

Analysis of massive acoustic sampling (in ecology)

Jérôme Sueur



28/11/2013

Journées du Centre Blaise Pascal
Data analysis and modelling in life sciences

Layout

- ① Bioacoustics and ecology
- ② Sampling
- ③ Sample analysis
- ④ Data analysis (some results)
- ⑤ Conclusion

Layout

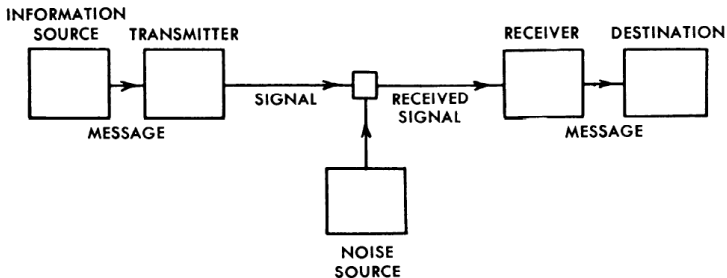
- 1 Bioacoustics and ecology
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Bioacoustics and ecology

Definition

Bioacoustics is a section of life sciences that is in charge of understanding the

emission,
propagation
and **reception** of sound by animals



CE Shannon & W Weaver (1949) *The mathematical theory of communication*.

Bioacoustics and ecology

Definition



C. Curé

Some questions addressed in bioacoustics:

- ▶ What is the vocal repertoire of *Piou piou*?

Bioacoustics and ecology

Definition



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- ▶ How is organised the chorus of *Piou piou*?

Bioacoustics and ecology

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- ▶ How is the information embedded in the sound produced by *Piou piou*?

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- ▶ How does work the ear of *Piou piou*?

Bioacoustics and ecology

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- ▶ What are the effect of noise on the acoustic display of *Piou piou*?

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- ▶ How did sound signals evolved in a *Piou* group?

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- ▶ How did sound signals evolved in a *Piou* group?
- ▶ ...

Bioacoustics and ecology

Definition



Bioacoustics can be considered therefore as:

interdisciplinary ethology, neurology, biomechanics, evolution, paleontology, ...

species-centered organ, individual, population, species

A SINGLE SINGING SPECIES



Drawing by Jean Poinsignon

ACOUSTIC GUILD OR ACOUSTIC COMMUNITY OR SOUNDSCAPE



Drawing by Jean Poinsignon

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

Breakdown the species-centered framework of bioacoustics to investigate ecological questions with sound

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

Breakdown the species-centered framework of bioacoustics to investigate ecological questions with sound

Individual
Population
Species → Guild
Community
Landscape

Three important challenges linking acoustics and ecology:

- 1 to assess and monitor animal diversity

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

Three important challenges linking acoustics and ecology:

- 1 to assess and monitor animal diversity
- 2 to understand animal species interactions

Three important challenges linking acoustics and ecology:

- 1 to assess and monitor animal diversity
- 2 to understand animal species interactions
- 3 to measure and mitigate human noise pollution on animal vocalisations

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

① to assess and monitor animal diversity

- ▶ Who are you?
- ▶ Where are you?
- ▶ When are you there?
- ▶ How many are you?
- ▶ What do you do?
- ▶ ...



K-H Frommolt

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

- ② to understand animal species interactions
 - ▶ Do you interact acoustically?
 - ▶ If so, do you compete or collaborate through sound?
 - ▶ How do you share the acoustic resource?
 - ▶ What is the size and shape of your acoustic niche?
 - ▶ What are the dynamics of your acoustic interactions?
 - ▶ ...



namesofbirds.net

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

- ③ to measure and mitigate human noise pollution on animal vocalisations
 - ▶ Do you care about noise?
 - ▶ Does noise change your behaviour / your physiology / your survival rate?
 - ▶ Can we reduce the impact of noise in natural habitats?
 - ▶ ...



Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

These challenges imply a change of scale in:

- ▶ sampling

These challenges imply a change of scale in:

- ▶ sampling
- ▶ sample analysis

Bioacoustics and ecology

Change of scale

These challenges imply a change of scale in:

- ▶ sampling
- ▶ sample analysis
- ▶ data analysis

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Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Species-centered bioacoustics to record a specific individual of a targeted species:
shotgun microphone or parabola



P. Aimar

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

No more fore and background sound. To record as much as possible sound.
Omnidirectional microphones covering the **widest area** during the **longest time period**



G. Pavan

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)

- ▶ low energy consumption

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)

- ▶ low energy consumption
- ▶ low internal noise

Sampling

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- ▶ fully programmable

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)

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- ▶ low internal noise
- ▶ high data storage capacity
- ▶ fully programmable
- ▶ resistant to harsh weather conditions

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)

- ▶ low energy consumption
- ▶ low internal noise
- ▶ high data storage capacity
- ▶ fully programmable
- ▶ resistant to harsh weather conditions
- ▶ remotely accessible

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

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- ▶ low internal noise
- ▶ high data storage capacity
- ▶ fully programmable
- ▶ resistant to harsh weather conditions
- ▶ remotely accessible
- ▶ ...

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

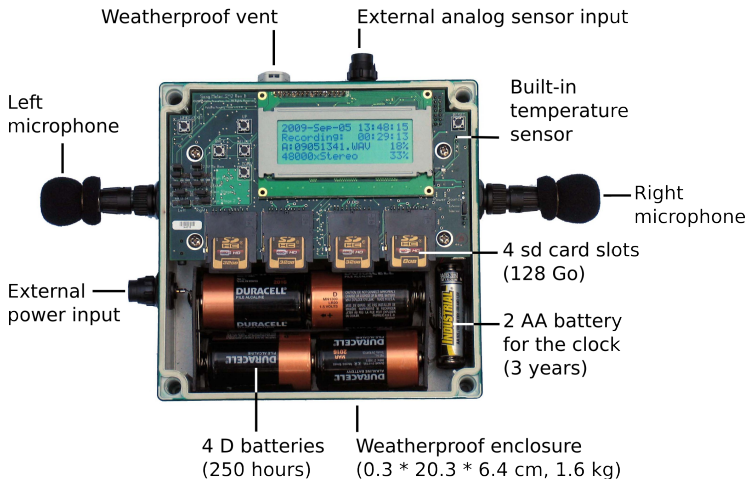
Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)

- ▶ low energy consumption
- ▶ low internal noise
- ▶ high data storage capacity
- ▶ fully programmable
- ▶ resistant to harsh weather conditions
- ▶ remotely accessible
- ▶ ...
- ▶ at a low cost!

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Microphone recording station (SM2)

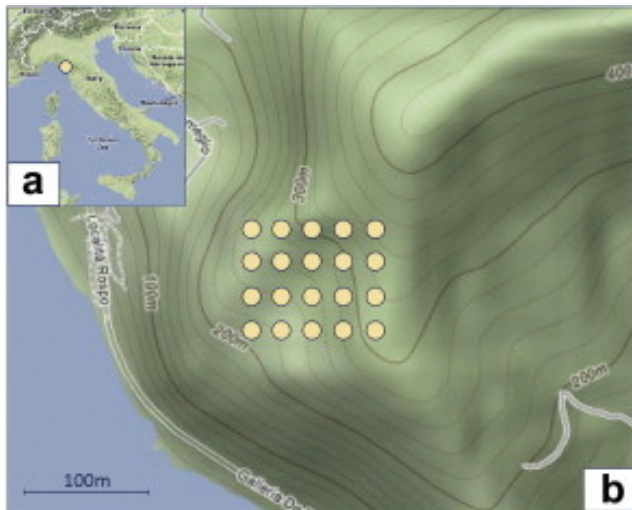


© Wildlife Acoustics

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Monitoring of a mediterranean soundscape (University of Urbino, Italy)

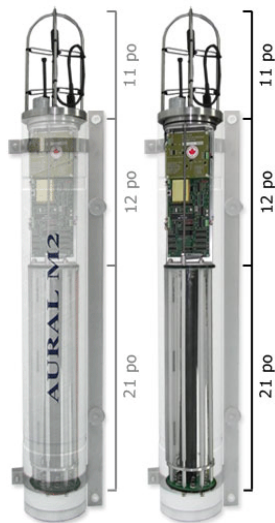


Farina & Pieretti, 2011

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Hydrophone recording station (AURAL M2)



© Multi-Electronique

Sampling

Recording at a large scale

Research and money...

OCEAN SCIENCE CONSULTING



Contact OSC to discuss your Passive Acoustic Monitoring requirements

Name

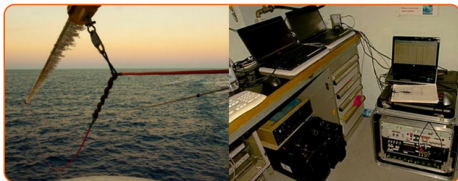
Email

Tel

Enquiry

PASSIVE ACOUSTIC MONITORING (PAM) SYSTEMS

Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) systems are underwater hydrophones (either towed arrays or static moored systems), top-end processing units and software that detect and process underwater sound.



Deployment and setup of one of Ocean Science Consulting's passive acoustic monitoring equipment on streamer sliding collars.

© OSC 2011.

Ocean Science Consulting (OSC) Ltd. uses specialised passive acoustic monitoring systems to detect the vocalisations of whales, dolphins, porpoises and other marine mammals, during seismic, pile-driving, drilling, naval exercises or other anthropogenic (man-made) industrial activities that produce loud underwater noise.

Sampling

Files

Quite big datasets...

- ▶ 10 – 10² recorders
- ▶ 10 – 10⁵ files
- ▶ 10 – 10³ Go

Sampling

Files: file managing



shell	R
cd	<code>setwd()</code>
rm	<code>file.remove()</code>
cp	<code>file.copy()</code>
mv	<code>file.rename()</code>
ls	<code>dir()</code>
any command	<code>system()</code>

Sampling

Files: file metadata

File name:

K-XI_20101112_013000.wav

K-XI : recorder ID

20101112 : recording date [yyyymmdd]

013000 : recording time [hhmmss]

File characteristics:

@left : left channel

@right : left channel

@stereo : stereo/mono

@samp.rate : sampling rate (f.i. 44100 Hz)

@bit : digital depth (f.i. 16 bit)

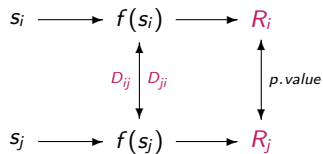
⇒ categorization, selection, sort

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Sample analysis

Sound parametrization

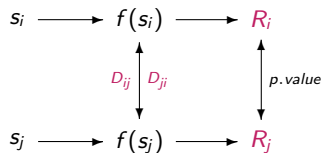


with:

s signal

Sample analysis

Sound parametrization



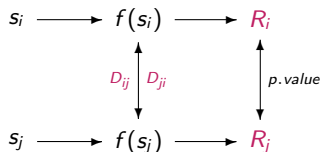
with:

s signal

f transform

Sample analysis

Sound parametrization



with:

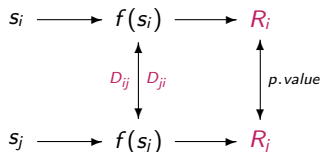
s signal

f transform

D (dis)similarity index – β diversity

Sample analysis

Sound parametrization



with:

s signal

f transform

D (dis)similarity index – β diversity

R richness / evenness index – α diversity

Sample analysis

Tools

- ▶ `tuneR`: to read in/out `.wav` files

Sample analysis

Tools

- ▶ **tuneR**: to read in/out .wav files
- ▶ **seewave**: for the parametrization of sound

seewave 

- ▶ since 2008
- ▶ > 110 end-user functions
- ▶ time and frequency analysis (Fourier decomposition, etc)
- ▶ sound visualization
- ▶ sound synthesis

Sample analysis

Tools

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seewave 

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 - ▶ sound synthesis
- ▶ `ade4` for the analysis of ecological data



DESCRIPTION INSTALLATION DOCUMENTATION EXAMPLES CITATIONS LIST



Instantaneous frequency (Hilbert transform)



Removing amplitude modulations



Generation of echoes



Frequency filter (FIR)



Envelope comparison



Spectrum cross-correlation



Waterfall plot



Symbol analysis



Changing the color palette



Computing specific spectra



dB weightings



Quantitative data multi-plot



Peaks



Local peak



Animated



Contour



Dominant frequency track

Sample analysis

Tools



- ▶ bioacoustics (frogs, fish, birds, insects, mammals)

Sample analysis

Tools



- ▶ bioacoustics (frogs, fish, birds, insects, mammals)
- ▶ soundscape ecology

Sample analysis

Tools



- ▶ bioacoustics (frogs, fish, birds, insects, mammals)
- ▶ soundscape ecology
- ▶ city noise pollution

Sample analysis

Tools



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- ▶ medical sciences (detection and prediction of alzheimer diseases)

Sample analysis

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- ▶ psychology (emotion regulation)

Sample analysis

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- ▶ speech analysis

Sample analysis

Tools



- ▶ bioacoustics (frogs, fish, birds, insects, mammals)
- ▶ soundscape ecology
- ▶ city noise pollution
- ▶ medical sciences (detection and prediction of alzheimer diseases)
- ▶ psychology (emotion regulation)
- ▶ speech analysis
- ▶ musicology (timber analysis in musical acoustics)

Sample analysis

Tools

Code example:

```
> library(tuneR)
> library(seewave)
> files <- dir('mydirectoy', pattern='*.wav')
> n <- length(files)
> results <- numeric(n)
> for i in (1: length(files)){
+ s <- readWave(files[i])
+ results[i] <- sh(meanspec(s))
}

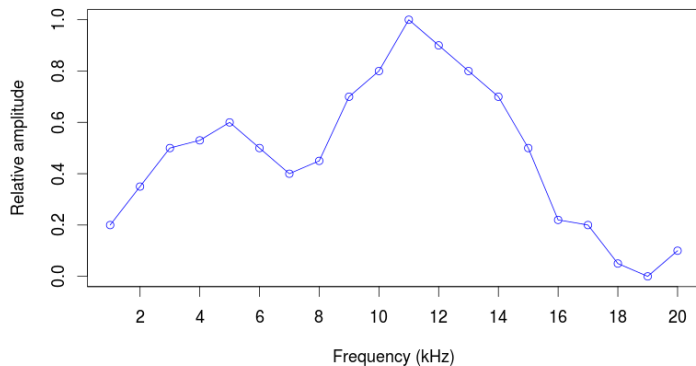
> head(results)
> [1] 0.88 0.72 0.88 0.90 0.55 0.00
```

Sample analysis

Indices

α indices to parametrize a single sample

- ▶ entropy-like: H , H_f , H_t , AR , H' , AEI , ADI
- ▶ complexity: ACI
- ▶ spectral: $NDSI$, $bioPeak$, ρ , NP
- ▶ amplitude: L_x , M

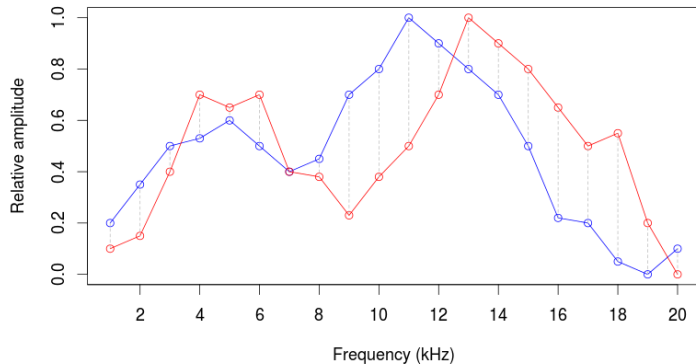


Sample analysis

Indices

β indices to compare a pair of sample

- ▶ D , D_f , D_t , D_{cf} , KS , KL , ...
- ▶ KV



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Data analysis (some results)

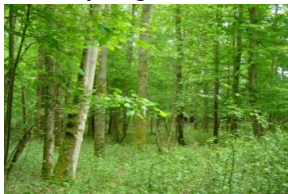
Uni-dimensional analysis

Spatial sampling

mature forest



young forest



forest edge



field crop



Data analysis (some results)

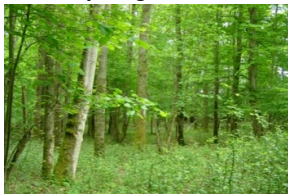
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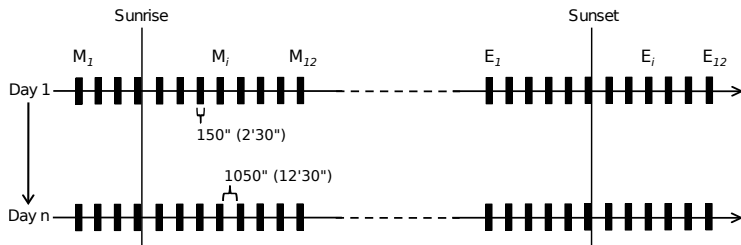
forest edge



Data analysis (some results)

Uni-dimensional analysis

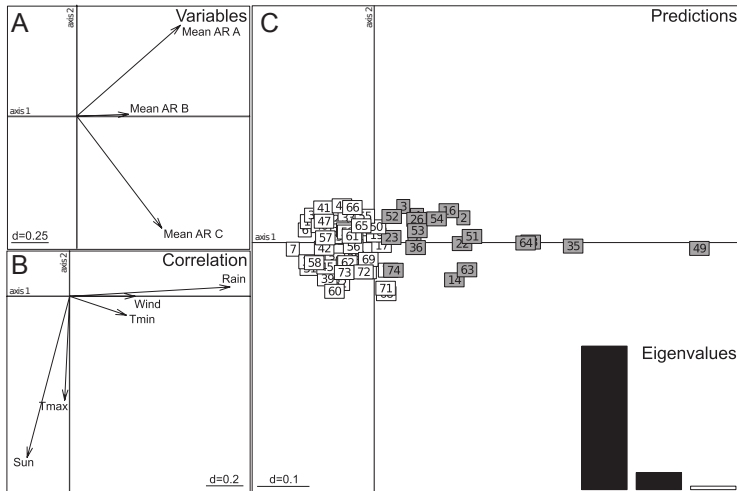
Temporal sampling



Data analysis (some results)

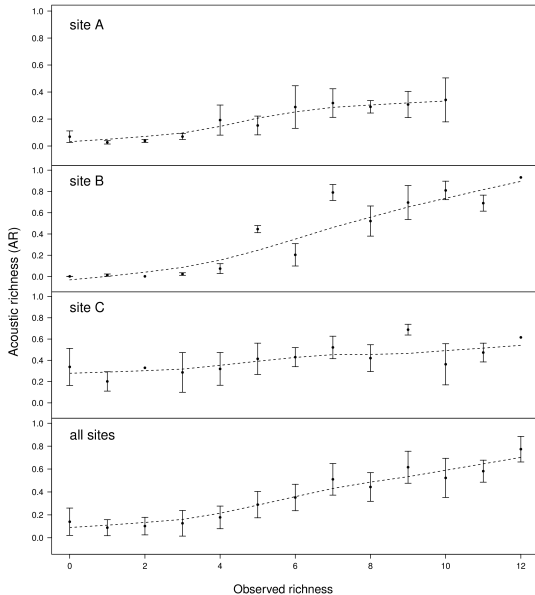
Uni-dimensional analysis

Redundancy analysis



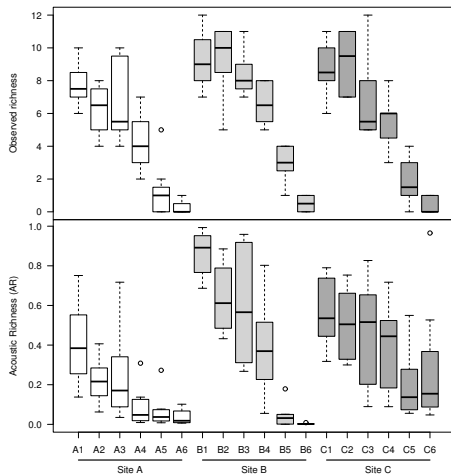
Data analysis (some results)

Uni-dimensional analysis



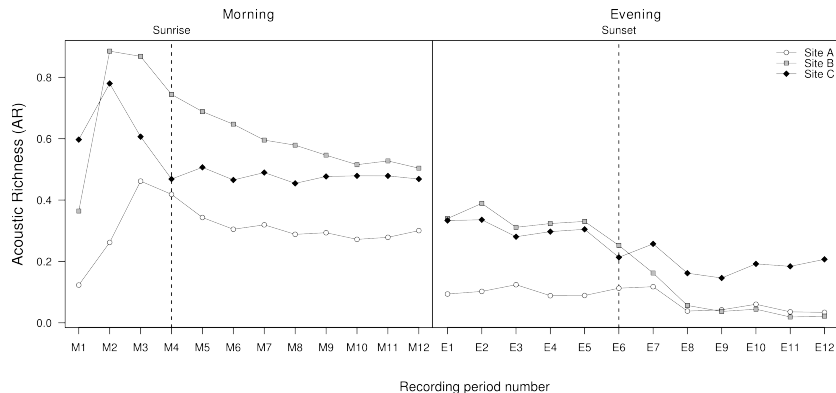
Data analysis (some results)

Uni-dimensional analysis



Data analysis (some results)

Uni-dimensional analysis





Data analysis (some results)

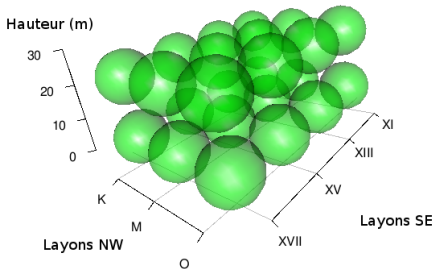
Multi-dimensional analysis



Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

CNRS research station (French Guiana)



600 × 1200 × 20 m

24 microphones

1' every 15' – 32 days

49,733 audio files – 910 hours of recording – 522 Go of data

Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

Multi-dimensional analysis with ade4:

Recipice:

- 1 Computation of a $10,731 \times 10,731$ distance matrix

Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

Multi-dimensional analysis with ade4:

Recipice:

- 1 Computation of a $10,731 \times 10,731$ distance matrix
- 2 Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCO) on the matrix

Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

Multi-dimensional analysis with ade4:

Recipice:

- 1 Computation of a $10,731 \times 10,731$ distance matrix
- 2 Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCO) on the matrix
- 3 Principal Component Analysis on the PCoA coordinates with respect to instrumental variables

Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

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- 2 Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCO) on the matrix
- 3 Principal Component Analysis on the PCoA coordinates with respect to instrumental variables
 - ▶ time of recording (understory / canopy)

Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis

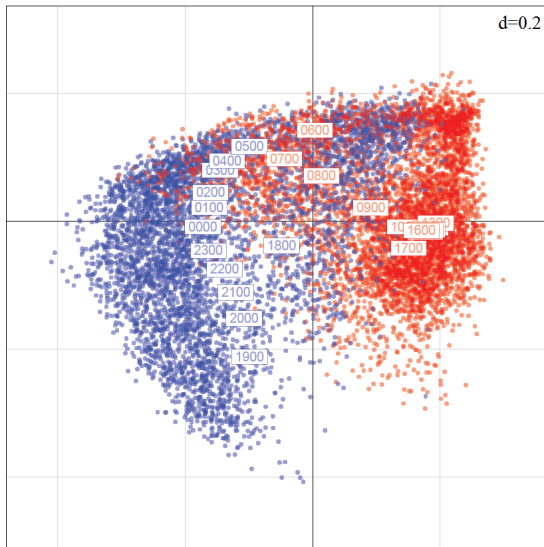
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- 2 Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCO) on the matrix
- 3 Principal Component Analysis on the PCoA coordinates with respect to instrumental variables
 - ▶ time of recording (understory / canopy)
 - ▶ vertical position (understory / canopy)

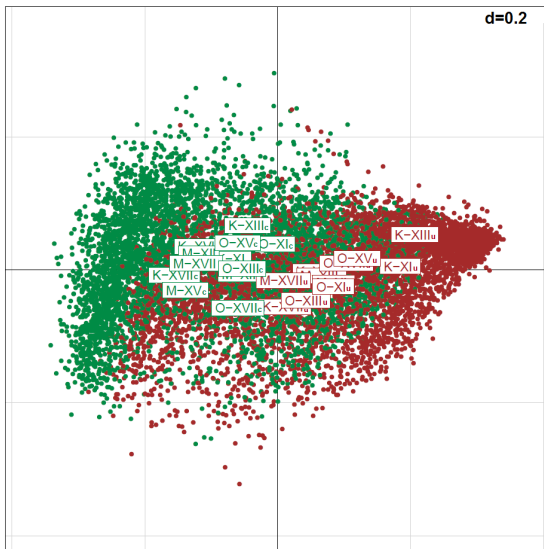
Data analysis (some results)

Multi-dimensional analysis



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Multi-dimensional analysis



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Conclusion

Improvements required

- Upstream
- ▶ equipment (smartphones, tablets)
 - ▶ sampling (wireless network, national recorder network)
 - ▶ management of files (and of over-sampling...)
 - ▶ automatic selection of uncorrupted audio files

Conclusion

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Upstream

- ▶ equipment (smartphones, tablets)
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Downstream

- ▶ signal analysis (filters, relevant audio parameters identification)
- ▶ indices (resistant to noise, higher reliability)

Conclusion

- ▶ change of scale is not inherent to bioacoustics
- ▶ transfer of techniques and knowledge towards any acoustic environment (natural or not)
- ▶ CNRS MASTODONS grant: Scaled Acoustic BIODiversity platform [SABIOD, PI H Glotin]



INEE

CNRS Guyane 
Centre national de la recherche scientifique



AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA RECHERCHE
ANR

Sandrine Pavoine (MNHN)
Alexandra Rodriguez (MNHN)
Dimitrios Bormpoudakis (Aristotle University)
Olivier Hamerlynck (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology)
Frédéric Jiguet (MNHN)
Philippe Gaucher (CNRS)

Amandine Gasc (MNHN)
Laurent Lellouch (U. Toulon/MNHN)
Marion Depraetere (M2 EBE)
Stéphanie Duvail (IRD)
Philippe Grandcolas (CNRS)
Hervé Glotin (U. Toulon)

merci pour votre écoute !



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