

## CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

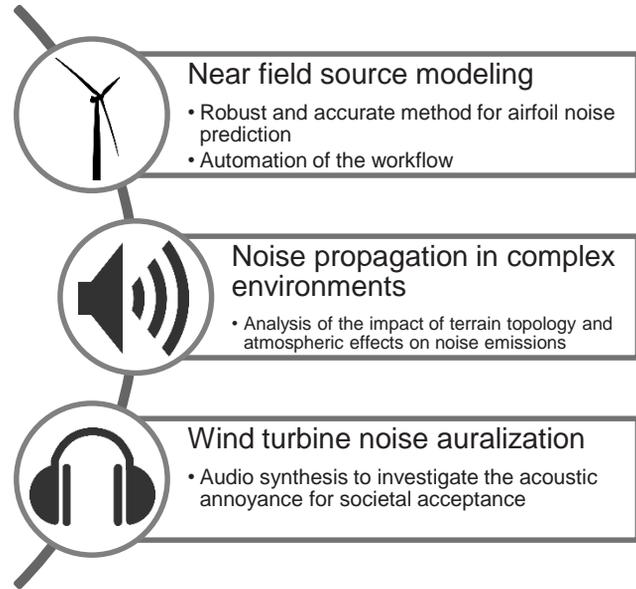
### Context



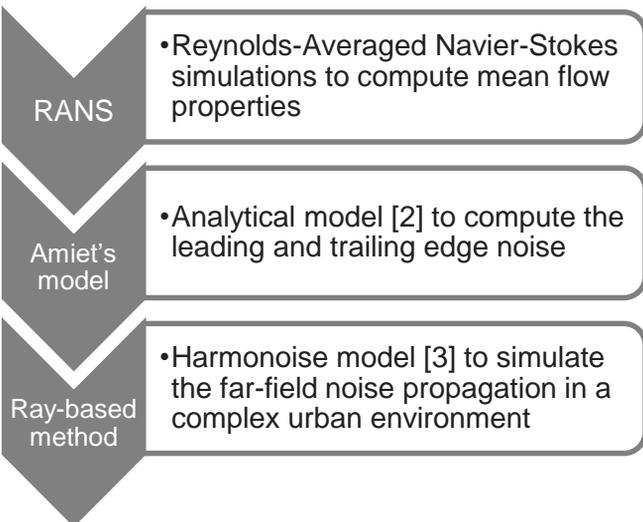
Fig. 1 from [1].

The deployment of green Aeolian energy in cities is an important component of future environmentally-friendly Smart Cities. The societal acceptance of urban wind parks will be strongly affected by their visual and acoustic impact.

### Objectives

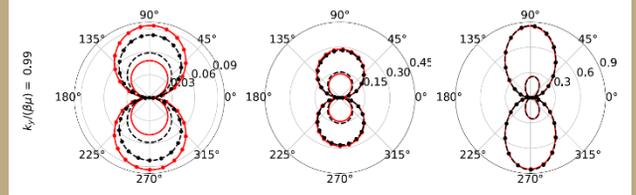


### METHODS

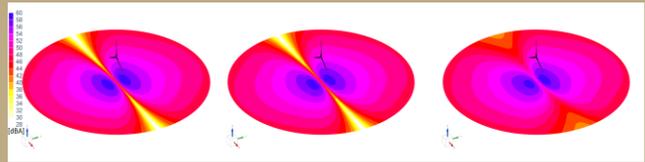


## RESULTS

### 1. Improved Amiet's theory for low-frequency noise



### 2. Free-field wind turbine noise predictions considering the flexibility of the blades

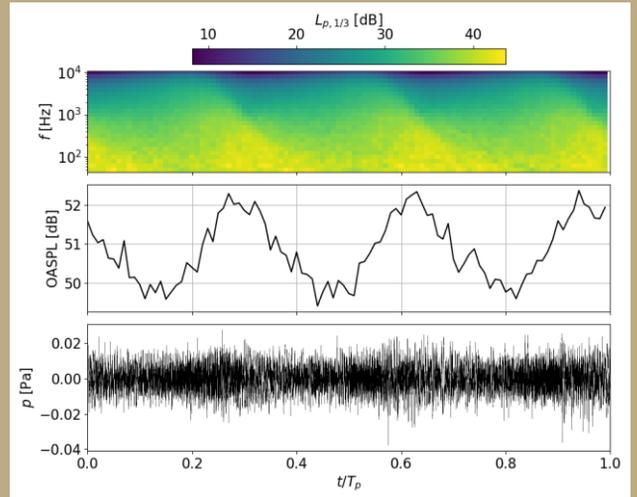


OASPL computed with rigid blades.

OASPL computed with pitchwise-flexible blades.

OASPL computed with fully-flexible blades.

### 3. Wind turbine noise auralization



Scan the QR code to hear the noise emitted by a wind turbine! The audio signal has been generated from a numerical workflow.



## PERSPECTIVES

1. Impact of a complex terrain topology on wind turbine noise propagation
2. Effect of the atmospheric turbulence on the perceived sound
3. Listening tests to assess the accuracy of the reconstructed noise signal



The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 860101



[1] <https://new.siemens.com/global/en/markets/wind.html>

[2] R.K. Amiet (1976). Noise due to turbulent flow past a trailing edge. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, Volume 47, Issue 3.

[3] E. Salomons, D. van Maercke, J. Defrance, F. de Roo (2011). The Harmonoise sound propagation model. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*, Volume 97.