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# **A Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) Neural Networks for Stellar Classification: A Review of Methods and Results**

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## **Abstract**

The remarkable capacity of artificial intelligence (AI) to analyze enormous quantities of information and create precise forecasts has led to its growing prominence in the field of scientific Astrophysics. Stellar categorization is the process by which stars are sorted according to the characteristics revealed by their spectra. To analyze the star's electromagnetic radiation, a diffraction or prism screen separates it into a spectrum with an assortment of hues and spectral lines used to categorize the star. Star wavelengths are an extremely important piece of data for space-based photography studies. Employing data from over 100,000 cases and a variety of AI models, this study demonstrates how to categorize stellar properties as either a Galaxy or a Star. This paper used the multi-layer perceptron (MLP) neural network (NN) for stellar classification. The MLP is applied in 18 features. This paper showed the correlation between these features. This paper achieved 97% accuracy from the MLP model. This study compared various optimizers to show the best optimizer. The Adagrad optimizer is the best optimizer due to getting the highest validation accuracy.

**Keywords:** Neural Networks; Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP); Stellar; Classification.

## **1. Introduction**

Several sky survey innovations, including the Sloan Digital Sky Survey(SDSS), have been finished and put into service thanks to advancements in science and engineering, making it simpler to acquire data as well as knowledge regarding numerous celestial objects. The vast amounts of data gathered via observation and collecting may now be efficiently classified thanks to advances in artificial intelligence technologies[1], [2].

We need to employ the lowest feasible resolution (while still giving the necessary categorization accuracy) to detect dim objects. Therefore, we can wonder what the best resolution is for various spectral categorization jobs[3], [4]. Investigations of the Galaxy that attempt to learn more about its structure and history need a high degree of categorization precision. However, in certain cases, just very rough spectral types are required for the categorization job at hand. Exact astrometric observations in broad CCD fields at high zenith angles are a nice illustration of such a challenge. Correcting star locations for color-dependent reflections from the atmosphere may be done using just a crude spectroscopic type[5]–[7].

Categorization accuracies have been shown to vary with wavelength resolution in a variety of spectral categorization investigations. Seitter, using the Hoher List Observatory's three target prisms, obtained the most outstanding data from observations by doing qualitative MK assessments[4], [8].

The importance of researching stellar characteristics and expanding our knowledge of the cosmos cannot be overstated. There have been numerous recent successes in this area of academic study. For instance, SVM, random forest, and other algorithms are used to create the basic classifier model in Stacking ensemble learning-based star or galaxy categorization study[9], [10].

The feed-forward NN is supplemented by the MLP. The input layer, the output layer, and the hidden layer make up its structure. The signal to be analyzed enters the network at the input layer. The output layer is responsible for completing the necessary action, such as forecasting or categorization. The real computing engine of the MLP is a finite number of hidden layers positioned across the input and output layers. Like a feed-forward network, an MLP has a single route of data flow, from the input to the output layer[11], [12]. The MLP uses the backpropagation learning technique to hone the abilities of its neuronal components. MLPs may estimate any continuous function and provide solutions to problems that cannot be separated into linear subproblems. Pattern categorization, acknowledgment, forecasting, and estimation are the main applications of MLP[13]–[16].

## **2. Steller Classification**

Astronomers rely heavily on stellar classification because it gives them "systems" to use when comparing new sorts of stars. Cleverly separating "peculiar" items and learning more about the processes that produce "normal" objects may be accomplished with the help of a solid categorization system. There will come a time when the number of items in a certain "peculiar" class will be large enough to justify revising the definition of "normal" to include them. The long task of analysing all stars in detail may be shortened by isolating prototypes via categorization. As a result, astronomy relies heavily on the continual operations of star categorization and reference frame maintenance.

## **3. Multi-Layer Perceptron Neural Networks (MLP)**

High skills in modeling the nonlinear behavior of complicated structures are found in MLP designs, which are built on the principles of the natural nervous system. In addition, these frameworks are well-suited for solving nonlinear forecasting issues. This approach gets its desired results by first learning the steps involved in addressing the issue and then discovering the underlying link between those steps. To do this, a large amount of data is employed during the training phase, and the resulting relationships are exploited to arrive at the correct output. There are several varieties of neural networks, but the back-propagation net is by far the most common. The neurons in each layer of the structure function in parallel with one another. Every successive layer is fully interconnected with its predecessor and successor[17]–[20].

The MLP is a supervised learning NN that uses the back-propagation algorithm. As can be seen in Figure 1, MLP functions best with a three-layer architecture consisting of an input layer, a hidden layer or layers, and an output layer or layers, where each neuron is linked to all the neurons in the layer that follows. The usefulness of MLP in non-linear issues has been widely discussed[21], [22].

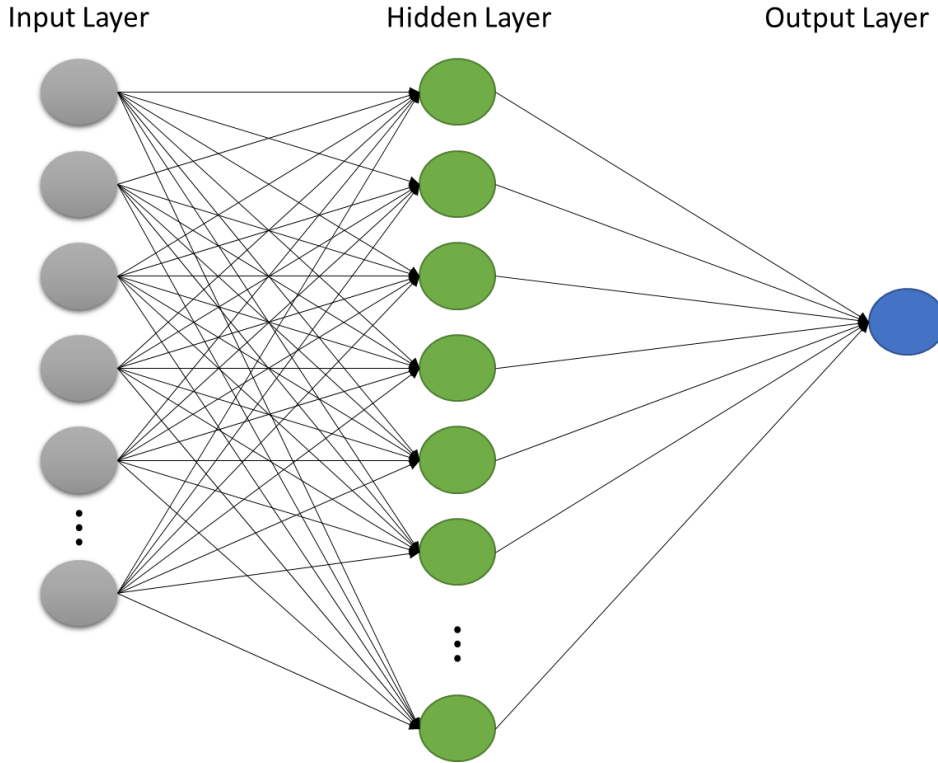


Figure 1: The design of MLP.

The calculation of output, input, and bias variables as:

$$C_i = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{ij} IN_i + B_i \quad (1)$$

Where  $E_{ij}$ ,  $IN_i$ , and  $B_i$  refer to the weights, input variables and bias variable.

The sigmoid function is an activation function for two target classes can be computed as:

$$S_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-f}} \quad (2)$$

The ultimate of output variable can be computed as:

$$O_i = S_i(\sum_{i=1}^n E_{ij} IN_i + B_i) \quad (3)$$

#### 4. Application

The MLP is applied in the stellar classification dataset. This dataset has 18 features and 100000 observations. Table 1 shows the instance of first and last five records from this dataset. The first row shows the observations and first column shows the 18 features.

Table 1: Instance of staller dataset.

	STA1	STA2	STA3	STA4	STA5	..	STA99 995	STA99 996	STA99 997	STA99 998	STA99 999
<b>STC</b>	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+	..	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+	1.24E+
<b>1</b>	18	18	18	18	18	..	18	18	18	18	18
<b>STC</b>	135.68	144.82	142.18	338.74	345.28	..	39.620	29.493	224.58	212.26	196.89
<b>2</b>	91	61	88	1	26	..	71	82	74	86	61

<b>STC 3</b>	32.494 63	31.274 19	35.582 44	- 0.4028 3	21.183 87	.. .	- 2.5940 7	19.798 87	15.700 71	46.660 37	49.464 64
<b>STC 4</b>	23.878 82	24.777 59	25.263 07	22.136 82	19.437 18	.. .	22.167 59	22.691 18	21.169 16	25.350 39	22.621 71
<b>STC 5</b>	22.275 3	22.831 88	22.663 89	23.776 56	17.580 28	.. .	22.975 86	22.386 28	19.269 97	21.637 57	21.797 45
<b>STC 6</b>	20.395 01	22.584 44	20.609 76	21.611 62	16.497 47	.. .	21.904 04	20.450 03	18.204 28	19.913 86	20.601 15
<b>STC 7</b>	19.165 73	21.168 12	19.348 57	20.504 54	15.977 11	.. .	21.305 48	19.757 59	17.690 34	19.072 54	20.009 59
<b>STC 8</b>	18.793 71	21.614 27	18.948 27	19.250 1	15.544 61	.. .	20.735 69	19.415 26	17.352 21	18.624 82	19.280 75
<b>STC 9</b>	3606	4518	3606	4192	8102	.. .	7778	7917	5314	3650	3650
<b>STC 10</b>	301	301	301	301	301	.. .	301	301	301	301	301
<b>STC 11</b>	2	5	2	3	3	.. .	2	1	4	4	4
<b>STC 12</b>	79	119	120	214	137	.. .	581	289	308	131	60
<b>STC 13</b>	6.54E+ 18	1.18E+ 19	5.15E+ 18	1.03E+ 19	6.89E+ 18	.. .	1.06E+ 19	8.59E+ 18	3.11E+ 18	7.60E+ 18	8.34E+ 18
<b>STC 14</b>	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY	.. .	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY	GALA XY
<b>STC 15</b>	0.6347 94	0.7791 36	0.6441 95	0.9323 46	0.1161 23	.. .	0	0.4048 95	0.1433 66	0.4550 4	0.5429 44
<b>STC 16</b>	5812	10445	4576	9149	6121	.. .	9374	7626	2764	6751	7410
<b>STC 17</b>	56354	58158	55592	58039	56187	.. .	57749	56934	54535	56368	57104
<b>STC 18</b>	171	427	299	775	842	.. .	438	866	74	470	851

This paper performed some descriptive statics on this dataset. These statistics are mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values in dataset. Table 2 shows these statistics.

Table 2: Some descriptive statistics on the stellar dataset.

	<b>Count</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>std</b>	<b>min</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>max</b>
<b>STC1</b>	1.00E+05	1.24E+18	8.44E+12	1.24E+18	1.24E+18	1.24E+18	1.24E+18	1.24E+18
<b>STC2</b>	100000	177.6291	96.50224	0.005528	127.5182	180.9007	233.895	359.9998
<b>STC3</b>	100000	24.13531	19.64467	-18.7853	5.146771	23.64592	39.90155	83.00052
<b>STC4</b>	100000	21.98047	31.76929	-9999	20.35235	22.17914	23.68744	32.78139
<b>STC5</b>	100000	20.53139	31.75029	-9999	18.96523	21.09984	22.12377	31.60224
<b>STC6</b>	100000	19.64576	1.85476	9.82207	18.13583	20.12529	21.04479	29.57186
<b>STC7</b>	100000	19.08485	1.757895	9.469903	17.73229	19.40515	20.3965	32.14147
<b>STC8</b>	100000	18.66881	31.72815	-9999	17.46068	19.0046	19.92112	29.38374
<b>STC9</b>	100000	4481.366	1964.765	109	3187	4188	5326	8162
<b>STC10</b>	100000	301	0	301	301	301	301	301
<b>STC11</b>	100000	3.51161	1.586912	1	2	4	5	6
<b>STC12</b>	100000	186.1305	149.0111	11	82	146	241	989
<b>STC13</b>	1.00E+05	5.78E+18	3.32E+18	3.00E+17	2.84E+18	5.61E+18	8.33E+18	1.41E+19
<b>STC14</b>	100000	0.576661	0.730707	-0.00997	0.054517	0.424173	0.704154	7.011245

<b>STC15</b>	100000	5137.01	2952.303	266	2526	4987	7400.25	12547
<b>STC16</b>	100000	55588.65	1808.484	51608	54234	55868.5	56777	58932
<b>STC17</b>	100000	449.3127	272.4984	1	221	433	645	1000

Then performed some analysis on the dataset to show the distribution of the dataset. Figure 2 shows the distribution of plate feature. The target class in this paper named class feature. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the target class. From Figure 3 there are 3 categories. The galaxy has observation more than QSO, and STAR.

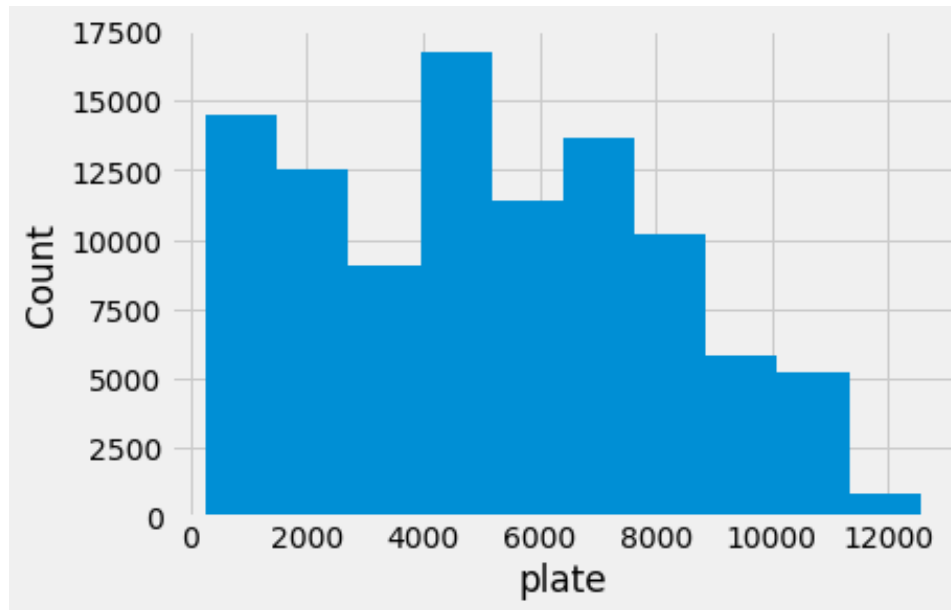


Figure 2: The distribution of the plate feature.

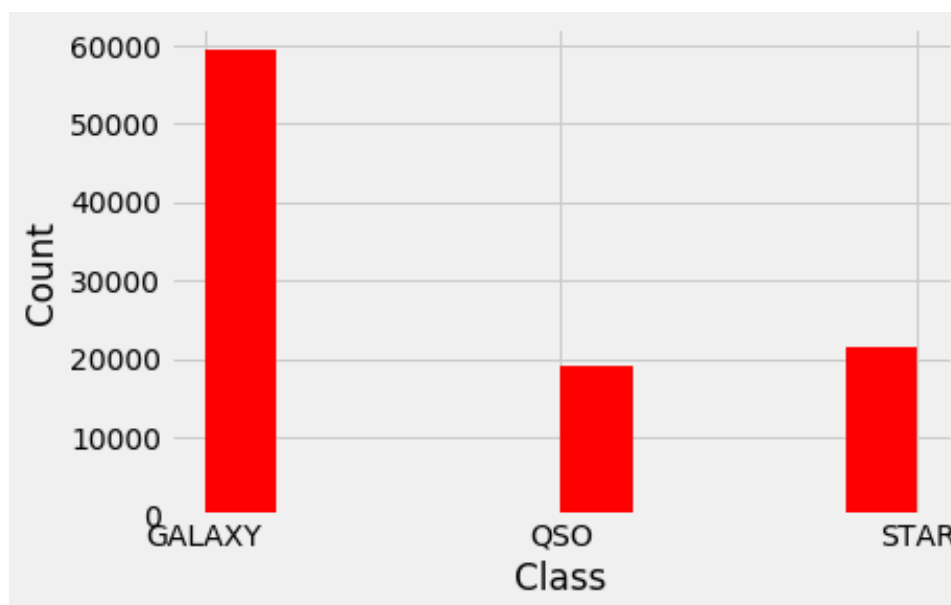


Figure 3: The distribution of the target class.

Then the heatmap is obtained from the dataset to show the correlation between 18 features as shown in Figure 4. If the value of correlation is greater than 0.5 this is strong correlation.

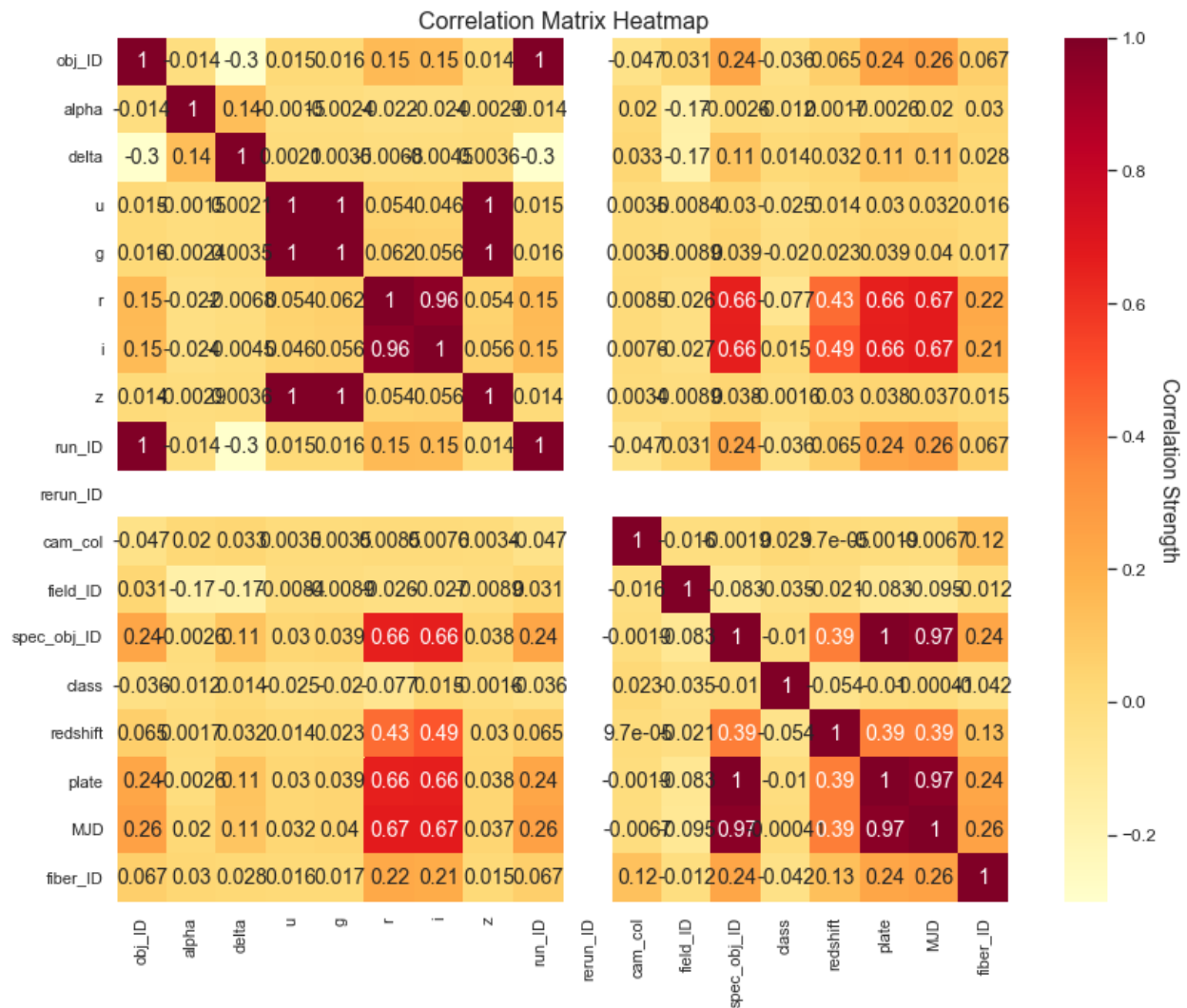


Figure 4: The correlation between 18 features.

Then MLP model is applied on the stellar classification dataset. Figure 5 shows the steps of the proposed MLP model. First, we divide the dataset into an 80% train size and 20% test size. Then we built three layers of dense and added three softmax activation function in three layers. Then we used the Adam optimizer and added 10 epochs, and batch size 64. Table 3 shows the accuracy of validation and train by using Adan optimizer.

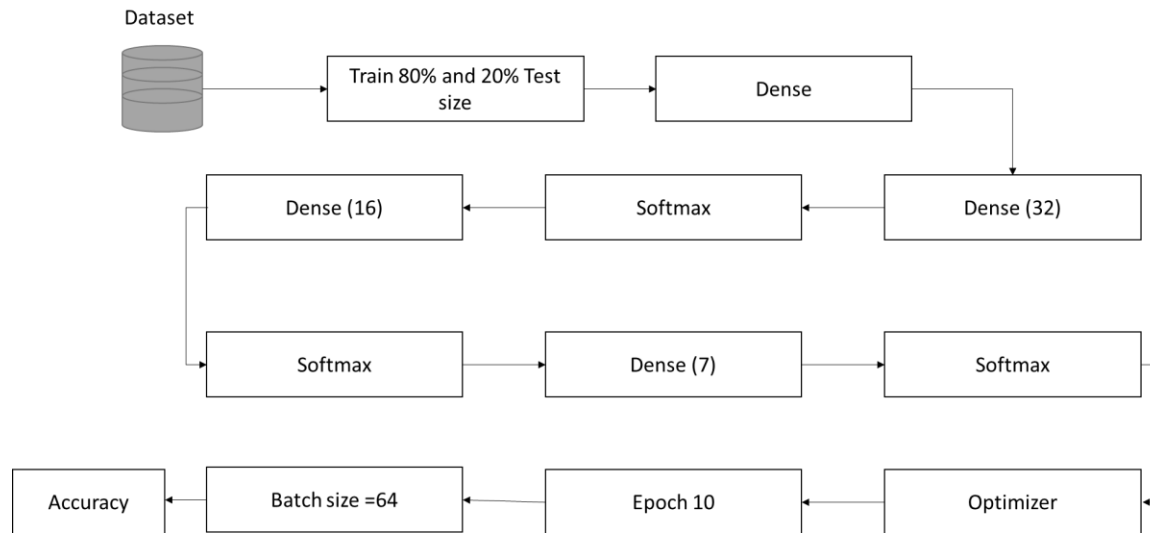


Figure 5: The steps of the MLP.

Then we changed the optimizer to show the accuracy of the model. We used six optimizers and get the results as shown in Table 3. In SGD optimizer the training loss is the lowest loss in all optimizer. The training accuracy in SGD optimizer is the greatest in all optimizers. The validation loss in Adagrad optimizer is the lowest loss. The greatest validation accuracy in all optimizer in a Adagrad optimizer. Figure 6 shows this comparison.

Table 3: Comparison between various optimizers.

Optimizers	Training loss	Training Accuracy	val_loss	val_accuracy
Adam	0.0771	0.9751	0.1165	0.967
SGD	<b>0.0602</b>	<b>0.9808</b>	0.1168	0.967
Rmsprop	0.0917	0.9734	0.1252	0.9684
Adadelta	0.0799	0.9765	0.1212	0.9687
Adagrad	0.0718	0.9781	<b>0.1134</b>	<b>0.9693</b>
Nadam	0.0751	0.9761	0.1205	0.966



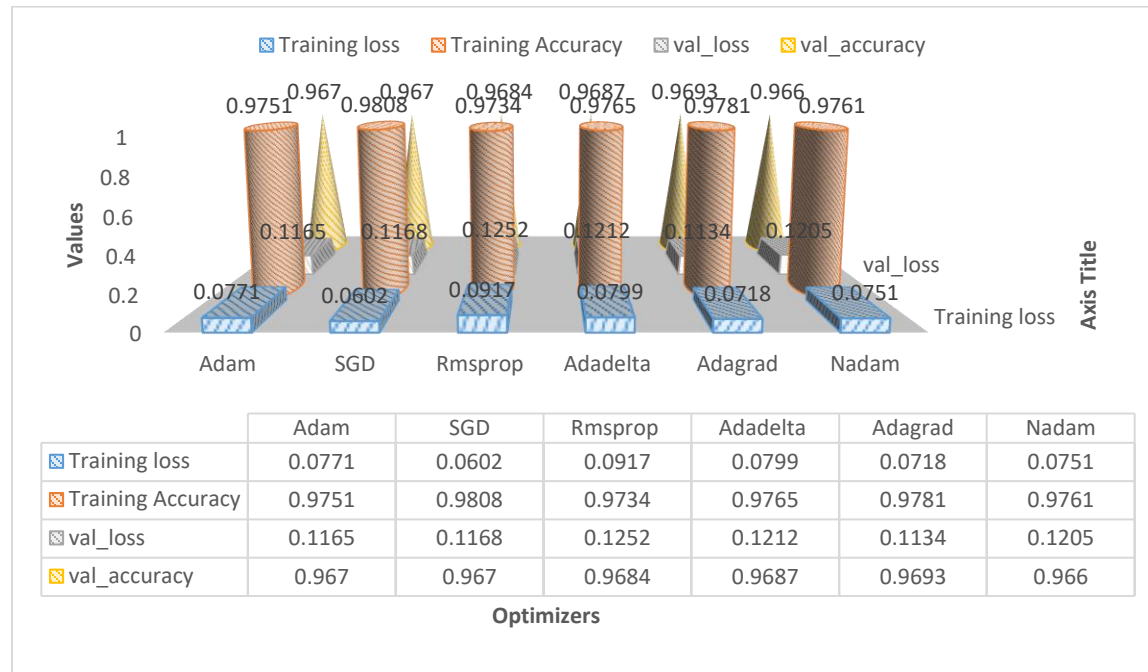


Figure 6: Comparison between optimizers.

## 5. Conclusion

AI models have challenges, such as how to choose the best weights for each layer of a NN so that useful characteristics may be extracted from the input data and used to build a precise prediction. The best forecasting algorithm requires input data, which is an essential and helpful resource for estimating stellar classification. This paper applied the MLP model to a stellar classification dataset. This dataset has 18 features and 100000 samples. The MLP shows 97% with three layers. This paper compared the Adam optimizer with various optimizers to show the best optimizer in this dataset. From this comparison, the SGD is the best optimizer in training loss and training accuracy. The Adagrad optimizer is the best in the validation loss and validation accuracy.

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