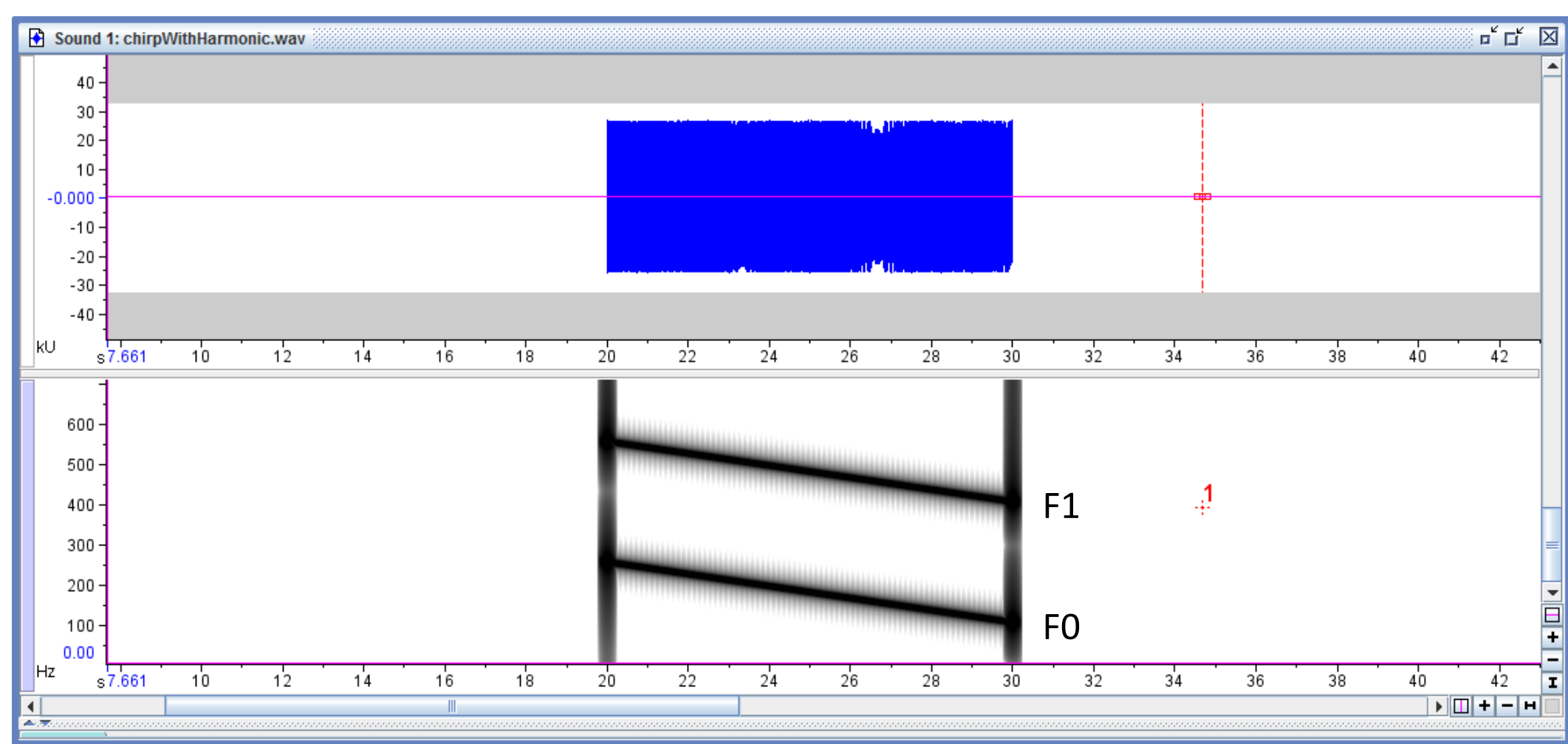


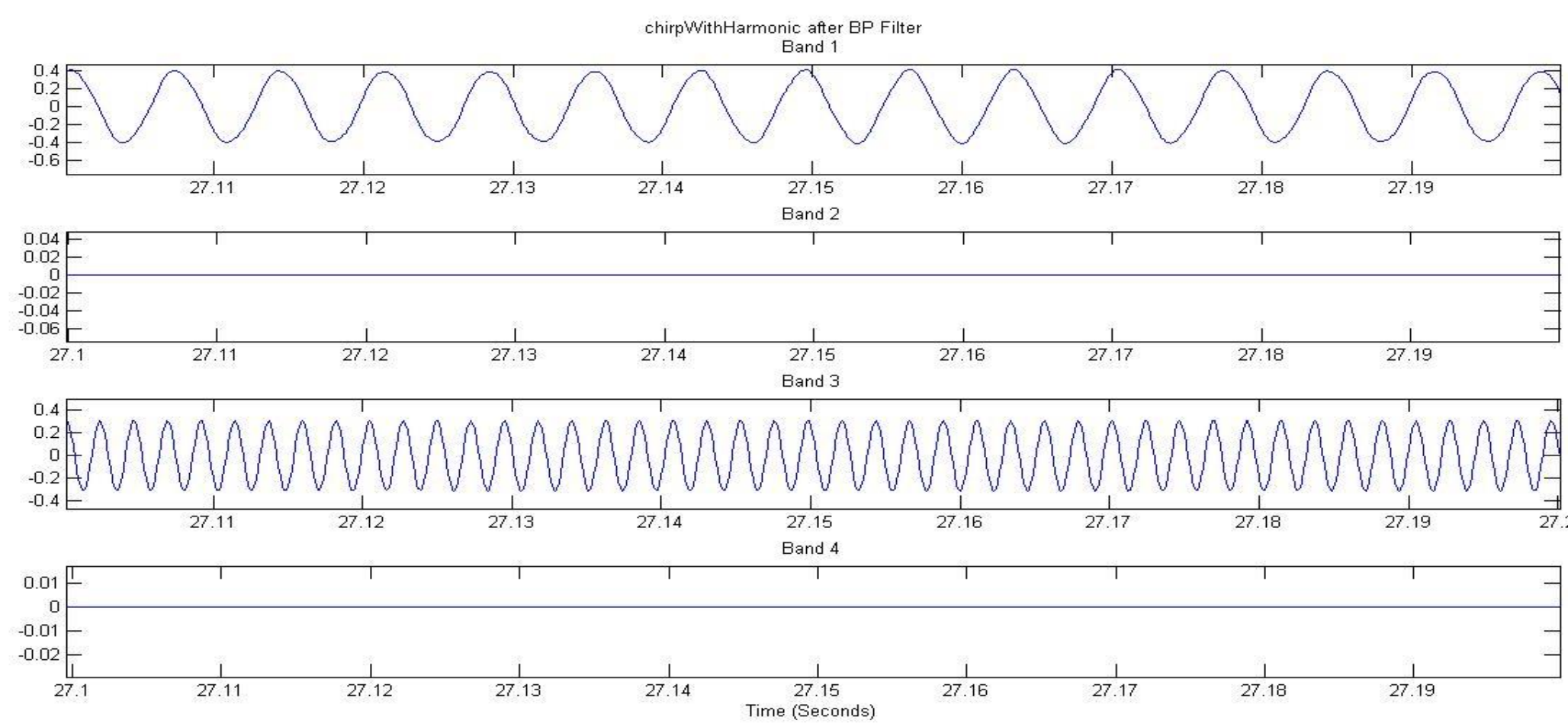
# Detecting Blue Whale Calls By Extending a Speech Processing Algorithm: A Proof-of-Concept

Demo using speech signal processing algorithm



This synthetic signal is the sum of two chirps, labelled F0 and F1.

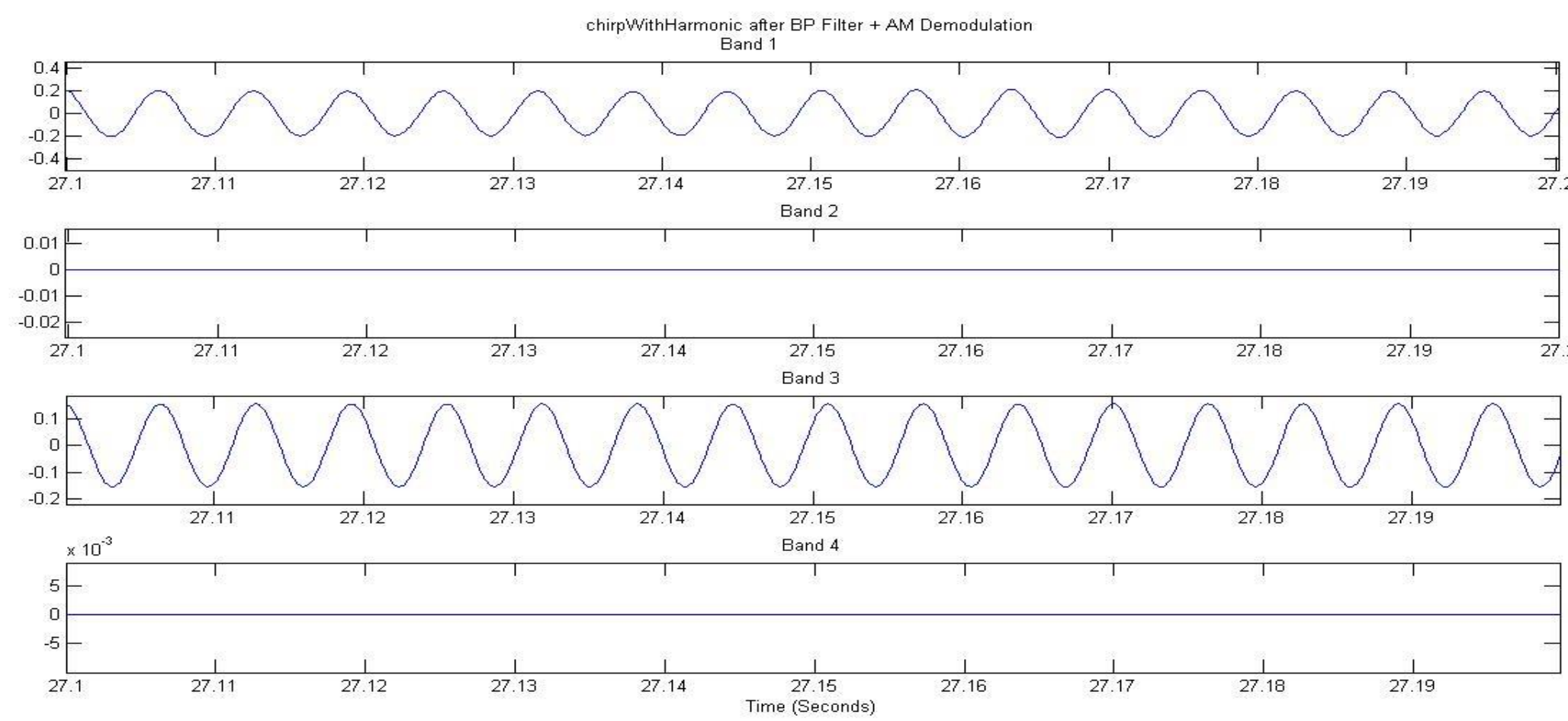
Band-pass filter into sub-bands



A filter bank decomposes the signal into sub-bands. Note that each band has a different amplitude scale. Zooming in on a small time window, we see that F1 does not correlate well with F0--because they are in different frequency bands. However, what if we were to treat each band as an AM “channel”?

AM-demodulation per band transforms each component to the “base band”.

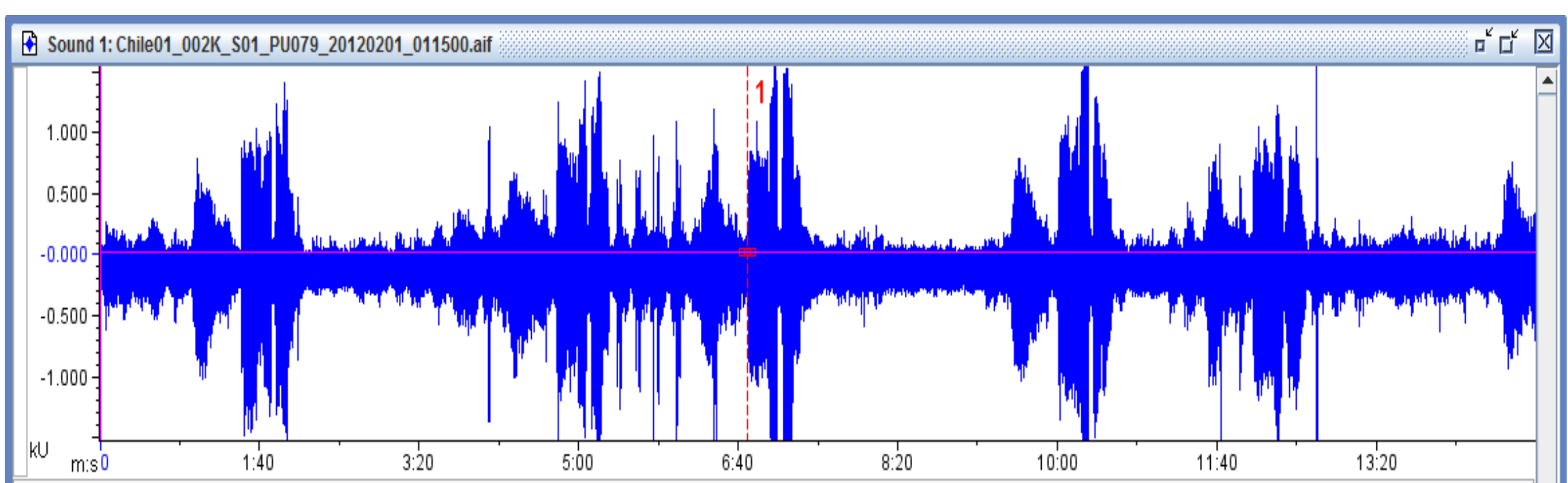
(It's as if each “base-band” signal got into its band by AM-modulating that band's carrier frequency.)



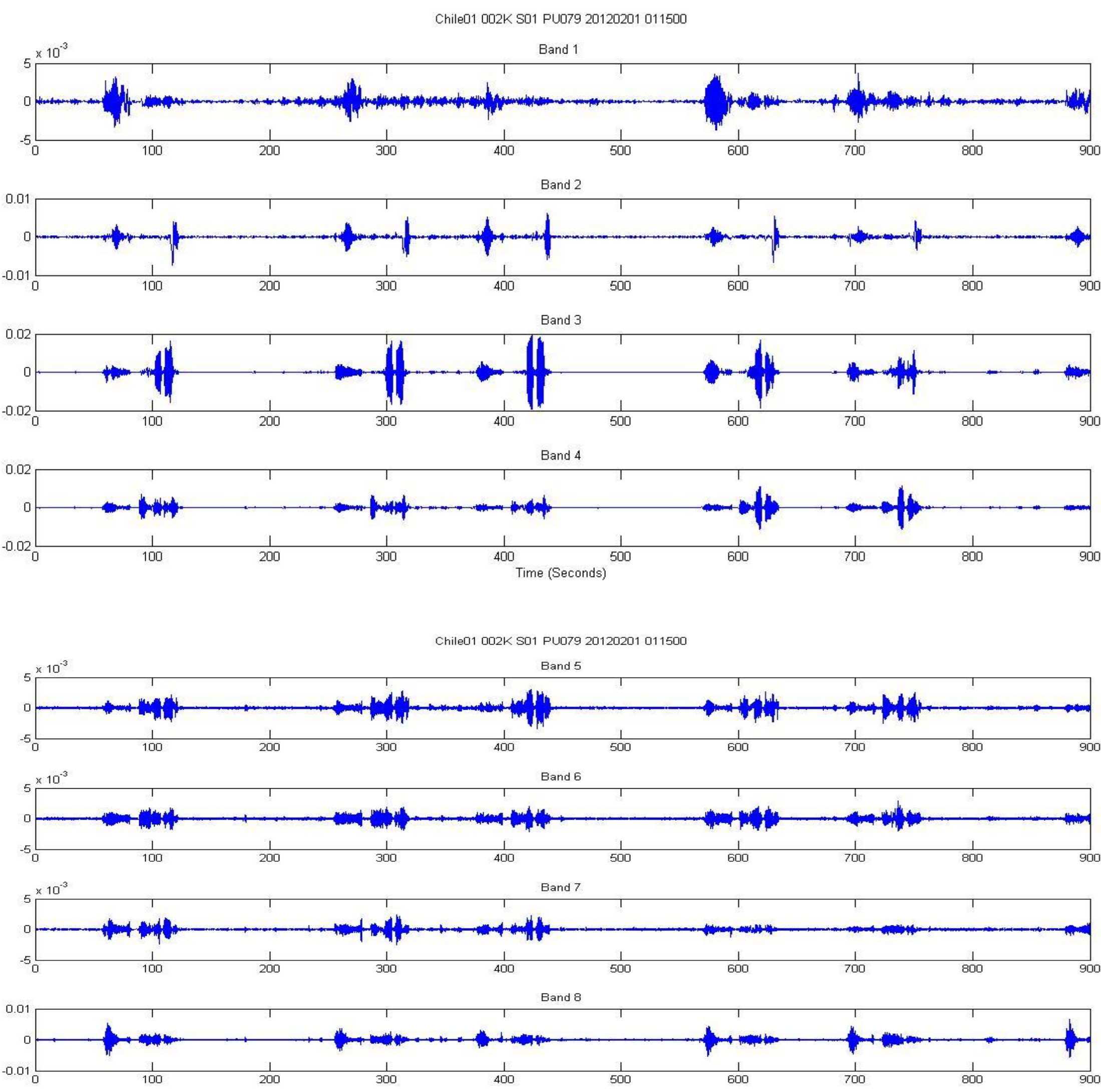
After band-pass filtering and AM-demodulation per channel, the “base-band” of F1 now correlates well with the “base-band” of F0. Even if the signal is degraded by multi-path, there should still be correlation between the “base-band” components (i.e. after band-pass filtering and AM-demodulation).

This approach was inspired by a speech signal processing technique, where each “formant” of a vowel is modeled as an AM/FM-modulated waveform. What's new here is to *use this speech signal processing trick to improve detection*. So, the detection algorithm can take advantage of an inherent attribute of the bioacoustic signal--the fact that its “base-band” components are correlated in time.

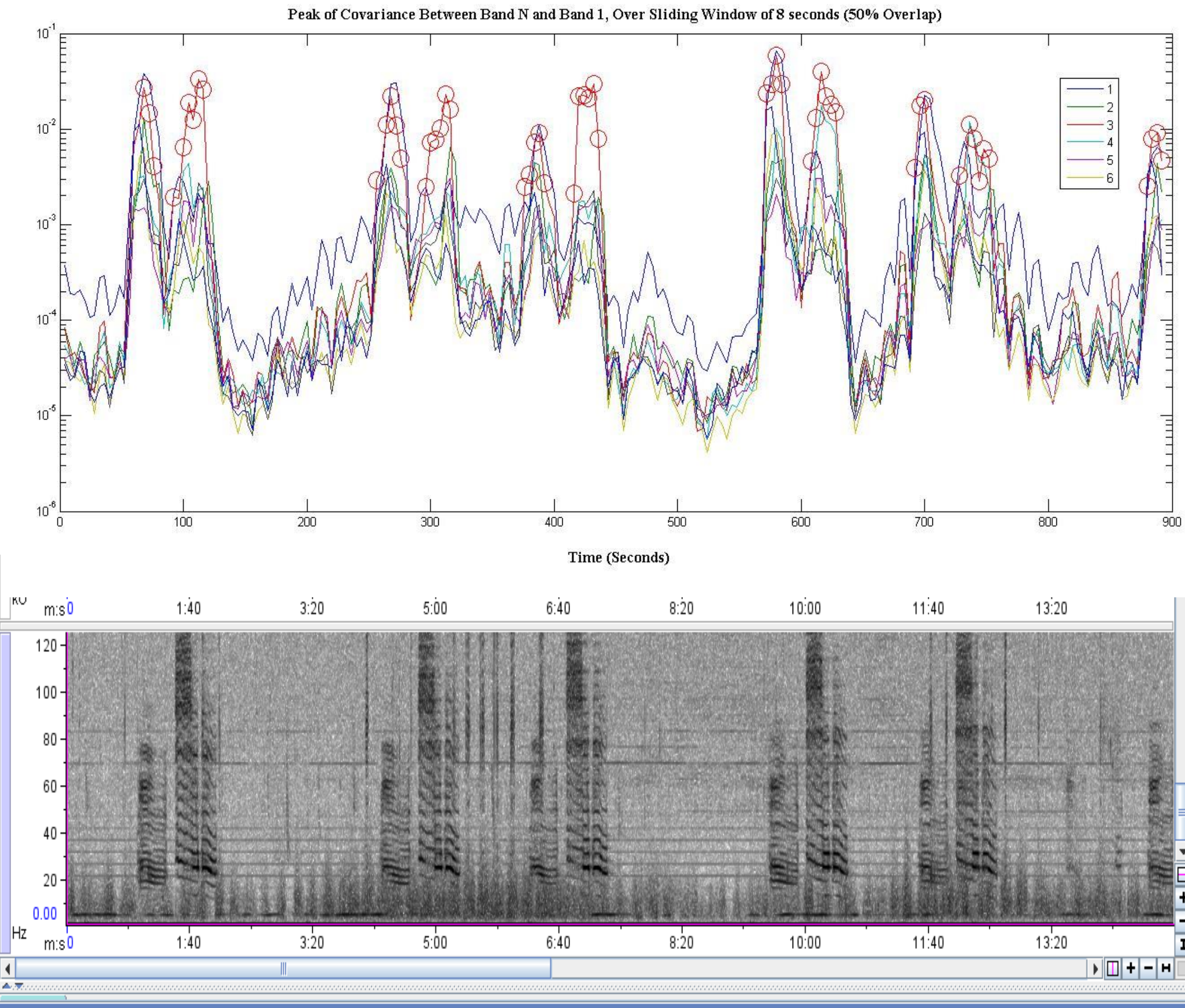
Blue Whale calls with broadband noise



Band-pass Filter followed by AM-demodulation per band



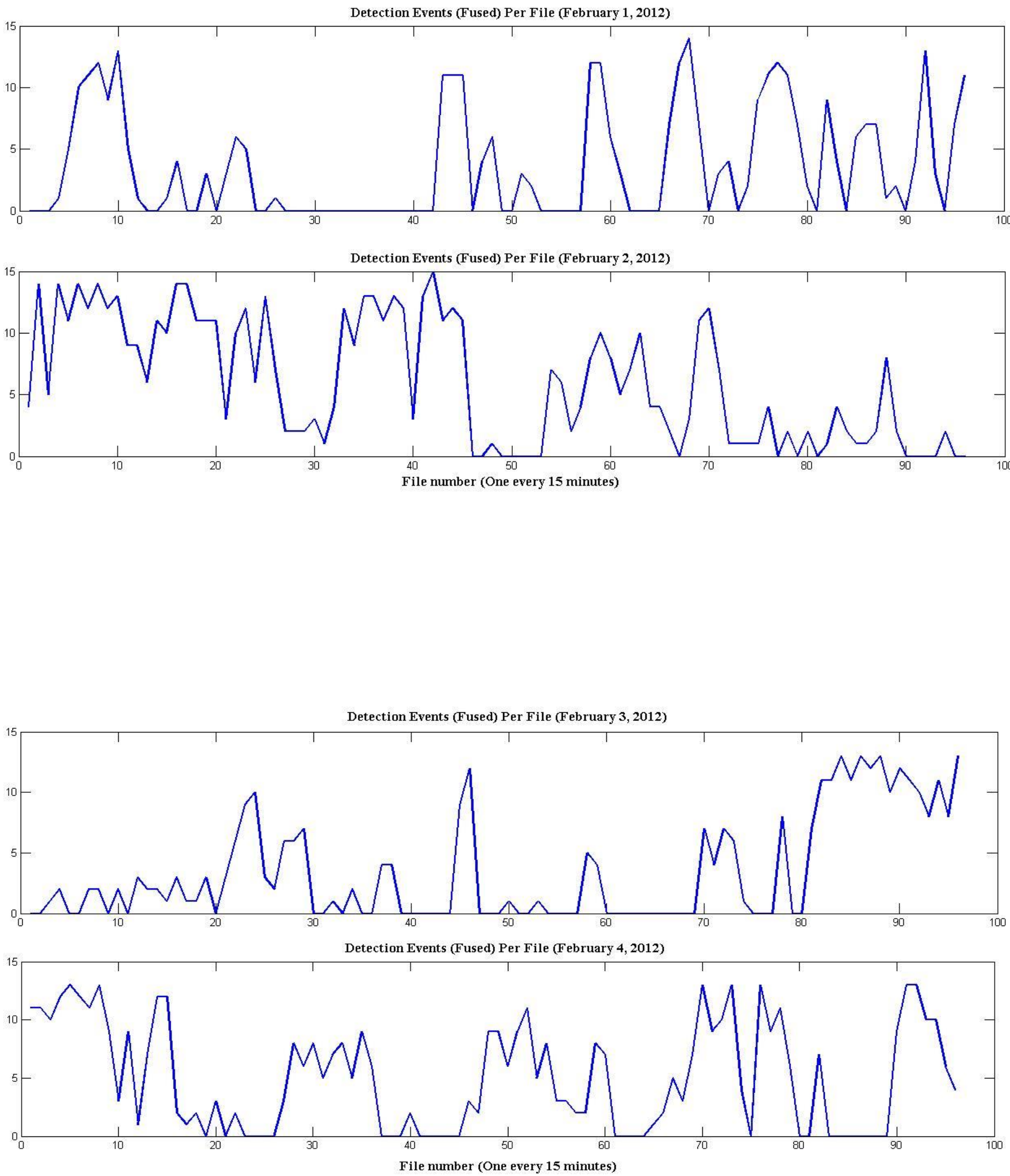
Apply Detection Rule, based upon Covariance Between Bands N and Band 1



The detection algorithm detects the whale calls but not the broadband noise. The algorithm looks for a specific pattern of covariance across the bands. For this signal, band 3 is well-correlated to band 1 AND the other bands are NOT as well-correlated to band 1. So, we look for this pattern. Occurrences of the pattern are circled red.

Steve Lockhart  
z0 Consulting  
steve@z0consulting.com

Detection Events Over Four Days



Detection Events are “fused”, meaning they are counted here only if they are separated by more than 2 consecutive intervals (i.e. more than 8 seconds apart).

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