



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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**"GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING STUDIES TO SPECIFY THE
RADIOACTIVE POTENTIALITIES AT MAKHRAG EL-EBEL AREA,
SOUTH GABAL MONQUL, NORTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT"**

**A Thesis Submitted to
Geophysics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University
for the degree of**

Doctor of Philosophy

(Ph.D. In Geophysics)

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2020

APPROVAL SHEET

TITLE

**"GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING STUDIES TO SPECIFY THE RADIOACTIVE
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Praise be to **ALLAH**, the Merciful and the Gracious, whose Grace this work has been completed.*

*Grateful salutation is due to my dear Prof. **Sami Hamed Abd EL Naby**, Prof. of applied geophysics and the head master of Geophysics Department in Ain shams University, who has the attitude and substance of a genius, his continually and convincingly conveyed a spirit of adventure in regard to research and also his constructive criticism and valuable advice.*

*I'm deeply indebted and special thanks to **Prof. Dr. Salah Eldin Abd Elwahab**, prof. of applied geophysics, Geophysics Department, Ain Shams university due his constructive comments, criticism and valuable advices.*

*I would like to express my deepest thanks to **Prof. Ashraf Atef Hasaan**, Prof. of applied geophysics and the vice head master of Exploration Division in NMA for his truthful supervision, paying attention, and kind support from the very beginning stage of the research proposal to the final stage of completing this thesis.*

*My sincere thanks to Prof. **Ragab Mohamed Abdel Rahim**, Prof. of applied geophysics in NMA. For valuable advices throughout the stages of this work.*

*Grateful acknowledgement is due to **all my teachers and colleagues** in NMA, for their continues services and kind support and for his constructive advises.*

*Finally, I wish to express my gratitude and deep warm thanks to **(my mother, my wife, my daughter, my sister)** they are the main driving force for me not only to complete this work but also to live.*

ABSTRACT

Makhrag El-Ebel area is situated in the northern part of the Eastern Desert of Egypt. It lies between latitudes $27^{\circ}48'54.25''\text{N}$ and $27^{\circ}49'28.20''\text{N}$ and longitudes $33^{\circ}3'31.73''\text{E}$ and $33^{\circ}4'8.90''\text{E}$, located at about about 40 Km south west of Ras Gharib city.

The geology of the studied area is a part of the northern portion of the Late-Precambrian Arabian-Nubian Shield. It represents a part of the late Proterozoic Arabian-Nubian Shield, which in turn constitute a part of the larger Pan African Belt.

The basement rocks of Makhrag El Ebel area represent part of the Pan African belt. They comprise Dokhan volcanics which distinguished into (basic and acidic volcanic), younger granite, dolerite dykes, quartz and barite veins and wadi sediments.

Detailed ground geophysical surveys (Gamma-ray spectrometric and magnetic) were carried out on the same grid lines to delineate the structural framework and to define the radiometric anomalous zones in the study areas. In addition to Self-Potential (SP) profiles were selected to follow the radiometric anomalous zones at deeper depths.

The total-count radiometric contour map shows that, the radioactivity of the study area ranges from 3.52 Ur over Wadi sediments, basaltic andesite and dacite to 67.3 Ur over younger granite in the southern part of the study area. The (eU) radiometric map of the study area can be divided into two levels. The first level changes in values from 1.3 ppm to 3.81 ppm, locates mainly in the south and

central part over basaltic andesite and dacite trends to the EW direction. The second level changes in value from (4 to 52.87 ppm) represents the highest values and is associated with younger granite rocks, at the south part of the study area.

The equivalent thorium (eTh) map shows that the values varying from 2.04 ppm to 64.23 ppm, with an average value of about 9.23 ppm. The lowest values (2.04 ppm to 6.71 ppm) are located at the northern and western central parts of the study area. The intermediate values varying from (6.71 ppm to 10.75 ppm) are located in scattered zones in wadi deposits in the central part and also in the north eastern part due to granite wash, and its weathering products. While, the highest values (11 to 50 ppm) recorded over the Southern part of the study area which is associated with younger granite rocks. The Potassium (K) map shows that the values varying from 0.83 % to 6.3 %, with an average value of about 2.55 %. The highest values are located at the southern parts of the study area. Meanwhile, the lowest values are situated at the middle and northern parts of the study area.

A uranium composite image map was constructed to identify and outline the uranium anomalous zones. These maps indicate that uranium anomalous zones are displayed as bright white color areas, coinciding with the Younger granite, in the southern part in the study area so that, younger granite is considered a promising target for uranium exploration in the study area.

Through the application of the two-dimensional power spectrum technique, two main average magnetic interfaces for shallow and deep magnetic sources are 35 m and 70 m. These depths were used to discriminate the shallow and deep sources of magnetic anomalies

and produced the residual and regional magnetic component maps. Also, Euler Deconvolution, and Source Parameter Image (SPI) techniques were applied to ground magnetic data to deduce the depths, contacts, dyke or sill and faults. These maps showed that N-S, E-W, NW, NNE and WNW directions. represented the important trends in the study area.

The constructed SP colored contour map of the surveyed area exhibits a wide range of amplitudes varies from -147.2 to +123.2 mV. The high negative amplitudes (from about -44.2 to -147.2 mV) can be related to strong surface mineralizations or shallow depth to top of the ore bodies, associated with mine of copper and barite mineralization associated with quartz and barite veins in the younger granite rocks. In terms of the scattered moderate negative SP amplitudes (- 8.4 to - 44.2 mV) all in the northern eastern and north western of mapped area, they can be related to ground water, as confirmed from the field observations. The relatively weak negative SP values could be related to clay or poor conductive materials within the drainage lines, while the positive SP values are mainly associated with the resistant un-mineralized granite and wadi sediments in the SP surveyed area.

The obtained results from the selected SP anomalies deduced that:

The calculated depths to centers of the selected SP anomalies are shallow, varying from 8.7 to 15.3 m and averaging about 12 m, the half-widths of the anomalous bodies range between 12.6 m and 17.6 m, with a mean value of 15.6 m. and the polarization angles (θ), which reflect the dips of the anomalies, range from 6° to 16° to North and East directions.

The Integration between geophysical results confirmed a strong relationship between high negatively Self-Potential and anomalous zone in spectrometry related to the NE-SW and E-W trends in regional basement tectonic map in the study area.

Key words: Gabal Monqul, Makhrag El-Ebel, Ground Spectrometric, Ground Magnetic, Self-Potential.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	I
ABSTRACT.....	II
CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	X
LIST OF TABLES	XVII
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.General	1
1.2. Location	2
1.3. Accessibility	3
1.4. Climate and Topography	3
1.5. Previous works of the study area and its surrounding	3
1.6. Aim and scope of the Study	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	9
2.1. General	9
2.1.1 Basement rocks (Pan-African) of EGYPT.....	10
2.2. Detailed Geologic Setting.....	14
2.2.1 Dokhan Volcanics	15
2.2.1.1. Basic volcanics	16
2.2.1.2. Acidic volcanics	16
2.2.2. Younger granites (Biotite granite)	17
2.2.3. Dykes	18
2.2.4. Quartz and barite veins	18
2.2.5. Wadi sediments	19
2.3 Structural setting.....	19
2.4. Mineralization:	19
CHAPTER THREE	21
GROUND GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETRIC SURVEY.....	21

3.1. General	21
3.2. Units of radioactivity	24
3.3. Radioactivity of rocks.....	25
3.4. Gamma-ray spectrometric survey	27
3.4.1. General	27
3.5. Field Procedure, data acquisition and instruments:	29
3.6. Interpretation of the Gamma-Ray Spectrometric Data	31
3.6.1. Qualitative Interpretation of the Gamma-Ray Spectrometric Data	31
3.6.1.1. Total Count and radioelement maps	31
3.6.1.2. Radioelement ratio maps.....	37
3.6.1.3. Ternary radioelement maps	41
3.6.1. 3.A. Absolute radioelements composite image	41
3.6.1.3.B. eU composite image	42
3.6.1. 3.C. eTh composite image	44
3.6.1. 3.D. False-color potassium composite image	46
3.6.2. Quantitative Interpretation of Ground Spectrometric Maps.....	47
3.6.2.1 Factor Analysis technique	47
3.6.2.1.A. General	47
3.6.1.2.B. Results and Discussion	48
3.6.2.2. The Interpreted Radiometric Lithologic Unit (IRLU) map ..	55
3.6.2.3. Statistical treatment of the ground spectrometric data ...	56
3.6.2.3.A. Discussion.....	66
3.6.2.3. A.1. Dacite rocks.....	66
3.6.2.3.A.2. Basaltic andesite rocks	67
3.6.2.3.A.3. Younger granite rocks	67
3.6.2.3.A.4. Wadi Sediments.....	67
3.7. Uranium Favorability Index of the rock Units	68
3.8. Three elemental effective parameter (F):	71

3.9. Environmental monitoring by gamma-ray spectrometry:.....	74
3.9.1. General	74
3.9.2. Determination of radiation Exposure Rate and Equivalent Dose Rate	74
3.10. Identification and outlining the uraniferous anomalies	79
CHAPTER FOUR	86
GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY	86
4.1. General	86
4.2. Instrumentation.....	87
4.3. Data acquisition and reduction.....	89
4.4. Survey procedure and data correction.....	90
4.4.1. Diurnal Correction.....	91
4.4.2. Normal field correction	91
4.4.3. Elevation and Terrain Corrections	92
4.4.4. Tie Line Correction	92
4.4.5. Geomagnetic Correction.....	92
4.5. Data processing and analysis	93
4.5.1. General	93
4.6 Qualitative interpretation of the ground magnetic data	93
4.6.1. The total-field intensity ground magnetic map	95
4.6.2. Reduction to the Northern Pole (RTP).....	97
4.7. Quantitative interpretation of the magnetic data	103
4.7.1. Radially averaged power spectrum.....	104
4.7.2. The high-pass (residual) magnetic map	106
4.7.3. The low-pass (regional) magnetic map	107
4.7.4 Depth Estimations	108
4.7.4.A. 3-D Euler Deconvolution	109
4.7.4.B Source Parameter index	112
4.7.4.C. Depth estimation results of Makhrag El-Ebel area	115
4.8. Structural Trend Analysis	116

4.8.1. General:.....	116
4.8.2. Two dimensional frequency rose diagram technique:...	117
4.8.3. Discussion of the various trend directions:	119
4.8.3.A. (Tethyan or Mediterranean) (E-W)	120
4.8.3.B. Meridional or East African trend (N-S).....	121
4.8.3.C. Gulf of Suez-Red Sea Clysmic or Erythrean trend (NW-SE)	121
4.8.3.D. Gulf of Aqaba trend (NNE-SSW).....	122
4.8.3.E. Najd trend (WNW-ESE)	122
4.9. Interpreted Magnetic Basement Structural Mapping.....	123
4.9.1. Discussion:	125
CHAPTER FIVE.....	128
SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY	128
5.1. General	128
5.2. Instrumentation and field measurements.....	129
5.3. SP Data Correction	131
5.4. Interpretation	133
5.4.1. Qualitative Interpretation of Self-Potential Data.....	134
5.4.2 Quantitative interpretation of Self-Potential Data.....	135
5.5. Data Integration: -.....	141
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	147
REFERNCES.....	156
Arabic Summary	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page No
Fig. (1.1):	Location map of Makhrag El-Ebel area, North Eastern Desert, Egypt.	2
Fig. (2.1):	Simplified geologic map of the Neoproterozoic basement exposed in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, showed relative abundances in the three major basement provinces of the Eastern Desert of Egypt, (Stern and Hedge, 1985).	13
Fig. (2.2):	Geologic Map of Makhrag El-Ebel area, North Eastern Desert, Egypt, modified after (Abdel Wahed et al., 2010).	15
Fig. (3.1):	Typical airborne gamma-ray spectrum showing the gamma-ray peaks of all three radioelements, along with the energy windows used to detect them (after IAEA, 1991).	24
Fig. (3.2):	Gamma-ray spectrometer instrument (GS-512).	30
Fig. (3.3):	Total count (T.C.) filled colored contour map (in Ur), Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	33
Fig. (3.4):	Equivalent uranium (eU) filled colored contour map (in ppm), Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	34
Fig. (3.5):	Equivalent thorium (eTh) filled colored contour map (in ppm), Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	35
Fig. (3.6):	Potassium (K) filled colored contour map (in %), Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	36
Fig. (3.7):	equivalent uranium/equivalent thorium (eU/eTh) filled colored contour map, of Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	38
Fig. (3.8):	equivalent uranium/potassium (eU/K) filled colored contour map, of Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	39
Fig. (3.9):	equivalent thorium/potassium (eTh/K) filled colored contour map, of Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	40
Fig. (3.10):	False –Color Radioelements composite image, Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	43
Fig. (3.11):	False – Color uranium composite image, Makhrag El-Ebel area, Northeastern Desert, Egypt.	44