

Soft Error Rate Analysis for Sequential Circuits^{*}

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Abstract

Due to reduction in device feature size and supply voltage, the sensitivity to radiation induced transient faults (soft errors) of digital systems increases dramatically. Intensive research has been done so far in modeling and analysis of combinational circuit susceptibility to soft errors, while sequential circuits have received much less attention. In this paper, we present an approach for evaluating the susceptibility of sequential circuits to soft errors. The proposed approach uses symbolic modeling based on BDDs/ADDs and probabilistic sequential circuit analysis. The SER evaluation is demonstrated by the set of experimental results, which show that, for most of the benchmarks used, the SER decreases well below a given threshold (10^7 FIT) within **ten clock cycles** after the hit. The results obtained with the proposed symbolic framework are within 4% average error and up to **11000X** faster when compared to HSPICE detailed circuit simulation.

1. Introduction

Once regarded as a concern only for space applications, transient faults caused by radiation are becoming a major barrier to robust system design manufactured at advanced technology nodes like 90nm, 65nm or smaller. The high data-integrity and reliability requirements make these faults an extremely important design aspect for microprocessors, as well as network components. Therefore, the protection from radiation induced transient faults has become as important as other product characteristics such as performance or power consumption [1].

A radiation-induced charged particle passing through a microelectronic device ionizes the material along its path. The free carriers that are created around the particle track can be affected (attracted/rejected) by an internal electric field of the device and result in an electrical pulse, *single-event transient* (SET), large enough to disrupt normal device operation. This disruption is not associated with any permanent damage to the device and is thus called a *soft error* or a *single-event upset* (SEU). The effect of soft errors is measured by the *soft error rate* (SER) in FITs (*failure-in-time*), which is defined as one failure in 10^9 hours.

Traditionally, memory elements have been much more sensitive to soft errors than combinational logic circuits. Three factors prevented logic from becoming more susceptible to soft errors:

- *logical masking* – to be latched, a SET has to propagate on a sensitized path from the location where it originates to a latch;
- *electrical masking* – due to the electrical properties of the gates the glitch is passing through, it can be attenuated or even completely masked before it reaches the latch;
- *latching-window masking* – only if the glitch reaches the latch and satisfies setup and hold time conditions, it will be latched.

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Reduction in feature sizes and supply voltages allows lower energy particles to result in SET. Technology scaling decreases the impact of the three masking factors on radiation-induced SET. Reduced logic depth and smaller gate delays decrease attenuation when the glitch propagates through the circuit. Finally, increase in clock frequency decreases latching-window masking. Thus, SER in logic is increasing with every technology node and is expected to become an issue beyond 90nm technology node. Moreover, once a SET can propagate freely through combinational circuit, sequential logic will become very sensitive to such events [2]. This is due to the fact that, once latched, soft errors can propagate through the sequential circuit in subsequent clock cycles and thus affect the outputs of the circuit more than once.

In this work, we estimate the likelihood that a SET in a sequential circuit will lead to errors in clock cycles following the particle hit. Our main goal is to allow for *symbolic modeling* and *efficient estimation* of the susceptibility of a sequential circuit to soft errors.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give an overview of related work and outline the contribution of our work. In Section 3 we briefly review the sequential circuit preliminaries. Section 4 presents the application of Markov chain theory on steady-state SER analysis. In Section 5, we describe in more detail our methodology for determining sequential circuit susceptibility to soft errors. In Section 6, we report experimental results for a set of common benchmarks. Finally, with Section 7 we conclude our work and provide some directions for future work.

2. Related work

Intensive research has been done so far in the area of analysis of transient faults in both combinational and sequential circuits [1]-[7]. One obvious approach is to inject the fault into the given node of the circuit and simulate the circuit for different input vectors in order to find whether the fault propagates [2],[4],[7]. However, this approach becomes intractable for larger circuits and larger number of inputs and thus gives way to approximate approaches that use analytical and symbolic methods to evaluate circuit susceptibility to soft errors. In this section, we describe existing methods used to find the susceptibility to soft errors of sequential circuits. We also briefly outline the contributions of our work and compare it to previous work.

2.1. SER in sequential circuits

Compared to the number of methods proposed for modeling soft error susceptibility of combinational circuits, sequential circuits have received less attention. Most of the previous work in evaluating SER in sequential circuits has been done using simulation. Since sequential circuits have a feedback loop leading back to the state inputs of the circuit, it is possible that errors latched at state lines propagate through the circuit more than

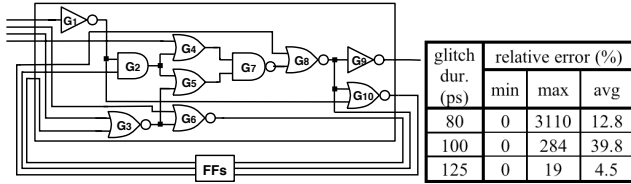


Fig. 1. Example circuit S27 and results for separate and unified treatment of masking factors for three initial glitch durations (80ps, 100ps and 125ps).

once. Thus, the effect of a single particle hit can affect outputs during several clock cycles. To consider this effect, the analysis of the propagation of an SET through sequential circuit in more than one clock cycle is necessary. In the worst case, this analysis and evaluation would have to consider an infinitely large number of cycles. Therefore, to be able to model and analyze sequential circuit susceptibility to soft errors, we need approximate methods.

Although there has been a lot of work in the area of modeling the probabilistic behavior of finite state machines (FSMs) [8],[9], the main goal of those methods was calculating steady-state behavior of the circuit, which can be applied, for example, in estimating the switching activity of the circuit for the purpose of power evaluation. However, in the case of soft errors, steady-state behavior may not be relevant and transient behavior of the circuit is more important, that is: (i) the time the circuit spends transitioning through erroneous states until it reaches a steady-state behavior; and (ii) the effect this transitioning has on the outputs, that is, the susceptibility to soft errors of the target sequential circuit.

One method that evaluates the probability of latching the error in sequential circuit, in the cycles following the particle hit, was proposed by Asadi *et al.* [6]. In that work, the authors assume hits can happen only at state flip-flops and then, find the error probability at each output due to each individual flip flop hit. This analysis excludes cases where internal gates of circuit's combinational logic are hit and includes logical masking only. Such an approach does not hold for the case of internal gate hits when electrical and latching-window masking need to be included as well. Furthermore, the authors report their result in terms of the mean time to manifest error (MTTM), which is a non-standard metric, and not in terms of *SER*, which is the most common metric for measuring the soft error susceptibility of circuits. Their framework has a 12% accuracy when compared to logic simulation, while ours is within 4% accurate when compared to HSPICE, at an 11000X speedup. Given the limited assumptions in [6] and their lack of using standard measures for soft error rate, we compare our work only with circuit level simulation (HSPICE).

2.2. Paper contribution

As opposed to Markovian analysis approaches [8],[9] that allow only steady-state analysis, the method proposed in this paper allows for *both transient and steady-state* evaluation of the propagation of SET and the soft error susceptibility of sequential circuits. From among the methods proposed for soft error susceptibility of combinational circuits, we chose to use the symbolic modeling framework presented in [5] that relies on Binary Decision Diagrams (BDDs) and Algebraic Decision Diagrams (ADDs). Together with an efficient framework for probabilistic analysis of sequential circuits, the main contributions of this paper consist of:

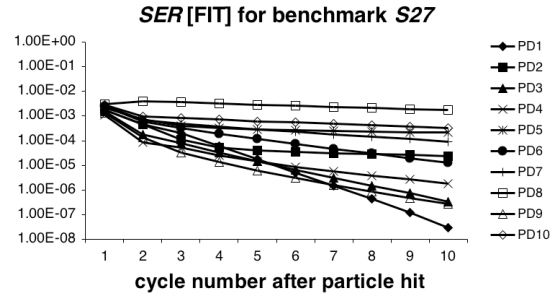


Fig. 2. *SER* changes in circuit S27 during several clock cycles for different input probability distributions.

1. **Unified symbolic treatment of all types of masking.** The framework proposed in [5] for soft error susceptibility evaluation of combinational circuits was chosen as the basis for sequential circuit analysis due to the fact that it provides a *unified treatment* of the three masking factors: *logical*, *electrical* and *latching-window masking*. More precisely, by using BDDs and ADDs, the information about the masking factors is implicitly generated inside the decision diagrams, therefore including their *joint dependency* on input patterns and circuit topology. This allows for efficient concurrent computation of output error susceptibility due to hits on various internal nodes. This type of unified treatment is necessary for correctly determining the likelihood of a soft error being registered in the state lines, as well as for providing an exact framework for detecting both transient and steady-state propagation effects of such errors in cycles following the gate hit.

The *unified* treatment of the three masking factors is important, as it can be seen from the example in Fig. 1. We consider separately the effect of logical masking, on one hand, and the effect of electrical and latching-window masking, on the other hand, for the *ISCAS'89* benchmark S27. The results shown in the table from Fig. 1 represent minimum, maximum and average relative error of the model that evaluates electrical, latching-window and logical masking separately, compared to the unified model averaged across ten different input vector probability distributions, for three different initial glitch durations. As it can be seen from these results, multiplying the probability of logical masking with the probability of electrical and latching-window masking that were computed separately leads to the error in the probability of latching the glitch which can be as large as 3100%. However, for smaller glitch duration (80ps), the average error is not very large, due to the fact that most glitches are masked. For the case of large initial glitches (125ps), all glitches propagate, and the only difference between the two methods comes from handling the reconvergent paths.

2. **Exact and approximate methods for *SER* estimation in sequential circuits.** To take into account the joint effect of logical, electrical and latching-window masking and, at the same time, to allow for the *efficient* estimation of the effects in time of SET on the outputs of the sequential circuit, we rely on our two proposed methods for exact and approximate evaluation of *SER* in sequential circuits, as described in detail in Sections 4 and 5. The *exact* method relies on Markov Chain (MC) analysis-based *SER* estimation, which is able to provide *steady-state SER estimates* following a hit. To cope with potential state explosion/complexity problems associated with this type of analysis and to allow for modeling of *transient effects in SER*

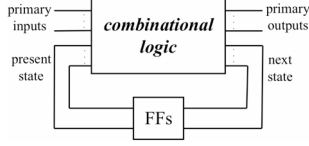


Fig. 3. A typical sequential circuit.

evaluation, we also propose a low-cost, **approximate** method based on **circuit unrolling**.

For a better understanding of the methodology proposed in this work, we show in Fig. 2 the results obtained using our approximate method for the example circuit S27 for several input vector probability distributions (PD). The results presented in Fig. 2 describe the effect of a particle hit on circuit behavior, that is, the output error probability variation in time. As it can be seen, in most cases SER converges to very low values, except for a few cases in which it stays almost constant. This shows that SER transient behavior is heavily dependent on the input distribution, and thus classic MC analysis may not be appropriate for capturing it. Our framework is not only scalable, but also accurate when compared to detailed circuit simulation. As shown in Section 6.2, the proposed framework is within 4% accurate when compared to HSPICE, at an **11000X** speedup.

3. Sequential circuits - preliminaries

A typical sequential circuit consists of combinational logic and flip-flops (FFs), as shown in Fig. 3. The inputs to the combinational logic are the primary inputs and the outputs of FFs, while the outputs of combinational logic are the primary outputs and inputs of the FFs.

3.1. Finite State Machines

As an abstraction of sequential circuits, we use a finite state machine (FSM). The probabilistic behavior of a sequential circuit is often analyzed using concepts of Markov chain (MC) theory, as described in [8],[9]. A state transition graph (STG) that represents state transitions of a FSM, given input values, can be transformed into the discrete-parameter MC by attaching to each out-going edge of each state a label that represents the transition probability.

The transition probabilities of MC for a given circuit can be calculated when the input distribution that exercises the inputs of the FSM is known. It is often required to determine the long-run behavior of MCs, that is, the *limit state probability*. For a given MC, the limit probabilities do not depend on the initial state and are called the *steady-state probabilities* of the MC.

3.2. BDD/ADD based modeling of SET

We present in this section the main aspects of a BDD/ADD based analysis of SET propagation and SER evaluation in combinational circuits proposed in [5] that is at the core of our own proposed probabilistic analysis of SER in sequential circuits. The framework in [5] captures all *gate-output* combinations, i.e., it determines the probability of a soft error at any output due to a fault originating at any internal gate.

To find the probability that a glitch originating at a gate G is latched at output F , all possible values for the duration and amplitude of a glitch at the output F are found. To determine the probability of having a glitch of duration D_k at that output, BDDs and ADDs are used. For each output F_j , an initial duration d_{init} and initial amplitude a_{init} at the output of gate hit, the authors in [5] find *mean error susceptibility (MES)* as the probability of output F_j failing due to errors at internal gates:

$$MES(F_j^{d_{init}, a_{init}}) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n_g} \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} P(F_j \text{ fails} \mid G_i \text{ fails} \cap \text{init_glitch} = (d_{init}, a_{init}))}{n_g \cdot n_f} \quad (1)$$

where n_g is the cardinality of the set of internal gates of the circuit, $\{G_i\}$ and n_f is the cardinality of the set of probability distributions, $\{f_k\}$, associated to the input vector stream. It has been shown in [5] that the probability of output F_j failing, $P(F_j)$ can be defined using MES metric and the SER for a given output can then be computed using the expression from [5] as:

$$SER_{F_j} = P(F_j) \cdot R_{eff} \cdot R_{pH} \cdot A_{circuit} \quad (2)$$

where R_{pH} is the particle hit rate per unit of area, R_{eff} is the fraction of particle hits that result in charge generation, and $A_{circuit}$ is the total silicon area of the circuit. Once $P(F_j)$ is computed for every output (including state lines), one can use the error probability for the state lines to determine steady-state and time-dependent behavior of error propagation in the sequential circuit.

4. Markov chain theory for steady-state SER analysis

As described in Section 3.1, the probabilistic behavior of a sequential circuit can be analyzed using MC theory. Therefore, it is natural to consider using MC analysis for probabilistic analysis of sequential circuit soft error susceptibility. In the approaches used in [8],[9], it was shown how to calculate the steady-state behavior of FSMs by means of MC analysis. We describe here one possible method that uses MCs for SER analysis.

We propose to modify the original sequential circuit as shown in Fig. 4. The new circuit consists of two copies of the combinational logic of the original circuit, *Combinational logic (gold)*, CL_1 , and *Combinational logic (hit)*, CL_2 . Logic CL_1 is used to collect the information about the correct behavior of the circuit, having as inputs primary input vector (P^1) and the correct present-state vector (PS^1) and as outputs the correct primary output vector (PO^1) and the correct next state vector (NS^1). On the other hand, circuit CL_2 has as inputs primary input vector (P^2 , where $P^2 \equiv P^1$) and possibly erroneous present-state lines (PS^2) and as outputs possibly erroneous primary output vector (PO^2) and next-state vector (NS^2). We can define the next state vectors of the *gold* and *hit* circuit as:

$$NS^1 = \delta^1 = (\delta_1^1, \delta_2^1, \dots, \delta_m^1) \quad \text{and} \quad NS^2 = \delta^2 = (\delta_1^2, \delta_2^2, \dots, \delta_m^2)$$

where vectors δ^1 and δ^2 can take values from the finite set S of the states of the original circuit. m is the number of state variables. The modified circuit has a new state vector consisting of the state lines (variables) of the original (gold) circuit and an error vector $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_m)$:

$$NS^{modified} = (\delta^1, \epsilon) = (\delta_1^1, \delta_2^1, \dots, \delta_m^1, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_m)$$

The error vector ϵ is defined as:

$$\epsilon = \delta^1 \oplus \delta^2 = (\delta_1^1 \oplus \delta_1^2, \delta_2^1 \oplus \delta_2^2, \dots, \delta_m^1 \oplus \delta_m^2)$$

and can take values from the finite set E representing possible errors in the state lines of the original circuit. In other words: $\epsilon_i = 1$, when there is an error in state line δ_i , and $\epsilon_i = 0$ otherwise for $i=1,2,\dots,m$. PS^2 vector at the input of CL_2 is then obtained by XOR-ing the PS^1 vector δ^1 and error vector ϵ .

The main goal of the soft error susceptibility analysis for sequential circuits is to find the transition probabilities between the erroneous states from the set E and from there, to determine the behavior of the sequential circuit when the soft error occurs. In other words, we are interested in finding the steady-state probability distribution for the error vector ϵ . This can be found

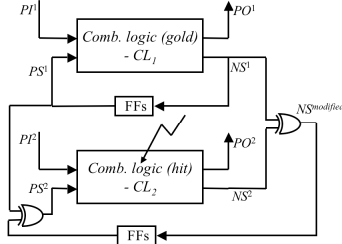


Fig. 4. Circuit model used to perform Markov chain analysis for a given sequential circuit.

from the probability vector $\boldsymbol{\pi}^{modified}$ representing the steady-state distribution for the modified circuit by summing the probabilities $\pi_{i,j}^{modified} = \Pr(\boldsymbol{\delta}^1 = i, \boldsymbol{\epsilon} = j)$ over all vectors that have the same values for $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$:

$$\pi_j^{error} = \sum_i \pi_{i,j}^{modified} = \sum_i \Pr(\boldsymbol{\delta}^1 = i, \boldsymbol{\epsilon} = j) = \Pr(\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = j) \quad (3)$$

We find the STGs for the given original circuit and for its modified version shown in Fig. 4. From the STGs of both circuits and given the input vector probability distribution and particle hit probability, we can find their corresponding MCs.

Thus, given the set of states $\{(\boldsymbol{\delta}^1, \boldsymbol{\epsilon})\}$ and transition probabilities for the modified circuit, $P^{modified}$, and given the initial error state probability $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}(0)$, by using MC theory, we can determine the behavior of the sequential circuit after a soft error occurs. Starting with the initial probability distribution for the state vector $(\boldsymbol{\delta}^1, \boldsymbol{\epsilon})$, we can apply various techniques (e.g., power method) on the transition probability matrix $P^{modified}$ to determine the steady-state behavior, under given state error probabilities.

Working with the full (modified) MC can be prohibitive in terms of cost. While this approach is feasible for small benchmarks (like *S27* where the modified FSM has 64 states), it can become inapplicable for larger benchmarks. Since we are interested in transitions between erroneous states only, one possible solution to the complexity problem is to use an approximation of the transition probability matrix $P^{modified}$. An example of such a method is to partition and aggregate the states with the same $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ vector values such that the size of the matrix $P^{modified}$ decreases. This method has been previously used in power analysis and evaluation of sequential circuits [8],[9]. Due to the space constraints, we cannot present the aggregation approach here.

Although established and easy to use, MC analysis has one major drawback: although allowing for the evaluation of long-term or steady-state behavior of the sequential circuit, it fails short in the following when applied to the *SER* estimation:

- It cannot capture the effect of the error on the outputs of the circuit as a function of time – it only estimates what is the steady-state distribution;
- It cannot include the effect of electrical and latching-window masking, and instead can model only logical masking, unless information is available about the likelihood of a latched error in a state line after a particle hits;
- It becomes impractical for analyzing circuits with larger number of state lines, and thus exponentially larger number of states. One possible solution is to use the approximation techniques such as aggregation or Monte Carlo simulation, but this can affect the accuracy of the method. In the sequel, we present a practical solution to this problem.

5. A practical approach for time-dependent *SER* analysis

In order to estimate the probability of errors in sequential circuits in an efficient manner that captures both transient and steady-state effects while easily incorporating the *joint* impact of *logical, electrical, and latching window* masking, we propose to use unrolling of the sequential circuit, as shown in Fig. 5. Such a framework allows for efficient time-dependent analysis of the effect of SET on outputs of sequential circuit. When the glitch occurs either at state lines PS^1 or at the output of some internal gate of the combinational logic, it can have a duration much shorter than the clock period and amplitude smaller than V_{dd} and thus be affected by electrical and latching-window masking. If the glitch results in an error in a FF, it will be further propagated as a full-cycle error and will only be logically masked when not on a sensitized path. Therefore, in all sub-stages following the cycle when the hit occurred, we can use the framework from [5] to analyze the soft error behavior, but we only need to incorporate logical masking effects.

Thus, the k -unrolled circuit has two main stages: Stage I – 1st cycle (during which the hit occurs) and Stage II – 2nd to k^{th} cycles (sub-stages). We can then find the probability of error at each output and each next-state line in Stage I as described in [5]. In Stage II, we can lump the logic of sub-stages 2 to k into a single logic circuit. Stage-II logic will have $(k-1)$ times more inputs and $(k-1)$ times more outputs. We can then find the probability of error for each pair (*state line – output*), that is, the probability that the wrong value is latched at the *output*, given that it occurred at *state line*. Therefore, the probability of error at each *output* of Stage II is a *conditional* probability, given that an error did occur at the *state line*. For a given input probability distribution, we find these probabilities using the symbolic framework described in Section 3.2, as follows:

$$P(F_j^{k,d_{init},a_{init}}) = \sum_i P(F_j^k | F_i^{1,d_{init},a_{init}}) P(F_i^{1,d_{init},a_{init}}) \quad (4)$$

where $P(F_j^{k,d_{init},a_{init}})$ is the probability of output j at the stage k failing, given an initial glitch duration and amplitude a_{init} and d_{init} . $P(F_j^k | F_i^{1,d_{init},a_{init}})$ is the probability of error at the output j at the stage k , given that an error was latched at the state line i after the first stage with:

$$P(F_i^{1,d_{init},a_{init}}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_G} P(F_i \text{ fails} | G_i \text{ fails} \cap \text{init_glitch} = (d_{init}, a_{init}))}{n_G} \quad (5)$$

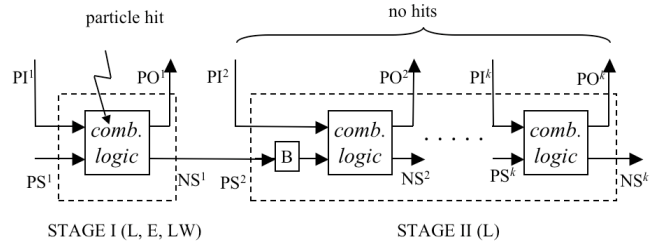


Fig. 5. k -times unrolled sequential circuit divided into two main stages: Stage I and Stage II. Stage II is further subdivided into $k-1$ sub-stages (PI^i : primary inputs of the i^{th} sub-stage, PO^i : primary outputs of the i^{th} sub-stage, PS^i : present state of the i^{th} sub-stage, NS^i : next state of the i^{th} sub-stage, B: state line buffers). In Stage I, all three masking effects (L, E, LW: logical, electrical and latching-window masking, respectively) are modeled, while in Stage II only logical masking (L) needs to be considered.

STAGE I:	STAGE II – unrolling:
<pre> compute initial probabilities { set technology parameters; parse input netlist; create gate node list; sort gates topologically; pass through the sorted list, create all ADDs for each output and each next state line for each gate and each state-line compute the probability of error; //eq. (2) } </pre>	<pre> compute final probabilities (k){ create k-unrolled circuit gate netlist; sort gates topologically; pass through the sorted list, create all BDDs for each output { for each state-line compute the probability of error; //condit. compute final probability of error; //eq.(4) } } </pre>

Fig. 6. The algorithm for Stage I initial error probability computation and Stage II final error probability computation.

the probability of error at state line l . It is important to note here that we need to assume only a hit in the Stage I of the unrolled circuit and no hits in the consecutive cycles. According to [2],[5], particle hits are sufficiently rare and therefore this assumption is realistic. The probability $P(F_j^{k,d_{ini},a_{ini}})$ can be averaged across input probability distributions to find MES as in equation (1). As described in [5], the MES value can further be used to find the probability F_j^k of output j failing at sub-stage k and then to compute SER as in equation (2).

We note that, in Stage I, a single pulse can result in an error on more than one state line. An exact approach would be to use the global state vector probability distribution and take into account the correlation of errors on state lines, instead of using individual state-line probability distribution. Obviously, the assumption we make leads to an approximation of output error probability estimation. However, it has been suggested [10] that accurate results using this approach could be obtained by unrolling the logic an infinitely large number of times. This is impractical, but it has been shown [10] that, for the case of switching activity estimation, unrolling the circuit a finite number of times, k , leads to insignificant approximation error. More specifically, when using $k=2$, the average error per gate is found to be 2%. In our experiments, we use on average ten unrolled stages for each benchmark and thus, we expect to decrease this error even further.

Since the analysis of the circuit that we propose is probabilistic in nature, we use a given initial input vector probability distribution for determining the output error. More specifically, the input vector for Stage II of the unrolled circuit is comprised of inputs PI^2 to PI^k to sub-stages 2 to k (which are characterized by the same input probability distribution as PI^1 and PS^2 , which are the present state lines after being affected by a possible particle hit in Stage I. The probability distribution characterizing both PS^1 and PS^2 is determined by steady-state analysis of the original sequential circuit (e.g., using MC analysis as mentioned in Section 3.1 and described in [8],[9]), while any potential state line error probabilities are determined by using the approach described in Section 3.2. Thus, Stage II circuit can now be analyzed for individual latched errors on state lines using the approach in Section 3.2, but only relying on logical masking effects.

The algorithm for this approach is given in Fig. 6.

6. Experimental results

In this section, we first compare the results obtained using MC analysis and HSPICE simulator with the results obtained using our framework on a small example circuit $S27$. Then, we show the results of our symbolic model for seven sequential circuits, given different glitch durations and different sets of input probabilities. The technology used is 70nm, Berkeley Predictive Technology Model [11]. The clock cycle period used is 250ps,

and setup and hold times for the latches are assumed to be 10ps each. V_{dd} is assumed to be 1V. The delay of an inverter in the given technology is determined by simulating a ring oscillator in HSPICE and found to be 6.5ps. The delays for other gates are found by using logical and electrical effort methodology [12]. The benchmark circuits are chosen from $ISCAS'89$ suite. The symbolic modeling framework is implemented in C++, and run on a 3GHz Pentium 4 workstation running Linux.

Table 1. Comparison of number of steps to reach the (approximate) steady state and error relative to MC analysis for circuit unrolling.

	MC analysis	unrolling
no. steps	163	10
relative error [%]	0	3E-6

6.1. MC analysis vs. circuit unrolling

We compared the MC analysis (power method) with the unrolling of sequential circuits on benchmark $S27$ for ten different input probability distributions. In Table 1, we show the maximum number of steps needed for the power method applied on transition matrix of the modified circuit ($P^{modified}$) to converge to the steady-state distribution (column “MC analysis”), and the number of sub-stages of the circuit in the unrolling method (column “unrolling”) needed to reach a SER value smaller than a given threshold (10^{-7} FIT). We also show the error in the steady-state probability distribution for the proposed unrolling method when compared to the MC analysis method. As it can be seen, circuit unrolling provides sufficiently accurate results, with one order of magnitude less time complexity.

6.2. Symbolic modeling vs. simulation

We use HSPICE simulation to evaluate the accuracy of the results we obtain using approximate symbolic model of the circuit. In Fig. 7, we show the relative error and relative speedup of our model when compared to the HSPICE simulation for benchmark circuit $S27$ for several initial glitch durations ranging from 40ps to 120ps, assuming exhaustive input sets and considering all gate-output pairs. We find the relative error of our model for a given initial glitch size as:

$$relative_error = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n_G} \sum_{i=1}^{n_G} \sum_{j=1}^{n_F} |D_{symbolic}^{ijk} - D_{HSPICE}^{ijk}|}{n_G \cdot n_F \cdot n_V} / D_{HSPICE}^{ijk}$$

where n_G is the number of gates as in equation (1), n_F is the number of outputs, n_V is the number of input vectors, $D_{symbolic}^{ijk}$ and D_{HSPICE}^{ijk} are the durations of the glitch for input vector k and the gate-output pair G_i-F_j , found using our model and HSPICE, respectively. Note that this error includes a *node-by-node* analysis and not just a lumped SER comparison. As it can be seen from Fig. 7, the error stemming from the approximate gate delay model and the attenuation model we are using ranges from less than 1% to about 12% in one instance (40ps glitch), while averaging 4%

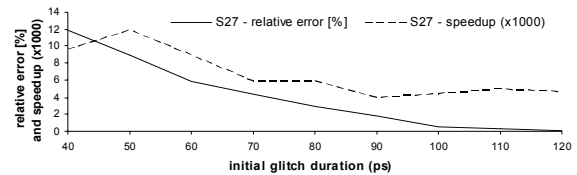


Fig. 7. Comparison of results obtained from HSPICE simulation and symbolic method on benchmark circuit $S27$.

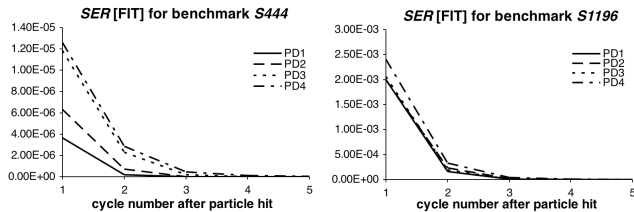


Fig. 8. *SER* changes in circuits *S444* and *S1196* during five clock cycles for different input probability distributions. overall for an effective **5500X** average speedup (up to **11000X** in some cases).

6.3. *SER* evaluation

In Table 2, we present *SER* for several *ISCAS'89* benchmark circuits. The allowed interval for the initial duration of the glitch is assumed to be $(d_{min}, d_{max}) = (60, 140)$ ps, while initial amplitude is in the range $(a_{min}, a_{max}) = (0.8, 1)$ V. Since for glitches smaller than 60ps all benchmark circuits (except for a few that have a very small number of gates) have output error induced mostly by output gates and their fanin gates in Stage I, we use this duration as the lower bound of our interval. Similarly, as already explained, for glitches longer than 140ps, all benchmarks propagate almost all the glitches, and thus we use this as an upper bound. *MES* for each output is found within these allowed intervals at incremental steps $\Delta d = 20$ ps and $\Delta a = 0.1$ V. The R_{PH} used is $56.5 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$, R_{eff} is $2.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$, and the total silicon area for each benchmark circuit is derived as a function of gate count. The *SER* values are computed for each output as described in Section 3.2. The minimum, maximum and average values presented in Table 2 are then found across all output *SER* values across all sub-stages for a given circuit. As it can be seen, the *SER* behavior is different among various benchmark circuits, that is, the *SER* decreases very fast (e.g., for circuits *S1196*, *S1238*) or stays at about the same level for all ten clock cycles for which the circuit is unrolled (e.g., for circuit *S208*). This difference in the number of cycles needed for the *SER* values to dissipate stems from the different functionality and logical masking behavior of circuits under considerations, as well as from the number of state lines that can drive errors back to the state line inputs of the circuit. In case of benchmarks for which *SER* remained at about the same level, the unrolling was terminated when the difference between the *SER* values in two consecutive cycles was less than 10^{-7} FIT.

The results for one small benchmark *S444* (153 gates, 3 inputs) and one larger benchmark, *S1196* (487 gates, 14 inputs) are presented in Fig. 8. As it can be seen from Fig. 8, both circuits converge to steady-state in five clock cycles after the hit. The only difference between these two circuits is the magnitude of *SER*.

7. Conclusion

In this paper, we presented a symbolic modeling methodology for efficient estimation of the soft error susceptibility of a sequential circuit. We have demonstrated the efficiency of our method by comparing it to HSPICE detailed circuit simulation and applying it on a subset of *ISCAS'89* benchmarks of various complexities. For the future work, we plan to extend this framework such that it can be applied to analyze the *SER* mitigation techniques for sequential circuits.

Table 2. Minimum, maximum and average *SER* for the range of glitch durations, average number of clock cycles needed to reach the steady-state and number of stages and number of probability distributions (PDs) used, run time and memory usage for three glitch durations: small (60ps), medium (100ps) and large (140ps).

Bench	no. gates	no. PIs	no. POs	no. NSs	<i>SER</i> [FIT]			no. cycles	glitch size	no. sub-stages & PDs	run time (s)	memory usage (MB)
					min	max	average					
<i>S27</i>	10	4	1	3	3e-8	0.00397	0.00060	10	small	10,10	0.027	1.4
									medium	10,10	0.028	57.4
									large	10,10	0.032	57.4
<i>S208</i>	68	10	1	8	0.00192	0.00303	0.00243	10+	small	10,10	994	61
									medium	10,10	1000	67.2
									large	10,10	1000	67.2
<i>S298</i>	86	3	14	14	1.67e-7	0.00344	0.00148	10+	small	10,10	6900	71.4
									medium	10,10	6900	71.4
									large	10,10	6950	71.4
<i>S444</i>	153	3	2	21	0	2.43e-5	3.11e-6	5	small	5,10	385	61.8
									medium	5,10	365	61.8
									large	5,10	360	61.8
<i>S526</i>	165	3	21	21	6.76e-7	0.00200	0.00071	5+	small	5,10	570	14.3
									medium	5,10	551	18.0
									large	5,10	550	18.0
<i>S1196</i>	487	14	13	18	0	0.00240	0.00021	5	small	5,10	57	17.4
									medium	5,10	68	20.0
									large	5,10	61	20.5
<i>S1238</i>	540	14	13	18	0	0.00214	0.00050	4	small	5,10	64	15.1
									medium	5,10	70	15.9
									large	5,10	71	15.9

8. References

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