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Supervised Seismic Section Classification with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

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Q&A

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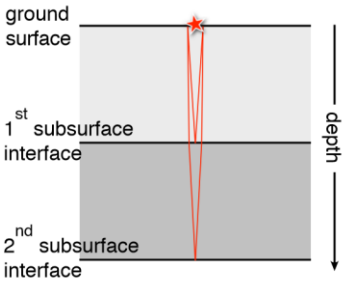
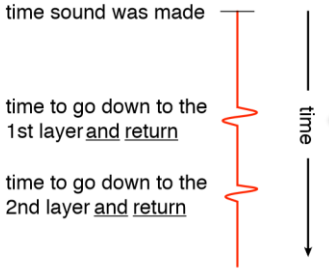
Seismic Section

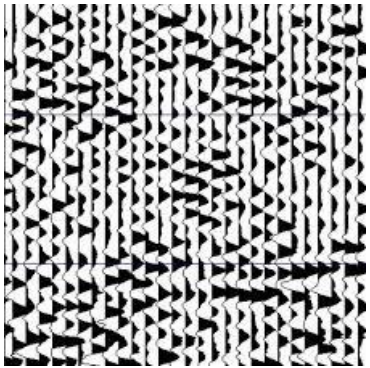
(a) in the Earth



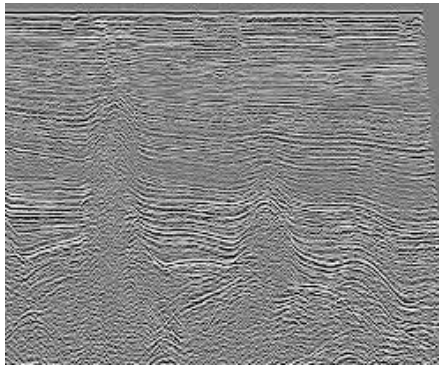
(b) what we measure



(c) a lot of shots



(d) In large scale



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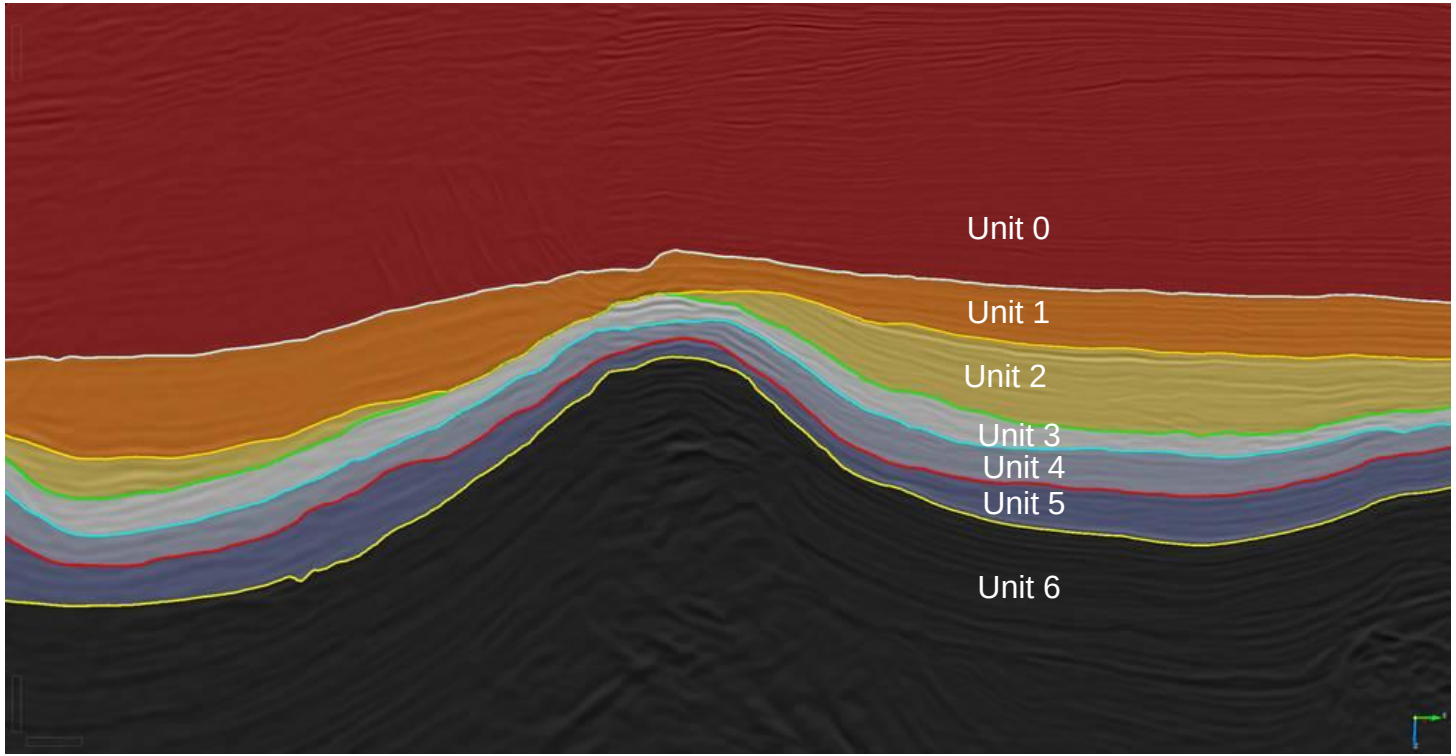
Supervised Seismic Section Classification with Convolutional Neural Networks

Objective



Test field in Gabon.

7 different units.

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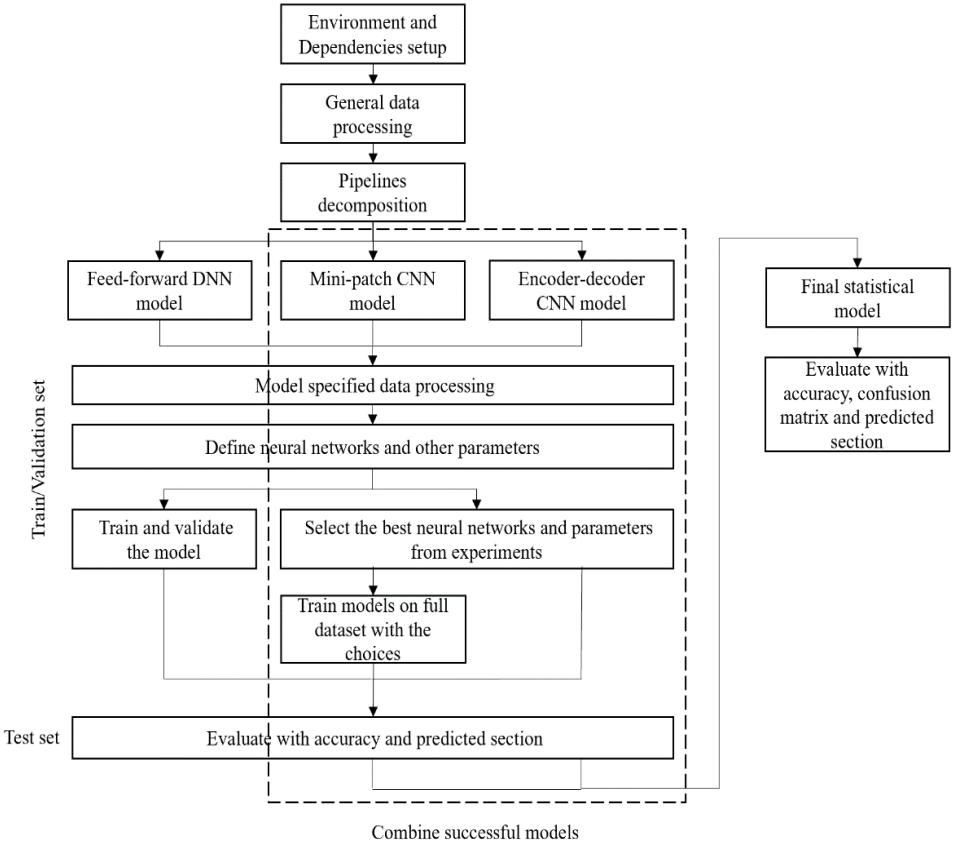
Workflow



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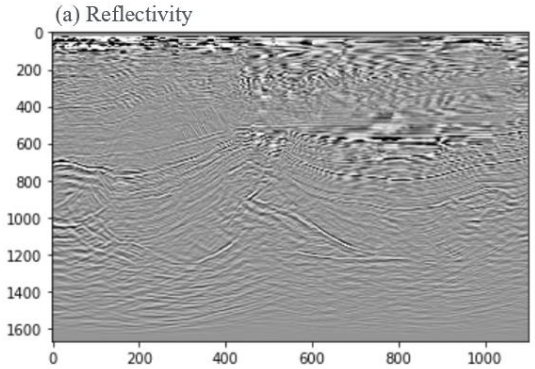
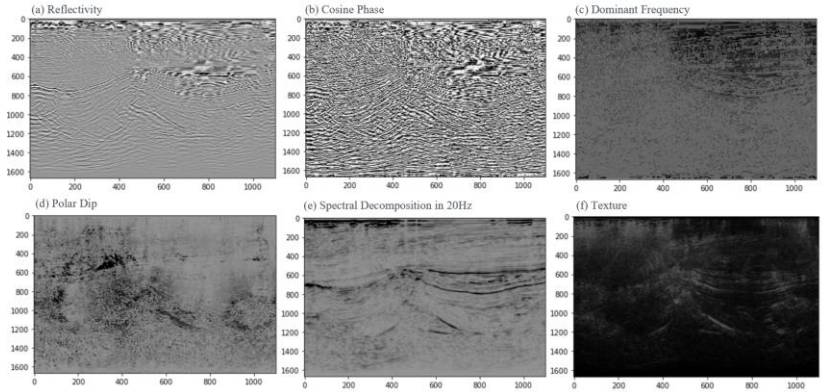
Dataset

5 interpreted Seismic sections are manually chosen to train the Machine (**0.1% of total seismic dataset**).
Split in 3: 1: 1 (**3 Training sections, 1 Validation section and 1 Test section**).



VS



‘1-feature’

‘6-feature’

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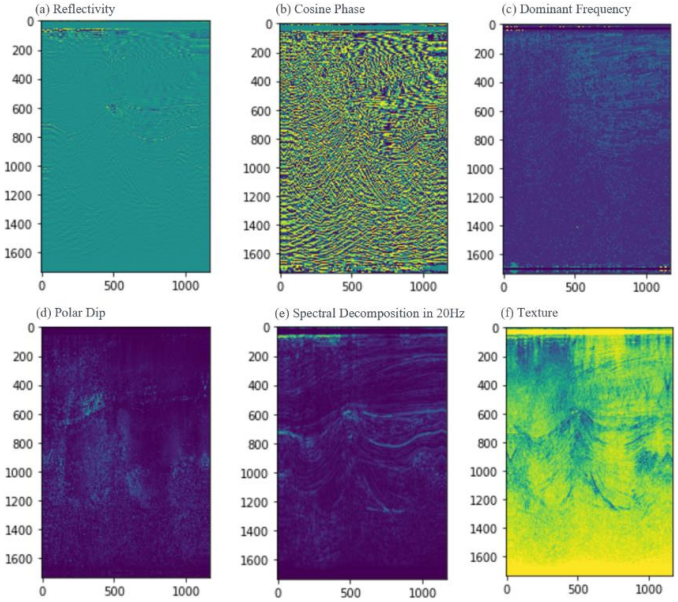
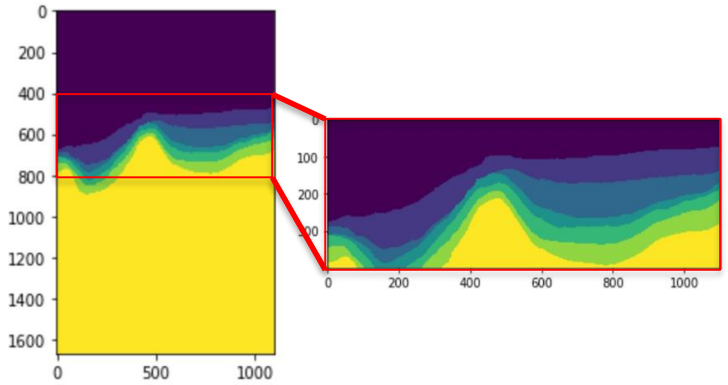
Test Section





Class label map

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Feed-Forward DNN Model

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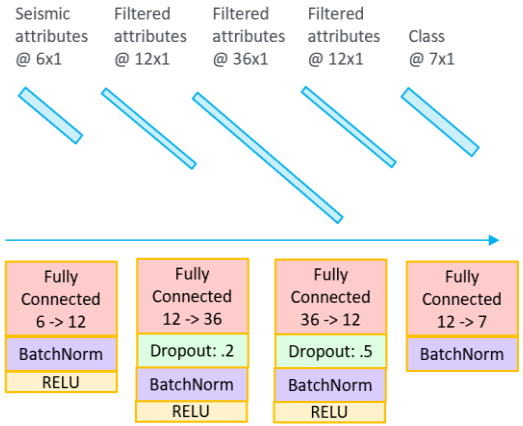
Feed-Forward DNN Model and Result

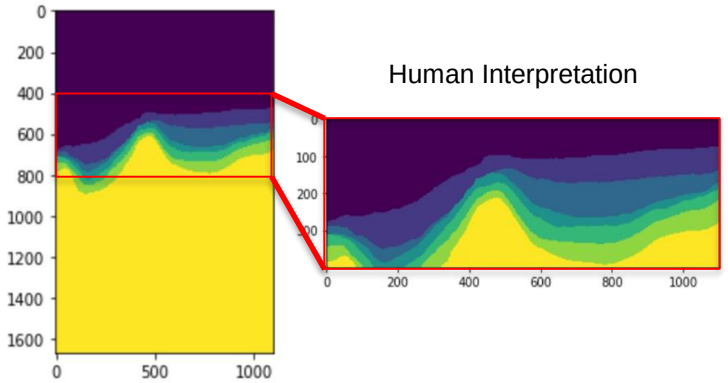
Network Architecture

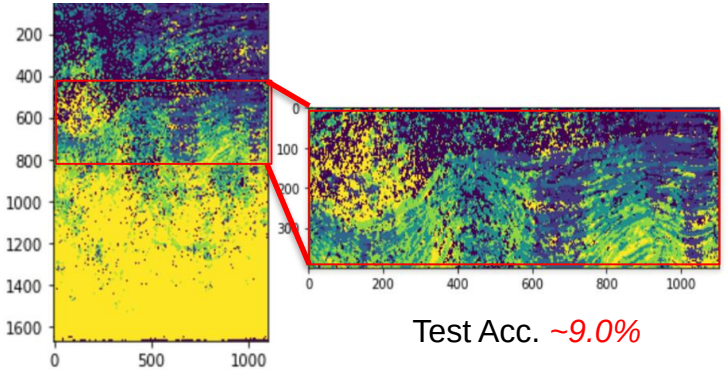


Only on ‘6-feature’ dataset.

Bad accuracy and geological continuity.

Reference only.





Test Acc. *~9.0%*

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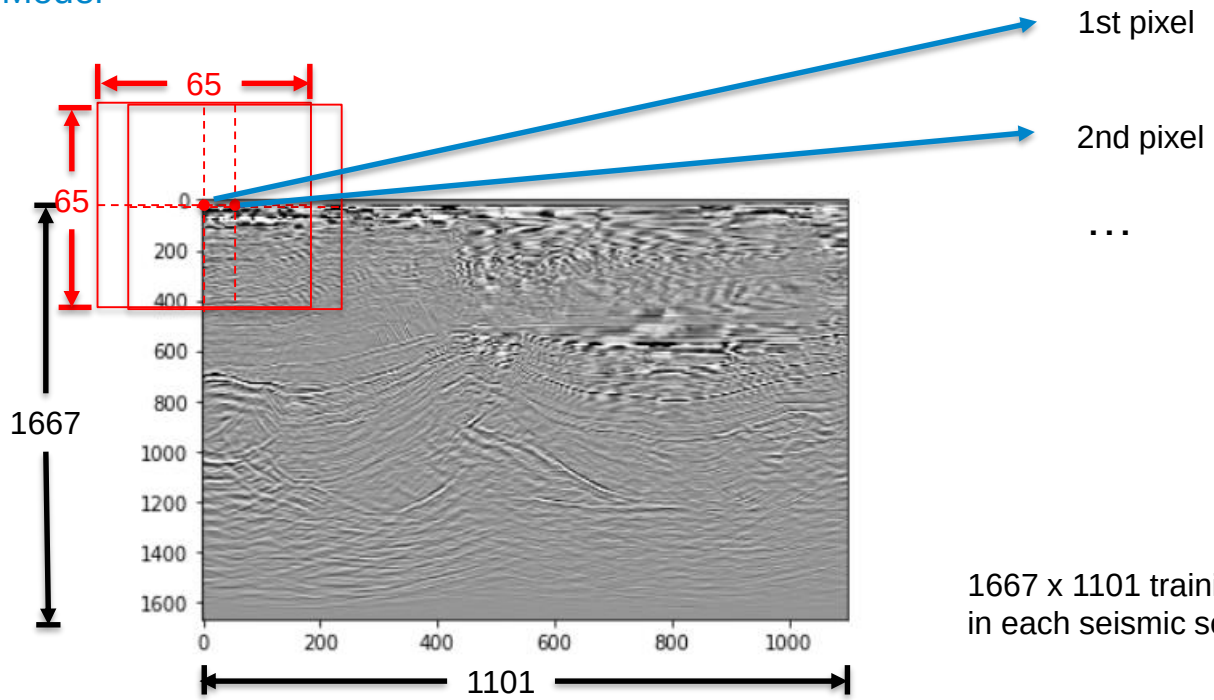
Mini-patch CNN Model

Mini-patch CNN Model



1667 x 1101 training squares
in each seismic section

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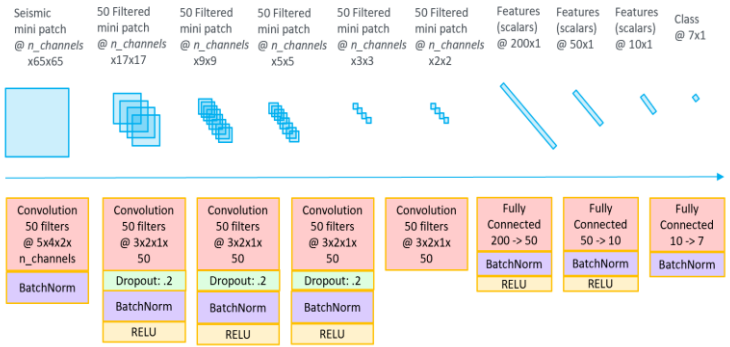
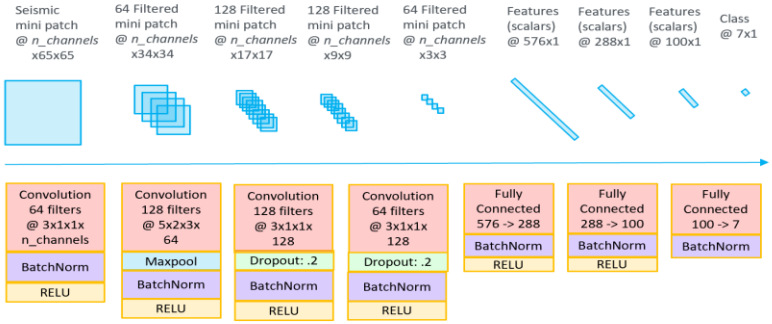
Mini-patch CNN Model

Network Architectures



BasicNet

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Models and Results



OptimizedNet

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
		3×3 max pool, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 64 \\ 3\times3, 64 \end{bmatrix}\times2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 64 \\ 3\times3, 64 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 64 \\ 3\times3, 64 \\ 1\times1, 256 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 64 \\ 3\times3, 64 \\ 1\times1, 256 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 64 \\ 3\times3, 64 \\ 1\times1, 256 \end{bmatrix}\times3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 128 \\ 3\times3, 128 \end{bmatrix}\times2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 128 \\ 3\times3, 128 \end{bmatrix}\times4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 128 \\ 3\times3, 128 \\ 1\times1, 512 \end{bmatrix}\times4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 128 \\ 3\times3, 128 \\ 1\times1, 512 \end{bmatrix}\times4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 128 \\ 3\times3, 128 \\ 1\times1, 512 \end{bmatrix}\times8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 256 \\ 3\times3, 256 \end{bmatrix}\times2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 256 \\ 3\times3, 256 \end{bmatrix}\times6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 256 \\ 3\times3, 256 \\ 1\times1, 1024 \end{bmatrix}\times6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 256 \\ 3\times3, 256 \\ 1\times1, 1024 \end{bmatrix}\times23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 256 \\ 3\times3, 256 \\ 1\times1, 1024 \end{bmatrix}\times36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 512 \\ 3\times3, 512 \end{bmatrix}\times2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\times3, 512 \\ 3\times3, 512 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 512 \\ 3\times3, 512 \\ 1\times1, 2048 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 512 \\ 3\times3, 512 \\ 1\times1, 2048 \end{bmatrix}\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\times1, 512 \\ 3\times3, 512 \\ 1\times1, 2048 \end{bmatrix}\times3$
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10^9	3.6×10^9	3.8×10^9	7.6×10^9	11.3×10^9

ResNet

Mini-patch CNN Model

Training VS Validation

On ‘1-feature’ dataset:

Learning rate

Neural Network	$2*10^{-2}$		$1*10^{-2}$		$5*10^{-3}$		$1*10^{-3}$	
	Training	Validation	Training	Validation	Training	Validation	Training	Validation
BasicNet	88.9%	88.6%	91.1%	88.3%	92.0%	89.8%	92.5%	89.9%
OptimizedNet	97.6%	92.3%	98.4%	**92.4%**	98.8%	92.4%	99.0%	92.4%
ResNet 18	98.7%	91.6%	99.3%	91.1%	99.5%	91.0%	99.7%	91.3%
ResNet 34	98.6%	91.8%	99.3%	**91.9%**	99.5%	91.6%	99.7%	91.7%
ResNet 50	98.3%	90.8%	99,1%	90.4%	99.4%	90.5%	99.7%	90.8%

On ‘6-feature’ dataset:

Learning rate

Neural Network	$2*10^{-2}$		$1*10^{-2}$		$5*10^{-3}$		$1*10^{-3}$	
	Training	Validation	Training	Validation	Training	Validation	Training	Validation
BasicNet	88.5%	90.5%	90.9%	90.9%	92.0%	91.2%	92.5%	91.1%
OptimizedNet	97.1%	92.4%	98.2%	**92.8%**	98.6%	93.1%	98.8%	93.0%
ResNet 18	98.4%	92.2%	99.2%	92.0%	99.5%	92.2%	99.7%	92.5%
ResNet 34	98.2%	92.2%	99.1%	**92.1%**	99.5%	92.1%	99.7%	92.3%
ResNet 50	98.1%	91.8%	99.1%	91.8%	99.5%	92.0%	99.7%	92.0%

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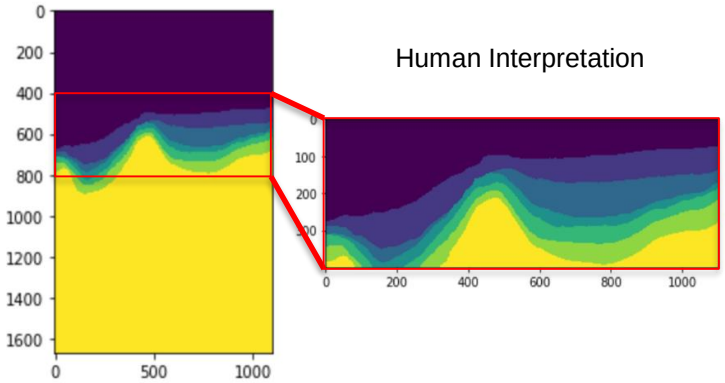
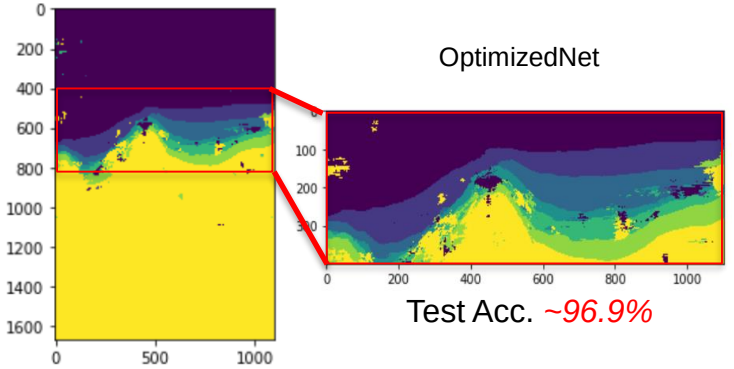
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Models and Results

Mini-patch CNN Model

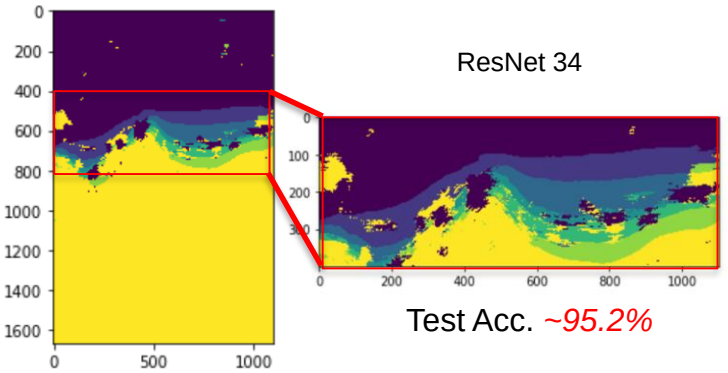
Full dataset training
on ‘1-feature’ dataset



Good accuracy but low geological continuity.



Test Acc. *~96.9%*



Test Acc. *~95.2%*

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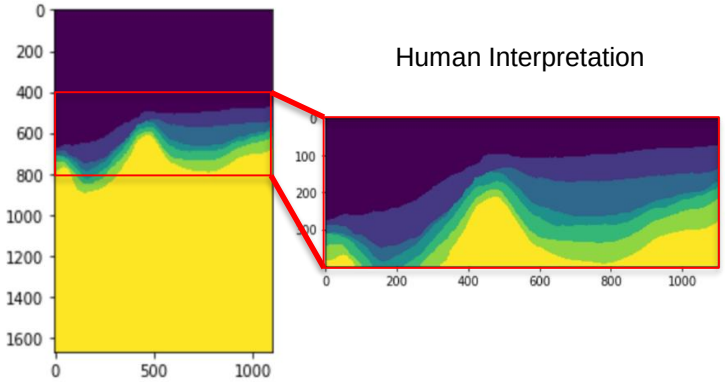
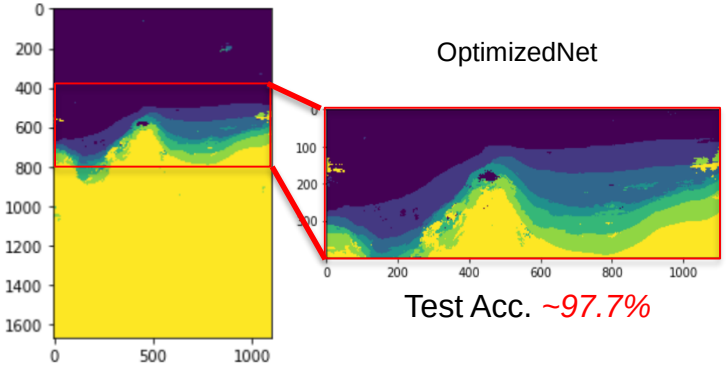
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Models and Results

Mini-patch CNN Model

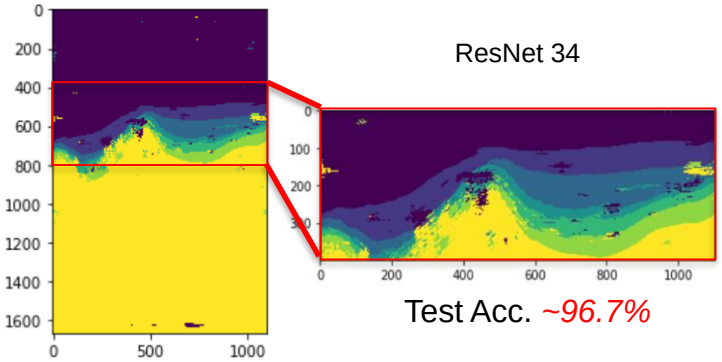
Full dataset training
on ‘6-feature’ dataset



Better accuracy and better geological continuity.



Test Acc. *~97.7%*



Test Acc. *~96.7%*

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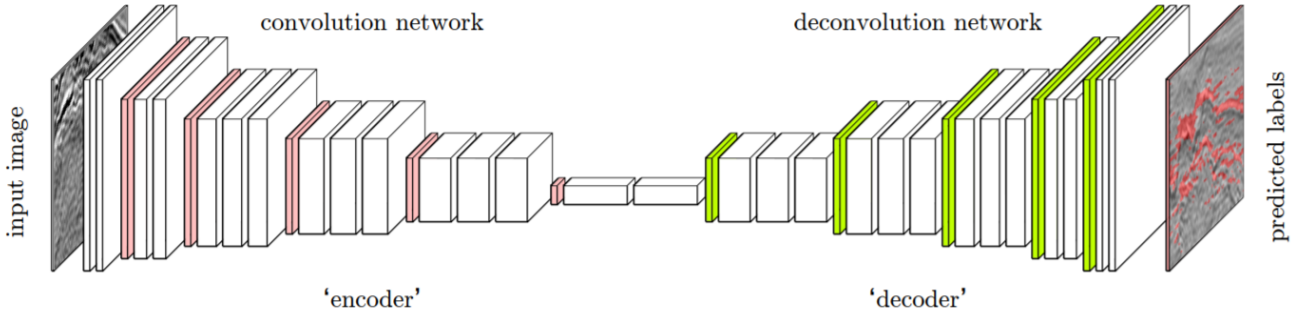
Encoder-decoder CNN Model

Encoder-decoder CNN Model

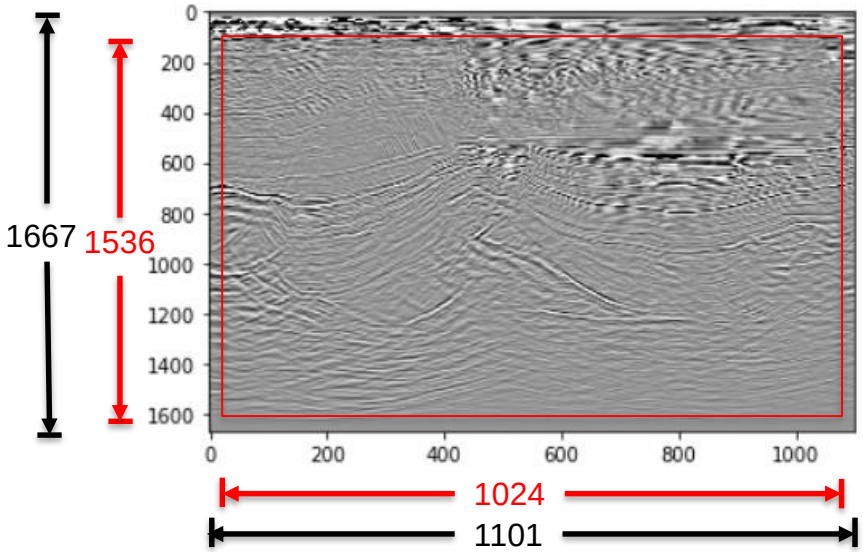


Whole image as a training object

Use 'encoder' to extract features and classify different facies

Use 'decoder' to accurately localize the different facies

Encoder-decoder CNN Model

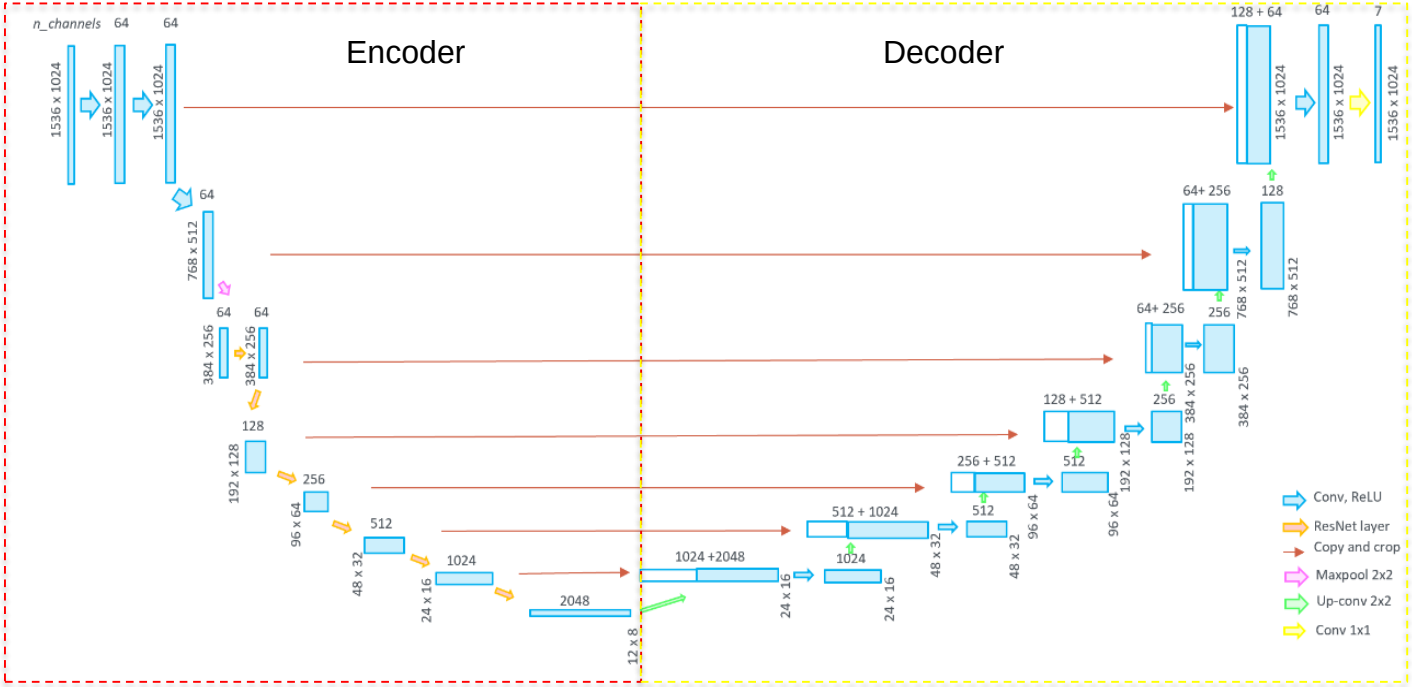


1 training squares in each seismic section

Encoder-decoder CNN Model

ResNetUNet

Network Architecture



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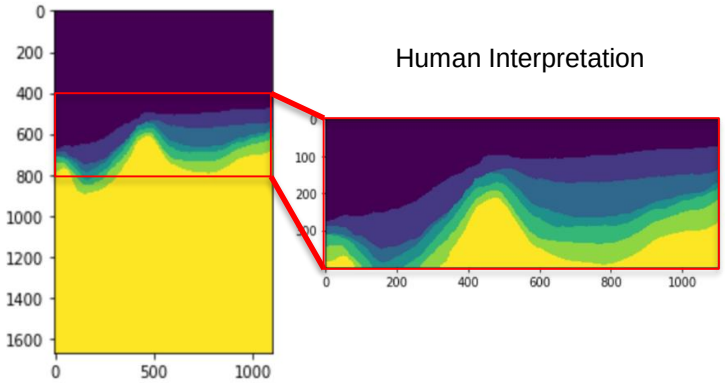
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Models and Results

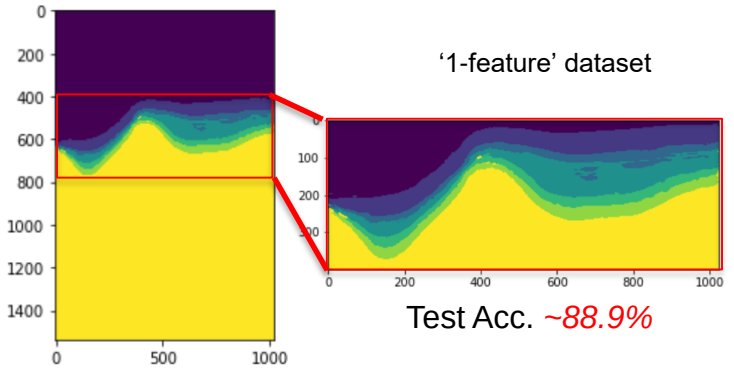
Encoder-decoder CNN Model

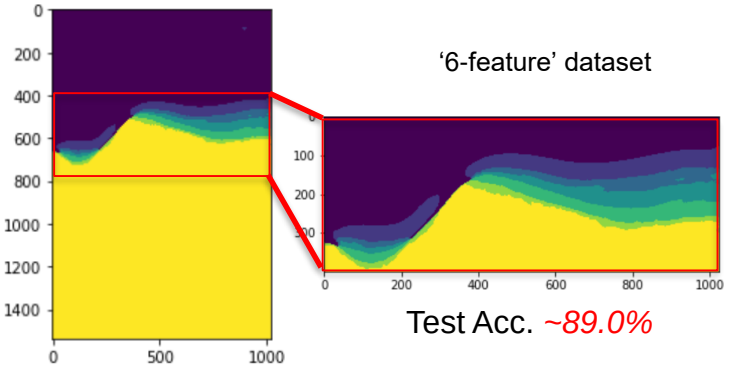


Good Geological continuity but low accuracy.

Hard to converge with a small number of datasets.

‘6-feature’ still wins on accuracy.





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Final Ensemble Model

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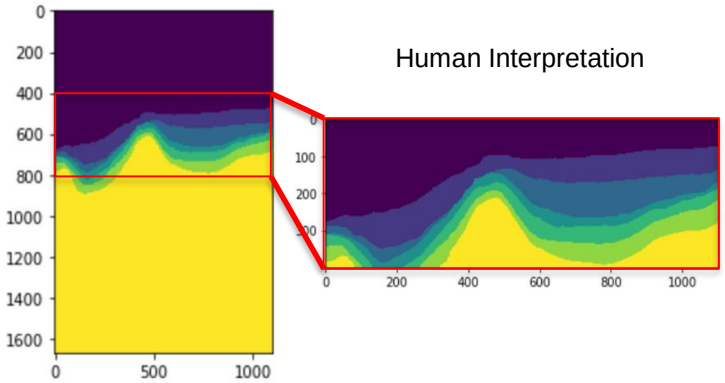
Final Ensemble Model and Result

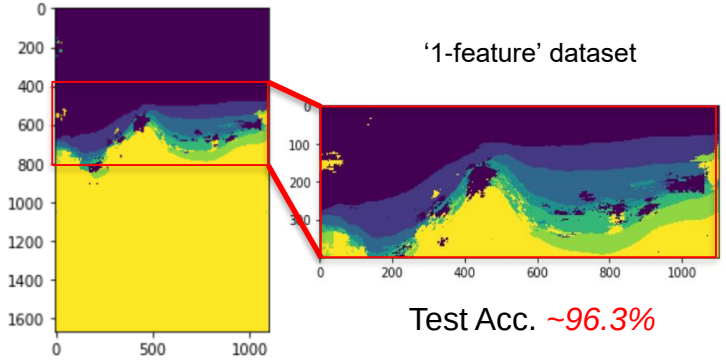
Final Ensemble Model



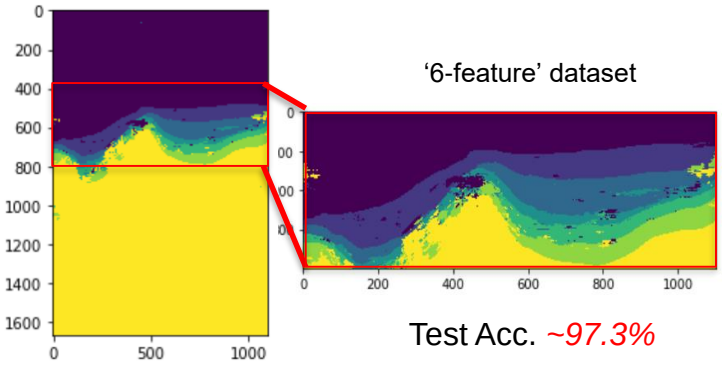
No Training.

Combine the CNN models.

Combine strengths partly but not good enough .



Test Acc. *~96.3%*



Test Acc. *~97.3%*

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Summary

On ‘1-feature’ dataset

	Training	Test
Feed-forward DNN model	N/A	N/A
Mini-patch CNN model (OptimizedNet)	99.4%	**96.9%**
Mini-patch CNN model (ResNet 34)	99.7%	95.2%
Encoder-decoder model	N/A	88.9%
Final ensemble model	N/A	96.3%

On ‘6-feature’ dataset

	Training	Test
Feed-forward DNN model	35.2%	9.0%
Mini-patch CNN model (OptimizedNet)	99.3%	**97.7%**
Mini-patch CNN model (ResNet 34)	99.6%	96.7%
Encoder-decoder model	N/A	89.0%
Final ensemble model	N/A	97.3%

Discussion

- Misclassified pixels:
  - Data Quality
  - Geological Complexity
  - Neural Network Design

- Final Ensemble Model has lower accuracy than some of its member models:
  - Number of member models
  - Quality of member models

Conclusion

- High accuracy and geological continuity achieved.
- ‘6-feature’ > ‘1-feature’.
- Better score could certainly be achieved

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Thanks !