into not-interacting μ-mesons, but in system where the $\pi^\pm$ mesons themselves interact, energy which is not in π^0 component continuously contribute to the π^0 component, so it would appear off hand that the factor should be closer to 50% even 60% going into π^0 component of the total amount of the energy and to assume only 1/3 goes to π^0 component does not seem applicable for this type of experiment.

Powell: The argument is that, if I understand it correctly, in the case of such curves as for presented, the total energy of incident particle is given by the total ionization and the fraction going into π^0 meson of the first impact is given by the first peak. If the energy from this is 33%, it is all right.

Koshiba, M.: I am speaking only using a part of ICEF data, and if there may be any mistake some participating laboratories may make the claim. In the interaction of average energy around 10,000 BeV π^0 carries off in the average 16–17% of the total energy. This estimation has been corrected for $\pi^\pm$ going into π^0 approximately. Now allowing for the fact that $<P_t>$ is the same for all the component, which we did also confirm in our P_t distribution, and making estimation on charged component, that is mainly π, we can confirm that on the average twice the energy goes into $\pi^\pm$ component as that of π^0 component and then we can build a picture, that is, about 50% going to $\pi^\pm$ π^0, and say about another 15~20% going to X particle and the rest being carried off by the nucleon.

III-6-26. Large Emulsion Chamber Project at a Mountain Altitude*

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* The contents of this article are similar with III-6-16 and the separate manuscript was not provided.