引用格式: XU Jiakai, NI Kai, GONG Huaping, et al. Fiber Bragg Grating Acceleration Sensor Based on Circular Cycloid Hinge [J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2023, 52(6):0606004

徐佳凯, 倪凯, 龚华平, 等. 基于圆弧摆线铰链的双光纤光栅加速度传感器[J]. 光子学报, 2023, 52(6): 0606004

基于圆弧摆线铰链的双光纤光栅加速度传感器

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摘 要:针对桥梁加速度传感器原位校准时标准传感器的选取问题,提出了一种基于圆弧摆线铰链的 双光纤光栅加速度传感器。通过力学模型分析传感器谐振频率与灵敏度,根据桥梁原位校准要求对传 感器结构进行参数优化,并进行静应力分析、模态分析和谐响应分析,最后制作传感器实物并进行标 定。实验结果表明:传感器谐振频率为460 Hz,灵敏度约为43 pm/g,横向干扰能力程度5.7%,可用于 桥梁上加速度监测。

关键词:传感器;光纤光栅;加速度传感器;柔性铰链;桥梁监测中图分类号:TN253文献标识码:A

doi:10.3788/gzxb20235206.0606004

0 引言

近年来加速度传感器被安装于国内外许多大型桥梁上并应用于桥梁健康状况的监测^[1],加速度传感器 的性能对桥梁状况的实时监测有较大的影响。对于桥梁以及建筑物振动状况的监测,需要使用低频灵敏度 高,且稳定可靠的加速度传感器,光纤光栅(Fiber Bragg Grating,FBG)加速度传感器与传统的压电式传感器 相比,有灵敏度高、抗电磁干扰能力强等优点^[2-3],可用于桥梁与建筑物的实时监测。并且桥梁监测需要进行 多点同时进行,使用FBG加速度传感器分布式传感可以避免压电式加速度传感器出现的布线问题。

光纤光栅加速度传感器主要分为基于梁结构的光纤光栅加速度传感器和其他弹性结构体形式^[4]。由于 铰链结构的光纤光栅加速度传感器有梁结构的优点,整体振动结构一体成型,谐振频率比传统梁结构FBG 加速度传感器高,并且可以更具实际需求改变加速度传感器的结构来满足特定的灵敏度与频率测量范围的 要求^[5-9],成为国内外光纤光栅加速度传感器研究的热点^[10-12]。苏李等^[9]研制了大量程高灵敏度的光纤光栅 低频振动传感器,该传感器固有频率约为91 Hz,灵敏度约为1.94 nm/g。邱忠超等^[13]研制了一种基于双弹 性板的铰链型加速度传感器,该传感器使用双弹性板,传感器谐振频率约为1 300 Hz,灵敏度约为20 pm/g。

直圆摆线铰链是一种基于摆线与圆弧混合切口的异形非对称式柔性铰链结构^[14],具有旋转中心可调的 机械特征。本文根据直圆摆线柔性铰链结构设计了一种基于直圆摆线铰链的双光纤光栅加速度传感器,设 计了特殊质量块结构,使用单光纤刻蚀双光栅,分析传感器各项尺寸结构对传感器灵敏度以及谐振频率的 影响,通过理论分析优化传感器各项结构参数,设计制作满足桥梁加速度传感要求的传感器,最后进行实验 验证理论分析结果。

1 传感器设计

1.1 传感器结构

传感器结构如图1所示,该传感器由直圆摆线铰链结构、双光栅光纤、矩形椭圆复合质量块以及传感器

基金项目:国家重点研究发展计划(No. 2020YFF0217803)

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收稿日期:2022-11-22;录用日期:2022-12-22

基座组成。传感器整体结构一体成型,单根光纤上刻蚀双光栅,通过胶黏的方式绕过半椭圆部分固定传感器一周,两个光栅位于铰链位置。当传感器受到外界激励时,质量块会绕着铰链进行振动,使得两个FBG分别产生伸缩,导致光栅中心波长产生漂移。两个FBG分别位于传感器的上下两侧,当质量块发生振动时两个FBG发生方向相反的形变,即当其中一个FBG拉伸时,另一个FBG处于收缩状态。



图 1 加速度传感器结构及参数示意图 Fig.1 Schematic diagram of acceleration sensor structure and parameters

1.2 传感器灵敏度分析

传感器力学模型如图2所示。加速度a作用在质量块上,使质量块绕着直圆摆线铰链进行轻微的振动。



图 2 加速度传感器振动模型 Fig.2 Vibration model of acceleration sensor

由力矩平衡方程可以得到

$$mad = k\Delta l \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + K\theta \tag{1}$$

式中,*m*为传感器质量块的质量,*d*为质量块质心到铰链中心的距离,*k*为光纤的弹性系数, Δl 为光纤伸缩长度,*h*为质量块的高度,*K*为直圆摆线铰链转动刚度,*θ*为质量块转动角度,其中光纤弹性系数 $k = \frac{A_i E_i}{l}, A_i$ 为 光纤 横 截 面 积, E_i 为光纤的弹性模量, l为光纤固定点之间的距离。质量块质心到铰链中心距离 $d = \pi c + e_1, e_1 = \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) e_2$ 。摆线拱高 2*c*,摆线水平投影长度为 πc 。

铰链转动刚度

$$K = \frac{12f}{E\omega} \tag{2}$$

式中, $f=f_1+f_2$

$$f_{1} = \frac{1}{8R^{2}} \left[\frac{3\beta_{1}}{\left(\beta_{1}^{2} - 1\right)^{5/2}} \arctan \frac{\beta_{1} + 1}{\sqrt{\beta_{1}^{2} - 1}} + \frac{2\beta_{1}^{2} + 1}{2\beta_{1}^{2} \left(\beta_{1}^{2} - 1\right)^{2}} \right]$$
(3)

$$f_{2} = \frac{1}{8c^{2}} \left[\frac{\pi (2\beta_{2} + 1)}{2(\beta_{2} - 1)^{5/2} (\beta_{2} + 1)^{3/2}} \right]$$
(4)

式中, *E*为材料弹性模量, *ω*为传感器厚度, 直圆半径 *R* = $\pi \cdot c$, *t*为铰链最薄处厚度, $\beta_1 = \frac{t}{2R} + 1$, $\beta_2 = \frac{t}{2c} + 1_o$

传感器的灵敏度S由光纤光栅中心波长变化量△l与传感器受到的加速度a的比值确定,即

$$S = \frac{\Delta l}{a} = 2 \frac{\lambda (1 - P_e)}{l} \frac{md}{kh/2 + 2K/h}$$
(5)

式中, λ 是光纤光栅的中心波长, P。为光纤光栅有效弹性系数。

1.3 传感器谐振频率分析

谐振频率是加速度传感器的另一重要参数,传感器设计需要满足实际应用时的谐振频率要求。 根据平行轴定理得到质量块转动惯量

$$J = md^{2} + m_{1} \left(\frac{e^{2} + h^{2}}{12} \right) + m_{2} \left(\frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{8} \right)$$
(6)

式中, m为质量块整体质量, m₁为矩形部分质量, m₂为半椭圆部分质量, 长轴 $b = \frac{h}{2}$, 短轴 $a = e_2$,

 $e = e_2 \left(2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)_\circ$

由动力学方程得到传感器谐振频率

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2(h/2)^2 k + 2K}{J}}$$
(7)

2 仿真分析

2.1 结构参数对传感器影响

柔性铰链参数 c,铰链最薄处厚度 t,质量块高度 h,质量块半椭圆短轴长度 e_2 对传感器灵敏度以及谐振频率产生较大的影响。由于传感器是使用于桥梁上进行加速度检测,所以选择不锈钢作为传感器的制作材料,材料的弹性模量为 200 GPa,密度为 7 850 kg/m³,光纤弹光系数 P_e 为 0.22,光纤光栅中心波长 λ 均为 1 532.5 nm,反射率 90%,边模抑制比 11 dB。光纤固定点之间距离 $l = 2\pi c$,传感器厚度 ω 为 16 nm,光纤横截面积 A_f 为 1.23 × 10⁻⁸ m²,光纤弹性模量 E_f 为 72 GPa。

分析质量块高度 h和质量块半椭圆短轴长度 e_2 对传感器灵敏度以及谐振频率的影响,令柔性铰链参数 $c=1.9080 \text{ mm}, 20 \text{ mm} \leq h \leq 40 \text{ mm}, 5 \text{ mm} \leq e_2 \leq 10 \text{ mm}, 铰链厚度分别为 1.5 \text{ mm}, 2 \text{ mm}, 2.5 \text{ mm}, 模拟结果如图 3 所示。$

由图3可知,不同铰链厚度的情况下,质量块高度和半椭圆短轴长度对传感器谐振频率和灵敏度有较大影响,当h与e₂越大时质量块质量越大,传感器灵敏度越高,谐振频率越小。随着铰链厚度t的变大,谐振频率变大,传感器灵敏度变小。

分析直圆摆线柔性铰链参数 c = t 对传感器灵敏度以及谐振频率的影响。令柔性铰链参数 $1 \text{ mm} \leq c \leq 3 \text{ mm}$, 铰链厚度 t 分别取 1.5 mm、2 mm 和 2.5 mm, 质量 块高度 h=30 mm, 质量 块半椭圆短轴长度 $e_2 = 7 \text{ mm}$, 模拟结果如图 4 所示。

光纤粘贴点之间距离l与c有关,即 $l = 2\pi c$,由图4可以看出,在1mm到3mm范围内c变大时,传感器灵敏度与谐振频率均变小。铰链厚度t越大,传感器灵敏度越小,谐振频率越高。



图 3 质量块半椭圆短轴长度 e_2 和高度 h 对传感器灵敏度和谐振频率的影响 Fig. 3 The effects of e_2 and h on the sensitivity and resonant frequency of the sensor



图4 直圆摆线柔性铰链参数 c = t 对传感器灵敏度和谐振频率的影响 Fig.4 The effects of hinge parameter c and t on the sensitivity and resonant frequency of the sensor

2.2 结构仿真

根据图 3,图 4 可以知道,改变传感器参数 c、t、e2、h 会对传感器灵敏度以及谐振频率产生一定的影响,根据实际桥梁上加速度传感器原位校准的需要,需要传感器谐振频率大于 500 Hz,灵敏度不小于 50 pm/g。同时考虑到光纤光栅长度限制、实物加工难度以及实际传感器质量与尺寸的要求,传感器参数最终选取 c= 1.909 8 mm,t=1.4 mm,e2=6 mm,h=24 mm。对结构进行模态分析与谐响应分析,仿真分析模型各项参数如表1所示。

Table 1 Sensor parameter table			
Parameters	Value		
Hinge parameters c	1.909 8 mm		
Hinge thickness t	1.4 mm		
Mass height h	24 mm		
Length of minor axis of ellipse e_2	6 mm		
Mass thickness ω	16 mm		

表1 传感器参数表 Table 1 Sensor parameter table

根据表1中参数计算得到传感器理论灵敏度42 pm/g,理论谐振频率471 Hz。

使用 SolidWorks进行传感器模型制作,并导入到 ANSYS中,设定各项参数后进行一阶模态分析结果如 图 5(a)所示。同样进行各阶模态分析,得到该传感器模型前4阶模态频率为471.06 Hz、2 878.1 Hz、 3 226.7 Hz和9 208.4 Hz,二阶模态频率与一阶模态频率差距较大,该传感器模型的横向抗干扰能力较强。 进行静应力时对传感器结构施加一个重力加速度,模拟结果如图 5(b)所示,得到在重力加速度下传感



图 5 仿真模拟图 Fig.5 Simulation diagram

器产生的应变为1.4 µm。设置谐响应分析加速度值为4g,分析结果如图6所示,分析结果得到该加速度传感 器模型谐振频率为474 Hz。



Fig.6 Harmonic response analysis

3 传感器标定结果与分析

3.1 传感器标定方法

校准系统的硬件部分由光源,信号发生器,信号放大器,光纤光栅解调设备,电脑,激振台组成,如图7所示。通过信号发生器产生正弦振动信号,信号频率为40Hz,输入信号电压为1V,激振器最大范围20N,最大位移±4mm。压电加速度传感器灵敏度为49.7mV/ms⁻²,压电式加速度传感器通过数据采集器



图7 传感器标定系统 Fig.7 The system of sensor calibration

(XL3208S)获取数据,采样频率最高为128 kHz,采样时间为2s,Bayspec高速解调仪采样频率为2000 Hz, 采样时间为2s。将传感器用特定支架安装在振动台上,振动台设定一定振动频率与加速度,使用光纤光栅 动态解调仪进行信号采集并在计算机上实时记录,保存数据并进行分析获得传感器灵敏度与谐振频率 参数。

将FBG加速度传感器与压电式加速度传感器放置在振动台同一位置,给予相同的振动激励,改变信号发生器输入电压控制振动台振动信号变化,通过压电传感器灵敏度和得到的幅值数据U计算振动加速度,与FBG加速度传感器得到的波长漂移值对FBG加速度传感器灵敏度进行标定。

最后得到FBG加速度传感器灵敏度计算公式为

$$S_2 = \frac{\Delta \lambda \cdot S_1}{U} \tag{8}$$

式中, S_2 是FBG加速度传感器灵敏度; S_1 是压电加速度传感器灵敏度;U是压电加速度传感器输出电压; $\Delta\lambda$ 是FBG加速度传感器中心波长变化量。

标定系统设定振动频率为30Hz,信号发生器设置信号电压为0.4V,FBG加速度传感器响应的时域曲 线如图8所示。由图8可知,传感器接收外界振动时,同一根光纤上的两个FBG在传感器振动时产生的波长 漂移量大小相同,方向相反。



图 8 传感器时域曲线 Fig.8 The time domain curve of sensor

3.2 频率响应分析

频率响应是决定传感器工作范围的重要参数,信号发生器设置信号电压为1V,从10Hz开始进行振动测试,到650Hz结束,记录波长变化量,结果如图9所示。测试结果表明,传感器在振动频率在460Hz附近 波长变化量最大,在10~250Hz波长变化较为平稳,在有限元仿真中对传感器谐振频率的模拟没有考虑到 光纤以及实际加工精度的影响,最终谐振频率结果与模拟结果有一定的差距。



图 9 传感器频率响应曲线 Fig.9 The frequency response curve of sensor

3.3 灵敏度分析

灵敏度是决定传感器测量精度的重要参数,振动台设置恒定频率30 Hz和60 Hz作为模拟桥梁现场的测试频率,30 Hz测试时电压值从0.2 V开始增加到0.9 V,步长为0.1 V。60 Hz测试时电压值从0.2 V开始增加到0.7 V,步长为0.1 V。记录波长变化量随着加速度值的变化,并通过比较法计算出光纤光栅加速度传感器灵敏度,绘制灵敏度曲线如图10所示。



图 10 传感器灵敏度曲线 Fig.10 The sensitivity curve of sensor

测试结果表明,频率 30 Hz时传感器双FBG 灵敏度为 43.14 pm/g, 拟合系数为 0.995 7; 传感器单 FBG1 灵敏度为 21.74 pm/g, 拟合系数为 0.997 7。频率 60 Hz时双 FBG 灵敏度为 43.21 pm/g, 拟合系数为 0.992 8; 传感器单 FBG1 灵敏度为 21.81 pm/g, 拟合系数为 0.998 9。实验表明传感器波长变化与加速度变化之间有 良好的线性关系, 实际传感器灵敏度约为 43 pm/g。

表2为本文设计制作的传感器与其余文献传感器的对比,本文传感器在各项参数满足桥梁加速度监测的前提下,相比较与其他FBG加速度传感器,体积较小,有较高的集成度,使用椭圆与矩形相结合的质量块结构,可以将双光纤光栅刻于一根光纤上,便于波长数据采集。

	Sensitivity	Resonant frequency	Advantages of this design sensor
Proposed	4.2	460 Hz	One fiber has two fiber gratings, and a new circular cycloidal hinge structure
sensor	43 pm/ <i>g</i>		and a partially elliptical mass block structure are used
Ref. [7] 134.8 pm/g	124.0 mm/m	g 800 Hz	The sensor also has two gratings for a single optical fiber, but the sensor
	154.8 pm/g		height reaches 50 mm, and the height of the sensor is 24 mm
Ref. [11] 132.53 pm/	122 52 556 / 5	g 780 Hz	The sensor places two gratings on different optical fibers, requiring two optical
	152.55 pm/g		fiber interfaces for data acquisition
Ref. [12] 20 pm/	20	1 200 11-	The sensor has a high resonance frequency, and it has also etched two gratings
	20 pm/ <i>g</i>	1 300 HZ	on the same optical fiber, but the sensor is less sensitive
Ref. [10]	$1.94 \; \mathrm{nm}/g$	91 Hz	Although the sensor has high sensitivity, the resonance frequency of 91 Hz is
			too low to meet the actual needs

表 2 本文传感器与其余文献数据对比 Table 2 Comparison between the sensor in this paper and other literature data

3.4 横向抗干扰能力分析

横向抗干扰能力是传感器对是否能适应复杂环境的一项重要参数。振动台设置振动频率为50 Hz,信 号发生器输入电压为0.3 V。将加速度传感器测试方向与铰链振动方向垂直进行安装,测试结果如图11 所示。

测试结果表明,当传感器进行垂直于铰链振动方向的振动传感时,传感器灵敏度为2.456 pm/g,远小于 铰链振动方向的灵敏度,得到该传感器横向干扰度约为5.7%,即该加速度传感器有较好的横向抗干扰 能力。 光子学报



图 11 传感器横向抗干扰测试 Fig.11 The transverse anti-jamming test of sensor

4 结论

对于桥梁与建筑物振动传感问题,本文提出了一种基于圆弧摆线的双光纤光栅加速度传感器。根据数 学计算以及程序模拟得到传感器各项参数与灵敏度和谐振频率之间的关系,并根据桥梁现场测量要求进行 了传感器结构的优化。实际传感器测试分析表明,该传感器灵敏度约为43 pm/g,固有谐振频率460 Hz,并 且具有良好的横向抗干扰性能,对于桥梁相关的加速度检测提供了新选择。

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Fiber Bragg Grating Acceleration Sensor Based on Circular Cycloid Hinge

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Abstract: Real-time health monitoring of the bridge is of great significance. Compared with traditional piezoelectric sensors, Fiber Bragg grating has the advantages of high sensitivity, strong wavelength division multiplexing ability, and strong anti-interference ability. It has been widely used in real-time monitoring of various large structures in recent years. Aiming at the selection of bridge acceleration sensor, this paper proposes a double fiber grating acceleration sensor based on arc cycloid hinge, and analyzes the resonant frequency and sensitivity of the sensor by establishing a mechanical model. The analysis results show that under the condition of different hinge thicknesses, the height of the proof mass and the length of the minor axis of the semi-ellipse have a great influence on the resonant frequency and sensitivity of the sensor. As h and e_2 increase, the mass of the mass block increases, the sensitivity of the sensor increases, and the resonance frequency decreases. As the thickness t of the hinge becomes larger, the resonant frequency becomes larger, and the sensitivity of the sensor becomes smaller. When t is in the range of 1 mm to 3 mm, as c becomes larger, both the sensor sensitivity and the resonant frequency become smaller. According to the bridge in-situ calibration requirements, this paper uses MATLAB to optimize the parameters of the sensor structure. Then use ANSYS to conduct static stress analysis, modal analysis and harmonic response analysis. The modal analysis shows that the first 4 modal frequencies of the sensor model are 471.06 Hz, 2 878.1 Hz, 3 226.7 Hz, 9 208.4 Hz and 13 763 Hz. The static stress analysis shows that the strain produced by the sensor under the acceleration of gravity is $1.4 \,\mu m$. The harmonic response analysis shows that the resonance frequency of the acceleration sensor model is 474 Hz. After the software simulation, the actual sensor is made and calibrated. When performing resonance frequency calibration, the signal generator sets the signal voltage to 1 V, starts the vibration test from 10 Hz, ends at 650 Hz, and records the wavelength change. The sensor has the largest wavelength variation near the vibration frequency of 460 Hz, and the wavelength variation is relatively stable at $10 \sim 250$ Hz, that is, the resonance frequency is 460 Hz. When performing sensor sensitivity calibration, set the constant frequency of 30 Hz and 60 Hz on the vibration table as the test frequency of the simulated bridge site. During the 30 Hz test, the voltage value increases from 0.2 V to 0.9 V with a step size of 0.1 V. During the 60 Hz test, the voltage value increases from 0.2 V to 0.7 V with a step size of 0.1 V. When the frequency is 30 Hz, the sensitivity of the dual FBG of the sensor is 43.14 pm/g, and the fitting coefficient is 0.995 7; the sensitivity of the single FBG1 of the sensor is 21.74 pm/g, and the fitting coefficient is 0.997 7. When the frequency is 60 Hz, the sensitivity of dual FBG is 43.21 pm/g, and the fitting coefficient is 0.992 8; the sensitivity of single FBG1 sensor is 21.81 pm/g, and the fitting coefficient is 0.998 9. Set the vibration frequency of the vibration table to 50 Hz, and the input voltage of the signal generator to 0.3 V. The test direction of the acceleration sensor is installed perpendicular to the vibration direction of the hinge, and when the sensor performs vibration sensing perpendicular to the vibration direction of the hinge, the sensitivity of the sensor is 2.456 pm/g, which is much smaller than the sensitivity of the vibration direction of the hinge. The lateral interference degree of the sensor is about 5.7%, which proves that the acceleration sensor has a good lateral anti-interference ability. The calibration experiment results show that the arc cycloid hinge structure FBG acceleration sensor designed and manufactured in this paper has a smaller volume and a higher integration level compared with other FBG acceleration sensors under the premise that the parameters meet the bridge acceleration monitoring. Using a combined elliptical and rectangular mass structure, dual fiber gratings can be engraved on an optical fiber to facilitate wavelength data collection. The experiment proves that the acceleration sensor designed in this paper can be used for acceleration sensing on the bridge. **Key words**: Sensor; Fiber grating; Acceleration senso; Flexible hinge; Bridge monitoring

OCIS Codes: 060.2300; 060.2310; 060.2370; 060.3735

Foundation item: National Key Research and Development Project of China (No. 2020YFF0217803)