

# ChatPattern: Layout Pattern Customization via Natural Language

Zixiao Wang<sup>1</sup>, Yunheng Shen<sup>2</sup>, Xufeng Yao<sup>1</sup>, Wenqian Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Yang Bai<sup>1</sup>, Farzan Farnia<sup>1</sup>, Bei Yu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Chinese University of Hong Kong, <sup>2</sup>Tsinghua University



## The Scope of ChatPattern

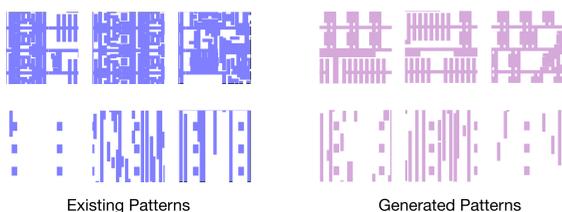
ChatPattern is an AI agent that offers a conversational interface, enabling users to use natural language to guide the creation of pattern libraries that meet their specific layout generation needs.

### Highlights

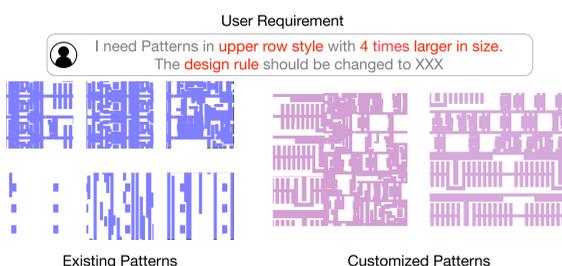
The contributions of this work are fourfold:

- Introduction of ChatPattern, the first LLM-powered tool for creating layout patterns.
- Integration of an expert LLM agent that builds pattern libraries from natural language inputs and uses tools automatically.
- Creation of a versatile model that surpasses current methods in generating patterns based on conditions, modifying layouts, and extending patterns of any size.
- Expansion of the layout pattern generation field, encouraging researchers to tackle more realistic and challenging tasks like generating layouts of any size.

## From Generation to Customization



**Pattern Generation** VLSI layout patterns provide critical resources in various designs for manufacturability research. Pattern Generation task aims to mimic the distribution of existing patterns.



**Pattern Customization.** The requirements on layout pattern distributions can vary in real cases. Pattern Customization task aims to generate patterns to meet specialized requirements.

## Overview of ChatPattern

ChatPattern seamlessly integrates a front-end powered by a Large Language Model with a back-end that employs a conditional discrete-diffusion model for layout pattern generation.

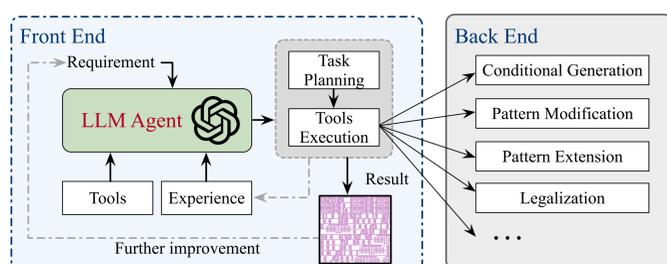


Figure 1. An illustration of ChatPattern.

## Front End: Expert LLM Agent

This front-end LLM agent communicates with clients via natural language communication, adeptly understanding user requirements, and orchestrating scripts to efficiently generate a pattern library. The duties of LLM agent include:

- Requirement Auto-Formatting
- Task Planning and Execution
- Tool Function Learning and Application
- Learning from Documents and Experience

One key idea is that the LLM agent does not directly access generated patterns, which is outside the scope of pre-training. Instead, the LLM agent generates patterns via tools and gets feedback from evaluation metrics and the running log.

## Back End: Flexible Generative Model

The back-end pattern generative model, providing API functions for LLM agent, is specifically designed for tasks involving free-size pattern generation. The provided functions include:

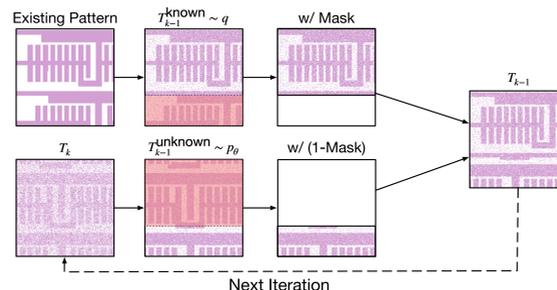
**Property-Conditional Topology Generation.** The condition design in pattern generation should consider the design rules, materials, and manufacturing process. In our conditional discrete diffusion model, a topology matrix with condition  $\mathbf{c}$  can be generated by a  $K$ -step reverse process from the randomly-sampled noise  $\mathbf{T}_K$ ,

$$p_{\theta}(\mathbf{T}_0|\mathbf{T}_K, \mathbf{c}) = p_{\theta}(\mathbf{T}_0|\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{c}) \prod_{k=2}^K p_{\theta}(\mathbf{T}_{k-1}|\mathbf{T}_k, \mathbf{c}). \quad (1)$$

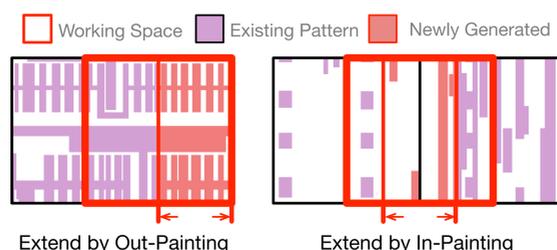
**Pattern Modification.** Given an existing pattern topology matrix  $\mathbf{T}_0^{\text{known}}$ , making modifications to any desired region on it can be useful when dealing with failed topology.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_{k-1}^{\text{known}} &\sim \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{T}_{k-1}|\mathbf{T}_0^{\text{known}}), \\ \mathbf{T}_{k-1}^{\text{unknown}} &\sim \mathbf{p}_{\theta}(\mathbf{T}_{k-1}|\mathbf{T}_k, \mathbf{c}), \\ \mathbf{T}_{k-1} &= \mathbf{M} \odot \mathbf{T}_{k-1}^{\text{known}} + (1 - \mathbf{M}) \odot \mathbf{T}_{k-1}^{\text{unknown}}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{T}_0^{\text{known}}$  shares the design rules with patterns in condition  $\mathbf{c}$  and  $\mathbf{M}$  denotes the mask.



**Pattern Extension.** Extending a given pattern to a larger one is a practical function since the model output usually takes a fixed size while the required patterns can vary among a large range.



**Legalization.** We utilize the non-linear legalization function proposed in DiffPattern[1] to legalize the generated patterns.

## Numerical Results

Table 1. Comparison on fixed-size and free-size pattern generation task. ‘/’ refers to not applicable.

Task	Set/Method	Training Set*	Size	Layer-10001		Layer-10003		Total†	
				Legality (†)	Diversity (†)	Legality (†)	Diversity (†)	Legality (†)	Diversity (†)
Fixed-size	Real Patterns	/	128 <sup>2</sup>	10.731	/	8.769	/	/	10.625
	CAE+LegalGAN [3]	Layer-10001		3.74%	5.814	/	/	/	/
	VCAE+LegalGAN [3]	Layer-10001		84.51%	9.867	/	/	/	/
	LayoutTransformer [2]	Layer-10001		89.73%	10.527	/	/	/	/
Free-size	DiffPattern [1]	Layer-10001/10003		<b>99.97%</b>	10.711	99.98%	8.578	<b>99.98%</b>	10.633
	ChatPattern	Layer-10001/10003		<b>99.97%</b>	<b>10.796</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>8.625</b>	<b>99.98%</b>	<b>10.650</b>
	Real Patterns	/	256 <sup>2</sup>	12.702	/	10.696	/	/	12.695
	[1] w/ Concatenation	Layer-10001/10003		57.78%	10.719	93.69%	10.511	75.74%	11.706
Free-size	ChatPattern	Layer-10001/10003		<b>87.36%</b>	<b>11.154</b>	<b>99.78%</b>	<b>10.556</b>	<b>93.57%</b>	<b>11.830</b>
	Real Patterns	/	512 <sup>2</sup>	13.435	/	12.139	/	/	13.787
	[1] w/ Concatenation	Layer-10001/10003		0.29%	5.714	40.83%	11.555	20.56%	11.359
	ChatPattern	Layer-10001/10003		<b>36.42%</b>	<b>10.401</b>	<b>98.86%</b>	<b>11.620</b>	<b>67.64%</b>	<b>12.133</b>
Free-size	Real Patterns	/	1024 <sup>2</sup>	13.573	/	12.644	/	/	14.109
	[1] w/ Concatenation	Layer-10001/10003		0.00%	0.000	0.64%	6.926	0.32%	6.926
	ChatPattern	Layer-10001/10003		<b>1.19%</b>	<b>6.438</b>	<b>94.96%</b>	<b>11.981</b>	<b>47.80%</b>	<b>11.992</b>

\* All training datasets are the 128x128 version.  
† We collected generated samples from both Layer-10001/10003 and evaluated them together.

**Observation of TABLE 1.** While all methods are trained on small-scale pattern datasets 128<sup>2</sup>, the legality of patterns generated by ChatPattern can be 100× higher than baseline methods when the size reaches 512<sup>2</sup> or larger.

**Pattern Extension.** We illustrate some instances of Pattern Extension in Fig. 2.

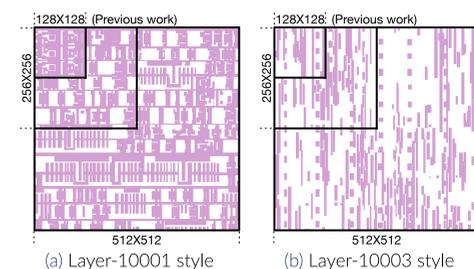


Figure 2. 512×512 topology matrix generated by ChatPattern.

**Requirement Auto-formatting.** An example of the requirement list is following.

```
# Requirement - subtask 1
## Basic Part: Topology Size: [200, 200], Physical Size: [1500, 1500] nm, Style: Layer-10001, Count: 50000,
## Advanced Part: Extension Method: Out (Default: Out), Drop Allowed: True (Default: True), Time Limitation: None (Default: None).
```

## Conclusion

We introduced ChatPattern, a novel framework for pattern generation utilizing a LLM. ChatPattern provides a user-friendly interface that accepts natural language inputs to tailor the pattern library to specific needs.

## References

- Zixiao Wang, Yunheng Shen, Wenqian Zhao, Yang Bai, Guojin Chen, Farzan Farnia, and Bei Yu. Diffpattern: Layout pattern generation via discrete diffusion. In *2023 60th ACM/IEEE Design Automation Conference (DAC)*, pages 1–6. IEEE, 2023.
- Liangjian Wen, Yi Zhu, Lei Ye, Guojin Chen, Bei Yu, Jianzhuang Liu, and Chunjing Xu. Layouttransformer: Generating layout patterns with transformer via sequential pattern modeling. In *ICCAD*, 2022.
- Xiaopeng Zhang, James Shiely, and Evangeline FY Young. Layout pattern generation and legalization with generative learning models. In *ICCAD*, pages 1–9, 2020.

