

Probability of detecting right whales from autonomous platforms equipped with a real-time monitoring system

Hansen Johnson^{1,2*}

Mark Baumgartner²

Ying-Tsong Lin²

Arthur Newhall²

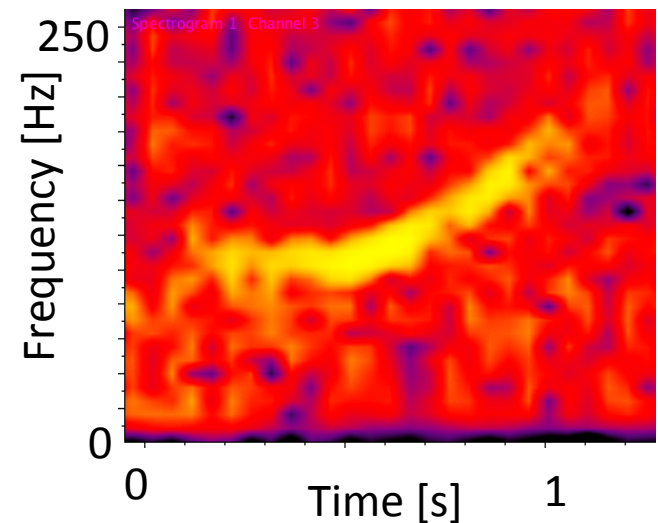
Christopher Taggart¹

Dalhousie University, Halifax NS, Canada¹

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole MA, USA²

Motivation

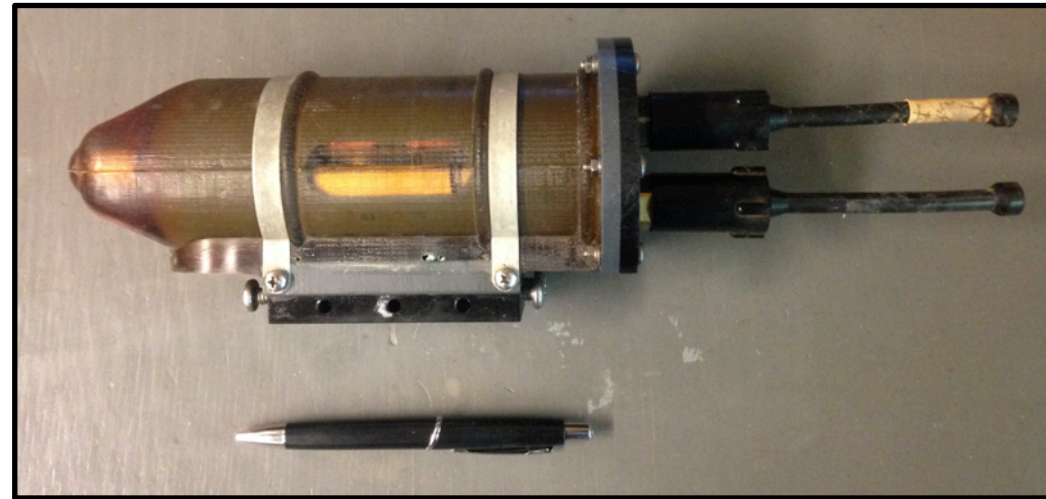
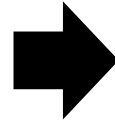
- Real-time monitoring
 - Dynamic management / risk mitigation
 - Putting survey teams on whales more quickly
- Passive acoustic monitoring
 - Persistent, efficient, effective



Challenge: real-time passive acoustic monitoring?

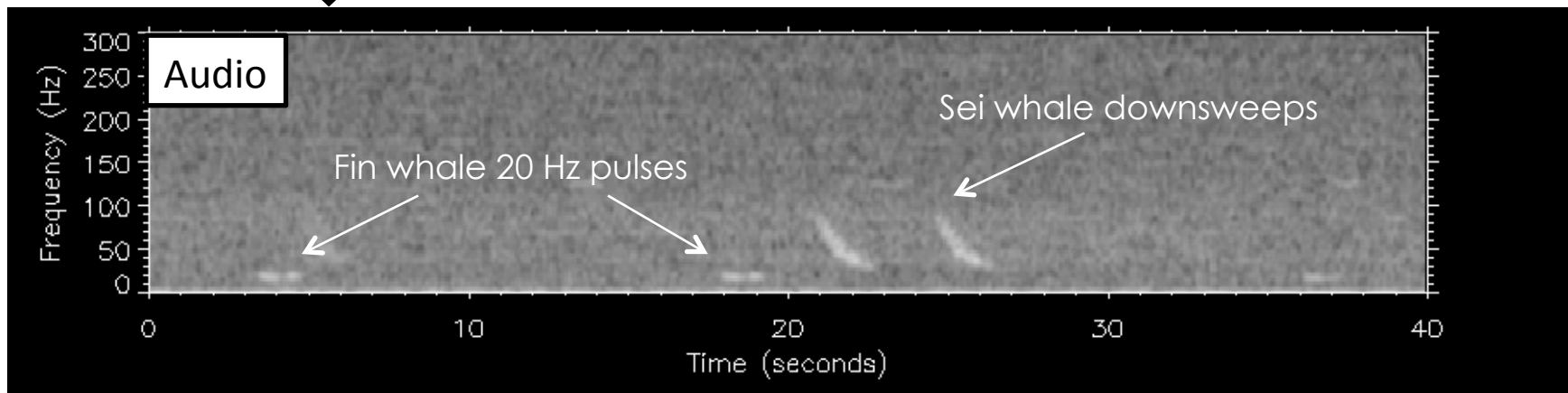
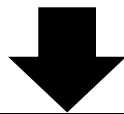
Near real-time acoustic monitoring

DMON
(Digital acoustic
monitoring instrument)



Johnson, Hurst & Shorter at WHOI

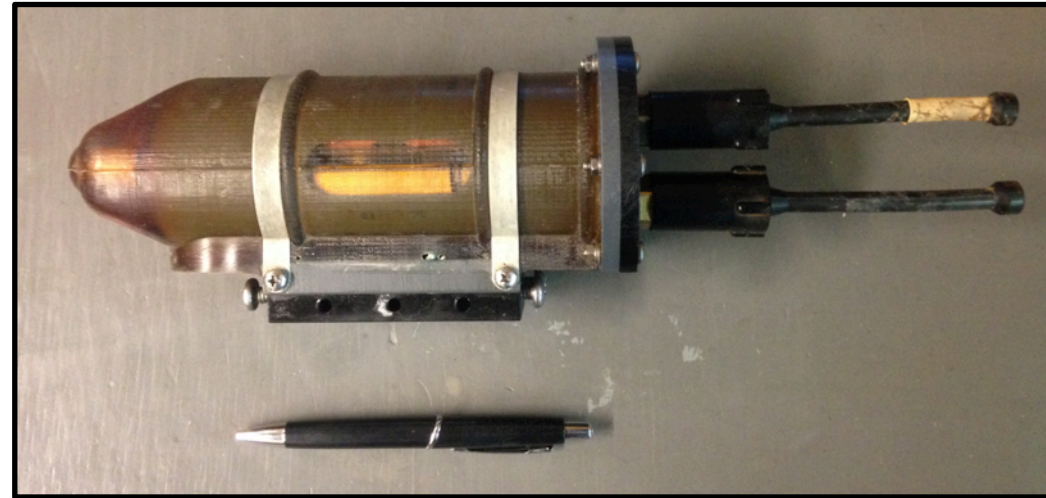
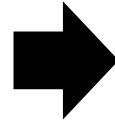
+
LFDCS
(Low-frequency detection
and classification system)



Baumgartner & Mussoline (2011) JASA 129:2889-2902.

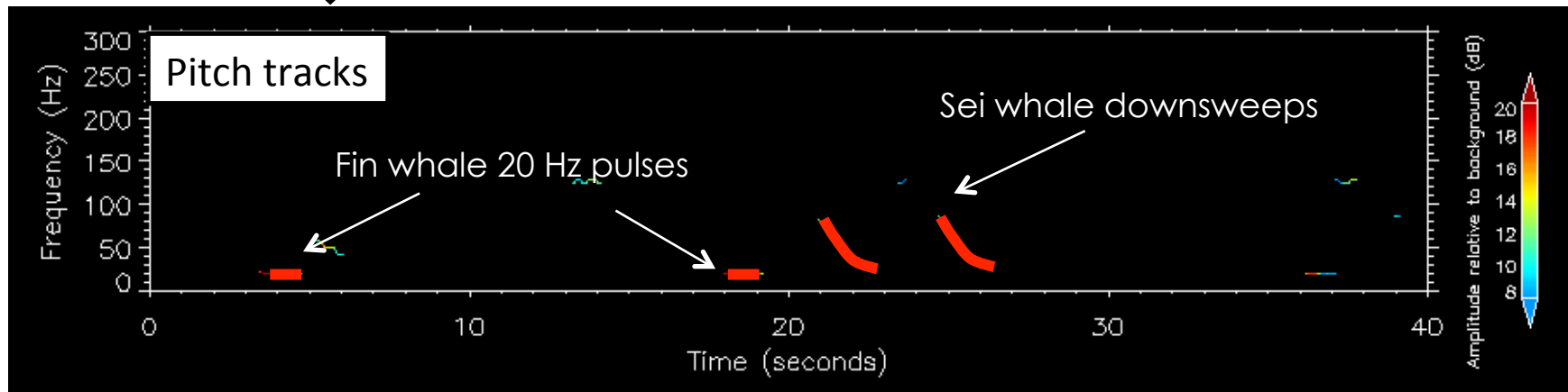
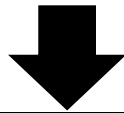
Near real-time acoustic monitoring

DMON
(Digital acoustic
monitoring instrument)



Johnson, Hurst & Shorter at WHOI

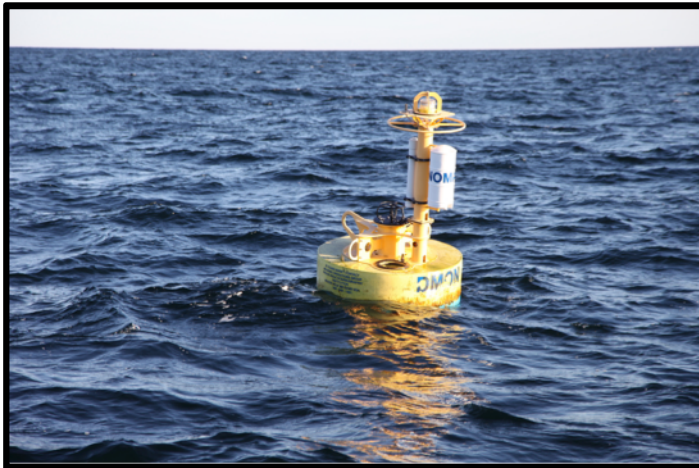
+
LFDCS
(Low-frequency detection
and classification system)



Baumgartner & Mussoline (2011) JASA 129:2889-2902.

Near real-time acoustic monitoring

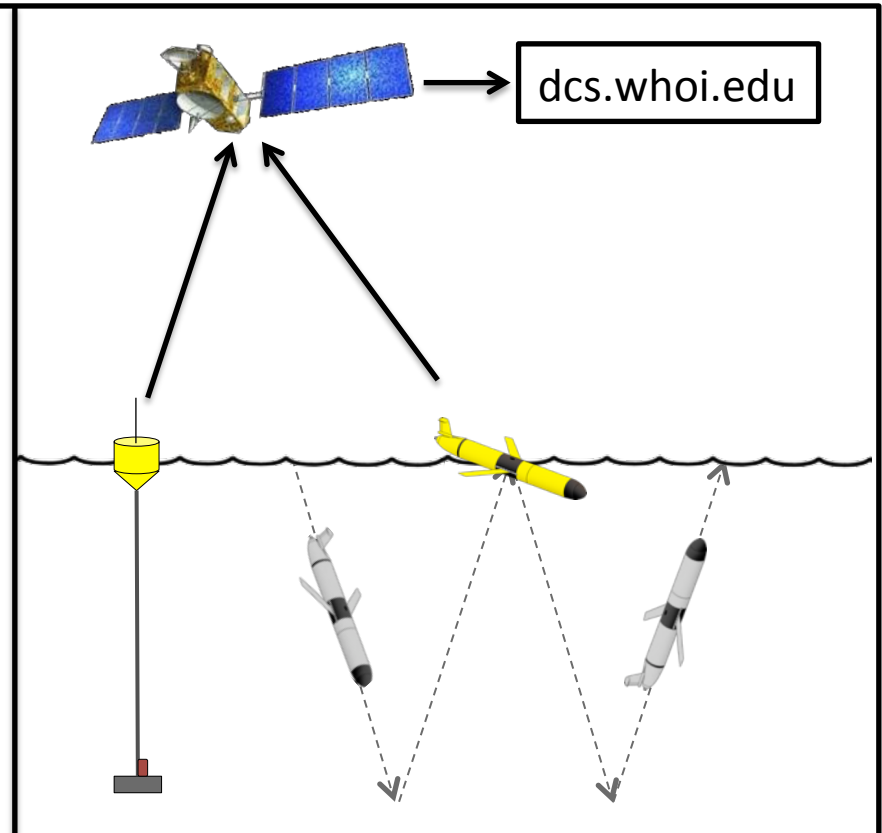
DMON-LFDCS operational platforms



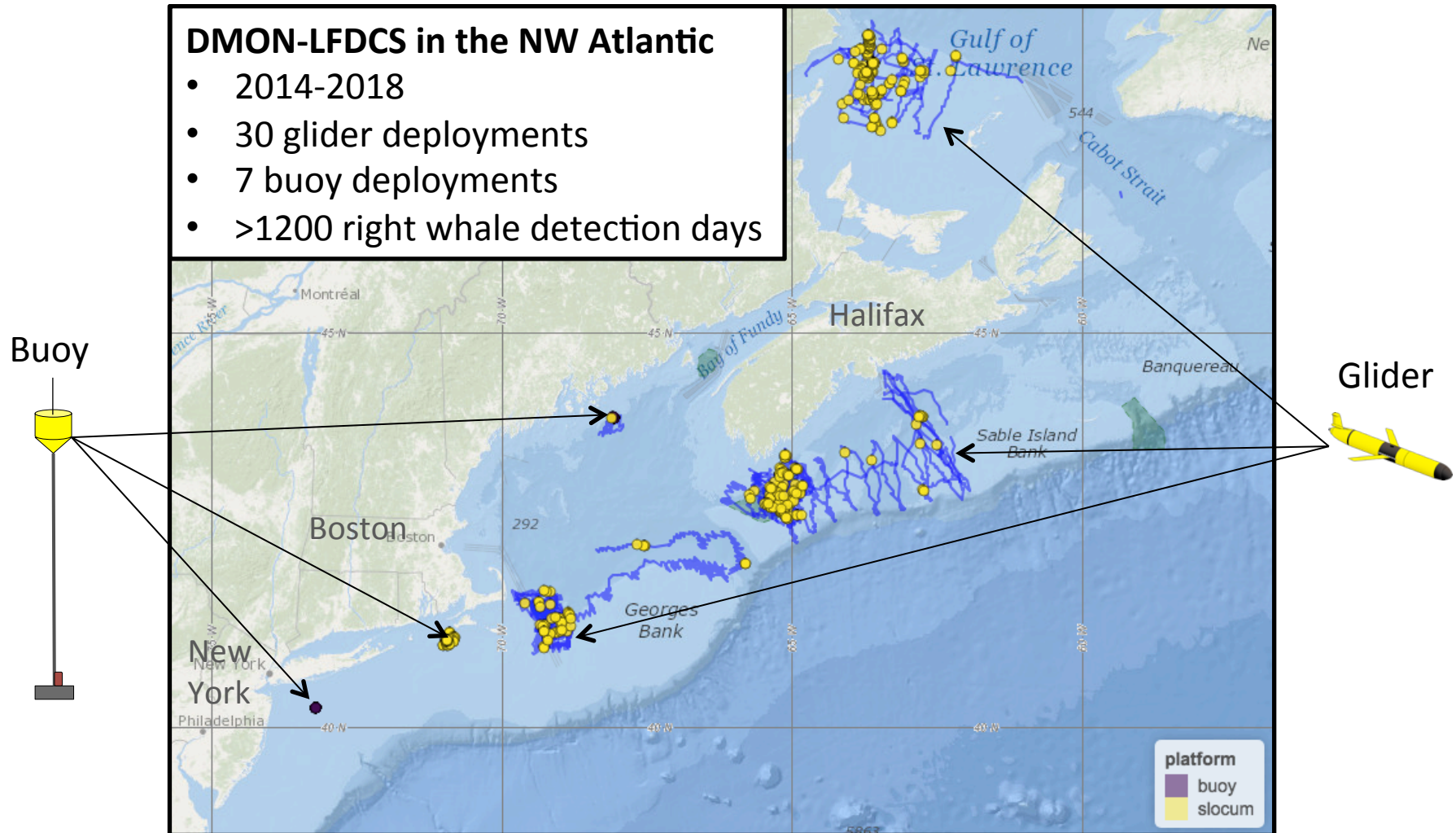
DMON-LFDCS buoy



DMON-LFDCS Slocum glider

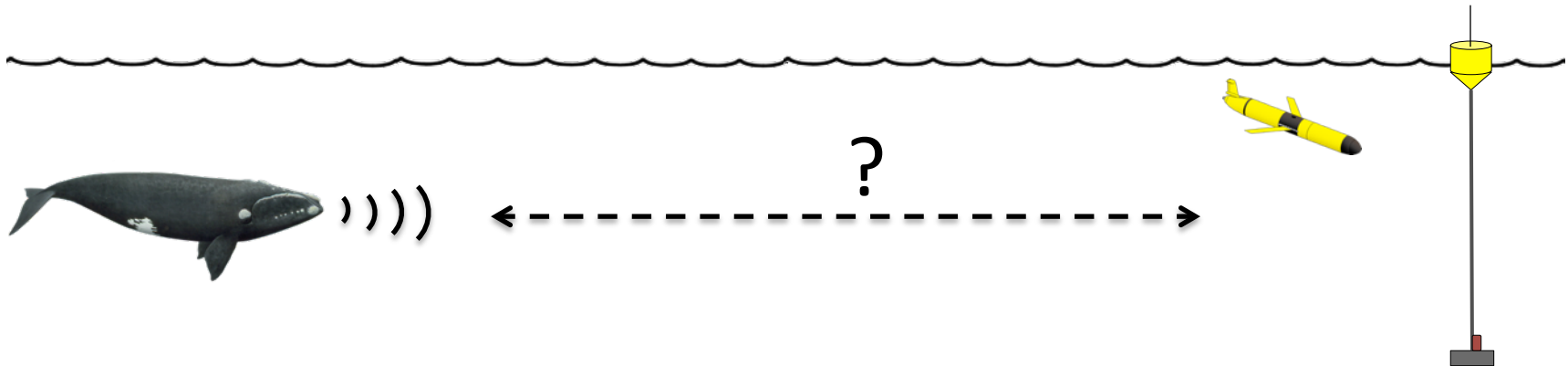


Near real-time acoustic monitoring



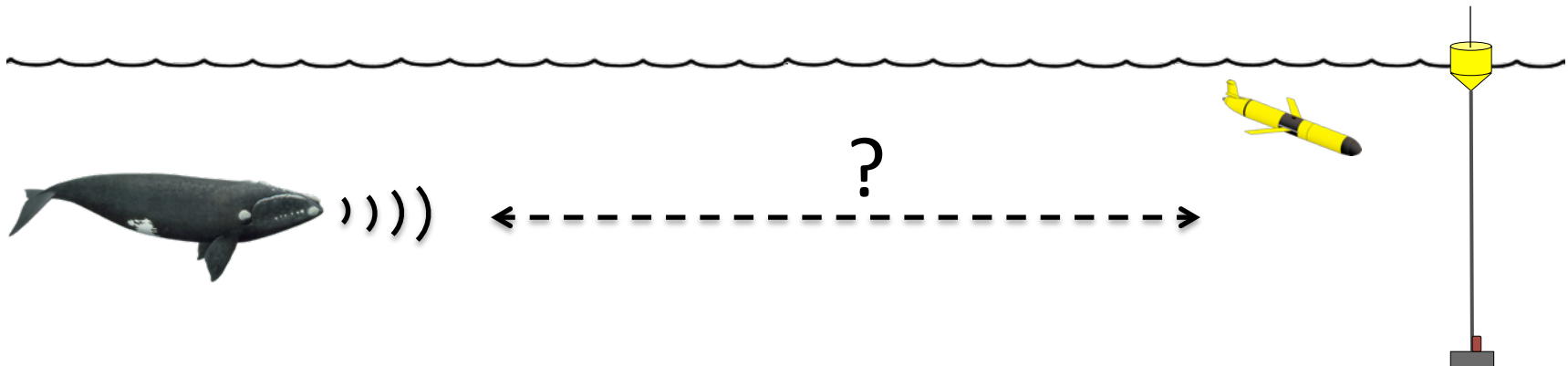
Performance of DMON-LFDCS

- Demonstrated the system is operational
- Quantified system performance¹
- Knowledge gap: detection range



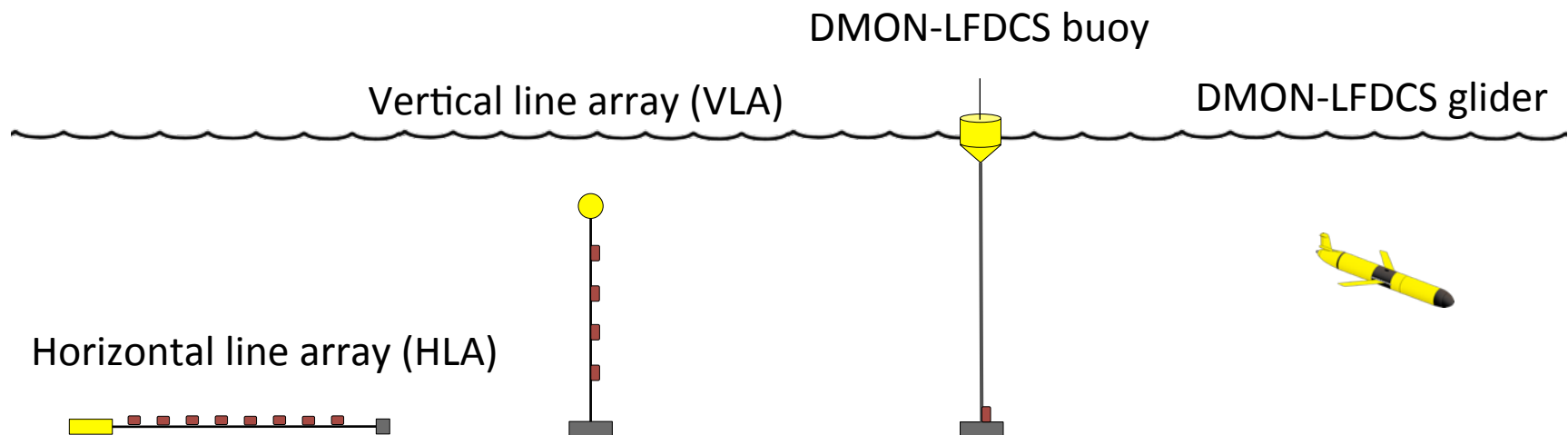
Study Goal:

Quantify the range-dependent probability of detection of the DMON-LFDCS on mobile and fixed platforms



Experimental design

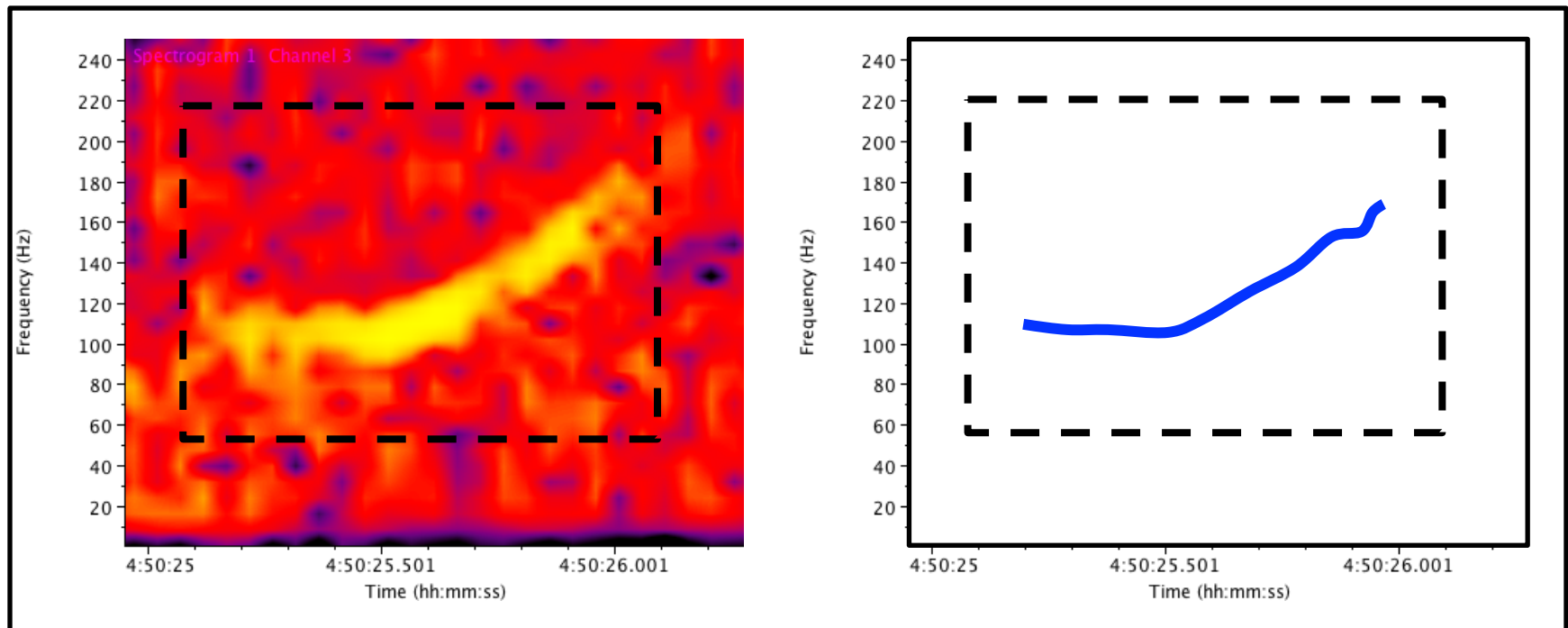
1. Deploy an acoustic array alongside a DMON-LFDCS Slocum glider and moored buoy.



Experimental design

2. Identify all upcalls in acoustic records

- Audio/spectrograms for HLA/VLA [manual; no detector]
- Pitch tracks for glider and buoy

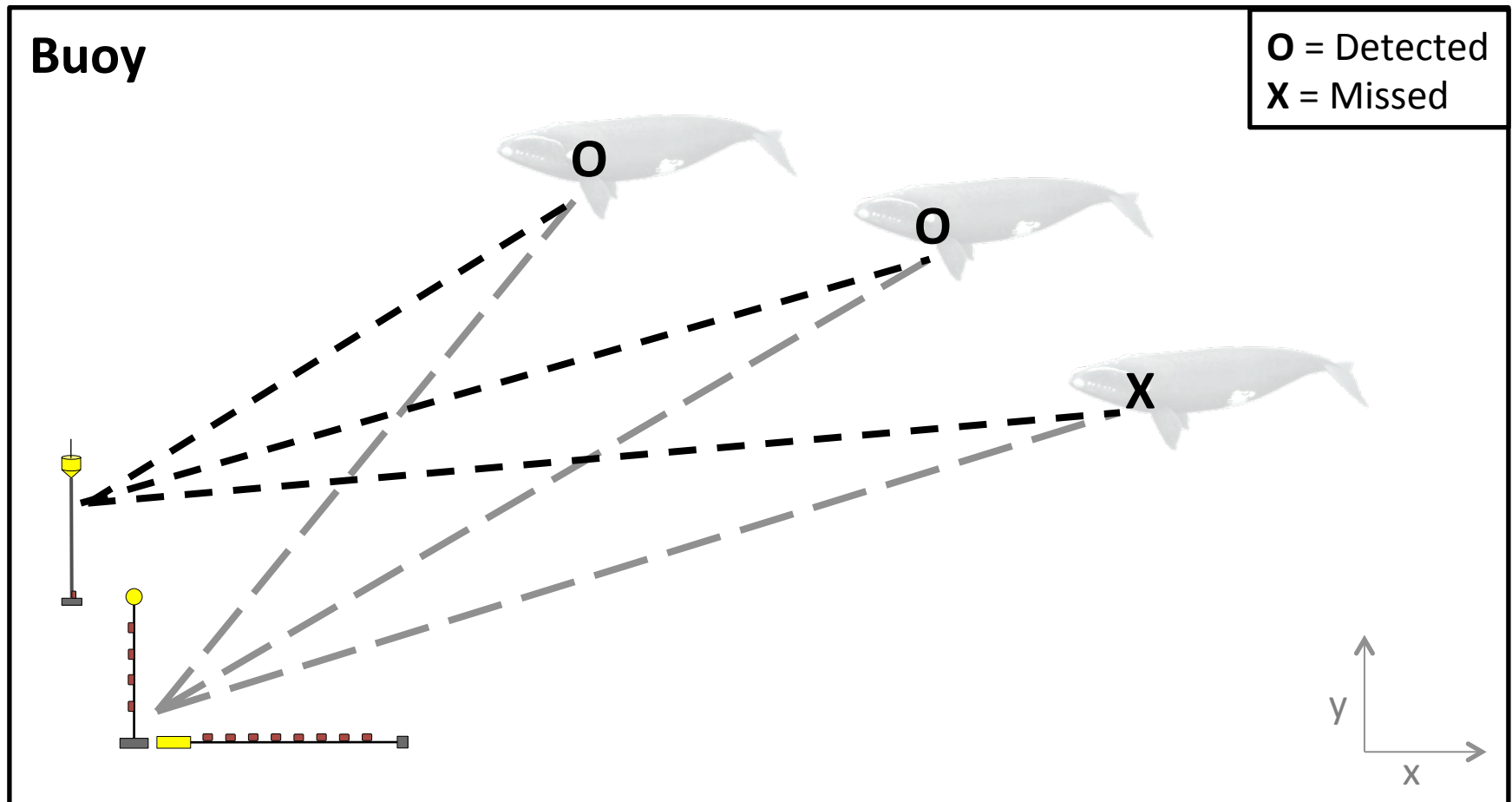


Spectrograms

Pitch tracks

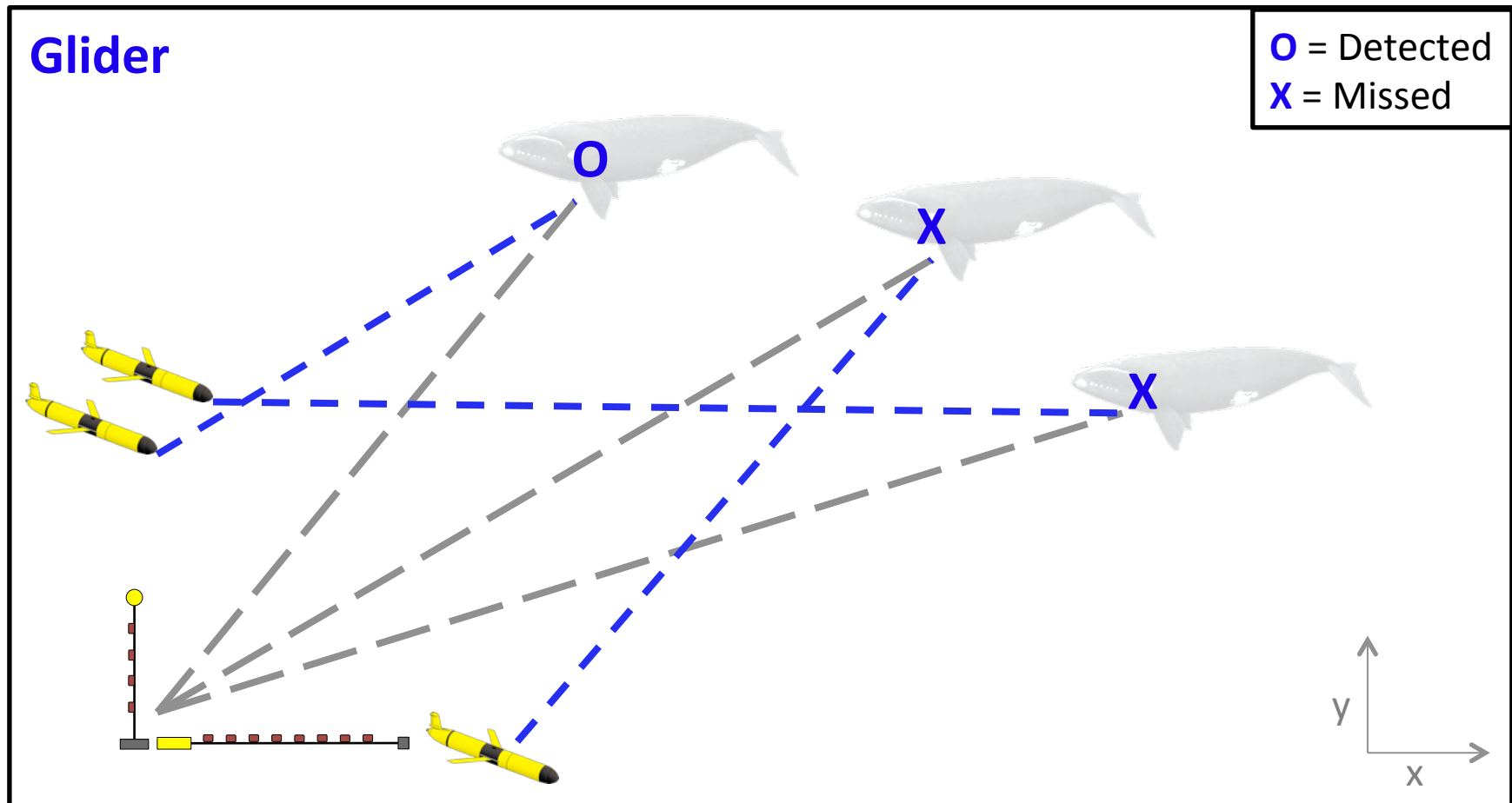
Experimental design

3. Conduct a call-by-call comparison (**buoy** versus **array**)



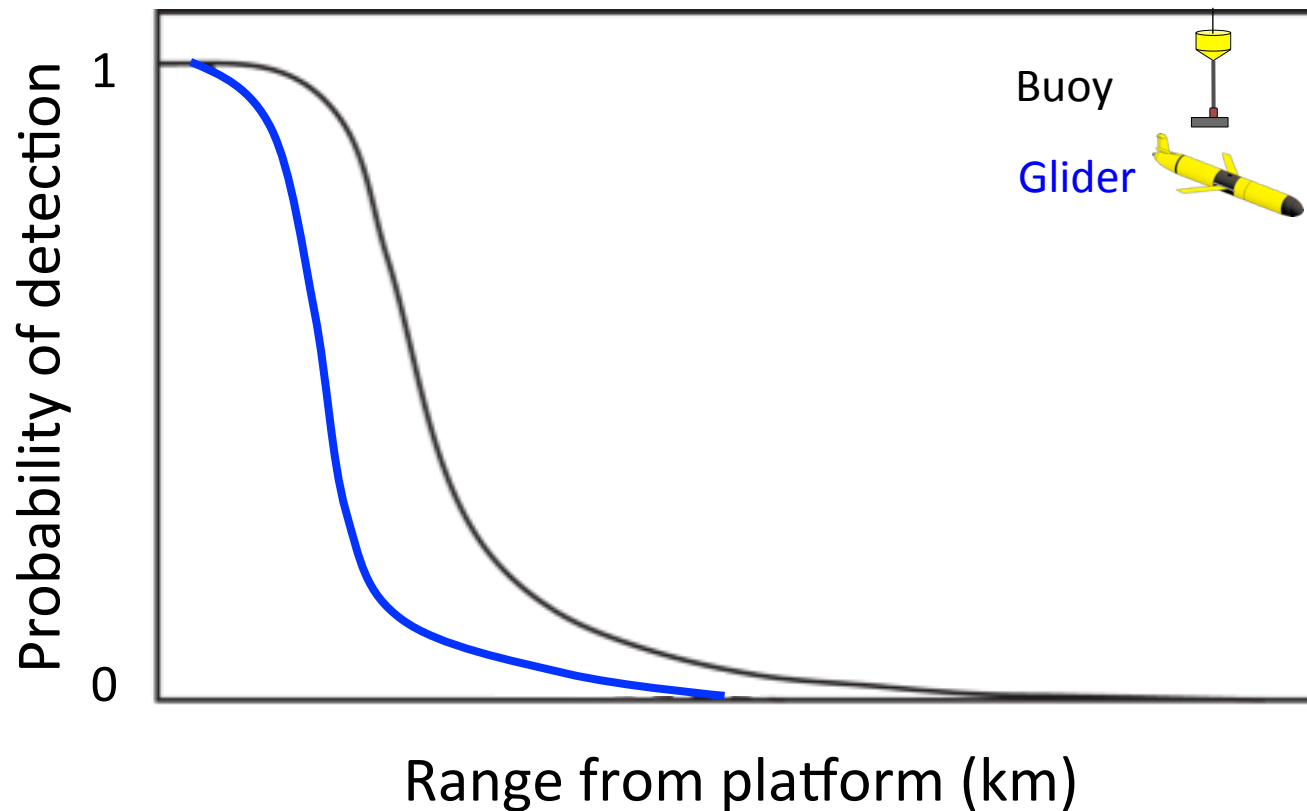
Experimental design

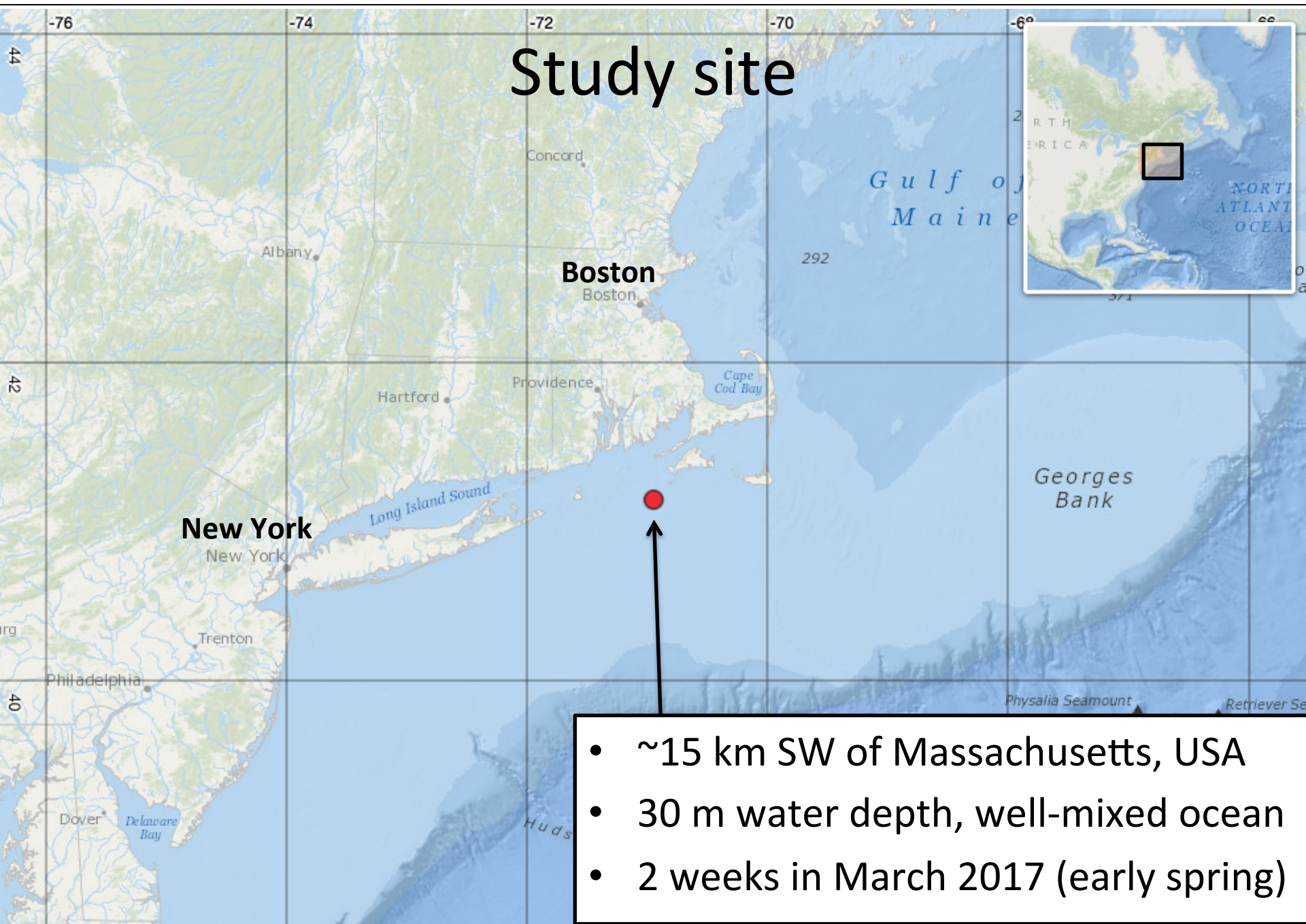
3. Conduct a call-by-call comparison (**glider** versus array)



Experimental design

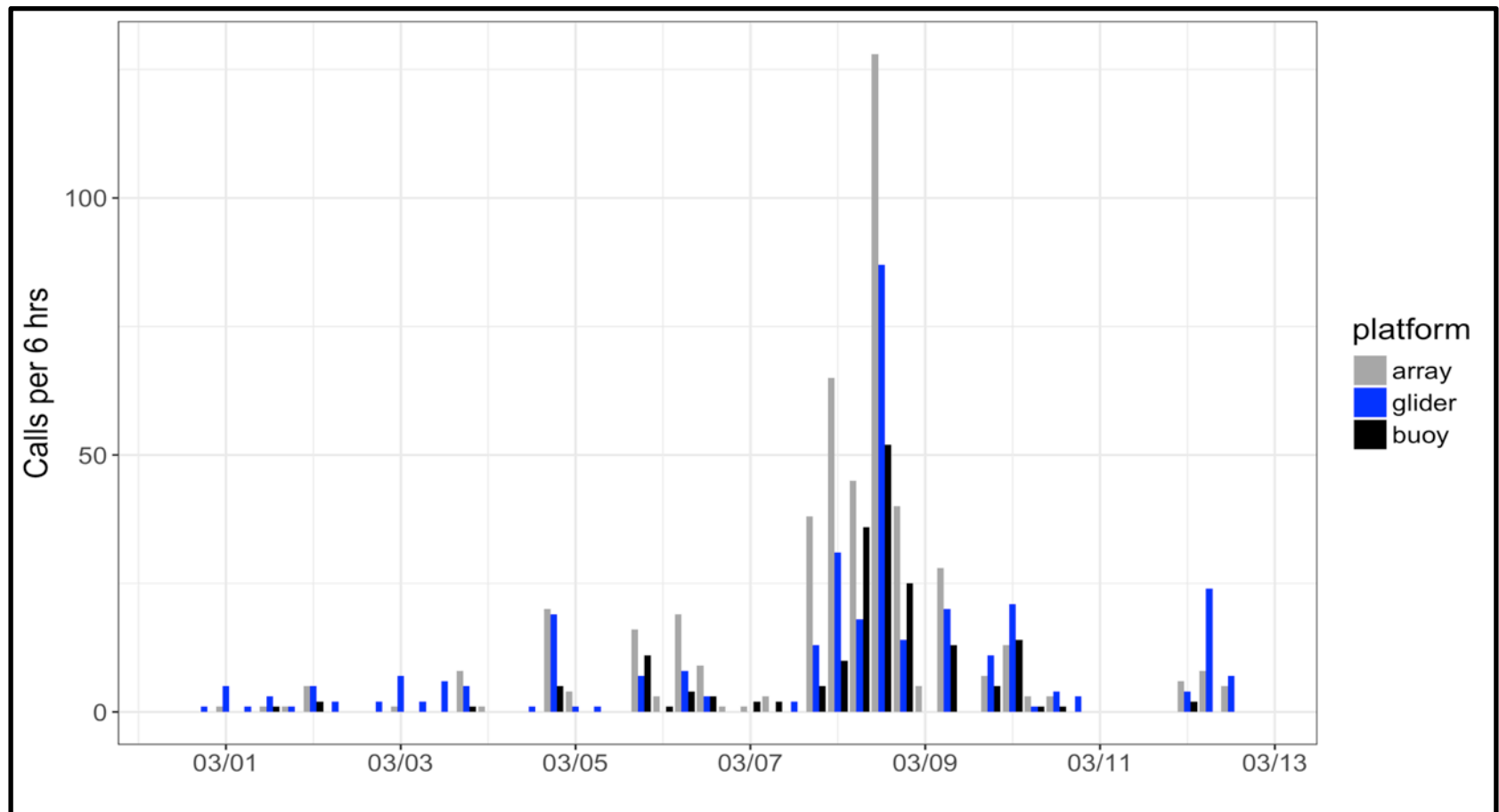
4. Quantify the probability of detection as function of range to the call for each platform



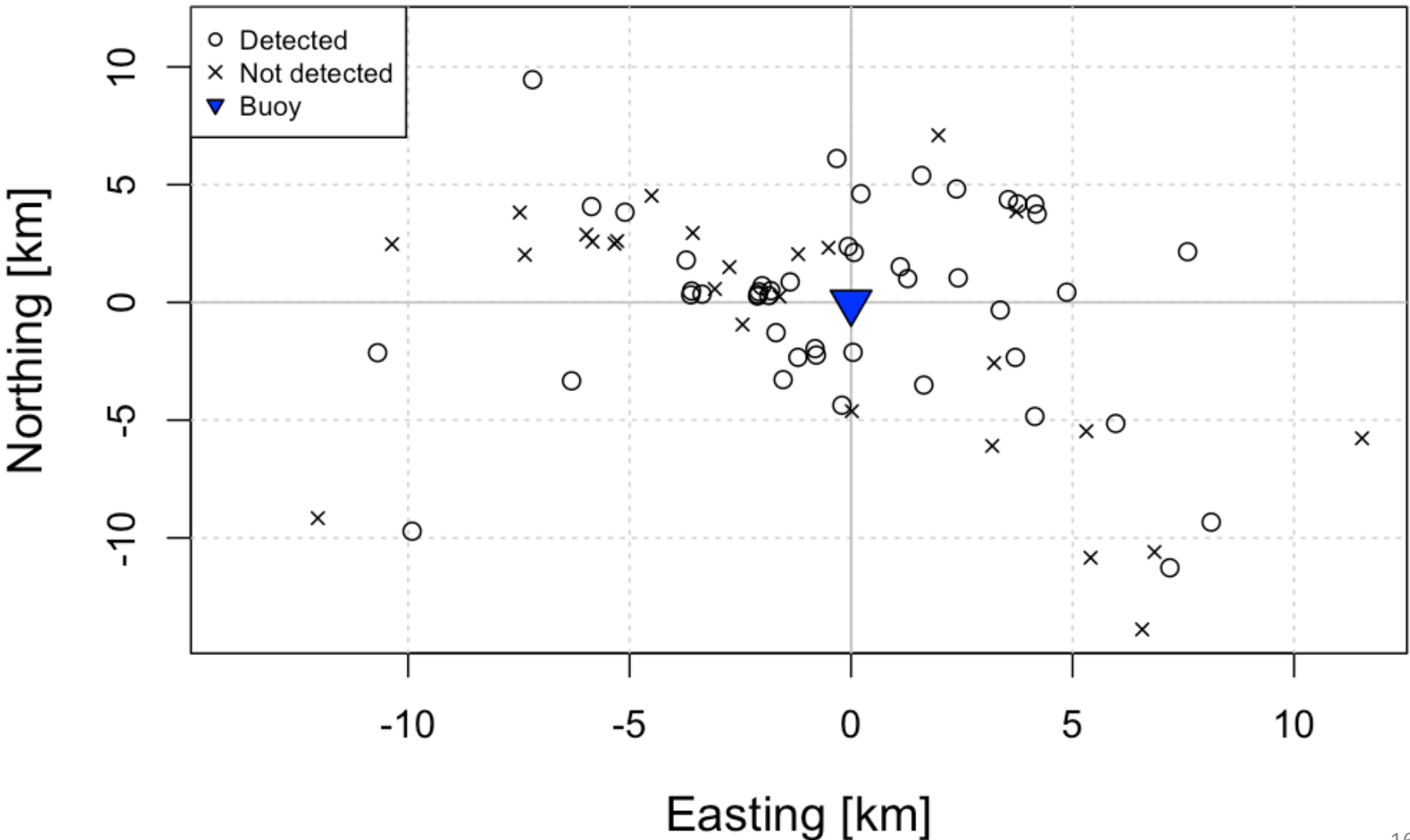


All detections

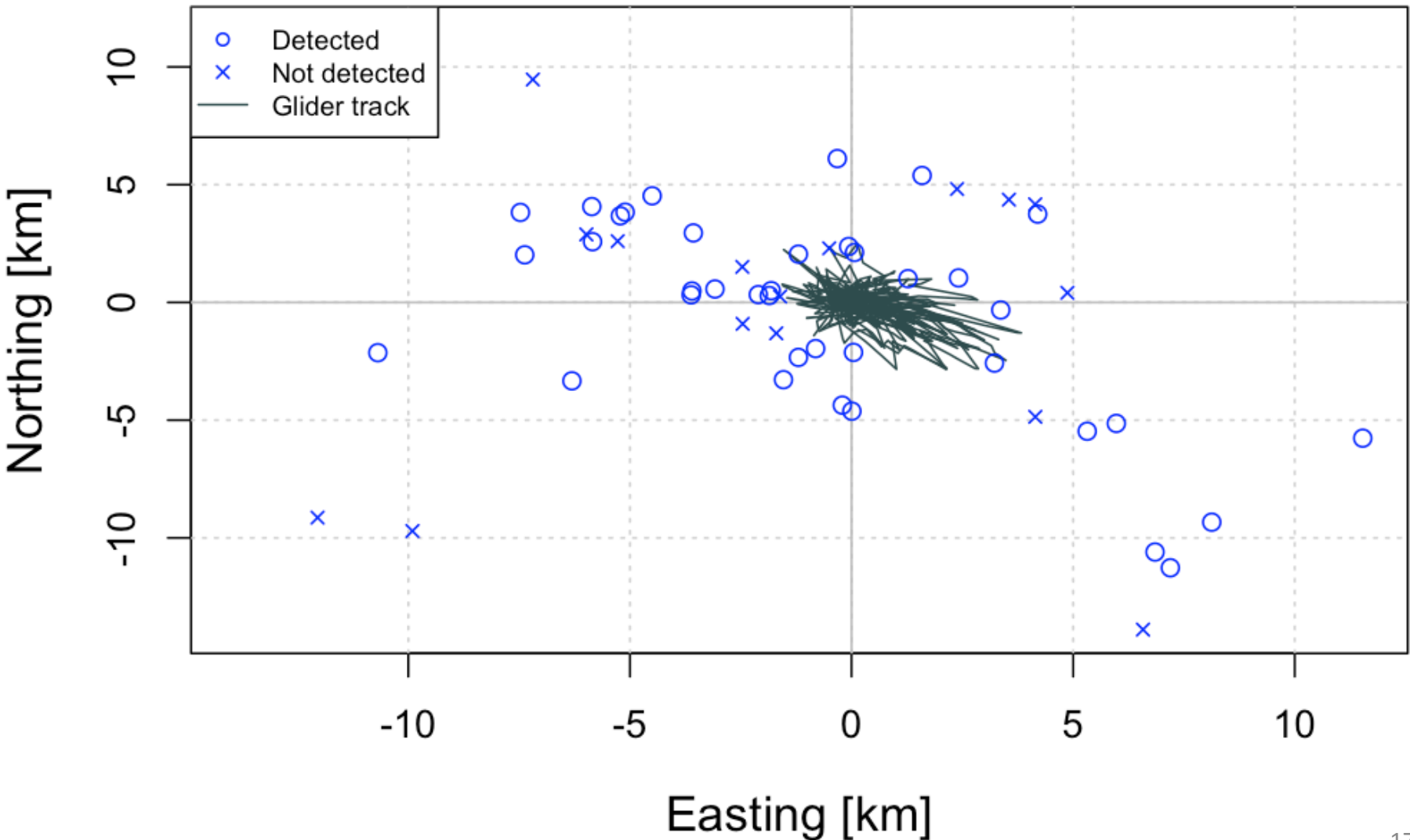
- 488 right whale upcalls detected on the HLA/VLA
- 75 calls localized



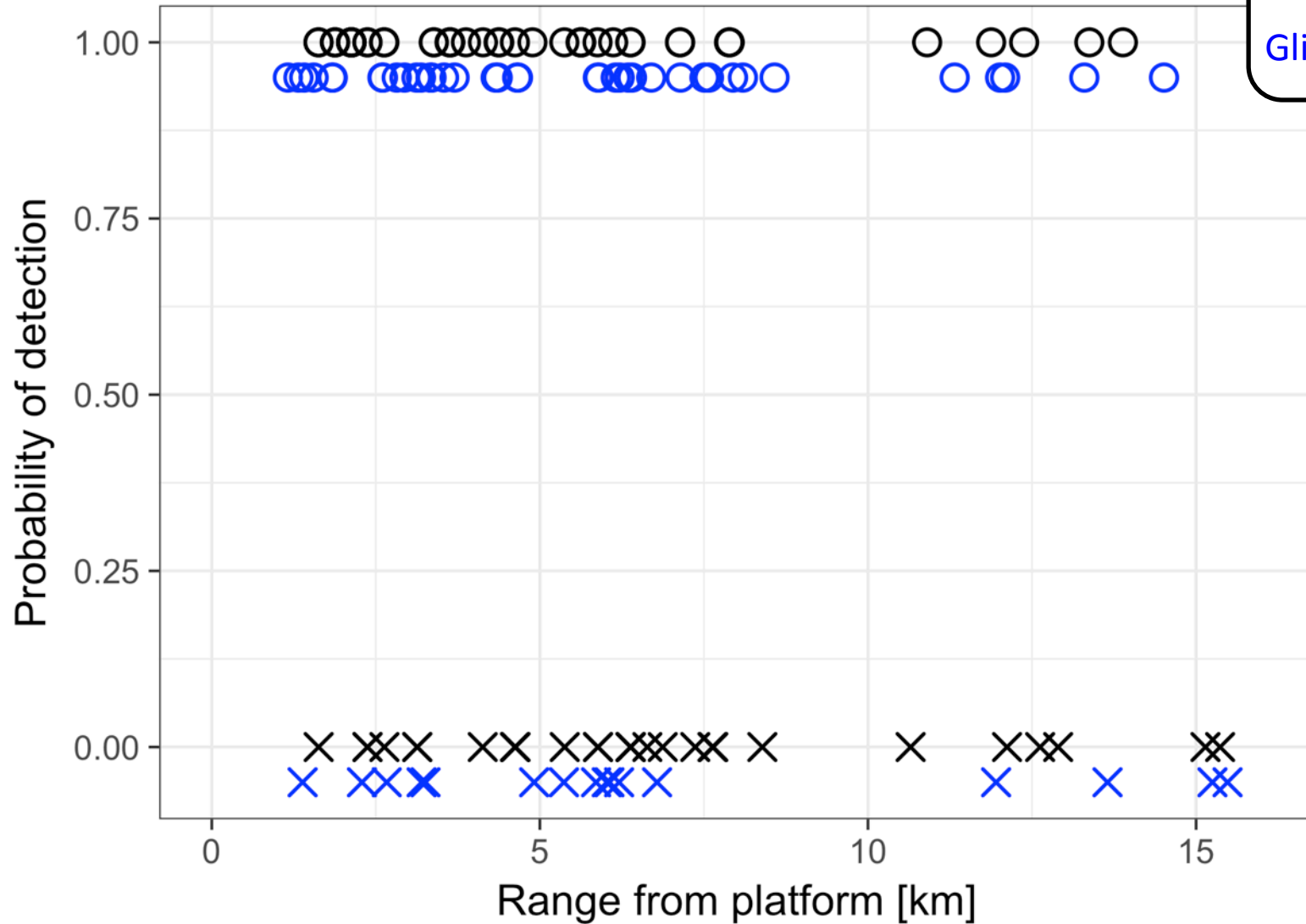
Detections by buoy



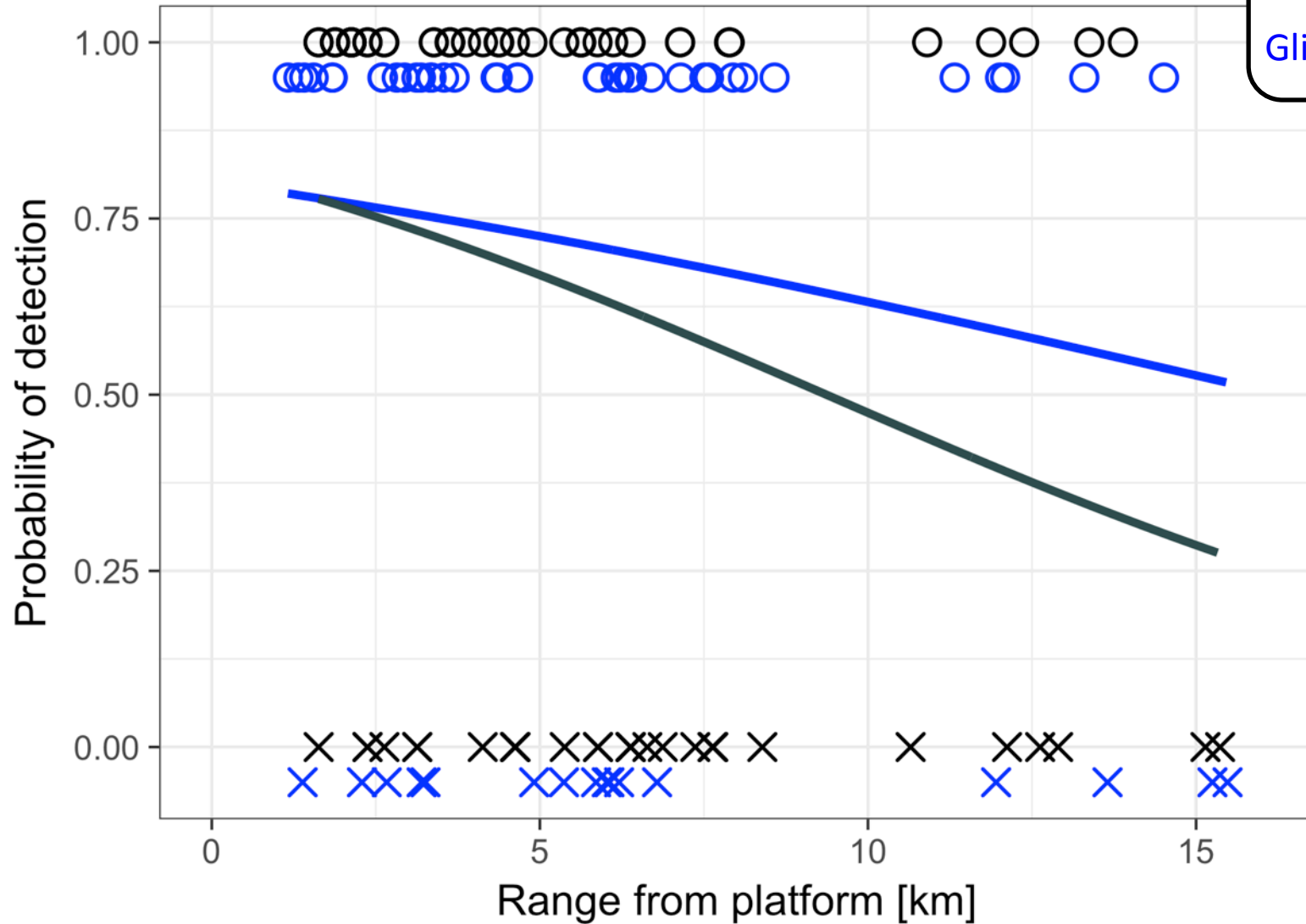
Detections by glider



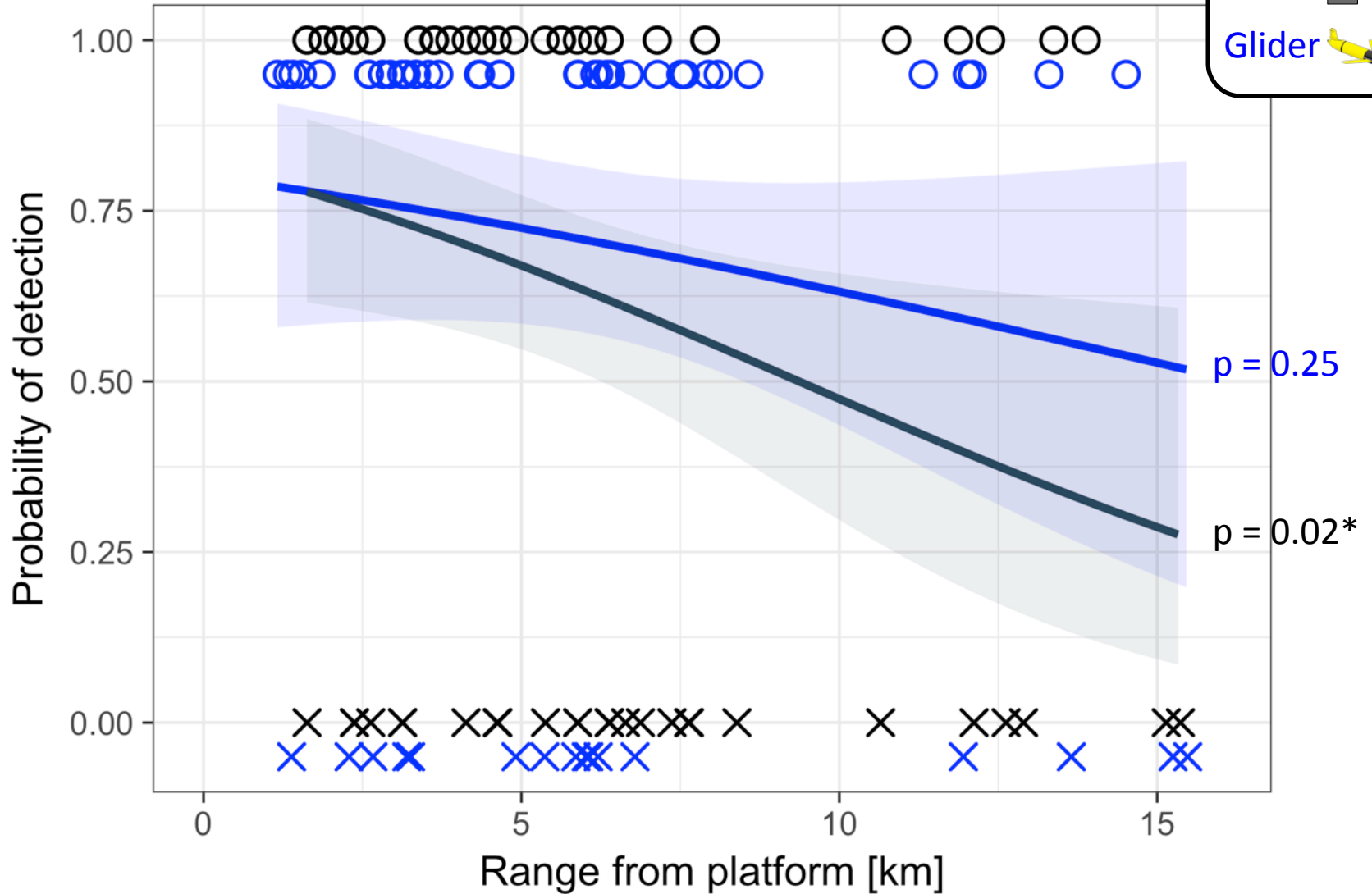
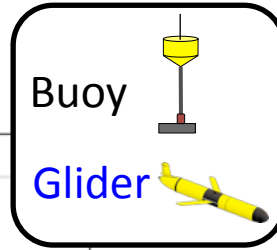
Probability of Detection



Probability of Detection

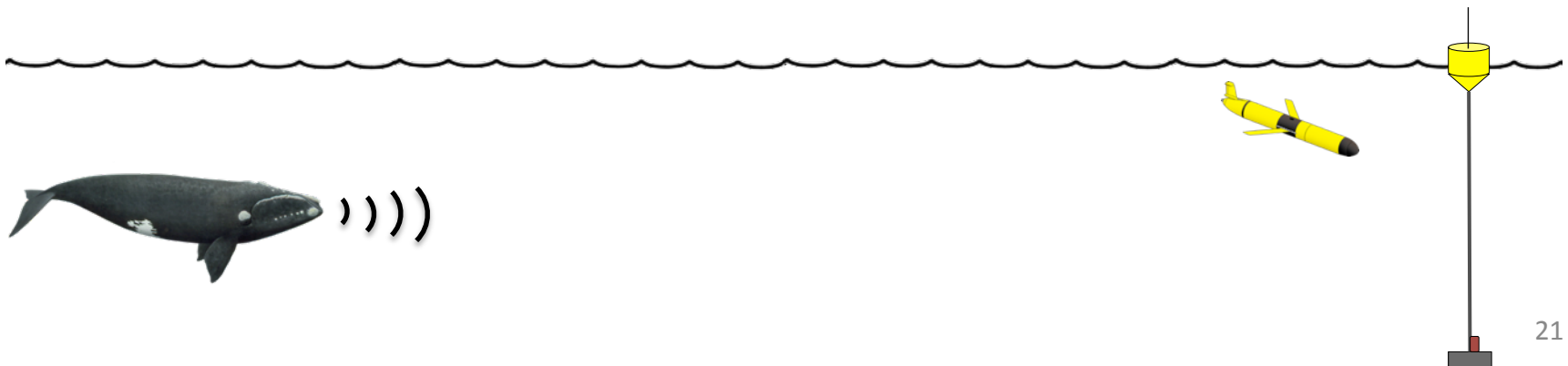


Probability of Detection



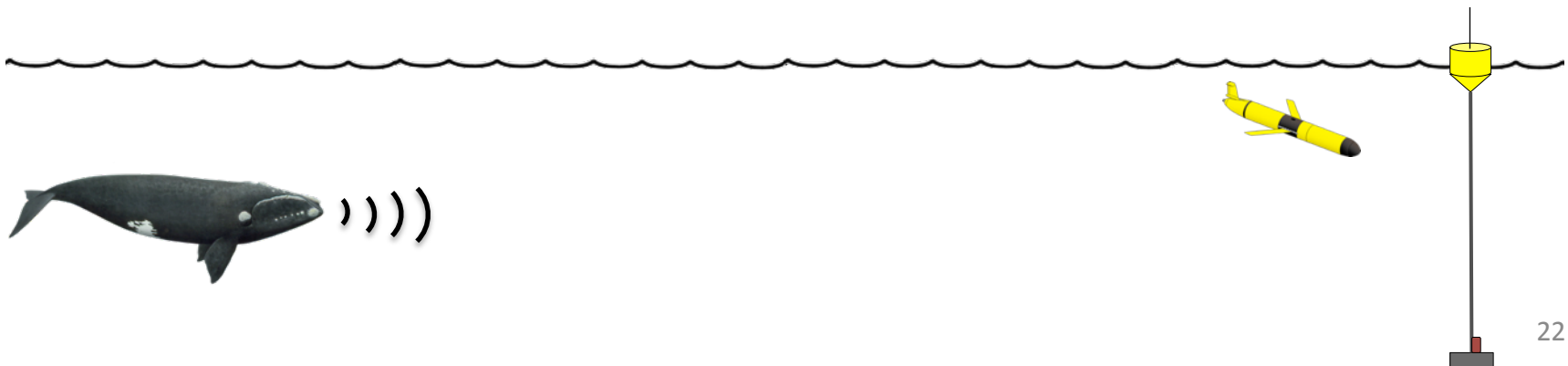
Conclusions

- Regression suggest the buoy (and perhaps glider) detects >50% of calls out to ~9 km (buoy significant, glider marginal)
- Factors other than range contribute to missed calls at close range
- DMON-LFDCS platforms likely detecting calls at equal or greater ranges than the array



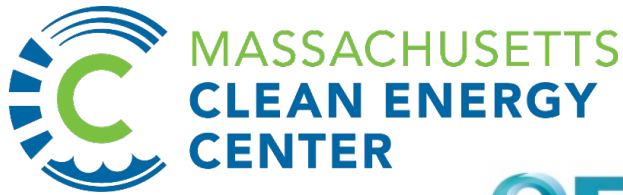
Next steps (in progress)

- Reduce uncertainty in logistic regression
 - More calls (localization methods, extra deployment, etc.)
- Repeat experiment with a distributed array
- Sound transmission experiments
- Parameterize model-based estimates to apply to new areas
- Continue to work to integrate real-time PAM into management decisions and AIS-based whale alert



Questions?

Thanks to:



Lauréats
KILLAM 
Laureates

R/V Tioga: Ken Houtler and Ian Hanley

WHOI Buoy Group: John Kemp, Meg Donohue, Jim Dunn, and Nico Llanos

WHOI AOPE: Peter Koski, Julien Bonnel and Dan Zitterbart

WHOI Dive Group: Ed O'Brien

Taggart lab: Kim Davies, Delphine Durette-Morin, Meg Carr, and Marcia Pearson