Literature Survey:

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| Sr. No | Title of Paper | Name of Authors | Published Year | Remarks |
| 1. | Stress Detection with Machine Learning and Deep  Learning using Multimodal Physiological Data | 1.Pramod Bobade  2. Vani M | July 2020 | The proposed research work has understood the structure  and format of the publicly available WESAD dataset, cleaned  and transformed data to a set eligible to construct machine  learning and deep learning classification methods, explored  and constructed various classification models and compared them. This model has achieved the accuracy  of 84.32% and 95.21% on a three-class and a binary classification  problems |
| 2. | A Decision Tree Optimised SVM Model  for Stress Detection using Bio-signals | 1.Alana Paul Cruz  2.Aravind Pradeep  3.Kavali Riya Sivasankar  4.Krishnaveni K.S | 28-30 July 2020 | With the proposed model they attained a better performance  than earlier findings. Their model with Tree optimised Cubic  SVM shows more accuracy in identifying stress when  compared to already existing models. With their accurate model  they have taken remedial measures to reduce health risks. |
| 3. | Stress detection using deep neural networks | 1.Russell Li  2.Zhandong Liu | 30 December 2020 | 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. Two deep neural networks were developed: 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. |
| 4. | Automatic Stress Detection Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning: A Review | 1.Shruti Gedam  2.Sanchita Paul | 15 October 2020 | Mental stress is very common in all age groups due to constantly challenging and competitive life. Early detection of stress can be very useful to take further actions as it can affect individuals mental as well as physical health. In the above discussed approaches, some researchers collected physiological data signal to measure stress using self-made wearable devices (using low-cost sensors) while others depend on commercial devices. The physiological signal required for detection of stress level was obtained by applying one or more stressors on the subjects. |
| 5. | Machine Learning and IoT for Prediction and  Detection of Stress | Mr. Purnendu Shekhar Pandey | 03 August 2017 | Two algorithms for classification are being used VF - 15  algorithm, which is a feature interval based classifier, which  creates classification intervals during training and use it to test  the classifier gives an accuracy of 62 % and Naive Bayes  approach which is a Bayesian classification algorithm gives 50  % of accuracy while testing. Logistic Regression and SVM we get an accuracy of 66  % and 68 % respectively, which shows an improvement in  accuracy after using SVM. |

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