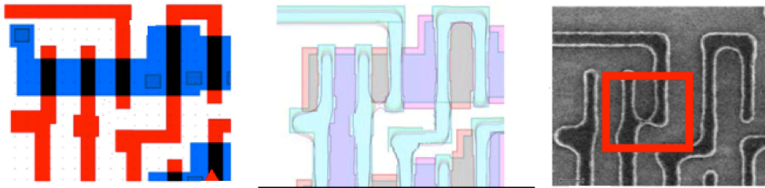


Layout Hotspot Detection with Feature Tensor Generation and Deep Biased Learning

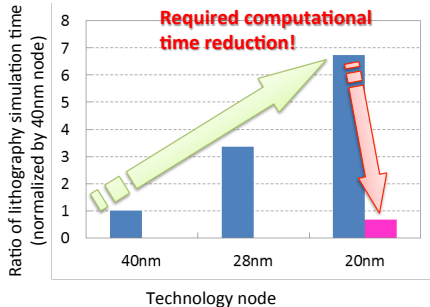
Haoyu Yang,

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Lithography Hotspot Detection



- ▶ **RET**: OPC, SRAF, MPL
- ▶ Still **hotspot**: low fidelity patterns
- ▶ **Simulations**: **extremely** CPU intensive



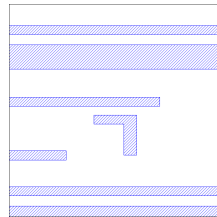
Special Issues for Layout Hotspot Detection

Layout image size is large ($\approx 1000 \times 1000$)

- ▶ Compared to ImageNet ($\approx 200 \times 200$)
- ▶ Associated CNN model is large
- ▶ Not storage and computational efficient

Hotspot detection accuracy is more important

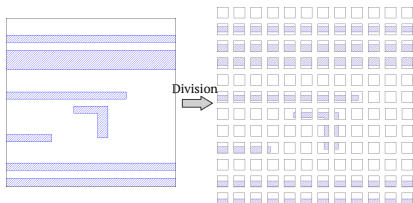
- ▶ Hotspot \rightarrow Circuit Failure
- ▶ False Alarm \rightarrow Runtime Overhead
- ▶ Consider methods for better trade-off between accuracy and falsealarm



Layout clip with $1nm$ precision has resolution
 1200×1200

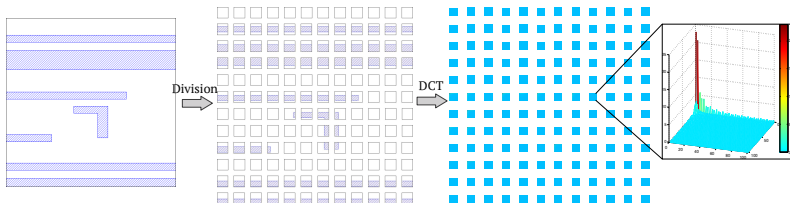
Feature Tensor Generation

- ▶ Clip Partition
- ▶ Discrete Cosine Transform
- ▶ Discarding High Frequency Components
- ▶ Feature Tensor



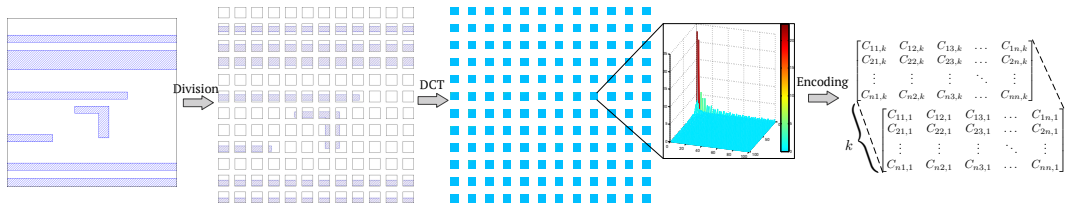
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Feature Tensor Generation

- ▶ Clip Partition
- ▶ Discrete Cosine Transform
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- ▶ Feature Tensor

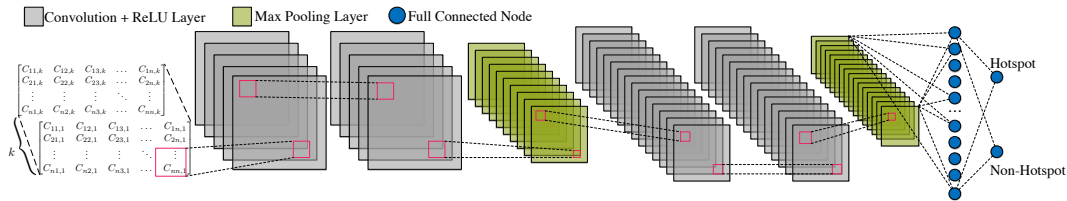


CNN Architecture

Feature Tensor

- ▶ k -channel hyper-image
- ▶ Compatible with CNN
- ▶ Storage and computational efficiency

Layer	Kernel Size	Stride	Output Node #
conv1-1	3	1	$12 \times 12 \times 16$
conv1-2	3	1	$12 \times 12 \times 16$
maxpooling1	2	2	$6 \times 6 \times 16$
conv2-1	3	1	$6 \times 6 \times 32$
conv2-2	3	1	$6 \times 6 \times 32$
maxpooling2	2	2	$3 \times 3 \times 32$
fc1	N/A	N/A	250
fc2	N/A	N/A	2



Recall The Training Procedure

- ▶ Minimize difference with ground truths

$$\mathbf{y}_n^* = [1, 0], \mathbf{y}_h^* = [0, 1]. \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{F} \in \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(0) > 0.5 \\ \mathcal{H}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(1) > 0.5 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Recall The Training Procedure

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- ▶ Shifting decision boundary

$$\mathbf{F} \in \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(0) > 0.5 + \lambda \\ \mathcal{H}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(1) > 0.5 - \lambda \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Recall The Training Procedure

- ▶ Minimize difference with ground truths

$$\mathbf{y}_n^* = [1, 0], \mathbf{y}_h^* = [0, 1]. \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{F} \in \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(0) > 0.5 \\ \mathcal{H}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(1) > 0.5 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

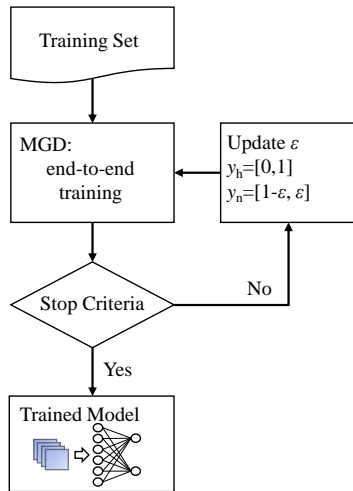
- ▶ Shifting decision boundary (✗)

$$\mathbf{F} \in \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(0) > 0.5 + \lambda \\ \mathcal{H}, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}(1) > 0.5 - \lambda \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

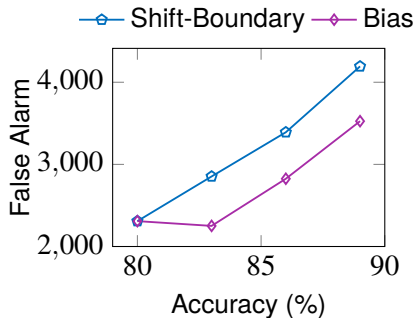
- ▶ Biased ground truth

$$\mathbf{y}_n^* = [1 - \epsilon, \epsilon] \quad (4)$$

The Biased Learning Algorithm

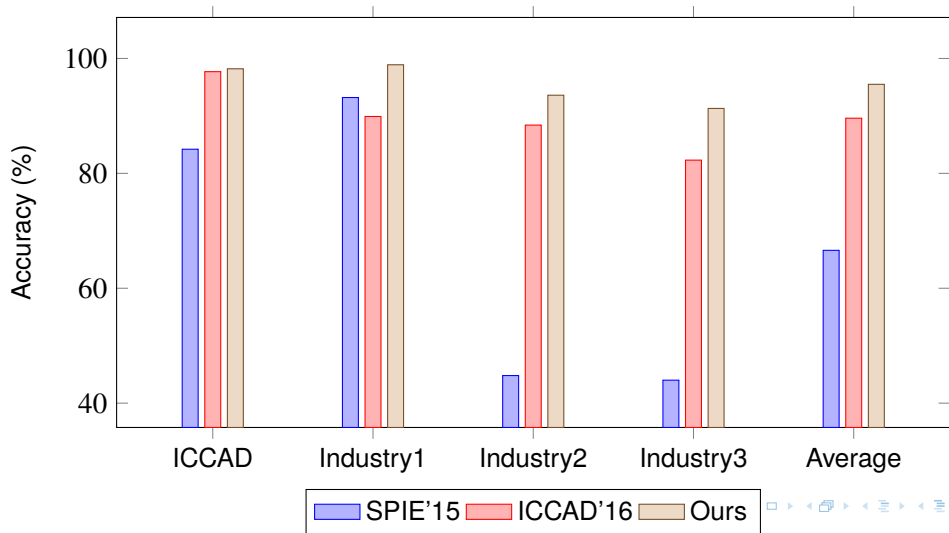


Biased Learning v.s. Shift Boundary



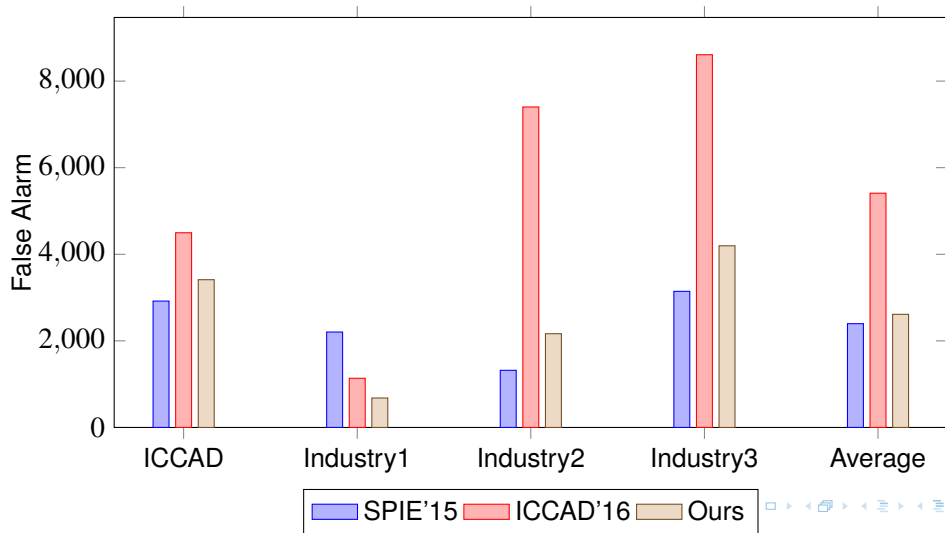
Comparison with Two Hotspot Detectors

- Detection accuracy improved from 89.6% to 95.5%



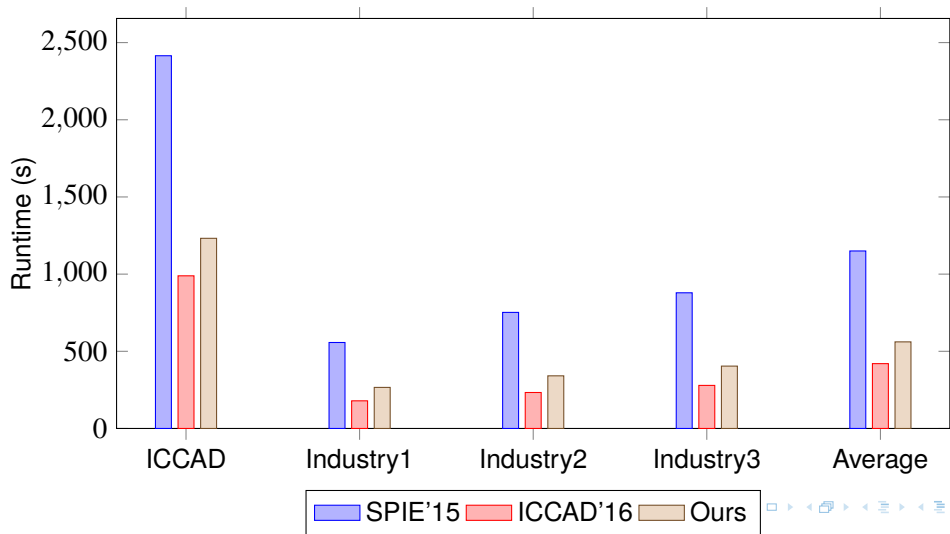
Comparison with Two Hotspot Detectors

- Comparable false alarm penalty



Comparison with Two Hotspot Detectors

- Comparable testing runtime



Thank You