Detecting non-axisymmetric ELN crossings through machine learning techniques

Madhurima Chakraborty

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Collective Neutrino Oscillations in Supernovae and Neutron Star Mergers

March 27, 2026

In Preparation with Meng-Ru Wu and Sajad Abbar

FAST OSCILLATIONS

Neutrino lepton number (νLN):

$$G(\mathbf{v}) = \sqrt{2}\, G_F \int_0^\infty \frac{E_\nu^2\, dE_\nu}{(2\pi)^3} \left[f_{\nu_e}(\mathbf{p}) - f_{\bar{\nu}_e}(\mathbf{p}) - f_{\nu_x}(\mathbf{p}) + f_{\bar{\nu}_x}(\mathbf{p})\right]$$

Zero crossing is a necessary condition for fast flavor oscillations

Similar ν_x and $\bar{\nu}_x$ fluxes

Known as electron lepton number (ELN)

R. F. Sawyer, Phys. Rev. D 72, 045003 (2005)

R. F. Sawyer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 081101 (2016)

I. Izaguirre, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 021101 (2017).....

CROSSINGS

- Most hydrodynamic simulations do not provide full angular distributions
- Computationally expensive
- Provide only zeroth and first angular moments, i.e., number density and number density flux
- Analytical methods have been developed to extract angular information from these moments
- But they have certain limitations like they can be applied in post processing step

APPLICATIONS OF MACHINE LEARNING

- ML algorithms are applied to detect the crossings
- Found to be very efficient in detecting the crossings from the moments
- Provide the opportunity to evaluate the occurrence of fast flavor conversions in CCSN and NSM simulations on the fly
- Computationally cheap once the model is trained

PREVIOUS WORKS

Detecting fast oscillations in CCSN and NSM in axisymmetric setups

S. Abbar, *Phys.Rev.D* 107 (2023) 10, 103006

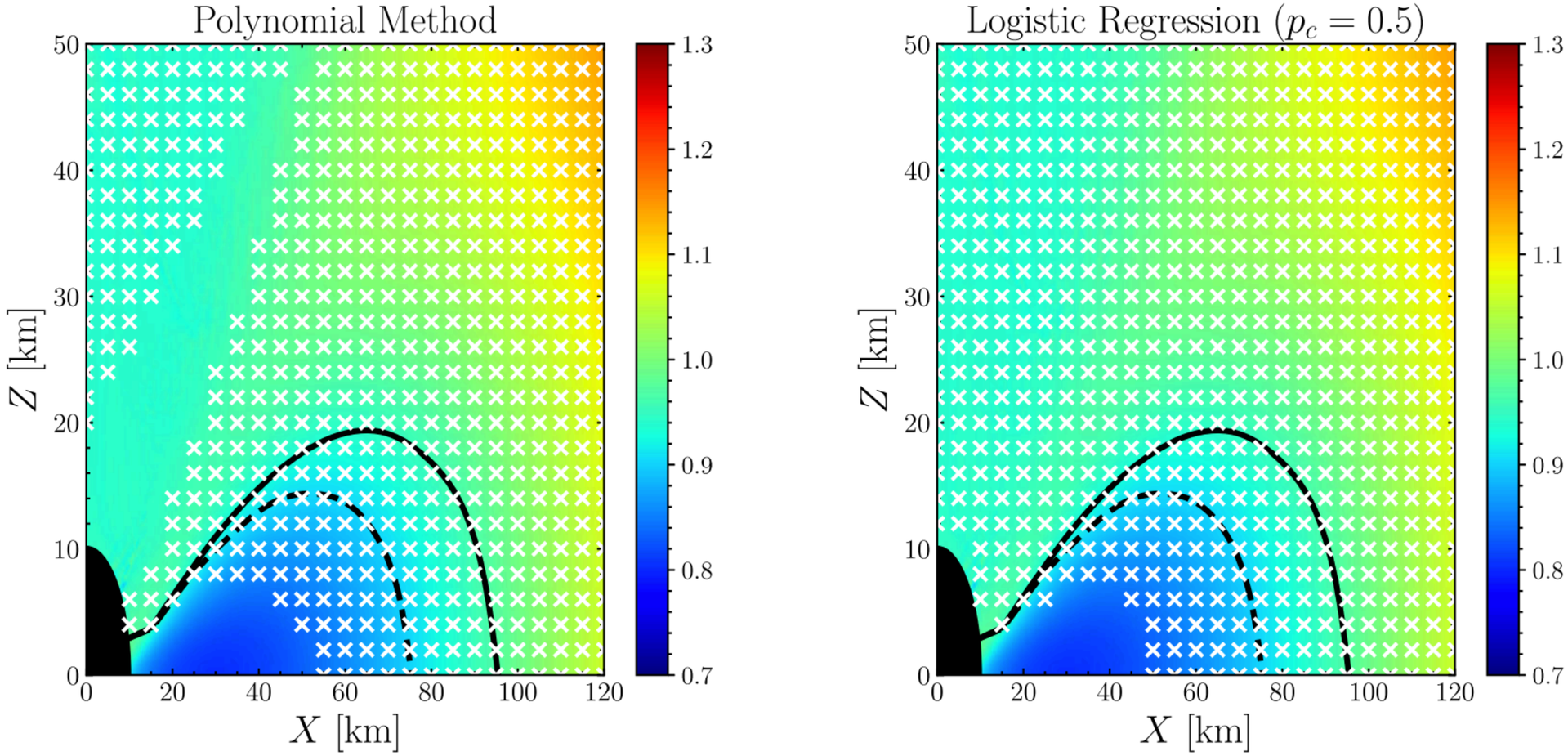
	Logistic regression (93%)		accuracy
	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F_1-score (%)
No crossing	83	93	88
Crossing	97	93	95

	KNN ($n = 3$) (95%)		
	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F_1-score (%)
No crossing	90	90	90
Crossing	96	96	96

PREVIOUS WORKS

Detecting fast oscillations in CCSN and NSM in axisymmetric setups

S. Abbar, *Phys.Rev.D* 107 (2023) 10, 103006



PREVIOUS WORKS

Detecting fast oscillations in CCSN in axisymmetric setups

S. Abbar, H. Nagakura, *Phys.Rev.D* 109 (2024) 2, 023033

TABLE I. A summary of the metric scores of the previously-trained ML algorithms (using artificial data) tested on the realistic dataset. This is to be compared with Table I. in Ref. [69]. Alongside each algorithm, one can find its corresponding accuracy score.

	LR ($n = 9$) (68%) accuracy		
	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
No crossing	72%	82%	77%
Crossing	59%	43%	50%
	KNN ($n = 3$) (77%)		
	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
No crossing	77%	89%	83%
Crossing	75%	55%	63%
	SVM (87%)		
	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
No crossing	98%	81%	89%
Crossing	75%	98%	85%

TABLE II. A summary of the metric scores of ML algorithms trained on the combination of the realistic and artificial datasets, and then tested with the realistic data. Alongside each algorithm, one can find its corresponding accuracy score.

	LR ($n = 2$) (94%) accuracy		
	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
No crossing	96%	95%	95%
Crossing	91%	93%	92%
	KNN ($n = 3$) (98%)		
	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
No crossing	98%	99%	99%
Crossing	98%	97%	98%

PREVIOUS WORKS

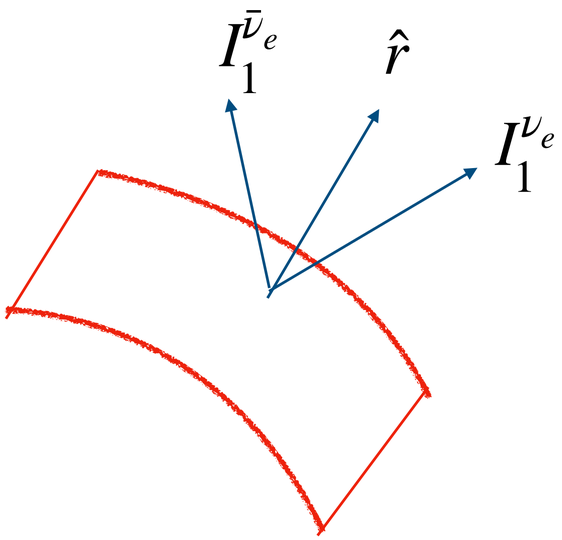
Detecting fast oscillations in CCSN in non-axisymmetric setup

S. Abbar, A. Harada, H. Nagakura, *Phys.Rev.D* 111 (2025) 6, 063077

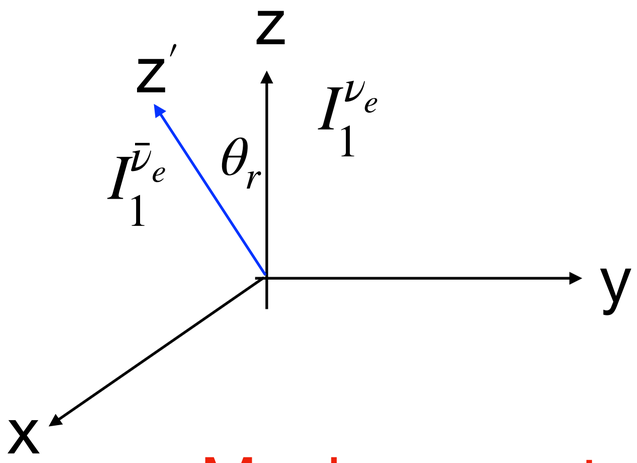
TABLE IV. Summary of the metric scores of the ML algorithms trained on both rotating and nonrotating SN models. Alongside each algorithm, one can find its corresponding accuracy score.

	KNN (n = 3) (99%)		accuracy
	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F_1-score (%)
No crossing	100	100	100
Crossing	100	100	100
Nonaxisymmetric	93	91	92
	DT (100%)		
	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F_1-score (%)
No crossing	100	100	100
Crossing	100	100	100
Nonaxisymmetric	93	92	92

OUR MODEL SETUP



Final configuration



Maximum entropy distribution

$$f_{\nu_e} = \exp(-\eta_{\nu_e} + a_{\nu_e} \mathrm{v}_z)$$

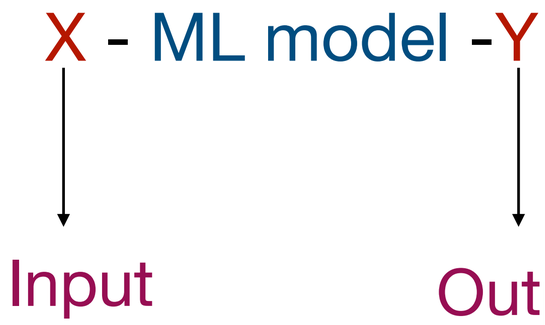
$$f_{\bar{\nu}_e} = \exp(-\eta_{\bar{\nu}_e} + a_{\bar{\nu}_e} \mathrm{v}'_z)$$

$$\mathrm{v}'_z = \sin\theta_r \, \mathrm{v}_x + \cos\theta_r \, \mathrm{v}_z$$

$$\mathrm{v}_x = \sin\theta_\nu \, \cos\phi_\nu$$

$$\mathrm{v}_z = \cos\theta_\nu$$

MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK



Binary Classification Problem

Output - 0/1

Label 0 - No crossing

Label 1 - Crossing

$$I_n = \int d\Omega \int_0^\infty \frac{E_\nu^2 \, dE_\nu}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{v}^n f_\nu(\mathbf{p})$$

Non-radial fluxes

$$\boxed{I_0^{\nu_e}, I_0^{\bar{\nu}_e}, I_{1z}^{\nu_e}, I_{1x}^{\bar{\nu}_e}, I_{1z}^{\bar{\nu}_e}}$$

Input Features :

$$\alpha = \frac{n_{\bar{\nu}_e}}{n_{\nu_e}}$$

$$F_z^{\nu_e} = \frac{I_1^{\nu_e}}{I_0^{\nu_e}}$$

$$F_x^{\bar{\nu}_e} = \frac{I_{1x}^{\bar{\nu}_e}}{I_0^{\bar{\nu}_e}}$$

$$F_z^{\bar{\nu}_e} = \frac{I_{1z}^{\bar{\nu}_e}}{I_0^{\bar{\nu}_e}}$$

TRAINING

- Randomly generate the values of α, F^{ν_e}, $F^{\bar{\nu}_e}$ and obtain the parameters of the angular distributions
- Determine the true labels of output (crossing/no crossing) from these angular distributions
- Train the ML model using these input features and the true output

ML algorithms :

- Logistic Regression
- k-Nearest Neighbours
- Support vector Machines
- Decision Tree Classifier

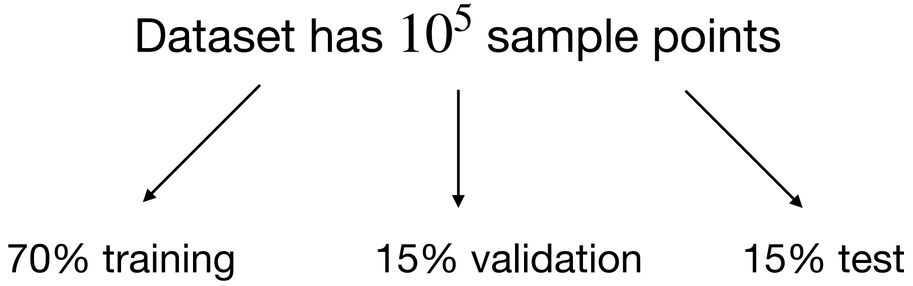
$$f_\nu = \exp(-\eta_\nu + a_\nu \mathrm{v}_z)$$

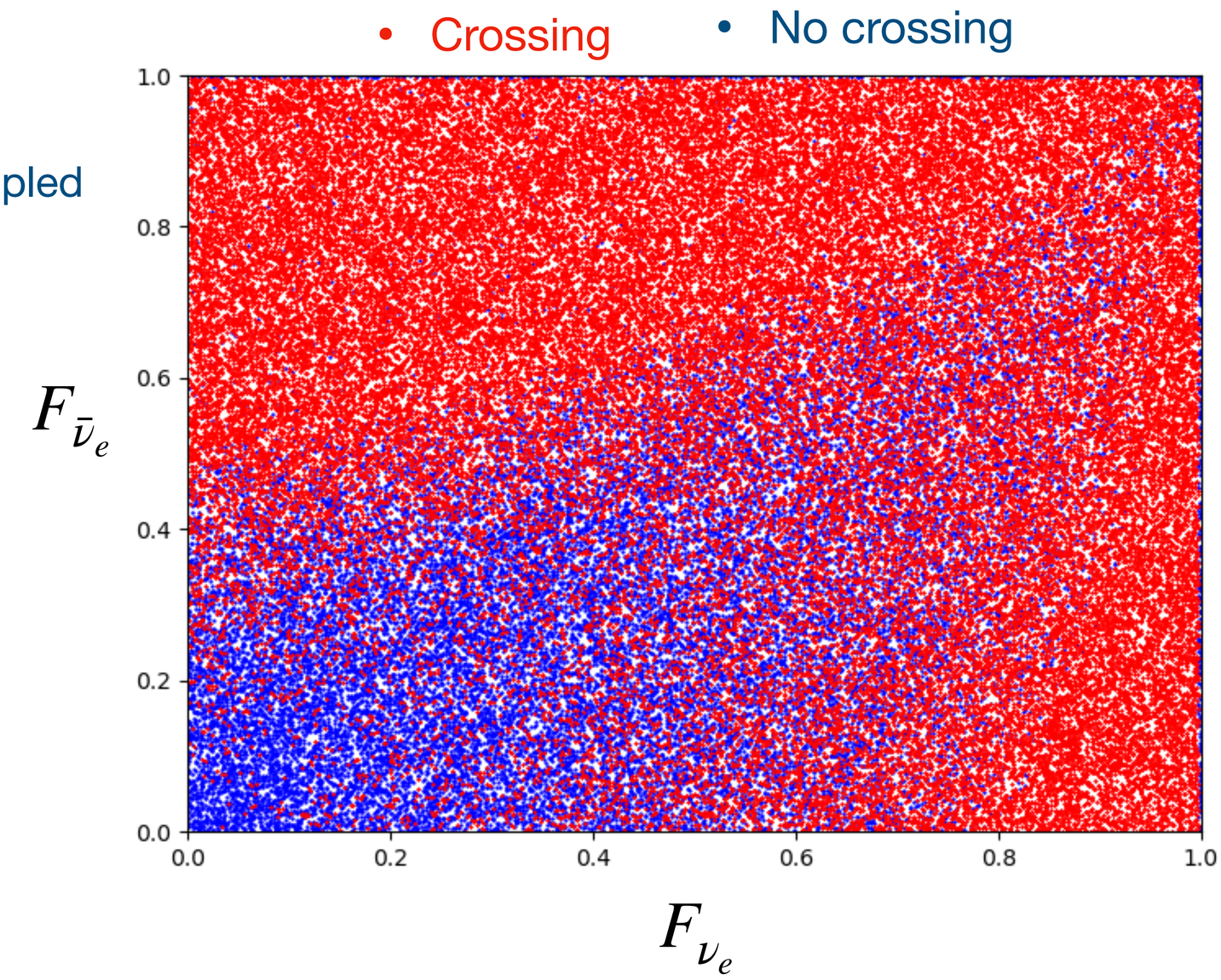
TRAINING

Rotation angle - $\theta_r = (0, \pi/2)$

For each θ_r, 100 values of α are uniformly sampled in the range (0.001, 10)

For each pair of (θ_r, α), 10 random points are sampled in the $(F^{\nu_e} - F^{\bar{\nu}_e})$ space





PERFORMANCE METRICS

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{T_p + T_n}{T_p + T_n + F_p + F_n}$$

overall correctness

$$\text{precision} = \frac{T_p}{T_p + F_p}$$

trusting predictions

$$\text{recall} = \frac{T_p}{T_p + F_n}$$

catching all real positives

T_P : True positive

T_n : True negative

F_p : False positive

F_n : False negative

Higher values imply better model

TEST MODELS

Dataset generated from the same method as the training model

Accuracies :

Logistic Regression : 92%

K-Nearest Neighbours : 97%

Support Vector Machines : 98%

Decision Tree : 97%

TEST MODELS

Angular distributions computed using the ray-tracing method

M. R. Wu, et. al. , *Phys.Rev.D* 96 (2017) 12, 123015

above the $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e$ emission surfaces (data from 3D NSM simulations)

R. A-Pulpillo, et. al., Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 485, 4754–4789 (2019)

Accuracies :

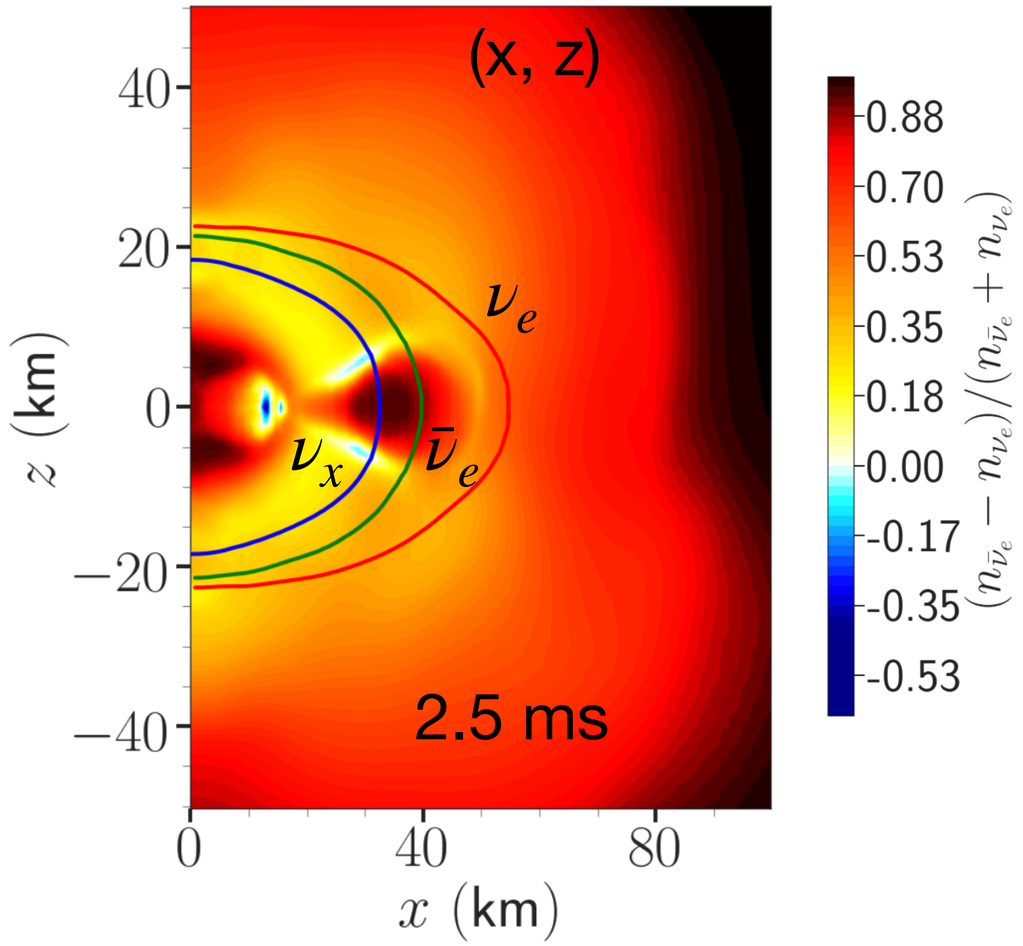
Logistic Regression : 100%

K-Nearest Neighbours : 94%

Support Vector Machines : 100%

Decision Tree : 82%

all samples have crossings



M. George et. al. , *Phys.Rev.D* 102 (2020) 10, 103015

TEST MODELS

Dataset generated from the angular distributions obtained from 1D supernova simulations

Z. Xiong, et. al. , *Phys.Rev.D* 109 (2024) 12, 123008

Axisymmetric

Accuracies :

Logistic Regression : 56%

K-Nearest Neighbours : 80%

Support Vector Machines : 73%

Decision Tree : 65%

Non - axisymmetric ($\theta_r = \pi/6$)

Accuracies :

Logistic Regression : 84%

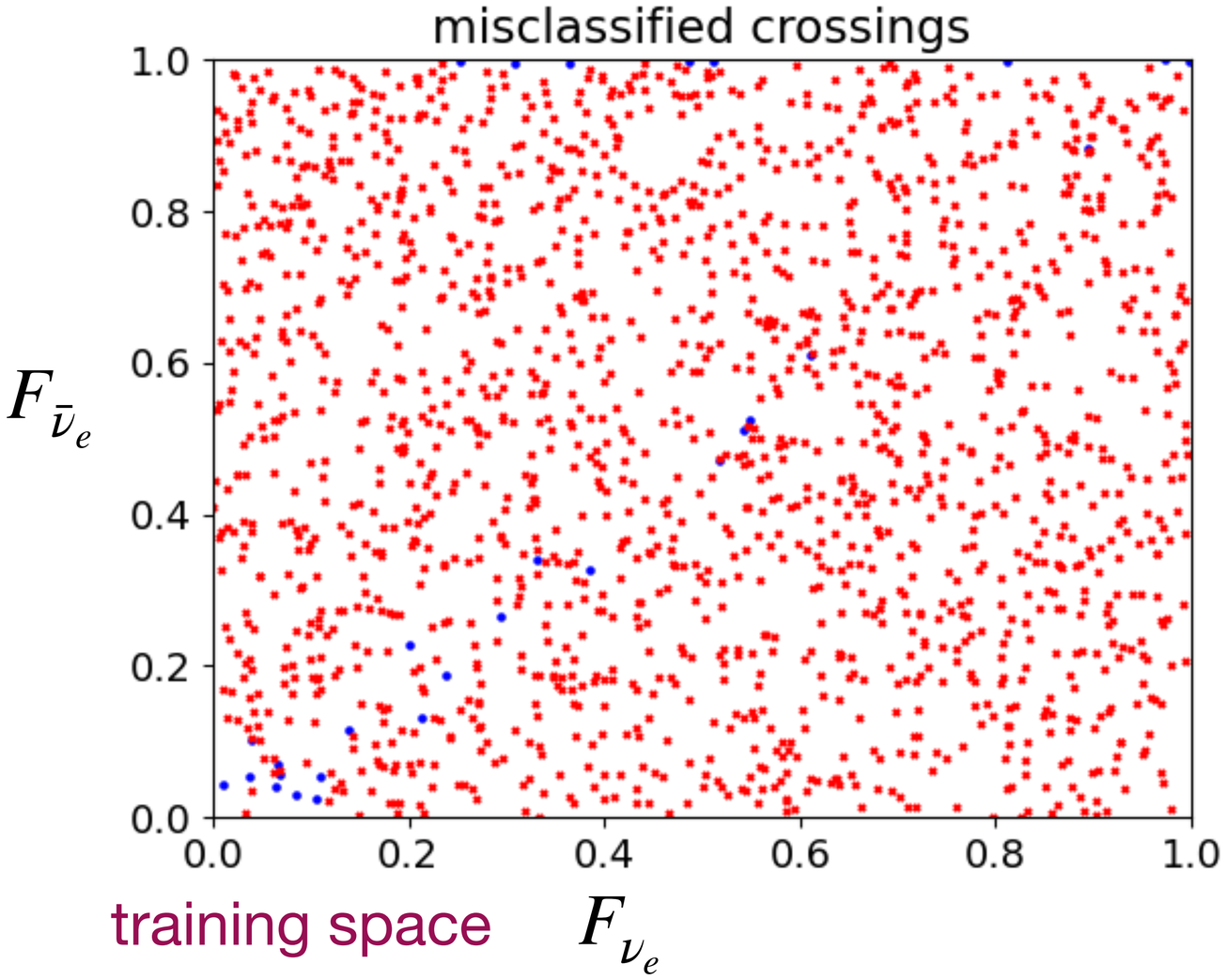
K-Nearest Neighbours : 94%

Support Vector Machines : 92%

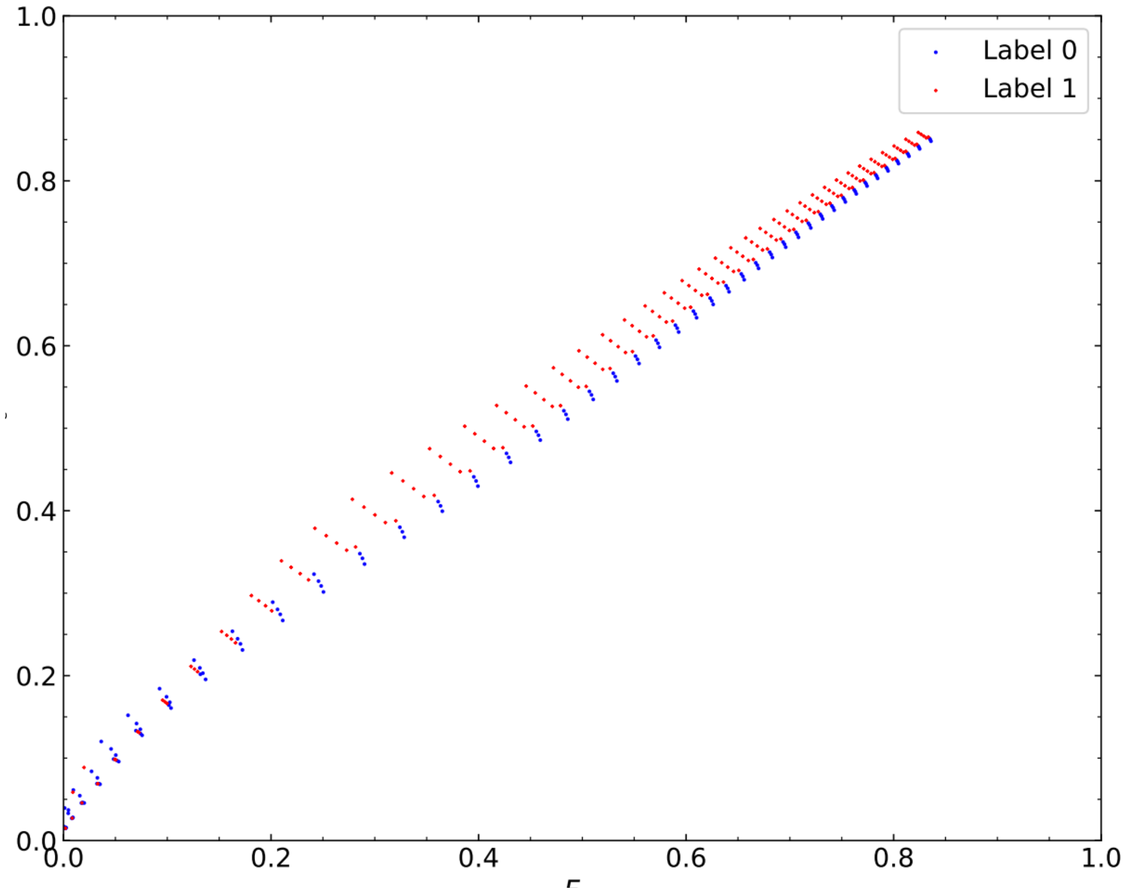
Decision Tree : 96%

TEST MODELS

Axisymmetric



training space

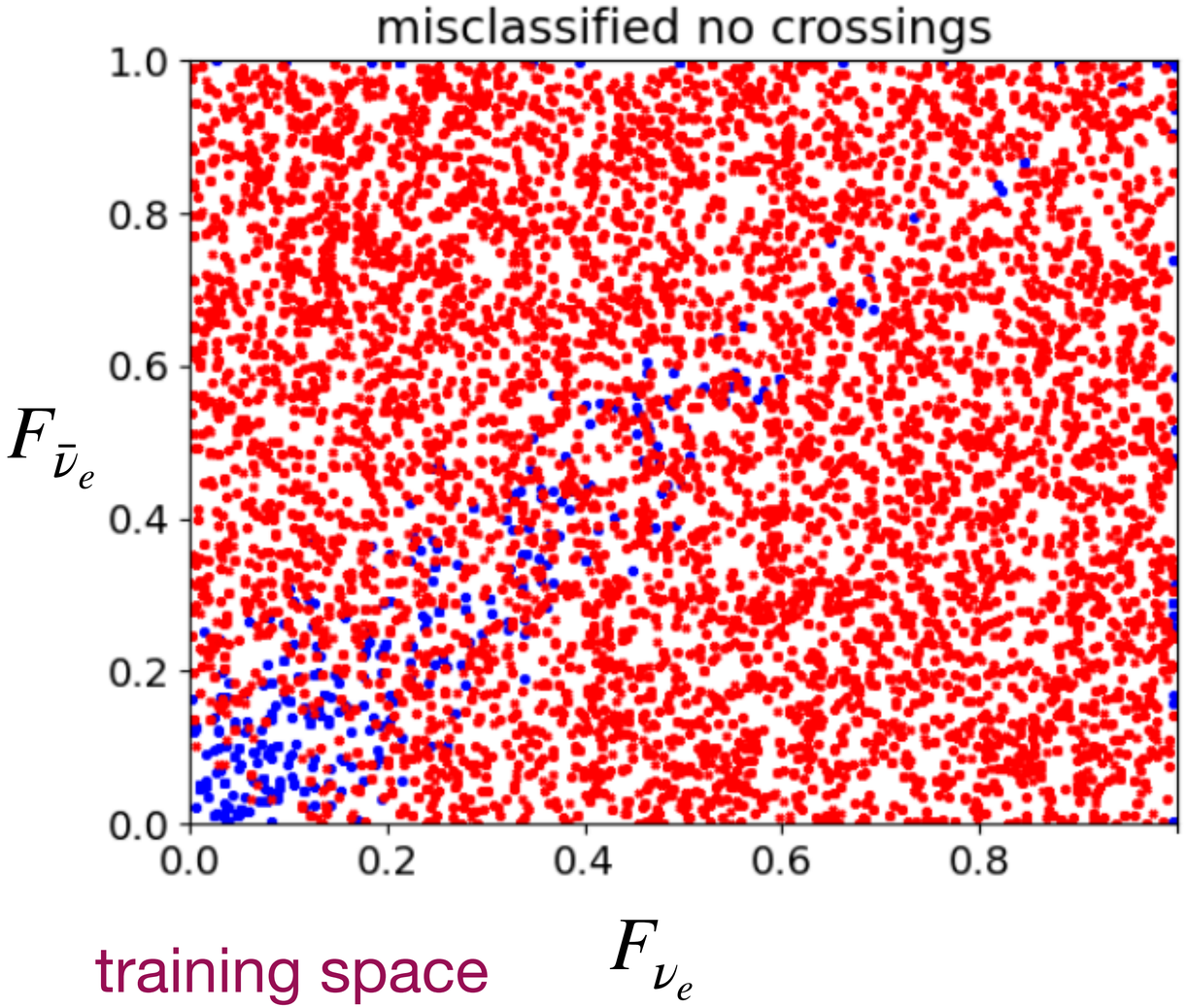


test space

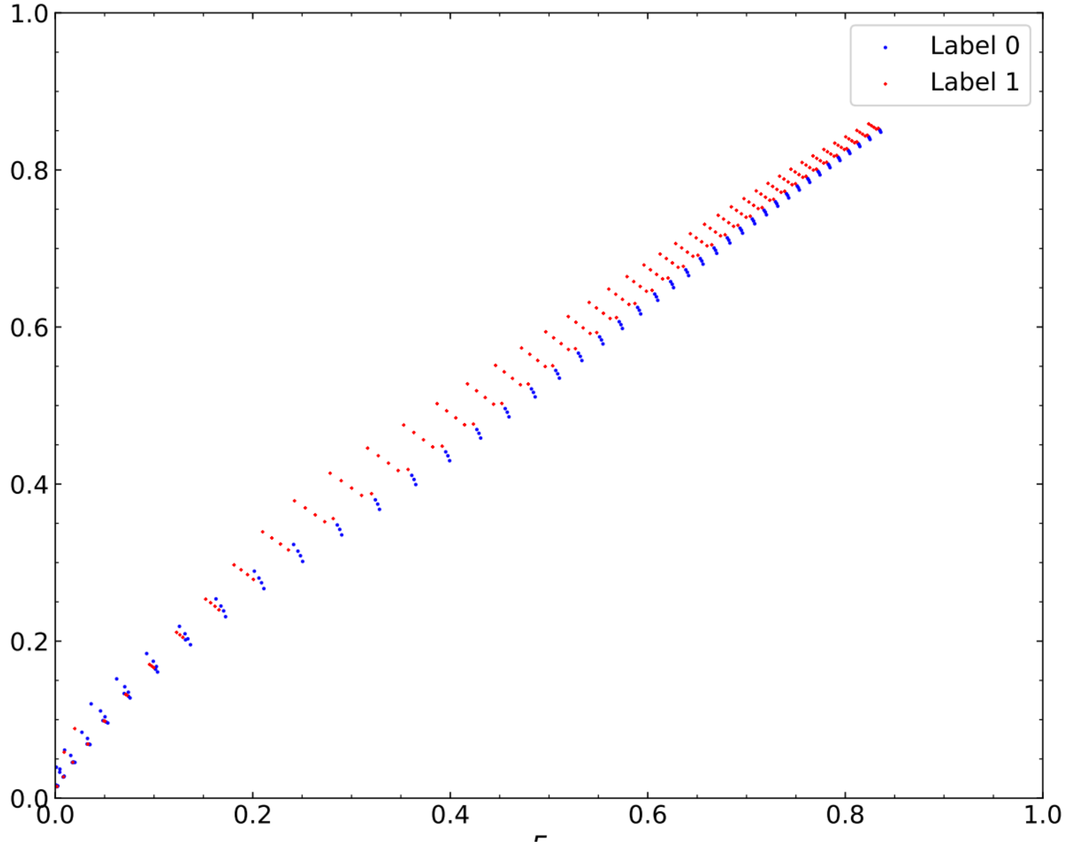
- Crossing
- No crossing

TEST MODELS

Axisymmetric



training space

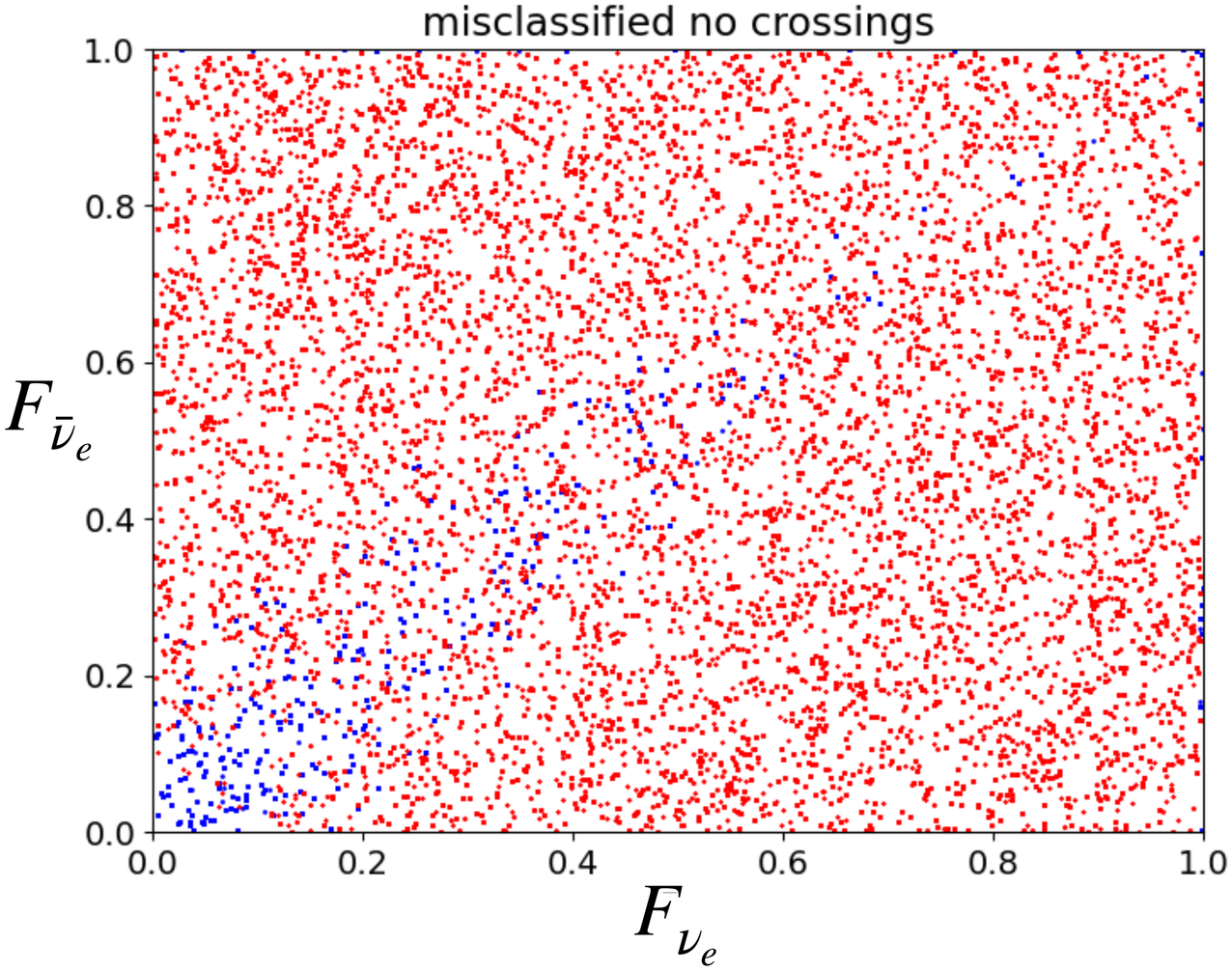


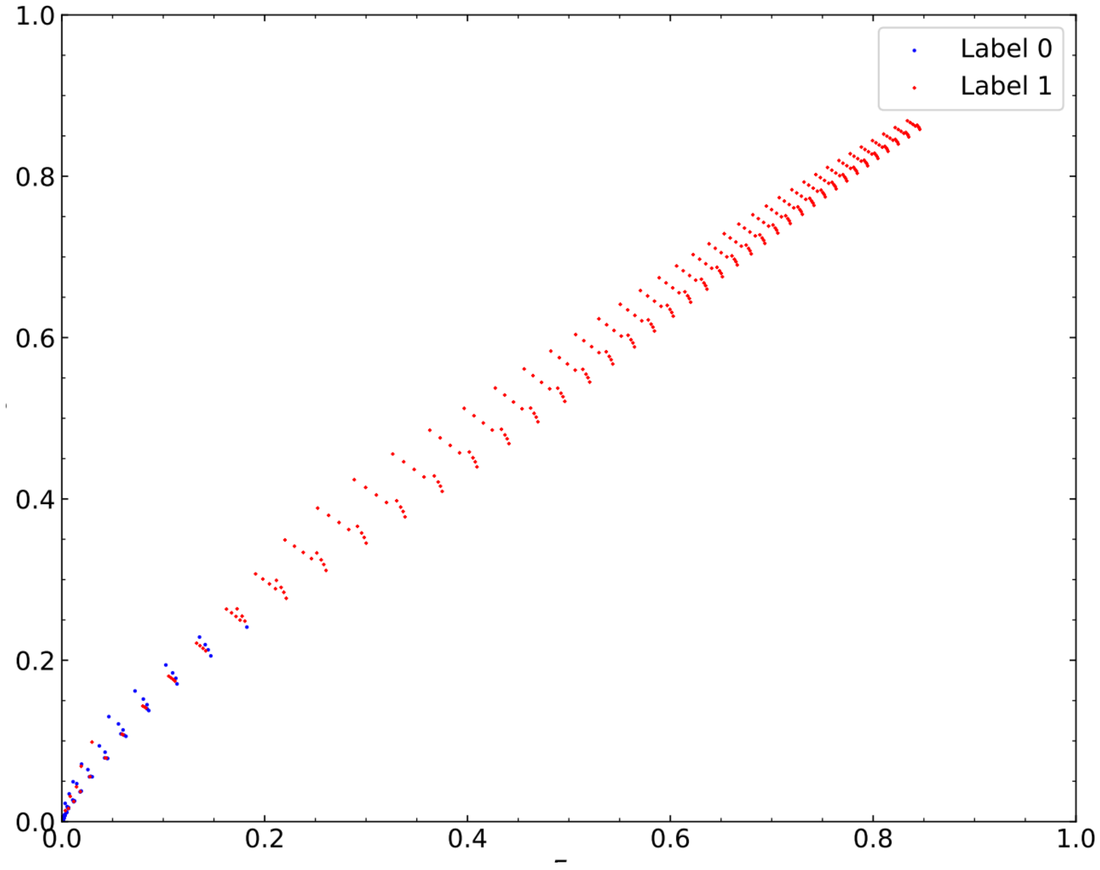
test space

- Crossing
- No crossing

TEST MODELS

Non - axisymmetric ($\theta_r = \pi/6$)





- Crossing
- No crossing

TEST MODELS

Apply “box-like” flavor equilibration scheme to the initial angular distributions

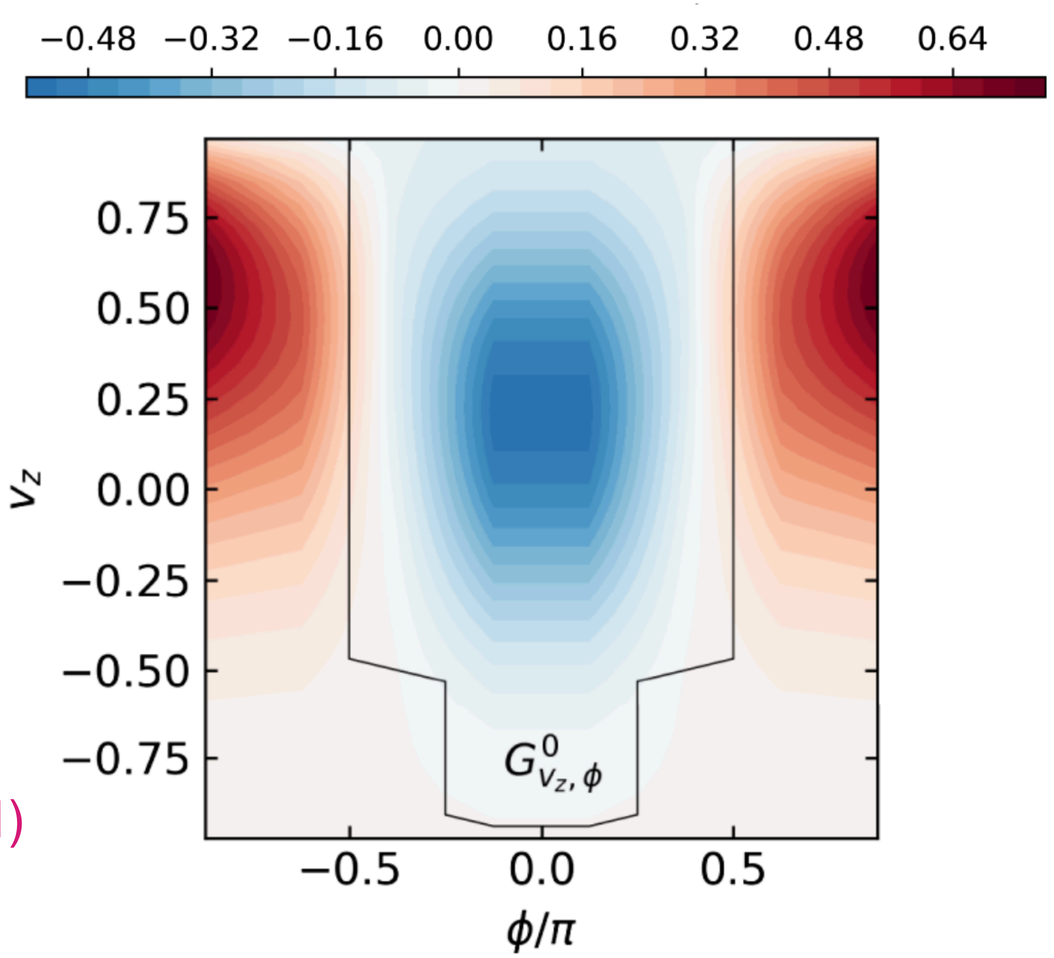
$$I_+ = \left| \int d\Gamma \; G(v_z, \phi) \; \Theta[G(v_z, \phi)] \right|,$$

$$I_- = \left| \int d\Gamma \; G(v_z, \phi) \; \Theta[-G(v_z, \phi)] \right|.$$

$$P_{ee}(\Gamma) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \text{for } \Gamma^{<} \\ 1 - \frac{I_<}{2\, I_>}, & \text{for } \Gamma^{>} \end{cases}$$

$I_< = \min(I_+, I_-)$

$I_> = \max(I_+, I_-)$



S. Bhattacharyya, et. al. , Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 061302 (2021)

M. Zaizen, et. al., , Phys. Rev. D 107, 103022 (2023)

M. George et. al. , *Phys.Rev.D* 110 (2024) 12, 123018

TEST MODELS

Apply “box-like” flavor equilibration scheme to the initial angular distributions

Accuracies :

Logistic Regression : 36%

K-Nearest Neighbours : 36%

Support Vector Machines : 34%

Decision Tree : 36%

ν_x and $\bar{\nu}_x$ fluxes are different after FE

only no crossing samples

Accuracies :

Logistic Regression : 84%

K-Nearest Neighbours : 84%

Support Vector Machines : 95%

Decision Tree : 94%

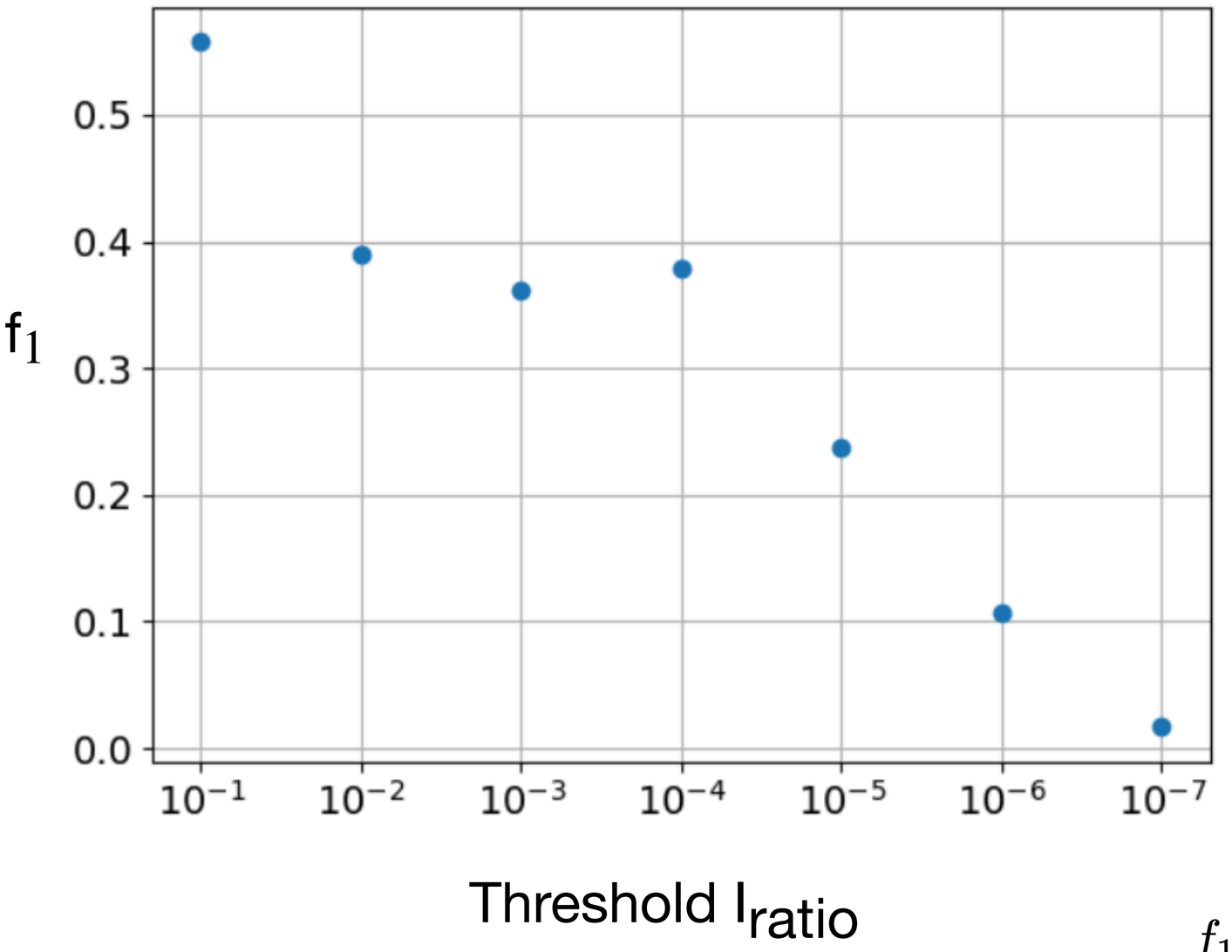
ν_x and $\bar{\nu}_x$ fluxes are same after FE

all the original crossings are retained

$$G(\mathbf{v}) = \sqrt{2}\, G_F \int_0^\infty \frac{E_\nu^2\, dE_\nu}{(2\pi)^3} \left[f_{\nu_e}(\mathbf{p}) - f_{\bar{\nu}_e}(\mathbf{p}) - f_{\nu_x}(\mathbf{p}) + f_{\bar{\nu}_x}(\mathbf{p}) \right]$$

CONCLUSIONS

- Train and test our models on different setups
- Predictions are affected by the dataset-specific features
- Within a given setup, the ML model robustly captures the essential structure of ELN crossings
- Our ML model is able to efficiently detect the original crossings even when flavor equilibrated fluxes are used as inputs
- Reliable crossing detection can be done without the explicit information of the heavy flavor neutrinos



- Axisymmetric setup
- Apply flavor equilibration
- Remap the flavor equilibrated fluxes to the max. entropy distribution
- Search for ELN crossings

$$I_{ratio} = \frac{I_<}{I_>}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{\text{number of crossings after remapping}}{\text{number of original crossings}}$$

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ML algorithms

Logistic Regression :

Aim : to know yes/no

Probabilistic interpretation

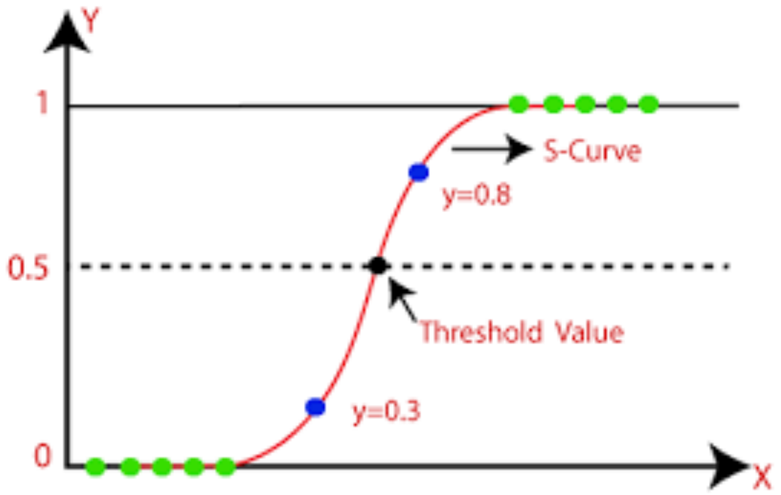
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

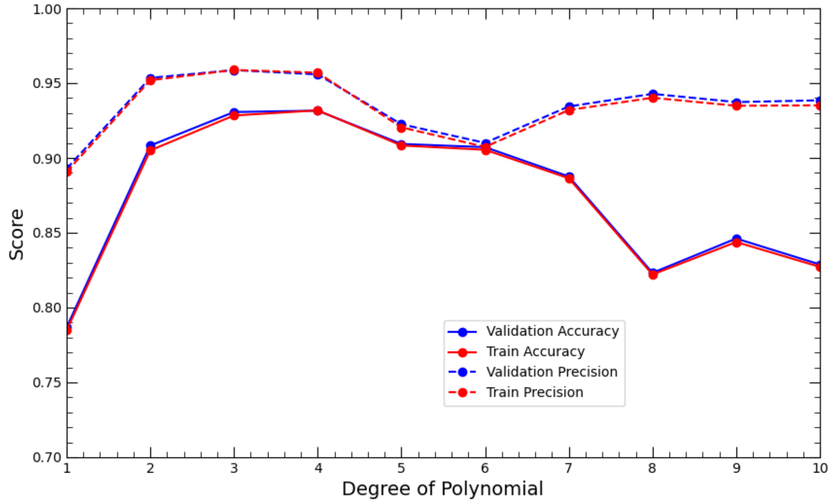
$$z = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

Threshold value = 0.5

If $\sigma(z) > 0.5$, class 1

If $\sigma(z) < 0.5$, class 0

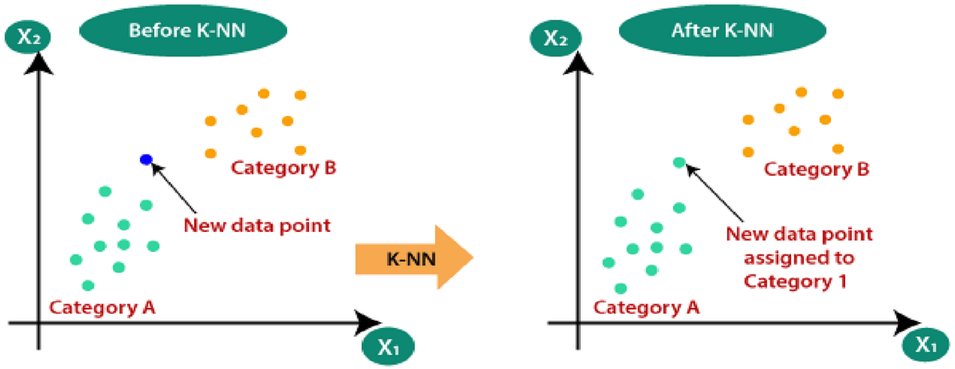




K- nearest neighbours

Aim : how many neighbours are there

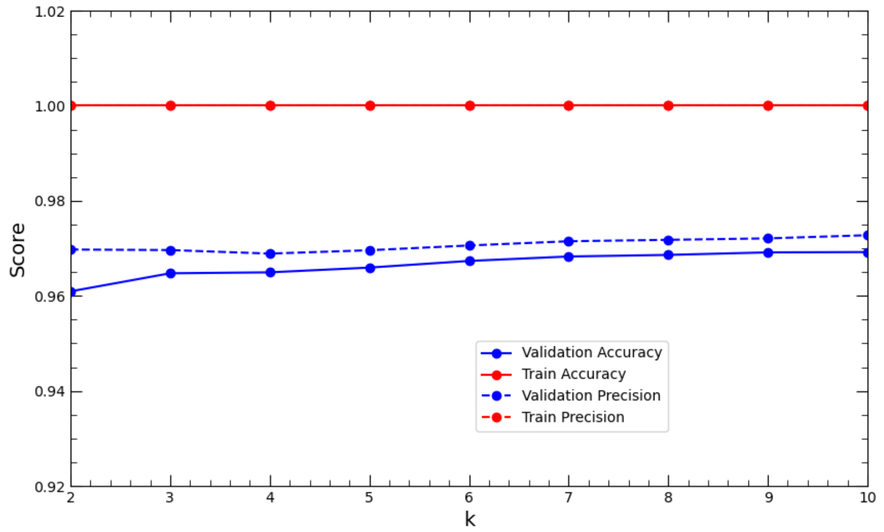
of each class



Based on the number of neighbours,

the new data point is classified

k - number of nearest neighbours



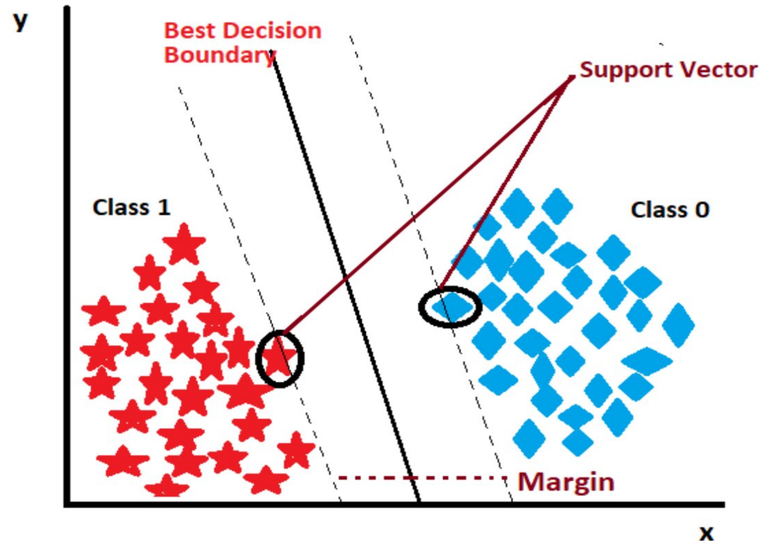
Support Vector Machine

Aim : To find the best decision boundary

separating the different classes

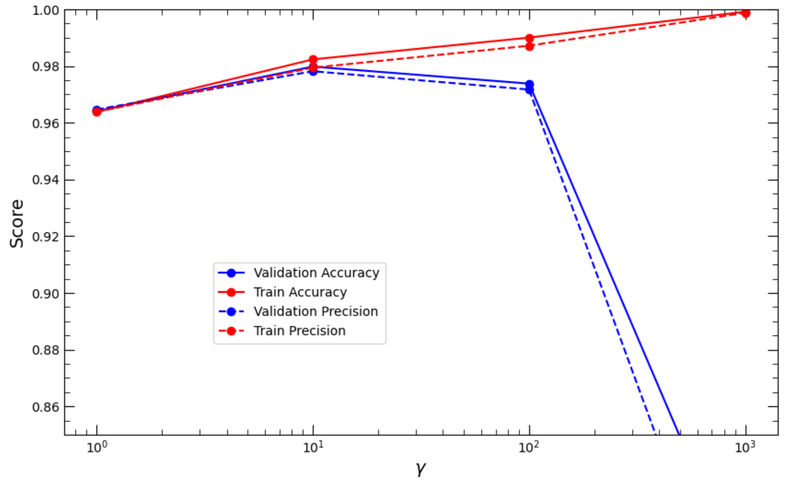
Distance between data point and boundary

is maximised



Radial basis function :

$$\mathscr{K}(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \exp(-\gamma ||\vec{x} - \vec{x}'||^2)$$



Decision Tree Classifier

At each node, feature is selected which best separates the two classes

Continues until the data is sufficiently classified