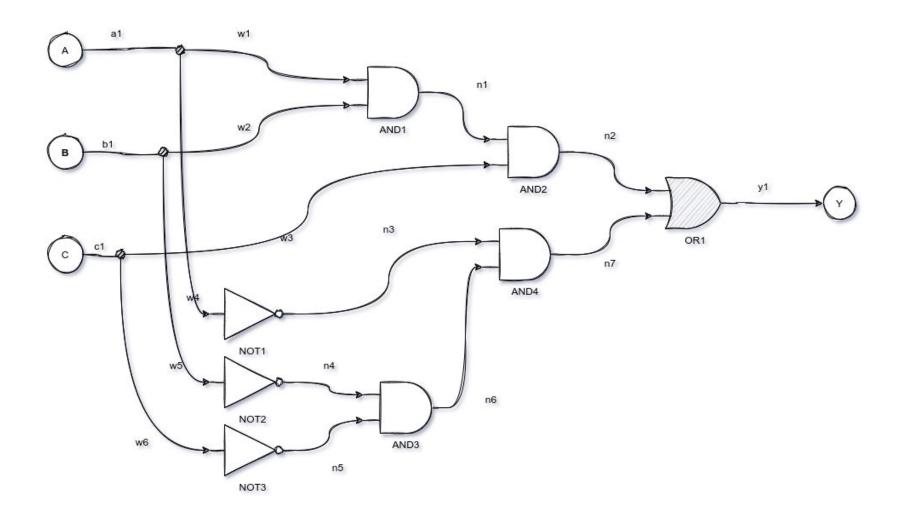
D-Algorithm

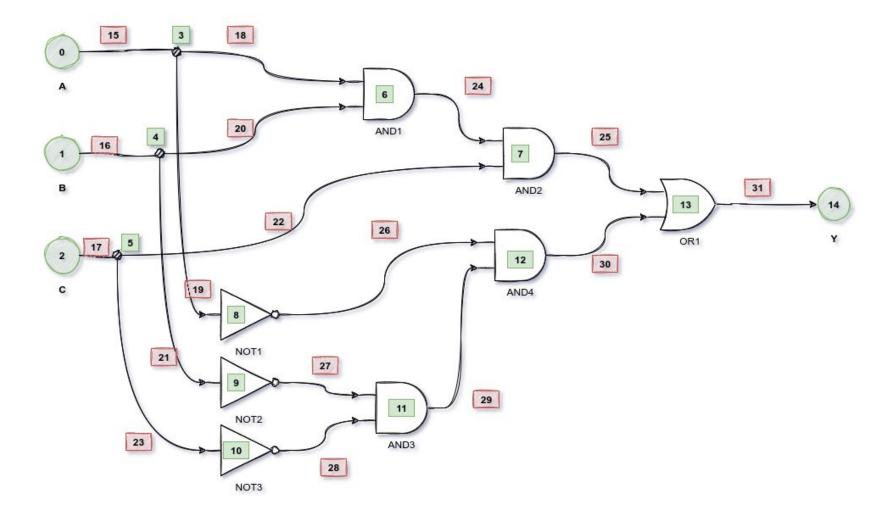
EC804 VLSI Design Testing and Testability

By K. Srikar Siddarth (181EC218)

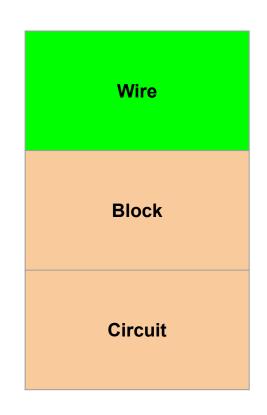
November 2021

```
# 3 inputs
   # 1 outputs
   # 8 gates (4 ANDs + 3 NOTs + 1 OR)
   # Y = ABC + A'B'C'
   # assuming all gates have single output
   INPUT A
   INPUT B
   INPUT C
 9
   OUTPUT Y
10
   a1 = fanout A
12
   b1 = fanout B
13 c1 = fanout C
  w1 w4 = fanout a1
  w2 w5 = fanout b1
  w3 w6 = fanout c1
17
   n1 = AND w1 w2
18
  n2 = AND n1 w3
  n3 = NOT w4
20
  n4 = NOT w5
  n5 = NOT w6
22
   n6 = AND n4 n5
23 n7 = AND n6 n3
  y1 = 0R n2 n7
   Y = fanout y1
```





Classes



Stores the wire objects which lie in between two blocks/gates. For

self.type = 'wire'

self.value = 1 # current value

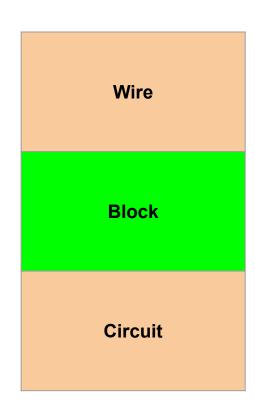
self.inputNode = 3

self.outputNode = 13

self.id = 32

self.name = n2

Classes



Stores the Gate object details

self.type = 'AND'

self.name = 'AND2'

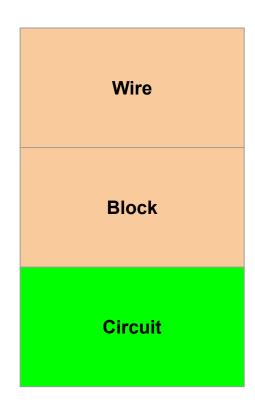
self.id = 7

self.value = 0

self.inputNode = [6,7]

self.outputNode = 13

Classes



Stores the dictionaries for the blocks and wires and includes the functions to implement the D-Algorithm singular cover generator, control signal generator and a few other helper functions and all its necessary variables like the intersection table, D,J Frontiers, Implication Stack.



Converts the input text file into a Python Dictionary

Input : File

Output: Dictionary of Blocks

netlist_to_graph getGraphFromCircuit checkConsistency Imply_and_Check errorAtPO getControlValue inputsAreSpecified dalq getCover save checkpoint recover checkpoint

Adds wires between blocks and completes the process of storing the circuit.

Input: None

Output: Inclusion of Wires in the dictionary



Takes two input values and returns the D - intersection value, which is implemented using a dictionary.

Input: Two Values

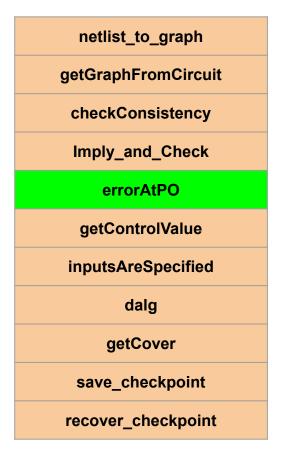
Output: Value according to the Intersection table

netlist_to_graph
getGraphFromCircuit
checkConsistency
Imply_and_Check
errorAtPO
getControlValue
inputsAreSpecified
dalg
getCover
save_checkpoint
recover_checkpoint

- Here we check for the existence of D and J frontiers
- 2. Apply the assignment queue / implication stack
- 3. If there are no problems, then update the signal values, otherwise report failure

Input: None

Output: True if there are no inconsistency



Returns a boolean value to check if any error value has been driven to the Primary Output or not.

Input: None

Output: True/False

netlist_to_graph			
getGraphFromCircuit			
checkConsistency			
Imply_and_Check			
errorAtPO			
getControlValue			
inputsAreSpecified			
dalg			
getCover			
save_checkpoint			
recover_checkpoint			

Returns the control value of a Gate

AND & NAND :- 0

OR & NOR :- 1



Checks if the inputs to any particular gate in unknown. Returns True if all the inputs are initialised to some value or another.

Input: Gate ID

Output: True/False

Main Functions

netlist_to_graph getGraphFromCircuit checkConsistency Imply and Check errorAtPO getControlValue inputsAreSpecified dalq getCover save checkpoint recover checkpoint

M. Abramovici, M. A. Breuer, and A. D. Friedman, Digital Systems Testing and Testable Design, Piscataway, New Jersey: IEEE Press, 1994. Revised printing.

Implements the recursive D-Algorithm which employs two lists: D-Frontier and J-Frontier and performs backtracking in case of inconsistencies in the J-Frontier. The only change made to the algorithm is that while solving the J-Frontiers, instead of assigning the controlling value of the gate to the input nodes, the singular cover of the Gate was assigned.

```
D-alg()
begin
   if Imply and check() = FAILURE then return FAILURE
   if (error not at PO) then
      begin
         if D-frontier = \emptyset then return FAILURE
         repeat
            begin
               select an untried gate (G) from D-frontier
               c = controlling value of G
               assign \overline{c} to every input of G with value x
               if D-alg() = SUCCESS then return SUCCESS
            end
         until all gates from D-frontier have been tried
         return FAILURE
     end
   /* error propagated to a PO */
   if J-frontier = \emptyset then return SUCCESS
   select a gate (G) from the J-frontier
   c = controlling value of G
   repeat
          select an input (j) of G with value x
          assign c to j
          if D-alg() = SUCCESS then return SUCCESS
          assign \overline{c} to i /* reverse decision */
      end
   until all inputs of G are specified
   return FAILURE
end
```

netlist_to_graph				
getGraphFromCircuit				
checkConsistency				
Imply_and_Check				
errorAtPO				
getControlValue				
inputsAreSpecified				
dalg				
getCover				
save_checkpoint				
recover_checkpoint				

Returns the set of Inputs for a given Output, i.e, cover of the gate.

Input: Gate with a known output

Output: Input Vectors for that gate

netlist_to_graph				
getGraphFromCircuit				
checkConsistency				
Imply_and_Check				
errorAtPO				
getControlValue				
inputsAreSpecified				
dalg				
getCover				
save_checkpoint				
recover_checkpoint				

Saves the D-Frontier, J-Frontier, and the Implication Stack before taking decisions during the line justification, so that the previous state can be restored in case any inconsistency occurs with the current decision. Then the algorithm chooses an alternative if available, otherwise it quits.

netlist_to_graph
getGraphFromCircuit
checkConsistency
Imply_and_Check
errorAtPO
getControlValue
inputsAreSpecified
dalg
getCover
save_checkpoint
recover_checkpoint

Recovers the D-Frontier, J-Frontier and the Implication Stack to the earlier saved state.

Results and Disadvantages of D-Algorithm

Fault Trial	Detectable?	Program Output	Expected Output
Sa0 at wire #24: n1	Yes	111	111
Sa1 at wire #24: n1	Yes	001	0x1 / x01
Sa0 at wire #22: w3	Yes	111	111
Sa1 at wire #29: n6	Yes	011	01x / 0x1
Sa1 at wire #31: y1	Yes	011	001 / 010 / 011 / 100 / 101 / 110
Sa1 at wire #15: a1	Yes	1xx	111

Areas of Improvement: Make the algorithm work for errors due to wrong choice of D-Frontier