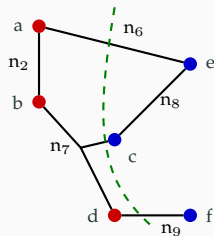
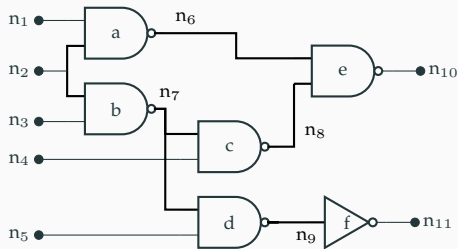


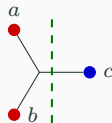
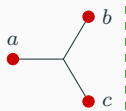
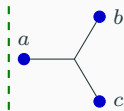
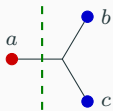
## Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

- Moves single cells and handles hypergraphs
- Linear runtime (vs  $O(N^3)$  for KL)
- Hypergraph  $H = (V, E)$ ;  $area(v) \in V$  is the area of vertex  $v \in V$
- A hyperedge (net) is *cut* if connected vertices occupy more than one partition; *uncut* otherwise
- *Cutset* of a partition is the set of all nets that are cut



## Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm - Terminology

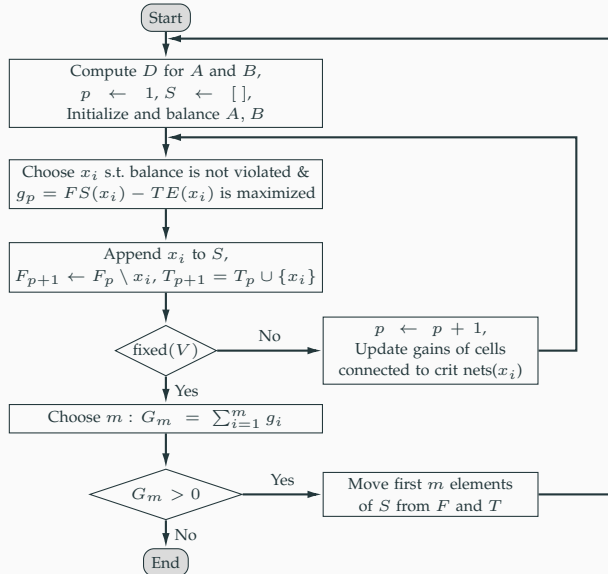
- Gain of vertex  $v$  ( $g_i(v)$ ): change in cutset size on moving vertex between partitions at  $i^{th}$  pass
  - $FS(v)$  is the number of cut hyperedges connected only to  $v$
  - $TE(v)$  is the number of uncut hyperedges connected to  $v$
- Maximum positive gain  $G_m$  is the sum of individual gains of  $m$  moves that minimizes the cut cost:  $G_m = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i$
- A hyperedge  $e$  is *critical* if it is connected to a cell  $v$  whose move will affect its cut status
  - All vertices connected to  $e$  are in same partition
  - Exactly one vertex connected to  $e$  is in a different partition



## Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm - Terminology

- Balance criterion : ratio  $r = \frac{area(A)}{area(A)+area(B)} = \frac{\sum_{v \in A} area(v)}{\sum_{v \in V} area(v)} = \frac{area(A)}{area(V)}$ 
  - Tolerance :  $area_{\max}(V) = \max(\{area(v) : v \in V\})$
  - $r \cdot area(V) - area_{\max}(V) \leq area(A) \leq r \cdot area(V) + area_{\max}(V)$
- *Base cell*: cell with maximum gain  $g$  and does not violate the balance criterion

# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

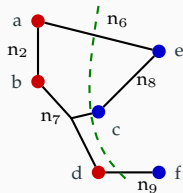


# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

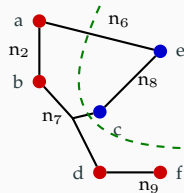
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	1	1	0
$b$	0	1	-1
$c$	1	1	0
$d$	1	0	1
$e$	1	1	0
$f$	1	0	1

$$\text{area}(A) = 7$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
<b><math>a</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
$b$	0	1	-1
$c$	1	1	0
$d$	0	1	-1
$e$	1	1	0
$f$	-	-	-

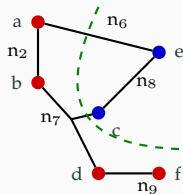
$$\text{area}(A) = 8$$

# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

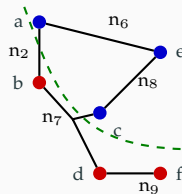
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
<b>a</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>b</i>	0	1	-1
<i>c</i>	1	1	0
<i>d</i>	0	1	-1
<i>e</i>	1	1	0
<i>f</i>	-	-	-

$$\text{area}(A) = 8$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
<i>a</i>	-	-	-
<i>b</i>	1	0	1
<b>c</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>d</i>	0	1	-1
<i>e</i>	0	2	-2
<i>f</i>	-	-	-

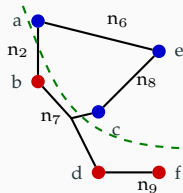
$$\text{area}(A) = 5$$

# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

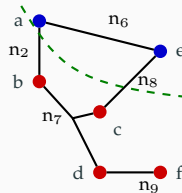
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	—	—	—
$b$	1	0	1
<b><math>c</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
$d$	0	1	-1
$e$	0	2	-2
$f$	—	—	—

$$\text{area}(A) = 5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	—	—	—
<b><math>b</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
$c$	—	—	—
$d$	0	2	-2
$e$	1	1	0
$f$	—	—	—

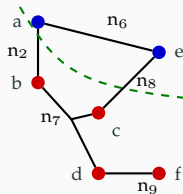
$$\text{area}(A) = 7$$

# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

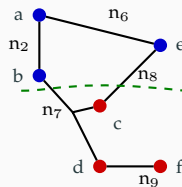
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
<b><math>b</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
$c$	-	-	-
$d$	0	2	-2
$e$	1	1	0
$f$	-	-	-

$$\text{area}(A) = 7$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
$b$	-	-	-
$c$	-	-	-
$d$	0	1	-1
<b><math>e</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
$f$	-	-	-

$$\text{area}(A) = 5$$

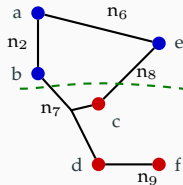


# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

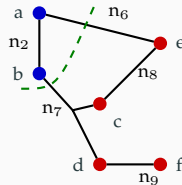
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
$b$	-	-	-
$c$	-	-	-
$d$	0	1	-1
$e$	1	1	0
$f$	-	-	-

$$\text{area}(A) = 5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
$b$	-	-	-
$c$	-	-	-
<b>d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>
$e$	-	-	-
$f$	-	-	-

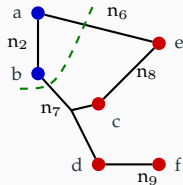
$$\text{area}(A) = 8$$

# Fiduccia-Mattheyses Algorithm

$v$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$d$	$e$	$f$
Area	3	2	2	2	3	1

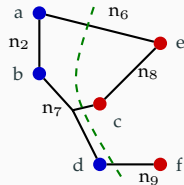
Ratio :  $r = 0.5 \implies$  Balance criterion:

$$3.5 \leq \text{area}(A) \leq 9.5$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
$b$	-	-	-
$c$	-	-	-
<b>d</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>
$e$	-	-	-
$f$	-	-	-

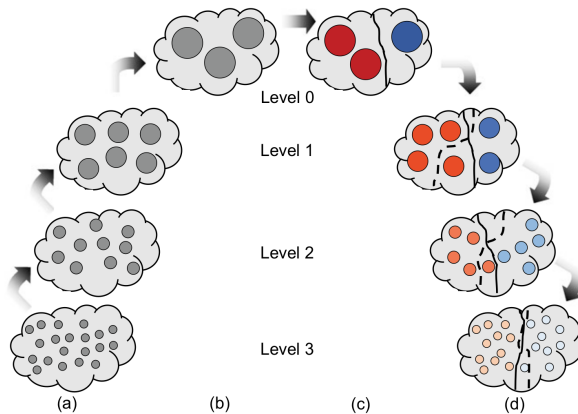
$$\text{area}(A) = 8$$



$v$	$FS(v)$	$TE(v)$	$g(v)$
$a$	-	-	-
$b$	-	-	-
$c$	-	-	-
$d$	-	-	-
$e$	-	-	-
$f$	-	-	-

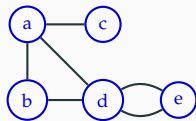
$$\text{area}(A) = 6$$

# Multilevel partitioning

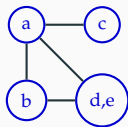
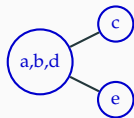


**Fig. 2.6** An illustration of multilevel partitioning. (a) The original graph is first coarsened through several levels. (b) The graph after coarsening. (c) After coarsening, a heuristic partition is found of the most coarsened graph. (d) That partition is then projected onto the next coarsest graph (*dotted line*) and then refined (*solid line*). Projection and refinement continue until a partitioning solution for the original graph is found

## Multilevel partitioning



Initial graph



Coarsened