TGS Salt Identification Challenge

Segment salt deposits beneath the Earth's surface

Several areas of Earth with large accumulations of oil and gas also have huge deposits of salt below the surface.

But unfortunately, knowing where large salt deposits are precisely is very difficult. Professional seismic imaging still requires expert human interpretation of salt bodies. This leads to very subjective, highly variable renderings. More alarmingly, it leads to potentially dangerous situations for oil and gas company drillers.

To create the most accurate seismic images and 3D renderings, TGS (the world's leading geoscience data company) is hoping Kaggle's machine learning community will be able to build an algorithm that automatically and accurately identifies if a subsurface target is salt or not.

Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/c/tgs-salt-identification-challenge/data

In [1]:

! wget --header="Host: storage.googleapis.com" --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.2; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like G ecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.149 Safari/537.36" --header="Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9" --header="Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9" --header="Referer: https://www.kaggle.com/" "https://st orage.googleapis.com/kaggle-competitions-data/kaggle-v2/10151/59042/bundle/archive.zip?GoogleAccessId=web-data@kaggle-161607.iam.gservic eaccount.com&Expires=1586444582&Signature=gOljnbjB5OvP4FVSOHsfW5VZ%2F0uYmqqQezFg48aB0eveE64U3zZzzrgAwLp4tVhC9Vf8YJoOy wQvBKS9U6IDfuRGZC8uMC%2BusEyHS%2FqJQSwLoJ9MfuqTPFxz%2B%2BxWOonSprVQ7LaFOU0bqWpCsrF%2Fo9Q2EtETvKEfq0aAzzoKBc 9N7%2BOg7288FUsJXjJwjZSKwpT3DnACPuUbSqF%2BcuuEMYLvF1WyMH%2FvQZifw2P2YdBYKBXDztDl3TY%2FC4cfOYuBKPpaHClaBxGX1n xazJhtFkqerDvP2doqSxh6rxuWufYF8JY4JD9eazvaffv3%2FM6ZKgk0aA7tB%2F7mgmsIEbZXzg%3D%3D&response-content-disposition=attachme nt%3B+filename%3Dtgs-salt-identification-challenge.zip" -c -O 'tgs-salt-identification-challenge.zip'

--2020-04-07 08:01:02-- https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-competitions-data/kaggle-v2/10151/59042/bundle/archive.zip?GoogleAccessId=web-data@kaggle-161607.iam.gserviceaccount.com&Expires=1586444582&Signature=gOljnbjB5OvP4FVSOHsfW5VZ%2F0uYmqqQezFg48aB0eveE64 U3zZzzrgAwLp4tVhC9Vf8YJoOywQvBKS9U6IDfuRGZC8uMC%2BusEyHS%2FqJQSwLoJ9MfuqTPFxz%2B%2BxWOonSprVQ7LaFOU0bqWpCsrF%2Fo9Q2EtETvKEfq0aAzzoKBc9N7%2BOg7288FUsJXjJwjZSKwpT3DnACPuUbSqF%2BcuuEMYLvF1WyMH%2FvQZifw2P2YdBYKBXDztDI3TY%2FC4cfOYuBKPpaHClaBxGX1nxazJhtFkqerDvP2doqSxh6rxuWufYF8JY4JD9eazvaffv3%2FM6ZKgk0aA7tB%2F7mgmsIEbZXzg%3D%3D&respons e-content-disposition=attachment%3B+filename%3Dtgs-salt-identification-challenge.zip

Resolving storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com)... 108.177.97.128, 2404:6800:4008:c04::80

Connecting to storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com)|108.177.97.128|:443... connected.

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 416 Requested range not satisfiable

The file is already fully retrieved; nothing to do.

In [0]:

import zipfile with zipfile.ZipFile("/content/tgs-salt-identification-challenge.zip","r") as f: f.extractall()

In [0]:

```
with zipfile.ZipFile('/content/flamingo.zip', 'r') as f: f.extractall('/content/flamingo')
```

In [0]:

```
with zipfile.ZipFile('/content/train.zip') as f:
f.extractall('/content/train')
```

In [0]:

```
with zipfile.ZipFile('/content/test.zip') as f:
    f.extractall('/content/test')
```

In [0]:

```
import os
import random
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("ggplot")
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, Conv2DTranspose, BatchNormalization, Activation, Variation, Variation,
                                                 Dense, Dropout, MaxPooling2D, GlobalMaxPool2D, Lambda, \
                                                 RepeatVector, Reshape, concatenate, add
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint, ReduceLROnPlateau
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, array_to_img, img_to_array, load_img
In [7]:
# This has three components ('/content/train/images', [], ['64e79513a3.png',...4000 images])
train_images= next(os.walk('/content/train/images'))
print(len(train_images))
# Images are in 3rd position hence train_images[2] / train_masks[2]
print('No of images in train data:', len(train_images[2]))
train_masks= next(os.walk('/content/train/masks'))
print('No of masks in train data:', len(train_masks[2]))
No of images in train data: 4000
No of masks in train data: 4000
In [8]:
df= pd.read_csv(r'/content/train.csv')
print(df.shape)
print(df.head())
(4000, 2)
                                                                             rle_mask
               id
0 575d24d81d
                                                                                                 NaN
                                                                                       5051 5151
1 a266a2a9df
2 75efad62c1 9 93 109 94 210 94 310 95 411 95 511 96 612 96...
3 34e51dba6a 48 54 149 54 251 53 353 52 455 51 557 50 659 4...
4 4875705fb0 1111 1 1212 1 1313 1 1414 1 1514 2 1615 2 1716...
In [9]:
# We observe zero nulls in 'id' column but 1562 NaNs in 'rle_mask' column
df.isnull().sum()
Out[9]:
rle mask 1562
dtype: int64
In [10]:
# we find the extension is '.png'
print(train_images[2][0])
print(train_masks[2][0])
f409d55fee.png
f409d55fee.png
```

from tqdm import notebook, thrange from itertools import chain

from skimage.transform import resize from skimage.morphology import label

import tensorflow as tf

from skimage.io import imread, imshow, concatenate_images

Below code can be used to visualize the images and corresponding masks

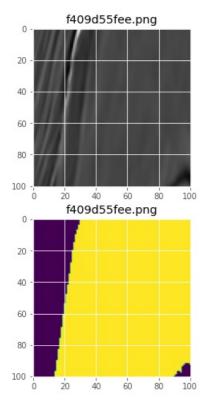
In [11]:

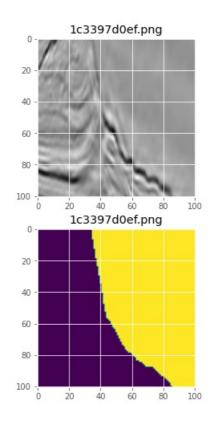
We now check sample images

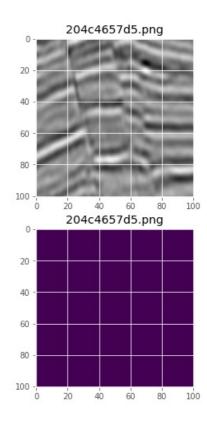
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```
patn= /content/train/images/
                                 # tne patn is provided
key= train_images[2][:3]
path_mask= '/content/train/masks/' # the path is provided
key_mask= train_masks[2][:3]
image= []
title= []
for i in key[:3]:
 image.append(path+i)
 title.append(i)
for i in key_mask[:3]:
 image.append(path_mask+i)
 title.append(i)
plt.figure(figsize= (16, 8))
for i in range(6):
 plt.subplot(2, 3, i+1)
 j= plt.imread(image[i])
 print(j.shape)
 plt.imshow(j)
 plt.title(title[i])
plt.show()
```

(101, 101, 3) (101, 101, 3) (101, 101, 3) (101, 101) (101, 101) (101, 101)







In [12]:

check the min and max sizes of images

import time

start= time.time()

We check the max and min shape of images

width=[] height=[]

for i in train_images[2][:]:

j= plt.imread(path+i)

w, h, channel= j.shape width.append(w)

height.append(h)

```
print('Max Width: ', max(width))
print('Min Width: ', min(width))
print('Max Height: ', max(height))
print('Min Height: ', min(height))
print("Time Taken is: " + str(time.time() - start))
```

Max Width: 101 Min Width: 101 Max Height: 101 Min Height: 101

Time Taken is: 3.57474946975708

Load the images and masks into arrays

```
In [0]:
```

```
# Reshape the image from 101, 101, 3 to 128, 128, 1
im_height= 128
im_width= 128

X = np.zeros((4000, im_height, im_width, 1), dtype=np.float32)
y = np.zeros((4000, im_height, im_width, 1), dtype=np.float32)
```

In [0]:

```
for i, j in enumerate(train_images[2][:]):
    # Load images
img = load_img(path+j, color_mode= 'grayscale')
img = img_to_array(img)
img = resize(img, (128, 128, 1), mode = 'constant', preserve_range = True)
# Save images
X[i] = img / 255.0

for i, j in enumerate(train_masks[2][:]):
    # Load masks
    mask = img_to_array(load_img(path_mask+j, color_mode= 'grayscale'))
    mask = resize(mask, (128, 128, 1), mode = 'constant', preserve_range = True)
# Save images
y[i] = mask / 255.0
```

In [16]:

```
print('Shape of X:', X.shape)
print('Shape of Y:', y.shape)

Shape of X: (4000, 128, 128, 1)
Shape of Y: (4000, 128, 128, 1)
```

In [17]:

```
# Split train and valid
X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1, random_state=42)

print('Shape of X_train:', X_train.shape)
print('Shape of y_train:', y_train.shape)
```

Shape of X_train: (3600, 128, 128, 1) Shape of y_train: (3600, 128, 128, 1)

In [18]:

```
print('Shape of X:', X_valid.shape)
print('Shape of Y:', y_valid.shape)
```

Shape of X: (400, 128, 128, 1) Shape of Y: (400, 128, 128, 1)

In [0]:

```
# To define a conv2D block (2 times conv2D)
```

def conv2d_block(input_tensor, filters, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = **True**):

U-NET Architechture

- Encoder part => (16, 16), (32, 32), (64, 64), (128, 128), 256
- Decoder part => [128, (256, 256), 128], [64, (128, 128), 64], [32, (64, 64), 32], [16, (32, 32), 16], 1

In [0]:

```
def get_unet(input_img, filters = 16, dropout = 0.1, batchnorm = True):
    ""Function to define the UNET Model"
  # Contracting Path
  c1 = conv2d_block(input_img, filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  p1 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c1)
  p1 = Dropout(dropout)(p1)
  c2 = conv2d_block(p1, filters * 2, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  p2 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c2)
  p2 = Dropout(dropout)(p2)
  c3 = conv2d_block(p2, filters * 4, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  p3 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c3)
  p3 = Dropout(dropout)(p3)
  c4 = conv2d_block(p3, filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  p4 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(c4)
  p4 = Dropout(dropout)(p4)
  c5 = conv2d_block(p4, filters * 16, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  # Expansive Path
  u6 = Conv2DTranspose(filters * 8, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(c5)
  u6 = concatenate([u6, c4])
  u6 = Dropout(dropout)(u6)
  c6 = conv2d_block(u6, filters * 8, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  u7 = Conv2DTranspose(filters * 4, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(c6)
  u7 = concatenate([u7, c3])
  u7 = Dropout(dropout)(u7)
  c7 = conv2d_block(u7, filters * 4, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  u8 = Conv2DTranspose(filters * 2, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(c7)
  u8 = concatenate([u8, c2])
  u8 = Dropout(dropout)(u8)
  c8 = conv2d_block(u8, filters * 2, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  u9 = Conv2DTranspose(filters * 1, (3, 3), strides = (2, 2), padding = 'same')(c8)
  u9 = concatenate([u9, c1])
  u9 = Dropout(dropout)(u9)
  c9 = conv2d_block(u9, filters * 1, kernel_size = 3, batchnorm = batchnorm)
  outputs = Conv2D(1, (1, 1), activation='sigmoid')(c9)
  model = Model(inputs=[input_img], outputs=[outputs])
  return model
```

In [33]:

```
input_img = Input((im_height, im_width, 1), name='img')
model = get_unet(input_img, filters=16, dropout=0.05, batchnorm=True)
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(), loss="binary_crossentropy", metrics=["accuracy"])
model.summary()
```

Model: "model_1"

Laver (type) Output Shape Param # Connected to

img (InputLayer) [(None, 128, 128, 1) 0
conv2d_20 (Conv2D) (None, 128, 128, 16) 160 img[0][0]
batch_normalization_19 (BatchNo (None, 128, 128, 16) 64 conv2d_20[0][0]
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 64, 64, 16) 0 batch_normalization_19[0][0]
dropout_8 (Dropout) (None, 64, 64, 16) 0 max_pooling2d_4[0][0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D) (None, 64, 64, 32) 4640 dropout_8[0][0]
batch_normalization_21 (BatchNo (None, 64, 64, 32) 128 conv2d_22[0][0]
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 32, 32, 32) 0 batch_normalization_21[0][0]
dropout_9 (Dropout) (None, 32, 32, 32) 0 max_pooling2d_5[0][0]
conv2d_24 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 64) 18496 dropout_9[0][0]
batch_normalization_23 (BatchNo (None, 32, 32, 64) 256 conv2d_24[0][0]
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 16, 16, 64) 0 batch_normalization_23[0][0]
dropout_10 (Dropout) (None, 16, 16, 64) 0 max_pooling2d_6[0][0]
batch_normalization_25 (BatchNo (None, 16, 16, 128) 512 conv2d_26[0][0]
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 8, 8, 128) 0 batch_normalization_25[0][0]
dropout_11 (Dropout) (None, 8, 8, 128) 0 max_pooling2d_7[0][0]
conv2d_28 (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 256) 295168 dropout_11[0][0]
batch_normalization_27 (BatchNo (None, 8, 8, 256) 1024 conv2d_28[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_4 (Conv2DTrans (None, 16, 16, 128) 295040 batch_normalization_27[0][0]
concatenate_4 (Concatenate) (None, 16, 16, 256) 0 conv2d_transpose_4[0][0] batch_normalization_25[0][0]
dropout_12 (Dropout) (None, 16, 16, 256) 0 concatenate_4[0][0]
conv2d_30 (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 128) 295040 dropout_12[0][0]
batch_normalization_29 (BatchNo (None, 16, 16, 128) 512 conv2d_30[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_5 (Conv2DTrans (None, 32, 32, 64) 73792 batch_normalization_29[0][0]
concatenate_5 (Concatenate) (None, 32, 32, 128) 0 conv2d_transpose_5[0][0] batch_normalization_23[0][0]
dropout_13 (Dropout) (None, 32, 32, 128) 0 concatenate_5[0][0]
conv2d_32 (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 64) 73792 dropout_13[0][0]
batch_normalization_31 (BatchNo (None, 32, 32, 64) 256 conv2d_32[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_6 (Conv2DTrans (None, 64, 64, 32) 18464 batch_normalization_31[0][0]
concatenate_6 (Concatenate) (None, 64, 64, 64) 0 conv2d_transpose_6[0][0] batch_normalization_21[0][0]
dropout_14 (Dropout) (None, 64, 64, 64) 0 concatenate_6[0][0]
conv2d_34 (Conv2D) (None, 64, 64, 32) 18464 dropout_14[0][0]
batch_normalization_33 (BatchNo (None, 64, 64, 32) 128 conv2d_34[0][0]
conv2d_transpose_7 (Conv2DTrans (None, 128, 128, 16) 4624 batch_normalization_33[0][0]
concatenate_7 (Concatenate) (None, 128, 128, 32) 0 conv2d_transpose_7[0][0] batch_normalization_19[0][0]
dropout_15 (Dropout) (None, 128, 128, 32) 0 concatenate_7[0][0]
conv2d_36 (Conv2D) (None, 128, 128, 16) 4624 dropout_15[0][0]
batch_normalization_35 (BatchNo (None, 128, 128, 16) 64 conv2d_36[0][0]

```
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)
                            (None, 128, 128, 1) 17
                                                       batch_normalization_35[0][0]
Total params: 1,179,121
```

Trainable params: 1,177,649 Non-trainable params: 1,472

In [0]:

```
callbacks= [EarlyStopping(monitor= 'val_loss', patience= 10, verbose= 1),
        ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor= 'val_loss', patience= 5, min_lr= 0.001, verbose= 1),
       ModelCheckpoint(filepath= '/content/model-tgs-salt.h5', monitor= 'val_loss', verbose= 1, save_best_only= True,
                 save_weights_only= True )
```

In [34]:

```
history= model.fit(x= X_train, y= y_train, batch_size= 32, epochs= 50, verbose= 1, callbacks= callbacks,
    validation_data= (X_valid, y_valid))
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 00001: val_loss did not improve from 0.24889
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 00002: val_loss did not improve from 0.24889
010
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 00003: val_loss did not improve from 0.24889
010
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 00004: val_loss did not improve from 0.24889
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 00005: val loss did not improve from 0.24889
010
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 00006: val_loss improved from 0.24889 to 0.21064, saving model to /content/model-tgs-salt.h5
010
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 00007: val_loss did not improve from 0.21064
113/113 [===
        :===========] - 5s 41ms/step - loss: 0.2154 - accuracy: 0.9079 - val_loss: 0.3783 - val_accuracy: 0.8383 - Ir: 0.0
010
Fnoch 8/50
Epoch 00008: val_loss did not improve from 0.21064
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 00009: val_loss did not improve from 0.21064
113/113 [===========] - 5s 41ms/step - loss: 0.1907 - accuracy: 0.9185 - val_loss: 0.3868 - val_accuracy: 0.8302 - lr: 0.0
010
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 00010: val_loss did not improve from 0.21064
010
Epoch 11/50
        Epoch 00011: val loss improved from 0.21064 to 0.17648, saving model to /content/model-tgs-salt.h5
010
Epoch 12/50
```

113/113 [============] - 5s 41ms/step - loss: 0.1635 - accuracy: 0.9272 - val_loss: 0.1963 - val_accuracy: 0.9227 - lr: 0.0

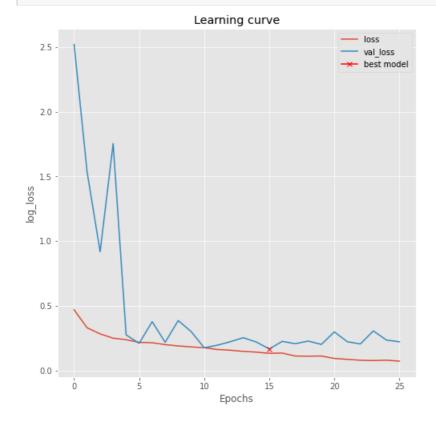
Epoch 00012: val_loss did not improve from 0.17648

```
010
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 00013: val_loss did not improve from 0.17648
    113/113 [=====
010
Epoch 14/50
    113/113 [====
Epoch 00014: val_loss did not improve from 0.17648
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 00015: val_loss did not improve from 0.17648
010
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 00016: val loss improved from 0.17648 to 0.16743, saving model to /content/model-tgs-salt.h5
010
Epoch 17/50
113/113 [===
       Epoch 00017: val loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 00018: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 00019: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 20/50
113/113 [==
       Epoch 00020: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 00021: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.001.
Epoch 00021: val loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 00022: val loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 00023: val loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 00024: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 00025: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 00026: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.001.
Epoch 00026: val_loss did not improve from 0.16743
010
Epoch 00026: early stopping
```

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8)) plt.title("Learning curve")

nlt_plot(hictory_hictory["locc"]_lahol_"locc")

```
plt.plot(history.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot( np.argmin(history.history["val_loss"]), np.min(history.history["val_loss"]), marker="x", color="r", label="best model")
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("log_loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Inference

In [0]:

```
# load the best model model.load_weights('/content/model-tgs-salt.h5')
```

In [40]:

```
score = model.evaluate(x = X_valid, y= y_valid)
print('Test Loss: ', score[0])
print()
print('Test Accuracy: ', score[1])
```

13/13 [============] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1674 - accuracy: 0.9270

Test Loss: 0.16743120551109314

Test Accuracy: 0.9269952178001404

In [41]:

```
train_pred= model.predict(x= X_train, verbose= 1)
val_pred= model.predict(x= X_valid)
```

113/113 [=======] - 1s 13ms/step

In [0]:

```
# Threshold_predictions
train_pred_t= (train_pred > 0.5).astype(np.uint8)
val_pred_t= (val_pred > 0.5).astype(np.uint8)
```

In [0]:

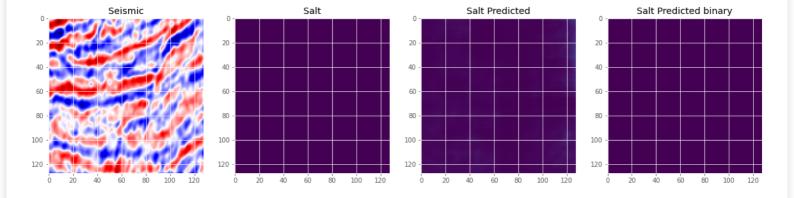
```
def plot_sample(X, y, preds, binary_preds, ix=None):
    """Function to plot the recultor""
```

```
ו עווטנוטוו נט טוטנ נווס וסטעונט
if ix is None:
  ix = random.randint(0, len(X))
has\_mask = y[ix].max() > 0
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 4, figsize=(20, 10))
ax[0].imshow(X[ix, ..., 0], cmap='seismic')
  ax[0].contour(y[ix].squeeze(), colors='k', levels=[0.5])
ax[0].set_title('Seismic')
ax[1].imshow(y[ix].squeeze())
ax[1].set_title('Salt')
ax[2].imshow(preds[ix].squeeze(), vmin=0, vmax=1)
if has mask:
  ax[2].contour(y[ix].squeeze(), colors='k', levels=[0.5])
ax[2].set_title('Salt Predicted')
ax[3].imshow(binary_preds[ix].squeeze(), vmin=0, vmax=1)
if has_mask:
  ax[3].contour(y[ix].squeeze(), colors='k', levels=[0.5])
ax[3].set_title('Salt Predicted binary');
```

Predit on Training set and Val set

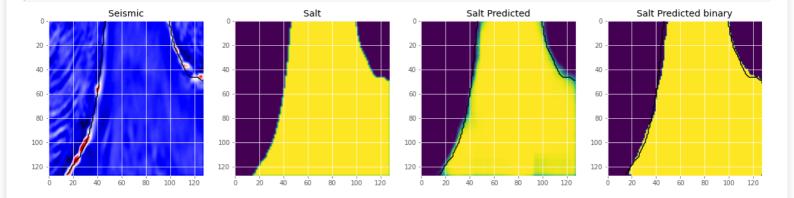
In [48]:

Check if training data looks all right # ix is any number between (1 - 3600) plot_sample(X_train, y_train, train_pred_t, ix=14)



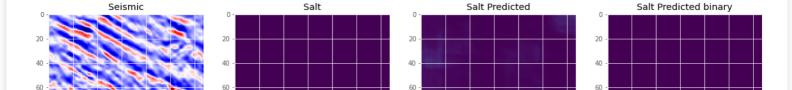
In [54]:

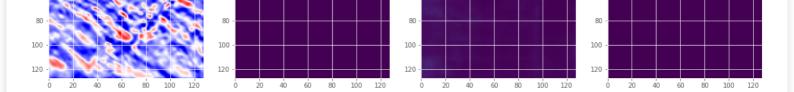
plot_sample(X_train, y_train, train_pred, train_pred_t, ix= 114)



In [57]:

plot_sample(X_valid, y_valid, val_pred, val_pred_t, ix= 394)





In [53]:

ix is any number between (1 - 400)
plot_sample(X_valid, y_valid, val_pred, val_pred_t, ix= 30)

