

Appendix A. Theoretical background for noise propagation models.

The International rule DIN ISO 9613-2, general

The ISO 9613-2 “Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2. A general method of calculation” describes the calculation of damping of the noise during propagation outdoors.

This text describes the theoretical basis of the ISO 9613-2 as implemented in WindPRO.

Calculation formulas if octave data are not available

Normally, the A-weighted noise source (without octave division/classification) is determined for one WTG type through measurements. The damping values at 500 Hz are used to determine the resulting damping of noise emission. **The general method for calculation of ground attenuation cannot be used, only the Alternative method is available.** The resulting noise level from each source is thereafter calculated from the ISO 9613-2 as follows:

$$L_{AT}(DW) = L_{WA} + D_C - A - C_{met} \quad (1)$$

LWA: Source noise, A-weighted.

D_C : Directional correction for noise source without directional effect (0dB), but taking the reflection from the terrain into consideration, D_Ω (Needed because the alternative method for calculating ground attenuation, A_{gr} is used)

$$D_C = D_\Omega - 0 \quad (2)$$

D_Ω is calculated as:

$$D_\Omega = 10 \lg\{1 + [d_p^2 + (h_s - h_r)^2] / [d_p^2 + (h_s + h_r)^2]\} \quad (3)$$

Where:

h_s : Noise source height above terrain (hub height)

h_r : Noise receptors height above terrain (usually 5m, but can be set individually in the calculation setup)

d_p : Distance between noise source and recipient projected on level terrain

The distance is determined by the (x,y) coordinates for sources (index s) and recipient (index r).

$$d_p = \sqrt{[(x_s - x_r)^2 + (y_s - y_r)^2]} \quad (4)$$

A: Damping between the noise source (WTG-Nacelle) and the noise critical point:

$$A = A_{div} + A_{atm} + A_{gr} + A_{bar} + A_{misc} \quad (5)$$

A_{div} : Damping due to geometry

$$A_{div} = 20 \lg(d/1m) + 11 \text{ dB} \quad (6)$$

d: Distance between noise source and recipient

A_{atm} : Damping due to air absorption

$$A_{atm} = \alpha_{500} d / 1000 \quad (7)$$

α_{500} : Air absorptions coefficient (= 1,9 dB/km)

The value for α_{500} is based on the most optimal noise emission conditions (temperature 10 Gr. C and 70% relative atmospheric humidity)

A_{gr} : Terrain damping:

$$A_{gr} = 4,8 - (2h_m / d)[17 + (300 / d)] \quad (8)$$

IF $A_{gr} < 0$ then is $A_{gr} = 0$

h_m : Average height above terrain (in meters) for noise emission

If there is no orography for the site:

$$h_m = (h_s + h_r) / 2 \quad (9a)$$

If there is a DHM in the area between line of sight and the terrain surface between the WTG and the immission point, it will be calculated based on a grid (grid size set in the calculation setup) with a calculation for each grid point the line of sight passes through. The medium height is calculated by:

$$h_m = F/d \quad (9b)$$

F: Integrated area from emission point to receptor (immission point)

$$F = F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_{100}$$

d: distance from emission point to receptor (immission point)

A_{bar} : Damping due to shielding (noise protection) normally no

shielding protection: $A_{bar} = 0$.

A_{misc} : Damping due to different other effects (vegetation, buildings, industry). Usually these effects are not included in the calculation. $A_{misc} = 0$.

C_{met} : Meteorological correction which is determined by means of the equation:

$$C_{met} = 0 \text{ for } d_p < 10 (h_s + h_r)$$

$$C_{met} = C_0 [1 - 10(h_s + h_r)/d_p] \text{ for } d_p > 10,$$

d_p : Distance between noise source and recipient projected on level terrain.

where the factor C_0 , dependent on weather conditions, can be between 0 and 5 dB. In exceptional cases, values over 2 dB may occur. In WindPRO, C_0 can be defined individually for each noise calculation.

Calculation method with octave-divided noise data

Using the ISO 9613-2 it is possible to calculate according to octave-divided noise figures for a WTG. If such data are available and entered into the WindPRO WTG catalogue, they will automatically be used in calculations. Using octave-band data also makes it possible to use the general ground attenuation method. In the following formula is only demonstrated the difference from calculation with 500 Hz frequency as average value. The resulting noise is calculated as follows:

$$L_{AT} (DW) = 10 \lg [10^{0,1LA_{FT}(63)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(125)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(250)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(500)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(1k)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(2k)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(4k)} + 10^{0,1LA_{FT}(8k)}] \quad (10)$$

where:

L_{AFT} : A-weighted noise source for each noise sources at different frequencies (63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 Hz)

The A-weighted noise source L_{AFT} at average frequencies for each noise source is calculated from:

$$L_{AFT} (DW) = (L_W + A_f) + D_C - A \quad (11)$$

where:

L_W : Octave noise source for non A-weighted point source. $L_W + A_f$ constitute the A-weighted octave-divided noise source LWA according to IEC 651

A_f : standardized A-weighted from IEC 651. WindPRO calculates the A-weighted values for the noise source according to this.

D_c : Directional correction for noise source without directional effect (0dB), but taking the reflection from the terrain into consideration. If general ground attenuation is used $D_\Omega = 0$, which means $D_c = 0$. If alternative method is used D_c is calculated as in the non-octave band case.

A: Octave damping, damping between point source and recipient which is determined as described above by the following damping types:

$$A = A_{div} + A_{atm} + A_{gr} + A_{bar} + A_{misc} \quad (12)$$

A_{div} : Damping due to geometry (= VDI 2714 Distance figure D_s)

A_{atm} : Damping due to air absorption, frequency dependent
(=VDI 2714 air absorption figure DL)

A_{gr} : Terrain damping:(=VDI 2714 Terrain and meteorological damping figures DBM)

A_{bar} : Damping due to shielding (noise protection), worst case,
no noise protection $A_{bar} = 0$

A_{misc} : Damping due to different other effects (growth, housing, industry). Worst case $A_{misc} = 0$

At octave-divided noise emissions, the damping due to air absorption depends on the frequency due to the air absorption:

$$A_{atm} = \alpha_f d / 1000 \quad (13)$$

where:

α_f : absorption coefficient for each frequency band.

The air-damping coefficient depends strongly on the noise frequency, surrounding temperature and the relative atmospheric humidity. The adverse conditions are at 10 degree Celsius and 70% relative atmospheric humidity. The following values are:

Band, mean frequency, [Hz]	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
α_f , [dB/km]	0.1	0.4	1	1.9	3.7	9.7	32.8	117

For the terrain damping there is two methods available for calculation the ground attenuation, A_{gr} . The alternative method is as described for the non-octave band case above. The general method is calculated as:

$$A_{gr} = A_s + A_r + A_m \quad (14)$$

Where

A_s : The attenuation for the source region spanning $30h_s$, though $\max d_p$. This region is described by the ground factor G_s , which gives the porosity of the surface, a value between 0 (hard surface) and 1 (porous surface).

A_r : The attenuation for the receiver region spanning $30h_r$ from the receiver. This region is described by the ground factor G_r .

A_m : The attenuation for the middle region. If the source and receiver region overlaps, then there is no middle region. This region is described by the ground factor G_r .

WindPRO can work with a fixed ground factor G , in which case the porosity is set in the calculation setup.

$$G = G_s = G_r = G_m \quad (15)$$

Or WindPRO can read an area object designating hard (0) and soft (1) terrain and through linear weighting assess G_s , G_r and G_m for each turbine – receptor pairing.

The below extract from the ISO 9613-2 document explains how the three ground attenuations are calculated.

Nominal midband frequency Hz	A_s or A_r ¹⁾ dB	A_m dB
63	- 1,5	- $3q$ ²⁾
125	- 1,5 + $G \times a'(h)$	- $3q(1 - G_m)$
250	- 1,5 + $G \times b'(h)$	
500	- 1,5 + $G \times c'(h)$	
1 000	- 1,5 + $G \times d'(h)$	
2 000	- 1,5(1 - G)	
4 000	- 1,5(1 - G)	
8 000	- 1,5(1 - G)	

NOTES

$$a'(h) = 1,5 + 3,0 \times e^{-0,12(h-5)^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/50}) + 5,7 \times e^{-0,09h^2} (1 - e^{-2,8 \times 10^{-6} \times d_p^2})$$

$$b'(h) = 1,5 + 8,6 \times e^{-0,09h^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/50})$$

$$c'(h) = 1,5 + 14,0 \times e^{-0,46h^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/50})$$

$$d'(h) = 1,5 + 5,0 \times e^{-0,9h^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/50})$$

1) For calculating A_s , take $G = G_s$ and $h = h_s$. For calculating A_r , take $G = G_r$ and $h = h_r$. See 7.3.1 for values of G for various ground surfaces.

2) $q = 0$ when $d_p \leq 30(h_s + h_r)$

$$q = 1 - \frac{30(h_s + h_r)}{d_p} \quad \text{when } d_p > 30(h_s + h_r)$$

where d_p is the source-to-receiver distance, in metres, projected onto the ground planes.

Long-term average noise level (resulting noise level)

Noise source figures and distances to noise critical points will be overlaid (superimposed) if the calculation contains n noise sources (wind farm). The resulting noise L_{AT} is calculated according to following:

$$L_{AT}(LT) = 10 \cdot \lg \sum_{i=1}^n 10^{0,1(L_{ATi} - C_{met} + K_{Ti} + K_{li})} \quad (16)$$

L_{AT} : Resulting noise at noise critical points

L_{ATi} : Noise at noise critical point from noise source i

- i: Index for all noise sources from 1-n
- K_{Ti} : Addition for pure tone content for a noise source i, depends on the local rules
- K_{Ii} : Addition for impulse tone content for a noise source i, depends on the local rules
- C_{met} : Meteorological correction which is determined by means of the equation:
- $C_{met} = 0$ for $d_p < 10$ ($h_s + h_r$)
- $C_{met} = C_0 [1 - 10(h_s + h_r)/d_p]$ for $d_p > 10$,
- d_p : Distance between noise source and recipient projected on level terrain.

where the factor C_0 , dependent on weather conditions, can be between 0 and 5 dB. In exceptional cases values over 2 dB may occur. In WindPRO the C_0 can be defined individually for each noise calculation.

Additional attenuations for the ISO 9613-2 model for use in the UK

The IoA (Institute of Acoustics) good practice guideline from 2013 recommends further adjustments to the ISO 9613-2 model as described in the ETSU-97 guideline.

Valley effect:

If calculated across a valley the noise impact is penalized with:

+3,0 dB if $G=0,5$

+1,5 dB if $G=0,0$

The criteria for a valley is:

$$h_m \geq 1.5 \times (\text{abs}(h_s - h_r) / 2)$$

where h_m is the mean height above the ground of the direct line of sight from the receiver to the source, and h_s and h_r are the heights above local ground level of the source and receiver respectively.

Topographic screening:

A reduction of 2dB is applied to the calculation of contribution if the receptor cannot see any part of the turbine

Only terrain contours are used for the assessment and tip height as well as receiver height (4m) are used as input.

The calculation is parallel to the ZVI calculation in the Shadow calculation. If the receptor in the calculation point cannot see the turbine in a ZVI calculation the contribution from this turbine is reduced 2 dB.

The German rule VDI 2714 (outdated)

Until 01.10.1998 calculations were performed from VDI-Guideline Directions “Noise emission in open air”. The starting point for the calculation is a simple A-weighted noise emission. The formula below is the calculation formula for noise level at the distance S between the WTG and the noise-sensitive point:

$$LS = LW + DI + KO - DS - DL - DBM - DD - DG \text{ in dB(A)}$$

LS : Calculated noise level in distance S

LW : Noise emission for the WTG

DI : Directional impact figure (= 0)

KO : Solid angle figure (= 3 dB)

DS : Distance figure $DS=10 \log(4 \pi S^2)$

DL : Air absorption figure $DL=\alpha_L S$

$$\alpha_L = 0.00209 \text{ dB/m}$$

DBM : Terrain and meteorological damping figure

$$DBM = \text{Max}(0, 4.8 - (hq+hA)/S(17+300/S))$$

hq hub height

hA Noise critical point height above terrain IP (= 5m)

DD : Vegetation damping figure (= 0)

DG : Build up damping figure (= 0)

Default values are shown in brackets. These are the so-called “worst case” values, which WindPRO uses. For instance, vegetation damping will normally always be >0 and therefore the measured noise should be below the value calculated.

If the noise originates from several sources (e.g. a wind farm) then each individual noise source contribution is add up and the resulting noise at noise critical points is calculated from there..

Danish noise codes

Danish codes 1991

The Danish rules are outlined in "Bekendtgørelse om støj fra vindmøller" (Statement from the Department of Environment) No. 304 of 14/5/91.

The key equation is:

$$L_{pA} = L_{WA,ref} - 10 \times \log(l^2 + h^2) - 8dB - \Delta L_a$$

Where

l is the distance between the WTG and the neighbor

h is the height difference between the nacelle and the neighbor (normally = hub height) and

ΔL_a is the air absorption.

ΔL_a is calculated as $\alpha_a \sqrt{l^2 + h^2}$

Where α_a is the damping coefficient (0.005 dB/m or from the table below).

Octave Band Damping Coefficient:

Center freq. (Hz) ≤	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
α_a (dB/m)	0	0	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.017	0.06

If the noise emission from the WTG is given for each octave band (see Chapter 2, section 5 "WTG Catalogue" under WindPRO BASIS), the damping coefficient will be more correctly included in the calculations, but this is not a requirement.

Danish codes 2007

From 2007 new noise codes for Denmark are used in Denmark based on "Bekendtgørelse nr. 1518 af 14. December 2006, Bekendtgørelse om støj fra vindmøller".

The propagation model here is changed with a separate damping for offshore wind turbines.

The central equation for is:

$$L_{pA} = L_{WA,ref} - 10 \times \log(l^2 + h^2) - 11dB + \Delta L_g - \Delta L_a$$

Compared to the former Danish codes the difference is in the damping.

The ground attenuation ΔL_g is 1,5 dB for onshore turbines and 3 dB for offshore wind turbines.

The air absorption ΔL_a is calculated as above but with revised damping coefficient as follows:

Center freq. (Hz) ≤	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
α_a (dB/m)	0.0001	0.0004	0.001	0.002	0.0036	0.0088	0.029	0.1045

The noise must be calculated using 1/1 octaves.

The noise level from groups of turbines are added together using the formula:

$$L_{total} = 10 * \log \left(10^{\frac{L_{p1}}{10}} + 10^{\frac{L_{p2}}{10}} + \dots \right)$$

Danish Codes 2011

For the normal noise calculation there is no change compared to the 2007 codes. The reason a separate noise code is available for 2011 is that default source noise levels for turbines with insufficient source noise information is different (see the user guide). Those changes are described in the in the guideline "Støj fra Vindmøller, Vejledning fra Miljøstyrelsen nr. 1, 2012".

Danish Codes 2011 Low Frequency

The low frequency codes are based on the same basic formula as the normal noise code of 2007 with a few changes. The formula for the damping is as follows:

$$L_{pA} = L_{WA,ref} - 10 * \log(l^2 + h^2) - 11dB + \Delta L_g - \Delta L_\alpha - \Delta L_\sigma$$

Where

l = distance from base of turbine to calculation point

11 dB = correction for distance, $10 \times \log 4\pi$

ΔL_{gLF} = correction for terrain at low frequencies (see below table)

ΔL_σ = noise insulation at low frequencies (see below table)

ΔL_a = air absorption, ($\alpha_a * \sqrt{l^2 + h^2}$) where the damping coefficient α_a can be found in below table.

frekvens	10 Hz	12,5 Hz	16 Hz	20 Hz	25 Hz	31,5 Hz	40 Hz
ΔL_{gLF} (dB) land	6,0	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,4	5,2	5,0
ΔL_{gLF} (dB) offshore	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	5,9	5,9
α (dB/km)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,02	0,03	0,05
ΔL_σ (dB)	4,9	5,9	4,6	6,6	8,4	10,8	11,4

frekvens	50 Hz	63 Hz	80 Hz	100 Hz	125 Hz	160 Hz
$\Delta L_{g,LF}$ (dB) land	4,7	4,3	3,7	3,0	1,8	0,0
$\Delta L_{g,LF}$ (dB) offshore	5,8	5,7	5,5	5,2	4,7	4,0
α (dB/km)	0,07	0,11	0,17	0,26	0,38	0,55
ΔL_{σ} (dB)	13,0	16,6	19,7	21,2	20,2	21,2

For offshore turbines are used a separate terrain damping. In case the receptor is more than 200 m inland the onshore terrain damping is used. Receptors in the transition zone from offshore to onshore are calculated using an interpolation between the two values.

Swedish guideline, 2002.

By the end of 2001, new guidelines for calculating noise from WTGs were released in Sweden. They are called "Ljud från Vindkraftverk", Naturvårdsverket 2001, ISBN 91-620-6641-7. They replace former calculation methods and distinguish between onshore and offshore conditions.

Swedish, Jan 2002, Land.

For distances from the WTG up to 1000 m, the following formula is used:

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 8 - 20 * \log(r) - 0,005*r$$

where r is the distance from the receptor to the hub of the WTG.

$L_{WA,corr}$ is a corrected source emission value, which depends on the roughness of the terrain and noise as a function of wind speed.

$$L_{WA,corr} = L_{WA,measured} + k * \Delta v_h$$

Where $L_{WA,measured}$ is the measured, A-weighted noise emission level at hub height and 8 m/s at 10 m height.

k is the rate of change of noise with wind speed. In WindPRO k is set to 1 dB/(m/s).

Δv_h is the difference in wind speed at hub height compared to 10 m height and is calculated as:

$$\Delta v_h = v_h([\ln(H/z_0)/\ln(h/z_0)] * [\ln(h/0,05)/\ln(H/0,05)] - 1)$$

where H is the hub height, h is 10 m and z_0 is the roughness length corresponding to a roughness class (see Chapter 3). In WindPRO, a general roughness class must be chosen for the calculation site.

If the distance between the receptor and the WTG is more than 1000 m, a different method is employed using octave-divided noise data. The noise level at the receptor is then calculated as:

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 10 - 20 * \log(r) - \Delta L_a$$

Here the damping ΔL_a is calculated as:

$$\Delta L_a = 10 \cdot \log(\sum 10^{(L_i + A_i)/10}) - 10 \cdot \log(\sum 10^{(L_i + A_i - r \cdot a_i)/10})$$

where L_i is the measured octave-band value and A_i is the A-weighting at the appropriate frequency.

r is the distance from the receptor to the WTG.

If no octave-divided data exists for the WTG, the calculation yields no result. This is true both for noise receptors and for the noise iso-line map.

Swedish, Jan 2002, Water

For the calculation of noise propagation over water surfaces, the Swedish guidelines recommends using a different formula.

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 8 - 20 \cdot \log(r) - \Delta L_a + 10 \cdot \log(r/200)$$

where:

$$\Delta L_a = 10 \cdot \log(\sum 10^{(L_i + A_i)/10}) - 10 \cdot \log(\sum 10^{(L_i + A_i - r \cdot a_i)/10})$$

Thus octave-divided data is also required for calculation of noise emissions over water surfaces.

If no octave-divided data exists for the WTG, this calculation cannot be used (returns no values).

Swedish guideline, 2009.

The Swedish noise codes 2009 are arbitrarily dated as the Swedish Guideline "Ljud från Vindkraftverk" has been gradually updated over time. The changes referred to here are from 2009, 2010 and 2011. The latest are only available from the homepage of Naturvårdsverket:

<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/sv/Start/Verksamheter-med-miljopaverkan/Buller/Vindkraft/Matning-och-berakning-av-ljud-fran-vindkraft/Berakningar-av-vindkraftsljud/>

Compared to the original 2002 guideline there are three significant differences

1. Roughness correction has been abolished. The Swedish guideline has reverted to the standard IEC wind profile of 0,05 m. That means that source noise levels at 10 m height wind speed can be used directly in WindPRO if they are valid for the hub height of the turbine. There is no need to set a roughness class anymore and therefore no controversy concerning the k value (noise with wind speed gradient)
2. Revised calculation of noise damping over sea. The calculation is now a three phase calculation
 - a. Up to 1000 m offshore basic onshore calculation is used (see 2002 codes)
 - b. Beyond 1000 m a revised offshore formula is used:

$$L_A = L_{WA} - 8 - 20 \log(r) - \Delta L_a + 10 \log(r/1000)$$
 - c. At the transition between land and water the formula change to the ordinary land formula >1000m.

This basically means that noise level is calculated on the beach and then in a second step is calculated at the receptor.

- It is allowed to replace the described calculation method with a NORD2000 calculation (see relevant chapter)

Norwegian 2012 guideline

The Norwegian 2012 guideline is described in Miljødirektoratet Veileder M-128 – 2014: Veileder til retningslinje for behandling av støy i arealplanlegging (T-1442/2012).

While describing a method for adapting the source noise level L_{WA} to the actual roughness it is suggested and indeed preferred to simply use the maximum noise level of the turbine as source noise level.

The propagation model is a very close adaption of the Swedish model except for the fact that only seven octaves are used (8000 Hz is omitted).

Noise calculation over land

For distances up to 1000 m from the turbine the formula used is:

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 8 - 20 * \log(r) - 0,005*r$$

Where r is noise distance and $L_{WA,corr}$ is the max noise level.

Distance above 1000m

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 10 - 20*\log(r) - \Delta L_a$$

Here the damping ΔL_a is calculated as:

$$\Delta L_a = 10*\log(\sum 10^{(L_i+A_i)/10}) - 10*\log(\sum 10^{(L_i+A_i-r*a_i)/10})$$

where L_i is the measured octave-band value and A_i is the A-weighting at the appropriate frequency.

A_i is air absorption

Frekvens Hz	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000
a_i , dB/m	0,0001	0,0003	0,0006	0,0014	0,0032	0,0079	0,0220

It is possible to enter custom values for air absorption as the guideline suggest that seasonal values can be used.

Noise calculation over water

Again the model is almost a copy of the Swedish codes.

Distance from turbine <700m

The land model is used:

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 8 - 20 * \log(r) - 0,005*r$$

For distances over 700 m:

$$L_A = L_{WA,corr} - 8 - 20*\log(r) - \Delta L_a + 10*\log(r/700)$$

where:

$$\Delta L_a = 10*\log(\sum 10^{(L_i+Ai)/10}) - 10*\log(\sum 10^{(L_i+Ai-r*ai)/10})$$

If the receptor is located on land and the noise propagates first over water and then over land then the following procedure is used:

The model for water is used until the shore and a value for L_Ashoreline is calculated here.

Then the formula on land >1000 m is applied with L_Ashoreline replacing L_{WA},korr and 20log(r/rshoreline replacing 20log(r).

Calculation of L_{den}.

L_{den} is a weighted average of the noise over a period of time. The den label refers to day-evening-night and means that the noise is calculated independently for each period with special penalties for evening and night.

The noise for each period is calculated as L_{eq24}, which corresponds to the standard L_{WA} noise calculated normally in WindPRO. The formula for converting L_{eq24} noise to L_{den} is given in the formula below, adapted from Statens Forurensningstilsyn's spreadsheet lden_lekv_driftstid.xls.

$$L_{den} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{day,y}}{10}} * t_{day} + 10^{\frac{L_{eve,y}+P_{eve}}{10}} * t_{eve} + 10^{\frac{L_{night,y}+P_{night}}{10}} * t_{night}}{24} \right)$$

Where t gives the number of hours in the periods day, evening and night respectively. Typical values are 12, 4 and 8 hours

P is the penalty for evening and night respectively. Typical values are 5 and 10 dB.

L_{day,y} is the annual average of daytime noise given as:

$$L_{day,y} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{day,d}}{10}} * O_y}{365} \right)$$

Where O_y is the operation days per year. This value is set to 290 days in the former Norwegian guideline and 365 in the 2012 guideline.

$L_{day,d}$ is the daily average of noise. Typically this will be the same as L_{eq24} or L_{WA} . If the turbine is stopped parts of the day $L_{day,d}$ can be calculated as:

$$L_{day,d} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{eq24,day}}{10}} * t_{day}}{12} \right)$$

L_{eve} and L_{night} are calculated the same way.

$$L_{eve,y} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{eve,d}}{10}} * O_y}{365} \right)$$

$$L_{night,y} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{night,d}}{10}} * O_y}{365} \right)$$

$$L_{eve,d} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{eq24,eve}}{10}} * t_{eve}}{4} \right)$$

$$L_{night,d} = 10 * \log \left(\frac{10^{\frac{L_{eq24,night}}{10}} * t_{night}}{8} \right)$$

Dutch, 1999.

The Dutch, 1999 method follows the guidelines described in “Handleiding meten en rekenen Industrielawaai” from Ministerie van VROM, Zoetemeer, 1999, ISBN 90 422 0232 7.

The section dealing specifically with noise from WTGs is Module C, method II.8.

Theoretical background

The basic formula is:

$$L_i = L_{WR} - \Sigma D$$

Where L_i is the noise level at the receptor

L_{WR} is the noise level at the WTG

And ΣD is:

$$\Sigma D = D_{geo} + D_{lucht} + D_{refl} + D_{scherm} + D_{veg} + D_{terrein} + D_{bodem} + D_{huis}$$

Which are the different damping elements.

In this method octave-divided values are used. Where these are not available, a source noise emission value is used.

In WindPRO the following assumptions are made:

- The noise receptor point is 5 m above ground
- No shelter effects or reflection of noise
- No significant noise levels at low frequencies (31,5 and 63 Hz)
- The distance between the receptor point and the WTG exceeds 1,5 times the rotor diameter.

D_{geo} is the geometrical damping and is calculated as:

$$D_{geo} = 20 \cdot \log(d) + 11$$

where d is the distance from the WTG to the receptor.

D_{lucht} is the damping due to air absorption. When using octave-divided data, a specific air absorption coefficient is used for each frequency. If only a source emission value is used, D_{lucht} is calculated as:

$$D_{lucht} = 0,002 \cdot d$$

D_{refl} is the damping from reflection. This is set to 0 in WindPRO.

D_{scherm} is damping from shielding. This is set to 0 in WindPRO.

D_{veg} is damping from vegetation. This is set to 0 in WindPRO.

$D_{terrein}$ is damping from industrial terrain. This is set to 0 in WindPRO.

D_{bodem} is damping from hardness (or softness) of the ground. It is possible in WindPRO to set the acoustic hardness B of the terrain with a value from 0 (hard terrain) to -3 (soft terrain, farmland with some trees).

D_{bodem} is then calculated as:

$$D_{bodem} = -2 - B$$

D_{huis} is special case damping from houses. This is set to 0 in WindPRO

Dutch, 2010.

The 2010 Dutch noise code is described in “Reken- en meetvoorschrift Windturbines, 2/2-2010”

The Dutch codes require the calculation of an Lden value for each receptor.

The Lden value has the formula

$$L_{den} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{12}{24} 10^{\frac{L_{dag}}{10}} + \frac{4}{24} 10^{\frac{L_{avond}+5}{10}} + \frac{8}{24} 10^{\frac{L_{nacht}+10}{10}} \right)$$

The Leq noise value is calculated independently for the three situations: day, evening and night (L_{dag} , L_{avond} , L_{nacht}). In each case the formula is:

$$L_{eq} = 10 \lg \sum_{i=1}^9 \sum_{n=1}^N 10^{L_{eq,i,n}/10}$$

“i” is the 8 octave bands,

“n” is the number of turbines.

The noise at each octave band is calculated as:

$$L_{eq,i,n} = L_E - D_{geo} - D_{lucht} - D_{ref} - D_{scherm} - D_{veg} - D_{terrein} - D_{bodem} - C_{meteo}, \text{ met}$$

D_{ref} , D_{scherm} , D_{veg} and $D_{terrein}$ can all be ignored.

Le

Le is the source noise emission. This is different from most other codes.

The Le is the average noise emission from the turbine. The formula is the below:

$$L_E = 10 \lg \left(\sum_{j=V_{ci}}^{V_{co}} \left(\frac{U_j}{100} 10^{L_{w,i,j}/10} \right) \right) + \Delta L$$

The summation is done for each wind speed bin from V_{ci} (cut-in) to V_{co} (cut-out). At rated power it is assumed that the noise level does not change.

U_j is the frequency of the particular wind speed.

ΔL is a direction component, which is usually not available and is therefore set to 0.

From this it is clear that a weibull distribution is required at hub height for each turbine. This is done automatically with reference to <http://www.mp.nl/rekentool/>. The codes recommend to use this resource.

Dgeo

This is the geometric damping. It is identical to the ISO 9613-2 standard.

$$D_{geo} = 10 \lg(4\pi r_i^2) = 20 \lg r_i + 11,$$

“ r ” is distance from turbine to receptor.

Dlucht

This is the air absorption. The formula is the same as in ISO 9613-2 but the damping's are different.

$$D_{lucht} = a_{lu}(f) r_i$$

middenfrequentie octaafbanden [Hz]	31,5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
a_{lu} [dB/m]	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$6,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$

Dbodem

This is the ground absorption. This is similar to the general ground attenuation of the ISO standard.

The regions are defined in the same way:

Near area:

$$r_b = 30 h_b \quad \text{als } r_i \geq h_b$$

$$r_b = r_i \quad \text{als } r_i < 30 h_b$$

Remote area:

$$r_o = 30 h_o \quad \text{als } r_i \geq h_o$$

$$r_o = r_i \quad \text{als } r_i < 30 h_o$$

Middle area:

Everything in between.

B is the ground porosity: B=1 absorbing, B=0 hard.

In WindPRO a universal ground porosity is selected by the user to cover all three regions for all turbine receptor couples.

The three components are added:

$$D_{bodem} = D_{b,br} + D_{b,ont} + D_{b,mid}$$

Unfortunately the dampings in each frequency is different from ISO 9613-2.

Middenfrequentie octaafband [Hz]	$D_{b,br}$ of $D_{b,ont}$ [dB]
31,5	-3
63	-3
125	$-1 + B_b (a(h) + 1)$
250	$-1 + B_b (b(h) + 1)$
500	$-1 + B_b (c(h) + 1)$
1000	$-1 + B_b (d(h) + 1)$
2000	$-1 + B_b$
4000	$-1 + B_b$
8000	$-1 + B_b$
met	$a(h) = 3,0e^{-0,12(h-5)^2} (1 - e^{-r_i/50}) + 5,7e^{-0,09h^2} (1 - e^{-2,810^{-9} r_i^4})$
	$b(h) = 8,6e^{-0,09h^2} (1 - e^{-r_i/50})$
	$c(h) = 14,0e^{-0,46h^2} (1 - e^{-r_i/50})$
	$d(h) = 5,0e^{-0,90h^2} (1 - e^{-r_i/50})$

h

is hub height.

The D_{mid} is calculated as

Middenfrequentie octaafband [Hz]	$D_{b,mid}$ [dB]
31,5 en 63	-3 m
125 en hoger	+3 m ($B_m - 1$)
met:	$m = 0$ als $r_i \leq 30 (h_b + h_o)$ $m = 1 - 30 (h_b + h_o)/r_i$ als $r_i > 30 (h_b + h_o)$

Cmeteo

Cmet is defined as

$$C_{meteo} = 0$$

voor $r \leq 10(h_b + h_o)$

$$C_{meteo} = 5 \left[1 - 10 \left(\frac{h_b + h_o}{r} \right) \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\beta - 45^\circ) \right]$$

voor $r > 10(h_b + h_o)$, met

hb is hub height, ho is receptor height.

Beta is the angle from downwind from turbine to receptor.

Finnish guideline 2014

The Finnish code (Ympäristöhallinnon Ohjeita 2, 2014, Modelling av buller från vindkraftverk) set up two phases of noise calculation. During the first the ISO 9613-2 model can be used, while during the second phase NORD2000 is required.

The first phase is divided into a standard noise calculation and a low frequency noise calculation.

Standard noise calculation

The standard noise calculation follows standard ISO 9613-2 principles. The only significant departure is a 2 dB penalty if the height difference between base of turbine and receptor is larger than 60 m.

Low frequency calculation

The calculation of low frequency noise is done by adding together contributions from each 1/3 octave in the range of 20 to 200 Hz.

Each frequency is calculated as:

$$L_p = LW - 20 \text{ dB} \cdot \log_{10} (d_1 / 1 \text{ m}) - 11 \text{ dB} + Agr - A_{atm} \cdot d_2$$

where

L_p is the 1/3 octave noise at the receptor.

LW is the 1/3 octave source noise of the turbine.

d_1 is the distance from turbine hub to receptor [m].

Agr is frequency specific ground attenuation

A_{atm} is atmospheric attenuation at temperature 15 C° and 70 % relative humidity [dB/km]

d_2 is the distance from turbine hub to receptor [km].

The attenuations are given in below table. Note a different set of ground attenuations for offshore.

Frekvens [Hz]	Markytans förstärkning A_{gr} [dB]	Vattenområdets förstärkning A_{gr} [dB]	Atmosfärens dämpning A_{atm} [dB/km]
20	5.6	6.0	0.0
25	5.4	6.0	0.02
31.5	5.2	5.9	0.03
40	5.0	5.9	0.05
50	4.7	5.8	0.07
63	4.3	5.7	0.11
80	3.7	5.5	0.16
100	3.0	5.2	0.25
125	1.8	4.7	0.38
160	0.0	4.0	0.57
200	0.0	3.0	0.82

There is a 200 m interpolation zone at coastline equivalent to Danish codes.

Low frequency noise in Finland is calculated as indoor noise, but fails to recommend noise insulation damping values. Instead the noise consultant must use their own values. In WindPRO it is possible to use the Danish 60% and 90% fractile values. Noise insulation damping is applied similar to the Danish model.