

**Appendix 19-4**

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**Annual Daytime-Nighttime Calculations**

### **Daytime and Nighttime Sound Level Calculations**

Over the course of a year, sound levels associated with the normal operation of the inverters will at times be less than the modeled worst-case / short-term sound levels due to the presence of cloud cover. In order to quantify this reduction, differences in the operational vs non-operational inverter sound power levels due to the presence of clouds or lack of sunshine were calculated. The inverters were assumed to be non-operational and therefore producing no sound during any period without sunlight either after sunset and before sunrise, or when clouds were present. During periods with sunshine and no clouds, the inverters will be operational and are assumed to be operating at their maximum sound power levels.

Site-specific daily sunrise and sunset data corrected for daylight saving time were used to calculate the maximum sunshine for a year. This represents the total amount of time between sunrise and sunset for each day within a year. Table 19-4.1 presents these results. Monthly site-specific sunshine probabilities, measured in Burlington, VT, displayed in Table 19-4.2, were applied to the maximum monthly sunshine values to calculate the expected monthly sunshine. The inverter was assumed to operate during any period with potential sunshine. The expected inverter operation was thus assumed to be any period of potential sunshine in which no clouds would be present.

From these data, the inverters would operate at most 50.9% of the year, and 6.8% of the nighttime hours (10 PM to 7 AM) within a year. The nighttime inverter operation is due to sunrise occurring before 7 AM for part of the summer.

The sound level exceeded for 10% of the time over the course of one year ( $L_{10}$ ) was also calculated, as well as the sound exceeded for 50% of the time over the course of one year ( $L_{50}$ ). NYCRR §1001.19(f)(5) and (f)(6) respectively requires that the future noise levels ( $L_{10}$  and  $L_{50}$ ) be evaluated for “normal operating conditions”. Therefore, periods where the facility could not be operating, due to no potential sunshine were excluded from the calculations. The expected annual operational time was found to be 51.0% of the potential minutes of operation in a year as seen in Table 19-4.3. Because the percent of expected yearly operation was found to be more than 50% of the potential yearly operation, both the annualized  $L_{10}$  and the  $L_{50}$  sound power levels will be equal to the short-term  $L_{eq}$  sound power level of the inverters.

**Table 19-4.1 Summary of Maximum Annual On-Site Sunshine (2021)**

<b>Annual Time Period</b>	<b>Maximum Minutes in Period [min]</b>	<b>Maximum Sunshine in Period [min]</b>	<b>Maximum Percent of Period in Operation</b>
Total	525,600	267,790	50.9%
Nighttime	197,100	13,326	6.8%
Daytime	328,500	254,464	77.5%

**Table 19-4.2 Summary of Monthly Sunshine Probability**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Possible Sunshine</b>
January	45%
February	49%
March	49%
April	52%
May	55%
June	56%
July	66%
August	59%
September	53%
October	46%
November	31%
December	31%

**Table 19-4.3 Summary of Maximum and Expected Operational Minutes (2021)**

<b>Annual Time Period</b>	<b>Maximum Operational Time [min]</b>	<b>Expected Operational Time [min]</b>	<b>Percent of Maximum Operational Time Expected to Occur</b>
Total	267,790	136,512	51.0%
Nighttime	13,326	7,627	57.2%
Daytime	254,464	128,885	50.6%