

UNDERWATER SOUND MAPPING: STATISTICS AND UNCERTAINTY

JOMOPANS WP4

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JOMOPANS

Joint Monitoring Programme for Ambient Noise in the North Sea

- ▶ **Objective:** develop a framework for a fully operational joint monitoring programme for ambient noise in the North Sea
- ▶ **Outputs:** tools for managers, planners and other stakeholders
 - ▶ Implementation EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive



JOMOPANS Project

- ▶ Funding: EU-Interreg North Sea Region
- ▶ Consortium: 11 partners (7 countries)
- ▶ Project Coordinator: Rijkswaterstaat (NL)
- ▶ Duration: Jan 2018 – Dec 2020

See poster **89** Kinneging et al
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Ambient Noise Monitoring

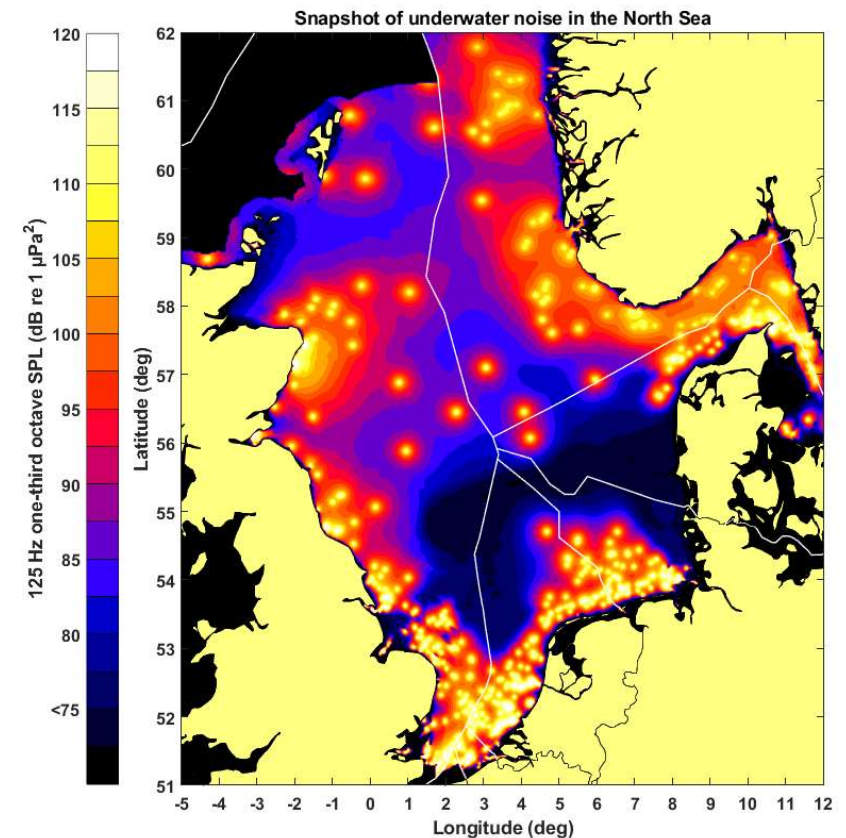
See poster **71** Ainslie et al. *International standardization in underwater bioacoustics*

- ▶ No international standards
 - ▶ will be discussed at IQOE workshop, Saturday 13 July 2019
- ▶ Ambient noise sources:
 - ▶ Natural and Anthropogenic
- ▶ Ambient noise varies with time and (three-dimensional) location
- ▶ Measurements and modelling: SOUND MAPS



SOUND MAP - OPTIONS

- ▶ Which quantity ?
 - ▶ Sound Pressure Level ($T = 1$ s)
- ▶ Which sound sources ?
 - ▶ Ships (AIS) and wind (Copernicus)
- ▶ Over which period ?
 - ▶ Single 1s snapshot on 1 Jan 2019
- ▶ Which frequency range ?
 - ▶ 125 Hz one-third octave (base-10) band
- ▶ What depth ?
 - ▶ Depth averaged
- ▶ Which models (source and propagation) ?
- ▶ Which input data ?
- ▶ At what uncertainty ?



JOMOPANS ambient noise metric

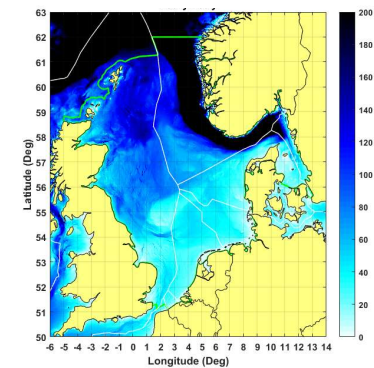
Physical quantity	Sound pressure level, dB re 1 μ Pa
Snapshot duration	1 second
Analysis period	1 month
Time percentiles ($P\%$)	5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 95
Frequency	One-third octave (base-10) bands, with centre frequencies ranging from 10 Hz to 20 kHz
Geospatial	Depth-averaged value either at the centroid of each grid cell, or as a spatial average of the levels within the grid cell.

Maximum depth-averaged SPL reached $P\%$ of the time per month

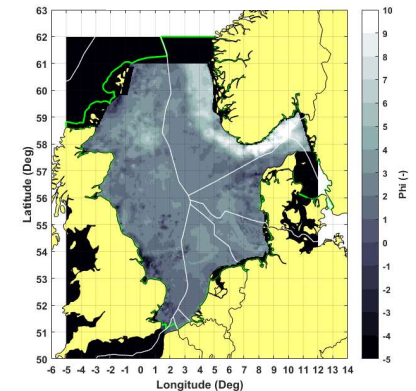
Models and data – SHIPS & WIND

- ▶ Bathymetry and geology
 - ▶ European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet)
- ▶ Wind, waves and sound speed profiles
 - ▶ European Union COPERNICUS marine environment monitoring service
- ▶ Acoustic propagation models
 - ▶ Normal modes, Parabolic Equation, Rays, ...
- ▶ Shipping data (from AIS)
- ▶ Empirical ship and wind source models
- ▶ Statistics & uncertainty

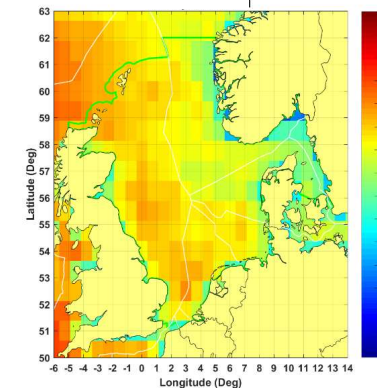
bathymetry



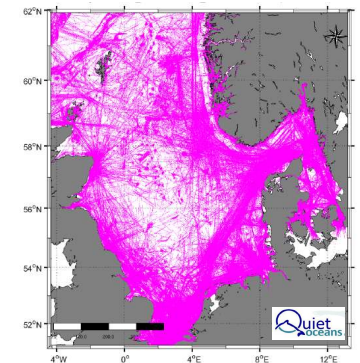
sediment



wind



ships (AIS)

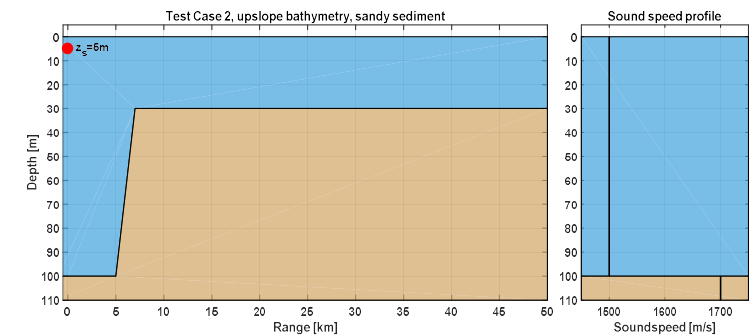


Propagation model benchmarks

Two well-defined scenarios

- ▶ broadband SPL differences $< \sim 2$ dB (beyond 1 km)
- ▶ one-third octave band SPL differences $< \sim 5$ dB
($> \sim 32$ Hz and beyond 500 m)

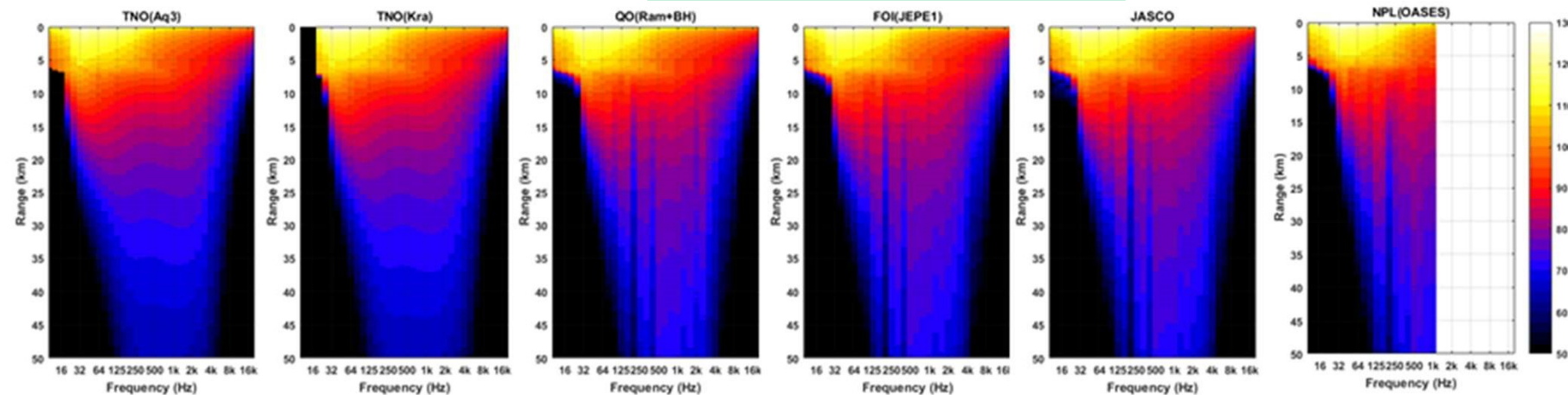
See UACE 2019 paper
Binnerts et al



Incoherent normal modes

Parabolic equation

Wavenumber integration



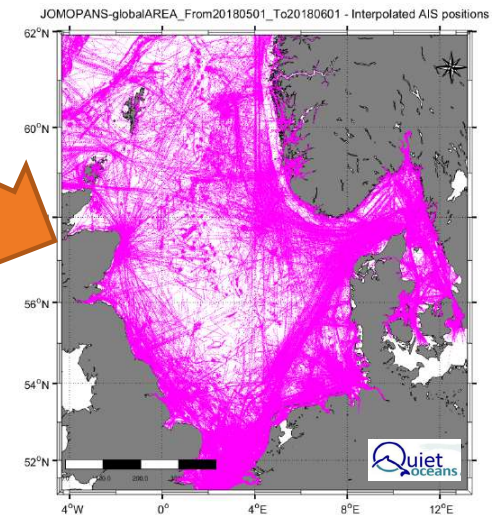
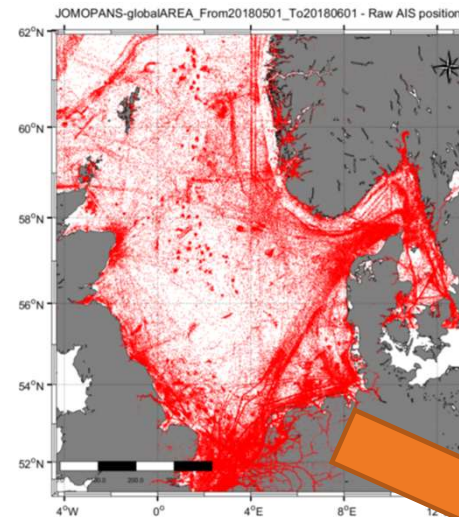
Ship noise modelling – AIS data

- ▶ Processed AIS information
 - ▶ Check & correction
 - ▶ Interpolation to a regular time grid

- ▶ Per ship, per time step
 - ▶ ship type & length
 - ▶ Location & speed

AIS Ship type

AIS 10	
AIS 30	Fishery
AIS 50	Research/Tug
AIS 60	Passenger
AIS 70	Cargo
AIS 80	Tanker
AIS 90	Bulk Carrier



Ship Source Level: ECHO data analysis



Enhancing Cetacean Habitat and Observation (ECHO) Program



Transport Canada

Transports Canada

- ▶ 1862 vessels measured
- ▶ SL calculated for source depth 6 m
- ▶ 'Voluntary slow down' included

RANDI-3 model [Breeding et al 1996] :

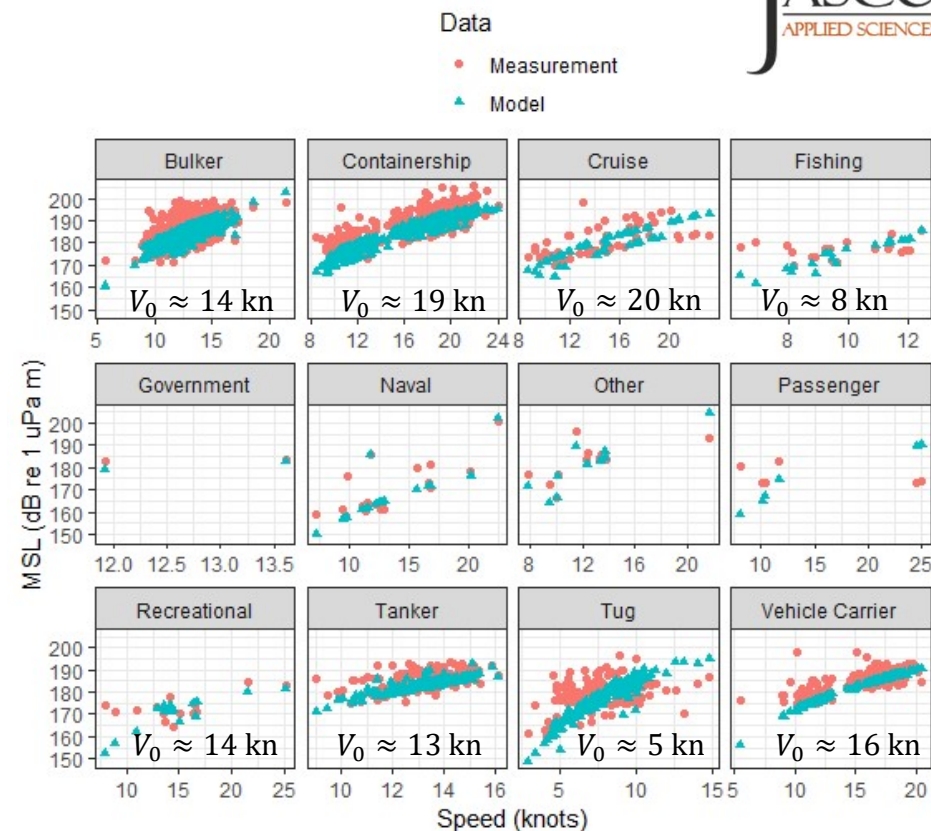
$$L_S(f, V, L) = L_{S_0}(f) + 60 \log_{10}(V/V_0) \text{ dB} + 20 \log_{10}(L/L_0) \text{ dB}$$

speed V

length L

JOMOPANS update:

- ▶ reference speed (V_0) fitted per ship type
- ▶ Standard deviation $\sigma_{L_S}(f, \text{type})$



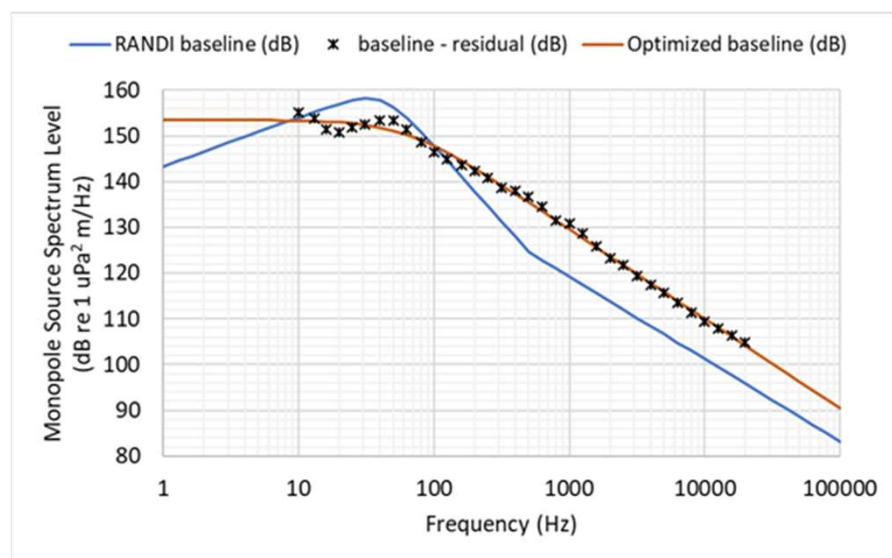
Interreg
North Sea Region
Jomopans
European Regional Development Fund



Updated ship source level model (2)

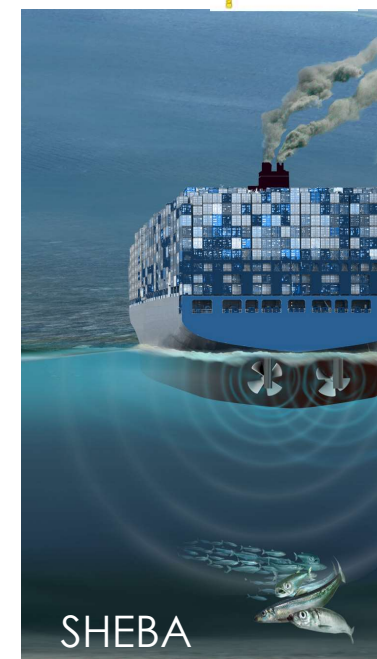
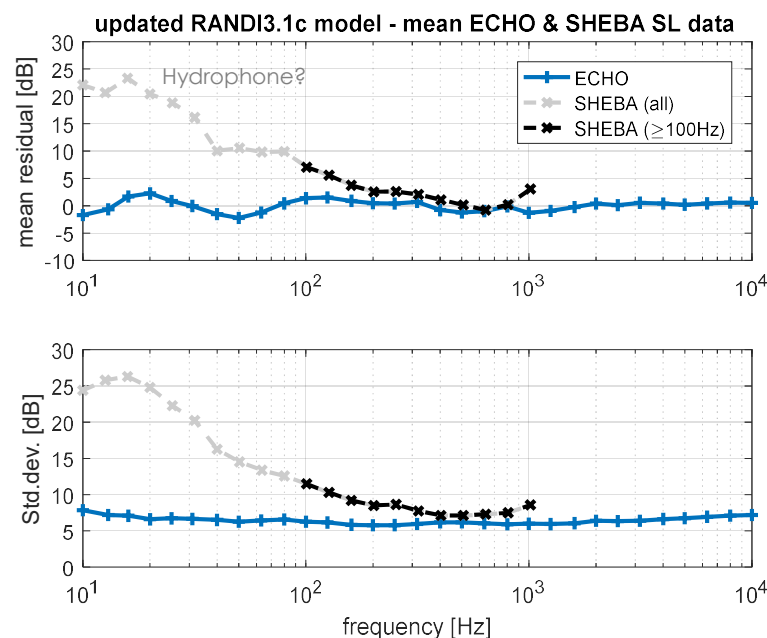


- ▶ RANDI-3 baseline spectrum $L_{S_0}(f)$ adapted to ECHO data



- ▶ Compared with SHEBA data

→ model – data residuals
and standard deviation:

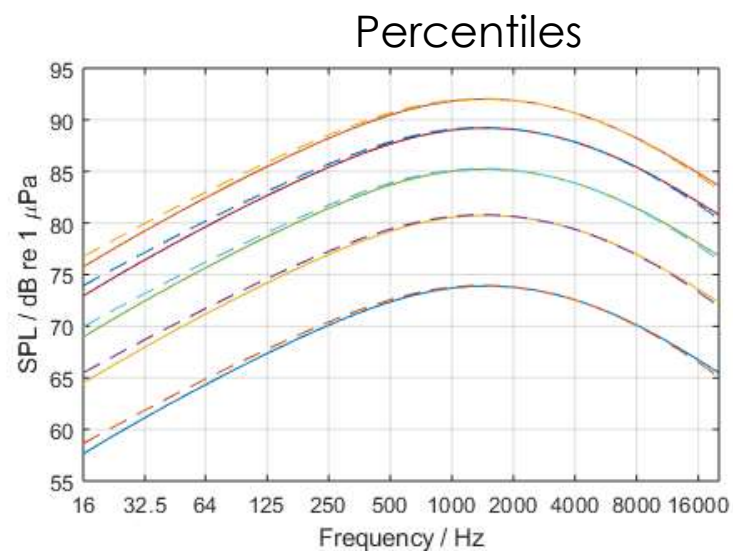
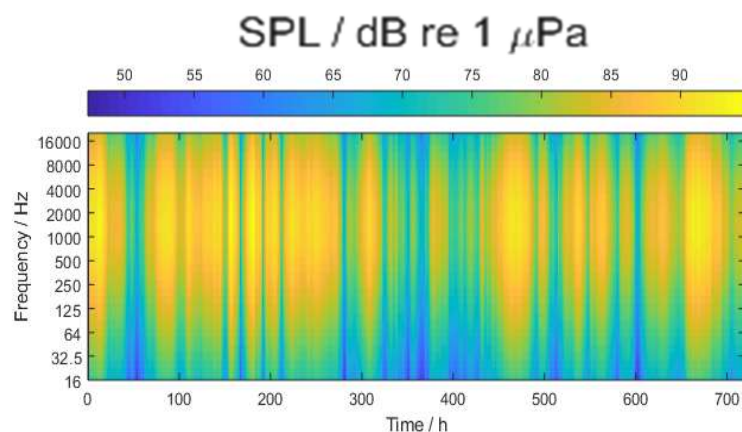


SHEBA

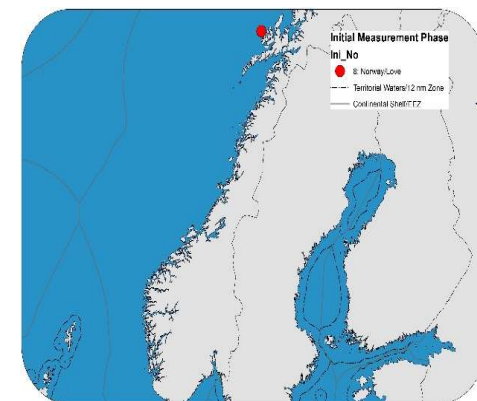
**Sustainable Shipping
and Environment of
the Baltic Sea region**

Wind noise (example)

JASCO / TNO wind noise model

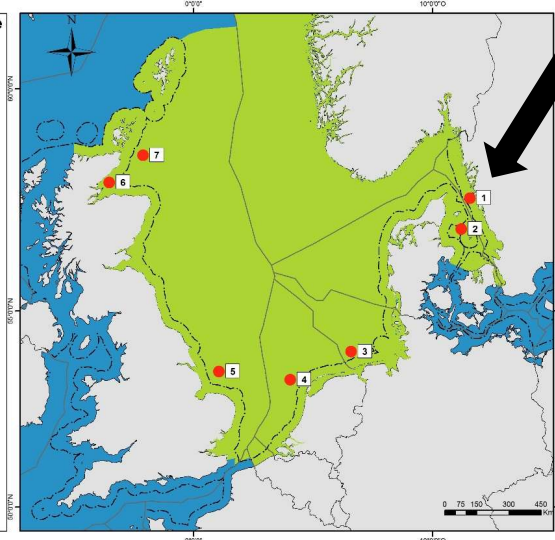
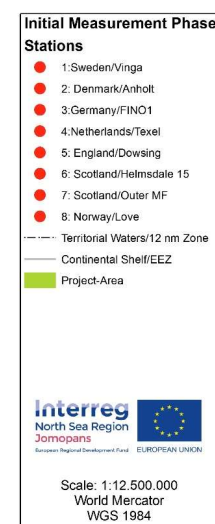
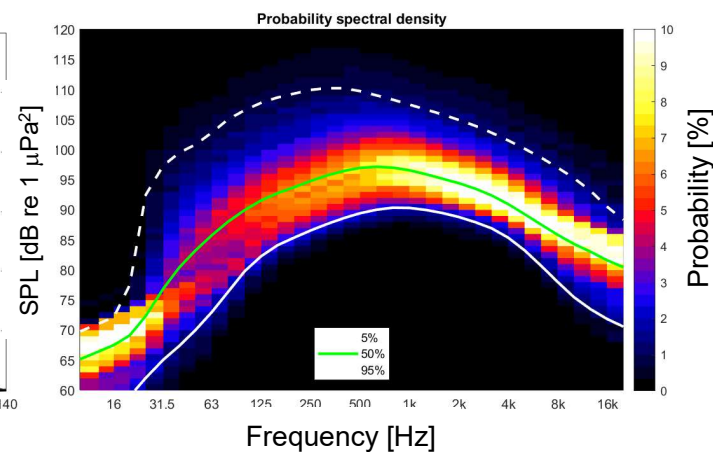
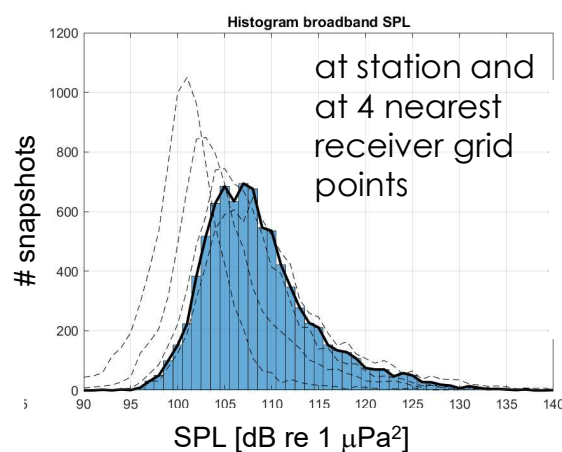


LoVe station

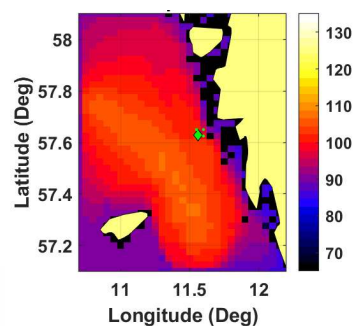


Model results for validation

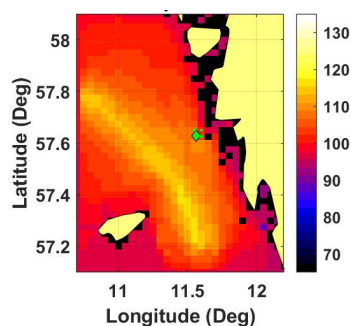
- ▶ 8 measurement sites (each one month in 2018)
- ▶ EXAMPLE: station 1 (Vinga, Sweden, April 2018)



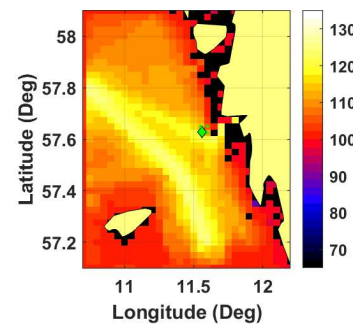
10th percentile



50th percentile



90th percentile



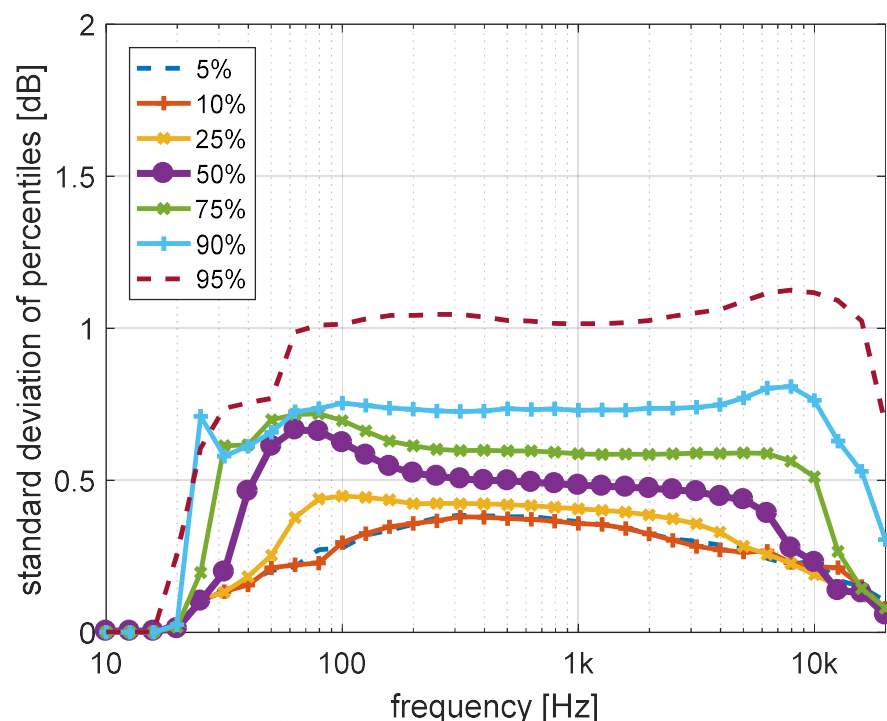
Uncertainty

- ▶ Ship source level estimation ($\sigma \sim 7$ dB, from ECHO validation study)
- ▶ Propagation loss calculation (σ dependent on location)
- ▶ Wind noise calculation (σ to be determined)
- ▶ 'Monte-Carlo' assessment of the uncertainty in the acoustic metrics
 - ▶ SPL time percentiles + variance



Source Level Uncertainty

- ▶ Ship source level uncertainty: $\sigma \sim 7$ dB (from ECHO study)
- ▶ 100 random SL realisations per ship for 2018 Vinga site modelling



Uncertainty in monthly
SPL percentiles ≤ 1 dB

To be confirmed
for other locations



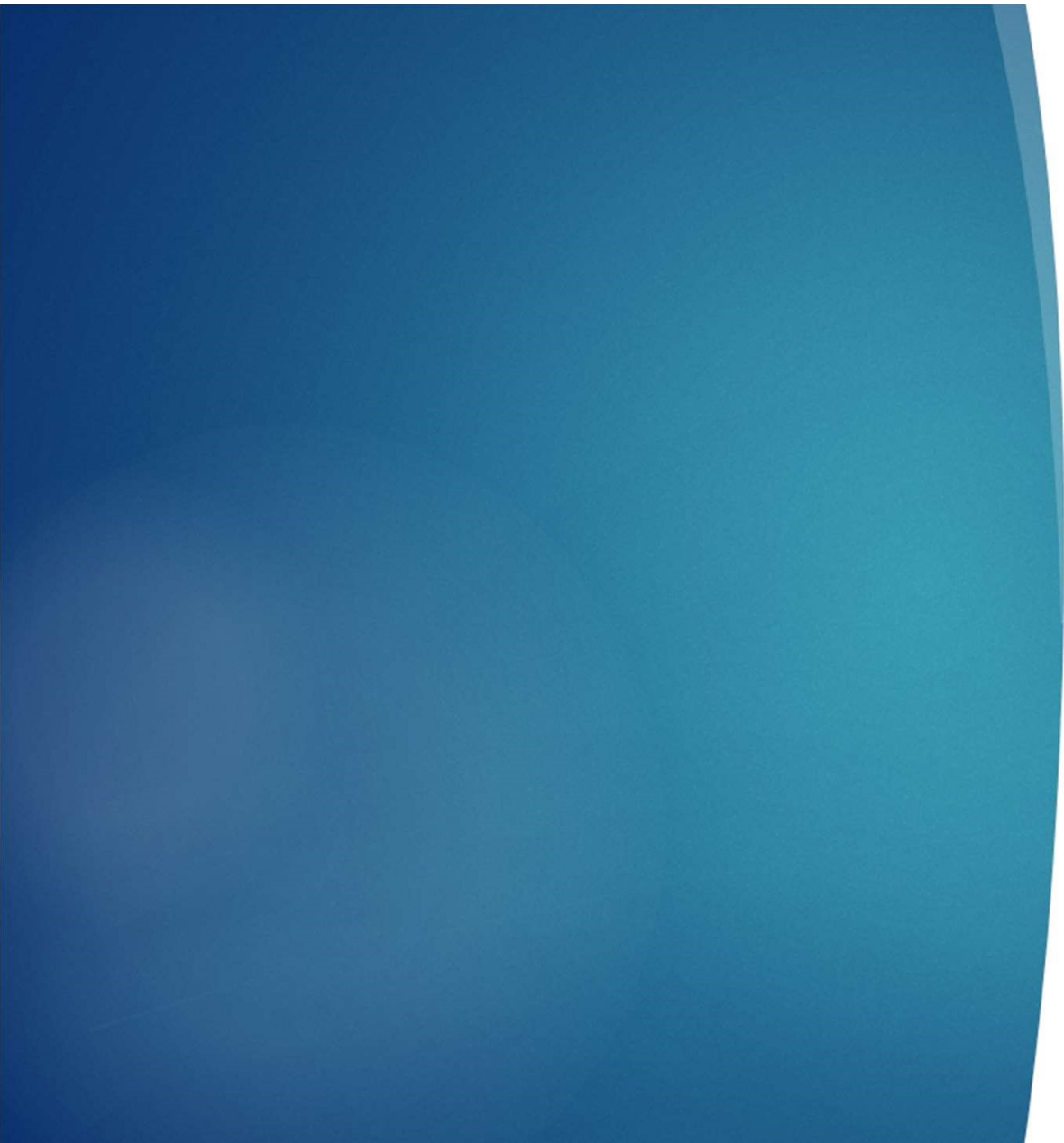
Conclusion

- ▶ Ambient noise monitoring = measurement + modelling
- ▶ Need for international ambient noise monitoring standards
- ▶ Proposal for model validation and uncertainty assessment



JOMOPANS PARTNERS

-  ► Rijkswaterstaat - NL(lead)
-  ► Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (Cefas)– UK
-  ► Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency – DE
-  ► TNO – NL
-  ► Aarhus University – DK
-  ► Swedish Defence Research Agency – SE
-  ► Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences – BE
-  ► Marine Scotland – UK
-  ► Norwegian Defence Research Establishment - NO
-  ► National Physical Laboratory – UK
-  ► Institute of Marine Research - NO



JOMOPANS ambition

- ▶ Provide guidelines / standards for
 - ▶ terminology;
 - ▶ specification, calibration and deployment of measurement equipment;
 - ▶ benchmarking for analysis of the measured data;
 - ▶ benchmarking for acoustic models.

