



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 Issue: IX Month of publication: September 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.38291>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Stress Prediction and Detection Using IoT and Deep Learning: A Comprehensive Review

Kuldeep Singh Malik¹, Dolly Rani²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Pt. CLS Govt. College Karnal, Haryana

²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Galaxy Global Group of Institutions Ambala, Haryana

Abstract: *Stress is the part of life that is an unpleasant emotional state that individuals experience in situations like working for long hours ahead of a computer. Stress is often positive, but it can affect your health if it's chronic. Also Stress is a characteristic response to different pressure instigating factors which can prompt physiological and conduct changes. On the off chance that continues for a more extended period, stress can cause destructive consequences for our body. The body sensors alongside the idea of the Internet of Things can give rich data about one's psychological and actual wellbeing. The proposed work focuses the mind level and identifies enthusiastic changes that happened in an individual when he/she is under pressure, melancholy, or uneasiness. On recognizing, A hint message will be sent to their relatives so that they will assist that individual with emerging from his/her circumstances to fostering an IoT framework which can proficiently identify the anxiety of an individual and give an input which can help the individual to adapt to the stressors.*

Index Terms: *Stress Detection, IoT, Heartbeat Rate, Sensors, Mind analysis & Monitoring.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Stress is usually characterized as a sensation of strain and pressure. There is proof that pressure is connected with numerous illnesses, assuming an essential part in the advancement of cardiovascular sicknesses, diabetes, or asthma, and it too fundamentally impacts the later course of these infections. Stress is identified with way of life; thusly, particularly for a portable computerized way of life advising and investigation benefits, the need emerges to distinguish pressure naturally during the daytime, utilizing physiological information from different sensors. On the off chance that pressure could be dependably and consequently distinguished, this could straightforwardly assist clients with overseeing upsetting circumstances, and it could likewise be utilized in clinical knowledge applications, for instance, in refining blood glucose forecasts for diabetics during daytime under the impact of pressure. Nonetheless, the accessible techniques for robotized stress discovery are dependent on low cost, universal sensors are yet youthful. Tele-monitoring and self-administration frameworks broaden the skylines of customary medical services utilizing the main place of care estimation information, yet the legitimate translation and dependability of the outcomes rely upon the unwavering quality of the deliberate information and the sensor itself. The two pivotal inquiries identified with this issue is as the following:

- 1) Regardless of whether low-cost physiological sensors are solid enough contrasted with "best quality level" gadgets acknowledged by and utilized in clinical practice.
- 2) Which sensors and calculations can give a dependable technique to stress discovery, at a moderate cost and insignificant client connection [1]

In cutting-edge life, stress has become more furthermore, more pervasive. Despite the fact that it can prompt genuine physical and mental issues, its sources are hard to distinguish. The human conditions including worksite, home, or society can incite weight on a person to a few degrees. There are numerous ways that our body can respond to pressure; these responses are mostly characterized to either physiological response which incorporate the 'instinctive' reaction by the Independent sensory system (ANS) of our body or then again conduct responses that incorporate protective conduct, useless and expressive conduct [2].

The pressure can be mostly ordered into two classifications: Acute pressure and chronic pressure. Intense stress is the reaction of the body to a stressor for an extremely more limited period and after that, the body will achieve harmony. Constant pressure is the one that relates for a more extended period and can produce hurtful outcomes on our bodies. Stress has an indispensable job in practically all infections which incorporates diabetes, hypertension, headache migraines, cardiovascular illnesses, psychological wellness issues, liver cirrhosis, malignant growth, and so forth.

Understanding the feelings of anxiety of the patients like disease patients and cardio patients can assume an indispensable part in their recuperation, as ongoing pressure can initiate the malignancy cells and furthermore cause reformist development of growth cells in malignancy patients, while in cardio patients it increments the shot at having hypertension which isn't alluring for them.

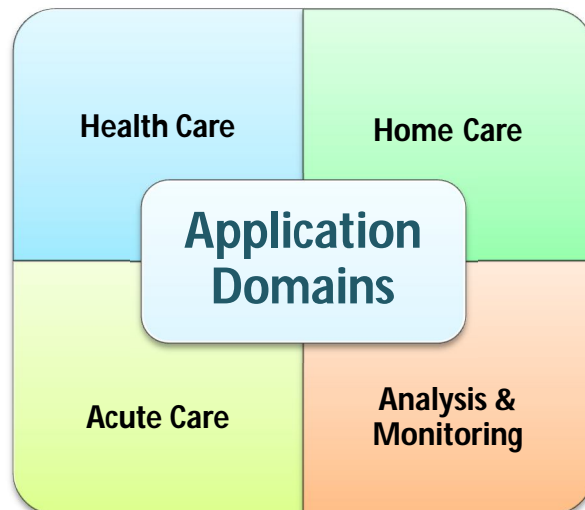
In this way, comprehend the pressure status of an individual much before the pressure begins to cause some antagonistic consequences for our body. The fundamental inspiration driving this work is to foster a ceaseless pressure observing framework also, along these lines decrease the unfriendly impacts of pressure on emotional wellness just as actual soundness of an individual. The physiological boundaries, for example, Pulse (HR), Temperature, and Pulse are taken into thought. IOT Sensors are used in this work [3].

Our review paper covered all the sections as follows:

Section 1 covers the “Introduction”. Section 2 covers “Application Domains”. Section 3 gives the brief idea about the “Challenges in Healthcare”. Section 4 covers the “Literature Review or Survey”. Section 5 gives “Proposed Approaches”. In the Section 6 we provide an idea about “Deep Learning and Emotions Recognition” and at last in Section 7 we conclude our review with future idea of work.

II. APPLICATIONS DOMAINS

The Internet of Things in the Medical Field had been viewed as a manner by which innovation has helped in implanting remote sensors in clinical gadgets which then, at that point, gets connected with the internet and collaborates with patients, emergency clinics, and clinical gadgets to utilize the new advancement in the model of current clinical.



Application Domains in Health Care:

- 1) *Health Care*: Fitness Care, Disease Prevention, Food Monitoring
- 2) *Home Care*: Mobile Health, Self-Management.
- 3) *Acute Care*: Hospital, Nursing Home, Speciality Clinic.
- 4) *Analysis & Monitoring*: Stress, Emotions, Anxiety, Depression.

III. CHALLENGES IN HEALTHCARE

- 1) *Adherence Checking*: Doctors don't have the best approach to all the more promptly study whether their patients are following supported treatment that might fuse medicine, recuperation exercises, and preventive activities. For instance, diet avoiding. It is extremely customary that the shortfall of hold extends the risk of hospitalization and consequently, constructs the money related load for patients and their families.[4]
- 2) *Confined and Anticipated Time*: The extension in individuals achieves extended sickness and inadequacy limits experts to examine each quiet with quality time. Because of the short period of time of screening, specialists miss the mark on the regular timetable of the patient. For instance, actual development, diet, rest, and public action, everybody of these qualities are comparatively huge in the assurance and treatment measure [5].

IV. LITRARTURE REVIEW OR SURVEY

This part audits the connected work done on the evaluation of stress, its grouping and its application in the investigation of different ailments. Different physiological boundaries including Galvanic Skin Response (GSR), Heart rate (HR), Respiratory rate (BPM), Blood pressure (BP) and so forth can be utilized to assess the pressure reaction of an individual.

- 1) Basel Khikia et al. fostered a wristband for dementia patients, comprising of GSR sensor, light sensors and accelerometer, to successfully group "Focused" or "Not pushed" occasions. They performed examination on patients while staff mentioning objective fact on their standards of conduct. From analyze, they tracked down that the sensor information investigation and the staff perception connect well and they showed that various situations are being served by various anxiety edges [6].
- 2) Seoane, Fernando, et al. focused on developing a wearable device for combatants to evaluate the physical, emotional, and mental stress experienced during combat [7]. They divided their venture into two stages and effectively finished the primary stage in this paper. First phase focused on identifying the best biomedical parameter to analyze the stress and the second phase to develop a sensorized wearable framework for the estimation and investigation of the biomedical boundary to acquire distinctive feelings of anxiety experienced by the battle. From the result of first phase they successfully found out the best bio-signal to assess the mental state of a person is ECG because vital parameters such as heart rate and respiratory rate can be obtained from ECG, which is highly automated by the sympathetic nervous system. They set their future focus on developing a wearable system measuring and analyzing ECG for the detection of various types of stress [6].
- 3) Physiological detecting based pressure investigation during appraisal was examined by directing an assessment study on the exhibition of GSR as for distressing occasions. For assessment, the understudies, outfitted with GSR and SPO2 sensors, are furnished with numerous decision inquiries of various intricacy levels. From the review, they tracked down a solid relationship between's GSR estimation and stress excited because of mind boggling questions.
- 4) Subramanya K, Vishnuprasada V. Bhat, and Sandeep Kamath - Different other physiological boundaries like Blood pressure, Heart rate inconstancy (HRV) are additionally being utilized alongside GSR for pressure observing. Pulse perusing alongside GSR perusing can group the feelings of anxiety into intellectually, actually or typical states [8]. Pulse and GSR readings can foresee the intense hypertensive scenes in patients in concentrated consideration units and trauma centers [9]. HRV information alongside GSR readings can be utilized to assess heart reactions [10].
- 5) Prof. Panil Jain, Elton Alphonso, Aloysius Miranda, Priyank Bhojak, Shiwangani Jaiswal was done to choose the best physiological signs to use in pressure recognition, how these signs can be distinguished, how these signs are influenced by pressure, and what might be the best model or framework to use in pressure location. Information were accumulated to introduce the fitting physiological signs to be considered as contributions to the calculation. The sensors were approved to affirm that they could precisely identify the physiological signs. The calculation was then evolved to decide the degree of stress. Physiological signs filled in as contributions to the calculation. The signs were fuzzified and gone through the surmising motor before they were defuzzified to create a yield that compares with a degree of stress. The calculation was then tried and assessed to demonstrate the effectiveness and ability of the framework; it was genuinely demonstrated that the framework can precisely recognize feelings of anxiety. The framework can be utilized to expand attention to push among mouse clients which can assist them with bettering deal with their feelings of anxiety and do what is expected to further develop their exhibition [11].
- 6) Sriramprakash.S, Prasanna Vadana. D, O. V. Ramana Murthy- This paper validates how to choose predominant aspects and breaker covering strategies to extricate the components from physiological sensors under states of work pressure and setting acknowledgment to decide the pressure in working people. It is clear from the order results that the time and recurrence area provisions of HR, HRV, and GSR are adequate to foresee the pressure. An equipment model for a pressure identifier can be acknowledged with the picked highlights and the reproduced model in a fitting stage which brings about a total pressure indicator gadget [12].
- 7) Mario Salai, István Vassányi, and István Kósa- From this exploration paper it is discovered that even a basic minimal expense pulse screen gadget can identify highlights that change fundamentally affected by mental pressure. Utilizing these outcomes we made a straightforward pressure location calculation that is being incorporated in the Lavinia way of life directing portable application for additional testing and refinement, in actuality, stress circumstances. In the event that pressure location ends up being solid for bigger examples, it will be utilized in the blood glucose forecast models created for diabetics [13].
- 8) Ahmed Hesham, Youssef Elkhazaty and Fadi Aloul - This paper presents a feeling location framework for advanced mobile phones which can be utilized as a keen console. The keen console identifies an individual's enthusiastic state utilizing ML methods [14].

V. PROPOSED APPROACHES

There are two main sections are in proposed approach:

A. Internet of Things (IOT)

IoT or Internet of things is a subset of the present edge insight tries. A brilliant IoT framework contains the accompanying key parts: Mechanical and electrical parts, Sensors, processors, stockpiling and programming Ports, receiving wires and conventions Onboard examination to prepare and run AI models at the edge building a fruitful IoT arrangement relies upon the huge number of gadgets that sit at the edge, in homes and workplaces, in industrial facilities and oil fields and farming fields, in planes and ships, and cars – all over the place.



Fig: IoT Approach

Parts utilized: The parts utilized in this venture are depicted in the accompanying.

- 1) *Arduino Mega*: It is a microcontroller board which is dependent on ATmega 2560 miniature regulator. It comprises of 54 I/O advanced pins alongside 16 Analog pins. Out of 54 I/O pins, 15 are PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) pins. This board contains a USB link port which is utilized to interface and move code from the PC to the board [15].
- 2) *Heartbeat Sensor*: This module is utilized to distinguish the beat pace of the body which can be utilized to discover the pulse of an individual. It very well may be utilized in our regular routines to ascertain pressure and tension. The beat Sensor has an edge esteem which should be aligned. To count the pulse, one requirements to include the quantity of heartbeats in a moment. This is finished by working out the bury beat stretch [15].
- 3) *Wi-Fi Module*: A Wi-Fi module is an independent SOC which contains TCP/IP convention stack which assists with giving any miniature regulator admittance to any Wi-Fi organization [15].

B. Deep Learning

Deep Learning models are inspired by the human mind, and especially its capacity to separate designs from raw information. Deep learning models work on countless progressive changes from raw information, to find various portrayals of such information. The worked changes are mixes of straight and nonlinear tasks. These changes are utilized to address the information at various degrees of reflection.

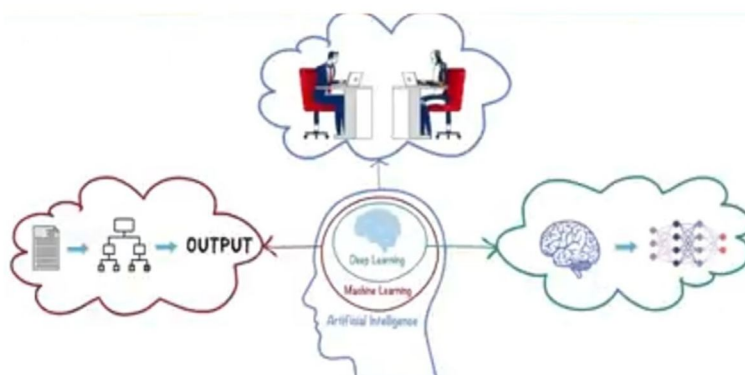


Fig: Deep Learning Approach

- 1) *Convolutional Layer*: Convolutional Layer plays an significant job in how CNN works. The utilization of learnable kernals are mostly packed in this layer. At the point when the info information enters a convolutional layer, the layer convolves each channel all through the spatial dimensionality of the info which creates a 2D enactment map. The scalar item for each worth in the Kernal is determined, as we coast through the information
- 2) *Pooling Layer*: Pooling layer essentially plans to lessen the dimensionality of the portrayal by decreasing the quantity of boundaries and furthermore intricacy of calculation.
- 3) *Fully Connected Layer*: This layer is utilized to interface each and every neuron from one layer to each and every neuron in the following layer. This layer takes the yield data from the convolutional networks. The last completely associated layer contains a softmax work which groups the picture into various classes utilizing the components produced [15].

VI. DEEP LEARNING AND EMOTIONS RECOGNITION

A. Facial Expression Recognition

Facial signals are significant methods of communicating sentiments in nonverbal contact. Look acknowledgment assumes a significant part in numerous applications, including human-PC association and medical care [16,17]. Mehrabian saw that 7% of information moves between individuals through composition, 38% through voice, and 55% through look [18].

Ekman et al. [19] characterized six essential feelings: satisfaction, trouble, shock, dread, and outrage. He demonstrated that people see these feelings paying little mind to their societies. Feelings could be communicated utilizing two symmetrical measurements: valence and excitement, as Feldman et al. [20]. He recommended that everybody has various methods of imparting their sentiments. Besides, there are solid varieties in people groups' sentiments when requested to communicate occasional feelings [21, 22].

The valence can be positive to negative, and the excitement can be quiet to energized [23]. This work would sort the contribution to its varieties of valence and excitement [24]. Early techniques for separating looks had been grown physically by designers by creating calculations for removed capacities. like Gabor wavelet, Weber Local Descriptor (WLD), Local Binary Pattern (LBP) [25], multi-highlight combination, and so on These elements are not tough against irregular characteristics in subjects and may have a high loss of surface provisions from the first picture [26].

The Deep Neural Network model application to look investigation is the most sultry subject these days in facial acknowledgment [27]. FER likewise has a wide assortment of public activity utilizes, like brilliant assurance, lie discovery, and keen clinical practice [28].

B. Speech Emotion Recognition

Speech Emotion Recognition is one of the principle components of human-PC interface frameworks. They will convey their sentiments utilizing voice and face. The discourse acknowledgment framework is as a rule broadly utilized for the location of feeling.

The most punctual trials on feeling acknowledgment in discourse thought about extraction of carefully assembled elements of discourse for arrangement.

Liscombe et al. (2003) separated a progression of consistent discourse highlights dependent on essential pitch, sufficiency, and unearthly slant and assessed its relationship with different feelings. Different calculations to perceive sentiments in human talking have been proposed [52] throughout the long term.

Many individuals proposed AI calculations like Support vector machines, stowed away Markov models, Gaussian combination models, and so forth Profound learning has been generally utilized in a few discourse spaces, including discourse acknowledgment. Convolution neural organization has likewise been utilized for discourse feeling acknowledgment and utilizing RNN bidirectional-(Bi-LSTM) is better for extricating fundamental discourse attributes for better discourse acknowledgment execution.

C. Multimodal Emotions Recognition

Multimodal feeling handling keeps on seeing the far-reaching application in science. This extension would help better comprehend feelings with the experience of other related modalities of the review (video, sound, sensor information, and so on A wide range of approaches and procedures are incorporated to meet the review objective. Large numbers of them utilize huge information methods, semantic standards and profound learning [29].

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Our review paper concludes that the detection of stress in Human is very important because excessive stress can lead to depression. This paper provides an insight into the applications of Stress/Anxiety prediction and serves as a stepping stone for any new research work in this field. A work was made to identify the pressure utilizing strategies from Deep Learning and the Internet of Things.

In this paper, we present a survey of the new headways in feeling research utilizing multimodal signals; Feature extraction and grouping philosophies utilizing profound learning, especially for feeling elicitation boosts. This survey expects to access and overhaul continuous feeling identification frameworks to know the most recent advancement in this innovation. The most recent 2020 and 2021 perceptions are talked about in our audit of the points and commitments.

Based on the above study, In future this research can be extended by developing a wearable Band using IoT sensors and deep Learning in which the doctor will ask Some questions to the patient or Subject and then according to his/her reactions and answers, the doctor will analyze his/her mind level and state of their emotions. This method can be used to continuously monitor the patients undergoing depression and assure their safety of working professionals and people who are living alone.

REFERENCES

- [1] Prof. Panil Jain, Elton Alphonso, Aloysius Miranda, Priyank Bhojak, Shiwangani Jaiswal —" Stress Detection using Arduino", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 Volume: 07 Issue: 03 | Mar 2020.
- [2] Humphrey and James H, Stress education for college students, Nova Publishers, 2003.
- [3] SUGAPRIYA , REVATHI , SARANYA, "STRESS LEVEL PREDICTION SYSTEM INTERFACED WITH IOT", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 Volume: 06 Issue: 02 | Feb 2019
- [4] Gunti Spandan, Tanveer Ahmed, Sangmeshwar, Rajesh S M,"IoT Application: Human Emotions Management System" International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-9 Issue-1, May 2020
- [5] N. D. Ahuja, A. K. Agarwal, N. M. Mahajan, N. H. Mehta, and H. N. Kapadia, "Gsr and hrv: its application in clinical diagnosis," in 16th IEEE Symposium Computer-Based Medical Systems, 2003. Proceedings. IEEE, 2003, pp. 279–283.
- [6] Aniruddha Sinha, Pratyusha Das, Rahul Gavas, Debatri Chatterjee and Sanjoy Kumar Saha, "Physiological sensing based stress analysis during assessment", in Frontiers in Education Conference (FIE), pp. 1-8, IEEE 2016
- [7] Atlee Fernandes, Rakesh Helawar, R. Lokesh, Tushar Tari and Ashwini V. Shahapurkar, "Determination of stress using blood pressure and galvanic skin response", in International Conference on Communication and Network Technologies (ICCNT), pp. 165 - 168, IEEE 2014.
- [8] Subramanya K, Vishnuprasa V. Bhat, and Sandeep Kamath. "A wearable device for monitoring galvanic skin response to accurately predict changes in blood pressure indexes and cardiovascular dynamics", in India Conference (INDICON), pp. 165 -168, IEEE 2013.
- [9] N. D. Ahuja, A. K. Agarwal, N. M. Mahajan, N. H. Mehta and H. N. Kapadia, "GSR and HRV: its application in clinical diagnosis", in 16th Symposium on Computer-Based Medical Systems, pp.279-283, IEEE 2003
- [10] Tang, Tong Boon, Lip Wee Yeo, and Dandy Jing Hui Lau, "Activity awareness can improve continuous stress detection in galvanic skin response", in Sensors, pp. 1980-1983, IEEE 2014.
- [11] Prof. Panil Jain, Elton Alphonso, Aloysius Miranda, Priyank Bhojak, Shiwangani Jaiswal," Stress Detection using Arduino" International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 Volume: 07 Issue: 03 | Mar 2020.
- [12] Sriramprakash.S, Prasanna Vadana. D, O. V. Ramana Murthy, "Stress Detection in Working People "August 22- 24, 2017, Cochin, India R. Nicole.
- [13] Mario Salai, István Vassányi, and István Kósa, "Stress Detection Using Low Cost Heart Rate Sensors" 5 May 2016
- [14] Ahmed Hesham, Youssef Elkhorazaty and Fadi Aloul, "Emotion Recognition Using Mobile Phones", IEEE 2016.
- [15] D. K. Yashaswini , Sachin S. Bhat , Y. S. Sahana , M. S. Shama Adiga , Shashank G. Dhanya," Stress Detection using Deep Learning and IoT", International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management Volume-2, Issue-8, August-2019 www.ijresm.com | ISSN (Online): 2581-5792.
- [16] D. Liu, X. Ouyang, S. Xu, P. Zhou, K. He, and S. Wen, "SAANet: Siamese action-units attention network for improving dynamic facial expression recognition," Neurocomputing, vol. 413, pp. 145-157, 2020.
- [17] S. Zhang, X. Tao, Y. Chuang, and X. Zhao, "Learning deep multimodal affective features for spontaneous speech emotion recognition," Speech Communication, 2020.
- [18] W. Mellouk and W. Handouzi, "Facial emotion recognition using deep learning: review and insights," Procedia Computer Science, vol. 175, pp. 689-694, 2020.
- [19] P. Ekman and W. V. Friesen, Unmasking the face: A guide to recognizing emotions from facial clues: Ishk, 2003.
- [20] L. A. Feldman, "Valence focus and arousal focus: Individual differences in the structure of affective experience," Journal of personality and social psychology, vol. 69, p. 153, 1995.
- [21] S. R. Zeebaree, O. Ahmed, and K. Obid, "CSAERNet: An Efficient Deep Learning Architecture for Image Classification," in 2020 3rd International Conference on Engineering Technology and its Applications (ICETA), 2020, pp. 122-127.
- [22] M. B. Abdulrazaq, M. R. Mahmood, S. R. Zeebaree, M. H. Abdulwahab, R. R. Zebari, and A. B. Sallow, "An Analytical Appraisal for Supervised Classifiers' Performance on Facial Expression Recognition Based on Relief-F Feature Selection," in Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2021, p. 012055.
- [23] S. Y. Ameen and M. R. Al-Badrany, "Optimal image steganography content destruction techniques," in International Conference on Systems, Control, Signal Processing and Informatics, 2013, pp. 453- 457.
- [24] E. S. Salama, R. A. El-Khoribi, M. E. Shoman, and M. A. W. Shalaby, "A 3D-convolutional neural network framework with ensemble learning techniques for multi-modal emotion recognition," Egyptian Informatics Journal, 2020.
- [25] I. A. Khalifa, S. R. Zeebaree, M. Atas, and F. M. Khalifa, "Image steganalysis in frequency domain using co-occurrence matrix and Bpnn," Science Journal of University of Zakho, vol. 7, pp. 27-32, 2019. [44] A. Chen, H. Xing, and F. Wang, "A Facial Expression Recognition Method Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks Based on Edge Computing," IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 49741-49751, 2020.



- [26] S. Dou, Z. Feng, X. Yang, and J. Tian, "Real-time multimodal emotion recognition system based on elderly accompanying robot," in Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2020, p. 012093.
- [27] G. Wen, T. Chang, H. Li, and L. Jiang, "Dynamic Objectives Learning for Facial Expression Recognition," IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, 2020.
- [28] I. Lasri, A. R. Solh, and M. El Belkacemi, "Facial Emotion Recognition of Students using Convolutional Neural Network," in 2019 Third International Conference on Intelligent Computing in Data Sciences (ICDS), 2019, pp. 1-6
- [29] Sharmeen M.Saleem Abdullah , Siddeeq Y. Ameen , Mohammed A. M.sadeeq , Subhi R. M. Zeebaree," Multimodal Emotion Recognition using Deep Learning" Vol. 02, No. 02, pp. 52 –58 (2021) ISSN: 2708-0757



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)