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## 可见光通信系统光源优化布局模型

刘红<sup>1,2\*</sup>, 翟长鑫<sup>1,2</sup>, 文燕燕<sup>1,2</sup>,  
席磊<sup>1,2</sup>, 杜宗育<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 长春理工大学光电工程学院, 吉林 长春 130022;

<sup>2</sup> 长春理工大学光电工程国家级实验教学示范中心, 吉林 长春 130022

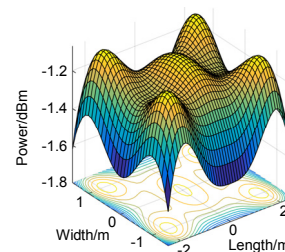
**摘要:** 针对可见光通信系统存在的光照度和接收平面功率分配不均匀的问题, 提出了基于多种群遗传算法的光源布局模型。以 15 个 LED 灯为例, 构造和接收功率方差有关的适应度函数, 采用多个种群协同进化的方式, 对 LED 灯的位置坐标信息进行寻优。经 Matlab R2016a 仿真结果表明, 优化后的功率分布直观上更均匀, 功率方差达到 1.5744 dBm, 照度范围为 889 lx~1009 lx, 照度均匀度亦达到 91.73%, 均优于传统遗传算法优化的布局和多种群遗传算法优化的矩形布局, 从而为系统优化 LED 灯布局使得用户获得更好的通信体验提供了一种借鉴方案。

**关键词:** 可见光通信系统; 光源布局; 照度均匀度; 功率均匀性; 多种群遗传算法

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## An optimized light source layout model for visible light communication system

Liu Hong<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Zhai Changxin<sup>1,2</sup>, Wen Yanyan<sup>1,2</sup>, Xi Lei<sup>1,2</sup>, Du Zongyu<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Photo-Electronic Engineering, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China;

<sup>2</sup>National Demonstration Center for Experiment Opto-Electronic Engineering Education, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China

**Abstract:** To solve the unevenness of distributions of optical illuminance and power in visible light communication system, a light source layout based on multi-population genetic algorithm is proposed. Taking 15 LED lamps as an example, the position coordinates were optimized under the fitness function related to variance of received power through the co-evolution of multi-populations. The simulation results on Matlab R2016a showed that, after being optimized, the distribution of power was evener intuitively, the variance of power reached 1.5744 dBm, the illuminance fell in a range between 889 lx and 1009 lx and the uniformity ratio of illuminance was 91.73%, all of which were better than those of the layout optimized by traditional genetic algorithm and the rectangular layout optimized by multi-population genetic algorithm. This experiment provides a feasible solution for optimizing the visible light communication system so that users can have a more comfortable communication trip in this system.

**Keywords:** visible light communication system; light source layout; the uniformity ratio of illuminance; the evenness of power; multi-population genetic algorithm

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作者简介: 刘红(1969-), 女, 硕士, 教授, 硕士生导师, 主要从事智能测试和模式识别方向的研究。E-mail: zhaixin1997@gmail.com  
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## 1 引言

21 世纪是数据爆炸式增长的时代,光通信技术因其信噪比高,调制速率快,保密安全性好的优点逐步取代传统的无线通信,可见光通信也成为了研究的热点之一。在可见光通信<sup>[1-5]</sup>(visible light communication, VLC)系统中,为使照度分配均匀和通信功率覆盖均衡化,使用户得到更好的通信体验,常采用算法对 LED 的布局进行优化,王加安等<sup>[6]</sup>以能量损耗最小为原则,采用 PSO 算法优化 LED 圆形阵列的相关参数;Ding 等<sup>[7]</sup>提出进化算法,以接收功率的比值为目标函数,对 LED 的发光光强进行优化;Liu 等<sup>[8]</sup>提出基于基因密度的改进遗传算法,以接收光功率方差最小为原则,对 LED 的位置进行优化。多种群遗传算法(multi-population genetic algorithm, MPGA)采用多个种群协同进化的方式,在多元函数寻优方面往往能得到一个较为理想的结果。基于该算法,本文针对接收平面是长方形的情形,以接收功率方差最小化为目标函数,对 LED 的位置进行优化,使得照度和功率分布更均匀,提高了通信系统的性能。

## 2 可见光通信系统模型

构建如图 1 所示的 VLC 系统模型,房间尺寸大小为 5 m×3 m×3 m,将加载了高频数据信号的 LED 置于屋顶,接收机位于距地面 0.85 m 的接收平面上,LED 将光照度和信号同时投递到接收平面上,位于接收平

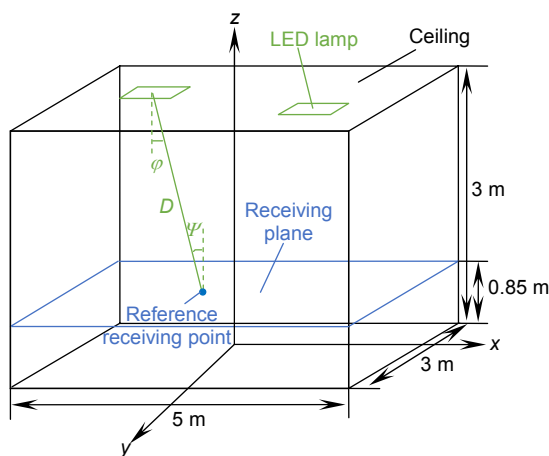


图 1 VLC 系统模型

Fig. 1 The model of VLC system

面上的 51×31 个接收机分别用于显示该位置的照度和接收信号功率情况。 $\varphi$ 为单个 LED 的发射角,即相应于接收平面上一点,LED 与之连线和法向量的夹角。 $D$ 为光线从 LED 传播到接收机的距离。 $\psi$ 为接收机的视场角, $\psi$ 最大值为 $\psi_c$ 。假设单个 LED 发射功率为 $P_t$ ,接收机的接收功率 $P_r$ 与 $P_t$ 之间关系<sup>[9]</sup>通过信道直流增益 $H(0)$ 表示为

$$P_r = P_t \times H(0), \quad (1)$$

$$H(0) = \begin{cases} \frac{A(m+1)}{2\pi D^2} \cos^m \varphi T_s(\psi) g(\psi) \cos \psi, & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0, & \psi > \psi_c \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

式中: $A$ 为接收机的接收面积, $m$ 为辐射模式数, $T_s(\psi)$ 和 $g(\psi)$ 分别为接收机的光学滤波器和集中器的增益。表达式为

$$m = -\frac{\ln 2}{\ln(\cos \varphi_{1/2})}, \quad (3)$$

$$g(\psi) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2}{\sin \psi_c}, & 0 \leq \psi \leq \psi_c \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

其中: $\varphi_{1/2}$ 为 LED 的半功率角,即 LED 发射功率为最大功率 1/2 的两个位置的夹角, $n$ 为折射率。

功率表征 VLC 系统的通信性能的好坏,VLC 系统的另一个重要参量为光照度,用来表征系统照明的质量。

假设系统采用的 LED 为朗伯辐射源,发光强度表示为

$$I = I(0) \cos^m \varphi, \quad (5)$$

则接收机接收来自单个 LED 的照度为

$$E = I(0) \cos^m \varphi \cos \psi / D^2, \quad (6)$$

其中: $I(0)$ 为 LED 的中心发光强度。根据国际标准化组织(ISO)的规定,房间照度应限制在 300 lx~1500 lx 之间,以满足人眼的要求<sup>[10]</sup>。

天花板上 LED 灯的排布位置如图 2 所示,第一象限有三个位置摆放 LED 灯,基于长方形的对称性,在其余三个象限的相应位置摆放相应的 LED 灯,在  $y$  轴上关于  $x$  轴对称上下各摆放一个 LED 灯,在原点位置处摆放一个 LED 灯,共计 15 个 LED 灯,通过对称性,可以得到五组不同的模式。

系统仿真参数如表 1 所示。

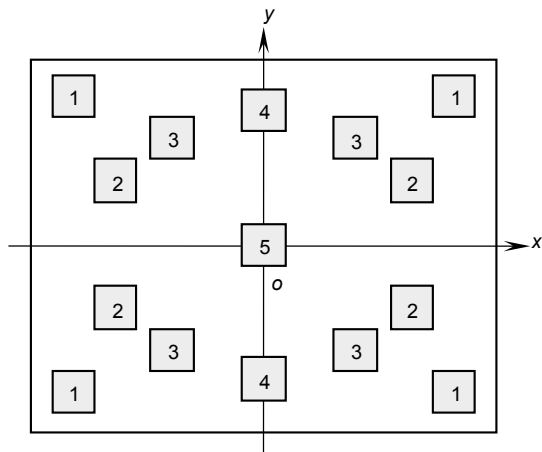


图 2 LED 灯布局图

Fig. 2 The layout of LED lamps

表 1 系统仿真参数

Table 1 Parameters of the simulated system

Parameter	Value
Room size	5 m×3 m×3 m
Distance between the ceiling and the receiving plane $h/m$	2.15
LED lamp number	15
Central luminous intensity of LED $I(0)/cd$	23.81
Single LED bulb power $P_i/mW$	452
Semi-angle at half power $\phi_{1/2}/(^{\circ})$	60
Number of LED in each lamp	7×7
Physical area $A/cm^2$	1
Field of view at receiver $\psi_r(^{\circ})$	85
Gain of optical filter $T_s(\psi)$	1
Reflective index of concentrator $n$	1.5
Photodiode responsivity	0.54

位于接收平面上均匀分布的  $51 \times 31$  个接收器接收来自所有 LED 的冲激响应信号,用接收平面接收功率的方差值来表征功率分布的均匀性情况,并将方差值作为该系统优化的目标函数。方差越小,功率分布越均匀。引入照度均匀度(最小照度值/照度均值)来描述照度分布情况,照度均匀度越接近 1,光线分布越均匀,视觉感受效果越好。为使方差值尽可能的小,照度均匀度尽可能接近 1,采用多种群遗传算法对系统模型进行优化处理,经优化后的系统可达到通信和照明的一个较优的状态。

### 3 多种群遗传算法设计

多种群遗传算法<sup>[11]</sup>是在传统遗传算法(genetic algorithm, GA)的基础上发展得到的。传统遗传算法采用单个种群进化的策略,交叉概率和变异概率为固定值,因此在应用时存在早熟收敛的问题,即种群个体极有可能陷入局部最优解,或是未成熟收敛问题,即算法达到最大迭代次数时,还未得到最优解。多种群遗传算法引入多个种群协同进化的策略,使用移民算子,并将交叉概率和变异概率控制在一个区间内,有效避免早熟收敛问题;同时引入精华种群,避免了未成熟收敛的问题。

算法具体操作如下。

#### 1) 染色体编码

采取整数编码的方式,每个染色体个体代表一组方案,即五种模式 LED 灯的位置参量  $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)$ ,变量维数  $N_{VAR}=7$ ,每个变量采用  $B_{PRECI}=20$  个基因位表示,每条染色体个体上共有  $N_{VAR} \times B_{PRECI}=140$  个基因位,代表了每一组 LED 灯的位置坐标的信息。

#### 2) 生成初始种群

多种群遗传算法采用多个种群协同进化的方式,应用 Matlab 遗传算法工具箱的 `crtbp` 函数,创建 10 个 40 行 140 列的二维矩阵,代表了  $P_{MP}=10$  个种群,每个种群包含  $C_{NIND}=40$  个染色体个体,每个个体上有 140 个基因位,即生成了初始可行解集。

#### 3) 构造适应度函数

适应度函数影响算法整体的收敛性能。种群进化过程中,染色体中适应度函数值较优的个体更接近问题的最优解,被选中的概率很大,因此该优良基因保留到下一代的可能性很大,适应度函数值是染色体能否保留到下一代的依据,从一定程度上决定了算法整体的进化过程,适应度函数的复杂度决定了算法的复杂度。本文将适应度函数设计为目标函数的倒数后再转化为求最大值问题:

$$f_{\text{fitness}}(X) = \max[10 / D(P_i)] \quad (7)$$

其中: $f_{\text{fitness}}(X)$ 表示染色体  $X$  的适应度函数值, $D(P_i)$ 表示接收功率的方差,即系统的目标函数。

#### 4) 遗传操作

##### ① 选择操作

模拟自然界“优胜劣汰”的生存法则,采用轮盘赌选择方法,每条染色体遗传给下一代的可能性是该染色体个体适应度值与种群中所有染色体个体适应度

值和之比。该方法确保适应度值大的染色体个体能有较大的几率遗传给下一代，优秀染色体个体适应度函数值依次增加，逐渐向最大值逼近。

② 交叉操作

采用单点交叉的方式，随机配对的两条染色体个体按照交叉概率相互交换部分基因，产生新的染色体个体。交叉概率决定了算法的全局搜索能力，针对传统遗传算法交叉概率取值不同而导致寻优结果不同的问题，多种群遗传算法将交叉概率限制在一个区间内，在染色体个体适应度值高时减小交叉概率，反之增大，确保算法的稳健性。

③ 变异操作

采用位点变异的方式，按照变异概率改变染色体个体的某些基因值，产生相似的染色体。变异概率决定算法的局部搜索能力。与交叉类似，多种群遗传算

法在染色体个体适应度值高时减小变异概率，反之增大，可有效地加快算法收敛。

④ 移民操作

多种群遗传算法中多个种群协同进化，各种群间通过移民算子进行信息交流，移民算子用适应度值大的个体去替换适应度值小的个体，加快了算法的收敛速度并有效防止算法陷入局部最优。

⑤ 算法终止

多种群遗传算法将所有种群每次迭代的最优染色体个体保存到精华种群，不再参与遗传操作，当精华种群中最优个体出现次数超过算法初始设定的最优个体最少保持代数时，即为最优解，此时算法终止，解决了传统遗传算法未成熟收敛的问题。

多种群遗传算法的详细参数如表 2 所示，流程图如图 3 所示。

表 2 算法参数表  
Table 2 Parameters of the algorithm

Parameter	Value
The number of populations ( $P_{MP}$ )	10
Population size ( $C_{NIND}$ )	40
Dimension of variables ( $M_{VAR}$ )	7
Precision of variables ( $B_{PRECI}$ )	20
Generation gap (GGAP)	0.9
Maximum generation (MAXGEN)	15
Probability of crossover ( $p_c$ )	$0.7+(0.9-0.7)\times\text{rand}(P_{MP},1)$
Probability of mutation ( $p_m$ )	$0.001+(0.05-0.001)\times\text{rand}(P_{MP},1)$

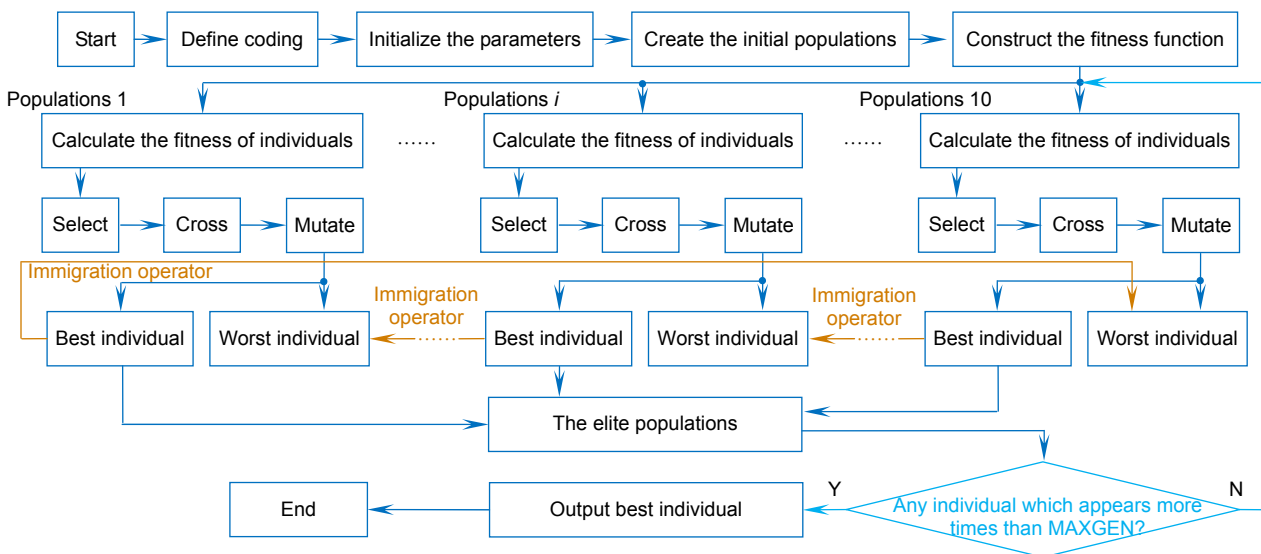


图 3 算法流程图

Fig. 3 Flowchart of the algorithm

## 4 仿真实验与数据分析

可见光通信系统实验仿真平台为 Matlab R2016a。经 MPGA 算法优化得到的位置参数为  $x_1=2.5, x_2=2.5, x_3=1.57; y_1=1.5, y_2=1.03, y_3=1.5, y_4=1.5$ 。将优化后的变量代入仿真系统模型,得到图 4 所示的照度和功率分布图。设定 GA 的交叉概率  $p_c$  为 0.7,变异概率  $p_m$  为 0.05,GA 优化得到的位置参数为  $x_1=2.42, x_2=1.57, x_3=2.49; y_1=1.11, y_2=1.46, y_3=1.28, y_4=1.5$ ,优化后的照度和功率分布如图 5 所示。陈勇等<sup>[12]</sup>曾针对 5 m×5 m 正方形的天花板提出 5×5 LED 布局,借鉴该模型,本文对 5 m×3 m 的长方形天花板提出 5×3 矩形布局,并采用 MPGA 优化位置参数,作为实验的对比,验证本文所提方案的可行性,矩形布局参数分布如图 6 所示。三种方案 LED 灯的布局图如图 7 所示。

MPGA 与 GA 优化后的功率分布图大体相似,均四个角落处各有较高的波包,中间区域微微隆起,四边呈现幅度较大的滑坡,直观上分布较均匀,从底部的等高线图来看,MPGA 优化分布在中间和四角区域等高线分布更为稠密,即功率分布图在此处更为陡峭

些,GA 优化功率分布则较平缓,鉴于功率分布隆起的部分可以平衡凹陷的部分,MPGA 优化分布要优于 GA 优化,且 MPGA 优化后功率覆盖区间比 GA 优化后的结果要小,因此 MPGA 优化效果要优于 GA;矩形布局优化后功率呈现马鞍面形状的分布,功率集中在房间的宽度中间区域,等高线分布稀疏,功率分布覆盖区间非常大,功率分布隆起部分远不能抵消凹陷部分,效果最不理想。三种方案照度分布与功率分布情况相似。从图 7 上看,MPGA 和 GA 优化后的 LED 灯除中轴线外,其余分布在天花板边缘,而矩形布局下仍有 LED 灯分布在中间区域。具体参数如表 3 所示。

从表中得到,本文所提经 MPGA 优化后的 LED 布局方案功率方差达到 1.5744 dBm,其余两种方案功率方差偏大,即表示 MPGA 优化后的 LED 布局下接收功率分布均匀性最好。在照度方面,三种方案的照度都达到了 ISO 规定,MPGA 优化后布局的照度范围为 889 lx~1009 lx,区间长度最小,均匀性达到 91.73%,优于 GA 优化布局和 MPGA 优化矩形布局下的结果,验证了所提方法的可行性。

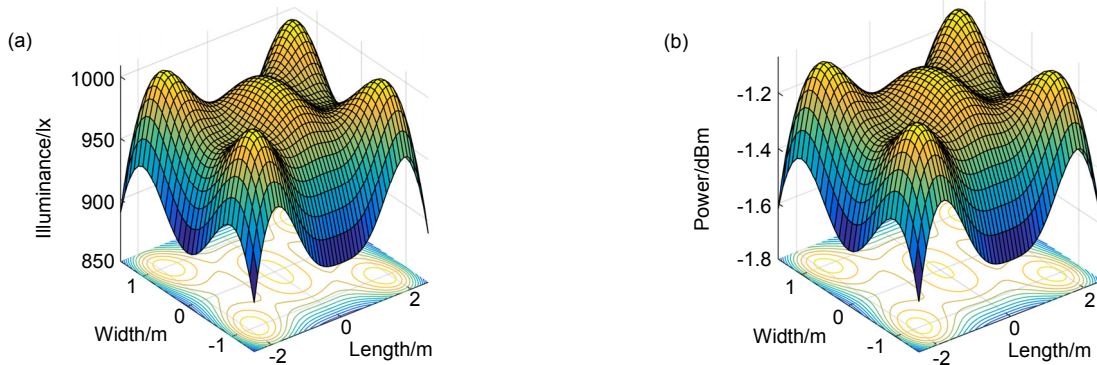


图 4 MPGA 优化参数分布图。(a) 照度; (b) 功率

Fig. 4 Distributions of parameters under the proposed layout optimized by MPGA. (a) Illuminance; (b) Power

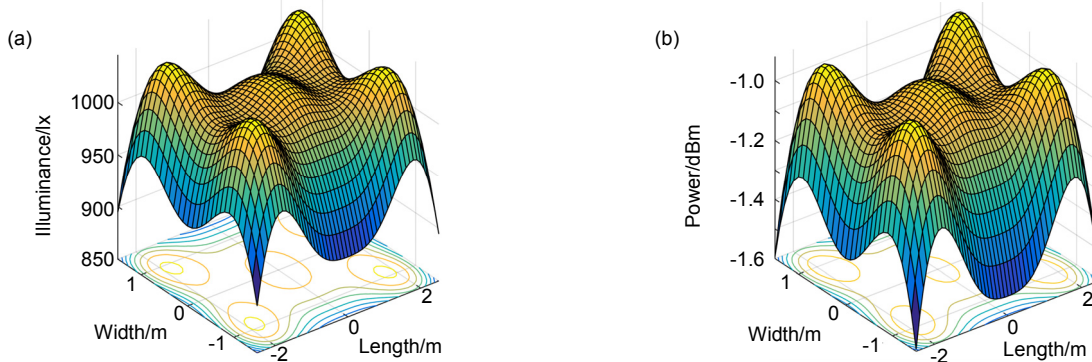


图 5 GA 优化参数分布图。(a) 照度; (b) 功率

Fig. 5 Distributions of parameters under the proposed layout optimized by GA. (a) Illuminance; (b) Power

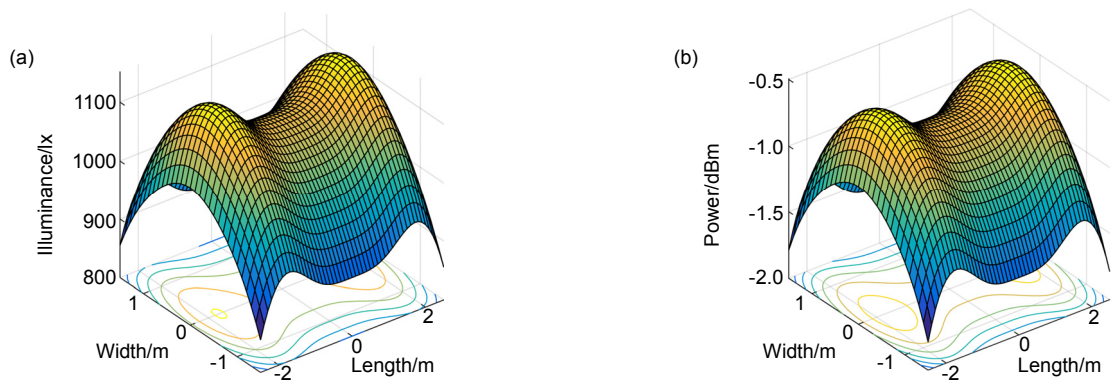


图6 MPGA 优化矩形布局参数分布图。(a) 照度; (b) 功率

Fig. 6 Distributions of parameters under rectangular layout optimized by MPGA. (a) Illuminance; (b) Power

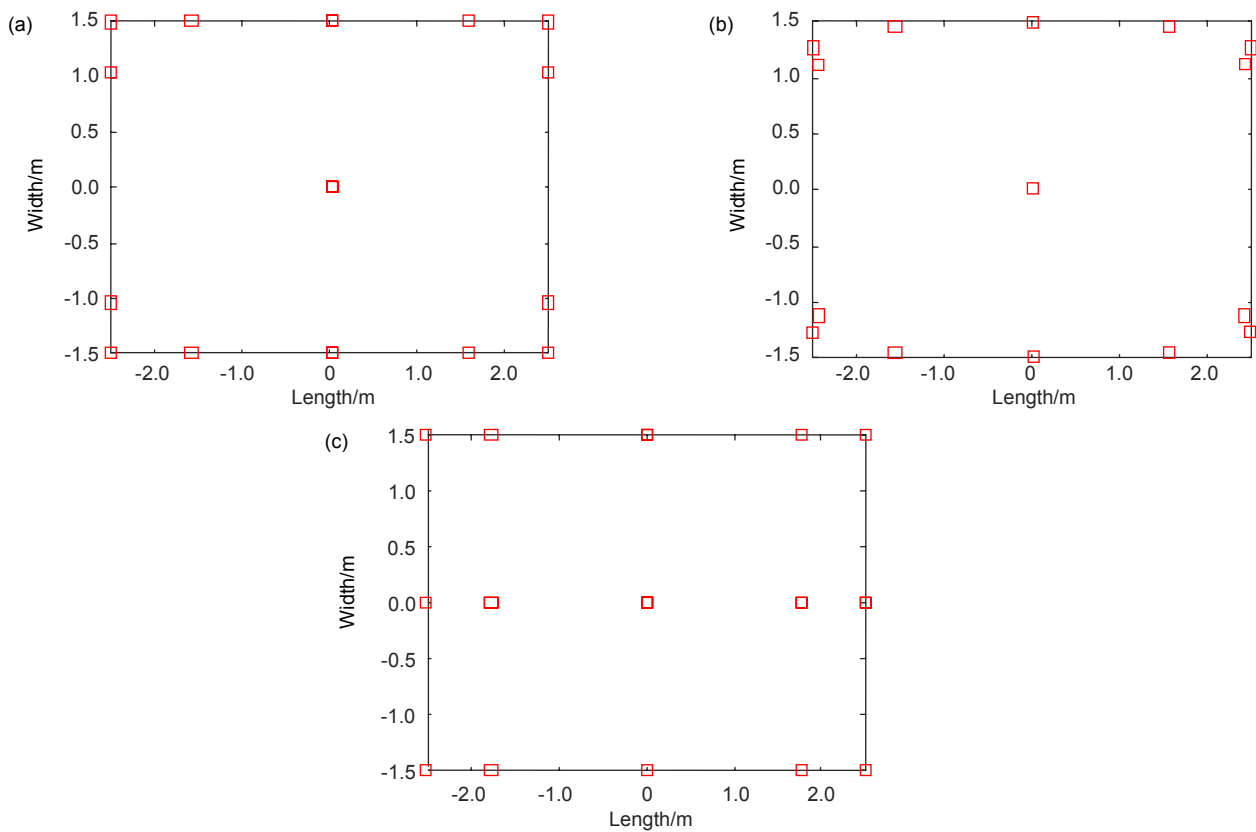


图7 LED 灯布局图。(a) MPGA 优化; (b) GA 优化; (c) 矩形布局

Fig. 7 Layouts of LED lamps. (a) Optimized by MPGA; (b) Optimized by GA; (c) The rectangular layout

表3 布局参数表

Table 3 Parameters of layouts

Layout	Minimum receiving power/dBm	Maximum receiving power/dBm	Average receiving power/dBm	Received power variance/dBm	Illumination range/lx	Uniformity ratio of illuminance/%
The proposed layout optimized by MPGA	-1.6189	-1.0705	-1.2458	1.5744	889~1009	91.73
The proposed layout optimized by GA	-1.5932	-0.9193	-1.1183	2.0802	895~1045	89.60
The rectangular layout optimized by MPGA	-1.7892	-0.4947	-0.9395	6.8100	855~1152	82.06

## 5 结论

可见光通信系统中存在功率分配不均匀影响用户体验的问题。本文以  $5\text{ m}\times 3\text{ m}\times 3\text{ m}$  房间作为系统模型,以置于天花板上 15 个 LED 灯为例,通过 Matlab R2016a 模拟仿真室内接收的光照度和功率情况。为达到功率分布更均匀采用多种群遗传算法,将 LED 灯位置信息作为染色体个体,构造和功率方差有关的适应度函数,多种群遗传算法在传统遗传算法的基础上引入移民算子和精英保留策略,经多个种群协同进化求得最优解。代入仿真模型中,求得通信系统照度和接收功率分布情况,并引入传统遗传算法优化布局和多种群遗传算法优化的矩形布局作为对比。实验证明,经多种群遗传算法优化的布局功率分布直观上感受最均匀,方差可达到  $1.5744\text{ dBm}$ ,照度范围在  $889\text{ lx}\sim 1009\text{ lx}$  之间,照度均匀度达到  $91.73\%$ ,均优于其余两种方案。从而,为可见光通信系统寻求已定 LED 灯的最佳位置提供了一种可靠的借鉴方案。

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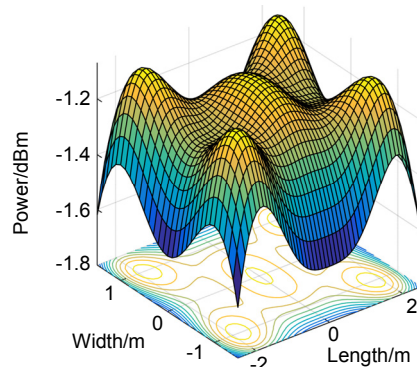
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# An optimized light source layout model for visible light communication system

Liu Hong<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Zhai Changxin<sup>1,2</sup>, Wen Yanyan<sup>1,2</sup>, Xi Lei<sup>1,2</sup>, Du Zongyu<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Photo-Electronic Engineering, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China;

<sup>2</sup>National Demonstration Center for Experiment Opto-Electronic Engineering Education, Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China



Power distributions under the proposed layout optimized by MPGA

**Overview:** With the rapid development of technology, traditional wireless communication can't quite meet the needs of fast-growing data service gradually. Researchers are seeking new ways to overcome this conundrum. Since the light communication has the advantages of high SNR, high modulation rate and high security, it is promising to achieve a new height in data communication system. Visible light communication also becomes a hot field for scientists to explore. However, there are many problems to solve in order to make a perfect visible light communication system. Due to the LED lamps discretely mounted on the ceiling, distributions of illuminance and power are incredibly uneven on the receiving plane, so that user experiences can't be exhilarating. To create a better atmosphere for communication, a layout optimized by multi-population genetic algorithm is proposed. Traditional genetic algorithm may get involved in premature convergence or running into a local optimization solution. The strategy of multi-population co-evolution is introduced into multi-population genetic algorithm to get rid of these problems. The immigration operation strengthens the bond of multi-populations, and the elitism strategy makes sure that the result is found out under our request. A room with dimensions 5 m×3 m×3 m plays the role of simulation model. Particularly, the base of the model is rectangular, which is different from most of the previous studies. 15 specific LED lamps are mounted on the ceiling and serve as sources of optical illuminance and power. The position coordinates of lamps make up chromosome individuals. A function related to the variance of the receiving power is constructed as the fitness function. After being optimized by the algorithm, parameters are plugged into the model simulated on Matlab R2016a. Furthermore, to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed method, layout optimized by traditional genetic algorithm and rectangular layout optimized by multi-population genetic algorithm are taken as comparisons. The diagrams show that parameters of the proposed method are the evenest intuitively. Through the numerical analysis, the variance of power reaches 1.5744 dBm, the illuminance falls in a range between 889 lx and 1009 lx and the uniformity ratio of illuminance is 91.73%, all of these parameters in multi-population genetic algorithm (MPGA) are the best among the three methods mentioned above. Therefore, the feasibility of this optimization method is evidently proved by this experiment. It can provide references when people tend to find a way to properly design the LED layout, thus finally contributes to building the visible light communication system.

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\* E-mail: zhaixin1997@gmail.com