

# WINRPACK: Convert WIN to R

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## Abstract

Convert WIN format data from Japan to R

## 1 Getting started

Win format data consists of 3 files: a pick file that has information about the arrival times and the phase arrival picks, and two files that store the waveform data. These are a channel file and a digital waveform file. The channel file is a meta-data file that has information on how the waveforms are stored, so they can be extracted by the C-code programs.

First read in the pickfile:

```
> library(WINRPACK)
> winpick = "970723.235151.840"
> zip = get1WINPICK(winpick)
```

This is a list structure that consists of a copy of the pickfile in WIN format and a break down of the pickfile after it has been parsed.

The structure is as follows:

```
> names(zip)

[1] "PF"      "AC"      "LOC"     "MC"      "REFT"    "STA"    "LIP"    "E"
[9] "infile" "winID1" "LEVEL"   "PICKER"
```

The documentation call will show how this data is stored in R, for example, `help(get1WINPICK)`, which will show the list structure of the data collected by the conversion program.

PF: original pick file  
 AC: event card (a-card)  
 LOC: location  
   yr: year  
   jd: julian day  
   mo: month  
 dom: day or month  
   hr: hour  
   mi: minute  
 sec: sec  
 lat: lat  
 lon: lon  
   z: depth (km)  
 mag: magnitude  
 MC: focal mechanism card  
 REFT: Reference time for phase arrivals  
   yr: year  
   jd: julian day  
   mo: month  
 dom: day or month  
   hr: hour  
   mi: minute  
 sec: sec  
 STA: List of stations  
 tag: id tag for station  
 name: station name  
 comp: component  
   c3: other id tag  
 ppol: polarity  
 parr: p-arrival time relative to reference  
 pflg: flag  
 perr: p-error  
 pres: p-residual  
 sarr: s-arrival time relative to reference  
 sflg: flag  
 serr: s-error  
 sres: s-residual  
 LIP: error ellipse  
   E: simple error card  
 infile: input file name  
 winID1: WIN ID number  
 LEVEL: level  
 PICKER: name of picker

In WIN format the pickfile contains information on where to extract the waveforms. To read in the waveforms one must first get information on the

channels stored in the binary file. On my computer the waveforms and the pickfiles are stored in different directories. This information must be indicated to the calling program, of course. The channel file contains information about the stations and their arrangement in the waveform file. For this example we have stored the pickfile in the local directory but typically these will be stored on disk in the a remote directory. The full path name to the pickfile and the waveform file directories must be supplied to the conversion programs.

Once we read in the pickfile, we extract the waveform ID from the pickfile and use that to find the correct associated waveform file.

As an example, we next read in the channel file to set the LAT-LON coordinates of the stations recorded on the waveform file. The program `readwinch` is later called again from the program `XWINdata`, so this step can often be skipped.

```
> fn = zip$winID1
> chans = readwinch(fn)
> m1 = match(zip$STA$name, chans$sta)
> zip$STA$lat = chans$lat[m1]
> zip$STA$lon = chans$lon[m1]
> zip$STA$z = chans$z[m1]
```

The next program actually reads in the channel file and then extracts the information from waveform data file.

```
> JH = XWINdata(fn, stasel = NULL, PLOT = FALSE)
> L = length(JH)
```

The argument `stasel` allows one to select only a subset of traces from the WIN data file.

The data is now in memory and it can be used for plotting and other analysis. For example, suppose I want to view one of the traces in the structure.

The structure `JH` has 80 elements or 80 traces. Lets consider the first one. To see the meta data structure, we print the names of the list:

```
> names(JH[[1]])

[1] "fn"      "sta"     "comp"    "dt"      "DATTIM"  "N"      "units"   "amp"
```

We see that the structure has the meta data and the trace data (the waveform) in it. To plot the first trace, we can very simply try:

```
> y = JH[[1]]$amp
> x = seq(from = 0, by = JH[[1]]$dt, length = length(y))

> plot(x, y, type = "l", xlab = "sec", ylab = "amplitude", main = paste(JH[[1]]$sta,
+   JH[[1]]$comp, sep = " "))
```

The user can make a function to plot part or all of the traces or do other analysis.

More commonly the pickfiles may be stored in some remote directory, for example:

```
pickdir = '/data/gauss/sake/Fuji/Picks/2001'
wigdir = '/data/gauss/sake/Fuji/Wigs/2001'
```

The waveforms are further broken down into directories by month:

```
% ls /data/gauss/sake/Fuji/Wigs/2001
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12
```

So to extract the correct file name associated with a pickfile, we must make sure we are pointing to the correct directory. The zip list has this information in it:

```
> wigdir = paste(sep = "/", "/data/gauss/sake/Fuji/Wigs", zip$LOC$yr,
+               formatC(zip$LOC$mo, width = 2, flag = "0"))
> testfn = paste(sep = "/", wigdir, zip$winID1)
```

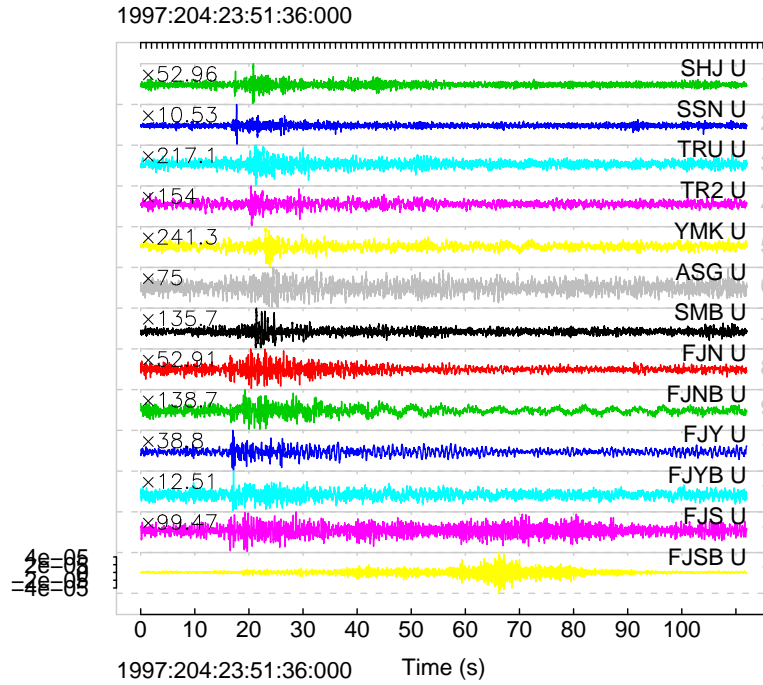
which can be used to replace the file name “fn” in the examples above.

To use the RSEIS software, first convert this structure with a program to reformat the list into a seismic structure:

```
> require(RSEIS)
> KH = prepSEIS(JH)
```

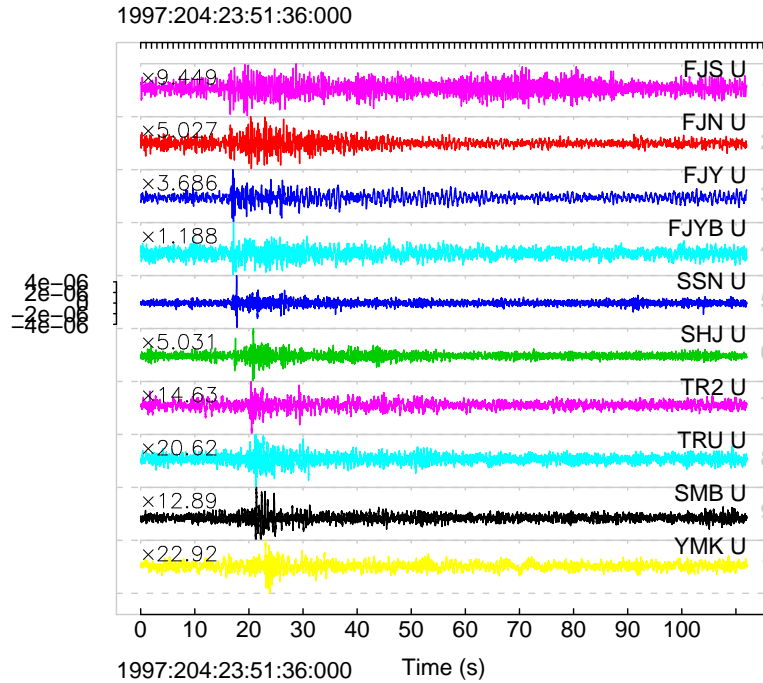
All this does is reorganize the data into a structure used by this package. Now the data can be plotted and analyzed with all the power in the RSEIS package.

```
> w1 = which(KH$COMPS == "V")
> PICK.GEN(KH, sel = w1, SHOWONLY = TRUE)
```



Not all the traces have associated phase picks. We can select off the ones that do and plot them according to arrival time. To sort these according to the times of the first arrivals one may do something like this:

```
> match(zip$STA$name, KH$STNS[w1])
> w2 = w1[match(zip$STA$name, KH$STNS[w1])]
> B = order(zip$STA$parr)
> PICK.GEN(KH, sel = w2[B], SHOWONLY = TRUE)
```



Finally, to analyze the data using the full power of RSEIS, remove the `SHOWONLY` argument (or set to false) so that the program enters interactive mode. Buttons can be accessed this way, but I recommend looking over the documentation of RSEIS before proceeding.

To see a plot of the station configuration that recorded the event:

```
> plot(zip$STA$lon, zip$STA$lat, pch = 6, xlab = "LON", ylab = "LAT",
+      main = zip$winID1)
> segments(zip$STA$lon, zip$STA$lat, zip$LOC$lon, zip$LOC$lat,
+          col = "red")
> text(zip$STA$lon, zip$STA$lat, labels = zip$STA$name, pos = 3)
```

970723.235156

