



# **STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOHERMAL PROVINCES OF REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI**

**ARGEO-C1 Conference  
Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, 24-29 November 2006**

**JALLUDIN Mohamed  
Djibouti, CERD**

## **GEOHERMAL EXPLORATIONS IN DJIBOUTI**

### **■ FIRST PHASE**

**Preliminary field studies**

**Asal rift geophysical studies**

**First geothermal drillings in Asal Rift geothermal area**

**Nord-Goubhet geophysical studies**

### **■ SECOND PHASE**

**Hanlé-Gaggadé exploration (field studies and gradient wells)**

**Hanlé geothermal drillings**

**Asal rift new drillings and geophysics**

**Scaling and corrosion study of Asal rift deep reservoir**

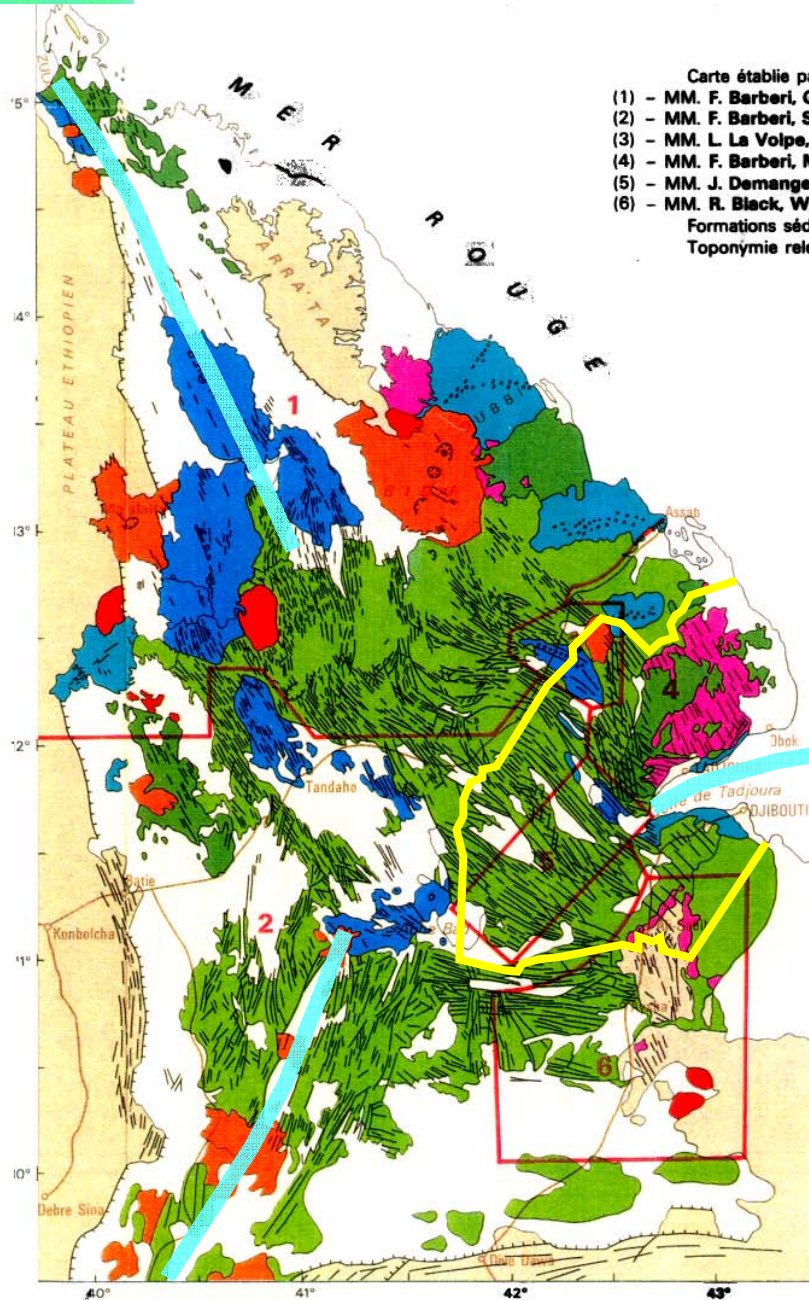
### **■ ARGEO PROJECT PHASE**

Carte établie par M. J. Varet à partir des levés géologiques de :

- (1) - MM. F. Barberi, G. Giglia, G. Marinelli, R. Santacroce, H. Tazieff, J. Varet et al. (1971)
- (2) - MM. F. Barberi, S. Borsi, J.L. Cheminée, G. Giglia, G. Marinelli, R. Santacroce, L. Stieltjes, H. Tazieff, J. Varet
- (3) - MM. L. La Volpe, L. Lirer, J. Varet (1973)
- (4) - MM. F. Barberi, M. Di Paola, G. Giglia, R. Santacroce, J. Varet
- (5) - MM. J. Demange, M. Di Paola, L. Stieltjes (1974) avec compléments de F. Barberi, R. Santacroce et J. Varet
- (6) - MM. R. Black, W. Morton, J. Varet (1972)

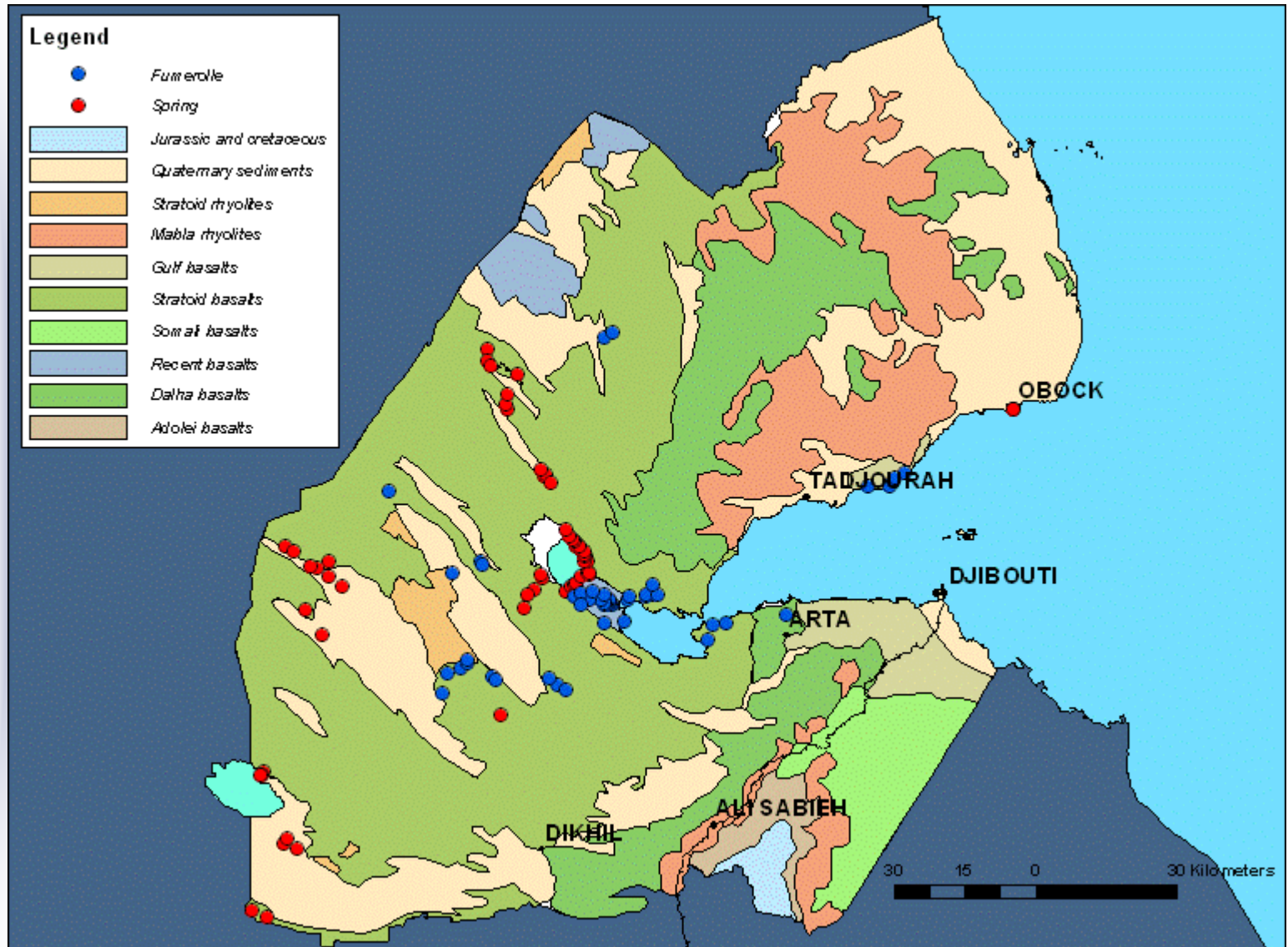
Formations sédimentaires : MM. F. Gasse (Afar central), M. Taleb (Awash moyen, 1972)

Toponymie relevée par M. E. Chèdeville.

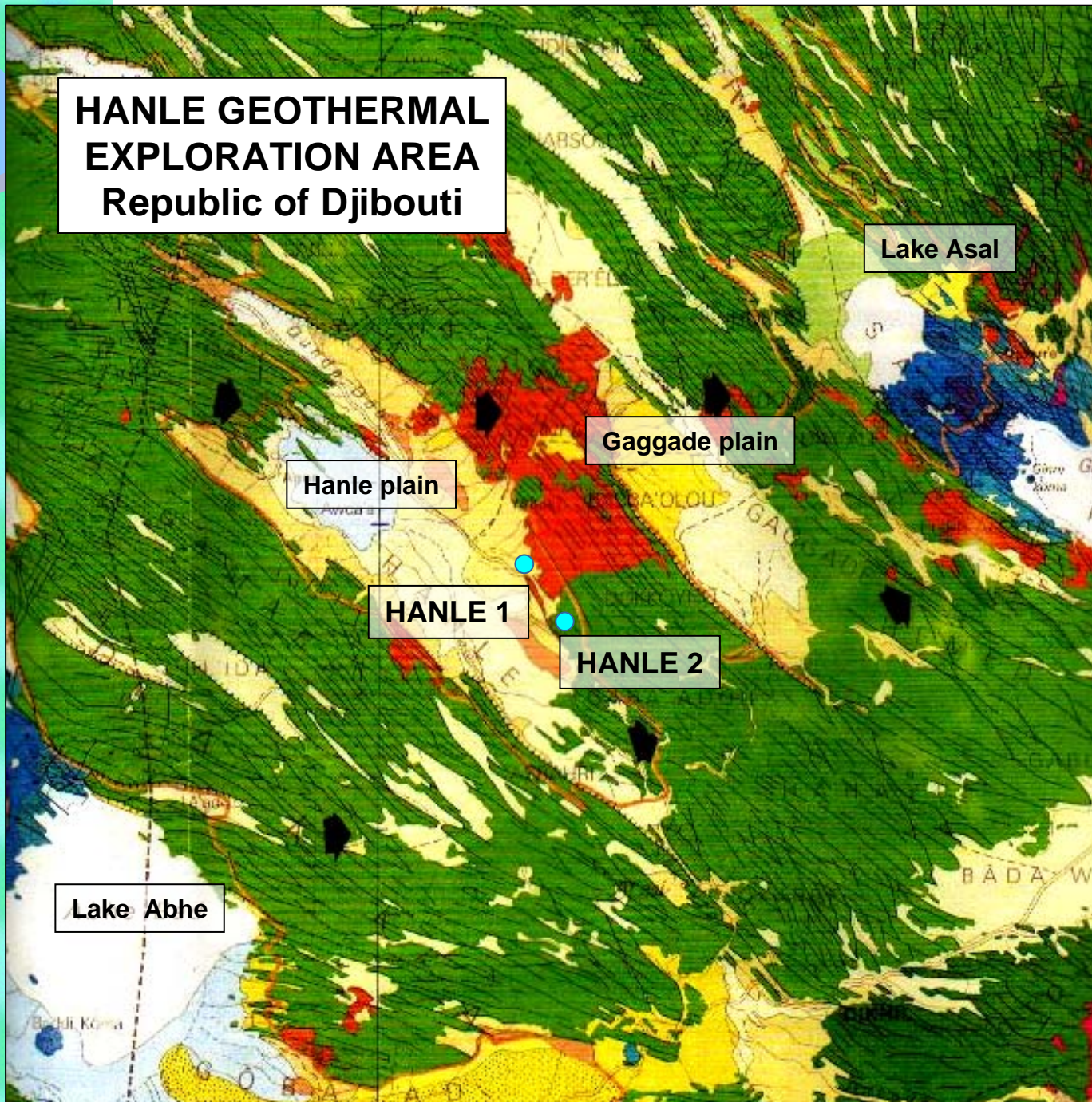


- Chaînes volcaniques axiales, à tendance tholéitique  
*Axial volcanic ranges with tholeiitic tendency.*
- Centres rhyolitiques des marges  
*Marginal rhyolitic centres*
- Alignements volcaniques transverses, d'affinité alcaline.  
*Transverse volcanic alignments (alkaline affinity).*
- Série stratoïde de l'Afar (s.l.)  
*Afar stratoid series*
- Basaltes du Dalha  
*Dalha basalts*
- Rhyolites des Mable  
*Mable rhyolites.*
- Granite hyperalcalin miocène  
*Miocene peralkaline granites*
- "Socle" cristallin et couverture Pré-miocène  
*Pre-miocene "basement"*

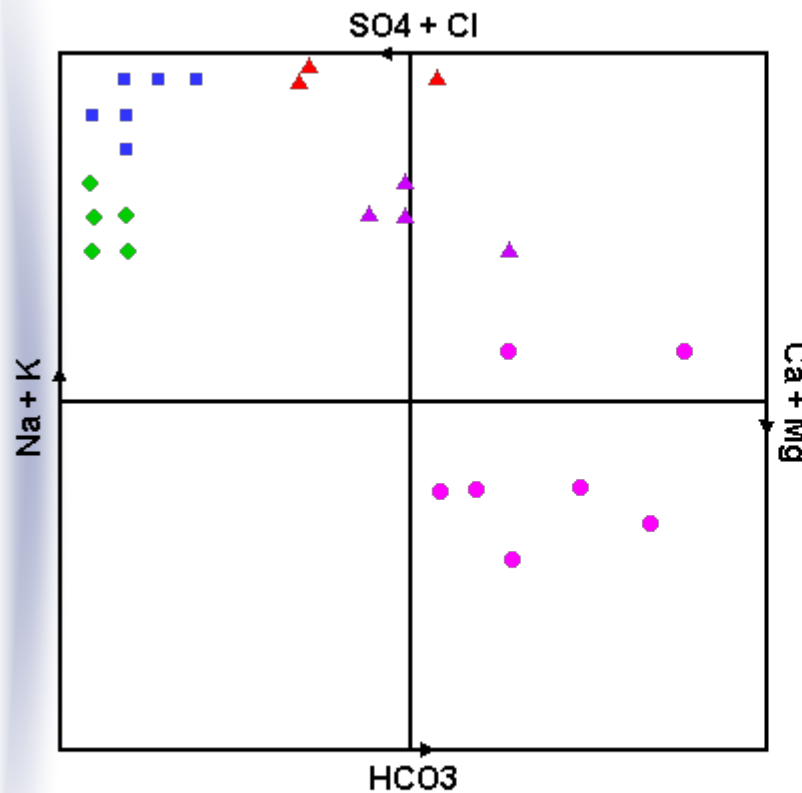
## GEOLOGY AND SURFACE MANIFESTATIONS



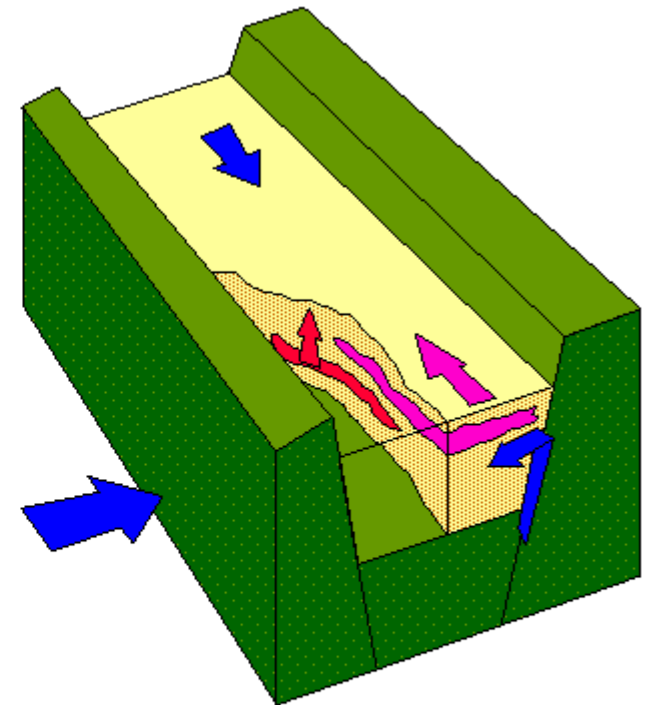
**HANLE GEOTHERMAL  
EXPLORATION AREA  
Republic of Djibouti**



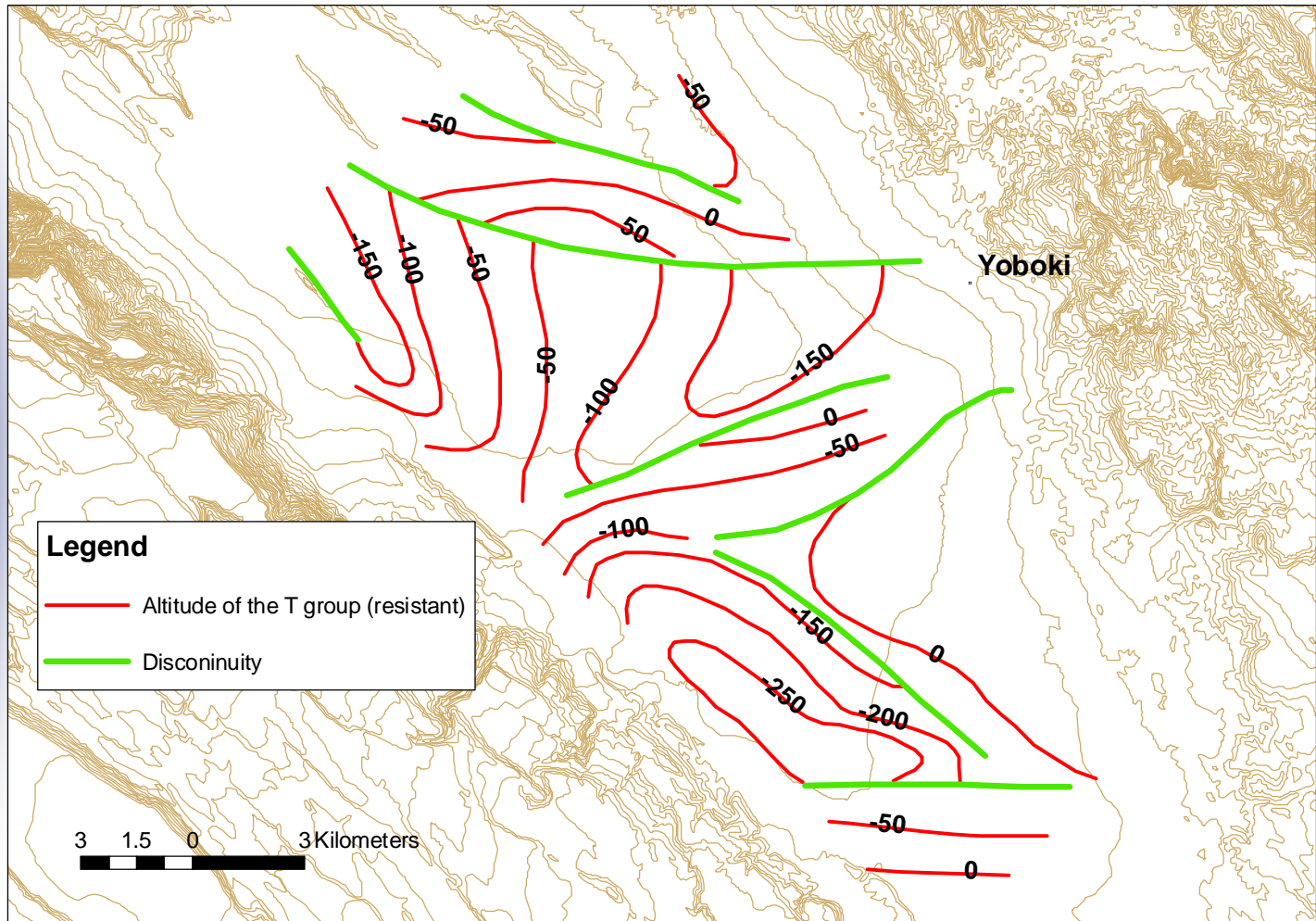
## HANLE-GAGGADE GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES (AQUATER-CERD 1983)






- 1. Bicarbonated-earth-alkaline
- 2. Chlorinated-alkaline
- ◆ 3. Chlorinated-alkaline-earth-alkaline
- ▲ 4. Chlorinated-bicarbonated-sulfated-alkaline
- ▲ Mixing of groupe 1 and 4



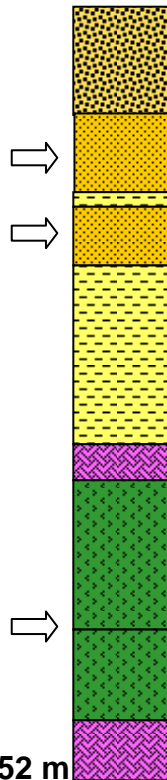
## ELECTRICAL SURVEY OF HANLE PLAIN (AQUATER-CERD 1983)



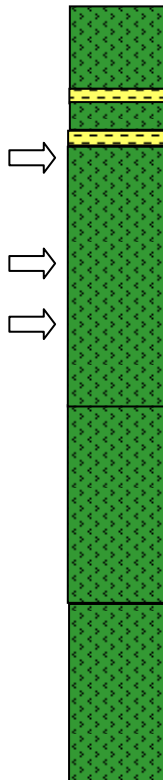
## HANLE GRADIENT WELLS

	Coarse alluvium
	Fine sand
	Mud and silt
	Rhyolite
	Basalts

**TEWEO1**



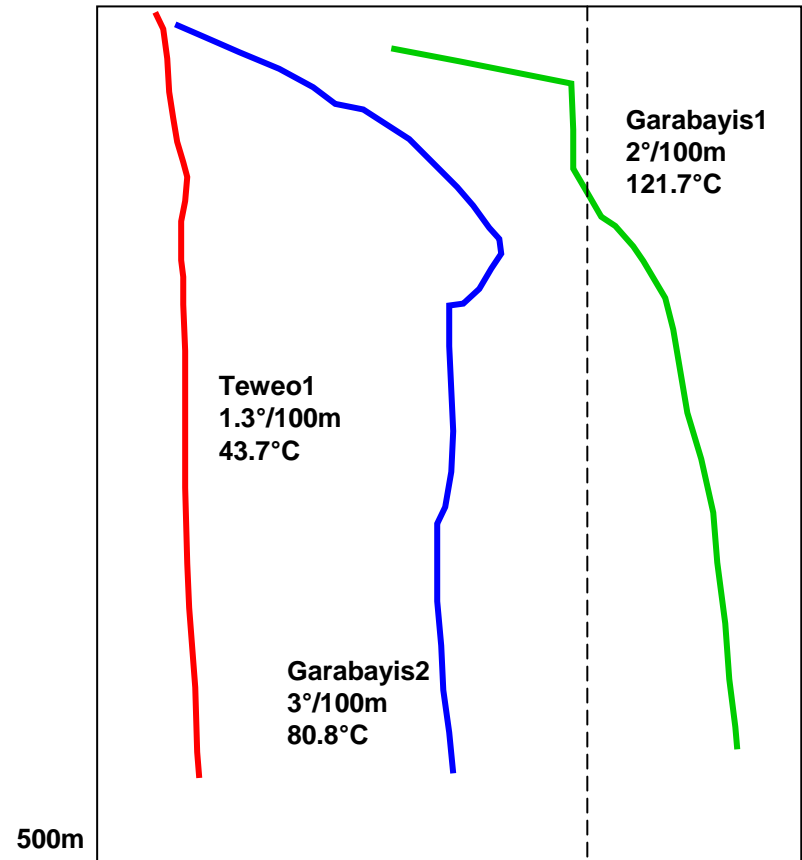
**GARABAYIS2**



30°C

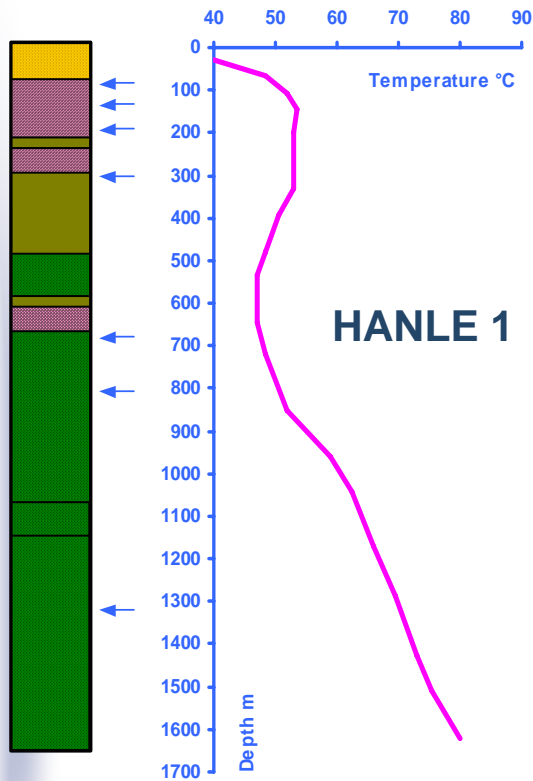
100°C

130°C

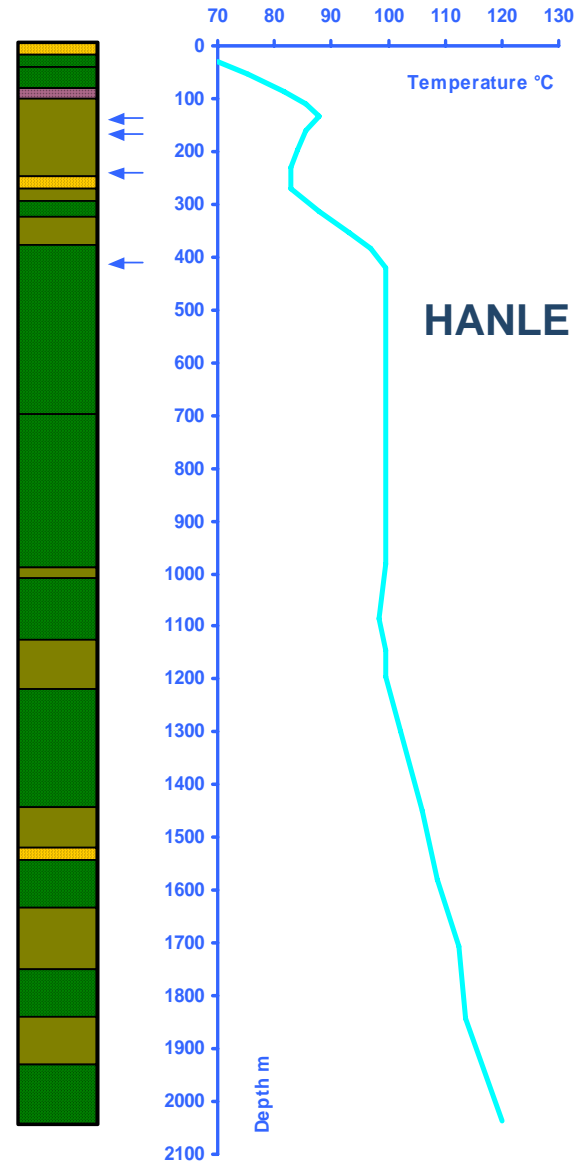




## HANLE DRILLINGS



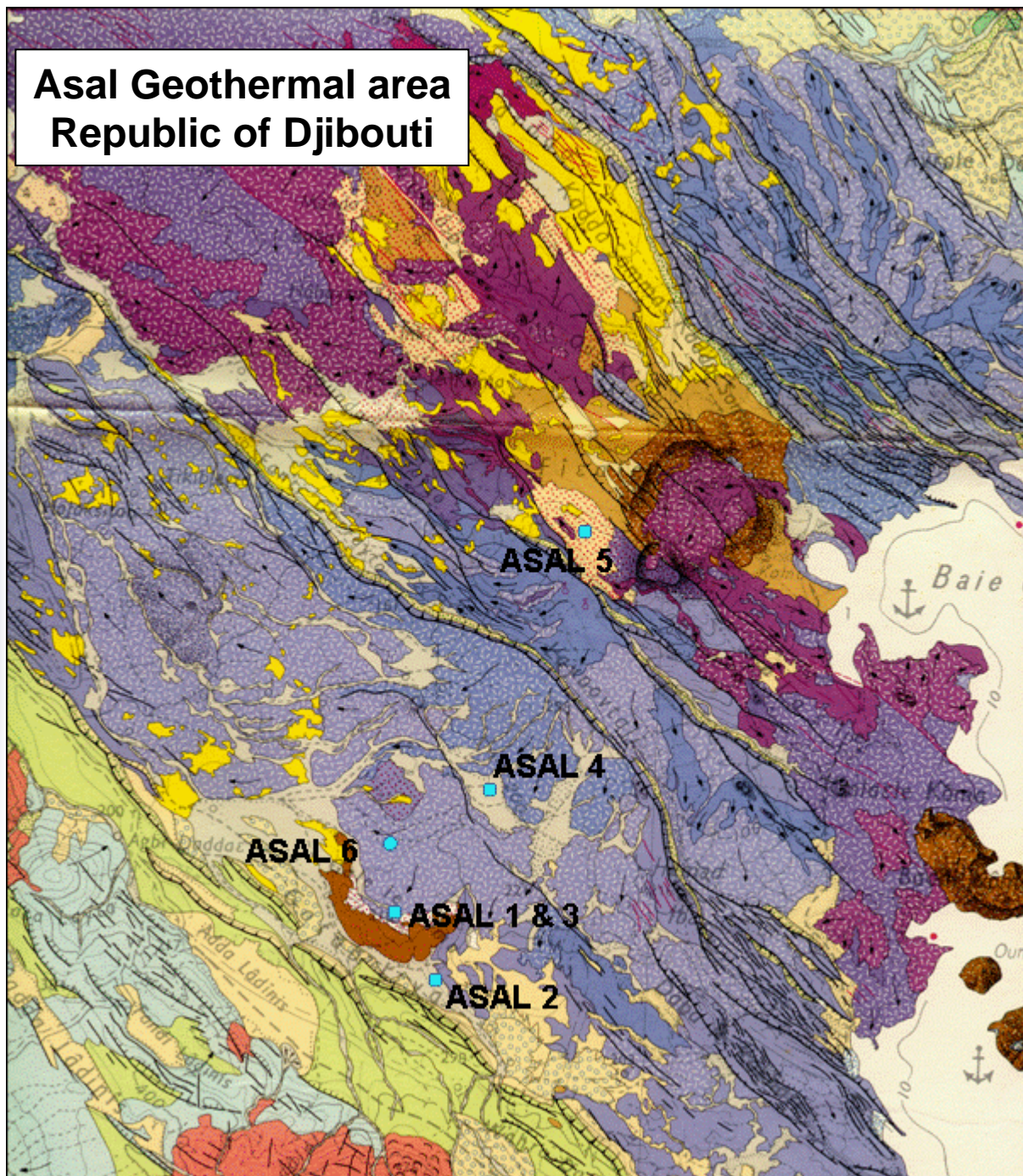
- Alluviums
- Rhyolites
- Trachytes
- Basalts



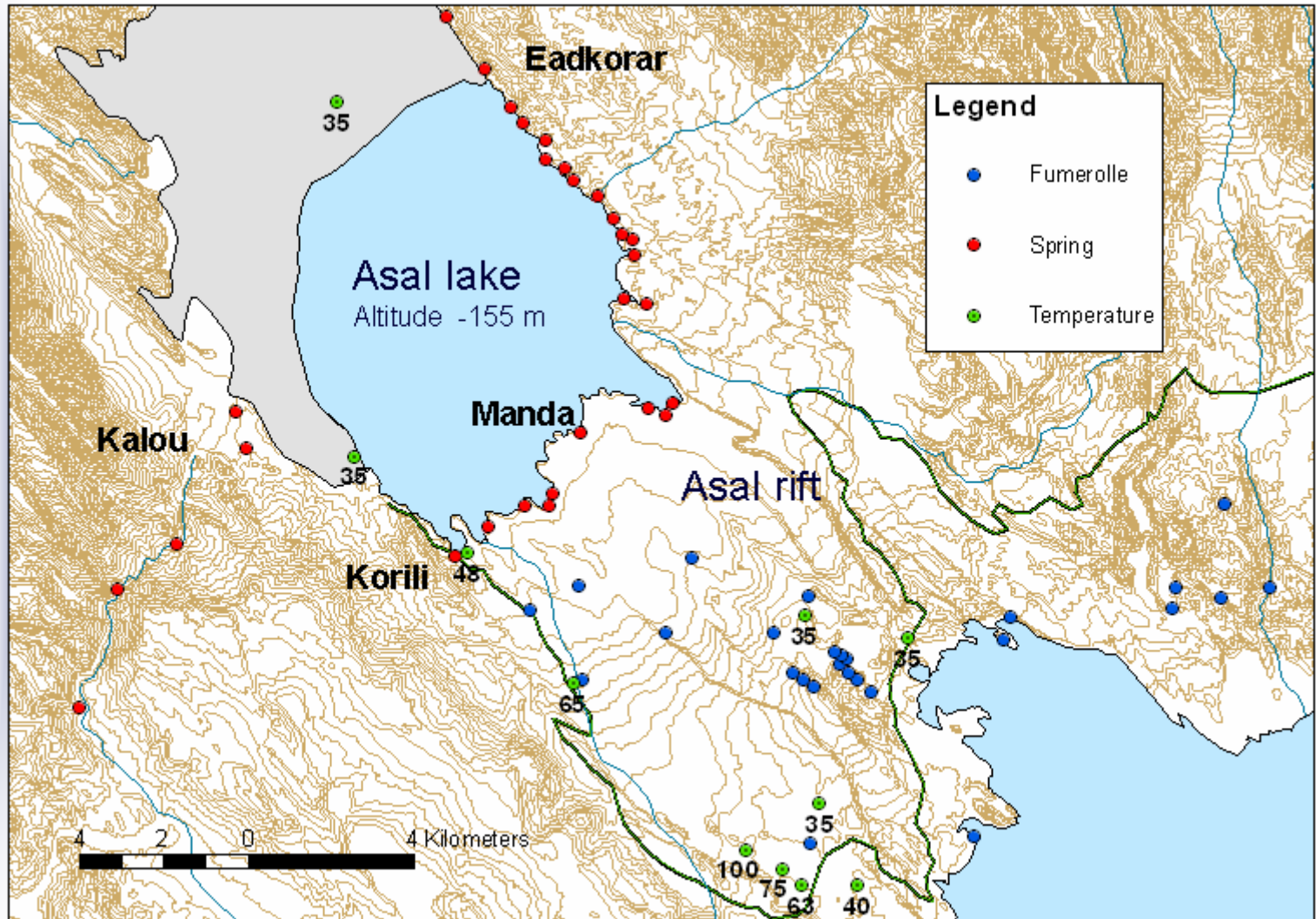
## HANLE EXPLORATION OUTCOMES

- Hanlé 1 (1623 m), 72 °C at 1420 m
- Hanlé 2 (2038 m), 124 °C at 2020 m
- Permeability
  - Hanlé 1: rhyolites, contact rhyolites-basalts, scoriae, dry below 800 m
  - Hanlé 2: basalts, scoriae, dry below 450 m
- Bottom hole core of Hanlé 2: 18.8 My
- Thick crust with 24 °C/km to 36 °C/km

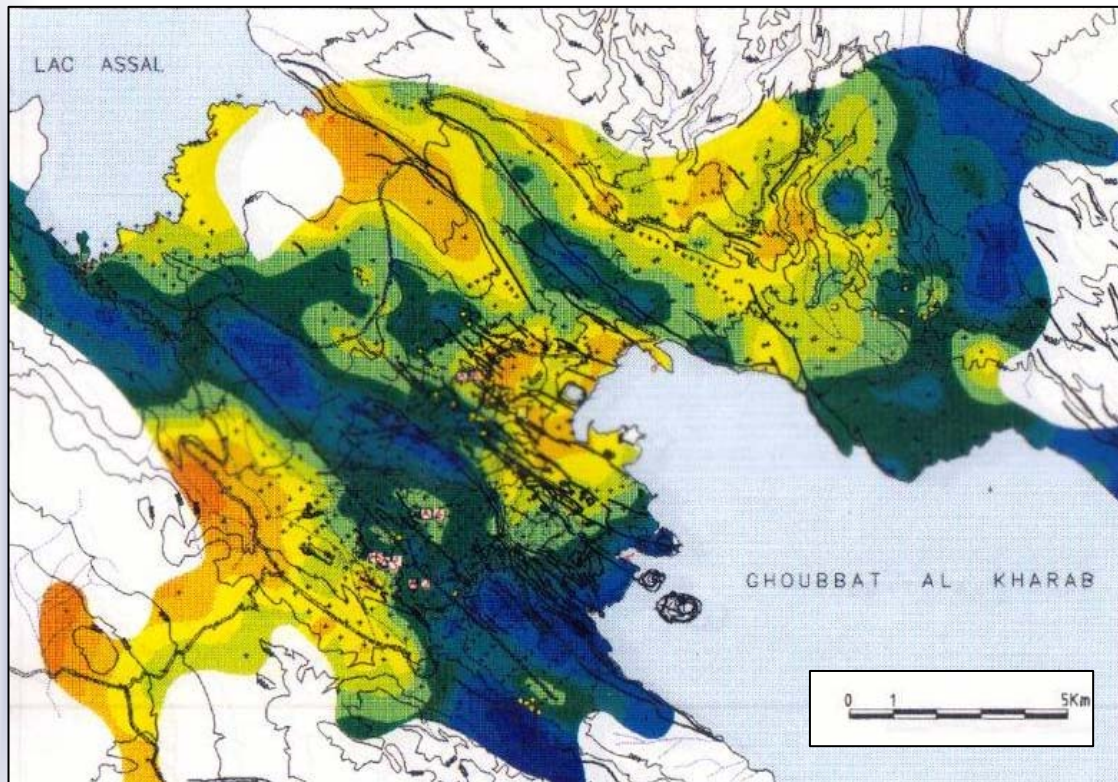
**Asal Geothermal area  
Republic of Djibouti**



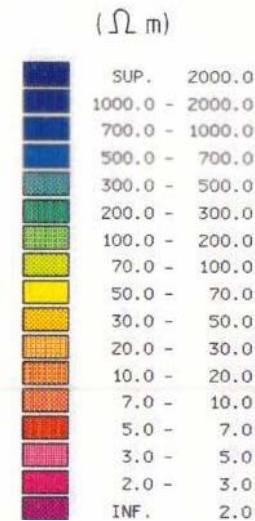
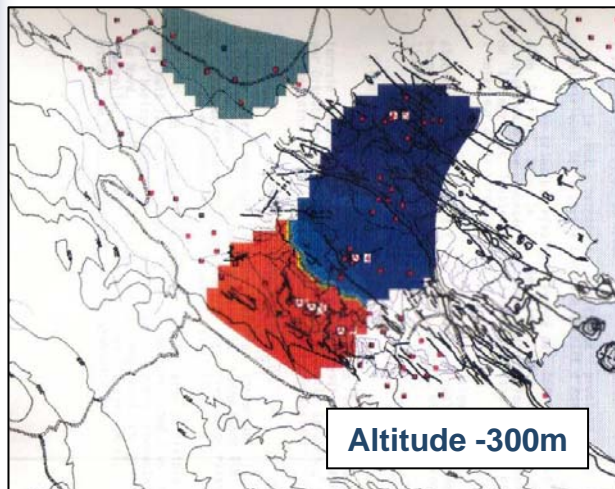
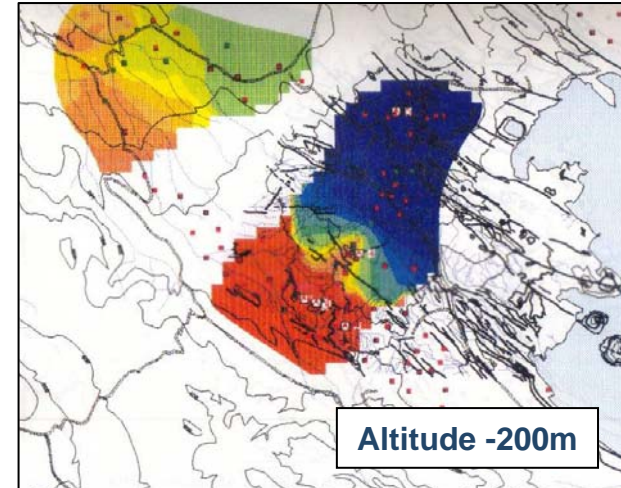
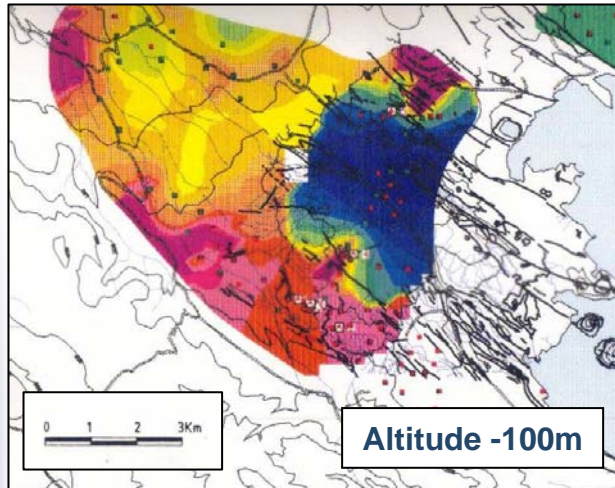
## SURFACE MANIFESTATIONS AND GRADIENT WELLS. ASAL RIFT (BRGM-CERD 1973)



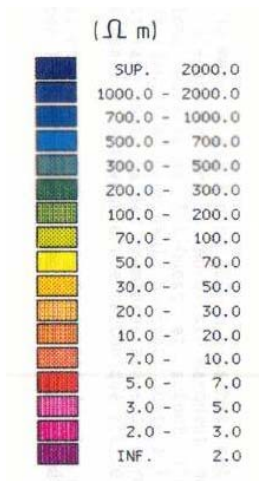
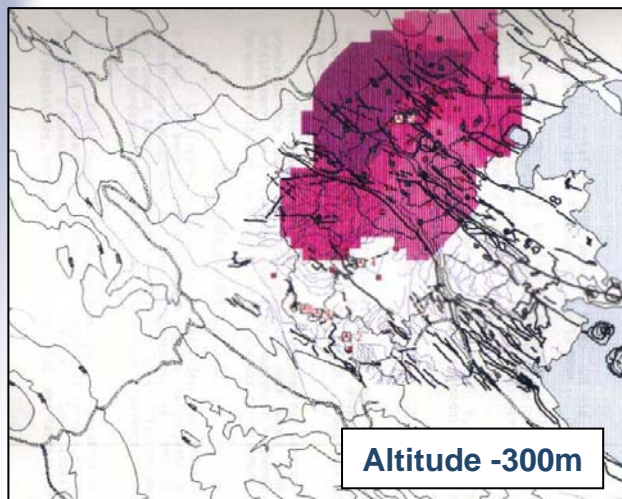
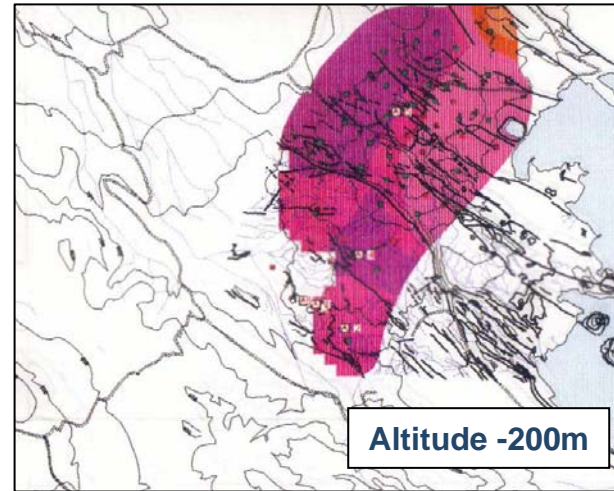
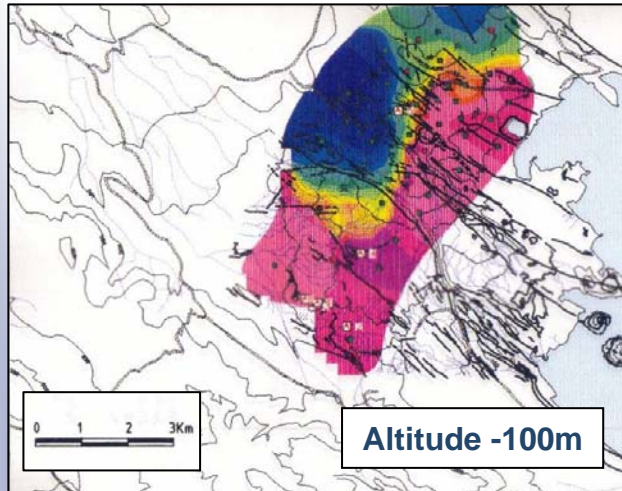
## GRAVIMETRIC SURVEY. BOUGUER ANOMALY (BRGM 1993)



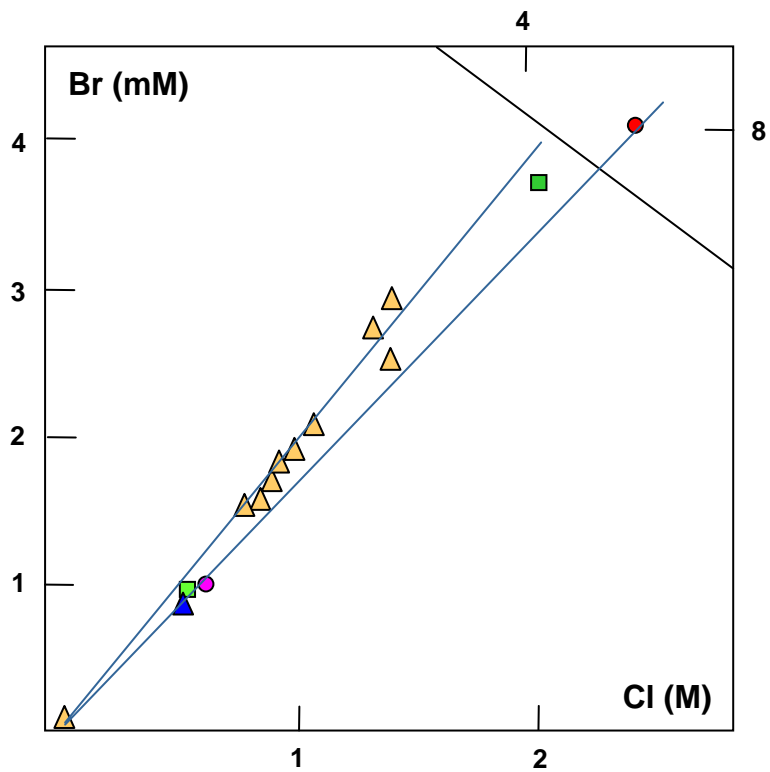
## AMT SURVEY OF THE ASAL RIFT (BRGM 1993)



## EM SURVEY OF THE ASAL RIFT (BRGM 1993; ORKUSTOFNUN 1988)



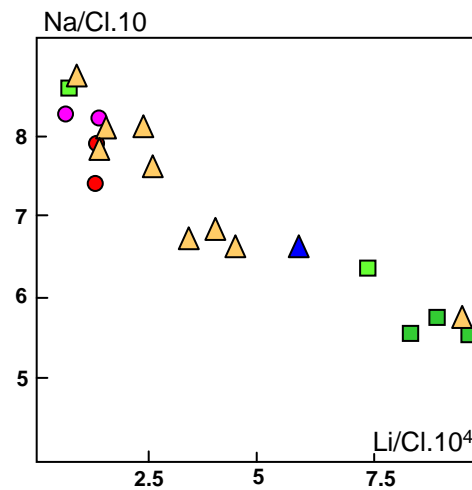
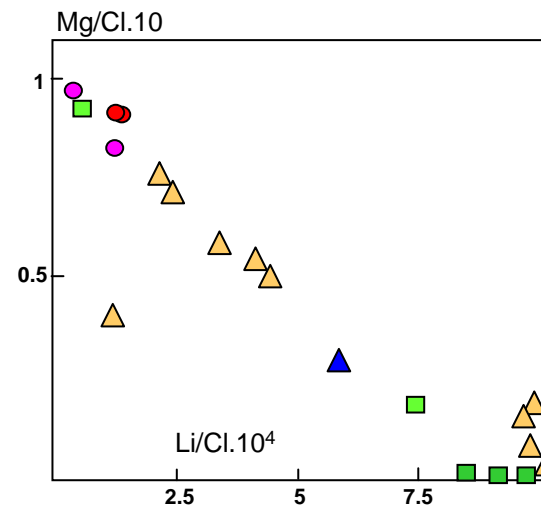
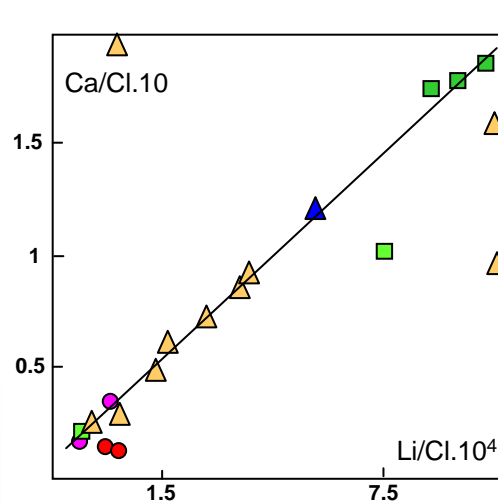
## Br VERSUS Cl IN ASAL RIFT ZONE



●	Lake Asal
●	Sea water
■	Deep reservoir
■	Shallow reservoir
▲	Korili spring
▲	Other springs

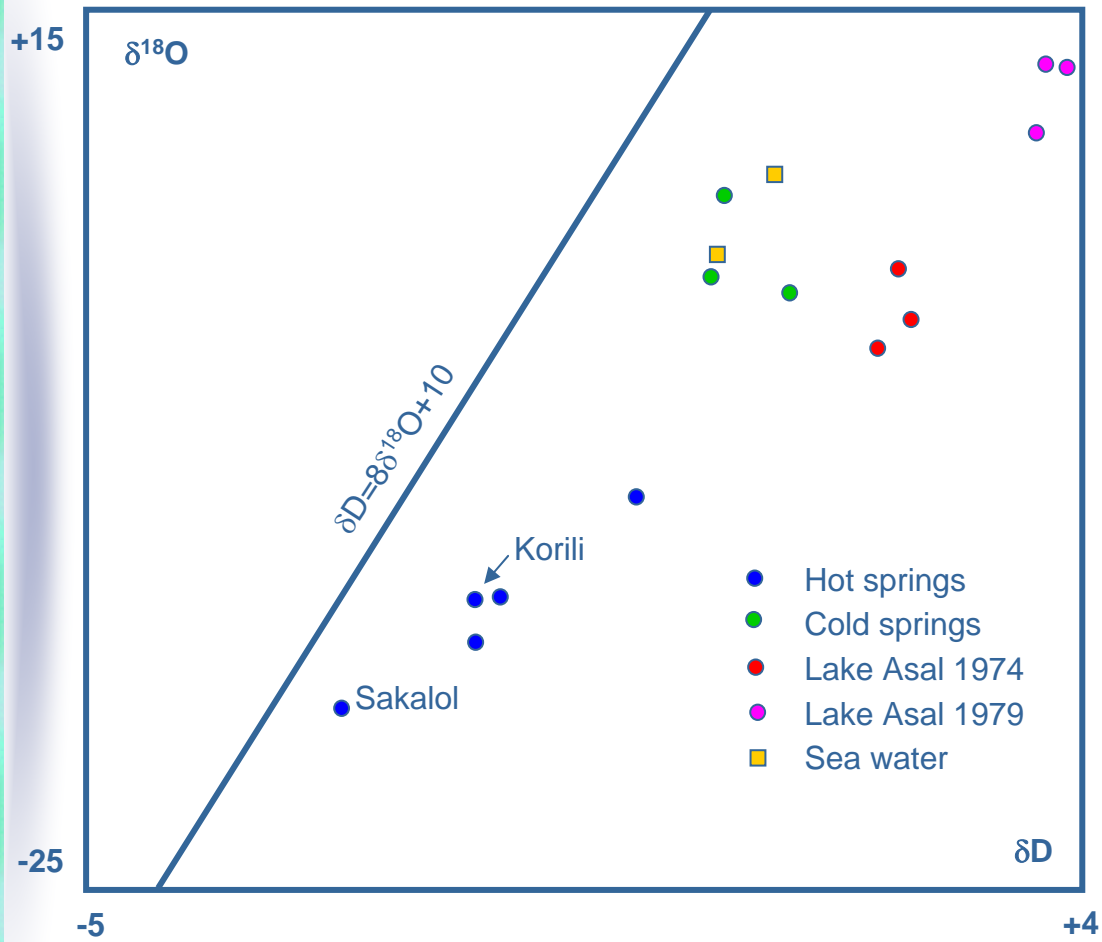


## MAJOR ELEMENTS VERSUS Li (San Juan et al. 1990)

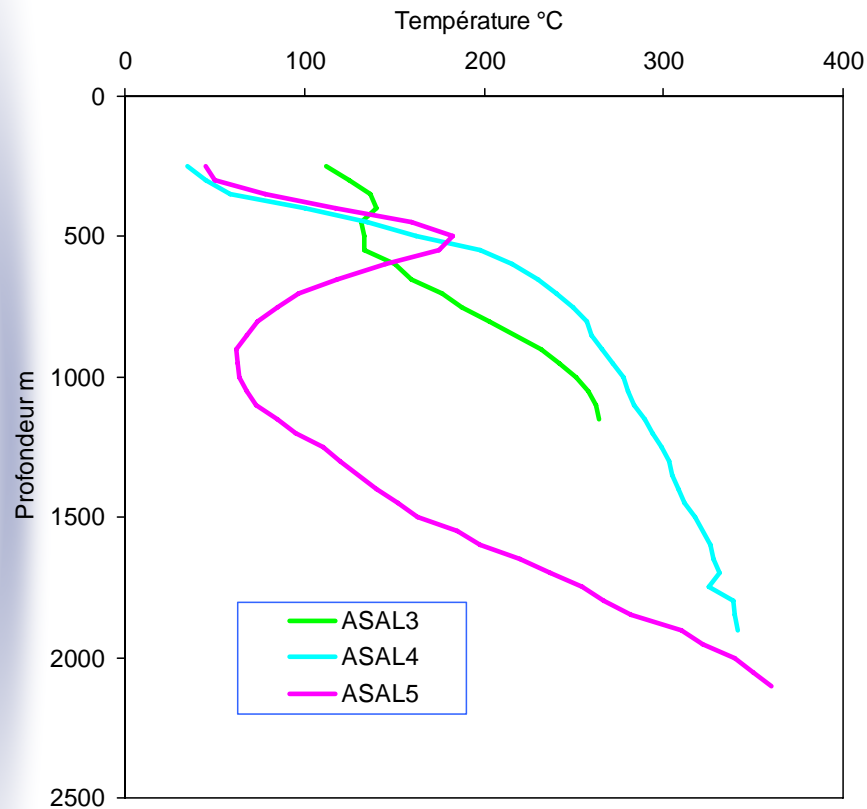


<span style="color: red;">●</span>	Lake Asal
<span style="color: magenta;">●</span>	Sea water
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Deep reservoir
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span>	Shallow reservoir
<span style="color: blue;">▲</span>	Korili spring
<span style="color: yellow;">▲</span>	Other springs

## $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ VERSUS $\delta\text{D}$ IN ASAL RIFT AREA

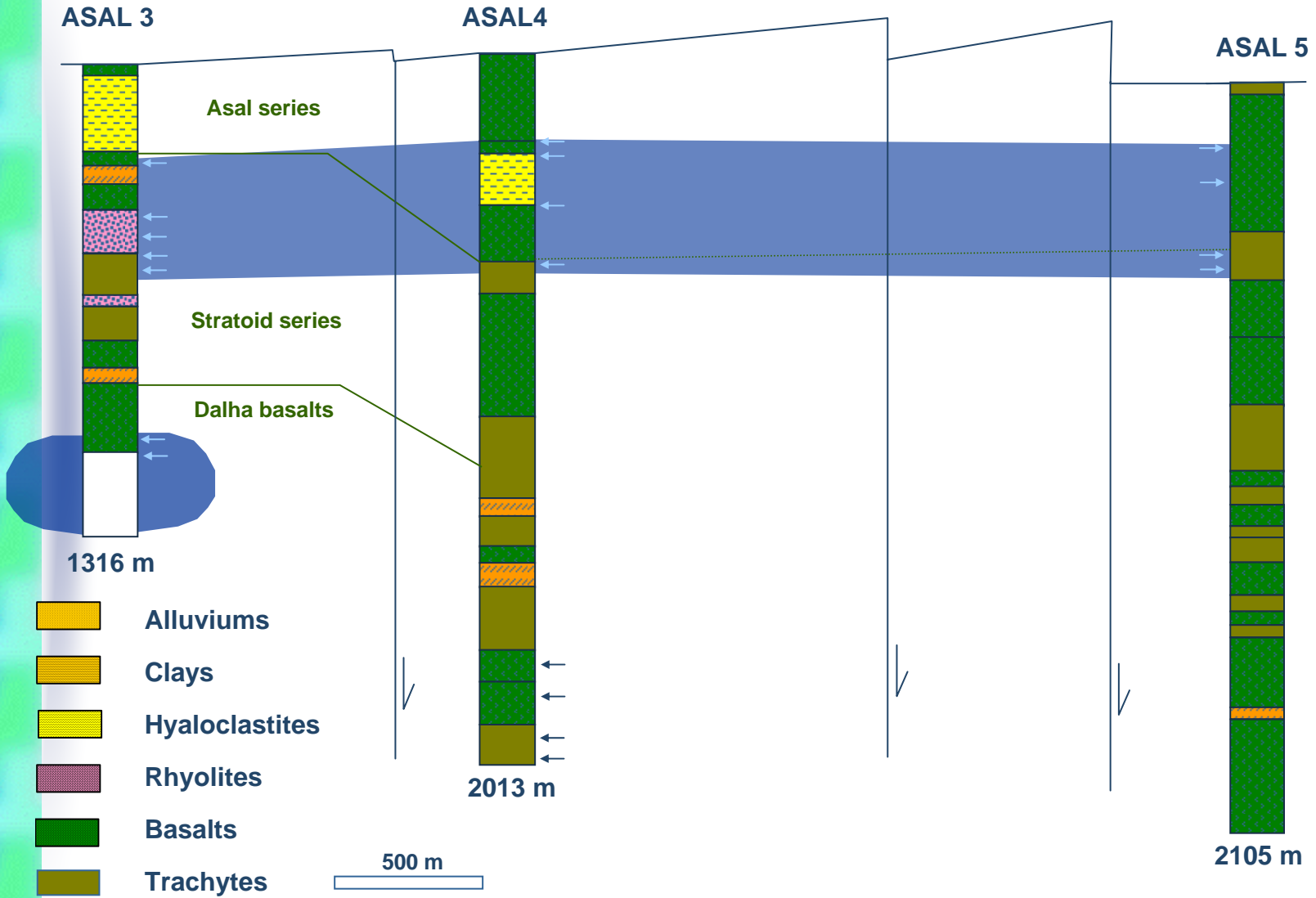


## Temperature profiles – Asal geothermal area

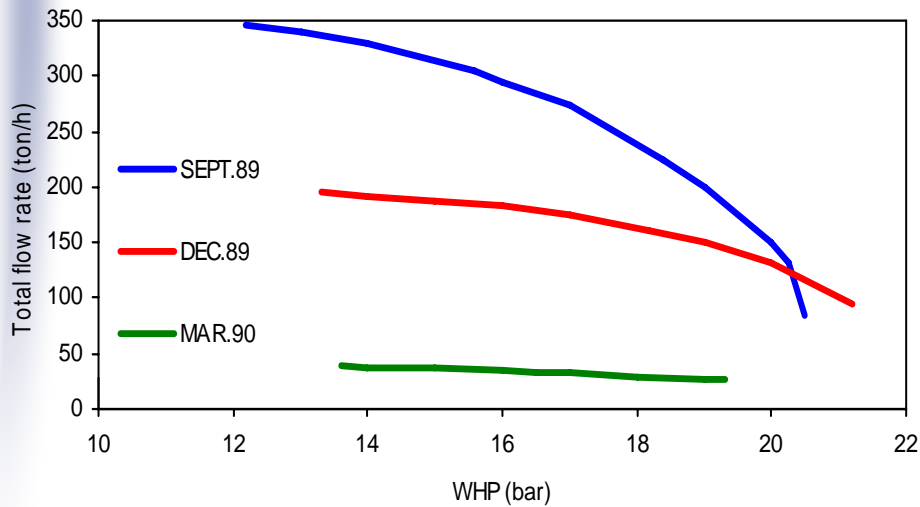
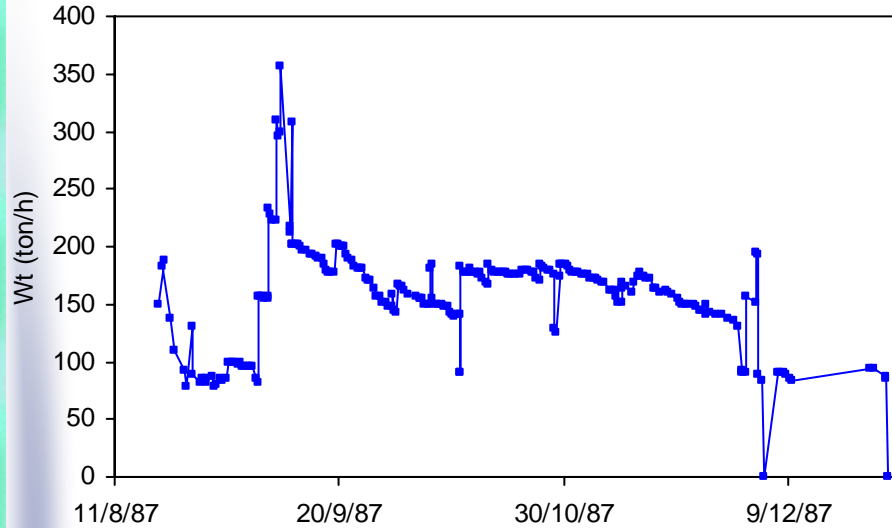


Well	Depth (m)	Temp. Max (°C)	Temp. Gradient (°C/100m)
A1	1145	261	18
A2	1554	235	14.3
A3	1316	280	15.51
A4	2013	345	15.2
A5	2105	360	15.2
A6	1761	280	12.75

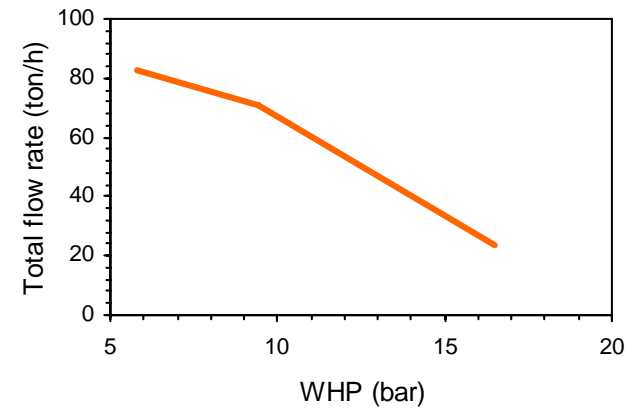
# Interpretative cross section of Asal rift Geothermal area



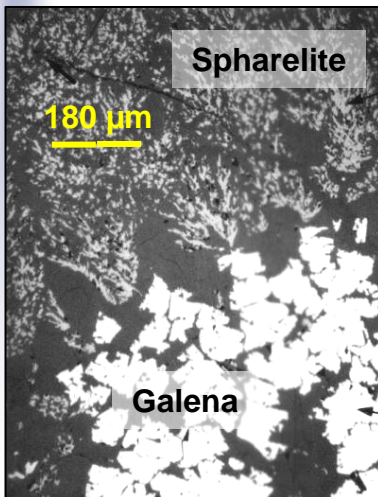
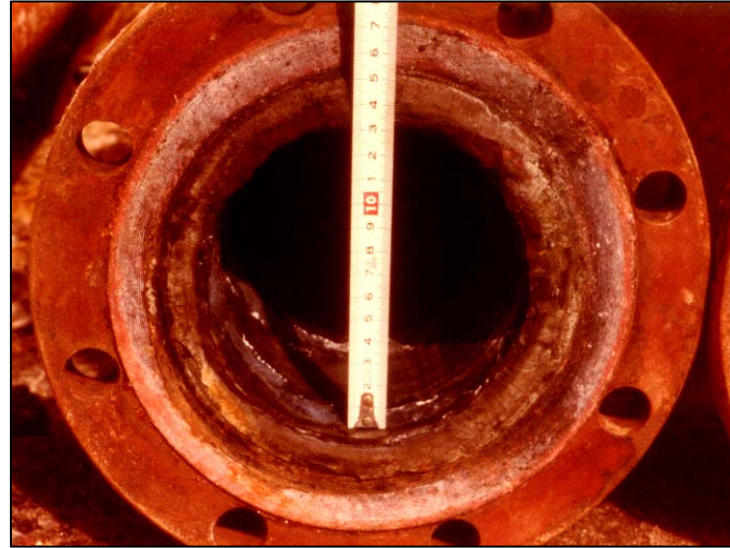
## Production curves of ASAL 3



## Production curve of ASAL 1

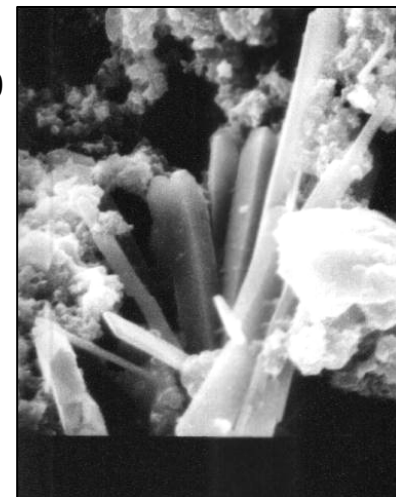


Scale deposits in 6 inches production line  
Asal 1 geothermal well (BRGM-CERD 1981)

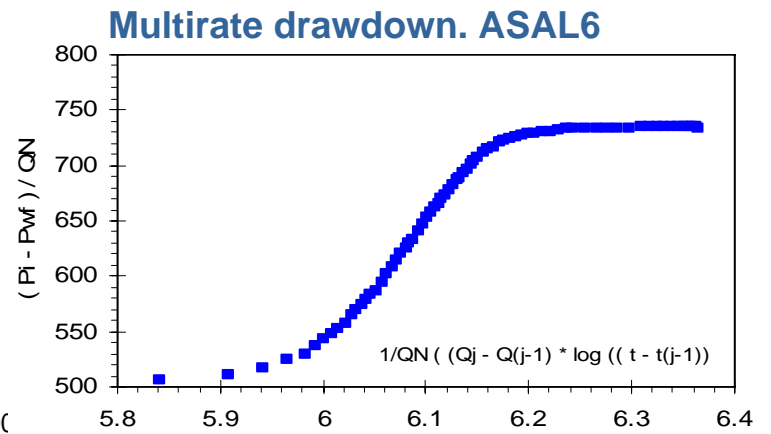
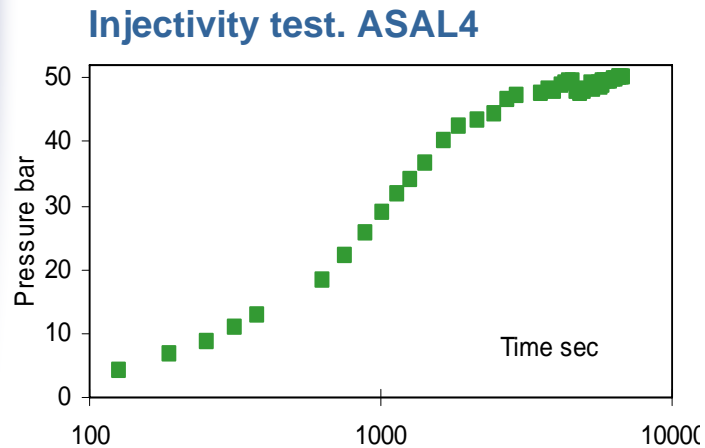
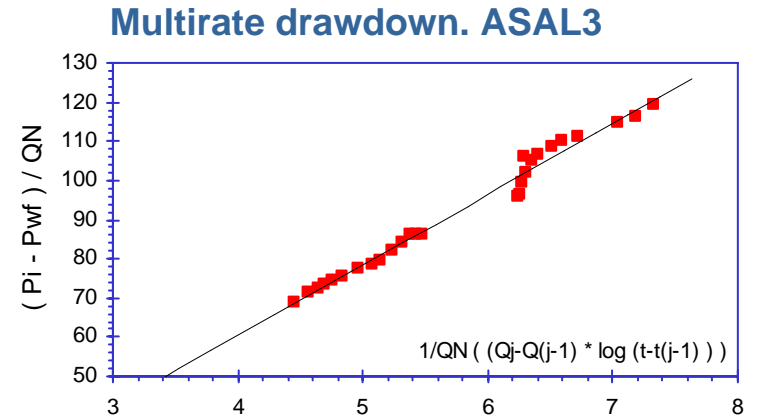
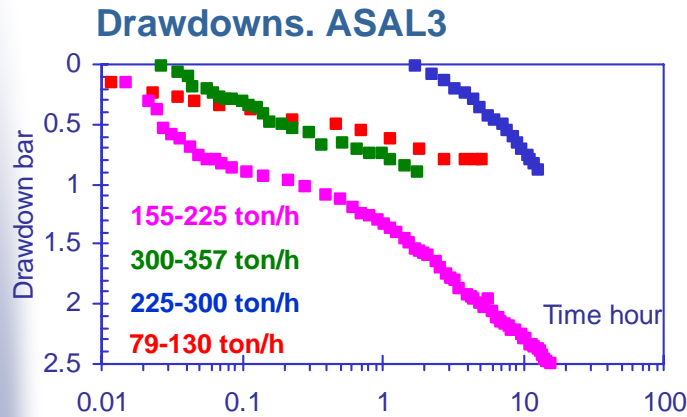


Sulphide  
deposits  
300 m depth

Baryte x3000  
Silencer  
deposits



## Asal 3 well testing data



## HYDRODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF THE DEEP RESERVOIR IN ASAL RIFT ZONE

### ASAL3 Drawdown tests

		Semilog		Bilog	
Wt ton/h	$\Delta Q$ ton/h	kh dm	skin	kh dm	
79 - 130	51	15.6	- 5	15.6	
Multiple		15.9			
155 - 225	70	15.7 5.7	- 5 - 5	16 6	
225 - 300	75	6			
300 - 357	57	13.4	- 5	13.4	

### ASAL3 recovery tests

Wt ton/h	$\Delta Q$ ton/h	kh dm
357 - 0	357	7.3
87 - 0	87	5.8

### ASAL4 injectivity test

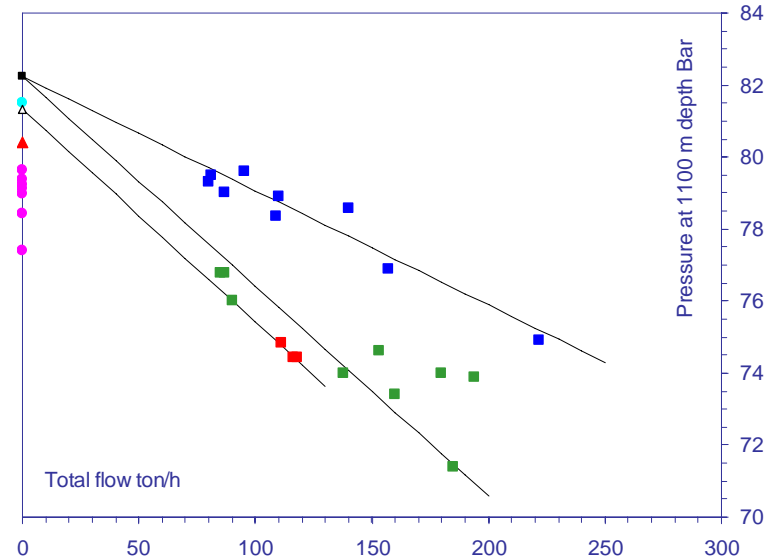
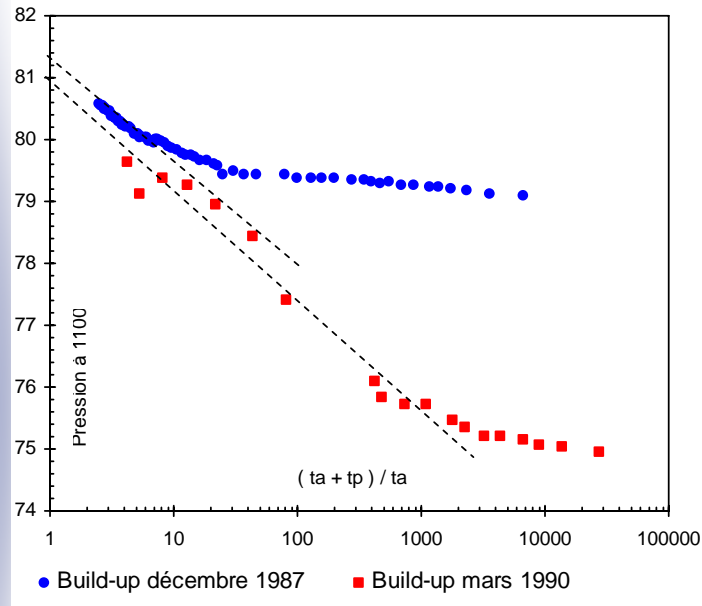
		Semilog		Bilog	
		Q m3/h	kh dm	kh dm	
Injectivity		70	0.6	0.7	
After injection			0.28		

### ASAL6 Drawdown tests

		Semilog		Bilog	
Wt ton/h	$\Delta Q$ ton/h	kh dm	skin	kh dm	
Multiple				4.11	
Multiple				6.4	
65.2 - 78.3	13.1	6.9	10	3.7	



## PRESSURE BUILD-UP MEASUREMENTS. ASAL3



## DEEP RESERVOIR RESULTS IN ASAL

- Reservoir recognized by ASAL1, ASAL3 and ASAL 6 in the same area
- Temperature 260 °C to 280 °C
- Reservoir: Dalha basalts (9 - 4 My), 1050 m to 1300 m
- ASAL 3 production:

Initial characteristics: total mass flow 360 t/h for 12.5 WHP

Kh: 6.3 dm

TDS in the reservoir: 116 000 ppm

Scaling in the well (6 to 10 mm): sulphides (PbS, ZnS)

Scaling in surface equipment: amorphous Si with Fe and Mn

Severe decrease of the production rate

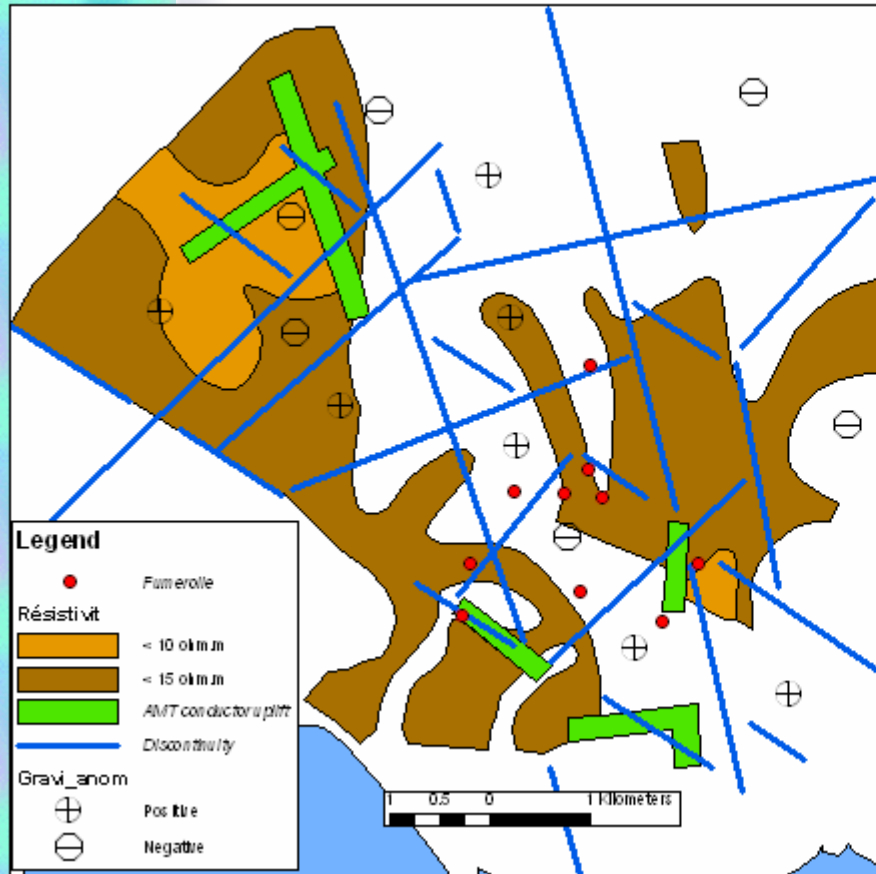
Decrease of the bottom hole pressure: 3.5 bars

## ASAL INTERMEDIATE RESERVOIR

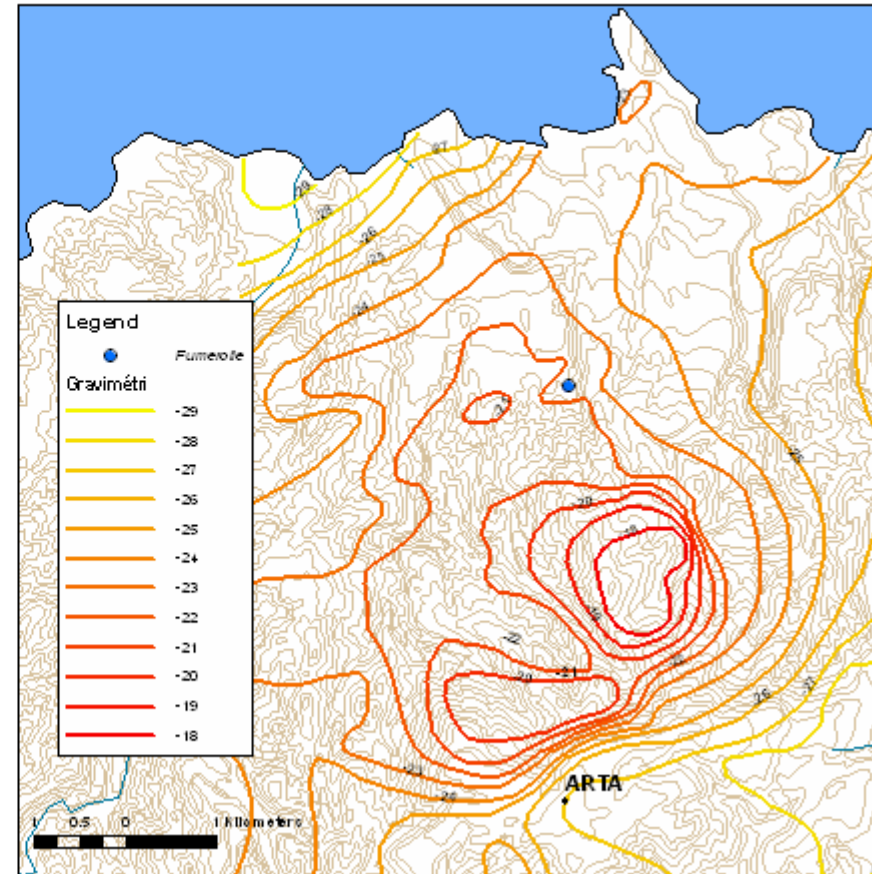
- Recognized on all Asal geothermal wells but not yet studied
- Reservoir: Top of Stratoid series and the bottom of Asal series
- Located between 300 m and 600 m
- Temperature 130 °C to 190 °C
- TDS : 50 g/l

## NORD-GOUBHET AND ARTA GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS (BRGM 1983; GEOTHERMICA 1982)

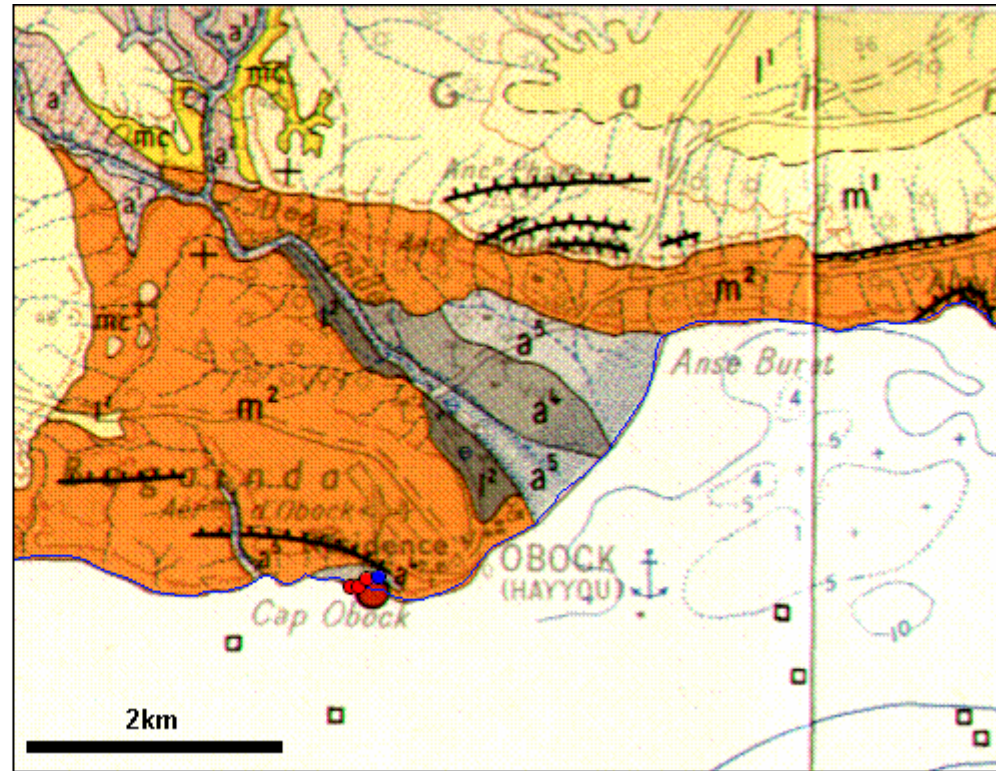
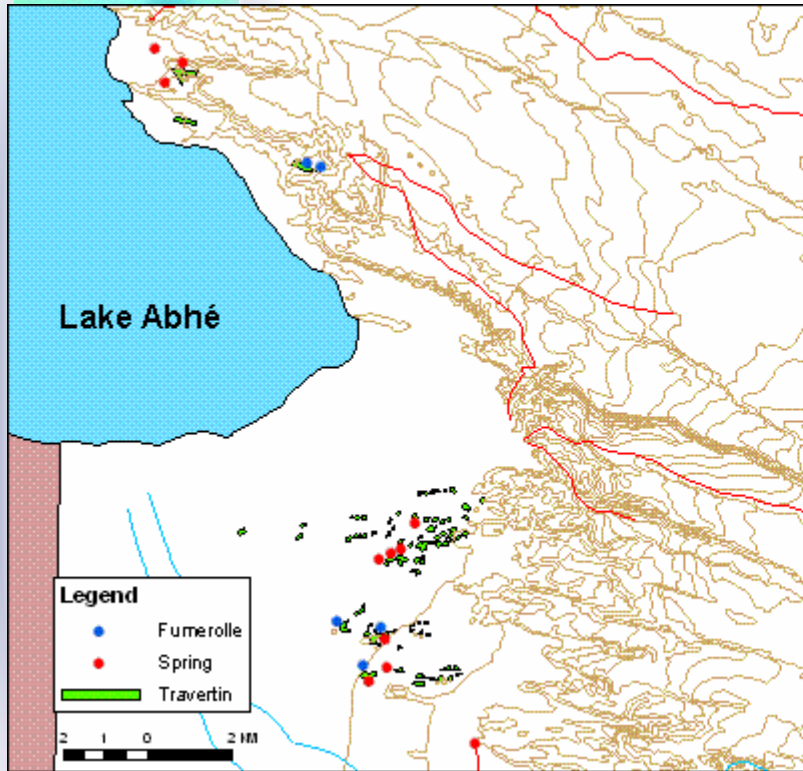
### Nord-Goubhet



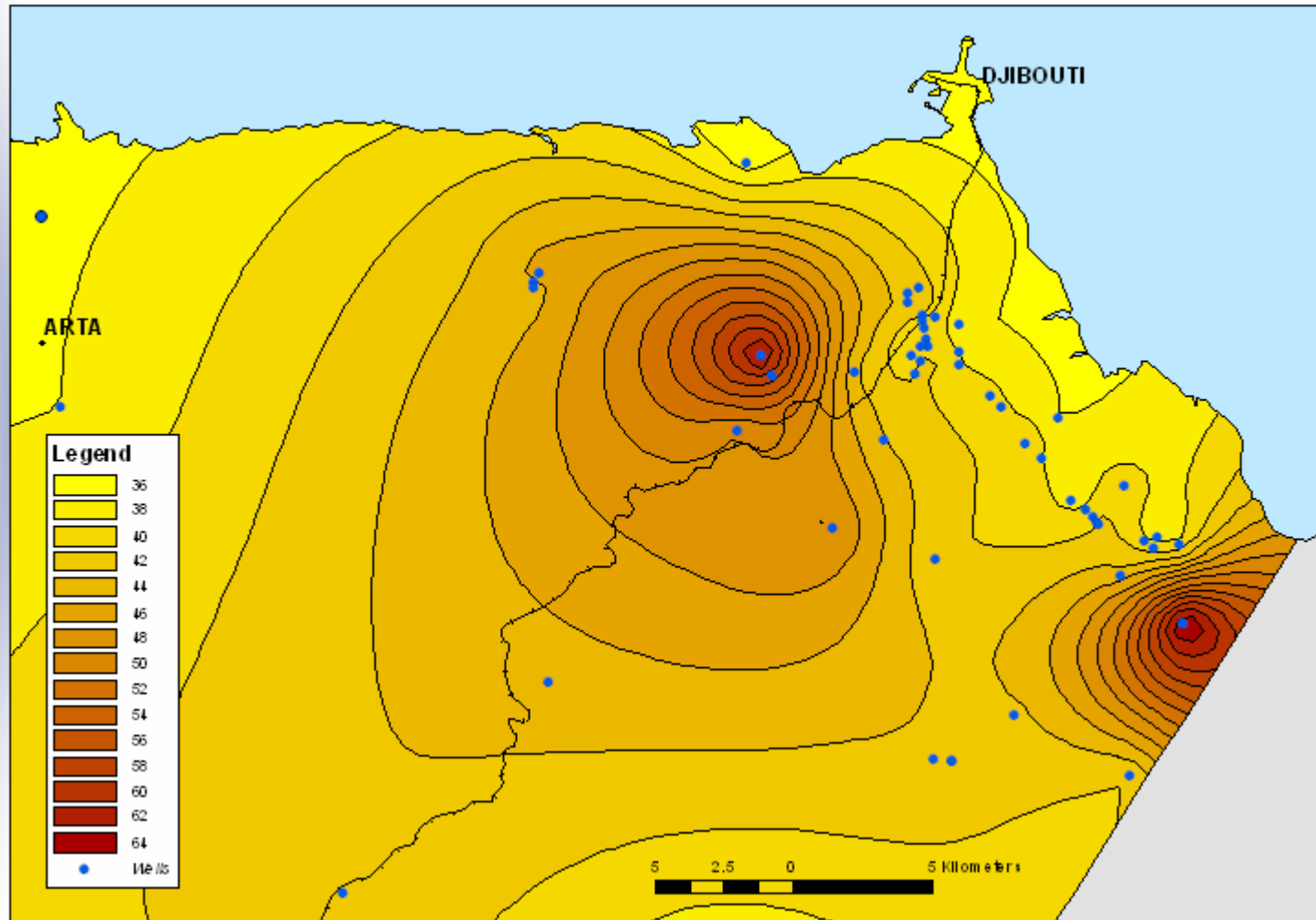
### Arta



## LAKE ABHE AND OBOCK GEOTHERMAL PROSPECTS



## GROUNDWATER THERMAL ANOMALIES DJIBOUTI AQUIFER





## CONCLUSIONS

- **HANLE-GAGGADE BASINS ZONE**

- Drilling results not conclusive in Hanle basin
- Exploration by drilling not completed
- Need for new geophysical surveys as EM, AMT
- Reevaluate possibility of new drillings

- **ASAL RIFT ZONE**

- Deep reservoir of high enthalpy demonstrated in ASAL1 area
- Lateral extension of deep reservoir not yet evident
- Permeability and circulations controlled by fractures
- Major problem of scaling still to resolve
- Geophysical surveys describe complex structures of reservoirs
- Fairly good understanding of fluids origins based on geochemistry and isotopes

- Shallow reservoir medium enthalpy preliminary significant results
- Shallow reservoir likely to have good extension



## PERSPECTIVES FOR GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT

### ■ ASAL RIFT ZONE

Complete exploration for the deep reservoir extension

Solutions for the scaling problem of the deep reservoir

Complete EM survey of Asal rift zone

Study faisability of the mineral extraction from the deep reservoir high TDS fluid

Realize exploration with drillings in the shallow reservoir

Develop both reservoirs for electricity production

### ■ OBOCK ZONE

Realize geophysical surveys with EM and AMT methods

Realize geochemical and isotopic studies on the hydrothermal manifestations

Exploration drillings

Faisability study

### ■ LAKE ABHE AND GAGGADE ZONES

Realize geophysical surveys with EM and AMT methods

Realize geochemical and isotopic studies on the hydrothermal manifestations

Exploration drillings

Faisability study



Thank you