

Осцилляции нейтрино (абстрактная теория)

$$\begin{aligned} v_\mu &= v_1 \cos \theta + v_2 \sin \theta & v_2 &= v_e \cos \theta + v_\mu \sin \theta \\ v_e &= -v_1 \sin \theta + v_2 \cos \theta & v_1 &= -v_e \sin \theta + v_\mu \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

Замечание. Мы не знаем, что такое v_1 и v_2 . Мы не знаем θ .

$$\text{Пусть при } t = 0 \quad I_{v_\mu} = 1, \quad I_{v_e} = 0, \quad \text{тогда из (2)} \quad \begin{aligned} v_1(0) &= v_\mu(0) \cos \theta \\ v_2(0) &= v_\mu(0) \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Запишем (1) во времени} \quad v_\mu(t) = v_1(t) \cos \theta + v_2(t) \sin \theta \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Временная зависимость} \quad v_1(t) &= v_1(0) e^{-iE_1 t} \\ v_2(t) &= v_2(0) e^{-iE_2 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Волновая функция } v_\mu(t) = v_\mu(0) \cos^2 \theta e^{-iE_1 t} + v_\mu(0) \sin^2 \theta e^{-iE_2 t}$$

$$\frac{I_{v_\mu}(t)}{I_{v_\mu}(0)} = \frac{|v_\mu(t)|^2}{|v_\mu(0)|^2} = \frac{v_\mu(t) v_\mu^*(t)}{|v_\mu(0)|^2}$$

$$I_{v_\mu}(t) = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \times [e^{i(E_2 - E_1)t} + e^{-i(E_2 - E_1)t}]$$

$$(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^2 = 1 = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

$$I_{v_\mu}(t) = 1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \times [2 - e^{i(E_2 - E_1)t} - e^{-i(E_2 - E_1)t}]$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix}}{-4} \quad x = \frac{(E_2 - E_1)t}{2}$$

$$[2 - e^{i(E_2 - E_1)t} - e^{-i(E_2 - E_1)t}] = 4 \sin^2 \left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{2} t \right)$$

$$I_{v_\mu}(t) = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{2} t \right)$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad \sin^2 2\theta = 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$I_{v_\mu}(t) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{2} t \right)$$

E – полная энергия $E = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$

При $E, p \gg m$ $E = p \sqrt{1 + \frac{m^2}{p^2}} \approx p \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{2p^2} \right)$ $E = p + \frac{m^2}{2p}$

$$E_2 - E_1 = p_2 + \frac{m_2^2}{2p_2} - p_1 - \frac{m_1^2}{2p_1}$$

Но $p_1 = p_2 = p$ (!) $E_2 - E_1 = \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{2p} = \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2}{2E} = \frac{\Delta m^2}{2E}$

$$t = \frac{R}{c} = R \quad (c=1) \quad \sin^2 \left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{2} t \right) = \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m^2 R}{4E} \right)$$

$$I_{\nu_\mu} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m^2 R}{4E} \right) \quad I_{\nu_e} = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m^2 R}{4E} \right)$$

$$[\Delta m^2] = eV^2, \quad [R] = m, \quad [E] = MeV$$

$$\frac{1.27 \frac{eV^2}{m}}{4 \cdot 10^6 \frac{eV^2}{m} \cdot 1.96 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{eV}{m}} = \frac{10}{4 \cdot 1.96} = 1.27 \quad \left(1 m = \frac{1}{1.96 \cdot 10^{-7} eV} \right)$$

$$I_{\nu_\mu} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(1.27 \frac{\Delta m^2 R}{E} \right)$$

$$L_{osc} = \frac{4\pi E}{\Delta m^2} \quad \sin^2 \left(1.27 \frac{\Delta m^2 R}{E} \right) = \sin^2 \left(\pi \frac{R}{L} \right)$$

$$L_{osc} = \frac{12.5 \cdot 1 MeV}{1 eV^2} = \frac{12.5 \cdot 10^6 eV}{1 eV} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7} m \approx 2.5 m \quad [R] = km, \quad [E] = GeV$$