Lesson 16: Bullseye Noise Prediction Maps

False assumptions

Bullseye Noise Prediction Maps are based on FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

Wind farms say each contour line or shaded circle represents a noise "limit" distance – this is MISLEADING. Neighbours assume this is the maximum noise level they will hear at their homes – this is WRONG.

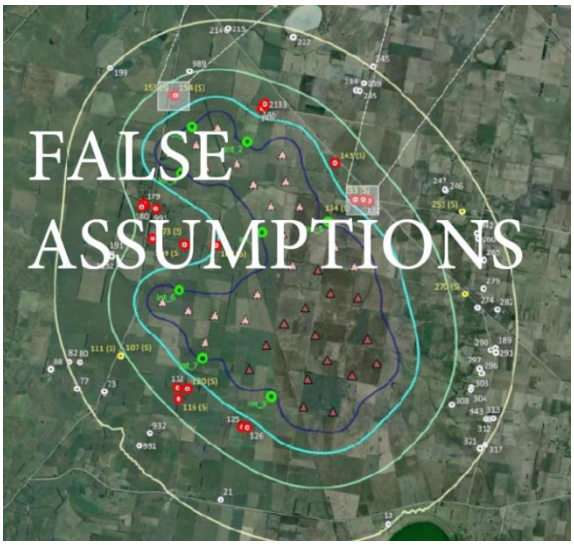
There are NO Maximum Levels. The contour lines on a bullseye map represent the MINIMUM noise neighbours will hear.

Bullseye maps are used to pacify neighbours. Permits are issued and wind farms are built on this false theory.

When the noise predictions are wrong – it's too late, the turbines are up, and the noise nuisance starts.

Designed to deceive.

The contour lines in the diagram below are minimum noise levels NOT maximums.



There are NO maximum levels. High noise is hidden in the LA90(10min) statistical value.

The rings represent the lowest 10% noise level neighbours will hear. 90% of the noise is louder.

A 40dB LA90(10min) contour line means:

- Living on a 40dB contour line, a neighbour will hear noise levels of 41dB - 60dB (and even higher) for 90% of the time.
- There is no maximum limit.
- 40 dB is the **lowest** noise level limit they will hear.
- 40dB will be exceeded for 90% of the time.
- For a 10 hour period of sleeping, 9 hours of noise will be above the 40dB level and only 1 hour of noise will be below 40dB.
- The high spikes of noise are NOT recognised in a LA90 statistical calculation.
- There is no maximum limit of noise for any contour line.

Bullseye maps are based on the false assumption that noise radiates out like a light bulb.

Noise from turbines has direction like a TORCH BEAM. It does NOT spread out like a radiating sphere (light bulb) around the point source (turbine).

The noise contour levels relate to the minimum noise and do not identify the variation in the noise levels or make corrections for airflow disturbance and directivity of the sound patterns.

The noise is directed out like a torch beam to specific locations, with distances between 1.5 and 3.0 kms from the turbine being the most impacted.

The torch beam noise pattern and levels of the pulsations are dramatically affected with changes in wind speed and direction.

A burning turbine demonstrates the torch beam effect

Turbine blades create a concentrated spiral of directed air turbulence flow downwind of the turbine.

The torch beam direction is affected by airflow from upwind and downwind turbines.

Source: https://youtu.be/cRVB2i6ZWOU