



REGIONE PUGLIA



COMUNE DI MOTTOLA



COMUNE DI CASTELLANETA



Committente:



MOTTOLA WIND  
ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

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Titolo del Progetto:

**Progetto per la realizzazione e l'esercizio di un parco eolico denominato "MOTTOLA WIND" della potenza di 33 MW e relative opere connesse nei Comuni di Mottola (TA) e Castellaneta (TA)**

Documento:

**PROGETTO DEFINITIVO**

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Elaborato:

**Relazione di impatto acustico**

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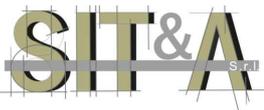
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*Allegato 1 – Scheda tecnica dell'aerogeneratore*

*Allegato 2 – Strumentazione e certificati di taratura*

*Tavola 1 – Individuazione dei possibili ricettori, in scala 1:25.000*

*Tavola 2 – Mappa delle curve isosonore, in scala 1:25.000*

# 1 Premessa

La presente relazione è redatta dal sottoscritto dott. Ing. Tommaso FARENGA, regolarmente iscritto nell'Elenco Nazionale dei Tecnici Competenti in Acustica ai sensi della normativa vigente (piattaforma ENTECA al numero 6795), unitamente ai collaboratori che hanno preso parte all'esecuzione delle misure e calcoli.

La presente relazione rappresenta uno studio di fattibilità acustica finalizzata alla realizzazione di un impianto eolico per la produzione industriale di energia elettrica da fonte rinnovabile eolica, costituito da 5 aerogeneratori tripala ad asse orizzontale, ciascuno della potenza di 6,6 MW, per una potenza complessiva dell'impianto eolico pari a 33,00 MW in area agricola del Comune di Mottola (TA).

La presente valutazione di impatto acustico ha lo scopo di ottemperare alle vigenti disposizioni di legge (art.8 comma 4 Legge Quadro n° 447/95), ed in particolare di:

- valutare, in via previsionale, i livelli di emissione generati dalle diverse sorgenti in particolare in prossimità dei ricettori al fine di verificarne la conformità rispetto ai valori limite stabiliti dal II DPCM 14/11/1997.
- valutare, in via previsionale, i livelli di immissione in prossimità dei ricettori più prossimi al fine di verificarne la conformità rispetto ai valori limite stabiliti dal II DPCM 14/11/1997.
- valutare, in via previsionale, il rispetto del criterio differenziale in corrispondenza dei ricettori al fine di verificarne la conformità rispetto ai valori limite stabiliti dal II DPCM 14/11/1997.

Qualora la valutazione previsionale della rumorosità dimostrasse un potenziale non rispetto dei valori limite fissati dalla normativa vigente saranno individuate le sorgenti di rumore responsabili del superamento del suddetto limite e saranno stabiliti gli interventi di mitigazione necessari a riportare a conformità di legge i livelli di emissione e di immissione sia assoluti che differenziali riscontrati nell'area indagata.

Gli eventuali effetti di mitigazione dovranno poi essere verificati attraverso opportuni accertamenti fonometrici.

## 2 Valutazione in fase di esercizio

### 2.1 Acquisizione degli elementi costruttivi

Dal punto di vista del rumore l'aerogeneratore può essere considerato una sorgente puntiforme omnidirezionale, dunque per la valutazione della rumorosità che caratterizzerà il territorio interessato dalle emissioni sonore dell'opera in progetto si è fatto riferimento alle applicazioni delle tecniche di calcolo previsionali, necessarie poiché l'area in esame risulta di vasta estensione e di particolare complessità.

### 2.2 Il modello di calcolo

Come base per il calcolo sono state utilizzate le norme ISO 9613-1 e ISO 9613-2 che definiscono l'equazione di calcolo che permettono di determinare il livello di pressione sonora ad una certa distanza dalla sorgente puntiforme in funzione anche delle caratteristiche dell'ambiente di propagazione.

L'equazione è data da:

$$LEM = Lw + Dc - A$$

dove:

$LEM [Lp(r)]$  = livello di pressione sonora alla distanza  $r$  (m) dalla sorgente (al ricettore);

$Lw$  = livello di potenza sonora della sorgente;

$Dc$  = indice di direttività;

$A$  = attenuazione

*Il livello di pressione sonora al ricettore è pari al livello di potenza sonora alla sorgente corretto dall'indice di direttività (pari a zero se la sorgente è omnidirezionale) a meno del termine di attenuazione.*

## 2.3 Coordinate degli aerogeneratori

Il progetto prevede l'installazione di 8 aerogeneratori, tutti nel territorio del Comune di Mottola, nei punti di seguito indicati e rappresentati:

Aerogeneratore	Coordinate	
	UTM33N	
1	667881.01	4504685.67
2	668470.00	4503713.72
3	668411.66	4502626.28
4	669343.25	4503054.68
5	669857.91	4502289.86

*Tabella 1 - Coordinate degli Aerogeneratori*

Il posizionamento degli aerogeneratori è stato definito e calibrato ai fini del rispetto dei criteri di inserimento territoriale di cui all'Allegato al Decreto Ministeriale 10 settembre 2010 "Linee guida per l'autorizzazione degli impianti alimentati da fonti rinnovabili" con particolare riferimento a quanto previsto al paragrafo 3.2, lettera n) ed al paragrafo 5.3, lettere a) e b), e del rispetto di quanto disciplinato dal PIANO ENERGETICO AMBIENTALE REGIONALE (PEAR), della Legge Regionale 24 settembre 2012, n. 25 e della D.G.R. 23 ottobre 2012, n. 2122.

I centri abitati più vicini all'area dell'impianto sono Mottola (TA), Palagianello (TA) e Castellaneta (TA), i quali si trovano rispettivamente a circa 2,4 km a SUD-EST, a 5,0 km a SUD-OVEST ed a 5,3 km a OVEST dai relativi e rispettivi aerogeneratori più prossimi.

La figura seguente rappresenta l'inquadramento territoriale delle opere in progetto su base ortofotografica:



*Figura 1 - Inquadramento a scala 1:100.000 dell'area di intervento, con limiti comunali*

## 2.4 Livello di potenza sonora alla sorgente

L'impianto è costituito da n. 5 aerogeneratori (WTG) tripala ad asse orizzontale di marca SIEMENS GAMESA modello SG 6.6-170, con potenza di 6,6 MW, per una potenza complessiva dell'impianto eolico pari a 33,00 MW.

Le dimensioni previste per ciascun aerogeneratore sono le seguenti:

- Altezza mozzo 135 m;
- Diametro rotore 170 m;
- Lunghezza della pala 83,33m.

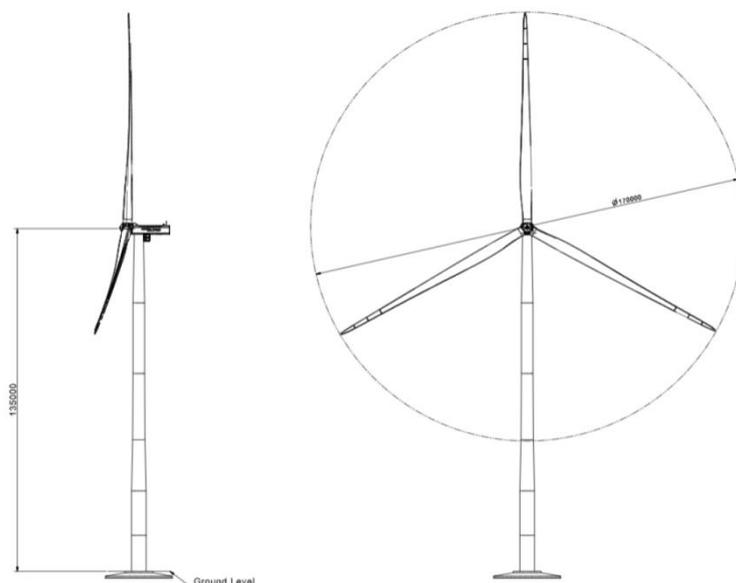


Figura 2 Prospetto aerogeneratore

Di seguito si riportano in tabella i valori di rumorosità generati dal funzionamento dell'aerogeneratore come indicati nella specifica scheda tecnica presente nell'Allegato A "Scheda tecnica":

Wind speed m/s	$L_{wa}$
3	92.0
4	92.0
5	94.5
6	98.4
7	101.8
8	104.7
9	106.0
10	106.0
11	106.0
12	106.0
Up to cut-out	106.0

## 2.5 Indice di direttività

Dal punto di vista del rumore l'aerogeneratore può essere considerato una sorgente puntiforme omnidirezionale, dunque, l'indice di direttività è assunto pari a zero.

## 2.6 Attenuazioni

L'attenuazione è ottenuta come:

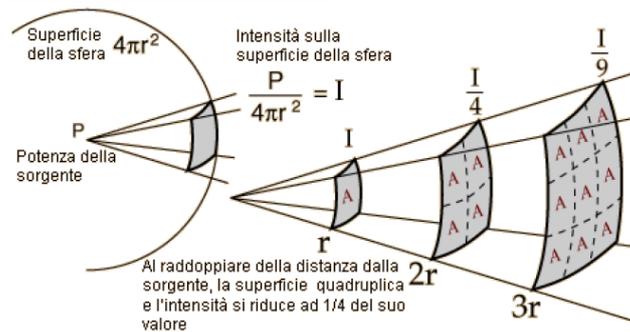
$$A = A_{div} + A_{atm} + A_{ground} + A_{bar} + A_{meteo} + A_{veg} + A_{edifici} + A_{industrie}$$

dove:

- $A_{div}$  = attenuazione per divergenza;
- $A_{atm}$  = attenuazione per assorbimento atmosferico;
- $A_{ground}$  = attenuazione per effetto del suolo;
- $A_{bar}$  = attenuazione per presenza di ostacoli (barriere);
- $A_{meteo}$  = attenuazione per effetto di variazioni dei verticali di temperature e di velocità del vento e della turbolenza atmosferica;
- $A_{veg}$  = attenuazione per presenza di vegetazione;
- $A_{edifici}$  = attenuazione per presenza di siti residenziali;
- $A_{industrie}$  = attenuazione per presenza di siti industriali.

### 2.6.1 Attenuazione per divergenza

$$A_{div} = 20 \log r + 11 \text{ (dB) (propagazione sferica)}$$



### 2.6.2 Attenuazione per assorbimento atmosferico

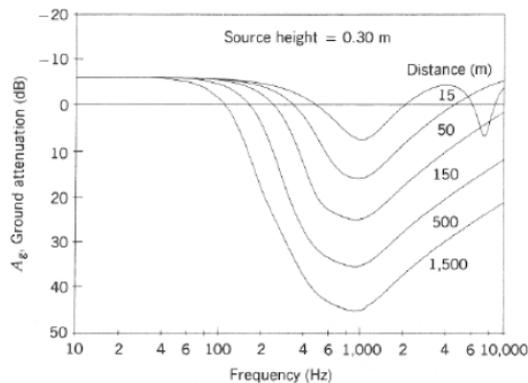
Table 2 — Atmospheric attenuation coefficient  $\alpha$  for octave bands of noise

Temperature °C	Relative humidity %	Atmospheric attenuation coefficient $\alpha$ , dB/km							
		Nominal midband frequency, Hz							
		63	125	250	500	1 000	2 000	4 000	8 000
10	70	0,1	0,4	1,0	1,9	3,7	9,7	32,8	117
20	70	0,1	0,3	1,1	2,8	5,0	9,0	22,9	76,6
30	70	0,1	0,3	1,0	3,1	7,4	12,7	23,1	59,3
15	20	0,3	0,6	1,2	2,7	8,2	28,2	88,8	202
15	50	0,1	0,5	1,2	2,2	4,2	10,8	36,2	129
15	80	0,1	0,3	1,1	2,4	4,1	8,3	23,7	82,8

Nel caso in esame sono stati impostati 10°C di temperatura e 70 % di umidità relativa.

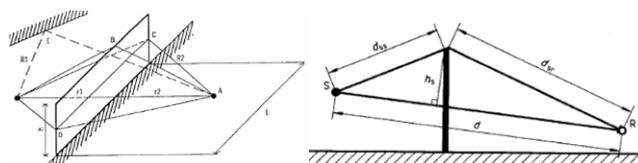
### 2.6.3 Attenuazione per effetto del suolo

L'assorbimento del terreno si esprime attraverso il coefficiente di assorbimento  $G$  che rappresenta il rapporto fra energia sonora assorbita e energia sonora incidente ( $G$  è pari a 1 su terreni porosi e pari a 0 su superfici lisce e riflettenti). Il problema dell'attenuazione del suolo si traduce pertanto nella conoscenza e nella determinazione del parametro  $G$ . Il terreno, nelle varie direzioni di propagazione dell'onda sonora, si può classificare praticamente in toto come "terreno poroso" (terreno agricolo), pertanto nel calcolo si è assunto un fattore  $G = 1$ .



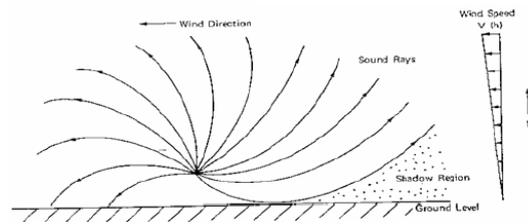
### 2.6.4 Attenuazione per presenza di barriere

L'effetto di attenuazione della barriera è legata a quanto questa incrementa la distanza che il raggio sonoro deve compiere per raggiungere il ricettore a partire dalla sorgente.



Cautelativamente non si sono tenute in considerazione eventuali barriere (alberi, edifici, etc.) a vantaggio dell'effetto conservativo della dispersione sonora.

### 2.6.5 Effetto del vento



La ISO 9613 prevede il calcolo del livello sonoro sul lungo termine che tiene conto dell'effetto del vento attraverso il calcolo del coefficiente correttivo  $C_{met}$  che è funzione dell'altezza del ricevitore e della sorgente e della percentuale dei giorni/anno favorevoli alla propagazione.

Cautelativamente, per il calcolo del valore  $C_{met}$ , è stato utilizzato un fattore di correzione  $C_0 = 0\text{dB}$

### 2.6.6 Altre Attenuazioni

Cautelativamente nel calcolo non sono state considerate altre attenuazioni.

### 2.6.7 Il software di calcolo utilizzato

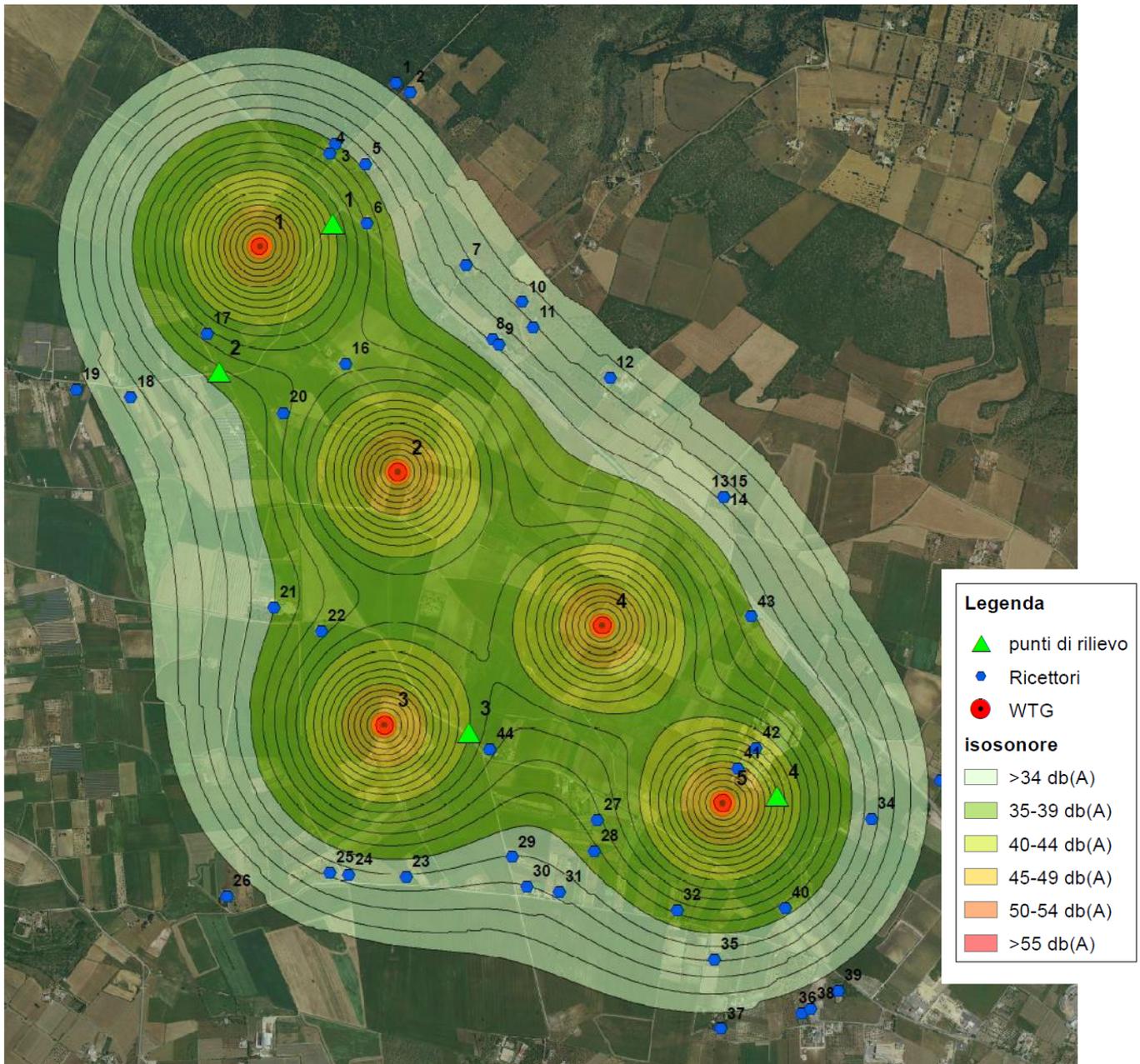
Il software CadnaA ha consentito di eseguire il calcolo previsionale degli effetti sonori del progetto in esame, dando luogo alle mappe iso-sonore descritte successivamente e di determinare nei pressi dei ricettori sensibili scelti il valore degli effetti sonori. Infine ha consentito di sommare le sorgenti energetiche già presenti in sito, rilevate mediante l'indagine fonometrica effettuata e successivamente descritta, al calcolo previsionale degli effetti sonori del progetto in esame.

## 2.7 Risultati del modello di calcolo

Attraverso il modello matematico ed il software di calcolo, è stata ottenuta modellazione dell'effetto acustico prodotto dal progetto in esame nelle condizioni di massima rumorosità:

- Wind speed at hub height > 9 m/s con Sound Power Level at Hub Height 106,0 dB(A).

Tale effetto è stato graficizzato mediante la produzione della mappa delle curve iso-sonore, ovvero una cartografia che contiene le curve di equal livello sonoro prodotto:



Rif. Tavola 2 – Mappa delle curve isofonore, in scala 1:25.000

## 2.8 Ricerca dei possibili ricettori

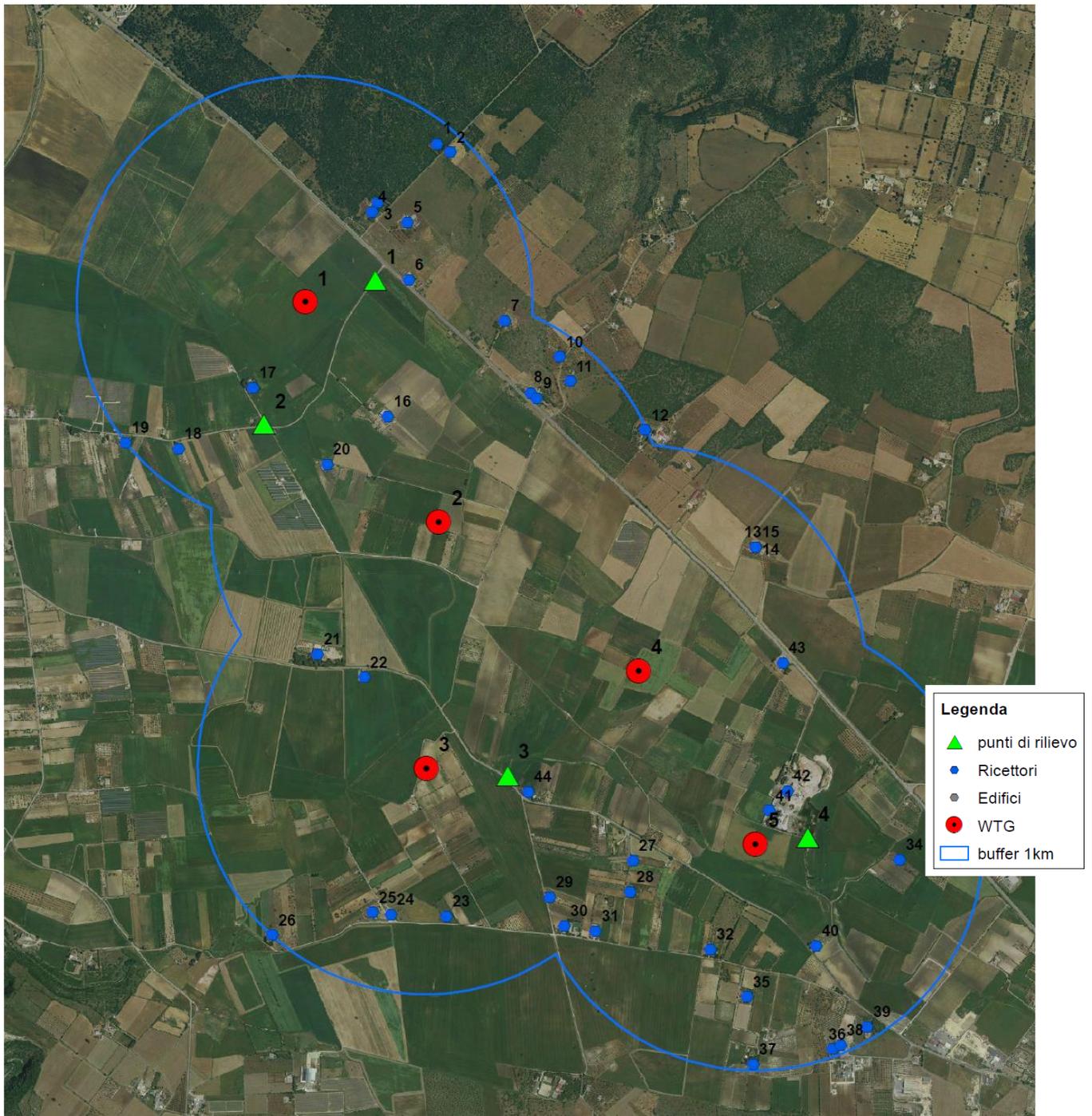
Dall'analisi condotta nel 2023 i progettisti hanno censito tutti gli edifici presenti nel territorio circostante (in un buffer di 1km dagli aerogeneratori) potenzialmente sensibili.

Progr. Ricettore	COMUNE	FOGLIO	PARTICELLA	SUB	CAT. CATASTALE	COORDINATE UTM (WGS84)
1	MOTTOLA	37	75		A07	E 668462.456, N 4505387.903
2	MOTTOLA	37	34	2	A07	E 668521.102, N 4505348.471
3	MOTTOLA	37	87	1	A04	E 668202.027, N 4505126.536
4	MOTTOLA	37	48	1	A07	E 668177.575, N 4505086.108
5	MOTTOLA	37	144	2	A04	E 668331.511, N 4505039.615
6	MOTTOLA	37	140	4	A03	E 668337.756, N 4504786.515
7	MOTTOLA	37	159	3	A03	E 668759.541, N 4504604.713
8	MOTTOLA	37	147	1	A03	E 668873.842, N 4504286.206
9	MOTTOLA	37	155	1	A07	E 668899.767, N 4504261.804
10	MOTTOLA	39	82		A04	E 669000.650, N 4504444.256
11	MOTTOLA	62	22	1	A03	E 669046.579, N 4504336.119
12	MOTTOLA	62	100	1	A07	E 669375.646, N 4504120.474
13	MOTTOLA	62	181	5	A03	E 669860.772, N 4503605.184
14	MOTTOLA	62	181	7	A07	
15	MOTTOLA	62	181	8	A06	
16	MOTTOLA	61	390	2	A03	E 668245.025, N 4504180.302
17	MOTTOLA	61	425	1	A04	E 667655.152, N 4504307.912
18	MOTTOLA	61	304	1	A07	E 667327.404, N 4504036.175
19	MOTTOLA	61	344	2	A07	E 667095.349, N 4504066.049
20	MOTTOLA	61	454	2	A04	E 667980.117, N 4503968.827
21	MOTTOLA	78	9	2	A03	E 667938.021, N 4503129.852
22	MOTTOLA	78	16	1	A03	E 668142.395, N 4503027.736
23	MOTTOLA	78	729	1	A07	E 668504.021, N 4501970.321
24	MOTTOLA	78	184	4	A07	E 668258.728, N 4501980.202
25	MOTTOLA	78	814	1	A07	E 668179.276, N 4501988.512
26	MOTTOLA	78	634	5	A03	E 667739.093, N 4501889.154
27	MOTTOLA	78	756	1	A07	E 669322.251, N 4502217.832
28	MOTTOLA	78	767	2	A07	E 669309.807, N 4502080.820
29	MOTTOLA	78	546		A04	E 668957.033, N 4502055.577
30	MOTTOLA	78	735	1	A04	E 669020.220, N 4501929.282
31	MOTTOLA	78	704	1	A07	E 669158.208, N 4501906.431
32	MOTTOLA	78	638		A04	E 669661.514, N 4501826.602
33	MOTTOLA	81	134	1	A04	E 670789.776, N 4502386.807
34	MOTTOLA	94	106		A03	E 670491.867, N 4502219.913
35	MOTTOLA	93	175		A07	E 669821.917, N 4501615.231
36	MOTTOLA	93	126	5	A03	E 670196.642, N 4501384.664
37	MOTTOLA	93	173	1	A07	E 669848.705, N 4501316.618
38	MOTTOLA	93	265	2	D08	E 670232.424, N 4501403.366
39	MOTTOLA	93	268	9	A07	E 670350.180, N 4501481.370
40	MOTTOLA	79	310	1	A07	E 670124.137, N 4501839.397
41	MOTTOLA	79	141	1	D07	E 669920.076, N 4502439.401
42	MOTTOLA	79	38	1	D07	E 669999.223, N 4502525.737
43	MOTTOLA	79	213	1	E03	E 669977.837, N 4503090.823
44	MOTTOLA	79	281	2	A07	E 668862.799, N 4502520.820

Dal rilievo condotto in sito è emerso che non tutti gli edifici oggetto di indagine possono essere considerati ricettori sensibili così come definiti dalla norma poiché edifici diruti, disabitati o capannoni.

Escludendo tali edifici sono stati ottenute cinque aree in cui ricadono gli edifici considerabili possibili ricettori sensibili più significativi pertanto gli studi condotti si sono concentrati nei 4 punti di indagine seguenti:

<b>Punto di indagine</b>	<b>ID Edifici</b>
1	6, 7, 8, 9
2	17, 16, 18, 20
3	44, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
4	41, 42,



Rif. Tavola 1 – Individuazione dei possibili ricettori, in scala 1:25.000

Il modello matematico ha quindi consentito la stima del valore massimo raggiungibile in facciata nelle condizioni di rumorosità massima dell'impianto (Valori di immissione); è stata inoltre condotta l'indagine acustica in sito al fine di definire il clima acustico ante opera.

## 2.9 Valori di immissione in corrispondenza dei possibili ricettori

Il modello di calcolo ha quindi consentito anche di calcolare i valori in prossimità dei punti considerati potenziali ricettori ottenendo il seguente risultato:

ID	Valori di immissione
1	28,6
2	28,6
3	34,3
4	35,3
5	33,9
6	36,1
7	31,4
8	33
9	33,1
10	30,8
11	31,2
12	30,6
13	31,9
14	31,9
15	31,9
16	37
17	36,9
18	30,5
19	28,5
20	36
21	34,2
22	36,9
23	33
24	32,7
25	32,4
26	27,8
27	36
28	34,9
29	33,1
30	32,1
31	32,4
32	35,5
33	28,4
34	32,7
35	32,2
36	27,8
37	28,2
38	27,8
39	28
40	34,9
41	45,2
42	41,3
43	34,5
44	37,6

### 2.9.1 *Clima acustico ante operam*

Nei casi più semplici – caratterizzati da un campo di propagazione libero ed omogeneo – si effettuano misure fonometriche in prossimità dei ricettori oggetto di studio al fine di caratterizzare il clima acustico ante operam del territorio in cui ricadono.

Nel caso in esame, a valle dei risultati di calcolo ottenuti, della tipologia di ricettori interessati ed in relazione al territorio in cui ricadono, i ricettori sono stati raggruppati in 5 punti di indagine aventi le simili caratteristiche acustiche.

Per ogni punto di indagine sono state svolte analisi a campione in aree pubbliche al fine di descrivere al meglio il clima acustico ante operam.

Le misure dei livelli di rumorosità sono state svolte conformemente alle tecniche di rilevamento contenute nel *Decreto del Ministero dell'Ambiente 16/03/1998*.

Le misure sono state eseguite rilevando il livello sonoro in dB(A) per un periodo di tempo valutato in funzione delle caratteristiche di variabilità del rumore delle aree indagate. Per una corretta valutazione del fenomeno in esame, la misura fonometrica in ciascun punto è stata infatti eseguita per una durata sufficiente ad ottenere valori stabili, tali cioè che non vi siano variazioni superiori a circa 0,3 dB(A).

Il microfono è stato posizionato a 1,5 m dal suolo, a non meno di 1 m da eventuali superfici riflettenti ed orientato verso la sorgente di rumore identificabile; è stato inoltre munito di cuffia antivento.

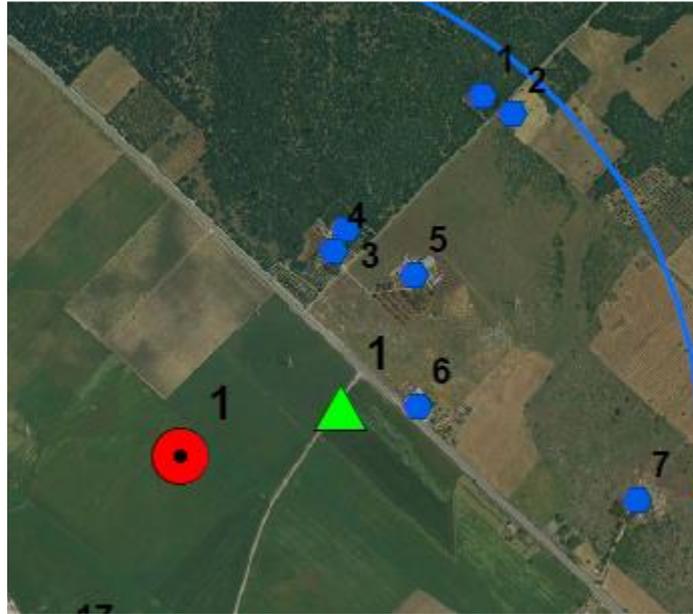
Le misure sono state eseguite in condizioni meteorologiche normali ed in assenza di precipitazioni atmosferiche.

In ciascun punto di misura è stato rilevato il livello equivalente di pressione sonora  $Leq$  ed il livello statistico L95 entrambi misurati in dB(A).

Il livello equivalente di pressione sonora è definito per dare una rappresentazione immediata di un fenomeno sonoro la cui descrizione nel tempo sarebbe altrimenti difficoltosa; esso rappresenta il valore di un livello costante che possiede lo stesso contenuto energetico di un fenomeno sonoro variabile nel tempo. *Pertanto è stato utilizzato il  $Leq$  nel calcolo eseguito per la definizione del livello di rumore ambientale.*

Si è ritenuto comunque opportuno rilevare anche il livello statistico 95° percentile (L95), al fine di rappresentare il valore del livello che, durante l'accertamento strumentale, è superato per il 95% del tempo di misura.

2.9.2 Punto di indagine n. 1



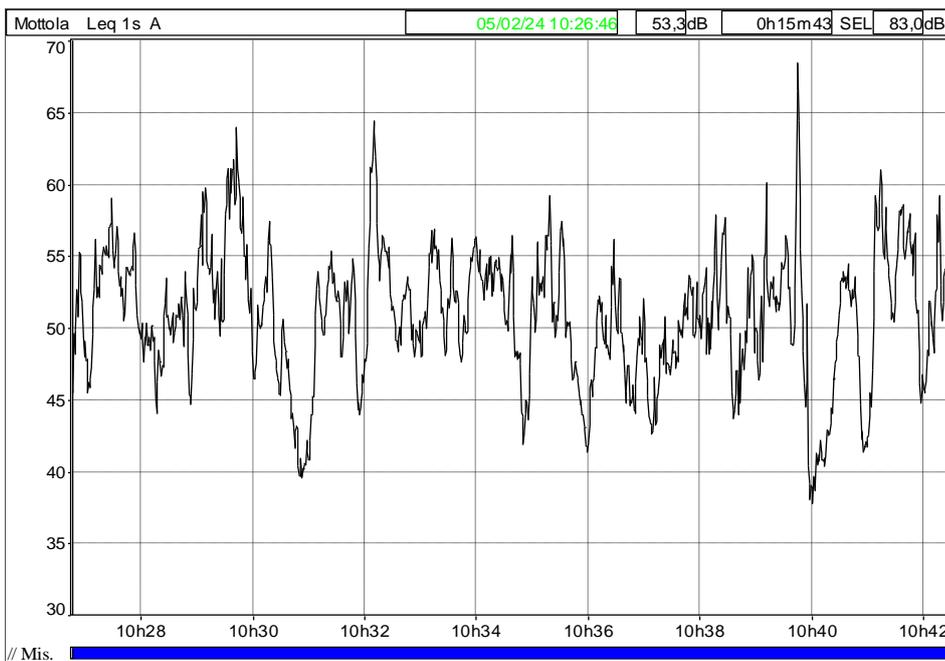
Stralcio della tavola 1



Foto rilievo 1

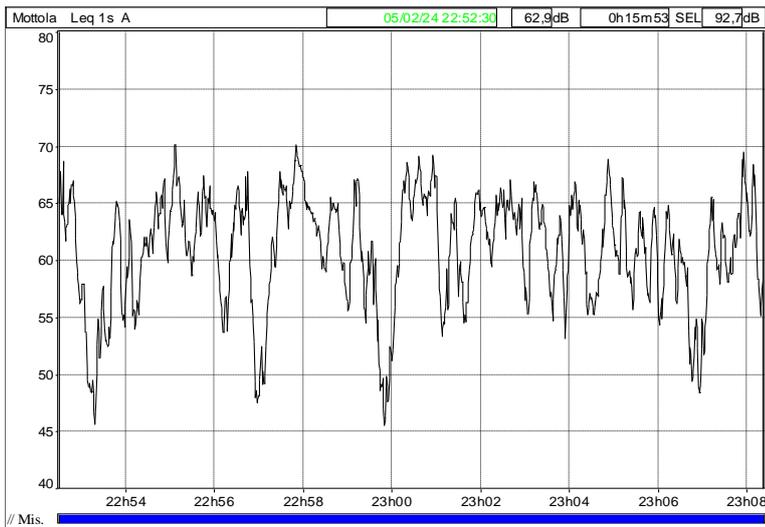
Commenti	Rilievo 1 nel periodo diurno
Inizio	10:26:46 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	10:42:29 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 10:26	53,5	45,4	59	45,8
05/02/2024 10:27	51	44	56,6	46,6
05/02/2024 10:28	56,7	44,6	64	46,7
05/02/2024 10:29	52,4	41,6	59,1	44
05/02/2024 10:30	50,5	39,5	55,3	40
05/02/2024 10:31	55,6	43,9	64,4	44,7
05/02/2024 10:32	52,5	47,7	56,9	48
05/02/2024 10:33	53,4	47,8	56,4	48,3
05/02/2024 10:34	52,6	41,9	59,2	43,7
05/02/2024 10:35	49,4	41,4	56,2	42
05/02/2024 10:36	48	42,6	52,4	43,1
05/02/2024 10:37	52,1	43,6	57,8	44,2
05/02/2024 10:38	54,3	46,4	66,6	47,6
05/02/2024 10:39	54,1	37,7	68,5	38,7
05/02/2024 10:40	54,9	41,3	61	41,6
05/02/2024 10:41	53,3	44,7	59,2	45,6
Globali	53,3	37,7	68,5	42,4

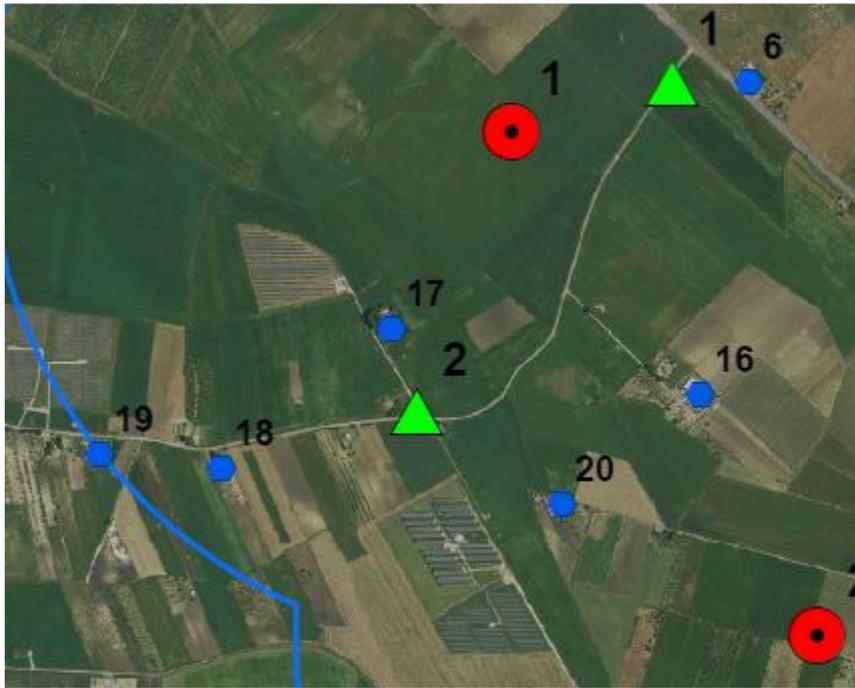


Commenti	Rilievo 1 nel periodo notturno
Inizio	22:52:30 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	23:08:23 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 22:52	61,7	45,6	68,7	48,2
05/02/2024 22:53	59,9	52,4	65,1	52,9
05/02/2024 22:54	64,6	58,7	70,1	60,2
05/02/2024 22:55	62,8	53,7	67,4	54,1
05/02/2024 22:56	61,9	47,5	67,8	48
05/02/2024 22:57	65,7	59,3	70,1	60,2
05/02/2024 22:58	62,5	54,5	67,1	55,7
05/02/2024 22:59	61,7	45,5	68,5	46,8
05/02/2024 23:00	65	53,3	69,2	54,4
05/02/2024 23:01	62,9	54,5	66,3	56,1
05/02/2024 23:02	63,8	55,3	67	56,3
05/02/2024 23:03	61,8	53,1	66,8	55,1
05/02/2024 23:04	62,6	55,2	68,8	55,7
05/02/2024 23:05	61,2	54,3	64,8	54,8
05/02/2024 23:06	59,5	48,4	65,5	49,1
05/02/2024 23:07	63,7	55,1	69,4	56,3
Globali	62,9	45,5	70,1	50,2



2.9.3 Punto di indagine n. 2



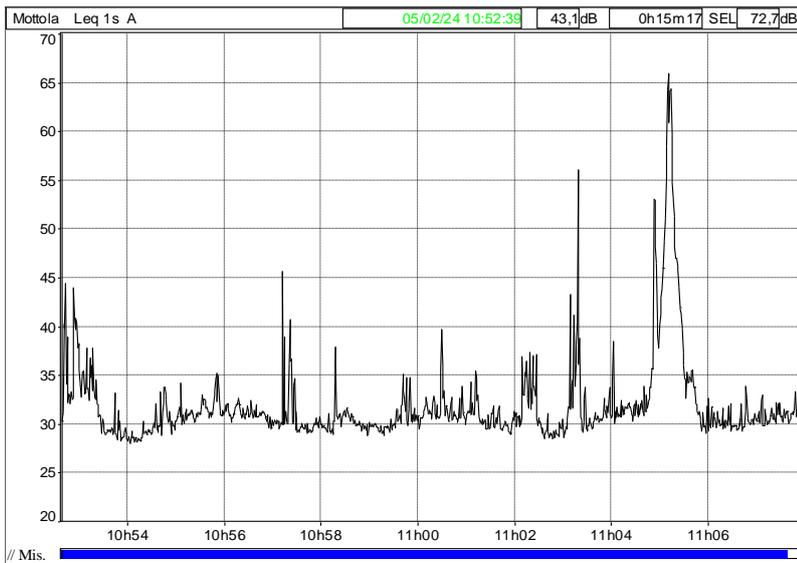
Stralcio della tavola 1



Foto rilievo 2

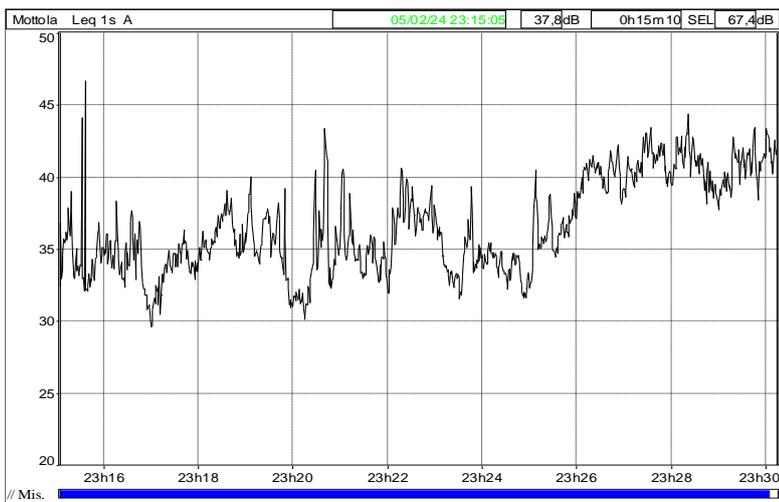
Commenti	Rilievo 2 nel periodo diurno
Inizio	10:52:39 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	11:07:56 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 10:52	36	28,9	44,4	29,2
05/02/2024 10:53	29,2	28	33,2	28,1
05/02/2024 10:54	31,2	28,8	34,2	29,6
05/02/2024 10:55	31,7	30,2	35,2	30,5
05/02/2024 10:56	33,4	29,1	45,7	29,3
05/02/2024 10:57	30,7	28,9	37,9	29,1
05/02/2024 10:58	29,9	28,8	31,5	29
05/02/2024 10:59	32,2	29,4	39,7	30,1
05/02/2024 11:00	31,2	29,4	35,5	29,5
05/02/2024 11:01	32	28,5	37,4	28,8
05/02/2024 11:02	39,5	28,5	56,1	28,5
05/02/2024 11:03	31,7	30	38,4	30,2
05/02/2024 11:04	54,5	30,9	65,9	31,2
05/02/2024 11:05	31,1	29,1	35,6	29,2
05/02/2024 11:06	30,8	29,2	33,8	29,6
05/02/2024 11:07	31,3	30,1	33,3	30
Globali	43,1	28	65,9	28,8

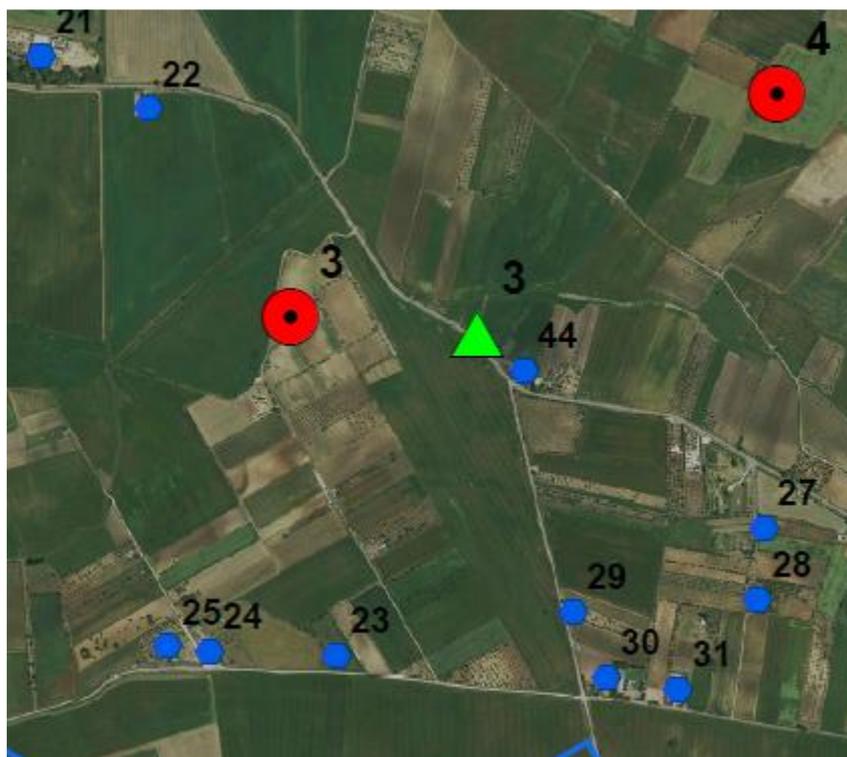


Commenti	Rilievo 2 nel periodo notturno
Inizio	23:15:05 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	23:30:15 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 23:15	36,1	32,1	46,7	32,1
05/02/2024 23:16	34,4	29,6	38,3	30,2
05/02/2024 23:17	33,9	30,5	36,3	31,5
05/02/2024 23:18	36,3	34,2	39,1	34,5
05/02/2024 23:19	35,7	30,9	40	31,2
05/02/2024 23:20	36,3	30,2	43,4	31
05/02/2024 23:21	34,8	31,9	39,8	32,7
05/02/2024 23:22	37,7	34,1	40,6	35,5
05/02/2024 23:23	34,6	31,5	39,3	32,3
05/02/2024 23:24	33,7	31,6	35,5	31,9
05/02/2024 23:25	36,9	34,4	40,5	34,7
05/02/2024 23:26	40,3	38,1	42,2	38,5
05/02/2024 23:27	41,2	39,3	43,4	39,4
05/02/2024 23:28	41	37,7	44,4	38,2
05/02/2024 23:29	41,1	38,4	43,5	39
05/02/2024 23:30	41,6	40,2	42,6	40,1
Globali	37,8	29,6	46,7	31,8



2.9.4 Punto di indagine n. 3



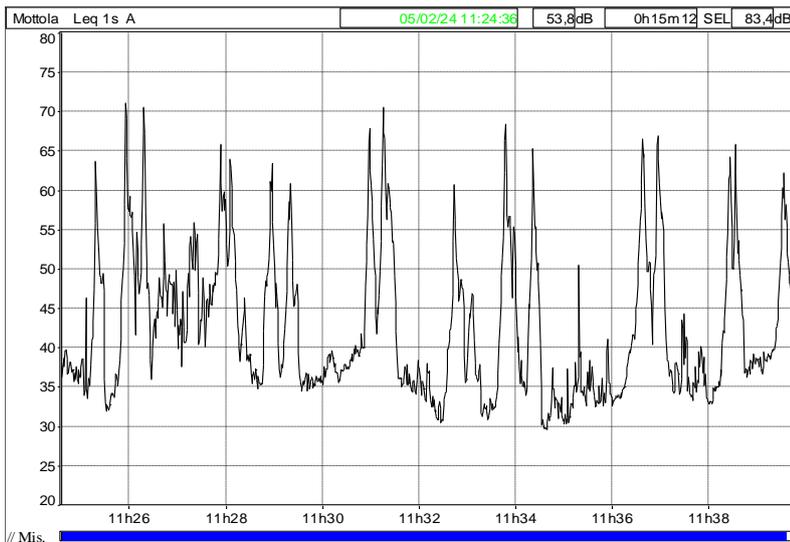
Stralcio della tavola 1



Foto Rilievo 3

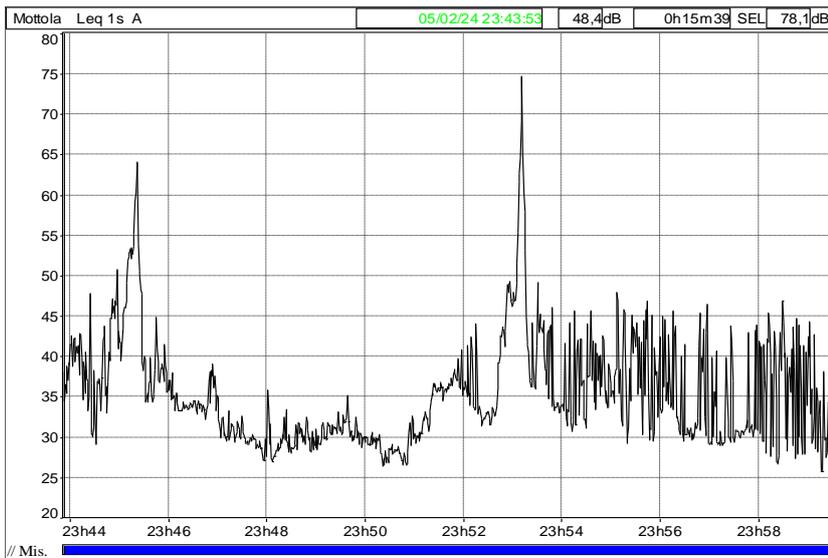
Commenti	Rilievo 3 nel periodo diurno
Inizio	11:24:36 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	11:39:48 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 11:24	49,3	32	63,7	32,7
05/02/2024 11:25	59,5	32,7	71	33,8
05/02/2024 11:26	48,7	37,5	55,9	40,2
05/02/2024 11:27	54,9	35,4	65,9	36,7
05/02/2024 11:28	52,3	34,4	63,4	35,2
05/02/2024 11:29	36,9	34,5	39,6	35,1
05/02/2024 11:30	58,9	36	70,6	38,2
05/02/2024 11:31	35,1	30,4	38,3	30,7
05/02/2024 11:32	47,4	30,9	60,8	31,6
05/02/2024 11:33	56,2	29,7	68,4	32,8
05/02/2024 11:34	36,4	29,6	50,4	29,6
05/02/2024 11:35	42,7	32,4	56,1	32,5
05/02/2024 11:36	56,9	34	66,9	34,4
05/02/2024 11:37	53,7	32,9	65,8	33
05/02/2024 11:38	49,9	36,2	62,1	36,6
05/02/2024 11:39	51,3	36,4	58,1	36,3
Globali	53,8	29,6	71	32,2

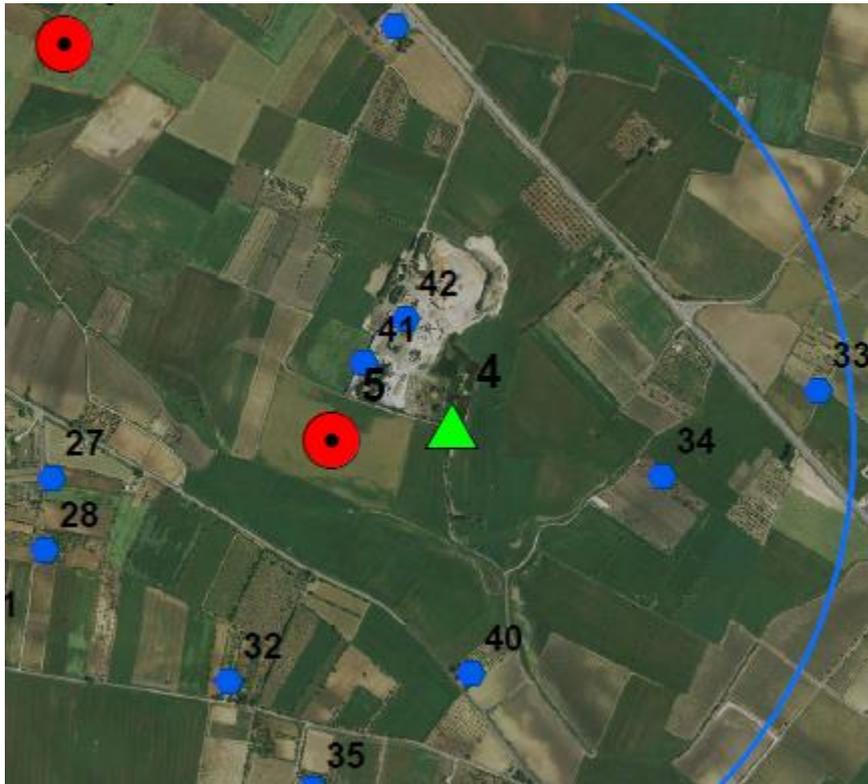


Commenti	Rilievo 3 nel periodo notturno
Inizio	23:43:53 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	23:59:32 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 23:43	40	29,1	47,7	30,3
05/02/2024 23:44	52,3	34,3	64,1	34,9
05/02/2024 23:45	35,2	32,2	41,5	33,1
05/02/2024 23:46	32,1	28,6	39	29
05/02/2024 23:47	29,9	26,9	35,9	27
05/02/2024 23:48	30,8	28,2	35,2	28,4
05/02/2024 23:49	28,7	26,4	30,6	26,5
05/02/2024 23:50	34,6	28,1	38,4	29,4
05/02/2024 23:51	38	31,4	44,1	31,9
05/02/2024 23:52	59,3	33,2	74,7	34,6
05/02/2024 23:53	38,7	30,7	45,7	31,3
05/02/2024 23:54	40,7	29,2	48	29,8
05/02/2024 23:55	38	29,5	45,6	29,9
05/02/2024 23:56	36,4	28,9	46,5	29
05/02/2024 23:57	40,1	26,6	46,9	27,5
05/02/2024 23:58	36,4	25,7	44,3	25,7
Globali	48,4	25,7	74,7	27,9



2.9.5 Punto di indagine n. 4



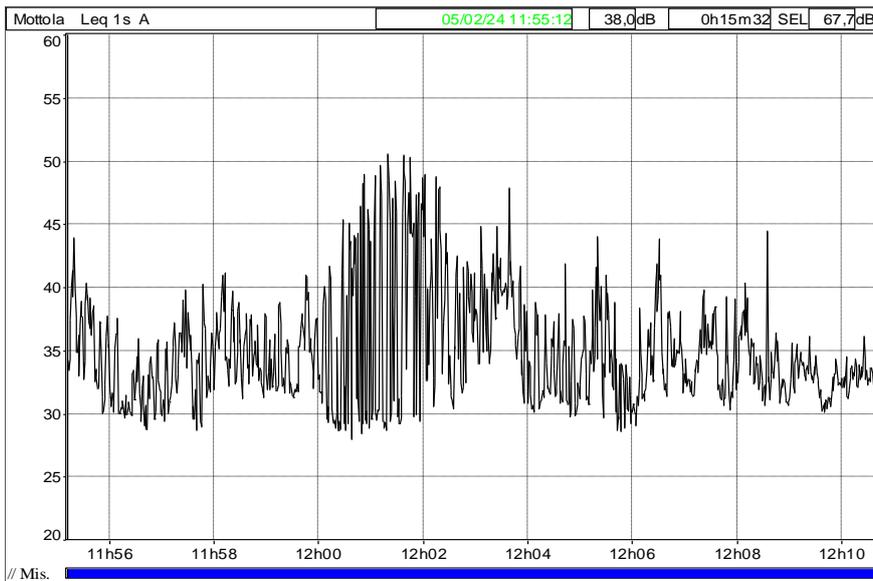
Stralcio della tavola 1



Foto Rilievo 4

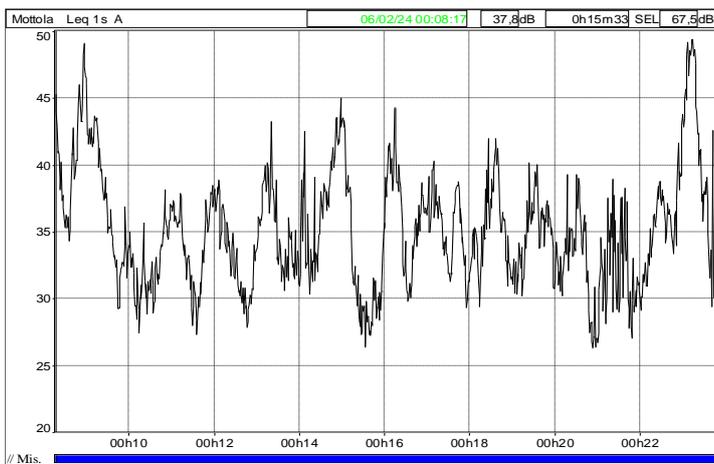
Commenti	Rilievo 4 nel periodo diurno
Inizio	11:55:12 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Fine	12:10:44 lunedì 5 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
05/02/2024 11:55	36,6	30	43,9	30,2
05/02/2024 11:56	31,9	28,8	35,9	29,2
05/02/2024 11:57	35,6	28,7	40,9	29,3
05/02/2024 11:58	35,5	31,2	41,1	31,8
05/02/2024 11:59	35,6	29,6	41	31,2
05/02/2024 12:00	41,4	27,9	49,7	28,5
05/02/2024 12:01	44,5	28,6	50,6	29,1
05/02/2024 12:02	40,5	30,4	48,7	31,2
05/02/2024 12:03	39	30,1	47,9	30,6
05/02/2024 12:04	34,2	29,7	41,9	30,3
05/02/2024 12:05	35,6	28,6	44	28,9
05/02/2024 12:06	35,9	31	43,9	31,3
05/02/2024 12:07	35,6	30,3	40,4	30,9
05/02/2024 12:08	34,4	30,7	44,4	30,8
05/02/2024 12:09	32,8	30,1	36,1	30,4
05/02/2024 12:10	33,5	31,7	36,7	31,9
Globali	38	27,9	50,6	29,4



Commenti	Rilievo 4 nel periodo notturno
Inizio	00:08:17 martedì 6 febbraio 2024
Fine	00:23:50 martedì 6 febbraio 2024
Device type	FUSION
Device serial number	11126
Sensor serial number	233231

Inizio periodo	Leq	Lmin	Lmax	L95
06/02/2024 00:08	42,7	34,3	49,1	35,2
06/02/2024 00:09	35,3	27,4	41,6	29
06/02/2024 00:10	34,5	28,8	38,1	29,8
06/02/2024 00:11	35	27,3	38,9	28,5
06/02/2024 00:12	34,4	27,8	40,2	29,1
06/02/2024 00:13	35,6	30,3	43,2	30,9
06/02/2024 00:14	39,5	31,2	45	31,9
06/02/2024 00:15	35,8	26,3	44,3	27,2
06/02/2024 00:16	36,5	29,8	41,4	30,2
06/02/2024 00:17	34,8	29,3	38,8	29,8
06/02/2024 00:18	36,4	30,2	42	30,8
06/02/2024 00:19	35,6	30,2	40,2	30,7
06/02/2024 00:20	34	26,3	39,3	26,6
06/02/2024 00:21	33,2	27	38,9	28,9
06/02/2024 00:22	42,7	33,4	49,4	34
06/02/2024 00:23	41,2	29,4	48,7	29,5
Globali	37,8	26,3	49,4	28,9



In conclusione i dati risultanti dai rilievi fonometrici indicano che il sito analizzato è caratterizzato in generale da rumorosità coerente con la destinazione urbanistica dell'area.

Tuttavia la presenza del traffico veicolare della SS100 ha effetti significativi nel rilievo n.1 pertanto verrà escluso.

Nei rilievi n. 2, 3 e 4 invece il livello complessivo del clima acustico è sostanzialmente determinato dalla rumorosità prodotta dal rumore antropico ( mezzi agricoli e fauna) e in alcune posizioni da un modesto transito di veicoli.

Pertanto, ai fini della stima dei livelli di rumore residuo, il contributo di tali elementi è stato per quanto possibile scorporato dai profili di misura, ottenendo i seguenti risultati:

Punti di indagine	Periodo diurno		Periodo notturno	
	Leq	L95	Leq	L95
Rilievo 1*	53,3	42,4	62,9	50,2
Rilievo 2	43,1	28,8	37,8	31,8
Rilievo 3	53,8	32,2	48,4	27,9
Rilievo 4	38,0	29,4	37,8	28,9

## 2.10 Verifica dei valori limite

Con riferimento alla situazione attuale, mancando la zonizzazione acustica comunale per i comuni in cui ricade l'intervento, non è possibile identificare i valori limite e dunque si dovrà fare riferimento alle previsioni e prescrizioni del *D.P.C.M. 1 Marzo 1991*, laddove lo stesso prevede l'introduzione di una "zonizzazione provvisoria" di immediata applicabilità su tutto il territorio nazionale attraverso una definizione di tipo urbanistico secondo la tabella seguente:

Zonizzazione	Limite diurno Leq dB(A)	Limite notturno Leq dB(A)
<b>Tutto il territorio nazionale</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>
Zona A (D.M. n. 1444/68, art. 2)	65	55
Zona B (D.M. n. 1444/68, art. 2)	60	50
Zona esclusivamente industriale	70	70

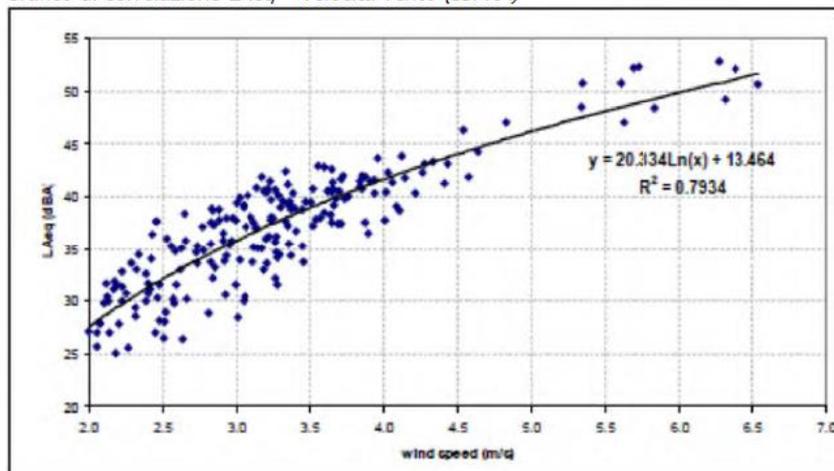
L'area oggetto di studio e di valutazione è pertanto rientrante nella prima tipologia: il limite diurno Leq dB(A) è fissato nel valore 70, quello notturno nel valore 60.

Al fine di verificare i valori limite dettati dalla normativa è necessario calcolare il **Livello assoluto di immissione** ovvero il livello continuo equivalente di pressione sonora ponderato "A" prodotto da tutte le sorgenti di rumore esistenti.

Tale livello è costituito dall'insieme del **Livello residuo misurato**, ovvero dal clima acustico ante operam ottenuto dalle indagini in sito, e dal **Livello emissione sorgenti**, ovvero quello prodotto dalle sorgenti del progetto in esame ottenuto mediante la simulazione di calcolo.

Inoltre, durante i rilievi le velocità del vento non erano significative; pertanto, per poter conoscere i livelli di rumore residuo con scenari di venti differenti, da poter mettere a confronto con i livelli di rumore ambientale a parità di condizioni di vento, si è fatto ricorso allo studio pubblicato dall'ISPRA nelle "Linee Guida per la valutazione ed il monitoraggio dell'impatto acustico degli impianti eolici". L'immagine seguente riporta dati misurati e curva logaritmica che meglio rappresenta la tendenza sperimentale ottenuta (fonte Arpa Veneto).

Grafico di correlazione LAeq – velocità vento (ISPRA)



V vento (m/sec) h. 121 m.	V vento (m/sec) h. 1,50 m.	Livello di rumore residuo metodo ISPRA
4.0	2.1	28.5
5.0	2.7	33.7
6.0	3.2	37.1
7.0	3.7	40.0
8.0	4.3	43.1
9.0	4.8	45.3
10.0	5.3	47.4

Il livello assoluto di immissione verrà calcolato con la successiva espressione:

$$L_A = 10 \times \log \left( 10^{\frac{L_{v/10}}{10}} + 10^{\frac{L_{EM/10}}{10}} + 10^{\frac{L_R/10}{10}} \right)$$

Si riportano di seguito le tabelle con i calcoli nel periodo di riferimento diurno:

ID Edificio	ID rilievo	Livello residuo del vento V>10.0m/s	Livello residuo misurato diurno	Livello emissione sorgenti	Livello assoluto di immissione diurno	Differenziale diurno
1	2	47,4	43,10	28,60	48,81	0,04
2	2	47,4	43,10	28,60	48,81	0,04
3	2	47,4	43,10	34,30	48,92	0,15
4	2	47,4	43,10	35,30	48,96	0,19
5	2	47,4	43,10	33,90	48,91	0,14
6	2	47,4	43,10	36,10	49,00	0,23
7	2	47,4	43,10	31,40	48,85	0,08
8	2	47,4	43,10	33,00	48,89	0,11
9	2	47,4	43,10	33,10	48,89	0,12
10	2	47,4	43,10	30,80	48,84	0,07

11	2	47,4	43,10	31,20	48,85	0,08
12	2	47,4	43,10	30,60	48,84	0,07
13	4	47,4	38,00	31,90	47,98	0,11
14	4	47,4	38,00	31,90	47,98	0,11
15	4	47,4	38,00	31,90	47,98	0,11
16	2	47,4	43,10	37,00	49,05	0,28
17	2	47,4	43,10	36,90	49,05	0,27
18	2	47,4	43,10	30,50	48,84	0,06
19	2	47,4	43,10	28,50	48,81	0,04
20	2	47,4	43,10	36,00	49,00	0,22
21	3	47,4	53,80	34,20	54,73	0,04
22	3	47,4	53,80	36,90	54,77	0,07
23	3	47,4	53,80	33,00	54,73	0,03
24	3	47,4	53,80	32,70	54,72	0,03
25	3	47,4	53,80	32,40	54,72	0,03
26	3	47,4	53,80	27,80	54,70	0,01
27	3	47,4	53,80	36,00	54,75	0,06
28	3	47,4	53,80	34,90	54,74	0,05
29	3	47,4	53,80	33,10	54,73	0,03
30	3	47,4	53,80	32,10	54,72	0,02
31	3	47,4	53,80	32,40	54,72	0,03
32	4	47,4	38,00	35,50	48,12	0,24
33	4	47,4	38,00	28,40	47,92	0,05
34	4	47,4	38,00	32,70	48,00	0,13
35	4	47,4	38,00	32,20	47,99	0,12
36	4	47,4	38,00	27,80	47,91	0,04
37	4	47,4	38,00	28,20	47,92	0,05
38	4	47,4	38,00	27,80	47,91	0,04
39	4	47,4	38,00	28,00	47,92	0,04
40	4	47,4	38,00	34,90	48,09	0,21
41	4	47,4	38,00	45,20	49,75	1,88
42	4	47,4	38,00	41,30	48,74	0,86
43	4	47,4	38,00	34,50	48,07	0,20
44	3	47,4	53,80	37,60	54,78	0,08

Si riportano di seguito le tabelle con i calcoli nel periodo di riferimento notturno:

ID Edificio	ID rilievo	Livello residuo del vento V>10.0m/s	Livello residuo misurato notturno	Livello emissione sorgenti	Livello assoluto di immissione notturno	Differenziale notturno
1	2	47,4	37,80	28,60	47,90	0,05
2	2	47,4	37,80	28,60	47,90	0,05
3	2	47,4	37,80	34,30	48,04	0,19
4	2	47,4	37,80	35,30	48,09	0,23
5	2	47,4	37,80	33,90	48,02	0,17
6	2	47,4	37,80	36,10	48,13	0,28
7	2	47,4	37,80	31,40	47,95	0,10
8	2	47,4	37,80	33,00	47,99	0,14
9	2	47,4	37,80	33,10	47,99	0,14
10	2	47,4	37,80	30,80	47,94	0,08
11	2	47,4	37,80	31,20	47,94	0,09
12	2	47,4	37,80	30,60	47,93	0,08
13	4	47,4	37,80	31,90	47,96	0,11
14	4	47,4	37,80	31,90	47,96	0,11
15	4	47,4	37,80	31,90	47,96	0,11
16	2	47,4	37,80	37,00	48,19	0,34
17	2	47,4	37,80	36,90	48,19	0,34
18	2	47,4	37,80	30,50	47,93	0,08
19	2	47,4	37,80	28,50	47,90	0,05
20	2	47,4	37,80	36,00	48,13	0,27
21	3	47,4	48,40	34,20	51,03	0,09
22	3	47,4	48,40	36,90	51,11	0,17
23	3	47,4	48,40	33,00	51,01	0,07
24	3	47,4	48,40	32,70	51,00	0,06
25	3	47,4	48,40	32,40	51,00	0,06
26	3	47,4	48,40	27,80	50,96	0,02
27	3	47,4	48,40	36,00	51,08	0,14
28	3	47,4	48,40	34,90	51,05	0,11
29	3	47,4	48,40	33,10	51,01	0,07
30	3	47,4	48,40	32,10	51,00	0,06
31	3	47,4	48,40	32,40	51,00	0,06
32	4	47,4	37,80	35,50	48,10	0,25
33	4	47,4	37,80	28,40	47,90	0,05
34	4	47,4	37,80	32,70	47,98	0,13
35	4	47,4	37,80	32,20	47,97	0,12
36	4	47,4	37,80	27,80	47,89	0,04
37	4	47,4	37,80	28,20	47,90	0,05
38	4	47,4	37,80	27,80	47,89	0,04
39	4	47,4	37,80	28,00	47,90	0,04

40	4	47,4	37,80	34,90	48,07	0,21
41	4	47,4	37,80	45,20	49,74	1,88
42	4	47,4	37,80	41,30	48,72	0,87
43	4	47,4	37,80	34,50	48,05	0,20
44	3	47,4	48,40	37,60	51,14	0,20

Alla luce dei valori ottenuti e dei valori rilevati in sito con indagini a campione, possiamo affermare che la potenziale rumorosità generata dal progetto in esame, non concorre significativamente al superamento dei valori limite.

Tuttavia ricordiamo che gli studi affrontati nella presente relazione sono previsionali pertanto non tenendo conto di situazioni puntuali che potranno essere affrontate nella progettazione esecutiva.

Le sorgenti sonore di tipo fisso devono rispettare, inoltre, il “criterio differenziale” di immissione sonora all’interno delle abitazioni, sia per il periodo diurno (limite di +5dB) che per il periodo notturno (limite di +3dB). Il livello di immissione differenziale presso il ricettore deve essere valutato eseguendo la differenza fra i livelli del rumore assoluto e del rumore residuo.

Alla luce dei valori ottenuti e dei valori rilevati in sito con indagini a campione, il criterio differenziale viene rispettato.

### 3 Valutazione in fase di cantiere

Nel presente paragrafo si riportano considerazioni sull'impatto acustico in fase di cantiere del parco eolico proposto.

Durante la fase di costruzione, in linea generale, il clima acustico esistente sarà alterato dalla rumorosità dei mezzi utilizzati per la realizzazione dell'impianto. Le attività cantieristiche saranno però limitate al periodo di costruzione dell'impianto, che durerà per circa dodici mesi, e alle sole ore diurne, periodo di esercizio del cantiere; pertanto non saranno apportati effetti dannosi irreversibili all'uomo o all'ambiente circostante.

È altresì opportuno evidenziare come tali emissioni diffuse possano efficacemente controllarsi attraverso idonee e costanti operazioni gestionali nel cantiere di lavoro, ad esempio utilizzando mezzi a basso impatto acustico, spegnendo i mezzi in sosta, ovvero riducendo la velocità dei mezzi in movimento o manovra.

Per quanto riguarda la fase di cantiere, si sono valutati gli effetti indotti sul clima acustico dai mezzi di trasporto per l'approvvigionamento e il trasporto dei materiali e dalle macchine operatrici impiegate per la realizzazione delle varie fasi costruttive. Durante la realizzazione dell'opera, solo una buona programmazione delle fasi di lavoro (GANTT) può evitare la sovrapposizione di sorgenti di rumore che possono provocare un elevato e anomalo innalzamento delle emissioni sonore.

Nell'area in cui si situerà il cantiere, si è evidenziata la sostanziale assenza di sorgenti significative di rumore, ad eccezione della viabilità locale (provinciale, comunale ed interpodera), che comunque è interessata da flussi di traffico piuttosto limitati. L'attuale qualità acustica dell'area è quindi senz'altro elevata, ed ogni attività svolta nel sito risulta di conseguenza percepibile nel territorio circostante.

Con riferimento alla componente rumore, le operazioni e le lavorazioni eseguite all'interno dei cantieri temporanei e mobili generalmente superano i valori limite fissati dalla normativa vigente, sia per tipologia di lavorazione che per tipologia di macchine e attrezzature utilizzate. Tuttavia, per le sorgenti connesse con attività temporanee, ossia che si esauriscono in periodi di tempo limitati e che possono essere legate ad ubicazioni variabili, la legge quadro 447/95 prevede la possibilità di deroga al superamento dei limiti. Laddove, quindi, le previsioni di impatto acustico effettuate per un cantiere determinino un superamento dei limiti vigenti, nonché risultino non sufficienti gli interventi di mitigazione proposti, è necessario chiedere l'autorizzazione in deroga al comune presentando apposita domanda, corredata da documentazione descrittiva del progetto.

La stima della potenza sonora dei singoli macchinari impiegati generalmente costituisce un serio problema laddove non esiste, a livello nazionale, una banca dati specifica per tipologia di mezzi e non sono disponibili, almeno in questa fase, le schede dei macchinari che saranno utilizzati con il livello di potenza sonora dichiarato dal produttore. Tale difficoltà è sperimentata sia dal tecnico, che deve effettuare ipotesi semplificative e spesso poco applicabili alla situazione in esame, sia dagli enti competenti, che dovranno valutare la stima di impatto e non hanno a disposizione elementi di confronto.

Bisogna comunque sottolineare che l'area interessata risulta scarsamente popolata e che le operazioni di cantiere si svolgeranno essenzialmente nel periodo diurno ed interesseranno un orizzonte temporale relativamente breve, quindi, non si ritiene necessario approntare specifiche opere di mitigazione acustica nella fase di cantierizzazione, fatte salve delle procedure di carattere generale, finalizzate al contenimento delle emissioni rumorose, che dovranno essere adottate dall'appaltatore.

## 4 Conclusioni

I risultati delle simulazioni condotte dimostrano il sostanziale rispetto dei limiti di emissione ed immissione diurno e notturno con sostanziale ininfluenza degli impianti di progetto rispetto ai livelli di rumore residuo generati dal vento nelle condizioni più gravose.

Risulta altresì rispettato il valore limite differenziale nei periodi di riferimento diurno e notturno, valutati nelle situazioni di maggiore criticità, e nelle condizioni di progetto sopra descritte.

Si suggerisce sin d'ora l'esecuzione di un piano di monitoraggio e valutazione a valle della realizzazione dell'opera; lo stesso consentirà la valutazione del reale impatto acustico della stessa opera.

In particolare il criterio differenziale dovrà essere verificato a valle della realizzazione del parco eolico poiché in questa sede non è possibile verificare le caratteristiche dell'involucro edilizio. Qualora il criterio non venga rispettato si dovranno progettare misure gestionali di mitigazione dell'impatto acustico.

Potranno adottarsi misure di attenuazione del rumore fino ad ottenere il rispetto dei limiti; nei casi più estremi si dovranno adottare misure di riduzione della velocità di cut-out al raggiungimento di valori limite.

Bari, 13 Febbraio 2024

**SIT&A S.r.l.**

**dott. ing. Tommaso Farenga**

Tecnico competente in acustica ambientale

Tavola 1 – Individuazione dei possibili ricettori

1:25.000



**Legenda**

- Aerogeneratori
- Punti di misura
- Ricettori
- buffer 1km



Tavola 2 – Mappa delle curve isosonore

1:25.000



**Legenda**

- Aerogeneratori
- Punti di misura
- Ricettori

**iso-sonore**

- >34 db(A)
- 35-39 db(A)
- 40-44 db(A)
- 45-49 db(A)
- 50-54 db(A)
- >55 db(A)





## CENTRO DI TARATURA LAT N° 185

Calibration Centre

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**LAT N°185**

### CERTIFICATO DI TARATURA LAT 185/13878

Certificate of Calibration

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- Data di Emissione: **2024/01/23**  
*date of Issue*

- cliente **Sit&a S.r.l.**  
*customer*  
**Via Ostea Mazzitelli, 264**  
**70124 - Bari (BA)**

- destinatario **Sit&a S.r.l.**  
*addressee*  
**Via Ostea Mazzitelli, 264**  
**70124 - Bari (BA)**

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Questo certificato non può essere riprodotto in modo parziale, salvo espressa autorizzazione scritta da parte del Centro.

**- Si riferisce a:**

*Referring to*

- oggetto **Calibratore**  
*Item*

- costruttore **01dB**  
*manufacturer*

- modello **CAL31**  
*model*

- matricola **84098**  
*serial number*

- data di ricevimento **2024/01/22**  
*date of receipt of item*

- data delle misure **2024/01/23**  
*date of measurements*

- registro di laboratorio **13878**  
*laboratory reference*

*This certificate of calibration is issued in compliance with the accreditation LAT No. 185 granted according to decrees connected with Italian Law No. 273/1991 which has established the National Calibration System. ACCREDIA attests the calibration and measurement capability, the metrological competence of the Centre and the traceability of calibration results to the national and international standards of the International System of Units (SI).*

*This certificate may not be partially reproduced, except with the prior written permission of the issuing Centre.*

I risultati di misura riportati nel presente Certificato sono stati ottenuti applicando le procedure citate alla pagina seguente, dove sono specificati anche i Campioni di Riferimento da cui inizia la catena di riferibilità del Centro ed i rispettivi certificati di taratura in corso di validità. Essi si riferiscono esclusivamente all'oggetto in taratura e sono validi nel momento e nelle condizioni di taratura, salvo diversamente specificato.

*The measurement results reported in this Certificate were obtained following the procedures given in the following page, where the reference standards or instruments are indicated which guarantee the traceability chain of the laboratory, and the related calibration certificates in the course of validity are indicated as well. They relate only to the calibrated item and they are valid for the time and conditions of calibration, unless otherwise specified.*

Le incertezze di misura dichiarate in questo documento sono state determinate conformemente alla Guida ISO/IEC 98 e al documento EA-4/02. Solitamente sono espresse come incertezza estesa ottenuta moltiplicando l'incertezza tipo per il fattore di copertura  $k$  corrispondente al livello di fiducia di circa il 95%. Normalmente tale fattore vale 2.

*The measurement uncertainties stated in this document have been determined according to the ISO/IEC Guide 98 and to EA-4/02. Usually, they have been estimated as expanded uncertainty obtained multiplying the standard uncertainty by the coverage factor  $k$  corresponding to a confidence level of about 95%. Normally, this factor  $k$  is 2.*

Direzione Tecnica  
(Approving Officer)

Firmato digitalmente da:  
**Andrea Esposito**  
Data: 25/01/2024 10:03:31



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Di seguito vengono riportate le seguenti informazioni:

*In the following information is reported about:*

- la descrizione dell'oggetto in taratura (se necessaria);  
*- description of the item to be calibrated (if necessary);*
- l'identificazione delle procedure in base alle quali sono state eseguite le tarature;  
*- technical procedures used for calibration performed;*
- i Campioni di Riferimento da cui ha inizio la catena della riferibilità del Centro;  
*- reference standards from which traceability chain is originated in the Centre;*
- gli estremi dei certificati di taratura di tali campioni e l'Ente che li ha emessi;  
*- the relevant calibration certificates of those standards with the issuing Body;*
- luogo di taratura (se effettuata fuori dal laboratorio);  
*- site of calibration (if different from the Laboratory);*
- condizioni ambientali e di taratura;  
*- calibration and environmental conditions;*
- i risultati delle tarature e la loro incertezza estesa.  
*- calibration results and their expanded uncertainty.*

### Strumenti sottoposti a verifica

*Instrumentation under test*

Strumento	Costruttore	Modello	Classe	Serie/Matricola
Calibratore	01dB	CAL31	Classe 1	84098

### Normative e prove utilizzate

*Standards and used tests*

I risultati di misura riportati nel presente Certificato sono stati ottenuti applicando le procedure : **Calibratori - PR4 rev. 2**

*The measurement result reported in this Certificate were obtained following the Procedures:*

Il gruppo di strumenti analizzato è stato verificato seguendo le normative: **Metodo Interno basato - IEC EN 60942:03 Annex A**

*The devices under test was calibrated following the Standards:*

**CEI EN 60942:04 Annex B**

### Catena di Riferibilità e Campioni di Riferimento - Strumentazione utilizzata per la taratura

*Traceability and First Line Standards - Instrumentation used for the measurements*

Strumento	Tipo	Marca e modello	N. Serie	Documento N.	Data Emiss.	Ente validante
Microfono Campione	R	B&K 4180	2412860	23-0158-01	23/02/28	INRIM
Multimetro	R	Agilent 34401A	MY41043722	LAT 01970980	23/02/22	AVIATRONIK
Barometro	R	Vaisala PTB 10	U0930600	C.D.T. K008-G04633	23/08/08	Vaisala
Termoigrometro	R	Rotronic HL-ID	A17121390	23-SU-0245-0246	23/02/22	CAMAR
Attenuatore	L	ASIC	C1001	R.D.P. 1696	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 8
Analizzatore FFT	L	NI 4474	189545A-01	R.D.P. 1697	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 13
Preamplificatore Insert Voltage	L	Gras 26AG	502767	R.D.P. 1702	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 11
Alimentatore Microfonico	L	Gras 12AA	40264	R.D.P. 1698-1699	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 9
Generatore	L	Stanford Research DS360	61101	R.D.P. 1693	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 7

### Capacità metrologiche ed incertezze del Centro

*Metrological abilities and uncertainties of the Centre*

Grandezze	Strumento	Gamme Livelli	Gamme Frequenze	Incert. Livello	Incert. Freq.
Livello di Pressione Sonora	Calibratori Acustici	94 - 114 dB	250 - 1000 Hz	0,12 dB	0,1Perc.

L' Operatore

P. i. Andrea ESPOSITO



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#### **Modalità di esecuzione delle Prove**

*Directions for the testings*

Sugli elementi sotto verifica vengono eseguite misure acustiche ed elettriche. Le prove acustiche vengono effettuate tenendo conto delle condizioni fisiche al contorno e dopo un adeguato tempo di acclimatamento e preriscaldamento degli strumenti. Le prove elettriche vengono invece eseguite utilizzando adattatori capacitivi di adeguata impedenza. Le unità di misura "dB" utilizzate nel presente certificato sono valori di pressione assoluta riferiti a 20 microPa.

#### **Elenco delle Prove effettuate**

*Test List*

Nelle pagine successive sono descritte le singole prove nei loro dettagli esecutivi e vengono indicati i parametri di prova utilizzati, i risultati ottenuti, le deviazioni riscontrate, gli scostamenti e le tolleranze ammesse dalla normativa considerata.

<b>Denominazione</b>	<b>Incertezza</b>	<b>Esito</b>
Ispezione Preliminare	-	Superata
Rilevamento Ambiente di Misura	-	Superata
Verifica della Frequenza Generata 1/1	0,10..0,10 %	Superata
Pressione Acustica Generata	0,00..0,12 dB	Superata
Distorsione del Segnale Generato (THD+N)	0,42..0,42 %	Superata

#### **Altre informazioni e dichiarazioni secondo la Norma 60942:2004**

- Per l'esecuzione della verifica periodica sono state utilizzate le procedure della Norma IEC 60942:2004-03.
- Esiste ed è disponibile la documentazione pubblica comprovante che il calibratore ha superato le prove di valutazione di Modello applicabili della IEC 60942:2004: Le prove sono state effettuate dall'Ente PTB e sono pubblicamente disponibili nel documento Cert. DE-18-M-PTB0009 Data 01/2018.
- Poichè è disponibile una dichiarazione ufficiale di un organismo responsabile dell'approvazione dei risultati delle prove di valutazione di Modello per dimostrarne la completa conformità alle prescrizioni dell'Allegato A della IEC 60942:2004, il calibratore acustico è considerato conforme alle prescrizioni della Classe 1 della IEC 60942:2004.

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## Ispezione Preliminare

**Descrizione** Ispezione visiva e meccanica.

### Controlli Effettuati

Ispezione Visiva  
Integrità meccanica  
Integrità funzionale (comandi, indicatore)  
Stato delle batterie, sorgente alimentazione  
Stabilizzazione termica  
Integrità Accessori  
Marcatura (min. marca, modello, s/n)  
Manuale Istruzioni  
Stato Strumento

### Risultato

superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
Condizioni Buone

## Rilevamento Ambiente di Misura

**Descrizione** Letture dei valori di Pressione Atmosferica Locale, Temperatura ed Umidità Relativa del laboratorio.

**Riferimenti:** Limiti: Patm=1013,25hpa ±20,0hpa - T aria=23,0°C ±3,0°C - UR=50,0% ±10,0%

### Grandezza

Pressione Atmosferica  
Temperatura  
Umidità Relativa

### Condizioni Iniziali

1013,0 hpa  
23,3 °C  
42,4 UR%

### Condizioni Finali

1013,0 hpa  
23,3 °C  
42,4 UR%

## Verifica della Frequenza Generata 1/1

**Descrizione** Misurazione della frequenza del segnale proveniente dal microfono campione tramite il multimetro.

**Metodo :** Frequenze Nominali

**Freq.Nom. @94dB Deviaz.**

1k Hz 1000,32 H 0,03 %

**Toll. Incert. Toll±Inc**

0,0..+1,0% 0,10% 0,0..+0,9 %

## Pressione Acustica Generata

**Descrizione** Fase 1: misura dell'ampiezza del segnale elettrico in uscita dalla linea Microfono campione/alimentatore a calibratore attivo. Fase 2: si inietta nel preamplificatore I.V. un segnale tramite il generatore tale da eguagliare quello letto nella fase 1.

**Metodo :** Insert Voltage - Correzione Totale: 0,000 dB

**F Esatta Liv94dB Deviaz.**

1000,32 Hz 94,20 dB 0,20 dB

**Toll. Incert. Toll±Inc**

0,00..+0,40 0,12 dB 0,00..+0,28 dB

## Distorsione del Segnale Generato (THD+N)

**Descrizione** Tramite analizzatore di spettro si verifica che il rapporto tra la somma dei livelli delle bande laterali e delle armoniche con il livello del segnale principale sia inferiore alla tolleranza stabilita.

**Metodo :** Frequenze Rilevate

**F.Nominali F.Esatt @94dB**

1k Hz 1000,3 H 0,81%

**Toll. Incert. Toll±Inc**

0,0..+3,0 % 0,42 % 0,0..+2,6 %

L' Operatore

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#### - Si riferisce a:

*Referring to*

- oggetto **Fonometro**  
*Item*

- costruttore **01 dB**  
*manufacturer*

- modello **Fusion SLM**  
*model*

- matricola **11126**  
*serial number*

- data di ricevimento **2024/01/22**  
*date of receipt of item*

- data delle misure **2024/01/24**  
*date of measurements*

- registro di laboratorio **13879**  
*laboratory reference*

*This certificate of calibration is issued in compliance with the accreditation LAT No. 185 granted according to decrees connected with Italian Law No. 273/1991 which has established the National Calibration System. ACCREDIA attests the calibration and measurement capability, the metrological competence of the Centre and the traceability of calibration results to the national and international standards of the International System of Units (SI).*

*This certificate may not be partially reproduced, except with the prior written permission of the issuing Centre.*

I risultati di misura riportati nel presente Certificato sono stati ottenuti applicando le procedure citate alla pagina seguente, dove sono specificati anche i Campioni di Riferimento da cui inizia la catena di riferibilità del Centro ed i rispettivi certificati di taratura in corso di validità. Essi si riferiscono esclusivamente all'oggetto in taratura e sono validi nel momento e nelle condizioni di taratura, salvo diversamente specificato.

*The measurement results reported in this Certificate were obtained following the procedures given in the following page, where the reference standards or instruments are indicated which guarantee the traceability chain of the laboratory, and the related calibration certificates in the course of validity are indicated as well. They relate only to the calibrated item and they are valid for the time and conditions of calibration, unless otherwise specified.*

Le incertezze di misura dichiarate in questo documento sono state determinate conformemente alla Guida ISO/IEC 98 e al documento EA-4/02. Solitamente sono espresse come incertezza estesa ottenuta moltiplicando l'incertezza tipo per il fattore di copertura  $k$  corrispondente al livello di fiducia di circa il 95%. Normalmente tale fattore vale 2.

*The measurement uncertainties stated in this document have been determined according to the ISO/IEC Guide 98 and to EA-4/02. Usually, they have been estimated as expanded uncertainty obtained multiplying the standard uncertainty by the coverage factor  $k$  corresponding to a confidence level of about 95%. Normally, this factor  $k$  is 2.*

Direzione Tecnica  
(Approving Officer)

Firmato digitalmente da:  
Andrea Esposito  
Data: 25/01/2024 10:03:52



# CENTRO DI TARATURA LAT N° 185

Calibration Centre

## Laboratorio Accreditato di Taratura

### Sonora S.r.l.

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Di seguito vengono riportate le seguenti informazioni:

*In the following information is reported about:*

- la descrizione dell'oggetto in taratura (se necessaria);  
*- description of the item to be calibrated (if necessary);*
- l'identificazione delle procedure in base alle quali sono state eseguite le tarature;  
*- technical procedures used for calibration performed;*
- i Campioni di Riferimento da cui ha inizio la catena della riferibilità del Centro;  
*- reference standards from which traceability chain is originated in the Centre;*
- gli estremi dei certificati di taratura di tali campioni e l'Ente che li ha emessi;  
*- the relevant calibration certificates of those standards with the issuing Body;*
- luogo di taratura (se effettuata fuori dal laboratorio);  
*- site of calibration (if different from the Laboratory);*
- condizioni ambientali e di taratura;  
*- calibration and environmental conditions;*
- i risultati delle tarature e la loro incertezza estesa.  
*- calibration results and their expanded uncertainty.*

### Strumenti sottoposti a verifica

*Instrumentation under test*

Strumento	Costruttore	Modello	Classe	Serie/Matricola
Fonometro	01 dB	Fusion SLM	Classe 1	11126
Microfono	G.R.A.S.	40CE	WS2F	331180
Preamplificatore	01 dB	Integrated	-	N.p.

### Normative e prove utilizzate

*Standards and used tests*

I risultati di misura riportati nel presente Certificato sono stati ottenuti applicando le procedure : **Fonometri 61672 - PR 15**

*The measurement result reported in this Certificate were obtained following the Procedures:*

Il gruppo di strumenti analizzato è stato verificato seguendo le normative: **IEC 61672-3:2006 - EN 61672-3:2006**

*The devices under test was calibrated following the Standards:*

**CEI EN 61672-3:2006**

### Catena di Riferibilità e Campioni di Riferimento - Strumentazione utilizzata per la taratura

*Traceability and First Line Standards - Instrumentation used for the measurements*

Strumento	Tipo	Marca e modello	N. Serie	Documento N.	Data Emiss.	Ente validante
Multimetro	R	Agilent 34401A	MY41043722	LAT 019 70980	23/02/22	AVIATRONIK
Barometro	R	Vaisala PTB 110	U0930600	C.D.T. K008-G04633	23/08/08	Vaisala
Termo igrometro	R	Rotronic HL-ID	A 17121390	23-SU-0245-0246	23/02/22	CAMAR
Attenuatore	L	ASIC	C 1001	R.D.P. 1696	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 8
Generatore	L	Stanford Research DS360	61101	R.D.P. 1693	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 7
Calibratore Multifunzione	L	B&K 4226	2433645	LAT 185/13774	24/01/02	SONORA - PR 5

### Capacità metrologiche ed incertezze del Centro

*Metrological abilities and uncertainties of the Centre*

Grandezze	Strumento	Gamme Livelli	Gamme Frequenze	Incert. Livello	Incert. Freq.
Livello di Pressione Sonora	Fonometro	25 - 140dB	63 Hz - 16 kHz	0.15 a 0.70 dB	

L' Operatore

P. i. Andrea ESPOSITO



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#### Modalità di esecuzione delle Prove

##### *Directions for the testings*

Sugli elementi sotto verifica vengono eseguite misure acustiche ed elettriche. Le prove acustiche vengono effettuate tenendo conto delle condizioni fisiche al contorno e dopo un adeguato tempo di acclimatamento e preriscaldamento degli strumenti. Le prove elettriche vengono invece eseguite utilizzando adattatori capacitivi di adeguata impedenza. Le unità di misura "dB" utilizzate nel presente certificato sono valori di pressione assoluta riferiti a 20 microPa.

#### Elenco delle Prove effettuate

##### *Test List*

Nelle pagine successive sono descritte le singole prove nei loro dettagli esecutivi e vengono indicati i parametri di prova utilizzati, i risultati ottenuti, le deviazioni riscontrate, gli scostamenti e le tolleranze ammesse dalla normativa considerata.

<b>Denominazione</b>	<b>Incertezza</b>	<b>Esito</b>
Ispezione Preliminare	-	Superata
Rilevamento Ambiente di Misura	-	Superata
Indicazione alla Frequenza di Verifica della Taratura	0,15 dB	Superata
Rumore Autogenerato	7,8 dB	Superata
Ponderazione di Frequenza con segnali Acustici AE	0,38..0,58 dB	Non utilizzata
Ponderazione di Frequenza con segnali Acustici MF	0,38..0,58 dB	Superata
Rumore Autogenerato	6,0 dB	Superata
Ponderazione di Frequenza con segnali Elettrici	0,15..0,15 dB	Superata
Ponderazione di Frequenza e Temporalità a 1 kHz	0,15..0,15 dB	Superata
Linearità di livello nel campo di misura di Riferimento	0,15 dB	Superata
Linearità di livello comprendente il selettore del campo di	0,15 dB	Superata
Risposta ai treni d'Onda	0,15..0,15 dB	Superata
Livello Sonoro Picco C	0,15..0,15 dB	Superata
Indicazione di Sovraccarico	0,21 dB	Superata

#### Altre informazioni e dichiarazioni secondo la Norma IEC 61672-3:2006

- Per l'esecuzione della verifica periodica sono state utilizzate le procedure della Norma IEC 61672-3:2006
- Dati Tecnici: Livello di Riferimento: 94,0 dB - Frequenza di Verifica: 1000 Hz - Campo di Riferimento: 24,0-137,0 dB - Versione Sw: 2.12
- Il Manuale di Istruzioni, dal titolo "User Manual" (), è stato fornito con il fonometro.
- I dati di correzione per la prova 11.7 della Norma IEC 61672-3 sono stati ottenuti da: Manuale Microfono (-).

Il fonometro sottoposto alle prove ha superato con esito positivo le prove periodiche della Classe 1a IEC 61672-3:2006, per le condizioni ambientali nelle quali esse sono state eseguite. Tuttavia, nessuna dichiarazione o conclusione generale può essere fatta sulla conformità del fonometro a tutte le prescrizioni della IEC 61672-1:2002 poiché non è pubblicamente disponibile la prova, da parte di un'organizzazione di prova indipendente responsabile dell'approvazione dei modelli, per dimostrare che il modello di fonometro è risultato completamente conforme alle prescrizioni della IEC 61672-1:2002 e perché le prove periodiche della IEC 61672-3:2006 coprono solo una parte limitata delle specifiche della IEC 61672-1:2002.

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### Ispezione Preliminare

Descrizione Ispezione visiva e meccanica.

#### Controlli Effettuati

Ispezione Visiva  
Integrità meccanica  
Integrità funzionale (comandi, indicatore)  
Stato delle batterie, sorgente alimentazione  
Stabilizzazione termica  
Integrità Accessori  
Marcatura (min. marca, modello, s/n)  
Manuale Istruzioni  
Stato Strumento

#### Risultato

superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
superato  
Condizioni Buone

### Rilevamento Ambiente di Misura

Descrizione Letture dei valori di Pressione Atmosferica Locale, Temperatura ed Umidità Relativa del laboratorio.

Riferimenti: Limiti: Patm=1013,25hpa ±20,0hpa - T aria=23,0°C ±3,0°C - UR=50,0% ±10,0%

Grandezza	Condizioni Iniziali	Condizioni Finali
Pressione Atmosferica	1013,0 hpa	1013,0 hpa
Temperatura	20,4 °C	20,4 °C
Umidità Relativa	43,1 UR%	43,1 UR%

### Indicazione alla Frequenza di Verifica della Taratura

Descrizione La prova viene effettuata applicando il calibratore sonoro alla frequenza ed al livello prescritti dal costruttore dello strumento (per es. 1kHz @ 94 dB). Se l'utente non fornisce il calibratore od esso non va tarato congiuntamente al fonometro presso il laboratorio, si raccomanda l'uso del campione di Prima Linea, pistonofono di classe 0.

Calibratore: 01dB CAL31, s/n 84098 tarato da LAT 185 con certif. 13878 del 2024/01/23

Parametri	Valore	Livello	Letture
Frequenza Calibratore	1000,00 Hz	Prima della Calibrazione	93,5 dB
Liv. Nominale del Calibratore	94,2 dB	Atteso Corretto	94,20 dB
		Finale di Calibrazione	94,2 dB

### Rumore Autogenerato

Descrizione Il sistema di misura viene isolato dall'ambiente inserendolo in un'apposita camera fonoisolata ed a tenuta stagna. Se il microfono ed il preamplificatore sono smontabili, solo essi vengono inseriti nella camera e vengono collegati al fonometro tramite un cavo di prolunga.

Metodo: Rumore Massimo Lp(A): 20,0 dB

Grandezza	Misura
Livello Sonoro, Lp	17,9 dB(A)
Media Temporale, Leq	17,8 dB(A)

### Ponderazione di Frequenza con segnali Acustici MF

Descrizione La prova viene effettuata inviando al microfono segnali acustici sinusoidali tramite il calibratore Multifunzione. Si inviano al microfono segnali sinusoidali. I segnali sono tali da produrre un livello equivalente a 94dB e frequenze corrispondenti ai centri banda di ottava a 125, 1k, 4k ed 8 kHz.

Metodo: Calibratore Multifunzione - Curva di Ponderazione: A - Freq. Normalizzazione: 1 kHz

Freq.	Letto.	Letto. :	Medi	Ponc	FF-Mf	Access	Deviaz.	Toll.	Incert.	Toll±Inc
125 Hz	78,4 dl	78,4 df	78,4 df	-16,1dl	-0,1df	0,0 dl	-0,2 dB	±15 dB	0,46 dB	±10 dB
1000 Hz	94,5 dl	94,5 df	94,5 df	0,0 dl	0,1df	0,0 dl	0,0 dB	±11dB	0,38 dB	±0,7 dB
4000 Hz	94,6 dl	94,6 df	94,6 df	1,0 dl	0,0 df	0,0 dl	-1,0 dB	±16 dB	0,50 dB	±1,1dB
8000 Hz	89,9 dl	89,9 df	89,9 df	-11dl	3,1df	0,0 dl	-0,5 dB	-3,1,+2,1dB	0,58 dB	-2,5,+1,5 dB

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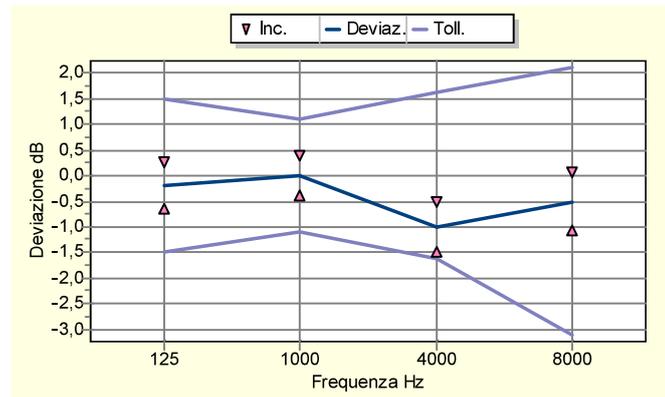


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### Rumore Autogenerato

**Descrizione** Si cortocircuita l'ingresso del fonometro con l'opportuno adattatore capacitivo montato sul preamplificatore microfonico. La capacità è

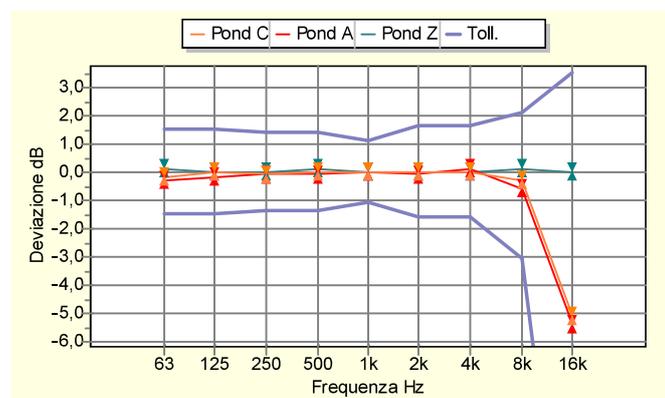
Ponderazione	Livello Sonoro, Lp	Media Temporale, Leq
Curva Z	12,6 dB	12,8 dB
Curva A	10,5 dB	10,8 dB
Curva C	10,9 dB	10,9 dB

### Ponderazione di Frequenza con segnali Elettrici

**Descrizione** Si effettua prima la regolazione a 1kHz generando un segnale sinusoidale continuo in modo da ottenere un livello pari al fondo

**Metodo :** Livello Ponderazione F

Frequenza	Dev. Curva Z	Dev. Curva A	Dev. Curva C	Toll.	Incert.	Toll ± Inc
63 Hz	0,1dB	-0,3 dB	-0,2 dB	±1,5 dB	0,15 dB	±1,4 dB
125 Hz	0,0 dB	-0,2 dB	0,0 dB	±1,5 dB	0,15 dB	±1,4 dB
250 Hz	0,0 dB	-0,1dB	-0,1dB	±1,4 dB	0,15 dB	±1,3 dB
500 Hz	0,1dB	-0,1dB	0,0 dB	±1,4 dB	0,15 dB	±1,3 dB
1000 Hz	0,0 dB	0,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1dB	0,15 dB	±1,0 dB
2000 Hz	0,0 dB	-0,1dB	0,0 dB	±1,6 dB	0,15 dB	±1,5 dB
4000 Hz	0,0 dB	0,1dB	0,0 dB	±1,6 dB	0,15 dB	±1,5 dB
8000 Hz	0,1dB	-0,6 dB	-0,3 dB	-3,1,+2,1dB	0,15 dB	-3,0,+2,0 dB
16000 Hz	0,0 dB	-5,4 dB	-5,1dB	-17,0,+3,5 dB	0,15 dB	-16,9,+3,4 dB



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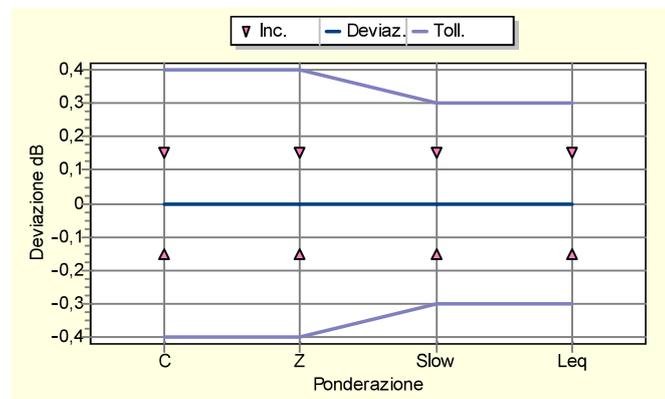
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### Ponderazione di Frequenza e Temporalità a 1 kHz

**Descrizione** E' una prova duplice, atta a verificare al livello di calibratura ed alla frequenza di 1kHz la coerenza di indicazione 1) delle ponderazioni in frequenza C, Z e Flat rispetto alla ponderazione A 2) delle ponderazioni temporali F e Media Temporale rispetto alla ponderazione S.

**Metodo :** Livello di Riferimento = 94,0 dB

Ponderazioni	Letture	Deviazione	Toll.	Incert. Toll±Inc
C	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±0,4 dB	0,15 dB ±0,3 dB
Z	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±0,4 dB	0,15 dB ±0,3 dB
Slow	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±0,3 dB	0,15 dB ±0,2 dB
Leq	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±0,3 dB	0,15 dB ±0,2 dB



### Linearità di livello nel campo di misura di Riferimento

**Descrizione** Si effettua preventivamente la regolazione di Riferimento a 8 kHz generando un segnale sinusoidale continuo in modo da ottenere il livello desiderato sul fonometro (da reperire sul Manuale di Istruzioni). Si procede poi alla generazione dei livelli a passi prima di 5 dB poi di 1dB incrementando o decrementando il livello a seconda della fase di misura.

**Metodo :** Livello Ponderazione F - Livello di Riferimento = 94,0 dB

L' Operatore

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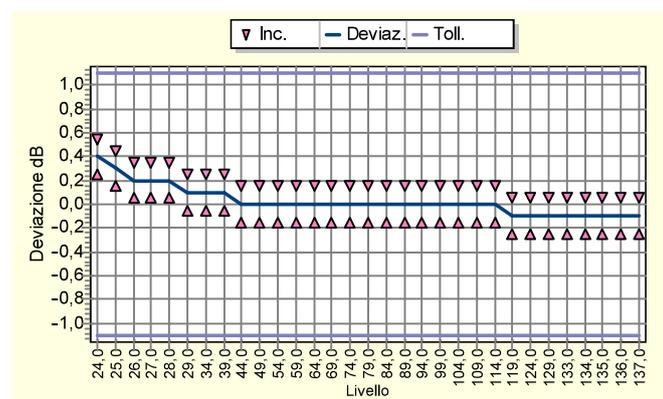
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Livello	Letture	Deviazione	Toll.	Incert. Toll±Inc
24,0 dB	24,4 dB	0,4 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
25,0 dB	25,3 dB	0,3 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
26,0 dB	26,2 dB	0,2 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
27,0 dB	27,2 dB	0,2 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
28,0 dB	28,2 dB	0,2 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
29,0 dB	29,1 dB	0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
34,0 dB	34,1 dB	0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
39,0 dB	39,1 dB	0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
44,0 dB	44,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
49,0 dB	49,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
54,0 dB	54,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
59,0 dB	59,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
64,0 dB	64,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
69,0 dB	69,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
74,0 dB	74,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
79,0 dB	79,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
84,0 dB	84,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
89,0 dB	89,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
94,0 dB	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
99,0 dB	99,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
104,0 dB	104,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
109,0 dB	109,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
114,0 dB	114,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
119,0 dB	118,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
124,0 dB	123,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
129,0 dB	128,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
133,0 dB	132,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
134,0 dB	133,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
135,0 dB	134,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
136,0 dB	135,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB
137,0 dB	136,9 dB	-0,1 dB	±1,1 dB	0,15 dB ±1,0 dB



### Linearità di livello comprendente il selettore del campo di misura

**Descrizione** Si invia un segnale sinusoidale a 1kHz e: 1) si effettua la selezione dei campi secondari mantenendo il livello originario e registrando le indicazioni del fonometro 2) si imposta il generatore in modo che il livello atteso sia 5 dB inferiore al limite superiore del campo di riferimento, e si registrano i livelli indicati ad ogni selezione di un range disponibile.

**Metodo:** Livello Ponderazione F

L' Operatore

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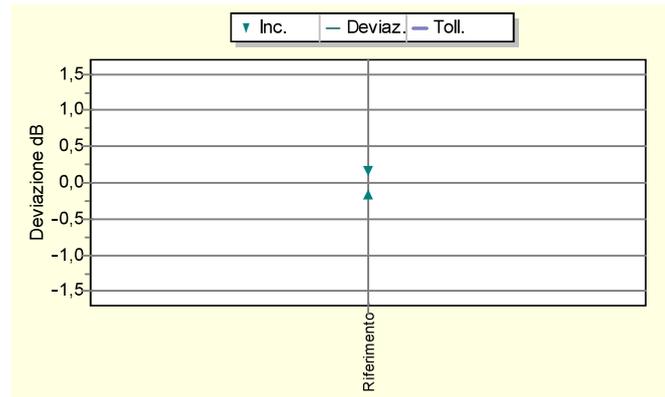
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Campo	Atteso	Letture	Deviazione	Toll.	Incert.	Toll±Inc
Riferimento	94,0 dB	94,0 dB	0,0 dB	±1,1dB	0,15 dB	±1,0 dB

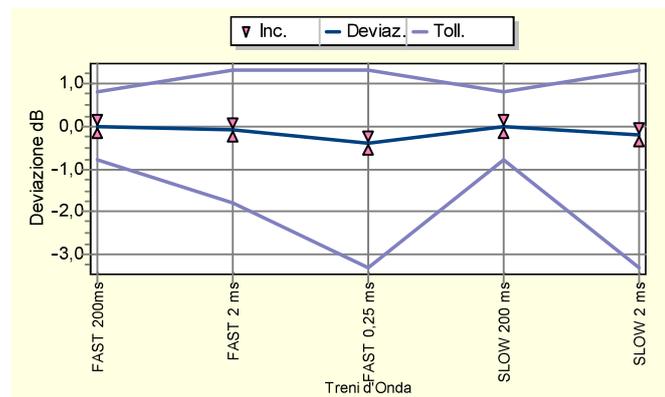


## Risposta ai treni d'Onda

**Descrizione** Si inviano treni d'onda a 4kHz (tali che le sinusoidi di inizio e terminino esattamente allo zero crossing) con diverse durate (differenti a seconda della costante di tempo selezionata).

**Metodo :** Livello di Riferimento = 134,0 dB

Tipi Treni d'Onda	Letture	Risposta	Deviaz.	Toll.	Incert.	Toll±Inc
FAST 200ms	133,0 df	-10 dl	0,0 dB	±0,8 dB	0,15 dB	±0,7 dB
FAST 2 ms	115,9 df	-18,0 dl	-0,1dB	-18..+13 dB	0,15 dB	-17..+12 dB
FAST 0,25 ms	106,6 df	-27,0 dl	-0,4 dB	-3,3..+13 dB	0,15 dB	-3,2..+12 dB
SLOW 200 ms	126,6 df	-7,4 dl	0,0 dB	±0,8 dB	0,15 dB	±0,7 dB
SLOW 2 ms	106,8 df	-27,0 dl	-0,2 dB	-3,3..+13 dB	0,15 dB	-3,2..+12 dB
SEL 200ms			-	±0,8 dB	0,15 dB	±0,7 dB
SEL 2 ms			-	-18..+13 dB	0,15 dB	-17..+12 dB
SEL 0,25 ms			-	-3,3..+13 dB	0,15 dB	-3,2..+12 dB



## Livello Sonoro Picco C

**Descrizione** Si iniettano in due fasi distinte della prova i segnali che consistono in una sinusoide completa ad 8 kHz e mezzi cicli (positivi e negativi) di una sinusoide a 500 Hz.

**Metodo :** Livello Ponderazione F - Livello di Riferimento= 132,0 dB

L' Operatore

P. i. Andrea ESPOSITO



# CENTRO DI TARATURA LAT N° 185

Calibration Centre

Laboratorio Accreditato di Taratura

**Sonora S.r.l.**

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Via dei Bersaglieri, 9 - Caserta

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**LAT N°185**

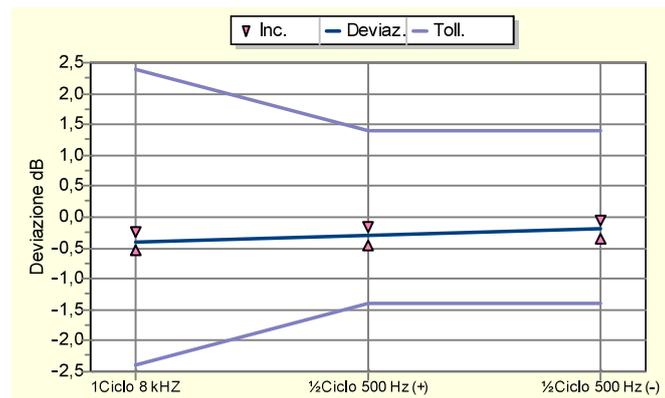
## CERTIFICATO DI TARATURA LAT 185/13879

Certificate of Calibration

Pagina 9 di 9

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Segnali	Letture	Risposta	Deviaz	Toll.	Incert	Toll±Inc		
1Ciclo 8 kHz	135,0	dl	3,4	df	-0,4	df ±2,4 dB	0,15	dl ±2,3 dB
½Cyc.500Hz (+)	134,1	dl	2,4	df	-0,3	df ±14 dB	0,15	dl ±13 dB
½Cyc.500Hz (-)	134,2	dl	2,4	df	-0,2	df ±14 dB	0,15	dl ±13 dB



### Indicazione di Sovraccarico

**Descrizione** Si inviano in due fasi distinte mezzi cicli positivi e negativi a 4kHz il cui livello deve essere incrementato (per passi di 0,5 dB) fino alla prima indicazione di sovraccarico (esclusa). Si procede poi per incrementi più fini, cioè a passo di 0,1 dB fino alla successiva indicazione di sovraccarico.

Liv. riferimento	Ciclo Positivo	Ciclo Negativo	Deviazion	Toll.	Incert.	Toll±Inc
136,0 dB	141,9 dB	142,5 dB	0,6 dB	±1,8 dB	0,21dB	±1,6 dB

L' Operatore

P. i. Andrea ESPOSITO

# Developer Package

## SG 6.6-170

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## Application of the Developer Package

The Developer Package serves the purpose of informing customers about the latest planned product development from Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S and its affiliates in the Siemens Gamesa group including Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter “SGRE”). By sharing information about coming developments, SGRE can ensure that customers are provided with necessary information to make decisions.

Furthermore, the Developer Package can assist in guiding prospective customers with the indicated technical footprint of the SG 6.6-170 and the different product variants in cases where financial institutes, governing bodies, or permitting entities require product specific information in their decision processes.

All technical data contained in the Developer Package is subject to change owing to ongoing technical developments of the wind turbine. Consequently, SGRE and its affiliates reserve the right to change the below specifications without prior notice. Information contained within the Developer Package may not be treated separately or out of the context of the Developer Package.

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## 1. Introduction

The SG 6.6-170 is a new variant of the next generation Siemens Gamesa Onshore Geared product platform called Siemens Gamesa 5.X, which builds directly on the SG 6.2-170 variant.

With an updated 83.3 m blade, an upgraded gearbox and an extensive tower portfolio including hub heights ranging from 115 m to 155 m, the SG 6.6-170 aims at becoming a new benchmark in the market for efficiency and profitability.

This Developer Package describes the turbine technical specifications and provides information for the main components and subsystems.

For further information, please contact your regional SGRE Sales Manager.

## 2. Technical Description

### **Rotor-Nacelle**

The rotor is a three-bladed construction, mounted upwind of the tower. The power output is controlled by pitch and torque demand regulation. The rotor speed is variable and is designed to maximize the power output while maintaining loads and noise level.

The nacelle has been designed for safe access to all service points during scheduled service. In addition, the nacelle has been designed for safe presence of service technicians in the nacelle during Service Test Runs with the wind turbine in full operation. This allows a high-quality service of the wind turbine and provides optimum troubleshooting conditions.

### **Blades**

Siemens Gamesa 5.X blades are made up of fiberglass infusion & carbon pultruded-molded components. The blade structure uses aerodynamic shells containing embedded spar-caps, bonded to two main epoxy-fiberglass-balsa/foam-core shear webs. The Siemens Gamesa 5.X blades use a blade design based on SGRE proprietary airfoils.

### **Rotor Hub**

The rotor hub is cast in nodular cast iron and is fitted to the drive train low speed shaft with a flange connection. The hub is sufficiently large to provide room for service technicians during maintenance of blade roots and pitch bearings from inside the structure.

### **Drive train**

The drive train is a 4-points suspension concept: main shaft with two main bearings and the gearbox with two torque arms assembled to the main frame.

The gearbox is in cantilever position; the gearbox planet carrier is assembled to the main shaft by means of a flange bolted joint and supports the gearbox.

### **Main Shaft**

The low speed main shaft is forged and transfers the torque of the rotor to the gearbox and the bending moments to the bedframe via the main bearings and main bearing housings.

### **Main Bearings**

The low speed shaft of the wind turbine is supported by two tapered roller bearings. The bearings are grease lubricated.

### **Gearbox**

The gearbox is 3 stages high speed type (2 planetary + 1 parallel).

### **Generator**

The generator is a doubly-fed asynchronous three phase generator with a wound rotor, connected to a frequency PWM converter. Generator stator and rotor are both made of stacked magnetic laminations and formed windings. Generator is cooled by air.

### **Mechanical Brake**

The mechanical brake is fitted to the non-drive end of the gearbox.

### **Yaw System**

A cast bed frame connects the drive train to the tower. The yaw bearing is an externally geared ring with a friction bearing. A series of electric planetary gear motors drives the yawing.

**Nacelle Cover**

The weather screen and housing around the machinery in the nacelle is made of fiberglass-reinforced laminated panels.

**Tower**

The wind turbine is as standard mounted on a tapered tubular steel tower. Other tower technologies are available for higher hub heights. The tower has internal ascent and direct access to the yaw system and nacelle. It is equipped with platforms and internal electric lighting.

**Controller**

The wind turbine controller is a microprocessor-based industrial controller. The controller is complete with switchgear and protection devices and is self-diagnosing.

**Converter**

Connected directly with the Rotor, the Frequency Converter is a back to back 4Q conversion system with 2 VSC in a common DC-link. The Frequency Converter allows generator operation at variable speed and voltage, while supplying power at constant frequency and voltage to the MV transformer.

**SCADA**

The wind turbine provides connection to the SGRE SCADA system. This system offers remote control and a variety of status views and useful reports from a standard internet web browser. The status views present information including electrical and mechanical data, operation and fault status, meteorological data and grid station data.

**Turbine Condition Monitoring**

In addition to the SGRE SCADA system, the wind turbine can be equipped with the unique SGRE condition monitoring setup. This system monitors the vibration level of the main components and compares the actual vibration spectra with a set of established reference spectra. Review of results, detailed analysis and reprogramming can all be carried out using a standard web browser.

**Operation Systems**

The wind turbine operates automatically. It is self-starting when the aerodynamic torque reaches a certain value. Below rated wind speed, the wind turbine controller fixes the pitch and torque references for operating in the optimum aerodynamic point (maximum production) taking into account the generator capability. Once rated wind speed is surpassed, the pitch position demand is adjusted to keep a stable power production equal to the nominal value.

If high wind derated mode is enabled, the power production is limited once the wind speed exceeds a threshold value defined by design, until cut-out wind speed is reached and the wind turbine stops producing power.

If the average wind speed exceeds the maximum operational limit, the wind turbine is shut down by pitching of the blades. When the average wind speed drops back below the restart average wind speed, the systems reset automatically.

### 3. Technical Specification

Rotor	
Type	3-bladed, horizontal axis
Position	Upwind
Diameter	170 m
Swept area	22,698 m <sup>2</sup>
Power regulation	Pitch & torque regulation with variable speed
Rotor tilt	8 degrees

Blade	
Type	Self-supporting
Blade length	83,5 m
Max chord	4.5 m
Aerodynamic profile	Siemens Gamesa proprietary airfoils
Material	G (Glassfiber) – CRP (Carbon Reinforced Plastic)
Surface gloss	Semi-gloss, < 30 / ISO2813
Surface color	Light grey, RAL 7035 or White, RAL 9018

Aerodynamic Brake	
Type	Full span pitching
Activation	Active, hydraulic

Load-Supporting Parts	
Hub	Nodular cast iron
Main shaft	Nodular cast iron
Nacelle bed frame	Nodular cast iron

Mechanical Brake	
Type	Hydraulic disc brake
Position	Gearbox rear end

Nacelle Cover	
Type	Totally enclosed
Surface gloss	Semi-gloss, <30 / ISO2813
Color	Light Grey, RAL 7035 or White, RAL 9018

Generator	
Type	Asynchronous, DFIG

Grid Terminals (LV)		
Baseline power	nominal	6.6MW
Voltage	690 V	
Frequency	50 Hz or 60 Hz	

Yaw System	
Type	Active
Yaw bearing	Externally geared
Yaw drive	Electric gear motors
Yaw brake	Active friction brake

Controller	
Type	Siemens Integrated Control System (SICS)
SCADA system	SGRE SCADA System

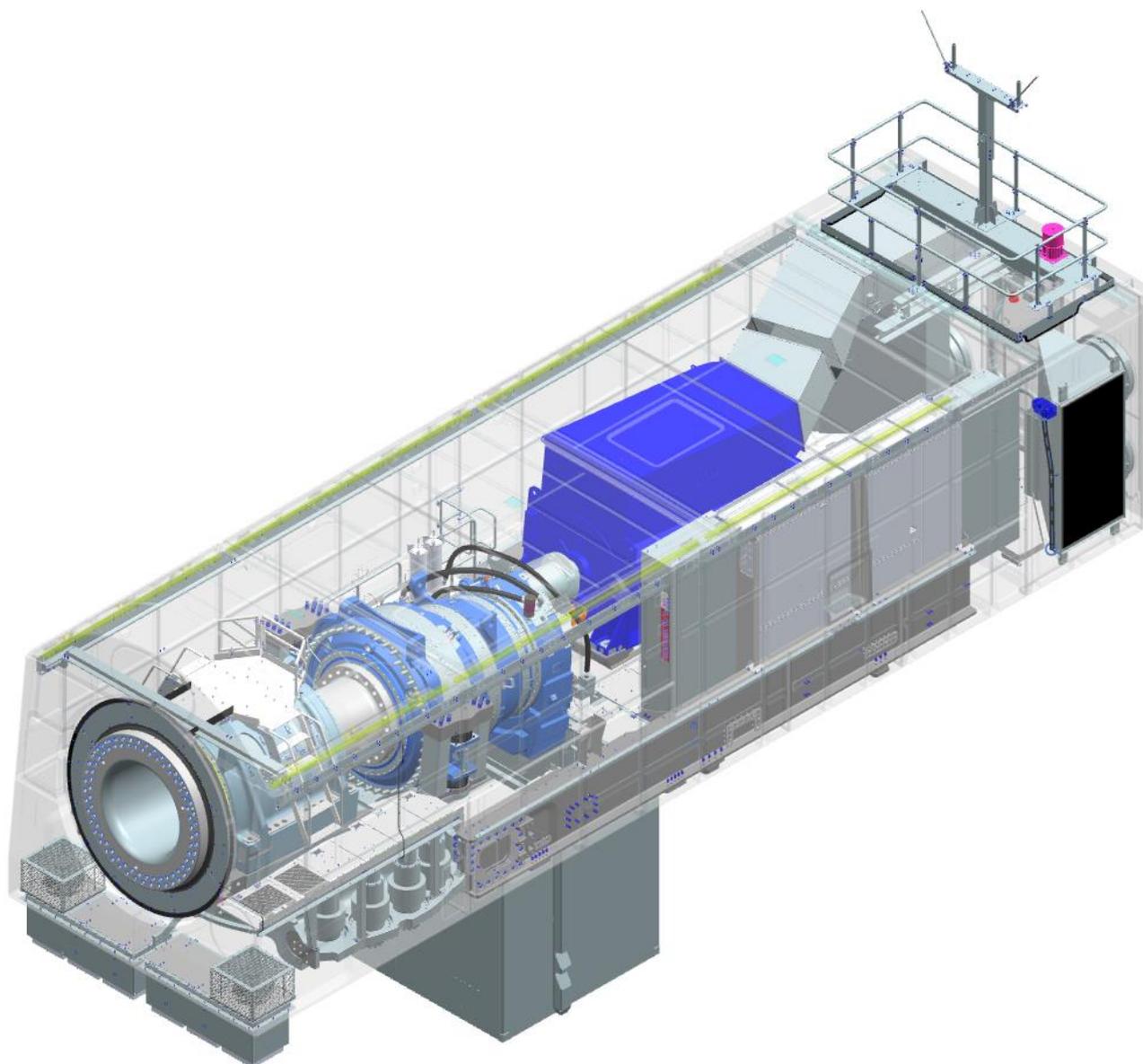
Tower	
Type	Tubular steel / Hybrid
Hub height	115m to 185 m and site-specific
Corrosion protection	
Surface gloss	Painted
Color	Semi-gloss, <30 / ISO-2813 Light grey, RAL 7035 or White, RAL 9018

Operational Data	
Cut-in wind speed	3 m/s
Rated wind speed	11.5 m/s (steady wind without turbulence, as defined by IEC61400-1)
Cut-out wind speed	25 m/s
Restart wind speed	22 m/s

Weight	
Modular approach	Different modules depending on restriction

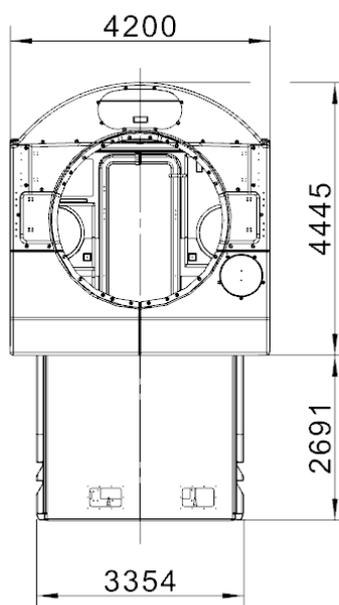
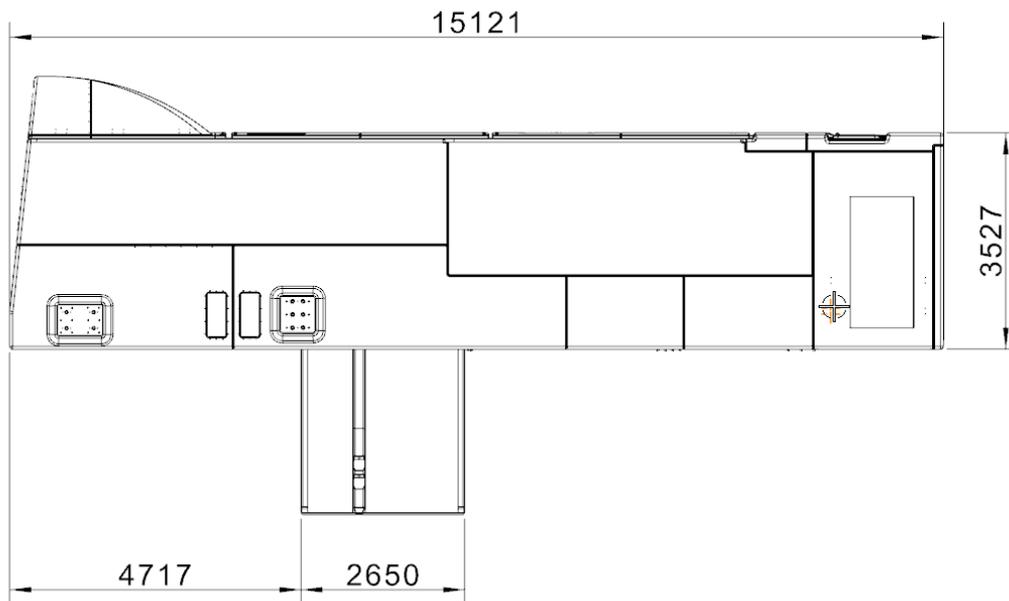
## 4. Nacelle Arrangement

The design and layout of the nacelle are preliminary and may be subject to changes during the development of the product.



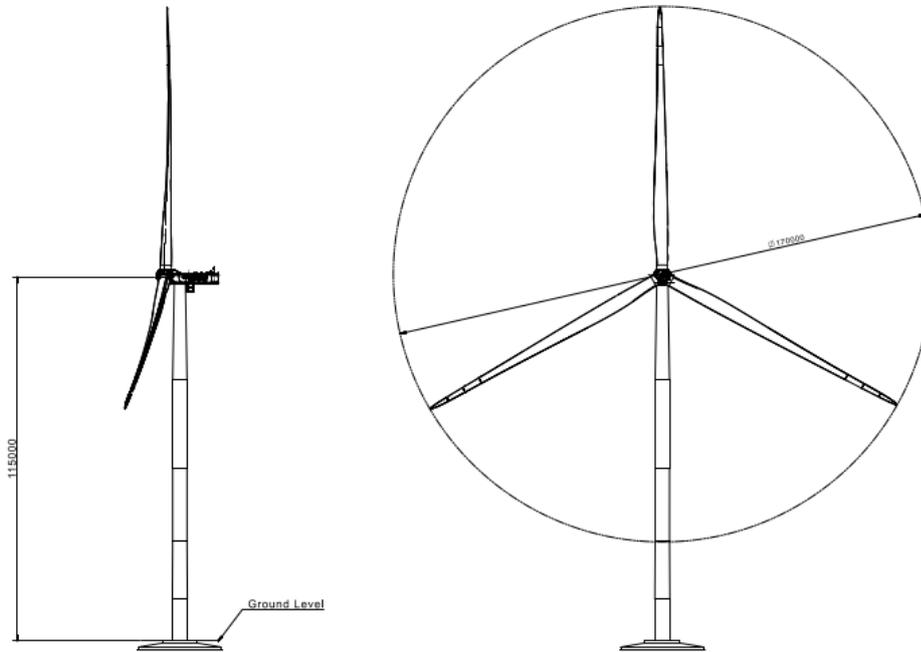
## 5. Nacelle Dimensions

The design and dimensions of the nacelle are preliminary and may be subject to changes during the development phases of the product.

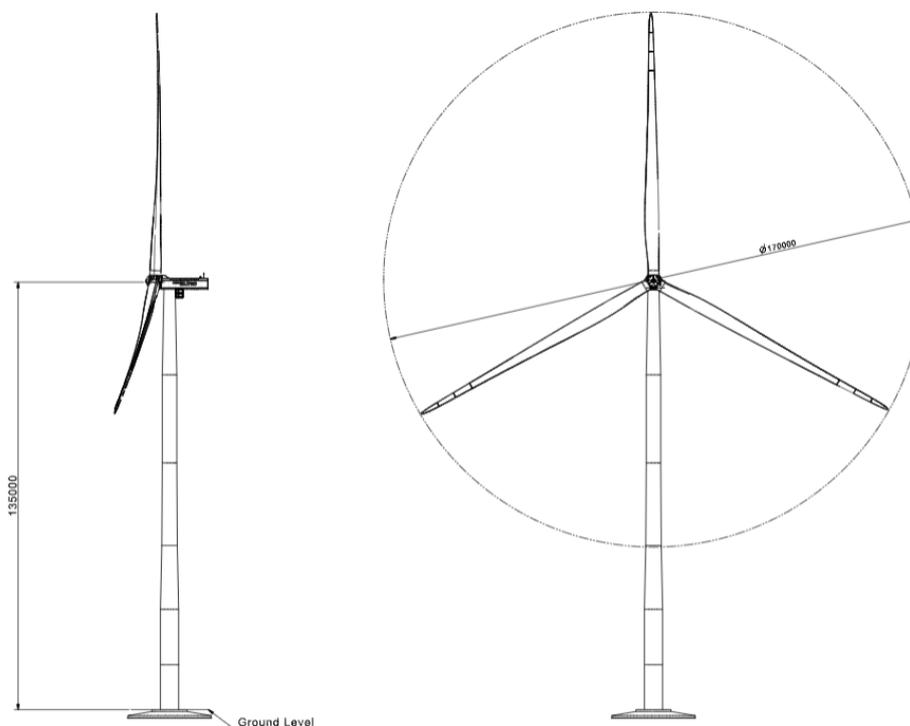


## 6. Elevation Drawing

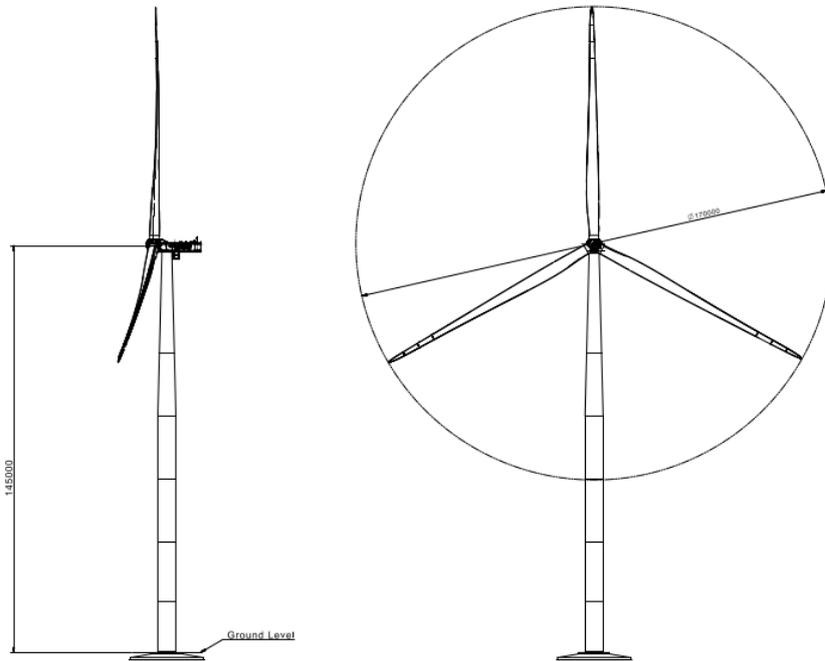
### 6.1. SG 6.6-170 115 m



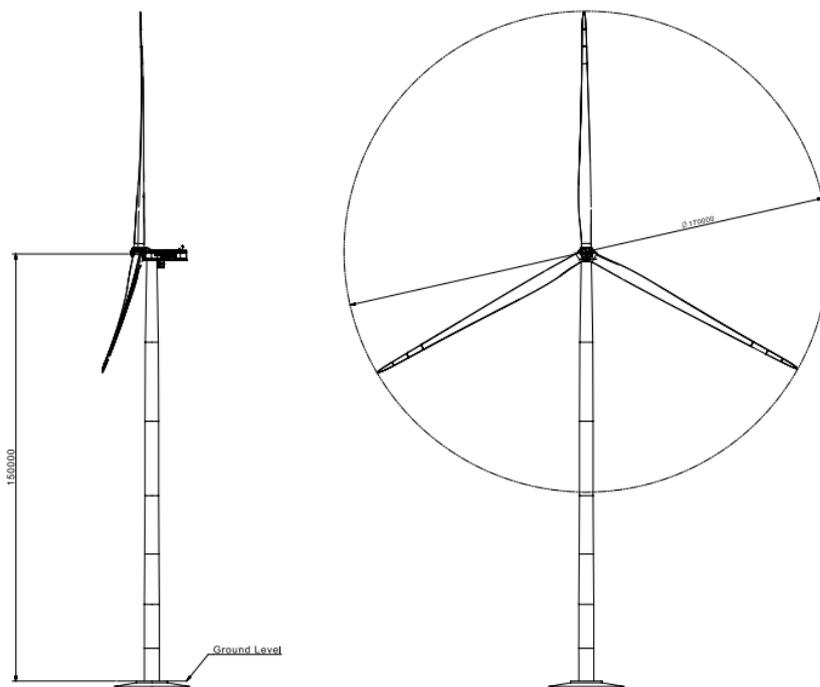
### 6.2. SG 6.6-170 135m



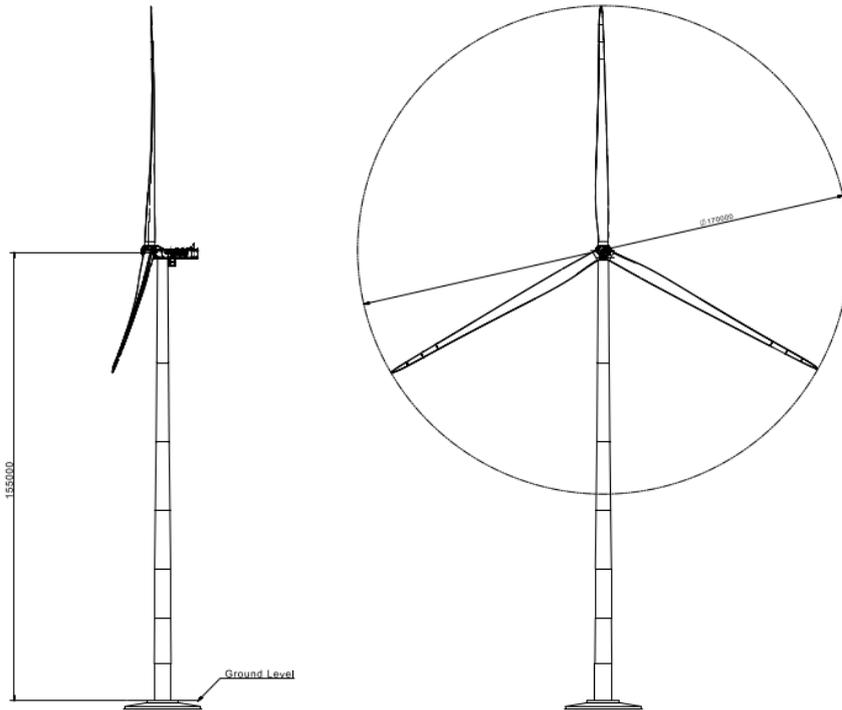
### 6.3. SG 6.6-170 145 m



### 6.4. SG 6.6-170 150 m



## 6.5. SG 6.6-170 155m



## 7. Blade Drawing



Dimensions in millimeter

## 8. Tower Dimensions

SG 6.6-170 is offered with an extensive tower portfolio ranging from 115m-155m. All towers are designed in compliance with local logistics requirements. Information about other tower heights and logistic will be available upon request.

### 8.1. Tower hub height 115m. Tapered tubular steel tower

<b>T115-56A</b>	<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Section 5</b>
<b>External diameter upper flange (m)</b>	4,700	4,485	4,490	4,490	3,503
<b>External diameter lower flange (m)</b>	4,700	4,700	4,485	4,490	4,490
<b>Section's height (m)</b>	13,274	18,200	22,960	28,000	29,970
<b>Total weight (kg)</b>	80089	78827	82122	74150	66283
<b>Total Tower weight (kg)</b>	381471				

### 8.2. Tower hub height 135m. Tapered tubular steel tower

<b>T135-52A</b>	<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Section 6</b>
<b>External diameter upper flange (m)</b>	5,683	5,680	4,832	4,524	4,518	3,503
<b>External diameter lower flange (m)</b>	6,000	5,683	5,680	4,832	4,524	4,518
<b>Section's height (m)</b>	14,160	17,360	20,160	26,040	27,720	26,974
<b>Total weight (kg)</b>	87.286	83.972	83.763	86.821	68.428	56.565
<b>Total Tower weight (kg)</b>	466.836					

### 8.3. Tower hub height 145m. Tapered tubular steel tower

<b>T145-51A</b>	<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Section 6</b>
<b>External diameter upper flange (m)</b>	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,200	4,895	3,503
<b>External diameter lower flange (m)</b>	6,400	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,200	4,895
<b>Section's height (m)</b>	17,924	21,280	22,400	22,400	22,400	36,000
<b>Total weight (kg)</b>	102614	102123	94231	82003	64794	84293
<b>Total Tower weight (kg)</b>	530058					

### 8.4. Tower hub height 150m. Tapered tubular steel tower

<b>T150-50A</b>	<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Section 7</b>
<b>External diameter upper flange (m)</b>	5,200	5,200	4,934	4,730	4,724	4,518	3,503
<b>External diameter lower flange (m)</b>	5,200	5,200	5,200	4,934	4,730	4,724	4,518
<b>Section's height (m)</b>	11,486	15,400	17,640	20,440	26,040	27,720	28,688
<b>Total weight (kg)</b>	89875	87575	86506	86758	87129	68463	60905
<b>Total Tower weight (kg)</b>	567212						

## 8.5. Tower hub height 155m. Tapered tubular steel tower

<b>T155-51A</b>	<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Section 7</b>
<b>External diameter upper flange (m)</b>	5,758	5,510	5,507	5,010	4,432	4,015	3,503
<b>External diameter lower flange (m)</b>	5,800	5,758	5,510	5,507	5,010	4,432	4,015
<b>Section's height (m)</b>	12,880	15,680	17,080	20,160	23,520	27,440	35,850
<b>Total weight (kg)</b>	90081	86929	85534	85621	85117	77921	74076
<b>Total Tower weight (kg)</b>	585279						

## 9. Design Climatic Conditions

The design climatic conditions are the boundary conditions at which the turbine can be applied without supplementary design review. The specification in this document applies to SG 6.6-170.

Applications of the wind turbine in more severe conditions may be possible, depending upon the overall circumstances.

All references made to standards such as the IEC and ISO are further specified in the document “Codes and Standards”. The design lifetime presented in the below table only applies to the fatigue load analysis performed in accordance with the presented IEC code. The term design lifetime and the use thereof do not constitute any express and/or implied warranty for actual lifetime and/or against failures on the wind turbines. Please see document for “design lifetime of wind turbine components” for more information.

Subject	ID	Issue	Unit	Value
<b>0. Design lifetime</b>	0.0	Design lifetime definition	-	IEC 61400-1 <sup>1</sup>
	0.1	Design lifetime	years	25
<b>1. Wind, operation</b>	1.1	Wind definitions	-	IEC 61400-1
	1.2	IEC class	-	S
	1.3	Mean air density, $\rho$	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.25
	1.4	Mean wind speed, $V_{ave}$	m/s	7.38
	1.5	Weibull scale parameter, A	m/s	8.3
	1.6	Weibull shape parameter, k	-	2.64
	1.7	Wind shear exponent, $\alpha$	-	0.36
	1.8	Reference turbulence intensity at 15 m/s, $I_{ref}$	-	0.16 <sup>2</sup>
	1.9	Standard deviation of wind direction	Deg	-
	1.10	Maximum flow inclination	Deg	8
	1.11	Minimum turbine spacing, in rows	D	-
	1.12	Minimum turbine spacing, between rows	D	-
<b>2. Wind, extreme</b>	2.1	Wind definitions	-	IEC 61400-1
	2.2	Air density, $\rho$	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.225
	2.3	Reference wind speed average over 10 min at hub height, $V_{ref}$	m/s	42.5 <sup>3</sup>
	2.4	Maximum 3 s gust in hub height, $V_{e50}$	m/s	59.5
	2.5	Maximum hub height power law index, $\alpha$	-	0.11
	2.6	Storm turbulence	-	N/A
<b>3. Temperature</b>	3.1	Temperature definitions	-	IEC 61400-1
	3.2	Minimum temperature at 2 m, stand-still, $T_{min, s}$	Deg.C	-30
	3.3	Minimum temperature at 2 m, operation, $T_{min, o}$	Deg.C	-20
	3.4	Maximum temperature at 2 m, operation, $T_{max, o}$	Deg.C	40 <sup>4</sup>
	3.5	Maximum temperature at 2 m, stand-still, $T_{max, s}$	Deg.C	50
<b>4. Corrosion</b>	4.1	Atmospheric-corrosivity category definitions	-	ISO 12944-2
	4.2	Internal nacelle environment (corrosivity category)	-	C3H (std) ≥C3H (high C)
	4.3	Exterior environment (corrosivity category)	-	C3H (std) ≥C3H (high C)

<sup>1</sup> All mentioning of IEC 61400-1 refers to IEC 61400-1:2018 Ed4.

<sup>2</sup> NTM and ETM as per IEC A

<sup>3</sup> EWM as per IEC 2

<sup>4</sup> Maximum power output may be limited after an extended period of operation with a power output close to nominal power. The limitation depends on air temperature and air density as further described in the High Temperature Ride Through specification.

Subject	ID	Issue	Unit	Value
<b>5. Lightning</b>	5.1	Lightning definitions	-	IEC61400-24:2010
	5.2	Lightning protection level (LPL)	-	LPL 1
<b>6. Dust</b>	6.1	Dust definitions	-	IEC 60721-3-4:1995
	6.2	Working environmental conditions	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Average Dust Concentration (95% time) → 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	6.3	Concentration of particles	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak Dust Concentration (95% time) → 0.5 mg/M <sup>3</sup>
<b>7. Hail</b>	7.1	Maximum hail diameter	mm	20
	7.2	Maximum hail falling speed	m/s	20
<b>8. Ice</b>	8.1	Ice definitions	-	-
	8.2	Ice conditions	Days/yr	7
<b>9. Solar radiation</b>	9.1	Solar radiation definitions	-	IEC 61400-1
	9.2	Solar radiation intensity	W/m <sup>2</sup>	1000
<b>10. Humidity</b>	10.1	Humidity definition	-	IEC 61400-1
	10.2	Relative humidity	%	Up to 95
<b>11. Obstacles</b>	11.1	If the height of obstacles within 500m of any turbine location height exceeds 1/3 of (H – D/2) where H is the hub height and D is the rotor diameter then restrictions may apply. Please contact Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy for information on the maximum allowable obstacle height with respect to the site and the turbine type.		
<b>12. Precipitation<sup>5</sup></b>	12.1	Annual precipitation	mm/yr	1100

<sup>5</sup> The specified maximum precipitation considers standard liquid Leading Edge Protection. For sites with higher annual precipitation and/or longer lifetime, it is recommended to consider optional reinforced Leading Edge Protection.

## 10. Power Derating Curves by Ambient Temperature

### 10.1. SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD

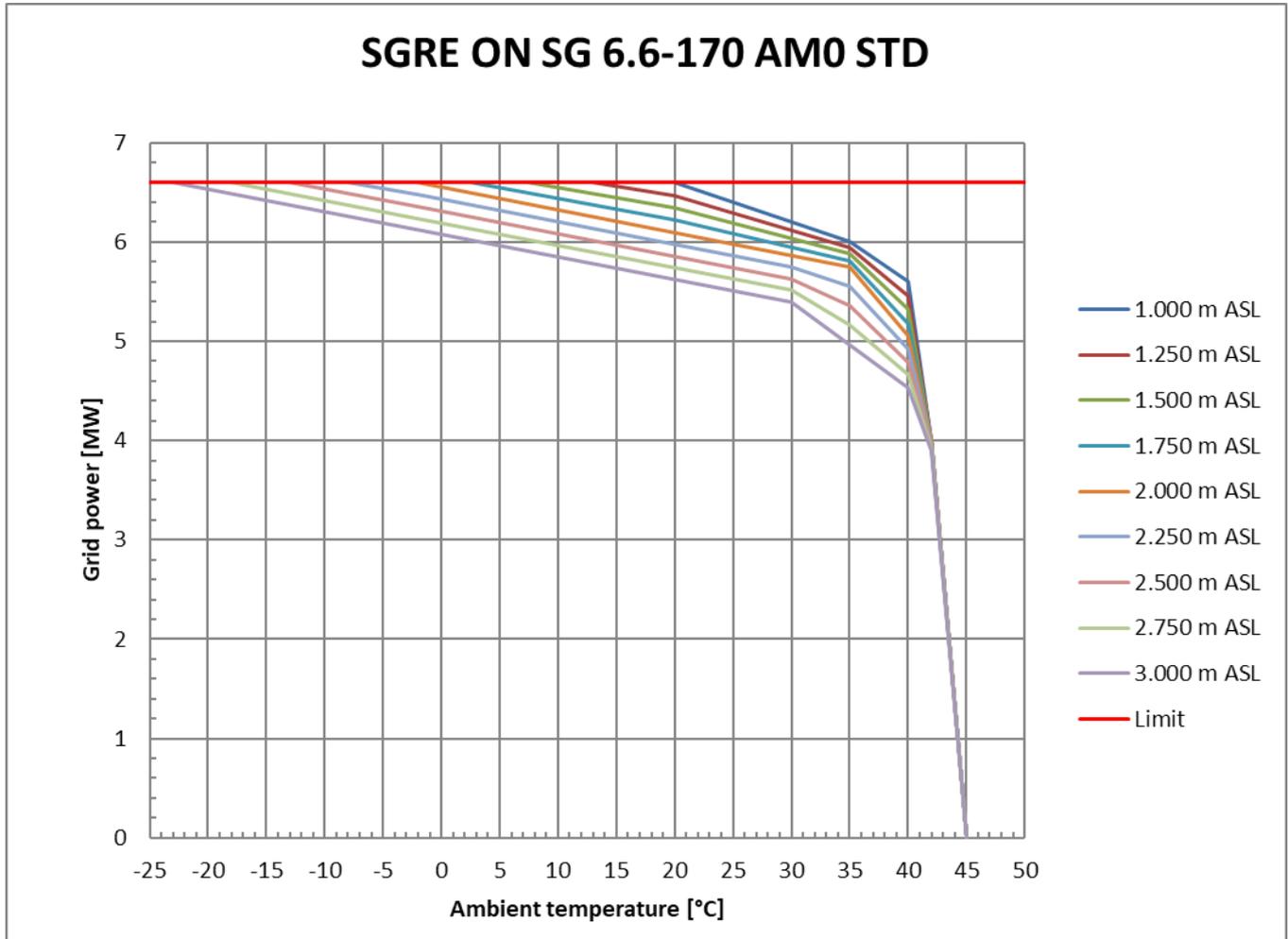


Figure 1: SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD power derating curves by ambient temperature and altitude

Table 1: SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD grid power as function of ambient temperature and altitude

<b>SGRE ON SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD</b>		<b>6.60</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>RPM</b>			
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,000 m ASL</b>						
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>		
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,250 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	13	20	35	40	42	45	
Power	MW	6.6	6.47	5.94	5.46	4	0	
Load	-	1	0.98	0.9	0.83	0.61	0	
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,500 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	7.5	20	35	40	42	45	
Power	MW	6.6	6.35	5.88	5.32	4	0	
Load	-	1	0.96	0.89	0.81	0.61	0	
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,750 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	2.5	20	35	40	42	45	
Power	MW	6.6	6.22	5.81	5.18	4	0	
Load	-	1	0.94	0.88	0.79	0.61	0	
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,000 m ASL</b>						
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>		
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,250 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	-8	-2	30	35	40	42	45
Power	MW	6.6	6.48	5.75	5.55	4.92	3.97	0
Load	-	1	0.98	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.6	0
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,500 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	-13	-2	30	35	40	42	45
Power	MW	6.6	6.36	5.63	5.36	4.79	3.95	0
Load	-	1	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.73	0.6	0
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,750 m ASL</b>						
Temp.	°C	-18	-2	30	35	40	42	45
Power	MW	6.6	6.24	5.52	5.16	4.66	3.92	0
Load	-	1	0.95	0.84	0.78	0.71	0.59	0
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>3,000 m ASL</b>						
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>		
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0</b>		

Table 2: SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD ambient temperature as function of grid power and altitude

SGRE ON SG 6.6-170 AM0 STD		6.6 MW			8.83 RPM					
Altitude	m ASL	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,750	3,000
Power	MW	Ambient temperature (°C)								
6.6	6.6	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-23
6.6	6.6	20	13	7.5	2.5	-2	-8	-13	-18	-23
6.5	6.5	22.5	18.5	12.5	7	2.5	-3	-8.5	-13.5	-18.5
6.4	6.4	25	22	17.5	11.5	6.5	1.5	-3.5	-9	-14
6.3	6.3	27.5	25	21.5	16.5	11	6	1	-4.5	-10
6.2	6.2	30	27.5	24.5	21	15.5	10.5	5	0	-5.5
6.1	6.1	32.5	30.5	28	24.5	20	14.5	9.5	4.5	-1
6.0	6.0	35	33.5	31	28	24	19	14	8.5	3.5
5.9	5.9	36.5	35.5	34	32	28.5	23.5	18.5	13	8
5.8	5.8	37.5	36.5	35.5	35	33	27.5	22.5	17.5	12.5
5.7	5.7	39	37.5	36.5	36	35.5	31	27	22	17
5.6	5.6	40	38.5	37.5	36.5	36	34	30.5	26.5	21
5.5	5.5		39.5	38.5	37.5	37	35.5	32.5	30	25.5
5.4	5.4		40	39.5	38.5	37.5	36	34.5	31.5	30
5.3	5.3			40	39	38	37	35.5	33	31
5.2	5.2	40.5			40	39	38	36.5	34.5	32.5
5.1	5.1					39.5	38.5	37.5	35.5	33.5
5.0	5.0		40.5			40	39.5	38	36.5	34.5
4.9	4.9			40.5		40.5	40	39	37.5	35.5
4.8	4.8	41			40.5			40	38.5	37
4.7	4.7		41						39.5	38
4.6	4.6			41			40.5		40	39
4.5	4.5				41	41		40.5	40.5	40
4.4	4.4	41.5					41			40.5
4.3	4.3		41.5	41.5				41		
4.2	4.2				41.5	41.5	41.5		41	41
4.1	4.1							41.5	41.5	
4.0	4.0	42	42	42	42	42				41.5
3.9	3.9						42	42	42	42
3.3	3.3	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5			
3.2	3.2							42.5	42.5	42.5
2.6	2.6	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
2.0	2.0	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5				
1.9	1.9						43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
1.3	1.3	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
0.6	0.6	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5
0.0	0.0	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

## 10.2. SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT

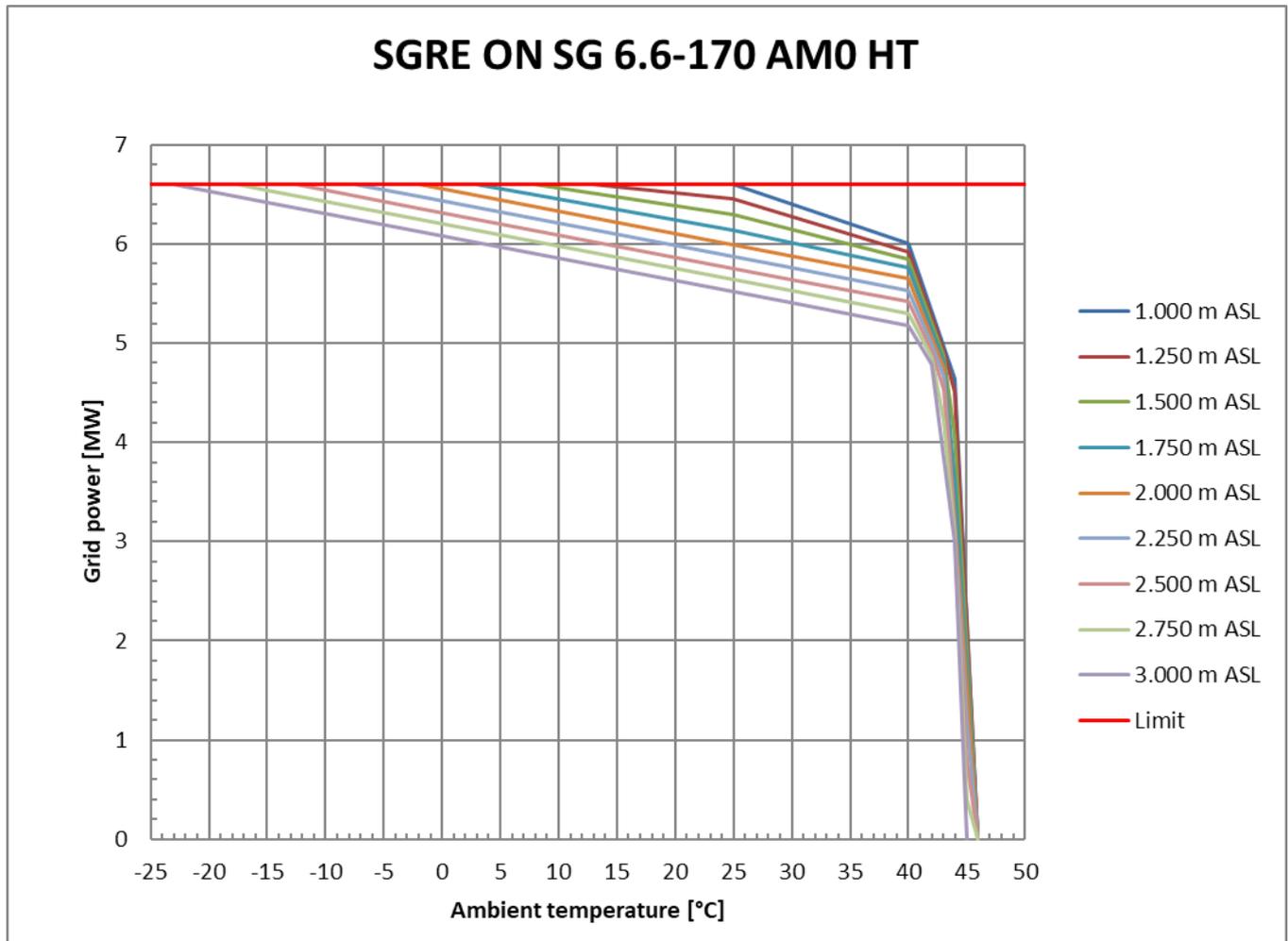


Figure 2: SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT power derating curves by ambient temperature and altitude

Table 3: SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT grid power as function of ambient temperature and altitude

SGRE ON SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT		6.60	MW	8.83	RPM						
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,000 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>						
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,250 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	13	25	40	43	44	46				
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.45	5.92	4.92	4.51	0				
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.98	0.9	0.75	0.68	0				
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,500 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	8	25	40	43	44	46				
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.29	5.84	4.87	4.06	0				
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.95	0.89	0.74	0.61	0				
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>1,750 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	3	25	40	43	44	46				
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.14	5.76	4.81	3.61	0				
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.93	0.87	0.73	0.55	0				
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,000 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>						
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0</b>						
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,250 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	-7.5	-2	30	40	42	43	44	45	46	
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.48	5.76	5.53	4.99	4.66	3.12	1.19	0	
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.98	0.87	0.84	0.76	0.71	0.47	0.18	0	
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,500 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	-12.5	-2	30	40	42	43	44	45	46	
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.36	5.64	5.42	4.92	4.53	3.08	0.79	0	
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.96	0.86	0.82	0.75	0.69	0.47	0.12	0	
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>2,750 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	-17.5	-15	-2	30	40	42	43	44	45	46
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	6.6	6.54	6.25	5.53	5.3	4.86	4.21	3.04	0.39	0
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	1	0.99	0.95	0.84	0.8	0.74	0.64	0.46	0.06	0
<b>Altitude</b>		<b>3,000 m ASL</b>									
<b>Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>			
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>0</b>			
<b>Load</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0</b>			

Table 4: SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT ambient temperature as function of grid power and altitude

SGRE ON SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT		6.6 MW		8.83 RPM						
Altitude	m ASL	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,750	3,000
Power	MW	Ambient temperature (°C)								
6.6	6.6	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-23
6.6	6.6	25	13	8	3	-2	-7.5	-12.5	-17.5	-23
6.5	6.5	27.5	21	13.5	7.5	2.5	-3	-8	-13.5	-18.5
6.4	6.4	30	26.5	19	12.5	7	1.5	-3.5	-9	-14
6.3	6.3	32.5	29	24.5	17.5	11.5	6	1	-4.5	-9.5
6.2	6.2	35	32	28	22	15.5	10.5	5.5	0	-5
6.1	6.1	37.5	35	31.5	26.5	20	15	9.5	4.5	-0.5
6.0	6.0	40	38	35	30.5	24.5	19.5	14	9	3.5
5.9	5.9	40.5	40	38	34.5	29	24	18.5	13.5	8
5.8	5.8		40.5	40	38.5	33.5	28	23	18	12.5
5.7	5.7			40.5	40	38	32.5	27.5	22.5	17
5.6	5.6	41			40.5	40	37	32	26.5	21.5
5.5	5.5		41	41	41	40.5	40	36.5	31	26
5.4	5.4	41.5	41.5			41	40.5	40	35.5	30.5
5.3	5.3	42		41.5			41	40.5	40	35
5.2	5.2		42		41.5	41.5		41	40.5	39
5.1	5.1	42.5		42	42		41.5	41.5	41	40.5
5.0	5.0		42.5	42.5		42			41.5	41
4.9	4.9	43	43		42.5	42.5	42	42	42	41.5
4.8	4.8	43.5		43	43		42.5			42
4.7	4.7		43.5			43		42.5		
4.6	4.6	44					43			
4.5	4.5		44					43	42.5	
4.4	4.4			43.5						
4.3	4.3									42.5
4.2	4.2				43.5				43	
4.0	4.0			44						
3.9	3.9					43.5				
3.8	3.8						43.5	43.5		43
3.6	3.6				44				43.5	
3.4	3.4	44.5								43.5
3.3	3.3		44.5							
3.1	3.1					44	44			
3.0	3.0			44.5				44	44	
2.9	2.9									44
2.7	2.7				44.5					
2.3	2.3	45				44.5				
2.2	2.2		45							
2.1	2.1						44.5			
2.0	2.0			45						
1.9	1.9							44.5		

<b>SGRE ON SG 6.6-170 AM0 HT</b>										
<b>6.6 MW 8.83 RPM</b>										
<b>Altitude</b>	<b>m ASL</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>Ambient temperature (°C)</b>								
<b>1.8</b>					45					
<b>1.7</b>									44.5	
<b>1.5</b>						45				
<b>1.4</b>										<b>44.5</b>
<b>1.1</b>		<b>45.5</b>	45.5				45			
<b>1.0</b>				45.5						
<b>0.9</b>					45.5					
<b>0.7</b>						<b>45.5</b>		45		
<b>0.5</b>							45.5			
<b>0.3</b>								45.5	45	
<b>0.1</b>									45.5	
<b>0.0</b>		<b>46</b>	46	46	46	<b>46</b>	46	46	46	<b>45</b>

## 11. Flexible Rating Specification

The SG 6.6-170 is offered with various operational modes that are achieved through the flexible operating capacity of the product, enabling the configuration of an optimal power rating that is best suited for each wind farm. The operating modes are broadly divided into two categories: Application Modes and Noise Reduction System Modes<sup>6</sup>.

### 11.1. Application Modes

Application Modes ensure optimal turbine performance with maximum power rating allowed by the structural and electrical systems of the turbine. There are multiple Application Modes, offering flexibility of different power ratings. All Application Modes are part of the turbine Certificate.

SG 6.6-170 can offer increased operation flexibility with modes based on AM 0 with reduced power rating. These modes are created with same noise performance of the corresponding Application Mode 0 but with decreased rating and improved temperature de-rating than the corresponding Application Mode 0. In addition, the turbine's electrical performance is constant for the full set of application modes, as shown on the table below.

The SG 6.6-170 is designed with a base wind class, applicable to AM 0, of IEC S for 25 year lifetime. All other Application Modes may be analyzed for more demanding site conditions.

### 11.2. Full list of Application Modes

Rotor Configuration	Application mode	Rating [MW]	Noise [dB(A)]	Power Curve Document	Acoustic Emission Document	Electrical Performance			Max temperature With Max active power and electrical capabilities <sup>7</sup>
						Cos Phi	Voltage Range	Frequency range	
SG 6.6-170	AM 0	6.6	106.0	D2849164	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	20°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-1	6.5	106.0	D2861213	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	23°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-2	6.4	106.0	D2863704	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	25°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-3	6.3	106.0	D2863706	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	28°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-4	6.2	106.0	D2863708	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	30°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-5	6.1	106.0	D2863710	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	33°C
SG 6.6-170	AM-6	6.0	106.0	D2863712	D2844535	0.9	[0.95,1.12] Un	±3% Fn	35°C

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the definition of various modes as described in this chapter is applicable in combination with standard temperature limits and grid capabilities of the turbine.

### 11.3. Noise Reduction System (NRS) Modes ®

The Noise Reduction System is an optional module available with the basic SCADA configuration and it therefore requires the presence of a SGRE SCADA system to work. NRS ® Modes are noise curtailed modes enabled by the Noise Reduction System ®. The purpose of this system is to limit the noise emitted by any of the functioning turbines and thereby comply with local regulations regarding noise emissions.

Noise control is achieved through the reduction of active power and rotational speed of the wind turbine. This reduction is dependent on the wind speed. The Noise Reduction System ® controls the noise settings of each turbine to the most appropriate level at all times, in order to keep the noise emissions within the limits allowed. Sound Power Levels correspond to the wind turbine configuration equipped with noise reduction add-ons attached to the blade.

The activation of NRS ® modes depend on the tower type selection. This information can be provided upon request.

Rotor Configuration	NRS Mode	Rating [MW]	Noise [dB(A)]	Power Curve Document	Acoustic Emission Document	Max temperature With Max active power and electrical capabilities <sup>8</sup>
SG 6.6-170	N1	6.40	105.5	D2863684	D2844535	20°C
SG 6.6-170	N2	6.10	104.5	D2863686	D2844535	20°C
SG 6.6-170	N3	5.24	103.0	D2863688	D2844535	30°C
SG 6.6-170	N4	5.12	102.0	D2863690	D2844535	30°C
SG 6.6-170	N5	4.87	101.0	D2863692	D2844535	30°C
SG 6.6-170	N6	4.52	100.0	D2863697	D2844535	30°C
SG 6.6-170	N7	3.60	99.0	D2863699	D2844535	30°C

### 11.4. Control Strategy

The Application Modes are implemented and controlled in the Wind Turbine Controller. The NRS ® modes are also handled in the SCADA, however it shall also be possible to deploy custom NRS ® modes from the SCADA to the Wind Turbine Controller.

## 12. Standard Ct and Power Curve, Rev. 0, Mode AM 0

### 12.1. Standard Power Curve, Application Mode - AM 0

Air density= 1.225 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Validity range:

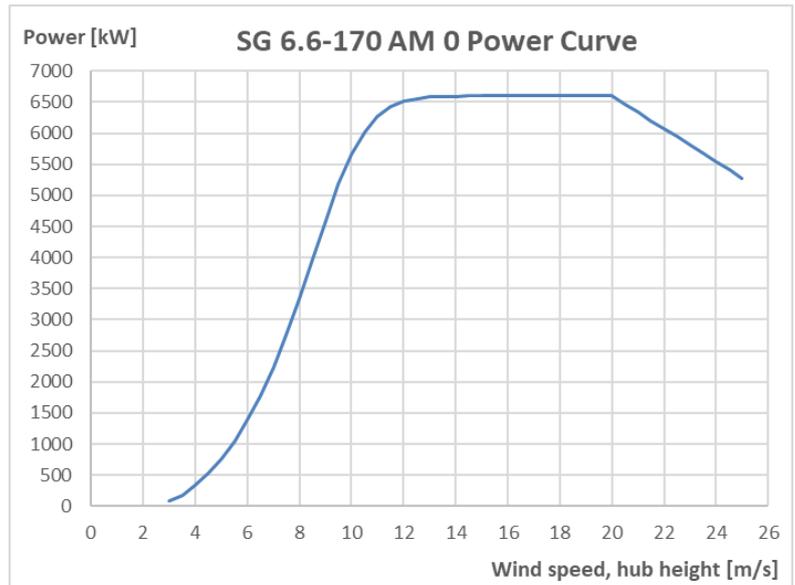
<b>Wind Shear (10min average)</b>	$\leq 0.3$
<b>Turbulence intensity TI [%] for bin i</b>	$5\% \frac{(0.75v_i + 5.6)}{v_i} < TI_i < 12\% \frac{(0.75v_i + 5.6)}{v_i}$
<b>Terrain</b>	Not complex according to IEC 61400-12-1
<b>Upflow <math>\beta</math> [°]</b>	$-2^\circ \leq \beta \leq +2^\circ$
<b>Grid frequency [Hz]</b>	$\pm 0.5$ Hz

Other considerations: Clean rotor blades, substantially horizontal, undisturbed air flow, turbine operated within nominal limits according to the Electrical Specification.

Next table shows the electrical power as a function of wind speed in hub height, averaged in ten minutes, for air density = 1.225 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The power curve does not include losses in the transformer and high voltage cables.

For a detailed description of Application Mode – AM 0, please refer to latest version of Flexible Rating Specification (D2834432).

SG 6.6-170 Rev. 0, AM 0	
Wind Speed [m/s]	Power [kW]
3.0	89
3.5	178
4.0	328
4.5	522
5.0	758
5.5	1040
6.0	1376
6.5	1771
7.0	2230
7.5	2757
8.0	3346
8.5	3974
9.0	4600
9.5	5176
10.0	5660
10.5	6024
11.0	6271
11.5	6424
12.0	6510
12.5	6556
13.0	6579
13.5	6590
14.0	6596
14.5	6598
15.0	6599
15.5	6600
16.0	6600
16.5	6600
17.0	6600
17.5	6600
18.0	6600
18.5	6600
19.0	6600
19.5	6600
20.0	6600
20.5	6468
21.0	6336
21.5	6204
22.0	6072
22.5	5940
23.0	5808
23.5	5676
24.0	5544
24.5	5412
25.0	5280



The annual energy production data for different annual mean wind speeds in hub height are calculated from the above power curve assuming a Weibull wind speed distribution, 100 percent availability, and no reductions due to array losses, grid losses, or other external factors affecting the production.

AEP [MWh]		Annual Average Wind Speed [m/s] at Hub Height										
		5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0
Weibull K	1.5	12851	15328	17704	19934	21989	23852	25514	26972	28233	29302	30193
	2.0	11605	14534	17472	20334	23061	25614	27970	30114	32035	33730	35195
	2.5	10392	13504	16768	20051	23247	26281	29107	31704	34061	36180	38062

Annual Production [MWh] SG 6.6-170 Rev 0, AM 0 wind turbine for the standard version, as a function of the annual mean wind speed at hub height, and for different Weibull parameters. Air density 1.225 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## 12.2. Standard Ct Curve, Application Mode - AM 0

Air density= 1.225 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Validity range:

<b>Wind Shear (10min average)</b>	≤ 0.3
<b>Turbulence intensity TI [%] for bin i</b>	$5\% \frac{(0.75v_i + 5.6)}{v_i} < TI_i < 12\% \frac{(0.75v_i + 5.6)}{v_i}$
<b>Terrain</b>	Not complex according to IEC 61400-12-1
<b>Upflow β [°]</b>	-2° ≤ β ≤ +2°
<b>Grid frequency [Hz]</b>	± 0.5 Hz

Other considerations: Clean rotor blades, substantially horizontal, undisturbed air flow, turbine operated within nominal limits according to the Electrical Specification.

The thrust coefficient Ct is used for the calculation of the wind speed deficit in the wake of a wind turbine.

Ct is defined by the following expression:

$$C_t = F / (0.5 * \rho * w^2 * A)$$

where

F = Rotor force [N]

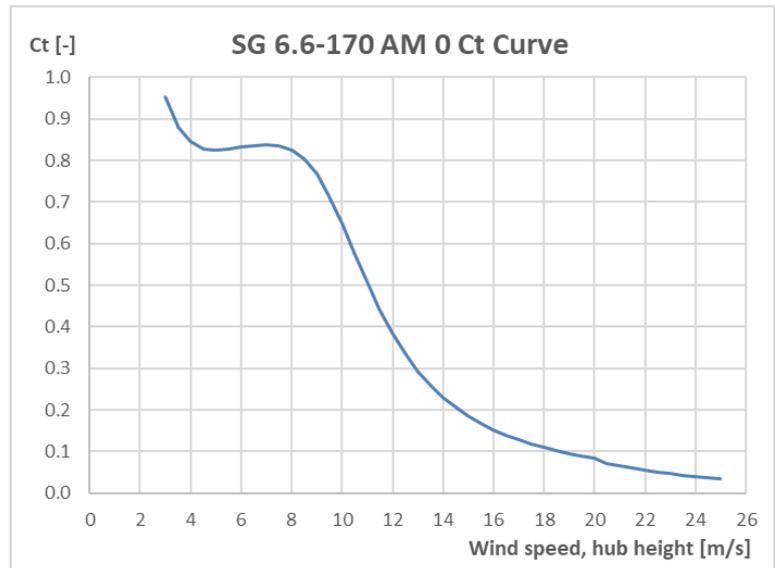
ρ = Air density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]

w = Wind speed [m/s]

A = Swept area of rotor [m<sup>2</sup>]

For a detailed description of Application Mode - AM 0, please refer to latest version of Flexible Rating Specification (D2834432).

SG 6.6-170 Rev. 0, AM 0	
Wind Speed [m/s]	Ct [-]
3.0	0.953
3.5	0.880
4.0	0.847
4.5	0.828
5.0	0.824
5.5	0.828
6.0	0.833
6.5	0.836
7.0	0.837
7.5	0.835
8.0	0.825
8.5	0.804
9.0	0.766
9.5	0.713
10.0	0.648
10.5	0.576
11.0	0.506
11.5	0.440
12.0	0.383
12.5	0.335
13.0	0.294
13.5	0.260
14.0	0.231
14.5	0.206
15.0	0.186
15.5	0.168
16.0	0.152
16.5	0.139
17.0	0.128
17.5	0.118
18.0	0.109
18.5	0.102
19.0	0.095
19.5	0.090
20.0	0.084
20.5	0.071
21.0	0.065
21.5	0.060
22.0	0.055
22.5	0.051
23.0	0.047
23.5	0.043
24.0	0.040
24.5	0.037
25.0	0.034



## 13. Acoustic Emission

### Typical Sound Power Levels

The sound power levels are presented with reference to the code IEC 61400-11 ed. 3.0 (2012). The sound power levels ( $L_{WA}$ ) presented are valid for the corresponding wind speeds referenced to the hub height.

Wind speed [m/s]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Up to cut-out
AM 0	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-1	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-2	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-3	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-4	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-5	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
AM-6	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
N1	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.7	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.5
N2	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
N3	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
N4	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
N5	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
N6	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N7	92.0	92.0	94.5	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0

Table 1: Acoustic emission,  $L_{WA}$  [dB(A) re 1 pW] (10 Hz to 10 kHz)

### Low Noise Operations (NRS ®)

The lower sound power level is also available and can be achieved by adjusting the turbines controller settings, i.e. an optimization of rpm and pitch. The noise settings are not static and can be applied to optimize the operational output of the turbine. Noise settings can be tailored to time of day as well as wind direction to offer the most suitable solution for a specific location. This functionality is controlled via the WebWPS SCADA system and is described further in the white paper on Noise Reduction Operations. Furthermore, tailored power curves can be provided which take wind speed into consideration allowing for management of the turbine output power and noise emission level to comply with site specific noise requirements. Tailored power curves are project and turbine specific and will therefore require Siemens Gamesa Siting involvement to provide the optimal solutions. The lower sound power levels may not be applicable to all tower variants. Please contact Siemens Gamesa for further information.

1/1 oct.band, center freq.	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
AM 0	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-1	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-2	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-3	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-4	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-5	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
AM-6	86.5	93.4	96.1	97.9	101.8	99.9	93.3	83.0
N1	86.2	93.0	95.6	97.4	101.3	99.4	92.8	82.5
N2	85.7	92.0	94.6	96.4	100.3	98.4	91.8	81.5
N3	84.9	90.7	93.0	94.8	98.7	96.8	90.2	79.9
N4	84.4	89.7	92.0	93.8	97.7	95.8	89.2	78.9
N5	83.8	88.7	91.0	92.8	96.7	94.8	88.2	77.9
N6	83.3	87.8	90.0	91.8	95.7	93.8	87.2	76.9
N7	82.7	86.8	89.0	90.8	94.7	92.8	86.2	75.9

Table 2: Typical 1/1 octave band spectrum for 63 Hz to 8 kHz at rated power level at 12 m/s

## 14. Electrical Specifications

### Nominal output and grid conditions

Nominal power .....	6600 kW
Nominal voltage.....	690 V
Power factor correction.....	Frequency converter control
Power factor range .....	0.9 capacitive to 0.9 inductive at nominal balanced voltage

### Generator

Type.....	DFIG Asynchronous
Maximum power .....	6750 kW @20°C ext. ambient

Nominal speed.....	1120 rpm-6p (50Hz) 1344 rpm-6p (60Hz)
--------------------	--

### Generator Protection

Insulation class .....	Stator H/H Rotor H/H
Winding temperatures.....	6 Pt 100 sensors
Bearing temperatures .....	3 Pt 100
Slip Rings	1 Pt 100
Grounding brush.....	On side no coupling

### Generator Cooling

Cooling system .....	Air cooling
Internal ventilation .....	Air
Control parameter.....	Winding, Air, Bearings temperatures

### Frequency Converter

Operation.....	4Q B2B Partial Load
Switching .....	PWM
Switching freq., grid side...	2.5 kHz
Cooling .....	Liquid/Air

### Main Circuit Protection

Short circuit protection .....	Circuit breaker
Surge arrester.....	varistors

### Peak Power Levels

10 min average.....	Limited to nominal
---------------------	--------------------

### Grid Capabilities Specification

Nominal grid frequency .....	50 or 60 Hz
Minimum voltage.....	85 % of nominal
Maximum voltage.....	113 % of nominal
Minimum frequency.....	92 % of nominal
Maximum frequency.....	108 % of nominal
Maximum voltage imbalance (negative sequence of component voltage).....	≤ 5 %
Max short circuit level at controller's grid	
Terminals (690 V).....	82 kA

### Power Consumption from Grid (approximately)

At stand-by, No yawing .....	10 kW
At stand-by, yawing.....	50 kW

### Controller back-up

UPS Controller system.....	Online UPS, Li battery
Back-up time .....	1 min
Back-up time Scada.....	Depend on configuration

### Transformer Specification

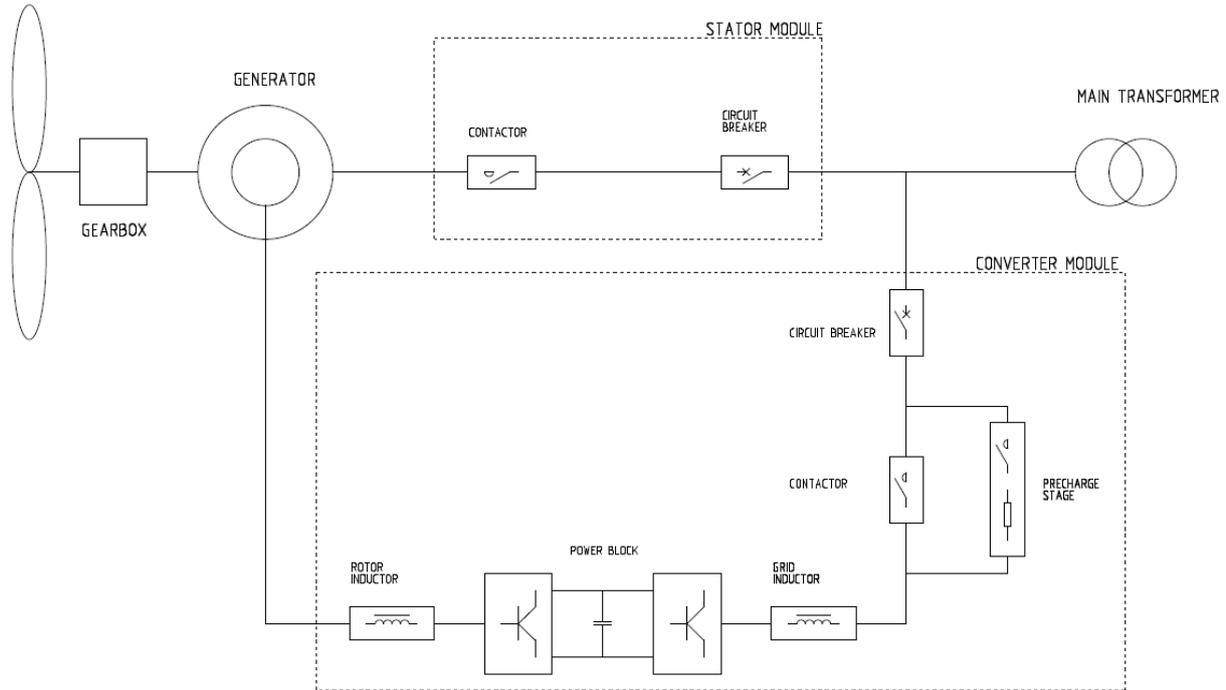
Transformer impedance requirement.....	8.5 % - 10.5%
Secondary voltage .....	690 V
Vector group .....	Dyn 11 or Dyn 1 (star point earthed)

### Earthing Specification

Earthing system .....	Acc. to IEC62305-3 ED 1.0:2010
Foundation reinforcement ..	Must be connected to earth electrodes
Foundation terminals.....	Acc. to SGRE Standard

HV connection.....	HV cable shield shall be connected to earthing system
--------------------	---

## 15. Simplified Single Line Diagram



## 16. Transformer Specifications ECO 30 kV

### Transformer

Type .....	Liquid filled
Max Current.....	7.11 kA + harmonics at nominal voltage $\pm 10\%$
Nominal voltage .....	30/0.69 kV
Frequency .....	50 Hz
Impedance voltage .....	9.5% $\pm 8.3\%$ at ref. 6.5 MVA
Tap Changer.....	$\pm 2 \times 2.5\%$ (optional)
Loss ( $P_0 / P_{k75^\circ C}$ ) .....	4.77/84.24 kW
Vector group .....	Dyn11
Standard.....	IEC 60076 ECO Design Directive

### Transformer Cooling

Cooling type.....	KFWF
Liquid inside transformer	K-class liquid
Cooling liquid at heat exchanger	Glystantin

### Transformer Monitoring

Top oil temperature.....	PT100 sensor
Oil level monitoring sensor...	Digital input
Overpressure relay.....	Digital input

### Transformer Earthing

Star point .....	The star point of the transformer is connected to earth
------------------	---

## 17. Switchgear Specifications

The switchgear will be chosen as factory-assembled, type-tested, and maintenance-free high-voltage switchgear with single-busbar system. The device will be metal-enclosed, metal-clad, gas-isolated, and conforms to the stipulations of IEC 62271-200.

The switchgear vessel of the gas-insulated switchgear is classified according to IEC as a “sealed pressure system”. It is gas-tight for life. The switchgear vessel accommodates the busbar system and switching device (such as vacuum circuit breaker, three-position switch disconnecting and earthing).

The vessel is filled with sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) at the factory. This gas is non-toxic, chemically inert, and features a high dielectric strength. Gas work on site is not required, and even in operation it is not necessary to check the gas condition or refill, the vessel is designed for being gas tight for life. To monitor the gas density, every switchgear vessel is equipped with a ready-for-service indicator at the operating front. This is a mechanical red/green indicator, self-monitoring and independent of temperature and variations of the ambient air pressure.

MV cables connected to the grid cable- and circuit-breaker feeders are connected via cast-resin bushings leading into the switchgear vessel. The bushings are designed as outside-cone system type “C” M16 bolted 630 A connections according to EN 50181. The compartment is accessible from the front. A mechanical interlock ensures that the cable compartment cover can only be removed when the three-position switch is in the earthed position.

The circuit-breaker operates based on vacuum switching technology. The vacuum interrupter unit is installed in the switchgear vessel together with the three-position switch and is thus protected from environmental influences. The operating mechanism of the circuit-breaker is located outside the vessel. Both, the interrupters and the operating mechanisms, are maintenance-free.

Padlock facilities are provided to lock the switchgear from operation in disconnecter open and close position, earth switch open and close position, and circuit breaker open position, to prevent improper operation of the equipment.

Capacitive Voltage detection systems are installed both in the grid cable and the circuit breaker feeders. Pluggable indicators can be plugged at the switchgear front to show the voltage status.

The switchgear is equipped with an over-current protection relay with the functions over current, short circuit and earth fault protection. The relay ensures that the transformer is disconnected if a fault occurs in the transformer or the high voltage installation in the wind turbine. The relay is adjustable to obtain selectivity between low voltage main breaker and the circuit breaker in the substation.

The protective system shall cause the circuit breaker opening with a dual powered relay (self-power supply + external auxiliary power supply possibility). It imports its power supply from current transformers, that are already mounted on the bushings inside the circuit breaker panel and is therefore ideal for wind turbine applications.

Trip signals from the transformer auxiliary protection and wind turbine controller can also disconnect the switchgear.

The switchgear consists of two or more feeders\*; one circuit breaker feeder for the wind turbine transformer also with earthing switch and one or more grid cable feeders\*\* with load break switch and earthing switch.

The switchgear can be operated local at the front or by use of portable remote control (circuit breaker only) connected to a control box at the wind turbine entrance level.

\* Up to four feeders.

\*\* SGRE to be contacted for possible feeder configurations of circuit breaker and grid feeder combinations.

The switchgear is located in the bottom of the tower. The main transformer, LV switchgear and converters are located on the nacelle level above the tower.

Grid cables, from substation and/or between the turbines, must be installed at the bushings in the grid cable feeder cubicles of the switchgear. These bushings are the interface/grid connection point of the turbine. It is possible to connect grid cables in parallel by installing the cables on top of each other. The space in the MV cable compartments of the switchgear allows the installation of two connectors per phase or one connector + surge arrester per phase.

The transformer cables are installed at the bottom of the circuit breaker feeder. The cable compartment is accessible from the front. A mechanical interlock ensures that the cable compartment cover can only be removed when the three-position switch is in the earthed position.

Optionally, the switchgear can be delivered with surge arresters installed in between the switchgear and wind turbine transformer on the outgoing bushings of the circuit breaker feeder.

## 17.1. Technical Data for Switchgear

### Switchgear

Make	Ormazabal or Siemens
Type	8DJH, 8DJH 36/cgmoscosmos cgm.3
Rated voltage	20-40,5(Um) kV
Operating voltage	20-40,5(Um) kV
Rated current	630 A
Short time withstand current	20 kA/1s
Peak withstand current	50 kA
Power frequency withstand voltage	70 kV
Lightning withstand voltage	170 kV
Insulating medium	SF <sub>6</sub>
Switching medium	Vacuum
Consist of	2/3/4 panels
Grid cable feeder	Cable riser or line cubicle
Circuit breaker feeder	Circuit breaker
Degree of protection, vessel	IP65
Internal arc classification IAC:	A FL 20 kA 1s
Pressure relief	Downwards
Standard	IEC 62271
Temperature range	-25°C to +45°C

### Grid cable feeder (line cubicle)

Rated current, Cubicle	630 A
Rated current, load breaker	630 A
Short time withstand current	20 kA/1s
Short circuit making current	50 kA/1s
Three position switch	Closed, open, earthed
Switch mechanism	Spring operated
Control	Local
Voltage detection system	Capacitive

### Circuit breaker feeder

Rated current, Cubicle	630 A
Rated current circuit breaker	630 A
Short time withstand current	20 kA/1s
Short circuit making current	50 kA/1s
Short circuit breaking current	20 kA/1s
Three position switch	Closed, open, earthed
Switch mechanism	Spring operated
Tripping mechanism	Stored energy
Control	Local
Coil for external trip	230V AC
Voltage detection system	Capacitive

### Protection

Over-current relay	Self-powered
Functions	50/51 50N/51N
Power supply	Integrated CT supply

### Interface- MV Cables

Grid cable feeder	630 A bushings type C M16 Max 2 feeder cables
Cable entry	From bottom
Cable clamp size (cable outer diameter) **	26 - 38mm 36 - 52mm 50 - 75mm
Circuit breaker feeder	630 A bushings type C
Cable entry	M16 From bottom
<b>Interface to turbine control</b>	
Breaker status	
SF6 supervision	1 NO contact
External trip	1 NO contact

\*Cable clamps are not part of switchgear delivery.

## 18. Grid Performance Specifications – 50 Hz

This document describes the grid performance of the Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 50 Hz wind turbine. Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (SGRE) will provide wind turbine technical data for the developer to use in the design of the wind power plant and the evaluation of requirements compliance. The developer will be responsible for the evaluation and ensuring that the requirements are met for the wind power plant.

The capabilities described in this document assume that the electrical network is designed to be compatible with operation of the wind turbine. SGRE will provide a document with guidance to perform an assessment of the network's compatibility.

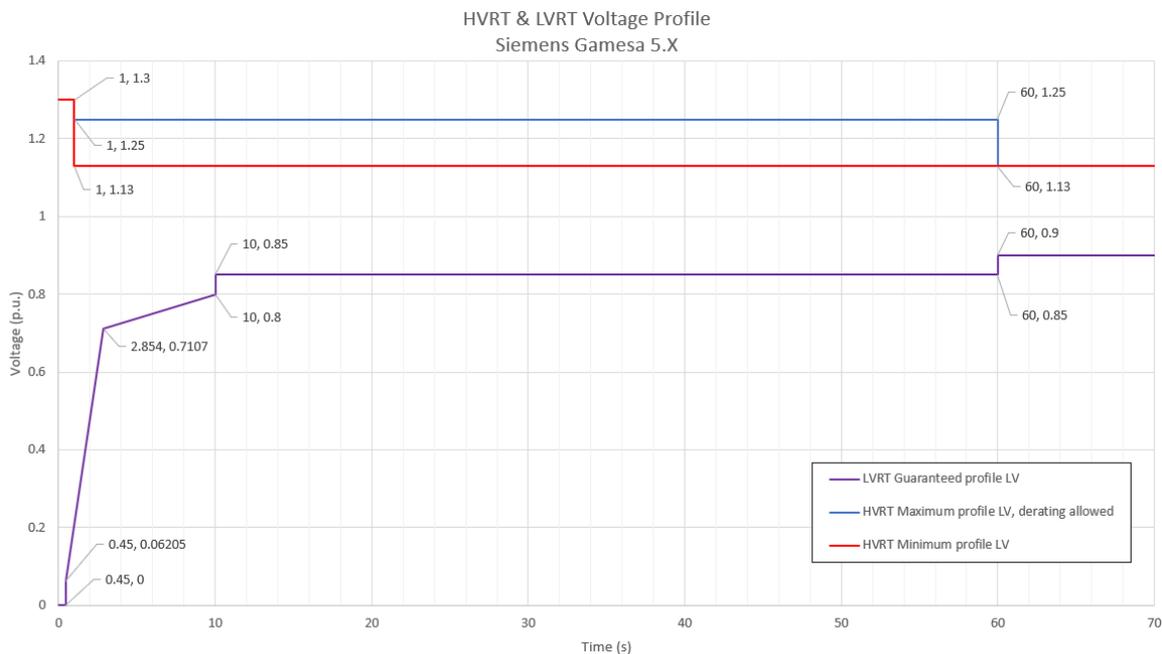
### 18.1. Fault Ride Through (FRT) Capability

The wind turbine is capable of operating when voltage transient events occur on the interconnecting transmission system above and below the standard voltage lower limits and time slot according to Figure 1 and Figure 2.

This performance assumes that the installed amount of wind turbines is in the right proportion to the strength of the grid, which means that the short circuit ratio ( $S_k/S_n$ ) and the X/R ratio of the grid at the wind turbine transformer terminals must be adequate.

Evaluation of the wind turbine's fault ride through capability in a specific system must be based on simulation studies using the specific network model and a dynamic wind turbine model provided by SGRE. This model is a reduced order model, suitable for balanced simulations with time steps between 4-10 ms.

The standard voltage limits for the Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 50 Hz wind turbine are presented in Figure 1 between 0 - 70 seconds.



**Figure 3.** High and Low voltage limits for Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 50 Hz wind turbine in the range of 0-70 seconds. The nominal voltage is 690 V (i.e. 1 p.u.).

### 18.2. Power Factor (Reactive Power) Capability

The wind turbine can operate in a power factor range of 0.9 leading to 0.9 lagging at the low voltage side of the wind turbine transformer, considering a voltage level equal or higher of 0.95pu. Depending on the voltage behaviour (higher or lower, inside maximum permissible margins), the Reactive Power maximum capability is modified accordingly.

The control mode for the wind turbine is with reactive power set-points or Local Voltage Control mode (external set-points of voltage).

### 18.3. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Capability

The SGRE SCADA system has the capability to transmit and receive instructions from the transmission system provider for system reliability purposes depending on the configuration of the SCADA system. The project specific SCADA requirements must be specified in detail for design purposes.

### 18.4. Frequency Capability

The wind turbine can operate in the frequency range between 46 Hz and 54 Hz, making a difference between a steady state operation (full simultaneity):  $\pm 3\%$ , and transients' events (limited simultaneity):  $\pm 8\%$ , over rated frequency.

Simultaneities of main operation parameters shall be considered for evaluating the permitted operation ranges, mainly:

- Active Power level
- Reactive Power provision
- Ambient Temperature
- Voltage level of operation
- Frequency level of operation

And the total time that the turbine is operating under such conditions.

### 18.5. Voltage Capability

The voltage operation range for the wind turbine is between 85% and 113% of nominal voltage at the low voltage side of the wind turbine transformer. The voltage can be up to 130% for 1s, see Figure 1. The wind turbine's target voltage shall stay between 95% and 105% to support the best possible performance by staying within the operation limits.

Beyond  $\pm 10\%$  of voltage deviation, automatic voltage support algorithms could execute Reactive Power control, to secure a continuous operation of the Wind Turbine Generator and maximizing the availability, overriding external control and setpoints of Reactive Power.

### 18.6. Flicker and Harmonics

Flicker and Harmonics values will be provided in the power quality measurement report extract in accordance with IEC 61400-21 Edition 2.

### 18.7. Reactive Power -Voltage Control

The power plant controller can operate in four different modes:

- Q Control – In this mode reactive power is controlled at the point of interconnection, according to a reactive power reference
- V Control – Voltage is directly controlled at the point of interconnection, according to a voltage reference

- V-Q static – Voltage is controlled at the point of interconnection, by means of a pre-defined voltage – reactive power characteristic
- Power factor (cosphi) control – Power factor is controlled at the point of interconnection, according to a power factor reference

The SCADA system receives feedback/measured values from the Point of Interconnection depending on the control mode it is operating. The wind power plant controller then compares the measured values against the target levels and calculates the reactive power reference. Finally, reactive power references are distributed to each individual wind turbine. The wind turbine's controller responds to the latest reference from the SCADA system and will generate the required reactive power accordingly from the wind turbine.

## 18.8. Frequency Control

The frequency control is managed by the SCADA system together with the wind turbine controller. The wind power plant frequency control is carried out by the SCADA system which distributes active power set-points to each individual wind turbine, to the controllers. The wind turbine controller responds to the latest reference from the SCADA system and will maintain this active power locally.

## 18.9. Summary of Grid Connection Capabilities

Characteristic	Value	Comments
Rated Voltage	690V	
Maximum Voltage Range	+13% -15%	Q & P deratings due to V-f Simultaneities could apply
Rated Frequency	50 / 60 Hz	
Maximum Frequency Range	± 8%	Q & P deratings due to V-f Simultaneities could apply
Rated Power Factor	0.9 Under & Over excited	Rated point reachable at Full Power, V = 0.95, f = ±3% Applicable to any AM and turbine variant
Minimum SCR at WTG MV Terminals	V-Direct: ≥ 2.0* Q-Direct: ≥ 3.0**	See note 1.
Minimum X/R at WTG MV Terminals	3.0	
Max. Frequency gradient (ROCOF)	≤ 4 Hz/s	
Allowable Max Negative Sequence Voltage	≤ 5%	
Voltage support after FRT recovery	3s	Configurable by parameter
Power recovery to 95% of Pre- Fault value	< 1000ms	Standard Configuration. Configurable by parameters adjustment.
Voltage support during FRT	Available	Configurable by parameter
Active current priority during Voltage Dip	Available	Configurable by parameter
Active Power damping after Dip	±5% pre-fault level in <2s	Can be affected if Power Recovery Ramps after Voltage Dip is modified
I <sub>q</sub> Injection Curve during FRT	k = [2 – 6]	Configurable by parameters
I <sub>q</sub> Response Time (FRT)	≤ 30ms	+20ms for 1 cycle RMS calculation
I <sub>q</sub> Settling Time (FRT)	≤ 60ms	+20ms for 1 cycle RMS calculation

		-10% +20% required step
Active Power Ramp	$\pm 6\%$ Prated / s	Standard
Active Power Ramps - Fast Mode	+12,5% Prated/s -25% Prated/s	When commanded by SCADA
Reactive Power Ramp	$\pm 5000$ kVAr/s	Configurable by parameter

**Note 1.**

\* SCR ratio can be reduced further if Active Power recovery ramps are limited to a certain value, that secures stable operation, after voltage dip events.

\*\* SCR ratio can be reduced further if Reactive Power Management configuration is done correctly by means of detailed grid studies, trying to avoid voltage saturation extremes in any case (over and under voltage saturation levels).

**All data are subject to tolerances in accordance with IEC.**

## 19. Grid Performance Specifications – 60 Hz

This document describes the grid performance of the Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 60 Hz wind turbine. Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (SGRE) will provide wind turbine technical data for the developer to use in the design of the wind power plant and the evaluation of requirements compliance. The developer will be responsible for the evaluation and ensuring that the requirements are met for the wind power plant.

The capabilities described in this document assume that the electrical network is designed to be compatible with operation of the wind turbine. SGRE will provide a document with guidance to perform an assessment of the network's compatibility.

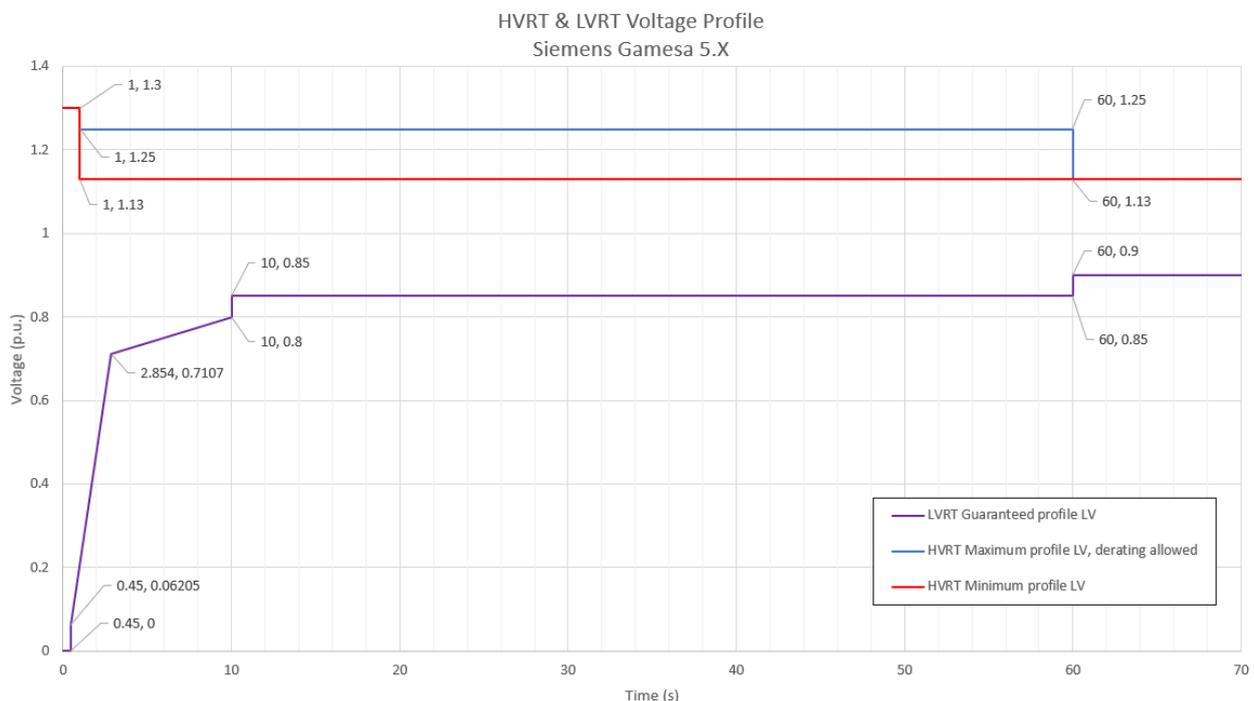
### 19.1. Fault Ride Through (FRT) Capability

The wind turbine is capable of operating when voltage transient events occur on the interconnecting transmission system above and below the standard voltage lower limits and time slot according to Figure 1 and Figure 2.

This performance assumes that the installed amount of wind turbines is in the right proportion to the strength of the grid, which means that the short circuit ratio ( $S_k/S_n$ ) and the X/R ratio of the grid at the wind turbine transformer terminals must be adequate.

Evaluation of the wind turbine's fault ride through capability in a specific system must be based on simulation studies using the specific network model and a dynamic wind turbine model provided by SGRE. This model is a reduced order model, suitable for balanced simulations with time steps between 4-10 ms.

The standard voltage limits for the Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 60 Hz wind turbine are presented in Figure 1 between 0 - 70 seconds.



**Figure 4.** High and Low voltage limits for Siemens Gamesa 5.X, 60 Hz wind turbine in the range of 0-70 seconds. The nominal voltage is 690 V (i.e. 1 p.u.).

### 19.2. Power Factor (Reactive Power) Capability

The wind turbine can operate in a power factor range of 0.9 leading to 0.9 lagging at the low voltage side of the wind turbine transformer, considering a voltage level equal or higher of 0.95pu. Depending on the voltage behaviour (higher or lower, inside maximum permissible margins), the Reactive Power maximum capability is modified accordingly.

The control mode for the wind turbine is with reactive power set-points or Local Voltage Control mode (external set-points of voltage).

### 19.3. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Capability

The SGRE SCADA system has the capability to transmit and receive instructions from the transmission system provider for system reliability purposes depending on the configuration of the SCADA system. The project specific SCADA requirements must be specified in detail for design purposes.

### 19.4. Frequency Capability

The wind turbine can operate in the frequency range between 55.2 Hz and 64.8 Hz, making a difference between a steady state operation (full simultaneity):  $\pm 3\%$ , and transients' events (limited simultaneity):  $\pm 8\%$ , over rated frequency.

Simultaneities of main operation parameters shall be considered for evaluating the permitted operation ranges, mainly:

- Active Power level
- Reactive Power provision
- Ambient Temperature
- Voltage level of operation
- Frequency level of operation

And the total time that the turbine is operating under such conditions.

### 19.5. Voltage Capability

The voltage operation range for the wind turbine is between 85% and 113% of nominal voltage at the low voltage side of the wind turbine transformer. The voltage can be up to 130% for 1s, see Figure 1. The wind turbine's target voltage shall stay between 95% and 105% to support the best possible performance by staying within the operation limits.

Beyond  $\pm 10\%$  of voltage deviation, automatic voltage support algorithms could execute Reactive Power control, to secure a continuous operation of the Wind Turbine Generator and maximizing the availability, overriding external control and setpoints of Reactive Power.

### 19.6. Flicker and Harmonics

Flicker and Harmonics values will be provided in the power quality measurement report extract in accordance with IEC 61400-21 Edition 2.

### 19.7. Reactive Power -Voltage Control

The power plant controller can operate in four different modes:

- Q Control – In this mode reactive power is controlled at the point of interconnection, according to a reactive power reference
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- V-Q static – Voltage is controlled at the point of interconnection, by means of a pre-defined voltage – reactive power characteristic
- Power factor (cosphi) control – Power factor is controlled at the point of interconnection, according to a power factor reference

The SCADA system receives feedback/measured values from the Point of Interconnection depending on the control mode it is operating. The wind power plant controller then compares the measured values against the target levels and calculates the reactive power reference. Finally, reactive power references are distributed to each individual wind turbine. The wind turbine's controller responds to the latest reference from the SCADA system and will generate the required reactive power accordingly from the wind turbine.

## 19.8. Frequency Control

The frequency control is managed by the SCADA system together with the wind turbine controller. The wind power plant frequency control is carried out by the SCADA system which distributes active power set-points to each individual wind turbine, to the controllers. The wind turbine controller responds to the latest reference from the SCADA system and will maintain this active power locally.

## 19.9. Summary of Grid Connection Capabilities

Characteristic	Value	Comments
Rated Voltage	690V	
Maximum Voltage Range	+13% -15%	Q & P deratings due to V-f Simultaneities could apply
Rated Frequency	50 / 60 Hz	
Maximum Frequency Range	± 8%	Q & P deratings due to V-f Simultaneities could apply
Rated Power Factor	0.9 Under & Over excited	Rated point reachable at Full Power, V = 0.95, f = ±3% Applicable to any AM and turbine variant
Minimum SCR at WTG MV Terminals	V-Direct: ≥ 2.0* Q-Direct: ≥ 3.0**	See note 1.
Minimum X/R at WTG MV Terminals	3.0	
Max. Frequency gradient (ROCOF)	≤ 4 Hz/s	
Allowable Max Negative Sequence Voltage	≤ 5%	
Voltage support after FRT recovery	3s	Configurable by parameter
Power recovery to 95% of Pre- Fault value	< 1000ms	Standard Configuration. Configurable by parameters adjustment.
Voltage support during FRT	Available	Configurable by parameter
Active current priority during Voltage Dip	Available	Configurable by parameter
Active Power damping after Dip	±5% pre-fault level in <2s	Can be affected if Power Recovery Ramps after Voltage Dip is modified
I <sub>q</sub> Injection Curve during FRT	k = [2 – 6]	Configurable by parameters
I <sub>q</sub> Response Time (FRT)	≤ 30ms	+20ms for 1 cycle RMS calculation
I <sub>q</sub> Settling Time (FRT)	≤ 60ms	+20ms for 1 cycle RMS calculation -10% +20% required step
Active Power Ramp	± 6% Prated / s	Standard
Active Power Ramps - Fast Mode	+12,5% Prated/s -25% Prated/s	When commanded by SCADA
Reactive Power Ramp	±5000 kVAr/s	Configurable by parameter

**Note 1.**

\* SCR ratio can be reduced further if Active Power recovery ramps are limited to a certain value, that secures stable operation, after voltage dip events.

\*\* SCR ratio can be reduced further if Reactive Power Management configuration is done correctly by means of detailed grid studies, trying to avoid voltage saturation extremes in any case (over and under voltage saturation levels).

**All data are subject to tolerances in accordance with IEC.**

## 20. Reactive Power Capability - 50 & 60 Hz

This document describes the reactive power capability of Siemens Gamesa 5X, 50/60 Hz wind turbines during active power production. Siemens Gamesa 5.Xwind turbines are equipped with a B2B Partial load frequency converter which allows the wind turbine to operate in a wide power factor range.

The maximum amount of Reactive Power to be generated or consumed depends on a wide range of parameters, some of them not possible to consider in a general way as they are fully dependent on the site, grid and Wind Turbine operation conditions.

Between others, the Reactive Power Capability at a given Operating Conditions depends on existing Active Power, internal temperature of Wind Turbine components, external ambient temperature, Grid conditions (voltage level, frequency level, etc.) and impact, thermally, in high inertial systems. So, the required operation time in worse conditions is also a parameter to be considered.

Online maximum capabilities estimation is executed by the Reactive Power Controller algorithm, to provide the possibility of maximizing the Capabilities in favorable grid and site conditions.

### 20.1. Reactive Power Capability. Generalities.

The estimated reactive power capability for the wind turbine at the LV side of the wind turbine transformer will be presented in the following Figures and Tables.

**Figure 5** shows the reactive power capability depending on the generated Active Power at various voltages at the LV terminals, starting by 91% of rated voltage (PQV curves).

**Figure 6** shows the reactive power capability depending on the voltage level (QV curve) at full power operation.

**Figure 3** includes reactive power capability at no wind operating conditions.

The SCADA can send voltage references to the wind turbine in the range of 92% to 108% (references of 90% to 110% in specific cases). The wind power plant is recommended to be designed to maintain the wind turbine voltage references between 95% and 105% during steady state operation.

The included capability assume that the phase voltages are balanced (unbalance value below the maximum guaranteed,  $\leq 5\%$ ) and that the grid operational frequency is nominal.

Given the uncertainties in determining the overall Wind Turbine operation state variables tolerances, the given Reactive Power Capability is subjected to a tolerance up to  $\pm 10\%$ .

These figures consider Wind Turbine operation around its expected generator speed for each operation condition (P-n operation curve). Extreme speed excursions caused by specific Wind gusts, up and down from standard value, may cause punctual Reactive Power restrictions due to Generator and Converter limits of voltage and currents. All this is also fully dependent on the Grid conditions of voltage level and external setpoint.

Values of Reactive Power for those operational points in between the shown curves can be calculated by means of linear interpolation.

The reactive power capability presented in this document is the net capability and accounts for the contribution from the wind turbine auxiliary system, the reactors and the existing filters.

The reactive power capability described is valid while operating the wind turbine within the limits specified in the Design Climatic Conditions.

## 20.2. Operation below 90% of rated voltage

Standard operation at voltages in between 85% to 90% over rated is considered a special situation where both Reactive Power and Active Power may be de-rated depending on operation conditions of the Wind Turbine Generator.

Usually, depending on specific local regulations, Under Voltage Ride Through (UVRT) support happens in voltage values below 90% of rated voltage, so this operation case is not compatible as during UVRT support, Reactive Power is internally controlled depending on demands from applicable Grid Codes of Operation. This is also applicable during UVRT transients.

Specific studies should be executed in order to determine the operation and the possible values to be reached in such special operation cases, where and when required.

## 20.3. Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function

When Wind Turbine operation is close to voltage limits (under-voltage and over-voltage grid protection configured values), a specific Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function acts causing a so-called *Voltage Saturation*. The intention of this algorithm is to avoid a self-trip due to activation of over or under-voltage protections caused by Reactive Power operation of the turbine.

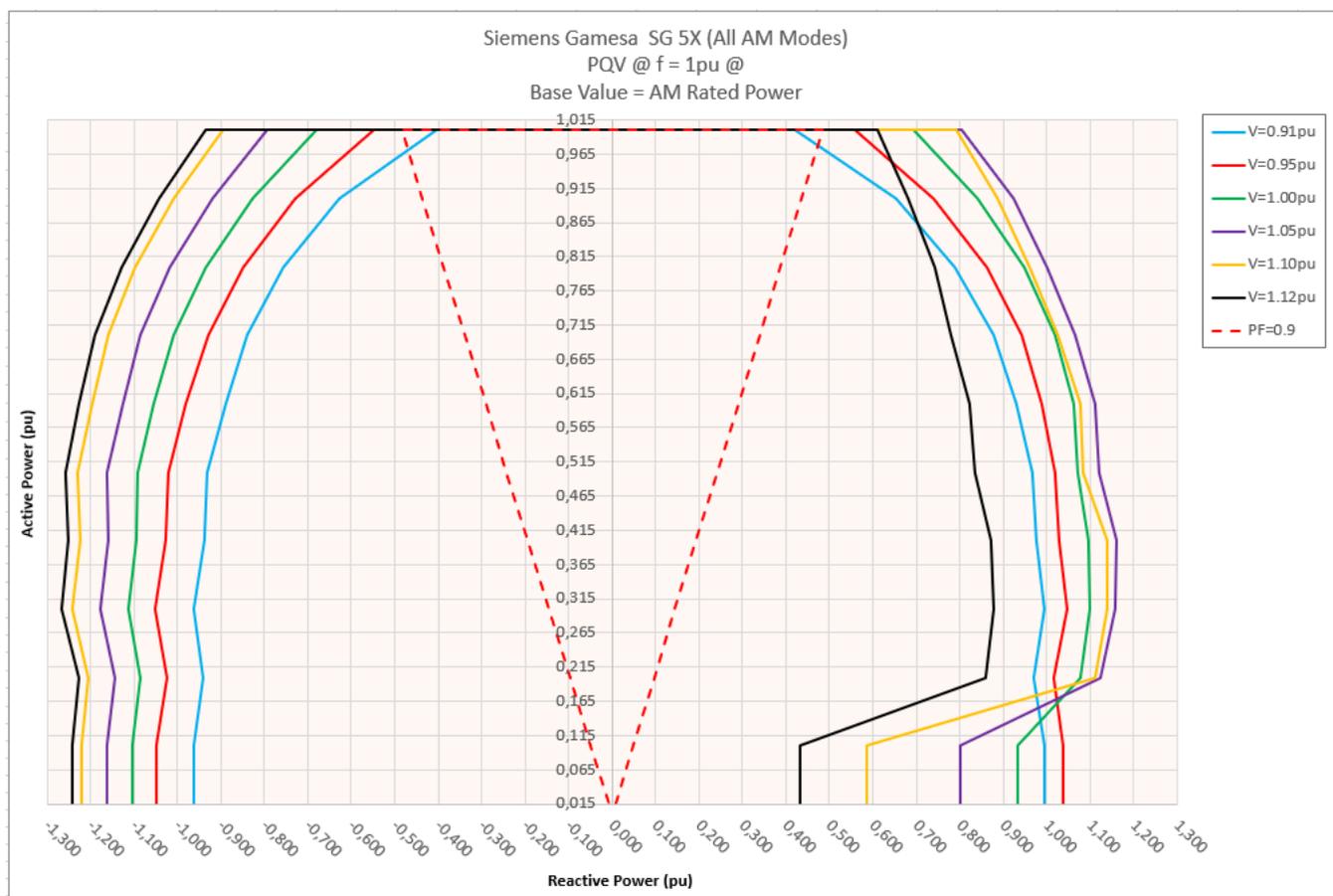
In the maximum configurable values of the voltage protection parameters (permanent operation, 85% and 113%):

- In case of under-voltage, the negative Reactive Power (Inductive, under-excited) is linearly limited from *No\_Limit* to 0, in the voltage range 90% to 85%.
  - The voltage used for evaluating and executing this Saturation is the minimum of the 3 phase voltages.
- In case of over-voltage, the positive Reactive Power (Capacitive, over-excited) is linearly limited from *No\_Limit* to 0, in the voltage range 112% to 113%.
  - The voltage used for evaluating and executing this Saturation is the maximum of the 3 phase voltages.

All these levels are possible to be set by parameters, depending on necessities, local requirements and as results of stability studies.

Reactive Power capabilities and curves shown in this document are generated having configured the next saturation values (values by default). This can be observed in figure 2. QV diagram.

- Under-Voltage saturation: 91% to 90% of rated voltage.
- Over-Voltage saturation: 112% to 113% of rated voltage.

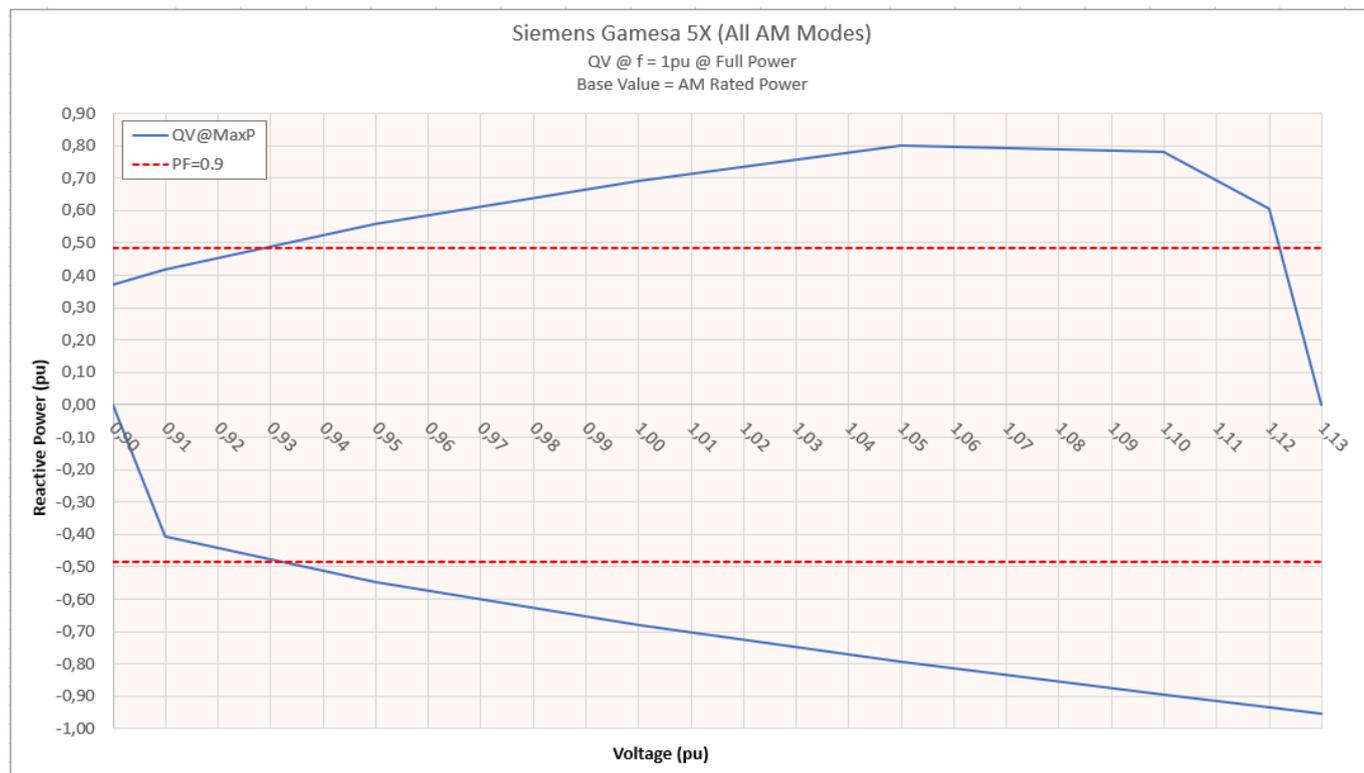


**Figure 5:** Siemens Gamesa 5.X Reactive power capability curves (PQV), 50/60 Hz Wind Turbine, at LV terminals.

Note: Voltage Saturation set to 91% and 112% (refer to *Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function* section)

Application mode (AM)	Rating	External Nacelle Temperature
	Kw	°C
AM 0	6600	20
AM-1	6500	23
AM-2	6400	25
AM-3	6300	28
AM-4	6200	30
AM-5	6100	33
AM-6	6000	35

**Table 5:** Application modes definition.



**Figure 6:** Siemens Gamesa 5.X→ Reactive power capability curves (QV), 50/60 Hz Wind Turbine, at LV terminals, at Full Power operation.

Note: Voltage Saturation set to 91% and 112% (refer to *Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function* section)

Base Value = AM Rated Power		Voltage (pu)							
		0,9	0,91	0,95	1	1,05	1,1	1,12	1,13
Active Power (pu)	<b>0,015*</b>	0,985	0,997	1,038	0,933	0,803	0,586	0,433	0
	<b>0,10</b>	0,985	0,997	1,038	0,933	0,803	0,586	0,433	0
	<b>0,20</b>	0,957	0,969	1,018	1,077	1,124	1,112	0,860	0
	<b>0,30</b>	0,982	0,995	1,047	1,098	1,157	1,140	0,877	0
	<b>0,40</b>	0,962	0,975	1,029	1,095	1,160	1,139	0,873	0
	<b>0,50</b>	0,955	0,968	1,018	1,073	1,121	1,085	0,834	0
	<b>0,60</b>	0,914	0,929	0,990	1,063	1,112	1,076	0,823	0
	<b>0,70</b>	0,861	0,877	0,942	1,019	1,065	1,026	0,781	0
	<b>0,80</b>	0,770	0,789	0,862	0,949	1,001	0,962	0,742	0
	<b>0,90</b>	0,629	0,652	0,741	0,842	0,923	0,888	0,682	0
<b>1,00</b>	0,373	0,419	0,559	0,693	0,803	0,791	0,611	0	

**Table 6:** Siemens Gamesa 5.X Reactive power capability values (pu), 50/60 Hz Wind Turbine, at LV terminals.

Capacitive / Over-excited operation.

Note: Voltage Saturation set to 91% and 112% (refer to *Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function* section)

\* Case of Wind turbine operating with very low wind, but with generator connected to the grid.

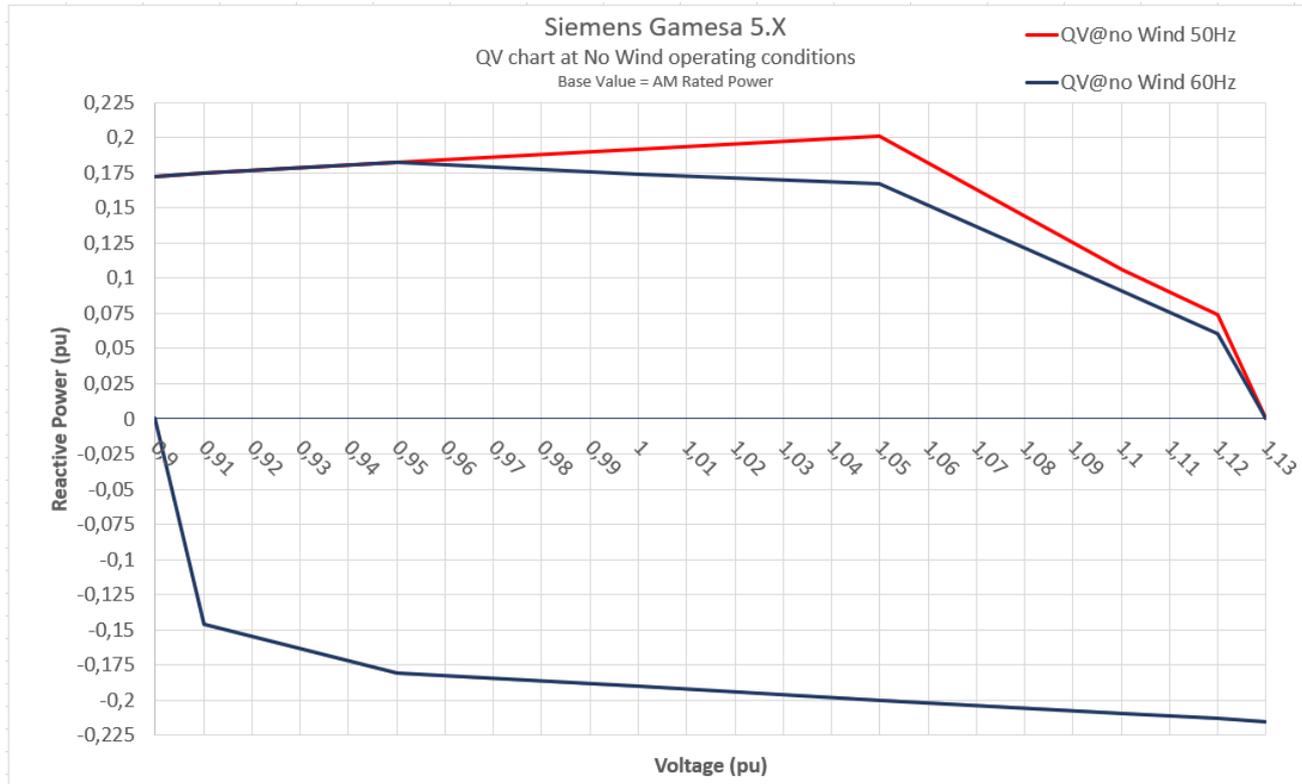
Base Value = AM Rated Power		Voltage (pu)							
		0,9	0,91	0,95	1	1,05	1,1	1,12	1,13
Active Power (pu)	0,015*	0	-0,963	-1,048	-1,105	-1,162	-1,220	-1,242	-1,253
	0,10	0	-0,963	-1,048	-1,105	-1,162	-1,220	-1,242	-1,253
	0,20	0	-0,941	-1,024	-1,085	-1,144	-1,204	-1,228	-1,241
	0,30	0	-0,962	-1,050	-1,114	-1,178	-1,241	-1,266	-1,279
	0,40	0	-0,937	-1,027	-1,093	-1,159	-1,224	-1,250	-1,263
	0,50	0	-0,930	-1,022	-1,092	-1,161	-1,230	-1,257	-1,271
	0,60	0	-0,890	-0,980	-1,054	-1,126	-1,197	-1,225	-1,239
	0,70	0	-0,839	-0,929	-1,008	-1,085	-1,160	-1,189	-1,204
	0,80	0	-0,756	-0,847	-0,934	-1,017	-1,097	-1,129	-1,144
	0,90	0	-0,629	-0,727	-0,828	-0,921	-1,009	-1,044	-1,061
	1,00	0	-0,403	-0,546	-0,679	-0,793	-0,895	-0,934	-0,953

**Table 7:** Siemens Gamesa 5.X→ Reactive power capability values (pu), 50/60 Hz Wind Turbine, at LV terminals.

Inductive / Under-excited operation.

Note: Voltage Saturation set to 91% and 112% (refer to *Reactive Power / Voltage limiting function* section)

\* Case of Wind turbine operating with very low wind, but with generator connected to the grid.



**Figure 7:** Reactive Power Capability chart (pu) at no wind conditions, at LV terminals, 50/60Hz.

Case of Wind turbine not in operation, with generator stopped or below the connection speed.

Siemens Gamesa 5.X50Hz Base Value = AM Rated Power			Siemens Gamesa 5.X60Hz Base Value = AM Rated Power		
Voltage (pu)	Q+ (pu)	Q- (pu)	Voltage (pu)	Q+ (pu)	Q- (pu)
0,90	0,173	0,00	0,90	0,173	0,000
0,91	0,174	-0,146	0,91	0,174	-0,146
0,95	0,182	-0,181	0,95	0,182	-0,181
1,00	0,192	-0,190	1,00	0,174	-0,190
1,05	0,201	-0,200	1,05	0,167	-0,200
1,10	0,107	-0,209	1,10	0,091	-0,209
1,12	0,074	-0,213	1,12	0,061	-0,213
1,13	0,000	-0,215	1,13	0,000	-0,215

**Table 8:** Reactive Power Capability values (pu) at no wind conditions, at LV terminals, 50/60Hz.

Case of Wind turbine not in operation, with generator stopped or below the connection speed.

## 21. SCADA System Description

The SGRE SCADA system is a system for supervision, data acquisition, control, and reporting for wind farm performance.

### 21.1. Main features

The SCADA system has the following main features:

- On-line supervision and control accessible via secured tunnel over the Internet.
- Data acquisition and storage of data in a historical database.
- Local storage of data at wind turbines if communication is interrupted and transferred to historical database when possible.
- System access from anywhere using a standard web browser. No special client software or licenses are required.
- Users are assigned individual usernames and passwords, and the administrator can assign a user level to each username for added security.
- Email function can be configured for fast alarm response for both turbine and substation alarms. Configuration can also support alarm notification via SMS service.
- Interface to power plant control functions for enhanced control of the wind farm and for remote regulation, e.g. MW / Voltage / Frequency / Ramp rate.
- Interface for integration of substation equipment for monitoring and control.
- Interface for monitoring of Reactive compensation equipment, control of this equipment is achieved via the SGRE power plant controller
- Integrated support for environmental control such as noise, shadow/flicker, bat/wildlife and ice.
- Capabilities for monitoring hybrid power plant equipment such as Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Photo Voltaic (PV) systems. Control of such equipment is achieved via the SGRE power plant controller.
- Power curve plots and efficiency calculations with pressure and temperature correction (pressure and temperature correction available only if SGRE MET system supplied).
- Condition monitoring integrated with the turbine controller using designated server.
- Ethernet-based system with secure compatible interfaces (OPC UA / IEC 60870-5-104) for online data access.
- Legacy protocols like OPC-(XML)-DA or Modbus TCP can be supported on request
- Access to historical - scientific and optional high resolution data via Restfull API.
- Virus Protection Solution.
- Back-up & restore.

### 21.2. Wind turbine hardware

Components within the wind turbine are monitored and controlled by the individual local wind turbine controller (SICS). The SICS can operate the turbine independently of the SCADA system, and turbine operation can continue autonomously in case of, e.g. damage to communication cables.

Data recorded at the turbine is stored at the SICS. In the event that communication to the central server is temporarily interrupted data is kept in the SICS and transferred to the SCADA server when possible.

### 21.3. Communication network in wind farm

The communication network in the wind farm must be established with optical fibers. The optimum network design is typically a function of the wind farm layout. Once the layout is selected, SGRE will define the minimum requirements for the network design.

The supply, installation, and termination of the communication network are typically carried out by the Employer. If specifically agreed the division of responsibility for the communication network can be changed.

## 21.4. SCADA server panel

The central SCADA server panel supplied by SGRE is normally placed at the wind farm substation or control building. The server panel comprises amongst others:

- The server is configured with standard disk redundancy (RAID) to ensure continuous operation in case of disk failure. Network equipment. This includes all necessary switches and media converters.
- UPS back up to ensure safe shut down of servers in case of power outage.

For large sites or as option a virtualized SCADA solution can be supplied.

On the SCADA server the data is presented online as a web-service and simultaneously stored in an SQL database. From this SQL database numerous reports can be generated.

Employer "client" connection to the SCADA system establishing via the internet through a point to point TCP/IP VPN-connection.

## 21.5. Grid measuring station and Wind Farm Controller

The SCADA system includes a grid measuring station located in one / more module panels or in the SCADA server panel. Normally the grid measuring station is placed at the wind farm substation or control building.

The heart of the grid measuring station is a PQ meter. The Wind Farm Control /grid measuring station can be scaled to almost any arrangement of the grid connection. The grid measuring station requires voltage and current signals from VT's and CT's fitted at the wind farm PCC to enable the control functions.

The grid measuring station and the Wind Farm Control interfaces to the SGRE SCADA servers and turbines are via a LAN network.

The Wind Farm Control can on request be supplied in a high availability (HA) setup with a redundant server cluster configuration.

Note: In small SGRE SCADA systems (typically <10 turbines) and if the small SGRE SCADA system is placed in a turbine the Wind Farm Control and grid measuring station may be arranged otherwise.

## 21.6. Signal exchange

Online signal exchange and communications with third party systems such as substation control systems, remote control systems, and/or maintenance systems is possible from both the module and/or the SGRE SCADA server panel. For communication with third party equipment OPC UA and IEC 60870-5-104 are supported. Legacy protocols like OPC-(XML)-DA or Modbus TCP can be supported on request

## 21.7. SGRE SCADA software

The normal SGRE SCADA user interface presents online and historical data. The screen displays can be adjusted to meet individual customer requirements.

Historical data are stored in an MS SQL database as statistical values and can be presented directly on the screen or exported for processing in MS Access or via a RESTfull API.

The SGRE SCADA software can also serve as user interface to the Wind Farm Control functions.

## 21.8. Virus protection solution

A virus protection solution can be offered as a part of the Service Agreement (SA). An anti-virus client software will in that case be installed on all MS-Windows based components at the SCADA system and the WTGs.

The virus protection solution is based on a third-party anti-virus product. Updates to the anti-virus client software and pattern files are automatically distributed from central SGRE based servers.

## 21.9. Back-up & restore

For recovery of a defect SCADA system or component, the SGRE SCADA system provides back-up of configuration files and basic production data files. Both configuration and selected production data are backed up automatically on a regular time basis for major components. The back-up files are stored both locally on the site servers and remotely on SGRE back-up storage servers.

## 22. Codes and Standards

This document lists codes and standards according to which turbines are designed, manufactured and tested. The scope of this document is limited to the Siemens Gamesa 5.X platform.

SGRE Onshore geared turbines are designed, manufactured, and tested to SGRE's technical drawings, procedures, and processes that are generally in compliance with the applicable sections of the codes and standards listed herein. This list of codes and standards for design, manufacturing, and testing forms a part of the design basis documentation. The edition of the codes and standards is the version used for the certification process which is conducted by an external certifying body.

### 22.1. GENERAL

- IEC-RE Operational Document: OD-501, Type and Component Certification Scheme\*
- IEC 61400-5:2020 Wind energy generation systems - Part 5: Wind turbine blades
- IEC 61400-6:2020 Wind energy generation systems - Part 6: Tower and foundation design requirements
- *IEC 61400-1:2019 Ed.4 Wind turbines –. Part 1: Design requirements*
- IEC 61400-11:2012/AMD1:2018 Amendment 1 - Wind turbines - Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques
- *IEC 61400-12-1:2017, Ed.1, Wind Turbine Generator Systems Part 12-1: Power performance measurements of electricity producing wind turbines*
- *IEC 61400-13: 2015 Wind Turbine Generator Systems - Part 13: Measurement of Mechanical Loads*
- *IEC 61400-23 Ed. 1.0 EN :2014 Wind turbines - Part 23: Full-scale structural testing of rotor blades*
  
- *EN 10025-1:2004, Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 1: General technical delivery conditions*
- *EN 10025-2:2004, Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels*
- *EN 10025-3:2004, Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for normalized/normalized rolled weldable fine grain structural steels*
- *EN 10029:2010, Hot rolled steel plates 3 mm thick or above - Tolerances on dimensions, shape and mass*
- *ISO 683-1:2018 Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels. Non-alloy steels for quenching and tempering*
- *EN 1563:2018, Founding - Spheroidal graphite cast irons*
- *EN 1993-1-8:2005/AC:2009: Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures Part 1-8: Joints*
- *EN 1999-1-1-2008 Design of aluminum structures – part 1-1: General structural rules*
  
- *ISO 16281:2008 Rolling bearings - Methods for calculating the modified reference rating life for universally loaded bearings*
- *ISO 16281:2008 / Cor. 1:2009 Rolling bearings - Methods for calculating the modified reference rating life for universally loaded bearings*
- *ISO 281:2007 Rolling bearings - Dynamic load ratings and rating*
- *ISO 76:2006/Amd 1:2017 Rolling bearings – Static load ratings AMENDMENT 1*
- *ISO 898-1:2013, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel -- Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes -- Coarse thread and fine pitch thread*
- *VDI 2230 Blatt 1, 2016, Systematic calculation of highly stressed bolted joints - Joints with one cylindrical bolt*
- *ISO 4413:2010 Hydraulic fluid power -- General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*
  
- *DIN 51524-3:2017 Pressure fluids - Hydraulic oils - Part 3: HVLP hydraulic oils, Minimum requirements*
- *ISO 16889:2008 + A1:2018 Hydraulic fluid power -- Filters -- Multi-pass method for evaluating filtration performance of a filter element*
- *UNE-EN 14359:2008+A1:2011: Gas-loaded accumulators for fluid power applications.*
- *PED 2014/68/EU Pressure Equipment Directive*

- *DNV-DS-J102:2010 Design and Manufacture of Wind Turbine Blades, Offshore and Onshore Wind Turbines*
- *DIBt - Richtlinie für Windenergieanlagen - Oktober 2012, korrigierte Fassung März 2015*
- *DIBt – Richtlinie für Windenergieanlagen:2012, Einwirkungen und Standsicherheitsnachweise für Turm und Gründung.*

## 22.2. GEARBOX

- *IEC 61400-4:2012 Wind turbines -- Part 4: Design requirements for wind turbine gearboxes*

## 22.3. ELECTRICAL

- *IEC 61400-21-1:2019 Wind energy generation systems - Part 21-1: Measurement and assessment of electrical characteristics - Wind turbines*
- *IEC 61400-24:2019 Wind energy generation systems - Part 24: Lightning protection*
- *IEC 60076-16:2018 – Power transformers - Part 16: Transformers for wind turbine applications*
- *IEC 60204-1:2016 Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements*
- *IEC 61000-6-2:2016 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity standard for industrial environments*
- *IEC 61000-6-4:2018 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments*
- *IEC 61439-1:2020 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 1: General rules*
- *IEC 61439-2:2020 Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies – Part 2: Power switchgear and controlgear assemblies*
- *Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU*
- *EMC Directive 2014/30/EU*

## 22.4. QUALITY

- *ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems – Requirements*

## 22.5. PERSONAL SAFETY

- *2006/42/EC Machinery Directive*
- *EN 50308:2004, Wind turbines – Protective measures – Requirements for design, operation and maintenance.*
- *OSHA 2005 Requirements for clearances at doorways, hatches, and caged.*
  - *OSHA's Subpart D Walking-Working Surfaces Section 1910.27v*
- *ISO12100:2011 Safety of machinery – General principles for design – Risk assessment and risk reduction*
- *ISO 13849-1:2015 – Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*
- *ISO 13849-2:2013 - Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 2: Validation*

## 22.6. CORROSION

- *ISO 12944-1:2017, Paints and varnishes - Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 1: General introduction (class C3 to C4)*

## 23. Ice Detection System and Operations with Ice

Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy's (SGRE) Ice detection and Operation with Ice system offers functionality that extends the range of operation during ice conditions. The main configurable options determine if maximum production or maximum safety is required.

The following options for ice detection sources can be used:

- Low power detection curve (LPDC)
- No cut-in detection
- **Optional extra:** External sensor detection, nacelle- or blade-based.

Once ice has been detected through any of the selected sources the following ice detection response is handled by the Operation with Ice strategy where the following options are available:

- Stop the turbine, either awaiting automatic reset or manual reset
- Stop the turbine, combined with yawing to a specific angle
- Adaptive Operation, continued operation optimizing the power

Figure 1 shows a visualization of the available options and how they are connected.

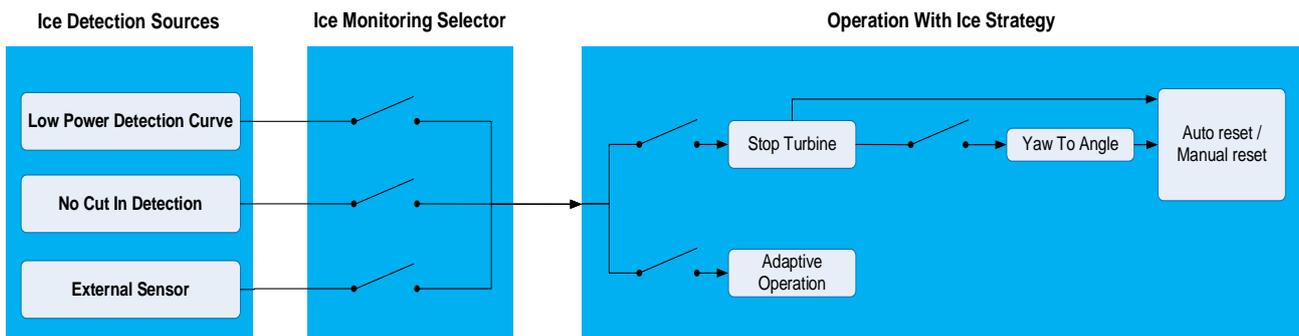


Figure 1: Ice Detection and Operation with Ice Strategy interface for individual turbines



Adaptive Operation used as the Operation With Ice strategy requires the Low Power Detection Curve and No Cut In Detection to be used, it is therefore not compatible with the external sensor.

Ice build-up on the turbine can possibly cause damage to objects and people in the vicinity. The ice detection and Operation with Ice system will not protect against ice being thrown from the turbine(s). What the system does is either optimize performance and yield maximum production despite ice on the turbine or stop the turbine to prevent operating with ice. There may be ice on blades upon start and/or stop of the turbine. It is the sole responsibility of the owner of the turbine to ensure that the public is protected from ice being thrown from the turbine. The Owner must always ensure that the operation of the turbine complies with all restrictions applicable to the turbine, irrespective of whether such restrictions follows from permits, legislation or otherwise. SGRE accepts no responsibility for any violation of requirements.

## 23.1. Ice Detection Sources

### 23.1.1. Low Power Detection Curve (LPDC)

The LPDC functionality is an integrated part of the turbine controller, thus not requiring additional sensors.

LPDC is a requirement to be active when the *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive* is selected.

LPDC detects ice when power production degrades due to ice build-up on the blades during operation when the turbine produces power in cold weather by comparing the actual power production to the sales power curve shown in Figure 2 when the ambient temperature is below 5° C (configurable). LPDC is based on a percentage of the sales power curve with a minimum separation to the sales power curve.

If production falls below the “LPDC Ice Detection” (Blue) curve shown in Figure 2, the selected Operation with Ice strategy is activated.

If *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* is selected and the production increases above the “LPDC Ice Detection” curve, Adaptive Operation is deactivated.

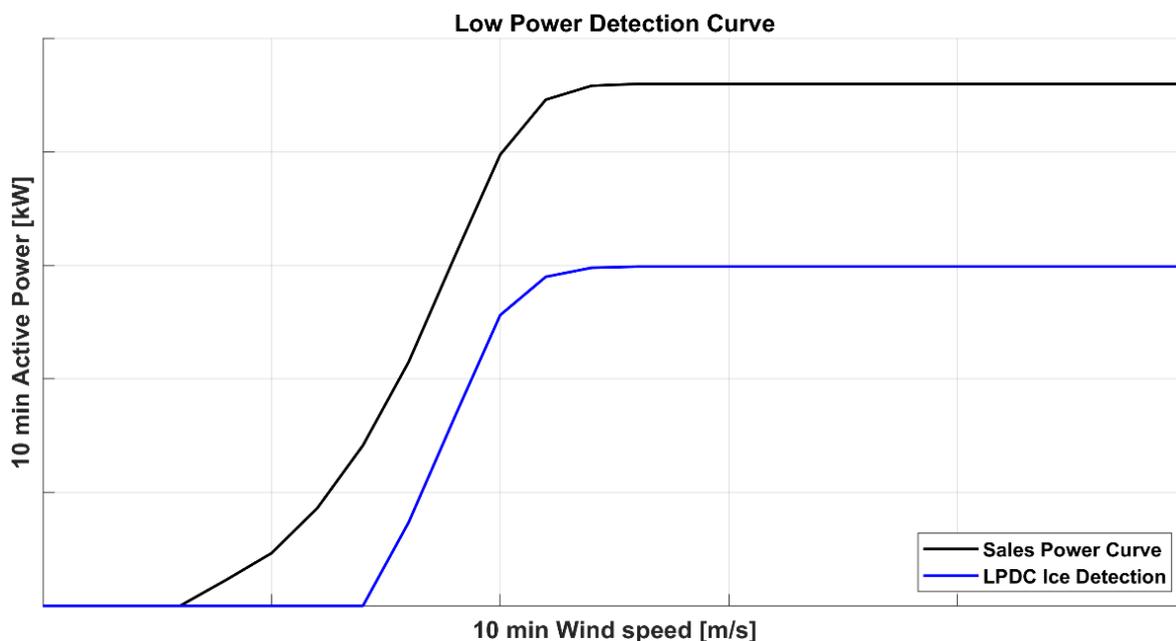


Figure 2: Illustration of Low Power Detection Curve (LPDC)

### 23.1.2. No Cut-in

The No Cut-in functionality is an integrated part of the turbine controller, thus not requiring additional sensors. No Cut-in is a requirement to be active when *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* is configured.

No Cut-in is an ice detection method that indicates when there is enough wind for the wind turbine to produce power, but the turbine is unable to cut-in, connect to the grid, and produce power for a period of time due to severe ice build-up in cold weather.

If *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* is selected as the ice detection response strategy, the turbine will cut-in and connect to the grid at an adapted power production level given the conditions. See further below in chapter “Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation”.

### 23.1.3. External Sensor Options

D2830475/006 – Restricted

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The external ice detector sensor functionality is an optional extra system that can be used to create a response directly from the sensor on the turbine. Most often the sensor reports data to SCADA which controls the turbines at the site with respect to stopping them. It is intended for installation on wind turbines located in areas where there is a risk that ice can build up on either the turbine nacelle or blades and there are personal safety or legislation concerns that required the turbine to be stopped instantly when ice is detected. Compared to the LPDC and No Cut-in ice detection source options are designed to detect when performance is impacted where ice may already exist on the turbine.

The external sensor is only compatible with Operation with Ice Strategy:

- Stop the turbine
- Stop the turbine, yawing to a specific angle

The external sensor communicates with the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. Typically, only a few external sensors are installed on a given site, and SCADA can be configured to stop the entire site or clusters or individual turbines if deemed necessary.

There are two separate types of use for the external sensor:

- External sensor is selected as the turbines ice detection source (Figure 1) for individual turbines, which allows the individual turbine itself to react to the sensor. Additionally, SCADA can still react to the signal and stop turbine(s) at the site.
- External sensor is not selected as the turbines ice detection source (Figure 1), so the individual turbine itself will not react to the external sensor, but SCADA can still react to the signal and stop turbine(s) at the site.

#### 23.1.4. External Sensor Types

#### 23.1.5. Nacelle Based Ice Detection Sensor (Optional)

The nacelle ice detection sensor is an optional system intended for installation on wind turbines located in areas where ice can build up on the turbine. The purpose of the ice detector system is to provide the turbine controller information about potential risk for ice on the turbine. The ice detection system can detect in-cloud icing as well as freezing rain. Depending on requirements when ice is detected an ice alarm can initiate a turbine stop.

The system can come with a valid certification from accredited institutes.

#### 23.1.6. Blade-Based Ice Detection Sensor (Optional)

An additional option is to install a blade-based ice detection system. Such system includes a set of sensors (accelerometers) on each blade, plus a central monitoring unit. The ice detection is performed by analysis of blade eigenfrequencies with respect to ice accumulation. Therefore, the system needs a calibration prior to enter service (varying, and up to 3 months depending on the conditions and WTG configuration).

Ice detection is possible at standstill and during operation. No minimum rotation per minute (rpm) is required, however a minimum wind speed of 2 m/s is required to ensure sufficient excitation of blade.

The system can also come with a valid certification from accredited institutes.

#### 23.1.7. Options and logging in SCADA

Possible options in SCADA to configure the usage of the external sensor on site level (independent of the individual turbine interface):

- Set predefined ice conditions using ice parameters
- Enable or disable automatic stop of individual turbines
- Enable or disable automatic restart of individual turbines
- Group turbines for auto stop and auto restart. SGRE recommends using SCADA to group ice sensor installed

turbines along with turbines on which ice sensors are not installed.

Ice parameters are set in the SCADA interface. Depending on requirements, ice parameters can be modified to configure new ice conditions through the SCADA interface. Below is a list of the parameters:

- **Ice Restart Delay:** Turbines that are stopped due to ice are restarted only if ice is not reported from the sensor during the “Ice Stop Delay” in seconds configured by the user.
- **Ice Stop Delay:** Turbines are stopped due to ice only if ice is detected on turbine(s) for more than the ice stop delay in seconds configured by the user.
- **Ambient Temperature Duration:** Duration in seconds for how long the ambient temperature for ice detection should be exceeded to restart the turbines which are stopped due to ice.
  - E.g. above 5°C for 600 seconds
- **Ambient Temperature Threshold:** This parameter defines the temperature which must be exceeded to restart turbines stopped due to ice detection.
  - E.g. above 5°C for 600 seconds
- **Ice Control Start Time and Ice Control End Time:** Configured turbines will be stopped due to ice detection when the actual time is between Ice Control Start Time and Ice Control End Time. When the current time falls outside the range specified in Ice Control Start Time and Ice Control End Time, the turbines are restarted.

The alarms are presented in the ‘Alarm log’ of the Web WPS SCADA interface.

From Time	To Time	Duration	Group	Station	Code	Description	Parameter	User	Comment
28-02-2012 - 08:54:04	28-02-2012 - 09:20:00	00:25:56	Turbine	T05	8210	Stopped, due to icing			
			Turbine	T01	8215	Ice has been detected			Add

Figure 3 - Presentation of alarms related to the ice detection system in Web WPS SCADA

## 23.2. Operation with Ice Strategy

### 23.2.1. Operation with Ice Strategy: Stop Turbine

Stopping the turbine is often used in scenarios where it is not safe to keep running the turbine during icing conditions, e.g. where potential wildlife, people or equipment can be damaged/hurt. Only if using the external sensor can this approach be seen as safe, as the external sensors are often mounted on the nacelle and will detect when ice is forming and not based on production as the “Low Power Curve Detection” and “No Cut In” features do.

*Operation with Ice Strategy: Stop Turbine* makes sure the turbine is stopped when ice is detected. Additional option is possible in combination with the stop: Yaw to Angle.

Regardless of how *Operation with Ice Strategy: Stop Turbine* is configured, it is possible to determine if the turbine should auto reset or manually reset. The following options exist for auto reset:

- A stopped turbine with an ice detection alarm is reset after X hours
- A stopped turbine with an ice detection alarm requires manual reset
- A stopped turbine with an ice detection alarm that is yawed to a specific angle due to safety constraints is reset after X hours
- A stopped turbine with an ice detection alarm that is yawed to a specific angle due to safety constraints requires manual reset

### 23.2.2. Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation

*Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* provides customers with a way to optimize the wind turbine so that it continues operation when ice builds up on the blades and ice detection is triggered, thereby limiting shutdown events. By allowing continued operation, ice accumulates more slowly on the blades compared to if it were at a standstill. Therefore, the yield of production with ice buildup will increase due to adaptation/optimization to icing conditions through pitch angle and speed-power modification.

*Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* offers a limited power production under managed loads and thereby reduces the turbines’ shutdown events. *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* is a wind turbine controller software functionality for optimizing performance, allowing the turbine to maintain operation in ice conditions.

When ice is detected via the LPDC or No Cut-in ice detection sources, *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* finds the optimal operational setup in order to maximize production by first modifying the speed power curve (as shown in Figure 4). *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* increases the rotor speed to avoid the blades stalling and the turbine from cutting out. The speed will not exceed nominal speed.

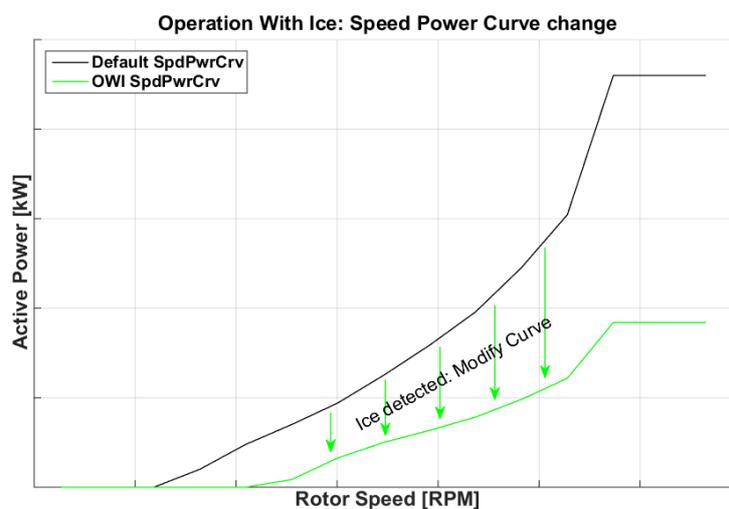


Figure 4: Illustration of OWI Speed-Power curve modification

Use of the *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* functionality may under certain conditions increase the noise emissions from the turbine, and the noise emissions may exceed the levels indicated in the turbine supply agreement. Any noise levels indicated or warranted in the turbine supply agreement shall not be applicable in the event of operation of the turbine with the *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* functionality activated.

It is the sole responsibility of the owner of the turbine to ensure that the turbine operating with *Operation with Ice Strategy: Adaptive Operation* functionality activated complies with any noise restriction applicable, irrespective of whether such limits follow from permits, legislation or otherwise. Siemens Gamesa accepts no responsibility for any violation of such limits.