Hans汉斯

欺骗攻击影响下的跟踪控制

李桓

上海理工大学理学院,上海

收稿日期: 2024年4月18日; 录用日期: 2024年5月19日; 发布日期: 2024年6月14日

摘要

本章研究了欺骗攻击影响下一类线性离散网络的跟踪控制器的设计问题。由于网络环境的开放性, 测量信号在传输过程中容易受到欺骗攻击的影响,因此考虑了测量信号传输过程中网络攻击的影 响。设计一个跟踪控制器,利用Lyapunov 泛函方法和矩阵不等式技术获得了闭环系统安全性的 充分条件。最后,通过一个仿真实例验证了所开发的跟踪控制方案的有效性。

关键词

跟踪控制,网络化控制系统,欺骗攻击

Tracking Control under the Influence of Deception Attacks

Huan Li

College of Science, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai

Received: Apr. 18th, 2024; accepted: May 19th, 2024; published: Jun. 14th, 2024

Abstract

This paper investigates the problem of designing a tracking controller for a class

of linear discrete networks under the influence of deception attacks. The effect of network attacks during the transmission of measurement signals is considered because of the openness of the network environment and the susceptibility of the measurement signals to deception attacks during the transmission process. A tracking controller is designed and sufficient conditions for the security of the closed-loop system are obtained using the Lyapunov generalization method and matrix inequality technique. Finally, the effectiveness of the developed tracking control scheme is verified by a simulation example.

Keywords

Tracking Control, Networked Control System, Deception Attack

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1. 引言

1.1. 网络化系统跟踪控制的研究现状

作为控制理论中的一个基本问题,跟踪控制近年来备受关注,这主要是由于它在飞机、无人 驾驶汽车、移动机器人和航天器等实际系统中的广泛应用 [1-5]。在一般情况下,跟踪控制可包括 轨迹跟踪、输出跟踪控制、目标跟踪控制、战斗跟踪控制等。作为跟踪控制的一个重要分支,输出 跟踪控制旨在使控制输出在控制器的作用下无限接近给定模型的参考信号,也称为模型参考控制。 近来,人们对输出跟踪控制的研究日益重视,在这一研究课题上取得了重大成果 [6-18]。

保证跟踪误差足够小的关键在于控制器的设计,所以输出跟踪控制器的主要思路在于控制器的设计。在以往的研究和报道中,为了提升跟踪性能,控制器设计多种多样。Song J 等人针对一类具有随机发生不确定性和随机变化局部非线性模型的高杉野模糊系统,提出了一种新的远程跟踪控制策略,其中跟踪控制器由远程系统的输出信号构建 [7];Gao H 等人研究了基于网络的控制系统的输出跟踪问题,其中跟踪控制器由系统状态信号和远程系统状态信号共同构建 [9];Zhao X 等人研究了受随机发生的混合网络攻击和输入约束影响的一类随机系统的概率约束有限水平跟踪控制问题,其中跟踪控制器由远程系统的状态信号和系统的状态估计器共同构建 [16]。除此,跟踪控制器还可以由系统的输出信号和远程系统的输出信号共同构建或者由远程系统的状态构建。跟踪控制器的设计不仅在内容上被不断地改进,而且在形式上也被逐渐创新。Zhao D 等人研究了多描述编码机制下一类线性离散时间系统的跟踪控制问题,其中跟踪控制器为比例积分微分形式 [6];

Zou L 等人研究了受循环协议调度和脉冲传输异常值的影响下的一类线性网络系统的跟踪控制问题,在基于主动检测的框架内专门设计了一种新颖的参数相关跟踪控制器 [19]。

网络攻击是使得网络安全受到威胁的主要方式,而网络安全又是实际系统的重要方面,因此 关于网络攻击的研究一直都是学术界关注的热点。网络化控制系统具有很多优点,但也暴露出一 些安全隐患,网络化控制系统的网络攻击问题已引起越来越多的关注。在网络攻击的三种主要形 式中,欺骗攻击被认为是最危险的攻击形式,所以欺骗攻击是研究的重点 [20-25]。在欺骗攻击的 研究中,主要集中在网络攻击的数学描述形式、检测方法、安全等级指标等方面。Mousavinejad E 等人提出了一种新的网络攻击检测方法,包括预测步骤和测量更新步骤 [26]; Zhao D 等人针对随 机欺骗攻击提出了新的安全等级指标 [27]。

2. 问题的提出和预想

2.1. 系统模型

考虑以下模型描述的离散时间系统:

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) + Ew(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \\ z(k) = Gx(k) \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中, $x(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x}$ 表示系统状态, $u(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_u}$ 代表被控输入, $y(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_y}$ 代表测量输出, $z(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_z}$ 代表被控输出, $w(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_w}$ 是满足以下条件的外部扰动

$$w^T(k)w(k) \leqslant \overline{w} \tag{2}$$

其中, w > 0是一个已知标量, A, B, C, E和G是具有适当维度的实常矩阵。

2.2. 欺骗攻击模型

在这项研究中,传感器的测量数据通过共享数字通信网络传输到远程跟踪控制器。由于网络 环境的开放性,传感器到跟踪控制器信道的数据传输很容易受到对手发起的网络攻击。也就是说, 测量信号*y*(*k*)在传输过程中可能会受到欺骗攻击,这种攻击行为可以用以下模型来模拟

$$y_{\varrho}(k) = y(k) + \Upsilon \varrho(k) \tag{3}$$

其中, $y_{\rho}(k)$ 是伪造的测量结果, $\varrho(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_y}$ 表示欺骗攻击信号:

$$\varrho(k) = -y(k) + \zeta(k) \tag{4}$$

其中, $\zeta(k)$ 是一个有界的欺骗信号, 满足

$$\zeta^T(k)\zeta(k) \leqslant \overline{\zeta} \tag{5}$$

请注意,由于防御措施和网络条件错综复杂,攻击信号在实施过程中通常会面临一些硬件限制。 从防御者的角度来看, $\varrho(k)$ 可能无法以100%的效果发射到y(k),因此 $\Upsilon(k)$ 被用来描述攻击信号的限制条件:

$$\begin{cases} \Upsilon(k) = \text{diag} \left\{ \sigma_1(k), \sigma_2(k), \cdots, \sigma_{d_y}(k) \right\} \\ \underline{\sigma}_r \leqslant \sigma_r(k) \leqslant \bar{\sigma}_r, r = 1, 2, \cdots, d_y \end{cases}$$
(6)

其中, $0 \leq \underline{\sigma}_r \leq 1$, $\overline{\sigma}_r \geq 1$ 是描述 $\sigma_r(k)$ 上下限的已知标量。令

$$\begin{split} \dot{\Upsilon} &= \operatorname{diag} \left\{ \underline{\sigma}_1, \underline{\sigma}_2, \cdots, \underline{\sigma}_{d_y} \right\} \\ \dot{\Upsilon} &= \operatorname{diag} \left\{ \overline{\sigma}_1, \overline{\sigma}_2, \cdots, \overline{\sigma}_{d_y} \right\} \end{split}$$

分别是 $\sigma_r(k)$ 的下限和上限。因此,我们可以将(6)用以下简洁的形式来表示:

$$\dot{\Upsilon} \leqslant \Upsilon(k) \leqslant \acute{\Upsilon} \tag{7}$$

此外,为了便于后续分析,我们将欺骗攻击信号 $\Upsilon(k)\varrho(k)$ 分成两个项目

$$\Upsilon(k)\varrho(k) = \dot{\Upsilon}\varrho(k) + \varphi(\varrho(k)) \tag{8}$$

其中, $\varphi(\varrho(k))$ 是一个非线性向量值函数, 满足:

$$\left(\varphi(\varrho(k)) - \Upsilon_1 \varrho(k)\right)^T \left(\varphi(\varrho(k)) - \Upsilon_2 \varrho(k)\right) \leqslant 0 \tag{9}$$

其中,

$$\Upsilon_1 \triangleq \frac{\dot{\Upsilon} + \acute{\Upsilon}}{2} + \frac{\dot{\Upsilon} - \acute{\Upsilon}}{2}, \quad \Upsilon_2 \triangleq \frac{\dot{\Upsilon} + \acute{\Upsilon}}{2} - \frac{\dot{\Upsilon} - \acute{\Upsilon}}{2}$$

2.3. 跟踪控制器

在本章中,我们希望为系统(1)设计一个跟踪控制器,以跟踪以下系统的控制输出信号:

$$\begin{cases} \phi(k+1) = L\phi(k) + N(y_{\varrho}(k) - C\phi(k)) \\ \phi(0) = 0 \\ \check{y}(k) = J\phi(k) \\ \check{z}(k) = G\phi(k) \end{cases}$$
(10)

其中, $\phi(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_x}$ 表示参考系统状态, $\tilde{y}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_y}$ 表示参考系统测量输出, $\tilde{z}(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_z}$ 表示参考系统被控输出,N,L和J是具有适当维度的实常矩阵。此外,控制装置的结构如下:

$$u(k) = F_x y(k) + F_\phi \check{y}(k) \tag{11}$$

其中, F_x和F_o为待确定的控制器增益。

令状态跟踪误差 $\bar{x}(k) \triangleq x(k) - \phi(k)$,被控输出跟踪误差 $\bar{z}(k) \triangleq z(k) - \bar{z}(k)$,基于(1),(3)和(10) 可以得到以下跟踪误差动态系统:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}(k+1) = (A - NC)\bar{x}(k) + (A - L)\phi(k) + Bu(k) + N\dot{\Upsilon}Cx(k) - N\dot{\Upsilon}\zeta(k) \\ - N\varphi(\varrho(k)) + Ew(k) \\ \bar{z}(k) = G\bar{x}(k) \end{cases}$$
(12)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \hat{x}(k) \triangleq \left[\bar{x}(k) \quad \phi(k) \right]^T, \quad \text{由} \mp (1), \quad (11) \pi (12), \quad \text{则闭环系统可按下式求得:} \\ & \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \epsilon(k+1) = \mathcal{K}\epsilon(k) + \mathscr{I}\zeta(k) + \mathcal{H}\varphi(\varrho(k)) + \mathscr{E}w(k) \\ & \epsilon(0) = \chi(0) \\ & \tilde{z}(k) = \mathscr{G}\vartheta(k) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$
(13)

其中, $\chi(0)$ 为初始条件,并且

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{K} &\triangleq \mathscr{K}^{[1]} + \mathscr{K}^{[2]}, \ \mathscr{E} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} E\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \ \mathscr{K}^{[2]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} BF_xC & BF_xC + BF_\phi J\\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \mathscr{K}^{[1]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} A + N\dot{\Upsilon}C & A - L + N\dot{\Upsilon}C\\ NC - N\dot{\Upsilon}C & L - N\dot{\Upsilon}C \end{bmatrix}, \ \ \mathscr{I} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} -N\dot{\Upsilon}\\ N\dot{\Upsilon} \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathscr{H} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} -N\\ N \end{bmatrix}. \end{split}$$

为便于后续分析,现给出以下定义。

定义2.1. 如果存在一个FK类函数 $\alpha(\cdot, \cdot)$ 和一个F类函数 $\beta(\cdot)$ 使得系统动力学 $\epsilon(k)$ 满足以下条件,则闭环系统(13)被认为是输入到状态稳定的系统

$$\|\epsilon(k)\|_2^2 \leqslant \alpha \|\chi(0)\|_2^2 + \beta \left(\|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^2\right), \quad \forall k \ge 0.$$

$$\tag{14}$$

其中,

$$\vartheta(k) = \zeta(k) + w(k).$$

定义2.2. 对于给定正标量 ω 代表所需的安全等级来说,如果闭环系统(13)是输入到状态稳定的,并且系统动力学 $\epsilon(k)$ 满足以下条件,则该系统被称为 ω 安全系统

$$\|\epsilon(k)\|_2^2 \leqslant \omega, \quad \forall k \ge 0. \tag{15}$$

本章旨在重点研究受欺骗攻击的系统(1)的跟踪控制问题。本章的目标是开发一种跟踪控制器,

使1) 闭环系统具有输入到状态的稳定性; 2)闭环系统具有ω安全性。

3. 主要结论

本节给出了一个充分条件来证明闭环系统(13)的安全性。

3.1. 有界性分析和安全性分析

本小节将提出一个充分条件,在此条件下,闭环系统(13)可以说是输入到状态稳定且ω-安全的。

定理3.1. 假设控制器增益矩阵 F_x 和 F_ϕ 已给定。如果存在正定矩阵W和正标量 κ_1 , κ_2 , κ_3 和 κ_3 , 满 足以下条件

$$\Xi_{[1]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{[1]}^{[11]} & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[21]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[22]} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Xi_{[1]}^{[44]} & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[51]} & \Xi_{1}^{[52]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[53]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[54]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[55]} \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

$$(16)$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{[1]}^{[11]} &\triangleq (\kappa_1 - 1)\mathcal{W} - \kappa_3 Q^T \Upsilon_1^T \Upsilon_2 Q, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[22]} \triangleq -\kappa_2 I - \kappa_3 \Upsilon_1^T \Upsilon_2, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} \triangleq -\kappa_3 I, \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[44]} &\triangleq -\kappa_2 I, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[55]} \triangleq -\mathcal{W}^{-1}, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[21]} \triangleq \kappa_3 \Upsilon_2^T \Upsilon_1 Q, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} \triangleq -\frac{\kappa_3 (\Upsilon_2 Q + \Upsilon_1 Q)}{2}, \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} &\triangleq \frac{\kappa_3 (\Upsilon_2 + \Upsilon_1)}{2}, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[51]} \triangleq \mathscr{K}, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[52]} \triangleq \mathscr{I}, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[53]} \triangleq \mathscr{H}, \quad \Xi_{[1]}^{[54]} \triangleq \mathscr{E}, \quad Q \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{split}$$

则闭环系统(13)是输入到状态稳定的((14)), ω-安全((15))。

证明:为了证明闭环系统(13)的输入到状态稳定性和安全性。下面给出Lyapunov泛函的构造 过程:

$$V(\epsilon(k)) = \epsilon^{T}(k) \mathcal{W}\epsilon(k)$$
(17)

然后, $V(\vartheta(k))$ 的差分可以计算如下:

$$\begin{split} & \flat V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) \\ = & V\big(\epsilon(k+1)\big) - V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) \\ = & \epsilon^T(k+1)\mathcal{W}\epsilon(k+1) - \epsilon^T(k)\mathcal{W}\epsilon(k) \\ = & \Big(\mathcal{K}\epsilon(k) + \mathscr{I}\zeta(k) + \mathscr{H}\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) + \mathscr{E}w(k)\Big)^T\mathcal{W}\Big(\mathcal{K}\epsilon(k) + \mathscr{I}\zeta(k) \\ & + \mathscr{H}\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) + \mathscr{E}w(k)\Big) - \epsilon^T(k)\mathcal{W}\epsilon(k) \end{split}$$

$$=\epsilon^{T}(k)\left(\mathscr{K}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{K}-\mathcal{W}\right)\epsilon(k)+\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{I}\zeta(k)+\varphi^{T}\left(\varrho(k)\right)\mathscr{H}^{T}$$

$$\times \mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}\varphi(\varrho(k))+w^{T}(k)\mathscr{E}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)+2\epsilon^{T}(k)\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{I}\zeta(k)$$

$$+2\epsilon^{T}(k)\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}\varphi(\varrho(k))+2\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)+2\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}$$

$$\times \mathscr{H}\varphi(\varrho(k))+2\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)+2\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)$$

$$=\epsilon^{T}(k)\left(\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}-\mathcal{W}+\kappa_{1}\mathscr{W}\right)\epsilon(k)+\zeta^{T}(k)(\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{I}-\kappa_{2})\zeta(k)$$

$$+\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))(\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}-\kappa_{3})\varphi(\varrho(k))+w^{T}(k)(\mathscr{E}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}-\kappa_{2})w(k)$$

$$+2\epsilon^{T}(k)\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{I}\zeta(k)+2\epsilon^{T}(k)\mathscr{H}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}\varphi(\varrho(k))+2\epsilon^{T}(k)\mathscr{H}^{T}$$

$$\times \mathscr{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)+2\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{H}\varphi(\varrho(k))+2\zeta^{T}(k)\mathscr{I}^{T}\mathcal{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)$$

$$+2\mathscr{H}^{T}\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))\mathscr{W}\mathscr{E}w(k)+\kappa_{2}\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k)+\kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))\varphi(\varrho(k))$$

$$+\kappa_{2}w^{T}(k)w(k)-\kappa_{1}V(\epsilon(k))$$

$$=\Im^{T}_{[1]}(k)\Xi_{[2]}\Im_{[1]}(k)-\kappa_{1}V(\epsilon(k))+\kappa_{2}\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k)+\kappa_{2}w^{T}(k)w(k)$$

$$+\kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))\varphi(\varrho(k))$$
(18)

其中,

$$\Xi_{[2]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{[2]}^{[11]} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[2]}^{[21]} & \Xi_{[2]}^{[22]} & * & * \\ \Xi_{[2]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[2]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[33]}^{[33]} & * \\ \Xi_{[2]}^{[41]} & \Xi_{2}^{[42]} & \Xi_{[2]}^{[43]} & \Xi_{[2]}^{[44]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \aleph_{[2]}^{[11]} &\triangleq \mathscr{K}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{K} - \mathcal{W} + \kappa_1 \mathcal{W}, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[22]} \triangleq \mathscr{I}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{I} - \kappa_2, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[33]} \triangleq \mathscr{H}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{H} - \kappa_3, \\ \aleph_{[2]}^{[44]} &\triangleq \mathscr{E}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{E} - \kappa_2, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[21]} \triangleq \mathscr{I}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{K}, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[31]} \triangleq \mathscr{H}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{K}, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[41]} \triangleq \mathscr{E}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{K}, \\ \aleph_{[2]}^{[42]} \triangleq \mathscr{H}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{I}, \ \aleph_{[2]}^{[43]} \triangleq \mathscr{H}^T \mathcal{W} \mathscr{H}, \ \Im_{[1]}(k) \triangleq \left[\epsilon^T(k) \ \zeta^T(k) \ \varphi^T(\varrho(k)) \ w^T(k)\right]^T. \end{split}$$

基于(4), (9)和(18), 可以得到

$$\begin{split} & \flat V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) \\ \leqslant \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[2]}\Im_{[1]}(k) - \kappa_{1}V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) + \kappa_{2}\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k) + \kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}\big(\varrho(k)\big)\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) \\ & + \kappa_{2}w^{T}(k)w(k) \\ \leqslant \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[2]}\Im_{[1]}(k) - \kappa_{1}V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) + \kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}\big(\varrho(k)\big)\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) + \kappa_{2}\big(\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k) \\ & + w^{T}(k)w(k)\big) - \kappa_{3}\Big(\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) - \Upsilon_{1}\varrho(k)\Big)^{T}\Big(\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) - \Upsilon_{2}\varrho(k)\Big) \\ \leqslant \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[2]}\Im_{[1]}(k) - \kappa_{1}V\big(\epsilon(k)\big) + \kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}\big(\varrho(k)\big)\varphi\big(\varrho(k)\big) + \kappa_{2}\big(\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k)\big) \end{split}$$

$$+ w^{T}(k)w(k)) - \kappa_{3}\left(\varphi(\varrho(k)) - \Upsilon_{1}\left(-Cx(k) + \zeta(k)\right)\right)^{T}\left(\varphi(\varrho(k)) - \Upsilon_{2}\left(-Cx(k) + \zeta(k)\right)\right)$$

$$\leq \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[2]}\Im_{[1]}(k) - \kappa_{1}V(\epsilon(k)) + \kappa_{3}\varphi^{T}(\varrho(k))\varphi(\varrho(k)) + \kappa_{2}(\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k) + w^{T}(k)w(k)) - \kappa_{3}\left(\varphi(\varrho(k))^{T}\varphi(\varrho(k)) + \epsilon^{T}(k)Q^{T}\Upsilon_{1}^{T}\Upsilon_{2}Q\epsilon(k) + \zeta^{T}(k)\Upsilon_{1}^{T}\Upsilon_{2}\zeta(k) + \epsilon^{T}(k)(\Upsilon_{2}Q + \Upsilon_{1}Q)\varphi(\varrho(k)) - \zeta^{T}(k)(\Upsilon_{2} + \Upsilon_{1}) + \zeta(\varrho(k)) - \epsilon^{T}(k)2\Upsilon_{2}^{T}\Upsilon_{1}Q\zeta(k)\right)$$

$$\leq -\kappa_{1}V(\epsilon(k)) + \kappa_{2}(\zeta^{T}(k)\zeta(k) + w^{T}(k)w(k)) + \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[3]}\Im_{[1]}(k)$$

$$\leq -\kappa_{1}V(\epsilon(k)) + \kappa_{2}\|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2} + \Im_{[1]}^{T}(k)\Xi_{[3]}\Im_{[1]}(k) \qquad (19)$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{[3]} &\triangleq \Xi_{[2]} + \Xi_{[4]}, \quad \Xi_{[4]}^{[11]} \triangleq -\kappa_3 Q^T \Upsilon_1^T \Upsilon_2 Q, \quad \Xi_{[4]}^{[22]} \triangleq -\kappa_3 \Upsilon_1^T \Upsilon_2, \\ \Xi_{[4]} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{[4]}^{[11]} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[21]} & \Xi_{[4]}^{[22]} & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{split}$$

根据Schur补引理,我们从(16)得出 $\Xi_{[3]}$ <0,因此我们有

$$\psi V(\epsilon(k))$$

$$\leq -\kappa_1 V(\epsilon(k)) - \xi \|\epsilon(k)\|_2^2 + \kappa_2 \|\vartheta(k)\|_\infty^2$$

$$(20)$$

其中,

$$\xi = \lambda_{\min}(-\Xi_{[3]}).$$

根据 $V(\epsilon(k))$ 的定义可以得到

$$V(\epsilon(k)) \leqslant \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) \|\epsilon(k)\|_2^2 \tag{21}$$

那么,

$$bV(\epsilon(k)) \leq - (\kappa_1 \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) + \xi) \|\epsilon(k)\|_2^2 + \kappa_2 \|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^2$$
(22)

 ${\rm DOI:}\ 10.12677/{\rm pm}.2024.146228$

基于(21)和(22),对于任意的µ>1能得到

$$\mu^{k+1}V(\epsilon(k+1)) - \mu^{k}V(\epsilon(k))$$

$$=\mu^{k+1}\left(V(\epsilon(k+1)) - V(\epsilon(k))\right) + \mu^{k+1}V(\epsilon(k)) - \mu^{k}V(\epsilon(k))$$

$$\leq \mu^{k+1}\left(-(\kappa_{1}\lambda_{max}(\mathcal{W}) + \xi)\|\epsilon(k)\|_{2}^{2} + \kappa_{2}\|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2}\right)$$

$$+\mu^{k}(\mu - 1)\left(\lambda_{max}(\mathcal{W})\|\epsilon(k)\|_{2}^{2}\right)$$

$$\leq \mu^{k}\theta(\delta)\|\epsilon(k)\|_{2}^{2} + \mu^{k+1}\kappa_{2}\|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2}$$
(23)

其中,

$$\delta(\mu) = (\mu - 1)\lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) - \mu \big(\kappa_1 \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) + \xi\big).$$

对(23)的两边对k从0到 θ – 1求和得到

$$\mu^{\theta} V(\epsilon(\theta)) - \mu^{0} V(\epsilon(0))$$

$$\leq \delta(\mu) \sum_{k=0}^{\theta-1} \mu^{k} \|\epsilon(k)\|_{2}^{2} + \frac{\mu(1-\mu^{\theta})}{1-\mu} \kappa_{2} \|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2}$$
(24)

由于 $\delta(1) = -\xi - \kappa_1 \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) < 0$ 和 $\lim_{\mu \to \infty} \delta(\mu) = +\infty$,那么存在一个标量 $\nu > 1$ 使得 $\delta(\nu) = 0$ 。那么,

$$\nu^{\theta} V(\epsilon(\theta)) - V(\epsilon(0))$$

$$\leq \frac{\nu(1-\nu^{\theta})}{1-\nu} \kappa_2 \|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^2$$
(25)

 $\mathcal{W}(\epsilon(k))$ 的定义可以得到

$$V(\epsilon(0)) \leqslant \lambda_{\max}(\mathcal{W}) \|\chi(0)\|_2^2 \tag{26}$$

和

$$\nu^{\theta} V(\epsilon(\theta)) \ge \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{W}) \nu^{\theta} \| \epsilon(\theta) \|_{2}^{2}$$
(27)

那么

$$\|\epsilon(\theta)\|_{2}^{2} \leqslant \nu^{-\theta} \|\chi(0)\|_{2}^{2} + \frac{\nu(1-\nu^{\theta})}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{W})\nu^{\theta}(1-\nu)}\kappa_{2}\|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2}$$

$$(28)$$

令
$$\beta(\theta) = \frac{\nu(1-\nu^{\theta})}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{W})\nu^{\theta}(1-\nu)}\kappa_2$$
, 因此
$$\beta = \lim_{\theta \to +\infty} \beta(\theta) \triangleq \frac{\nu\kappa_2}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{W})(\nu-1)}.$$

可以得到

$$\|\epsilon(\theta)\|_{2}^{2} \leq \alpha \|\chi(0)\|_{2}^{2} + \beta \|\vartheta(k)\|_{\infty}^{2}$$
$$\leq \omega$$
(29)

其中,

 $\alpha \triangleq \nu^{-\theta}.$

因此,闭环系统(13)可以说是输入到状态稳定且ω-安全的,其渐近上界如下:

$$\omega \triangleq \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1 \lambda_{\min}(\mathcal{W})} (\overline{w}^2 + \overline{\zeta}^2).$$

证明结束。

3.2. 跟踪控制器设计

在本小节中,该跟踪控制器增益通过最小化跟踪误差动态上界来获得最佳跟踪性能。 定理3.2. 给定正整数*R*和标量 $\kappa(0 < \kappa < 1)$ 。有正标量 $\tilde{\kappa}_2 \pi \tilde{\kappa}_3$,正定矩阵 $\tilde{W}_{[1]}$ 、 $\tilde{W}_{[2]}$ 、 $\tilde{P}_{[1]}$ 、 $\tilde{P}_{[2]}$ 、 $\tilde{P}_{[3]}$ 和矩阵 \dot{F}_x 、 \dot{F}_{ϕ} ,满足以下条件

$$\Xi_{[5]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{[5]}^{[11]} & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[21]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[22]} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Xi_{[1]}^{[44]} & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \Xi_{[5]}^{[51]} & \Xi_{5}^{[52]} & \Xi_{[5]}^{[53]} & \Xi_{[5]}^{[55]} \end{bmatrix} < 0$$
(30)

$$\mathcal{W} \geqslant I \tag{31}$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{[5]}^{[11]} &\triangleq -\kappa_1 \mathcal{W} - \kappa_3 Q^T \Upsilon_1^T \Upsilon_2 Q, \ \Xi_{[5]}^{[55]} \triangleq \operatorname{diag} \left\{ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]} - \tilde{P}_{[\wp]} - \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^T, -\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]} \right\}, \\ \Xi_{[5]}^{[51]} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}(A + N\dot{\Upsilon}C) + F_x^{[\wp]}C & \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}(A - L + N\dot{\Upsilon}C) + F_x^{[\wp]}C + F_{\phi}^{[\wp]}J \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}(NC - N\dot{\Upsilon}C) & \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}(L - N\dot{\Upsilon}C) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \Xi_{[5]}^{[52]} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} -\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}N\dot{\Upsilon} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}N\dot{\Upsilon} \end{bmatrix}, \ \Xi_{[5]}^{[53]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} -\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}N \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}N \end{bmatrix}, \ \Xi_{[5]}^{[54]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}E \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \tilde{P} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_{[1]} & \tilde{P}_{[2]} \\ 0 & \tilde{P}_{[3]} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}} \triangleq \operatorname{diag} \left\{ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]} \right\}, \ \tilde{P}_{[\wp]} \triangleq \tilde{P}_{\mathcal{D}}, \ F_x^{[\wp]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \dot{F}_x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ F_{\phi}^{[\wp]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \dot{F}_{\phi} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \kappa \triangleq 1 - \kappa_1. \end{split}$$

$$F_x = \tilde{P}_{[1]}^{-1} \dot{F}_x, F_\phi = \tilde{P}_{[1]}^{-1} \dot{F}_\phi.$$
(32)

证明:通过diag $\left\{ I, I, I, I, I, \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[P]} \right\}$ 对不等式(16)进行合同变换得到

那么, 闭环系统(13)就是满足安全性的。相应地, 所需的控制器增益矩阵为

$$\Xi_{[6]} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Xi_{[5]}^{[11]} & * & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[21]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[22]} & * & * & * \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} & * & * \\ & & \\ \Xi_{[1]}^{[31]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[32]} & \Xi_{[1]}^{[33]} & * & * \\ & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \Xi_{[1]}^{[44]} & * \\ & & \\ \Xi_{[6]}^{[51]} & \Xi_{5}^{[52]} & \Xi_{[5]}^{[53]} & \Xi_{[5]}^{[55]} \end{bmatrix} < 0$$
(33)

其中,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{[6]}^{[51]} &\triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}(A+N\dot{\Upsilon}C+BF_{x}C) & \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}(A-L+N\dot{\Upsilon}C+BF_{x}C+BF_{\phi}J) \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}(NC-N\dot{\Upsilon}C) & \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}(L-N\dot{\Upsilon}C) \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[P]} &\triangleq \operatorname{diag}\left\{\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}, \ \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}\right\}, \ \Xi_{[6]}^{[55]} \triangleq \operatorname{diag}\left\{-\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}^{-1}\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^{T}, -\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[2]}\right\}. \end{split}$$

使用变量替换

$$\acute{F}_x = \widetilde{P}_{[1]}F_x, \ \acute{F}_\phi = \widetilde{P}_{[1]}F_\phi.$$
(34)

因为

$$\tilde{P}_{[\wp]} + \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^{T} - \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}^{-1}\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^{T} - \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}
= - (\tilde{P}_{[\wp]} - \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]})\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}^{-1}(\tilde{P}_{[\wp]} - \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}) \le 0$$
(35)

可以得到

$$-\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}\tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]}^{-1}\tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^{T} \le \tilde{\mathcal{W}}_{[1]} - \tilde{P}_{[\wp]} - \tilde{P}_{[\wp]}^{T}$$
(36)

基于(36)和(31),(30)可以被保证,闭环系统(13)被称为ω-安全。证明结束。

4. 仿真验证

本节将给出一个仿真实例,以展示跟踪控制器的作用和优势。



Figure 1. The trajectory of state $x_1(k)$ and its trace value $\phi_1(k)$ 图 1. 状态 $x_1(k)$ 的轨迹及其跟踪值 $\phi_1(k)$



Figure 2. The trajectory of state $x_2(k)$ and its trace value $\phi_2(k)$ 图 2. 状态 $x_2(k)$ 的轨迹及其跟踪值 $\phi_2(k)$

考虑动态系统(1)和参考系统(10)的以下参数:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.05 \\ 0.27 & 0.26 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01 \\ 8.8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{bmatrix} 0.005 \\ -0.001 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.32 \\ 0.03 & 0.12 \end{bmatrix},$$
$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 & 0.05 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.6 \\ 1.5 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.32 \\ 0.03 & 0.12 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Figure 3. Measured output $y_1(k)$ and measured output after deception $y_{\varrho_1(k)}$ 图 3. 测量输出 $y_1(k)$ 和欺骗攻击后的测量输出 $y_{\varrho_1(k)}$



Figure 4. Measured output $y_2(k)$ and measured output after deception $y_{\varrho_2(k)}$ 图 4. 测量输出 $y_2(k)$ 和欺骗攻击后的测量输出 $y_{\varrho_2(k)}$

考虑动态系统的外部扰动(1)如下:

$$w(k) = \begin{cases} 4sin(k), & 0 \le k \le 50\\ 2sin(k), & 100 \le k \le 150\\ 0, & \ddagger \&. \end{cases}$$

考虑有界欺骗信号和欺骗攻击的约束条件如下:

$$\zeta(k) = 0.01 \cos(k), \quad \Upsilon(k) = \sigma_1(k) = \psi(1).$$



Figure 5. The moment the deception attack succeeds图 5. 欺骗攻击成功的时刻

其中, $\psi(1) \in (0,1)$ 是随机数,由此我们可以很容易地验证: $\overline{\zeta} = 0.01$ 、 $\Upsilon = 0$ 和 $\Upsilon = 1$ 。在此基础上,我们就能得到跟踪控制器增益。

状态轨迹及其跟踪值如图 1和图 2所示。不难看出,该跟踪控制器的跟踪效果还是比较有效的。

测量输出y(k)、欺骗攻击后的测量输出y_e(k)和欺骗攻击成功的时刻如图 3,图 4和图 5所示。 从仿真结果可以看出,在考虑欺骗攻击的情况下,仍然可以达到理想的跟踪性能。

5. 本文总结

本文研究了一类离散系统的跟踪控制问题,并其中考虑了欺骗攻击的影响。为了在统一框架 下解决跟踪控制问题,利用Lyapunov 泛函建立了保证闭环系统安全性的充分条件,并通过矩阵不 等式技术计算了控制器增益。我们还给出了数值示例,以加强所述控制策略的有效性。

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