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| **Si.no** | **Title of the paper** | **Name of the authors** | **Published Year** | **Remarks** |
| 1 | Machine learning and Iot for prediction and detection of Stress | Mr.Purnendu ShekharPandey  BML, Munjal University, Gurgaon | **2017 IEEE** | * Internet of Things (IoT) along with Machine Learning (ML) is used to alarm the situation when the person is in real risk. ML is used to predict the condition of the patient and IoT is used to communicate the patience about his/her acute stress condition. * Using Logistic Regression and SVM we get an accuracy of 66 % and 68 % respectively, which shows an improvement in accuracy after using SVM. |
| 2 | A Decision Tree Optimised SVM Model for Stress Detection using Biosignals | Alana Paul Cruz, Aravind Pradeep, Kavali Riya Sivasankar and Krishnaveni K.S | July 28 - 30, 2020, India | * ECG as the bio signal and extracted its features easily derived without any extra sensors. * Tree optimised Cubic SVM shows more accuracy in identifying stress when compared to already existing models |
| 3 | Automatic Stress Detection Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning | Shruti Gedam Dept. of Computer Science & Engg. Birla Institute of Technology,  Mesra Paul Dept. of Computer Science & Engg.  Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra  Ranchi, India | July 1-3,2020 | * Stress level can be detected through some physiological measures like heart rate, heart rate variability and skin conductance. * Support vector machine, Random forest and K-Nearest Neighbor are the most effective classification algorithms. * Physiological signals can be used to detect stress of an individual with the help of wearable sensors and machine learning algorithms are effective and affordable. |
| 4 | Stress detection using deep neural networks | Russell and Zhandong Liu | 2020 | * Two deep neural networks: a deep 1D convolutional neural network and a deep multilayer perceptron neural network. The networks analyzed physiological signals measured from chest-worn and wrist-worn sensors to perform the two tasks of binary stress detection and 3-class emotion classification. * The two deep neural networks performed significantly better for both tasks than the traditional machine learning algorithms. * The deep convolutional neural network achieved 99.80% and 99.55% accuracy rates for binary and 3-class classification, respectively. The deep multilayer perceptron neural network achieved 99.65% and 98.38% accuracy rates for binary and 3-class classification, respectively |

Literature survey