



Seismic Attributes - from Interactive Interpretation to Machine Learning

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Geometric Attributes
GLCM Amplitude Textures



Geometric Attributes that map continuity, amplitude changes and textures

1. Coherence
2. Amplitude gradients
3. GLCM textures

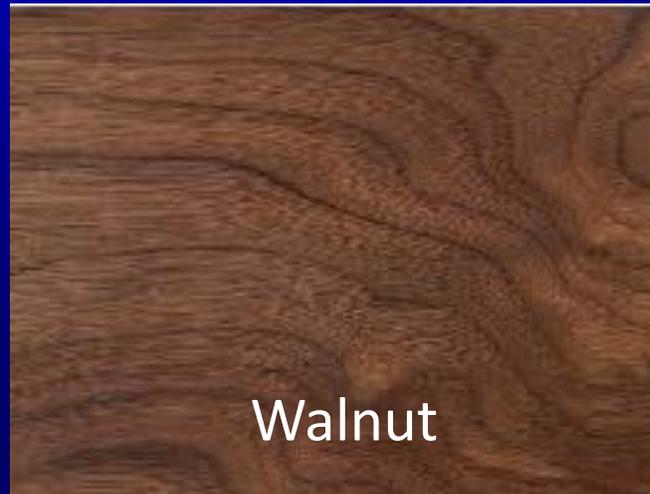
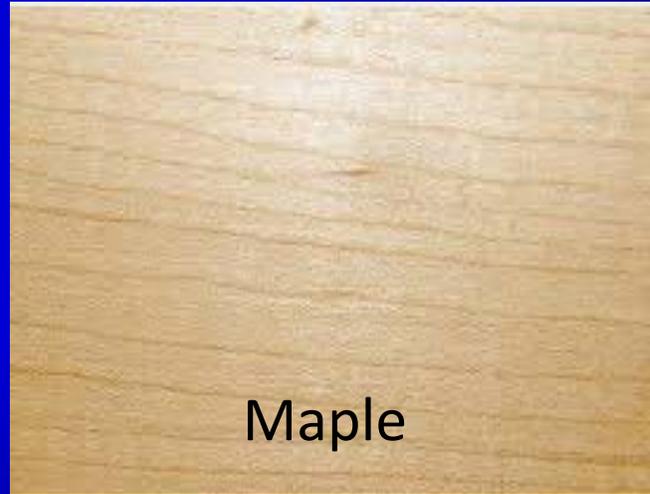
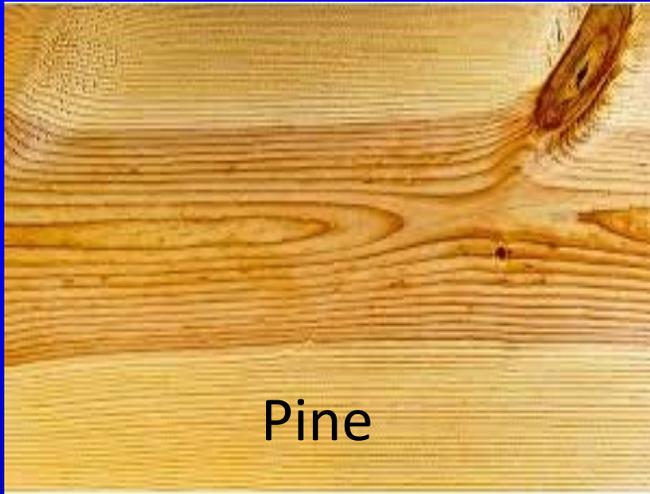


Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) Textures

After this section you will be able to:

- Use GLCM textures to quantify patterns that the interpreter sees and uses, but finds difficult to describe, and
- Use these textures in subsequent facies identification using machine learning.

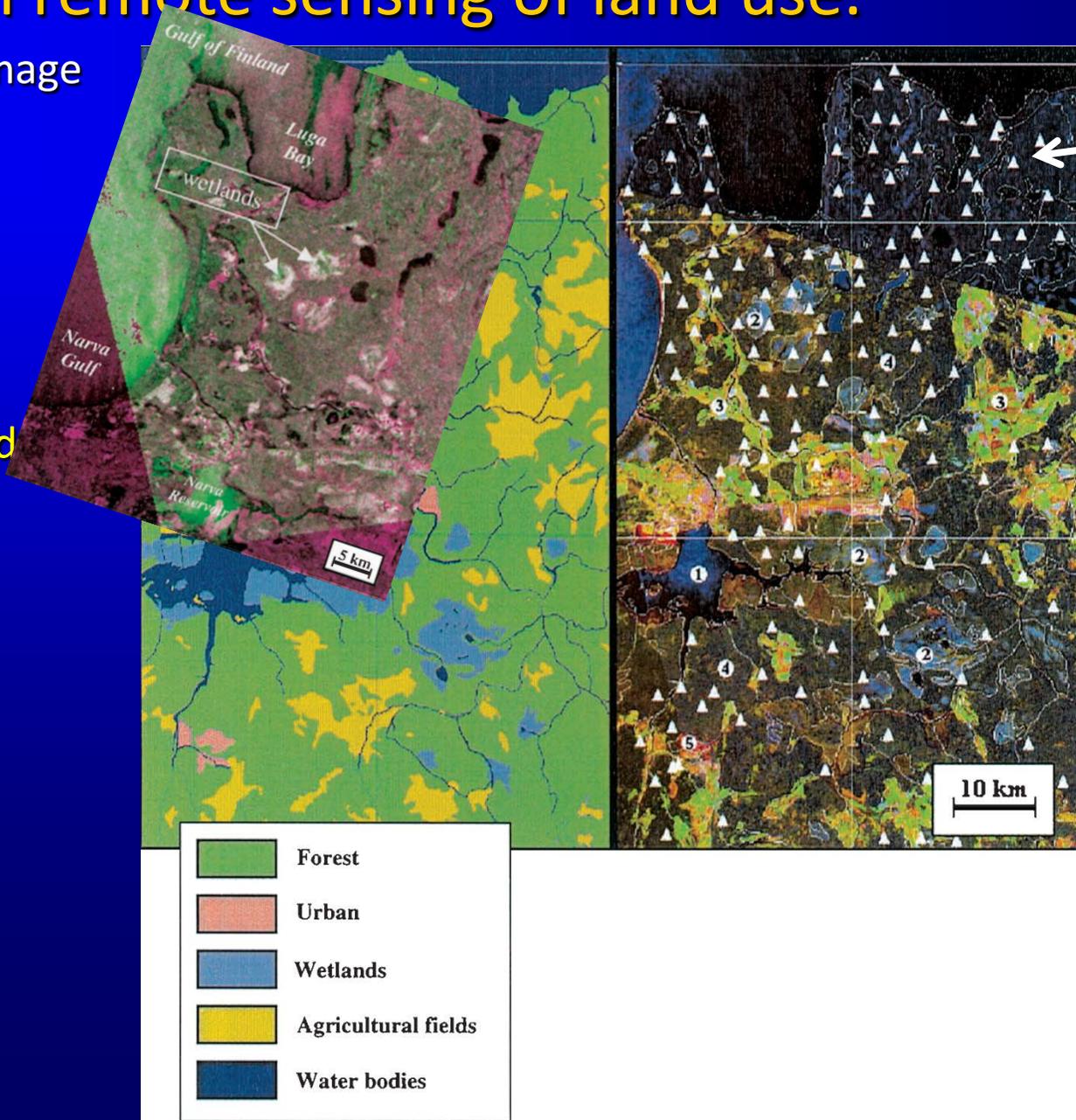
Everyday Textures



GLCM used in remote sensing of land use.

ERS-1 SAR image

Ground

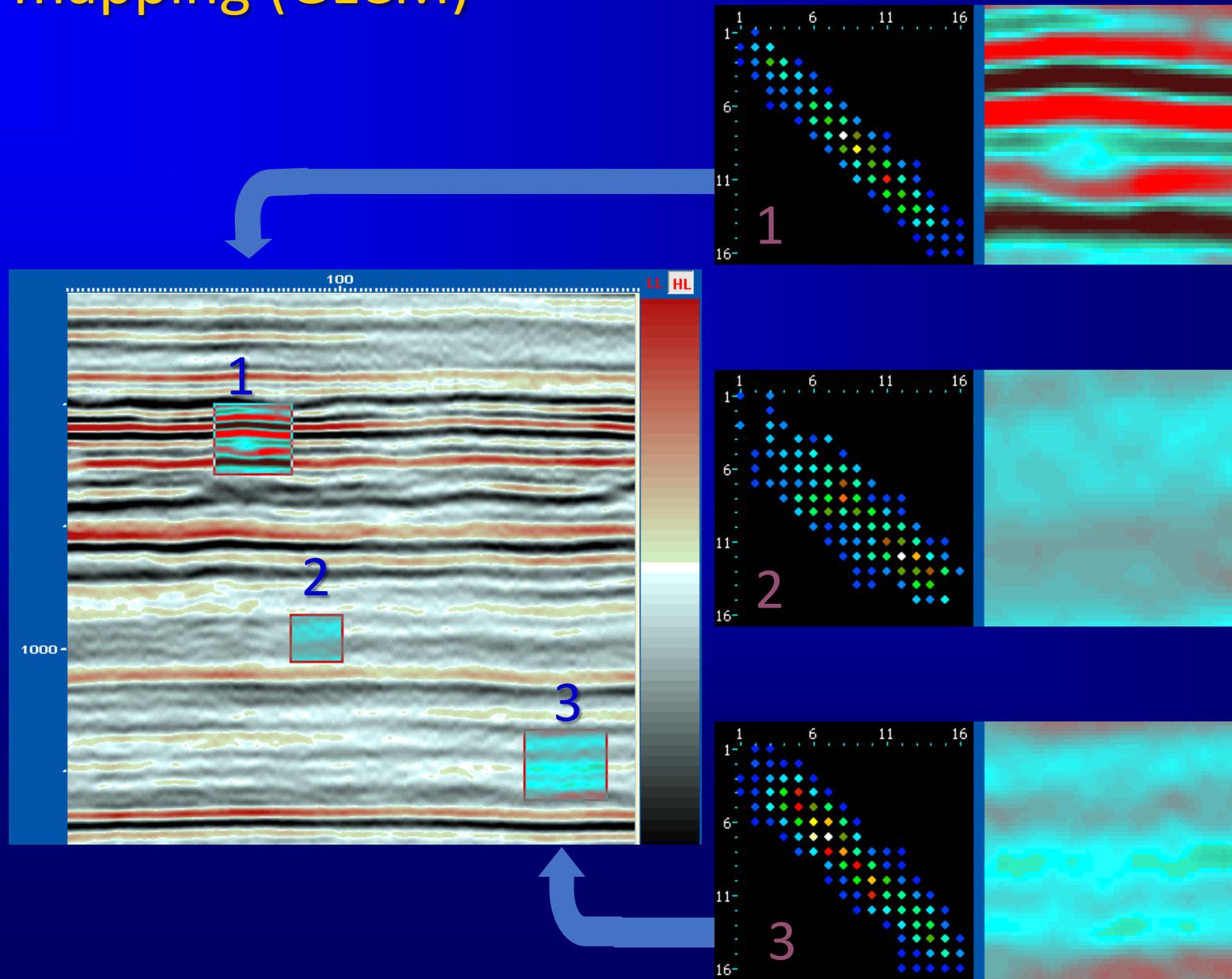


In-situ control

From satellite data and GLCM clustering

- Forest
- Urban
- Wetlands
- Agricultural fields
- Water bodies

3D texture mapping (GLCM)

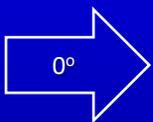
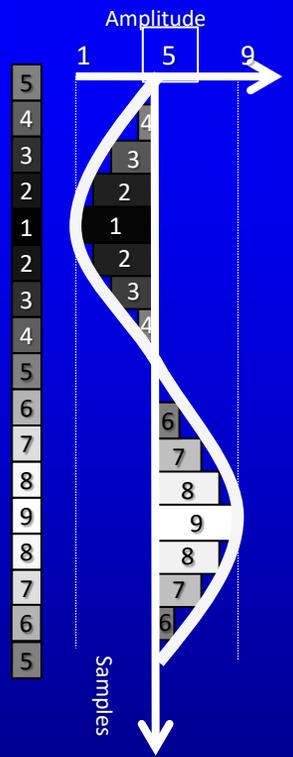


Matrix size 16

(Chopra and Marfurt, 2007)



How GLCM is evaluated

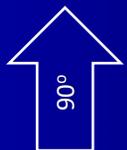


To pixel

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From pixel

Contrast: 4
 Correlation: -1
 Energy: 0.86
 Homogeneity: 0.2



To pixel

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From pixel

Contrast: 0
 Correlation: +1.0
 Energy : 0.72
 Homogeneity: 1



4	6	4	6	4
4	6	4	6	4
4	6	4	6	4
4	6	4	6	4
4	6	4	6	4

To pixel

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From pixel

Contrast: 4
 Correlation: -1
 Energy: 0.86
 Homogeneity: 0.2



To pixel

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

From pixel

Contrast: 4
 Correlation: -1
 Energy: 0.86
 Homogeneity: 0.2



GLCM (texture) attributes

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} (i - j)^2$$

Contrast

L2 norm of similarity

Returns a measure of the intensity contrast between a pixel and its neighbor over the whole image. Contrast is 0 for a constant image.

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} |i - j|$$

Dissimilarity

L1 norm of similarity

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{P_{ij}}{1 + (i - j)^2}$$

Homogeneity

Inverse norm of similarity

Returns a value that measures the closeness of the distribution of elements in the GLCM to the GLCM diagonal. Homogeneity is 1 for a diagonal GLCM.

$$E = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij}^2}$$

Energy

A measure of smoothness

Returns the sum of squared elements in the GLCM. Energy is 1 for a linear amplitude gradient

$$\mu_i = \sum_{j=0}^N j(P_{i,j})$$

Mean

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} \left[\frac{(i - \mu_i)(j - \mu_j)}{V_i^{1/2} V_j^{1/2}} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} \left[\frac{(i - \mu)(j - \mu)}{V} \right]$$

Correlation

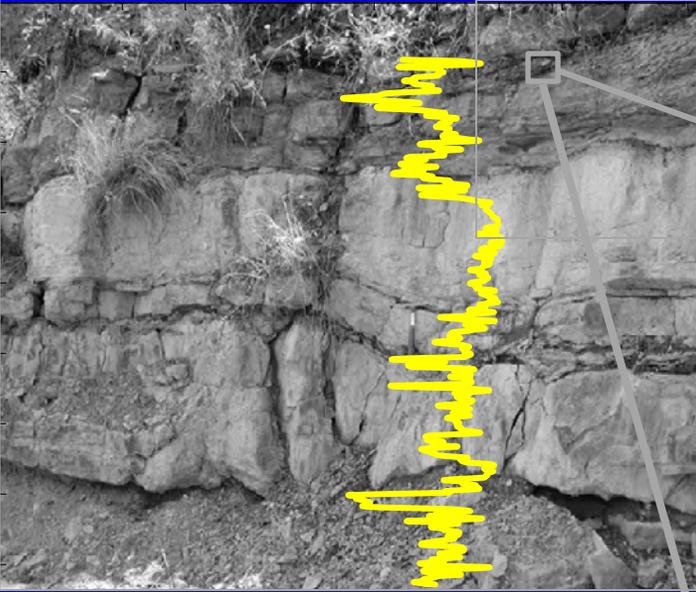
Returns a measure of how correlated a pixel is to its neighbor over the whole image. Correlation is 1 or -1 for a perfectly positively or negatively correlated image. Correlation is NaN for a constant image.

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P_{ij} (\ln P_{ij})$$

Entropy

A measure of disorderliness (or roughness)

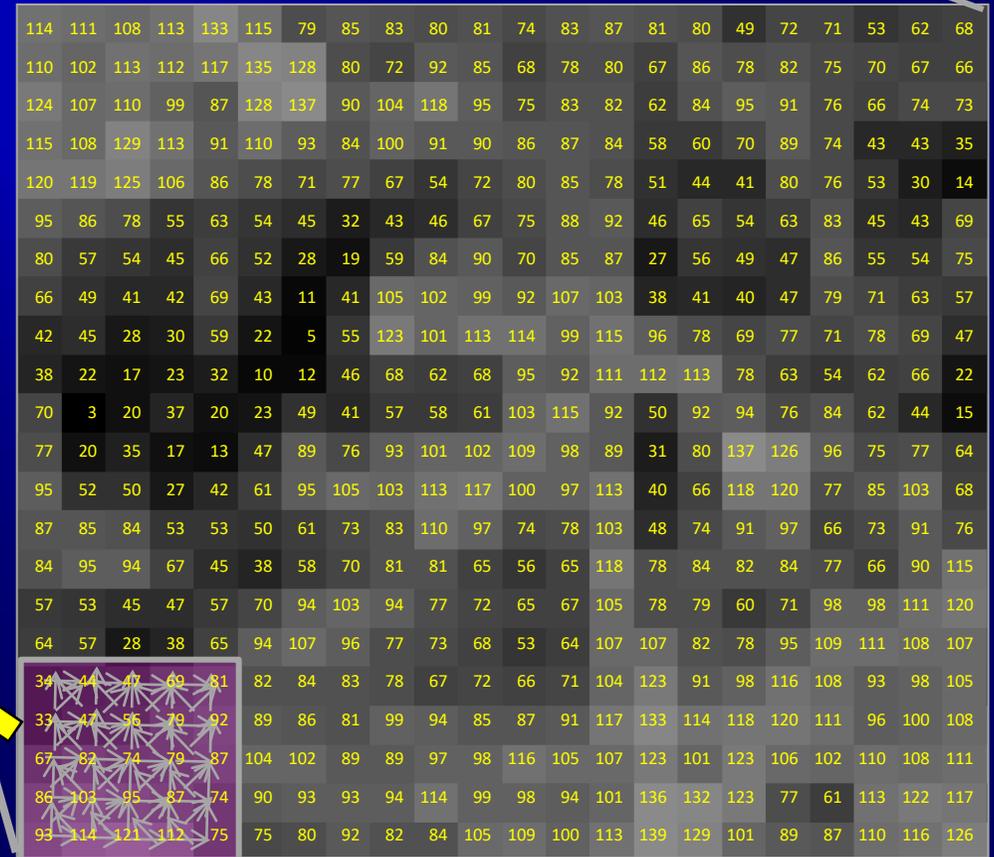
Example : GLCM Matrices and attributes from a photo



Outcrop image of Monongahela Group, Pittsburgh Formation
www.geology.pitt.edu

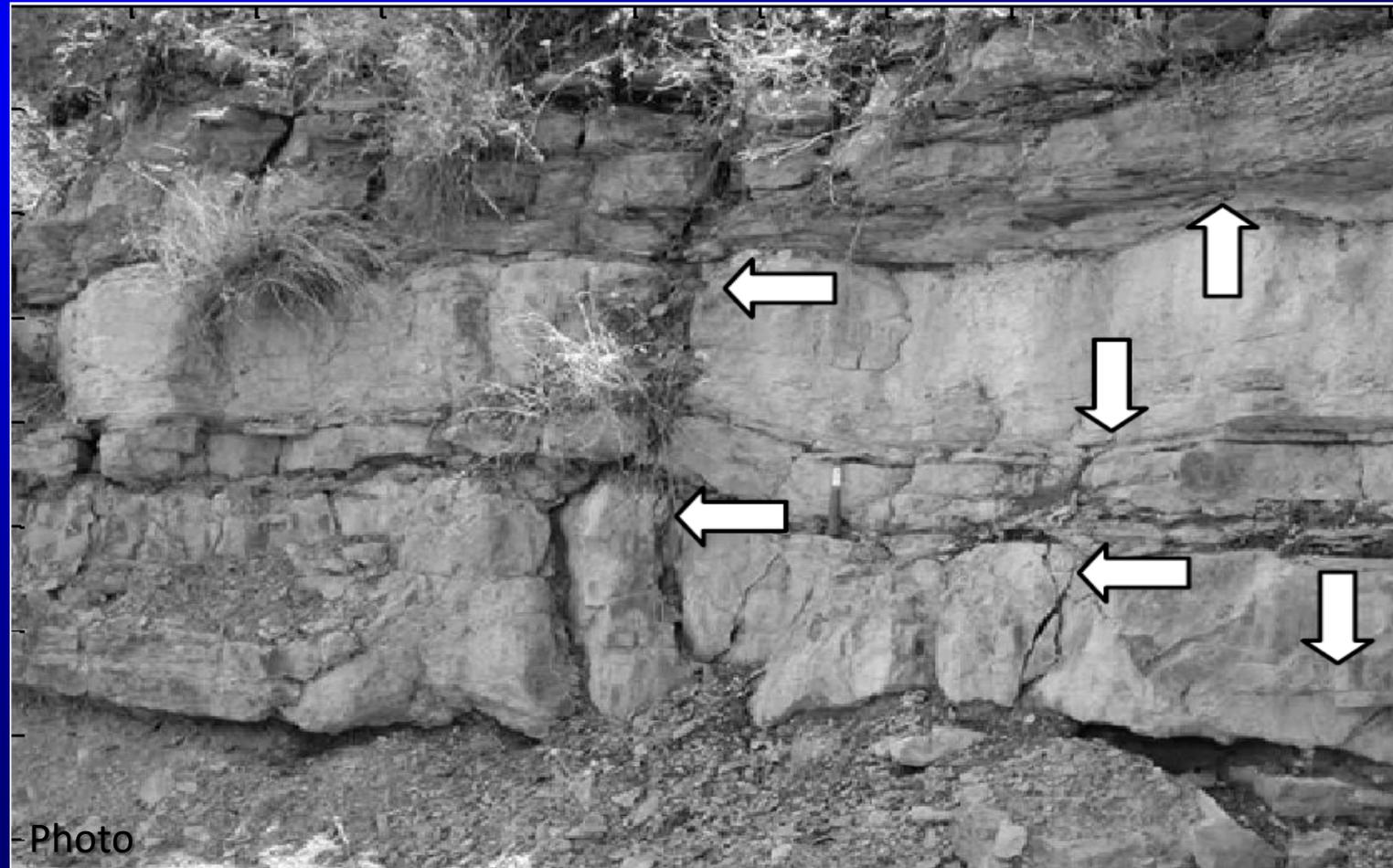
5x5 pixels
256 gray levels and 4 attributes

Contrast	0.986
Correlation	0.7395
Energy	0.0844
Homogeneity	0.5





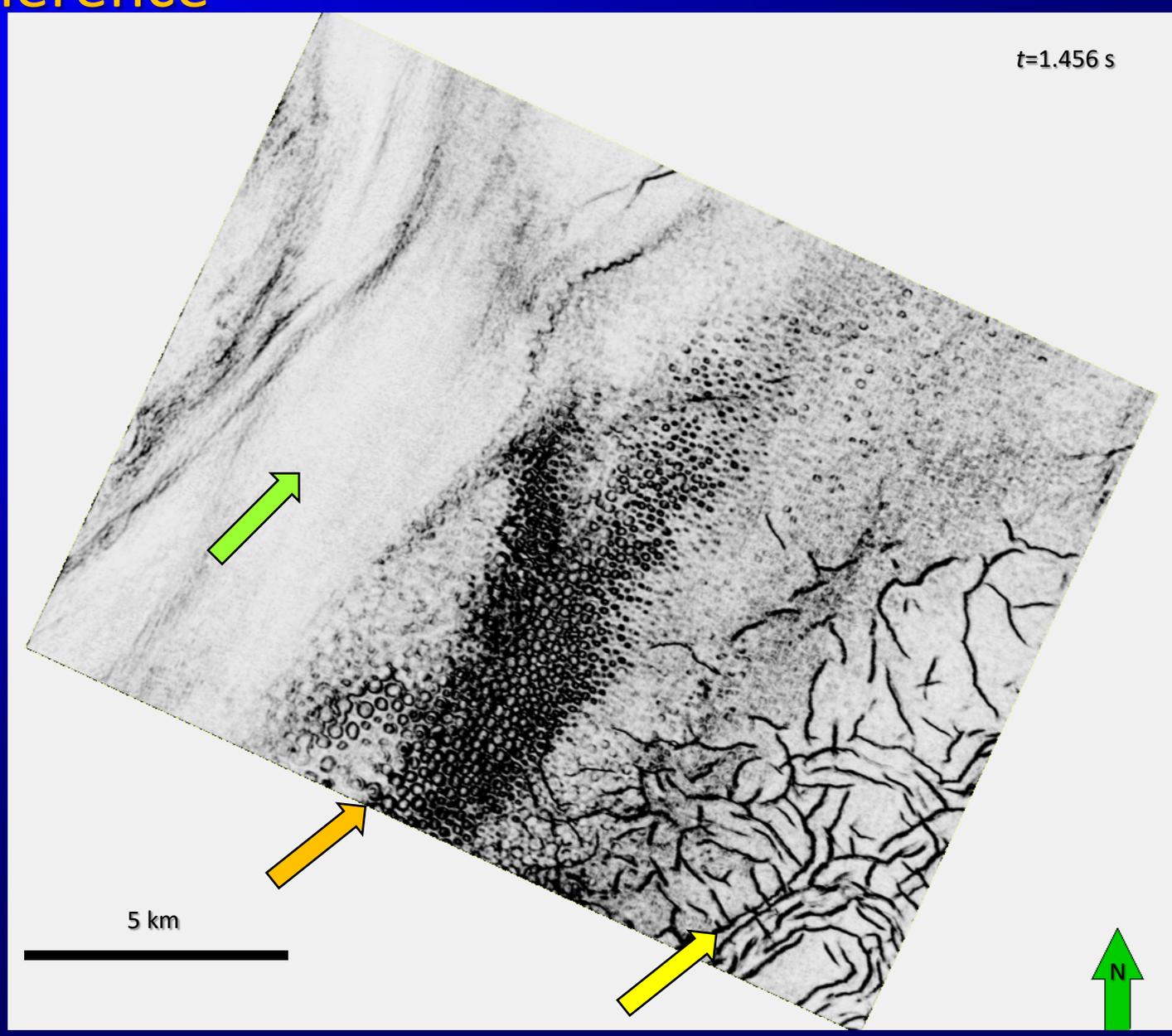
GLCM attributes and clustering



Application to an outcrop photo

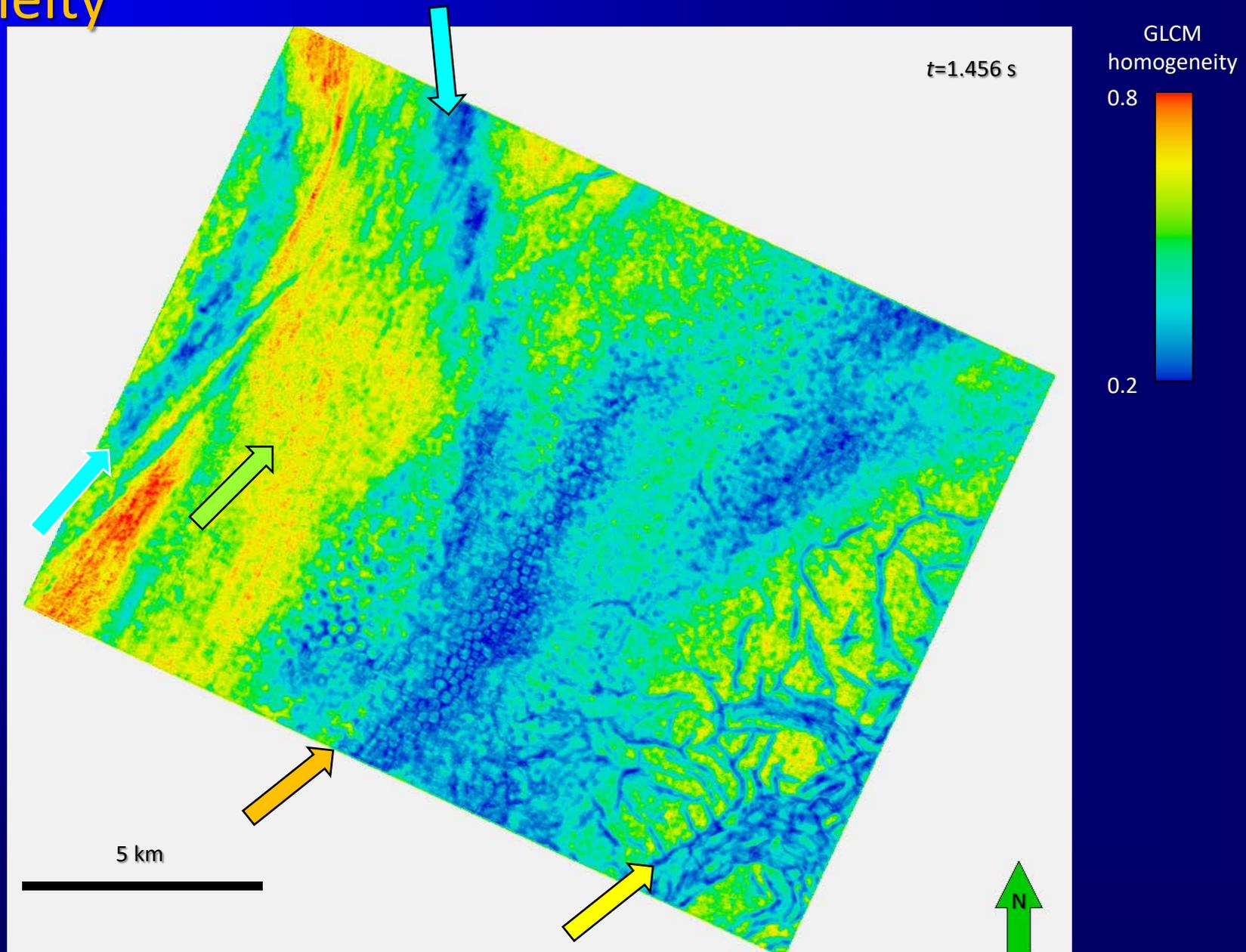
Energy ratio coherence

Great South Basin, NZ



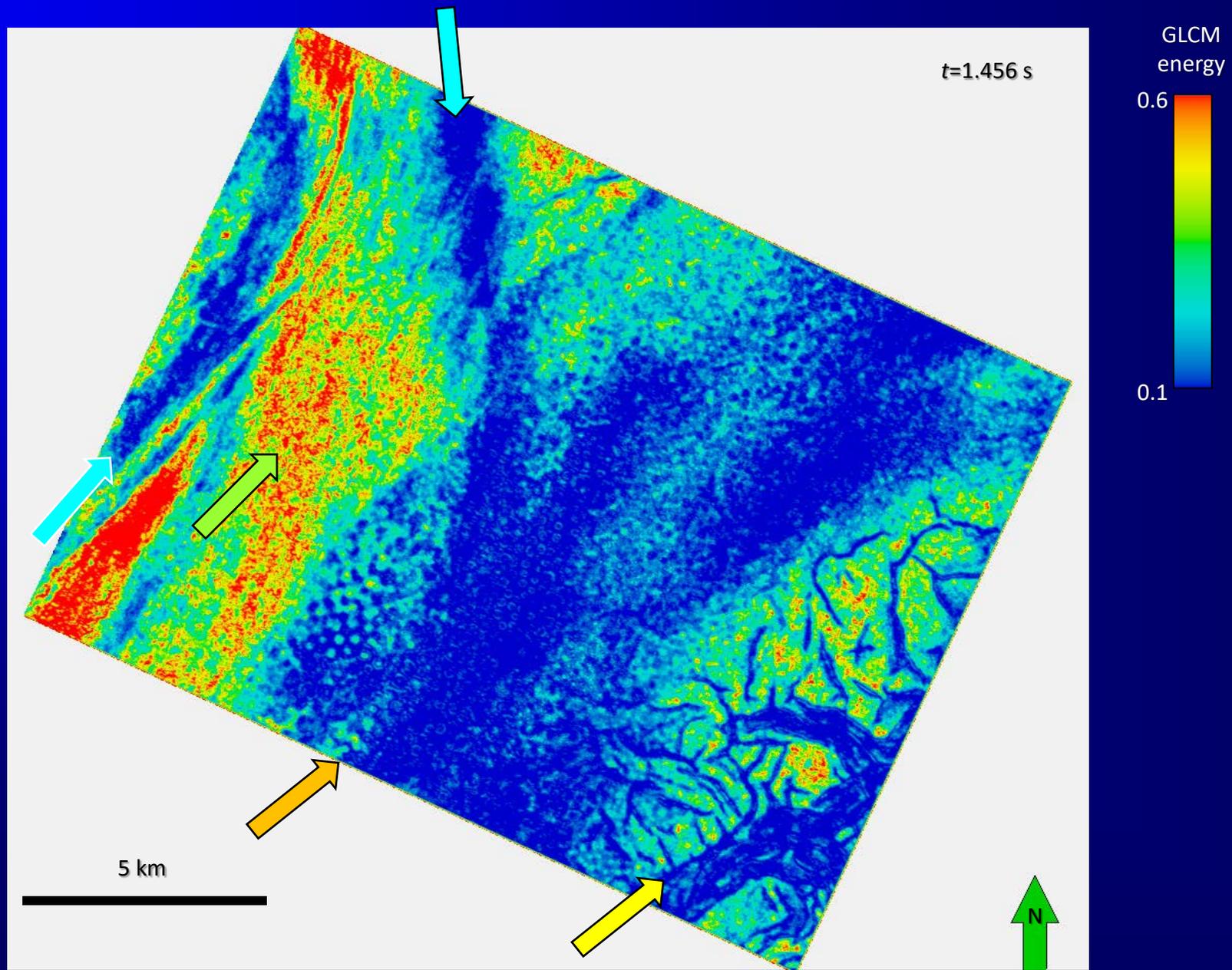
GLCM homogeneity

Great South Basin, NZ



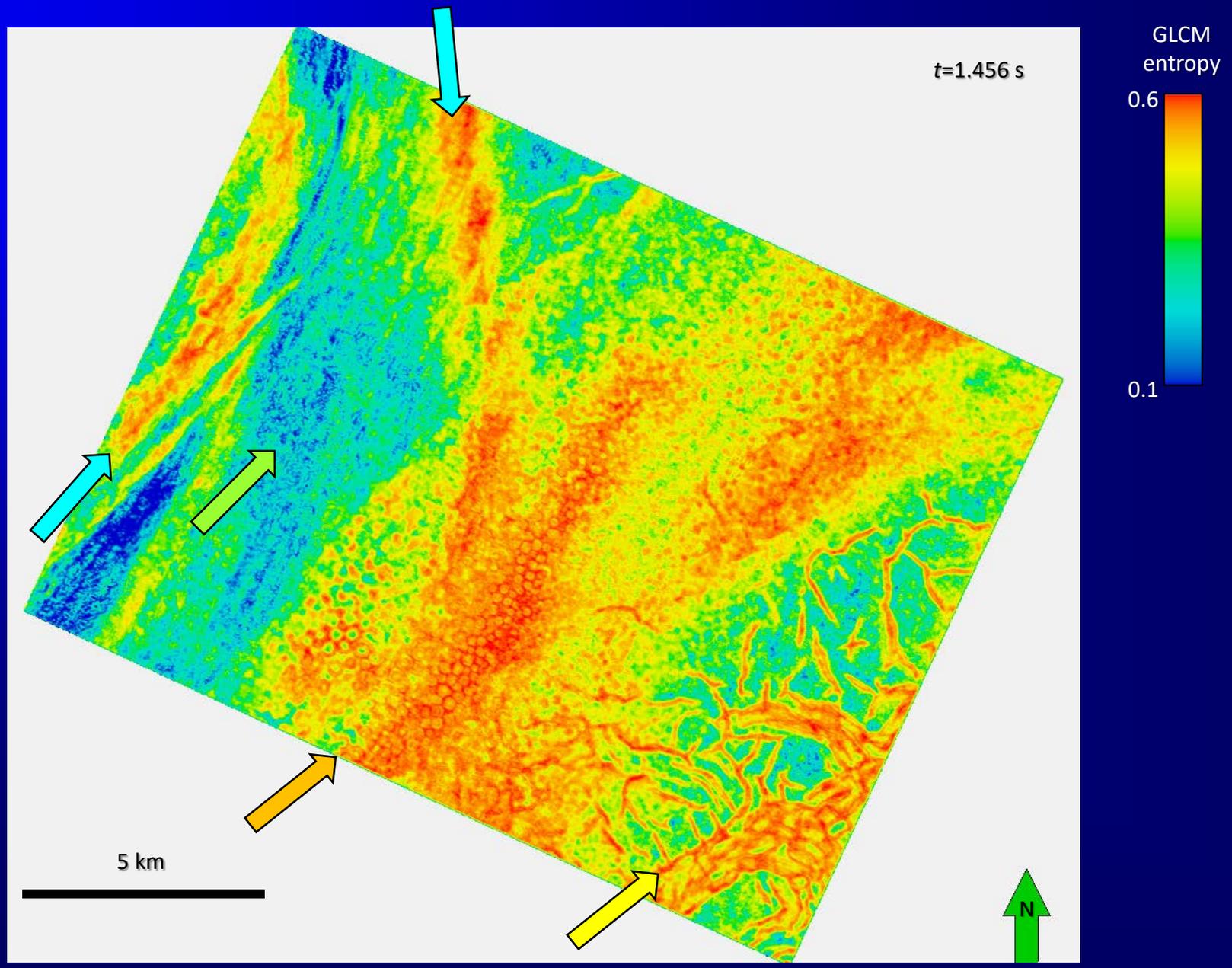
GLCM energy

Great South Basin, NZ



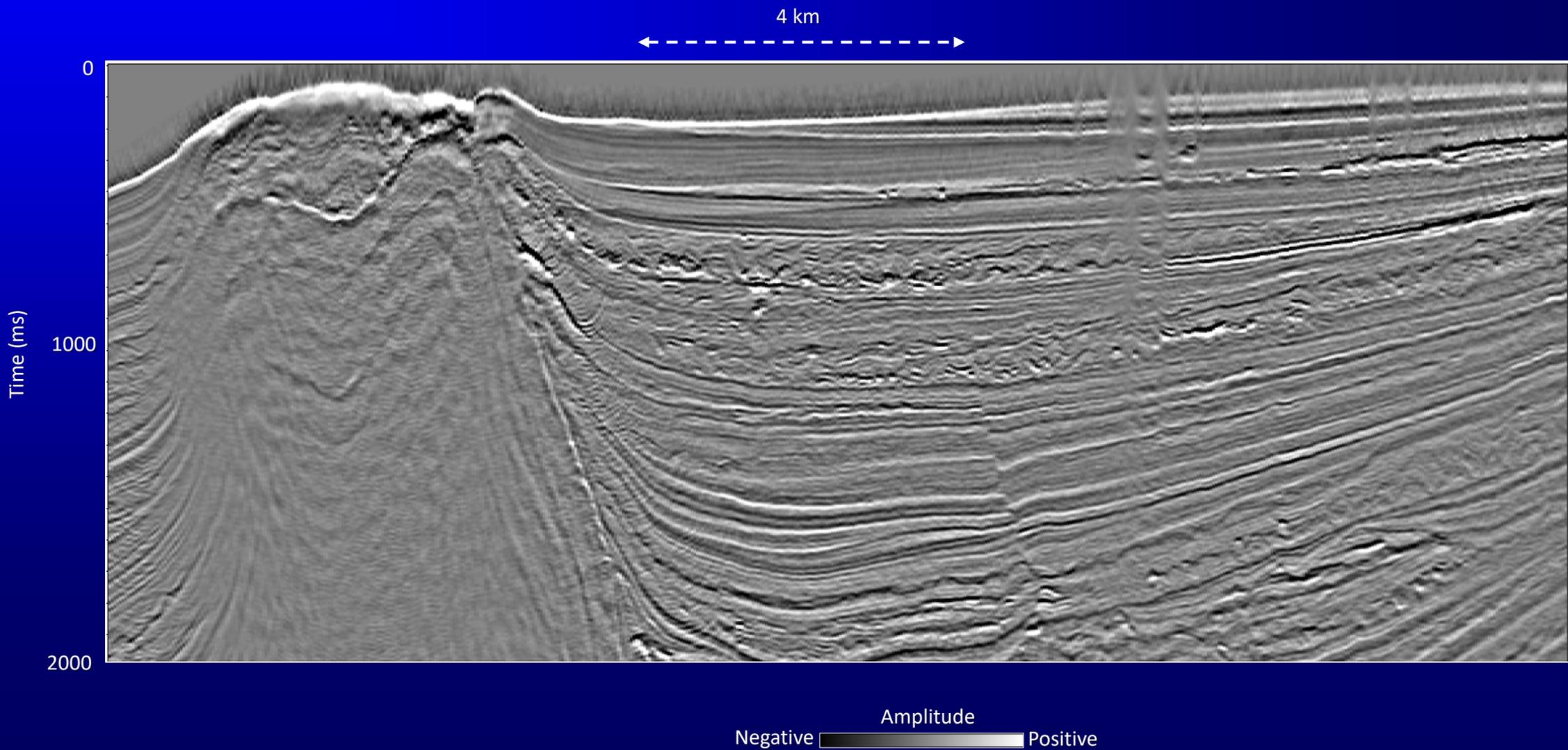
GLCM entropy

Great South Basin, NZ

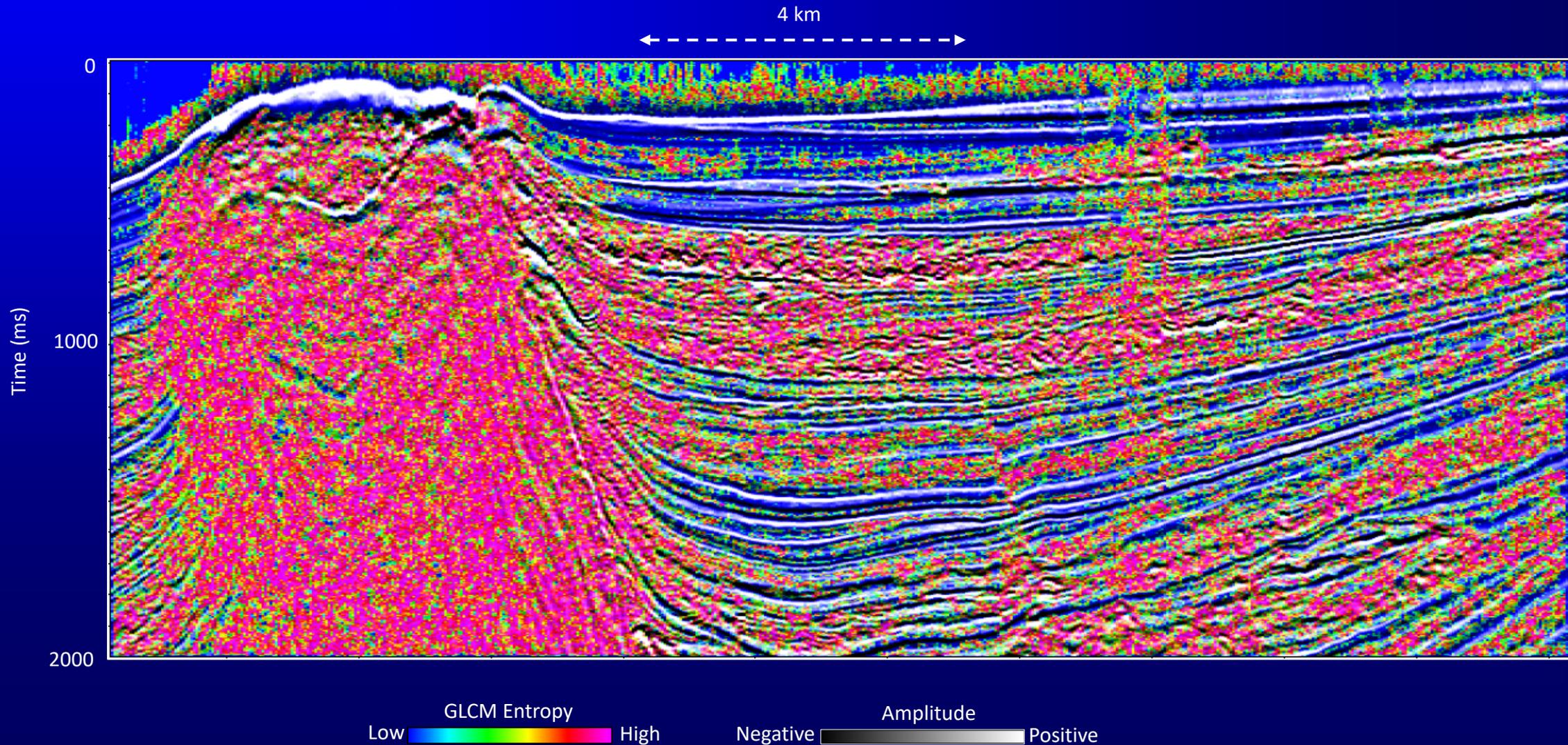


Seismic amplitude

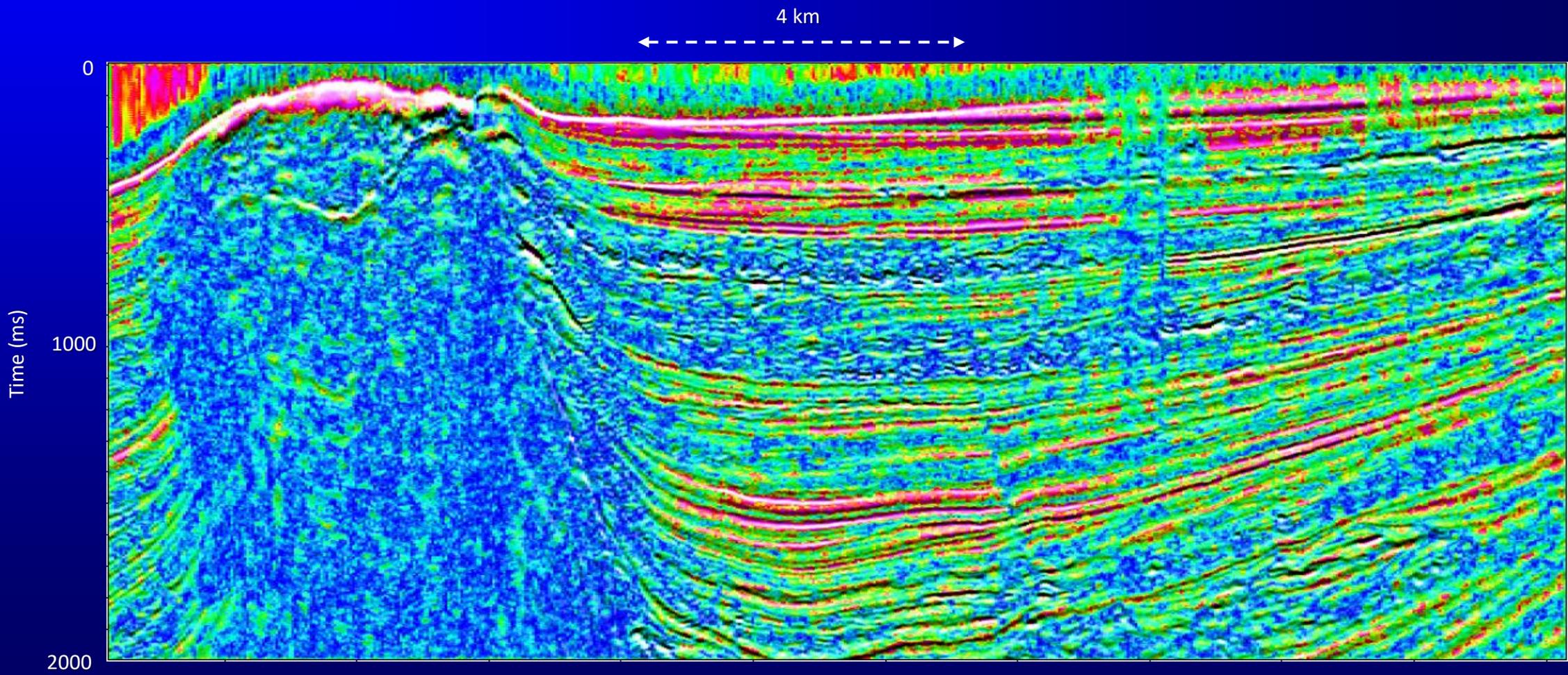
Eugene Island, Offshore Louisiana



GLCM entropy corendered with seismic amplitude Eugene Island, Offshore Louisiana



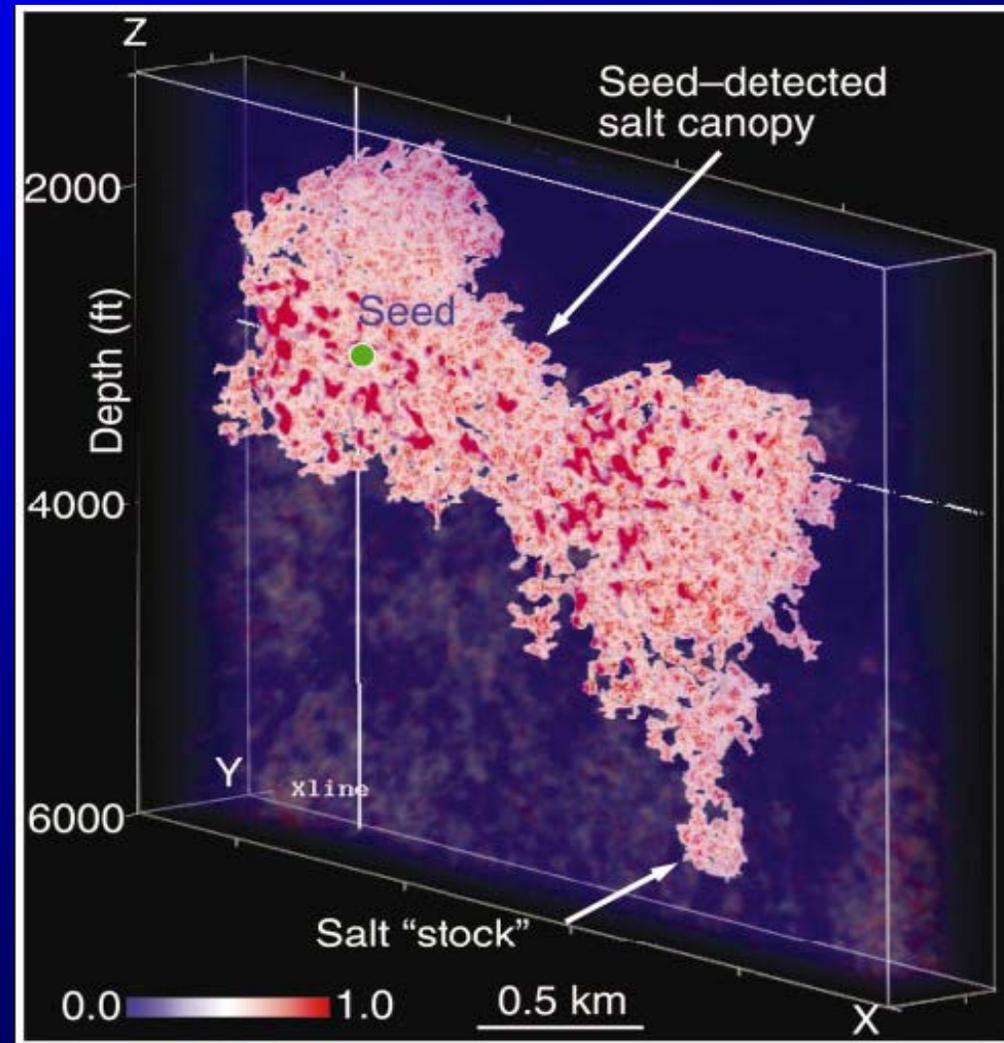
GLCM homogeneity corendered with seismic amplitude Eugene Island, Offshore Louisiana



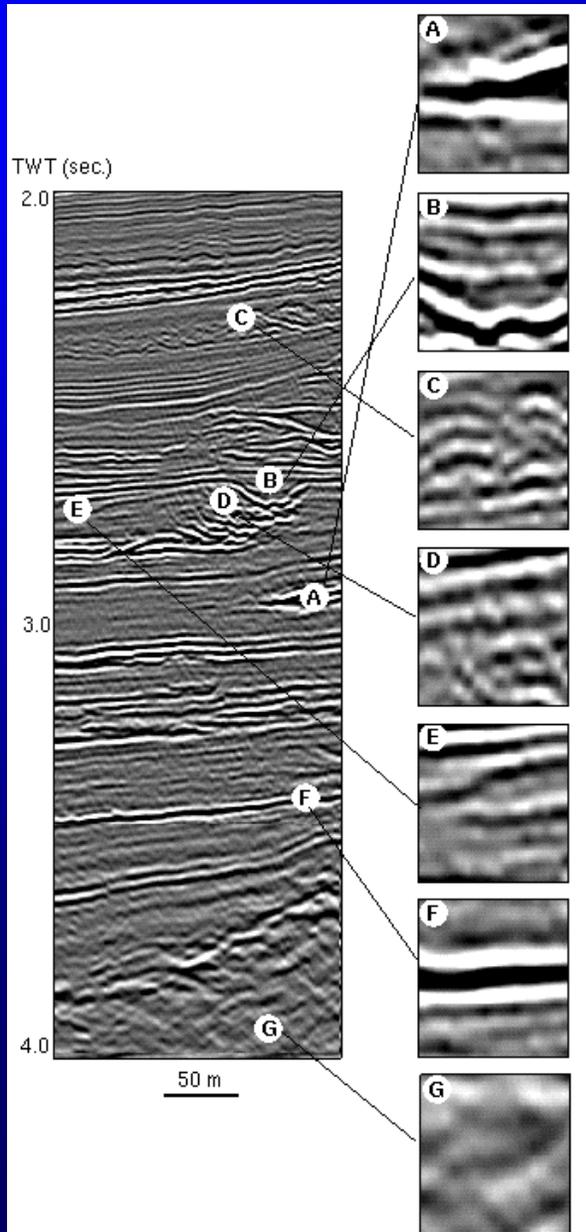
GLCM Homogeneity Low High
Amplitude Negative Positive

Interactive use of GLCM textures

Salt picked from a seeded GLCM 'energy' volume



Seismic textures



A
Isolated amplitude anomaly

B
Low-moderate amplitude, low continuity

C
Chaotic, hummocky, moderate amplitude, low continuity

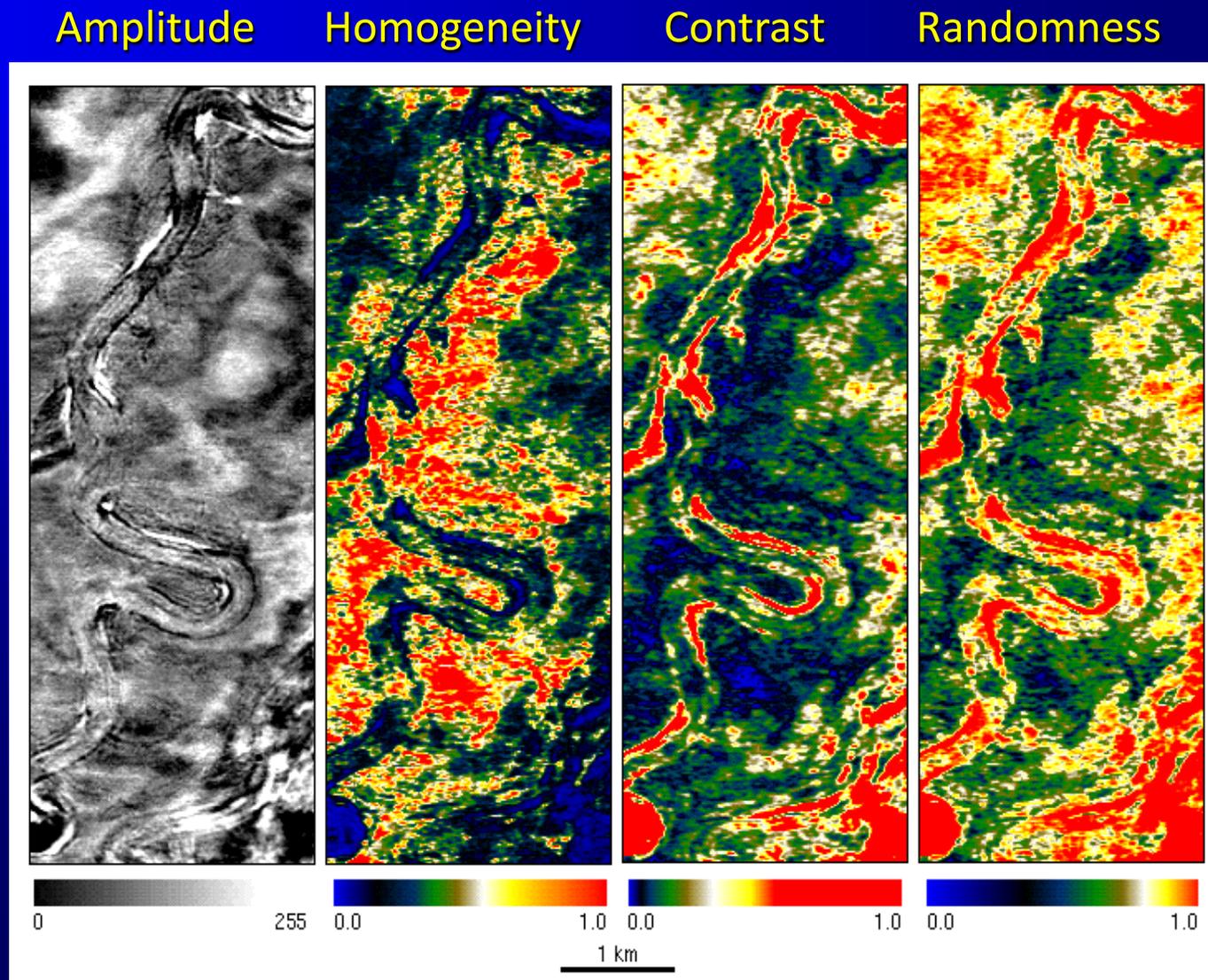
D
Low amplitude, low-moderate continuity

E
Low-moderate amplitude, moderate continuity

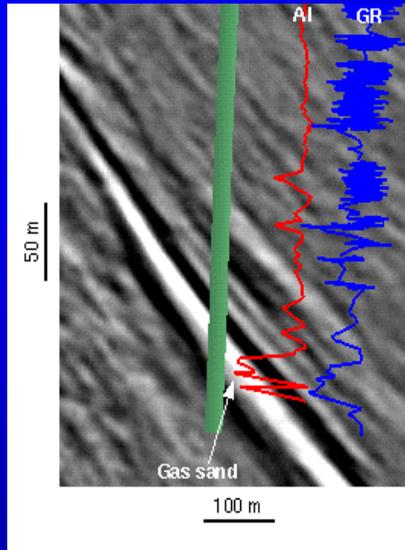
F
High amplitude, high continuity

G
Low amplitude, low continuity, massive

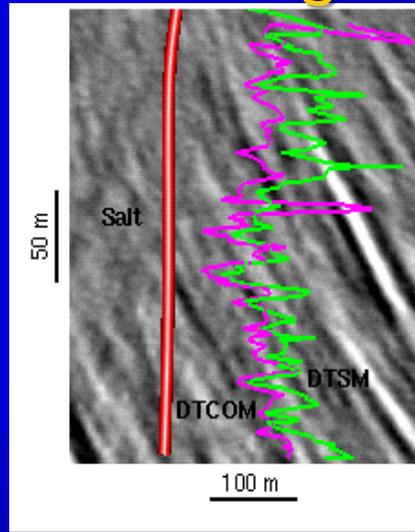
Textural attribute sensitivity to depositional facies.



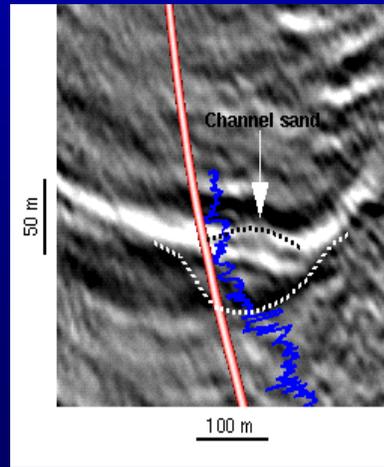
Calibration of textures to facies using well control and geologic models



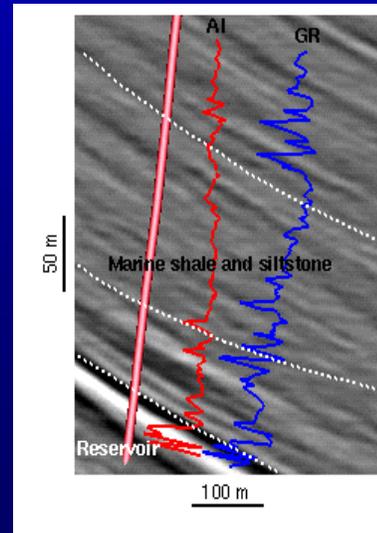
Gas Sand



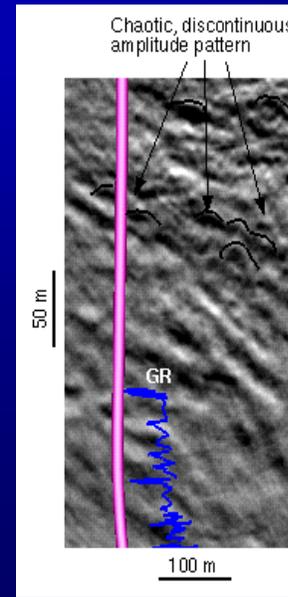
Salt



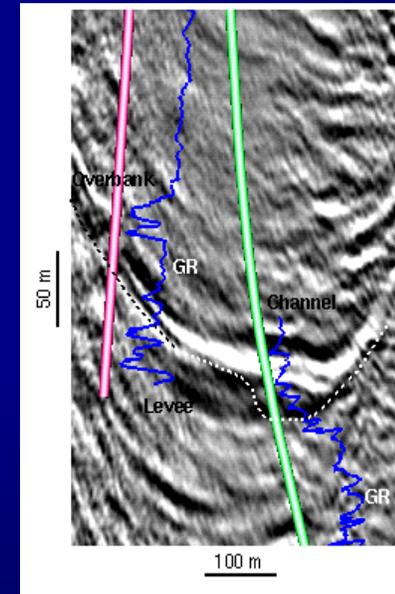
Channel Sand



Marine shale and siltstone



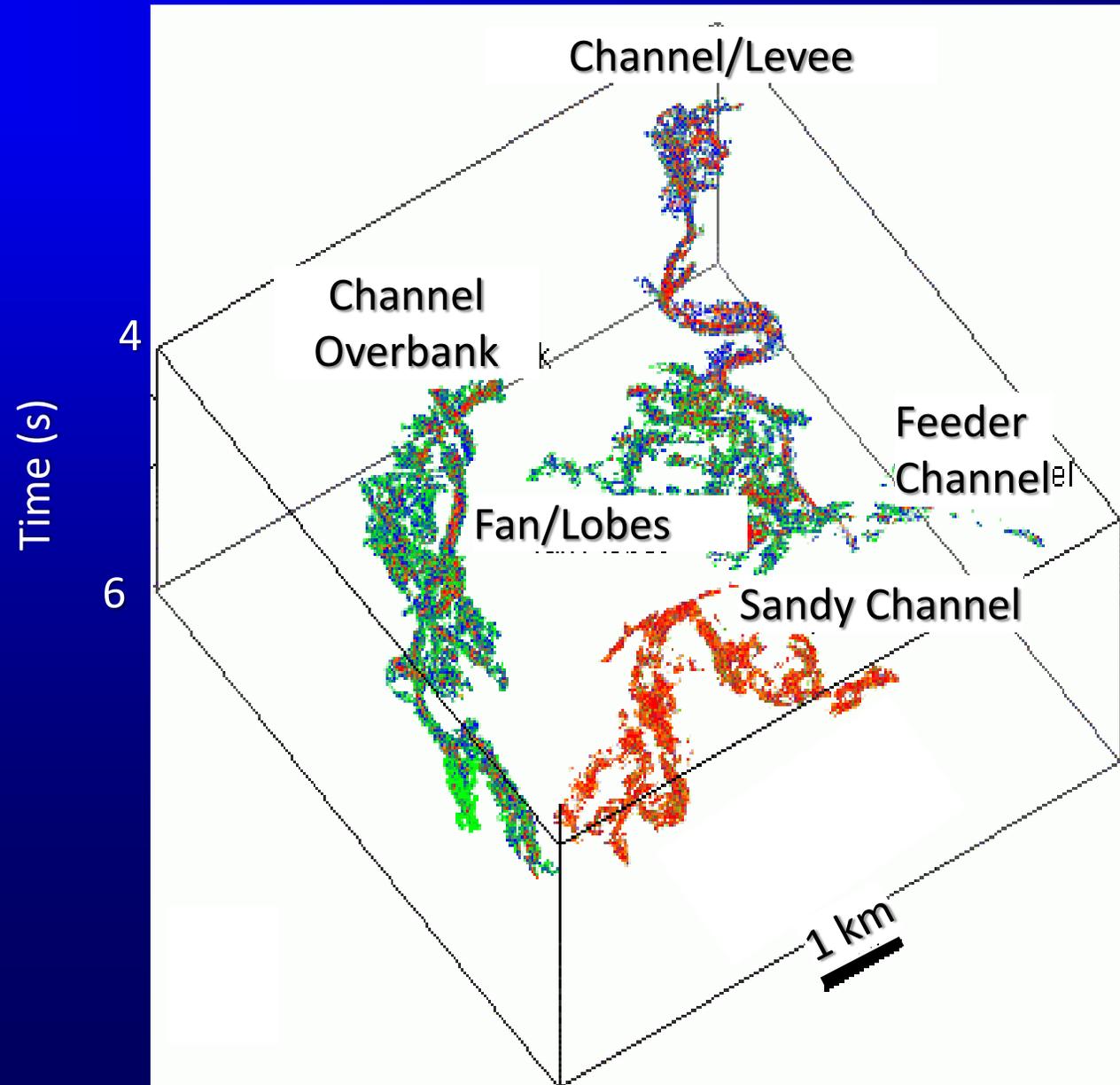
Chaotic Slump siltstone



Overbank Deposit

Interactive use of GLCM textures

Architectural elements mapped using GLCM textures and well control



Common pitfalls

- Several of the GLCM attributes (correlation, variance) are inferior in resolution to conventional coherence attributes
- GLCM homogeneity and GLCM entropy are be inversely correlated in areas with good signal-to-noise ratios; however, if they have different sensitivity to noise using both can aid in machine learning classification.

Lateral Changes in Amplitude and Texture Analysis

In Summary:

Texture attributes quantify lateral patterns in the data that are hard to describe, but can be used in

- Interactive interpretation when correlated with well control in the construction of geobodies, and
- Machine-learning supervised and unsupervised facies classification.

Pattern-recognition math

if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{1}{x - 8} = \infty$$

then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{x - 5} = ?$$