

# <sup>1</sup> pylhe: A Lightweight Python interface to Les Houches Event files

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## Software

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Historically, the first standards for event representation in high-energy physics were the HEPEVT and HEPRUP common blocks ([Boos & others, 2001](#)), which provided a Fortran-based structure for storing event information. As the complexity of Monte Carlo event generators increased,

## <sup>7</sup> Summary

<sup>8</sup> pylhe is a lightweight Python library that provides a simple and efficient interface for reading  
<sup>9</sup> and writing Les Houches Event (LHE) files, a standard format used by Monte Carlo event  
<sup>10</sup> generators in high-energy physics ([Alwall & others, 2007](#)). The library enables memory-efficient  
streaming of events from .lhe and compressed .lhe.gz files through a pythonic iterator  
interface, allowing researchers to process arbitrarily large event files without loading all events  
into memory simultaneously.

<sup>14</sup> Historically, the first standards for event representation in high-energy physics were the HEPEVT and HEPRUP common blocks ([Boos & others, 2001](#)), which provided a Fortran-based structure for storing event information. As the complexity of Monte Carlo event generators increased, the need for a more flexible and extensible format led to the development of the LHE file format. LHE introduced an XML structure that allowed for better organization of event data and facilitated interoperability between different tools. Typically, LHE files are used to describe parton-level events generated by matrix element generators that are passed to parton shower and hadronization programs producing HepMC files ([Dembinski et al., 2022](#); [Dobbs & Hansen, 2001](#); [Verbytskyi et al., 2020](#)), or directly to analysis frameworks such as Rivet ([Bierlich et al., 2024](#); [Bierlich & others, 2020](#); [Buckley et al., 2013](#)). In contrast to LHE files, HepMC stores fewer details about the particles, but also contains many more particles per event. Both files are plain text-based formats, making them human-readable but potentially large. Consequently, compression using gzip is common practice for both formats. In the future a binary format such as HDF5 ([The HDF Group, 1998](#)) could be considered for event storage to improve read/write performance and reduce file sizes further.

<sup>29</sup> The LHE format stores information within <init> and multiple <event> blocks consisting of  
<sup>30</sup> whitespace-separated values designed historically for straightforward parsing in Fortran. Further  
<sup>31</sup> details can be found in the original definition of the Les Houches Event file standard ([Alwall & others, 2007](#)). Following the original publication there were two extensions to the LHE  
<sup>32</sup> format, version 2.0 in 2009 ([Butterworth & others, 2010](#)) and version 3.0 in 2013 ([Andersen & others, 2014](#)). However, pylhe currently only implements the widely adopted extension on  
<sup>33</sup> top of version 1.0, that is the addition of multiple weights via <initrwgt>, <rwtgt>, <weight>,  
<sup>34</sup> <weights>, <wgt>, and <weightgroup>. In the future, if there is a demand for <scales>,  
<sup>35</sup> <generator>, <pdfinfo>, or <clustering>, support for these can be added as well.

## <sup>38</sup> Statement of need

<sup>39</sup> The LHE format is used by all major Monte Carlo event generators such as MadGraph ([Alwall et al., 2014](#)), POWHEG-BOX ([Alioli et al., 2010](#); [Frixione et al., 2007](#); [Nason, 2004](#)), Sherpa ([Bothmann & others, 2019](#); [Gleisberg et al., 2009](#)), HERWIG ([Bahr & others, 2008](#); [Bellm &](#)

<sup>42</sup> others, 2016, 2020; Bewick & others, 2024; Corcella et al., 2001), Pythia (Bierlich & others,  
<sup>43</sup> 2022; Sjostrand et al., 2006, 2008; Sjöstrand et al., 2015), Whizard (Kilian et al., 2011;  
<sup>44</sup> Moretti et al., 2001). While interfaces for C/C++/Fortran exist in the respective generators, a  
<sup>45</sup> lightweight and easy-to-use Python interface was missing until the inception of pylhe in 2015.  
<sup>46</sup> Additionally, pylhe can serve as a crucial interface for emerging machine learning applications  
<sup>47</sup> in particle physics, allowing researchers to efficiently extract event data for training neural  
<sup>48</sup> networks and other machine learning models used in event classification, anomaly detection,  
<sup>49</sup> and physics analysis.

## <sup>50</sup> State of the field

<sup>51</sup> Unlike the existing C/C++/Fortran interfaces provided by the Monte Carlo event generators,  
<sup>52</sup> pylhe offers a pure Python interface that is more accessible and easier to use. When pylhe  
<sup>53</sup> was first developed, there were no other Python libraries available for reading and writing LHE  
<sup>54</sup> files. Nowadays, there are a few other smaller Python libraries with less adoption than pylhe,  
<sup>55</sup> which provide only read functionality and are no longer actively maintained, such as lhereader  
<sup>56</sup> (Albert, 2021; Biswas, 2017). For completeness, it should be mentioned that several LHE  
<sup>57</sup> libraries exist in other programming languages, such as Go (go-hep (Binet et al., 2017)), Rust  
<sup>58</sup> (lhe (Fukuda, 2018), lhef (Maier, 2024b; Weber, 2018), event\_file\_reader (Maier, 2024a)),  
<sup>59</sup> Julia (LHEF.jl (Fischer & Ling, 2023)) and Haskell (lhe.hs (Lawrence, 2019)). These provide  
<sup>60</sup> varying degrees of completeness.

## <sup>61</sup> Software design

<sup>62</sup> pylhe allows for easy reading and writing of .lhe and .lhe.gz files in Python, enabling  
<sup>63</sup> seamless integration into modern data analysis workflows in high-energy physics. The pythonic  
<sup>64</sup> event yielding approach allows for memory-efficient processing of arbitrarily large LHE files by  
<sup>65</sup> streaming events one at a time rather than loading all of them at once into memory. Internally,  
<sup>66</sup> pylhe uses `xml.etree.ElementTree` to parse the XML structure, since using the `lxml` library  
<sup>67</sup> did not provide a significant speed up.

<sup>68</sup> The library facilitates quick validation of event files through programmatic access to event  
<sup>69</sup> structure and particle properties, making it straightforward to perform sanity checks on  
<sup>70</sup> generated events. This can be done for example via the integration with Awkward Array  
<sup>71</sup> (Pivarski et al., 2018) through the `to_awkward()` function, which converts LHE events into  
<sup>72</sup> columnar data structures optimized for vectorized operations and efficient analysis of large  
<sup>73</sup> datasets.

## <sup>74</sup> Research impact statement

<sup>75</sup> pylhe is regularly used in various research projects and publications within high-energy physics.  
<sup>76</sup> Notably, it has been cited in Higgs studies (Brehmer et al., 2019; Feuerstake et al., 2025;  
<sup>77</sup> Stylianou & Weiglein, 2024), in Supersymmetry (SUSY), Beyond the Standard Model (BSM)  
<sup>78</sup> and dark matter searches (Anisha et al., 2023; Beresford et al., 2024; Beresford & Liu, 2019;  
<sup>79</sup> Cheung et al., 2024; Kling, 2020; Zhou & Liu, 2022, 2025), and in forward physics studies  
<sup>80</sup> (Kelly et al., 2022; Kling et al., 2023; Kling & Trojanowski, 2020). It is also employed in  
<sup>81</sup> methodological studies involving machine learning techniques for event generation and analysis  
<sup>82</sup> (Brehmer et al., 2020; Kofler et al., 2025).

## <sup>83</sup> AI usage disclosure

<sup>84</sup> Generative AI tools have been used in the development of this software and writing of the  
<sup>85</sup> manuscript:

- 86     ▪ Github's copilot has been used in reviewing pull requests.
  - 87     ▪ VScode's copilot has been used as an advanced autocomplete.
  - 88     ▪ ChatGPT has been used to identify the most pythonic solutions in case of ambiguity.
- 89 All the results generated by these tools have been reviewed by the authors and are correct to  
90 the best of our knowledge.

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