

# Exploring feature generation and engineering techniques for machine learning prediction of ferromagnetic Curie temperatures in perovskites

Majid Shabir Najar<sup>1,†</sup> , Muzafar Rasool Bhat<sup>2,†</sup> ,  
Assif Assad<sup>3,†</sup> , Ghazala Anjum<sup>4,†</sup> , Mandeep Singh<sup>1,†</sup>   
and Farooq Hussain Bhat<sup>1,\*</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Kashmir, Awantipora 192122, India

<sup>2</sup> Department of Computer Science, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Kashmir, Awantipora 192122, India

<sup>3</sup> Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Islamic University of Science and Technology, Kashmir, Awantipora 192122, India

<sup>4</sup> Department of Physics, Govt. SAM Degree College, Budgam 191111, J&K, India

E-mail: [farooq.hussain@islamicuniversity.edu.in](mailto:farooq.hussain@islamicuniversity.edu.in)

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## Abstract

Rapid estimation of Curie temperature is essential for discovering advanced functional materials like ABO<sub>3</sub>-type ferromagnetic perovskites used in spintronics, sensors, and multiferroics. This study applies machine learning (ML) to predict Curie temperatures directly from chemical formulae, eliminating the need for computationally intensive simulations. A manually curated dataset of 300 perovskites with known Curie temperatures is used. Features are generated by separately considering A-site and B-site cation properties and also by treating the compound as a whole. Three strategies, feature selection, recursive elimination, and principal component analysis are employed for feature engineering. Multiple models are trained and evaluated using cross-validation, with coefficient of determination  $R^2$  as the performance metric. Shapley Additive Explanations highlights mean absolute deviation of A-site ground state volume and B-site space-group number as key factors influencing Curie temperature.

\* Author to whom any correspondence should be addressed.

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