









#### Micron – IIITB Bi-Weekly Presentation

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#### Agenda

- Things done
- Action plan
- Interfacing with DB
- Graph embedding
- Wire mask
- Summary







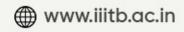
#### Things Done

<u>Inputs</u>:- Spice netlists are being used as input to the parser. These netlists are at present being generated from Cadence Virtuoso + PVS LVS, post manual PNR, and LVS spice extraction.

<u>Parser:</u> The parser is built in the sense of extracting the necessary information from these netlists, such as the names, connections, sizes, and shapes. Necessary changes can be made in the future to the parser, to parse a blackboxed input spice netlist. (This change can be done in no time). The output of the parser is a cypher script, which is given as an input to the neo4j.

<u>Neo4j</u>:- At present, the nodes are built with the properties of sizes, shapes, coordinates, and connections. The other constraints will be considered in a later part of the development. This is done for the ease of debugging and developing a prototype model that can place the macros with the right connections as a start. The output of the neo4j is used to produce an embedding vector using the embedding techniques.







#### **Action Plan**

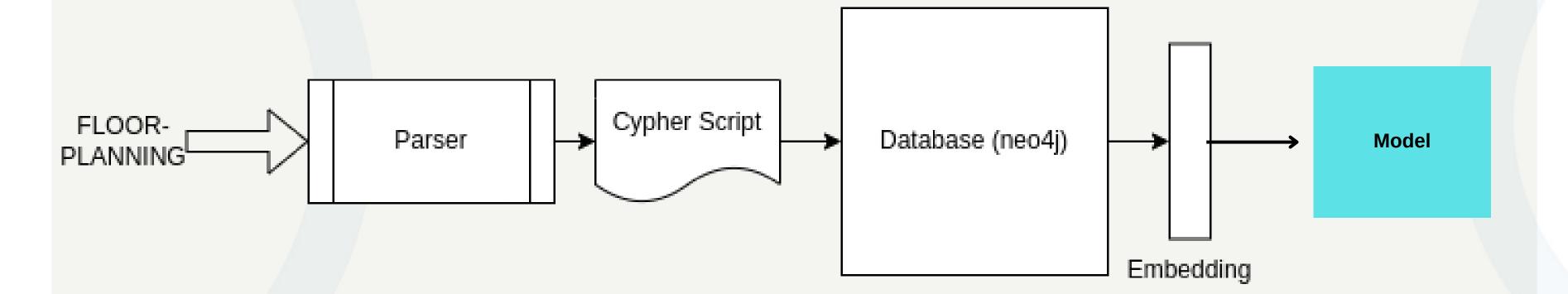
- Step 1: Get Calibre LVS running. For now, spice netlists extracted from PVS LVS.
- Step 2: Make necessary changes to parser after Calibre is running with black-boxing.
- Step 3 : Decide on what model to use after embedding.
- Step 4: Model Training without any additional constraints.
- Step 5: Integration of constraints into the pipeline







## 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.







# 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

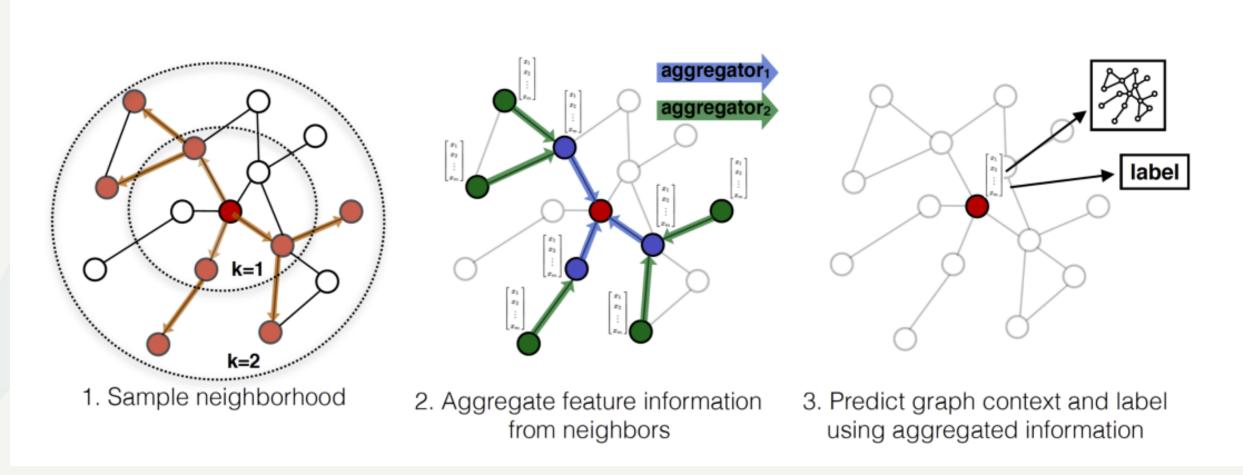
- The graph data needs to be processed into form of vectors that the downstream ML models can understand.
- Similar to text-to-vector embedding used in NLP. (Graph-to-vector in this case)
- Several algorithms that could be used here.
  - Currently FastRP and GraphSAGE are explored.
  - Working on finding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



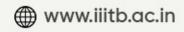




- Inductive Algorithm that uses the node feature information.
- Trains Aggregate functions and set of weights via supervised and unsupervised methods.









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

#### 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	
<b>+</b>	
0	9367244972089694, 0.09646089222594437, 0.12716232971356012, 0.1105537 4377058, 0.11960313853065582, 0.12628491127460614, 0.1304039648406397 48487367957562, 0.13639090703215698, 0.1410161028209979, 0.0962660240 352] 975917, 0.1358998493678267, 0.11799076553164016, 0.12976309900110783, 09346306209493828, 0.0965508161584295, 0.1271887053451266, 0.11072267 725263, 0.11952775466448137, 0.1263874428859106, 0.13033743854490568, 6661178854719, 0.13629593027339698, 0.14087864809610814, 0.0964738607 7] 3396251, 0.1357296165986284, 0.11820183841053085, 0.12961891899841244 .09368054824127386, 0.09633870644628338, 0.12713556587546246, 0.11055 264229217, 0.11965855797482526, 0.1263461057878933, 0.130517456855369 871596063854083, 0.13621897036932964, 0.1410112010131101, 0.096253935 597] 3973007, 0.13595098326031463, 0.11790571501683256, 0.1298053808811273 0.0933808382851669, 0.09661062067206738, 0.1272059071537837, 0.110774 3431368, 0.11950294209807005, 0.1264188770879685, 0.1303173315194312, 11870699180851872, 0.13628091705426665, 0.14083609467695446, 0.096555 313002]
4 rows	





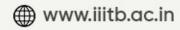


#### WireMask - Black Box Optimization

- 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

<u>https://github.com/lamda-bbo/WireMask-BBO</u> - for improved optimization over MASKPlace
<u>https://github.com/laiyao1/maskplace</u> - For visualization

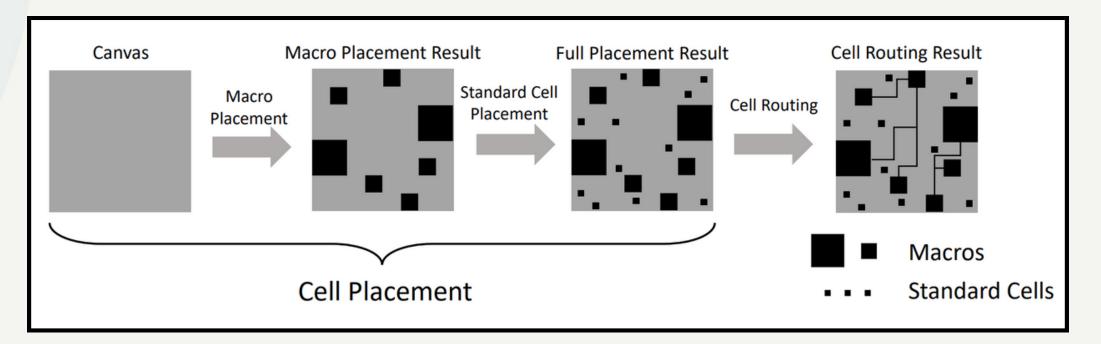






#### WireMask - Black Box Optimization

- 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

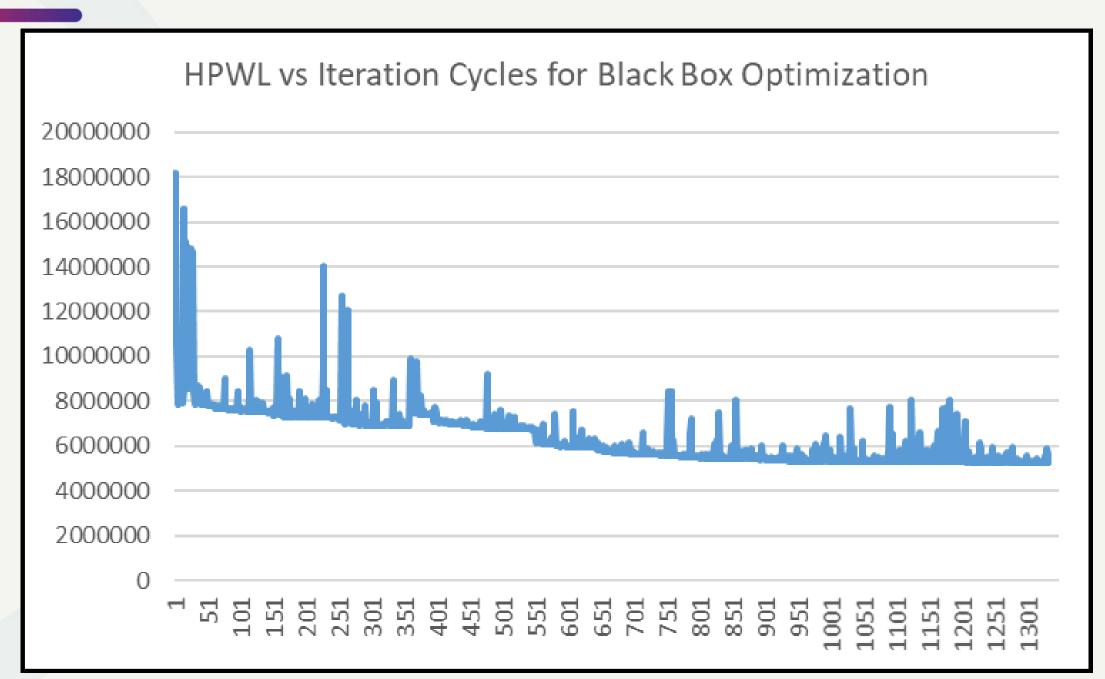






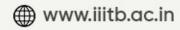


#### WireMask - Black Box Optimization



The graph on the right shows a gradual descent of **HPWL** for an example circuit common to other optimization project like Maskplace, DREAMplace etc. and WireMask was observed to have slower settling results but an optimized HPWL value for a longer run.







#### Summary of overall Progress

- The parser for the cypher script is now built and running.
- Neo4j graph database is built with the necessary properties
- Working on embedding vectors produced using graph sage embedding technique
- Steps for Dataset generation using Virtuoso and Calibre were explored.
- WireMask Black Box Optimization was surveyed.
- Working to get the calibre lvs up and running
- Working on the type of model to use post-embedding







#### Any specific request to Micron

Confirmation to proceed with the current flow.



