# Passive Acoustics for Ecosystem Monitoring

and Analysis of Gui

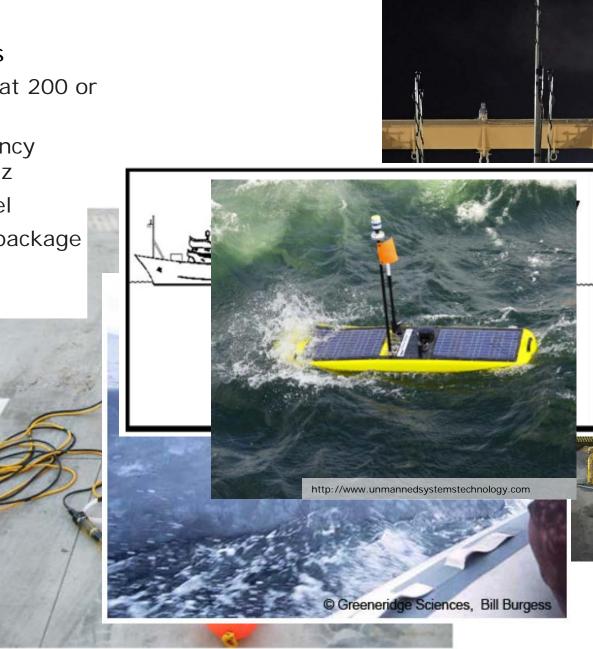
& Center for Integrated Holes

GULFOF

Kait Frasier, PhD Scripps Whale Acoustic Lab, UC San Diego cetus.ucsd.edu

# Technologies

- Fixed seafloor sensors
  - Continuous recording at 200 or 320 kHz for >1 year
  - Flat, calibrated frequency response 0.01-160 kHz
  - Single or multi-channel
  - HARPS: Mooring and package configurations
- Towed arrays
- AUVs
- Acoustic tags



# What gets recorded?

### • Fauna

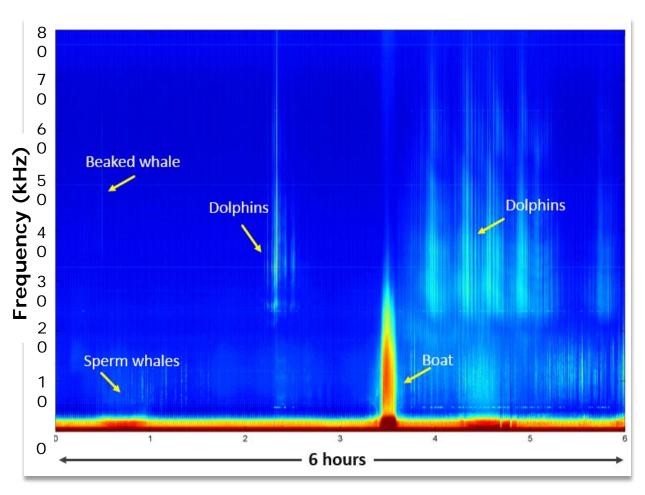
- · Marine mammals (whales, dolphins, seals, etc...)
- Deep scattering layer
- Crustaceans
- Fish

#### Humans

- Ships
- Sonar
- Seismic exploration
- Explosions
- · Pingers, deterrents

#### Environment

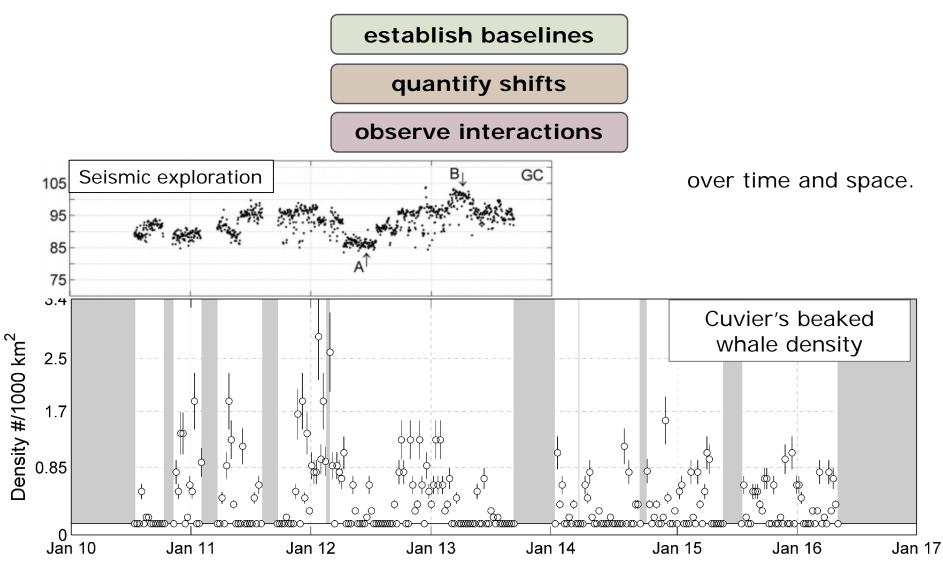
- Weather
- Seismic events

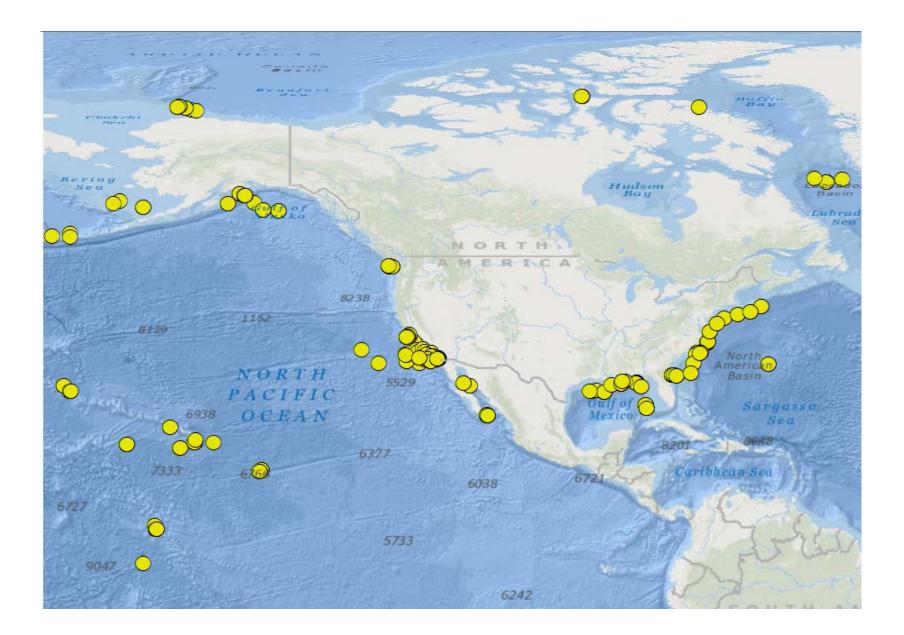


... and lots of mystery sounds.

## Applications: Oil & Ecosystems

Passive acoustic monitoring can





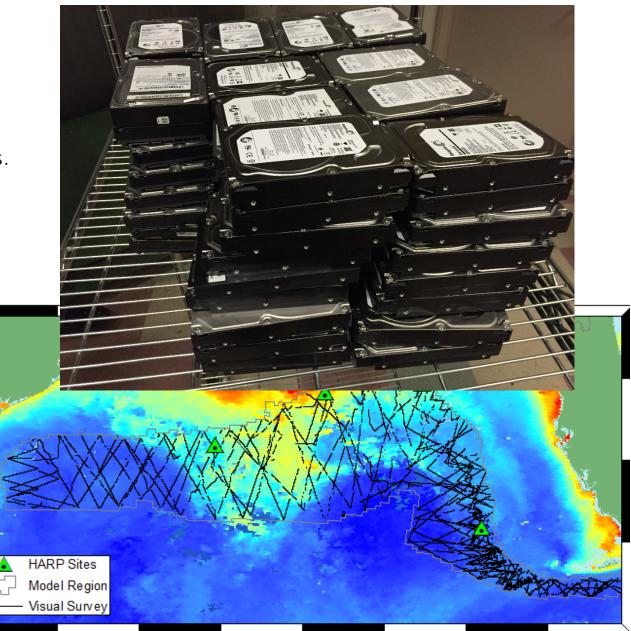
## Challenges (a.k.a. Opportunities)

### Hardware

- Battery life vs. storage
- Flow and self-noise
- Getting the data back
- On board processing vs. data versatility

### Data

- Petabyte scale data
- Data storage and sharing
- Machine learning
- Cloud computing





This research was made possible by a grant from The Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative/C-IMAGE II.

Scripps Whale Acoustic Lab, UC San Diego cetus.ucsd.edu