

How to make HEPData input

A how-to guide designed for legacy analyses

There are many ways to do this. My goal here is to show you the quickest.

Video tutorial available [here](#)

Why upload to [HEPData](#)?

Centrally maintained database used by particle physics and LHC experiments

Reduces reliance on websites maintained by collaborations

Makes implementation of analysis in [Rivet](#) easier

Download and install YAMLMaker

Github repository: https://github.com/tkrobatsch/YAML_Maker

```
git clone https://github.com/tkrobatsch/YAML\_Maker.git  
cd YAML_Maker/  
make
```

The YAML files for upload to HEPData are just formatted text files. `YAML_Maker` takes simple text files with the data and makes them into correctly formatted YAML files.

Shout out to undergraduate Tom Krobatsch!

Note that [hepdata-converter](#) is also available. It is dependent on ROOT6 and somewhat dependent on python versions. I have not found it as easy to use.

Format text files with data

PHENIX papers are [here](#)

Example:

PHENIX Phys. Rev. C 87, 034911 (2013)

arxiv:1208.2254

Inspire 1127262

PPG133

Data are available [here](#)

Header

$\$p_T\$$ x-axis

4 Number of data sets

$\$\eta/\pi^{\{0\}}\$$ y-axis - data set 1

$\$\eta/\pi^{\{0\}}\$$ y-axis - data set 2

$\$\eta/\pi^{\{0\}}\$$ y-axis - data set 3

$\$\eta/\pi^{\{0\}}\$$ y-axis - data set 4

$\$0-20\%\$$ centrality label - data set 1

$\$20-60\%\$$ centrality label - data set 2

$\$60-93\%\$$ centrality label - data set 3

$\$0-93\%\$$ centrality label - data set 4

yes bins? **You want to use bins for Rivet implementation!**

none x statistical uncertainty (symmetric, asymmetric, none)

none x systematic uncertainty (symmetric, asymmetric, none)

3 Number of uncertainties?

$\$p_{\{T\}}\$$ Uncorr Uncertainty 1 label

symmetric Unc. 1 type (symmetric, asymmetric, none)

$\$p_{\{T\}}\$$ Corr Uncertainty 2 label

symmetric Unc. 2 type (symmetric, asymmetric, none)

$\$p_{\{T\}}\$$ typeC Uncertainty 3 label

symmetric Unc. 3 type (symmetric, asymmetric, none)

Latex accepted, but this is often the cause of errors!

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PPG133

Data are available [here](#)

Body

x range y	yerr1	yerr2	yerr3
5-6	0.46194	0.026834	0.048098
6-7	0.41051	0.031577	0.042743
7-8	0.47024	0.039008	0.048961
8-9	0.55552	0.0472	0.052187
9-10	0.44789	0.053741	0.042076
10-12	0.51979	0.049027	0.04883
12-14	0.59078	0.073435	0.055498
14-16	0.28979	0.085438	0.027223
16-18	0.43909	0.13536	0.041248

5-6	0.51477	0.020629	0.053598
6-7	0.53073	0.023336	0.05526
7-8	0.50308	0.026865	0.052381
8-9	0.48272	0.032162	0.045347
9-10	0.5492	0.041658	0.051592
10-12	0.50214	0.040903	0.047172
12-14	0.47711	0.062042	0.04482
14-16	0.34917	0.10502	0.032802
16-18	0.54718	0.21836	0.051403

5-6	0.49549	0.025516	0.051591

Tab delimited

Indication of end of data set

Run YAML_Maker on all text files

```
./yaml_data 0 text/fig8.txt
```

The first argument is the debug level (0=quiet, >0=verbose)

The second argument is the text file.

submission.yaml

Top level file which tells HEPData what to read

comment: | **Abstract: no line breaks and beware Latex-related errors!**

BNL-RHIC. The PHENIX experiment has measured the production of neutral pions in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV. The new data offer a fourfold increase in recorded luminosity, providing higher precision and a larger reach in transverse momentum, p_T , to 20 GeV/c. The production ratio of η/π^0 is $0.46 \pm 0.01(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst})$, constant with p_T and collision centrality. The observed ratio is consistent with earlier measurements, as well as with the p+p and d+Au values. The production of π^0 is suppressed by a factor of 5, as in earlier findings. However, with the improved statistical precision a small but significant rise of the nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , vs p_T , with a slope of $0.0106^{(+0.0034)}_{(-0.0029)}[\text{GeV}/c]^{-1}$, is discernible in central collisions. A phenomenological extraction of the average fractional parton energy loss shows a decrease with increasing p_T . To study the path length dependence of suppression, the π^0 yield was measured at different angles with respect to the event plane; a strong azimuthal dependence of the $\pi^0 R_{AA}$ is observed. The data are compared to theoretical models of parton energy loss as a function of the path length, L , in the medium. Models based on pQCD are insufficient to describe the data, while a hybrid model utilizing pQCD for the hard interactions and AdS/CFT for the soft interactions is consistent with the data.

additional_resources:

- {location: "https://www.phenix.bnl.gov/phenix/WWW/info/data/ppg133_data.html", description: "web page with data points"}

--- **Figure delimiter**

name: "Figure 5"

description: 'Invariant yields of neutral pions, all centralities'

keywords:

- {name: reactions, values: [AU AU --> NEUTRAL X]}

- {name: cmenergies, values: [200.0]}

data_file: fig5.yaml

HEPData.net

Need to create an account to test

Click on link to sandbox. Package all YAML files in a tar ball or zip file.

I recommend iteratively adding each table. Errors are not always useful. The most common errors are related to Latex. Picky about white space.

For legacy analyses, I advocate minimizing time debugging formatting and focusing on getting something accurate and clear up.



Upload an archive to the sandbox

This is a private upload area.

Upload an archive (.zip, .tar, .tar.gz, .tgz) containing YAML files formatted according to these guidelines. An example submission archive is available here. You can validate your YAML files offline using this script.

We also accept a single YAML file containing all of the submission data. For records uploaded to the old HepData site, this format can be obtained automatically by appending "/yaml" to the old record URL.

Alternatively, upload a single text file with extension .oldhepdata containing the "input" format that was used for data submissions from the old HepData site (see sample).

1208.2254.tgz Choose file

Upload and Process

Your sandbox submissions

- BNL-RHIC. We report high statistics measurements of inclusive charged hadro...
2020-04-07 12:32PM
- BNL-RHIC. We report high statistics measurements of inclusive charged hadro...
2020-04-02 15:32PM
- BNL-RHIC. We report high statistics measurements of inclusive charged hadro...
2020-04-02 15:30PM
- BNL-RHIC. We report high statistics measurements of inclusive charged hadro...
2020-04-02 15:25PM



Validation error encountered

A number of errors were encountered by our [validation](#) code. Our validation ensures that your submission files match the format described [here](#). You can validate your YAML files offline using [this script](#).

Please fix your submission and reupload via the associated [record page](#).

fig11.yaml

error Uncertainties should not all be zero in ('errors': [{'symerror': 0, 'label': '\$p_{T}\$ Uncorr'}, {'symerror': 0, 'label': '\$p_{T}\$ Corr'}, {'symerror': 0, 'label': 'Global'}], 'value': 0)

fig21.yaml

error There was a problem parsing the file, while parsing a block mapping in "/opt/hepdata/var/data/1588150448/1588149686/1208.2254/fig21.yaml", line 2, column 3 did not find expected key in "/opt/hepdata/var/data/1588150448/1588149686/1208.2254/fig21.yaml", line 5, column 5



Additional Resources

Abstract (data abstract)
 BNL-RHIC. The PHENIX experiment has measured the production of neutral pions in Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=200$ GeV. The new data offer a fourfold increase in recorded luminosity, providing higher precision and a larger reach in transverse momentum, p_T , to 20 GeV/c. The production ratio of η/π^0 is $0.46 \pm 0.01(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{sys})$, constant with p_T and collision centrality. The observed ratio is consistent with earlier measurements, as well as with the p-p and d+Au values. The production of π^0 is suppressed by a factor of 5, as in earlier findings. However, with the improved statistical precision a small but significant rise of the nuclear modification factor, R_{AA} , vs p_T , with a slope of $0.0106^{+0.0034}_{-0.0029} [\text{GeV}/c]^{-1}$, is discernible in central collisions. A phenomenological extraction of the average fractional parton energy loss shows a decrease with increasing p_T . To study the path length dependence of suppression, the π^0 yield was measured at different angles with respect to the event plane; a strong azimuthal dependence of the $\pi^0 R_{AA}$ is observed. The data are compared to theoretical models of parton energy loss as a function of the path length, L , in the medium. Models based on pQCD are insufficient to describe the data, while a hybrid model utilizing pQCD for the hard interactions and AdS/CFT for the soft interactions is consistent with the data.

Download All

- Filter 10 data tables
- Figure 8 η/π^0 ratios
 - Figure 11 π^0 nuclear modification factors
 - Figure 20-1 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 0^\circ - 15^\circ$
 - Figure 20-2 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 15^\circ - 30^\circ$
 - Figure 20-3 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 30^\circ - 45^\circ$
 - Figure 20-4 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 45^\circ - 60^\circ$
 - Figure 20-5 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 60^\circ - 75^\circ$
 - Figure 20-6 π^0 nuclear modification factors vs reaction plane, $\Delta\phi = 75^\circ - 90^\circ$
 - Figure 21

Centrality dependence of p_T ingenerated $R_{AA}(\Delta\phi)$

cmenergies

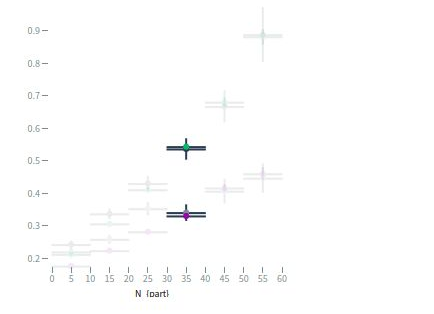
200.0

N_{part}	$(6 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c), (0 < \Delta\phi < 15)$	$(6 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c), (75 < \Delta\phi < 90)$	$(p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c)$
N_{part}	$R_{AA}(p_T, \Delta\phi)$		
0 - 10	$0.2123 \pm 0.002549 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0017 \text{ Syst}$	$0.1766 \pm 0.0022 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0018 \text{ Syst}$	$0.2428 \pm 0.0022 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0018 \text{ Syst}$
10 - 20	$0.3063 \pm 0.003552 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.002 \text{ Syst}$	$0.2241 \pm 0.0029 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0021 \text{ Syst}$	$0.3371 \pm 0.0029 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0021 \text{ Syst}$
20 - 30	$0.4113 \pm 0.005015 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0031 \text{ Syst}$	$0.2821 \pm 0.0039 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0031 \text{ Syst}$	$0.4306 \pm 0.0039 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0031 \text{ Syst}$
30 - 40	$0.5439 \pm 0.007235 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0047 \text{ Syst}$	$0.3308 \pm 0.0053 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0046 \text{ Syst}$	$0.5368 \pm 0.0053 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0046 \text{ Syst}$
40 - 50	$0.6809 \pm 0.0109 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0092 \text{ Syst}$	$0.4168 \pm 0.008 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0092 \text{ Syst}$	$0.6676 \pm 0.008 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.0092 \text{ Syst}$
50 - 60	$0.8819 \pm 0.01744 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.016 \text{ Syst}$	$0.4605 \pm 0.011 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.017 \text{ Syst}$	$0.8886 \pm 0.011 \text{ Stat} \pm 0.017 \text{ Syst}$

reactions

AU AU --> NEUTRAL X

Visualize



Sum errors Log Scale (Y)

Deselect variables or hide different error bars by clicking on them.

Variables

$R_{AA}(p_T, \Delta\phi)$
 $N_{part} (6 < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c), (0 < \Delta\phi < 15)$
 Summed error

Tips

This is not the time or place to express your creativity!

Start with a minimal working example. Add data iteratively and test often using the sandbox.

Use bins - it will pay off during Rivet implementation

Don't worry too much about Latex formatting

Sample files: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZFqggDSwQmH2XjxXKqk5ro327wKYgCqd?usp=sharing>

Note: the final step is for the collaboration's designated HEPData submitter to approve the file.