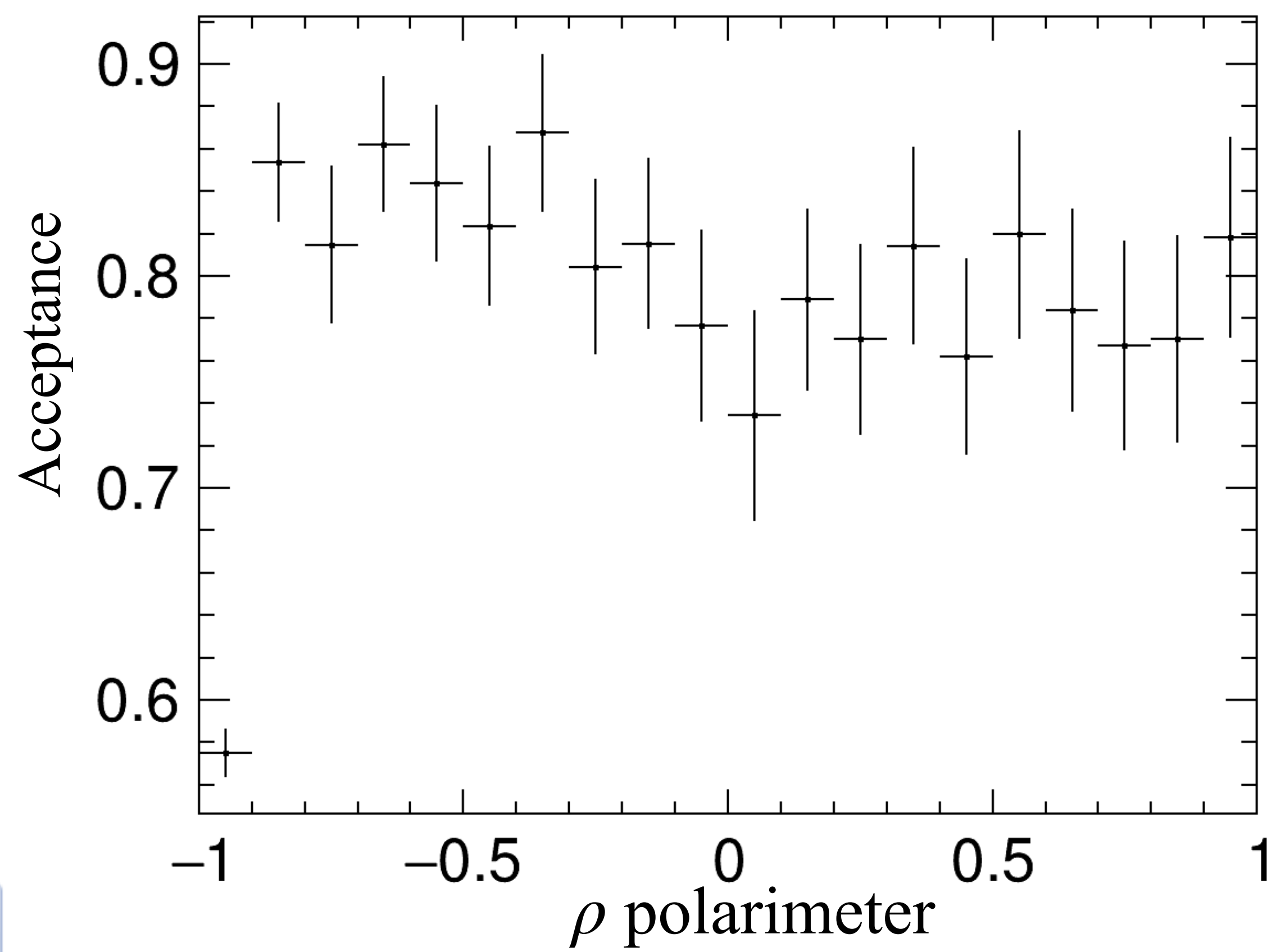
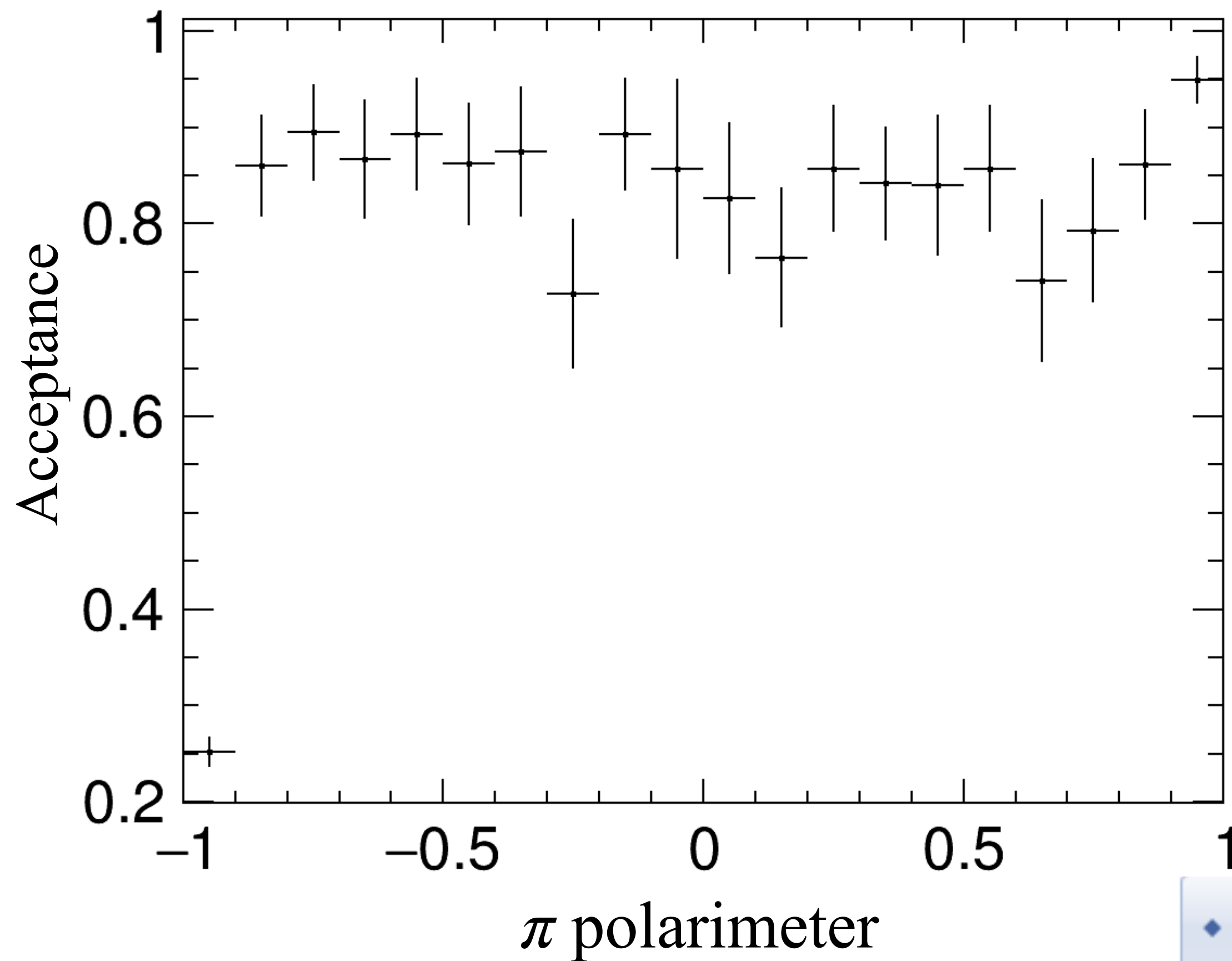


Fixed the small bug

better than before, but still something is strange...



hh2: using PFO $\frac{hh2}{hh}$
 hh: using MC

hh3->Divide(hh2, hh, 1.0,1.0, "B");
 w/ Binomial errors

◆ Divide() [2/3]

```
Bool_t TH1::Divide ( const TH1 * h1,
                    const TH1 * h2,
                    Double_t   c1 = 1,
                    Double_t   c2 = 1,
                    Option_t * option = ""
                    )
```

Replace contents of this histogram by the division of h1 by h2.

```
this = c1*h1/(c2*h2)
```

problem

python tauAna.py



```
from pyLCIO.io import LcioReader, StdHepReader
```

```
Loading LCIO ROOT dictionaries ...
```

```
Error in <TClass::LoadClassInfo>: no interpreter information for class EVENT is available even though it has a TClass initialization routine.
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```

Plan

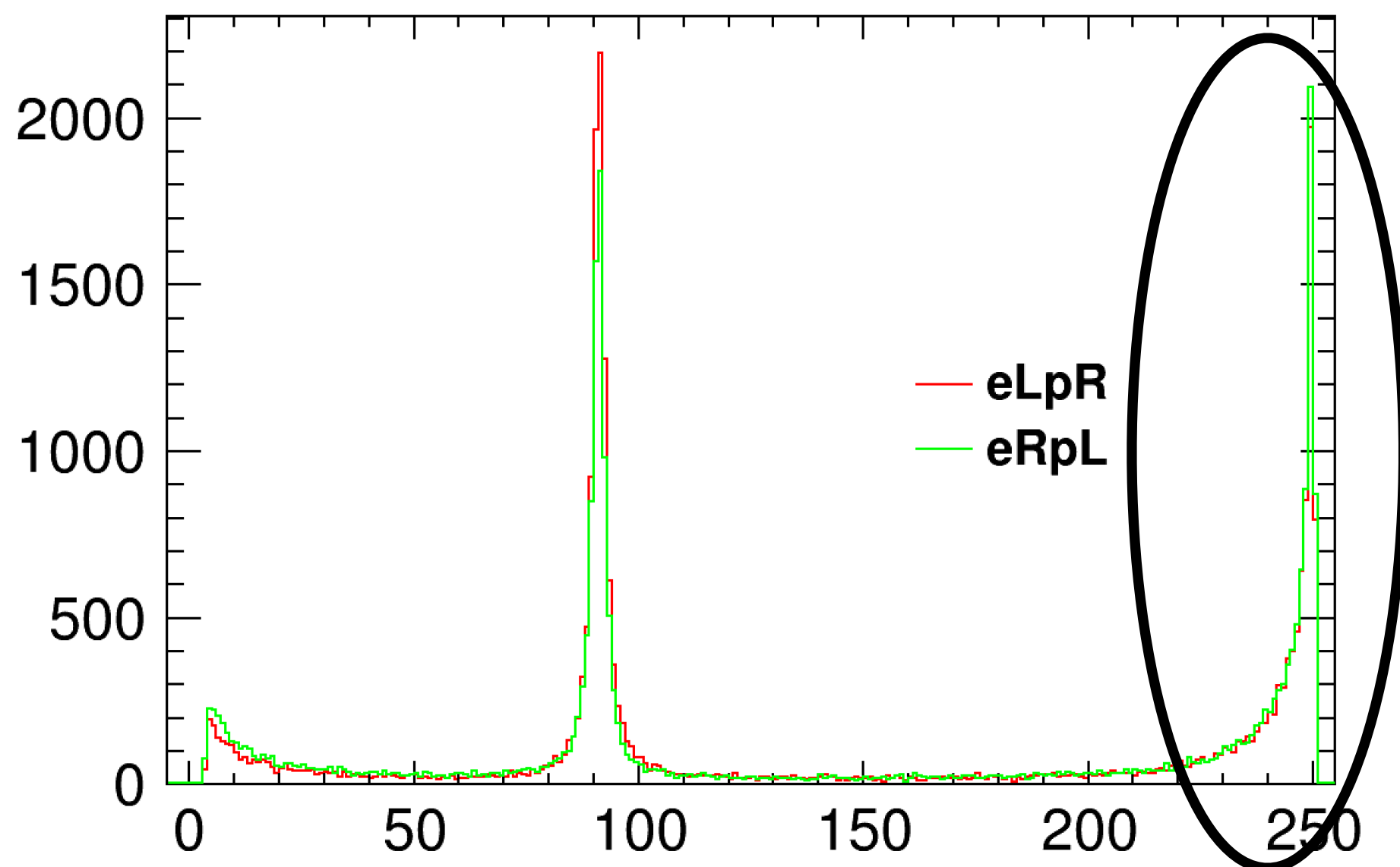
Midpoint method:

Have seen that the method works well in simple cases

Next, try with all MC and see the distribution

acceptance (Cone method) + acceptance (Midpoint method) = 1 ?

Midpoint method is applied when Cone method is failed



and understand the shape
by radiator function D

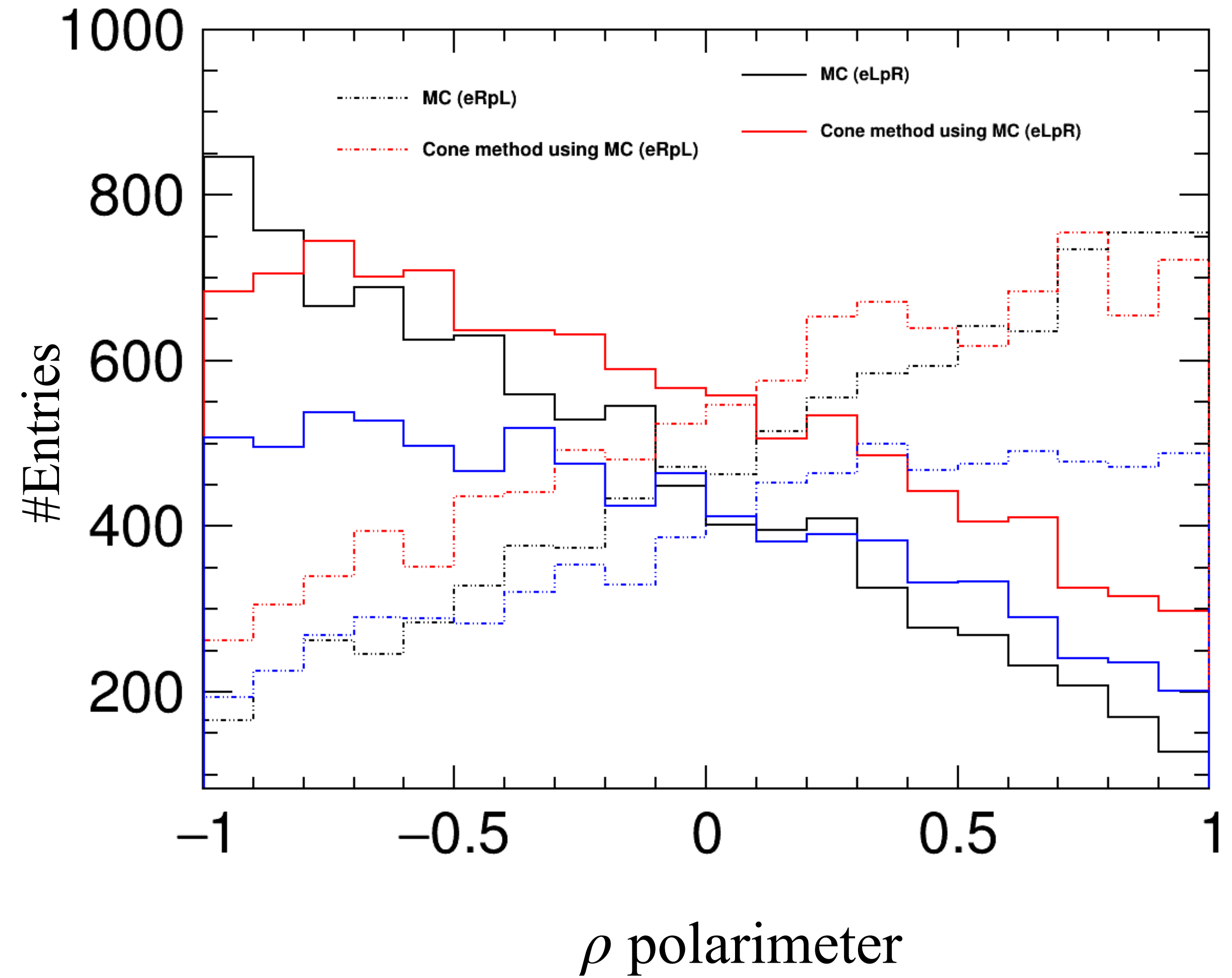
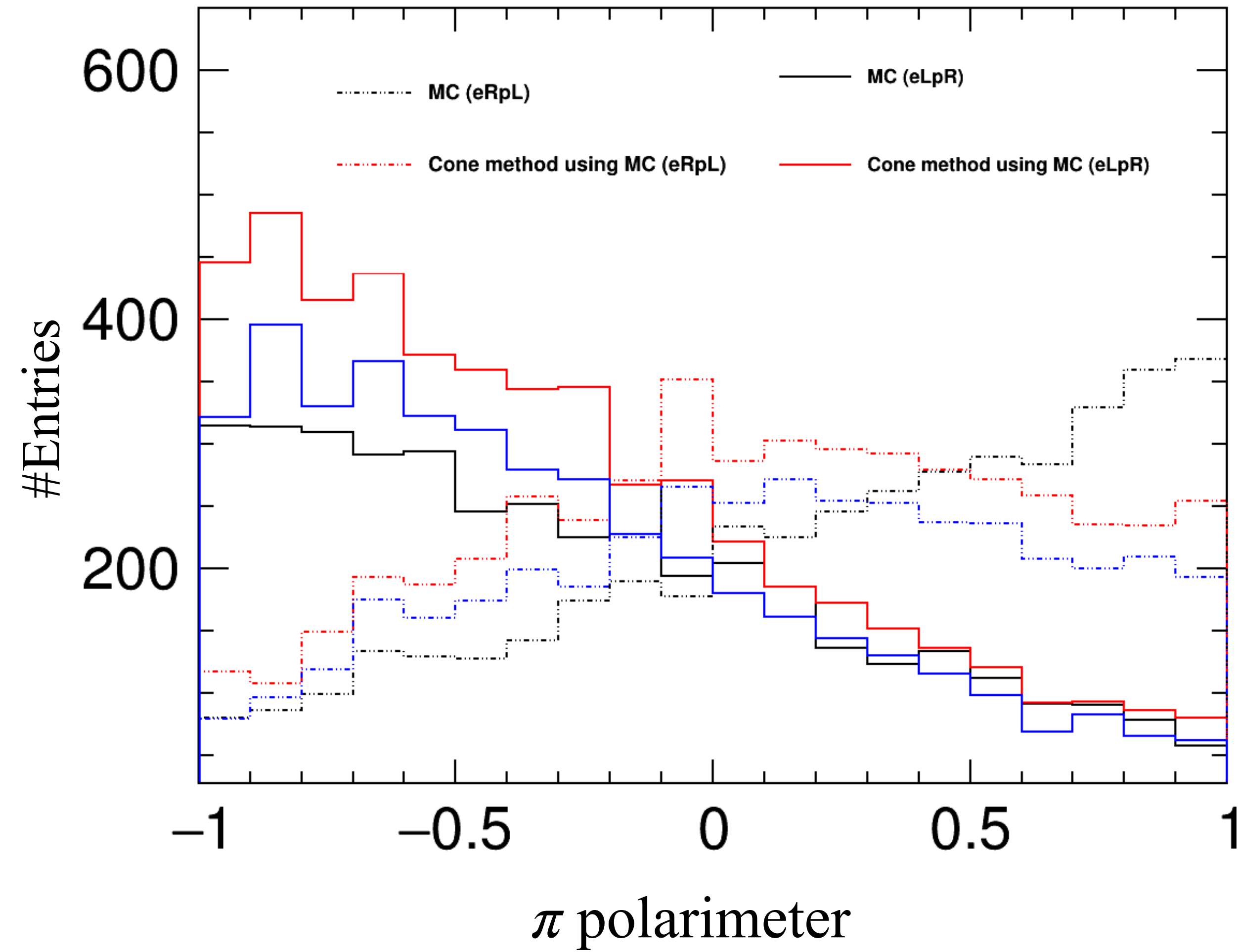
$$\begin{aligned} D(1-x, s)^2 \\ = H(x, s) &= \Delta_2 \beta x^{\beta-1} - \Delta_1 \beta \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\beta^2}{8} \left[-4(2-x) \log x \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1 + 3(1-x)^2}{x} \log(1-x) - 2x \right] \end{aligned}$$

Hayasaka-san asked us and
Suehara-san answered

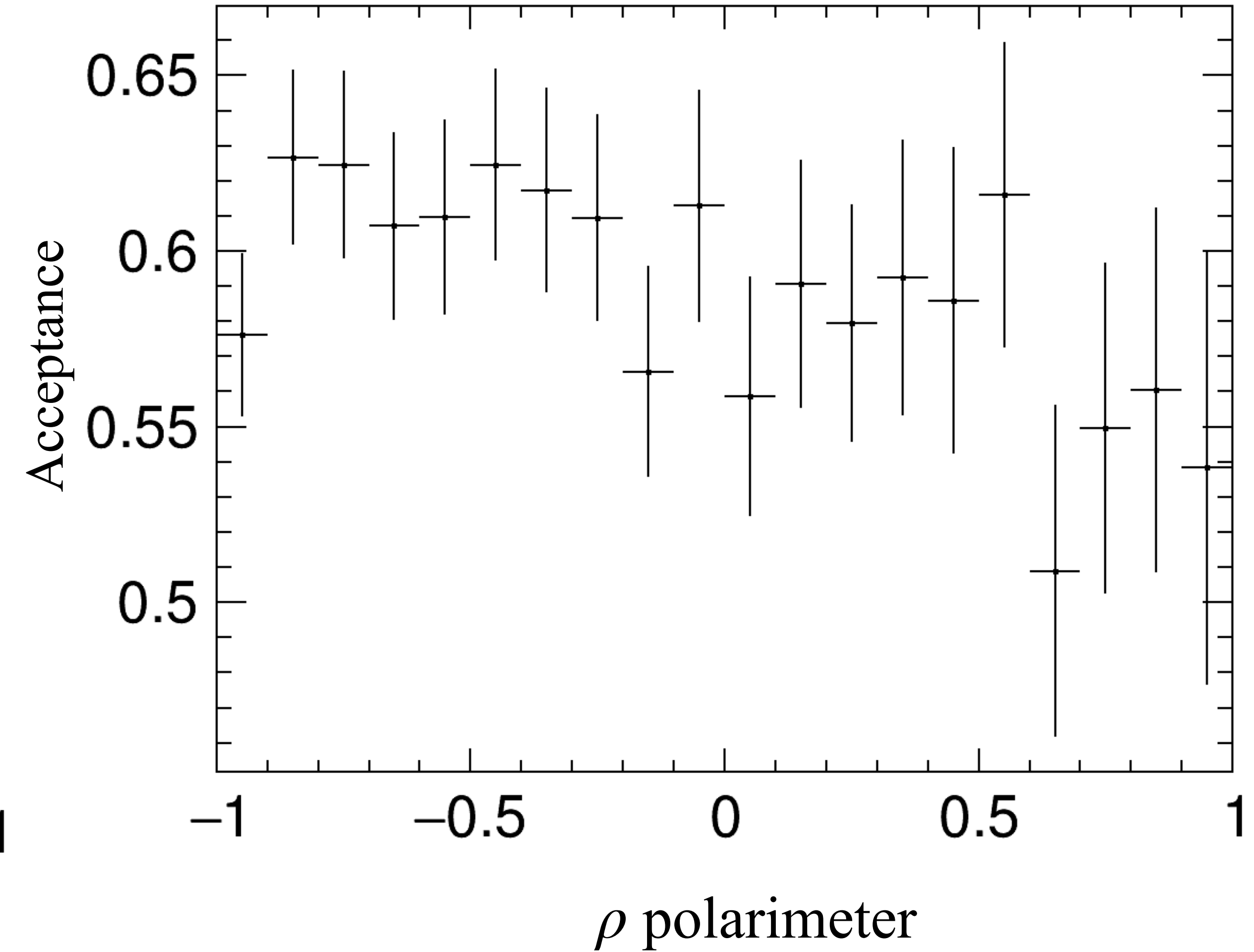
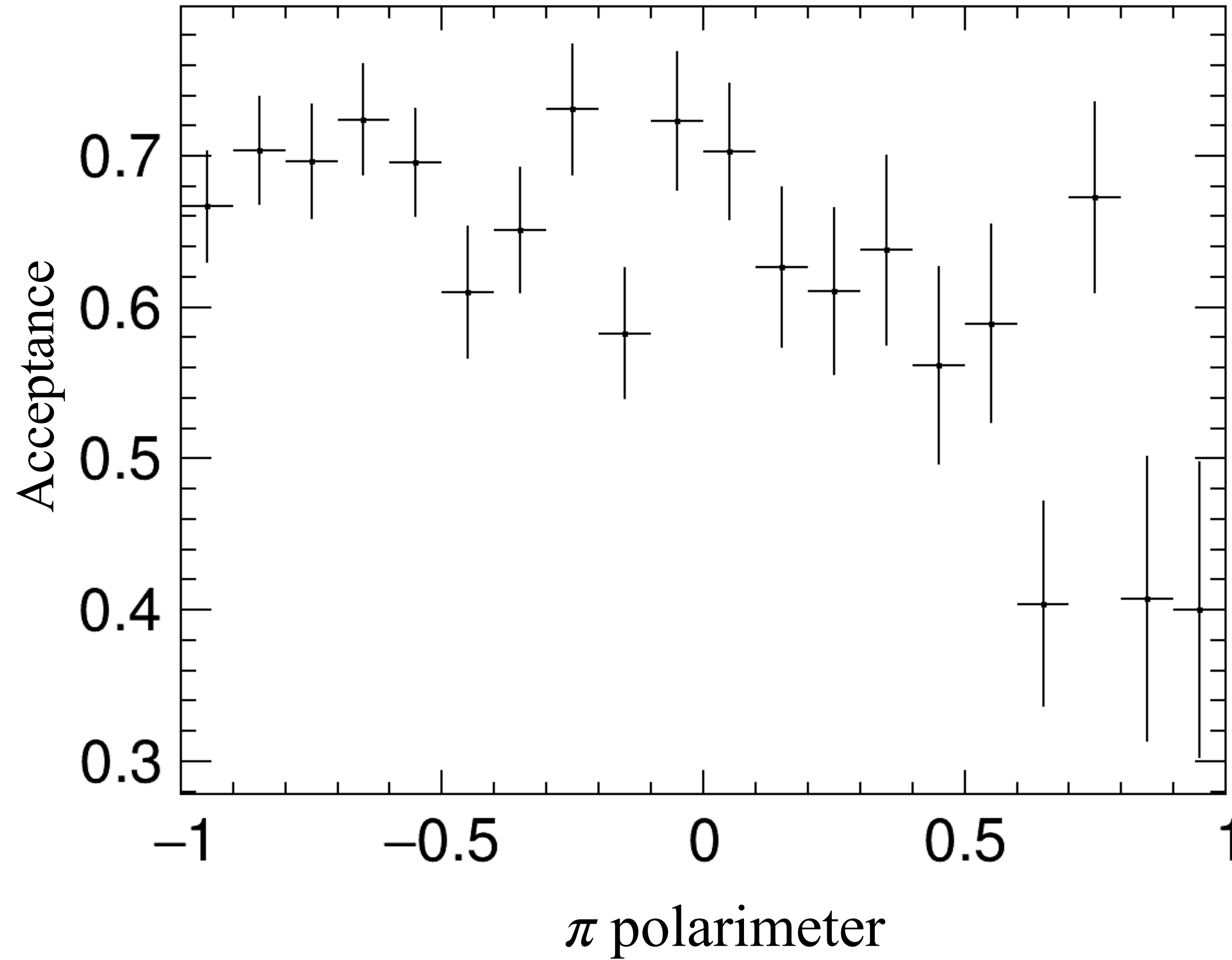
Fujimoto, J., Kurihara, Y. & Quach, N.M.U.

<https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-019-7026-7>

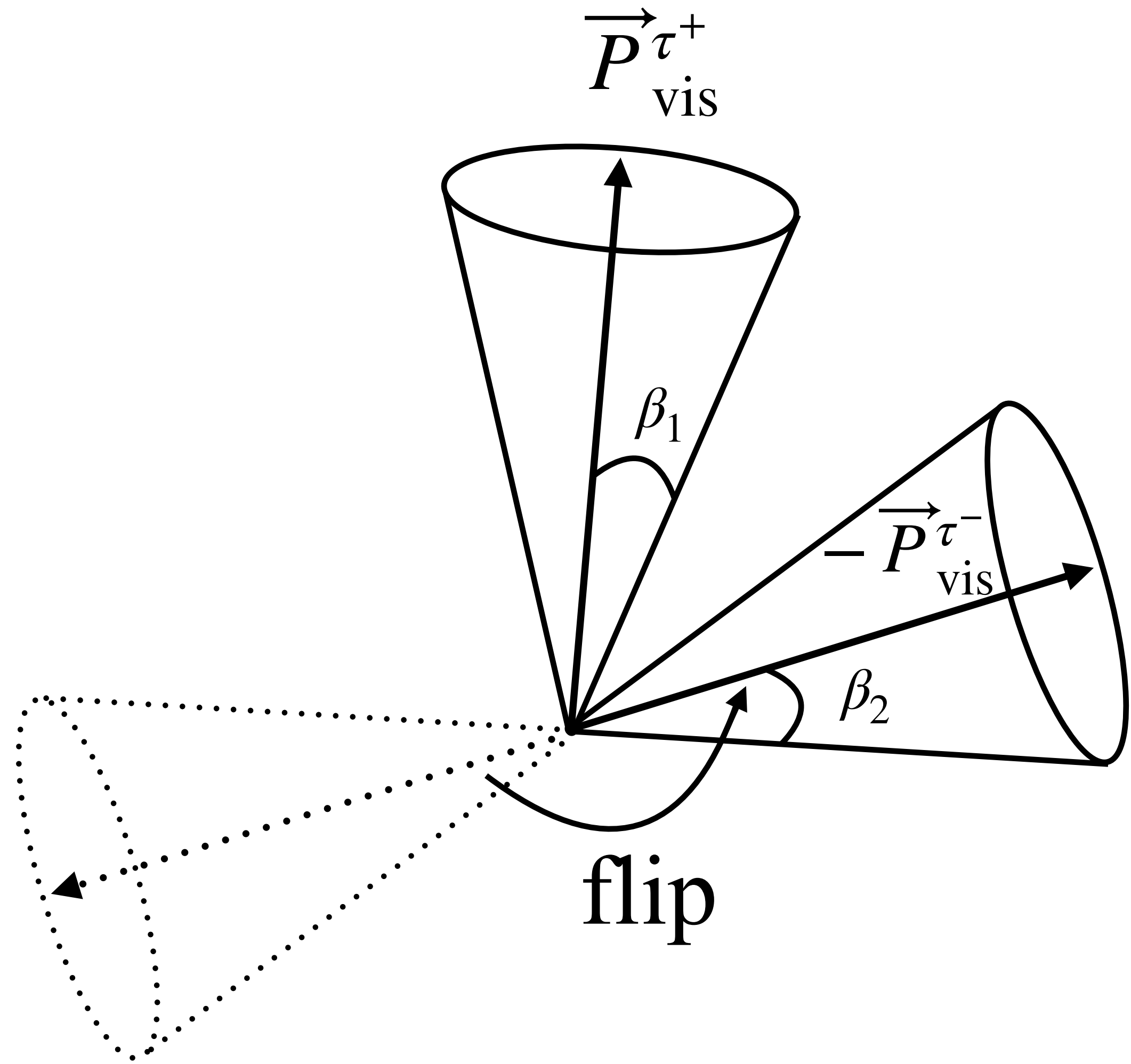
Cone method



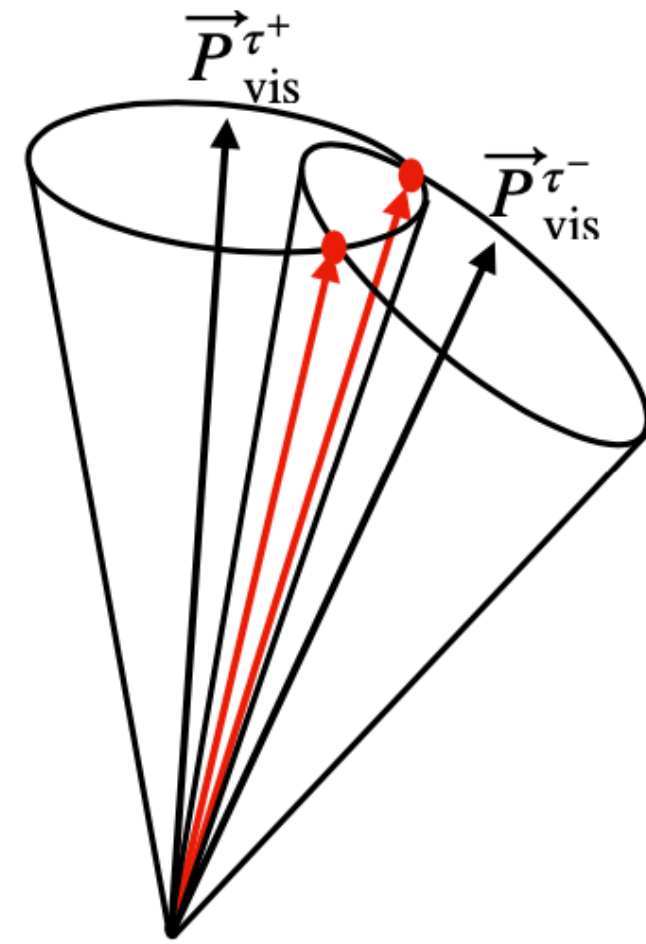
Cone method



“cone method” to reconstruct tau

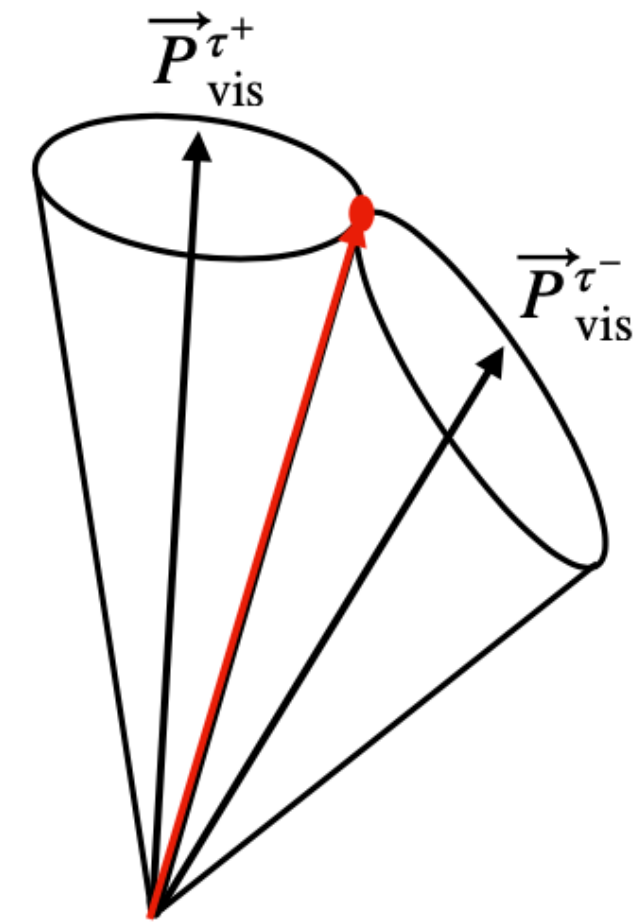


$\beta_1 + \beta_2 > \beta_{cc}$



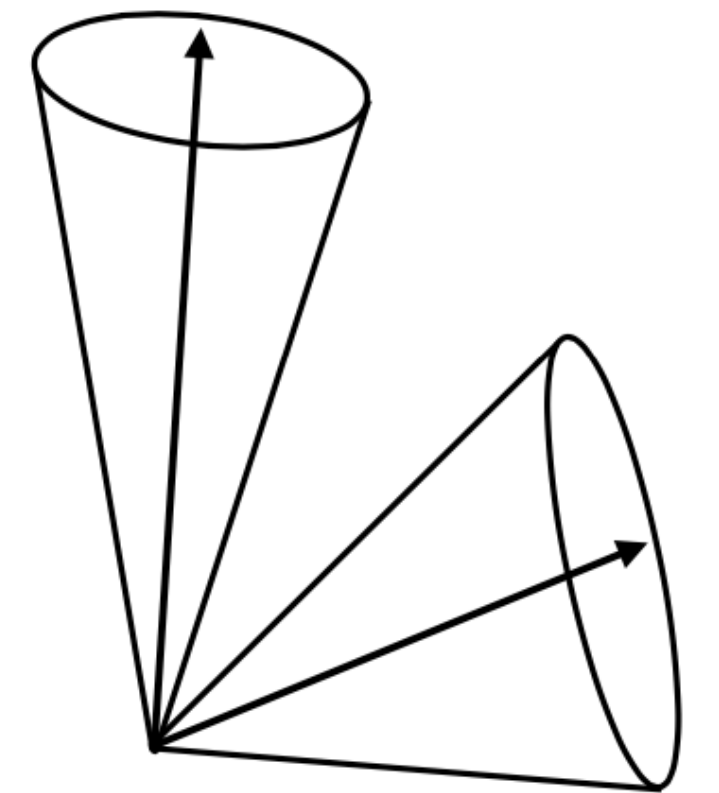
2 possible solutions

$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_{cc}$



1 possible solution

$\beta_1 + \beta_2 < \beta_{cc}$

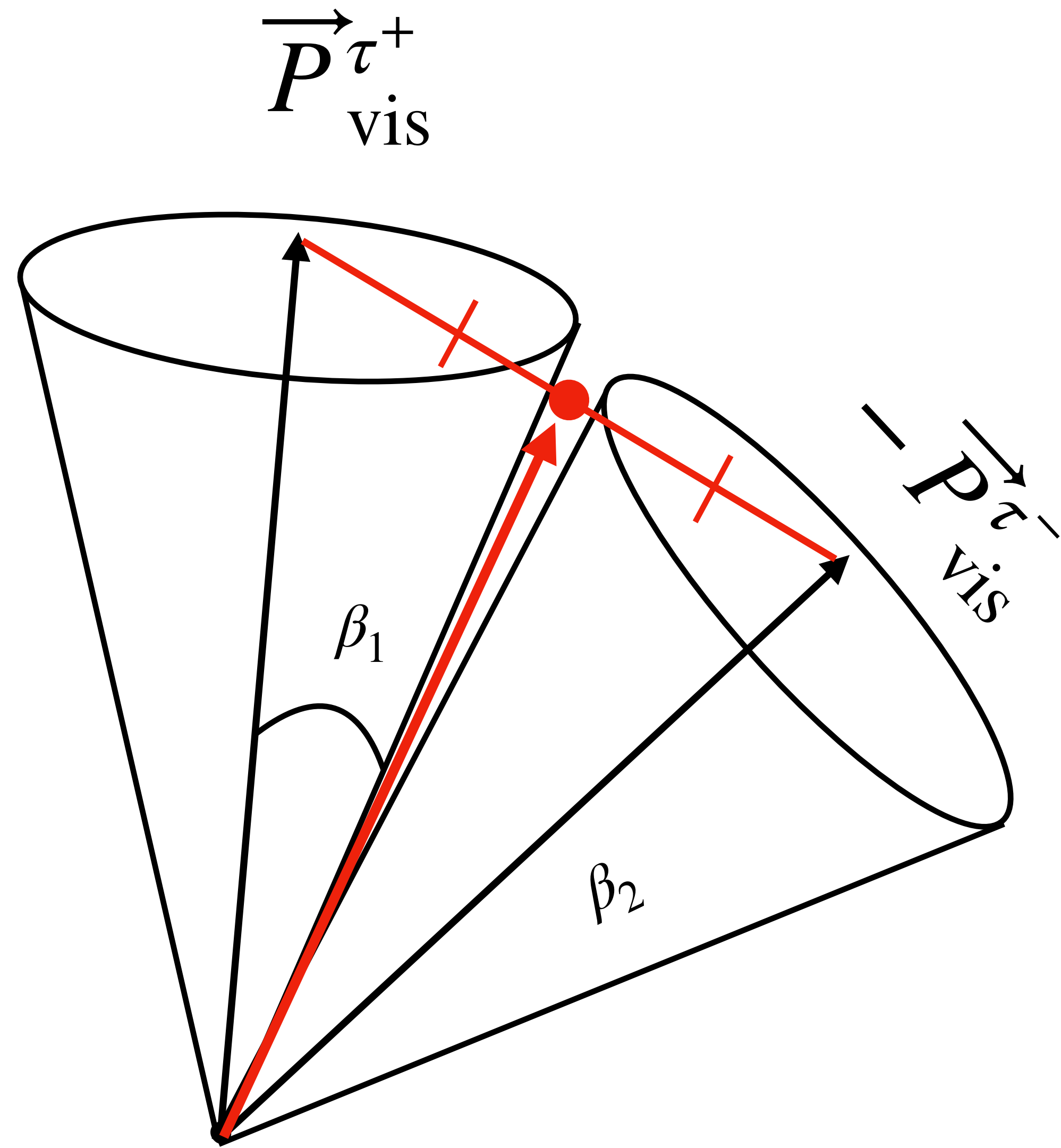


NO solutions

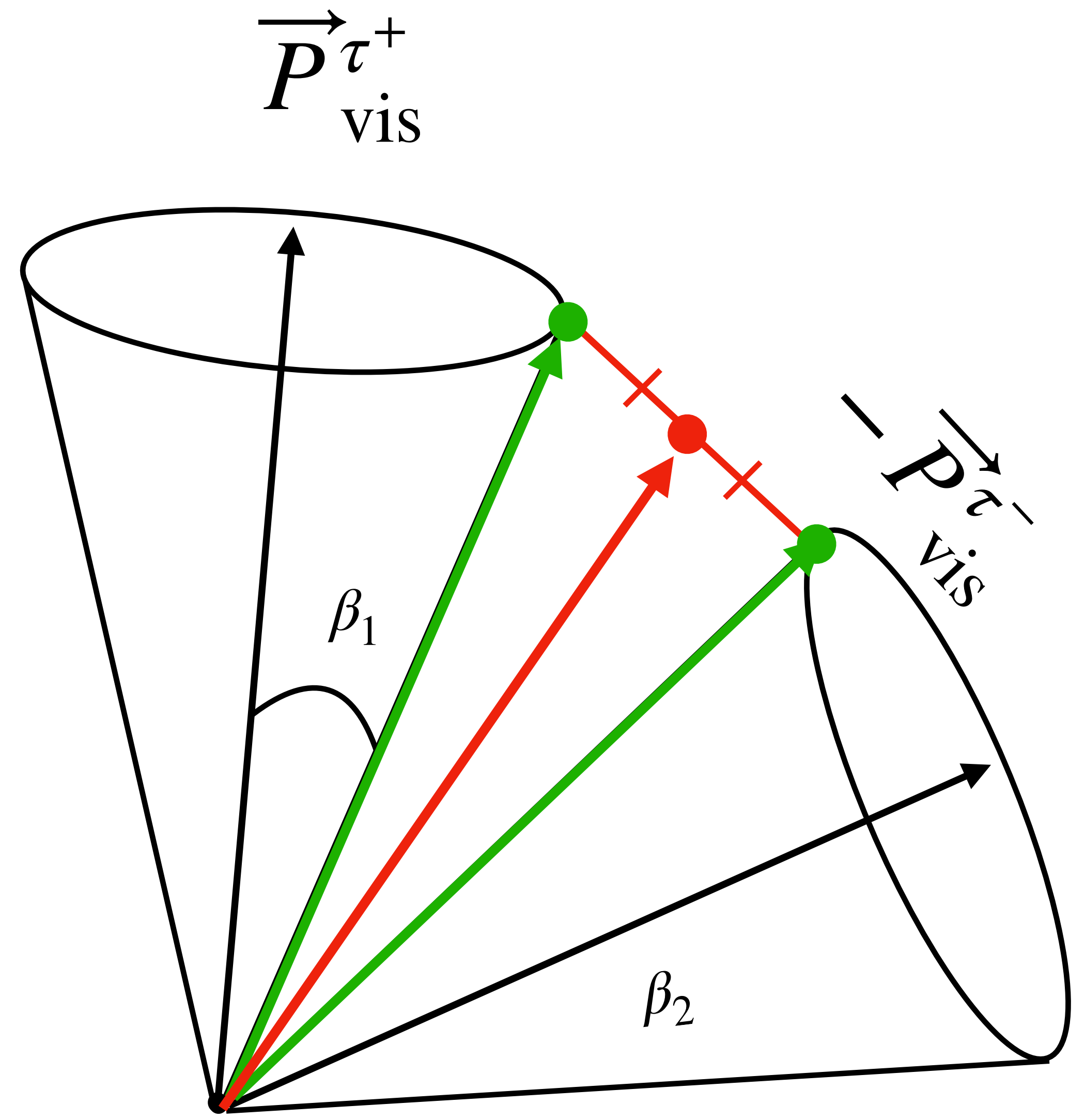
red line: solution = candidate tau direction

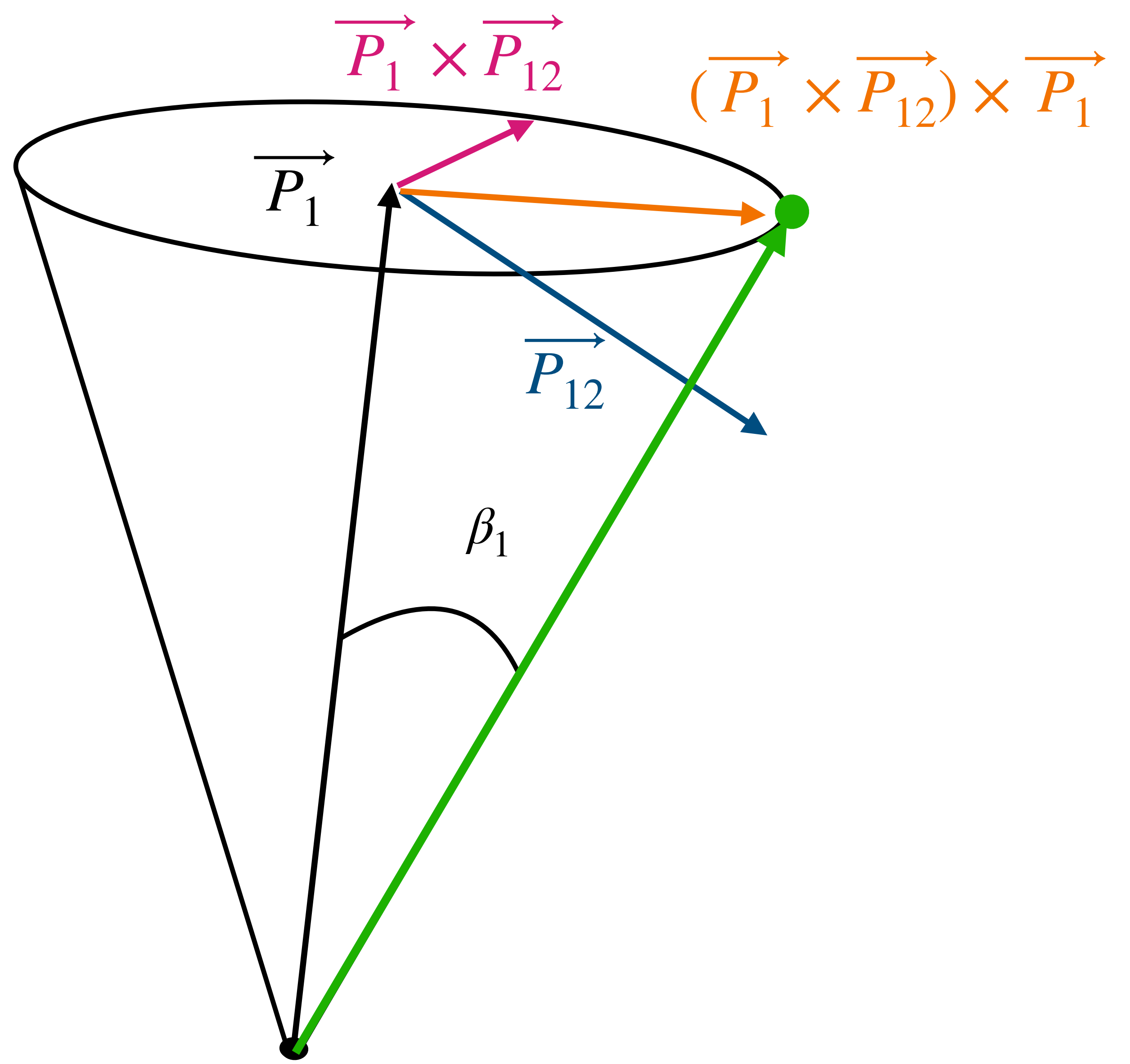
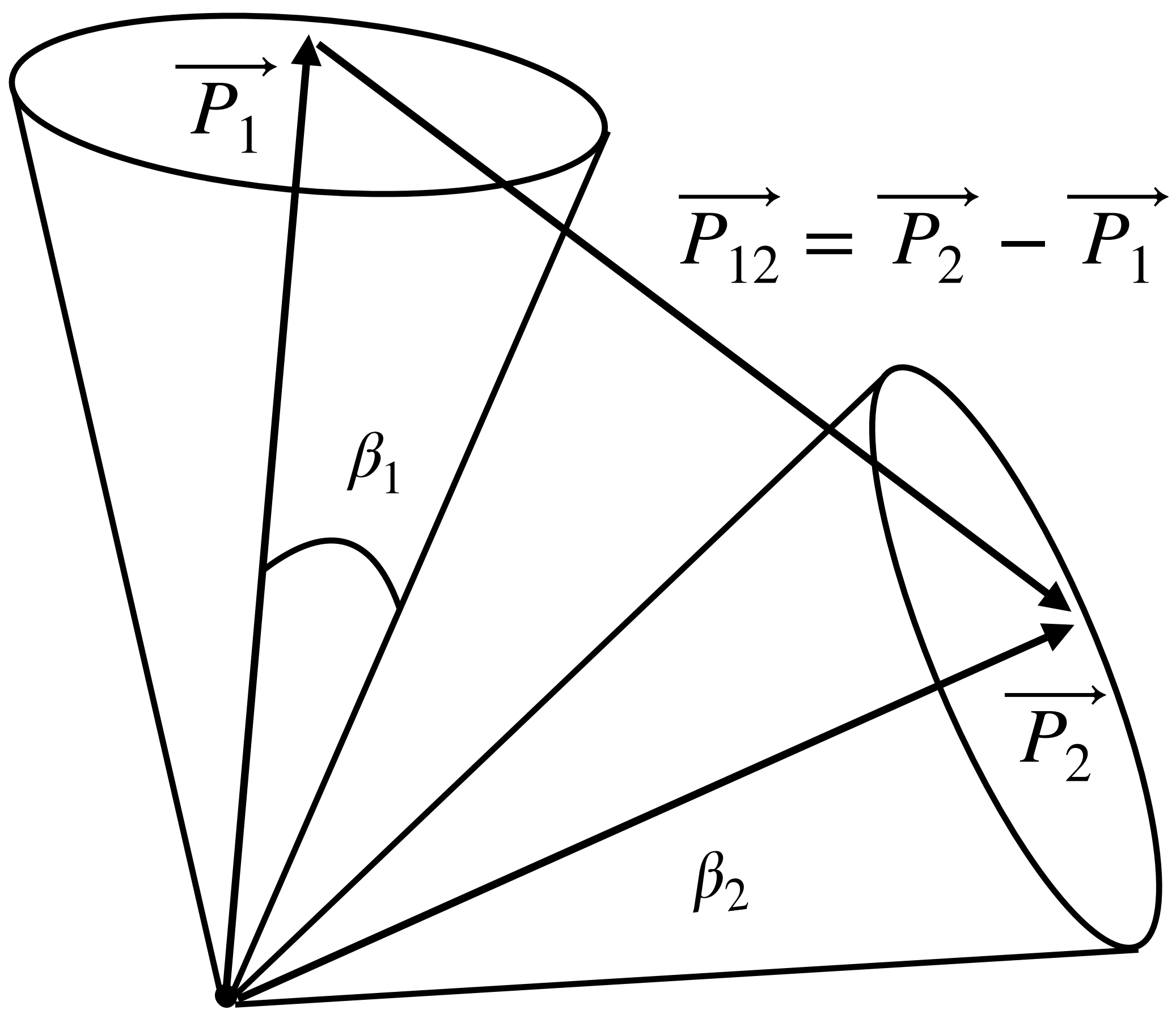
“Midpoint method”

take a midpoint of visible daughters



take a midpoint of cone surface
and use this new vector as a solution





solution = $\vec{P}_1 + |\vec{P}_1| \tan \beta_1 (\vec{P}_1 \times \vec{P}_{12}) \times \vec{P}_1$