



Faculty of Science

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Geophysics Department

***Assessment of Geothermal Resources at South East  
Gulf of Suez, Egypt using Geophysical, Geological and  
Temperature Well Data***

*A Thesis*

**Submitted for the Master Degree of Science as a Partial  
Fulfillment for the requirements of the Master of Science**

*To*

**Geophysics Department  
Faculty of Science  
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## **NOTE**

The present thesis is submitted from Heba-T-allah Atef Mohamed to the faculty of science, Ain Shams University in partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master of Science in Geophysics. Besides she attended five post graduate courses for one academic year in the following topics.

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## LIST OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page No.
<b>LIST OF CONTENTS</b>	i
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	x
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	xi
 <b>CHAPTER I: GEOLOGIC SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA</b>	 <b>1</b>
I.1 INTRODUCTION	1
I.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY	3
I.3 SURFACE GEOLOGY	5
I.4 SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHY	5
I.4.1 Pre-rift Lithostratigraphic Units	7
I.4.2 Syn-rift Lithostratigraphic Units	9
I.4.3 Post-rift Lithostratigraphic Units	9
I.5 STRUCTURAL SETTING OF THE GULF-OF-SUEZ BASIN	10
I.5.1 Northern Province	10
I.5.2 Central Province	10
I.5.3 Southern Province	13
I.6 TECTONIC FRAMEWORK	14
I.7 HYDROGEOLOGY	17
I.7.1 Thermal Water Distribution	18
I.7.2 Geochemistry of Groundwater of Egypt	20
I.7.3 Geochemistry of Groundwater of Study Area	23
I.8 GENERAL PREVIOUS WORK	27
 <b>CHAPTER II: GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITY IN EGYPT WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON GULF-OF- SUEZ</b>	 <b>29</b>
II.1 Geothermal Potential of Egypt	29
II.2 Geothermal Activity around Red sea and Gulf-of-Suez	32
II.3 Utilization of Geothermal Resources	38

<b>CHAPTER III: GRAVITY DATA INTERPRETAION</b>	<b>45</b>
III.1 INTRODUCTION	45
III.2 BOUGUER GRAVITY DATA	46
III.3 GRAVITY SEPARATION	48
III.3.1 Regional Anomaly Map	49
III.3.2 Residual Anomaly Map	55
III.4 SECOND VERTICAL DERIVATIVE	55
III.5 TECTONIC TREND ANALYSIS	64
III.6 THREE-DIMENSIONAL (3D) INVERSION OF GRAVITY DATA	78
III.6.1 Principles of Gravity Modeling	81
III.6.2 Three Dimensional(3D) Inversion of the Gravity Data	83
 <b>CHAPTER IV: GEOTHERMAL WORK</b>	 <b>95</b>
IV.1 INTRODUCTION	95
IV.2 MEASUREMENTS TECHNIQUES BACKGROUND	96
IV.2.1 Bottom-Hole Temperatures in Deep Wells	98
IV.3 BOTTOM HOLE TEMPERATURE CORRECTION	100
IV.3.1 Horner Method	101
IV.3.2 Waples and Mahadir Method	105
IV.4 GEOTHERMAL GRADIENT	107
IV.4.1 Geothermal Gradient Calculation	108
IV.4.2 Geothermal Gradient Map Discussion	111
IV.5 HEAT FLOW	113
IV.5.1 Heat Flow Map Discussion	117
 <b>CHAPTER V: INTEGRATION BETWEEN GRAVITY AND GEOTHERMAL METHODS</b>	 <b>120</b>
V.1 CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF GEOTHERMAL SYSTEM IN THE STUDY AREA	120
V.2 ROLE OF GEOTHERMAL IN MATURATION OF HYDROCARBON	123
V.2.1 Maturation of Petroleum	126
V.2.2 Depth to Oil Window Determination	128
V.3 ASSESSMENT OF GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL IN THE STUDY AREA	133
 <b>CHAPTER VI: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	 <b>137</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>ARABIC SUMMARY</b>	

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 1	Location map of the study area.	2
Fig. 2	Topographic map of Gulf-of-Suez.	4
Fig. 3	Surface geologic map of the study area.	6
Fig. 4	Stratigraphic column of Gulf-of-Suez.	8
Fig. 5	Geologic map shows three tectonic provinces of the Gulf-of-Suez.	11
Fig. 6	Major oil fields in Gulf-of-Suez.	12
Fig. 7	The deduced kinematic model of Sinai Peninsula explains the implications of deformation, stress and tectonic activities in the Sinai Peninsula.	15
Fig. 8	Map of water samples locations for the water geothermometry study.	19
Fig. 9	Geographical distribution of different groundwater types reproduced by Boulos (1990) from individual distribution maps.	20
Fig. 10	Representation of groundwater samples collected by Yosef (2004).	23
Fig. 11	Representation of groundwater samples collected by Yosef (2004) & Hamam Musa groundwater sample after El-Fiky (2009) on Cl-SO <sub>4</sub> -HCO <sub>3</sub> Ternary plot.	25

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 12	Representation of groundwater samples collected by Yosef (2004) & Hamam Musa groundwater sample after El-Fiky (2009) on Ternary diagram of the water-rock equilibration temperatures.	26
Fig. 13	Location of different hot springs in Egypt with surface temperature indicated.	29
Fig. 14	World pattern of plates showing the locations of ring of fire.	32
Fig. 15	Heat flow in eastern Egypt south of 26 ° N plotted as a function of distance from the Red Sea coastline.	33
Fig. 16	Diagram showing the utilization of geothermal fluids.	39
Fig. 17	Sketch of Kalina Binary Power Plant.	42
Fig. 18	Sketch of typical application of ground-coupled heat pump system.	44
Fig. 19	Bouguer gravity contour map of the study area.	47
Fig. 20	Regional gravity contour map at depth of separation about 1.0 km.	50
Fig. 21	Regional gravity contour map at depth of separation about 2.0 km.	51
Fig. 22	Regional gravity contour map at depth of separation about 3.0 km.	52
Fig. 23	Regional gravity contour map at depth of separation about 4.0 km.	53

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 24	Stack regional gravity contour maps from 1.0 to 4.0 km.	54
Fig. 25	Residual gravity contour map at depth of separation about 1.0 km.	56
Fig. 26	Residual gravity contour map at depth of separation about 2.0 km.	57
Fig. 27	Residual gravity contour map at depth of separation about 3.0 km.	58
Fig. 28	Residual gravity contour map at depth of separation about 4.0 km.	59
Fig. 29	Stack residual gravity contour maps from 1.0 to 4.0 km.	60
Fig. 30	Second derivative contour map of the study area.	63
Fig. 31	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from Bouguer gravity map.	67
Fig. 32	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from regional map at 1.0 km	68
Fig. 33	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from regional map at 2.0 km.	69
Fig. 34	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from regional map at 3.0 km.	70



<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 35	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from regional map at 4.0 km.	71
Fig. 36	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from residual map at 1.0 km.	72
Fig. 37	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from residual map at 2.0 km.	73
Fig. 38	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from residual map at 3.0 km.	74
Fig. 39	Fault segments dissecting the subsurface section of the study area derived from residual map at 4.0 km.	75
Fig. 40	Rose diagrams derived from Bouguer, regional gravity contour maps from 1.0 to 4.0 km and residual gravity contour maps from 1.0 to 4.0 km respectively.	77
Fig.41	Three categories of techniques to interpret potential field data.	80
Fig. 42	Gravity field on arbitrary shape at point P(x, y, z) due to mass distribution $\rho(x', y', z')$ .	82
Fig. 43	Block model of size dX.dY.dZ divided into nx.ny.nz minor-blocks of size dx.dy.dz.	85

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 44	a) Plan view of the grid blocks for the comprehensive 3D gravity model of the study area, b) Initial (start) 2D layered earth density model showing two subsurface layers; sedimentary and basement rocks.	86
Fig. 45	a) Observed and b) Calculated gravity data and corresponding c) RMS misfit of the study area.	88
Fig. 46	a) Computed and measured gravity data over b) 2D layered- earth density model along c) vertical slice j=24 passing through well SB-276.	89
Fig. 47	a) Computed and measured gravity data over b) 2D layered- earth density model along c) vertical slice j=41 passing through well SB-296.	90
Fig. 48	a) Computed and measured gravity data over b) 2D layered- earth density model along c) vertical slice j=48 passing through well GS-325.	91
Fig. 49	a) Computed and measured gravity data over b) 2D layered- earth density model along c) vertical slice j=33 passing through Hamam Musa hot spring.	92

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 50	Depth of basement map of the study area derived from gravity inversion	93
Fig. 51	3D basement view of the study area resulted from gravity inversion.	94
Fig. 52	Classification of direct and indirect techniques of thermal data.	96
Fig. 53	Example of the correction of BHT data for well no. 4 mentioned in table 1 using the Horner method.	104
Fig. 54	Location map of some wells on which BHT corrections were applied and listed in Table 2.	106
Fig. 55	Relation between temperature and depth of BHT wells.	112
Fig. 56	Geothermal gradient map using corrected BHT from 72 deep oil wells. Crosses refer to the location of BHT logs of oil wells.	114
Fig. 57	Heat flow map of study area.	119
Fig. 58	Correlation of 3D view of depths of basement surface (m) derived from gravity modeling and the geothermal gradient map ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{m}$ ).	122
Fig. 59	Conceptual model of geothermal system in the study area.	124
Fig. 60	General schematic of hydrocarbon formation as a function of burial of the source rock.	127

<b>Fig. No.</b>		<b>Page No.</b>
Fig. 61	Relation between temperature gradient and oil window.	129
Fig.62	Stack maps shows a) Depth to oil ceiling, b) Depth to oil floor and c) Depth to oil window.	130

## LIST OF TABLES

Table. No.		Page. No
Table. 1	Example of Bottom Hole Temperature measurements of well no. 4 used in this study.	101
Table. 2	Sample of bottom hole temperature data after correction using two different methods; Waples and Horner methods.	106
Table. 3	Geothermal Parameters of oil well data of the study area.	109
Table. 4	Thermal conductivity measured by in the southern part of the Gulf-of-Suez ( <i>Morgan et al, 1983</i> ).	116
Table. 5	Calculated values of the depth to oil ceiling, depth to oil floor and depth to oil window in the study area.	131
Table. 6	The parameters used in the assessment of geothermal potential.	136

## **ABSTRACT**

The Gulf-of-Suez region represents the most promising area in Egypt for geothermal exploration which is characterized by superficial thermal manifestations represented by a cluster of hot springs with varying temperatures from 35 to 72 °C. The main purpose of the present thesis is to shed the light on the integration between gravity work and geothermal data in detecting the main subsurface structures in addition to expecting the geothermal sources in the area under consideration.

Correction was applied on the bottom hole temperature data to obtain the true formation equilibrium temperatures that can provide useful information about the subsurface thermal regime. Based on these logging data, temperature gradient and heat flow values computed at each well, it is found that the mean geothermal gradient of the study area is 32 °C/km nevertheless some local geothermal potential fields were located with more than 40 °C/km. Also, heat flow values are ranging from 45 to 115 mW/m<sup>2</sup>.

The Bouguer gravity anomaly map of the study area was used for delineating the subsurface structures and tectonic trends that have resulted in a potential heat source. The gravity inversion revealed a good correlation between areas of high temperature gradients, high heat flow and positive gravity anomalies. The high temperature gradient and heat flow values suggested being associated with a noticeable hydrothermal source of heat anomaly located at relatively shallow depths which is expected to be due to the uplift of the basement in the area.

Moreover, a relation between temperature gradient and depth to oil window was derived to show the role of temperature gradient in the maturation of hydrocarbon. Finally, a conceptual model of the hydrothermal system in the study area was drawn and thus the geothermal reserve of the study area was calculated in order to know the availability of constructing power plant for electricity generation or any other utilization.