

RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION USING SPECTRAL DECOMPOSITION BASED ON CONTINUOUS WAVELET TRANSFORM (CWT), SEISMIC INVERSION AND PETROPHYSICAL ANALYSIS: CASE STUDY BONAPARTE BASIN

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ABSTRACT

Seismic data is a non-stationary signal that has multiple frequencies that change with time. One of the seismic attributes capable of characterizing the changing frequency response to the time of rocks and reservoirs is the spectral decomposition. The selection of the right frequency can provide a detail characterization of the target zone. In this study, the analysis of low frequency spectral decomposition based on Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT) combined with petrophysical analysis and seismic inversion of acoustic impedance applied to Flover Formation, Bonaparte Basin to identify sandstone reservoir saturated gas. In the CWT process, FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) is performed from each window of signal time continuously until the most appropriate frequency is reached in the target zone. The results of the research shows the existence of low frequency shadow as DHI (Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator) at frequency 12 Hz in reservoir zone of research area. This is supported by the inversion results indicating low AI values ranging from 10000-22000 ((ft/s)*(gr/cc)). Based on the calculation of petrophysics, reservoir zone has a porosity value of about 5-25%, V_{shale} 0.11-0.14, S_w value 2-30%, and density value about 2.00-2.25 gr/cc. The combination of CWT method, seismic inversion, and petrophysical analysis indicate the accumulation of gaseous hydrocarbons in the reservoir zone located in the southeast area of the study area.

Keywords: *Spectral Decomposition, Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT), Inversion, Petrophysical*

KARAKTERISASI RESERVOAR MENGGUNAKAN SPEKTRAL DEKOMPOSISI BERBASIS *CONTINUOUS WAVELET TRANSFORM* (CWT), SEISMIK INVERSI DAN ANALISIS PETROFISIKA: STUDI KASUS CEKUNGAN BONAPARTE

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ABSTRAK

Data seismik, secara alami merupakan sinyal non stasioner yang mempunyai bermacam frekuensi yang berubah terhadap waktu. Salah satu atribut seismik yang mampu mencirikan tanggap frekuensi yang berubah terhadap waktu dari batuan dan reservoir adalah dekomposisi spektral. Pemilihan frekuensi yang tepat dapat memberikan penggambaran zona target yang lebih jelas.. Pada penelitian ini, analisis dekomposisi spektral frekuensi rendah berbasis *Continuous Wavelet Transform* (CWT) dikombinasikan dengan analisis petrofisika dan seismik inversi impedansi akustik diterapkan pada Formasi Flover, Cekungan Bonaparte untuk mengidentifikasi reservoir batupasir tersaturasi gas. Pada proses CWT dilakukan FFT (*Fast Fourier Transform*) dari setiap *window* waktu sinyal secara menerus sampai diperoleh frekuensi yang paling tepat pada zona target. Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya *low frequency shadow* sebagai DHI (*Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator*) pada frekuensi 12 Hz di zona reservoir daerah penelitian. Hal ini didukung dengan hasil inversi yang menunjukkan nilai AI yang rendah yaitu berkisar 10000–22000 ((ft/s)*(gr/cc)). Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan petrofisika, zona reservoir memiliki nilai porositas sekitar 5-25%, nilai V_{shale} 0.11-0.14, nilai S_w 2-30%, dan nilai densitas sekitar 2.00–2.25 gr/cc. Kombinasi metode dekomposisi spektral berbasis CWT, inversi seismik, dan analisis petrofisika mengindikasikan adanya akumulasi hidrokarbon berupa gas pada zona reservoir yang terletak di area tenggara daerah penelitian.

Kata kunci: *Dekomposisi spektral, Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT), Inversi, Petrofisika*