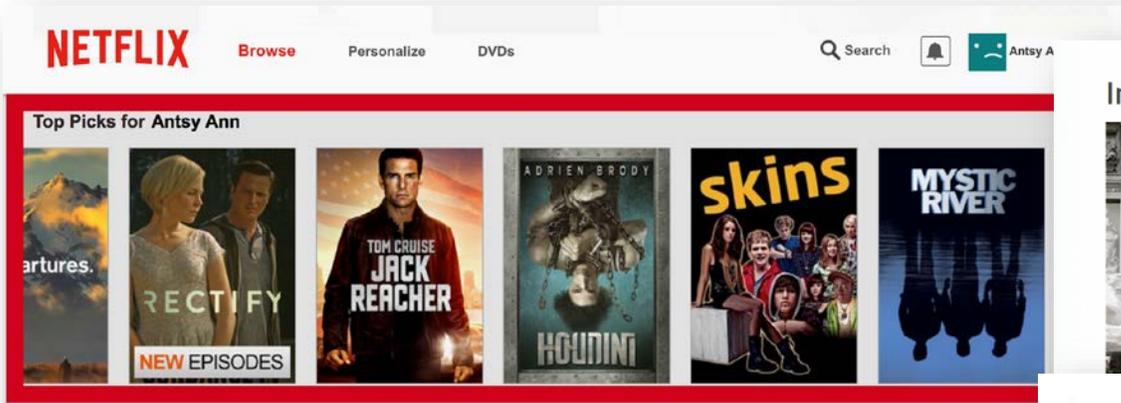


Machine Learning: Facies Classification & Target Identification

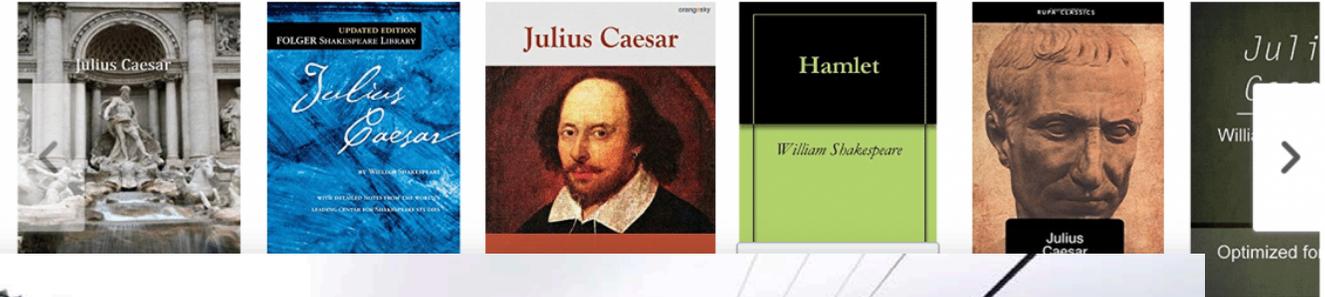
Marcelo Guarido, Junxiao Li, Raul Cova

CREWES Sponsors Meeting, Banff, November 30th, 2018

Machine learning is a field of computer science that gives computer systems the ability to "***learn***" (i.e. progressively improve performance on a specific task) with data, without being explicitly programmed.



Inspired by your browsing history [See more](#)



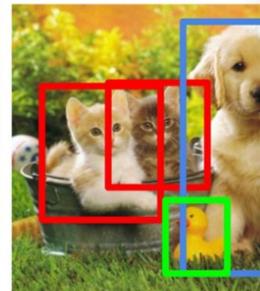
Popular on Netflix



Classification

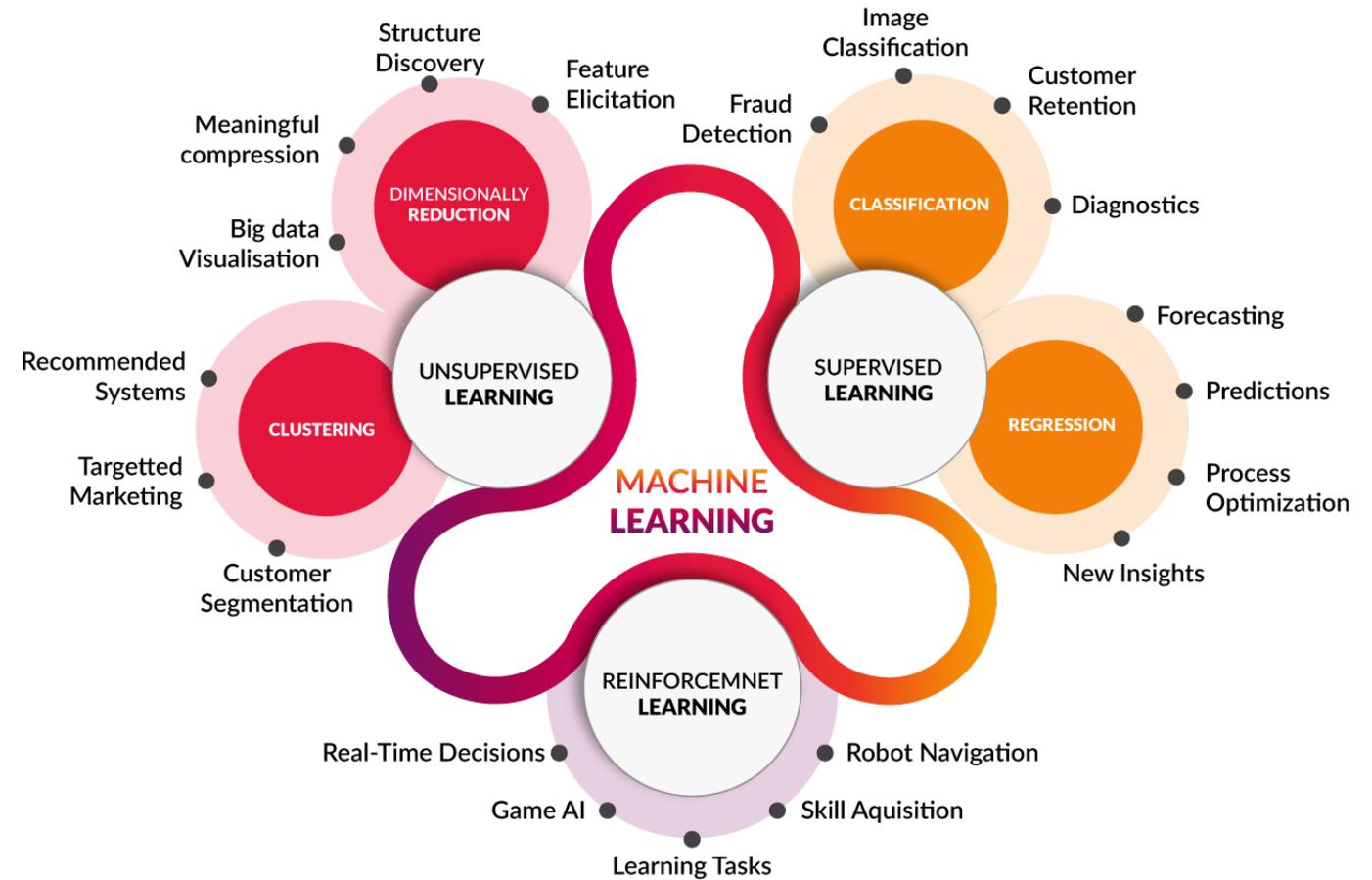
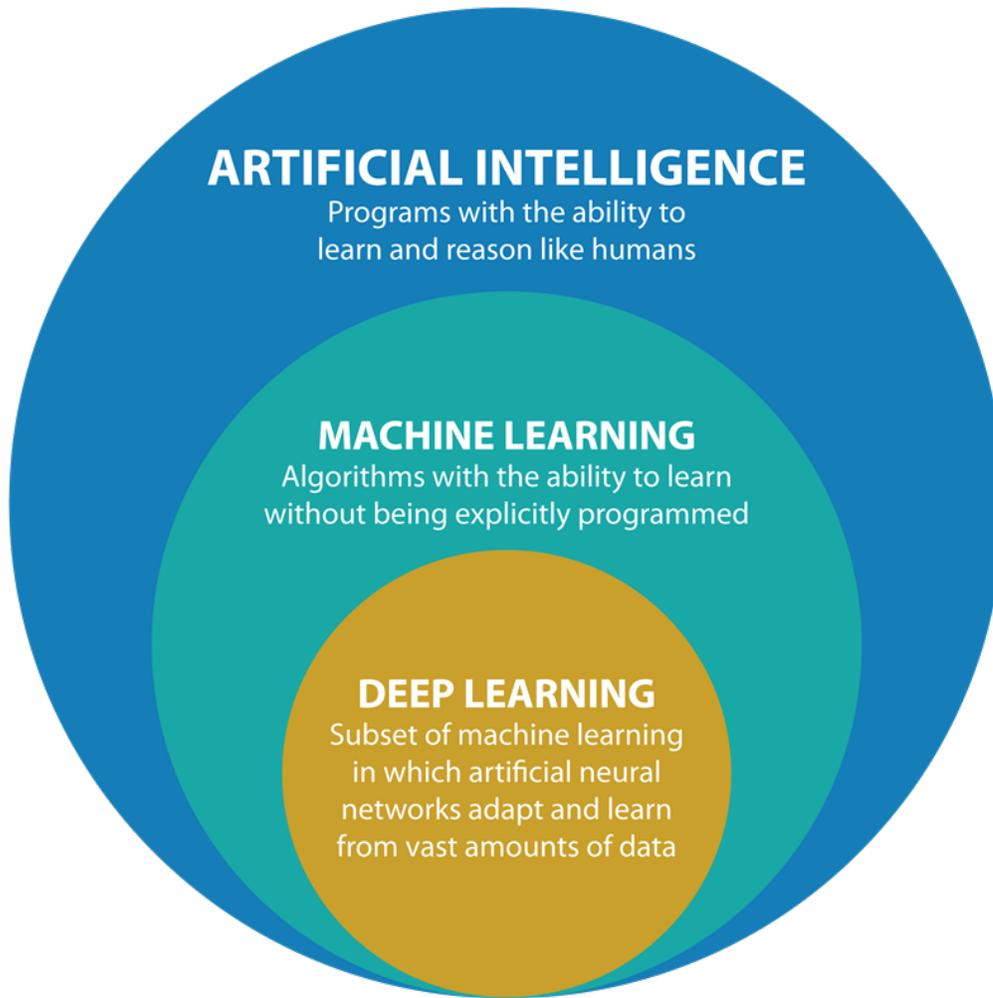
Classification + Localization

Object Detection



Single object

Multiple objects



Figures from [Argility](https://www.argility.com/) website

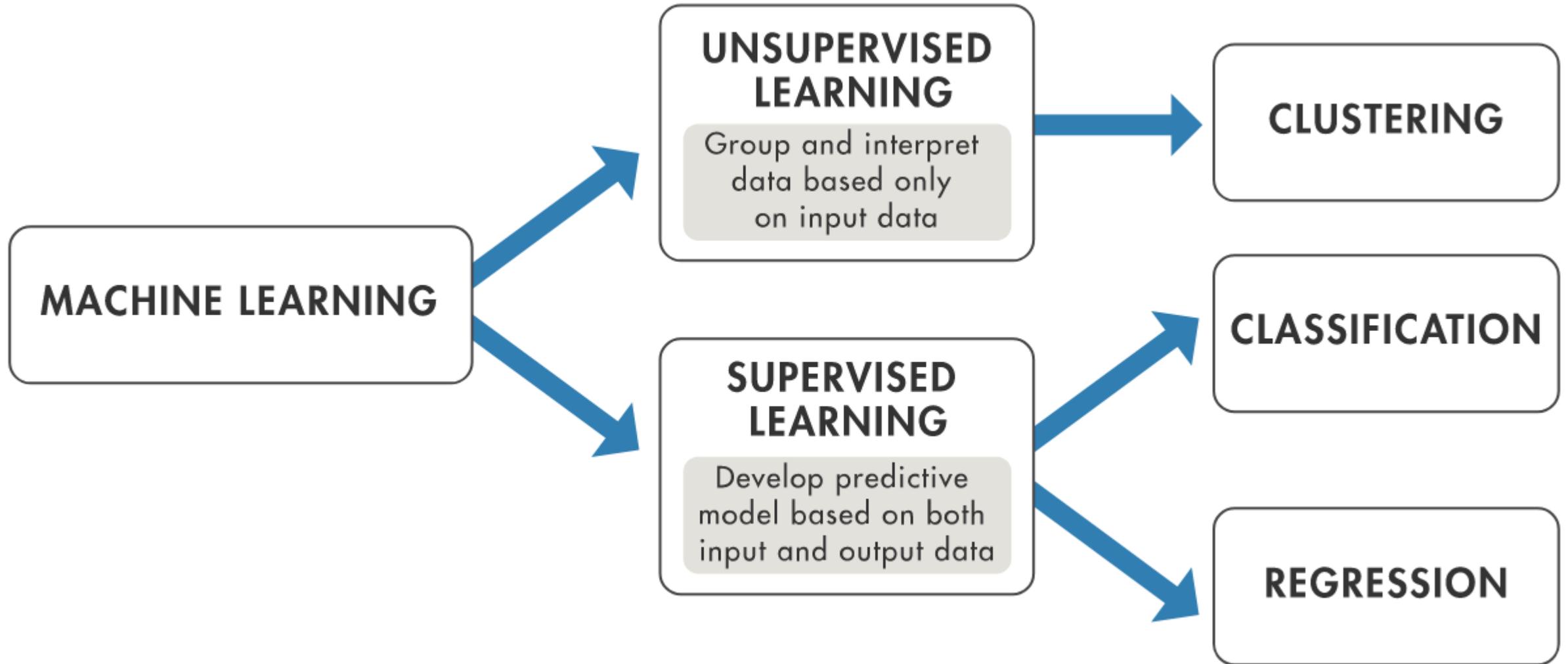


Figure from [MathWorks](https://www.mathworks.com) website

- **Supervised Learning**

- **Regression**

- Linear model, nonlinear model, regularization, stepwise regression, boosted and bagged regression trees, neural networks, and adaptive neuro-fuzzy learning

- **Classification**

- Support vector machine (SVM), boosted and bagged decision trees, k-nearest neighbor, Naïve Bayes, discriminant analysis, logistic regression, and neural networks

- **Unsupervised Learning**

- **Clustering**

- k-means and k-medoids, hierarchical clustering, Gaussian mixture models, hidden Markov models, self-organizing maps, fuzzy c-means clustering, and subtractive clustering

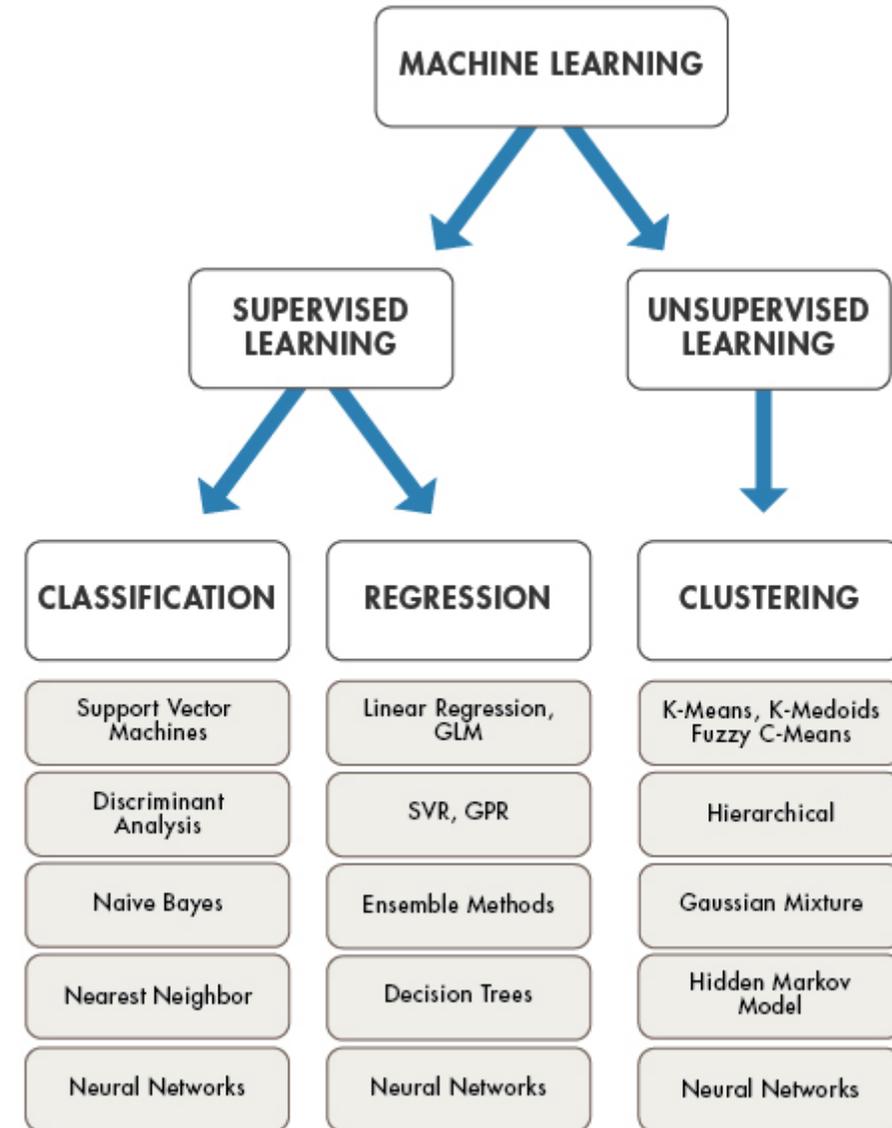


Figure from [MathWorks](https://www.mathworks.com) website



Facies Classification with Gradient Boosting



One of the proposed solutions of a Machine Learning Contest in 2016:

<https://github.com/seg/2016-ml-contest>

It was a contest to classify facies using the given well logs. The author's solution can be downloaded from:

<https://bitbucket.org/polimi-ispl/>



Provided Data

1. Gamma Ray (GR)
2. Resistivity (ILD_log10)
3. Photoelectric effect (PE)
4. Neutron-density porosity difference (DeltaPHI)
5. Average neutron-density porosity (PHIND)
6. Non-marine/marine indicator (NM_M)
7. Relative position (RELPOS)

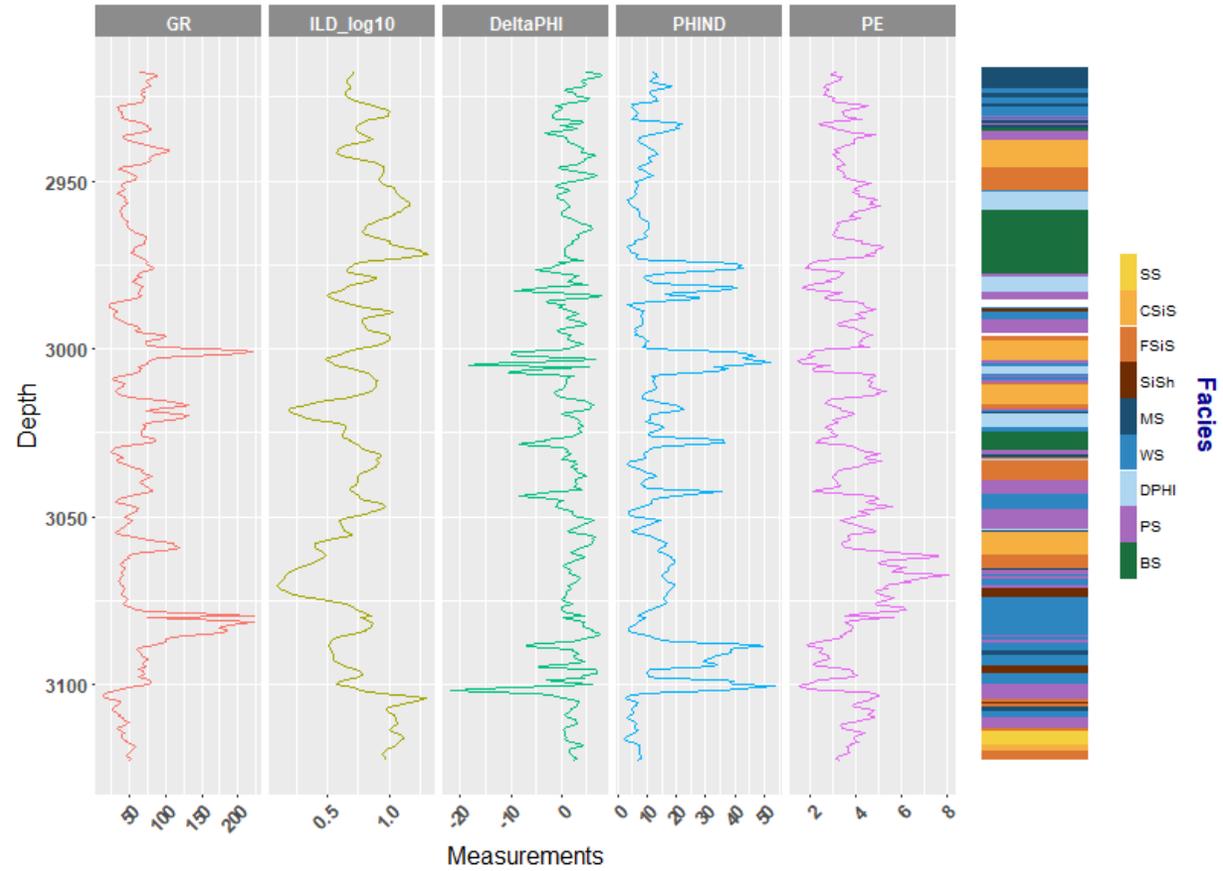
Facies	Description	Label	Adjacent Facies
1	Nonmarine Sandstone	SS	2
2	Nonmarine coarse siltstone	CSiS	1,3
3	Nonmarine fine siltstone	FSiS	2
4	Marine siltstone and shale	SiSh	5
5	Mudstone	MS	4,6
6	Wackestone	WS	5,7,8
7	Dolomite	DPhi	6,8
8	Packstone-grainstone	PS	6,7,9
9	Phylloid-algal bafflestone	BS	7,8

10 different wells

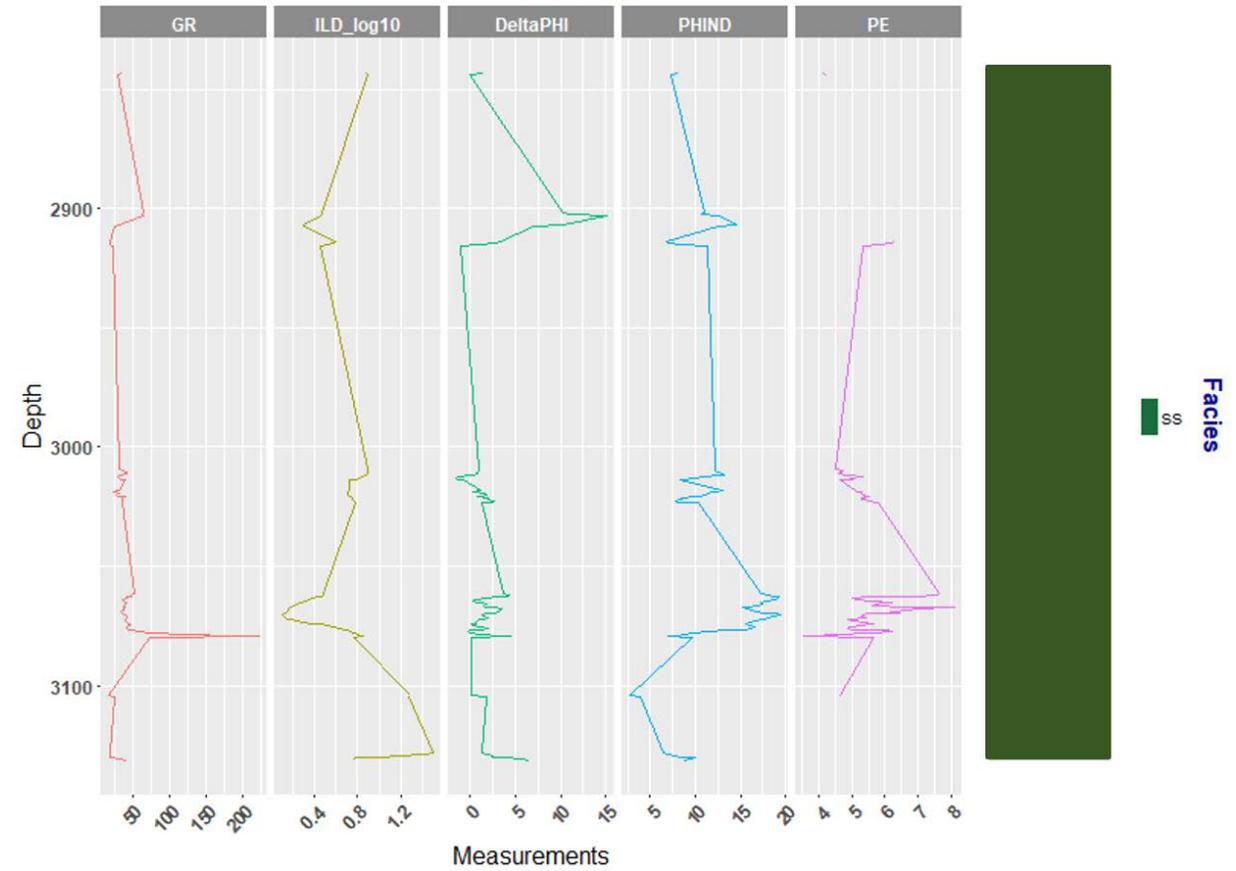


Facies Classification with Gradient Boosting

CHURCHMAN BIBLE

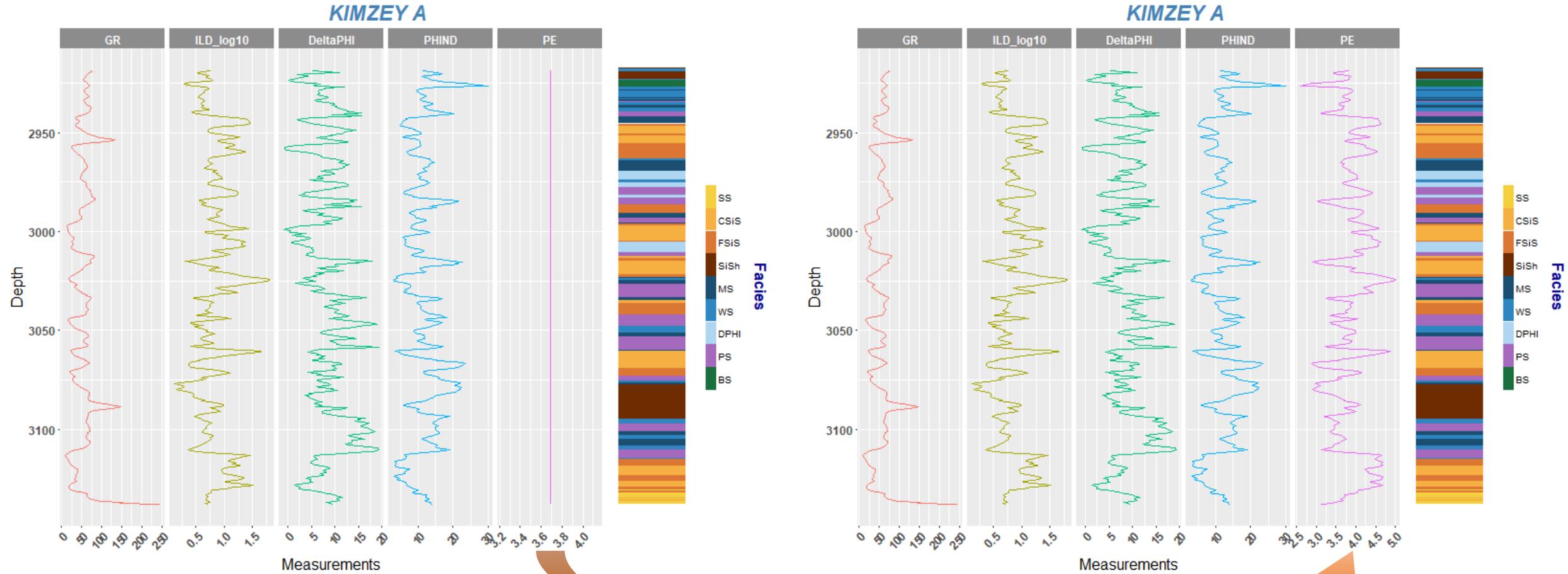


Recruit F9





Facies Classification with Gradient Boosting

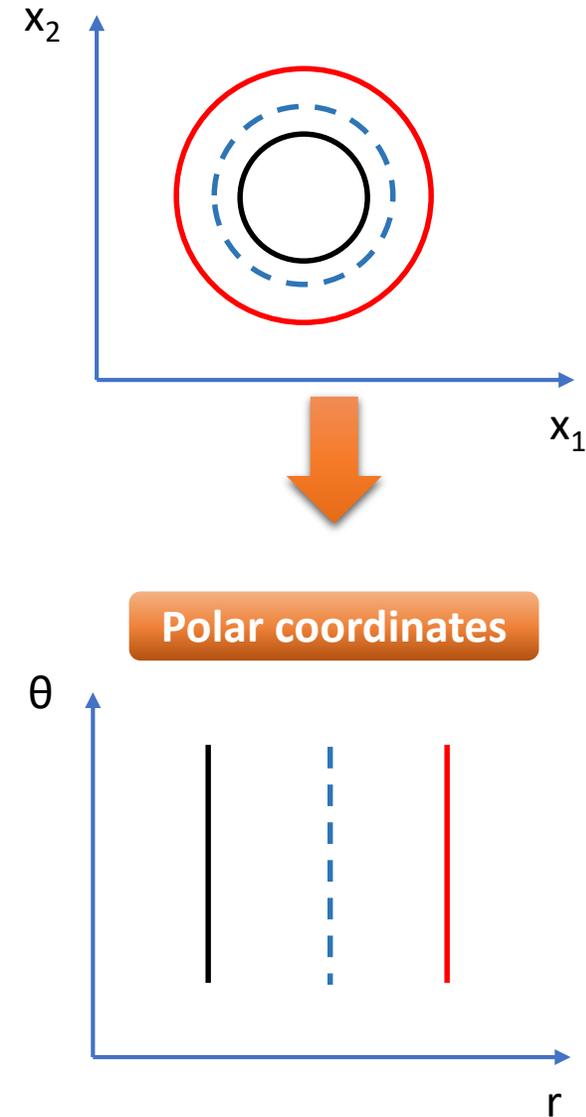
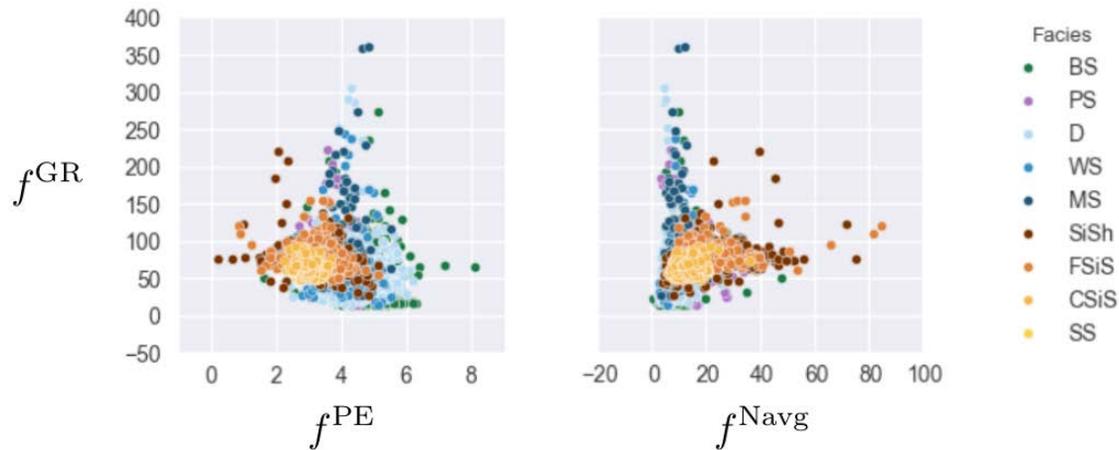


Linear Regression to complete missing data



Data Augmentation

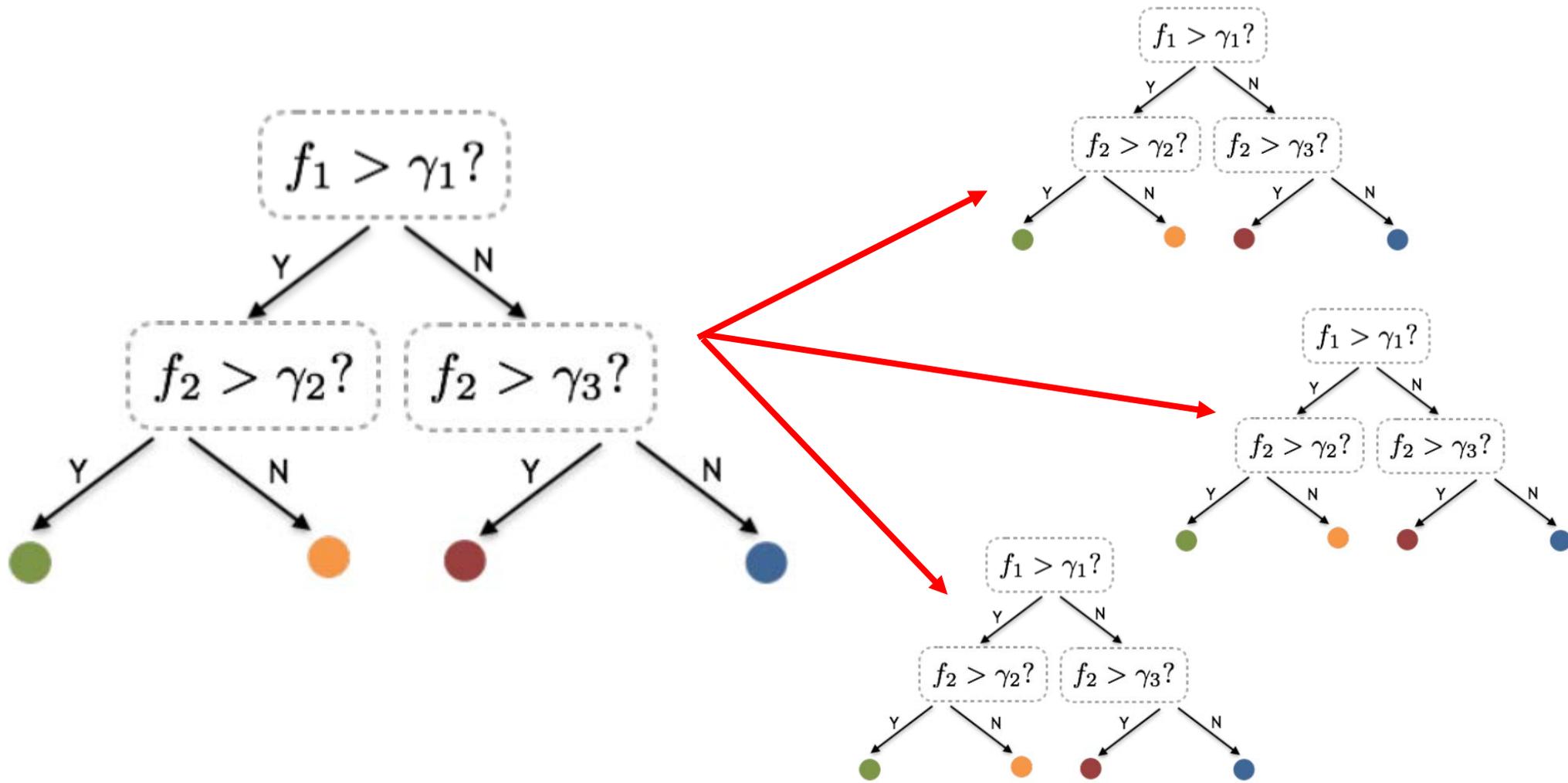
- Gradient
- Clustering





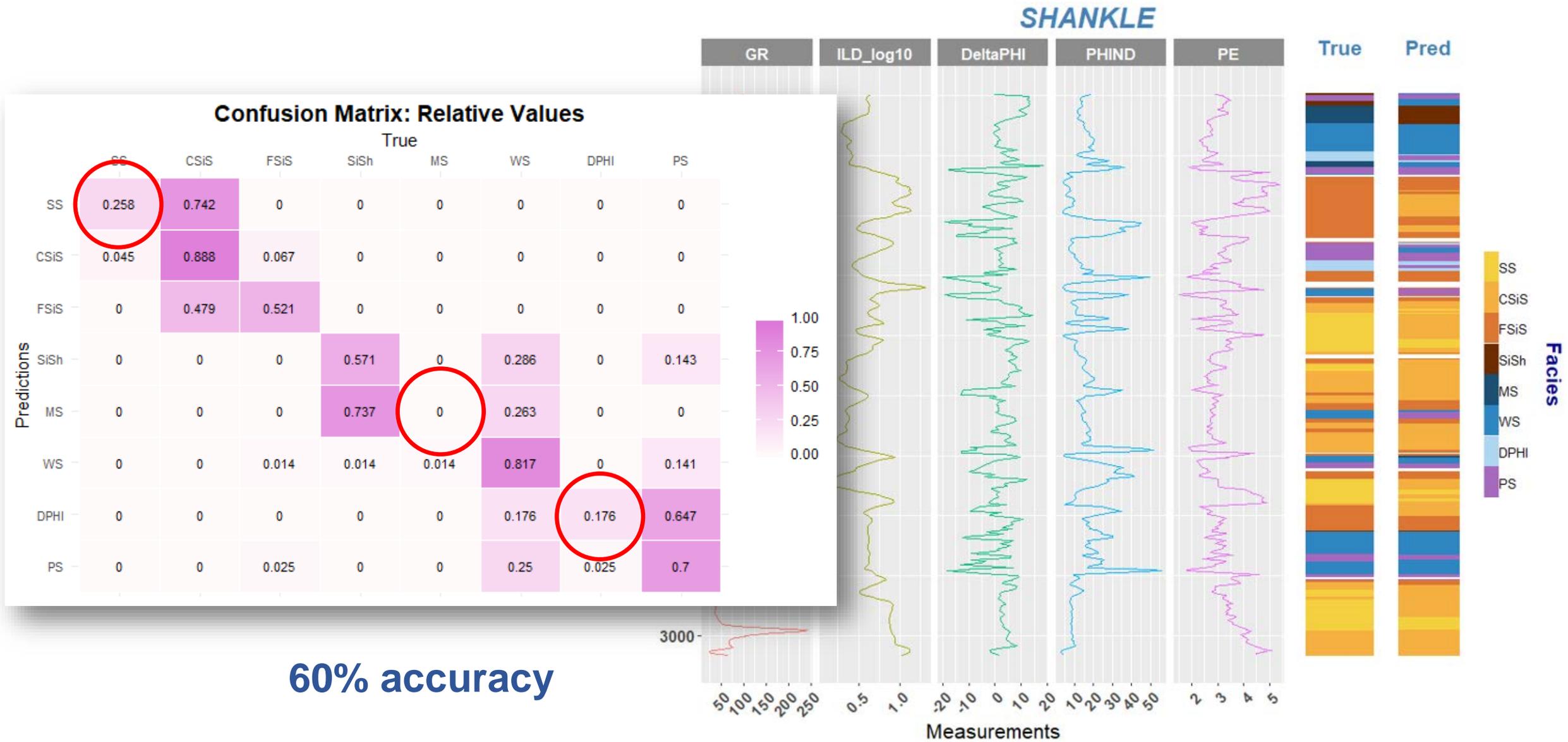
Facies Classification with Gradient Boosting

Classification > Gradient boosting classifier (an ensemble of decision trees)





Facies Classification with Gradient Boosting





Salt Identification with Deep Learning



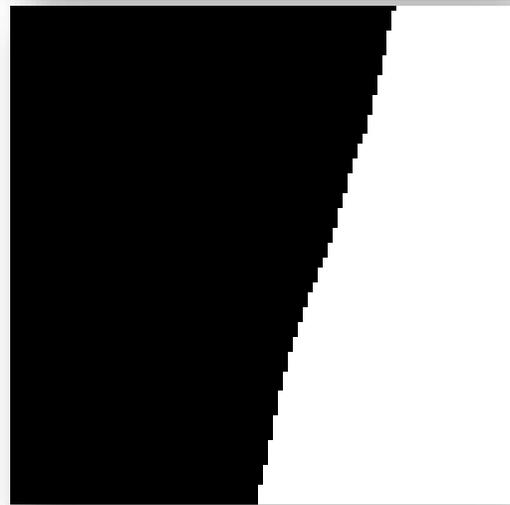
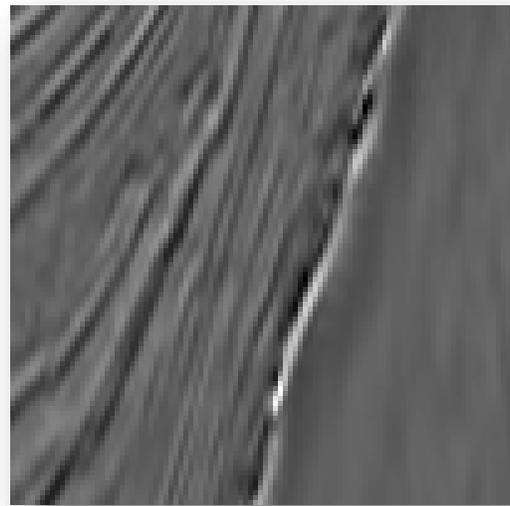
TGS Salt Identification Challenge on Kaggle:

<https://www.kaggle.com/c/tgs-salt-identification-challenge>

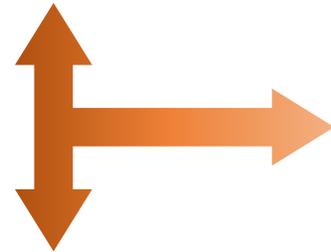
The goal is to use batches of seismic images to train a ML model that can predict salt bodies on not interpreted images



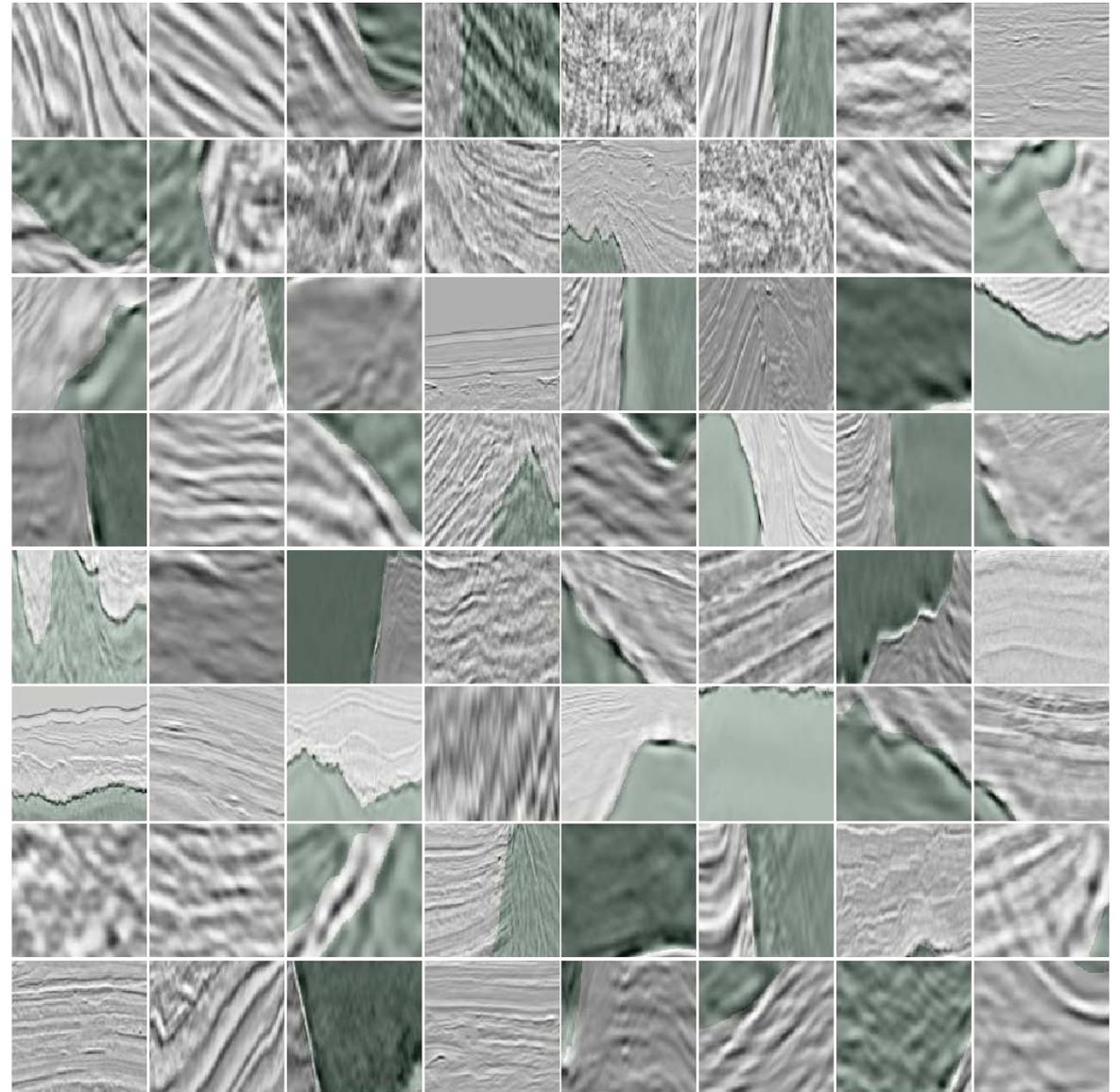
Salt Identification with Deep Learning



Seismic



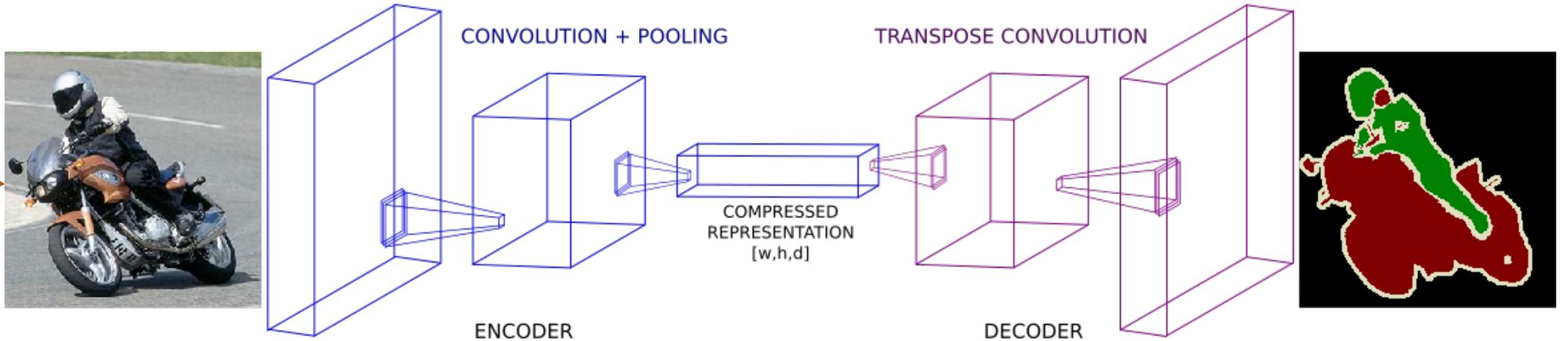
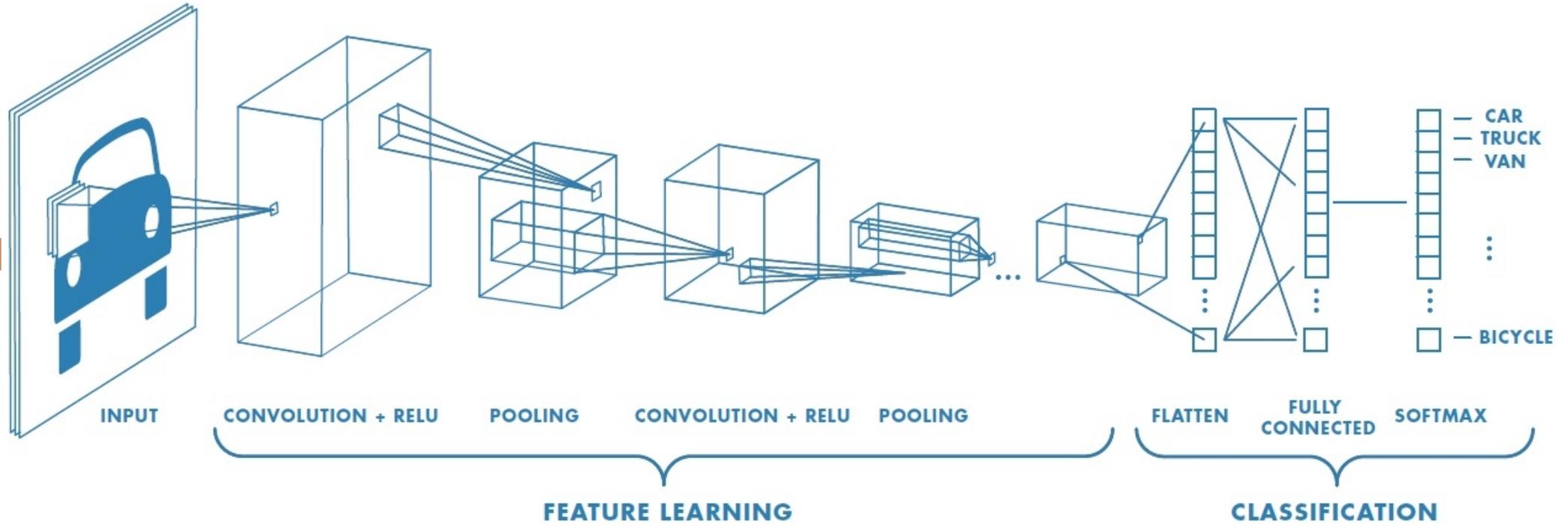
Mask





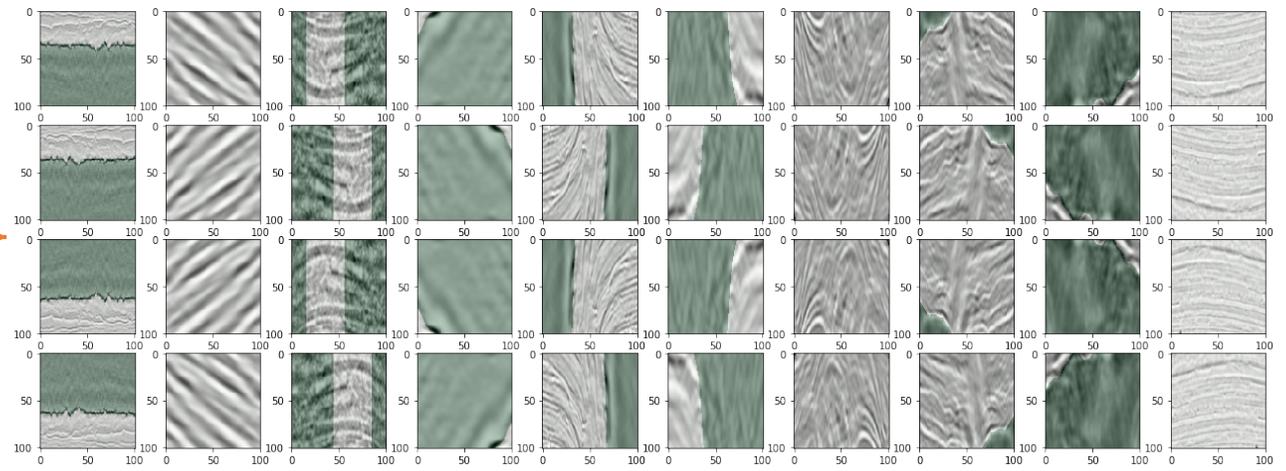
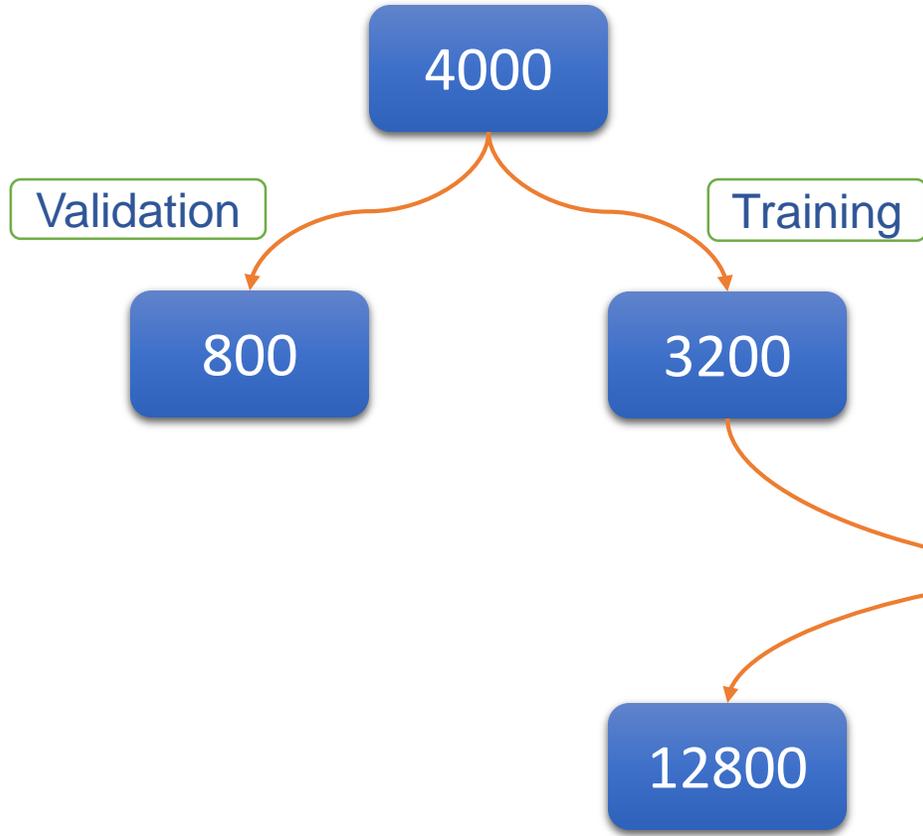
Salt Identification with Deep Learning

Modified Convolutional Neural Networks for pixel classification





Salt Identification with Deep Learning

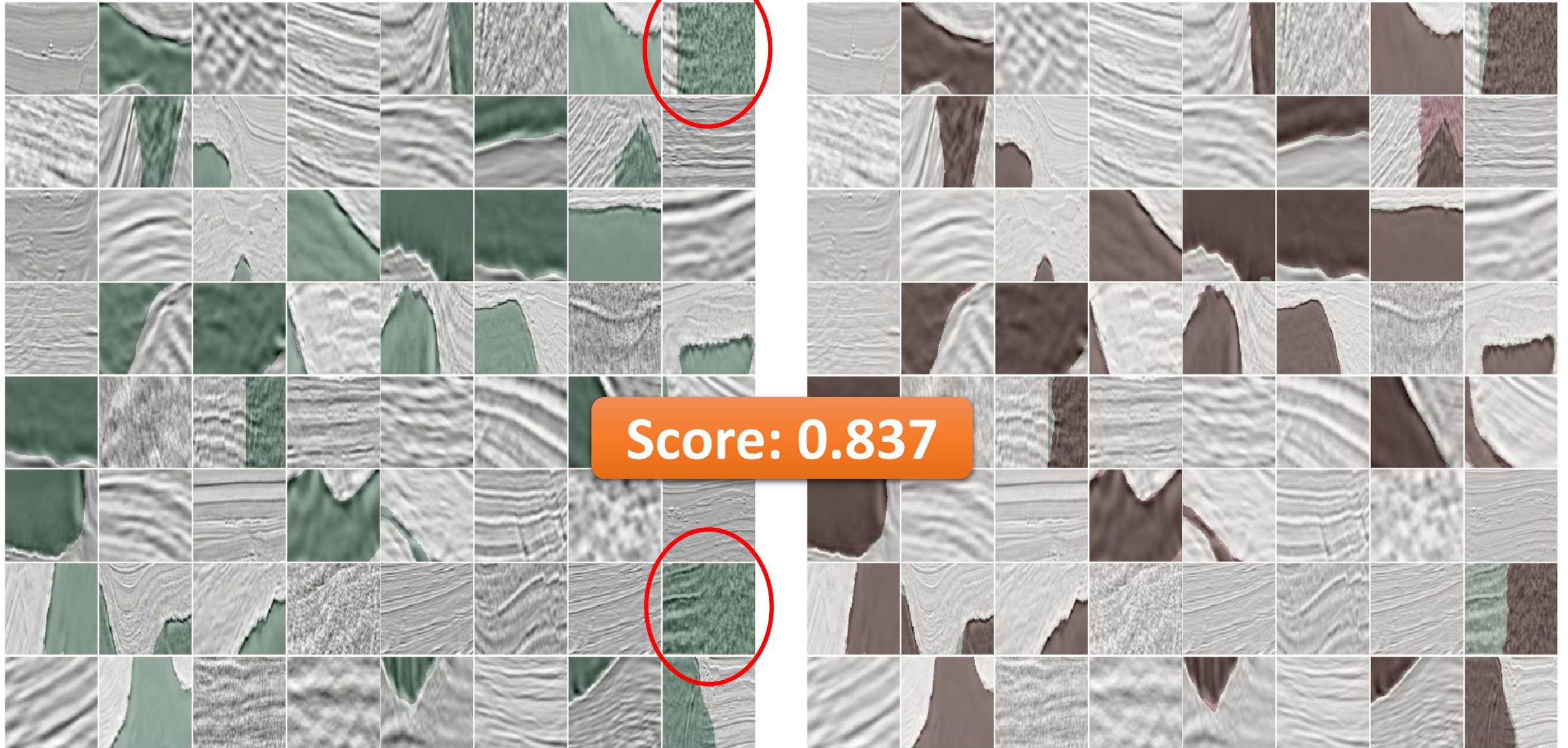


Augmented data

Helps on the model training



Salt Identification with Deep Learning



True (green) and predicted (red) labels. Purple(ish) is the overlap.



- Different applications
- Facies classification is 5 to 6 times more accurate than random guess
- Salt identification model has high accuracy
- Data limitation:
 - Quantity
 - Quality



- CREWES sponsors
- Natural Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)
- Canada First Research Excellence Fund (CFREF)
- CREWES staff and students
- Machine Learning Group
- Verdazo Analytics

