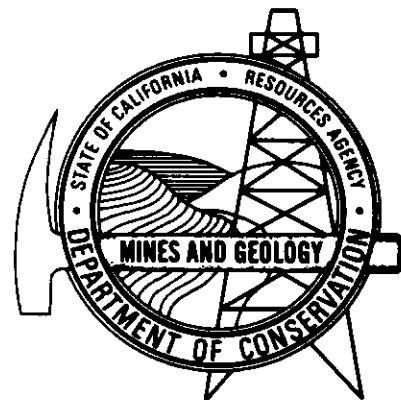


**STANDARD TAPE FORMAT  
FOR CSMIP  
STRONG-MOTION DATA TAPES**

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**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY  
OFFICE OF STRONG MOTION STUDIES  
REPORT OSMS 85-03**



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**STANDARD TAPE FORMAT  
FOR CSMP STRONG-MOTION DATA TAPES**

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**California Strong Motion Instrumentation Program  
Report OSMS 85-03**

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## INTRODUCTION

Strong-motion accelerograms recorded in structures and at ground-response stations are routinely digitized and processed for subsequent analyses by seismological and engineering researchers. The processed data are distributed on magnetic tapes written in a standard format.

The standard tape format described here is an extension of the format originally used for the accelerogram computer tapes distributed by the California Institute of Technology in the early 1970s (Hudson, Trifunac and Brady, 1970 to 1975). The Caltech format (Trifunac and Lee, 1973) was extended somewhat in a series of tapes distributed by the University of Southern California in the late 1970s (Trifunac and Lee, 1979) primarily through the addition of more variable fields. The major differences between the Caltech/USC format and the format described here result from differences in modern instrumentation practice. For example, an additional field is needed for time-of-triggering, frequently known for contemporary accelerograms. In addition, data from remote-sensor structural accelerograph systems require a field describing the location of the sensor in the structure.

### Components of Processed Data

The digitization and processing of accelerograms involves certain products. The first product is the raw digitized accelerogram, defined by time/acceleration pairs,  $[t(i), a(i)]$ . These data have come to be called "Volume 1" data, and more recently, "Phase 1" data.

The second product, called "Volume 2" or "Phase 2", includes the processed acceleration, velocity, and displacement time histories. The processed acceleration is obtained from the raw acceleration through correction for instrument-response and baseline effects, followed by low- and high-pass filtering. The velocity and displacement time histories are subsequently

obtained through numerical integration, with additional filtering as necessary.

The third product, called "Volume 3", is composed of spectral information computed from the accelerogram. The response spectra values are given at up to 91 periods ranging from 0.04 to 15.0 seconds, for five values of damping (0, 2, 5, 10 and 20% of critical). The response spectra computed include PSV, Sa, Sv, and Sd. Besides the spectral values, the times associated with each response spectral maximum are included. Fourier amplitude spectral values are also given at each of the periods.

A computer tape written by CSMIP for distribution typically contains the data and processing results for a set of accelerograms from a particular earthquake. The tape contains the set of Volume 1 files for the accelerograms, followed by the corresponding set of Volume 2 files, followed by the set of Volume 3 files. For example, if 20 accelerograms were digitized for an earthquake, there would be  $20 + 20 + 20 = 60$  files on the tape.

Each file contains the results for all of the components or channels of an accelerogram (3 for a triaxial recorder, up to 13 for a central recorder). The data for all components for the first accelerogram would be in file numbers 1, 21, and 41. To keep the number of files and the length of the tape manageable, the data may be written onto two tapes, one containing just the Volume 1 data, and the other containing the Volume 2 and 3 data. The table-of-contents provided with the tape as well as the name of the tape will reflect this.

## VOLUME 1 FILE FORMAT

A Volume 1 file contains data for all of the channels on an accelerogram. For each channel, the following information is given:

1. Text header, alphanumeric
2. Integer header
3. Real-value header
4. Digitized data (times and accelerations)
5. End-of-data mark

These five elements (three headers, the data, and an end flag) are then followed by the same five elements for the next channel. The integer header is used to store values which are integers by nature, while the real-value header contains values most appropriately stored as floating-point numbers. The text header contains, in addition to alphabetic information such as names and labels, many of the values contained in the other headers. The text header is thus a relatively complete description of the record characteristics; it is meant to be conveniently readable by an individual as well as a computer.

The contents of the three headers are described on the following pages. A sample program which illustrates reading the headers and the data using standard Fortran is given after the header descriptions. A listing of an actual Vol. 1 header follows the sample program.

VOLUME 1 TEXT HEADER (TXTHDR)

The text header occupies 13 lines of alphanumeric data, which are the first 13 lines of the information for a given channel.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1-80	Vol. 1 title line, which includes processing date and directory identifier
2	1-40	Earthquake name (actual no. of characters used in name is element 29 of integer header array, IHDR)
3	1-40 41-80	Earthquake date, time (local time) Origin time (GMT)
4	1-24 36-77	Accelerogram identification number Trigger time for the accelerogram (GMT), if available
5	13-17 21-27 30-37 40-47 54-57	Station number Station latitude; N or S in column 27 Station longitude; E or W in column 37 Instrument type (for example, SMA, RFT, CRA, etc.) Instrument serial number
		If other than a single triaxial instrument at this station, then:
	60-61 71-72	Number of channels on this accelerograph Total number of channels at station (if different)
6	1-40	Station name (actual no. of characters used in name is element 30 of integer header IHDR).
7	6-7 10-14 3 29-30 47-80	Accelerogram channel number of this component If horizontal component, azimuth (0-360, measured clockwise from North, in cols 10-12); if vertical component, 'UP' or 'DOWN'. (* Also, see note on following page.) Station channel number, if multi-instrument station Description of sensor location in structure, when appropriate
8	1-80	Earthquake title line, including name and date (actual no. of characters used in title line is element 31 of IHDR)
9	1-45 46-80	Earthquake hypocenter information (latitude, longitude, depth) Earthquake magnitude information
10	15-21 39-43 60-64	Transducer natural period (seconds) Damping (fraction of critical) Sensitivity (Cols 66-72: units, typically cm/g)
11	17-22 40-46	Number of data points in digitized record (Vol. 1 data) Length in seconds of digitized record
12	1-40 51-56 64-70	Units of data, typically seconds and g/10 Maximum acceleration value, Vol. 1 (in g) Time of maximum value (seconds after trigger)
13	31-36	RMS acceleration of entire digitized record

VOLUME 1 INTEGER HEADER (IHDR)

The integer-value header is a 100-element integer array, written in lines 14-20 of the header information for a given channel (in format 16I5). Only the first 32 of the array elements are currently used, as described in the following.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>Array</u>	<u>Description</u>
14	1		Accelerogram channel number
	2		1, not used
	3		Station channel number (same as element 1 if there is only one instrument at the station)
	4		Number of channels on accelerogram
	5		Total number of channels at station
	6		0, not used
	7		Shock number (1 unless more than one earthquake per trigger)
	8		1 (indicates that a direct-copy negative was the digitized medium, true for the CSMIP system)
	9-16		0, not used
15	17-26		0, not used
	27		Orientation of sensor for this channel (azimuth clockwise from North, 0-360 for horizontal sensor. For vertical sensor, 500=Up, 600=Down) *
	28		Number of digitized acceleration data points
	29		Number of letters in earthquake name (line 2 of TXTHDR)
	30		Number of letters in station name (line 6 of TXTHDR)
	31		Number of letters in earthquake title line (line 8 of TXTHDR)
	32		Azimuth of Reference North of the structure, clockwise from true North; 0, for a free-field record **
16	33-48		0, not used
17	49-64		0, not used
18	65-80		0, not used
19	81-96		0, not used
20	97-100		0, not used

Notes: \* For a structure, sensor azimuth is given relative to the Reference North for the structure. In all cases, the orientation given corresponds to positive (+y) motion on the record.

\*\* For example, if a structure's Reference North is aligned 18 degrees clockwise from (true) North, and a sensor is aligned East with respect to the structure's reference direction, then IHDR(32)=18 and IHDR(27)=90 (though the sensor is oriented at 108 degrees from true North). (This element is not used for records digitized by CSMIP before October, 1985.)



VOLUME 1 REAL-VALUE HEADER (RHDR)

The real-value header is a 50 element array, written in lines 21-27 of the header (in format 8F10.3). Only the first 16 elements of the array are currently used, as described below. (Elements 10-16 in the following are defined specifically for digitization by CSMIP.)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Array Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
21	1	Natural period of transducer (seconds)
	2	Damping of transducer (fraction of critical)
	3	Length of digitized record (in seconds)
	4	RMS value of digitized record (in g)
	5	Units of digitized acceleration in file (fractions of g), typically 0.10
	6	Sensitivity of transducer (cm/g)
	7	Peak acceleration for this component (in g)
	8	Time of peak acceleration value (seconds after trigger)
22	9	Natural frequency of transducer (in Hz)
	10	Digitizer y-step (acceleration) size, in microns (cm/10000)
	11	Digitizer y-step size, in milli-g
	12	Digitizer x-step (time) size, in microns (cm/10000)
	13	Actual average time step of digitized record, in milliseconds
	14	Standard deviation of time step, in milliseconds
	15	Minimum time step size, as digitized (milliseconds)
	16	Maximum time step size, as digitized (milliseconds)
23	17-24	0.0, not used
24	25-32	0.0, not used
25	33-40	0.0, not used
26	41-48	0.0, not used
27	49-50	0.0, not used

SAMPLE FORTRAN CODE FOR READING A VOLUME 1 FILE

A Volume 1 file with its headers and data can be read using the following Fortran code, which is standard Fortran IV. (If Fortran 77 were used the text header could be read into a character variable instead of an integer array, making subsequent character operations easier.)

```
      INTEGER IHDR(100), TXTHDR(40,13), ENDCHN
      REAL RHDR(50), T(5000),A(5000)
      DATA MAXPTS/5000/
C
C --- READ THE HEADERS: TXTHDR, IHDR AND RHDR ---
      READ(LUVOL1,100) ((TXTHDR(IWRD,LINE), IWRD=1,40), LINE=1,13)
      READ(LUVOL1,200) (IHDR(I), I=1,100)
      READ(LUVOL1,300) (RHDR(I), I=1,50)
100  FORMAT(40A2)
200  FORMAT(16I5)
300  FORMAT(8F10.3)
400  FORMAT(10F7.3)
C
C --- READ THE DATA POINTS (TIME AND ACCELERATION) ---
      NPTSV1 = IHDR(28)
      IF(NPTSV1 .GT. MAXPTS) STOP 1
      READ(LUVOL1,400) (T(I),A(I), I=1,NPTSV1)
C
C --- READ THE END-OF-CHANNEL FLAG ---
      READ(LUVOL1,100) ENDCHN
      IF(ENDCHN .NE. '/'&') STOP 2
```

=====

Notes:

LUVOL1 = Fortran logical unit number for the Vol. 1 file,  
previously opened.  
TXTHDR(40,13) = 13 lines of text header, 40 two-character words  
each line  
IHDR(100) = 7 lines of integer header values  
RHDR(50) = 7 lines of real header values  
T(5000),A(5000) = digitized times and accelerations. Dimension of arrays  
(MAXPTS) must be adequate for number of points  
(IHDR(28)); alternatively, the program could read  
in a portion of the data at a time.  
ENDCHN = end-of-channel flag, which follows the data.



## VOLUME 2 FILE FORMAT

A Volume 2 file contains the instrument and base-line corrected data corresponding to the data in a Vol. 1 file. For each of the channels, the file has three headers, followed by the acceleration time series, the velocity time series, and the displacement time series. Specifically, the elements of a Vol. 2 file, for each channel, are:

1. Text header, alphanumeric
2. Integer header
3. Real-value header
4. Acceleration data-start line
5. Acceleration data, equal time spacing
6. Velocity data-start line
7. Velocity data, equi-spaced
8. Displacement data-start line
9. Displacement data, equi-spaced.
10. End-of-data flag

These 10 elements are then repeated for the next channel. Similar to the Vol. 1 headers, the text header contains the most information and is best for scanning by an investigator. Portions of the Vol. 2 headers are the same as the corresponding Vol. 1 headers; thus, complete information about the Vol. 1 processing, etc. can be obtained from the Vol. 2 header without having to read the Vol. 1 file.

Each of the headers is described on the following pages. These descriptions are followed by a sample Fortran program for reading a Volume 2 file, and by an actual listing of a complete header.

VOLUME 2 TEXT HEADER (TXTHDR)

The text header occupies 25 lines of alphanumeric data, which are the first 25 lines of the information for a given channel. The contents of each line are given in the following. (Lines 2 through 11 are identical to lines 1 through 10, respectively, of the Volume 1 text header.)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1-80	Vol. 2 title line, which includes record identifier and channel identification
2	1-80	Vol. 1 title line, which includes processing date and directory identifier
3	1-40	Earthquake name (actual number of characters used in name is element 29 of integer header array, IHDR)
4	1-40 41-80	Earthquake date, time (local time) Earthquake origin time (GMT)
5	1-24 36-77	Accelerogram identification number Trigger time (GMT), if available
6	13-17 21-27 30-37 40-47 54-57	Station number Station latitude; N or S in column 27 Station longitude; E or W in column 37 Instrument type (e.g., SMA, RFT, CRA) Instrument serial number
		If other than a single triaxial instrument at this station, then:
	60-61 71-72	Number of channels on this accelerograph Total number of channels at station (if different)
7	1-40	Station name (actual number of characters used in name is element 30 of integer header IHDR).
8	6-7 10-14 29-30 47-80	Accelerogram channel number of this component If horizontal component, azimuth (0-360, measured clockwise from North, in cols 10-12); if vertical component, 'UP' or 'DOWN'. (* Also see note for IHDR(27).) Station channel number, if multi-instrument station Description of sensor location in structure, when appropriate
9	1-80	Earthquake title line, including name and date (actual no. of characters used in title line is element 31 of IHDR)
10	1-45 46-80	Earthquake hypocenter information (latitude, longitude, depth) Earthquake magnitude (ML; other magnitudes may also be listed)
11	15-21 39-43 60-64	Transducer natural period (seconds) Damping (fraction of critical) Sensitivity (Cols 66-72: Units, typically cm/g)
12	40-46	Length in seconds of Vol. 2 digitized record

- 13 51-55 Vol. 1 peak acceleration (g)  
64-70 Time of peak acceleration (seconds after triggering)
- 14 31-36 RMS of Vol. 1 acceleration (g)
- 15 1-80 Frequency limits used in the band-pass filtering
- 16 1-6 Number of Vol. 2 acceleration, velocity and displacement points
- 17 1-45 Time step of Vol. 2 data (equally-spaced)
- 18 1-64 Value and time of Vol. 2 peak acceleration (time, in seconds after triggering)
- 19 1-64 Value and time of peak velocity
- 20 1-64 Value and time of peak displacement
- 21 1-78 Initial velocity and displacement (computed during processing)
- 22 1-80 Earthquake name (same as line 9, or line 8 of Vol. 1 header)
- 23 - Blank
- 24 1-80 Titling line, used for plot titling
- 25 - Blank, or additional plot titling if needed.

VOLUME 2 INTEGER HEADER (IHDR)

The integer-value header is a 100-element integer array, written in lines 26-32 of the header information for a given channel (in format 16I5). Only the first two-thirds of the array elements are now used, as described in the following. (Elements 1-50 are identical to those of the Volume 1 integer header.)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Array Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
26	1	Accelerogram channel number
	2	1, not used
	3	Station channel number (same as element 1 if there is only one instrument at the station)
	4	Number of channels on accelerogram
	5	Total number of channels at station
	6	0, not used
	7	Shock number (1 unless more than one earthquake per trigger)
	8	1, indicating that a direct-copy negative was digitized medium
	9-16	0, not used
27	17-26	0, not used
	27	Orientation of sensor for this channel. For horizontal sensor, value is azimuth, measured clockwise from North, 0-360 degrees. For vertical sensor, 500=Up, 600=Down. (* See note below)
	28	Number of digitized acceleration data points
	29	Number of letters in earthquake name (line 3 of TXTHDR)
	30	Number of letters in station name (line 7 of TXTHDR)
	31	Number of letters in earthquake title line (line 9 of TXTHDR)
	32	Azimuth of Reference North of the structure, clockwise from true North; 0, for a free-field accelerogram **
28	33-48	0, not used
29	49-50	0, not used
	51,52	Number of digitized acceleration data points, same as IHDR(28)
	53	Number of Vol. 2 acceleration data points
	54	First decimation factor in processing (typically 4)
	55	Decimation factor for long-period filtering of accelerations (typically 10)
	56	Half-length of filter operator in BAS
	57	0, not used
	58	0, not used
	59	Number of letters in earthquake title, same as IHDR(31), for plotting
	60	Number of letters for plotting station name
	61	Decimation factor for long-period filtering of velocity (typically 10)
	62	Decimation factor for long-period filtering of displacement (typically 10)
	63	0, not used
	64	Number of velocity points

30	65	0, not used
	66	Number of displacement points
	67-80	0, not used
31	81-96	0, not used
32	97-100	0, not used

Notes: \* For a structure, sensor azimuth is given relative to Reference North for the structure. In all cases, the orientation given corresponds to positive (+y) motion on the record.

\*\* For example, if a structure's Reference North is aligned 18 degrees clockwise from (true) North, and a sensor is aligned East with respect to the structure's reference, then IHDR(32)=18 and IHDR(27)=90 (though the sensor is oriented at 108 degrees from true North).



VOLUME 2 REAL-VALUE HEADER (RHDR)

The real-value header is a 100-element floating-point array, written in lines 33-45 of the header (in format 8F10.3). Only the first 76 elements of the array are now used, as described in the following. (Elements 1-50 are the same as the corresponding elements in the Vol. 1 header. Elements 10-16 are defined specifically for digitization by CSMIP.)

<u>Line</u>	<u>Array Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
33	1	Natural period of transducer (seconds)
	2	Damping of transducer (fraction of critical)
	3	Length of digitized record (in seconds)
	4	RMS value of digitized record (in g)
	5	Units of digitized acceleration in file (fractions of g, typically 0.10)
	6	Sensitivity of transducer (cm/g)
	7	Peak acceleration (Vol.1) for this component (in g)
	8	Time of peak acceleration value (seconds after trigger)
34	9	Natural frequency of transducer (in Hz)
	10	Digitizer y-step (acceleration) size, in microns (cm/10000)
	11	Digitizer y-step size, in milli-g
	12	Digitizer x-step (time) size, in microns (cm/10000)
	13	Actual average time step of digitized record, in milliseconds
	14	Standard deviation of time step, in milliseconds
	15	Minimum time step size, as digitized (milliseconds)
	16	Maximum time step size, as digitized (milliseconds)
35	17-24	0.0, not used
36	25-32	0.0, not used
37	33-40	0.0, not used
38	41-48	0.0, not used
39	49-51	0.0, not used
	52	Scaling factor for converting acceleration from g/10 to cm/sec/sec (98.0665)
	53	Time step of Vol. 2 equally-spaced interpolation (sec)
	54	Length of interpolated Vol. 2 acceleration (secs)
	55	Natural frequency of transducer (radians/sec)
	56	0.0, not used
40	57	0.0, not used
	58	Terminal frequency of high-frequency filter (Hz)
	59	Roll-off width of high-frequency filter (Hz)
	60	Length of Vol. 2 output after resampling to sampling interval given in RHDR(53)
	61	Time step of Vol. 2 output (sec)
	62	Roll-off corner frequency of long-period filter (Hz)
	63	Roll-off width of long-period filter (Hz)
	64	0.0, not used

41	65	Time of peak acceleration (Vol. 2), seconds
	66	Peak acceleration value (Vol. 2), cm/sec/sec
	67	Time of peak velocity (sec)
	68	Peak velocity (cm/sec)
	69	Time of peak displacement (sec)
	70	Peak displacement (cm)
	71	Initial velocity value (cm/sec)
	72	Same as RHDR(62)
42	73	Roll-off corner frequency of high-frequency filter (Hz)
	74	Velocity time step (sec)
	75	Displacement time step (sec)
	76	Initial displacement (cm)
	77-80	0.0, not used
43-45	81-100	0.0, not used

EXAMPLE FORTRAN CODE FOR READING A VOLUME 2 FILE

A file can be read as follows (an example using Fortran IV):

```
      INTEGER IHDR(100), TXTHDR(40,25), ENDCHN
      REAL RHDR(100), A(3000), V(3000), D(3000)
C
C --- READ HEADERS ---
      READ(LUVOL2,100) ((TXTHDR(IWRD,LINE), IWRD=1,40), LINE=1,25)
      READ(LUVOL2,200) (IHDR(I), I=1,100)
      READ(LUVOL2,300) (RHDR(I), I=1,100)
100  FORMAT(40A2)
200  FORMAT(16I5)
300  FORMAT(8F10.3)
400  FORMAT(I5)
C
C --- READ THE ACCELERATION, VELOCITY AND DISPLACEMENT ---
      READ(LUVOL2,400) NPTSA
      READ(LUVOL2,300) (A(I), I=1,NPTSA)
C
      READ(LUVOL2,400) NPTSV
      READ(LUVOL2,300) (V(I), I=1,NPTSV)
C
      READ(LUVOL2,400) NPTSD
      READ(LUVOL2,300) (D(I), I=1,NPTSD)
C
C --- READ THE END-OF-DATA FLAG FOR THIS CHANNEL, WHICH SHOULD BE HERE ---
      READ(LUVOL2,100) ENDCHN
      IF(ENDCHN .NE. '/'&') STOP 1
```

=====

Notes:

LUVOL2 = FORTRAN logical unit number for the Vol. 2 file, assumed to be previously opened  
TXTHDR(40,25) = 25 lines of text headers, 40 2-character words per line  
IHDR(100) = 7 lines of integer headers  
RHDR(100) = 13 lines of real-value headers  
NPTSA,NPTSV,NPTSD = number of acceleration, velocity, displacement data points (these values could also be obtained from IHDR array: NPTSA=IHDR(53), NPTSV=IHDR(64), and NPTSD=IHDR(66))  
A(3000),V(3000),D(3000) = arrays for Vol. 2 acceleration, velocity, and displacement. Dimensions of these arrays have to be sufficient for the actual number of data points.  
ENDCHN = End-of-data mark for this channel (a "/"&" flag is used)



```

    ..
    .... (Velocity data) ....
    ..
3250 POINTS OF DISPL DATA EQUALLY SPACED AT .020 SEC. (UNITS: CM)
    ..
    .... (Displacement data) ....
    ..
/& ----- END OF DATA FOR CHANNEL 1 -----
    ..
    .... (Header, etc for next channel) ....
    ..
    ..

```

## VOLUME 3 FILE FORMAT

A Volume 3 file is composed of spectral information. For each of the channels, the file has three headers, spectral parameters, and values of the Fourier amplitude spectra and four response spectra at each of up to 91 periods. Specifically, the elements of a Vol. 3 file, for each channel, are:

1. Text header, alphanumeric
2. Integer header
3. Real-value header
4. Damping values for response spectra
5. Periods at which the spectra are computed
6. Fourier amplitude spectrum values
7. Relative displacement, relative velocity, absolute acceleration  
and pseudo-velocity response spectrum values
8. Times of maximum spectral responses
9. End-of-data flag for this channel

These nine elements are then repeated for the next channel. The text header is very similar to the Vol. 2 text header. The integer header is the same as that of the Vol. 2 file except for three elements. The real-value header is identical to that of the Vol. 2 file.

The headers and file contents are described on the following pages. These descriptions are followed by a sample Fortran program for reading a Vol. 3 file, and by an actual listing, in summary form, of a Vol. 3 file.

VOLUME 3 TEXT HEADER (TXTHDR)

The text header occupies 30 lines of alphanumeric text, which are lines 1-30 of the information for a given channel. This text header is nearly identical to the text header for the corresponding Vol. 2 file.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1-80	Vol. 3 title line
2-16	-	Same as lines 1-15 of Vol. 2 text header
17	9-26	Descriptive text
18-22	-	Blank
23-26	-	Same as lines 22-25 of Vol. 2 text header
27-28	-	Same as lines 25 and 26
29-30	-	Units of spectra

VOLUME 3 INTEGER HEADER (IHDR)

The integer-value header is a 100-element array, written in lines 31-37 of the header, in format 16I5. It is identical to the integer array for the Vol. 2 file, except for elements 67-69.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Array Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
31-37	1-100	Same as elements 1-100 of Vol. 2 integer header, except: 67: No. of letters for plotting station name (IHDR(60)+1) 68: No. of periods for which spectral values are computed 69: No. of damping values for which response spectral values are computed (typically 5)

VOLUME 3 REAL-VALUE HEADER (RHDR)

The real-value header is a 100-element floating-point array, written in lines 38-50 of the header, in format 8F10.3. The header is identical to the corresponding header for a Vol. 2 file.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Array Element</u>	<u>Description</u>
38-50	1-100	Same as elements 1-100 of Vol. 2 real-value header

VOLUME 3 SPECTRAL PARAMETERS

<u>Line</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Description</u>
51	DMPNG(I), I=1,5	Five damping values (fraction of critical, typically 0.00, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10 and 0.20)
52-64	PD(I), I=1,100	Periods at which the spectra are computed (typical values are: .04, .042, .044, .046, .048, .05, .055, .06, .065, .07, .075, .08, .085, .09, .095, .10, .11, .12, .13, .14, .15, .16, .17, .18, .19, .20, .22, .24, .26, .28, .30, .32, .34, .36, .38, .40, .42, .44, .46, .48, .50, .55, .60, .65, .70, .75, .80, .85, .90, .95, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, 4.0, 4.2, 4.4, 4.6, 4.8, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0, 9.5, 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., and 15. seconds. These are 91 periods; the remaining 9 array elements are set to 0.0).
65	- -	Label and unit of Fourier amplitude spectral values
66-78	FS(I), I=1,100	Fourier amplitude spectral values at periods PD(I).



SAMPLE CODE PROGRAM FOR READING A VOLUME 3 FILE

A Volume 3 file can be read as follows (standard Fortran IV):

```
      INTEGER TXTHDR(40,30), IHDR(100), ENDCHN, LABELFS
      REAL RHDR(100),DMPNG(5),PD(100),FS(100),PSSV(100,5),SD(100,5),
&      SV(100,5),SA(100,5),TTSD(100,5),TTSV(100,5),TTSA(100,5)
C
C --- READ HEADERS ---
      READ(LUVOL3,100) ((TXTHDR(IWRD,LINE), IWRD=1,40), LINE=1,30)
      READ(LUVOL3,200) (IHDR(I), I=1,100)
      READ(LUVOL3,300) (RHDR(I), I=1,100)
100  FORMAT(40A2)
200  FORMAT(16I5)
300  FORMAT(8F10.3)
400  FORMAT(8E10.3)
500  FORMAT(9X,F5.2)
C
C --- READ SPECTRAL PARAMETERS ---
      READ(LUVOL3,300) (DMPNG(I), I=1,5)
      READ(LUVOL3,300) (PD(I), I=1,100)
      READ(LUVOL3,100) LABELFS
      READ(LUVOL3,400) (FS(I), I=1,100)
      NDMPNG = IHDR(69)
      DO 20 IDMPNG = 1,NDMPNG
          READ(LUVOL3,500) DAMPNG
C          --- READ RESPONSE SPECTRA FOR EACH DAMPING ---
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (SD(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (SV(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (SA(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (PSSV(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
C          --- READ TIMES OF MAXIMUM RESPONSES ---
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (TTSD(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (TTSV(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
          READ(LUVOL3,400) (TTSA(IPRD,IDMPNG), IPRD=1,100)
20  CONTINUE
C          --- CHECK FOR END-OF-DATA FOR THIS CHANNEL ---
          READ(LUVOL3,100) ENDCHN
          IF(ENDCHN .NE. '/&') STOP 1
```

=====  
Notes:

LUVOL3 = FORTRAN logical unit number for the Vol. 3 file  
TXTHDR(40,30) = 30 lines of text headers  
IHDR(100) = 7 lines of integer headers  
RHDR(100) = 13 lines of real-value headers  
DMPNG(5) = damping values of the oscillator whose response is  
          computed (typically 0.0, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10 and 0.20)  
PD(100) = periods of the oscillator whose response is computed;  
          actual number of periods computed is in IHDR(68)  
SD(100,5), SV(100,5), SA(100,5), PSSV(100,5) = relative displacement,  
          relative velocity, absolute acceleration, and pseudo-  
          velocity response spectrum values  
TTSD(100,5), TTSV(100,5), TTSA(100,5) = times of maximum spectral response  
          for each period and damping  
LABELFS = label for Fourier amplitude spectrum  
ENDCHN = end-of-data mark for this channel



.110	.120	.130	.140	.150	.160	.170	.180
.190	.200	.220	.240	.260	.280	.300	.320
.340	.360	.380	.400	.420	.440	.460	.480
.500	.550	.600	.650	.700	.750	.800	.850
.900	.950	1.000	1.100	1.200	1.300	1.400	1.500
1.600	1.700	1.800	1.900	2.000	2.200	2.400	2.600
2.800	3.000	3.200	3.400	3.600	3.800	4.000	4.200
4.400	4.600	4.800	5.000	5.500	6.000	6.500	7.000
7.500	8.000	8.500	9.000	9.500	10.000	11.000	12.000
13.000	14.000	15.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000	.000	.000	.000				

FOURIER AMPLITUDE SPECTRA IN IN/SEC.

.799E-02 .237E-01 .183E-01 .299E-01 .256E-01 .438E-01 .810E-01 .765E-01

...  
...

DAMPING = .00. DATA OF SD,SV,SA,PSSV,TTSD,TTSV,TTSA :

.173E-02 .196E-02 .208E-02 .233E-02 .252E-02 .302E-02 .434E-02 .456E-02

.. (SD, relative displacement response spectrum)

..

.498E-01 .695E-01 .812E-01 .862E-01 .832E-01 .104E 00 .181E 00 .232E 00

.. (SV, relative velocity response spectrum)

..

.111E 00 .114E 00 .110E 00 .113E 00 .112E 00 .124E 00 .147E 00 .129E 00

.. (SA, absolute acceleration response spectrum)

..

.272E 00 .294E 00 .297E 00 .318E 00 .330E 00 .380E 00 .495E 00 .477E 00

.. (PSSV, pseudo-velocity spectrum)

..

.656E 01 .658E 01 .659E 01 .658E 01 .658E 01 .656E 01 .656E 01 .659E 01

.. (TTSD, times of maximum response SD)

..

.654E 01 .653E 01 .654E 01 .653E 01 .653E 01 .677E 01 .674E 01 .652E 01

.. (TTSV, times of maximum response SV)

..

.656E 01 .658E 01 .659E 01 .658E 01 .658E 01 .656E 01 .656E 01 .659E 01

.. (TTSA, times of maximum response SA)

..

DAMPING = .02. DATA OF SD,SV,SA,PSSV,TTSD,TTSV,TTSA :

..

..

DAMPING = .05. DATA OF SD,SV,SA,PSSV,TTSD,TTSV,TTSA :

..

..

DAMPING = .10. DATA OF SD,SV,SA,PSSV,TTSD,TTSV,TTSA :

..

..

DAMPING = .20. DATA OF SD,SV,SA,PSSV,TTSD,TTSV,TTSA :

..

..

/& ----- END OF SPECTRAL DATA FOR CHANNEL 1 -----

..

..

(Header, etc for next channel)

::  
::

## REFERENCES

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