

Machine Learning-Based Methods for Force Mapping With an Optical Fiber Sensing System

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Abstract	Abstract: Macro-bend sensors multiplexed in a single optical fiber can allow different systems to operate in quasi-distributed tactile sensing. This work uses a pressure-sensitive platform instrumented with five macro-bend sensors divided into 16 sensing regions. The sensing system was tested with the simultaneous positioning of different loads (0.5 and 2.4 kg) on 2 of the 16 sensing areas. The dataset contains 240 samples related to the randomly chosen load configurations. Each sample is the light transmitted in the 400-850 nm spectral range measured with steps of 0.27 nm. Three classification models were used to obtain the best results for the location of the masses: support vector machine (SVM), deep neural network, and random convolutional Kernel transform, achieving F1-Score above 93% for the SVM model.
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