



Fast Congestion Planning and Floorplan QoR Assessment

Harn Hua Ng, Kirvy Teo, Plunify



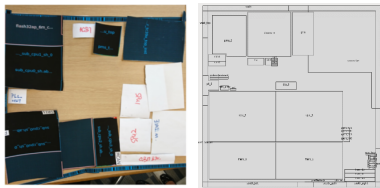
Executive Summary

- Current process for evaluating floorplan QoR often takes days to weeks.
- Machine Learning can predict timing slack and congestion without running Place and Route in the ASIC flow.
 - Achieves 80% accuracy in experiments with real-world SoCs
- Armed with predictive insights, designers can iterate and fix potential problems quickly.
 - Major customers starting internal ML efforts

Challenge: Complex SOC Implementation

- Selecting the best floorplan requires days to weeks to run Place & Route.

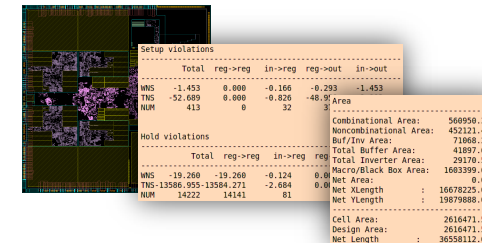
1. Create Floorplans



2. Explore Floorplans

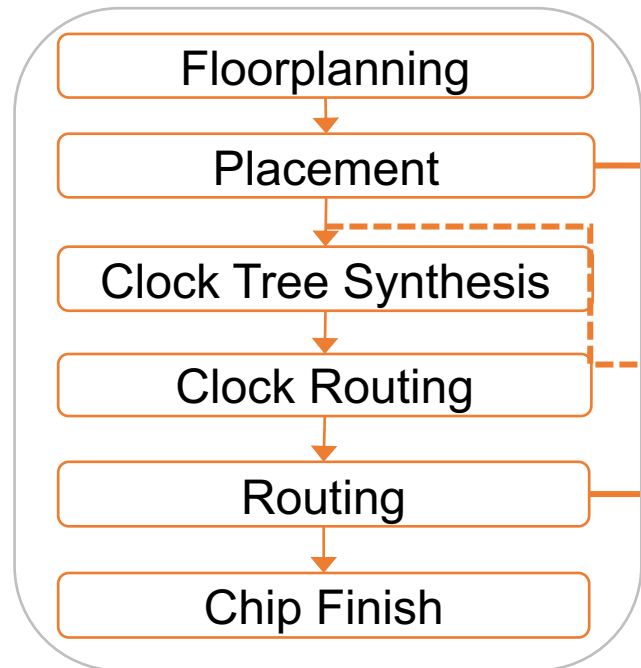
- Goals: Meet performance & area targets
- Performed by highly experienced engineers

3. Pick the Best Floorplan



Solution: Predict Floorplan QoR without Place and Route

1. Gather Design Data



2. Engineer ML Features

Coarse Placement

Features
Label

3. Train ML Model

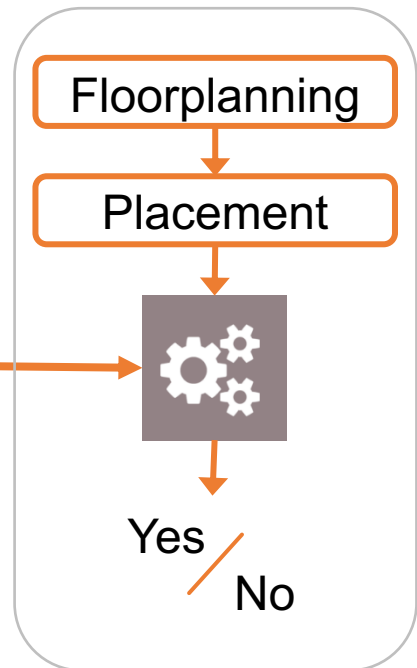
Training Data



Validation Data



4. Predict Slack & Congestion



Deep Learning Framework

Feature Engineering

Design Representation

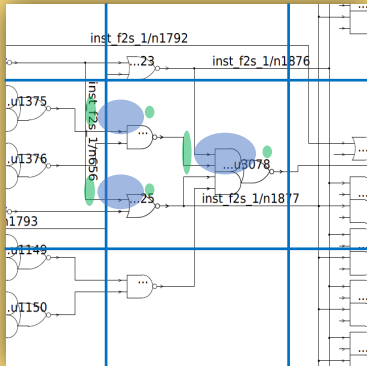
- Cut design into an XY grid

Cell Density

- Total cells per XY

Pin Density

- Total pins of standard cells per XY

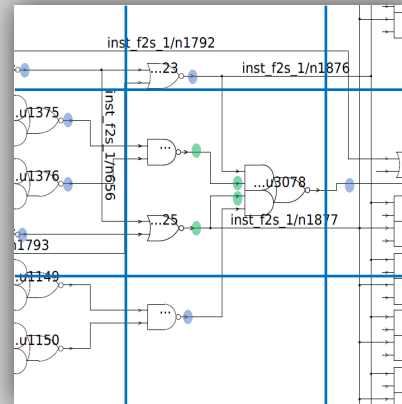


External Connectivity

- Total connections between cells within and cells outside an XY

Internal Connectivity

- Total connections between cells in an XY

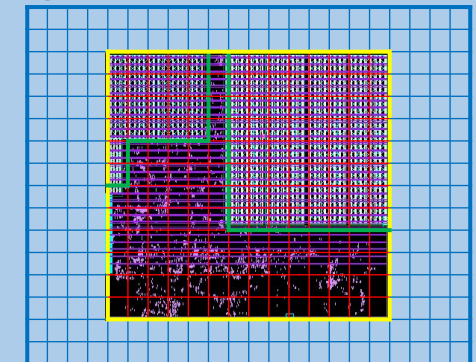


Macro Regions

- Differentiate between hard macro regions and standard cell regions

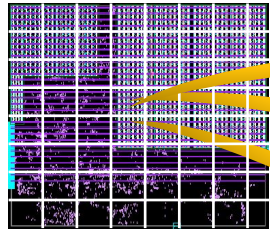
Occupied Regions

- Differentiate between occupied and unused floorplan area.



Train Machine Learning (ML) Model

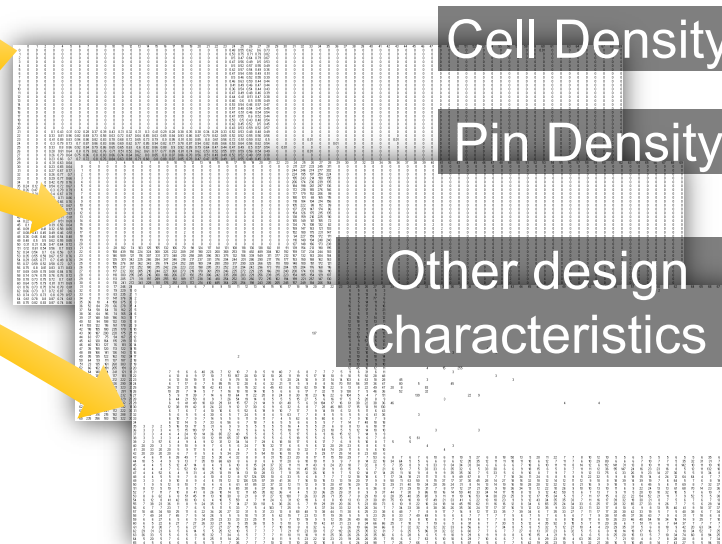
1. Create Floorplans



Design Exchange Format

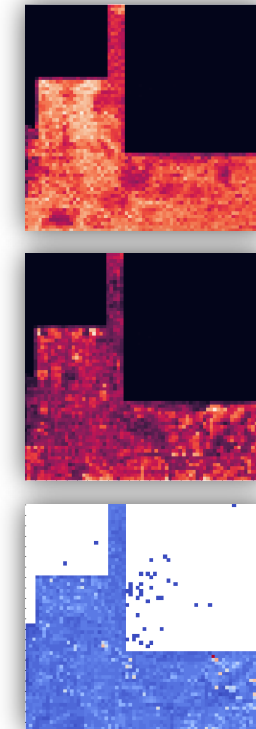
- *DEF output from coarse placement database of 9 SOC designs.*
- *Extract data from multiple floorplans*
- *Gather 1000 datapoints*

2. Derive Features

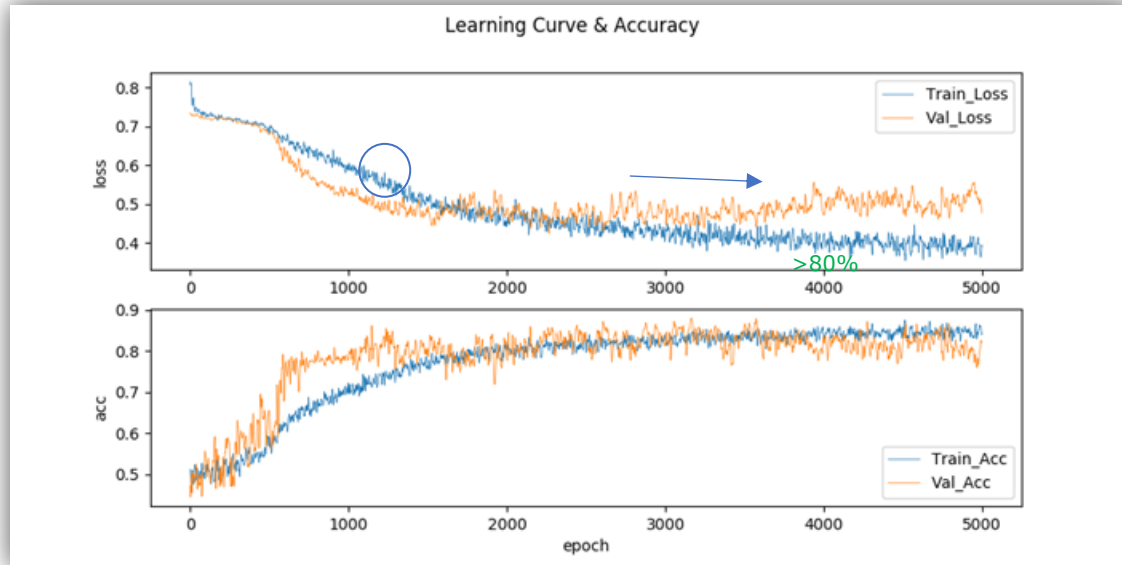


Formatted Training Data

3. Train on Deep Learning Network



Evaluate Trained ML Model



- WNS prediction model can learn and achieves up to **80%** predictive accuracy.
 - Features are adequate.
 - Number of data samples are sufficient.
- Areas for improvement:
 - More **designs** and more **datapoints** (> 1000) per design will improve model performance.
 - More **iterations** will reduce Training Loss.

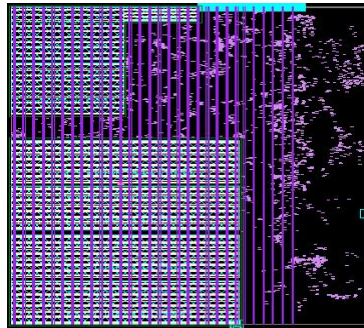
	Target	Achieved
Loss	~0.1	~0.4
Accuracy	80%	> 80%

Table 1

Improve ML Model Output

Version 1: “Yes / No” prediction too broad to accurately reflect QoR.

- Not precise enough for debugging.
- Hard to generalize across different SoC designs and/or process technologies.

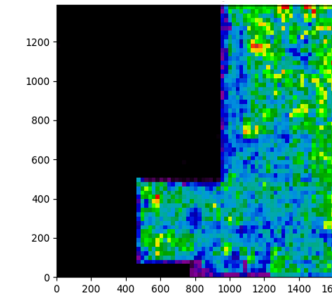


Is TNS = -1000ns
Good or Bad?



Version 2: Highlight timing or congestion per XY.

- Populate each XY with color-coded WNS or congestion value.
- Predicted colors form “heatmap” to show floorplan quality.

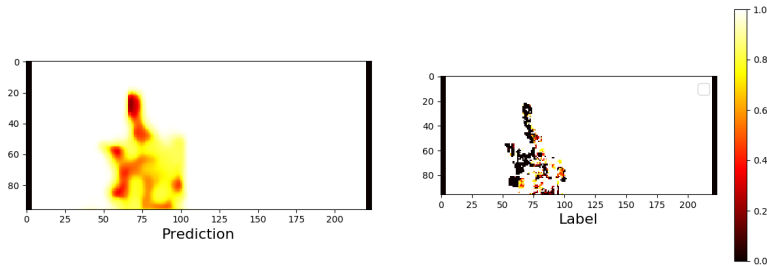


Point-to-Point WNS or
Congestion Prediction

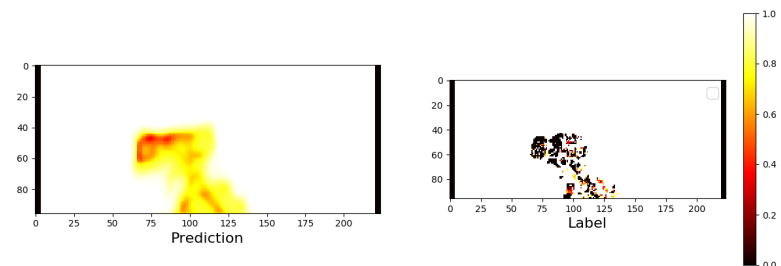
Output: Detailed Heatmap Predictions

Floorplans #1 to #4: Best floorplan (#3) has **fewest** colors - least congestion and smallest negative slack.

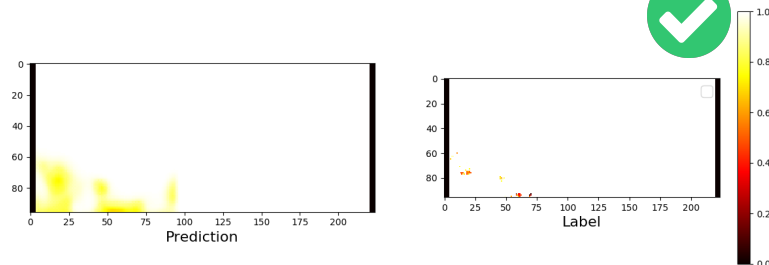
Floorplan 1: Predicted vs. Actual



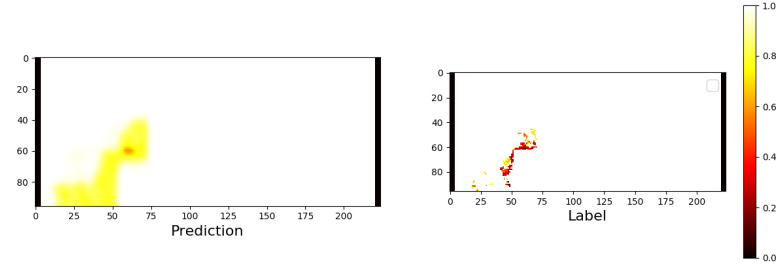
Floorplan 2: Predicted vs. Actual



Floorplan 3: Predicted vs. Actual



Floorplan 4: Predicted vs. Actual



Summary

- Machine Learning (ML) can predict timing slack and congestion without the need to run Place and Route.
 - Data from multiple designs used to train AI model.
 - Trained AI model shows 80% predictive accuracy.
- Customers can use this technology to:
 - **iterate quickly** with multiple floorplans
 - resolve problematic areas
 - **save time and resources** on running place and route.

Questions?