

(1) 计算T2统计量控制限和SPE统计量控制限;

$$T^2_{UCL} = \frac{k(n-1)}{n-k} \cdot F_{\alpha}(k, n-k)$$

$$\text{或 } T^2_{UCL} = \frac{k(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n-k)} \cdot F_{\alpha}(k, n-k)$$

检验水平为 α 的 SPE 统计量控制上限为:

$$Q_{UCL} = \theta_1 \left[1 + \frac{h_0 C_{\alpha} \sqrt{2\theta_2}}{\theta_1} + \frac{\theta_2 h_0 (h_0 - 1)}{\theta_1^2} \right]^{1/h_0}$$

$$\theta_1 = \sum_{i=k+1}^m \lambda_i, \theta_2 = \sum_{i=k+1}^m \lambda_i^2, \theta_3 = \sum_{i=k+1}^m \lambda_i^3, h_0 = \frac{1-2\theta_2\theta_3}{3\theta_2^2},$$

C_{α} 是与 $(1-\alpha)$ 分位点对应的标准差

(2) 计算测试样本的T2统计量和SPE统计量

$$T_{(i)}^2 = t_{(i)} \Lambda_k^{-1} t_{(i)}^T = X_{(i)s} p_k \Lambda_k^{-1} p_k^T X_{(i)s}^T$$

$$Q_{(i)} = X_{(i)s} (I - p_k p_k^T) X_{(i)s}^T$$

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data=load('TE_data.mat');
%数据读取
data = struct2cell(data);
testdata = data(1:22);
train = cell2mat(data(23));
train = train';
train_mean = mean(train); %按列 xtrain 平均值
train_std = std(train); %求标准差
[train_row,train_col] = size(train); %求 train 行、列数

train=(train-repmat(train_mean,train_row,1))./repmat(train_std,train_row,1);
%归一化
%求协方差矩阵
sigmatrain = cov(train);
%对协方差矩阵进行特征分解, lamda 为特征值构成的对角阵, T的列为单位特征向量, 且与 lamda 中的特征值一一对应:
[T,lamda] = eig(sigmatrain);
disp('特征根 (由小到大)');
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disp(lamda);
disp('特征向量: ');
disp(T);
%取对角元素(结果为一列向量), 即 lamda 值, 并上下反转使其从大到小排列, 主元个数初值为 1, 若累计
贡献率小于 90
%则增加主元个数
D = flipud(diag(lamda));
num_pc = 1;
while sum(D(1:num_pc))/sum(D) < 0.9
num_pc = num_pc + 1;
end
%取与 lamda 相对应的特征向量
P = T(:, train_col-num_pc+1:train_col);
%每一列代表一个特征向量
%求置信度为 99%、95%时的 T2 统计控制限
T2UCL1=num_pc*(train_row-1)*(train_row+1)*finv(0.99,num_pc,train_row -
num_pc)/(train_row*(train_row - num_pc));
T2UCL2=num_pc*(train_row-1)*(train_row+1)*finv(0.95,num_pc,train_row -
num_pc)/(train_row*(train_row - num_pc));
%开始计算SPE统计量
for i = 1:3
theta(i) = sum((D(num_pc+1:train_col)).^i);
end
h0 = 1 - 2*theta(1)*theta(3)/(3*theta(2)^2);
ca = norminv(0.99,0,1);
SPE = theta(1)*(h0*ca*sqrt(2*theta(2)))/theta(1) + 1 + theta(2)*h0*(h0 -
1)/theta(1)^2^(1/h0);
%计算出了SPE统计量的界限
for k = 1:22
%22组测试数据
test = cell2mat(testdata(k));
%开始在线检测
n = size(test,1);
test=(test-repmat(train_mean,n,1))./repmat(train_std,n,1);
%测试样本归一化
[r,y] = size(P*P');
I = eye(r,y); %单位矩阵
T2_test = zeros(n,1);
SPE_test = zeros(n,1);
for i = 1:n
T2_test(i)=test(i,:) * P * inv(lamda(52-num_pc+1:52,52-
num_pc+1:52)) * P' * test(i,:)' ;
SPE_test(i) = test(i,:) * (I - P * P') * test(i,:)' ;

end
%绘图
figure(k);
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(1:n,T2_test,'k');
title('主元分析统计量变化图T2');
xlabel('采样数');
ylabel('T^2');
hold on;
line([0,n],[T2UCL1,T2UCL1],'LineStyle','--','Color','r');%画出标志线
line([0,n],[T2UCL2,T2UCL2],'LineStyle','--','Color','g');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(1:n,SPE_test,'k');
title('主元分析统计量变化图SPE')

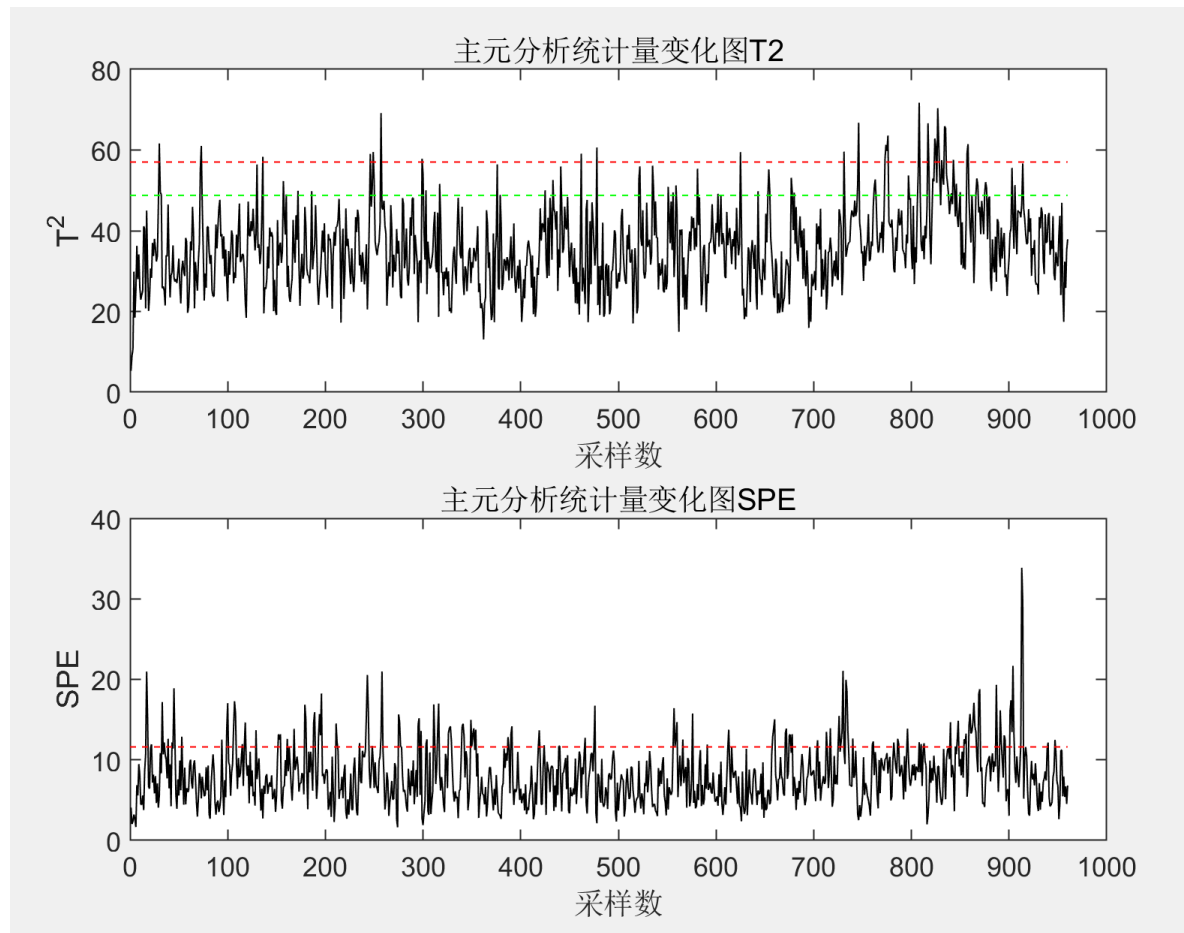
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xlabel('采样数');
ylabel('SPE');
hold on;
line([0,n],[SPE,SPE],'LineStyle','--','color','r');
end

```

仿真结果图：



这是测试te_00的仿真结果。

上述代码运行会输出所有数据的仿真结果，（这里粘贴了te_00为例子）