Explanation of the data files:

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1) There are 10 data files. Each file gives the data for one black hole solution. These solutions belong to the phase space plotted in Fig. 2 of the paper (henceforth referred to as THE PAPER),

http://arxiv.org/pdf/1403.2757.pdf

reproduced in Fig. 4 (UPDATE IN FINAL VERSION) of the review.

i.e. they have a nodeless scalar field with azimuthal harmonic index m=1. The control parameters of the solution are the scalar field frequency w and the horizon radius r_H (capital R in the review). Their values appear in the file name; thus e.g. "w=0,97-2nd-0,25.txt" means w=0.97, 2nd branch and r_H=0.25.
We will explain the "branch" below.

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2) The ten solutions have control parameters

w=0,98
rh=0.2278: q=0 (Kerr)

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w=0.97
rh=0.14 (2nd branch): q=0.014
rh=0.25 (2nd branch): q=0.585
rh=0.2 (1st branch): q=0.988

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w=0.9
rh=0.2 (1st branch): q=0.988
rh=0.15 (2nd branch): q=0.762
rh=0.08 (2nd branch): q=0.649

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w=0.8
rh=0.1 (1st branch): q=0.99
rh=0.14 (2nd branch): q=0.919
rh=0.1 (2nd branch): q=0.877

You see also the value of the normalized Noether charge q (see page 3 of the paper). This parameter varies between 0 (for Kerr black holes) and 1 (for boson stars). Curves with fixed q in the phase space (Fig. 2 in the paper) describe a spiral. So lines with constant w intersect a curve with fixed q in various points. The branch # classifies these points.

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3) The data columns in each file are organized as:

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X_1   theta_1 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
X_2   theta_1 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
...
X_251 theta_1 F1 F2 F0 Phi W

X_1   theta_2 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
X_2   theta_2 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
...
X_251 theta_2 F1 F2 F0 Phi W


X_1   theta_30 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
X_2   theta_30 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
...
X_251 theta_20 F1 F2 F0 Phi W
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where

a) F_i,\phi,W are the functions used in eq. 4 and 5 of the paper that describe the line element and the scalar field.

b) the first column relates to the radial coordinate as follows. It gives a coordinate X, which takes values,
X_k=(k-1)/250 (k=1,..,251)
This coordinate X is a compactified radial coordinate, 0 \leq X\leq 1. It relates to another radial coordinate, x, as
X=x/(1+x). Finally, x relates to the radial coordinate r, used in eqs. 4 and 5 as
x=\sqrt{r^2-r_H^2}.
The radial coordinate r (denoted R in the review) is not the Boyer-Lindquist radial coordinate in the Kerr limit. The tranformation between r and the BL radial coordinate (for the Kerr metric) is given in the review.

c) The second column has values of theta
theta_k=(k-1)*Pi/29/2 (k=1,..,30)

The solution is even under $z->-z$

d) So each solution is given on a 251*30 grid, corresponding to 7530 points (for above and on the equatorial plane).