

Bayesian localization of sperm whales off SW Crete*



E.K. Skarsoulis



** Work carried out in the framework of the SAvE Whales project funded by*



SAvE Whales

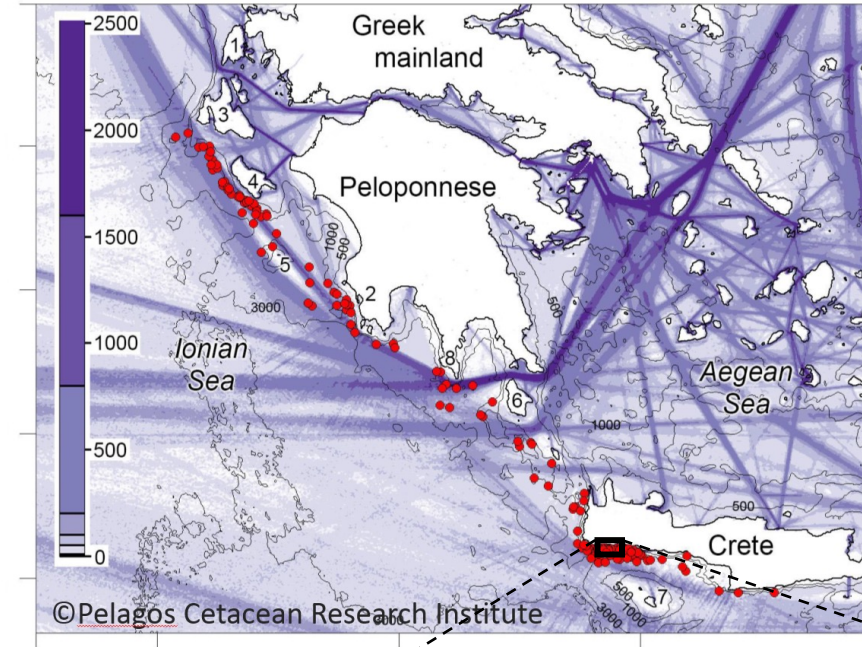


The
problem

+



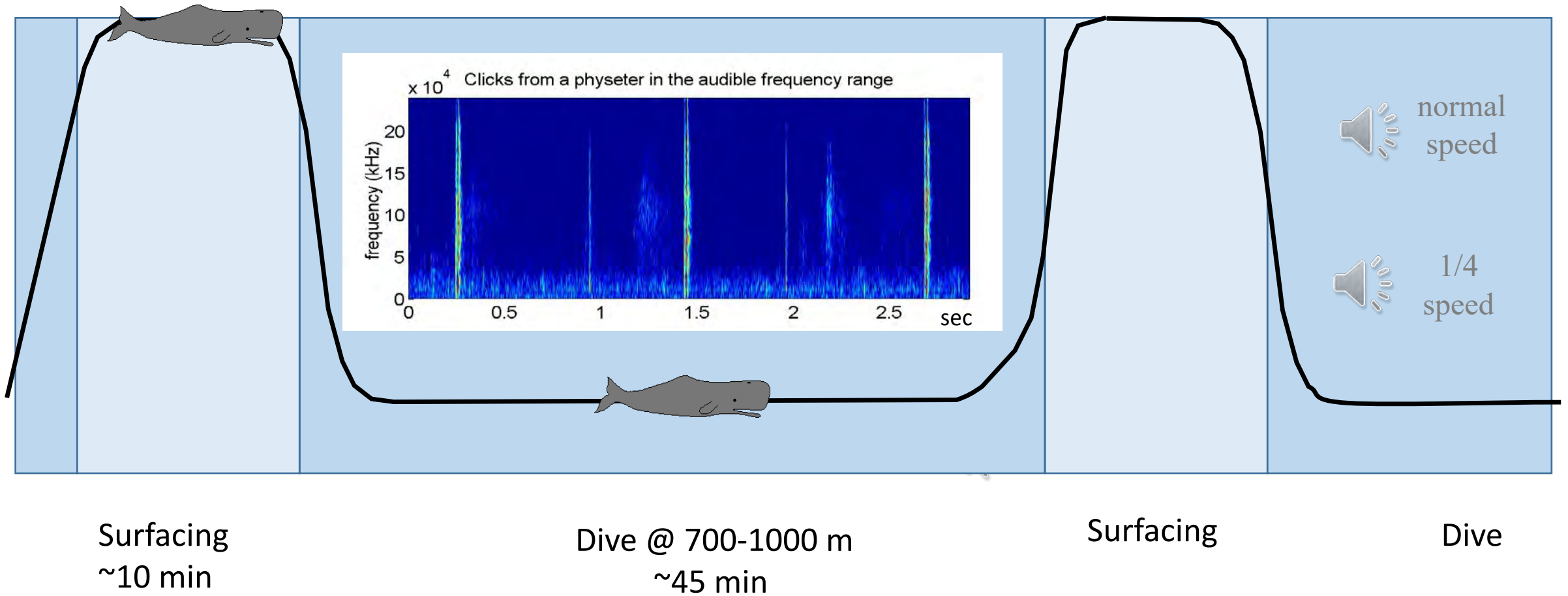
©Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute

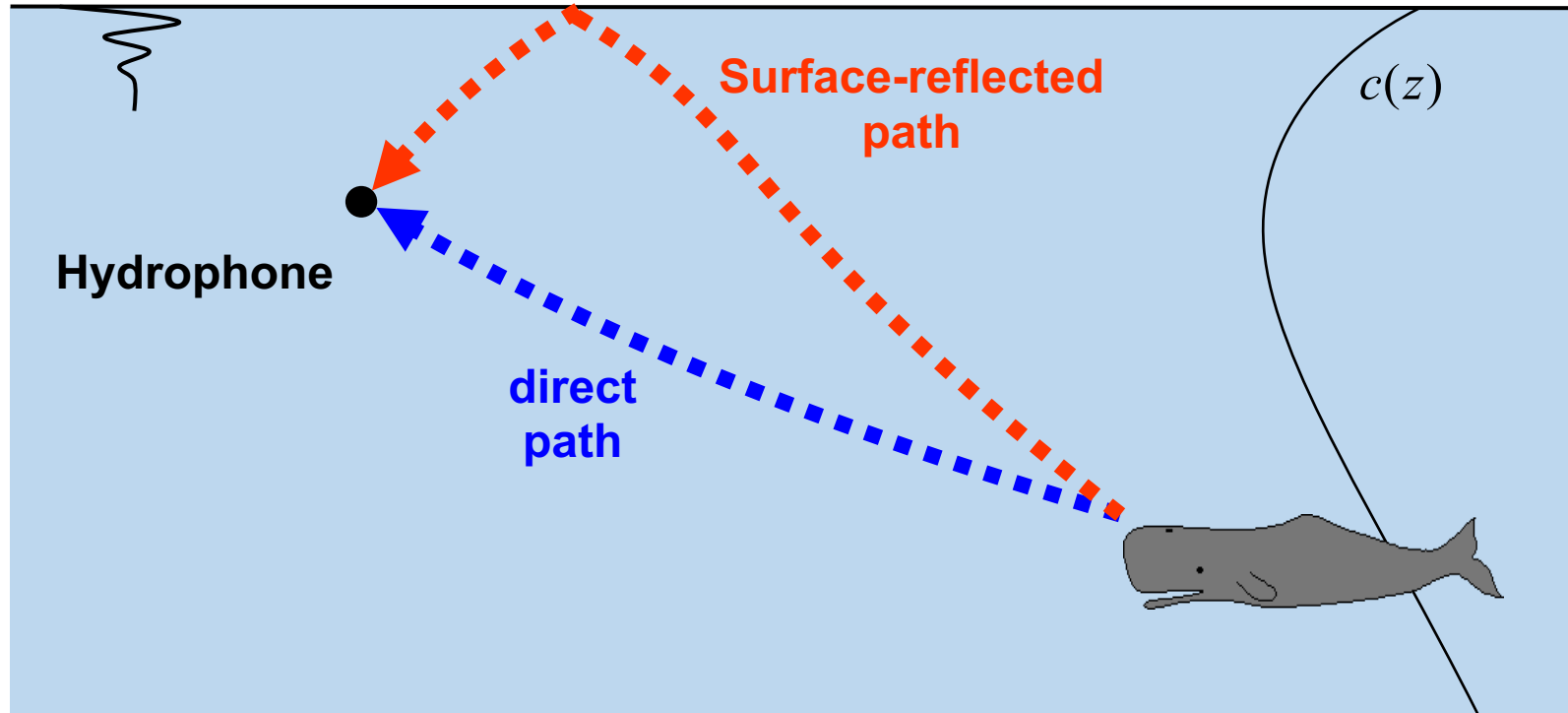


SAvE Whales observatory

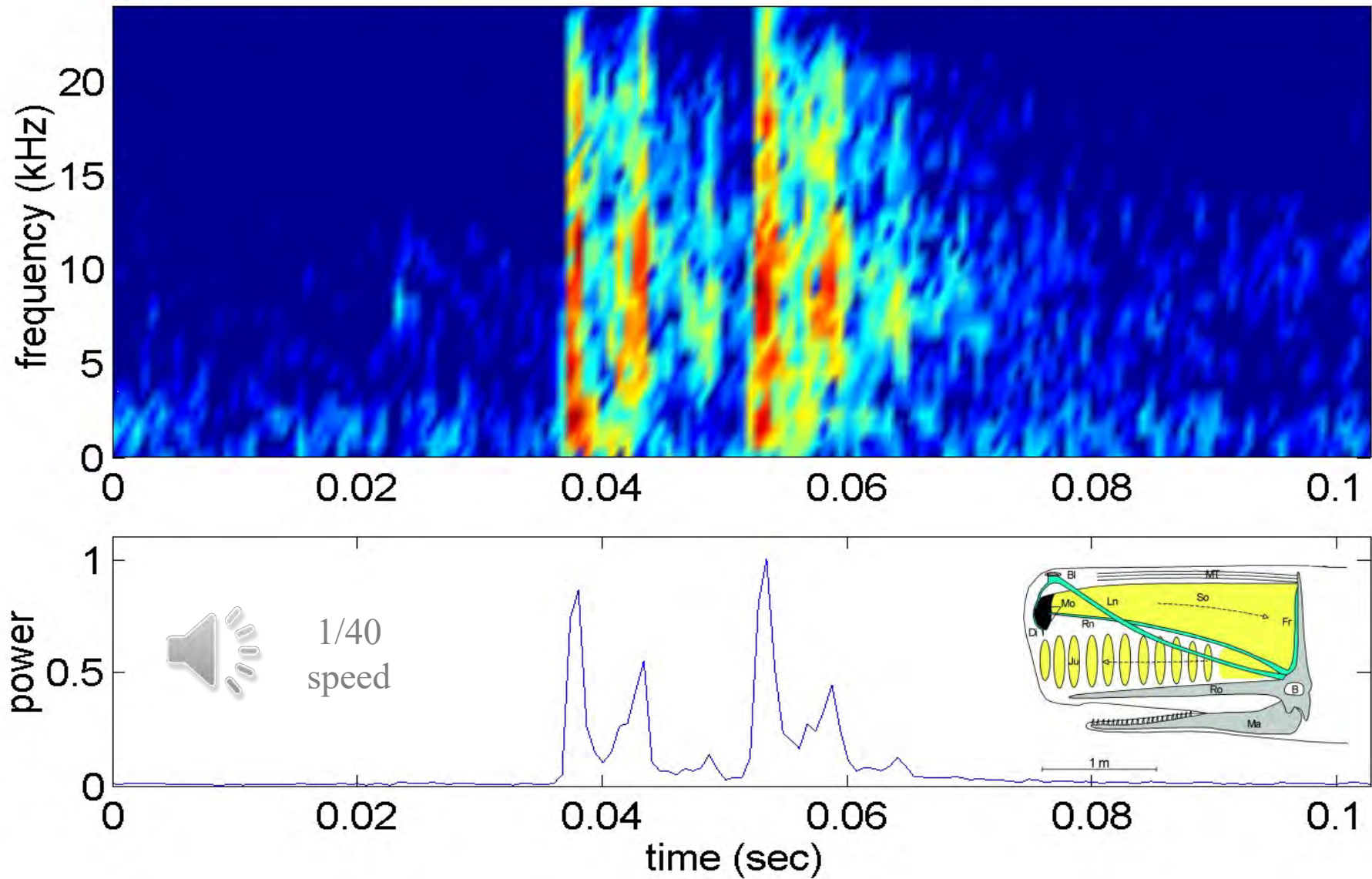


Sperm whales – The dive cycle





$\times 10^4$ Clicks from a phryseter in the audible frequency range



3-hydrophone 3D localization

STEP 1: Range-depth estimation

Data: Time differences of direct and surface-reflected arrivals at 3 hydrophones of known depths (h_1, h_2, h_3)

$$\mathbf{d} = (\tau_{1r1}, \tau_{2r2}, \tau_{3r3}, \tau_{21}, \tau_{31})$$

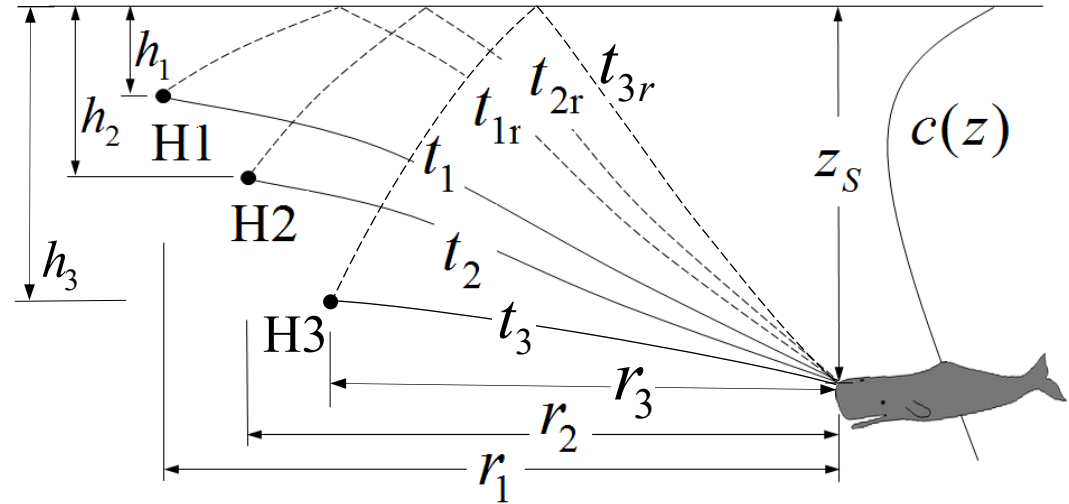
$$\tau_{1r1} = t_{1r} - t_1$$

$$\tau_{2r2} = t_{2r} - t_2$$

$$\tau_{3r3} = t_{3r} - t_3$$

$$\tau_{21} = t_2 - t_1$$

$$\tau_{31} = t_3 - t_1$$



Sought:

- Source ranges (r_1, r_2, r_3), source depth (z_S)
- Uncertainty estimates accounting for measurement errors and sound-speed uncertainties

$$\mathbf{m} = (r_1, r_2, r_3, z_S; h_1, h_2, h_3, \mathcal{G}_c)$$

Bayesian formulation – GM inversion

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{m}) \approx \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{m}_L) + \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{m}_L)$$

Model relations - linearization

$$P(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}}) \propto P(\mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}} | \mathbf{m}) P(\mathbf{m})$$

Bayes' Rule: PPD \propto Likelihood x Prior

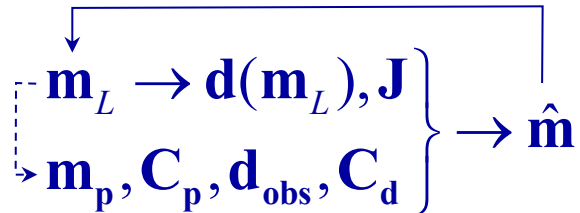
$$P(\mathbf{m} | \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}}) \propto \exp \left\{ - \left[(\mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}} - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{m}))^T \mathbf{C}_d^{-1} (\mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}} - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{m})) + (\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{m}_p)^T \mathbf{C}_p^{-1} (\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{m}_p) \right] / 2 \right\}$$

Gaussian pdf's

Gauss-Markov solution ($P(\hat{\mathbf{m}} | \mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}}) = \max$)

$$\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{m}_p + \left[\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{C}_d^{-1} \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{C}_p^{-1} \right]^{-1} \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{C}_d^{-1} \left[\mathbf{d}_{\text{obs}} - \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{m}_L) + \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{m}_L - \mathbf{m}_p) \right]$$

Iterative
scheme



Posterior

covariance

matrix

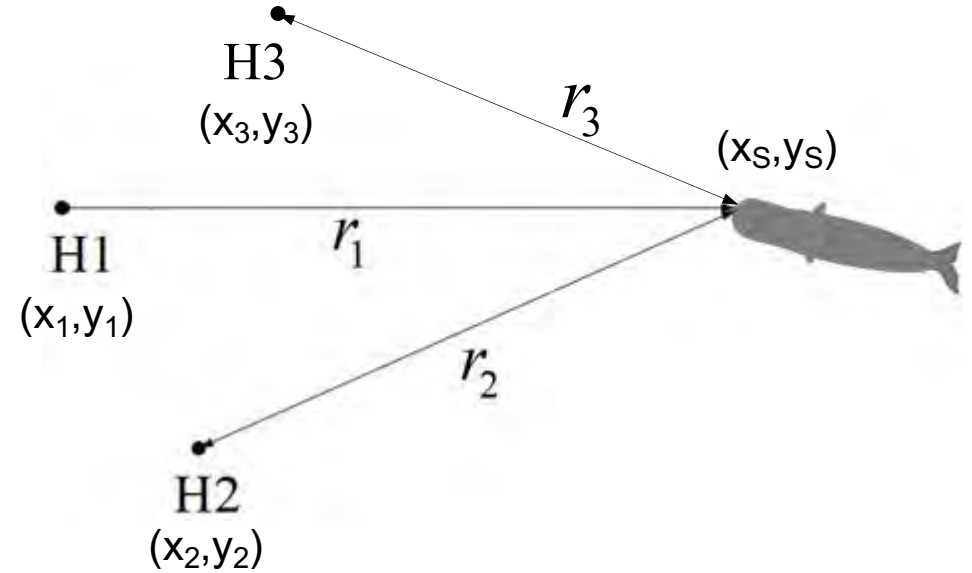
$$\mathbf{C}_m = \left[\mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{C}_d^{-1} \mathbf{J} + \mathbf{C}_p^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

3-hydrophone 3D localization

STEP 2: Localization in the horizontal

Data: Source ranges (r_1, r_2, r_3) , and corresponding uncertainty estimates (from step 1), hydrophone positions and associated uncertainties

$$\mathbf{d} = (r_1, r_2, r_3)$$

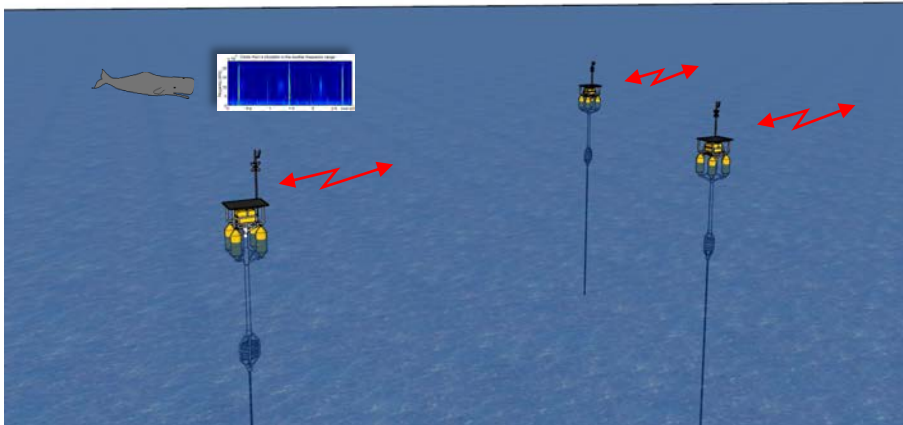
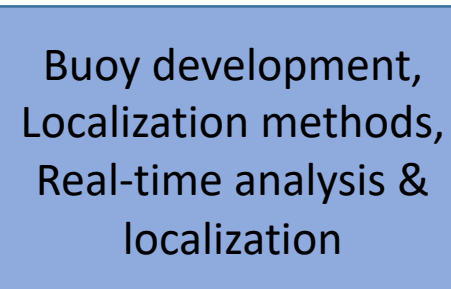
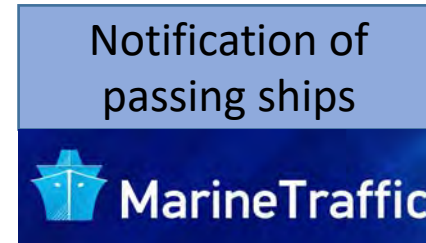


Sought

- Source position (x_s, y_s)
- Uncertainty estimates accounting for range and hydrophone position uncertainties

$$\mathbf{m} = (x_s, y_s; x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3)$$

SAvE Whales: System for the Avoidance of Ship Strikes with Endangered Whales



supported by



SAvE Whales observatory – Basic features

- Real-time detection & localization of vocalizing sperm whales
- Localization accounting for sound refraction effects (ray theory)
- Bayesian approach allowing for location uncertainty estimation
- Autonomous acoustic buoys
- Efficient, low-consumption on board processing
- Real time data telemetry and 2-way communication
- Synchronization through GPS

Skarsoulis and Kalogerakis, Ray-theoretic localization of an impulsive source in a stratified ocean using two hydrophones, *J. Acoust. Soc. America*, Vol. 118, 2005

Skarsoulis and Kalogerakis, Two-hydrophone localization of a click source in the presence of refraction, *Appl. Acoustics*, Vol. 67, 2006

Skarsoulis and Dosso, Linearized two-hydrophone localization of a pulsed acoustic source in the presence of refraction, *J. Acoust. Soc. America*, Vol. 138, 2015

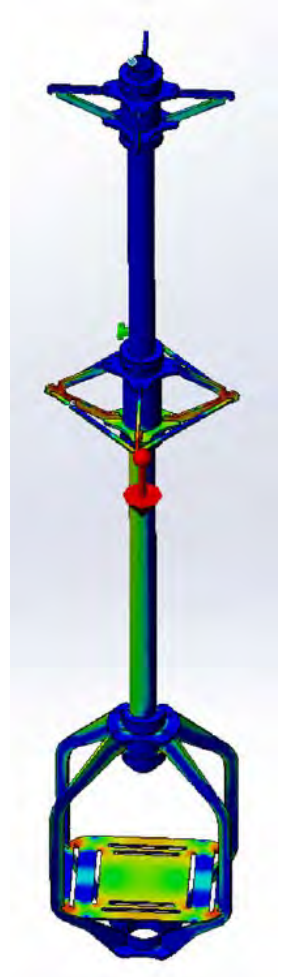
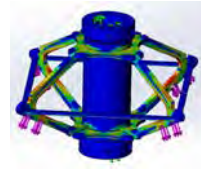
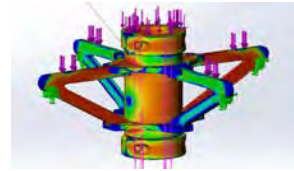
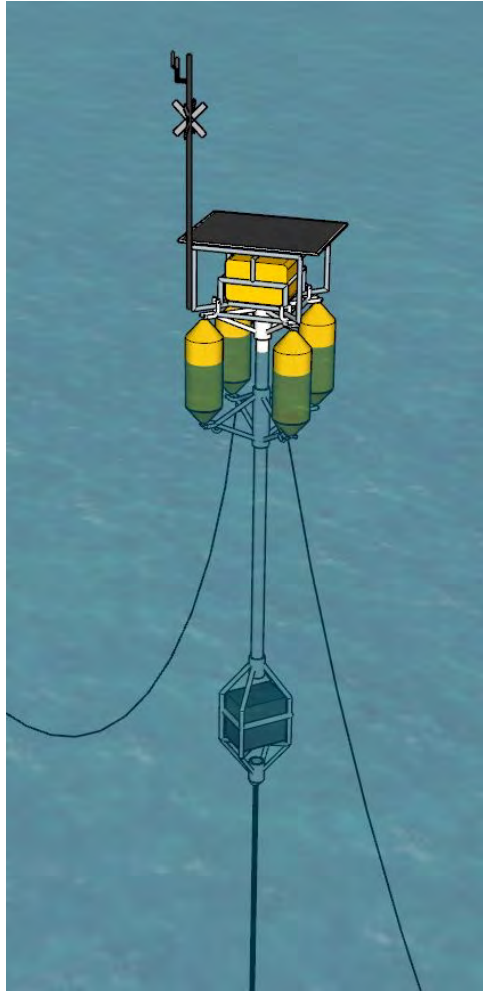
Skarsoulis et al., Underwater Acoustic Pulsed Source Localization with a Pair of Hydrophones, *Remote Sensing*, Vol. 10, 2018

Pavlidis and Skarsoulis., Enhanced Pulsed-Source Localization with 3 Hydrophones: Uncertainty Estimates, *Remote Sensing*, Vol. 13, 2021

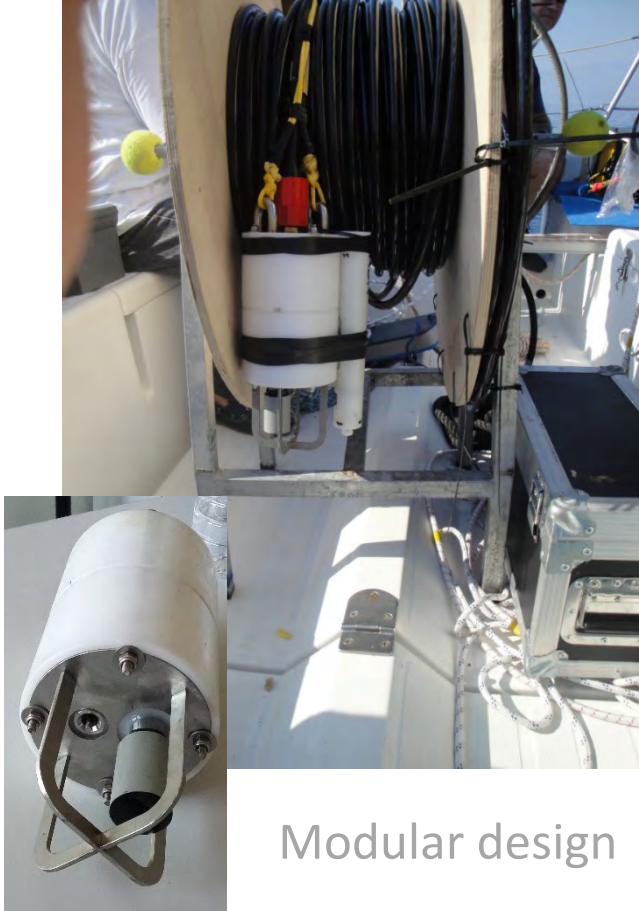
Skarsoulis et al., A Real-Time Acoustic Observatory for Sperm-Whale Localization in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, *Frontiers in Marine Science*, Vol. 9, 2022

SAvE Whales Buoy

- Hydrophone @ 100 m depth
- Onboard click detection / time estimation
- GPS space/time reference/synchronization
- Two-way telemetry & communication
- Solar power supply



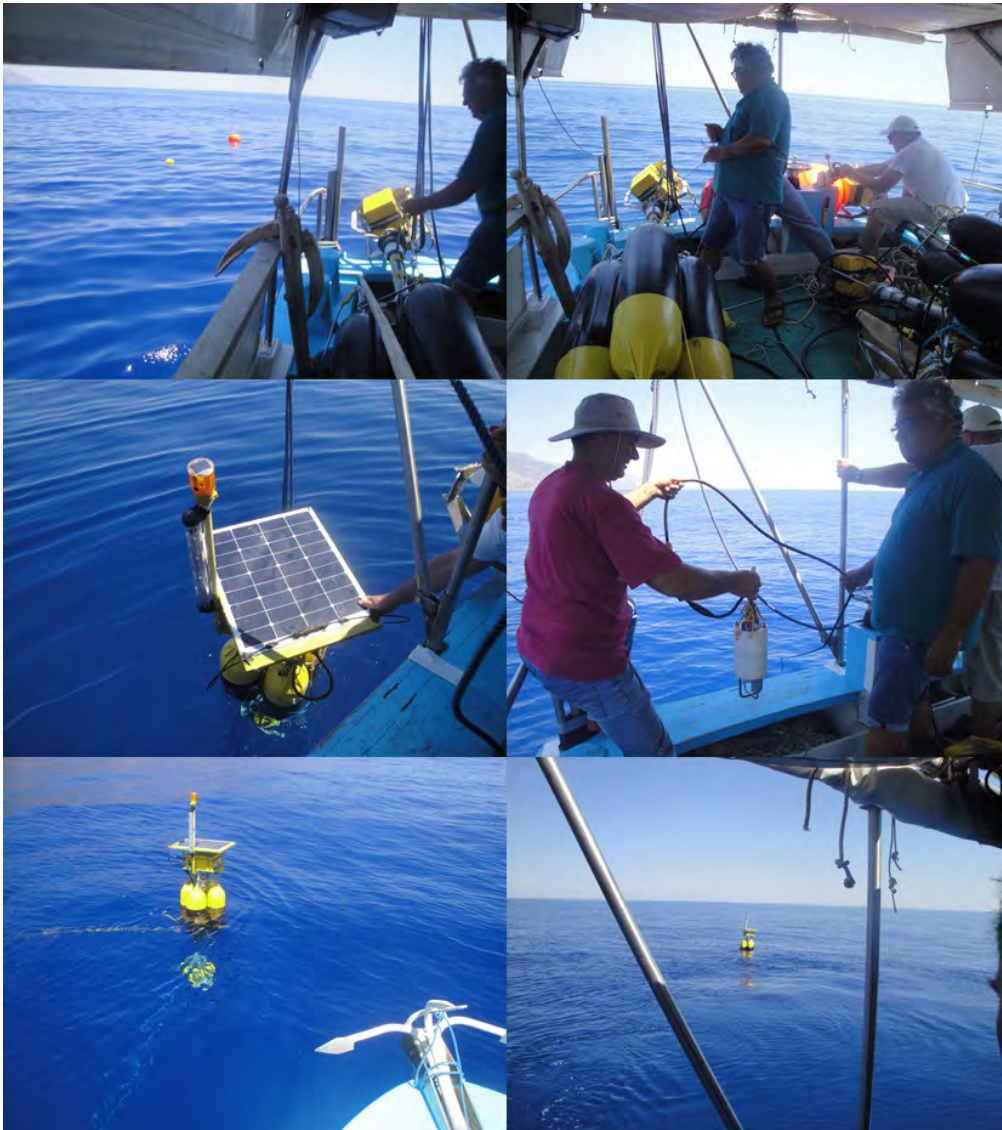
SAvE Whales Buoy



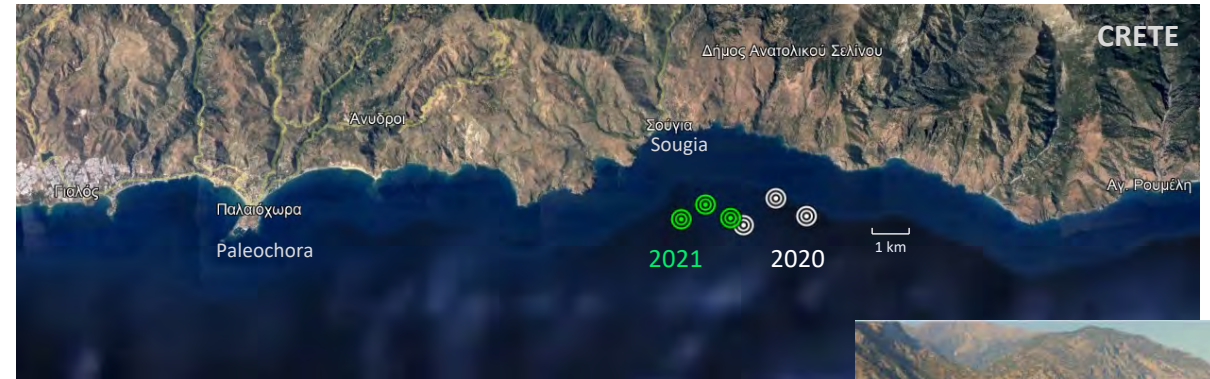
Modular design



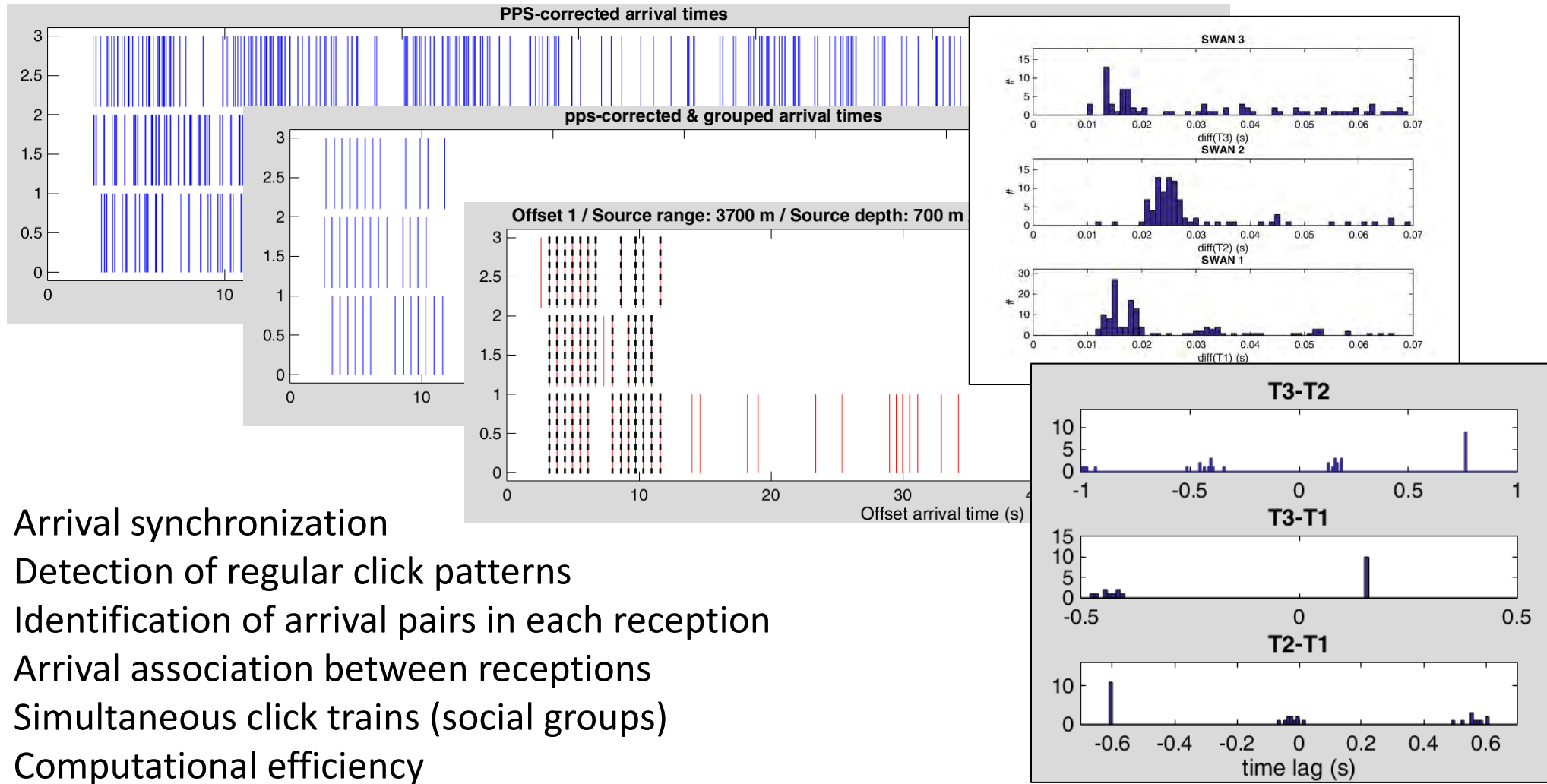
Deployment



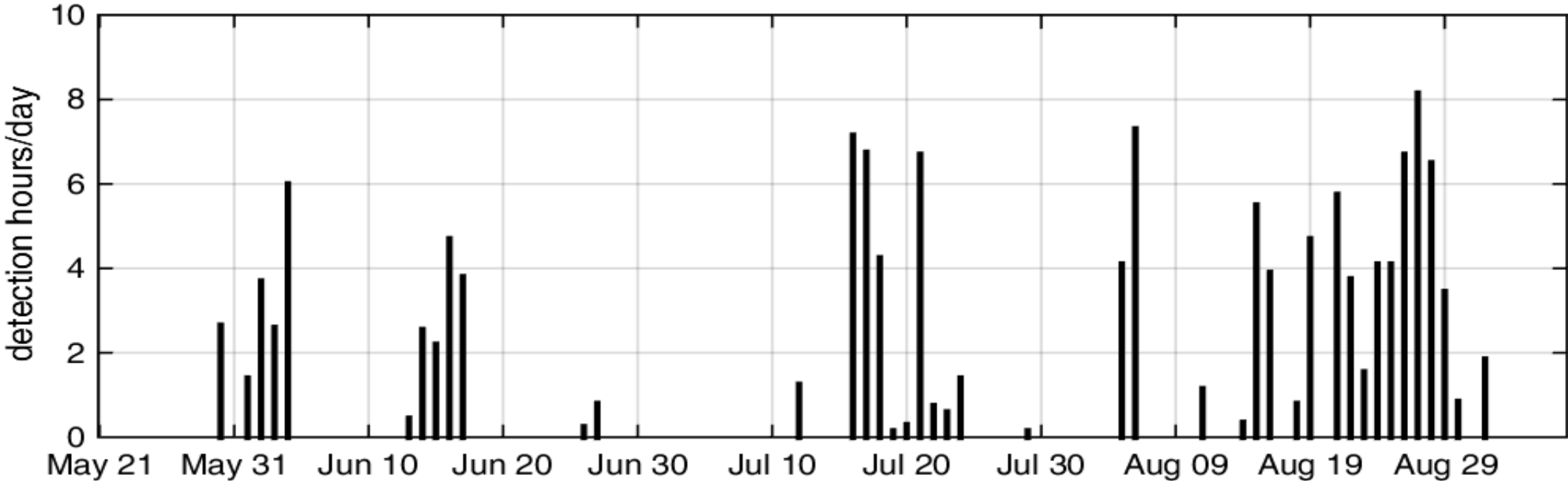
- Deployment 1: July-October 2020
- Deployment 2: May-September 2021
- 3 acoustic stations ~1 km apart
- 1 nm offshore (SW Crete)
- Water depth ~500 m
- A-shaped moorings



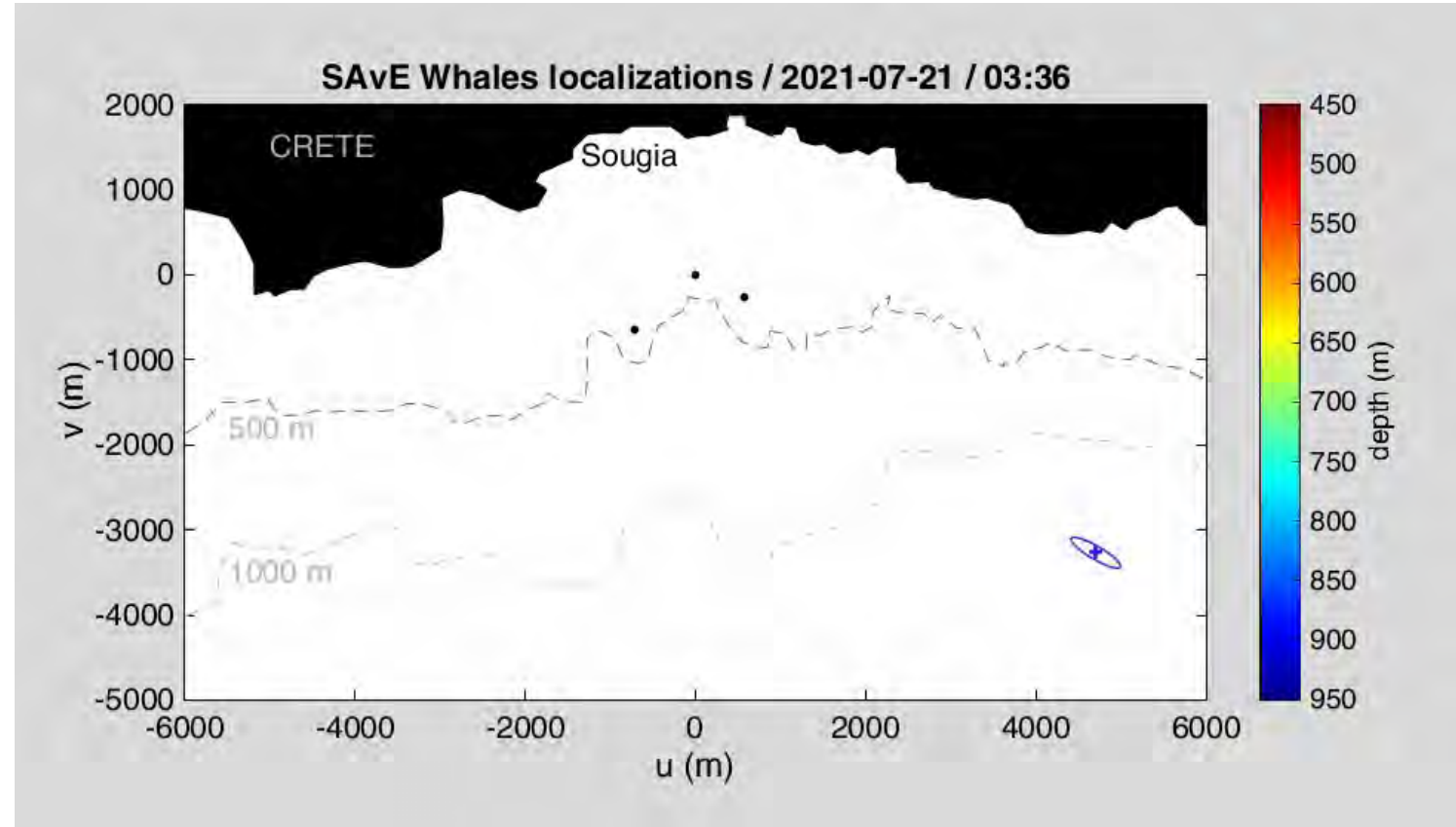
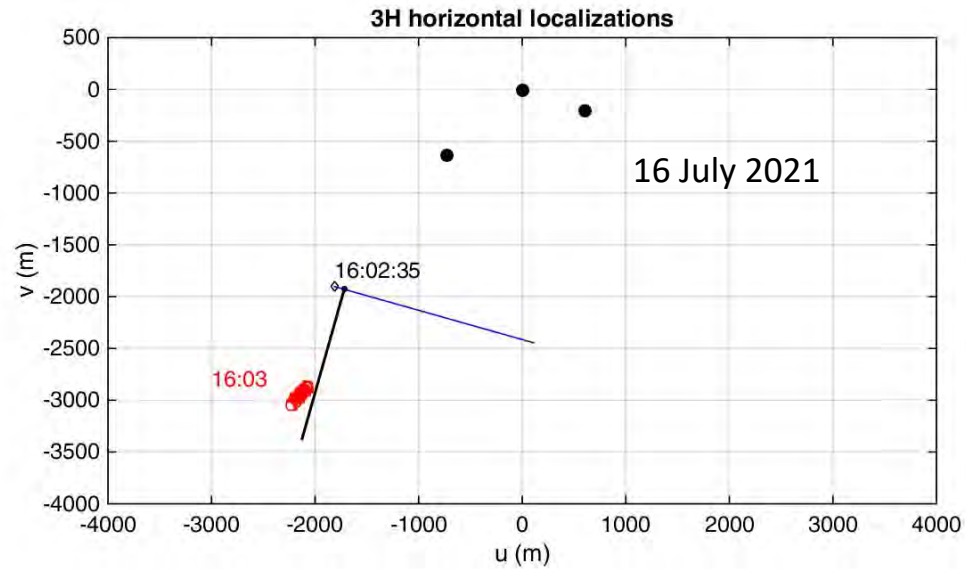
SAvE Whales – Analysis challenges



SAvE Whales – Sperm-whale detections in summer 2021



SAvE Whales – Sperm whale localizations





For more details:

<https://sites.google.com/view/savewhales>

Skarsoulis et al., A Real-Time Acoustic
Observatory for Sperm-Whale Localization
in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea,
Frontiers in Marine Science, Vol. 9, 2022



Keywords



Keywords

Κυματικά φαινόμενα

Αλληλεπίδραση σώματος-κύματος

Στοχαστικές διαδικασίες

Δώμα

Μικρές ώρες

Coryplan

Νέα Μάκρη

Σούμπαςης

Υπόγειο

Βρασμένο στάρι

Ελένη

Μανούσος

Αγησίλαος

Πετράλωνα

Ντεσεβώ

Δημοφώντος

Τρεις Ιεράρχες

Κεφαλονιά

Αίνος

Άγιος Γεράσιμος

