ABSTRACT  Designing an effective feature selection scheme (FSS) is an inevitable solution for top-level balancing contrastive-correlated indices, namely transient processing time (TPT) and transient prediction accuracy (TPA) on transient stability assessment (TSA). Achieving low TPT and high TPA have a tight relationship in selecting the most relevant transient point features (MRTPFs) survived by applying comprehensive FSS on m-variate transient trajectory features (mVTTFs). Hence, we introduce dyadic 24-way hybrid FSS (D24WHFSS) to select MRTPFs from mVTTFs. The D24WHFSS comprises 24 permutations of the chained four-stage hybrid structure called 24-way hybrid FSS (24WHFSS). The 24WHFSS raised by bi-incremental wrapper mechanism (bi-IWM) contains incremental wrapper subset selection (IWSS) and IWSS with replacement (IWSSr). Each hybrid scenario is equipped with symmetric uncertainty (SU) (filter phase) and dual support vector-based classifiers (DSVCs) (wrapper phase). Embedded DSVCs into IWSS/ IWSSr include kernel support vector machine (kSVM) and k-twin SVM (kTWSVM). By plugging dual kernel function pairs (DKFPs) into DSVCs, 24-way SUbi-IWMDSVCs is exerted in the varied twofold repetition (dyadic 24WHFSS). In the first KFP (KFP¹), the radial basis function (RBF) is situated in the DSVCs of bi-IWM. In KFP², the dynamic time warping (DTW) and polynomial (Poly) kernels are used in 24-way SUbi-IWMDSVC that the DTW and Poly kernels plugged into SUIWSSkSVM/SUIWSSkTWSVM and SUIWSSkTWSVM/SUIWSSkTWSVM, respectively. Finally, the efficacy of D24WHFSS-based MRTPFs in TSA is evaluated via cross-validation. The results show that D24WHFSS has a TPA of 99.25 % and a TPT of 102.607 milliseconds for TSA.

INDEX TERMS  Hybrid feature selection scheme, most relevant transient point features, transient stability assessment.

ACRONYMS

| DM       | Data Mining.                           | TPT     | Transient Processing Time. |
| FSP      | Fast-Sudden Phenomena.                 | TPA     | Transient Prediction Accuracy. |
| HPA      | High Prediction Accuracy.              | IRTFs   | Irrelevant-Redundant Transient Features. |
| LPT      | Low Processing Time.                   | HDTSS   | High Dimensional Transient Space. |
| HDS      | High Dimensional Space.                | FSS     | Feature Selection Scheme. |
| IRFs     | Irrelevant and Redundant Features.     | MRTPFs  | Most Relevant Transient Point Features. |
| FS       | Feature Selection.                     | MLCs    | Machine Learning Classifiers. |
| TSA      | Transient Stability Assessment.        | CTS     | Compact Transient Space. |
| PMUs     | Phasor Measurement Units.              | ITPs    | Information Theory Principles. |
|          |                                        | MI      | Mutual Information. |
|          |                                        | mRMR    | Minimum-Redundancy and Maximum-Relevance. |
|          |                                        | FCBF    | Fast Correlation-Based Filter. |

The associate editor coordinating the review of this manuscript and approving it for publication was Yang Li.

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TTC Transfer Capability Calculation.
SVM Support Vector Machine.
NMI Normalized Mutual Information.
BPSO Binary Particle Swarm Optimization.
FICA Fuzzy Imperialist Competitive Algorithm.
IWSS Incremental Wrapper Subset Selection.
MWFWs Mono-Way Filter-Wrapper Structure.
IMRTPFs Invisible MRTPFs.
mVTTFs m-Variate Transient Trajectory Features.
SWSD Single-Window Streaming Data.
TSP Transient Stability Prediction.
D24WHFSS Dyadic 24-Way Hybrid FSS.
bi-IWM bi-Incremental Wrapper Mechanism.
SU Symmetric Uncertainty.
TU Transient Univariate.
PSS/E Power System Simulator for Engineering.
MATLAB Matrix Laboratory.
IWSSr IWSS with Replacement.
DSVCs Dual Support Vector-based Classifiers.
kTWSVM kernel Twin Support Vector Machine.
DKFPs Dual Kernel Function Pairs.
RBF Radial Basis Function.
Poly Polynomial.
DTW Dynamic Time Warping.
TPFs Transient Point Features.
L4SH Linked 4-Stage Hybrid.
6L4SH Six-type of L4SH.
OFs Optimal Features.
ITIs Information Theory-based Indices.
3FPs Triple Fundamental Principles.
GEPSVM Generalized Proximal Eigenvalue SVM.
KKT Karush-Kuhn-Tucker.
2STDCM Two-Step Transient Data Creation Mechanism.
VOLT Bus Voltages.
VANGLE Voltage Phase Angle.
PELEC Machine Active Power.
QELEC Machine Reactive Power.
QLOAD Reactive Power Consumption.
PCS Python-based Contingency Simulation.
API Application Program Interface.
NETS-NYPS New England Test System-New York Power System.
CONL Convert Load.
Acc Accuracy.
TPR True Positive Rate (Sensitivity).
TNR True Negative Rate (Specificity).
OWT Observation Window Time.
3MWHFSSs three Mono-Way Hybrid FSSs.
3MCWHFSSs three Multi-Circular-Way Hybrid FSSs.
BMHFSS Bi-Mode Hybrid FSS.
CPQHFSS Cross-Permutation-based Quad-Hybrid FSS.
PITHS Partial-Injective Trilateral Hybrid Scheme.

### NOTATION

\( f_i \) \( i \)th feature.
\( f_{hi} \) Feature with \( i \)th-highest SU.
\( \text{Acc}(f_{hi}) \) Learning model accuracy based on \( f_{hi} \).
\( \text{Incr:}\ #i \) \( i \)th increments in IWSS/IWSSr tree.
\( \text{CL}_{\text{train}}(f_i) \) Training procedure of classification learner based on \( f_i \).
\( \text{param} \) Recording learning parameters.
\( \text{CL}_{\text{test}}(f_i, \text{param}) \) Testing procedure of model based on param and \( f_i \).
\( OCTV_{x, BF_i} \) Output channels transient values related to \( i \)th basic features; \( i \) = \{VOLT/VANGLE/PELEC/QELEC/QLOAD\}.
\( \text{TU}_x \) \( x \)th transient univariate in mVTTFs.
\( x^\text{th} \) MRTPFs MRTPFs subset related to \( \text{TU}_x \).
\( Z_x^{RTPFs} \) \( j \)th RTPFs of \( x \)th TU.
\( Z_x^{1:4RTPFs} \) \( j \)th RTPFs to Zone\(^1\) to Zone\(^4\) in \( \text{TU}_x \).
\( Z_x^{2RTPFs} \) Contains the Zone\(^2\)-specific RTPFs per \( i \)D24WHFSS.
\( Z_x^{1:4URTPFs} \) Contains union result of Zone\(^1\)-specific RTPFs to Zone\(^4\)-specific RTPFs per \( i \)D24WHFSS.
\( Z_x^{1:4MRTPFs} \) Contains union result of obtained \( i \)D24WHFSS-specific CRTPFs and \( 2\)D24WHFSS-specific CRTPFs.
\( \text{DKFP}(i) \) \( i \)th kernel function pair; \( i \) = \{RBF, RBF/(DTW, Poly)\}.
\( OFs^{\text{stages total}} \) Struct for recording the L4SH\(^{1:6} \) specific OFs related per zone of \( i \)D24WHFSS.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the application of data mining (DM) technologies [1], [2] for promoting the prediction quality of fast-sudden phenomena (FSP) in core strategic industries (e.g., the energy industry, health industry, transportation industry, and so on) leads to realizing intelligent insights for system stakeholders [3], [4], [5]. Measuring FSP prediction quality depends on contrastive-correlated metrics, namely the accuracy of system status prediction and processing time for system status labeling. Achieving high prediction accuracy (HPA) and low processing time (LPT) simultaneously is defined ultimate goal in supervision-required industries. Such targeting in cognition of system phenomena markedly reduces system operator’s directing challenges in conducting the timely-accurate intervention actions to return the system to a normal operation.
state. However, a significant concept called high dimensional space (HDS) negatively overshadows the performance of DM-based tools to reach HPA and LPT-based effective decision-making on the system under study. The HDS arises from massive variables observed by software and hardware-oriented monitoring systems that irrelevant and redundant features (IRFs) populate a considerable portion of HDS. The presence of IRFs in DM-based extracting pattern procedures reduces prediction accuracy and increases the processing time related to unseen case labeling. Hence, the problem of dimensionality is a critical topic in pattern recognition [6], [7]. The right solution presented by DM experts to handle the HDS is termed the feature selection (FS) process [8], [9]. Applying FS-based techniques on HDS be caused discarding IRFs and surviving the most relevant ones. The selected subset encompasses features with minimum redundancy and maximum relevance criteria that promise low processing time and high accuracy prediction regarding FSP occurred in high-risk industries.

The energy sector as a sensitive industry includes the strategic product, namely electricity. Electric power has an incomparable role in economic prosperity and meeting human needs in modern society by guaranteeing the survival and continued growth of downstream to upstream industries. Hence, power system operational reliability assessment is a 24/7 supervisory support to ensure a stable power supply. One of the significant branches of dynamic stability assessment of the power grid is transient stability assessment (TSA) [10]. TSA aims to predict the transient stability status based on the data analytics dashboard raised by coupling DM technologies and transient data obtained by phasor measurement units (PMUs) [11] so that the system operator triggers a prompt-correct reaction against the unstable state. However, on the way to the synchronous achievement of low transient processing time (TPT) (low prediction time and small observation window) and high transient prediction accuracy (TPA) on TSA, the irrelevant-redundant transient features (IRTFs) in high dimensional transient space (HDS) is the main obstacle. To solve this concern, applying the feature selection scheme (FSS) on HDS to select the most relevant transient point features (MRTPFs) should be on the agenda. The IRTFs elimination and streaming of more information between MRTPFs and target class cause facilitate the well-training process condition of machine learning classifiers (MLCs) for high TPA. On the other hand, MRTPFs-based compact transient space (CTS) brings low TPT (low prediction time due to CTS-based faster training procedure; and selecting small observation window from MRTPFs subset), which causes to pass the time constraint in demanded corrective actions [12]. Considering the above points, designing the effective FSS for high-performance TSA has become a hot topic for DM specialists.

II. RELATED WORKS
Scrutinizing glance at the FS-based TSA studies manifests that applied FS mechanisms to find optimal transient features are mounted on information theory principles (ITPs) (filter) and ITPs-MLCs approaches (filter-wrapper). In the case of filter-oriented works like [13] and [14], power and angle-based HDS is targeted by mutual information (MI) metric to gain the best quantity of redundancy and relevance (minimum-redundancy and maximum-relevance (mRMR)). Another way of measuring the relevancy of observed features for monitoring the induction motor is the extended Relief called ReliefF elaborated in [15]. In [16], the fast correlation-based filter (FCBF) is situated as the primary stage in the transfer capability calculation (TTC) model, which by selecting optimal features helped the grid operators in addressing triple issues, namely static security, static voltage stability, and transient stability. In the case of the hybrid FS frameworks used in transient studies, [17] proposes the Relief and support vector machine (SVM)-based filter-wrapper combination to extract the optimal features on transient trajectories data set. In [18], hybrid FSS is appeared by integrating the normalized mutual information (NMI) (filter phase) and binary particle swarm optimization (BPSO) (wrapper phase) for high-performance transient stability status prediction. To surmount the HDTS, [19] presents the point and trajectory-feeding hybrid algorithm in the form of coupling fuzzy imperialist competitive algorithm (FICA) and incremental wrapper subset selection (IWSS) called FICA-IWSS that includes MI and conditional MI metrics in the filter phase and kernel SVM in the wrapper phase. In [20], a BinJava-based kernelized fuzzy rough sets (KFRS) approach is conducted on the entire feature space for selecting optimal feature subsets. In [21], coupling the kernelized fuzzy rough sets (KFRS) and the memetic algorithm is applied to transient data to survive the optimal transient features for TSA of power systems. In [22], cross-permutation-based quad-hybrid FSS (CPQHFSS) to select optimal features from TMEs. The CPQHFSS consists of four filter-wrapper blocks (FWBs) in the form of twin two-FWBs mounted on two-mechanism of the incremental wrapper. Reference [23] presents the partial-injective trilateral hybrid scheme (PITHS) based on horizontally integrated mode is applied on transient multivariate trajectory features (TMTFs) which consist of two nested trilateral phases namely nested trilateral filter phase (NTFP) and the nested trilateral wrapper phase (NTWP).

Focusing on the past FS-based TSA studies (e.g., [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [22], and [23]) revealed the released strategies suffer from the mono-way filter-wrapper structure (MWFWS) that causes failure in the precise exploring MRTPFs from nonlinear HDTS. Passing the weak-learner MWFWS gates requires designing the well-structured FSS supported by a multi-level circular learning model (MLCLM). Performing MLCLM on foggy non-separable transient data brings the retrieving of invisible MRTPFs (IMRTPFs). On the other hand, in some of FS-based TSA like [20] and [21], applying MLCLM on m-variate transient trajectory features (mVTTFs) set to single-window streaming data (SWSD) mode stemmed from

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sticking transient univariates together leads to pruning features defeated by selected features according to filter-wrapper metrics (a slight distinction between discarded features and optimal ones). In this regard, replacing the sectoral-oriented view with the SWSD mode is compelling in the feature selection process. Generally, overcoming mentioned obstacles has a direct impact on achieving timely-accurate transient stability prediction (TSP).

The trilateral contributions of this paper to handle FS-based TSP problems faced by transient analysts are categorized as follows:

- A novel feature selection algorithm named the dyadic 24-way hybrid FSS (D24WHFSS) is proposed to extract optimal features for high-performance TSA. The offered scheme including the linked four-stage hybrid model in a 24-way manner (called 24WHFSS) mounted on the bi-incremental wrapper mechanism (bi-IWM). The bi-IWM is decorated by symmetric uncertainty (SU)-based filter phase and hyperplane-based MLCs as wrapper phase. To reach CTS containing discriminative transient features, HDTs is fed to kernel-based in the varied twofold-repetition of 24WHFSS (dyadic 24WHFSS).

- Based on the SWSD in FS, the univariates of mVTTFs are fed to the D24WHFSS separately. Besides extracting univariate-specific MRTPFs in such an approach, the risk of discarding optimal features in the streamed feature set induced by pasting together features of transient univariates (TU) will be close to zero.

- The performance of D24WHFSS-based MRTPFs in TSP is compared with survived MRTPFs by various FS algorithms via cross-validation.

The rest of the article is structured as follows: The proposed D24WHFSS are elaborated in Section 3. Experimental results of exerting D24WHFSS on mVTTFs and MRTPFs-based TSP are depicted in Section 4. Also, Section 4 ending is explained the performance comparison of the D24WHFSS-based MRTPFs with the optimal features survived by other FS techniques in TSA. Finally, the conclusion is remarked in Section 5.

### III. DYADIC 24-WAY HYBRID FEATURE SELECTION SCHEME (D24WHFSS)

The overall workflow for high-performance TSA centered on D24WHFSS is depicted in Fig. 1. As the preliminary step, the contingency simulation to construct transient data set is performed by a triad of SIEMENS power system simulator for engineering (PSS/E) software, Python technology, and matrix laboratory (Matlab) tools. Next, dimensionality reduction of HDTs by introducing D24WHFSS is on the agenda. The proposed hybrid FSS is driven by 24 permutations of the chained four-stage hybrid models mounted on bi-IWM called 24WHFSS. The bi-IWM encompasses incremental wrapper subset selection (IWSS) and IWSS with replacement (IWSSr), which is supported by SU and dual support vector-based classifiers (DSVs) as the filter and wrapper phases of D24WHFSS, respectively (filter-bi-IWMmwrapper including SU IWSSDSVCs and SU IWSSDSVCs). The DSVs contain kernel support vector machine (kSVM) and k-twin SVM (kTWSVM). Based on setting dual kernel function pairs (DKFPs) into DSVs, 24WHFSS is conducted in varied twofold repetition (dyadic 24WHFSS). Each KFP contains two functions: the first function is the bi-IWM-SVM-specific kernel and the second function is the bi-IWM-kTWSVM-specific kernel. As the first KFP (KFP1), the radial basis function (RBF) kernel plugged into DSVs of bi-IWM that we have four-stage hybrid scenarios including SU IWSSRBF SVM, SU IWSSRBF TWSVM, SU IWSSRBF SVM, and SU IWSSRBF TWSVM. In KFP2, SU IWSSSVM, SU IWSS SVM, specific kernel is dynamic time warping (DTW) and SU IWSSTWSVM, SU IWSS SVM, specified kernel is polynomial (Poly) kernel. Finally, the efficacy rate of survived MRTPFs by D24WHFSS in TSP is measured via cross-validation. In the continuation of the third step, we compare the performance of D24WHFSS-based MRTPFs with extracted discriminative features by other feature selection algorithms.

In D24WHFSS, the bi-IWM accompanied by filter and wrapper methods plays the pivot role in extracting MRTPFs of mVTTFs to achieve low TPT and high TPA. According to the overall summary of D24WHFSS depicted in Fig. 2, first, the filter phase is conducted per TU of mVTTFs for ranking the transient point features (TPFs) of TU (RankTPF(TU)). Next, RankTPF(TU) is entered into 24WHFSS, which is repeated two times (D24WHFSS and D24WHFSS) according to various two KFPs (See Fig. 2, sprinkler symbols), namely (RBF, RBF), (DTW, Poly) pairs. Each D24WHFSS is categorized into four learning zones. Each zone consists of linked four-stage hybrid (L4SH) structure (SU IWSS SVM, SU IWSS TWSVM, SU IWSS SVM, SU IWSS TWSVM) which led by one of them (Zone1 led by SU IWSS SVM, Zone2 led by SU IWSS TWSVM, Zone3 led by SU IWSS SVM, and Zone4 led by SU IWSS SVM). Based on the starter hybrid scenario in each zone, by permuting of the rest hybrid scenarios (three scenarios have six permutations), we have six types of L4SH structure (6L4SH) per zone of D24WHFSS. Based on the chained-face of L4SH, the output of each hybrid scenario will be the input of the other scenario. After entering RankTPF(TU) into 6L4SH of zones (See Fig. 2, blue-face dotted line), the optimal features (OFs) obtained by L4SH1 to L4SH6 (OFs1 to OFs6) are recorded. Then, the intersection of zone2 L4SH1-6-specific selected features is labeled as D24WHFSS-based y-zone relevant TPFs (D24WHFSS-based y-Z3 RPTFs). Then, the union operator is applied on D24WHFSS-based y-Z3 RPTFs to D24WHFSS-based y-Z3 RPTFs for selecting D24WHFSS-based y-Z1:4 unified RPTFs (D24WHFSS-based y-Z1:4URPTFs) (See Fig. 2, red-face dotted line). Based on setting DKFPs on 24WHFSS, we have D24WHFSS-based y-Z1:4URPTFs and D24WHFSS-based y-Z1:4URPTFs sets. To achieve

![Image](image-url)
The above-mentioned scenario (Line 10-23) for all $Z_i$ of $SU_i$ (Line 15). Hence, $z_i$ is fed to $D24WHFSS$ designed by the four-zone contains the linked four-stage hybrid structure (Line 11, Zone4SH). Each zone of $D24WHFSS$ (Line 12) is led by the starter (or leader) hybrid scenario. By execution of starter leader in each zone of $D24WHFSS$ (IWSS, $SU_i$ (Leader) hybrid scenarios. Consequently, according to the $D24WHFSS$ scheme, $D24WHFSS$ has $O(n^3)$ complexity. Since the complexity of the SVM is $4$ times larger than the TWSVM, the complexity of IWSS$^{SVM/TWSVM}$ and $SU$-IWM formulations, refer to Sections III-A to III-C.

Besides the explanations of $D24WHFSS$ in the form of the pseudocode of its main body and various functions, we discuss the complexity of $D24WHFSS$ in this section. The complexity of $D24WHFSS$ is based on the bi-IWM (IWSS and IWSSr) accompanied by DSVCs ($k$SVM and $k$TWSVM). By focusing on these significant elements, we can approximate the complexity of $D24WHFSS$. In the worst case, the complexity of IWSS and IWSSr is $O(n)$ and $O(n^2)$, respectively [24]. Also, the complexity of SVM and TWSVM is $O(n^3)$ and $O(2 \times (n/2)^3)$, respectively [25]. Hence, the complexity of $IWSS^{SVM/TWSVM}$ is $O(max\{(n \times n^3), (n \times 2 \times (n/2)^3)\})$ and $IWSS^{SVM/kTWSVM}$ has $O(max\{(n^2 \times n^3), (n^2 \times 2 \times (n/2)^3)\})$ complexity.

After conducting union operation on $D24WHFSS$-specific URTPFs and $D24WHFSS$-specific URTPFs ($Z_i^{1:4}$URTPFs, $Z_i^{1:4}$URTPFs, $Z_i^{1:4}$URTPFs, $Z_i^{1:4}$URTPFs, $Z_i^{1:4}$URTPFs) is calculated. Finally, the union result of $MRTPFs$ to $m$MRTPFs is called $UMRTPFs$.

### A. BI-INCREMENTAL WRAPPER MECHANISM (BI-IWM)

1) **IWSS**

The IWSS [27] is one of the IWM, which is used in variant forms in six types of the chained four-stage hybrid scenarios embedded in the $D24WHFSS$ four-zone. Two approaches, including the ITPs (filter) and MLCs (wrapper), have a direct
FIGURE 2. Overall process of D24WHFSS.
Main body of D24WHFSS

Input: Transient univariates of m-variate transient trajectory features (mVTTFs) dataset, {TU_x | x=1, 2, ..., m}.
Output: Most relevant transient point features of TU_{1..m} (mMRTPFs).

(1) for x=1 to m
(2) for j=1 to l // l=length (TPFs); TPFs: transient point features in TU_x
(3) SU_{x}^{TPF_{j}} = SU_{x} (TU_{x}^{TPF_{j}}); // SU value of TPF_{j} in TU_x, for more information about SU index refer to Section III. B.1
(4) end
(5) end
(6) for x=1 to m
(7) Rank_{TPF_{j}}^SP = Sort (SU_{x}^{TPF_{j}}); // Sort the SU-based weights of TPF_{j} to TPF_{j} related to TU_{x}(SU_{x}^{TPF_{j}}) in descending order.
(8) for i=1 to 2 // Exerting 24WHFSS in varied two-fold repetition based on DKFPs (dyadic 24WHFSS), \{D24WHFSS \mid i=1, 2\}.
(9) DKFP = DKFP(i);
(10) Zone4SI: IWSS (Rank_{TPF}^{SP}TU_X, DKFP, Classifier (1)), IWSS (Rank_{TPF}^{SP}TU_X, \text{DKFP}, \text{Classifier (2)}), IWSSr (Rank_{TPF}^{SP}TU_X, \text{DKFP}, \text{Classifier (1)}), IWSSr (Rank_{TPF}^{SP}TU_X, \text{DKFP}, \text{Classifier (2)}); // \text{DKFP}^*: the first function of DKFP plugged into SVM, \text{DKFP}^*: the second function of DKFP plugged into TWSVM.
(12) for z=1 to 4 // four zone contains six type linked four-stage hybrid (6LSH) structure per \text{D24WHFSS}.
(13) if \text{z}=1
(14) \text{restLWS} = Zone4SI-Zone4SI (z); // contains 1WMS of Zone4SI without starter IWM.
(15) \text{restLWS} = \text{Permutation (restLWSs)}; // \text{restLWSs}, \text{restLWSs}^\text{z} : contains different permutations of restLW per zone; for more information about permutation function refer to MATLAB-based ‘perms’ command [26].
(16) Z^{4}RTPF_{x} = \text{Link4SH} (\text{OpF}^{\text{Leader}}_{x}, \text{Z}^{3}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain the Zone-specific RTPFs per \text{D24WHFSS}.
(17) if \text{z}=1
(18) \text{SS} = \text{struct} (\text{z}', Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain union result of Zone^i-specific RTPFs to Zone^i-specific RTPFs per \text{D24WHFSS}.
(20) end
(21) else
(22) end
(23) \text{SS} (\text{end}+1) = \text{struct} (\text{z}', Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain union result of Zone^i-specific RTPFs to Zone^i-specific RTPFs per \text{D24WHFSS}.
(24) if \text{i}=1
(25) \text{SS} (\text{end}+1) = \text{struct} (\text{z}', Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain union result of obtained \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs and \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs.
(27) end
(28) else
(29) end
(30) \text{SS} (\text{end}+1) = \text{struct} (\text{z}', Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain union result of obtained \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs and \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs.
(31) if \text{x}=1
(32) \text{SSS} (\text{end}+1) = \text{struct} (\text{z}', Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}); // Z^{4}RTPF_{x}^{	ext{leader}}: contain union result of obtained \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs and \text{D24WHFSS}-specific RTPFs.
(34) else
(35) end
(36) end
(37) UMTPF_{x}^{n} = \text{SSS} (1) \cup \text{SSS} (2) \cup ... \cup \text{SSS} (m); // \text{MTPF}s: contain union result of TU_{x}-specific MTPFs to TU_{x}-specific MTPFs.

Function: IWSSr (A, B, C)

(1) Sel=A (1); // the first element of A array (feature with highest SU) insert in Sel.
(2) Learning model: \text{B (plugged in C).}
(3) AccSel=PerEval (Learning Model, \text{data}_{n\times\text{Sel with } l}); // \text{L: [class label]}_{n\times\text{Sel with } l}; \text{n: number of sample, PerEval: Performance Evaluation}.
(4) for i=2 to length (A)
(5) end
(6) for r=1 to length (Sel)
(7) Sel=tempupdate\text{class} (copy(Sel), swap(Sel(r), A(i)));
(8) AccSel\text{temp} = PerEval (Learning Model, \text{data}_{n\times\text{Seltemp with } l});
relationship in the growth of IWSS tree branches. First, features ranking in descending order based on information theory-based indices (ITIs) is performed to determine how features are entered into the IWSS tree. Then, the first branch of the IWSS tree grows by training the MLC via the feature with the highest ITI ($f_{h1}$), and the prediction accuracy in the presence of $f_{h1}$ (Acc($f_{h1}$)) is obtained. The subsequent growth is related to the participation of the second-rank feature ($f_{h2}$) with $f_{h1}$ to train MLC, and the obtained result is labeled as Acc($f_{h1}, f_{h2}$). If the comparison of Acc($f_{h1}, f_{h2}$) and Acc($f_{h1}$)
reports superiority of coupling $f_{h1}$ and $f_{h2}$, the $f_{h3}$ added to $(f_{h1}, f_{h2})$ as 3rd element for MLC training. On the other hand, if the $\text{Acc}(f_{h1}, f_{h2})$ is lower than $\text{Acc}(f_{h1}, f_{h2})$, discarded from the candidate file, and a couple of $f_{h3}$ and $f_{h1}$ used for MLC training. An example of how the IWSS algorithm works is shown in Fig. 3.

2) IWSSr

Another IWM accompanied by IWSS for selecting optimal features in D24WHFSS is the IWSSr algorithm [24]. According to the dual basic requirements to form the IWSS tree (ITPs and MLCs), the IWSSr is no exception in this matter. The IWSSr works differently than IWSS in the tree branches grow. After sorting features based on ITIs, $f_{h1}$ is placed in the candidate file as the first element and used for training the MLC. After obtaining $\text{Acc}(f_{h1})$, two branches develop from the $f_{h1}$-based node. First, $f_{h1}$ is replaced with $f_{h2}$ (See Fig. 4, Node 2), and MLC is trained by $f_{h2}$. Second, couple $f_{h1}$ and $f_{h2}$ (See Fig. 4, Node 3) participate in MLC training. According to Fig. 4, the obtained results is manifested that among Node 1 ($\text{Acc}(f_{h1})$), Node 2 ($\text{Acc}(f_{h2})$), and Node 3 ($\text{Acc}(f_{h1}, f_{h2})$), Node 3 is selected for subsequent increment. Node 3 growth via $f_{h3}$ cause to create the Node 4 with $(f_{h2}, f_{h3})$-based MLC, Node 5 with $(f_{h1}, f_{h3})$-based MLC, and $(f_{h1}, f_{h2}, f_{h3})$-based MLC. Such an increment under Node 3 does not improve the prediction accuracy, and consequently, $(f_{h1}, f_{h2})$ of Node 3 is introduced as optimal features.

B. FILTER AND WRAPPER METHODS PLUGGED IN BI-IWM of D24WHFSS

1) SU-BASED FILTER IN BI-IWM

The SU index [28] as the symmetrical measure is considered a preliminary step of bi-IWM to specify the importance degree of features. The SU via interlacing basic ITIs measures the amount of feature relevance with the target class. Based on triple basic ITIs, namely entropy, conditional entropy, and mutual information (MI), the SU index is defined as:

$$\text{SU}(TU_x^{TPF_j}, L) = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{MI}(TU_x^{TPF_j}; L)}{H(TU_x^{TPF_j}) + H(L)}$$

where $TU_x^{TPF_j}$ indicates $j$th transient point features of $TU_x$, and $L$ as class label reports the status of transient cases. According to (1), SU supported by the entropy index, which is defined as:

$$H(K) = - \sum_{k \in K} p(k) \log p(k)$$

In (2), based on the probability density function $p(k) = \Pr[K = k]$. $K$’s entropy ($K$ represent discrete random variable) is calculated. Another index situated in (1) is mutual information (MI) which is given by:

$$\text{MI}(TU_x^{TPF_j}; L) = H(TU_x^{TPF_j}) - H(TU_x^{TPF_j}|L)$$

In (3), $H(TU_x^{TPF_j}|L)$ reflects the conditional entropy and is defined as:

$$H(TU_x^{TPF_j}|L) = - \sum_{f \in TU_x^{TPF_j}} \sum_{l \in L} p(f, l) \log p(f|l)$$

2) WRAPPER METHODS IN BI-IWM

a: SVM CLASSIFIER

SVM [29] is one of the most popular hyperplane-based classifiers that focus on plotting the optimal separating hyperplane between binary or multi-label considering triple
fundamental principles (3FPs), namely margin maximization, structural-risk minimization, and avoiding overfitting. Besides the soft or hard margin-based idea for linear classification, the kernel-based approach paves the way for finding the zero-error nonlinear decision boundary on non-separable HDTS. Plugging kernel into SVM computations causes projecting data into separable space. Hence, SVM can be reformulated by exploiting the kernel trick as follow:

$$
\begin{align*}
\alpha^* &= \arg \min_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j K(x_i, x_j) - \sum_{k=1}^{l} \alpha_k; \\
0 &\leq \alpha_i \leq C, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{l} \alpha_i y_i = 0, \quad i, j = 1, \ldots, l
\end{align*}
$$

In this paper, two types of efficient kernels are used as substitutes for $K(x_i, x_j)$: 1) radial basis function (RBF) [29] and 2) dynamic time warping in RBF ($\text{DTW} \text{RBF}$) [30]. The concise explanations of RBF and $\text{DTW} \text{RBF}$ kernels are as follow:

1) RBF kernel: The RBF provides point-to-point matching for pattern discovery in feature space. The non-elastic RBF kernel is defined as:

$$
K(x, x') = \exp\left(-\frac{||x - x'||^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)
$$

$||x - x'||^2$ in (6) represents the squared Euclidean distance for calculating the distance between two data points.

2) $\text{DTW} \text{RBF}$ kernel: Changing the RBF kernel formula by replacing RBF’s distance function with DTW causes defining elastic kernel, which brings the nonlinear pattern matching on feature space. The DTW distance is given by:

$$
distance_{\text{DTW}}(A^p_1, B^q_1) = d(a(p), b(q)) + \min\left(\begin{array}{c}
distance_{\text{DTW}}(A^p_1, B^q_1) \\
distance_{\text{DTW}}(A^{p-1}_1, B^{q}_1) \\
distance_{\text{DTW}}(A^{p}_1, B^{q-1}_1)
\end{array}\right)
$$

Based on DTW distance, the $\text{DTW} \text{RBF}$ kernel is defined as (8):

$$
K(x, x') = \exp\left(-\frac{[\text{distance}_{\text{DTW}}(A^p_1, B^q_1)]^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)
$$

Finally, solving (9) leads to drawing 3FPs-based separating hyperplane in HDTS:

$$
f(x) = \text{sgn}\left(\sum_{i \in s} \alpha_i y_i K(x_i, x) + b\right); \\
b = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{i \in s} \left[y_i - \sum_{j} \alpha_j y_j K(x_j, x_i)\right]
$$

$b$: TWSVM CLASSIFIER

Making the changes in the mathematical structure of the SVM learning model caused the offering of a
TABLE 2. 28-variate transient trajectory features (TU1:28).

| Math formula |
|---------------|
| $TU_1^{tm} = \text{Max}(\frac{PELEC_j}{P_{\text{max}}})_{j=1:N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}$ |
| $TU_2^{tm} = \text{Var}(\frac{PELEC_j}{P_{\text{max}}})_{j=1:N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}$ |
| $TU_3^{tm} = \text{Max}(\frac{QELEC_j}{Q_{\text{max}}})_{j=1:N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}$ |
| $TU_4^{tm} = \text{Min}(\frac{QELEC_j}{Q_{\text{max}}})_{j=1:N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}$ |
| $TU_5^{tm} = \text{Var}(\frac{QELEC_j}{Q_{\text{max}}})_{j=1:N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}$ |
| $TU_6^{tm} = \text{Max}([\text{VOLT}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}})$ |
| $TU_7^{tm} = \text{Var}([\text{VOLT}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}})$ |
| $TU_8^{tm} = \text{Max}([\text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}})$; slack bus = 0 |
| $TU_9^{tm} = \text{Min}([\text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}})$; slack bus = 0 |
| $TU_{10}^{tm} = \text{Var}([\text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}})$; slack bus = 0 |
| $TU_{11}^{tm} = \text{Max}(\text{abs}([\text{VANGLE}_j - \text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}}))$ |
| $TU_{12}^{tm} = \text{Mean}(\text{abs}([\text{VANGLE}_j - \text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}}))$ |
| $TU_{13}^{tm} = \text{Var}(\text{abs}([\text{VANGLE}_j - \text{VANGLE}_j]_{j=1:N_{\text{bus}}}))$ |
| $TU_{14}^{tm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{gen\_bus}}}} QLOAD_i$ |
| $TU_{1:28}^{tm} = \text{Gradient of } TU_1 \text{ to } TU_{14}$ |

Symbol: $t_m$ moments in simulation time [1:s], $N_{\text{gen\_bus}}$ - number of bus generator in test case, PELEC - machine electrical power (p.u.), $P_{\text{max}}$ maximum amount of machine electrical power, QELEC = machine reactive power, $Q_{\text{max}}$ maximum amount of machine reactive power, $QLOAD$ = machine reactive power consumption, $\text{VOLT}$ = bus pu voltages, $N_{\text{bus}}$ = number of buses in test case, $\text{VANGLE}$ = voltage phase angle, Var = variance, $\text{Max}$ = maximum, $\text{Min}$ = minimum, $\text{Mean}$ = average.

In GEPSVM, finding two hyperplanes that each hyperplane takes the nearest distance from the samples of a class and the farthest distance from the samples of another one is on the agenda. Achieving the high-performance classification based on GEPSVM motivates DM scholars to design a novel classifier based on the GEPSVM principle. TWSVM [32] is the name of the GEPSVM-based classification model that regards the new formulation for plotting the separating cross hyperplanes. The TWSVM-based optimization problems are as follows:

$$\min_{w_1,b_1,q} \frac{1}{2} ||Pw_1 + e_1b_1||^2 + c_1e_2^Tq$$
Solving the (17) and (18) leads to obtaining the $\alpha$'s. In (16), $C$ and $u$ are vectors of ones with proper dimensions. By obtaining the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker (KKT) conditions for (10) and (11) based on applying the Lagrangian function on (10) and (11); and also combining some relations, the dual optimization problem of (10) and (11) are obtained as follows:

$$\text{dual TWSVM}^1: \max \left[ e^TA \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T G(H^T H)^{-1} G^T \alpha \right]$$ (12)

$$\text{dual TWSVM}^2: \max \left[ e^T \psi - \frac{1}{2} \psi^T P(Q^T Q)^{-1} P^T \psi \right]$$ (13)

Based on quadratic programming applied on (12) and (13), $\alpha$ and $\psi$ are obtained. Hence, necessary conditions to take the values of $[w^{(1)}, b^{(1)}]$ and $[w^{(2)}, b^{(2)}]$ for drawing the cross hyperplanes on a binary classification problem is provided:

$$X^T w^{(1)} + b^{(1)} = 0 \text{ and } X^T w^{(2)} + b^{(2)} = 0$$ (14)

Finally, predicting the class label of an unseen case is given by:

$$\text{Class } x = x^T \sum w^{(v)} + b^{(v)}; \ v = 1, 2$$ (15)

To achieve high-performance classification in the non-separable HDTs, employing TWSVM by embedding the kernel functions on TWSVM computations is the best solution [32]. Hence, we have:

$$K(x^T, C^T)u^{(1)} + b^{(1)} = 0 \text{ and } K(x^T, C^T)u^{(2)} + b^{(2)} = 0$$ (16)

In (16), $C^T = [A \ B]^T$ and $K$ indicate the kernel function. Solving the (17) and (18) leads to obtaining the $[u^{(1)} b^{(1)}]^T$ and $[u^{(2)} b^{(2)}]^T$ vectors.

$$K \text{TWSVM}^1: \min_{u^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, q} \frac{1}{2} \left| \left| (K(A, C^T)u^{(1)} + e_1 b^{(1)})^2 + c_1 e_1^T q \right| \right|$$

$$\text{s.t. } - (K(B, C^T)u^{(1)} + e_2 b^{(1)}) + q \geq e_2$$

$$q \geq 0$$ (17)

$$K \text{TWSVM}^2: \min_{u^{(2)}, b^{(2)}, q} \frac{1}{2} \left| \left| (K(A, C^T)u^{(2)} + e_1 b^{(2)})^2 + c_2 e_1^T q \right| \right|$$

$$\text{s.t. } (K(B, C^T)u^{(2)} + e_2 b^{(2)}) + q \geq e_1$$

$$q \geq 0$$ (18)

In (17) and (18), the $K$ is replaced with RBF (discussed in (a) section of III. B. 2) and the polynomial (Poly) [33] kernels. The following definition is related to the Poly:

Polynomial kernel: In linear kernel relation [33], by setting degree ($d$) to greater than one, the Poly kernel is defined as follows:

$$K(x, x') = (\alpha x^T x' + c)^d$$ (19)

### Table 3. Different uncertainties to generate dynamic responses [23], [34].

| Parameter | Parameter elements |
|-----------|--------------------|
| load [1]  | The percent of active power load to be converted to the constant current characteristic. |
| load [2]  | The percent of active power load to be converted to the constant admittance characteristic. |
| load [3]  | The percent of reactive power load to be converted to the constant current characteristic. |
| load [4]  | The percent of reactive power load to be converted to the constant admittance characteristic. |

**Type of disturbance**

| Fault duration time | Outage [substation, generator, line outages] |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 0.23 (second) ^2    |                                             |

^2 loadin: an array of four elements, the value of each element is percent of the load being converted.

### IV. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

#### A. CREATING TRANSIENT DATASET

For FS-based TSA, creating the transient dataset is the preliminary task of the three-step proposed framework in this paper (See Fig. 1, Step 1). In this regard, we design the two-step transient data creation mechanism (2STDCM) as shown in Fig. 5. In 2STDCM, first, output channel transient values per basic features (OCTVs_{BF}) are recorded. The BF includes the bus voltages (VOLT), voltage phase angle (VANGLE), machine active power (PELEC), machine reactive power (QELEC), and reactive power consumption (QLOAD). The OCTVs_{BF} is obtained via Python-based contingency simulation (PCS) supported by the application program interface (API) functions of the SIEMENS power system simulator for engineering (PSS/E) [34]. For more information about Python scripting for dynamic simulation based on PSS/E API (‘psspy’ module) refers to Table 4. The contingency simulation is conducted on the New England test system- New York power system (NETS-NYPS) (See Fig. 6) [35]. The transient cases are stemmed from substation outages, generator outages, and line outages by setting disturbance different parameters (fault duration time: 0.23 seconds with 0.0167 seconds time step and the fault clearing time is set after the end of fault duration time). For gathering severe transient samples, the uncertainty factor is considered by the convert load (CONL) API of PSS/E situated in PCS that causes the setting of different load characteristics for converting active and reactive power load (See Table 3; first row) [23], [34]. The second step of 2STDCM includes a Matlab-based script for adding the required add-ons to OCTVs_{BF} (e.g., geometric functions and other electrical parameters) called ^+OCTVs_{BF}. Finally, transient responses of 28-variate transient trajectory features (28VTTFs) enumerated in Table 2 [36], [37], and [38] are obtained. Based on performing 2STDCM, we have transient dataset containing 800 (No. transient cases) × 28 (TU_{1:28}) × 6 (No. observed cycles). For example, some stable and unstable excursions regarding TU_{14} trajectory (The proportion of total QLOAD to total QELEC) are shown in Fig. 7. We executed
TABLE 4. Python scripting for dynamic simulation based on PSS/E API ('PSSPY Module') [37].

| Line | Description |
|------|-------------|
| (1)  | for k in xrange(1,buscon+1): |
| (2)  | x=busim[k-1] |
| (3)  | psspy.pscinit(150000000) # Initialize PSS/E, requested bus size |
| (4)  | case = pscinit(CASE) # PSS/E Saved Case file and transfers its data into the PSS/E working case |
| (5)  | report = r'C:\Users\report\*.txt' |
| (6)  | ierr=psspy.progress_output(2,report,[0,0]) # Specify the progress output device, direct output to a file and open with carriage control format and for files, overwrite of existing files |
| (7)  | psspy.con([1],[1,1]) # Initialize for load conversion |
| (8)  | psspy.con([1,1,2],[0,0],[1],[0,0,0,0,1]) # Convert the constant MVA load for a specified grouping of network loads to a specified metric of the constant MVA, constant current, and constant admittance load characteristics |
| (9)  | psspy.con([1,1,1,3,5]) # Postprocessing housekeeping |
| (10) | psspy.cong() # Convert generators from their power flow representation in simulation and dynamic simulations |
| (11) | psspy.ord() # Calculate a sparsity preserving ordering of buses in preparation for the processing of network matrices |
| (12) | psspy.fact() # Factorize the network admittance matrix in preparation for switching studies and dynamic simulations |
| (13) | psspy.tyl() # Run switching study network solutions |
| (14) | case_roots:os.path.splittext(CASE)0 |
| (15) | psspy.savecase_root(Case) # Save the PSS/E working case in Saved Case File |
| (16) | psspy dyre_new(dxflname,C:\Program Files(x86)\PTTPSSE3\EXAMPLENETS-NYPS 68 Bus Syst,dyr) # Read a dynamics data file, and place the model references specified on its data records into dynamics working memory |
| (17) | psspy.chsbs.id=0,all=1,statu=[1,-1,-1,1,3,0] # chbs: specify the simulation variables to monitor during dynamic simulation. run (activity chsb): machine reactive power: QELLE |
| (18) | psspy.chsbs.id=0,all=1,statu=[1,-1,-1,1,26,0] # chbs: specify the simulation variables to monitor during dynamic simulation. run (activity chsb): reactive power consumption: Qload |
| (19) | psspy.snap.sfile=C:\Program Files(x86)\PTTPSSE3\EXAMPLEpython_tst file.+.txt # Save PSS/E dynamics working memory into a Snapshot File |
| (20) | psspy dynamics_solution_param_2(intgar=[11,271,0,0,0,0,1],realar=[1,0.0005,0.0167]) # Modify the simulation solution parameters in dynamics working memory, e.g.: intgar [1] for network solution maximum number of iterations and intgar [2] for number of output channels being monitored |
| (21) | psspy.strt.outfile=C:\Users\...\outpython_test.+.txt # Recorded during the simulation dynamic |
| (22) | psspy.throw.PssExceptions = True # Throw exceptions instead of returning error codes values |
| (23) | psspy.run(pause=0.067) # Fault occurrence time |
| (24) | psspy.dist_bus_fault(ibus=x,unit=x,values=[0,0]) # Happily a fault at a bus during dynamic sim, ibus: # bus which the fault is to be placed: basekv: base voltage in kV used to calculate the per unit fault admittance |
| (25) | psspy.run(pause=0.067) # Fault clearing time |
| (26) | psspy.dist.clear_fault(ibus=x) # Clear a fault during dynamic simulation |
| (27) | psspy.dist_bus_trip(ibus=x) # Disconnect a bus during dynamic simulation |
| (28) | psspy.run(pause=1.027) # Simulation time termination |

TABLE 5. The SU-based ranking of transient point features of TU_{1:28}.

| Input | RankTFPs | U_{x} based on |
|-------|-----------|----------------|
| T_{U_{1}} | T_{U_{15}} | T_{U_{28}} | T_{U_{24}} | T_{U_{26}} | T_{U_{27}} | T_{U_{28}} |
| | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) | (TPF_{1}, TPF_{2}, TPF_{3}, TPF_{4}, TPF_{5}, TPF_{6}) |

Symbol: TPF: transient point feature; U_{x}: x^{th} transient univariate; RankTFPs_{TU_{1}/TU_{2}; TU_{3}/TU_{4}; SU_{1}/SU_{2}; SU_{3}/SU_{4}} Sorted TPFs of U_{x}; RankTFPs_{TU_{1}/TU_{2}; SU_{1}/SU_{2}} Sorted TPFs of U_{x} based on SU all the simulations on a programming platform employing a Surface Pro 4 with an Intel Core i5-6300 2.5 GHz processor and 4 GB RAM.

B. SELECTING UMRTPFs

In this section, we elaborate on how to select the 1:28 MRTFPs set containing the union result of T_{U_{1}}-specific MRTFPs to T_{U_{28}}-specific MRTFPs based on performing D24WHFSS on 28VTTFs (T_{U_{1:28}}). According to Fig. 2, in the first step of D24WHFSS, the SU-based filter is applied on 28VTTFs for ranking the importance degree of the TPFs of T_{U_{1:28}} (RankTFPs_{TU_{1}/TU_{2}; SU_{1}/SU_{2}}). According to descriptions of the filter method in Section III.B.1 (See (1) to (4)), the SU values of transient point features (TPF_{j}SU_{TU_{x}}) per U_{x} are obtained (TPF_{j}SU_{TU_{x}}). As an illustration of the SU amounts related to the six TPFs (6 cycles observed of (T_{U_{15}} T_{PFS_{1:6}})),

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Table 9). Next, the ranked OFs–first, the

\[ z_1 \]

kler symbols) in the form of KFP

(6L4SH) (See Fig. 2, e.g., Zone

orated by the bi-IWM-oriented six-type L4SH structures

The

entered into the varied bi-IWM (IWSS and IWSSr-based

ues (\( \text{RankTPFs} \)). The sorted face of

RankTPFs

of D24WHFSS. The sorted face of

RankTPFs

TU

1

th

\( \text{RankTPFs} \). TU

1

28

are fed to four zones (Z

1

5

and Z

5

are listed. The

Z

1

TPFs

\{ \text{green-face tree} \), and the result is recorded as

Z

1

TPFs

\{ \text{row 3, column 1 to column 4 and column 6} \). In Z

1

TPF

\{ \text{row 1} \}

\( \text{RankTPFs} \) to

\( \text{RankTPFs} \) based on SU is shown in Table 5.

After ranking the TPFs of TU

1:28 based on SU values (\( \text{RankTPFs} \) to \( \text{RankTPFs} \)), the \( \text{RankTPFs} \) are entered into the varied bi-IWM (IWSS and IWSSr-based hybrid structures) embedded into D24WHFSS. The \( \text{RankTPFs} \) are fed to four zones (Z

1

\( \text{RankTPFs} \) to

\( \text{RankTPFs} \) based on SU shown in Table 5.

Table 6 shows the results of entering \( \text{RankTPFs} \) into D24WHFSS. By exerting the first zone led by IWSS\( ^{\text{SVM}} \) the OFs per L4SH (L4SH\( ^{1:4} \)) are selected (See Table 6, 3rd row, and the D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)RTPFs set by intersecting Z\( ^{1:2}[\text{OFs}-L4SH]_{i=1:6}\) is obtained (See Table 6, 5th row).

In Z

1

of D24WHFSS, in the case of L4SH structure, first, the \( \text{RankTPFs} \) are entered into the first stage of L4SH (See Fig. 2, Z

1

L4SH\( ^{3} \), first circle blue-face tree), namely SU\( ^{\text{IBSS}} \). The OFs of the first stage of L4SH\( ^{3} \) (L4SH\( ^{3} \)) is OFs-L4SH\( ^{3} \) = \{TPF1, TPF3, TPF4\} with 87.80% classification accuracy (Acc) metric in Table 9). Next, the ranked OFs-L4SH\( ^{3} \) is entered into SU\( ^{\text{IBSS}} \) (See Fig. 2, Z

1

L4SH\( ^{3} \), circle\( ^{2} \): yellow-face tree), and OFs-L4SH\( ^{3} \) = \{TPF1, TPF4\}: 82.92% is obtained. In the third stage, the sorted L4SH\( ^{3} \) are fed to SU\( ^{\text{IWSS}}\), and L4SH\( ^{3} \) = \{TPF1, TPF4\}: 82.92% is obtained (See Fig. 2, Z

1

L4SH\( ^{3} \), circle\( ^{3} \) with orange-face tree). In the last round, L4SH\( ^{3} \) are entered into SU\( ^{\text{IWSS}}\) (See Fig. 2, Z

1

L4SH\( ^{3} \), circle\( ^{4} \) with green-face tree), and the result is recorded as L4SH\( ^{3} \) = \{TPF1, TPF4\}: 90.24%. The L4SH\( ^{3} \) is the TU-specific OFs-L4SH of Z

1

(See Table 6, row 3, column 5) based on the

D24WHFSS setting. Such a mechanism is performed in the rest chained hybrid scenarios (L4SH\( ^{1:4} \) and L4SH\( ^{3} \)) for extracting OFs-L4SH\( ^{1:4} \) and OFs-L4SH\( ^{3} \) (See Table 6, row 3, column 1 to column 4 and column 6). In Z

2

of D24WHFSS led by IWSS\( ^{\text{TWSVM}} \), the 6L4SH of Z

2

is exerted, and Z-specific OFs are obtained (See Table 6, 8th row) and recorded in the D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)RTPFs by the intersection of Z\( ^{2}[\text{OFs}-L4SH]_{i=1:6}\) (See Table 6, 10th row). The optimal features obtained by Z\( ^{2}\) (IWSS\( ^{\text{SVM}} \) as the starter of 6L4SH) and Z\( ^{2}\) (IWSS\( ^{\text{TWSVM}} \) is the leader in 6L4SH) of D24WHFSS are gathered in D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)RTPFs and D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)RTPFs, respectively. Next, by union the D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)RTPFs (\( \cup \) D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs) by setting the KFP\( ^{2} \) on D24WHFSS, the execution of D24WHFSS is lead to obtaining the 2\( ^{2} \)D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs (See Table 7, 3rd row, column 2). As can be seen in Table 7, the D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs and D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs sets related to each \( \text{RankTPFs} \) are listed. The \( \mathcal{M} \)-RTPFs specific results (\( \mathcal{M} \)-RTPFs to \( \text{RankTPFs} \)) stemmed from union result of the D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs and D24WHFSS, 2\( ^{2} \)Z\( ^{1:4} \)URTPFs (\( \cup \) D24WHFSS-
TABLE 7. Selecting $D24WHFSS$-Z$^{1,28}$URTPFs of $RankTPFs_{TU}$ based on $D24WHFSS$.

| Input | $D24WHFSS$-Z$^{1,28}$URTPFs | $D24WHFSS$-Z$^{1,28}$URTPFs |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $Rank_{TU}$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |

TABLE 8. The obtained UMRTPFs$^{1,28}$ set based on union $1MRTPFs$ to $28MRTPFs$.

| Input | $1MRTPFs$ | $28MRTPFs$ |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |
| $1MRTPFs$ | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) | ($TPF_1$, $TPF_2$, $TPF_3$) |

$X^{1,28}$URTPFs of $RankTPFs_{TU}$ is shown in Table 8. Finally, UMRTPFs$^{1,28}$ is obtained by the union of $1MRTPFs$ to $28MRTPFs$ (See Table 8, last row).

In the case of exerted wrapper-based predictive models (SVM and TWSVM) in D24WHFSS, the following points are important. The accuracy (Acc) metric (21) measured the per-
TABLE 9. The evaluation metrics.

| Metrics     | Formula                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Accuracy    | Acc=(TP−TN)/(TP−TN+FP+FN)                        |
| Sensitivity | TPR=TP/(TP+FN)                                   |
| Specificity | TNR=TN/(TN+FP)                                   |

The evaluation metrics of SUIWSS, SUIWSS, SUIWSS, and SUIWSS learning models. On the other hand, the fine-tuning of learning parameters (C in SVM and TWSVM, σ in RBF and DTW, and p in Poly) in each increment of bi-IWM is considered in train-test procedures. The range of learning parameters (RolPs) related to SVM (SVM) and TWSVM (TWSVM) is defined in (22) and (23), respectively. In each iteration, the maximum amount of the Acc which is obtained based on the best value of learning parameters is recorded. For example, Fig. 9 shows the IWSS tree related to Z1-specific first stage of L4SH of I1D24WHFSS applied on TU8, which Acc variations of optimal node (node 3: green-face) is depicted in 3-D plot.

\[ QKFPs = \left\{ KFP^1 : (RBF, RBF) \right\}^{SVM} \left\{ KFP^2 : (DTW, Poly) \right\}^{TWSVM} \]

\[ \text{Accuracy} = \frac{(TP + TN)}{(TP + TN + FP + FN)} \]

\[ \text{SVM}^{\text{RolPs}} \left\{ C = 2^i | i = 0, 1, \ldots, 5 \right\} \]

\[ \text{TWSVM}^{\text{RolPs}} \left\{ C = 2^i | i = 0, 1, \ldots, 5 \right\} \]
FIGURE 10. Acc variations based on learning parameters in some folds (fold4, 6, 8, 10) for TSP based on UMRTPFs1:28.

TABLE 10. Results of TSP based on UMRTPFs1:28 set.

| Classifier  | Test case | 10-fold cross validation | Max(Acc.) per fold based on fine-tuning on C and σ [TPR / TNR] |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| SVM (RBF)   | NETS-NYPS | fold 1                   | 98.75 [97.5 / 100]                                            |
|             |           | fold 2                   | 96.25 [97.5 / 95]                                              |
|             |           | fold 3                   | 98.75 [97.5 / 100]                                            |
|             |           | fold 4                   | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |

| SVM (RBF)   | NETS-NYPS | fold 5                   | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |
|             |           | fold 6                   | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |
|             |           | fold 7                   | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |
|             |           | fold 8                   | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |
|             |           | fold 9                   | 98.75 [97.5 / 100]                                            |
|             |           | fold 10                  | 100 [100 / 100]                                               |

Mean (measure) of folds: Accuracy [TPR / TNR] 99.25 [99 / 99.5]

TABLE 11. TPT based on coupling UMRTPFs1:28 and SVM RBF.

| Observation Window Time (OWT) in cycle / second | TPT (OWT + prediction time) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 / 0.1002                                        | 100.2 ms ± 2.407 ms = 102.607 ms |

C. TSP BASED ON UMRTPFs1:28 SET

The union of TU1:28-specific MRTPFs (1:28MRTPFs) called UMRTPFs1:28 (See Table 8, last row) is used for TSP in this section. The 10-fold cross-validation-based scenario is considered for measuring the performance of the UMRTPFs1:28 on TSP. The SVM RBF-based learning model is performed per fold-specific train-test procedure. Furthermore, the fine-tuning of the SVM RBF parameters, namely C and σ, is considered regarding the \( C = 2^i | i = 0, 1, \ldots, 15 \) and \( \sigma = 2^{j} | j = -5, -4, \ldots, 15 \) to report the best values of evaluation metrics (See Table 9) per fold. According to the above-mentioned experimental design, the performance of SVM RBF based on UMRTPFs1:28 is shown in Table 10. Set different values on learning parameters of
TABLE 12. Results of TSP via coupling SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} and selected OFs by 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs

| Classifier-FSS | Test case | 10-fold cross validation | Max(Acc.) per fold based on fine-tuning on C and σ | Accuracy [TPR / TNR] |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                |           | fold 1 | fold 2 | fold 3 | fold 4 | fold 5 | fold 6 | fold 7 | fold 8 | fold 9 | fold 10 | Mean(measure) of folds: Accuracy [TPR / TNR] |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - mRMR | NETS-NYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 93.75 | 93.75 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 95 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 95 | 91.25 | 92.62 [94 / 91.25] |
|                |           | [97.5 / 90] | [97.5 / 90] | [95 / 85] | [82.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 95] | [100 / 90] | [87.5 / 95] | | | | |
|                |           | 88.75 | 93.75 | [95 / 82.5] | | | | | | | | |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - FCBF | NETS-NYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 98.75 | 95 | 96.25 | 97.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 97.5 | 97.37 [95.75 / 99] |
|                |           | [97.5 / 100] | [95 / 95] | [92.5 / 100] | [95 / 100] | [92.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 95] | | | |
|                |           | 96.25 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 92.5 | 97.5 | [97.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | |
|                |           | [95 / 100] | | | | | | | | | | |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - ReliefF | NETS-NYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 98.75 | 97.5 | 96.25 | 97.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 97.5 | 97.37 [95.75 / 99] |
|                |           | [97.5 / 100] | [95 / 95] | [92.5 / 100] | [95 / 100] | [92.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | | |
|                |           | 96.25 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 92.5 | 97.5 | [97.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | |
|                |           | [95 / 100] | | | | | | | | | | |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - BMHFSS | NETS-NYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 100 | 97.5 | 96.25 | 95 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 97.5 | 98.25 [97.75 / 98.75] |
|                |           | [100 / 100] | [100 / 95] | [92.5 / 100] | [92.5 / 97.5] | [95 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | | | |
|                |           | 100 | 100 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 97.5 | 98.25 [97.75 / 98.75] |
|                |           | [100 / 100] | [100 / 100] | [97.5 / 97.5] | [97.5 / 97.5] | [97.5 / 100] | [100 / 100] | [100 / 100] | | | | |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - PITHS | NETS-NYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 100 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98.75 [98.75 / 98.75] |
|                |           | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | | | | | | | | |
|                |           | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 100 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98.75 [98.75 / 98.75] |
|                |           | [97.5 / 97.5] | | | | | | | | | | |
TABLE 12. (Continued) Results of TSP via coupling SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} and selected OFs by 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs.

| Classifier-FSS | Test case | 10-fold cross validation |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|                |           | Max.(Acc.) per fold based on fine-tuning on C and \( \sigma \) | TPR \( \text{TNR} \) |
|                | fold 5    | fold 6    | fold 7    | fold 8    |
|                | \([100/100]\) | \([100/100]\) | \([100/100]\) | \([100/100]\) |
|                   |           |           |           |           |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} -CPQHFSS | NETS-NYPS | 98.75 | 100 | [97.5/100] | [100/100] | Mean(measure) of folds: Accuracy \([\text{TPR} \, \text{TNR}]\) | 98.87 | [98.5/99.25] |

TABLE 13. TPT based on 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs.

| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} - 3MWHFSSs / 3MCWHFSSs | OWT in cycle / second | TPT \((\text{OWT} + \text{prediction time})\) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-mRMR                 | 4 / 0.0668            | 66.8 ms \(=1.993 \text{ ms} \) = 68.793 ms |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-FCBF                 | 4 / 0.0668            | 66.8 ms \(=2.130 \text{ ms} \) = 68.930 ms |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-ReliefF              | 4 / 0.0668            | 66.8 ms \(=2.110 \text{ ms} \) = 68.910 ms |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-BMHFSS               | 3 / 0.0501            | 50.1 ms \(=2.848 \text{ ms} \) = 52.948 ms |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-PITHS                | 9 / 0.1503            | 150.3 ms \(=2.291 \text{ ms} \) = 152.591 ms |
| SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-CPQHFSS              | 9 / 0.1503            | 150.3 ms \(=2.225 \text{ ms} \) = 152.525 ms |

TABLE 14. Amount of memory usage by Matlab-based TSPP.

| Memory status | Max Possible Array Bytes | Mem Available All Arrays (MMAAs) | Mem Used MATLAB |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Before starting TSPP \((^{\text{b}}\text{TSPP})\) | 3.4058e+09                | 3.4058e+09                       | 1.2423e+09 |
| After ending TSPP \((^{\text{a}}\text{TSPP})\) | 3.2955e+09                | 3.2955e+09                       | 1.2503e+09 |

| Memory used in Megabytes |
|--------------------------|
| \(^{\text{b}}\text{TSPP}\).MMAAs \(-^{\text{a}}\text{TSPP}\).MMAAs \(= -105.25 \text{ Megabytes}\) |

SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} cause obtaining various Acc per fold. As can be seen in Table 10, the maximum value of Acc is considered as the result of Acc-based performance evaluation per fold. For more clarity, the Acc variations in some folds (fold\(^4\), fold\(^8\), fold\(^8\), and fold\(^{10}\)) are illustrated in Fig. 10. Also, the maximum Acc-specific TPR and TNR per fold are listed in Table 10. Finally, the mean value of obtained results in all folds per metric is calculated (See Table 10, last row). The Acc 99.25 %, TPR 99 %, and TNR 99.5 % indicates the high TPA on TSP via UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\). Another main factor in proving the efficiency of the UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\) is the TPT index (including observation window time (OWT) and prediction time). For TPT calculation, first, we focus on the TPFs of UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\) (See Table 8, last row) to specify OWT. The most extended observed cycle in UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\) is related to TPFs\(^{6:6}\), which picked up as the optimal cycle of TU\(_1\), TU\(_3\), TU\(_5\), TU\(_6\), TU\(_8\), TU\(_{14}\), TU\(_{18}\), TU\(_{21}\), TU\(_{23}\), TU\(_{25}\), and TU\(_{26}\). In this manner, the OWT is six cycles (100.2 milliseconds (ms)). On the other hand, the prediction time based on UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\), SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} is 2.407 ms. Consequently, the TPT is 102.607 ms (See Table 11), reflecting the low TPT to exert control actions.

D. COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL METHODS: D24WHFSS VS. 3MWHFSSs AND 3MCWHFSSs

For a deep assessment of the efficiency of the proposed FSS in selecting OFs, D24WHFSS is compared with 3MWHFSSs. The 3MWHFSSs includes mRMR \([13]\), ReliefF \([15]\) and FCBF \([16]\). Also, D24WHFSS is compared with 3MCWHFSSs including BMHFSS \([19]\), CPQHFSS \([22]\), and PITHS \([23]\). The 28VTTFs are fed to the 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs, the 3MWHFSSs-based OFs and 3MCWHFSSs-based OFs are selected. Then, the 3MWHFSSs\(^{OFs}\) and 3MCWHFSSs\(^{OFs}\) are entered into the SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} based on similar train-test conditions defined for D24WHFSS (See Section IV. C).

As can be seen in Table 12, D24WHFSS-based UMRTPFs\(^{1:28}\) have better performance in TSP than 3MWHFSSs\(^{OFs}\) and 3MCWHFSSs\(^{OFs}\). According to Table 12, the obtained results manifested the D24WHFSS by selecting 88-cycles of 28VTTFs (See Table 8, last row), which has better performance (Acc, TPR, and TNR) than mRMR\(^{OFs}\) (9 cycles-4VTTFs), FCBF\(^{OFs}\), ReliefF\(^{OFs}\), and BMHFSS\(^{OFs}\) (9 cycles-3VTTFs) \([19]\), CPQHFSS\(^{OFs}\) (48 cycles-28VTTFs \([22]\), and PITHS\(^{OFs}\) (24 cycles-18VTTFs \([23]\). Based on the TPT index, the obtained results (See Table 13) show that the coupling D24WHFSS\(^{OFs}\) and SVM\textsuperscript{RBF} has a higher TPT (102.607 ms) than SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-mRMR\(^{OFs}\): 68.793 ms, SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-FCBF\(^{OFs}\): 68.930 ms, SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-ReliefF\(^{OFs}\), and BMHFSS\(^{OFs}\) with 52.948 ms. Also, SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-D24WHFSS\(^{OFs}\) has lower TPT than SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-PITHS\(^{OFs}\) with 152.591 ms and SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-CPQHFSS\(^{OFs}\) with 152.525 ms. The TPT value of SVM\textsuperscript{RBF}-D24WHFSS\(^{OFs}\) provides the proper opportunity for the grid operator to conduct corrective actions. For more TPT-based info, refer to Table 11 and Table 13. As the final report, checking the amount of memory usage by the transient status predictive program (TSPP) (MATLAB-based TSPP) is presented in the form of the user-focused memory structure in Table 14.
V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK
Thinking critically about the low-performance of the proposed mono-way hybrid FSS on TSA studies motivated us to design a novel feature selection algorithm called dyadic 24-way hybrid FSS (D24WHFSS) in this paper. The D24WHFSS is driven by the beating heart of linked four-level hybrid models (LFLMs) that the different permutations of levels cause execution LFLMs in 24-way (called 24WHFSS). The 24WHFSS is mounted on the bi-incremental wrapper mechanism (bi-IWM), namely IWSS and IWSSr. The filter and wrapper phases of bi-IWM are accompanied by SU and DSVCs, respectively. kSVM and kTWSVM are supervised machine learning algorithms regarded as DSVCs plugged into the bi-IWM. For precise mining on nonlinear HDTs, DKFPs are situated into DSVCs. Hence, KFPs-based 24WHFSS exerting is repeated in varied two times (dyadic 24WHFSS). After conducting D24WHFSS on mVTTFs, survived MRTPFs are entered into the cross-validation procedure to measure the efficacy of MRTPFs set in achieving low TPT and high TPA. Obtained results manifested that the MRTPFs have high performance (Acc 99.25 %, TPR 99 %, TNR 99.5 %, and TPT of 102.607 ms) for TSP. To address the effectiveness of the 24WHFSS against other feature selection algorithms, the performance of D24WHFSS compared with 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs. The results show that selected MRTPFs by D24WHFSS have better performance than extracted optimal features by 3MWHFSSs and 3MCWHFSSs on TSP.

In future work, we intend to introduce a novel feature selection-feature extraction algorithm decorated by embedding a hybrid-based optimum-features selector layer in the convolutional deep network-based feature extraction. Such a framework can promise to pick up the most discriminative-relevant features on HDTs for high-performance TSA. Furthermore, the efficacy of the optimal transient features in achieving high-performance TSA under the $N-k$ contingency analysis, load-generation level variations, and contaminated transient responses (missing and noisy transient data) is evaluated in future studies.

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