

- Marine mammals exposed to high-intensity sound sources may experience permanent or temporary hearing impairment, or alter their normal behavior patterns (feeding, mating and nursing, etc.).
- Environmental Impact Statements are required to anticipate the number of affected mammals ("takes") in the marine environment.
- The NEAR-Lab is developing computer modeling techniques to quickly and accurately estimate acoustic exposure in the marine environment.



Acoustic Exposure Thresholds

NEAR-Lab Northwest Electromagnetics & Acoustics Research



Comparing Movement vs Static Approaches

Northwest Electromagnetics & Acoustics Research

Primarily two approaches are being used or considered for impact studies:

- 1. Animat Method
 - Monte Carlo technique
 - Simulated animals, or "animats", are moving in time.
 - 4D (range, bearing, depth, time)



- Based on histogram distributions
- No time dependence
- 3D (range, bearing, depth)







Modeling Transmission Loss



- Sometimes TL is complicated by effects such as surface ducts or bathymetry
- These can change over time and range
- Uniform grid of the simulation space is computationally intensive
- Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR) allows risk to be evaluated more quickly



Publications



- S. Schecklman, M. Siderius, and D. Tornquist, *Computing the effect of sound on the marine environment by the adaptive mesh refinement method*, submitted to IEEE Oceans, Seattle, 2010.
- S. Schecklman, Dorian Houser, Matthew Cross, Dan Hernandez, Martin Siderius, *Comparison of methods used for computing the impact of sound on the marine environment*, submitted to Marine Environmental Research, 2010.

