**PAPER OBJECTIVE TECHNIQUE USED OBSERVATION**

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| 1D\_CNN.pdf | Deep learning method to classify ECG signals into **4** 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) |  |
| CNN\_MLP.pdf | Distinguishing between **8** 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 **94.9**%, **83.3**% and **93.9**%, 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 -> **98.13**%  Sensivity -> **93.77**%  Specificity -> **98.77**% |
| CNN\_Comparison  OfClassifiers.pdf | Deep learning (DL) machine is  developed for identifying patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF) | * End-to-End CNN * CNN +   KNN Classifier   * CNN + Linear   SVM Classifier   * CNN + Gaussian   SVM Classifier | CNN network is capable of  Classifying the test subjects with an Accuracy of **85.33**%.  The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is **91**%  The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is **87.67**%.  The highest Accuracy that is obtained for the ECG data is **90**%. |