



Trends in shipping sound for all European seas from 2016 to 2050

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(2) MARIN, The Netherlands



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MSFD and sound maps

- Shipping sound is one of the key contributors to continuous low-frequency sound in EU marine waters.
- Understanding the time trends of ambient sound can aid in the analysis of the CTBTO's historical dataset
- Sound maps are essential tools for implementing Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) goals*
 - Provide spatial representations of underwater sound levels
 - Identify hotspots of high noise pollution
 - Investigate exposure in noise sensitive areas
 - Supporting maritime spatial planning and mitigation
 - Track temporal trends in underwater sound



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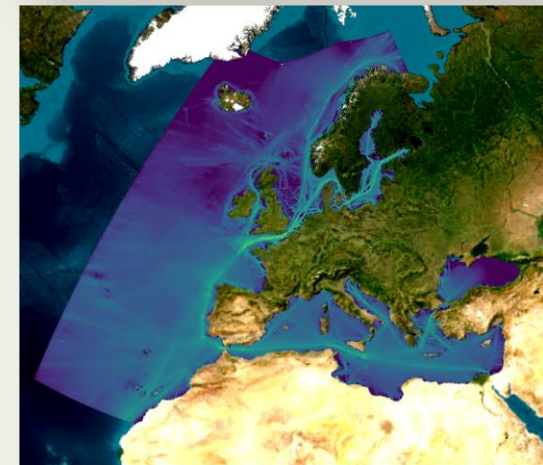
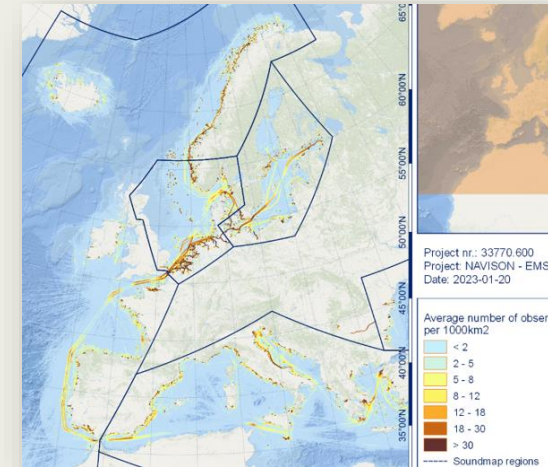
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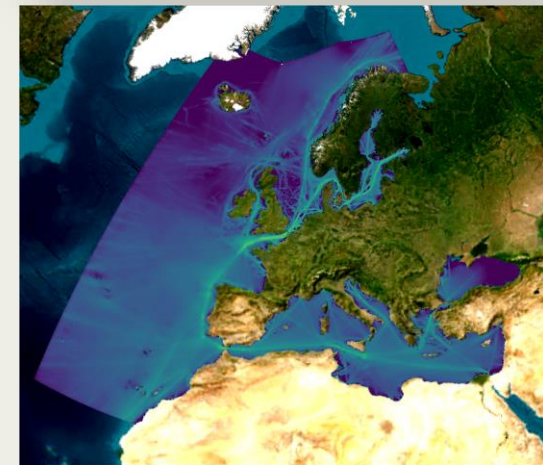
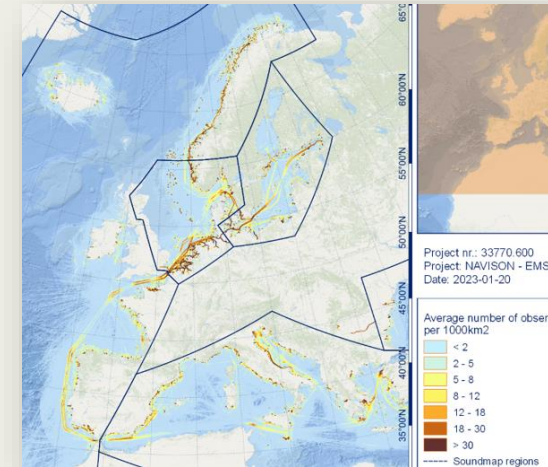
NAVISON (Navis Sonus)

- European Maritime Safety Agency(EMSA)Funded Project (2022 to 2024)
- Overarching goal:
 - Produce shipping sound maps of Europe in MSFD Descriptor 11 bands (63 Hz, 125 Hz)
- Shipping source levels
 - a new, enhanced predictive model (PIANO)
 - cavitation, machinery, operational conditions
 - 5 vessel categories
 - Cargo vessels and bulk carriers (CAR),
 - Container ships (CON),
 - Cruise and passenger vessels (PAS),
 - Tankers and gas carriers (TGC),
 - Roll-on-roll-off (ro-ro) vessels (cargo and passenger) (RRO).
- Sound maps and sound energy densities are calculated for
 - hindcast (2016-2023)
 - forecast: 2030, 2040, 2050



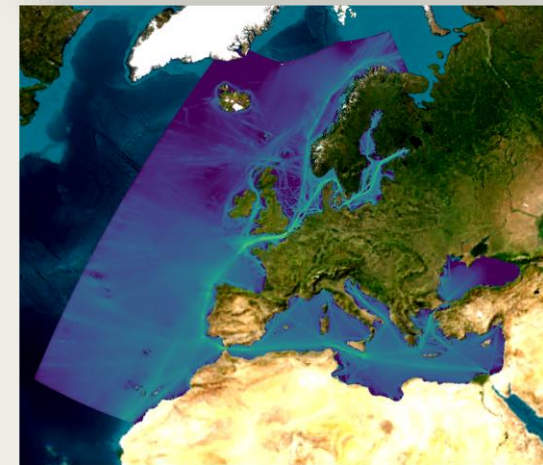
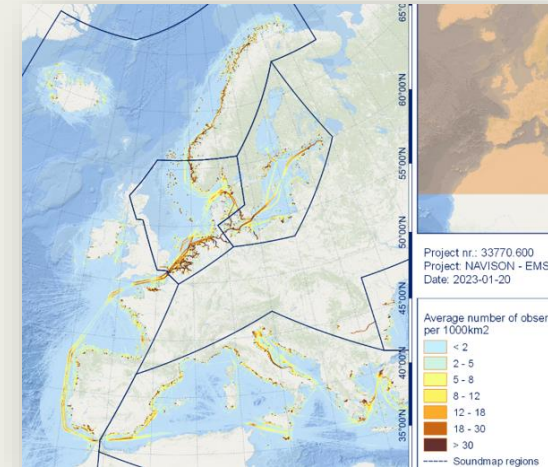
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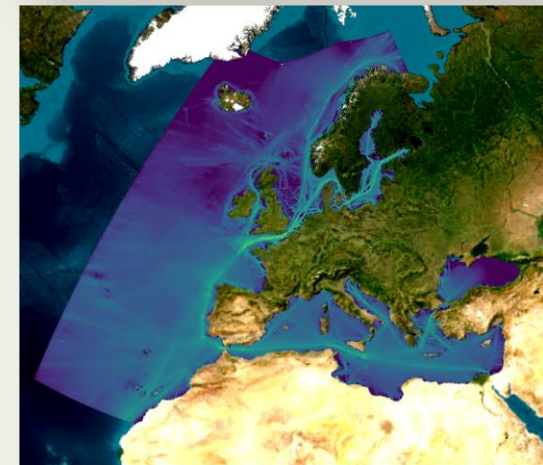
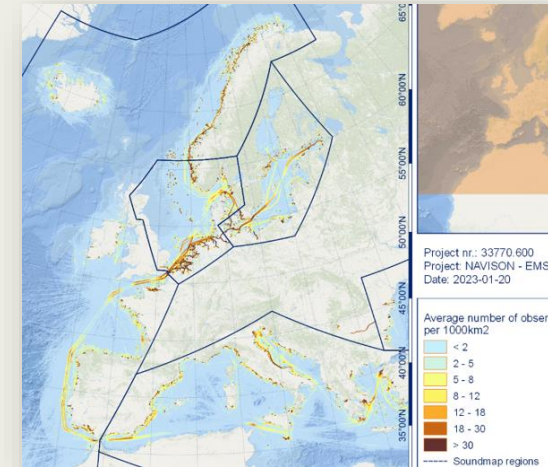
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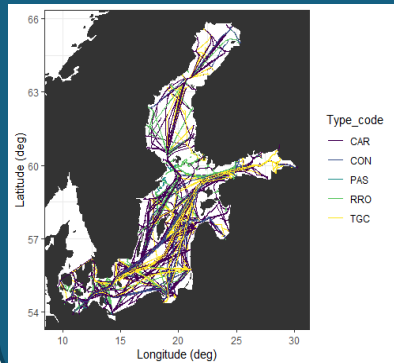
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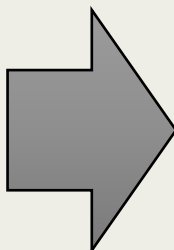
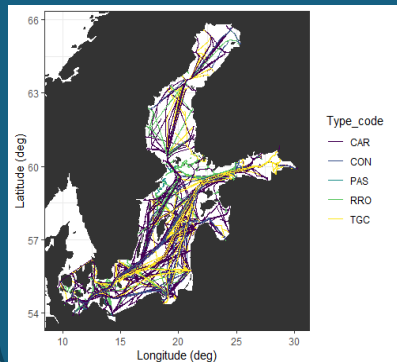




Ship Tracks(AIS), Ship Particulars and Characteristics Data



Ship Tracks(AIS),
Ship Particulars
and Characteristics
Data



PIANO

Cavitation
Noise



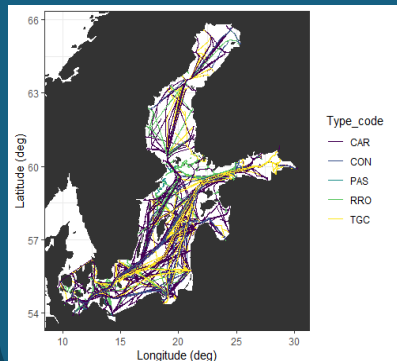
Machinery
Noise



Validation
Data



Ship Tracks(AIS),
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Machinery
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Validation
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$\int dt$

EMODnet

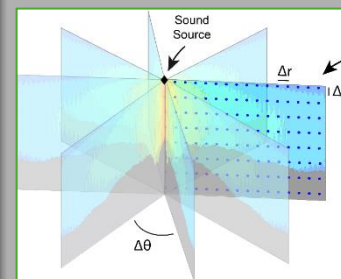
Copernicus

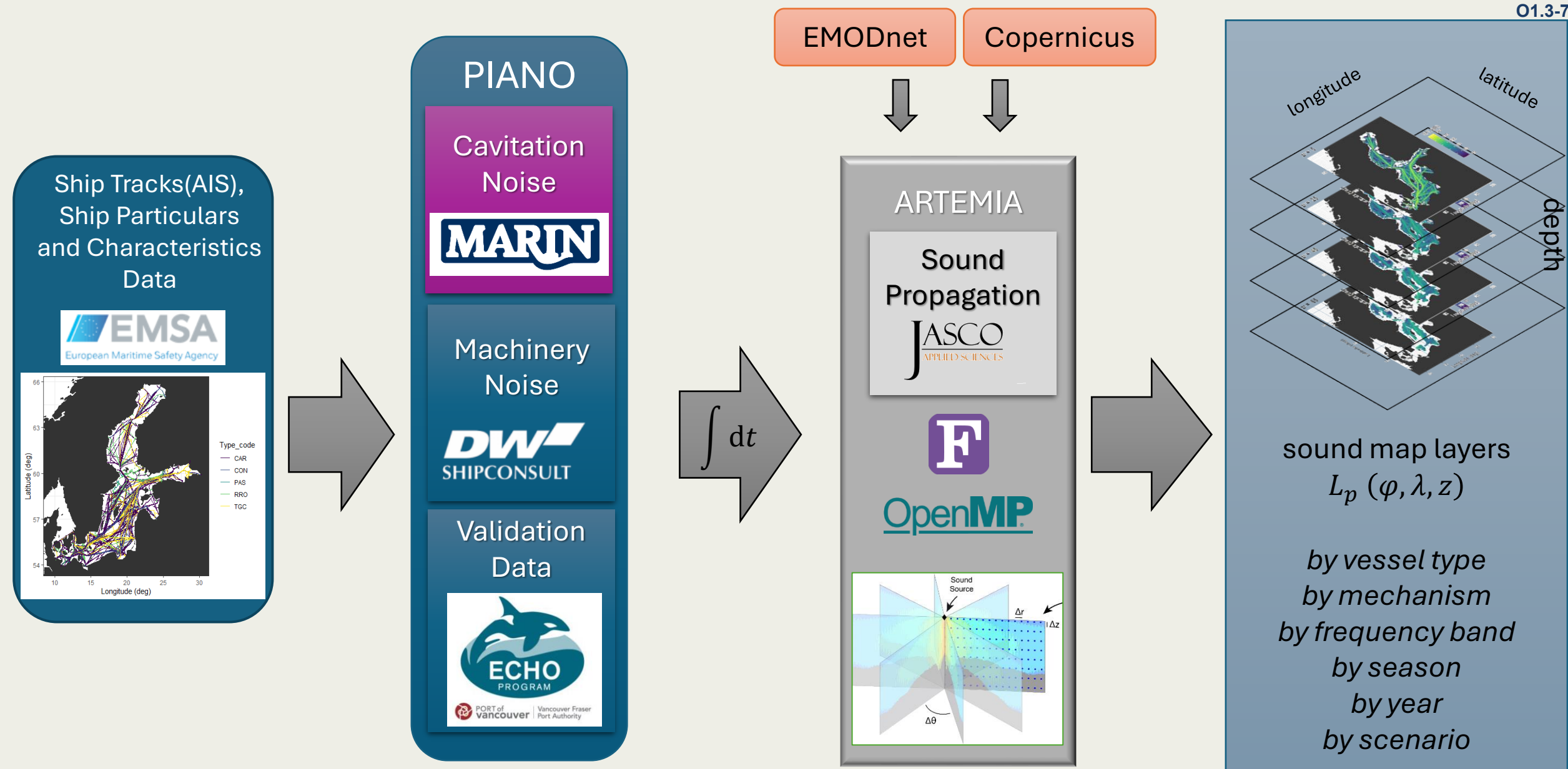
ARTEMIA

Sound
Propagation



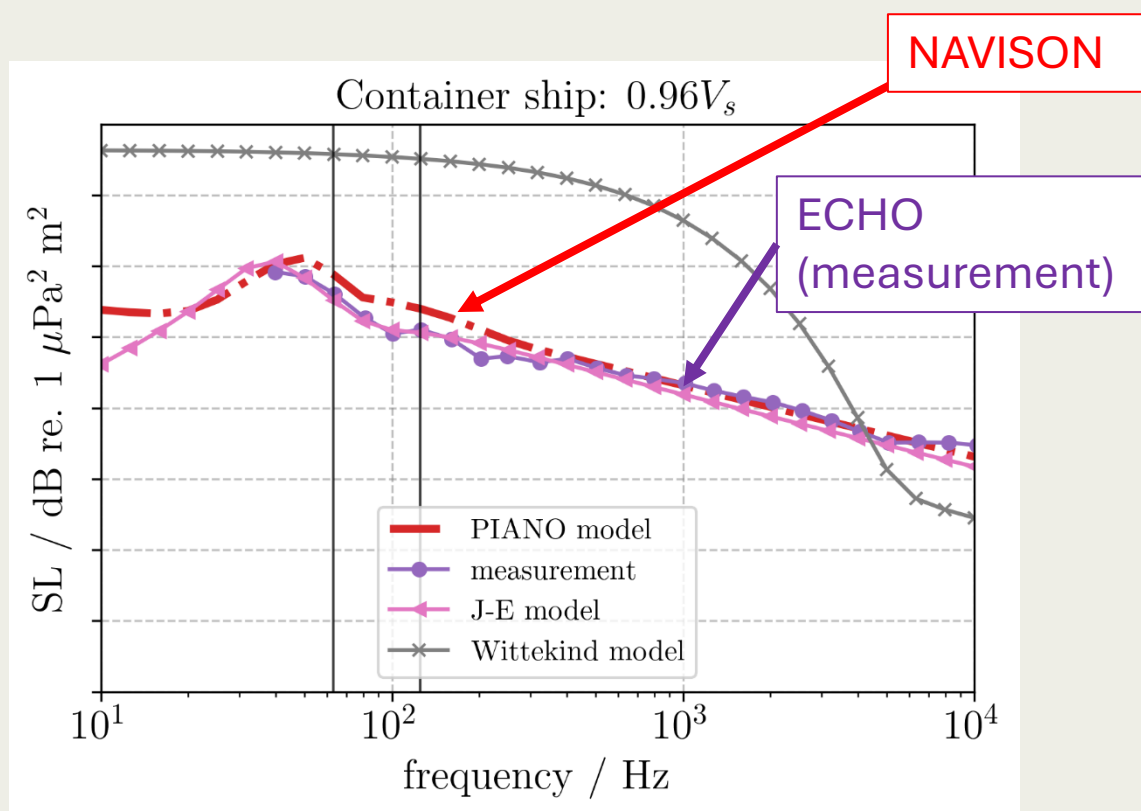
OpenMP





Source level model (Lloyd et al 2024)

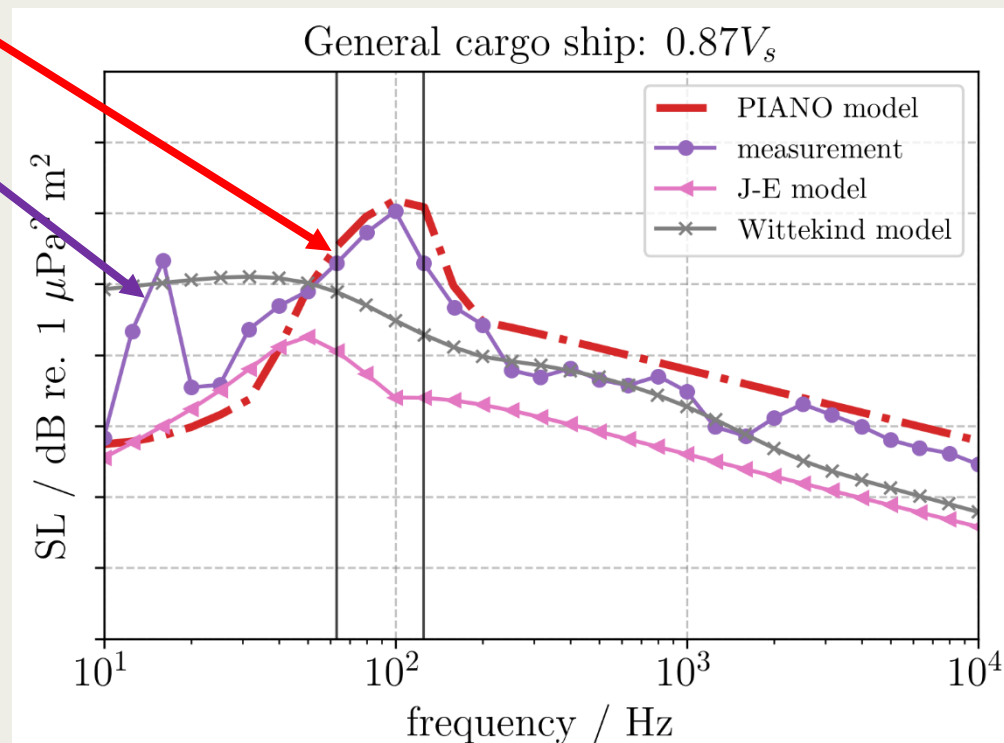
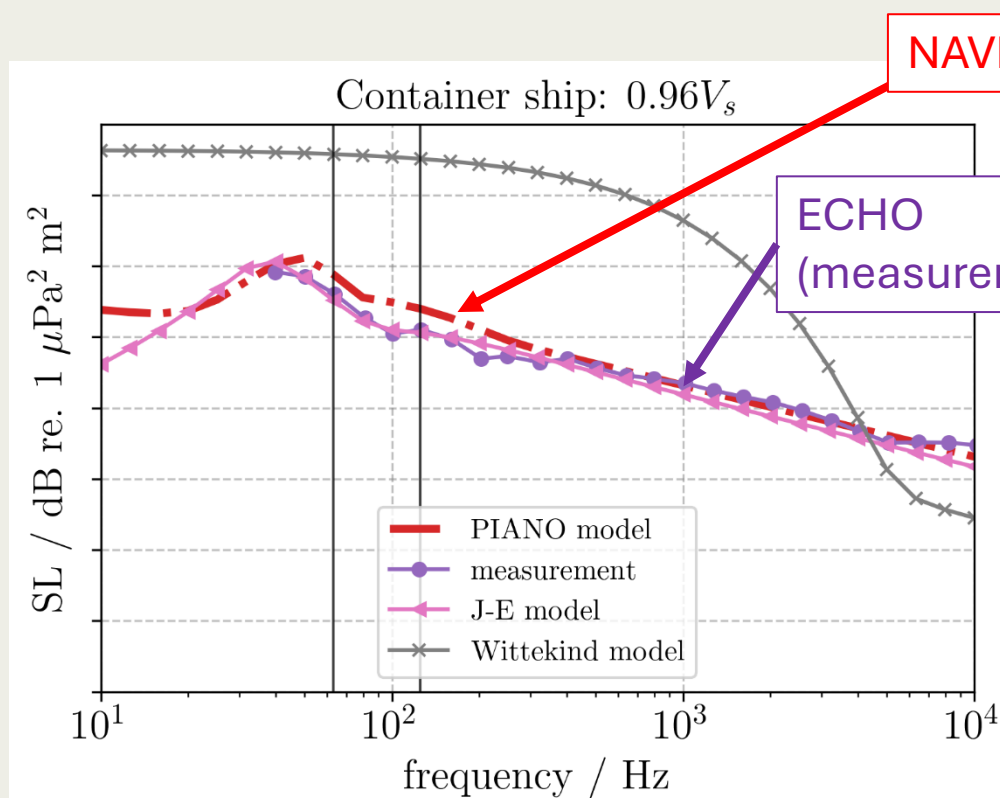
Container ship



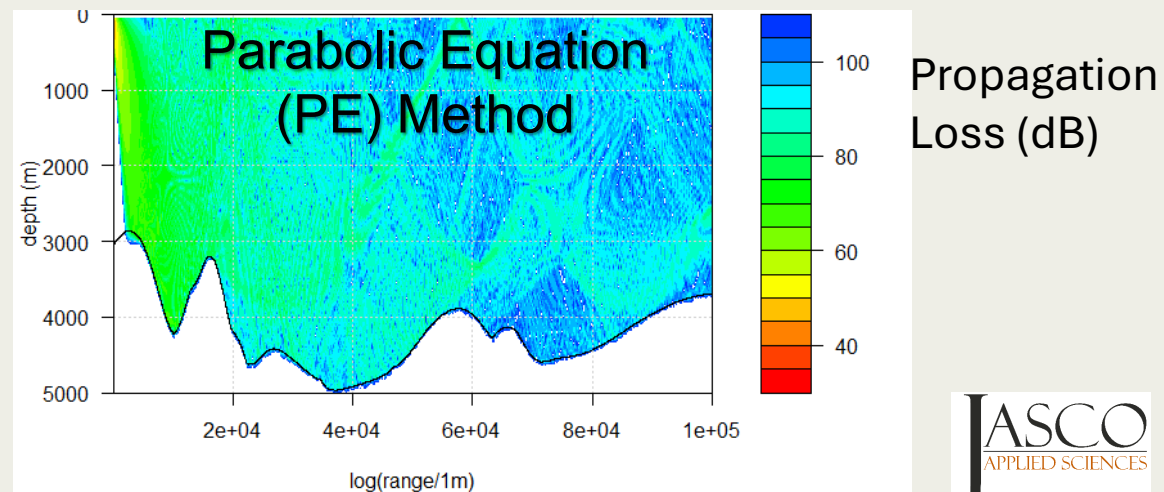
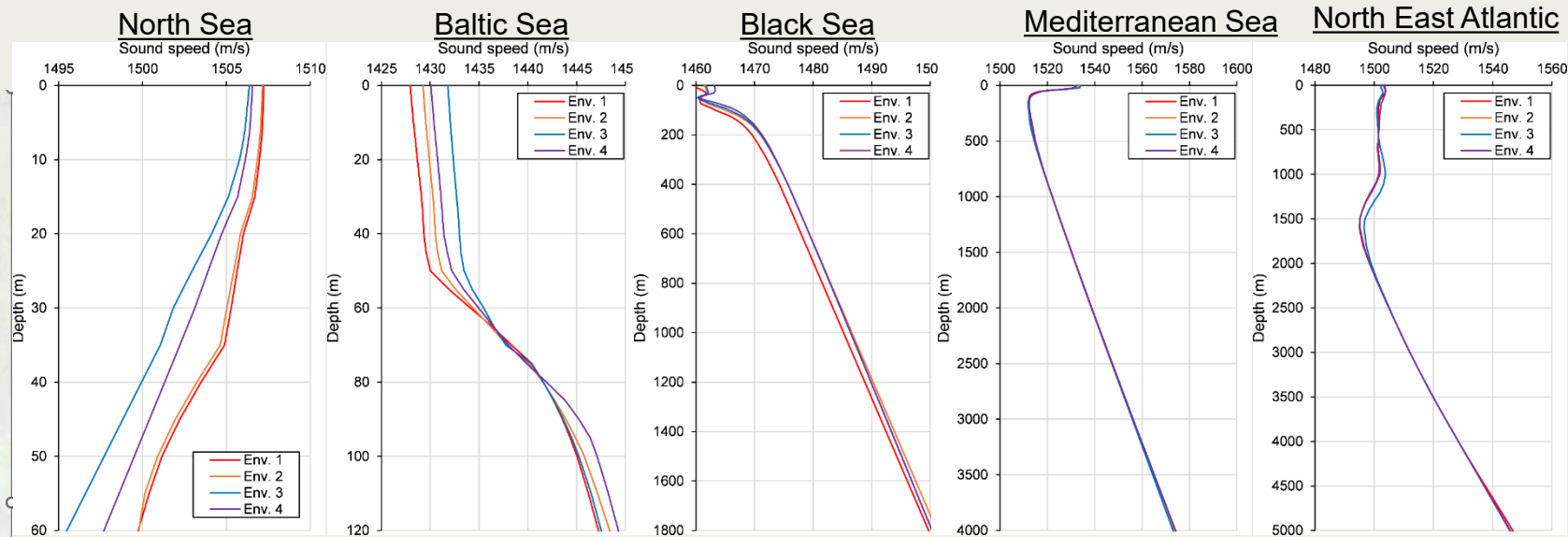
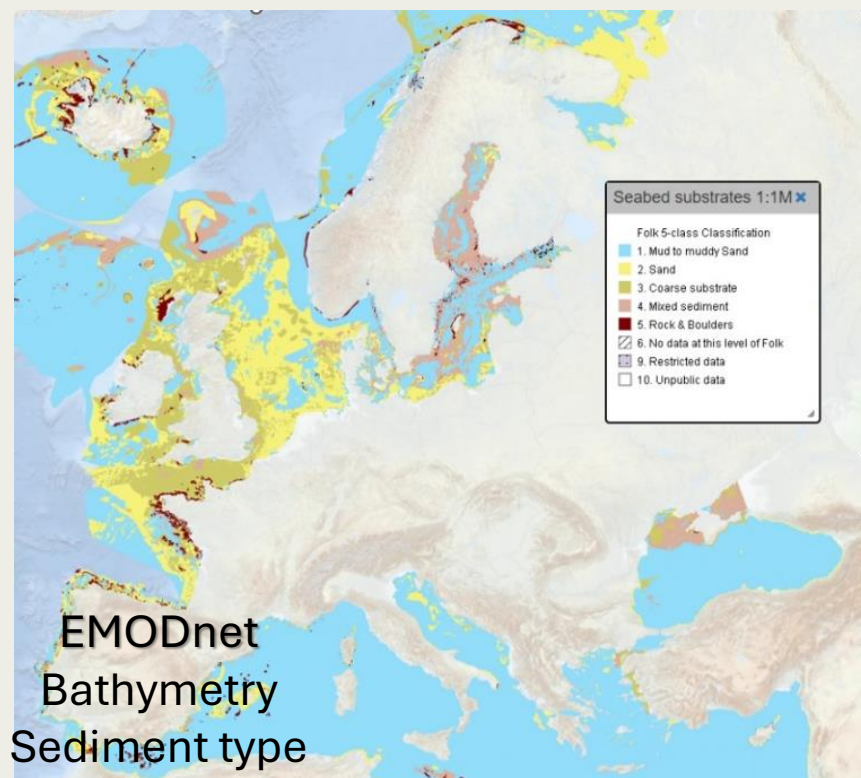
Source level model (Lloyd et al 2024)

Container ship

Cargo ship

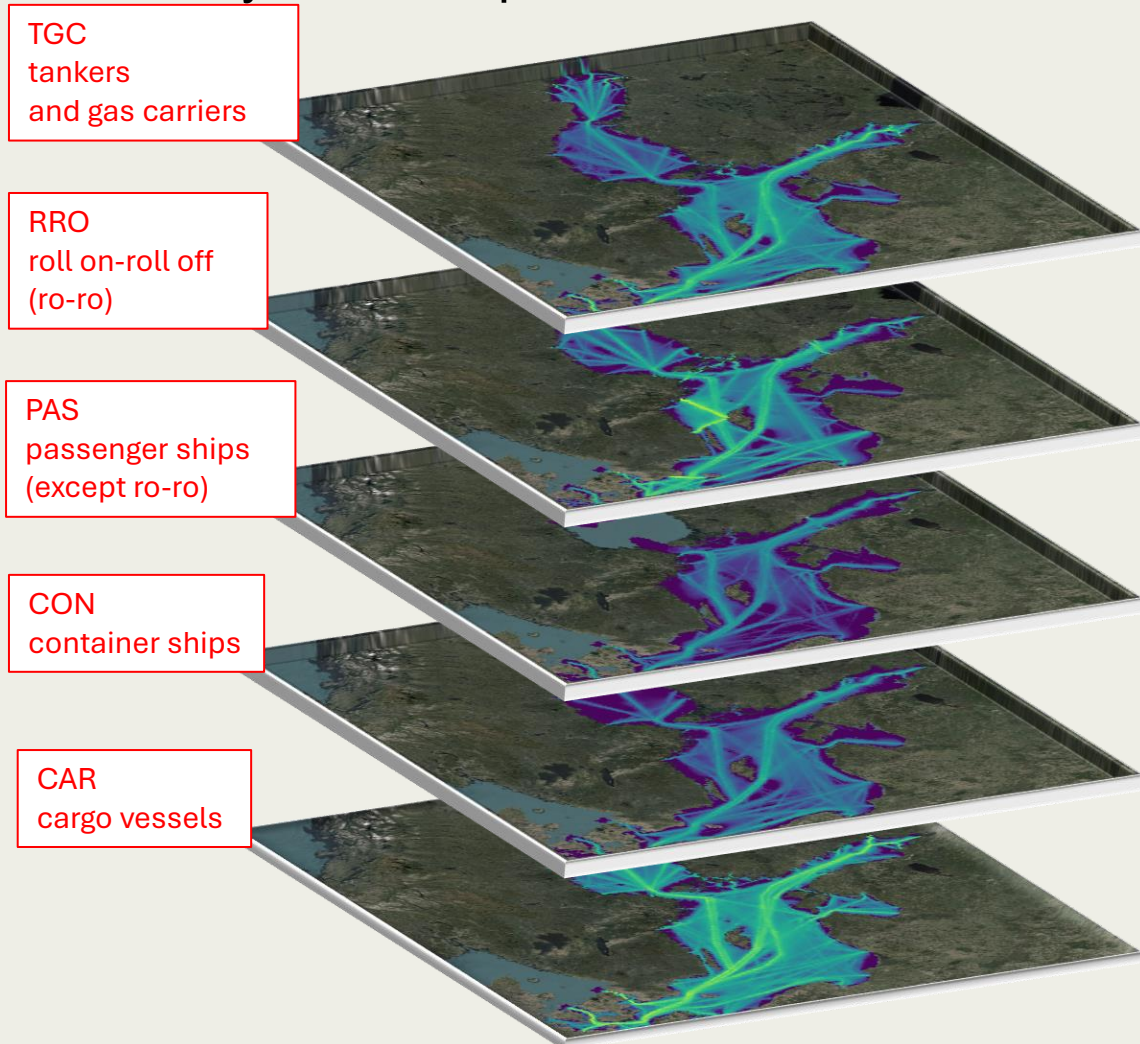


Sound propagation model



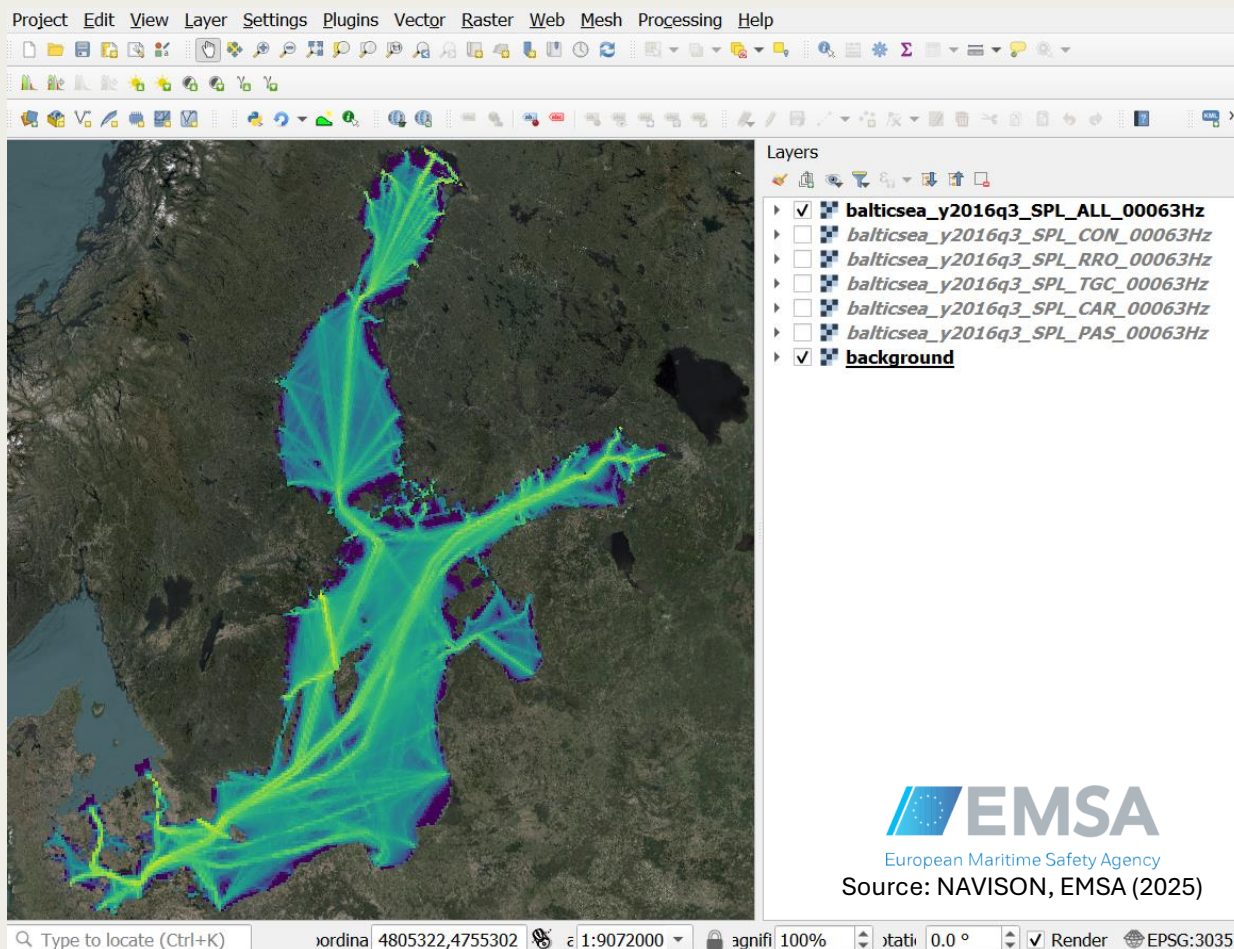
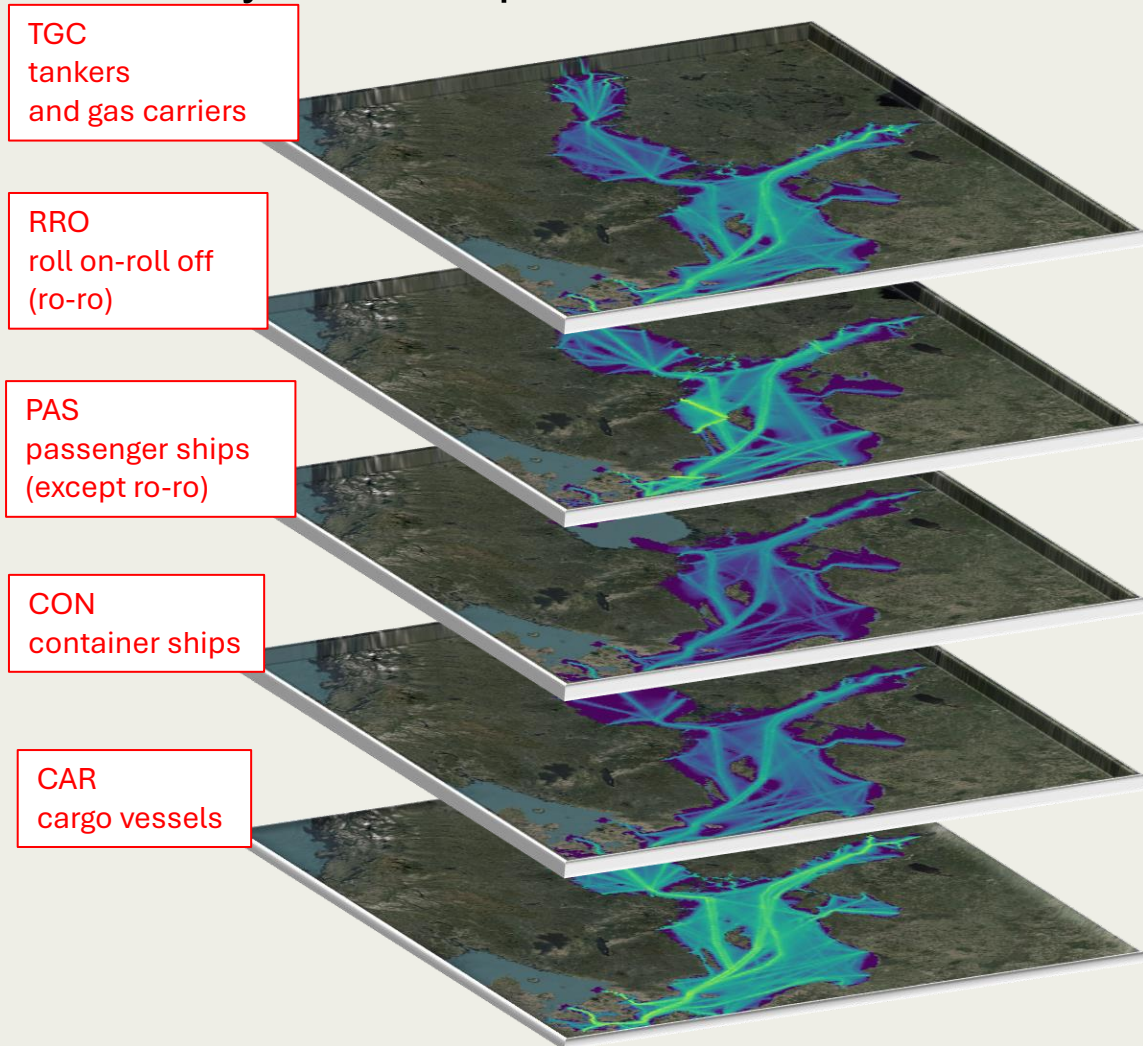
Map layers (QGIS plugin)

PyQGIS scripts are used to visualize and post-process the sound map layers (as netCDF files)



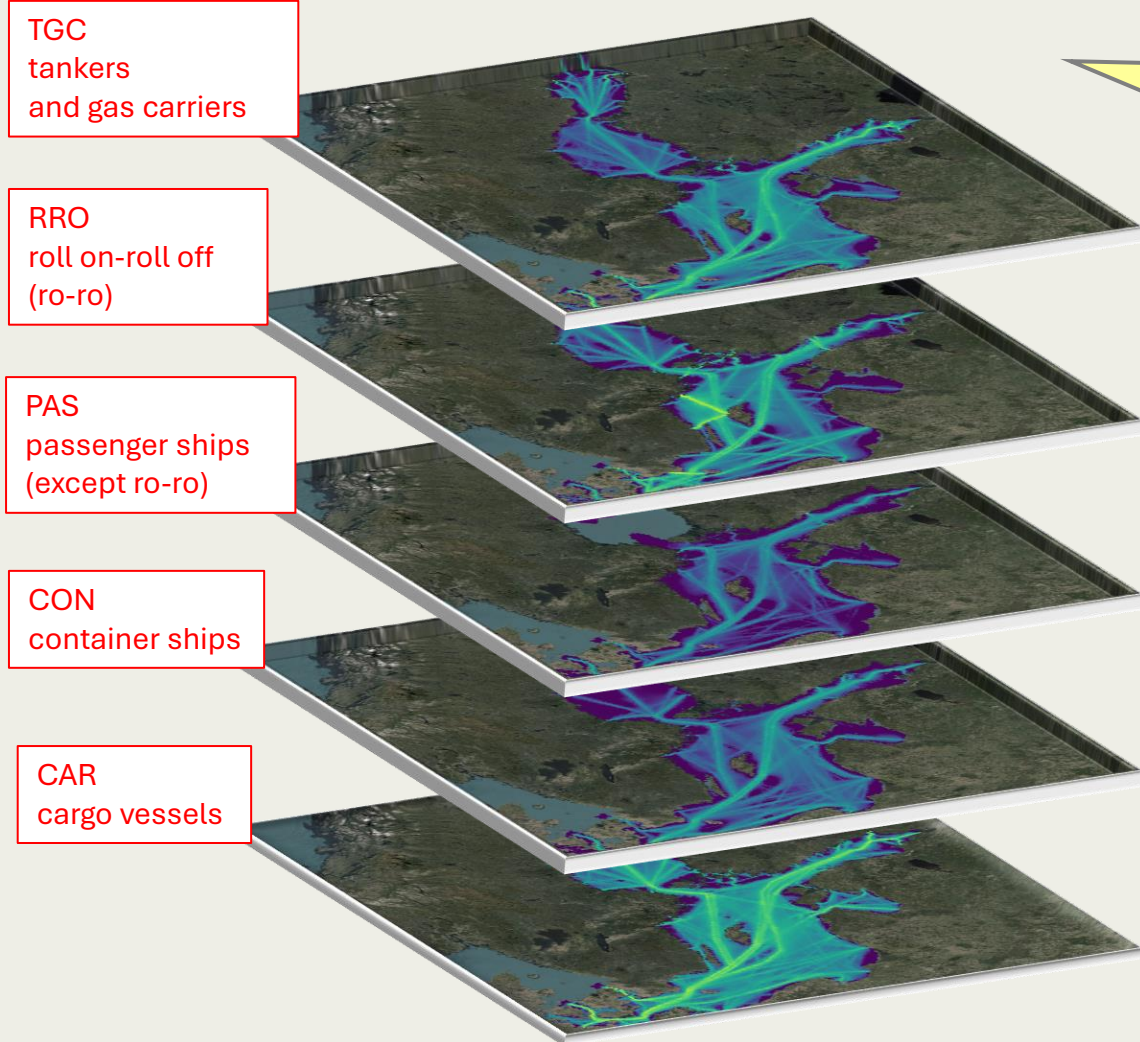
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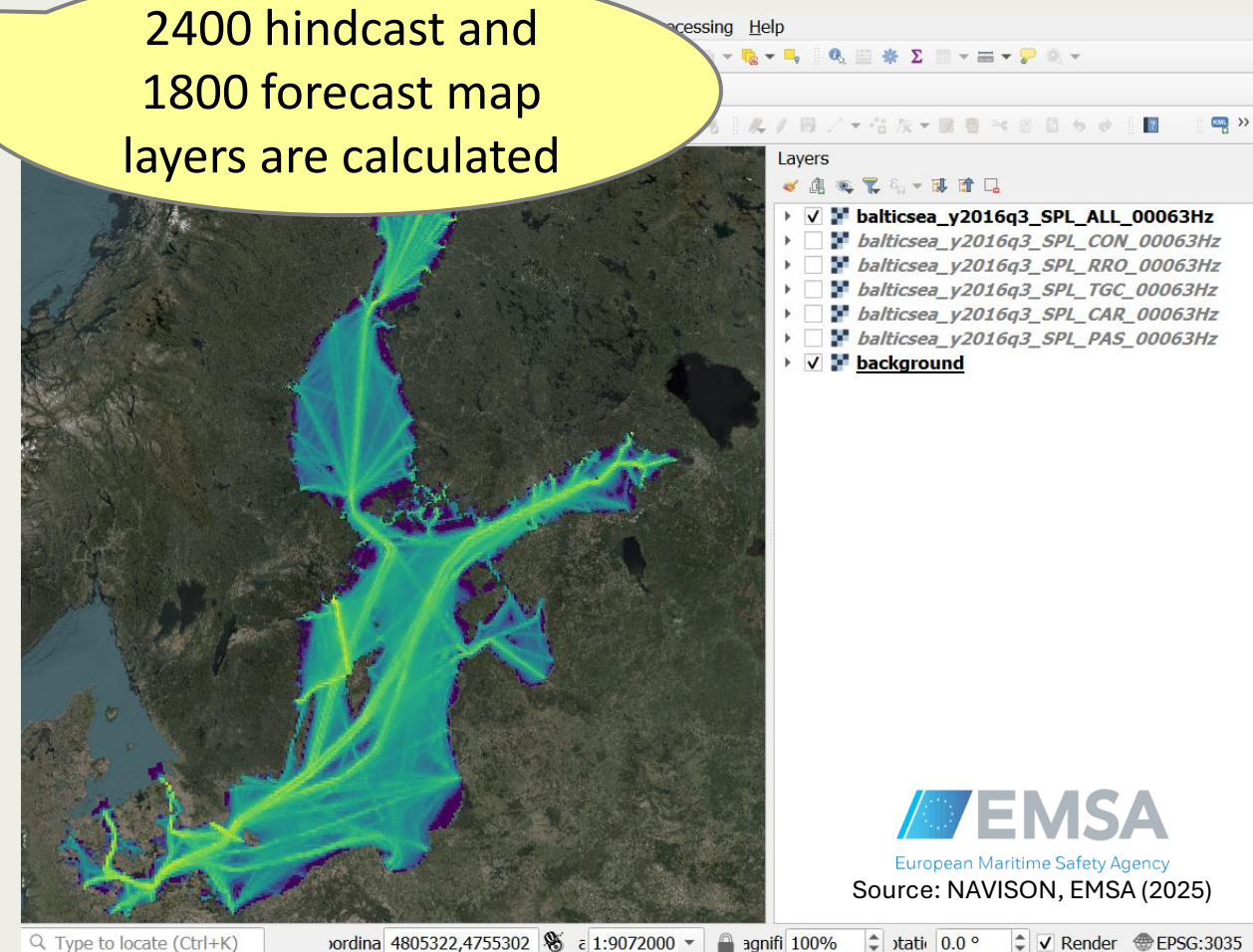


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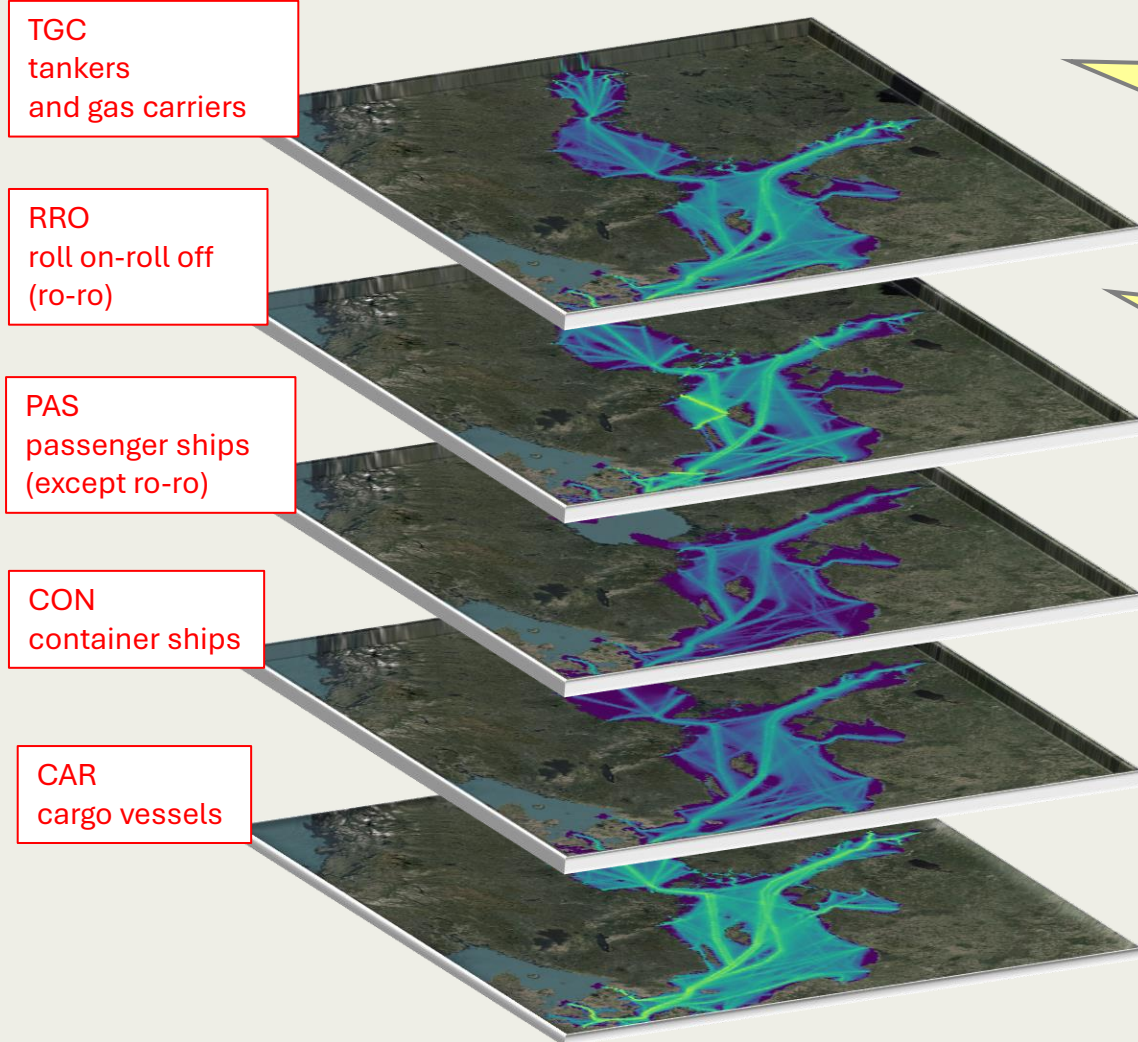


2400 hindcast and
1800 forecast map
layers are calculated



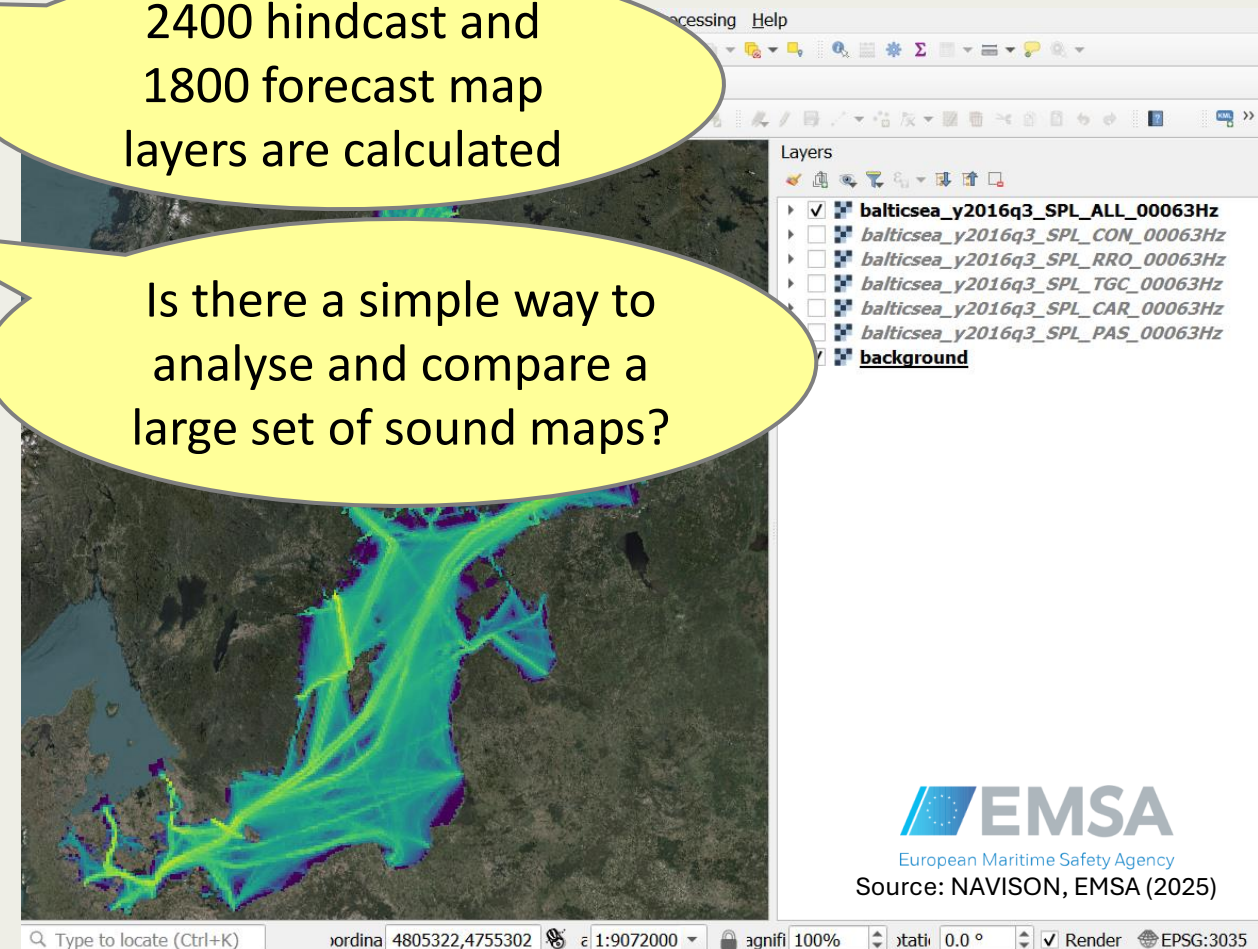
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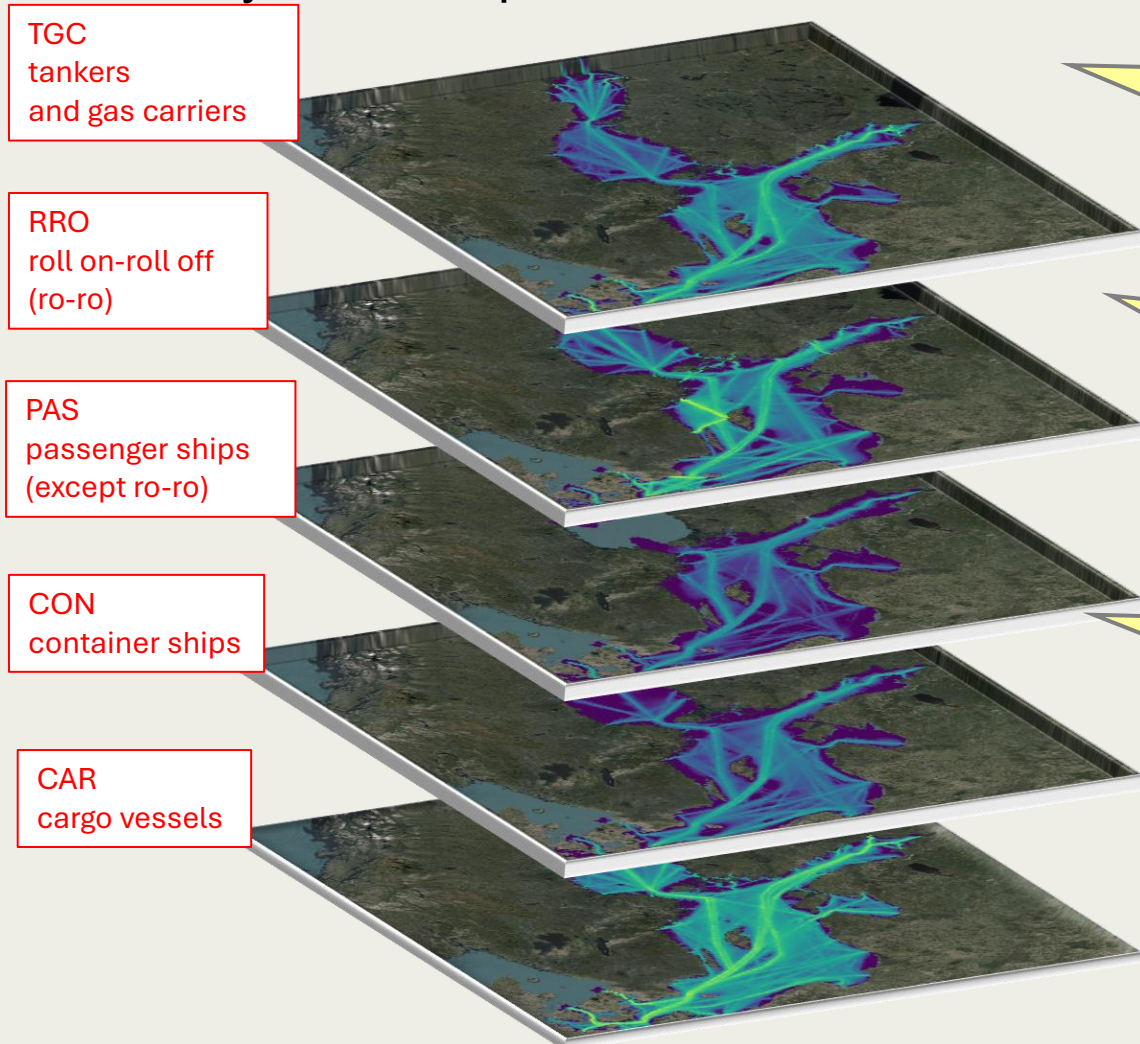
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Is there a simple way to
analyse and compare a
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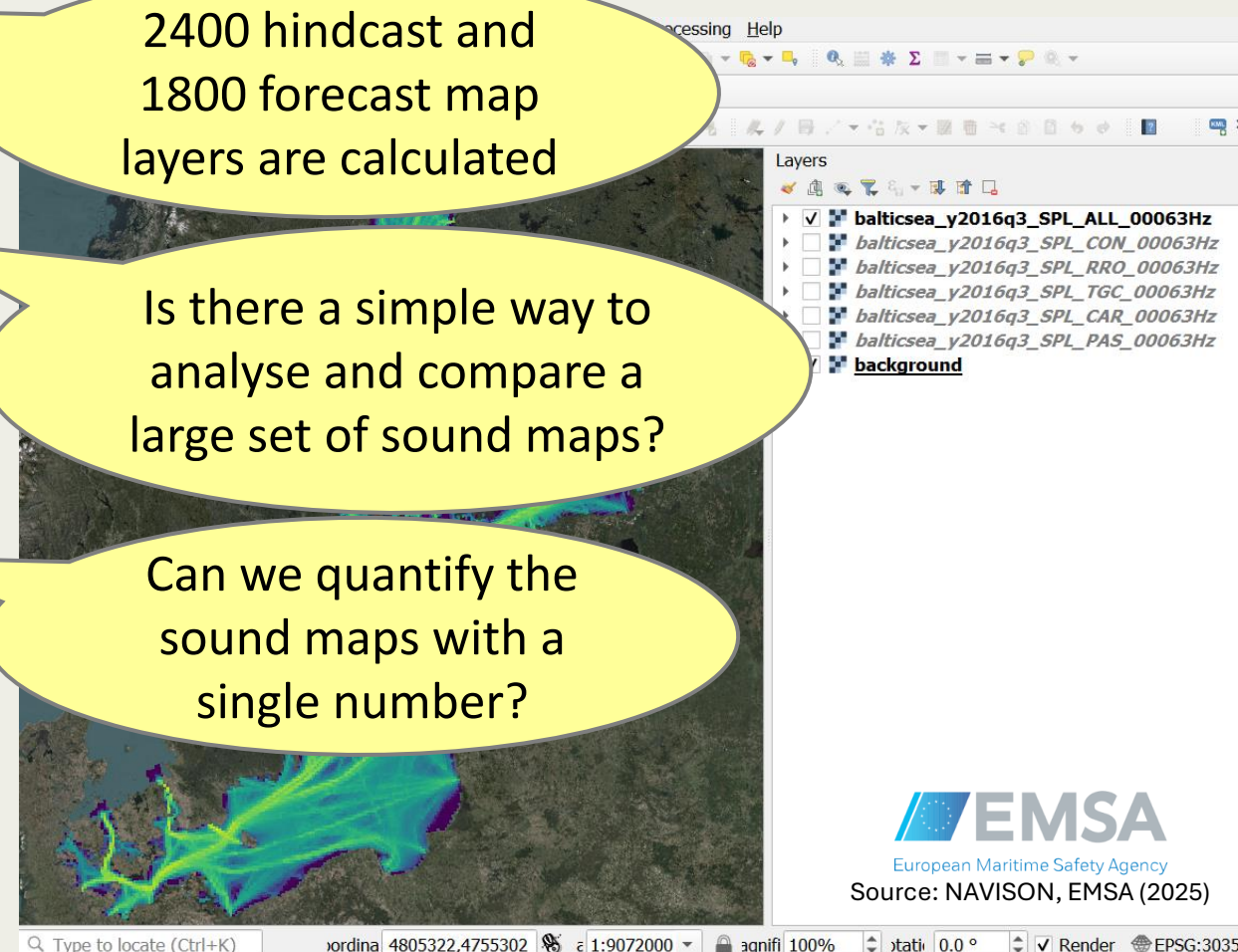
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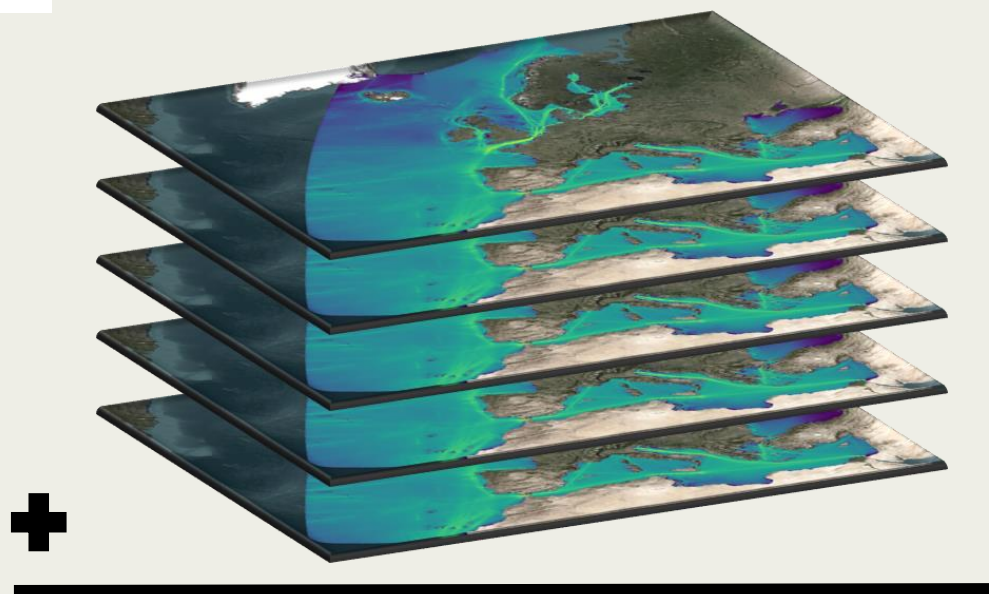
Is there a simple way to
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Can we quantify the
sound maps with a
single number?



Post-processing of sound maps

- We can calculate the sound energies from the sound maps

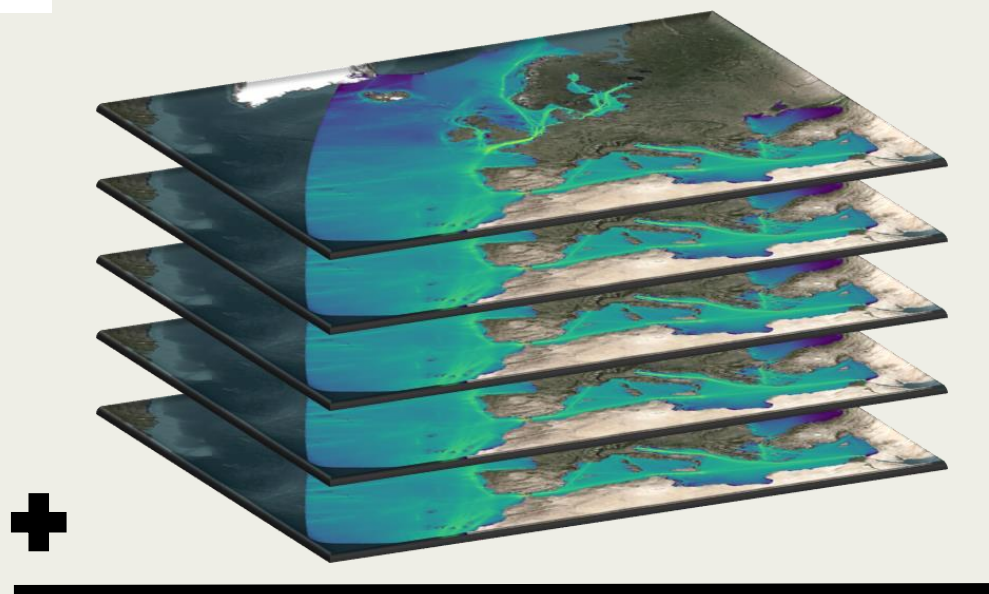


Total sound energy

$$\text{Total sound energy} = \frac{1}{\rho c^2} \int p^2(f, x, y, z) dV \cong \frac{1}{\rho c^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_x} \sum_{j=1}^{N_y} p_{ij}^2 H_{ij} \Delta x \Delta y$$

Post-processing of sound maps

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Total sound energy

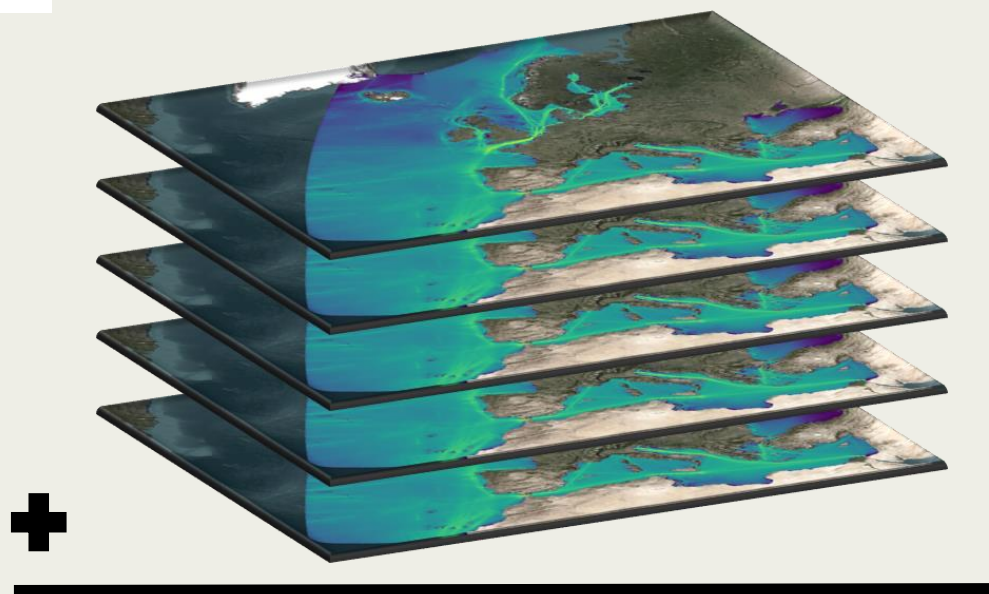
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$$\text{Sound energy density} = \frac{\text{Total sound energy}}{\text{Volume of the sea water}}$$

Post-processing of sound maps

- We can calculate the sound energies from the sound maps
- The sound energy density can help to analyze the time trend underwater sound
- By allowing linear summation, it can help identify the contribution of different ship categories



Total sound energy

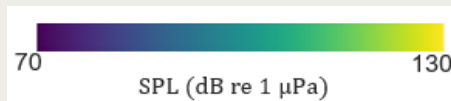
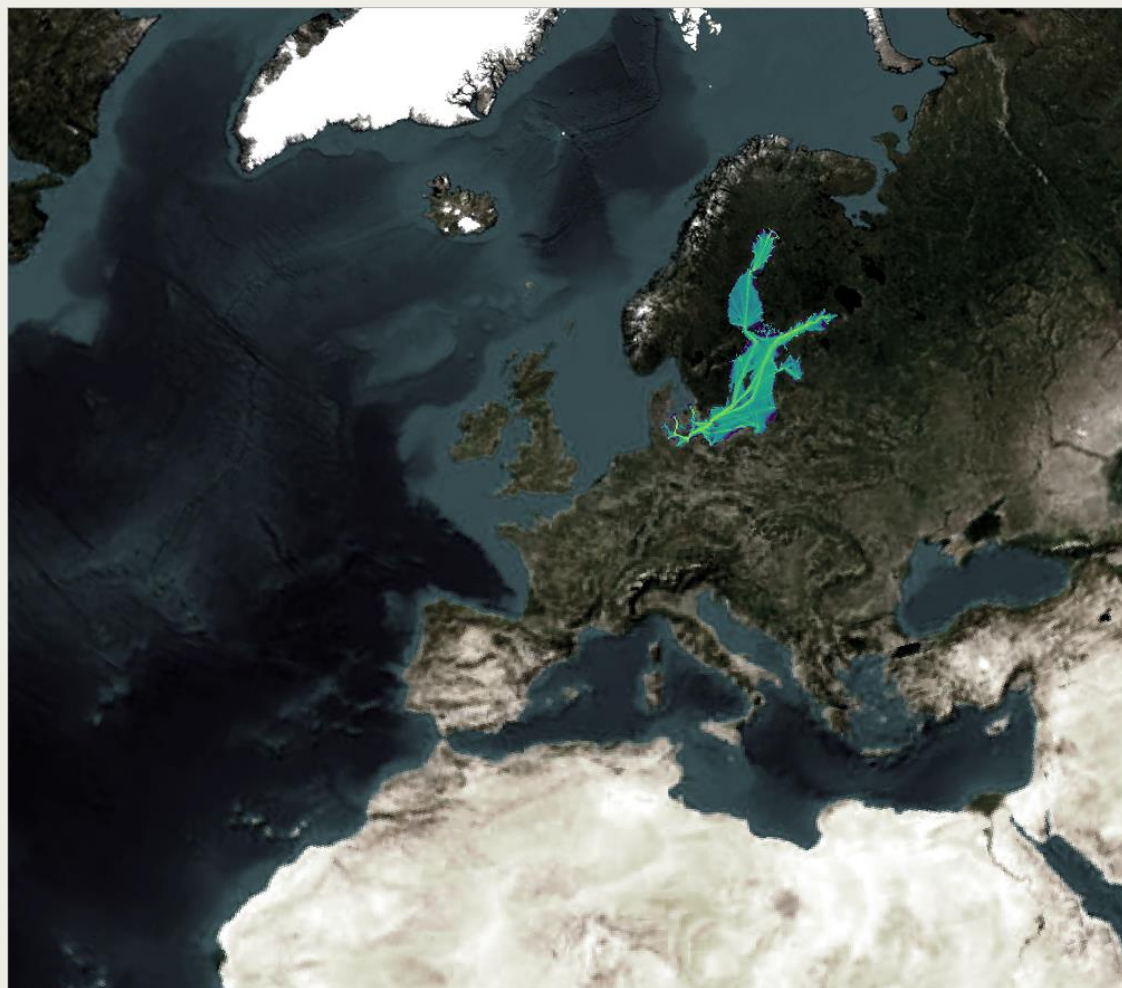
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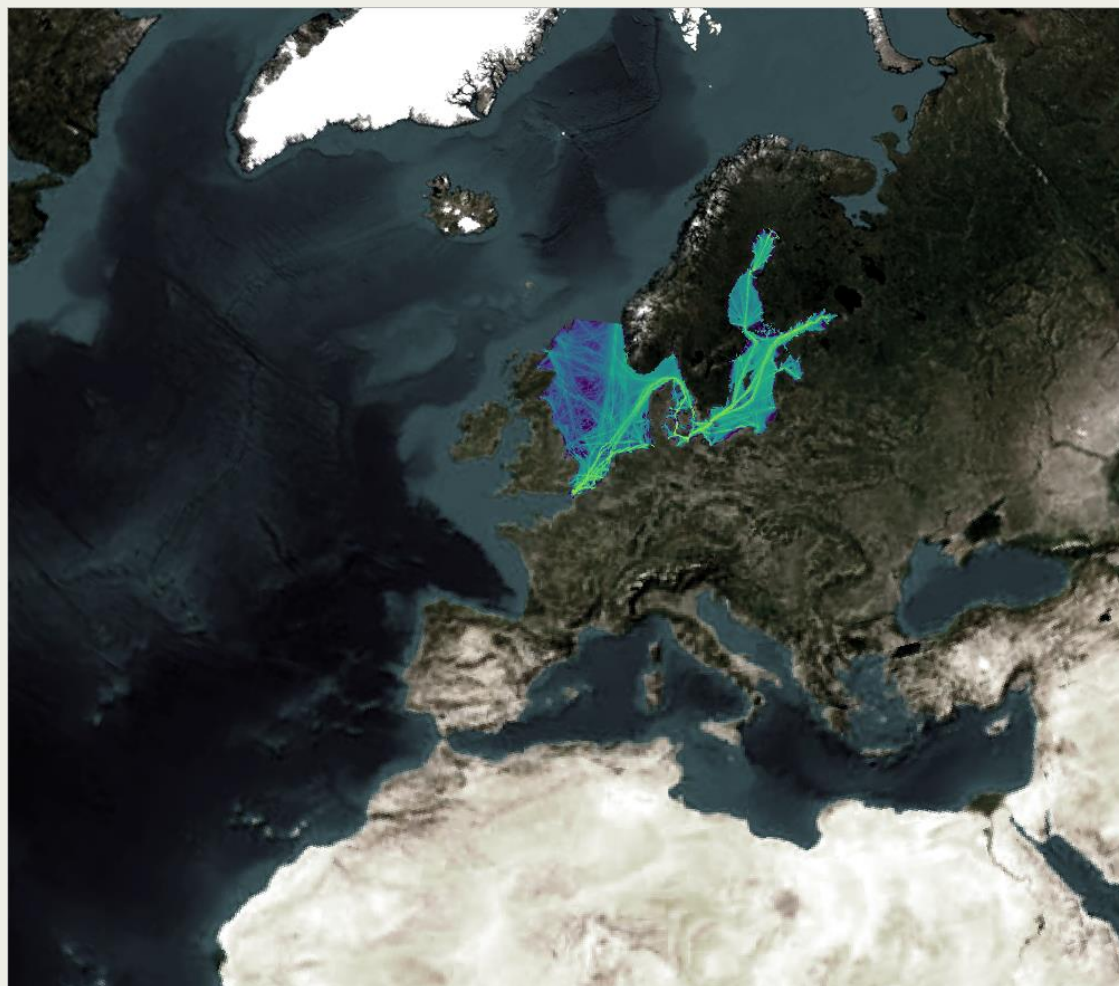
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Sound energy density can be used to compare different regions

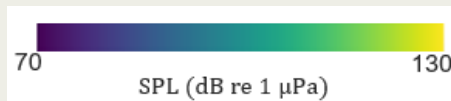
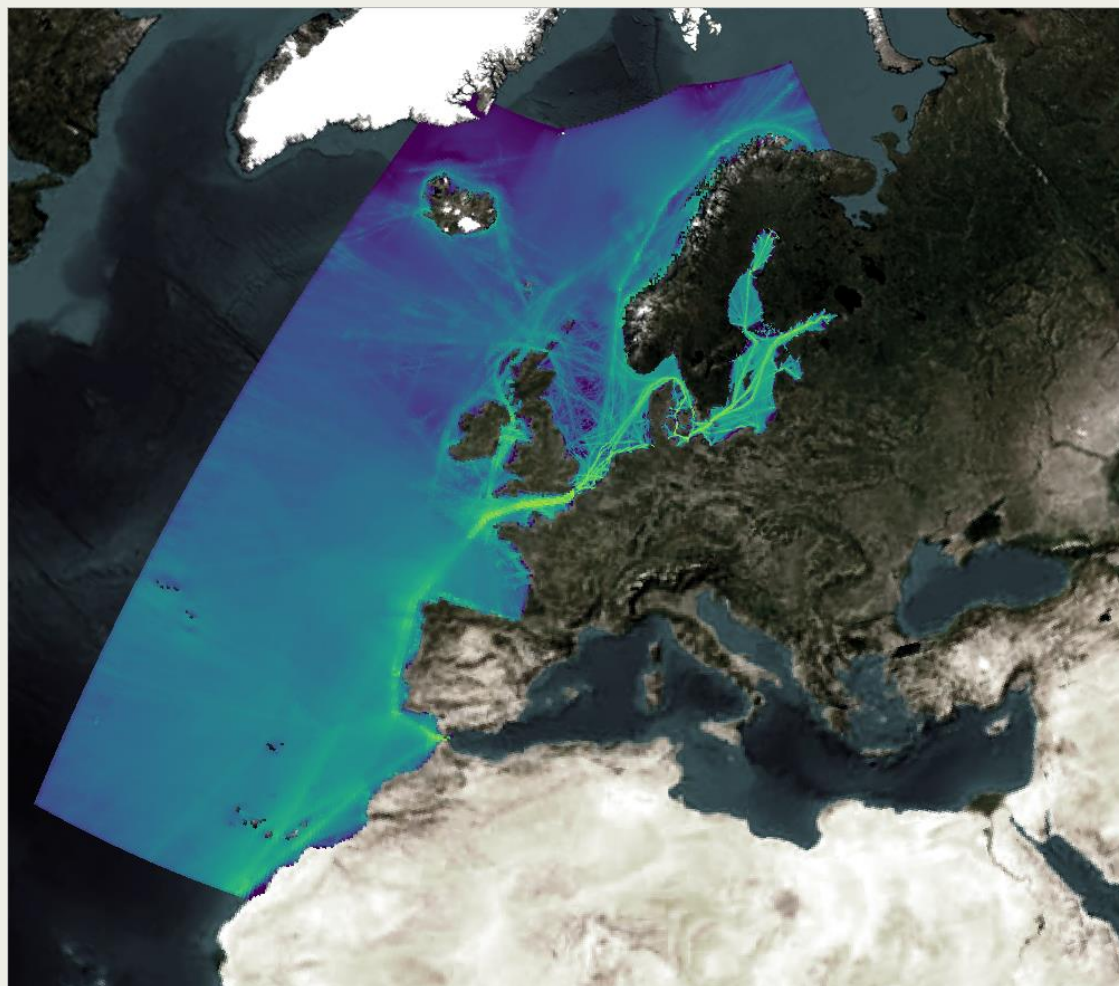
NAVISION results at 63 Hz



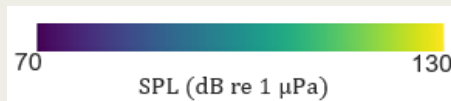
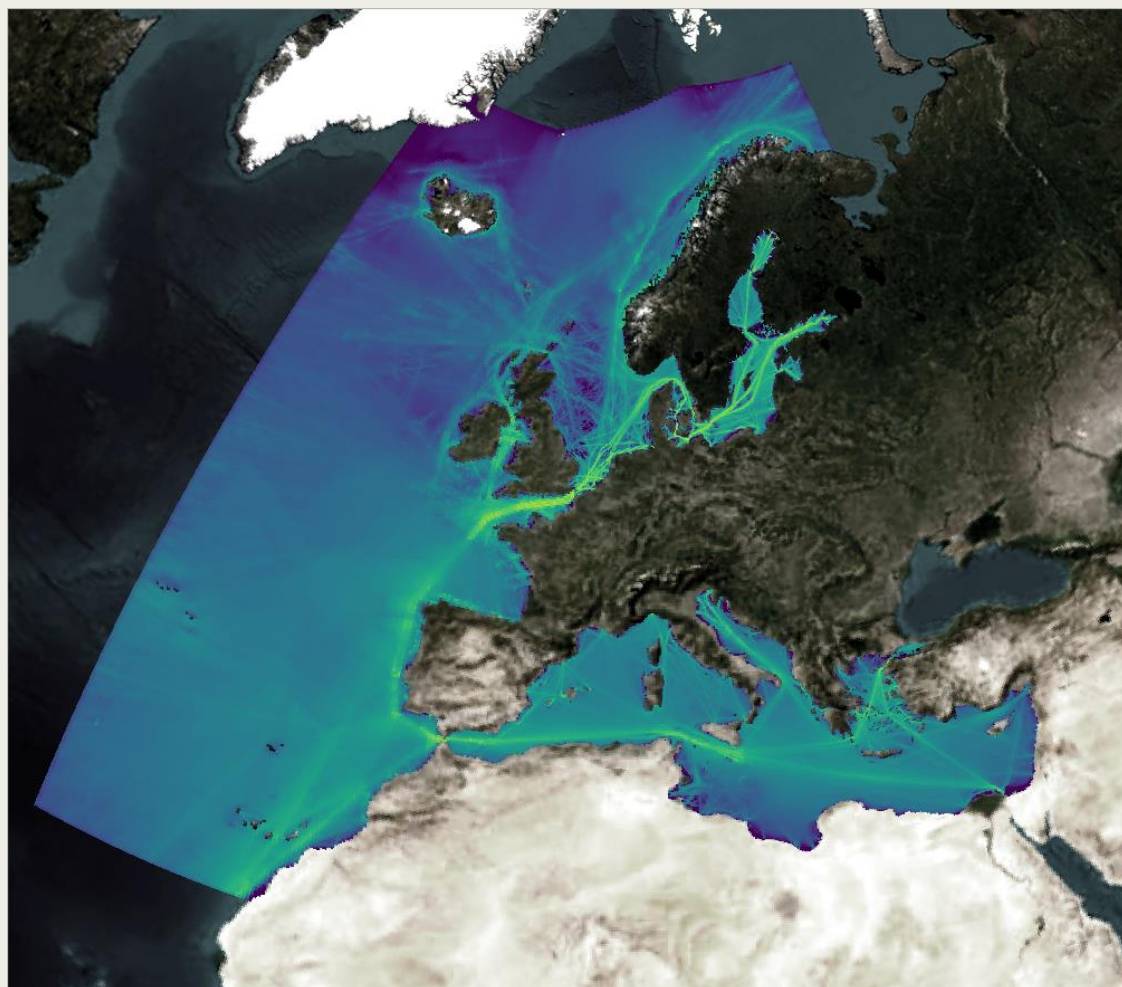
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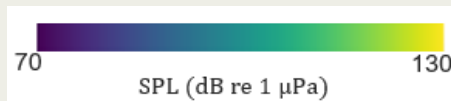
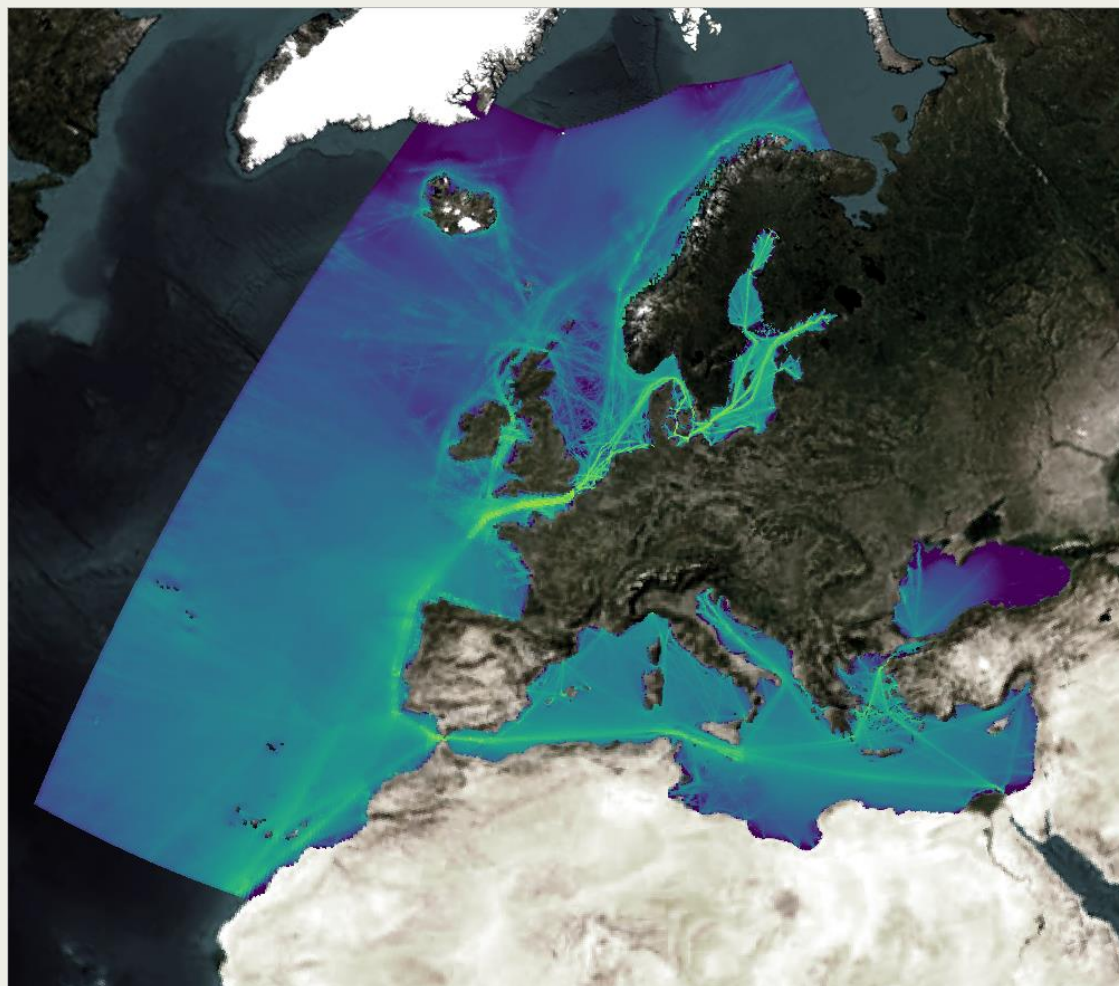
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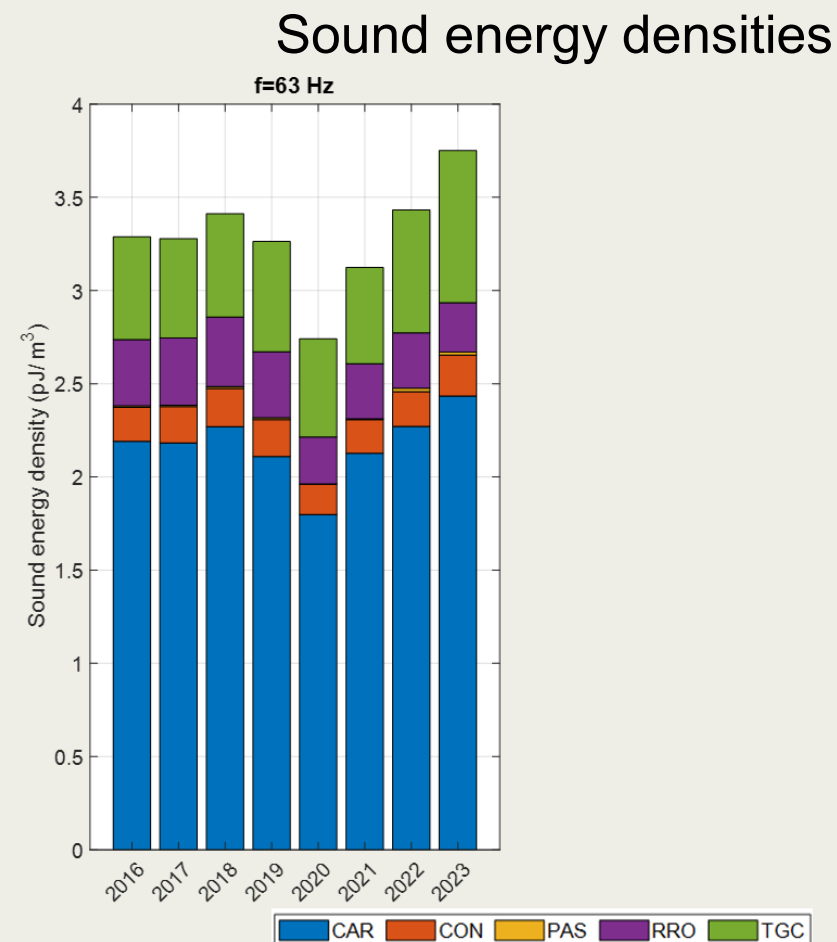
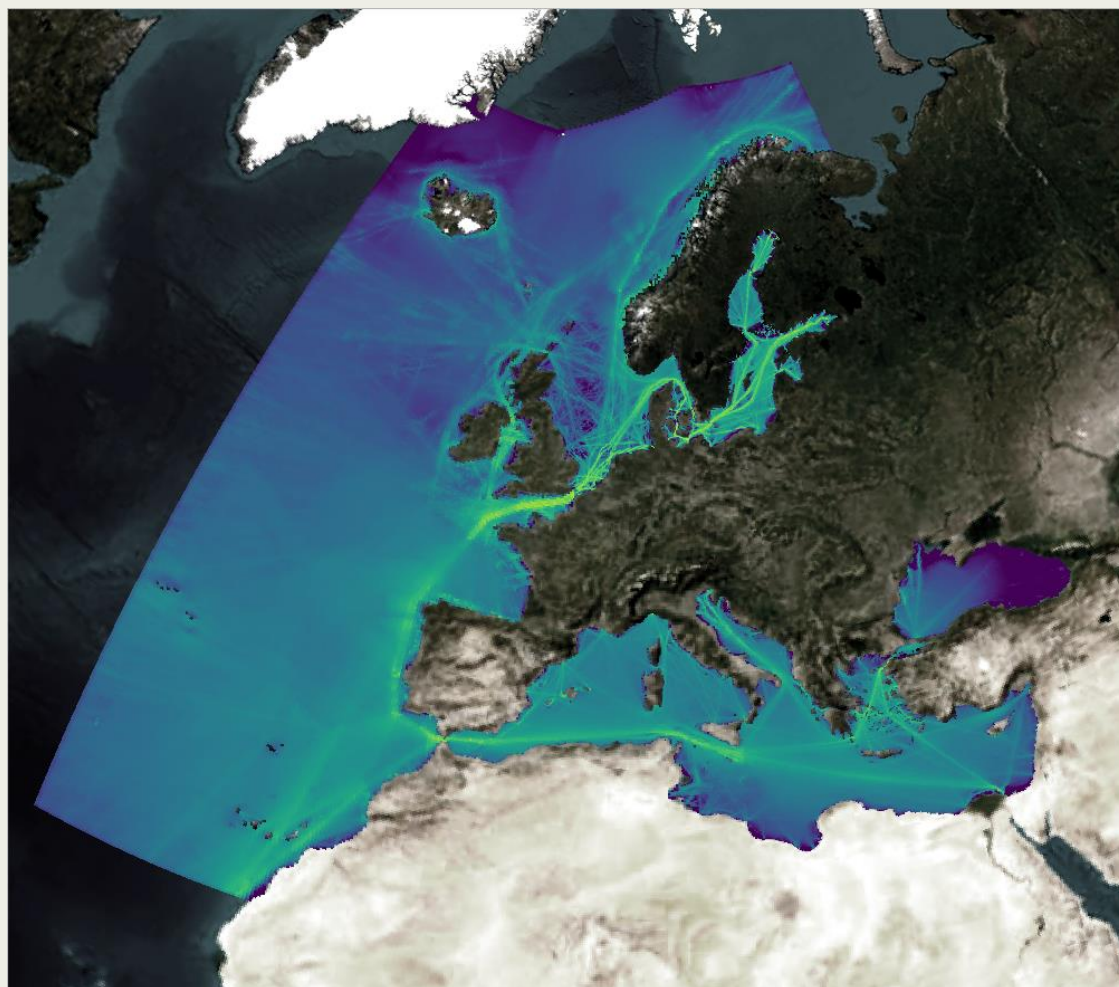
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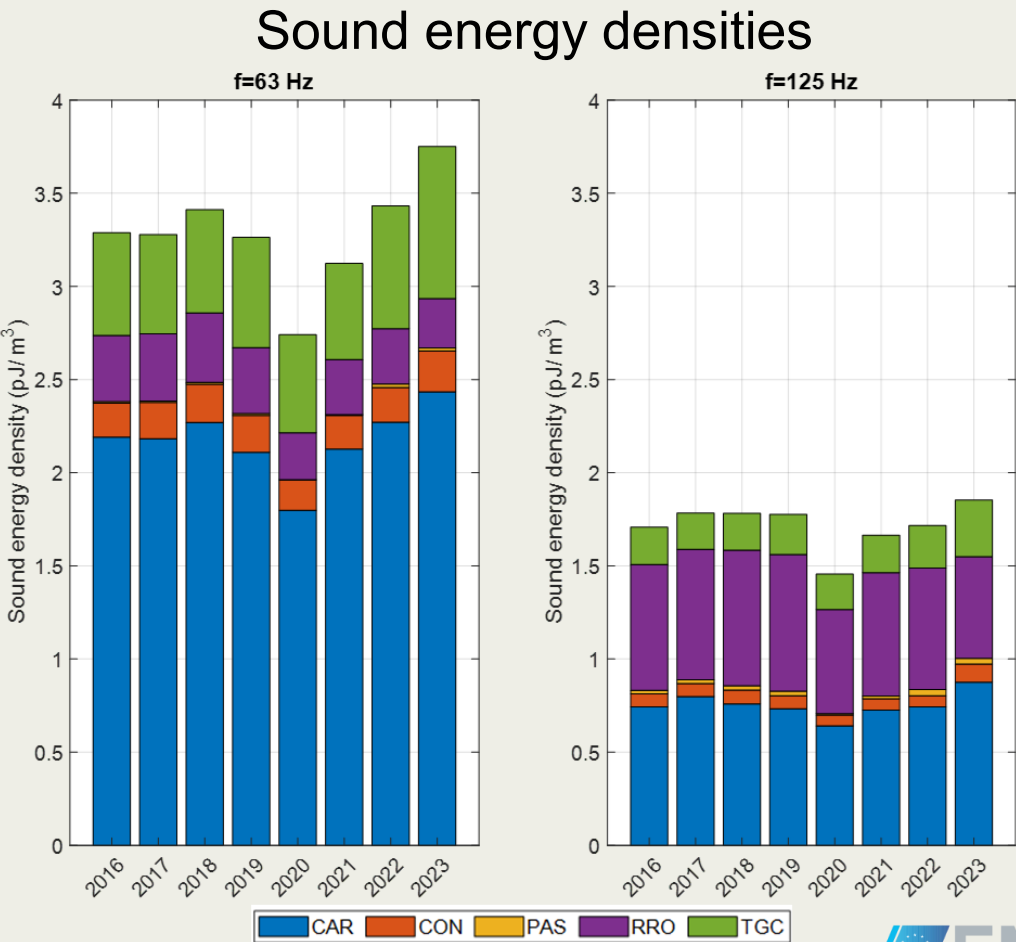
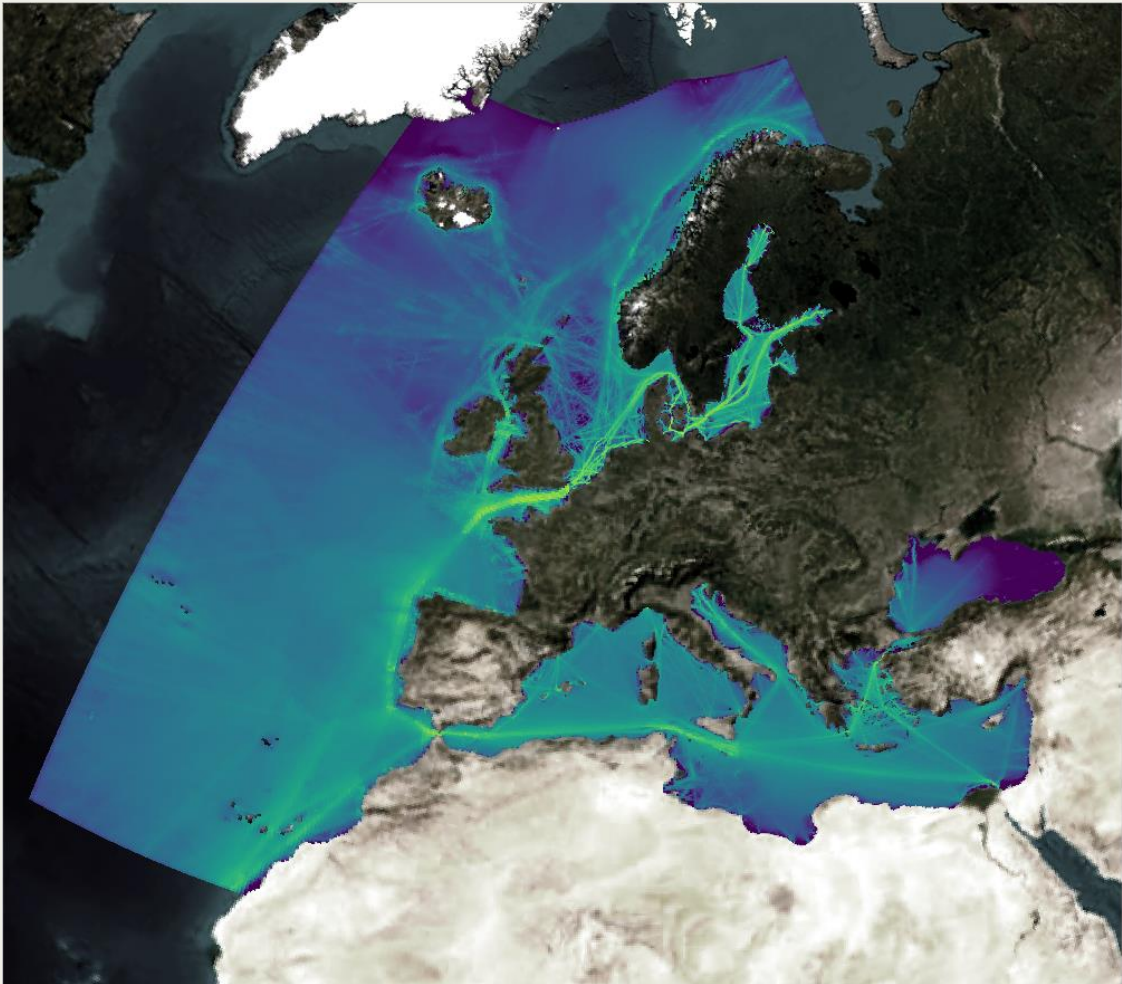
NAVISION results at 63 Hz



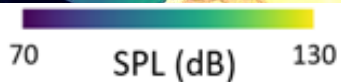
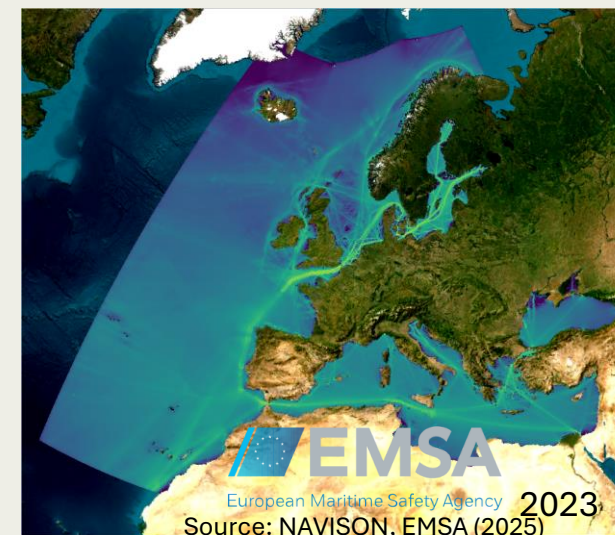
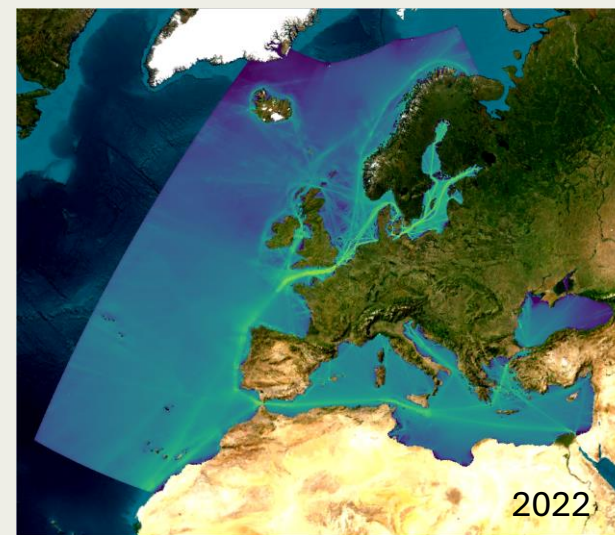
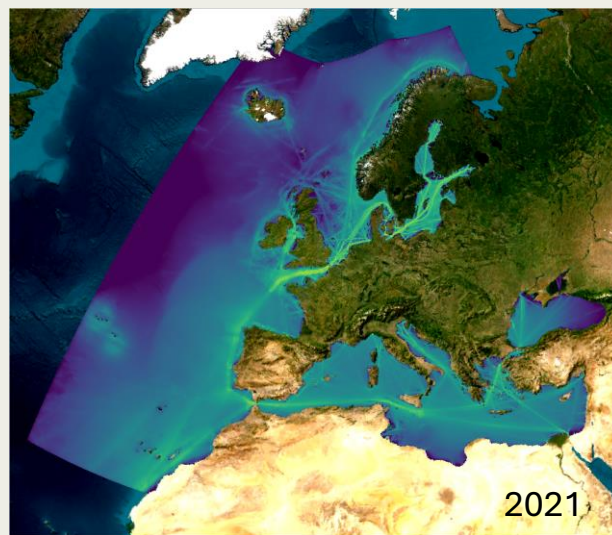
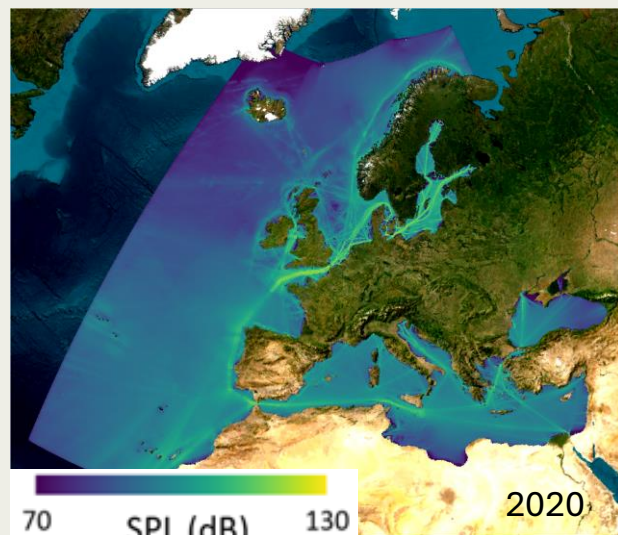
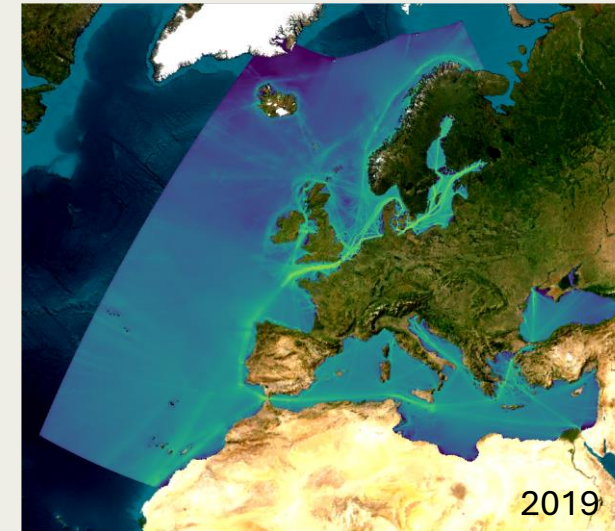
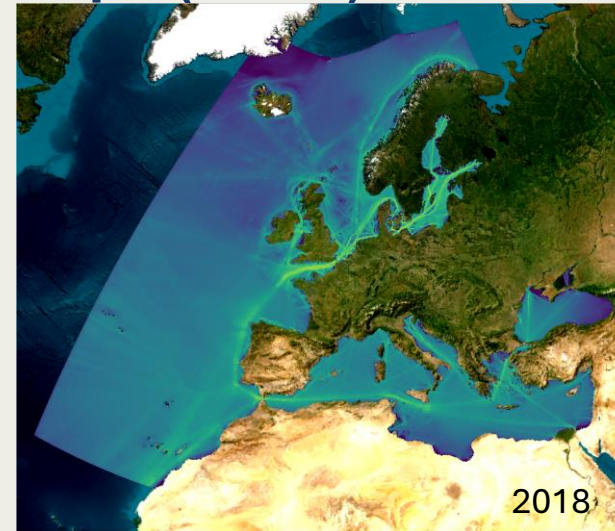
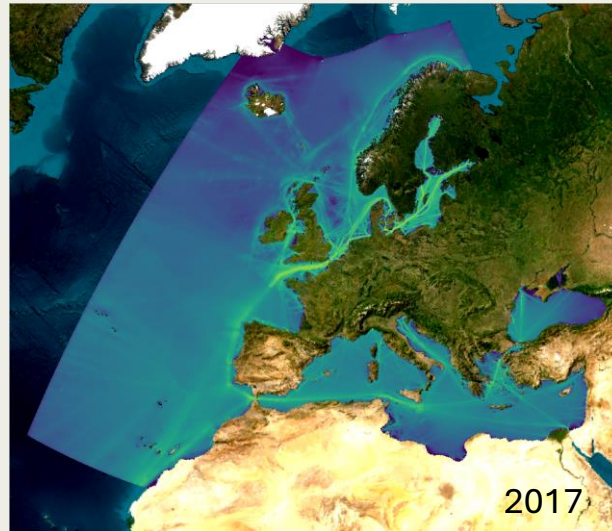
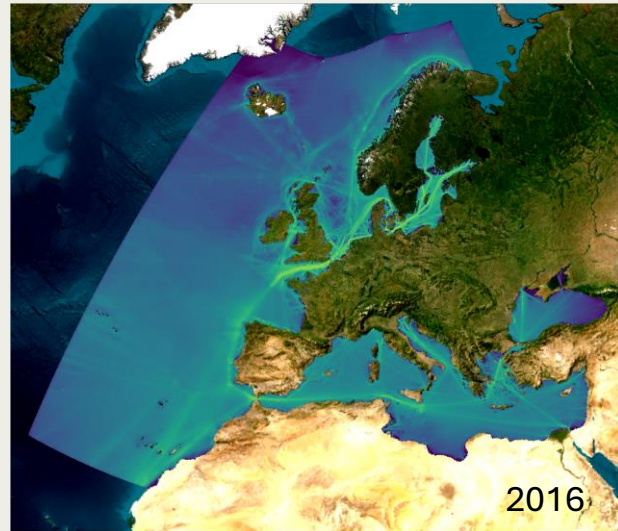
NAVISION results at 63 Hz



NAVISION results at 63 Hz



NAVISION Hindcast sound maps (63 Hz): 2016-2023





Hindcast sound (2016-2023) sound energy densities at 63 Hz

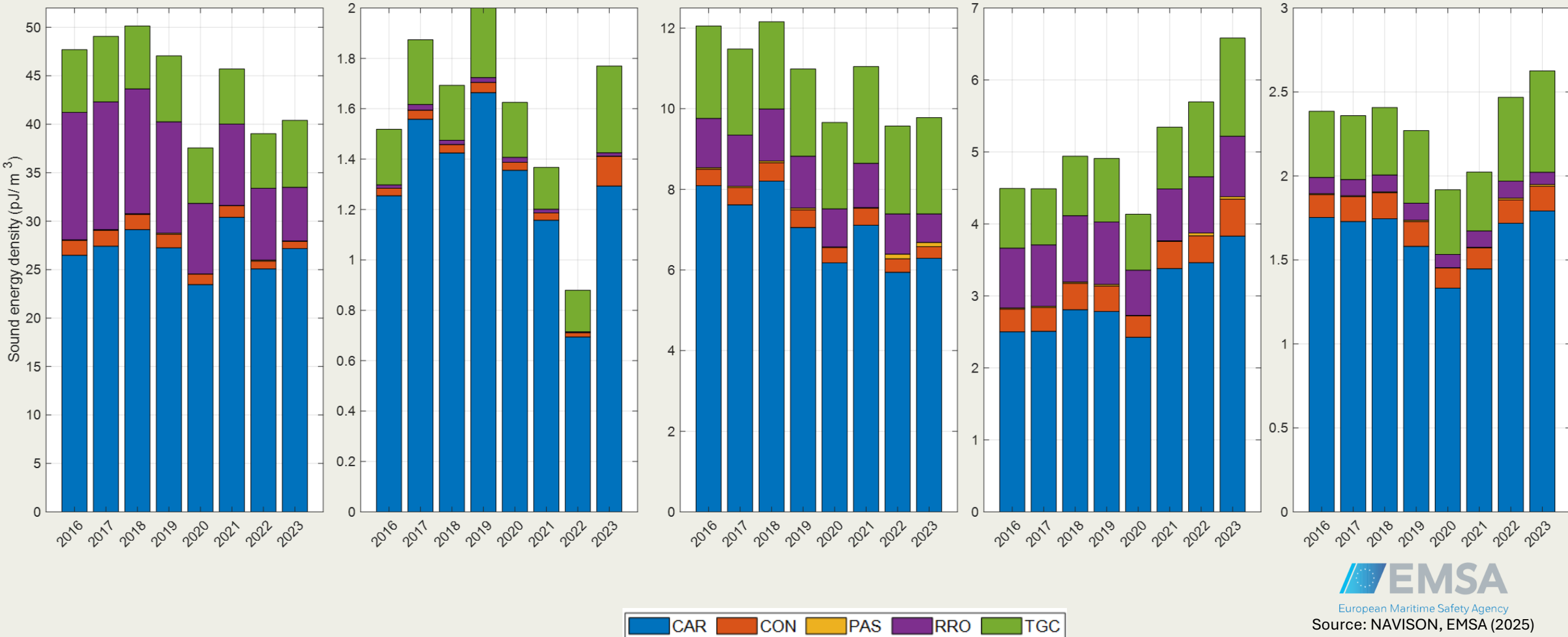
Baltic Sea

Black Sea

North Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Northeast Atlantic





Forecast scenarios (2030, 2040, 2050)

Scenario 1: Business as Usual

Increasing traffic over time

Scenario 2: GHG emissions roadmap

More efficient propellers (MEP)

Biofouling management

Optimized hull form (OHF)

Speed reduction (SRD)

Scenario 3: URN management in isolation

Quiet propeller (QRP)

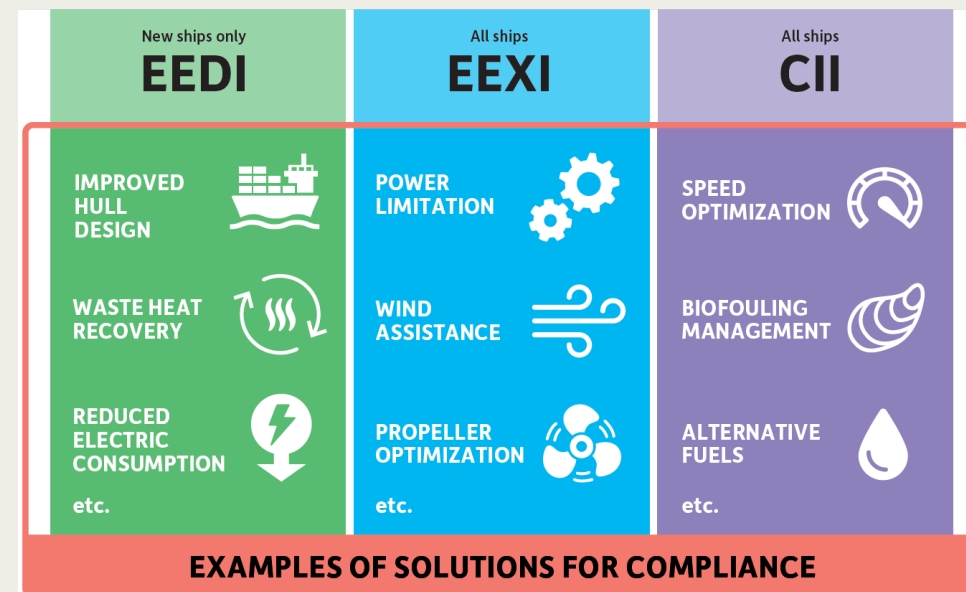
Air injection (AIN)

Speed reduction (SRD)

Scenario 4: URN management plus GHG emissions roadmap

Six combined measures

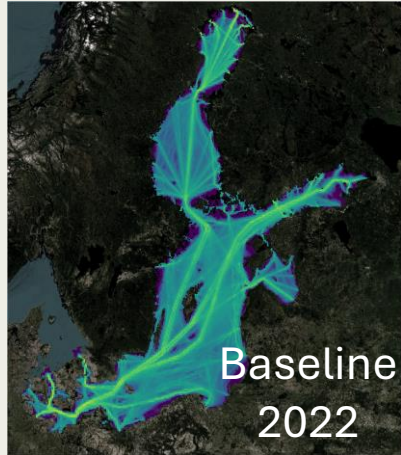
IMO GHG emissions roadmap scenario



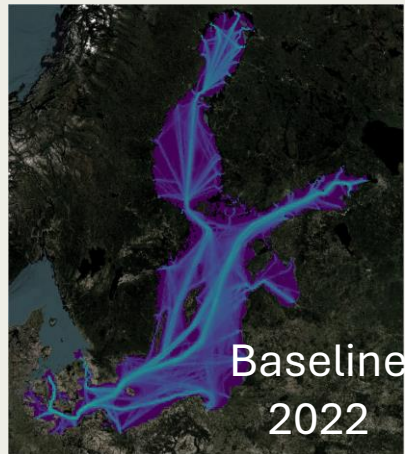


Forecast modelling approach

Cavitation

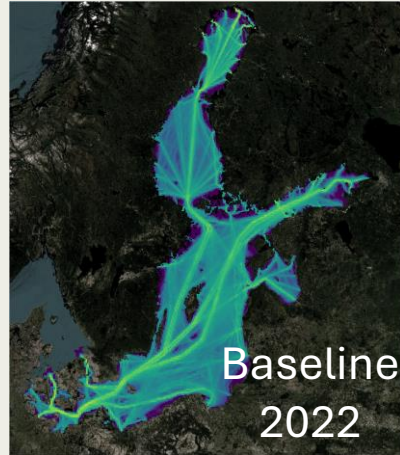


Machinery

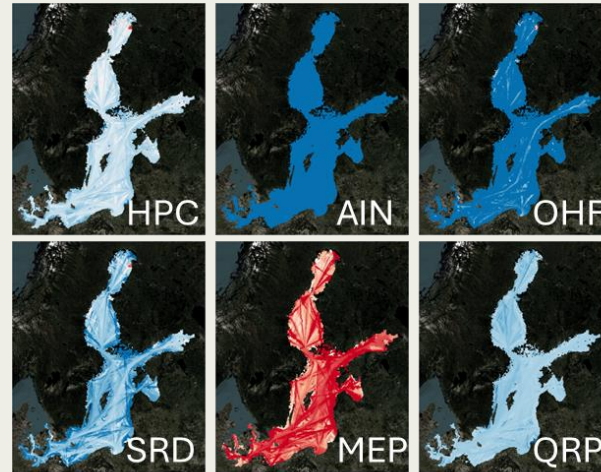




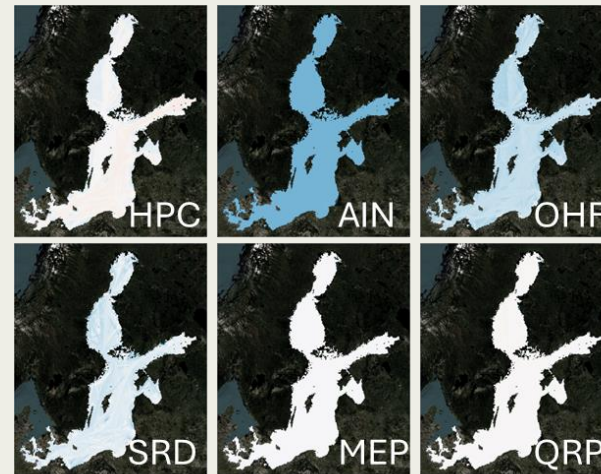
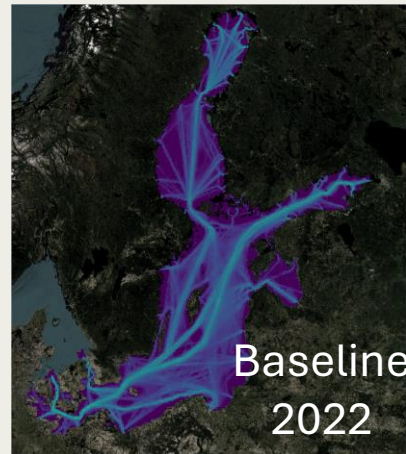
Cavitation



Forecast modelling approach



Machinery



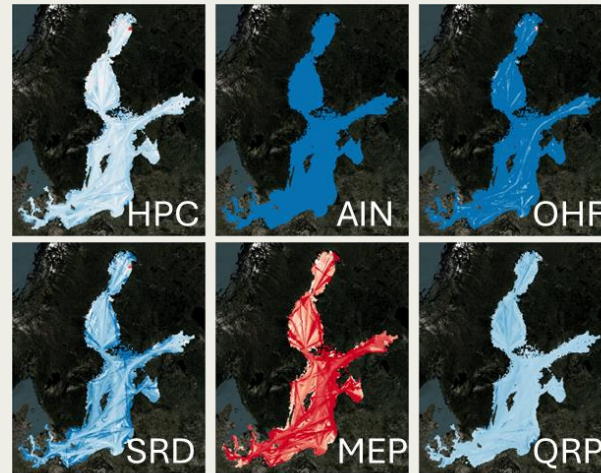
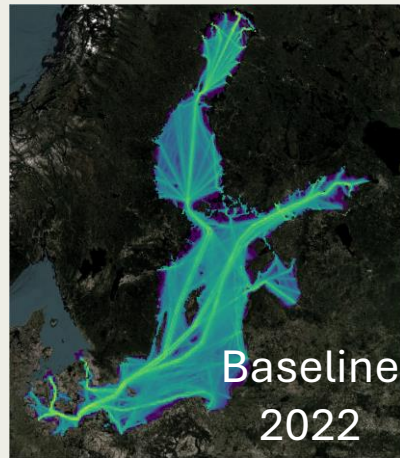
70 130
SPL (dB)

-5 5
Difference (dB)

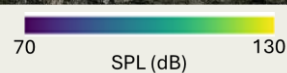
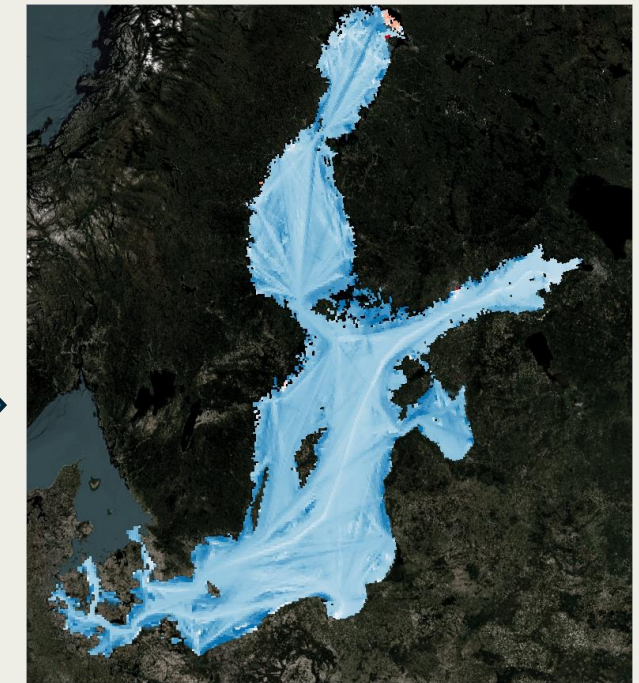
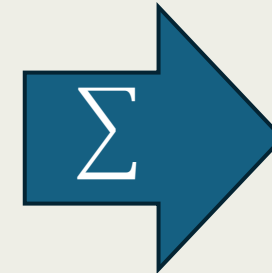
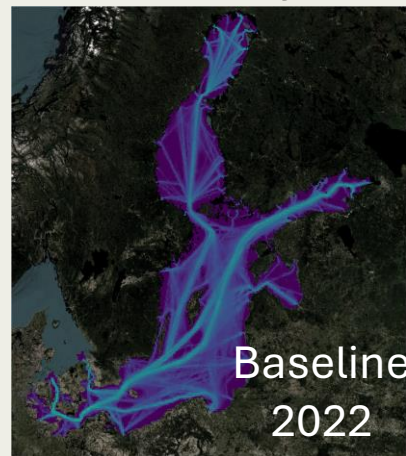


Forecast modelling approach

Cavitation

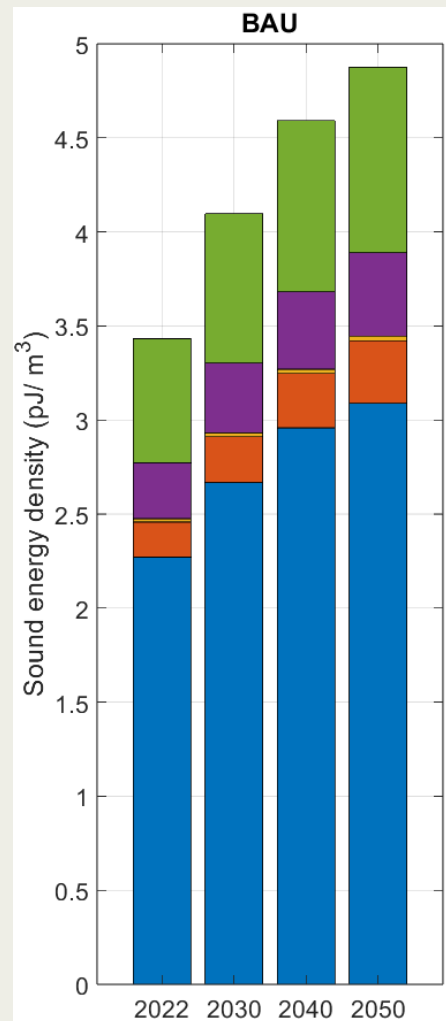


Machinery



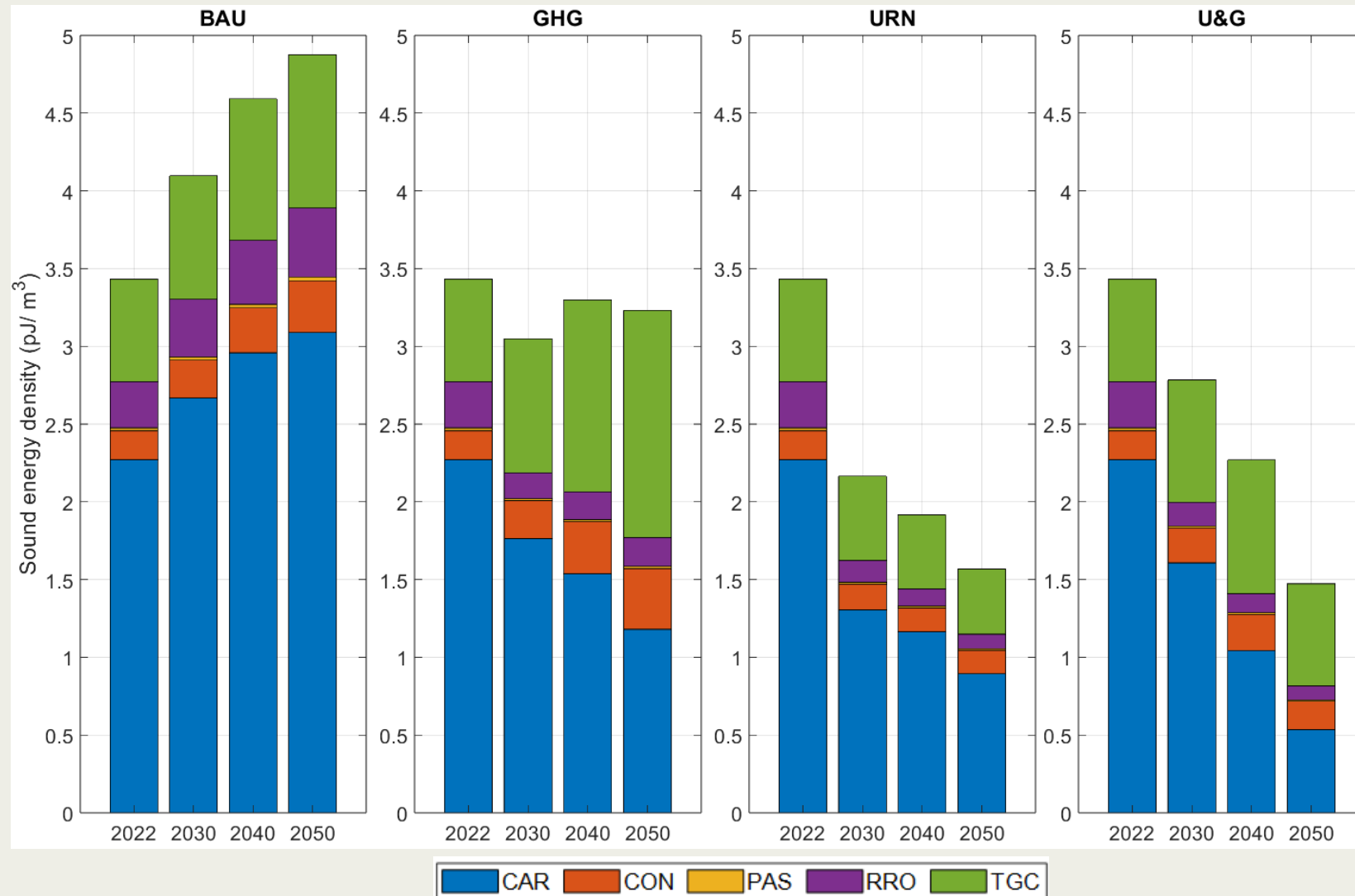


Sound energy densities for different forecast scenarios at 63 Hz



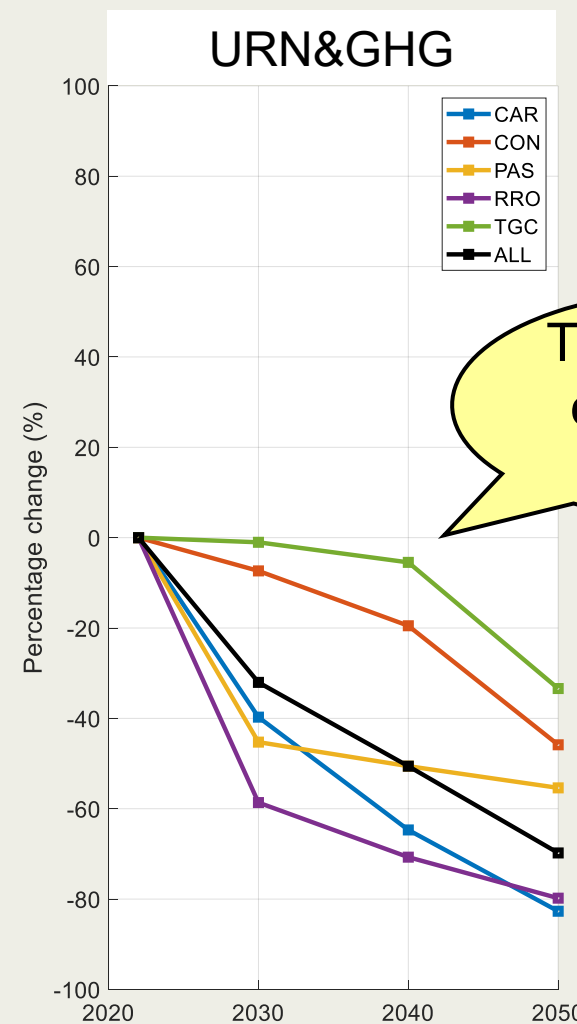
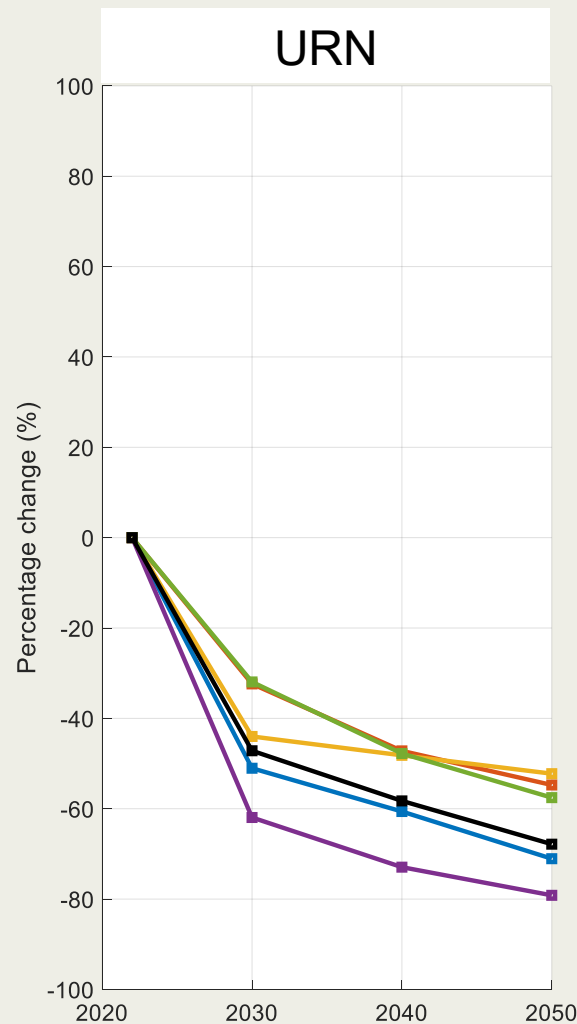
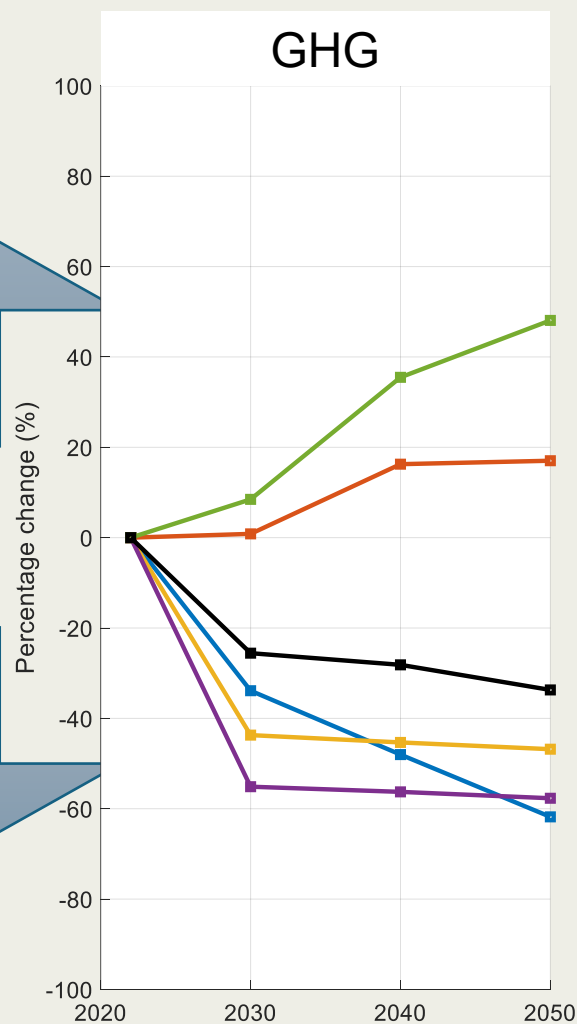


Sound energy densities for different forecast scenarios at 63 Hz





Sound energy densities for different forecast scenarios at 63 Hz



These results can vary by frequency

Summary & Conclusions

- Understanding the time trends of ambient sound can aid in the analysis of the CTBTO's historical dataset
 - Sound mapping can provide insights into the spatial variation of ambient sound.
 - Sound energy densities (SED) can provide complementary information for analyzing the large set of the sound maps.
 - Forecast modelling specific to vessel type and relevant mitigation measures can help to estimate potential future trends at the measurement stations' locations.
- The NAVISON's methodology (sound mapping, time trend analysis and ranking the contribution of different sources based on SED) can be helpful for modeling any basin-scale scenario,
 - such as the northwest Pacific Ocean to characterise CTBTO measurements at Wake Island.

Project funding



European Maritime Safety Agency

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