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In carbonate

reservoirs, reservoir porosity evolution is mainly the result of carbonate minerals dissolution and precipitation, such as dolomitization [11–14]. Fluid–rock reactions are usually the main factor for the porosity evolution because it results in carbonates dissolving to form voids,

although *Sedimentation-Diagenesis Processes in Carbonate Reservoirs* Carbonate Reservoirs Porosity Evolution and Diagenesis in a Sequence Stratigraphic Framework. Edited by Clyde H. Moore. Volume 55, Pages

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Carbonate Reservoirs: Porosity, Evolution and Diagenesis in a Sequence Stratigraphic Framework

The 2nd Edition of Carbonate Reservoirs aims to educate graduate students

and industry professionals on the complexities of porosity evolution in carbonate reservoirs. In the intervening 12 years since the first edition, there have been numerous studies of value published that need to be recognized and incorporated in the topics discussed. A

chapter on the impact of global tectonics and biological evolution on the carbonate system has been added to emphasize the effects of global earth processes and the changing nature of life on earth through Phanerozoic time on all aspects of the carbonate system.

The centerpiece of this chapter—and easily the most important synthesis of carbonate concepts developed since the 2001 edition—is the discussion of the CATT hypothesis, an integrated global database bringing together stratigraphy, tectonics, global climate, oceanic

geochemistry, carbonate platform characteristics, and biologic evolution in a common time framework. Another new chapter concerns naturally fractured carbonates, a subject of increasing importance, given recent technological developments in 3D seismic, reservoir

modeling, and reservoir production techniques. Detailed porosity classifications schemes for easy comparison Overview of the carbonate sedimentologic system Case studies to blend theory and practice

Carbonate diagenesis

is a subject of enormous complexity because of the basic chemical reactivity of carbonate minerals. These carbonate minerals react quickly with natural waters that either dissolve the carbonates, or precipitate new carbonates to bring the water into equilibrium with the

host carbonate sediments and rocks. These rock-water interactions either create porosity by dissolution, or destroy porosity by the precipitation of carbonate cements into pore spaces. Carbonate Diagenesis and Porosity examines these important

relationships in detail. This volume is published in co-operation with OGCI, and is based on training courses organised by OGCI and taught by Dr. Moore. It is intended to give the working geologist and university graduate student a reasonable overview of carbonate

diagenesis and its influence on the evolution of carbonate porosity. It starts with a discussion of the major differences between carbonates and siliciclastics so that the novice will have an appreciation of the basic nature of the carbonate system. Carbonate porosity, its nature and its

classification is then discussed so that the relationship between diagenesis and porosity can be established. Environments of diagenesis and their characteristics are outlined, stressing the nature of pore fluids found in each environment. Tools for the recognition of

these environments are then discussed with stress on the constraints suffered by each technique. Each major diagenetic environment is then discussed in detail with petrographic, geochemical characteristics outlined, and an in depth discussion of the impact of the

environment's diagenetic processes on porosity development and evolution. Diagenetic models are developed where appropriate and criteria for recognition listed. Case histories illustrating these concepts and models are presented for each major diagenetic

environment and sub-environment. Over 160 line drawings illustrate the book. Petrographic characteristics of porosity and diagenetic fabrics and textures are illustrated using numerous photomicrographs taken specifically for the book by the author. The book has

been extensively indexed, and includes a large, current reference section. This book should be useful to any geologist interested in, or working with, carbonate sediments and rocks. It will be particularly useful to the industrial geologist concerned with the exploration or

exploitation of hydrocarbons from carbonate rock sequences where an understanding of porosity development, evolution, and prediction are important. In addition, this book will be a good text for advanced carbonate courses at graduate level, and an

appropriate reference book for graduate students working in, or interested in, carbonate rock sequences and sediments.

A comprehensive series of carbonate diagenesis/porosity models summarize the concepts developed in previous

chapters, emphasizing the predictable loci of major porosity modification and enhancement. Each model refers to a specific combination of (1) setting (carbonate ramp, land-tied shelf, or isolated platform), (2) climate regime (humid or arid), and (3) sea-

level cycle phase (TST, HST, or LST). Diagenetic processes at the parasequence scale reflect third-order sea-level cycles. During the TST and early HST, parasequences tend to be thick, with marine diagenesis dominating. Parasequences progressively thin

during the HST, with exposure at cycle tops and meteoric influence becoming more important. During the late HST and the LST, subaerial diagenesis dominates. Third-order sedimentary sequences exhibit stacking geometries that reflect background second-

order sea-level trends. Retrogradational sequence sets develop during second-order sea-level rise (e.g., in rift or foreland basins). Such sequence sets show relative domination by marine diagenesis. Aggradational sequence sets

develop during second-order sea-level stillstand to moderate rise (e.g., early post-rift phase in extensional basins). Moderate meteoric water diagenesis and porosity modification occur at sequence boundaries, followed by burial diagenesis. Progradational sequence sets

develop on passive margins during second-order sea-level stillstand to fall. This setting supports deep, amalgamated karstification, extensive phreatic meteoric diagenesis, and—under arid conditions—reflux dolomitization. First-order Icehouse conditions are

characterized by high-frequency, high-amplitude sea-level cycles that favor development of rimmed carbonate shelves. The mainly aragonitic sediments deposited on these aggraded shelves experience high degrees of meteoric diagenesis and porosity modification.

Greenhouse conditions are characterized by lower-frequency, low-amplitude sea-level cycles that favor development of carbonate ramps. The calcite sediments deposited here result in relatively muted meteoric diagenesis and porosity modifications. Two

case histories illustrate the basic concepts of early diagenetic porosity evolution: (1) the Southwest Andrews Area, an Icehouse Permian–Pennsylvanian rimmed shelf margin reservoir (Permian, West Texas), and (2) ramp sequences of the Kwanza and Lower Congo basins,

Greenhouse Albian Pinda Group (Cretaceous, offshore Angola).

The porosity of carbonates as compared to sandstones is vastly more complex with simple intergrain porosity dominates sandstones while carbonates commonly

exhibit complex secondary pore systems that may evolve during burial. Initial porosity of carbonates is much greater than that seen in sandstones due to common intragranular porosity. Fractures, both natural and induced, are much more important in carbonates.

Diagenesis is a major factor in the development of ultimate pore systems in carbonates. The geologically based Choquette–Pray carbonate porosity classification is the most commonly used scheme. Their 15 different pore types are based on fabric selectivity. A major

feature of the classification is its recognition of the potential of porosity evolution through time and burial. Three porosity development zones are recognized: eogenetic, dealing with surface processes; mesogenetic, dealing with burial processes; and telogenetic,

exhumed rocks dealing again with surface processes. This classification is best used during exploration, while other engineering-based classifications such as the one developed by Lucia should be used in reservoir characterization and as input for reservoir

modeling. Examples of all 15 pore types are given.

Over the years, many papers on carbonate diagenesis have been published in Sedimentology, the journal of the International Association of Sedimentologists. This volume presents

a collection of these papers with a commentary. The emphasis of the book is on the diagenesis of shallow-marine carbonate sediments and the editors have chosen 12 papers which are reproduced in full. To widen the scope of this volume the abstracts for another 16 papers are

presented. These provide further examples of diagenetic studies and help to extend the coverage of the book. The reprints and abstracts are divided into three groups, dealing with marine, meteoric and burial diagenesis respectively. Each collection is preceded

by a commentary which briefly summarizes the topic and introduces the reprints and abstracts to come

An accessible resource, covering the fundamentals of carbonatereservoir engineering Includes discussions on how, where and why

carbonate areformed, plus reviews of basic sedimentological and stratigraphicprinciples to explain carbonate platform characteristics andstratigraphic relationships Offers a new, genetic classification of carbonate porosity thatis especially useful in predicting

spatial distribution of porenetworks. Includes a solution manual

The accurate prediction of reservoir quality is, and will continue to be, a key challenge for hydrocarbon exploration and development. This volume compiles

worldwide case studies covering some predictive aspects of both siliciclastic and carbonate reservoir characteristics. The editors focused on the variability due to diagenetic effects in sandstones and carbonates, rather than on sedimentological

effects, i.e., the presence or absence of a given reservoir.

Two marine evaporative settings are presented in detail: the sabkha and the evaporative lagoon/salina. In each, diagenetic pathways affect porosity evolution in associated marine

carbonate sequences, with common dolomitization being a principal factor. Dolomitization is favored where hypersaline waters possess high Mg/Ca ratios (postprecipitation of Ca-bearing evaporites) and potential for hydrologic drive (high

fluid densities). Surficial dolomites in modern environments are poorly ordered “protodolomites”. Modern marginal marine sabkha diagenetic environments are thin (

Diagenesis of carbonates and clastic sediments

encompasses the biochemical, mechanical, and chemical changes that occur in sediments subsequent to deposition and prior to low-grade metamorphism. These parameters which, to a large extent, control diagenesis in

carbonates and clastic sediments include primary composition of the sediments, depositional facies, pore water chemistry, burial–thermal and tectonic evolution of the basin, and paleo-climatic conditions. Diagenetic processes involve widespread chemical,

mineralogical, and isotopic modifications affected by the original mineralogy of carbonate and clastic sediments. These diagenetic alterations will impose a major control on porosity and permeability and hence on hydrocarbon reservoirs, water aquifers, and the

presence of other important economic minerals. In this Special Issue, we have submissions focusing on understanding the interplay between the mineralogical and chemical changes in carbonates and clastic sediments and the diagenetic processes, fluid flow,

tectonics, and mineral reactions at variable scales and environments from a verity of sedimentary basins. Quantitative analyses of diagenetic reactions in these sediments using a variety of techniques are essential for understanding the pathways of these reactions in different

diagenetic environments.