

# LADC-GEMM 2015-17

## Towed hydrophones Surveys of the Gulf of Mexico using Unmanned Surface Vehicles



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# Unmanned Surface Vehicles 2015



C-Worker 6



C-Enduro



# C-Worker 5 Improvements 2017



C-Worker 5

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- Remote-controlled Winch



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- Real-time PAM via Cobham Radio Telemetry Link

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- True Heading not GPS COG



# C-Worker 5 Improvements 2017

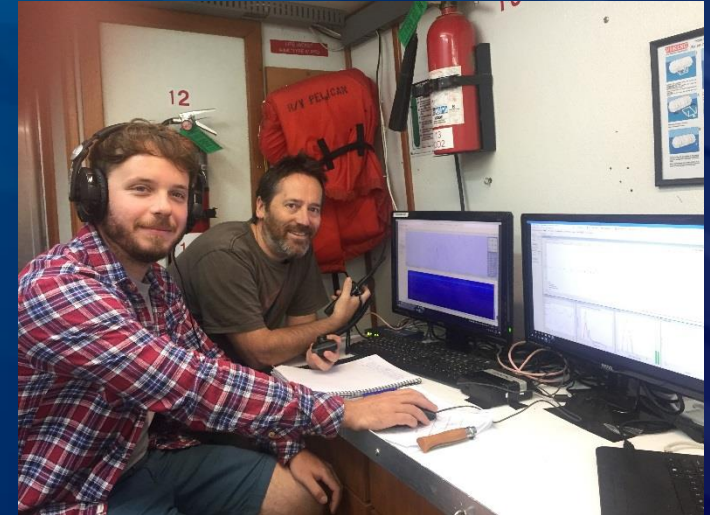


- Remote-controlled Winch
- Real-time PAM via Cobham Radio Telemetry Link
  - Instrument Payload Bay
    - Survey Speed
  - True Heading not GPS COG
- ...Defence against the Sargassum Weed

# Towed PAM System



Real-time PAM

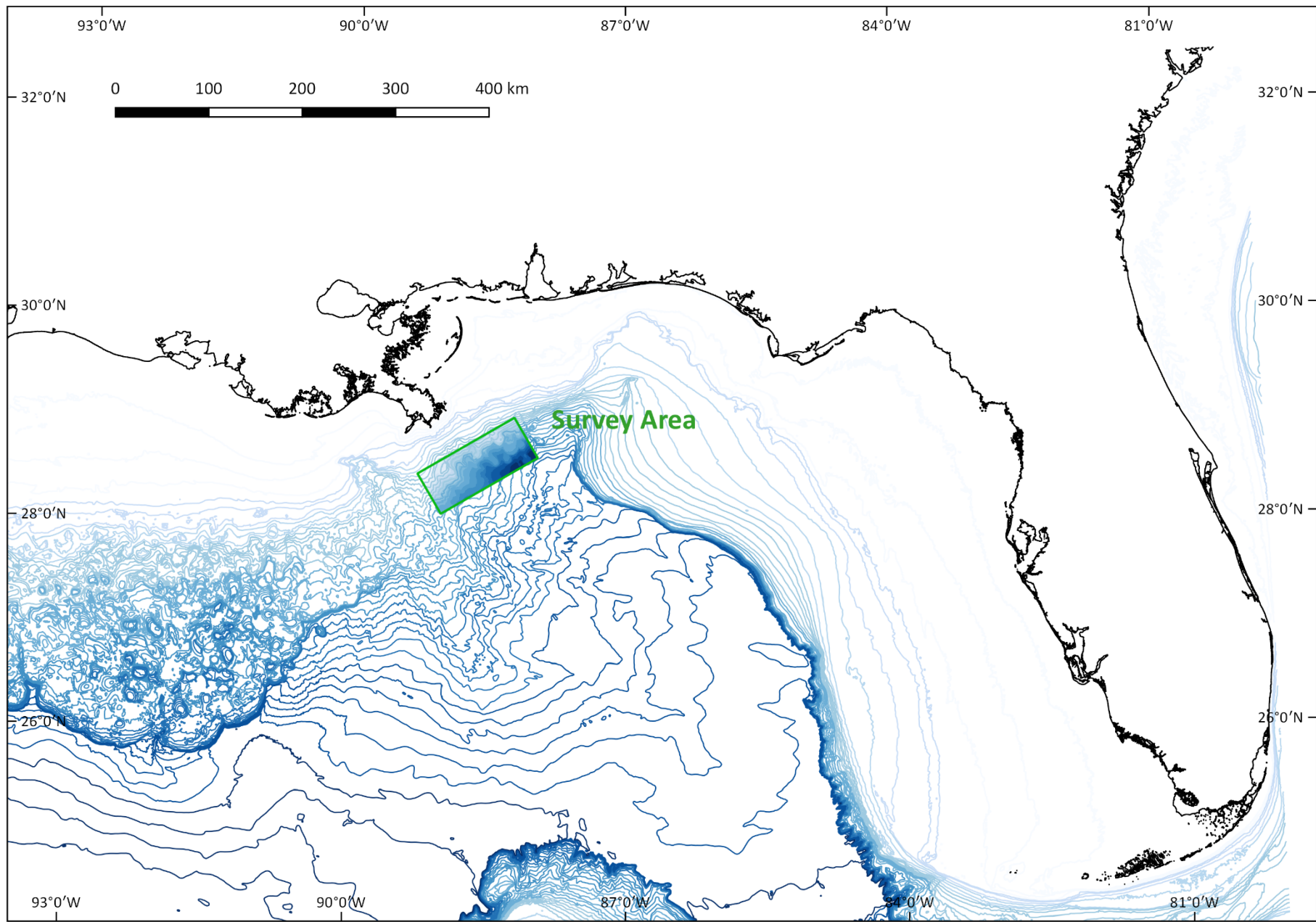


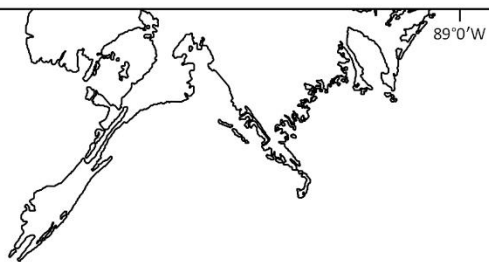
## Onboard USV

- 2 ch each sampled at 500 kHz (16-bit)
- Continuous recording in wav-format
- Pamguard + PamDog utility
- GPS & true heading

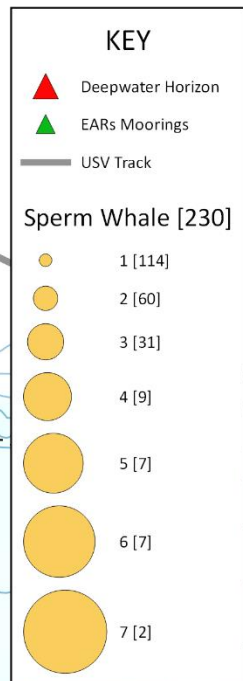
2 x hydrophones (20-180,000 Hz)  
30-bar depth sensor





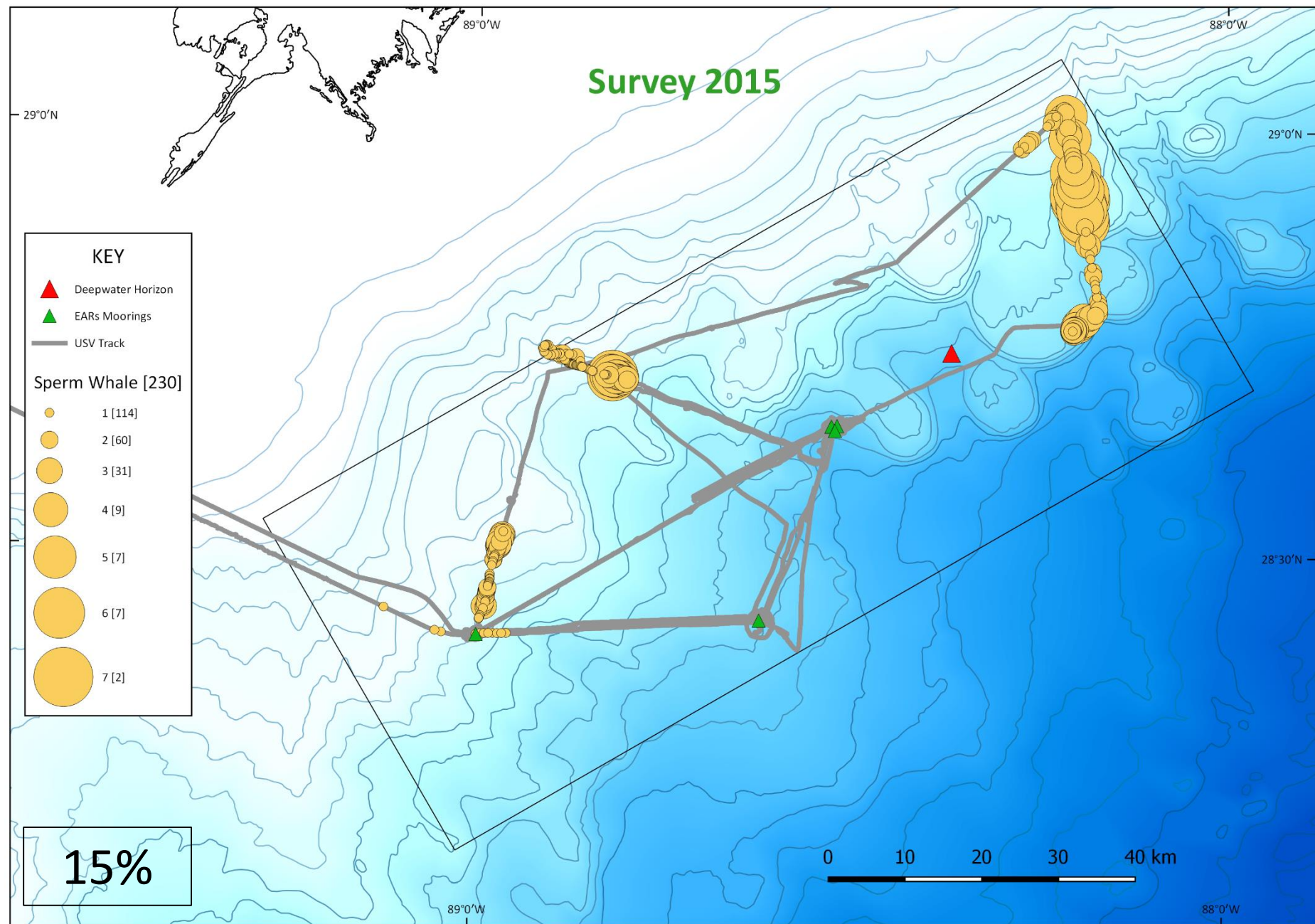


## Survey 2015

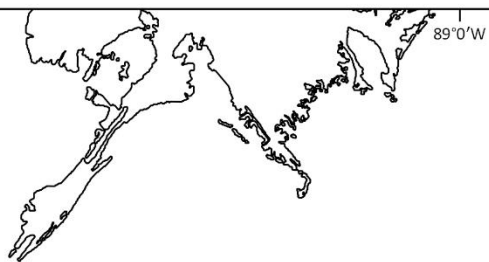


15%

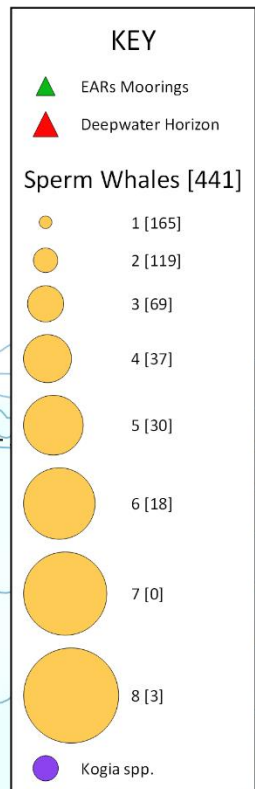
0 10 20 30 40 km





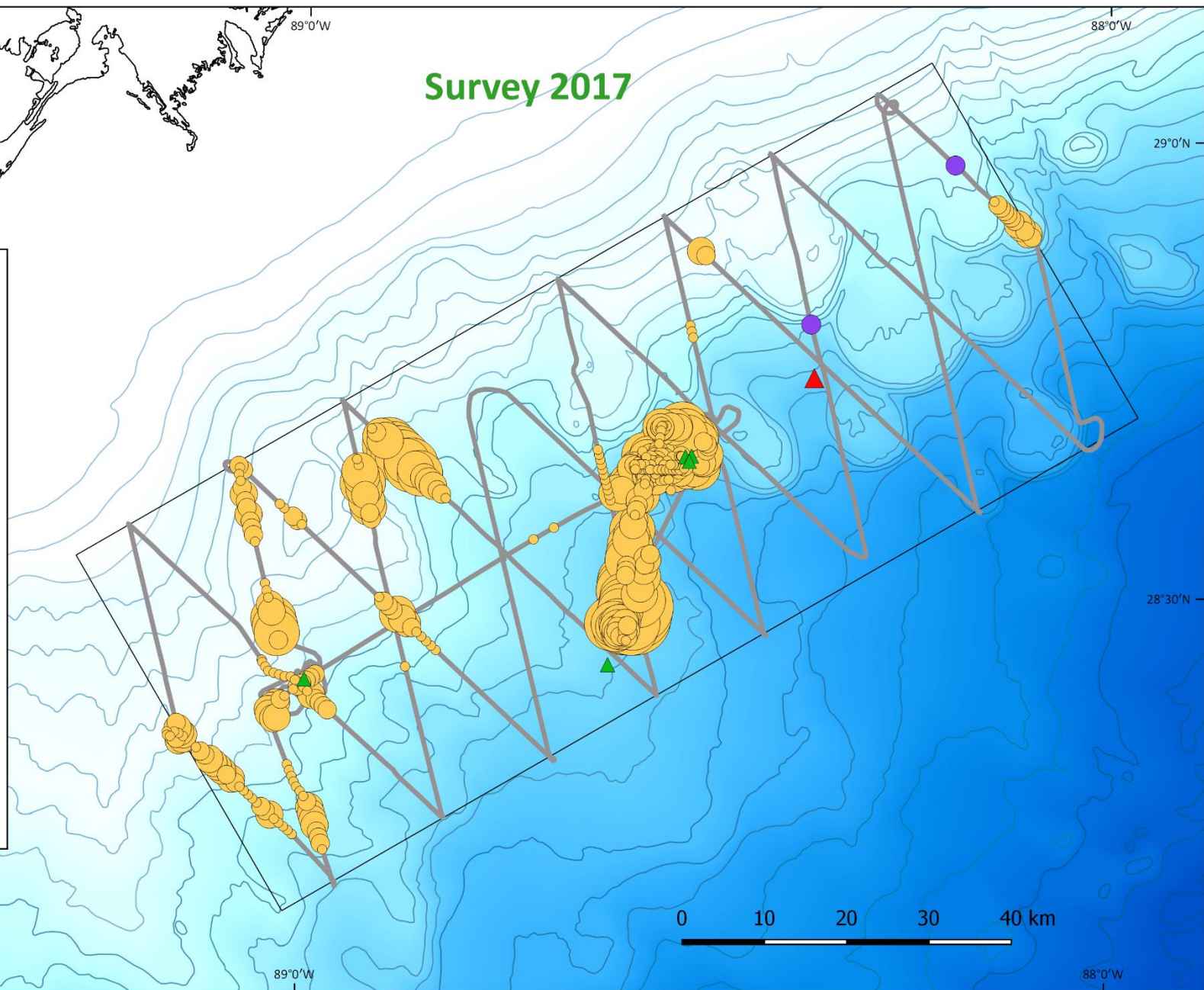


## Survey 2017

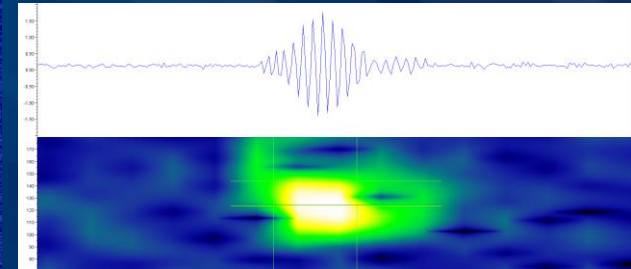
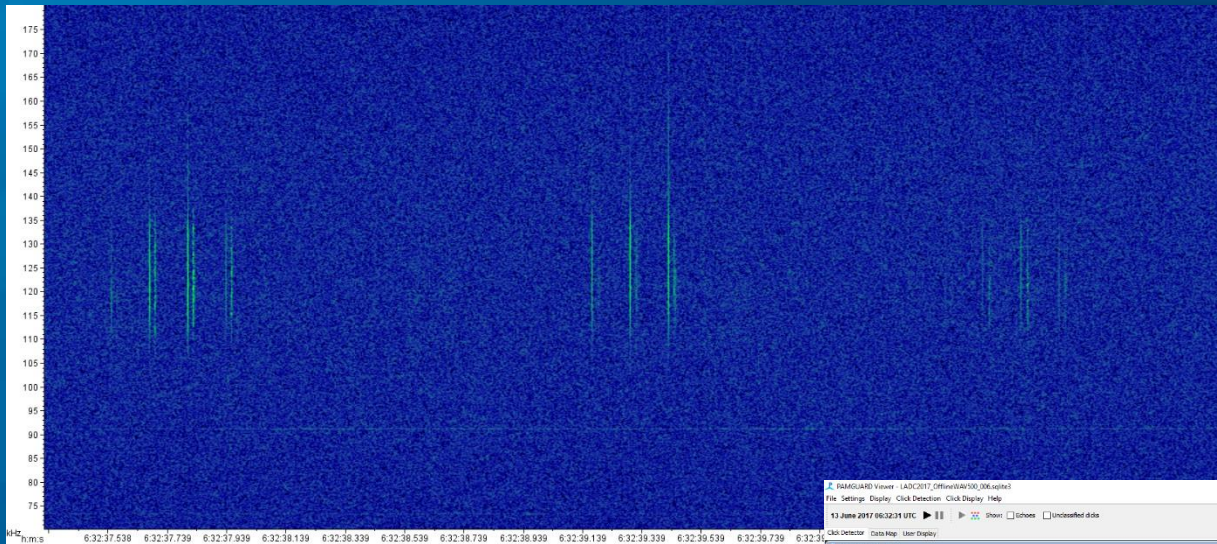


17%

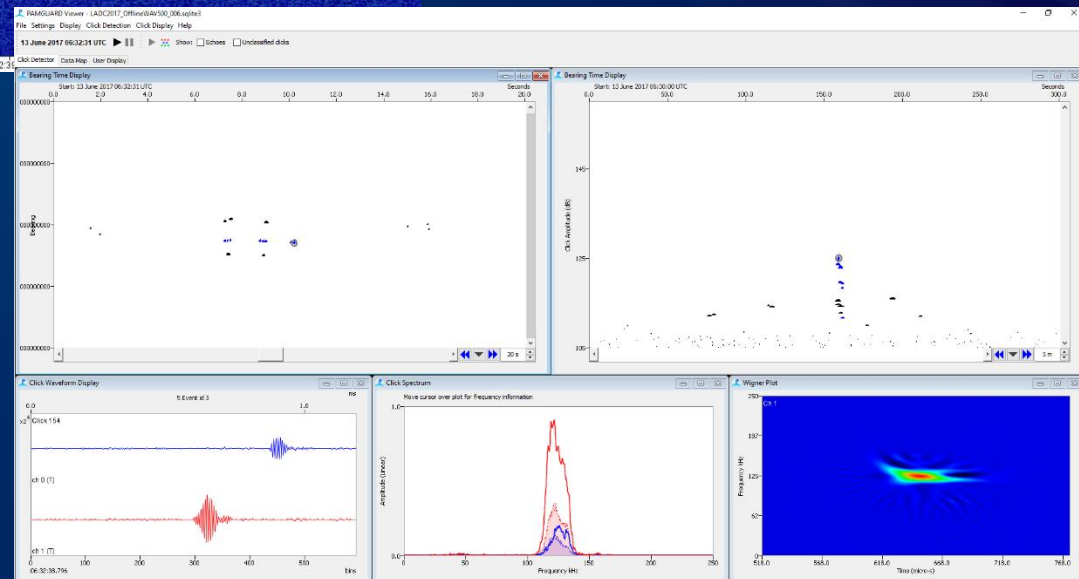
0 10 20 30 40 km



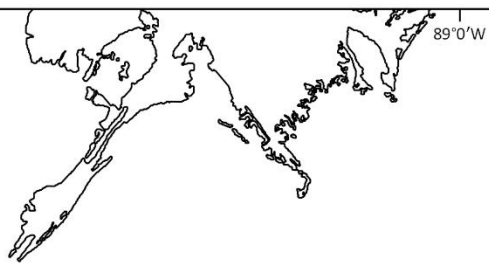
# *Kogia* spp.



Peak Frequency: 123 kHz  
IQ Frequencies: 117-131 kHz  
90% Duration: 70 micro-S



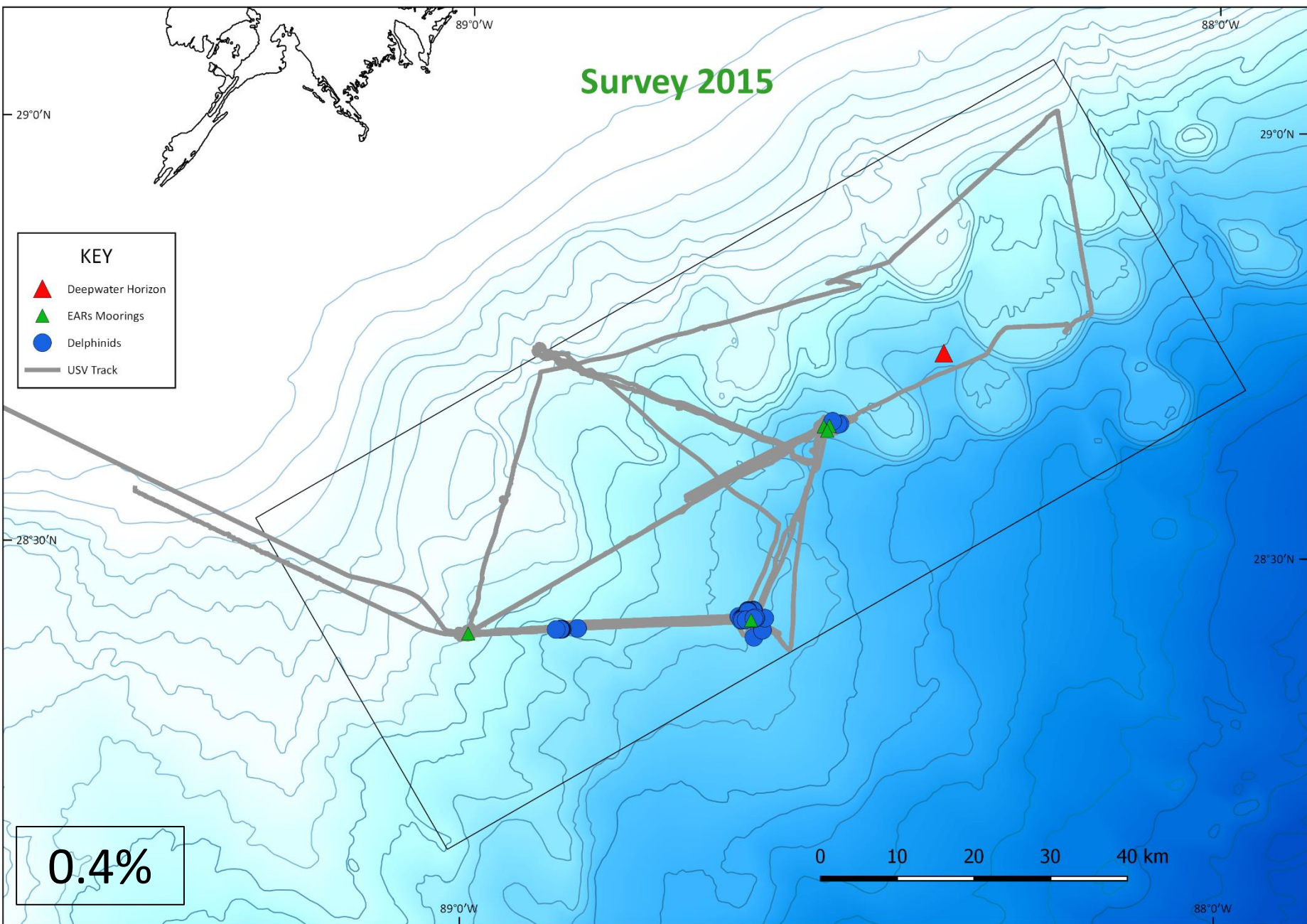


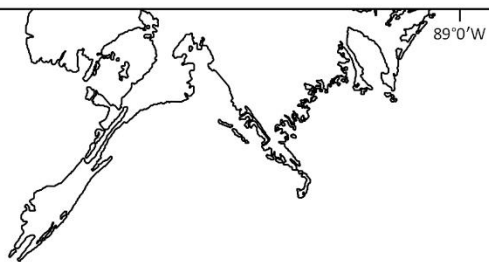


## Survey 2015

### KEY

- ▲ Deepwater Horizon
- ▲ EARS Moorings
- Delphinids
- USV Track





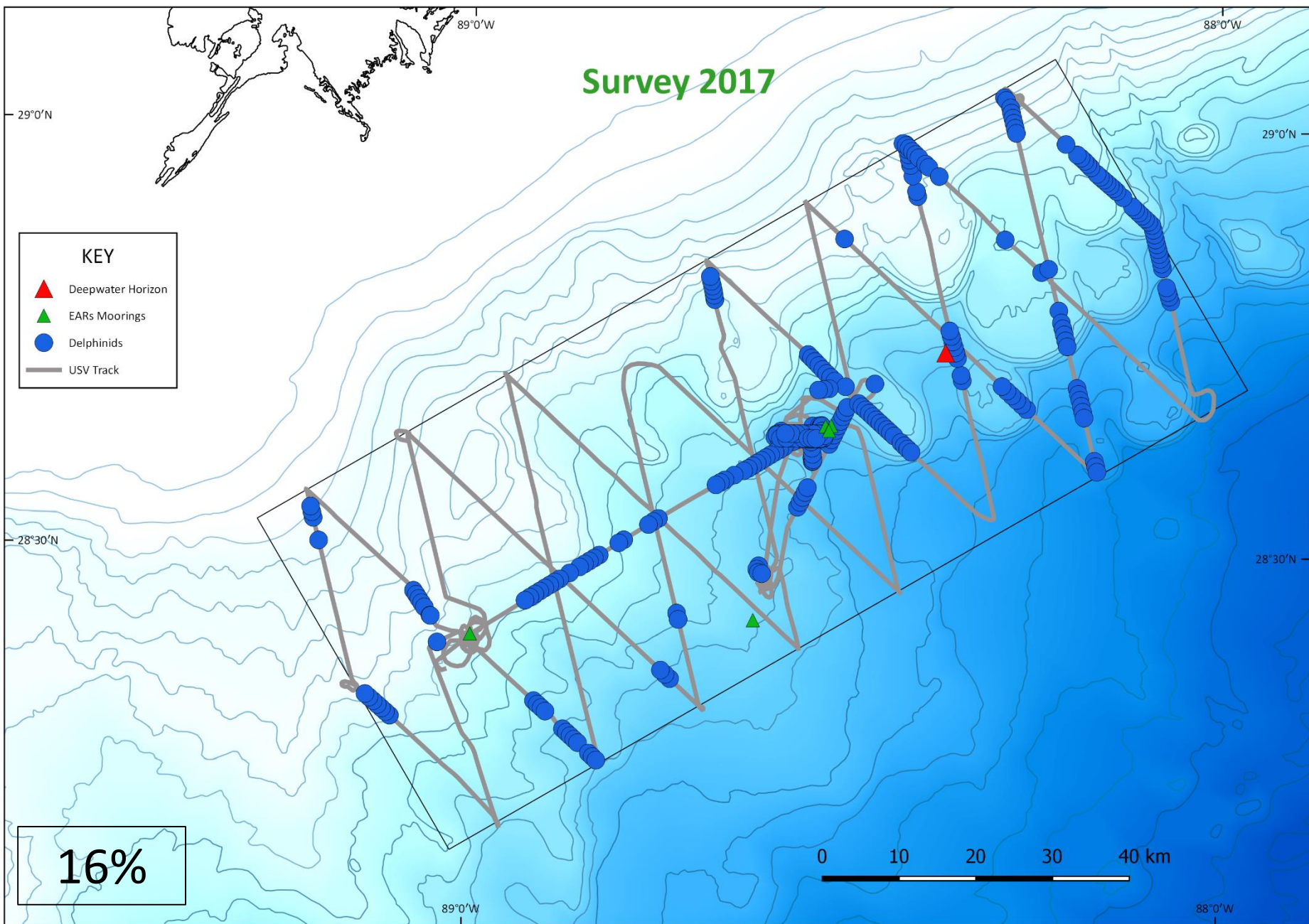
## Survey 2017

### KEY

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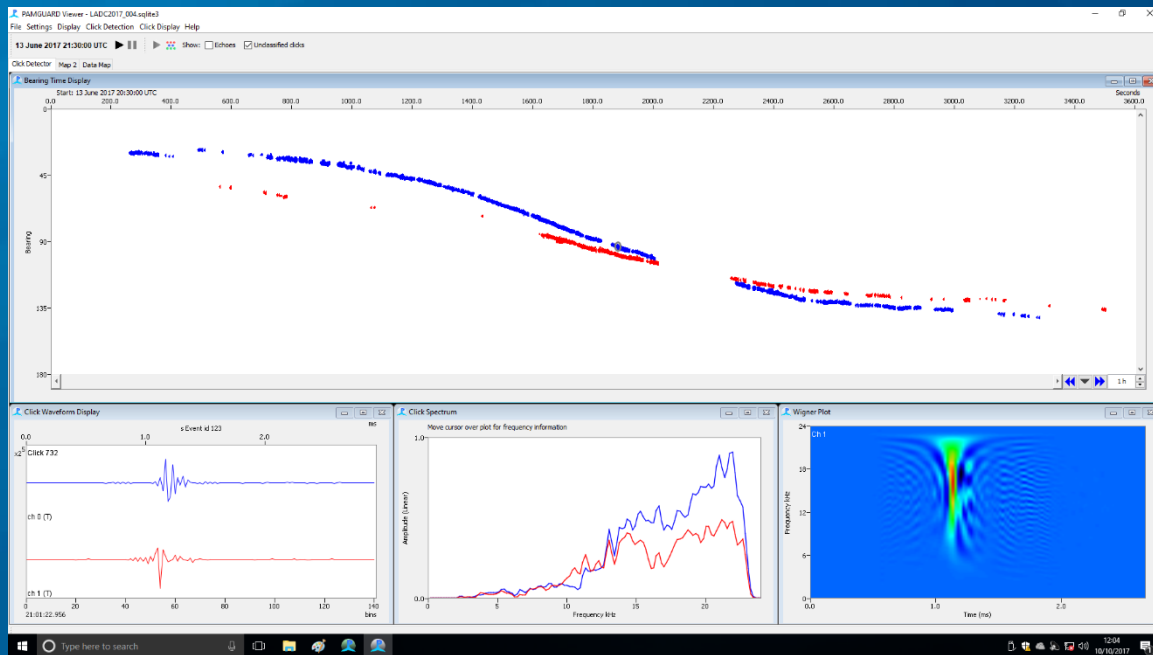
16%

0 10 20 30 40 km





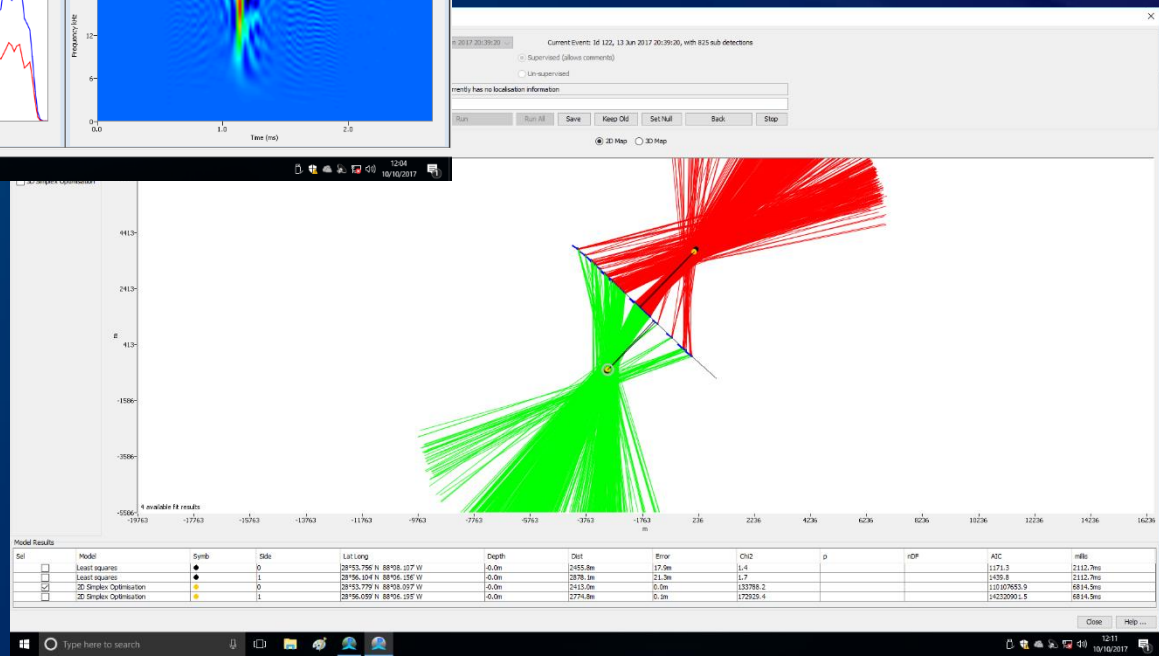
# Target Motion Analysis



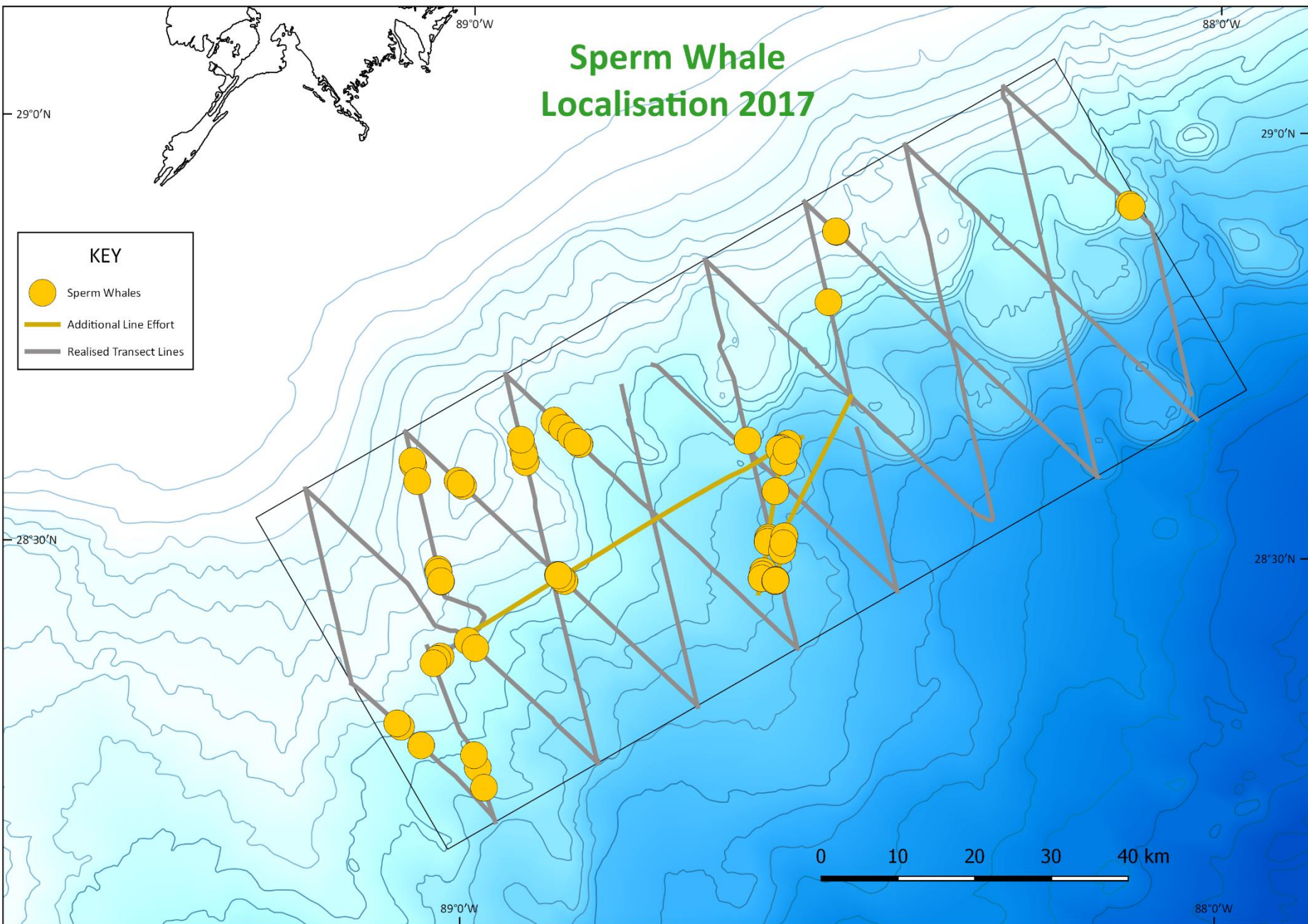
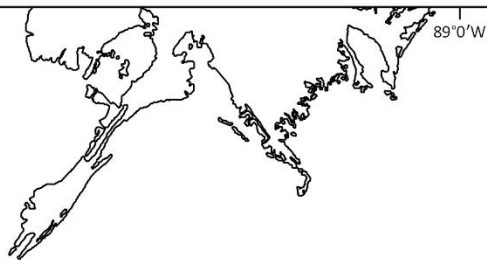
Pamguard Viewer – extract tracks of individual whales

Upper window: y-axis = click bearing angle, x-axis = time (1-h window in this case)

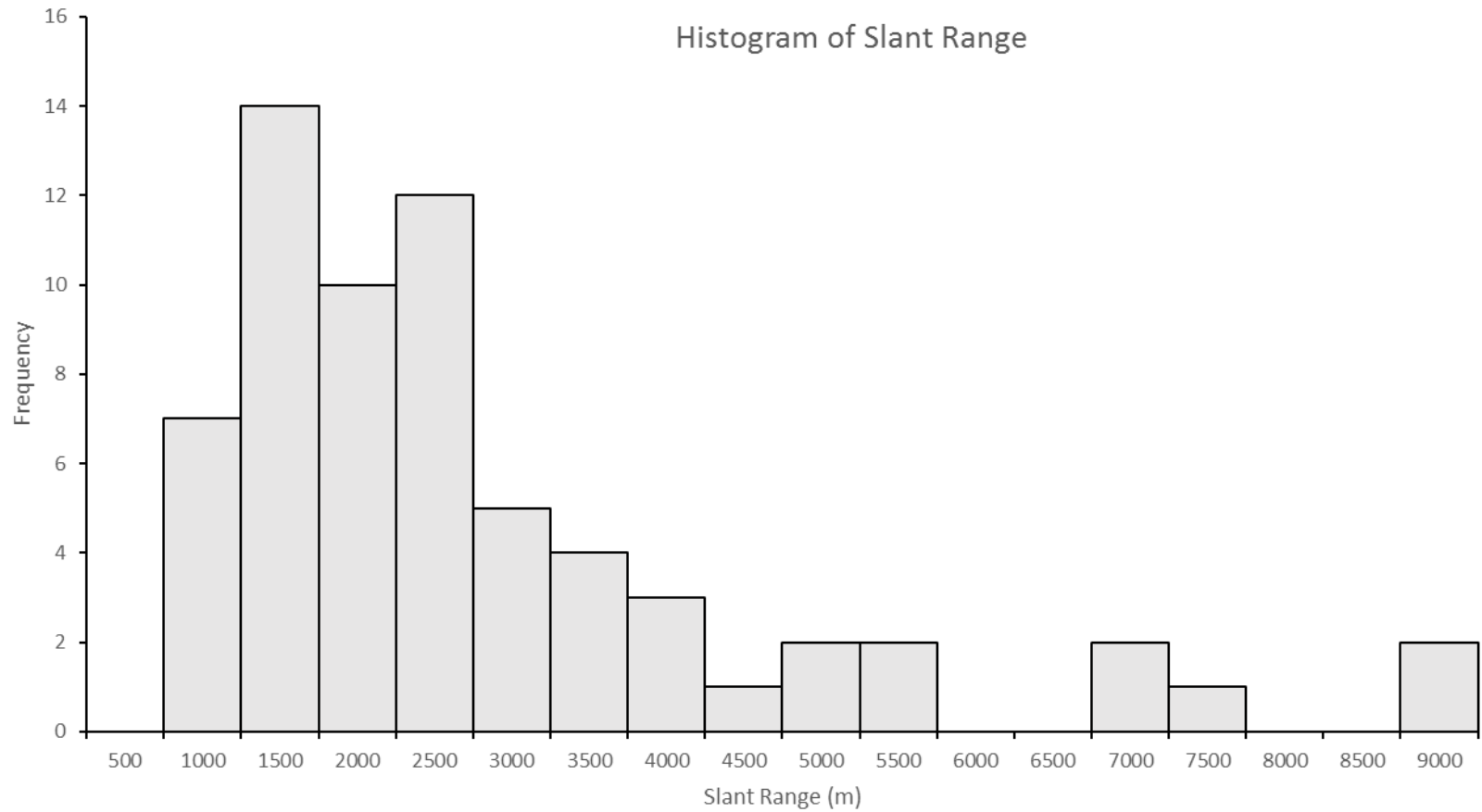
TMA used to estimate the whales' most likely positions and perpendicular range

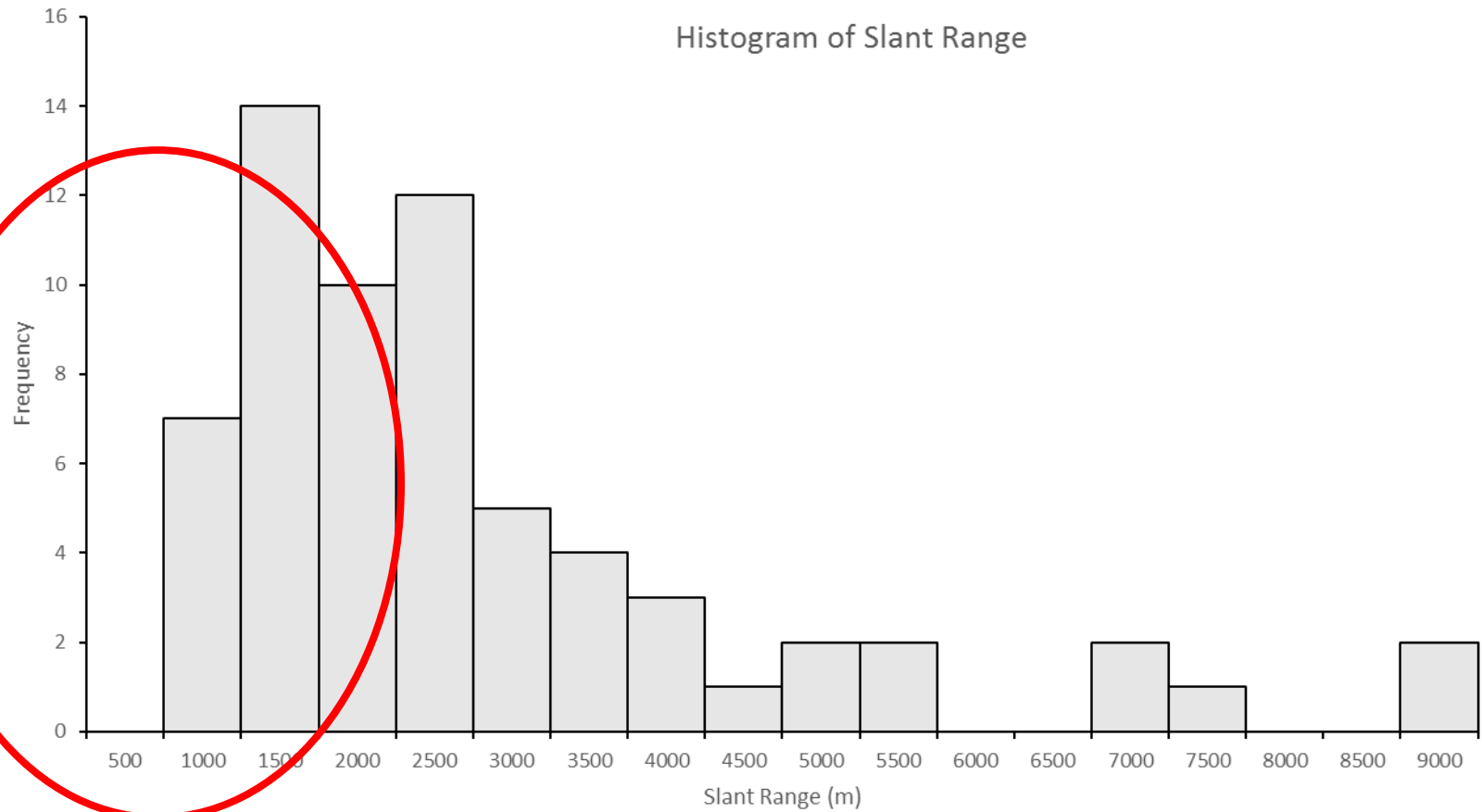


# Sperm Whale Localisation 2017

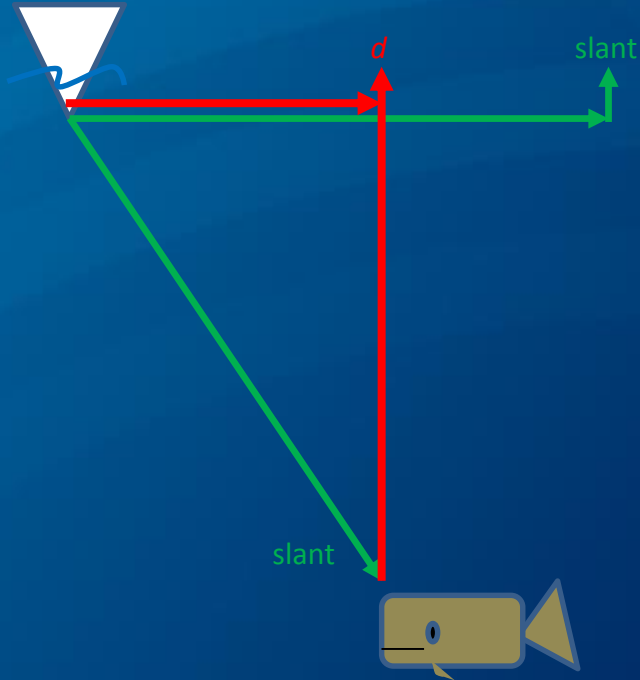








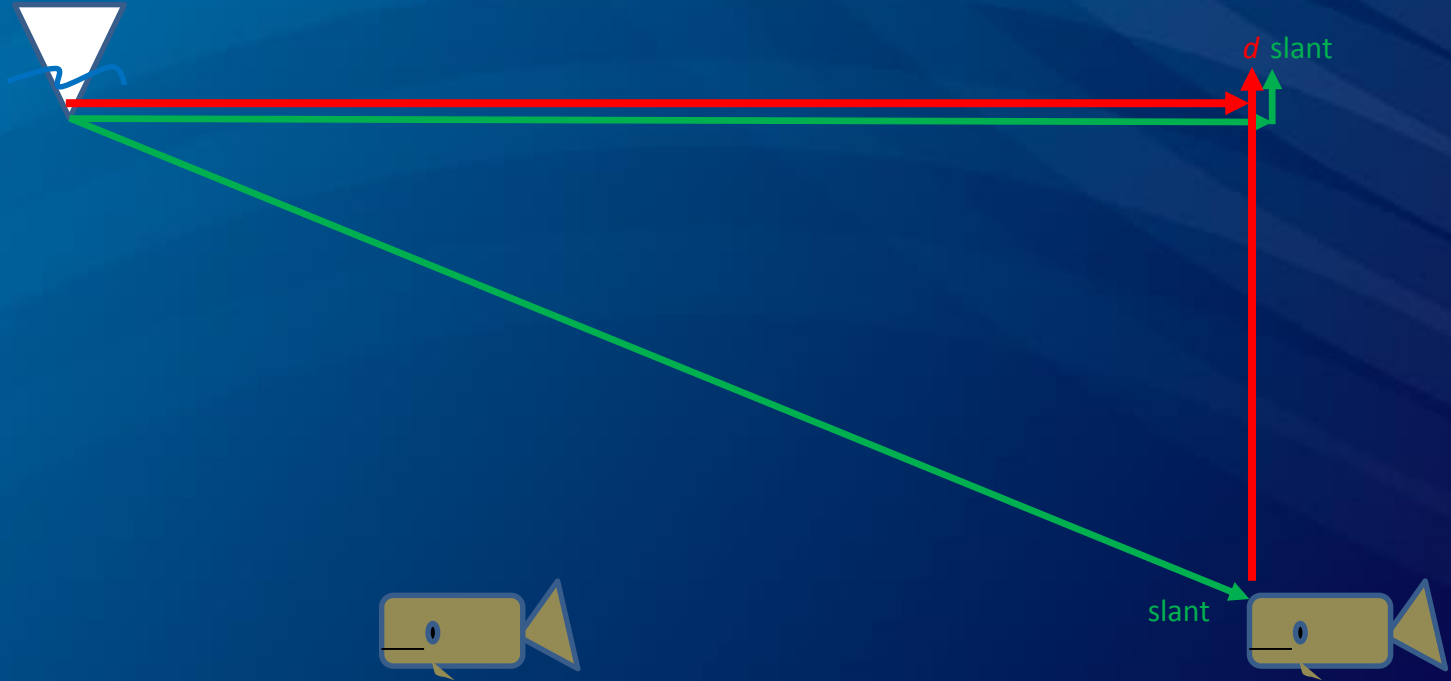




**Measured slant ranges** overestimate the **perpendicular ranges** to whales from the transect analysed by Distance Sampling

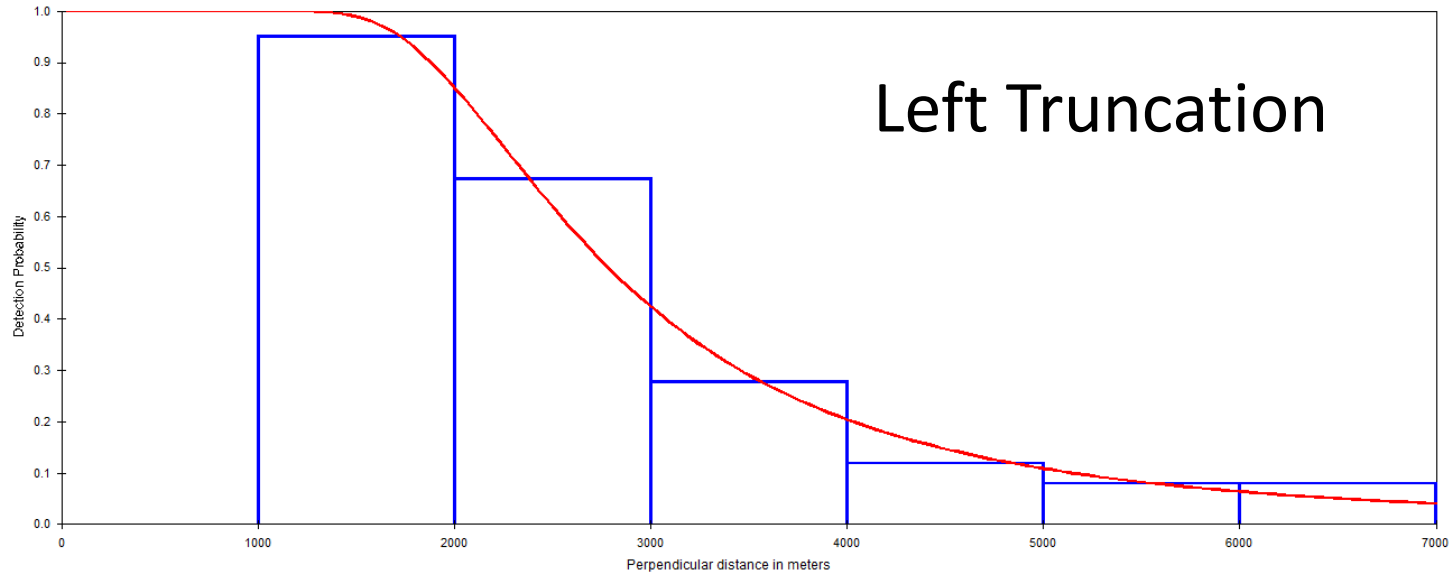
This leads to an overestimation of perpendicular range and the effective survey strip width

And to an underestimation of whale density

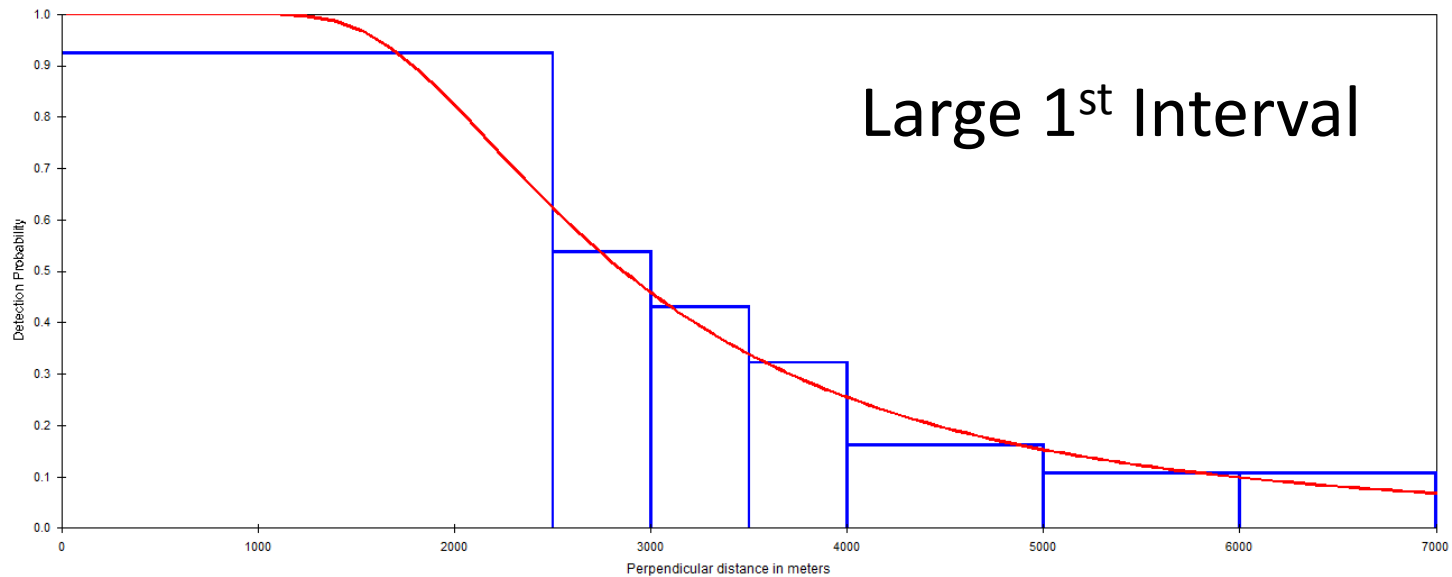




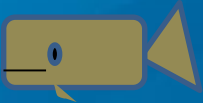
## Left Truncation



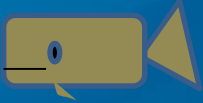
## Large 1<sup>st</sup> Interval



# Availability Bias: $g(0) = 0.95$



Sperm whales click continuously, probability of detection at the transect  $g(0) = 1$



If the extent of silent periods (no 'usual' click trains) means that the USV passes by without an opportunity to detect the whale acoustically  $g(0) < 1$

Assuming  $g(0) = 1$  in the latter case => underestimation of abundance

D-Tags => [including: Jochens *et al.* 2006; Watwood *et al.* 2006; Irvine *et al.* 2017;  
Azores data cited by Fais *et al.* 2016]

Following Fais *et al.* (2016) – Monte Carlo simulations –  $g(0) = 0.948$  (se = 0.03)



# Slant Range v Perpendicular Distance

		D/1000 km <sup>2</sup>	N	CV	95% CI
0 m Depth	Wide 1 <sup>st</sup> Interval	7.9	48	38%	23-100
	Left Truncate	10.0	63	41%	28-138
500 m depth	Wide 1 <sup>st</sup> Interval	7.3	44	35%	22-88
	Left Truncate	9.8	59	43%	26-135

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<b>500 m depth</b>	<b>Wide 1<sup>st</sup> Interval</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>22-88</b>
	Left Truncate	9.8	59	43%	26-135



# Next Steps

- C-Worker Towed PAM Development
  - Non-acoustic array sensors
  - Further reduction in self-noise
  - Survey and real-time PAM via satellite control link
- Sperm Whale Density Estimation
  - Incorporate dive depth model
  - $g(0)$  estimation for northern Gulf of Mexico
- Delphinids
  - Species discrimination



# Thank You!

Captain & Crew of R/V Pelican

Tina Yack, Danielle Harris, Liz Ferguson, Tim Lewis, Tom Norris,

Doug Gillespie & Eric Rexstad.

