1. Peak-to-Peak (Peak2Peak)	The difference between the maximum and minimum values of a signal.
2. Peak-to-RMS (Peak2RMS)	The ratio of the peak value to the root mean square (RMS) value of a signal.
3. Standard Deviation (STD)	A measure of the dispersion or spread of data points in a signal.
4. Energy	A measure of the signal's total energy, often computed as the sum of squared values.
5. Kurtosis (Kurto)	A measure of the distribution's tail-heaviness or peakedness compared to a normal distribution.
6. Coefficient of Variation (CoefVar)	A normalized measure of the standard deviation relative to the mean.
7. Mean Crossing Rate (MCL)	The rate at which a signal crosses its mean value.
8. Energy of Wavelet Coefficients (EWL)	The energy contained in the wavelet transform coefficients of a signal.
9. Energy Mean Absolute Value (EMAV)	The mean absolute value of the energy of the signal.
10. Absolute Signal Mean (ASM)	The average of the absolute values of the signal.
11. Absolute Signal Sum (ASS)	The sum of the absolute values of the signal.
12. Mean Square Root (MSR)	The square root of the mean of the squared values of the signal.
13. Number of Zero Crossings (N1D)	The count of times the signal crosses zero.
14. Differential Variance (DVARV)	A measure of the variance of the signal's first derivative.
15. Signal Deviation (SD)	A measure of how much the signal deviates from its mean.
16. Normalized Signal Deviation (NSD)	Signal deviation normalized by its standard deviation.
17. Simple Square Integral (SSI)	The integral of the square of the signal.
18. Variance of the Offset (VO)	The variance of the signal after removing its mean.
19. Time Mean (TM)	The mean value of the signal over time.
20. Average Absolute Value (AAC)	The average of the absolute values of the signal.
21. Modified Mean Absolute Value (MMAV)	A modified version of the mean absolute value.
22. Modified Mean Absolute Value 2 (MMAV2)	Modified version of the mean absolute value (centered)
23. Integrated EMG (IEMG)	The integral of the absolute value of the signal, often used in electromyography.
24. Differential Absolute Standard Deviation Value (DASDV)	A measure of variability in the signal's first derivative.
25. Root Mean Square (RMS)	The square root of the mean of the squared values of the signal.
26. Variance Energy (VARE)	A measure of signal variance and energy.
27. Mean Teager Energy (MTE)	A measure of the signal's energy based on the Teager-Kaiser energy operator.
28. Line Length (LD)	The cumulative length of the signal's waveform.
29. Low-Rate Sampled Standard Deviation (LRSSV)	A standard deviation computed from low-rate samples of the signal.
30. Mean Absolute Value (MAV)	The mean of the absolute values of the signal.
31. Total Energy (TE)	The total energy contained in the signal.
32. Waveform Length (WL)	The cumulative length of the signal's waveform.
33. Median Absolute Deviation (MAD)	The median of the absolute deviations from the signal's median.
34. Interquartile Range (IQR)	The difference between the third quartile and the first quartile of the signal.
35. Root Entropy (RE)	A measure of signal randomness and complexity based on entropy.
36. Median (MED)	The middle value in a sorted list of signal values.
37. Variance (VAR)	A measure of the spread or dispersion of the signal.
38. Absolute Energy (AE)	The energy of the absolute values of the signal.
39. Skewness (SKEW)	A measure of the asymmetry of the signal's distribution.
40. Interquartile Mean (IQM)	The mean of the values within the interquartile range.
41. Modified High Frequency to Low Frequency Ratio (MIDHNG)	A modified ratio of high-frequency to low-frequency components.
42. Moments	Statistical measures capturing properties of the signal's distribution.
43. Long Short-Term Dependency (LSTD)	A measure of long-term signal dependency.