Getting Started Guide for the Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model (SARNAM)

Larry Pater, Pamela Woof, Diane Rhoads, and Michael White

Realistic training for soldiers includes firing weapons at small arms ranges on military installations. Noise from these ranges can annoy people living in the surrounding area. In an effort to preserve this critical training, installations having ranges must conduct an evaluation of community noise exposure and develop a plan to minimize annoyance to local residents.

The Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model (SARNAM) is a software program that allows range managers to calculate and display noise level contours and to assess community noise impacts for firing operations at small arms ranges. The program considers the type of weapon and ammunition, the number of rounds fired, the time of day, and range attributes such as range size and barriers. SARNAM is Windows 95/NT software that can be run on desktop computers.

This guide contains instructions for the steps needed to create and run a typical case file.
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Getting Started Guide for the Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model (SARNAM)

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This guide contains instructions for the steps needed to create and run a typical case file.
Foreword

This study was conducted for the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine under Reimbursable Project KF8, "Range Noise Assessment." The technical monitor was Dr. George Luz, CHPPM.

The work was performed by the Ecological Processes Branch (CN-N) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Principal Investigator was Dr. Larry Pater. Dr. Harold E. Balbach is Chief, CN-N, and Dr. John T. Bandy is Chief, CN. The technical editor was Gloria J. Wienke, Information Technology Laboratory.

The Director of CERL is Dr. Michael J. O'Connor.
Contents

SF 298...........................................................................................................................................1

Foreword.......................................................................................................................................2

1 Introduction...................................................................................................................................5
   Purpose .......................................................................................................................................5
   Point of Contact ..........................................................................................................................5

2 What is a Case File? ......................................................................................................................6
   Receiver Grid Selection ...............................................................................................................6
   Metric Selection ...........................................................................................................................7
   Activity Selection ........................................................................................................................7

3 Entering a Sample Case File ......................................................................................................8
   General Information .....................................................................................................................8
      Opening forms ............................................................................................................................8
      Navigation ................................................................................................................................8
      Creating ...................................................................................................................................8
      Copying ...................................................................................................................................9
      Editing .......................................................................................................................................9
   Entering Data ...............................................................................................................................9
      Defining a Receiver Grid ............................................................................................................9
      Defining a Range ......................................................................................................................9
      Defining an Activity ................................................................................................................12
      Defining Activity Details .........................................................................................................13

4 Calculating a Case File ...............................................................................................................15
   Making the Selections ................................................................................................................15
      Receiver Grid Selection ...........................................................................................................15
      Metric Selection .......................................................................................................................15
      Activity Selection ....................................................................................................................15
   Run the Case File .......................................................................................................................15

Distribution
1 Introduction

Purpose

The Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model (SARNAM) is a tool that enables you to draw noise contours and assess community noise impact for small arms ranges. This tool will be useful to all military services and operators of law enforcement training ranges and recreational shooting ranges. A tool that accurately predicts small arms range noise impact is essential for the planning, siting, and design of new ranges and for operational noise management planning for existing ranges.

This guide is designed to get you started by taking you through the steps to create a typical case file. You will define a case file, create all the records necessary, and run the case file.

Point of Contact

The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) developed SARNAM Version 2.0, Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model at Champaign, Illinois.

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2 What is a Case File?

To calculate and plot a noise contour for a small arms range you must build a case file. To build a case file you must make three selections, a Receiver Grid, a Metric, and an Activity. These three selections are made on the SARNAM Main form.

Receiver Grid Selection

The Receiver Grid defines a two-dimensional plan-view region over which noise contours are plotted. If you are running SARNAM for the first time, this list is empty.
Metric Selection

Your Metric selection specifies noise measurement parameters, penalties, and assessment procedures that will be used in the calculations. These will affect calculated noise contour values. SARNAM includes 3 commonly used Metric selections in the database:

1. Annual Day-Night Average Level (DNL)
2. Annual Equivalent Continuous Level (LEQ)
3. Sound Exposure Level (SEL)

Activity Selection

The Activity selection defines an operation occurring on a small arms range or group of ranges. Each Activity has several Activity Details. The Activity Detail record includes the Range, the Weapon, and the number of rounds fired. If you are running SARNAM for the first time, the Activity list is empty.
3 Entering a Sample Case File

General Information

Only three selections are required to form a case file (Receiver Grid, Metric, and Activity), but these three selections include several other records. For example, a Weighting record is part of the Metric selection. An Activity record includes several Detail records. An Activity Detail record includes the selection of the Ranges on which the Activity takes place and Weapons used.

We will use a Receiver Grid, FT FIGMENT 5000 M, and a Metric, ANNUAL DAY-NIGHT AVERAGE LEVEL (DNL), and the Activity, SAMPLE CASE – FT FIGMENT, to create the sample case file. This requires the creation of a receiver grid record, FT FIGMENT 5000 M; four ranges, ALPHA, BRAVO, CHARLEY, and DELTA; one Activity, and seven Activity Detail records. Metric (which includes Weighting) and Weapon records that already exist in the SARNAM database will be used.

Opening forms

You can open all SARNAM forms in three ways. For example to open the Range form, (1) use the pull down menu to select Data | Range, (2) click on the button labeled Range, or (3) use the right click menu and select Range.

Navigation

SARNAM incorporates several methods to move from field to field. These methods include the use of the TAB key, ENTER key, Mouse, or Hot Keys. For example, on any of the data entry forms, pressing the key combination of Alt + N is the same as clicking on New, which is the same as pressing ENTER when New is highlighted.

Creating

To enter a new record select New. Enter the required data then click Save.
Copying

If the information you wish to enter in the new record is similar to the existing record, select the existing record in the lookup or drop down list then click Copy. Enter or change data as required then click Save.

Editing

To edit a record, simply click Edit. If there are no records, or if the selected record is locked (the word “locked” is displayed in the status bar), this option will not be available. If you wish to edit a record that is not currently displayed, select the desired record from the lookup or drop down list. Click Edit, make the desired changes, then click Save.

The Metric, Weighting, and Weapon records that are provided in the SARNAM database are locked, you cannot edit them. You may however modify a copy of them. Select the locked record that you wish to modify. Click Copy. Change the name and any values. Click Save.

When creating a new record or editing an existing record, some fields must have valid values. If any required fields are empty or special fields do not have valid values, you will not be able to save the record until these problems are resolved.

Entering Data

Defining a Receiver Grid
1. Open the Receiver Grid form.
2. Click New.
3. Enter the data for the Receiver Grid as shown. (See next page.)
4. Click Save.
5. Click Exit.

Defining a Range

The Sample Case requires you to define four ranges. To enter the first range:
1. Open the Range form.
2. Click New.
3. Enter the data for the range ALPHA as shown. (See next page.)
Receiver Grid.

Range form, page 1 ALPHA.
Note: If you click Save before you have entered all the information, you must click Edit to continue entering or changing data.

4. Click Save Default.
Since the Sorting Information is entered into several records, using Save Default will save these values for later use.

5. Click the tab Barriers & Baffles.
This screen is divided into several sections. Each section has several available values that are based on the type of barrier you select. Click on Type in the Target Backstop section. The current value is NONE. Select BERM. The fields Backstop Height and Distance Behind Targets become enabled.

6. Continue to enter the information as shown. (See figure.)

7. Click Save.

Range form, page 2 ALPHA.

Range ALPHA has now been entered and saved.

You need to enter three more ranges for the sample case. Since most of the information is similar, the copy function can be used. Click Copy. For each range, change the data as shown in Table 1. Click Save. After you enter and save all range data, click Exit.
Table 1. Sample case range data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Name</th>
<th>UTM Grid Zone</th>
<th>Easting Coord.</th>
<th>Northing Coord.</th>
<th>Grid Azimuth</th>
<th>FP and Target Elevation</th>
<th>Distance from FP to Target</th>
<th>Number of Lanes</th>
<th>Spacing Between FPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRAVO</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>402500</td>
<td>4452000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLEY</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>402700</td>
<td>4452000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELTA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>403200</td>
<td>4452000</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same for All Ranges:</td>
<td>Installation Name</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Barriers and Baffles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defining an Activity**

First you must define an Activity and the Activity Details. Both the Activity and the Activity Details are defined on the Activity form. The first page (Activity Overview) defines the Activity. The second page (Assign Activity Details) defines all the details of this activity. To define the Activity:

1. Open the Activity form.
2. Click New.
3. Enter the name for the activity.
   - For this sample case, the activity is FT FIGMENT 5000 M. (See next page.)
4. Click **Load Defaults**.
   - This will enter all the sorting information that was saved from the Range data.
5. Click Save.

The Activity has now been defined.
Defining Activity Details

Since you have just defined an Activity, its name is selected. When you move to the Activity Details page you will see only the Activity Details that belong to this Activity.

Click the Assign Activity Details tab. You are now ready to enter the detail records for this activity.

For each activity detail, follow these steps:
1. Click New.
2. Select the Range Name from the lookup list of previously entered Ranges. There are several options to select the range. First you may click on the field and the list of available ranges will pop up. Click on the desired range name then click OK or just double click on the desired range name. If you already know the name of the range, type the name. The lookup list will pop up and automatically search for the name as you are typing. When the desired name is highlighted, press Enter.
3. Select the Weapon in a similar manner. 
   The Weapons are in a drop down list but the method of selection is similar. You did not enter any new weapons for the sample case file. You are using weapons that are already included in SARNAM.

4. Enter the remaining data (# Day Rounds, # Night Rounds, % Day Rapid Fire, % Night Rapid Fire). Rapid fire is defined as an aggregate firing rate greater than 30 shots per second.

5. Click Save.

6. Repeat steps 1-5 for each of the Activity Detail records, using the data in Table 2. When you finish entering all seven Activity Details records, SARNAM contains all the data necessary for the sample case.

7. Click Exit.

Table 2. Sample activity detail data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range Name</th>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th># Day Rounds</th>
<th># Night Rounds</th>
<th>% Day Rapid Fire</th>
<th>% Night Rapid Fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALPHA</td>
<td>RIFLE M16 / 5.56 MM M193</td>
<td>250000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHA</td>
<td>RIFLE M14 / 7.62 NATO</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPHA</td>
<td>SAW M249 / 5.56MM M193</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAVO</td>
<td>RIFLE M16 / 5.56 MM M193</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLEY</td>
<td>PISTOL 9MM AUTO / PARABELLUM</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLEY</td>
<td>PISTOL .45 CAL AL / .45 ACP</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELTA</td>
<td>MG M60 / 7.62 NATO</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Calculating a Case File

Making the Selections

The Case file selections can be made only after all the data has been entered.

**Receiver Grid Selection**
1. Click on the Receiver Grid Selection.
2. Select FT FIGMENT 5000 M from the lookup list.

**Metric Selection**
1. Click on the Metric Selection.
2. Since we are using a predefined metric for the sample case, select **ANNUAL DAY-NIGHT AVERAGE LEVEL (DNL)** from the lookup list.

**Activity Selection**
1. Click on the Activity Selection.
2. Select **SAMPLE CASE -- FT FIGMENT** from the lookup list.

Run the Case File

After you have made the three selections, Receiver Grid, Metric, and Activity, you are ready to run the Case File.
1. Click **Calculate**.
2. Click **Yes** or **No** when asked if you want to save the case file.
   If you have already saved these three selections as a case file, you do not need to save the file again; click **No**. If you have not already saved it or if you have made changes in any of the contributing files (Ranges, Activity Details, etc.) since your last save, click **Yes** to save it now. Whether you choose to save or not, SARNAM must write the case file again.
3. Wait while the calculations are performed.
   This may take some time (about 8 minutes on a 333 machine). A gauge is provided to show the progress.
4. View the results in NMPlot.
   After the calculations are finished, SARNAM will automatically open NMPlot with your calculated case.
   SARNAM includes NMPlot v4.3 as the plotting application. A default configuration file is also included. If you wish to change any configuration parameters, go to Plot | Options. At the time of this writing, NMPlot has no on-line help. For more NMPlot information visit http://www.wasmerconsulting.com/nmplot.htm.

5. Save the NMPlot file.
   Choose a different name for the NMPlot file. Do not use SARNAM.nmp.
   SARNAM.nmp is deleted and rewritten each time a case file is run. Go to File | Save as. Enter FIGMENT.nmp.

6. Close NMPlot when you are done viewing.

7. Close SARNAM.
Index

A
Activity: 7, 8, 11
Activity Details: 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14
Activity Overview: 11, 12
Activity Selection: 7, 14
Assign Activity Details: 7, 11, 12
Assistance: 5

B
Backstop Height: 11
Barriers & Baffles: 11
BERM: 11

C
Calculating a Case File: 14
Case File Definition: 6
Copying: 9
Creating data: 8
Creating the Case File: 8

D
Defining a Range: 9
Defining a Receiver Grid: 9
Defining Activity Details: 11, 12
Defining an Activity: 11
Distance Behind Targets: 11

E
Editing: 9
Entering a Sample Case File: 8
Entering Data: 9

G
Grid: 6, 9

M
Metric: 7, 8, 14
Metric Selection: 7, 8, 14

N
Navigation: 8
NMPlot: 15

O
Opening forms: 8

P
Purpose: 5

R
Range: 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14
Receiver Grid: 6, 8, 9, 10
Receiver Grid Selection: 6, 14
Running a Case File: 5, 14

T
Target Backstop: 11
Technical Support: 5

V
Viewing the Case File: 8

W
What is a Case File: 6
Writing a Case File: 8
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