Painting on Placement: Forecasting Routing Congestion using Conditional GANs

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Motivation

Physical design

- Logic netlist to layout

LUT netlist - G(V,E)

Packing

- Input: Directed graph
- Output: physical netlist





Routing Congestion

- Why congestion is important?
 - Routability
 - Timing closure
- How is congestion evaluated?
 - Utilization of routing channels
- What makes differences?
 - Placement



Very time-consuming to get post-routing congestion.



Related Works (Todo)

- ML for EDA
 - Front-end applications
 - Synthesis [Dai et al., FCCM'18] [Haaswijk ISCAS'18]
 - Design flows [Yu et al., DAC'18] [Ustun et al., FCCM'19]
 - Back-end applications
 - Place and route [Xie ICCAD'18] [Pui ICCAD'17][Huang et al., DATE19]
 - Manufacturability [Xu et al., TCAD'18] [Ye et al., DAC'19]
 - Analog IC design
 - Design and layout of analog designs [Wang et al., arxiv][Xu et al., DAC'19]

Limitations

- Hotspots/partial congestion estimation only [Xie ICCAD'18] [Pui ICCAD'17] [Yang et al., TCAD'18]
- Require early routing information as features [Xu et al., TCAD'18] [Huang et al., DATE19]

Approach – Painting on Placement

- Forecast congestion from placement
 - Learning a image-to-image mapping [Isola et al, CVPR'17]
 - Congestion and placement can be represented as image
- Forecast as <u>image colorization</u>
 - Colorizing the routing channels of the placement image
 - · Exact the same underlying structure



Features

- Embedding of placement and G(V,E)
 - Placement image (RGB)
 - Visualization of netlist after placement (grayscale)
 - Final input: stack two images as a four-channel matrix
 - e.g., 256-256-4



- Tips for constructing feature images
 - **Color code** to distinguish different types of cells
 - Adjust **resolution** to distinguish each cell as a objective

Generative Adversarial Nets

- Generative Adversarial Nets (GAN) [Goodfellow NeurIPS14]
 - Discriminator: learns to classify true or fake
 - Generator: learns to fool discriminator
 - No control over modes of the data to be generated



Conditional GAN (cGAN) [Mirza arxiv14]

- Adding the additional parameter to control the generator
- Model used in this work
 - G: Fully Convolutional Networks (FCN) with 7 down/up-sampling layers
 - D: CNN based binary classifier

Training and Inference

- Training
 - Discriminator
 - Learns to classify true or fake
 - Generator
 - · Learns to fool the discriminator
 - Input-output pair
 - Stacked matrix
 - 256-256-4
 - Congestion heatmap
 - 256-256-3

Inference

- Run generator





Dataset and Results

- Image generator implemented based on VPR
 - VPR configs: seed, ALPHA_T, INNER_NUM, place_algorithm
 - Training: 1x1080Ti, < 3 hours
 - Inference: < 0.2 s on 1x1080Ti (batch=1)
- Min-congestion exploration
 - e.g., target design = *dcsg*

		Design	# LUTs	# FFs	# Nets	# samples
		diffeq1	563	193	2059	200
		diffeq2	419	96	1560	200
- · · · · ·		SHA	2501	1047	5023	200
		OpenRISC	2823	911	10910	200
		ODE	5488	670	12336	150
		bfly	9503	1748	38582	150
		dcsg	9088	1618	36912	150
	10 samples					

Results – Placement Exploration

- Constrained placement exploration
 - Placement with biased routing congestion region



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Results – Real-time Forecast

- Visualization of *simulated annealing* placement
 - Swap locations iteratively
 - Every 200 iterations



Possible Configurations

Results – Real-time Forecast

- Visualization of *simulated annealing* placement
 - Swap locations iteratively
 - Every 200 iterations

Placement	Predicted	Ground truth		

Conclusion

- Forecasting Routing Congestion using Conditional GANs
 - Estimate routing utilization of all routing channels
 - Generate high-quality full routing congestion heatmap
 - Image-to-image mapping as image colorization

Limitations

- Model is device specific
- Still require 5-10 image pairs for new design
- Black-box inference is inefficient while is integrated with PnR tools

Future work

- Accelerate timing closure by packing/placement exploration
- Integrate with Yosys-NextPnR flow and VTR(ABC-VPR) flow

Thank you!

Conditional Generative Adversarial Nets

- Why conditional GAN (cGAN) ?
 - Condition on the input image
 - Input and output has similar underlying structure
- Generator
 - Fully Convolutional Networks (FCN)
- Discriminator
 - CNN binary classifier



Results - Analysis of Skips and L1 Loss

Ground Truth								
	1							
	-							
Predict (skips)								

Predict (L1+skips)

Predict (single skip+L1)

Results - Analysis of Skips and L1 Loss

