

Editorial



Dear Reader,
Greetings!

You are probably reading this page not so much out of a habit of regularly browsing through what the editor has to say, but that you have opened this page by chance or have been led to it through Google. Or, of course, if you are a member of the Editorial board!

Endeavor of any periodical normally is to attract its readers by informing them *regularly* about technical and social developments in the field – and do so in an exciting manner. I confess that we have not been able to bring GEOHORIZONS to you at a regular interval. Just as a conductor of a private bus in a small town waits for enough passengers before starting the bus, we have had to wait until sufficient number of quality papers have been received to come out with the next issue.

Hopefully, this trend will change for the better. The 8th round of NELP offers over 70 blocks for oil /gas exploration, 10 blocks of CBM, and seven years tax holidays for gas exploration. This upsurge in exploration activity should provide sufficient incentives to geophysical companies and individual professionals to inform all concerned about their findings and to show (*off*) their capabilities, sincerely. I am sure that GEOHORIZONS can be an effective vehicle in such an endeavor. Do, however, take a look at our Editorial policy printed in this issue and also available on the net.

We bring to you in this issue, four papers each very rich in its information content. The paper, “*Evolutions in seismic azimuth: past, present, and future*” by Andrew Long provides a historic perspective of the wide/multi/rich *azimuth prospecting*. This very well written article will be useful both as an introduction to a reader not familiar with the technology and as a review to a practising geophysicist. The article, “*Eighty Five Degrees East Ridge & Its Hydrocarbon Potential*” by D Sar et. al., analyzes the gravity data in the Bay of Bengal on the east coast of India in combination with the recently acquired regional seismic data, for understanding the nature of the 85 and 90 degrees East ridges. Through a detailed gravity modeling, the authors show that while 90 degrees E ridge is volcanic in nature, 85 degrees E ridge is sedimentary. This finding ought to be of significant interest in studying petroleum systems in this area.

For migration of seismic data, a number of different algorithms are available in the industry. The paper, “*A brief comparison of the efficacy of four migration algorithms – a sub-basalt example*” by Sinha et. al. compares the effectiveness of four different migration algorithms in sub-basalt imaging on a real data set from Western Offshore India. In these times of enhanced cost – quality awareness, this article should be useful to the readers in choosing the migration algorithm.

We also include a paper, “*Frequency dependent reflectivity in fluid saturated media as a tool for identifying hydrocarbon bearing zones*” by Jagmeet et. al. as it contains a number of very important messages for a worker desiring to use seismic amplitudes for identifying hydrocarbon zones.

We bring to you an excellent review paper, “*Identification Of Gas Hydrates Using Well Log Data – A Review*” by Mandira Majumder, a final year student at ISM Dhanbad. Although the paper is in the context of Gas Hydrates, it will serve as a good tutorial for the use of electro-log data in identifying hydrocarbons in general.

In the forum “*What is new?*”, Mita Majumdar has provided an excellent state-of-the-art summary in the analysis of Magnetic data.

Our feature, “Point-to-ponder” has remained blank this time for want of any point to ponder. Perhaps, you can remedy this void if you have some interesting point to share with your colleagues. But, if you really want to find out how smartly informed you are, just try out our Geophuzzle.

With Hyderabad2010 on the horizon, we hope that you will not only enjoy reading this issue but also enrich your colleagues through your contributions. We intend to come out with the next issue shortly.

C. H. Mehta