

光学学报

基于改进 AdaBoost 算法的可调谐 F-P 滤波器温漂补偿方法

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摘要 针对光纤法布里-珀罗可调谐滤波器(FFP-TF)在环境温度变化时输出波长持续漂移,引起光纤布拉格光栅(FBG)解调不稳定的现象,提出一种基于改进 AdaBoost 算法的温度稳定 FBG 解调方法。采用 AdaBoost 集成学习构建可调谐滤波器的温漂模型,在迭代过程中提出基于误差率差值的弱学习器权重更新方法,以增强弱学习器权重与其预测误差之间的关联,提高多个弱学习器的集成效率。实验结果表明,传统 AdaBoost 补偿后可调谐滤波器在温度变化环境中的最大波长漂移为 14.03 pm,而基于权重更新的 AdaBoost 算法补偿后最大波长漂移为 4.75 pm。相比传统的基于标准具和气室的温漂补偿方法,所提补偿方法不需要添加额外元件,补偿精度高。

关键词 光纤光学; 光纤光栅解调; 法布里-珀罗滤波器; 温漂补偿; AdaBoost; 权重更新

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1 引言

光纤布拉格光栅(FBG)传感器凭借尺寸小、耐腐蚀、抗电磁干扰和易于复用等优点,在桥梁监测、土木工程、航空航天等工业场景得到了广泛应用^[1-5]。根据 FBG 传感器的波长漂移能够得出被测量的变化,因此对光纤光栅的波长漂移进行精确解调十分重要^[6]。目前,基于光纤法布里-珀罗可调谐滤波器(FFP-TF)普遍应用于高精度 FBG 解调系统中^[7],但是法布里-珀罗(F-P)滤波器中压电执行器的非线性和迟滞性,使电压和透射波长之间无法保持稳定的线性关系,从而影响解调精度^[8]。为了保证解调精度,需要对波长进行实时校正^[9-10]。现有的波长校正方法主要有 FBG 参考光栅法^[11]、F-P 标准具法^[12]、气体吸收谱线参考法^[13]等。FBG 参考光栅法需使用中心波长稳定的 FBG 作为参考光栅,然而该方法容易受温度影响。F-P 标准具法在环境温度稳定时能够较好地对可调谐滤波器的中心波长进行标定,缺点是在变温环境中标准具腔长漂移会导致中心波长产生差异。气体吸收谱线参考法虽然能产生温度稳定的波长参考点,但是覆盖范围较窄,并且非均匀分布的吸收谱线和难以提取的峰值使波长校正过程变得更加复杂。

当外部环境温度变化较快时,压电陶瓷会导致滤波器波长扫描非线性曲线的随机波动增大,进一步对

解调精度产生不利影响^[14]。目前提出的解决方法有 F-P 标准具结合迈克耳孙光线干涉仪参考解调法^[15]、F-P 标准具结合参考光栅解调法^[16]、乙炔气室复合波长参考解调法^[17]等。这些方法虽然提升了系统的解调精度,但是引入的硬件增加了解调系统的成本,也使解调系统变得更加复杂。随着人工智能技术在工业应用中逐渐深入,使用机器学习可以在一定程度上提升系统性能。常见的机器学习算法有多层感知机(MLP)^[18]、分类与回归树(CART)^[19]、随机梯度下降(SGD)^[20]、最小二乘支持向量回归(LSSVR)^[21]等。FBG 参考光栅法需使用中心波长稳定的 FBG 作为参考光栅,然而该方法容易受温度影响。MLP 是一种前向人工神经网络,拟合函数的能力随神经网络层数增加而增强,然而层数过深会导致过拟合等问题。CART 凭借独特的树状结构,可以快速对复杂数据进行建模,不过该算法的稳定性较差,容易产生过拟合。SGD 在深度神经网络中应用广泛,具有收敛速度快、简单高效等特点,然而 SGD 在并行化时易出现梯度过时问题。上述单一机器学习模型都存在或大或小的局限性,因此需要设计新模型来改善系统性能。

针对上述问题,本文提出一种基于改进 AdaBoost 算法的 FBG 软件解调方法,采用 AdaBoost 集成学习框架构建可调谐滤波器的温漂模型,在迭代过程中,根

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据传统 AdaBoost 算法中弱学习器权重分配策略单一的问题,提出基于误差率差值的弱学习器动态权重更新策略,以提升弱学习器的集成效率。

2 基本原理

2.1 AdaBoost. R2

AdaBoost 是一种迭代的机器学习算法,主要用于构建分类器集成^[22]。AdaBoost. R2^[23]是 AdaBoost 的一种用于回归的衍生算法,该算法通常仅使用一种算法来构造不同的弱学习器,通过在迭代过程中不断地更新样本权重分布,生成适合当前样本权重分布的弱学习器。最终将生成的所有弱学习器组合形成强学习器,提高模型性能^[24]。AdaBoost. R2 算法使用预测误差取代分类中的对错概念,如果一个样本的预测值与真实值之间存在差值,那么在下一轮迭代中该样本的权重就会增加,使得下一轮迭代生成的弱回归器更加重视该样本^[25]。AdaBoost. R2 的步骤如下:

1) 输入训练数据集

$$X = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}。 \quad (1)$$

2) 对训练数据集 X 中的每个样本权重进行初始化

$$D_1 = (\omega_{11}, \dots, \omega_{1j}, \dots, \omega_{1n}), \omega_{1j} = \frac{1}{n}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (2)$$

式中:D₁ 表示第 1 轮迭代样本点的权值分布;j 表示各个样本点的序数。

3) 对迭代次数 I, 计算弱回归器在训练集上的最大误差

$$E_i = \max |y_i - G_m(x_j)|, i = 1, 2, \dots, I, j = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad (3)$$

式中:G_m(x_j) 表示弱回归器的预测结果。然后计算每个样本的相对误差, 明显 e_{ij} ∈ [0, 1]。

$$e_{ij} = \frac{|y_i - G_m(x_j)|}{E_i}。 \quad (4)$$

4) 采用线性误差, 得到第 i 个弱回归器的误差率:

$$e_i = \sum_{j=1}^N \omega_{ij} e_{ij}, \quad (5)$$

接着计算弱回归器的权重系数

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - e_i}{e_i}, \quad (6)$$

更新下一轮迭代的样本权重

$$\omega_{i+1,j} = \frac{\omega_{ij}}{Z_i} \alpha_i^{1-e_{ij}}, \quad (7)$$

式中: 规范化因子 Z_i = $\sum_{j=1}^N \omega_{ij} \alpha_i^{1-e_{ij}}$ 。

5) 输出强回归器

$$G(x) = \sum_{i=1}^I g(x) \ln \frac{1}{\alpha_i}, \quad (8)$$

式中:g(x) 为所有 α_iG_i(x) 的中位数。

2.2 基于误差的弱学习器权重更新方法

在传统 AdaBoost. R2 内部迭代的过程中,生成的弱学习器的权重由该弱学习器的误差率直接决定,然而各个弱学习器之间并没有直接关联。换言之,当前生成的弱学习器性能不直接受前一轮迭代生成的弱学习器影响,同时当前弱学习器性能也无法直接影响下一轮迭代的结果,这可能会导致 AdaBoost. R2 生成的弱学习器性能具有一定的随机性,不利于最后的集成。为了解决这个问题,在迭代过程中引入权重更新系数对 AdaBoost. R2 进行改进,通过误差率对弱学习器的性能进行限制,同时也使得各弱学习器之间的联系更加紧密。权重更新系数计算公式为

$$\eta = \frac{|e_i - e_{i-1}|}{\max(e_i, e_{i-1})}, \quad (9)$$

式中:e_i 为当前弱回归器的误差率;e_{i-1} 为前一个弱学习器的误差率;η ∈ [0, 1]。根据权重更新系数,对当前弱学习器的权重进行更新:

$$\alpha_{i,\text{new}} = (1 ± \eta) • \alpha_i。 \quad (10)$$

传统 AdaBoost. R2 只根据误差率计算当前弱学习器权重系数,并没有考虑到弱学习器之间的关系对集成的影响。对 AdaBoost. R2 迭代过程进行优化后,通过比对当前弱学习器与上次迭代生成弱学习器的误差率,得出权重更新系数,再根据该系数更新当前弱学习器的权重。这样不仅让弱学习器之间产生了直接联系,降低了迭代的随机性,还使得弱学习器的权重系数分配更加合理。在迭代过程中,当前弱学习器性能如果优于前一个弱学习器,那么它获得的权重会比原 AdaBoost. R2 赋予的更多;相反,表现更差的弱学习器会获得更小的权重。改进 AdaBoost. R2 算法的流程如图 1 所示。

3 实验与结果分析

3.1 数据获取

实验是基于 FFP 滤波器解调系统进行的,实验设备如图 2 所示。光源输出宽带光,通过耦合器照射 4 个不同波长的光纤布拉格光栅。光电探测器接收反射光信号,将光强信号转换成电压幅值,并将电压信号送到数据采集卡,输出控制电压驱动 FFP 滤波器中的压电陶瓷工作。将 FBG 置于恒温(18 °C)水箱中,FFP 滤波器放置在一个温度可控的温箱中,可调谐滤波器表面贴有校准热敏电阻,提供滤波器温度数值。温度参考光栅 G0 以及传感光栅 G1、G2、G3 的波长偏移均由安捷伦公司生产的 HP8164B 光波测量系统测得。在实验过程中,使用质心检测算法(CDA)寻找 FBG 的波峰位置。

为了观察可调谐滤波器的温漂特性,将温度从 27.5 °C 降低至 25.2 °C,再升温至 27 °C,温度变化率如图 3 所示。升温过程中,最大温度变化率为

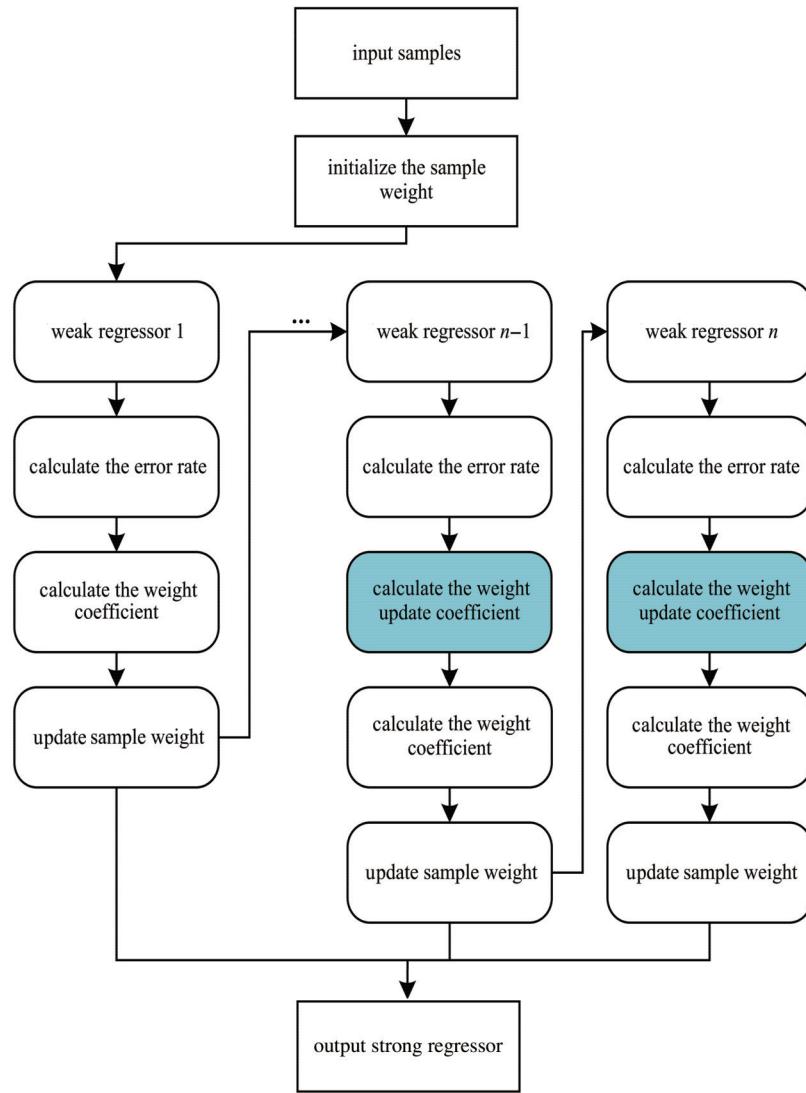


图 1 改进 AdaBoost.R2 算法的流程图
Fig. 1 Flow chart of improved AdaBoost.R2 algorithm

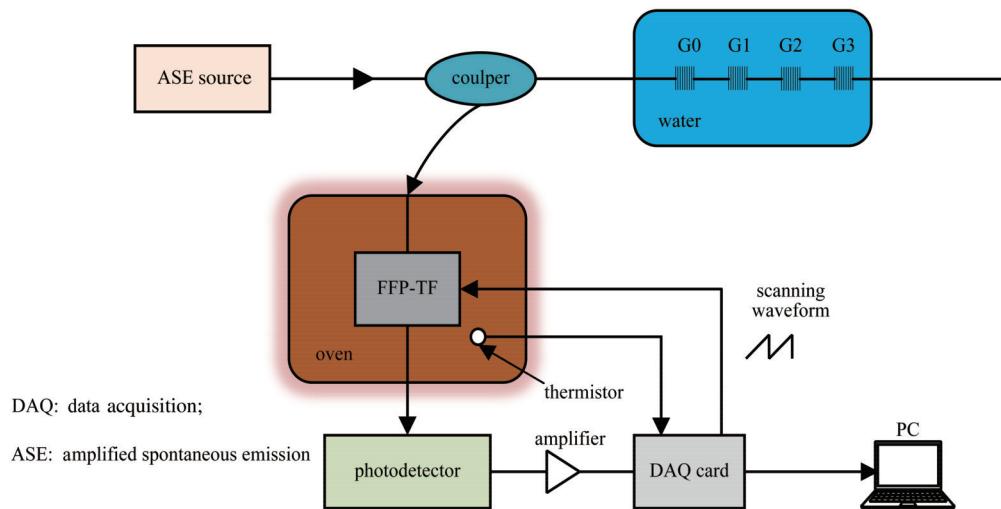


图 2 FBG 解调系统示意图
Fig. 2 Schematic of FBG demodulation system

0.01400 °C/min; 降温过程中,最大温度变化率为-0.02297 °C/min。将G0作为温度参考光栅,观察传感光栅G1、G2和G3在变温环境下的绝对波长漂移量,结果如图4所示。随着温度降低,3个传感光栅的绝对波长漂移都在逐渐变大,并且各个FBG的波长

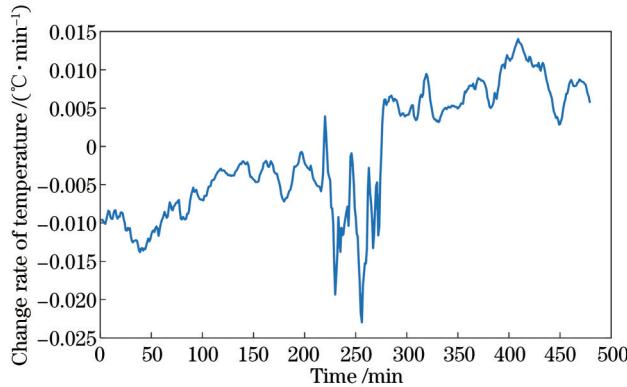


图3 滤波器表面温度变化率

Fig. 3 Change rate of filter surface temperature

表1 各FBG特征波长
Table 1 Characteristic wavelength of each FBG

FBG	G0	G1	G2	G3
Characteristic wavelength /nm	1528.839	1541.76	1557.41	1562.183

3.2 实验与结果分析

为了验证基于误差率差值的权重更新策略的有效性,本实验数据选取降温-升温模式,首先将温度从27.5 °C降低至25.6 °C,然后升至27 °C。训练集和测试集的数量比例为8:2。输入特征为温度、温度变化率和参考光栅G0的谱位置,输出数据为传感光栅G3的绝对波长漂移量。选择回归树作为AdaBoost.R2的弱学习器,采用最大绝对误差(MAXE ; R_{MAXE})和标准差(SD ; E_{SD})对模型性能进行评价,计算公式为

$$R_{\text{MAXE}} = \max |y_j - \bar{y}|, \quad (11)$$

$$E_{\text{SD}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (y_j - \bar{y})^2}, \quad (12)$$

式中: y_j 为第j个样本的测量值; \bar{y} 为所有测量数据的平均值。

首先使用基于弱学习器权重动态更新改进的AdaBoost.R2集成模型进行实验,并且与传统AdaBoost.R2算法进行对比,两种算法的补偿结果如图5所示。同时,常见的机器学习算法包括MLP、CART、SGD和LSSVR等,这些算法也被用于可调谐

漂移程度有所不同,特征波长越大,绝对波长漂移量越大。温度升高时,FBG的绝对波长漂移量逐渐减小;温度降低时,FBG的绝对波长漂移量逐渐增大。在降温与升温过程中,G3的绝对波长漂移量均最大。各FBG的特征波长如表1所示。

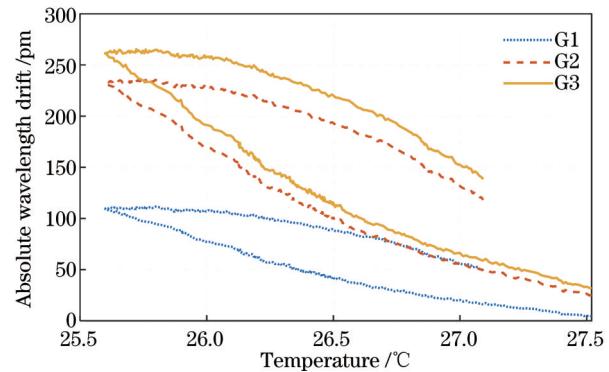


图4 FBGs绝对波长漂移与滤波器表面温度之间的关系

Fig. 4 Relation between FBGs absolute wavelength shift and filter surface temperature

滤波器的温漂建模,并与所提改进的AdaBoost.R2算法进行比较,补偿结果如图6所示,评价指标见表2。

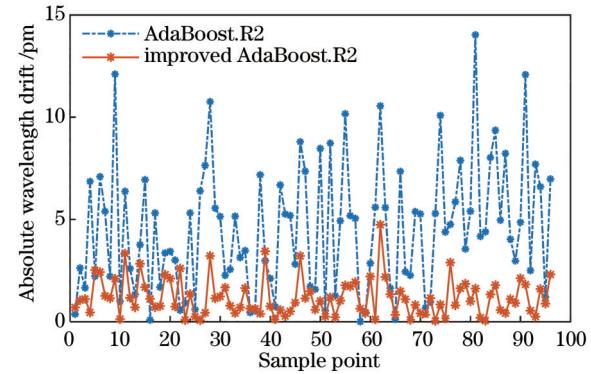


图5 AdaBoost.R2与改进AdaBoost.R2波长补偿结果

Fig. 5 Results of wavelength compensation of AdaBoost.R2 and improved Adaboost.R2

为了检验模型的分布式多光栅解调能力,将3个传感光栅G1、G2、G3的绝对波长漂移量作为输出,得到的补偿结果误差如图7所示,评价指标见表3。

由图5和表2可知,在变温环境中,传统AdaBoost.R2

表2 各算法结果统计
Table 2 Statistical results of each algorithm

Algorithm	MLP	CART	SGD	LSSVR	AdaBoost.R2	Improved AdaBoost.R2
MAXE /pm	11.78	12.36	10.74	20.83	14.03	4.75
SD	3.17	2.78	2.45	4.04	3.11	0.91

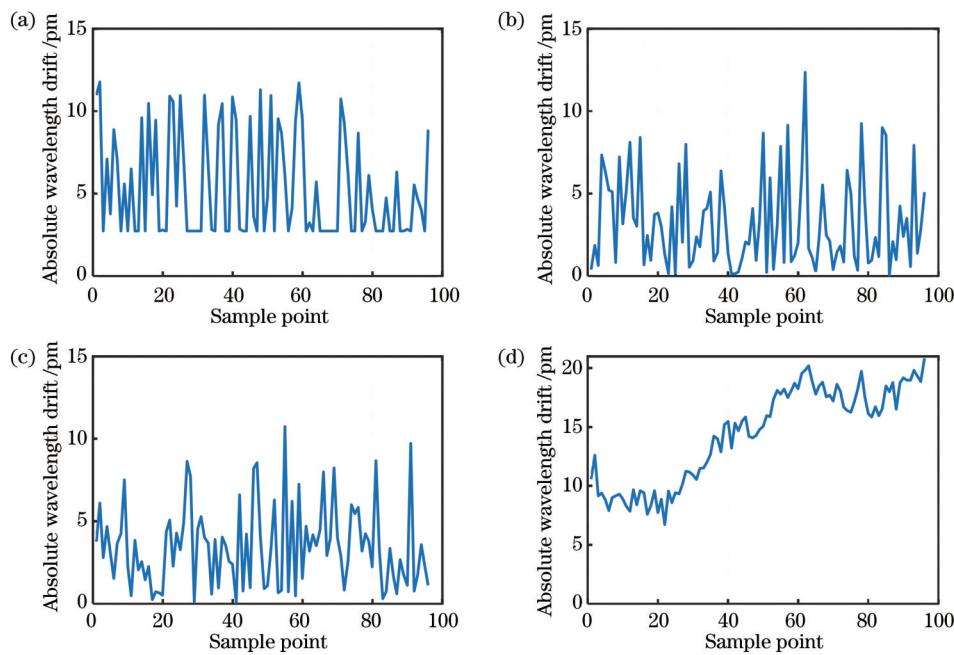


图6 不同算法的波长补偿结果。(a) MLP; (b) SGD; (c) CART; (d) LSSVR

Fig. 6 Results of wavelength compensation of different algorithms. (a) MLP; (b) SGD; (c) CART; (d) LSSVR

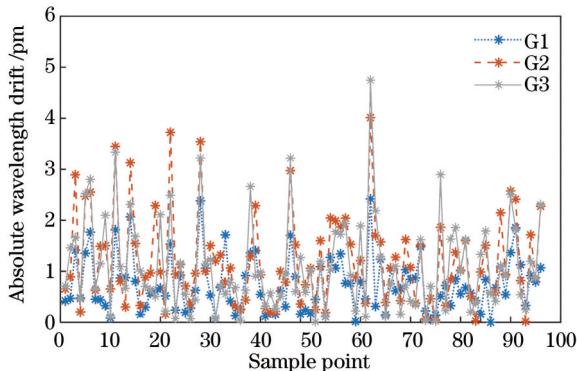


图7 传感光栅波长补偿结果

Fig. 7 Results of wavelength compensation of sensor grating

表3 FBGs结果统计

Table 3 Statistical results of FBGs

FBGs	G1	G2	G3
MAXE /pm	2.42	4.01	4.75
SD	0.54	0.89	0.91

集成模型的补偿结果并不理想,预测值与期望值的误差波动较大,最大误差达到14.03 pm,远超过改进AdaBoost.R2的最大误差4.75 pm。实验结果说明传统AdaBoost.R2模型在进行温度补偿时不具有稳定性,补偿精度较低。在验证模型分布式光栅解调能力实验中,模型可以同时对多个光纤光栅进行建模,其效率与对单个光栅进行建模时的效率一致。由表3可知,该模型的补偿结果稳定性强、精度较高。

为了观察可调滤波器在大范围温度变化场景下的温漂特性,首先将FFP-TF工作环境温度升至38℃,

待温度稳定后自然冷却至23℃,数据如图8所示。在冷却过程中每间隔1℃对中心波长、驱动电压以及温度进行采样,作为新的特征输入,输出数据为绝对波长漂移量。对4个FBG同时进行建模,结果如图9所示。基础AdaBoost.R2的MAXE和SD指标分别为15.83 pm、4.83,改进AdaBoost.R2的MAXE和SD指标分别为4.99 pm、1.40。

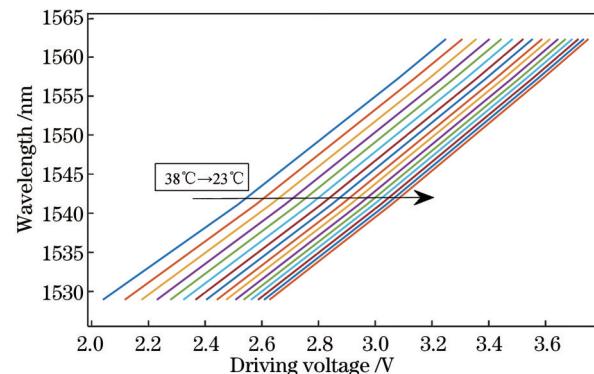


图8 降温过程中驱动电压与布拉格波长之间的关系

Fig. 8 Relationship between driving voltage and Bragg wavelength in cooling process

在传统AdaBoost.R2的基础上,基于弱学习器权重动态更新方法改进的AdaBoost.R2集成模型补偿结果不仅更为精确,误差波动也较小。由表2所示的结果可计算得出,AdaBoost.R2模型的最大绝对误差较传统AdaBoost.R2降低了66.1%,标准差降低了70.7%。此外,改进AdaBoost.R2的性能都优于4种对比算法的预测结果:与SGD相比,改进AdaBoost.R2的最大绝对误差减小了55.8%,标准差降低了

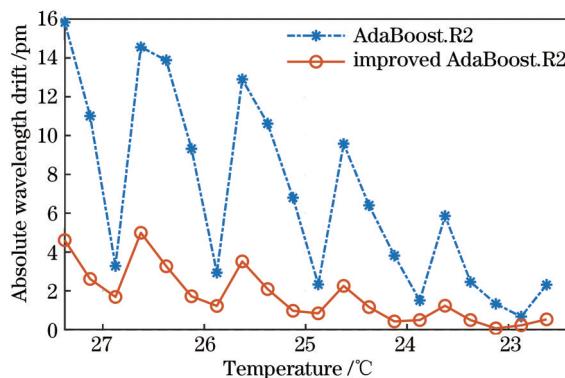
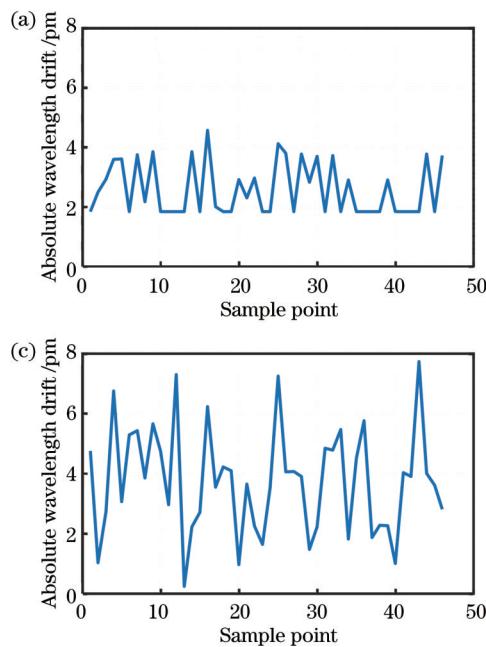


图9 在宽温漂范围内 AdaBoost.R2 与改进 AdaBoost.R2 波长补偿结果

Fig. 9 Results of wavelength compensation of AdaBoost.R2 and improved AdaBoost.R2 in the wide range of temperature drift 62.9%；与 LSSVR 相比，改进 AdaBoost.R2 的最大绝对误差和标准差分别降低了 77.2%、77.5%。实验结果表明，传统 AdaBoost.R2 集成模型在更大范围的变温环境中的性能波动更大、精度更低。在 AdaBoost.R2 中增加弱学习器权重动态更新策略后，解调误差得到了有效降低，同时集成模型的稳定性较传统



AdaBoost.R2 有了很大提升。为了进一步验证所提出的模型在降温环境下的性能表现，将温度从 27 °C 降低至 25.7 °C，分别使用 AdaBoost.R2、改进 AdaBoost.R2、MLP、SGD、CART 和 LSSVR 进行建模，实验结果如图 10 和图 11 所示，评价指标见表 4。结果显示，改进 AdaBoost.R2 在降温环境下的性能同样优于其他算法。

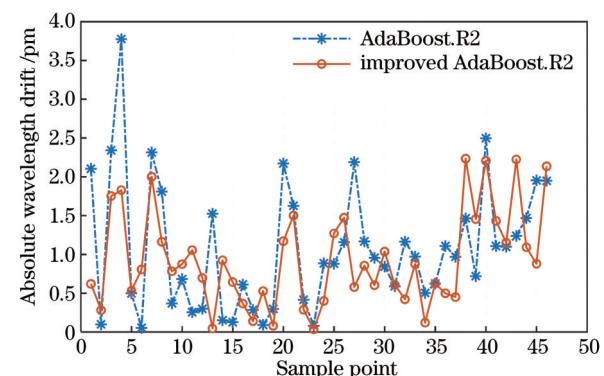


图10 降温环境下 AdaBoost.R2 与改进 AdaBoost.R2 波长补偿结果

Fig. 10 Results of wavelength compensation of AdaBoost.R2 and improved AdaBoost.R2 in a cooling environment

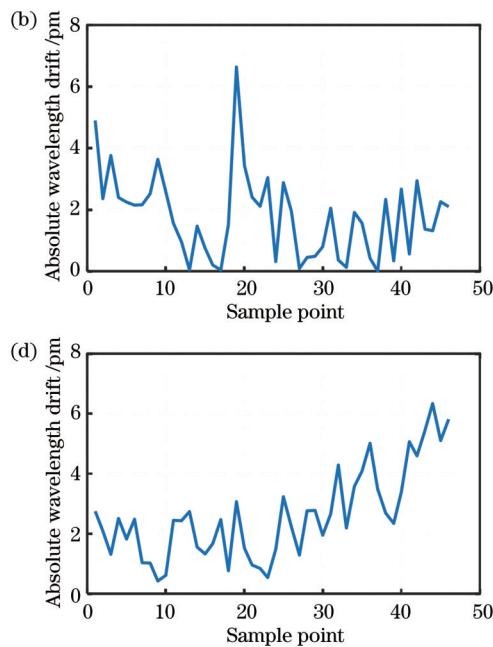


图11 降温环境下不同算法的波长补偿结果。(a) MLP; (b) SGD; (c) CART; (d) LSSVR

Fig. 11 Results of wavelength compensation of different algorithms in a cooling environment. (a) MLP; (b) SGD; (c) CART; (d) LSSVR

传统 AdaBoost.R2 通过循环迭代生成弱回归器，根据误差率生成当前弱回归器权重系数，然而并没有考虑到弱回归器之间的关联对最终集成模型性能的影响。基于弱学习器的误差率差值，在增加权重更新系数后，通过对弱回归器之间的误差率，对当前弱学习器权重系数进行合理再分配，使各弱回归器之间产生紧密联系。此时的弱学习器权重不是由误差率确定，

而是先由传统 AdaBoost.R2 迭代规则生成，再根据弱学习器之间的性能差异进行优化。实验结果表明，所提出的基于弱学习器误差率差值的动态权重更新方法能够有效地对可调谐滤波器进行温漂补偿。

4 结论

为了对可调谐滤波器进行温漂补偿，在传统

表4 降温环境下各算法结果统计

Table 4 Statistical results of each algorithm in a cooling environment

Algorithm	MLP	CART	SGD	LSSVR	AdaBoost.R2	Improved AdaBoost.R2
MAXE /pm	4.57	6.64	7.74	6.34	3.78	2.23
SD	0.87	1.36	1.77	1.48	0.81	0.76

AdaBoost 算法框架的基础上,提出一种基于弱学习器误差率差值的动态权重更新策略,并且在降温-升温和降温两种情况下进行了温漂补偿实验,比较所提的改进 AdaBoost 算法与传统 AdaBoost、MLP、CART、SGD、LSSVR 算法的波长补偿结果。实验结果表明,基于所提算法训练出的集成模型的性能明显优于其他传统机器学习算法。此外,相比传统的基于标准具和气室的可调谐滤波器温漂补偿方法,所提的基于机器学习的温漂补偿方法不依赖任何额外设备,易于移植。

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Temperature Drift Compensation Method for Tunable F-P Filter Based on Improved AdaBoost Algorithm

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Abstract

Objective The random fluctuation of the fiber Fabry-Perot tunable filter (FFP-TF) is easily intensified by the variation of ambient temperature, ultimately reducing the accuracy of the fiber Bragg grating (FBG) demodulation system. At present, the common solutions are the demodulation method combining the Fabry-Perot (F-P) etalon with reference grating, the demodulation method based on composite wavelength reference with acetylene gas cell, and so on. Although these methods can improve the demodulation accuracy of the system to a certain extent, the added hardware greatly increases the cost of the demodulation system. In addition, these methods are susceptible to ambient temperature. This study proposes a novel software-supported FBG demodulation method based on an improved AdaBoost algorithm. Specifically, the AdaBoost ensemble learning framework is used to construct a temperature drift model of the tunable filter. In the iteration process of the traditional AdaBoost, the weight of the generated weak learner is directly determined by its error rate, with no direct correlation between each two adjacent weak learners. In other words, the performance of the current generated weak learner is not directly affected by the weak learner generated by the previous round of iteration, and it cannot directly affect the results of the next round of iteration either. Consequently, the performance of the generated weak learners is likely to be random, which is unfavorable for the performance of the ensemble model. To solve this problem, this study proposes a dynamic weight update strategy for weak learners based on their error rate differences to accurately compensate the F-P tunable filter.

Methods In this study, the AdaBoost ensemble learning framework is utilized to compensate the demodulation system. Specifically, data on the temperature drift characteristics of the tunable filter in a variable temperature environment are obtained, and the characteristics and labels of the data are determined. Subsequently, the AdaBoost algorithm is used to model the data. The AdaBoost algorithm framework is improved, and weight update steps are added to the AdaBoost iteration process. After the weight update coefficient is calculated with the difference between the error rates of two adjacent weak learners, it is utilized to update the weight coefficient of the current weak learner and ultimately to obtain a close correlation between each two adjacent weak learners. Then, the temperature drift data are modeled in the improved AdaBoost algorithm framework, and the accuracy and stability of the improved model are verified in different variable temperature environments. Finally, the proposed improved algorithm is compared with the common machine learning-based algorithms in the same environment to verify the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm.

Results and Discussions Compared with the traditional AdaBoost algorithm (Fig. 5), the proposed improved AdaBoost ensemble learning framework reduces the maximum compensation error by 9.28 pm and the standard deviation by 2.2 in the cooling-heating experiment. Compared with the common traditional machine learning-based algorithms, the improved

AdaBoost ensemble learning framework also offers great advantages (Table 2). The results show that the improved AdaBoost model overcomes the low accuracy and instability of the traditional AdaBoost model in temperature compensation. In the iteration process of the improved AdaBoost, the weight coefficient of the current weak learner is reasonably redistributed according to the error rate difference between the current weak learner and the one generated by the last round of iteration by comparing the error rates of the two weak learners, so that a close correlation between each two adjacent weak learners can be achieved. In this case, the weight of a weak learner is no longer determined by its error rate alone. Instead, it is generated by the iteration rule of the traditional AdaBoost and then optimized according to the performance difference between the two adjacent weak learners. The performance of the final strong learner is thereby improved compared with that of the traditional AdaBoost. This point is also reflected in the wide-range temperature drift experiment (Fig. 9). The maximum error and the standard deviation of the basic AdaBoost are 15.83 pm and 4.83, respectively, while those of the improved AdaBoost are 4.99 pm and 1.40, respectively.

Conclusions By modeling the temperature drift characteristics of the tunable F-P filter and improving the traditional AdaBoost ensemble learning framework, this study proposes a new dynamic weight update strategy based on the error rate differences among weak learners. Furthermore, experiments of temperature drift compensation are carried out in two environments: cooling-heating and cooling. The wavelength shift of the tunable F-P filter is accurately compensated in variable temperature environments. Experimental verification reveals that the improved ensemble model offers the advantages of high accuracy and favorable stability, and it significantly outperforms the traditional AdaBoost algorithm and other traditional machine learning-based algorithms in variable temperature environments. In addition, compared with the traditional temperature drift compensation method for tunable filters based on the etalon and gas cell, the proposed temperature drift compensation method, with no need to add additional hardware to the existing demodulation system, is readily portable and boasts high economic practicability.

Key words fiber optics; fiber grating demodulation; Fabry-Perot filter; temperature drift compensation; AdaBoost; weight update