

图 10 VMD 分量图

Fig. 10 Component diagrams of VMD

表 5 采集信号相关系数的计算结果

Table 5 Calculation results of correlation coefficients of acquisition signal

IMF component	Correlation coefficient
$I_1$	0.9853
$I_2$	0.2143
$I_3$	0.0702
$I_4$	0.0564
$I_5$	0.0337
$I_6$	0.0247
$I_7$	0.0079
$I_8$	0.0056
$I_9$	0.0053
$I_{10}$	0.0049
$I_{11}$	0.0046

图 11 分别为经 EEMD、CEEMDAN、EMD-ICA 和本文所提算法降噪后的效果图,图 12(a)~(d)分别为图 11(a)~(d)方框中的信号细节放大图。从图 12(a)中可以看出, EEMD 算法的降噪效果较差,这是由于该算法没有准确地判断噪声与有效信号的分离点,因此只去除了信号前几层的高频噪声,信号剩余层中存在残留的噪声。图 12(b)为 CEEMDAN 算法降噪后的信号波形图,可以看出,该方法可以去除信号中的大部分噪声且对毛刺的去除效果较好,但信号中仍存在残余噪声,导致信号不平滑。图 12(c)为 EMD-ICA 算法降噪后的信号波形图,由于 EMD 在信号分解时存在模态混叠和端点效应等问题,因此降噪后的信号幅值失真,其降噪

效果受到影响。图 12(d)为本文所提算法降噪后的效果,可以看出,本文所提算法能使降噪后的波形更为平滑且很好地去除了信号中的毛刺和高频噪声,

这是由于 VMD 避免了 EMD 在分解过程中的模态混叠和端点效应等问题,且本文改进的小波阈值函数能较好地去除信号中的残余噪声。

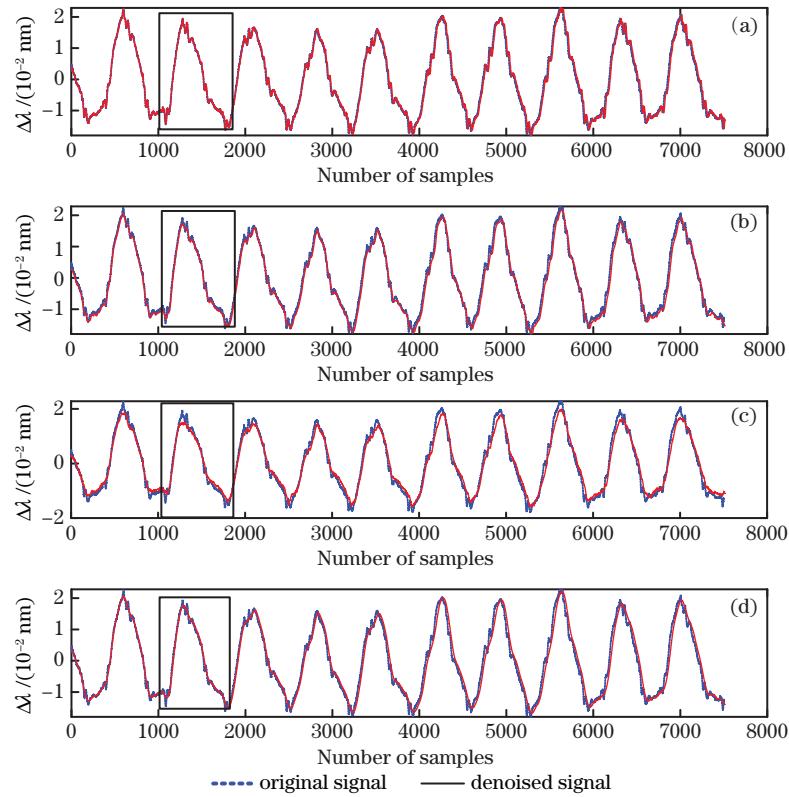


图 11 各算法降噪后的效果图。(a) EEMD 算法;(b) CEEMDAN 算法;(c) EMD-ICA 算法;(d) 本文算法

Fig. 11 Effect plots of each algorithm after denoising. (a) EEMD algorithm; (b) CEEMDAN algorithm;

(c) EMD-ICA algorithm; (d) proposed method

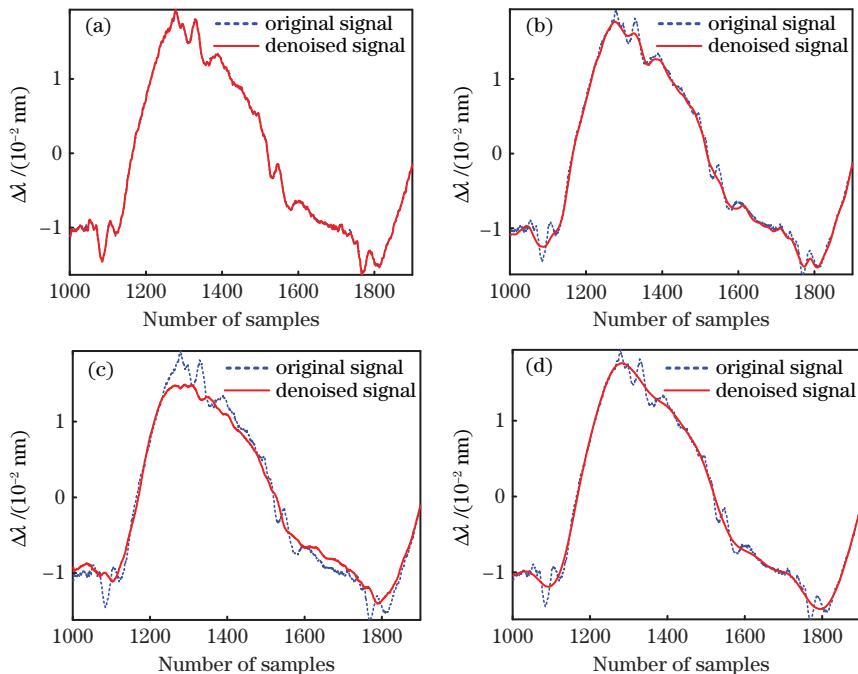


图 12 信号细节图。(a) EEMD 算法;(b) CEEMDAN 算法;(c) EMD-ICA 算法;(d) 本文算法

Fig. 12 Detailed plots of signals. (a) EEMD algorithm; (b) CEEMDAN algorithm; (c) EMD-ICA algorithm; (d) proposed method







**Methods** We design a signal acquisition platform based on fiber Bragg grating (FBG) sensors, which contains three detection channels, each containing three sensors linked in series. Firstly, the detection device is placed on the bed to collect the signals and demodulate them. This design is to allow subjects to be free from the limitation of lying flat positions. Second, we select the signals acquired by two sensors with the highest energy from the nine detected signals to find the average value of these two sensor output signals and de-trend them. Third, the noise in the signals is removed by using variational mode decomposition (VMD) combined with the improved wavelet threshold function algorithm. The signals are decomposed into a series of intrinsic mode function (IMF) components by using the VMD algorithm. We calculate the correlation coefficient between each component and the original signal, and use the coefficient to determine whether each component is valid or not. The effective IMF components are de-noised again using an improved wavelet threshold function. Finally, we determine whether the motion artifacts are present in the signal or removed, separate the respiratory signal from the heartbeat signal using a band-pass filter, and calculate the respective frequencies using Fourier transform.

**Results and Discussions** We use a denoising method based on VMD combined with an improved wavelet threshold function. Compared with other threshold functions, the estimated wavelet coefficient amplitudes obtained from the processing of our designed threshold function have less deviation from the true amplitudes (Fig. 3). The speed of approximating the true amplitude is faster. It proves to be superior. To verify the performance of the proposed method, we select three comparative algorithms to conduct simulation experiments. We use signal to noise ratio (SNR), root mean squared error (RMSE), and percent root mean square difference (PRD) to evaluate the denoising performance. The 5 dB–25 dB Gaussian white noise is added to the simulated signal. The denoising performance is also verified in the actual acquired signals. From the simulation results (Tables 2, 3, and 4), the SNR after denoising is 30.287 by adding the 25 dB noise. At the same time, the RMSE and PRD are 0.2597 and 3.0595, respectively. The proposed method is superior in these three indicators compared with other methods. The calculated SNR value after de-noising can reach 15.8232 dB with additional 5 dB noise. Even if the signal has a low signal-to-noise ratio, the proposed algorithm still has a good de-noising performance. Results of the actual experiment can be seen in Figs. 11 and 12. The signal obtained after denoising by the proposed algorithm is smooth and the burrs in the signal have been removed. This is due to the fact that VMD overcomes the mode aliasing and endpoint effects of empirical mode decomposition (EMD) in the decomposition process. It has a good decomposition effect on low frequency signals. And we use the correlation coefficient to select the valid and invalid signals, and successfully remove most of the invalid signals (Table 5). The improved wavelet threshold function in this paper can well remove the residual noise in the signal. In general, the proposed algorithm can remove the noise in the signal better than other algorithms.

**Conclusions** We propose a method to acquire respiration and heartbeat signals based on FBG sensors. A combined variational mode decomposition with improved wavelet threshold function (VMD-IWT) noise reduction algorithm is used to remove noise interference existing in signals. The simulation results show that our proposed algorithm realizes the best SNR, RMSE, and other indicators, and makes actual signals smoother after noise reduction. We use a band-pass filter to separate signals and calculate their frequencies. The maximum error rate of heart rate is 8.75% with respect to the reference value, and the maximum deviation of respiration rate from the reference value is 1 bpm, which proves the better accuracy of the proposed method. This provides a more convenient and economical way to monitor health at home.

**Key words** sensors; fiber Bragg grating; variational mode decomposition; threshold function; signal denoising; respiration rate; heart rate