

**GammaRay version 4.7**

# Introduction

GammaRay is a graphical user interface (GUI) that automates geostatistical workflows by driving and coordinating the several modules of the renowned Geostatistical Software Library (GSLib). GSLib was originally developed at Stanford University in 1992, under coordination of Prof. Andre Journel. Since then, several GSLib packages emerged, but the GSLib distribution currently considered as reference is developed and maintained by Prof. Dr. Clayton V. Deutsch and his fellow researchers at the Centre for Computational Geostatistics (CCG) of University of Alberta. GammaRay is named after the Greek letter gamma commonly used to represent the variogram, a model of spatial correlation for variables and for which geostatistics is broadly known.

Prof. Clayton’s course on advanced multivariate geostatistics as part of the post-graduate programs at the Mining Planning Laboratory (LPM) of the School of Engineering in Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), led by Prof. Dr. João Felipe, presented complex workflows involving several GSLib modules. The error-prone and time-consuming task of manually managing dozens of files, even with the help of shell/prompt scripts was the main drive behind the development of GammaRay.

The main purpose of GammaRay is to add a user-friendly interface layer on top of the scientifically and numerically robust GSLib, greatly automating parameter file editing and module chaining so the practitioner can focus on geostatistics. GammaRay was conceived as a free and portable alternative to WinGSLib®, which is a commercial software available only for Microsoft Windows® users. GammaRay is also open source and thus is subject to code review and can receive contributions from other software developers as well as user feedback, suggestions and bug reports. GammaRay is built with the C++ programming language upon the famous Qt library to leverage the construction of a modern and platform independent graphical user interface.

What is GammaRay not? A) A tool for a naive user: GammaRay is not meant to throw in data and after some button pushing, grade tonnage curves or petroleum reservoir models are ready. Although GammaRay extensively helps with parameter setting and module chaining, it is not an abstraction layer over geostatistics, as it still requires full understanding of geostatistical concepts and full control of all GSLib modeling parameters. If you are new to geostatistics, please consider reading a geostatistics primer (REF). B) A toy program: despite being free and with a relatively simple interface, GammaRay can be used in research and industrial applications because all calculation is actually performed by the time-tested GSLib.

GammaRay is designed so the user or the IT support can easily repair her/his projects should things go awry. For instance, a GammaRay project is simply a directory with a file named gammaray.prj (a human readable text file) and all the project files in their original formats in it. There are no fancy binary databases, non-standard file formats, remote cloud storage or obscure registry settings to be concerned with. Also, GammaRay does not change the original data files to keep its project information nor converts them to another format for internal use so the data files remain readable by other software. The program keeps its information about files (e.g. which variables are X, Y and Z coordinates or grid dimensions) in separate human-readable text files called metadata files (.md extension) in the project directory. The user can also abort GammaRay in the middle of an on-going computation without fearing data corruption as it operates on temporary files before committing results to project files. Even though GammaRay was designed to minimize impacts of software misbehavior, the user must observe standard backup routines.

This manual presents only the practical aspects of geostatistics as to allow the user get started with the program functions. For theory and basics of geostatistics, there are already dozens of recommended tomes out there (this manual will not explain what a variogram is in depth, for example). It is also advisable to be acquainted with the GSLib parameters and their meaning. If you are new to GSLib, you can learn by experimentation in GammaRay or referring to its manual. On July 25th, 2018, Deutsch and Journel kindly released for free distribution the GSLib manual because it will no longer be printed. The GSLib manual can be downloaded from here: <https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray/blob/master/docs/GSLIB_Book_Second_Edition.pdf> . The <http://www.statios.com/> website has on-line descriptions of GSLib programs (e.g.: <http://www.statios.com/help/kt3d.html> ). Universities worldwide may also have GSLib material available online.

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## Disclaimer

The authors cannot be held responsible for any kind of loss caused by using the software. The software obviously does not have any warranty. GammaRay depends on GSLib and GhostScript to function, which are not part of the software and are not even maintained by the authors. Their acquisition, proper installation and normal operation check is entirely a user responsibility. GammRay will not perform all its functions if those software are not working properly or parts of them are missing.

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## Donations

If you feel like making a money contribution to support further GammaRay development because it is helpful, please consider helping any charity project in your community or any worldwide humanitarian effort that is politically neutral such as Medecins Sans Frontieres. GammaRay continuity is assured by being open source, thus other people can make improvements, updates, bug fixes and executables for future operating system versions independently of financial support or authors availability.

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# Dependencies

GammaRay depends on GSLib and GhostScript to fully perform its tasks. Furthermore, if you want to build GammaRay from the source code, you need to get some further software and libraries. Therefore, you must first get and install those software in your system.

## GSLib

GSLib is normally distributed as just a set of executables, so installing is just a matter of downloading a compressed archive and decompressing them to some directory. GSLib may also be found as a set of FORTRAN source codes that will require compilation for your operating system in case you are unable to find precompiled executables for it. You may find several different GSLib distributions out there, with more or less programs, thus if an essential executable is missing, GammaRay will not be able to perform some of its functions. Here is the list of GSLib executables and versions that GammaRay currently works with:

* addcoord (3.000)
* bivplt (3.000)
* cokb3d (3.000)
* declus (3.000)
* gam (3.000)
* gammabar (2.000)
* gamv (3.000)
* getpoints
* histplt (3.000)
* histpltsim[[1]](#footnote-2) (4.200)
* histsmth (3.000)
* ik3d (3.000)
* kt3d (3.000)
* locmap (2.906)
* nscore (3.000)
* newcokb3d[[2]](#footnote-3) (2.000)[[3]](#footnote-4)
* pixelplt (2.905)
* postik (3.000)
* postsim (2.908)
* probplt (3.000)
* qpplot (3.000)
* scatplt (3.000)
* scatsmth (3.000)
* sgsim[[4]](#footnote-5) (3.001)
* vargplt (3.000)
* varmap (3.000)
* vmodel (3.000)

You can know the program version by simply calling it passing an invalid path to a parameter file, the program will quit with an error but will print the version. GammaRay may work program versions different from the listed, but be aware of possibly changes to the expected parameter file, which may hinder functionalities. Since there is no actual GSLib version (each program has its own version), it is recommended an original and recent GSLib distribution from CCG, but this requires being an affiliate. Therefore, if you are not an employee of a mining or petroleum company nor a student of some School of Mines, you likely have to search for older ones in the internet. GammaRay is expected to function with old versions since the required programs are among the basic ones that have been around for a while. An alternative source of GSLib code and executables (Windows 32/64, Linux 32/64 and SunOS 2.6) is <http://www.gslib.com/> .

### Note on GSLib compatibility

It is known that some GSLib programs have different versions that accept different parameter files. If this is the case, the program may quit with an error with the parameter file that GammaRay generates to interface to those programs. sgsim, for instance, is known to have at least two versions: one that requires the covariance matrix be specified and an older one that does not. GammaRay is currently made to interface to the newer versions of GSLib programs. Therefore, if you suspect of GSLib program incompatibility, run the suspected program without arguments to generate a parameter file example. Then you can compare this example with the corresponding template in the templates directory inside the project directory (you need to create a project – see Section 5.2 – to generate the parameter file templates). If they differ, please contact the authors (main menu 🡪 Help 🡪 About… or the LICENSE.md file), but, if you cannot wait, you must look for a compatible version of the program. Support for different parameter file versions is being considered, but this requires carefully mapping all different parameter file versions that may be out there.

~~Alternatively, you can use incompatible programs as custom GSLib executables, for which require you to specify parameter file templates (see Section 17.2)~~.

## Ghostscript

GhostScript can be downloaded (precompiled executables/installers or source codes) from its website: <http://www.ghostscript.com/>. GammaRay does not require GhostView since it has its own internal viewer. GammaRay was tested to work properly with version 8.53 (32- or 64-bit), so you need this version or newer, though the software is expected to work with somewhat older versions. Old versions (at least version 5.9 or earlier) have different installation directory structures, therefore will cause plots to fail.

## Compile- and runtime libraries

Read this section if you plan to compile GammaRay.

### Developer tool set

First, you obviously need a developer tool set of your choice that features a C++ compiler (GCC, MinGW, MinGW64, MSYS2, Visual Studio, etc.). Any version that supports the main features of C++11 standard suffices.

### MSYS2: a GNU-like development environment for Windows

MSYS2 (<http://www.msys2.org>) is an interesting open-source alternative to Visual Studio for Windows development/building. It includes a POSIX interface (based on Cygwin) and a GCC-like development tool set (based on MinGW and MinGW64 compilers) as well as a package manager (pacman) that enables you to download Qt, Qwt and VTK libraries precompiled for your system, greatly reducing your build efforts. To search for the available packages in MSYS2, enter pacman -Ss <search\_text> (e.g. pacman -Ss Qt5) in MSYS’s shell.

When you launch MSYS2, you are in just a POSIX interface in Windows (it is not an emulation or virtual machine). You obtain software by using the package manager, evoked with the pacman command in MSYS2’s shell. Pacman takes care to resolve any dependency and the libraries are expected to be compatible with each other. Hence, to prepare MSYS2 to be used to compile GammaRay, you run the following commands in MSYS2 shell:

To install MinGW64 development tools (compiler, linker, debugger, etc.): pacman -S mingw-w64-x86\_64-toolchain. Make sure you also update zlib with a pacman -S /mingw-w64-x86\_64-zlib, if you get an error about a missing entry point of inflateValidate in libpng16-16.dll.

Also, you can use a 32-bit tool set and libraries or use GCC tools that are not MinGW. The possibilities are quite diverse.

**WARNING**: VTK libraries managed by MSYS2 were observed to cause poor Fourier Transform (Section 8.2) performance. If you suspect this is your case, it is advisable to compile VTK from the sources (see Section 2.3.11).

### Qt 5.5

Download (<https://www.qt.io/download/>) and install/compile Qt 5.5 or newer, considering that support by VTK for the latest version may be incipient (see Section 2.3.11). Qt is designed to be able to detect your installed toolsets and therefore be able to generate the build files (ex.: a Makefile for GNU-compliant devtool sets) for them. Please, refer to Qt documentation regarding the compiler you plan to use. This is the minimal Qt version compatible with VTK’s new QVTKOpenGLWidget class, which is a more stable VTK/Qt interface employed in GammaRay. Typically, once you downloaded the sources, go to the sources root directory (e.g. /home/pcarv/Qt5.9.1/5.9.1/Src) and enter the commands, for example:

./configure -release -nomake tests -nomake examples -confirm-license -no-evdev -prefix /home/pcarv/Qt5.9.1\_install\_release

make –j 4 install

The option marked in red in the commands above disables a module known to cause an error during building. You can try omitting it. The Unix commands above will build Qt in release mode and with four tasks in parallel for improved performance. For building with Visual Studio or other non-GNU tools, please refer to the README.TXT file that comes with the sources. If you decide to perform another build from the same sources tree (e.g. debug mode), enter make clean, then enter configure… and make… again.

It is important that the Qt installation/compilation installs the include directory (with the .h C++ headers) and the lib directory (with the .so/.a/.dll/.lib files) in addition to the Qt runtime. Hence, Qt runtime-only packages will not be useful. The useful packages are known as “devel” or “SDK” packages. Some precompiled Qt packages out there are bundled with a toolchain (compiler, linker, etc.), so you download two requirements at once.

To install Qt 5 in MSYS2 (compiled with MinGW64): pacman -S mingw-w64-x86\_64-qt5

### Boost 1.63

GammaRay uses the header-only Boost.Geometry library. It is recommended that you download (<http://www.boost.org/>) the entire set of libraries as other Boost libraries may be required in the future. As a header-only library, Boost.Geometry requires only that you download Boost (no need for compiling it for the current or previous GammaRay versions).

### Bug in Boost’s matrix\_expression.hpp

As of version 1.64.0 of Boost, you need to find and patch the file matrix\_expression.hpp: look for the code below (around line 2224):

if (it2\_ != it2\_end\_)

if (it2\_.index1 () <= i\_)

++ it2\_;

if (it2\_ != it2\_end\_) {

index2 = it2\_.index1 ();

}

Judging by the indentation, the topmost if lacks the opening curly braces, which delimits its scope. So you need to move the { from the second innermost if to the topmost if. You are encouraged to take part in the Boost’s community mailing list (1000’s messages) and report this bug.

### Issues building with Qt 5.10 (using qmake)

It seems that there is a bug in Qt 5.10 building system. When building GammaRay against version 5.10 of Qt and with qmake, there are errors related to standard C++ libraries not found. The solution is to define the QMAKE\_DEFAULT\_INCDIRS environmental variable:

For example, in Linux: export QMAKE\_DEFAULT\_INCDIRS=\\

### Qwt 6.1.3

GammaRay uses the Qt for Technical Applications library to leverage features such as charts, plots and other science-oriented graphical user interface elements. Its home page is <http://qwt.sourceforge.net/>, from there you can find download links and instructions to compile and install the libraries. You do not need to compile it if you find the headers and pre-compiled libraries for your platform. Since Qwt is a layer on top of Qt, keep in mind the correct Qwt version compatible with your Qt version.

To install Qwt in MSYS2 (compiled with MinGW64): pacman -S mingw-w64-x86\_64-qwt-qt5

### Eigen 3.3.4

GammaRay uses Eigen to perform linear algebra and related algorithms. Its home page is <http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/> . Eigen is a stand-alone C header library distributed as source files added to GammaRay source tree (the thirdparty subdirectory), so it is not necessary to download, build and install it.

### FFTW 3.2.3

Some of GammaRay’s spectral methods code depend on FFTW 3.2.3 library. It can be downloaded from <http://www.fftw.org/download.html> . During its build, one can encounter an error like rm: cannot remove `libtoolT': No such file or directory. In this case, you can edit the configure script, look for the line $RM "$cfgfile", then change it to $RM -f "$cfgfile", save and re-run configure. Precompiled FFTW can also be easily installed in the MSYS2 environment in Windows with the pacman package manager. Unix-like OSes often have it already installed as a system-wide library (check /usr/include and /usr/lib or /usr/lib64) as it is a common dependency used by many applications.

### Exprtk

GammaRay uses the C++ Expression Toolkit (<http://www.partow.net/programming/exprtk/index.html>) as scripting engine for the calculator. Like Eigen, Exprtk is a header library already included as part of GammaRay source tree (thirdparty subdirectory), so there is no need to download, compile or install it.

### VTK 8.0

The program uses the Visualization Toolkit (<http://www.vtk.org/download/>) for its 3D viewer and computational geometry operations. Any version greater than 8.0 is expected to work, but since GammaRay interfaces VTK via a Qt widget, you must check for correct support of your Qt version (you need to enable Qt support in VTK configuration before compiling VTK). You will likely also need to download and install CMake (<https://cmake.org/download/>) to build VTK for your environment, unless you find the pre-compiled VTK libraries. Though it is strongly recommended that you build it because VTK is highly customizable and pre-compiled libraries out there may lack features required by GammaRay. **Figure 1** shows a minimum VTK build configuration (non-advanced, non-grouped view) that works with GammaRay. Any CMake version able to build VTK 8.0 suffices. CMake version 3.8.1 was used to build the VTK libraries distributed with the pre-compiled GammaRay for Windows. Do not use earlier versions as they do not feature the QVTKOpenGLWidget class, which is a newer, more stable VTK/Qt interface employed in GammaRay. The use of the QVTKOpenGLWidget class also requires that you build VTK with OpenGL2 backend (the older OpenGL backend will not work).

For those unfamiliar with CMake, briefly it is a meta-make (like Qt’s qmake) that works in cycles. When you start configuring (e.g. with CMake GUI or CCMake) you start filling any missing values, enabling options, selecting choices and commanding “Configure” again to expand the configuration into new settings until you arrive at a stable and complete configuration like the one in **Figure 1**. Then you command “Generate” to get a usable Makefile or Visual Studio Solution necessary to build VTK libraries. Pay special attention when specifying the correct generator when working with CMake: for example, if you plan to use MinGW’s make (mingw32-make), then do not select “MSYS makefiles” or “GCC makefiles” as the Makefiles for each of the different makes out there have subtle differences.

In Unix/Linux, you may need to add VTK’s library directory path to LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH environment variable, since the linker may need to locate indirect VTK dependencies.



**Figure 1** Minimum workable VTK build configuration as seen in CMake GUI (non-advanced, non-grouped mode).

Here is an example of a working complete list of CMake variables/flags:

BUILD\_DOCUMENTATION:BOOL=OFF  
BUILD\_EXAMPLES:BOOL=OFF  
BUILD\_SHARED\_LIBS:BOOL=ON  
BUILD\_TESTING:BOOL=OFF  
BUILD\_USER\_DEFINED\_LIBS:BOOL=OFF  
CMAKE\_AR:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/ar.exe  
CMAKE\_BUILD\_TYPE:STRING=Debug  
CMAKE\_COLOR\_MAKEFILE:BOOL=ON  
CMAKE\_CXX\_COMPILER:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/g++.exe  
CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS:STRING=-m64  
CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=-g  
CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=-Os -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=-O3 -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=-O2 -g -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_CXX\_STANDARD\_LIBRARIES:STRING=-lkernel32 -luser32 -lgdi32 -lwinspool -lshell32 -lole32 -loleaut32 -luuid -lcomdlg32 -ladvapi32  
CMAKE\_C\_COMPILER:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/gcc.exe  
CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS:STRING=-m64  
CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=-g  
CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=-Os -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=-O3 -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=-O2 -g -DNDEBUG  
CMAKE\_C\_STANDARD\_LIBRARIES:STRING=-lkernel32 -luser32 -lgdi32 -lwinspool -lshell32 -lole32 -loleaut32 -luuid -lcomdlg32 -ladvapi32  
CMAKE\_EXE\_LINKER\_FLAGS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_EXE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=  
CMAKE\_EXE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=  
CMAKE\_EXE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=  
CMAKE\_EXE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=  
CMAKE\_Fortran\_COMPILER:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/gfortran.exe  
CMAKE\_GNUtoMS:BOOL=OFF  
CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX:PATH=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-install\_debug  
CMAKE\_LINKER:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/ld.exe  
CMAKE\_MAKE\_PROGRAM:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/usr/bin/make.exe  
CMAKE\_MODULE\_LINKER\_FLAGS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_MODULE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=  
CMAKE\_MODULE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=  
CMAKE\_MODULE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=  
CMAKE\_MODULE\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=  
CMAKE\_NM:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/nm.exe  
CMAKE\_OBJCOPY:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/objcopy.exe  
CMAKE\_OBJDUMP:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/objdump.exe  
CMAKE\_PROJECT\_NAME:STATIC=VTK  
CMAKE\_RANLIB:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/ranlib.exe  
CMAKE\_RC\_COMPILER:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/windres.exe  
CMAKE\_RC\_FLAGS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_RC\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=  
CMAKE\_RC\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=  
CMAKE\_RC\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=  
CMAKE\_RC\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=  
CMAKE\_SKIP\_INSTALL\_RPATH:BOOL=OFF  
CMAKE\_SKIP\_RPATH:BOOL=OFF  
CMAKE\_STATIC\_LINKER\_FLAGS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_STATIC\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_DEBUG:STRING=  
CMAKE\_STATIC\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_MINSIZEREL:STRING=  
CMAKE\_STATIC\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELEASE:STRING=  
CMAKE\_STATIC\_LINKER\_FLAGS\_RELWITHDEBINFO:STRING=  
CMAKE\_STRIP:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/strip.exe  
CMAKE\_THREAD\_LIBS:STRING=  
CMAKE\_VERBOSE\_MAKEFILE:BOOL=OFF  
DICOMParser\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/Utilities/DICOMParser  
DICOMParser\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/Utilities/DICOMParser  
DirectX\_INCLUDE\_DIR:PATH=DirectX\_INCLUDE\_DIR-NOTFOUND  
DirectX\_LIBRARY:FILEPATH=DirectX\_LIBRARY-NOTFOUND  
EXODUSII\_DISABLE\_COMPILER\_WARNINGS:BOOL=ON  
ExternalData\_URL\_TEMPLATES:STRING=  
HDF5\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5  
HDF5\_BUILD\_STATIC\_EXECS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_ALL\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_DEBUG\_APIS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_EMBEDDED\_LIBINFO:BOOL=ON  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPFIVE\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPFOUR\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPONE\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPTHREE\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPTWO\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_GROUPZERO\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_ENABLE\_INSTRUMENT:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_HL\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/hl  
HDF5\_HL\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/hl  
HDF5\_HL\_SRC\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/hl/src  
HDF5\_HL\_SRC\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/hl/src  
HDF5\_NO\_PACKAGES:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_PACK\_EXAMPLES:BOOL=OFF  
HDF5\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5  
HDF5\_SRC\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/src  
HDF5\_SRC\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/hdf5/vtkhdf5/src  
HDF5\_USE\_FOLDERS:BOOL=ON  
JsonCpp\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/jsoncpp/vtkjsoncpp  
JsonCpp\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/jsoncpp/vtkjsoncpp  
Module\_AutobahnPython:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_PoissonReconstruction:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_SixPython:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_Twisted:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_ZopeInterface:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkAcceleratorsDax:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkAcceleratorsPiston:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkAddon:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkDICOM:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkDomainsChemistry:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkDomainsChemistryOpenGL2:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersAMR:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersFlowPaths:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersGeneric:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersHyperTree:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersMatlab:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallel:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallelFlowPaths:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallelGeometry:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallelImaging:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallelMPI:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersParallelStatistics:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersProgrammable:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersReebGraph:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersSMP:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersSelection:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersStatisticsGnuR:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkFiltersVerdict:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkGUISupportMFC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkGUISupportQt:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkGUISupportQtOpenGL:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkGUISupportQtSQL:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkGUISupportQtWebkit:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkGeovisCore:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOADIOS:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOAMR:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOEnSight:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOExodus:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOExport:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOFFMPEG:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOGDAL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOGeoJSON:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOGeometry:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOImport:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOInfovis:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOLSDyna:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOLegacy:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOMINC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOMPIImage:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOMPIParallel:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOMovie:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOMySQL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIONetCDF:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOODBC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOPLY:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOParallel:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOParallelExodus:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOParallelLSDyna:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOParallelNetCDF:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOParallelXML:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOPostgreSQL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOVPIC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOVideo:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOXML:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOXMLParser:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOXdmf2:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkIOXdmf3:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkImagingMath:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkImagingMorphological:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkImagingStatistics:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkImagingStencil:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkInfovisBoost:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkInfovisBoostGraphAlgorithms:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkInfovisParallel:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkInteractionImage:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkParallelCore:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkParallelMPI:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkParseOGLExt:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkPython:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkPythonInterpreter:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingContextOpenGL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingExternal:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingFreeTypeFontConfig:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingGL2PS:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingImage:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingLIC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingLICOpenGL2:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingLOD:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingMatplotlib:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingOpenGL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingParallel:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingParallelLIC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingQt:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkRenderingTk:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingVolumeAMR:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkRenderingVolumeOpenGL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkTclTk:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkTestingCore:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkTestingGenericBridge:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkTestingIOSQL:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkTestingRendering:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkUtilitiesBenchmarks:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkUtilitiesHashSource:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkVPIC:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkViewsContext2D:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkViewsGeovis:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkViewsQt:BOOL=ON  
Module\_vtkWebApplications:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWebCore:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWebGLExporter:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWebInstall:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWebJavaScript:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWebPython:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWrappingJava:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWrappingPythonCore:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWrappingTcl:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkWrappingTools:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkexodusII:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkexpat:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkgl2ps:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkhdf5:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkjsoncpp:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtklibproj4:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtklibxml2:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkmpi4py:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtknetcdf:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkoggtheora:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkverdict:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkxdmf2:BOOL=OFF  
Module\_vtkxdmf3:BOOL=OFF  
NETCDF4\_CHUNK\_CACHE\_NELEMS:STRING=1009  
NETCDF4\_CHUNK\_CACHE\_PREEMPTION:STRING=0.75  
NETCDF4\_CHUNK\_CACHE\_SIZE:STRING=4194304  
NETCDF4\_DEFAULT\_CHUNKS\_IN\_CACHE:STRING=10  
NETCDF4\_DEFAULT\_CHUNK\_SIZE:STRING=4194304  
NETCDF4\_MAX\_DEFAULT\_CACHE\_SIZE:STRING=67108864  
NETCDF\_DISABLE\_COMPILER\_WARNINGS:BOOL=ON  
NETCDF\_ENABLE\_CXX:BOOL=ON  
OPENGL\_gl\_LIBRARY:STRING=opengl32  
OPENGL\_glu\_LIBRARY:STRING=glu32  
PROJ\_LIST\_EXTERNAL:BOOL=OFF  
PROJ\_USE\_GSL:BOOL=OFF  
PROJ\_USE\_PTHREADS:BOOL=ON  
QT\_QMAKE\_EXECUTABLE:FILEPATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/bin/qmake.exe  
QVTKWidgetPlugin\_LIB\_DEPENDS:STATIC=general;-lgdi32;general;Qt5::Designer;  
Qt5Core\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Core  
Qt5Designer\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Designer  
Qt5Gui\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Gui  
Qt5OpenGL\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5OpenGL  
Qt5Sql\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Sql  
Qt5UiPlugin\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5UiPlugin  
Qt5WebKitWidgets\_DIR:PATH=Qt5WebKitWidgets\_DIR-NOTFOUND  
Qt5Widgets\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Widgets  
Qt5Xml\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5Xml  
Qt5\_DIR:PATH=C:/W64/msys64/mingw64/lib/cmake/Qt5  
VTKEXPAT\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/expat/vtkexpat  
VTKEXPAT\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/expat/vtkexpat  
VTKFREETYPE\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/freetype/vtkfreetype  
VTKFREETYPE\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/freetype/vtkfreetype  
VTKFTGL\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/ftgl  
VTKFTGL\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/ftgl  
VTKGL2PS\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/gl2ps/vtkgl2ps  
VTKGL2PS\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/gl2ps/vtkgl2ps  
VTKGLEW\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/glew/vtkglew  
VTKGLEW\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/glew/vtkglew  
VTKJPEG\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/jpeg/vtkjpeg  
VTKJPEG\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/jpeg/vtkjpeg  
VTKNETCDF\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/netcdf/vtknetcdf  
VTKNETCDF\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/netcdf/vtknetcdf  
VTKOGGTHEORA\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/oggtheora/vtkoggtheora  
VTKOGGTHEORA\_DISABLE\_ASM:BOOL=OFF  
VTKOGGTHEORA\_DISABLE\_FLOAT:BOOL=OFF  
VTKOGGTHEORA\_SHARED\_LINKER\_FLAGS:STRING=  
VTKOGGTHEORA\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/oggtheora/vtkoggtheora  
VTKPNG\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/png/vtkpng  
VTKPNG\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/png/vtkpng  
VTKSQLite\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/sqlite/vtksqlite  
VTKSQLite\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/sqlite/vtksqlite  
VTKTIFF\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/tiff/vtktiff  
VTKTIFF\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/tiff/vtktiff  
VTKZLIB\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug/ThirdParty/zlib/vtkzlib  
VTKZLIB\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/ThirdParty/zlib/vtkzlib  
VTK\_ALL\_NEW\_OBJECT\_FACTORY:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_ANDROID\_BUILD:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_BINARY\_DIR:STATIC=C:/W64/vtk-6.3.0-build\_debug  
VTK\_BUILD\_ALL\_MODULES:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_BUILD\_PYTHON\_MODULE\_DIR:PATH=-NOTFOUND  
VTK\_DATA\_EXCLUDE\_FROM\_ALL:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_DATA\_STORE:PATH=  
VTK\_DEBUG\_LEAKS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_ENABLE\_KITS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_EXTRA\_COMPILER\_WARNINGS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_FORBID\_DOWNLOADS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_GLEXT\_FILE:FILEPATH=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/Utilities/ParseOGLExt/headers/glext.h  
VTK\_GLXEXT\_FILE:FILEPATH=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/Utilities/ParseOGLExt/headers/glxext.h  
VTK\_Group\_Imaging:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_MPI:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_Qt:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_Rendering:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_StandAlone:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_Tk:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_Views:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_Group\_Web:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_IGNORE\_GLDRIVER\_BUGS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_INSTALL\_PYTHON\_MODULE\_DIR:PATH=-NOTFOUND  
VTK\_INSTALL\_QT\_PLUGIN\_DIR:STRING=${CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX}/${VTK\_INSTALL\_QT\_DIR}  
VTK\_IOS\_BUILD:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_LEGACY\_REMOVE:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_LEGACY\_SILENT:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_MAKE\_INSTANTIATORS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_MAX\_THREADS:STRING=64  
VTK\_OPENGL\_HAS\_OSMESA:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_PYTHON\_VERSION:STRING=2  
VTK\_QT\_VERSION:STRING=5  
VTK\_RENDERING\_BACKEND:STRING=OpenGL2  
VTK\_REPORT\_OPENGL\_ERRORS:BOOL=ON  
VTK\_REPORT\_OPENGL\_ERRORS\_IN\_RELEASE\_BUILDS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_SMP\_IMPLEMENTATION\_TYPE:STRING=Sequential  
VTK\_SOURCE\_DIR:STATIC=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src  
VTK\_THREAD\_MODEL:STRING=Thread model: posix  
VTK\_USE\_64BIT\_IDS:BOOL=ON  
VTK\_USE\_GCC\_VISIBILITY:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_LARGE\_DATA:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_OFFSCREEN:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_EXPAT:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_FREETYPE:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_GL2PS:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_GLEW:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_HDF5:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_JPEG:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_JSONCPP:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_LIBPROJ4:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_LIBRARIES:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_LIBXML2:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_NETCDF:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_OGGTHEORA:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_PNG:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_TIFF:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_SYSTEM\_ZLIB:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_TDX:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_USE\_VIDEO\_FOR\_WINDOWS:BOOL=ON  
VTK\_USE\_X:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_WGLEXT\_FILE:FILEPATH=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/Utilities/ParseOGLExt/headers/wglext.h  
VTK\_WRAP\_HINTS:FILEPATH=C:/VTK-6.3.0-src/Wrapping/Tools/hints  
VTK\_WRAP\_JAVA:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_WRAP\_PYTHON:BOOL=OFF  
VTK\_WRAP\_TCL:BOOL=OFF

To install VTK in MSYS2 (compiled with MinGW64): pacman -S mingw-w64-x86\_64-vtk. NOTE: MSYS2’ VTK was observed to cause poor Fourier Transform (Section 8.2) performance.

### VTK compiling issues

VTK is one of the most challenging libraries to build for the unexperienced user. Its highly customizable build combined with cross platform support often result in issues. Only the observed or reported uncommon issues will be listed here. By uncommon means anything not easy to find by searching Google, Stack Overflow, etc.

PROBLEM: Configuring VTK with CMake, the process crashes with this message (does not appear in log): gcc.exe: error: ARGS: No such file or directory .

POSSIBLE CAUSE: This error is likely caused by a combination of a recent gcc (versions 6 and later as of 2017) and a relatively older VTK source (versions 6 or earlier). The regular expression defined in files vtkCompilerExtras.cmake and GenerateExportHeader.cmake that extracts the compiler version number from the output of gcc --version command may not account for the latest versions of gcc. By editing the file, one can spot it defined with [345] or even only [34] to capture the major version of gcc.

SOLUTION: Either switch to a more recent version of VTK or tweak its source code by editing vtkCompilerExtras.cmake and GenerateExportHeader.cmake, updating the offending regular expression to [3456] or [34567] depending on the version of gcc being used. Take care to not break these scripts as CMake scripts are not very easy to debug, so keep a backup copy of the files if you decide to edit them.

PROBLEM: Configuring VTK with CMake, an error related to missing Qt WebKit occurs. This problem was not observed with VTK 8.1.0 as it seems to have dropped Qt WebKit.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: Your Qt build/package is missing WebKit. Possibly because the build was done without it enabled (the person who build Qt enabled the -no-webkit option when configuring Qt compilation). Many people opt to compile Qt without the Webkit because this component is known to be troublesome.

SOLUTIONS: a) Obtain a pre-compiled Qt containing the WebKit libraries; b) If you compiled Qt, make sure you did not enable the -no-webkit option and rebuild Qt; c) Disable the Qt group in VTK configuration (**Figure 1**), run Configure, switch to advanced mode, then disable only the Module\_vtkGUISupportQtWebkit option individually and enable the other Module\_vtkGUISupportQt\* options. You also need to check whether the Module\_vtkInteractionWidgets and Module\_vtkImagingMath are enabled as switching to advanced mode may disable other libraries required by GammaRay. Qt WebKit is only necessary for the vtkQtRichTextView class, which is not used by GammaRay.

PROBLEM: Building with make results in an unspecified error with the first source file it encounters.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: This was observed in MSYS2’s gcc. The directory containing GCC’s libraries is not in PATH environment variable, so GCC is unable to load its dependencies, leading to a crash without any message detailing its cause.

SOLUTION: add the missing path to the PATH variable (e.g. export PATH=<path>:$PATH command in POSIX systems).

PROBLEM: Building aborts with a linker error not finding VTK libraries.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: VTK libraries may depend on other VTK libraries themselves. For some reason, the linker is unable to find them.

SOLUTIONS: a) Determine such unresolved dependencies (ldd command for Posix systems or Dependency Walker for Windows) and change GammaRay.pro to add the missing libraries. b) Add the VTK libraries directory path to LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH (Posix systems) or PATH (Windows).

PROBLEM: Compiling error messages containing “too many sections” and “File too big”. This problem was observed with VTK 8.1 compiled in debug mode.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: Symbol table too small (default 64K limit) in object files compile from source files with a large number of symbols.

SOLUTION: set -Wa,-mbig-obj (GNU) or /bigobj (Visual Studio) compiler options (CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS and CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS CMake variables). If you use a different compiler, check its documentation for the equivalent option.

PROBLEM: Compiling error messages containing “operator '==' has no left operand”. This problem was observed with VTK 8.1 compiled with MinGW.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: The offending operands are not defined. MinGW is a GNU-like tool under Windows, but those symbols are only defined under Unix-like OSes due to a buggy CMake script.

SOLUTION: Search for a file <VTK\_source\_home>/ThirdParty/tiff/vtktiff/ CMakeLists.txt in the VTK’s source tree. Change the line around line number 493 that says if (UNIX) to if (UNIX OR MINGW), save, run CMake (configure and generate) and rebuild VTK. Have a backup copy of the patched script just in case you break it unintentionally.

PROBLEM: During VTK build configuration with cmake (or ccmake or CMake GUI) the paths below appear unresolved:

OPENGL\_EGL\_INCLUDE\_DIR \*OPENGL\_EGL\_INCLUDE\_DIR-NOTFOUND

OPENGL\_glx\_LIBRARY \*OPENGL\_glx\_LIBRARY-NOTFOUND

OPENGL\_opengl\_LIBRARY \*OPENGL\_opengl\_LIBRARY-NOTFOUND

Those libraries are required by the vtkImagingStencil library, which is employed by GammaRay to perform volume stencil (e.g. for rastering vector geometry into grids). The VTK library can be still built without those, but its functionality is hindered or crashes may ensue.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: You are likely to have an old graphics card which has a driver that does not include those libraries.

SOLUTION: Update the driver to latest version or, if this does not help, upgrade the graphics card.

### Windows: Debug x Release

If you plan to develop GammaRay under Windows, especially if you plan to use debuggers, it is important to provide or build both runtime and debug versions of all the libraries. In Windows, running the program compiled in debug mode will result in crashes and/or unspecified behavior when linked/run against release versions of the dependencies.

### Windows with GCC: 32 or 64-bit

GammaRay code is designed to be compiled as either a 32 or a 64-bit application. In Windows, the 32 and 64-bit platforms are referred to in Qt world as x86 and x64 (sometimes x86\_64) respectively. When you configure Qt, the same mkspec file (the file containing the toolchain/platform/architecture specifications) is used to build 32 or 64-bit executables in Windows using gcc/g++ compiler: win32-g++. The available platform specs can be assessed in mkspecs directory where you installed Qt.

### Issues with GDB (debugging)

PROBLEM: The debugger does not trap crashes caused by the Q\_ASSERT macro (e.g. array index out of range).

POSSIBLE CAUSE: GDB is not configured to stop with the exception in qFatal().

SOLUTION: enable the capture of qFatal exceptions. Please refer to GDB documentation or search the internet on how to do that in your tool set. If you are using Qt Creator, you can go to the menu Tools 🡪 Options 🡪 Debbuger 🡪 GDB Extended pane. Enable the “Stop when qFatal() is called” option.

# Contributing with code

Users can always request improvements and report bugs, but the response depends on developer availability. Hence, the best way to improve GammaRay is to take an active development role and gain knowledge in exchange. GammaRay was made open source for this very reason. Using an IDE is optional, though it is recommended to use Qt Creator, especially if you plan to make changes to GUI.

## The Git versioning system

An open source project, potentially involving people worldwide, surely requires a version control system to manage potentially concurrent code changes as well as to prevent bad code making into GammaRay. Git is one of such systems, it is robust, allows a distributed code development and control takes place without blocking individual source code files. Git was then selected to manage the GammaRay source code repository.

Hence, it is recommended that potential developers be acquainted with the Git versioning system (<https://git-scm.com/>). For those not familiar with it, Git has a vast array of functionalities and a complex command syntax. Only the basic operations will be presented here to enable first-time developers to contribute. For complex matters such as solving code conflicts (rare with Git, but they do occur), operations with remote branches, code audit, etc., please refer to Git’s website, as they have a comprehensive documentation as well as a live tutorial where you can safely experiment with Git commands while a display graphically shows the virtual repository state.

For those uncomfortable with command line interfaces, Git comes with portable GUI tools (evoked with the git gui and gitk commands). There are other Git GUI options out there tailored for your OS, please refer to Git’s website or search the internet.

The Windows version of Git comes with a command console interpreter that emulates bash in Linux systems so all the Git commands are available without making changes to the Windows environment.

## Configuring Git to use a proxy

If you are behind a proxy, first configure Git by entering (make the necessary changes) git config --global http.proxy http://proxyuser:proxypwd@proxy.server.com:8080. If you wish to not list your password in the command history (a common feature in modern OSes), define an evironment variable (Posix environments) called HISTIGNORE and set its value to [ \t]\* (command export HISTIGNORE=”[ \t]\*”), then simply prepend a whitespace or tab to the commands you wish to be not recorded. Enter git config --global --unset http.proxy to unset the proxy settings or git config --global --get http.proxy to recall the current proxy settings.

## Downloading the sources repository

A repository is the directory tree with the source code and the data files maintained by Git to keep accurate track of the minutest changes. To set up your local GammaRay repository, simply go to the directory where you plan to keep your local copy (called a clone) of the GammaRay sources and enter the following command in your OS shell:

git clone https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray.git

The previous command creates a directory called GammaRay containing your local clone in it, ready to be tracked by Git.

## Creating a branch

A branch is a particular version of GammaRay code. Before starting making changes, it is necessary to create a branch, as any changes are only merged into the “official” source branch (called master) via pull requests, after the necessary code review. To create a new branch, go to the sources directory then enter:

git branch ticket123\_SolveKrigingDialogBug

Most times, you want to create a fresh branch derived from master. To make sure, enter git branch without arguments to check whether your current branch is master before creating your new branch. Of course, it is possible to create branches from non-master branches. If you are not in master branch, switch to it by issuing git checkout master.

The second parameter is the name given to your branch, normally named after the new enhancement to be added or the bug to be fixed. After that, it is necessary to switch to your branch (called a checkout):

git checkout ticket123\_SolveKrigingDialogBug

With the previous command, Git will keep record of any changes you make to the sources and assign them to the current branch. You can list the branches you checked-out at least once with a git branch without arguments.

## Downloading an existing branch

You can download other branches that may have been uploaded by other users to the remote repository. For instance, a fellow developer may ask you to test a particular new feature she/he is working on or you wish to continue work on the same branch in another computer. You first switch to the branch with a git checkout <branch\_name>. If the branch actually exists in the remote repository, then Git will track the local branch with the homonymous remote branch. Then you issue a git pull origin <branch\_name> to download or update the local copy of the branch.

## Keeping tool-specific files from version control

Before making any changes, if you plan to use an integrated development environment (IDE) like Netbeans, Eclipse, Visual Studio or Qt Creator, it is a good idea to open, configure, build and run the unchanged project inside the IDE. This procedure will create any tool-specific files in your source tree. For instance, Qt Creator adds a file called GammaRay.pro.user and the text editor KWrite saves backup copies of the edited files with the pattern name.txt~ in the source tree that are not source files.

To quickly identify files kept by your tool set, simply enter a git status. Any files listed as untracked were created by your tool. You then need to edit .gitignore, adding each of these files making Git ignore them. After making the changes to .gitignore, issue a git status again to make sure no tool-specific file remains untracked.

Other IDE actions in the future may create non-source files, so pay attention to the git status output looking for possible non-source files created by your development tool. Keep in mind that branches containing non-source files will not be merged into master.

## Committing changes

Before committing changes, enter a

git status

This command may output either or both lists:

* “Changes not staged for commit”: the files listed here are files already belonging to the source file set that you changed.
* “Untracked files”: new files that you created in the source tree.

If your shell/command prompt supports colors, the file paths in those lists are displayed in red, meaning that they need to be staged. To stage, in Git jargon, is to prepare a commit, which is a set of individual changes. You stage the changed or created files by issuing a

git add <path>

command. Entering git add . (notice the period) will stage for commit all currently pending changes. After your changes are staged, you need to commit them to the current branch with:

git commit -m “if to prevent a divide-by-zero”

That command groups the set of current dangling changes together into a single unit called a commit. Without changes dangling, you are free to switch (checkout) to another branch or send it to the remote repository, for example. When you do a git checkout, Git changes all source files to reflect the source state represented by the target branch, thus it is important to not have uncommitted changes, otherwise you risk losing progress. Alternatively, dangling changes can be set aside for a later commit with a git stash so you clear the Git state as if you had committed them. Use git stash list to print the current stack of unfinished changes and git stash pop restores unfinished changes following a stack logic.

IMPORTANT: take care to not commit changes to your local master branch as to not risk losing work. Direct changes to master are not allowed in the remote repository. If you by accident make commits to your local master, then you will need to move them to another branch, a sensitive operation called “cherry picking” in Git jargon. Please refer the Git documentation regarding cherry picking. You can also issue a git reset --hard origin/master to discard any commits in master not present in the remote repository. If you made accidental changes to master that you did not commit, you can issue a git checkout <path> to overwrite a changed file with the original content. For unwanted untracked (new) files, simply remove them using your OS commands. Be careful with recipes you may find in the internet that wipe out all untracked files, they may delete any important non-source files you or your tools keep in the source tree, compromising their functions.

## Uploading a branch

Once you completed the desired improvement to GammaRay, you can send the branch to the remote repository with:

git push origin ticket123\_SolveKrigingDialogBug

The previous command orders Git to send the branch to the original repository (in this case the remote one in GitHub).

## Pull request

After you uploaded a branch, you need go to the GitHub project home (<https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray>), log in, go to your branch (<https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray/branches>) and start a process called a pull request in GitHub in order to have your changes added to the “official” version of GammaRay (the master branch). This is similar to a peer-review process to publish scientific papers with serious journals. Likewise, the code in your branch will be reviewed and tested with two possible outcomes: acceptance or changes required.

If your branch is accepted, your contribution will become part of GammaRay permanently and be shared with the world, tacitly becoming an author agreeing to the GammaRay license (Section 1.1). Keep in mind that this action is irreversible and invalidates any claims of copyright or patent over the published code. If you want to remain the sole owner of the code produced, please, delete the branch on the remote repository **before** requesting a merge.

**WARNING:** Keep in mind that by publishing code, without further notice, you tacitly declare the code is of your authorship, being the sole responsible for possibly adding copyrighted code without express permission or prior published code without given the due credit. The git blame command can be used to identify individuals who contributed to code on a line-per-line basis. So do be careful before requesting merges.

If you are required to make corrections to your branch, simply make the necessary further changes to your local branch and do a git push origin again when done. To increase the likelihood of acceptance, please observe these guidelines:

* Try to keep your branches as small as possible as to have your contribution accepted in less time. Therefore, avoid fixing more than one bug and/or adding more than one feature in a single branch.
* Qt Designer .ui files: these are common sources of headaches. Avoid working on forms visual that you suspect other people are currently working on, as the conflicts are a pain to resolve because Designer tends to rearrange the XML in them on each save.
* Custom Qt Widgets: Do not place widgets not belonging to Qt or GammaRay (e.g. from Qwt) via Designer. Qt widgets of other libraries should be placed explicitly via C++ code. This practice avoids possible incompatibilities with the Qt Designer of other developers.
* Comment your code plentifully, as this facilitates understanding and shortens review time. Try to use Doxygen (<http://www.doxygen.org/>) comment syntax in the headers so any new API can be automatically documented for other developers.
* Keep code portability in mind. Avoid using hardware-, OS- or compiler-specific constructs in your code. If you do need them, please, try to replace with a corresponding Qt or ISO C++ abstraction where possible, otherwise try to provide the equivalent calls for all main OSes via #if #elif #else #endif pre-processor directives. Insertions in other programming languages (e.g. Assembly, Fortran, etc.) are out-of-question.
* If your changes require a new dependency, make sure it can be freely distributable and available at least to the main end-user OSes (Windows, Linux and MacOS). This applies to both runtime libraries and the SDK (headers and compile time libraries).
* Avoid pushing code that compiles with warnings (see Section 3.9.1 for tolerated compiler warnings). Warnings signal potential problems and are not meant to be ignored. If it is unavoidable, acknowledge it in a comment right above the line that is generating the warning.
* Branches that do not compile are rejected at once, so, please, complete your work before requesting a merge. Code must compile with C++11 compilers, so code in C++14 or later standard will be also rejected.
* Branches containing non-source files will be rejected. IDEs are known to keep such files in the source tree. Please, refer to Section 3.6 on how to prevent this.
* Branches are not limited to solving bugs or introducing new features. Commits made entirely by code comments, aesthetic improvements, performance tuning or refactoring are quite welcome.
* Please, avoid abusing the auto keyword. While handy, it can make the code rather obscure to read. It can be used if declaring the type is redundant (e.g. auto prop\_value = grid.getValue<double>( x, y ); or auto text = QString(“hello”); ).
* Future code should not use C-style casts (e.g. (CartesianGrid\*)grid; ). C-style casts were observed causing bugs. Please, use the named C++ casts (e.g. static\_cast<CartesianGrid\*>(grid); ). Current C-style casts are being replaced as they are being located.

After your branch is accepted, you can optionally delete your local copy of the branch with a:

git branch -d ticket123\_SolveKrigingDialogBug

### Tolerated compiler warnings

* dereferencing type-punned pointer will break strict-aliasing rules [-Wstrict-aliasing] when caused by calls to Util::almostEqual2sComplement().
* Warnings caused by dependency code (not belonging to GammaRay code).

## Updating your local repository

As you work, you may want to update your local copy of GammaRay code with the most recent changes. To do so, first switch to the master branch:

git checkout master

Then update your local master branch with:

git pull

If wish to update a branch of yours as well, first switch to the branch with a git checkout, then do:

git merge master

Keeping your local branches updated reduces the likelihood of code conflicts, which are a nuisance to solve.

## Conflicts after a merge or branch update

Many unexperienced developers dread conflicts when merging code. Some conflicts are worse than others, true, but the way Git manages them, most of them can be solved with due attention. After a git merge develop or a git pull origin <branch>, Git may output messages warning conflicts occurred:

$ git merge master

Auto-merging mainwindow.h

Auto-merging mainwindow.cpp

Auto-merging domain/datafile.h

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in domain/datafile.h

Auto-merging domain/datafile.cpp

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in domain/datafile.cpp

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.

The message above warns the user that conflicts occurred in datafile.h and datafile.cpp source files. The local branch then remains in “merging” state: if you enter git status, Git will output a “You have unmerged paths.” Message among others. Then the user must edit the conflicted files, searching for sequences like shown in Figure 2 and proceed to analyze the conflict: what to keep, what to delete, keep both intact, etc. That example is the simplest to solve, just removing the conflict markers does it. Sometimes this is not so easy, mainly when it affects the XML code in Qt’s .ui files, which requires great understanding on how Qt Designer generates them. Sometimes, binary files are affected (e.g. the program manual), which requires using an editor (e.g. Micosoft Word) to manage changes (e.g. the revision feature in MS Word). After the necessary edits are made, just do a git add . and create a commit like normal work so the branch leaves the “unmerged” state.



**Figure 2** Example of a merge/update conflict in a source code file.

## File operations

If you need to add new files, rename, move or delete files, it is advised to do via Git commands instead of native OS commands so these operations are accurately reproduced in other repositories.

git add: registers a newly created file with the version control (this command also stages dangling changes for commit if the file already exists).

git mv: performs a file renaming or moving, keeping track of it.

git rm: performs a file deletion, keeping track of it. WARNING: files deleted this way are still kept in history, so make sure to not keep sensitive information in version-controlled files.

Git treats the path as part of the file name, so it does not actually track directories. Hence, to add a directory to version control, you need to create and add at least one file in it.

After performing the necessary file operations, you can do a git commit to register such changes in your current branch.

You can keep files in the repository from version control by editing a file called .gitignore in your repository. This file itself is versioned, so keep in mind that it will be shared and may have rules set by other people.

## Issues using Git

PROBLEM: Switching to another branch (git checkout) hangs, I cancel (e.g. with CTRL+C), then when I try again, Git outputs an error message:

Another git process seems to be running in this repository, e.g.

an editor opened by 'git commit'. Please make sure all processes

are terminated then try again. If it still fails, a git process

may have crashed in this repository earlier:

remove the file manually to continue.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: Make sure you are not manipulating the repository from elsewhere (e.g. from Qt Creator). If this is not the case, Git misbehaved.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION: If you are sure the repository is not being used by another program, go to the repository directory and delete the .git/index.lock file.

# Getting GammaRay

## Installing (Windows users)

ZIP files with precompiled executables and libraries can be downloaded from <https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray/releases>. Simply unpack the ZIPs into any directory and run GammaRay.exe.

## Compiling (developers and non-Windows users)

Given the vast array of possible operating system options available, if you are a non-Windows user, you have to find precompiled executables/installers for your OS or download the source code ZIP or tarball (also found in <https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray/releases>) and compile GammaRay yourself, which I personally recommend.

Compiling GammaRay is not difficult, but this is not advised for a novice user should problems arise. Anyone who have compiled programs before will find compiling GammaRay easy to follow. GammaRay code was written to be cross platform, but some few possibly not-so-portable code may cause compiler errors in your platform. If you suspect this is the case, please, report it in the GammaRay development page (<https://github.com/PauloCarvalhoRJ/gammaray/issues>) to have it fixed.

The following instructions assume you are in a POSIX operating system (Unix, Linux, Apple OS X, BSD, etc.) and using GCC tools or using a GCC-like toolset/environment under Windows (MinGW, Cygwin, etc.), so unless you are in a rather exotic OS you may be able to complete the steps giving or taking small variations. Android and iOS are both POSIX, but you may find differences in those platforms that may require some research from your part. Now, if you are using something like OS-2 or Netware do not even try.

Even though GammaRay depends on GhostScript and GSLib to perform tasks, the program does not use them as libraries. You can compile the program without them in your system.

### Configuring

Before compiling GammaRay, it is advisable to keep (though you can change them to different paths) the following variables defined in the Gammaray.pri file so the sources directory stays clean (a technique called “shadow building”):

CONFIG( release, debug|release ) {

DESTDIR = ../GammaRay\_release/dist

OBJECTS\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_release/obj

MOC\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_release/moc

RCC\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_release/rcc

UI\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_release/ui

} else {

DESTDIR = ../GammaRay\_debug/dist

OBJECTS\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_debug/obj

MOC\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_debug/moc

RCC\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_debug/rcc

UI\_DIR = ../GammaRay\_debug/ui

}

The settings above will redirect all meta-object compiler (moc), resource compiler, preprocessor, compiler and linker outputs to a separate directory called “GammaRay\_relase” or “GammaRay\_debug” in the parent directory where the source code directory is. This way you avoid cluttering the source code directory and organize the compilation products. Those directories will be created automatically if they do not exist.

The directories marked with the release: prefix are the ones that will receive the build products for the executable intended for distribution to end users. The ones marked with the debug: prefix receive build products intended for debugging purposes, which are mainly used by software developers.

You also need to define the BOOST\_INCLUDE, QWT\_INCLUDE, QWT\_LIB, VTK\_INCLUDE and VTK\_LIB environment variables with the paths to the directories containing the headers and libraries of Boost, Qwt and VTK (Qt’s headers and libraries are automatically resolved by Qt building system). The environment variable VTK\_VERSION\_SUFFIX must also be defined if your VTK libraries names are suffixed with the version of VTK (e.g. VTK\_VERSION\_SUFFIX=-7.1).

The standard GammaRay.pro contains the QMAKE\_CXXFLAGS += -m64 line. If you want to build a 32-bit program, just delete it or comment it out by prepending a # character.

### Building

After making the necessary changes to Gammaray.pri/.pro, you can start compiling GammaRay. Since the calculator script engine was moved to a separate shared library (.DLL in Windows or .SO in POSIX systems), it is necessary to build two binaries: CalcScripting1.dll/.so and GammaRay.exe itself. **IMPORTANT:** you must build the shared library BEFORE the main executable. Open a command prompt window or shell, go to the directory where the source code files are and enter the following commands (order is important):

qmake libCalcScripting.pro

qmake GammaRay.pro

The previous commands are expected to generate the Makefile‘s files in your source code directory, readying the project to be compiled using your platform environment. Some tool sets may generate the Makefile‘s in a different directory (the Qt-MinGW bundle is known to do this), hence you need to find the Makefile‘s and go to their directory. To build the library or executable, you simply enter (one for the library, which must be done first, and the other for the executable):

make

The previous command reads the Makefile script and starts the compilation process that is expected to take about 30 minutes to complete. The GammaRay executable (called GammaRay in POSIX systems or GammaRay.exe in Windows) will be left in one of the output file directories, depending on the changes you made to GammaRay.pro. If you defined the DESTDIR directory, then the executable can be found there. The same rationale applies to CalcScripting.dll/so.

Recall that the mentioned commands are not part of the operating system. qmake is part of Qt, so it will not work if Qt is not installed. make is part of a GNU developer toolset and will not work if the said package is not installed.

### Deploying

If you want to run GammaRay only in the computers where it was compiled and if the Qt libraries were made globally available (environment variables PATH (Windows), LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH (Linux), etc.) in those systems, then one can start GammaRay by simply running the executable.

If you plan to distribute the recently compiled GammaRay to end users, you must copy the Qt libraries along the executable and possibly make changes to the aforementioned environment variables. Please, refer to how to deploy Qt programs here: <http://doc.qt.io/qt-5/deployment.html> or here: <http://doc.qt.io/qt-5/windows-deployment.html> . The latest Windows versions of Qt come with a tool called windeployqt.exe that helps in creating a directory containing the executable and all the DLL dependencies for easy Windows deployment.

The compiler you used likely introduces particular library dependencies that also need to be shipped along the application executable. Please, refer to your compiler documentation regarding the libraries that must be distributed with the executable.

In case you need to make executables for a broad audience such as in a large company, university or the internet, you may consider making installers that automate the deployment process. Inno Setup and Nullsoft’s NSIS are good examples to make Windows installers. For Linux systems, it depends on the specific distribution. For example, RedHat-like distributions use the RPM installation system and Debian-like OSes use the DEB system.

If you get error messages trying to run GammaRay regarding undefined symbols and/or missing libraries, you may consider using the ldd command for POSIX systems or the Dependency Walker tool (<http://www.dependencywalker.com/>) for Windows to analyze the problem. Missing symbols with all the required libraries already present in the distribution directory may signal that you copied the wrong versions of libraries. For instance, if you are compiling GammaRay with MinGW 32-bit under Windows, you must copy the Qt libraries from <QtInstallDir>\<QtVersion>\mingw<mingwVersion>\_32\bin and not those found in <QtInstallDir>\<QtVersion>\winrt\_x64\bin for instance.

### Issues compiling the program

PROBLEM: Compiling with Qt Creator with errors about missing member names in ui object.

LIKELY CAUSE: Corrupted shadow build directory.

SOLUTION: If you have enabled shadow building in the project build option, disabling end re-enabling it (you may need to set the shadow build directory again if you do not use a default path) may solve the issue.

PROBLEM: When compiling in debug mode, an error containing the text “…string table overflow at offset…” ensues. This is likely to occur with with .cpps that use Boost templates or with calcscripting.cpp, which includes Exprtk.h, which is also a large header library.

LIKELY CAUSE: A limitation of symbol names tables in the generated object file.

SOLUTION: Enable optimization in debug mode, by adding a line QMAKE\_CXXFLAGS\_DEBUG += -O1 to GammaRay.pro. Try higher options (-O2, -O3) if it does not help.

# Getting started

The first time you run GammaRay, its default main screen (**Figure 3**) will appear. It is a very simple interface and tasks are carried out by evoking context menus on the various possible combinations of object selection in the project tree (**Figure 3**, A). For instance, to plot a scatter plot, select two or three variables of the same data file, right-click on them and click on the appropriate option.

From now on, the term “right-click” refers to context menu calling. The actual gesture to trigger this action varies depending on OS, window manager, user preferences, available input devices and accessibility features.



C

B

A

**Figure 3** GammaRay main window. A: project tree; B: content panel; C: output messages panel.

(**Figure 3**, B) is the content area, where more complex interfaces like the Workflow Designer (see section) and the 3D Viewer are docked. (**Figure 3**, C) is the output panel where GSLib and GammaRay output messages are displayed. Informative messages are displayed in blue, warning messages, in dull yellow and error messages/output, in red.

## Configuring GammaRay

Before commencing work, it is necessary to tell GammaRay where to find the GSLib executables and the GhostScript PostScript renderer. Go to File🡪Settings… menu to open the settings dialog (**Figure 4**), which consists of two fields containing directories. For the GSLib directory, simply locate where the GSLib executables are.



**Figure 4** the program settings dialog.

For the GhostScript, you need to select its home directory. The GhostScript home directory is normally its installation directory, which at least contains a bin directory with the GhostScript executable (gswin\*.exe in Windows, gs in other OSes) in it. Sometimes, GhostScript is a system-wide tool in Unix-like OSes, so bin/gs can be found in /usr. When done, click OK to commit the changes.

In the setting dialog, you can also set the maximum number of cell grids for viewing grids in the 3D Viewer (Section 5.13). The default is 2 million cells, which is safe for a mildly dimensioned system (4GB of RAM, mid standard graphics card). You can adjust it down to 500 000 and up to 100 million. If a grid exceeds this threshold, the program subsamples it until the cell count falls below this setting to allow a safe visualization. Subsampling occurs only for visualization purposes, as the data are not changed.

## Creating a project

The project is how the files of your study are organized. Physically, a project is just a directory with a text file called gammaray.prj in it. Creating a project is very simple, go to the menu File 🡪 New/Open Project, then select a directory. GammaRay then creates a gammaray.prj file in the selected directory along with a few subdirectories.

The project is shown in GammaRay with some top-level items visible in the project tree (**Figure 5**). The project name will be the directory name in file system, so if you wish a meaningful name for you project, just choose/create a directory named as desired using operating system functions.



**Figure 5** the project tree top-level items.

GammaRay does not touch any files that may be already present in the project directory, so you can simply point to a directory containing all your data files. If you want to use a new directory, you must first create it via OS commands/interface.

There is no need to issue a “save project”, as the project is updated automatically. Closing the project (menu File🡪Close Project) is also not necessary so the program automatically re-opens the project that was open when the software was closed for the last time. GammaRay also saves the project tree state so the expanded or collapsed items are shown exactly as they were when the program was closed. GammaRay also keeps a list of recently opened projects in the File menu, so, to re-open a previously opened project, click on one of the names.

The user can quickly inspect the project directory by right-clicking on the project name label, on the top of the project tree, then selecting “Open project directory…”. Depending on the underlying window manager, some actions can be performed in the dialog such as opening a file in an external editor. You can also quickly assess the project directory path by selecting “See project path” in the same context menu.

In addition to the gammaray.prj file, GammaRay creates two sub-directories: templates that contains parameter file templates for each GSLib file and tmp, which contains intermediary files generated during GammaRay execution.

IMPORTANT: GammaRay does not clear the tmp directory so the user can review intermediary results and possibly save them elsewhere. It is up to the user to remove the temporary files either externally or by right-clicking on the project name label and choosing “Clear temporary files”. Cleansing via menu command presents a confirmation dialog with the current size of the temporary files directory in megabytes.

## Adding data files to your project

GammaRay supports data files in the format compatible with GSLib, that is, a simplified form of Geo-EAS format. To import data files to your project, right-click on the Data Files item in the project tree, then click on “Add data file…” option. An OS-dependent file selection dialog (Windows Explorer, Konqueror, Dolphin, Commander, etc.) will appear enabling you to browse the file system directories and select a data file. Even for data files already present in the project directory, this action is required. You can also drag and drop a file onto the program’s main window to add it as a data file to the project. Support for drag and drop files depend on your operating system and may be unavailable or not work as expected.

After a file is selected (or dropped), a second dialog (**Figure 6**) is presented, where the user can review a file sample and declares which type the data file is (regular grid or point set). Depending on the data type informed, a third dialog (**Figure 7** or **Figure 8**) appears so the user fills in the data file details. It is important to provide accurate information, so the automation provided by GammaRay works properly.



**Figure 6** data file type declaration dialog.



**Figure 7** point set file information dialog.



**Figure 8** regular (or Cartesian) grid file information dialog.

**Pay special attention to the no-data value.** This value signals to GammaRay which variable value corresponds to uninformed data, so it can accurately configure GSLib parameters to treat them so. The no-data value can be changed anytime later by right-clicking on a data file, then choose the “Set no-data value” option. To unset the value, leave the field empty.

The added data file appears as a sub-item in the Data Files item in the project tree. To see all your data files, simply expand the Data Files item clicking on the plus sign to the left. Files of different types are displayed with different icons. **Figure 9** shows an example of project with some data files. The files can be already inside the project directory and files outside the project directory are automatically copied into it before being added.



**Figure 9** example of a project tree with two data files.

The variables within each data file also appear in the project tree as child items. A number between square brackets appears to the left of the variable name to indicate its sequence within the file, as the variables may appear alphabetically sorted or arranged in more complex structures. This is the same number used to refer to variables in GSLib parameter files.

An accessory file containing information about the added file is automatically created and updated by GammaRay in the project directory, this is the metadata file. The metadata file, a human-readable text file, has the same name of the file it is referring to, but with the added .md extension. You can see the metadata file contents by right-clicking on a data file in the project tree, then choosing “See metadata”. No-data-value

## Removing data files from the project

Right-click on a data file, then choose either “Remove from project” or “Remove and delete”. The first option simply removes the file reference from the project so it does not appear in the project tree anymore, but the physical file itself is kept in the project directory. The second option also removes the file from the file system, so be careful, as this action is irreversible. BUG NOT DELETING MD FILES

## Freeing up memory by freeing loaded data

As you work, GammaRay keeps loaded data in memory so they do not need to be loaded again (unless the file changes in disk). This is especially useful for larger data files, when repeated time-consuming data reloading can become a nuisance. However, they may accumulate with time, so you may wish to free up RAM for GSLib or other applications by unloading any loaded data.

To do so, simply right-click on the project name label, on the top of the project tree, then select “Free loaded data (frees up RAM)”. Depending on the amount of data loaded, you may not notice any change.

## Deleting variables

Variables can be deleted from data files by right-clicking on a variable and choosing “Delete variable” in the context menu. Typically, intermediary results can be removed from data files to reduce clutter. Notice that it is not possible to delete the single variable remaining in the file. You need to delete the entire file (Section 5.4) if the file has just one variable.

## Adding variables

A new variable filled with zeroes can be added to data files by right-clicking on a point set or Cartesian grid and choosing “Add new variable” in the context menu. Typically, one creates a new variable to store the result of a calculator script (see Section 5.11).

## Conventions

As GammaRay is built on top of GSLib, it follows the GSLib conventions regarding geostatistical modeling.

**Angles:** azimuthal convention, also known as geologist’s convention. 0° corresponds to North and angle values increase clockwise. Azimuths are noted as N###E, indicating this convention. For example, N090E is 90° following the azimuthal convention, which corresponds to East.

**Value-grid alignment**: regular grids are always cell centered. This means that a property value is constant inside a given cell, instead of property values assigned to grid vertexes (corner-point grids). **Figure 10** illustrates the relation between the data value locations and the grid geometry per GSLib gridding convention.



**Figure 10** GSLib regular grid convention for a 3x3 2D regular grid.

**Grid origin:** The first cell in the Cartesian grid data file is the westernmost, southernmost, topmost cell. The origin coordinate is the center of the first cell.

**Grid scan:** Cell order in data files follows first the East-to-West order. Once a row is completed, then South-to-North order is followed to the next row. Once all rows are scanned, then Up-to-Down order is followed on to the next slice. If the file has more than one realization, then order goes on to the next realization, starting over to the position of the first cell and so on.

## Plot Dialog

GammaRay code was designed with code reuse in mind, so the same dialogs will be used across the different program functions. This is not only a software engineering decision; it also means that the user will find familiar operation procedures across the different program functions.

**Figure 11** shows the Plot Dialog containing a histogram. The Plot Dialog is presented whenever a graphical output needs to be displayed. Its features are available to all the different GSLib plot programs (histplt, pixelplt, scatplt, etc.). The dialog’s buttons are explained in **Figure 11**.

The Plot Dialog allows the user to display plots in a desired resolution in dpi units (dots per inch). For convenience, the user can click on one of the standard resolution buttons (**Figure 11**, B) to set current plot resolution to 80dpi (for viewing on the screen), 150dpi (recommended for on-line publication), 300dpi (recommended for printed black-and-white publication) and 600dpi (recommended for printed color publication).



A

B

C

D

E

F

**Figure 11** the Plot Dialog showing a histogram. A: buttons to increase/decrease plot resolution in 10dpi steps. B: buttons to set plot resolution to standard resolutions in dpi. C: button to capture current image to clipboard. D: button to toggle crosshairs under the mouse pointer. E: button to call the Parameters Dialog to review and change plot settings. F: button to save the plot file (PostScript) in the project.

## Parameters Dialog

The Parameters Dialog (**Figure 12**) is presented whenever the user wants to change the parameters of some GSLib program. The fields in this dialog are dynamically created from the definitions of a parameter template file (more about parameter templates in Section 17.2) located in the templates subdirectory in the project directory. There is one template for each GSLib program, each resulting in a different dialog configuration.

GammaRay fills all the fields so usually good starting results can be obtained by changing a few or no parameters at all. This enables a smooth and faster assessment of data, specially during the exploratory data analysis. Explaining each parameter of each GSLib program is out of the scope of this document. To get introduced to parameters meaning, REF and <http://www.statios.com/> are good references.

**ATTENTION**: file paths containing hyphens (-) conflict with GSLib parameter file syntax, therefore they are truncated to empty values if entered, making GSLib programs fail. Pay attention to error messages in the output panel (**Figure 3**, C).



**Figure 12** the Parameters Dialog configured for the pixelplt program.

## Calculator

The calculator allows one to evaluate mathematical expressions involving variables of a data set, for example: Density = Neutron \* 0.8; . To use the calculator, simply right-click on a data file and choose the “Calculator…” option in the context menu to bring the Calculator Dialog (**Figure 13**).



**Figure 13** The Calculator Dialog.

The user enters expressions following a C-like dialect, complete with operators, control structures, function calls and parentheses. The available operators and functions as well as code examples are presented in ExprTk’s homepage: <http://www.partow.net/programming/exprtk/index.html> (the user can click on the “ExprTk Syntax Page” button to open that URL in a browser, which requires internet connection). The user simply refers to the variables by their names in the script (characters incompatible with syntax are replaced with underscores). The simple editor has limited undo/redo and copy/paste functionalities accessible via context menu or standard keyboard shortcuts (CTRL+V, CTRL+Z, etc.). The user can double-click on the variable names in the “Properties” list to quickly enter the names in the script text and with invalid characters replaced by underscores.

In addition to the standard ExprTk syntax, the following were added to the calculator scripting:

* The X\_, Y\_ and Z\_ built-in read-only variables to access the current spatial location (the variables set as spatial coordinates in point sets are writable).
* The I\_, J\_ and K\_ built-in read-only variables to access the current topological coordinates (valid if the data file has topology such as the Cartesian grid).
* The neigh(‘varname’, di, dj, dk) function to access neighboring values (returns IEEE Not-a-Number (NaN) for out-of-bounds cases) with respect to the current iteration position. This is useful to implement moving window computations such as filters and convolutions.
* The isNaN(value) function to check for invalid values.
* Values in data files equal to the configured no-data-value (see Section 5.3) are mapped to NaN in the script context.
* You can set values to NDV by setting variables to the NDV value configured for the data file (see Section 5.3).

When the computation completes, the results are saved to the data file automatically. Recall that the calculator will not create data columns (variables), thus an error will ensue if you try to assign results in undefined variables. To store results, you must create the needed data columns beforehand (see Section 5.7).

### Script examples

* Creating a east-west trend:

EW\_trend := X\_;

* Creating a spherical trend centered at a given position:

var centerX := 100.0;

var centerY := 150.0;

var centerZ := 10.0;

sph\_trend := (X\_ - centerX) ^ 2 + (Y\_ - centerY) ^ 2 + (Z\_ - centerZ) ^ 2;

* Performing a moving average filter with a configurable window size and handling border cases:

var s := 0.0;

var n := 0;

var windowSize := 3;

for( var j := -windowSize; j <= windowSize; j+=1){

for( var i := -windowSize; i <= windowSize; i+=1){

var value := neigh('impedanceS', i, j, 0);

if( not(isNaN(value)) ){

s += value;

n += 1;

}

}

};

impedanceS\_smooth := s / n;

* Performing a median filter with configurable window size:

var windowSize := 3;

var buffer[ 300 ] := [0.0];

var iCtl := 0;

for( var j := -windowSize; j <= windowSize; j+=1){

for( var i := -windowSize; i <= windowSize; i+=1){

var value := neigh('impedanceS', i, j, 0);

if( not(isNaN(value)) ){

buffer[iCtl] := value;

iCtl += 1;

}

}

};

sort( buffer, 0, iCtl-1 );

impedanceS\_filtered := buffer[ iCtl / 2 ];

* Converting complex numbers from polar to rectangular form:

RealPart := Magnitude \* cos(Phase);

ImaginaryPart := Magnitude \* sin(Phase);

Creating a variographic map from an anisotropic variogram model (spheric).

**var a:=20;**

**var theta:=-1.0;**

**var x := X\_ \* cos(theta) - Y\_ \* sin(theta);**

**var y := X\_ \* sin(theta) + Y\_ \* cos(theta);**

**var h:=sqrt(x^2/20 + y^2);**

**var c: = 1.0;**

**if( h >= 0 and h <= a )**

**structure:=c \* (3\*h/(2\*a)-h^3/(2\*a^3));**

**else**

**structure:=c;**

## Quick grid viewer

One can quickly view grid data in a simple viewer by right-clicking on an attribute of a Cartesian grid and activating the “Quick view” option to bring the Quick Grid Viewer window (**Figure 14**). The viewer allows 3D grid display by means of choosing a plane (XY, XZ and YZ) and the number of a slice. Zoom in by dragging a rectangle and zoom out by right-clicking (undoes current zoom). Scroll the image by pressing and dragging the mouse with the center mouse button.



**Figure 14** The Quick Grid Viewer widget displaying the Walker Lake grid data.

### Exporting/importing grid slices as PNG images

The grid slice currently being displayed can be exported as a grayscale PNG image data, which is opened automatically by the default image editor (depends on your OS settings). The image can be edited and imported back to replace the current slice data. You can export and import PNG image data as grid slice data via the two buttons with the  and  icons respectivelly.

The grid global minimum and maximum values are mapped to black and white values (0 and 255) respectivelly. The grid values in-between are mapped to intermediate 253 gray levels, thus mind the possible loss of data resolution when replacing data with image data. Upon closing the widget, if you made slice changes, the program will ask whether the user wants to save them.

## 3D Viewer

The 3D Viewer (**Figure 15**) is a widget (GUI element) that by default occupies the content panel (**Figure 3, B**) in the program’s main window. It complements the standard GSLib plots as it allows a quick visualization and easy navigation through the whole data set in all three spatial dimensions.

To use the 3D Viewer, simply drag-and-drop any object from the project tree into the object list, located to the left of the 3D Viewer. Drag the mouse over the viewing panel to manipulate the scene. Try different mouse buttons and combine them with keyboard mode keys (ALT, SHIFT, CTRL) to achieve different sets of manipulation movements. If your pointing device (e.g. mouse) features a scroll wheel or similarly purposed input, it can be used to zoom in and out.

Trying to view currently unsupported object types will cause an error message to appear in the output message panel of the main window. Object type support will improve in future versions of the program. To remove objects from the scene, right-click on an object in the 3D Viewer’s list, then choose “Remove from view” in the context menu. To the right of the viewer, a set of buttons can be used to issue special scene changes such as camera reset to global view our repositioning the camera to face one of the Cartesian planes.

The standard VTK key commands are available: pressing ‘W’ switches rendering to wireframe mode (‘S’ switches back to surface); ‘P’ with the mouse pointer over an object shows the object’s bounding box (hit ‘P’ over empty space to hide it).



**Figure 15** Main window featuring the 3D Viewer showing an attribute of a 3D Cartesian grid.

### Known issues

Problem: displaying a large grid causes the program to crash. This crash may also ensue with critically large grids when switching the display mode to wireframe (pressing ‘W’ key), which is more memory demanding. This issue is less likely if GammaRay is compiled in 64-bit, since it is less prone to memory fragmentation (2GB limit).

Possible cause: low system requirements. Launch the program from a command prompt/shell and test, looking for a message containing std::bad\_alloc. This message indicates the program was unable to allocate memory necessary to carry out visualization.

Solutions: Close other applications and/or unnecessary OS services; free loaded data (Section 5.5); remove other objects from visualization; reduce the maximum grid cell count for safe visualization (Section 5.1) to enable subsampling of the offending grid. You may also disable the 3D Viewer upon launching GammaRay: GammaRay –no3d.

Problem: Upon launching, a VTK window pops up with several error messages, after which the 3D Viewer becomes blank, does not update or the program simply crashes.

Possible cause: Incorrect video driver support for OpenGL 2. This has been observed when running GammaRay in virtual machines. Virtual machines provide a graphics adapter to a virtual graphics card that interfaces to the actual graphics system of the host computer. Or, you may have an exceptionally old graphics driver.

Solutions: a) Update the graphics driver of the system. b) Recompile VTK (Section 2.3.11), changing the backend (VTK\_RENDERING\_BACKEND configuration variable) from OpenGL 2 to OpenGL, change view3dwidget.cpp, where it says VTK\_MODULE\_INIT(vtkRenderingOpenGL2) to VTK\_MODULE\_INIT(vtkRenderingOpenGL) and recompile the program. c) Disable the 3D Viewer upon launching GammaRay: GammaRay –no3d.

Problem: Upon launching, a VTK window pops up with a message like: vtkGenericOpenGLRenderWindow (0x3b2740e0): VTK is designed to work with OpenGL version 3.2 but it appears it has been given a context that does not support 3.2. VTK will run in a compatibility mode designed to work with OpenGL 2.1 but some features may not work. Trying to view a Cartesian grid may result in a crash.

Possible cause: Old graphics driver.

Solution: Update driver or the entire graphics system. You may also disable the 3D Viewer upon launching GammaRay: GammaRay –no3d.

## Known issues trying to launch the program

PROBLEM: GammaRay may turn impossible to launch (normally with an OS error message dialog or SEGFAULT message in shell) after it had crashed following an error with the bivplt program (see Section 6.7). This may arise with other programs. Apparently, the project becomes corrupted after the first crash, and when GammaRay tries to open the project again upon launching, it crashes again, becoming useless.

SOLUTIONS: a) Try to rename the directory containing the offending project and launch GammaRay again. b) Launch the program via command line passing the –nolops argument to disable automatic project loading.

# Exploratory data analysis

The functions described in this section are related to the first step in the geostatistical modeling study: data analysis.

## Map / data display

Right-click on a variable, then choose “Map” to display the map plot. For regular grids (pixelplt program – **Figure 17**), the user can change the plot parameters to display slices along the XZ and YZ planes, differently from the default XY plane. A similar effect can be achieved for point sets (locmap program – **Figure 16**) if the user manually changes the default x, y, z in the parameter dialog (click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button), for example, assigning the z variable as y coordinate results in a sideways view to the samples instead of a geographic map.

Categorical variables (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catvar16.png icon) in Cartesian grids are displayed as such, using the associated category definition to set appropriate plot parameters. Variables containing categorical codes but not set as one (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\variable.png icon) can be displayed as categorical by choosing one of the available category definitions (Section 9.1) after choosing “Map as” in the context menu. Even categorical variables can be displayed with a different category definition by means of the “Map as” sub-menu item. Due to limitation of the locmap progam, categorical variables in point sets can only be displayed as continuous.



**Figure 16** map plot of a point set file.



**Figure 17** plot of a XY slice (map) of a regular grid.

### Known issues

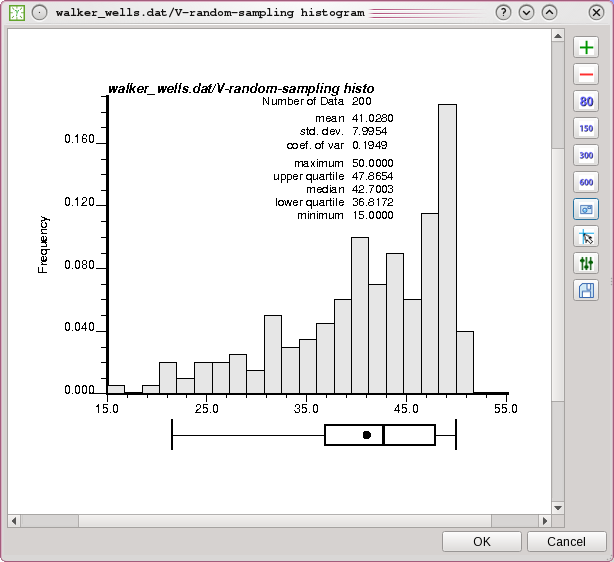
Problem: Plotting a Cartesian grid is blank in the Plot Dialog.

Possible cause: Large data set. Certain versions of pixelplt cannot open grids with too many cells. Check the output messages panel (**Figure 3**, C) for a “MAXV too small” message, which is sent by pixelplt as a normal message (blue characters) instead of an error (red characters).

Solutions: a) Find a pixelplt executable that works by trial and error. b) Recompile pixelplt from source, after changing the MAXV variable to a greater value. c) View the grid in the 3D Viewer (Section 5.13).

## Histogram

Right-click on a variable, then choose “Histogram”. After calling the GSLib program histplt with an appropriately generated parameter file and GhostScript, GammaRay presents the Plot Dialog displaying the histogram (**Figure 11Figure 18**). If you wish to change the suggested histplt parameters, simply click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to open the Parameters Dialog, make the necessary adjustments, then click OK to run histplt again and the plot is updated. For instance, it may be necessary to change the horizontal scale to logarithmic for gold grade or permeability data or you may wish to plot the cumulative histogram instead of the default density histogram.



**Figure 18** The Plot Dialog showing a histogram.

### Known issues

Problem: Histogram plot blank or is not updated.

Possible cause: There was less than two valid or non-trimmed samples in the data file. Check the output panel for an error message like “ERROR: there is less than one datum”.

Solution: histplt needs at least two samples to compute a histogram. Check the no-data-value settings of the data file and the trimming limits in the histplt parameters. Also, check whether the data file has at least two samples.

Problem: Histogram plot becomes blank or is not updated when changing to logarithmic scale.

Possible cause: There was an attempt to compute log(0) in the GSLib program.

Solution: Try setting trimming limits different from those set automatically by GammaRay: for example, range not containing zero.

Problem: Histogram computation takes forever. You can use Task Manager (Windows) or top/htop commands (Posix OSes) to see whether the histplt process keeps at high CPU usage.

Possible cause: If the data file is a large Cartesian grid, its sheer size may cause histplt to misbehave.

Solution: Use the OS tools to abort the histplt process, then try resampling the grid (Section 7.6).

## Crossplot

Select two or three variables of a same data file, right-click, then choose “Cross plot Var1 X Var2” or “Cross plot Var1 X Var2 X Var3” option to display the cross plot (**Figure 19**). Notice that order is important. The variable selected first will be the X-axis, the second will be the Y-axis, and the third, if present, will set the gray scale color of the cross plot points.



**Figure 19** a 3-variable crossplot.

### Known issues

Problem: Plot is blank or is not updated.

Possible cause: There was less than two valid or non-trimmed samples in the data file. Check the output panel for an error message like “ERROR: too few data”.

Solution: Check the no-data-value settings of the data file and the trimming limits in the scatplt parameters. Also, check whether the data file has at least two samples.

## Probability plot

A probability plot is used to check a variable for normality or log-normality and to assess the behavior of the extreme values. The probability plot is a special type of crossplot with the values in linear or logarithmic scale in the x-axis while the normal c.d.f. is in the y-axis. Thus, normal or log-normal data appear as a near-straight line covering the entire plot intervals in a probability plot. The GSLib program probplt is used to compute this plot.

To display the probability plot (**Figure 20**), simply right-click on a variable, then choose the “Probability plot” option of the context menu to run probplt.



**Figure 20** an example of the probability plot for a logarithmic variable. The vertical axis is the normal c.d.f. values.

## Q-Q and P-P plots

These two plots are used to compare the distributions of two different data files. The Q-Q plot compares the quantiles whereas the P-P plot serves to compare the cumulative probabilities. To display the Q-Q plot (**Figure 21**), select two variables of different files, right-click, then choose “Q-Q/P-P plot”. Both variables must represent the same random function, otherwise the plots do not make sense. If you want to display the P-P plot (**Figure 22**), click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button after the Plot Dialog appears and change the parameters to do so. The program qpplt is used to generate both plots.



**Figure 21** a Q-Q plot of a logarithmic variable in two different data files showing similar distributions.



**Figure 22** the P-P plot of the same data of Figure 21

## Univariate distribution modeling

The histsmth program allows the user to fit a non-parametric smooth distribution model to a histogram, which can be especially useful for simulations (Section 0) where the available data do not allow a clear distribution characterization. To do this, the user right-clicks on a variable and selects the “Model a distribution…” option to open the distribution modeling dialog (**Figure 23**).



**Figure 23** the smooth distribution modeling dialog.

To start modeling, the user clicks on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the suggested histsmth parameters and then click on OK in the Parameters Dialog to run the program and display the result (**Figure 24**). You can click on the  button to display the last result again as needed. The histsmth program is also used to plot the result, so you can perform the fitting cycles in the Plot Dialog. When done, click on the  button to save the smooth distribution model in the project.

Before the file is saved, a dialog (**Figure 25**) is presented to set roles for each column of the distribution file, as the contents of file vary. It is possible to cancel this dialog, but doing so hinders GammaRay automation and the lack of visual differentiation in the project tree can cause confusion.



**Figure 24** plot of the histsmth result showing a smooth distribution (solid line) fit to a histogram (bars).



**Figure 25** the dialog used to set the roles for the distribution file columns.

The saved univariate distributions appear under the Distribution Files group in the project tree.

### Known issues

Problem: Univariate distribution modeling fails when changing to logarithmic scale.

Possible cause: There was an attempt to compute log(0) in the GSLib program.

Solution: Try setting the smoothing limits to values such that log(0) does not occur.

Problem: Plot is blank or is not updated.

Possible cause: There were insufficient data to fit a smooth distribution to.

Solution: Check whether the data file has at least two samples. Check the no-data-value settings for the data file and/or the trimming limits for the histsmth program.

## Bivariate distribution modeling

The scatsmth program lets the user model a non-parametric smooth bivariate distribution in the same fashion as the univariate distribution modeling. bivplt is the separate program able to prepare the complex plot combining scatsmth and histsmth results. Bivariate distributions are typically used in co-simulation methods (REF). To start bivariate distribution modeling, select two variables from the same file, right-click and choose “Model bidistribution <name of first variable> X <name of second variable>” to open the bivariate distribution modeling dialog (**Figure 26**).

NOTICE: it is necessary to have univariate smooth distributions for both variables in your project beforehand. Please refer to Section 6.6 for univariate smooth distributions.

**Figure 27** shows an example of bivariate distribution fit to data.



**Figure 26** the bivariate smooth distribution modeling dialog.



**Figure 27** a smooth bivariate distribution fit to data and their smooth distributions.

**Figure 28** shows an example of a complete set of smooth distributions generated for two variables.



**Figure 28** part of a project tree showing the final result of smooth distributions fit to two variables.

### Known issues

Problem: after scatsmth execution, the plot appears blank or is not updated when changes are made.

Possible cause 1: incorrect column index parameters when one or both variables are in logarithmic scale.

Solution 1: in the plot window, open de parameters dialog (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button) and change the column indexes for the bidistribution file. The defaults are 1, 2 and 3. The GEO-EAS file column that carries the probability values normally is the last one, so the correct index is likely to be 4 or 5, depending whether one or both variables are in logarithmic scale.

Possible cause 2: there was an attempt to compute log(0) in the GSLib program.

Solution 2: set the trimming limits to values such that a log(0) is not computed.

Possible cause 3: inadequate color scale.

Solution 3: set the color scale limits such that all probability values lie within the range. Try starting with 0.0 and 1.0.

## Histograms of realizations

Recall that this feature requires the histpltsim program, which is non-standard GSLib, so make sure the directory containing the GSLib programs has it, otherwise an error message will appear in the message panel. After a simulation run, a common practice is to validate the realizations. One validation is to plot the histograms of the realization ensemble in the same chart and often compare them with a reference histogram.

In GammaRay this can be simply done by right-clicking on a variable of a Cartesian grid then activating the “Realizations histograms” option in the context menu. A reference histogram can be plotted if a variable of a point set (supposedly the hard data used to condition the simulation) is also selected along the Cartesian grid containing the realizations before evoking the context menu. **Figure 29** shows an example of histograms of realizations plotted with a reference histogram.



**Figure 29** Histograms of a realization ensemble (black) plotted along with a reference histogram (red).

## Known issues with plots (\*plt programs in general)

PROBLEM: The Plot Dialog does not show a plot (gray panel in Windows) or an incomplete plot, even with \*plt parameters checked and the message panel shows that \*plt completed without error messages or interruptions in its execution.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: User-entered strings (e.g. plot title, legend, etc.) happen to contain PostScript symbols or variable names (e.g. variograms: when plotting with vargplt) that corrupt rendering by GhostScript, causing it to fail silently or delivering an image with parts missing.

SOLUTION: Check your custom plot texts for suspicious words (e.g. line) and characters (e.g. parenthesis) that might be used as symbols and instructions in PostScript files. You can open a PostScript file in a text editor to have an idea of what symbols and reserved words appear in them.

# Data preparation

Data preparation functions modify or transform the original data so they become compatible with some modeling algorithm, de-biased, etc. Other functions presented in this section are operations to data files that may help the user during the modeling workflow.

## Declustering

Declustering is a very important step in any geostatistical study because irregular sampling may distort its statistics. Declustering is a method to mitigate location bias from irregular data. For example, oil wells tend to be drilled at the best production targets, therefore porosity data, for example, may have greater mean than reality.

To start declustering, right-click on a variable in a point set file, then choose “Decluster…” to open the Declustering Dialog (**Figure 30**).



**Figure 30** the Declustering dialog.

Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the suggested parameters then click OK in the Parameters Dialog to run the declus program. Evaluate the result by displaying the declus report (button), the resulting statistics ( button) or the map of computed weights ( button). If not satisfied or whish to search in a narrower window, repeat the steps, otherwise click save ( button) to add the computed weights to the point set file. The weights become a new variable in the selected point set file. The declustering weights computed this way are represented in the project tree as a child item under the original variable (**Figure 31**) to emphasize the dependency relation between the variable and its weight.



**Figure 31** a project tree showing two variables with declustering weights attached (the variables represented by the "W" icon).

The declustered weights shown as attached to their variables are automatically assigned for GSLib programs that use them. If you have declustering weights shown in the project tree as independent variable, then you have to manually configure the corresponding parameter. If you have more than one weight for a same variable, then you must also manually change the parameter if you wish to use a different weight than the default.

### Maximum or minimum?

Sometimes you have, for example, ore grade samples and you may assume samples are biased towards high values, thus you configure declus to search for the lowest average just to find an inconsistent declustering weights map like **Figure 32**. It is inconsistent because only part of the clustered samples are getting weights departing from 1.0. This signals that you must probably switch optimization to the opposite way.



**Figure 32** Map of inconsistent declustering weights.

## Transfer collocated values

Values from a regular grid can be transferred to the collocated (that is, same place) locations of a point set file using the getpoints program. This can be useful to plot cross plots between estimated or simulated values and the original sample values for validation. You can perform this task by simply selecting a point set file and a Cartesian grid file, right-click and select the “Transfer colocated values from … to …” option. This action is fully automated so it does not open the Parameters Dialog. All variables from the regular grid are transferred, as getpoints does not allow a selection.

## Creating a grid for estimation or simulation

GammaRay has a tool to quickly create a grid appropriate for estimating or simulating a variable. To do so, right-click on a point set file, then choose “Create estimation/simulation grid…” to open the grid creation dialog (**Figure 33**). The program suggests initial grid parameters based on the area/volume occupied by the data. Normally the user sets round values for the grid resolution (xsiz, ysiz, zsiz) and origin (xmn, ymn, zmn). The “nx,ny,nz = “ button can be used to compute new cell count (nx, ny, nz) based on the values entered and the space occupied by data. The user can preview the grid geometry by clicking on the “Preview” button, for which GammaRay generates and plots a temporary regular grid containing a binary variable with a checkerboard pattern.



**Figure 33** the dialog used to create grids for estimations or simulations.

The user can check the amount of variance loss with the current grid resolution with respect to a variogram model and an intended block discretization for block kriging by running gammabar ( button). Leave block discretization the default 1 x 1 x 1 for point kriging. If the loss is much greater than the nugget effect, then the user might consider increasing the grid resolution. Conversely, if the loss is too close or equal to the nugget effect, the grid resolution might be higher than necessary.

## Convert a grid to point set

Sometimes it is necessary to convert a regular grid into a point set file. For example, changing datum/projection (e.g. WGS-84/UTM) requires a re-projection of each grid value location separately and then a new regular grid (see Section 7.3) must be defined in the new coordinate system. Another example: the indicator kriging program, ik3d, accepts secondary data (soft indicators) as point set files instead of the usual regular grid.

This conversion is done by adding coordinates (addcoord program) to the values arranged in a grid. You can do this by right-clicking on a Cartesian grid, then select the “Convert to point set” option. The user then enters the realization number (default is 1) and the name for the new point set file. After that, addcoord runs and a new point set file is added to the project.

## Look for duplicate samples or samples too close

Duplicate or too close sample points may cause some GSLib programs to fail. kt3d, a kriging program, is known to output grids with all-non-data-value estimates due to numerical instability or divisions by zero caused by small separation between samples. Data processing, re-sampling, or file mergers are common causes of duplicate samples. To do this, right-click on a point set file, then choose “Look for duplicate/close samples”.

The program will request you to enter two values: tolerance and distance. First, you enter the tolerance. Tolerance is the size of a bounding box around each data point used to arrange them in a data structure optimized for spatial searches. The default is a good number, so normally you just confirm. Larger values may degrade the performance of the spatial searches. Then you enter the distance. Distance is the criterion used to tell two samples are too close to each other. Enter a small value greater than zero, as entering zero may prevent you to locate duplicate samples due to floating point number inaccuracies. The default distance value is a small enough figure assuming a typical mining or petroleum application. If your study involves a spatially small domain (e.g. biology), you may consider entering a smaller value.

After entering tolerance and distance, the program will present a report in the main window’s message output panel (**Figure 3**, C) showing the file lines where duplicate or near-miss samples were found. You then have to edit the data file in another program, deciding how to solve the reported issues. The program offers a quick way to edit a project file: right-click on a file, choose “Open with external program”. This obviously depends on your OS, system settings and programs installed.

### Known issues

The program may crash due to an internal error in Boost’s R-Tree spatial index used in GammaRay to look for duplicate data points. An R-Tree is a data structure used for fast spatial searches, which is built depending on several parameters set in GammaRay code. This crash is known to occur with certain data files, requiring adjustment of R-Tree parameters in the program’s code. Please, contact the program developers (contact info can be seen in menu Help🡪About or in the program’s page in GitHub), providing the data file that caused the crash so the R-Tree parameters can be fine tuned.

## Resampling large grids

Sometimes GSLib programs are unable to handle large data files (e.g. 10’s of millions of points/cells). Even GammaRay itself can crash with such large grids depending on memory constraints of the system. If you experience crashes or extremely slow response from either GammaRay, GSLib programs or GhostScript with a large grid, you may wish to resample it. Sometimes an external program outputs a large grid and the user wishes to validate the results using GammaRay/GSLib (e.g. plotting histograms and variograms for the obtained models), so, a smaller, resampled model, is enough to validate the original result. Other possible application for resampled grids are using them as proxy models.

To perform resampling, simply right-click on a Cartesian grid, then select the “Resample” option. A small dialog will pop-up asking the user to enter the sampling rates for each of the topological directions (I/X, J/Y or K/Z). If you leave all as 1, the grid will be simply copied. If you set 2 for J, for instance, the program will create a new grid, taking a sample in the J (Y-aligned) direction every 2 cells, resulting in a file approximately half the size. The program also adjusts cell geometry so as the resulting model occupies the same spatial extent of the original data. You must find by trial-and-error sampling rates small enough as to allow the GSLib programs to handle the data, avoiding large values that may distort, for example, histograms and variograms.

IMPORTANT: Keep in mind that resampling is not the same as upscaling. Resampling is a simple computational procedure to obtain a smaller data set by skipping cells. Resampling is fast though less accurate than upscaling. Resampled grids can be used to get histograms, variograms and for proxy modeling. Nevertheless, for economic studies, resource estimation, etc. with smaller models, upscaling or partitioning are preferred methods.

## Topological data transfer between grids (grid projection).

Data values can be topologically transferred between grids by, first, selecting an attribute of a Cartesian grid then selecting the target grid, right-click and command the “Project <source grid>/<attribute> onto <dest. grid>” option. A typical application is to obtain a zero-padded area around data to perform Fourier transforms (Section 8.2) without border effect.

A topological transfer means that values are copied on a cell-to-cell basis, regardless of their spatial sizes and positions (for spatially consistent transfers of values between grids, see Section 11.1). The grids do not necessarily need to have the same dimensions, but, if they differ, the topological centers of the grids are aligned. **Figure 34** and **Figure 35** illustrate the results of projection if the grids differ in topological dimensions.



**Figure 34** The 260x300 Walker Lake grid (cell 1x1) projected onto a 500 x 500 grid (cell 5x5). The dark blue area is a zero infill.



**Figure 35** The 260x300 Walker Lake grid (cell 1x1) projected onto a 100 x 100 grid (cell 5x5). The topological center of the original grid is aligned to that of the destination grid. Data in peripheral areas were cropped.

# Data transforms

Sometimes it is necessary to transform the data to bring it within certain assumptions (e.g. normality) or to change its domain (e.g. to frequency domain) to perform filtering.

## Normal Score Transform

The normal score transform (nscore) transforms a variable so its distribution becomes a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and unitary standard deviation. Some GSLib modeling programs can automatically n-score the input data as needed, but sometimes it is necessary to have more control over the transformations in the workflow or some operation (e.g. decorrelation) must be performed in normal space prior to the estimation/simulation step.

To do this transform, simply right-click on a variable, then choose “Normal score…” to open the N-Score dialog (**Figure 36**). Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the suggested parameters and then OK in the Parameters Dialog to run nscore.



**Figure 36** the normal score transform dialog.

Check the normal variable statistics by clicking on the  button. The  button is used to add the normal variable to the data file and to save the resulting transform table in the project directory. Normal variables computed from inside GammaRay appear in the project tree as a child item of the transformed variable ( icon), so the user can easily keep track of the transform stack that may develop as the work progresses. Transform tables are not visible items in the project tree, but GammaRay keeps track of them via the metadata files as to facilitate back transform in the later steps of a study.

## Fourier Transform

The Fourier Transform (FT) changes the data from the spatial domain to the frequency domain. Frequency in geostatistics context should be regarded as spatial frequency or the inverse of feature size. An image in frequency domain can be interpreted as a distribution of features as a function of their sizes.

FT is available as, due to the discrete nature of grid computation, a Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), implemented via a Fast Fourier Transform algorithm. To perform FT, right-click on a variable of a Cartesian grid (of any dimension), then choose “FFT”. The program will prompt the user to enter the name for the new Cartesian grid containing both the magnitude and angle parts (complex numbers in polar form) of the data in frequency domain. The resulting grid is topologically equivalent to the input grid.

**Figure 37** shows a typical Fourier image obtained with FFT. It can be regarded as a spectrum with frequency zero (DC) is at the center of image, with frequency increasing outwards in all directions.



**Figure 37** An FFT image of a 2D Cartesian grid.

A Fourier image can be manipulated with the Image Jockey feature (Section 16.1), for example, to filter or attenuate noise and artifacts or select features with a range of sizes.

### Known issues with FT

PROBLEM: FT seems to be slow or takes forever for a large grid.

POSSIBLE CAUSE: FT is expected to take about a minute for a 7-million cell grid in a quad-core mid-range notebook computer (plus another minute to save the results to file). GammaRay uses VTK to process images (a grid can be viewed as an image). The program can be loading the debug version of VTK or VTK built with inappropriate compiler options, which is a potential risk with precompiled libraries.

SOLUTION: If you are under Windows, use the libraries packed with the GammaRay executable in its GitHub homepage (see Section 4). If you are building GammaRay, it is recommended to build VTK too (Section 2.3.11). The VTK libraries managed by MSYS2 system, for instance, were observed to cause poor FT performance.

## Reverse Fourier Transform

You can obtain a grid in spatial domain from a Fourier grid by simply selecting two variables of a Cartesian grid, right-clicking and selecting the “rev. FFT: mag. = …; phase = …” option. Notice that variable selection order is important: the first variable will be the magnitude (amplitude spectrum) and the second will be the angle (phase spectrum).

## Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

SVD is a type of matrix decomposition based on the theory that any transform (represented as a matrix) can be decomposed into three fundamental transforms (matrices): an initial rotation (called V), a scaling (called Σ) and a final rotation (called U). The SVD of a matrix A is then UΣV\* (the star symbol denotes the conjugate transpose). The scaling matrix, called Σ, has real numbers in its diagonal. This set of numbers (called the singular values) are unique to the original matrix, forming a kind of identity, hence the name Singular Value Decomposition.

One of the many applications of SVD is model separation, in which a matrix is a weighted sum of *n* matrices, where *n* is the number of singular values (σ): A = , where Ui and Vi are the i-th columns of the rotation matrices, the dagger symbol denotes the pseudo-inverse matrix and is the outer product operator. Hence, SVD in the geomodeling context serves to decompose a grid (a matrix) of values into a series of additive and orthogonal (independent) terms with decreasing order of information contribution forming a kind of spectrum. The random shape can be, for example: a geological variable, a Fourier spectrum or a variographic map. Due to its properties, SVD can be used to find components bearing different spatial characteristics. SVD does not have an actual reverse transform, as the “reverse SVD” is simply summing factors back together.

SVD applied to grids can be compared to decomposing a natural number into indivisible (prime) factors: 42 = 7 x 3 x 2. Though the SVD factors are additive. To perform SVD, simply right-click on a variable of a Cartesian grid and choose “SVD factorization” in the context menu, which starts the computation (may take a small while for larger grids) and presents the dialog shown in **Figure 38**. **IMPORTANT:** GammaRay uses the Eigen library to perform the computation, which does not handle unvalued cells, thus, if the grid contains no-data values, it is important to interpolate them (see Section 12.6) because the no-data-values are computed as valid values, thus yielding unexpected results.



**Figure 38** The SVD factor cumulative information content curve.

To select the number of SVD factors to analyze, click on the curve, anchoring the balloon showing the number of factors and the total information content between first factor and the chosen one. You can click elsewhere in the curve to change your selection. Clicking on “Get all factors” button simply results in all factors being retrieved (may take a while to compute). Clicking on “Gett all factors up to 100%” retrieves only the factors enough to cover 100% of information content as SVD yields a number of factors that depends on the grid’s matrix dimensions.

When done, click on OK and enter (**Figure 39**) how information content will be split as percentage (e.g. 20%). The desired fundamental factors will be aggregated into “geological factors” containing the approximate information ammount entered. Entering zero (0%) will result in no aggregation (mind the large number of grids that may result by doing so).



**Figure 39** Entering the factor amount of information (percentage) the grid will be split into. In this case, two factors of about 50% will be computed.

**Figure 40** illustrates the difference between a fundamental factor and a “geological” factor. A fundamental factor is characterized by abstract shapes (non-geological) that cannot be further factorized. Fundamental factors can be regarded as indivisible units of information extracted from grids. A “geological” factor is one made by a summation of fundamental factors and/or simpler “geological” factors.



**Figure 40** A fundamental SVD factor (left) and a "geological" factor (right). Both were obtained from the Walker Lake data set.

After the split criterion is confirmed, the SVD Analysis dialog (**Figure 39**) opens.



**Figure 41** The SVD Analysis Dialog.

### Performing SVD analysis

The SVD Analysis Dialog initially opens with only the top level factors that contains all the information content selected in the dialog shown in **Figure 38**. **Figure 42** shows the famous Walker Lake grid split into two factors each containing around half of its information content.



**Figure 42** The Walker Lake dataset split into two factors based on 50% information split criterion.

You can select a factor, right-click on it and choose “Factorize further” to further split the information into simpler factors. Upon factoring a factor, you take the same steps used to factorize a complete grid. The recursive factorizations in effect builds a tree that represents the hierarchy of factors found (**Figure 43**). If a factor is already fundamental, the program stops and marks it as such, changing its icon to . Otherwise, the user takes the factorization steps and the program marks the selected factor as “geological” by changing its icon to . These icons assist in signaling which factor has been analyzed or not.



**Figure 43** The SVD Analysis Dialog showing a factor tree partially analyzed.

The children factors of a factor can be deleted by right-clicking on it and then choosing “Delete children”. All hierarchy below the factor is removed from the tree. Then you can proceed to factorize it again using other criteria.

Sibling factors can be aggregated by selecting more two or more factors of the same parent (including the unseen root factor), right-clicking and choosing “Aggregate selected factors”. The factors are summed up and all their children are deleted, requiring new factorizing procedures. The resulting factor is necessarily “geological” (its icon changes to ) since it is at least the sum of two fundamental factors.

You can save an individual factor as a variable in the original Cartesian grid by right-clicking on a factor, then choosing “Save individual factor” in the context menu. Do not confuse with the “Save” button of the dialog.

Click on “Preview sum” to sum up all checked “leaf” (childless) factors and view the sum in a quick grid viewer window. If you opened the SVD Analysis Dialog from the Image Jockey (Section 16.1) to analyze a FFT spectrum, you can click on “Preview RFFT” to sum up the selected leaf factors and compute reverse FFT to see the result in spatial domain without the de-selected factors. Click “Save” to create a new variable in the original grid file containing only the sum of selected leaf factors.

You can still right-click on a factor to edit it in the Image Jockey (“Open in Image Jockey…” context menu item), which is especially useful for symmetrical factors computed from FFT spectra or variographic maps.

In the geostatistics context, SVD is particularly interesting as decomposing a FFT spectrum (Section 8.2) or a variographic map (Section 10.1) can be useful to identify nested structures, specially if they are complex to analyze or to fit theoretical models to them.

It is possible to quickly check, uncheck or invert the check of multiple factors at once. Simply highlight the desired ones, right-click and command “Check selected”, “Uncheck selected” or “Invert check of selected”.

### Custom SVD analysis

It is possible to quickly create free compositions of factors beyond the simply summing up the checked factors. To perform a custom SVD analysis, first create a text file like the example below:

1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0

0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

0.0 0.0 0.5 0.5

0.0 0.0 0.7 0.3

0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

**0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0**

In the example, the program will assume you will check at least 20 factors (one per row following the on screen order) and will create four sums, each one corresponding to each column. The first grid sum, for example, will be simply the first checked factor. The third and fourth grid sums will have a mix of the seventh and eighth checked factors. The file may contain more lines than the number of checked factors, but not the other way aorund or a crash will ensue.

Then, click on the “Custom Analysis” button of the SVD Analysis Dialog. A file selection dialog will open, where the user enters the file with the factor weights. After confirming the file dialog, the program performs the sums and displays a panel with each grid sum like the one shown in **Figure 44**.



**Figure 44** The panel with results of the Custom Analysis button of the SVD Analysis Dialog. Each image is a variographic structure extracted from a varmap (first pane shows the zonal anisotropy of a trend). The other panes show a large scale isotropic structure, a highly anisotropic structure along the N045E azimuth and an even more anisotropic structure along the N135E azimuth.

# Data classification

Some geostatistical methods work with categorical data, which means that the usual continuous measurements must be transformed into category or class integer IDs. Classification is the procedure to identify groups or clusters in data and assign categorical information to the data that belong to each class, normally by means of integer numbers. For example, one needs to estimate a map of sandstone and shale from gamma ray well logs. Hence, it is necessary to convert the gamma ray records into two codes: one assigned to sandstone and the other assigned to shale. These codes can be 1 and 2, for instance. Noteworthy, this transformation is not reversible, meaning that it is not possible to obtain gamma ray values from sandstone and shale codes deterministically.

Data classification is a vast field of study itself and it is beyond the scope of this document to present the subject with adequate depth. Only the classification methods available in GammaRay will be described herein.

## Category definition

Before any classification takes place, it is necessary to define the categories. In GammaRay this means to create at least one list of triplets in your project: code, color and name. To create a category definition, simply right-click on the “Resource Files” top-level item in the project tree, then select “Create categories definition…”. The category definition dialog (**Figure 45**) will open. Click on the “+” button to add any number of categories, then specify an integer code, a GSLib color and a name for each category. When done, click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\save16.png button to save the definitions to your project.



**Figure 45** The category definitions dialog.

You can review and edit any category definition later by right-clicking on an item with a C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catdef16x16.png icon and selecting the “Edit” option. You can remove and add categories and change the existing ones.

## Univariate classification

Univariate classification can be simply done by right clicking on a variable of a point set, then selecting “Classify into” or “Classify with” and choosing one of the category definitions or one of the category classifications available (**Figure 46**).



**Figure 46** Single-variable classification context menu.

An editor dialog is shown (**Figure 47**), where the user enters value ranges to be mapped into categories. The histogram (Section 6.2) can help in defining the ranges. Saving the mapping (category classification file) is optional, though it can be useful if you wish to adjust the ranges or to perform the classification procedure with another data file or variable. Clicking OK the classification will take place, after which the user will be asked to enter the new variable name containing the categorical values to be added to the selected file.



**Figure 47** The dialog used to specify ranges of values to be mapped into categories.

## (CONSIDERING) Bivariate classification

## (CONSIDERING) Ternary diagram classification

## Highly multivariate classification

Multivariate classification involves producing a categorical/class variable by identifying groups or clusters in the correlation between many variables. Since the use of crossplots and ternary diagrams is inviable for more than three variables, highly multivariate is performed via some machine learning technique.

### CART

CART stands for Classification and Regression Tree, a type of decision tree which is built from the data by the namesake algorithm. Building the classification decision tree from data is called training in Machine Learning jargon. CART classification is available as a built-in functionality (it is not a GSLib program).

One can perform multivariate classification with CART by activating the Tools🡪Machine Learning menu option in the program’s main window. The Machine Learning Dialog (Figure 48) appears and the user is requested to enter the training data (CART classification is supervised) and the output data (the file to be classified). Both training and output data can be either a point set or a Cartesian grid. A typical example involves well logs with the class data (e.g. lithology) and the predictive variables (e.g. amplitude, impedance, etc.) used as training data and a grid/volume containing the same predictive variables.

Only variables marked as categorical (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catvar16.png icon) will enable the classification mode for CART, otherwise, regression mode will be used. You can convert an imported variable known to contain class values by performing univariate classification on it (see Sections 9.1 and 9.2).

While very easy to use in comparison to geostatistical methods (See sections 10 and after), classification with CART does not assure variogram and proportion reproduction and is prone to overfitting (fitting to noisy variability).



**Figure 48** the Machine Learning dialog configured to perform classification with CART.

To perform the classification, one presses the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\play16.png button, which prompts the user to enter the parameters for CART classification (Figure 49). The “Max splits…” parameter is the maximum number of splits during decision tree construction. Continuous features have a virtually unlimited number of different values, which leads to an uncontrolled number of split decisions and thence a potentially very slow tree building. The “Max splits…” parameter sets a limit to such split decisions. After classification finishes, a new categorical variable is added to the output data set.



**Figure 49** Parameters for classification or regression with CART.

### Random Forest (RF)

The RF algorithm is an interesting Machine Learning technique by which the training data is bootstrapped (randomly resampled) and classification decision trees are built from each resampled data set, hence the name Random Forest (forest = many trees). Then classification is done by getting the “most voted” class amongst the trees. The stochastic approach tends to zero-out noisy variability; hence, RF is less prone to overfitting. Also, classification with RF yields a measure of uncertainty (if all trees “vote” for the same class, uncertainty is zero) of its output akin to the kriging and simulation variances (Sections 12 and 13). RF classification is available as a built-in functionality (it is not a GSLib program).

To perform classification with RF, simply choose Tool🡪Machine Learning menu in the main window. The Machine Learning dialog (Figure 48) appears and then you have to set “Random Forest” as the algorithm choice. After you set the training and output data (see section 9.5.1 for an introduction to these data), you can click the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\play16.png button. The user is prompted to enter the parameters for RF (Figure 50). The following parameters may be unknown to the user:

* **Bootstrap:** This is how the training data is randomly resampled to build the forest. This parameter impacts the conservation of certain statistical characteristics of the training data. Currently the program only supports Case type, which is simply shuffling the data samples.
* **Tree type:** The type of tree to be used to build the forest. This parameter impacts RF computational performance, memory footprint and output accuracy. Currently the program only builds forests of CART (Classification and regression tree, see Section 9.5.1) trees.
* **Max decision tree…**: The maximum number of splits during the construction of the decision trees. Continuous features have a virtually unlimited number of different values, which lead to an uncontrolled number of split decisions and thence potentially very slow trees building. The “Max splits…” parameter sets a limit to such split decisions.



**Figure 50** The parameters for the Random Forest algorithm.

After the algorithm finishes, two variables are added to the output data set: 1) the categorical variable itself; 2) a continuous variable with an uncertainty measure, which is the proportion of non-winning “votes” to the total (zero means all trees “agree”). Ties are currently ignored; the first of the most voted classes is taken.

# Variography

Statistics study random variables. If the random variable varies with spatial location, then it is called a regionalized variable, studied with geostatistics. As related to spatial location, regionalized random variables may exhibit a spatial structure or continuity, such as many natural phenomena such as ore bodies, spreading of pollutants, distribution of temperatures, etc.

A variogram is a model of the spatial continuity, or correlation, of a regionalized variable (direct or autovariogram) or between two regionalized variables (cross variogram). Two variables that possess a shared spatial behavior or correlation (cross variogram) are said to be coregionalized. All variogram-based geostatistical modeling programs require a variogram model so they can yield models that reproduce the spatial behavior observed in data. The usual workflow is to compute an experimental variogram from the input data and the user fits a theoretical variogram model to it. This model is then entered as parameters in variogram-based estimation and simulation programs.

To start variogram modeling, right-click on a variable (or two variables for cross-variography, see Section 10.4), then choose “Variogram analysis…” to open the Variogram Analysis dialog (**Figure 51**).



**Figure 51** the Variogram Analysis dialog.

## Variogram map

A variogram analysis can start by identifying the variable anisotropy after computing the experimental variogram in all directions (variogram map/volume). The variogram map is a regular grid (2D or 3D) that allows quick identification of the main axes of the anisotropy ellipsoid for a future variogram model, hence the user only needs to compute experimental variograms along the axes. In the Variogram Analysis dialog, click on the topmost C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the suggested parameters then click OK in the Parameters dialog to run varmap and display the resulting grid (**Figure 52** and **Figure 53**). Click on the topmost  button to display the grid again as needed.



**Figure 52** a variogram map (XY slice) showing an anisotropy with a semi-major axis along the N165E azimuth.



**Figure 53** a variogram map showing anisotropy with semi-major axis along the N070E azimuth.

The variogram map grid can be saved in the project by clicking on the topmost  button so the user can assess other experimental variogram attributes computed by varmap such as number of pairs.

A “good” variogram map uses lags only long enough as to periodic bands of blank cells or “salt-and-pepper” do not appear in the resulting grid. Bands or grid patterns of blank cells indicate that the specified lags are shorter than sample spacing (**Figure 54**). “Salt-and-pepper” maps (**Figure 55**) result from critically short lags, which can hinder interpretation. Conversely, excessively long lags may result in low resolution maps.



**Figure 54** a variogram map with a lag shorter than sample spacing in east-west direction, resulting in vertical bands of unvalued cells.



**Figure 55** a "salt-and-pepper" variogram map computed with critically short lags. This map was computed from the same data as the one in **Figure 52**

It is also important pay attention to the color scale. GammaRay by default sets the color scale to cover the entire range of values. Therefore, the user may check the global variance and set the maximum value in scale to this value (if the variogram map was computed in traditional semivariogram mode or covariances), which is the sill of stationary data sets. A constant color assigned to values greater than the variogram sill can help in interpreting anisotropy.

## Experimental variogram

Once the main anisotropy axes are known, the user can compute experimental variograms along the axes (by setting appropriate azimuth, dip and roll angles) to assess the variogram behavior in detail. Click on the middle C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the suggested parameters then click OK in the Parameters dialog to run gam (if you selected a variable of a grid) or gamv (for point sets).

One suggestion is to compute and optionally save (middle  button) at least three experimental variograms (for a 3D case):

1. With an omnidirectional variogram (**Figure 56**) that will allow the identification of the variogram structures;
2. With two areal directional variograms (**Figure 57**) to assess the horizontal ranges;
3. With a vertical variogram (**Figure 58**), especially for petroleum reservoirs and thin orebodies where the vertical ranges and lags are expected to be in much smaller scale than the areal lags and ranges.

The program generates a text file used by the vargplt program to display a color legend in the plot. The generated text file contains a legend relating the curve colors to the directions used (azimuth and dip for irregular data and X, Y and Z grid steps for regular data). The legend helps the user in the variogram modeling step.



**Figure 56** an omnidirectional experimental variogram.



**Figure 57** an experimental variogram along two azimuths. The color legend is automatically generated by GammaRay to help the user in the variogram modeling step.



**Figure 58** an experimental vertical variogram.

## Fitting a variogram model

After computing an experimental variogram, the user can fit a variogram model to it by clicking on the bottommost C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to open the Parameters dialog for the vmodel program. To facilitate variogram model fitting, GammaRay sets up the variogram plot parameters (vargplt program) so the user can view the experimental variogram (as dots by default) with the theoretical variogram (as solid lines by default) being fitted. When done, the variogram model can be saved in the project by clicking on the bottommost  button.

Another way to perform model fitting (**Figure 60**) is to right-click on a previously saved experimental variogram (files with the  icon) to open the Variogram Analysis dialog with only the variogram fitting buttons (**Figure 59**).



**Figure 59** the Variogram Analysis dialog configured for variogram fitting to a previously saved experimental variogram.



**Figure 60** directional variogram fitting. Experimental variogram as dots and variogram model as solid lines.

## Cross variograms

Cross variography is performed the same way as direct (or auto-) variography, except that the user must select two variables of the same data file, then right-click and choose the “Cross variography VAR1 x VAR2” menu option. ATTENTION: order is important to compute cross variograms. The variable selected first will be the head variable (z(u)) and the other will be the tail variable (z(u+h)). The user can check the head and tail selection in the Variogram Analysis dialog.

## *A priori* variogram models

The user can create a variogram model without going through the steps in Variogram Analysis dialog by right-clicking on the “Variogram Files” top-level group in the project tree. Select the “Create variogram model…” option to open the Parameters Dialog with default vmodel parameters (**Figure 61**).



**Figure 61** The Parameters Dialog configured for the vmodel program. The fields highligthed in green are for visualization only. The actual variogram model parameters are highlighted in red.

Review the parameters and click “OK” to plot the variogram model or “Cancel” to abort the task. Once in the Plot Dialog, if you click “Cancel”, signaling that you are not satisfied with the current model, the Parameters Dialog pops up again with the current vmodel parameter values for another modeling cycle. If you click “OK” in the Plot Dialgo, signaling that you finished the model, you will be asked to save or discard the variogram model.

Saved variogram models can be reviewed later by right-clicking on a variogram model (files with the  icon) and choosing “Review” to open the vmodel parameters in a dialog. The user can change the model or simply plot it following the same rationale for creating new variogram models.

## Variograms of a realization ensemble in a single file

The user can plot several experimental variograms in a single chart, which is useful for validating simulations. If the user selects a Cartesian grid that contains more than one realization, the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\varnreals32.png button will appear in the Variogram Analysis Dialog, signaling that this feature is available. Clicking on it, a small dialog pops up with all the realizations selected by default.

After a selection is made, the Parameters Dialog appears, prompting the user to set the gam parameters for all the selected realizations (realization number will be ignored). After that, variogram computing and plotting take place, which may take a while, depending on the grid size and the number of realizations. **Figure 62** is an example of variograms computed for several realizations along two directions.



**Figure 62** Variograms of several realizations of a grid. Each color is a realization. Each line style is a direction.

## Variograms of a realization ensemble across separate files

If the simulation program delivers realizations as separate files, there is a different procedure outside the Variogram Analysis Dialog. To plot variograms this way, you select Attributes of Cartesian files (they can be of the same file) in the Project Tree. Then, right-click and choose the “Multiple variograms” option in the pop-up menu. A simple dialog will be displayed, where the user can check the selected Files/Variables and with a C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to bring the Parameters Dialog for the gam program.

In the Parameter Dialog, the user enters parameters such as directions steps and number of lags. Recall that parameters that vary with the different input Attributes/Files will be set automatically, ignoring what you might set, for instance: grid parameters, trimming limits and input file paths. After confirming the parameters, the program will run gam several times (may take a while), and then the plot will be displayed. The resulting plot looks similar to the single-file case (**Figure 62**).

## Quick variogram map (FFT-based)

As presented previously, the variogram is the covariance expressed as a function of spatial separation. Computation of the experimental variogram is equivalent to performing a discrete convolution: COV(X, X) = X \* X. The star operator is the convolution operator.

From Signal Analysis, it follows that the correlation (or cross-covariance) between two signals f(t) and g(t) is the convolution COV(f(t), g(t)) = f\*(-t) \* g(t). The superscript asterisk denotes the complex conjugate (a+bi\* = a-bi). Changing from time (t) to spatial (x) domain, if the functions are real and the functions are the same, then the autocovariance COV(f(x), f(x)) = f(-x) \* f(x). The Convolution Theorem stablishes that the Fourier transform () of a convolution is the Hadamard product (cell-to-cell) of the Fourier transforms of the operand functions, thus (f(-x) \* f(x)) = (f(-x)) ◦ (f(x)). One of the properties of the Fourier transforms is: if f(-x) is real, then (f(-x)) = (f(x))\*. Hence, COV(X, X) = (X)\* ◦ (X). The speed-up comes from the O(n²) run time of a convolution which is larger than the O(n long n) of the Fourier transform if it is computed with the FFT algorithm.

In practical terms, (X) yields two grids: the real parts (a) and the imaginary parts (b) in each cell. Then, the experimental variogram map is simply the cell-wise computation (a+bi)(a-bi)=a²+b² which is fast to compute (O(n)) and can be performed in parallel. Also, it is necessary to shift the grid values such that h=0 be in the varmap grid center for ease of interpretation (the variographic structures appear concentrically).

The program provides a shortcut to all those operations. The user simply right-clicks on a variable of a Cartesian grid and activates the “Quick varmap” option in the context menu. The user then enters the name of the new grid to contain the variogram map (see example in **Figure 63**).



**Figure 63** A variogram map computed with FFT and the variogram map computed with GSLib's varmap. Both are from the same data (Walker Lake dataset).

Of course, this feature is for quick assessment of multidimensional variography. For a more detailed variographic map including number of pairs, head and tail stats, etc. it is necessary to resort to varmap.

### Point sets

Quick variogram maps for large point sets can be obtained by filling a suitable grid with Nearest Neighbor Estimation (see Section 11.1), then calculate the quick variogram map normally. It can be shown that the variogram of a grid obtained by NN estimation is very similar to that of the point set computed the traditional way.

# Simple modeling techniques

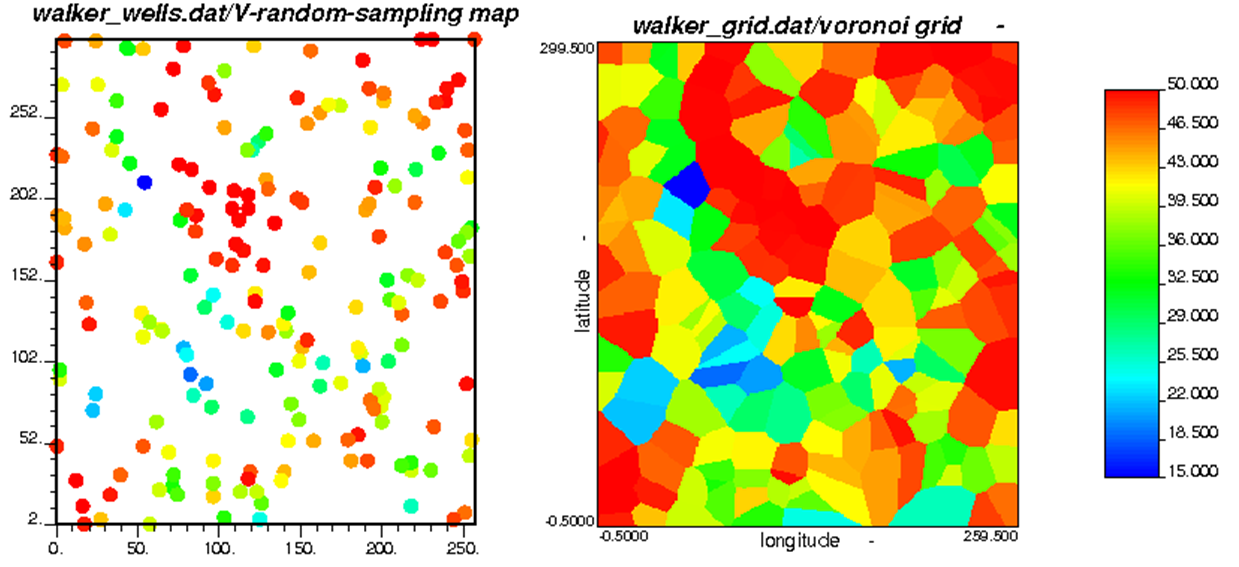
One often needs a simple and easy method to get reasonable results to simply interpolate or smooth out noise to quickly assess the big picture of a study or as a middle step in a greater workflow.

## Nearest Neighbor Estimation (NN)

NN is a simple technique to quickly fill a grid with values. Among its applications are:

* Fill unvalued locations in a grid.
* Transfer values between grids.
* Assess the variography of a sparse point set by filling a grid with a Voronoi diagram. Then perform variography on the grid.

NN is performed via the “ordinary kriging trick”, in which the user sets the maximum number of samples to 1 and uses Ordinary Factorial Kriging (see Section 12.8) to obtain a grid of the OK mean. The variogram model can be any. This way, the algorithm effectively copies the value of the closest sample to the estimation cell because the mean of one sample is its own value. **Figure 64** shows an example of NN application resulting in a Voronoi-like patchwork.



**Figure 64** A grid filled with Nearest Neighbor Estimation (right). The input point set (left) is from the famous Walker Lake data set.

## Average Filter

A moving average filter with a configurable window size and handling border cases can be performed with the Calculator (Section 5.11) with the script below (make the necessary changes to the variable names). In the example below, impedanceS is the field to be filtered (input) and impedanceS\_smooth is the filtered field (output). The average filter only works in grids.

var s := 0.0;

var n := 0;

var windowSize := 3;

for( var j := -windowSize; j <= windowSize; j+=1){

for( var i := -windowSize; i <= windowSize; i+=1){

var value := neigh('impedanceS', i, j, 0);

if( not(isNaN(value)) ){

s += value;

n += 1;

}

}

};

impedanceS\_smooth := s / n;

## Median Filter

A moving median filter with a configurable window size and handling border cases can be performed with the Calculator (Section 5.11) with the script below (make the necessary to the variable names). In the example below, impedanceS is the field to be filtered (input) and impedanceS\_filtered is the filtered field (output). The median filter only works in grids.

var windowSize := 3;

var buffer[ 300 ] := [0.0];

var iCtl := 0;

for( var j := -windowSize; j <= windowSize; j+=1){

for( var i := -windowSize; i <= windowSize; i+=1){

var value := neigh('impedanceS', i, j, 0);

if( not(isNaN(value)) ){

buffer[iCtl] := value;

iCtl += 1;

}

}

};

sort( buffer, 0, iCtl-1 );

impedanceS\_filtered := buffer[ iCtl / 2 ];

# Estimation

To estimate is to compute the expected value of a random function in a location where it is unknown using existing samples around it as basis. GSLib offers estimation in the form of geostatistical methods, which mean that the estimates are computed based on statistical characteristics and following a model of spatial continuity, normally expressed by a variogram model. A typical application of geostatistical estimation is to produce a map of ore grades from scattered drill hole samples. A distinctive feature of geostatistical estimation is that it yields the estimation error in the form of kriging variance.

## Kriging

The GSLib program kt3d is used to perform estimation of a continuous variable (e.g. porosity). With kt3d, it is possible to perform simple kriging (SK), ordinary kriging (OK), kriging with locally varying mean (LVM) and kriging with an external drift (KED). These last two require a secondary variable or trend model.

SK is recommended for variables with a global constant mean (stationary), or the variable does not have a global trend. OK is recommended when a trend is observed. For instance, the experimental variogram of non-stationary data will not settle in a sill along specific azimuths.

If an extensive secondary variable is available, it can be used as a local mean to better inform the estimation. Hence, it is important that the secondary variable be in the same unit and scale of the primary. Otherwise, you can perform some kind of calibration to convert the secondary, but be aware of introducing bias. LVM is a simple kriging in which the constant mean is replaced with a value present in each estimation location. KED is an ordinary kriging in which the estimated local mean is computed from the secondary variable values, which tend to have a greater count than the primary. To decide between LVM and KED, the relative stationarity can be used, for which cross variograms can be computed to test whether it settles in a sill in all directions (both variables are relatively stationary). The secondary variable grid file does not need to be the same used for the estimation grid, but their geometry must match (same position, cell count and cell size) otherwise kt3d will quit with an error. If the secondary variable is missing in the samples file, you can transfer the collocated values from its grid file using the feature described in Section 7.2. If the variables are relatively stationary, you can use LVM, otherwise, KED.

To start kriging a continuous variable, go to the main menu “Estimation”, then select “Kriging (continuous)” to open the Kriging Dialog (**Figure 65**). Select the input files for the estimation then click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the parameters. The estimation starts after you close the Parameters Dialog.



**Figure 65** the kriging dialog (continuous variable).

After the estimation completes, the Plot Dialog will pop-up automatically showing the estimation result. If you run the estimation again, GammaRay will retain your variogram settings, unless you change to another variogram model. This is because the user may tune the variogram parameters during the estimation attempts. However, GammaRay will always re-read the data (primary and secondary) and estimation grid settings from the files chosen in the kriging dialog.

After you run the estimation at least once, you can optionally click on the  button to run kt3d again in cross validation mode and a cross plot will be displayed so the user can assess the quality of the estimates. Estimates with a correlation coefficient close to 1.0 with respect to the sample values are deemed satisfactory.

When done, click on the first  button to save the estimates and, optionally, the kriging variance to the selected estimation grid file. You can optionally click on the second  button to save the kriging variances (estimation error). The third  button serves to save or update the variogram model with the current variogram parameters used to compute the estimation. If you give a new name, you will create a new variogram model, otherwise you will update an existing one.

### Known issues

Problem: Kriging seems to complete normally, but the estimates grid is not displayed.

Possible cause: Estimates grid filled with all non-data-values. If you made sure the configured search strategy is adequate for your problem, then duplicate samples or samples too close to each other are likely causing numerical instability during kriging.

Solution: Look for duplicate samples (Section 7.5) and treat them by editing the sample file in an external editor.

## Indicator kriging (IK) of a continuous variable

The estimation values and kriging variances seen in Section 12.1 can be regarded as means and variances of local Gaussian distributions conditioned to data if one assumes or verifies the multi-Gaussianity hypothesis (multi-Gaussian kriging or MGK). The bigaus program, for instance, can be used to verify two-point (variogram based) normality. These estimated local Gaussian distributions are an early form of uncertainty modeling.

An indicator is a special variable that indicates an impossibility (0.0), a certainty (1.0) or a likelihood (values in between). Indicator values between 0.0 and 1.0 are often referred to as soft indicators. At a sample point (no estimation uncertainty), an indicator obviously assumes a binary value (0/1) that indicates whether the sample value is below (1.0) or above (0.0) a certain threshold. At an estimation location, due to uncertainty, the indicator can assume values between 0 and 1, to indicate the likelihood that the continuous variable at that location is below a threshold. The objective of IK is to estimate these indicator values to quantify such uncertainties.

Therefore, IK is interesting as it allows one to estimate arbitrary (non-parametric) distributions, meaning that no assumption is made. IK for continuous variable yields maps of local c.d.f.’s for each threshold, which alone are not usable values. Consequently, an IK post-processing program is normally used in tandem to obtain usable products. These post-processed products are normally for decision making and risk assessment, such as a probability map of ore grade being above a threshold. The GSLib program postik is used to post-process IK local c.d.f. estimates.

For a continuous variable, the user provides a series of increasing thresholds (e.g. 0.5 1.0 2.5 5.0 10.0) and an associated global cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.), for example: 0.12 0.29 0.50 0.74 0.88. Mind that IK is subject to order violation (decrease of cumulative probability in the local c.d.f’s) which GSLib corrects for during estimation, but a rule of the thumb is that more than 10 thresholds are not recommended.

Since usually there are more than one threshold, IK performs an equivalent number of estimations at each estimation location, consequently the geomodeler must provide a variogram for each threshold/category. You can enable the median IK (mIK) mode, which requires just one variogram model, but assumes that all thresholds have the same spatial structure. This opens interesting modeling possibilities, for instance, the user can provide different variograms for each threshold to reflect their expected spatial behavior (high grades can be more erratic, for instance). To model variograms for this purpose, one selects the adequate variogram calculation option (indicator variogram for continuous variable) during the variogram modeling step (Section 10).

### Defining a threshold c.d.f. for a continuous variable

You may use the cumulative histogram (Section 6.2) or the probability plot (Section 6.4) to help in defining the thresholds-cumulative probability pairs (**Figure 66**).



**Figure 66** The crosshairs over a cumulative histogram of your samples can assist in defining threshold-cumulative probability pairs for Indicator Kriging.

A threshold c.d.f. can be created by right-clicking on the “Resource Files” group in the project tree and choosing the “Create threshold c.d.f. …” option. Then the value pairs editor (**Figure 67**) pops up enabling the user to maintain threshold c.d.f.’s in the project. Keeping c.d.f. files is not required for IK operation, but they help in organizing your data, otherwise the user would probably have to keep records elsewhere.



**Figure 67** The threshold-cumulative probability pairs editor used to keep record of threshold c.d.f.'s.

Upon saving, a new item with the given name appears under the “Resource Files” group in the project tree.

A c.d.f. can be reviewed or edited later by right-clicking on a  file in the project tree (under the “Resources” group), then clicking on the “Edit” menu item.

### Running IK for a continuous variable

For a continuous variable, ik3d outputs a grid of local c.d.f.’s for each threshold. Go to the “Estimation” menu of the program’s main window, then select the “Indicator Kriging (continuous)” item. The IK dialog (**Figure 68**) pops up, presenting the most relevant options for an easier configuration of the ik3d GSLib program, which has a particularly complex parameter set. Recall that the variogram models should ideally be fit (Section 10.3) to experimental variograms computed in indicator mode. Also, mind the order of the variograms: the first variogram from left to right is the variogram for the first threshold in the selected c.d.f..



**Figure 68** The IK dialog for a continuous variable.

Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png icon to review the parameters and then click “OK” in the Parameters Dialog to run the estimation. Upon completion, the program will plot the local c.d.f. maps of all thresholds (**Figure 69**). Click on the first  button to save the new variables to the estimation grid file.

**ATTENTION**: if you plan to post-process the IK estimates (Section 12.2.3), then you must activate the second  button to save a new Cartesian grid containing only the estimates in the correct order (a requirement for postik).



**Figure 69** Examples of local c.d.f. maps for three thresholds estimated with IK. Notice the effect of the different variograms.

### Post-processing the results

If you saved the ik3d output grid for post-processing, you can proceed to post-process the indicator kriging estimates to get risk assessment products. Activate the “Estimation” option in the main window’s menu, then choose the “IK Post-processing” menu item to bring the indicator kriging post-processing dialog (**Figure 70**).



**Figure 70** The indicator kriging post-processing dialog.

You have obviously to select an ik3d output grid containing only the IK estimates in the correct order (selecting a generic grid with the IK estimates will not work) and the threshold c.d.f. used during the IK run. The c.d.f. will provide the threshold values required by postik, though the cumulative frequencies are not used.

You can optionally provide a data file to better characterize the cumulative distribution between the thresholds, if you enable the third option for the tails and in-between conditional c.d.f. interpolation modes. postik uses these data to tabulate quantiles to linearly interpolate the cumulative distribution between them in addition to the selected thresholds. Providing a declustering weight (Section 7.1) is optional, but be aware that irregularly sampled data may result in unrealistic distributions (sampling bias).

Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to review the default parameters, selecting the desired output option depending on your study objectives. Click OK on the Parameters Dialog to run postik and display the results. The results depend on the selected post-processing product.

If you select **E-type** as post-processing option, then postik outputs a grid with the mean of the local cumulative distributions. If you select **Prob. and mean above**, you need to enter a threshold, then the tested version of postik outputs three fields: mean above, mean below and probability above. If you select **quantile**, you need to enter a p-value (ex.: 0.5 for P50 or median) between 0.0 and 1.0, then postik outputs the value corresponding to the quantile. If you select **variance**, a grid with the conditional variance will be computed.

If you enable volume support correction, two options will be available. The **affine** option means affine correction and the **indirect** option means indirect correction through permanence of a lognormal distribution. You also need to enter a variance reduction factor between 0.0 and 1.0.

Once you are satisfied with the presented post-processed product, click on  button to save it as a new grid to the project. You can go back to the parameters, then run postik again to generate another post-processed product, then save, and so on until you collect all the desired ones.

### Known issues

Problem: the kriging seems to complete normally, but the plots of the local c.d.f. values for each threshold are not displayed.

Possible cause: the resulting grids are filled with the constant values of the global c.d.f., causing the program to set the color scale beginning and ending at the same value. To test this, open the parameters of the Plot Dialog and set some valid color scale. You may see the grid painted in some solid color.

Solution: Set the trimming limits (in the ik3d parameters) to values that are not near the c.d.f.. The trimming limits may be reasonable, marking the minimum and maximum of your data, but they may be inside the value interval of the estimated c.d.f.’s. If GammaRay sets, for example 15.0 and 50.0 based on your data, try setting 0.0 and 100.0.

## IK for a categorical variable

At a sample point (no estimation uncertainty), an indicator assumes 1.0 if it belongs to a certain class and 0.0 otherwise. At an estimation location, due to uncertainty, the indicator can assume values between 0 and 1, to indicate the likelihood that the categorical variable belongs to a class. For a categorical variable, the user provides a list of all possible class codes (e.g. 3 5 1 2 4) and an associated global probability density function (p.d.f.), for example: 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.25 0.05.

IK for categorical variables yields probability fields for each category. Goovaerts (<https://www.mail-archive.com/ai-geostats@jrc.it/msg02054.html>) suggests, for instance, to simply pick the class with the greatest likelihood to get a usable facies map using a spreadsheet software. The probability fields can be used, for example, with SNESIM (Single Normal Equation Simulation) to produce multiple-point facies simulations. Usable facies maps can also be obtained by using these fields as local facies proportions with GTSIM (Truncated Gaussian Simulation).

Like the continuous variable case, usually there are more than category, IK then performs an equivalent number of estimations at each estimation location, consequently the geomodeler must provide a variogram for each category. To model variograms for this purpose, one selects the variogram calculation option to indicator variogram for categorical variable during the variogram modeling step (Section 10).

### Defining a class p.d.f. for a categorical variable

Plotting the histogram (Section 6.2) of a categorical variable can help in defining the p.d.f (**Figure 71**). If your data does not have categorical values, the program has tools to create categorical variables, please refer to Section 9.



**Figure 71** The histogram of a categorical variable can help in defining a p.d.f.

A category p.d.f. can be defined by right-clicking on a category definition file (files with the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catdef16x16.png icon) in the project tree and choosing the “Create category p.d.f. …” option. Please, refer to Section 9.1 to create category definitions. Then the value pair editor (**Figure 72**) pops up enabling the user to enter the probabilities for each category. A p.d.f. can be reviewed or edited later by right-clicking on a  file in the project tree (under the “Resource Files” group), then clicking on the “Edit” menu item. Recall that the probabilities must sum up 100%.



**Figure 72** Defining a p.d.f. for a categorical variable

### Running IK for a categorical variable

For a categorical variable, ik3d outputs a grid of local p.d.f.’s, that is: probabilities of each class. First, you need to classify (that is, convert values into integer category/class identifiers – see Section 7.5) your sample values, unless your data already features categorical variables. To run IK, go to the “Estimation” menu of the program’s main window, then select the “Indicator Kriging (categorical)” item. The IK dialog (**Figure 73**) pops up, presenting the most relevant options for an easier configuration of the ik3d GSLib program, which has a particularly complex parameter set. Recall that the variogram models should ideally be fit (Section 10.3) to experimental variograms computed in indicator mode. Also, mind the order of the variograms: the first variogram from left to right is the variogram for the first class in the selected category p.d.f..



**Figure 73** The IK dialog for estimating a categorical variable.

Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png icon to review the parameters and then click “OK” in the Parameters Dialog to run the estimation. Upon completion, the program will plot the probability fields of all classes (**Figure 74**). Click on the  button to save the new variables to the estimation grid file.



**Figure 74** Example of probability fields for three categories obtained with IK. Notice the complex geometry resulting from the multiple variogram models.

### Creating a maximum likelihood facies map

If you click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\faciesmap16x16.png button, the program will create a grid containing category codes. The codes in each cell are selected based on which has the greatest probability. After clicking the button, the categorical map is displayed (**Figure 75**). If you click on the OK button of the Plot Dialog, you will be asked to enter the name of the categorical variable to be added to estimation grid.



**Figure 75** Example of a maximum likelihood facies map computed with IK. Notice the complex facies geometry resulted from the multiple variogram models.

### Known issues

PROBLEM: GammaRay crashes following an error reported by ik3d : error in soft data file.

LIKELY CAUSE: The soft indicator file has more data points than the sample data file.

SOLUTION: Create a soft indicator file with less points or the same number of points of the sample data file.

PROBLEM: GammaRay crashes following an error reported by ik3d : domain error with sqrt (the square root function in Fortran) while processing the soft indicator file.

LIKELY CAUSE: The soft indicator file data points too dense.

SOLUTION: Create a soft indicator file with more sparse points.

## IK secondary data: soft indicator calibration

Indicator-based algorithms require that secondary data be converted into soft indicators. One can create soft indicators by right-clicking on a variable of a point set, then choosing the “Soft indicator calibration…” item. This brings the Soft Indicator Calibration dialog. The appearance of the calibration curves depend on the type of the target soft indicators. If you choose a source of category definition (category p.d.f. file or category definition file), then the curves are shown in categorical mode (**Figure 76**), otherwise in continuous mode (**Figure 77**).



**Figure 76** Soft indicator calibration for a categorical attribute.



**Figure 77** Soft indicator calibration for the thresholds of a continuous attribute.

You set the calibration curves simply by dragging the curve points up and down according to your interpretation relating the category/threshold likelihoods to the selected secondary data. Click the  button to preview the results. Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\thrcdf16x16.png or the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catpdf16x16.png button to see the resulting global c.d.f. or p.d.f.. Once you are satisfied, you can click on the  button to save the computed soft indicators to the data file. Due to restrictions imposed by the ik3d program, GammaRay will create a new data file containing only the X, Y, Z coordinates and the soft indicators.

### Interpretation for categorical attributes

The geomodeler must think that, for each of all possible secondary data values, a set of soft indicators will be computed, summing up exactly 1.0 (100%). The example in **Figure 78** shows that for 30.0 secondary value, the probability of limestone will be 22%. The vertical extent of the filled areas means the likelihood of the corresponding category, varying within the range of the secondary data. The areas are filled with the colors assigned to their respective categories.



**Figure 78** Interpreting the calibration curves for the categorical case: for 30.0 value, the probability of limestone is about 22% (red line).

### Interpretation for continuous attributes

The probabilities are now cumulative, meaning that for each threshold, you set the probability of the continuous attribute being less than the given threshold along the entire range of the secondary data.



**Figure 79** Interpreting the calibration curves for the continuous case: for the 1000.0 value (thick red line), the resulting c.d.f. for the thresholds (25.0, 35.0 and 45.0). is shown to the right.

### Multiple secondary data

One way to use multiple secondary data is to perform the soft indicator calibration on each of them separately, then use some probability integration model such as the Tau Model or Bayesian Updating to compute a single set of soft indicators for the algorithm.

### Known issues

PROBLEM: Calibration seems to run successfully, but the preview shows a blank plot.

LIKELY CAUSE: Soft indicator field with a constant value, resulting from a flat calibration curve (default curve). The all-constant values result in incorrect automatic color scale, compromising the plot.

SOLUTION: Make sure you change at least one point of the calibration curves. Alternatively, you can manually configure color scale in the Plot Dialog to display the points.

## Cokriging

LVM and KDE use secondary data to inform only the estimation mean. Cokriging uses secondary data to inform the estimation itself, without requiring the secondary data to be in the same unit and scale of the primary. It also avoids the risk of bias caused by a regression used to convert the secondary data into the primary data unit.

### Cokriging variography

The downside of cokriging is that, now that the secondary data takes part on the kriging equation, it demands fitting another variogram model. In addition, cross-variograms between the primary and secondary are necessary to complete the covariance matrix for the cokriging equation. This means, for two variables, four variogram models, at least for a rigorous cokriging procedure. This complication leads to a variogram modeling decision.

Furthermore, the mixing of possibly very different variogram models may lead to numerical instabilities with the covariance matrix. Hence, the several variogram models must form what is called a **Linear Model of Coregionalization (LMC)** to assure the same required properties with a single variogram, namely positive definiteness.

You can assume no lag effect (also known as delay effect) to make the primary-secondary and secondary-primary cross-variograms the same, reducing the variogram count to three. It is also possible to assume the variograms share the same structures (models and ranges) differing only in the contributions, thus it is only necessary to model a variogram for one of the variables. Actually, collocated cokriging with Markov Model 2 requires an additional variogram for a “residual variable”: primary = σ12secondary + R, where σ12 is the correlation coefficient between the “full” variables; see theory here: <http://www.academia.edu/26318937/Markov_Models_for_Cross-Covariances> . This residual variogram can be a null variogram (any variogram with zero total contribution), though.

If the secondary data is extensive, you can use only the secondary data already located in the estimation locations to inform the estimation, an operation called **Collocated Cokriging** (the normal cokriging is called **Full Cokriging**). Collocated cokriging requires only the variogram model of the primary (**Markov Model 1**, MM1) or of the secondary and of a residual component (**Markov Model 2**, MM2). By theory, MM1 is used when the collocated secondary has a support that is smaller than or equals the support of the primary. MM2 is used when the support of the secondary is larger than that of the primary, which is typical with petroleum applications (primary well data with sub-metric support and secondary seismic data with 10-meter support).

### The Linear Model of Coregionalization (LMC)

To prevent numerical instabilities in the kriging computation, the set of variograms between any combination of two variables in the problem must form a LMC. That is, the two direct variograms and the cross variogram (assuming no lag-effect) must be linear combinations of the same nested structures (nugget effect γ0 + two structures γ1, γ2 in the following example):

Where γU(h), γV(h), γUV(h) are the direct and cross variograms of the variables U and V. *u*, *v* and *w* are weights or coefficients that can be negative. These coefficients are the non-standardized contributions of each nested structure, that is, their covariance contributions not scaled to [0.0 1.0] range. The example LMC can be rewritten as three matrix operations, for each structure:

Finally, to ensure positive definiteness, the following conditions must be observed for this case:

* The *u* and *v* coefficients must be positive for the three nested structures.
* *u*∙*v* > *w*² for each nested structure, that is, the determinants of the three coefficient matrices must be positive.

In addition, the following must also be checked:

* All variogram models must be composed by the same basic structures, angles and ranges.
* The power model is not allowed as imposed by cokb3d.

The user can check the variography validity for cokriging by pressing the “LMC Check” button in the cokriging dialog (Figure 81).

### Deciding between Full Cokriging, MM1 and MM2

If you have both primary and secondary data in the same support (the input point set) there are no screening effect and support issues: you choose Full Cokriging (see Section 12.5.4).

If primary data is in the point set and the secondary data is already located in the estimation locations (normally in the estimation grid) you choose Collocated Cokriging (Section 12.5.5), which prevents screening effect (secondary in a grid is usually much more sampled than the primary). Now, if the secondary sample support is smaller than or equals that of the primary, you choose Collocated Cokriging with MM1. You choose MM2 if the secondary support is larger. **Figure 80** illustrates the support issue.

See the theory behind this here:

<http://www.academia.edu/26318937/Markov_Models_for_Cross-Covariances> .



**Figure 80** Choosing between Markov Model 1 and 2 regarding vertical support of primary and secondary data.

### Full cokriging with cokb3d

The cokb3d program supports only full cokriging using a general LMC. Even though the co-located option is available, it is not implemented in the canon version of cokb3d.

To start cokriging with cokb3d, go to the menu Estimation🡪Cokriging (cokb3d) option in the main window to bring the cokriging dialog. It is important to check whether the selected variograms form a LMC by clicking the “LMC Check” button. The program will either confirm goodness or will report the detected problems in the output messages panel in the main window, prompting the user to make the necessary adjustments to the variogram models. Please, refer to Section 10.5 on how to edit existing variogram models.



**Figure 81** The cokriging dialog configured for cokb3d.

To save the estimates to the selected estimation grid, simply click on the first  button. Optionally, click on the second  button to save the kriging variances.

### Full and collocated cokriging with newcokb3d

The newcokb3d program is a development of cokb3d that allows collocated cokriging with one of the Markov Models (1 or 2). Full cokriging can also be performed with newcokb3d (see Section 12.5.4). By theory, you choose MM1 if the support of the collocated secondary is smaller or equals that of the primary; and you choose MM2 otherwise (see Figure 80). MM2 is typically used in petroleum applications, where the primary well data has a support usually much smaller support than the secondary seismic data. Recall that if collocated mode is used, the program automatically selects kriging type to simple, since ordinary kriging would zero-out the single secondary value (sum of the kriging weights must be zero).

To perform collocated cokriging, activate the menu “Estimation🡪Cokriging (newcokb3d)” in the main window. The Cokriging Dialog pops up configured for the newcokb3d program. You can perform full cokriging similarly to cokb3d program (see Section 12.5.4 for full cokriging rationale). The cokriging mode (full, collocated with MM1 or collocated with MM2) is defined by the “Model type:” field (Figure 82). Performing full cokriging with newcokb3d offers the LVM option.



**Figure 82** The cokriging dialog configured for newcokb3d program in full cokriging mode (Linear Model of Coregionalization).

To perform collocated cokriging with MM1 variography, change the “Model type:” dropdown menu to “Markov Model 1”. The dialog is reconfigured as shown in Figure 83.



**Figure 83** The cokriging dialog configured for newcokb3d program in collocated cokriging mode with MM1 variography.

To perform collocated cokriging with MM2 variography, change the “Model type:” dropdown menu to “Markov Model 2”. The dialog is reconfigured as shown in Figure 84. Notice that, by theory, the MM2 model requires a second variogram model for a theoretical residual regionalized function, independent of the secondary. If you choose to not set it, the program will set default variogram parameters that may be inadequate for your study, so review the variographic parameters before running the estimation.



**Figure 84** The cokriging dialog configured for newcokb3d program in collocated cokriging mode with MM2 variography.

To run and save the estimation results, follow the same procedure described for the cokb3d case (Section 12.5.4).

### Issues with newcokb3d

Problem: program aborts with error messages regarding insufficient memory.

Likely cause: at least one version of newcokb3d is known to be very limited. Even a small 200 x 200 cells grid is too large for it.

Solution: find another newcokb3d that is more capable.

## Estimation of unvalued cells of a grid (NDV estimation)

NDV stands for no-data-value, a value defined for a file that signals absence of data (see Section 5.3). Sometimes data in form of Cartesian grids or grids produced by geomodeling software come with “holes” in them. Some algorithms require that the input grid has vales in all of its cells (e.g. Fourier Transform – Section 8.2) or simply the user wants a map without discontinuities. To perform this kind of estimation, right-click on a variable of Cartesian grid, then activate the “NDV estimation” option to open the appropriate dialog (**Figure 85**).



**Figure 85** The dialog used to estimate unvalued cells in a grid.

Due to potentially large number of cells to estimate, GammaRay performs kriging with a code tailored for this purpose, which is faster than exporting the entire grid as a point set (Section 7.4) and using the more generic kt3d alternative. NDV estimation uses only the values already in the grid for estimation. The search neighborhood is a parallelepiped defined in cell units for each topological direction (IJK) around the estimation cell. The “use as default value (SK or OK)” option enables the user to set a value for cells which cannot be estimated due to absence of values in its neighborhood, otherwise NDV will be used. The other options in the dialog are usual options required by other kriging algorithms.

After clicking “Run”, the user enters the name of the new Cartesian grid to contain the estimates. Valued cells are simply copied instead of being estimated. NDV estimation is a point kriging procedure considering the values located at the centers of grid cells, following GSLib convention. Keep in mind variable block size issues (block-to-block variance) if the Cartesian grid is the data source of an irregular grid.

## Highly multivariate estimation

Cokriging with more than two variables is a daunting task. Fitting six variograms for a three-variable case is practically prohibitive. You can go back to a bivariate problem by merging the multiple secondary variables into a supersecondary (REF).

Another way to deal with a highly multivariate problem is to decorrelate the variables, estimate them separately using univariate kriging and then reverse the decorrelation to obtain the correlated estimations. Decorrelation can be done at h=0 (collocated decorrelation) with Principal Component Analysis (PCA, REF) or at a given h>0 (spatial decorrelation) with Minimum/Maximum Autocorrelation Factors (MAF, REF).

A third approach is to use a Machine Learning technique to perform a regression.

### Regression with CART

Regression is the procedure to find a function y = f(x1,…,xn) that relates a set of predictor variables *x1,…,xn* to a dependent variable *y*. Typically the procedure involves one or two predictor variable(s) and the function is found by simply fitting a function (e.g. y = ax + b) to a crossplot. For three or more predictor variables this is often hard to do visually because it would require crossplots in four or more dimensions. When dimensionality becomes a problem to manual approach, one can resort to a machine learning technique that can assist in finding the regression.

CART stands for Classification and Regression Tree, a type of decision tree which is built from the data by the namesake algorithm. Building the regression decision tree from data is called training in Machine Learning jargon. CART regression is available as a built-in functionality (it is not a GSLib program).

One can perform estimation by regression with CART by activating the Tools🡪Machine Learning menu option in the program’s main window. The Machine Learning Dialog (Figure 48) appears and the user is requested to enter the training data (CART regression is supervised) and the output data (the file to be estimated). Both training and output data can be either a point set or a Cartesian grid. A typical example involves well logs with the target data (e.g. porosity) and the predictive variables (e.g. amplitude, impedance, etc.) used as training data and a grid/volume containing the same predictive variables.

Only variables marked as non-categorical (not signed with the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\catvar16.png icon) will enable the regression mode for CART, otherwise, classification mode will be used (see Section 9.5.1).

While very easy to use in comparison to geostatistical estimation methods, regression with CART does not assure variogram reproduction and unbiasedness and is prone to overfitting (fitting to noisy variability).

To perform the regression, one presses the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\play16.png button in the Machine Learning dialog, which prompts the user to enter the name of the new variable in the output data set. After regression finishes, two new variables are added to the output data set: 1) The regression itself; 2) The percentage of training data that was used to compute the value, which is a measure of representativeness of the yielded estimate.

### Regression with Random Forest (RF)

See introduction to RF in Section 9.5.2. In addition to the estimate, regression with RF also yields a variance (if all trees estimate the same value, variance is zero) of its output, akin to the kriging variance (Section 12). RF regression is available as a built-in functionality (it is not a GSLib program).

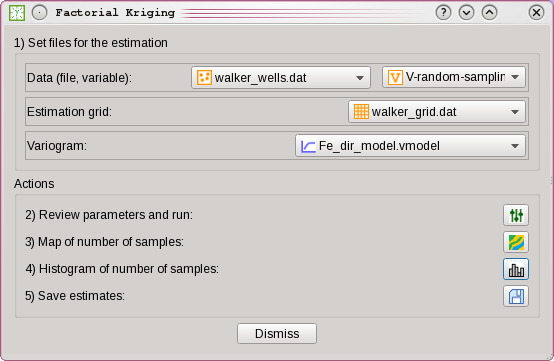
To perform regression with RF, simply choose Tool🡪Machine Learning menu in the main window and proceed like the classification case (Section 9.5.2) but selecting a non-categorical dependent variable.

After the algorithm finishes, two variables are added to the output data set: 1) the estimate, which is the mean of the values yielded by the trees weighted by the representativeness of their estimates; 2) the variance, which is the variance of the different values the trees may yield.

## Factorial Kriging: filtering variographic structures

Factorial Kriging (FK) is a development of kriging that allows one to perform a partial estimate corresponding to one of the nested variographic structures in the variogram model or the estimated mean. This partial estimate is called a factor, hence the name Factorial Kriging. By convention, the first factor is the estimated mean, the second factor is the nugget effect, the third factor and onwards are the nested variographic structures.

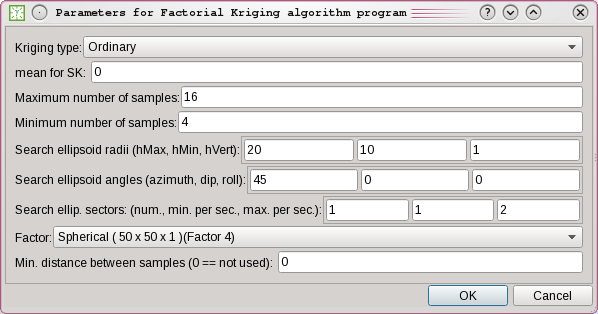
FK is available as an internal algorithm implemented in GammaRay as the standard ik3d program lacks FK. Although mentioned in GSLib’s manual, it was only added years later to the CCG’s version of ik3d, which requires membership to use. One runs FK by activating the menu Estimation 🡪 Factorial Kriging in the program’s main window to open the FK dialog (**Figure 86**).



**Figure 86** The Factorial Kriging dialog.

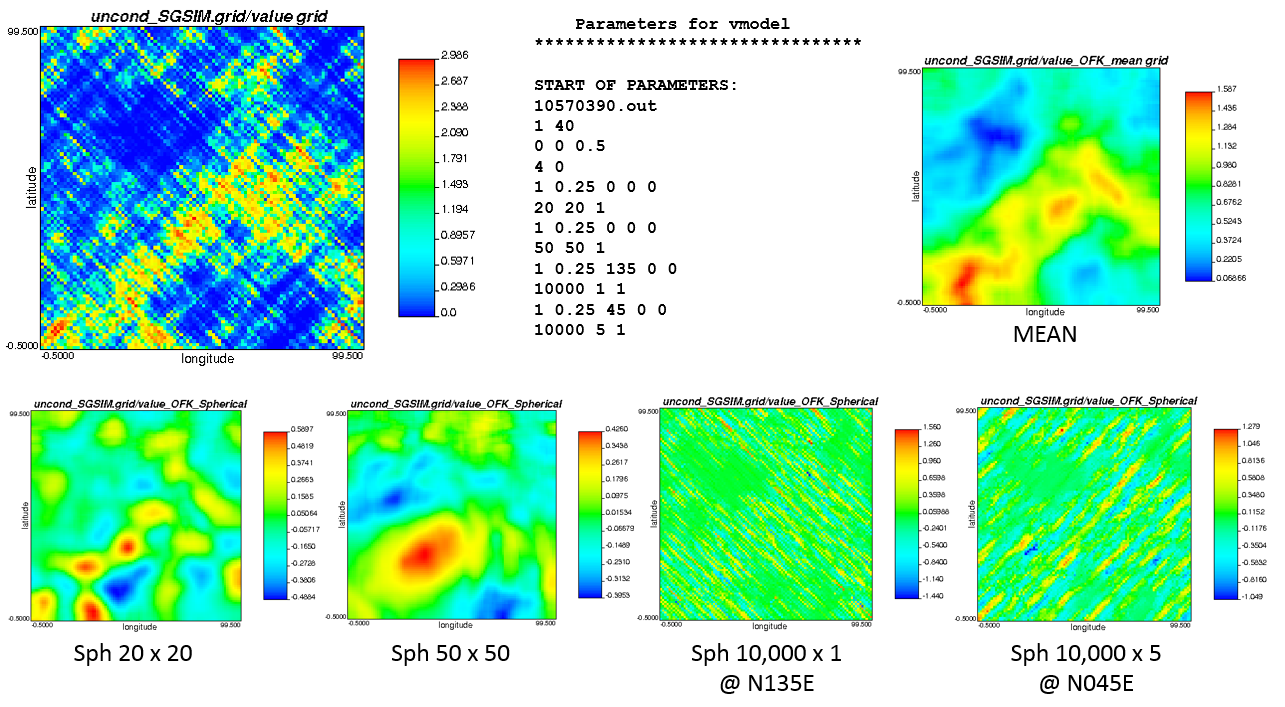
The user simply sets the input data file (point set or grid), the variable, the variogram and the estimation grid, which can be the input file itself if it is a grid. To run the estimation, the user activates the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\settings16x16.png button to open the Parameter Dialog (**Figure 87**) with the algorithm parameters. The FK parameters are similar to the parameters of the known GSLib kriging programs, except the following:

* **Factor:** selection of the desired factor (mean, nugget, etc.) naturally.
* **Search ellip. sectors:** the search ellipsoid can be divided into any number of sectors (not only into octants). If the user sets 1 sector, it effectively means that partition is not used.
* **Minimum distance between samples:** See Section 12.8.1.



**Figure 87** The parameters of the FK algorithm

Clicking on the “OK” button starts FK computation. After it completes, the program automatically plots the resulting factor. The map and histogram of number of samples of the last successful run can be displayed by clicking on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\faciesmap16x16.png and  buttons respectively. If the result is satisfactory, one clicks on the  button of the FK dialog to save the factor to the estimation grid. **Figure 88** shows a typical example of FK application. In the example, the mean and the two geological factors where smoothed with an average filter (Section 11.2) to remove search neighborhood artifacts. The nugget effect of this example is zero and was omitted. Notice that the mean bears the non-stationary information component, while the other factors bears zero-mean cyclic structures each matching the anisotropy of their respective variographic structure. It is important to keep in mind that FK performance is highly sensitive to the variogram model.

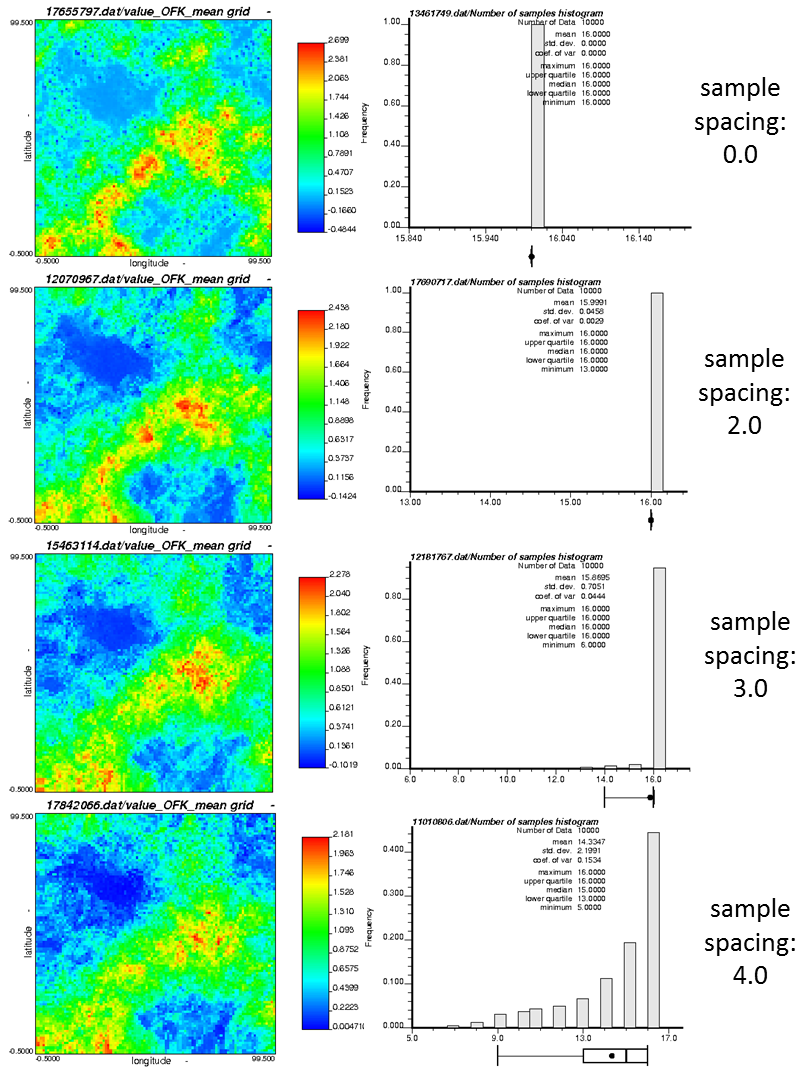


**Figure 88** Decomposition of a map with Factorial Kriging into a mean, two geological structures and two artifacts expressed as the multiple structures of its variogram model (parameter text in top center).

### Choosing a minimum distance between samples

The sample search mechanism fetches the closest samples to an estimation location. Hence, if the sample density is high (e.g. in a grid) and the search neighborhood has long ranges and the maximum number of samples is low, then the more distant samples, which may be informative, are left out. Therefore, this setting exists to allow the estimation cover the necessary variability without requiring a large number of samples, which improves performance.

Ideally, the furthest samples are near the range of the targeted variographic structure. This can be assured by either setting a high number of samples, which degrades performance, or by setting an adequate sample density. This number can be tricky to tune, thus it is recommended to run the estimation a few times until finding an optimal number. **Figure 89** illustrates the decision process.



**Figure 89** Example of how to find the optimal sample spacing based on the histogram of number of samples. The target number of samples set for this example is 16. The value of 3.0 indicates that most of the estimations used 16 samples while covering the entire search ellipsoid, as some few estimations used less than 16 samples. The value of 4.0 resulted in considerable degradation because only 44% of the estimations used 16 samples.

# Simulation

Geostatistical simulation is a type of geostatistical modeling characterized by imposing a histogram in addition to a variogram. The goal is to produce several potential “realities” that explain the data. This is different from estimation, in which an expected value is computed from the data around an uninformed location.

A potential “reality” is called a realization in geostatistical jargon and is generated by Monte Carlo method. The value at a location is drawn from a local distribution previously computed with an estimation method, for example. The method used to compute the local distributions defines the type of simulation.

The individual realizations are not actually useful themselves. The primary objective of simulation is the post-processing of the realization ensemble to quantify uncertainty for risk analysis.

Variance inflation (Intrinsic Col-CoK).

## Sequential Gaussian Simulation (SGSIM)

The estimated values and kriging variances yielded by kriging (Section 12.1) can be regarded as the means and variances of local Gaussian distributions. The theory supporting this can be found in good books on geostatistics such as REF. The values are then drawn at each location from those local Gaussian distributions.

SGSIM imposes a Gaussian distribution to its realizations, therefore, the samples must be transformed to Gaussian space (e.g. with the N-Score Transform, see Section 8.1). The Gaussian framework is interesting because linear operations (e.g. kriging) on Gaussian variables result in Gaussian fields. Recalling the linear operations: Gaussian + Gaussian = Gaussian; Gaussian \* scalar = Gaussian.

SGSIM is available in GSLib via the sgsim program. To perform a SGSIM, go to the menu Simulation🡪SGSIM to bring the SGSIM dialog (Figure 90). First, you select the sample data file and variable(s). Then, if the input data is not Gaussian, you must check the “Enable data transform” option. You can enforce a specific distribution by selecting a univariate distribution (see Section 6.6) otherwise, a distribution computed from the input data will be used to back-transform the results.

The third step is to set the grid parameters. You can select one existing grid to copy the grid geometry from. You can use the grid creation dialog (see Section 7.3) to create a Cartesian grid adequate for your input data. Then you can optionally set secondary data in the form of a Cartesian grid and a variable. The secondary data grid must match the simulation grid parameters. Secondary data are used in the multivariate kriging (LVM, KED or ColCoK, see Section 12.1) of the local Gaussian distributions.

Finally, you must set a variogram model (see Section 10). After you set the simulation files, click on the leftmost settings C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\settings32.png button to bring the Parameters Dialog, in which you can review all the sgsim parameters. Normally need only set the number of realizations (default is 1) and set the kriging options (default is ordinary kriging). Click the “OK” button in the Parameters Dialog to run the simulation.

After sgsim completes, the first realization is displayed automatically in the Plot Dialog. You can view the other realizations by clicking on its settings C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\settings32.png button to change the visualization parameters. The other action buttons become available after you run the simulation at least once. You can save the grid with the realizations by clicking on the leftmost C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\save32.png button. Grids containing realizations have a small “n” within a circle in their icons.



**Figure 90** The sequential Gaussian simulation dialog.

### Validating the simulation

You can easily validate the simulation by checking the individual realization histograms (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\histo32.png button), the realization ensemble histograms (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\histonreals32.png button) and the realization ensemble variograms (C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\varnreals32.png button). The individual realization histograms is just a shortcut to the plain histogram plotting seen in Section 6.2. The ensemble histogram (Figure 91) simply shows the cumulative histograms of all realizations plus, in different color, the distribution of input data or the reference distribution, if you selected a distribution file to constraint the simulation. The ensemble variogram (Figure 92) requires that you first set experimental variogram parameters like azimuth, lags, etc. (see Section 10.2), then the program computes all the experimental variograms of the realizations plus the variogram model along the same direction and in different color.



**Figure 91** The histograms of a realization ensemble (black curves). The red curve is the reference distribution or the distribution of input data, depending on the SGSIM settings.



**Figure 92** The variograms of a realization ensemble (red curves). The dotted curve is the variogram model.

### Assessing uncertainty

The main objective of geostatistical simulation is to quantify uncertainty for risk analysis. You can easily obtain several decision supporting products by post-processing the simulation results. Post-processing a simulation means stacking all realizations and computing a certain metric on each grid location, for example: mean, maximum, median, etc. You can post-process the simulation by clicking on the rightmost settings C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\settings32.png button of the SGSIM dialog to bring the Parameters Dialog for the postsim program. postsim requires very few parameters, normally you only specify the output type and a parameter. The simulation post-processed products available in postsim are:

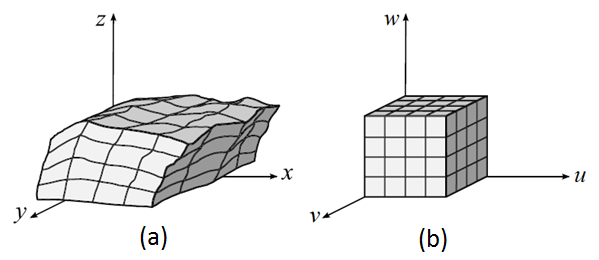
1. **E-type and variance**. A grid containing the mean and variance across the realizations. The e-type can be used to get the expected values and the variance can be used to assess the amount of uncertainty in the simulation.
2. **Probability and mean above a threshold**. You specify a value (threshold) of the input value interval and it yields a grid containing three variables computed across de realizations: probability above the threshold; mean of values above the threshold and mean of values below the threshold. These variables can be used to assess favorability (e.g. probability of high grade).
3. **Percentile**. You specify a percentile (0.5 for 50%) and it yields a grid containing the value corresponding to the percentile across the realizations. A P-10 grid tends to contain lower values and a P-90 grid tends to show higher values. The P-grids are normally used to assess pessimistic, realistic and optimistic scenarios.
4. **Symmetric probability interval**. You specify a probability between 0.0 and 1.0 and it yields a grid containing two variables computed across the realizations: the minima and maxima values within the given probability around the median symmetrically. If you specify 0.0 (0%), you get the P-50 values on both variables. If you specify 1.0 (100%), you get the absolute minima and maxima generated in the realizations. These variables can be used to get values within a certain confidence margin in the study.

After postsim finishes, the program show all computed products, depending on user choices. You can save the grid with the selected post-processed results by clicking on the rightmost C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\save32.png button of the SGSIM dialog. To save multiple post-processed products, configure, change option, run and save multiple times as needed.

# The GeoGrid

GSLib, as commonly with geostatistics algorithms, is designed to work with regular grids. The Cartesian grid is a regular grid that can be used directly with GSLib routines. However, geomodeling projects often require that grid cells of the same depositional time correlate. The problem is that nature rarely presents geologic layers perfectly laid horizontally so cells of a given Z-slice have been deposited at the same time. In other words, two cells at the same depth were not necessarily deposited at the same time. In a Cartesian grid, one could krige (Section 12.1) two cells that are millions of years apart from a same sample if they happen to be in the same depth (Z-slice). Evidently, depending on the variable being modeled, these two cells do not correlate, meaning that they likely have very different rock properties.

Conceptually, a stratigraphic grid (called GeoGrid in GammaRay’s context) arranges its cells in two domains: the spatial domain (X, Y, Z) and the depositional domain (U, V, W). Hence, kriging and other geomodeling methods can take place in regular UVW space while the results can be displayed in XYZ space with complex geometry. **Figure 93** illustrates the concept of the GeoGrid.



**Figure 93** Two views of the same GeoGrid. (a): in spatial domain with its complex geometry; (b): in depositional domain for geomodeling algorithms as a regular grid. Modified from Rasera (2014).

The GeoGrid is a structured irregular grid represented graphically with a mesh of hexahedrons. It is structured because the grid has a topology: every cell can be addressed by a topological coordinate (I, J, K) and a cell’s neighbors can be known by making simple arithmetic with such coordinates (e.g. 10, 10, 10 is on top of 10, 10, 9). It is irregular because cell geometry can be arbitrary: each cell has an explicit geometry, meaning that the (X, Y, Z) positions of the vertexes of all cells must be stored in the file.

**IMPORTANT:** The hexahedral shape for the cells is assumed, not enforced. It is up to the GeoGrid constructor code (see Section 14.2) to ensure that the vertexes of the cell’s faces are coplanar.

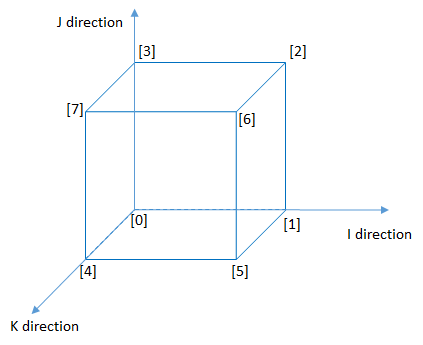
## Implementation

The GeoGrid (GeoGrid class) is implemented as a composition of three parts:

* The class itself is an IJK grid (inherits from GridFile class), which holds the data values (inherits from DataFile class) and is the part that is actually seen by the geomodeling algorithms;
* A list of records (m\_vertexesPart member variable): the three spatial coordinates (X, Y, Z) of each vertex, identified by its index in this list;
* A list of records (m\_cellDefsPart member variable): eight vertex indexes forming an hexahedric cell. See the positions corresponding to each vertex given by their indexes and how they form the edges and faces of a cell’s graphical representation in **Figure 94**, which is the same convention adopted by VTK (vtkHexahedron class) which simplifies 3D visualization code. Every cell has an entry in this list. To save space, the cell index is computed from its topological coordinate (I, J, K) to form a single integer number: K \* nJ \* nI + J \* nI + I, following GSLib grid convention. The cell index is then the record index in this list.

Following GSLib convention, the values reside in the cells (cell-centered grid) and not in the vertexes (corner-point grid). Hence, the entire cell is painted with the same value.

This implementation allows a complete separation between the unmodified regular grid file (used by GSLib) and the explicit geometry data, which is used for rendering and spatial searches. A separate vertex list allows modeling of geologic discordances (e.g. faults) since stratigraphically neighboring cells do not necessarily have to share vertexes or to be near in spatial domain.



**Figure 94** The relative positions of the eight vertexes forming the geometry of a single cell. The numbers in brackets are the indexes of a record in the list of cell geometry definitions.

### Face vertex order

The vertex orders for the faces that make up each hexahedral cell are defined below:

* Face 0 = 0, 1, 2, 3;
* Face 1 = 4, 7, 6, 5;
* Face 2 = 0, 3, 7, 4;
* Face 3 = 1, 5, 6, 2;
* Face 4 = 0, 4, 5, 1;
* Face 5 = 3, 2, 6, 7.

These orders are such that each face forms a counter-clockwise quadrilateral as seen from inside the cell. This is very important so certain assumptions can be made to simplify computational geometry processing.

### Mesh file format

Mesh data is saved as a text file (files with .mesh extension in the project directory) following a straightforward format. Below is an example:

GammaRay GeoGrid mesh file. This file is generated automatically. Do not (…)

version=4.7

VERTEX LOCATIONS:

0.5;0.5;4.78913

1.5;0.5;4.41509

2.5;0.5;4.05005

3.5;0.5;3.69404

4.5;0.5;3.34714

5.5;0.5;3.0096

6.5;0.5;2.68179

(…)

CELL VERTEX INDEXES:

0;1;261;260;78000;78001;78261;78260

1;2;262;261;78001;78002;78262;78261

2;3;263;262;78002;78003;78263;78262

3;4;264;263;78003;78004;78264;78263

4;5;265;264;78004;78005;78265;78264

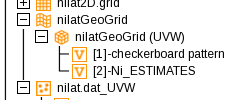
5;6;266;265;78005;78006;78266;78265

(…)

The lines following the “VERTEX LOCATIONS:” heading are the X,Y,Z coordinates of all mesh vertexes. The lines following the “CELL VERTEX INDEXES:” heading are the vertex indexes (line number following the “VERTEX LOCATIONS:” heading - 1) that makes up each mesh cell following the vertex order shown in **Figure 94**. The cell entries themselves follow the grid cell scan order per GSLib convention (see Section 5.8). Files like these can be easily generated in any mesh generator or CAD software, provided it has some scripting environment able to write to text files.

## Constructors

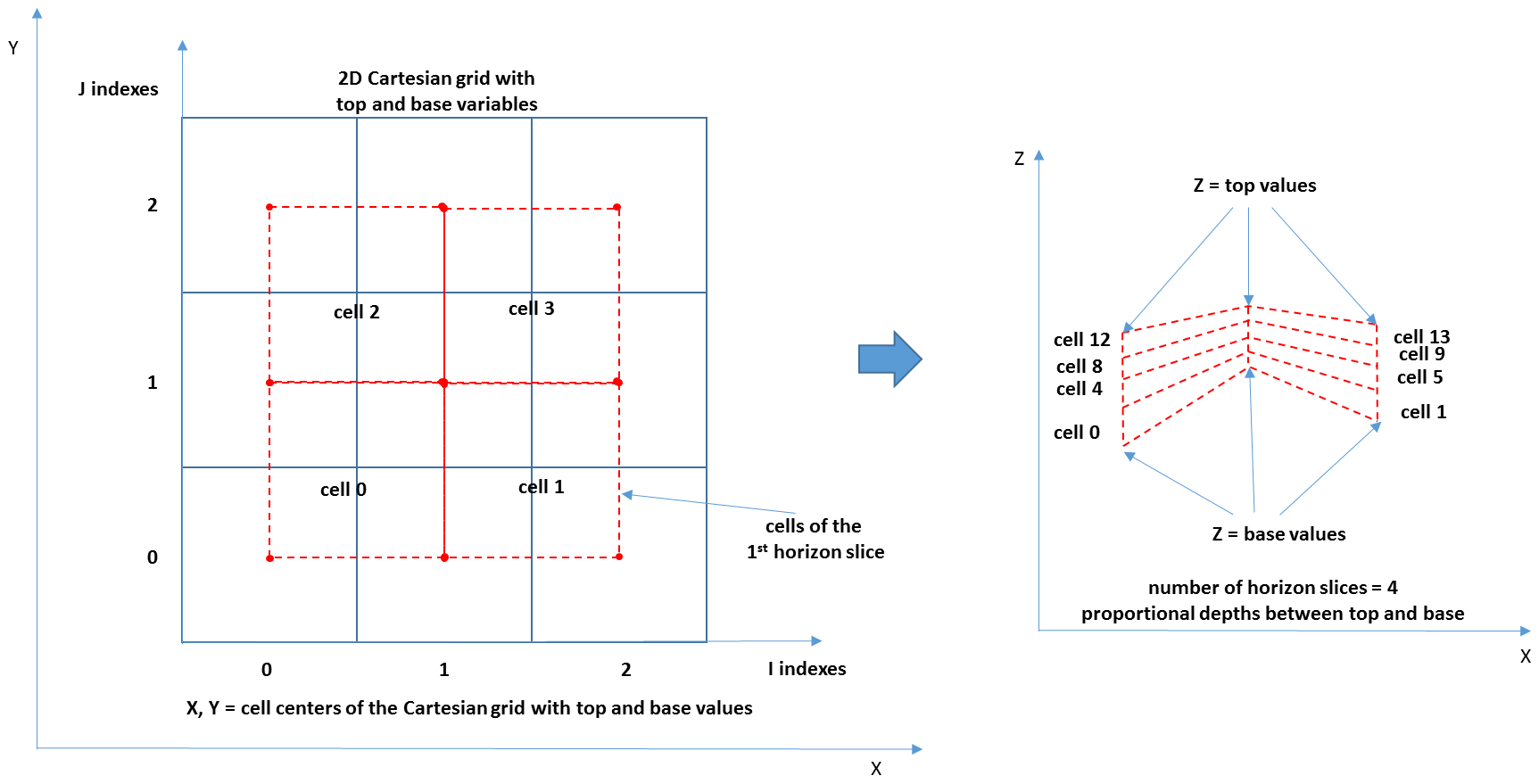
It is possible to obtain a GeoGrid by building it from available data or by importing geometry generated in a dedicated mesh generator or CAD software provided these tools have the means (e.g. scripting) to export mesh geometry as a text file following the format presented in Section 14.1.2. A GeoGrid is presented in the project tree as shown in **Figure 95**.



**Figure 95** How a GeoGrid appears in the project tree.

### Proportional between top and base levels

This is the simplest GeoGrid constructor. The user provides a 2D Cartesian grid with at least two variables: top and base depths. This constructor is evoked by selecting two variables from the same Cartesian grid and right-clicking to activate the item “Create GeoGrid: <var1> = top; <var2> = base”. The user then enters the number of horizon slices and the name of the grid. It is important that both variables do not have no-data values (see Section 5.3). This geometry build process is illustrated in **Figure 95**.



**Figure 96** Building a GeoGrid from maps of top and base depths.

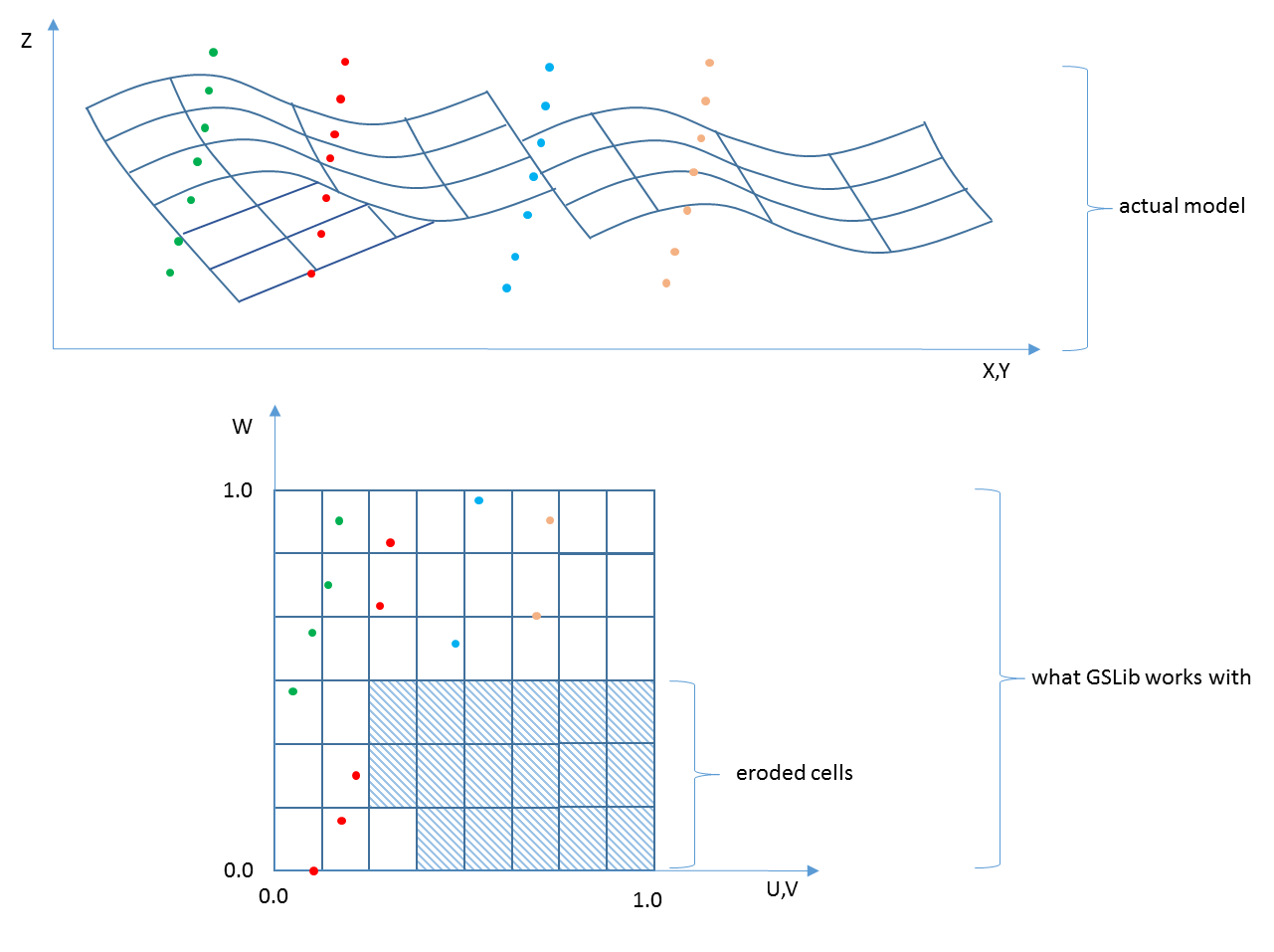
### (TODO) Importing mesh geometry

TODO

## Unfolding

The key to using algorithms designed for regular grids with structurally complex geologic models is a process termed “unfolding”. In practice, no actual unfolding takes place. Instead, the irregular input data (point sets or even other GeoGrids) are repositioned in depositional space by using the target GeoGrid mesh as reference. Then, the geomodeling algorithms can simply be used with the Cartesian part of the GeoGrid without any modification.

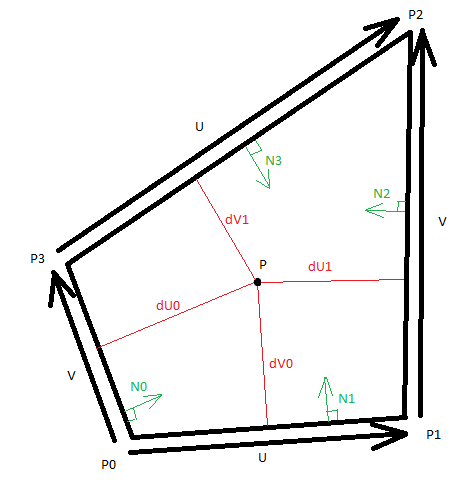
**Figure 96** illustrates the unfolding process. The colored strings of points represent drill holes through complex geology. Each point is relocated to the depositional domain (limited by 0.0 – 1.0 interval in each dimension) according to its relative position within the containing cell. Points falling outside the GeoGrid are discarded because there is no safe way to compute their positions in the stratigraphic space. Then the modified point set and a Cartesian grid measuring 1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0 is passed to the GSLib program. Notice that the eroded cells will be estimated/simulated as they may have statistical relevance. **Important:** variography will take place in depositional units (U, V, W) instead of spatial units (X, Y, Z).

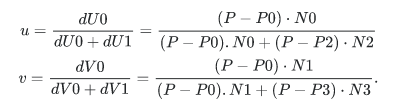


**Figure 97** Illustration of the unfolding process.

Recall that unfolding is not the same as backstripping in the context of basin modeling, which is a more sophisticated process in which deformations, faulting, erosions and other geologic events are undone step by step, accounting for de-compacting of sedimentary layers, conservation of mass, etc.

For the sake of simplicity, the process to compute 2D stratigraphic coordinates (UV) of a point P with respect to an irregular quadrilateral cell is illustrated in **Figure 98**. It is a technique emplyed to compute texture coordinates in the context of computer graphics. In 3D, the same rationale is applied but using the distances from the point to six faces instead of four edges. Degenerate cases (e.g. one face is actually a triangle, an edge or even a single point) are not presented here and are treated in the implementation.





**Figure 98** Computing the stratigraphic coordinates U and V with respect to an irregular cell in 2D. Credit: https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/13404/mapping-irregular-quadrilateral-to-a-rectangle

To perform unfolding, the user selects a GeoGrid and a point set in the project tree, right-clicks and chooses the option “Unfold <point set name> with <GeoGrid name>”. Then the user enters the name of the new point set. The system assigns the new computed U, V and W columns as the file’s X, Y and Z columns respectively.

Then the user proceeds to normal modeling procedures using the unfolded point set and the GeoGrid’s Cartesian grid. Recall that every step must take place in UVW space, including variogram modeling.

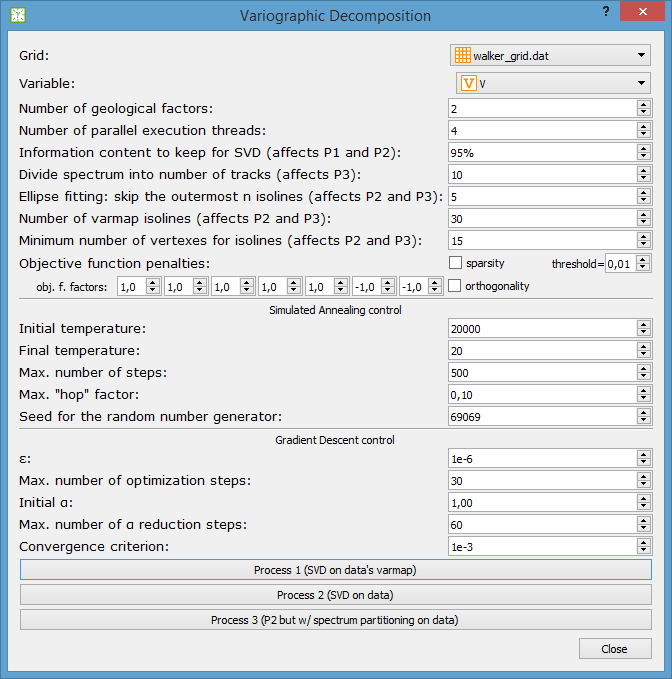
# Advanced geomodeling methods

## Variographic Decomposition

**WARNING**: This method has not been scientifically verified yet. Use with caution.

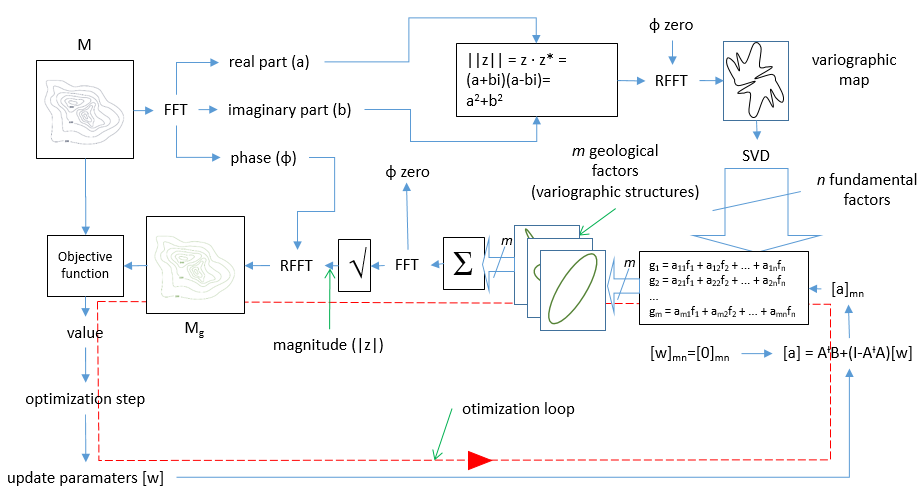
Variographic Decomposition decomposes a grid into a sum of grids. Each of the component grids contains data with different spatial correlation. For example, decompose an input map into short-scale geology and long-scale geology. Variographic Decomposition has the same objective as Factorial Kriging (Section 12.8), but without variogram modeling. The automation of Variographic Decomposition is achieved by an optimization process, in which the program seeks the best composition according to variographic criteria.

To use this method, activate the menu Tools 🡪 Variographic Decomposition to bring the Variographic Decomposition Dialog (**Figure 98**).

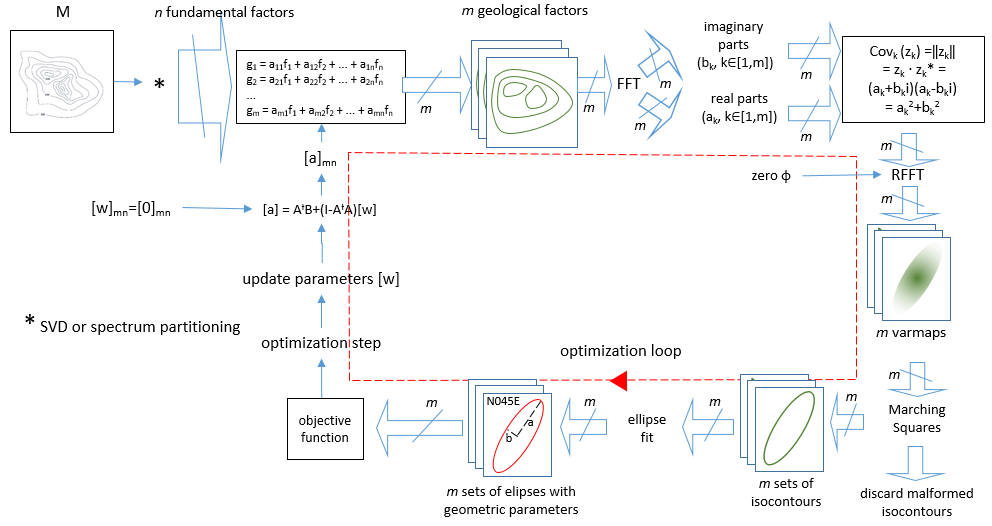


**Figure 100**: The Variographic Decomposition Dialog.

Since this method is experimental, it is available as three processes, illustrated in **Figure 99** and **Figure 100**.



**Figure 101:** Variographic Descomposition: Process 1.



**Figure 102:** Variographic Decomposition: Processes 2 (with SVD) and 3 (with spectrum partitioning).

The several algorithm parameters are explained bellow.

Choose input data:



Set the number of geological factors to find (the number *m*):



Set the number of parallel execution threads:



Set the amount of information to keep in SVD steps (see Section 8.4):



Set the number of “tracks” in wich the FFT spectrum of the input grid will be divided:



Set the number of outermost isocontours to be ignores in the ellipses fitting steps:



Set the number of isocontours to find in Marching Squares steps:



Set the minimum number of vertexes an isocontour can have. Open or excentric isocontours are always discarded:



Control the objective function metrics. The theory behind it is currently being developed, but you can experiment them for the best results.



* Simulated Annealing control:

SA is used to initialize the parameters near a global minimum (ideally) before the optimization loop proceeds with Gradient Descent, which is subject to get trapped in local minima.

Control the annealing schedule accorigin to the formula :



Set the maximum number of optimization steps with SA:



The “hop” factor means the maximum fraction of the domain can be drawn during SA steps. A large number means “more terrain” covered faster, risking overshooting the global minimum. A lower number means a more accurate search, risking not finding the global minimum before the schedule ends. A value between 0.1 and 0.3 is a good number:



The seed for the random number generator. Use the same number to repeat the same random path.



* Gradient Descent control:

After SA finishes, GD continues on to find a minimum deterministically.

Sets the derivation step to compute the objective function’s gradient. A large number means faster, but less accurate convergence.



Set the maximum number of GD steps:



Set the initial value for the search of the gradient vector reduction factor (α). A large value means a slower search, but may result in faster convergence. A lower value means a faster search, but may result in slower convergence.



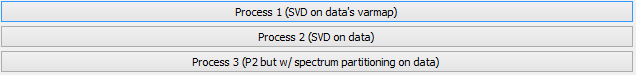
Sets the maximum number of steps for the search for α:



Set the convergence criterion, which is the ε number in the formula :



The user runs one of the proposed processes by pressing the corresponding button:



After the process completes, a quick grid display dialog (Section 5.12) opens so you can evaluate the sparsity of the fundamental factor weights. After you cancel the previous dialog, another dialog similar to the SVD Factor Analysis Dialog (**Figure 41**) appears, which contains the results. Section 8.4 explains the details on how to save the results with that dialog.

## (WIP) Fast FK-less filtering with variographic structures

This technique is based on the Fourier Integral Method (FIM) to achieve Factorial Kriging-like filtering with the following advantages:

* Based on FFT (see Section 8.2), which is faster to compute than kriging for larger grids.
* It relieves the geomodeler from the tiresome task of fitting variographic theoretical models.

The covariance of a regionalized variable A with itself (often referred to as “the variogram”) COV(A, A) can be computed with the convolution A \* A. However, depending on the size of the dataset, this convolution can be highly expensive to compute. The Theorem of Convolution stablishes that a convolution reduces to a Hadamard product A ◦ A in frequency domain, which is a much cheaper cell-to-cell multiply operation. Thus, performing FFT, Hadamard product and RFFT can take much less time than a single convolution step for larger grids. Once in frequency domain, one computes the complex module ||z|| = (a+bi)(a-bi), which nullifies the imaginary component to obtain the covariance grid (actually a correlogram grid), which gives the variographic structure of the data.

With the variography grid, one can use SVD factorization (Section 8.4) to separate the variographic nested structures. The Fourier Integral Method (FIM) works by perturbing the phase angle spectrum while preserving the amplitude spectrum to quickly generate simulations. Conversely, based on FIM’s principle, a desired structure can be brought back to frequency domain and, there, back transformed with the phase grid of the original data to obtain a result equivalent in terms of shape to Factorial Kriging with variograms. Another advantage is to relieve the geomodeler of ariographic model fitting since this method works directly with experimental variography. Point set data can be regularized into a grid via a Nearest Neighbor Estimation since the resulting variography is very similar to the traditional experimental variogram computing with angles, tolerances, bandwidths, etc. which essentially is a form of gridding irregular data.

**Figure 101** illustrates the workflow.



**Figure 103** The workflow used to achieve FK-like filtering without kriging.

To be continued…

# Tools

## Image Jockey (Fourier image manipulation)

One prominent application of the Fourier Transform (Section 8.2) is to filter noise and artifacts which often can be promptly identified and isolated in the frequency domain. The Image Jockey feature lets the user “equalize” frequencies in the spectrogram image (see example in **Figure 37**) similarly to what one does when adjusting the frequency response of a sound system via a graphic equalizer.

To use Image Jockey, simply go to the menu Tools🡪Image Jockey in the main window to bring up the Image Jockey dialog (**Figure 102**). Using the feature is straightforward. First, you select a Cartesian grid containing the magnitude (amplitude spectrum) and angle (phase spectrum) parts of a Fourier image in the corresponding drop down menu (lower left part of the dialog). Then, select the variables containing the magnitude and angle parts (complex numbers in polar form) using the two drop down menus below. The magnitude (amplitude) part is displayed in the left panel of the dialog in decibel (dB) scale with respect to a reference value adjustable via the middle wheel control just to the right of the grid plot. The decibel scale is used to compare values with greatly varying orders of magnitude, which is typical with spectrograms.



**Figure 104** The Image Jockey dialog.

The maximum and minimum values in the color scale can be adjusted via the top and bottom wheel controls just to the right of the grid plot. The “green phosphor” display in the upper right panel is a 1D spectrogram taken within a band defined by the user. The selection band can be seen as a ribbon displayed over the 2D spectrogram (grid plot). The user can adjust the selection band via the compass and the three wheel controls to the right of the 1D spectrogram, which is similar to the geometric parameters to compute experimental variograms. As the user make adjustments, the selected spectrum data is displayed in the 1D spectrogram.

To make changes to the Fourier image, one uses the graphic equalizer located in the lower right panel. You can choose between 1 and 32 central frequencies located inside a frequency window selectable with the two wheel controls located in the equalizer panel. The central frequencies of each equalizer slider are shown in the small green displays below each of them. The frequency window is represented as two vertical solid lines in the 1D spectrogram display. Only the values within the selection band and within the frequency window will be affected by the changes to the equalizer. Of course, when a change is made to a slider, the frequencies surrounding the central frequency are also affected. “Frequency” should be regarded as spatial frequency, that is, the inverse of feature size, so the greater the frequency the smaller is the feature.

The user can draw by hand (use the mouse) a reference curve in the 1D spectrogram that can help in attenuating the frequency components corresponding to noise, for instance. The reference curve appears as a red solid line contrasting with the spectrum data. The user can reset the reference curve by clicking on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\removecurve32.png button.

You can click on the “Preview” button (bottom left part of the dialog) to apply reverse FFT on the currently changed frequency domain image and see what the image in spatial domain would look like. Click on the “Reload” button to reload the Cartesian grid file, which will discard any unsaved changes. Click on the “Save” button to save the Fourier data to filesystem (changes cannot be undone). A saved Cartesian grid with Fourier data can be back transformed later to get the image in spatial domain (Section 8.3).

### SVD analysis of spatial frequency spectra

Click on the C:\Users\paulocarvalho\Desktop\GammaRay\art\iconsHD\svd32.png button (not appearing in **Figure 102**) to perform SVD analysis on the Fourier spectrum (SVD analysis is presented in Section 8.4). SVD can be helpful in selecting the spatial frequency bands or components associated with geological features or artifacts/noise of different scales.

# Advanced topics

## (CONSIDERING) Workflows

Complex geostatistical modeling workflows involving multiple data transforms, estimation, and simulation steps can be designed with the Workflow Designer. Using the Workflow Designer allows the user to graphically design a workflow much like drawing flow charts. A graphic presentation, like in the famous MathWorks Simulink ®, also allows a broad view of what the workflow does, which can help the user to debug problems.

## (CONSIDERING) Extending GammaRay

GammaRay is not limited to the standard GSLib programs. The user can employ non-standard programs with GammaRay, given it accepts parameter files following the GSLib standard. The user can even create a custom GSLib-like program to use with GammaRay using any computer language since GammaRay interfaces the programs via parameter files, which are just text files.

To use non-standard programs, the user must write a parameter template file following a syntax, which allows GammaRay to interface to such programs.

SYNTAX

# Acknowledgements

The authors thank Dr. Alex Boucher from Ar2Tech who kindly shared the part of the code of Ar2GeMS that performs SVD and made it available to the world and for others to learn.

# (WIP) References

Rasera, L. G. 2014. *Geoestatística de múltiplos pontos aplicada à simulação de modelos geológicos em grids estratigráficos*. MSc. Thesis, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

1. histpltsim is a non-standard GSLib-like program, it may be more difficult to obtain or you may find one not compatible with GammaRay-generated parameter file for it. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. newcokb3d is a non-standard GSLib-like program. Sometimes its executable comes by the name of newcokb3d6. It is necessary to rename it to newcokb3d in order to work with GammaRay. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Sometimes it is reported as “cokb3d version 2.000” in the console output. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. This is the version of sgsim with covariance table configuration in the parameter file. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)