

May 29, 2003

**COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

**COE 545**

**Digital System Testing**

**Major Exam II**

**Second Semester 2003 (022)**

**Time: 3:30-5:30 PM**

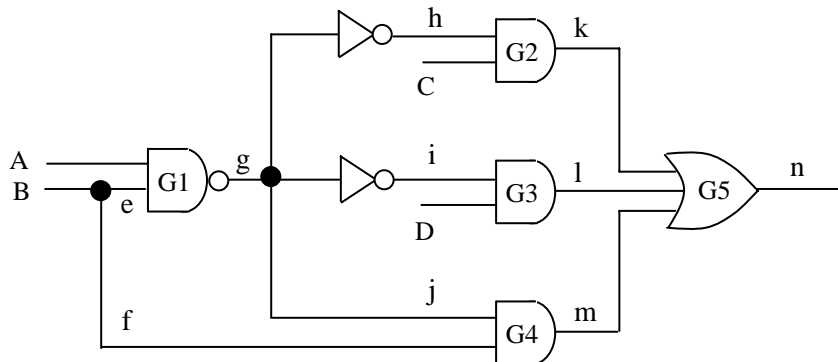
Student Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID. : \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Question</b>	<b>Max Points</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>II</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>III</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

Dr. Aiman El-Maleh

(I) Consider the circuit shown below:

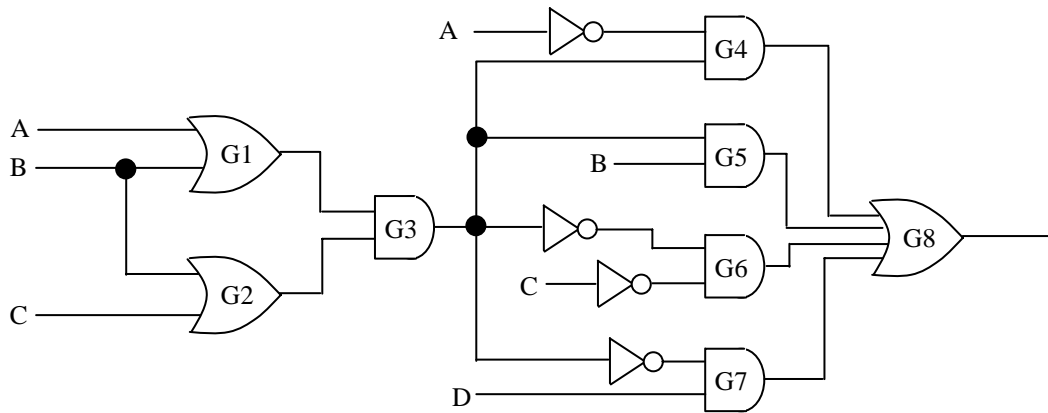


- Compute the controllability and observability costs for every line in the circuit using the generalized formulas (6.1) to (6.4).
- Determine a lower bound on the detection probability of the stuck-at 0 fault on the stem B based on fault propagation across the path {G4, G5}.
- What is the exact detection probability of the fault?
- Based on the exact fault detection probability obtained in (c), compute the escape probability of the fault assuming that 10 random vectors are applied.
- What is the length of random test patterns required such that the escape probability of any fault in the circuit is less than or equal to  $10^{-2}$ ? Hint: consider the faults on node g.





(II) Consider the circuit shown below:



Generate a test vector to detect the stuck-at-1 fault on the output of G3 using the following algorithms:

1. D-Algorithm.
2. PODEM.

Show the detailed steps done by each of the algorithms including the decision tree. Assume that the observability cost of  $G7 < G6 < G5 < G4$ . Furthermore, assume that the controllability costs of  $A < B < C < D < G1 < G2 < G3 < G4 < G5 < G6 < G7$ .





[20 points]

(III) Determine the following:

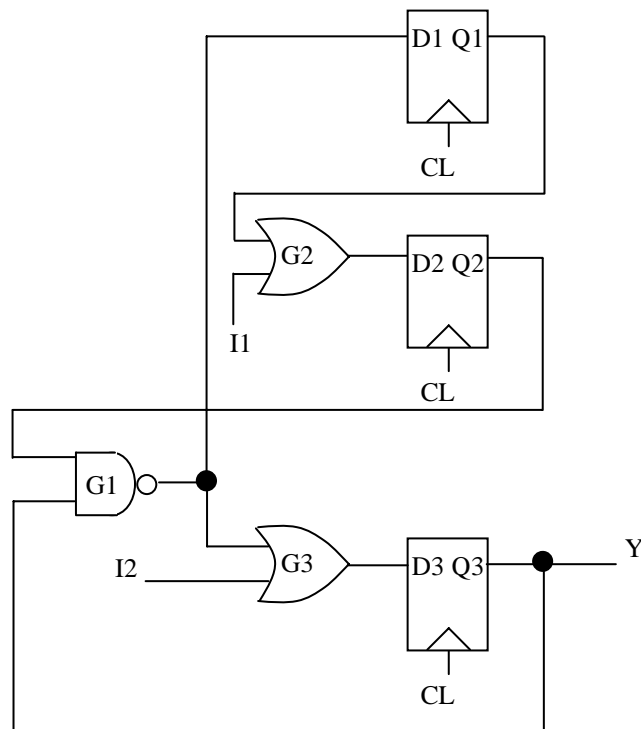
- a. The signal probability  $\mathbf{P_Z}$  of a 3-input OR gate  $Z=A+B+C$  as a function of its input signal probabilities,  $P_A$ ,  $P_B$ , and  $P_C$ . Assume that the inputs are independent.
- b. The signal probability  $\mathbf{P_Z}$  of a 2-input XOR gate  $Z=A \text{ XOR } B$  as a function of its input signal probabilities,  $P_A$  and  $P_B$ . Assume that the inputs are independent.
- c. The primitive cubes and the propagation D-cubes of a gate  $G$  implementing the function  $G = A B + A C$ .





[20 points]

(IV) Consider the sequential circuit shown below, where the sequential elements are D-FFs, I1 and I2 are primary inputs and Y is a primary output:



- Generate a minimal-length test sequence for detecting the single fault G2 stuck-at-1 assuming the reset state 000.
- Generate a minimal-length self-initializing test sequence for detecting the single fault G2 stuck-at-1.

