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Wind Turbine Noise 2007

Welcome to the CDROM of the Proceedings of Wind Turbine Noise

Held in Lyon, 20/21 September 2007

The Conference was organized by Dr Geoff Leventhall On behalf of INCE/Europe



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Authors' Abstracts

Second International Meeting on Wind Turbine Noise Lyon - France - 20th and 21th September 2007

Theoretical analysis of wind turbine used to power a stand-alone solar 1 desalination unit in selected coastal areas of Egypt

Zeinab Sayed Abdel-Rehim

Long range sound transmission over the sea with application to wind turbine noise	18
Mats Åbom and Mathieu Boué	
In-Home Wind Turbine Noise Is Conducive to Vibroacoustic Disease Mariana Alves-Pereira	32
Masking of wind turbine sound by sea waves	43
Paul Appelqvist	
A Variety of Wind Turbine Noise Regulations in the United States - 2007	54
James D. Barnes	
Investigating the audibility of wind turbines in the presence of vegetation noises	64
Karl Bolin	
What is the real background noise?	77
Dick Bowdler	
Wind Farms Noise Predictions and the Risks of Conservatism	95
Andrew Bullmore	
Living with aerodynamic modulation, low frequency vibration and sleep deprivation - how wind turbines inappropriately placed can act collectively and destroy rural quietitude	113
Julian.T.Davis	
Review of post-construction compliance assessment conditions in various wind farm planning permits from New Zealand and Victoria (Australia)	125
Christophe Delaire	
Applicability of TLM to Wind Turbine Noise Prediction Guillaume Dutilleux	141
Recommendations for an improved quality of the acoustics of wind farm projects	150

Pierre Dutilleux, Joachim Gabriel	
Domestic Wind Turbines	161
Gwyn Mapp	
Low Frequency Noise from Wind Turbines	N/A
Malcolm Hayes	
Assessment of Sound and Infrasound at the Pubnico Point Wind Farm	171
Brian Howe	
Towards a review of NZ Standard NZS6808 : 1998 Acoustics - Assessment & Measurement of Sound From Wind Turbine Generators	177
Malcolm Hunt	
Passive and Active Dynamic Vibration Absorbers for Gear Box Noise Reduction in Wind Turbines	187
Illgen, A.; Drossel, W G.; Wittstock, V.; Neugebauer, R.	
An Approach to RANS Based Prediction of Airfoil Trailing Edge Far- Field Noise	202
M. Kamruzzaman, Th. Lutz and E. Krämer	
A new mechanism in vawt	219
Prof.R.V.Sharma, Ravi Kumar Singh, Nitin Kumar	
Advanced methods for online vibration monitoring of wind turbines	224
Patrick Labeyrie	
Aerodynamic noise from micro wind turbines : Current situation and future perspectives	232
Damien Leclercq, Con Doolan	
Auralization and assessments of annoyance from wind turbines	243

Søren V. Legarth

Evaluating the potential health impacts of wind turbine noise for environmental assessments	257
Dr. D.S. Michaud, Dr. S.E. Keith	
Residual loudness of wind turbine sound in the presence of ambient sound	271
David A. Nelson	
Prediction of wind turbine noise and comparison to experiment	277
Stefan Oerlemans and Gerard Schepers	
Uncloaking the Nature of Wind Turbines - Using the Science of Meteorology	290
William K. G. Palmer	
Wind farm perception – a study on acoustic and visual impact of wind turbines on recidents in the netherlands	311
Eja Pedersen, Jelte Bouma, Roel Bakker, Frits van den Berg	
SIROCCO: Silent Rotors by Acoustic Optimisation	317
G. Schepers, T. Curvers S. rlemans K. Braun, T. Lutz, A. Herrig, W. Wuerz A. Matesanz, A. Gonzalez	
Calculate noise of wind-farms	339
Sénat, Claude; Garrigues, Sébastien; Gamba, René	
Noise prediction of a new 34 MW wind farm	344
Antonio Iannotti, Fabio Serpilli	
Low frequency Noise from Large Wind Turbines	351
Bo Søndergaard	
Wind Farm Noise and Regulations in the Eastern United States	374
Hilkat Soysal, Oguz Soysal	014
Wind profiles over complex terrain	386
Frits van den Berg	300
-	

 Taking into account of atmospheric conditions for a spatio-time
 399

localization of the aerodynamic sources on a moving blade by the method of acoustic imagery

Dominique VINCENT, Vincent BENOIT

Theoretical analysis of wind turbine used to power a stand-alone solar desalination unit in selected coastal areas of Egypt

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Theoretical analysis of wind turbine used to power a stand-alone solar desalination unit in selected coastal areas of Egypt is presented in this work. The selected coastal areas are; Mersa Matruh and Sidi-Barrani on the Mediterranean Sea coast and Hurghada and Abu Rudies on the Red Sea coast. In these areas, the fresh water shortage is significant problem and the wind energy is usually high that used in renewable energy applications. The available wind data of the selected areas are collected from meteorological station along these coastal areas of Egypt . The wind data are analyzed in a form useful for wind turbine characteristics and wind energy computation. The annual mean wind speeds are 5.3, 5.0, 6.3 and 4.8 m/s for Mersa Matruh, Sidi-Barrani, Hurghada, and Abu Rudies, respectively. The proposed solar desalination system is considered as conventional solar still and simple system of breaking the boundary layer of the basin water surface to enhance the performance of the solar desalination system. This simple system is helical shaft that installed near to the basin water surface. The helical shaft is running with slow speed by using small motor. This motor powered by the considered wind energy. This study aimed at evaluating of the mean wind speed for the selected areas to determine the characteristics of the suitable wind turbine and compute the amount of captured wind energy to power the proposed solar desalination system. Analytical assessment is presented to determine the power available from the wind stream. The analytical assessment reveals that the coastal areas of Egypt offer sufficient wind energy for economic utilization of requirement of energy in these communities. The results show that Mersa Matruh and Hurghada have the highest amount of wind energy, power and distillate water productivity due to the climatic district.

<u>index</u>

Long range sound transmission over the sea with application to wind turbine noise

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The classical theory of spherical wave spreading is not valid at large distances from a sound source due to atmospheric refraction caused by wind and temperature gradients. For large distances (> 1 km) in the down wind direction a cylindrical type of wave spreading can be expected. Over areas with soft ground conditions, e.g., grass land, the ground damping will restore a behavior close to a free field spherical spreading. This is also the approximation used in most national recommendations for estimating noise emission from wind turbines. However in Sweden there is a special recommendation for sea based wind turbines, which use cylindrical wave spreading for distances larger than 200 m. This model is based on a few old measurements and in order to better validate the model new and better data is needed. This paper presents a measurement procedure for long-range (5-15 km) outdoor sound propagation over the sea. Using the procedure measurements have been performed