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调制光栅 Y 分支激光器波长准连续调谐方法

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摘要: 针对调制光栅 Y 分支 (Modulated Grating Y-branch, MG-Y) 激光器难以实现特定波长稳定准连续调谐问题, 提出一种基于 K 近邻模型的 MG-Y 激光器波长查找表构建方法。该方法基于 K 近邻模型, 快速分类得到左、右光栅准连续调谐区域, 依据 MG-Y 激光器相位调谐特性, 采用牛顿非均匀插值方法实现了 MG-Y 激光器波长精细调谐。实验结果表明, 按照该表控制激光器的输出光波长准确度为 2 pm, 稳定性为 0.7 pm, F-P 标准具解调波长稳定性为 1.73 pm, FBG 解调波长稳定性为 1.75 pm, FBG 解调波长相关系数 R 大于 0.9525。该方法可控制 MG-Y 激光器实现稳定的波长准连续调谐, 满足光纤传感解调应用需求。

关键词: MG-Y 激光器; 波长控制; K 近邻; 查找表; 连续调谐

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0 引言

近年来, 可调谐激光器作为光谱分析、波分复用和光栅解调的核心器件, 被广泛应用于光纤传感领域^[1-4]。其中, 调制光栅 Y 分支 (Modulated Grating Y-branch, MG-Y) 激光器作为一种新型的可调谐激光器, 具有体积小、可调谐范围宽、快速波长切换等特性, 在光纤传感解调领域极具应用优势^[5-8]。

MG-Y 激光器在传感领域应用研究的一个关键是其需要同时对多个输入电流进行控制, 构造稳定、准确且尽可能连续的波长查找表 (Look Up Table, LUT), 是其应用于光纤传感解调领域的重要前提^[9-10]。但 MG-Y 激光器波长调谐特性复杂, 传统构建方法工作量大, 精细调谐波长分辨率低, 且难以保证输出光波长的准确度与稳定性, 从而影响光纤传感解调系统的解调精度。因此, 构建一个可实现 MG-Y 激光器准连续调谐的 LUT 至关重要。

目前, 常用的 MG-Y 激光器波长控制参数表构建方法是对波长控制参数进行遍历扫描。MULLER M S 等^[11]采用等控制参数步进扫描的方法来控制 MG-Y 激光器实现快速的波长调谐, 光纤布拉格光栅 (Fiber Bragg Grating, FBG) 加速度传感器的解调结果证明了激光器可进行快速波长调谐, 并且波长控制参数须根据每个波长进行调整, 但未给出具体调整方案。而 MG-Y 激光器由 5 路驱动电流作为波长控制参数, 若利用 16 位数模转换器进行精细扫描, 需扫描 $2^{16} \times 2^{16} \times 2^{16} \times 2^{16} \times 2^{16}$ 组数据, 且电流与输出波长并非线性关系, 因此, 该方法扫描遍历数据量大, 采样周期长, 数据的利用率不高。

其他的构建方法主要是通过插值的方式来提高 LUT 的构建效率。郑胜亨等^[12]利用线性插值的方法构建了 pm 级的 MG-Y 激光器 LUT, 通过测试乙炔气体吸收腔的温度稳定性证明了该构建方法可行。该方法虽简单可行, 但调谐路径不平滑, 在实际工程应用中, 无法保证输出光波长的稳定性。为此, 刘强等^[13]利用样条插值的方法构建了 MG-Y 激光器 LUT, 实现了 0.3 nm 的精细调谐, 并证明了该方法可用于外腔式法珀

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干涉型传感器光谱采集和绝对腔长解调。该方法虽提高了调谐路径平滑程度,但波长精细调谐分辨率有待提高。

针对上述问题,本文提出一种基于K近邻(K Nearest Neighbour, KNN)算法的LUT构建方法。该方法通过KNN分类模型,快速分类左、右光栅准连续调谐区域,有效提高MG-Y激光器LUT构建效率;在相位调谐区内,采用牛顿插值进行目标波长的插值检索,调谐路径平滑,可提高输出光波长的准确度与稳定性。

1 原理

1.1 MG-Y激光器调谐原理

MG-Y激光器是一种电流调谐的半导体激光器,通过改变注入电流的大小引起该区半导体材料的自由载流子浓度发生变化,从而实现快速波长切换,其管芯结构如图1(a)。由5路驱动电流作为波长控制参数控制其正常工作,其中,增益电流 I_{GN} 、半导体光放大器(Semiconductor Optical Amplifier, SOA)电流 I_{SOA} 主要控制输出光功率,左栅电流 I_{LR} 、右栅电流 I_{RR} 、相位节电流 I_{PH} 主要控制MG-Y激光器输出波长^[14]。左、右光栅反射区基于游标效应,通过两个光栅反射器实现宽调谐,通过产生间距不等的梳状反射谱,调节 I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 控制重合峰的位置,保证某一时刻的反射光波长为一对重合峰的反射波长,如图1(b)。为实现连续调谐,再由 I_{PH} 控制输出光的相位谐振条件,实现波长的细调,从而实现波长连续调谐。

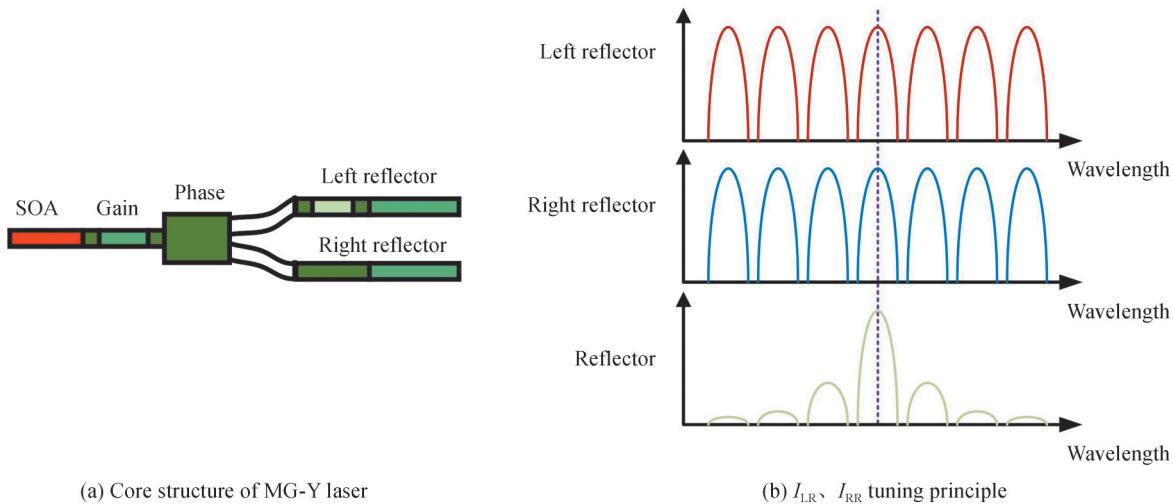


图1 MG-Y激光器
Fig.1 MG-Y laser

通信领域应用该激光器需要的波长间隔通常为0.4 nm,无法满足高精度光纤传感解调领域需求,因此, MG-Y激光器应用于光纤传感领域的关键就在于如何快速获取有效的MG-Y激光器LUT,并实现准确且稳定的波长快速切换。

1.2 KNN分类算法

为了提高MG-Y激光器LUT构建效率,采用KNN分类方法实现MG-Y激光器 I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 调谐区域快速分类,然后根据分类结果分析该模型的有效性和在不同激光器的泛化性。

1.2.1 KNN分类原理

KNN是一种简单易行的无参数分类算法,主要思想是先计算待分类样本与已知类别的训练样本之间的距离,从中找到距离最近的K个邻居;再根据K个邻居样本所属的类别来判断待分类样本数据的类别;如果K个样本中的大多数属于某一个类别,则该样本也属于该类别。

KNN分类算法主要涉及三要素:距离度量、K值的选择、分类决策规则。距离度量是两个实例点相似程度的反映,距离小,则相似度大,当数据稠密且连续时,欧氏距离是一种具有良好效果的距离计算方式。K值的大小是分类准确率和分类速率的一个重要影响因素,在保持较高分类准确率的情况下,K值的选取应尽可能小。KNN中的分类决策规则往往是多数表决,即由输入实例的K个近邻的训练实例的类别。

1.2.2 模型评估方法

采用KNN进行 I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 调谐区域多分类,区别于二分类问题的评估方法,可将多分类问题转化为多个二分类问题进行讨论,分别计算精确率、召回率、以及精确率和召回率的调和平均 F_1 -score。对于二分类问题评估指标 F_1 计算表达式为

$$P = \frac{N_{TP}}{N_{TP} + N_{FP}} \quad (1)$$

$$R = \frac{N_{TP}}{N_{TP} + N_{FN}} \quad (2)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2RP}{R + P} \quad (3)$$

式中, P 为准确率; R 为召回率; N_{TP} 为分类预测为正、标签为正的样本数目; N_{FP} 为分类预测为正、标签为负的样本数目; N_{FN} 为分类预测为负、标签为正的样本数目; F_1 对精确率、召回率进行综合评价, F_1 越高,说明分类方法越有效,分类器的分类能力越强。

2 基于KNN算法的准连续调谐查找表构建

为控制MG-Y激光器实现稳定波长准连续调谐,提出一种MG-Y激光器LUT构建方法,该方法实现了覆盖1 525~1 565 nm、间隔20 pm的MG-Y激光器LUT。该LUT共包括2 000个波长点,具体构建流程如图2,整个构建过程主要分为5个部分:获取初始扫描数据、识别 I_{RR} 、 I_{LR} 准连续调谐范围、识别每段 I_{PH} 线性调谐范围、检索单个路径内目标波长插值、生成MG-Y激光器LUT。

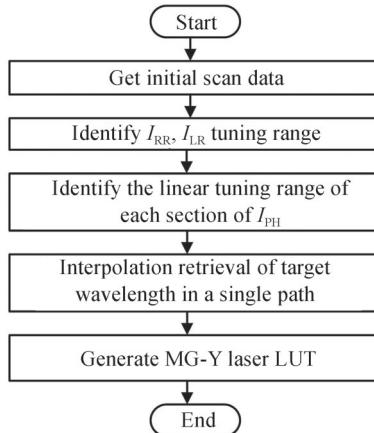


图2 MG-Y激光器LUT构建流程
Fig.2 Tuning principle of MG-Y laser

1) 获取初始扫描数据。由于激光器驱动模块设计以及复杂制作工艺不同,每台MG-Y激光器的准连续调谐查找表都不相同。为保证激光器正常工作并满足光纤传感应用需求,将 I_{GN} 和 I_{SOA} 均设为80 mA,因 I_{GN} 和 I_{SOA} 主要控制输出光功率,其改变会影响所构建LUT,尤其是影响输出光波长的稳定性,所以该阶段对 I_{GN} 和 I_{SOA} 保持不变。依据确定的初始扫描范围,扫描得到初始波长数据。该初始扫描表约包括54万个波长控制参数组合, I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 非均匀控制参数步进扫描0.96~33 mA范围; I_{PH} 在线性区域内按照0.4 mA均匀步进规则扫描0.21~6.51 mA范围。

2) 识别 I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 准连续调谐范围。通过图3(a)可看出,MG-Y激光器存在明显的几段准连续调谐区域,每段准连续调谐区域波长范围约5 nm,通过拼接可实现40 nm宽范围波长调谐。图3(b)中8个不同颜色段代表所需要的 I_{LR} 、 I_{RR} 准连续调谐范围,人工进行准连续调谐范围检索的效率较低,基于KNN多分类模型,将8个有用准连续调谐段设置成8类别,冗余部分设置为第9类,可明显提高LUT构建效率。

调用sklearn机器学习工具包,输入为激光器 L_1 的波长控制参数,输出波长以及对应类别为原始数据集,将其按7:3化成训练集与测试集,以激光器 L_2 的数据集为验证集;输出为各测试样本的预测类别。采用欧氏

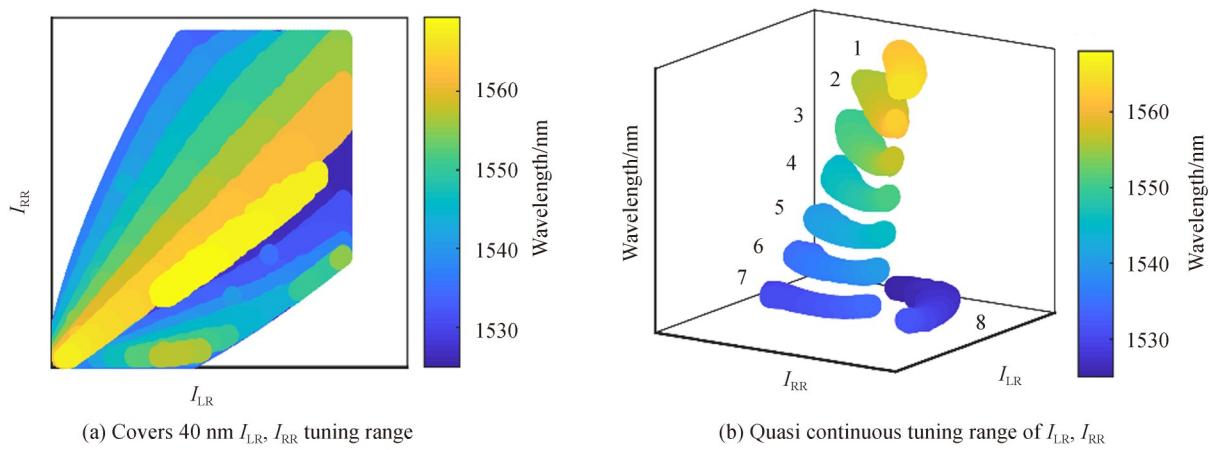


图3 I_{LR} , I_{RR} 调谐波长结果
 Fig.3 I_{LR} , I_{RR} tuned wavelength results

距离反映两个实例点的相似程度,通过交叉验证的方法得到最优K值,同时选取 F_1 值与K值的关系进行实验验证,结果表明当K=5时,分类的结果较优。

KNN分类模型评估结果如表1,整个算法在CPU(Intel酷睿i7 9700,内存为16 GB)上的运算时间仅为10 s,大幅度缩短了LUT构建时间,加快了分类速度;分类准确率为77%,在降低分类工作实现难度的基础上,保证了激光器可识别出MG-Y激光器偏差不超过1 nm的准连续调谐路径,满足目标LUT后续构建步骤需求;根据模型预测结果得到的最大波长间隔为50 pm,约等于目标LUT中3个点间隔,可通过相位节电流精细调谐实现缺失波段补偿,满足工程应用需求。

表1 KNN分类模型评估结果
 Table 1 KNN Classification model evaluation results

Label	Precision	Recall	F_1 -score
1	0.92	1.00	0.96
2	0.95	0.99	0.97
3	0.79	0.99	0.87
4	0.86	0.95	0.90
5	0.76	0.97	0.85
6	0.71	0.75	0.73
7	0.61	0.73	0.66
8	0.46	0.54	0.50
9	0.76	0.48	0.59
Avg/total	0.77	0.77	0.76

3)识别每段 I_{PH} 线性调谐范围。处于 I_{LR} , I_{RR} 准连续调谐范围边缘处的输出波长稳定性低,易出现跳模现象,因此,为了提高输出光波长的稳定性,在每个 I_{LR} , I_{RR} 准连续调谐段内依据 I_{PH} 精细调谐特性,依据最小聚类算法,获得一个个 I_{PH} 线性调谐路径。

4)单个路径内目标波长插值检索。首先应设置波长阈值,找出每个 I_{PH} 调谐区域段内部等波长线,然后在内部波长等高线上,以一定波长间隔取插值点,最后按照牛顿插值非均匀插值规则,在参考点之间进行目标波长插值检索。某个 I_{PH} 线性调谐段内波长参数组合插值曲线如图4,图中x、y轴分别代表 I_{LR} , I_{RR} ,z轴代表 I_{PH} ,颜色代表不同的等波长面,其中标记“X”为目标插值点。

5)生成MG-Y激光器LUT。从单个路径内目标波长插值检索波长调谐曲线上提取波长范围为1 525~1 565 nm,波长间隔20 pm的波长控制电流组合及其对应波长。

MG-Y激光器LUT中的波长间隔大小的选取与所采用的寻峰算法有关。质心法是一种非常适合实际工程应用的寻峰算法,计算量较少、计算速度较快,并且适用于大多数FBG光谱解调。采用质心法至少需要

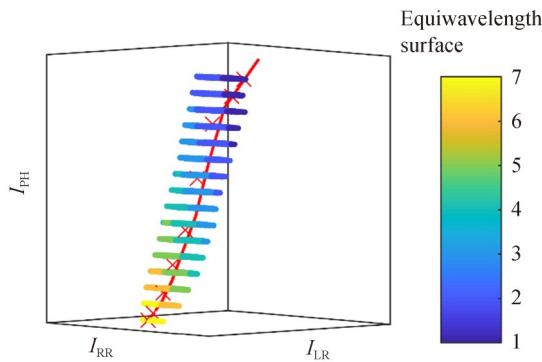


图4 I_{ph} 线性调谐段内波长参数组合插值曲线
Fig.4 Combined interpolation curve of wavelength parameters in I_{ph} linear tuning section

10个点才可满足寻峰算法精度需求,同时在扫描周期一定时,点数过多会导致电流快速切换,引起波长较大偏移。由于采用的FBG传感器3 dB带宽为200 pm,因此,所构建MG-Y激光器LUT波长间隔设置为20 pm。

3 实验结果与分析

为验证所构建MG-Y激光器波长LUT在实际光纤传感解调工程应用中的有效性,首先,进行MG-Y激光器波长调谐实验,验证激光器的出光稳定性与准确度;然后,进行F-P标准具解调实验,验证基于所构建LUT的光纤光栅解调系统可应用于FBG解调;最后,通过FBG解调实验,验证所构建LUT用于实际光纤传感解调工程应用的有效性,激光器工作温度均稳定在25 °C。

3.1 MG-Y激光器波长调谐实验

为验证接所构建LUT控制MG-Y激光器波长的准确度与稳定性,搭建了激光器LUT实验系统,如图5,连续扫描20次。实验系统以Xilinx XC7Z020为主控单元,依据所构建LUT控制激光器驱动电流输出特定波长的光,利用多波长计(AQ6151,精度为0.3 pm)采集输出波长,采样频率为1 Hz。

实验结果表明,实际扫描波长的均值与目标波长的偏差为±2 pm,标准差为0.7 pm,如图6。证明了按照该表控制MG-Y激光器输出波长的准确度高、稳定性好,该系统可实现准确且稳定的全光谱扫描和数据采集。

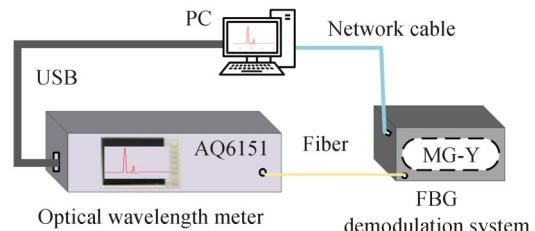


图5 MG-Y激光器LUT实验系统
Fig.5 Laser wavelength parameter-control table test system

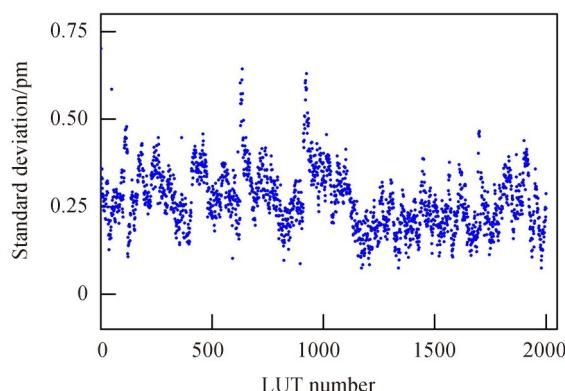


图6 连续扫描20次波长稳定性
Fig.6 Wavelength stability of 20 consecutive scans

3.2 F-P 标准具解调实验

为验证所构建LUT有效性,搭建了F-P标准具波长解调实验系统。将F-P标准具与解调系统置于高低温试验箱(GDW-100)中,保持温箱温度为25 °C,对F-P标准具进行光谱采集及波长解调,如图7,采样频率为250 Hz。

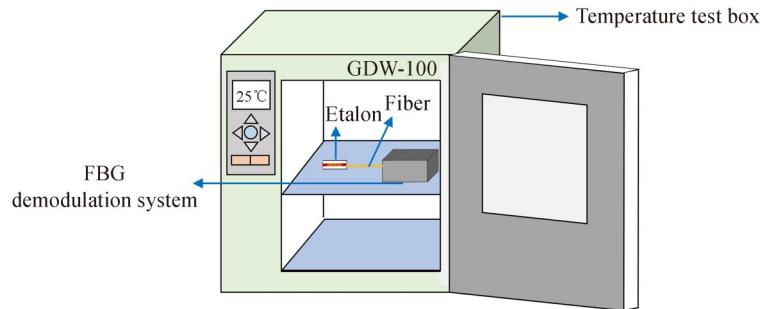


图7 F-P标准具解调实验系统
Fig.7 F-P etalon demodulation system

实验结果表明,F-P标准具其中10个透射峰扫描1次的解调波长结果如图8(a)。经计算对每个峰解调400次的波长标准差均小于1.73 pm,如图8(b)。证明了该方法对光纤光栅解调系统具有一定的实际应用价值,可解调出稳定的F-P标准具波长。

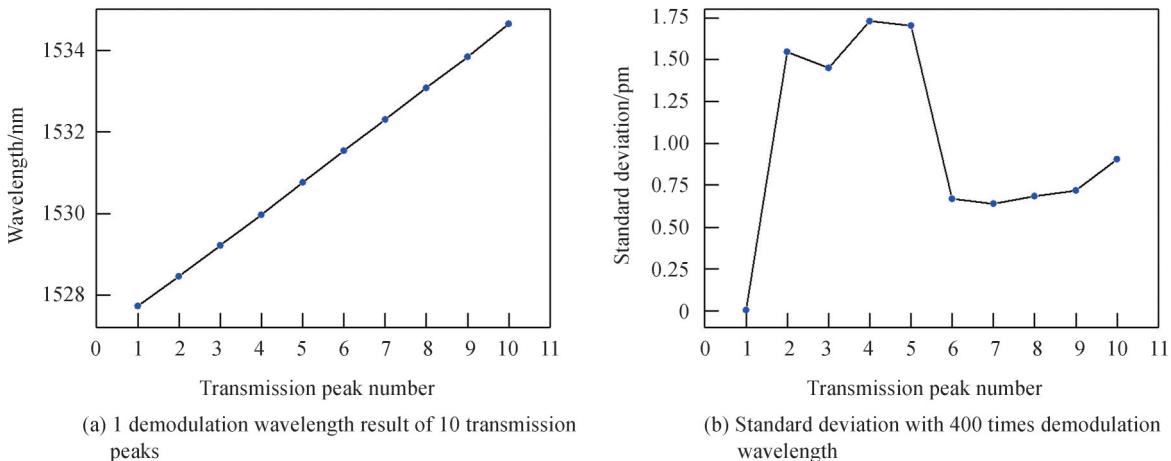


图8 F-P标准具解调波长
Fig.8 F-P etalon demodulation wavelength

3.3 FBG 解调实验

为验证所构建LUT在实际工程应用中的有效性,基于某型飞机起落架三向载荷的检测需求,搭建了FBG波长解调实验系统,如图9所示,FBG温度传感器系数为10 pm/°C。在冲击条件下,利用FBG传感网

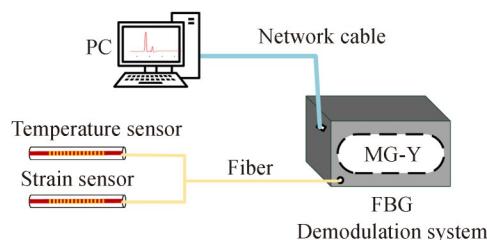


图9 FBG解调实验系统
Fig.9 FBG demodulation system

络获取起落架结构的应变响应,利用基于MG-Y激光器的解调系统对FBG应变光谱信息进行采集与解调,连续测量6天,共采集104组光谱数据,单次采样时间为5 s,采样频率为250 Hz。实验结果表明,单次实验过程中的波长偏移变化如图10(a),经计算104组冲击响应波长偏移曲线相关系数 R 大于0.9525,如图10(b),说明多次冲击条件下FBG的波长偏移曲线相似。

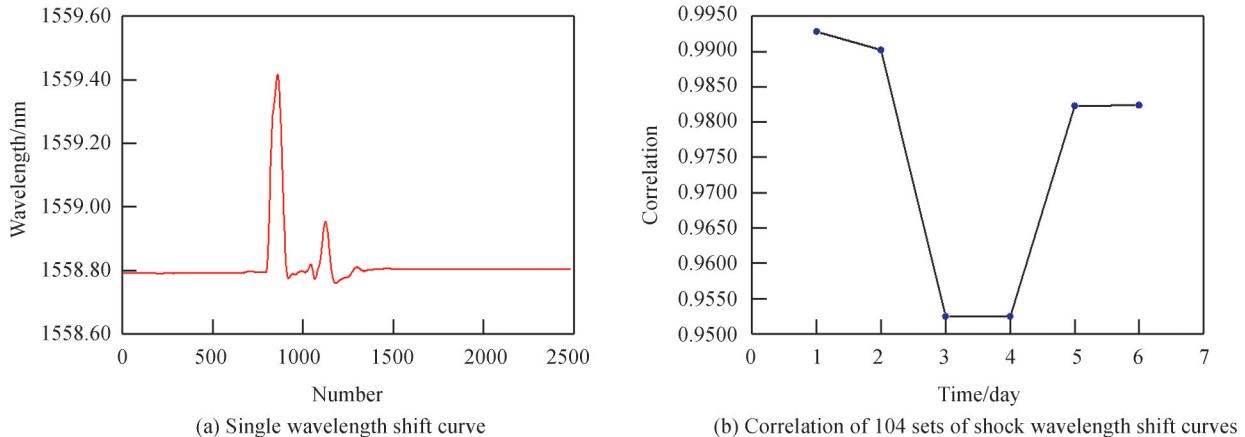


图10 FBG解调实验结果
Fig.10 FBG demodulation experimental results

以其中一天的16次实验结果为例,分析每次冲击响应前的300点应变响应解调波长稳定性。为获得由于激光器输出波长引起的FBG解调波长误差,以每段波长变化均值为基准,首先采用去趋势化的方法,除去零点漂移,然后利用FBG温度传感器进行温度补偿。图11(a)为16次实验过程FBG温度传感器的变化趋势,结果表明实验过程中对应FBG温度传感器中心波长偏移12.58 pm。图11(b)为经过去趋势化和温度补偿后16次冲击实验前300个采样点FBG应变传感器的响应特性,可以看出FBG应变传感器解调波长稳定性为1.75 pm,证明了该系统可有效应用于FBG的光谱采集与波长解调,解调波长稳定性好,满足FBG网络对结构的应变和载荷监测需求。

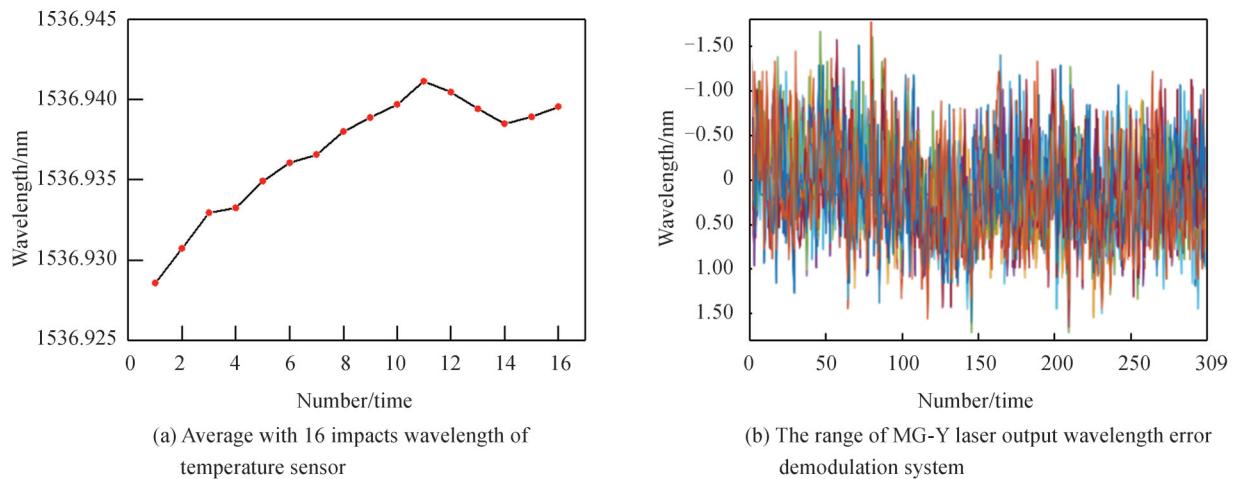


图11 冲击响应波长变化曲线
Fig.11 Impulse response wavelength change curve

4 结论

提出了一种MG-Y激光器波长LUT构建方法,该方法基于KNN分类模型实现波长准连续调谐区域段快速分类,算法在CPU上的运算时间仅为10 s,极大地缩短了LUT查找表构建时间,利用相位调谐特性,采用牛顿插值进行波长精细调谐,调谐路径平滑,通用性良好。实验结果表明,MG-Y激光器按所构建波长控

制参数LUT进行波长连续调谐时,其输出光波长稳定性好且准确度高。利用该方法的光纤光栅解调系统可实现稳定的F-P标准具及FBG光谱采集和波长解调,该方法具有良好的实际应用价值。

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Quasi-continuous Wavelength Tuning Method of Modulated Grating Y-branch Laser

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Abstract: Tunable laser has been widely introduced in the field of optical fiber sensing as core component for spectrum analysis, wavelength division multiplexing and grating demodulation in recent years. There is a new type called Modulated Grating Y-branch (MG-Y) laser, and the characteristics of small size, wide tunable range and fast wavelength switching made it extremely popular in the field of optical fiber sensor demodulation. The primary key technology for MG-Y laser that needs to be solved in the application of fiber sensing is to control multiple input currents at the same time and build a stable, accurate and

continuous wavelength Look Up Table (LUT). However, the wavelength tuning characteristics of MG-Y lasers are complex, the traditional methods are inefficient, the tuning wavelength can not meet the resolution requirements, and it is difficult to ensure the accuracy and stability of the output wavelength, which in turn affects the demodulation fiber sensing accuracy. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to find a new method for quasi-continuously tuned LUT construction. Aiming at the problem that it is difficult to achieve a stable quasi-continuous tuning of a specific wavelength for modulated grating Y-branch lasers, we proposed a method of constructing a wavelength look up table for MG-Y lasers. The method based on the KNN model, which is a simple classification algorithm. It can convert multi-class problems into multiple two-class problems for discussion, and calculate the accuracy rate, recall rate, and F¹-score. The construction process of LUT is mainly divided into 4 parts: obtain the initial scan data, identify the I_{LR} and I_{RR} quasi-continuous tuning range, identify the linear tuning range of each segment of I_{PH} , interpolation retrieval of target wavelength in a single path, generate LUT of MG-Y laser. This method has achieved rapid classification of the wavelength quasi-continuous tuning region. It used toolkit of sklearn machine learning. Its input is the wavelength parameter-control of L_1 , output wavelength, which are converted into training set and test set according to 7:3. And the data set of L_2 was used as verification set. Its output is the prediction category of each test sample. This method used euclidean distance to reflect the similarity of two example points, and the optimal K value is obtained by cross verification. At the same time, the relationship between F_1 value and K value is selected for experimental verification. The results show that when $K=5$, the classification result is better. Calculation time of the entire algorithm on the CPU is only 10 s, which has greatly reduced hours with an accuracy rate of 77%. According to the model prediction result, its maximum wavelength interval obtained is 50 pm. This method can meet the needs of engineering applications and generated a smooth, which made the best of phase tuning characteristics of MG-Y laser and adopted Newton interpolation to fine-tune the wavelength. To verify the application value of the method proposed in this paper, the following experiments are carried out in turn. Firstly, to verify the accuracy and stability of MG-Y laser, we built a laser LUT experimental system, and continuously scanned the LUT which based on our method 20 times. According to LUT, the laser drive current is controlled to output a specific wavelength of light. The experimental system used Xilinx XC7Z020 as the main control unit, and used a multi-wavelength meter (AQ6151, with an accuracy of 0.3 pm, its sampling frequency is 1 Hz) to acquisition output wavelength. The experimental results show that its accuracy is about 2 pm, and the stability is 0.7 pm. Secondly, to verify the effectiveness of the constructed LUT, we built the F-P etalon wavelength demodulation experiment system. We placed a F-P etalon in the high and low temperature test chamber (GDW-100), the temperature was kept at 25 °C. The sampling frequency of demodulation system is 250 Hz. The experimental results show that the F-P etalon demodulation wavelength stability is 1.73 pm. Finally, to verify the effectiveness of LUT in practical engineering applications, we built an FBG wavelength demodulation experimental system, which based on the detection requirements of the three-way load of a certain type of aircraft landing gear. Under impact conditions, the FBG sensor network was used to obtain the strain response of the landing gear structure, and the MG-Y laser-based demodulation system was used to collect and demodulate the FBG strain spectrum information. Its single sampling time is 5 s, and its sampling frequency is 250 Hz. By analyzing the data collected for 6 consecutive days, we come to the conclusion that the FBG demodulation wavelength stability is 1.75 pm, and the FBG demodulation wavelength correlation coefficient R is greater than 0.952 5. The experimental results proved that this method can control the MG-Y laser to achieve stable wavelength quasi-continuous tuning. In summary, the fiber grating demodulation system, which used this method, can realize stable F-P etalon and FBG spectrum acquisition and wavelength demodulation. This method has good practical application value.

Key words: MG-Y laser; Wavelength control; K nearest neighbor; Look up table; Continuous tuning

OCIS Codes: 140.5960; 140.3425; 140.3600; 140.3518