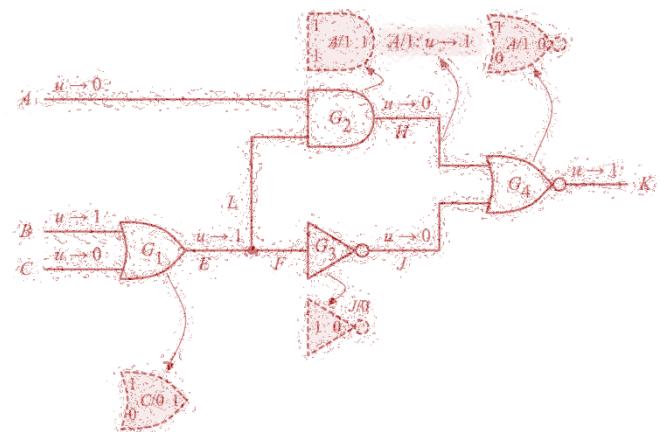


# Fault Simulation

- Introduction
- Fault simulation techniques
- Alternatives to fault simulation
- **Issues of fault simulation**
- Conclusion



# Issues of Fault Simulations

- Long CPU time
  - ◆ Distributed computing, or Fault sampling
- Large memory requirement
  - ◆ Partition faults into multiple simulation passes
- Potentially detected faults
- Compatibility with logic simulation

# Speed and Memory Solutions

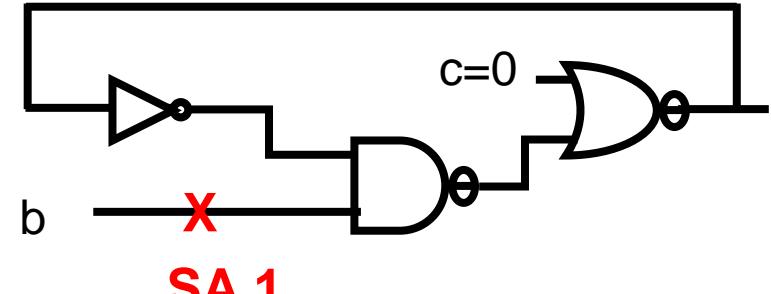
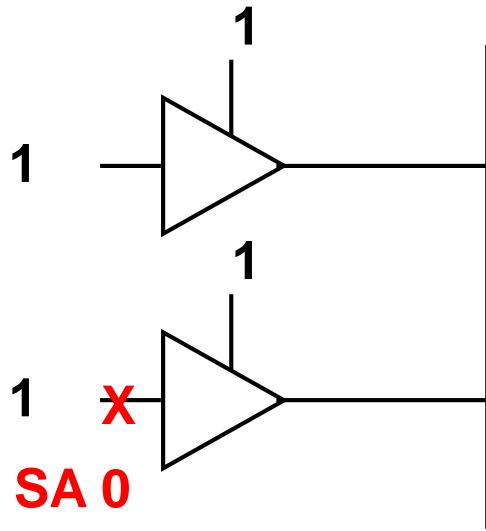
- 1. **Multiple-pass fault simulation**
  - ◆ Run only small portion of faults per pass
- 2. **Distributed fault simulation**
  - ◆ Distribute faults to more than one computers
- 3. Emulation
  - ◆ Use hardware emulator, like FPGA



- \*A **simulation pass** is a single simulation run
  - ◆ from beginning to end of test patterns

# Potentially Detected Faults

- DEF: faults that may or may not be detected in practice
  - ◆ Detection cannot be determined by fault simulation
- Possible reasons for potentially detected faults
  - ◆ Bus contention, Oscillation, High impedance, Unknown
- Examples:



Fault detected?

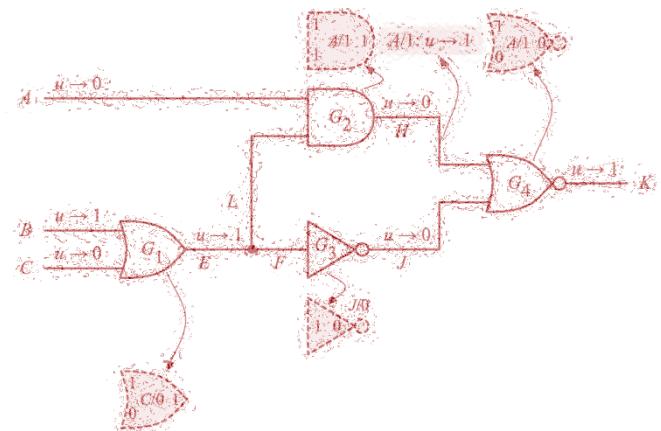
- Different tools have different ways to calculate FC
  - ◆ Please see tool manual for details

# Compatibility with Logic Simulation

- To speed up fault simulation, many tools require circuits to be represented in a library models pre-defined by tools
- Functional verification logic simulations often involve mixed-level codes, which make such modeling very difficult
  - ◆ Circuit delay
  - ◆ RTL behavior description
  - ◆ *User Defined Primitives* (UDP)
    - \* DFF, MUX

# Fault Simulation

- **Introduction**
- **Fault simulation techniques**
- **Comparison of fault simulation**
- **Alternatives to fault simulation**
- **Issues of fault simulation**
- **Conclusion**



# Quiz: Comparison of Techniques

Items	Serial	PPSFP	Deductive	Concurrent	Differential
<b>unknown logic value</b>	😊	😊	😢	😊	😊
<b>Delay model</b>					
<b>Run time</b>					
<b>Sequential circuits</b>					
<b>Memory</b>					

# Conclusion

- **Usage of fault simulation**
  - ◆ ATPG, fault grading, diagnosis
- **Techniques**
  - ◆ Serial, parallel, PPSFP, deductive, concurrent, differential
- **Most popular technique in industry now**
  - ◆ PPSFP is simple for comb. ckt (or seq. ckt with full scan)
  - ◆ Concurrent and differential good for both comb./seq. ckt

# Commercial Tools

- Cadance
  - ◆ Verifault
- Mentor Graphic:
  - ◆ Fastscan, flextest
- Synopsys
  - ◆ Tetramax
- Syntest
  - ◆ Turboscan
  - ◆ TurboFault

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