

关于系统可靠性中的瞬时故障的若干考虑

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摘 要

故障可分为永久故障和瞬时故障。本文指出了二者的不同点,并定义了第一类和第二类瞬时故障,分别计算了这两类瞬时故障在 $(0, t)$ 时间内不导致系统故障的概率。

关键词——永久故障,瞬时故障,可靠度。

一、引 言

故障(Fault)一般可分为永久故障和瞬时故障。永久故障和瞬时故障有许多不同点。首先它们的表现形式不同。永久故障必将导致系统功能失效,产生系统故障(System Failure)。瞬时故障则在多数情况下不会导致系统故障;其次,它们的持续时间不同,永久故障持续时间很长,一般被认为超过系统工作时间,而瞬时故障持续时间很短,譬如不超过几个毫秒;第三,它们的产生原因不同。永久故障一般是由于系统(元件)物理性能随工作时间递增而恶化所致。瞬时故障则由于一系列外部或内部的不确定因素所致。外部因素包括温度、大气压力、电源波动、电磁干扰等。内部因素则指元件之间的连接松散、阻抗波动、内部噪音等,如计算机存储器的刷新动作和指令执行会产生噪音^[1]。迄今为止,对系统可靠性的研究主要面向永久故障而忽略对瞬时故障的考虑,这是因为瞬时故障一般不导致系统故障,其持续时间短,不易发现和隔离,而且其检测费用甚至可高达系统维修费用的90%^[2]。

然而实际系统中瞬时故障大量存在,许多功能失效是因瞬时故障所致^[3,4],其发生几率比永久故障发生几率大得多^[5]。另一方面,在计算机系统中瞬时故障可能导致数据错误或控制流错误,是产生软件错误的重要原因^[6]。可见瞬时故障是系统可靠性中不可忽视的因素。

对瞬时故障特性的数学描述始于 Breuer 的工作^[7],给出的模型是在假定瞬时故障存在的情况下,分析瞬时故障在无效(Inactive)状态(这时瞬时故障不导致系统功能失效)与有效(Active)状态(这时瞬时故障导致系统功能失效)上的动态特性,并认为两状态之间的转移可以 Markov 链描述。Su 等人将 Breuer 模型推广到连续时间的 Markov 链的情形^[3] Stiffler 则在考虑检测条件下将 Su 模型推广到半 Markov 链的情形^[8]。迄今

为止,在这三个模型中, Breuer 模型最为典型,在瞬时故障检测中被广泛应用^[9].然而这三个模型都是以瞬时故障存在为前提,并不能体现瞬时故障对系统可靠性的影响.尽管有个别模型从可靠性角度考察瞬时故障的特性,但它们都假定瞬时故障的状态转移具有 Markov 性质^[1].本文针对两类性质不同的瞬时故障(其状态转移未必具有 Markov 性质)考虑其对系统的影响,着重给出在 $(0, t)$ 时间内瞬时故障不导致系统故障的概率.

二、第一类瞬时故障

第一类瞬时故障具有这样的性质:只要其持续时间超过某一界限,譬如 e ,则导致系统故障.假设系统具有单一瞬时故障源(即所发生的所有瞬时故障具有相同的概率意义上的动态特性),且在一个瞬时故障消失之前不会产生新的瞬时故障.又假设瞬时故障发生于时刻 $\{t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$, 消失于时刻 $\{\tau_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$, 如图 1 所示.

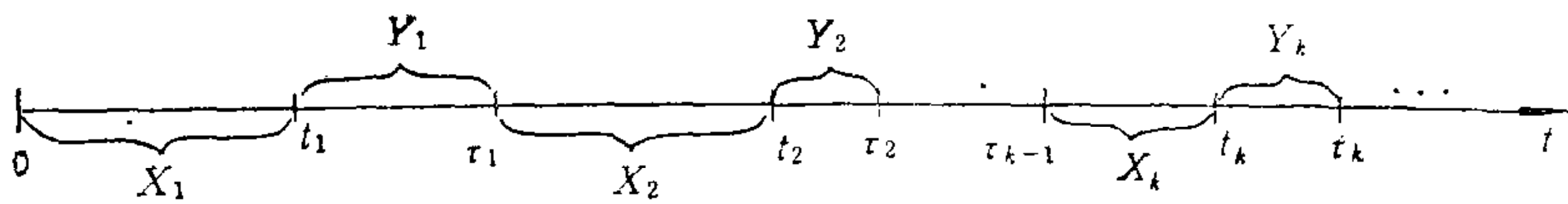


图 1 瞬时故障

记

$$X_i = t_i - \tau_{i-1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots; \quad \tau_0 = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$Y_i = \tau_i - t_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots; \quad Y_0 = 0. \quad (2)$$

$\{X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$, $\{Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是两组随机变量.假设它们两两相互独立,且具分布

$$P_r\{X_1 \leq t\} = A_1(t), \quad P_r\{X_i \leq t\} = A(t), \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (3)$$

$$P_r\{Y_i \leq t\} = B(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (4)$$

令

$$Z_i = X_i + Y_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (5)$$

则 $\{Z_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 构成一个延迟更新过程.

记

$$S_0 = 0, \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (6)$$

又令

$$N(t) = \sup\{n: S_n \leq t\}, \quad (7)$$

$$Y'_{N(t)+1} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } X_{N(t)+1} \geq t - S_{N(t)}, \\ t - S_{N(t)} - X_{N(t)+1}, & \text{当 } X_{N(t)+1} < t - S_{N(t)}, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

则在 $(0, t)$ 时间内瞬时故障不导致系统故障的概率为

$$M(t, e) = P_r\left\{ \max_{0 \leq i \leq N(t)} Y_i \leq e, Y'_{N(t)+1} \leq e \right\}. \quad (9)$$

推导结果是:当 $t \leq e$ 时,

$$M(t, e) \equiv 1; \quad \text{当 } t \leq e. \quad (10)$$

当 $t > e$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(t, e) = & 1 - A_1(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t G_k^y(e, s) [1 - A(t-s)] dF_k(s) \\
 & + \int_{t-e}^t [1 - B(t-x_1)] dA_1(x_1) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{t-e} G_k^y(e, s) \left[\int_{t-s-e}^{t-s} (1 - B(t \right. \\
 & \left. - s - x_{k+1})) dA(x_{k+1}) \right] \cdot dF_k(s) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{t-e}^t G_k^y(e, s) \left[\int_0^{t-s} (1 - B(t \right. \\
 & \left. - s - x_{k+1})) dA(x_{k+1}) \right] dF_k(s). \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$F_k(s) = C_1(s) * C^{(k-1)}(s), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (12)$$

$$C_1(s) = A_1(s) * B(s), \quad C(s) = A(s) * B(s), \quad (13), (14)$$

$$G_k^y(e, s) = \begin{cases} 1 & e \geq s, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ \int_0^s E_k^y(e, s-x) d_x I_k(x, s), & e < s, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$I_k(x, s) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial s} J_k(x, s)}{\frac{dF_k(s)}{ds}}, \quad x \leq s, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (16)$$

$$J_k(x, s) = \int_0^x B_k(s-\xi) dA_k(\xi), \quad x \leq s, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (17)$$

$$A_k(\xi) = A_1(\xi) * A^{(k-1)}(\xi), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (18)$$

$$B_k(\xi) = B^{(k)}(\xi), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (19)$$

$$E_1^y(e, s) = \begin{cases} 1, & s \leq e, \\ 0, & s > e, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$E_k^y(e, s) = \begin{cases} 1, & s \leq e, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, \\ \int_0^e E_{k-1}^y(e, s-y_k) d_{y_k} H_k(y_k, s), & s > e, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$H_k(y_k, s) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial s} L_k(y_k, s)}{\frac{d}{ds} B_k(s)}, \quad y_k \leq e < s, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (22)$$

$$L_k(y_k, s) = \int_0^{y_k} B_{k-1}(s-\xi) dB(\xi), \quad y_k \leq e < s, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (23)$$

如果以 $R_p(t)$ 表示 $(0, t)$ 时间内不发生永久故障的概率, 那么在考虑瞬时故障情况下, $(0, t)$ 时间内不发生系统故障的概率, 也即系统可靠度, 记为 $R(t)$, 可表示为

$$R(t) = R_p(t) \cdot M(t, e). \quad (24)$$

三、第二类瞬时故障

第二类瞬时故障具有这样的性质: 其持续时间可假设为零, 是否导致系统故障服从某一概率分布. 假设其发生时刻为 $\{\tau_i, i = 1, 2, \dots\}$. 可参见图 1, 只是此时 t_i 与 τ_i 重叠. 记

$$Z_i = \tau_i - \tau_{i-1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots; \quad \tau_0 = 0. \quad (25)$$

已知

$$P_r\{Z_1 \leq z\} = C_1(z), \quad P_r\{Z_i \leq z\} = C(z), \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (26)$$

又记

$$S_i = \tau_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad N(t) = \sup\{n: S_n \leq t\}, \quad (27), (28)$$

令 ω_i 表示第 i 个瞬时故障导致系统故障这一事件, $\bar{\omega}_i$ 表示其逆事件, 且假设 $\bar{\omega}_i$ 出现概率仅与 S_i 有关, 而独立于 $\bar{\omega}_1, \bar{\omega}_2, \dots, \bar{\omega}_{i-1}$.

$$P_r\{\bar{\omega}_i | S_i = s\} = p(s), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (29)$$

那么我们所要求的 $(0, t)$ 时间内所有瞬时故障不导致系统故障的概率, 记为 $M(t)$, 可表示为

$$M(t) = P_r\{\bar{\omega}_0, \bar{\omega}_1, \dots, \bar{\omega}_{N(t)}\}. \quad (30)$$

推导结果是

$$M(t) = 1 - C_1(t) + \int_0^t [1 - C(t - \sigma_1)] p(\sigma_1) dC_1(\sigma_1) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} V_{1k}(t, 0). \quad (31)$$

式中

$$V_{1k}(t, 0) = \int_0^t V_{2k}(t - \sigma_1, \sigma_1) p(\sigma_1) dC_1(\sigma_1), \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, \quad (32)$$

$$V_{jk}(t, \sigma_{j-1}) = \int_0^t V_{(j+1)k}(t - \sigma_j, \sigma_{j-1} + \sigma_j) p(\sigma_{j-1} + \sigma_j) dC(\sigma_j), \\ j = 2, 3, \dots, k - 1; \quad k = 3, 4, \dots, \quad (33)$$

$$V_{kk}(t, \sigma_{k-1}) = \int_0^t [1 - C(t - \sigma_k)] p(\sigma_{k-1} + \sigma_k) dC(\sigma_k), \quad k = 2, 3, \dots. \quad (34)$$

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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON TRANSIENT FAULTS IN SYSTEM RELIABILITY

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ABSTRACT

There are two kinds of faults: permanent and transient. This paper deals with transient fault, that will be further classified into two categories: type I and II. The probabilities of not leading to system failure, due to these two types of faults, will be calculated and expressed in terms of time.

Key words —Permanent fault; transient fault; reliability.