

$$1) |\nu_e\rangle = \cos\theta |\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta |\nu_2\rangle$$

$$|\nu_\mu\rangle = -\sin\theta |\nu_1\rangle + \cos\theta |\nu_2\rangle$$

$$|\nu_e(t)\rangle = \cos\theta e^{-i\frac{m_1^2}{2E}L} |\nu_1\rangle + \sin\theta e^{-i\frac{m_2^2}{2E}L} |\nu_2\rangle$$

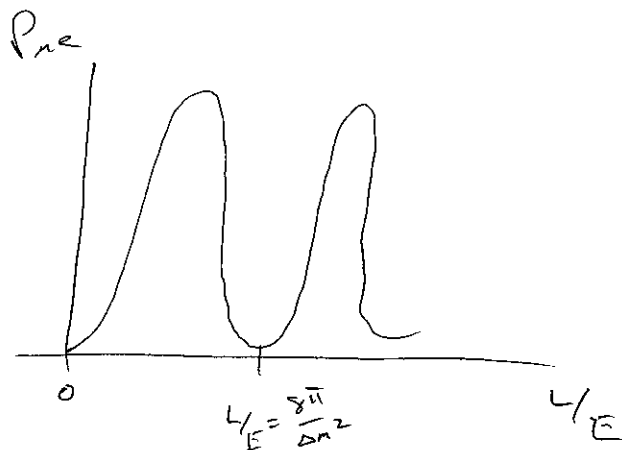
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nu_\mu | \nu_e(L) \rangle &= -\sin\theta \cos\theta e^{-i\frac{m_1^2}{2E}L} + \sin\theta \cos\theta e^{-i\frac{m_2^2}{2E}L} \\ &= e^{-i\frac{m_1^2}{2E}L} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) e^{-i\frac{(m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{2E}L} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\frac{m_1^2}{2E}L} \sin(2\theta) \left(-1 + e^{-i\frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}L} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \nu_\mu | \nu_e(L) \rangle|^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(2\theta) \left(1 + 1 - \underbrace{\left(e^{-i\frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}L} + e^{i\frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}L} \right)}_{2 \cos\left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}L\right)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(2\theta) \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}L\right) \right) \\ &= \sin^2(2\theta) \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{4E}L\right) \end{aligned}$$

Note

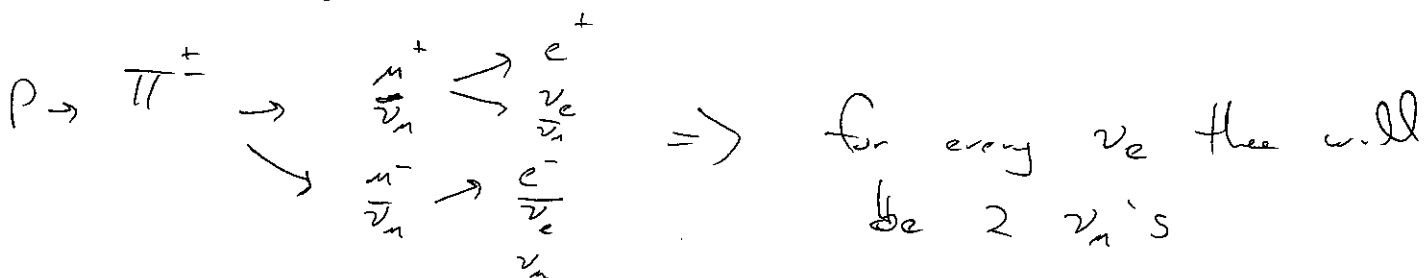
$$P_{ee} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta m^2}{4E}L\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{ee} + P_{\mu e} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$



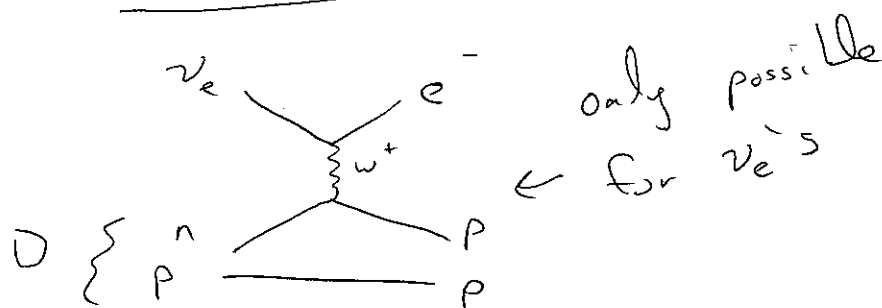
②

② Cosmic Rays are

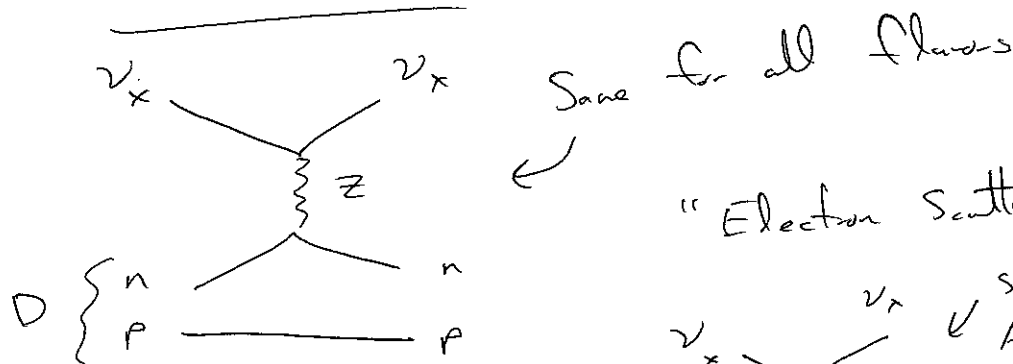


At higher E the μ 's will not decay, so you will only get ν_μ 's

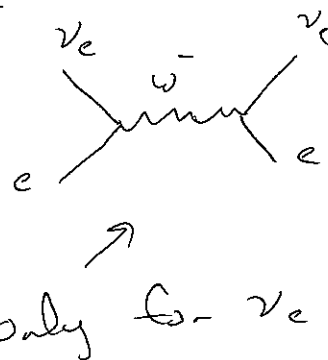
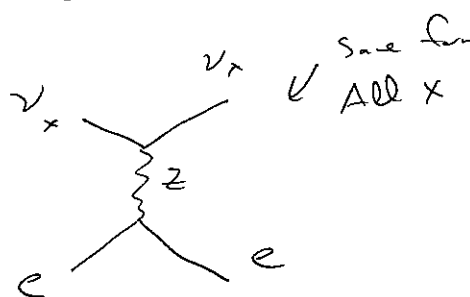
③ "charged current"



"neutral current"



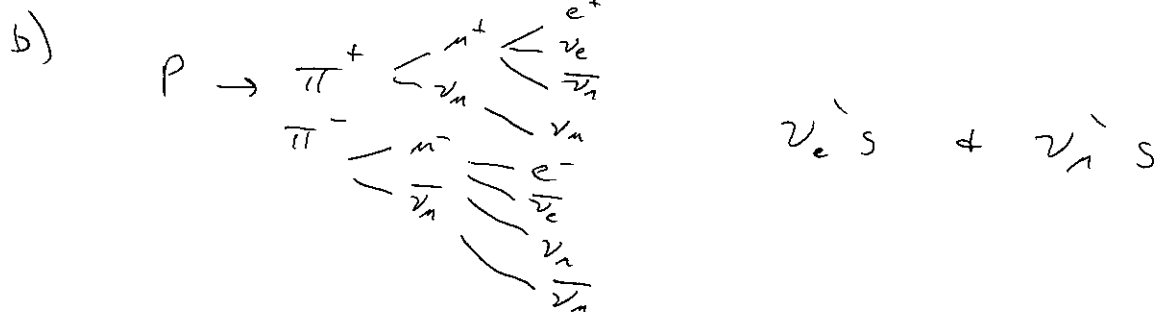
"Electron Scattering"



Sum is Different for ν_e than ν_μ, ν_τ

(3)

④ a) Just like cosmic-rays, smash protons into something



c) Protons will give more π^+ which will give more ν 's

d) You could enhance the ν fraction by removing negative particles eg: only "focus" positive π^+ 's

e) Same idea but only focus π^- 's