



Measurements of the resonance properties of fish swim bladders

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Fish swim bladders

An important gas-filled organ in most bony fish

- It helps to control their **buoyancy** and **swimming stability**.
- It contributes to their **sensory of sound**.
- The acoustical properties are widely used in marine science.
- Potential applications in freshwater ecosystems: acoustical deterrents, parasite load diagnosis, etc.



The resonating balloon





Swim bladder resonance



- Swim bladders will resonate at **right frequencies by sound**.
- The wall of the bubble will vibrate to **the greatest magnitude** when it is resonating.
- The **bigger** bubble gets a **lower** resonance frequency.

Underwater acoustics







Underwater acoustics



The travelling of sound waves







Methodology





Methodology





Methodology





Empty tube frequency response



Three tube resonances appear at 400, 500 and 660 Hz.

University of Southampton

Frequency response of tube with a balloon



A very sharp peak appeared at 97 Hz while original tube modes shifted due to the air-water mixture dispersion.



Recently euthanised brown trout



Total number N = 18; Body length (standard length) *S.D.* L = 22.1cm ± 2.0.



Swim bladder of the brown trout



Swim bladder volume V = 8.6 mL; Equivalent spherical bubble radius a = 1.26 cm.

Empty tube, tube with balloon/fish



A damped resonance peak shows at 316 Hz.

Results





- Bigger fish gets a lower resonance frequency.
- Resonance frequency *S.D.* $f R = 292 Hz \pm 12.6$.



The call for a new tank











The new acrylic test tank has been built for resonance measurements and behavioural response studies.



Transfer function (dummy swim bladder)



The resonance peak of the dummy swim bladder (48 mm diameter) appears at 125 Hz in the TF of the new tank.



THANK YOU

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