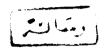
SHALLOW GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION FOR ABU SHAAR AREA IN EASTERN EGYPT

THESIS



SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE

مسبكة للعلومات الجامية أم التسجيل ميكرو فيلميا التوثيق البكروفيل

551.623-

IN

APPLIED GEOPHYSICS

BY

TAREQ FAHMY ABD ELLATIF FARAG

B. Sc

TO

THE GEOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

CAIRO 1993



بسرمالله الرحمن الرحديم "ومي اليون من العيم من العيم العيم المركز العيم المركز العيم المركز العيم المركز ا



NOTE

The present thesis is submitted to the faculty of science, Ain Shams University in partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master of Science in Geophysics.

Beside attended ten post graduate courses for one academic year in the following topics:-

- 1- Field Geology and Geologic Maps
- 2- Statistical Geology and Computer
- 3- Potential Theory
- 4- Electric Methods
- 5- Magnetic Methods
- 6- Gravemetric Methods
- 7- Basement Complex
- 8- Sedimentary Basins
- 9- Structural Geology
- 10- Geotectonics

He has successfully passed the final examination of thesis courses, besided an English language course

Prof. Dr. A. M. Sabri

Head of Geophysics Department

Faculty of Science

Ain Shams University

Shallow Geophysical Investigation For Abu Shaar Area In Eastern Egypt

ABSTRACT

Abu Shaar area is located at the southern part of Esh El-Mellaha range and to the north of Hurghada City in the Gulf of Suez province. It has been studied using the available geophysical data (land gravity, land magnetic and electrical resistivity). The applied geophysical data are used for determining the expected subsurface geological features, as well as the foundations and properties of the water-bearing rock units in the area under investigation.

Gravity data are interpreted starting by the residual - regional separation, accordingly the residual gravity anomalies clarify the sharp gravity maxima (shallow - seated masses) and the regional gravity anomalies reveal the broad gravity minima (deep - seated masses). However, the residual anomalies are concentrated in the northern part of the area, while the regional ones are localized in the southern part. Moreover, Linsser's technique (1967) is applied on the Bouguer gravity anomaly map to specify the fault elements dissecting the overlaying sedimentary section at consecutive depths (1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0 Kms), and then determining the prevailing trends of faulting that affect the study area at these depths.

Therefore, the present major tectonic elements are mainly directed NNW-SSE, NW-SE, NNE-SSW and NE-SW arranged in decreasing orders. Also; the depths to the near - surface basaltic intrusions and the deep - seated basement complex are determined using spectral analysis technique (Treitel, 1971). They are ranged between 1.4 Km for the first and 3.41 Km for the second.

Magnetic data acquired at the study area are corrected to remove the effect of daily variations. This is achieved by correlating the field data with those at Misallat base station. By this way the total intensity magnetic map is

obtained and reduced to the magnetic pole to remove the expected magnetic anomalies due to the inclination of the measured normal magnetic field. Also; residualizing the magnetic anomalies is executed on the reduced to the magnetic pole data. The depth to the basement complex is then determined by using Piatinsky (1960) and Treitel spectral analysis (1971) methods. The resulted weighted values of the depths to the basement complex are ranged between 1.4 Km and 3.2 Km. Afterward the basement tectonic elements are then established using the basement relief maps derived from gravity and magnetic interpretations. They are predominantly trending ENE - WSW crossing the Gulf shore.

Sixteen vertical electrical sounding stations are measured along the eastern and southern parts of Gebel Abu Shaar El-Qibli. Qualitative interpretation of the obtained resistivity data is achieved through the establishment of the Iso - resistivity contour maps for AB/2 = 1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 140, 200 and 300 m., as well as the pseudo - electric cross sections and the lithofacies distribution maps for the interpreted layers. Also, quantitative interpretation is done through the analysis of the field curves in terms of electric layers of specified thicknesses and resistivities using Zohdy's method (1989), then constructing the geo - electric cross section along the layout of the electric profiles. The quantitative interpretation reveals the presence of four geoelectric layers. These layers are varied in their resistivities and rock constituents from high resistivity gravels for the first layer, to low intermediate resistivity clayey sands for the second layer, to medium resistivity marly sands for the third layer, to high resistivity marly limestone for the fourth layer.

However, the third layer reflects the main water aquifer of the study area. It is ranged in depth from 10 m to 47m and in thickness from 18 m to 84 m. It is believed that, the contained water is originated from the rain fall on Gebel Abu Shaar and stored in the aquifer that trapped by a subsurface barrier located at the western part of the study area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the first place, praise be to GOD and all gratitude is due to allmighty GOD who ided and guided me to bring forth this thesis to light. Thank GOD.

I wish to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. Ahmed S. A.. Abu El-Ata, Prof. of Geophysics, Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Prof.Dr. Fathi M. Ahmed, Prof. of potential methods, Head of Magnetic Lab., National Research Institute of Astronomy & Geophysics, and Prof. Dr. A. Gh. Hasaneen, Prof. of Geoelectricity, Head of Geoelectric and Geothermal Lab., National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics for their supervision, constructive guidance, valuable leading comments and kind official facilities.

I also, acknowledge Prof. Dr. A. M. Sabri, Prof. of Geophysics, Head of Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University for his encouragement during the preparation of the thesis.

I am also greatly indebted to Dr. S. Sh. Osman. instructor of geophysics, N.R.I.A.G., for his joint supervision help, encouragement and his field work efforts. Also, the author express his thanks and gratitude to Mr. M. Noshy, Mr. M. A. Abdel Aal, Mr. M. Attia, Mr. A. Saleh, N.R.I.A.G. for their assisting in the field work.

Thanks to my colleagues and my family for their great help and support to conduct this thesis.

- ii -

List Of Contents

		rage	NO.
List of	contentsii		
List of	figures v		
List of			
2150 01	The state of the s		
CHAPTER	I : GENERAL GEOLOGIC SETTING		
	I.1 - INTRODUCTION		1
	I.2 - TOPOGRAPHY		3
	I.3 - SURFACE GEOLOGY		4
	I.4 - SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHY		6
	I.5 - STRUCTURES		12
	I.6 - TECTONICS		
	I.7 - GEOLOGIC HISTORY		
CHAPTER	II : GRAVITY INTERPRETATION		• '
01111 1211	II.1- INTRODUCTION		19
	II.2- GRAVITY DATA		20
	II.3- GRAVITY SEPARATION		
	II.3.1 - THEORETICAL BACKROUND		22
	II.3.2 - EMPIRICAL GRIDDING		24
	II.3.3 - RESIDUAL ANOMALIES		25
	II.3.4 - REGIONAL ANOMALIES		28
	II.4 - GRAVITY DETAILING		
	II.5 - GRAVITY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS		
CHADTED	III : MAGNETIC DETAILING	• • •	50
CHAITER	III.1 - INTRODUCTION		66
	III.2 - CHOICE OF THE POINTS OF OBSERVATION		68
	III.3 - FIELD INSTRUMENTS FOR MAGNETIC MEASUREMEN		69
	III.4 - FIELD PROCEDURE		74
	III.5 - REDUCTION OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS		77
	III.6 - MAGNETIC DATA		78
	III.7 - QUALITATIVE INTERPRETATION		78
			91
	III.8.1 - THE CONCEPT OF THE REDUCTION TO THE H		91
	TIT A A PIGET TO ME AND A STATE OF THE STATE		94
	III.8.2 - DIGITIZATION III.8.3 - THEORY OF THE REDUCTION TO THE POLE		95
	III.8.4 - ADVANTAGES OF THE REDUCTION TO THE POLE) E	33
	TRANSFORMATION		104
	III.8.5 - APPLICATION OF THE REDUCTION TO THE		
	III.9 - SEPARATION OF ANOMALIES		107
	III.9.1 - INTERPRETATION OF REGIONAL ANOMALI		108
	III.9.2 - INTERPRETATION OF REGIONAL ANOMALIS		
	III. 10 - QUANTITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETIC		
	III.10.1 - PIATINSKY'S (TANGENT) METHOD (196		113.
	III.10.2 - SPECTRAL ANALYSIS METHOD (190	30)	
			116
	III.11 - INTERPRETATION OF THE INTRUSION MAP	A D	122
CHADTED	III.12 - INTERPRETATION OF THE BASEMENT RELIEF M. IV : ELECTRICAL ANALYSIS	17	122
CHAPIER			124
			124
	IV.2 - RESISTIVITIES OF ROCKS AND MINERALS		120

- iii -

IV.3 - PRINCIPLES OF RESISTIVITY METHODS IV.4 - ELECTRODES ARRAYS (SPREADS)	128
IV.4.1 - WENNER ARRAY	$\begin{array}{c} 131 \\ 134 \end{array}$
IV.4.4 - POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY	
IV.5 - RESISTIVITY FIELD PROCEDURES	135 135
IV.5.1 - VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING (VES) IV.5.2 - LATERAL PROFILING	136
IV.6 - EQUIPMENT FOR RESISTIVITY FIELD WORK	
IV.7 - FIELD WORK	
IV.8 - INTERPRETATION OF FIELD DATA	
IV.8.1 - QUALITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF FIELD DATA.	140
IV.8.1.1- ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR	140
MAPS	143
IV.8.1.2- APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES AND	
PSEUDO - APPARENT RESISTIVITY	
SECTIONS	160
IV.8.2 - QUANTITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF FIELD DATA IV.8.2.1- INTERPRETATION OF THE VERTICAL	174
	175
IV.8.2.2- GEOELECTRIC CROSS - SECTIONS	
IV.8.2.3- INTERPRETATION OF ISOPACH AND	
DEPTH TO THE AQUIFER MAPES	216
IV.8.2.4- INTERPRETATION OF THE LITHO -	
FACIAS MAPS	223
CHAPTER V : WATER ASSESSMENT	
V. 1 - INTRODUCTION	
V.2 - STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION	
V.3 - STRUCTURAL FEATURES	
V.4 - WATER POTENTIALITIES	234
REFERENCES	
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF FIGURES

Page No.

1 -	LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA	2
2-	GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ABU SHAAR AREA	5
3-	GENERALIZED SIMPLIFIED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN OF	
	MAJOR MIOCENE ROCK UNITS IN GULF OF SUEZ REGION	7
4 –	BOUGUER ANOMALIES MAP OF THE STUDIED AREA 2	1
5-	RESIDUAL ANOMALIES OF BOUGUER MAP 2	6
6-	REGIONAL ANOMALIES OF BOUGUER MAP 2	7
7 –	A SET OF MASTER CURVES CORRESPONDING TO THE GEOLOGICAL	
	MODELS OF THE ASSUMED FAULTS AT THE PROPOSED DEPTHS 3	1
8-	A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE DEPTH	
	RANGE OF THE SEDIMENTARY SECTION	5
9-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE FAULT	
	ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF THE	
	SEDIMENTARY SECTION	6
10-	- A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE	
	DEPTH RANGE OF 1.5 KM 3	7
11-	- SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE FAULT	
	ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 1.5 KM 3	8
12	- A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE	
	DEPTH RANGE OF 2.0 KM 4	. C
13	- SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS	
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 2.0 KM 4	: 1
14	- A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE	
	DEPTH RANGE OF 2.5 KM 4	: 2
15	- SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS	
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 2.5 KM 4	13
16	- A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE	
	DEPTH RANGE OF 3.0 KM 4	Į 4

17-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 3.0 KM
18-	A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE
	DEPTH RANGE OF 3.5 KM
19-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 3.5 KM
20-	A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE
	DEPTH RANGE OF 4.0 KM
21-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 4.0 KM50
22-	A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE
	DEPTH RANGE OF 4.5 KM
23-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 4.5 KM
24-	A MAP SHOWING THE FAULT ELEMENTS DISSECTING THE
	DEPTH RANGE OF 5.0 KM 54
25-	SUMMATION AZIMUTH-FREQUENCY DIAGRAM OF THE ELEMENTS
	DISSECTING THE DEPTH RANGE OF 5.0 KM 55
26-	LOCATION MAP OF GRAVITY SPECTRAL PROFILES 60
27-	GRAVITY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS ALONG PROFILE 1-1 61
28-	NEAR-SURFACE INTRUSION RELIEF MAP, BASED ON
	GRAVITY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS
29-	A TENTATIVE BASEMENT RELIEF MAP, BASED ON
	GRAVITY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS
30-	A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE PORTABLE PROTON MAGNETOMETER
	TYPE PMP-5a 70
31-	FIELD POINTS OF OBSERVATION OF THE TOTAL
	MAGNETIC FIELD
32-	TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNETIC MAP OF THE STUDIED AREA 89
33-	EFFECT OF CHANGE IN MAGNETIC LATITUDE ON THE FORM OF
	ANOMALY IN TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY OF A SPHERE
	(AFTER NETTLETON , 1962)
	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE IMPLIED MAGNETIC COMPONENTS95
	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR THE R.T.P. COEFFICIENTS 10
36-	TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNETIC MAP OF THE STUDIED AREA
	REDUCED TO THE MAGNETIC POLE R T P

37-	REGIONAL ANOMALIES OF THE TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNITO
	MAP REDUCED TO THE POLE
38-	RESIDUAL ANOMALIES OF THE TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNETIC
	MAP REDUCED TO THE POLE
39-	AN EXAMPLE FOR THE BASEMENT DEPTH COMPUTATION
	USING PIATINSKY METHOD (1960)
40-	STANDARD CURVES TO DETERMINE (F) FACTORS. PIATINSKY
	(1960)
41-	LOCATION MAP FOR THE MAGNETIC ANOMALY PROFILES USED
	FOR BASEMENT DEPTH DETERMINATION
42-	MAGNETIC SPECTRAL ANALYSIS ALONG PROFILE 9-9118
43-	NEAR-SURFACE INTRUSION RELIEF MAP, BASED ON
	MAGNETIC SPECTRAL ANALYSIS120
44-	A TENTATIVE BASEMENT RELIEF MAP, BASED ON MAGNETIC
	ANOMALIES 121
45-	ARRANGEMENT OF CURRENT ELECTRODES AND POTENTIAL
	ELECTRODES 129
46-	ELECTRODE CONFIGURATIONS
47-	A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE GGA 31 INSTRUMENT 137
48-	VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING LOCATION MAP 141
49-	ABU SHAAR WELL AT THE STUDY AREA (AFTER MADGWICK
	ET AL., 1920)
50-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=1 m145
51-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=10 m 147
52-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=20 m 148
53-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=30 m149
54-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=40 m151
55-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=60 m152
56-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=80 m15
5 7 -	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=100 m155
58-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=140 m156
59-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=200 m158
60-	ISO-APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR MAP AT AB/2=300 m159
61-	APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES ALONG (A-A) PROFILE162
62-	PSEUDO-GEOELECTRICAL SECTION FOR PROFILE (A-A) 164
63-	APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES ALONG (B-B) PROFILE165
64-	PSEUDO-GEOELECTRICAL SECTION FOR PROFILE (B-B) 166

65- APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES ALONG (C-C) PROFILE	167
66- PSEUDO-GEOELECTRICAL SECTION FOR PROFILE (C-C)	168
67- APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES ALONG (D-D) PROFILE	170
68- PSEUDO-GEOELECTRICAL SECTION FOR PROFILE (D-D)	171
69- APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES ALONG (E-E) PROFILE	172
70- PSEUDO-GEOELECTRICAL SECTION FOR PROFILE (E-E)	173
71- A GRAPH SHOWING THE SPATIAL RELATIONS AMONG ELECTRODE	
SPACINGS, APPARENT RESISTIVITY DEPTHS, AND TRUE	
RESISTIVITY	178
72- BASIC STEPS IN THE AUTOMATIC INTERPRETATION METHOD	180
73- GRAPH SHOWING ITERATIVE PROCESS OF INTERPRETING	
A SOUNDING CURVE OF UNKNOWN LAYERING	182
74- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (1)	188
75- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (2)	189
76- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (3)	190
77- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (4)	191
78- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (5)	192
79- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (6)	193
80- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (7)	194
81- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (8)	195
82- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (9)	196
83- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (10)	197
84- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (11)	198
85- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (12)	199
86- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (13)	200
87- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (14)	201
88- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (15)	202
89- INTERPRETATION OF VES STATION NO. (16)	203
90- VERTICAL GEOELECTRICAL CROSS SECTION FOR PROFILE (A-A).	206
91- VERTICAL GEOELECTRICAL CROSS SECTION FOR PROFILE (B-B).	208
92- VERTICAL GEOELECTRICAL CROSS SECTION FOR PROFILE (C-C).	210
93- VERTICAL GEOELECTRICAL CROSS SECTION FOR PROFILE (D-D).	212
94- VERTICAL GEOELECTRICAL CROSS SECTION FOR PROFILE (E-E).	214
95- ISOPACH MAP OF THE FIRST GEO-ELECTRIC LAYER	21
96- ISOPACH MAP OF THE SECOND GEO-ELECTRIC LAYER	218
97- ISOPACH MAP OF THE THIRD GEO-ELECTRIC LAYER	220
OO - ICODACH MAD OF THE FOUNTY CEO- FLECTRIC LAVED	22

99-	DEPTH	CONTOUR	MAP ON THE TO	P O	F TH	E THIRD		
	GEO-	ELECTRIC	LAYER					 222
100-	- LITH	IO-FACIES	DISTRIBUTION	OF	THE	FIRST L	AYER	 224
101-	- LITH	O-FACIES	DISTRIBUTION	OF	THE	SECOND	LAYER	 225
102-	- LITH	IO-FACIES	DISTRIBUTION	OF	THE	THIRD L	AYER	 227
103-	- LITH	IO-FACIES	DISTRIBUTION	OF	THE	FOURTH	LAYER	 228

LIST OF TABLES

	Page No	•
ı –	DEPTH DETERMINATION OF GRAVITY ANOMALIES, USING	
	SPECTRAL ANALYSIS METHOD (1971) 62	
2-	RAW AND REDUCED TOTAL INTENSITY MAGNETIC DATA OF	
	THE STUDY AREA 79	ı
3 –	DEPTH DETERMINATION OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES, USING	
	PIATINSKY (1960) AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS METHODS (1971).119	l
4 –	RESISTIVITY VALUES OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS 127	
5 –	RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE INTERPRETATION OF THE	
	VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDING DATA 204	