

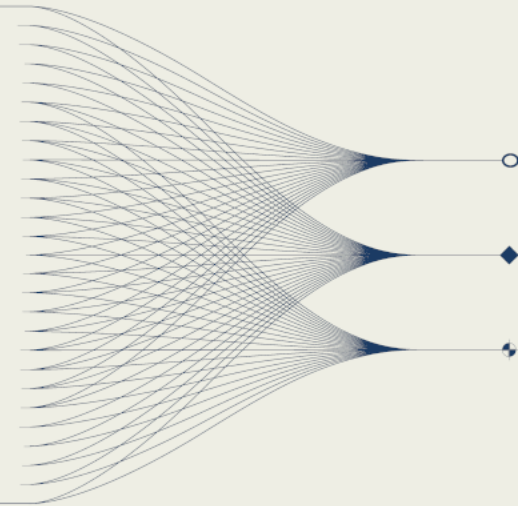
The CTBT IMS: a window into a century of global soundscapes (1920-2020)

M. A. Ainslie [1], S. P. Robinson [2], P. L. Tyack [3], R. K. Andrew [4], P. M. Harris [2],
M. B. Halvorsen [1] & A. O. MacGillivray [1]

- [1] JASCO Applied Sciences
- [2] National Physical Laboratory
- [3] University of St Andrews
- [4] Marasondo



11 September 2025

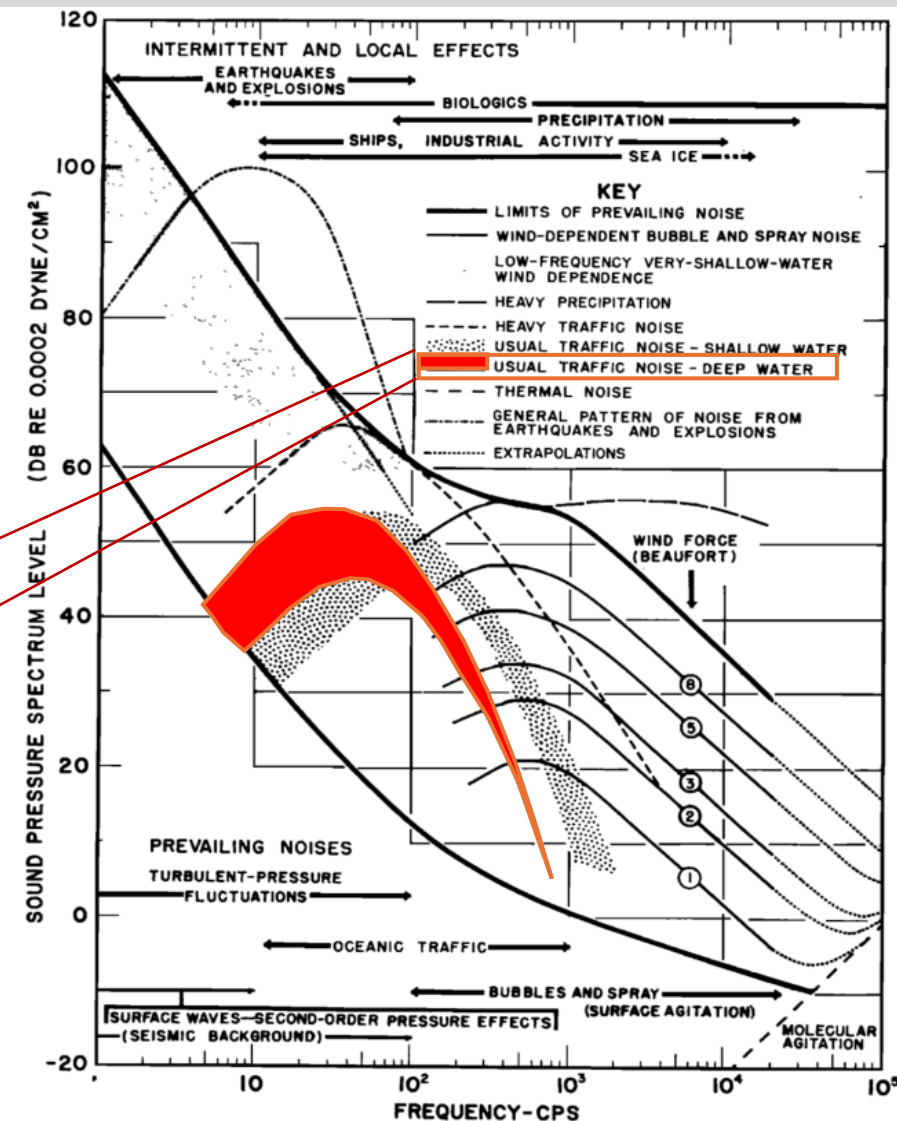


Wenz curves (“usual traffic noise”)

- Broad 25-35 Hz peak in deep water is attributed to “traffic noise”* (Wenz 1962)

* “traffic noise” = sound from distant shipping

USUAL TRAFFIC NOISE – DEEP WATER

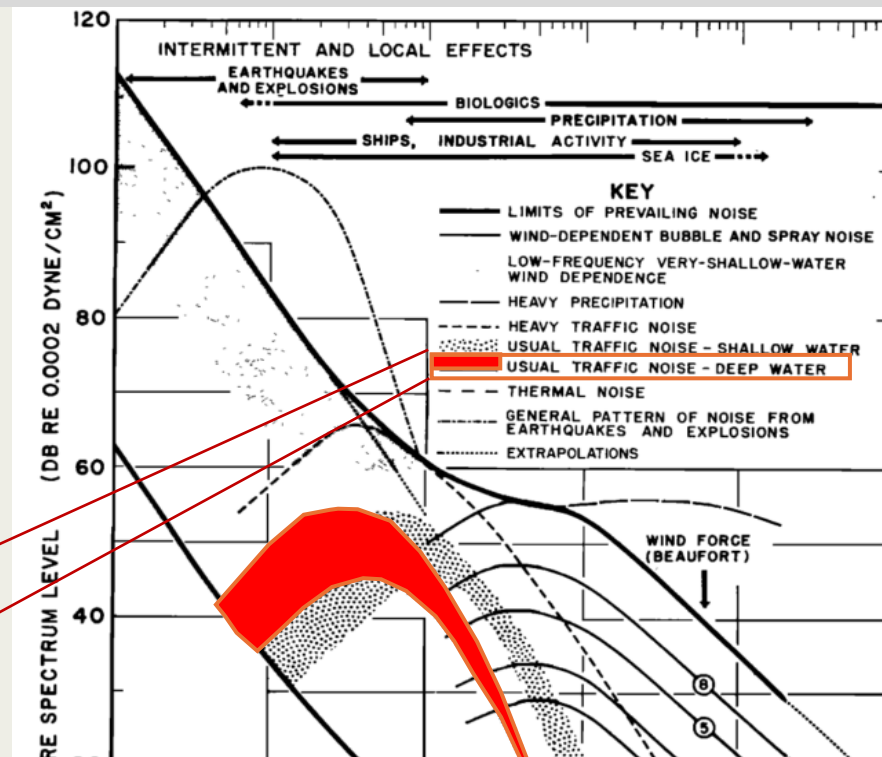


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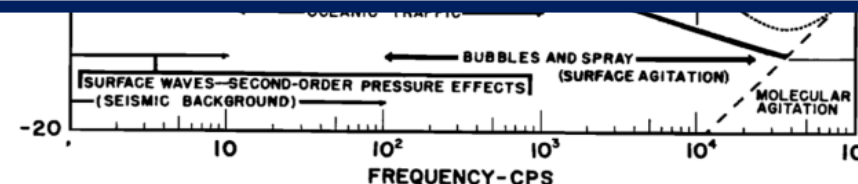
* “traffic noise” = sound from distant shipping

USUAL TRAFFIC NOISE – DEEP WATER



But ... how did Wenz know it was shipping?!?

See also Deane (2025)





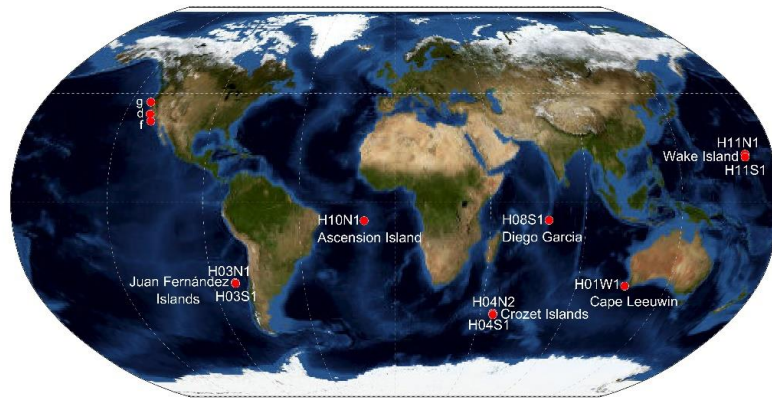
Structure

- Background
 - Deep water shipping noise (“Wenz curves”)
- Global sound energy budget
 - Nowcast (2020)
 - Hindcast (1920-2020)
- A window into the past
 - Wenz curves revisited
 - Contribution from earthquakes

GLOBAL SOUND ENERGY BUDGET: NOWCAST (2020)

Global energy budget: measurement

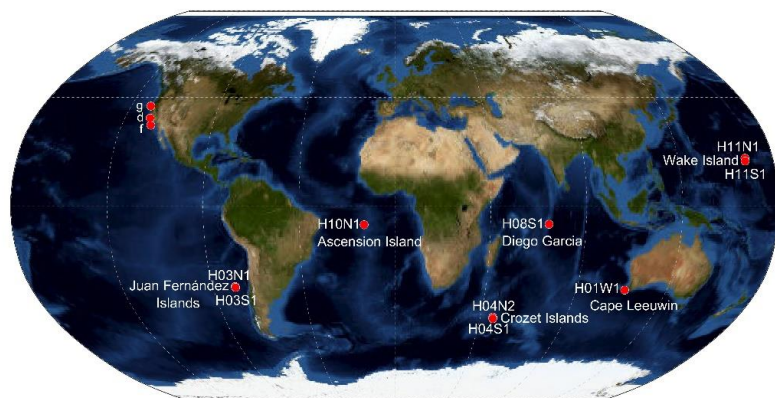
- Geographically sparse
- CTBTO (IMS): 8 hydrophones (CTBTO, 2024)
- NE Pacific: 3 hydrophones (Curtis, 1999)
- Total: 11 hydrophones
 - 100 million km³ each
 - Circle of radius 3000 km



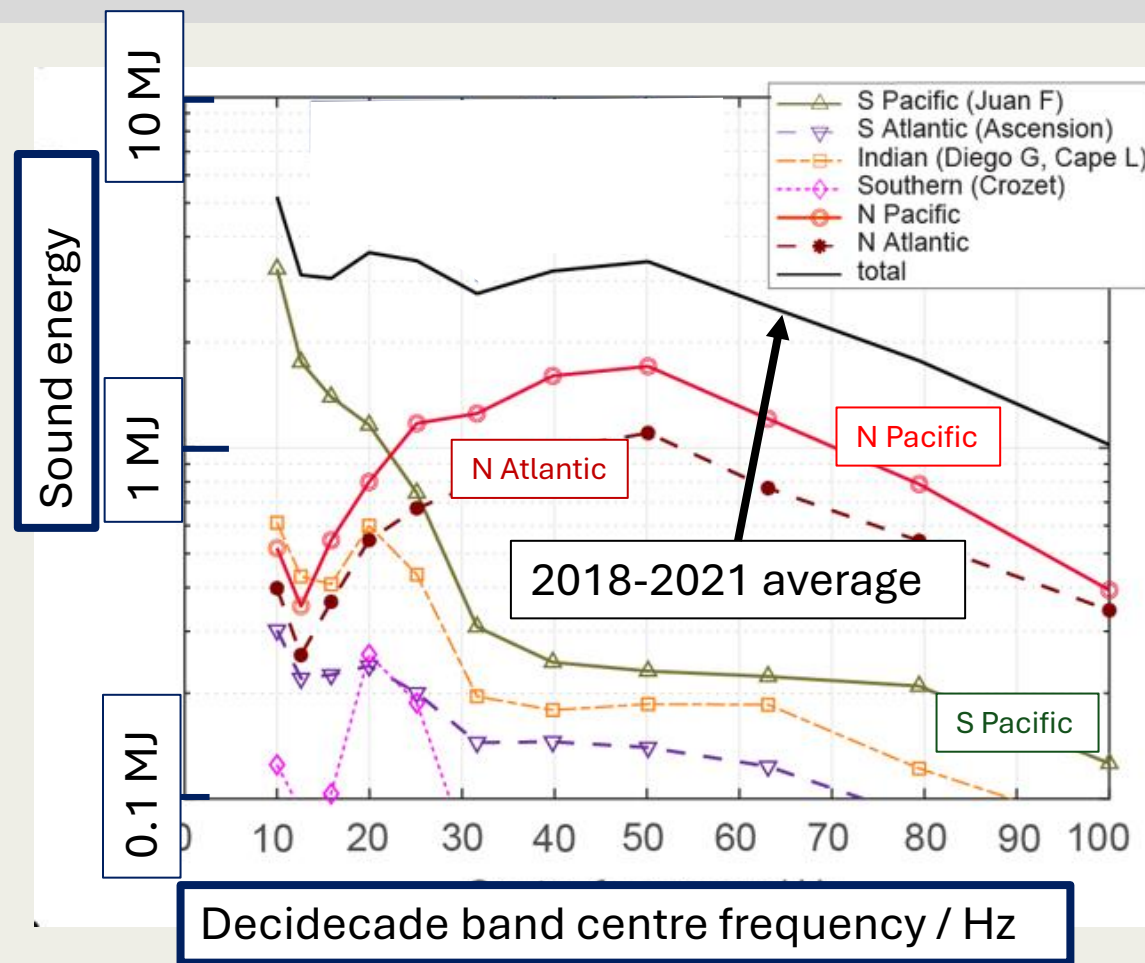
CTBTO: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IMS: International Monitoring System

Global energy budget: measurement

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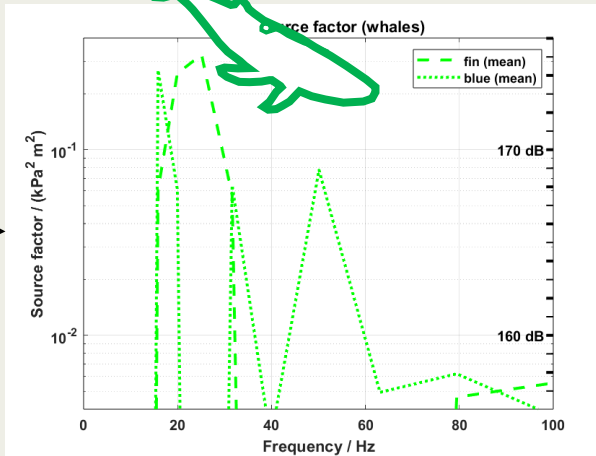


CTBTO: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IMS: International Monitoring System

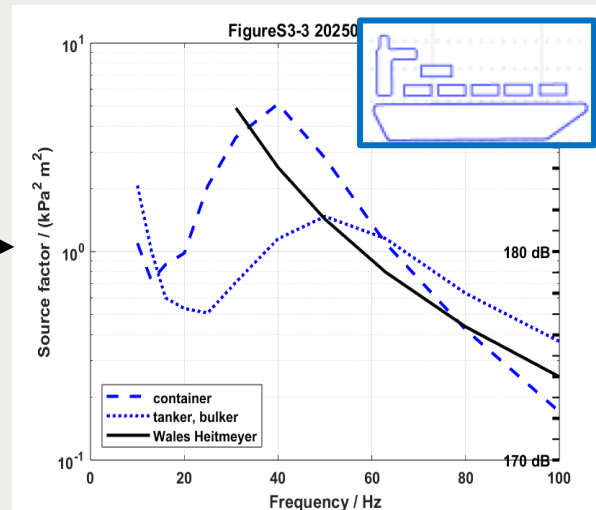


SOURCES:

Blue whales: Thode 2000
Fin whales: Garcia 2018



ECHO*: MacGillivray 2019)



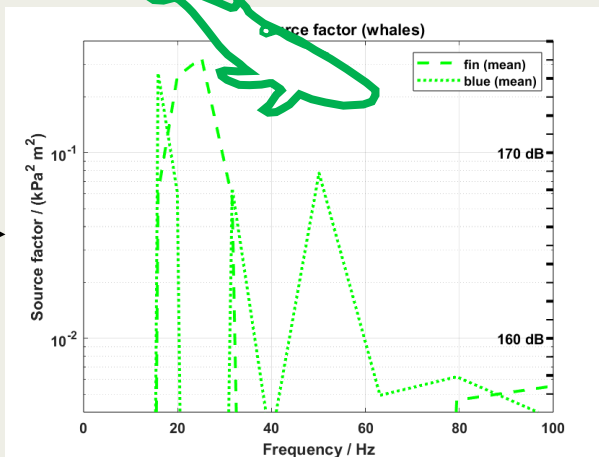
Global energy budget: model (1)

* ECHO: Enhancing Cetacean and Habitat Observation Program, Port of Vancouver

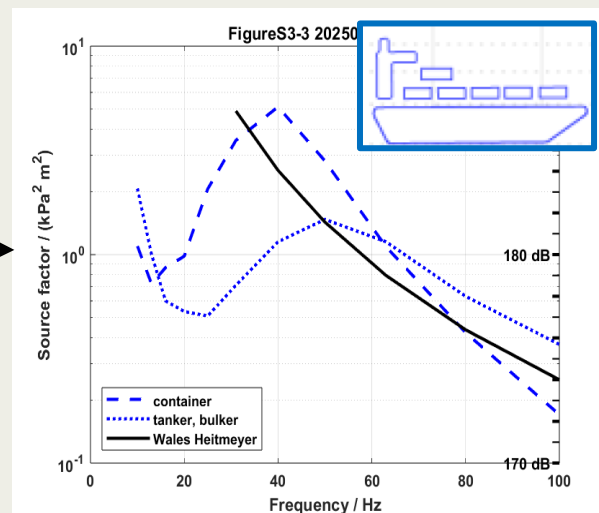


SOURCES:

Blue whales: Thode 2000
Fin whales: Garcia 2018



ECHO*: MacGillivray 2019)



Global energy budget: model (1)

+ # sources
+ critical angle

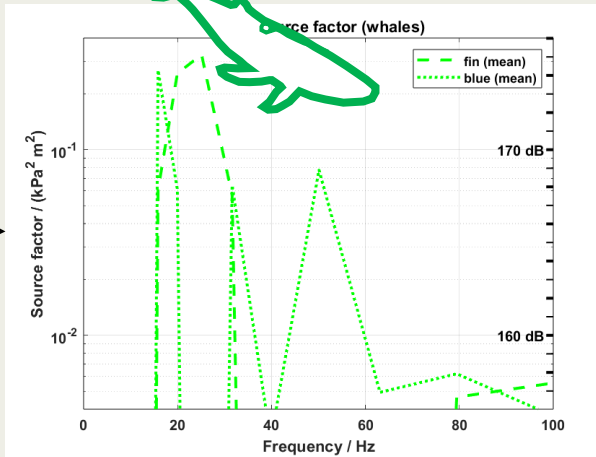
Convert to energy
(Ainslie et al 2021)

* ECHO: Enhancing Cetacean and Habitat Observation Program, Port of Vancouver

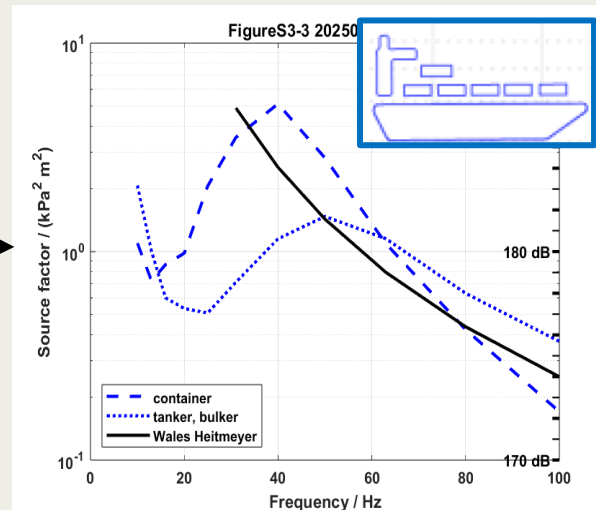


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Blue whales: Thode 2000
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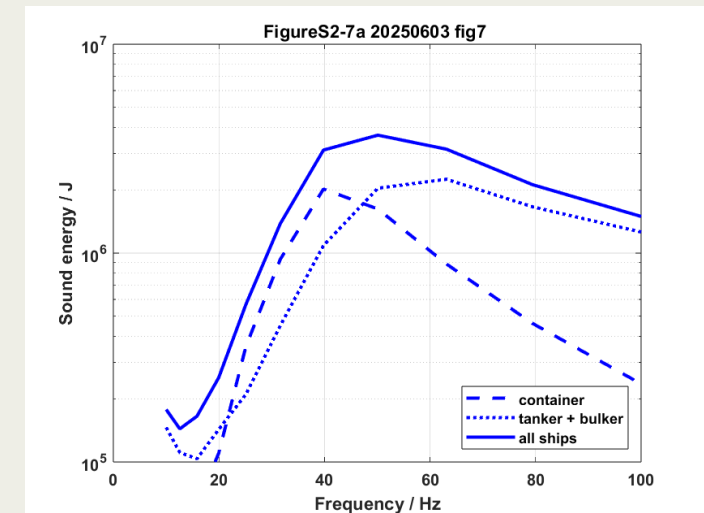
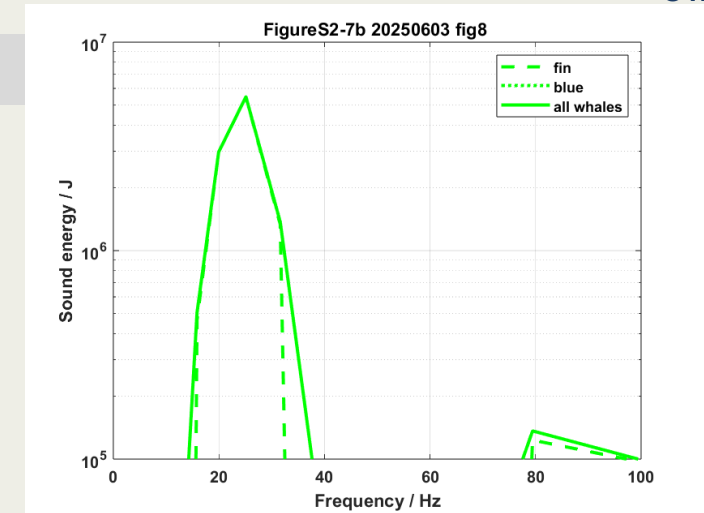
ECHO*: MacGillivray 2019)



Global energy budget: model (1)

+ # sources
+ critical angle

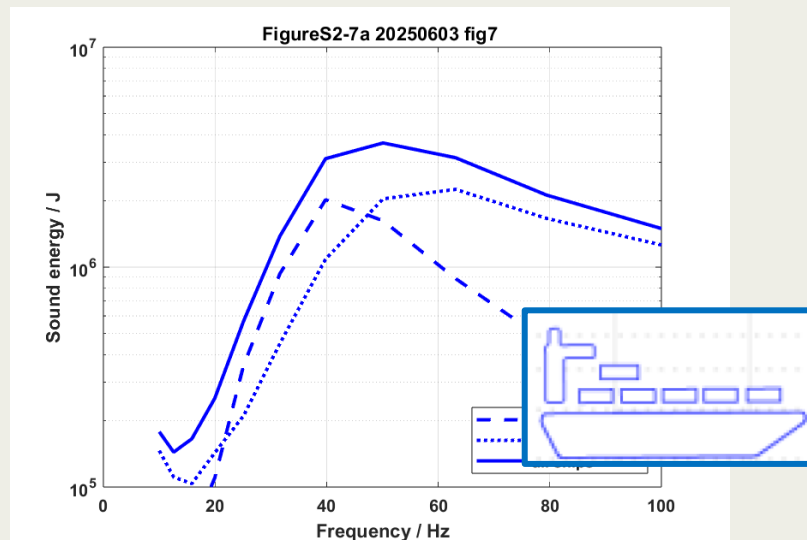
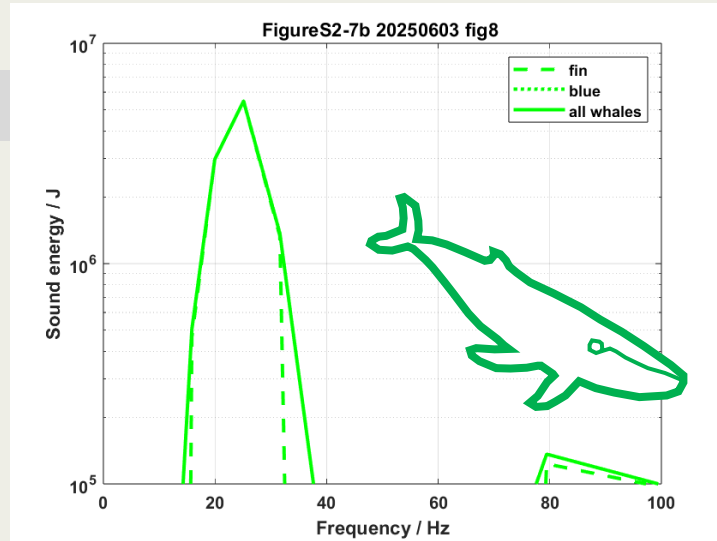
Convert to energy
(Ainslie et al 2021)



* ECHO: Enhancing Cetacean and Habitat Observation Program, Port of Vancouver

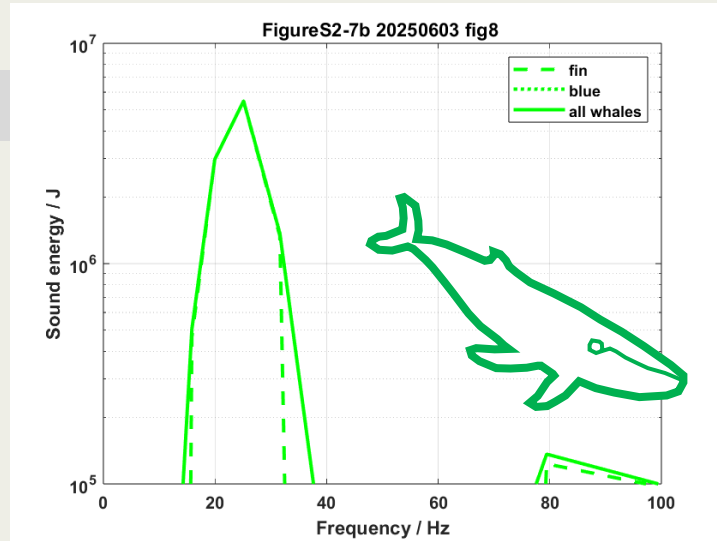


Global energy budget: model (2)



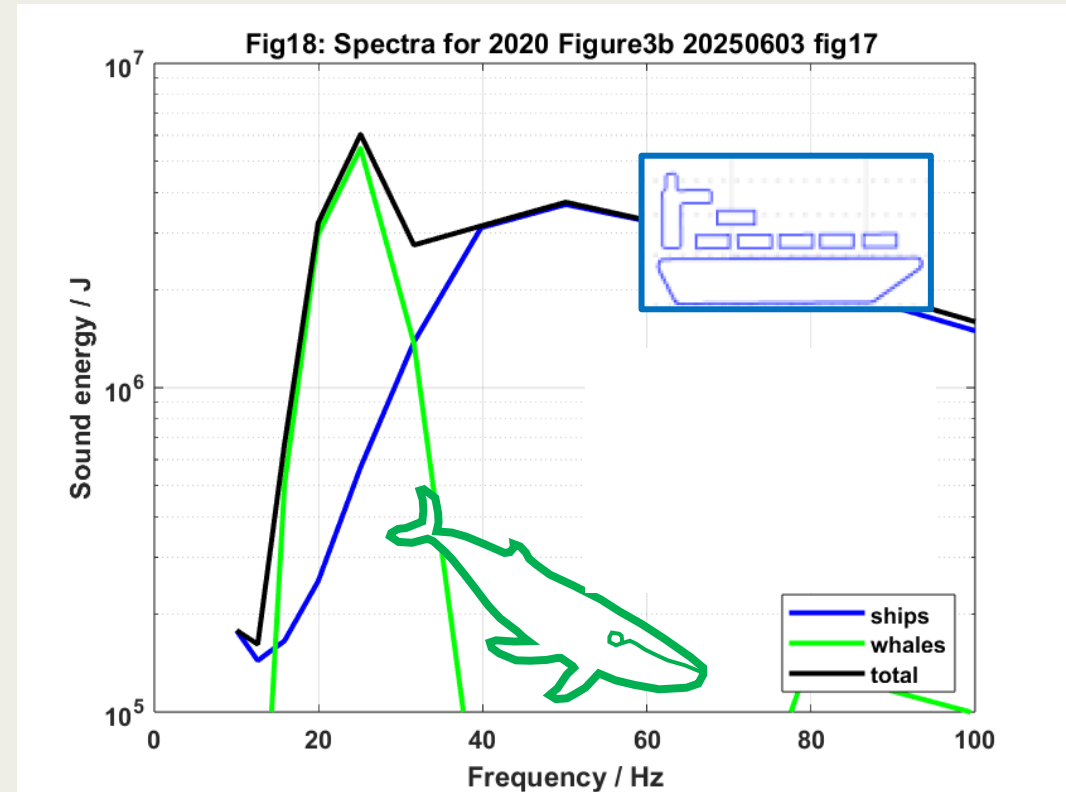
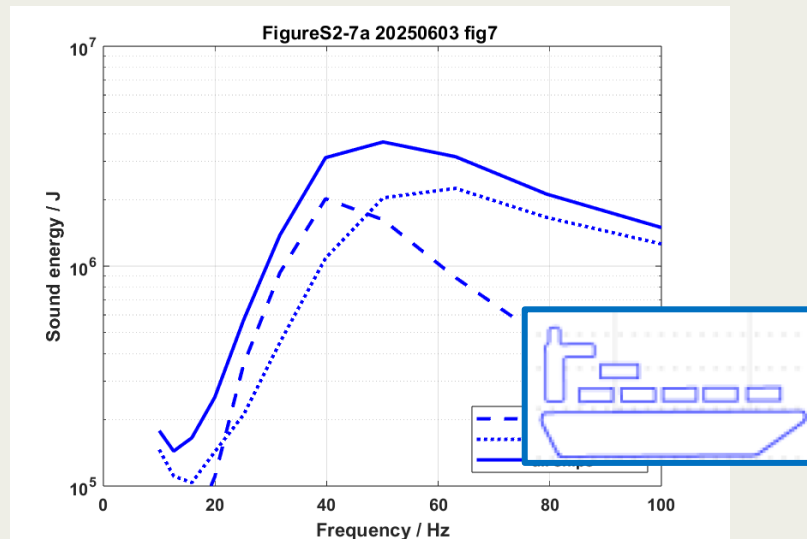


Global energy budget: model (2)



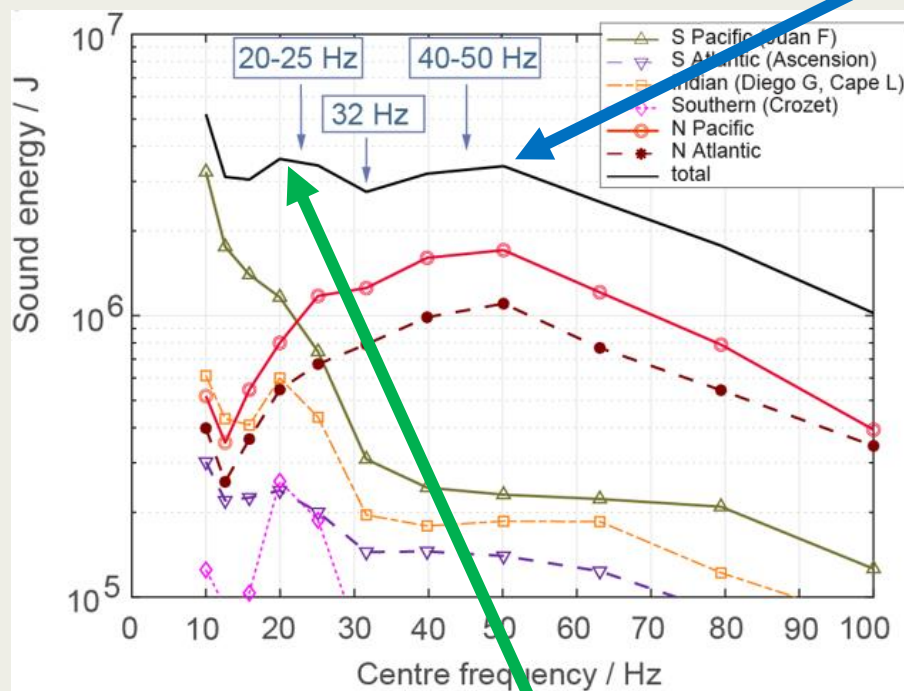
+

=





Global energy budget: model vs measurement (2020)



Ships: 15 MJ
(32-100 Hz)

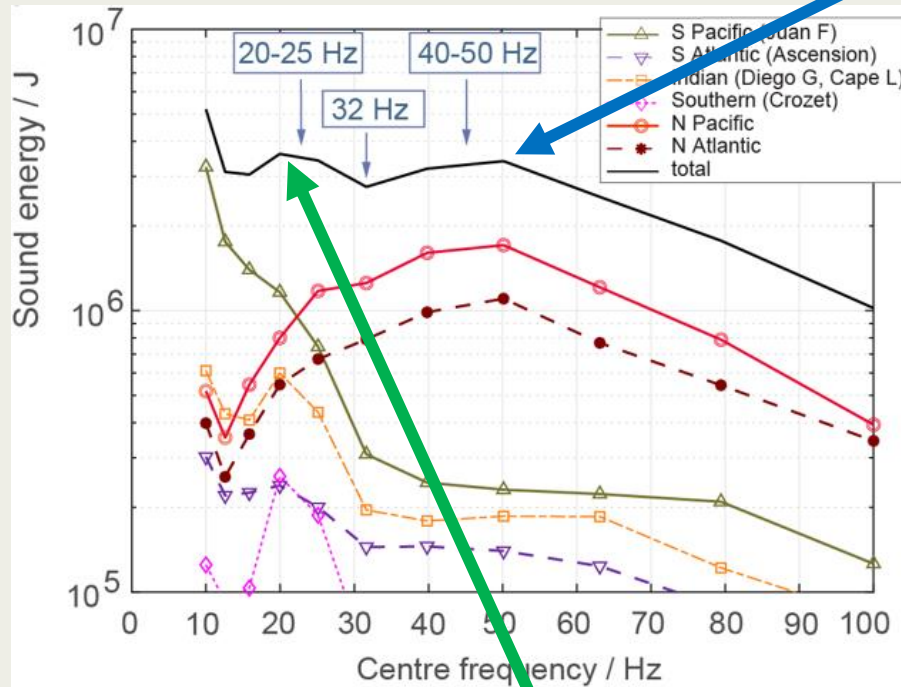
Whales: 10 MJ
(16-25 Hz)

Ainslie et al (2025)

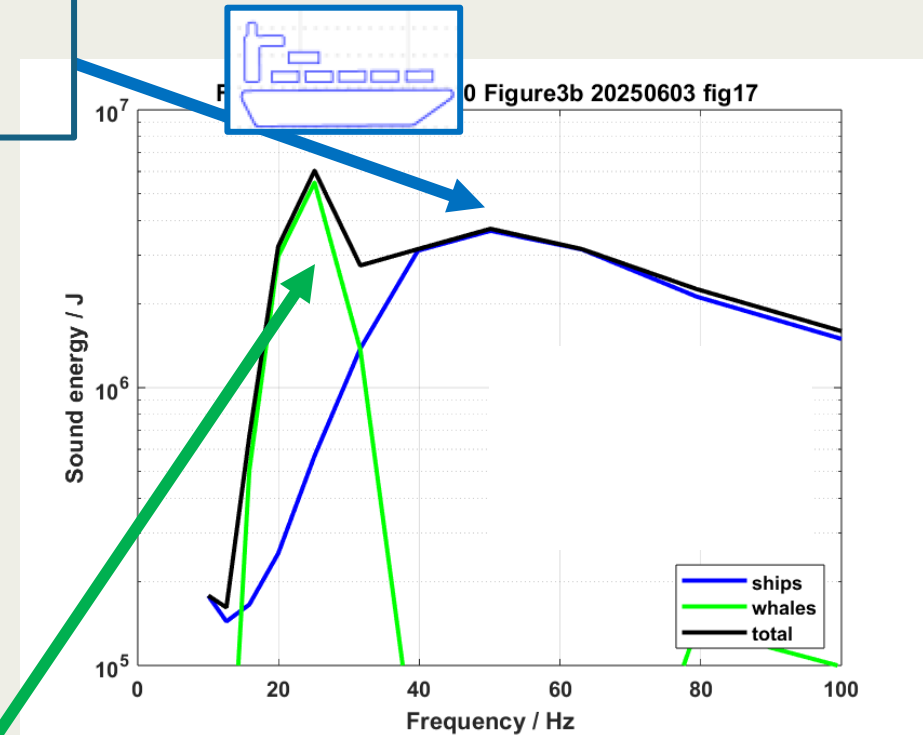
- LF: Baleen whale calls
- MF and HF: Ships (North Pacific)



Global energy budget: model vs measurement (2020)



**Ships: 15 MJ
(32-100 Hz)**



Ainslie et al (2025)

- LF: Baleen whale calls
- MF and HF: Ships (North Pacific)

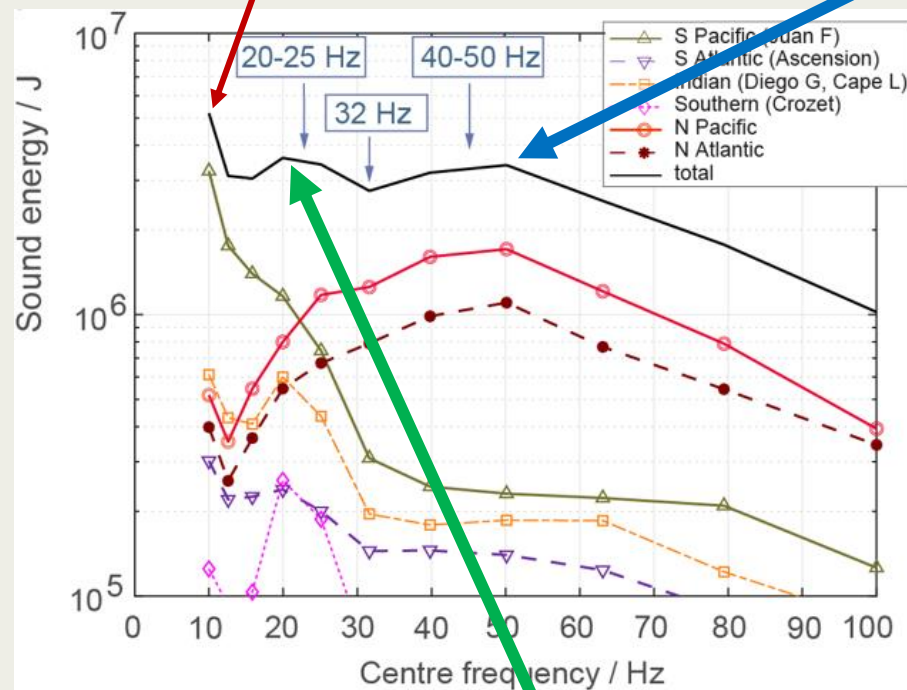
**Whales: 10 MJ
(16-25 Hz)**



Global energy budget: model vs measurement (2020)

Earthquakes (not modelled)

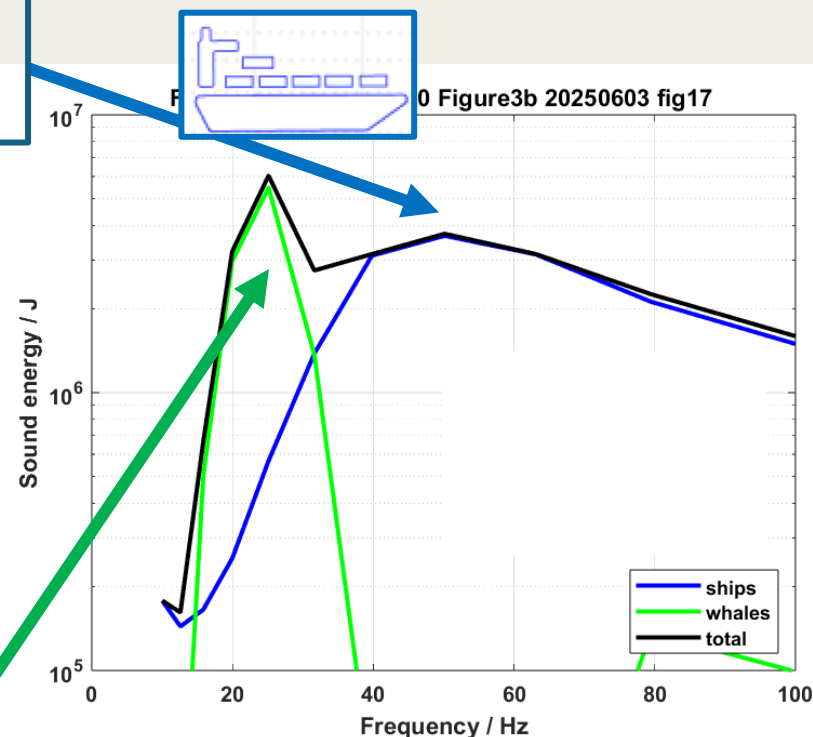
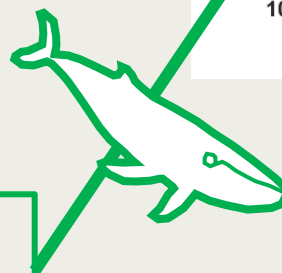
Ships: 15 MJ
(32-100 Hz)



Ainslie et al (2025)

- LF: Baleen whale calls
- MF and HF: Ships (North Pacific)

Whales: 10 MJ
(16-25 Hz)



GLOBAL SOUND ENERGY BUDGET: HINDCAST (1920-2020)



Global fleet size and baleen whale population since 1920

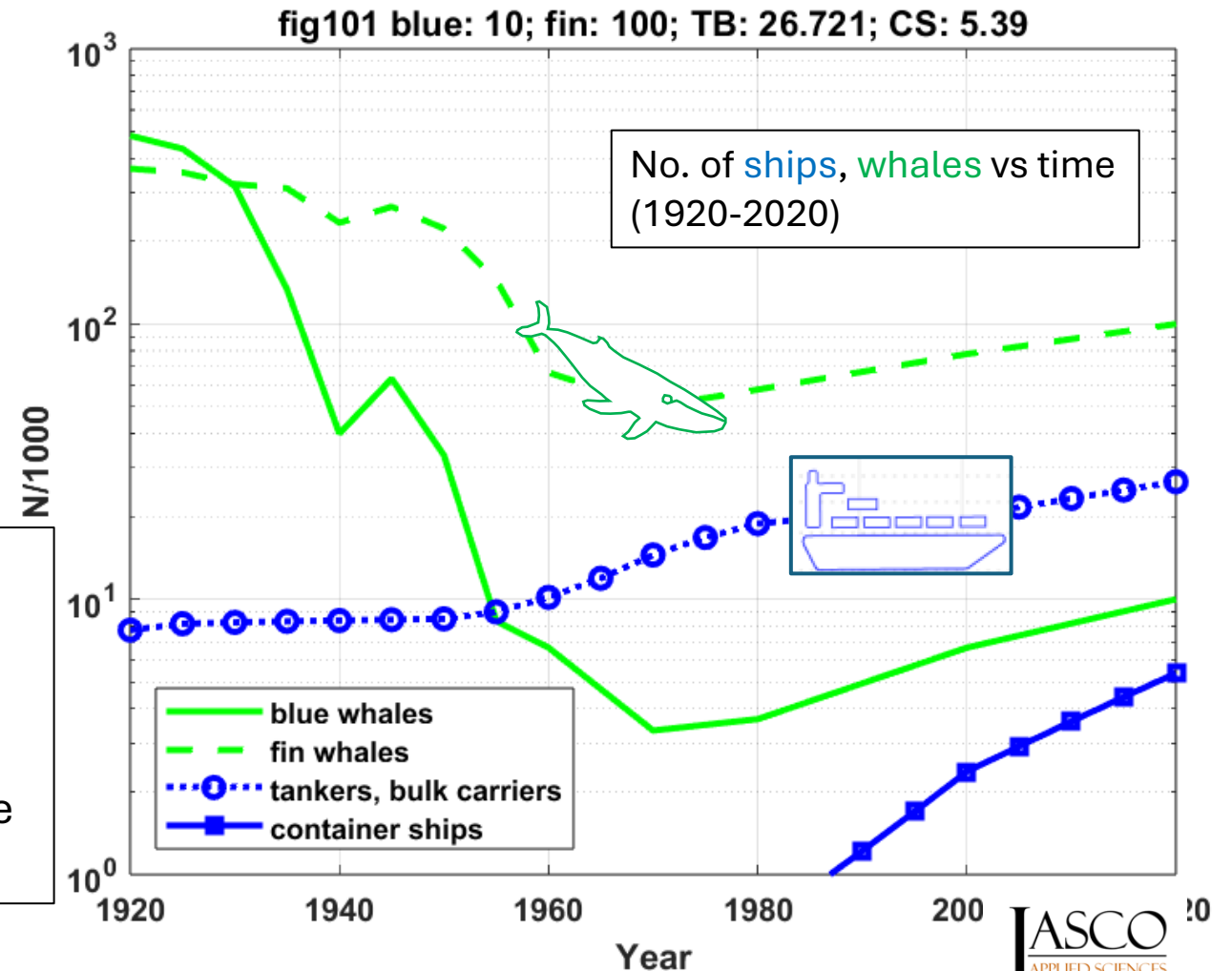
SOURCES

baleen whales: IUCN*

Ships: UNCTAD**

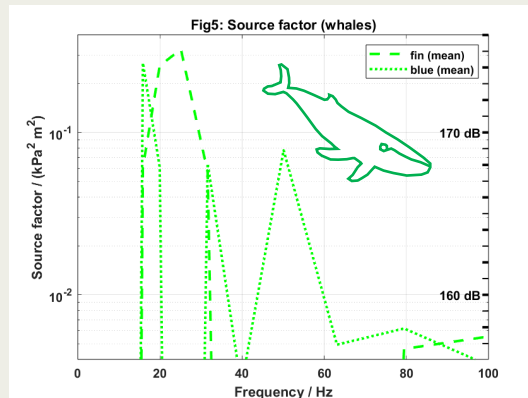
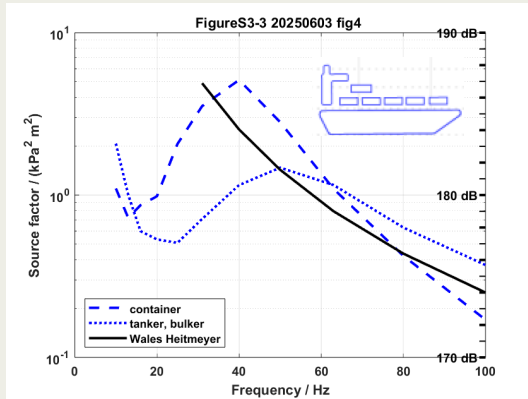
*IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

**UNCTAD: UN Trade and Development





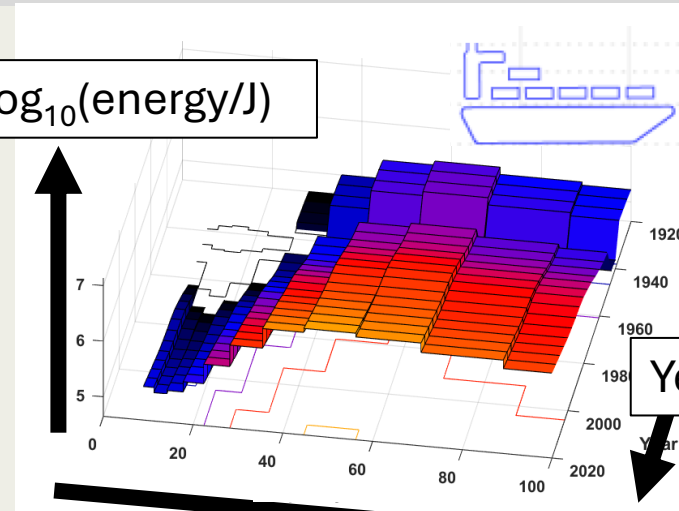
Source spectra



Global energy budget: hindcast (1920-2020)

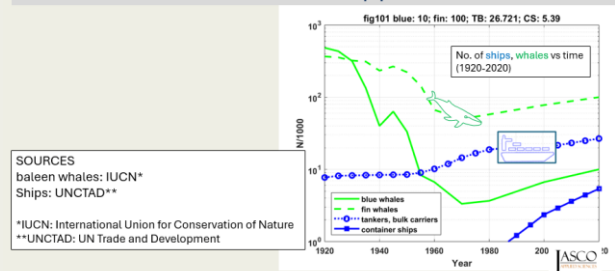
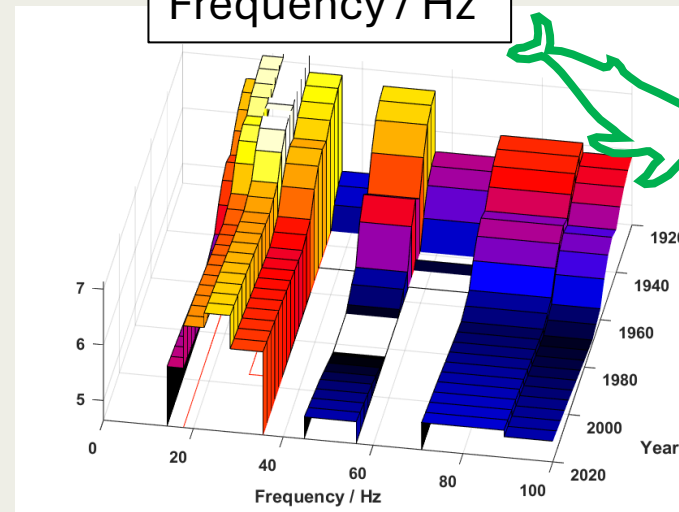
Convert to energy
(Ainslie et al 2021)

$\log_{10}(\text{energy/J})$



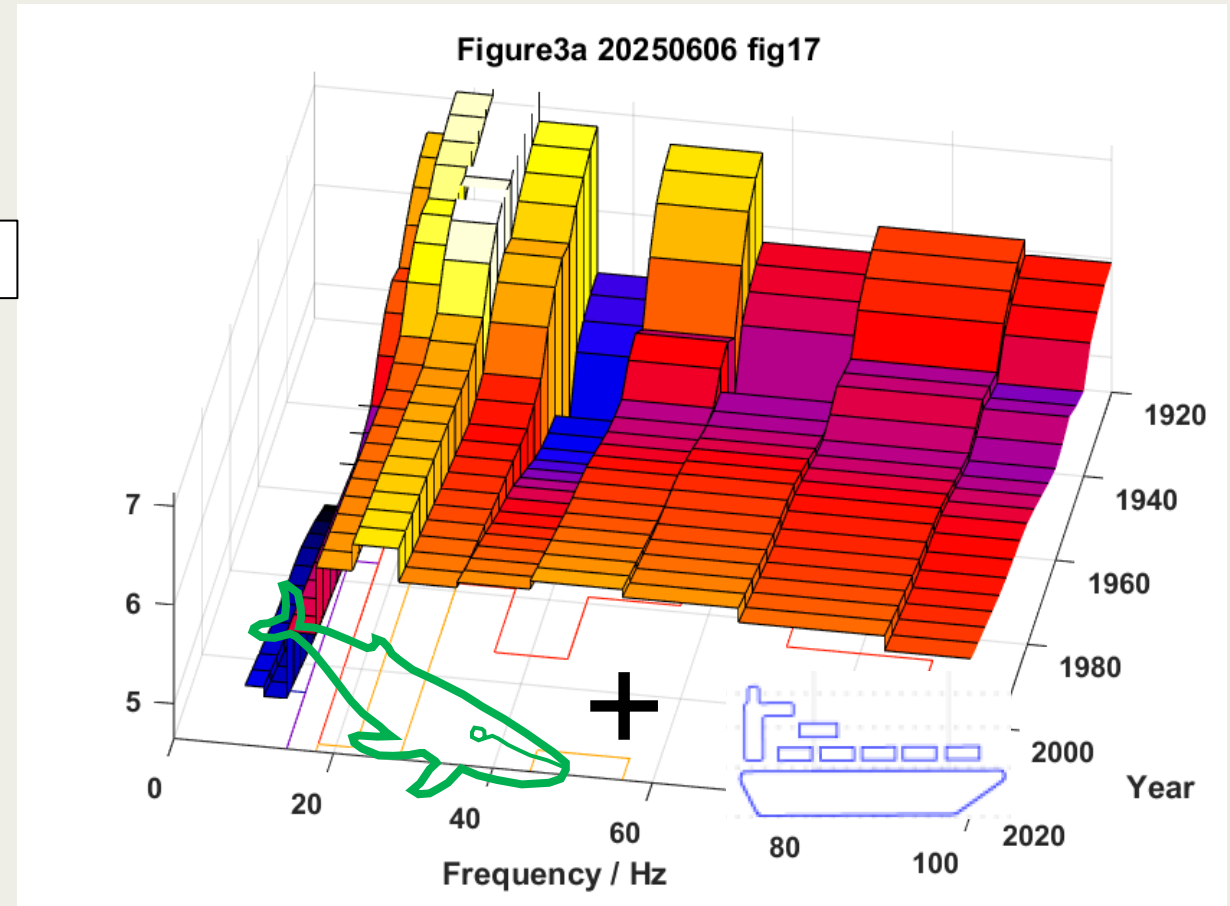
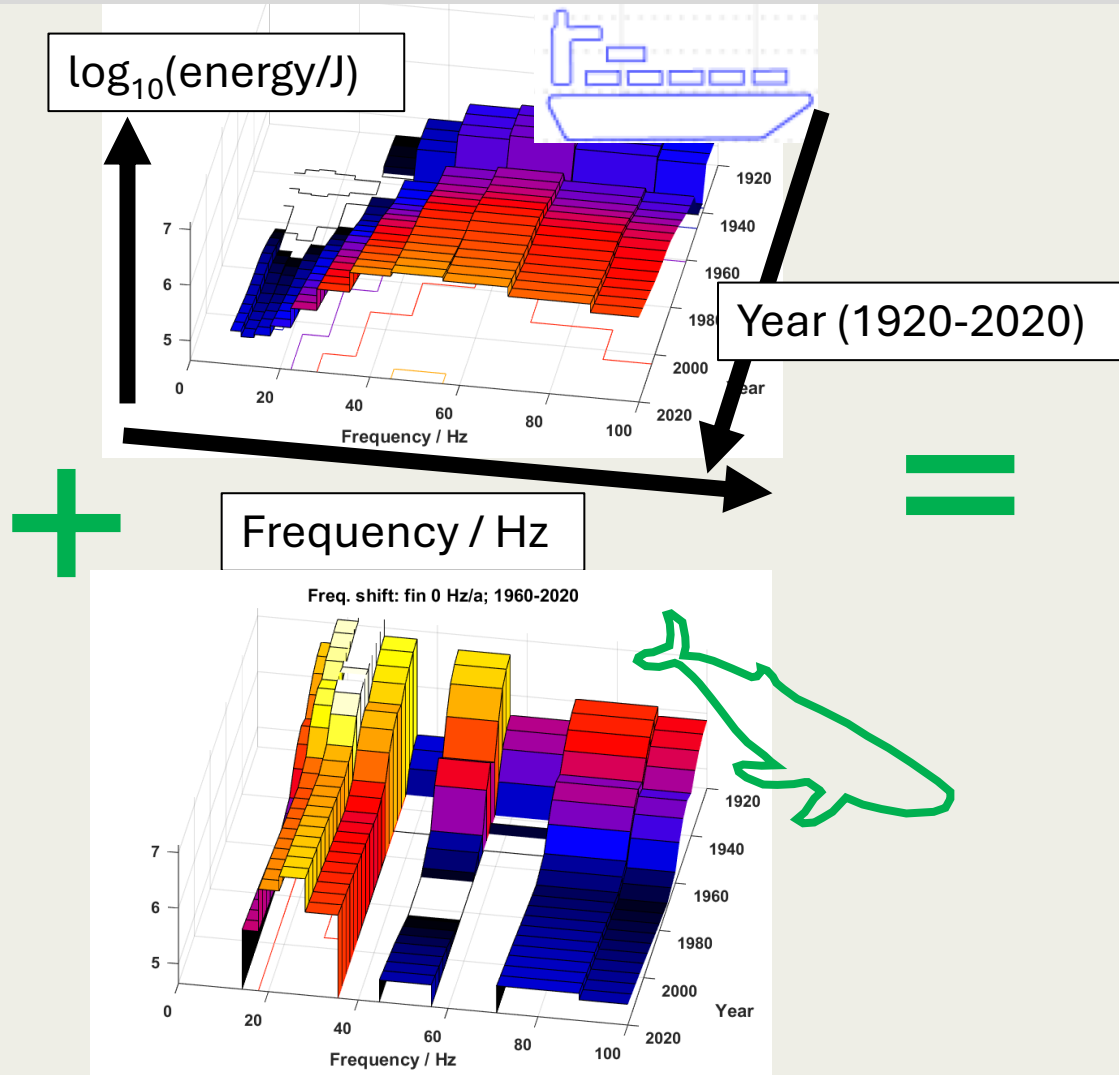
Year (1920-2020)

Frequency / Hz





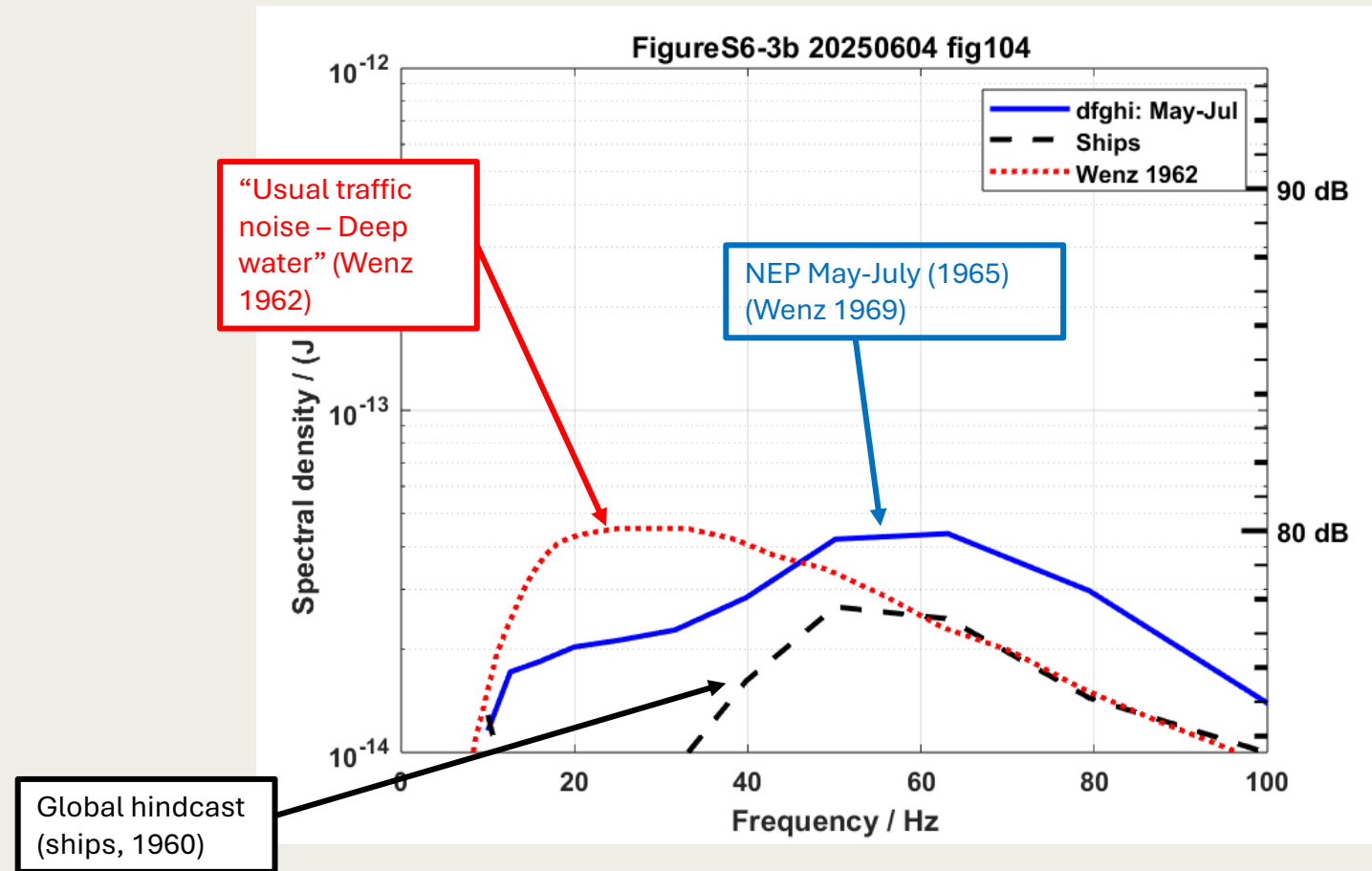
Global energy budget: hindcast (1920-2020)



The IMS: A window into the past

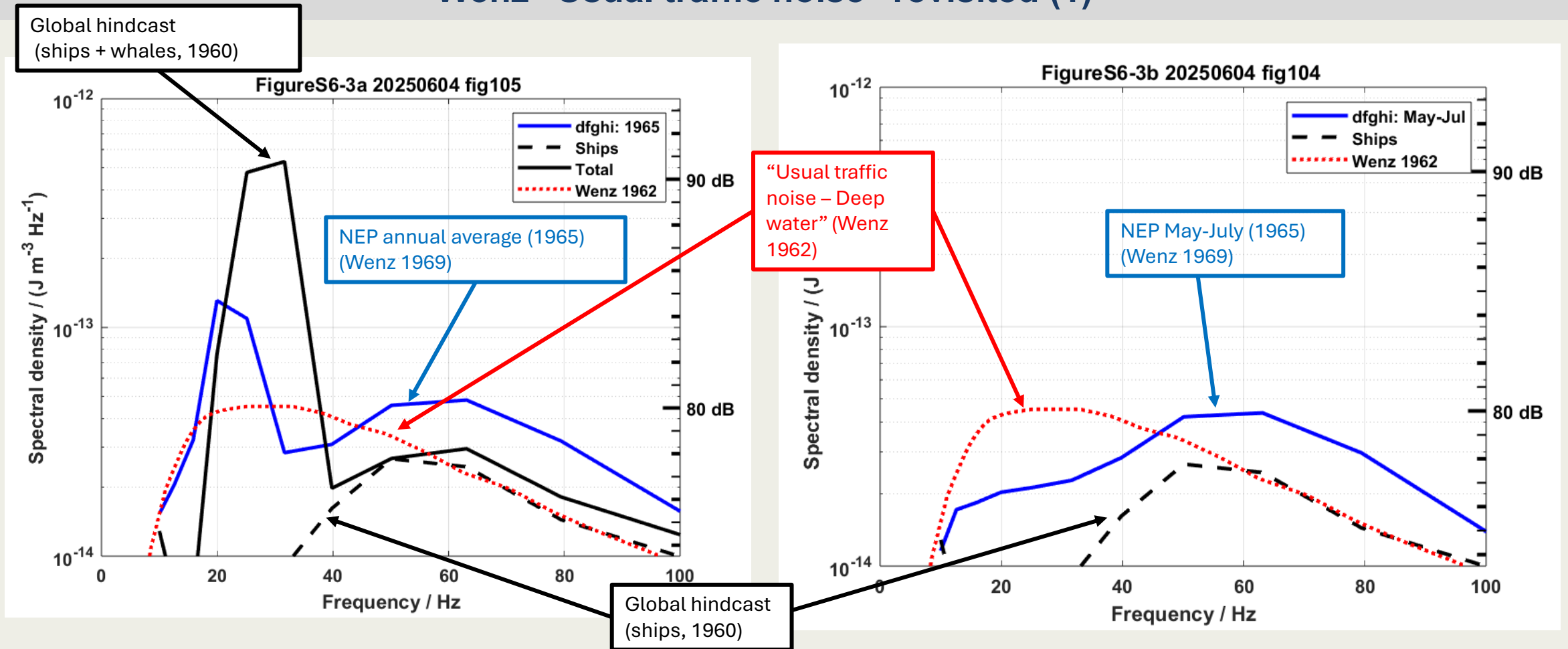


Wenz “Usual traffic noise” revisited (1)

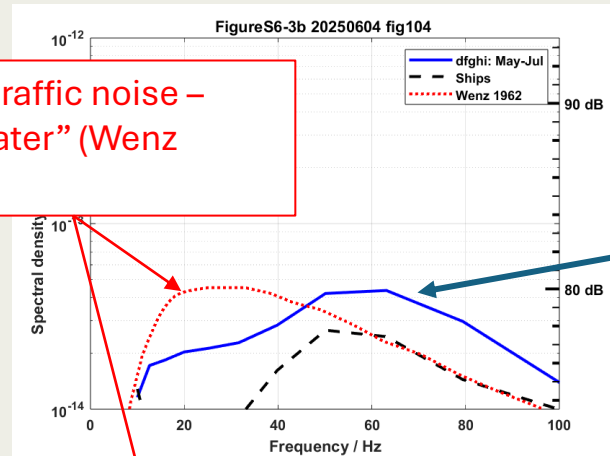




Wenz “Usual traffic noise” revisited (1)

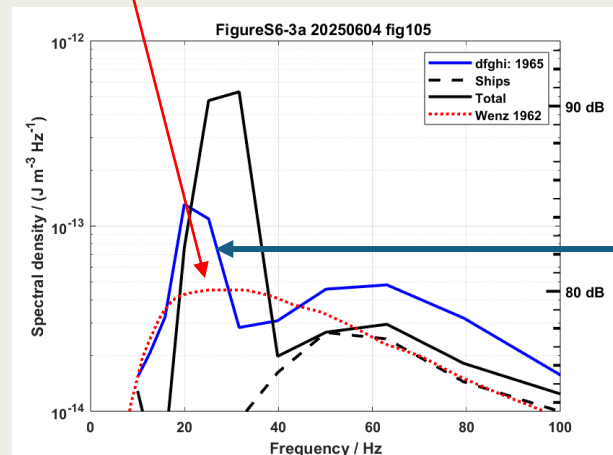


Wenz “Usual traffic noise” revisited (2)



“Usual traffic noise –
Deep water” (Wenz
1962)

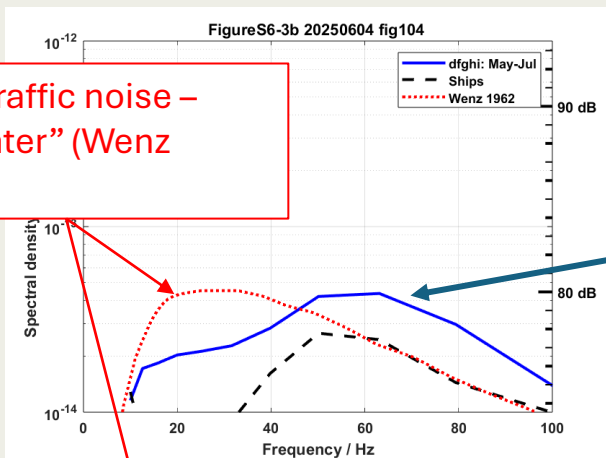
1960s Shipping
peaked at 50-63 Hz
(not 30 Hz)



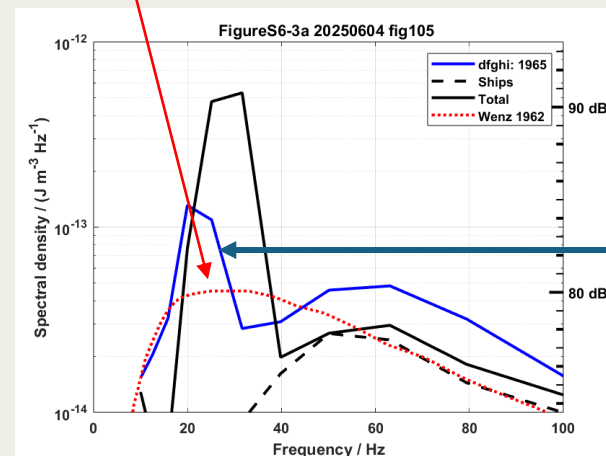
1960s baleen whale calls
peaked at 20-25 Hz

DISTANT BALEEN WHALE CALLS – DEEP WATER

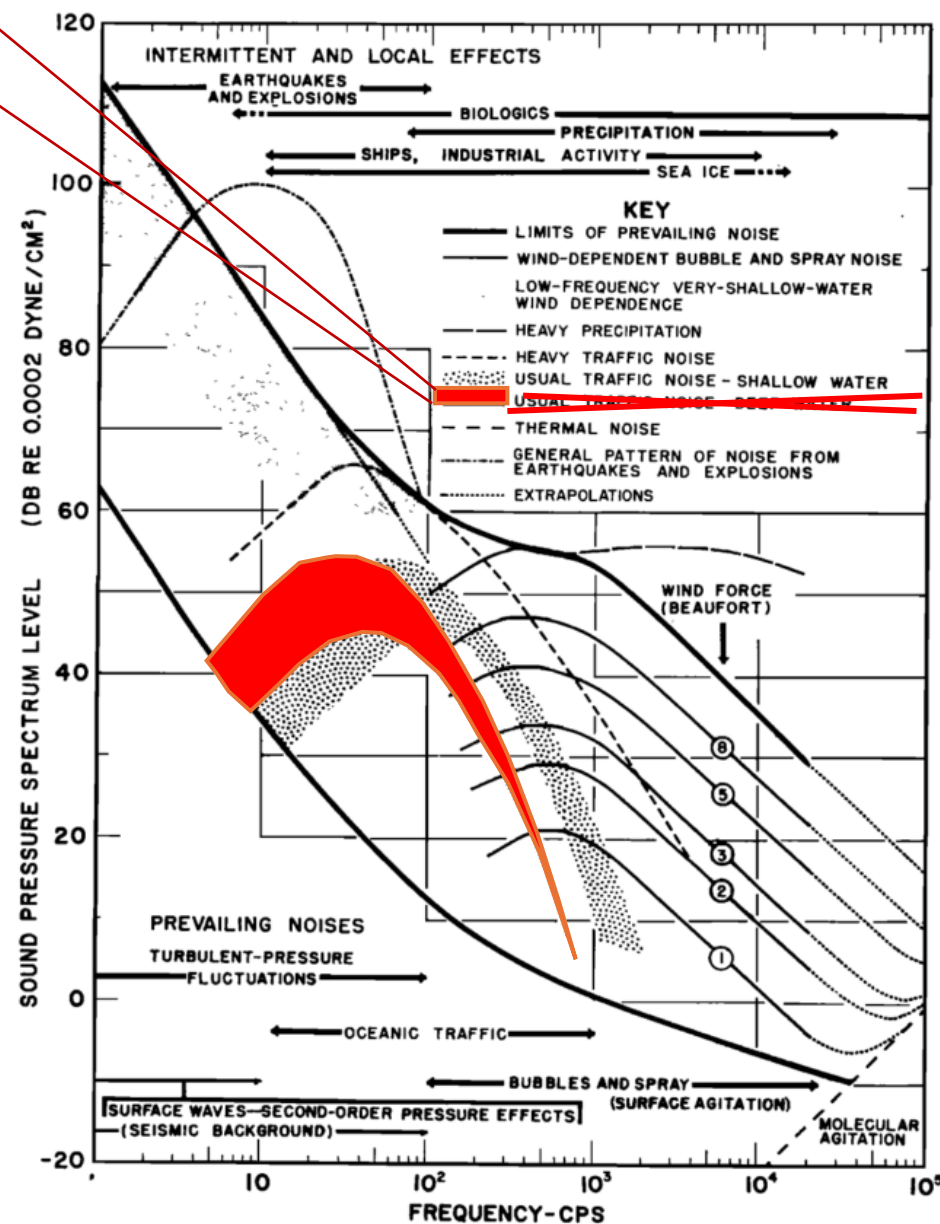
“Usual traffic noise – Deep water” (Wenz 1962)



1960s Shipping peaked at 50-63 Hz (not 30 Hz)



1960s baleen whale calls peaked at 20-25 Hz



Contribution from earthquakes: Released power

- Power released by earthquakes
 - 1922-2021
 - 10-year average

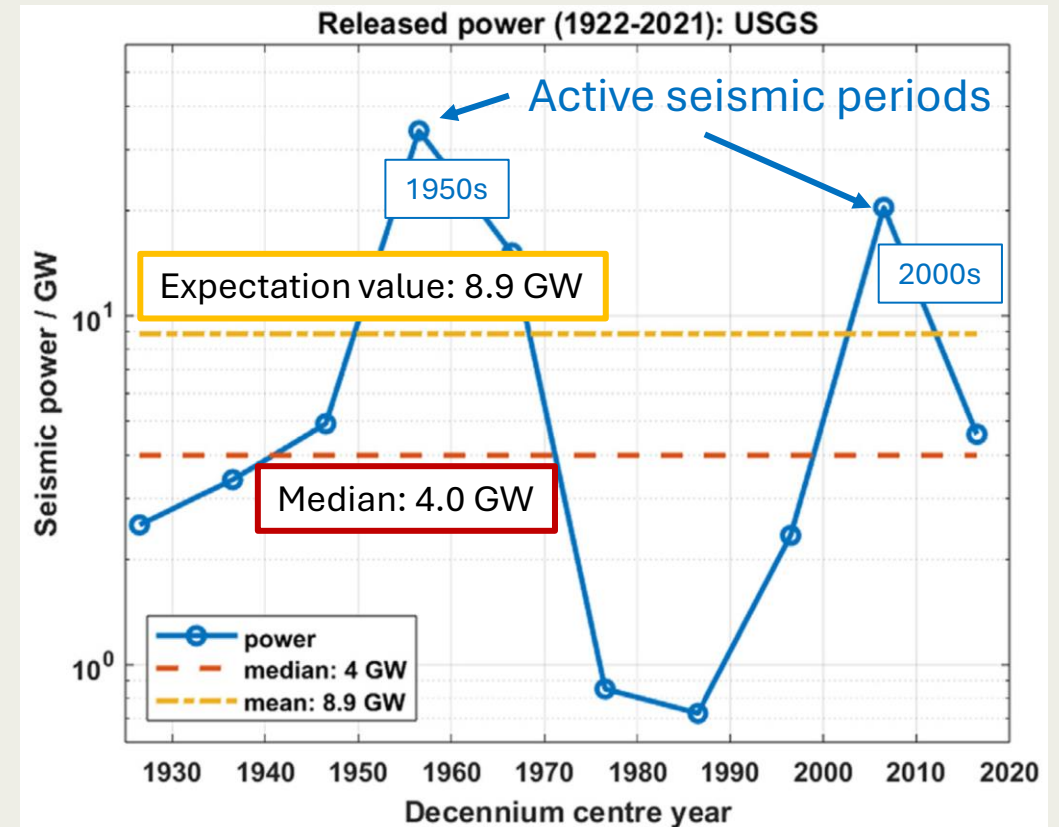
- Energy from each quake

$$E_n = 10^{(5.24+1.44M)} \text{ J}$$

- Average power

$$W = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{N(T)} E_n$$

$$T = 10 \text{ a} = 316 \text{ Ms}$$



Ainslie et al (2025)

- Released power from earthquakes
- 10-year average

Contribution from earthquakes: 100-year spectrogram

Active seismic periods
in 1950s and 2000s

Figure3a 20250529 fig17

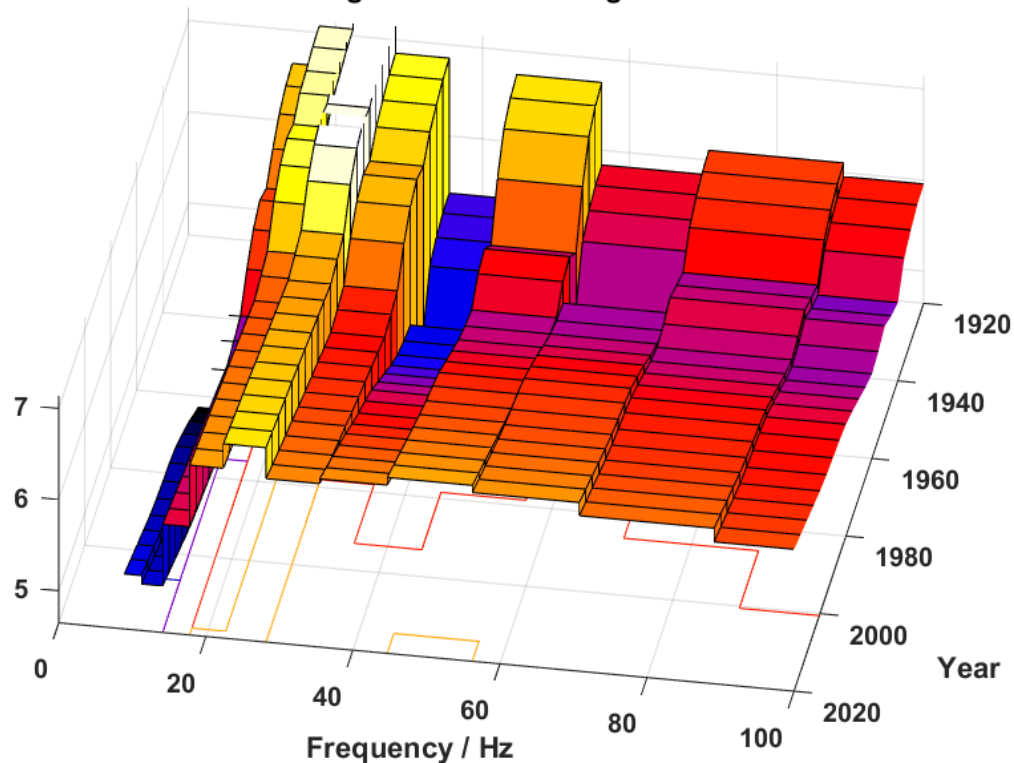
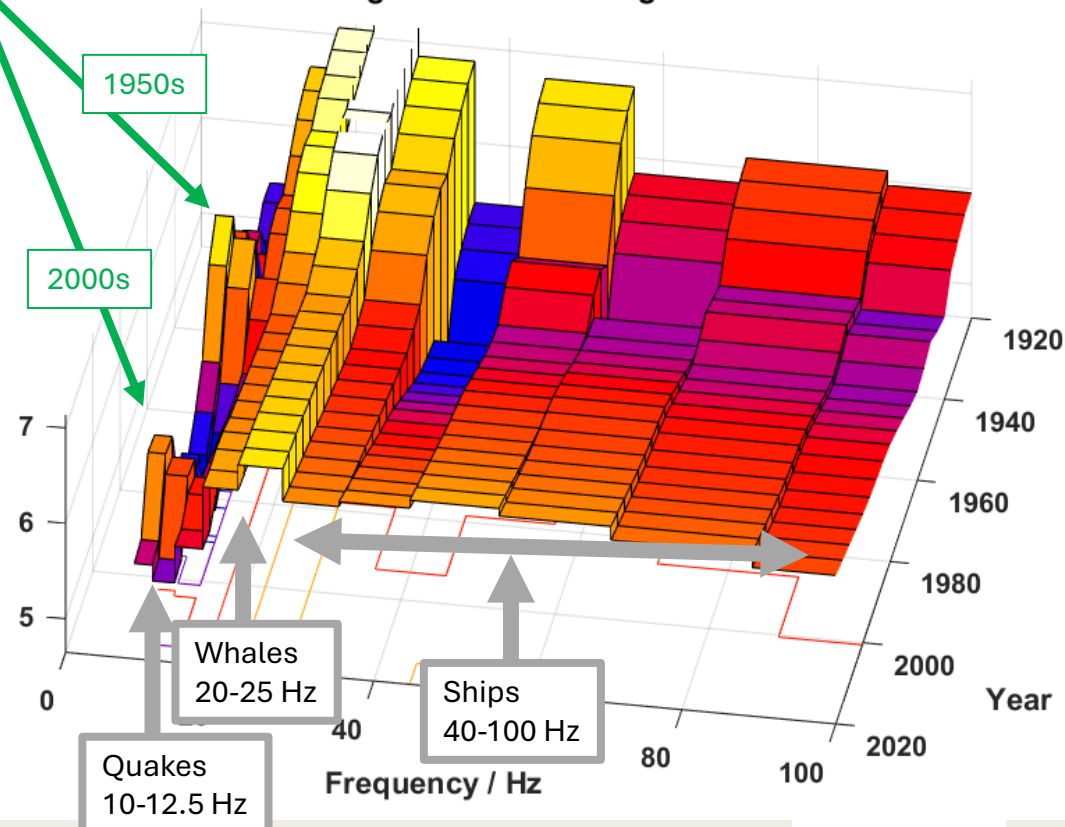


Figure3a 20250529 fig17





Conclusions

- Global sound energy budget (nowcast)
 - Baleen whales: 10 MJ (16-25 Hz bands)
 - Ships: 15 MJ (32-100 Hz bands)
- Wenz 1962 'Usual traffic noise – deep water' (25-35 Hz)
 - Not caused by distance shipping (50-63 Hz bands)
 - Most likely distant baleen whales (20-25 Hz bands)
- Contribution from earthquakes
 - Quakes dominate in 10-12.5 Hz bands
 - Ships dominate in 40-100 Hz bands
 - Leaves 20-25 bands for whale calls (squeezed between ships and quakes)



References 1/2

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- Wenz, G.M. 1969. Low-frequency deep-water ambient noise along the Pacific Coast of the United States. *US Navy Journal Underwater Acoustics* 19: 423–444.