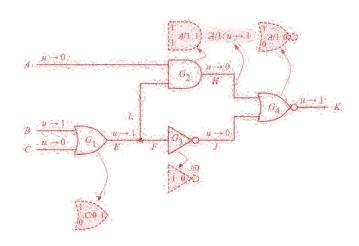
#### **Fault Simulation**

- Introduction
- Fault simulation techniques
  - Serial fault simulation
  - Parallel fault simulation (1965)
  - PPSFP (1985)
  - Deductive fault simulation (1972)
  - Concurrent fault simulation (1974)
  - Differential fault simulation (1989)
    - Concept
    - \* Example
- Alternatives to fault simulation
- Issues of fault simulation
- Concluding remarks



#### What is Fault Simulation?

- Given *m* faults, *n* patterns
  - simulate m x n 2D matrix
- $G_i$  = Good circuit with test pattern  $V_i$  applied
- $B_{k,i}$  = Bad circuit of fault k, with test pattern  $V_i$  applied

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>2,n</sub>
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 B <sub>m,i</sub>	$B_{m,i+1}$	 $B_{m,n}$

### **Previous Problem (1) PPSFP**

- PPSFP simulate bad circuits  $B_{k, x}$  together
- Advantage: parallel simulation is fast

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>2,i</sub>	B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>2,n</sub>
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 B <sub>m,i</sub>	$B_{m,i+1}$	 $B_{m,n}$

### **Previous Problem (1) PPSFP**

- However, each simulation restarts from good circuit  $G_x$  state
- Problem : sequential circuit states not preserved
  - NOT applicable to sequential circuits

	V <sub>1</sub>		V <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	***	G <sub>i</sub>	<b>G</b> <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>		B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>		$B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 $B_{2,n}$
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>		$B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>		$B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>		$B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 B <sub>m,n</sub>

#### **Previous Problem (2) Concurrent**

- Concurrent simulate bad circuits B<sub>x, i+1</sub> from previous B<sub>x,i</sub>
- Advantage: preserve circuit states
  - applicable to sequential circuits

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 $G_i$	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 $B_{1,i}$	B <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>2,n</sub>
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 B <sub>m,n</sub>

#### **Previous Problem (2) Concurrent**

- Need to store ALL states of B<sub>k,i</sub> so that we can simulate B<sub>k,i+1</sub>
- Problem: memory management difficult

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	<i>G</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub> -	<b>B</b> <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>		B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 $B_{2,n}$
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>		<b>B</b> <sub>k+1,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 B <sub>m,n</sub>

#### Quiz

Q: Which of the following is CORRECT?

- A) PPSFP is applicable to sequential circuits
- B) concurrent fault simulation is applicable to sequential circuits
- C) PPSFP wastes memory to store FF states

#### Differential Fault Sim. [Cheng 89]

- Differential fault simulation (DSIM)
  - Simulate differences from the last simulated circuit
- Better than PPSFP
  - Simulate one pattern at a time
    - Preserve sequential circuit states
- Better than concurrent
  - Record circuit states DIFFERENCE between B<sub>k,i</sub> and B<sub>k+1,i</sub>
    - \* Reduce memory
- Up to 12 times faster than concurrent, PPSFP

#### **DSIM Combines Concurrent and PPSFP**

#### **DSIM** Idea

- Simulates one pattern at a time
- First good circuit, then faulty circuits

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i-1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2</sub> 1+1	 $B_{2,n}$
		 	/	 
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	<b>B</b> <sub>k,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>k,n</sub>
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	B <sub>k+1,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 B <sub>m,n</sub>

# DSIM Idea (2)

- Simulates one pattern at a time
- First good circuit, then faulty circuits

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 $G_i$	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i+1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2,i+1</sub>	 $B_{2,n}$
•••		 		 
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	$B_{k,i+1}$	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 $B_{k+1,n}$
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 $B_{m,n}$

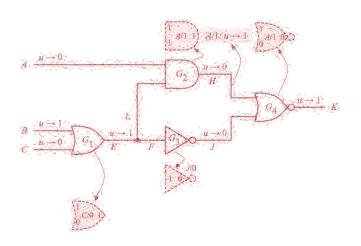
# DSIM Idea (3)

- Recover sequential circuit state
  - from last simulated circuit

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i-1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2</sub> 1+1	 $B_{2,n}$
		 	/	 
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	<b>B</b> <sub>k,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>k,n</sub>
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	B <sub>k+1,1</sub>	 $B_{k+1,i}$	B <sub>k+1,i+1</sub>	 B <sub>k+1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 $B_{m,n}$

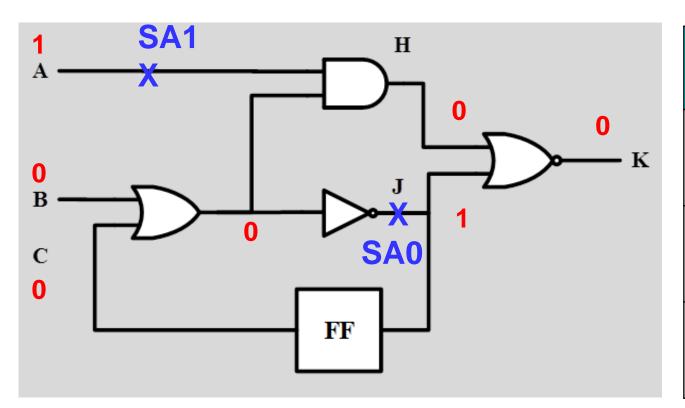
#### **Fault Simulation**

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  - Concurrent fault simulation (1974)
  - Differential fault simulation (1989)
    - \* Concept
    - \* Example
- Alternatives to fault simulation
- Issues of fault simulation
- Concluding remarks



#### **Example**

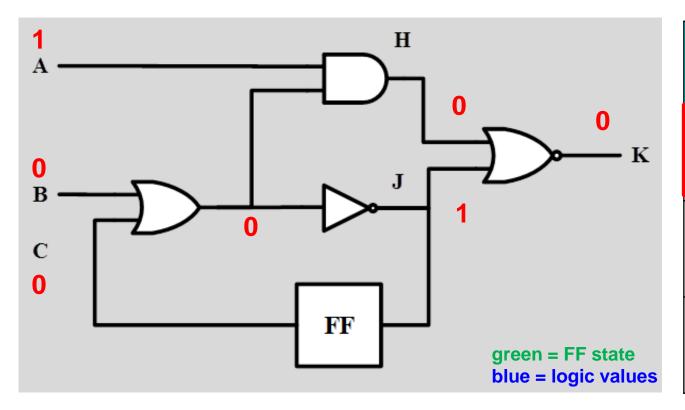
- Apply two patterns: AB=10,00. Initially FF state =0
- Consider two faults: A SA1, J SA0
  - No fault dropping for demo purpose



V₁	V <sub>2</sub>
AB=10	AB=00
<i>G₁</i> FF=0 (given)	$G_2$
B <sub>1,1</sub> A SA1	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub> A SA1
B <sub>2,1</sub>	B <sub>2,2</sub>
J SA0	J SA0

# Example (1)

- Current state FF=0. Apply AB=10 to good circuit
  - FF+=1 → store next FF state
  - K=0 → store current PO

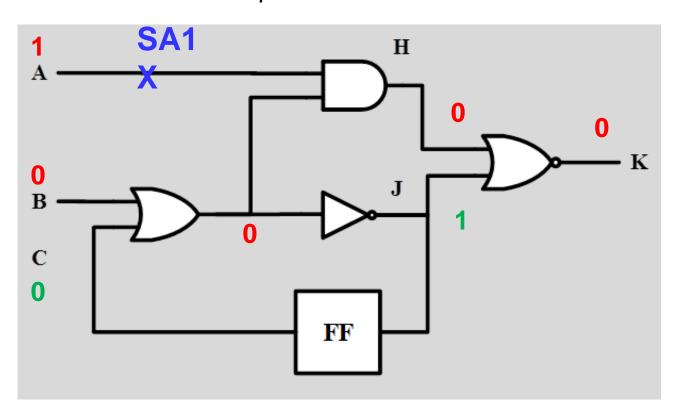


V₁ AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
G <sub>1</sub> K=0 FF+=1	$G_2$
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
<b>B</b> <sub>2,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>

FF<sup>+</sup> = next FF

### Example (2)

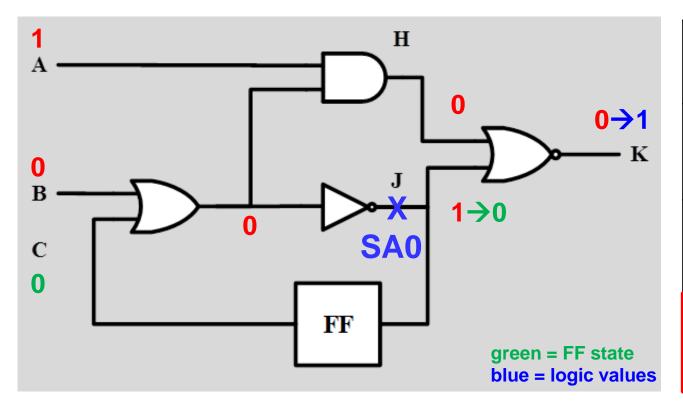
- Inject A SA1, C=0
  - FF<sup>+</sup>=1 same as  $G_1 \rightarrow$  no need to store state difference
  - K=0 same as  $G_1 \rightarrow$  fault undetected



V <sub>1</sub> AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
G <sub>1</sub> K=0 FF <sup>+</sup> =1	$G_2$
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub> ▼	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
<b>B</b> <sub>2,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>

# Example (3)

- Remove A SA1. Inject J SA0
  - FF+=1 different from  $B_{1,1} \rightarrow$  store state difference from  $B_{1,1}$
  - K different from G₁ → fault detected



V₁ AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
G <sub>1</sub> K=0 FF <sup>+</sup> =1	$G_2$
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
B <sub>2,1</sub> <b>★ K=1 FF</b> *= 0	$B_{2,2}$

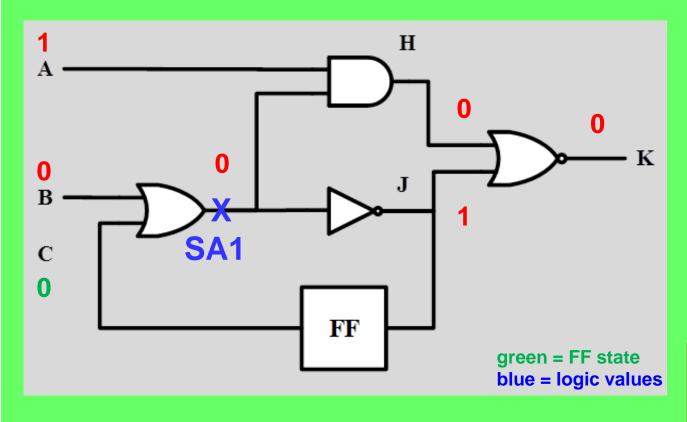
 $FF^+ = next FF$ 

#### **QUIZ**

Q1: Consider a third fault, please fill in?

Q2: What is K? Is the fault detected?

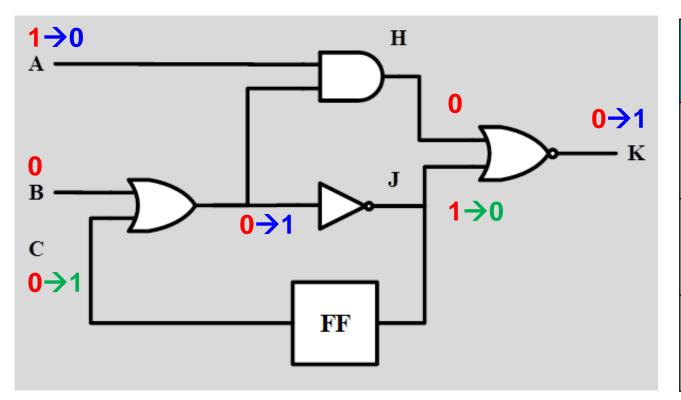
Q3: What is FF+? Will this be recorded?



V <sub>1</sub> AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
G <sub>1</sub> K=0 FF <sup>+</sup> =1	$G_2$
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
B <sub>2,1</sub> K=1 FF <sup>+</sup> = 0	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>
B <sub>3,1</sub> K=? FF+=?	

# Example (4)

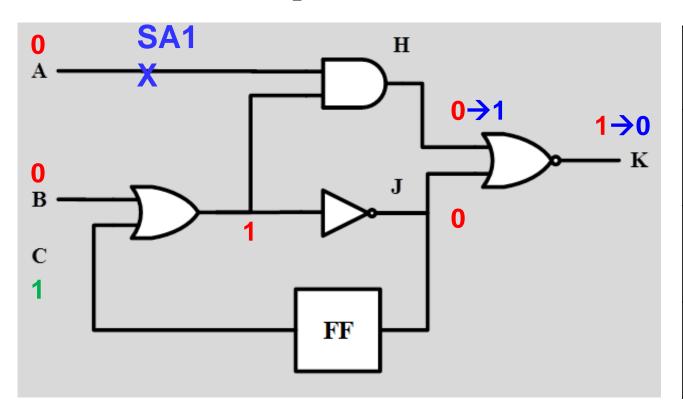
- Remove J SA0. Apply  $V_2$ :  $A=1\rightarrow 0$ . Restore good state:  $C=0\rightarrow 1$ 
  - FF+=0 → store next FF state
  - K=1 → store current PO



V₁ AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00		
G <sub>1</sub> K=0 FF <sup>+</sup> =1	→ G <sub>2</sub> K=1  FF+=0		
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>		
B <sub>2,1</sub> FF <sup>+</sup> =0	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>		

### Example (5)

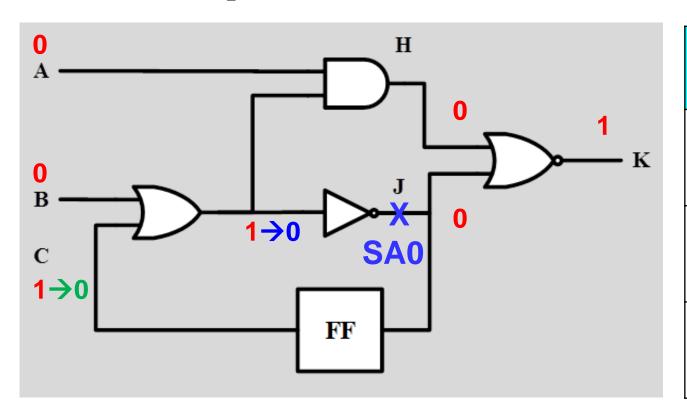
- Inject A SA1. A=0, C=1 (same as good)
  - FF+=0 same as  $G_2 \rightarrow$  no need to store FF state difference
  - K different from G₂ → fault detected



V₁ AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00		
$G_1$	G <sub>2</sub> K=1 FF <sup>+</sup> =0		
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	*B <sub>1,2</sub> <b>K=0</b> →		
B <sub>2,1</sub> FF <sup>+</sup> =0	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>		

# Example (6)

- Restore state from  $B_{2,1}$ : C=1 $\rightarrow$ 0
  - FF+=0 same as  $B_{1,2} \rightarrow$  no need to store FF state difference
  - K same as  $G_2 \rightarrow$  fault undetected



V <sub>1</sub> AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
$G_1$	G <sub>2</sub> K=1 FF <sup>+</sup> =0
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
B <sub>2,1</sub> FF*=0	<b>♥</b> B <sub>2,2</sub>

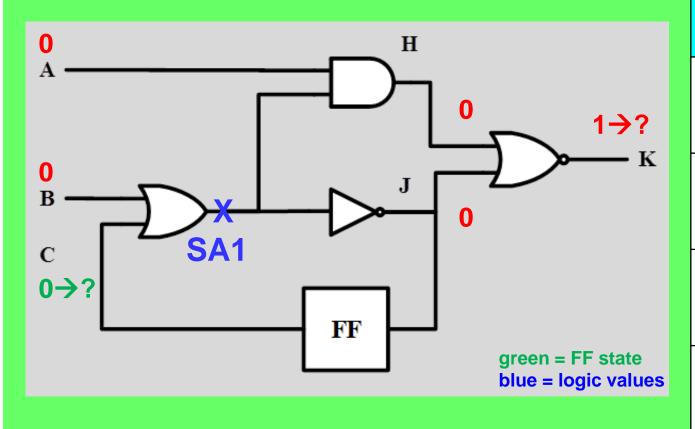
**Very Small Memory Required** 

#### **QUIZ**

Q1: Consider a third fault, please fill in?

Q2: What is K? Is the fault detected?

Q3: What is FF+? Will this be recorded?



V₁ AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00
$G_1$	G <sub>2</sub> K=1 FF <sup>+</sup> =0
<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>
B <sub>2,1</sub> FF*=0	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>
<b>B</b> <sub>3,1</sub>	B <sub>3,2</sub> K=? FF+=?

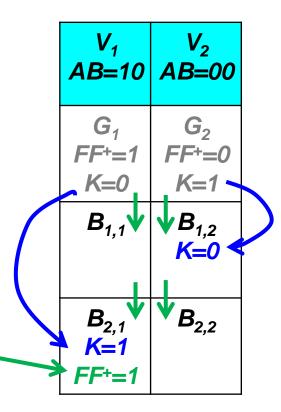
# **DFSIM Algorithm**

**foreach** test vector  $V_i$ **if** ( $V_i$  is first vector) initialize ckt states else remove previously injected fault recover current states set  $V_i$  pattern at primary inputs event-driven simulation store POsensitized output counter =0 **foreach** undetected faulty machine  $B_i$ remove previous injected fault recover current states inject current fault event-driven simulation if sensitized output counter >0 drop the fault

	V <sub>1</sub> AB=10	V <sub>2</sub> AB=00	
<b>—</b>	G <sub>1</sub> FF+=1 K=0	G <sub>2</sub> FF+=0- K=1	<b>→</b>
	<b>B</b> <sub>1,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>1,2</sub>	
	<b>B</b> <sub>2,1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>2,2</sub>	

### **DFSIM Algorithm**

```
foreach test vector V_i
  if (V_i is first vector)
    initialize ckt status
  else
    remove previously injected fault
  recover current states
  set V_i pattern at primary inputs
  event-driven simulation
  store PO
  sensitized output counter =0
 foreach undetected faulty machine B_i
    remove previous injected fault
    recover current states
    inject current fault
    event-driven simulation
    if sensitized output counter >0
       drop the fault
```



### **Summary**

- Differential fault simulation
  - Simulate one vector, one circuit at a time
  - Restore state difference from previous circuit simulated
- Advantages
  - Applicable to sequential circuits
    - Better than PPSFP fault simulation
  - Require very small memory
    - Better than concurrent fault simulation
  - Event-driven simulation
    - Handles delay faults

#### FFT

- Q: If a fault is dropped, how can we restore FF state of next fault?
  - why do not we record FF state of all Good FF

	V <sub>1</sub>	 V <sub>i</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>i+1</sub>	 V <sub>n</sub>
Good	G <sub>1</sub>	 G <sub>i</sub>	G <sub>i+1</sub>	 G <sub>n</sub>
Bad <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>1,1</sub>	 B <sub>1,i</sub>	B <sub>1,i-1</sub>	 <b>B</b> <sub>1,n</sub>
Bad <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>2,1</sub>	 $B_{2,i}$	B <sub>2</sub> , 1	 $B_{2,n}$
		 	/	 
Bad <sub>k</sub>	B <sub>k,1</sub>	 $B_{k,i}$	<b>B</b> <sub>k,i+1</sub>	 $B_{k,n}$
Bad <sub>k+1</sub>	$B_{k+1,1}$	 $B_{k+1,i}$	$B_{k+1,i+1}$	 $B_{k+1,n}$
Bad <sub>m</sub>	B <sub>m,1</sub>	 $B_{m,i}$	$B_{m,i+1}$	 $B_{m,n}$

