

混合网络攻击下模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络异步耗散故障诊断滤波

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摘要:研究了混合网络攻击下模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络的异步故障诊断滤波。引入动态事件触发机制有效减少信息传输过程中网络带宽拥塞,缓解通信负担。由于网络资源的开放性,信息在传输中易遭受网络攻击,采用服从伯努利分布的随机变量描述系统受到欺骗攻击和拒绝服务攻击。由于系统时滞及外界干扰等因素造成滤波器难以完美获得系统模态信息,利用隐 Markov 模型刻画系统和滤波器模态之间的异步行为。根据 T-S 模糊法和随机分析法,首次建立混合网络攻击下离散时间模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络故障诊断系统,并设计故障诊断滤波器来生成残差信号,判断是否有故障发生。利用 Lyapunov 函数法和迭代等方法,得到故障诊断滤波误差系统随机均方稳定且满足严格耗散性能的充分性判据,在此基础上设计异步故障滤波器增益矩阵。最后通过数值仿真验证了所给结果的正确性。

关键词:神经网络;Markov 跳变系统;网络攻击;故障诊断;耗散滤波

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Asynchronous dissipative fault diagnosis filtering for fuzzy Markov jump time-delay neural networks under hybrid cyber attacks

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Abstract: This paper investigates the asynchronous fault diagnosis filtering for fuzzy Markov jump time-delay neural networks under hybrid cyber attacks. The dynamic event-triggered mechanism is introduced to effectively reduce network bandwidth congestion during information transmission, thereby alleviating communication burdens. To address the susceptibility of information to cyber attacks during transmission due to the openness of network resources, Bernoulli-distributed stochastic variables are employed to characterize the system's exposure to deception attacks and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Because the existence of time delays and external disturbances make it difficult for the filter to perfectly obtain system model information, the hidden Markov model (HMM) is established to characterize the asynchronous behavior between the system mode and the filter mode. Based on the T-S fuzzy method and stochastic analysis, the fault diagnosis system for discrete-time fuzzy Markov jump time-delay neural networks under hybrid cyber attacks is first established and the fault diagnosis filter is designed to generate residual signals, which are utilized to determine the occurrence of faults. By employing the Lyapunov function method and iterative techniques, sufficient criteria are derived to ensure that the fault diagnosis error system is stochastically mean-square stable and satisfies the strict dissipative performance. On this basis, the gain matrix of the asynchronous fault diagnosis filter is designed. Finally, the correctness of

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the obtained results is verified by a numerical example.

Key words: neural networks; Markov jump systems; cyber attacks; fault diagnosis; dissipative filtering

神经网络系统因其能够模拟人类大脑处理信息的能力,已成为解决复杂问题的强大工具,特别在图像和视频压缩^[1]、模式识别^[2]、自动着陆控制^[3]等领域应用前景广阔。当神经网络系统结构和参数发生骤变或系统组件发生故障时,通常用 Markov 跳变神经网络描述其动态特性^[4]。然而实际工业系统中的物理模型多数都是非线性的,从理论上分析非线性系统是非常困难的。Takagi-Sugeno(T-S)模糊模型已被证实是研究非线性系统的一种非常有效的方法。在 T-S 模型中,每个模糊规则的局部动态由线性系统模型和 IF-THEN 规则来描述。因此,非线性系统的分析和设计可以通过线性系统理论来进行。在过去的几十年里,T-S 模糊 Markov 神经网络引起广泛关注,大量研究结果被相继报道,如故障诊断^[5]、滤波^[6]、滑模控制^[7]等。

随着工业技术和网络化控制的快速发展,实际应用中 Markov 跳变神经网络的可靠性和安全性提出越来越高的要求。准确、及时地检测由于信号和组件的意外变化、工作条件的突然改变、环境噪声和参数漂移等因素造成的系统故障至关重要。基于滤波器的故障检测技术为解决这一问题开辟了新途径,通过设计合适的滤波器生成残差信号,并构建残差评估函数,一旦残差评估值大于预设阈值,就会发出故障报警^[8]。近年来,Markov 跳变神经网络的基于滤波器的故障检测方法不断涌现。文献[9]研究了一类具有随机不确定性、传感器故障和丢包的 Markov 跳变神经网络系统的状态反馈控制故障检测滤波器,利用故障检测技术和输出量化方法,给出了保证系统随机稳定且满足 H_∞ 性能水平的充分性条件。文献[10]研究了具有网络随机时滞的 Markov 跳变神经网络的鲁棒故障检测问题,通过构造时滞依赖的故障检测滤波器,推导了闭环系统随机稳定并满足 H_∞ 性能的充分必要条件,给出了故障检测滤波器增益矩阵以及最小衰减水平的设计方法。然而,网络化控制中,信号通过网络进行交换,由于网络带宽和传输速率的限制,常常会导致数据传输拥塞、测量误差和时延等现象,这些现象使得故障信号难以被及时检测到,造成滤波器模态与系统模态异步。为此,文献[11]提出利用隐 Markov 模型(hidden Markov model, HMM)方法解决系统模态和控制器/滤波器模态非同步的控制策略。受文献[11]启发,文献[12]引入两个隐 Markov 模型描述神经网络,系统模态、对数量化器模态、滤波器模态均是异步的,获得了保证 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络随机均方稳定和严格耗散性能的充分性判据。文献[13]研究了具有数据丢包的 T-S 模糊 Markov 跳变系统的基于耗散的异步故障检测滤波。上述针对 Markov 跳变神经网络系统的故障检测技术均基于传统的时间触发策略,即用于滤波器设计的采样信号是周期性传输的,这会导致大量不必要的信号被传输到通信网络,造成通信资源过载,特别是当通信资源有限时,大量的通信信号会带来沉重的通信负担。

为了优化网络资源利用率,事件触发控制策略被提出^[14]。采样信号需满足规定的事件触发准则才可以被传输,这样能大幅度减少网络资源的浪费。目前,基于事件触发机制的故障诊断研究也受到了极大关注。文献[15]基于静态事件触发机制研究了连续时间区间二型模糊非线性系统的故障检测滤波器设计。文献[16]将文献[15]的结果推广到具有非线性扰动的离散时间区间二型非线性模糊系统,并设计了故障诊断模糊滤波器。然而,由于共享通信网络的开放性,通信网络中的数据传输不可避免地面临着被恶意攻击的高风险。网络攻击会破坏系统功能、窃取敏感信息以及破坏系统稳定性,从而对网络控制系统造成严重损害。欺骗攻击和拒绝服务(denial-of-service, DoS)攻击是两类典型的网络攻击类型。欺骗攻击通过恶意篡改控制信号来破坏传输数据的完整性;DoS 攻击通过发送大量恶意数据包,迫使目标系统处理海量请求,耗尽其可用带宽和资源,最终导致服务器瘫痪^[17]。文献[18]基于记忆型自适应事件触发机制研究了受欺骗攻击的 Markov 跳变神经网络的安全控制,得到了主从系统渐近同步的充分条件,并给出了反馈增益矩阵和触发矩阵的两种易于实现的协同设计算法。基于动态自适应事件触发机制,文献[19]研究了区间二型模糊网络控制系统在欺骗攻击下的有限时间 H_∞ 安全控制问题。文献[20]基于一种多传感器的切换事件触发机制讨论了遭受拒绝服务攻击的 Markov 跳变神经网络的安全同步控制问题。在实际应用中,DoS 攻击与欺骗攻击可能同时发生,从而导致网络系统遭受更为严重的损害。文献[21]引入两个服从伯努利分布的随机变量来表示欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击,将事件触发机制、混合网络攻击、执行器饱和进行统

一建模,探究了 Markov 跳变神经网络的安全控制问题。通过上述文献分析可以发现,关于离散时间 Markov 跳变神经网络的故障诊断问题研究结果较少,尤其是当欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击同时存在于网络通道中的情况。此外,在复杂的网络环境中,将混合网络攻击、动态事件触发机制、非同步现象和 T-S 模糊模型融合到一个统一的框架中,通过构造一个新的故障诊断系统,分析离散时间 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络的异步耗散故障诊断滤波尚未有文献发表。

为此,本研究基于动态事件触发机制,探究混合网络攻击下离散时间模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络异步耗散故障诊断滤波。本研究主要贡献有:①与文献[15-16]相比,本研究引入动态事件触发机制缓解网络传输负担,进一步提高资源利用率;建立隐 Markov 模型描述系统模态和滤波器模态的异步现象;考虑了传输通道遭受欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击的情形,使所提网络化系统模型更符合实际场景,适用性更强;②利用 T-S 模糊法和随机分析法,首次建立混合网络攻击下离散时间模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络故障诊断系统,并设计故障诊断滤波器来生成残差信号,判断是否有故障发生;③结合 Lyapunov 函数法和迭代技巧,得到故障诊断系统随机均方稳定和严格耗散性能的充分性条件。最后利用线性矩阵不等式求解异步故障诊断滤波器增益矩阵。

1 预备知识

采用的符号说明: $\mathbf{E}\{\cdot\}$ 表示数学期望, $\mathbf{A}>0(\mathbf{A}<0)$ 表示矩阵 \mathbf{A} 是正定的(负定的); \mathbf{R}^n 表示 n 维的实向量空间; $\text{He}\{\mathbf{P}\}$ 表示 $\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{P}^T$; $\text{Pr}\{\cdot\}$ 表示概率。

1.1 系统的描述

考虑如下离散时间模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络。系统规则 i :如果 $b_1(k)$ 是 d_{i1} , $b_2(k)$ 是 d_{i2} , \dots , 且 $b_a(k)$ 是 d_{ia} , 那么

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{u}(k) + \mathbf{C}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{v}(k) + \\ \quad \mathbf{D}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{f}(k) + \mathbf{E}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) + \mathbf{F}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))), \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{M}_i(\psi_k)\mathbf{x}(k). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $b_w(k)$ 和 $\{d_{iw}\}$ 分别代表前件变量与模糊集合, $i \in Q = \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ 代表第 i 个模糊规则, r 是模糊规则的总数, $\tau \in \{1, 2, \dots, a\}$; $\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_x}$ 是系统状态向量, $\mathbf{y}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_y}$ 是量测输出, $\mathbf{u}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_u}$ 表示控制输入, $\mathbf{f}(k)$ 是执行器故障, $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k))$ 是神经元的激活函数; $\tau(k)$ 表示有界区间上的时变延迟, $0 \leq \tau \leq \tau(k) \leq \bar{\tau}$, $\bar{\tau}$ 与 $\underline{\tau}$ 分别为 $\tau(k)$ 的上、下界; $\mathbf{v}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_v}$ 代表外部扰动。参数变量 ψ_k 表示一个离散时间 Markov 链, 在有限集 $P = \{1, 2, \dots, \hat{p}\}$ 内取值, 且转移概率矩阵 $\mathbf{S} = (\pi_{pq})$ 被定义为:

$$\text{Pr}\{\psi_{k+1} = q \mid \psi_k = p\} = \pi_{pq}. \quad (2)$$

式中: $0 \leq \pi_{pq} \leq 1$, $\sum_{q=1}^{\hat{p}} \pi_{pq} = 1$, 对所有 $p, q \in P$ 均成立; $\mathbf{A}_i(\psi_k)$ 是描述神经元更新速度的对角矩阵, $\mathbf{F}_i(\psi_k)$ 是一个时滞权重矩阵, $\mathbf{A}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{B}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{C}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{D}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{E}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{F}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{M}_i(\psi_k)$ 为具有适当维数的已知实矩阵。为了简化符号, 当 $\psi_k = p$, $p \in P$, 将矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{B}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{C}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{D}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{E}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{F}_i(\psi_k)$ 、 $\mathbf{M}_i(\psi_k)$ 分别记作 \mathbf{A}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{B}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{C}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{D}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{E}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{F}_{ip} 、 \mathbf{M}_{ip} 。

通过 T-S 模糊方法, 给出综合模糊系统

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_{hp}\mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}_{hp}\mathbf{u}(k) + \mathbf{C}_{hp}\mathbf{v}(k) + \mathbf{D}_{hp}\mathbf{f}(k) + \mathbf{E}_{hp}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) + \mathbf{F}_{hp}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))), \\ \mathbf{y}(k) = \mathbf{M}_{hp}\mathbf{x}(k). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: $\mathbf{A}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{A}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{B}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{B}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{C}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{C}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{D}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{D}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{E}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{E}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{F}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{F}_{ip}$, $\mathbf{M}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\mathbf{M}_{ip}$, $h_i(b(k)) = \frac{\prod_{w=1}^a d_{iw}(b_w(k))}{\sum_{i=1}^r \prod_{w=1}^a d_{ir}(b_w(k))}$,

$d_{iw}(b_w(k))$ 为 $b_w(k)$ 在 d_{iw} 中的隶属度, $h_i(b(k))$ 为隶属函数的标准化形式, 且满足 $h_i(b(k)) \geq 0$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k)) = 1.$$

1.2 动态事件触发机制

令 $m_i (i \geq 0)$ 表示当前触发时刻, 当前触发输出记为 $\mathbf{y}(m_i)$, 最近的系统输出为 $\mathbf{y}(k)$, 动态事件触发条件可表述为:

$$\lambda(\xi(k), \mathbf{e}(k), \mathbf{y}(k)) \triangleq \mathbf{e}^T(k)\mathbf{e}(k) - \frac{1}{\theta}\xi(k) - \mathbf{y}^T(k)\mathbf{J}(\eta_k)\mathbf{y}(k). \quad (4)$$

式中: θ 为已知标量, $\mathbf{e}(k)$ 被设定为 $\mathbf{e}(k) \triangleq \mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{y}(m_i)$, $\xi(k)$ 为内部动态变量, 满足方程

$$\xi(k+1) = \chi(\eta_k)\xi(k) + \mathbf{y}^T(k)\mathbf{J}(\eta_k)\mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{e}^T(k)\mathbf{e}(k). \quad (5)$$

式中: $\chi(\eta_k)$ 为标量, 在 $\{0, 1\}$ 范围内取值, $\xi(0) = \xi_0 \geq 0$ 为初始条件. 阈值 $\mathbf{J}(\eta_k)$ 为对角矩阵,

$$\mathbf{J}(\eta_k) = \text{diag}\{J_1(\eta_k), J_2(\eta_k), \dots, J_{n_y}(\eta_k)\}, \quad (6)$$

式中: $J_j(\eta_k) \in [0, 1], j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_y\}$. 事件触发机制满足

$$\mathbf{e}^T(k)\mathbf{e}(k) - \frac{1}{\theta}\xi(k) - \mathbf{y}^T(k)\mathbf{J}(\eta_k)\mathbf{y}(k) \geq 0, \quad (7)$$

采样输出 $\mathbf{y}(m_i)$ 将被更新. 相应地, 下一个触发时刻为

$$m_{i+1} = \min\{k \in \mathbf{N} | k > m_i, \lambda(\xi(k), \mathbf{e}(k), \mathbf{y}(k)) \geq 0\}. \quad (8)$$

当 $\xi(k) = 0$ 时, 式(4)退化为静态事件触发机制; 进一步, 当 $\xi(k) = 0$ 与 $\mathbf{J}(\eta_k) = \mathbf{0}$ 时, 所有的测量值都将被传输, 式(4)成为传统的时间触发机制.

不同于连续时间系统的事件触发控制, 离散时间系统固有的周期采样特性保证了两次事件之间至少间隔一个固定的采样周期, 使得系统在任何有限时间内的触发次数总是有限的, 从而避免了 Zeno 效应.

1.3 欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击

对于 $k \in [m_i, m_{i+1})$, 在网络传输过程中考虑传输数据 $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k) \triangleq \mathbf{y}(m_i)$ 遭受了欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击. 由于欺骗攻击和 DoS 攻击具有随机性, 故用两组服从伯努利分布的独立随机变量 $\varepsilon(k)$ 和 $\zeta(k)$ 来表示, 其概率分布律分别为 $\Pr\{\varepsilon(k) = 1\} = \varepsilon, \Pr\{\varepsilon(k) = 0\} = 1 - \varepsilon, \Pr\{\zeta(k) = 1\} = \zeta, \Pr\{\zeta(k) = 0\} = 1 - \zeta$, 且通过计算可得:

$$\mathbf{E}\{\varepsilon(k)\} = \varepsilon, \mathbf{E}\{\tilde{\varepsilon}(k)^2\} = \varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon), \mathbf{E}\{\zeta(k)\} = \zeta, \mathbf{E}\{\tilde{\zeta}(k)^2\} = \zeta(1 - \zeta). \quad (9)$$

式中: $\tilde{\varepsilon}(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon, \tilde{\zeta}(k) = \zeta(k) - \zeta$. 此时, 遭受网络攻击的测量信号表示为:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k) = \tilde{\zeta}(k)[\varepsilon(k)\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k) + \varepsilon(k)\boldsymbol{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k))]. \quad (10)$$

式中: $\hat{\varepsilon}(k) = 1 - \varepsilon(k), \hat{\zeta}(k) = 1 - \zeta(k), \boldsymbol{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k))$ 表示被攻击者注入的虚假数据.

为了约束欺骗攻击, 给出如下的假设条件.

假设^[18]: 在欺骗攻击中, 攻击者所传递的虚假数据满足

$$\|\boldsymbol{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k))\|^2 \leq \|\mathbf{Z}\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)\|^2. \quad (11)$$

式中, \mathbf{Z} 是一个有合适维数的常数矩阵.

从表 1 可以观察到, 当 $\zeta(k) = 1$ 时, DoS 攻击发生. 在这种情况下, 通信网络通道是中断的, 所以 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k) = 0$. 当 $\varepsilon(k) = 1$, 传输数据遭受欺骗攻击, 在这种情况下, 采样信号用非线性函数 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k))$ 代替. 当 $\zeta(k) = 0$ 且 $\varepsilon(k) = 0$ 时, 没有攻击发生, 满足事件触发机制的采样信号 $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)$ 被完整传输.

1.4 异步模糊故障诊断滤波器设计

为了获得残差信号, 设计如下故障诊断滤波器.

故障诊断滤波器规则 i : 如果 $b_1(k)$ 是 $d_{i1}, b_2(k)$ 是 d_{i2}, \dots , 且 $b_a(k)$ 是 d_{ia} , 则

表 1 基于 $\varepsilon(k)$ 和 $\zeta(k)$ 不同取值下的攻击类型
Table 1 Different cyber attack types based on different values $\varepsilon(k)$ and $\zeta(k)$

攻击的类型	$\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k)$	$\varepsilon(k)$	$\zeta(k)$
欺骗攻击	$\boldsymbol{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k))$	1	0
DoS 攻击	0	0	1
无攻击	$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)$	0	0

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k+1) = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_i(\eta_k)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_i(\eta_k)\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k), \\ \mathbf{r}(k) = \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_i(\eta_k)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k). \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

式中: $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_x}$ 表示故障诊断滤波器的状态, $\mathbf{r}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_r}$ 表示残差信号, $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_i(\eta_k)$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_i(\eta_k)$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_i(\eta_k)$ 表示待设计的故障诊断滤波器参数矩阵。为了描述系统和滤波器的异步现象, 式(12)引入一个取值在有限集 $\omega = \{1, 2, \dots, \lambda_1\}$ 中的随机变量 η_k 。对 $\forall p \in P$ 、 $\forall t \in \bar{\omega}$, 系统模态和滤波器模态通过条件概率矩阵 $\mathbf{X} = \{\mu_{pt}\}$ 建立联系, 其中

$$\mu_{pt} = \Pr\{\eta_k = t | \psi_k = p\}, \quad (13)$$

且 $0 \leq \mu_{pt} \leq 1$, $\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} = 1$ 。当 $\eta_k = t$ 时, 将 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_i(\eta_k)$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_i(\eta_k)$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_i(\eta_k)$ 分别记为 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{it}$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{it}$ 、 $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{it}$ 。通过 T-S 模糊方法, 式(12)可以表示为:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k+1) = \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ht}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ht}\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k), \\ \mathbf{r}(k) = \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{ht}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}(k). \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

式中: $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{ht} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{it}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ht} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{it}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{ht} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i(b(k))\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{it}$ 。

1.5 故障加权系统

为了增强故障诊断滤波器的性能, 引入故障加权矩阵模型, 表示为 $f_o(k) = \mathbf{O}(k)f(k)$, 其中 $\mathbf{O}(k)$ 是预先设定的。通过状态空间实现 $f_o(k) = \mathbf{O}(k)f(k)$ 的方案为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}}(k+1) = \mathbf{A}_o\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \mathbf{B}_of(k), \\ f_o(k) = \mathbf{C}_o\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \mathbf{D}_of(k). \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

式中: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_x}$ 为状态向量, $f_o(k) \in \mathbf{R}^{n_f}$ 为故障加权信号, \mathbf{A}_o 、 \mathbf{B}_o 、 \mathbf{C}_o 、 \mathbf{D}_o 为常数矩阵。

1.6 故障诊断系统

根据式(3)、式(14)和式(15), 得到故障诊断系统

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k+1) = \mathbf{U}_{1hpt}\boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(k)\mathbf{U}_{2hpt}\boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\zeta}}(k)\mathbf{U}_{3hpt}\boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}(k)\tilde{\boldsymbol{\zeta}}(k)\mathbf{U}_{4hpt}\boldsymbol{\phi}(k), \\ \mathbf{z}(k) = \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{ht}\boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \bar{\mathbf{D}}_h\boldsymbol{\omega}(k). \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

式中: $\mathbf{U}_{1hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \mathbf{U}_{1ijpt}$, $\mathbf{U}_{2hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \mathbf{U}_{2ijpt}$, $\mathbf{U}_{3hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \mathbf{U}_{3ijpt}$, $\mathbf{U}_{4hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \mathbf{U}_{4ijpt}$,

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}}_{ht} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{jt}, \bar{\mathbf{D}}_h = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r h_i h_j \bar{\mathbf{D}}_{ij}, \mathbf{U}_{1ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{1ijpt} \quad \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{ip}], \mathbf{U}_{2ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{2ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0}], \mathbf{U}_{3ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{3ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{4ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{4ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0}], \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{1ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \varepsilon(1-\zeta)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad -(1-\varepsilon)(1-\zeta)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{ip} \quad \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{ip}],$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{2ijpt} = [-(1-\zeta)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad (1-\zeta)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad (1-\zeta)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{3ijpt} = [-(1-\varepsilon)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -\varepsilon\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad (1-\varepsilon)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}], \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{4ijpt} = [\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad -\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ijpt} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \\ (1-\zeta)(1-\varepsilon)\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{jt} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} & \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{jt} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_o & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{ip} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{ip} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{F}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{F}}_{ip} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_o \\ \mathbf{B}_{ip} & \mathbf{C}_{ip} & \mathbf{D}_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{2jt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{jt} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{jt} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{jt} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{1ijpt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{B}}_{jt} & \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} = [\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} \quad \mathbf{0}], \bar{\mathbf{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{L}} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{I}} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{I}} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{jt} = [-\mathbf{C}_o \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{jt}], \bar{\mathbf{D}}_{ij} = [\mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -\mathbf{D}_o], \mathbf{z}(k) = \mathbf{r}(k) - f_o(k),$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = [\mathbf{u}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{v}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{f}^T(k)]^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_1(k) = [\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-\tau(k)) \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T(\hat{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \quad \mathbf{e}^T(k) \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\zeta}}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{g}^T(\mathbf{x}(k)) \quad \bar{\mathbf{g}}^T(\mathbf{x}(k))]^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(k) = [\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k-\tau(k)) \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \quad \mathbf{e}^T(k) \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{g}^T(\mathbf{x}(k)) \quad \bar{\mathbf{g}}^T(\mathbf{x}(k)) \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k)]^T, \\ \bar{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(k) = \boldsymbol{\xi}^{1/2}(k), \bar{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{x}(k)) = \mathbf{g}(k-\tau(k)), \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) = [\hat{\mathbf{x}}^T(k) \quad \mathbf{x}^T(k) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T(k)]^T.$$

定义 1^[13] 对于任何初始条件 $(\boldsymbol{\phi}(0), \psi_0)$, 当 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0$ 时, 如果满足

$$\mathbf{E} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|\boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\|^2 \mid \boldsymbol{\phi}(0), \psi_0 \right\} < \infty, \quad (17)$$

那么故障诊断系统(16)是随机均方稳定的。

定义 2^[13] 给定标量 $\rho > 0$, 在零初始条件下, 对任何正整数 N_1 , 都有以下不等式成立:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \mathbf{E} \{ \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z}(k), \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)) \} > \rho \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k). \quad (18)$$

式中: $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z}(k), \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)) = \mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{z}(k) + 2\mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) + \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_3 \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)$, $\mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{U}_3$ 为已知实矩阵, 且 $\mathbf{U}_3 = \mathbf{U}_3^T, \mathbf{U}_1$ 为半负定矩阵, 满足 $\mathbf{U}_1 = -\mathbf{U}_1^* \mathbf{T} \mathbf{U}_1^*$, 则称故障诊断系统(16)是严格 $(\mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{U}_3)$ - ρ 耗散的。

定义 3^[13] 设定下面的故障诊断规则, 给出残差估算函数 $H(r)$ 和阈值 \bar{H}_{th} , 使得以下不等式成立:

$$H(r) = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^I \mathbf{r}^T(k) \mathbf{r}(k)}, \bar{H}_{th} = \sup_{0 \neq v(k), f(k)=0} H(r). \quad (19)$$

通过以下条件检测故障是否发生:

$$H(r) > \bar{H}_{th} \Rightarrow \text{发生故障} \Rightarrow \text{系统发出故障警报}, H(r) \leq \bar{H}_{th} \Rightarrow \text{不发生故障}. \quad (20)$$

引理 1^[12] 神经元激活函数 $\mathbf{g}(x(k))$ 满足 $\mathbf{g}(0) = 0$, 并具有以下扇区有界条件:

$$[\mathbf{g}(x) - \mathbf{g}(y) - \mathbf{g}_1(x-y)]^T \times [\mathbf{g}(x) - \mathbf{g}(y) - \mathbf{g}_2(x-y)] \leq 0,$$

其中 $\mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{g}_2$ 为已知常数矩阵, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 & \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{g}_1^T \mathbf{g}_2 + \mathbf{g}_2^T \mathbf{g}_1}{2}, \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 = -\frac{\mathbf{g}_1 + \mathbf{g}_2}{2}.$$

2 主要结果

2.1 异步耗散性能分析

本节主要目标是获得保证故障诊断滤波系统(16)随机均方稳定和严格 $(\mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{U}_3)$ - ρ 耗散的充分条件, 并给出故障诊断滤波器矩阵的求解方法。

定理 1 针对给定的标量 $\epsilon \in [0, 1], \zeta \in [0, 1], \rho > 0, \mu' > 0$ 和对角矩阵 \mathbf{J}_t , 故障诊断系统(16)满足 $(\mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{U}_3)$ - ρ 耗散性能, 如果存在矩阵 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{jt}, \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{jt}, \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{jt}, \mathbf{R}_{ipt} > 0, \mathbf{K}_{ip} > 0, \mathbf{G} > 0, \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 > 0, \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 > 0$ 对所有 $p \in P, t \in \bar{\omega}, i, j, g \in Q$ 使得以下条件成立:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{pt} \mathbf{R}_{ipt} < \mathbf{K}_{ip}, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{iigpt} < 0, \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{ijgpt} + \mathbf{W}_{jigpt} < 0, i < j. \quad (23)$$

式中: $\mathbf{W}_{ijgpt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{gp11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{W}_{ijpt13} & \mathbf{W}_{ip14} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{W}_{ip23} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \mathbf{W}_{ipt33} & \mathbf{W}_{jt34} & \mathbf{W}_{jt35} \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_{ij44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{W}_{gp11} = \text{diag} \{ -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{gp}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{gp}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{gp}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{gp}^{-1} \},$

$$\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{gp} = \sum_{q=1}^{\hat{p}} \pi_{pq} \mathbf{K}_{gq}, \mathbf{W}_{ijpt13} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{1ijpt}^T \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{2ijpt}^T \quad \check{\boldsymbol{\zeta}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{3ijpt}^T \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \check{\boldsymbol{\zeta}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{4ijpt}^T]^T, \mathbf{W}_{ip14} = [\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{ip}^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^T, \mathbf{W}_{ip23} =$$

$$[\mathbf{Z} \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{Z} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}], \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} = [\mathbf{0} \quad \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{ip}], \tilde{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \sqrt{\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}, \check{\boldsymbol{\zeta}} = \sqrt{\zeta(1-\zeta)},$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{ipt33} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & l\mathbf{L}\mathbf{G}_{12} - \mathbf{L}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -\mathbf{G}_{11} - \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{G}_{12} - \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 \\ * & * & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{44} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & l\mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{jt34} = [-\bar{\mathbf{C}}_{jt}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}], \mathbf{W}_{jt35} = [\mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{D}}_{ij}],$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{ij44} = -\mathbf{U}_3 + \rho \mathbf{I} - \text{He}\{\bar{\mathbf{D}}_{ij}^T \mathbf{U}_2\}, l = \bar{\tau} - \underline{\tau} + 1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i11} = -\mathbf{R}_{ipt} + l\mathbf{L}\mathbf{G}_{11} \mathbf{L}^T - \mathbf{L}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 \mathbf{L}^T + \frac{1}{\theta} \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip} + \mu' \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{ip},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{44} = -\frac{1}{\theta} - \mu', \boldsymbol{\eta}_{55} = \frac{\chi_t}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{\mu'}{\theta}.$$

证明:定义

$$\mathbf{R}_{hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i \mathbf{R}_{ipt}, \mathbf{K}_{hp} = \sum_{i=1}^r h_i \mathbf{K}_{ip}, \mathbf{K}_{h^+q} = \sum_{g=1}^r h_g^+ \mathbf{K}_{qg}, \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p} = \sum_{q=1}^p \pi_{pq} \mathbf{K}_{h^+q}, h^+ = h(b(k+1)). \quad (24)$$

结合式(22)、式(23)和式(24),得到

$$\mathbf{W}_{hpt} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{g=1}^r h_i h_j h_g^+ \mathbf{W}_{ijgpt} = \sum_{g=1}^r h_g^+ \left(\sum_{i=1}^r h_i^2 \mathbf{W}_{iigpt} + \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^r h_i h_j (\mathbf{W}_{ijgpt} + \mathbf{W}_{jigpt}) \right) < \mathbf{0}. \quad (25)$$

式中:

$$\mathbf{W}_{hpt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{h^+p11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{W}_{hpt13} & \mathbf{W}_{hp14} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{W}_{hp23} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \mathbf{W}_{hpt33} & \mathbf{W}_{ht34} & \mathbf{W}_{ht35} \\ * & * & * & \mathbf{W}_{h44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{W}_{h^+p11} = \text{diag}\{-\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p}^{-1}, -\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p}^{-1}\},$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{hpt13} = [\bar{\mathbf{U}}_{1hpt}^T \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{2hpt}^T \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{3hpt}^T \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\xi}} \bar{\mathbf{U}}_{4hpt}^T]^T, \mathbf{W}_{hp14} = [\bar{\mathbf{B}}_{hp}^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^T, \mathbf{W}_{hp23} = [\mathbf{Z} \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{Z} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{hpt33} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{h11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & l\mathbf{L}\mathbf{G}_{12} - \mathbf{L}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -\mathbf{G}_{11} - \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{G}_{12} - \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 \\ * & * & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{44} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & l\mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{ht34} = [-\bar{\mathbf{C}}_{ht}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}], \mathbf{W}_{ht35} = [\mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{ht} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{D}}_{hi}],$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{h11} = -\mathbf{R}_{hpt} + l\mathbf{L}\mathbf{G}_{11} \mathbf{L}^T - \mathbf{L}\boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 \mathbf{L}^T + \frac{1}{\theta} \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp} + \mu' \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{44} = -\frac{1}{\theta} - \mu', \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp} = [\mathbf{0} \quad \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}],$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{55} = \frac{\chi_t}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{\mu'}{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{ht35} = [\mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{ht}^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{U}_1^* \bar{\mathbf{D}}_h], \mathbf{W}_{h44} = -\mathbf{U}_3 + \rho \mathbf{I} - \text{He}\{\bar{\mathbf{D}}_h^T \mathbf{U}_2\}.$$

构造 Lyapunov 函数:

$$\mathbf{V}_1(k) = \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_h(\psi_k) \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k), \mathbf{V}_2(k) = \sum_{\tau'=-\bar{\tau}+1}^{-\tau+1} \sum_{s=k-1+\tau'}^{k-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(s) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(s)) \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{G} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(s) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(s)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

令 $\Delta \mathbf{V}_j(k) = \mathbf{V}_j(k+1) - \mathbf{V}_j(k)$, $j=1, 2$, 通过代数运算, 可得到

$$\mathbf{E}\{\Delta \mathbf{V}_1(k)\} = \mathbf{E}\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k+1) \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h^+p} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k+1) + \frac{1}{\theta} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k+1)\} - \mathbf{E}\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{hp} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} \boldsymbol{\xi}(k)\} =$$

$$\mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} [\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T(k) (\mathbf{U}_{1hpt}^T \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h+p} \mathbf{U}_{1hpt} + \tilde{\varepsilon} \mathbf{U}_{2hpt}^T \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h+p} \mathbf{U}_{2hpt} + \check{\zeta} \mathbf{U}_{3hpt}^T \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h+p} \mathbf{U}_{3hpt} + \tilde{\varepsilon} \check{\zeta} \mathbf{U}_{4hpt}^T \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{h+p} \mathbf{U}_{4hpt}) \boldsymbol{\varphi}(k) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{hp} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} (\chi_t \xi(k) + \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{J}_t \mathbf{y}(k) - \mathbf{e}^T(k) \mathbf{e}(k)) - \frac{1}{\theta} \xi(k)]\right\}, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{E}\{\Delta \mathbf{V}_2(k)\} = \mathbf{E}\left\{(\bar{\tau} - \underline{\tau} + 1) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{G} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix} - \sum_{k'=k-\bar{\tau}}^{k-\underline{\tau}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k') \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k')) \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{G} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k') \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k')) \end{bmatrix}\right\} \\ \leq \mathbf{E}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T l \bar{\mathbf{G}} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(k-\tau(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T \mathbf{G} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(k-\tau(k)) \end{bmatrix}\right\}. \quad (27)$$

式中, $\bar{\mathbf{G}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{G}_{11} \mathbf{L}^T & \mathbf{L} \mathbf{G}_{12} \\ * & \mathbf{G}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$.

基于引理 1, 存在已知常量矩阵 Ψ_1 和 Ψ_2 , 使得不等式成立:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L} \Psi_1 \mathbf{L}^T & \mathbf{L} \Psi_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 & \Psi_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))) \end{bmatrix} \leq 0. \quad (28)$$

考虑事件触发机制(式(8))和欺骗攻击(式(11))的有界限制, 得到不等式:

$$-\mathbf{e}^T(k) \mathbf{e}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} \xi(k) + \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{J}_t \mathbf{y}(k) \geq 0, \quad (29)$$

$$[\mathbf{M}_{hp} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)]^T \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} [\mathbf{M}_{hp} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)] - \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \geq 0. \quad (30)$$

为了证明系统(16)随机均方稳定, 令 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(k) = 0$. 由式(26)~(30)可得:

$$\mathbf{E}\{\Delta \mathbf{V}(k)\} \leq \mathbf{E}\left\{\Delta \mathbf{V}(k) + \mu' (-\mathbf{e}^T(k) \mathbf{e}(k) + \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{J}_t \mathbf{y}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} \xi(k)) + [\mathbf{M}_{hp} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)]^T \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} [\mathbf{M}_{hp} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)] - \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) - \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L} \Psi_1 \mathbf{L}^T & \mathbf{L} \Psi_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 & \Psi_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k-\tau(k))) \end{bmatrix}\right\} \\ = \mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(k) \prod_{hpt}^1 \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1(k) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{hp} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\}. \quad (31)$$

记 $\prod_{hpt}^1 \triangleq \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{hpt33} + \mathbf{W}_{hpt23}^T \mathbf{W}_{hpt23} - \mathbf{W}_{hpt13}^T \mathbf{W}_{hpt13}^{-1} \mathbf{W}_{hpt13}$, 其中

$$\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{hpt33} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{h11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & l \mathbf{L} \mathbf{G}_{12} - \mathbf{L} \Psi_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -\mathbf{G}_{11} - \Psi_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{G}_{12} - \Psi_2 \\ * & * & -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{44} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & \boldsymbol{\eta}_{55} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & l \mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & -\mathbf{G}_{22} - \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_{h11} = l \mathbf{L} \mathbf{G}_{11} \mathbf{L}^T - \mathbf{L} \Psi_1 \mathbf{L}^T +$$

$\frac{1}{\theta} \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp} + \mu' \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}^T \mathbf{J}_t \hat{\mathbf{M}}_{hp}$. 对式(25)应用 Schur 引理可得 $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{hpt33} + \mathbf{W}_{hpt23}^T \mathbf{W}_{hpt23} - \mathbf{W}_{hpt13}^T \mathbf{W}_{hpt13}^{-1} \mathbf{W}_{hpt13} < 0$, 则

$$\prod_{hpt}^1 < \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{hpt}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{hpt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{hpt} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (32)$$

由式(31)和式(32)得到:

$$\mathbf{E}\{\Delta \mathbf{V}(k)\} < \mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1^T(k) \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_{hpt} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_1(k) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{hp} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\} =$$

$$\mathbf{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \left[\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \mathbf{R}_{h_{pt}} - \mathbf{K}_{h_p} \right] \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\} < c \mathbf{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\}. \quad (33)$$

式中:标量 c 表示 $\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \mathbf{R}_{h_{pt}} - \mathbf{K}_{h_p}$ 的最大特征值,且 $c < 0$,则

$$\mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(\infty) - \mathbf{V}(0)\} = \mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Delta \mathbf{V}(k)\right\} \leq c \mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\}. \quad (34)$$

由式(34)得到:

$$\mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\} \leq -\frac{1}{c} \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(0)\} < \infty. \quad (35)$$

因此,系统(16)是随机均方稳定的。

接下来,构建辅助函数来证明系统(16)满足耗散性能。令

$$\mathbf{Y}(k) \triangleq \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(k+1) - \mathbf{V}(k) - \mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{z}(k) - 2\mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) - \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) (\mathbf{U}_3 - \rho \mathbf{I}) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k)\}. \quad (36)$$

通过不等式条件式(28)~(31)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}(k) &\leq \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(k+1) - \mathbf{V}(k) - \mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{z}(k) - 2\mathbf{z}^T(k) \mathbf{U}_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) - \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) (\mathbf{U}_3 - \rho \mathbf{I}) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) + \mu'(-\mathbf{e}^T(k) \mathbf{e}(k) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{y}^T(k) \mathbf{J}_t \mathbf{y}(k) + \frac{1}{\theta} \xi(k)) + [\mathbf{M}_{h_p} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)]^T \mathbf{Z}^T \mathbf{Z} [\mathbf{M}_{h_p} \mathbf{x}(k) - \mathbf{e}(k)] - \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) \boldsymbol{\gamma}(\check{\mathbf{y}}(k)) - \\ &\quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{array} \right]^T \left[\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{L} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 \mathbf{L}^T & \mathbf{L} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k)) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k - \tau(k))) \end{array} \right]^T \left[\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 & \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 \\ * & \mathbf{I} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}(k - \tau(k)) \\ \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(k - \tau(k))) \end{array} \right] \Big\} \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \mathbf{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \prod_{h_{pt}}^2 \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{h_p} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

记 $\prod_{h_{pt}}^2 \triangleq \widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{h_{pt}3344} - \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}134}^T \mathbf{W}_{h^+_{p11}}^{-1} \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}134} + \mathbf{W}_{h_{p234}}^T \mathbf{W}_{h_{p234}} + \mathbf{W}_{ht35}^T \mathbf{W}_{ht35}$, 其中:

$$\mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}134} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}13} & \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}14} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{W}_{h_{p234}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_{h_{p23}} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{h_{pt}3344} = \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{h_{pt}33} & \mathbf{W}_{ht34} \\ * & \mathbf{W}_{h_{44}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

对条件式(25)利用 Schur 引理,可得到

$$\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{h_{pt}3344} - \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}134}^T \mathbf{W}_{h^+_{p11}}^{-1} \mathbf{W}_{h_{pt}134} + \mathbf{W}_{h_{p234}}^T \mathbf{W}_{h_{p234}} + \mathbf{W}_{ht35}^T \mathbf{W}_{ht35} < 0. \quad (38)$$

进一步得到:

$$\prod_{h_{pt}}^2 < \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{h_{pt}}, \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{h_{pt}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{h_{pt}} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (39)$$

结合条件式(39)和式(21)可以得到

$$\mathbf{Y}(k) < \mathbf{E}\left\{\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \bar{\mathbf{R}}_{h_{pt}} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k) - \boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \mathbf{K}_{h_p} \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\} = \mathbf{E}\left\{\boldsymbol{\phi}^T(k) \left[\sum_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} \mu_{pt} \mathbf{R}_{h_{pt}} - \mathbf{K}_{h_p} \right] \boldsymbol{\phi}(k)\right\} < 0. \quad (40)$$

对上述不等式从 $k=0$ 至 $k=N_1$ 求和,可推出:

$$\mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(N_1 + 1)\} - \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(0)\} - \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z}(k), \boldsymbol{\omega}(k))\} + \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \rho \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) < 0. \quad (41)$$

在零初始条件下,可以得到:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z}(k), \boldsymbol{\omega}(k))\} > \mathbf{E}\{\mathbf{V}(N_1 + 1)\} + \rho \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k) > \rho \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T(k) \boldsymbol{\omega}(k). \quad (42)$$

结合定义 2 可证得故障诊断滤波误差系统(16)满足耗散性能。

2.2 模糊异步故障诊断滤波器设计

定理 2 对于给定的标量 $\epsilon \in [0, 1]$, $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, $\rho > 0$, $\mu' > 0$, 对角矩阵 \mathbf{J}_t , 故障诊断系统(16)是随机均方稳定且具有严格 $(\mathbf{U}_1, \mathbf{U}_2, \mathbf{U}_3)$ - ρ 耗散性能, 如果存在矩阵 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{jt}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{jt}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{jt}$, \mathbf{H}_{1t} , \mathbf{H}_{2t} , \mathbf{H}_{3t} , \mathbf{D}_{1jt} , \mathbf{D}_{2jt} , \mathbf{D}_{3jt} , $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_1 > 0$, $\mathbf{K}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{11ip} & \mathbf{K}_{12ip} \\ * & \mathbf{K}_{22ip} \end{bmatrix} > 0$, $\mathbf{R}_{ipt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{ipt11} & \mathbf{R}_{ipt12} \\ * & \mathbf{R}_{ipt22} \end{bmatrix} > 0$, $\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{11} & \mathbf{G}_{12} \\ * & \mathbf{G}_{13} \end{bmatrix} > 0$, $\boldsymbol{\Psi}_2 > 0$, 对于任意 $p \in P$,

$t \in \bar{\omega}, i, j, g \in Q$, 满足式(21)及以下条件:

$$\tilde{W}_{iigt} < 0, \tag{43}$$

$$\tilde{W}_{ijgt} + \tilde{W}_{jigt} < 0, i < j. \tag{44}$$

式中: $\tilde{W}_{iigt} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{W}_{gp11} & \mathbf{0} & \tilde{W}_{ijpt13} & \tilde{W}_{ip14} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -I & \tilde{W}_{ip23} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \tilde{W}_{ipt33} & \tilde{W}_{jt34} & \tilde{W}_{jt35} \\ * & * & * & \tilde{W}_{ijpt44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{W}_{gp11} = \text{diag} \{ \tilde{K}_{gp}, \tilde{K}_{gp}, \tilde{K}_{gp}, \tilde{K}_{gp} \}, \tilde{K}_{gp} = \bar{K}_{gp} - Q_t^T -$

$$Q_t, \tilde{W}_{ijpt13} = [\tilde{U}_{1ijpt} \quad \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{U}_{2ijpt} \quad \tilde{\zeta} \tilde{U}_{3ijpt} \quad \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{\zeta} \tilde{U}_{4ijpt}], \tilde{W}_{ip14} = [\hat{B}_{ip}^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^T, \hat{B}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{1t} \tilde{B}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \\ H_{3t} \tilde{B}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{U}_{1ijpt} = [\tilde{A}_{ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \epsilon(1-\zeta)\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad -(1-\epsilon)(1-\zeta)\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \tilde{E}_{ip} \quad \tilde{F}_{ip}],$$

$$\tilde{U}_{2ijpt} = [-(1-\zeta)\tilde{B}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad (1-\zeta)\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad (1-\zeta)\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\tilde{U}_{3ijpt} = [-(1-\epsilon)\tilde{B}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -\epsilon\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad (1-\epsilon)\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}], \tilde{U}_{4ijpt} = [\tilde{B}_{1ijpt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad -\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad -\tilde{B}_{2jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}],$$

$$\tilde{W}_{jt34} = [-(\hat{C}_{jt}^T U_2)^T \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0}]^T, \tilde{W}_{jt35} = [U_1^* \hat{C}_{jt} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad U_1^* \bar{D}_{ij}],$$

$$\tilde{E}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{2t} \tilde{E}_{ip} \\ H_{2t} \tilde{E}_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{F}_{ip} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{2t} \tilde{F}_{ip} \\ H_{2t} \tilde{F}_{ip} \end{bmatrix}, Q_t = \begin{bmatrix} H_{1t} & H_{2t} \\ H_{3t} & H_{2t} \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{A}_{ijpt} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{1t} \bar{A}_{ip} + (1-\zeta)(1-\epsilon)D_{2jt} \bar{M}_{ip} & D_{1jt} \\ H_{3t} \bar{A}_{ip} + (1-\zeta)(1-\epsilon)D_{2jt} \bar{M}_{ip} & D_{1jt} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{B}_{1ijpt} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{2jt} \bar{M}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \\ D_{2jt} \bar{M}_{ip} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{B}_{2jt} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{2t} \tilde{B}_{jt} \\ H_{2t} \tilde{B}_{jt} \end{bmatrix}, \hat{C}_{jt} = [-C_O \quad \mathbf{0} \quad D_{3jt}], \text{其他符号在定理 1 中给出.}$$

进一步,故障诊断滤波器的矩阵被设计为:

$$\tilde{A}_{jt} = H_{2t}^{-1} D_{1jt}, \tilde{B}_{jt} = H_{2t}^{-1} D_{2jt}, \tilde{C}_{jt} = D_{3jt}. \tag{45}$$

证明:记 $H_{2t} \tilde{A}_{jt} = D_{1jt}, H_{2t} \tilde{B}_{jt} = D_{2jt}, \tilde{C}_{jt} = D_{3jt}$. 将不等式(22)左乘 $\text{diag}\{Q_t, \dots, Q_t, I, \dots, I\}$, 右乘

其转置,式(22)等价于

$$\bar{W}_{iigt} < 0. \tag{46}$$

式中: $\bar{W}_{iigt} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{W}_{gp11} & \mathbf{0} & \bar{W}_{ijpt13} & \bar{W}_{ip14} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & -I & \bar{W}_{ip23} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & \bar{W}_{ipt33} & \bar{W}_{jt34} & \bar{W}_{jt35} \\ * & * & * & \bar{W}_{ijpt44} & \mathbf{0} \\ * & * & * & * & -I \end{bmatrix}, \bar{W}_{gp11} = \text{diag} \{ -Q_t \bar{K}_{gp}^{-1} Q_t^T, -Q_t \bar{K}_{gp}^{-1} Q_t^T, -Q_t \bar{K}_{gp}^{-1} Q_t^T, -$

$Q_t \bar{K}_{gp}^{-1} Q_t^T \}$, 由不等式 $\bar{K}_{gp} - Q_t^T - Q_t \geq -Q_t \bar{K}_{gp}^{-1} Q_t^T$ 和式(46)可以得到式(43).

类似的方法,通过式(44)可以推出式(23)成立,因此满足定理 1 条件,证毕.

3 数值仿真

本节通过一个数值例子验证所得结论的准确性和有效性. 考虑具有两个模态和两个模糊规则的离散时间 T-S 模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络(式(1))的系统矩阵参数如下:

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.10 & 0.9 \\ -0.01 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}, B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.004 & 9 \\ 0.001 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, C_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.40 \\ 0.18 \end{bmatrix}, D_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.10 \\ -0.11 \end{bmatrix}, E_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.51 \\ 0.12 \end{bmatrix}, F_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.46 \\ 0.11 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.10 & 1.00 \\ -0.02 & 0.98 \end{bmatrix}, B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.006 & 6 \\ 0.002 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, C_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.9 \end{bmatrix}, D_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.119 \\ -0.010 \end{bmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.048 \\ 0.900 \end{bmatrix}, F_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.099 \\ 0.120 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{11} = [0.8 \ 0], \mathbf{M}_{12} = [1 \ 0],$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.90 & 1.00 \\ -0.01 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.004 \ 9 \\ 0.001 \ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.94 \\ 0.18 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.10 \\ -0.11 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.51 \\ 0.12 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{F}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.460 \\ 0.011 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.60 & 1.00 \\ -0.02 & 0.98 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.003 \ 2 \\ 0.003 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0.9 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{D}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.119 \\ -0.220 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{E}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.48 \\ 0.90 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{F}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.099 \\ 0.012 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{21} = [1.2 \ 0], \mathbf{M}_{22} = [1.5 \ 0].$$

故障权重系统(15)的矩阵设定为: $\mathbf{A}_o = 0.4, \mathbf{B}_o = 0.5, \mathbf{C}_o = 0.3, \mathbf{D}_o = 0$, 子系统模态之间的转移概率矩阵以及滤波器与系统之间的条件概率矩阵被设定为:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.9 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

对于系统和滤波器的隶属度函数分别为:

$$h_1(x_1(k)) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x_1(k)) - \sigma x_1(k)}{(1-\sigma)x_1(k)}, & x_1(k) \neq 0; \\ 1, & x_1(k) = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$h_2(x_1(k)) = 1 - h_1(x_1(k));$$

$$h_1(\tilde{x}_1(k)) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\sigma \tilde{x}_1(k)}{(1-\sigma)\tilde{x}_1(k)}, & \tilde{x}_1(k) \neq 0; \\ 1, & \tilde{x}_1(k) = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$h_2(\tilde{x}_1(k)) = 1 - h_1(\tilde{x}_1(k)).$$

式中: $\sigma = 0.01/\pi$. 与耗散性能有关的参数被指定为 $\mathbf{U}_1^* = 1.1, \mathbf{U}_2 = [1.8 \ 1.5 \ 1.1], \mathbf{U}_3$ 是一个三阶单位矩阵。假定网络延迟 $\tau(k)$ 满足 $0 \leq \tau(k) \leq 2$, 非线性的欺骗攻击为 $\gamma(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)) = 0.1 \sin(-k) \tilde{\mathbf{y}}(k)$, 且 $\mathbf{E}\{\varepsilon(k)\} = 0.5, \mathbf{E}\{\zeta(k)\} = 0.8$; 控制输入 $\mathbf{u}(k) = \text{rand}$, 外部扰动为 $\mathbf{v}(k) = \cos(0.8k)$, 初始值 $\xi_0 = 0$; 事件触发的参数分别为 $\mathbf{J}_1 = 0.6, \mathbf{J}_2 = 0.3, \theta = 10, \chi_1 = 0.1, \chi_2 = 0.2$. 选取初始条件 $\mathbf{x}(0) = [0.2 \ 0.5]^T, \hat{\mathbf{x}}(0) = 0, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}(0) = [0.1 \ 0.2 \ 0.2]^T$. 系统中的激活函数为 $\mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}_1(k)) = \tanh(0.6x_1(k)) - 0.2 \sin(x_1(k))$, 故障函数设定为:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6, & 40 \leq k \leq 60; \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

根据式(19)和式(20)得到 $\bar{H}_{\text{th}} = 0.1285$. 利用 Matlab 求解定理 2 中的不等式约束, 得出故障诊断滤波器增益矩阵如下:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.016 \ 2 & -0.095 \ 9 & -0.089 \ 6 \\ 0.034 \ 8 & -0.563 \ 2 & -0.065 \ 1 \\ -0.008 \ 6 & -0.069 \ 7 & 0.048 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.015 \ 6 & -0.073 \ 1 & -0.067 \ 6 \\ 0.029 \ 3 & -0.441 \ 3 & -0.049 \ 7 \\ -0.006 \ 3 & -0.054 \ 8 & 0.039 \ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.081 \ 9 \\ -0.096 \ 4 \\ -0.004 \ 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.092 \ 9 \\ -0.091 \ 4 \\ -0.003 \ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.017 \ 4 & -0.109 \ 3 & -0.296 \ 8 \\ -0.002 \ 5 & -0.386 \ 2 & -0.010 \ 3 \\ -0.056 \ 2 & -0.016 \ 4 & 0.032 \ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.019 \ 0 & -0.086 \ 1 & -0.248 \ 7 \\ -0.002 \ 0 & -0.297 \ 4 & -0.004 \ 2 \\ -0.047 \ 7 & -0.010 \ 1 & 0.030 \ 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.061 \ 9 \\ -0.061 \ 5 \\ -0.000 \ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.069 \ 0 \\ -0.066 \ 8 \\ 0.000 \ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{11} = [-0.018 \ 7 \ 0.019 \ 1 \ 0.000 \ 1],$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{12} = [-0.025 \ 8 \ 0.026 \ 3 \ -0.000 \ 5], \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{21} = [-0.018 \ 7 \ 0.019 \ 3 \ 0.000 \ 2],$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{22} = [-0.025 \ 8 \ 0.026 \ 1 \ -0.000 \ 4].$$

从图 1 可以看出, 当系统遭受攻击时残差信号 $\mathbf{r}(k)$ 的震荡幅度比未遭受攻击时大, 而当系统出现故障时, 残差信号均表现出明显的波动。图 2 描绘了故障诊断滤波器状态在有攻击和无攻击情形下的变化,

未遭受攻击的故障诊断滤波器状态正常工作时较为平稳,在平衡点附近,发生故障时,滤波器状态变化较大,偏离平衡点。而遭受攻击的故障诊断滤波器状态正常工作时在平衡点附近呈现波动,发生故障时,滤波器状态波动幅度较大。图 3 描绘了评估函数 $H(r)$ 和阈值 \bar{H}_{th} 。

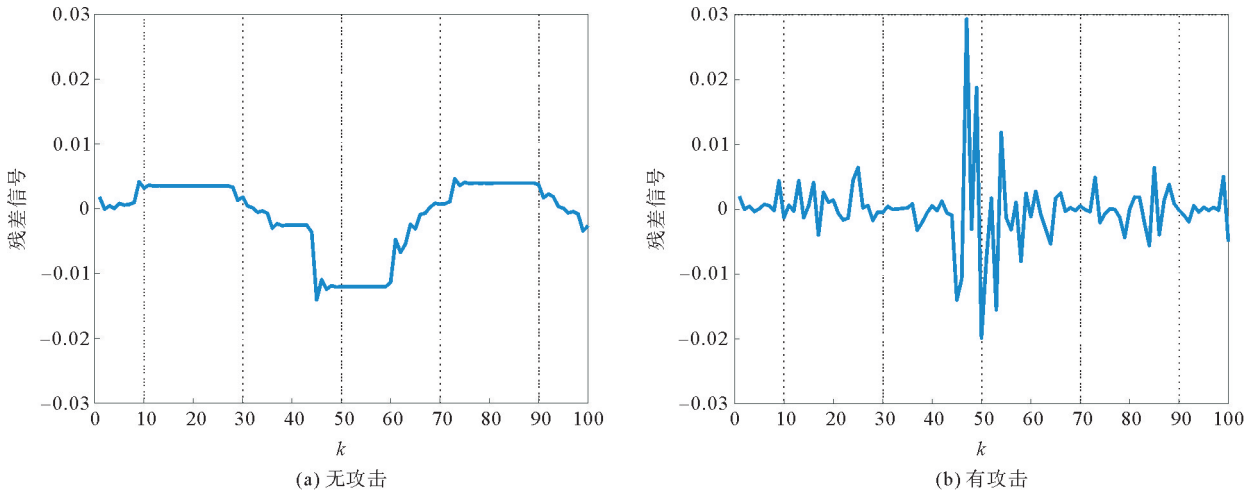


图 1 残差信号 $r(k)$

Fig. 1 Residual signal $r(k)$

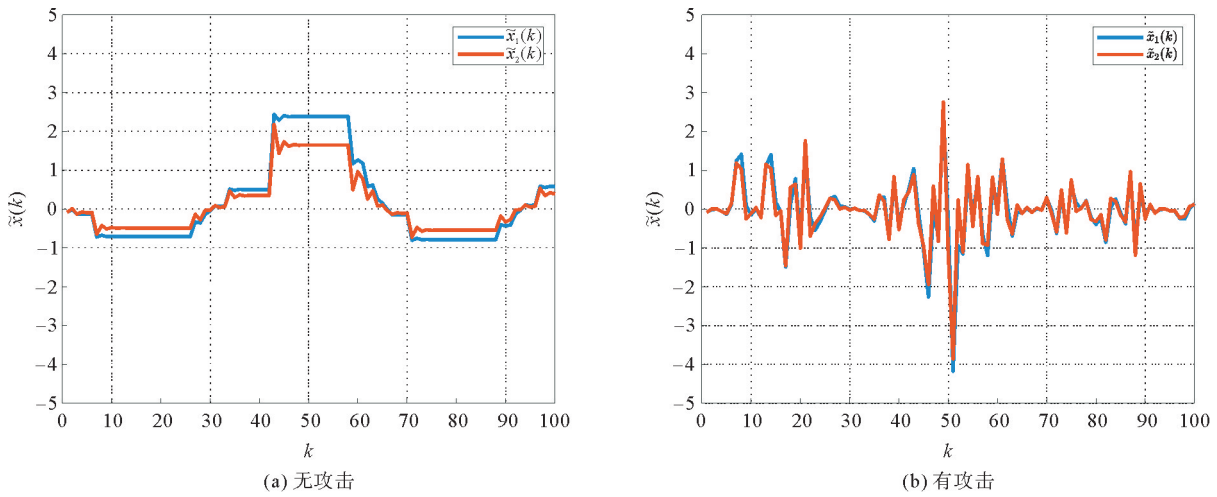


图 2 故障诊断滤波器状态 $\tilde{x}(k)$

Fig. 2 Fault diagnosis filter state $\tilde{x}(k)$

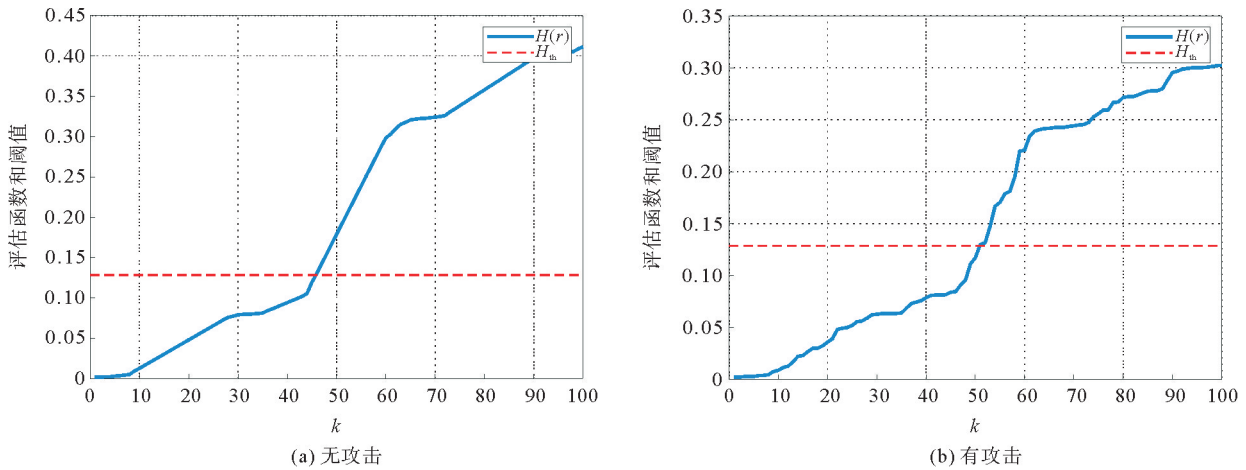


图 3 评估函数 $H(r)$

Fig. 3 Evaluation function $H(r)$

从图 3 可以看出,即使在系统遭受攻击情形下,发生故障时依然可以有效地检测故障,说明了本研究方法的有效性。图 4 描绘了在遭受攻击情形下系统模态和滤波器模态的变化,揭示了二者之间的非同步现象。图 5 展示了每个事件发生的具体时刻以及连续两次事件之间的时间间隔。

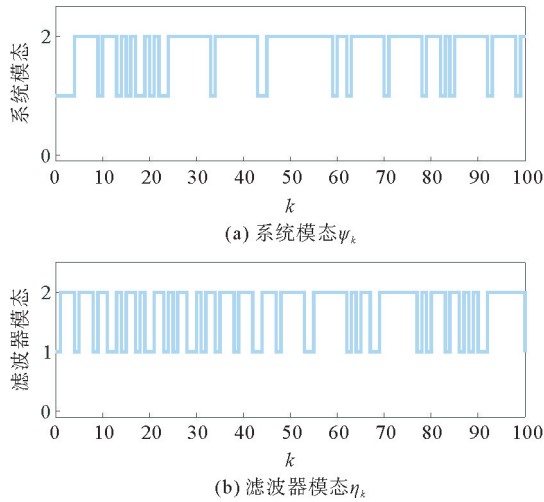


图 4 系统模态 ψ_k 的和故障诊断滤波器模态 η_k 曲线图

Fig. 4 Curves of system mode ψ_k and fault diagnosis filter mode η_k

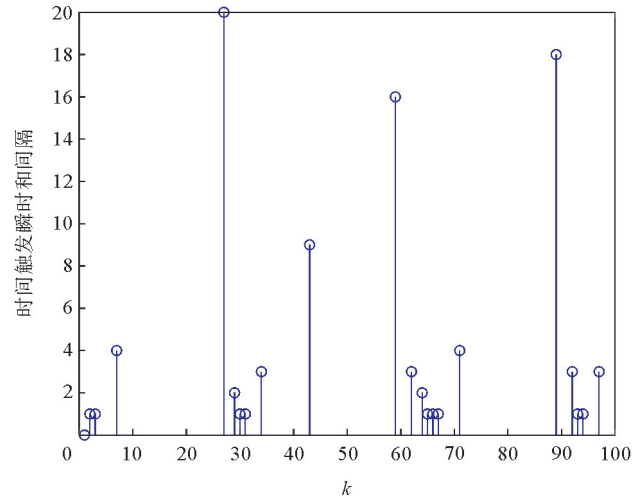


图 5 事件触发时刻和间隔

Fig. 5 Event-triggering instants and intervals

4 总结

本研究探讨了混合网络攻击下模糊 Markov 跳变时滞神经网络的故障诊断滤波。采用动态事件触发机制提高资源利用率、节约网络资源;引入隐 Markov 模型描述系统的模态信息与滤波器非同步;在混合网络攻击下设计了故障诊断滤波器,并获得残差信号;利用 T-S 模糊法和随机分析法,得到了系统随机均方稳定且满足耗散性能的充分性判据。最后,通过线性矩阵不等式求解了滤波器增益,并用数值仿真验证了理论结果的正确性。未来考虑引入记忆型事件触发机制来优化网络资源和提升系统的优良性能。此外,网络攻击形式还包括重放攻击等,探索多重网络攻击下神经网络系统的安全控制问题也是未来研究的重要方向。

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