

Package: gmsp (via r-universe)

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Title Ground Motion Signal Processing

Version 0.4.6

Description Implements short-time Fourier transform (STFT) based processing of strong-motion time series: time-grid regularisation, STFT-window and anti-alias-resampling strategy selection, edge tapering, and frequency-domain integration and differentiation, mapping a single input (acceleration, velocity, or displacement) to a consistent triplet under a chosen analysis bandwidth. Also provides intrinsic-mode-function decomposition via empirical mode decomposition (EMD), ensemble EMD (EEMD), and variational mode decomposition (VMD) with optional band-rule filtering; elastic single-degree-of-freedom (SDOF) response spectra (pseudo-spectral acceleration, velocity, and displacement) by exact state-space integration; intensity measures including peak, root-mean-square (RMS), Arias intensity, significant-duration, cumulative absolute velocity, mean period, and the derived indices earthquake destructiveness potential (EPI) and power-of-input (PDI); and D50 and D100 horizontal response spectra. Methods: Huang et al. (1998) <[doi:10.1098/rspa.1998.0193](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1998.0193)>, Wu and Huang (2009) <[doi:10.1142/S1793536909000047](https://doi.org/10.1142/S1793536909000047)>, Dragomiretskiy and Zosso (2014) <[doi:10.1109/TSP.2013.2288675](https://doi.org/10.1109/TSP.2013.2288675)>, Boore (2010) <[doi:10.1785/0120090179](https://doi.org/10.1785/0120090179)>. An optional indexing layer parses provider files in formats including 'PEER' 'NGA-West2' 'AT2', 'CESMD' 'V2'/'V2c', 'NWZ' 'V2A', Geological Survey of Canada 'TR', 'IGP'/'UCR' 'AC' variants, and generic two-column ASCII text, normalises components, writes per-record CSV (comma-separated values) and JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) pairs, and assembles a master record table.

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Language en-US

URL <https://averriK.github.io/gmsp/>

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

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alignComponents	<i>Equalize NP across components of a parsed record.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Pads shorter OCIDs with trailing zeros (align = "max") or truncates longer OCIDs (align = "min") so all components share the same NP. Operates on a classified LONG table with columns t, OCID, s, and DIR.

Usage

```
alignComponents(DT, align = "max")
```

Arguments

DT	LONG data.table(t, OCID, s, DIR) for ONE record.
align	"max" (default) or "min".

Value

Named list with two elements:

- DT : aligned LONG data.table with the same columns as the input.
- NP : integer, final number of samples per component after alignment (the same for every OCID). When every OCID already shares the same NP the function returns without padding or truncation; the input is passed through as DT unchanged.

Examples

```
x <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = c(0, 0.01, 0.02), OCID = "H1",
    DIR = "H1", s = c(1, 2, 3)),
  data.table::data.table(t = c(0, 0.01), OCID = "H2",
    DIR = "H2", s = c(1, 2)),
  data.table::data.table(t = c(0, 0.01, 0.02), OCID = "UP",
    DIR = "UP", s = c(0, 1, 0))
))
aligned <- alignComponents(x, align = "max")
aligned$NP
```

archiveRawOwner	<i>Compress raw.owner/ to raw.owner.tar.gz and delete the directory.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Saves disk space after the parser has succeeded. Returns silently if nothing to do (no raw.owner/ directory) or if the archive already exists. Only deletes raw.owner/ after the tar archive is verified (re-readable). On any failure, leaves both intact.

Usage

```
archiveRawOwner(path)
```

Arguments

path Absolute path to the station folder containing raw.owner/.

Value

Logical, TRUE if archive newly written, FALSE if no-op, NA on failure.

Examples

```
station <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-archive-example")
unlink(station, recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(file.path(station, "raw.owner"), recursive = TRUE)
writeLines("provider bytes", file.path(station, "raw.owner", "record.txt"))
archiveRawOwner(station)
file.exists(file.path(station, "raw.owner.tar.gz"))
```

Description

End-to-end workflow that takes acceleration time histories and produces a consistent set of acceleration, velocity, and displacement time series. It optionally regularizes sampling, converts units (for raw data), selects optimal STFT parameters and resampling strategy, applies robust edge tapering, performs spectral-domain integration, and provides post-tapering/optional trimming.

The function is designed for seismic/structural records but is agnostic to the physical origin provided `Fmax` reflects the analysis band of interest.

Usage

```
AT2TS(
  .x,
  units.source,
  time = "t",
  Fmax = 16,
  kNyq = 3.125,
  resample = TRUE,
  units.target = "mm",
  NW = 128,
  OVLP = 75,
  flatZeros = FALSE,
  Astop0 = 1e-04,
  Apass0 = 0.001,
  AstopLP = 0.001,
  ApassLP = 0.98,
  trimZeros = FALSE,
  detrend = FALSE,
  regularize = FALSE,
  output = "TSL",
  verbose = FALSE,
  audit = TRUE,
  isRaw = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	data.table. Input acceleration records with a time column and one or more signal columns (e.g., H1, H2, V).
<code>units.source</code>	character. Source units for input acceleration when <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> . Supported: "mm", "cm", "m", "gal", "g". If different from <code>units.target</code> , a scale factor is applied per channel.
<code>time</code>	character. Name of the time column in the input (default "t"). Internally and in TSL output, time is canonicalized to <code>t</code> .

<code>Fmax</code>	numeric. Maximum frequency of interest (Hz). Used to set STFT strategy and low-pass regularization in integration. Default: 16.
<code>kNyq</code>	numeric. Target Nyquist multiplier ($Fs_target \approx kNyq * Fmax$) if the user forces it. If not provided, an automatic grid is searched. Default: 3.125.
<code>resample</code>	logical. Kept for compatibility; the actual decision is made by the internal STFT strategy based on <code>Fmax</code> and constraints. Default: TRUE.
<code>units.target</code>	character. Output target units for acceleration records. Default: "mm".
<code>NW</code>	integer. Nominal STFT window length (samples); may be adjusted by the strategy. Default: 128.
<code>OVLP</code>	numeric. Window overlap percent. Default: 75.
<code>flatZeros</code>	logical. Apply edge tapering to suppress low-level pre/post segments. If <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> , a taper is applied regardless. Default: FALSE.
<code>Astop0</code>	numeric. Normalized stop threshold $0 \dots 1$ for taper/flatten; relative to per-channel max amplitude. Default: $1e-4$.
<code>Apass0</code>	numeric. Normalized pass threshold $0 \dots 1$ for taper/flatten; relative to per-channel max amplitude. Default: $1e-3$.
<code>AstopLP</code>	numeric. Stopband attenuation for anti-alias LP (resampling). Default: $1e-3$.
<code>ApassLP</code>	numeric. Passband for anti-alias LP (resampling). Default: 0.98 .
<code>trimZeros</code>	logical. If TRUE, trims leading/trailing zeros according to the final taper window. Default: FALSE.
<code>detrend</code>	logical. Remove mean before/after each main stage. Default: FALSE.
<code>regularize</code>	logical. Force time regularization of input if needed. Default: FALSE.
<code>output</code>	character. Short-circuit outputs (default: "TSL"): "ATo": early wide-frame after units; "AT"/"VT"/"DT": final wide; "TSW": combined wide; "TSL": long table.
<code>verbose</code>	logical. Print diagnostic logs. Default: FALSE.
<code>audit</code>	logical. If TRUE, runs <code>auditSTFT()</code> to validate STFT/resampling strategy and emit warnings for risky configurations. Default: TRUE.
<code>isRaw</code>	logical. If TRUE, perform unit conversion and robust pre/post tapering by default. If FALSE, the input is assumed to be already in <code>units.target</code> and the <code>units.source</code> argument is silently overridden to match; no scale factor is applied. Default: TRUE.

Value

Returns the requested object based on `output` (no other element is returned alongside it):

- "ATo": wide table with `ts` (time starting at 0), `Units` and `channels`, before any tapering or integration.
- "AT" / "VT" / "DT": wide table with the `channels` only (no `ts` column).
- "TSW": wide table with columns `ts`, `AT.<OCID>`, `VT.<OCID>`, `DT.<OCID>`.
- "TSL" (default): long table with columns `t`, `s`, `ID` (one of "AT", "VT", "DT"), and `OCID`. Sampling-related scalars (`Fs`, `dt`, `df`, `NP`, ...) are computed internally during processing but are not part of the return value; recover them from the output via `1 / diff(ts)[1]` and `nrow(.)`.

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 2, by = 0.02)
x <- data.table::data.table(
  t = t,
  H1 = sin(2 * pi * t),
  H2 = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t),
  UP = 0.25 * sin(4 * pi * t)
)
ts1 <- AT2TS(x, units.source = "mm", Fmax = 4, NW = 16,
  audit = FALSE, isRaw = FALSE)
head(ts1)
```

auditDistances	<i>Audit distances in the master table – sanity v1.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Flags each row with the FIRST applicable reason from a fixed precedence: lat/lon NA, lat/lon out of range, depth negative, Repi above outlier threshold, Rhyp < Repi (geometric impossibility). Rows with no issue are dropped from the output.

Usage

```
auditDistances(DT, repiOutlier = 5000)
```

Arguments

DT	master data table.
repiOutlier	threshold in km above which Repi is flagged (default 5000).

Details

Does NOT read record.json or provider flatfiles. Comparison against raw/flatfile distances is deferred to v2.

Value

data.table of flagged rows with column Reason.

Examples

```
x <- data.table::data.table(
  EventLatitude = c(0, 95),
  EventLongitude = c(0, 0),
  StationLatitude = c(0.1, 0.1),
  StationLongitude = c(0.1, 0.1),
  EventDepth = c(10, 10),
```

```

    Repi = c(15, 20),
    Rhyp = c(18, 25)
  )
  auditDistances(x)

```

 auditParsers

Audit parsers: dry-run parseRecord on every record of an owner.

Description

Iterates the master subset for owner, calls parseRecord per unique (EventID, StationID), catches errors, and returns a status table.

Usage

```
auditParsers(.x, owner, path)
```

Arguments

.x	master data.table from buildMaster().
owner	one OwnerID string.
path	Absolute path to the records root passed through to parseRecord(). Required – no default.

Value

data.table(OwnerID, EventID, StationID, status, reason).

Examples

```

root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-auditparsers-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "ESM", "E1", "S1", "raw.owner")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
writeLines(c("0 1", "0.01 2", "0.02 3"), file.path(raw, "N_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 2", "0.01 3", "0.02 4"), file.path(raw, "E_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 0", "0.01 1", "0.02 0"), file.path(raw, "Z_acc.txt"))
rows <- data.table::data.table(
  OwnerID = "ESM", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1",
  FileID = c("N_acc.txt", "E_acc.txt", "Z_acc.txt")
)
auditParsers(rows, owner = "ESM", path = root)

```

auditSite	<i>Audit site / station information in the master table – sanity v1.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Flags rows with the FIRST applicable reason: StationVs30 NA, below low cutoff, or above high cutoff. Coord checks live in auditDistances.

Usage

```
auditSite(DT, vs30Low = 50, vs30High = 3000)
```

Arguments

DT	master data table.
vs30Low	lower physical cutoff for StationVs30 (m/s).
vs30High	upper physical cutoff (m/s).

Value

data table of flagged rows with column Reason.

Examples

```
x <- data.table::data.table(StationVs30 = c(30, 760, NA))
auditSite(x)
```

buildMaster	<i>Build the master record table.</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Two-stage hydration, per owner:

Usage

```
buildMaster(path, owners = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	Absolute path to the index root holding the per-owner CSVs. Required – no default.
owners	character vector of OwnerIDs. NULL = every owner with a RawRecordTable.<0>.csv present in path.

Details

Stage 1D (one row per record): inner-joins RawRecordTable.<O>.csv with EventTable.<O>.csv on EventID and StationTable.<O>.csv on StationID. Computes record-level scalars: Repi (haversine, km) and Rhyp ($\sqrt{\text{Repi}^2 + \text{EventDepth}^2}$, km). Future record-level enrichments (geotechnical depth proxies, etc.) belong in this stage.

Stage 3D (three rows per record, one per DIR): inner-joins the Stage-1D output with RawIntensityTable.<O>.csv on RecordID. Brings per-direction intensities (PGA, AI, ARMS, ...), plus per-direction NP, Fs, dt.

Event-level scalars (mag, depth, lat/lon, time, mechanism, region) are consolidated by source precedence: *.owner > *.USGS > *.ISC (and *.STREC for mechanism/region). StationVs30 is already consolidated upstream in StationTable.

Required input files per owner under path: RawRecordTable.<OwnerID>.csv (drives the owner list), EventTable.<OwnerID>.csv, StationTable.<OwnerID>.csv, RawIntensityTable.<OwnerID>.csv. The function errors if any of the joined CSVs is missing; the canonical way to obtain them is to run buildRawRecordTable(), buildRawIntensityTable(), and the provider-specific event / station table builders.

Value

data.table keyed at the (RecordID, DIR) level.

Examples

```
index <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-master-example")
unlink(index, recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(index)
data.table::fwrite(
  data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", EventID = "E1",
                        StationID = "S1", OwnerID = "AAA",
                        NP = 101, Fs = 100, pad = 0),
  file.path(index, "RawRecordTable.AAA.csv")
)
data.table::fwrite(
  data.table::data.table(
    EventID = "E1",
    EventMagnitude.owner = 5.5, EventMagnitude.USGS = 5.4,
    EventMagnitude.ISC = 5.3,
    EventMagnitudeType.owner = "Mw", EventMagnitudeType.USGS = "Mw",
    EventMagnitudeType.ISC = "Mw",
    EventDepth.owner = 10, EventDepth.USGS = 11, EventDepth.ISC = 12,
    EventLatitude.owner = 0, EventLatitude.USGS = 0,
    EventLatitude.ISC = 0,
    EventLongitude.owner = 0, EventLongitude.USGS = 0,
    EventLongitude.ISC = 0,
    EventTimeUTC.owner = "2026-01-01T00:00:00Z",
    EventTimeUTC.USGS = "2026-01-01T00:00:00Z",
    EventTimeUTC.ISC = "2026-01-01T00:00:00Z",
    EventMechanism.owner = "SS", EventMechanism.STREC = "SS",
    EventTectonicRegion.owner = "active",
    EventTectonicRegion.STREC = "active"
  ),
```

```

    file.path(index, "EventTable.AAA.csv")
  )
  data.table::fwrite(
    data.table::data.table(StationID = "S1", StationLatitude = 0.1,
                          StationLongitude = 0.1, StationVs30 = 760),
    file.path(index, "StationTable.AAA.csv")
  )
  data.table::fwrite(
    data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", DIR = "H1",
                          OCID = "H1", PGA = 1),
    file.path(index, "RawIntensityTable.AAA.csv")
  )
  buildMaster(index, owners = "AAA")

```

buildRawFileTable	<i>Build the per-owner RawFileTable CSV (provider file inventory, post-archive safe).</i>
-------------------	---

Description

For each station, reads raw.owner/record.json and emits one row per provider file (one per ComponentID x FileID). Handles both states:

- raw.owner/record.json present on disk (not yet archived).
- raw.owner.tar.gz archive (extracts record.json via streaming tar -xzOf to avoid touching disk).

Usage

```
buildRawFileTable(path.records, path.index, owners = NULL)
```

Arguments

path.records	Absolute path to the records root. Required – no default.
path.index	Absolute path to the index root where per-owner CSVs are written. Required – no default.
owners	Character vector of OwnerIDs. NULL = scan all.

Details

Schema:

```
OwnerID, EventID, StationID, ComponentID, FileID,
NP, dt, Fs, Units, HP, LP, isArray
```

PGA is intentionally not emitted here. Pre-parse PGAs from record.json are in heterogeneous provider units; canonical post-parse PGAs (in mm/s²) live in RawIntensityTable.<Owner>.csv. Missing provider fields in the canonical schema are emitted as typed NA columns instead of changing the output schema.

isArray = nComponentID > 3 (heuristic per legacy convention).

Value

Invisibly, the per-owner row counts.

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-file-example")
index <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-file-index")
unlink(c(root, index), recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw.owner"),
           recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(index)
record <- list(
  Event = list(EventID = "E1"),
  Station = list(StationID = "S1"),
  Record = list(
    list(ComponentID = "H1", FileID = "H1.txt", NP = 4, dt = 0.01,
          Fs = 100, Units = "cm", HP = NA, LP = NA),
    list(ComponentID = "H2", FileID = "H2.txt", NP = 4, dt = 0.01,
          Fs = 100, Units = "cm", HP = NA, LP = NA),
    list(ComponentID = "UP", FileID = "UP.txt", NP = 4, dt = 0.01,
          Fs = 100, Units = "cm", HP = NA, LP = NA)
  )
)
jsonlite::write_json(
  record,
  file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw.owner", "record.json"),
  auto_unbox = TRUE
)
suppressMessages(buildRawFileTable(root, index, owners = "AAA"))
data.table::fread(file.path(index, "RawFileTable.AAA.csv"))
```

buildRawIntensityTable

Build the canonical RawIntensityTable for one or more owners (WIDE).

Description

For each station with raw/AT.<RID>.csv / .json, calls `getRawIntensities()` to compute the 20 AT-derivable scalars per direction via `getIntensity()`. Emits one row per (RecordID, DIR) - three rows per record.

Usage

```
buildRawIntensityTable(
  path.records,
  path.index,
  owners = NULL,
  incremental = TRUE,
  force = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

path.records	Absolute path to the records root. Required – no default.
path.index	Absolute path to the index root where per-owner CSVs are written. Required – no default.
owners	Character vector of OwnerIDs. NULL = scan all.
incremental	Logical. If TRUE, skip records already present in RawIntensityTable.<O>.csv. Default: TRUE.
force	Logical. If TRUE, ignore incremental cache and recompute everything. Default: FALSE.

Details

Schema:

```
RecordID, DIR, OCID,
  AI, AId, AIu, ARMS, ATn, ATo, AZC, CAV, CAV5,
  D0575, D0595, D2080, Dmax, EPI, Fs, NP, PDI,
  PGA, TmA, dt
```

All amplitude scalars are in TARGET_UNITS = "mm"-derived units (mm/s², mm/s, etc. per getIntensity() contract).

Value

Invisibly, the per-owner row counts.

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-intensity-table-example")
index <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-intensity-table-index")
unlink(c(root, index), recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(index)
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
data.table::fwrite(
  data.table::data.table(
    H1 = sin(2 * pi * t),
```

```

    H2 = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t),
    UP = 0.25 * sin(4 * pi * t)
  ),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.csv")
)
jsonlite::write_json(
  list(RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1",
       StationID = "S1", NetworkID = "NW",
       DIR = c("H1", "H2", "UP"), OCID = c("H1", "H2", "UP"),
       NP = rep(length(t), 3), dt = 0.01, Fs = 100, Units = "mm"),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.json"), auto_unbox = TRUE
)
suppressMessages(buildRawIntensityTable(root, index, owners = "AAA",
                                       incremental = FALSE))
data.table::fread(file.path(index, "RawIntensityTable.AAA.csv"))

```

buildRawRecordTable *Build the canonical RawRecordTable for one or more owners.*

Description

Scans <path.records>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw/AT.*.json and emits one row per RecordID to <path.index>/RawRecordTable.<OwnerID>.csv.

Usage

```
buildRawRecordTable(path.records, path.index, owners = NULL)
```

Arguments

path.records	Absolute path to the records root. Required – no default.
path.index	Absolute path to the index root where per-owner CSVs are written. Required – no default.
owners	Character vector of OwnerIDs. NULL = scan all subdirs of path.records.

Details

Schema:

RecordID, EventID, StationID, OwnerID, NP, Fs, pad

where NP = max(json\$NP) (post-align) and pad = max(json\$NP) - min(json\$NP).

This table carries zero per-direction metadata: directional detail (PGA, AI, ARMS, ...) lives in RawIntensityTable.<Owner>.csv. The per-layer Raw* prefix leaves room for downstream processors to emit their own <ProcessID>RecordTable.<Owner>.csv.

Value

Invisibly, the per-owner row counts.

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-record-example")
index <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-record-index")
unlink(c(root, index), recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
dir.create(index)
jsonlite::write_json(
  list(RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1",
       StationID = "S1", NP = c(4, 4, 4), Fs = 100),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.json"), auto_unbox = TRUE
)
suppressMessages(buildRawRecordTable(root, index, owners = "AAA"))
data.table::fread(file.path(index, "RawRecordTable.AAA.csv"))
```

DT2TS

Convert displacement time series into AT/VT/DT bundles

Description

End-to-end workflow that takes displacement time histories and produces a consistent set of velocity and acceleration, along with the displacement processed outputs. It regularizes sampling if needed, converts units (for raw data), chooses STFT parameters/resampling, applies robust edge tapering, performs spectral/time derivatives, and applies post-tapering/optional trimming.

Usage

```
DT2TS(
  .x,
  units.source,
  time = "t",
  Fmax = 16,
  kNyq = 3.125,
  resample = TRUE,
  derivate = "freq",
  units.target = "mm",
  NW = 128,
  OVLP = 75,
  flatZeros = FALSE,
  Astop0 = 1e-04,
  Apass0 = 0.001,
  AstopLP = 0.001,
  ApassLP = 0.98,
```

```

    trimZeros = FALSE,
    detrend = FALSE,
    regularize = FALSE,
    output = "TSL",
    verbose = FALSE,
    audit = TRUE,
    isRaw = TRUE,
    lowPass = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	data.table. Input displacement records with a time column and one or more signal columns.
<code>units.source</code>	character. Source units for the input displacement when <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> . Same set as AT2TS / VT2TS: "mm", "cm", "m", plus "gal" (treated as cm scale) and "g" (multiplied by <code>g_mms2</code>). Practical displacement records are virtually always in "mm", "cm" or "m"; the acceleration-flavoured entries are accepted for symmetry with <code>.getSF()</code> but are unusual here. If different from <code>units.target</code> , a scale factor is applied per channel.
<code>time</code>	character. Name of the time column in the input (default "t"). Internally and in TSL output, time is canonicalized to <code>t</code> .
<code>Fmax</code>	numeric. Maximum frequency of interest (Hz). Guides STFT strategy and low-pass regularization during integration.
<code>kNyq</code>	numeric. Target Nyquist multiplier ($Fs_target \sim kNyq * Fmax$) when forced by the user. Otherwise an automatic grid is searched.
<code>resample</code>	logical. Kept for compatibility; decision is made by the internal STFT strategy.
<code>derivate</code>	character. Derivative method for DT -> VT / AT ("time" or "freq").
<code>units.target</code>	character. Target units for acceleration-related outputs.
<code>NW</code>	integer. Nominal STFT window length (samples). May be adjusted.
<code>OVL</code>	numeric. Window overlap percent.
<code>flatZeros</code>	logical. Apply edge tapering; if <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> , tapering is applied regardless.
<code>Astop0, Apass0</code>	numeric. Normalized thresholds θ . . 1 for taper/flatten; relative to the per-channel max amplitude.
<code>AstopLP, ApassLP</code>	numeric. Anti-alias LP specs for resampling.
<code>trimZeros</code>	logical. If TRUE, trims leading/trailing zeros by the final window.
<code>detrend</code>	logical. Remove mean before/after stages.
<code>regularize</code>	logical. Force time regularization of input if needed.
<code>output</code>	character. Early/short-circuit outputs (default: "TSL"): "DTo", "AT", "VT", "DT", "TSW", "TSL".
<code>verbose</code>	logical. Print diagnostic logs.
<code>audit</code>	logical. If TRUE, runs <code>auditSTFT()</code> to validate STFT/resampling strategy and emit warnings for risky configurations. Default: TRUE.

isRaw	logical. If TRUE, handle unit conversion and default tapering.
lowPass	logical. If TRUE, multiply the spectral derivative kernel by an additional Butterworth-like low-pass at Fmax to suppress high-frequency amplification of the numerical derivative. Default: TRUE.

Value

Returns the requested object based on output.

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 2, by = 0.02)
x <- data.table::data.table(
  t = t,
  H1 = sin(2 * pi * t),
  H2 = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t),
  UP = 0.25 * sin(4 * pi * t)
)
ts1 <- DT2TS(x, units.source = "mm", Fmax = 4, NW = 16,
  audit = FALSE, isRaw = FALSE)
head(ts1)
```

extractRecord	<i>Extract one record to</i> raw/<KIND>.<RecordID>.csv + <KIND>.<RecordID>.json.
---------------	--

Description

Pipeline: parseRecord -> mapComponents(rotate = FALSE) -> capture pre-align NP and DIR/OCID mapping -> alignComponents -> pivot WIDE by provider OCID -> md5-16 hash -> write. The function returns NULL and writes nothing in three skip paths:

1. Component classification cannot map the record (arrays with > 3 OCIDs, 2-component records, or records with no vertical channel in the vertical-component vocabulary).
2. The provider Units string cannot be normalised (.parseUnits returns NA_character_, so the scale factor K is NULL).
3. kind is left at its default NULL and .parseKind(Key\$Units) returns NA_character_ (kind cannot be derived from Units).

Usage

```
extractRecord(.x, path, align = "max", kind = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	data.table subset for ONE record.
<code>path</code>	Absolute path to the records root. The function writes outputs under <code><path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID></code> . Required – no default.
<code>align</code>	"max" (pad to longest, default) or "min" (truncate).
<code>kind</code>	Optional "AT" "VT" "DT" override. When NULL (default) KIND is derived from <code>Key\$Units</code> via <code>.parseKind()</code> .

Details

KIND is one of "AT" (acceleration), "VT" (velocity), "DT" (displacement). By default it is derived from `Key$Units` via `.parseKind()`. Pass `kind` explicitly to override – e.g. `kind = "VT"` for blasting records whose Units may not be machine-parseable.

Old contents of `raw/` are unlinked before writing (idempotent).

JSON sidecar schema:

```
RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID, NetworkID,
FileID      (scalar = "<KIND>.<RID>.csv"),
DIR         (array, ["H1", "H2", "UP"]),
OCID       (array of 3, provider channels in DIR order),
NP         (array of 3, pre-align NP per DIR),
PGA / PGV / PGD (array of 3, peak |s| per DIR, post-align;
            field name derived from KIND[1] -> PGA/PGV/PGD),
dt, Fs, Units (scalars).
```

Value

Absolute path to the written `<KIND>.<RecordID>.csv`, or NULL (skip).

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-extract-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "ESM", "E1", "S1", "raw.owner")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
writeLines(c("0 1", "0.01 2", "0.02 3"), file.path(raw, "N_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 2", "0.01 3", "0.02 4"), file.path(raw, "E_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 0", "0.01 1", "0.02 0"), file.path(raw, "Z_acc.txt"))
rows <- data.table::data.table(
  OwnerID = "ESM", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1",
  NetworkID = "NW", Units = "cm",
  FileID = c("N_acc.txt", "E_acc.txt", "Z_acc.txt")
)
path <- extractRecord(rows, path = root, kind = "AT")
basename(path)
```

getIntensity *Compute intensity measures from a long time-series table.*

Description

getIntensity() is a compatibility wrapper around [TSL2IM\(\)](#). It accepts canonical long TSL input only; convert wide TSW input with [TSW2TSL\(\)](#) first.

Usage

```
getIntensity(.x, units.source, units.target = "mm", output = c("IML", "IMW"))
```

Arguments

.x	data.table. Long-format TSL with at least OCID, ID, t, s columns plus optional record-identifier metadata columns.
units.source	character. Source units of the s column ("mm", "cm", "m", "gal", "g").
units.target	character. Target units for the returned intensities. Default "mm".
output	character. "IML" returns long intensity rows; "IMW" returns one row per meta-data and OCID, with intensity measures as columns.

Value

See [TSL2IM\(\)](#).

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
tsl <- data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(2 * pi * t),
                             ID = "AT", OCID = "H1")
getIntensity(tsl, units.source = "mm")
```

getRawIntensities *Compute KIND-derivable intensities for one raw record.*

Description

Reads raw/<KIND>.<RID>.csv (WIDE provider OCID columns) plus raw/<KIND>.<RID>.json, builds a long TSL with ID set to the file's KIND (AT, VT, or DT), and calls [getIntensity\(\)](#) to compute the per-direction intensity scalars.

Usage

```
getRawIntensities(path)
```

Arguments

path Absolute path to a station folder containing raw/.

Details

Output (WIDE): one row per (RecordID, DIR) with the KIND-derivable intensity columns.

DIR (H1/H2/UP) is recovered from the JSON sidecar's explicit DIR/OCID mapping. The CSV column names remain provider OCID values such as HHE, HNZ, or L/T/V.

Assumes signal already in TARGET_UNITS = "mm" (per extractRecord).

Value

Wide data.table with intensity columns (e.g. RecordID, DIR, OCID, AI, AIu, AIc, PGA, ARMS, AZC, ATo, ATn, D059) for AT inputs). Returns NULL if the station has no raw/<KIND>.<RID>.csv / .json.

Examples

```
station <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-raw-intensity-example")
unlink(station, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(station, "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
data.table::fwrite(
  data.table::data.table(
    H1 = sin(2 * pi * t),
    H2 = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t),
    UP = 0.25 * sin(4 * pi * t)
  ),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.csv")
)
jsonlite::write_json(
  list(RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1",
        StationID = "S1", NetworkID = "NW",
        DIR = c("H1", "H2", "UP"), OCID = c("H1", "H2", "UP"),
        NP = rep(length(t), 3), dt = 0.01, Fs = 100, Units = "mm"),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.json"), auto_unbox = TRUE
)
getRawIntensities(station)
```

IML2IMW

Convert long intensity tables to wide form.

Description

IML2IMW() casts long intensity output from TSL2IM() / getIntensity() to one row per metadata and OCID, with intensity measures as columns.

Usage

```
IML2IMW(.x, by = "auto")
```

Arguments

`.x` Long intensity table with columns OCID, IM, and value.

`by` Metadata columns to keep as row keys. The default "auto" uses all columns except OCID, ID, IM, value, and units.

Value

A wide intensity data.table.

Examples

```
iml <- data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", OCID = "H1",
                             ID = "AT", IM = "PGA",
                             value = 1, units = "mm /s2")
IML2IMW(iml)
```

mapComponents

Map provider components to canonical processed components.

Description

Classifies a single three-component record, preserves provider channel names in OCID, and records canonical processed directions in DIR (H1, H2, UP). This helper is for processed products; raw extraction continues to preserve provider OCID values.

Usage

```
mapComponents(DT, rotate = TRUE, output = c("long", "wide"))
```

Arguments

`DT` LONG data.table(t, OCID, s) or WIDE data.table(t, <OCID1>, <OCID2>, <OCID3>) for ONE record.

`rotate` Logical scalar. If TRUE, rotate the two horizontal components to their principal axes and store attr(out, "theta").

`output` "long" (default) returns provider OCID, canonical DIR, and signal s; "wide" returns data.table(t, H1, H2, UP).

Value

A data.table in the requested output shape, or NULL when the record cannot be mapped. Both shapes carry attr(out, "componentMap") and attr(out, "rotate"); rotated outputs also carry attr(out, "theta").

See Also

[extractRecord\(\)](#)

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.1)
x <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "N", s = sin(2 * pi * t)),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "E", s = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t)),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "Z", s = 0.1 * sin(2 * pi * t))
))
mapped <- mapComponents(x, rotate = FALSE)
head(mapped)
```

normalizeTS

Normalize a long time-series table to unit amplitude per channel.

Description

Divides the signal column `s` by the peak amplitude of a reference quantity (`norm`) for every (metadata, OCID) group. The same scale factor is applied to all ID values within each group so that the physical relationship between AT, VT, and DT is preserved.

The default `norm = "PGA"` scales by $1 / \max(\text{abs}(s))$ computed from `ID == "AT"` rows, making $\max(\text{abs}(AT)) = 1$ for every channel. The same SF is then applied to the corresponding VT and DT rows.

Modifies `.x` in place; returns `.x[]`.

Usage

```
normalizeTS(.x, norm = "PGA")
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	Canonical TSL data table with columns <code>t</code> , <code>s</code> , <code>ID</code> , and <code>OCID</code> , plus optional meta-data columns.
<code>norm</code>	character. Reference quantity used to derive the scale factor. "PGA" (default) uses $\max(\text{abs}(AT))$, "PPV" uses $\max(\text{abs}(VT))$, "PGD" uses $\max(\text{abs}(DT))$.

Value

`.x` with `s` scaled in place.

See Also

[VT2TS\(\)](#), [rotateComponents\(\)](#)

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
tsl <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = 2 * sin(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "AT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = cos(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "VT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(pi * t),
    ID = "DT", OCID = "H1")
))
normalizeTS(tsl)
max(abs(tsl[ID == "AT", s]))
```

parseRecord	<i>Parse one record (event x station x owner) into a LONG time-series table.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Reads <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw.owner/ according to the owner's format and returns LONG (t, OCID, s). NPTS divergence between components is not enforced.

Usage

```
parseRecord(.x, path)
```

Arguments

.x	data.table subset of master for ONE record (same OwnerID, EventID, StationID).
path	Absolute path to the records root. The function expects per-station files under <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw.owner/. Required – no default.

Details

Quantity (ID = "AT" | "VT" | "DT") is NOT set here.

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```

root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-parse-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "ESM", "E1", "S1", "raw.owner")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
writeLines(c("0 1", "0.01 2", "0.02 3"), file.path(raw, "N_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 2", "0.01 3", "0.02 4"), file.path(raw, "E_acc.txt"))
writeLines(c("0 0", "0.01 1", "0.02 0"), file.path(raw, "Z_acc.txt"))
rows <- data.table::data.table(
  OwnerID = "ESM", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1",
  FileID = c("N_acc.txt", "E_acc.txt", "Z_acc.txt")
)
parseRecord(rows, path = root)

```

PSL2PSW

*Convert long response spectra to wide form.***Description**

PSL2PSW() casts canonical long spectra rows to wide columns such as PSA.H1, PSV.H1, and SD.H1.

Usage

```
PSL2PSW(.x, by = "auto")
```

Arguments

.x	Long spectra table with columns OCID, Tn, ID, and S.
by	Metadata columns to keep as row keys. The default "auto" uses all columns except OCID, Tn, ID, and S.

Value

A wide spectra data table.

Examples

```

ps1 <- data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", OCID = "H1",
                             Tn = 0.1, ID = "PSA", S = 1)
PSL2PSW(ps1)

```

PSW2PSL	<i>Convert wide response spectra to long form.</i>
---------	--

Description

PSW2PSL() melts spectra columns named <ID>.<OCID> back to canonical long spectra rows. Derived RotD components such as D50 and D100 are returned as ordinary OCID values.

Usage

```
PSW2PSL(.x, by = "auto", ids = c("PSA", "PSV", "SD"))
```

Arguments

.x	Wide spectra table with a Tn column and spectra columns named <ID>.<OCID>.
by	Metadata columns to keep as row keys. The default "auto" uses all non-spectra columns except Tn.
ids	Preferred order for spectra IDs. Other IDs present in .x are kept after these values.

Value

A canonical long spectra data. table.

Examples

```
psw <- data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", Tn = 0.1, PSA.H1 = 1)
PSW2PSL(psw)
```

readAC	<i>Read a 3D-COL acceleration record (ACA, ACB, LIS).</i>
--------	---

Description

One file holds 3 components as parallel columns:

- ACA (IGP Peru): cols Z N E after a header row.
- ACB (CISMID Peru): cols T EW NS UD; the time column T is dropped.
- LIS (UCR Costa Rica): cols N00E UPDO N90E after a ===DATA=== line.

Usage

```
readAC(file, type)
```

Arguments

file Path to the file.
 type One of "ACA", "ACB", "LIS".

Details

OCIDs come from the file's column header line.

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```
file <- tempfile()
writeLines(c(
  "MUESTREO : 100",
  " Z N E",
  "1 2 3",
  "4 5 6"
), file)
readAC(file, type = "ACA")
```

readAT

Read acceleration records via [readTS\(\)](#) with kind = "AT".

Description

Thin wrapper around [readTS\(\)](#); see there for full semantics.

Usage

```
readAT(.x, path)
```

Arguments

.x data.table with columns RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID (one row per record). Output of [selectRecords\(\)](#).
 path Absolute path to the records root. The function reads per-station files under <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw/. Required – no default.

Value

See [readTS\(\)](#).

Examples

```

root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-readat-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
data.table::fwrite(data.table::data.table(H1 = c(1, 2)),
  file.path(raw, "AT.R1.csv"))
jsonlite::write_json(list(dt = 0.01), file.path(raw, "AT.R1.json"),
  auto_unbox = TRUE)
selection <- data.table::data.table(
  RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1"
)
readAT(selection, path = root)

```

readAT2

*Read a PEER NGA-West2 AT2 acceleration record.***Description**

AT2 has a 4-line header ending with NPTS=DT=. Line 2 holds the direction as the last comma-separated token (e.g., Helena Montana-01, 10/31/1935, Carroll College, 180). Body has up to 8 values per row in scientific notation; "stuck" negatives (1.234-5.678) are split before parsing. Truncated at NPTS.

Usage

```
readAT2(file)
```

Arguments

file Path to the .AT2 file.

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```

file <- tempfile(fileext = ".AT2")
writeLines(c(
  "header",
  "Event, date, station, H1",
  "units",
  "NPTS= 4, DT= 0.01 SEC",
  "1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0"
), file)
readAT2(file)

```

readDT	<i>Read displacement records via readTS() with kind = "DT".</i>
--------	---

Description

Thin wrapper around [readTS\(\)](#); see there for full semantics.

Usage

```
readDT(.x, path)
```

Arguments

.x	data.table with columns RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID (one row per record). Output of selectRecords() .
path	Absolute path to the records root. The function reads per-station files under <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw/. Required – no default.

Value

See [readTS\(\)](#).

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-readdt-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
data.table::fwrite(data.table::data.table(H1 = c(1, 2)),
  file.path(raw, "DT.R1.csv"))
jsonlite::write_json(list(dt = 0.01), file.path(raw, "DT.R1.json"),
  auto_unbox = TRUE)
selection <- data.table::data.table(
  RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1"
)
readDT(selection, path = root)
```

readISEE	<i>Read a Micromate ISEE blasting record.</i>
----------	---

Description

Parses the TXT output of an ISEE-compliant blasting seismograph (Micromate, Vibra-Tech, GeoSonics). The format is the *International Society of Explosives Engineers (ISEE) Performance Specifications for Blasting Seismographs* and is declared in the header line Version : V 10-90 Micromate ISEE.

Usage

```
readISEE(file)
```

Arguments

file Path to the ISEE TXT.

Details

Two firmware variants are supported transparently:

- **v10** / .TXT: header lines "`<key> : <value>`" (space-colon-space), body tab-separated Tran Vert Long MicL.
- **v11** / .CSV: header lines "`<key>`", "`<value>`" (CSV pair), body comma-separated quoted "Tran", "Vert", "Long" (no MicL present in the body).

Variant is auto-detected from the file content – the dispatch is not by extension. Sample rate is read from a line matching `Sample\\s*Rate\\s*[: ,"]+<Fs>\\s*sps`, which captures both header styles. The body header is located by the regex `Tran[^A-Za-z]+Vert[^A-Za-z]+Long`, also style-agnostic.

Column-to-OCID mapping (ISEE convention):

- Tran (transverse) -> T
- Vert (vertical) -> V
- Long (longitudinal, radial blast-to-station) -> L
- MicL (microphone, dB(L)) -> dropped when present (only in v10).

Velocity is in mm/s; $dt = 1 / Fs$ is derived from the header. No metadata other than Fs is read here – per-event scalars (charge, distance to centroid, location) live in the blast flatfile, not in the parser's contract.

To process an ISEE record end-to-end:

```
DT <- readISEE("UM12780_23_10_2025_15_22_8.TXT")
# DT now has columns (t, OCID, s) with OCIDs T/V/L; s in mm/s
```

From `parseRecord()` (the canonical entry point), the dispatch happens via `.OWNER_FORMAT["ISEE"] = "ISEE"`. To get a sidecar record (`raw/VT.<RID>.csv + JSON`), call `extractRecord(.x, path)` – the provider-string parser (`.parseUnits / .parseKind`) accepts "mm/s" on the master row and derives `KIND = "VT"` automatically, or pass `kind = "VT"` explicitly to bypass derivation.

Value

LONG data. `table(t, OCID, s)` with OCID in T/V/L and s in mm/s. Three rows per sample, $3 * NP$ rows total where NP is the per-channel sample count.

See Also

[parseRecord\(\)](#), [extractRecord\(\)](#), [readAT2\(\)](#), [readV2\(\)](#), [readAC\(\)](#).

Examples

```
file <- tempfile(fileext = ".TXT")
writeLines(c(
  "Version : V 10-90 Micromate ISEE",
  "Sample Rate : 100 sps",
  "Tran\tVert\tLong\tMicL",
  "1\t2\t3\t90",
  "4\t5\t6\t91"
), file)
readISEE(file)
```

readTR	<i>Read a TRA/TRZ/TRB/TRC acceleration record (GSC and SGC families).</i>
--------	---

Description

TRA/TRZ have a multi-column body after END_HEADER; the last column is the corrected acceleration. TRB/TRC have a single-column body after the Unidades: (TRB) or USER5 (TRC) line. OCID lives in the header: Component: (TRA/TRZ), Componente: (TRB), STREAM: (TRC).

Usage

```
readTR(file, type)
```

Arguments

file	Path to the file.
type	One of "TRA", "TRZ", "TRB", "TRC".

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```
file <- tempfile()
writeLines(c(
  "Component: HNZ",
  "rate: 100",
  "END_HEADER",
  "skip1",
  "skip2",
  "1 2 3",
  "4 5 6"
), file)
readTR(file, type = "TRA")
```

readTS	<i>Read parsed time-series records into the shape AT2TS() / VT2TS() / DT2TS() expect.</i>
--------	---

Description

Stacks raw/<KIND>.<RID>.csv from each record in .x, builds the time axis t from dt (in raw/<KIND>.<RID>.json), and returns a single data.table keyed at (RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID, t).

Usage

```
readTS(.x, path, kind = c("AT", "VT", "DT"))
```

Arguments

.x	data.table with columns RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID (one row per record). Output of selectRecords() .
path	Absolute path to the records root. The function reads per-station files under <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw/. Required – no default.
kind	One of "AT", "VT", "DT". Selects the sidecar file prefix (<kind>.<RID>.csv / <kind>.<RID>.json).

Details

The sidecar shape produced by [extractRecord\(\)](#) is identical across KINDs; KIND only selects the file prefix. The CSV columns are provider OCID values preserved by [extractRecord\(\)](#). Direction labels (H1/H2/UP) live in the JSON sidecar mapping, not in the CSV header. Use the thin wrappers [readAT\(\)](#) / [readVT\(\)](#) / [readDT\(\)](#) at call sites where the KIND is fixed.

```
Selection <- selectRecords(M, EventID = "...")
TS <- readTS(.x = Selection, path = "/path/to/records", kind = "VT")
# Sidecar declares units.source as the length base ("mm"); KIND is set by kind=.
TS[, VT2TS(.SD, units.source = "mm"), by = .(RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID)]
```

Value

data.table with columns RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID, t, <OCID columns>. Records whose sidecars are missing are skipped.

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-readts-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
data.table::fwrite(
  data.table::data.table(H1 = c(1, 2), H2 = c(0, 1)),
```

```

    file.path(raw, "AT.R1.csv")
  )
  jsonlite::write_json(list(dt = 0.01), file.path(raw, "AT.R1.json"),
    auto_unbox = TRUE)
  selection <- data.table::data.table(
    RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1"
  )
  readTS(selection, path = root, kind = "AT")

```

readTwoCol

Read a 2-column whitespace-delimited ASCII record.

Description

Time in column 1 (seconds), signal in column 2. No header. Separator (space or tab) is auto-detected by `fread`. Trailing all-NA columns (some providers leave a trailing tab -> phantom column) are dropped.

Usage

```
readTwoCol(file)
```

Arguments

`file` Path to the file.

Details

OCID extracted from filename. Three known patterns:

- SEED-like: NET.STA.LOC.CHA_... -> CHA
- CENA: <date>_<time>_NET.STA.CHA_AccTH -> CHA
- CLSMD: <X>_acc.txt -> X

Value

LONG `data.table(t, OCID, s)`.

Examples

```

dir <- tempfile()
dir.create(dir)
file <- file.path(dir, "N_acc.txt")
writeLines(c("0 1", "0.01 2"), file)
readTwoCol(file)

```

readV2	<i>Read a CESMD V2 acceleration record (multi-channel V2 or single-channel V2c).</i>
--------	--

Description

Two CESMD variants:

- Multi-channel V2 (.v2): blocks marked ^Corrected accelerogram, 8f10.6 body, ends at next points of veloc data. 1+ blocks.
- Single-channel V2c (.V2c): line 1 = Corrected acceleration, 1E15.6 body (1 col/row). Marker acceleration pts carries NPTS. samples/sec (last occurrence – DECIMATE > RESAMPLE) carries dt. Body ends at End-of-data or EOF. OCID from Sta Chan ...: line.

Usage

```
readV2(file)
```

Arguments

file	Path to the .v2 / .V2c file.
------	------------------------------

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```
file <- tempfile(fileext = ".V2c")
writeLines(c(
  "Corrected acceleration",
  "Sta Chan 1: HNZ",
  "100 samples/sec",
  "4 acceleration pts approx 0.04 secs",
  "1", "2", "3", "4",
  "End-of-data"
), file)
readV2(file)
```

readV2A	<i>Read a NWZ V2A acceleration record (3D-BLOCK, 1 file = 3 components).</i>
---------	--

Description

Each component is a sequential block opened by Corrected accelerogram (case-insensitive). Within a block, header ends 10 lines after Displacement:. Body has 10 values per row in fixed-width form; "stuck" negatives are split before parsing. Each component vector is truncated at its own Number of points value.

Usage

```
readV2A(file)
```

Arguments

file	Path to the .V2A file.
------	------------------------

Details

OCIDs come from Component <X> lines in each block.

Value

LONG data.table(t, OCID, s).

Examples

```
file <- tempfile(fileext = ".V2A")
writeLines(c(
  "Corrected Accelerogram", "Component H1", "at 0.01 sec intervals",
  "Number of points 4", "Displacement:", rep("header", 10), "1 2 3 4",
  "Corrected Accelerogram", "Component H2",
  "Number of points 4", "Displacement:", rep("header", 10), "2 3 4 5",
  "Corrected Accelerogram", "Component UP",
  "Number of points 4", "Displacement:", rep("header", 10), "3 4 5 6"
), file)
readV2A(file)
```

readVT	<i>Read velocity records via readTS() with kind = "VT".</i>
--------	---

Description

Thin wrapper around [readTS\(\)](#); see there for full semantics.

Usage

```
readVT(.x, path)
```

Arguments

.x	data.table with columns RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID (one row per record). Output of selectRecords() .
path	Absolute path to the records root. The function reads per-station files under <path>/<OwnerID>/<EventID>/<StationID>/raw/. Required – no default.

Value

See [readTS\(\)](#).

Examples

```
root <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-readvt-example")
unlink(root, recursive = TRUE)
raw <- file.path(root, "AAA", "E1", "S1", "raw")
dir.create(raw, recursive = TRUE)
data.table::fwrite(data.table::data.table(H1 = c(1, 2)),
  file.path(raw, "VT.R1.csv"))
jsonlite::write_json(list(dt = 0.01), file.path(raw, "VT.R1.json"),
  auto_unbox = TRUE)
selection <- data.table::data.table(
  RecordID = "R1", OwnerID = "AAA", EventID = "E1", StationID = "S1"
)
readVT(selection, path = root)
```

rotateComponents	<i>Rotate horizontal components to principal axes.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Applies a 2-D PCA rotation to the two horizontal signal components (DIR == "H1" and "H2") so that H1 aligns with the direction of maximum variance and H2 is orthogonal. The vertical component (DIR == "UP") is left untouched.

Usage

```
rotateComponents(DT)
```

Arguments

DT LONG `data.table(t, OCID, s, DIR)` for ONE record. DIR must already be assigned.

Details

This step requires a LONG table already classified with DIR values H1, H2, and UP. New processing code should usually call `mapComponents()` with `rotate = TRUE` instead of calling this helper directly.

The rotation angle theta is stored as `attr(DT, "theta")` in radians so that `extractRecord()` can persist it in the JSON sidecar.

Value

DT with `s` values updated in-place for DIR `%in% c("H1", "H2")` and `attr(DT, "theta")` set. Returns DT unchanged when the record does not have exactly two horizontal components.

See Also

[mapComponents\(\)](#)

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.1)
x <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "N", DIR = "H1",
    s = sin(2 * pi * t)),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "E", DIR = "H2",
    s = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t)),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, OCID = "Z", DIR = "UP",
    s = 0.1 * sin(2 * pi * t))
))
rotated <- rotateComponents(x)
attr(rotated, "theta")
```

selectRecords

Select records from the master, keyed at the record level.

Description

Filters `buildMaster()` output by any combination of RecordID, EventID, StationID, OwnerID, then deduplicates to one row per record. Output is the canonical selection shape consumed by the `readTS()` family (`readAT()` / `readVT()` / `readDT()`) and `writeSelection()`.

Usage

```
selectRecords(
  M,
  RecordID = NULL,
  EventID = NULL,
  StationID = NULL,
  OwnerID = NULL
)
```

Arguments

M	master data. table (output of <code>buildMaster()</code>).
RecordID	character. Filter by RecordID. Default NULL.
EventID	character. Filter by EventID. Default NULL.
StationID	character. Filter by StationID. Default NULL.
OwnerID	character. Filter by OwnerID. Default NULL.

Details

Filter args are character vectors (length 1+). NULL means "no restriction on this dimension". With all NULL, returns every record in M – protect with explicit filters for non-trivial work.

For richer filters (magnitude, distance, intensity), filter M first and pass the subset:

```
selectRecords(M[EventMagnitude > 7 & Repi < 100 & PGA > 600 & DIR == "H1"])
```

Value

```
data.table(RecordID, OwnerID, EventID, StationID).
```

Examples

```
master <- data.table::data.table(
  RecordID = c("R1", "R1", "R2"),
  OwnerID = c("AAA", "AAA", "BBB"),
  EventID = c("E1", "E1", "E2"),
  StationID = c("S1", "S1", "S2"),
  DIR = c("H1", "H2", "H1")
)
selectRecords(master, OwnerID = "AAA")
```

 TS2IMF

Decompose one time series into intrinsic mode functions.

Description

Orchestrates VMD/EMD/EEMD decomposition for one canonical t/s signal and returns either IMFs, a recomposed time series, or long/wide tables depending on output.

TS2IMF() is a worker. It does not detect or own record/component grouping. Use `data.table` grouping at the call site for TSL tables.

Usage

```
TS2IMF(
  .x,
  method = "vmd",
  K = 12,
  alpha = 2000,
  tau = 0,
  DC = TRUE,
  init = 0,
  tol = 1e-07,
  output = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  boundary = "wave",
  stop.rule = "type5",
  noise.type = "gaussian",
  noise.amp = 5e-08,
  trials = 10,
  imf.remove = NULL,
  remove.Fo = NULL,
  keep.Fo = NULL,
  keep.Residue = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	data.table with canonical t and s columns.
<code>method</code>	character. One of "vmd", "emd", "eemd" (default "vmd").
<code>K</code>	integer. Number of IMFs (default 12).
<code>alpha, tau, DC, init, tol</code>	numeric. Parameters for VMD.
<code>output</code>	character or NULL. One of "TSL", "TSW", "IMF" (default NULL).
<code>verbose</code>	logical. Engine verbosity (default FALSE).
<code>boundary, stop.rule</code>	character. EMD/EEMD parameters.

noise.type, noise.amp, trials
 parameters for EEMD.

imf.remove character or integer. IMF selection (optional). Character values remove explicit mode names such as "IMF1". Numeric values select IMF indices to remove: positive indices count from the first IMF, negative indices count from the last IMF, and both sets are unioned. For example, c(1L, -1L) removes IMF1 and the last IMF. Zero, non-finite, and out-of-range numeric values are ignored.

remove.Fo, keep.Fo
 numeric length-2 (Hz) frequency band rules (optional).

keep.Residue logical. If TRUE (default), include residue in the reconstruction of signal.R. If FALSE, signal.R is built only from the kept IMFs.

Value

Depending on output, returns TSL, TSW, IMF or a list with the decomposition.

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
x <- data.table::data.table(
  t = t,
  s = sin(2 * pi * t) + 0.1 * sin(10 * pi * t)
)
imf <- TS2IMF(x, method = "vmd", K = 2, output = "IMF")
imf
```

TSL2IM

Compute intensity measures from a canonical long time-series table.

Description

Given a long time-series table with columns for the record identifier, OCID, ID, t, and s, converts amplitudes to units.target and computes standard intensity measures grouped by record x OCID x ID. Valid ID content is either AT only, or a complete time-series set with AT, VT, and DT.

Usage

```
TSL2IM(.x, units.source, units.target = "mm", output = c("IML", "IMW"))
```

Arguments

.x data.table. Long-format TSL with at least OCID, ID, t, s columns plus optional record-identifier metadata columns.

units.source character. Source units of the s column ("mm", "cm", "m", "gal", "g").

units.target character. Target units for the returned intensities. Default "mm".

output character. "IML" returns long intensity rows; "IMW" returns one row per meta-data and OCID, with intensity measures as columns.

Value

A data.table. output = "IML" returns long rows with columns <metadata cols>, OCID, ID, IM, value, units; output = "IMW" returns wide intensity columns.

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
tsl <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "AT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = cos(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "VT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(pi * t),
    ID = "DT", OCID = "H1")
))
im <- TSL2IM(tsl, units.source = "mm")
head(im)
```

TSL2PS

*Convert canonical long time series to response spectra.***Description**

TSL2PS() is the spectra helper for canonical TSL tables produced by [AT2TS\(\)](#), [VT2TS\(\)](#), and [DT2TS\(\)](#). It derives grouping keys from the TSL schema instead of exposing BY or column-name arguments.

Usage

```
TSL2PS(
  .x,
  xi = 0.05,
  Tn = NULL,
  output = "PSL",
  D50 = FALSE,
  D100 = FALSE,
  nTheta = 180L
)
```

Arguments

.x	Canonical TSL data.table with columns t, s, ID, and OCID, plus optional meta-data columns.
xi	numeric. Damping ratio(s) 0..1. Scalar input preserves the historical output schema; vector input adds an xi column.
Tn	numeric vector. Natural periods in seconds. Must not include 0; the Tn = 0 peak-value anchor is prepended internally.

output	character. One of "PSL" or "PSW". Default "PSL".
D50	logical scalar. If TRUE, add the median rotated horizontal component as OCID = "D50" for every metadata group with H1 and H2.
D100	logical scalar. If TRUE, add the maximum rotated horizontal component as OCID = "D100" for every metadata group with H1 and H2.
nTheta	integer. Number of rotation angles in $[\theta, 180)$ for D50 = TRUE or D100 = TRUE. Default 180L (1-degree step).

Value

A data.table.

- output = "PSL" returns a long table with metadata columns, OCID, Tn, spectral ID ("PSA", "PSV", "SD"), and S. If xi is a vector, the output also includes xi.
- output = "PSW" returns a wide table with metadata columns, Tn, and spectral component columns such as PSA.H1, PSV.H1, and SD.H1. If xi is a vector, the output also includes xi. If requested, D50 and D100 appear as ordinary component suffixes such as PSA.D50 and PSA.D100.

See Also

[AT2TS\(\)](#), [VT2TS\(\)](#), [DT2TS\(\)](#)

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 1, by = 0.01)
tsl <- data.table::rbindlist(list(
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "AT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = cos(2 * pi * t),
    ID = "VT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(pi * t),
    ID = "DT", OCID = "H1"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(2 * pi * t + 0.3),
    ID = "AT", OCID = "H2"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = cos(2 * pi * t + 0.4),
    ID = "VT", OCID = "H2"),
  data.table::data.table(t = t, s = sin(pi * t + 0.2),
    ID = "DT", OCID = "H2")
))
ps <- TSL2PS(tsl, Tn = c(0.1, 0.2))
head(ps)
rot <- TSL2PS(tsl, Tn = 0.1, D50 = TRUE, D100 = TRUE, nTheta = 6L)
rot[OCID %in% c("D50", "D100")]
```

TSL2TSW *Convert canonical long time-series tables to wide form.*

Description

TSL2TSW() casts a canonical long TSL table with t, s, ID, and OCID columns to wide TSW form with columns such as AT.H1, VT.H1, and DT.H1.

Usage

```
TSL2TSW(.x, by = "auto", ids = c("AT", "VT", "DT"))
```

Arguments

.x	Canonical TSL data. table with columns t, s, ID, and OCID, plus optional meta-data columns.
by	Metadata columns to keep as row keys. The default "auto" uses all columns except t, s, ID, and OCID.
ids	Preferred order for signal IDs in the output columns. Other IDs present in .x are kept after these values.

Value

A wide data. table keyed by <metadata>, t.

Examples

```
ts1 <- data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", OCID = "H1",
                             ID = "AT", t = c(0, 0.01), s = c(1, 2))
TSL2TSW(ts1)
```

TSW2TSL *Convert wide time-series tables to canonical long form.*

Description

TSW2TSL() melts wide time-series columns named <ID>.<OCID> back to canonical TSL rows.

Usage

```
TSW2TSL(.x, by = "auto", ids = c("AT", "VT", "DT"))
```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	Wide TSW data <code>table</code> with a <code>t</code> column, or a legacy constructor <code>ts</code> time column, plus signal columns named <code><ID>.<OCID></code> .
<code>by</code>	Metadata columns to keep as row keys. The default "auto" uses all columns except <code>t</code> , <code>s</code> , <code>ID</code> , and <code>OCID</code> .
<code>ids</code>	Preferred order for signal IDs in the output columns. Other IDs present in <code>.x</code> are kept after these values.

Value

A canonical long data `table` with metadata columns, `OCID`, `ID`, `t`, and `s`.

Examples

```
tsw <- data.table::data.table(RecordID = "R1", t = c(0, 0.01),
                             AT.H1 = c(1, 2))
TSW2TSL(tsw)
```

 VT2TS

Convert velocity time series into AT/VT/DT bundles

Description

End-to-end workflow that takes velocity time histories and produces a consistent set of acceleration, velocity, and displacement time series. It optionally regularizes sampling, converts units (for raw data), selects optimal STFT parameters and resampling strategy, applies robust edge tapering, performs spectral-domain derivation and integration, yields post-tapering and optional trimming.

Usage

```
VT2TS(
  .x,
  units.source,
  time = "t",
  Fmax = 16,
  kNyq = 3.125,
  resample = TRUE,
  derivate = "freq",
  units.target = "mm",
  NW = 128,
  OVLP = 75,
  flatZeros = FALSE,
  Astop0 = 1e-04,
  Apass0 = 0.001,
  AstopLP = 0.001,
  ApassLP = 0.98,
```

```

    trimZeros = FALSE,
    detrend = FALSE,
    regularize = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    audit = TRUE,
    output = "TSL",
    isRaw = TRUE,
    lowPass = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>.x</code>	data.table. Input velocity records with a time column and one or more signal columns.
<code>units.source</code>	character. Source units for input velocity when <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> . Supported: "mm", "cm", "m", "gal", "g" (interpreted for acceleration scaling on derivative/integral paths). If different from <code>units.target</code> , a scale factor is applied per channel.
<code>time</code>	character. Name of the time column in the input (default "t"). Internally and in TSL output, time is canonicalized to t.
<code>Fmax</code>	numeric. Maximum frequency of interest (Hz). Guides STFT strategy.
<code>kNyq</code>	numeric. Target Nyquist multiplier ($Fs_{target} \approx kNyq * Fmax$) if the user forces it; otherwise an automatic grid is searched.
<code>resample</code>	logical. Kept for compatibility; the actual decision is made by the internal STFT strategy based on <code>Fmax</code> and constraints.
<code>derivate</code>	character. Derivative method for VT -> AT ("time" or "freq").
<code>units.target</code>	character. Target units for output acceleration. Default: "mm".
<code>NW</code>	integer. Nominal STFT window length (samples). May be adjusted.
<code>OVLP</code>	numeric. Window overlap percent.
<code>flatZeros</code>	logical. Apply edge tapering. If <code>isRaw = TRUE</code> , tapering is applied regardless.
<code>Astop0, Apass0</code>	numeric. Normalized thresholds 0. . 1 for taper/flatten; relative to the per-channel max amplitude.
<code>AstopLP, ApassLP</code>	numeric. Anti-alias LP specifications for resampling.
<code>trimZeros</code>	logical. If TRUE, trims leading/trailing zeros by the final window.
<code>detrend</code>	logical. Remove mean before/after stages.
<code>regularize</code>	logical. Force time regularization of input if needed.
<code>verbose</code>	logical. Print diagnostic logs.
<code>audit</code>	logical. If TRUE, runs <code>auditSTFT()</code> to validate STFT/resampling strategy and emit warnings for risky configurations. Default: TRUE.
<code>output</code>	character. Early/short-circuit outputs (default: "TSL"): "VTo", "AT", "VT", "DT", "TSW", "TSL".
<code>isRaw</code>	logical. If TRUE, handle unit conversion and default tapering.
<code>lowPass</code>	logical. If TRUE, multiply the spectral derivative kernel by an additional Butterworth-like low-pass at <code>Fmax</code> to suppress high-frequency amplification of the numerical derivative. Default: TRUE.

Value

Returns the requested object based on output.

Examples

```
t <- seq(0, 2, by = 0.02)
x <- data.table::data.table(
  t = t,
  H1 = sin(2 * pi * t),
  H2 = 0.5 * cos(2 * pi * t),
  UP = 0.25 * sin(4 * pi * t)
)
tsl <- VT2TS(x, units.source = "mm", Fmax = 4, NW = 16,
  audit = FALSE, isRaw = FALSE)
head(tsl)
```

writeSelection	<i>Write a selection (subset of master) to selection/<name>.csv / .json.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Deduplicates (OwnerID, EventID, StationID) so the CSV carries one row per station folder (= one record). The JSON sidecar captures audit metadata: name, timestamp, total hits, hits per owner.

Usage

```
writeSelection(DT, name, path)
```

Arguments

DT	subset of the master data.table (output of buildMaster() after the user's filters).
name	identifier for the selection, used as filename stem.
path	Absolute path to the directory where <name>.csv and <name>.json will be written. Required – no default.

Details

The CSV is the canonical input contract for any downstream orchestrator that iterates over a selection: each row identifies one (OwnerID, EventID, StationID) station folder under whichever records root the orchestrator was given.

Value

Invisibly, the deduplicated selection data.table.

Examples

```
x <- data.table::data.table(
  OwnerID = c("AAA", "AAA"),
  EventID = c("E1", "E1"),
  StationID = c("S1", "S1"),
  DIR = c("H1", "H2")
)
path <- file.path(tempdir(), "gmsp-selection-example")
unlink(path, recursive = TRUE)
suppressMessages(writeSelection(x, name = "demo", path = path))
list.files(path)
```

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