PAPER	OBJECTIVE	TECHNIQUE USED	OBSERVATION
			Performance Wavelet basis
1D_CNN.pdf	Deep learning method to classify ECG signals into <b>4</b> categories: normal sinus rhythm (NSR), atrial fibrillation (AF), other types of arrhythmia except AF (OTHER), and noise signal (NOISE).	continuous wavelet transform (CWT) + convolutional neural network (CNN)	Mexh   Mor   Cmor
			OTHER   96.30%   96.01%   95.84%     NOISE   97.70%   99.16%   97.93%     NORMAL   99.04%   99.38%   99.18%     AF   98.88%   98.58%   98.58%     OTHER   98.68%   99.15%   98.89%     NOISE   99.72%   99.65%   99.59%
CNN_MLP.pdf	Distinguishing between <b>8</b> arrhythmias by using multi-layer perceptron (MLP)	multi-layer perceptron (MLP)	The results show the algorithm can make efficient diagnoses of various cardiovascular diseases with 88.7% accuracy
SDAE_Softmax.pdf	The ECG data is classified by the automatic cardiac arrhythmia classification system using stacked denoising auto encoder	stacked denoising auto encoder (SDAE) + Softmax Classifier	The value of Accuracy, Sensitivity and Specificity for VEB are <b>94.9</b> %, <b>83.3</b> % and <b>93.9</b> %, respectively.
CNN_MS.pdf	Multiscaled fusion of deep CNN (MS-CNN) to screen out AF recordings from single lead short (ECG) recordings [4 Catagories]	MS-CNN	Accuracy -> <b>98.13</b> % Sensivity -> <b>93.77</b> % Specificity -> <b>98.77</b> %

CNN_Comparison OfClassifiers.pdf	Deep learning (DL) machine is developed for identifying patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF)	• End-to-End CNN	CNN network is capable of Classifying the test subjects with an Accuracy of <b>85.33</b> %.
		<ul> <li>CNN +         KNN Classifier     </li> </ul>	The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is <b>91</b> %
		<ul> <li>CNN + Linear</li> <li>SVM Classifier</li> </ul>	The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is <b>87.67</b> %.
		<ul> <li>CNN + Gaussian</li> <li>SVM Classifier</li> </ul>	The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is <b>90</b> %.