

High-Lights of WG2 on Wednesday

- ## • Analysis of ν_0

S. Choubey { LMA : best fit
Low : allowed only @ 3 σ CL

- Exact analytical formula for $P(\nu_\alpha \rightarrow \nu_\beta)$ in matter w/ const. density

K. Kimura

- Degeneracy in parameter space

- $(\delta, \theta_{13}) \leftrightarrow (\delta', \theta'_{13})$
 - $\Delta m_{32}^2 \leftrightarrow -\Delta m_{32}^2$
 - $\theta_{23} \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_{23}$

H. Minakata tuning the beam : $\frac{\Delta m_3^2 L}{4E} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

K. Whishant 4 measurements: $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ @ $4M_{32}^2 L / 4E = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}$

O. Mena sup. beam + v fact

D. Meloni use of $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\tau$

- ~~CP~~, χ , ~~CPT~~ at sup. beam & ν fact

P. Huber comparison of sensitivity to δ_{CP}

- other means to get information of V_{e3}

H. Minakata $(\beta\beta)_{0\nu}$, $\bar{N}\nu$, ν_{atm} , $\nu_{reactor}$
sooner than $\nu_{fact}??$

◦ Matter effect

T. Ota { in Fourier expansion
 $A(x) = \sqrt{2} G_F N_e(x) = a_0 + a_1 e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{L} x} + \dots$
 correlation of a_0 & a_1 is strong

W. Winter { comparison of 3 ways of treatment

- single perturbation
- random fluctuations
- measured mean

}

◦ Exotic scenarios

M. Campanelli { limit on LFV $(\bar{e} \gamma_\mu \mu)(\bar{\nu}_\mu \gamma^\mu \nu_\beta)(\beta \neq e)$
 or if \exists LFV then it may be distinguished by the energy spectrum

Y.Y.Y. Wong { $N_\nu = 3$ w/ violation of equivalence principle
 $\rightarrow \chi$ has some deviation from the standard formula

◦ Leptogenesis

$$B_{\text{now}} = \frac{1}{2} (B - L)_{\text{init}} + \frac{1}{2} (B + L) e^{-\Delta t/\tau} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (B - L)_{\text{init}} - \frac{L_{\text{init}}}{2}$$

$$L_{\text{init}} \propto \epsilon_i \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\nu_{R1} \rightarrow l^- \phi^+) - \Gamma(\nu_{R1} \rightarrow l^+ \phi^-)}{\Gamma(\nu_{R1} \rightarrow l^- \phi^+) + \Gamma(\nu_{R1} \rightarrow l^+ \phi^-)}$$

T. Morozumi { $\#(\nu_R) = 2$ ("minimal see-saw model")
 $\rightarrow \Delta m_{32}^2 > 0$: w/ tension } from non-thermal equilibrium cond.
 $\Delta m_{32}^2 < 0$: excluded }

A. Ibarra $\#(\nu_R) = 3$ w/ hierarchy assumption
 $M(\nu_{R3}) \gg M(\nu_{R2}) \gg M(\nu_{R1})$

$$\left(U_{MN3}(\delta), V_L(\Phi_2, \Phi_3) \right) \rightarrow \epsilon_i = \frac{f_1(\delta) + f_2(\phi) + f_3(\phi') + f_4(\Phi_2) + f_5(\Phi_3)}{\square} \text{ large for LMA}$$