

# SONOBUOYS



## Sonobuoy Instructions

### Introduction to Our Friend, the Sonobuoy

Sonobuoys are disposable hydrophone units surplus by the Navy, and we manage to scrounge up a few to be used in certain situations. The beneficial aspect of the sonobuoys is that since they are disposable, we can deploy them near a sighting and then leave the area, so that the recordings are less likely to be masked by ship noise. This is especially important with lower frequency vocalizations, such as those from baleen whales. They are also free, that's a good thing. However, the surplus buoys are usually past their prime, and there is a high failure rate with the sonobuoys, usually due to dead batteries (which are housed within the sonobuoy unit).

Using sonobuoys is simple enough, although there are a lot of little things that can make life easier for the person deploying the buoy and the person analyzing the data. Below is a simple outline of what to do, then I follow with a more thorough explanation, and finally a troubleshooting guide.



## SONOBUOY DEPLOYMENT

*the short version*

1. **To Buoy or not to Buoy?** Is it a priority species? Is it a smaller group size? Are the animals traveling fast? Will there be a biopsy? Is there sufficient time for recording?
2. **Check receiver/recorder connections:** Are all the connections in place? Start the computer spectrogram program. Are the receivers on and tuned to the correct channels? Is there a fresh tape in the DAT? Is the date correct on the DAT? Hit Record/Play to start recording.
3. **Prep Greenbook:** Enter in the sighting and sonobuoy information.
4. **Buoy Deployment:** Recheck the channel and depth on the buoy, ask permission to toss the buoy, and throw that bad boy over. Wait to see if the float pops up. Ask the bridge/flying bridge to use hand-held radios and to minimize communication.
5. **Check Buoy:**
  - a. Check the receiver: are you getting reception?
  - b. Check the recording: should be at “12” on Sony or “0dB” on Marantz, adjust the record level to that point (peak level should not exceed 0 dB on Marantz).
  - c. Listen to the recording: do you hear ship noise? Do you hear the DIFAR?
  - d. Check the spectrogram: do you see ship noise? Do you see the DIFAR?

*At this point, double-check that you are actually recording, and that the “pause” is not on!*

6. **Monitor and Notes:**
  - a. Change spectrogram to monitor for vocalizations
  - b. Enter in all initial information (greenbook)
  - c. Enter all possible updates on sonobuoy/whale location (greenbook)
  - d. Enter in Lat/Long/Local Time updates as often as possible
7. **Death of a Sonobuoy**
  - a. Is the reception on the ICOM receivers dropping below 2 bars?
  - b. Is radio communication interfering with reception?
  - c. Can you hear static rather than ship noise?
  - d. Is there too much static on the spectrogram to see vocalizations?IF SO, THEN YOUR BUOY IS DYING!!!!

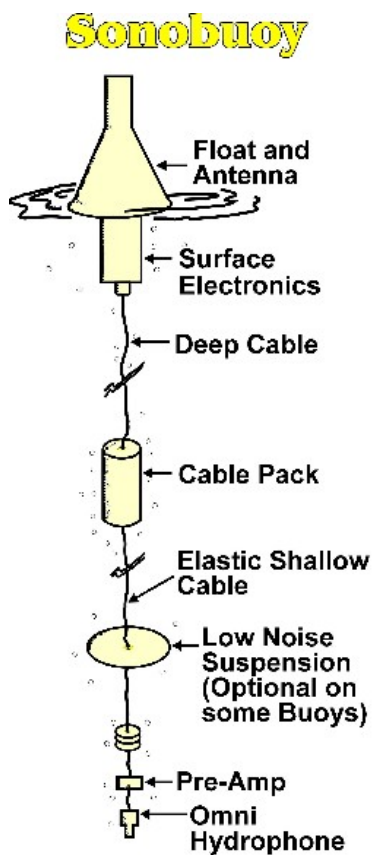
⇒ IF YOU NEED MORE TIME: ask to return to the buoy, stay approx 1nmi away from the buoy for good reception and low ship noise

⇒ IF IT IS NOT WORTH IT: then keep recording for the helluvit, and but go and enjoy the day

### **Anatomy of a Sonobuoy**

The sonobuoy itself consists of a metal housing, often within a plastic case. Within this housing is a battery, the hydrophone, a float, and an antenna (and some cables). When the buoy is deployed, these separate out and look like the picture (below). The hydrophone hears (duh), sends the info up the wires, and the antenna sends out the information on radio frequency. We then receive this information on the ship's antenna on the same radio frequency.

There are several types of sonobuoys, but they all have the same basic parts. There are “low” frequency sonobuoys and “high” frequency sonobuoys. The low frequency sonobuoys are Types 53 and 77. They have a frequency response from less than 10 Hz (low!) to 2,500 Hz (mid-range). These are ONLY to be used on baleen whales (dolphin vocalizations are too high). Both the 53 and 77 are “DIFAR” buoys, and they have locating abilities. Within these DIFAR buoys there is a magnetic compass, and information regarding the direction of the various sounds is relayed up the wires and also sent out on the radio frequency. This “DIFAR” signal is the annoying 7.5 kHz and 15 kHz tonal sound. These buoys are especially important if we need to tell the direction of a vocalizing whale, for example, if we need to positively match a biopsied whale to a vocalization to understand the gender of the vocalizing whale. The Type 57 sonobuoys are “high” frequency buoys, with a frequency response from less than 10 Hz to about 20 kHz. These are not DIFAR buoys, so they do not have the direction capabilities, however they do have a good low frequency response, so they are good for baleen whales. These are the only buoys you would use on dolphin schools.



## Sonobuoy Type

**53:** low frequency DIFAR  
Baleen Whales

**77:** low frequency DIFAR  
... with vertical array  
Baleen Whales

**57:** High frequency  
Baleen Whales  
Dolphins

## Radio Operation

You should monitor the sonobuoy transmissions with both ICOM radios. If you have only one sonobuoy out at a time, dial its frequency into both radios. The sonobuoy frequencies have been programmed into the radios' memory; you need to be in memory mode (**Fr/M** switch), then the channel will change when you rotate the big knob. The **Mode** should be set to Wide FM (**WFM**). You can try the Automatic Frequency Control **AFC** to fine-tune onto the carrier frequency. Try the **PRE** amp if you have a weak signal; you probably will not need the **ATT**enuator. Don't worry about any of the **SCAN** functions. The strength of the carrier frequency is displayed with a dashed bar that appears beneath the frequency display; this indicates when the sonobuoy transmission is being received (but does not indicate whether the hydrophone itself is functioning).

You should communicate to the flying bridge and the bridge command when you are recording and ask them to minimize radio transmissions (VHF transmissions interfere with the reception of sonobuoy signals) and ask the bridge command to temporarily switch to hand-held radios.

## DAT Recordings

Use only one DAT tape per recording, unless you are running short on DAT Tapes (should not be a problem). The DAT has a time/date stamp that will allow us to review specific segments of the tape, but to use this feature, you need to ensure that the internal time and date are accurate. If it is a good buoy, continue to record regardless of whether you detect any vocalizations. At least the first 45 minutes of all sonobuoy deployments should be recorded. After that, you can use your judgment; if you can hear or see cetacean sounds on the display, keep recording. Low-frequency signals may still be received even after radio static has wiped out the higher frequencies.

### *Settings for Marantz DAT:*

(Right Side)- Power: RB  
(Left Side)- Input: Digital  
                  Key Hold: off  
(Back Side)- Input Select: Line 2  
                  Mic Att: 15dB

### *Settings for the Sony DAT:*

(Right Side)- Record Level: varies so bars on display average at "12dB"  
                  Rec Mode: Manual  
                  Mic Sens: L  
(Front Side)- SP  
                  Phones/Line Out

## **Sonobuoy Preparation**

You will want to make sure that the sonobuoys are prepped and ready to go before you need them. To make life a little easier, put a tape label on them with the sonobuoy type, frequency and depth. This label can then be transferred to the greenbook to make sure we get that info in correctly (I have tossed buoys and forgotten to see what frequency they were at, that sucks). You will want 2-3 sonobuoys prepped at any given time.

When you prep the buoy, you want to take it out of the plastic case and cut off any excess garbage. First you will take off the tabs on the lid, then the lid. Take out the buoy and cut off the “L-shaped” plastic doo-hickey and the parachute. To increase the likelihood of the buoys working well, we need to take off the plastic cap on top. Usually you will need to pry off a flat bar (using a screwdriver) and then break off a plastic bar (good luck). Once that cap is removed, take off any accessory plastic to save a few more fishies, but be careful to not cut the antennae float.

We now need to set the hydrophone for the proper transmitting frequency. When choosing a transmitting frequency, there are several factors to take into consideration. First, there are many channels that cannot be used in the EEZ (within two hundred miles) of any country. Also, each ship has a range of frequencies that are optimal for their antenna system. The Jordan’s antennas are a little better at receiving frequencies between 156-158 MHz (which correspond to channels 86-91). We would therefore receive signals from these channels over a greater distance. Another factor to take into consideration is if other buoys were tossed nearby. You want to make sure that you receive from a “clean” frequency, with minimal interference. Therefore, if you will be using two sonobuoys in a sighting, or on sightings near each other (w/in 10 nm or so), then you will want to choose transmitting frequencies that differ by at least 2 channels. For your prepped sonobuoys, choose different frequencies over the optimal frequency range (for example, on the Jordan I may have buoys prepped to channels 86, 88, and 90).

After you choose a frequency, set it on the sonobuoy using the digital panel. You will also want to choose the depth of deployment, and that will depend primarily on sea state. Ideally, you would like the sonobuoy as near the source (whale/dolphins) as possible, and this is usually the surface waters. If it is a deep diving animal, you may want to set it deeper. However, if the sea state is poor, then noise from breaking waves could interfere with our recordings, so to minimize this noise you might want to set it at a deeper depth, farther from the wave action. Initially set them to the shallow setting, and then you can opt to change them later. After the buoy is prepped, label the information on the tape and put it on the lid.

In addition to sonobuoy preparation, we will want our computer/recording equipment to be prepared as well. There are so many things to do during the first few minutes of the sonobuoy deployment that it is best to have everything ready to go. Things to have always ready:

- Is the date/time on the computer and the DAT correct?
- Is there a new tape (partially) labeled and ready to go?
- Are the wires hooked up properly?

### **WHEN to use a sonobuoy**

It is difficult to choose when to toss a sonobuoy, there are conflicting factors involved. You will need to think about the priority of this species, the group size, the time available for operations, the number of sonobuoys you have, and how far into the cruise you are.

For whales, we want to deploy sonobuoys on priority species sightings of 1 or 2 slow-traveling animals that will be approached for biopsy operations. If the animal is traveling too quickly, both the animal and the ship will leave the area of the sonobuoy rather quickly. If it is a large group of animals, we cannot use the DIFAR to determine which animal is calling (although you may want to use a type 57 on these larger groups).

For schools of dolphins or blackfish, we will only want to deploy sonobuoys if the school is confirmed to be a single species school. The highest priority is for killer whales.

On the McArthur, we will want to save sonobuoys for legs 3, 4, and 5 to obtain recordings of blue whales off of Peru. On legs 1 and 2 (SD to Hawaii to Costa Rica), we will only want to use sonobuoys on ideal situations (single animals of highest priority species with biopsies).

After you decide “if” you will toss a buoy, then you need to decide when to toss the buoy. If you toss a buoy at the beginning of the “chase”, you will have a longer time to record, but there is a good chance that the whale will move away from the sonobuoy and that ship noise will interfere with recordings. However, if you wait too long, you may miss your chance entirely, or you may only have a very brief time to make any recordings at all. With the exception of fast-moving animals, I have generally found that it is better to deploy the buoy at the beginning of the operations. Give enough time to ensure the species identification and that there will be attempts at biopsy.

Before you head out to toss the sonobuoy, you will want to double-check the lab equipment and make sure everything is hooked up properly. The wiring on the Jordan will have to be changed to accommodate the bow hydrophone recordings, so you will want to make sure that the wires are hooked properly.



#### **WHALES:**

**BLUE WHALES  
BRYDES WHALES  
MINKE WHALES**

#### **DOLPHINS:**

**KILLER WHALES  
PSUEDORCA**

## STENO

### **Deployment of the Sonobuoy**

You will want to take a radio with you when you deploy the sonobuoy for communication. Ask the flying bridge when the best time is to throw the buoy (closest approach to the animal, if possible). You will also want to ask permission from the bridge to throw it overboard, and ask the flying bridge to mark the location in WinCruz. Watch the sonobuoy until the antennae pops up, then return to the acoustics lab. If there is a good signal, let the flying bridge know and monitor the sonobuoy. If there is no signal and you suspect that it was a bad sonobuoy, prepare to toss another buoy (and let the flying bridge and bridge know your intentions).

### **Good Buoy/ Bad Buoy**

Maybe the most difficult part to get the swing of is determining if the buoy was good or bad. First, you want to know if the float popped up. It usually happens within 30 seconds, but sometimes this takes up to five minutes. Second, when you get in the lab, check the reception on the receivers. Are all the bars lit to show full reception? If Yes, GOOD! If no, look at troubleshooting. Third, check that you have good reception on the DAT. You want to record at about level 12, but in the beginning it may be a little higher due to ship noise. Do you have a good signal on both channels of the DAT? If Yes, GOOD! If not, see if you need to increase the recording level. If this doesn't help, check troubleshooting. Fourth, check the headphones. Do you hear ship noise? If it is a difar buoy, do you hear the Difar signal (high pitched tone)? If Yes, GOOD! If no, check the troubleshooting again. Finally, check the spectrogram. The first check you will do is with the "sb test" configuration. This will look at all frequencies, so that you can check for ship noise and the Difar signals. With the spectrogram in the "sb test" mode, look to see that there is a lot of low frequency noise (ship noise), and if it is a difar buoy, that you have dark lines at 7.5kHz and at 15kHz. If Yes, GOOD!! If not, then you know where to go from here.....

If your buoy is good, then you are set and you can move on to the monitoring part. If the buoy appears to be bad, then decide if you want to throw another buoy. If it is a very high priority sighting in great conditions, then toss another buoy (make sure it is a different channel!). If it is so-so conditions, you are low on buoys, or you have left the location or lost the whale, then you may want to blow this one off.

If you do decide to toss a second buoy, it should be a different channel (two channels away from the first buoy), and you will want to initially set each receiver to a different channel. Sometimes you will get the first buoy a little bit later, so you want to be ready. The receivers and DAT can handle two channels total, so you are set.



### **Computer Monitoring and Record Keeping**

The computers can be used for visual monitoring of the vocalizations (using a real-time spectrograms, or RTS), or they can be used for data logging/plotting using Whaltrak. The computers are too old and slow to run both simultaneously. Try to get the observers to enter in resightings and updates in Wincruz, if possible. Since these computers are a little slow, we want to make sure we don't fill up any of the hard drive. *Please* do not install any programs or store personal data on these computers. You can feel free to use them, but please backup all data separately, and watch out for viruses! We are low on computer backups.

Once you have a good signal, make a red dot on Whaltrak (if you are running whaltrak), noting where the sonobuoy was deployed, and comments regarding the sonobuoy and sighting. You should continue recording until the receivers are no longer receiving a decent signal. At intervals, write down in the log how many bars each channel is consistently receiving. Be sure and fill out the information (including the lat/long) in the front of the sonobuoy green book. It is also helpful to write down the heading of the ship as we leave the buoy. Any additional information from the observers regarding the animal's location, behavior, or other species/animals in the area is also helpful. Remember that the person analyzing this data will have no idea of the situation in which the recordings were made, so any information is helpful!!

Ideally, the sonobuoys will be preset and ready to go, with a strip of labeled tape on the plastic canister. Pick the best buoy, toss it, and stick the tape in the green book.

### **Computer Programs**

There are three digital signal processing programs that you can use for visually monitoring the sounds. Play with the three and choose what you like best. All three have shortcuts on the desktop.

The first one is "GRAM", and it has a simple real-time spectrogram (RTS) display. Open, then under File, choose "Scan File" (F3). You will first want to take a look at the full range for the sonobuoy (see SB test, below), then you will want to switch the spectrogram to look at dolphin or whale vocals. The table below is a good guideline. You can play with the other parameters as you see fit. You might want to try the option "logarithmic" scaling (as opposed to linear), so that you can monitor a greater range of frequencies.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Scale (Hz)</u>	<u>Sample Rate</u>	<u>FFT Size</u>
Delphinid	0-22,000	44 kHz	512
Baleen Whale	0-344	5.5 kHz	4096
SB Test	0-22,000	44 kHz	4096

The second program is "Ishmael", and it is used primarily for RTS (not for analyzing). Ishmael runs a little slow on these computers, and it doesn't have the best resolution for low frequency vocalizations. There is a "help" guide associated with Ishmael that is

great. When Ishmael is open, you first need to select “Sound Card” from the File menu. You will choose the sound card, the sampling rate (use the above table as a guide), and the number of channels you will monitor (1 or 2). From here, you can either choose a configuration file (where all the parameters are chosen), or you can select them individually. The three configuration files I have set up for you are: SB Test, Dolphin, and Baleen Whale. If you want to do it yourself, then you can start by choosing the “Spectrogram parameters” under the “compute” menu. You can choose the FFT size here. Under “Frequency Range” in the “View” menu, you can select the upper/lower limit of the frequency range to view on the screen. When you are ready, hit “run”. If you click the mouse on the screen, the screen will pause. Click run to continue the RTS scrolling. Make sure that the “record” is not accidentally depressed, this can save continuously to the hard drive. If you want to play with Ishmael more, check out the help guide. If you want it to run better, choose only one channel in the “sound card” setup.

The third program is “Cool Edit”, and it is best for looking at sounds more closely, but it does not have an “RTS” function. If you want to analyze sounds, you must save them as \*.wav files first, then open them in Cool Edit.

### **Data Logging**

After you throw the sonobuoy in the water, you should monitor the sounds (visually using GRAM or Ishmael and audibly using the headphones) and should take notes on whatever you hear, and what is happening with the whale. You should monitor the sounds by plugging in the headphones into the headphone output on the DAT recorder (that way you are also ensuring that the sounds are reaching the DAT recorder). Sounds will be passed from the DAT input to the output whenever you are in RECORD mode (even on REC/PAUSE, so make sure that you are really recording).

The logbook will have a master list of sonobuoys at the very front. You should fill out that log completely for each sonobuoy you deploy (including ones that don’t work). The position should be the actual position of the ship when the sonobuoy was dropped (as exactly as possible). You may be best able to get this from the sonobuoy comment in the daily DAS file. The log will ask whether you heard 1) water sounds, 2) ship sounds, and 3) cetacean sounds. The first two will be used to determine whether the sonobuoy was ever functional. The third will allow us to prioritize recordings for post-cruise analysis. If you are unsure about any, put a “?” instead of a Y/N. If you cannot listen to the entire sequence, you can review the tapes afterwards and answer the questions.

The greenbook should also contain a section on notes for each sonobuoy. Include any information on what you hear and when you heard it: make sure there is a time associated with ALL comments. Add any information regarding the position of the whale and sonobuoy in relation to each other and in relation to the ship. Note any behavior. Record the reception strength the time when the signal starts to fade. Use at least one page per sonobuoy number, and leave several extra pages between sonobuoy entries for information from re-monitoring (don’t worry, there are enough pages in the book). Try to only write on the left-hand page, which will leave space for additional notes on the

right-hand side. Be sure to document whether the sonobuoy is being recorded into the right channel (red) or the left channel- but preferably it will be recorded into both.

## **Troubleshooting**

### ***The receivers show reception, but I can't hear the sonobuoy!***

- Check the volume for the headphones, is the headphone setting correctly set?
- Check the wires from the receivers into the DAT, and from the DAT to the computer and headphones... are they setup correctly?
- Is the DAT recording? Turn up the recording volume until the reception bars on the DAT are at about "12". Do you hear anything now?
- If it is a 53 or 77 sonobuoy, can you hear the DIFAR signal (high pitched annoying tone at 7.5 kHz and 15 kHz)?

### ***Signal fades too quickly.***

- Check to see that WFM mode is selected on the ICOM radio receivers.
- How far is the ship from the buoy? Ask if the ship can stay w/in 1nmi of the buoy.

### ***No Reception on Receivers***

- Did you put in the correct channel? Slowly scan all the channels and see if you get reception elsewhere.
- Did the sonobuoy pop up? Maybe it was a bad one. Give it 5-15 minutes, ask if anyone saw the float pop up.
- Do the "channels" on the ICOM receivers match the frequencies they are supposed to (check the chart)?

### ***I sometimes hear loud interference***

- Does it coincide with radio communication? If so, ask the observers and bridge to minimize radio communication, and ask the bridge to switch to handheld radios, if possible.
- Is the sonobuoy far away? As the signal gets weaker, it takes less and less to "interfere" with the signal. You may need to move closer to the buoy.

### ***I don't have a visual display on the computer***

- Is the wiring hooked up correctly, with all the connections firmly in place?
- Are both the channels of the DAT receiving good levels of input? If no, increase the recording level as necessary. If yes, then check the output to the computer (headphone jack), do you need to increase the volume?
- Check the computer settings: first look at the full spectrogram (up to 20 kHz) to see if you can see the DIFAR signals, if applicable (7.5 kHz and 15 kHz), and the roll off of the ship noise. If not, then recheck your wiring. If yes, then when you switch back to viewing for vocalizations, recheck your parameters, and maybe increase the volume.
- Give the computer a re-boot if it is acting up. Talk nicely to it.

## **Troubleshooting, con't**

*The ICOMs are set to frequencies, it won't allow me to choose by "Channel"*

- Reset the FR/M switch to choose "M" for memory.

*Everything was fine for a while, then the sound from the buoy turned to bad noise*

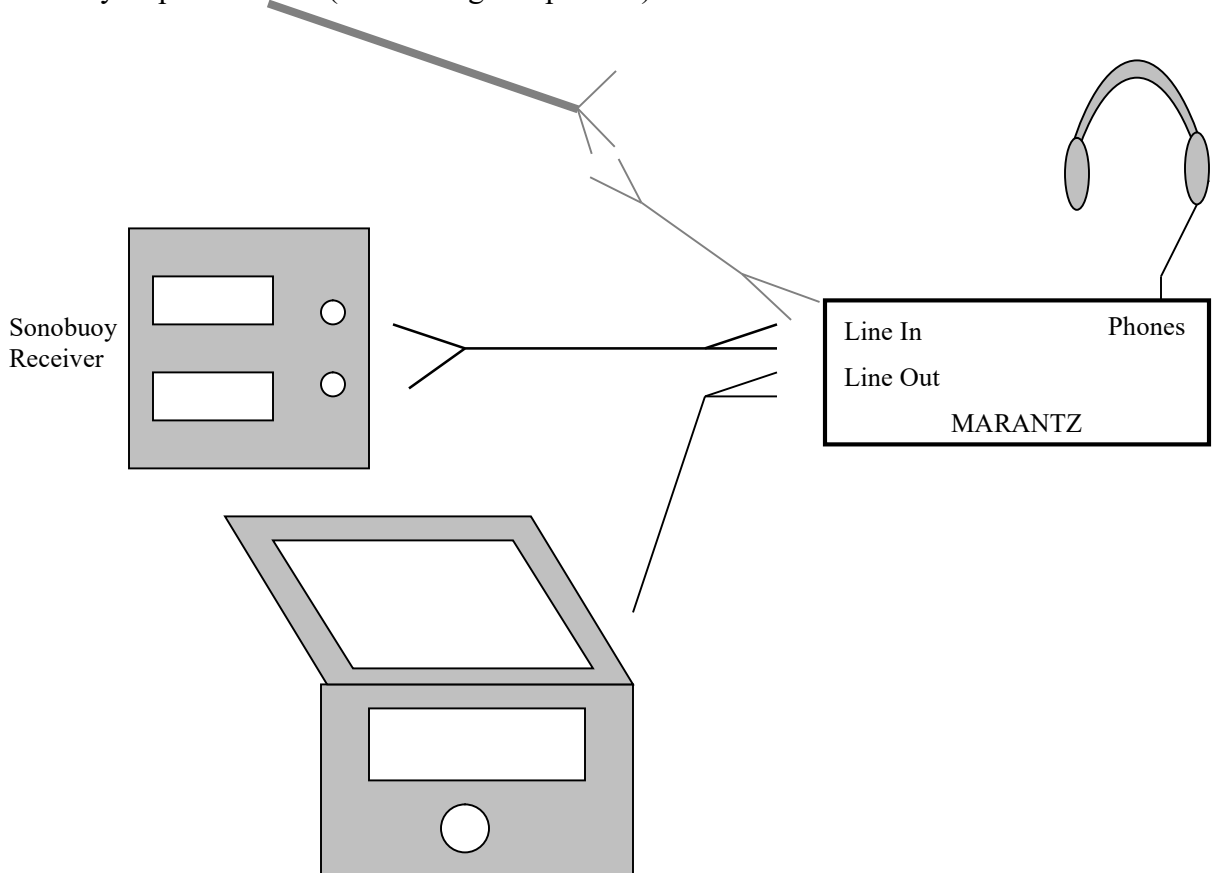
- Check the ICOM receivers... are you still getting reception ( $>1\text{bar}$ )? If no, then there is a good chance your buoy died a sudden death. Still hang out for a while, they have been known to come back from the "dead".
- If you still have what appears to be "good" reception on the receivers, then reset the spectrogram to look at the full frequency range. Do you see the DIFAR signals? Do you see the roll off on the ship noise? Does it look "good" to you????

## Diagrams of Wiring

### DSJ: Sonobuoy and/or Bow Hydrophone to Marantz DAT

The only difference in the sonobuoy setup between the Jordan and the Mac are the bow hydrophone setup (shown as gray wires in the diagram). The only changes that need to be made when switching from the bow hydrophone to the sonobuoys is the input to the marantz recorder. When recording from the bow hydrophone, make sure the cables from the bow hydrophones are plugged into the “line in” on the back of the Marantz. When recording from the sonobuoy receiver, make sure the cables from the receiver are plugged into the “line in” on the back of the Marantz. The rest should not have to be changed, but just in case, this is the setup you should have:

Bow Hydrophone Cable (runs through ship to lab)



**McArthur: Sonobuoy to Sony DAT**

