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# Windscreens

**WSX - Standard Family**  
**WSX-80T Outdoor Family**  
**WS7-80T Technical Bulletin**

**ODM2**  
Outdoor  
Microphone  
Assembly



Two Versions: All 1/2inch hole to center

- 20 ppi (Pores per Inch)
  - WS1 - 3 inch diameter
  - WS7 - 7 inch diameter
  - Approximate Reponse
  - WS1 >25 kHz WS7 about 10 kHz
  - 80T versions 80ppi Treated\*
  - WS1-80T 3 inch diameter
  - WS7-80T 7 inch diameter
  - \*Hydrophobic - Treated-immersed
  - Excellent Weather resistance
  - Enhanced UV Protection
- WS1-80T >12.5 kHz WS7-80T 3 kHz  
Over 500 Outdoor installations  
Many in the field for 6+ years

## ACO TECHNICAL BULLETIN NUMBER 042809-1: Windscreens for improved low frequency noise (LFN) measurements

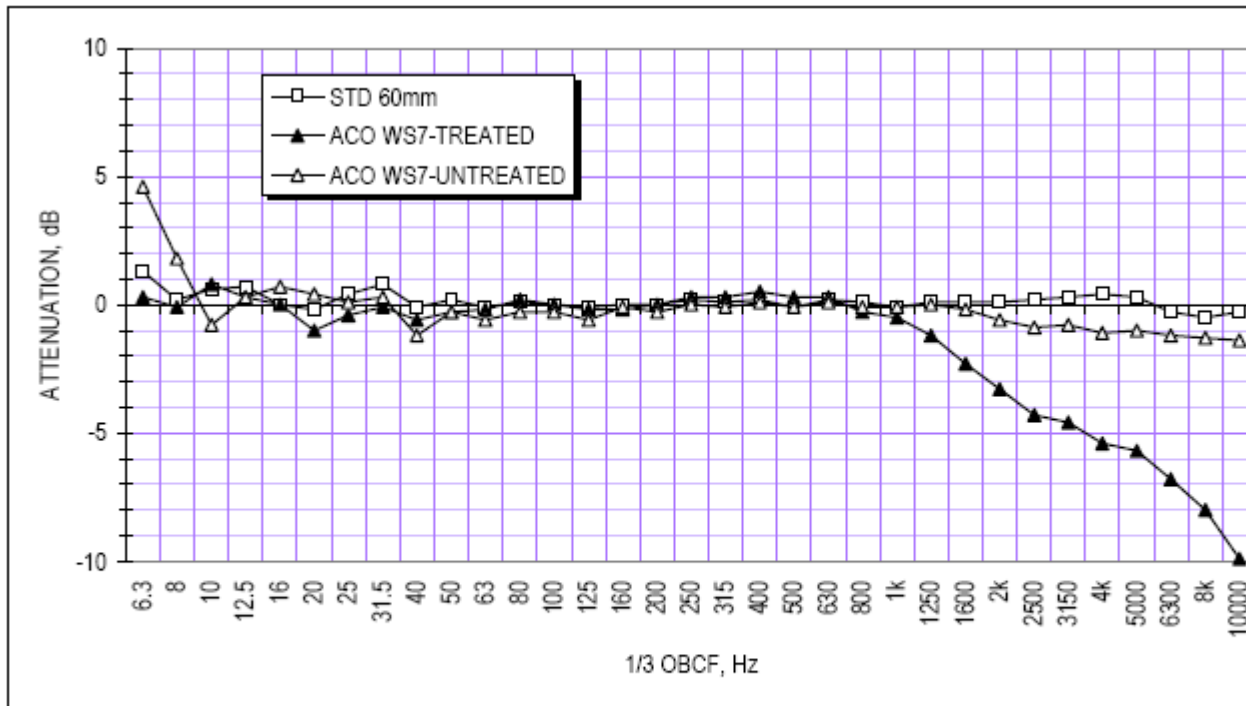
It is well known that larger windscreen diameters reduce turbulence at the microphone face reducing false low frequency readings caused by turbulence. A recent study<sup>1</sup> has quantified the low frequency noise measurement improvements in an aero/acoustic wind tunnel achieved by using ACO Pacific 7 inch diameter products; WS7 and WS7-80T. Model WS7-80T is treated for outdoor weather exposure and has been used for years with good success in harsh environments, whereas Model WS7 is untreated.

Figure 1 below shows the test set up where a baseline untreated, standard diameter windscreen and the ACO Pacific 7 inch screens were tested under stepped quiet airflow only exposure. The attenuation for the windscreens was tested in the duct and in a large anechoic room. Attenuation is defined as the difference in measured level with and without the windscreen in place.



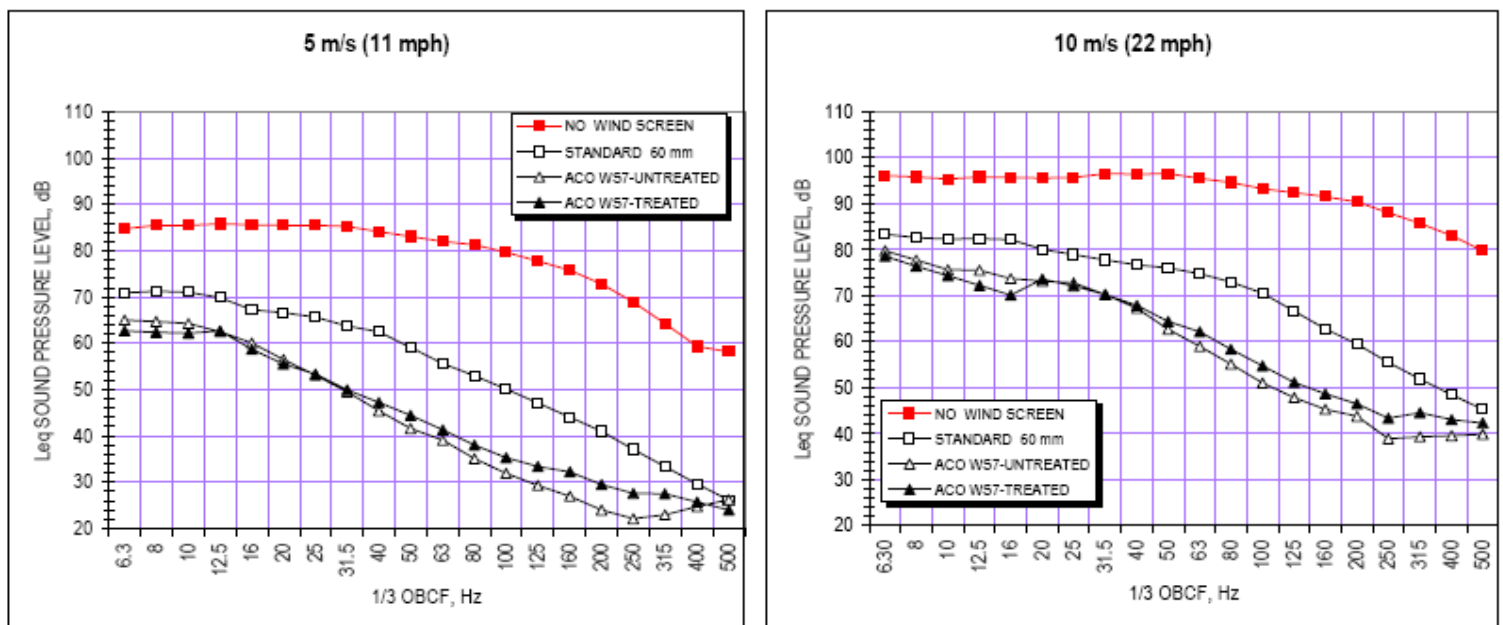
Figure 1: Test set-up in anechoic room showing unprotected microphone and fitted with manufacturer's standard 60mm test and ACO Pacific model WS-07

The measured attenuation is plotted in Figure 2 below that shows substantial high frequency attenuation for the treated 7 inch windscreen. This attenuation may actually be beneficial in leaf-on surveys to reduce insect noise contribution, and may be subtracted from the results to determine the true high frequency levels.



Graphic courtesy of Hessler Associates, Inc.

Figure 2: Windscreen attenuation fitted with manufactureres standard 60mm unit and ACO pacific model WS7 units



Graphic courtesy of Hessler Associates, Inc.

Figure 3: Measured pseudo-wind noise with unprotected and protected microphone with three windscreen models

The sound pressure level measured in 1/3 octave bands is illustrated on Figure 3 for the 5 and 10 m/s test velocities, important for wind turbine projects. For example, the 7-inch screens offer an 8 to 14 dB improvement at 31.5 Hz at the 5 and 10 m/s flow speed respectively. Reference 1 gives the results for velocities of 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 30 m/s for evaluating LFN measurements in air-flow streams.

<sup>1</sup> Hessler, G. F. et al: "Experimental study to determine wind-induced noise and windscreen attenuation effects on microphone response for environmental wind turbine and other applications", Noise Control Engineering Journal, Volume 56, Jul-Aug 2008