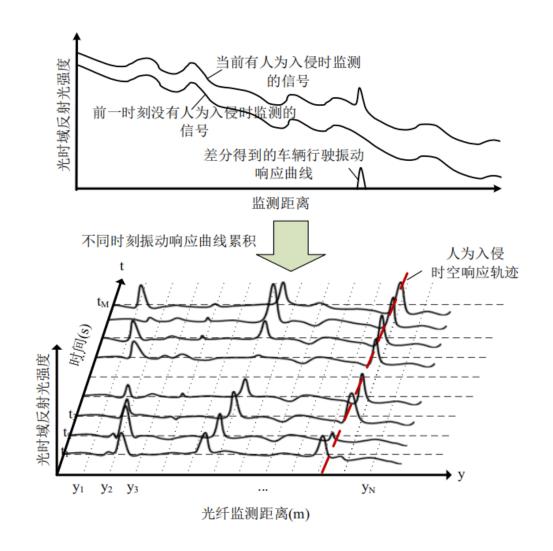
## 分布式光纤模式识别项目进展报告

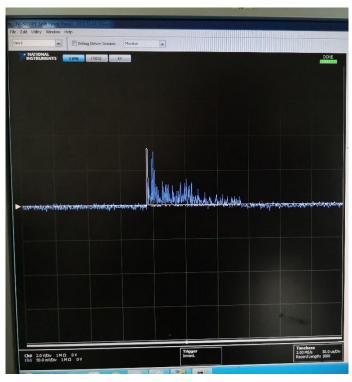
汇报人: 刘凯杰

日期: 2018.12.6

#### 分布式光纤探测原理





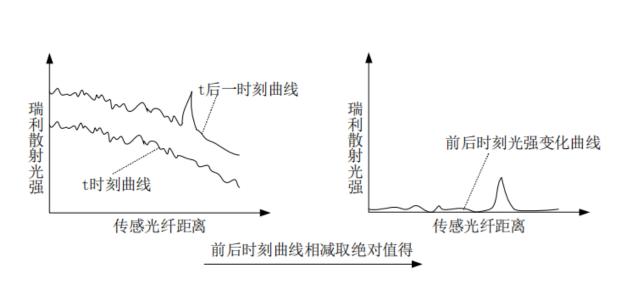


分布式光纤系统实物图

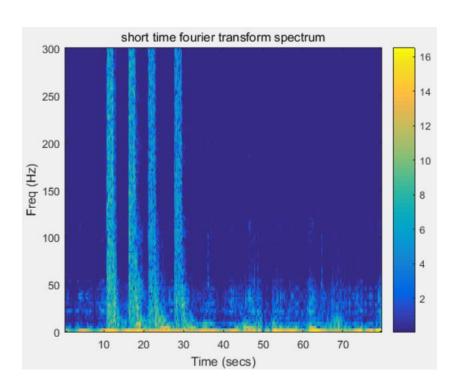
#### 分布式光纤模式识别基本方法

#### 基本思路:

- ①先用复杂度较低的算法检测出可疑异常点 (完成定位)
- ②再对可疑异常点做模式识别分类,若为异常事件则报警,环境噪声则不报警(识别分类)



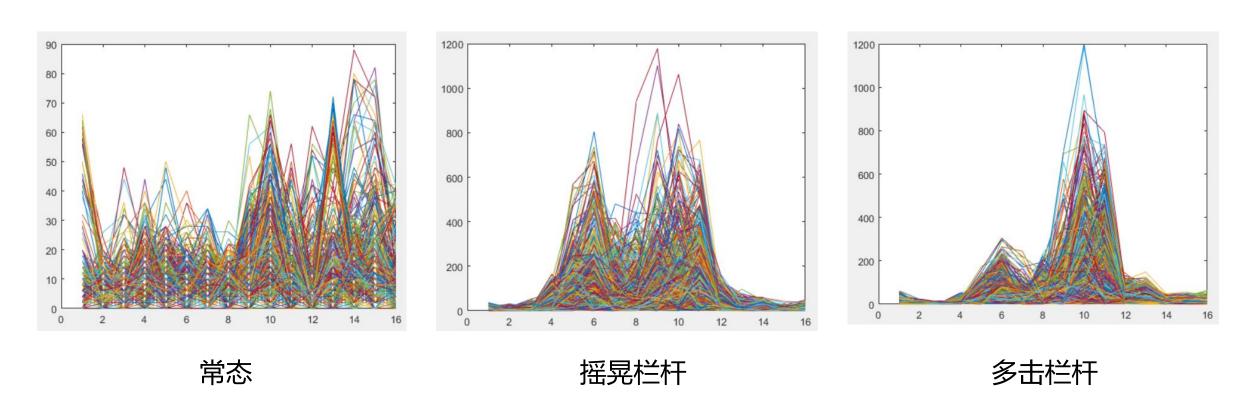
差分法 (定位)



STFT+CNN (模式识别)

#### 差分法 (定位)

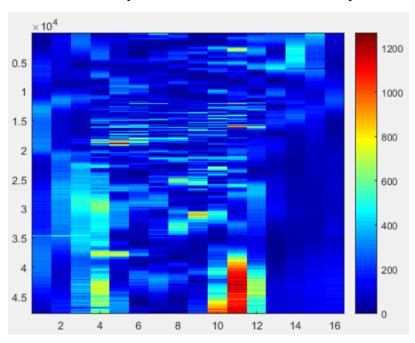
#### 不同模式下的差分曲线(600次)

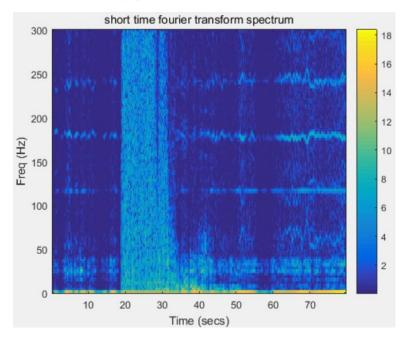


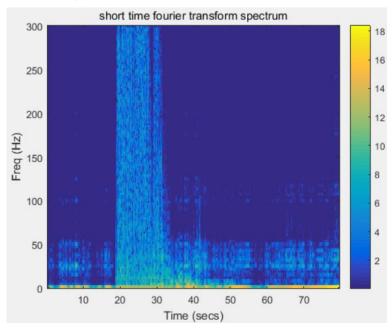
可见,差分法简单有效,且复杂度低能满足实时检测的要求 (前期进行移动平均以降低噪声,阈值可由经验及光纤衰减率确定)

#### 模式识别分类 (STFT+CNN)

#### STFT (即短时傅里叶变换) 可以绘制出单列数据的频率随时间变化的二维时频图



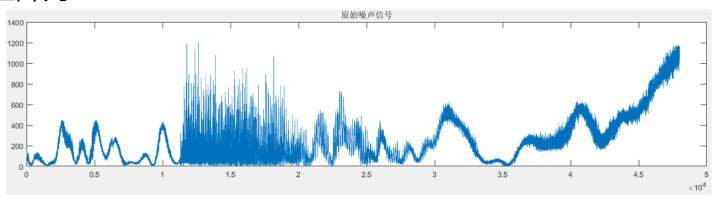




摇晃栏杆原始时空阵列

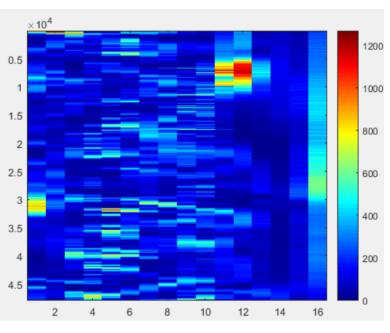
第10列的STFT时频图

STFT时频图 (小波去噪)

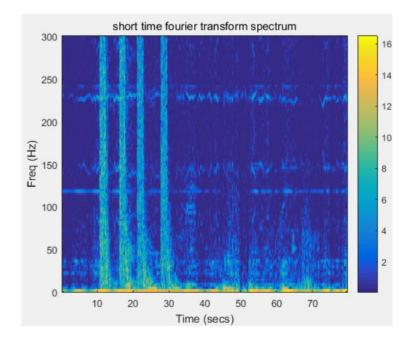


#### 模式识别分类 (STFT+CNN)

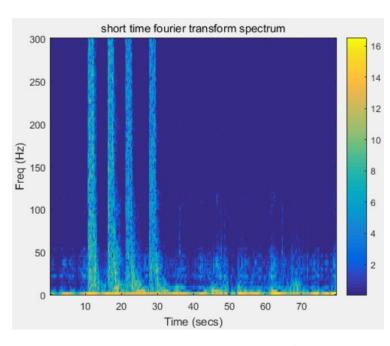
#### STFT (即短时傅里叶变换) 可以绘制出单列数据的频率随时间变化的二维时频图



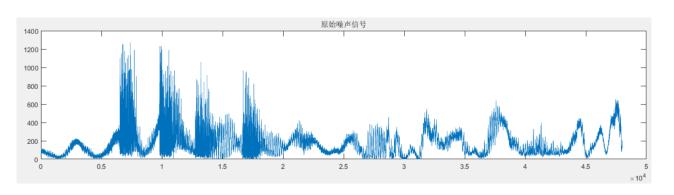
多击栏杆原始时空阵列



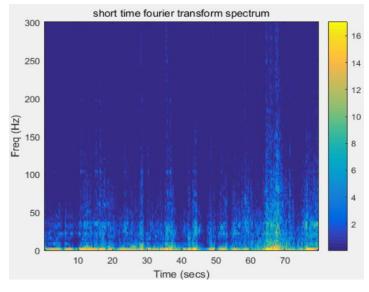
第10列的STFT时频图



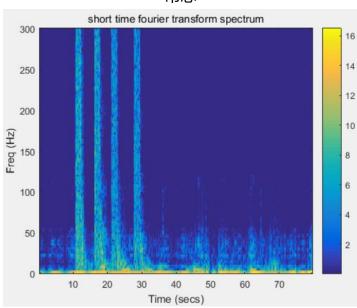
STFT时频图 (小波去噪)



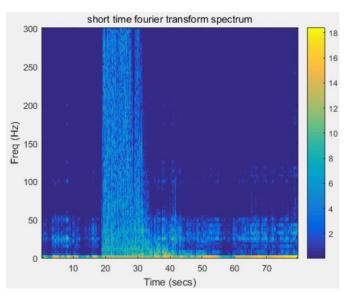
### 模式识别分类 (STFT+CNN)



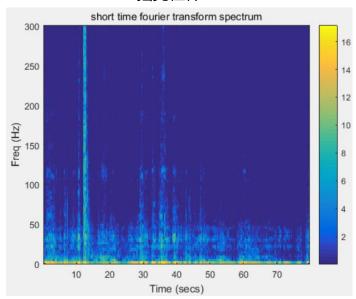
常态



多击栏杆

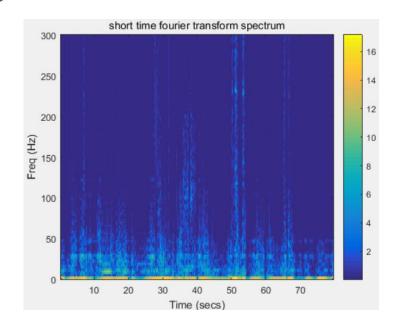


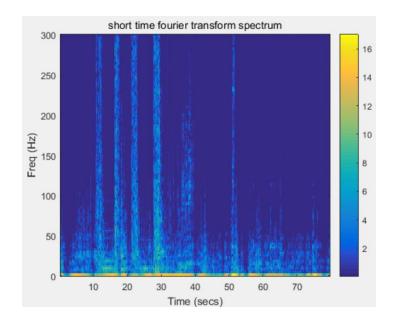
摇晃栏杆

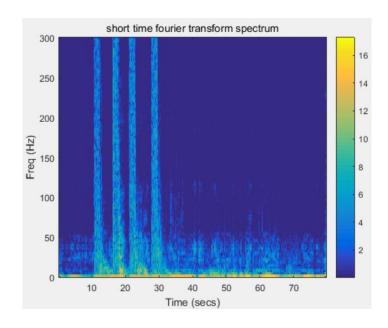


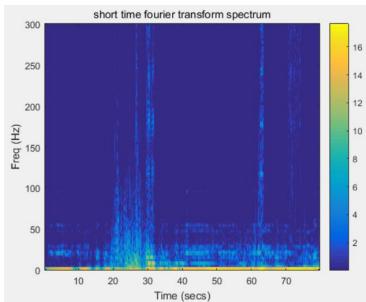
单击栏杆

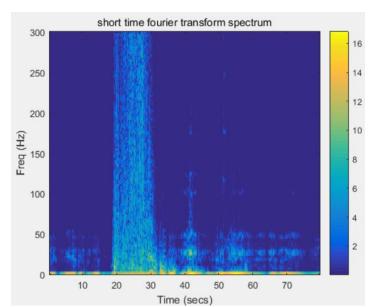
#### 多通道时频图CNN分类

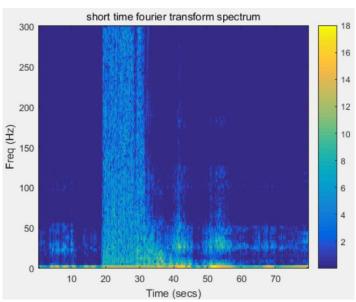












#### 多通道时频图CNN分类

#### SIFT+CNN多通道检测的优点:

- ①不仅包含频率信息,还考虑了频率随时间的变化
- ②可以看出时间的持续时间
- ③考虑了事件的影响范围

# Thank you!