

Real Insight from Code to Silicon

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**Squeezing Out More Test Coverage:
Bridging the Gap Between
Boundary Scan and Functional Test**

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Agenda

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- Coverage Assessment Methodology
- iNEMI PCOLA/SOQ/FAM Framework
- Bridging the Gap with the Component Action
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Test Coverage Considerations

- Every PCB manufacturer would like to have 100% test coverage of their PCBs, but is this achievable?
- In manufacturing and test environments, time is money; PCB manufacturers must decide how much of each they are willing to invest to ensure a quality product
- PCB manufacturers must decide what percentage of PCB rejects and returns are acceptable due to reduced or untested areas of the PCB
- Each PCB manufacturer must decide what determines maximum test coverage for their product



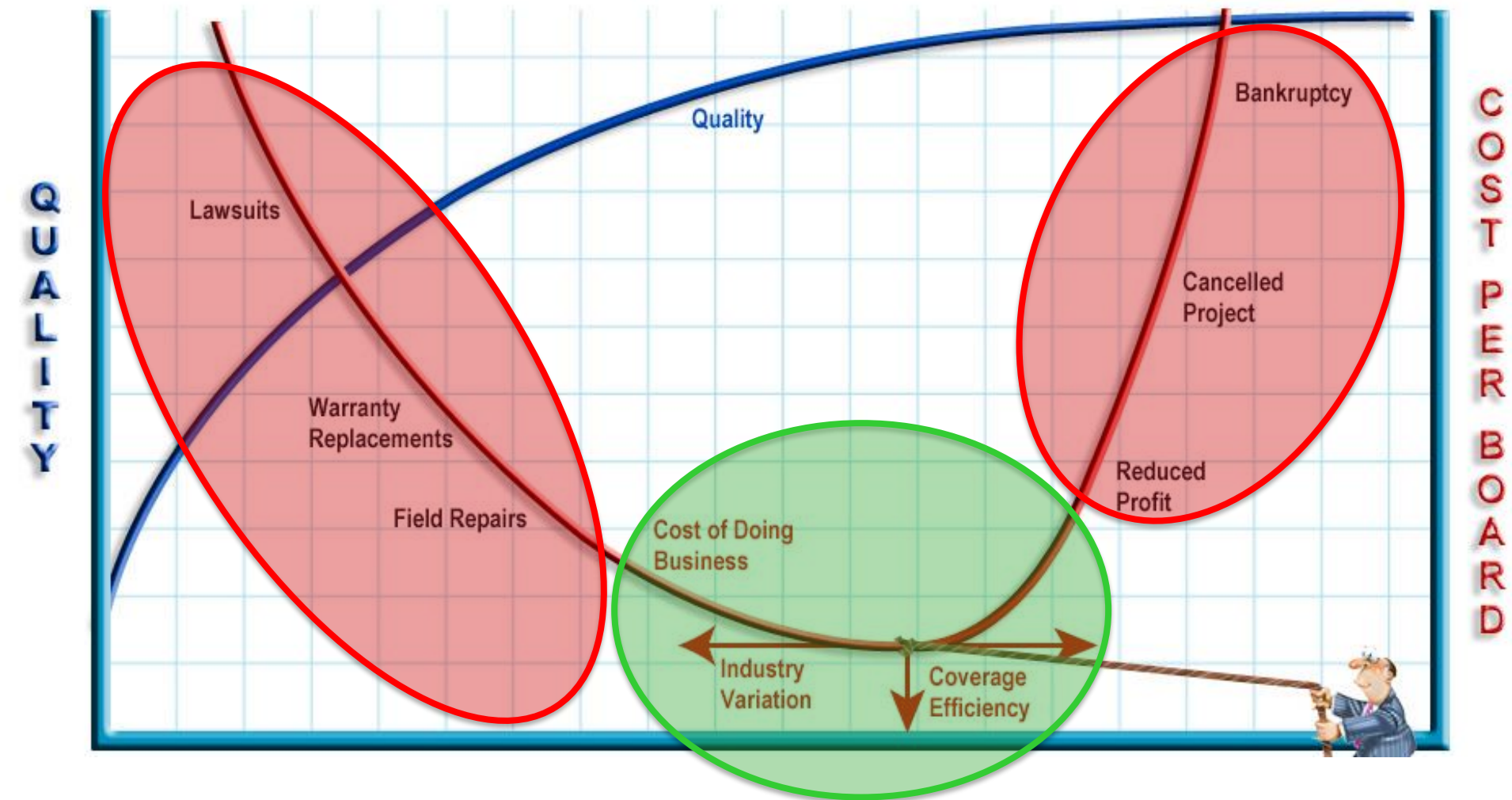
Coverage Assessment Methodology

- When asked, engineers will say the goal of a PCB test plan is 100% coverage
- Achieving maximum test coverage is an iterative process with coverage being improved with each “turn” or redesign of the PCB
- Following design for test (DFT) guidelines during PCB design and layout produces maximum coverage



Coverage Assessment Methodology

- Coverage that is too low will result in warranty returns and high cost of product replacements in the field
- Coverage that is too high becomes expensive and can affect a product's total cost, driving up price and making it uncompetitive in the market
- The goal becomes achieving optimum test coverage (i.e., best coverage achievable given those restraining factors)



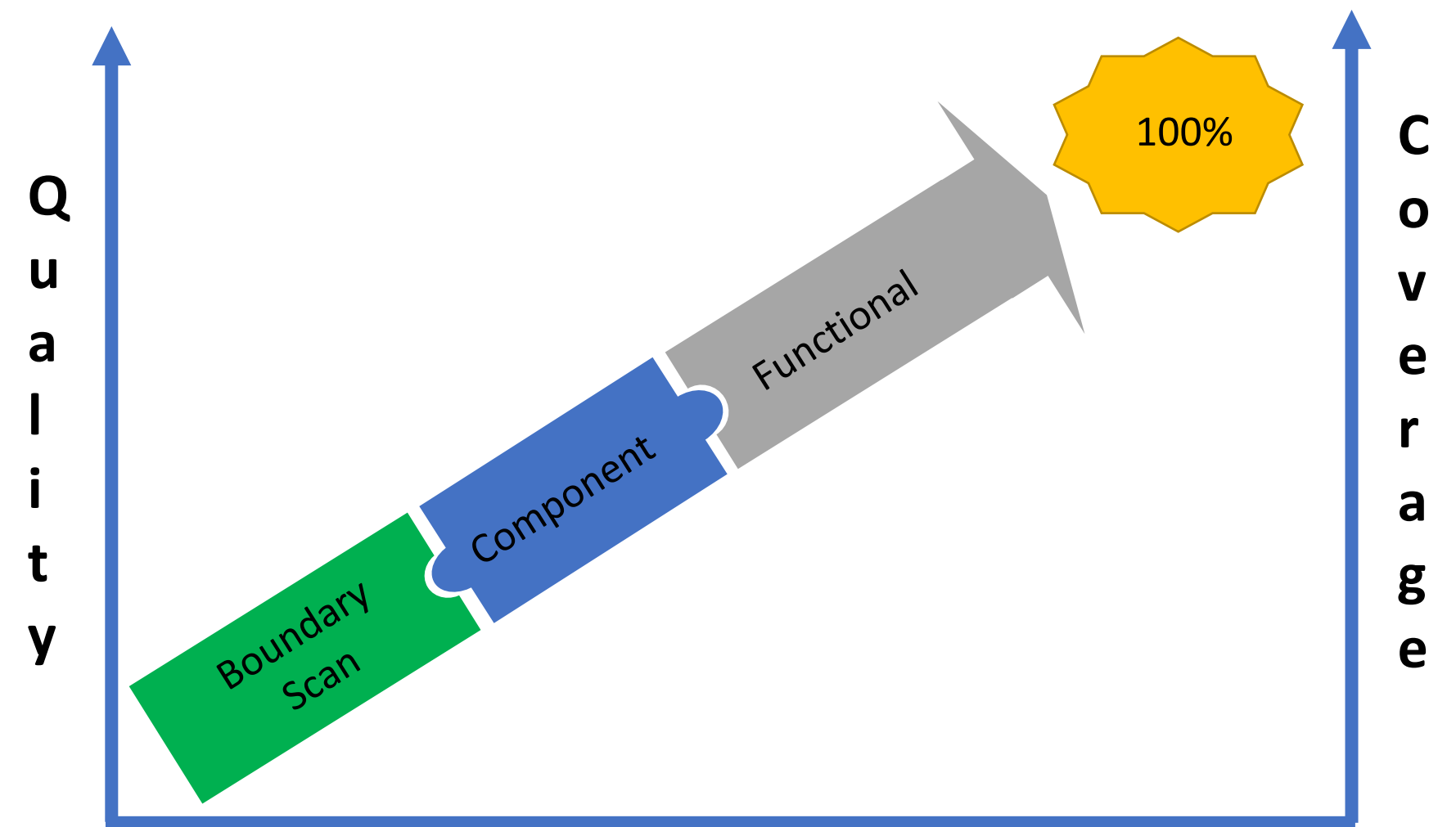
Coverage Optimization

iNEMI PCOLA/SOQ/FAM Framework

Structural Devices	P	Presence	PCOLA tests are tests that verify the P resence of a chip in a socket or at a board location; that it is the C orrect chip; and is O riented correctly; receives power and is L ive; and is A ligned correctly	Boundary Scan Tests and External Equipment (ICT, X-Ray) and Visual Inspection
	C	Correctness		
	O	Orientation		
	L	Live		
	A	Alignment		
Structural Connections	S	Shorts	SOQ tests are tests that verify the connections/signals to the chip to be free of S horts and O pens; and can assess the Q uality of the connection's solder joints	Boundary Scan Interconnect Test and X-Ray
	O	Opens		
	Q	Quality		
Functional Connections	F	Features	FAM tests are tests that can operate or verify a F eature of the chip; can be applied A t-speed; and that allow a M easurement to be taken	Functional Tests
	A	At-Speed		
	M	Measurement		

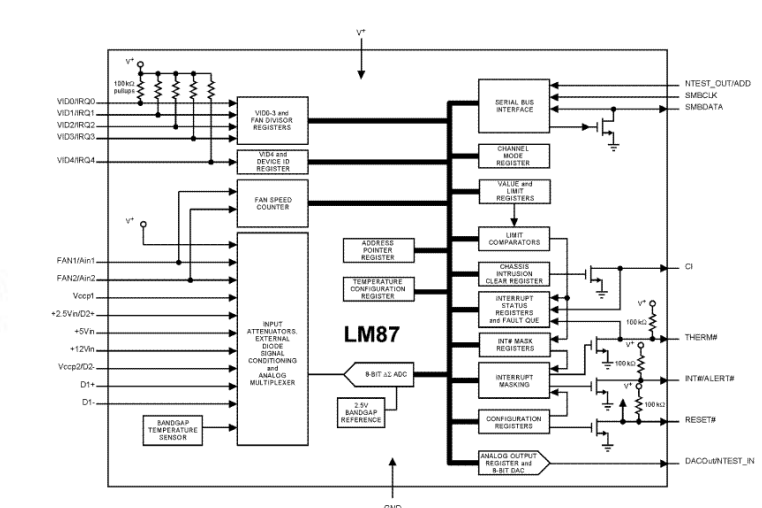
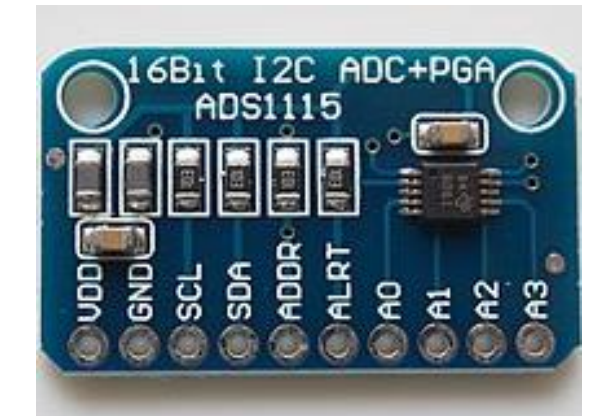
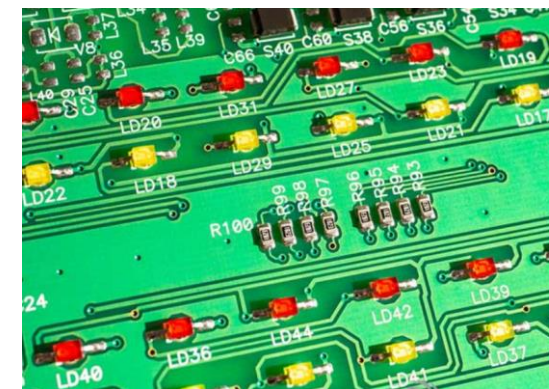
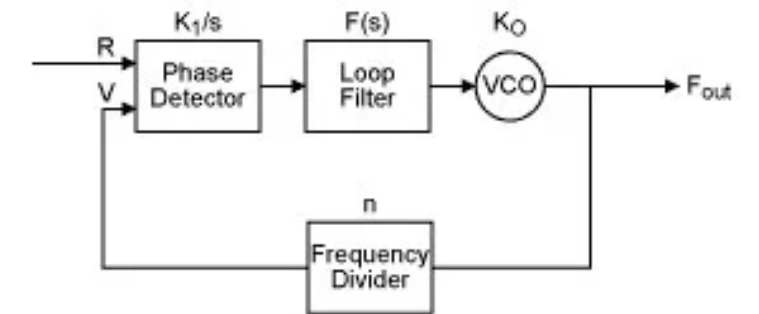
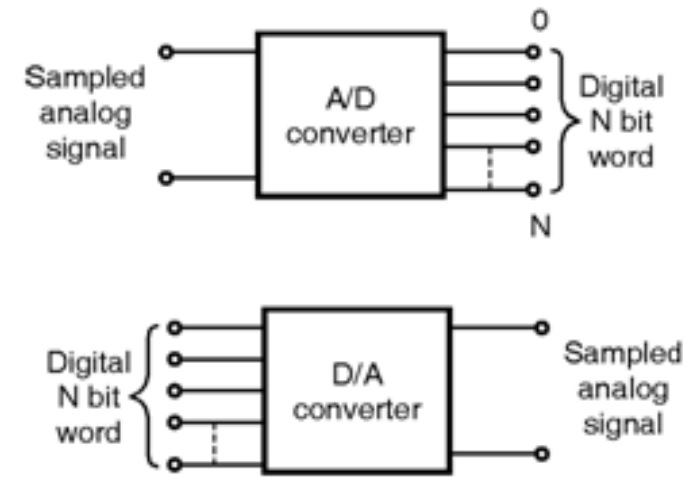
Bridging the Gap with the Component Action

- PCB functional test coverage can be realized by using boundary scan
- The ScanWorks Component Action can “bridge the gap” between boundary scan and functional test to enhance PCB test coverage



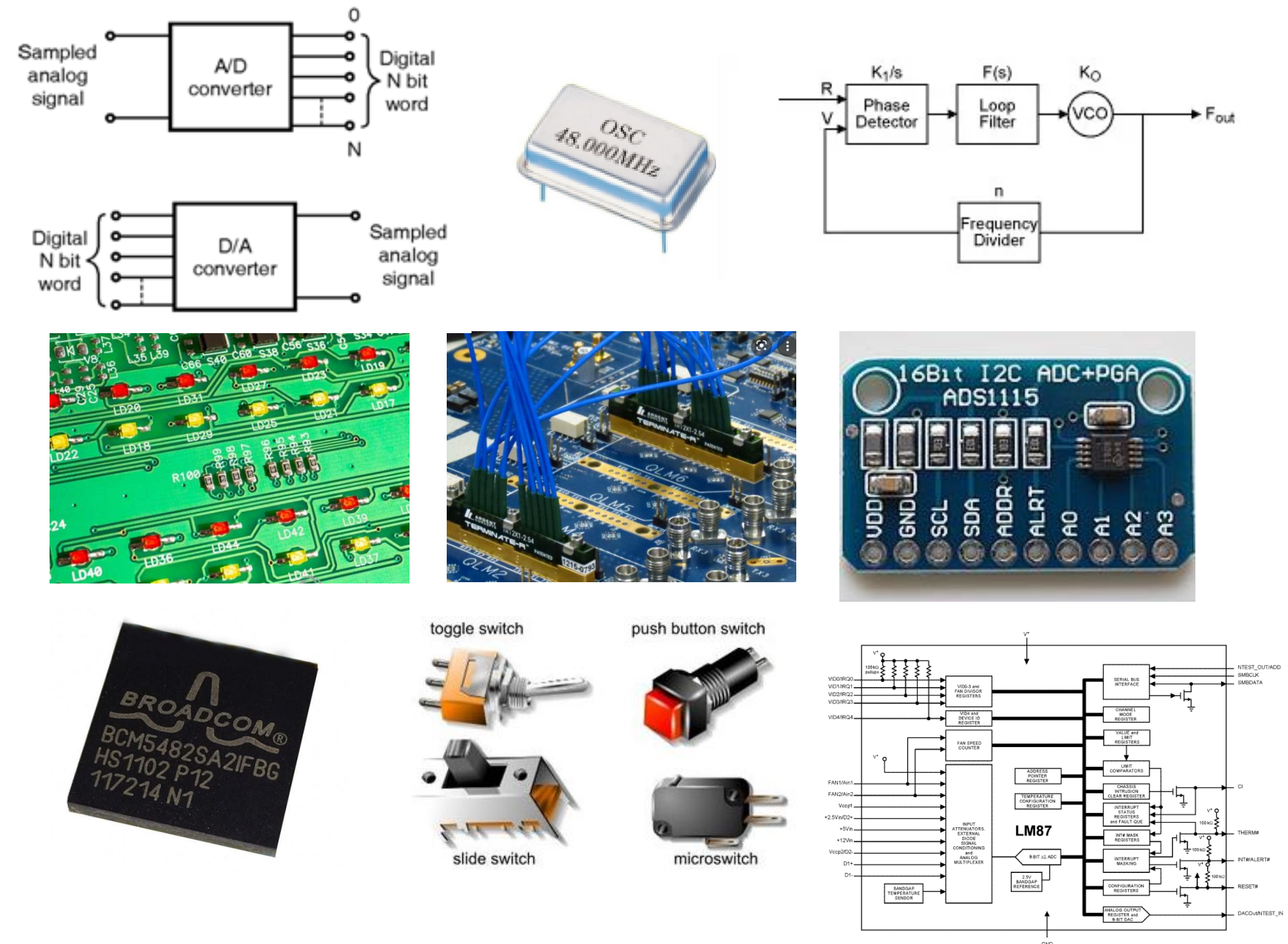
Functional Test with the Component Action

- The ScanWorks Component action is a general-purpose action that extends functional test coverage to a wide array of non-boundary scan devices
- ADCs/DACs
- Oscillators, clocks, PLLs
- LEDs
- Connectors
- I2Cs
- Ethernet PHYs
- Switches
- System monitors



Functional Test with the Component Action

- The Component action uses the Tool Command Language (Tcl or Tickle) programming language along with a PCBs existing boundary scan resources to access non-boundary scan devices
- Any non-boundary scan device with boundary scan access, and an algorithm that can be modeled from its data sheet through Tcl, is a candidate for functional testing by the Component action



Component Action Facts

- The Tcl interpreter is included in ScanWorks
- The Tk package is also included in ScanWorks for creation of dialogs and GUIs
- Component models define the pins on the target device that require boundary scan access
- Component models are based on the operational algorithms of the non-boundary scan devices
- Component models are available for download from the ScanWorks Model Library for use as-is or as templates for model development



```
set f [open $vectorFileName "w"]
puts $f "VECTOR ADDRESS 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 25 24 23 21"
puts $f "VECTOR DATA 19 18 17 16 15 13 12 11"
puts $f "VECTOR WE 27"
puts $f "VECTOR CE 20"
puts $f "VECTOR OE 22"
close $f
```

```
# read the data bus
set actualBusValue [ca readBus DATA]
puts "DATA bus value is $actualBusValue"
if { $actualBusValue != $expectedBusValue($i) } {
    puts "Test failed: expected a data bus value of $expectedBusValue($i)"
    set returnValue 1
}
```

Models	Date Posted
atmel_at93c46b_64x16_ver5.tcl AT93C46B 3-Wire Serial E2PROMs 1K (64 x 16)8-Pin PDIP and JEDEC SOIC Packages	September, 26 2012 08:58:00
atmel_at93c66a_256x16_ver4.tcl AT93C46B 3-Wire Serial E2PROMs 1K (64 x 16)8-Pin PDIP and JEDEC SOIC Packages	September, 26 2012 09:07:00
Broadcom_BCM5482_PHY_BGA.tcl External loopback test for BCM5482, both PHYs.	May, 03 2013 02:48:00
Broadcom_BCM5785_XOR.tcl XOR-tree test on one of the three XOR-trees on the BCM5785 southbridge.	May, 03 2013 02:49:00
CY6264.tcl This Component Model does a data bus test of the Cypress CY7C128A static RAM device on ScanLite board.	April, 05 2012 09:19:00

Component Model Structure

- The Proc loadComponentActionSupport procedure loads all of the necessary ASSET Component Action classes when the action is run
- Pins on the target non-boundary scan device to be functionally tested are listed in the proc Build procedure
 - This information is used along with UUT netlist to find access to the target non-boundary scan device
- The proc Run procedure defines the algorithm necessary to functionally test the target non-boundary scan device
 - Uses the buses defined in the proc Build and the user-supplied commands to communicate with the target non-boundary scan device

Modelname.tcl

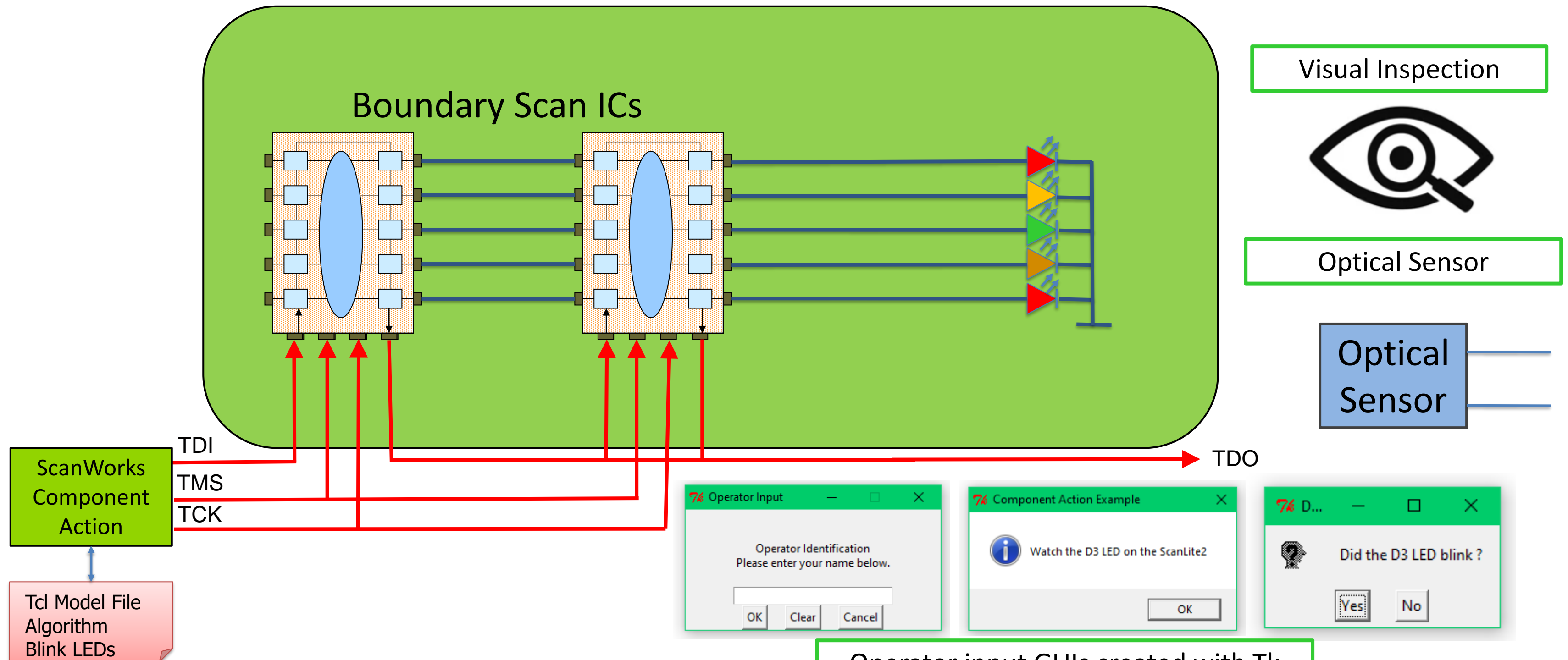
```
proc loadComponentActionSupport {} {  
    set ::auto_path [linsert $::auto_path 0 $::env(ASSET)\\ComponentActionSupport]  
    package require componentActionSupport  
}  
  
proc Build {vectorFileName} {  
    set returnValue 0  
    set f [open $vectorFileName "w"]  
    puts $f "VECTOR busName busPins"  
  
    close $f  
    return $returnValue  
}  
  
proc Run { projectName designName actionName } {  
    set returnValue 0  
    puts "In the Run procedure"  
    loadComponentActionSupport  
    itcl::local componentAction ca $projectName $designName $actionName  
  
    <a combination of commands to test the target device>  
  
    < a 0 value is interpreted as a Pass and a non-zero value is interpreted as a Fail>  
    return $returnValue  
}
```


Component Model Base Commands

- Command: setBus
 - Sets the TDI buffer for the boundary scan cells used to access the pins of the non-Boundary Scan device
- Command: disableBus
 - If possible, disables the boundary scan driver cells used to drive the pins
- Command: DRScan
 - Performs a DR scan to scan in the contents of the TDI buffer and captures the data in the TDO buffer that is scanned out
- Command: readBus
 - Performs a DR scan and reads the data from the TDO buffer for the bus pin
- See the documentation “Using Component Actions” at <c:\scanworks\doc> for more information

Functional Test Example

LED Verification

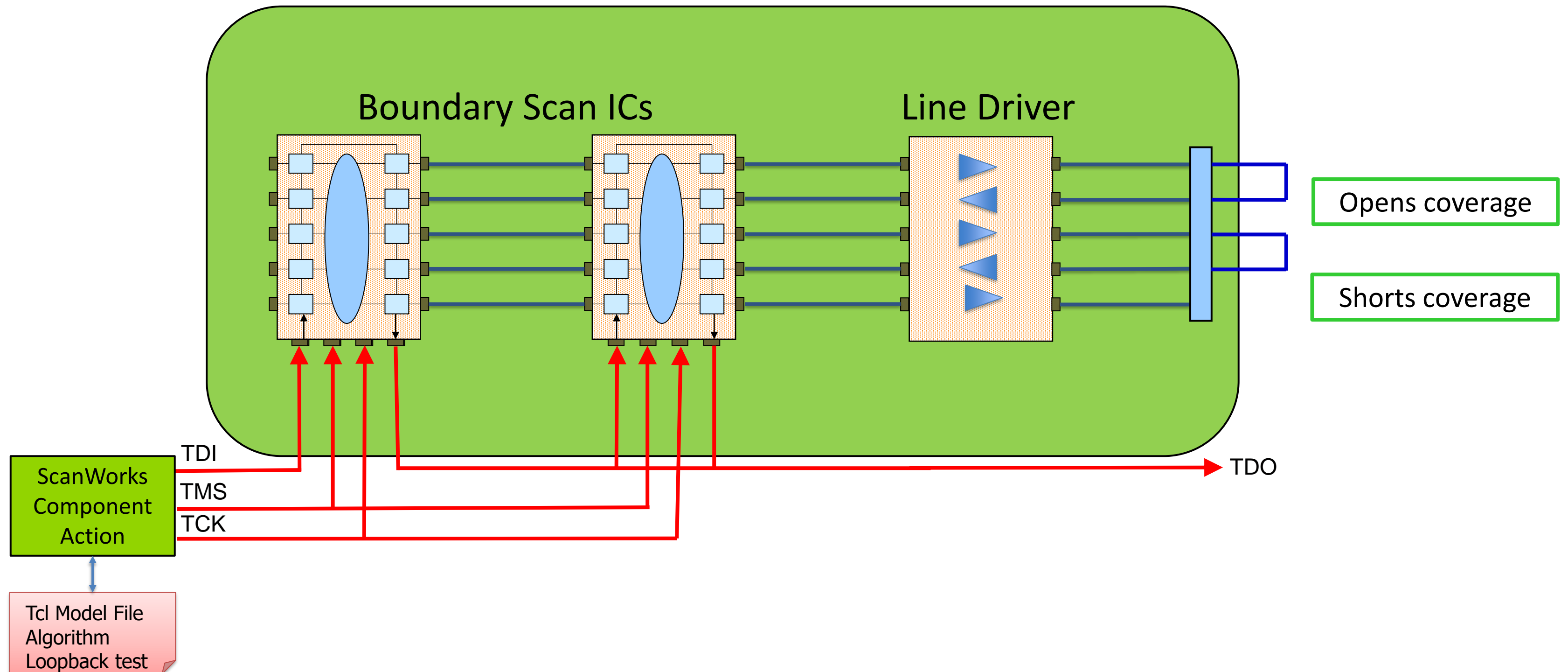


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Operator input GUIs created with Tk

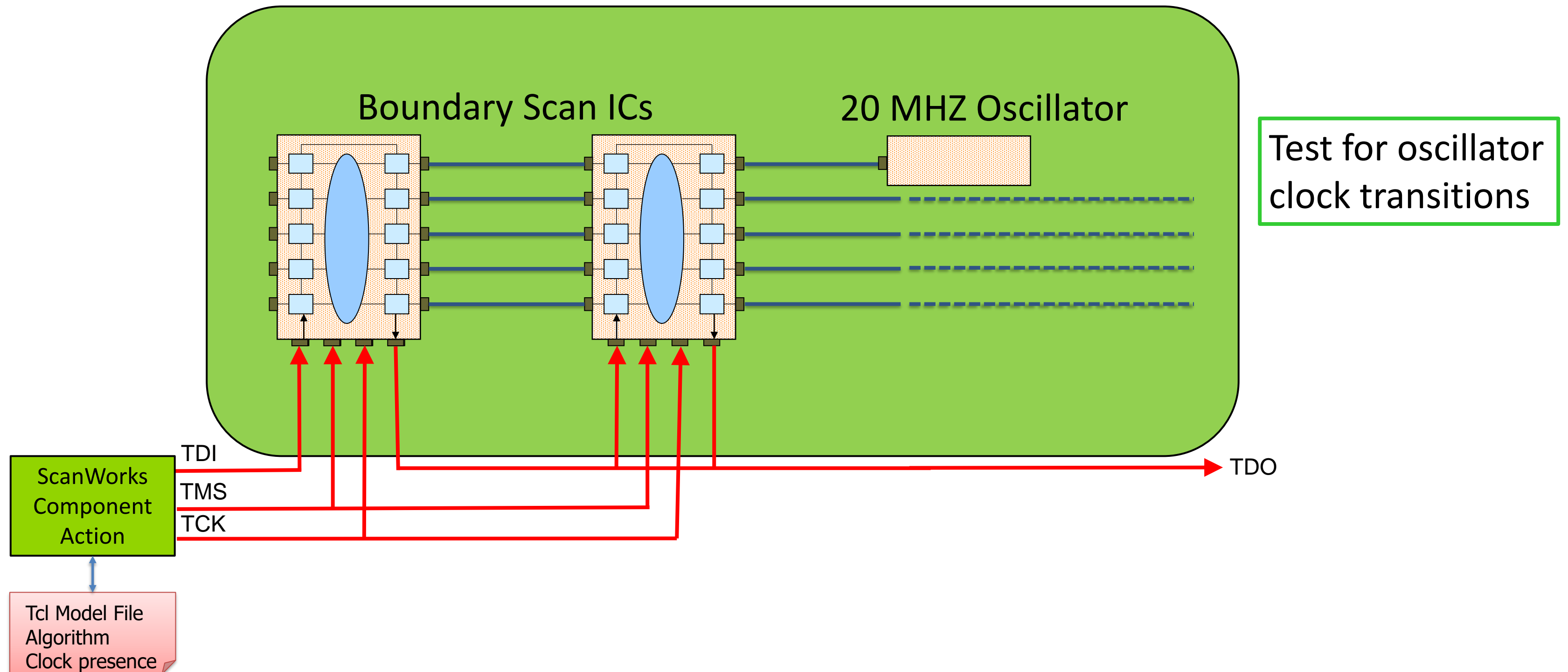
Functional Test Example

Connector Verification



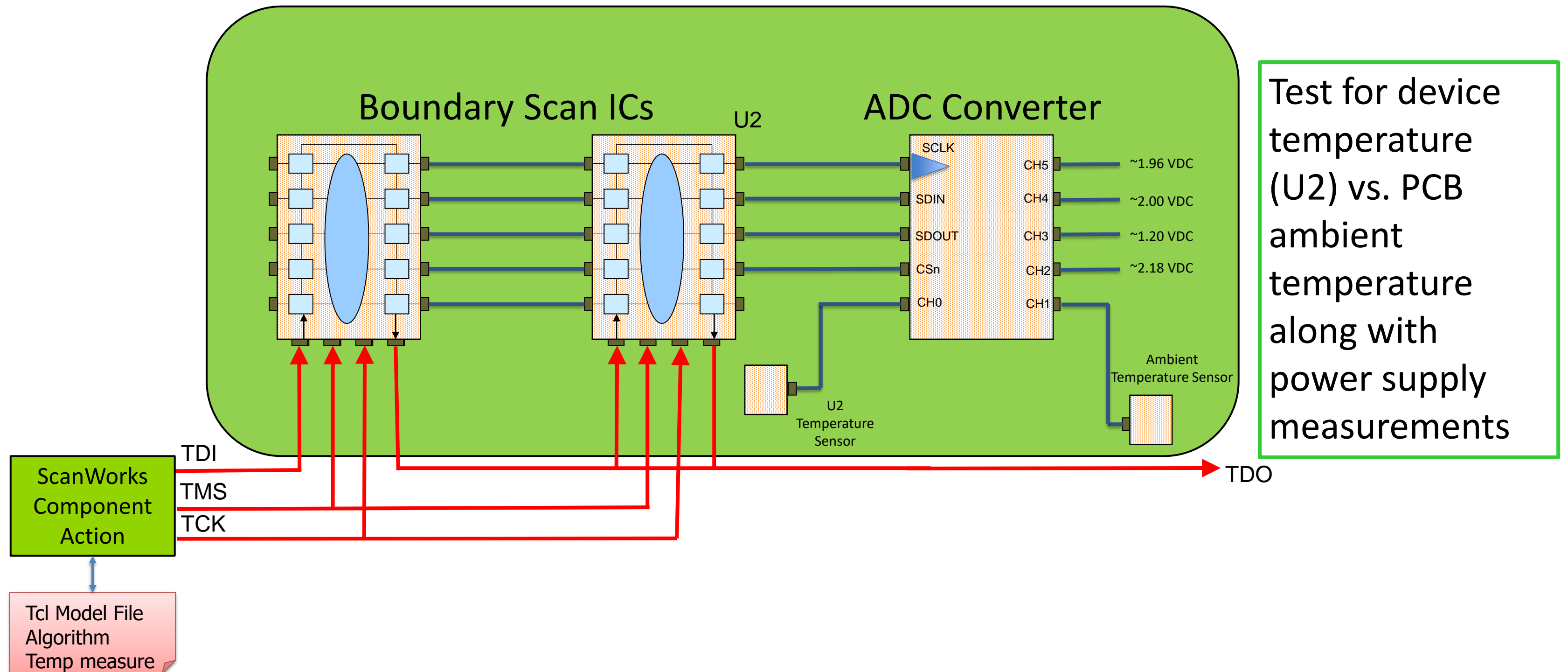
Functional Test Example

Clock Verification



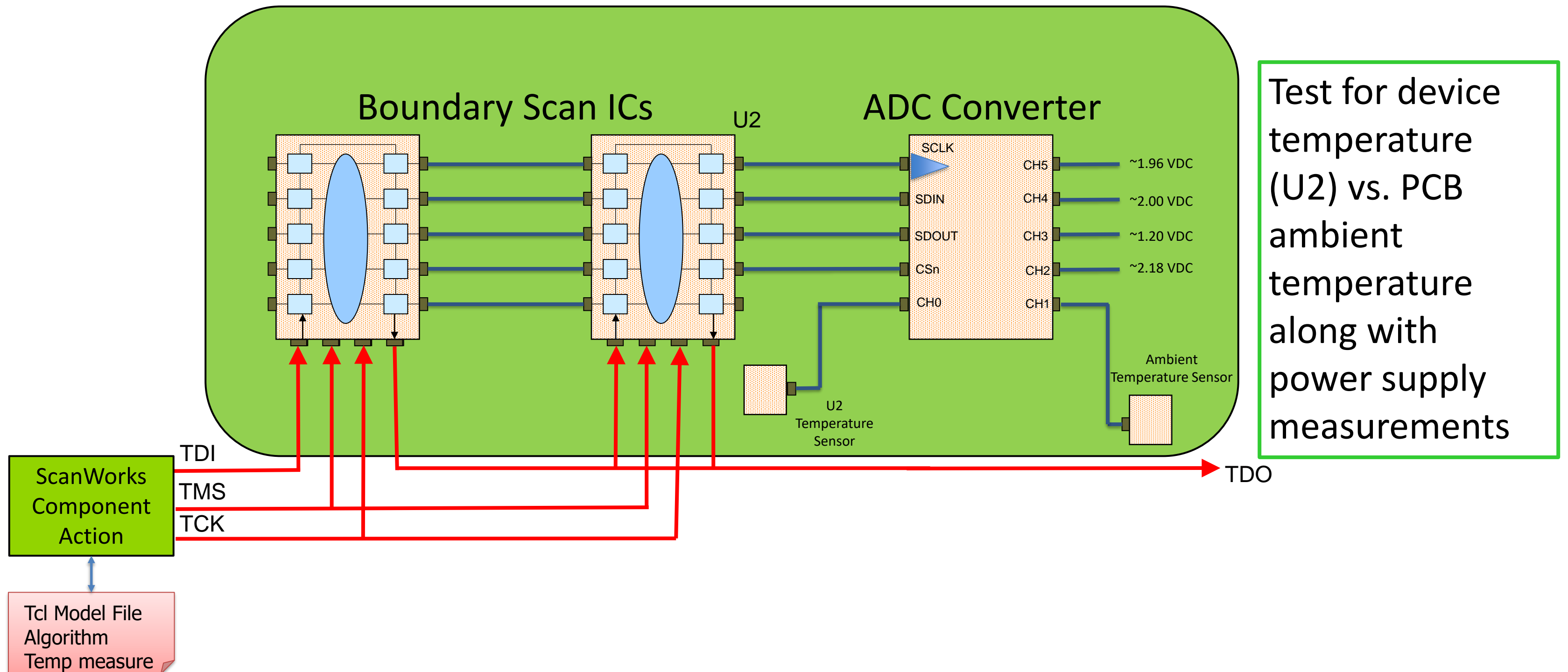
Functional Test Example

ADC with Temperature Measure



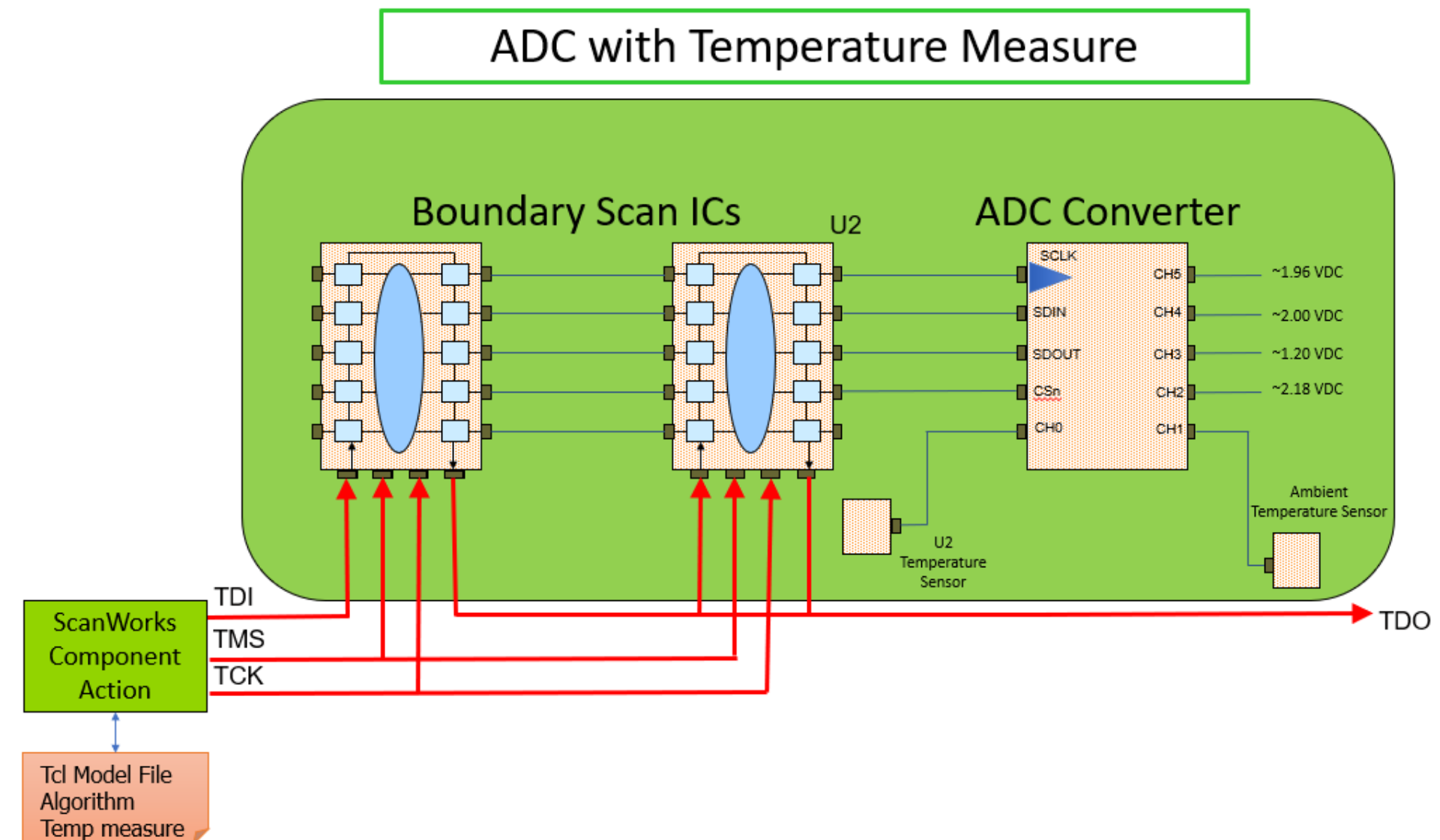
Demonstration

ADC with Temperature Measure



Summary

- Bridging the boundary scan and functional test gap with the Component action has many positive results
 - Adds functional testing to areas of the PCB that might have gone untested
 - One station for structural, programming and functional testing reduces PCB handling and manufacturing cost
 - Reduces need for large equipment saving factory floor space
- Failing devices can be identified during manufacturing where the cost to repair is lower as compared to latter production phases or at product release
- Functional test can be implemented through 3rd party applications such as LabVIEW, TestStand, along with boundary scan test
- ASSET provides a library of Component models for use as-is or as templates for model development so it's easy to get started



For More Information

- Go to our blog, Structural versus Functional Test, and Test Coverage versus Diagnostics, <https://www.asset-intertech.com/resources/blog/2010/12/structural-versus-functional-test/>
- Download our eBook, Embedded JTAG for Boundary-Scan Test, <https://www.asset-intertech.com/resources/eresources/embedded-jtag-boundary-scan-test/>
- View our webinar, Onboard Fast Flash Programming Technology Innovations - Addressing Offboard Challenges, <https://www.asset-intertech.com/resources/videos/webinar-recording-onboard-fast-flash-programming-technology-innovations-addressing-offboard-challenges/>

Questions and Contact Information



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Real Insight from Code to Silicon

The logo for ASSET features the word "ASSET" in a bold, blue, italicized sans-serif font. A bright green swoosh underline starts under the 'A' and extends to the right. Above the 'S', 'S', and 'E' are three small, green, 3D rectangular blocks. A small "TM" trademark symbol is located at the end of the word.

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