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OPTIMIZATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE FLIGHT CONTROL SENSOR CONTROL SYSTEM BASED ON DEEP LEARNING MODEL

JI LIU*

Abstract. Based on data modelling strategies have created reliable classifier designs for various classes and other neural network applications. The fact that modelling complexity rises with the total number of groups in the system does is one of the approach's major shortcomings. No matter how well it performs, it could make the classifier's design ugly. This article discusses the development of a novel, logic-based Optimum Bayesian Gaussian process (OBGP) classifier to reduce the number of separate empirical models required to accurately detect various fault types in industrial processes. The precision of the OBGP classifier's defining faults also contrasts with the results of other approaches documented in the literature.

Key words: Classifiers with multiple levels, Fault identification and diagnosis, Regression with the Gaussian process, Ratio of generalized likelihood, Utilizing Bayesian analysis.

1. Introduction. Improvements in device learning and statistical methods allow the creation and execution of exact data-driven recognition and predictive models for several complicated, multifaceted programs, such as the treatment of wastewater or thermal power plants.When developing an accurate equation is challenging or prohibitively expensive, this is quite advantageous. Thus, data techniques are driving the procedure sector to make significant profits, particularly in the isolation and diagnosis of errors. Due to their straightforward design, ease of understanding and quick improvement, principal component analysis algorithms are disproportionately appealing for multidimensional applications [2]. They can also handle enormous numbers of numerical samples at a relatively low computing cost. Multiclass classification, a well-known area of research in machine learning, tries to provide an architecture capable of properly identifying several operating modes for the system in question. Because it can be hard to encompass every potential state available for a particular framework on execution, the challenge is frequently constrained. Although the fact that the linear layout of the IPCA encoder makes this result highly encouraging, there is a crucial caveat: its framework depends on the creation and contemporaneous deployment of several separate IPCA models among every single combination of categories. As a consequence, the amount of simulators and the various types of defects to be found rise rapidly [3]. The bare minimum of one IPCA model has been generated to create the proper conditional label for every particular bundle of erroneous. Upon determining the ultimate choice, each sample's category is separately estimated based on the result generated by every boolean learner in the design. This several-classes classification method is bipolar reduction or multiplication . It is usual to use two methods for theories can be applied [4]. OVA and AVA constitute two competing approaches. The outcomes of all the binary classifiers that comprise the overall several classes classifier are averaged by every approach to arrive at the ultimate result. A combination of assessments utilizing both practical and conceptual programs, the methodology above is shown to be no less than as precise as the OVA approach but using more processing resources. As a result, only the AVA technique will be employed in this study [5]. Depending on the use case, a classifier with multiple alternative models may provide the required autonomy. It also makes efficiency optimisation exceedingly challenging because the best classification performance can only be attained by manually improving each model. As a result, the main objectives are to develop an accurate classifier for multiple classes using the smallest theoretical models and an evaluation approach that improves the learner's classification skills using logic-based (i.e., model-free) parameters or rules [6]. The multiplex GP (MVGP) model used in the current study uses GP systems to forecast numerous outcome variables. In our indicated multi-class classifier (the Optimized

*Department of Electronic and Communication Engineering, Shanxi Polytechnic College, Shanxi 030006,China (Corresponding Author, JiLiu731@163.com)

Bayesian- Gaussian process, or OBGP), just one MVGP algorithm trained on a free-of-defects data class will be utilized. This MVGP algorithm's outputs are then queried with the help of an AVA binarization in order unit and identified with a reasoning-based decision scheme, accomplishing the objective above and lowering. In multiclass classification using GP models, the probability distribution of the expected results can be used to figure out the final class of information that is relevant [28, 7]. The proposed OBGP classifier intends to provide an organised technique for searching residual space utilising the more reliable GP models in order to manage the challenges connected with its application for challenging multimodal processes in the industry, such as the TE process. The format of the questioned paper is as follows. Historical data and previous studies are given in Section 2 to help understand the OBGP's architecture. The construction of the suggested OBGP classifier, the effectiveness of the MVGP approach, and the architecture for rationale-based choice are all covered in Section 3. In Section 4, the classification efficacy of the OBGP predictor's deployment to the TE process is contrasted with that of the IPCA learner and other research-related techniques. Part 5 contains concluding remarks, which is the final portion.

2. Literature Survey. The working atmosphere's volatility frequently leads to poor performance for a probabilistic PID control with a feedback system, which fails to satisfy the profit requirements. Outside noise, determining noise, and additional noises frequently occur in work environments. This study additionally considers and assesses the performance degradation brought on by Stochastic and non-Gaussian disturbances and measurement noise on a stochastic PID feedback system. The dynamic data reconciliation (DDR) technique has been invented for removing measurement noise and disturbances [8].

The results show that DDR has a stronger positive effect on output quality. In the traditional PID feedback control system, monitoring system performance is essential to maintaining optimum profitability. Regrettably, noisy data and distributed Gaussian/non-Gaussian disturbance are frequently observed in control systems.Since simulation results and study demonstrate that the offered method may filter Poisson and pseudo-Gaussian impediments. The term "positive effect" refers to elements of operation analysis such as variance, MSE, IAE, overshooting, and greatest tracker error, to name a few. This DDR filter reduces voltage output deviations for the DC-AC conversion case study when the structure has sinusoidal or faux-Gaussian disturbances. This shows how DDR could increase control effectiveness [9].

A poor strategy for distributed NMPC is described, using Poisson process representations of the motion of linked subsystems and taking account of the given constraints. The approach suggested relies on successive regression of the complex dynamics of the system, global iterations of the two-step accelerated slope method, and a poor solution to the resulting Quadratic Programming (QP) problem. The spread method has several advantages: It features a simple program design that allows the subsystems to calculate the unsatisfactory control inputs separately without centralized adjustment. The recommended method is illustrated through simulations of a basic sewer network concept. An optimal strategy for global GP-NMPC has been suggested based on the motion of the interrelated Gaussian process models of the systems. Due to the ease of its computer program implementation and the ease of performing the internet-based calculation, it is appealing for usage as an incorporated controller. Simulations of the sewer system's model show that the networked GP-NMPC technique produces realistic routes with acceptable suboptimality. Future innovations and their applicability to complex systems are intended [10].

Cybersecurity is a worry for governments and companies worldwide, but much is known about prospective laws that may be taken to stop and lessen risks to companies. In order to further enhance their execution and evaluation, it is essential to understand the efficacy of preventive tactics and policies. The study examines whether carrying out the suggested precautions is linked to more secure company conduct and whether the UK government's "Cyber Essentials" and "10 Procedures to Cybersecurity" initiatives, which encourage and support businesses to adopt security controls as well as policies, are associated with a reduced incidence of cybercrime harassment and its effects. With Bayesian network smoothing. The results indicate a link between improved computer security practises and knowledge of governmental activities. It has not been demonstrated that implementing the advised safety measures will decrease the likelihood of assault or damage to businesses [11]. Discussion is had regarding how the findings might be applied in practise, in policy, and in future studies. Despite the number of victims and the significance of assessments to understand what minimises cyber events and how they affect society, there are very few research on the effectiveness of legislative measures for mitigating cybercrime. Given the substantial commitments that governments and organizations are making to increase security online, Dupont (2019:513) finds it concerning that more mathematically rigorous attempts are required to identify which initiatives and initiatives are delivering tangible enhancements to the safety of our digital ecological systems. More research must be done on the efficacy of organizational safeguards and state cybersecurity initiatives. The primary benefit of the current study is filling in these significant gaps by applying a novel quantitative method underutilized in the social sciences. Our initial investigation question focused on the association between firms' awareness of government attempts to promote the adoption of security measures and their alleged acceptance of them [12].

The connection is likely very complicated given that other factors in our investigation were also related to following the Administration's guidelines, such as giving internet safety a high priority or adding board members to manage it. Businesses that prioritise cybersecurity are expected to put safety measures in place, appoint board members to oversee cybersecurity, and keep abreast of governmental initiatives. Future research should examine the relationship between changes in organisational behaviour and government cybersecurity activities, as well as the factors that may influence these projects' outcomes. Second, by adhering to government initiatives such as Cyber Essentials or the 10 Steps to Cyber Security, organizations are likely to implement best practices that are proven effective in protecting against cyber threats. These initiatives provide a framework and guidance for implementing security controls and policies, which can help organizations identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in their systems [1].

While these initiatives may help organizations reduce the likelihood of cyber incidents, they do not guarantee complete protection. Cyber threats constantly evolve, and attackers find new ways to exploit vulnerabilities. Organisations must therefore continuously evaluate their security posture and modify their controls and policies as necessary. Programmes for employee awareness and training are also essential for ensuring that people are aware of the hazards related to cyber events and have the skills necessary to spot and report suspicious behaviour (NIST, 2018) [13].

In conclusion, adhering to government initiatives such as Cyber Essentials and the 10 Steps to Cyber Security can reduce the likelihood of cyber incidents. These initiatives provide a framework for implementing security controls and policies that protect against cyber threats. However, it is essential for organizations to continually assess their security posture and adjust their controls and policies accordingly while also investing in employee awareness and training programs [15].

The complexity and variety of cyberthreats, as well as the difficulty in measuring the effectiveness of security measures, make it challenging to accurately assess the impact of cybercrime on businesses. Effective cybersecurity measures may reduce some attacks, but they may also expose new vulnerabilities or raise public awareness and incident reporting. In order to effectively defend themselves against cyber threats, organisations must therefore regularly evaluate and enhance their cybersecurity measures, while simultaneously recognising the shortcomings of such methods and the ongoing difficulty of managing cybersecurity risk [14].

Further research is needed to account for factors such as company size, industry type, and geographical location, which could impact a business's vulnerabilities and response to cybercrime incidents.

Moreover, the current study only examines the perspective of businesses and their experiences with cybercrime. Future research must also consider the perspective of law enforcement agencies and the challenges they face in investigating and prosecuting cybercrime cases. Furthermore, there is a need to explore the effectiveness of different policy and programmatic interventions in preventing, mitigating, and responding to cybercrime against enterprises [16].

In conclusion, the current study offers important new information about the frequency, nature, and effects of cybercrime incidents against businesses. These insights can be used by decision-makers and company executives to create more potent plans for boosting organisational resistance to cyberthreats. However, further work is required to enhance data collecting and analysis, take into consideration a variety of variables that affect firms' vulnerabilities, and investigate the efficacy of various policy interventions in combating cybercrime against enterprises.

These goals include improving production efficiency, reducing operational costs, enhancing product quality, and minimizing environmental impact. The proposed strategy enables autonomous learning and reasoning to enhance the capability of industrial systems, which is critical for meeting market demands and staying competitive. Moreover, it paves the way towards highly customizable and flexible manufacturing, ultimately leading to mass customization. Overall, this research emphasizes the importance of continuous self-improvement and adaptation in the era of Industry 4.0 and highlights the potential of agent-based optimization as a critical enabler of this paradigm shift [17].

This study presents a safe and efficient method for optimizing industrial processes through machine learning. The method utilizes a data discard strategy, local approximation methods, and an exploration-exploitation trade-off strategy to optimize process parameters while avoiding breaking industrial rules regarding process quality. The algorithm was applied to a saw blade straightening machine and showed compelling results in synthetic test situations. The software tool developed can be run as a software module directly in edge devices and carries out process control, allowing for direct communication as part of the shared ecosystem. Processing power is especially needed in high-dimensional contexts with large data budgets, and fog or cloud computing can widen the range of applications. The optimization may happen continually, be initiated by the user, or even be carried out automatically by online anomaly detection. The workflow presented can serve as the foundation for additional development, and midsized machine makers can leverage the potential of ML for their specific process optimization with modified optimization setups. This study provides a practical and efficient approach to optimizing industrial processes while ensuring process quality and safety [18].

3. Materials and Methods.

3.1. Model for Gaussian Process (GP).

1. Mean Function: This function defines the expected value of the Gaussian process at any point in the input space.
2. Covariance Function: This function calculates the covariance of the Gaussian process between any two points in the input space.

The hyperparameters of the mean and covariance functions are estimated using the training samples. Once these hyperparameters are learned, the GP model can predict the output for any new input by calculating the mean and standard deviation of the corresponding Gaussian distribution.

Non-parametric GP models are powerful because they do not make any assumptions about the underlying distribution of the data. Due to their flexibility, GP models are used in many machine-learning applications, including regression, classification, and data smoothing [19].

$$GP(x) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(x), \Sigma) \tag{3.1}$$

Making a good Gaussian process model requires careful consideration of the kernel since it has an impact on how well the model can predict new data based on training data. There are a number of common kernels in literature, but due to its versatility and longevity, the Gaussian kernel is frequently the most used. Custom kernels, however, can also be utilised for certain applications.

$$K(j,k) = \sigma^2{}_f \exp\left(-\left(x_j - x_k\right)\left(x_j - x_k\right)^{\mathrm{T}} / 2l^2\right) \tag{3.2}$$

Given a [np] matrix of input variables, X, where n and p are the sample and input variable counts, respectively, the Gaussian kernel matrix is defined as follows. Where f and l are the hyperparameters for the kernel, the former specifies the vertical span of prediction. At the same time, the latter illustrates how rapidly the correlation between two points decreases as their distance widens. The variables x_j and x_k also represent [1 p] samples in X, where j and k are positive integers in the range [1 n], and K is a [n n] symmetric matrix. In actuality, noise is almost always present in sensor-gathered data. The Gaussian kernel is then further modified to adapt to the situation. Here the hyperparameters used for the operating system are f and 1. The first figure suggests a vertical range of estimation, while the other demonstrates the rate that the relationship between the two locations drops as their distance expands. The variables x_i and x_k additionally correspond to [1 p] samples in X, where j and k are integers that are positive in the range [1 n], and K is a [n n] symmetrical grid. In actuality, noise is almost always present in sensor-gathered data. The Gauss kernel is subsequently altered to account for that:

$$K_y = K + \sigma^2{}_y I, \tag{3.3}$$

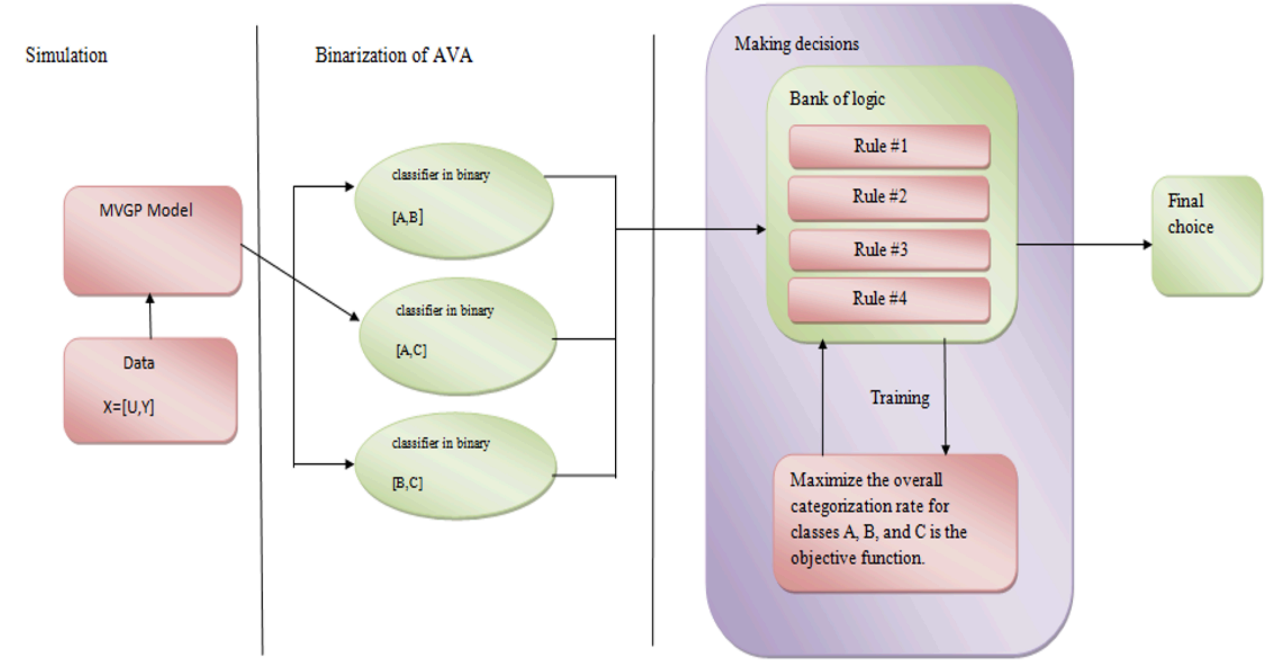

Fig. 3.1: Diagram of the OBGP classifier, which consists of three stages: Optimized Bayesian Logic-based decision making, multiclass polling, and modeling (MVGP model).

where the instructional and assessment samples' mean functions, X and Z, have been standardized to zero in everyday life. KX, X stands for the [n] kernel grid of the initial input, $K\ X, Z$ for the [n] kernel matrix produced between the testing and training input samples, and KZ, Z for the evaluation input.

$$E\left[y_z\right] = K^{\mathrm{T}}{}_{X,Z}\left(K_{X,X} + \hat{\sigma}2y\right)^{-1} y, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\Sigma\left[y_z\right] = K_{Z,Z} - \left(K^{\mathrm{T}}{}_{X,Z}\left(K_{X,X} + \hat{\sigma}^{2}{}_{y}I\right)^{-1} K_{X,Z}\right). \tag{3.5}$$

It follows the choice to optimize the combined chance at the projected mean value of yz. Because the likelihood of guessing based on the training data has already been maximized with the decision of optimum parameters, the issue then deteriorates into minimizing the odds of the expected median value of yz. The instructional data and test results are assumed to be different. Therefore, Schulz et al.'s (2018) calculations give the following projected averages and standard deviations for all samples in Z: The square root of the [n 1] diagonal of the [n n] variance matrix, where $E[yz]$ is the [n 1] prediction mean vector, thus qualifies for use to calculate the standard deviation. Figure 3.1 explains the diagram of the OBGP classifier, which consists of three stages: Optimized Bayesian Logic-based decision making, multiclass polling, and modeling (MVGP model) [30].

3.2. Optimization Using Bayes. Using the training data, the best hyper parameters for the Gaussian kernel are chosen so that the data is not over fitted and the system's behaviour under noisy conditions is adequately captured.

$$\theta = \{\sigma f, l, \sigma y\} \tag{3.6}$$

$$\theta = \arg_{\theta} \min[e(\theta)] \tag{3.7}$$

Furthermore, by evaluating the total amount of y with the predicted mean and spread of the method, the goal's error in the prediction function, e(), calculates the average of the squared error. To prevent excessive fitting of an initial set of data, the equation determines the error value using 4-fold cross-validation to.The dynamics of e() are first estimated using the GP model GPe (), the model's input.

$$a(\theta) = \max\left(0, GPe(\theta) - e_{\min}\right), \tag{3.8}$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \sigma^2{}_f \exp\left(1 + \sqrt{5}d/l + 5d^2 3l^2\right) \exp(-\sqrt{5}dl), \tag{3.9}$$

$$\text{s.t. } d = \|x_i - x_j\|_2 \tag{3.10}$$

4. Experimentation & Results.

4.1. Optimized Bayesian Gaussian Process.

4.1.1. Model for Multivariate GP (MVGP). A common strategy in data-driven modelling is to project elements from their initial area onto a latent (i.e., unseen) space with better algebraic features. Because it can improve prediction accuracy when there is chaos or irregular dynamics, this latent space is helpful for regression applications. This study also used the technique of principal component analysis (PCA), which is a well-known example of such a method. PCA is a linear data analysis tool used to reduce the dimensionality of a multivariate system by mapping the primary variables onto a latent space known as principle component (PC) space through a sequence of linear combinations. The frameworks for defect identification and diagnostics that utilise PCs benefit from their orthogonal and decor-related nature, which makes them more sensitive and precise [27].

$$1/nX^{\mathrm{T}}X = VDV^{\mathrm{T}} \tag{4.1}$$

Cumulative Percent Variance (CPV) metric determines which PCs to keep, represented by the letter l. As a result, l is computed as follows if 90% of the data's variability needs to be preserved:

$$l = \arg_l \min[\gamma[l] - 0.9] : \gamma[l] \geq 0.9 \& \gamma[l] = tr(D1 \to l)/tr(D) \tag{4.2}$$

Consequently, this would lessen the need for GP models to be created, which is also the primary goal of this effort. Furthermore, the outputs have no link because each GP model must forecast one of the retained PCs.

It implies that constructing the kernel matrix would be costly regarding memory and time for extensive data processes containing many variables and/or samples.multi-output GP model's tuning hyper parameters have increased. However, this does not necessarily mean the model is more accurate. This problem is especially pronounced in complicated structures like neural networks [20, 21]. Figure 4.1 defines the schematic representation of binary classifier for the classes A and B.

4.1.2. Classifiers in Binary. The suitable outcomes of other faulty categories are then identified by adding data used for training gathered from these problem classes to the MVGP model, Every chart receives values from the MVGP model. Movable Width Intermittent Aggregate, or MWIA, is the name of the aggregation technique. (MWIA uses a sliding window of sample size to aggregate conventional samples in real-time. The present recorded sample is added to a predetermined number of earlier observed samples to create the mean and standard deviation. The first one specifies the centres, whereas the second one specifies the radii. The window size is frequently restricted to a minimal amount to minimize any problems with inertial shifts that could occur with moving window techniques [22].

4.1.3. Multiple-class Classifiers. The BOGP classifier proposes four different criteria for the logic bank. Therefore, the criteria are defined as follows for each class pair "A, B" such that A B:

The binary classifier should employ the following logic-based decision schema.

Empirical thresholding of the chart statistics for class A. A sample is classified as class B if its statistics exceed the criterion. A sample is classified as class A if its statistics exceed the cutoff. It belongs to class B if not.

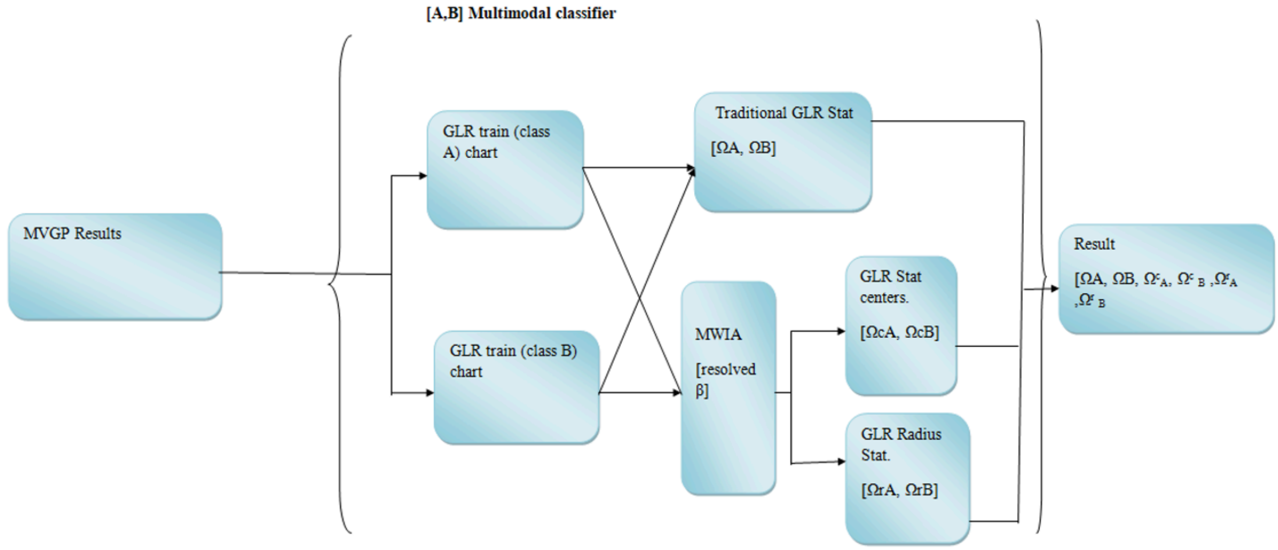

Fig. 4.1: Diagram of a binary classifier for the classes A and B.

Statistics from class A to B charts are empirically thresholded (A: B). The ratio A/B would be less than the threshold if a given sample falls under class A.

When the magnitude of the data on the two charts differs by an amount large enough to result in unexpected rounding errors during calculation, it might be advantageous. This design does not use empirical thresholding. 4. Real value with a 90% to 99.99% empirical threshold confidence level [23, 29, 24]. The threshold-free decision scheme is immune from this requirement. The best options from the training phase are applied for data validation and testing for each unique class pair. As a result, the objective function of the training phase is defined as follows:

$$f(c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_{ci}\sigma_{ci} \tag{4.3}$$

As a result, optimization is carried out sequentially to choose the optimal alternatives for each binary classifier.

4.2. Analysis of the Findings. The findings support several essential conclusions. Furthermore, the OBGP classifier's optimization provided more trustworthy and uniform answers across all classes, even though it used more tiny training and validation datasets than the IPCA classifier. For the majority of industrial observations, data scarcity is often not a problem because advanced data-gathering techniques are easily accessible. It is a huge disadvantage when dealing with expensive or specialised operations. The availability of a method that more effectively employs a smaller dataset for training will help to reduce the cost of creating good models based on evidence and improve the modelling of complex applications when substantial sampling is not an option [25, 26].

5. Conclusion. The results show that, despite the IPCA classifier's earlier success in surpassing several informed by data and advanced learning methods acquired from prior research, the OBGP predictor was more accurate than the latter at classifying different errors in the Tennessee Eastman process. This outcome is an appropriate follow-up based on the information categorization effort.

Depending on the application, the OBGP classifier's logic-based design can also be modified later to accommodate more involved decision-making processes. Finally, the OBGP classifier outperformed those used in the literature despite having a significantly smaller training pool than earlier methods. This enormous difference in sample requirements was first caused by the GP's inability to build the core vector for large data sets.

Additionally, it provided an opportunity to demonstrate how successfully the OBGP algorithm replicated the complex irregularity of manufacturing.

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