

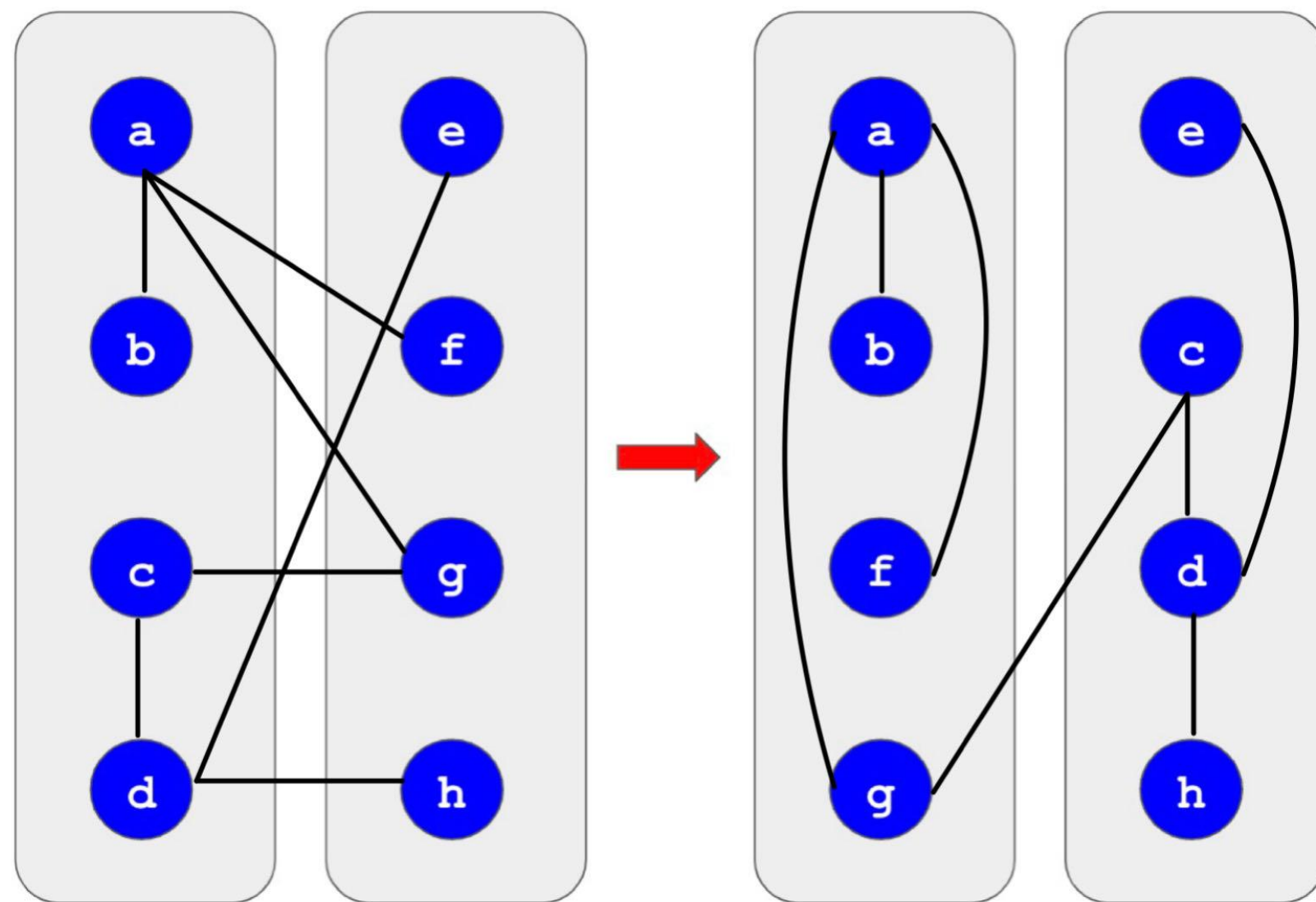
Parallel VLSI Partition Algorithms Based on Message Passing Model

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Background

- **balanced** vertices in each partition
- **minimize** cut between partitions



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Parallel Simulated Annealing

- Search **optimal** by accepting worse local solutions
- **Asynchronous** message passing ignores old update
- **Cluster-based** transmission limits message number
- Global **broadcast** to synchronize balance constraint
- Fail when cells are extensively **interconnected**

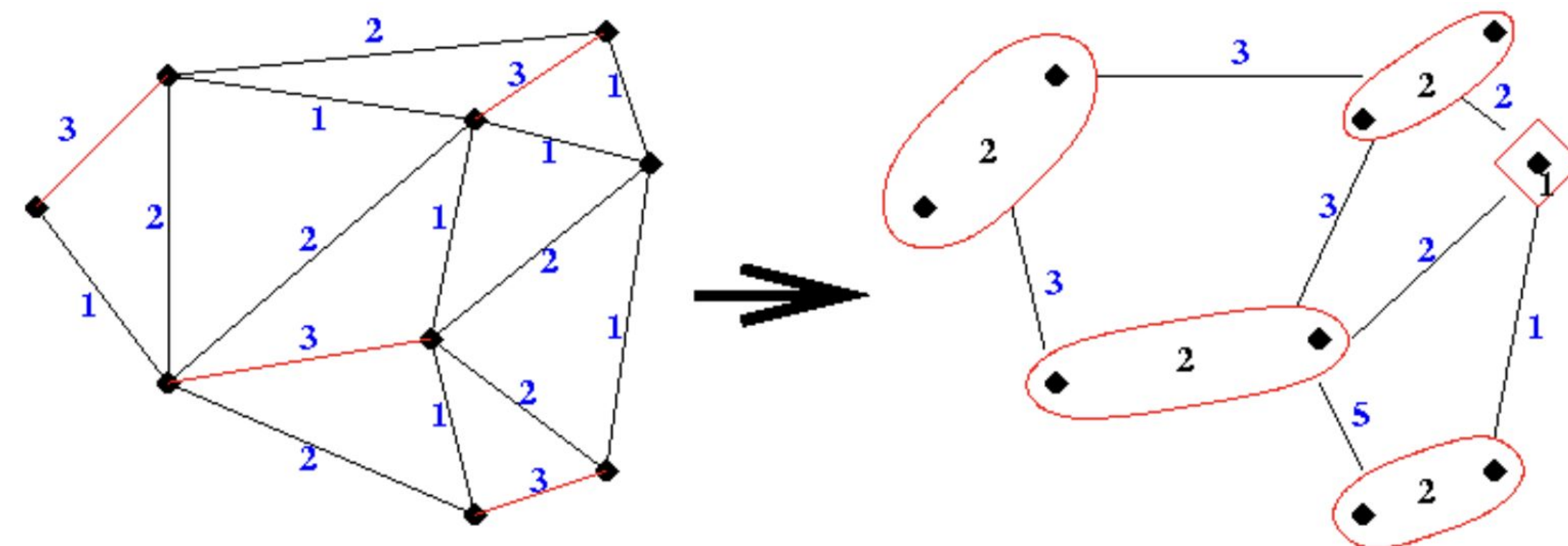
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Multilevel Approach

Steps:

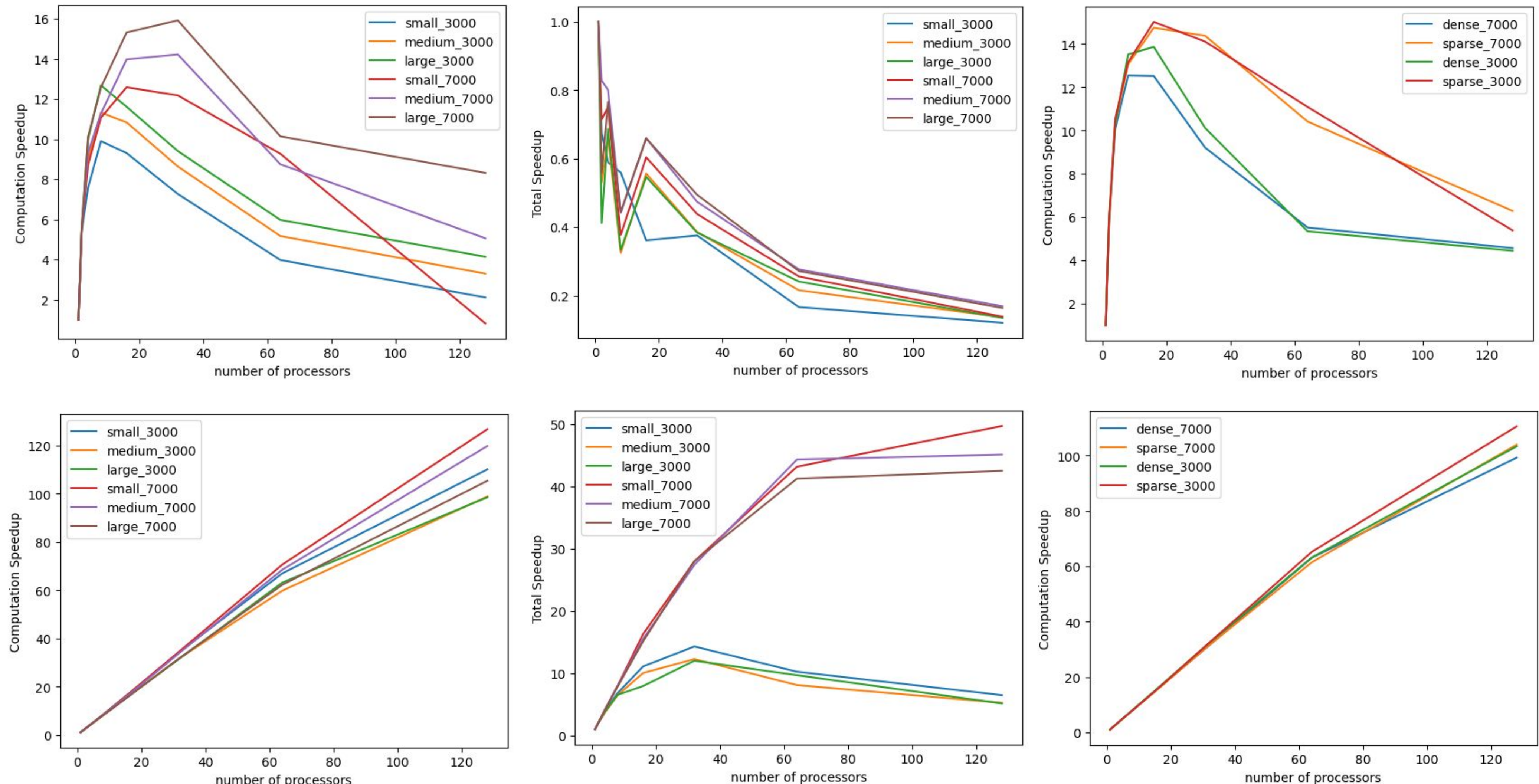
1. **Coarse** - Maximal Matching
2. **Kernighan-Lin** Partitioning on coarsed Graph (Switching node to obtain *local optimal*)
3. **Uncoarse** - obtain final partitioning

Parallelization: node switching over threads



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Results and Analysis



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Challenges and Our Contributions

- **Dependency:** Coarse the graph makes cell inter-connections less complex
- **Load Balancing:** Decompose work into even tasks with low dependency and balance loads between threads
- **Communication Costs:** Reduce number of messages with Master Slave message Passing