SAC-FORMAT

C++20 SAC-file Library

User Manual

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Contents

1 Introduction

sac-format is a single-header statically linked library designed to make working with binary SAC-files as easy as possible. Written in C++20, it follows a modern and easy to read programming-style while providing the high performance brought by C++.

sac-format's developed on GitHub!

Download sac-format from the GitHub release page.

Download an offline version of the documentation (PDF).

Get help from the community forum.

1.1 Why sac-format

sac-format is Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) released under the MIT license. Anyone can use it, for any purpose (including proprietary software), anywhere in the world. sac-format is operating system agnostic and confirmed working on Windows, macOS, and Linux systems.

1. Safe

   sac-format is **safe**—it conforms to a strict set of C++ programming guidelines, chosen to ensure safe code-execution. The guideline conformance list is in `cpp-linter.yml` and can be cross-referenced against this master list. Results of conformance checking are here.

   Testing is an important part of software development; the sac-format library is extensively tested using the Catch2 testing framework. Everything from low-level binary conversions to high-level `Trace` reading/writing are tested and confirmed working. Check and run the tests yourself. See the Testing section for more information.

2. Fast

   sac-format is **fast**—it's written in C++, carefully optimized, and extensively benchmarked. You can run the benchmarks yourself to find out how sac-format performs on your system. See the Benchmarking section for more information.

3. Easy

   sac-format is **easy**—single-header makes integration in any project simple. Installation is easy with our automatic installers. Building is a breeze with CMake, even on different platforms. Object-oriented design makes use easy and intuitive. See the Quickstart section to get up and running.

4. Small

   sac-format is **small**—in total (header + implementation–excluding comments) the library is under 2100∗ lines of code. Small size opens the door to using on any sort of hardware (old or new) and makes it easy to expand upon.

   ∗ This value includes only the library, excluding all testing/benchmarking and example codes. Including `utests.cpp`, `benchmark.cpp`, `util.hpp`, the example program (`list_sac`), and sac-format totals just over 5100 lines of code.

5. Documented

   sac-format is extensively **documented**—both online and in the code. Nothing's hidden—nothing's obscured. Curious how something works? Check the documentation and in-code comments.

6. Transparent

   sac-format is **transparent**—all analysis and coverage information is publicly available online.

   - CodeFactor
   - Codacy
   - CodeCov
   - Coverity Scan

7. Trace Class

   sac-format includes the `Trace` class for seismic traces, providing high-level object-oriented abstraction to seismic data. With the `Trace` class, you don't need to worry about manually reading SAC-files word-by-word. It's compatible with `v6` and `v7` SAC-files and can automatically detect the version upon reading. File output defaults to `v7` SAC-files and there is a `legacy_write` function for `v6` output.

8. Low-Level I/O

   If you want to roll your own SAC-file processing workflow you can use the low-level I/O functionality built into sac-format. All functions tested and confirmed working—they're used to build the `Trace` class!

2 Quickstart

2.1 Installation

The easiest way to use sac-format is to install it via the automatic installers. Installers for the latest release are located here. Be sure to check the sha512 checksum of the installer against its correspondingly named `.sha515` file to ensure the file is safe (for example: `sac-format.pkg` corresponds to `sac-format.pkg.sha512`).

1. Windows

   sac-format provides a graphical installer on Windows (`sac-format.exe`)∗.

   ∗ You will get a warning from Windows Defender that this is from an unknown developer. To run the installer you'll need to click on 'More Info' and then agree to run anyway. If you're unsure of the provenance of the file, be sure to only download from the releases page and to check the sha512 checksum of the installer (more info here) against `sac-format.exe.sha512`.

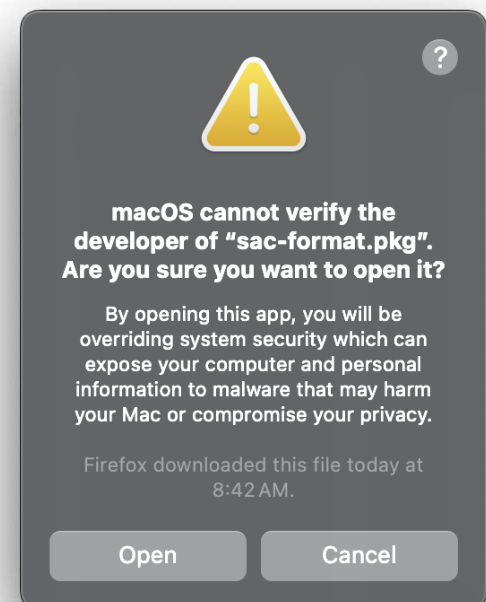
2. macOS

   sac-format provides both command line and graphical installers on macOS.

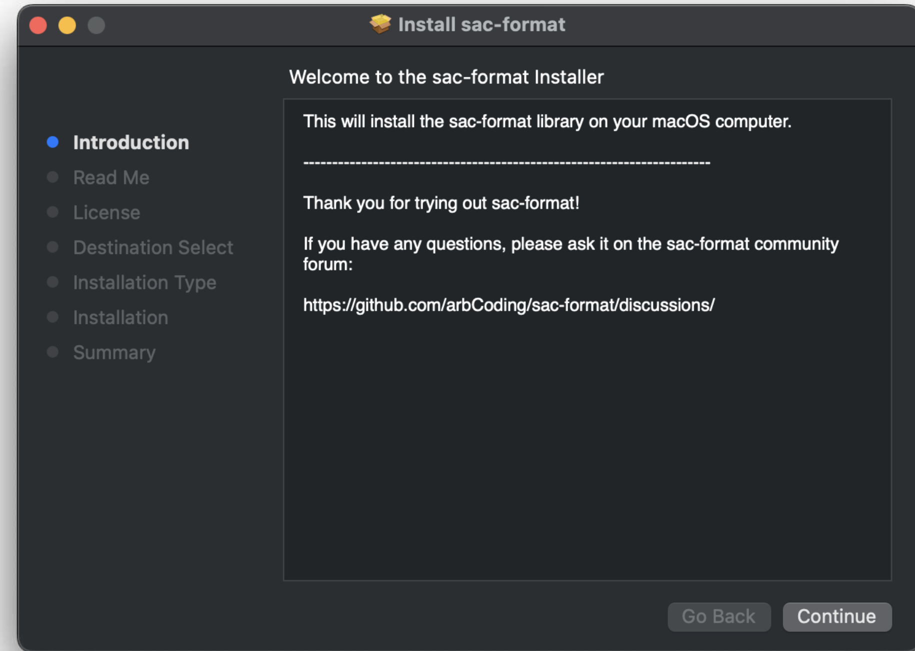
   (a) Graphical

   The graphical installer is `sac-format.pkg` and will walk you through the installation process. **NOTE**: the default installation location is `/opt/sac-format`.

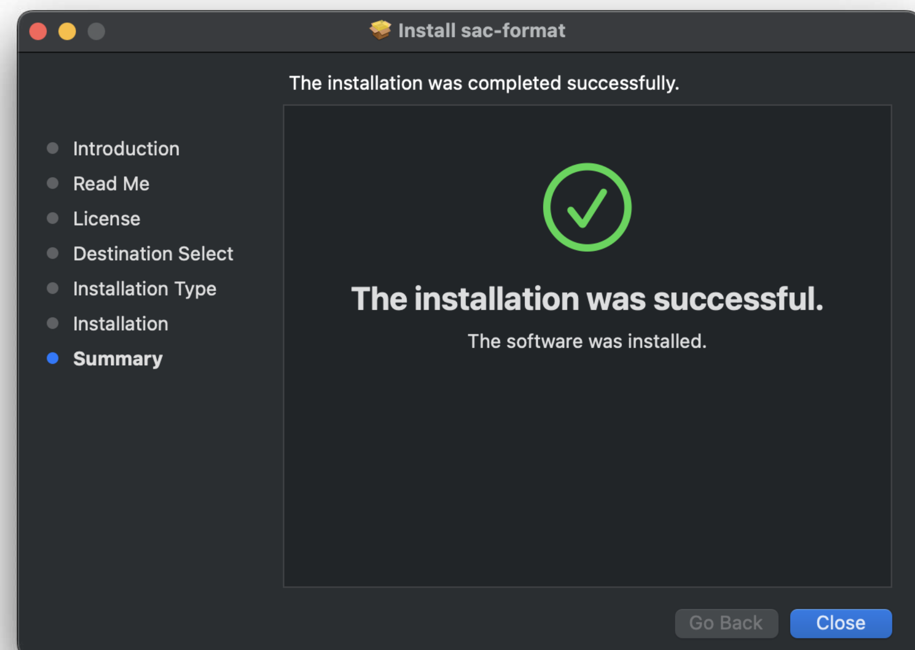
   By default, macOS will block the installer. To install, right-click on `sac-format.pkg` and select open. A warning will pop up that looks like:



   Simply click 'Open' and the installer will begin from the first screen:



Upon successfull installation you will see:



(b) Command line
    i. Debian Archive

ii. RPM Archive
iii. Self-extracting Archive

```
# Check the sha512 checksum
sha512sum -c sac-format-<version>-Darwin-<arch>.sh.sha512
# Run self-extracting archive
bash sac-format-<version>-Darwin-<arch>.sh
```

Be sure to replace `<version>` and `<arch>` with the correct versions and architectures, respectively (for example: `sac-format-0.4.0-Darwin-x86_64.sh`).

iv. Gzipped Tar Archive

```
# Check the sha512 checksum
sha512sum -c sac-format-<version>-Darwin-<arch>.tar.gz.sha512
bash sac-format-<version>-Darwin-<arch>.tar.gz
```

3. Linux

```
# Ceck the sha512 checksum
sha512sum -c sac-format-<version>-Linux-<arch>tar.gz.sha512
bash sac-format-<version>-Linux-<arch>.tar.gz
```

2.2 Build Instructions

Building is as easy as cloning the repository, running CMake for your preferred build tool, and then building.

1. GCC

```
git clone https://github.com/arbCoding/sac-format.git
cmake --preset gcc-release
cmake --build ./build/release/gcc
```

2. Clang

```
git clone https://github.com/arbCoding/sac-format.git
cmake --preset clang-release
cmake --build ./build/release/clang
```

2.3 Use

To use link to the compiled library (`libsac-format.a` on Linux/macOS, `sac-format.lib` on Windows) and include `sac_format.hpp`.

2.4 Example Programs

1. `list_sac`

   `list_sac` is a command line program that takes a single SAC-file as its input argument. It reads the SAC-file and outputs the header/footer information, as well as the true size of the `data1` and `data2` vectors.

2.5 CMake Integration

To integrate sac-format into your CMake project, add it to your `CMakeLists.txt`.

```cmake
include(FetchContent)
set(FETCHCONTENT_UPDATES_DISCONNECTED TRUE)
FetchContent_Declare(sac-format
   GIT_REPOSITORY https://github.com/arbCoding/sac-format
   GIT_TAG vX.X.X)
FetchContent_MakeAvailable(sac-format)
include_directory(${sacformat_SOURCE_DIR/src})

project (your_project
   LANGUAGES CXX)

add_executable(your_executable
   your_sources
   sac_format.hpp)

target_link_libraries_library(your_executable
   PRIVATE sac-format)
```

2.6 Example

1. Reading and Writing

```cpp
#include <filesystem>
#include <iostream>
#include <sac_format.hpp>

using namespace sacfmt;
namespace fs = std::filesystem;

int main() {
   Trace trace1{};
   // Change header variable
   trace1.kstnm("Station1");
   fs::path file{"./test.SAC"};
   // Write
   trace1.write(file);
   // Read
   Trace trace2 = Trace(file);
   // Confirm equality
   std::cout << (trace1 == trace2) << '\n';
   fs::remove(file);
   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

3 Documentation

3.1 Trace class

The `Trace` class provides easy access to SAC-files in C++. Each SAC-file is a `Trace`; therefore, each `Trace` object is a seismic trace (seismogram).

1. Reading SAC

   SAC-files can be read in by using the parameterized constructor with a `std::filesystem::path`(`<filesystem>`) or a `std::string`(`<string>`) variable that corresponds to the location of the SAC-file.

   For example:

```
#include <filesystem>
#include <sac_foramt.hpp>

int main() {
  std::filesystem::path my_file{"/home/user/data/ANMO.SAC"};
  sacfmt::Trace anmo = sacfmt::Trace(my_file);
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

2. Writing SAC

   Writing SAC files can be done using one of two write functions.

   (a) `v7` files

      Use `write` (for example `trace.write(filename)`).

   (b) `v6` files

      Use `legacy_write` (for example `trace.legacy_write(filename)`).

3. Getters and Setters

   Every SAC variable is accessed via getters and setters of the same name.

   (a) Example Getters

      - `trace.npts()`
      - `trace.data1()`
      - `trace.kstnm()`

   (b) Example Setters

      - `trace.kevnm("Event 1")`
      - `trace.evla(32.89)`
      - `trace.mag(3.21)`

   (c) Setter rules

      Most of the setters are only constrained by the parameter type (single-precision, double-precision, boolean, etc.). **Some** setters are constrained by additional rules.

      i. Required for sanity

         Rules here are required because the sac-format library assumes them (not strictly required by the SAC format standard). For instance, the geometric functions assume certain bounds on latitudes and longitudes. sac-format automatically imposes these rules.

         A. `stla(input)`

            Limited to $[-90, 90]$ degrees, input that is outside that range is reduced using circular symmetry.

B. `stlo(input)`
   Limited to $[-180{,}180]$ degrees, input that is outside that range is reduced using circular symmetry.

C. `evla(input)`
   Limited to $[-90{,}90]$ degrees, input that is outside that range is reduced using circular symmetry.

D. `evlo(input)`
   Limited to $[-180{,}180]$ degrees, input that is outside that range is reduced using circular symmetry.

ii. Required for safety
   Rules here are required by the SAC format standard. sac-format automatically imposes these rules to prevent the creation of corrupt sac-files.

   A. `npts(input)`
      Because `npts` defines the size of the data vectors, changing this value will change the size of `data1` and `data2`$*$. Increasing npts resizes the vectors (std::vector::resize) by placing zeros at the **end** of the vectors. Reducing npts resizes the vectors down to the **first npts** values.
      Therefore, care must be taken to maintain separate copies of `data1` and `data2`$*$ if you plan to manipulate the original data **after** resizing.
      $*$ data2 has `npts` only if it is legal, otherwise it is of size 0.

   B. `leven(input)`
      Changing the value of `leven` potentially changes the legality of `data2`, it also potentially affects the value of `iftype`.
      If iftype>1, then leven must be `true` (evenly sampled data). Therefore, if leven is made `false` in this scenario (unevenly sampled data) then iftype becomes unset$*$.
      If changing leven makes data2 legal$**$, then data2 is resized to have `npts` zeros.
      $*$ The SAC format defines the unset values for all data-types. For integers (like iftype) it is the integer value `-12345`.
      $**$ If data2 was already legal, then it is unaffected.

   C. `iftype(input)`
      Changing the value of `iftype` poentially changes the legality of `data2`, it also potentially affects the value of `leven`.
      If leven is `false`, then iftype must be either 1 or unset. Therefore, changing iftype to have a value >1 requires that leven becomes `true` (evenly sampled data).
      If changing iftype makes data2 legal$*$, then data2 is resized to have `npts` zeros.
      $*$ If data2 was already legal, then it is unaffected.

   D. `data1(input)`
      If the size of `data1` is changed, then `npts` must change to reflect the new size. If `data2` is legal, this adjusts its size to match as well.

   E. `data2(input)`
      If the size of `data2` is changed to be larger than 0 and it is illegal, it is made legal by setting `iftype(2)` (spectral-data).
      When the size of data2 changes, `npts` is updated to the new size and `data1` is resized to match.
      If `data2` is made illegal, its size is reduced to 0 while `npts` and `data1` are unaffected.

4. Internal Structure

   The SAC-trace stores the data internally in a series of pre-allocated `std::array` (`<array>`) container objects. Getters and setters access these via a lookup table. The internal components are below:

   (a) Lookup Table `sac_map`
   (b) `floats` array
   (c) `doubles` array
   (d) `ints` array
   (e) `bools` array
   (f) `strings` array
   (g) `data` array

5. Convenience Methods

- `calc_geometry`

Calculate `gcarc`, `dist`, `az`, and `baz` assuming spherical Earth.

```
trace.stla(45.3);
trace.stlo(34.5);
trace.evla(18.5);
trace.evlo(-34);
trace.calc_geometry();
std::cout << "GcArc: " << trace.gcarc() << '\n';
std::cout << "Dist: " << trace.dist() << '\n';
std::cout << "Azimuth: " << trace.az() << '\n';
std::cout << "BAzimuth: " << trace.baz() << '\n';
```

- `frequency`

Calculate frequency from `delta`.

```
double frequency{trace.frequency()};
```

- `date`

Return `std::string` formatted as `YYYY-JJJ` from `nzyear` and `nzjday`.

```
std::string date{trace.date()};
```

- `time`

Return `std::string` formatted as `HH:MM:SS.xxx` from `nzhour`, `nzmin`, `nzsec`, and `nzmsec`.

```
std::string time{trace.time()};
```

6. Exceptions

sac-format throws exceptions of type `sacfmt::io_error` (inherits `std::exception`) in the event of a failure to read/write a SAC-file.

3.2 Convenience Functions

- `degrees_to_radians`

Convert decimal degrees to radians.

```
double radians{sacfmt::degrees_to_radians(degrees)};
```

- `radians_to_degrees`

Convert radians to decimal degrees.

```cpp
double degrees{sacfmt::radians_to_degrees(radians)};
```

- `gcarc`

Calculate great-circle arc distance (spherical planet).

```cpp
double gcarc{sacfmt::gcarc(latitude1, longitude1, latitude2, longitude2)};
```

- `azimuth`

Calculate azimuth between two points (spherical planet).

```cpp
double azimuth{sacfmt::azimuth(latitude2, longitude2, latitude1,
    longitude1)};
double back_azimuth{sacfmt::azimuth(latitude1, longitude1, latitude2,
    longitude2)};
```

- `limit_360`

Take arbitrary value of degrees and unwrap to $[0,360]$.

```cpp
double degrees_limited{sacfmt::limit_360(degrees)};
```

- `limit_180`

Take arbitrary value of degrees and unwrap to $[-180,180]$. Useful for longitude.

```cpp
double degrees_limited{sacfmt::limit_180(degrees)};
```

- `limit_90`

Take arbitrary value of degrees and unwrap to $[-90,90]$. Useful for latitude.

```cpp
double degrees_limited{sacfmt::limit_90(degrees)};
```

3.3 Low-Level I/O

Low-level I/O functions are discussed below.

1. Binary conversion

   (a) `int_to_binary` and `binary_to_int`
   Conversion pair for binary representation of integer values.

```
const int input{10};
// sacfmt::word_one is alias for std::bitset<32> (one word)
sacfmt::word_one binary{sacfmt::int_to_binary(input)};
const int output{sacfmt::binary_to_int(binary)};
std::cout << (input == output) << '\n';
```

   (b) `float_to_binary` and `binary_to_float`
   Conversion pair for binary representation of floating-point values.

```
const float input{5F};
sacfmt::word_one binary{sacfmt::float_to_binary(input)};
const float output{sacfmt::binary_to_float(binary)};
std::cout << (input == output) << '\n';
```

   (c) `double_to_binary` and `binary_to_double`
   Conversion pair for binary representation of double-precision values.

```
const double input{1e5};
// sacfmt::word_two is alias for std::bitset<64> (two words)
sacfmt::word_two binary{sacfmt::double_to_binary(input)};
const double output{sacfmt::binary_to_double(binary)};
std::cout << (input == output) << '\n';
```

   (d) `string_to_binary` and `binary_to_string`
   Conversion pair for binary representation of two-word (regular) string values.

```
const std::string input{"NmlStrng"};
sacfmt::word_two binary{sacfmt::string_to_binary(input)};
const std::string output{sacfmt::binary_to_string(binary)};
std::cout << (input == output) << '\n';
```

   (e) `long_string_to_binary` and `binary_to_long_string`
   Conversion pair for binary representation of four-word (only `kstnm`) string values.

```
const std::string input{"The Long String"};
// sacfmt::word_four is alias for std::bitset<128> (four words)
sacfmt::word_four binary{sacfmt::long_string_to_binary(input)};
const std::string output{sacfmt::binary_to_long_string(binary)};
std::cout << (input == output) << '\n';
```

2. Reading/Writing

   NOTE that care must be taken when using them to ensure that safe input is provided; the `Trace` class ensures safe I/O, low-level I/O functions do not necessarily ensure safety.

   (a) `read_word`, `read_two_words`, `read_four_words`, and `read_data`
   Functions to read one-, two-, and four-word variables (depending on the header) and an arbitrary amount of binary data (exclusive to `data1` and `data2`).

   (b) `convert_to_word`, `convert_to_words`, and `bool_to_word`
   Takes objects and converts them into `std::vector<char>` (`convert_to_word` and `bool_to_word`) or `std::array<char, N>` (`convert_to_words`, N = # of words).

   (c) `write_words`
   Writes input words (as `std::vector<char>`) to a binary SAC-file.

3. Utility

   (a) `concat_words`
   Concatenates words taking into account the system endianness.

   (b) `bits_string` and `string_bits`
   Template function that performs conversion of binary strings of arbitrary length to an arbitrary number of words.

   (c) `remove_leading_spaces` and `remove_trailing_spaces`
   Remove leading and trailing blank spaces from strings assuming ASCII convention (space character is integer 32, below that value are control characters that also appear as blank spaces).

   (d) `string_cleaning`
   Ensures string does not contain an internal termination character (`\0`) and removes it if present, then removes blank spaces.

   (e) `prep_string`
   Performs `string_cleaning` followed by string truncation/padding to the necessary length.

   (f) `equal_within_tolerance`
   Floating-point/double-precision equality within a provided tolerance (default is `f_eps`, defined in `sac_format.hpp`).

3.4 Testing

`utests.cpp` contains the unit- and integration-tests, using Catch2. Test coverage details are visible on CodeCov.io and Codacy.com. All tests can be locally-run to ensure full functionality and compliance.

1. Errors only

   By default `utests` prints out a pass summary, without details unless an error is encountered.

2. Full output

   By passing the `--success` flag (`utests --success`) you can see the full results of all tests.

3. Compact output

   The full output is verbose, using the compact reporter will condense the test results (`utests --reporter=compact --success`).

4. Additional options

   To see additional options, run `utests -?`.

5. Using ctest

   If you have CMake install, you can run the tests using `ctest`.

3.5 Benchmarking

`benchmark.cpp` contains the benchmarks. Running it locally will provide information on how long each function takes; benchmarks start with the low-level I/O function and build up to Trace reading, writing, and equality comparison.

To view available optional flags, run `becnhmark -?`.

3.6 Source File List

1. Core

   The two core files are split in the standard interface (hpp)/implementation (cpp) format.

   (a) `sac_format.hpp`
   Interface—function declarations and constants.

   (b) `sac_format.cpp`
   Implementation—function details.

2. Testing and Benchmarking

   (a) `util.hpp`
   Utility functions and constants exclusive to testing and benchmarking. Not split into interface/implementation.

   (b) `utests.cpp`

   (c) `benchmark.cpp`

3. Example programs

   (a) `list_sac.cpp`

3.7 Dependencies

1. Automatic (CMake)

   (a) Xoshiro-cpp v1.12.0 (testing and benchmarking)

   (b) Catch2 v3.4.0 (testing and benchmarking)

3.8 SAC-file format

The official and up-to-date documentation for the SAC-file format is available from the EarthScope Consortium (formerly IRIS/UNAVCO) here. The following subsections constitute my notes on the format. Below is a quick guide—all credit for the creation of, and documentation for, the SAC file-format belongs to its developers and maintainers (details here).

1. Floating-point (39)

   32-bit (1 word, 4 bytes)

   (a) `depmin`
   Minimum value of the dependent variable (displacement/velocity/acceleration/volts/counts).

   (b) `depmen`
   Mean value of the dependent variable.

   (c) `depmax`
   Maximum value of the dependent variable.

   (d) `odelta`
   Modified (*observational*) value of `delta`.

   (e) `resp(0--9)`
   Instrument response parameters (poles, zeros, and a constant).
   Not used by SAC—they're free for other purposes.

(f) `stel`
Station elevation in meters above sea level (*m.a.s.l*).
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(g) `stdp`
Station depth in meters below surface (borehole/buried vault).
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(h) `evel`
Event elevation *m.a.s.l.*
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(i) `evdp`
Event depth in kilometers (*previously meters*) below surface.

(j) `mag`
Event magnitude.

(k) `user(0--9)`
Storage for user-defined values.

(l) `dist`
Station–Event distance in kilometers.

(m) `az`
Azimuth $(\text{Event} \rightarrow \text{Station})$, decimal degrees from North.

(n) `baz`
Back-azimuth $(\text{Station} \rightarrow \text{Event})$, decimal degrees from North.

(o) `gcarc`
Station–Event great circle arc-length, decimal degrees.

(p) `cmpaz`
Instrument measurement azimuth, decimal degrees from North.

Value	Direction
0°	North
90°	East
180°	South
270°	West
Other	1/2/3

(q) `cmpinc`
Instrument measurement incident angle, decimal degrees from upward vertical (incident 0° = dip -90°).

Value	Direction
0°	Up
90°	Horizontal
180°	Down
270°	Horizontal

NOTE: SEED/MINISEED use dip angle, decimal degrees down from horizontal (dip 0° = incident 90°).

(r) `xminimum`
Spectral-only equivalent of `depmin` (f_0 or ω_0).

(s) `xmaximum`
Spectral-only equivalent of `depmax` (f_{max} or ω_{max}).

(t) `yminimum`
Spectral-only equivalent of `b`.

(u) `ymaximum`
Spectral-only equivalent of `e`.

2. Double (22)

   64-bit (2 words, 8 bytes)

   NOTE: in the header section these are floats—they're doubles in the footer section of `v7` SAC-files. In memory they're stored as doubles regardless of the SAC-file version.

   (a) `delta`
   Increment between evenly spaced samples (Δt for timeseries, Δf or $\Delta\omega$ for spectra).

   (b) `b`
   First value (*begin*) of independent variable (t_0).

   (c) `e`
   Final value (*end*) of independent variable (t_{max}).

   (d) `o`
   Event *origin* time, in seconds relative to the reference time.

   (e) `a`
   Event first *arrival* time, in seconds relative to the reference time.

   (f) `t(0--9)`
   User defined *time* values, in seconds relative to the reference time.

   (g) `f`
   Event end (*fini*) time, in seconds relative to the reference time.

   (h) `stla`
   Station latitude in decimal degrees, N/S–positive/negative.
   sac-format automatically enforces $\text{stla} \in [-90{,}90]$.

   (i) `stlo`
   Station longitude in decimal degrees, E/W–positive/negative.
   sac-format automatically enforces $\text{stlo} \in [-180{,}180]$.

   (j) `evla`
   Event latitude in decimal degrees, N/S–positive/negative.
   sac-format automatically enforces $\text{evla} \in [-90{,}90]$.

   (k) `evlo`
   Event longitude in decimal degrees, E/W–positive/negative.
   sac-format automatically enforces $\text{evlo} \in [-180{,}180]$.

   (l) `sb`
   Original (*saved*) `b` value.

   (m) `sdelta`
   Original (*saved*) `delta` value.

3. Integer (26)

   32-bit (1 word, 4 bytes)

   (a) `nzyear`
   Reference time GMT year.

   (b) `nzjday`
   Reference time GMT day-of-year (often called Julian Date) (1–366).

   (c) `nzhour`
   Reference time GMT hour (00–23).

(d) `nzmin`
Reference time GMT minute (0–59).

(e) `nzsec`
Reference time GMT second (0–59).

(f) `nzmsec`
Reference time GMT Millisecond (0–999).

(g) `nvhdr`
SAC-file version.

Version	Description
`v7`	Footer (2020+, sac 102.0+)
`v6`	No footer (pre-2020, sac 101.6a-)

(h) `norid`
Origin ID.

(i) `nevid`
Event ID.

(j) `npts`
Number of points in data.

(k) `nsnpts`
Original (*saved*) `npts`.

(l) `nwfid`
Waveform ID.

(m) `nxsize`
Spectral-only equivalent of `npts` (length of spectrum).

(n) `nysize`
Spectral-only, width of spectrum.

(o) `iftype`
File type.

Value	Type	Description
01	ITIME	Time-series
02	IRLIM	Spectral (real/imaginary)
03	IAMPH	Spectral (amplitude/phase)
04	IXY	General XY file
??	IXYZ$*$	General XYZ file

$*$Value not listed in the standard.

(p) `idep`
Dependent variable type.

Value	Type	Description
05	IUNKN	Unknown
06	IDISP	Displacement (nm)
07	IVEL	Velocity $\left(\frac{\mathrm{nm}}{\mathrm{s}}\right)$
08	IACC	Acceleration $\left(\frac{\mathrm{nm}}{\mathrm{s}^2}\right)$
50	IVOLTS	Velocity (volts)

(q) `iztype`
Reference time equivalent.

Value	Type	Description
05	IUNKN	Unknown
09	IB	Recording start time
10	IDAY	Midnight reference GMT day
11	IO	Event origin time
12	IA	First arrival time
13–22	IT(0–9)	User defined time (t) pick

(r) `iinst`
Recording instrument type.
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(s) `istreg`
Station geographic region.
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(t) `ievreg`
Event geographic region.
Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(u) `ievtyp`
Event type.

Value	Type	Description
05	IUNKN	Unknown
11	IO	Other source of known origin
37	INUCL	Nuclear
38	IPREN	Nuclear pre-shot
39	IPOSTN	Nuclear post-shot
40	IQUAKE	Earthquake
41	IPREQ	Foreshock
42	IPOSTQ	Aftershock
43	ICHEM	Chemical explosion
44	IOTHER	Other
72	IQB	Quarry/mine blast—confirmed by quarry/mine
73	IQB1	Quarry/mine blast—designed shot info-ripple fired
74	IQB2	Quarry/mine blast—observed shot info-ripple fired
75	IQBX	Quarry/mine blast—single shot
76	IQMT	Quarry/mining induced events—tremor and rockbursts
77	IEQ	Earthquake
78	IEQ1	Earthquake in a swarm or in an aftershock sequence
79	IEQ2	Felt earthquake
80	IME	Marine explosion
81	IEX	Other explosion
82	INU	Nuclear explosion
83	INC	Nuclear cavity collapse
85	IL	Local event of unknown origin
86	IR	Region event of unknown origin
87	IT	Teleseismic event of unknown origin
88	IU	Undetermined/conflicting information

(v) `iqual`
Quality of data.

Value	Type	Description
44	IOTHER	Other
45	IGOOD	Good
46	IGLCH	Glitches
47	IDROP	Dropouts
48	ILOWSN	Low signal-to-noise ratio

Not used by SAC—free for other purposes.

(w) `isynth`

Synthetic data flag.

Value	Type	Description
49	IRLDATA	Real data
XX	*	Synthetic

*Values and types not listed in the standard.

(x) `imagtyp`

Magnitude type.

Value	Type	Description
52	IMB	Body-wave magnitude (M_b)
53	IMS	Surface-wave magnitude (M_s)
54	IML	Local magnitude (M_l)
55	IMW	Moment magnitude (M_w)
56	IMD	Duration magnitude (M_d)
57	IMX	User-defined magnitude (M_x)

(y) `imagsrc`

Source of magnitude information.

Value	Type	Description
58	INEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
61	IPDE	Preliminary Determination of Epicenter
62	IISC	Internation Seismological Centre
63	IREB	Reviewed Event Bulletin
64	IUSGS	U.S. Geological Survey
65	IBRK	UC Berkeley
66	ICALTECH	California Institute of Technology
67	ILLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
68	IEVLOC	Event location (computer program)
69	IJSOP	Joint Seismic Observation Program
70	IUSER	The user
71	IUNKNOWN	Unknown

(z) `ibody`

Body/spheroid definition used to calculate distances.

Value	Type	Name	Semi-major axis (a [m])	Inverse Flattening (f)
-12345	UNDEF	Earth (*Historic*)	6378160.0	0.00335293
98	ISUN	Sun	696000000.0	8.189e-6
99	IMERCURY	Mercury	2439700.0	0.0
100	IVENUS	Venus	6051800.0	0.0
101	IEARTH	Earth (*WGS84*)	6378137.0	0.0033528106647474805
102	IMOON	Moon	1737400.0	0.0
103	IMARS	Mars	3396190.0	0.005886007555525457

4. Boolean (4)

32-bit (1 word, 4 bytes) in-file/8-bit (1 byte) in-memory

(a) `leven`

REQUIRED

Evenly-spaced data flag.

If true, then data is evenly spaced.

(b) `lpspol`
Station polarity flag.
If true, then station has positive-polarity—it follows the left-hand convention (for example, North-East-Up [NEZ]).

(c) `lovrok`
File overwrite flag.
If true, then it's okay to overwrite the file.

(d) `lcalda`
Calculate geometry flag.
If true, then calculate `dist`, `az`, `baz`, and `gcarc` from `stla`, `stlo`, `evla`, and `evlo`.

5. String (23)

   32/64-bit (2/4 words, 8/16 bytes, 8/16 characters)

   (a) `kstnm`
   Station name.

   (b) `kevnm*`
   Event name.
   *This is the **only** four word (16 character) string.

   (c) `khole`
   Nuclear—hole identifier.
   Other—Location identifier (LOCID).

   (d) `ko`
   Text for `o`.

   (e) `ka`
   Text for `a`.

   (f) `kt(0--9)`
   Text for `t(0--9)`.

   (g) `kf`
   Text for `f`.

   (h) `kuser(0--2)`
   Text for the first three of `user(0--9)`.

   (i) `kdatrd`
   Date the data was read onto a computer.

   (j) `kinst`
   Text for `iinst`.

6. Data (2)

   32-bit (2 words, 8 bytes) in-file/64-bit (4 words, 16 bytes) in-memory

   Stored as floating-point (32-bit) values in SAC-files; stored as double-precision in memory.

   (a) `data1`
   The first data vector—**always** present in a SAC-file and begins at word 158.

   (b) `data2`
   The second data vector—**conditionally** present and begins after `data1`.
   Required if `leven` is false, or if `iftype` is spectral/XY/XYZ.

4 Notes

4.1 Why C++20 and not C++23

Compiler restrictions—C++23 support requires GCC-13+ and Clang-16+. Many systems, still use GCC-12 and Clang-15—which has near complete support for C++20.

sac-format strives for accessibility, modernity, safety, and speed—C++20 provides the best fit.