



AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SCIENCE

**GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES IN SOUTH SIWA
AREA, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT UTILIZING
SEISMIC INTERPRETATIONS AND WELL
LOGGING ANALYSIS**

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B. Sc.

A THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
MASTER DEGREE OF SCIENCE**

IN

GEOPHYSICS

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CAIRO, EGYPT.

2015

Note

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and above all, I would like to express my great thanks to "ALLAH" who supplied me with strength and patience to complete this work. "Thanks GOD".

I wish to express my gratitude and deep appreciation to Dr. Nasser Mohamed Abu Ashour, Professor of Geophysics, Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for his supervision, encouragement, kind help, valuable advice and revising the manuscript of the present work.

I would like to express my special gratitude to Dr. Abdullah M.E. Mahmoud, Assistant Professor of Geophysics, Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for helping me in dipmeter work and learning me how I can interpret a dipmeter data, and how to use also Techlog software.

I am greatly appreciated to Dr. Azza M. Abd El Latif El-Rawy, Lecturer of Geophysics, Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University for her supervision, suggesting the point, valuable leading comments during most of the stages of the progress of this thesis.

I am greatly indebted to. Dr. Ahmed Sobhy Mohamed Helaly, Assistant Professor of Geophysics, Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University for his great support and help.

Special thanks to my colleague Alaa Muhammed Kilany Hassan, for his support and help in the present work.

Thanks are extended to the Egyptian General Petroleum Company (EGPC) and Thani Egypt South Siwa B.V. (TESS) for providing the data required for this work.

Last but not least, grateful and true appreciation is expressed to my family for their help, patience and encouragement, but no words of thanks and feelings are sufficient.

Thanks to GOD

ABSTRACT

The area of study is located in the westernmost part of the Egyptian Western Desert along the Libyan border south of latitude 28°N, it is restricted between latitudes 28° 00' 00" N and 26° 30' 00" N and longitudes 26° 43' 00" E and 25° 00' 00" E. It covers an area of approximately 28,439 square kilometers.

South Siwa area is a part of a vast underexplored region of the Western desert of Egypt. It was developed during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic time and was probably a part of large Paleozoic basin combining the Kufra, Dakhla, and Foram basins. The study area, South Siwa, lies in what is known as "the great sand sea" and the terrain is covered by thick sand dunes varying in height and running in NNW-SSE direction.

2D seismic interpretation was carried out on the study area using thirty seismic lines to build a regional geological view about the area by constructing a series of seismic maps e.g. time contour map, depth contour map and isopach map. But as a result of the surface topography, most of the seismic lines were shot in NNW-SSE direction parallel to the longitudinal sand dunes. So, the obtained structural maps show poor image about structures in the subsurface.

Analysis of dipmeter data was done to give information about faults and unconformities in the study area. But due to a limited number of wells (only one well) in the study area a complete structure view is not available. Therefore another source of information is required; stripped-on gravity maps that were derived from the bouguer gravity map of the south siwa area, were constructed.

By combing information obtained from structural contour maps derived from seismic interpretation, structures obtained from dipmeter

analysis and matching them with stripped-on gravity maps, the structural configuration through the South Siwa area could be mapped. The deduced faults trends dissecting the area are: NNW-SSE, NE-SW, E-W, ENE-WSW and NE-SW.

A comprehensive well logging analysis was done for three wells to evaluate the various petrophysical properties (total and effective porosity, total and effective water saturation, hydrocarbon saturation, and shale volume) of possible reservoir intervals detected in the Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian), Jurassic, Upper Carboniferous, and Lower Devonian sections in the study area.

This evaluation is anticipated to be guidelines for any future exploration in this area.