Downloading and Formatting Pierre Auger Observatory Data

- NOTE: This set of instructions was created using a PC running Microsoft Excel 2007. Some of these instructions will likely be different for Mac users
- 1) Go to: <u>http://www.auger.org/</u>



- 2) In the right hand menu, click on **Event Display**
- 3) In this page there are several ways to view event data. The way you choose to display this data depends largely on what you wish to accomplish with it. This guide is focused on the use of data for **ALL EVENTS**
 - a. To download data on all events you must click on the <u>ascii file</u> link on the second paragraph. This will download a .txt file containing data for every public event since January 1st 2004. The file should look something like this:

# Auger Public data file, built on Wed, 07 Jul 2010 15:20:53 #	
* ####################################	
#	
# Fields:	
#	
# 1: Event Id	
# 2: Number of Stations in Event	
# 3: Theta of incoming reconstructed cosmic ray	
# 4: Phi of incoming cosmic ray	
# 5: Reconstructed Energy (EeV)	
# 6: Unix time in seconds (seconds since 1st Jan 1970, w/o leap second	nds)
# 7: Galactic Longitude (deg)	
# 8: Galactic Latitude (deg)	
#	

#	
620100 3 15.9606 66.5061 1.5952 1072936424 -117.861 9.74423	
620400 3 26.5494 -101.793 0.355838 1072964627 -41.5096 -2.20725	
620800 3 22.8514 -30.7643 0.613309 1073009810 -108.484 -24.868	
621400 3 43.2584 44.7172 0.750369 1073079948 155.425 -60.5886	
622200 3 24.0716 26.1112 0.283068 1073168340 -158.134 -72.3622	
622800 3 22.2321 -154.025 0.333249 1073236969 -10.8102 -7.6192	
625800 3 34.3345 -128.556 0.352402 1073583032 -25.9538 -11.4969	
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The data may be analyzed using any software of your choosing. Microsoft Excel is a reasonably good choice. The following steps describe how to copy all the data to an Excel File.

- b. Open Microsoft Excel click on the office icon , click open and choose the .txt file from the location in which you saved it.
- c. Choose Delimited, since the data fields are separated by spaces in the text file.

Choose the file type that best describes your data:

Delimited
Characters such as commas or tabs separate each field.
Fixed width
Fields are aligned in columns with spaces between each field.

- d. Click $\underline{N}^{ext} >$
- e. In the next screen deselect "Tab" and select "Space". This will tell Excel to interpret information separated by spaces as separate columns.

Delimiters					
<u> </u>					
Semicolor	n –				
Comma					
🗹 Space					
Other:					

In this same window Excel will show a small preview of what the data will look like. Scroll down in this preview window to make sure your data are organized correctly. If your data look as shown in this picture it should be ok

		# 620100 3 620400 3 620800 3 621400 3	15.9606 26.5494 22.8514 43.2584	66.5061 -101.793 -30.7643 44.7172	1.5952 0.355838 0.613309 0.750369	1072936424 1072964627 1073009810 1073079948	-117.861 -41.5096 -108.484 155.425	9.74423 -2.20725 -24.868 -60.5886	
f.	Click Next >	and s	elect "Gen	eral" in t	he follo	wing scree	en then o	lick	inish
				CC C	olumn data fo	ormat	-		
				0	General				
				C	Tevt				
					<u>1</u> 0xc		1		
				(<u>D</u> ate: M	DY 💙			
				(Do not imp	ort column (skip)			

g. Your data should be neatly organized in a spreadsheet. You'll notice that the data columns are not directly labeled. What you have is a legend at the top identifying each "field". Each "field" is essentially a column. If you wish to simplify reading the data you may label the columns directly.

#	Fields						
π 	rielus.						
#							
#	1:00	Event	Id				
#	2:00	Number	of	Stations	in	Event	
#	3:00	Theta	of	incoming	reconstru	cosmic	ray
#	4:00	Phi	of	incoming	cosmic	ray	
#	5:00	Reconstru	Energy	(EeV)			
#	6:00	Unix	time	in	seconds	(seconds	since
#	7:00	Galactic	Longitude	(deg)			
#	8:00	Galactic	Latitude	(deg)			
#							
####							
Event ID	# of Stat	Theta	Phi	Energy	Unix	Longitude	Latitude
620100	3	15.9606	66.5061	1.5952	1.072+09	-117.861	9.74423
620400	3	26.5494	-101.793	0.355838	1.07E+09	-41.5096	-2.20725

What the data labels mean

- 1) **Event ID** Every time an event is recorded it is assigned it's own identification number to help distinguish it from the rest
- 2) **Number of stations in event** when a cosmic ray produces a shower it "hits" a number of stations in the Auger array of stations.
- 3) Theta of incoming cosmic ray- zenith angle
- 4) **Phi of incoming cosmic ray-** azimuth angle
- 5) **Reconstructed Energy –** energy of the original particle that caused the shower in EeV.
- 6) **Unix time** time elapsed in seconds from January 1st 1970 at 12:00 am to the moment the event was recorded.
- 7) **Galactic Longitude and Latitude** direction of the original cosmic ray with respect to the Milky Way Plane