

USER'S MANUAL FOR THE NOISE 1 AREA COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR TRANSPORTATION NOISE PREDICTION

Report Under Project Entitled "Area Computer Model For
Transportation Noise Prediction: Phase 1 - Adaptation of MICNOISE"

by

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FOREWORD

This report contains a user's manual for the Noise 1 computer program, which concludes the work on "Area Computer Model for Transportation Noise Prediction: Phase 1 -- Adaptation of MICNOISE", as described in the working plan submitted in June 1974. (1) In that plan, it was proposed to calculate L_{10} noise levels due to a network of highways on a two-dimensional basis, and then to plot L_{10} contours on a highway map.

It was found that the required coordinates of the highways can be supplied on punched cards by the Photogrammetry Section of the Central Office of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. In preparing data for contour plotting, it was found advisable to divide the area into sectors, with each sector being surrounded by the edges of roads or by external boundaries. In this manner, the singular lines which would be present along the roads were avoided.

The XYNETICS contouring program was used. Unfortunately, the quality of the contours produced was so low that it was necessary to post the calculated L_{10} levels, and then to draw in the L_{10} contours by hand.

In this Phase 1 version of the area computer model, vertical terrain corrections have been omitted, pending a better understanding of computing times required. Otherwise, the MICNOISE algorithms are adhered to.

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INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a user's manual for the NOISE 1 computer program prepared under Phase 1 of a study of area computer models. The need to predict the noise associated with highways has resulted in considerable research on highway noise and several computerized versions of noise prediction models have been devised. The present MICNOISE 2 computer program predicts noise on a point-by-point basis, and lacks the capability to predict noise at several points except by rerunning the program. However a highway planner needs information throughout the area where a proposed highway will be located and a program that could predict noise levels on an area-wide basis would be of considerable value.

This new program, NOISE 1, is designed to accomplish this purpose. NOISE 1 predicts the L_{10} noise levels throughout an area and stores the results in a form suitable for processing by a contouring program that produces a map of the region with noise contours drawn on it.

The algorithm used for calculating L_{10} is essentially the same as that used in the MICNOISE program down to a distance of 100 feet (30.5 m) from a roadway. For lesser distances, an inverse distance law is used. No elevation or barrier corrections are made.

The major sources of input for NOISE 1 are the highway coordinates and elevation data, which can be punched directly onto cards as they are read from aerial photographs. However, by exercising an option, these data can be filed ahead of time, and can be read directly from the file into NOISE 1. The remaining input data are supplied on cards. The complete NOISE 1 program is presently on the program library of the IBM 370 at the Computer Center of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation in Richmond.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

An overall flow diagram for the NOISE 1 program is shown in Figure 1. A listing of the program is given in Appendix A.

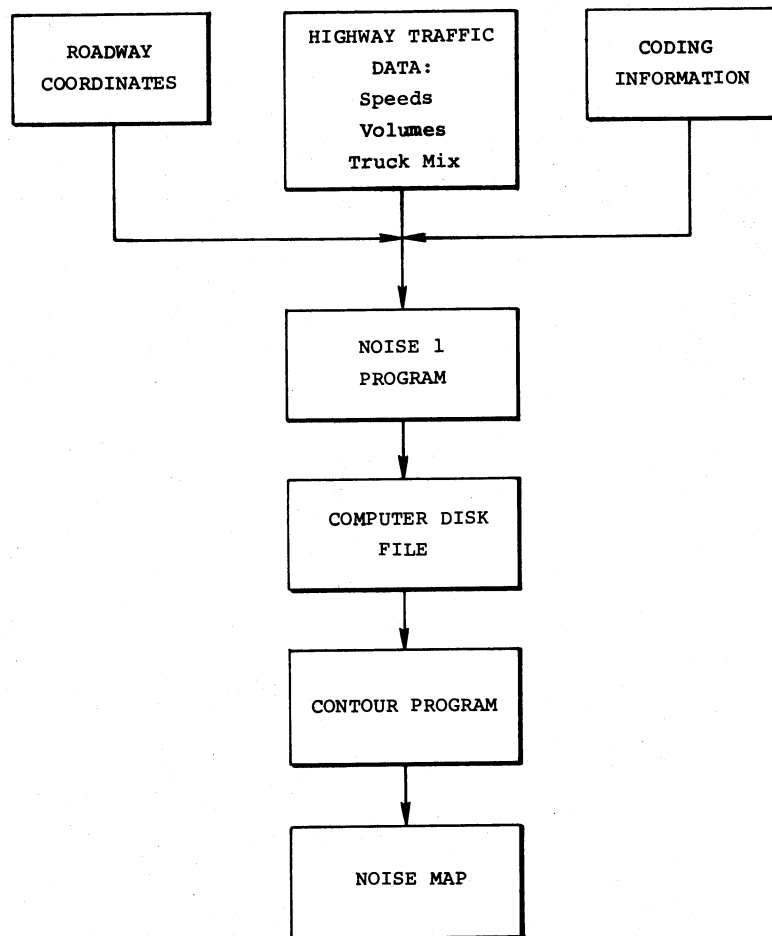


Figure 1. Flowchart for NOISE 1.

Noise Calculations

The sector, a region enclosed by roads, is the basic unit used for noise calculations (Figure 2). Computations are performed for points within each sector, taking one sector at a time. Noise levels are also computed for points along each sector's boundary. Each roadway and each sector is assigned a number by the program user for identification purposes.

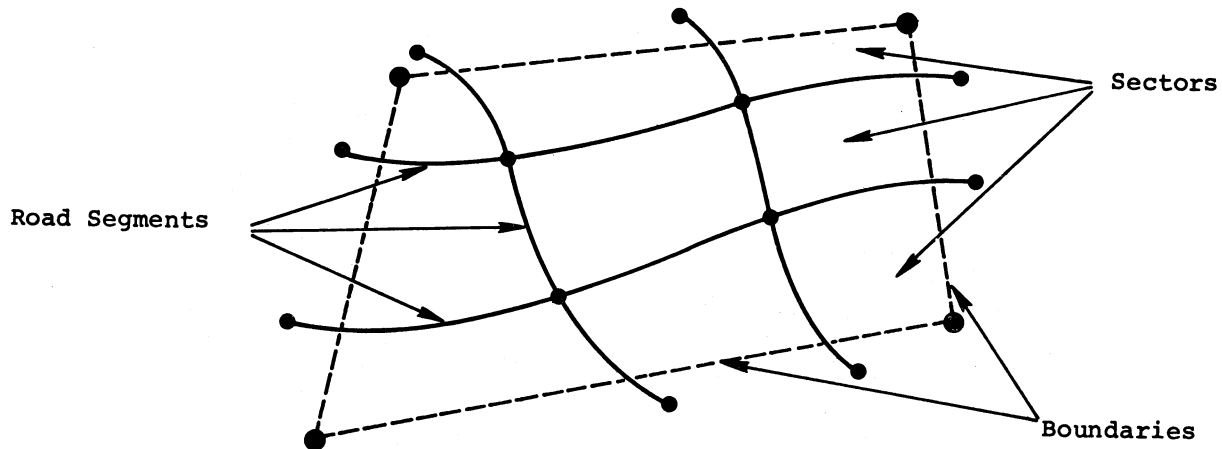


Figure 2. Road segments, sectors, and boundaries.

The program performs calculations in four major stages. The first stage is the input stage. Each record of data is printed as it is read and checked for errors in card type and card sequence. If errors are detected, asterisks (***) are printed to the right of the data in error. After all the data are read, the traffic and road location data are checked for missing road links. If omissions are detected a message will appear listing the numbers of the roads that have been omitted. Also, immediately after input, the coordinates are rotated about the point (X1M, Y1M), which becomes the origin of the transformed coordinates.

The second stage of the program begins with the reading of a sector card (type 8). This stage arranges the road points surrounding a sector into clockwise order. The points are then offset by the width of the road to position the points at the road's edge. Grid points are next inserted within each sector and around the sector's edge. These are the points at which noise computations will be made.

The third stage performs the actual calculations of the noise levels. An overall background level of 45 dB is assumed. Each point on a road is first screened on the basis of its proximity to the point at which the noise level is desired. Only road segments which are at a distance of 2,500 feet (762 m) or less are used to compute the noise level. For each segment, the perpendicular distance (d) and the subtended angle (θ) are first determined as shown in Figure 3.

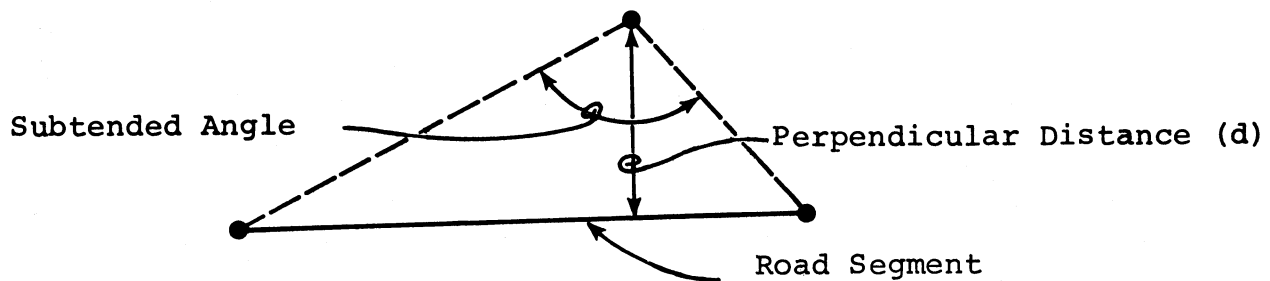


Figure 3. Noise calculation geometry.

Next, noise levels are computed for cars and trucks separately and are added to the accumulated values at the points. The formulas used for the noise calculations are:

For cars:

$$L_{50} \text{ (dBA)} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1000V_a S_a^2 \theta}{d^{1.5}} \tanh \left(\frac{0.119V_a}{S_a} \right) \right] - 1$$

Where V_a = volume of automobile traffic (vehicles/hour)

S_a = speed of automobiles (mph)

d = perpendicular distance to the road (feet)

θ = subtended angle

For trucks:

$$L_{50} \text{ (dBA)} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1000V_t \theta}{S_t d^{1.5}} \tanh \left(\frac{0.119V_t}{S_t} \right) \right] + 65$$

where V_a = volume of truck traffic (vehicles/hour)
 S_a = speed of truck traffic (mph)
 d = perpendicular distance to the road
 θ = subtended angle

The correction used for converting the L_{50} values to L_{10} values is the same as that used in MICNOISE 5. The L_{50} value is increased from 2 to 13 dB depending upon the speed, volume, and distance of the segment from the noise point.

For greater computing speed, dB-summing is achieved by numerical addition of mean square sound pressures, with one-time conversion to decibels after summation is complete. Also, the distance correction changes to the inverse distance law below 100 feet (30.5 m), and to a constant below 10 feet (3.05 m). This has a negligible effect on predicted values, but avoids difficulties with numerical singularities in certain cases.

The fourth stage is the output phase in which the data for each point in the sector are placed on disk storage with other information needed to produce a contour map of the area. After the results for all of the sectors have been written onto the disk, the entire file is printed to create a visible record of the file's contents.

Inputs to the Program

As can be seen from Figure 1 the basic inputs to the model are of three main types:

1. Roadway location data. These data consist of coordinates along road centerlines. The location of an entire road network is stored in the computer memory. These coordinates are obtained from maps or aerial photographs. The Photogrammetry Section has a man-machine system which can transfer this information directly from aerial photographs onto punched cards.
2. Highway traffic data. These data come from transportation surveys and planning studies. Volumes and speeds of traffic as well as the fraction of traffic consisting of trucks are needed.

3. Other information. This is mainly coding information that is supplied by the user. One item already mentioned is the type 8 sector card, this consists of assignments of road segments to the sectors they surround.

Output of the Computer Program

The printed output of NOISE 1 consists of a copy of the input data and a copy of the output file to be used as input to the contouring program. The input data are listed as they are read. Cards with incorrect sequence numbers, type numbers or other errors are noted on the listing with asterisks (***) to the right of the corresponding line of output.

The listing of the output file contains the data required as input to the contouring program. The meaning of each instruction can be found in the XYNETICS contouring program manual.

A sample of input and output is given in Appendix A.

PREPARATION OF INPUT DATA

1. It is almost impossible to begin work on assembling the necessary data without a map of the region under consideration. Preferably this map will also have a grid indicating surveyor's coordinates to facilitate the transfer of data onto punched cards.
2. An origin point should be chosen. This point can be located anywhere although the most convenient location is at or near the lower left corner of the map. The coordinates of this point in the real (map) coordinate system and in plotter coordinates should be determined. (See Figure 8, page 18.)
3. The first step after a map has been obtained is to identify the major roads of the region. Only major arterial streets have enough traffic to produce substantial amounts of noise. Little used roads and residential streets should not be considered since these do not contribute significantly to the noise levels.

4. After the roadways have been identified, they should be divided into segments and each segment should be numbered. The basic rules for segmenting and numbering are as follows:
 - a. Each segment of roadway must have a number assigned to it. If any numbers of the overall sequence are omitted, this fact will be recorded in the output, but calculations will proceed.
 - b. Road segments should contain reasonably uniform traffic parameters throughout. New segments should begin where speed or traffic volumes change.
 - c. A divided road is treated as two one-way roads with a different number assigned to each one-way segment. The traffic parameters used here should be recorded for each direction separately under that direction's roadway number.
 - d. Nodes should be placed at intersections of all numbered roads. Road segments must end at nodes.
 - e. Each road segment must have a direction, indicated by an arrow, which specifies the order in which road data points are to be taken. It is preferable that all arrows should run in the same general direction to simplify data collection. (For example, all the arrows could point from south to north and east to west.)
5. Prepare a table with a description of each road segment and the traffic data for this road as in the sample given in Table 1. There will be no actual traffic counts for some road segments; in such cases, the traffic will have to be estimated. If no peak hour traffic counts (Q) are available a good estimate is one-tenth of the average daily traffic.
6. Get roadway location data. This procedure consists of selecting points at intervals along the roads in the directions indicated, and recording their X and Y coordinates. (The Z coordinates can also be recorded but this information is not needed by the present program. Later editions of the program will require the Z coordinate.) The Photogrammetry Section at the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation has the capability to produce punched cards with this information directly from aerial photographs.

Table 1
Sample Traffic Data

No.	Route	From - To	ADT	Q	TIMIX	ST	SA
38	"	Country Club Rd. to Sterling St. (WB)	6,300	650	5	45	45
41	"	Sterling St. to Mason St. (WB)	6,700	520	5	35	35
42	"	Mason St. to Main St.	8,200	530	5	25	25
46	"	Court Square (WB)	3,100	260	5	25	25
108	"	Court Square to Liberty St.	4,000	400	5	25	25
43	"	Liberty St. to High St.	4,700	400	5	25	25
44	"	High St. to Willow St.	4,800	320	5	35	35
91	"	Willow St. to Waterman Drive	5,000	500	5	35	35
70	"	Waterman Drive to El, 883,000	5,300	470	5	45	45
69	"	N270,000 to Rt. 974 (EB)	4,800	490	5	55	55
114	"	Rt. 974 to I81 (EB)	4,800	490	5	55	55
36	"	I81 to Country Club Rd. (EB)	4,700	410	5	55	55
39	"	Country Club Rd. to Sterling St. (EB)	6,400	500	5	45	43
40	"	Sterling St. to Mason St. (EB)	7,600	700	5	30	30
45	"	Court Square (EB)	3,700	320	5	25	25
107	Rt. 659	N265,000 to I81	5,000	500	5	45	45
57	& Port Rep.	I81 to Hillcrest Drive	7,500	580	5	35	35
58	& Maryland	Hillcrest Drive to Main St.	6,200	560	5	35	35
47	"	Main St. to High St.	4,500	450	5	35	35
110	Rt. 753	Hall Drive to Gay St.	3,000	300	5	25	25
23	"	Gay St. to Kratzer Avenue	2,100	200	5	25	25
83	"	Kratzer Avenue to Edom Rd.	2,100	200	5	35	35
84	"	Edom Rd. to Charles St.	1,900	190	5	35	35
24	"	Charles St. to N305,000	1,600	140	5	45	45
5	Country Club	Market St. to Carlton St.	2,800	230	5	35	35
6	& Rt. 974	Carlton St. to I81	1,700	150	5	35	35
97	"	I81 to Rt. 925	1,000	100	5	35	35

KEY

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
Q	Peak 1 Hour Traffic Volume
TIMIX	Truck Traffic Percentage
ST	Speed of Trucks
SA	Speed of Cars

The spacing of the coordinate points along the roads is a critical item that needs further elaboration. Since the roads are assumed to be straight between points, inaccuracies will result if too few points are used. However, the time (and cost) of running the computer program varies as the square of the total number of points. In most cases it is better to err on the side of too few points than too many.

A rough figure for spacing points is about one point for each 1,000 feet (305 m) of straight roadway. If the road is curved, points should be spaced so that the road does not differ from the straight line equivalent by more than a specified amount. Without specific instructions to the contrary, this might be taken as 30 ft. (9.1 m). See Table 2 for typical values.

Table 2
Guidelines for Road Point Spacing

Radius of Curve (r)	Max. Error Allowed (d)			
	30 ft. (9 m)	20 ft. (6 m)	10 ft. (3 m)	5 ft. (1.5 m)
	Max. Arc Distance Between Points (S)			
3,000 ft. (914 m)	850 ft. (259 m)	693 ft. (211 m)	490 ft. (149 m)	346 ft. (106 m)
1,000 ft. (305 m)	491 ft. (150 m)	401 ft. (122 m)	283 ft. (86 m)	200 ft. (61 m)
300 ft. (91 m)	271 ft. (82 m)	220 ft. (67 m)	155 ft. (47 m)	110 ft. (33 m)
100 ft. (31 m)	159 ft.* (48 m)	129 ft. (39 m)	90 ft. (27 m)	60 ft. (19 m)
30 ft. (9 m)	94 ft.* (29 m)	74 ft.* (23 m)	50 ft.* (15 m)	35 ft. (11 m)

Note: Formula used is $S = 2r \cos^{-1} (1 - d/r)$.

* S exceeds arc length for a right angle.

The data for each segment must begin and end at a node point. Several roads may have endpoints at a given node; care should be taken to ensure that the coordinates recorded for these endpoints are within ten feet of each other.

7. Decide on the boundaries of the study. The boundaries are straight-line segments used to complete sectors which are not completely defined by roadway segments. The basic rules for these boundaries are as follows:
 - a. Road segments extending outward must cross the boundaries. See Figure 4.

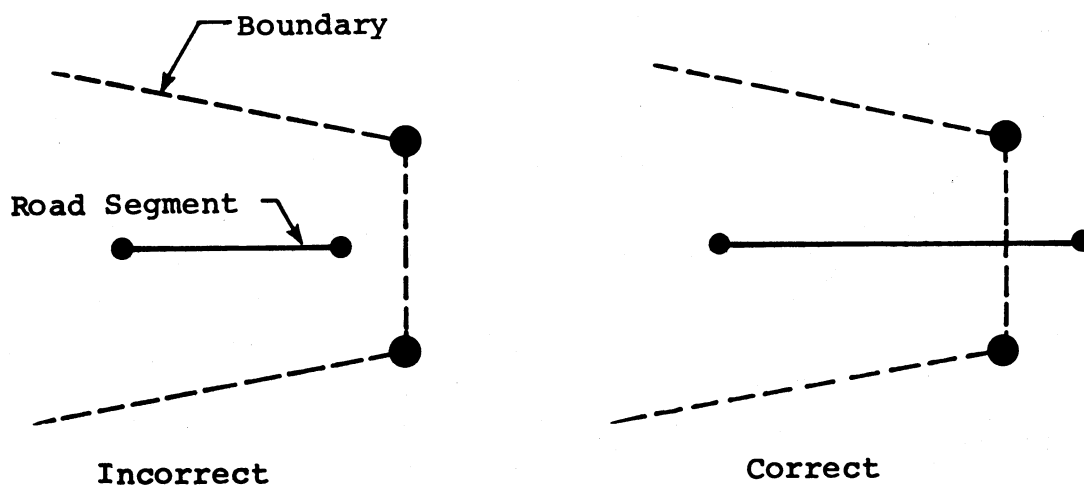


Figure 4. Road segments must cross boundary.

- b. The endpoints of the boundaries should be chosen away from the centerlines of the roads (at least 100 feet (30.5 m)). See Figure 5.

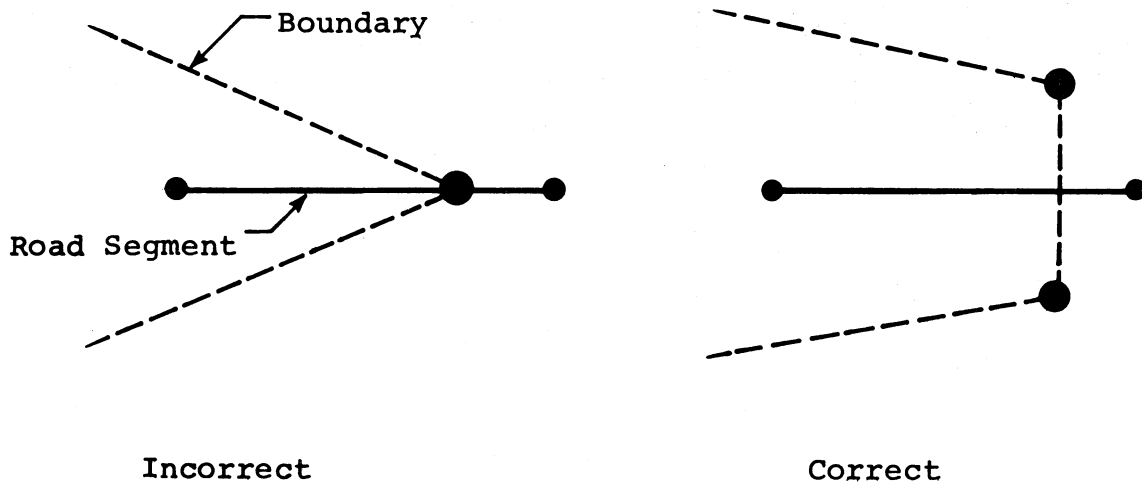


Figure 5. Endpoints of boundaries should be away from roads.

- c. The boundaries should be numbered in clockwise order from 1. See Figure 6.

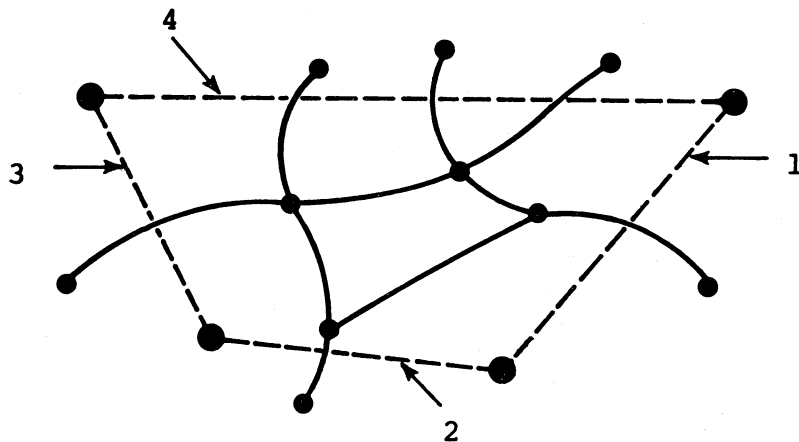


Figure 6. Numbering of boundaries.

8. Identify the sectors. Each closed loop of road or road boundary combination defines a sector. They may be numbered for the user's convenience.
9. Code the information onto punched cards.

Preparation of Punched Cards

The basic types of input cards and the information listed on each is displayed in Table 3. A detailed description of each card type follows. For each of the cards with a type number the first column is reserved for the type number and the next three columns contain a job number which is used for identification.

Table 3

Summary of Input Cards

<u>Type</u>	<u>Information</u>
0.	Tells on which file the highway (type 5) data are located.
1.	Title to be printed out on the map.
2.	Information to control the plotting program.
3.	Size of grid used in noise computations, origin (in real coordinates of the map's coordinate system).
4.	Number of rows, columns and neighbors used in the contour program. Information needed to position and scale the map on the output plot.
5.	X, Y and Z (Z is optional but will be used in later versions) coordinates of each road segment.
6.	Traffic data (volume, speed truck mix and road width).
7.	X, Y and Z (Z optional) coordinates of a boundary segment.
8.	Sector data (segment numbers of the bounding roads).
~	Error correction card for errors in the highway data.

Card Type 0 - Location of Highway Data Set.

This card indicates the data set from which the highway data are to be read. (Disc file or punched cards.)

<u>Column</u>	Contents	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	0	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5-7	Input data set number for highway data	Integer I3
	1 = Disc File	
	5 = Punched Cards	

Card Type 1 -- Title Card

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	1	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5-80	Title to be printed in lower left-hand corner of the map	Alphanumeric A76

Card Type 2 — Plot Card Information

This card is identical to the plot card needed by the XYNETICS contouring program except for the first four columns. Normally the following format will be sufficient.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	2	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5-80	Plot card information. The standard set is as follows:	
11-13	45.	
18-20	45.	
25-26	5.	
31-32	5.	
36-37	15.	
41	2.	
42-43	-1.	
45	5.	
51-52	2.	
56-57	.1	
61-62	1.	
65-67	.05	
71-73	.32	

All other columns are blank. This card instructs the contour program to produce contour lines at 5-dB intervals beginning with 45 dB. Also each control point is posted with the value of its noise level. To modify this card, consult the XYNETICS contour program manual.

Card Type 3 — Geometric Data I

This card contains two types of data. JROWS and JCOLS indicate the number of mesh points in each sector that are used for sound computation. JROWS is the number of vertical points and JCOLS is the number of horizontal points. The values are the same for each sector unless changed on the sector card. See Figure 7.

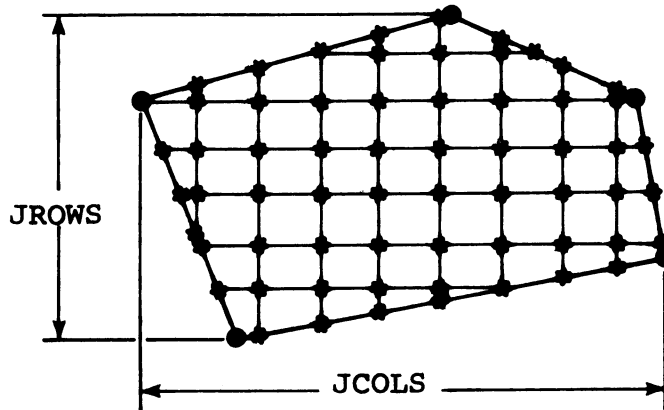


Figure 7. Noise calculation grid.

The standard value for JROWS and JCOLS is 10, giving a 10 by 10 grid for each sector. X1M and Y1M are the coordinates in feet of the map origin in the stateplane coordinate system. (See Figure 8, page 18.)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	3	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5	blank	
6-10	"JROWS" (normally 10)	Integer I5
11-15	"JCOLS" (normally 10)	Integer I5
16-20	blank	
21-30	{ X1M Y1M	Real F10.0
31-40		Real F10.0
41-80	blank	

Card Type 4 — Geometric Data II

Card Type 4 contains information that is needed to produce a contour map.

NROWS, NCOLS and NGHBR5 are numbers needed by the contour program to produce contour lines. Standard values for these variables are:

NROWS	-	20
NCOLS	-	20
NGHBR5	-	5

The XYNETICS contour program manual should be consulted for further information regarding NROWS, NCOLS and NGHBR5.

X1P and Y1P are the coordinates of the map's origin in plotter coordinates, measured in inches from the border of the map.

SCALE — The scale of the map in feet per inch (no metric equivalent, input to the XYNETICS plotter is in inches.)

ANGLE — The counterclockwise angle of rotation of the map into the plot, measured in degrees (see Figure 8).

XT and YT — The size of the plot (inches). XT and YT are used to position a border around the map.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	4	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5	blank	
6-10	NROWS	Integer I5
11-15	NCOLS	Integer I5
16-20	NGHBR5	Integer I5
21-30	X1P	Real F10.0
31-40	Y1P	Real F10.0
41-50	SCALE	Real F10.0
51-60	ANGLE	Real F10.0
61-70	XT	Real F10.0
71-80	YT	Real F10.0

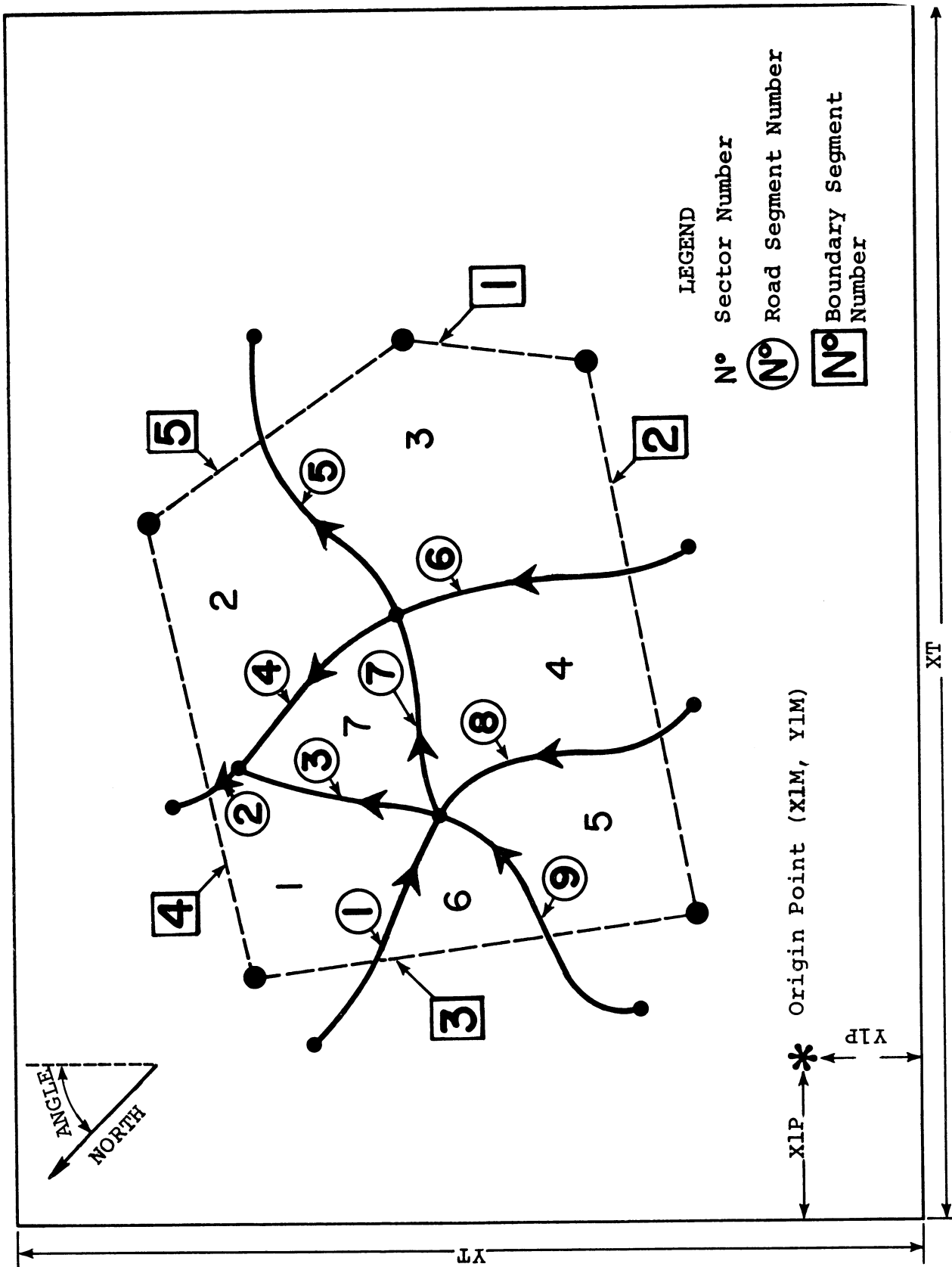


Figure 8. Explanation of XLP , YLP , XLM , YLM , $ANGLE$, XT , YT , and numbering schemes for road segments, boundary segments and sectors.

Card Type 5 -- Highway Locations

This card contains the coordinates of the road segments. Each card has space for the X, Y, and Z coordinates of two points, in feet. The segment number (ISEG) identifies the road segment that is being read. The sequence number (ISQ) is used to order the cards for each road segment, starting at 1, when the segment has more than two points (see Table 4). If a card is out of sequence, or if the sequence is broken, the complete segment will be omitted.

The last card may be used to input a single point by putting the second X coordinate (columns 51-60) equal to zero.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	5	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5	blank	
6-10	Sequence number (ISQ)	Integer I5
11-15	Road segment number (ISEG)	Integer I5
21-30	X coordinates of a	Real F10.0
31-40	Y point on the road segment	Real F10.0
41-50	Z (Z coordinate is optional)	Real F10.0
51-60	X coordinates of a	Real F10.0
61-70	Y point on the road	Real F10.0
71-80	Z (Z coordinate is optional)	Real F10.0

Table 4
Sample Highway Location Card Sequence

Road Segment	Card Type	Job Number	Sequence Number	Road Segment Number	1st point			2nd point		
					X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Road Segment #3	5503	1	3	1894202.00	284442.00	0.0	1894253.00	284428.00	0.0	
	5503	2	3	1894324.00	284411.00	0.0	1894426.00	284392.00	0.0	
	5503	3	3	1894522.00	284372.00	0.0	1894603.00	284355.00	0.0	
	5503	4	3	1894663.00	284343.00	0.0	1894711.00	284332.00	0.0	
	5503	5	3	1894761.00	284331.00	0.0	1894711.00	284332.00	0.0	
Road Segment #4	5503	1	4	1897780.00	288991.00	0.0	1897716.00	289095.00	0.0	
	5503	2	4	1897593.00	289300.00	0.0	1897484.00	289483.00	0.0	
	5503	3	4	1897383.00	289648.00	0.0	1897321.00	289745.00	0.0	

Last point in segments.

The first 5 cards are coordinates of points for road segment #3. The sequence numbers increase from one to five. Note that the last set of coordinates in the fifth card are left blank; this is because segment 3 has an odd number of points on it. This space would have been filled in if segment 3 had had 10 points instead of nine. After the fifth card is read the sequence number is reset to one in order to read data for segment #4.

Card Type 6 - Traffic Data

This card contains information on traffic volumes, speed, truck mix and the width of the roadway. There will be one traffic card for each road segment.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	6	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5	blank	
6-10	blank	
11-15	Road segment number	Integer I5
21-30	Vehicles per day on this segment, ADT (optional)	Real F10.0
31-40	Peak vehicle traffic, Q (vehicles/hour)	Real F10.0
41-50	Fraction of total traffic consisting of trucks, T mix (between 0 and 1)	Real F10.0
51-60	Speed of trucks on this segment, ST (mph)	Real F10.0
61-70	Speed of cars on this segment, SA (mph)	Real F10.0
71-80	Distance in feet from the road's centerline to the edge (feet). If this value is not known, twenty feet is an acceptable estimate.	Real F10.0

Card Type 7 - Boundaries

This card gives the coordinates of the bounding segments for the area under study. This card is similar in format to card type #5 except that each segment may contain only two points, thus there is no sequence number.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	7	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I3
5	blank	
6-10	blank	
11-15	Boundary segment number	Integer I5
16-20	blank	
21-30	X } coordinates of first	Real F10.0
31-40	Y } point on the segment	Real F10.0
41-50	Z } (Z is optional)	Real F10.0
51-60	X } coordinates of second	Real F10.0
61-70	Y } point on the segment	Real F10.0
71-80	Z } (Z is optional)	Real F10.0

Card Type 8 -- Sector Data Card

This card specifies the road segments and boundary segments that determine each sector. A separate card is required for each sector. The segments must be listed in clockwise order and are coded as follows:

Road segment in which the direction of the arrow is clockwise about the sector	Segment number
Road segment in which the direction of the arrow is counterclockwise about the sector	Negative segment number
Boundary segment (always clockwise)	90,000 + the boundary segment number

In cases where a sector has both road segments and boundary segments surrounding it, the boundary segments must precede the road segments in the input data.

A provision has also been made to change the values of NCOLS, NROWS, and NGHBR for a single sector. If one or more of these values is to be changed, all of the three variables must be specified. The new values are used for the current sector only.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1	8	Integer I1
2-4	3 digit job number	Integer I5
5	NGHBR (if a change is desired, otherwise this column is blank)	Integer I1
6-10	Sector number	Integer I5
11-15	NROWS (if a change is desired, otherwise this field is left blank)	Integer I5
16-20	NCOLS (if a change is desired, otherwise this field is left blank)	Integer I5
21-80	Segments bounding this sector in clockwise order. (Maximum number of segments per sector is 12)	Integer 12I5

Error Correction Card (no type number)

This card is used to replace bad points in the highway location data (data from cards of type 5). Often the data as stored on a disc file will have a mistake, and for one or two points, it is easier to replace the bad data point than to correct the file. (A bad data point is defined as one in which X, Y, or Z coordinates have been given incorrect values but the card has otherwise been read correctly. The correction card can only be used to correct this type of error. See Figure 9.)

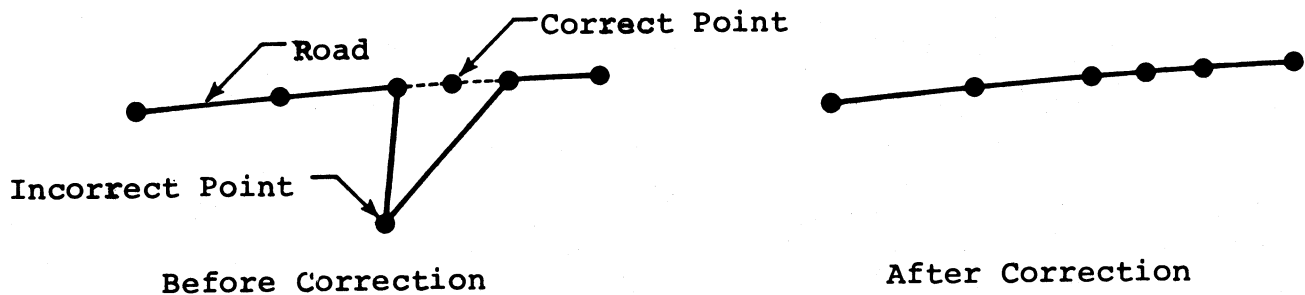


Figure 9. Correction of incorrect data.

Here the fourth point of a road segment has a bad value. To correct this point one needs to know:

1. Road segment number
2. Sequence number of the card with an error
3. Position of the bad point on the card 1 = first point, 2 = second point
4. Corrected X, Y, Z (optional) coordinates of the point

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Type of Field</u>
1-5	Road Segment number	Integer I5
6-10	Sequence number	Integer I5
11-15	Position on card (1 or 2)	Integer I5
21-30	X corrected coordinates	Real F10.0
31-40	Y of the point	Real F10.0
41-50	Z	Real F10.0

PREPARATION OF COMPUTER RUN

Declaring Files

File handling is a complicated subject and many pages could be written on it. The following section is an attempt to provide a simplified presentation so that the program can be used without extensive study of IBM's Job Control Language (JCL). The files that are used by NOISE 1 are exclusive files stored on magnetic discs. The files used should be cataloged when originally created so that afterwards they can be accessed simply by referring to their name.

Output Files

The output file (referenced by the program as data set #2) is used to store the output from the program. This file is also used as input to the contour program. An output file is created with the following series of instructions.

```
//FT02F001 DD DSN=name of file,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(CATLG,DELETE),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),DCB=(RECEM=VB,LRECL=84,BLKSIZE=8404)
// VOL=SER=VHPP00
```

These instructions create a variable record length file of a size of 5-20 tracks. This size is sufficient for most uses. The variable record length file (produced by the "RECFM=VB" statement) must be used for the output file.

Once a file has been created it may be rewritten over and over and is accessed with the following card

```
//FT02F001 DD DSN=name of file,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
```

The new data will be written onto the old file. Any old data which may be on the file are erased.

Input Files

Due to the large quantity of data needed to locate the positions of the roads, provisions have been made to read these data (card type 5) from disc storage. If this is desired, then the value of INPT on data card #0 must be 1 and the following JCL card is used to access the data.

```
//FT01F001 DD DSN=name of file,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
```

Program Deck Setup

The job control language cards needed for this program are straightforward except for three areas: the use of a sort program on the highway data (type 5), the declaration of the files to be used for input and output, and the need to reopen the input file after each end of file card in the data deck.

Since it is often inconvenient to take roadway location data in sequence, a stored sort program is used to sort out the highway location file. The sorted information is stored on a temporary disc file "&&TMP", which is used as the input to the main noise program. The sort program is called and executed by the module of cards indicated on page 28 and produces a temporary file with all the records ordered by segment and sequence numbers.

The program is currently stored on a disc file under the name NOISE1; the examples on the next two pages give the card sequences that will retrieve and run the program. Two examples are given; the first reads data exclusively from punched cards while the second reads the highway data from a disc file and uses the sort program.

BASIC PROGRAM

(All input from punched cards)

```
Job Card
// EXEC PROG=NOISE1
//STEPLIB DD DSN=RC0.PROGLIB,DISP=SHR
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A
//FT02F001 DD DSN=output file name,
// UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
//FT05F001 DD *
    Data Cards of type 1-5
/*
//FT05F002 DD *
    Data Cards of type 6
/*
//FT05F003 DD *
    Data Cards of type 7
/*
//FT05F004 DD *
    Error Correction Cards (if any)
/*
//FT05F005 DD *
    Data Cards of type 8
/*
//
```

Sample Run With Roadway Data Stored on a File, Using Sort Program

```

Sort Program [ Job Card
              //STEPA EXEC SORTDS,PRIME=5
              //SORTIN DD DSN=name of file to be sorted,DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
              //SORTOUT DD DSN=%%TMP,DISP=(NEW,PASS)
              // UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80),
              // SPACE=(80,1300)
              //SYSIN DD *
              SORT FIELDS=(11,5,CH,A,6,5,CH,A),SIZE=E1300
              END
              //STEPB EXEC PROG=NOISE1
              //STEPLIB DD DSN=RCO.PROGLIB,DISP=SHR
              //FT01F001 DD DSN=%%TMP,UNIT=SYSDA,
              // DISP=(OLD,PASS)
              //FT02F001 DD DSN=Output file name,UNIT=SYSDA,
              // DISP=(OLD,KEEP)
              //FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A
              //FT05F001 DD *
              Data Cards of types 1,2,3,4,6
              /*
              //FT05F002 DD *
              Data Cards of type 7
              /*
              //FT05F003 DD *
              Error Correction Cards (if any)
              /*
              //FT05F004 DD *
              Data cards of type 8
              /*
              //

```


REFERENCES

1. J. K. Haviland, Working Plan, "Area Computer Model for Transportation Noise Prediction: Phase I - Adaptation of MICNOISE", VHTRC 73-WP25, June 1974.
2. J. K. Haviland, D. F. Noble, and H. L. Golub, "Verification of MICNOISE Computer Program for the Prediction of Highway Noise", VHTRC 73-R37, March 1974.

APPENDIX A

LISTING AND SAMPLE RUN - NOISE 1

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0001     DIMENSION PLOT(19),TITLE(19)
0002     DIMENSION TDATA(2,4)
0003     DIMENSION TRAFIC(6,200),HIWAY(3,3000),NHIWAY(2,200)
0004     DIMENSION ISECTK(13),IBOND(20),BOUND(2,50),DATA(3,1000),LBD(12)
0005     DIMENSION X(2),Y(2),Z(2),U(2),COR(2)
0006     DIMENSION POINT(2,400),WIDTH(400),BNURY(2,400)
0007     REAL VAL(12)/13.1,12.8,12.,10.87,8.19,5.63,4.,3.,2.13,1.5,
      2 1.26,1.13/
0008     REAL ARG(12)/20.,100.,200.,300.,600.,1500.,3000.,6000.,15000.,
      2 40000.,100000.,800000./
0009     REAL CNPT/4HCNPT/
0010     DIMENSION CARD(20)
0011     1 FORMAT(I1,I3,I9A4)
0012     2 FORMAT(I1,I3,I1,3I5,6G10.0)
0013     3 FORMAT(I1,I3,I1,3I5,12G5.0)
0014     901 FORMAT(1X,I1,I3,I9A4)
0015     902 FORMAT(1H+,100X,5H*****)
0016     904 FORMAT(1X,I1,I3,I1,3I5,6F12.2)
0017     909 FORMAT(' TRAFFIC DATA FOR SEGMENT',I4,' IS MISSING')
0018     910 FORMAT(1X,I1,I3,I1,15I5)
0019     911 FORMAT(1X/' *****'/)
0020     913 FORMAT(' HIGHWAY DATA FOR SEGMENT',I4,' IS MISSING')
0021     914 FORMAT('! INPUT DATA')
0022     917 FORMAT(' ROAD DOES NOT CROSS BOUNDARY SECTOR',I4,' ROADS',2I8)
0023     918 FORMAT(1X,2F10.0)
0024     921 FORMAT(' SECTOR',I4,' SKIPPED')
0025     922 FORMAT(' NHIWAY',3I6)
0026     923 FORMAT(1X,3I8)
0027     931 FORMAT(1X,3F10.0)
0028     952 FORMAT(1X,6E20.5)
0029     953 FORMAT(1X,3I10)
0030     ZERO=0
0031     INPT=5
0032     JNPT=2
0033     READ(5,4) ITP,JOB,JUNT
0034     4 FORMAT(I1,2I3)
      C READ INITIAL INFORMATION (CARD TYPES 1-4)
0035     DO 8 N=1,12
0036     ARG(N)=ALOG10(ARG(N))
0037     8 CONTINUE
0038     NERR=0
0039     DQUIT=2500*2500
0040     WRITE(6,914)
0041     READ(5,1) ITP,JOB,TITLE
0042     WRITE(6,901) ITP,JOB,TITLE
0043     IF (ITP.EQ.1) GO TO 10
0044     WRITE(6,902)
0045     NERR=MAX0(2,NERR)
0046     10 CONTINUE
0047     READ(5,1) ITP,JOB,PLOT
0048     WRITE(6,901) ITP,JOB,PLOT
0049     IF (ITP.EQ.2) GO TO 20
0050     WRITE(6,902)
0051     NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0052     20 CONTINUE
0053     READ(5,2) ITP,JOB,NDUM,JROWS,JCOLS,NDUM,X1M,Y1M,DUM,DUM,DUM,DUM
0054     WRITE(6,904) ITP,JOB,NDUM,JROWS,JCOLS,NDUM,X1M,Y1M,DUM,DUM,DUM,DUM
0055     IF (ITP.EQ.3) GO TO 30

```

```

0056      WRITE(6,902)
0057      NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0058      30 CONTINUE
0059      READ(5,2) ITP,JOB,NDUM,NNROWS,NNCOLS,NNHBR,XIP,YIP,SCALE,ANGLE,
0060      2 XT,YT
0061      WRITE(6,904) ITP,JOB,NDUM,NNROWS,NNCOLS,NNHBR,XIP,YIP,SCALE,ANGLE,
0062      2 XT,YT
0063      ATABLE=AMINI(XT+1.,.85.)
0064      YTABLE=AMINI(YT+3.5,52.)
0065      WRITE(2,850) ATABLE,YTABLE
0066      850 FORMAT(3HJOB,77X/4HPHS1,76X/4HD1MT,2X,268.3,50X)
0067      IF (ITP.EQ.4) GO TO 40
0068      WRITE(6,902)
0069      NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0070      40 CONTINUE
0071      IREF=0
0072      NWAY=0
0073      ITST=0
0074      ISEG=0
0075      DO 52 I=1,200
0076      NHIWAY(1,I)=0
0077      52 NHIWAY(2,I)=0
0078      50 CONTINUE
0079      55 CONTINUE
0080      NISEG=ISEG
0081      C READ HIWAY DATA (CARD TYPE 5)
0082      READ(JUNT,2,END=85) ITP,JOB,NDUM,ISQ,ISEG,NDUM,X(1),Y(1),Z(1),
0083      2 X(2),Y(2),Z(2)
0084      WRITE(6,904) ITP,JOB,NDUM,ISQ,ISEG,NDUM,X(1),Y(1),Z(1),X(2),Y(2),
0085      2 Z(2)
0086      ITST=MAX0(ITST,ISEG)
0087      IF(NISEG.EQ.ISEG) GO TO 53
0088      IREF=1
0089      IF(NISEG.EQ.0) GO TO 51
0090      NHIWAY(2,NISEG)=NWAY
0091      51 CONTINUE
0092      NHIWAY(1,ISEG)=NWAY+1
0093      53 CONTINUE
0094      IF (ITP.EQ.5) GO TO 57
0095      WRITE(6,902)
0096      NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0097      GO TO 55
0098      57 CONTINUE
0099      IF(IREF.EQ.ISQ) GO TO 60
0100      WRITE(6,902)
0101      NERR=MAX0(2,NERR)
0102      NHIWAY(1,ISEG)=0
0103      GO TO 55
0104      60 CONTINUE
0105      DO 80 I=1,2
0106      IF(X(I).EQ.0) GO TO 80
0107      70 CONTINUE
0108      NWAY = NWAY+1
0109      HIWAY(1,NWAY)=X(I)
0110      HIWAY(2,NWAY)=Y(I)
0111      HIWAY(3,NWAY)=Z(I)
0112      80 CONTINUE
0113      IREF=IREF+1

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0109      GO TO 55
0110      85 CONTINUE
0111      NHIWAY(2,ISEG)=NWAY
      C TEST TO SEE IF THERE ARE ANY MISSING SEGMENTS
0112      DO 90 I=1,ITST
0113      IF (NHIWAY(1,I).NE.0) GO TO 87
0114      WRITE(6,913) I
0115      NERR=MAX0(1,NERR)
0116      87 CONTINUE
0117      90 CONTINUE
      C SET TRAFIC =0
0118      DO 101 I=1,200
0119      DO 101 J=1,6
0120      101 TRAFIC(J,I)=0
      C READ TRAFFIC DATA (CARD TYPE 6)
0121      100 CONTINUE
0122      READ(5,2,END=115) ITP,JOB,NDUM,NDUM,ISEG,NDUM,VDAY,VPEAK,TMIX,ST,
      2 SA,DR0W
0123      WRITE(6,904) ITP,JOB,NDUM,NDUM,ISEG,NDUM,VDAY,VPEAK,TMIX,ST,SA,
      2 DR0W
0124      105 CONTINUE
0125      IF (ITP.EQ.6) GO TO 110
0126      WRITE(6,902)
0127      NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0128      GO TO 100
0129      110 CONTINUE
0130      TRAFIC(1,ISEG)=VDAY
0131      TRAFIC(2,ISEG)=VPEAK
0132      TRAFIC(3,ISEG)=TMIX
0133      TRAFIC(4,ISEG)=ST
0134      TRAFIC(5,ISEG)=SA
0135      TRAFIC(6,ISEG)=DR0W
0136      GO TO 100
0137      115 CONTINUE
      C TEST FOR MISSING TRAFFIC DATA
0138      DO 120 I=1,ITST
0139      IF (TRAFIC(1,I).NE.0) GO TO 120
0140      WRITE(6,909) I
0141      NERR=MAX0(1,NERR)
0142      120 CONTINUE
0143      130 CONTINUE
      C READ ARTIFICIAL BOUNDARIES
      C BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE IN CLOCKWISE ORDER
      C WITH TWO POINTS DEFINING A BOUNDARY SEGMENT
0144      IBNDMX=0
0145      135 CONTINUE
0146      READ(5,2,END=145) ITP,JOB,NDUM,ISQ,ISEG,NDUM,X(1),Y(1),Z(1),
      2 X(2),Y(2),Z(2)
0147      WRITE(6,904) ITP,JOB,NDUM,ISQ,ISEG,NDUM,X(1),Y(1),Z(1),X(2),Y(2),
      2 Z(2)
0148      IF (ITP.EQ.7) GO TO 138
0149      WRITE(6,902)
0150      NERR=MAX0(3,NERR)
0151      GO TO 135
0152      138 CONTINUE
0153      IBNDMX=MAX0(IBNDMX,2*ISEG)
0154      DO 140 I=1,2
0155      BOUND(1,2*ISEG+I-2)=X(I)

```

```

0156         BOUND(2,2*ISEG+1-2)=Y(I)
0157         BOUND(3,2*ISEG+1-2)=Z(I)
0158         140 CONTINUE
0159         GO TO 135
0160         145 CONTINUE
0161         READ(5,5,END=146) ISEG,ISQ,NO,TAX,TAY,TAZ
0162         5 FORMAT(3I5,5X,3F10.0)
0163         IF (NHIWAY(1,ISEG).EQ.0) GO TO 146
0164         KANT=NHIWAY(1,ISEG)+2*(ISQ-1)+NO-1
0165         WRITE(6,923) ISEG,ISQ,NO
0166         WRITE(6,923) ISEG,NHIWAY(1,ISEG),KANT
0167         HIWAY(1,KANT)=TAX
0168         HIWAY(2,KANT)=TAY
0169         HIWAY(3,KANT)=TAZ
0170         GO TO 145
0171         146 CONTINUE
C ROTATE COORDINATES
0172         ANGLE=ANGLE*3.14159/180
0173         DO 175 IPOINT=1,NWAY
0174         AHIWAY=(HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X1M)*COS(ANGLE)
2 -(HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-Y1M)*SIN(ANGLE)
0175         HIWAY(2,IPOINT)=(HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-Y1M)*COS(ANGLE)
2 +(HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X1M)*SIN(ANGLE)
HIWAY(1,IPOINT)=AHIWAY
0176         175 CONTINUE
DO 180 IPOINT=1,IBNDMX
0177         ABOUND=(BOUND(1,IPOINT)-X1M)*COS(ANGLE)
2 -(BOUND(2,IPOINT)-Y1M)*SIN(ANGLE)
0178         BOUND(2,IPOINT)=(BOUND(2,IPOINT)-Y1M)*COS(ANGLE)
2 +(BOUND(1,IPOINT)-X1M)*SIN(ANGLE)
BOUND(1,IPOINT)=ABOUND
0181         180 CONTINUE
C SET ISECTR=0
0182         DO 147 L= 1,13
0183         147 ISECTR(L)=0
0184         150 CONTINUE
C READ SECTOR DATA (ISECTR(N))
0185         READ(5,3,END=830) ITP,JOB,INGHBR,ISECT,IROWS,ICOLS,(IBD(N),N=1,12)
0186         WRITE(6,910) ITP,JOB,INGHBR,ISECT,IROWS,ICOLS,(IBD(N),N=1,12)
0187         155 CONTINUE
0188         IF (ITP.EQ.8) GO TO 160
0189         WRITE(6,902)
0190         160 CONTINUE
0191         IF (IROWS.EQ.0) GO TO 163
0192         NROWS=IROWS
0193         NCOLS=ICOLS
0194         NGHBR=INGHBR
0195         GO TO 165
0196         163 CONTINUE
0197         NROWS=NNROWS
0198         NCOLS=NNCOLS
0199         NGHBR=NNGHBR
0200         165 CONTINUE
DO 170 N=1,12
0201         ISECTR(N)=IBD(N)
C TEST FOR MISSING HIGHWAY SEGMENTS
0202         IA=ISECTR(N)
0204         IF (ISECTR(N).GT.90000) IA= ISECTR(N)-90000
0205

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0206         IF (ISECTR(N).LT.0) IA=-ISECTR(N)
0207         IF (ISECTR(N).EQ.0) GO TO 170
0208         IF (NHIWAY(1,IA).NE.0) GO TO 170
0209         WRITE(6,921) ISECT
0210         GO TO 150
0211         170 CONTINUE
C          COMPUTE BOUNDARY POINTS
C SET UP I AND J I=CURRENT SEGMENT, J= NEXT SEGMENT
0212         J=0
0213         NAT =0
0214         I=0
0215         195 CONTINUE
0216         ISTART =0
0217         200 CONTINUE
0218         IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 500
0219         I=I+1
0220         J=J+1
0221         IF (ISECTR(J).EQ.0) J=1
0222         IF (ISECTR(I).GT.90000) GO TO 330
0223         IF (ISECTR(J).GT.90000 ) GO TO 250
C ROAD-ROAD INTERSECTION
0224         IF (ISECTR(I).GT.0) GO TO 220
C BACKWARD LINK
0225         IF (ISTART.NE.0) GO TO 210
0226         ISTART=NHIWAY(2,-ISECTR(I))
0227         210 CONTINUE
0228         IF IN=NHIWAY(1,-ISECTR(I))
0229         INC=-1
0230         IXXX=-ISECTR(I)
0231         GO TO 240
0232         220 CONTINUE
C FORWARD LINK
0233         IF (ISTART.NE.0) GO TO 230
0234         ISTART=NHIWAY(1,ISECTR(I))
0235         230 CONTINUE
0236         IF IN=NHIWAY(2,ISECTR(I))
0237         INC=1
0238         IXXX=ISECTR(I)
0239         240 CONTINUE
C STORE POINTS IN CLOCKWISE ORDER
0240         IPOINT =ISTART
0241         245 CONTINUE
0242         NAT =NAT+1
0243         IPOINT =IPOINT +INC
0244         POINT(1,NAT)=HIWAY(1,IPOINT)
0245         POINT(2,NAT)=HIWAY(2,IPOINT)
0246         WIDTH(NAT)=TRAFIC(6,IXXX)
0247         IF (IPOINT.EQ.IFIN) GO TO 195
0248         GO TO 245
0249         250 CONTINUE
C ROAD-BOUNDARY INTERSECTION
0250         IF (ISECTR(I).GT.0) GO TO 270
C BACKWARD LINK
0251         IF (ISTART.NE.0) GO TO 260
0252         ISTART=NHIWAY(2,-ISECTR(I))
0253         260 CONTINUE
0254         IF IN=NHIWAY(1,-ISECTR(I))
0255         INC=-1

```

```

0256       IXXX=-ISECTR(I)
0257       GO TO 285
0258       270 CONTINUE
          C FORWARD LINK
0259       IF (ISTART.NE.0) GO TO 280
0260       ISTART=NHlWAY(1,ISECTR(I))
0261       280 CONTINUE
0262       IFIN=NHlWAY(2,ISECTR(I))
0263       IXXX=ISECTR(I)
0264       INC=1
0265       285 CONTINUE
          C SETUP FOR CROSSING TEST
0266       LUCK=2*(ISECTR(J)-90000)-1
0267       X1=BOUND(1,LUCK)
0268       X2=BOUND(1,LUCK+1)
0269       Y1=BOUND(2,LUCK)
0270       Y2 =BOUND(2,LUCK+1)
0271       IPOINT=ISTART-INC
0272       290 CONTINUE
0273       IPOINT=IPOINT+INC
0274       IPNT=IPOINT+INC
0275       IF (IPOINT.EQ.ISTART) GO TO 295
          C STORE A ROAD POINT
0276       NAT =NAT+1
0277       POINT(1,NAT)=HIWAY(1,IPOINT)
0278       POINT(2,NAT)=HIWAY(2,IPOINT)
0279       WIDTH(NAT)=TRAFIC(6,IXXX)
0280       295 CONTINUE
          C TEST FOR END OF ROAD
0281       IF (IPOINT.NE.IFIN) GO TO 300
0282       WRITE(6,917). ISECT,ISECTR(I),ISECTR(J)
0283       WRITE(6,921)ISECT
0284       GO TO 150
0285       300 CONTINUE
          C TEST FOR DIVISION BY ZERO
0286       IF (X2.NE.X1) GO TO 310
          C TEST FOR CROSSING
0287       IF ((HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X2)*(HIWAY(1,IPNT)-X2).GT.0) GO TO 290
          C STORE INTERSECTION POINT
0288       NAT= NAT+1
0289       POINT(2,NAT)=((HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-HIWAY(2,IPNT))
2 / (HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-HIWAY(1,IPNT)))
3 *(X2-HIWAY(1,IPOINT))+HIWAY(2,IPOINT)
0290       POINT(1,NAT)=X1
0291       WIDTH(NAT)=TRAFIC(6,IXXX)
0292       GO TO 195
0293       310 CONTINUE
          C TEST FOR CROSSING
0294       XERT=HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-(Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X1))
0295       XART=HIWAY(2,IPNT)-(Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(HIWAY(1,IPNT)-X1))
0296       IF (XERT*XART.GT.0) GO TO 290
          C STORE INTERSECTION POINT
0297       X3=HIWAY(1,IPOINT)
0298       X4=HIWAY(1,IPNT)
0299       Y3= HIWAY(2,IPOINT)
0300       Y4=HIWAY(2,IPNT)
0301       IF (X4.NE.X3) GO TO 320
          C STORE INTERSECTION POINT

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0302      NAT= NAT+1
0303      POINT(1,NAT)=X3
0304      POINT(2,NAT)=Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(X3-X1)
0305      WIDTH(NAT)=TRAFFIC(6,IXXA)
0306      GO TO 195
0307      320 CONTINUE
0308      NAT = NAT+1
0309      POINT(1,NAT)=((Y1-Y3)+X3*(Y4-Y3)/(X4-X3)-X1*(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1))
          2 /((Y4-Y3)/(X4-X3)-(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1))
0310      POINT(2,NAT)=Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(POINT(1,NAT)-X1)
0311      WIDTH(NAT)=TRAFFIC(6,IXXA)
0312      GO TO 195
0313      330 CONTINUE
0314      IF (ISECTR(J).GT.90000) GO TO 430
C BOUNDARY - ROAD INTERSECTION
0315      IF (ISECTR(J).GT.0) GO TO 350
C BACKWARD LINK
0316      ISTART=NHIWAY(2,-ISECTR(J))
0317      IFIN=NHIWAY(1,-ISECTR(J))
0318      INC=-1
0319      GO TO 370
0320      350 CONTINUE
C FORWARD LINK
0321      ISTART=NHIWAY(1,ISECTR(J))
0322      IFIN=NHIWAY(2,ISECTR(J))
0323      INC=1
0324      370 CONTINUE
C SET UP
0325      LUCK=2*(ISECTR(I)-90000)-1
0326      X1=BOUND(1,LUCK)
0327      X2=BOUND(1,LUCK+1)
0328      Y1=BOUND(2,LUCK)
0329      Y2=BOUND(2,LUCK+1)
0330      IPOINT=ISTART-INC
0331      375 CONTINUE
0332      IPOINT=IPOINT+INC
C TEST FOR THE END OF THE ROAD
0333      IF (IPOINT.NE.IFIN) GO TO 380
0334      WRITE(6,917) ISECT,ISECTR(I),ISECTR(J)
0335      WRITE(6,921) ISECT
0336      GO TO 150
0337      380 CONTINUE
0338      IPNT=IPOINT+INC
0339      ISTART=IPOINT
0340      IF (X2.NE.X1) GO TO 400
C TEST FOR CROSSING
0341      IF ((HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X2)*(HIWAY(1,IPNT)-X2).GT.0) GO TO 375
C STORE POINT
0342      NAT=NAT+1
0343      POINT(1,NAT)=X1
0344      POINT(2,NAT)=((HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-HIWAY(2,IPNT))/(HIWAY(1,IPOINT)
          2 -HIWAY(2,IPNT)))*(X2-HIWAY(1,IPOINT))+HIWAY(2,IPOINT)
0345      WIDTH(NAT)=0
0346      GO TO 200
C TEST FOR CROSSING
0347      400 XERT=HIWAY(2,IPOINT)-(Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(HIWAY(1,IPOINT)-X1))
0348      XART=HIWAY(2,IPNT)-(Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(HIWAY(1,IPNT)-X1))
0349      IF (XERT*XART.GT.0) GO TO 375

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C STORE POINT
0350      X3=HIWAY(1,IPPOINT)
0351      X4=HIWAY(1,IPNT)
0352      Y3=HIWAY(2,IPPOINT)
0353      Y4=HIWAY(2,IPNT)
0354      IF((X4-X3).NE.0) GO TO 420
0355      NAT = NAT+1
0356      POINT(1,NAT)=X3
0357      POINT(2,NAT)=Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(X3-X1)
0358      WIDTH(NAT)=0
0359      GO TO 200
0360      420 CONTINUE
0361      NAT=NAT+1
0362      POINT(1,NAT)=((Y1-Y3)+X3*(Y4-Y3)/(X4-X3)-X1*(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1))
      2 / ((Y4-Y3)/(X4-X3)-(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1))
      POINT(2,NAT)=Y1+(Y2-Y1)/(X2-X1)*(POINT(1,NAT)-X1)
0363      WIDTH(NAT)=0
0364      GO TO 200
0365
0366      430 CONTINUE
C BOUNDARY-BOUNDARY POINT
0367      LUCK=2*(ISECTR(I)-90000)-1
0368      NAT=NAT+1
0369      POINT(1,NAT)=BOUND(1,LUCK+1)
0370      POINT(2,NAT)=BOUND(2,LUCK+1)
0371      WIDTH(NAT)=0
0372      GO TO 195
0373      500 CONTINUE
0374      505 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE RIGHT OF WAY OFFSET
0375      MAT=0
0376      NOTCH=1
0377      DO 540 IPPOINT=1,NAT
C SET UP THREE CONSECUTIVE POINTS IN CLOCKWISE ORDER
0378      IPNT1=IPPOINT-NOTCH
0379      IF(IPNT1.GT.0) GO TO 510
0380      IPNT1=NAT
0381      510 CONTINUE
0382      IPNT2=IPPOINT+1
0383      IF(IPNT2.LE.NAT) GO TO 520
0384      IPNT2=1
0385      520 CONTINUE
C SET UP GEOMETRY
0386      AX=POINT(2,IPPOINT)-POINT(2,IPNT1)
0387      AY=POINT(1,IPNT1)-POINT(1,IPPOINT)
0388      BX=POINT(2,IPNT2)-POINT(2,IPPOINT)
0389      BY=POINT(1,IPPOINT)-POINT(1,IPNT2)
0390      IF(BX*BX+BY*BY.NE.0) GO TO 525
0391      NOTCH=2
0392      GO TO 540
0393      525 CONTINUE
0394      NOTCH=1
0395      A=WIDTH(IPPOINT)
0396      B=WIDTH(IPNT2)
0397      MAT=MAT+1
0398      IF((AY*BX).EQ.(AX*BY)) GO TO 530
0399      CY=(A*BX*SQRT(AX*AX+AY*AY)-B*AX*SQRT(BX*BX+BY*BY))/(AY*BX-BY*AX)
0400      CX=(A*BY*SQRT(AX*AX+AY*AY)-B*AY*SQRT(BX*BX+BY*BY))/(AX*BY-AY*BX)
0401      BNDRY(1,MAT)=POINT(1,IPPOINT)+CX

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0402      BNDRY(2,MAT)=POINT(2,IPOINT)+CY
0403      GO TO 540
0404      530 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE BOUNDARY POINTS PARALLEL LINES
0405      IF (AX*AX+AY*AY.EQ.0) GO TO 540
0406      535 CONTINUE
0407      CX=AX/SQRT(AX*AX+AY*AY)
0408      CY=AY/SQRT(AX*AX+AY*AY)
0409      BNDRY(1,MAT)=CX*A+POINT(1,IPOINT)
0410      BNDRY(2,MAT)=CY*A+POINT(2,IPOINT)
0411      IF (A.EQ.B) GO TO 540
0412      MAT=MAT+1
0413      BNDRY(1,MAT)=CX*B+POINT(1,IPOINT)
0414      BNDRY(2,MAT)=CY*B+POINT(2,IPOINT)
0415      540 CONTINUE
0416      545 CONTINUE
0417      IF (MAT.GT.2) GO TO 550
0418      WRITE(6,921) ISECT
0419      GO TO 150
0420      550 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE POINTS WITHIN A SECTOR AND SET UP THE "DATA" FILE
C FIND MAX AND MIN POINTS OF THE SECTOR
0421      SXMAX=BNDRY(1,1)
0422      SXMIN=BNDRY(1,1)
0423      SYMAX=BNDRY(2,1)
0424      SYMIN=BNDRY(2,1)
0425      DO 570 IPOINT=1,MAT
0426      SXMAX=AMAX1(SXMAX,BNDRY(1,IPOINT))
0427      SXMIN=AMIN1(SXMIN,BNDRY(1,IPOINT))
0428      SYMAX=AMAX1(SYMAX,BNDRY(2,IPOINT))
0429      SYMIN=AMIN1(SYMIN,BNDRY(2,IPOINT))
C PUT BOUNDARY POINTS INTO .DATA
0430      DO 570 M=1,2
0431      DATA(M,MAT-IPOINT+1)=BNDRY(M,IPOINT)
0432      570 CONTINUE
0433      DELTA=(SXMAX-SXMIN)/JCOLS
0434      DELTY=(SYMAX-SYMIN)/JROWS
0435      IGRID=0
0436      YA=SYMIN
0437      600 CONTINUE
0438      XA=SXMIN
0439      610 CONTINUE
C FIND THE POINTS INSIDE THE BOUNDARY
0440      ISIGN=-1
0441      DO 675 IPOINT=1,MAT
0442      IF (BNDRY(1,IPOINT).GE.XA) GO TO 640
0443      IMESS=-1
0444      GO TO 650
0445      640 CONTINUE
0446      IMESS=1
0447      650 CONTINUE
0448      IPNT=IPOINT-1
0449      IF (IPNT.EQ.0) IPNT= MAT
0450      IF (BNDRY(1,IPNT).GE.XA) GO TO 653
0451      IMASS=-1
0452      GO TO 655
0453      653 CONTINUE
0454      IMASS=1

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0455      655 CONTINUE
0456      IF (BNDRY(1, IPOINT).EQ.BNDRY(1, IPNT)) GO TO 670
0457      TEST=(BNDRY(2, IPNT)-YA)+(BNDRY(2, IPOINT)-BNDRY(2, IPNT))
          2 / (BNDRY(1, IPOINT)-BNDRY(1, IPNT)) * (XA-BNDRY(1, IPNT))
0458      IF (TEST) 670,680,660
0459      660 CONTINUE
0460      ISIGN=IMASS*IMESS*ISIGN
0461      670 CONTINUE
0462      675 CONTINUE
0463      IF (ISIGN.NE.1) GO TO 690
0464      680 CONTINUE
0465      IGRID=IGRID+1
0466      DATA(1, MAT+IGRID)=XA
0467      DATA(2, MAT+IGRID)=YA
0468      690 CONTINUE
0469      XA=XA+DELTX
0470      IF (XA.LT.SXMAX) GO TO 610
0471      YA=YA+DELT
0472      IF (YA.LT.SYMAX) GO TO 600
0473      IBMESS=0
0474      DO 691 IPOINT=1, MAT
0475      XQ=SXMIN
0476      YQ=SYMIN
0477      IPNT=IPOINT+1
0478      IF (IPNT.GT. MAT) IPNT=1
0479      681 CONTINUE
0480      XQ=XQ+DELTX
0481      IF ((BNDRY(1, IPOINT)-XQ)*(BNDRY(1, IPNT)-XQ).GE.0) GO TO 685
0482      IBMESS=IBMESS+1
0483      DATA(1, MAT+IGRID+IBMESS)=XQ
0484      DATA(2, MAT+IGRID+IBMESS)=BNDRY(2, IPOINT)
          2 * (BNDRY(2, IPNT)-BNDRY(2, IPOINT)) / (BNDRY(1, IPNT)-BNDRY(1, IPOINT))
          3 * (XQ-BNDRY(1, IPOINT))
0485      685 CONTINUE
0486      IF (XQ.LT.AMAX1(BNDRY(1, IPOINT), BNDRY(1, IPNT))) GO TO 681
0487      686 CONTINUE
0488      YQ=YQ+DELT
0489      IF ((BNDRY(2, IPOINT)-YQ)*(BNDRY(2, IPNT)-YQ).GE.0) GO TO 687
0490      IBMESS=IBMESS+1
0491      DATA(2, MAT+IGRID+IBMESS)=YQ
0492      DATA(1, MAT+IGRID+IBMESS)=BNDRY(1, IPOINT)
          2 * (BNDRY(1, IPNT)-BNDRY(1, IPOINT)) / (BNDRY(2, IPNT)-BNDRY(2, IPOINT))
          3 * (YQ-BNDRY(2, IPOINT))
0493      687 CONTINUE
0494      IBMESS=IBMESS-1
0495      DO 688 KILL=1, IBMESS
0496      IF (DATA(2, MAT+IGRID+KILL).NE.DATA(2, MAT+GRID+IBMESS)) GO TO 688
0497      IF (DATA(1, MAT+IGRID+KILL).NE.DATA(1, MAT+GRID+IBMESS)) GO TO 688
0498      IBMESS=IBMESS-1
0499      GO TO 689
0500      688 CONTINUE
0501      689 CONTINUE
0502      IF (YQ.LT.AMAX1(BNDRY(2, IPOINT), BNDRY(2, IPNT))) GO TO 686
0503      691 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE NOISE AT EACH POINT IN THE SECTOR
0504      NDATA=IGRID+MAT+IBMESS
0505      NBOUND=MAT
0506      MATPL=MAT+1

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0507      GO 750 NAK=1,NDATA
0508      SOUND=10**4.5
0509      DO 750 ISEG=1,ITST
          C SETUP TRAFFIC DATA
0510      VA=TRAFIC(2,ISEG)*(1-TRAFIC(3,ISEG))
0511      SA=TRAFIC(5,ISEG)
0512      VT=TRAFIC(2,ISEG)*TRAFIC(3,ISEG)
0513      ST=TRAFIC(4,ISEG)
0514      VT=AMAX1(VT,1.)
0515      VA=AMAX1(VA,1.)
0516      IF (SA*ST.EQ.0) GO TO 750
0517      N=NHIWAY(1,ISEG)
0518      M=NHIWAY(2,ISEG)-1
0519      IF (NHIWAY(1,ISEG).EQ.0) GO TO 750
0520      DO 750 NSEG=N,M
          C SETUP GEOMETRIC DATA
0521      BX=HIWAY(1,NSEG)
0522      CX=HIWAY(1,NSEG+1)
0523      BY=HIWAY(2,NSEG)
0524      CY=HIWAY(2,NSEG+1)
0525      AX=DATA(1,NAK)
0526      AY=DATA(2,NAK)
0527      D2=(AX-BX)**2+(AY-BY)**2
0528      D1=(AX-CX)**2+(AY-CY)**2
          C COMPUTE PERPENDICULAR DISTANCE TO ROAD
0529      IF ((DQUIT.LT.D1).AND.(DQUIT.LT.D2)) GO TO 750
0530      DIST=((CX-AX)*(CY-BY)+(CY-AY)*(BX-CX))
          2 /SQRT((CY-BY)**2+(BX-CX)**2)
0531      IF (DIST.LT.0) DIST=-DIST
0532      IF (DIST.EQ.0) GO TO 750
          C COMPUTE SUBTENDED ANGLE
0533      Q24=(BX-AX)*(CX-AX)+(BY-AY)*(CY-AY)
0534      Q23=SQRT(((BX-AX)**2+(BY-AY)**2)*((CX-AX)**2+(CY-AY)**2))
0535      THETA=ARCOS(Q24/Q23)
          C L10 CORRECTION
0536      Q(1)=ALOG10(VA*DIST/SA)
0537      Q(2)=ALOG10(VT*DIST/ST)
0538      DO 730 NIX=1,2
0539      IF (Q(NIX).GT.ARG(1)) GO TO 700
0540      COR(NIX)=13.1
0541      GO TO 730
          700 CONTINUE
0542      NUM=1
0543      710 CONTINUE
0544      NUM=NUM+1
0545      IF (Q(NIX).GT.ARG(NUM)) GO TO 710
0546      IF (NUM.LT.12) GO TO 720
0547      COR(NIX)=1.13
0548      GO TO 730
          720 CONTINUE
0549      COR(NIX)=(Q(NIX)-ARG(NUM-1))/(ARG(NUM)-ARG(NUM-1))*
          2 (VAL(NUM)-VAL(NUM-1))+VAL(NUM-1)
0550      COR(NIX)=10**(.1*COR(NIX))
0551      730 CONTINUE
0552      DMIN=10.
0553      THD=AMAX1(THETA,ABS(DMIN/SQRT(D2)-DMIN/SQRT(D1)))
0554      2 /AMAX1((DIST/100)**1.5,DIST/100,DMIN/100)
0555      C SOUND OF CARS

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0556      ZOT=VA*SA**2*THD*TANH(.119*VA/SA)/3.14159
0557      ZOT=AMAX1(ZOT,1E-10)
0558      SONDA=ZOT*10**(-.1)*COR(1)
          CSOUND OF TRUCKS
0559      ZAT=VT*THD*TANH(.119*VT/ST)/(3.14159*ST)
0560      ZAT=AMAX1(ZAT,1E-10)
0561      SOND1=ZAT*10**6.5*COR(2)
          C TOTAL SOUND
0562      SOUND=SOUND+SOND1+SONDA
0563      750 CONTINUE
0564      SOUND=10*ALOG10(SOUND)
0565      DATA(3,NAK)=SOUND
0566      760 CONTINUE
0567      770 CONTINUE
0568      IF (NEKR.LT.3) GO TO 800
0569      STOP
0570      800 CONTINUE
0571      SXOR=X1P+.5+XMIN/SCALE
0572      SYOR=Y1P+.3+YMIN/SCALE
0573      WRITE(2,851) SCALE,SCALE,SXMIN,SXMAX,SYMIN,SYMAX,SXOR,SYOR
0574      851 FORMAT(4HPHS1,76X/4HMAPS,2X,6F8.0,2F8.3,10X)
0575      WRITE(2,852) INPT
0576      852 FORMAT(4HPHS2,76X/4HCNPT,2X,I3,BH 1 2 3 4,5H(4A4),58X)
0577      FINAL=0
0578      DO 805 N=MAIPL,NDATA
0579      IF (N.EQ.NDATA) FINAL=1.
0580      WRITE(JNPT,853) (DATA(L,N),L=1,3),FINAL
0581      853 FORMAT(4A4)
0582      805 CONTINUE
0583      WRITE(2,874)
0584      874 FORMAT(4HCPST,2X,8H      .100,8H      .100,2H-1,2H 1,54X)
0585      WRITE(2,854) NROWS,NCOLS,NGHBR5
0586      854 FORMAT(4HGRID,2X,2I8,I3,55X)
0587      WRITE(2,855) NBOUND
0588      855 FORMAT(4HPHS3,76X/4HMASK,2X,I8,66X)
0589      DO 810 N1=1,NBOUND,4
0590      N2=MIN0(N1+3,NBOUND)
0591      DO 808 J=1,4
0592      TDATA(1,J)=0.
0593      TDATA(2,J)=0.
0594      808 CONTINUE
0595      JMAX=N2-N1+1
0596      DO 809 J=1,JMAX
0597      TDATA(1,J)=DATA(1,N1+J-1)
0598      TDATA(2,J)=DATA(2,N1+J-1)
0599      809 CONTINUE
0600      WRITE(2,856) ((TDATA(L,J),L=1,2),J=1,4)
0601      856 FORMAT(4HMSKB,2X,8F8.0,10X)
0602      810 CONTINUE
0603      WRITE(2,857) PLOT
0604      857 FORMAT(4HPLOT,19A4/4HPHS4,76X)
0605      IUNITS=1
0606      NL=NBOUND-1
0607      DO 815 N1=1,NL
0608      N2=N1+1
0609      WRITE(2,858) ((DATA(L,N),L=1,2),N=N1,N2),IUNITS
0610      858 FORMAT(4HLINE,2X,2F8.0,8X,2F8.0,8X,I2,24X)
0611      815 CONTINUE

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0612      WRITE(2,858) DATA(1,N2),DATA(2,N2),DATA(1,1),DATA(2,1),IUNITS
0613      GO TO 150
0614      830 CONTINUE
0615      WRITE(2,871)
0616      871 FORMAT(4HPAUS,2X,39HLIET PEN IF BORDER AND LEGEND NOT REQ,D,35X)
0617      XC=1.
0618      YC=1.5
0619      IF(XTABLE.LT.27.) GO TO 835
0620      WRITE(2,859)XC,YC,TITLE
0621      859 FORMAT(4HTEXT,2X,2F8.3,8X,8H      .5,10X,7A4,4X/4HCTEX,2X,
2 12A4,26X)
0622      GO TO 840
0623      835 WRITE(2,860) XC,YC,(TITLE(L),L=1,7)
0624      860 FORMAT(4HTEXT,2X,2F8.3,8X,8H      .5,10X,7A4,4X)
0625      840 CONTINUE
0626      XC=XTABLE-10.5
0627      YC=.5
0628      WRITE(2,861) XC,YC,SCALE
0629      861 FORMAT(4HTEXT,2X,2F8.3,8X,8H      .3,10X,7HSCALE =,F10.0,11H FT.
*/ IN.,4X)
0630      PXMIN=.5
0631      PXMAX=XTABLE-.5
0632      PYMIN=3.
0633      PYMAX=YTABLE-.5
0634      WRITE(2,870)PXMIN,PYMIN,PXMIN,PYMAX,PXMIN,PYMAX,PXMAX,PYMAX,
2 PXMAX,PYMAX,PXMAX,PYMIN,PXMAX,PYMIN,PXMIN,PYMIN
0635      870 FORMAT(4HLINE,2X,2F8.2,8X,2F8.2,34X)
0636      WRITE(2,872)
0637      872 FORMAT(3HEND,77X/4HSTOP,76X)
0638      REWIND 2
0639      WRITE(6,862) INPT
0640      862 FORMAT(33H1 PLOT CARD IMAGES ON FILE, INPT=,I3//)
0641      845 READ(2,863,END=846) CARD
0642      WRITE(6,864) CARD
0643      IF(CARD(1).NE.CNPT) GO TO 845
0644      849 CONTINUE
0645      READ(JNPT,863,END=846) (CARD(N),N=1,4)
0646      WRITE(6,865)(CARD(N),N=1,4)
0647      IF(CARD(4).NE.1.) GO TO 849
0648      863 FORMAT(20A4)
0649      864 FORMAT(1H0,20A4)
0650      865 FORMAT(1X,4F20.3)
0651      GO TO 845
0652      846 CONTINUE
0653      GO TO 999
0654      999 CONTINUE
0655      END

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PLOT CARD IMAGES ON FILE, INPT= 5

JOB

PHS1

DIMT 61.0 33.5

PHS1

MAPS 1000. 1000. 25. 29975. 15025. 29978. 0.525 18.025

PHS2

CNPT 5 1 2 3 4(4A4)

6014.949	18015.344	45.000	0.0
12005.059	18015.344	45.000	0.0
17995.168	18015.344	45.000	0.0
23985.277	18015.344	45.000	0.0
6014.949	21006.117	45.000	0.0
12005.059	21006.117	45.000	0.0
17995.168	21006.117	45.000	0.0
23985.277	21006.117	45.000	0.0
6014.949	23996.891	45.000	0.0
12005.059	23996.891	45.000	0.0
17995.168	23996.891	45.000	0.0
23985.277	23996.891	45.000	0.0
6014.949	26987.664	45.000	0.0
12005.059	26987.664	45.000	0.0
17995.168	26987.664	45.000	0.0
23985.277	26987.664	45.000	0.0
6014.949	29961.328	45.000	0.0
12005.059	29965.605	45.000	0.0
17995.168	29969.883	45.000	0.0
23985.277	29974.160	45.000	0.0
29969.820	29978.438	88.720	0.0
29975.387	23331.188	91.720	0.0
29975.375	23996.891	91.717	0.0
29975.332	26987.664	45.000	0.0
29975.293	29978.438	90.336	0.0
29975.387	22280.398	91.751	0.0
29975.156	18015.344	45.000	0.0
29975.316	21006.117	91.717	0.0
6014.949	15024.648	45.000	0.0
12005.059	15024.629	45.000	0.0
17995.168	15024.609	45.000	0.0
23985.277	15024.590	45.000	1.000

CPST .100 .100-1 1

GRID 3 3 4

PHS3

MASK 5

MSKB 37. 15025. 29975. 15025. 29975. 22500. 29975. 29978.

MSKB 25. 29957. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

PLOT 42. 42. 2. 2. 30 5-1 5 2. .1 1. .05 .1

PHS4

LINE	37.	15025.	29975.	15025.	1
LINE	29975.	15025.	29975.	22500.	1
LINE	29975.	22500.	29975.	29978.	1
LINE	29975.	29978.	25.	29957.	1
LINE	25.	29957.	37.	15025.	1

PHS1

MAPS 1000. 1000. 30025. 59957. 22525. 30000. 30.525. 25.525

PHS2

CNPI	5	1	2	3	4(4A4)				
	36011.617					24020.203	45.000		0.0
	41997.949					24020.203	45.000		0.0
	47984.281					24020.203	45.000		0.0
	53970.613					24020.203	45.000		0.0
	36011.617					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	41997.949					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	47984.281					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	53970.613					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	36011.617					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	41997.949					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	47984.281					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	53970.613					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	36011.617					28504.934	45.000		0.0
	41997.949					28504.934	45.000		0.0
	47984.281					28504.934	45.000		0.0
	53970.613					28504.934	45.000		0.0
	59956.945					22562.656	84.742		0.0
	59955.730					24020.203	66.800		0.0
	59954.488					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	59953.246					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	59952.004					28504.934	45.000		0.0
	59950.766					29999.844	45.000		0.0
	36011.617					22530.883	45.000		0.0
	41997.949					22536.473	45.000		0.0
	47984.281					22542.066	45.000		0.0
	53970.613					22547.656	45.000		0.0
	59956.945					22553.250	85.889		0.0
	30025.371					24020.203	91.720		0.0
	30025.348					25515.113	45.000		0.0
	30025.328					27010.023	45.000		0.0
	30025.305					28504.934	91.701		0.0
	36011.617					29982.750	45.000		1.000

CPSI .100 .100-1 1

GRID 3 3 3

PHS3

MASK 4

MSKB 30025. 29978. 30025. 22525. 59957. 22553. 59951. 30000.

PLOT 42. 42. 2. 2. 30 5-1 5 2. .1 1. .05 .1

PHS4

LINE 30025. 29978. 30025. 22525. 1
 LINE 30025. 22525. 59957. 22553. 1
 LINE 59957. 22553. 59951. 30000. 1
 LINE 59951. 30000. 30025. 29978. 1
 PHS1
 MAPS 1000. 1000. 30025. 59976. 7525. 22475. 30.525 10.525

PHS2

CNPT 5 1 2 3 4(4A4)
 36015.117 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 53985.480 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 36015.117 13504.887 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 13504.887 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 13504.887 45.000 0.0
 53985.480 13504.887 45.000 0.0
 36015.117 16495.012 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 16495.012 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 16495.012 45.000 0.0
 53985.480 16495.012 45.000 0.0
 36015.117 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 53985.480 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 59975.363 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 59975.422 13504.887 45.000 0.0
 59975.480 16495.012 45.000 0.0
 59975.539 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 36015.117 7524.711 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 7524.691 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 7524.672 45.000 0.0
 53985.480 7524.652 45.000 0.0
 30025.055 10514.762 45.000 0.0
 30025.016 13504.887 91.719 0.0
 30025.074 16495.012 91.720 0.0
 30025.234 19485.137 45.000 0.0
 30025.391 22475.262 94.151 0.0
 36015.117 22475.250 45.000 0.0
 42005.238 22475.230 45.000 0.0
 47995.359 22475.211 45.000 1.000

CPST .100 .100-1 1

GRID 3 3 4

PHS3

MASK 5

MSKB 30025. 22475. 30025. 15000. 30025. 7525. 59975. 7525.

MSKB 59976. 22475. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

PLOT 42. 42. 2. 2. 30 5-1 5 2. .1 1. .05 .1

PHS4

LINE 30025. 22475. 30025. 15000. 1

LINE 30025. 15000. 30025. 7525. 1
 LINE 30025. 7525. 59975. 7525. 1
 LINE 59975. 7525. 59976. 22475. 1
 LINE 59976. 22475. 30025. 22475. 1

PHS1

MAPS 1000. 1000. 30025. 59976. 22. 7494. 30.525 3.022

PHS2

CNPT 5 1 2 3 4(4A4)
 36015.211 1516.097 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 1516.097 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 1516.097 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 1516.097 45.000 0.0
 36015.211 3010.635 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 3010.635 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 3010.635 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 3010.635 45.000 0.0
 36015.211 4505.172 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 4505.172 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 4505.172 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 4505.172 45.000 0.0
 36015.211 5999.707 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 5999.707 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 5999.707 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 5999.707 45.000 0.0
 36015.211 25.837 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 30.115 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 34.393 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 38.671 45.000 0.0
 59975.664 2.949 45.000 0.0
 30025.176 1516.097 91.699 0.0
 30025.156 3010.635 45.000 0.0
 30025.137 4505.172 45.000 0.0
 30025.117 5999.707 91.719 0.0
 36015.211 7478.648 45.000 0.0
 42005.324 7482.551 45.000 0.0
 47995.438 7486.453 45.000 0.0
 53985.551 7490.355 45.000 0.0
 59951.477 7494.242 97.258 0.0
 59975.664 47.652 45.000 0.0
 59974.441 1516.097 45.000 1.000

CPST .100 .100-1.1

GRID 10 10 3

PHS3

MASK 4

MSKB 59969. 7494. 30025. 7475. 30025. 22. 59976. 43.

PLOT 42. 42. 2. 2. 30 5-1 5 2. 1 1. 05 .1

PHS4

LINE 59969. 7494. 30025. 7475. 1

LINE 30025. 7475. 30025. 22. 1

LINE	30025.	22.		59976.	43.		1		
LINE	59976.	43.		59969.	7494.		1		
PHS1									
MAPS	1000.	1000.	37.	29975.		0.	14975.	0.537	3.000
PHS2									
CNPT	5 1 2 3 4(4A4)								
	6024.871			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	6024.871			5989.953			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			5989.953			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			5989.953			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			5989.953			45.000		0.0
	6024.871			8984.855			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			8984.855			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			8984.855			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			8984.855			45.000		0.0
	6024.871			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	47.250			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	44.761			5989.953			45.000		0.0
	42.271			8984.855			45.000		0.0
	39.782			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	37.293			14974.660			90.824		0.0
	6024.871			14974.648			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			14974.629			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			14974.609			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			14974.590			45.000		0.0
	2432.309			14974.660			91.712		0.0
	29975.078			8984.855			91.718		0.0
	29975.039			11979.758			45.000		0.0
	29975.199			555.688			91.661		0.0
	29975.160			2995.054			45.000		0.0
	29975.117			5989.953			91.718		0.0
	6024.871			4.418			45.000		0.0
	12012.453			8.694			45.000		0.0
	18000.035			12.971			45.000		0.0
	23987.617			17.247			45.000		1.000
CPST	.100	.100-1.1							
GRID	6	6 5							
PHS3									
MASK	5								
MSKB	29975.	22.	29975.	7500.	29975.	14975.	37.	14975.	
MSKB	50.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
PLOT	42.	42.	2.	2.	30	5-1 5	2.	.1	1. .05 .1
PHS4									
LINE	29975.	22.		29975.	7500.		1		

LINE	29975.	7500.	29975.	14975.	1
LINE	29975.	14975.	37.	14975.	1
LINE	37.	14975.	50.	0.	1
LINE	50.	0.	29975.	22.	1

PAUS LIFT PEN IF BORDER AND LEGEND NOT REQ'D

TEXT	1.000	1.500	.5	FIRST TEST RUN. L10 CONTOUR
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CTEXT S IN DANSVILLE CITY CENTER.

TEXT	50.500	0.500	.3	SCALE = 1000. FT. / IN.
LINE	0.50	3.00	0.50	33.00
LINE	0.50	33.00	60.50	33.00
LINE	60.50	33.00	60.50	3.00
LINE	60.50	3.00	0.50	3.00

END
STOP