



Paint by seismic

James Beckwith

https://github.com/James-Beckwith/hackathon_ABZ_18

<https://github.com/James-Beckwith/SOM>

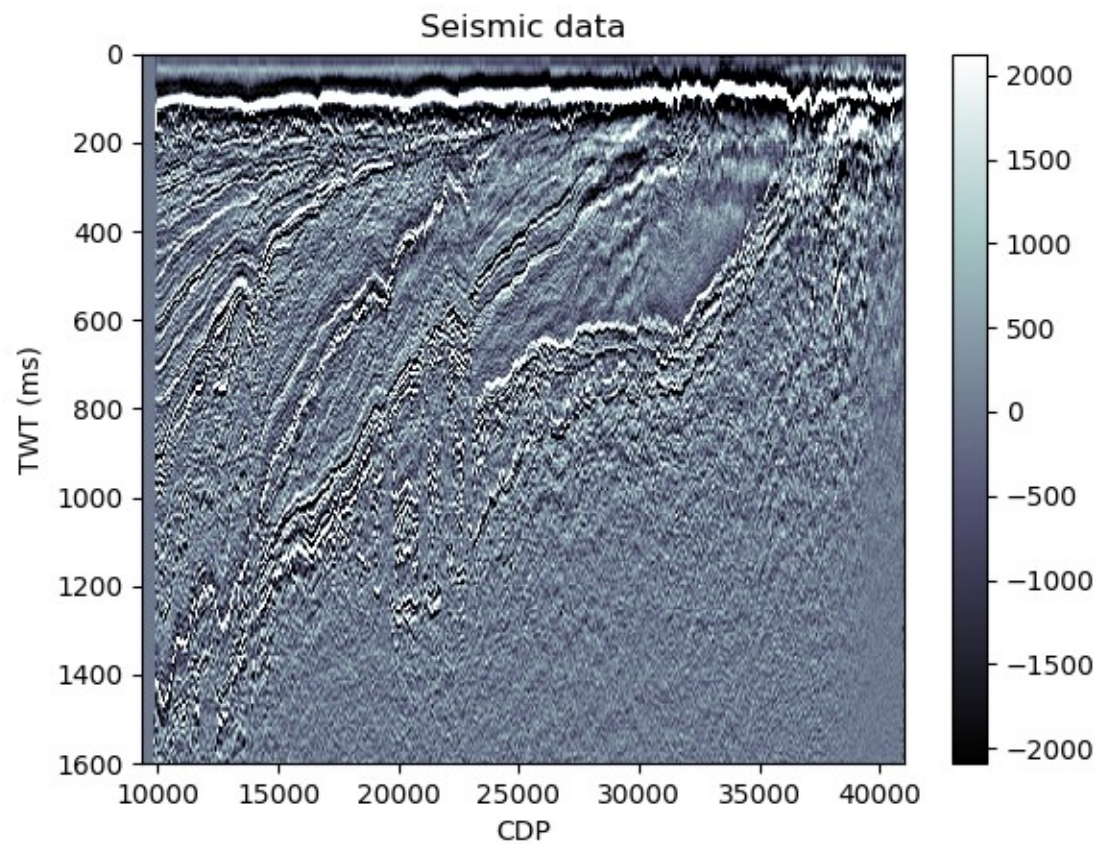
Motivation

- Do we need to use complex image classification to separate characteristics of seismic data?
- Can we use simple clustering algorithms to define changes in the seismic instead?
 - This approach doesn't require large amounts of training data ✓
 - Clustering and feature extraction needed on every application ✗

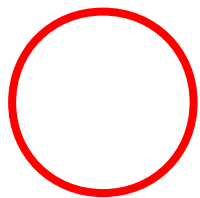
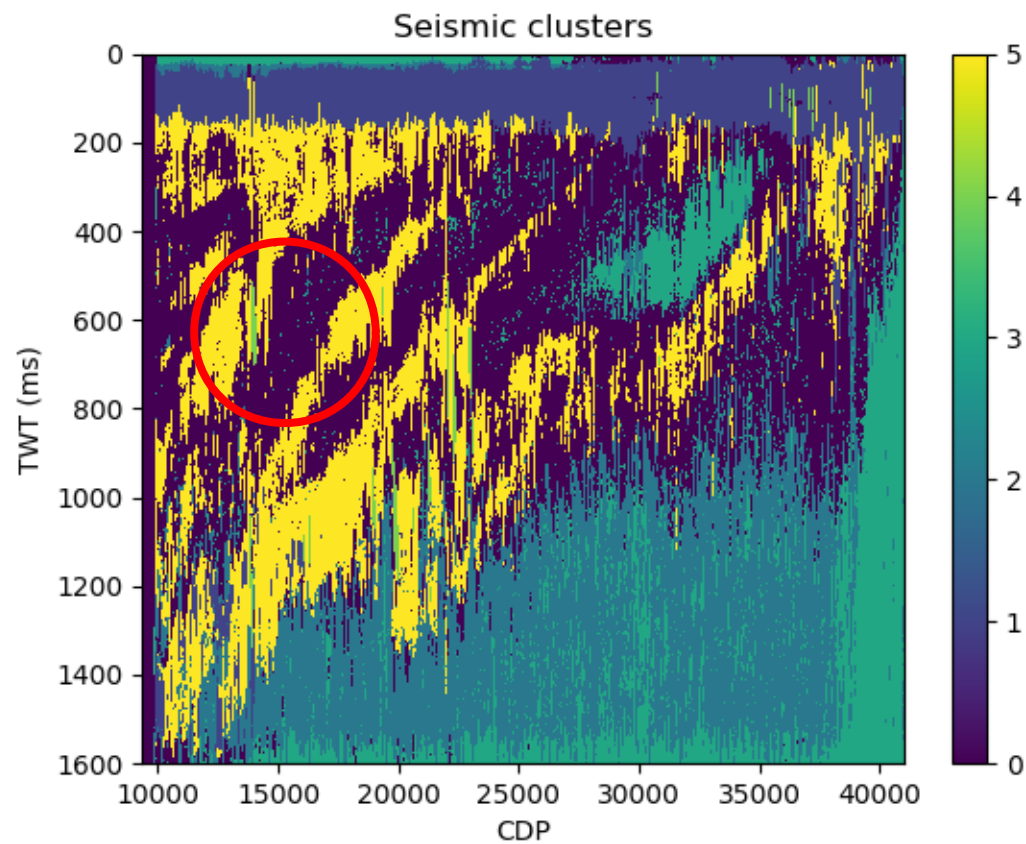
outline/workflow

- Feature extraction - Derive seismic attributes
- Feature scaling – try to create a normal distribution for features
 - Typical Box-Cox or log transforms
- Clustering – find what areas look similar
 - K-means
 - Self Organizing Maps (SOM)

seismic

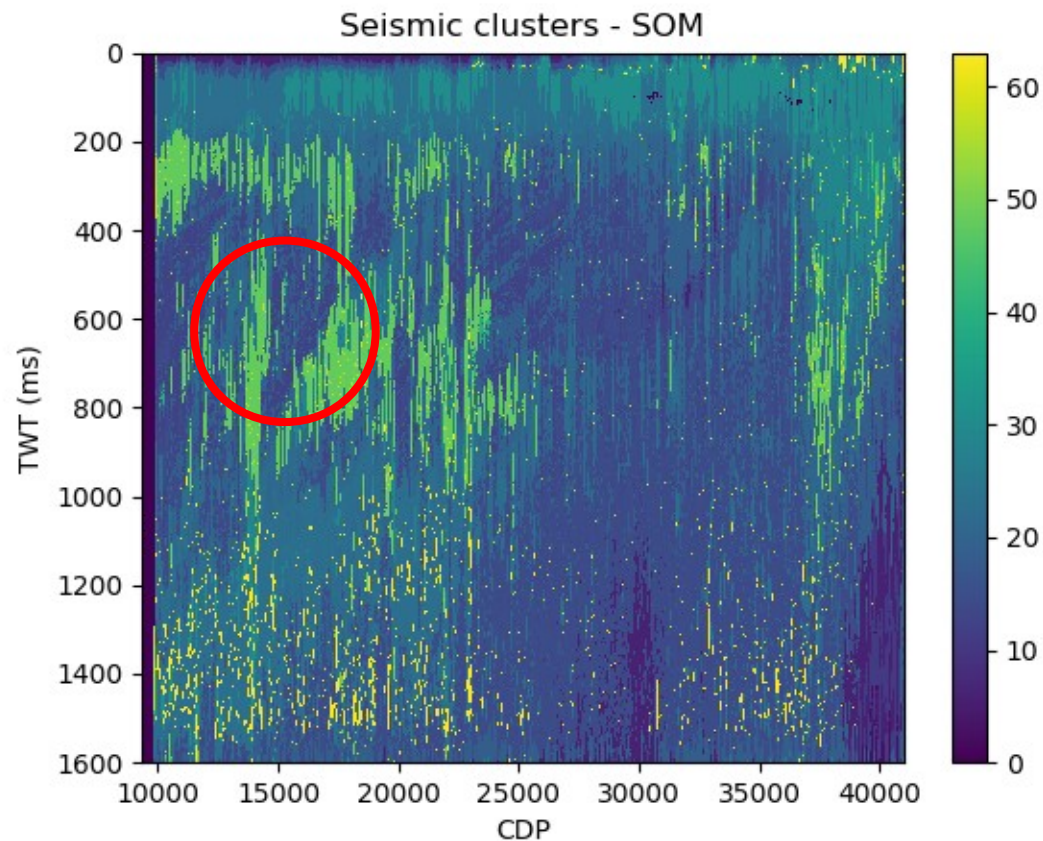


k-means

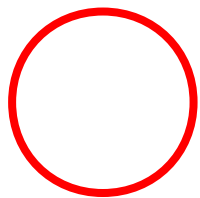


Fault zone

SOM



Ideally this should be a 2D colourmap as a 2D SOM grid was used. The colours are not necessarily representative of different seismic similarities!!



Fault zone

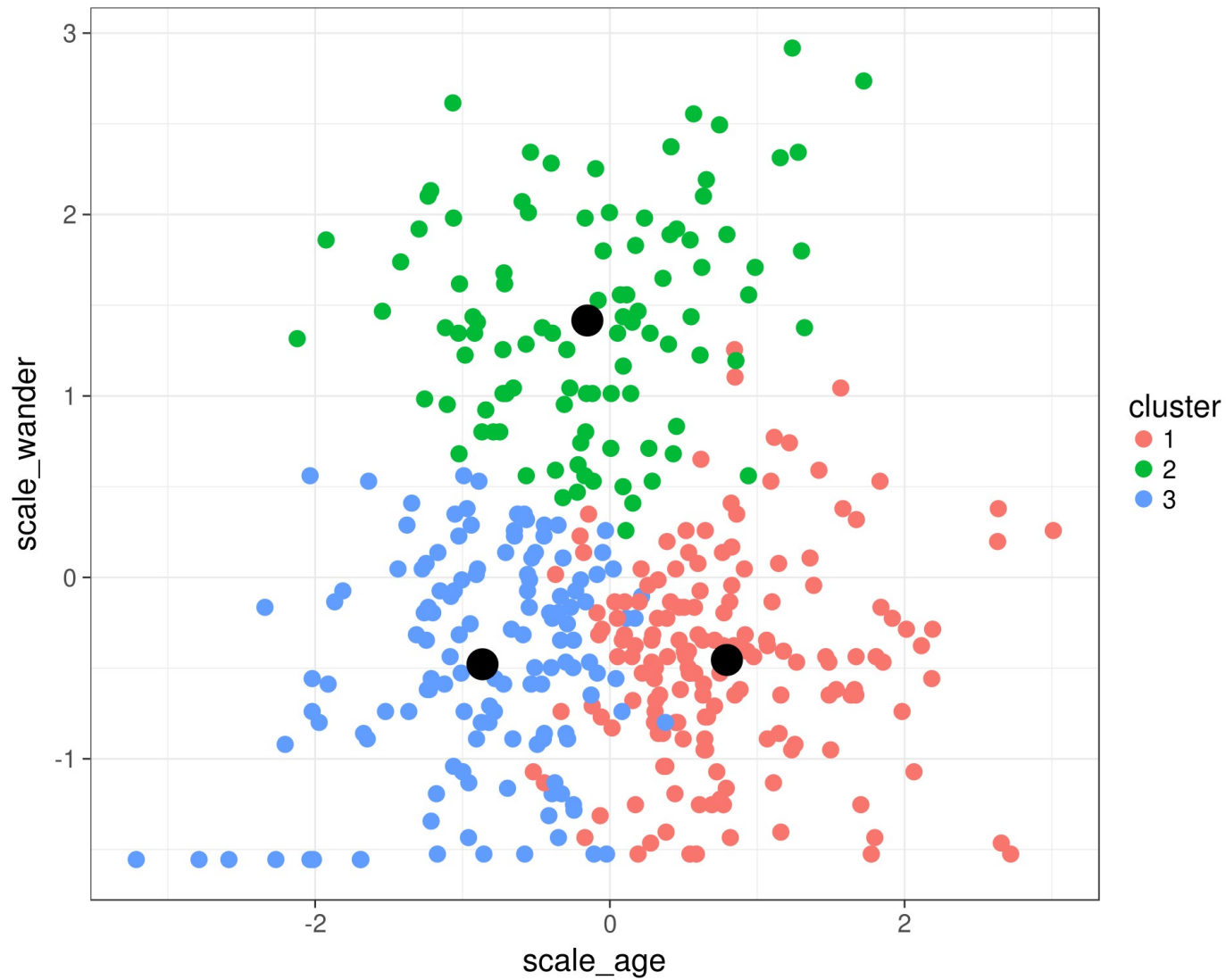
Conclusions

- Seismic data has been clustered
- Qualitatively similar points are clustered together ✓
- Some features cause correlations that are not interesting
 - Strong reflections being stored in similar clusters

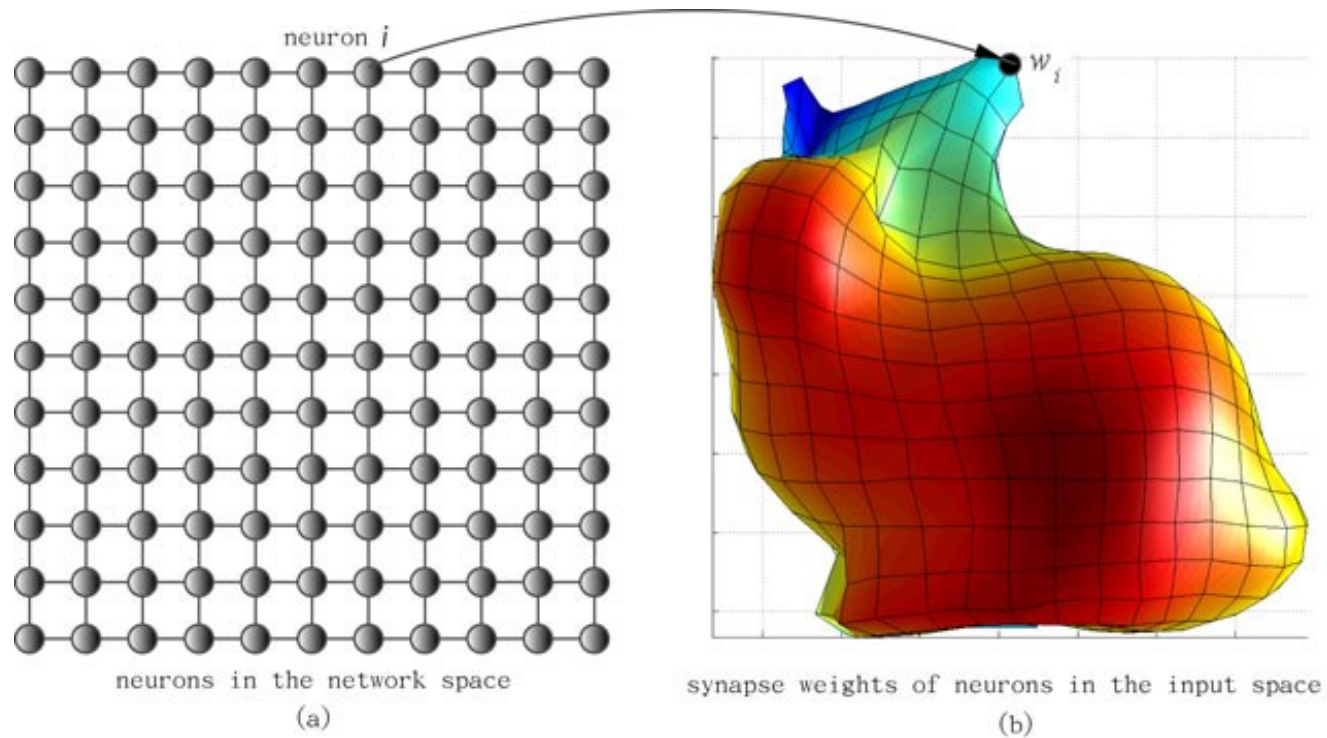
Way forward

- Different clustering? Better parameterization of current clustering algorithms?
- Application of cluster locations to new seismic to avoid need for re-clustering?
- Better/more feature extraction
 - What features should we be using

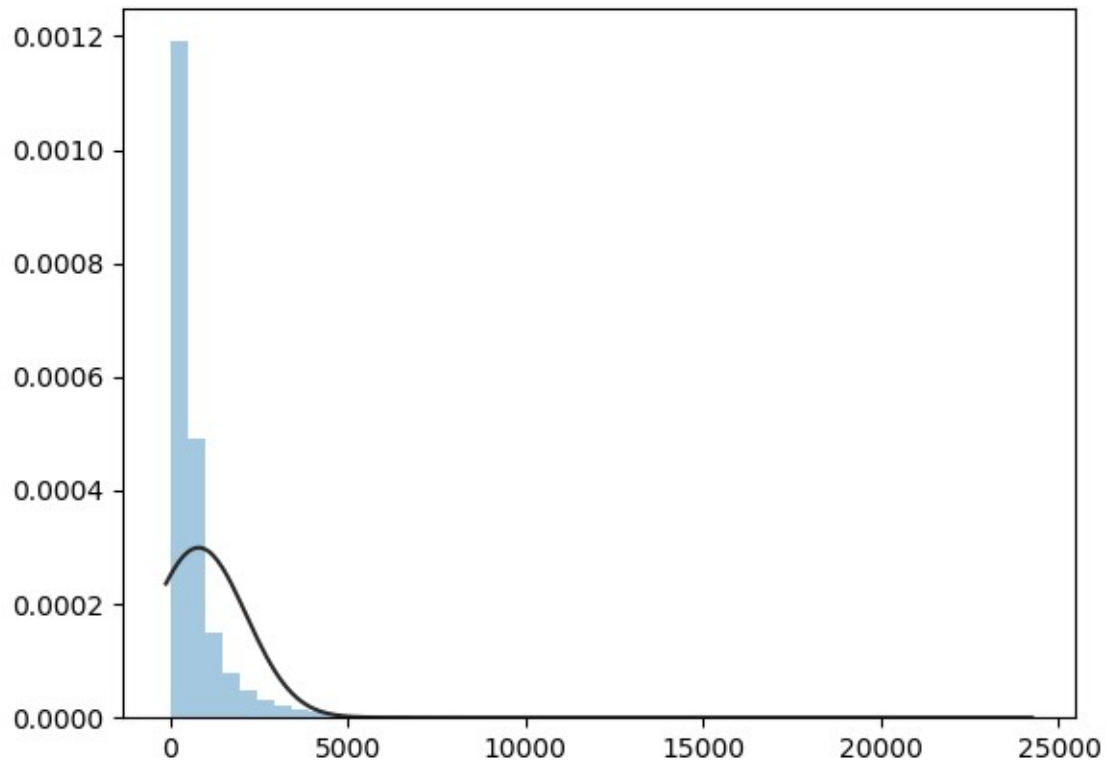
K-means clustering



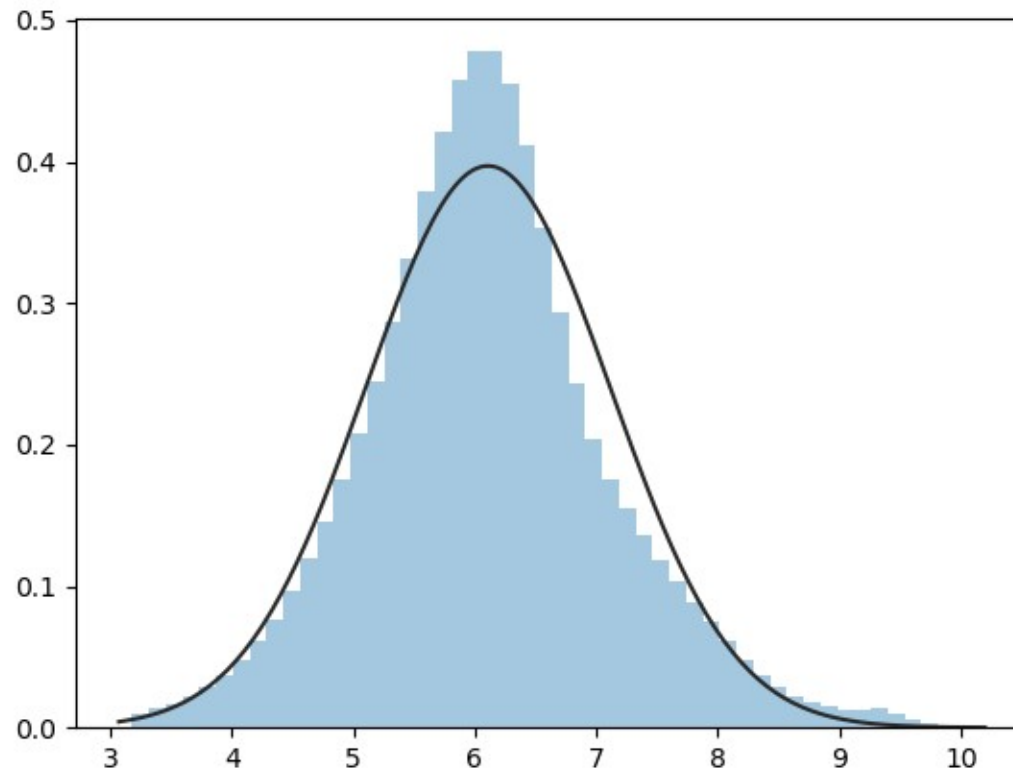
Self Organizing maps (SOM)



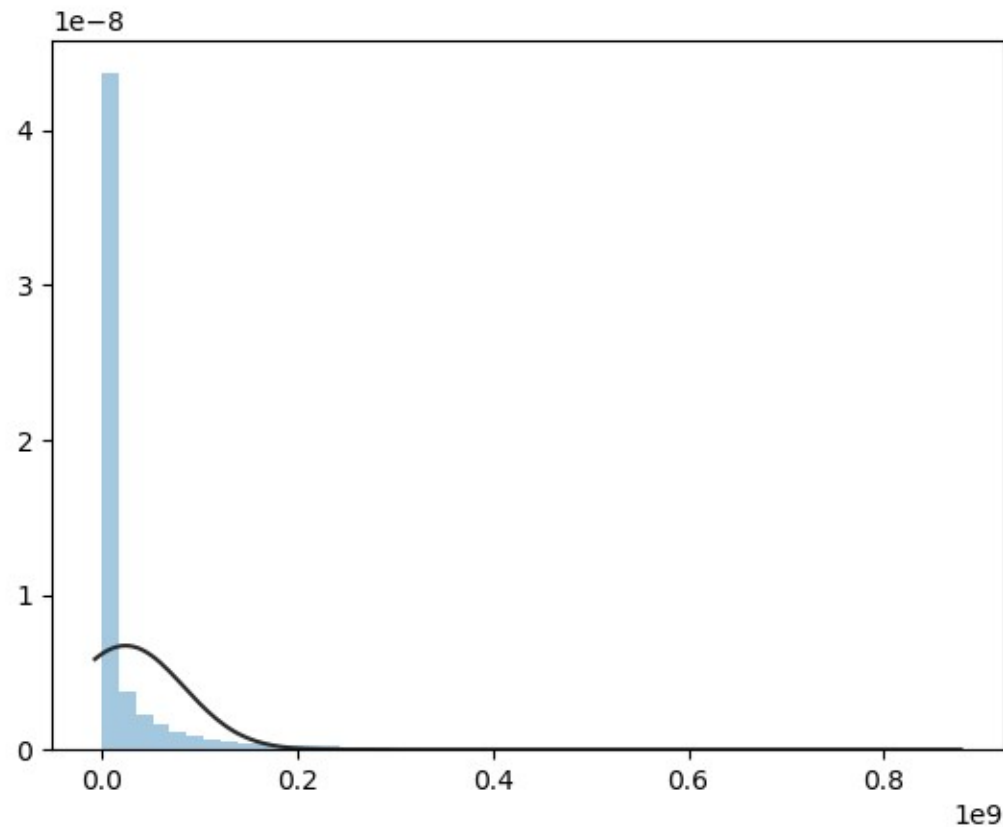
Distributions - envelope



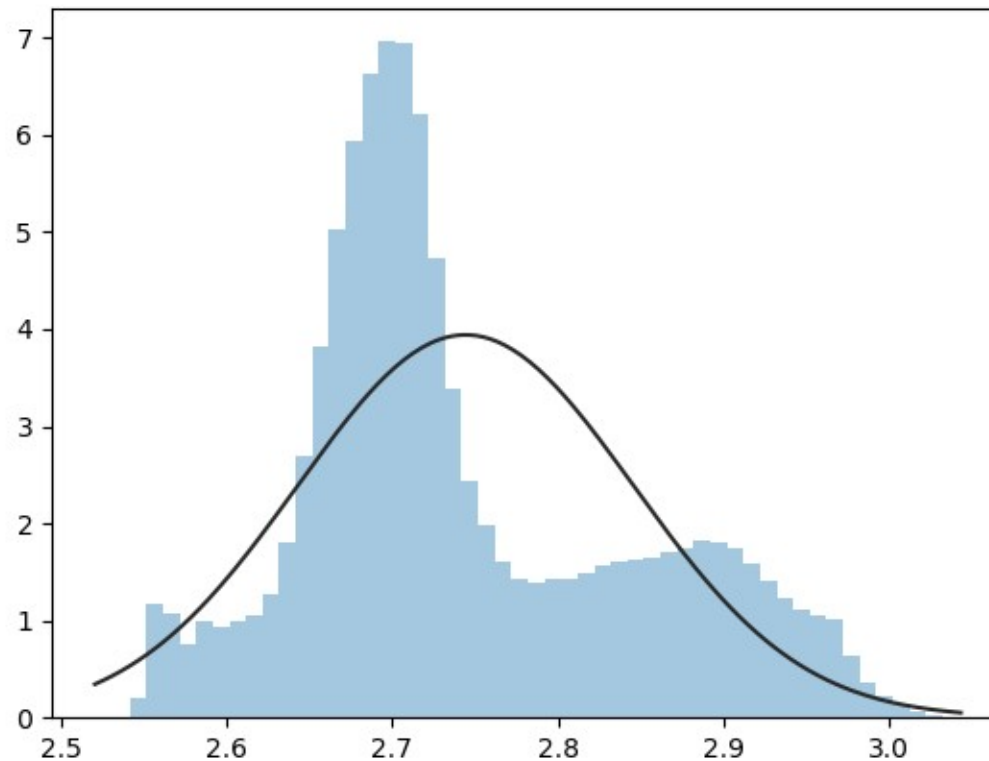
Distributions – envelope - transformed



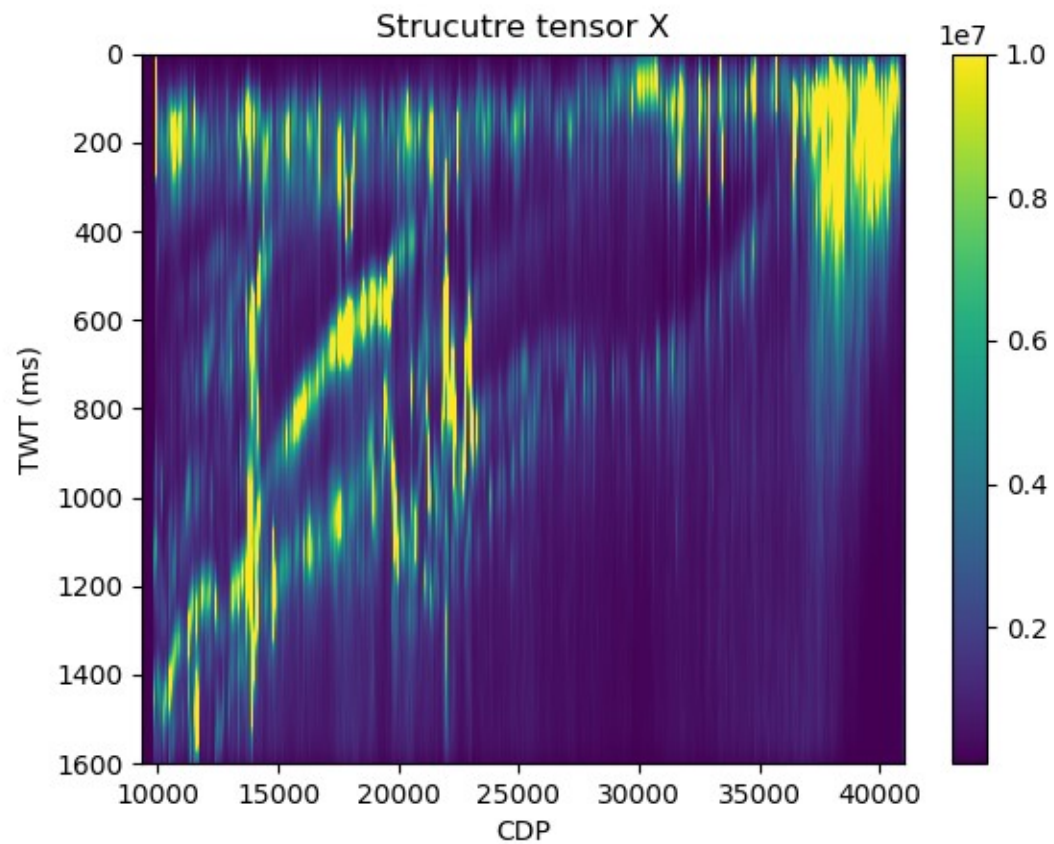
Distributions – structure tensor Z



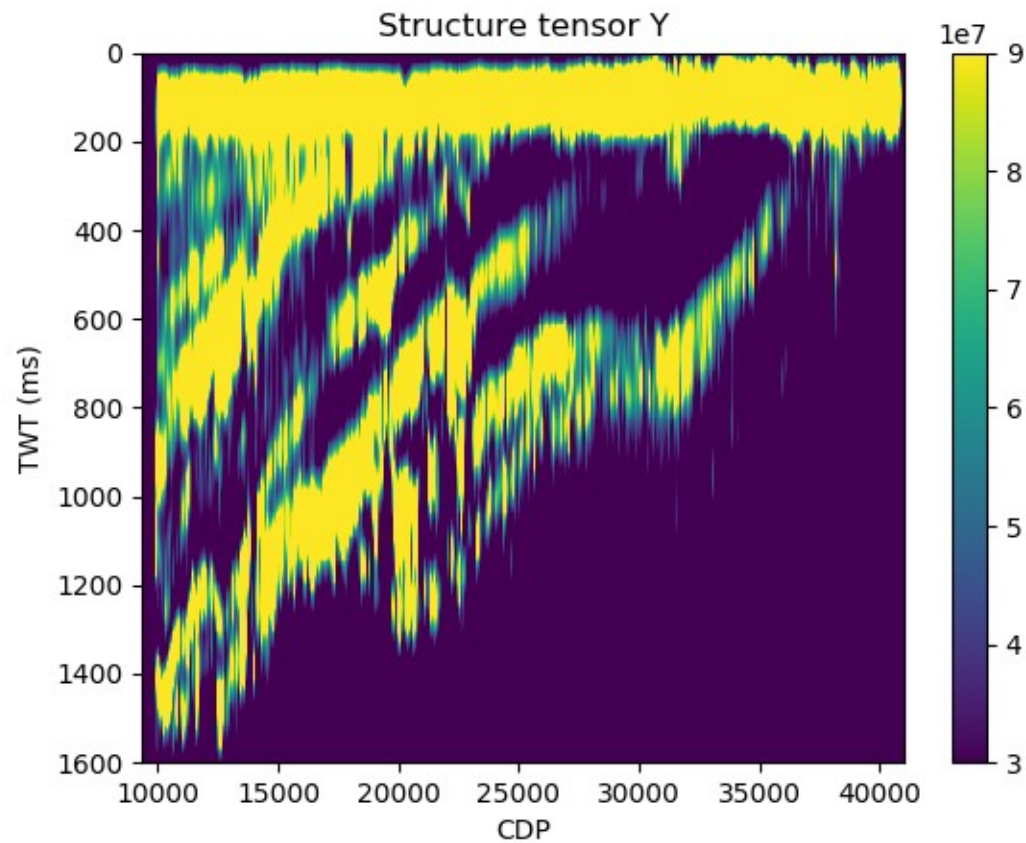
Distributions – structure tensor Z - transformed



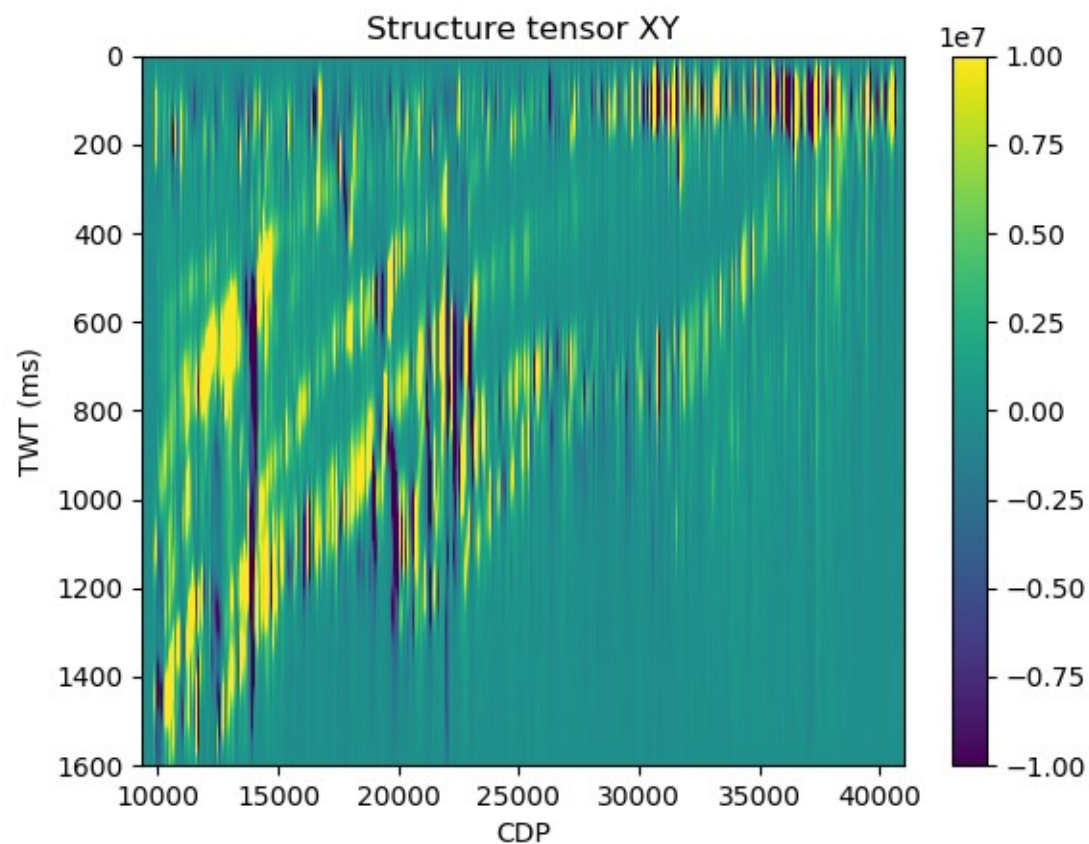
Structure tensor X



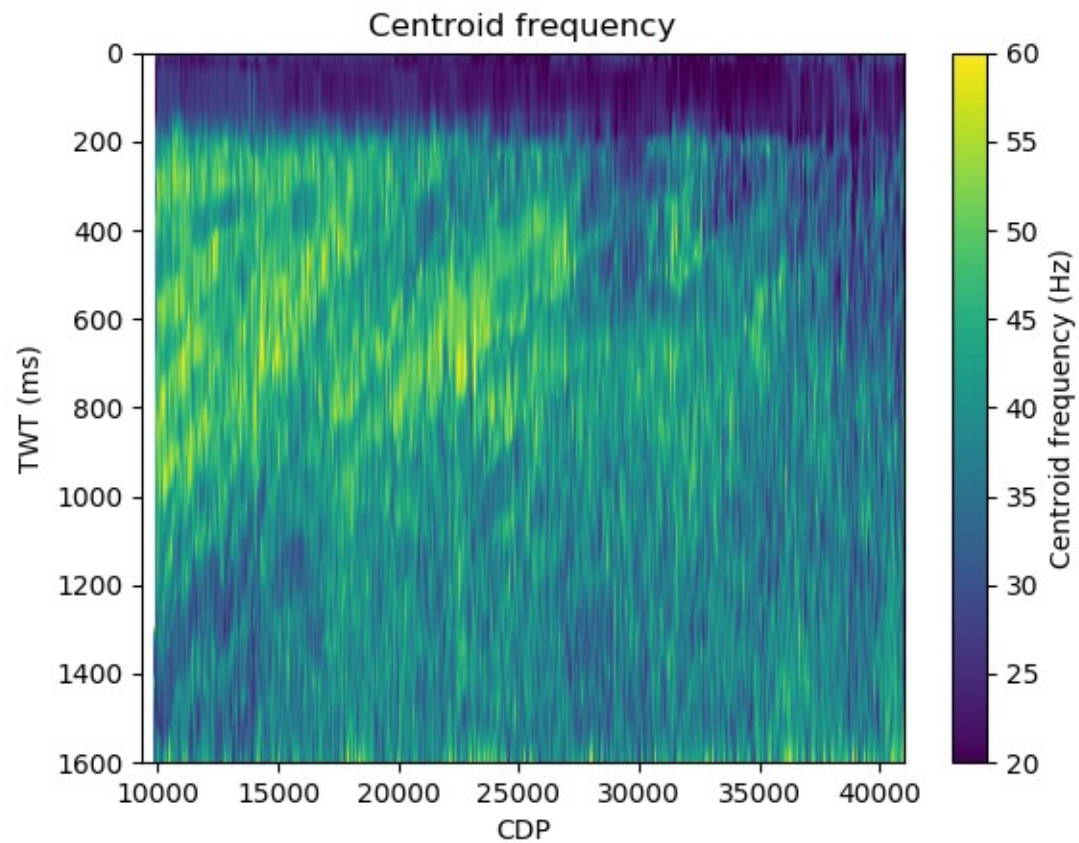
Structure tensor Y



Structure tensor XY



Centroid frequency



Centroid bandwidth

