

# sacio: A library for Seismic Analysis Code data files

### Brian Savage<sup>1</sup>

#### DOI: 10.21105/joss.03619

#### Software

- Review <sup>1</sup>
- Repository 🖒
- Archive 🗗

#### Editor: Daniel S. Katz C Reviewers:

- Ochad-iris
- Ombegnaud

Submitted: 08 July 2021 Published: 23 November 2021

#### License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).

#### 1 University of Rhode Island

### Summary

Since nearly the inception of digital seismological data, the Seismic Analysis Code (SAC) has been utilized as processing software and a file format (Goldstein et al., 2003; Goldstein & Minner, 1995; Goldstein & Snoke, 2005). Having a well-defined format is essential for the distribution and processing of seismological data. Easy and quick access to seismological data over the internet or within local networks is important for the development of seismological tools that impact hazards (earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunami), national security, and geophysical imaging on a variety of length scales. Here we implement an improved and open source version of the SAC format with backwards compatibility.

## Statement of need

The sacio library allows reading and writing of binary data files containing time series data, typically ground motion recorded by seismometers. This library is used in seismological research including, but not limited to, earthquake location (Michael Cleveland & Ammon, 2013) and magnitude determination (Miao & Langston, 2007), seismic tomography (Tape et al., 2010), earthquake early warning activities (Colombelli et al., 2013), earthquake source process discrimination (Templeton et al., 2018), and hazard probability estimates (Al-Amri et al., 2008; Cramer et al., 2014).

A number of deficiencies exist with the original implementation of the routines to read and write SAC binary files, written in Fortran 77 in the 1980s and directly translated into C in the late 1990s. First, it was tightly coupled with the processing routines included with the SAC program and difficult to use in external programs. Second, the routines were closed source and are covered by export restrictions by the US Department of Energy (US-DOE) and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Third, the routines and associated metadata in the data files did not meet existing needs of current seismological datasets, including very high samples rates, > 100 Hz, long duration data series (multiple days to months), and dense sampling arrays.

This open source library that reads and writes SAC binary and alphanumeric files fixes these outstanding issues. The library is fully decoupled and released under an open source license, BSD 2-Clause. It is straightforward to link this library with existing software projects without need to request the closed source, export-restricted version of SAC.

This library was designed as a drop-in replacement with strong backwards compatibility for the original closed source version to facilitate an easy transition for scientists; it is currently included within the official SAC distribution and used by seismologists globally. Moreover, the library was written to allow simple linking from C (for language interoperability) and Fortran, still used by scientists and seismologists.

Finally, the library adds routines to handle 64-bit metadata, or header values, to the binary file format to allow for very high sampling rates, long duration data series, and high precision station locations.



### Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the contributions of Arthur Snoke for the detailed discussions on version 7 of the header and the support of the SAC user community.

### References

- Al-Amri, A. M., Rodgers, A. J., & Al-Khalifah, T. A. (2008). Improving the level of seismic hazard parameters in Saudi Arabia using earthquake location. Arabian Journal of Geosciences, 1(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12517-008-0001-5
- Colombelli, S., Allen, R. M., & Zollo, A. (2013). Application of real-time GPS to earthquake early warning in subduction and strike-slip environments. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, *118*(7), 3448–3461. https://doi.org/doi:10.1029/2011GL047947
- Cramer, C. H., Van Arsdale, R. B., Dhar, M. S., Pryne, D., & Paul, J. (2014). Update of urban seismic-hazard maps for Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee: Geology and VS observations. *Seismological Research Letters*, 85(5), 986–996. https://doi.org/10.1785/ 0220160028
- Goldstein, P., Dodge, D., Firpo, M., & Minner, L. (2003). SAC2000: Signal processing and analysis tools for seismologists and engineers. *The IASPEI International Handbook of Earthquake and Engineering Seismology*, *81*, 1613–1620.
- Goldstein, P., & Minner, L. (1995). A status report on the development of SAC2000: A new seismic analysis code (UCRL-ID-121523, Cont. No. W-7405-ENG-48). Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (United States). https://doi.org/10.2172/110248
- Goldstein, P., & Snoke, A. (2005). SAC availability for the IRIS community. *Incorporated Institutions For Seismology Data Management Center Electronic Newsletter*, 7(1). http://www.iris.edu/dms/newsletter/vol7/no1/sac-availability-for-the-iris-community/
- Miao, Q., & Langston, C. A. (2007). Empirical distance attenuation and the local-magnitude scale for the central United States. *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, 97(6), 2137–2151. https://doi.org/10.1785/0120110042
- Michael Cleveland, K., & Ammon, C. J. (2013). Precise relative earthquake location using surface waves. Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth, 118(6), 2893–2904. https: //doi.org/10.1002/jgrb.50146
- Tape, C., Liu, Q., Maggi, A., & Tromp, J. (2010). Seismic tomography of the southern California crust based on spectral-element and adjoint methods. *Geophys. Jour. Int.*, 180(1), 433–462. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-246X.2009.04429.x
- Templeton, D. C., Rodgers, A. J., Ford, S. R., Harben, P. E., Ramirez, A. L., Foxall, W., & Reinke, R. E. (2018). Seismic models for near-surface explosion yield estimation in alluvium and sedimentary rock. *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, 108(3A), 1384–1398. https://doi.org/10.1785/0120170145