

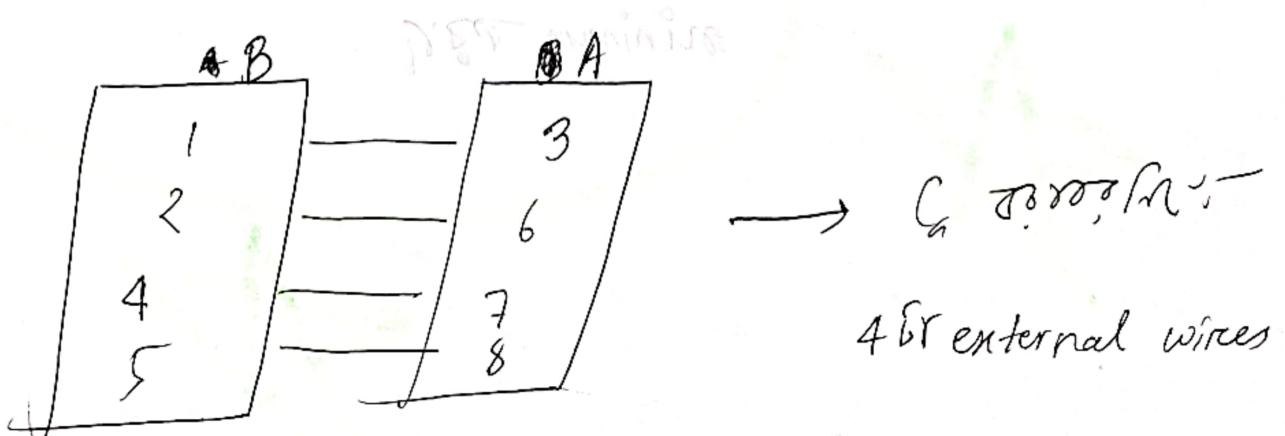
## Physical Design Part

Goal → optimizing the placement of components like logic gates, transistors, Flipflops, memory elements etc in a large system's chip wafer so that power consumption is minimum, performance delay is reduced to minimum also.

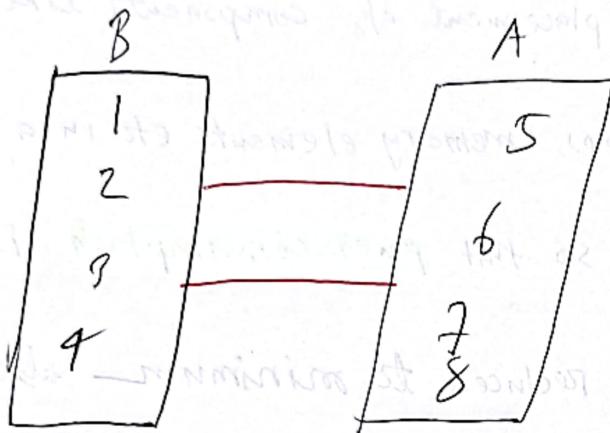
- a step in middle of ckt design in software simulation (say Quartus) and fabrication of the chip.
- VLSI <sup>physical</sup> design flow → 6 ~~6~~ steps
- 1st step: Partitioning → Details will be discussed.

Block → module

gate → Node



C<sub>b</sub> connection → Only 2 wires



→ better due to lower delay (due to less dependency between B and A block).

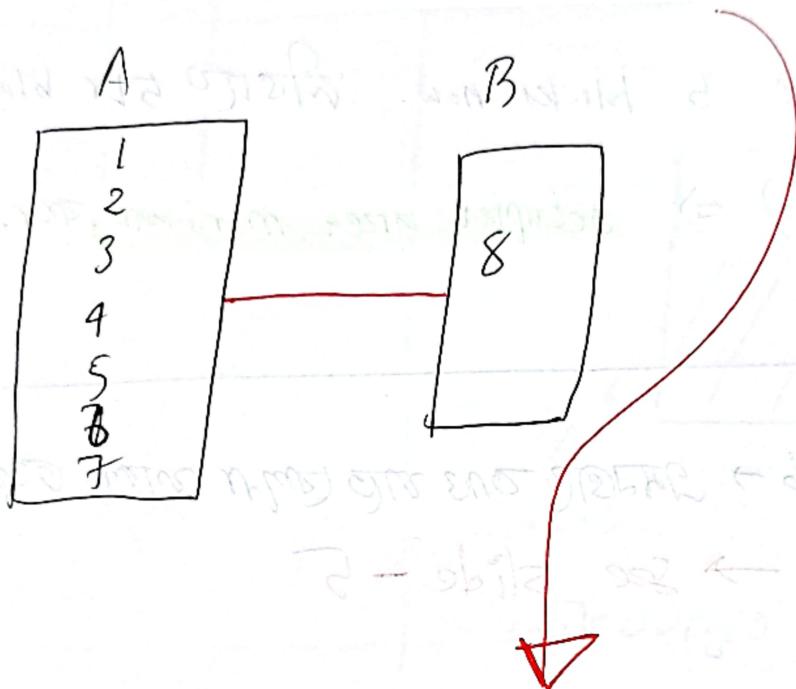
→ Also, C<sub>b</sub> TUTU? → 4 wires → 4 for wire  $\Rightarrow$  resistance  $\rightarrow$  I<sup>2</sup>R loss of power in current wire

Hence, goal → ↓↓↓ block wise connecting wire strength

minimum TUTU



another way:  $\rightarrow$  Not better design



try to keep no. of nodes/gates in both block equal / nearly equal for better design. otherwise,

module size A and B becomes very imbalanced.

## Chip/floor Planning

let I have 5 blocks now. ~~what's the best way~~ to fit 5th block? / etc  
 (chip area)  $\Rightarrow$  occupied area minimum ~~optimization~~

Example prob  $\rightarrow$  ~~minimum number of blank area~~ ~~maximize~~ ~~minimize~~ ~~blank area~~  
 $\rightarrow$  see slide - 5

let, Block A has an area of - 4 unit

Block B has  $\frac{1}{2}$  area of block A  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$  unit

Block C has  $\frac{3}{4}$  area of block A  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 = 3$  unit

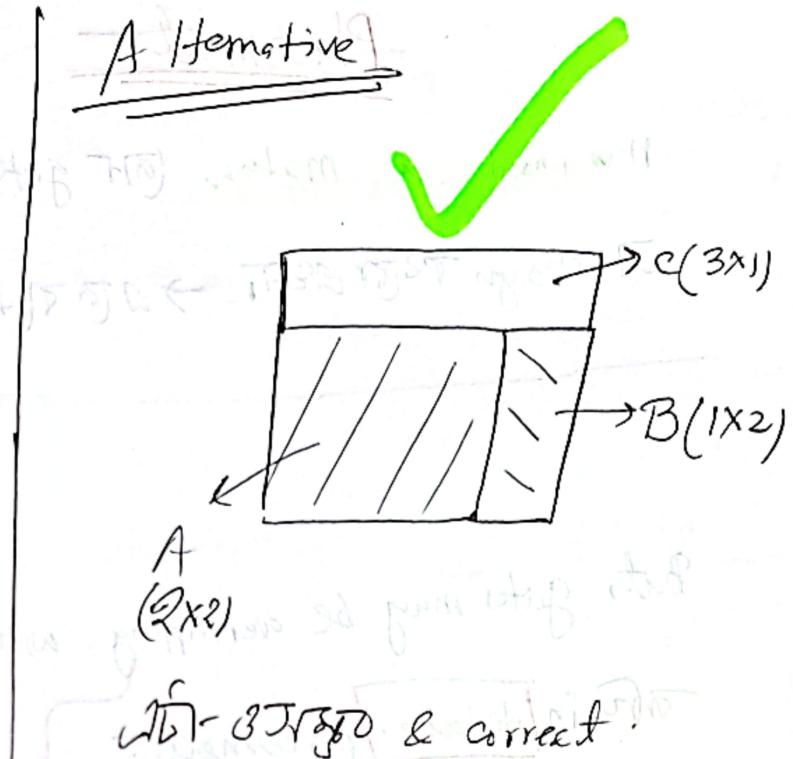
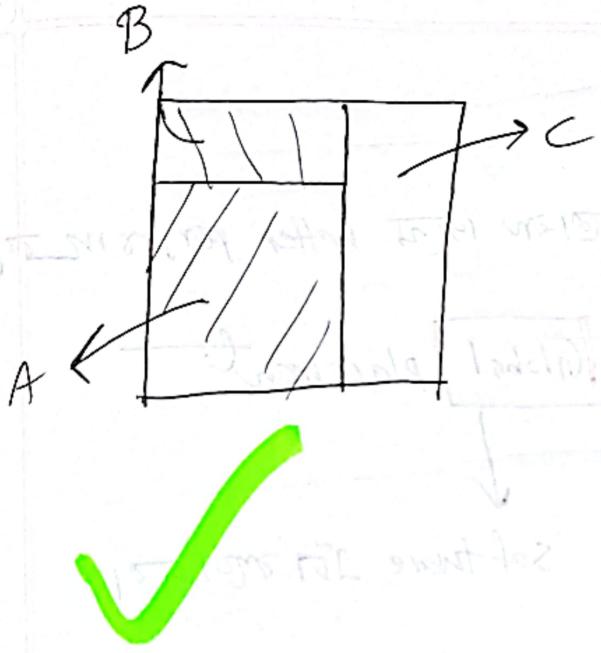
Chips with height  $\rightarrow$  ~~area~~ ~~height~~ ~~area~~ cover 152,

A to size  $\rightarrow$   $1 \times 4$ ,  $4 \times 1$ ,  $2 \times 2$  etc combo for area = 4 unit.

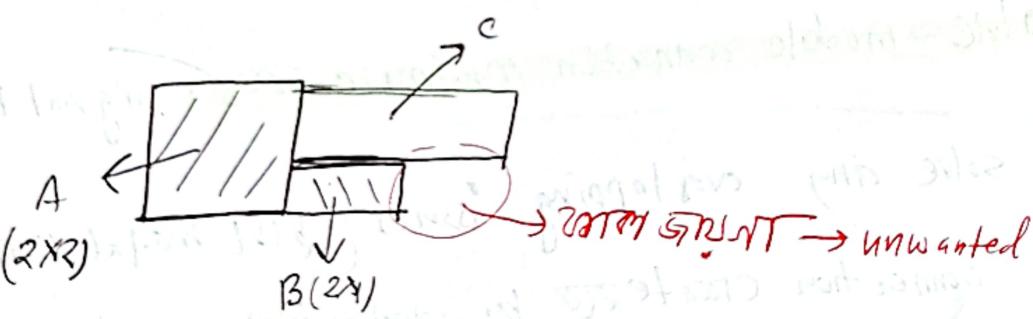
B  $\rightarrow$   $1 \times 2$  or  $2 \times 1$

C  $\rightarrow$   $1 \times 3$  or  $3 \times 1$

See slide  $\rightarrow$  A( $2 \times 2$ ), B( $2 \times 1$ ), C( $1 \times 3$ ) fits optimum area requirement



if  $\rightarrow A(2 \times 2)$ ,  $B(2 \times 1)$ ,  $C(3 \times 1)$  अवगति



not optimized design.

## Placement

Now inside a module, for gate to run best better perform ~~top~~

design project → ~~gate~~ ~~global~~ placement

software for ~~auto~~ ~~place~~

But, gates may be overlapping with each other ~~so~~ ~~we~~ solve

in ~~detailed~~ placement.

in real life ~~as~~ ~~ISL~~ ~~ISL~~

## Signal Routing

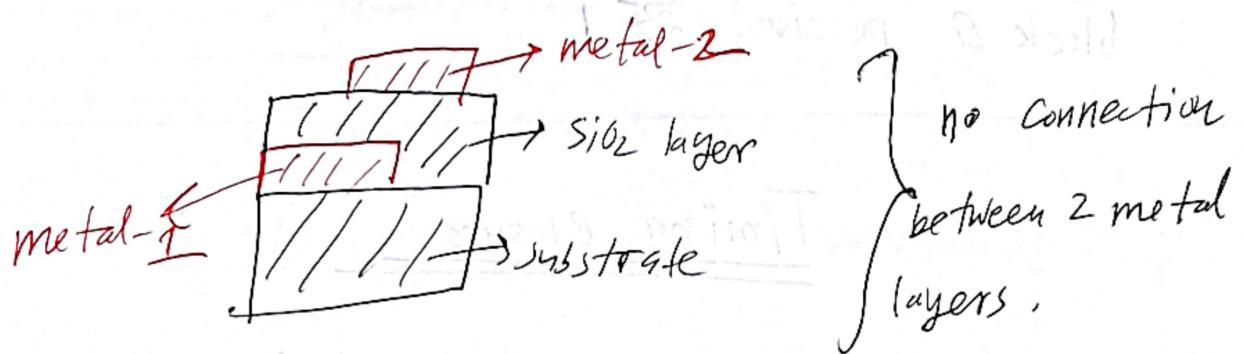
→ module - module connection minimize ~~path~~ = signal routing.

→ to solve any overlapping issues (~~multiple~~ metal layers overlap  
~~at~~ connection created by default) ⇒

either ~~using~~ ~~multiple~~ ~~metal~~ ~~layers~~ or ~~using~~ ~~multiple~~ ~~metal~~ ~~layers~~ are ~~not~~ ~~good~~

→ not good design

good



in slide-7,  
 horizontal connection done by metal-1

1 vertical      2 metal-2

Horizontal, vertical connection 2 to OR for metal-1,  
 metal-2 to connect or not using via.

CTS

farthest block  $\Rightarrow$  clk  $\Rightarrow$  long path hence delay  $\Rightarrow$

hence sequential logic ckt  $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  clk edge  $\Rightarrow$  not

time lag  $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  desired o/p wrt CLK every

solution: nearest block  $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  extra delay

introduce  $\Rightarrow$  CLK  $\Rightarrow$  time  $\Rightarrow$  nearest and farthest

block A received 251

## Timing Closure

→ ensure that a signal is input to next block  
only after it is totally ready

## Summary

You have designed a system with lots of gates and seq elements etc

partitioning into blocks or modules

finally CTS to ensure even clk distribution

Timing Closure

place these blocks in such manner that area is min - chip planning

signal routing

Now, inside the block, placement of 251 delay 251

## Algorithms for Partitioning

Block diagram block  $\rightarrow$  यह बॉक्स जिसमें वे वर्तमान रूप से बॉक्स होंगे जो एक block का नियन्त्रण करते हैं।  
एक block के लिये minimum external connections  $\rightarrow$  उसके बाहरी जड़ियाँ रखें। Hence we develop an algorithm.

Initially find partitioning ( $\rightarrow$  अब इसका उत्तम विभाजन करें) to optimize  $E(X)$ .

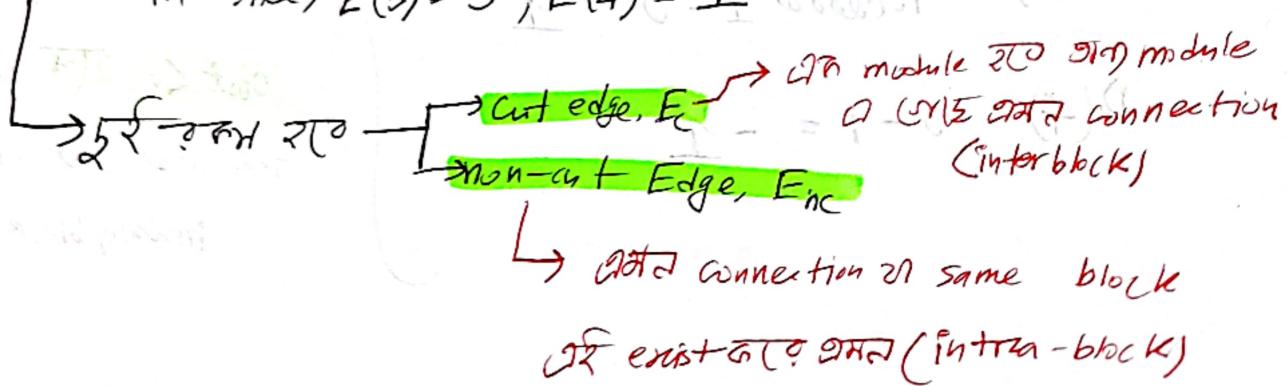
See slide example  $\rightarrow \{3, 4, 5\}$  यह बॉक्स बाहरी जड़ियाँ बॉक्स के बाहरी जड़ियाँ हैं।

for this initial pic  $\rightarrow$  external connections  $E(X) = 3$ ,  
इसका उत्तम विभाजन करें ताकि  $E(X)$  को minimize करें।

Graph representation  $\rightarrow$  gate or circle/node फॉर डिजिटल रूप,

Edge,  $E \rightarrow$  दोनों node के बीच की connection  $\rightarrow E(3, 4)$ ,

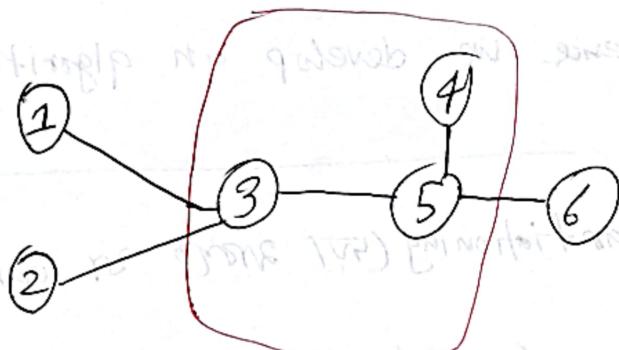
in slide,  $E(3) = 3, E(4) = 1$



$$(3,2), (3,1) \rightarrow \text{STOP}$$

$$E_c(3) = 2, E_{nc}(3) = 1 \rightarrow (3,5) \text{ is NC}$$

$$E_c(4) = 0, E_{nc}(4) = 1$$



Cost,  $D \rightarrow$  (2 cut or node ??) (No. of cut edge — No. of non-cut edge)

$$D(3) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

means, cost of moving a node.

cost > 0  $\Rightarrow$  node move

प्रा. फॉट

$$D(2) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

cost < 0  $\Rightarrow$  do not move  
the node out of its present  
module/block.

$$D(4) = 0 - 1 = -1$$

Gain  $\Delta g$ : ~~swap  $(a, b)$~~  node  $a$  compare  $m(a) \rightarrow f(a)$

node  $a$  if swap  $m(b) \rightarrow f(b)$  better  $\rightarrow$  ~~measure m(a)~~

→ ~~if node  $b$  is not in block  $a$~~  ~~then swap  $m(b) \rightarrow f(b)$~~  ~~for all different blocks~~

block  $a$  ~~if  $b$  is~~ same block  $\rightarrow$  node  $f(a) \rightarrow f(b)$

$$A \rightarrow \{3, 4, 5\}$$

$$B \rightarrow \{1, 2, 6\}$$

$$\Delta g(a, b) = D(a) + D(b) - 2 c(a, b)$$

node  $a$   
~~node  $a$~~   $\rightarrow$  individual

total cost  $\rightarrow$

$c(a, b)$  is the connection weight between  $a$  and  $b$ :

If an edge/connection exists between  $a$  and  $b$ , then  $c(a, b) =$  edge weight (here 1),

If 2 edge/connections exist between  $a$  and  $b$ , then  $c(a, b) = 2$

If no connection, then  $c(a, b) = 0$ .

let node 3, 6  $\rightarrow$  swap  $m(3) \rightarrow f(6) \rightarrow$

$$\text{swap } \rightarrow \text{at } 0, D(3) = 2-1=1, D(6) = 1-0=1$$

$$c(3, 6) = \text{No direct connection exists} = 0$$

$$\text{hence, } (3, 6) \text{ swap } \rightarrow 0, \Delta g(3, 6) = 1+1-2 \cdot 0 \\ = 2$$

$\Delta g(a, b)$  হলে  $a$  ও  $b$  কের beneficial for us.

cut-cost → cut block go into block go  
partition to total connection. Here, cutcost = 3  
in slide.  
cut করে পারুন।

বিন্দুর একটি inter block connection

নতুন রেখাকে নথে নোডে cost করে দে

অবস্থা

$L = \text{length}$

$B = \text{width}$

বিন্দুর স্থান

মাত্র ক্ষেত্র

বিন্দুর মধ্যে  $L, B$  এর মান

$L = p - 1 + B(p - 1 - 1) = (p - 1)(B - 1)$

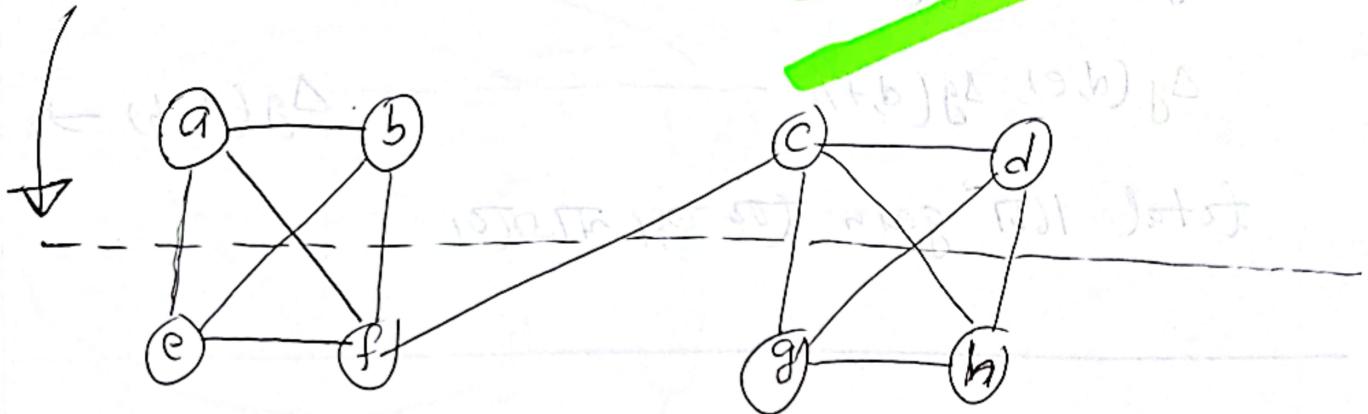
$O = \text{order}, \text{minimum block off} = (L, B)$

$L = 1 + (B - 1)(p - 1)$  এর মধ্যে  $(L, B)$  মান

Slide example - 2

# IMP

Initial partition (given in slide)  $\Rightarrow$  cut cost = 9 now.



First iteration:

1. Find block cut cost first:

$$A: D(a) = 2 - 1 = 1, D(b) = 2 - 1 = 1, D(c) = 3 - 1 = 2, D(d) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$B: D(e) = 1, D(f) = 2, D(g) = 1, D(h) = 1 \quad \text{Same}$$

Then gain  $\Delta g$  for each node swap to max profit  $\Delta g$ .

a  $\rightarrow$  max b, c and check  $\Delta g$  for each as well

same block  $\rightarrow$  max, other block node  $\rightarrow$  max gain

check  $\Delta g$  for all nodes

$$\rightarrow \Delta g(a, e) = D(a) + D(e) - 2C(a, e) = 1 + 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{not profitable hence } \Delta g(a, g) = 2$$

$$\Delta g(a, f) = 1 + 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\Delta g(a, h) = 2$$

একটি  $\Delta g(b, e), \Delta g(b, f), \Delta g(b, g), \Delta g(b, h),$

$\Delta g(c, e), \Delta g(c, f)$ , ~~একটি স্বতন্ত্র কাটা যাবে~~

$\Delta g(d, e), \Delta g(d, f), \Delta g(d, h) \rightarrow$

total 16টি gain (১০ মাই নাম্বা)

$$\Delta g(c, e) = (2+1 - 0) = 3 \rightarrow \text{max gain} \rightarrow \Delta g, \text{ নাম্বা } 16$$

Hence,  $(c, e)$  ( $\Delta$  swap করি), Always max gain এর জন্যে

অরে  $\Delta$  swap করে গুরুত্বের মধ্যে max gain = 0 or -1 এর ফলে 3,

2nd figure I swapped



Now, start 2nd iteration in same

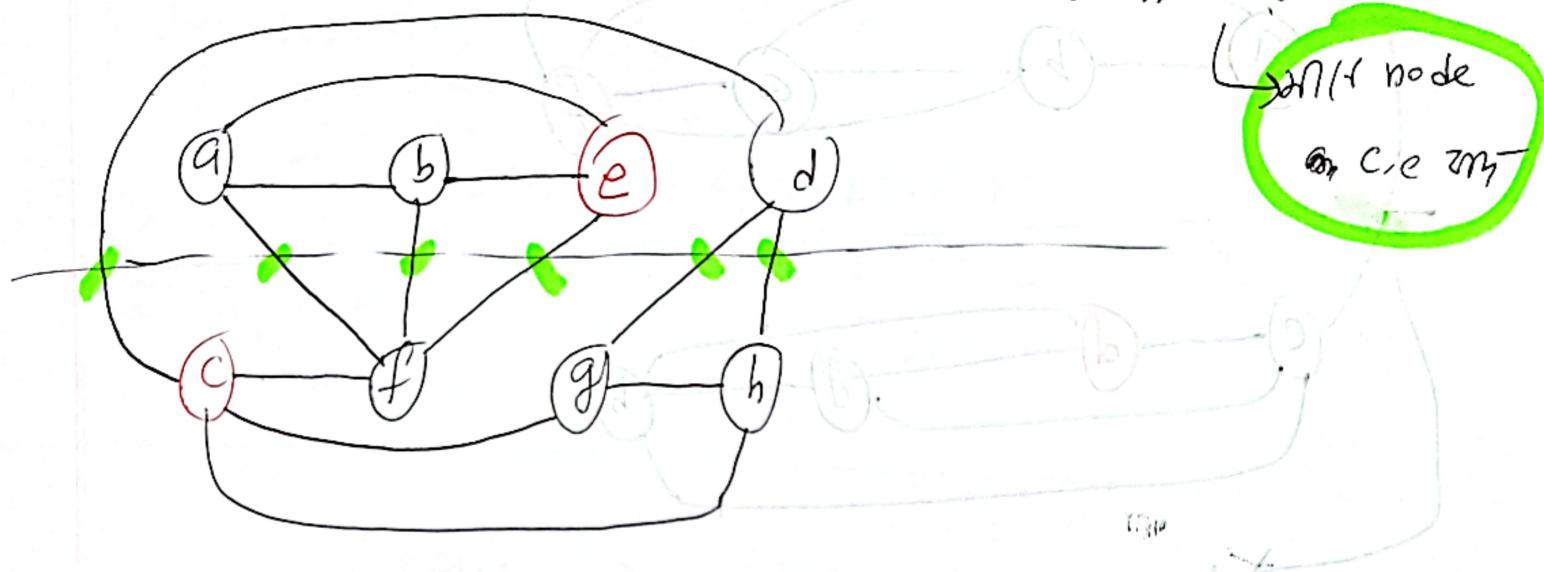
way now.

here, cutcost = 6 ~~16~~, 9  $\frac{1}{2}(9)(6) = 27$

মুভ স্প্রিংড করি

(वर्तमान node ग्राफ में swap करने की कठिनाई का cost)

calculation को कैसे करें? Node e (प्रत्यक्ष रूप से) का cost कैसे करें?



$$A \because D(a) = 1 - 2 = -1, D(b) = -1, D(d) = 3$$

$$B : D(f) = 3 - 1 = 2, D(g) = 1 - 2 = -1, D(h) = -1$$

$$\Delta g(a, f) = -1 + 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\Delta g(b, f) = 2 + 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\Delta g(a, g) = -1 - 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = -2$$

$$\Delta g(b, g) = -1 - 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = -2$$

$$\Delta g(a, h) = -1 - 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = -2$$

$$\Delta g(b, h) = -1 - 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = -2$$

$$\Delta g(d, f) = 3 + 2 - 2 \cdot 0 = 5 \xrightarrow{\text{मax}}$$

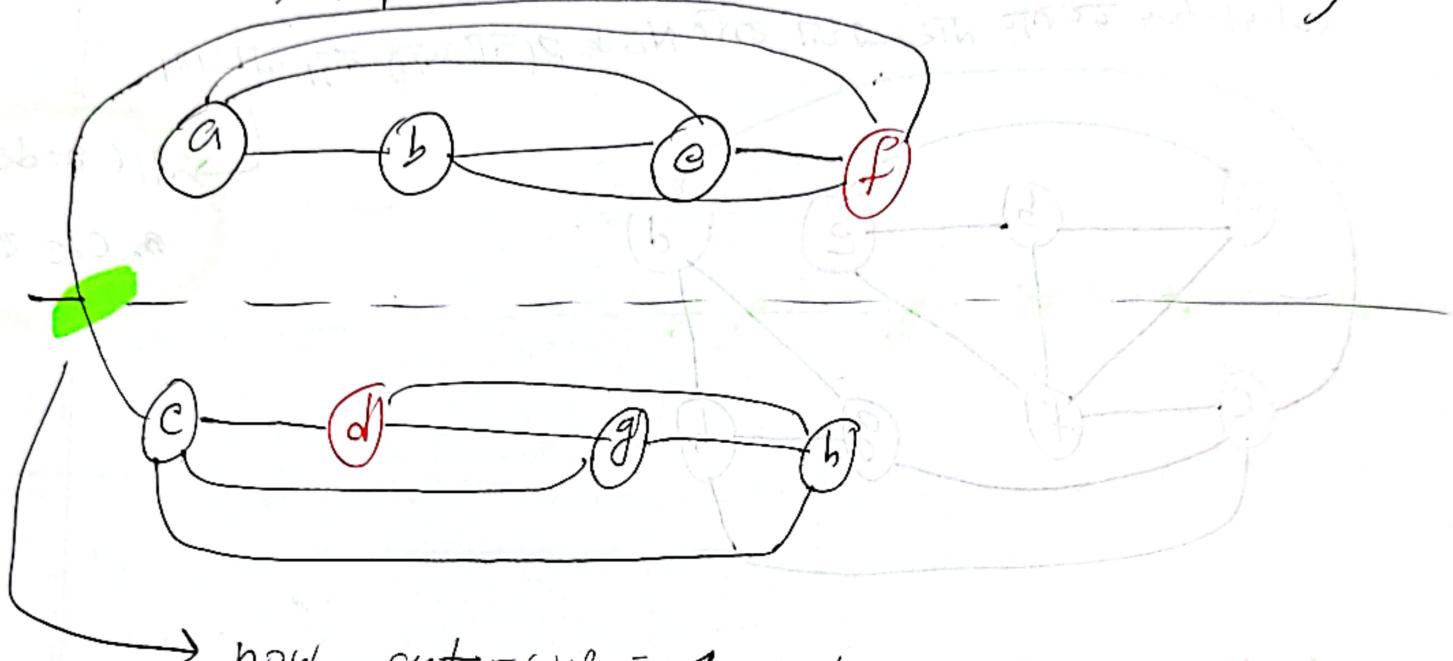
node e, node c

अपेक्षित रूप से

$$\Delta g(d, g) = -1 - 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = -4$$

$$\Delta g(d, h) = 3 - 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

Hence, swap node d and f. ( $\Delta g_2 = g(d, f) = 5$ )



→ now cut-cost = 1 only  $\Rightarrow$  optimum. Still, we will have to continue iteration. 3rd iteration -

1st node  $e, c, f, d \rightarrow$  to the next iteration

Gain calc.

$$D(a) = -3, D(b) = -3$$

$$\Delta g(a, g) = -3 - 3 - 2.0 = -6$$

$$\Delta g(a, b) = -3 - 3 - 2.0 = -6$$

$$\Delta g(b, g) = -3 - 3 - 2.0 = -6$$

$$\Delta g(b, b) = -3 - 3 - 2.0 = -6$$

$$\therefore \Delta g_3 = -6$$

Swap (a, g) now

[2nd min gain found]

see slide p12 - after swapping (a, g) nodes  $\rightarrow$

GTC only unswapped nodes  $\rightarrow$  (b, h) GTC gain calc.

and GTC swap node or 2nd in 4th iteration.

$\rightarrow$  GTC GTC node - 2 swapping done.  $\Delta g_1 \text{ into } (-2)$

How to decide the optimum, solution?

- cumulative max gain to decide.

$$G_1 = \Delta g_1 = 3$$

$$G_2 = \Delta g_1 + \Delta g_2 = 8 \quad \text{max}$$

$$G_3 = \Delta g_1 + \Delta g_2 + \Delta g_3 = 3 + 5 - 6 = 2$$

$$G_4 = \Delta g_1 + \Delta g_2 + \Delta g_3 + \Delta g_4 = 3 + 5 - 6 - 2 = 0$$

$G_2 \rightarrow \max$  hence  $G_m = 8$  when iteration 2nd step

G only hence  $\rightarrow$  Swap (c, e) and (f, d)

if  $G_m$  reaches zero or negative  $\Rightarrow$  (2nd zero entry)

One pass  $\rightarrow$  100 iterations 100 possible iterations

( $G_m > 0$ ) if  $G_m > 0 \rightarrow$  2nd pass

1st pass otherwise  $\rightarrow$  if  $G_m \leq 0 \rightarrow$  (2nd zero)

in first pass.

pass ~~means~~ means iteration  $\rightarrow$  1st mat  $\rightarrow$   $G_m = G_2$  or 2nd iteration  $\rightarrow$  other max gain

$G_m$  max hence 2nd pass on 2nd column

$$S = S - 2 + 8 = 44 + 8 = 52$$

## How KL algorithm works

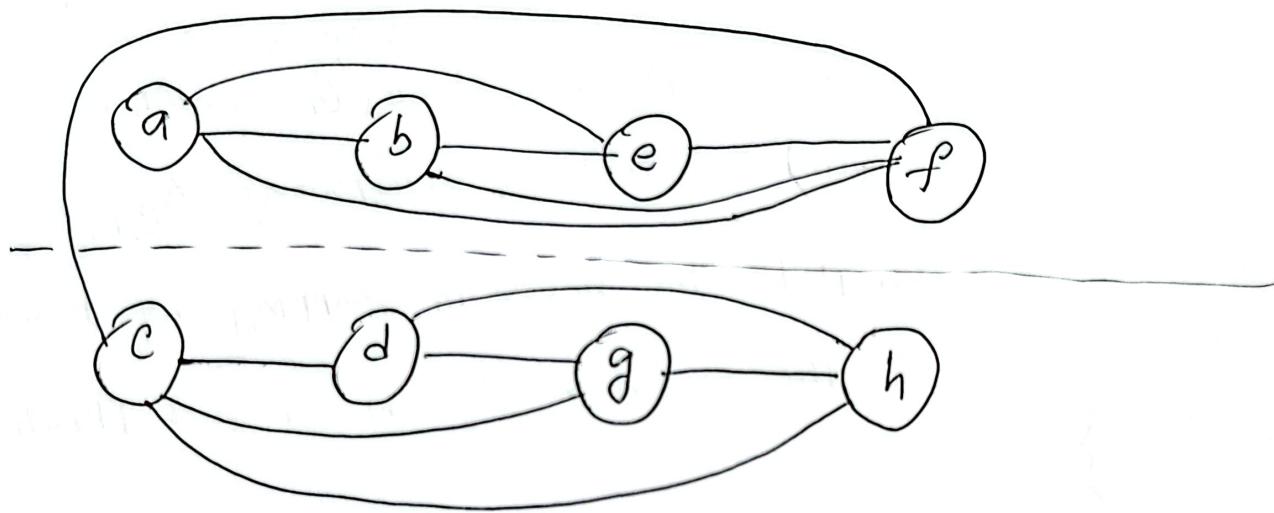
Initial partition will be given

```
for (pass=1; Gm>0; pass=pass+1) {  
    for (iter=1; all swapping done != true; iter=iter+1) {  
        max Δg(a,b) and  
        for each iteration, find, Gi (cumulative  
        gain) by calculating corresponding Δgiter.  
        Complete the necessary swapping by focusing  
        on the maximum Δg(a,b) for each iteration.  
    }  
}
```

For each pass → First find the iter value where you get max cumulative gain,  $G_m$ . If  $G_m > 0$ , the outer for loop will execute now. However,  $\text{pass}=2$  will start taking the structure/arrangement of the nodes where you got maximum cumulative gain,  $G_m$ . For example, if you get  $G_m$  at  $\text{iter}=2$ ,  $\text{pass}=2$  will start after this iteration and total 2 swaps.

}

Hence, in our example-2 in the slide since  $G_m = 8$   
we need to go to 2nd pass now. We shall take  
the structure ~~after~~<sup>after</sup> 2nd iteration now. (means, after  
2 swappings are done).



Now, run through all 4 iterations again and find  
the maximum cumulative gain  $G_m$ . If  $G_m \leq 0$  now, you'll  
declare that the structure you took at the starting of  
the 2nd pass is the correct and optimized structure/  
arrangement for the nodes.