



NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-XXX-##

CPS Acoustic Classification

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**NOAA
FISHERIES**

CPS Acoustic Classification

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Welcome

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[[[enter cool image of CPS survey]]]

West Coast coastal pelagic species play an important role in the California Current ecosystem. They're food sources for marine mammals, sea birds, and larger fish, and they support commercial and recreational fisheries. The biomass and abundance estimates derived from this project are used in stock assessment models to support sustainable fisheries.

Document Objective:

This resource will serve as a tutorial to demonstrate how the SWFSC uses acoustic data generate biomass estimates of Coastal Pelagic Species from Baja, Mexico to Vancouver, Canada.

As part of our commitment to open science, reproducibility, and transparency, we provide this metadata guide to compliment our public-domain data.

Please consider this resource to be a **Living Document**. The code in this repository is regularly being updated and improved.

Do not hesitate to reach out (to us at either alice.beittel@noaa.gov or GitHub issues, especially if you find discrepancies in the data or want to suggest improvements to infrastructure. Thank you in advance for your collaboration and partnership with us as we develop our future data universe.

User Resources

Cite This Data

[enter text on how to do this]

NOAA README

This repository is a scientific product and is not official communication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the United States Department of Commerce. All NOAA GitHub project code is provided on an 'as is' basis and the user assumes responsibility for its use. Any claims against the Department of Commerce or Department of Commerce bureaus stemming from the use of this GitHub project will be governed by all applicable Federal law. Any reference to specific commercial products, processes, or services by service mark, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not constitute or imply their endorsement, recommendation or favoring by the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce seal and logo, or the seal and logo of a DOC bureau, shall not be used in any manner to imply endorsement of any commercial product or activity by DOC or the United States Government.

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1 Survey Background

1.1 Who conducts the survey?

The California Current Ecosystem Survey is conducted by researchers at the NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center from the Fisheries Resources Division. The survey is also made possible by volunteers from additional NOAA line offices and science centers, universities, international partners, NOAA interns, and inter-agency employees.

1.2 Where does the survey take place?

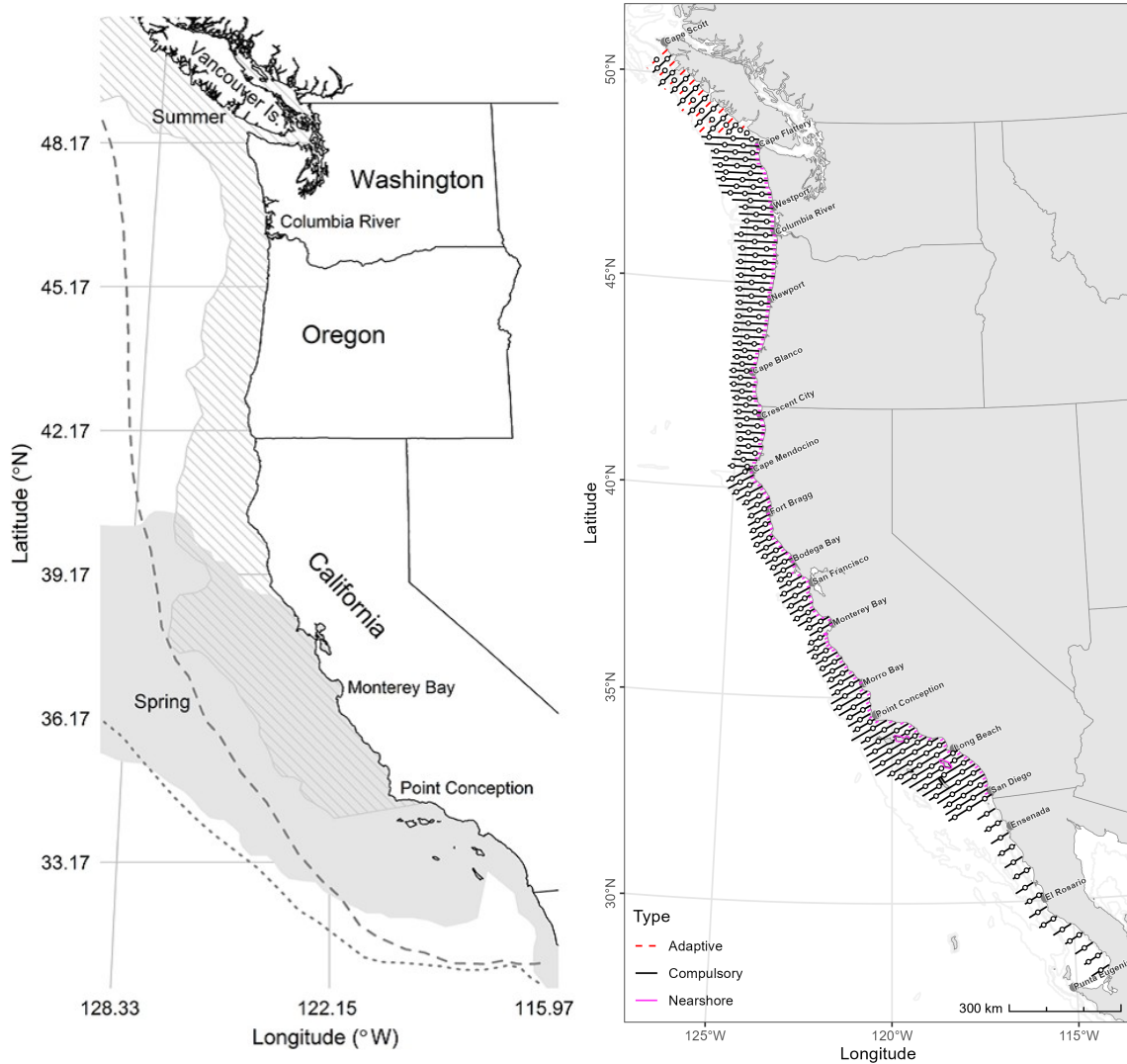
1.3 Research objectives:

1. Acoustically map the distributions, measure the species compositions and size-frequency distributions, and estimate the abundances and biomasses of CPS present in the survey area, e.g., Pacific Sardine *Sardinops sagax*, Northern Anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*), Round Herring (*Etrumeus acuminatus*), Pacific Mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), and Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*)
2. Characterize and investigate linkages to their biotic and abiotic environments
3. Gather information regarding their life histories
4. Compare the species composition and size distributions of trawls and near shore vessel purse seine sets.

1.4 Survey History:

The SWFSC's ATM surveys of CPS in the CCE began in 2006 with a focus on the northern stock of Pacific Sardine. Since then, they have expanded in scope and objectives to

1 Survey Background



(a) Sardine distribution

(b) General sampling scheme

Figure 1.1: On left, a conceptual spring (shaded region) and summer (hashed region) distributions of potential habitat for the northern stock of Pacific Sardine along the west coasts of Mexico, the United States, and Canada. On right, the general sampling scheme of planned core-region (solid black lines), adaptive (dashed red lines), and nearshore lines (pink).

1 Survey Background

include the larger forage-fish assemblage and krill. This evolution, and the migratory behavior of Pacific Sardine, serve to explain the present survey region and design.

1.5 Code of Conduct

2 Data Acquisition

2.1 Survey Equipment

2.1.1 Acoustic Instruments

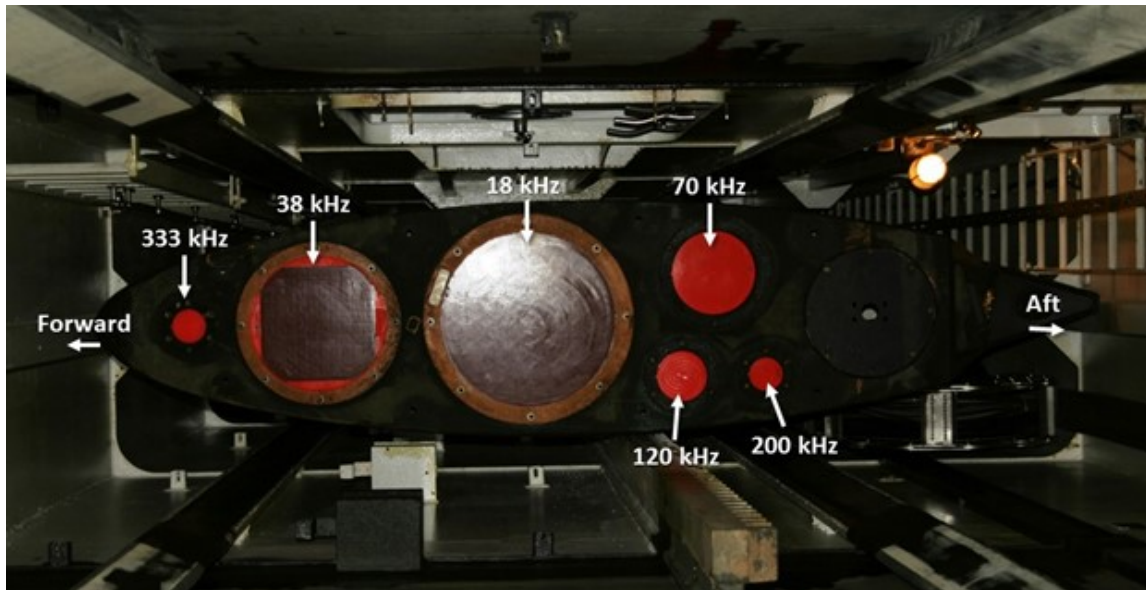


Figure 2.1: Transducer locations on the bottom of the centerboard aboard Lasker.

On *Lasker* and *Shimada*, multi-frequency Wideband Transceivers (Simrad EK80 WBTs; Kongsberg) were configured with split-beam transducers (Simrad ES18, ES38-7, ES70-7C, ES120-7C, ES200-7C, and ES333-7C on *Lasker* and ES18, ES38B, ES70-7C, ES120-7C, and ES200-7C on *Shimada*; Kongsberg). The transducers were mounted on the bottom of a retractable keel or “centerboard” (Figure 2.1). The keel was retracted (transducers ~5-m depth) during calibration, and extended to the intermediate position (transducers ~7-m depth) during the survey. Exceptions were made during shallow water operations, when the keel was retracted; or during times of heavy weather, when the keel was extended (transducers ~9-m depth) to provide extra stability and reduce the

2 Data Acquisition

effect of weather-generated noise. Transducer position and motion were measured at 5 Hz using an inertial motion unit (Applanix POS-MV; Trimble).

2.1.2 Underway CTD

On *Lasker* and *Shimada*, conductivity and temperature profiles were measured down to 300 m using calibrated sensors on a probe cast from the vessel while underway (UnderwayCTD, or UCTD; Teledyne Ocean- science). Casts were typically conducted between two to four times along each transect. These data indicate the depth of the surface mixed layer, above which most pelagic CPS reside during the day. These data were also used to estimate the time-averaged sound speed (Demer, 2004), for estimating ranges to the sound scatterers, and frequency-specific sound absorption coefficients, for compensating signal attenuation of the sound pulse between the transducer and scatterers (Simmonds and MacLennan, 2005).

2.2 Software

2.2.1 Echosounder Software

EK80

2.2.2 NetTime

On *Lasker* and *Shimada*, the computer clocks were synchronized with the GPS clock (UTC) using a synchronization software called NetTime.

2.2.3 EAL

The 38-, 70-, 120-, 200-, and 333-kHz echosounders were controlled by the EK80 Adaptive Logger (EAL2, Renfree and Demer, 2016). The EAL optimizes the pulse interval based on the seabed depth, while avoiding aliased seabed echoes, and was programmed such that once an hour the echosounders would record three pings in passive mode, for obtaining estimates of the background noise level.

2 Data Acquisition

2.2.4 K Sync

To minimize acoustic interference on *Lasker* and *Shimada*, transmit pulses from the EK80s, acoustic Doppler current profiler and echosounder (Simrad-Kongsberg EC150-3C), multibeam echosounder (Simrad-Kongsberg ME70), imaging sonar (Simrad-Kongsberg MS70), scanning sonar (Simrad-Kongsberg SX90), and a separate acoustic Doppler current profiler (Teledyne RD Instruments OS75 ADCP) were triggered using a synchronization system (Simrad K-Sync; Kongsberg). The K-Sync trigger rate, and thus the echosounder ping interval, was modulated by the EAL using the 18-kHz seabed depth provided by the Scientific Computing System (SCS).

2.3 Raw Acoustic Data Format

Measurements of volume backscattering strength (S_v ; dB re 1 m² m⁻³) and target strength (TS ; dB re 1 m²), indexed by time and geographic positions provided by GPS receivers, were stored in Simrad-Kongsberg .raw format with a 1-GB maximum file size. During daytime, the echosounders operated in CW mode and logged to 60 m beyond the detected seabed range or to a maximum range of 500, 500, 500, 300, and 150 m for 38, 70, 120, 200, and 333 kHz, respectively. During nighttime, the echosounders operated in FM mode and logged to 100 m. For each acoustic instrument, the prefix for each file name is a concatenation of the survey name (e.g., 2307RL), the operational mode (CW or FM), and the logging commencement date and time from the EK80 software (v21.15.1). For example, a file generated by the Simrad-Kongsberg EK80 software for a WBT operated in CW mode is named 2307RL_CW-D20220826-T155651.raw.

3 Data Workflow

3.0.1 Data pipeline from boat to shore to report

4 Data Preparation

4.0.1 Select regions of interest

4.0.1.1 Select data on transect lines

4.0.1.2 Integration stop and start lines

5 Data Processing

We identify acoustic echos of schooling CPS using a semi-automated data processing algorithm implemented using Echoview software and in-house `Posit` code in the `estimATM` repository. With Echoview, we extract all non-seabed backscatter and backscatter of swim bladder fish. The Echoview filters and thresholds were based on a subsample of echoes from randomly selected CPS schools. The aim of the filter criteria is to retain at least 95% of the noise-free backscatter from CPS while rejecting at least 95% of the non-CPS backscatter. With the `estimATM` package in `extract_CPS_NASC.R`, we keep only the CPS backscatter and remove non-CPS backscatter.

5 Data Processing

5.0.1 Data Processing Overview

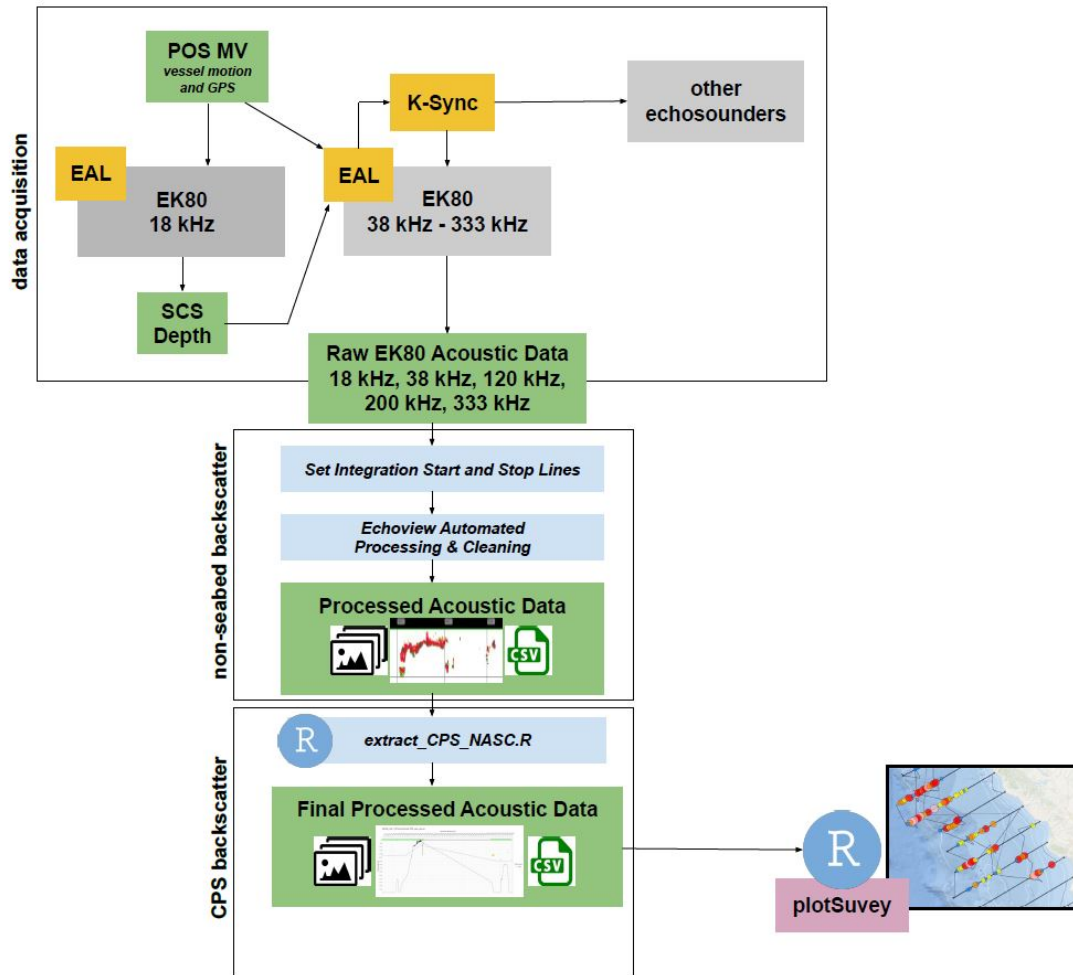


Figure 5.1: Overview of CPS Acoustic Processing

5.0.2 Echoview Processing Workflow

5.0.2.1 Automated Processing in Echoview

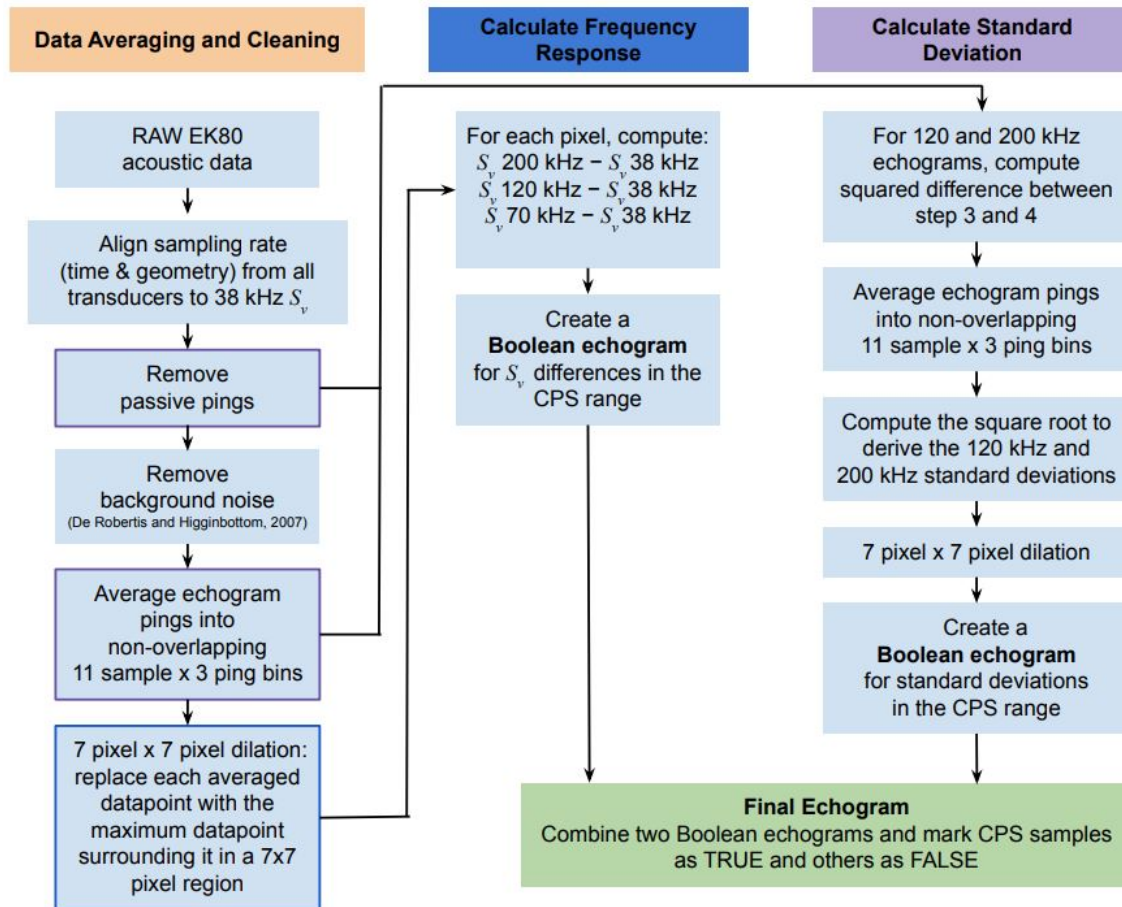


Figure 5.2: Simplified dataflow of processing in Echoview

5.0.2.2 Data Averaging and Cleaning:

1. Enter RAW EK80 acoustic data into Echoview and load ECS file.
2. Match geometry of all S_v variables to the 38-kHz S_v . This aligns pings from all transducers to 38-kHz.

5 Data Processing

3. Remove passive-mode pings and background noise: Estimate and subtract background noise using the background noise removal function (De Robertis and Higginbottom, 2007) in Echoview (Figs. 7b, e).
4. Average the noise-free Sv echograms using non-overlapping 11-sample by 3-ping bins.
5. Expand the averaged, noise-reduced Sv echograms with a 7 pixel x 7 pixel dilation.

5.0.2.3 Calculate Frequency Response:

6. For each pixel, compute: $Sv_{200kHz} - Sv_{38kHz}$, $Sv_{120kHz} - Sv_{38kHz}$, and $Sv_{70kHz} - Sv_{38kHz}$;
7. Create a Boolean echogram for Sv differences in the CPS range: $-13.85 < Sv_{70kHz} - Sv_{38kHz} < 9.89$ and $-13.5 < Sv_{120kHz} - Sv_{38kHz} < 9.37$ and $-13.51 < Sv_{200kHz} - Sv_{38kHz} < 12.53$

5.0.2.4 Calculate Standard Deviation:

8. For 120 and 200 kHz, compute the squared difference between the noise-filtered Sv (Step 3) and averaged Sv (Step 4)
9. Average the results using an 11-sample by 3-ping window to derive variance
10. Compute the square root to derive the 120- and 200-kHz standard deviations (σ_{120kHz} and σ_{200kHz} , respectively)
11. Expand the standard deviation echograms with a 7 pixel x 7 pixel dilation;
12. Create a Boolean echogram based on the standard deviations in the CPS range: $\sigma_{120kHz} > -65$ dB and $\sigma_{200kHz} > -65$ dB. Diffuse backscattering layers have low σ (Zwolinski et al., 2010) whereas fish schools have high σ . Intersect the two Boolean echograms to create an echogram with "TRUE" samples for candidate CPS schools and "FALSE" elsewhere. Mask the noise-reduced echograms using the CPS Boolean echogram (Figs. 7c, f);

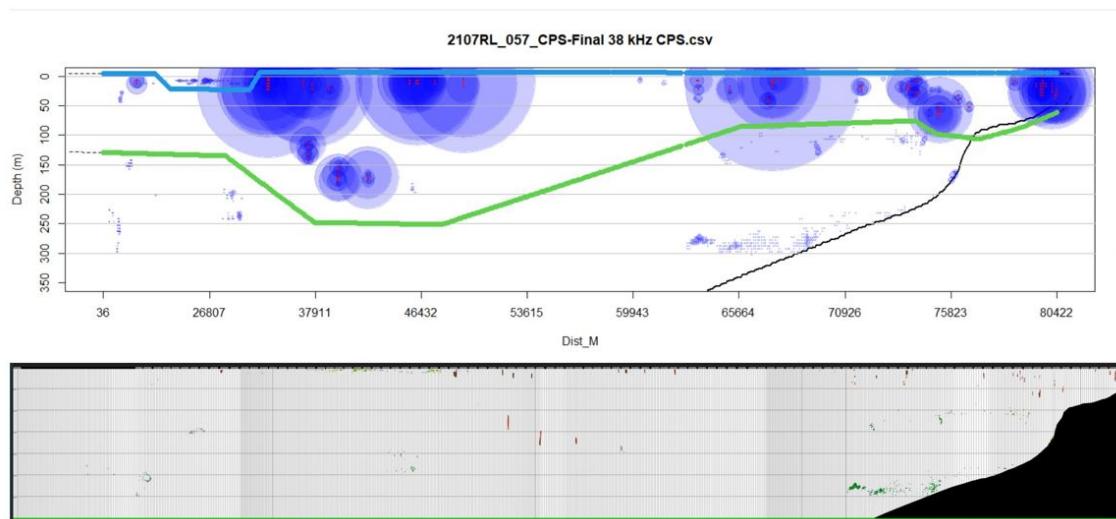
5 Data Processing

5.0.2.5 Manual Processing in Echoview

13. Create an integration-start line 5 m below the transducer (~10 m depth);
14. Create an integration-stop line 3 m above the estimated seabed (Demer et al., 2009), or to the maximum logging range (e.g., 350 m), whichever is shallowest;
15. Set the minimum Sv threshold to -60 dB (corresponding to a density of approximately three 20-cm-long Pacific Sardine per 100 m³);
16. Integrate the volume backscattering coefficients (sV, m² m⁻³) attributed to CPS over 5-m depths and averaged over 100-m distances;
17. Output the resulting nautical area scattering coefficients (sA; m² nmi⁻²) and associated information from each transect and frequency to comma-delimited text (.csv) files.

5.0.3 Posit Processing Workflow

`extract_CPS_NASC.R` is an R-based tool in the `estimATM` package to retain only CPS backscatter from the integrated Echoview data.



Echoes from fishes with swimbladders (blue points, scaled by backscatter intensity) along an example acoustic transect (top) and the corresponding echogram image (bottom). In this example, the upper (blue) and lower lines (green) indicate boundaries within which echoes were retained. When the lower boundary is deeper than

5 Data Processing

the seabed (black line), echoes above the seabed are retained. Echoes from deep, bottom-dwelling schools of non-CPS fishes with swimbladders, and from diffuse scatters near the surface were excluded. The proximity of the echoes to the seabed was also used to define the lower limit for vertical integration.

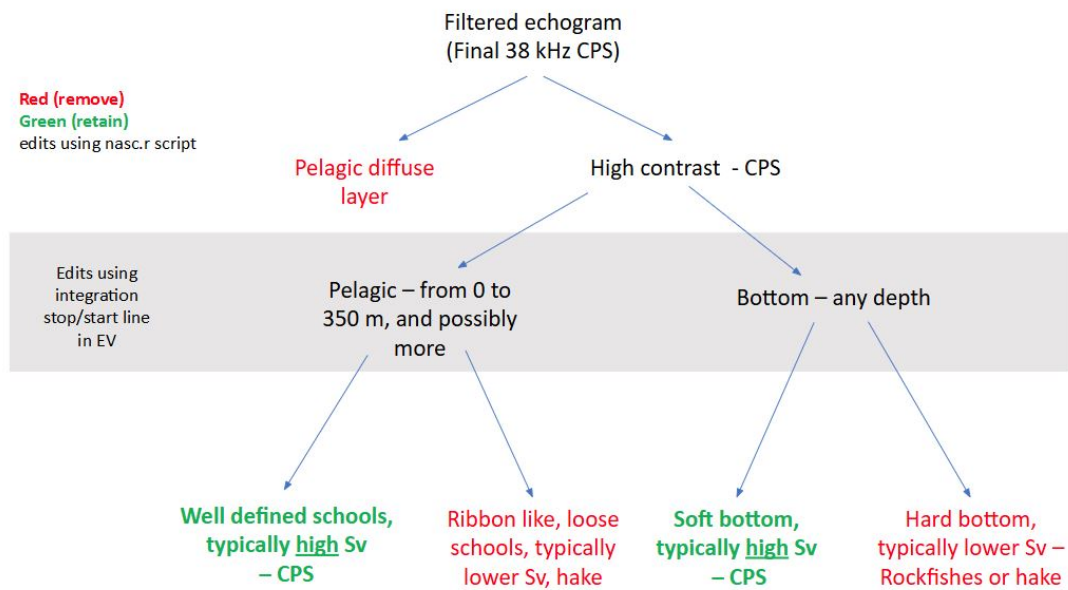
In the plot window, you can now draw new integration stop (green) and start (blue) lines. Use the crosshair cursor to click along the plot to draw a new integration stop line, then right-click and select "Stop" to complete the line. Blue points that fall below this line will be excluded from the resulting CSV file. You want to remove backscatter that you believe are not CPS (e.g., rockfishes, hake) or possibly contain seabed. Next, draw a new top integration line (if desired) to remove any surface noise or diffuse scattering layers. If you say no to drawing this line, it will create a line at the surface and include all backscatter below. If you don't like either line, you can respond "No" when it asks if the line looks good, and redraw the line. Rinse and repeat until you are satisfied.



Once you are happy with the two lines, an image will appear showing the results of your editing. If the backscatter needs to be removed, or put back, you can re-run the script and the results will be replaced.

6 Backscatter Identification

A picture guide for helping decipher tricky backscatter in the R script `extract_CPS_-NASC.R` and Echoview processing.



Build out from this google document.

7 Biomass Calculation