Automatic table: Table containing the estimation of the trustworthiness in the mesonic sector data for the FASTSUM collaboration when using an hyperbolic cosine ansatz. The table below collects the results for all possible channels available $\{0^{++}, 0^{+-}, 1^{--}, 1^{++}, 1^{+-}\}$, all flavour structures available $\{uu, us, uc, ss, sc, cc\}$, all temperatures and choices of sources. The sources available are *local-local* (II) and *smeared-smeared* (ss).

A selected row and column in the table below corresponds to a temperature (column) and a channel/flavour structure (row). For each temperature and channel/flavour structure, there are two cells, the left one corresponds to local-local sources (ll) and the right one corresponds to smeared-smeared (ss).

For each cell, we do have two kinds of data. One of them is the effective mass, which is the mass solution of this equation,

$$\frac{\cosh\left(m\cdot(\tau-N_{\tau}/2)\right)}{\cosh\left(m\cdot(\tau+a_{\tau}-N_{\tau}/2)\right)} = \frac{C(\tau)}{C(\tau+a_{\tau})}.$$
(1)

The other one is a fitted mass corresponding to a *sliding window fit*. This means that we start at a given Euclidean time τ_0 and we fit over the range, $[\tau_0, N_\tau - \tau_0]$. The following window will be the one corresponding to shrinking by one lattice spacing the previous window, $\tau_0 \to \tau_0 + a_\tau$ and $N_\tau - \tau_0 \to N_\tau - \tau_0 - a_\tau$. The colour of the cell, the colour of each text (ll/ss) and the number inside parenthesis are defined as,

- 1. The colour of the cell is defined by a combination of how similar the effective mass and the sliding window mass are and how many points of the total belong to a plateau.
- 2. The number inside parenthesis is the Euclidean time τ in which the plateau starts.
- 3. If two adjacent ll/ss have colours ll/ss, then ll and ss for that row and column are compatible. If they have colours ll/ss, then they are not compatible.

The algorithm to set the plateau is the following (Alg 1):

1. We calculate the slope of each point by using,

$$m(\tau_i) = m(\tau_i + 1) - m(\tau_i) \tag{2}$$

2. The plateau is the first point such that,

$$|m(\tau_i)| \le 0.01\tag{3}$$

The algorithm to set how close the effective mass and the fitted mass are is the following (Alg 2):

1. We calculate the ratio at each point between the effective mass and the fitted mass,

$$R(\tau_i) = \frac{m_{eff}(\tau_i)}{m_{fit}(\tau_i)} \tag{4}$$

- 2. We calculate the beginning of the plateau using the algorithm above.
- 3. We collect all points that hold,

$$1 - 0.2 \le R(\tau_i) \le 1 + 0.2$$
 and $\tau_i - P \le -2$, (5)

where P is the index of the plateau. It is calculated using a threshold of 0.01.

The algorithm to define if local-local and smeared-smeared are equal for a given row/column is the following (Alg 3):

1. We calculate the ratio for each time using,

$$\hat{R}(\tau_i) = \frac{m_{fit}^{ll}(\tau_i)}{m_{fit}^{ss}(\tau_i)} \tag{6}$$

- 2. We select a percentage of the data. In particular the 0.5%.
- 3. They are equal if the following statement is true,

$$1 - 0.2 \le |\sum_{i=0.5N_{\tau}}^{N_{\tau}/2} \hat{R}(\tau_i)| \le 1 + 0.2.$$
(7)

Now, the colour-code of the cells will be explained. A blue cell means that the fraction of points that are compatible between the effective mass and the fitted mass fulfills,

$$N \ge 0.4 \cdot \frac{N_{\tau}}{2},\tag{8}$$

where N is the number of points result of (Alg 2). Moreover, the remaining points after the definition of the plateau by (Alg 1) has to fullfil,

$$(1 - \frac{P}{N_{\tau}/2}) \ge 0.4. \tag{9}$$

A blue cell cell can be trusted in our definition. A pink cell denotes proceed with caution. A pink cell means that the number of points compatible between the effective mass and the fitted mass belong to the following interval,

$$0.1 \cdot \frac{N_{\tau}}{2} \le N \le 0.4 \cdot \frac{N_{\tau}}{2}.\tag{10}$$

Besides, the number of points after the definition of the plateau belong to the following interval,

$$0.1 \le (1 - \frac{P}{N_{\tau}/2}) \le 0.4. \tag{11}$$

A yellow cell means the fraction of effective mass and sliding fit points belong to,

$$N \le \frac{N_{\tau}}{2} \cdot 0.1. \tag{12}$$

The same for the plateau,

$$(1 - \frac{P}{N_{\tau}/2}) \le 0.1. \tag{13}$$

		$N_ au$																					
		128		64		56		48		40		36		32		28		24		20		16	
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