**Random Forest (RF)**

* **Why it's good**: It builds multiple decision trees during training and outputs the majority vote for classification. It’s robust against overfitting and works well with both time-domain and frequency-domain features.
* **Advantages**: Handles non-linear data well, can manage a variety of data types, and doesn’t require extensive tuning.
* **Intermediate Complexity**: Though slightly more complex than SVM, it remains interpretable and easy to implement.

**2. Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM)**

* **Why it's good**: It works by building trees sequentially, where each tree corrects the errors of the previous one. This method is more powerful than Random Forest and is great for fine-tuning performance.
* **Advantages**: Good at handling imbalanced datasets and noisy data, and it offers high accuracy.
* **Intermediate Complexity**: It involves tuning hyperparameters like learning rate and tree depth, but tools like XGBoost or LightGBM can simplify this.