



《芯片设计自动化与智能优化》 Detailed Placement

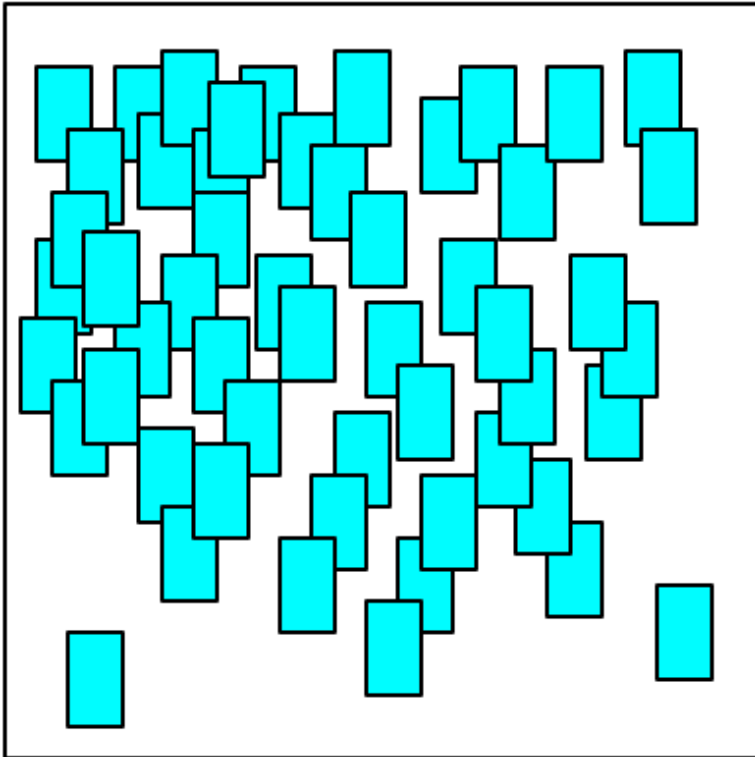
The slides are partly based on Prof. David Z. Pan's lecture notes at UT Austin.

Yibo Lin

Peking University

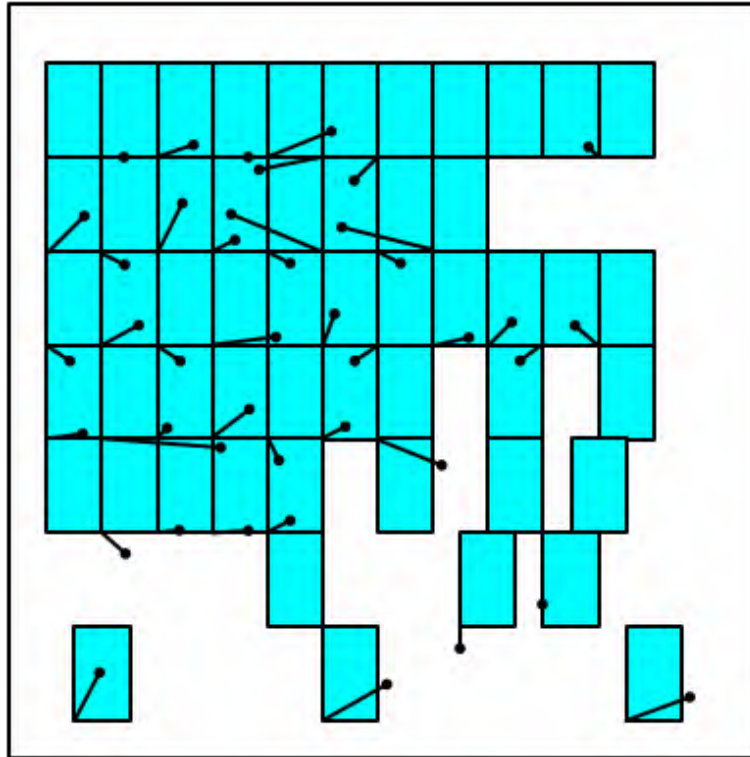
Typical Placement Flow

WL: 1.00e+6



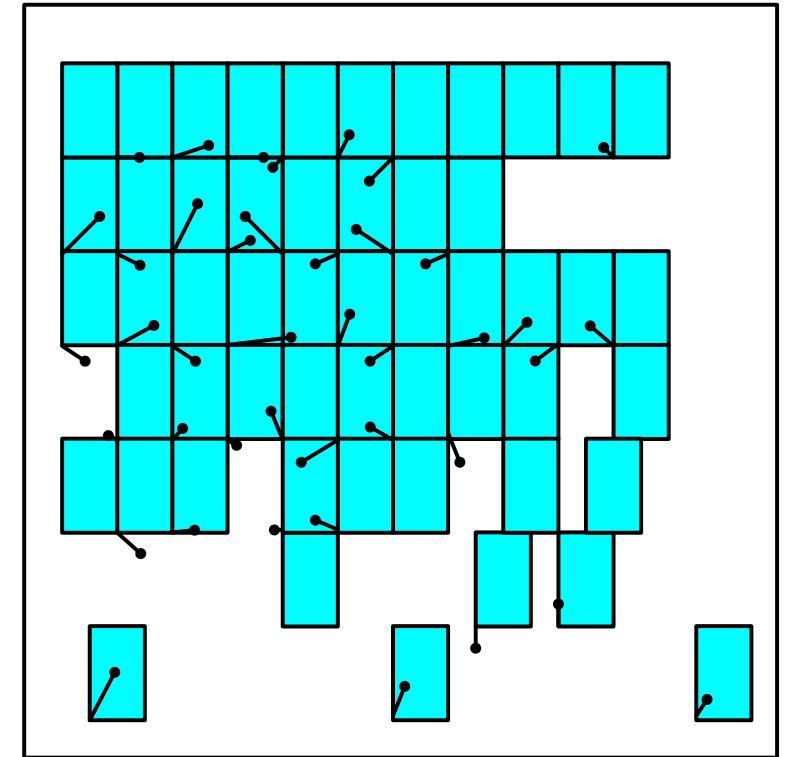
Global placement

WL: 1.05e+6



Legalization

WL: 1.02e+6



Detailed Placement

Outline

- What is placement
- History of placement algorithms
- Global placement
 - Quadratic placement: FastPlace & SimPL
 - Nonlinear placement: NTUplace & ePlace
- Legalization
 - Tetris
 - Row-based algorithms: Abacus, DP, LP, MCF
 - Integer linear programming

- **Detailed placement**
 - Global move & swap
 - Independent set matching
 - Local reordering
 - Row-based algorithms: DP, LP, MCF
- Other topics
 - Routability-driven placement
 - Timing-driven placement
 - Macro placement

Detailed Placement – Problem Formulation

➤ Input

- Legal placement

➤ Output

- Refine the locations of blocks
- Guarantee legality

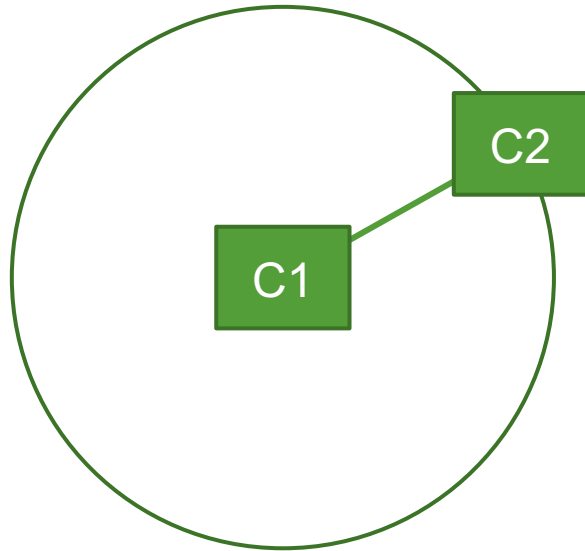
➤ Objective

- Minimize wirelength

➤ Other objectives

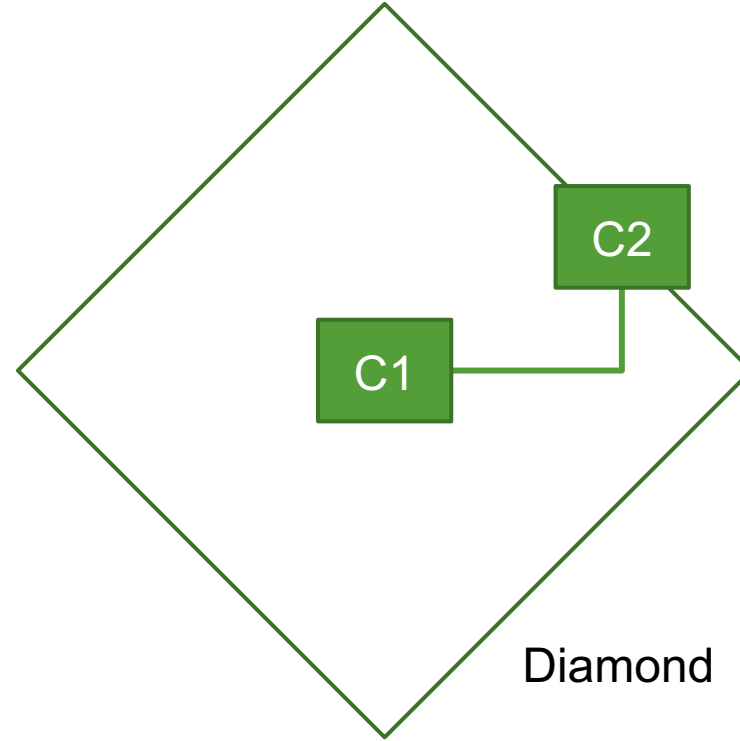
- Timing, routability, etc.

Basic Intuition for Wirelength Refinement



Circle

$$(x_{c2} - x_{c1})^2 + (y_{c2} - y_{c1})^2 = c$$



Diamond

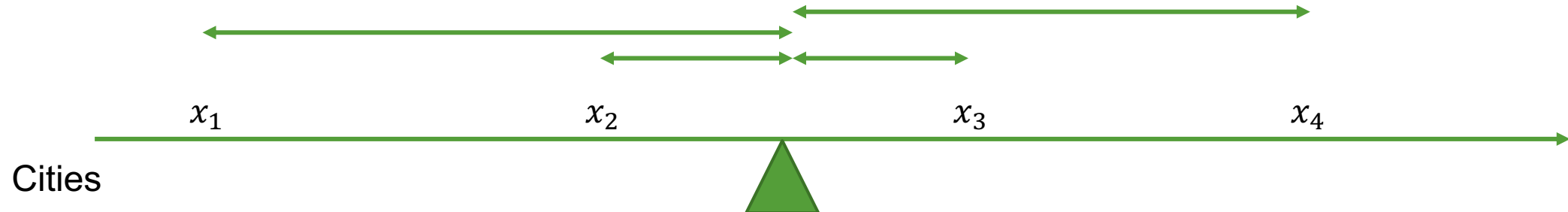
$$|x_{c2} - x_{c1}| + |y_{c2} - y_{c1}| = c$$

Basic Intuition for Wirelength Refinement

Find the optimal warehouse location that minimizes the distances to all cities?

Cities are located in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

$$\min_{x_w} |x_w - x_1| + |x_w - x_2| + |x_w - x_3| + |x_w - x_4|$$

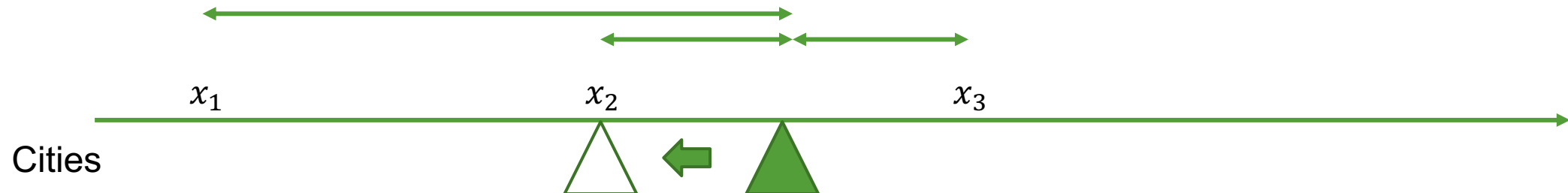


Basic Intuition for Wirelength Refinement

Find the optimal warehouse location that minimizes the distances to all cities?

Cities are located in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

$$\min_{x_w} |x_w - x_1| + |x_w - x_2| + |x_w - x_3|$$



Basic Intuition for Wirelength Refinement

Find the optimal warehouse location that minimizes the distances to all cities?

Cities are located in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Optimal solution

Median of $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

Case I: n is an odd number

Case II: n is an even number

Time complexity to compute median

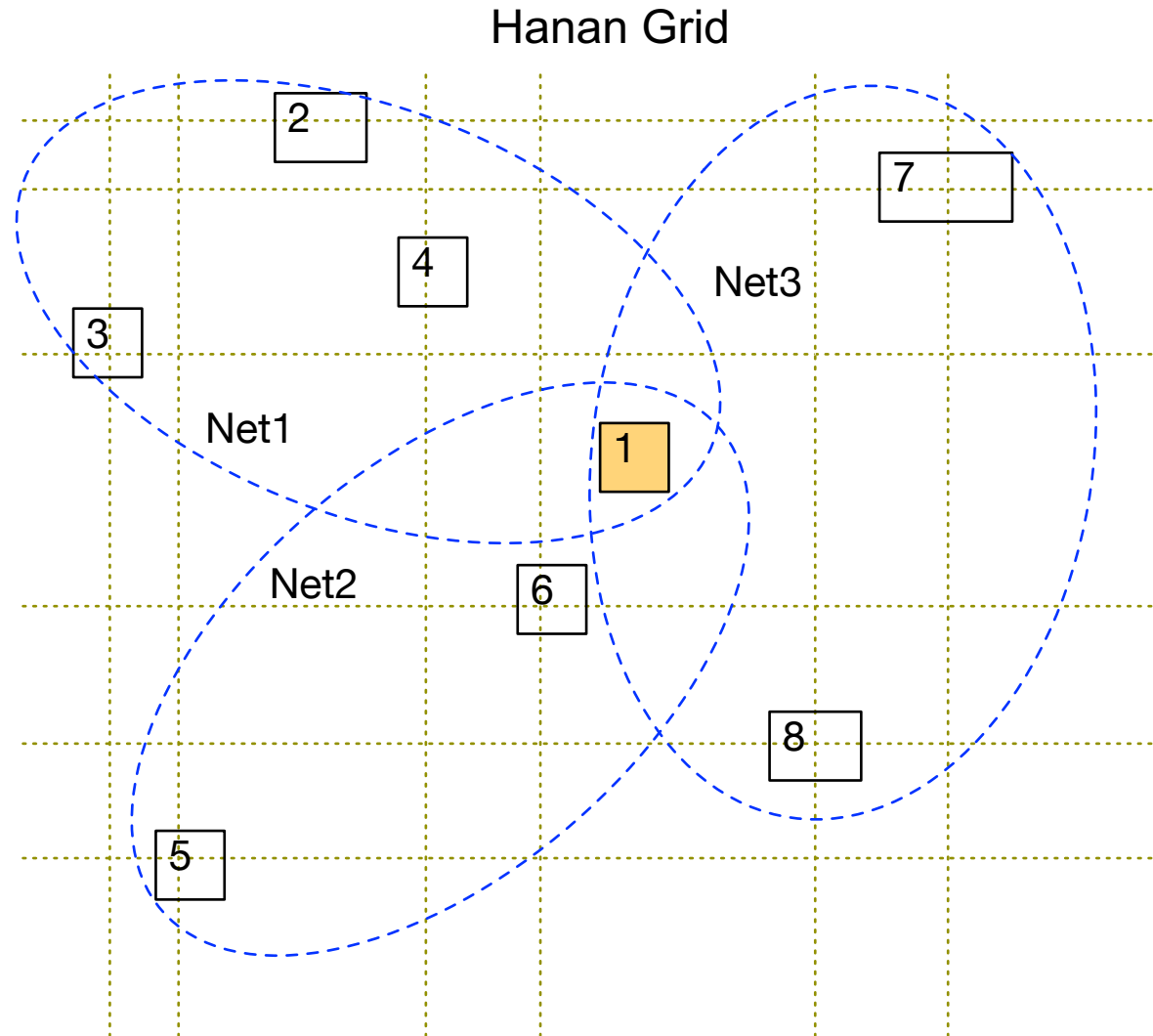
Sorting: $O(n \log n)$

Kth smallest/largest I: expected $O(n)$

Kth smallest/largest II: worst case $O(n)$

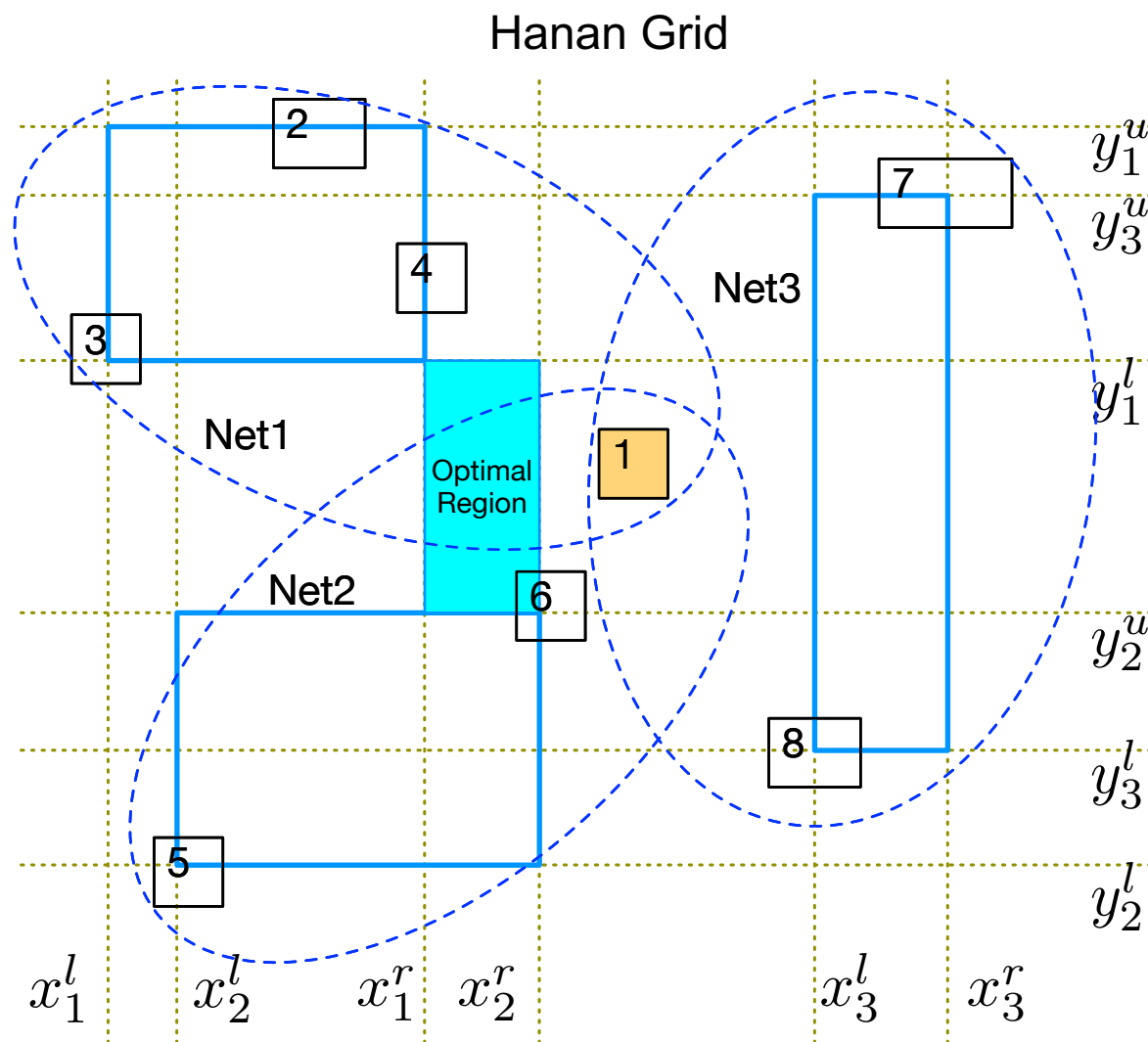
Optimal Region

- Consider cell 1
 - Net1: {1, 2, 3, 4}
 - Net2: {1, 5, 6}
 - Net3: {1, 7, 8}
- Assume all other cells are fixed
- The region for cell 1 to achieve minimum total wirelength



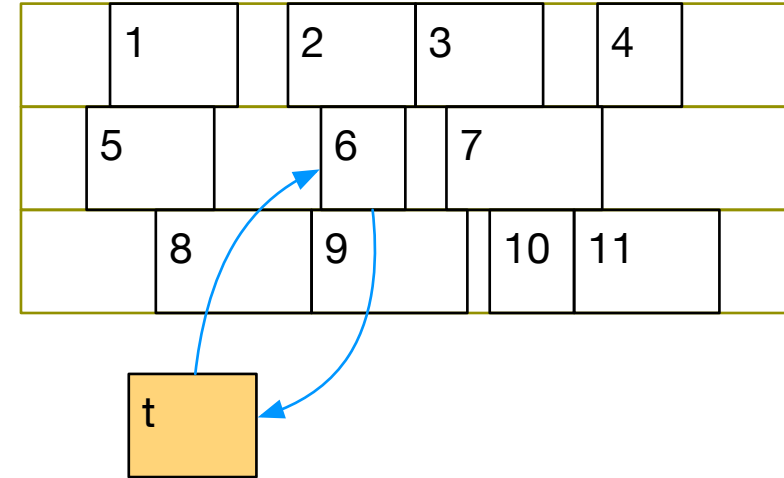
Optimal Region

- Consider cell 1
 - Net1: {1, 2, 3, 4}
 - Net2: {1, 5, 6}
 - Net3: {1, 7, 8}
- Assume all other cells are fixed
- The region for cell 1 to achieve minimum total wirelength
 - Medians of $\{x_1^l, x_1^r, x_2^l, x_2^r, x_3^l, x_3^r\}$
 - Medians of $\{y_1^l, y_1^u, y_2^l, y_2^u, y_3^l, y_3^u\}$
 - A REGION, not a point!



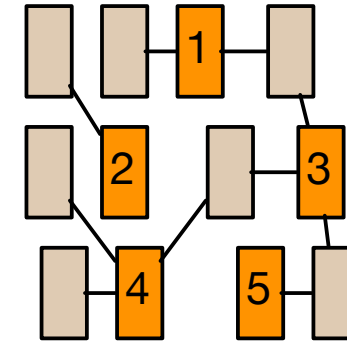
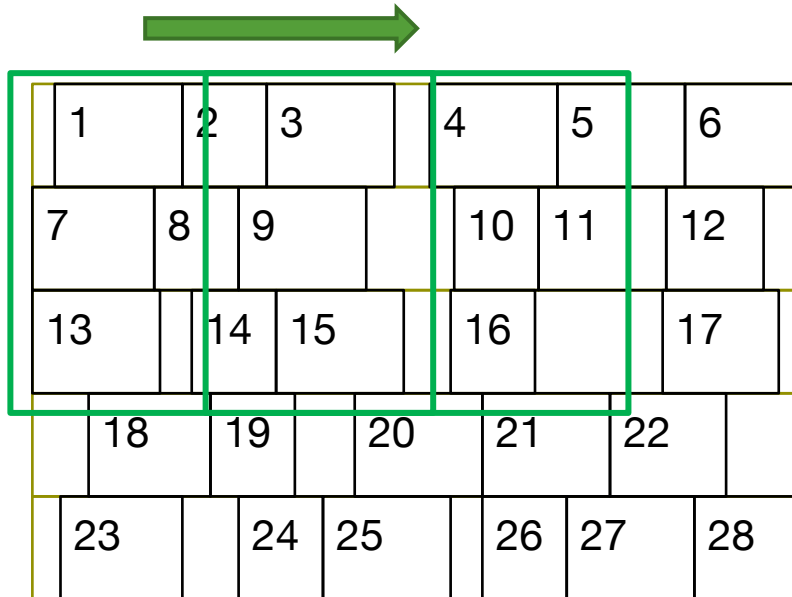
Global Move & Swap

- Generalize swap and move
 - Regard move as swapping with a whitespace
- For each cell
 - Compute its optimal region
 - Enumerate all swap candidates within the optimal region (or expanded regions) and compute cost
 - Swap with the best one if applicable
- Heuristic cost function
 - Wirelength changes
 - Penalizing if swapping with cells of different sizes
 - Penalizing if causing overlaps

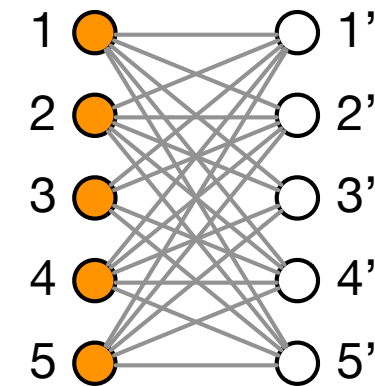


Independent Set Matching

- “Independent”
 - Cells do not directly connect with each other
- Sliding windows



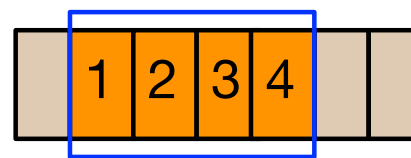
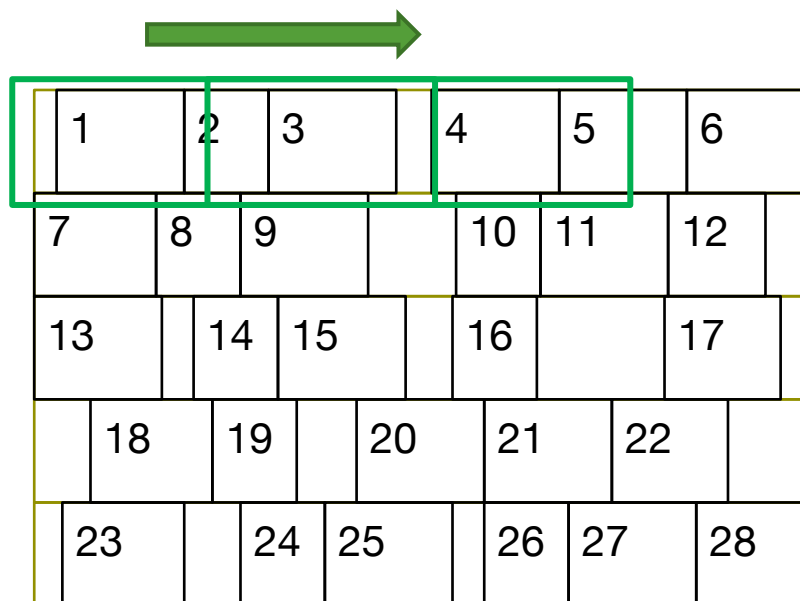
Extract an independent set of cells



Bipartite matching

Local Reordering

- For a small window in a row
 - Enumerating all the combinations of orders
 - Choose the order with the best cost
- Sliding window



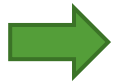
All permutations



...

Row-based Algorithms – Linear Placement

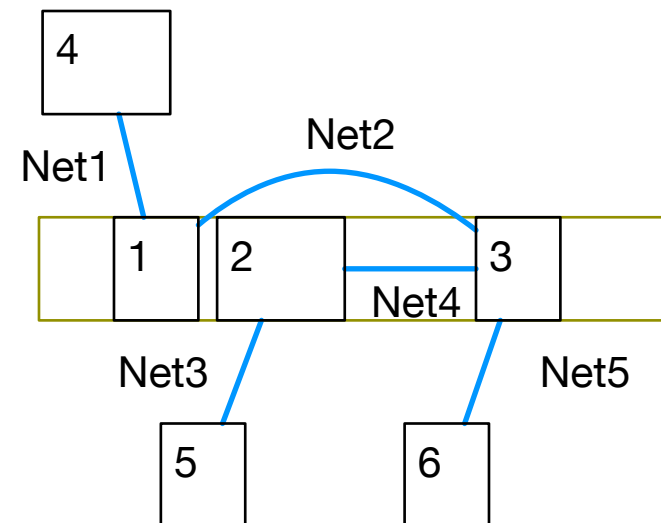
- Consider a single row of placement
 - Keep the **relative order** of cells in a row
 - Cells on other rows are fixed
- Multiple algorithms to solve
 - Linear programming
 - Dynamic programming [\[Taghavi+, ICCAD2010\]](#)
 - Clumping algorithm [\[Kahng+, ASPDAC1999\]](#)
- Legalization problem
 - $\min_x \sum_i |x_i - x_i^{gp}|,$
 - s. t. $x_i - x_{i-1} \geq w_i,$
 - $x_i \geq L, x_i \leq R$



- Detailed placement problem
 - $\min_{x, R_e, L_e} \sum_{e \in E} (R_e - L_e),$
 - s. t. $x_i - x_{i-1} \geq w_i,$
 - $x_i \geq L_e, x_i \leq R_e, \forall i \in e, e \in E$
 - $x_i \geq L, x_i \leq R$

Row-based Algorithms – Linear Placement

- Consider a row of cells {1, 2, 3}
 - Cells {4, 5, 6} are fixed
 - 5 nets: {1, 4}, {1, 3}, {2, 5}, {2, 3}, {3, 6}
 - Introduce $\{L_i, R_i\}$ as the bounding box for each net i
 - $\min_{x, R_i, L_i} \sum_{i=1}^5 R_i - L_i,$
 - s.t. $x_i - x_{i-1} \geq w_i,$
 - Net1: $x_1 \geq L_1, x_1 \leq R_1, x_4^c \geq L_1, x_4^c \leq R_1,$
 - Net2: $x_1 \geq L_2, x_1 \leq R_2, x_3 \geq L_2, x_3 \leq R_2,$
 - Net3: $x_2 \geq L_3, x_2 \leq R_3, x_5^c \geq L_3, x_5^c \leq R_3,$
 - Net4: $x_2 \geq L_4, x_2 \leq R_4, x_5^c \geq L_4, x_5^c \leq R_4,$
 - Net5: $x_3 \geq L_5, x_3 \leq R_5, x_6^c \geq L_5, x_6^c \leq R_5,$
 - $x_i \geq L, x_i \leq R$



Differential constraints only

Can be solved with dual min-cost flow

Row-based Algorithms – Linear Placement

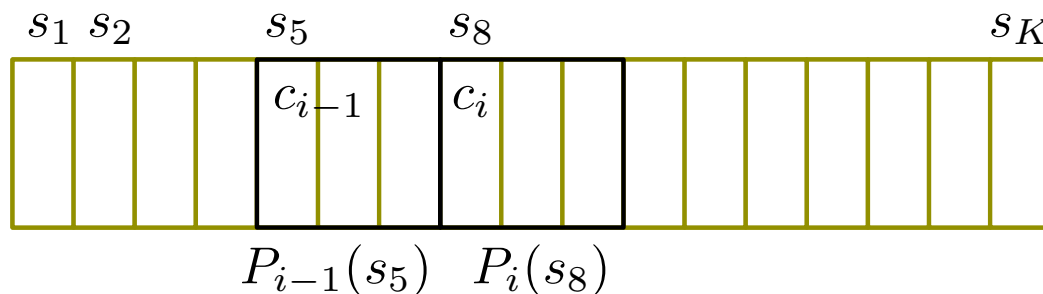
► Solve with dynamic programming

- Find an independent subproblem
- Place cells c_1, \dots, c_i, c_i being at or to the left of the i^{th} feasible location s_i ,
- Minimize $\sum_{k=1}^i cost_k(x)$

► Recursion

- $P_i(s_j) = \min\{P_i(s_{j-1}), P_{i-1}(s_j - w_{i-1}) + cost_i(s_j)\}$

How to handle cell c_i connected to cell c_j in the same row ($i < j$)?



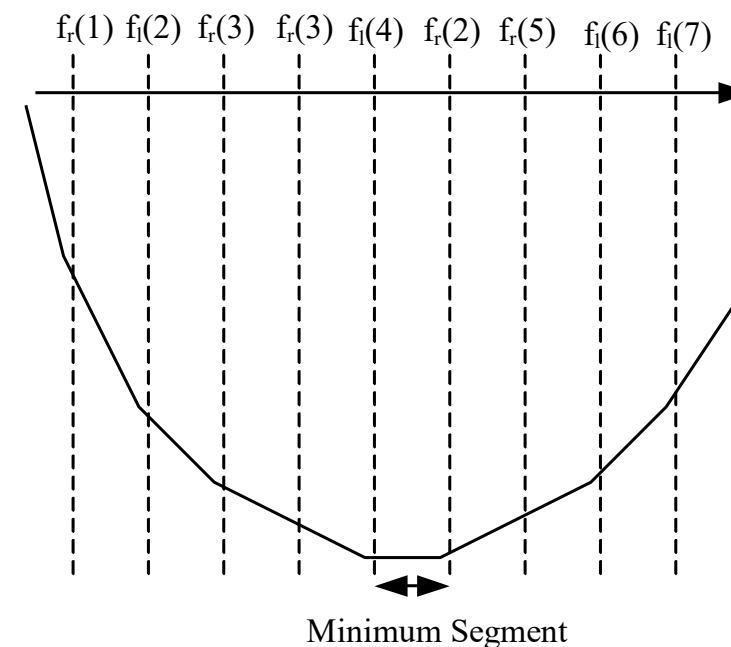
► Runtime complexity

- $(i \text{ range}) \times (j \text{ range}) = n \times (K - \sum w_i) \approx O(n^2)$

Row-based Algorithms – Linear Placement

► Clumping algorithm

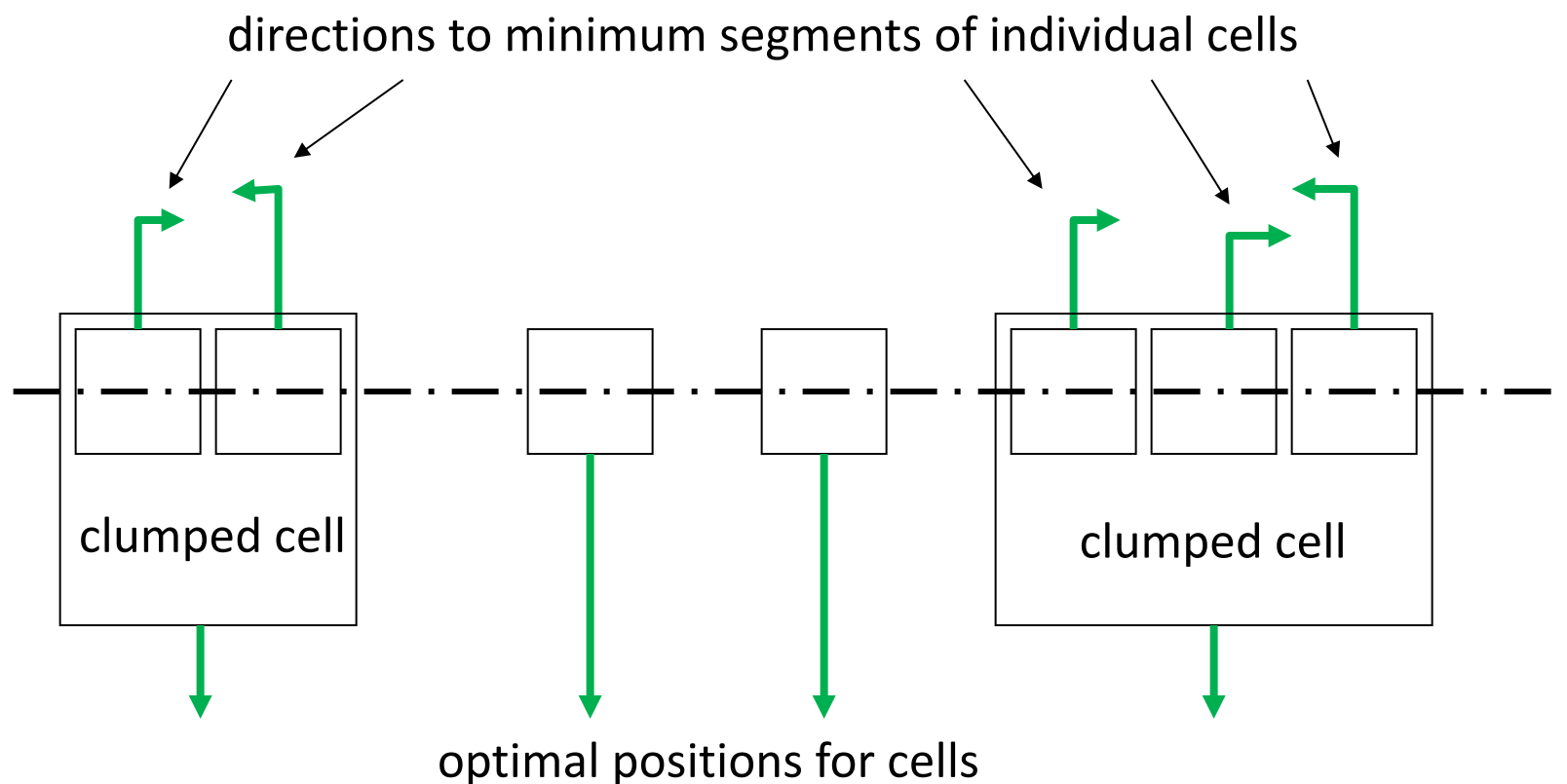
- Piece-wise linear and convex $cost_i$
- Find the minimum interval for c_i , i.e., where slope of $cost_i$ is 0.
- Scan adjacent cell starting from left
- If c_{i-1} and c_i can not be put in their minimum intervals without overlap, replace them with c'_{i-1} , with all the pins replicated, then consider placing c'_{i-1}
- Otherwise place c_i on the leftmost legal site
- Complexity $O(m^2)$, m is #nets
- Use RB tree to reduce to $O(m \log m)$



Row-based Algorithms – Linear Placement

► Clumping algorithm

- Piece-wise linear and convex $cost_i$



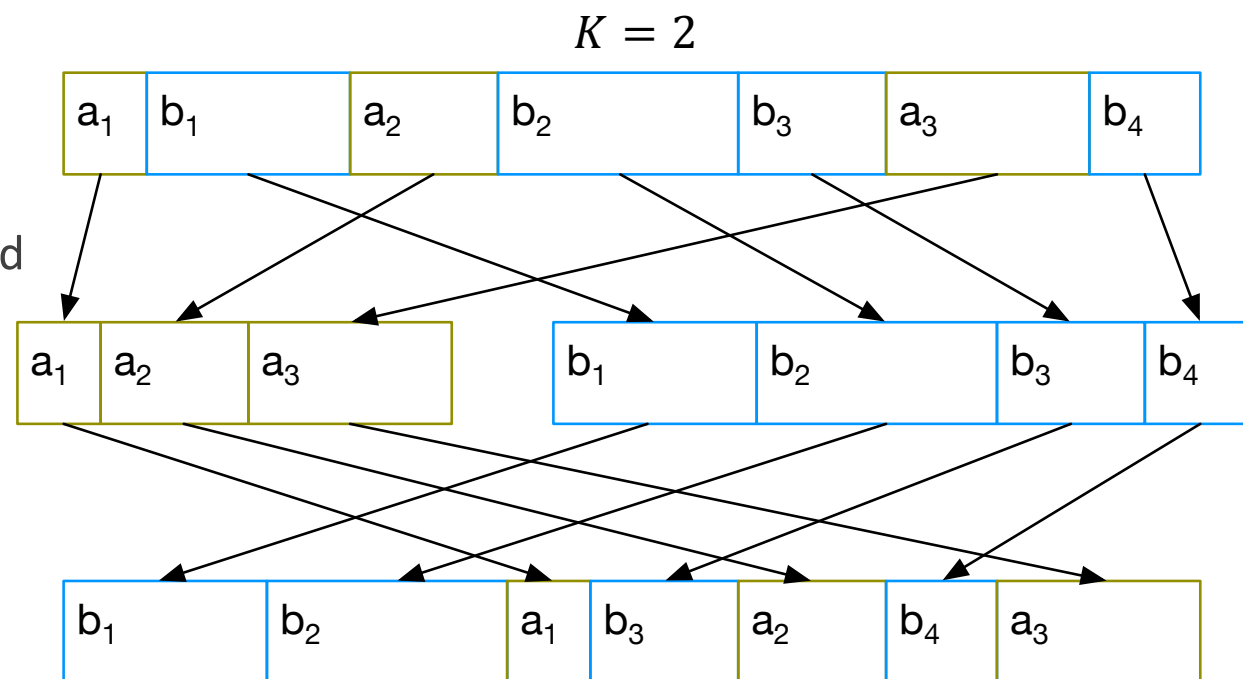
Row-based Algorithms – Window Interleaving

Any way to permute cells rather than keep the order?

- Divide a row of cells into K partitions
- Keep the relative order within each partition

Dynamic programming

- Subproblem
- Denote S_{ij} as the interleaving if $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i\}$ and $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_j\}$, with $C(S_{ij})$ minimized
- $C(S_{ij})$ denotes the cost of S_{ij} ,
- Recursion
- $S_{0,0} = 0, C(S_{0,0}) = 0$
- $$S_{ij} = \begin{cases} S_{i-1,j}a_i, & \text{if } C(S_{i-1,j}a_i) < C(S_{i,j-1}b_j), \\ S_{i,j-1}b_j, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Famous Detailed Placement Algorithms

- Kahng, Andrew B., Paul Tucker, and Alexander Zelikovsky. "[Optimization of linear placements for wirelength minimization with free sites](#)." ASPDAC 1999.
- Pan, Min, Natarajan Viswanathan, and Chris Chu. "[An efficient and effective detailed placement algorithm](#)." ICCAD 2005.
- Tang, Xiaoping, Ruiqi Tian, and Martin DF Wong. "[Optimal redistribution of white space for wire length minimization](#)." ASPDAC. 2005.
- Parallel detailed placement algorithms on CPU and GPU
 - Lin, Yibo, Wuxi Li, Jiaqi Gu, Haoxing Ren, Brucek Khailany, and David Z. Pan. "[ABCDPlace: Accelerated batch-based concurrent detailed placement on multithreaded CPUs and GPUs](#)." TCAD 2020.

Summary of Detailed Placement

- Optimal region
- Global move & swap
- Independent set matching
- Local reordering
- Row-based placement
 - Linear placement: linear programming, min-cost flow, dynamic programming
 - Window interleaving