



# Seismic Attributes - from Interactive Interpretation to Machine Learning

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Unsupervised Multiattribute Clustering  
Self-Organizing Maps

# Multiattribute Analysis Tools

## Machine Learning Multiattribute Analysis

### Unsupervised Learning

- K-means
- Gaussian Mixture Models
- Kohonen Self-Organizing Maps
- Generative Topographical Maps





# The good, the bad, and the ugly of manifolds



Clint Eastwood—  
lips move in English



Mario Brega —  
lips move in Italian

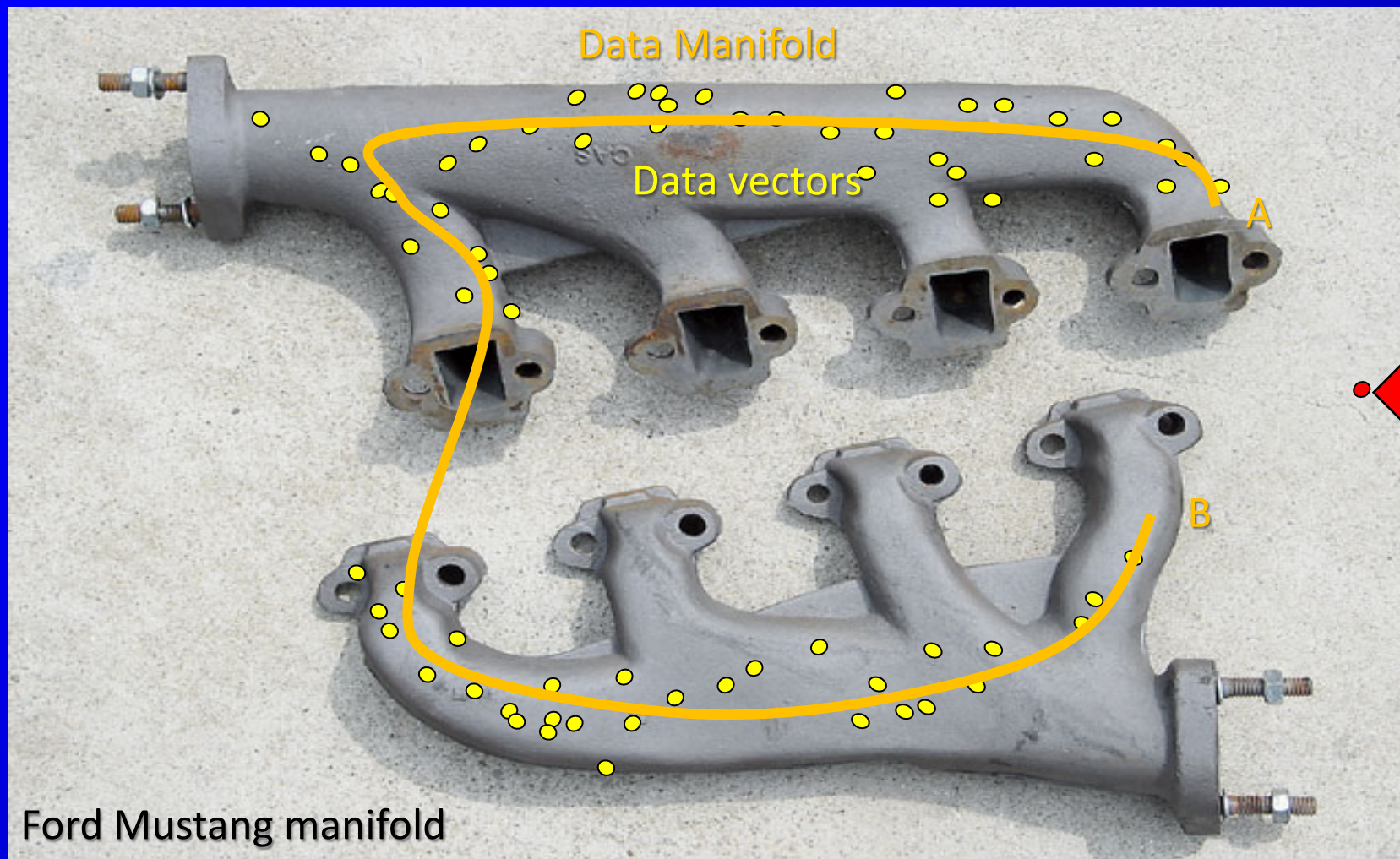


Antonio Molino Rojo —  
lips move in Spanish



Janos Bartha —  
lips move in Hungarian

# Data vectors in $n$ -D attribute space

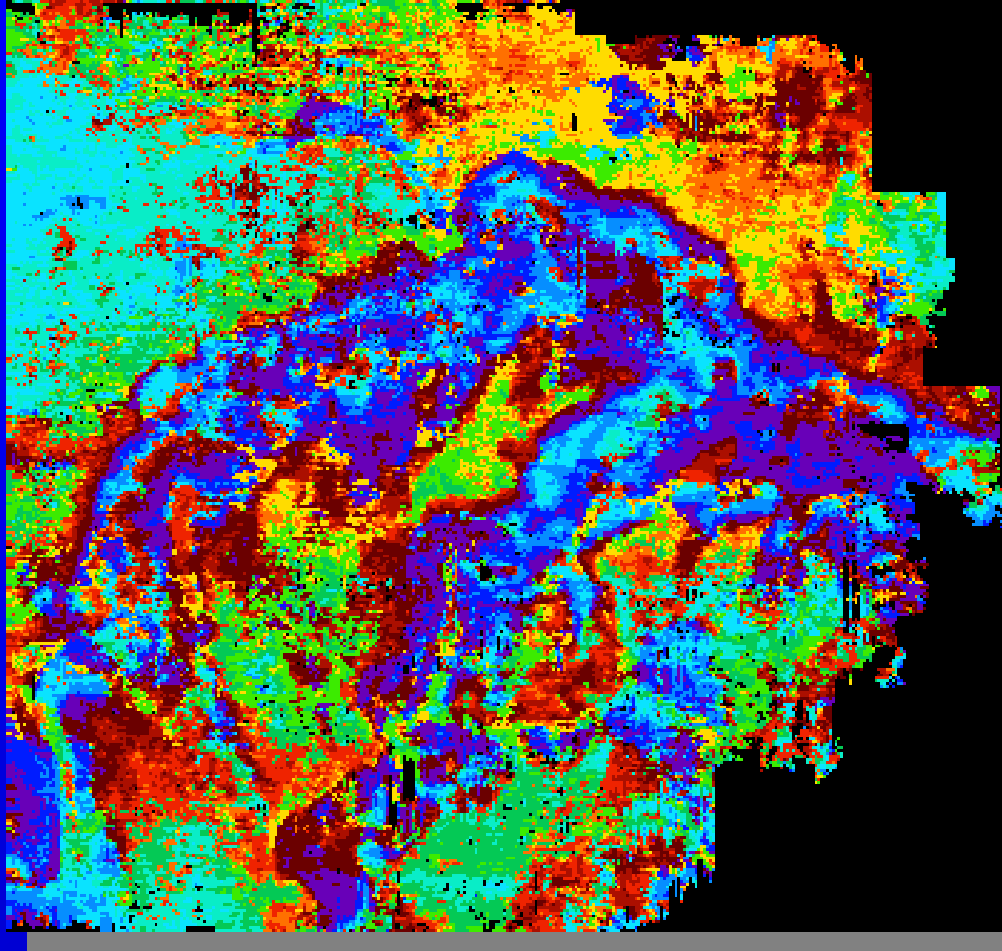


(Marfurt, 2018)

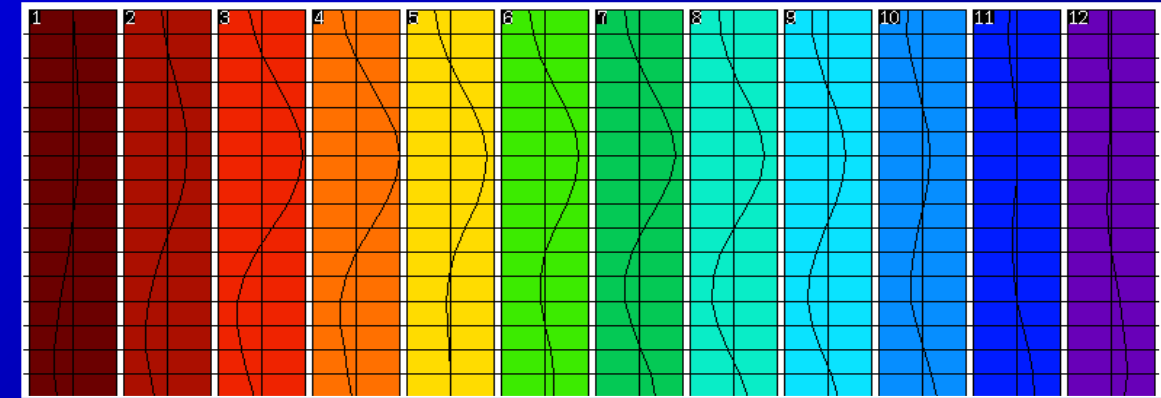


# A Seismic Facies (Waveform) Map (Frio gas play, south Texas)

Each trace is assigned the color of the class to which it has the best correlation.



Data courtesy of CGG-USA



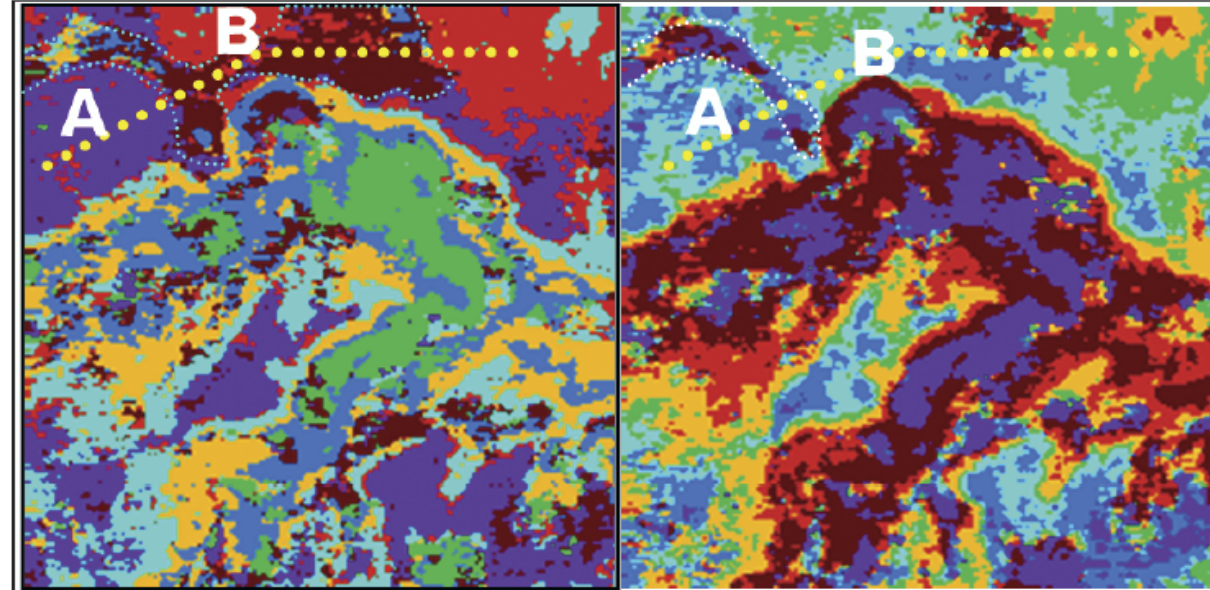
16 samples, 12 clusters



# Impact of mapping colors to the latent space

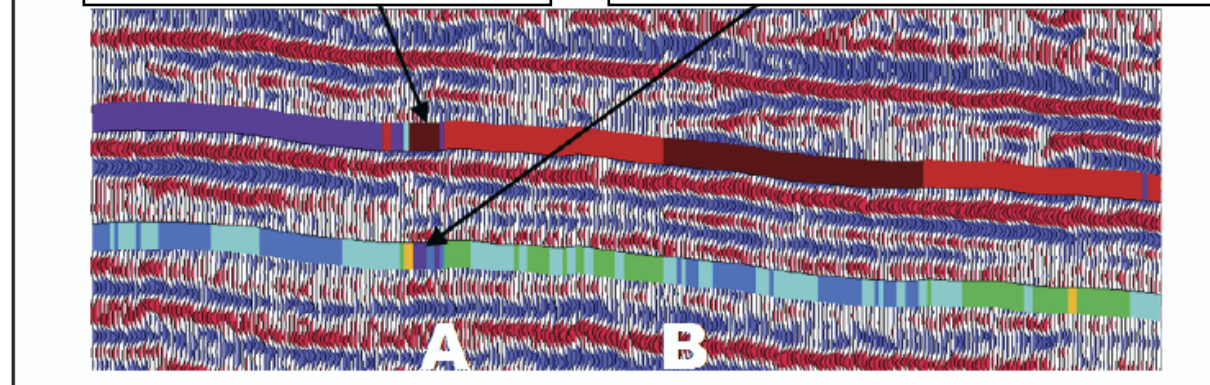
K-means Map

Self-Organizing Map



K-means Map

Self-organizing Map



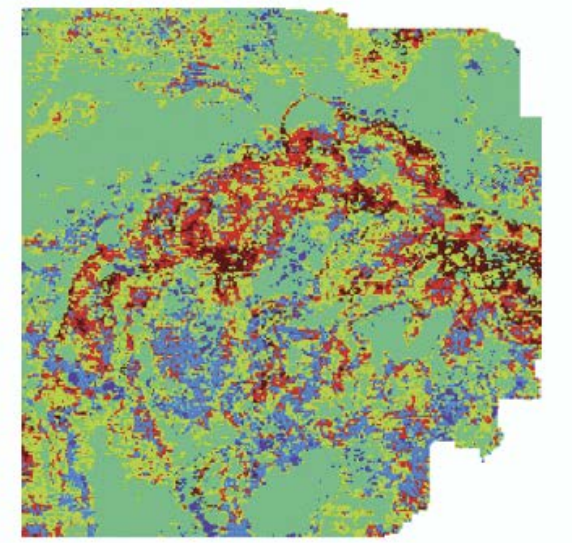
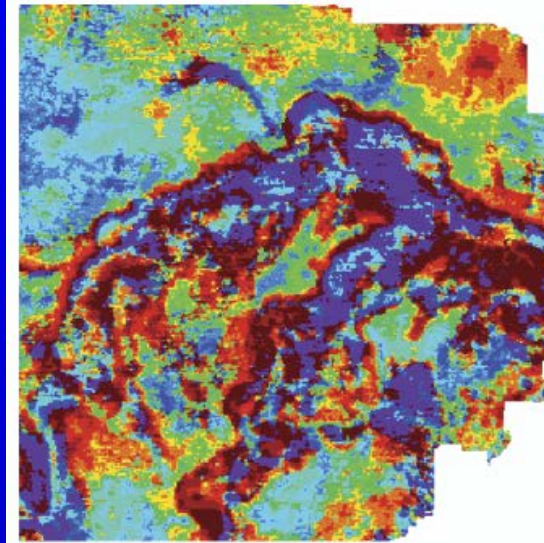


# Sensitivity to number of classes

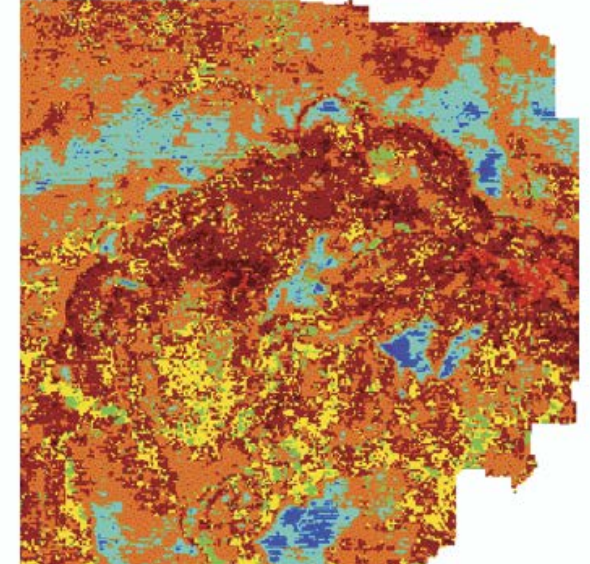
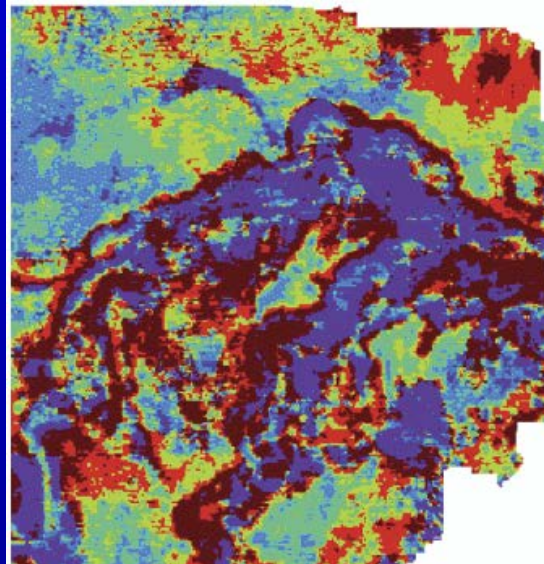
Self-Organizing Map

K-means Map

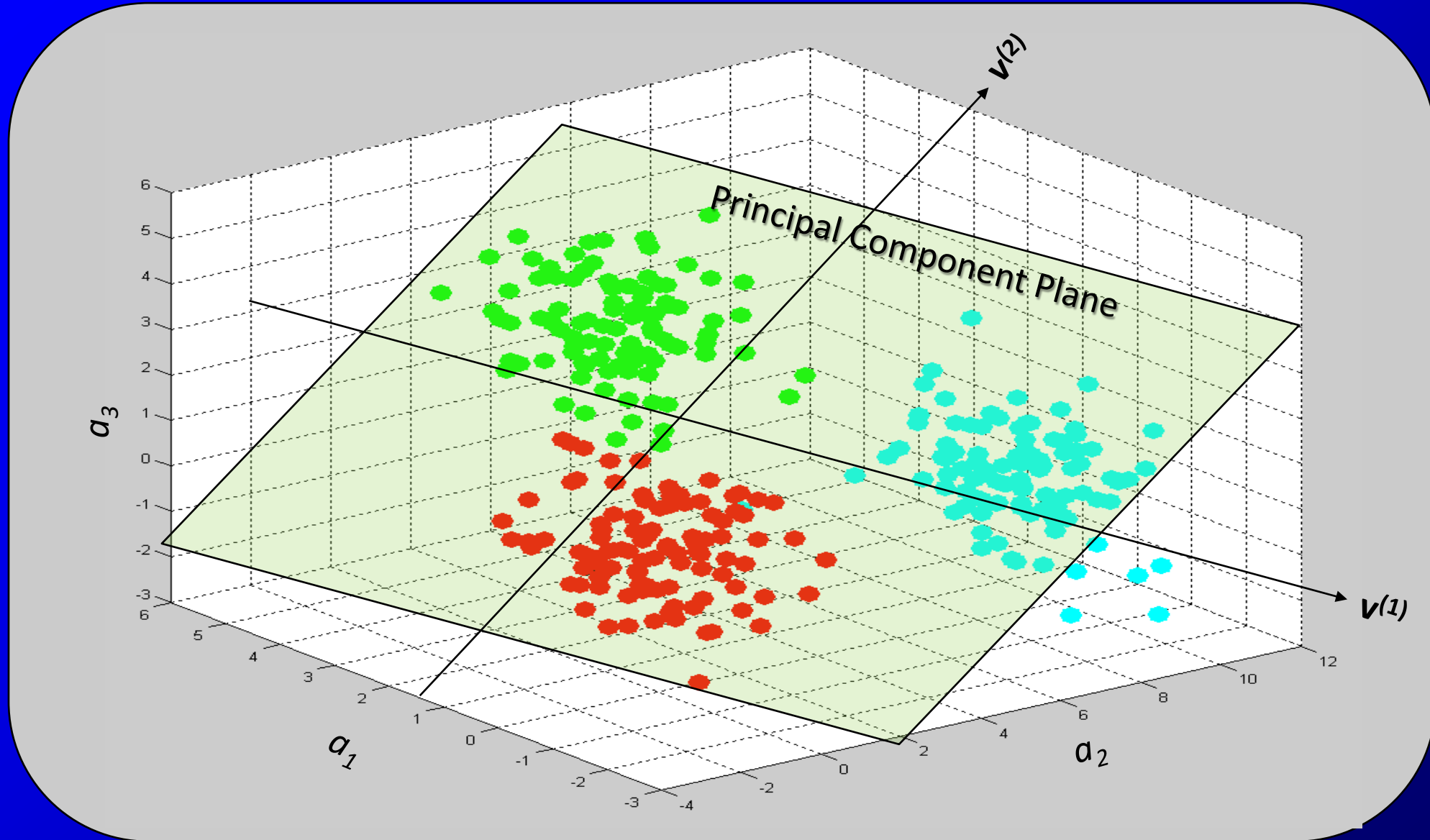
6 classes



12 classes

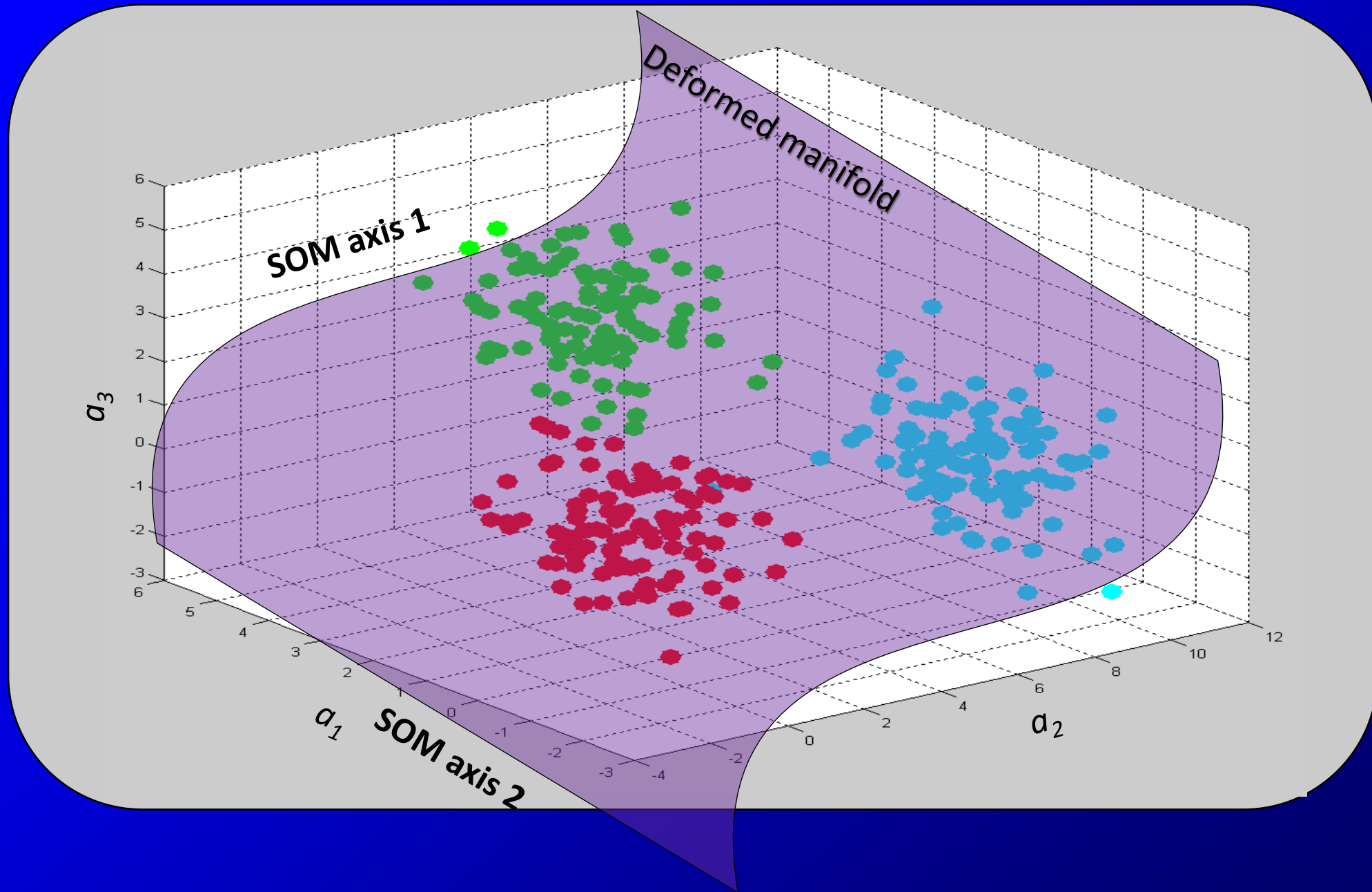


# Projecting 3 attributes onto the 2D plane that best represents the data





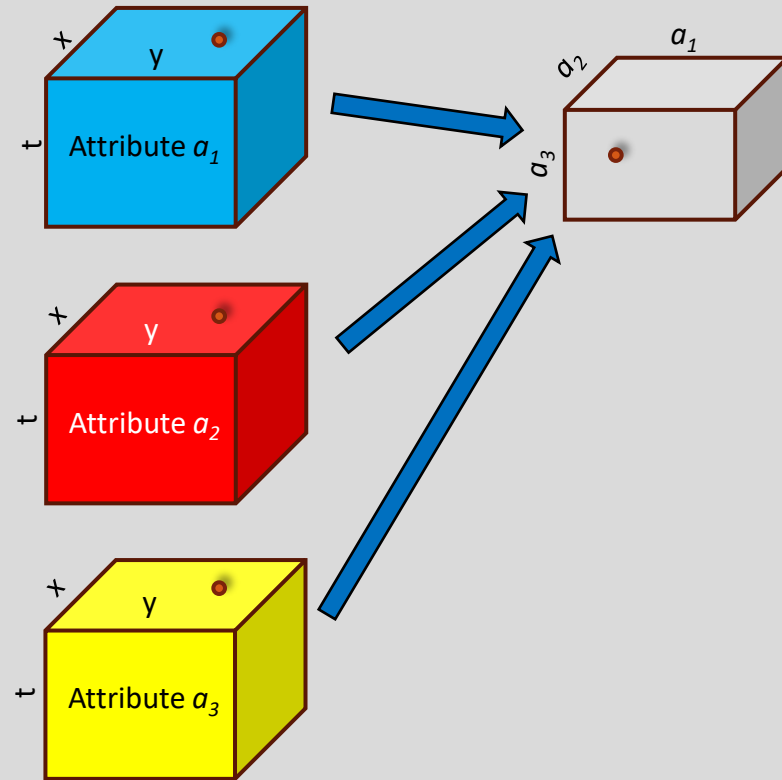
# Projecting 3 attributes onto a 2D manifold that best represents the data





# Workflow of self-organizing map (SOM) facies analysis

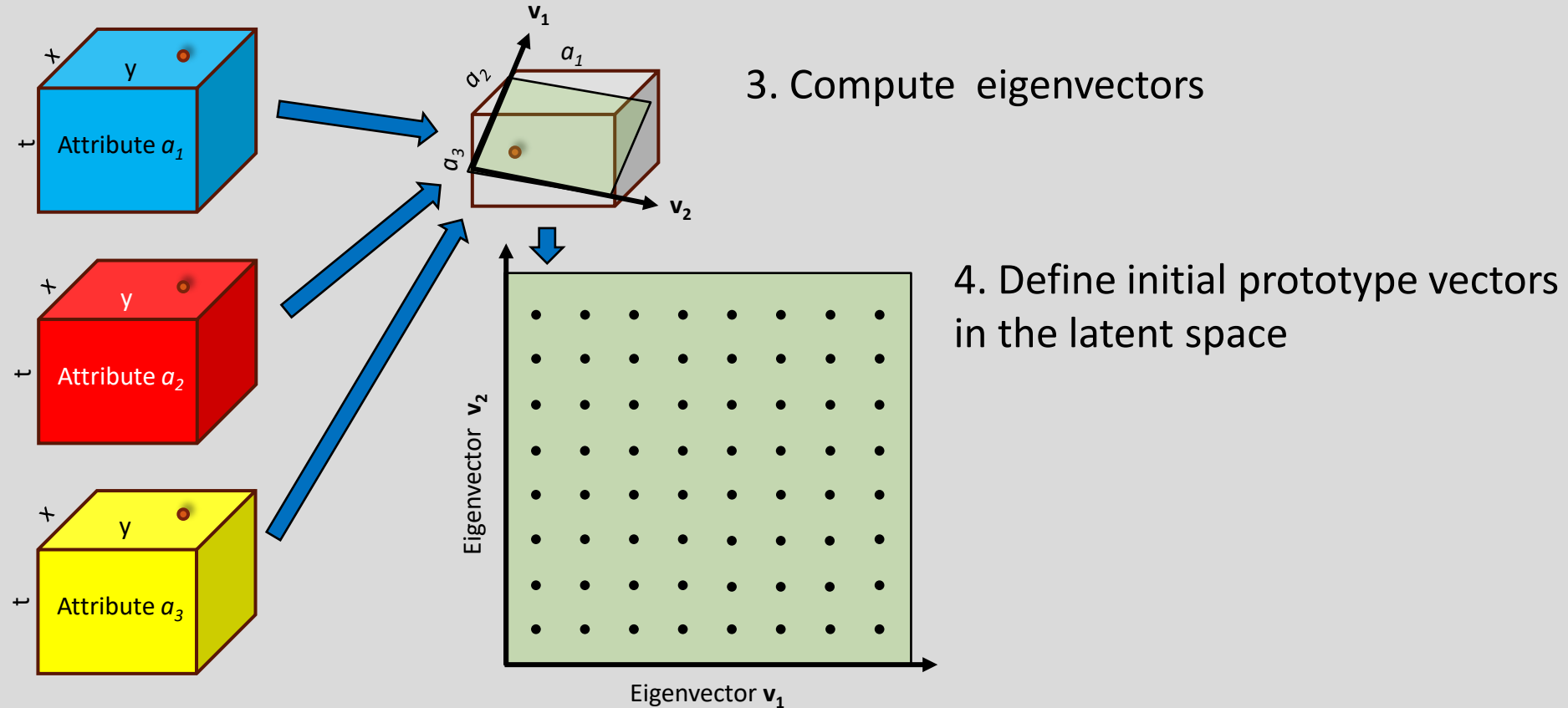
## 1. Select attributes



## 2. Crossplot

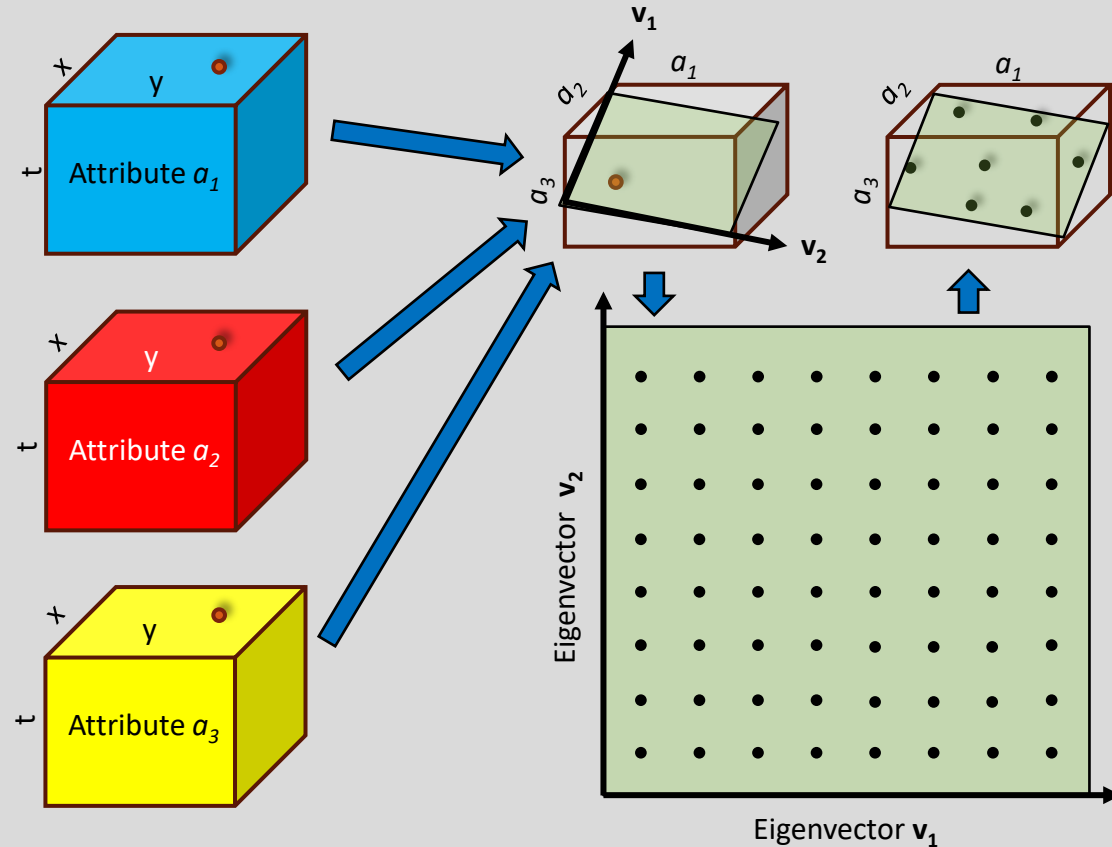


# Workflow of self-organizing map (SOM) facies analysis





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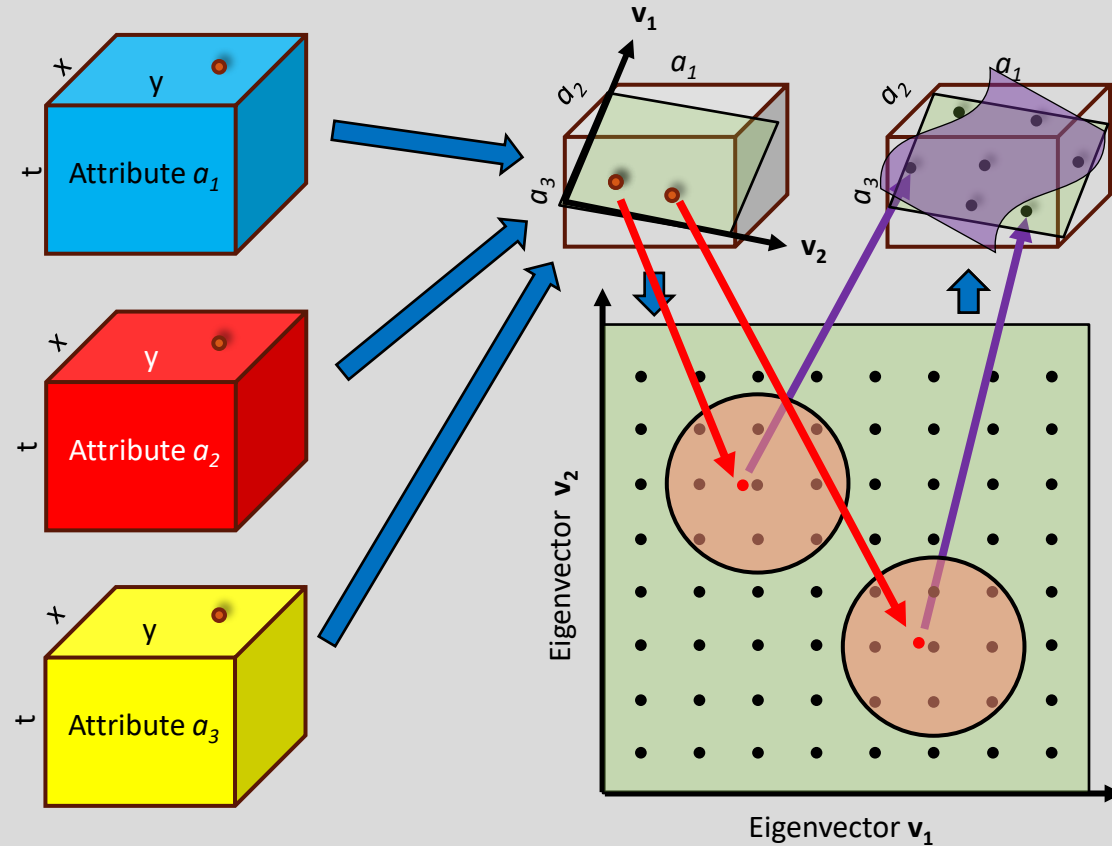


5. Map prototype vectors in multiattribute space thereby defining a manifold





# Workflow of self-organizing map (SOM) facies analysis

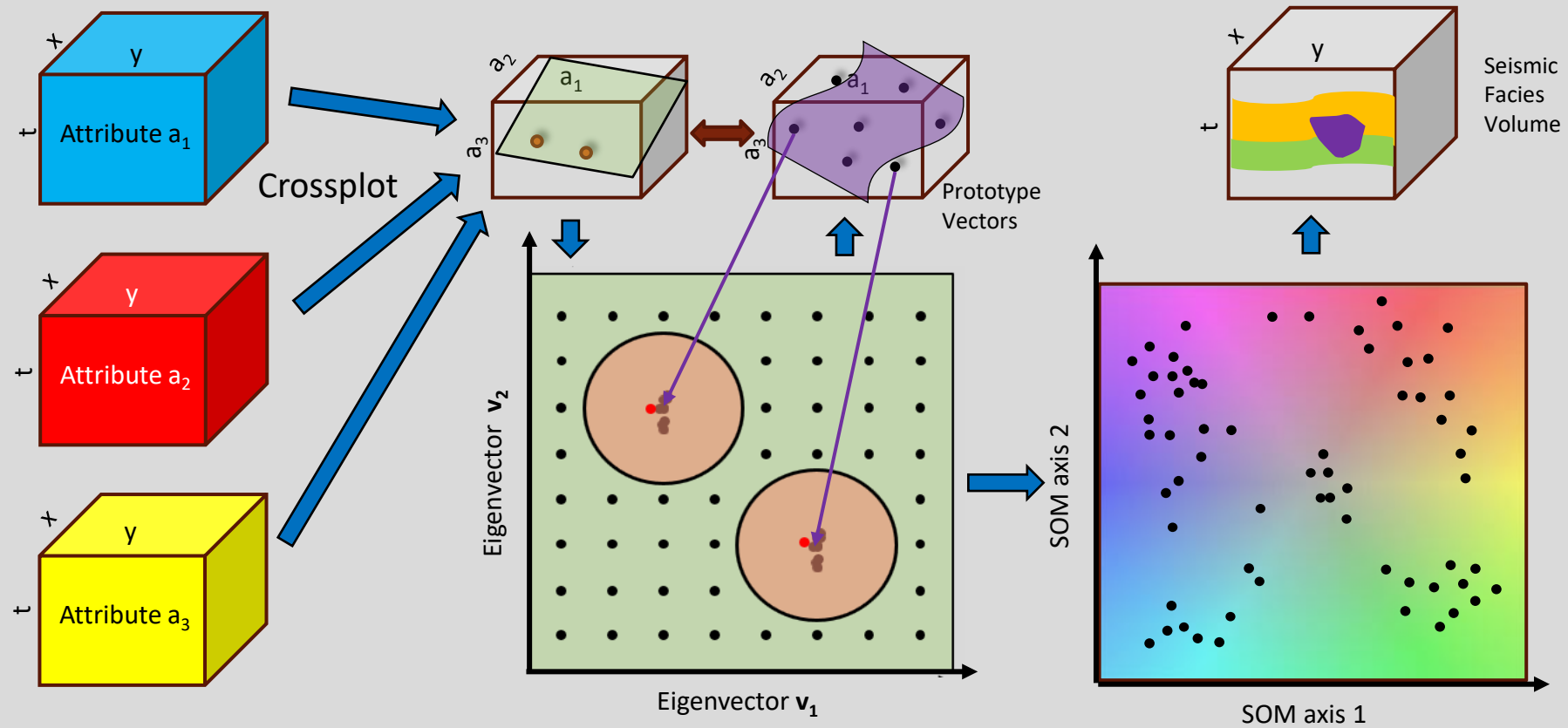


6. Project data vectors onto the manifold and latent space.

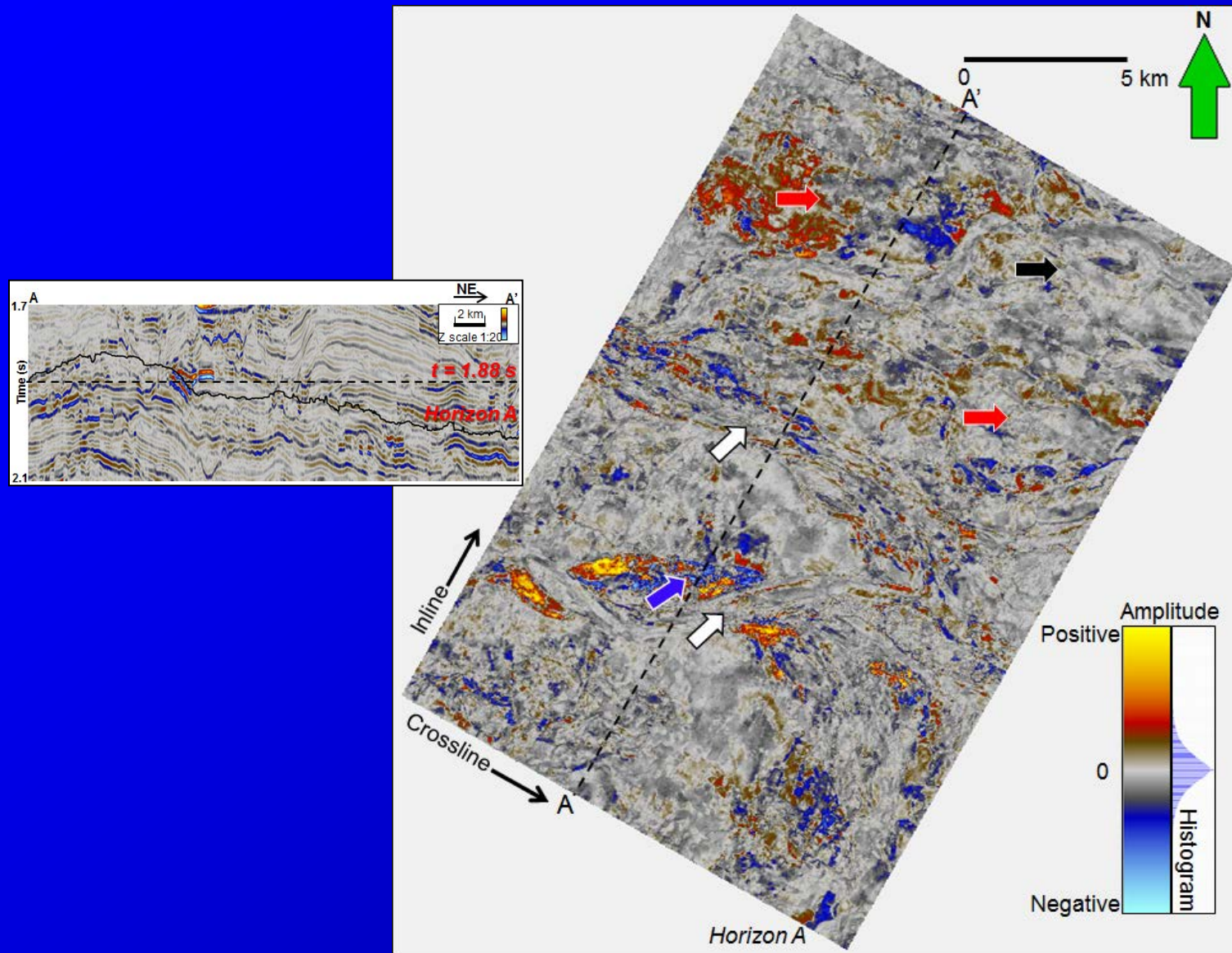
7. Move prototype vectors to better represent the data vectors, thereby deforming the manifold as well



# Workflow of self-organizing map (SOM) facies analysis

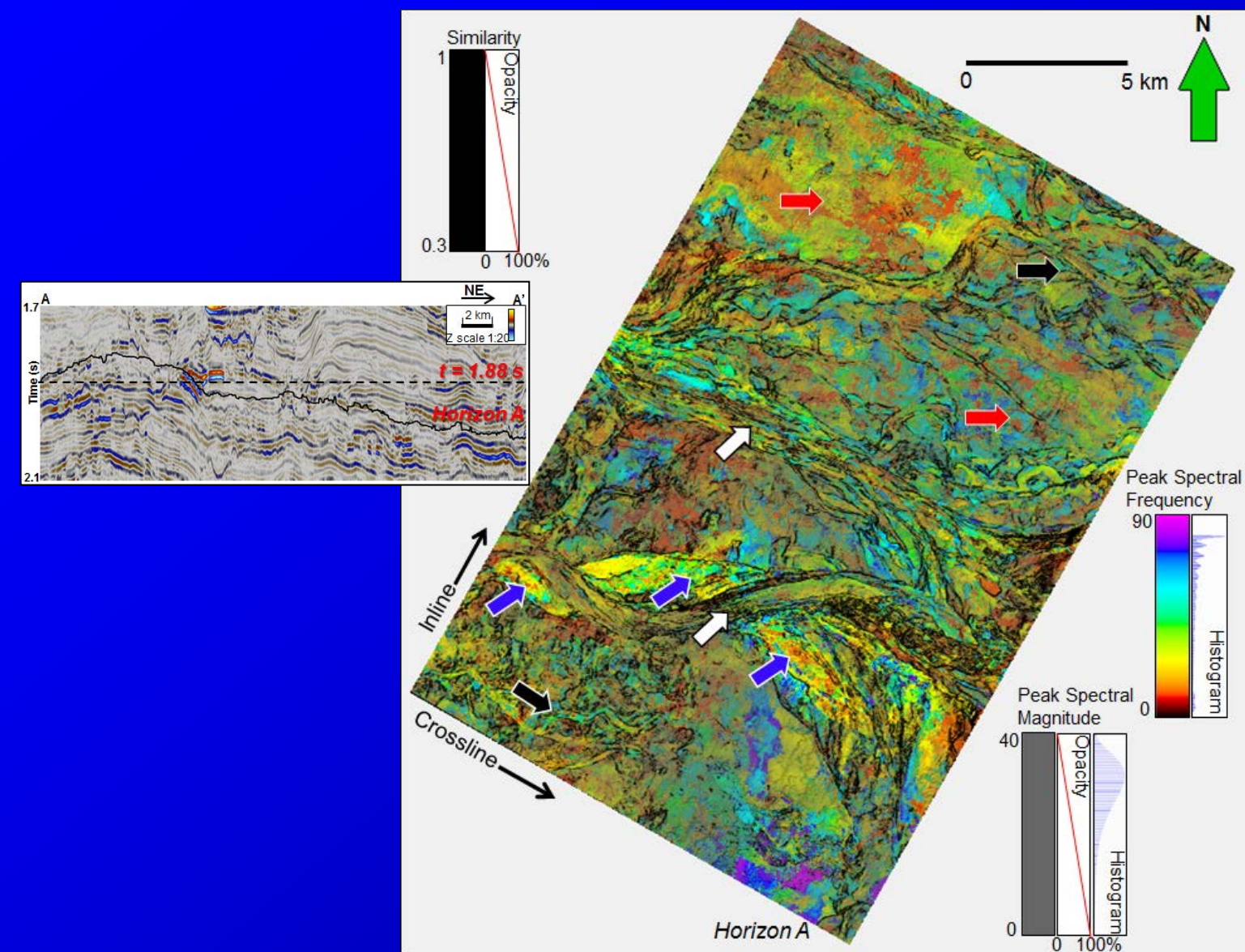


# Horizon slice through seismic amplitude





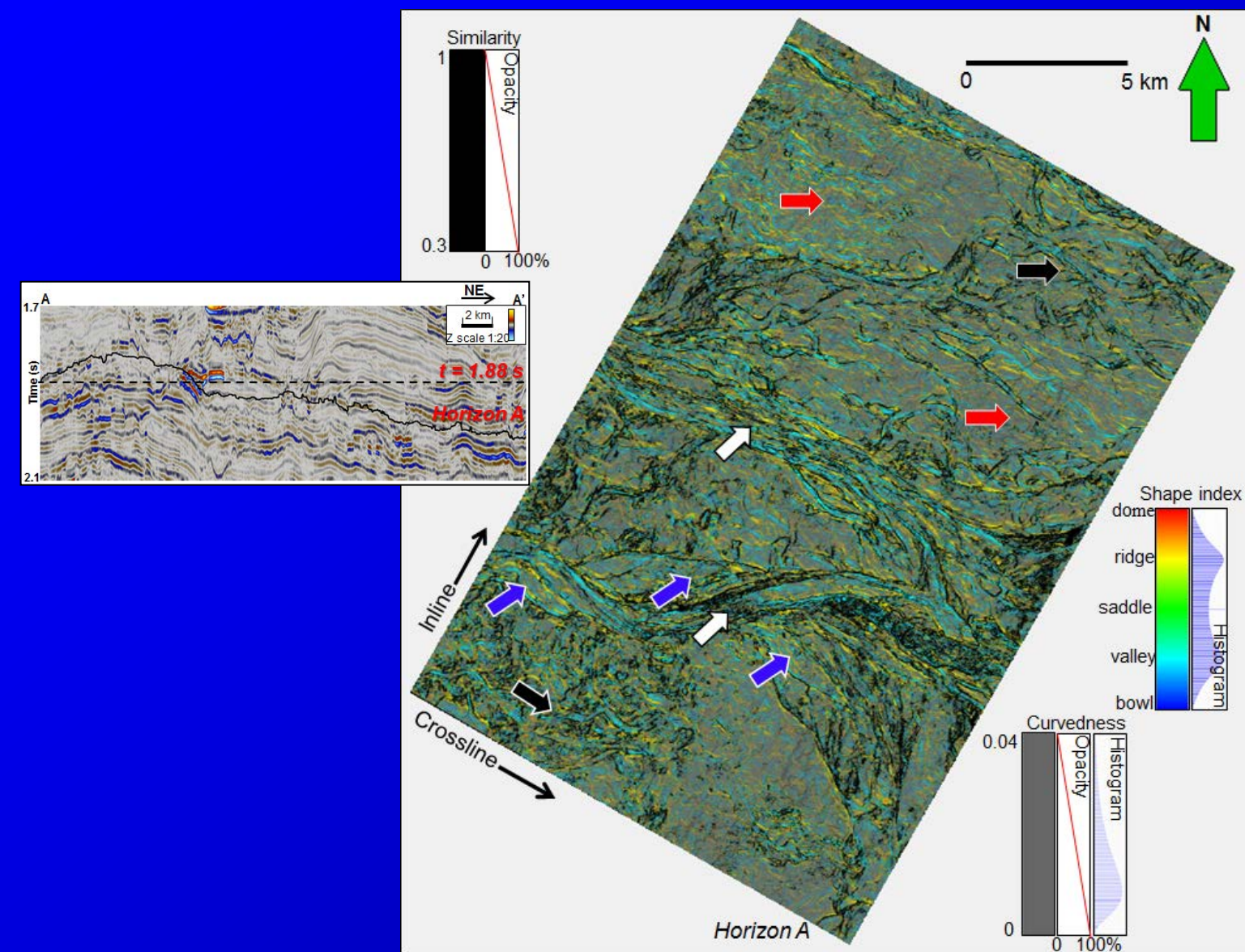
# Multittribute visualization



Co-rendered peak spectral frequency, peak spectral magnitude, and Sobel filter similarity

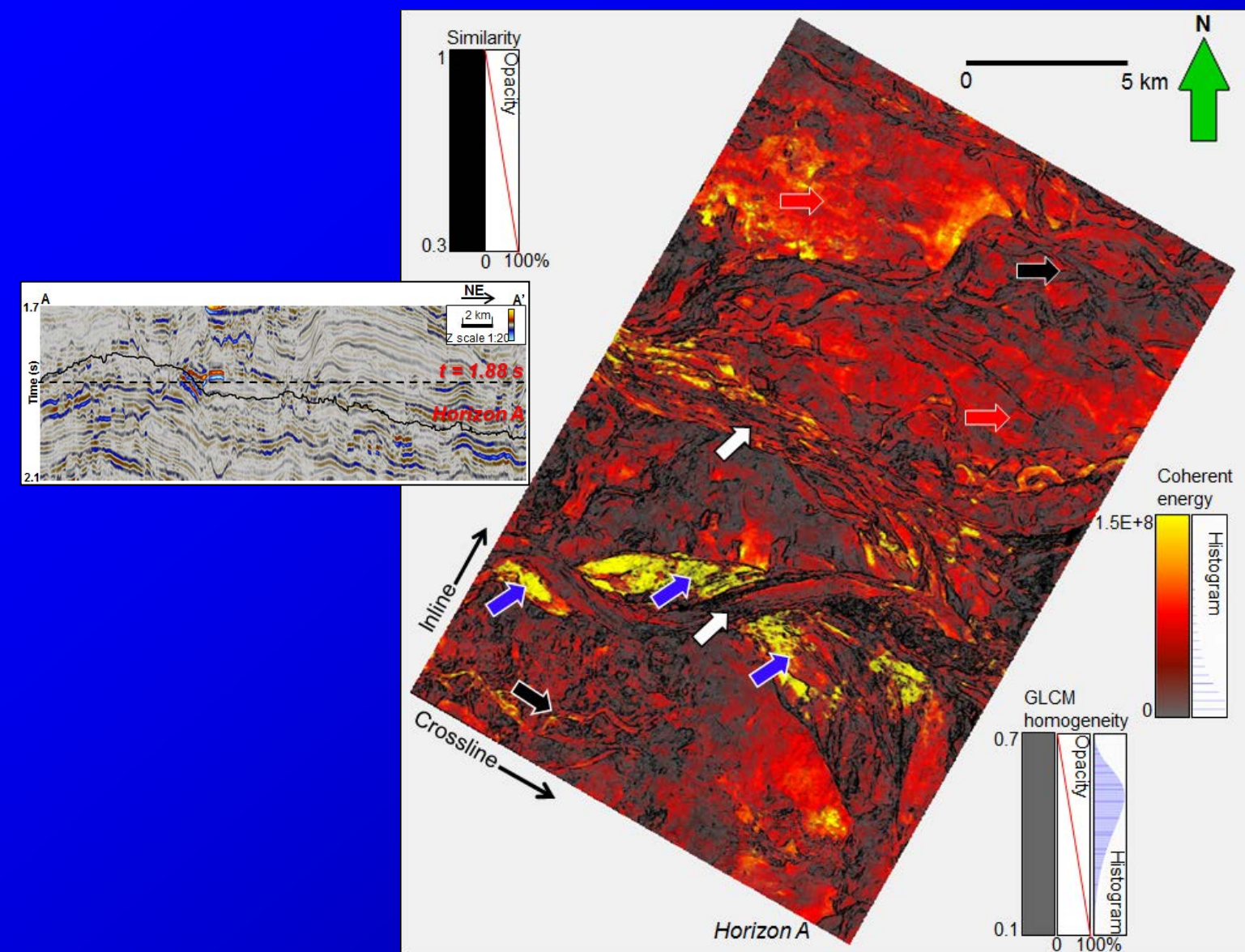


# Multittribute visualization



Co-rendered shape index, curvedness, and Sobel filter similarity

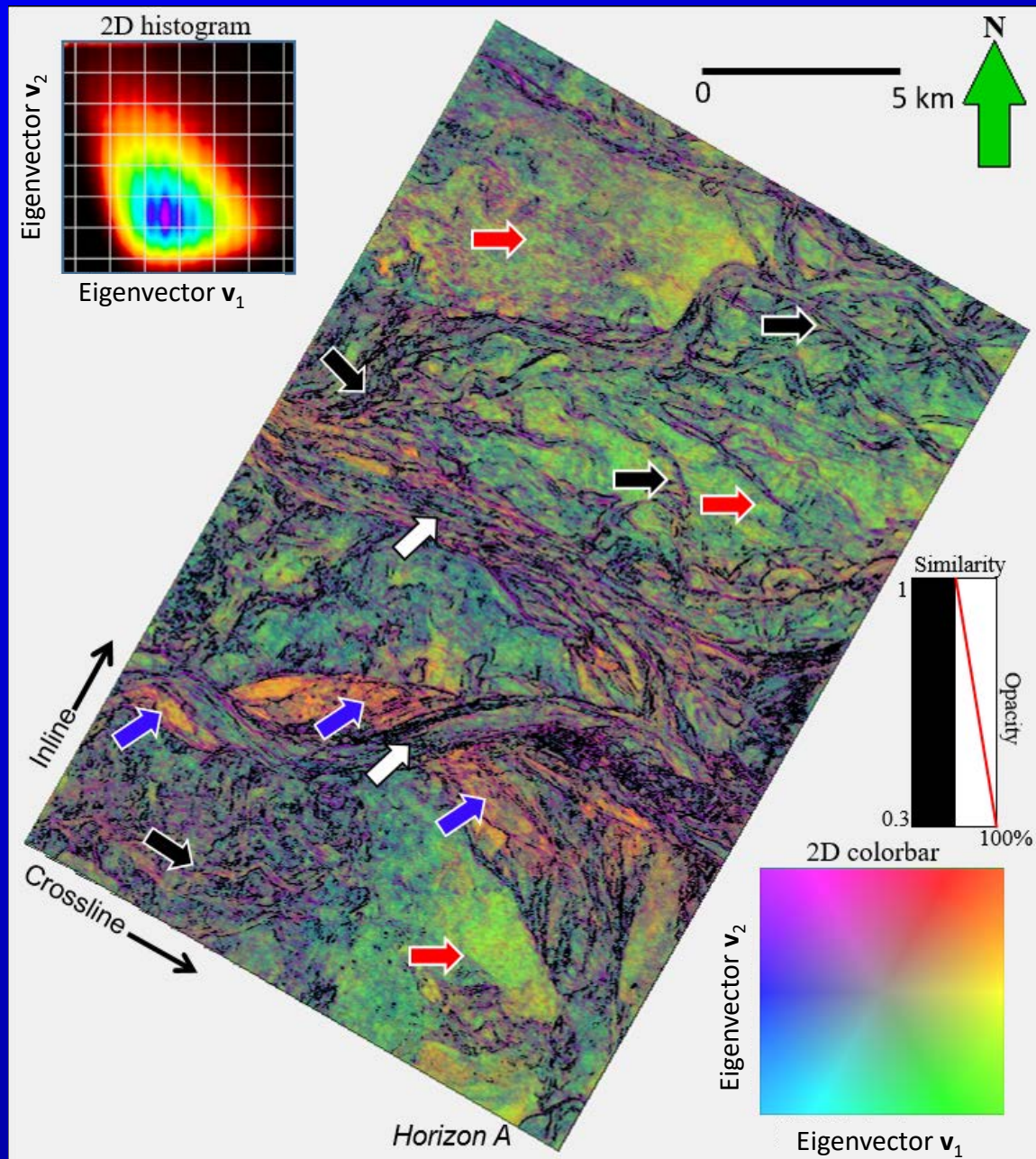
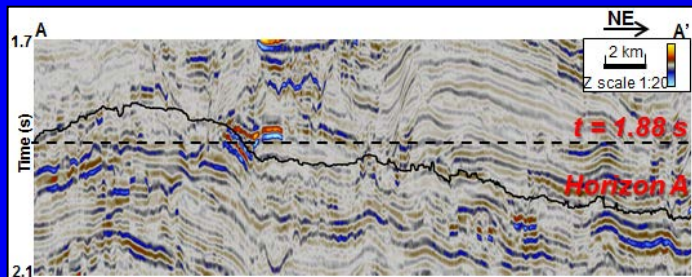
# Multittribute visualization



Co-rendered GLCM  
homogeneity, coherent  
energy, and Sobel filter  
similarity



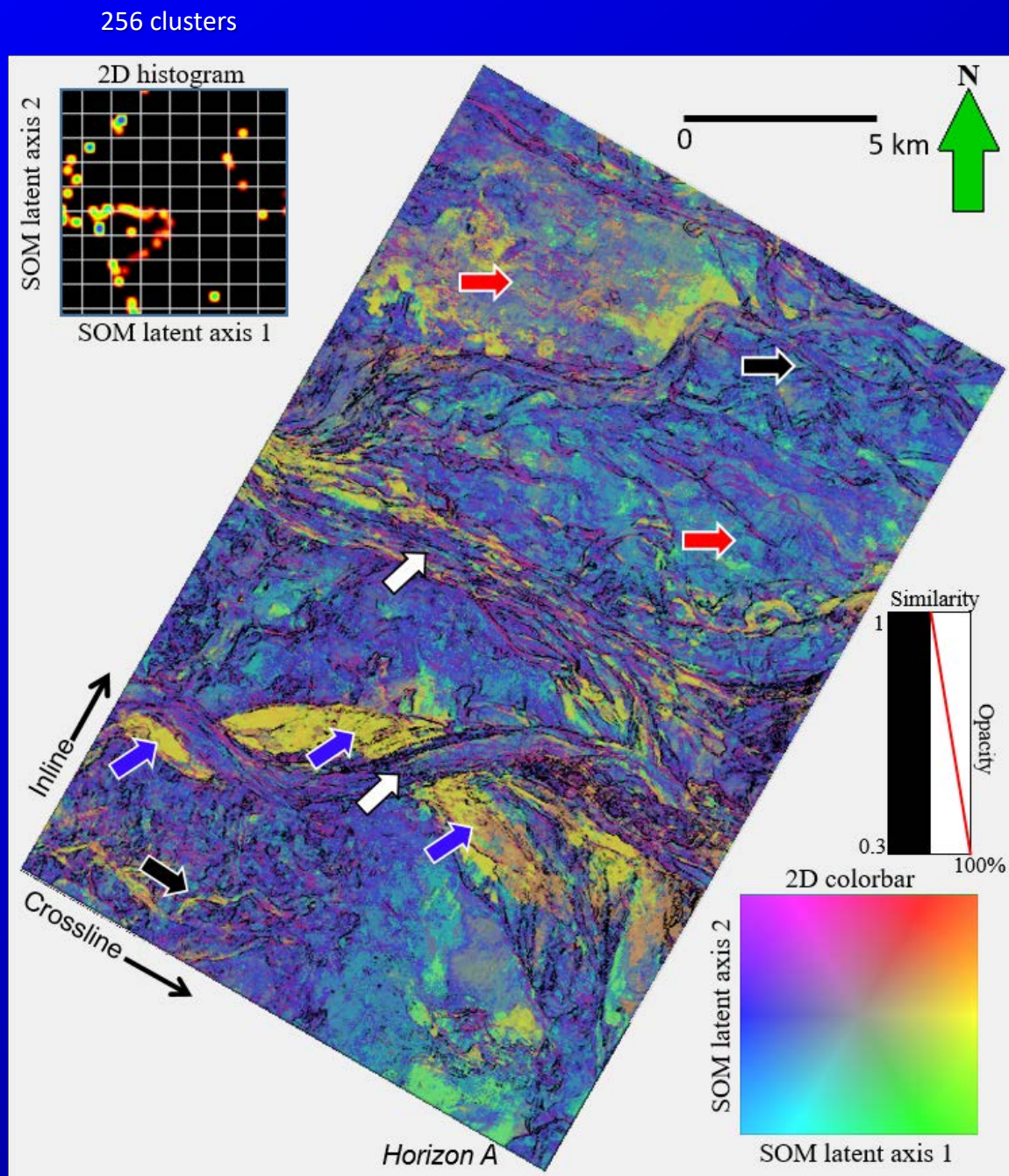
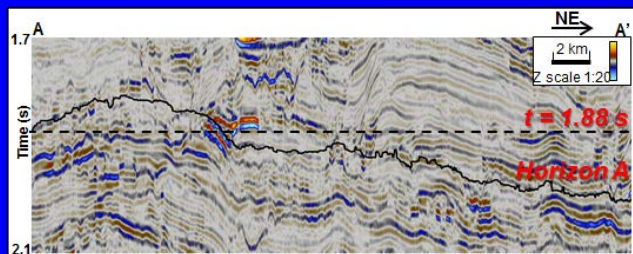
# Principal Component Analysis



(Zhao et al., 2015)



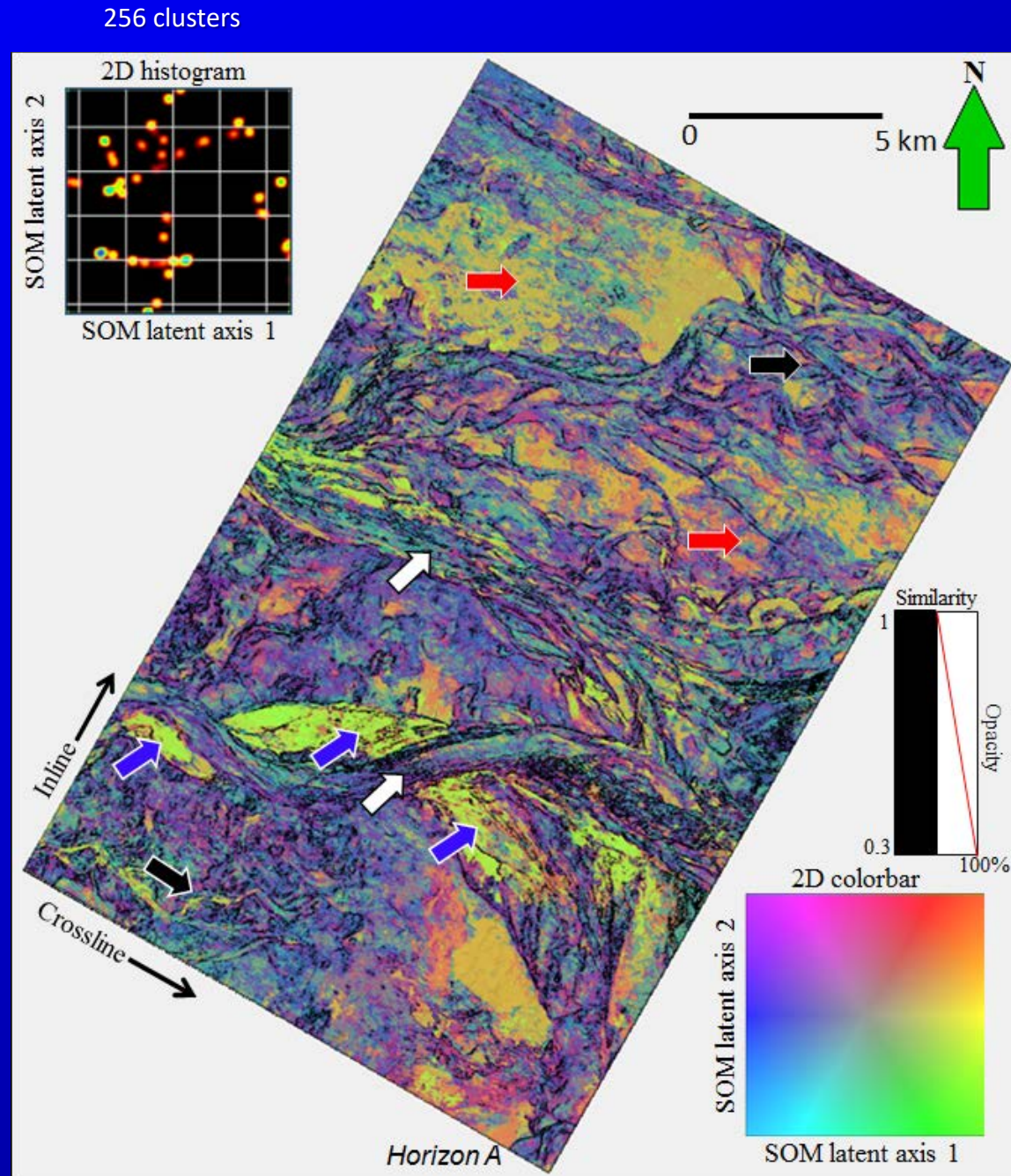
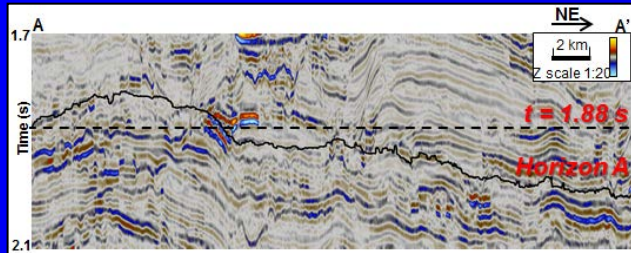
# Traditional SOM



(Zhao et al., 2016)



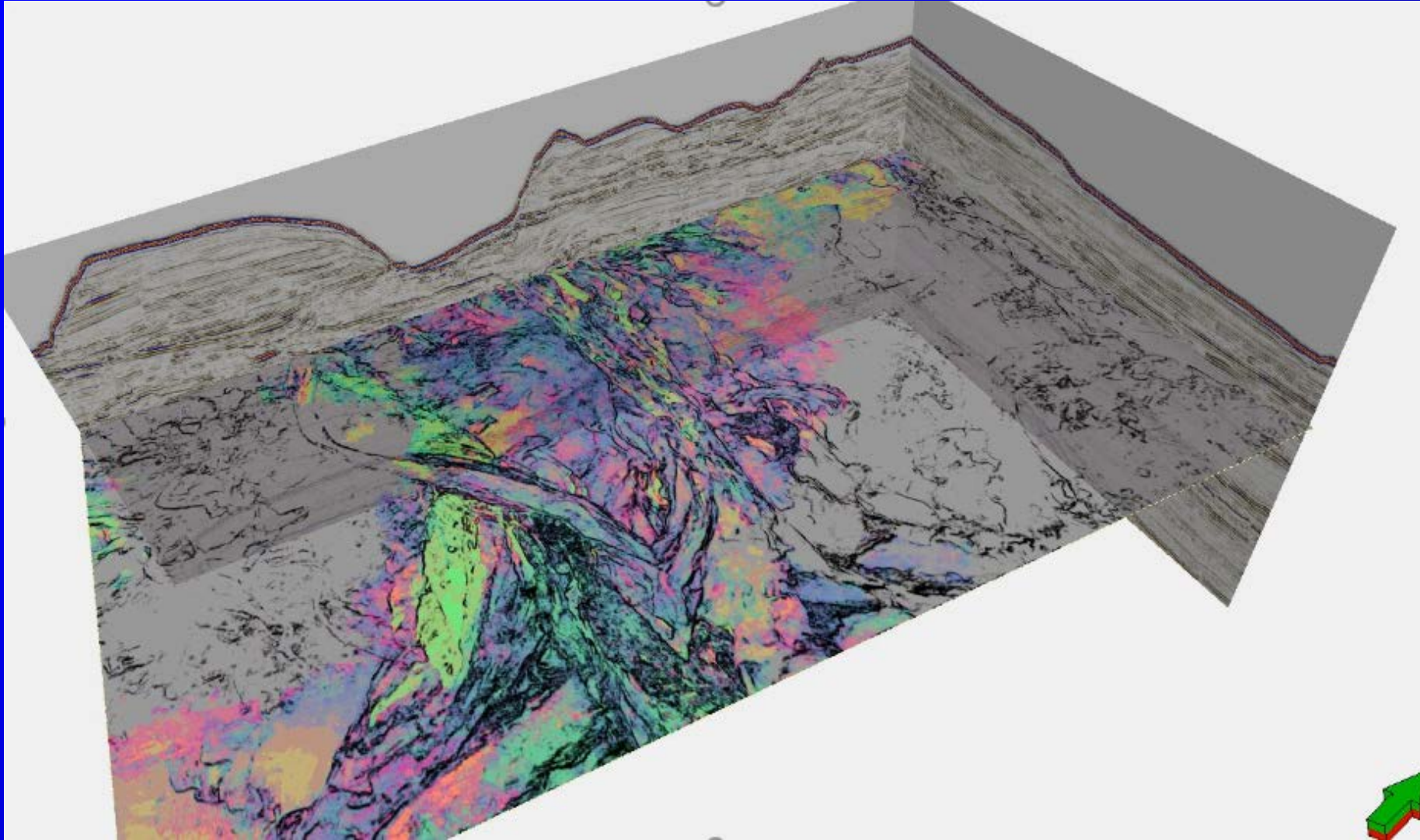
# Distance-preserving SOM



(Zhao et al., 2016)



# SOM is best computed within a geologic formation

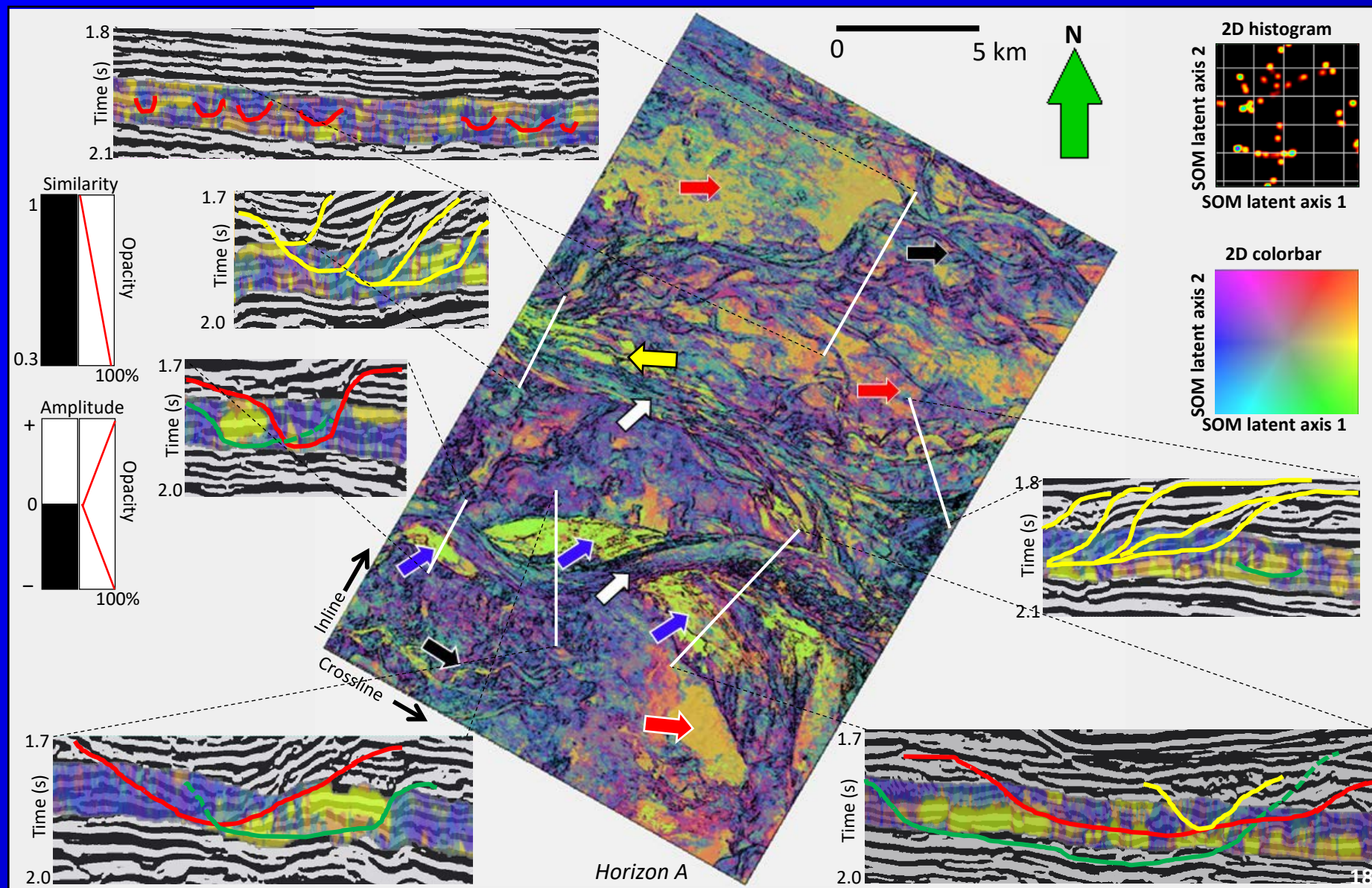


# SOM is best computed within a geologic formation





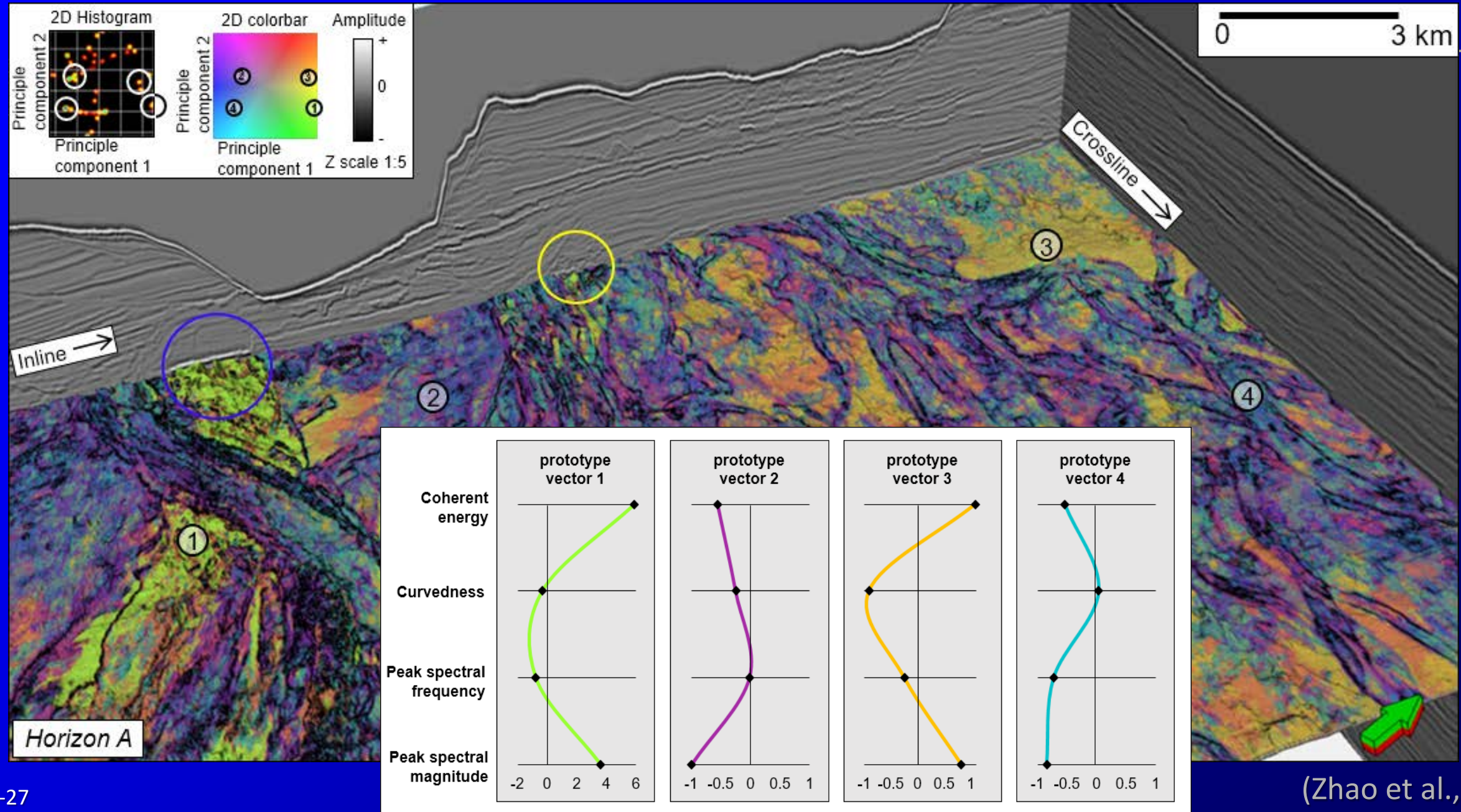
# Calibration using seismic geomorphology



(Zhao et al., 2016)



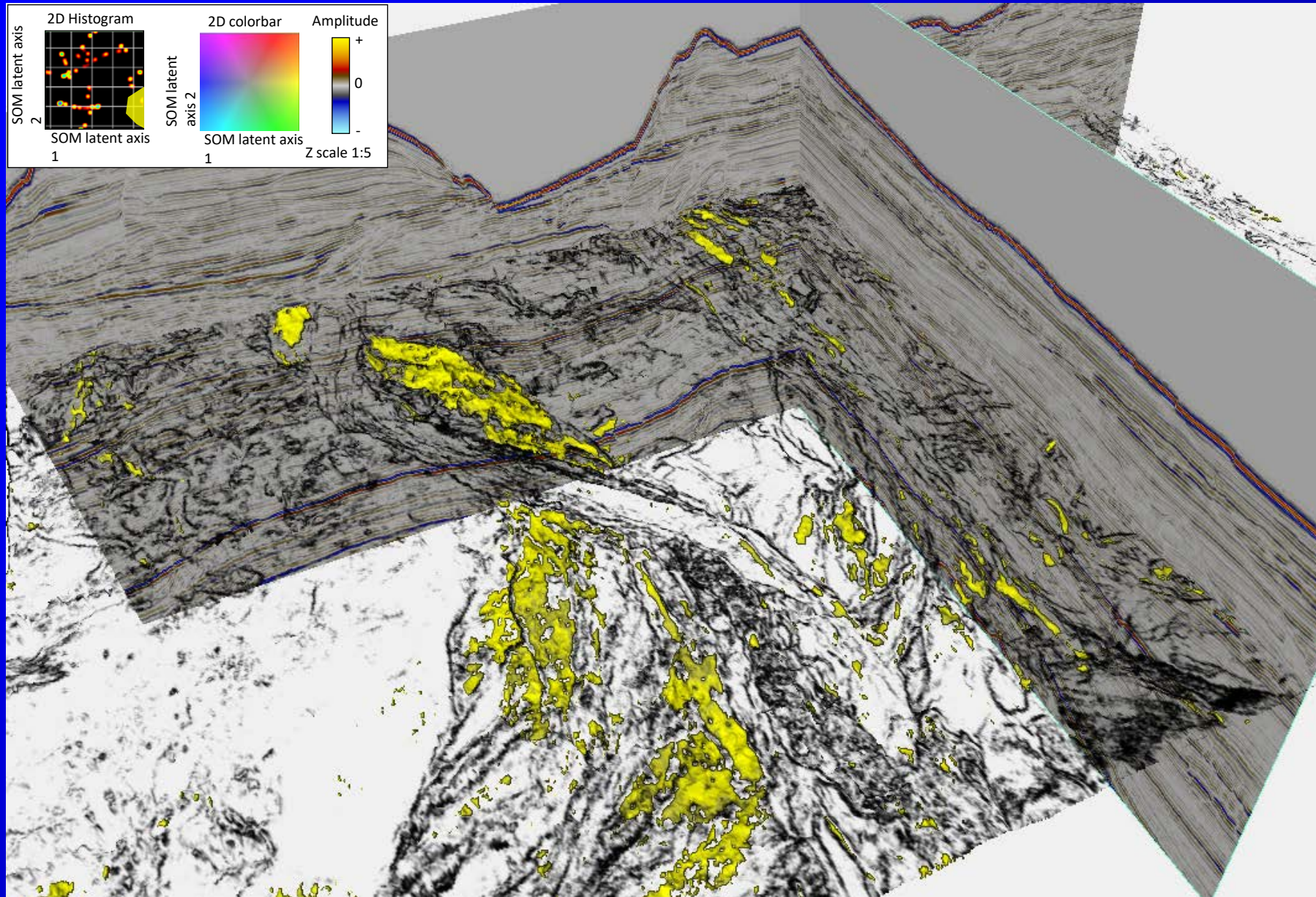
# Linking seismic geomorphology to attribute response



(Zhao et al., 2016)



# Highlighting facies using a crossplot tool





# Unsupervised Multiattribute Clustering – Self-Organizing Maps

## In Summary

- Unlike  $k$ -means, Kohonen self-organizing maps have the advantage of presenting similar classes next to each other
- Choosing a large number of classes and color-coding using a continuous 1D, 2D, or 3D color bar circumvents the need to estimate the number of classes
- Classifying data to reveal seismic trends has more to do with the input attributes used than with the particular classifier used
- Supervision can be introduced into SOM classifications by fixing attribute clusters corresponding to well control or desired anomalies