









Micron – IIITB Bi-Weekly Presentation

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Project Schedule (Planned vs. Actual)

Planned:

- Clear on Input format
- Exploration of SPICE netlist, recommended to use Calibre LVS with LVS blackboxing option.
- Cadence Innovus to be explored by Surresh
- Explore more on Neo4J graph database, compare with Google circuit training.

Actual:

- Steps for Dataset generation using Virtuoso and Calibre.
- Explored WireMask Black Box Optimization.
- Explored and Applied graph embedding techniques to few example cases





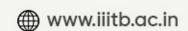


Dataset Generation

Steps we intend to follow for Dataset generation:

- 1. Synthesize the Netlist in Genus and create a layout design of the Netlist in Virtuoso
- 2. Next, to perform the LVS check, Pass the design through Calibre using a plugin that can be integrated with Virtuoso.
- 3. We have chosen Virtuoso because the problem statement emphasizes the importance of analog circuit designs, which can be effectively simulated using Cadence Virtuoso.
- 4. Additionally, Calibre offers the option of Black Boxing during LVS Checks. A dummy circuit with the required number of ports can be defined as a Black Box and considered as a macro.
- 5. Once this is done these files can be sent to the ML model for Training and Inference.







WireMask - Black Box Optimization

- A similar tool was explored that almost aligns with our problem statement. WireMask-BBO is a technique for Macro Placement. This approach uses the same constraints i.e., the Half Perimeter Wire Length (HPWL) and Congestion parameters for optimization.
- Analytical methods for simultaneous placement of MACROs and Standard Cells often cause overlapping and to fix this a simpler solution involved dividing the chip canvas into discrete grids and placing the MACROs step by step, checking for the most optimized results

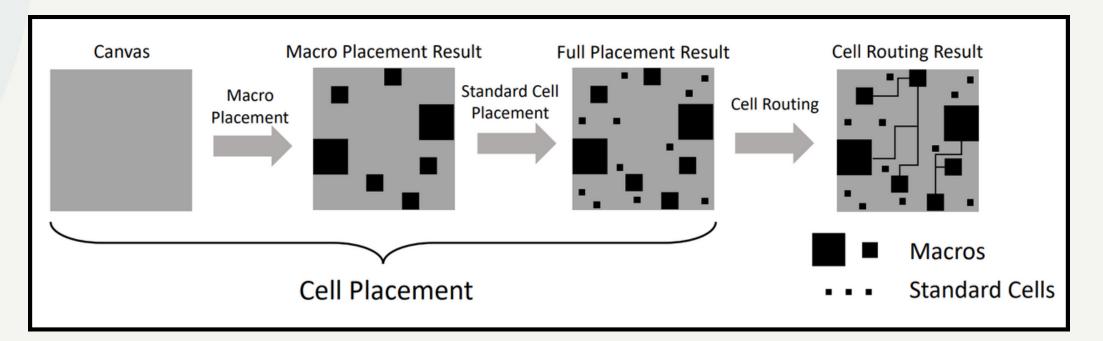






WireMask - Black Box Optimization

- We can use the WireMask to record the increment if HPWL by moving a macro to each candidate grid on the chip canvas.
- The macros in the solution can be sequentially adjusted to the nearest solution.
- This algorithm can be further optimized with the prior knowledge of best datasets using ML techniques

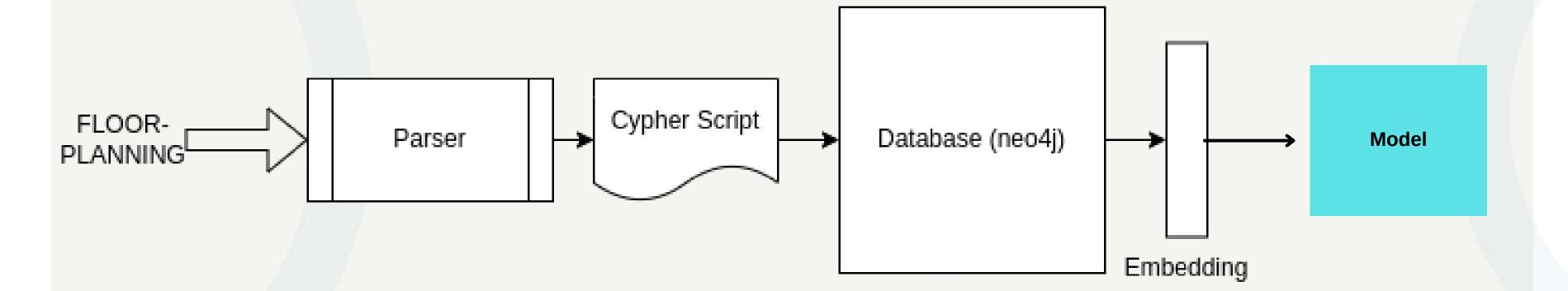








Interfacing with DB







Interfacing with DB - Parser

- Parser will take in the Spice Netlist as input and give the cypher script that will generate the same graph .
- Mainly reads connectivity information and any other features about each macro like size, shape, etc.
- This component is still a work in progress.







Interfacing with DB - Cypher Script

- Cypher is a declarative graph query language that allows for expressive and efficient data querying in a property graph.
- It is the language that is primarily used in Neo4J to query the database.
- This will mainly contain connectivity and features of individual macros.
- Additionally, properties about the connections (wires) can also be added.







Interfacing with DB - Database

- Neo4J will be used as the database to store and query the graph data coming from the parser.
- Some of its useful features include:
 - Built and designed specifically for storing graph data
 - Easy to add properties to nodes and edges.
 - Good visualisation tools available (eg. Neo4J Bloom).
 - Has in-built Data-Science library for processing tasks.







Interfacing with DB - Embedding

- The graph data needs to be processed into form of vectors that the downstream ML models can understand.
- Similar to text-to-vector embedding used in NLP. (Graph-to-vector in this case)
- Several algorithms that could be used here.
 - Currently FastRP and GraphSAGE are explored.
 - Working on finding better algorithms.
- Gives output of n (embedding dimension) vectors of floats.

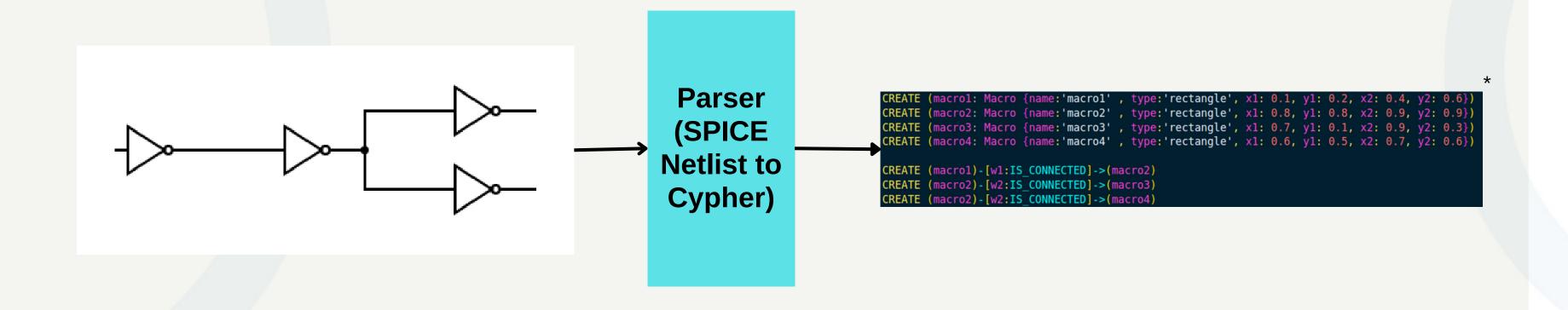




Graph Embedding and Interfacing with DB - Example

ESSAGN PARTIES

Sample graph tested for embedding.

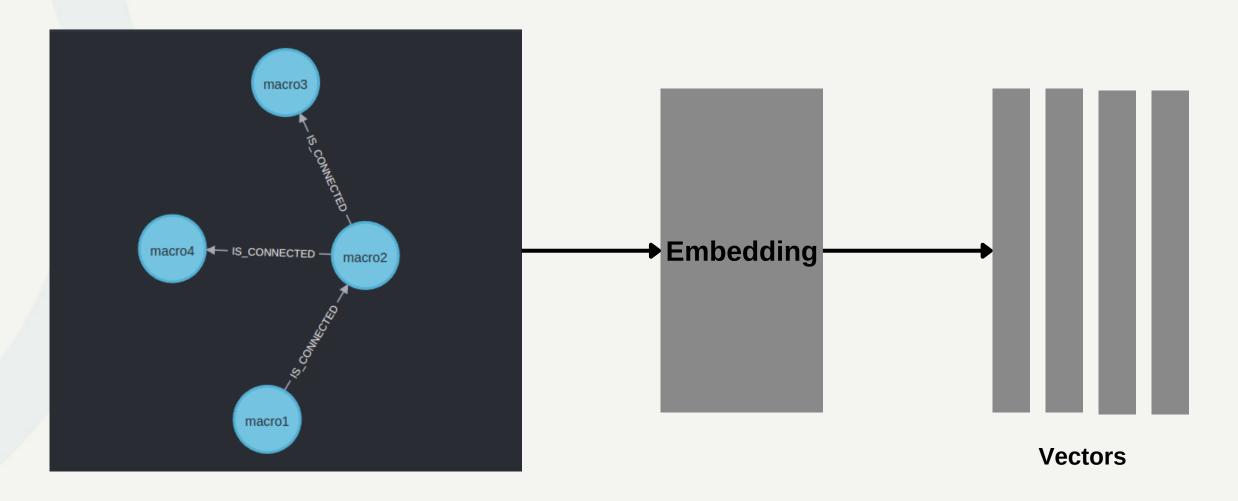






Graph Embedding and Interfacing with DB - Example

Neo4J Bloom used for graph visual



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Graph Embedding

- Two algorithms explored yet: FastRP, GraphSAGE
- FastRP only considers relative positioning of nodes, hence not so useful.
- GraphSAGE uses the feature vectors as initial embeddings.

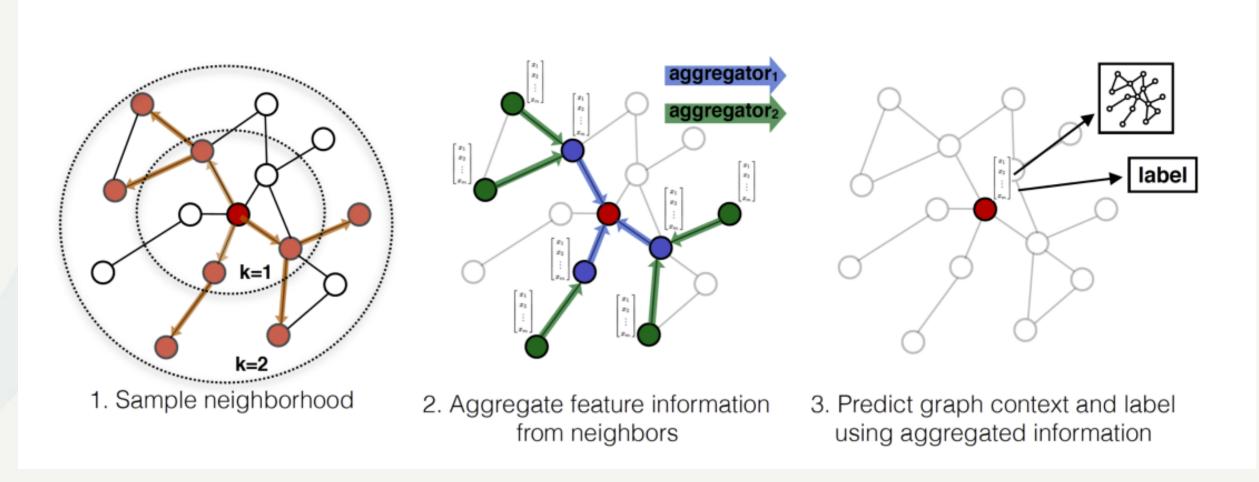








- Inductive Algorithm that uses the node feature information.
- Trains Aggregate functions and set of weights via supervised and unsupervised methods.









$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{h}_{v}^{0} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_{v}, \forall v \in \mathcal{V} \ ; \\ \mathbf{for} \ k = 1...K \ \mathbf{do} \\ \middle| \ \mathbf{for} \ v \in \mathcal{V} \ \mathbf{do} \\ \middle| \ \mathbf{h}_{\mathcal{N}(v)}^{k} \leftarrow \mathrm{AGGREGATE}_{k}(\{\mathbf{h}_{u}^{k-1}, \forall u \in \mathcal{N}(v)\}); \\ \middle| \ \mathbf{h}_{v}^{k} \leftarrow \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}^{k} \cdot \mathrm{CONCAT}(\mathbf{h}_{v}^{k-1}, \mathbf{h}_{\mathcal{N}(v)}^{k})\right) \\ \mathbf{end} \\ \middle| \ \mathbf{h}_{v}^{k} \leftarrow \mathbf{h}_{v}^{k}/\|\mathbf{h}_{v}^{k}\|_{2}, \forall v \in \mathcal{V} \\ \mathbf{end} \\ \mathbf{z}_{v} \leftarrow \mathbf{h}_{v}^{K}, \forall v \in \mathcal{V} \end{array}$$

Forward Propagation (after training)

- Embedding vectors initialised to feature vectors of each nodes.
- Vector computed from aggregation of neighbours. This is concatenated with vector at the current node.
- Forward Pass through non-linearity.
- Normalisation







Training Phase

- Can be done in supervised or unsupervised manner
- Nodes would be labelled and cross-entropy loss can be computed in supervised learning
- Similarity measure used as loss function in case of unsupervised learning.
- We plan to modify this to suit our needs. (i.e. include parameters that would apply constraints)

$$J_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{z}_u) = -\log\left(\sigma(\mathbf{z}_u^{\top}\mathbf{z}_v)\right) - Q \cdot \mathbb{E}_{v_n \sim P_n(v)}\log\left(\sigma(-\mathbf{z}_u^{\top}\mathbf{z}_{v_n})\right)$$







nodeId embedding	
+	
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Summary of overall Progress

- Steps for Dataset generation using Virtuoso and Calibre were explored.
- WireMask Black Box Optimization was surveyed.
- FastRP and GraphSAGE embedding technique.
- Better Embedding techniques to be explored.
- Working on developing parser for the cypher script to feed data into neo4j database.







Any specific request to Micron

- Confirmation is needed whether the extracted spice netlist format suffices our need at this point of time.
- What all parameters of the macros (nodes) and the wires (edges) need to be considered during embedding? Currently working with shape and size (in form of coordinates of vertices).

