

Equivalence of 1801.10488 to 1604.08167

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ABSTRACT: We give the one to one mapping between 1801.10488 and 1604.08167.

KEYWORDS: Neutrino Physics, Neutrino Oscillations in Matter, CP violation

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1 Mapping between 1801.10488 and 1604.08167

The key results of 1801.10488, [1], are contained in equations (34), (35), (36) and (38). (37) is just a different way to write (38). Here, we show how to trivially derive these equations by using the results of 1604.08167, [2], and changing the notation. We first consider θ_{13} , then θ_{12} and Δm_{21}^2 and finally Δm_{31}^2 in matter.

1.1 $\theta_{13}^m = \phi$: Start from 1604.08167/eqn 2.3.5:

$$\cos 2\phi = \frac{(\lambda_c - \lambda_a)}{\Delta\lambda_{+-}} \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta\lambda_{+-} \equiv \lambda_+ - \lambda_- = \sqrt{(\lambda_c - \lambda_a)^2 + (\sin 2\theta_{13} \Delta m_{ee}^2)^2}$$

$$\lambda_c - \lambda_a = \Delta m_{ee}^2 \cos 2\theta_{13} - a = \Delta m_{ee}^2 (\cos 2\theta_{13} - \epsilon_a) \quad \text{with} \quad \epsilon_a \equiv a/\Delta m_{ee}^2$$

$$\text{using} \quad \lambda_a = a + s_{13}^2 \Delta m_{ee}^2 + s_{12}^2 \Delta m_{21}^2, \quad \lambda_c = c_{13}^2 \Delta m_{ee}^2 + s_{12}^2 \Delta m_{21}^2$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{+-} = \Delta m_{ee}^2 \sqrt{(\cos 2\theta_{13} - \epsilon_a)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta_{13}} \quad \text{used later in } \widetilde{\Delta m}_{31}^2$$

$$\cos 2\phi = \frac{(\cos 2\theta_{13} - \epsilon_a)}{\sqrt{(\cos 2\theta_{13} - \epsilon_a)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta_{13}}} = \cos 2\theta_{13}^m = 1801.10488/\text{eqn (34)}.$$

1.2 $\theta_{12}^m = \psi$ and $\widetilde{\Delta m}_{21}^2 = \Delta\lambda_{21}$: Start from 1604.08167/eqn 2.4.9:

$$\cos 2\psi = \frac{(\lambda_0 - \lambda_-)}{\Delta\lambda_{21}} \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta\lambda_{21} = \sqrt{(\lambda_0 - \lambda_-)^2 + (\cos(\phi - \theta_{13}) \sin 2\theta_{12} \Delta m_{21}^2)^2}$$

$$\lambda_0 - \lambda_- = \Delta m_{21}^2 \cos 2\theta_{12} - (ac_\phi^2 + \Delta m_{ee}^2 \sin^2(\phi - \theta_{13})) = \Delta m_{21}^2 (\cos 2\theta_{12} - \epsilon_\odot)$$

$$\text{with} \quad \epsilon_\odot \equiv (ac_\phi^2 + \Delta m_{ee}^2 \sin^2(\phi - \theta_{13}))/\Delta m_{21}^2$$

$$\text{using} \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_b = c_{12}^2 \Delta m_{21}^2, \quad \lambda_- = \lambda_a c_\phi^2 + \lambda_c s_\phi^2 - 2\Delta m_{ee}^2 s_{13} c_{13} s_\phi c_\phi$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{21} = \Delta m_{21}^2 \sqrt{(\cos 2\theta_{12} - \epsilon_\odot)^2 + \cos^2(\phi - \theta_{13}) \sin^2 2\theta_{12}} = 1801.10488/\text{eqn (36)}$$

$$\cos 2\psi = \frac{(\cos 2\theta_{12} - \epsilon_\odot)}{\sqrt{(\cos 2\theta_{12} - \epsilon_\odot)^2 + \cos^2(\phi - \theta_{13}) \sin^2 2\theta_{12}}} = \cos 2\theta_{12}^m = 1801.10488/\text{eqn (35)}$$

1.3 $\widetilde{\Delta m}_{31}^2 = \Delta\lambda_{31}$: Starting from 1604.08167/eqn 2.4.5:

$$\Delta\lambda_{31} = \lambda_3 - \lambda_1 = \lambda_+ - \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_0 + \lambda_- - \Delta\lambda_{21}) \quad \text{then using} \quad \lambda_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_a + \lambda_c \pm \Delta\lambda_{+-})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\Delta\lambda_{+-} + \frac{1}{4}(\lambda_a + \lambda_c - 2\lambda_0) + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\lambda_{21}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\Delta\lambda_{+-} + \frac{1}{4}(\Delta m_{ee}^2 + a) + \frac{1}{2}(\Delta\lambda_{21} - \Delta m_{21}^2 \cos 2\theta_{12}) = \widetilde{\Delta m}_{31}^2 = 1801.10488/\text{eqn (38)}$$

with $\Delta\lambda_{+-}$ and $\Delta\lambda_{21}$ given above.

2 Appendix A of 1801.10488

Eqn (44) of Appendix A in 1801.10488 is equivalent to eqn 3.2.5 of 1604.08167.

References

- [1] A. Ioannisian and S. Pokorski, “Three Neutrino Oscillations in Matter,” arXiv:1801.10488 [hep-ph].
- [2] P. B. Denton, H. Minakata and S. J. Parke, “Compact Perturbative Expressions For Neutrino Oscillations in Matter,” JHEP **1606**, 051 (2016) doi:10.1007/JHEP06(2016)051 [arXiv:1604.08167 [hep-ph]].