

## Description

This invention relates to moving storage apparatus of the type in which the read/write transducer "flies" above the medium surface when the medium is moving at operating speed, and more particularly to a method and apparatus for detecting abnormal operation in the moving storage apparatus.

In high speed data processing systems, magnetic disks have been employed for large storage capacity requirements. Data is read from and written onto the disks by magnetic transducers commonly called magnetic heads which are positioned over the disk during the retrieval and storage of data on tracks of the disks. The requirements for higher data density on magnetic disks have imposed a requirement to read and write more data on narrower tracks located on the disk. The achievement of a higher data density requires increasingly narrow transducing gaps and increasingly less spacing or clearance, commonly called flying height, between the magnetic transducer and the disk recording surface. It becomes increasingly more difficult to maintain this low flying height constant to the degree required to reliably record and read data at the higher data density.

In normal operation of the systems designed to reliably record and read data at the higher data density, a magnetic head slider flies on an air bearing a fraction of a micron away from the disk surface. Should the head develop abnormal flying characteristics, it can damage the head-disk interface and may lead to damage which results in the loss of stored data.

Prior art attempts to address this problem have concentrated on methods and apparatus to measure the flying height of the magnetic heads.

However, prior art techniques have been unable to exhibit the accuracy and precision required to meet current design requirements.

This shortcoming has been overcome by commonly assigned copending application EP-A-0 256 356. Methods for measuring flying height provide information about the current state of the head. However, it is known that transitory conditions can cause head-disk interactions that ultimately destroy the head-disk interface. With the prior art, monitoring for such interactions can only be done for brief periods of time, since such monitoring requires the head to fly over a special data track and thus makes the storage system unavailable for storage and retrieval of data.

The prior art has not shown a method and apparatus for detecting a history of abnormal head-disk operations during the time that a system was in use for storage and retrieval of data.

A method according to the precharacterising

part of claim 1 is known from EP-A-248092. This method is based on the measurement of tribo electric current.

It is the principal object of this invention to provide a method and apparatus for detecting a history of abnormal head-disk operations during the time that a system is in use for storage and retrieval of data.

The invention is set out in claim 1.

A magnetic disk storage system comprising means for detecting abnormal operation is contained in claim 10.

Put in other words, the method comprises reading data from a predetermined area of each track on a disk that is normally not rewritten during operation of the system, to generate an unadjusted readback signal, comparing the amplitude of the signal read from one track with the amplitude of the signal read from other tracks for each of the tracks on the disk, and setting an alarm condition when the comparison indicates a variation which exceeds a predetermined level whereby some corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm condition prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system.

In a particular embodiment the comparison is made between the amplitude of the signal read from one track and the amplitude of the signal read from the adjacent tracks for each of the tracks on the disk, and the alarm condition is generated when the amplitude of the signal read from a plurality of tracks differs from the amplitude of the signal from the adjacent track by a predetermined amount.

The present invention will be described further by way of example with reference to embodiments thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which'

Fig. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a disk file; Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the accessing mechanism for a single disk surface of the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the assumed data format for each track on the magnetic disk;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram one form of apparatus for detecting abnormal operation in the magnetic disk storage system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a plot of the readback signal amplitude vs. track number which shows normal operation;

Fig. 6 is a plot of the readback signal amplitude vs. track number which shows abnormal operation in the form of an improper slope;

Fig. 7 is a plot of the readback signal amplitude vs. track number which shows a second mode of abnormal operation in which low signal amplitudes are present for some tracks;

Fig. 8 is a plot of the readback signal amplitude vs. track position which shows a step in am-

plitude;

Fig. 9 is a plot of the readback signal amplitude vs. track position for a plurality of heads which shows abnormal operation on a common data cylinder; and

Fig. 10 is a plot of readback signal amplitude vs. track position which shows abnormal operation exhibited by excess variation in amplitude.

In a conventional magnetic disk file as shown in Fig. 1, a plurality of rigid rotatable disks, such as disks 10, 12 and 14, are supported on a spindle 16 and rotated by a disk drive motor 18. The magnetic recording media on each disk is in the form of an annular pattern of concentric data tracks having an inside data band 22 and an outside data band 24, as shown on disk 10.

As the disks rotate, the sliders are moved radially in and out so that the heads may access different portions of the disk surfaces containing the data. Each slider 26 supports one or more read/write heads and is attached to an actuator arm 28 by means of a suspension 30. The suspensions 30 provide a slight spring force which biases the sliders against the disk surfaces. Each actuator arm 28 is attached to a voice coil motor (VCM) 32. The VCM is a coil movable within a fixed magnetic field, and the direction and velocity of the coil movement is controlled by the current supplied.

During operation of the disk file, the rotation of the disks generates an air bearing between the sliders and disk surfaces. This air bearing thus counterbalances the slight spring force of the suspensions and supports the slider off the disk surfaces during operation.

The above description of a typical disk file, and the accompanying illustration of it in Fig. 1, are for representative purposes only. It should be apparent that disk files may contain a large number of disks and VCMs and that each VCM may support a number of sliders. The method is fully applicable to any such movable storage apparatus, provided it is of the type in which the sliders "fly" above the storage medium when at operating speed.

The various components of the disk file are controlled in operation by signals generated by control unit 34 which includes internal clock signals, logic control circuits, storage and a microprocessor. The control unit 34 generates control signals to control various disk file operations such as motor control signals on line 36 and position control signals on line 38. The control signals on line 38 provide the desired current profile to optimally move the selected slider 26 to the desired track on the associated disk.

As shown in Fig. 2, the sliders 26a and 26b are positioned so that they are initially at one or more tracks 42 and 44 which constitute landing zones or a plurality of data tracks 46 and 48. A signal is read

from a predetermined area of a selected track on the disk to obtain a readback signal. Preferably the predetermined area is one which is normally not rewritten during operation of the system, as will be described in greater detail below. The amplitude of the readback signal for each of the tracks across the recording medium is then compared. When the amplitude of the data for adjacent tracks varies by an amount greater than a selected value, an alarm condition is set.

The format of the data on a track recorded in the well known count-key-data format is shown in Fig. 3. In this case an index point indicates the physical beginning of the track and this index point is separated from the Home Address (HA) field by a gap. The HA field defines the physical location of the track and the condition of the track. The first record after the HA is the Track Descriptor Record (RO) in which information about the track is stored. One or more Data Records ( $R_1$  --  $R_n$ ) follow RO on the track. When using the well-known IBM Operating System, neither the HA field nor the RO field is rewritten during normal operation of the system, so the HA and RO fields are read in a specific embodiment of the present invention. The present invention can also be applied to other data formats such as fixed-block architecture and to other non-rewritten areas such as block ID, gap fields, servo information etc. These formats are described in greater detail in the publication "Introduction to IBM Direct Access Storage Devices" by Marilyn Bohl which is published by Science Research Associates, Inc.

The method is capable of detecting the operational characteristics of all the magnetic heads in an operational magnetic disk storage system. The use of the method is invoked by the signal TEST HDI which is generated by control unit 34 (Fig. 1). In accordance with the method, the readback signal is also coupled to a HDI Testing Means 49 under control of the TEST HDI signal from control unit 34. The theoretical basis for the method is that the remanent moment on the recording medium surface provides the readback signal. If the magnetic medium is stressed, the demagnetizing field can reduce the stored energy by switching domains which reduce the remanent magnetisation. Thus regions of the medium which have been subject to impact by the head may have their remanent field reduced and this will be seen as a reduced readback signal. Removal of a part of the magnetic disk coating reduces the moment even more.

These factors provide the basis for the wear assessment methods, which take as input the readback signal data and provide an output which indicates whether the head-disk interface is "normal" or "abnormal". Should the system show abnormal wear, an alarm signal is generated. An alarm signal

can also be generated in response to track offset problems which generate uncertainties in the amplitude of the readback signal from track to track. A chosen corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm signal prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system. This corrective action may be to shut down the disk file, to notify the customer engineer, to copy the data to another location, or other appropriate action.

The method is based on reading regions of the track which are not normally rewritten such as the HA field for example. This reading is repeated for each track for each data surface of the magnetic disks. Reduction in amplitude on one track relative to that on neighbouring tracks indicates disk wear or loss of magnetisation. From the pattern of amplitude vs. radius, information about past head-disk interaction can be determined.

The steps required in performing the method comprise a seek to track zero, enabling the read of head zero, reading the average amplitude of the HA field, and storing the amplitude for subsequent analysis. The process is continued by a seek to the next track and continue through all tracks and all heads. Alternatively, the data can be collected for all heads in a cylinder, seek to the next cylinder and continued in this manner through all heads and all tracks. The stored data can then be analysed in a variety of ways to detect a number of specific abnormal operations which will be described in greater detail below.

A block diagram of one form of apparatus for carrying out the method is shown in Fig. 4. A modified read detector 50 provides the envelope of the readback signal which is taken prior to the automatic gain control circuit which is in read channel 35 (Fig. 1). The envelope signal is coupled to both an integrator circuit 52 and a trigger circuit 54. Trigger circuit 54 generates a trigger signal 55 which is coupled to a timing generator 56. The timing generator 56 generates timing signals which coordinate the operation of the integrator 52, the analog to digital converter (ADC) 58 and the processor 60. The timing generator 56 generates a gating signal 53 which is coupled to the integrator 52 to control how long the integration of the readback signal envelope continues. This value is converted to digital form in ADC 58 under control of the timing signal 57 and stored under control of processor 60. The microprocessor present in the control unit 34 could be used for processor 60 or alternatively, a dedicated microprocessor such as an IBM PC could also be used. In this case commands are sent from processor 60 through a special interface 62, for example, to the control unit 34.

Once the data for all tracks and all heads is stored, this data can be processed in a variety of ways to check for different abnormal conditions

which can affect the overall system operation. The data can also be plotted in a form such as that shown in Fig. 5 in which the amplitude of the readback signal for adjacent tracks is plotted in sequence. This is a normal plot, and it can be seen that the amplitudes have a definite slope due to the difference in flying height of heads at the inner diameter and the outer diameter of the magnetic disk, the difference in the rate of change of magnetic flux at different diameters, and other factors. The "normal" slope is determined by statistics obtained from a sample of newly built storage devices.

A plot of data which shows an "abnormal" slope is shown in Fig. 6. The best fitting linear relationship between the readback signal amplitude and radius is computed, and the slope of this line is determined. If the slope is out of the normal range then the head-disk interface is diagnosed as "abnormal". In the plot shown in Fig. 6, the slope is unusually small, and this is caused by one or more of the factors stated above.

A further plot is shown in Fig. 7. To process this plot, the best quadratic fit to the signal amplitude vs. radius plot is computed. This is a simple way of smoothing the data, and other ways may also be used. Individual values are compared to the smoothed data, and, if measured values on K successive tracks (where K may be chosen in the range of 2-20, for example) deviate significantly (15%, for example) in amplitude from the smoothed values, then the head-disk interface is diagnosed as "abnormal". The possible causes of this condition are loss of signal due to non-uniform action of magnetostriction and/or wearing away of magnetic material from the disk surface.

The method illustrated in Fig. 8 makes use of the dimensions and shape of the slider 26 and the fact that the magnetic read element is attached to one rail and is thus at the edge of the slider. Because of these properties, there is a portion of the surface over which only one rail ever flies since the other rail is prevented by the accessing mechanism from flying over that portion of the surface. In the data processing, the average signal amplitude on N tracks that are flown over by a single rail of the slider are divided by the average signal amplitude on N nearby tracks that are flown over by both rails. The ratio thus obtained is compared with statistics for the same ratio obtained from newly built storage devices. If the ratio is out of normal range then the head-disk interface is declared to be abnormal. An unusually high ratio indicates reduction in signal amplitude caused by interaction with the second rail. In the plot shown in Fig. 8, some abnormal operation is indicated by the "step" 63.

A further method is illustrated in Fig. 9, and

this method is concerned with comparisons of the data from the entire set of heads while the actuator is at a single position. If a reduced signal amplitude is found on all or many of the heads at the same position, then this indicates a problem with the servo head's data at that position. This condition can be observed on the common cylinder noted by arrow 64 in Fig. 9 which shows a reduced amplitude in the signal from all heads at this track.

The method illustrated in the plot of Fig. 10 is concerned with variations in the measured data under one head. The sequence of data values is obtained in order from the outside diameter track to the inside diameter track. The sequence of values is smoothed using standard methods. Then the deviation of the sequence from the smoothed value is obtained, for example by summing the squares of the differences between actual and smoothed values. If the magnitude of this sum is out of the range for normal data, then this indicates a track offset problem. This provides a method for detecting track offset that is faster than conventional techniques and utilises simpler apparatus to implement the method. The plot that is shown in Fig. 10 illustrates excessive variation in the resulting values.

#### Claims

1. A method for detecting abnormal operation in a magnetic disk storage system and for setting an alarm condition when the detection indicates a system variation which exceeds a predetermined level whereby there is a reasonable chance that some corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm condition prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system, the detecting being characterised by the steps of:  
 reading data from a predetermined area of each track on a disk that is normally not rewritten during operation of the system to obtain a readback signal, without adjustment;  
 analysing the amplitude of the readback signal read from one track in relation to the amplitudes of the readback signals read from other tracks for each of the tracks on the disk, in order to generate a system variation signal.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amplitudes of the readback signals for a selected number of the tracks in the system are stored and processed to obtain processed amplitudes prior to analysis.
3. A method as claimed in either preceding claim, wherein the analysis compares data from adjacent tracks and the alarm condition is set when the signals read from K successive tracks deviate in amplitude from the adjacent values by a predetermined amount.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the signals compared are from a plurality of different tracks read by the same head.
5. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the signals compared are from the same track number and from a plurality of heads in a cylinder.
6. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the readback signals from a plurality of tracks are compared with the amplitude of the readback signals from a plurality of other tracks.
7. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the analysis comprises computing the best quadratic fit to the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship.
8. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the readback amplitudes are processed to obtain a summary value by developing the best linear fit to the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship and setting the summary value to be equal to the best linear fit.
9. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the analysis includes smoothing the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship and setting a summary value to be equal to the sum of the differences between the signal amplitude on a track and the smoothed signal amplitude on the track, where the sum is carried out over selected tracks.
10. A magnetic disk storage system comprising means for detecting abnormal operation and means for setting an alarm condition when the detection indicates a variation which exceeds a predetermined level whereby there is a reasonable chance that some corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm condition prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system characterised by  
 means for reading data from a predetermined area of each track on a disk that is normally not rewritten during operation of the system to obtain a readback signal without adjustment as by automatic gain control;  
 means for analysing the amplitude of the readback signal read from one track in relation to the amplitudes of the readback signals read from other tracks for each of the tracks on the



this method is concerned with comparisons of the data from the entire set of heads while the actuator is at a single position. If a reduced signal amplitude is found on all or many of the heads at the same position, then this indicates a problem with the servo head's data at that position. This condition can be observed on the common cylinder noted by arrow 64 in Fig. 9 which shows a reduced amplitude in the signal from all heads at this track.

The method illustrated in the plot of Fig. 10 is concerned with variations in the measured data under one head. The sequence of data values is obtained in order from the outside diameter track to the inside diameter track. The sequence of values is smoothed using standard methods. Then the deviation of the sequence from the smoothed value is obtained, for example by summing the squares of the differences between actual and smoothed values. If the magnitude of this sum is out of the range for normal data, then this indicates a track offset problem. This provides a method for detecting track offset that is faster than conventional techniques and utilises simpler apparatus to implement the method. The plot that is shown in Fig. 10 illustrates excessive variation in the resulting values.

#### Claims

1. A method for detecting abnormal operation in a magnetic disk storage system and for setting an alarm condition when the detection indicates a system variation which exceeds a predetermined level whereby there is a reasonable chance that some corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm condition prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system, the detecting being characterised by the steps of:  
reading data from a predetermined area of each track on a disk that is normally not rewritten during operation of the system to obtain a readback signal, without adjustment;  
analysing the amplitude of the readback signal read from one track in relation to the amplitudes of the readback signals read from other tracks for each of the tracks on the disk, in order to generate a system variation signal.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the amplitudes of the readback signals for a selected number of the tracks in the system are stored and processed to obtain processed amplitudes prior to analysis.
3. A method as claimed in either preceding claim, wherein the analysis compares data from adjacent tracks and the alarm condition is set when the signals read from K successive tracks deviate in amplitude from the adjacent values by a predetermined amount.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the signals compared are from a plurality of different tracks read by the same head.
5. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the signals compared are from the same track number and from a plurality of heads in a cylinder.
6. A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the readback signals from a plurality of tracks are compared with the amplitude of the readback signals from a plurality of other tracks.
7. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the analysis comprises computing the best quadratic fit to the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship.
8. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the readback amplitudes are processed to obtain a summary value by developing the best linear fit to the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship and setting the summary value to be equal to the best linear fit.
9. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the analysis includes smoothing the readback signal amplitude versus track number relationship and setting a summary value to be equal to the sum of the differences between the signal amplitude on a track and the smoothed signal amplitude on the track, where the sum is carried out over selected tracks.
10. A magnetic disk storage system comprising means for detecting abnormal operation and means for setting an alarm condition when the detection indicates a variation which exceeds a predetermined level whereby there is a reasonable chance that some corrective action can be taken in response to the alarm condition prior to an actual failure condition in the magnetic disk storage system characterised by  
means for reading data from a predetermined area of each track on a disk that is normally not rewritten during operation of the system to obtain a readback signal without adjustment as by automatic gain control;  
means for analysing the amplitude of the readback signal read from one track in relation to the amplitudes of the readback signals read from other tracks for each of the tracks on the



disk, in order to generate a system variation signal.

### Patentansprüche

Verfahren zum Feststellen eines anomalen Betriebes in einem Magnetplattenspeichersystem und zum Festlegen einer Alarmbedingung, falls das Feststellen eine Systemänderung anzeigt, welche einen vorbestimmten Pegel übersteigt, wobei eine vernünftige Möglichkeit dafür besteht, daß vor einem tatsächlichen Fehlerzustand in dem Magnetplattenspeichersystem irgendeine Korrekturhandlung als Antwort auf die Alarmbedingung ergriffen werden kann, wobei das Feststellen durch die folgenden Schritte gekennzeichnet ist:

Lesen von Daten aus einem vorbestimmten Gebiet jeder Spur auf einer Platte, welches während des Betriebs des Systems normalerweise nicht wieder beschrieben wird, um ein Rücklesesignal zu erhalten, ohne daß ein Justieren vorgenommen wird;

Analysieren der Amplitude des Rücklesesignals welches aus einer Spur gelesen wurde in bezug auf die Amplituden der Rücklesesignale, welche von anderen Spuren gelesen wurden, für jede der Spuren auf der Platte, um ein Systemänderungssignal zu erzeugen.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die Amplituden der Rücklesesignale für eine ausgewählte Anzahl der Spuren in dem System gespeichert und verarbeitet werden, um vor der Analyse bearbeitete Amplituden zu erhalten.

3. Verfahren nach einem der vorgehenden Ansprüche, bei welchem die Analyse Daten benachbarter Spuren vergleicht und die Alarmbedingung festgelegt wird, falls die von K aufeinanderfolgenden Spuren gelesenen Signale in ihrer Amplitude von den benachbarten Werten um einen vorgegebenen Betrag abweichen.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, bei welchem die verglichenen Signale von einer Mehrzahl verschiedener, von dem selben Kopf gelesener Spuren stammen.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, bei welchem die verglichenen Signale von der gleichen Spurnummer und von einer Mehrzahl von Köpfen in einem Zylinder stammen.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, bei welchem die Rücklesesignale aus einer Mehrzahl von Spuren mit den Amplituden der Rücklesesignale

aus einer Mehrzahl anderer Spuren verglichen werden.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welchem die Analyse beinhaltet, daß die beste quadratische Anpassung an die Beziehung der Rücklesesignalamplitude in Abhängigkeit von der Spurnummer berechnet wird.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, bei welchem die Rückleseamplituden verarbeitet werden, um dadurch einen Summenwert zu erhalten, daß die beste lineare Anpassung an die Beziehung der Rücklesesignalamplitude in Abhängigkeit von der Spurnummer gebildet wird und der Summenwert gleich der besten linearen Anpassung gesetzt wird.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, bei welchem die Analyse beinhaltet, daß die Beziehung der Rücklesesignalamplitude in Abhängigkeit von der Spurnummer geglättet wird und ein Summenwert gleich der Summe der Differenzen zwischen der Signalamplitude auf einer Spur und der geglätteten Signalamplitude auf der Spur gesetzt wird, wobei das Summieren über ausgewählte Spuren durchgeführt wird.

10. Magnetplatten-Speichersystem mit Mitteln zum Feststellen eines anomalen Betriebes und mit Mitteln zum Festlegen einer Alarmbedingung, falls das Feststellen eine Änderung anzeigt, welche einen vorbestimmten Pegel übersteigt, wobei eine vernünftige Möglichkeit dafür besteht, daß vor einem tatsächlichen Fehlerzustand in dem Magnetplattenspeichersystem irgendeine Korrekturhandlung als Antwort auf die Alarmbedingung ergriffen werden kann, gekennzeichnet durch

Mittel zum Lesen von Daten aus einem vorbestimmten Gebiet jeder Spur auf einer Platte, welches während des Betriebs des Systems normalerweise nicht wieder beschrieben wird, um ein Rücklesesignal zu erhalten, ohne daß ein Justieren wie mittels automatischer Verstärkungsregelung vorgenommen wird;

Mittel zum Analysieren der Amplitude des Rücklesesignals welches aus einer Spur gelesen wurde in bezug auf die Amplituden der Rücklesesignale, welche von anderen Spuren gelesen wurden, für jede der Spuren auf der Platte, um ein Systemänderungssignal zu erzeugen.

### Revendications

1. Procédé pour la détection d'une anomalie de fonctionnement d'un système de mémoire à



disque magnétique et pour l'établissement d'un état d'alarme lorsque la détection indique une variation du système qui dépasse un niveau prédéterminé, de sorte qu'il y a une chance raisonnable qu'une action de correction puisse être effectuée en réponse à l'état d'alarme avant une situation de défaillance effective du système de mémoire à disque magnétique, le procédé étant caractérisé par les étapes de :

lecture des données à partir d'une région prédéterminée de chaque piste sur un disque, qui n'est normalement pas réécrite pendant le fonctionnement du système, afin d'obtenir un signal de relecture, sans ajustement ; et

analyse de l'amplitude du signal de relecture lu à partir d'une piste, en relation aux amplitudes des signaux de relecture lus à partir d'autres pistes, pour chacune des pistes sur le disque, afin d'engendrer un signal de variation du système.

2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel les amplitudes des signaux de relecture pour un nombre choisi des pistes du système sont mémorisées et traitées pour obtenir des amplitudes traitées avant analyse.
3. Procédé suivant l'une ou l'autre des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'analyse compare des données provenant de pistes adjacentes, et l'état d'alarme est établi lorsque les signaux lus à partir de K pistes successives varient en amplitude, d'une quantité prédéterminée, par rapport aux valeurs adjacentes.
4. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel les signaux comparés proviennent d'une pluralité de pistes différentes lues par la même tête.
5. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel les signaux comparés proviennent du même numéro de piste et d'une pluralité de têtes dans un cylindre.
6. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel les signaux de relecture provenant d'une pluralité de pistes sont comparés en amplitude avec les signaux de relecture provenant d'une pluralité d'autres pistes.
7. Procédé suivant la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel l'analyse comprend le calcul de la meilleure concordance quadratique avec la relation entre l'amplitude du signal de relecture et le numéro de piste.
8. Procédé suivant la revendication 6, dans lequel

on traite les amplitudes de relecture pour obtenir une valeur résumée, par développement de la meilleure concordance linéaire avec la relation entre l'amplitude du signal de relecture et le numéro de piste, et on établit la valeur résumée à une valeur égale à la meilleure concordance linéaire.

9. Procédé suivant la revendication 6, dans lequel l'analyse comprend le lissage de la relation entre l'amplitude du signal de lecture et le numéro de piste, et l'établissement d'une valeur résumée égale à la somme des différences entre l'amplitude de signal sur une piste et l'amplitude de signal lissée sur la piste, lorsque la somme est effectuée sur des pistes choisies.

10. Système de mémoire à disque magnétique comprenant des moyens de détection d'une anomalie de fonctionnement et des moyens d'établissement d'un état d'alarme lorsque la détection indique une variation qui dépasse un niveau prédéterminé de sorte qu'il y a une chance raisonnable qu'une certaine action corrective puisse être prise en réponse à l'état d'alarme avant une situation de défaillance effective du système de mémoire à disque magnétique, caractérisé par :

des moyens de lecture des données à partir d'une région prédéterminée de chaque piste sur un disque, qui n'est normalement pas réécrite pendant le fonctionnement du système, afin d'obtenir un signal de relecture sans ajustement, par exemple par réglage automatique de gain ; et

des moyens d'analyse de l'amplitude du signal de relecture lu à partir d'une piste, en relation aux amplitudes de signaux de relecture lus à partir d'autres pistes, pour chacune des pistes sur le disque, afin d'engendrer un signal de variation du système.