

欺骗攻击环境下具有执行器故障的跳变耦合 信息物理系统的同步控制

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摘要: 针对一类离散Markov跳变耦合信息物理系统(CPS)的同步控制问题, 在考虑系统参数跳变、耦合参数跳变、控制信息不完全和人为攻击的情况下, 设计同步控制器实现CPS的同步. 首先, 给出具有随机欺骗攻击和执行器故障的Markov跳变耦合CPS模型. 其次, 基于矩阵Kronecker积, 得到同步误差系统, 将CPS的同步控制问题转化为同步误差系统的稳定性分析问题. 再次, 通过构造合适的Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函, 并利用Lyapunov稳定性理论和线性矩阵不等式方法得到使同步误差系统稳定的充分条件, 在此基础上, 设计同步控制器实现对Markov跳变耦合CPS的同步控制. 最后, 通过数值仿真例子说明该同步控制器设计方法的有效性.

关键词: 信息物理系统; 欺骗攻击; 执行器故障; Markov跳变; 同步控制

引用格式: 王士贤, 李军毅, 张斌. 欺骗攻击环境下具有执行器故障的跳变耦合信息物理系统的同步控制. 控制理论与应用, 2020, 37(4): 863 – 870

DOI: 10.7641/CTA.2019.90312

Synchronization control of jumping coupled cyber physical system with actuator failures under deception attacks

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Abstract: This paper studies synchronization control problem for a class of discrete-time Markov jumping coupled cyber physical system (CPS). Considering both system and coupling parameter jumps, as well as incomplete control information and deception attacks, a set of synchronization controllers are designed to achieve synchronization of CPS. First, Markov jumping coupled CPS with random deception attacks and actuator failures are formulated. Then, synchronization error system is developed based on matrix Kronecker product to transform synchronization control problem for CPS to stability analysis problem for synchronization error system. Sufficient conditions for the stability of the synchronization error system are obtained by constructing a suitable Lyapunov-Krasovskii functional and utilizing Lyapunov stability theory and linear matrix inequality method. Then, synchronization controllers are designed to synchronize the Markov jumping coupled CPS. Finally, a numerical example is presented to show the validity of the proposed synchronization controllers design method.

Key words: cyber physical system; deception attacks; actuator failures; Markov jumping; synchronization control

Citation: WANG Shixian, LI Junyi, ZHANG Bin. Synchronization control of jumping coupled cyber physical system with actuator failures under deception attacks. *Control Theory & Applications*, 2020, 37(4): 863 – 870

1 引言

信息物理系统(cyber physical system, CPS)是集控制、通信和计算于一体的综合性复杂智能系统. 随着过去几十年在传感器、仪器仪表、网络 and 嵌入式等方面的技术进步, CPS广泛地应用于现代社会活动中, 例如高效的能源控制系统^[1]、智能交通监控系统^[2]、医

疗系统^[3]和工业控制系统^[4]等都是典型的CPS.

作为一种综合性复杂智能系统, CPS普遍具有跳变和耦合的特性^[5-7], 而现有很多工作将这种跳变的CPS建模为Markov系统^[8-9]. 例如, 文献[8]将无线CPS中跳变的丢包率建模为Markov跳变模型, 解决了导致远程状态估计的最大性能退化的最佳攻击功率调度

收稿日期: 2019-05-02; 录用日期: 2019-10-17.

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本文责任编辑: 俞立.

国家自然科学基金项目(61803099)资助.

Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (61803099).

问题. 另一方面, 由于在工业制造、图像处理和通信等的应用, CPS的同步控制得到了越来越多的关注, 尤其是在稳定性、同步特性以及系统安全几个方面^[10-12].

众所周知, 通信网络是CPS的重要组成部分, 而通信网络中普遍存在的复杂大规模异构架构和组件需要系统具有强鲁棒性和安全性. 一方面, 丰富的信息通过广域网和局域网传输, 这使得CPS非常容易受到网络攻击, 从而造成巨大的社会危害和经济损失. 比如乌克兰和以色列等国家地区的电网遭受网络攻击^[13], 使得控制设备失去对系统的可观可控性, 造成电力系统大规模瘫痪且难以恢复. 近年来, 网络的安全问题已经引起了学者们巨大的研究兴趣^[14-16]. 例如, 文献[17]考虑了拒绝服务(denial of service, DoS)攻击对电力CPS的影响, 利用求解最稀疏矩阵优化问题, 提出一种电力通信网脆弱节的识别方法和防御措施, 保证系统安全稳定运行; 文献[18]提出了一个最大化平均预期估计误差的最优化调度方案以及一个使丢包网络上的预期终端估计误差最大化的方案, 并针对DoS攻击讨论了如何为更有效和节省资源的最优防御策略提供服务. 另一方面, 传感器故障和执行器故障的发生也是造成网络控制系统不稳定的重要因素. 针对这一问题, 学者们从不同角度展开了研究^[19-21]. 文献[22]针对传感器故障和随机丢包的网络控制系统, 设计了一个合适的可靠耗散滤波器, 使得由于网络缺陷造成的误差系统具有鲁棒的随机稳定性和严格耗散性; 文献[23]针对具有未知时变执行器故障的非线性系统在数字通信网络中的鲁棒控制问题, 开发了一种新的自适应模糊滑模控制方案, 通过将量化器参数注入控制器增益来完全补偿时变故障和量化误差, 从而实现了系统的稳定控制. 值得注意的是, 到目前为止, 关于网络攻击的Markov跳变CPS同步控制问题的研究大部分是针对DoS攻击展开的, 而针对于欺骗攻击展开的相关问题研究相对较少. 此外, 大多数现有研究工作只针对了网络攻击或执行器故障单一发生的情况, 没有综合考虑这两种因素. 因此, 具有欺骗攻击和执行器故障的Markov跳变耦合信息物理系统的同步控制问题亟待研究.

鉴于以上讨论, 本文以Markov跳变耦合CPS为研究对象, 研究其在随机发生欺骗攻击和执行器故障的情况下的同步控制问题. 本文的主要贡献为以下2点: 1) 针对CPS中存在随机发生的欺骗攻击和执行器故障, 建立了随机发生网络攻击和执行器故障的数学模型; 2) 解决了网络攻击环境下, 具有执行器故障的跳变耦合CPS的同步控制问题.

说明: \mathbb{R}^n 和 $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 分别表示 n 维和 $m \times n$ 维欧几里得空间; $A > 0$ ($A < 0$)表示 A 是一个适当维数的正(负)定矩阵; I 和 0 分别表示适当维数的单位矩阵和零

矩阵; I_n 为 n 维单位矩阵; $[A]^T$ 表示矩阵 A 的转置; $P[A]$ 表示随机事件 A 的概率; $E[A]$ 表示随机事件 A 的数学期望; $\lambda_{\max}(A)$ 表示矩阵 A 的最大特征值; 矩阵中的符号“*”表示矩阵的对称部分; $\text{diag}\{a, b, c\}$ 表示对角线上元素为 a, b, c 的对角矩阵.

2 问题描述

考虑包含 N 个耦合子系统的Markov跳变耦合信息物理系统, 其动态方程描述为

$$x_i(k+1) = A(r(k))x_i(k) + B(r(k))f(x_i(k)) + \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij}(r(k))\Gamma(r(k))x_j(k) + u_i(k), \quad (1)$$

式中:

$$x_i(k) = [x_{i1}^T(k) \ x_{i2}^T(k) \ \cdots \ x_{in}^T(k)]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

是第 i 个子系统的状态; $u_i(k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是第 i 个子系统的控制输入; $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 常数矩阵

$$A(r(k)) = \text{diag}\{a_1(r(k)), a_2(r(k)), \dots, a_n(r(k))\}, \\ B(r(k)) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}; f(\cdot) \text{ 是一个非线性函数, 满足以下条件:}$$

$$\|f(x(k))\| \leq \|Hx(k)\|, \quad (2)$$

$$\|f(x(k)) - f(y(k))\| \leq \|H(x(k) - y(k))\|, \quad (3)$$

其中 H 是一个已知的常数矩阵.

在信息物理系统(1)中, $\Gamma(r(k)) = \text{diag}\{q_1(r(k)), q_2(r(k)), \dots, q_n(r(k))\} \geq 0$ 是连接第 j 个子系统内部状态的矩阵; $W(r(k)) = (w_{ij}(r(k))) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 是信息物理系统子系统之间的耦合矩阵, 满足 $w_{ij}(r(k)) \geq 0$, $i \neq j$ 但不全为零. 同时, 耦合矩阵 $W(r(k))$ 是对称的, 并对于 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 满足下式:

$$w_{ii}(r(k)) = - \sum_{i \neq j, j=1}^N w_{ij}(r(k)). \quad (4)$$

$r(k) (k \geq 0) \in \mathcal{S} = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ 是有限集合Markov跳变过程, 其转移概率矩阵 $\boldsymbol{\Pi} = [\pi_{ml}] \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times M}$, $\forall m, l \in \mathcal{S}$ 满足以下条件:

$$\begin{cases} P\{r(k+1) = l | r(k) = m\} = \pi_{ml}, \\ \sum_{l=1}^M \pi_{ml} = 1, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\pi_{ml} \geq 0$ 表示从模态 m 跳变到模态 l 的转移概率.

本文的目的是设计控制器使跳变耦合的CPS子系统都能与以下目标系统保持同步:

$$s(k+1) = A(r(k))s(k) + B(r(k))f(s(k)), \quad (5)$$

则该跳变耦合的CPS子系统的同步误差定义为

$$e_i(k) = x_i(k) - s(k). \quad (6)$$

针对CPS中频繁出现的网络攻击, 本文考虑了欺

骗攻击对CPS的影响. 对于欺骗攻击来说, 攻击者是通过向控制器或执行器发送虚假信息的方式进行攻击. 对于控制输入 $u_i(k)$, 控制器的错误信息被描述为

$$\bar{u}_i(k) = -u_i(k). \quad (7)$$

针对造成CPS不稳定的另一个影响因素, 在本文中, 考虑了执行器故障模型, 对于控制输入 $u_i(k)$, 用 $u_i^f(k)$ 来描述执行器故障时的控制信号

$$u_i^f(k) = D_i u_i(k), \quad (8)$$

其中 $D_i = I_n \times d_i$ 为执行器故障作用矩阵, 并对于已知的标量 \underline{d}_i 和 \bar{d}_i , 满足 $0 \leq \underline{d}_i \leq d_i \leq \bar{d}_i \leq 1$.

此外, 为保证阐述清晰, 给出相关变量的表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{D}_i &= I_n \times \underline{d}_i, \\ \bar{D}_i &= I_n \times \bar{d}_i, \\ D_{i0} &= \frac{\bar{D}_i + \underline{D}_i}{2}, \\ \tilde{D}_i &= \frac{\bar{D}_i - \underline{D}_i}{2} = I_n \times \tilde{d}_i, \end{aligned}$$

则执行器故障作用矩阵可以重写为

$$\begin{aligned} D_i &= D_{i0} + \Delta_i = \\ &D_{i0} + \text{diag}\{\Delta_{i1}, \Delta_{i2}, \dots, \Delta_{in}\}, \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

其中: $\Delta_{ij} \leq \tilde{d}_i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

因此, 在本文中, 考虑CPS随机发生欺骗攻击和执行器故障的情况, 将两者对系统的影响都描述为控制器输出的控制信号错误, 则同步控制器描述为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_i(k) &= (1 - \alpha_i(k))(1 - \beta_i(k))u_i(k) + \\ &\alpha_i(k)(1 - \beta_i(k))(-u_i(k)) + \\ &(1 - \alpha_i(k))\beta_i(k)u_i^f(k) + \\ &\alpha_i(k)\beta_i(k)(-u_i^f(k)), \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

其中: $u_i(k) = K_i(r(k))e_i(k)$, $K_i(r(k))$ 是一个维度适当的控制增益矩阵; 随机变量 $\alpha_i(k)$ 和 $\beta_i(k)$ 是两个相互独立且满足伯努利分布的白噪声序列, 分别用于描述离散时间下随机发生欺骗攻击和执行器故障的情况, 他们的取值为0或1, 并满足以下条件:

$$\begin{cases} \text{P}\{\alpha_i(k) = 0\} = 1 - \bar{\alpha}_i, \\ \text{P}\{\alpha_i(k) = 1\} = \bar{\alpha}_i, \\ \text{P}\{\beta_i(k) = 0\} = 1 - \bar{\beta}_i, \\ \text{P}\{\beta_i(k) = 1\} = \bar{\beta}_i, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中: 随机变量 $\alpha_i(k)$ 和 $\beta_i(k)$ 取值分别为0时, 分别表示系统不发生欺骗攻击和执行器故障; 而随机变量 $\alpha_i(k)$ 和 $\beta_i(k)$ 取值分别为1时, 则分别表示系统发生欺骗攻击和执行器故障.

则同步误差系统如下所示:

$$e_i(k + 1) = A(r(k))e_i(k) + B(r(k))g_i(k) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij}(r(k))\Gamma(r(k))e_j(k) + \\ &(v_{i1}(k) + v_{i2}(k)D_i)K_i(r(k))e_i(k), \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{i1}(k) &= (1 - 2\alpha_i(k))(1 - \beta_i(k)), \\ v_{i2}(k) &= (1 - 2\alpha_i(k))\beta_i(k), \\ g_i(k) &= f(x_i(k)) - f(s(k)), \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned}$$

为保证阐述清晰, 简化相关变量为以下形式:

$$\begin{aligned} e(k) &= [e_1^T(k) \ e_2^T(k) \ \dots \ e_N^T(k)]^T, \\ u(k) &= [\tilde{u}_1^T(k) \ \tilde{u}_2^T(k) \ \dots \ \tilde{u}_N^T(k)]^T, \\ G(k) &= [g_1^T(k) \ g_2^T(k) \ \dots \ g_N^T(k)]^T, \\ V_1(k) &= \text{diag}\{I_n v_{11}(k), I_n v_{21}(k), \dots, I_n v_{N1}(k)\}, \\ V_2(k) &= \text{diag}\{I_n v_{12}(k), I_n v_{22}(k), \dots, I_n v_{N2}(k)\}, \\ D &= \text{diag}\{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_N\}, \\ K_{r(k)} &= \text{diag}\{K_1(r(k)), K_2(r(k)), \dots, K_N(r(k))\}. \end{aligned}$$

通过使用 Kronecker 积, 可以重写同步误差系统(12)为以下紧凑形式:

$$\begin{aligned} e(k + 1) &= (I_N \otimes A(r(k)))e(k) + \\ &(I_N \otimes B(r(k)))G(k) + \\ &(W(r(k)) \otimes \Gamma(r(k)))e(k) + u(k) = \\ &(\Sigma_{1,r(k)} + \mathcal{V}_{r(k)})e(k) + \mathcal{B}_{r(k)}G(k), \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{r(k)} &= I_N \otimes A(r(k)), \\ \mathcal{B}_{r(k)} &= I_N \otimes B(r(k)), \\ \mathcal{W}_{r(k)} &= W(r(k)) \otimes \Gamma(r(k)), \\ \Sigma_{1,r(k)} &= \mathcal{A}_{r(k)} + \mathcal{W}_{r(k)}, \\ \mathcal{V}_{r(k)} &= V_1(k)K_{r(k)} + V_2(k)DK_{r(k)}. \end{aligned}$$

定义 1 若下式成立, 则称离散时间信息物理系统(1)是全局同步的:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \text{E}[|e(k)|^2] = 0. \quad (14)$$

引理 1^[24] 对于矩阵 $S_1 = S_1^T, S_2$ 和 S_3 来说, 当且仅当不等式

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_1 & S_2^T \\ * & -S_3 \end{bmatrix} < 0 \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} -S_3 & S_2 \\ * & S_1 \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

成立时, 则有 $S_1 + S_2^T S_3^{-1} S_2 < 0$ 成立.

引理 2^[25] 对于对称矩阵 $T_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, i = 0, 1, \dots, p$ 以及 $\varsigma^T T_i \varsigma \geq 0, \forall \varsigma \neq 0$, 如果存在一系列正标量 τ_i , 使得 $T_0 - \sum_{i=1}^p \tau_i T_i > 0$ 成立, 则有 $\varsigma^T T_0 \varsigma > 0$ 成立.

3 主要结果

定理 1 如果存在一系列对称矩阵 $P_{i,m} > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, N, m \in \mathcal{S}$, 3个对角矩阵 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 , 一个正标量 ε 和一系列矩阵 $\bar{K}_m (m \in \mathcal{S})$, 使得以下线性矩阵不等式成立, 则称离散时间信息物理系统(1)是全局同步的:

$$\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{11} & \Xi_{12} & \Xi_{13} \\ \Xi_{12}^T & \Xi_{22} & 0 \\ \Xi_{13}^T & 0 & \Xi_{33} \end{bmatrix} < 0, \quad (15)$$

其中:

$$\Xi_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\Phi}_1 & \bar{\Phi}_2 & \Sigma_1^T \bar{P}_m & \bar{K}_m^T D_0 \Sigma_2 \\ * & -\varepsilon I & \mathcal{B}_m^T \bar{P}_m & 0 \\ * & * & -\bar{P}_m & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & -\bar{P}_m \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Xi_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \mathcal{B}_m^T C_2 Q_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_2 Q_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Psi_{13} = [\bar{K}_m^T \quad \bar{K}_m^T \quad \bar{K}_m^T \quad \bar{K}_m^T \quad \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_2 Q_1],$$

$$\Xi_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_{13} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Xi_{22} = \text{diag}\{-Q_2 \tilde{D}^{-2}, -Q_3 \tilde{D}^{-2}\},$$

$$\Xi_{33} = \text{diag}\{-\Sigma_3^{-1} \bar{P}_m, -Q_1, -Q_2, -Q_3, -Q_1 \tilde{D}^{-2}\},$$

$$P_m = \text{diag}\{P_{1,m}, P_{2,m}, \dots, P_{N,m}\},$$

$$\bar{P}_m = \sum_{l=1}^M \pi_{ml} P_l,$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_1 = -P_m + \varepsilon \mathcal{H} + 2 \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_1 \bar{K}_m + \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_2 D_0 \bar{K}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D_0 C_2 \Sigma_{1,m},$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_2 = \bar{K}_m^T C_1 \mathcal{B}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D_0 C_2 \mathcal{B}_m,$$

$$\Sigma_2 = \text{diag}\{I_n \sqrt{\bar{\beta}_1}, I_n \sqrt{\bar{\beta}_2}, \dots, I_n \sqrt{\bar{\beta}_N}\},$$

$$c_{i3} = 1 - \bar{\beta}_i,$$

$$\Sigma_3 = \text{diag}\{I_n c_{13}, I_n c_{23}, \dots, I_n c_{N3}\},$$

$$c_{i1} = (1 - 2\bar{\alpha}_i)(1 - \bar{\beta}_i), \quad c_{i2} = (1 - 2\bar{\alpha}_i)\bar{\beta}_i,$$

$$C_1 = \text{diag}\{I_n c_{11}, I_n c_{21}, \dots, I_n c_{N1}\},$$

$$C_2 = \text{diag}\{I_n c_{12}, I_n c_{22}, \dots, I_n c_{N2}\},$$

$$D_0 = \text{diag}\{D_{10}, D_{20}, \dots, D_{N0}\},$$

$$\tilde{D} = \text{diag}\{\tilde{D}_1, \tilde{D}_2, \dots, \tilde{D}_N\},$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \text{diag}\{\underbrace{H^T H, H^T H, \dots, H^T H}_N\},$$

设计的同步控制器的增益 $K_m = \bar{P}_m^{-1} \bar{K}_m$.

证 构造以下Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函:

$$V(e(k), k, r(k)) = e^T(k) \bar{P}_{r(k)} e(k).$$

对于 $r(k) = m, m \in \mathcal{S}$, 根据两个独立随机变量

$\alpha_i(k)$ 和 $\beta_i(k)$ 的特性(11), 可以计算出关于CPS同步误差系统^[13]的Lyapunov-Krasovskii泛函差分的数学期望:

$$\begin{aligned} & E[V(e(k+1), k+1, r(k+1)) | r(k) = m] - \\ & V(e(k), k, m) = \\ & E\left[\sum_{l=1}^M \pi_{ml} e^T(k+1) P_l e(k+1)\right] - e^T(k) P_m e(k) = \\ & E\left\{[(\Sigma_{1,m} + \mathcal{V}_m)e(k) + \mathcal{B}_m G(k)]^T \times \right. \\ & \left. \bar{P}_m [(\Sigma_{1,m} + \mathcal{V}_m)e(k) + \mathcal{B}_m G(k)] - e^T(k) P_m e(k) = \right. \\ & E\left\{e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \Sigma_{1,m} e(k) + e^T(k) \mathcal{V}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{V}_m e(k) + \right. \\ & \left. 2e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{V}_m e(k) + G^T(k) \mathcal{B}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + \right. \\ & \left. 2e^T(k) \mathcal{V}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + \right. \\ & \left. 2e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m G(k)\right\} - e^T(k) P_m e(k) = \\ & e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \Sigma_{1,m} e(k) + 2e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_1 \bar{K}_m e(k) + \\ & 2e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_2 D \bar{K}_m e(k) + G^T(k) \mathcal{B}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + \\ & 2e^T(k) \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + 2e^T(k) \bar{K}_m^T C_1 \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + \\ & 2e^T(k) \bar{K}_m^T D C_2 \mathcal{B}_m G(k) + \\ & e^T(k) K_m^T \Sigma_3 \bar{P}_m K_m e(k) + \\ & e^T(k) K_m^T D \Sigma_2^2 \bar{P}_m D K_m e(k) - e^T(k) P_m e(k) = \\ & \eta^T(k) \Upsilon \eta(k), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} \eta(k) = [e^T(k) \quad G^T(k)]^T, \\ \Phi_1 = -P_m + K_m^T \Sigma_3 \bar{P}_m K_m + \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \Sigma_{1,m} + \\ \quad K_m^T D \Sigma_2^2 \bar{P}_m D K_m + 2 \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_1 \bar{K}_m + \\ \quad \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_2 D \bar{K}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D C_2 \Sigma_{1,m}, \\ \Phi_2 = \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m + \bar{K}_m^T C_1 \mathcal{B}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D C_2 \mathcal{B}_m, \\ \Upsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 & \Phi_2 \\ * & \mathcal{B}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m \end{bmatrix}. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

根据式子(2)-(3)(13), 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} g_i^T(k) g_i(k) = \|g_i(k)\|^2 \leq \|H e_i(k)\|^2 = \\ \quad e_i^T(k) H^T H e_i(k), \\ G^T(k) G(k) - e^T(k) \mathcal{H} e(k) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

因此, 根据引理2, 如果存在一系列对称矩阵 $P_{i,m} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, N, m \in \mathcal{S})$ 和一个正标量 ε , 使得下式成立, 则有 $\eta^T(k) \Upsilon \eta(k) < 0$ 成立:

$$\Upsilon - \varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} -\mathcal{H} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} < 0. \quad (18)$$

根据引理1和式(9), 矩阵不等式(18)左边部分可以重写为

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}_0 + \chi_1^T \Delta A_1 + A_1^T \Delta \chi_1 + \chi_1^T \Delta A_2 +$$

$$A_2^T \Delta \chi_1 + \chi_1^T \Delta A_3 + A_3^T \Delta \chi_1,$$

其中:

$$M_0 = \begin{bmatrix} M_{10} & M_{20} & \bar{K}_m^T D_0 \Sigma_2 \\ * & -\varepsilon I + \mathcal{B}_m^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m & 0 \\ * & 0 & -\bar{P}_m \end{bmatrix},$$

$$M_{10} = -P_m + \varepsilon \mathcal{H} + \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \Sigma_{1,m} + K_m^T \Sigma_3 \bar{P}_m K_m + 2 \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_1 \bar{K}_m + \Sigma_{1,m}^T C_2 D_0 \bar{K}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D_0 C_2 \Sigma_{1,m},$$

$$M_{20} = \Sigma_{1,m}^T \bar{P}_m \mathcal{B}_m + \bar{K}_m^T C_1 \mathcal{B}_m + \bar{K}_m^T D_0 C_2 \mathcal{B}_m,$$

$$\chi_1 = [\bar{K}_m \ 0 \ 0],$$

$$A_1 = [C_2 \Sigma_{1,m} \ 0 \ 0],$$

$$A_2 = [0 \ C_2 \mathcal{B}_m \ 0],$$

$$A_3 = [0 \ 0 \ \Sigma_2],$$

$$\Delta = \text{diag}\{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_N\}.$$

根据式(9)和基本不等式

$$x^T y + y^T x \leq \varepsilon x^T x + \varepsilon^{-1} y^T y,$$

可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} \leq & M_0 + \chi_1^T Q_1^{-1} \chi_1 + A_1^T Q_1 \tilde{D}^2 A_1 + \\ & \chi_1^T Q_2^{-1} \chi_1 + A_2^T Q_2 \tilde{D}^2 A_2 + \\ & \chi_1^T Q_3^{-1} \chi_1 + A_3^T Q_3 \tilde{D}^2 A_3 = \\ & \Theta. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

根据引理1, 线性矩阵不等式(15)等效于 $\Theta < 0$. 因此, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & E[V(e(k+1), k+1, r(k+1)) | r(k) = m] - \\ & V(e(k), k, m) = \eta^T(k) \Upsilon \eta(k) \leq \\ & \eta^T(k) \Xi \eta(k). \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

假设 $\zeta_0 = \max_{m \in \mathcal{S}} \{\lambda_{\max}(\Xi)\}$. 由式(16)显然可以看出 $\zeta_0 < 0$. 因此, 很容易得到

$$\begin{aligned} & E[V(e(k+1), k+1, r(k+1)) | r(k) = m] - \\ & V(e(k), k, m) < \\ & \zeta_0 |e(k)|^2. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

进而, 根据式(21)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & E[V(e(k+1), k+1, r(k+1))] - \\ & E[V(e(k), k, r(k))] < \\ & \zeta_0 E[|e(k)|^2]. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

对于任一正整数 ρ , 可以根据式(22)推断出

$$\begin{aligned} & E[V(e(\rho+1), \rho+1, r(\rho+1))] - \\ & E[V(e(0), 0, r(0))] < \\ & \zeta_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\rho} E[|e(k)|^2]. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

因此, 可以得到

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\rho} E[|e(k)|^2] < -\frac{1}{\zeta_0} E[V(e(0), 0, r(0))]. \tag{24}$$

根据式(24), 可以推断出 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} E[|e(k)|^2]$ 是收敛的.

因此, 可以得到

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} E[|e(k)|^2] = 0. \tag{25}$$

证明成立. 证毕.

4 数值仿真

本节利用数值仿真来证明所提控制方法的有效性. 假设该信息物理系统模型的参数如下:

$$A(1) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2034 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.0871 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0289 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5913 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.0024 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.6714 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B(1) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1665 & -0.7439 & -0.9199 \\ -0.7656 & 0.4076 & 0.7470 \\ -0.371 & 0.3686 & 0.3008 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9522 & 0.2399 & -0.2297 \\ -0.5693 & -0.2043 & -0.4802 \\ -0.5501 & 0.0753 & 0.3592 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W(1) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & -0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & -0.4 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$W(2) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.9 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & -0.8 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.3 & 0.2 & -0.7 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 & -0.6 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f(x_i(k)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \tanh(x_{i1}(k)) \\ 0.3 \tanh(x_{i2}(k)) \\ 0.3 \tanh(x_{i3}(k)) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Markov跳变的转移概率矩阵为 $\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$.

描述欺骗攻击和执行器故障发生概率的 $\bar{\alpha}_i$ 和 $\bar{\beta}_i$ 取值如下:

$$\bar{\alpha}_1=0.1, \bar{\alpha}_2=0.2, \bar{\alpha}_3=0.3, \bar{\alpha}_4=0.2, \bar{\alpha}_5=0.1,$$

$$\bar{\beta}_1=0.1, \bar{\beta}_2=0.2, \bar{\beta}_3=0.3, \bar{\beta}_4=0.2, \bar{\beta}_5=0.1.$$

执行器故障作用矩阵的上下界 \bar{d}_i 和 \underline{d}_i 取值如下:

$$\underline{d}_1 = \underline{d}_2 = \underline{d}_3 = \underline{d}_4 = \underline{d}_5 = 0.4,$$

$$\bar{d}_1 = \bar{d}_2 = \bar{d}_3 = \bar{d}_4 = \bar{d}_5 = 0.9.$$

选择系统初始值为

$$s(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, x_1(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, x_2(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$x_3(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, x_4(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, x_5(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

利用定理1和LMI工具箱可以求解出可行解, 仿真结果如图1-5所示.

图1为CPS的模式跳变时序图. 图2为CPS中随机发生的欺骗攻击和执行器故障发生时序图, 其中: $\alpha_1(k) \sim \alpha_5(k)$ 分别为各个子系统发生欺骗攻击的时序图; $\beta_1(k) \sim \beta_5(k)$ 分别为各个子系统发生执行器故障的时序图.

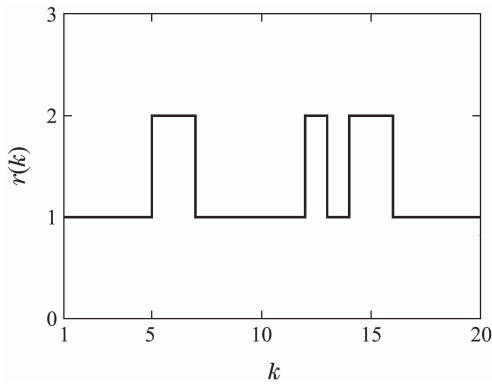


图1 系统模式跳变时序

Fig. 1 Timing of system mode jumping

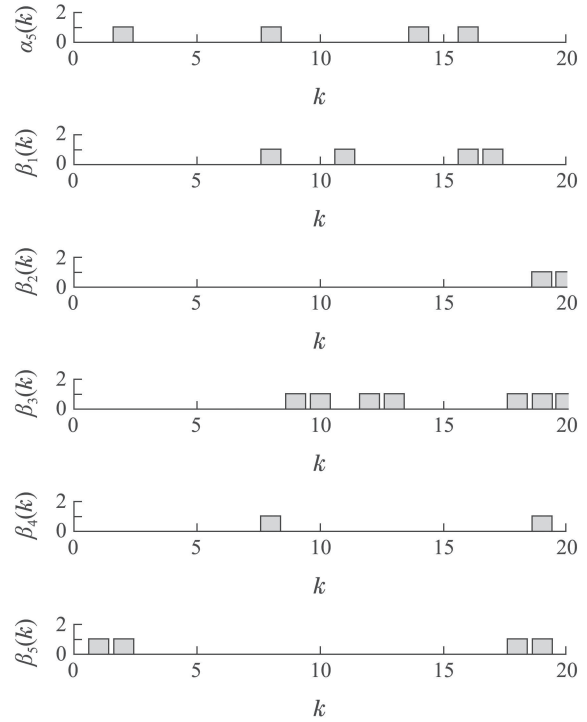
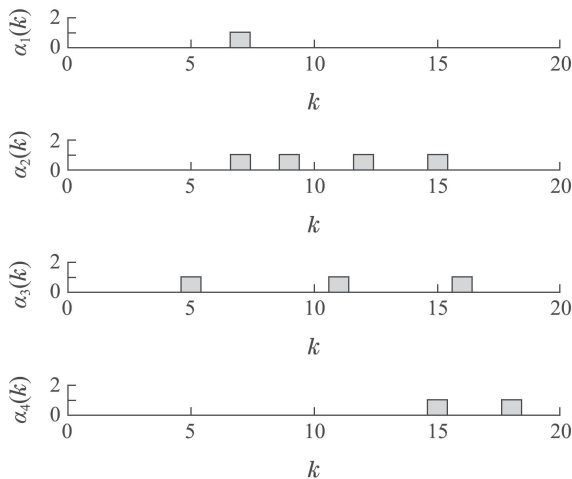
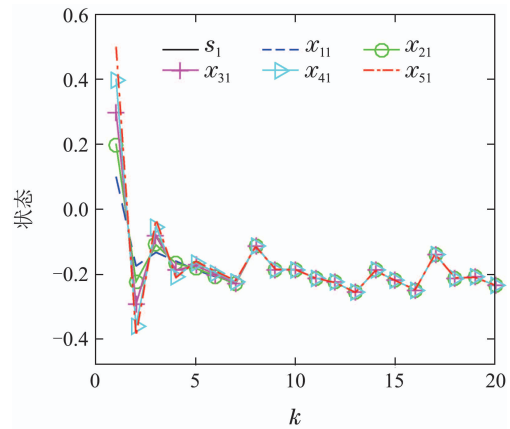
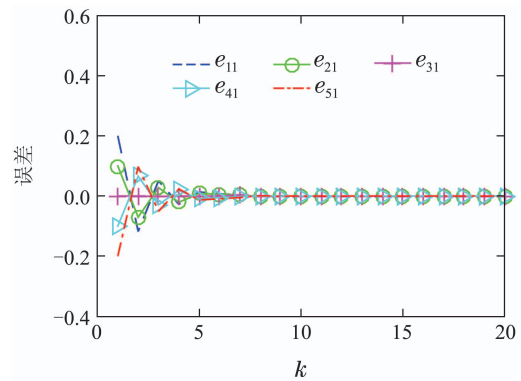


图2 欺骗攻击和执行器故障发生时序

Fig. 2 Timing of deception attacks and actuator failures



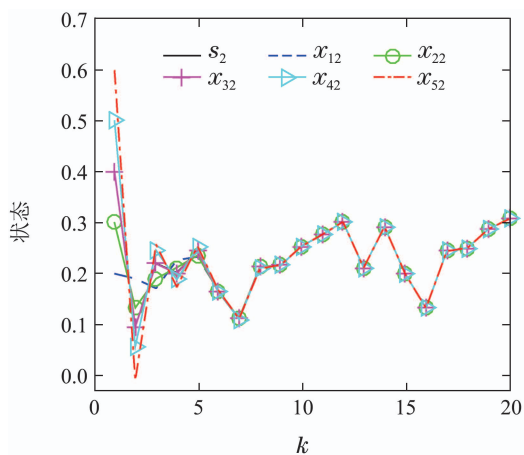
(a) 状态轨迹



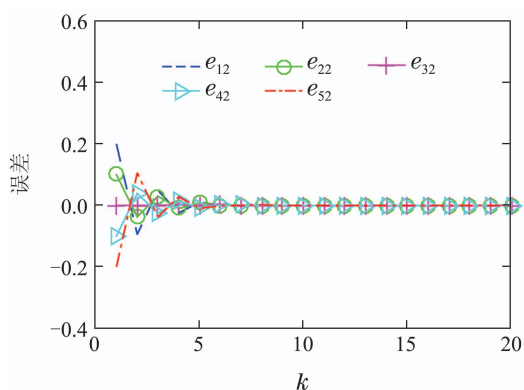
(b) 同步误差

图3 各系统第1个分量的状态轨迹和同步误差

Fig. 3 State trajectory and synchronization error of the first variable of each system



(a) 状态轨迹

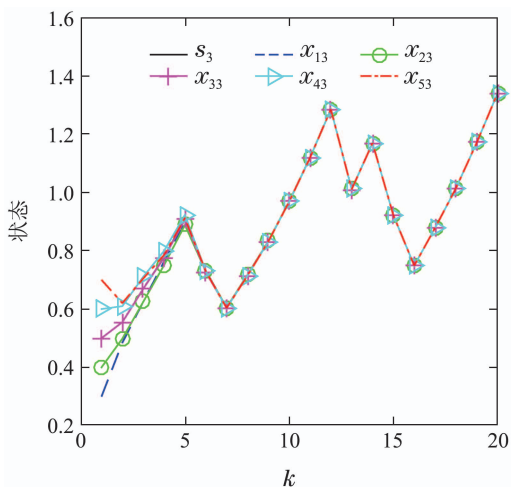


(b) 同步误差

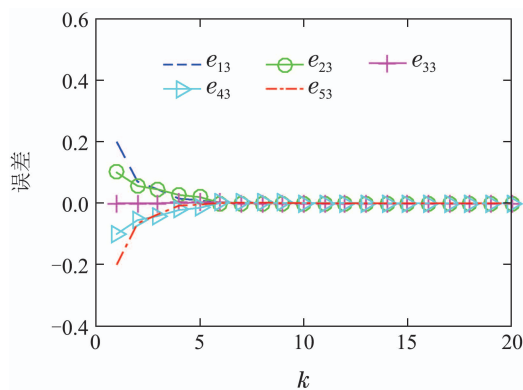
图 4 各系统第2个分量的状态轨迹和同步误差

Fig. 4 State trajectory and synchronization error of the second variable of each system

图3-5为CPS的状态轨迹图和相应的同步误差图。显然,在随机发生欺骗攻击、执行器故障和Markov跳变的情况下,利用本文提出的同步控制器设计方法,CPS的同步误差系统快速进行收敛,使得CPS达到同步。证明了本文所提出的同步控制器设计方法的可行性和有效性。



(a) 状态轨迹



(b) 同步误差

图 5 各系统第3个分量的状态轨迹和同步误差

Fig. 5 State trajectory and synchronization error of the third variable of each system

5 结论

本文针对一类离散Markov跳变耦合CPS的同步控制问题,在考虑系统参数跳变、耦合参数跳变、随机欺骗攻击和执行器故障的情况下,设计同步控制器实现CPS的同步控制,并在最后通过数值仿真例子说明该同步控制器设计方法的可行性和有效性。今后的工作将结合更多的控制方法,考虑多种非完全信息下复杂网络的同步控制问题,并进一步考虑多种系统性能指标下的最优问题。

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