

Initial neutrino number density $n_{\nu_e}/s = n_{\nu_\mu}/s = n_{\nu_\tau}/s$ in units of $10^{-6}$			
case	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 2 \times 10^{-11}$	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 7 \times 10^{-11}$	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 20 \times 10^{-11}$
$h_{1e} \neq 0$	<b>19.30</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>15.65</b>
$h_{1\mu} \neq 0$	19.26	17.43	15.71
$h_{1\tau} \neq 0$	<b>19.11</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>17.15</b>
$h_{1e} = h_{1\mu}$	15.07	13.21	11.69
$h_{1e} = h_{1\tau}$	15.02	13.31	12.29
$h_{1\mu} = h_{1\tau}$	15.02	13.31	12.30
$h_{1e} = h_{1\mu} = h_{1\tau}$	13.61	11.77	10.69

Table 1: Initial neutrino densities at  $T_{\max} = 4$  GeV (equivalent in each flavour) yielding the correct dark matter abundance. The bold-faced numbers correspond to cases b and d from table 1 of 1506.06752.

Initial total lepton number density $\sum_a n_a/s$ in units of $10^{-6}$			
case	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 2 \times 10^{-11}$	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 7 \times 10^{-11}$	$\sin^2(2\theta) = 20 \times 10^{-11}$
$h_{1e} \neq 0$	118.86	107.29	96.39
$h_{1\mu} \neq 0$	118.60	107.33	96.76
$h_{1\tau} \neq 0$	117.70	109.63	105.62
$h_{1e} = h_{1\mu}$	92.84	81.37	72.02
$h_{1e} = h_{1\tau}$	92.54	81.96	75.70
$h_{1\mu} = h_{1\tau}$	92.53	81.99	75.79
$h_{1e} = h_{1\mu} = h_{1\tau}$	83.87	72.50	65.86

Table 2: Like table 1 but for the total initial lepton asymmetry,  $Y_L = \sum_{a=e,\mu,\tau} n_a/s$ , where  $n_a = n_{\nu_a} + n_{e_a}$  includes the contribution of both neutral and charged leptons.