

Dr. CU: Detailed Routing by Sparse Grid Graph and Minimum-Area-Captured Path Search

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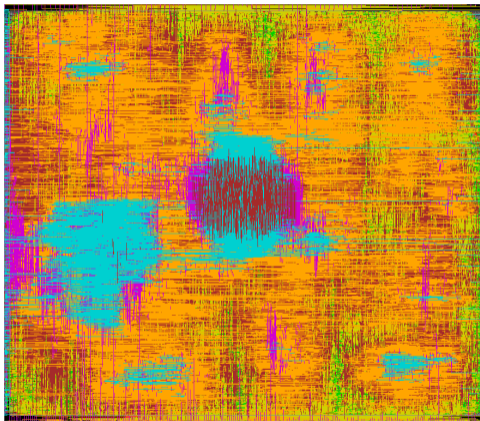
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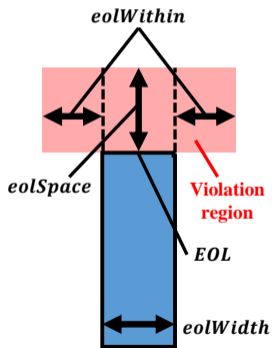
Introduction – Key Challenges of Detailed Routing

- ▶ Compared to global routing
 - ▶ On a significantly larger solution space ($10^4 \times 10^4 \times 10$ grid graph)
 - ▶ Has many design rules
- ▶ Even more time-consuming and complicated in advanced tech nodes

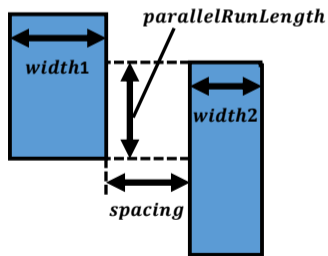


Introduction – Design Rules

- ▶ Short
- ▶ Spacing: parallel-run spacing, EOL spacing, cut spacing, ...
- ▶ Min area



(a) EOL spacing



(b) Parallel-run spacing

Introduction – Problem Formulation of Detailed Routing

Given

- ▶ Placed netlist
- ▶ Routing guides (from global routing)
- ▶ Routing tracks
- ▶ Design rules

Route all the nets & minimize a weighted sum of

- ▶ Total wire length
- ▶ Total via count
- ▶ Non-preferred usage (including out-of-guide & off-track wires/vias, wrong-way wires)
- ▶ Design rule violations

Introduction – Our Approach

- ▶ Two-level sparse data structures \implies efficiency
- ▶ Min-area-captured path search \implies quality
- ▶ Bulk synchronous parallel \implies further speed-up

Outline

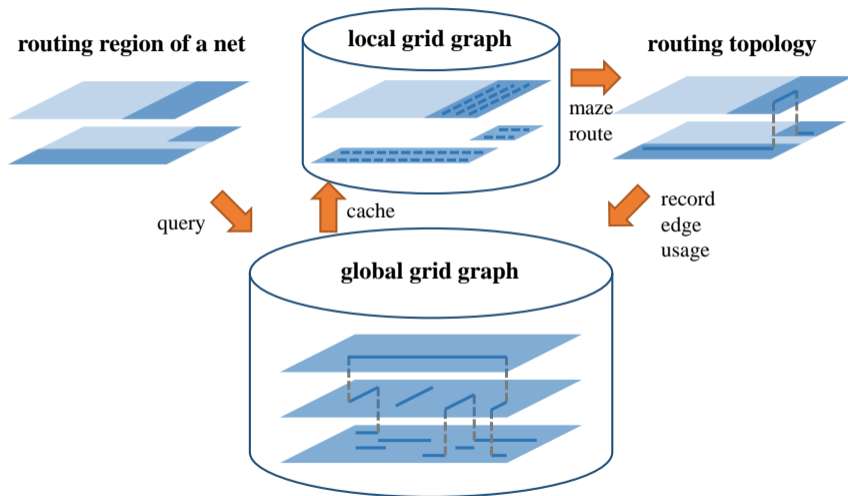
Two-Level Sparse Data Structures

Min-Area-Captured Path Search

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

Experimental Results

Two-Level Sparse Data Structures

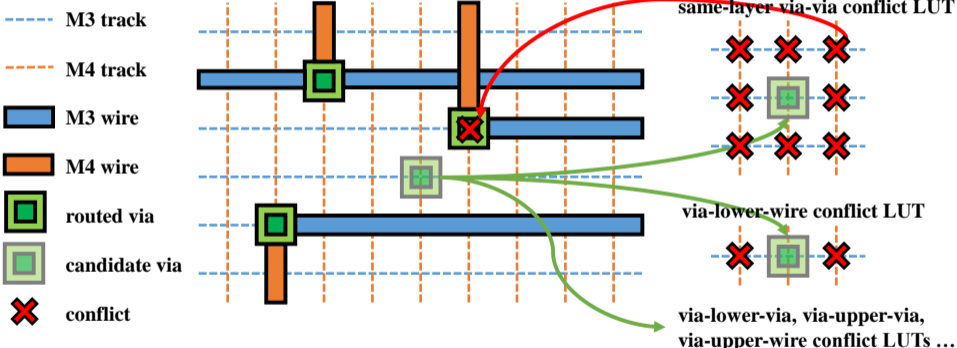


Sparse Global Grid Graph

- ▶ Store routed edges by BSTs & intervals
- ▶ Query via/wire conflict efficiently with help of LUTs
 - ▶ Support batch query

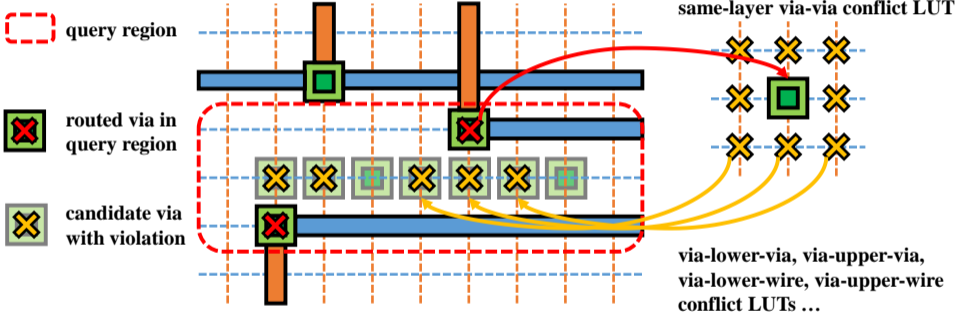
Sparse Global Grid Graph

Example: query the conflict with a single candidate via



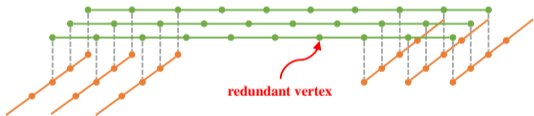
Sparse Global Grid Graph

Example: query the conflict with many neighboring candidate vias



Sparse Local Grid Graph

- ▶ Cache global graph on routing region
 - ▶ Subgraph of full-chip grid graph on routing region of a net
 - ▶ Store vertex/edge information explicitly by direct-address tables
- ▶ Remove redundant vertices



(a) Before removing redundant vertices



(b) After removing redundant vertices

Sparse Local Grid Graph

- ▶ Edge cost in local grid graph captures
 - ▶ Base wire & via cost
 - ▶ Out-of-guide penalty
 - ▶ Short & spacing violation penalty
- ▶ How about min-area violation?

Outline

Two-Level Sparse Data Structures

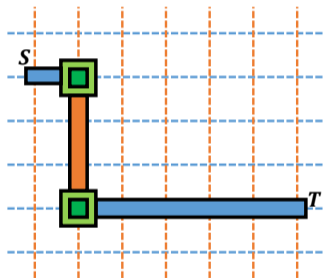
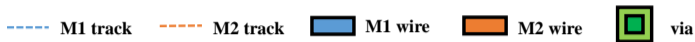
Min-Area-Captured Path Search

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

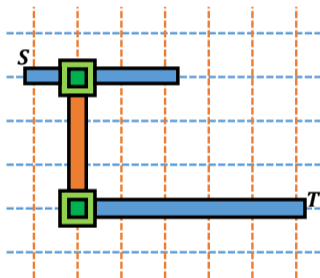
Experimental Results

Min-Area-Captured Path Search

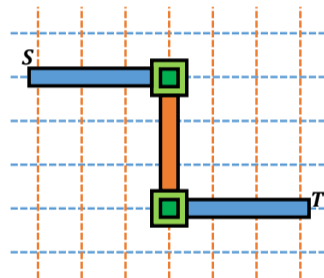
Capture min area cost in path search (without considering wire extension)



(a) A normal path search without considering min-area violation



(b) Post fixing by extending wire

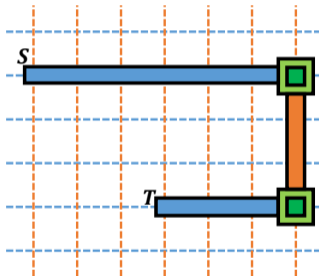


(c) Forcing the min length of wire segment in path search

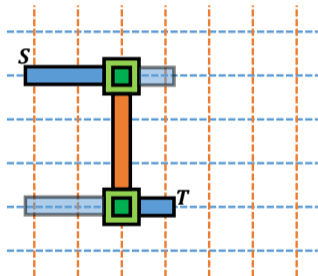
(Suppose the min area rule implies a length of three pitches)

Min-Area-Captured Path Search

Capture min area cost in path search (with wire extension considered)



(d) Detour due to the forcing



(e) Path search with wire extension considered

Min-Area-Captured Path Search

Normal Dijkstra's algorithm

- ▶ Cost/distance that can be directly incremented
 - ▶ $cost(v_1 \rightsquigarrow v_2 \rightsquigarrow v_3) = cost(v_1 \rightsquigarrow v_2) + cost(v_2 \rightsquigarrow v_3)$
- ▶ A vertex is visited at most once
- ▶ Back track by each vertex having a prefix

Min-area-captured path search

- ▶ Uncertain cost
 - ▶ Lower bound: edge cost sum + min-area penalty on **previous wires**
 - ▶ Upper bound: lower bound + min-area penalty on the **current wire**
- ▶ A vertex may be visited multiple times
- ▶ Back track by (smart) pointers

Outline

Two-Level Sparse Data Structures

Min-Area-Captured Path Search

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

Experimental Results

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

- ▶ Route batches of independent nets one after another
- ▶ Fast scheduling followed by load balancing

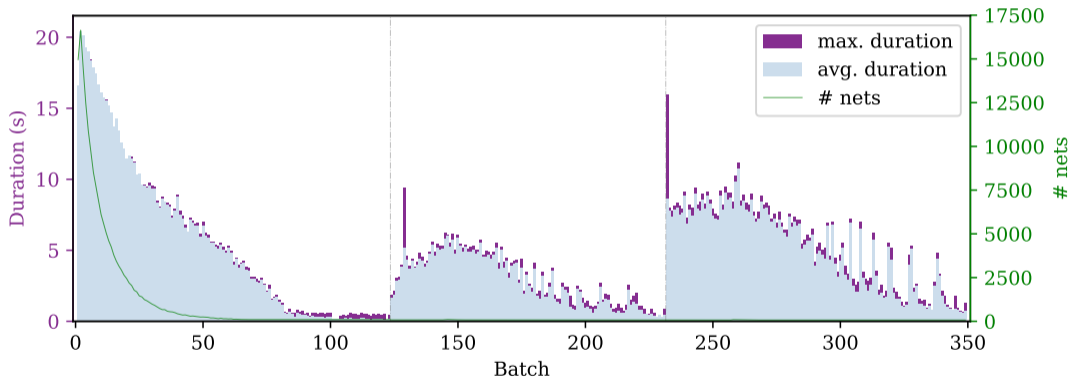


Figure: Scheduling without load balancing

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

- ▶ Route batches of independent nets one after another
- ▶ Fast scheduling followed by load balancing

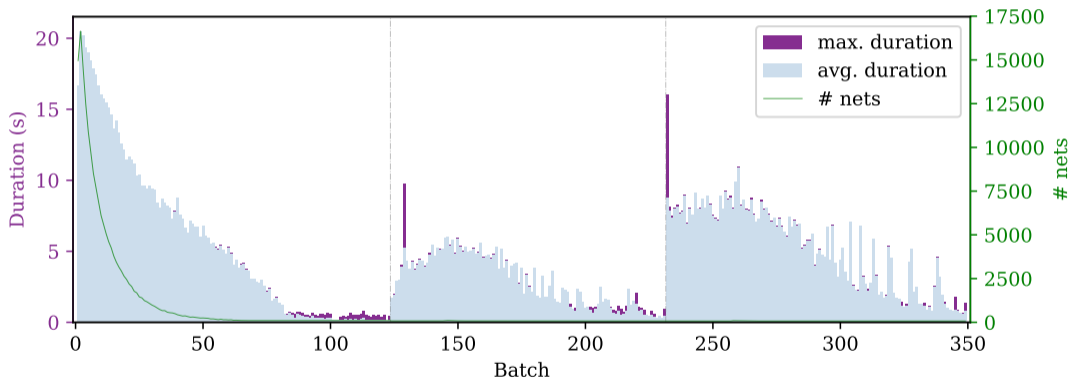


Figure: Scheduling with load balancing

Bulk Synchronous Parallel

- ▶ Separate a batch into **routing** and **committing** phases

	Routing phase	Committing phase
domain	whole routing region	solution paths
global grid graph access	read	write
locked?	lock-free	locked

Outline

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Experimental Results

► On ISPD 2018 Contest Benchmarks

Benchmark	# std. cells	# block macros	# nets	# pins	# IO pins	# layers	M2 # tracks	M2 pitch (μm)	Tech. node (nm)
test1	8879	0	3153	17203	0	9	977	0.2	45
test2	35913	0	36834	159201	1211	9	3254	0.2	45
test3	35973	4	36700	159703	1211	9	4943	0.2	45
test4	72094	0	72401	318245	1211	9	8886	0.1	32
test5	71954	0	72394	318195	1211	9	9800	0.1	32
test6	107919	0	107701	475541	1211	9	5312	0.1	32
test7	179865	16	179863	793289	1211	9	13500	0.1	32
test8	191987	16	179863	793289	1211	9	13500	0.1	32
test9	192911	0	178857	791761	1211	9	13500	0.1	32
test10	290386	0	182000	811761	1211	9	13500	0.1	32

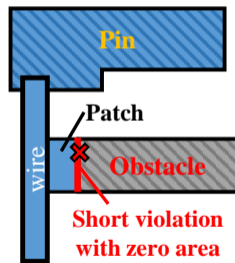
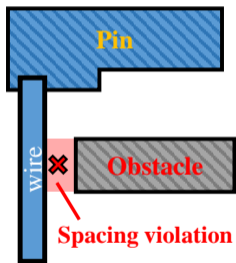
Experimental Results

► On ISPD 2018 Contest Benchmarks

Metric		Weight
wire length		0.5
# vias		2
non-preferred usage	out-of-guide wire length	1
	# out-of-guide vias	1
	off-track wire length	0.5
	# off-track vias	1
	wrong-way wire length	1
design rule violations	short metal area	500
	# spacing violations	500
	# min-area violations	500

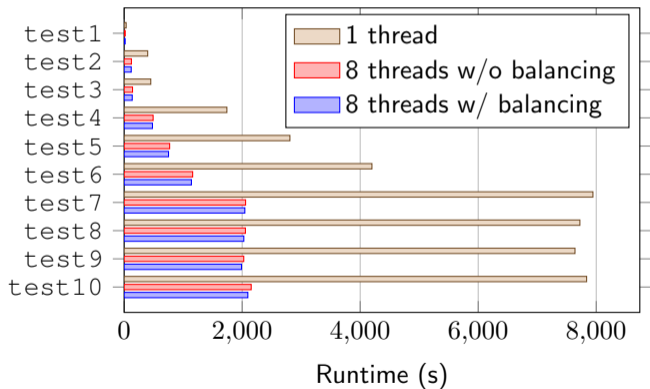
Experimental Results

- ▶ We do not abuse contest metric by converting spacing violations into short ones with zero area.



Experimental Results

- ▶ 8 threads gives almost $4\times$ speed-up
- ▶ Load balancing contributes 2.52% improvement



Experimental Results

		WL	# vias	Non-preferred usage					Design rule violations					Quality score	Mem Time (GB) (s)		
				Out-of-guide		Off-track		Wrong-way	# short	Short area	# spacing	# min area	Total #				
				WL	# vias	WL	# vias	WL									
Metric weight		0.5	2	1	1	0.5	1	1	-	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	
Dr. CU	test1	434914	34443	4352	859	276	0	2363	127	15	122	0	249	362725	0.32	17	
	test2	7817285	339055	104720	11784	4353	0	22023	1005	1330	1949	0	2954	6366886	1.15	121	
	test3	8707641	331958	176736	10731	4344	0	22187	2444	1982	2419	0	4863	7430092	1.25	139	
	test4	26042785	701994	769265	31444	41791	0	89537	6914	26329	11224	0	18138	34112928	2.89	494	
	test5	27852167	942588	649224	43071	13390	0	63397	5466	4722	7742	0	13208	22805761	3.87	767	
	test6	35813473	1446807	976672	68656	20357	0	95811	7959	12891	11023	0	18982	33908653	5.16	1155	
	test7	65360688	2349580	2187794	101866	33105	0	170316	23141	33041	14880	0	38021	63816462	8.86	2071	
	test8	65668468	2360231	2288159	102982	33373	0	170583	20641	22353	14384	0	35025	58501486	8.92	2060	
	test9	54993356	2358857	1604576	115465	29620	0	168722	18830	17316	14470	0	33300	50010785	8.52	2016	
	test10	68282001	2532666	2826908	140343	32865	0	180586	26688	150705	20837	0	47525	128141527	8.98	2132	
Avg. ratio		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1st place of ISPD 2018	test1	472032	41641	6246	1385	3528	116	3509	4223	1	107	0	4330	386188	4.64	207	
	test2	8150588	409551	71685	13451	20402	1362	18214	36601	95	1158	1	37760	5636274	32.55	1514	
	test3	9086139	427410	69182	2450	33470	1216	18882	46966	4891	1387	0	48353	8645534	43.40	2019	
	test4	27514053	858224	240226	8841	150961	1011	224715	349597	52947	50957	6	400560	67978777	46.52	4706	
	test5	29151781	1140804	309785	30902	45523	10656	193203	418235	28199	66250	22	484507	64660336	24.25	1914	
	test6	37987679	1775407	467961	42448	153900	17644	281060	626956	30949	100229	12	727197	89025895	28.40	3107	
	test7	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail	fail
	test8	69559382	2929578	1006247	82478	375236	22294	455824	1058138	76790	161229	48	1219415	161426598	41.81	6262	
	test9	58803453	2920259	813750	67367	331766	22915	446432	1051112	56581	158305	40	1209457	144221466	40.16	5128	
	test10	72244024	3110163	1414338	81831	625291	27392	476670	1289359	120966	177426	33	1466818	193867714	45.15	5554	
Avg. ratio		1.06	1.23	0.58	0.73	9.02	-	2.18	50.32	2.28	6.10	-	26.70	1.97	13.27	6.89	

Experimental Results

Compared with 1st place of ISPD Contest

- ▶ 35% better routing quality under contest metric
 - ▶ 5% less wire length and 19% fewer vias
 - ▶ 3.7× design rule violation clearance
- ▶ 26.7× reduction in number of design rule violations
- ▶ 80% - 93% memory reduction
- ▶ 2.5× - 15× speed-up

Experimental Results

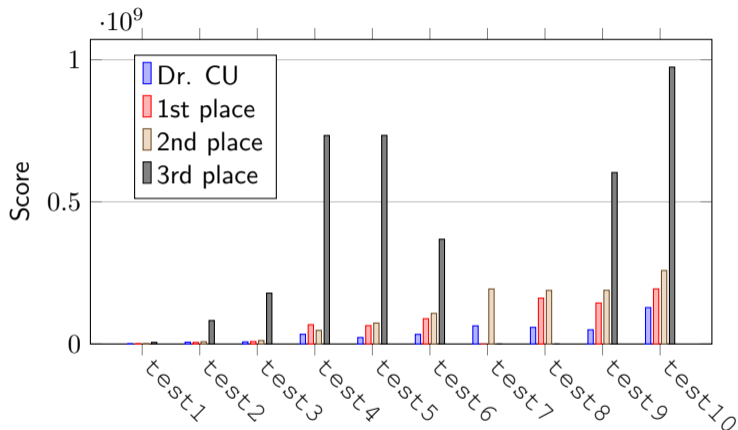


Figure: Comparison on quality score under the metric of ISPD 2018 Contest*

*1st place fail in test7, 3rd place fail in test7 & test8

Experimental Results

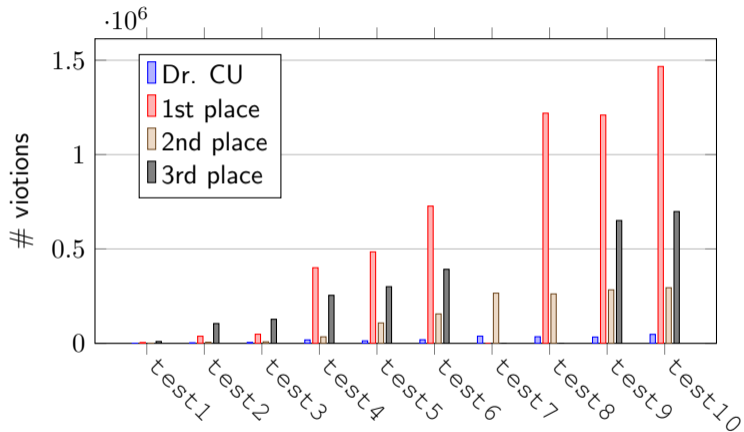


Figure: Comparison on total number of short, minimum area, and spacing violations

Experimental Results

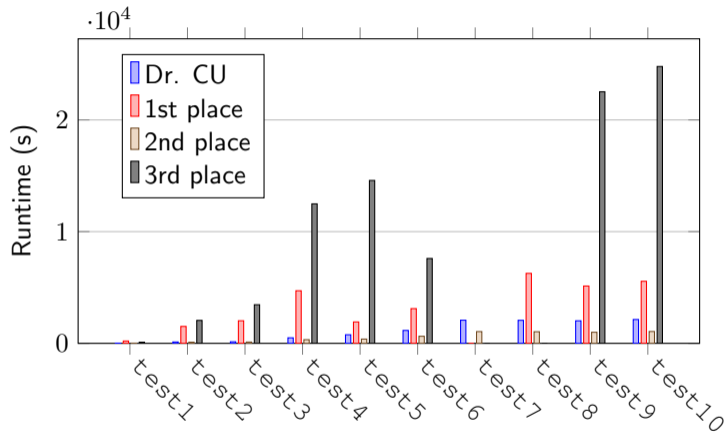


Figure: Comparison on runtime

Conclusion

Our approach

- ▶ Two-level sparse data structures \implies efficiency
- ▶ Min-area-captured path search \implies quality
- ▶ Bulk synchronous parallel \implies further speed-up

A stronger Dr. CU? To be published...

- ▶ Shorter wire length, fewer vias
- ▶ Significantly fewer design rule violations (by 1–2 orders of magnitudes)
- ▶ Faster