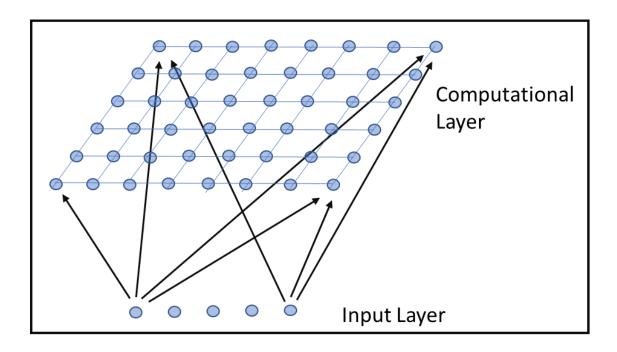
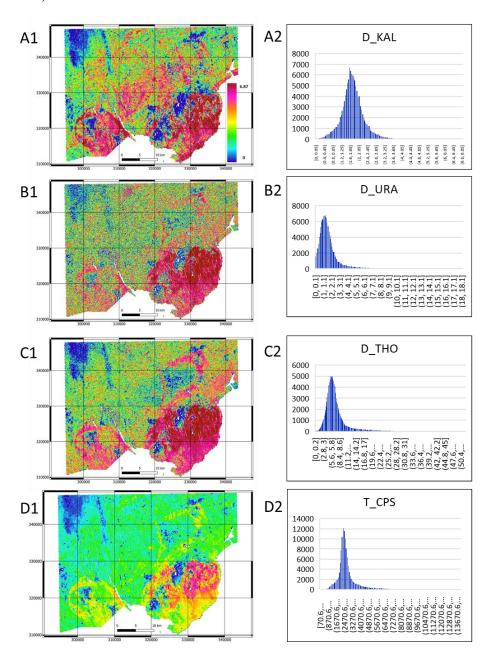
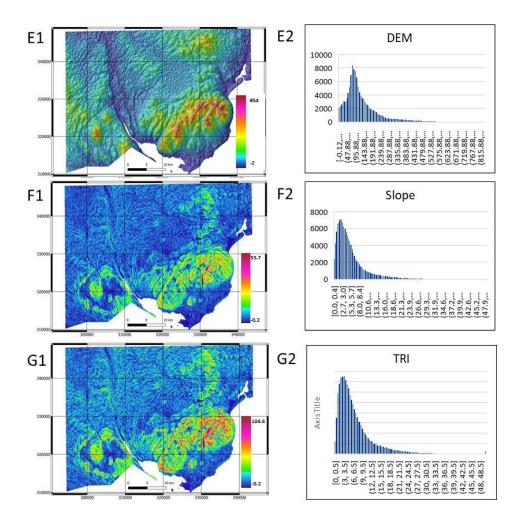
# **Supplementary Material**

Supplementary Material I: Dimensionality reduction in SOM (modified after Kohonen, 1982)

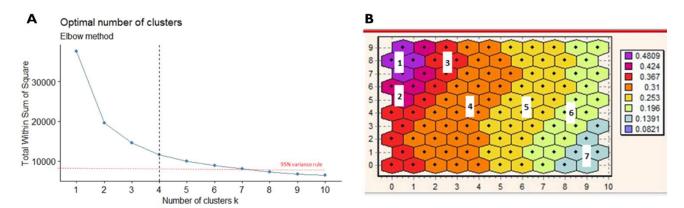


Supplementary Material II: The distribution of the radiometry (K: A1-2, U: B1-2, Th: C1-2, T-CPS: D1-2) and topographical features (Elevation: E1-2, Slope: F1-2, Terrain ruggedness index (TRI): G1-2).

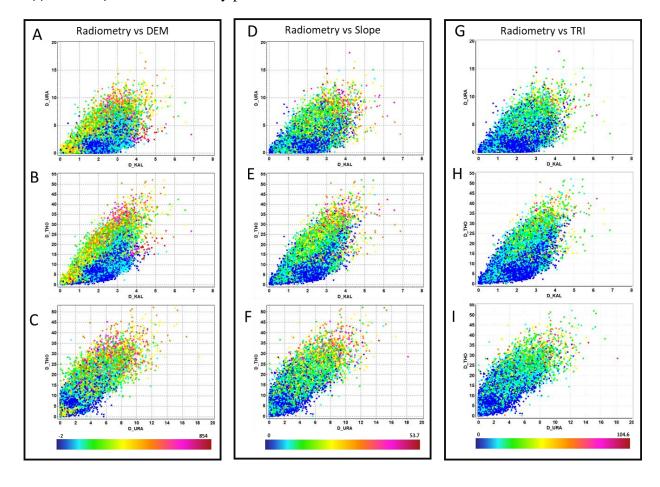




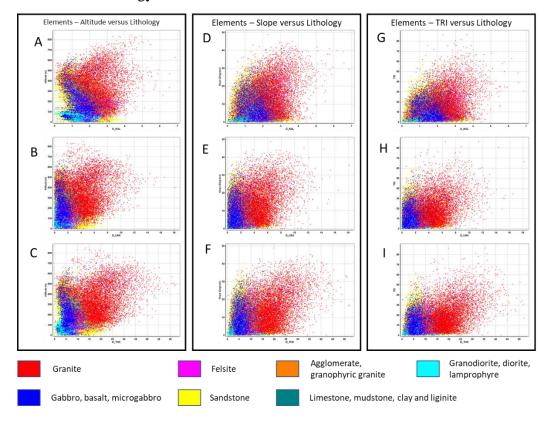
Supplementary Material III: a) Elbow method; b) data slices indicate possible 7 clusters.



Supplementary Material IV: Binary plots of the radiometric elements versus the elevation data.

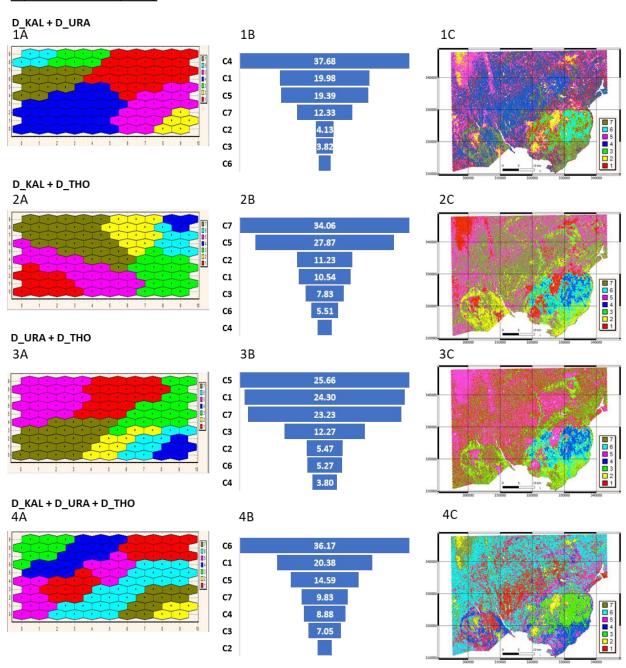


Supplementary Material V: Binary plots of the radiometric elements and topographic data versus the bedrock lithology.

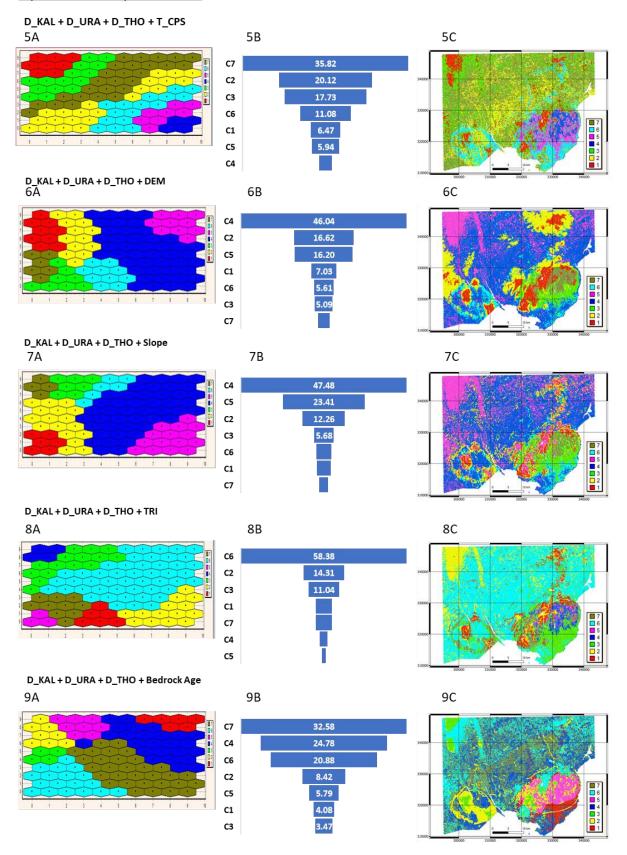


Supplementary Material VI: Clusters distribution using SOM (left) compared to their spatial distribution (right). An inverted pyramid of number (middle) shows the hierarchy of the cluster based on their relative percentages. Generally, a similar pattern is observed among the various experiments, although some experiments were relatively better in capturing the variations in bedrock geology.

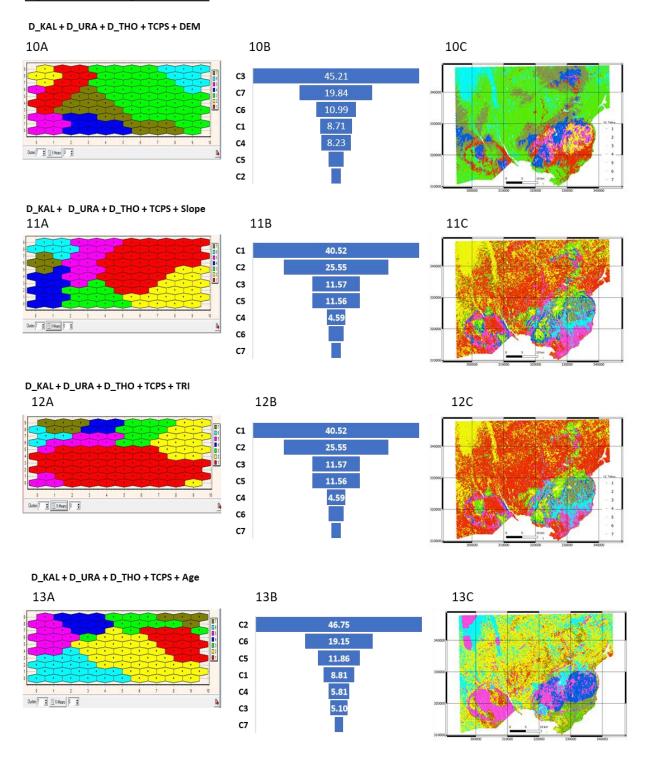




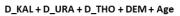
### Input: Radiometry + 1 Feature

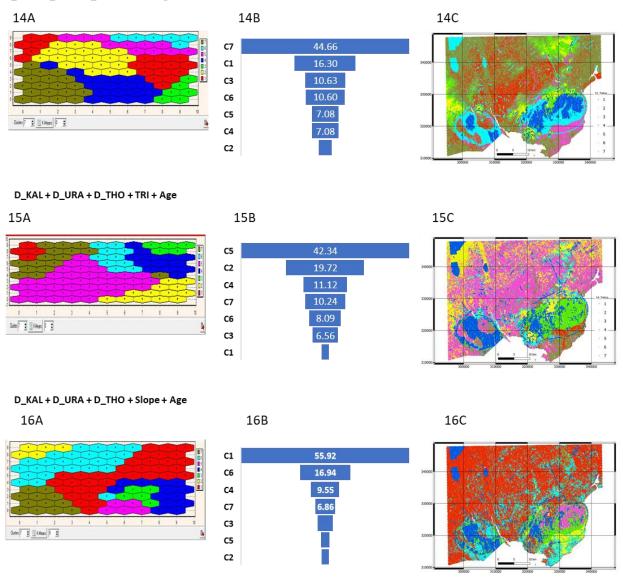


### Input: Radiometry + 2 Feature

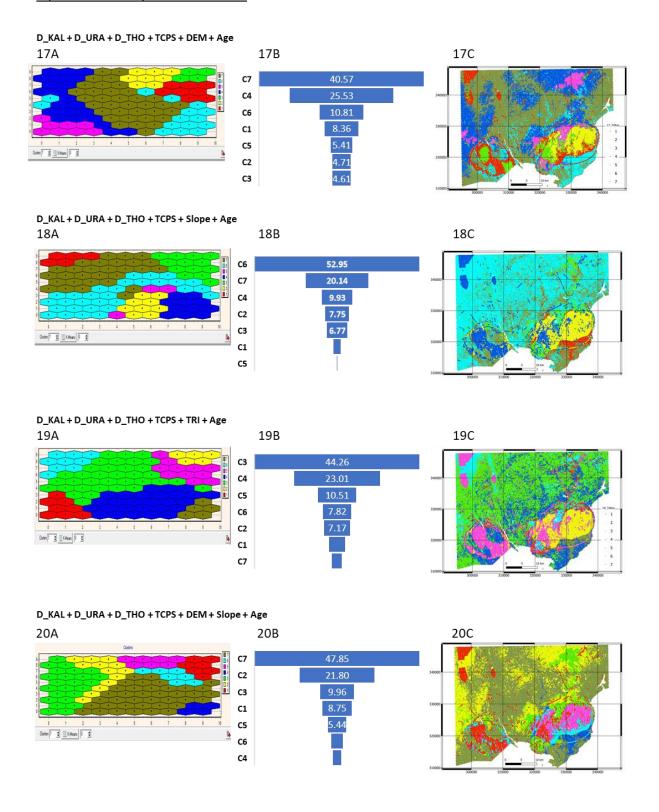


### Input: Radiometry + 2 Feature (Continued)

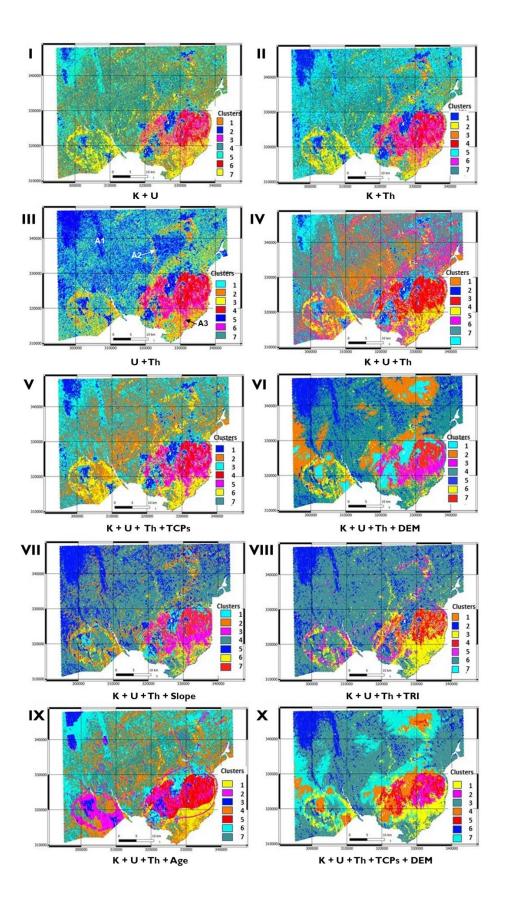




#### Input: Radiometry + 3 or 4 Feature



Supplementary Material VII: Experiments I-XX, using various combinations of the radiometry data and geological features. Colours are designed to be consistent as much as possible and to match bedrock and superficial rock features.



## Supplementary Material VII (Continued)

