times 10^8 \text{ ft}^3$, serta nilai GIIP kompartemen A sebesar 0.6 BSCF dan nilai GIIP kompartemen B sebesar 0.7063 BSCF. Namun, dari data DST yang didapatkan diketahui pada sumur H-3 (kompartemen B) terdapat kandungan CO₂ sebesar 43% yang dapat memperkecil kuantitas kandungann hidrokarbon sehingga jumlah *Gas Initially In Place* (GIIP) pada kompartemen B menjadi sekitar 0.4026 BSCF.

Kata Kunci: Batugamping, Jawa Timur Utara, Kujung, Reservoir

ABSTRACT

**STATIC RESERVOIR MODELLING AND HYDROCARBON
RESERVE CALCULATIONS IN THE ONSHORE NORTH EAST
JAVA BASIN**

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The North East Java Basin is a back arc basin that is rich in hydrocarbons, making it one of the significant oil and gas producing basins in Indonesia. This basin is composed of several formations, one of which is the Kujung Formation which is composed of massive limestone and reef lithology aged Late Oligocene - Early Miocene. Limestone requires a long and complex time and process in its formation process, so to optimize the hydrocarbon potential in the Kujung Formation, subsurface analysis is needed to review the facies and depositional environment and their relationship to reservoir distribution. This study uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods which include qualitative analysis of wells using wireline log data supported by mudlog and petrography data, 3D seismic analysis, and static modeling such as facies modeling and petrophysical property modeling. Based on the results of the well analysis that has been carried out, it is known that the "Biru" Field is composed of shale and limestone lithology with variations in mudstone, mudstone - wackstone, wackstone - packstone, packstone, and boundstone lithology with facies that develop, namely reef, reef flat, reef slope sediment, and interreef lagoonal. The process of making a conceptual facies model uses the Truncated Gaussian Simulation (TGS) method and shows that the facies that develop stretch in a relatively northeast - southwest direction and deepen towards the southwest. Petrophysical property modeling uses the Sequential Gaussian Simulation (SGS) method and shows that the reef facies is a facies with the best reservoir quality which has an effective porosity value of 0.088 - 0.078 m³ / m³ and a small SW value ranging from 0.3-0.7. The volumetric reserve calculation process was carried out using the Gas Down To (GDT) limit with the results showing a bulk volume of compartment A is 1 x 10⁶ acre.ft and compartment B is 1.3 x 10⁶ acre.ft, HCPV value of gas compartment A is 6 x 10⁸ (ft)³ and HCPV value of gas compartment B is 7.063 x 10⁸ (ft)³, and GIIP value of compartment A is 0.6 BSCF and GIIP value of compartment B is 0.7063 BSCF. However, from the DST data obtained, it is known that in well H-3 (compartment B) there is a CO₂ content of 43% which can reduce the quantity of hydrocarbon content so that the amount of Gas Initially In Place (GIIP) in compartment B is around 0.4026 BSCF.

Keywords: *Kujung, Limestone, North East Java, Reservoir*