

Saliency Detection for Seismic Applications Using Multi-dimensional Spectral Projections and Directional Comparisons

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Outline

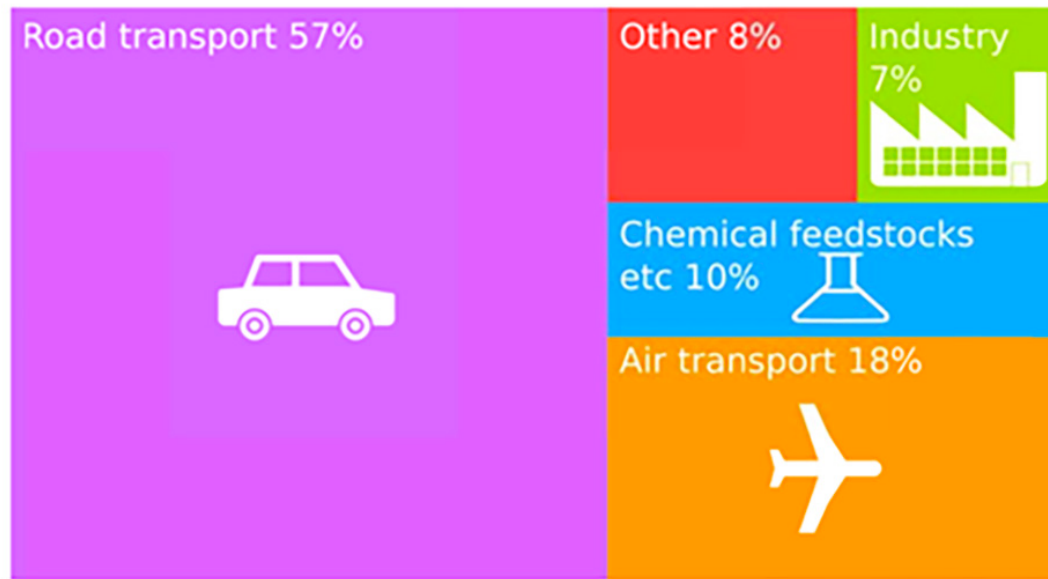
- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Seismic Saliency
- IV. Proposed Method
- V. Experimental Results
- VI. Conclusions

Outline

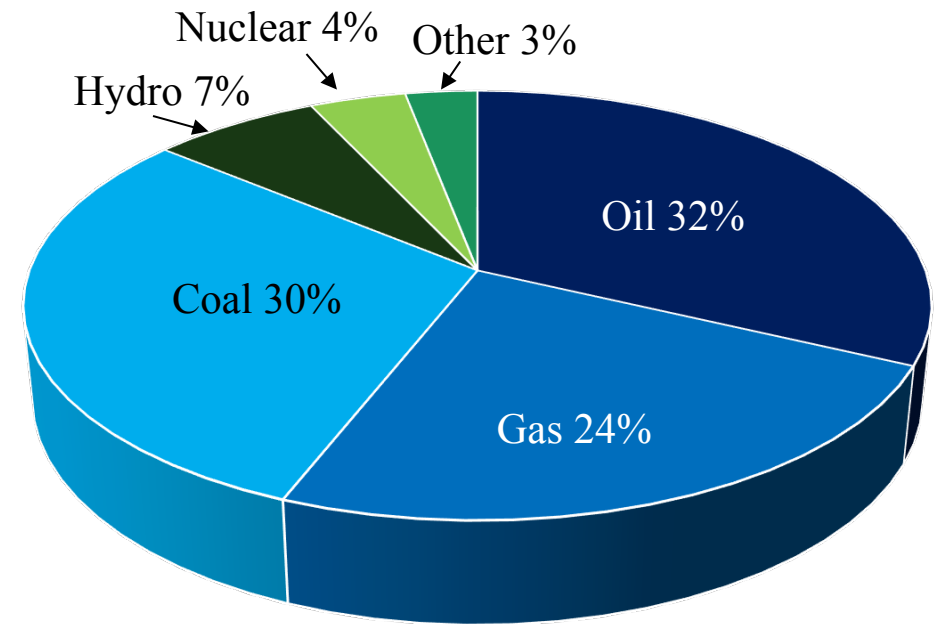
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I. Introduction

- Petroleum products and natural gas account for 99.99% of powered transportation around the globe and oil is directly responsible for about 2.5% of world GDP
- In 2010, petroleum produced over 5.7/15 terawatts of power. In comparison, the same year, wind and solar energy produced 34 and 3.4 gigawatts, respectively.



Industry Usage of Oil and Gas. [1]



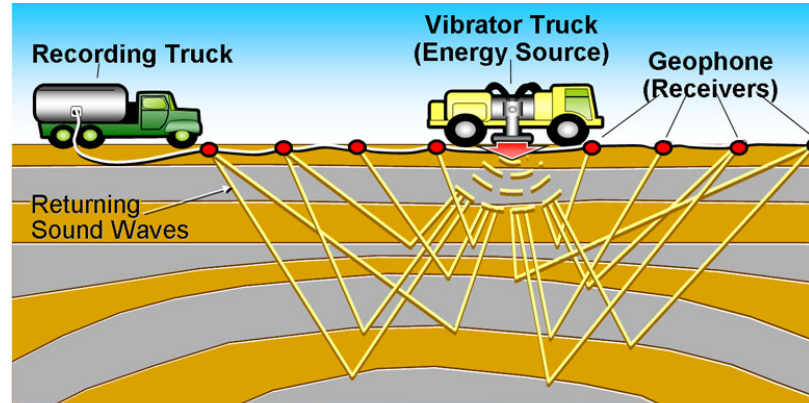
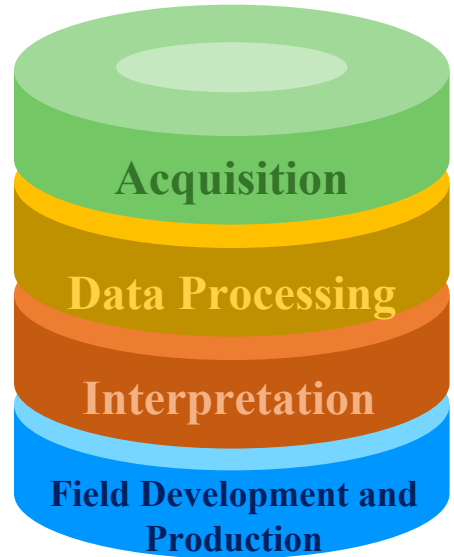
Global Energy Consumption 2015 [2]

[1] <http://www.world-petroleum.org/edu/221-why-are-oil-and-gas-important>

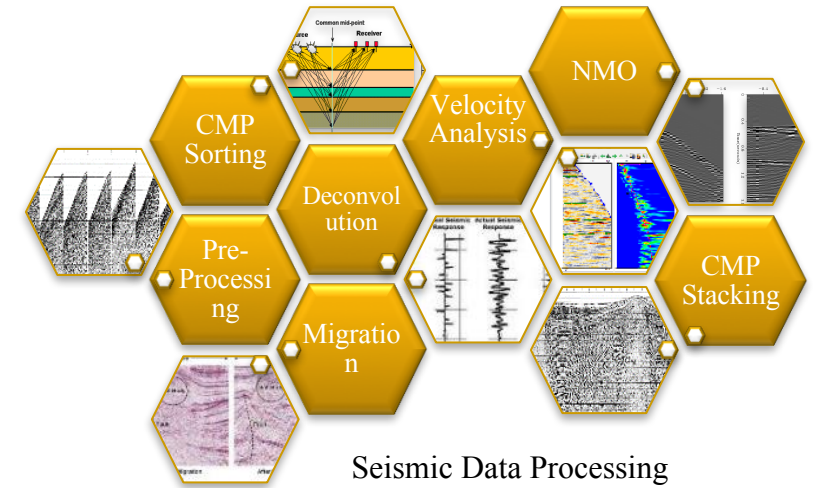
[2] <http://euanmearns.com/global-energy-trends-bp-statistical-review-2015/>

I. Introduction

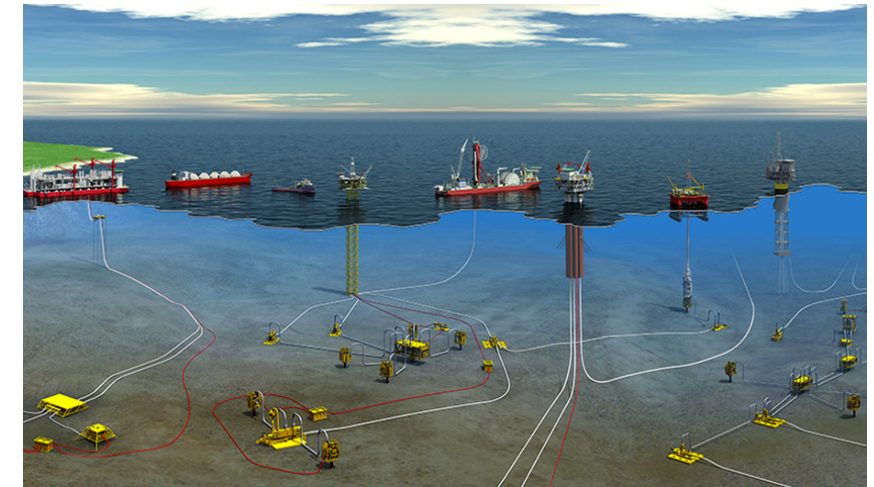
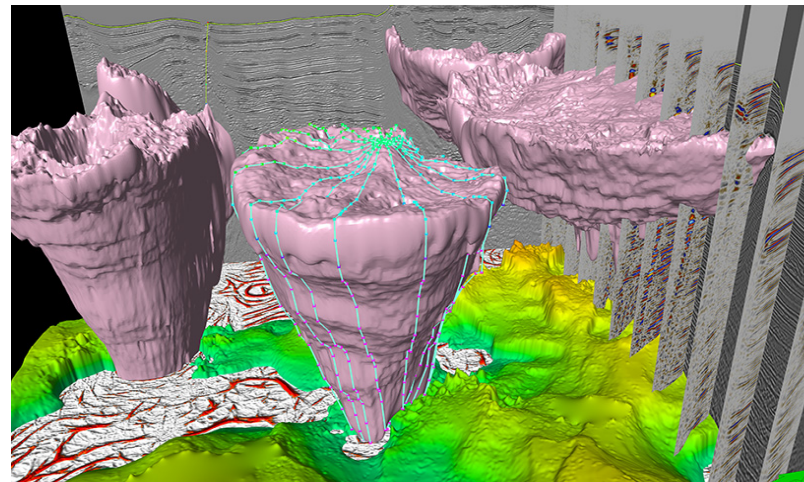
- Exploration and Production Workflow



Seismic Acquisition on Land.



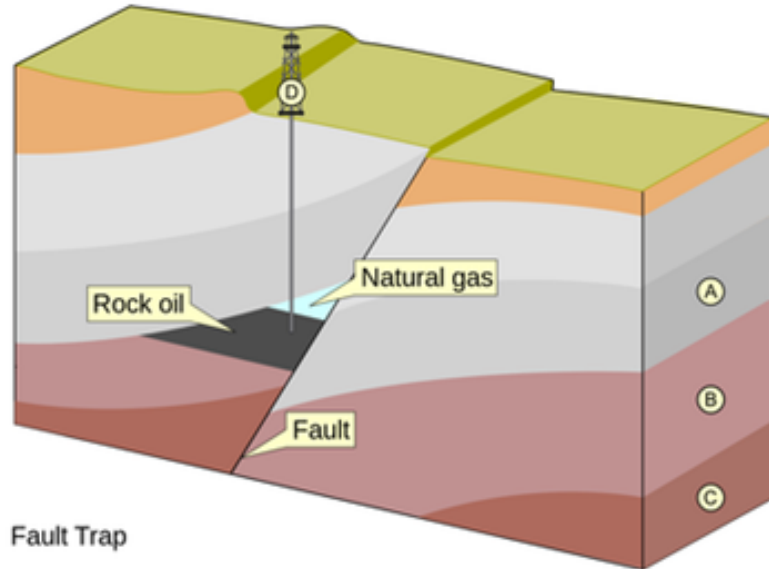
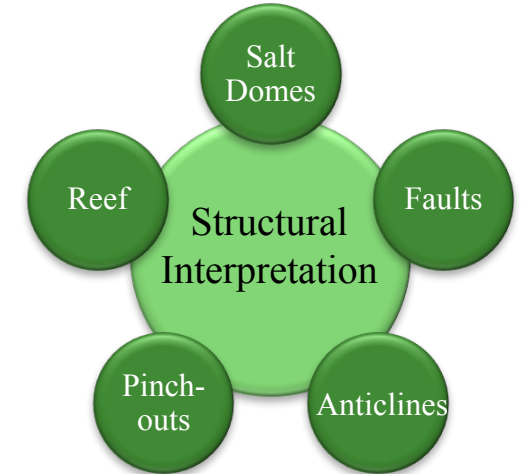
Seismic Data Processing



I. Introduction

- Structural Interpretation (Faults)

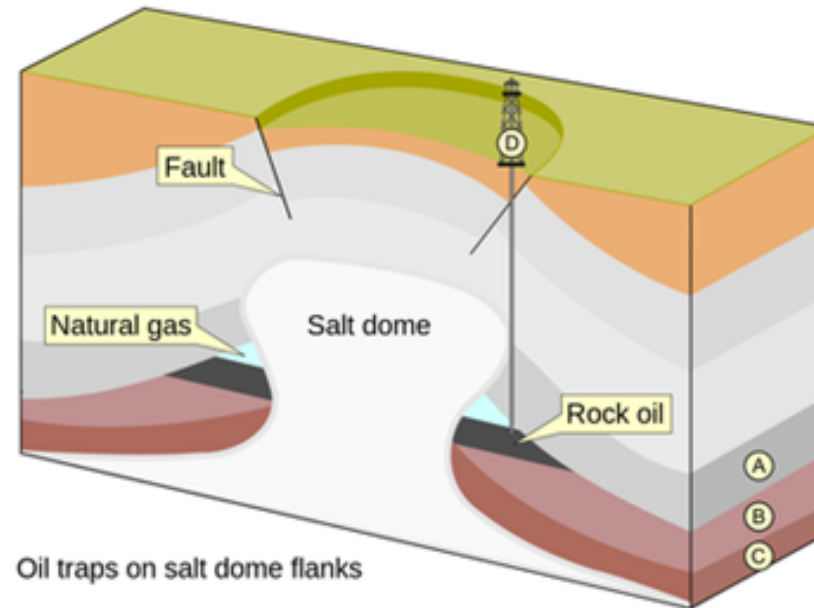
- Different structures are closely related to the formation of oil and gas reservoirs
 - Faults: *Discontinuity, Line-like or curved shapes*
 - Salt Domes: *Texture, Dome-like structure*



Fault Trap

- Ⓐ = Impermeable Shale clay
- Ⓑ = Porous Reservoir rock
- Ⓒ = Source rock
- Ⓓ = Oil well

Fault Trap



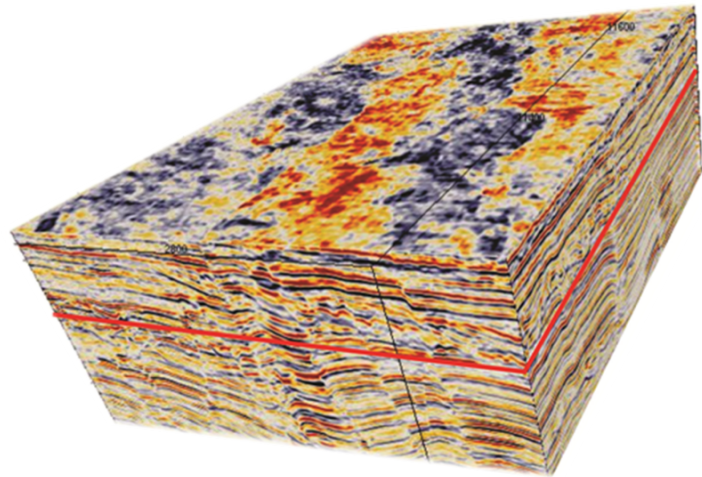
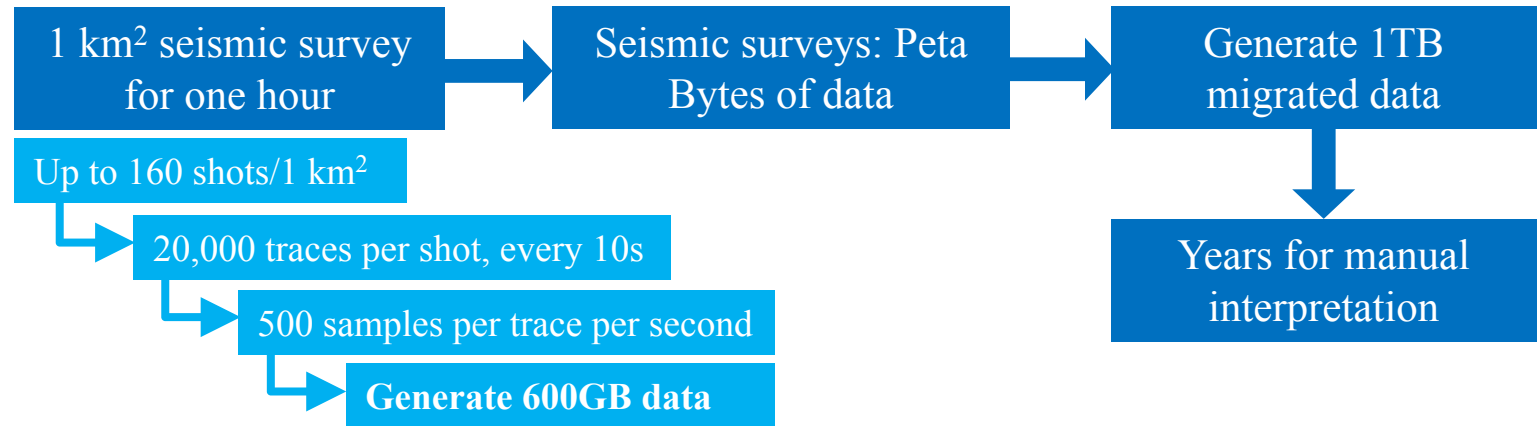
Oil traps on salt dome flanks

Salt Dome Trap

I. Introduction

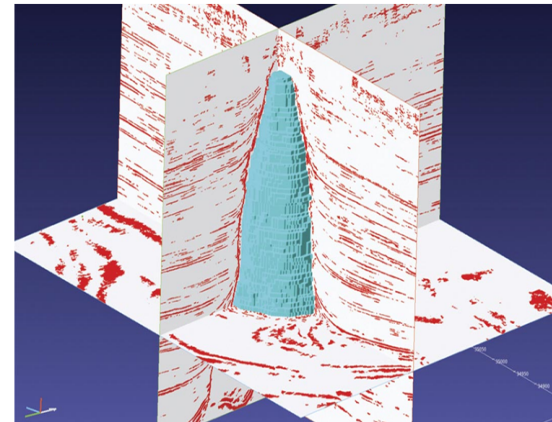
- Challenges in Interpretation

- Large-scale Seismic Data Acquisition
- Manual Interpretation
 - ❑ Time consuming
 - ❑ Labor intensive
- Automated Seismic Interpretation

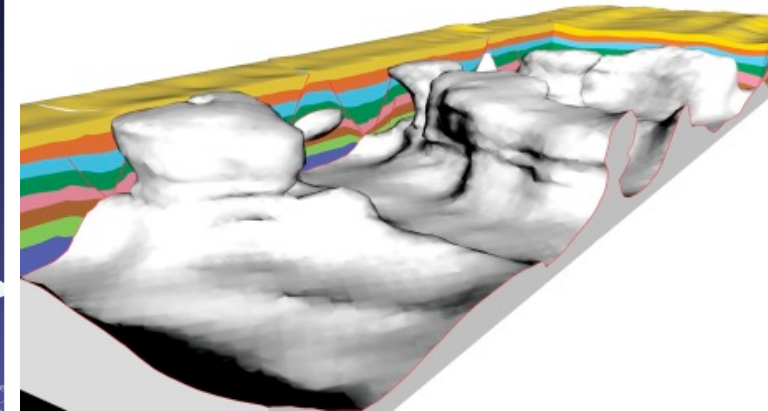


Migrated Seismic Volume

Computational
Seismic Interpretation



Seismic Interpretation [1-2]



[1] <http://csegrecorder.com/articles/view/advances-in-true-volume-interpretation-of-structure-and-stratigraphy-in-3d>

[2] <http://www.dgi.com/earthvision/evnews/evnews.html>

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II. Literature Survey

Salt Domes

Methods/Year	Before 2007	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2016		
Edge	Bahorich and Farmer 1995	Jing <i>et al.</i>		Aqrawi <i>et al.</i>	Alabbasi	Laake <i>et al.</i>			Amin and Deriche	Amin and Deriche		
Texture	Haralick <i>et al.</i> 1973					Berthelot <i>et al.</i>	Hegazy and AlRegib	Wang <i>et al.</i>	Amin and Deriche	Guillen <i>et al.</i>		Ferreira <i>et al.</i>
Graph Theory		Lomask <i>et al.</i>	Halpert <i>et al.</i>				Halpert <i>et al.</i>					
Level set					Winston <i>et al.</i>	Haukaas <i>et al.</i>						
Machine Learning							Larrazabal <i>et al.</i>	Amin <i>et al.</i>	Larrazabal <i>et al.</i>	Guillen <i>et al.</i>	Qi <i>et al.</i> ; Wu	Amin <i>et al.</i>
Attributes	Randen <i>et al.</i> 2003; Kovesi <i>et al.</i> 1999				Anna <i>et al.</i>	Briain <i>et al.</i>	Keith <i>et al.</i>					

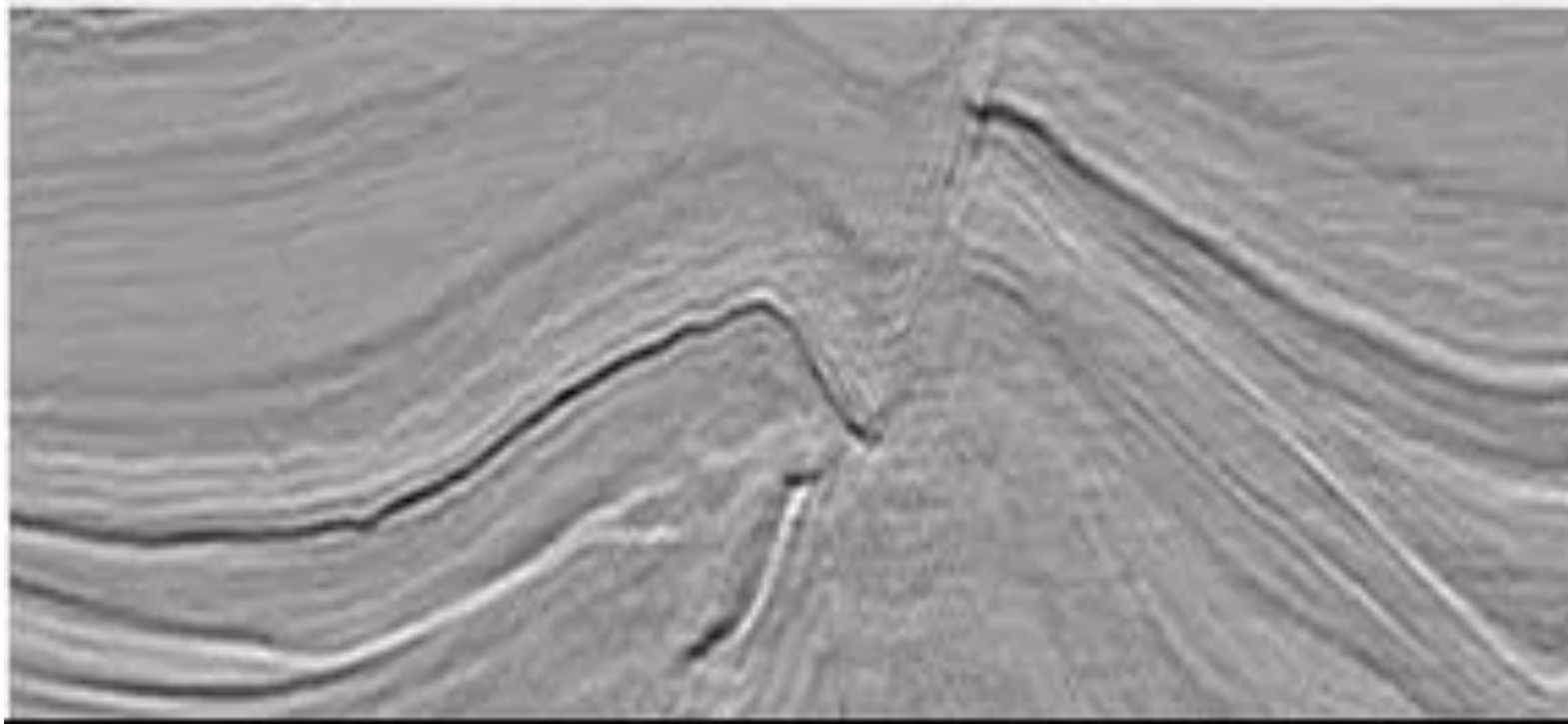
Faults

Methods/Year	Before 2005	2005		2006	2007	2013		2014		2015	2016
Hough Transform		Jacquemin and Mallet							Wang and AlRegib		Wang <i>et al.</i>
Ant tracking	Randen <i>et al.</i>		Pedersen <i>et al.</i>		Cox and Seitz	Yan <i>et al.</i>	Basir <i>et al.</i>		Hanif <i>et al.</i>		
Attributes	Meldahl <i>et al.</i> ; Kristofer <i>et al.</i>	Chopra and Marfurt	Dorn <i>et al.</i>	Goff <i>et al.</i> ; Cohen <i>et al.</i>		Hale	Qi and Castagna	Zhang <i>et al.</i>		Wu and Hale	Kluesner and Brothers
Color									Wang <i>et al.</i>		
Machine Learning	Meldahl <i>et al.</i>						Basir <i>et al.</i>	Wang <i>et al.</i>	Zhang <i>et al.</i>	Barna <i>et al.</i>	

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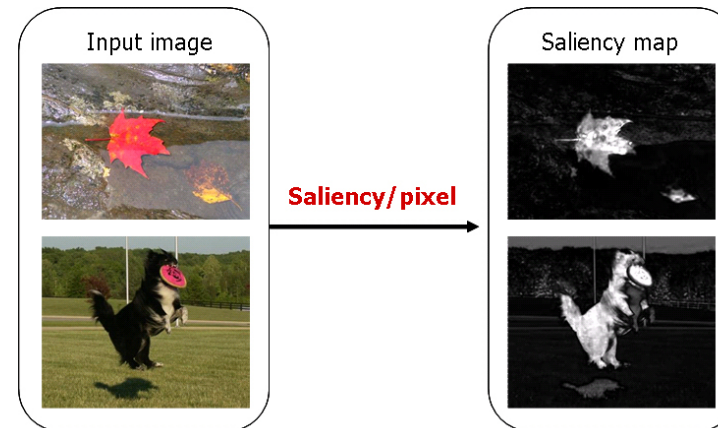
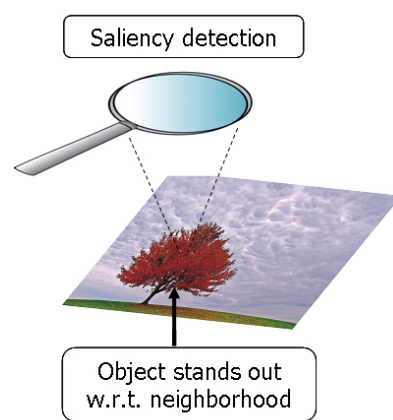
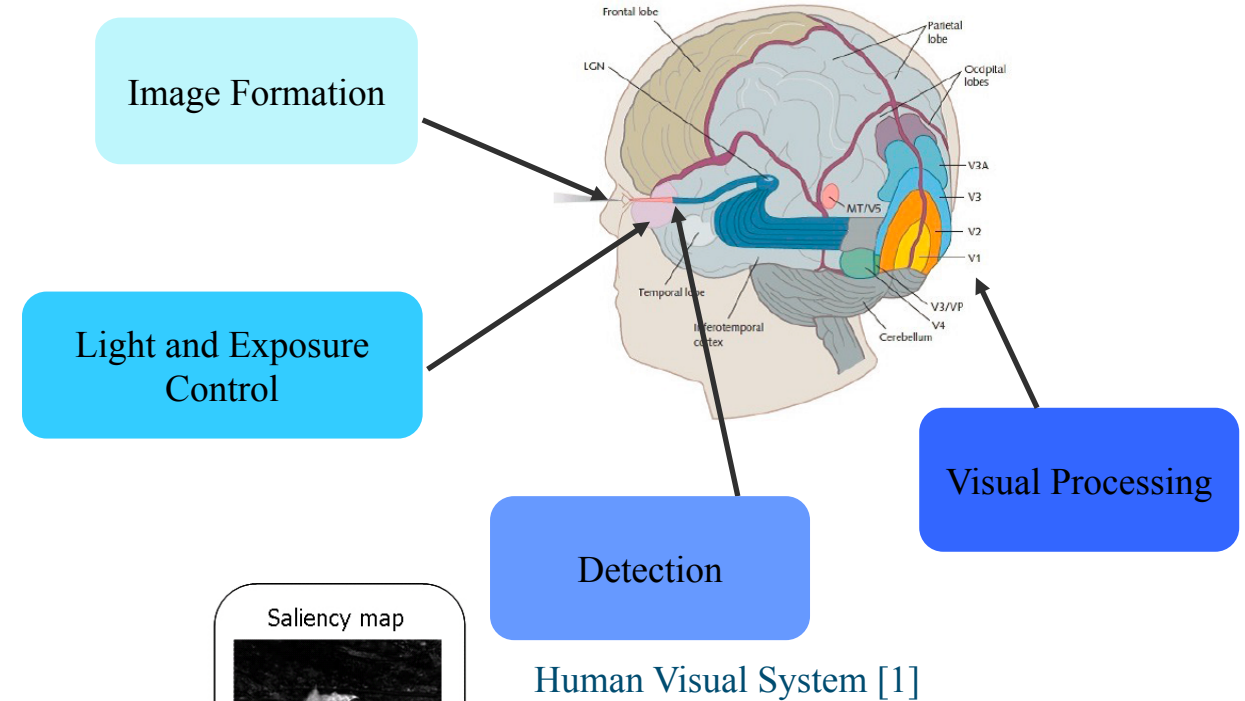
III. Seismic Volume and Visual Saliency



Seismic Volume, F3 Block, North SEA

III. Visual Saliency

- Human visual system (HVS) is sensitive to
 - ❑ Structure
 - ❑ Motion
 - ❑ Surrounding information
- Attention models mimic the behavior of human subjects looking at an image or video



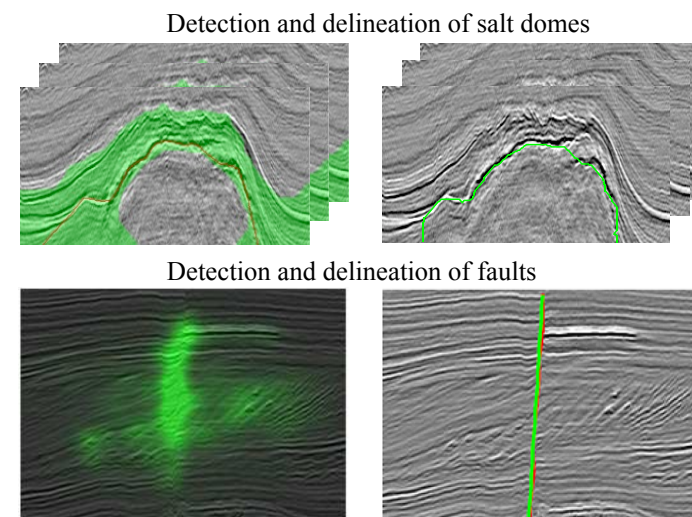
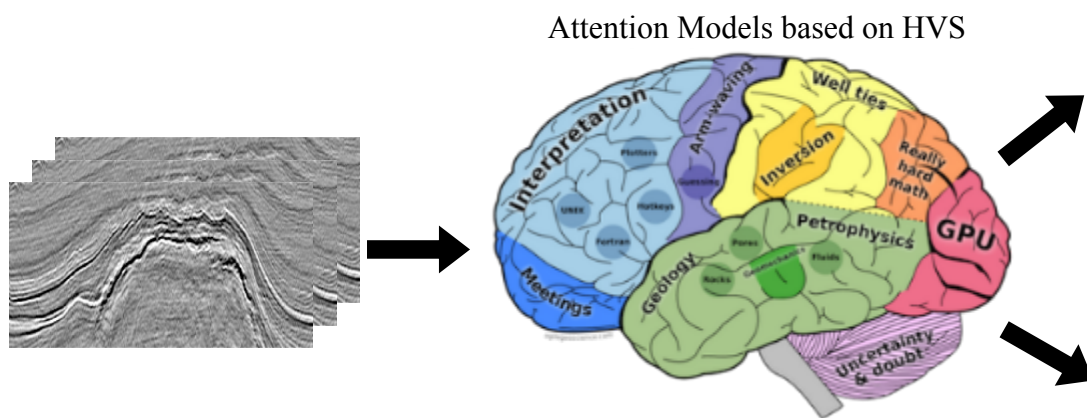
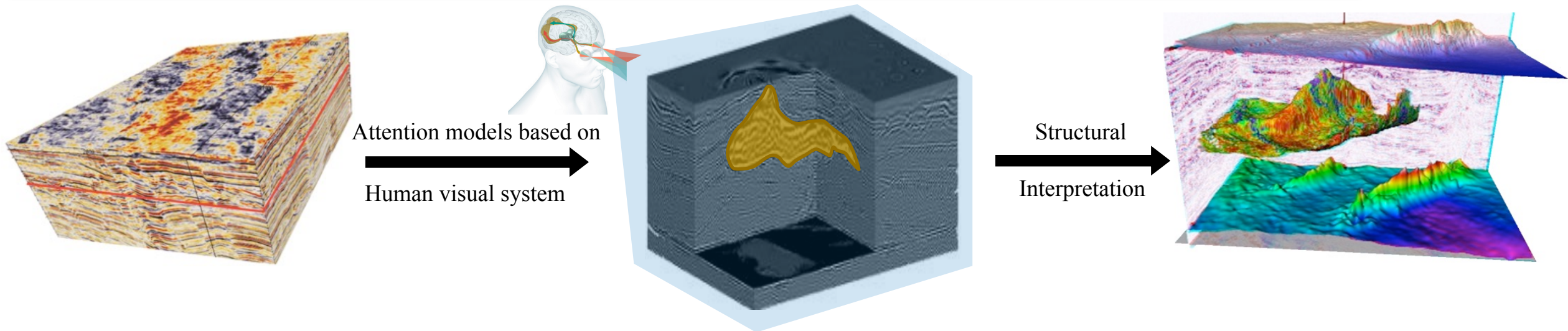
Saliency Detection [2]

[1] <https://www.studyblue.com/notes/note/n/visual-process-and-perception/deck/14629318>

[2] http://ivrlwww.epfl.ch/supplementary_material/RK_CVPR09/

III. Seismic Saliency

- Attention Models in Seismic Interpretation



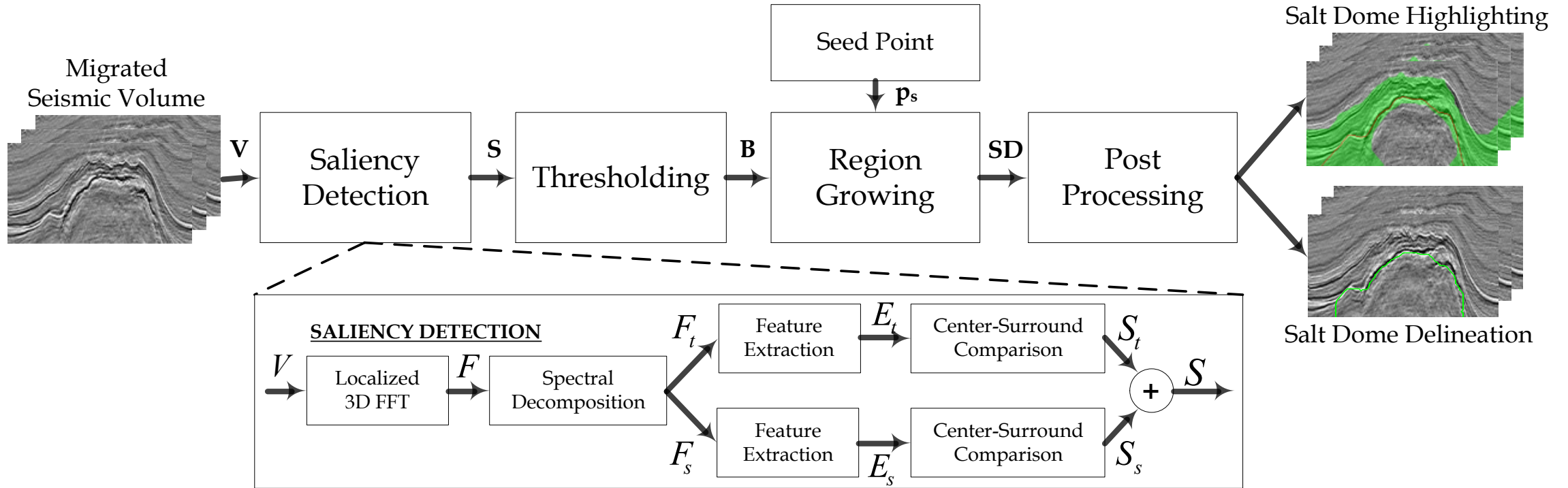
[1] <https://agilescientific.com/blog/2013/8/6/your-next-employment-contract.html>

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III. Seismic Saliency - Saliency in Interpretation

- We proposed workflows based on visual saliency for assisting interpreters and automated delineation of salt domes

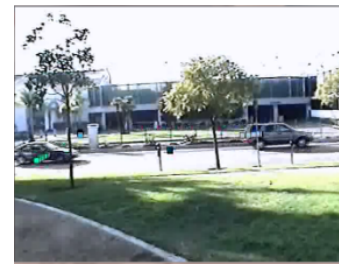
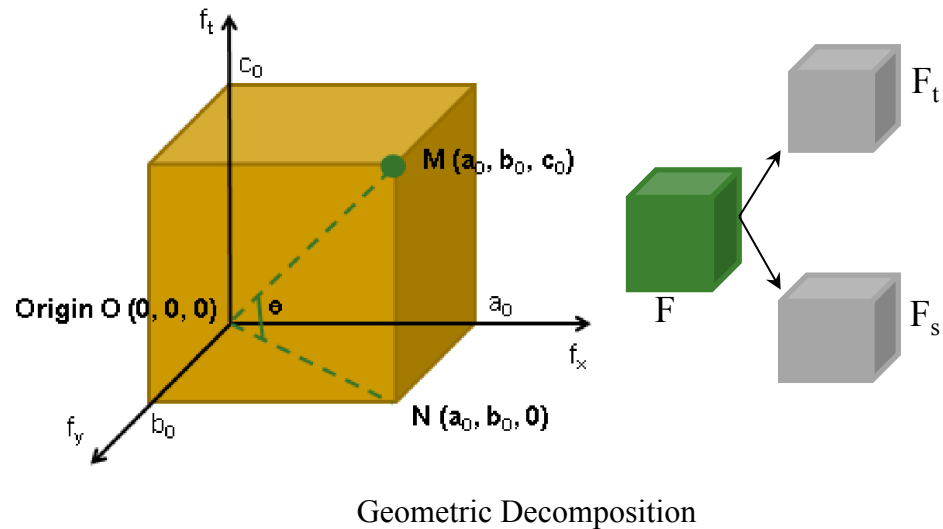


[1] M. Shafiq, T. Alshawi, Z. Long, and G. AlRegib, "SalSi: A New Seismic Attribute For Salt Dome Detection," *IEEE Intl. Conf. on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*, Shanghai, China, Mar. 20-25, 2016.
 [2] M. Shafiq, T. Alshawi, Z. Long, and G. AlRegib, "The role of visual saliency in the automation of seismic interpretation," *Geophysical Prospecting*, July, 2017.

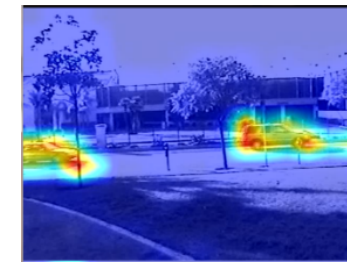
III. Seismic Saliency

- Motion-based Saliency Detection

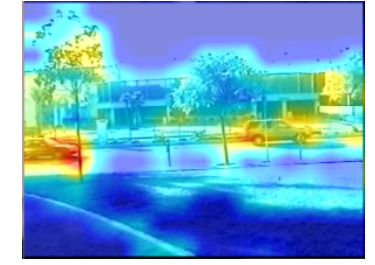
- Advantages of a FFT-based saliency detection method compared to other detection algorithms
 - Effectively captures temporal and spatial saliency
 - Better computational efficiency
 - Few parameters selection



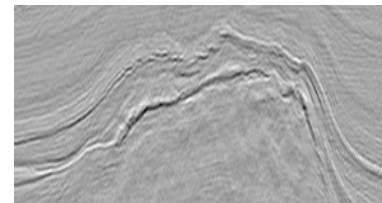
A Video Frame



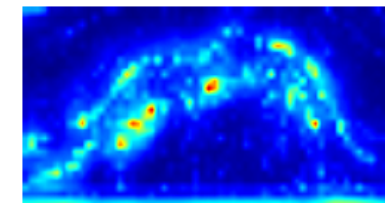
F_t Energy Distribution



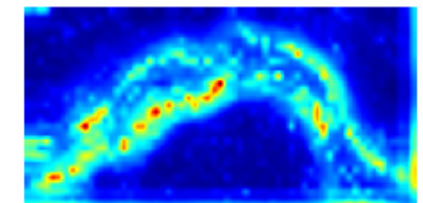
F_s Energy Distribution



Seismic Inline



F_t Energy distribution



F_s Energy distribution

[1] Zhiling Long and Ghassan AlRegib, "Saliency detection for videos using 3D FFT local spectra," *Proc. SPIE*, vol. 9394, pp. 93941G–93941G–6, 2015.

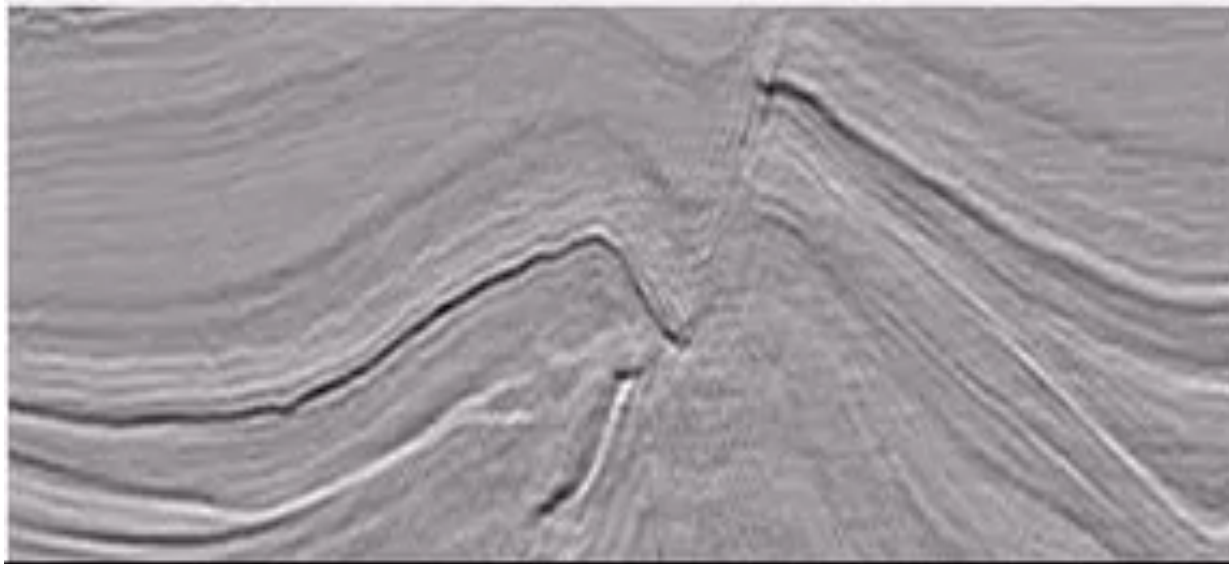
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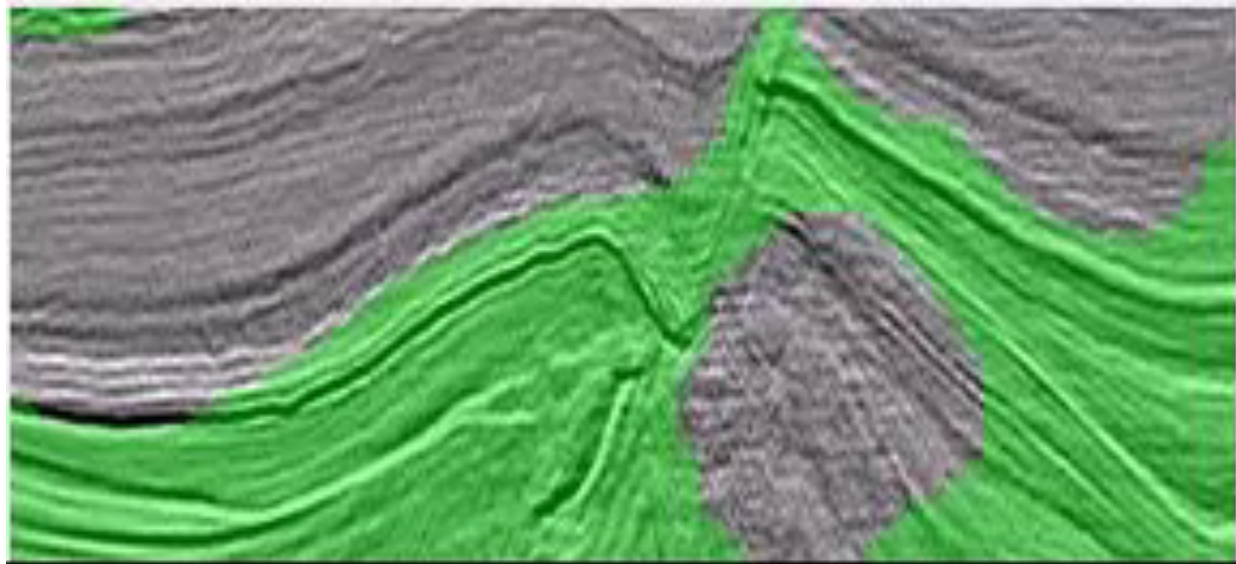
III. Seismic Saliency

- Interpreter-Assisted Interpretation Workflow

- The HVS based interpretation workflow can be used to
 - Assist interpreters during seismic volume interpretation
 - Bring attention of interpreters to important areas within seismic sections
 - Initialize computationally expensive delineation algorithms
 - Track substructures within seismic volumes



Original Seismic Volume

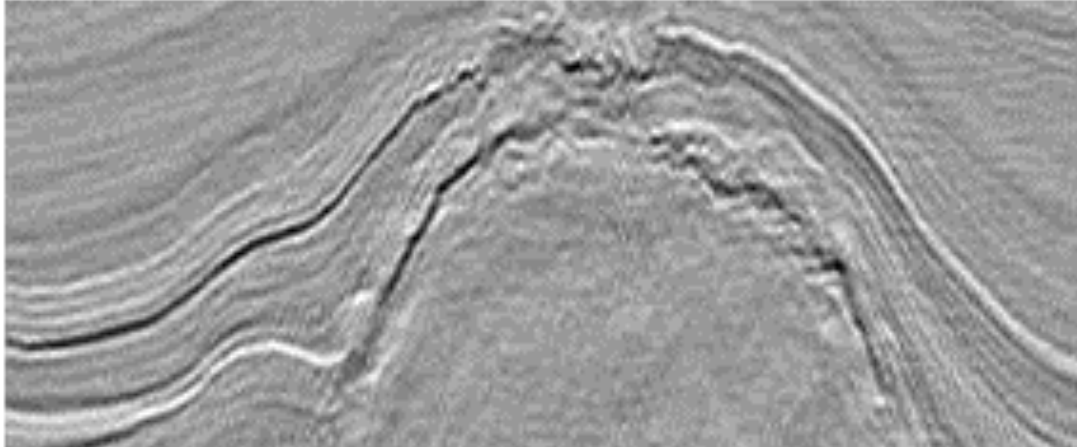


Highlighted salt-dome boundaries

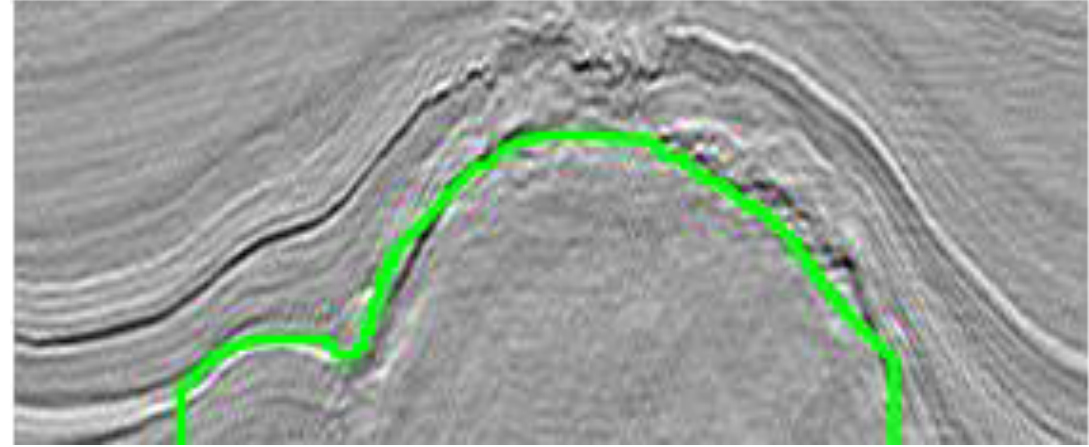
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III. Seismic Saliency - Salt Dome Delineation



Seismic Volume

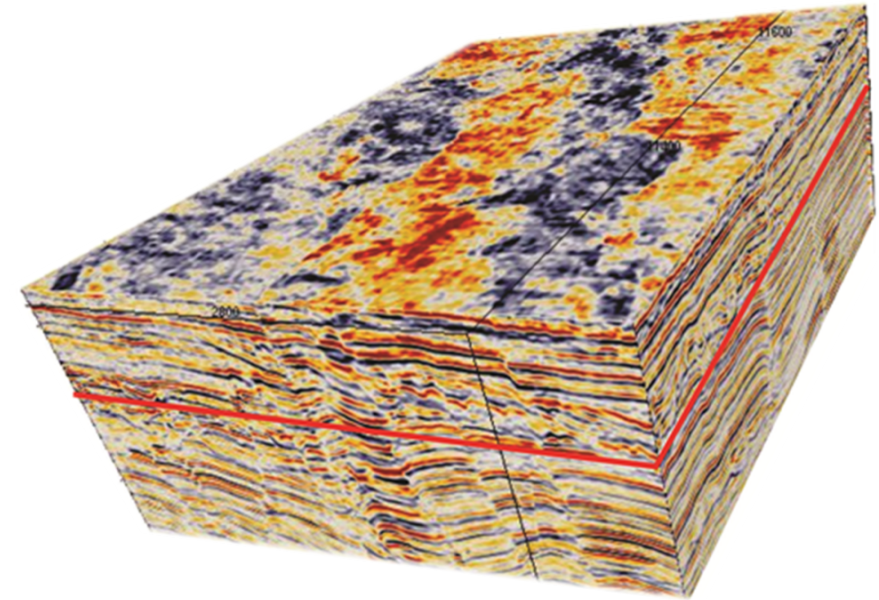


Salt Dome Delineation

III. Seismic Saliency

- Shortcomings of current approach

- Temporal domain is defined for videos
 - Temporal direction for seismic!
- Previous approach was based on bottom-up model
 - Assumes no information from data
 - Data-driven
- A priori information to model different structure
 - Top-down
 - Directionality
- Resolution
 - Fine details are required for seismic saliency

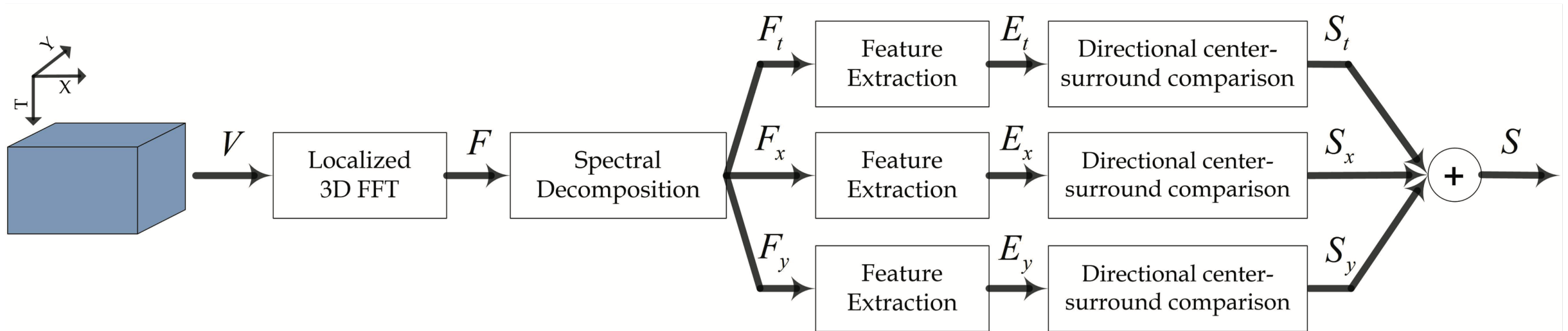


Migrated Seismic Volume

Outline

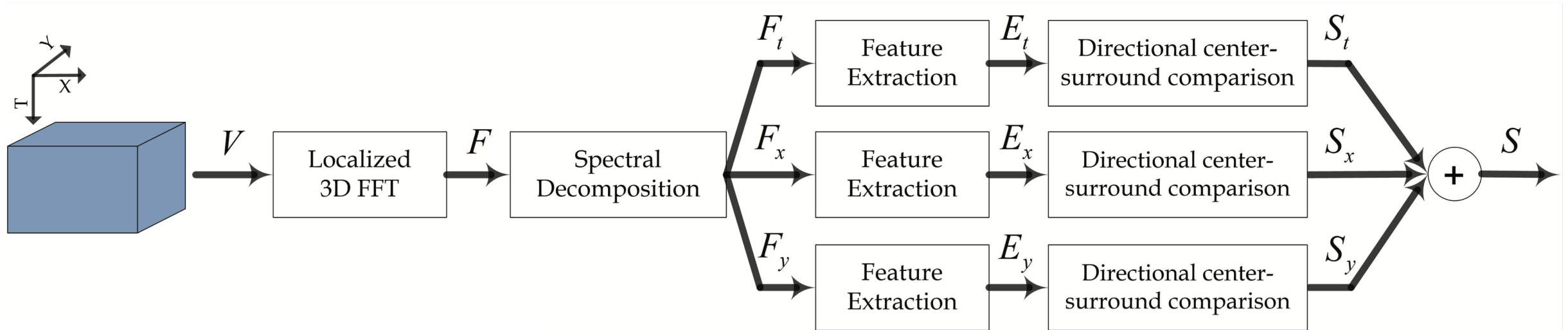
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IV. Proposed Method



IV. Proposed Method

- Spectral Decomposition

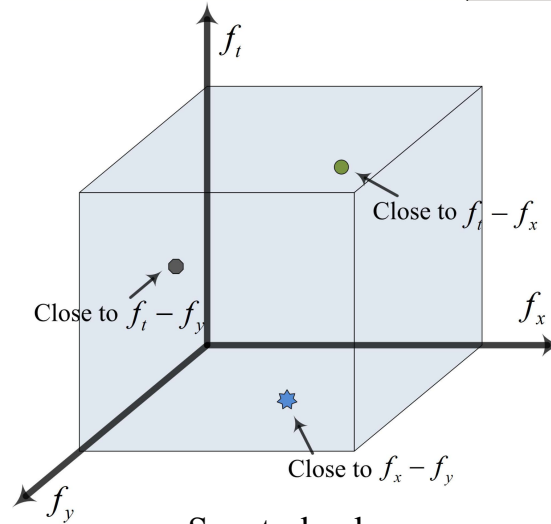


$$F_t[i, j, k] = F[i, j, k] \times \frac{ON}{OM}$$

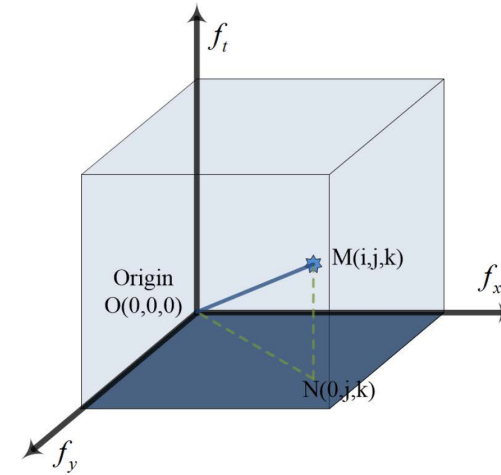
$$= F[i, j, k] \times \frac{\sqrt{j^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{i^2 + j^2 + k^2}}$$

$$F_x[i, j, k] = F[i, j, k] \times \frac{\sqrt{i^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{i^2 + j^2 + k^2}}$$

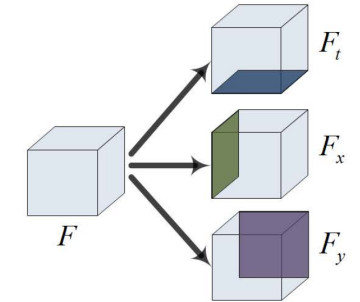
$$F_y[i, j, k] = F[i, j, k] \times \frac{\sqrt{i^2 + j^2}}{\sqrt{i^2 + j^2 + k^2}}$$



Spectral cube

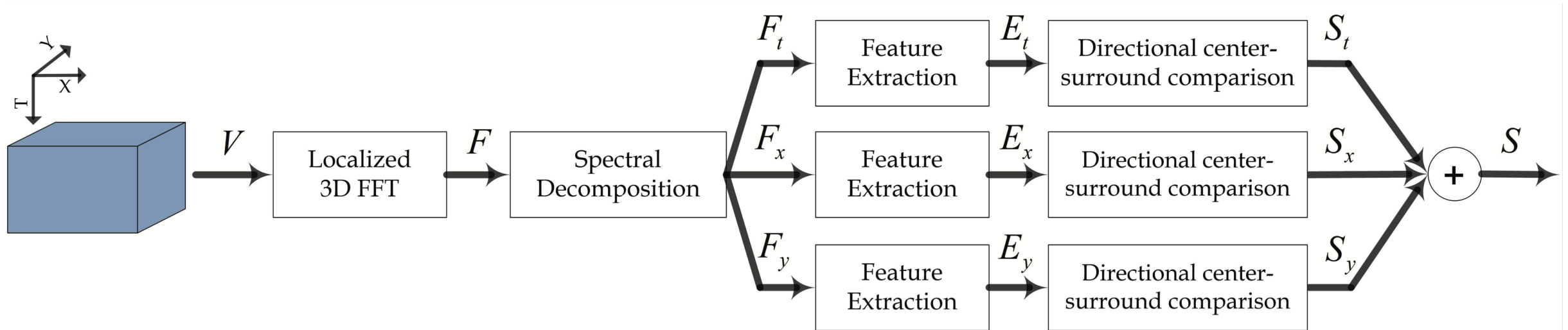


Plane projections



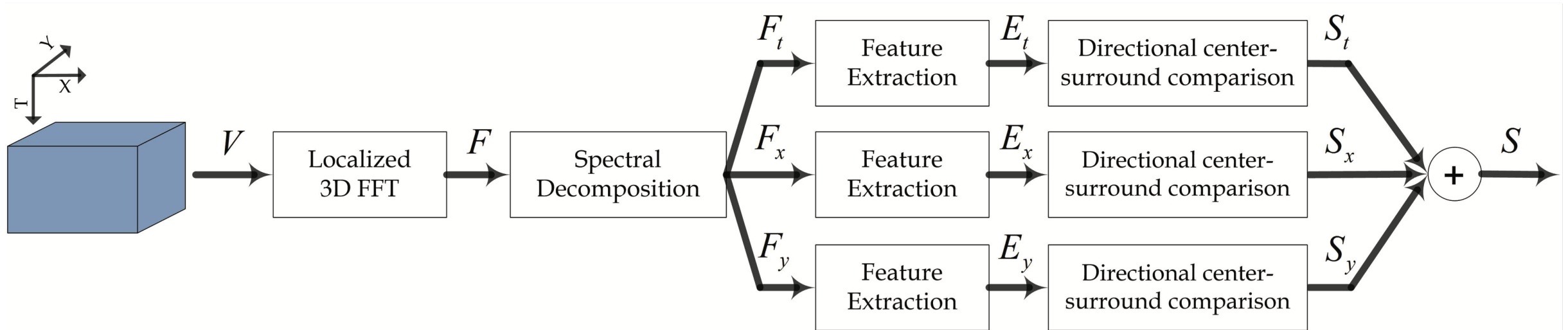
IV. Proposed Method

- Feature Extraction

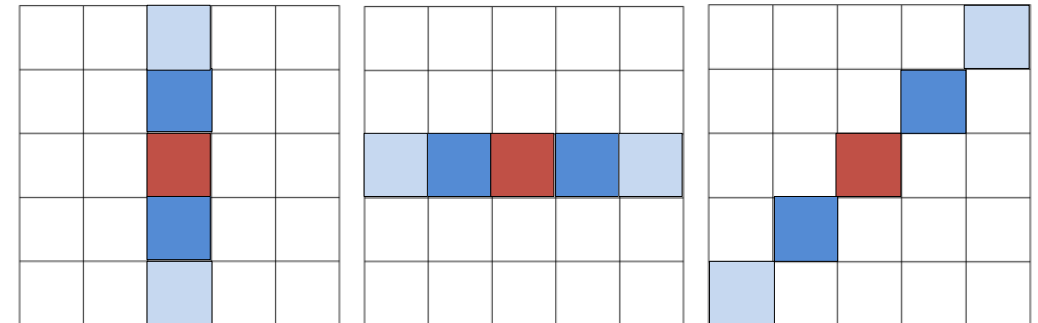


$$\mathbf{E}_m[t, x, y] = \frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{i,j,k} |\mathbf{F}_m|, \quad m \in (t, x, y),$$

IV. Proposed Method - DCS Comparisons

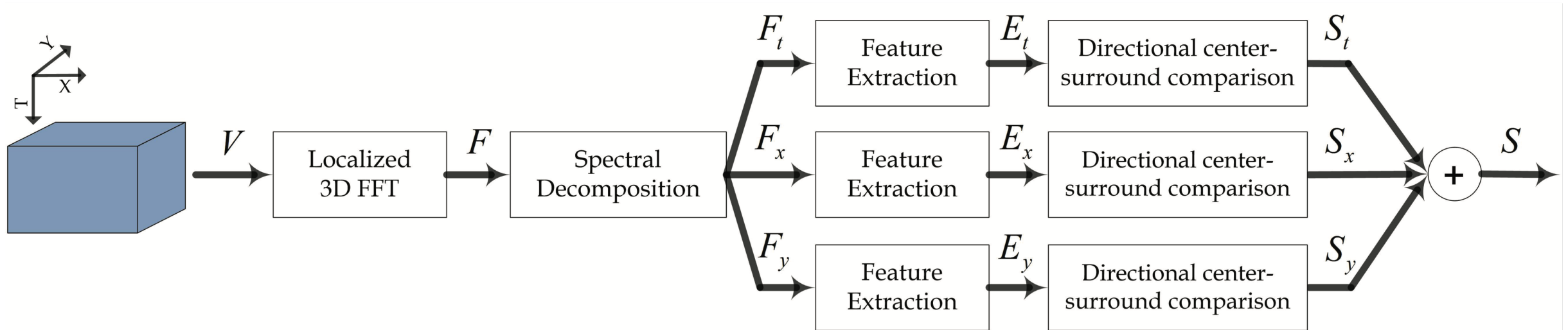


$$S_m[t, x, y] = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i_0, j_0, r_0} |E_m[t, x, y] - w \cdot E_m[t + i_0, x + j_0, y + r_0]|, \quad m \in \{t, x, y\},$$



Directional center-surround comparison along t , x , and $t-x$ directions, respectively.

IV. Proposed Method - Saliency



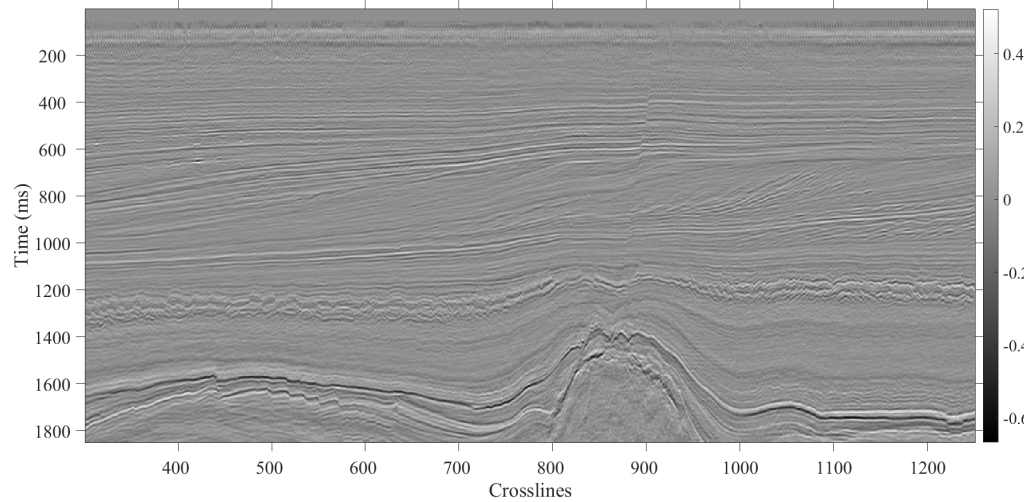
$$S[i, j, k] = a \cdot S_t[i, j, k] + b \cdot S_x[i, j, k] + c \cdot S_y[i, j, k].$$

Outline

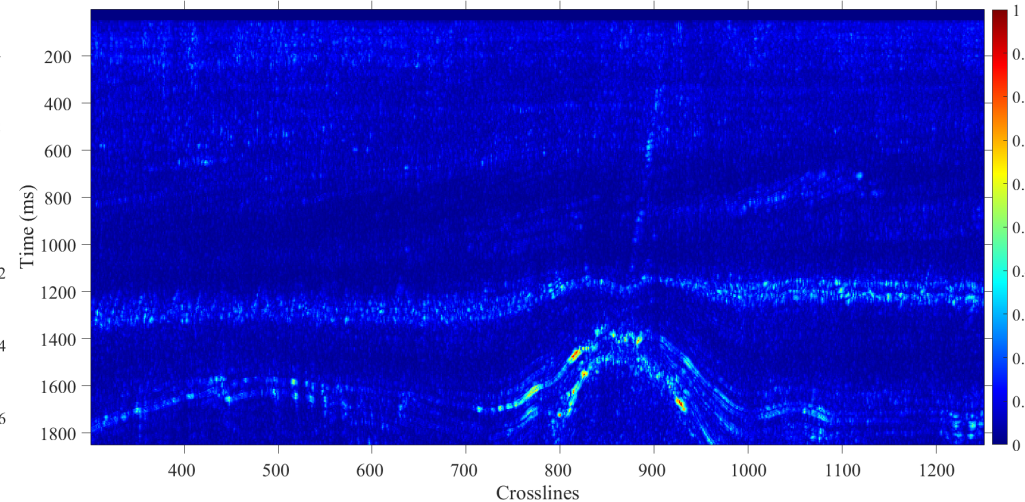
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V. Experimental Results

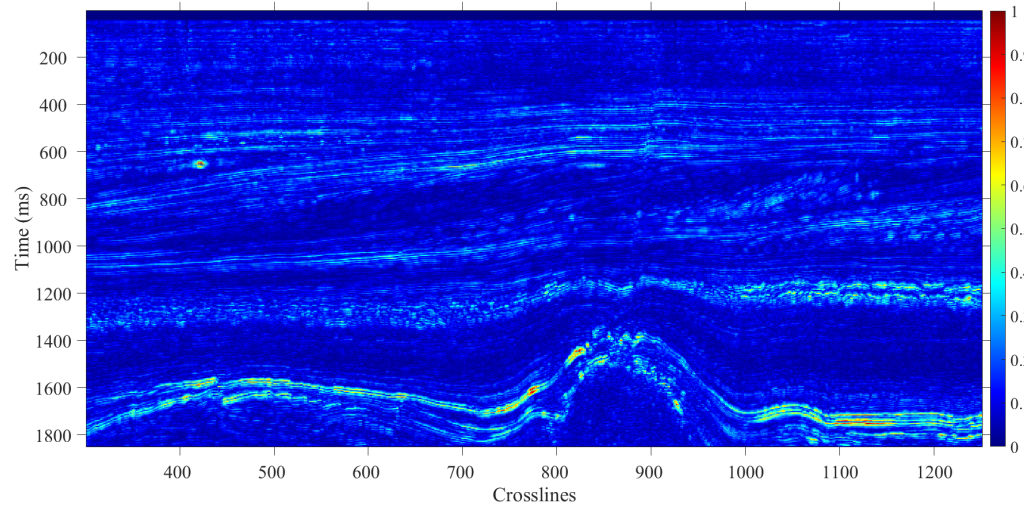
- Inline Section and Spectral Projections



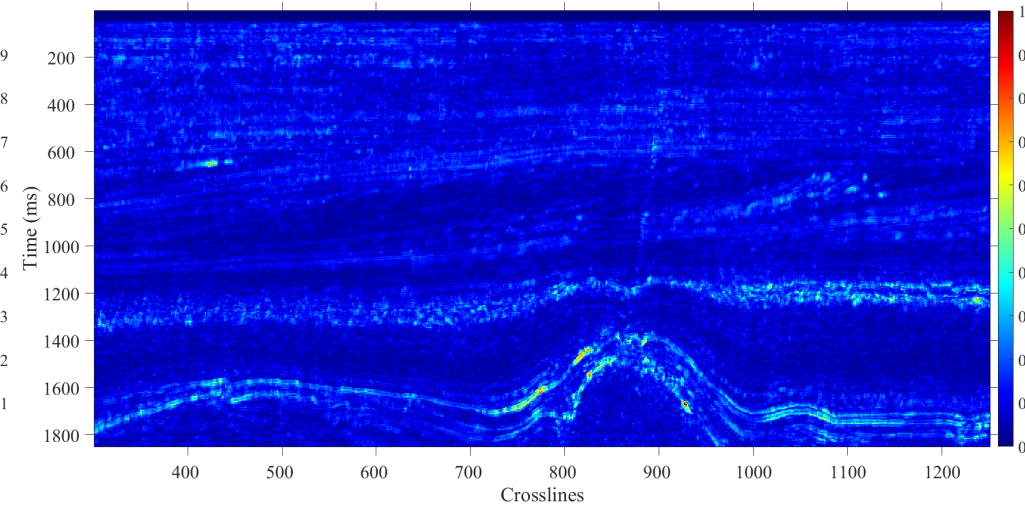
Seismic Inline



Seismic saliency along time direction - S_t



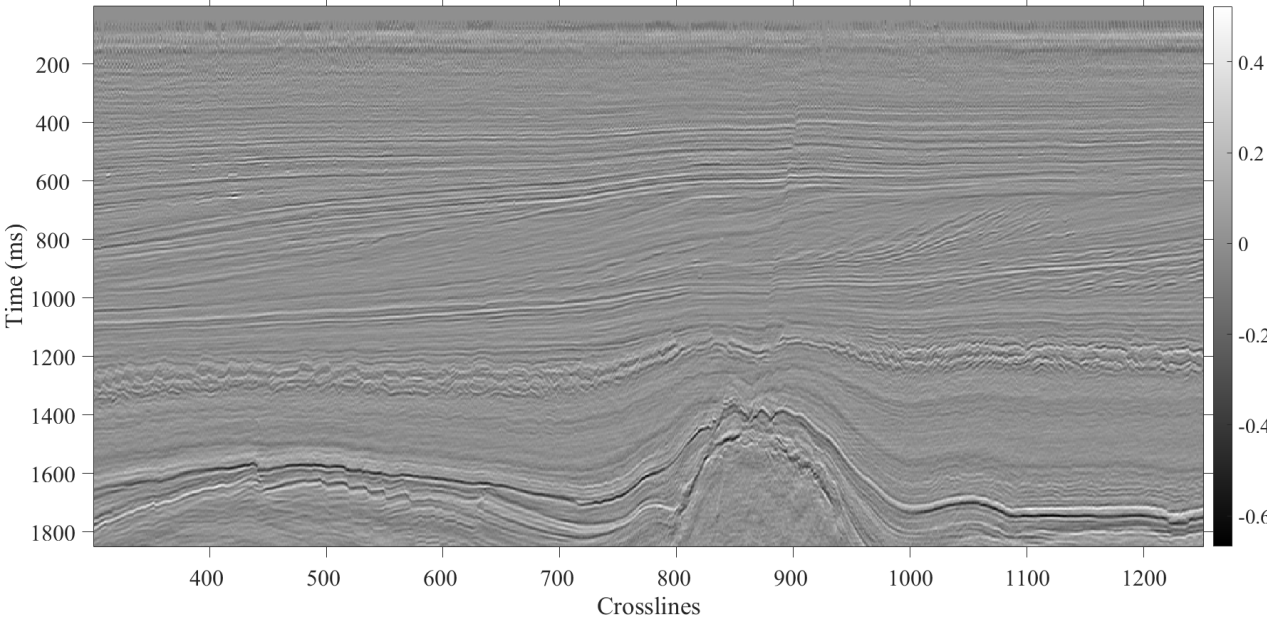
Seismic saliency along crossline direction - S_x



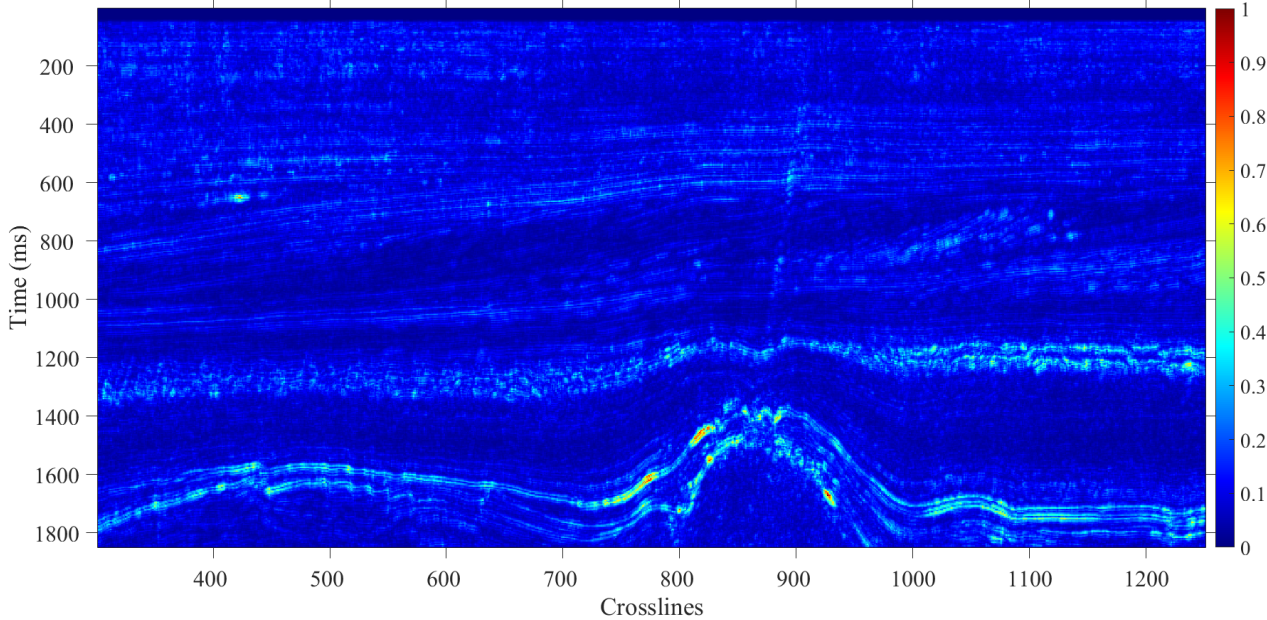
Seismic saliency along inline direction - S_y

V. Experimental Results

- Inline Section and Seismic Saliency



Seismic Inline



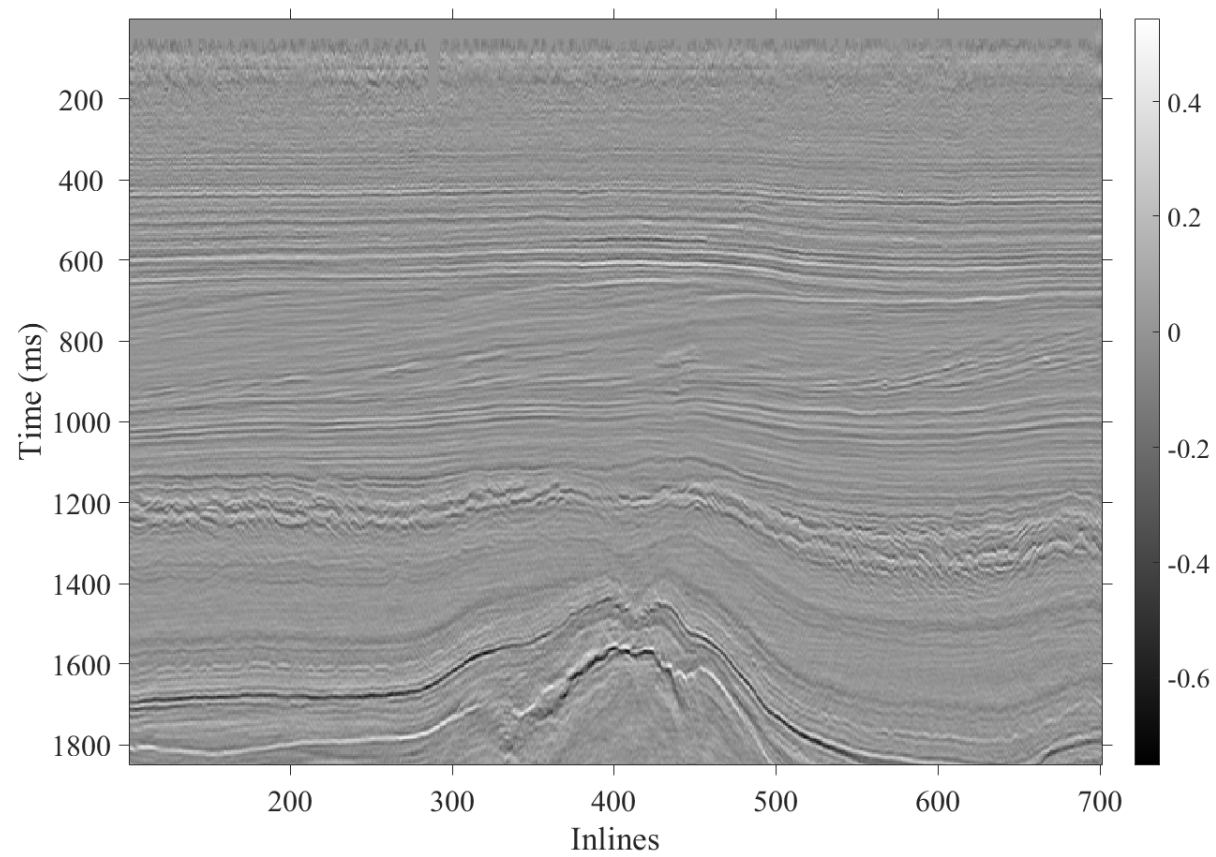
Seismic Saliency

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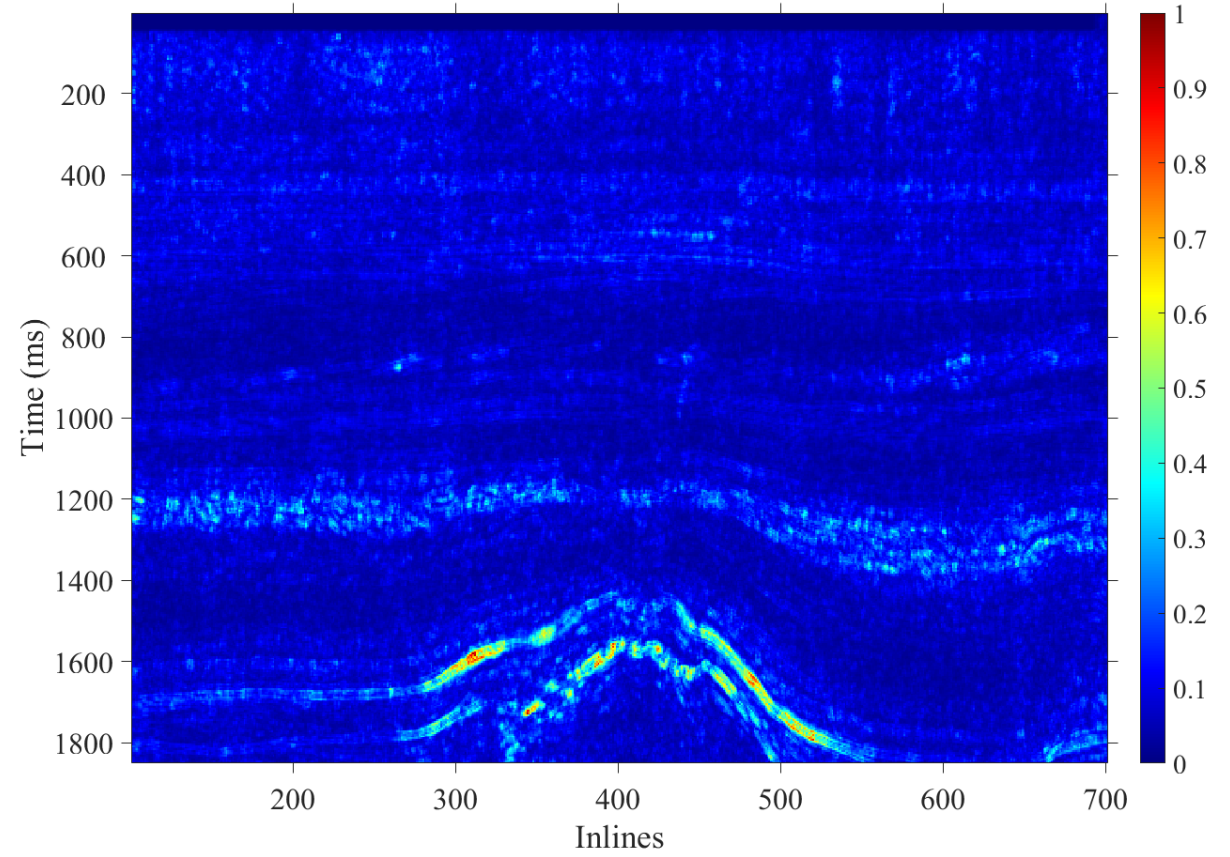
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V. Experimental Results

- Crossline Section and Seismic Saliency



Seismic Crossline



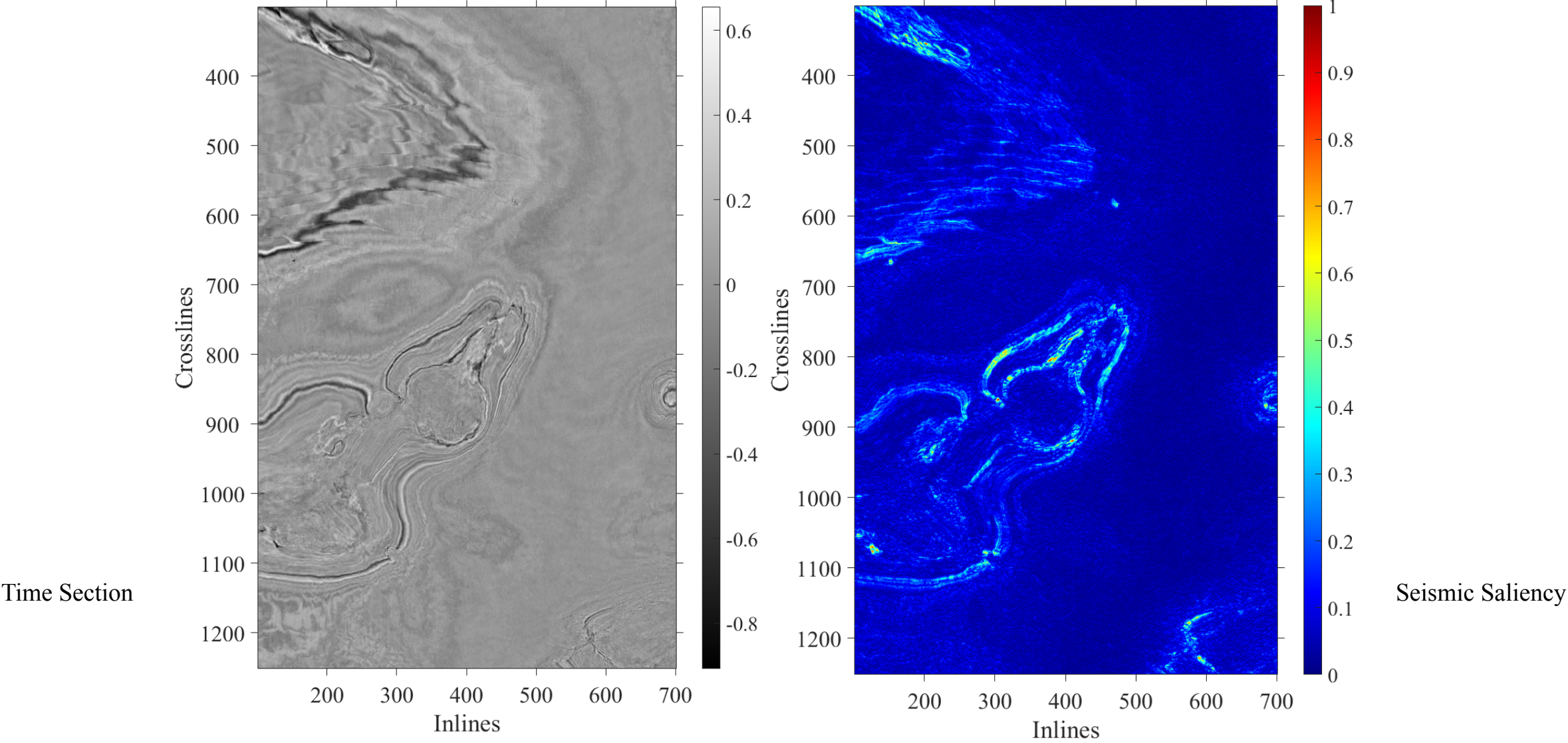
Seismic Saliency

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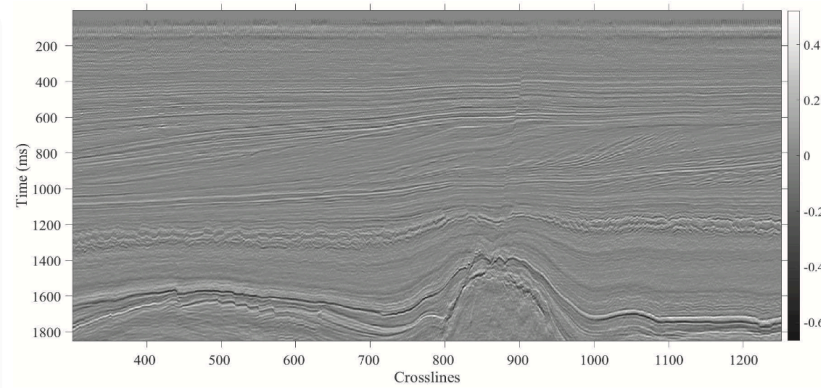
V. Experimental Results

- Time Section and Seismic Saliency

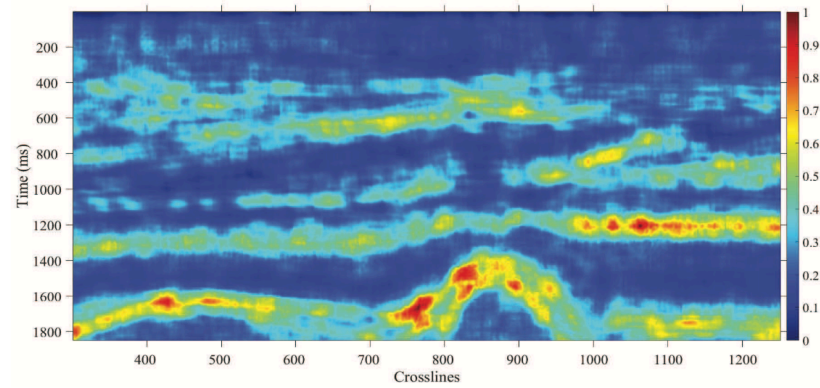


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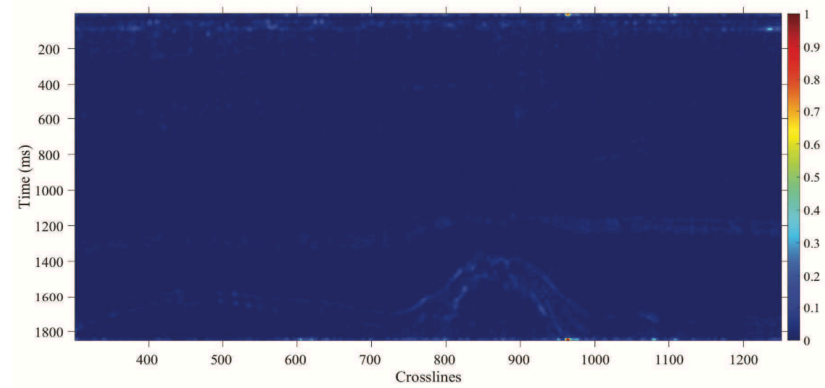
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- VI. Conclusions



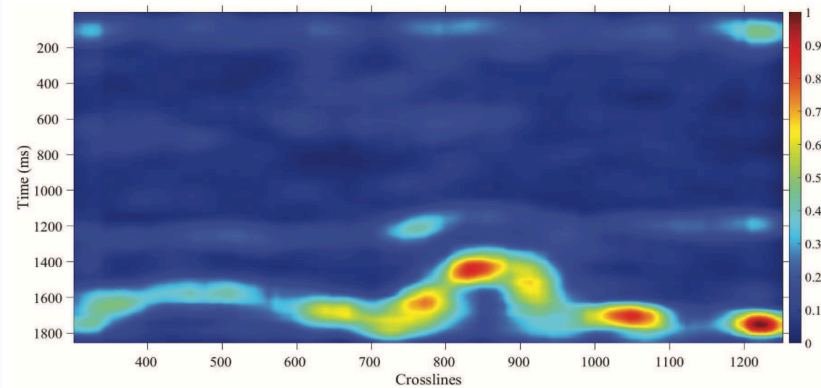
(a) A typical seismic inline image.



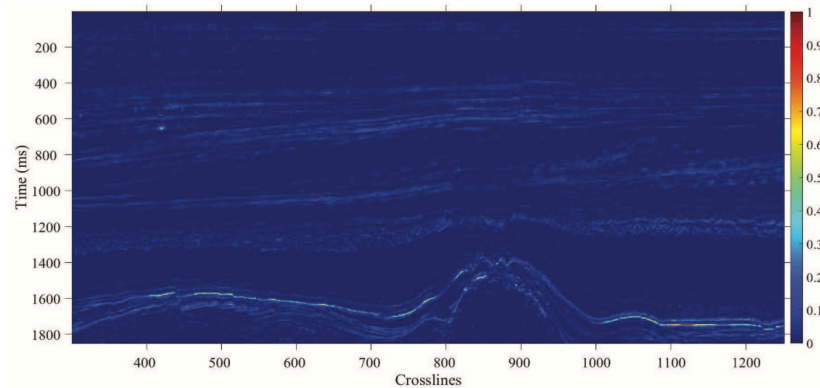
(b) Zhang et al., (2008)



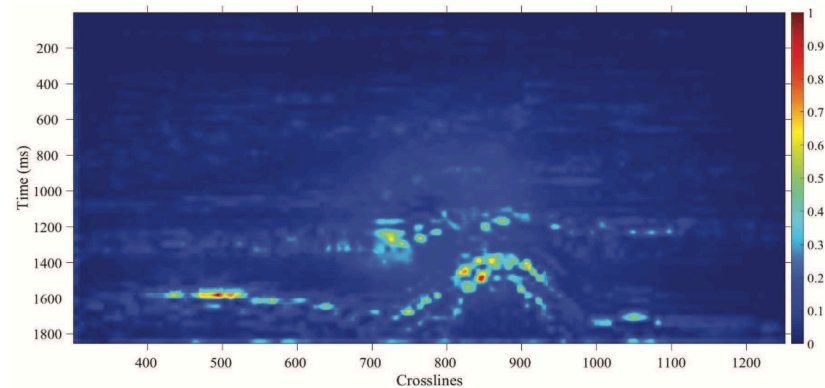
(c) Hou and Zhang, (2007)



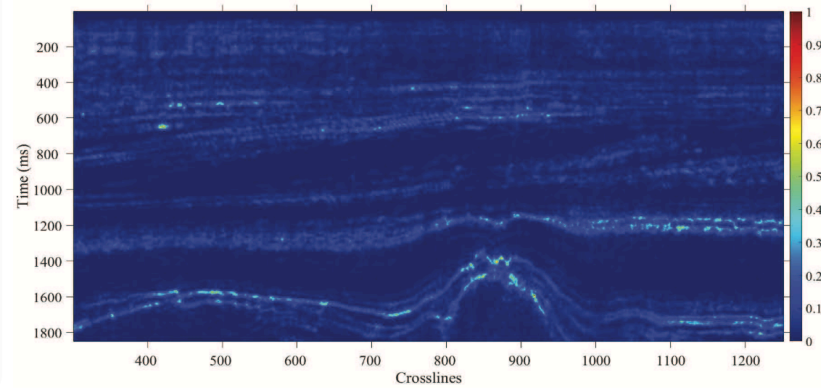
(d) Guo and Zhang, (2010)



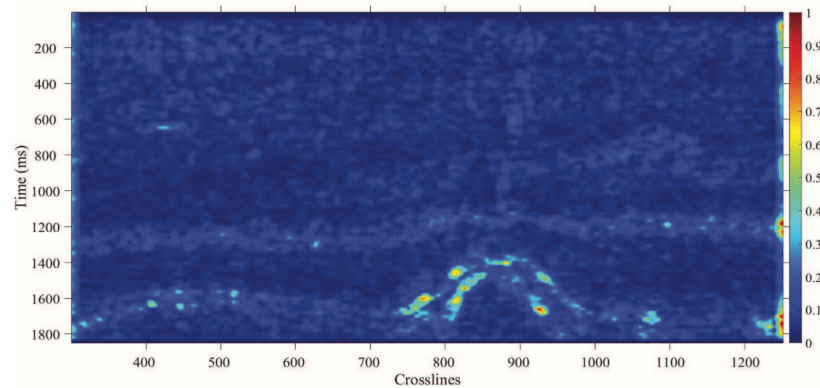
(e) Achanta et al., (2008)



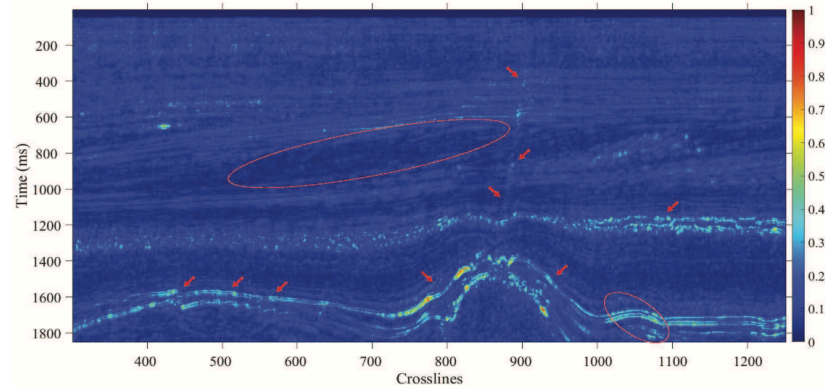
(f) Fang et al., (2014)



(g) Seo and Milanfar, (2009)



(h) Long and AlRegib, (2015)



(i) Proposed Method

Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Literature Survey
- III. Seismic Saliency
- IV. Proposed Method
- V. Experimental Results
- VI. Conclusions**

V. Conclusions

- Proposed seismic saliency based on 3D-FFT, spectral projections and DCS comparisons.
- Models the behavior of Interpreters looking at seismic volumes.
- We can embed apriori information into saliency models using directional comparisons and various templates of different shape, sizes, and orientations etc.
- Attention models based saliency can not only model Interpreters' knowledge but can also automate the seismic interpretation.
- We show the effectiveness of the proposed scheme on the F3 block from the North Sea.
- Outperforms the state-of-the-art methods for saliency computation.
- Holds the potential of becoming a very promising attribute in the seismic interpretation.

THANK YOU



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