Here is a short abstract introducing the subject of my talk. You'll find my biography attached. Let me know if you need anything more for now.  
  
  
Ocean bottom seismometers have been used by academia for several decades to study mostly the deep subsurface. But only since recently, such ocean bottom nodes (OBN) have been used in commercial seismic surveys for oil & gas exploration and development. In the 1990s the first 2D case studies using OBNs were carried out in the North Sea, and more substantial 2D & 3D pilot surveys followed in the early 2000s in the Gulf of Mexico, the North Sea, and in West Africa. The first full 3D OBN survey was carried out in 2004/2005 in the southern Gulf of Mexico, and until 2008 only one or maximum two 3D OBN surveys per year were acquired world-wide. Since 2008, about 12 OBN surveys have been acquired world-wide, and demand for 2011 onwards is increasing.  
Why are OBNs chosen in favour of towed streamer or ocean bottom cables?  
The main driver is the full azimuth information achieved with a typical OBN survey design which enables best illumination and imaging in complex structure, for example sub-salt and sub-basalt. Another equally important driver has been the need to acquire seismic data in congested oilfields: Oilfields can be congested both on the surface, impeding towed streamer surveys, and on the seafloor, impeding the use of ocean bottom cables. Other driving forces for OBN technology has been the exceptional data quality achieved by this type of acquisition, repeatability of receiver and source positions, and advances in processing full azimuth seismic data.  
In the presentation, I will give an overview of the concepts of OBN acquisition, show both raw and final processed data examples, and discuss some technical challenges related to data processing.