#### FLIP-FLOP:

# Fast pLan & Implementation of Project, Fast Layout & Optimization of Paper

Hardware Design Techniques for Fast Paper Output

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## **Designing** Project Techniques

### Technique 1: Retiming

To put is simple, spending more time on research should help a lot. Balancing our critical path is the key.



The above figure is adapted from https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/groups/tatami/bobj/hw.html.

Find interesting topics that are popular or will be popular (and useful) in the near future.

- New inventions (like R...)
- **New algorithms** (recently it should be ML/AI and large generative models)
- Core area of LEADS (towards design automation)

One project can produce more than one paper. The next project can be partially based on previous ones, *e.g.*, a long journal paper after a fast work.

Even if working on a different topic, experience from previous projects can be **unfolded** to help.

#### Technique 4: Pipelining

Projects/papers can be better pipelined to increase *throughput*. Thus, higher frequency is not the sole criterion!



high (1'b1): under review, X: acceptance.

### **Building** Paper Techniques

We do not complete the whole paper with only one shot.

Papers can be updated and optimized though iteration with constructive feedbacks. Others' proofreading and your own re-reading are both important.

*Tip*: Use version control tools like Git to keep track of changes.

Here is the TCL command for your reference!

```
opt_paper -directive { \
   Structure, \
   Language, \
   Figure, \
   Citation, \
   OtherRemainingDetails \
}
```

I strongly recommend using TikZ from <code>ETEX</code> to draw elegant, consistent and portable figures.

## Conclusion

#### **FLIP-FLOP:** Fast pLan & Implementation of Project, Fast Layout & Optimization of Paper

- Designing Project Techniques:
  - Retiming
  - Lookahead
  - Unfolding
  - Pipelining
- Building Paper Techniques:
  - Incremental Build
  - Optimized Build