

Editorial

Geo Science & Remote Sensing in Effective Application

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E D I T O R I A L

At the end of year 2019, we are excited to offer you the new issue of *Journal of Advanced Research in Geo Sciences & Remote Sensing*, Volume 6, Issue (3&4), 2019. We are grateful for your continuous support and encouragement. We are thankful to scholars from different parts of the globe who have shared their extensive research with us. This issue compiles five researches from Nepal, India, Sudan and Nigeria.

The additional 16.67% cost of earthquake resistant features building is justified in response to that of conventional buildings after studying different components and their significance during earthquake based on 7.8 rector scale earthquake experience of Nepal in the year 2015 of an affected district Ramechhap.

Productive wells in the area ranges from 90-410m and mostly the drilled wells within the sedimentary sequence less than 100m are failed. No Perched water is recorded. Unconfined aquifers that dominate the northern half of the area and they found to be relatively shallow to medium in depth; confined aquifers dominate the southern part and they usually related to the deep sedimentary sequence or found when multi-layered aquifer occurs in En Nuhud basin of Sudan has been found in second article.

The third article based on experiment conducted in Nepal, influence on the maximum dry density of the type of aggregate, type of fines, amount of fines and distribution of the grain size was determined, followed by a sensitivity analysis that measured the influence of these parameters on the obtained maximum dry density. For sub-base material obtained from Tikabhairab, best compaction is achieved at 15% fine content.

In context of India, Reconstruction of Satellite Remote Sensing Images using Multifractal Analysis was done to generate an enhanced resolution image using low resolution image by a fractal based denoising and downscaling method. The reconstructed super resolution image is validated with original high resolution image through quality parameters like correlation coefficient and Structural Similarity Index (SSIM).

Structural interpretation of rocks in Igarra area, southwestern Nigeria, to delineate geologic discontinuities such as fractures, joints, faults and basement depressions are carried out using Very Low Frequency (VLF) electromagnetic method showed that the basement was highly affected

by various structural deformations. This may include fault mapping, groundwater investigations, overburden mapping, contaminant mapping and mineral exploration. The electromagnetic anomaly amplitudes are more influenced by the conductivity of the overburden or weathered layer, than the overall thickness.

Wish you a very *Happy New Year* 2020 with a hope to have a world free from starvation and obesity.