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SUMÁRIO

Este artigo apresenta os algoritmos, a implementação e os resultados do programa roteador de canal que faz parte do conjunto de ferramentas do projeto de CI's do NCE/UFRJ.

ABSTRACT

This paper describes the algorithms, implementation and results of the channel router program, which is included in the IC design tool set of the NCE/UFRJ.

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O conjunto de ferramentas de projeto do NCE/UFRJ contem programas para executar diversas tarefas encontradas no decorrer do projeto de um circuito integrado LSI.

Como ferramentas típicas temos: simulador funcional, editor gráfico, gerador de môdulos, verificador de regras de projeto, extrator, simulador e programas de plotagem. Estas ferramentas permitem definir, projetar e verificar um módulo ou um conjunto de môdulos. Para completar este conjunto de ferramentas sentimos a necessidade de um programa de roteamento automático entre módulos.

Os atributos requeridos deste programa em ordem de importância são:

1. Integração com o conjunto existente de ferramentas. Isto implica que o programa seja compatível com o editor gráfico EDCI e que dê como resultado um arquivo no formato CIF;
2. Execute rapidamente de forma a poder oferecer ao projetista a opção de tentar vários arranjos de planta-baixa e escolher o que oferece a melhor forma de conexão.

Acreditamos que ambos os objetivos foram plenamente alcançados, como tentaremos mostrar no restante deste artigo.

O PROBLEMA DO ROTEAMENTO DE CANAL

Consideremos um canal retangular com 2 linhas de terminais uma no topo e a outra na base. A cada terminal é assinalado um número inteiro de 0 a N sendo o 0 usado para representar ausência de conexão. Terminais com o mesmo número i ($1 < i < N$) são ligados entre si por meio da rede i .

Duas camadas são disponíveis para o roteamento: uma para as trilhas horizontais e a outra para as verticais estando dessa forma estas isoladas daquelas. A conexão entre uma trilha horizontal e uma vertical é feito então por meio de um furo. Cada rede possui no máximo uma trilha horizontal ligada aos terminais superiores e inferiores por meio de trilhas verticais. O problema é expresso por meio de uma lista de redes como mostra a figura 1 e uma solução aparece na figura 2.

0	1	4	5	1	6	7	0	4	9	10	10
2	3	5	3	5	2	6	8	9	8	7	9

Fig. 1

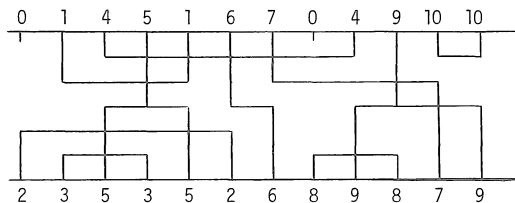
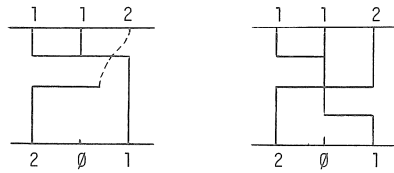


Fig. 2

Um problema que pode surgir durante o roteamento é denominado "conflito cíclico" exemplificado abaixo.

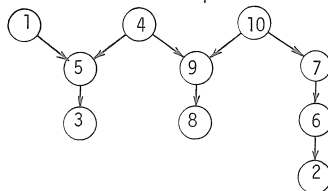


Neste caso uma solução seria alterar a ordem de sinais, o que é relativamente simples em se tratando de PLA's ou alocando mais de uma trilha horizontal para um ou mais sinais. O programa que desenvolvemos possui uma rotina para detecção de ciclos imprimindo ao primeiro ciclo detectado a sequência de redes que o compõe facilitando assim uma alteração na ordem dos sinais, abortando em seguida.

O objetivo do roteamento é minimizar o número de trilhas horizontais de modo que a largura e consequentemente a área do canal seja mínima.

RESTRIÇÕES VERTICAL E HORIZONTAL

Supondo que há somente um segmento horizontal para cada rede é claro que o segmento horizontal de uma rede conectada ao terminal superior de uma coluna qualquer deve estar situado acima do segmento correspondente a rede conectada ao terminal inferior daquela coluna. Esta relação pode ser representada por meio de um grafo orientado onde cada nó representa uma rede e cada seta dirigida de a para b significa que a rede a deve utilizar uma trilha horizontal situada acima daquela alocada para b.



Em geral quando há um caminho de cima para baixo de i para j dizemos que i é ancestral de j e j é descendente de i.

REPRESENTAÇÃO POR ZONAS

O segmento horizontal de uma rede é delimitado por suas conexões mais a esquerda e mais a direita. Sendo $S(i)$ o conjunto de redes cujos segmentos interceptam a coluna i, desde que os segmentos de redes distintas não devem se superpor, para cada rede em $S(i)$ devemos alocar uma trilha horizontal. Esta condição deve ser satisfeita para cada coluna mas, como é fácil ver, basta considerar apenas os conjuntos $S(i)$ que não são sub-conjuntos um do outro. Para cada um deste conjunto corresponde um certo grupo de colunas ao

lingo do canal e que chamamos de zona indicada pela tabela abaixo. A direita aparece uma representação mais completa onde podemos visualizar que redes começam e/ou terminam em cada zona.

Coluna	S(i)	Zona
1	2	1
2	1 2 3	
3	1 2 3 4 5	
4	1 2 3 4 5	
5	1 2 4 5	
6	2 4 6	2
7	4 6 7	
8	4 7 8	3
9	4 7 8 9	
10	7 8 9	
11	7 9 10	4
12	9 10	

zona				
1	2	3	4	5
1		7		
2			8	
3			9	
4				10
5	6			

FUSÃO DE REDES

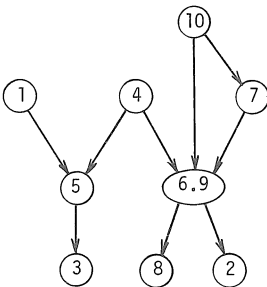
Antes de descrever o algoritmo definiremos a seguinte operação:

Sejam 2 redes i e j tais que:

1. Não há superposição horizontal na representação em zonas;
2. Não há um caminho orientado entre os nós i e j no grafo.

A fusão da rede j na rede i (dizemos que j foi "absorvido") consiste então em:

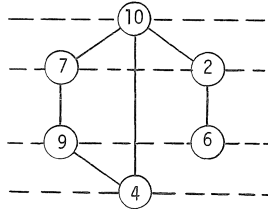
1. Modificar o grupo de restrição vertical "deslocando" o nó j até superpô-lo com o nó i. Consequentemente acrescentamos ao nó i os descendentes de j. Além disso todos os ancestrais de j passam a ser ancestrais de i;
2. Na representação em zonas a rede resultante passa a ocupar 2 zonas consecutivas (as zonas de i e de j).



zona				
1	2	3	4	5
1		7		
2			8	
3				
4				10
5	6.9			

O algoritmo a seguir funde redes sistematicamente de acordo com a representação em zonas.

O agrupamento dos nós por geração não é tão trivial como pode parecer a primeira vista. O nó 11 e o nó 4, embora sejam ambos filhos do nó 3, não pertencem a mesma geração uma vez que existe um caminho do nó 11 até o nó 4. Um outro exemplo, ainda mais significativo, aparece abaixo. Embora haja um caminho direto do nó 10 (no topo) até o nó 4 este encontra-se hierarquicamente abaixo do nó 6 onde não há tal caminho. O critério para a definição das gerações consiste então em considerar sempre os caminhos mais longos.



No algoritmo para alocação de trilha que aparece a seguir foi empregado o termo descendente para indicar que existe algum caminho entre 2 redes e o termo filho no sentido restrito em que a distância é igual a 1.

```

t = 1;
P = [redes do topo do grafo];
Enquanto P ≠ [] faça
  Início
    Q = [ ];
    Para cada rede r em P faça
      Início
        Atribuir trilha t para todas as redes fundidas com r;
        t = t + 1;
        Q = Q + [filhos de r]
      Fim.
    Para cada rede r em P faça
      P = P - [descendentes de r]
    Fim.
  
```

OTIMIZAÇÃO DAS ROTAS

O programa de roteamento tinha como objetivo inicial apenas o de minimizar o número de trilhas horizontais e com isso a área do canal. Observando, no entanto, diversos resultados verificou-se que embora esta condição fosse satisfeita ocorria que algumas redes se apresentavam desnecessariamente longas como mostra o exemplo a seguir.

L = [];

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para z de zi até zf faça

Início

L = L + [redes que terminam na zona z],

R = [redes que começam na zona z + 1];

Fundir redes de L com redes de R de modo a minimizar o aumento do mais longo caminho no grafo;

L = L - [redes fundidas no passo anterior]

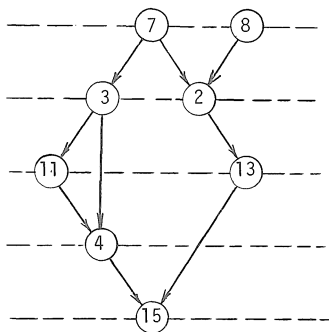
Fim.

Antes de prosseguir devemos observar pelas definições de L e R que nunca haverá restrição horizontal entre uma rede qualquer de L e uma qualquer de R. O passo chave do algoritmo é o que realiza a função entre as redes de L e R. Se há um caminho $n_1 - n_2 - \dots - n_k$ no grafo de restrição vertical então 2 quaisquer dessas redes não podem ocupar a mesma trilha horizontal, ou seja, se no mais longo caminho o número de nós é k pelo menos k trilhas serão necessárias para fazer as interconexões. A fusão de redes deve portanto ser feita de modo que o mais longo caminho após a fusão seja tão pequeno quanto possível.

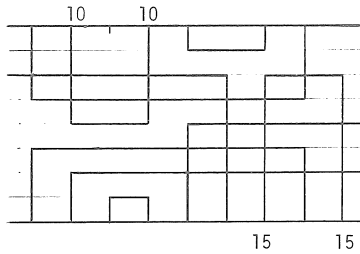
Para minimizar o mais longo caminho usamos uma série de considerações heurísticas descritas no artigo de Takeshi Yoshimura e Ernest S. Khu: "Efficient Algorithms for Channel Routing". (IEEE TRANS on CAD, V. 1, No. 1, JAN 82, pp. 25-35).

ALOCACÃO DE TRILHAS

Uma vez chegando ao grafo na sua forma mais simples, ou seja, com o menor número possível de nós resta então fazer a alocação de trilhas. Para cada nó - que na verdade corresponde a um grupo de redes que se fundiram - devemos alocar uma trilha. Essa alocação deve levar em conta a hierarquia entre os nós estabelecida pelo grafo. Devemos portanto começar pelo topo do grafo identificando a partir daí cada uma das gerações até chegar à base como indicado abaixo.

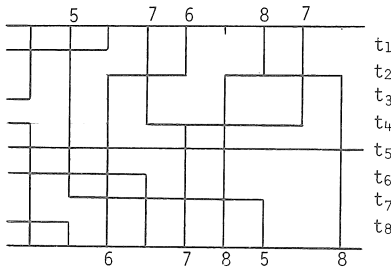


GERAÇÃO	NÓS	TRILHAS
1	7,8	1,2
2	2,3	3,4
3	11,13	5,6
4	4	7
5	15	8



A rede 10 poderia ocupar a trilha 1 em vez da 3 e a rede 15 ocupar a trilha 7 em vez da 2. Visualmente é simples fazer o deslocamento para cima ou para baixo mas como programar este tipo de tarefa? Antes de mais nada o sentido do deslocamento depende das conexões da rede ao longo do canal; uma rede deve ser deslocada para cima ou para baixo conforme o número de conexões para cima ou para baixo seja maior respectivamente. Toda rede com igual número de conexões não necessitaria se deslocar. Foi criado então um vetor (CONEXÕES: ARRAY [0 ... MAX REDES] OF INTEGER) inicializado com tudo zero. A rotina LE DADOS ao ler o arquivo de entrada "fios.dat" vai incrementando ou decrementando cada elemento do vetor e no final teremos então, associado a cada rede, um inteiro positivo, zero ou negativo indicando qual o deslocamento a ser feito.

Uma vez identificadas as redes a serem deslocadas e qual o sentido de deslocamento o passo seguinte consiste em determinar, para cada uma delas quais as redes que limitam seus deslocamentos. Este tipo de problema aparece ilustrado abaixo.



A rede 7 deve ser deslocada para cima o máximo possível. Acima dela estão livres as trilhas 1 e 3. A trilha 1, no entanto, não pode ser aproveitada por causa da rede 6 que funciona como um "bastante" impedindo que a rede 7 atinja aquela trilha. Da mesma forma a rede 8 não poderia ocupar a trilha mais baixa por causa da rede 5. Deveria ocupar então a trilha 6.

Este segundo passo sugere o uso de um vetor de vetores: a cada rede é associado um conjunto de redes "batentes". Na prática mostrou-se mais conveniente o uso de um vetor de records tendo por componentes um vetor e uma escala indicando o número de redes "batentes" encontradas.

Quando uma rede qualquer tem maior número de conexões para cima ela deve ser deslocada para cima e neste caso devem ser listadas todas as redes ao longo do canal que apareçam acima dela. Se o número maior de conexões for para baixo devem ser listadas aquelas que pareçam abaixo. Em um trecho da procedure CRIAGRAF0 todo o canal é percorrido e para cada rede encontrada (in ou sup) um dos testes é feito: conexões [inf] > 0 ou conexões [sup] < 0. No primeiro, se verdadeiro, a rede batente será sup e no segundo será inf.

O próximo passo consiste em reunir em um vetor todas as redes a serem deslocadas no mesmo sentido (para cima ou para baixo). Estas redes serão então deslocadas uma a uma a partir do primeiro. Antes disso porém fazemos uma primeira ordenação das redes em ordem crescente de largura e a seguir uma ordenação em ordem decrescente de saldo de conexões. Teremos, após estas 2 ordenações, situadas em primeiro lugar na lista as redes com maior saldo de conexões e portanto com maior redução no comprimento devido ao deslocamento. Se 2 ou mais redes tem mesmo saldo serão deslocadas primeiro aquelas com menos largura e portando maior probabilidade de encontrar trilhas disponíveis.

IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

O programa foi escrito em Pascal, tendo aproximadamente 1300 linhas. Apresenta a saída em dois formatos: a primeira em impressora e a segunda na forma de um arquivo CIF contendo a descrição do lay-out na tecnologia NMOS.

As figuras seguintes mostram exemplos de dois canais gerados pelo programa, com tempos de execução iguais a 1,5 minutos para 17 trilhas e 2,5 minutos para 45 trilhas (num microcomputador com processador 68000 de 8MHZ).

2	1
3	3
4	8
5	7
6	2
7	3
8	1
9	8
10	11
11	11
12	11
13	18
14	13
15	13
16	15
17	16
18	16
19	12
20	12
21	15
22	17
23	18
24	16
25	19
26	20
27	20
28	23
29	24
30	24
31	21
32	27
33	23
34	20
35	16
36	30
37	0
38	30
39	31
40	33
41	35
42	36
43	37
44	37
45	35
46	35
47	30
48	30
49	31
50	33
51	35
52	36
53	37
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96	35
97	30
98	30
99	31
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