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One-for-All: An Unified Learning-based Framework for Efficient Cross-Corner Timing Signoff

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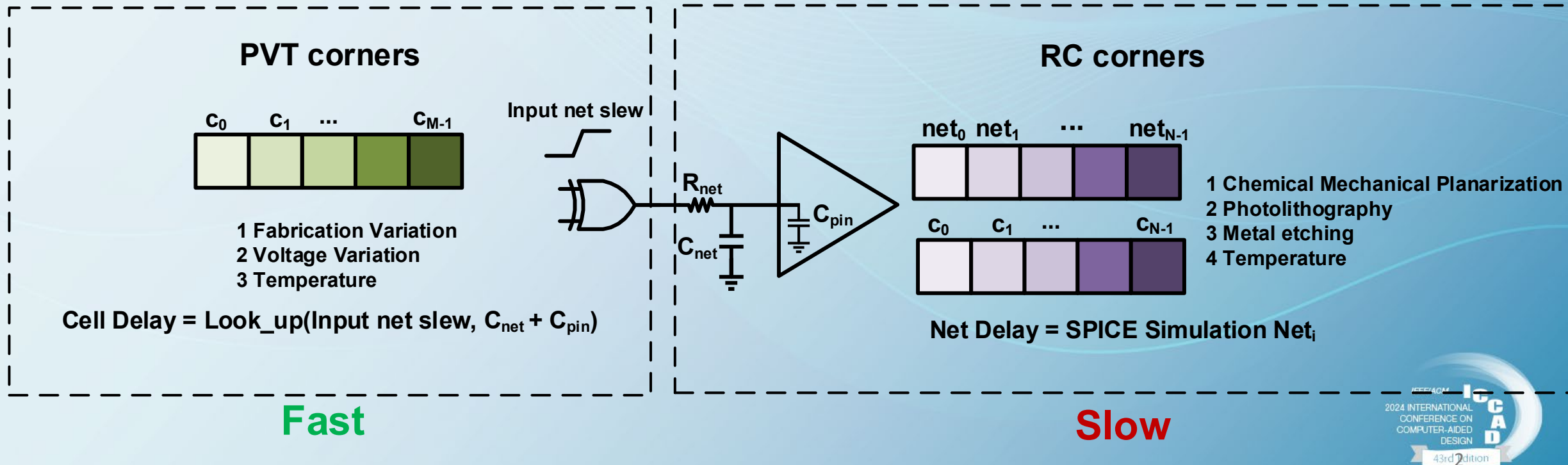
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Challenges in Timing Signoff

- Hundreds of process corners.
- Lengthy ECO iterations.

Sign-off Corners

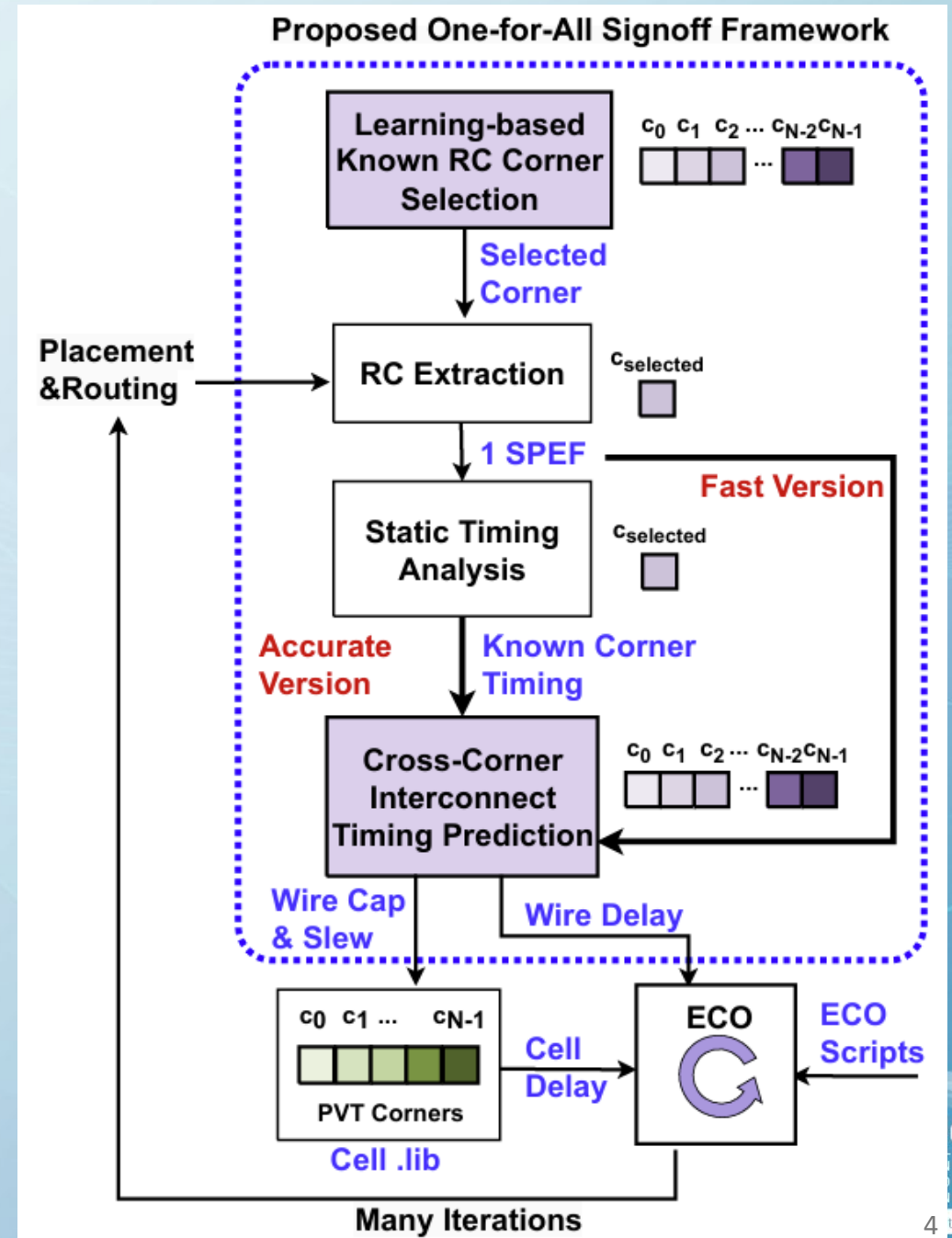


Problem Formulation

- Given the timing or only parasitic parameter for one selected 'observed' RC corner, estimate the interconnect timing for the remaining corners.
- Given few signed-off nets in all RC corners, classify the best corner as 'observed'.

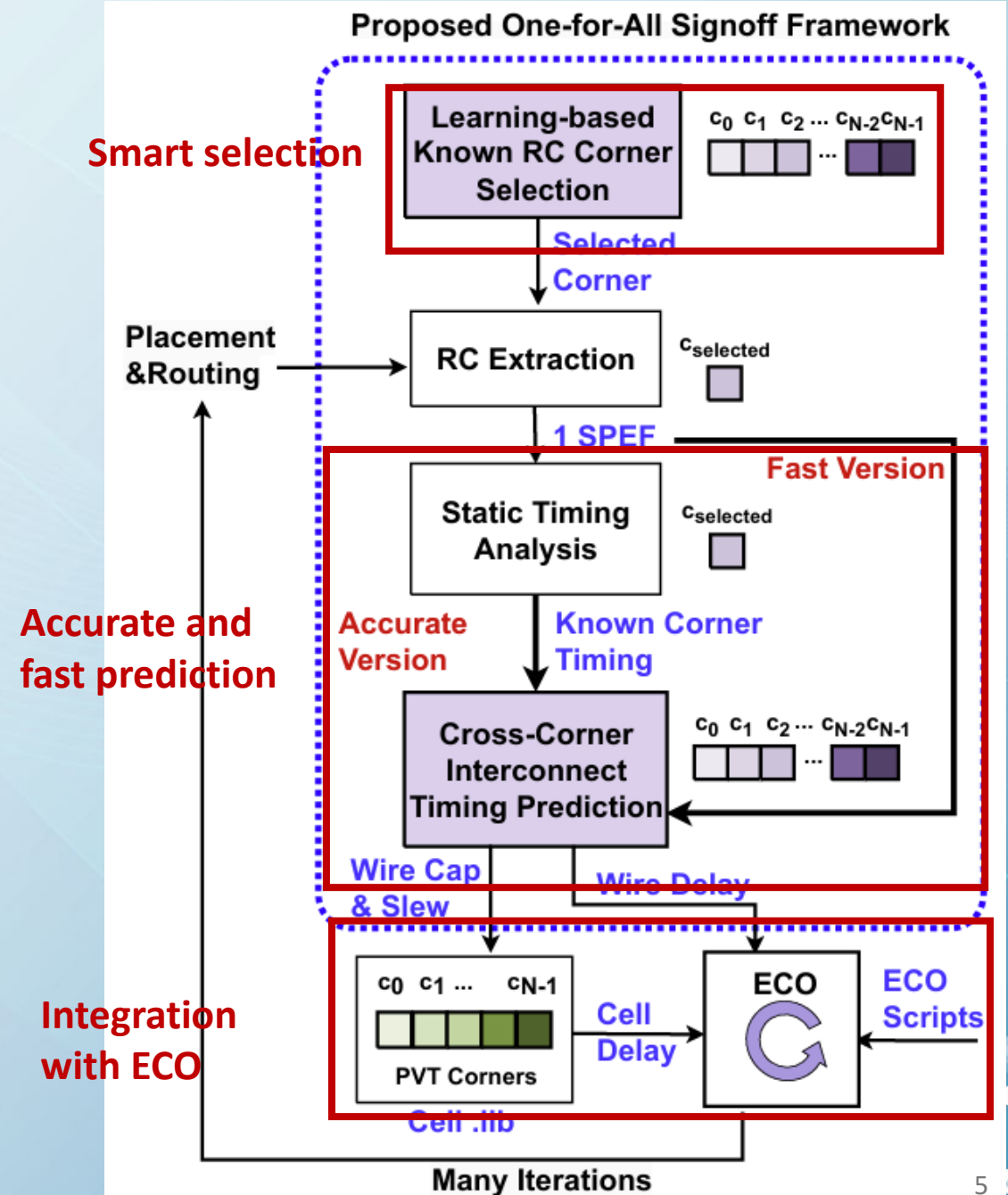
Proposed Framework

- A unified, **learning-based** approach.
- Utilizes a **single** known corner to predict timing across **all other corners**.



Key Contributions

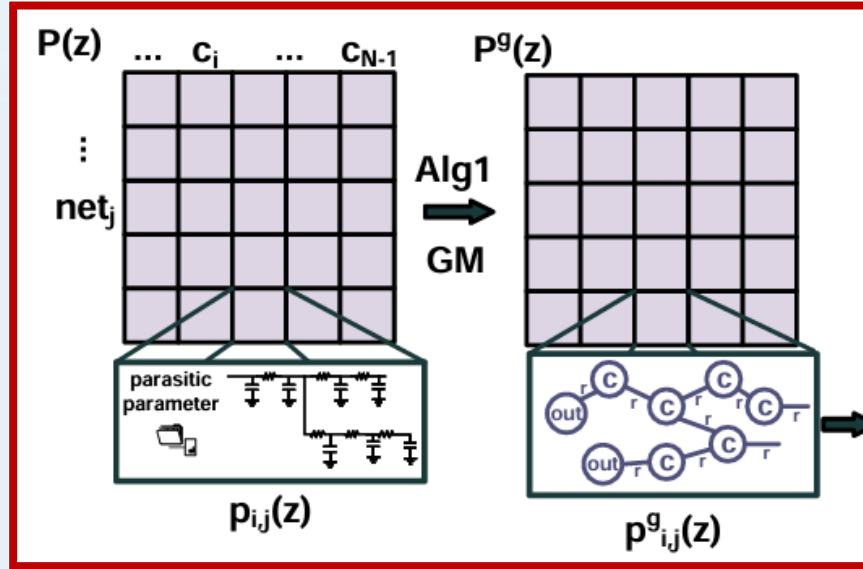
- Precise and fast cross-corner timing predictions.
- Machine learning-based corner selection.
- Seamless integration with timing ECO processes.



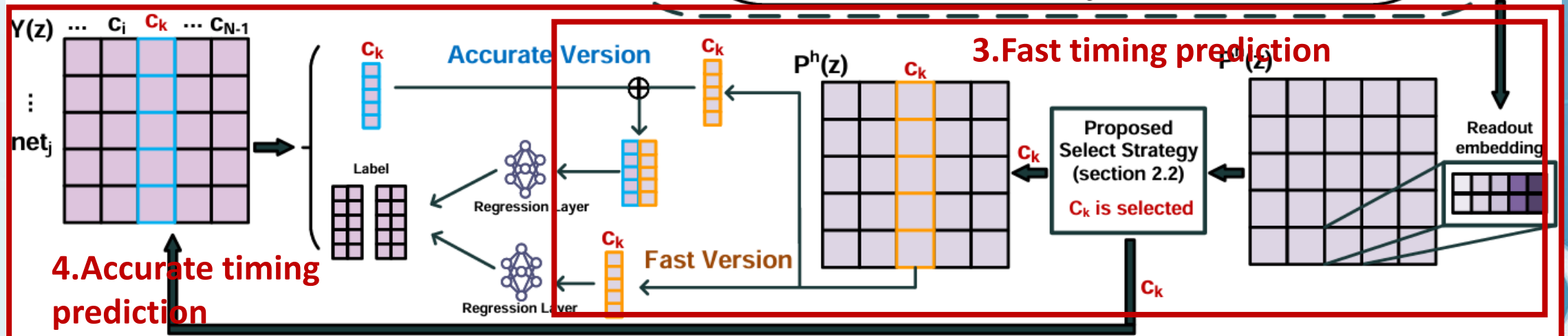
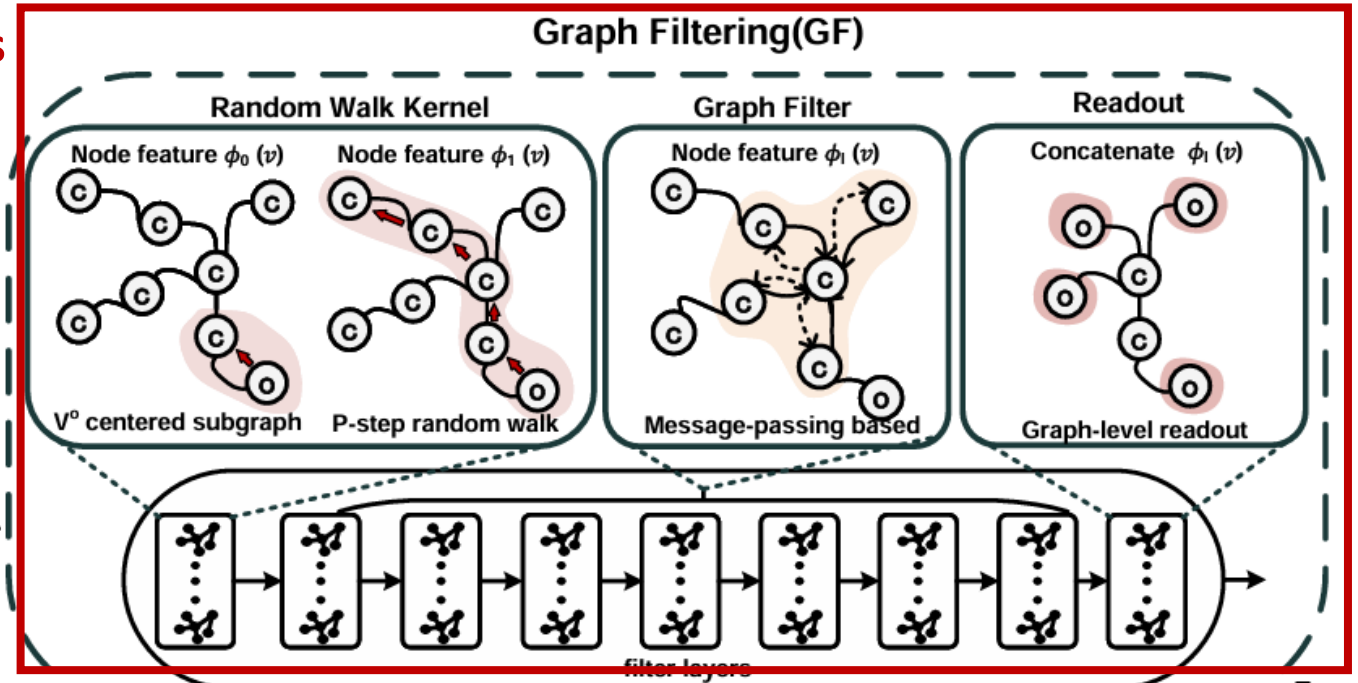
Proposed Methodology

Cross-corner timing prediction module

1.convert the RC network into graph matrices

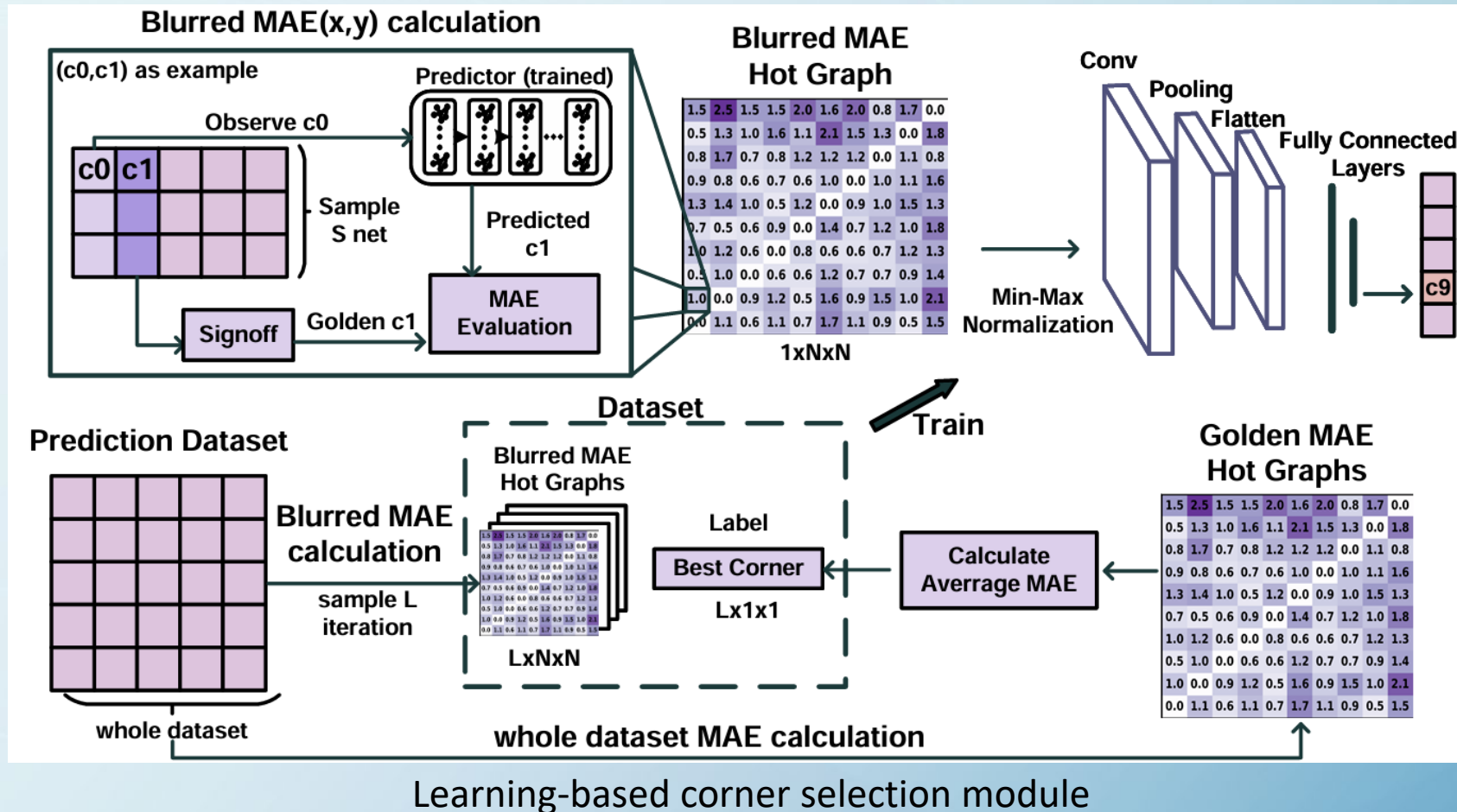


2.Extract low dimensional embedding from graph matrices



Corner Selection

- Selecting the most representative corner using minimal data.



Experiments and Results

Setup and baseline

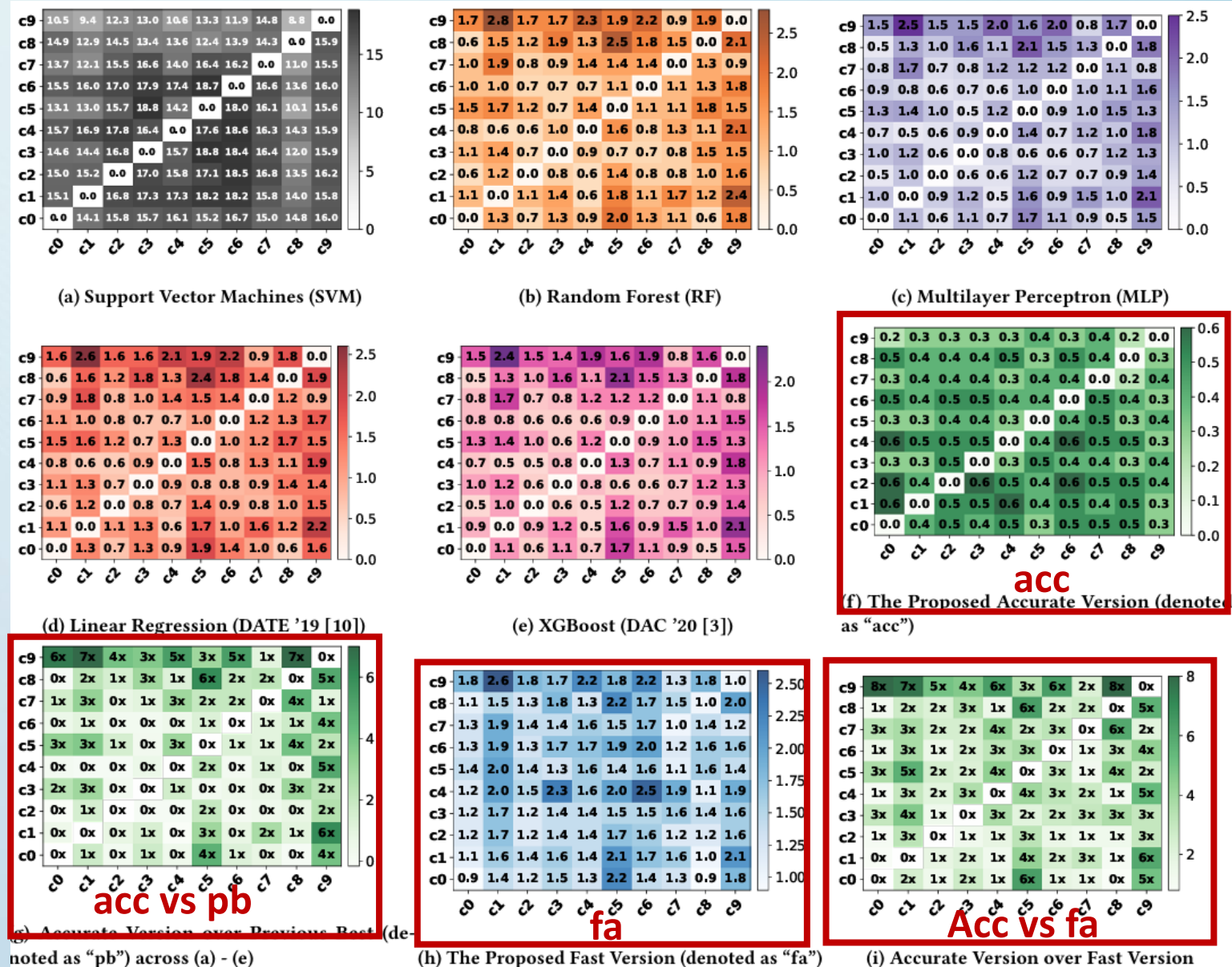
- Evaluation on industry-standard technology nodes (sub-10nm, 28nm).
- Representative benchmark.
- SOTA works and classical methods as baselines.
- Fast version denoted as **fa**, accurate version denoted as **acc**, previous best denoted as **pb**.

Benchmark

Process	Benchmark	#Cells	#Nets	#FFs
28nm	B19	13863	15394	1980
	PCI_BRIDGE	8518	9269	3337
	DES_PERT	1506	1634	192
	AES-128	5363	5432	935
	SALSA	11292	12749	1674
	OPENGFX	8220	8534	1584
sub-10nm	Industrial Design (confidential)	Over 1 million nets		

Accuracy comparison w/ prior works in sub-10 nm node

- X-coordinate represents the observed corner.
- Y-coordinate represents the predicted corner.



MAE(ps) heatmap compare with prior works

Comparison to previous best methods in sub-10 nm node

- At least 5 observed corners on average are required to achieve same accuracy as acc.
- Acc 62.6% accuracy improvement with pb.

The number of required corners to achieve same accuracy

	Proposed	Previous Best							# Minimum Required Corner
Known Corner	#1	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	
c_0	0.30	1.62	0.83	0.5	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.29	7
c_1	0.41	1.36	0.62	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.27	7
c_2	0.36	1.06	0.64	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.38	0.28	7
c_3	0.43	0.88	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.36			5
c_4	0.37	1.12	0.62	0.63	0.34				4
c_5	0.49	0.92	0.74	0.50	0.38				4
c_6	0.38	0.89	0.63	0.41	0.38				4
c_7	0.50	0.83	0.77	0.71	0.76	0.36			5
c_8	0.48	1.18	0.93	0.76	0.36				4
c_9	0.43	1.02	0.77	0.40					3
Average									5

Summary of the predicted MAE(ps) (mean/min/max) of the unobserved corners

Benchmark		c_0	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	c_9
Industrial Design	pb	1.5/0.8/2.4	1.2/0.5/2.1	1.0/0.7/1.7	0.8/0.6/1.5	1.0/0.5/1.5	0.8/0.5/1.8	0.8/0.6/1.3	0.8/0.5/1.4	1.1/0.5/2.1	0.9/0.5/1.7
	fa	1.8/1.3/2.6	1.5/1.1/2.2	1.4/1.2/1.9	1.6/1.3/2.0	1.5/1.3/2.0	1.8/1.2/2.5	1.5/1.4/1.7	1.4/1.4/1.7	1.6/1.1/2.1	1.4/1.2/2.2
	acc	0.3/0.2/0.4	0.4/0.3/0.5	0.3/0.2/0.4	0.4/0.3/0.5	0.3/0.3/0.5	0.4/0.3/0.6	0.3/0.3/0.5	0.5/0.4/0.6	0.4/0.3/0.6	0.4/0.3/0.5

Comparison to previous best in 28 nm node

- Acc 95.3% accuracy improvement with pb, increase about 10s runtime on average.
- Fa achieves over a $2\times$ speedup compared to acc, with 0.5 ps accuracy degradation on average.

MAE(ps) of each unobserved corners in 28 nm

Benchmark		c_0	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	c_9	Run Time (s) ¹
B19	pb	0.122	0.133	0.162	0.169	0.105	0.110	0.151	0.162	0.111	0.116	161
	fa	0.464	0.483	0.529	0.540	0.457	0.466	0.552	0.548	0.501	0.519	53
	acc	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.006	172
PCI_BRIDGE	pb	0.240	0.268	0.258	0.269	0.185	0.197	0.254	0.261	0.192	0.190	115
	fa	0.801	0.860	0.857	0.860	0.752	0.811	0.869	0.865	0.810	0.827	50
	acc	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011	126
DES_PERT	pb	0.088	0.084	0.107	0.094	0.078	0.078	0.108	0.088	0.063	0.067	59
	fa	0.450	0.459	0.625	0.600	0.425	0.508	0.572	0.600	0.499	0.517	42
	acc	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	69
AES-128	pb	0.240	0.268	0.258	0.269	0.185	0.197	0.254	0.261	0.192	0.190	96
	fa	0.802	0.854	0.891	0.920	0.818	0.839	0.930	0.927	0.854	0.876	47
	acc	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	107
SALSA	pb	0.341	0.391	0.407	0.442	0.287	0.289	0.388	0.419	0.273	0.281	150
	fa	1.436	1.475	1.502	1.560	1.397	1.455	1.569	1.610	1.467	1.518	54
	acc	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.012	161
OPENGFX	pb	0.147	0.162	0.205	0.220	0.135	0.135	0.218	0.223	0.135	0.138	123
	fa	0.620	0.646	0.682	0.706	0.609	0.647	0.692	0.723	0.650	0.671	49
	acc	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	134

Runtime Improvement and corner selection accuracy

- Fa over $2\times$ speedup acc in delay prediction.
- Acc $10\times$ acceleration of ECO processes.
- In small sample size (200), the test accuracy surpasses 70%.

Runtime(s) for two ECO iterations (in 28nm).

Benchmark	Iteration #1			Iteration #2		
	fa	acc	Traditional ECO	fa	acc	Traditional ECO
B19	53	169	1574	53	172	1608
PCI_BRIDGE	70	147	1354	50	126	1154
DES_PERT	43	79	697	42	69	588
AES-128	42	112	1009	47	107	962
SALSA	53	127	1582	54	161	1502
OPENGFX	50	100	1285	49	134	1228
Average	51.83	122.33	1250.17	49.17	128.17	1173.67

Know corner selection accuracy with respect to the sample size (in28nm)

Sample Size	Training Accuracy	Test Accuracy
100	0.663	0.611
200	0.805	0.744
500	0.771	0.767
Mixed	0.814	0.8

Conclusion

- Learning-based cross-corner timing signoff framework is proposed.
- Only one RC corner timing or just parasitic parameter is enough to predict interconnect timing in all corners.
- ‘Observed’ corner smart selecting strategy, enhance the framework’s adaptability.
- Integrated in ECO flow, the proposed framework accelerates each iteration substantially by over $10\times$.

Q&A