MDS Capstone

FaultSENS

Geophysical Data + Computer Vision

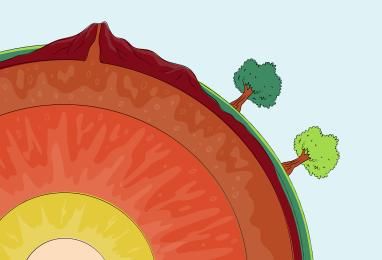
Alysen, Kun, Nicole, Sid + Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX)

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Our partner

RioTinto



What is a Fault?



Reverse



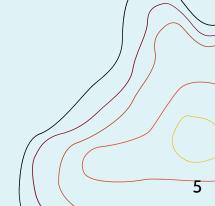
Strike Slip



Normal







What is the Problem Statement?

"Can we use geophysical datasets and computer vision / ML to MAP FAULTS?"

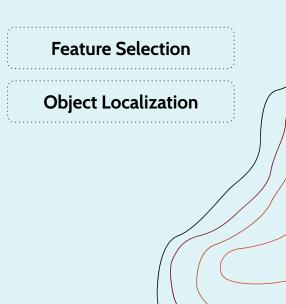
Why does it Matter?

- REDUCE significantly the TIME required for fault analysis.
- SCALE this efficiency across various locations.
- Obtain QUANTIFIABLE measurements.

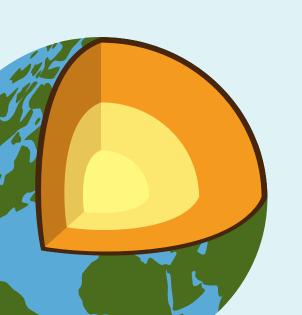


What are we trying to achieve?

- WHICH specific FEATURES enhance prediction accuracy the most?
- WHERE are the faults located?

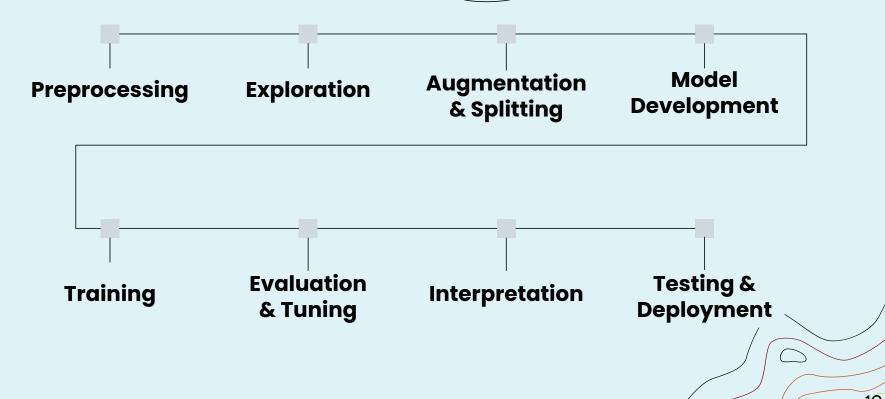




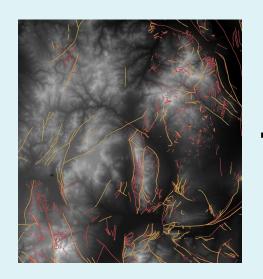


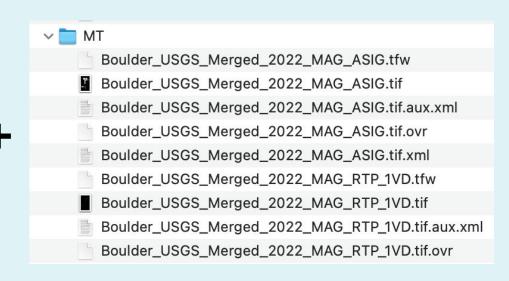
Data Science Techniques

Workflow



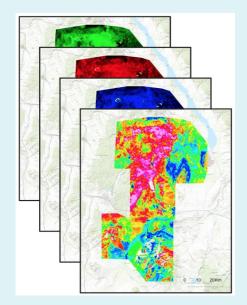
Exploration



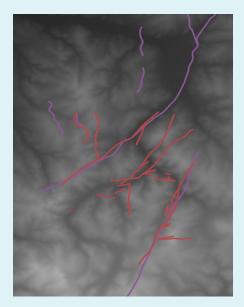


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Augmentation & Splitting



Input Channels (Raster Layers)



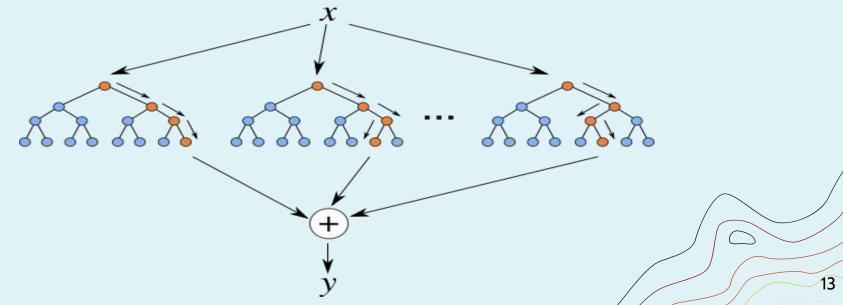
Rasters with fault lines overlaid



Train Valid Geospatial Split

Modelling - Baseline

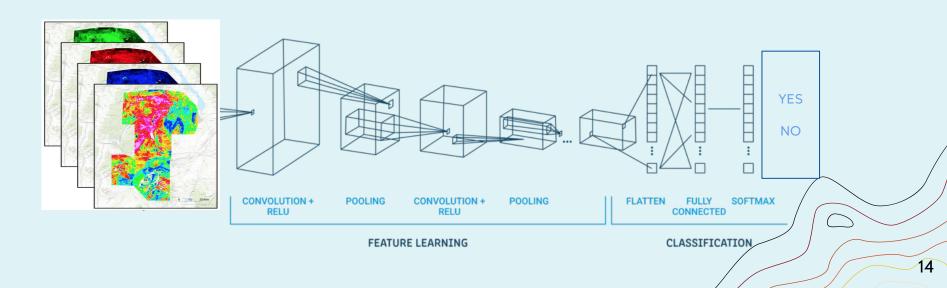
Random Forest Classifier (RF)





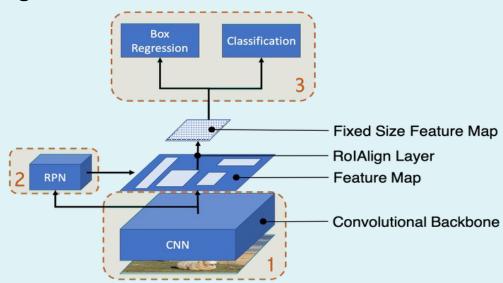
Modelling - Baseline

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)



Target Models

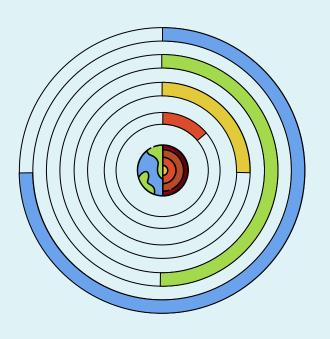
Region-based CNN (R-CNN)



Target Models

UNet Classifier Encoder Decoder

Evaluation Metrics



Precision

% correct predictions

Recall

True positive rate

loU

Overlap b/w bounding box and ground truth

mAP

Precision values at various IoU thresholds [0, 1]



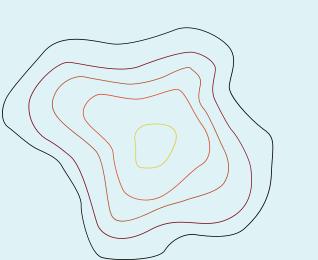


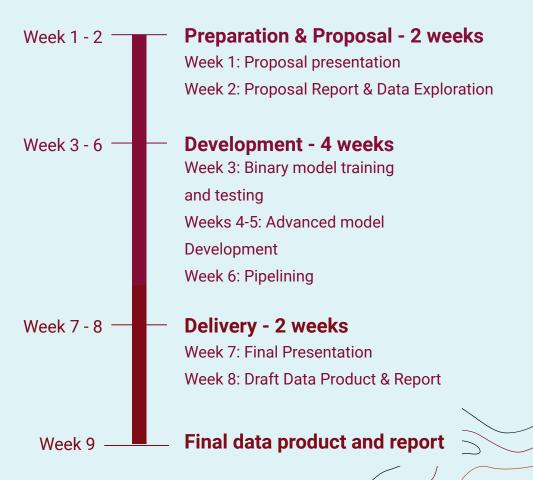
Timeline





Timeline





Thank You!

Questions?





References

- From GIS to Remote Sensing: Random Forest Classification using the Semi-Automatic Classification Plugin (fromgistors.blogspot.com)
- Random Forest for Image Classification Using OpenCV -MachineLearningMastery.com
- A Gentle Introduction to Object Recognition With Deep Learning - MachineLearningMastery.com
- Plate Tectonics and Earthquakes | Google Slides & PPT (slidesgo.com)