

**ABSTRAK**

**ANALISIS PETROFISIKA DAN KARAKTERISASI RESERVOAR MIGAS  
BERDASARKAN DATA LOG DAN DATA CORE  
PADA SUMUR H2, H4, H5 DAN H6 LAPANGAN HLP  
CEKUNGAN BINTUNI, PAPUA BARAT**

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Terdapat banyak potensi hidrokarbon di Indonesia bagian timur terutama di daerah kepala burung Papua. Penelitian geologi dan seismik permukaan mungkin mampu memberikan dugaan potensi hidrokarbon di bawah permukaan, akan tetapi sampai saat ini belum ada suatu solusi nyata selain melakukan penggalian lubang sumur serta mengadakan serangkaian pengukuran di dalam sumur dan evaluasi data hasil rekaman untuk memastikan ada tidaknya kandungan hidrokarbon di bawah permukaan tanah. Proses tersebut disebut dengan well logging. Dari hasil pengukuran well logging, dilakukan analisa secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif sehingga didapat nilai petrofisika dari lapisan disekitar lubang bor tersebut. Pada studi ini, perhitungan parameter petrofisika dilakukan dengan menggunakan software *Interactive Petrophysics*. Analisa kualitatif menghasilkan informasi berupa zona reservoir dari setiap sumur. zona reservoir dari sumur H2 berada pada kedalaman 12557.5-12982.5 ft, untuk sumur H4 berada pada kedalaman 12231.5-12332.5 , sumur H5 berada pada kedalaman 12575.2-13010 ft dengan ketebalan 252.5 ft dan sumur H6 memiliki zona reservoir yang berada pada kedalaman 12770.5-13098 ft . Sedangkan dari hasil analisa kuantitatif, didapatkan nilai parameter petrofisika untuk zona reservoir pada masing-masing sumur. Pada sumur H2, didapatkan nilai porositas efektif sebesar 10%, kandungan *shale/clay* sebesar 9% dan saturasi air sebesar 26%. Sumur H4 memiliki nilai porositas efektif sebesar 14%, kandungan *shale/clay* sebesar 5% dan saturasi air sebesar 31%. Sumur H5 memiliki nilai porositas efektif sebesar 12%, kandungan *shale/clay* sebesar 11% dan saturasi air sebesar 31%. Dan Sumur H6 memiliki nilai porositas efektif sebesar 9%, kandungan *shale/clay* sebesar 11% dan saturasi air sebesar 23%.

Kata kunci: analisa petrofisika, porositas, saturasi air, kandungan *shale/clay*.

## ABSTRACT

### ANALYSIS OF PETROPHYSICS AND RESERVOIR CHARACTERISTIC OF OIL AND GAS BASED ON LOG DATA AND CORE DATA ON WELL H2, H4, H5 AND H6 HLP FIELD, BINTUNI BASIN, WEST PAPUA

By

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There are many potential hydrocarbon on east Indonesia, especially on the head of bird Papua Island. Survey geology and subsurface of seismic probably can detect hydrocarbon potential of subsurface, but until nowadays there is no real solution to determine the potential of hydrocarbon except drilling the well also do survey of logging and evaluation data result of the record for make sure hydrocarbon potential of subsurface. Reservoir characteristic of hydrocarbon can be known by any petrophysical parameters of the rocks such as density, porosity and permeability. In this case, petrophysical parameters calculated by using software Interactive Petrophysics (IP). Petrophysical analysis were performed to determine parameter volume of shale, porosity and water saturation. Qualitative analysis gave information about reservoir zone for each well. Reservoir zone of well H2 was at 12557.5-12982.5 ft, 12231.5-12332.5 ft for well H4, 12575.2-13010 ft for well H5, and 12770.5-13098 ft for well H6. Meanwhile from the result of quantitative analysis, didapatkan information of petrophysical parameters for reservoir zone for each wells. On well H2, the value of effective porosity was 10%, *shale/clay volume* 9% and water saturation 26%. On well H4, the value of effective porosity was 14%, *shale/clay volume* 5%, and water saturation 31%. On well H5, the value of effective porosity was 12%, *shale/clay volume* 11% dan water saturation 31%. And on well H6, the value of effective porosity was 9%, *shale/clay volume* 11% and water saturation 23%.

Keyword: petrophysical analysis, porosity, water saturation, volume of shale/clay.