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Introduction to Tcl Scripting

Tcl, the Tool Command Language, pronounced *tickle*, is an easy-to-learn scripting language that is compatible with Libero SoC software. You can run scripts from either the Windows or Linux command line or store and run a series of commands in a *.tcl* batch file.

This section provides a quick overview of the main features of Tcl:

- **Basic syntax**
- **Types of Tcl commands**
- **Variables**
- **Command substitution**
- **Quotes and braces**
- **Lists and arrays**
- **Control structures**
- **Print statement and Return values**

For complete information on Tcl scripting, refer to one of the books available on this subject. You can also find information about Tcl at web sites such as [http://www.tcl.tk](http://www.tcl.tk).

Libero SoC provides additional capabilities and built-in Tcl Commands:

- **Exporting Tcl scripts**
- **extended_run_lib**
- Tcl Commands as specified in this document

### Tcl Commands and Supported Families

When we specify a family name, we refer to the device family and all its derivatives, unless otherwise specified. See Supported Families in the Tcl command help topics for the families supported for a specific Tcl command.

### Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

The following table shows the typographical conventions used for the Tcl command syntax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Notation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>command - argument</td>
<td>Commands and arguments appear in Courier New typeface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>Variables appear in blue, italic Courier New typeface. You must substitute an appropriate value for the variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[-argumentvalue] [variable]+</td>
<td>Optional arguments begin and end with a square bracket with one exception: if the square bracket is followed by a plus sign (+), then users must specify at least one argument. The plus sign (+) indicates that items within the square brackets can be repeated. Do not enter the plus sign character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All Tcl commands are case sensitive. However, their arguments are not.
Examples
Syntax for the get_clocks command followed by a sample command:

```
get_clocks variable
get_clocks clk1
```

Syntax for the backannotate command followed by a sample command:

```
backannotate -name file_name -format format_type -language language -dir directory_name [-netlist] [-pin]
```

```
backannotate -dir \
{..\design} -name "fanouttest_ba.sdf" -format "SDF" -language "VERILOG" \
-netlist
```

Wildcard Characters
You can use the following wildcard characters in names used in Tcl commands:

<table>
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<th>Wildcard</th>
<th>What it Does</th>
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<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>Interprets the next character literally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Matches any single character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Matches any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[]</td>
<td>Matches any single character among those listed between brackets (that is, [A-Z] matches any single character in the A-to-Z range)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The matching function requires that you add a slash (/) before each slash in the port, instance, or net name when using wildcards in a PDC command. For example, if you have an instance named “A/B12” in the netlist, and you enter that name as “A\B*” in a PDC command, you will not be able to find it. In this case, you must specify the name as A\\/B*.

Special Characters [ ], { }, and \\
Sometimes square brackets ([ ]) are part of the command syntax. In these cases, you must either enclose the open and closed square brackets characters with curly brackets ({ }) or precede the open and closed square brackets ([ ]) characters with a backslash (\). If you do not, you will get an error message.

For example:

```
pin_assign -port {LFSR_OUT[0]} -pin 15
or
pin_assign -port LFSR_OUT\[0\] -pin 180
```

Note: Tcl commands are case sensitive. However, their arguments are not.

Entering Arguments on Separate Lines
To enter an argument on a separate line, you must enter a backslash (\) character at the end of the preceding line of the command as shown in the following example:

```
backannotate -dir \
{..\design} -name "fanouttest_ba.sdf" -format "SDF" -language "VERILOG" \
-netlist
```

See Also
- Introduction to Tcl scripting
- Basic syntax
Basic Syntax

Tcl scripts contain one or more commands separated by either new lines or semicolons. A Tcl command consists of the name of the command followed by one or more arguments. The format of a Tcl command is:

```
command arg1 ... argN
```

The command in the following example computes the sum of 2 plus 2 and returns the result, 4.

```
expr 2 + 2
```

The `expr` command handles its arguments as an arithmetic expression, computing and returning the result as a string. All Tcl commands return results. If a command has no result to return, it returns an empty string.

To continue a command on another line, enter a backslash (\) character at the end of the line. For example, the following Tcl command appears on two lines:

```
import -format "edif" -netlist_naming "Generic" -edif_flavor "GENERIC" {prepi.edn}
```

Comments must be preceded by a hash character (#). The comment delimiter (#) must be the first character on a line or the first character following a semicolon, which also indicates the start of a new line. To create a multi-line comment, you must put a hash character (#) at the beginning of each line.

**Note:** Be sure that the previous line does not end with a continuation character (\). Otherwise, the comment line following it will be ignored.

Special Characters

Square brackets ([ ]) are special characters in Tcl. To use square brackets in names such as port names, you must either enclose the entire port name in curly braces, for example, `pin_assign -port {LFSR_OUT[15]} -iostd lvttl -slew High`, or lead the square brackets with a slash (/) character as shown in the following example:

```
pin_assign -port LFSR_OUT\[15\] -iostd lvttl -slew High
```

Sample Tcl Script

```
#Create a new project and set up a new design
new_project -location {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj} -name {my_pf_proj} -project_description {} -block_mode 0 -standalone_peripheral_initialization 0 -use_enhanced_constraint_flow 1 -hdl {VERILOG} -family {PolarFire} -die {MPF300TS_ES} -package {FCG1152} -speed {-1} -die_voltage {1.0} -part_range {EXT} -adv_options {IO_DEFT_STD:LVCMOS 1.8V} -adv_options {RESTRICTPROBE_PINS:1} -adv_options (SYSTEM_CONTROLLER_SUSPEND_MODE:1) -adv_options {TEMPR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.2_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.5_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.8_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_2.5_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_3.3_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VOLTR:EXT}

#Import HDL source file
import_files -convert_EDN_to_HDL 0 -hdl_source {C:/test/prep1.v}

#Import HDL stimulus file
import_files -convert_EDN_to_HDL 0 -stimulus {C:/test/prep1tb.v}

#set the top level design name
set_root -module {prep1::work}

#Associate SDC constraint file to Place and Route tool
organize_tool_files -tool {PLACEROUTE} -file {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj/constraint/user.sdc} -module {prep1::work} -input_type {constraint}

#Associate SDC constraint file to Verify Timing tool
organize_tool_files -tool {VERIFYTIMING} -file {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj/constraint/user.sdc} -module {prep1::work} -input_type {constraint}

#Run synthesize
run_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}

#Configure Place and Route tool
configure_tool -name {PLACEROUTE} -params {DELAY_ANALYSIS:MAX} -params {EFFORT_LEVEL:false} -params {INCPLACEANDROUTE:false} -params {MULTI_PASS_CRITERIA:VIOLATIONS} -params {MULTI_PASS_LAYOUT:false} -params {NUM_MULTI_PASSES:5} -params {PDPR:false}
```
-params {RANDOM_SEED:0} -params {REPAIR_MIN_DELAY:false} -params {SLACK_CRITERIA:WORST_SLACK} \\ 
-params {SPECIFIC_CLOCK:} -params {START_SEED_INDEX:1} -params {STOP_ON_FIRST_PASS:false} \\
-params {TDPR:true}

#Run Place and Route
run_tool -name {PLACEROUTE}

#Configure Timing Report Generation
configure_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING} -run_tool -name {PLACEROUTE}params
{CONSTRAINTS_COVERAGE:1} \\
-params {FORMAT:XML} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_SLOW_LV_HT:1} \\
-params {MAX_TIMING_SLOW_LV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} \\
-params {MAX_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_SLOW_LV_HT:1} -params {MAX_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_SLOW_LV_LT:0} \\
-params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:1} -params {MIN_TIMING_SLOW_LV_HT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_SLOW_LV_LT:0} \\
-params {MIN_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:1} -params {MIN_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_SLOW_LV_HT:0} \\
-params {MIN_TIMING_VIOLATIONS_SLOW_LV_LT:0}

#Run Verify Timing tool
run_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING}

#Run Power Verification tool
run_tool -name {VERIFYPOWER}

#Export bitstream
export_bitstream_file -file_name {prep1} \\
-export_dir {D:\2Work\my_pf_proj\designer\prep1\export} -format {STP} -master_file 0 \\
-master_file_components {} -encrypted_uek1_file 0 -encrypted_uek1_file_components {} \\
-encrypted_uek2_file 0 -encrypted_uek2_file_components {} \\
-trusted_facility_file 1 -trusted_facility_file_components {FABRIC}

Types of Tcl commands

This section describes the following types of Tcl commands:

- **Built-in commands**
- **Procedures created with the proc command**

**Built-in commands**

Built-in commands are provided by the Tcl interpreter. They are available in all Tcl applications. Here are some examples of built-in Tcl commands:

- **Tcl** provides several commands for manipulating file names, reading and writing file attributes, copying files, deleting files, creating directories, and so on.
- **exec** - run an external program. Its return value is the output (on stdout) from the program, for example:

  ```tcl
  set tmp [ exec myprog ]
  puts stdout $tmp
  ```

- You can easily create collections of values (lists) and manipulate them in a variety of ways.
- You can create arrays - structured values consisting of name-value pairs with arbitrary string values for the names and values.
- You can manipulate the time and date variables.
- You can write scripts that can wait for certain events to occur, such as an elapsed time or the availability of input data on a network socket.
Procedures created with the proc command

You use the proc command to declare a procedure. You can then use the name of the procedure as a Tcl command.

The following sample script consists of a single command named proc. The proc command takes three arguments:

- The name of a procedure (myproc)
- A list of argument names (arg1 arg2)
- The body of the procedure, which is a Tcl script

```tcl
proc myproc { arg1 arg2 } {
    # procedure body
}
myproc a b
```

Variables

With Tcl scripting, you can store a value in a variable for later use. You use the set command to assign variables. For example, the following set command creates a variable named x and sets its initial value to 10.

```tcl
set x 10
```

A variable can be a letter, a digit, an underscore, or any combination of letters, digits, and underscore characters. All variable values are stored as strings.

In the Tcl language, you do not declare variables or their types. Any variable can hold any value. Use the dollar sign ($) to obtain the value of a variable, for example:

```tcl
set a 1
set b $a
set cmd expr
set x 11
$cmd $x*$x
```

The dollar sign $ tells Tcl to handle the letters and digits following it as a variable name and to substitute the variable name with its value.

Global Variables

Variables can be declared global in scope using the Tcl global command. All procedures, including the declaration can access and modify global variables, for example:

```tcl
global myvar
```

Command substitution

By using square brackets ([[]]), you can substitute the result of one command as an argument to a subsequent command, as shown in the following example:

```tcl
set a 12
set b [expr $a*4]
```

Tcl handles everything between square brackets as a nested Tcl command. Tcl evaluates the nested command and substitutes its result in place of the bracketed text. In the example above, the argument that appears in square brackets in the second set command is equal to 48 (that is, 12* 4 = 48).

Conceptually,

```tcl
set b [expr $a * 4]
```

expands to

```tcl
set b [expr 12 * 4 ]
```

and then to

```tcl
set b 48
```
Quotes and braces

The distinction between braces ({})) and quotes (" ") is significant when the list contains references to variables. When references are enclosed in quotes, they are substituted with values. However, when references are enclosed in braces, they are not substituted with values.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With Braces</th>
<th>With Double Quotes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set b 2</td>
<td>set b 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set t { 1 $b 3 }</td>
<td>set t &quot; 1 $b 3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set s { [ expr $b + $b ] }</td>
<td>set s &quot; [ expr $b + $b ] &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puts stdout $t</td>
<td>puts stdout $t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puts stdout $s</td>
<td>puts stdout $s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

will output

1 $b 3
[ expr $b + $b ]

vs.

1 2 3
4

Filenames

In Tcl syntax, filenames should be enclosed in braces {} to avoid backslash substitution and white space separation. Backslashes are used to separate folder names in Windows-based filenames. The problem is that sequences of "\n" or "\t" are interpreted specially. Using the braces disables this special interpretation and specifies that the Tcl interpreter handle the enclosed string literally. Alternatively, double-backslashes "\n" and "\t" would work as well as forward slash directory separators "/n" and "/t". For example, to specify a file on your Windows PC at c:\newfiles\thisfile.adb, use one of the following:

{C:\newfiles\thisfile.adb}
C:\newfiles\thisfile.adb
"C:\newfiles\thisfile.adb"
C:/newfiles/thisfile.adb
"C:/newfiles/thisfile.adb"

If there is white space in the filename path, you must use either the braces or double-quotes. For example:

C:\program data\thisfile.adb

should be referenced in Tcl script as

{C:\program data\thisfile.adb} or "C:\\program data\\thisfile.adb"

If you are using variables, you cannot use braces {} because, by default, the braces turn off all special interpretation, including the dollar sign character. Instead, use either double-backslashes or forward slashes with double quotes. For example:

"$design_name.adb"

Note: To use a name with special characters such as square brackets [], you must put the entire name between curly braces {} or put a slash character \ immediately before each square bracket.

The following example shows a port name enclosed with curly braces:

pin_assign -port {LFSR_OUT[15]} -iostd lvttl -slew High

The next example shows each square bracket preceded by a slash:

pin_assign -port LFSR_OUT\[15\] -iostd lvttl -slew High
Lists and arrays

A list is a way to group data and handle the group as a single entity. To define a list, use curly braces { } and double quotes " ". For example, the following set command {1 2 3 }, when followed by the list command, creates a list stored in the variable "a." This list will contain the items "1," "2," and "3."

```
set a { 1 2 3 }
```

Here's another example:
```
set e 2
set f 3
set a [ list b c d [ expr $e + $f ] ]
puts $a
```

displays (or outputs):
```
b c d 5
```

Tcl supports many other list-related commands such as lindex, linsert, llength, lrange, and lappend. For more information, refer to one of the books or web sites available on this subject.

Arrays

An array is another way to group data. Arrays are collections of items stored in variables. Each item has a unique address that you use to access it. You do not need to declare them nor specify their size.

Array elements are handled in the same way as other Tcl variables. You create them with the set command, and you can use the dollar sign ($) for their values.

```
set myarray(0) "Zero"
set myarray(1) "One"
set myarray(2) "Two"
```

for {set i 0} {$i < 3} {incr i 1} {

Output:
```
Zero
One
Two
```

In the example above, an array called "myarray" is created by the set statement that assigns a value to its first element. The for-loop statement prints out the value stored in each element of the array.

Special arguments (command-line parameters)

You can determine the name of the Tcl script file while executing the Tcl script by referring to the $argv0 variable.

```
puts "Executing file $argv0"
```

To access other arguments from the command line, you can use the lindex command and the argv variable:

To read the the Tcl file name:
```
lindex $argv 0
```

To read the first passed argument:
```
lindex $argv 1
```

Example
```
puts "Script name is $argv0" ; # accessing the scriptname
puts "first argument is [lindex $argv 0]"
puts "second argument is [lindex $argv 1]"
puts "third argument is [lindex $argv 2]"
puts "number of argument is [llength $argv]"
set des_name [lindex $argv 0]
puts "Design name is $des_name"
```
Control structures

Tcl control structures are commands that change the flow of execution through a script. These control structures include commands for conditional execution (if-then-elseif-else) and looping (while, for, catch).

An "if" statement only executes the body of the statement (enclosed between curly braces) if the Boolean condition is found to be true.

if/else statements

    if { "$name" == "paul" } then {
        ...
        # body if name is paul
    } elseif { $code == 0 } then {
        ...
        # body if name is not paul and if value of variable code is zero
    } else {
        ...
        # body if above conditions is not true
    }

for loop statement

A "for" statement will repeatedly execute the body of the code as long as the index is within a specified limit.

    for { set i 0 } { $i < 5 } { incr i } {
        ...
        # body here
    }

while loop statement

A "while" statement will repeatedly execute the body of the code (enclosed between the curly braces) as long as the Boolean condition is found to be true.

    while { $p > 0 } {
        ...
    }

catch statement

A "catch" statement suspends normal error handling on the enclosed Tcl command. If a variable name is also used, then the return value of the enclosed Tcl command is stored in the variable.

    catch { open "$inputFile" r } myresult

Print statement and Return values

Print Statement

Use the puts command to write a string to an output channel. Predefined output channels are “stdout” and “stderr.” If you do not specify a channel, then puts display text to the stdout channel.

Note: The STDIN Tcl command is not supported by Microsemi SoC tools.

Example:

    set a [ myprog arg1 arg2 ]
    puts "the answer from myprog was $a (this text is on stdout)"
    puts stdout "this text also is on stdout"
Return Values

The return code of a Tcl command is a string. You can use a return value as an argument to another function by enclosing the command with square brackets [].

Example:

```
set a [ prog arg1 arg2 ]
exec $a
```

The Tcl command "exec" will run an external program. The return value of "exec" is the output (on stdout) from the program.

Example:

```
set tmp [ exec myprog ]
puts stdout $tmp
```

Running Tcl Scripts from the Command Line

You can run Tcl scripts from your Windows or Linux command line as well as pass arguments to scripts from the command line.

**To execute a Tcl script file in the Libero SoC Project Manager software from a shell command line:**

At the prompt, type the path to the Microsemi SoC software followed by the word "SCRIPT" and a colon, and then the name of the script file as follows:

```
<location of Microsemi SoC software>\bin\libero SCRIPT:<filename>
```

where

- `<location of Microsemi SoC software>` is the root directory in which you installed the Microsemi SoC software, and
- `<filename>` is the name, including a relative or full path, of the Tcl script file to execute. For example, to run the Tcl script file "myscript.tcl", type:

```
C:\libero\designer\bin\libero SCRIPT:myscript.tcl
```

If `myscript.tcl` is in a particular folder named "mydesign", you can use `SCRIPT_DIR` to change the current working directory before calling the script, as in the following example:

```
C:\libero\designer\bin\libero SCRIPT:myscript.tcl "SCRIPT_DIR:C:\actelprj\mydesign"
```

**To pass arguments from the command line to your Tcl script file:**

At the prompt, type the path to the Microsemi SoC software followed by the `SCRIPT` argument:

```
<location of Microsemi SoC software>\bin\designer SCRIPT:<filename "arg1 arg2 ..." <<--
```

For Libero

```
where
```

- `<location of Microsemi SoC software>` is the root directory in which you installed the Microsemi SoC software, and
- `<filename arg1 arg2 ...>` is the name, including a relative or full path, of the Tcl script file and arguments you are passing to the script file.

For example,

```
C:\libero\designer\bin\designer SCRIPT:myscript.tcl SCRIPT_ARGS:"one two three"
```

**To obtain the output from the log file:**

At the prompt, type the path to the Microsemi SoC software followed by the `SCRIPT` and `LOGFILE` arguments.

```
<location of Microsemi SoC software> SCRIPT:<filename> SCRIPT_ARGS:"a b c"
LOGFILE:<output.log>
```

where

- `<location of Microsemi SoC software>` is the root directory in which you installed the Microsemi SoC software
- `<filename>` is the name, including a relative or full path, of the Tcl script file
- `<SCRIPT_ARGS>` are the arguments you are passing to the script file
- `<output.log>` is the name of the log file

For example,

```
C:\libero\designer\bin\designer SCRIPT:testTCLparam.tcl SCRIPT_ARGS:"a b c"
LOGFILE:testTCLparam.log
```
Exporting Tcl Scripts

You can write out a Tcl script file that contains the commands executed in the current session. You can then use this exported Tcl script to re-execute the same commands interactively or in batch. You can also use this exported script to become more familiar with Tcl syntax.

You can export Tcl scripts from the Project Manager.

To export a Tcl session script from the Project Manager:

1. From the File menu, choose Export Script File. The Export Script dialog box appears.
2. Click OK. The Script Export Options dialog box appears:

3. Check the Include Commands from Current Design [Project] Only checkbox. This option applies only if you opened more than one design or project in your current session. If so, and you do not check this box, Project Manager exports all commands from your current session.
4. Select the radio button for the appropriate filename formatting. To export filenames relative to the current working directory, select Relative filenames (default) formatting. To export filenames that include a fully specified path, select Qualified filenames (full path; including directory name) formatting.

Choose Relative filenames if you do not intend to move the Tcl script from the saved location, or Qualified filenames if you plan to move the Tcl script to another directory or machine.
5. Click OK.

Project Manager saves the Tcl script with the specified filename.

Note:
- When exporting Tcl scripts, Project Manager always encloses filenames in curly braces to ensure portability.
- Libero SoC software does not write out any Tcl variables or flow-control statements to the exported Tcl file, even if you had executed the design commands using your own Tcl script. The exported Tcl file only contains the tool commands and their accompanying arguments.

extended_run_lib

Note: This is not a Tcl command; it is a shell script that can be run from the command line.

The extended_run_lib Tcl script enables you to run the multiple pass layout in batch mode from a command line.

```
$ACTEL_SW_DIR/bin/libero script:$ACTEL_SW_DIR/scripts/extended_run_lib.tcl
logfile:extended.run.log "script_args:-root path/designer/module_name [-n numPasses] [-
starting_seed_index numIndex] [-compare_criteria value] [-c clockName] [-analysis value] [-
```
PolarFire FPGA Tcl Commands Reference Guide

slack_criteria value] [-stop_on_success] [-timing_driven|-standard] [-power_driven value] [-placer_high_effort value]

Note:
- There is no option to save the design files from all the passes. Only the (Timing or Power) result reports from all the passes are saved.

Arguments

-root path/designer/module_name
The path to the root module located under the designer directory of the Libero project.

[-n numPasses]
Sets the number of passes to run. The default number of passes is 5.

[-starting_seed_index numIndex]
Indicates the specific index into the array of random seeds which is to be the starting point for the passes. Value may range from 1 to 100. If not specified, the default behavior is to continue from the last seed index that was used.

[-compare_criteria value]
Sets the criteria for comparing results between passes. The default value is set to frequency when the –c option is given or timing constraints are absent. Otherwise, the default value is set to violations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>Use clock frequency as criteria for comparing the results between passes. This option can be used in conjunction with the -c option (described below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violations</td>
<td>Use timing violations as criteria for comparing the results between passes. This option can be used in conjunction with the -analysis, -slack_criteria and -stop_on_success options (described below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>Use total power as criteria for comparing the results between passes, where lowest total power is the goal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[-c clockName]
Applies only when the clock frequency comparison criteria is used. Specifies the particular clock that is to be examined. If no clock is specified, then the slowest clock frequency in the design in a given pass is used. The clock name should match with one of the Clock Domains in the Summary section of the Timing report.

[-analysis value]
Applies only when the timing violations comparison criteria is used. Specifies the type of timing violations (the slack) to examine. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>Examines timing violations (slack) obtained from maximum delay analysis. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>Examines timing violations (slack) obtained from minimum delay analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[-slack_criteria value]
Applies only when the timing violations comparison criteria is used. Specifies how to evaluate the timing violations (slack). The type of timing violations (slack) is determined by the -analysis option. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
### Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worst</td>
<td>Sets the timing violations criteria to Worst slack. For each pass obtains the most amount of negative slack (or least amount of positive slack if all constraints are met) from the timing violations report. The largest value out of all passes will determine the best pass. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tns</td>
<td>Sets the timing violations criteria to Total Negative Slack (tns). For each pass it obtains the sum of negative slack values from the first 100 paths from the timing violations report. The largest value out of all passes determines the best pass. If no negative slacks exist for a pass, then the worst slack is used to evaluate that pass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### [-stop_on_success]

Applies only when the timing violations comparison criteria is used. The type of timing violations (slack) is determined by the -analysis option. Stops running the remaining passes if all timing constraints have been met (when there are no negative slacks reported in the timing violations report).

### [-timing_driven|-standard]

Sets layout mode to timing driven or standard (non-timing driven). The default is -timing_driven or the mode used in the previous layout command.

### [-power_driven value]

Enables or disables power-driven layout. The default is off or the mode used in the previous layout command. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Does not run power-driven layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Enables power-driven layout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### [-placer_high_effort value]

Sets placer effort level. The default is off or the mode used in the previous layout command. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Runs layout in regular effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Activates high effort layout mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Return

A non-zero value will be returned on error.

### Exceptions

None

### See Also

- Place and Route - PolarFire
- Multiple Pass Layout - PolarFire

See the online help for more information.
Sample Tcl Script - Project Manager

The following Tcl commands create a new project and set your project options.

```tcl
new_project -location {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj} -name {my_pf_proj} -project_description {} -block_mode 0 -standalone_peripheral_initialization 0 -use_enhanced_constraint_flow 1 -hdl {VERILOG} -family {PolarFire} -die {MPF300TS_ES} -package {FCG1152} -speed {-1} -die_voltage {1.0} -part_range {EXT} -adv_options {IO_DEFT_STD:LVCMOS 1.8V} -adv_options {RESTRICTPROBEPINS:1} -adv_options {RESTRICTSPIPINS:0} -adv_options {SYSTEM_CONTROLLER_SUSPEND_MODE:1} -adv_options {TEMPR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.2_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.5_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_1.8_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_2.5_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VCCI_3.3_VOLTR:EXT} -adv_options {VOLTR:EXT}

#Import HDL source file
import_files -convert_EDN_to_HDL 0 -hdl_source {C:/test/prep1.v}

#Import HDL stimulus file
import_files -convert_EDN_to_HDL 0 -stimulus {C:/test/prep1tb.v}

#set the top level design name
set_root -module {prep1::work}

#Associate SDC constraint file to Place and Route tool
organize_tool_files -tool {PLACEROUTE} -file {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj/constraint/user.sdc} -module {prep1::work} -input_type {constraint}

#Associate SDC constraint file to Verify Timing tool
organize_tool_files -tool {VERIFYTIMING} -file {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj/constraint/user.sdc} -module {prep1::work} -input_type {constraint}

#Run synthesize
run_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}

#Configure Place and Route tool
configure_tool -name {PLACEROUTE} -params {DELAY_ANALYSIS:MAX} -params {EFFORT_LEVEL:0} -params {INCRPLACEANDROUTE:0} -params {MULTI_PASS_CRITERIA:VIOLATIONS} -params {MULTI_PASS_LAYOUT:0} -params {NUM_MULTI_PASSES:5} -params {PDPR:0} -params {RANDOM_SEED:0} -params {REPAIR_MIN_DELAY:0} -params {SLACK_CRITERIA:WORST_SLACK} -params {SPECIFIC_CLOCK:} -params {START_SEED_INDEX:1} -params {STOP_ON_FIRST_PASS:0} -params {TDPR:0}

#Run Place and Route
run_tool -name {PLACEROUTE}

#Configure Timing Report Generation
configure_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING} -run_tool -name {PLACEROUTE} -params {CONSTRAINTS_COVERAGE:1} -params {FORMAT:XML} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MAX_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0} -params {MIN_TIMING_ViolATIONS_FAST_HV_LT:0}

#Run Verify Timing tool
run_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING}

#Run Power Verification tool
run_tool -name {VERIFYPOWER}

#Export bitstream
export_bitstream_file -file_name {prep1} -export_dir {D:\2Work\my_pf_proj\designer\prep1\export} -format {STP} -master_file 0 -master_file_components {} -encrypted_uek1_file 0 -encrypted_uek1_file_components {} 
```
-encrypted_uek2_file 0 -encrypted_uek2_file_components {} \ 
-trusted_facility_file 1 -trusted_facility_file_components (FABRIC)

How to Derive Required Part Information from A "Part Number"

To use Tcl Commands such as set_device or new_design; certain part information items must be specified. Many of these items can be derived from the "Part Number" you have chosen. For example, suppose the Part Number is: **MPF300XT-1FCG784I**

- **-family <family name>**
  The <family name> usually known, e.g.
  ```
  -family {PolarFire}
  ```

- **-die <die name>**
  From the Part Number, the characters before the "-": **MPF300XT-1FCG784I**
  ```
  -die {MPF300XT}
  ```

- **-speed <speed grade>**
  If there is a digit immediately after the "-", -<digit> will be the <speed grade> value (preceeded by a "."). In this case: MPF300XT-1FCG784
  ```
  -speed {-1}
  ```
  **NOTE:** If there is no digit, the default speed grade is STD.

- **-package <package name>**
  The next sequence of letters, followed by a sequence of digits will constitute the package type and "size". NOTE: If there is a trailing letter after the <digits>; this letter is not part of the <package name>; but is rather part of the <part range> (see below).
  ```
  -package {FCG784}
  ```

- **-part_range <part range>**
  The last letter (if any) will indicate the <part_range> according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>last letter</th>
<th>expansion value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>EXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>MIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **In this case:** MPF300XT-1FCG784I
  ```
  -part_range {IND}
  ```
Project Manager Tcl Commands

add_file_to_library
Tcl command; adds a file to a library in your project.

```
add_file_to_library
   -library name
   -file name
```

Arguments

- **-library name**
  Name of the library where you wish to add your file.

- **-file name**
  Specifies the new name of the file you wish to add (must be a full pathname).

Example

Add a file named foo.vhd from the ./project/hdl directory to the library 'my_lib'
```
add_file_to_library -library my_lib -file ./project/hdl/foo.vhd
```

See Also

add_library
remove_library
rename_library

add_library
Tcl command; adds a VHDL library to your project.

```
add_library
   -library name
```

Arguments

- **-library name**
  Specifies the name of your new library.

Example

Create a new library called 'my_lib'.
```
add_library -library my_lib
```

See Also

remove_library
rename_library

add_modelsim_path
Tcl command; adds a ModelSim simulation library to your project.
add_modelsim_path -lib library_name [-path library_path] [-remove ""]

**Arguments**

- **-lib library_name**
  Name of the library you want to add.
- **-path library_path**
  Path to library that you want to add.
- **-remove " "**
  Name of library you want to remove (if any).

**Example**

Add the ModelSim library 'msim_update2' located in the c:\modelsim\libraries directory and remove the library 'msim_update1':

```
add_modelsim_path -lib msim_update2 [-path c:\modelsim\libraries] [-remove msim_update1]
```

**add_profile**

Tcl command; sets the same values as the Add or Edit Profile dialog box. The newly added profile becomes the active tool profile for the specified type of tool. See the online help for more information.

```
add_profile -name profilename -type value -tool profiletool -location tool_location [-args tool_parameters] [-batch value]
```

**Arguments**

- **-name profilename**
  Specifies the name of your new profile.
- **-type value**
  Specifies your profile type, where value is one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>New profile for a synthesis tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulation</td>
<td>New profile for a simulation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulus</td>
<td>New profile for a stimulus tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro</td>
<td>New FlashPro tool profile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-tool profiletool**
  Name of the tool you are adding to the profile.
- **-location tool_location**
  Full pathname to the location of the tool you are adding to the profile.
- **-args tool_parameters**
  Profile parameters (if any).
- **-batch value**
  Runs the tool in batch mode (if TRUE). Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Runs the profile in batch mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**add_modelsim_path -lib library_name [-path library_path] [-remove " "]**

**Arguments**

- **-lib library_name**
  Name of the library you want to add.
- **-path library_path**
  Path to library that you want to add.
- **-remove " "**
  Name of library you want to remove (if any).

**Example**

Add the ModelSim library 'msim_update2' located in the c:\modelsim\libraries directory and remove the library 'msim_update1':

```
add_modelsim_path -lib msim_update2 [-path c:\modelsim\libraries] [-remove msim_update1]
```

**add_profile**

Tcl command; sets the same values as the Add or Edit Profile dialog box. The newly added profile becomes the active tool profile for the specified type of tool. See the online help for more information.

```
add_profile -name profilename -type value -tool profiletool -location tool_location [-args tool_parameters] [-batch value]
```

**Arguments**

- **-name profilename**
  Specifies the name of your new profile.
- **-type value**
  Specifies your profile type, where value is one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>New profile for a synthesis tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulation</td>
<td>New profile for a simulation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulus</td>
<td>New profile for a stimulus tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro</td>
<td>New FlashPro tool profile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-tool profiletool**
  Name of the tool you are adding to the profile.
- **-location tool_location**
  Full pathname to the location of the tool you are adding to the profile.
- **-args tool_parameters**
  Profile parameters (if any).
- **-batch value**
  Runs the tool in batch mode (if TRUE). Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Runs the profile in batch mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Value** | **Description**
--- | ---
FALSE | Does not run the profile in batch mode

### Example

Create a new Synthesis tool profile called 'synpol' linked to a Synplify Pro ME installation in my /sqatest/bin directory:

```
add_profile -type synthesis -name synpol -tool "Synplify Pro ME" -location 
"/sqatest9/bin/synplify_pro" -batch FALSE
```

### associate_stimulus

**Tcl command; associates a stimulus file in your project.**

```tcl
associate_stimulus
```

**Arguments**

- `-file name`
  
  Specifies the name of the file to which you want to associate your stimulus files.

- `-mode value`
  
  Specifies whether you are creating a new stimulus association, adding, or removing; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>Creates a new stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Adds a stimulus file to an existing association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>Removes an stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `-module value`
  
  Sets the module, where value is the name of the module.

### Example

The example associates a new stimulus file 'stim.vhd' for stimulus:

```
associate_stimulus -file stim.vhd -mode new -module stimulus
```

### change_link_source

**Tcl command; changes the source of a linked file in your project.**

```tcl
change_link_source -file filename -path new_source_path
```

**Arguments**

- `-file filename`
  
  Name of the linked file you want to change.

- `-path new_source_path`
Location of the file you want to link to.

**Example**

Change the link to a file 'sim1.vhd' in your project and link it to the file in c:\microsemi\link_source\simulation_test.vhd

```tcl
change_link_source -file sim1.vhd -path c:\microsemi\link_source\simulation_test.vhd
```

### change_vault_location

Tcl command; changes the location of the vault.

**Note:** This command overrides the vault location for all projects.

```tcl
change_vault_location \\
-location location
```

**Arguments**

- `-location location`

  Specifies the new vault location. Value must be a file path. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```tcl
change_vault_location -location {../vault}
```

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

### check_fdc_constraints

This Tcl command checks FDC constraints files associated with the Synthesis tool.

```tcl
check_fdc_constraints -tool {synthesis}
```

**Arguments**

- `-tool {synthesis}`

**Example**

```tcl
check_fdc_constraints -tool {synthesis}
```

**Return Value**

This command returns “0” on success and “1” on failure.

### check_hdl

Tcl command; checks the HDL in the specified file.

```tcl
check_hdl -file filename
```

**Arguments**

- `-file filename`

  Name of the HDL file you want to check.
Example

Check HDL on the file hdl1.vhd.
check_hdl -file hdl1.vhd

check_ndc_constraints
This Tcl command checks NDC constraints files associated with the Synthesis tool. NDC constraints are used to optimize the post-synthesis netlist with the Libero SoC Compile engine.

```
check_ndc_constraints -tool {synthesis}
```

Arguments

- `-tool {synthesis}`

Example

```
check_ndc_constraints -tool {synthesis}
```

check_pdc_constraints
This Tcl command checks PDC constraints files associated with the Libero Place and Route tool.

```
check_pdc_constraints -tool {designer}
```

Arguments

- `-tool {designer}`

Example

```
check_pdc_constraints -tool {designer}
```

Return Value

This command returns “0” on success and “1” on failure.

check_sdc_constraints
This Tcl command checks SDC constraints files associated with the Libero tools: designer, synthesis, or timing.

```
check_sdc_constraints -tool {tool_name}
```

Arguments

- `-tool {synthesis|designer|timing}`

Example

This command checks the SDC constraint files associated with Timing Verification.
```
check_sdc_constraints -tool {timing}
```

This command checks the SDC constraint files associated with Place and Route.
```
check_sdc_constraints -tool {designer}
```

This command checks the SDC constraint files associated with Synthesis.
```
check_sdc_constraints -tool {synthesis}
```
Return Value

The command returns “0” on success and “1” on failure.

close_design

Tcl command; closes the current design and brings Designer to a fresh state to work on a new design. This is equivalent to selecting the Close command from the File menu.

Arguments

None

Example

```tcl
if { [catch { close_design }] } {
  puts "Failed to close design"
  # Handle Failure
} else {
  puts "Design closed successfully"
  # Proceed with processing a new design
}
```

See Also

- close_design
- new_design
- open_design

See the online help for more information.

close_project

Tcl command; closes the current project in Libero SoC. Equivalent to clicking the File menu, and choosing Close Project.

Arguments

None

Example

```tcl
close_project
```

See Also

- open_project

configure_core

Tcl command; modifies the configuration of an existing core component in the SmartDesign. This command works for core components created for different types of cores namely, Sg cores, System Builder cores and Direct cores.
Limitations: The command does not work for SmartFusion2/IGLOO2 System Builder components, SmartFusion2 MSS component, and RTG4_PCIE_SERDES_IF_INIT(RTG4 High Speed Serial Interface 1 - EPCS and XAUI - with Initialization), NPSS_SERDES_IF_INIT(RTG4 High Speed Serial Interface 2 - EPCS and XAUI - with Initialization) and RTG4FDDRC_INIT(RTG4 DDR Memory Controller with initialization) core components.

```tcl
configure_core \
- component_name component_name \
- params core_parameters
```

Arguments

- `component_name component_name`
  Specifies the name of the component to be configured. It is mandatory.

- `params core_parameters`
  Specifies the parameters needed to configure the core component. It is mandatory. This command will fail if none of the core parameters are specified.

Examples

```tcl
configure_core -component_name {PF_CCC_C0} -params "GL1_0_IS_USED:false" "GL0_0_IS_USED: true" "GL0_0_OUT_FREQ:200"

configure_core -component_name {Core_UART} -params "BAUD_VAL_FRCTN_EN:false" "RX_FIFO:0" "RX_LEGACY_MODE:0" "TX_FIFO:1" "USE_SOFT_FIFO:1"
```

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

**configure_tool**

configure_tool is a general-purpose Tcl command that is used to set the parameters for any tool called by Libero. The command requires the name of the tool and one or more parameters in the format `tool_parameter:value`.

These parameters are separated and passed to the tool to set up its run.

```tcl
configure_tool 
-name {<tool_name>} # Each tool_name has its own set of parameters 
-params {<parameter>=<value>} # List of parameters and values 

**Supported tool_names**

The following table lists the supported tool_names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tool_name</th>
<th>Parameter (-params)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS &quot; on page 100</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNTHESIZE</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACEROUTE</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE&quot; on page 100</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tool_name</td>
<td>Parameter (-params)</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMDEVICE</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMMER_INFO</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERIFYTIMING</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE&quot; on page 105</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM_OTP</td>
<td>See the topic for parameter names and values.</td>
<td>See the topic for description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions

create_and_configure_core

Tcl command; creates a configured core component for a core selected from the Libero Catalog.

To use this command to create a configured core component with valid parameters and values, it is recommended to use the GUI to configure the core as desired. Then export the core configuration Tcl description by selecting the “Export Component Description(Tcl)” action on the right-click menu of the component in the Design Hierarchy. You can then use the exported Tcl command to create the configured core in a regular Tcl script.

```tcl
create_and_configure_core \
-core_vlnv Vendor:Library:Name:version \
-component_name component_name \
[-params core_parameters]
```

Arguments

- **-core_vlnv Vendor:Library:Name:Version**
  Specifies the version identifier of the core being configured. It is mandatory.

- **-component_name component_name**
  Specifies the name of the configured core component. It is mandatory.

- **-params core_parameters**
  Specifies the parameters that need to be configured for the core component. It is optional. If the core parameters are not specified with this argument, the component is configured and generated with the core’s default configuration. It is recommended to specify all the core parameters of interest as a part of this argument in this command.
Examples

```
create_and_configure_core -core_vlnv {Actel:SgCore:PF_CCC:1.0.115} -
component_name {PF_CCC_C3} -params {
    "PLL_IN_FREQ_0:25"
    "GL0_0_IS_USED:true"
    "GL0_0_OUT_FREQ:150"
    "GL0_1_IS_USED:true"
    "GL0_1_OUT_FREQ:50"
}
```

Notes

For DirectCore and Solutions cores, refer to the core handbook or the core user guide for a list of valid parameters and values.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

create_set

Tcl command; creates a set of paths to be analyzed. Use the arguments to specify which paths to include. To create a set that is a subset of a clock domain, specify it with the -clock and -type arguments. To create a set that is a subset of an inter-clock domain set, specify it with the -source_clock and -sink_clock arguments. To create a set that is a subset (filter) of an existing named set, specify the set to be filtered with the -parent_set argument.

```
create_set -name <name> -parent_set <name> -type <set_type> -clock <clock name> -source_clock <clock name> -sink_clock <clock name> -in_to_out -source <port/pin pattern> -sink <port/pin pattern>
```

Arguments

- `name <name>`
  Specifies a unique name for the newly created path set.
- `parent_set <name>`
  Specifies the name of the set to filter from.
- `clock <clock_name>`
  Specifies that the set is to be a subset of the given clock domain. This argument is valid only if you also specify the -type argument.
- `type <value>`
  Specifies the predefined set type on which to base the new path set. You can only use this argument with the -clock argument, not by itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_reg</td>
<td>Paths between registers in the design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>async_to_reg</td>
<td>Paths from asynchronous pins to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_async</td>
<td>Paths from registers to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_recovery</td>
<td>The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_removal</td>
<td>The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_setup</td>
<td>Paths from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_hold</td>
<td>Paths from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock_to_out</td>
<td>Paths from registers to output ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `in_to_out`
  Specifies that the set is based on the "Input to Output" set, which includes paths that start at input ports and end at output ports.

- `source_clock <clock_name>`
  Specifies that the set will be a subset of an inter-clock domain set with the given source clock. You can only use this option with the `sink_clock` argument.

- `sink_clock <clock_name>`
  Specifies that the set will be a subset of an inter-clock domain set with the given sink clock. You can only use this option with the `source_clock` argument.

- `source <port/pin_pattern>`
  Specifies a filter on the source pins of the parent set. If you do not specify a parent set, this option filters all pins in the current design.

- `sink <port/pin_pattern>`
  Specifies a filter on the sink pins of the parent set. If you do not specify a parent set, this option filters all pins in the current design.

**Examples**

```
create_set -name { my_user_set } -source { C* } -sink { D* }
create_set -name { my_other_user_set } -parent_set { my_user_set } -source { CL* }
create_set -name { adder } -source { ALU_CLOCK } -type { REG_TO_REG } -sink { ADDER*}
create_set -name { another_set } -source_clock { EXTERN_CLOCK } -sink_clock { MY_GEN_CLOCK }
```

**create_links**

Tcl command; creates a link (or links) to a file/files in your project.

```
create_links [-hdl_source file]* [-stimulus file]* [-sdc file]* [-pin file]* [-dcf file]* [-gcf file]* [-pdc file]* [-crt file]* [-vcd file]*
```

**Arguments**

- `-hdl_source file`
  Name of the HDL file you want to link.

- `-stimulus file`
  Name of the stimulus file you want to link.

- `-sdc file`
  Name of the SDC file you want to link.

- `-pin file`
  Name of the PIN file you want to link.

- `-dcf file`
  Name of the DCF file you want to link.

- `-gcf file`
  Name of the GCF file you want to link.

- `-pdc file`
  Name of the PDC file you want to link.
Name of the PDC file you want to link.
- crt file
Name of the crt file you want to link.
- vcd file
Name of the VCD file you want to link.

Example
Create a link to the file hdl1.vhd.
create links [-hdl_source hdl1.vhd]

create_smartdesign
Tcl command; creates a SmartDesign.

create_smartdesign \n- sd_name smartdesign_component_name

Arguments
- sd_name smartdesign_component_name
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component to be created. It is mandatory.

Examples
create_smartdesign -sd_name {top}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
delete_component
Tcl command; deletes a component from the Design Hierarchy.
delete_component \n- component_name component_name

Arguments
- component_name component_name
  Specifies the name of the component to be deleted. It is mandatory.

Examples
delete_component -component_name {component}
delete_component -component_name {shifter}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
download_core
Tcl command; downloads a core and adds it to your repository.
download_core [-vlnv "vlnv"]+ [-location "location"]
Arguments

-vlnv \texttt{vlnv}
Vendor, library, name and version of the core you want to download.

-location \texttt{core\_name}
Location of the repository where you wish to add the core.

Example

Download the core CoreAXI to the repository www.actel-ip.com/repositories/SgCore:

download_core -vlnv \{Actel:SystemBuilder:PF_DDR4:1.0.102\} -location \{www.actel-ip.com/repositories/SgCore\}

download_latest_cores

This Tcl command is used to download the latest cores into the vault. A project does not need to be open to run this command.

This command takes no arguments.

If there are no cores to be downloaded, you will see the following message:

\texttt{Info:All the latest cores are present in the vault.}

edit_profile

Tcl command; sets the same values as the Add or Edit Profile dialog box. See the online help for more information.

\begin{verbatim}
edit_profile -name \texttt{profile\_name} -type \texttt{value} -tool \texttt{profile\_tool} -location \texttt{profile\_location} [-args \texttt{parameters}] [-batch \texttt{value}] [-new\_name \texttt{name}]
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

-\texttt{name} \texttt{profile\_name}
Specifies the name of your new profile.

-\texttt{type} \texttt{value}
Specifies your profile type, where value is one of the following:

\begin{tabular}{|l|p{15cm}|}
\hline
Value & Description \\
\hline
synthesis & New profile for a synthesis tool \\
simulation & New profile for a simulation tool \\
stimulus & New profile for a stimulus tool \\
flashpro & New FlashPro tool profile \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

-\texttt{tool} \texttt{profile\_tool}
Name of the tool you are adding to the profile.

-\texttt{location} \texttt{profile\_location}
Full pathname to the location of the tool you are adding to the profile.

-\texttt{args} \texttt{parameters}
Profile tool parameters (if any).

-\texttt{batch} \texttt{value}
Runs the tool in batch mode (if TRUE). Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Runs the profile in batch mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Does not run the profile in batch mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-`-new_name name`
  Name of new profile.

**Example**

Edit a FlashPro tool profile called 'myflashpro' linked to a new FlashPro installation in my c:\programs\actel\flashpro\bin directory, change the name to updated_flashpro.

edit_profile -name myflashpro -type flashpro -tool flashpro.exe -location c:\programs\actel\flashpro\bin\flashpro.exe -batch FALSE -new_name updated_flashpro

**export_as_link**

Tcl command; exports a file to another directory and links to the file.

```tcl
export_as_link -file filename -path link_path
```

**Arguments**

-`-file filename`
  Name of the file you want to export as a link.
-`-path link_path`
  Path of the link.

**Example**

Export the file hdl1.vhd as a link to c:\microsemi\link_source.

```tcl
export_as_link -file hdl1.vhd -path c:\microsemi\link_source
```

**export_ba_files**

Tcl command to export the backannotated files. The backannotated files are `<design_name>_ba.v` (Verilog backannotated netlist) or `<design_name>_ba.vhd` (VHDL backannotated netlist) and `<design_name>_ba.sdf` (Standard Delay Format) timing file. These files are passed to the default simulator for postlayout simulation.

```tcl
export_ba_files
-export_dir {absolute path to folder location}
-export_file_name {name of file}
-vhdl {value}
-min_delay {value}
```

**Arguments**

-`-export_dir {absolute path to directory/folder location}`
  Folder/directory location.
-`-export_file_name {name of file}`
  File name to generate the files. If not specified, it takes `<design_name>` as the default.
-`-vhdl {value}`
Generates the `<design_name>_ba.v` and `<design_name>_ba.sdf` when set to 0 and `<design_name>_ba.vhd` and `<design_name>_ba.sdf` when set to 1. Default is 0.

-`min_delay value`

Set to 1 to export enhanced min delays to include your best-case timing results in your Back Annotated file. Default is 0.

**Returns**

Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

**Example**

```tcl
eexport_ba_files
  -export_dir {E:\designs\export\sd1}\n  -export_file_name {test}\n  -vhdl 0\n  -min_delay 1
```

**export_bitstream_file**

Configures the parameters for the bitstream to be exported from Libero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-<code>file_name file</code></td>
<td>The name of the file. File name must start with design name. If omitted, design name will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-<code>export_dir dir</code></td>
<td>Location where the bitstream file will be exported. If omitted, design export folder will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-`format PPD</td>
<td>STP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-`for_ihp 0</td>
<td>1`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arguments**

-`file_name file`

The name of the file. File name must start with design name. If omitted, design name will be used.

-`export_dir dir`

Location where the bitstream file will be exported. If omitted, design export folder will be used.

-`format PPD | STP | CHAIN_STP | DAT | SPI | HEX`

Specifies the bitstream file formats to be exported. Space is used as a delimiter. If omitted, PPD and DAT files will be exported.

-`for_ihp 0 | 1`

Specifies to export the bitstream files for Microsemi In House Programming(IHP).
Zeroization Options:

- `zeroization likenew_action 0 | 1`
  Specifies that all the data will be erased and the device can be reprogrammed immediately
- `zeroization_unrecoverable_action 0 | 1`
  Specifies that all the data will be erased and the device cannot be reprogrammed and it must be scrapped.

Security-related options:

Note: One of the trusted_facility file or master_file or encrypted_uek1_file or encrypted_uek2_file must be set to “1”. 1 indicates that this particular file type will be exported; 0 indicates that it will not be exported. For example, if trusted_facility_file is set to 1, all other file types must be set to 0.

Or, if trusted_facility_file is set to 0, a combination of master_file and uek1_file and uek2_file can be set to 1. In this case, master_file must be set to 1.

Bitstream encryption with default key (default security):

- `trusted_facility_file 1 | 0`
  Specifies the bitstream file to be exported.
- `trusted_facility_file_components FABRIC | SNVM`
  Specifies the components of the design that will be saved to the bitstream file. The value can only be FABRIC and SNVM.

Custom security options:

- `master_file 0 | 1`
  Specifies the bitstream files to be exported. Depends on the selected security.
  Note: If master_file is 1, SECURITY must be selected.
- `master_file_components SECURITY | FABRIC | SNVM`
  Specifies the components in the design that will be saved to the bitstream file. The value can be any either SECURITY or SECURITY, FABRIC and SNVM

Notes:

1. The SECURITY option is available in -bitstream_file_components only when file type is MASTER in –bitstream_file_type.
2. SNVM should be programmed with FABRIC
3. Security only programming must be performed only on erased or new devices. If performed on device with fabric programmed, the fabric will be disabled after performing security only programming. You must reprogram the fabric to re-enable it.
- `encrypted_uek1_file 0 | 1`
- `encrypted_uek1_file_components FABRIC | SNVM`
  Specifies the components of the design that will be saved to uek1 bitstream.
  Note: SNVM should be programmed with FABRIC

- `encrypted_uek2_file 0 | 1`
- `encrypted_uek2_file_components FABRIC | SNVM`
  Specifies the components of the design that will be saved to uek2 bitstream.
  Note: SNVM should be programmed with FABRIC

- `master_include_plaintext_passkey 0 | 1`
  Specifies that the master file includes plaintext passkey. This argument is optional.
- `uek1_include_plaintext_passkey 0 | 1`
  Specifies that uek1 includes plaintext passkey. This argument is optional.
- `uek2_include_plaintext_passkey 0 | 1`
  Specifies that uek2 includes plaintext passkey. This argument is optional.

Bypass Back Level Protection Options:

- `master_backlevel_bypass 0 | 1`
  Specifies the Bypass Back Level protection for Golden/Recovery bitstream if back level protection is enabled in _master file.
-uek1_backlevel_bypass 0 | 1
Specifies the Bypass Back Level Protection for Golden/Recovery bitstream if back level protection is enabled in _uek1 file.

-uek2_backlevel_bypass 0 | 1
Specifies the Bypass Back Level Protection for Golden/Recovery bitstream if back level protection is enabled in _uek2 file.

Bitstream file to be exported and the components of the design that will be saved to the bitstream file are required.

Note: A TCL script file exported from Libero will include all command options. You can modify options you need and remove options you do not need.

Example

Export a bitstream file:

Export bitstream file for design with default security

```
export_bitstream_file  
-trusted_facility_file 1
-trusted_facility_file_components {FABRIC SNVM}
```

Export bitstream file for design with custom security options

Export bitstreams to master, uek1 and uek2 encrypted files. Master file to include security, fabric and SNVM components and Export Pass Key in Plaintext, uek1 and uek2 encrypted files to include FABRIC and SNVM with Like new Zeroization option enabled.

```
export_bitstream_file  
-file_name {fftousram_new}  
-export_dir {X:\10_docs_review\pf2.2_sp1\Programming_sars\99412\clkint_fftousram_ac_latch_launch\design\fftousram_new\export}\  
-format {PPD DAT STP HEX}  
-for_ihp 1  
-master_file 1  
-master_file_components {SECURITY FABRIC SNVM}  
-encrypted_uek1_file 1  
-encrypted_uek1_file_components {FABRIC SNVM}  
-encrypted_uek2_file 1  
-encrypted_uek2_file_components {FABRIC SNVM}  
-trusted_facility_file 0  
-trusted_facility_file_components {}  
-zeroization_likenew_action 1  
-zeroization_unrecoverable_action 0  
-master_backlevel_bypass 0  
-uek1_backlevel_bypass 0  
-uek2_backlevel_bypass 0  
-master_include_plaintext_passkey 1  
-uek1_include_plaintext_passkey 0  
-uek2_include_plaintext_passkey 0
```

```
export_bsdl_file
```

Tcl command to export the BSDL to a specified file. The exported file has a *.bsd file name extension.
Arguments

- **-file** *(absolute path and name of BSDL file)*
  Specifies the *.bsd file.

Returns

Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example

```
export_bsdl_file
  -file {E:/designs/export/sd1.bsd}
```

**export_component_to_tcl**

Tcl command; exports the Tcl command for the selected component. The components can be SmartDesign components, configured cores and HDL+ cores.

```
export_component_to_tcl \
-component component_name \
[-library library_name] \
[-package package_name] \
-file file_path
```

Arguments

- **-component** *component_name*
  Specifies the name of the component for which the Tcl command is exported. It is mandatory.

- **-library** *library_name*
  Specifies the name of the library the component belongs to. It is optional.

- **-package** *package_name*
  Specifies the name of the package the HDL+core belongs to. It is optional.

- **-file** *file_path*
  Specifies the path where you wish to export the Tcl file. It is mandatory.

Example

```
export_component_to_tcl -component {pattern_gen_checker} -library {work} -package {} -file {./pattern_gen_checker.tcl}
```

**export_design_summary**

This Tcl command exports an HTML file containing information about your root SmartDesign in your project. The HTML report provides information on:

- Generated Files
- I/Os
- Hardware Instances
- Firmware
- Memory Map

```
export_design_summary -file {D:/Designs/test/sd1.html}
```

Returns

Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.
export_fp_pdc
Tcl command to export the Floorplanning Physical Design Constraint (*.pdc) File. The exported file has a *_fp.pdc file name extension.

Arguments
- file {absolute path and name of *_fp.pdc file}
  Specifies the *_fp.pdc file.
- mode {PDC_PLACE | PDC_FULL_PLACEMENT}
  Use PDC_PLACE to export user's floorplanning constraints, for example, fixed logic and regions.
  Use PDC_FULL_PLACEMENT to export information about all of the physical design constraints (I/O constraints, I/O Banks, routing constraints, region constraints, global and local clocks).

Returns
Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example
export_fp_pdc
  - file {E:/designs/export/sd1_fp.pdc}
  - mode {PDC_FULL_PLACEMENT}

export_ibis_file
Tcl command to export the IBIS (Input/Output Buffer Information Specification) model report. The exported file has a *.ibs file name extension.

Arguments
- file {absolute path and name of *.ibs file}
  Specifies the IBIS file to export.

Returns
Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example
export_ibis_file
  - file {E:/designs/export/sd1.ibs}

export_io_pdc
Tcl command to export the I/O constraints Physical Design Constraint (*.pdc) File. The exported file has a *_io.pdc file name extension.
export_io_pdc
-file \{absolute path and name of *_io.pdc file\}

Arguments
-\file \{absolute path and name of *_io.pdc file\}
  Specifies the *_io.pdc file.

Returns
Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example
  export_io_pdc
  -file {E:/designs/export/sd1_io.pdc}

export_netlist_file
  Tcl command to export the netlist after the compile state has completed. The netlist can be either Verilog or VHDL. Microsemi recommends exporting the netlist after the compile state has successfully completed.

export_netlist_file
-\file \{absolute path and filename for netlist\}
-vhdl \{value\}

Arguments
-\file \{absolute path and filename\}
  Specifies the path and name of netlist file.
-vhdl \{value\}
  Generates the netlist in VHDL (when set to 1) or Verilog (when set to 0). Default is 0 (Verilog netlist).

Returns
Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example
  export_netlist_files
  -\file {E:/designs/export/sd1/sd1.v}
  -vhdl 0

export_pin_reports
  Tcl command to configure and export a pin report file to a specified folder/directory location.

export_pin_reports
-\export_dir \{absolute path to folder location\}
-\pin_report_by_name \{value\}
-\pin_report_by_pkg_pin \{value\}
-\bank_report \{value\}
-\io_report \{value\}
Arguments

- `export_dir {absolute or relative path to the folder for pin report file}`
  Specifies the folder.
- `pin_report_by_name {value}`
  Set to 1 to have the pin report sorted by pin name. Default is 1.
- `pin_report_by_pkg_pin {value}`
  Set to 1 to have pin report sorted by package pin number, 0 to not sort by package pin number. Default is 1.
- `bank_report {value}`
  Set to 1 to generate the I/O bank report, 0 to not generate the report. Default is 1.
- `io_report {value}`
  Set to 1 to generate the I/O report, 0 to not generate the report. Default is 1.

At least one argument must be specified for this command.

Returns

Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example

```
export_pin_reports
  -export_dir {E:/designs/export} 
  -pin_report_by_name {1} 
  -pin_report_by_pkg_pin {0} 
  -bank_report {1} 
  -io_report {1}
```

export_profiles

Tcl command; exports your tool profiles. Performs the same action as the Export Profiles dialog box. See the online help for more information.

```
export_profile -file name [-export value]
```

Arguments

- `file name`
  Specifies the name of your exported profile.
- `export value`
  Specifies your profile export options. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>predefined</td>
<td>Exports only predefined profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>Exports only user profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Exports all profiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command exports all profiles to the file 'all_profiles':

```
export_profile -file all_profiles
```
**export_prog_job**

Tcl command; configures the parameters for the FlashPro Express programming job to be exported.

```plaintext
export_prog_job
-job_file_name <file>
-export_dir <dir>
-bitstream_file_type TRUSTED_FACILITY | MASTER | UEK1 | UEK2
-bitstream_file_components SECURITY | FABRIC | SNVM
-zeroization_likenew_action 0 | 1
-zeroization_unrecoverable_action 0 | 1
-program_design 0 | 1
-program_spi_flash 0 | 1
-include_plaintext_passkey 0 | 1-design_bitstream_format PPD | STP
```

### Arguments

- **-job_file_name**: The name of the file. Name must start with design name. If omitted, design name will be used.
- **-export_dir**: Location where the job file will be saved; any folder can be specified. The default folder is the Libero export folder.
- **-bitstream_file_type**: Bitstream file to be included in the programming job. Only one bitstream file can be included in a programming job.
- **-bitstream_file_components**: The list of components to be included in the programming job. Components should be delimited by space. `bitstream_file_components` can be any one of SECURITY or SECURITY, FABRIC and SNVM.

### Notes:

1. The SECURITY option is available in `-bitstream_file_components` only when file type is MASTER in `-bitstream_file_type`.
2. SNVM must always be programmed with FABRIC.
3. Security-only programming must be performed only on erased or new devices. If performed on a device with fabric programmed, the fabric will be disabled after performing security-only programming. You must reprogram the fabric to re-enable it.

### Example

```bash
export_prog_job \n```
-job_file_name {fftousram_new} \
-export_dir \(X:\10\docs\review\12.0\Release\102018\clkint_fftousram_ac_latch_launch\designer\fftousram\new\export\) \
-bitstream_file_type (MASTER) \
-bitstream_file_components {SECURITY FABRIC SNVM} \
-zeroization likeness_action 0 \ 
-zeroization_unrecoverable_action 0 \ 
-program_design 1 \ 
-program_spi_flash 0 \ 
-include_plaintext_passkey 0 \ 
-design_bitstream_format {PPD}

**export_script**

Tcl command; export_script is a command that explicitly exports the Tcl command equivalents of the current Libero session. You must supply a file name with the -file parameter. You may supply the optional -relative_path parameter to specify whether an absolute or relative path is used in the exported script file.

```tcl
export_script
-file {<absolute or relative path to constraint file>} \ 
-relative_path <value> \ 
```

**Arguments**

- **-file {<absolute or relative path to constraint file>}**
  Specifies the absolute or relative path to the constraint file; there may be multiple -file arguments (see example below).
- **-relative_path {<value>}**
  Sets your option to use a relative or absolute path in the exported script; use 1 for relative path, 0 for absolute.

**Example**

```tcl
export_script -file {./exported.tcl} -relative_path 1
```

**generate_component**

Tcl command; generates a SmartDesign or a core component.

```tcl
generate_component \
-component_name component_name \ 
[-recursive 0|1]
```

**Arguments**

- **-component_name component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component or the core component to be generated. It is mandatory.
- **-recursive 0|1**
  Specifies if a SmartDesign component needs to be generated recursively. It is optional. It is '0' by default and generates only the specified component. If set to '1', all the dependent components which are in ungenerated state will be generated along with the SmartDesign component. It is recommended to generate all components individually.
Examples

The following command generates SmartDesign "sd2" only.

```tcl
generate_component -component_name {sd2}
```

The following command generates SmartDesign "TOP" and all its dependent components which are in ungenerated state.

```tcl
generate_component -component_name {TOP} -recursive 1
```

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

generate_sdc_constraint_coverage

Tcl command to generate the constraint coverage report. The constraint coverage report contains information about the coverage of the paths from associated SDC constraints in the design. Two constraints coverage reports can be generated, one for Place and Route and one for Timing Verification.

To run this command, there is no need to run Place-and-Route first, but the design must be in the post-synthesis state. The generated constraint coverage reports (*.xml) are listed in the Reports tab and are physically located in `<prj_folder>/designer/<module>/*constraints_coverage.xml`.

```tcl
generate_sdc_constraint_coverage -tool {PLACEROUTE | VERIFYTIMING}
```

Arguments

```tcl
-tool {PLACEROUTE|VERIFYTIMING}
```

Specifies whether the constraint coverage report is based on the SDC constraint file associated with Place and Route or associated with Timing Verification.

Returns

Returns 0 on success, 1 on failure.

Example

This command generates the SDC Constraint Coverage report for the SDC file associated with Place and Route:

```tcl
generate_sdc_constraint_coverage -tool {PLACEROUTE}
```

This command generates the SDC Constraint Coverage report for the SDC file associated with Timing Verification:

```tcl
generate_sdc_constraint_coverage -tool {VERIFYTIMING}
```

See Also

Understanding Constraints Coverage Reports

import_files (Libero SoC)

Tcl command; enables you to import design source files and constraint files.

```tcl
import_files

-smartgen_core [file]
-ccp [file]
-stimulus [file]
-hdl_source [file]

-edif [file]
-sdc [file]
```
-pin {file}
-dcf {file}
-pdc {file}

-vcd {file}
-saif {file}
-crt {file}
-simulation {file}
-profiles {file}
-cxf {file}
-templates {file}
-ccz {file}
-wf_stimulus {file}
-modelsim_ini {file}
-library {file}

-convert_EDN_to_HDL {true | false}

**Arguments**

- **-smartgen_core {file}**
  Specifies the cores you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-ccp {file}**
  Specifies the ARM or Cortex-M1 cores you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-stimulus {file}**
  Specifies HDL stimulus files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-hdl_source {file}**
  Specifies the HDL source files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-edif {file}**
  Specifies the EDIF files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file. This is a mandatory option if you want to convert EDIF to HDL with the -can_convert_EDN_to_HDL option.

- **-convert_EDN_to_HDL {true | false | 1 | 0}** #Boolean {true | false | 1 | 0}
  The -edif option is mandatory. If the -edif option is not specified or the -convert_EDN_to_HDL is used with another option, EDIF to HDL conversion will fail.

- **-constraint_sdc {file}**
  Specifies the SDC constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-constraint_pin {file}**
  Specifies the PIN constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-constraint_dcf {file}**
  Specifies the DCF constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-constraint_pdc {file}**
  Specifies the PDC constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

- **-constraint_gcf {file}**
  Specifies the GCF constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.
-constraint_vcd  {file}
Specifies the VCD constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-constraint_saif  {file}
Specifies the SAIF constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-constraint_crt  {file}
Specifies the CRT constraint files you wish to import into your project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-simulation  {file}
Specifies the simulation files you wish to import into your Libero SoC project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-profiles  {file}
Specifies the profile files you wish to import into your Libero SoC project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-cxf  {file}
Specifies the CXF file (such as SmartDesign components) you wish to import into your Libero SoC project. Type parameter must be repeated for each file.

-templates  {file}
Specifies the template file you wish to import into your project.

-ccz  {file}
Specifies the IP core file you wish to import into your project.

-wf_stimulus  {file}
Specifies the WaveFormer Pro stimulus file you wish to import into your project.

-modelsim_ini  {file}
Specifies the ModelSIM INI file that you wish to import into your project.

-library  {file}
Specifies the library file that you wish to import into your project. If a library file is not available it will be created and added to the library.

Example

The command below imports the HDL source files file1.vhd and file2.vhd:
import_files -hdl_source file1.vhd -hdl_source file2.vhd

new_project

Tcl command; creates a new project in Libero SoC. If you do not specify a location, Libero SoC saves the new project in your current working directory.

new_project  -name  project_name\n-robot  project_location  -family  family_name\n-project_description  brief text description of project\n-die  device_die  -package  package_name  -hdl  HDL_type\n-speed  speed_grade  -die_voltage  value\n-ondemand_build_dh  {1 | 0}\n-adv_options  value\n
Arguments

- **name** *project_name*
  The name of the project. This is used as the base name for most of the files generated from Libero SoC.

- **location** *project_location*
  The location of the project. Must not be an existing directory.

- **project_description** *project_description*
  A brief text description of the design in your project.

- **family** *family_name*
  The Microsemi SoC device family for your targeted design.

- **die** *device_die*
  Die for your targeted design.

- **package** *package_name*
  Package for your targeted design.

- **hdl** *HDL_type*
  Sets the HDL type for your new project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VHDL</td>
<td>Sets your new projects HDL type to VHDL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERILOG</td>
<td>Sets your new projects to Verilog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **speed** *speed_grade*
  Sets the speed grade for your project. Possible values depend on your device, die and package. See your device datasheet for details.

- **die_voltage** *value*
  Sets the die voltage for your project. Possible values depend on your device. See your device datasheet for details.

- **ondemand_build_dh** \{1 | 0\}
  Enter "1" to enable or "0" (default) to disable On Demand Build Design Hierarchy.

- **adv_options** *value*
  Sets your advanced options, such as operating conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IO.DEFT_STD:LVTTL   | Sets your I/O default value to LVTTL. This value defines the default I/O technology to be used for any I/Os that the user does not explicitly set a technology for in the I/O Editor. It could be any of:
  - LVTTL
  - LVCMOS 3.3V
  - LVCMOS 2.5V
  - LVCMOS 1.8V
  - LVCMOS 1.5V
  - LVCMOS 1.2V |
| RESTRICTPROBEPINS   | This value reserves your pins for probing if you intend to debug using SmartDebug. Two values are available:
  - 1 (Probe pins are reserved)
  - 0 (No probe pins are reserved) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SYSTEM_CONTROLLER_SUSPEND_MODE | Enables designers to suspend operation of the System Controller. Enabling this bit instructs the System Controller to place itself in a reset state once the device is powered up. This effectively suspends all system services from being performed. For a list of system services, refer to the PolarFire FPGA Fabric User Guide for your device on the Microsemi website. Two values are available:  
• 1 (System Controller Suspend Mode is enabled)  
• 0 (System Controller Suspend Mode is disabled) |

The following options are for Analysis Operating Conditions so that Timing and Power analysis can be performed at different operating conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEMPR</td>
<td>Sets your default temperature range for operating condition analysis to EXT or IND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_1.2_VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the Default I/O Voltage Range for 1.2V to EXT or IND. These settings are propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_1.5_VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the Default I/O Voltage Range for 1.5V to EXT or IND. These settings are propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_1.8_VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the Default I/O Voltage Range for 1.8V to EXT or IND. These settings are propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_2.5_VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the Default I/O Voltage Range for 2.5V to EXT or IND. These settings are propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_3.3_VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the Default I/O Voltage Range for 3.3V to EXT or IND. These settings are propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLTR</td>
<td>Sets the core voltage range for operating condition analysis to EXT or IND. This setting is propagated to Verify Timing, Verify Power and Backannotated Netlist to perform Timing/Power Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART_RANGE</td>
<td>Sets your default temperature range for your project to EXT or IND.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```bash
# Create a new project and set up a new design
new_project -location {D:/2Work/my_pf_proj} -name {my_pf_proj} -project_description {} -block_mode 0 -standalone_peripheral_initialization 0 -use_enhanced_constraint_flow 1 -hdl {VERILOG} -family {PolarFire} -die {MPF300TS_ES} -package {FCG1152} -speed {-1} -die_voltage {1.0} -part_range {EXT} -adv_options {IO_DEFT_STD:LVCMOS 1.8V} -adv_options {RESTRICTPROBEPINS:1} -adv_options {RESTRICTSPIPINS:0} -adv_options {SYSTEM_CONTROLLER_SUSPEND_MODE:1} -adv_options {TEMPR:EXT} -adv_options
```
See Also

How to Derive Required Part Information from A "Part Number"

open_project

Tcl command; opens an existing Libero SoC project.

open_project project_name-do_backup_on_convert value-backup_file backup_filename

Arguments

project_name

Must include the complete path to the PRJ file. If you do not provide the full path, Libero SoC infers that you want to open the project from your current working directory.

-do_backup_on_convert value

Sets the option to backup your files if you open a project created in a previous version of Libero SoC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Creates a backup of your original project before opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Opens your project without creating a backup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-backup_file backup_filename

Sets the name of your backup file (if you choose to do_backup_on_convert).
Example

Open project.prj from the c:/netlists/test directory.
open_project c:/netlists/test/project.prj

See Also

close_project
ew_project
save_project

open_smartdesign

Tcl command; opens a SmartDesign. You must either open or create a SmartDesign before using any of the SmartDesign specific commands "sd_*".

open_smartdesign \n-sd_name smartdesign_component_name

Arguments

-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component to be opened. It is mandatory.

Examples

open_smartdesign -sd_name {top}

Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

organize_constraints

Tcl command; organizes the constraint files in your project.

-organize_constraints
[-file name]*
[-mode value]
-designer_view name
-module value
-tool value

Arguments

-file name
Specifies the name of the file to which you want to associate your stimulus files.
-mode value
Specifies whether you are creating a new stimulus file association, adding, or removing; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>Creates a new stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Adds a stimulus file to an existing association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>Removes an stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-designer_view name**
  
  Sets the name of the Designer View in which you wish to add the constraint file, where name is the name of the view (such as impl1).

- **-module value**
  
  Sets the module, where value is the name of the module.

- **-tool value**
  
  Identifies the intended use for the file, possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>File to be used for synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designer</td>
<td>File to be used in Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phsynth</td>
<td>File to be used in physical synthesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The example adds the constraint file delta.vhd in the Designer View impl2 for the Designer tool.

```
-organize_constraints -file delta.vhd -mode new -designer_view impl2 -module constraint
-organize_sources -tool designer
```

### organize_sources

Tcl command; organizes the source files in your project.

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-organize_sources</td>
<td>-file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[-mode value]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-module value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-tool value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[-use_default value]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arguments**

- **-file name**
  
  Specifies the name of the file to which you want to associate your stimulus files.

- **-mode value**
  
  Specifies whether you are creating a new stimulus association, adding, or removing; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>Creates a new stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Adds a stimulus file to an existing association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>Removes an stimulus file association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**module value**

Sets the module, where value is the name of the module.

-**tool value**

Identifies the intended use for the file, possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>File to be used for synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulation</td>
<td>File to be used for simulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**use_default value**

Uses the default values for synthesis or simulation; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Uses default values for synthesis or simulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Uses user-defined values for synthesis or simulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The example organizes a new stimulus file 'stim.vhd' using default settings.

-organize_sources -file stim.vhd -mode new -module stimulus -tool synthesis -use_default TRUE

**See Also**

[Project Manager Tcl Command Reference](#)

**organize_tool_files**

This Tcl command is used to specify specific constraint files to be passed to and used by a Libero tool.

organize_tool_files \  
-tool {tool_name} \  
-params {tool parameters} \  
-file {<absolute or relative path to constraint file>} \  
-module {$design::work} \  
-input_type {value} \  

**Arguments**

-**tool {<tool_name>}**

Specifies the name of the tool files you want to organize. Valid values are:

SYNTHESIZE | PLACEROUTE | SIM_PRESYNTH | SIM_POSTSYNTH | SIM_POSTLAYOUT | VERIFYTIMING  

-**file {<absolute or relative path to constraint file>}**
Specifies the absolute or relative path to the constraint file; there may be multiple -file arguments (see example below).

```
-module {<design::work>}
```

Module definition, format is <$design::work>.

```
-input_type {<constraint>}
```

Specifies type of input file. Possible values are: constraint | source | simulation | stimulus | unknown

**Example**

The following command organizes the test_derived.sdc and user.sdc files of SDC file type for the tool VERIFYTIMING for the sd1: work design.

```
organize_tool_files 
-tool {VERIFYTIMING} 
-file {D:/Designs/my_proj/constraints/test_derived.sdc} 
-file {D:/Designs/my_proj/constraints/user.sdc} 
-module {sd1::work} 
-input_type {constraint}
```

**project_settings**

This Tcl command modifies project flow settings for your Libero SoC project.

```
project_settings [-hdl "VHDL | VERILOG"]
[-verilog_mode {VERILOG_2K | SYSTEM_VERILOG}]
[-vhdl_mode {VHDL_2008 | VHDL_93}]
[-auto_update_modelsim_ini "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-auto_update_viewdraw_ini "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-block_mode "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-auto_generate_synth_hdl "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-auto_run_drc "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-auto_generate_viewdraw_hdl "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-auto_file_detection "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-standalone_peripheral_initialization "1 | 0"]
[-ondemand_build_dh "1 | 0"]
[-enable_design_separation "1 | 0"]
[-enable_set_mitigation "1 | 0"]
[-display_fanout_limit {integer}]
```

**Arguments**

- **-hdl "VHDL | VERILOG"**
  Sets your project HDL type.

- **-verilog_mode {VERILOG_2K | SYSTEM_VERILOG}**
  Sets the Verilog standard to Verilog-2001 or System Verilog.

- **-vhdl_mode {VHDL_2008 | VHDL_93}**
  Sets the VHDL standard to VHDL-2008 or VHDL-1993.

- **-auto_update_modelsim_ini "TRUE | FALSE"**
  Sets your auto-update modelsim.ini file option. TRUE updates the file automatically.

- **-auto_update_viewdraw_ini "TRUE | FALSE"**
  Sets your auto-update viewdraw.ini file option. TRUE updates the file automatically.

- **-block_mode "TRUE | FALSE"**
  Puts the Project Manager in Block mode, enables you to create blocks in your project.
-auto_generate_synth_hdl "TRUE | FALSE"
Auto-generates your HDL file after synthesis (when set to TRUE).

-auto_run_drc "TRUE | FALSE"
Auto-runs the design rule check immediately after synthesis (when set to TRUE).

-auto_generate_viewdraw_hdl "TRUE | FALSE"
Auto-generates your HDL netlist after a Save & Check in ViewDraw (when set to TRUE).

-auto_file_detection "TRUE | FALSE"
Automatically detects when new files have been added to the Libero SoC project folder (when set to TRUE).

-standalone_peripheral_initialization "1 | 0"
When set to 1, this option instructs System Builder not to build the initialization circuitry for your Peripherals. Set this option to 1 if you want to build your own peripheral initialization logic in SmartDesign to initialize each of the peripherals (MDDR/FDDR/SERDES) independently.

-ondemand_build_dh "1 | 0"
Enter "1" to enable or "0" (default) to disable On Demand Build Design Hierarchy.

-enable_design_separation "1 | 0"
Set it to “1” if your design is for security and safety critical applications and you want to make your design’s individual subsystems (design blocks) separate and independent (in terms of physical layout and programming) to meet your design separation requirements. When set to “1”, Libero generates a parameter file (MSVT.param) that details design blocks present in the design and the number of signals entering and leaving a design block. Microsemi provides a separate tool, known as Microsemi Separation Verification Tool (MSVT), which checks the final design place and route result against the MSVT.param file and determines whether the design separation meets your requirements.

-display_fanout_limit {integer}
Use this option to set the limit of high fanout nets to be displayed; the default value is 10. This means the top 10 nets with the highest fanout will appear in the <root>_compile_netlist.log file.

Example

The following example sets your project to VHDL, disables the auto-update of the ModelSim INI or ViewDraw INI files, enables the auto-generation of HDL after synthesis, enables auto-detection for files, sets the display of high fanout nets to the top 12 high fanout nets, enables SET filters to mitigate radiation-induced transients, and enables design separation methodology for the design.

```tcl
project_settings -hdl "VHDL" \
-automodelsim_ini "FALSE" \
-automodelviewdraw_ini "FALSE"\n-block_mode "FALSE" -auto_generate_synth_hdl "TRUE"\n-auto_file_detection "TRUE"\n-display_fanout_limit (12)\n-enable_set_mitigation (1)\n-enable_design_separation (1)
```

refresh

Tcl command; refreshes your project, updates the view and checks for updated links and files.

```tcl
refresh .
```

Example

```tcl
refresh .
```
**remove_core**

Tcl command; removes a core from your project.

```
remove_core -name core_name
```

**Arguments**

- `-name core_name`

  Name of the core you want to remove.

**Example**

Remove the core ip-beta2:

```
remove_core -name ip-beta2
```

**remove_library**

Tcl command; removes a VHDL library from your project.

```
remove_library -library name
```

**Arguments**

- `-library name`

  Specifies the name of the library you wish to remove.

**Example**

Remove (delete) a library called 'my_lib'.

```
remove_library -library my_lib
```

**See Also**

- `add_library`
- `rename_library`

**remove_profile**

Tcl command; deletes a tool profile.

```
remove_profile -name profilename
```

**Arguments**

- `-name profilename`

  Specifies the name of the profile you wish to delete.

**Example**

The following command deletes the profile 'custom1':

```
remove_profile -name custom1
```
rename_file

This Tcl command renames a constraint file specified by the -file parameter to a different name specified by the -target parameter.

```
rename_file -file {filename} -target {new_filename}
```

Arguments

- **-file {filename}**
  - Specifies the original name of the file.
- **-target {new_filename}**
  - Specifies the new name of the file.

Example

This command renames the file `a.sdc` to `b.sdc`.

```
rename_file -file {c:/user/a.sdc} -target {c:/user/b.sdc}
```

Return Value

This command returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

rename_library

Tcl command; renames a VHDL library in your project.

```
rename_library
  -library name
  -name name
```

Arguments

- **-library name**
  - Identifies the current name of the library that you wish to rename.
- **-name name**
  - Specifies the new name of the library.

Example

Rename a library from 'my_lib' to 'test_lib1'

```
rename_library -library my_lib -name test_lib1
```

See Also

- add_library
- remove_library

run_tool

run_tool starts the specified tool. For tools that support command files, an optional command file can be supplied through the -script parameter.

```
run_tool
  -name {<tool_name>}
  -script {<absolute or relative path to script file>}
```
-script is an optional parameter.

tool_name ::= SYNTHESIZE | COMPILE | SIM_PRESYNTH | SIM_POSTSYNTH | PLACEROUTE |
| VERIFYTIMING | VERIFYPOWER | GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE | GENERATE_MEMORY_MAP | 
| PROGRAMDEVICE | CONFIGURE_CHAIN | SMARTDEBUG | SSANALYZER | GENERATE_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE |
| PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE

Return

run_tool returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

Supported tool_names

The following table lists tool_names for run_tool –name {tool_name}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tool_name</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYNTHESIZE</td>
<td>-script {script_file}</td>
<td>Runs synthesis on your design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPILE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runs Compile with default or configured settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIM_PRESYNTH</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runs pre-synthesis simulation with your default simulation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIM_POSTSYNTH</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runs post-synthesis simulation with your default simulation tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACEROUTE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Runs Layout with default or configured settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERIFYTIMING</td>
<td>-script {script_file}</td>
<td>Runs timing analysis with default settings/configured settings in script_file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERIFYPOWER</td>
<td>-script {script_file}</td>
<td>Runs power analysis with default settings/configured settings in script_file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Generates the bitstream used for programming within Libero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERATE_MEMORY_MAP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Exports an XML file in &lt;prj_folder&gt; component/work/&lt;design&gt; /&lt;design&gt;_DataSheet.xml. The file contains information about your root SmartDesign in your project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMDEVICE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Programs your device with configured parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIGURE_CHAIN</td>
<td>-script {script_file}</td>
<td>Takes a script that contains FlashPro-specific Tcl commands and passes them to FlashPro Express for execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMARTDEBUG</td>
<td>-script {script_file}</td>
<td>Takes a script that contains SmartDebug-specific Tcl commands and passes them to SmartDebug for execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tool_name</td>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERATE_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Generates SPI Flash Image file used for programming SPI FLASH Image within Libero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Programs SPI Flash Image with configured parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```-script {absolute or relative path to script file}
Script file location.```

**Example**

```run_tool 
-name {COMPILE}
run_tool 
-name {SYNTHESIZE} -script {./control_synopsys.tcl}
#control_synopsys.tcl contains the synthesis-specific Tcl commands
run_tool 
-name {VERIFYTIMING} 
-script {./SmartTime.tcl}
# Script file contains SmartTime-specific Tcl commands
run_tool 
-name {VERIFYPOWER} 
-script {./SmartPower.tcl}
# Script file contains SmartPower-specific Tcl commands
run_tool 
-name {SMARTDEBUG} 
-script {./sd_test.tcl}
# Script file contains SmartDebug-specific Tcl commands```

**Note**

Where possible, the value of tool_name corresponds to the name of the tool in Libero SoC.

Invoking some tools will cause Libero SoC to automatically run some upstream tools in the design flow. For example, invoking Place and Route will invoke Synthesis (if not already run) before it runs Place and Route.

**save_project_as**

Tcl command; the save_project_as command saves the current project in Libero SoC with a different name and in a specified directory. You must specify a location with the -location parameter.

```save_project_as
-name project_name
-location project_location
-files value
-designer_views value
-replace_links value```

**Arguments**

```-name project_name
Specifies the name of your new project.```
-location project_location
Must include the complete path of the PRJ file. If you do not provide the full path, Libero SoC infers that you want to save the project to your current working directory. This is a required parameter.

-files value
Specifies the files you want to copy into your new project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Copies all your files into your new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project</td>
<td>Copies only your Libero SoC project files into your new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Copies only the source files into your new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Copies none of the files into your new project; useful if you wish to manually copy only specific project files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-designer_views value
Specifies the Designer views you wish to copy into your new project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Copies all your Designer views into your new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>Copies only your current Designer view files into your new project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Copies none of your views into your new project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-replace_links value
Specifies whether or not you want to update your file links in your new project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Replaces (updates) the file links in your project during your save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Saves your project without updating the file links</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Saves your current Libero SoC project as mydesign.prj in the c:/netlists/testprj/mydesign directory:
```tcl
save_project_as -location c:/netlists/testprj/mydesign -name mydesign.prj
```

See Also
- `new_project`
- `open_project`
- `save_project`

save_log
Tcl command; saves your Libero SoC log file.

```tcl
save_log -file value
```
Arguments

-file value
Value is your name for the new log file.

Example

Save the log file file_log.
save_log -file file_log

See Also

close_project
ew_project

save_project

Tcl command; the save_project command saves the current project in Libero SoC.

Arguments

None

Example

Saves the project in your current working directory:
save_project

See Also

new_project
open_project

save_smartdesign

Tcl command; saves all the changes made in a SmartDesign component.

Arguments

-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component to be saved. It is mandatory.

Examples

save_smartdesign -sd_name {top}

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

select_profile

Tcl command; selects a profile to use in your project.
select_profile -name profilename

Arguments

-name profilename
 Specifies the name of the profile you wish to use.

Example

The following command selects the profile ‘custom1’:

```tcl
select_profile -name custom1
```

set_actel_lib_options

Tcl command; the set_actel_lib_options command sets your simulation library to default, or to another library when you specify a path.

```tcl
set_actel_lib_options -use_default_sim_path value -sim_path {path}
```

Arguments

-use_default_sim_path value
 Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Uses the default simulation library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Disables the default simulation library; enables you to specify a different simulation library with the -sim_path {path} option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-sim_path {path}
 Specifies the path to your simulation library.

Example

Uses a simulation library in the directory c:sim_lib\test.

```tcl
set_actel_lib_options -use_default_sim_path FALSE -sim_path {c:sim_lib\test}
```

set_as_target

This Tcl command sets a SDC, PDC, or FDC file as the target file to receive and store new constraints.

```tcl
set_as_target -type {constraint_file_type} \ -file {constraint_file_path}
```

Arguments

-type {sdc | pdc | fdc}
 Specifies the file type: SDC, PDC, or FDC.

Example

This command sets the SDC file <project_folder> /constraints/user.sdc as the target to receive and store new SDC commands.

```tcl
set_as_target -type {sdc} -file {.\constraint\user.sdc}
```
This command sets the PDC file `<project_folder>/constraints/user.pdc` as the target to receive and store new PDC commands.

```
set_as_target -type {pdc} -file {./constraint/user.pdc}
```

**Return Value**

This command returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

### set_device (Project Manager)

Tcl command; sets your device family, die, and package in the Project Manager.

```
set_device [-family family] [-die die] [-package package].[-speed speed_grade] [-adv_options value]
```

**Arguments**

- `-family family`
  Sets device family.
- `-die die`
  Sets device die.
- `-package package`
  Sets device package.
- `-speed speed_grade`
  Sets device speed grade.
- `-adv_options value`
  Sets your advanced options, such as temperature and voltage settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IO_DEFT_STD:LVTTL</td>
<td>Sets your I/O default value to LVTTL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPR:COM</td>
<td>Sets your default temperature range; can be COM (Commercial), MIL (Military) or IND (Industrial).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_1.5_VOLTR:COM</td>
<td>Sets VCCI to 1.5 and voltage range to Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_1.8_VOLTR:COM</td>
<td>Sets VCCI to 1.8 and voltage range to Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_2.5_VOLTR:COM</td>
<td>Sets VCCI to 2.5 and voltage range to Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI_3.3_VOLTR:COM</td>
<td>Sets VCCI to 3.3 and voltage range to Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLTR:COM</td>
<td>Sets your voltage range; can be COM (Commercial), MIL (Military) or IND (Industrial).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESTRICTPROBEPINS:1</td>
<td>(For SmartFusion2, IGLOO2 and RTG4 only) Sets to 1 to reserve your pins for probing if you intend to debug using SmartDebug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

[How to Derive Required Part Information from A "Part Number"](link)
**set_modelsim_options**

Tcl command; sets your ModelSim simulation options.

```tcl
set_modelsim_options
[-use_automatic_do_file  value]
[-user_do_file  {path}]
[-sim_runtime  {value}]
[-tb_module_name  {value}]
[-tb_top_level_name  {value}]
[-include_do_file  value]
[-included_do_file  {value}]
[-type  {value}]
[-resolution  {value}]
[-add_vsim_options  {value}]
[-display_dut_wave  value]
[-log_all_signals  value]
[-do_file_args  value]
[-dump_vcd "TRUE | FALSE"]
[-vcd_file "VCD file name"]
```

**Arguments**

- **-use_automatic_do_file  value**
  
  Uses an automatic.do file in your project. Possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Uses the default automatic.do file in your project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Uses a different *.do file; use the other simulation options to specify it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-user_do_file  {path}**
  
  Specifies the location of your user-defined *.do file.

- **-sim_runtime  {value}**
  
  Sets your simulation runtime. Value is the number and unit of time, such as {1000ns}.

- **-tb_module_name  {value}**
  
  Specifies your testbench module name, where value is the name.

- **-tb_top_level_name  {value}**
  
  Sets the top-level instance name in the testbench, where value is the name.

- **-include_do_file  value**
  
  Includes a *.do file; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Includes the *.do file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Does not include the *.do file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-included_do_file  {value}**
  
  Specifies the path of the included *.do file, where value is the name of the file.

- **-type  {value}**
  
  Resolution type; possible values are:
### Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typ</td>
<td>Typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-resolution** `{value}`  
  Sets your resolution value, such as `{1ps}`.

- **-add_vsim_options** `{value}`  
  Adds more Vsim options, where value specifies the option(s).

- **-display_dut_wave** `{value}`  
  Enables ModelSim to display signals for the tested design; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Displays the signal for the <code>top_level_testbench</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enables ModelSim to display the signals for the tested design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-log_all_signals** `{value}`  
  Enables you to log all your signals during simulation; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Logs all signals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Does not log all signals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-do_file_args** `{value}`  
  Specifies `*.do` file command parameters.

- **-dump_vcd** `{value}`  
  Dumps the VCD file when simulation is complete; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>Dumps the VCD file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>Does not dump the VCD file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-vcd_file** `{value}`  
  Specifies the name of the dumped VCD file, where value is the name of the file.

### Example

Sets ModelSim options to use the automatic `*.do` file, sets simulation runtime to 1000ns, sets the testbench module name to "testbench", sets the testbench top level to `<top>_0`, sets simulation type to "max", resolution to 1ps, adds no vsim options, does not log signals, adds no additional DO file arguments, dumps the VCD file with a name `power.vcd`.

```
set_modelsim_options -use_automatic_do_file 1 -sim_runtime {1000ns} -tb_module_name {testbench} -tb_top_level_name {<top>_0} -include_do_file 0 -type {max} -resolution
```
{ips} -add_vsims_options {} -display_dut_wave 0 -log_all_signals 0 -do_file_args {} -dump_vcd 0 -vcd_file {power.vcd}

**set_option**

Tcl command; sets your synthesis and FPGA Hardware Breakpoint Auto Instantiation options on a module.

```tcl
set_option [-synth "TRUE | FALSE"] [-fhb "TRUE | FALSE"] [-module "module_name"]
```

**Arguments**

- `-synthesis "TRUE | FALSE"`
  Runs synthesis (for a value of TRUE).
- `-fhb "TRUE | FALSE"`
  Enable/disable FPGA Hardware Breakpoint Auto Instantiation.
- `-module module_name`
  Identifies the module on which you will run synthesis.

**Example**

Run synthesis on the module test1.vhd:

```tcl
set_option [-synth TRUE] [-module <module_name>]
```

**set_root**

Tcl command; sets the module you specify as the root.

```tcl
set_root module_name
```

**Arguments**

```tcl
set_root module_name
```

Specifies the name the module you want to set as root.

**Example**

Set the module mux8 as root:

```tcl
set_root mux8
```

**set_user_lib_options**

Tcl command; sets your user library options during simulation. If you do not use a custom library these options are not available.

```tcl
set_user_lib_options
-name {value}
-path {path}
-option {value}
```

**Arguments**

- `-name {value}`
  Sets the name of your user library.
- `-path {path}`
  Sets the pathname of your user library.
-option {value}

Sets your default compile options on your user library; possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do_not_compile</td>
<td>User library is not compiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>User library is refreshed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compile</td>
<td>User library is compiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recompile</td>
<td>User library is recompiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh_and_compile</td>
<td>User library is refreshed and compiled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The example below sets the name for the user library to "test1", the path to c:/msemi_des_files/libraries/test1, and the compile option to "do not compile".

set_user_lib_options -name {test1} -path {c:/msemi_des_files/libraries/test1} -option {do_not_compile}

unlink

Tcl command; removes a link to a file in your project.

unlink -file filename [-local local_filename]

Arguments

- **-file filename**
  Name of the linked (remote) file you want to unlink.
- **-local local_filename**
  Name of the local file that you want to unlink.

Example

Unlink the file hdl1.vhd from my local file test.vhd

unlink -file hdl1.vhd [-local test.vhd]

unset_as_target

This Tcl command unsets a target file in the Constraints view.

unset_as_target -file {filename}

Arguments

- **-file {filename}**
  Specifies the name of the file to be unset as a target.

Example

This command unsets the PDC file <project_folder> /constraints/user.pdc:

unset_as_target -file {c:/user/a_io.pdc}
Return Value
This command returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

use_source_file
Tcl command; defines a module for your project.

Arguments
- **-file** value
  Specifies the Verilog or VHDL file. Value is the name of the file you wish use (including the full pathname).
- **-module** value
  Specifies the module in which you want to use the file.

Example
Specify file1.vhd in the ./project/hdl directory, in the module named top.

```
use_source_file -file "./project/hdl/file1.vhd" -module "top"
```

See Also
use_file
## SmartDesign Tcl Commands

The SmartDesign Tcl commands can be used to create a design in the SmartDesign. You must either create or open a SmartDesign before you can use any of the SmartDesign commands - sd_*.

All SmartDesign Tcl commands are supported by the PolarFire family.

### sd_add_pins_to_group

Tcl command; adds one or more pins to a pin group on an instance in a SmartDesign component.

```
sd_add_pins_to_group \  
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \  
  -instance_name instance_name \  
  -group_name group_name \  
  -pin_names pin_names
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the name of the instance on which the pin group is present. It is mandatory.

- **-group_name group_name**
  Specifies the name of the group to add the pins to. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_names pin_names**
  Specifies the list of instance pins to be added to the pin group. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
sd_add_pins_to_group -sd_name {TOP} -instance_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0} -group_name {Group} -pin_names {ARESETN ACLK}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](Tcl Command Documentation Conventions)

### sd_clear_pin_attributes

Tcl command; clears all attributes on one or more pins/ports in a SmartDesign. Pin attributes include pin inversion, mark as unused and constant value settings.

```
sd_clear_pin_attributes \  
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \  
  -pin_names port_or_pin_names
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_names port_or_pin_names**
  Specifies the name of the port/pin for which all the attributes must be cleared. It is mandatory.
Examples

sd_clear_pin_attributes -sd_name {sd1} -pin_names {RAM1K18_0:A_DOUT_CLK}
sd_clear_pin_attributes -sd_name {top} -pin_names {CARRY_OUT}

Notes

This command will not work on multiple pins/ports in this release. Support for multiple pins/ports will be provided in the next Libero release. This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_configure_core_instance

Tcl command; configures the parameters of a core instance (Direct Instantiation) in a SmartDesign component.
This command is typically used after instantiating a core from the catalog directly into a SmartDesign component (Direct Instantiation) without first creating a component for the core (using sd_instantiate_core). This command can configure multiple core parameters at a time.

```tcl
sd_configure_core_instance \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -instance_name core_instance_name \
  -params core_parameters \
  [-validate_rules 0|1]
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the name of the core instance in the SmartDesign which needs to be configured. It is mandatory.

- **-params core_parameters**
  Specifies the parameters that need to be configured for the core instance. It is mandatory.

- **-validate_rules 0|1**
  Validates the rules of the updated configuration. It is optional.

Examples

```
sd_configure_core_instance -sd_name {SD1} -instance_name {COREFIFO_0} -params {"SYNC:0" "param2:value2" "param3:value3"} -validate_rules 0
```

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_connect_instance_pins_to_ports

Tcl command; connects all pins of an instance to new SmartDesign top level ports.

```tcl
sd_connect_instance_pins_to_ports \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -instance_name instance_name
```
Arguments

- **-sd_name**  *smartdesign_component_name*
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-instance_name**  *instance_name*
  Specifies the instance name for which all the pins must be connected to top level ports. It is mandatory. The instance pins are connected to new top level ports created with the same instance pin names. If a top level port with the same name already exists, then the tool automatically creates a new port with name `<port_name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the port name is unique in the SmartDesign).

Examples

```
sd_connect_instance_pins_to_ports -sd_name {top} -instance_name CORESPI_C0_0
dsd_connect_instance_pins_to_ports -sd_name {top} -instance_name ddr_out_0
```

Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

See Also

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

### sd_connect_net_to_pins

Tcl command; connects a list of SmartDesign top level ports and/or instance pins to a net.

```
sd_connect_net_to_pins \
-sd_name  *smartdesign_component_name* \
-net_name  *net_name*  -pin_names  *port_or_pin_names*
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name**  *smartdesign_component_name*
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-net_name**  *net_name*
  Specifies the name of the net to be connected to pins/ports in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-pin_names**  *port_or_pin_names*
  Specifies the name of the ports/pins to be connected to the net in the SmartDesign. It is mandatory. The command will fail if:
  - The ports/pins do not exist.
  - The ports/pins and the net being connected are of different range/size.
  - There is more than one port/pin driving the net.

Examples

```
sd_connect_net_to_pins -sd_name {shifter} -net_name {ready_net} -pin_names {"READY"}
sd_connect_net_to_pins -sd_name {top} -net_name {clk_net} -pin_names {CLK RAM64x12_0:R_CLK RAM64x12_0:W_CLK}
```
Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. It is not exported when you select Libero Project - ‘Export Script File’ or ‘Export Component Description(Tcl)’ on a SmartDesign component. This command is typically used in conjunction with ‘sd_create_*_net’ command to connect two or more ports/pins to a net.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_connect_pins_to_constant

Tcl command; connects SmartDesign top level output ports or input instance pins to constant values.

```java
sd_connect_pins_to_constant
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
-pin_names port_or_pin_names
-value constant_value
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_names port_or_pin_names**
  Specifies the names of the top level output ports or the instance level input pins to be tied to constant values. It is mandatory. Bus pins/ports and pin/port slices can also be tied to constant values. This command will fail if the specified port/pin does not exist. The command will also fail if the assigned object is a port of direction IN/INOUT or a pin of direction OUT/INOUT.

- **-value constant_value**
  Specifies the constant value to be assigned to the port/pin. It is mandatory. The acceptable values to this argument are GND/VCC/hexadecimal numbers.

Examples

```java
sd_connect_pins_to_constant -sd_name {top} -pin_name {bypass} -value {GND}
sd_connect_pins_to_constant -sd_name {top} -pin_name {sle_0:en} -value {VCC}
sd_connect_pins_to_constant -sd_name {top} -pin_name {ram64x12_0:w_data} -value {0x7f}
```

Notes

This command will not work on multiple pins/ports in this release. Support for multiple pins/ports will be provided in the next Libero release.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_connect_pin_to_port

Tcl command; connects a SmartDesign instance pin to a new top level port. This command is equivalent to the ‘Promote to Top Level’ GUI action on an instance pin.

```java
sd_connect_pin_to_port
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
```
-pin_name pin_name \[[-port_name port_name]

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_name pin_name**
  Specifies the name of the instance level pin that needs to be connected to a top level port. It is mandatory.

- **-port_name port_name**
  Specifies the name of the new top level port that the instance pin will be connected to. It is optional. If the port name is not specified, the new port takes the name of the instance pin. If the port name as defined by these rules already exists, the tool automatically creates a new port with name <port_name>_<index> (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the port name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

sd_connect_pin_to_port -sd_name {top} -pin_name {DFN1_0:D}
sd_connect_pin_to_port -sd_name {top} -pin_name {DFN1_0:Q} -port_name {Q_OUT}

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

---

sd_connect_pins

Tcl command; connects a list of SmartDesign top level ports and/or instance pins together.

sd_connect_pins \[-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \[[-pin_names port_or_pin_or_slice_names]

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_names port_or_pin_or_slice_names**
  Specifies the port names, pin names and/or slice names to be connected together. It is mandatory. This command will fail if the ports, pins or slices do not exist. This command will also fail if the ports, pins and/or slices are not of the same size/range.

**Examples**

sd_connect_pins -sd_name {top} -pin_names {CLK MACC_PA_0:CLK DFN1_0:CLK}
sd_connect_pins -sd_name {top} -pin_names {MACC_PA_0:A RAM1K20_0:A_DIN[17:0]}

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
sd_create_bif_net

Tcl command; creates a bus interface (BIF) net in a SmartDesign component. Any net created must be connected to two or more ports/pins using the command "sd_connect_net_to_pins".

```
sd_create_bif_net \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -net_name net_name
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-net_name net_name**
  Specifies the name of the net to be added in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory. The command will fail if there is an already existing net with the same name.

**Examples**

```
sd_create_bif_net -sd_name {TOP} -net_name {bifnet1}
```

**Note:** This new bif net is visible in the UI only when it is connected to two or more ports/pins using the command "sd_connect_net_to_pins" as shown below.

```
sd_connect_net_to_pins -sd_name {TOP} -net_name {bifnet1} -pin_names {"AHBmmaster0","CoreAHBLite_C0_0:AHBmmaster0"}
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. It is not exported when you select Libero Project - ‘Export Script File’ or ‘Export Component Description(Tcl)’ on a SmartDesign component. This command is used to manually create a Tcl script and specify a new name to the net that connects two or more ports/pins.

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_bif_port

Tcl command; creates a SmartDesign Bus Interface port of a given type. This command is used to create top level Bus Interface ports in a SmartDesign component to connect to the instance level Bus Interface ports of the same type.

To use this command, it is recommended to first use the GUI to instantiate the core component or the HDL module with Bus Interface port to be promoted in the SmartDesign. Then use the UI action "Promote to Top Level" on the Bus Interface port of interest and export the Tcl script for the SmartDesign component by selecting "Export Component Description(Tcl)" on the right-click menu of the SmartDesign component in the Design Hierarchy. You can then use the Tcl command ‘sd_create_bif_port’ from the exported Tcl script (note to change the SmartDesign name in the command) to create a bus interface port anywhere in a regular Libero script. Note that there can be different Bus Interface types and roles defined by the arguments –port_bif_vlnv and –port_bif_role.

```
sd_create_bif_port \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -port_name port_name \
  -port_bif_vlnv vendor:library:name:version \
  -port_bif_role port_bif_role \
  -port_bif_mapping [bif_port_name:port_name]*
```
Arguments

- **-sd_name** `smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-port_name** `port_name`
  Specifies the name of the Bus Interface port to be added in the SmartDesign. It is mandatory.

- **-port_bif_vlnv** `{vendor:library:name:version}`
  Specifies the version identifier of the Bus Interface port to be added in the SmartDesign. It is mandatory.

- **-port_bif_role** `{port_bif_role}`
  Specifies the role of the Bus Interface port to be added in the SmartDesign. Role values depend on the type of Bus Interface (VLNV) that is being defined for the port. The figure below shows the roles for different Bus Interface ports supported by Libero.

```
Name | Vendor | Library | Role
--- | --- | --- | ---
AHB | AMBA | AMBA2 | master
AHB | AMBA | AMBA2 | slave
AHB | AMBA | AMBA2 | mirroredMaster
AHB | AMBA | AMBA2 | mirroredSlave
APB | AMBA | AMBA2 | master
APB | AMBA | AMBA2 | slave
APB | AMBA | AMBA2 | mirroredMaster
APB | AMBA | AMBA2 | mirroredSlave
AXI | AMBA | AMBA3 | master
AXI | AMBA | AMBA3 | slave
AXI | AMBA | AMBA3 | mirroredMaster
AXI | AMBA | AMBA3 | mirroredSlave
AXI | AMBA | AMBA3 | system
 AXI | AMBA | AMBA4 | master
 AXI | AMBA | AMBA4 | slave
 AXI | AMBA | AMBA4 | mirroredMaster
 DDR3 | Actel | busdef.memory | master
 DDR3 | Actel | busdef.memory | slave
PF_APB_LINK | Actel | busdef.link | master
PF_APB_LINK | Actel | busdef.link | slave
PF_CDR_CLK | Actel | busdef.clock | master
PF_CDR_CLK | Actel | busdef.clock | slave
PF_DDR | Actel | busdef.dri | master
PF_DDR | Actel | busdef.dri | slave
PF_DDR | Actel | busdef.dri | mirroredMaster
PF_DDR | Actel | busdef.dri | mirroredSlave
PF_TXPLL_XCVR_CLK | Actel | busdef.clock | master
PF_TXPLL_XCVR_CLK | Actel | busdef.clock | slave
```

- **-port_bif_mapping** `{[bif_port_name:port_name]+}`
  Specifies the mapping between the bus interface formal names and the SmartDesign ports mapped onto that bus interface port. It is mandatory.

Examples

```
sd_create_bif_port -sd_name {sd1} -port_name {BIF_1} -port_bif_vlnv
{AMBA:AMBA2:APB:r0p0} -port_bif_role {slave} -port_bif_mapping {
"PADDR:PADDR" \
"PSELx:pselx" \
"PENABLE:PENABLE" \
```


```
"PWRITE:PWRITE" \
"PRDATA:PRDATA" \
"PWDATA:PDATA" \
"PREADY:PREADY" \
"PSLVERR:PSLVERR"
``` 

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_bus_net

Tcl command; creates a bus net of a given range in a SmartDesign component. Any net created must be connected to two or more ports/pins using the command “sd_connect_net_to_pins”.

```
sd_create_bus_net  \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name  \
  -net_name net_name  \
  -net_range [left_index_range:right_index_range]
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-net_name net_name**
  Specifies the name of the net to be added in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-net_range [left_index_range:right_index_range]**
  Specifies the range of the net added to the SmartDesign component. The range is defined by its left and right range indices. It is mandatory.

Examples

```
sd_create_bus_net -sd_name {top} -net_name {ab1} -net_range {[5:0]}
```

Note: This new net is visible in the UI only when it is connected to two or more ports/pins using the command “sd_connect_net_to_pins” as shown below.

```
sd_connect_net_to_pins -sd_name {top} -net_name {ab1} -pin_names {a RAM64x12_0:R_ADDR}
```

Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. It is not exported when you select Libero Project - ‘Export Script File’ or ‘Export Component Description(Tcl)’ on a SmartDesign component. This command is used to manually create a Tcl script and specify a new name to the net that connects two or more ports/pins.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_bus_port

Tcl command; creates a bus port of a given range in a SmartDesign component.

```
sd_create_bus_port  \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name  \
```

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Arguments

- `sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `port_name port_name`
  Specifies the name of the bus port added to be SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `port_direction IN|OUT|INOUT`
  Specifies the direction of the bus port added to the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `port_range {[left_range_index:right_range_index]}
  Specifies the range of the bus port added to the SmartDesign component. The range is defined by the left
  and right indices. It is mandatory. The range must be specified inside the square brackets.

Examples

sd_create_bus_port -sd_name {top} -port_name {test_port13} -port_direction {OUT} -
port_range {[9:36]}
sd_create_bus_port -sd_name {top} -port_name {test_port4} -port_direction {IN} -
port_range {[31:0]}

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_pin_group

Tcl command; creates a group of pins in a SmartDesign component. A pin group is only used to manage
the complexity of the SmartDesign canvas. There is no actual netlist functionality related to pin group commands. Pin
groups cannot be created for top level ports.

Arguments

- `sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `instance_name instance_name`
  Specifies the name of the instance on which the pin group is added. It is mandatory.
- `group_name group_name`
  Specifies the name of the pin group. It is optional. If the group name is not specified, the default name will
  be ‘Group’. If the name ‘Group’ is already taken, then the group name will be ‘Group_<index>’ (index is
  auto-incremented).
- `pin_names pin_to_be_added_to_the_group`
  Specifies the list of instance pins to be added to the pin group. It is optional.

Examples

sd_create_pin_group -sd_name {TOP} -instance_name 
{COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0} -group_name {MyGroup} -pin_names {ACLK
ARESETN}
sd_create_pin_slices

Tcl command; creates slices for a SmartDesign top level bus port or an instance level bus pin.

```
sd_create_pin_slices \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -pin_name port_or_pin_name \
  -pin_slices port_or_pin_slices
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `-pin_name port_or_pin_name`
  Specifies the name of the bus port or bus pin to be sliced. It is mandatory. This command will fail if the port/pin is scalar or if the bus port/pin does not exist.
- `-pin_slices port_or_pin_slices`
  Specifies the port/pin slices as a list of bus ranges which must be contained within the port/pin bus range. It is mandatory. This command will fail if the sliced object is top level OUT/INOUT port and the slice ranges overlap. This command will also fail if the sliced object is an instance level IN/INOUT pin and the slice ranges overlap.

**Examples**

```
  sd_create_pin_slices -sd_name {sub} -pin_name {Rdata} -pin_slices {[4:3] [2:0]} # top level port slicing
  sd_create_pin_slices -sd_name {sub} -pin_name {DDR_memory_arbiter_C0_0:VIDEO_RDATA_4_O} -pin_slices {[3:3] [2:0]} # instance level pin slicing
```

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_scalar_net

Tcl command; creates a scalar net in a SmartDesign component. Any net created must be connected to two or more ports/pins using the command “sd_connect_net_to_pins”.

```
sd_create_scalar_net \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -net_name net_name
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `-net_name net_name`
  Specifies the name of the net added to the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
  sd_create_scalar_net -sd_name {top} -net_name {clk_net}
```

**Note:** This new net is visible in the UI only when it is connected to two or more ports/pins using the command “sd_connect_net_to_pins” as shown below.
sd_connect_net_to_pins -sd_name {top} -net_name {clk_net} -pin_names {CLK RAM64x12_0:R_CLK RAM64x12_0:W_CLK}

Notes
This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. It is not exported when you select Libero Project - 'Export Script File' or 'Export Component Description(Tcl)' on a SmartDesign component. This command is used to manually create a Tcl script and specify a new name to the net that connects two or more ports/pins.

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_create_scalar_port

Tcl command; creates a scalar port in a SmartDesign component.

```
  sd_create_scalar_port \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -port_name port_name \
  -port_direction IN|OUT|INOUT
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-port_name port_name**
  Specifies the name of the port added to the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-port_direction IN|OUT|INOUT**
  Specifies the direction of the port added to the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

Examples

sd_create_scalar_port -sd_name {main} -port_name {po2} -port_direction {INOUT}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_delete_instances

Tcl command; deletes one or more instances from a SmartDesign component.

```
  sd_delete_instances \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -instance_names instance_names
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-instance_names instance_names**
  Specifies the instance names to be deleted. It is mandatory.

Examples

sd_delete_instances -sd_name {top} -instance_names {RAM64X12_0}
sd_delete_instances -sd_name {SUB} -instance_names {coreahblite_c0_0 coreriscv_axi4_c0_0 pf_ccc_c0_0}

**Notes**
This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

### sd_delete_nets
Tcl command; deletes one or more nets from the SmartDesign component.

```
sd_delete_nets \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
-net_names net_names
```

**Arguments**
- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `-net_names net_names`
  Specifies the net names to be deleted. It is mandatory.

**Examples**
```
sd_delete_nets -sd_name {topp} -net_names {B_REN_0}
```

**Notes**
This command will not delete multiple nets in this release. Support for deleting multiple nets will be provided in the next Libero release. This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

### sd_delete_pin_group
Tcl command; deletes a pin group from an instance in a SmartDesign component.

```
sd_delete_pin_group \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
-instance_name instance_name \
-group_name group_name
```

**Arguments**
- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `-group_name group_name`
  Specifies the name of the pin group to be deleted. It is mandatory.
- `-instance_name instance_name`
Specifies the name of the instance from which the group pin needs to be deleted. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
sd_delete_pin_group -sd_name {TOP} -instance_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0} -group_name {Group}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_delete_pin_slices**

Tcl command; deletes SmartDesign top level port slices or instance pin slices.

```
sd_delete_pin_slices 
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name 
-pin_name port_or_pin_name 
-pin_slices port_or_pin_slices
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- `-pin_name port_or_pin_name`
  Specifies the name of the bus port or bus pin for which the slices must be deleted. It is mandatory.

- `-pin_slices port_or_pin_slices`
  Specifies the ranges of the port and/or pin slices to be deleted. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
sd_delete_pin_slices -sd_name {top} -pin_name {MACC_pa_0:p} -pin_slices {{[21] [13] [28]}} # deletes instance pin slices
sd_delete_pin_slices -sd_name {top} -pin_name {A} -pin_slices {{[17:16] [15:1] [0]}} # deletes top level port slices
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_delete_ports**

Tcl command; deletes one or more ports from the SmartDesign component.

```
sd_delete_ports 
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name 
-port_names port_names
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
-port_names *port_names*

Specifies the names of the ports to be deleted. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
sd_delete_ports -sd_name {sd1} -port_names {REF_CLK_0}
```

**Notes**

This command will not work on multiple ports in this release. Support for multiple ports will be provided in the next Libero release. This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_disconnect_instance**

Tcl command; clears all the connections on an instance in a SmartDesign component.

```
sd_disconnect_instance \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -instance_name instance_name
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name *smartdesign_component_name*` 
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- `-instance_name *instance_name*` 
  Specifies the name of the instance for which all the connections must be cleared. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
sd_disconnect_instance -sd_name {sd1} -instance_name {RAM1K18_1}
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_disconnect_pins**

Tcl command; disconnects a list of SmartDesign top level ports and/or instance pins from the net they are connected to.

```
sd_disconnect_pins \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -pin_names port_or_pin_or_slice_names
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name *smartdesign_component_name*` 
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component name.

---

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Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

```
-pin_names port_or_pin_or_slice_names
```

Specifies the port, pin and/or slice names to be disconnected. It is mandatory. This command will fail if the ports, pins and/or slices do not exist.

**Examples**

```
ds_disconnect_pins -sd_name {topp} -pin_names {B_ren RAM1K20_0:B_ADRR[12]}
ds_disconnect_pins -sd_name {SD1} -pin_names {AND2_0:B AND3_0:B AND3_0:A PF_XCVR_ERM_CO_0:LANE0_RX_READY}
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

---

### sd_duplicate_instance

Tcl command; creates a new instance in a SmartDesign with the same module/component as the original instance.

```
sd_duplicate_instance \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -instance_name instance_name \[-duplicate_instance_name duplicate_instance_name]
```

**Arguments**

```
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
```

Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

```
-instance_name instance_name
```

Specifies the name of the instance to be duplicated. It is mandatory.

```
-duplicate_instance_name duplicate_instance_name
```

Specifies the name of the duplicate instance. It is optional. If the duplicate_instance_name is not specified, it will be automatically generated as <instance_name><index> (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

```
sd_duplicate_instance -sd_name {top} -instance_name {PF_CCC_C0_0}
sd_duplicate_instance -sd_name {top} -instance_name {SUB_0} - duplicate_instance_name {T1}
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
sd_hide_bif_pins

Tcl command; hides one or more already exposed internal scalar or bus pins/ports of a Bus Interface pin/port.

```
sd_hide_bif_pins \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -bif_pin_name name_of_the_bif_pin_or_port \
  -pin_names pins_or_ports_to_be_exposed
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-bif_pin_name name_of_the_bif_pin_or_port**
  Specifies the name of the Bus Interface pin for which the internal pins must be hidden. It is mandatory.

- **-pin_name pins_to_be_exposed**
  Specifies the bus interface internal pin/port names to be hidden. It is mandatory.

Examples

```
sd_hide_bif_pins -sd_name {sd1} -bif_pin_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0:AXI4mmaster0} -pin_names {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0:MASTER0_AWADDR}
```

```
sd_hide_bif_pins -sd_name {SD1} -bif_pin_name {CLKS_FROM_TXPLL_0} -pin_names {TX_PLL_LOCK_0}
```

Notes

This command will not hide multiple pins/ports in this release. Support to hide multiple pins/ports will be provided in the next Libero release. This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_instantiate_component

Tcl command; instantiates a Libero SmartDesign component or a core component into another SmartDesign component.

```
sd_instantiate_component \
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
  -component_name component_module_name \
  [-instance_name instance_name]
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component in which other components will be instantiated. It is mandatory.

- **-component_name component_module_name**
  Specifies the name of the component being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory. The components include SmartDesign components, core components created for different types of cores from the catalog and blocks.

- **-instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the name of the component being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
Specifies the instance name of the Libero component being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is optional. By default, the instance name is `<component_module_name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

```
sd_instantiate_component -sd_name {sub} -component_name {sd1} -instance_name {sd1_0}
sd_instantiate_component -sd_name {top} -component_name {PF_CCC_C0}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

### sd_instantiate_core

Tcl command; instantiates a core from the catalog directly into a SmartDesign component (Direct Instantiation) without first having to create a component for the core. The file-set related to the core is generated only when the SmartDesign in which the core is instantiated is generated. The GUI equivalent of this command is not currently supported in Libero. To instantiate a core in a SmartDesign component in the GUI, you have to first create a component for the core.

```
sd_instantiate_core \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \ 
core_vlnv vendor:library:name:version \ 
[-instance_name instance_name]
```

**Arguments**

- `-sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- `core_vlnv vendor:library:name:version`
  Specifies the version identifier of the core being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- `[-instance_name instance_name]`
  Specifies the instance name of the core being instantiated in the SmartDesign. It is optional. By default, the instance name is `<core_name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

```
sd_instantiate_core -sd_name {top} -core_vlnv {Actel:DirectCore:COREAXI4INTERCONNECT:2.5.100} -instance_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

### sd_instantiate_hdl_core

Tcl command; instantiates a HDL+ core in a SmartDesign component. HDL+ core definition must be created on a HDL module before using this command.

```
sd_instantiate_hdl_core \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
-hdl_core_name hdl_core_module_name \
[-instance_name instance_name]
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)
**Arguments**

- `sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `hdl_core_name hdl_core_module_name`
  Specifies the name of the HDL+ core module being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `instance_name instance_name`
  Specifies the instance name of the HDL+ core being instantiated in the SmartDesign. It is optional. By default, the instance name is `<hdl_core_module_name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

sd_instantiate_hdl_core -sd_name {top} -hdl_core_name {temp} -instance_name {temp3}

**See Also**

- [Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_instantiate_hdl_module**

Tcl command; instantiates a HDL module in a SmartDesign component. The HDL file in which the HDL module is defined must be imported/linked before running this command.

```
sd_instantiate_hdl_module
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name
  -hdl_module_name hdl_module_name
  -hdl_file hdl_file
  [-instance_name instance_name]
```

**Arguments**

- `sd_name smartdesign_component_name`
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `hdl_module_name hdl_module_name`
  Specifies the name of the HDL module being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- `hdl_file hdl_file`
  Specifies the path of the HDL file in which the HDL module is defined. The HDL file path can be relative to project folder for imported files but the path has to be complete for linked files. It is mandatory.
- `instance_name instance_name`
  Specifies the instance name of the HDL module. It is optional. By default, the instance name is `<hdl_module_name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

sd_instantiate_hdl_module -sd_name {top} -hdl_module_name {and1} -hdl_file {hdl\and1.v}
sd_instantiate_hdl_module -sd_name {top} -hdl_module_name {and_ex} -hdl_file {hdl\and_ex.v} -instance_name {test_hdl_hdl_module_name_plus1_1}

**See Also**

- [Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**sd_instantiate_macro**

Tcl command; instantiates a Microsemi primitive macro in a SmartDesign component.
sd_instantiate_macro \
- sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
- macro_name macro_module_name | 
[- instance_name instance_name]

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-macro_name macro_module_name**
  Specifies the name of the macro being instantiated in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the instance name of the macro. It is optional. By default, the instance name is `<macro name>_<index>` (index is an automatically generated integer starting at 0 such that the instance name is unique in the SmartDesign).

**Examples**

```
sd_instantiate_macro -sd_name {TOP} -macro_name {MX2} -instance_name {MX2_0}
sd_instantiate_macro -sd_name {TOP} -macro_name {MACC_PA}
```

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

**sd_invert_pins**

Tcl command; inverts one or more top level ports or instance level pins in a SmartDesign.

```
sd_invert_pins \
- sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
- pin_names port_or_pin_names
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-pin_names port_or_pin_names**
  Specifies the port or pin names to be inverted. It is mandatory. This parameter can take multiple values. This command will fail if the port/pin does not exist.

**Examples**

```
sd_invert_pins -sd_name {main} -pin_names {A}
sd_invert_pins -sd_name {main} -pin_names {MX2_1:S MX2_1:Y A B}
```

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

**sd_mark_pins_unused**

Tcl command; marks one or more SmartDesign instance level output pins as unused. When an output pin is marked as unused, no Design Rule Check (DRC) warning will be printed for floating output pins while generating the SmartDesign.
sd_mark_pins_unused
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
-pin_names port_or_pin_names

Arguments
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
-pin_names port_or_pin_names
Specifies the names of the instance pins to be marked as unused. It is mandatory.

Examples
sd_mark_pins_unused -sd_name {top} -pin_names {PF_CCC_C0_0:PLL_LOCK_0}

Notes
This command will not work on multiple pins in this release. Support for multiple pins will be provided in the next Libero release.

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_remove_pins_from_group
Tcl command; removes one or more pins from a pin group on an instance in a SmartDesign.

Arguments
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
-instance_name instance_name
Specifies the name of the instance on which the pin group is present. It is mandatory.
-group_name group_name
Specifies the name of the pin group from which pins need to be removed. It is mandatory.
-pin_names pin_names
Specifies the list of pin names to be removed from the pin group. It is mandatory.

Examples
sd_remove_pins_from_group -sd_name {TOP} -instance_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0} -group_name {Group} -pin_names {ARESETN ACLK}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
**sd_rename_instance**

Tcl command; renames an instance in a SmartDesign component. This command can be used to rename any type of instances (instances of other SmartDesigns components, core components, HDL modules, HDL+ cores and Microsemi macros) in a SmartDesign.

```tcl
sd_rename_instance
-sd_name component_name
-current_instance_name instance_name
-new_instance_name new_instance_name
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component in which the instance name has to be renamed. It is mandatory.

- **-current_instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the name of the instance to be renamed. It is mandatory.

- **-new_instance_name new_instance_name**
  Specifies the new instance name. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```tcl
sd_rename_instance -sd_name {top} -current_instance_name {DFN1_0} -new_instance_name {DFN1_new}
```

**Notes**

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

**See Also**

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

**sd_rename_net**

Tcl command; renames a net in a SmartDesign component.

```tcl
sd_rename_net
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
-current_net_name current_net_name
-new_net_name new_net_name
```

**Arguments**

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-current_net_name current_net_name**
  Specifies the name of the net to be renamed in the SmartDesign. It is mandatory.

- **-new_net_name new_net_name**
  Specifies the new name of the net in the SmartDesign. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```tcl
sd_rename_net -sd_name {top} -current_net_name {clk_net} -new_net_name {clk_rclk_wclk}
sd_rename_net -sd_name {PCIe_EP_Demo} -current_net_name {USER_RESETN} -new_net_name {reset_input}
```
Notes
This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user
action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl
description.

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_rename_pin_group
Tcl command; renames a pin group on an instance in a SmartDesign component.

```tcl
sd_rename_pin_group
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name
  -instance_name instance_name
  -current_group_name current_pin_group_name
  -new_pin_group_name new_pin_group_name
```

Arguments
- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-instance_name instance_name**
  Specifies the name of the instance on which the pin group is present. It is mandatory.
- **-current_group_name current_pin_group_name**
  Specifies the name of the pin group to be renamed. It is mandatory.
- **-new_group_name new_group_name**
  Specifies the new name of the pin group. It is mandatory.

Examples
```
sd_rename_pin_group -sd_name {TOP} -instance_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0} -current_group_name {Group} -new_group_name {MyNewGroup}
```

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

sd_rename_port
Tcl command; renames a SmartDesign port.

```tcl
sd_rename_port
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name
  -current_port_name port_name
  -new_port_name new_port_name
```

Arguments
- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.
- **-current_port_name port_name**
  Specifies the name of the port to be renamed in the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory. Note that
  only port names can be renamed, and not port types (scalar ports cannot be renamed as bus ports and
  vice versa).
-new_port_name new_port_name

Specifies the new name of the specified port. It is mandatory.

Examples

sd_rename_port -sd_name {top} -library {work} -current_port_name {c1} -new_port_name {c2}

Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

ds_save_core_instance_config

Tcl command; this command is used to save the core instance configuration specified using one or more 'sd_configure_core_instance' commands. This command is typically used after configuring a core instance in a SmartDesign, to save that core instance's configuration.

```
sd_save_core_instance_config \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
-instance_name core_instance_name
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
  
  Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

- **-instance_name instance_name**
  
  Specifies the name of the core instance in the SmartDesign for which the configuration must be saved. It is mandatory.

Examples

```
sd_save_core_instance_config -sd_name {SD1} -instance_name {COREFIFO_0}
```

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

ds_show_bif_pins

Tcl command; exposes one or more internal scalar or bus pins/ports of a Bus Interface pin/port. A Bus Interface pin/port is usually a group of normal scalar or bus pins/ports grouped together and used to connect instances that have similar interfaces. The internal pins/ports underneath the Bus Interface pin/port may have to be exposed in some cases to connect to some logic in the design.

```
sd_show_bif_pins \
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name \
-bif_pin_name name_of_the_bif_pin_or_port \
-pin_names pins_or_ports_to_beExposed
```

Arguments

- **-sd_name smartdesign_component_name**
Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

```
-bif_pin_name name_of_the_bif_pin_or_port
```

Specifies the name of the Bus Interface pin/port for which the internal pins/ports need to be exposed. It is mandatory.

```
-pin_names pins_or_ports_to_be_exposed
```

Specifies the names of the Bus Interface internal pins/ports to be exposed. It is mandatory.

### Examples

```
sd_show_bif_pins -sd_name {TOP} -bif_pin_name {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0:AXI4mmaster0} -pin_names {COREAXI4INTERCONNECT_C0_0:MASTER0_AWADDR}
sd_show_bif_pins -sd_name {SD1} -bif_pin_name {CLKS_FROM_TXPLL_0} -pin_names {TX_PLL_LOCK_0}
```

### Notes

This command will not expose multiple pins/ports in this release. Support to expose multiple scalar or bus pins/ports will be provided in the next Libero release.

### See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

---

**sd_update_instance**

Tcl command; updates an instance in a SmartDesign with its latest definition. This command is useful when the interface (port-list) of the component/module instantiated in a SmartDesign has changed. This command can be used to update any type of instance such as instances of other SmartDesign components, core components, HDL modules and HDL+ cores in a SmartDesign.

```
sd_update_instance
  -sd_name smartdesign_component_name
  -instance_name instance_name
```

### Arguments

```
-sd_name smartdesign_component_name
```

Specifies the name of the SmartDesign component. It is mandatory.

```
-instance_name instance_name
```

Specifies the name of the instance to be updated. It is mandatory.

### Examples

```
sd_update_instance -sd_name {top} -instance_name {CORESMIP_C0_0}
```

### Notes

This command is not required to build a SmartDesign component. This command maps to an interactive user action in the SmartDesign Canvas and will not be present in the exported SmartDesign component Tcl description.

### See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
HDL Core Tcl Commands

create_hdl_core
This Tcl command is used to create a core component from an HDL core.

```
create_hdl_core \
    -module {module_name} \
    -file {file_path} \
    -library {library_name} \
    -package {package_name}
```

Arguments

- **-module {module_name}**
  Specify the module name for which you want to create a core component. This is a mandatory argument.

- **-file {file_path}**
  Specify the file path of the module from which you create a core component. This is a mandatory argument.

- **-library {library_name}**
  Specify the library name from which you want to create a HDL core. This is an optional argument.

- **-package {package_name}**
  Specify the package name from which you want to create a core component. This is an optional argument.

Example

```
create_hdl_core -file {./HDL_CORE_TEST/hdl/hdl_core.v} -module {test_hdl_core}
```

See Also

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

hdl_core_add_bif
This Tcl command adds a bus interface to an HDL core.

```
hdl_core_add_bif \
    -hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name} \
    -bif_definition {Name:Vendor:Library:Role} \
    -bif_name {bus_interface_name} \
    [-signal_map {signal_map}]```

Arguments

- **-module {module_name}**
  Specify the HDL core name to which the bus interface needs to be added. This is a mandatory argument.

- **-bif_definition {Name:Vendor:Library:Role}**
  Specify the Bus Interface Definition Name, Vendor, Library and Bus Role of the core in the format [N:V:L:R]. This is a mandatory argument.

- **-bif_name {bus_interface_name}**
  Specify the bus interface port name being added to the HDL core. This is a mandatory argument.
-signal_map {signal_map}
This argument is used to specify the signal map of the bus interface. This is an optional argument.

Example
hdl_core_add_bif -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core} -bif_definition {AHB:AMBA:AMBA2:master} -bif_name {BIF_1}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

hdl_core_assign_bif_signal
Maps a bus interface signal definition name to an HDL core module port name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the HDL core name to which the bus interface signal needs to be added. This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bif_name {bus_interface_name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the bus interface name for which you want to map a core signal. This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bif_signal_name {bif_signal_name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the bus interface signal name that you want to map with the core signal name. This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-core_signal_name {core_signal_name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the core signal name for which you want to map the bus interface signal name. This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
hdl_core_assign_bif_signal -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core} -bif_name {BIF_1} -bif_signal_name {HWRITE} -core_signal_name {myHRESULT}

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

hdl_core_delete_parameters
This Tcl command deletes parameters from a HDL core definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-hdl_core_name {module_name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the HDL core name from which you want to delete parameters. This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-parameters {parameter_list}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is a mandatory argument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specify the list of parameters from an HDL core. This is typically done to remove parameters from the list of parameters that was automatically extracted using the `hdl_core_extract_ports_and_params` command. This is a mandatory argument.

**Example**

```tcl
dhdl_core_delete_parameters -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core} -parameters {WIDTH}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

### `hdl_core_extract_ports_and_parameters`

This Tcl command automatically extracts ports and generic parameters from an HDL core module description.

```tcl
hdl_core_extract_ports_and_parameters -hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name}
```

**Arguments**

- `-hdl_core_name hdl_core_name`
  
  Specifies the HDL core name from which you want to extract signal names and generic parameters. This is a mandatory argument.

**Example**

```tcl
hdl_core_extract_ports_and_params -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

### `hdl_core_remove_bif`

Remove an existing bus interface from an HDL core.

```tcl
hdl_core_remove_bif -hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name} -bif_name {bus_interface_name}
```

**Arguments**

- `-module module_name`
  
  Specify the HDL core name from which the bus interface needs to be removed. This is a mandatory argument.

- `-bif_name bus_interface_name`
  
  Specify the bus interface name that needs to be removed from the HDL core. This is a mandatory argument.

**Example**

```tcl
hdl_core_remove_bif -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core} -bif_name {BIF_1}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)
### hdl_core_rename_bif

Rename an existing bus interface port of a HDL core.

```tcl
hdl_core_rename_bif
-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name} \ 
-current_bif_name {current_bus_interface_name} \ 
-new_bif_name {new_bus_interface_name}
```

#### Arguments

- `-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name}`
  Specify the HDL core name for which the bus interface needs to be renamed. This is a mandatory argument.
- `-current_bif_name {current_bus_interface_name}`
  Specify the bus old bus interface name that needs to be renamed for the HDL core. This is a mandatory argument.
- `-new_bif_name {new_bus_interface_name}`
  Specify the new bus interface name that needs to be updated for the HDL core. This is a mandatory argument.

#### Example

```tcl
hdl_core_rename_bif -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_plus} -current_bif_name {BIF_2} -new_bif_name {BIF_3}
```

#### See Also

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

### hdl_core_unassign_bif_signal

Unmap an existing bus interface signal from a bus interface.

```tcl
hdl_core_unassign_bif_signal
-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name} \ 
-bif_name {bus_interface_name} \ 
-bif_signal_name {bif_signal_name}
```

#### Arguments

- `-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name}`
  Specify the HDL core name from which the bus interface signal needs to be deleted. This is a mandatory argument.
- `-bif_name {bus_interface_name}`
  Specify the bus interface name for which you want to unassign a core signal. This is a mandatory argument.
- `-bif_signal_name {bif_signal_name}`
  Specify the bus interface signal name for which you want to unassign a core signal. This argument is mandatory.

#### Example

```tcl
hdl_core_unassign_bif_signal -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_plus} -bif_name {BIF_2} -bif_signal_name {PENABLE}
```

#### See Also

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)
remove_hdl_core

This Tcl command removes an HDL core component from the current project.

```tcl
remove_hdl_core \n-hdl_core_name {hdl_core_name}
```

**Arguments**

|-hd1_core_name {hdl_core_name}

Specify the module name from which you want to delete a core component. This is a mandatory argument.

**Example**

```tcl
remove_hdl_core -hdl_core_name {test_hdl_core}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)
Command Tools

CONFIGURE_CHAIN

CONFIGURE_CHAIN is a command tool used in run_tool. The command run_tool -name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} takes a script file that contains specific Tcl commands and passes them to FlashPro Express for execution.

```
run_tool -name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} -script {fpro_cmds.tcl}
```

*fpro_cmds.tcl* is a Tcl script that contains specific Tcl commands to configure JTAG chain. For details on JTAG chain programming Tcl commands, refer to the Tcl commands section in the Libero SoC Online Help.

Do not include any project-management commands such as open_project, save_project, or close_project in this *fpro_cmds.tcl* script file. The run_tool –name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} command generates these project-management commands for you.

**Note:** For a new Libero project without a JTAG chain, executing this command causes Libero to first add the existing design device to the JTAG chain and then execute the commands from the script. If, for example, the script *fpro_cmds.tcl* contains commands to add four devices, executing the command run_tool –name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} -script {fpro_cmds.tcl} will create a JTAG chain of the Libero design device and the four devices. For existing Libero projects that already have a JTAG chain, the command is executed on the existing JTAG chain.

**Example**

```
run_tool -name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} -script {d:/fpro_cmds.tcl}
```

#Example *fpro_cmds.tcl* command file for the –script parameter

```
add_actel_device \
  -file {./sd_prj/sp_g3/designer/impl1/sd1.stp} \
  -name {dev1}
enable_device -name {MPF300TS_ES} -enable 0
add_non_actel_device \
  -ir 2 \
  -tck 1.00 \
  -name {Non-Microsemi Device}
add_non_actel_device \
  -ir 2 \
  -tck 1.00 \
  -name {Non-Microsemi Device (2)}
remove_device -name {Non-Microsemi Device}
set_device_to_highz -name {MPF300TS_ES} -highz 1
add_actel_device \
  -device {MPF300TS_ES} \
  -name {MPF300TS_ES(3)}
select_libero_design_device -name {MPF300TS_ES(3)}
```

**Return**

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.
CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS

CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS is a command tool used in configure_tool. Configure_tool -name {CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS} sets the programming options.

```
configure_tool -name {CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS}
-params {design_version:<value>}
-params {silicon_signature:<value>}
```

The following table lists the parameter names and values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>design_version</td>
<td>Integer {0 through 65535}</td>
<td>Sets the design version. It must be greater than the Back level version in SPM Update Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silicon_signature</td>
<td>Hex {&lt;max length 8 Hex characters&gt;}</td>
<td>32-bit (8 hex characters) silicon signature to be programmed into the device. This field can be read from the device using the JTAG USERCODE instruction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
configure_tool -name {CONFIGURE_PROG_OPTIONS}
-params {design_version:255}
-params {silicon_signature:abcdef}
```

Return

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE

GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE is a command tool used in the configure_tool and run_tool commands. The configure_tool -name {GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE} Tcl command configures tool options. The run_tool Tcl command runs the specified tool with the options specified in configure_tool.

```
configure_tool \
-params {program_fabric:true|false} \
-params {program_security:true|false} \
-params {program_snvm:true|false}
run_tool -name {GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE}
```

The following tables list the parameter names and values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>program_fabric</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Include fabric component in the programming bitstream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
run_tool –name {GENERATEPROGRAMMINGFILE}
This command takes no parameters.

IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE

IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE is a command tool used in the configure_tool Tcl command. The configure_tool -
name {IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE} Tcl command loads the I/O State information from a file during
programming. The file used for loading the I/O State information during programming is specified in a parameter to
the command. Refer to the Specify I/O States During Programming Dialog Box for details.

configure_tool –name {IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE} –params
{iios_file: absolute_path_to_i/o_state_information_file}

Example

configure_tool –name {IO_PROGRAMMING_STATE} –params
{iios_file:d:\sd_prj\tony_sf2\designer\sd1\sd1.ios}

Return

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

PLACEROUTE

To place and route a design in Libero SoC, you must first configure the PLACEROUTE tool with the
configure_tool command and then execute the PLACEROUTE tool with the run_tool command.

configure_tool

configure_tool –name {PLACEROUTE} [-params {[name:value ]+}]+

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TDPR</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDPR</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOREG_COMBINING</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB_DEMOTION</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPLICAITION</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFORT_LEVEL</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCRPLACEANDROUTE</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPAIR_MIN_DELAY</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_MULTI_PASSES</td>
<td>1-25</td>
<td>Specifies the number of passes to run. The default is 5. Maximum is 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START_SEED_INDEX</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td>Indicates the random seed index which is the starting point for the passes. Its value should range from 1 to 100. If not specified, the default behavior is to continue from the last seed index which was used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI_PASS_LAYOUT</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| MULTI_PASS_CRITERIA   | SLOWEST_CLOCK SPECIFIC_CLOCK VIOLATIONS TOTAL_POWER | Specifies the criteria used to run multi-pass layout:  
  - SLOWEST_CLOCK: Use the slowest clock frequency in the design in a given pass as the performance reference for the layout pass.  
  - SPECIFIC_CLOCK: Use a specific clock frequency as the performance reference for all layout passes.  
  - VIOLATIONS: Use the pass that best meets the slack or timing-violations constraints. This is the default.  
  - TOTAL_POWER: Specifies the best pass to be the one that has the lowest total power (static + dynamic) out of all layout passes. |
<p>| SPECIFIC_CLOCK        | Clock_Name  | Applies only when MULTI_PASS_CRITERIA is set to SPECIFIC_CLOCK. It specifies the name of |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the clock in the design used for Timing Violation Measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAY_ANALYSIS</td>
<td>max</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• max: Use timing violations (slacks) obtained from maximum delay analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• min: Use timing violations (slacks) obtained from minimum delay analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP_ON_FIRST_PASS</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLACK_CRITERIA</td>
<td>WORST_SLACK</td>
<td>TOTAL_NEGATIVE_SLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• WORST_SLACK: The largest amount of negative slack (or least amount of positive slack if all constraints are met) for each pass is identified and then the largest value out of all passes will determine the best pass. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• TOTAL_NEGATIVE_SLACK: The sum of negative slacks from the first 100 paths for each pass in the Timing Violation report is identified. The largest value out of all passes will determine the best pass. If no negative slacks exist for a pass, then use the worst slack to evaluate that pass. Note: The type of timing violations (slacks) used is determined by the ‘DELAY_ANALYSIS’ parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGB_COUNT</td>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>Allows an entity to override the placer's RGB/RCLK bandwidth constraint. This option is useful for Block Creation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value**

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.
run_tool

run_tool -name {PLACEROUTE}

Parameters
None

Return Value
Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

Example

configure_tool -name {PLACEROUTE}\
  -params {EFFORT_LEVEL:true}\
  -params {GB_DEMOTION:true}\
  -params {INCRPLACEANDROUTE:false}\
  -params {IOREG_COMBINING:false}\
  -params {MULTI_PASS_CRITERIA:VIOLATIONS}\
  -params {MULTI_PASS_LAYOUT:false}\
  -params {NUM_MULTI_PASSES:5}\
  -params {PDPR:false}\
  -params {REPAIR_MIN_DELAY:true}\
  -params {REPLICATION:false}\
  -params {SLACK_CRITERIA:WORST_SLACK}\
  -params {SPECIFIC_CLOCK:}\
  -params {START_SEED_INDEX:1}\
  -params {STOP_ON_FIRST_PASS:false}\
  -params {TDPR:true}\
  -params {USE_RAM_MATH_INTERFACE_LOGIC:false}
run_tool -name{PLACEROUTE}

PROGRAMDEVICE

PROGRAMDEVICE is a command tool used in configure_tool and run_tool. Configure_tool allows you to
configure the tool’s parameters and values prior to executing the tool. Run_tool executes the tool with the
configured parameters.

To program the design in Libero SoC, you must first configure the PROGRAMDEVICE tool with configure_tool
command and then execute the PROGRAMDEVICE command with the run_tool command.

Use the commands to configure your programming action and the programming procedures associated with the
program action.

configure_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE}
  -params {prog_action: params_value}
  -params {prog_optional_procedures: params_value}
  -params {skip_recommended_procedures: params_value}
run_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prog_action</td>
<td>String (PROGRAM</td>
<td>VERIFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_IDCODE</td>
<td>ENC_DATA_AUTHENTICATION</td>
<td>VERIFY – Verifies all selected family features: FPGA Array, targeted eNVM clients and security settings. ERASE – Erases the selected family features: FPGA Array and security settings. DEVICE_INFO – Displays the IDCODE, the design name, the checksum, and device security settings and programming environment information programmed into the device. READ_IDCODE – Reads the device ID code from the device. ENC_DATA_AUTHENTICATION - Encrypted bitstream authentication data. VERIFY_DIGEST – Calculates the digests for the components included in the bitstream and compares them against the programmed values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prog_optional_procedures</td>
<td>Depends on the action from the prog_action parameter.</td>
<td>This parameter is optional. It is only required when the user wants to enable optional procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip_recommended_procedures</td>
<td>Depends on the action from the prog_action parameter.</td>
<td>This parameter is optional. It is used to deselect recommended procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**run_tool –name {PROGRAMDEVICE} Parameter:value pair**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```tcl
configure_tool \
  -name {PROGRAMDEVICE} \
  -params {prog_action:VERIFY_DIGEST} \
  -params {prog_optional_procedures:DO_ENABLE_USER_PUBLIC_KEY } \
  -params {skip_recommended_procedures:DO_ENABLE_FABRIC DO_ENABLE_SNVM } 
configure_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE} -params {prog_action:DEVICE_INFO}
run_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE} #Takes no parameters
```

**Return**

configure_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE} returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.
run_tool -name {PROGRAMDEVICE} returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

**PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE**

This Tcl command used in configure_tool and run_tool to program SPI Flash Image with configured parameters.
configure_tool \
  -name {PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE} \
  -params {spi_flash_prog_action: PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH}
run_tool \
  -name {PROGRAM_SPI_FLASH_IMAGE}

PROGRAMMER_INFO

PROGRAMMER_INFO is a command tool used in configure_tool. Configure_tool -name (PROGRAMMER_INFO) sets the programmer settings, similar to the way FlashPro commands set the programmer settings. This command supports FlashPro3, FlashPro4, FlashPro5, and FlashPro6.

configure_tool -name {PROGRAMMER_INFO}
-params [{name: value}]

The following tables list the parameter names and values.

**configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO} Parameter:value (FlashPro6)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flashpro6_force_freq</td>
<td>String {OFF</td>
<td>ON}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro6_freq</td>
<td>Integer (Hertz)</td>
<td>For FlashPro6 Programmer only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO} Parameter:value (FlashPro5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flashpro5_clk_mode</td>
<td>String {free_running_clk</td>
<td>discrete_clocking}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro5_force_freq</td>
<td>String {OFF</td>
<td>ON}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro5_freq</td>
<td>Integer (Hertz)</td>
<td>For FlashPro5 Programmer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro5_vpump</td>
<td>String {ON</td>
<td>OFF}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO} Parameter:value (FlashPro4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flashpro4_clk_mode</td>
<td>String {free_running_clk</td>
<td>discrete_clocking}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro4_force_freq</td>
<td>String {OFF</td>
<td>ON}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro4_freq</td>
<td>Integer (Hertz)</td>
<td>For FlashPro4 Programmer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro4_vpump</td>
<td>String {ON</td>
<td>OFF}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO} parameter:value (FlashPro3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flashpro3_clk_mode</td>
<td>String {free_running_clk</td>
<td>discrete_clocking}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro3_force_freq</td>
<td>String {OFF</td>
<td>ON}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro3_freq</td>
<td>Integer (Hertz)</td>
<td>For FlashPro3 Programmer only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flashpro3_vpump</td>
<td>String {ON</td>
<td>OFF}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a detailed description of the parameters and values, refer to [Programmer Settings](#) in the Libero Online Help.

### Examples

**For FlashPro3 programmer**
```
configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO}\
  -params {flashpro3_clk_mode:free_running_clk}\
  -params {flashpro3_force_freq:OFF}\
  -params {flashpro3_freq:400000}\
  -params {flashpro3_vpump:ON}
```

**For FlashPro4 programmer**
```
configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO}\
  -params {flashpro4_clk_mode:free_running_clk}\
  -params {flashpro4_force_freq:OFF}\
  -params {flashpro4_freq:400000}\
  -params {flashpro4_vpump:ON}
```

**For FlashPro5 programmer**
```
configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO}\
  -params {flashpro5_clk_mode:free_running_clk}\
  -params {flashpro5_force_freq:OFF}\
  -params {flashpro5_freq:400000}\
  -params {flashpro5_vpump:ON}
```

**For FlashPro6 programmer**
```
configure_tool –name {PROGRAMMER_INFO}\
  -params {flashpro6_force_freq:OFF}\
  -params {flashpro6_freq:400000}
```

### Return

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

### SPM

To configure security using Tcl, you must use the configure_tool Tcl command to pass the SPM configuration parameters.
configure_tool -name {SPM} \
-params {name:value} \
[-params {name:value}] +

**configure_tool –name (SPM) parameter:value pair**

*Note: true | 1 will select the checkbox in the SPM UI*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>back_level_protection</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back_level_update_version</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
<td>Set back level version; Update Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug_passkey</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>64 hex characters</td>
<td>Value of DPK; Debug Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_authenticate_action</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_autoprogram_iap_services</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_debug_jtag_boundary_scan</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_debug_read_temp_volt</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_debug_ujtag</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_ext_zeroization</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_external_digest_check</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_jtag</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_program_action</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_puf_emulation</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_smartdebug_debug</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_smartdebug_live_probe</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_smartdebug_snvm</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_spi_slave</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_user_encryption_key_1</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_user_encryption_key_2</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_user_encryption_key_3</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note: UEK3 is only available for M2S060, M2GL060, M2S090, M2GL090, M2S150, and M2GL150 devices. All other devices will set this to false by default. See the SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA and IGLOO2 FPGA Security Best Practices User Guide for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable_verify_action</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security_factory_access</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security_key_mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>custom</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_encryption_key_1</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>64 hex characters</td>
<td>Value of UEK1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_encryption_key_2</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>64 hex characters</td>
<td>Value of UEK2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_passkey_1</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>64 hex characters</td>
<td>Value of Flashlock/UPK1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_passkey_2</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>64 hex characters</td>
<td>Value of UPK2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```bash
configure_tool \
```
-name {SPM} \
-params {back_level_protection:false} \
-params {back_level_update_version: 32} \
-params {disable_smartdebug_live_probe:false} \
-params {disable_smartdebug_snvm:false} \
-params {disable_user_encryption_key_1:false} \
-params {disable_user_encryption_key_2:false} \

**Return**

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

## SYNTHESIZE

SYNTHESIZE is a command tool used in configure_tool and run_tool. Configure_tool is a general-purpose Tcl command that allows you to configure a tool’s parameters and values prior to executing the tool. The run_tool Tcl command then executes the specified tool with the configured parameters.

To synthesize your design in Libero SoC, you first configure the synthesize tool with the configure_tool command and then execute the command with the run_tool command.

```
configure_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}
-params {
  name: value
} [-params {name: value}]
run_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}
```

The following tables list the parameter names and values.

### configure_tool –name {SYNTHESIZE} parameter:value pair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK_ASYNC</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies the threshold value for asynchronous pin promotion to a global net. The default is 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK_GLOBAL</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies the threshold value for Clock pin promotion. The default is 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOCK_DATA</td>
<td>Integer value between 1000 and 200,000.</td>
<td>Specifies the threshold value for data pin promotion. The default is 5000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM_OPTIMIZED_FOR_POWER</td>
<td>Boolean {true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETIMING</td>
<td>Boolean {true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO_COMPILE_POINT</td>
<td>Boolean {true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNPLIFY_OPTIONS</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies additional synthesis-specific options. Options specified by this parameter override</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the same options specified in the user Tcl file if there is a conflict.</td>
<td>SYNPLIFY_TCL_FILE String</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute or relative path name to the user Tcl file containing synthesis-specific options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_MODE</td>
<td>Boolean {true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCKPlacement_CONFLICTS String</td>
<td>{ERROR</td>
<td>KEEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_ROUTING_CONFLICTS String</td>
<td>{ERROR</td>
<td>KEEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA4_GB_COUNT Integer</td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of available global nets is reported. Minimum for all dies is “0”. Default and Maximum values are die-dependent: 005/010 die: Default = Max = 8 025/050/060/090/150 die: Default=Max=16 RT4G075/RT4G150: Default=24, Max=48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA4_GB_MAX_RCLK_INT_INSERTION Integer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of global nets that could be demoted to row-globals. Default is 16, Min is 0 and Max is 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA4_GB_MIN_GB_FANOUT_TO_USE_RCLKINT</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies the Minimum fanout of global nets that could be demoted to row-globals. Default is 300. Min is 25 and Max is 5000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEQSHIFT_TO_URAM</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>{0,1} Specifies whether the Sequential-Shift Registers are to be mapped to Registers or 64x12 RAMs. If set to 1 (the default), the logic mapping is to RAMs. If set to 0, the logic mapping is to Registers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE_SYSTEM_VLOG</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>{true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE_VERILOG_2001</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>{true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**run_tool –name {SYNTHESIZE}**

**Example**

```tcl
configure_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE} -params {BLOCK_MODE:false} -params {BLOCK_PLACEMENT_CONFLICTS:ERROR} -params {BLOCK_ROUTING_CONFLICTS:ERROR} -params {CLOCK_ASYNC:12} -params {CLOCK_DATA:5010} -params {CLOCK_GLOBAL:2} -params {PA4_GB_MAX_RCLKINT_INSERTION:16} -params {PA4_GB_MIN_GB_FANOUT_TO_USE_RCLKINT:299} -params {RAM_OPTIMIZED_FOR_POWER:false} -params {RETIMING:false} -params {AUTO_COMPILE_POINT:true} -params {SYNPLIFY_OPTIONS:set_option -run_prop_extract 1; set_option -maxfan 10000; set_option -clock_globalthreshold 2; set_option -async_globalthreshold 12; set_option -globalthreshold 5000; set_option -low_power_ram_decomp 0;};
-params {SYNPLIFY_TCL_FILE:C:/Users/user1/Desktop/tclflow/synthesis/test.tcl}
```

```tcl
run_tool –name {SYNTHESIZE} #Takes no parameters
```

**Return**

configure_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

run_tool -name {SYNTHESIZE}

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

**VERIFYPOWER**

VERIFYPOWER is a command tool used in run_tool. The command run_tool passes a script file that contains power-specific Tcl commands to the VERIFYPOWER command and executes it.

```tcl
run_tool -name {VERIFYPOWER} –script {power_analysis.tcl}
```

where

<power_analysis.tcl> is a script that contains power-specific Tcl commands. You can include power-specific Tcl commands to generate power reports. See the sample power_analysis Tcl Script below for details.
Return

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

Example

run_tool -name {VERIFYPOWER} -script {<power_analysis.tcl>}

Sample power_analysis Tcl Script <power_analysis.tcl>

The following example changes SmartPower operating condition settings from the default to 40C junction temperature and 1.25V VDD.

It then creates a report called A4P5000_uSRAM_POWER_64X18_power_report.txt.

# Change from pre-defined temperature and voltage mode (COM,IND,MIL) to SmartPower custom
smartpower_set_temperature_opcond -use "design"
smartpower_set_voltage_opcond -voltage "VDD" -use "design"

# Set the custom temperature to 40C ambient temperature.
smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_design_wide -typical 40 -best 40 -worst 40

# Set the custom voltage to 1.25V
smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_design_wide -voltage "VDD" -typical 1.25 -best 1.25 -worst 1.25

VERIFYTIMING

VERIFYTIMING is a command tool used in run_tool. Run_tool passes a script file that contains timing-specific Tcl commands to the VERIFYTIMING command and executes it.

run_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING} -script {timing.tcl}

where

<timing.tcl> is a script that contains SmartTime-specific Tcl commands. You can include SmartTime-specific Tcl commands to create user path sets and to generate timing reports. See sample the Sample SmartTime Tcl Script below for details.

Example

run_tool -name {VERIFYTIMING} -script {<timing.tcl>}

Return

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.

Sample SmartTime Tcl Script <timing.tcl>

# Create user path set -from B_reg
create_set -name from_B_reg \   -source {B_reg[*]}:CLK \   -sink {*}

# Create user set -from A, B, C
create_set -name from_in_ports \   -source {A B C} \   -sink {*}

# Generate Timing Reports
report \   -type timing \

`-analysis min \n-format text \n-max_paths 10 \n-print_paths yes \n-max_expanded_paths 10 \n-include_user_sets yes \n min_timing.rpt`

`# Export SDC
write_sdc -scenario {Primary} exported.sdc
#save the changes
save`

**SIMULATE**

Use the `run_tool` command to run simulation with your default simulation tool.

```bash
# Run Pre-synthesis simulation
run_tool -name {SIM_PRESYNTH}
# Run Post-synthesis simulation
run_tool -name {SIM_POSTSYNTH}
```

**Return Value**

Returns 0 on success and 1 on failure.
SmartTime Tcl Commands

create_clock
Tcl command; creates a clock constraint on the specified ports/pins, or a virtual clock if no source other than a name is specified.

create_clock [-name clock_name] [-add] -period period_value
[-waveform> edge_list][source_objects]

Arguments
- period period_value
  Specifies the clock period in nanoseconds. The value you specify is the minimum time over which the clock waveform repeats. The period_value must be greater than zero.
- name clock_name
  Specifies the name of the clock constraint. You must specify either a clock name or a source.
- add
  Specifies that a new clock constraint is created at the same source port as the existing clock without overriding the existing constraint. The name of the new clock constraint with the -add option must be different than the existing clock constraint. Otherwise, it will override the existing constraint, even with the -add option. The -name option must be specified with the -add option.
- waveform edge_list
  Specifies the rise and fall times of the clock waveform in ns over a complete clock period. There must be exactly two transitions in the list, a rising transition followed by a falling transition. You can define a clock starting with a falling edge by providing an edge list where fall time is less than rise time. If you do not specify -waveform option, the tool creates a default waveform, with a rising edge at instant 0.0 ns and a falling edge at instant (period_value/2)ns.
- source_objects
  Specifies the source of the clock constraint. The source can be ports, pins, or nets in the design. If you specify a clock constraint on a pin that already has a clock, the new clock replaces the existing one. You must specify either a source or a clock name.

Description
Creates a clock in the current design at the declared source and defines its period and waveform. The static timing analysis tool uses this information to propagate the waveform across the clock network to the clock pins of all sequential elements driven by this clock source.
The clock information is also used to compute the slacks in the specified clock domain that drive optimization tools such as place-and-route.

Examples
The following example creates two clocks, one on port CK1 with a period of 6, and the other on port CK2 with a period of 6, a rising edge at 0, and a falling edge at 3:
create_clock -name {my_user_clock} -period 6 CK1
create_clock -name {my_other_user_clock} -period 6 -waveform {0 3} {CK2}
The following example creates a clock on port CK3 with a period of 7, a rising edge at 2, and a falling edge at 4:
create_clock -period 7 -waveform (2 4) [get_ports {CK3}]
The following example creates a new clock constraint clk2, in addition to clk1, on the same source port clk1 without overriding it.
create_clock -name clk1 -period 10 -waveform {0 5} [get_ports clk1]
create_clock -name clk2 -add -period 20 -waveform {0 10} [get_ports clk1]

The following example does not add a new clock constraint, even with the -add option, but overrides the existing clock constraint because of the same clock names. Note: To add a new clock constraint in addition to the existing clock constraint on the same source port, the clock names must be different.
create_clock -name clk1 -period 10 -waveform {0 5} [get_ports clk1]
create_clock -name clk1 -add -period 50 -waveform {0 25} [get_ports clk1]

See Also
create_generated_clock
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

create_generated_clock
Tcl command; creates an internally generated clock constraint on the ports/pins and defines its characteristics.


Arguments
- name clock_name
  Specifies the name of the clock constraint.
- add
  Specifies that the generated clock constraint is a new clock constraint in addition to the existing one at the same source. The name of the clock constraint should be different from the existing clock constraint. With this option, -master_clock option and -name options must be specified.
- master_clock clock_name
  Specifies the master clock used for the generated clock when multiple clocks fan into the master pin. This option must be used in conjunction with -add option of the generated clock.

Notes:
1. The master_clock option is used only with the -add option for the generated clocks.
2. If there are multiple master clocks fanning into the same reference pin, the first generated clock specified will always use the first master clock as its source clock.
3. The subsequent generated clocks specified with the -add option can choose any of the master clocks as their source clock (including the first master clock specified).
- source reference_pin
  Specifies the reference pin in the design from which the clock waveform is to be derived.
- divide_by divide_factor
  Specifies the frequency division factor. For instance if the divide_factor is equal to 2, the generated clock period is twice the reference clock period.
- multiply_by multiply_factor
  Specifies the frequency multiplication factor. For instance if the multiply_factor is equal to 2, the generated clock period is half the reference clock period.
- invert
  Specifies that the generated clock waveform is inverted with respect to the reference clock.
- source
  Specifies the source of the clock constraint on internal pins of the design. If you specify a clock constraint on a pin that already has a clock, the new clock replaces the existing clock. Only one source is accepted. Wildcards are accepted as long as the resolution shows one pin.
-edges values
Specify the integer values that represent the edges from the source clock that form the edges of the generated clock. Three values must be specified to generate the clock. If you specify less than three, a tool tip indicates an error.

-edge_shift values
Specify a list of three floating point numbers that represents the amount of shift, in nanoseconds, that the specified edges are to undergo to yield the final generated clock waveform. These floating point values can be positive or negative. Positive value indicates a shift later in time, while negative indicates a shift earlier in time.

For example: An edge shift of \{1 1 1\} on the LSB generated clock, would shift each derived edge by 1 nanosecond.
To create a 200MHz clock from a 100MHz clock, use edge \{1 2 3\} and edge shift \{0 -2.5 -5.0\}.

Description
Creates a generated clock in the current design at a declared source by defining its frequency with respect to the frequency at the reference pin. The static timing analysis tool uses this information to compute and propagate its waveform across the clock network to the clock pins of all sequential elements driven by this source.

The generated clock information is also used to compute the slacks in the specified clock domain that drive optimization tools such as place-and-route.

Examples
The following example creates a generated clock on pin U1/reg1:Q with a period twice as long as the period at the reference port CLK.

```
create_generated_clock -name {my_user_clock} -divide_by 2 -source [get_ports {CLK}]  U1/reg1:Q
```

The following example creates a generated clock at the primary output of myPLL with a period ¾ of the period at the reference pin clk.

```
create_generated_clock -divide_by 3 -multiply_by 4  -source clk [get_pins {myPLL:CLK1}]
```

The following example creates a new generated clock gen2 in addition to gen1 derived from same master clock as the existing generated clock, and the new constraint is added to pin r1/CLK.

```
create_generated_clock -name gen1 -multiply_by 1 -source [get_ports clk1] [get_pins r1/CLK]
create_generated_clock -name gen2 -add -master_clock clk1 -source [get_ports clk1] -multiply_by 2 [get_pins r1/CLK]
```

The following example does not create a new generated clock constraint in addition to the existing clock, but will override even with the -add option enabled, because the same names are used.

```
create_generated_clock -name gen2 -source [get_ports clk1] -multiply_by 3 [get_pins r1/CLK]
create_generated_clock -name gen2 -source [get_ports clk1] -multiply_by 4 -master_clock clk1 -add [get_pins r1/CLK]
```

See Also
create_clock

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
create_set
Tcl command; creates a set of paths to be analyzed. Use the arguments to specify which paths to include. To create a set that is a subset of a clock domain, specify it with the -clock and -type arguments. To create a set that is a subset of an inter-clock domain set, specify it with the -source_clock and -sink_clock arguments. To create a set that is a subset (filter) of an existing named set, specify the set to be filtered with the -parent_set argument.

create_set\ -name <name>\ -parent_set <name>\ -type <set_type>\ -clock <clock name>\ -source_clock <clock name>\ -sink_clock <clock name>\ -in_to_out\ -source <port/pin pattern>\ -sink <port/pin pattern>

Arguments

- **-name <name>**
  Specifies a unique name for the newly created path set.

- **-parent_set <name>**
  Specifies the name of the set to filter from.

- **-clock <clock name>**
  Specifies that the set is to be a subset of the given clock domain. This argument is valid only if you also specify the -type argument.

- **-type <value>**
  Specifies the predefined set type on which to base the new path set. You can only use this argument with the -clock argument, not by itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_reg</td>
<td>Paths between registers in the design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>async_to_reg</td>
<td>Paths from asynchronous pins to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_async</td>
<td>Paths from registers to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_recovery</td>
<td>The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_removal</td>
<td>The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_setup</td>
<td>Paths from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_hold</td>
<td>Paths from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock_to_out</td>
<td>Paths from registers to output ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-in_to_out**
Specifies that the set is based on the “Input to Output” set, which includes paths that start at input ports and end at output ports.

```
-source_clock <clock_name>
```

Specifies that the set will be a subset of an inter-clock domain set with the given source clock. You can only use this option with the `-sink_clock` argument.

```
-sink_clock <clock_name>
```

Specifies that the set will be a subset of an inter-clock domain set with the given sink clock. You can only use this option with the `-source_clock` argument.

```
-source <port/pin_pattern>
```

Specifies a filter on the source pins of the parent set. If you do not specify a parent set, this option filters all pins in the current design.

```
-sink <port/pin_pattern>
```

Specifies a filter on the sink pins of the parent set. If you do not specify a parent set, this option filters all pins in the current design.

### Examples

```
create_set -name { my_user_set } -source { C* } -sink { D* }
create_set -name { my_other_user_set } -parent_set { my_user_set } -source { CL* }
create_set -name { adder } -source { ALU_CLOCK } -type { REG_TO_REG } -sink { ADDER*}
create_set -name { another_set } -source_clock { EXTERN_CLOCK } -sink_clock { MY_GEN_CLOCK }
```

### expand_path

Tcl command; displays expanded path information (path details) for paths. The paths to be expanded are identified by the parameters required to display these paths with list_paths. For example, to expand the first path listed with list_paths -clock {MYCLOCK} -type {register_to_register}, use the command expand_path -clock {MYCLOCK} -type {register_to_register}. Path details contain the pin name, type, net name, cell name, operation, delay, total delay, and edge as well as the arrival time, required time, and slack. These details are the same as details available in the SmartTime Expanded Path window.

```
expand_path
-index value
-set name
-clock clock name
-type set_type
-analysis {max | min}
-format {csv | text}
-from_clock clock name
-to_clock clock name
```

### Arguments

- `index value`
  Specify the index of the path to be expanded in the list of paths. Default is 1.

- `analysis {max | min}`
  Specify whether the timing analysis is done is max-delay (setup check) or min-delay (hold check). Valid values: max or min.

- `format {csv | text}`
  Specify the list format. It can be either text (default) or csv (comma separated values). The former is suited for display the latter for parsing.

- `set name`
  Displays a list of paths from the named set. You can either use the -set option to specify a user set by its name or use both -clock and -type to specify a set.
-clock clock name
Displays the set of paths belonging to the specified clock domain. You can either use this option along with -type to specify a set or use the -set option to specify the name of the set to display.

-type set_type
Specifies the type of paths in the clock domain to display in a list. You can only use this option with the -clock option. You can either use this option along with -clock to specify a set or use the -set option to specify a set name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_reg</td>
<td>Paths between registers in the design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_setup</td>
<td>Path from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_hold</td>
<td>Path from input ports to registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock_to_out</td>
<td>Path from registers to output ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reg_to_async</td>
<td>Path from registers to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_recovery</td>
<td>Set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external_removal</td>
<td>Set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>async_to_reg</td>
<td>Path from asynchronous pins to registers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-from_clock clock_name
Displays a list of timing paths for an inter-clock domain set belonging to the source clock specified. You can only use this option with the -to_clock option, not by itself.

-to_clock clock_name
Displays a list of timing paths for an inter-clock domain set belonging to the sink clock specified. You can only use this option with the -from_clock option, not by itself.

-analysis name
Specifies the analysis for the paths to be listed. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxdelay</td>
<td>Maximum delay analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mindelay</td>
<td>Minimum delay analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-index list_of_indices
Specifies which paths to display. The index starts at 1 and defaults to 1. Only values lower than the max_paths option will be expanded.

-format value
Specifies the file format of the output. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>ASCII text format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csv</td>
<td>Comma separated value file format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples
Note: The following example returns a list of five paths:

```tcl
puts [expand_path -clock { myclock } -type {reg_to_reg }]
puts [expand_path -clock {myclock} -type {reg_to_reg} -index { 1 2 3 } -format text]
```

See Also
list_paths

list_paths

Tcl command; returns a list of the $n$ worst paths matching the arguments. The number of paths returned can be changed using the set_options -limit_max_paths <value> command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-analysis &lt;max</td>
<td>min&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-format &lt;text</td>
<td>csv&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-set &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Returns a list of paths from the named set. You can either use the -set option to specify a user set by its name or use both -clock and -type to specify a set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-clock &lt;clock name&gt;</td>
<td>Returns a list of paths from the specified clock domain. This option requires the -type option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-type &lt;set_type&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the type of paths to be included. It can only be used along with -clock. Valid values are: reg_to_reg -- Paths between registers, external_setup -- Path from input ports to data pins of registers, external_hold -- Path from input ports to data pins of registers, clock_to_out -- Path from registers to output ports, reg_to_async -- Path from registers to asynchronous pins of registers, external_recovery -- Path from input ports to asynchronous pins of registers, external_removal -- Path from input ports to asynchronous pins of registers, async_to_reg -- Path from asynchronous pins to registers, -from_clock &lt;clock name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-from &lt;port/pin pattern&gt;</td>
<td>Used along with -to_clock to get the list of paths of the inter-clock domain between the two clocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-to &lt;port/pin pattern&gt;</td>
<td>Used along with -from_clock to get the list of paths of the inter-clock domain between the two clocks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-in_to_out
Used to get the list of path between input and output ports.
-from <port/pin pattern>
Filter the list of paths to those starting from ports or pins matching the pattern.
-to <port/pin pattern>
Filter the list of paths to those ending at ports or pins matching the pattern.

Example
The following command displays the list of register to register paths of clock domain clk1:
puts [ list_paths -clock clk1 -type reg_to_reg ]

See Also
create_set
expand_path
set_options

read_sdc
The read_sdc Tcl command evaluate an SDC file, adding all constraints to the specified scenario (or the current/default one if none is specified). Existing constraints are removed if -add is not specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>read_sdc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-scenario  scenario_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-netlist (user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-pin_separator (:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arguments
- add
Specifies that the constraints from the SDC file will be added on top of the existing ones, overriding them in case of a conflict. If not used, the existing constraints are removed before the SDC file is read.
- scenario scenario_name
Specifies the scenario to add the constraints to. The scenario is created if none exists with this name.
- netlist (user | optimized)
Specifies whether the SDC file contains object defined at the post-synthesis netlist (user) level or physical (optimized) netlist (used for timing analysis).
- pin_separator sep
Specify the pin separator used in the SDC file. It can be either ':' or '/'.
| file name   |

Example
The following command removes all constraints from the current/default scenario and adds all constraints from design.sdc file to it:
read_sdc design.sdc

See Also
write_sdc
remove_set

Tcl command; removes a set of paths from analysis. Only user-created sets can be deleted.

```
remove_set -name name
```

**Parameters**

- `-name name`
  
  Specifies the name of the set to delete.

**Example**

The following command removes the set named my_set:

```
remove_set -name my_set
```

**See Also**

`create_set`

**report**

Tcl command; specifies the type of reports to generate and what to include in the reports.

```
report -type (timing | violations | datasheet | bottleneck | constraints_coverage | combinational_loops) \n    -analysis <max|min> \n    -format (csv|text) \n    <filename>
    timing options
    -max_parallel_paths <number>
    -max_paths <number>
    -print_summary (yes|no)
    -use_slack_threshold (yes|no)
    -slack_threshold <double>
    -print_paths (yes|no)
    -max_expanded_paths <number>
    -include_user_sets (yes|no)
    -include_clock_domains (yes|no)
    -select_clock_domains <clock name list>
    -limit_max_paths (yes|no)
    -include_pin_to_pin (yes|no)
    bottleneck options
    -cost_type (path_count|path_cost)
    -max_instances <number>
    -from <port/pin pattern>
    -to <port/pin pattern>
    -set_type <set_type>
    -set_name <set name>
    -clock <clock name>
    -from_clock <clock name>
    -to_clock <clock name>
    -in_to_out
```

**Arguments**

- `-type`
  
  Specifies the type of the report to be generated. It is mandatory.
### Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timing</td>
<td>Timing Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violations</td>
<td>Timing Violation Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasheet</td>
<td>Datasheet Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottleneck</td>
<td>Bottleneck Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constraints_coverage</td>
<td>Constraints Coverage Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combinational_loops</td>
<td>Combinational Loops Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-analysis**
  Specifies the type of Analysis (Max Delay or Min Delay) Performed to generate the reports. It is optional.
  **Note**: This argument should not be used to generate datasheet reports. The command may fail if this argument is used to generate datasheet report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>Timing report considers maximum analysis (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>Timing report considers minimum analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-format**
  Specifies the format in which the report is generated. It is optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Generates a text report (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csv</td>
<td>Generates the report in a comma-separated value format which you can import into a spreadsheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-filename**
  Specifies the file name of the generated report. It is mandatory.

### Timing Options and Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter/Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-max_parallel_paths &lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the max number of parallel paths. Parallel paths are timing paths with the same start and end points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-max_paths &lt;number&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the max number of paths to display for each set. This value is a positive integer value greater than zero. Default is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-print_summary &lt;yes</td>
<td>no&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-use_slack_threshold &lt;yes</td>
<td>no&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter/Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameter/Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the threshold value to consider when reporting path slacks.</td>
<td>-slack_threshold &lt;double&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This value is in nanoseconds (ns). By default, there is no threshold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(all slacks reported).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies whether the path section (clock domains and in-to-out</td>
<td>-print_paths (yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paths) will be printed in the timing report. Yes to include path sections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(default) and no to exclude path sections from the timing report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the max number of paths to expand per set. This value is a</td>
<td>-max_expanded_paths &lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positive integer value greater than zero. Default is 100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, the user set is included in the timing report. If no, the user set</td>
<td>-include_user_sets (yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is excluded in the timing report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes to include and no to exclude clock domains in the timing report.</td>
<td>-include_clock_domains (yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defines the clock domain to be considered in the clock domain section.</td>
<td>-select_clock_domains &lt;clock_name_list&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The domain list is a series of strings with domain names separated by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spaces. Both the summary and the path sections in the timing report display</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only the listed clock domains in the clock_name_list.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes to limit the number of paths to report. No to specify that there is</td>
<td>-limit_max_paths (yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no limit to the number of paths to report (the default).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes to include and no to exclude pin-to-pin paths in the timing report.</td>
<td>-include_pin_to_pin (yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottleneck Options and Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameter/Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the cost_type as either path_count or path_cost. For path_count,</td>
<td>-cost_type &lt;path_count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instances with the greatest number of path violations will have the highest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottleneck cost. For path_cost, instances with the largest combined timing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violations will have the highest bottleneck cost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of instances to be reported. Default is 10.</td>
<td>-max_instances &lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports only instances that lie on violating paths that start at locations</td>
<td>-from &lt;port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specified by this option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports only instances that lie on violating paths that end at locations</td>
<td>-to &lt;port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specified by this option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This option allows pruning based on a given clock domain. Only instances that</td>
<td>-clock &lt;clock name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie on these violating paths are reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displays the bottleneck information for the named set. You can either use</td>
<td>-set_name &lt;set name&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this option or use both -clock and -type. This option allows pruning based</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on a given set. Only paths that lie within the named set will be considered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards bottleneck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter/Value | Description
--- | ---
-set_type <set_type> | This option can only be used in combination with the -clock option, and not by itself. The options allows you to filter which type of paths should be considered towards the bottleneck:
• reg_to_reg - Paths between registers in the design
• async_to_reg - Paths from asynchronous pins to registers
• reg_to_async - Paths from registers to asynchronous pins
• external_recovery - The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins
• external_removal - The set of paths from inputs to asynchronous pins
• external_setup - Paths from input ports to registers
• external_hold - Paths from input ports to registers
• clock_to_out - Paths from registers to output ports

-from_clock <clock name> | Reports only bottleneck instances that lie on violating timing paths of the inter-clock domain that starts at the source clock specified by this option. This option can only be used in combination with -to_clock.

-to_clock <clock name> | Reports only instances that lie on violating paths that end at locations specified by this option.

-in_to_out | Reports only instances that lie on violating paths that begin at input ports and end at output ports.

Example

The following example generates a timing violation report named timing_viol.txt. The report considers an analysis using maximum delays and does not filter paths based on slack threshold. It reports two paths per section and one expanded path per section.

```
report -type violations
-analysis max
-use_slack_threshold no
-limit_max_paths yes
-max_paths 2
-max_expanded_paths 1
timing_viol.txt
```

The following example generates a datasheet report named datasheet.csv in CSV format.

```
report -type datasheet
-format csv
datasheet.csv
```
save

Tcl command; saves all changes made prior to this command. This includes changes made on constraints, options and sets.

Arguments

None

Example

The following script sets the maximum number of paths reported by list_paths to 10, reads an SDC file, and save both the option and the constraints into the design project:

```
set_options -limit_max_paths 10
read_sdc somefile.sdc
save
```

See Also

set_options

set_clock_latency

Tcl command; defines the delay between an external clock source and the definition pin of a clock within SmartTime.

```
set_clock_latency -source [-rise][-fall][-early][-late] delay clock
```

Arguments

- **-source**
  Specifies the source latency on a clock pin, potentially only on certain edges of the clock.
- **-rise**
  Specifies the edge for which this constraint will apply. If neither or both rise are passed, the same latency is applied to both edges.
- **-fall**
  Specifies the edge for which this constraint will apply. If neither or both rise are passed, the same latency is applied to both edges.
- **-invert**
  Specifies that the generated clock waveform is inverted with respect to the reference clock.
- **-late**
  Optional. Specifies that the latency is late bound on the latency. The appropriate bound is used to provide the most pessimistic timing scenario. However, if the value of "-late" is less than the value of "-early", optimistic timing takes place which could result in incorrect analysis. If neither or both "-early" and "-late" are provided, the same latency is used for both bounds, which results in the latency having no effect for single clock domain setup and hold checks.
- **-early**
  Optional. Specifies that the latency is early bound on the latency. The appropriate bound is used to provide the most pessimistic timing scenario. However, if the value of "-late" is less than the value of "-early", optimistic timing takes place which could result in incorrect analysis. If neither or both "-early" and "-late" are provided, the same latency is used for both bounds, which results in the latency having no effect for single clock domain setup and hold checks.
- **delay**
  Specifies the latency value for the constraint.
**clock**

Specifies the clock to which the constraint is applied. This clock must be constrained.

**Description**

Clock source latency defines the delay between an external clock source and the definition pin of a clock within SmartTime. It behaves much like an input delay constraint. You can specify both an "early" delay and a "late" delay for this latency, providing an uncertainty which SmartTime propagates through its calculations. Rising and falling edges of the same clock can have different latencies. If only one value is provided for the clock source latency, it is taken as the exact latency value, for both rising and falling edges.

**Examples**

The following example sets an early clock source latency of 0.4 on the rising edge of main_clock. It also sets a clock source latency of 1.2, for both the early and late values of the falling edge of main_clock. The late value for the clock source latency for the falling edge of main_clock remains undefined.

```tcl
set_clock_latency -source -rise -early 0.4 { main_clock }
set_clock_latency -source -fall 1.2 { main_clock }
```

**See Also**

- `create_clock`
- `create_generated_clock`
- [Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**set_false_path**

Tcl command; identifies paths that are considered false and excluded from the timing analysis in the current timing scenario.

```tcl
set_false_path [-ignore_errors] [-from from_list] [-through through_list] [-to to_list]
```

**Arguments**

- `-ignore_errors`
  Specifies to avoid reporting errors for derived constraints targeting the logic that becomes invalid due to logic optimization. It is an optional argument. Some IPs may have extra logic present depending on other IPs used in the design but the synthesis tool will remove this logic if fewer IPs were used. In such cases, the implementation flow will halt without `-ignore_errors` flag.

  **Note:** It is not recommended to use this flag outside similar use cases.

- `-from from_list`
  Specifies a list of timing path starting points. A valid timing starting point is a clock, a primary input, an inout port, or a clock pin of a sequential cell.

- `-through through_list`
  Specifies a list of pins, ports, cells, or nets through which the disabled paths must pass.

- `-to to_list`
  Specifies a list of timing path ending points. A valid timing ending point is a clock, a primary output, an inout port, or a data pin of a sequential cell.

**Description**

The `set_false_path` command identifies specific timing paths as being false. The false timing paths are paths that do not propagate logic level changes. This constraint removes timing requirements on these false paths so that they are not considered during the timing analysis. The path starting points are the input ports or register clock pins, and the path ending points are the register data pins or output ports. This constraint disables setup and hold checking for the specified paths.
The false path information always takes precedence over multiple cycle path information and overrides maximum delay constraints. If more than one object is specified within one -through option, the path can pass through any objects. You must specify at least one of the -from, -to, or -through arguments for this constraint to be valid.

**Examples**

The following example specifies all paths from clock pins of the registers in clock domain clk1 to data pins of a specific register in clock domain clk2 as false paths:

```
set_false_path -from [get_clocks {clk1}] -to reg_2:D
```

The following example specifies all paths through the pin U0/U1:Y to be false:

```
set_false_path -through U0/U1:Y
```

The following example specifies a derived false path constraint through the pin PCIe Demo_0/SYSRESET_POR/POWER_ON_RESET_N:

```
set_false_path -ignore_errors -through [ get_pins {PCIe Demo_0/SYSRESET_POR/POWER_ON_RESET_N } ]
```

**See Also**

[Tcl Command Documentation Conventions](#)

---

**set_input_delay**

Tcl command; creates an input delay on a port list by defining the arrival time of an input relative to a clock in the current scenario.

```
```

**Arguments**

*delay_value*

Specifies the arrival time in nanoseconds that represents the amount of time for which the signal is available at the specified input after a clock edge.

*clock clock_ref*

Specifies the clock reference to which the specified input delay is related. This is a mandatory argument. If you do not specify -max or -min options, the tool assumes the maximum and minimum input delays to be equal.

*max*

Specifies that delay_value refers to the longest path arriving at the specified input. If you do not specify -max or -min options, the tool assumes maximum and minimum input delays to be equal.

*min*

Specifies that delay_value refers to the shortest path arriving at the specified input. If you do not specify -max or -min options, the tool assumes maximum and minimum input delays to be equal.

*clock_fall*

Specifies that the delay is relative to the falling edge of the clock reference. The default is the rising edge.

*rise*

Specifies that the delay is relative to a rising transition on the specified port(s). If -rise or -fall is not specified, then rising and falling delays are assumed to be equal.

*fall*

Specifies that the delay is relative to a falling transition on the specified port(s). If -rise or -fall is not specified, then rising and falling delays are assumed to be equal.
-add_delay
Specifies that this input delay constraint should be added to an existing constraint on the same port(s).
The -add_delay option is used to capture information on multiple paths with different clocks or clock edges
leading to the same input port(s).

input_list
Provides a list of input ports in the current design to which delay_value is assigned. If you need to specify
more than one object, enclose the objects in braces ({}).

Description

The set_input_delay command sets input path delays on input ports relative to a clock edge. This usually
represents a combinational path delay from the clock pin of a register external to the current design. For
in/out (bidirectional) ports, you can specify the path delays for both input and output modes. The tool adds
input delay to path delay for paths starting at primary inputs.

A clock is a singleton that represents the name of a defined clock constraint. This can be:
- a single port name used as source for a clock constraint
- a single pin name used as source for a clock constraint; for instance reg1:CLK. This name can be
  hierarchical (for instance toplevel/block1/reg2:CLK)
- an object accessor that will refer to one clock: [get_clocks {clk}]

Examples

The following example sets an input delay of 1.2ns for port data1 relative to the rising edge of CLK1:

```
set_input_delay 1.2 -clock [get_clocks CLK1] [get_ports data1]
```

The following example sets a different maximum and minimum input delay for port IN1 relative to the
falling edge of CLK2:

```
set_input_delay 1.0 -clock_fall -clock CLK2 -min {IN1}
set_input_delay 1.4 -clock_fall -clock CLK2 -max {IN1}
```

The following example demonstrates an override condition of two constraints. The first constraint is
overridden because the second constraint specifies a different clock for the same input:

```
set_input_delay 1.0 -clock CLK1 -max {IN1}
set_input_delay 1.4 -clock CLK2 -max {IN1}
```

The next example is almost the same as the previous one, however, in this case, the user has specified -
add_delay, so both constraints will be honored:

```
set_input_delay 1.0 -clock CLK1 -max {IN1}
set_input_delay 1.4 -add_delay -clock CLK2 -max {IN1}
```

The following example is more complex:

- All constraints are for an input to port PAD1 relative to a rising edge clock CLK2. Each combination of {-rise,
  -fall} x {-max, -min} generates an independent constraint. But the max rise delay of 5 and the max rise delay
  of 7 interfere with each other.
- For a -max option, the maximum value overrides all lower values. Thus the first constraint will be overridden
  and the max rise delay of 7 will survive.

```
set_input_delay 5 -max -rise -add_delay [get_clocks CLK2] [get_ports PAD1]  # will be
overridden
set_input_delay 3 -min -fall -add_delay [get_clocks CLK2] [get_ports PAD1]
set_input_delay 3 -max -fall -add_delay [get_clocks CLK2] [get_ports PAD1]
set_input_delay 7 -max -rise -add_delay [get_clocks CLK2] [get_ports PAD1]
```

See Also

- `set_output_delay`
- `Tcl Command Documentation Conventions`
set_max_delay

Tcl command; specifies the maximum delay for the timing paths in the current scenario.

```
set_max_delay delay_value [-from from_list] [-to to_list] [-through through_list]
```

Arguments

delay_value
Specifies a floating point number in nanoseconds that represents the required maximum delay value for specified paths.

- If the path starting point is on a sequential device, the tool includes clock skew in the computed delay.
- If the path starting point has an input delay specified, the tool adds that delay value to the path delay.
- If the path ending point is on a sequential device, the tool includes clock skew and library setup time in the computed delay.
- If the ending point has an output delay specified, the tool adds that delay to the path delay.

-from from_list
Specifies a list of timing path starting points. A valid timing starting point is a clock, a primary input, an inout port, or a clock pin of a sequential cell.

-to to_list
Specifies a list of timing path ending points. A valid timing ending point is a clock, a primary output, an inout port, or a data pin of a sequential cell.

-through through_list
Specifies a list of pins, ports, cells, or nets through which the timing paths must pass.

Description

This command specifies the required maximum delay for timing paths in the current design. The path length for any startpoint in from_list to any endpoint in to_list must be less than delay_value.

The timing engine automatically derives the individual maximum delay targets from clock waveforms and port input or output delays.

The maximum delay constraint is a timing exception. This constraint overrides the default single cycle timing relationship for one or more timing paths. This constraint also overrides a multicycle path constraint.

You must specify at least one of the -from, -to, or -through arguments for this constraint to be valid.

Examples

The following example sets a maximum delay by constraining all paths from ff1a:CLK or ff1b:CLK to ff2e:D with a delay less than 5 ns:

```
set_max_delay 5 -from {ff1a:CLK ff1b:CLK} -to {ff2e:D}
```

The following example sets a maximum delay by constraining all paths to output ports whose names start by "out" with a delay less than 3.8 ns:

```
set_max_delay 3.8 -to [get_ports out*]
```

See Also

- `set_min_delay`
- `remove_max_delay`

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
set_min_delay

Tcl command; specifies the minimum delay for the timing paths in the current scenario.

```
set_min_delay delay_value [-from from_list] [-to to_list] [-through through_list]
```

Arguments

delay_value
Specifies a floating point number in nanoseconds that represents the required minimum delay value for specified paths.

- If the path starting point is on a sequential device, the tool includes clock skew in the computed delay.
- If the path starting point has an input delay specified, the tool adds that delay value to the path delay.
- If the path ending point is on a sequential device, the tool includes clock skew and library setup time in the computed delay.
- If the ending point has an output delay specified, the tool adds that delay to the path delay.

-from from_list
Specifies a list of timing path starting points. A valid timing starting point is a clock, a primary input, an inout port, or a clock pin of a sequential cell.

to to_list
Specifies a list of timing path ending points. A valid timing ending point is a clock, a primary output, an inout port, or a data pin of a sequential cell.

-through through_list
Specifies a list of pins, ports, cells, or nets through which the timing paths must pass.

Description

This command specifies the required minimum delay for timing paths in the current design. The path length for any startpoint in from_list to any endpoint in to_list must be less than delay_value.

The timing engine automatically derives the individual minimum delay targets from clock waveforms and port input or output delays.

The minimum delay constraint is a timing exception. This constraint overrides the default single cycle timing relationship for one or more timing paths. This constraint also overrides a multicycle path constraint.

You must specify at least one of the -from, -to, or -through arguments for this constraint to be valid.

Examples

The following example sets a minimum delay by constraining all paths from ff1a:CLK or ff1b:CLK to ff2e:D with a delay less than 5 ns:

```
set_min_delay 5 -from {ff1a:CLK ff1b:CLK} -to {ff2e:D}
```

The following example sets a minimum delay by constraining all paths to output ports whose names start by "out" with a delay less than 3.8 ns:

```
set_min_delay 3.8 -to [get_ports out*]
```

See Also

- set_max_delay
- remove_min_delay

Tcl Command Documentation Conventions
set_multicycle_path

Tcl command; defines a path that takes multiple clock cycles in the current scenario.

```tcl
set_multicycle_path ncycles [-setup] [-hold] [-setup_only] [-from from_list] [-through through_list] [-to to_list]
```

**Arguments**

- **ncycles**
  Specifies an integer value that represents a number of cycles the data path must have for setup or hold check. The value is relative to the starting point or ending point clock, before data is required at the ending point.
  - Optional
  - Applies the cycle value for the setup check only. This option does not affect the hold check. The default hold check will be applied unless you have specified another set_multicycle_path command for the hold value.
  - `-setup`
  - Optional. Applies the cycle value for the setup check only. This option does not affect the hold check. Note: If you do not specify `-setup` or `-hold`, the cycle value is applied to the setup check and the default hold check is performed (ncycles -1).

- **-setup_only**
  Optional. Specifies that the path multiplier is applied to setup paths only. The default value for hold check (which is 0) is applied.

- **-from from_list**
  Specifies a list of timing path starting points. A valid timing starting point is a clock, a primary input, an inout port, or a clock pin of a sequential cell.

- **-through through_list**
  Specifies a list of pins or ports through which the multiple cycle paths must pass.

- **-to to_list**
  Specifies a list of timing path ending points. A valid timing ending point is a clock, a primary output, an inout port, or a data pin of a sequential cell.

**Description**

Setting multiple cycle paths constraint overrides the single cycle timing relationships between sequential elements by specifying the number of cycles that the data path must have for setup or hold checks. If you change the multiplier, it affects both the setup and hold checks.

False path information always takes precedence over multiple cycle path information. A specific maximum delay constraint overrides a general multiple cycle path constraint.

If you specify more than one object within one -through option, the path passes through any of the objects.

You must specify at least one of the -from, -to, or -through arguments for this constraint to be valid.

**Exceptions**

Multiple priority management is not supported in Microsemi SoC designs. All multiple cycle path constraints are handled with the same priority.

**Examples**

The following example sets all paths between reg1 and reg2 to 3 cycles for setup check. Hold check is measured at the previous edge of the clock at reg2.
set_multicycle_path 3 -from [get_pins {reg1}] -to [get_pins {reg2}]
The following example specifies that four cycles are needed for setup check on all paths starting at the
registers in the clock domain ck1. Hold check is further specified with two cycles instead of the three
cycles that would have been applied otherwise.
set_multicycle_path 4 -setup -from [get_clocks {ck1}]
set_multicycle_path 2 -hold -from [get_clocks {ck1}]
The following example specifies that four cycles are needed for setup only check on all paths starting at
the registers in the clock domain REF_CLK_0.
set_multicycle_path -setup_only 4 -from { get_clocks { REF_CLK_0 } }]

See Also
remove_multicycle_path
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

set_options
SmartTime-specific Tcl command; sets options for timing analysis. Some options will also affect timing-
driven place-and-route. The same parameters can be changed in the SmartTime Options dialog box in the
SmartTime GUI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-max_opcond value</td>
<td>Sets the operating condition to use for Maximum Delay Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-min_opcond value</td>
<td>Sets the operating condition to use for Minimum Delay Analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slow Lv_Lt</td>
<td>Use slow Lv_Lt conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow Lv_Ht</td>
<td>Use slow Lv_Ht conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast Lv_Ht</td>
<td>Use fast Lv_Ht conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fast_hv_lt</td>
<td>Use fast_hv_lt conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow_hv_lt</td>
<td>Use slow_hv_lt conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow_lv_lt</td>
<td>Use slow_lv_lt conditions for Maximum Delay Analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-interclockdomain_analysis value

Enables or disables inter-clock domain analysis. Default is yes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables inter-clock domain analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables inter-clock domain analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-use_bibuf_loopbacks value

Instructs the timing analysis whether to consider loopback path in bidirectional buffers (D->Y, E->Y) as false-path (no). Default is yes; i.e., loopback are false paths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables loopback in bibufs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables loopback in bibufs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-enable_recovery_removal_checks value

Enables recovery checks to be included in max-delay analysis and removal checks in min-delay analysis. Default is yes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables recovery and removal checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables recovery and removal checks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-break_at_async value

Specifies whether or not timing analysis is allowed to cross asynchronous pins (clear, reset of sequential elements). Default is no.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables breaking paths at asynchronous ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables breaking paths at asynchronous ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-filter_when_slack_below value

Specifies a minimum slack value for paths reported by list_paths. Not set by default.

-filter_when_slack_above value

Specifies a maximum slack value for paths reported by list_paths. Not set by default.

-remove_slack_filters
Removes the slack minimum and maximum set using -filter_when_slack_below and filter_when_slack_above.
-\texttt{-limit\_max\_paths\ value}
Specifies the maximum number of paths reported by list\_paths. Default is 100.
-\texttt{-expand\_clock\_network\ value}
Specify whether or not clock network details are reported in expand\_path. Default is yes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Enables expanded clock network information in paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Disables expanded clock network information in paths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-\texttt{-expand\_parallel\_paths\ value}
Specify the number of parallel paths (paths with the same ends) to include in expand\_path. Default is 1.
-\texttt{-analysis\_scenario\ value}
Specify the constraint scenario to be used for timing analysis. Default is \textit{Primary}, the default scenario.
-\texttt{-tdpr\_scenario\ value}
Specify the constraint scenario to be used for timing-driven place-and-route. Default is Primary, the default scenario.
-\texttt{-reset}
Reset all options to the default values, except those for analysis and TDPR scenarios, which remain unchanged.

\section*{Examples}
The following script commands the timing engine to use best operating conditions for both max-delay analysis and min-delay analysis:
\begin{verbatim}
set_options -max_opcond {best} -min_opcond {best}
\end{verbatim}
The following script changes the scenario used by timing-driven place-and-route and saves the change in the Libero project for place-and-route tools to see the change.
\begin{verbatim}
set_options -tdpr_scenario {My_TDPR_Scenario}
save
\end{verbatim}
SmartPower Tcl Commands

smartpower_add_new_scenario
Tcl command; creates a new scenario.

```
smartpower_add_new_scenario -name {value} -description {value} -mode {value}
```

Arguments

- **-name {value}**
  Specifies the name of the new scenario.
- **-description {value}**
  Specifies the description of the new scenario.
- **-mode {<operating mode>:<duration>}**
  Specifies the mode(s) and duration(s) for the specified scenario.

Examples

This example creates a new scenario called myscenario:
```
smartpower_add_new_scenario -name "MyScenario" -mode "Custom_1:50.00"
"Custom_2:25.00" -mode "Active:25.00"
```

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_add_pin_in_domain
Tcl command; adds a pin into a clock or set domain.

```
smartpower_add_pin_in_domain -pin_name {pin_name} -pin_type {value} -domain_name {domain_name} -domain_type {value}
```

Arguments

- **-pin_name {pin_name}**
  Specifies the name of the pin to add to the domain.
- **-pin_type {value}**
  Specifies the type of the pin to add. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>The pin to add is a clock pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>The pin to add is a data pin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-domain_name {domain_name}**
  Specifies the name of the domain in which to add the specified pin.
- **-domain_type {value}**
  Specifies the type of domain in which to add the specified pin. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
### smartpower_add_pin_in_domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>The domain is a clock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>The domain is a set domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- The `domain_name` must be a name of an existing domain.
- The `pin_name` must be a name of a pin that exists in the design.

**Examples**

The following example adds a clock pin to an existing Clock domain:

```
smartpower_add_pin_in_domain -pin_name { XCMP3/U0/U1:Y } -pin_type {clock} -domain_name {clk1} -domain_type {clock}
```

The following example adds a data pin to an existing Set domain:

```
smartpower_add_pin_in_domain -pin_name {XCMP3/U0/U1:Y} -pin_type {data} -domain_name {myset} -domain_type {set}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl documentation conventions](#)

### smartpower_battery_settings

This SmartPower Tcl command sets the battery capacity in SmartPower. The battery capacity is used to compute the battery life of your design.

```
smartpower_battery_settings -capacity {decimal value}
```

**Parameters**

- `-capacity {decimal value}`
  
  Value must be a positive decimal.
  
  This parameter is mandatory.

**Exceptions**

None

**Returns**

This command does not return a value.

**Usage**

The following table lists the parameters for the command, their types, and the values they can be set to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>smartpower_battery_settings</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capacity</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>Positive decimal</td>
<td>Specify the battery capacity in mA*Hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example sets the battery capacity to 1800 mA * Hours.

smartpower_battery_settings -capacity {1800}

`smartpower_change_clock_statistics`

Tcl command; changes the default frequencies and probabilities for a specific domain.

```
smartpower_change_clock_statistics -domain_name {value} -clocks_freq {value} -
clocks_proba {value} -registers_freq {value} -registers_proba {value} -set_reset_freq
{value} -set_reset_proba {value} -primaryinputs_freq {value} -primaryinputs_proba {value} -
combinational_freq {value} -combinational_proba {value}
```

Arguments

- `domain_name {value}`
  Specifies the domain name in which to initialize frequencies and probabilities.
- `clocks_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency in Hz, KHz, or MHz for all clocks.
- `clocks_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in % for all clocks.
- `registers_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `registers_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in % for all registers.
- `set_reset_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `set_reset_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in % for all set/reset nets.
- `primaryinputs_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `primaryinputs_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in % for all primary inputs.
- `combinational_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `combinational_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in % for all combinational combinational output.

**Note:** This command is associated with the functionality of [Initialize frequencies and probabilities](#) dialog box.
Examples

The following example initializes all clocks with:

```
smartpower_change_clock_statistics -domain_name {my_domain} -clocks_freq {10 MHz} -
clocks_proba {20} -registers_freq {10 MHz} -registers_proba {20} -set_reset_freq {10 MHz} -
set_reset_proba {20} -primaryinputs_freq {10 MHz} -primaryinputs_proba {20} -
combinational_freq {10 MHz} -combinational_proba {20}
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_change_setofpin_statistics

Tcl command; changes the default frequencies and probabilities for a specific set.

```
smartpower_change_setofpin_statistics -domain_name {value} -data_freq {value} -
data_proba {value}
```

Arguments

- `-domain_name {value}`
  Specifies the domain name in which to initialize data frequencies and probabilities.
- `-data_freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input data frequency in Hz, KHz, or MHz for all sets of pins.
- `-data_proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input data probability in % for all sets of pins.

Notes

This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

Examples

The following example initializes all clocks with:

```
smartpower_change_setofpin_statistics -domain_name {my_domain} -data_freq {10 MHz} -
data_proba {20}
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_commit

Tcl command; saves the changes to the design file.

```
smartpower_commit
```

Arguments

None

Examples

```
smartpower_commit
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions
smartpower_compute_vectorless
This Tcl command executes a vectorless analysis of the current operating mode.

Arguments
None

Example
smartpower_compute_vectorless

See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

smartpower_create_domain
Tcl command; creates a new clock or set domain.

smartpower_create_domain -domain_type {value} -domain_name {domain_name}

Arguments
- -domain_type {value}
    Specifies the type of domain to create. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>The domain is a clock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>The domain is a set domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- -domain_name {domain_name}
    Specifies the name of the new domain.

Notes
The domain name cannot be the name of an existing domain.
The domain type must be either clock or set.

Examples
The following example creates a new clock domain named "clk2":
smartpower_create_domain -domain_type {clock} -domain_name {clk2}
The following example creates a new set domain named "myset":
smartpower_create_domain -domain_type {set} -domain_name {myset}

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_edit_scenario
Tcl command; edits a scenario.

smartpower_edit_scenario -name {value} -description {value} -mode {value} -new_name {value}
Arguments

- **-name** *value*
  Specifies the name of the scenario.

- **-description** *value*
  Specifies the description of the scenario.

- **-mode** *<operating mode>:<duration>*
  Specifies the mode(s) and duration(s) for the specified scenario.

- **-new_name** *value*
  Specifies the new name for the scenario

Examples

This example edits the name of myscenario to finalscenario:

```tcl
smartpower_edit_scenario -name myscenario -new_name finalscenario
```

See Also

- [Tcl documentation conventions](#)

smartpower_import_vcd

This SmartPower Tcl command imports into SmartPower a VCD file generated by a simulation tool. SmartPower extracts the frequency and probability information from the VCD.

```tcl
import_vcd -file "VCD file" [-opmode "mode name"] [-with_vectorless "TRUE | FALSE"] [-partial_parse "TRUE | FALSE"] [-start_time "decimal value"] [-end_time "decimal value"] [-auto_detect_top_level_name "TRUE | FALSE"] [-top_level_name "top level name"] [-glitch_filtering "false | auto | true"] [-glitch_threshold "integer value"] [-stop_time "decimal value"]
```

Parameters

- **-file** "VCD file"
  Value must be a file path. This parameter is mandatory.

- **-opmode** "mode name"
  Value must be a string. This parameter is optional.

- **-with_vectorless** "TRUE | FALSE"
  Value must be a boolean. This parameter is optional.

- **-partial_parse** "TRUE | FALSE"
  Value must be a boolean. This parameter is optional.

- **-start_time** "decimal value"
  Value must be a positive decimal. This parameter is optional.

- **-end_time** "decimal value"
  Value must be a positive decimal. This parameter is optional.

- **-auto_detect_top_level_name** "TRUE | FALSE"
  Value must be a boolean. This parameter is optional.

- **-top_level_name** "top level name"
  Value must be a string. This parameter is optional.

- **-glitch_filtering** "false | auto | true"
  Value must be one of false | auto | true. This parameter is optional.

- **-glitch_threshold** "integer value"
  Value must be a positive integer. This parameter is optional.
## Exceptions

None

## Returns

This command does not return a value.

### Usage

This section lists all the parameters for the command, their types, and the values they can be set to. The default value is always listed first.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>smartpower_import_vcd</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path to a VCD file</td>
<td>Path to a VCD file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opmode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Operating mode name</td>
<td>Operating mode in which the VCD will be imported. If the mode doesn’t exist, it will be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with_vectorless</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial_parse</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_time</td>
<td>Decimal value</td>
<td>positive decimal nanoseconds (ns)</td>
<td>Specify the starting timestamp of the VCD extraction in ns. It must be lower than the specified end_time. It must be lower than the last timestamp in the VCD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end_time</td>
<td>Decimal value</td>
<td>positive decimal nanoseconds (ns)</td>
<td>Specify the end timestamp of the VCD extraction in ns. It must be higher than the specified start_time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto_detect_top_level_name</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top_level_name</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Full hierarchical name</td>
<td>Specify the full hierarchical name of the instance of the design in the VCD file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glitch_filtering</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
smartpower_import_vcd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Positive integer</td>
<td>Specify the threshold in ps below which glitches are filtered out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- The Tcl command below imports the power.vcd file generated by the simulator into SmartPower:
  ```tcl
  smartpower_import_vcd -file "../../simulation/power.vcd"
  ```

- The Tcl command below extracts information between 1ms and 2ms in the simulation, and stores the information into a custom mode:
  ```tcl
  smartpower_import_vcd -file "../../simulation/power.vcd" -partial_parse TRUE -start_time 1000000 -end_time 2000000 -opmode "power_1ms_to_2ms"
  ```

**smartpower_init_do**

Tcl command; initializes the frequencies and probabilities for clocks, registers, set/reset nets, primary inputs, combinational outputs, enables and other sets of pins, and selects a mode for initialization.

```
smartpower_init_do -with {value} -opmode {value} -clocks {value} -registers {value} -set_reset {value} -primaryinputs {value} -combinational {value} -enables {value} -othersets {value}
```

**Arguments**

- `with {value}`
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities with vectorless analysis or with fixed values. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vectorless</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities with vectorless analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities with fixed values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `opmode {value}`
  Optional; specifies the mode in which to initialize frequencies and probabilities. The value must be Active or Flash*Freeze.

- `clocks {value}`
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all clocks. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all clocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all clocks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `registers {value}`
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all registers. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all registers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **set_reset** \( \{ \text{value} \} \)
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all set/reset nets. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all set/reset nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all set/reset nets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **primaryinputs** \( \{ \text{value} \} \)
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all primary inputs. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all primary inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all primary inputs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **combinational** \( \{ \text{value} \} \)
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all combinational outputs. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all combinational outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all combinational outputs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **enables** \( \{ \text{value} \} \)
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all enable sets of pins. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all enable sets of pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all enable sets of pins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **othersets** \( \{ \text{value} \} \)
  This sets the option of initializing frequencies and probabilities for all other sets of pins. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
### Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Initializes frequencies and probabilities for all other sets of pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not initialize frequencies and probabilities for all other sets of pins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

### Examples

The following example initializes all clocks with:

```tcl
smartpower_init_do -with {vectorless} -opmode {my_mode} -clocks {true} -registers {true} -asynchronous {true} -primaryinputs {true} -combinational {true} -enables {true} -othersets {true}
```

### See Also

- [Tcl documentation conventions](#)
- [smartpower_init_set_clocks_options](#)

### smartpower_init_set_clocks_options

Tcl command; initializes the clock frequency options of all clock domains.

```tcl
smartpower_init_set_clocks_options -with_clock_constraints {value} -with_default_values {value} -freq {value} -duty_cycle {value}
```

#### Arguments

- `-with_clock_constraints {value}`
  
  This sets the option of initializing the clock frequencies with frequency constraints from SmartTime. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Sets initialize clock frequencies with clock constraints ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Sets initialize clock frequencies with clock constraints OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `-with_default_values {value}`
  
  This sets the option of initializing the clock frequencies with a user input default value. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Sets initialize clock frequencies with default values ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Sets initialize clock frequencies with default values OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `-freq {value}`
  
  Specifies the user input frequency in Hz, KHz, or MHz.

- `-duty_cycle {value}`
  
  Specifies the user input duty cycles in %.
Notes
This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

Examples
The following example initializes all clocks after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-clocks [true]`:
```
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_init_set_combinational_options
Tcl commands; initializes the frequency and probability of all combinational outputs.

```
smartpower_init_set_combinational_options -freq [value] -proba [value]
```

Arguments
- `-freq [value]`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `-proba [value]`
  Specifies the user input probability in %.

Notes
This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

Examples
The following example initializes all combinational signals after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-combinational [true]`:
```
smartpower_init_set_combinational_options -freq [10 MHz] -proba [20]
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_init_set_enables_options
Tcl command; initializes the clock frequency of all enable clocks with the initialization options.

```
smartpower_init_set_enables_options -freq [value] -proba [value]
```

Arguments
- `-freq [value]`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz).
- `-proba [value]`
  Specifies the user input probability in %.

Notes
This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.
Examples

The following example initializes all clocks after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-enables {true}:

```
smartpower_init_set_enables_options -freq {10 MHz} -proba {20}
```

See Also

*Tcl documentation conventions*

smartpower_init_set_primaryinputs_options

Tcl command; initializes the frequency and probability of all primary inputs.

```
smartpower_init_set_primaryinputs_options -freq {value} -proba {value}
```

Arguments

- `-freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `-proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in %.

Notes

This command is associated with the functionality of *Initialize frequencies and probabilities* dialog box.

Examples

The following example initializes all primary inputs after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-primaryinputs {true}:

```
smartpower_init_set_primaryinputs_options -freq {10 MHz} -proba {20}
```

See Also

*Tcl documentation conventions*

smartpower_init_set_registers_options

Tcl command; initializes the frequency and probability of all register outputs.

```
smartpower_init_set_registers_options -freq {value} -proba {value}
```

Arguments

- `-freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency (in Hz, KHz, or MHz) or the toggle rate (in %). If the unit is not provided and toggle rate is active, the value is handled as a toggle rate; if toggle rate is not active, the value is handled as a frequency.
- `-proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in %.

Notes

This command is associated with the functionality of *Initialize frequencies and probabilities* dialog box.
Exceptions
None

Examples
The following example initializes all register outputs after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-registers {true}:
`smartpower_init_set_registers_options -freq {10 MHz} -proba {20}`

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_init_setofpins_values
Tcl command; initializes the frequency and probability of all sets of pins.
`smartpower_init_setofpins_values -domain_name {name} -freq {value} -proba {value}`

Arguments
-`-domain_name {name}`
  Specifies the set of pins that will be initialized. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOsEnableSet</td>
<td>Specifies that the IOsEnableSet set of pins will be initialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MemoriesEnableSet</td>
<td>Specifies that the MemoriesEnableSet set of pins will be initialized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-`-freq {value}`
  Specifies the user input frequency in Hz, MHz, or KHz.

-`-proba {value}`
  Specifies the user input probability in %.

Notes
This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

Examples
The following example initializes all primary inputs after executing `smartpower_init_do` with `-othersets {true}:
`smartpower_init_setofpins_values -domain_name {IOsEnableSet} -freq {10 MHz} -proba {20}`

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_remove_all_annotations
Tcl command; removes all initialization annotations for the specified mode.
`smartpower_remove_all_annotations -opmode {value}`
Arguments

-opmode {value}

Removes all initialization annotations for the specified mode, where value must be Active or Flash*Freeze.

Notes

This command is associated with the functionality of Initialize frequencies and probabilities dialog box.

Examples

The following example initializes all clocks with opmode Active:

smartpower_remove_all_annotations -opmode {Active}

See Also

smartpower_remove_file

Tcl command; removes a VCD file from the specified mode or all operating mode. Frequency and probability information of signals annotated by the VCD are set back to the default value.

smartpower_remove_file

Tcl command; removes a VCD file from the specified mode or all operating mode. Frequency and probability information of signals annotated by the VCD are set back to the default value.

Arguments

-file {value}

Specifies the file to be removed. This is mandatory.

-format {value}

Specifies that the type to be removed is a VCD file. This is mandatory.

[-opmode {value}]

Specifies the operating mode. This is optional. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static (PolarFire)</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash*Freeze</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Flash*Freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example removes the file test.vcd from the Active mode.

smartpower_remove_file -file "test.vcd" -format VCD -opmode "Active"

This example removes the VCD file power1.vcd from all operating modes:

smartpower_remove_file -file "power1.vcd" -format VCD

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions
smartpower_remove_scenario

Tcl command; removes a scenario from the current design.

smartpower_remove_scenario -name {value}

Arguments

-name {value}

Specifies the name of the scenario.

Examples

This example removes a scenario from the current design:

smartpower_remove_scenario -name myscenario

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_report_power

Tcl command; creates a Power report, which enables you to determine if you have any power consumption problems in your design. It includes information about the global device and SmartPower preferences selection, and hierarchical detail (including gates, blocks, and nets), with a block-by-block, gate-by-gate, and net-by-net power summary SmartPower results.

smartpower_report_power\[-powerunit {value} ]\[-frequnit {value} ]\[-opcond {value} ]\[-opmode {value} ]\[-toggle {value} ]\[-power_summary {value} ]\[-rail_breakdown {value} ]\[-clock_breakdown {value} ]\[-type_breakdown {value} ]\[-battery_life {value} ]\[-opcond_summary {value} ]\[-clock_summary {value} ]\[-thermal_summary {value} ]\[-instance_breakdown {value} ]\[-sortorder {value} ]\[-sortby {value} ]\[-filter_instance {value} ]\[-min_power {number} ]\[-max_instance {integer >= 0} ]\[-activity_sortorder {value} ]\[-activity_sortby {value} ]\[-activity_summary {value} ]\[-frequency_threshold {value} ]\[-filter_pin {value} ]\[-min_frequency {value} ]\[-max_pin {value} ]\[-enablerates_sortorder {value} ]\[-enablerates_sortby {value} ]\[-enablerates_summary {value} ]
Arguments

-**powerunit** {value}

Specifies the unit in which power is set. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>The power unit is set to watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mW</td>
<td>The power unit is set to milliwatts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uW</td>
<td>The power unit is set to microwatts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**frequnit** {value}

Specifies the unit in which frequency is set. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hz</td>
<td>The frequency unit is set to hertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHz</td>
<td>The frequency unit is set to kilohertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHz</td>
<td>The frequency unit is set to megahertz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**opcond** {value}

Specifies the operating condition. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worst</td>
<td>The operating condition is set to worst case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typical</td>
<td>The operating condition is set to typical case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best</td>
<td>The operating condition is set to best case</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**opmode** {value}

Specifies the operating mode. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Standby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash*Freeze</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Flash*Freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-**toggle** {value}

Specifies the toggle. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
**Value** | **Description**
--- | ---
true | The toggle is set to true
false | The toggle is set to false

- **-power_summary** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the power summary, which shows the static and dynamic values in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

| Value | Description |
--- | ---|
true | Includes the power summary in the report |
false | Does not include the power summary in the report |

- **-rail_breakdown** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the breakdown by rail summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

| Value | Description |
--- | ---|
true | Includes the breakdown by rail summary in the report |
false | Does not include the breakdown by rail summary in the report |

- **-type_breakdown** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the breakdown by type summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

| Value | Description |
--- | ---|
true | Includes the breakdown by type summary in the report |
false | Does not include the breakdown by type summary in the report |

- **-clock_breakdown** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the breakdown by clock domain in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

| Value | Description |
--- | ---|
true | Includes the breakdown by clock domain summary in the report |
false | Does not include the breakdown by clock domain summary in the report |

- **-thermal_summary** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the thermal summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the thermal summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the thermal summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-battery_life {value}

Specifies whether to include the battery life summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the battery life summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the battery life summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-opcond_summary {value}

Specifies whether to include the operating conditions summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the operating conditions summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the operating conditions summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-clock_summary {value}

Specifies whether to include the clock domains summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the clock summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the clock summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-style {value}

Specifies the format in which the report will be exported. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>The report will be exported as Text file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>The report will be exported as CSV file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-sortby {value}

Specifies how to sort the values in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
Value | Description
---|---
power values | Sorts based on the power values
alphabetical | Sorts in an alphabetical order

**-sortorder {value}**

Specifies the sort order of the values in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ascending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in ascending order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in descending order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**-instance_breakdown {value}**

Specifies whether to include the breakdown by instance in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the breakdown by instance in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the breakdown by instance in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**-power_threshold {value}**

This specifies whether to include only the instances that consume power above a certain minimum value. When this command is set to true, the `-min_power` argument must also be used to specify that only the instances that consume power above this minimum power value are the ones that are included in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the power threshold in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the power threshold in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**-filter_instance {value}**

This specifies whether to have a limit on the number of instances to include in the Power report. When this command is set to true, the `-max_instance` argument must also be used to specify the maximum number of instances to be included into the Power report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Indicates that you want to have a limit on the number of instances to include in the Power report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Indicates that you do not want to have a limit on the number of instances to include in the Power report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**-min_power {number}**
Specifies which block to expand based on the minimum power value of a block.

- **max_instance** {integer \( \geq 0 \)}

  Sets the maximum number of instances to a specified integer greater than or equal to 0 (zero). This will limit the maximum number of instances to be included in the Power report.

- **activity_sortorder** {value}

  Specifies the sort order for the activity summary. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ascending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in ascending order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in descending order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **activity_sortby** {value}

  Specifies how to sort the values for the activity summary. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pin name</td>
<td>Sorts based on the pin name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net name</td>
<td>Sorts based on the net name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock frequency source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **activity_summary** {value}

  Specifies whether to include the activity summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the activity summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the activity summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **frequency_threshold** {value}

  Specifies whether to add a frequency threshold. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Adds a frequency threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not add a frequency threshold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **filter_pin** {value}

  Specifies whether to filter by maximum number of pins. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Filters by maximum number of pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not filter by maximum number of pins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **min_frequency** {value}
  Sets the minimum frequency to {decimal [unit { Hz | KHz | MHz}]}.  
- **max_pin** {value}
  Sets the maximum number of pins.
- **enablerates_sortorder** {value}
  Specifies the sort order for the probabilities summary. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ascending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in ascending order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descending</td>
<td>Sorts the values in descending order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **enablerates_sortby** {value}
  Specifies how to sort the values for the probabilities summary. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pin name</td>
<td>Sorts based on the pin name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net name</td>
<td>Sorts based on the net name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Sorts based on the clock frequency source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **enablerates_summary** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the probabilities summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the activity summary in the report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the activity summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **with_annotation_coverage** {value}
  Specifies whether to include the annotation coverage summary in the report. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Includes the annotation coverage summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Does not include the annotation coverage summary in the report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```{filename}
Specifies the name of the report.
```

### Notes

- The following arguments have been removed. Running the script will trigger a warning message: Warning: Invalid argument: -argname "argvalue" Ignored. Ignore the warning.
  - -annotated_pins {value}
  - -stat_pow {value}
  - -dyn_pow {value}
- Flash*Freeze, Sleep, and Shutdown are available only for certain families and devices.
- Worst and Best are available only for certain families and devices.

### Examples

This example generates a Power report named report.rpt.

```bash
smartpower_report_power -powerunit "uW" -frequnit "MHz" -opcond "Typical" -opmode "Active" -toggle "TRUE" -rail_breakdown "TRUE" -battery_life "TRUE" -style "Text" -power_summary "TRUE" -activity_sortby "Source" text_report.txt
```

### smartpower_set_mode_for_pdpr

This SmartPower Tcl command sets the operating mode used by the Power Driven Place and Route (PDPR) tool during power optimization.

```bash
smartpower_set_mode_for_pdpr -opmode {value}
```

#### Parameters

- `-opmode {value}`

  Value must be a valid operating mode.
  - This parameter is mandatory.
  - Sets the operating mode for your power driven place and route.

#### Exceptions

None

#### Return Value

This command does not return a value.

### Examples

This example sets the Active mode as the operating mode for Power Driven Place and Route.

```bash
set_mode_for_pdpr -opmode "Active"
```

This example creates a custom mode and set it to be used by Power Driven Place and Route (PDPR).

```bash
smartpower_add_new_custom_mode –name "MyCustomMode" \
–description "for PDPR" –base_mode "Active" 
smartpower_set_mode_for_pdpr –opmode "MyCustomMode"
```
See Also
Tcl Command Documentation Conventions

smartpower_set_operating_condition

Tcl command; sets the operating conditions used in SmartPower to one of the pre-defined types.

smartpower_set_operating_condition -opcond {value}

Arguments

- **-opcond {value}**
  Specifies the value of the operating condition. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>best</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typical</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worst</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example sets the operating conditions to best:

```
smartpower_set_operating_condition -opcond {best}
```

See Also
Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_set_operating_conditions

Tcl command; sets the operating conditions used in SmartPower.

```
smartpower_set_operating_conditions "still_air | 1.0_mps | 2.5_mps | custom" -heatsink "None | custom | 10mm_Low_Profile | 15mm_Medium_Profile | 20mm_High_Profile" -boardmodel "None_Conservative | JEDEC_2s2p" [-teta_ja "decimal value"] [-teta_sa "decimal value"]
```

Arguments

- **-still_air {value}**
  Specifies the value for the still air operating condition. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0_mps</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5_mps</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custom</td>
<td>Sets the operating conditions to worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-heatsink \{value\}
   Specifies the value of the operating condition. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No heat sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custom</td>
<td>Sets a custom heat sink size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10mm_Low_Profile</td>
<td>10 mm heat sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15mm_Low_Profile</td>
<td>15 mm heat sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20mm_High_Profile</td>
<td>20 mm heat sink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-boardmodel \{value\}
   Specifies your board model. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None_Conservative</td>
<td>No board model, conservative routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEDEC_2s2p</td>
<td>JEDEC 2s2p board model</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-teta_ja \{decimal_value\}
   Optional; sets your teta ja value; must be a positive decimal

-teta_sa \{decimal_value\}
   Optional; sets your teta sa value; must be a positive decimal.

Examples
   This example sets the operating conditions to best:
   ```
   set_operating_conditions -airflow "still_air" -heatsink "None" -boardmodel "None_Conservative "
   ```

See Also
   Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_set_process
   Tcl command; sets the process used in SmartPower to one of the pre-defined types.

   smartpower_set_process -process \{value\}

Arguments
   -process \{value\}
   Specifies the value of the operating condition. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>Sets the process for SmartPower to typical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### smartpower_set_process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Sets the process for SmartPower to maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example sets the operating conditions to typical:

```
smartpower_set_process -process {Typical}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl documentation conventions](#)

### smartpower_set_temperature_opcond

Tcl command; sets the temperature in the operating conditions to one of the pre-defined types.

```
smartpower_set_temperature_opcond -use{value}
```

**Arguments**

- `-use{value}`

  Specifies the temperature in the operating conditions. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oprange</td>
<td>Sets the temperature in the operating conditions as specified in your Project Settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>Sets the temperature in the operating conditions as specified in the SmartPower design-wide operating range. Applies to SmartPower only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Sets the temperature in the operating conditions as specified in the SmartPower mode-specific operating range. Applies to SmartPower only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example sets the temperature in the operating conditions as specified in the custom mode-settings:

```
smartpower_set_temperature_opcond -use{mode}
```

**See Also**

[Tcl documentation conventions](#)

### smartpower_set_voltage_opcond

Tcl command; sets the voltage in the operating conditions.

```
smartpower_set_voltage_opcond -voltage{value} -use{value}
```

**Arguments**

- `-voltage{value}`
Specifies the voltage supply in the operating conditions. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD18</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDAUX</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDAUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.1</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.2</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.35</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.8</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 2.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 3.3</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD25</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDA</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDA25</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDA25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`-use{value}`

Specifies the voltage in the operating conditions for each voltage supply. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oprange</td>
<td>Sets the voltage in the operating conditions as specified in your Project Settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>Sets the voltage in the operating conditions as specified in the SmartPower design-wide operating range. Applies to SmartPower only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Sets the voltage in the operating conditions as specified in the SmartPower mode-specific operating range. Applies to SmartPower only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example sets the VCCA as specified in the SmartPower mode-specific settings:

```
smartpower_set_voltage_opcond -voltage{vcca} -use{mode}
```

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions
smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_design_wide

Tcl command; sets the temperature for SmartPower design-wide operating conditions.

smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_design_wide -best{value} -typical{value} -worst{value} -thermal_mode{value}

Arguments

- best{value}
  Specifies the best temperature (in degrees Celsius) used for design-wide operating conditions.
- typical{value}
  Specifies the typical temperature (in degrees Celsius) used for design-wide operating conditions.
- worst{value}
  Specifies the worst temperature (in degrees Celsius) used for design-wide operating conditions.
- thermal_mode{value}
  Specifies the mode in which the junction temperature is computed. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambient</td>
<td>The junction temperature will be iteratively computed with total static power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opcond</td>
<td>The junction temperature will be given as one of the operating condition range values specified in the device selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example sets the temperature for design-wide operating conditions to Best 20, Typical 30, and Worst 60:

smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_design_wide -best{20} -typical{30} -worst{60}

See Also

Tcl documentation conventions

smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_mode_specific

Tcl command; sets the temperature for SmartPower mode-specific operating conditions.

smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_mode_specific -opmode{value} -thermal_mode{value} -best{value} -typical{value} -worst{value} -thermal_mode{value}

Arguments

- opmode{value}
  Specifies the operating mode. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Static</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
value | description
--- | ---
Flash*Freeze | The operating mode is set to Flash*Freeze

-thermal_mode{value}
 Specifies the mode in which the junction temperature is computed. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambient</td>
<td>The junction temperature will be iteratively computed with total static power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opcond</td>
<td>The junction temperature will be given as one of the operating condition range values specified in the device selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-best{value}
 Specifies the best temperature (in degrees Celsius) for the selected mode.

-typical{value}
 Specifies the typical temperature (in degrees Celsius) for the selected mode.

-worst{value}
 Specifies the worst temperature (in degrees Celsius) for the selected mode.

Examples

This example sets the temperature for mode-specific operating conditions for mode1:

```
smartpower_temperature_opcond_set_mode_specific -mode{mode1} -best{20} -typical{30} -worst{60}
```

See Also

[Tcl documentation conventions](#)

**smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_design_wide**

Tcl command; sets the voltage settings for SmartPower design-wide operating conditions.

```
smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_design_wide -voltage{value} -best{value} -typical{value} -worst{value}
```

Arguments

-voltage{value}
 Specifies the voltage supply in the operating conditions. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 2.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPP</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCA</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI 3.3</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCI 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI 2.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCI 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI 1.8</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCI 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCI 1.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCI 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC33A</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCC33A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCDA</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VCCDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **best{value}**
  Specifies the best voltage used for design-wide operating conditions.
- **typical{value}**
  Specifies the typical voltage used for design-wide operating conditions.
- **worst{value}**
  Specifies the worst voltage used for design-wide operating conditions.

**Examples**

This example sets VCCA for design-wide to best 20, typical 30 and worst 40:
```
smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_design_wide -voltage{VCCA} -best{20} -typical{30} -worst{40}
```

**See Also**

*Tcl documentation conventions*

**smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_mode_specific**

Tcl command; sets the voltage settings for SmartPower mode-specific use operating conditions.
```
smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_mode_specific -opmode{value} -voltage{value} -best{value} -typical{value} -worst{value}
```

**Arguments**

- **opmode {value}**
  Use this option to specify the mode from which the operating conditions are extracted to generate the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash*Freeze</td>
<td>The operating mode is set to Flash*Freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **voltage{value}**
Specifies the voltage in the operating conditions. The following table shows the acceptable values for this argument:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD18</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDAUX</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDAUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.1</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.2</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.35</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 1.8</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 2.5</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDI 3.3</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDI 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD25</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDD25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDA</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDDA25</td>
<td>Sets the voltage operating conditions for VDDA25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-\texttt{best\{value\}}

Specifies the best voltage used for mode-specific operating conditions.

-\texttt{typical\{value\}}

Specifies the typical voltage used for mode-specific operating conditions.

-\texttt{worst\{value\}}

Specifies the worst voltage used for mode-specific operating conditions.

### Examples

This example sets the voltage for the static mode and sets best to 20, typical to 30 and worst to 40:

```
smartpower_voltage_opcond_set_mode_specific -opmode\{active\} -voltage\{VCCA\} -best\{20\} -typical\{30\} -worst\{40\}
```

### See Also

[Tcl documentation conventions](#)
Programming and Configuration Tcl Commands

configure_design_initialization_data

This Tcl command sets the parameter values needed for generating initialization data.

```
configure_design_initialization_data
-second_stage_start_address {<sNVM_address_for_the_second_initialization_client>} \ 
-third_stage_uprom_start_address {<uPROM_address_for_the_third_initialization_stage_client>} \ 
-third_stage_spi_start_address {<SPI_address_for_the_third_initialization_stage_client>} \ 
-third_stage_snvm_start_address {<sNVM_address_for_the_third_initialization_stage_client>} \ 
-third_stage_spi_type {<SPIFLASH_NO_BINDING_PLAINTEXT | SPIFLASH_BINDING_DEFAULT | SPIFLASH_BINDING_UKE1 | SPIFLASH_BINDING_UKE2>} \ 
-init_timeout {<int_between_1_and_128_seconds>} \ 
-auto_calib_timeout {<Auto_Calibration_timeout_value_in_milliseconds>} \ 
-broadcast_RAMs {<0 | 1>} \ 
-custom_cfg_file {<Initialization_file_for_custom_configuration>}
```

Arguments

- `second_stage_start_address`  
  String parameter for the start address of the second stage initialization client.  
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string.  
  The first stage client is always placed in sNVM, so it must be a valid sNVM address aligned on a page boundary.  
  There are 221 sNVM pages and each page is 256 bytes long, so the address will be between 0 and DC00.

**Notes:**  
Although the actual size of each page is 256 bytes, only 252 bytes are available to the user.  
The first stage initialization client is always added to SNVM at 0xDC00 (page 220). So the valid addresses for the second stage initialization client are 0x0 (page 0) to 0xDB00 (page 219).

- `third_stage_uprom_start_address`  
  String parameter for the uPROM start address of the third stage initialization client. It is optional.  
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string and must be valid uPROM address aligned on a block boundary.

- `third_stage_snvm_start_address`  
  String parameter for the sNVM start address of the third stage initialization client. It is optional.  
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string and must be valid sNVM address.

- `third_stage_SPI_start_address`  
  String parameter for the SPIFLASH start address of the third stage initialization client. It is optional.  
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string and must be valid SPIFLASH address.

- `third_stage_spi_type`  
  The value must be one of SPIFLASH_NO_BINDING_PLAINTEXT or SPIFLASH_BINDING_DEFAULT or SPIFLASH_BINDING_UKE1 or SPIFLASH_BINDING_UKE2.  
  This parameter determines the valid value for parameter 'third_stage_start_address'.

- `third_stage_spi_clock_divider`
Specifies the clock frequency appropriate for the SPIFLASH memory on board. The value can be 1, 2, 4, or 6. The default value is 1 which is 80 MHz. The other values are 2-40 MHz, 4-20 MHz and 6-13.33 Mhz.

-init_timeout
Timeout value in seconds. Initialization is aborted if it does not complete before timeout expires. The value can be between 1 and 128. The default value is 128.

-broadcast_RAMs
Specifies broadcast instructions to initialize RAM's to zero's. Value can be either 0 or 1. It is optional.

custom_cfg_file
Specifies the initialization file for custom configuration. It is optional.

Example

Example to initialize data with sNVM client
configure_design_initialization_data
-second_stage_start_address {0x0000aa00}
-third_stage_uprom_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_snvm_start_address {0x0000aa00}
-third_stage_spi_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_spi_type {SPIFLASH_NO_BINDING_PLAINTEXT}
-third_stage_spi_clock_divider {4}
-init_timeout 85
-auto_calib_timeout {1400}
-broadcast_RAMs {0}

Example to initialize data with uPROM client
configure_design_initialization_data
-second_stage_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_uprom_start_address {0xfffffee2}
-third_stage_snvm_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_spi_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_spi_type {SPIFLASH_NO_BINDING_PLAINTEXT}
-third_stage_spi_clock_divider {4}
-init_timeout 45
-auto_calib_timeout {2000}
-broadcast_RAMs {0}

Example to initialize data with SPI-FLASH client
configure_design_initialization_data
-second_stage_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_uprom_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_snvm_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_spi_start_address {0x00000000}
-third_stage_spi_type {SPIFLASH_BINDING_UEK2}
-third_stage_spi_clock_divider {2}
-init_timeout 20
-auto_calib_timeout {500}
-broadcast_RAMs {1}

See Also
generate_design_initialization_data
configure_ram

Tcl command; configures the Fabric RAM clients in the Fabric RAMs tab of the Design and Memory Initialization tool. The target storage type for the third stage initialization can be specified for each Fabric RAM client in the cfg file specified here.

**Note:** You must run Generate Design Initialization Data (generate_design_initialization_data) after configuring the Fabric RAMs (configure_ram) and/or Design Initialization (configure_design_initialization_data).

```
configure_ram
-cfg file <path_to_configuration_file.cfg>
```

**Arguments**

- **-cfg_file path_to_configuration_file.cfg**

  Specifies the path to the configuration file of the Fabric RAM client. It is mandatory.

**Example**

```
configure_ram
-cfg_file

{../../Downloads/mpf_dg0852_liberosocv12p0_df/Libero_Project/TVS_Demo/designer/TVS_Demo/ RAM.cfg}
```

**See Also**

generate_design_initialization_data

configure_snvm

Tcl command; configures the sNVM clients in the sNVM tab of the Design and Memory Initialization tool. Can specify user sNVM clients using this command.

**Note:** You must run Generate Design Initialization Data (generate_design_initialization_data) after configuring sNVM (configure_snvm) and/or Design Initialization (configure_design_initialization_data).

```
configure_snvm
-cfg_file <path_to_configuration_file.cfg>
```

**Arguments**

- **-cfg_file path_to_configuration_file.cfg**

  Specifies the path to the configuration file of the sNVM client. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
configure_snvm
-cfg_file

{../../Downloads/mpf_dg0852_liberosocv12p0_df/Libero_Project/TVS_Demo/designer/TVS_Demo/ SNVM.cfg}
```

**See Also**

generate_design_initialization_data

configure_spiflash

Tcl command; configures the SPI Flash clients in the SPI Flash tab of the Design and Memory Initialization tool. Can specify user SPI FLASH clients using this command.

**Note:** You must run Generate Design Initialization Data (generate_design_initialization_data) after configuring SPI Flash (configure_spiflash) and/or Design Initialization (configure_design_initialization_data).
configure_spiflash \
-cfg_file <path_to_configuration_file.cfg>

Arguments

- cfg_file path_to_configuration_file.cfg
  Specifies the path to the configuration file of the SPI FLASH client. It is mandatory.

Examples

configure_spiflash \
-cfg_file \
{../../Downloads/mpf_dg0852_liberosocv12p0_df/Libero_Project/TVS_Demo/designer/TVS_Demo/spiflash.cfg}

See Also

generate_design_initialization_data

SPM_OTP

Configures the parameters for SPM_OTP.

configure_tool \
[-name SPM_OTP] \
[-params permanently_disable_debugging 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_disable_dpk 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_disable_factory_access 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_disable_prog_interfaces 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_disable_upk1 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_disable_upk2 0 | 1] \
[-params permanently_write_protect_fabric 0 | 1]

The following tables list the parameter names and values.

configure_tool –name {SPM_OTP} parameter:value pair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_debugging</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_dpk</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_factory_access</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_program_interfaces</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_upk1</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_disable_upk2</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permanently_write_protect_fabric</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example specifies that SPM_OTP tool is configured to permanently disable user keys UPK1 and UPK2.

```tcl
configure_tool \
  -name {SPM_OTP} \n  -params {permanently_disable_debugging:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_dpk:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_factory_access:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_prog_interfaces:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_upk1:true} \n  -params {permanently_disable_upk2:true} \n  -params {permanently_write_protect_fabric:false}
```

The following example specifies that SPM_OTP tool is configured to permanently disable programming interfaces.

```tcl
configure_tool \
  -name {SPM_OTP} \n  -params {permanently_disable_debugging:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_dpk:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_factory_access:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_prog_interfaces:true} \n  -params {permanently_disable_upk1:false} \n  -params {permanently_disable_upk2:false} \n  -params {permanently_write_protect_fabric:false}
```
configure_uprom

Tcl command; configures the uPROM clients in the uPROM tab of the Design and Memory Initialization tool. Can specify user uPROM clients using this command.

**Note:** You must run Generate Design Initialization Data (generate_design_initialization_data) after configuring uPROM (configure_uprom) and/or Design Initialization (configure_design_initialization_data).

```
configure_uprom
-cfg_file <path_to_configuration_file.cfg>
```

**Arguments**

- **-cfg_file** `path_to_configuration_file.cfg`
  Specifies the path to the configuration file of the uPROM client. It is mandatory.

**Examples**

```
configure_uprom
-cfg_file
{../../Downloads/mpf_dg0852_liberoscv12p0_df/Libero_Project/TVS_Demo/designer/TVS_Demo/UPROM.cfg}
```

**See Also**

- `generate_design_initialization_data`

export_spiflash_image

This Tcl command exports a SPI Flash image file to a specified directory.

```
export_spiflash_image -file_name \{name of file\} -export_dir \{absolute path to folder location\}
```

**Arguments**

- **-file_name** `name of file`
  The name of the image file.

- **-export_dir** `absolute path to folder location`
  Folder/directory location.

**See Also**

- Export Flash Image
  See the online help for more information.

generate_design_initialization_data

This Tcl command creates the memory files on disk, adds the initialization clients to the target memories, and writes the configuration files to disk.

This command also runs validation on the saved configuration files and writes out errors (if any) in the log. This command causes the UI of the Configure Design Initialization Data and Memories tool to refresh and show the latest configuration and validation errors (if any) in the tables.
This command takes no parameters.

generate_design_initialization_data

See Also

configure_design_initialization_data

generate_initialization_mem_files

This Tcl command sets the parameter values needed for generating memory files to be used with design initialization clients.

```
generate_initialization_mem_files
- second_stage_start_address {<valid_snvm_address>} \n- third_stage_start_address {<valid_address_for_third_stage_memory_type>} \n- third_stage_memory_type {<UPROM | SNVM | SPIFLASH_NONAUTH>}\n- third_stage_spi_clock_divider {1 | 2 | 4 | 6} \n- init_timeout {<int_between_1_and_128_seconds>} \n- custom_cfg_file {<valid_user_specified_configuration_file>}
```

Arguments

- `second_stage_start_address`
  String parameter for the start address of the second stage sNVM initialization client.
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string.
  The second stage client is always placed in sNVM, so it must be a valid sNVM address aligned on a page boundary.
  This address will be between 0 and DB00. There are 221 sNVM pages and each page is 256 bytes long.
  The last two pages are reserved for the first stage initialization client so they are not available for the second stage initialization client.

- `third_stage_memory_type`
  The memory where the third stage initialization client will be placed.
  The value can be UPROM, SNVM, or SPIFLASH_NONAUTH. The default is sNVM.
  This parameter determines the valid value for parameter 'third_stage_start_address'.

- `third_stage_start_address`
  String parameter for the start address of the third stage initialization client.
  Specified as a 32-bit hexadecimal string, and must be one of the following:

  - valid sNVM address aligned on a page boundary
  - valid UPROM address aligned on a block boundary
  - valid SPIFLASH address

- `third_stage_spi_clock_divider`
  The value can be 1, 2, 4, or 6. The default value is 1.

- `init_timeout`
  Timeout value in seconds. Initialization is aborted if it does not complete before timeout expires.
  The value can be between 1 and 128. The default value is 128.

- `custom_cfg_file`
  Specifies the user_specified configuration file to be loaded in.

Example

```
generate_initialization_mem_files \
- second_stage_start_address 200 \
- third_stage_memory_type UPROM \
- third_stage_start_address 400 \
```
-third_stage_spi_clock_divider 6 \ 
-init_timeout 120 \ 
-custom_cfg_file {D:\test\my.txt}

See Also
Design and Memory Initialization

remove_permanent_locks
Removes all the locks configured in SPM_OTP. This command can only be used when at least one lock is disabled using SPM_OTP.

Example
remove_permanent_locks

See Also
SPM_OTP

select_programmer
This Tcl command enables the specified programmer and disables all other connected programmers. This command is useful when multiple programmers are connected.

Arguments

-programmer_id <programmer_id>
The programmer to be enabled. See the Select Programmer topic in online help for more information.

-host_name <host_name>
The host name or IP address. This argument is required for a remote programmer and optional for a local programmer. For local programmer, if specified it must be "localhost".

-host_port <host_port>
This argument is required for a remote programmer and optional for a local programmer. If omitted, the default port is used (currently, the default is 80).

For a local host, both "localhost" and its port should be specified or omitted.

Note: The def variable "LOCAL_PROGRAM_DEBUG_SERVER_PORT" is used to set a different default local host port.

Examples

select_programmer -programmer_id {00557}
select_programmer -programmer_id {00557} \
-host_name {localhost} \
-host_port {80}
**See Also**

Select Programmer

See the online help for more information.

### set_auto_update_mode

This command enables or disables auto update.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set_auto_update_mode {0</td>
<td>1}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### set_cipher_text_auth_client

This Tcl command is added to the sNVM .cfg file that is given as the parameter to the configure_snvm command. Cipher-text Authenticated clients have 236 bytes available for user data in each page of sNVM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set_cipher_text_auth_client</td>
<td>Adds cipher-text authenticated clients to the sNVM .cfg file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-client_name</td>
<td>The name of the client. Needs to start with an alphabetic letter. Underscores and numerals are allowed at all positions other than the first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-number_of_bytes</td>
<td>The size of the client specified in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-content_type</td>
<td>Source of data for the client. This can either be a memory file, or all zeros. Allowed values are MEMORY_FILE or STATIC_FILL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-content_file_format</td>
<td>Only 'Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit' is supported at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-content_file</td>
<td>Path of the memory file. This can be absolute, or relative to the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-start_page</td>
<td>The page number in sNVM where data for this client will be placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-use_for_simulation</td>
<td>Only value 0 is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-reprogram</td>
<td>Boolean field; specifies whether the client will be programmed into the final design or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-use_as_rom</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Arguments

- **-client_name**
  The name of the client. Needs to start with an alphabetic letter. Underscores and numerals are allowed at all positions other than the first.
- **-number_of_bytes**
  The size of the client specified in bytes.
- **-content_type**
  Source of data for the client. This can either be a memory file, or all zeros. Allowed values are MEMORY_FILE or STATIC_FILL.
- **-content_file_format**
  Only ‘Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit’ is supported at this time.
- **-content_file**
  Path of the memory file. This can be absolute, or relative to the project.
- **-start_page**
  The page number in sNVM where data for this client will be placed.
- **-use_for_simulation**
  Only value 0 is allowed.
- **-reprogram**
  Boolean field; specifies whether the client will be programmed into the final design or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.
- **-use_as_rom**
  0
Boolean field; specifies whether the client will allow only reads, or both read and writes. Possible values are 0 or 1.

Example

```
set_cipher_text_auth_client \
  -client_name {c} \
  -number_of_bytes 12 \
  -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \
  -content_file_format {Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit} \
  -content_file 'D:/local_z_folder/work/memory_files/binary8x12.mem' \
  -start_page 3 \n  -use_for_simulation 0 \n  -reprogram 1 \n```

See Also

`set_plain_text_client`
`set_plain_text_auth_client`
`set_usk_client`

**set_client**

This Tcl command specifies the client that will be added to SPI Flash Memory. This command is added to the SPI Flash Memory configuration file that is given as the parameter to the configure_spiflash command.

```
set_client \n  -client_name {} \n  -client_type {FILE_SPI | FILE_SPI_GOLDEN | FILE_SPI_UPDATE | FILE_DATA_STORAGE_INTELHEX \n  -content_type {MEMORY_FILE | STATIC_FILL} \n  -content_file {} \n  -start_address {} \n  -client_size {} \n  -program {0|1}
```

**Arguments**

- `-client_name`  
The name of the client. Maximum of 32 characters, letters or numbers or “-” or “_”.

- `-client_type`  
The `-client_type` can be `FILE_SPI`, `FILE_SPI_GOLDEN`, `FILE_SPI_UPDATE` or `FILE_DATA_STORAGE_INTELHEX`.

  `-FILE_SPI` = SPI Bitstream

  `-FILE_SPI_GOLDEN` = Recovery/Golden SPI Bitstream

  `-FILE_SPI_UPDATE` = Auto Update SPI Bitstream; available only if Auto Update is enabled. See `set_auto_update_mode`.

  `-FILE_DATA_STORAGE_INTELHEX` = Data Storage client

- `-content_type`  
The `-content_type` can be `MEMORY_FILE` or `STATIC_FILL`.

  `-MEMORY_FILE` = content_file parameter must be specified. See below.

  `-STATIC_FILL` = client memory will be filled with 1s; no content memory file

- `-content_file`  
Absolute or relative path to the content memory file.

- `-start_address`
The client start address. Note that some space is reserved for the SPI Flash Memory directory. Note: This is a decimal value of bytes.

- **client_size**
  
  Client’s size in bytes. If a content file is specified, the size must be equal to or larger than the file size. Note: this is a decimal value.

- **program {1}**

  Note: Only **program | 1** is supported in this release.

### Examples

The following examples show the **set_client** Tcl command for SPI Flash.

#### Absolute path

```
set_client \
 -client_name {golden} \ 
 -client_type {FILE_SPI_GOLDEN} \ 
 -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \ 
 -content_file {E:\top_design_ver_1.spi} \ 
 -start_address {1024} \ 
 -client_size {9508587} \ 
 -program {1}
```

```
set_client \
 -client_name {ds} \ 
 -client_type {FILE_DATA_STORAGE_INTELHEX} \ 
 -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \ 
 -content_file {E:\intel_hex.hex} \ 
 -start_address {9509611} \ 
 -client_size {128} \ 
 -program {1}
```

#### Relative path

```
set_client \
 -client_name {golden} \ 
 -client_type {FILE_SPI_GOLDEN} \ 
 -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \ 
 -content_file {./../../top_design_ver_1.spi} \ 
 -start_address {1024} \ 
 -client_size {9508587} \ 
 -program {1}
```

```
set_client \
 -client_name {ds} \ 
 -client_type {FILE_DATA_STORAGE_INTELHEX} \ 
 -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \ 
 -content_file {./../../intel_hex.hex} \ 
 -start_address {9509611} \ 
 -client_size {128} \ 
 -program {1}
```

### set_data_storage_client

This Tcl command is added to the `.cfg` file, which will then be given as the parameter to the configure_uprom command.

```
set_data_storage_client \ 
 -client_name {<name>} \ 
 -number_of_words {<number>} \ 
 -content_type {MEMORY_FILE | STATIC_FILL} \ 
 -memory_file_format {Microsemi-Binary} \ 
 -memory_file {<path>} \ 
 -base_address {<hexadecimal_string>} \ 
 -use_for_simulation {0} \ 
```
Arguments

- **client_name**
  The name of the client. Must start with an alphabetic letter. Underscores and numerals are allowed at all positions other than the first.

- **number_of_bytes**
  The size of the client specified in number of words.

- **content_type**
  Source of data for the client. This can either be a memory file, or all zeros. Allowed values are MEMORY_FILE or STATIC_FILL.
  
  MEMORY_FILE – content memory file must be specified
  STATIC_FILL – client memory will be filled with 1s, no content memory file

- **memory_file_format**
  Only ‘Microsemi-Binary’ is supported at this time.

- **content_file**
  Path of the memory file. This can be absolute, or relative to the project.

- **base_address**
  Hexadecimal address where the first byte of user data will be placed.

- **use_for_simulation**
  Only value 0 is allowed.

Example

```tcl
set_data_storage_client \
-client_name {client1_from_elsewhere_new_MMMMMMM} \
-number_of_words 57 \n-use_for_simulation {0} \n-content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \n-memory_file_format {Microsemi-Binary} \n-memory_file {D:/local_z_folder/work/memory_files/sar_86586_uprom.mem} \n-base_address 0
```

**set_manufacturer**

This command specifies the manufacturer for the SPI Flash device.

```tcl
set_manufacturer {MICRON | SPANSION | Macronix | Winbond}
```

The value for the `set_manufacturer` command must be one of the following:

- MICRON
- SPANSION
- Macronix
- Winbond

See the following table for details about the supported SPI Flash devices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mfg Part Number</th>
<th>Memory Capacity</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Sector Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MT25QL01G8BB8ESF-0SIT</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>MICRON</td>
<td>4 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S25FL512SAGMFI011</td>
<td>512 MB</td>
<td>SPANSION</td>
<td>256 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX66L51235FMI-10G</td>
<td>512 MB</td>
<td>Macronix</td>
<td>4 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W25Q256FVFIG</td>
<td>256 MB</td>
<td>Winbond</td>
<td>4 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfg Part Number</td>
<td>Memory Capacity</td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>Sector Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Microsemi currently supports only the devices listed above.

Note: This version of the programmer does not support SPI Flash security. Device security options such as "Hardware Write Protect" should be disabled for the External SPI Flash device.

See Also

Microsemi Factory Access Policy

**set_plain_text_auth_client**

This Tcl command is added to the sNVM .cfg file that is given as the parameter to the configure_snvm command. Plain-text Authenticated clients have 236 bytes available for user data in each page of sNVM.

```
set_plain_text_auth_client
   -client_name {<name>}
   -number_of_bytes <number>
   -content_type {MEMORY_FILE | STATIC_FILL}
   -content_file_format {Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit}
   -content_file {<path>}
   -start_page <number>
   -use_for_simulation 0
   -reprogram 0 | 1
   -use_as_rom 0 | 1
```

**Arguments**

- **-client_name**
  The name of the client. Needs to start with an alphabetic letter. Underscores and numerals are allowed at all positions other than the first.

- **-number_of_bytes**
  The size of the client specified in bytes.

- **-content_type**
  Source of data for the client. This can either be a memory file, or all zeros. Allowed values are MEMORY_FILE or STATIC_FILL

- **-content_file_format**
  Only ‘Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit’ is supported at this time.

- **-content_file**
  Path of the memory file. This can be absolute, or relative to the project.

- **-start_page**
  The page number in sNVM where data for this client will be placed.

- **-use_for_simulation**
  Only value 0 is allowed.

- **-reprogram**
  Boolean field; specifies whether the client will be programmed into the final design or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.

- **-use_as_rom**
  Boolean field; specifies whether the client will allow only reads, or both read and writes. Possible values are 0 or 1.
Example

```
set_plain_text_auth_client \
    -client_name {b} \ 
    -number_of_bytes 12 \ 
    -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \ 
    -content_file_format {Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit} \ 
    -content_file {D:/local_z_folder/work/memory_files/binary8x12.mem} \ 
    -start_page 2 \ 
    -use_for_simulation 0 \ 
    -reprogram 1 \ 
    -use_as_rom 0
```

See Also

set_plain_text_client
set_cipher_text_auth_client
set_usk_client

set_plain_text_client

This Tcl command is added to the sNVM .cfg file that is given as the parameter to the configure_snvm command. Plain-text Non-Authenticated clients have 252 bytes available for user data in each page of sNVM.

```
set_plain_text_client
    -client_name <name>
    -number_of_bytes <number>
    -content_type {MEMORY_FILE | STATIC_FILL}
    -content_file_format {Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit}
    -content_file <path>
    -start_page <number>
    -use_for_simulation 0
    -reprogram 0 | 1
    -use_as_rom 0 | 1
```

Arguments

- **-client_name**
  The name of the client. Needs to start with an alphabetic letter. Underscores and numerals are allowed at all positions other than the first.

- **-number_of_bytes**
  The size of the client specified in bytes.

- **-content_type**
  Source of data for the client. This can either be a memory file, or all zeros. Allowed values are MEMORY_FILE or STATIC_FILL

- **-content_file_format**
  Only 'Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit' is supported at this time.

- **-content_file**
  Path of the memory file. This can be absolute, or relative to the project.

- **-start_page**
  The page number in sNVM where data for this client will be placed.

- **-use_for_simulation**
  Only value 0 is allowed.

- **-reprogram**
  Boolean field; specifies whether the client will be programmed into the final design or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.

- **-use_as_rom**
  0
Boolean field; specifies whether the client will allow only reads, or both read and writes. Possible values are 0 or 1.

Example

```
set_plain_text_client \
    -client_name {a} \
    -number_of_bytes 12 \
    -content_type {MEMORY_FILE} \
    -content_file_format {Microsemi-Binary 8/16/32 bit} \
    -content_file "D:/local_z_folder/work/memory_files/binary8x12.mem" \
    -start_page 1 \
    -use_for_simulation 0 \
    -reprogram 1 \
    -use_as_rom 0
```

See Also

- `set_plain_text_auth_client`
- `set_cipher_text_auth_client`
- `set_usk_client`

### set_programming_interface

This Tcl command sets the programming interface.

```
set_programming_interface -interface {JTAG | SPI_SLAVE}
```

**Arguments**

- `set_programming_interface -interface {JTAG | SPI_SLAVE}`
  
Specify the programming interface as JTAG or SPI_SLAVE. The default is JTAG.

See Also

- Programming Connectivity and Interface

See the online help for more information.

### set_usk_client

This Tcl command is added to the sNVM .cfg file that is given as the parameter to the configure_snvm command. The USK client is required if sNVM has one or more clients of type ‘Authenticated’.

```
set_cipher_text_auth_client
    -start_page <number>
    -key <Hexadecimal string of size 24>
    -use_for_simulation 0 | 1
    -reprogram 0 | 1
```

**Arguments**

- `set_cipher_text_auth_client`
  
- `set_cipher_text_auth_client -start_page <number>`
  
The page number in sNVM where data for this client will be placed.

- `set_cipher_text_auth_client -key <Hexadecimal string of size 24>`

A string of 24 hexadecimal characters.

- `set_cipher_text_auth_client -use_for_simulation 0 | 1`

Boolean field specifies whether the client will be used for simulation or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.

- `set_cipher_text_auth_client -reprogram`

```
Boolean field; specifies whether the client will be programmed into the final design or not. Possible values are 0 or 1.

Example

```tcl
set_usk_client \
  -start_page 4 \
  -key {D8C8831F3A2F72EDC569503F} \
  -use_for_simulation 0 \
  -reprogram 1
```

See Also

- `set_plain_text_client`
- `set_plain_text_auth_client`
- `set_cipher_text_auth_client`
**FlashPro Express Tcl Commands**

### close_project

Closes the FlashPro or FlashPro Express project.

```
close_project
```

**Arguments**

None

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

```
close_project
```

### configure_flashpro3_prg

Changes FlashPro3 programmer settings.

```
configure_flashpro3_prg [-vpump {ON|OFF}] [-clk_mode {discrete_clk|free_running_clk}] [-force_freq {ON|OFF}] [-freq {freq}]
```

**Arguments**

- `-vpump {ON|OFF}`
  Enables FlashPro programmer to drive VPUMP. Set to ON to drive VPUMP.
- `-clk_mode {discrete_clk|free_running_clk}`
  Specifies free running or discrete TCK.
- `-force_freq {ON|OFF}`
  Forces the FlashPro software to use the TCK frequency specified by the software rather than the TCK frequency specified in the programmer file.
- `-freq {freq}`
  Specifies the TCK frequency in MHz.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example sets the VPUMP option to ON, TCK to free running, and uses the TCK frequency specified in the programmer file (`force_freq` is set to OFF):

```
configure_flashpro3_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {free_running_clk} -force_freq {OFF} -freq {4}
```

The following example sets VPUMP to ON, TCK to discrete, forces the FlashPro software to use the TCK frequency specified in the software (`-force_freq` is set to ON) at a frequency of 2 MHz.

```
configure_flashpro3_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {discrete_clk} -force_freq {ON} -freq {2}
```
configure_flashpro4_prg
Changes FlashPro4 programmer settings.

configure_flashpro4_prg [-vpump {ON|OFF}] [-clk_mode {discrete_clk|free_running_clk}] [-force_freq {ON|OFF}] [-freq {freq}]

Arguments
- **-vpump** {ON|OFF}
  Enables FlashPro4 programmer to drive VPUMP. Set to ON to drive VPUMP.
- **-clk_mode** {discrete_clk|free_running_clk}
  Specifies free running or discrete TCK.
- **-force_freq** {ON|OFF}
  Forces the FlashPro software to use the TCK frequency specified by the software rather than the TCK frequency specified in the programmer file.
- **-freq** {freq}
  Specifies the TCK frequency in MHz.

Exceptions
None

Example
The following example sets the VPUMP option to ON and uses a free running TCK at a frequency of 4 MHz (force_freq is set to OFF).
```
configure_flashpro4_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {free_running_clk} -force_freq {OFF} -freq {4}
```

The following example sets the VPUMP option to ON, uses a discrete TCK and sets force_freq to ON at 2 MHz.
```
configure_flashpro4_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {discrete_clk} -force_freq {ON} -freq {2}
```

configure_flashpro5_prg
Tcl command; changes FlashPro5 programmer settings.

configure_flashpro5_prg [-vpump {ON|OFF}] [-clk_mode {free_running_clk}]
[-programming_method {jtag | spi_slave}] [-force_freq {ON|OFF}] [-freq {freq}]

Arguments
- **-vpump** {ON|OFF}
  Enables FlashPro5 programmer to drive VPUMP. Set to ON to drive VPUMP. Default is ON.
- **-clk_mode** {free_running_clk}
  Specifies free running TCK. Default is free_running_clk.
- **-programming_method** {jtag | spi_slave}
  Specifies the programming method to use. Default is jtag.
  **Note:** spi_slave works only with SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2.
- **-force_freq** {ON|OFF}
  Forces the FlashPro software to use the TCK frequency specified by the software rather than the TCK frequency specified in the programmer file. Default is OFF.
- **-freq** {freq}
  Specifies the TCK frequency in MHz. Default is 4.
Exceptions
None

Example
The following example sets the VPUMP option to ON and uses a free running TCK at a frequency of 4 MHz (force_freq is set to OFF).

```
configure_flashpro5_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {free_running_clk} -force_freq {OFF} -freq {4}
```

The following example sets the VPUMP option to ON, uses a free running TCK and sets force_freq to ON at 2 MHz.

```
configure_flashpro5_prg -vpump {ON} -clk_mode {free_running_clk} -force_freq {ON} -freq {2}
```

configure_flashpro6_prg
Tcl command; changes FlashPro6 programmer settings.

```
configure_flashpro6_prg
[-force_freq {ON|OFF}] [-freq {freq}]
```

Arguments
- `force_freq {ON|OFF}`
  Forces the FlashPro software to use the TCK frequency specified by the software rather than the TCK frequency specified in the programmer file. Default is OFF.
- `freq {freq}`
  Specifies the TCK frequency in MHz. Default is 4.

Exceptions
None

Example
The following example sets TCK at a frequency of 4 MHz and sets force_freq to OFF.

```
configure_flashpro6_prg -force_freq {OFF} -freq {4}
```

The following example sets TCK at a frequency of 2 MHz and sets force_freq to ON.

```
configure_flashpro6_prg -force_freq {ON} -freq {2}
```

create_job_project
Tcl command; creates a Flashpro Express job using the programming job exported from Libero.

```
create_job_project -job_project_location location -job_file path -overwrite 0|1
```

Arguments
- `job_project_location location`
  Specifies the location for your FlashPro Express job project.
- `job_file path`
  Path to the Libero job file that is used as input to create the Flashpro Express job project.
- `overwrite 0|1`
  Set value to 1 to overwrite your existing job project.
Exceptions

None

Example

The following example creates a job project named test.job in the \fpexpress directory. It does not overwrite the existing job project.

```
create_job_project \
-job_project_location {D:\fpexpress} \
-job_file {D:\test\designer\test\export\test.job} –overwrite 0
```

dump_tcl_support

Unloads the list of supported FlashPro or FlashPro Express Tcl commands.

```
dump_tcl_support -file {file}
```

Arguments

- `-file {file}`

Exceptions

None

Example

The following example dumps your Tcl commands into the file 'tcldump.tcl'

```
dump_tcl_support -file {tcldump.tcl}
```

open_project

Opens a FlashPro or FlashPro Express project.

```
open_project -project {project}
```

Arguments

- `-project {project}`
  Specifies the location and name of the project you wish to open.

Exceptions

None

Example

Opens the 'FPPrj1.pro' project from the FPPProject1 directory

```
open_project -project {./FPPProject1/FPPrj1.pro}
```

ping_prg

Pings one or more programmers.

```
ping_prg (-name {name})*
```
Arguments
   -name {name}
   Specifies the programmer to be pinged. Repeat this argument for multiple programmers.

Exceptions
   None

Example
   The following example pings the programmers 'FP300085' and 'FP300086'.
   ping_prg -name {FP300085} -name {FP300086}

refresh_prg_list
   Refreshes the programmer list. This is most often used to have FlashPro or FlashPro Express detect a programmer that you have just connected.

Arguments
   None

Exceptions
   None

Example
   refresh_prg_list

remove_prg
   Removes the programmer from the programmer list.

Arguments
   -name {name}*
   Specifies the programmer to be removed. You can repeat this argument for multiple programmers.

Exceptions
   None

Example
   The following example removes the programmer '03178' from the programmer list:
   remove_prg (name {03178})*

run_selected_actions
   Runs the selected action on the specified programmer and returns the exit code from the action. If no programmer name is specified, the action is run on all connected programmers. Only one exit code is
returned, so return code cannot be used when action is run on more than one programmer. A programming file must be loaded.

```tcl
run_selected_actions {(-name {name})*}
```

**Arguments**

- `-name {name}`
  Optional argument that specifies the programmer name. You can repeat this argument for multiple programmers.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example runs the selected actionS on the programmers 'FP30085' and 'FP30086'.

```tcl
run_selected_actions -name {FP300085} -name {FP300086}
```

Example using return code:

```tcl
if {catch {run_selected_actions} return_val} {puts "Error running Action"} else {puts "exit code $return_val"}
```

Example returning exit code to the command line (returns exit 99 on script failure, otherwise returns exit code from selected action):

```tcl
if {catch {run_selected_actions} return_val} {exit 99} else {exit $return_val}
```

### save_log

Saves the log file.

```tcl
save_log -file {file}
```

**Arguments**

- `-file {file}`
  Specifies the log filename.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example saves the log file with the name 'my_logfile1.log':

```tcl
save_log -file {my_logfile1.log}
```

### save_project

Saves the FlashPro or FlashPro Express project.

```tcl
save_project
```

**Arguments**

None
Exceptions
None

Example
save_project

scan_chain_prg
In single mode, this command runs scan chain on a programmer.
In chain mode, this command runs scan and check chain on a programmer if devices have been added in
the grid.

```
scan_chain_prg [(-name {name})+]
```

Arguments
- **-name {name}**
  Specifies the programmer name.

Exceptions
None

Example
The following example runs scan chain on a single programmer (single mode) named '21428':
```
scan_chain_prg -name {21428}
```

self_test_prg
Runs Self-Test on a programmer.

```
self_test_prg (-name {name})*
```

Arguments
- **-name {name}**
  Specifies the programmer name. You can repeat this argument for multiple programmers.

Exceptions
None

Example
The following examples runs the self test on the programmer '30175':
```
self_test_prg (-name {30175})*
```

set_prg_name
Changes the user name of a programmer.

```
set_prg_name -name {name} -new_name {new_name}
```
Arguments

- `name {name}`
  Identifies the old programmer name.
- `new_name {new_name}`
  Specifies the new programmer name.

Exceptions

None

Example

The following example changes the name of the programmer 'FP300086' to 'FP3Prg2':

```
set_prg_name -name {FP300086} -new_name {FP3Prg2}
```

`set_programming_action`

Selects the action for a device. The device name parameter must be specified only in chain programming mode. A programming file must be loaded. The device must be a Microsemi device.

```
set_programming_action [-name {name}] -action {action}
```

Arguments

- `name {name}`
  Specifies the device name.
- `action {action}`
  Specifies the action.

Exceptions

Must be a Microsemi device

Example

The following example sets the programming action in single programming mode:

```
set_programming_action -action {PROGRAM}
```

And in chain programming mode:

```
set_programming_action -name {MyDevice1} -action {ERASE}
```

`set_programming_file`

Sets the programming file for a device. Either the `file` or the `no_file` flag must be specified. A programming file must be loaded. The device must be a Microsemi device.

```
set_programming_file [-name {name}] [-file {file}] [-no_file { }]
```

Arguments

- `name {name}`
  Specifies the device name. This argument must be specified only in chain programming mode.
- `file {file}`
  Specifies the programming file.
- `no_file
  Specifies to unload the current programming file.`
Exceptions

Must be a Microsemi device.

Examples

In single programming mode:

```
set_programming_file -file {e:/design/pdb/TopA3P250.pdb}
```

In chain programming mode:

```
set_programming_file -name {MyDevice2} -file {e:/design/pdb/TopA3P250.pdb}
set_programming_file -name {MyDevice1} -no_file
```
# SmartDebug Tcl Commands

## SmartDebug Tcl Support

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### add_probe_insertion_point

This Tcl command adds probe points to be connected to user-specified I/Os for probe insertion flow.

```tcl
add_probe_insertion_point -net net_name -driver driver -pin package_pin_name -port port_name
```

#### Arguments

- `-net net_name`
  Name of the net used for probe insertion.
- `-driver driver`
  Driver of the net.
- `-pin package_pin_name`
  Package pin name (i.e. I/O to which the net will be routed during probe insertion).
- `-port port_name`
  User-specified name for the probe insertion point.

#### Example

```tcl
add_probe_insertion_point -net {count_out_c[0]} -driver {Counter_8bit_0_count_out[0]:Q} -pin {H5} -port {Probe_Insert0}
```

### add_to_probe_group

Tcl command; adds the specified probe points to the specified probe group.

```tcl
add_to_probe_group -name probe_name -group group_name
```

#### Arguments

- `-name probe_name`
  Specifies one or more probes to add.
- `-group group_name`
  Specifies name of the probe group.

#### Example

```tcl
add_to_probe_group -name out[5]:out[5]:Q \  
   -name grp1.out[3]:out[3]:Q \  
   -name out.out[1].out[1]:Q \  
   -group my_new_grp
```
**construct_chain_automatically**

This Tcl command automatically starts chain construction for the specified programmer.

```tcl
construct_chain_automatically -name {programmer_name}
```

**Arguments**

- **-name**
  Specify the device (programmer) name. This argument is mandatory.

**Example**

For a single programmer:

```tcl
construct_chain_automatically -name {21428}
```

**See Also**

- `scan_chain_prg`
- `enable_device`
- `set_debug_programmer`
- `set_device_name`
- `set_programming_file`
- `set_programming_action`
- `run_selected_actions`

**create_probe_group**

Tcl command; creates a new probe group.

```tcl
create_probe_group -name group_name
```

**Arguments**

- **-name group_name**
  Specifies the name of the new probe group.

**Example**

```tcl
create_probe_group -name my_new_grp
```

**delete_active_probe**

Tcl command; deletes either all or the selected active probes.

**Note**: You cannot delete an individual probe from the Probe Bus.

```tcl
delete_active_probe -all | -name probe_name
```

**Arguments**

- **-all**
  Deletes all active probe names.
- **-name probe_name**
  Deletes the selected probe names.
Example

delete -all      <- deletes all active probe names
delete -name out[5]:out[5]:Q \
    -name my_grpl.out[1]:out[1]:Q            #deletes the selected probe names
delete -name my_grpl \
    -name my_bus                             #deletes the group, bus and their members.

enable_device

This Tcl command enables or disables a device in the chain. When the device is disabled, it is bypassed. The
device must be a Microsemi device.

```
enable_device -name {device_name} -enable {1 | 0}
```

Arguments

- **-name**
  Specify the device name. This argument is mandatory.

- **-enable**
  Specify the enable device. This argument is mandatory.

Example

```
enable_device -name {MPF300 (T_ES|TS_ES)} -enable 1
```

See Also

- construct_chain_automatically
- scan_chain_prg
- set_debug_programmer
- set_device_name
- set_programming_file
- set_programming_action
- run_selected_actions

event_counter

The event_counter Tcl command runs on signals that are assigned to channel A on the live probe, and displays
the total events. It can be run before or after setting the live probe signal to channel A. The user specifies the
duration to run the event_counter command.

```
event_counter -run -stop -after duration_in_seconds
```

Arguments

- **-run**
  Run event_counter.

- **-stop**
  Stop event_counter.

- **-after duration_in_seconds**
  Duration to stop event_counter. Specified by the user. This argument is required when -stop is specified.

Example

```
set_live_probe -probeA {count_out_c[0]:Counter_8bit_0_count_out[0]:Q} -probeB {}
```
event_counter -run
event_counter -stop -after 10

Output
Device ID Code = 2F8071CF
The 'read_id_code' command succeeded.
Live probes have been assigned.
Channel A: count_out_c[0]:Counter_8bit_0_count_out[0]:Q
Channel B: Not specified
The 'set_live_probe' command succeeded.

Event Counter = Activated
The 'event_counter' command succeeded.

Event Counter = Stopped
Total Events = 1603561
The 'event_counter' command succeeded.

The Execute Script command succeeded.

**export_smart_debug_data**

Tcl command; exports debug data for the SmartDebug application.

```
export_smart_debug_data [device_components] [bitstream_components] [-file_name {file}] [-export_dir {dir}] [-force_pf_otp 0 | 1]
```

The command corresponds to the Export SmartDebug Data tool in Libero. The command creates a file with the extension “ddc” that contains data based on selected options. This file is used by SmartDebug (standalone application) to create a new SmartDebug project, or it can be imported into a device in SmartDebug (standalone application).

- If you do not specify any design components, all components available in the design will be included by default except the bitstream components.
- The `generate_bitstream` parameter is required if you want to generate bitstream file and include it in the exported file.
  - You must specify the bitstream components you want to include in the generated bitstream file or all available components will be included.
  - If you choose to include bitstream, and the design has custom security, the custom security bitstream component must be included.

**Arguments**

**device_components**

The following device components can be selected. Specify "1" to include the component, and "0" if you do not want to include the component.

- `probes <1|0>`
- `package_pins <1|0>`
- `memory_blocks <1|0>`
- `envm_data <1|0>`
- `security_data <1|0>`
- `chain <1|0>`
- `programmer_settings <1|0>`
- `ios_states <1|0>`

**bitstream_components**

The following bitstream components can be selected. Specify "1" to include the component, and "0" if you do not want to include the component.
-generate_bitstream <1|0>
-bitstream_security <1|0>
-bitstream_fabric <1|0>
-bitstream_snvm <1|0>

-file_name file
  Name of exported file with extension "ddc".
-export_dir dir
  Location where DDC file will be exported. If omitted, design export folder will be used.

Example

```tcl
export_smart_debug_data \
  -file_name "top" \
  -export_dir "./" \
  -probes 1 \ 
  -package_pins 0 \ 
  -memory_blocks 1 \ 
  -security_data 1 \ 
  -chain 1 \ 
  -programmer_settings 1 \ 
  -ios_states 1 \ 
  -generate_bitstream 1 \ 
  -bitstream_security 0 \ 
  -bitstream_fabric 1 \ 
  -bitstream_snvm 1
```

The following example shows the command with no parameters:
```
export_smart_debug_data
```

fhb_control

This Tcl command provides FPGA Hardware Breakpoint (FHB) feature capability for SmartDebug.

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>-halt -clock_domain &lt;clkDomName&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to halt the clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-run -clock_domain &lt;clkDomName&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to run the clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-reset -clock_domain &lt;clkDomName&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to reset the clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-step number_of_steps -clock_domain &lt;clkDomName&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to step the clock number_of_steps times. Minimum value is 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arguments

-<halt>
  Specifies to halt the clock.
  `-clock_domain <clkDomName>/all'

-<run>
  Specifies to run the clock.
  `-clock_domain <clkDomName>'

-<reset>
  Specifies to reset the clock.
  `-clock_domain <clkDomName>'

-<step number_of_steps>
  Specifies to step the clock number_of_steps times. Minimum value is 1.
-clock_domain clkDomName(s)
  Specifies clock domain names to step. Can be single or multiple clock domains.
-reset
  Specifies to reset FHB configuration for the specified clock domain.
-clock_domain clkDomName(s)
  Specifies clock domain names to reset. Can be single or multiple clock domains.
-arm_trigger
  Specifies to arm FHB configuration for the specified clock domain.
-trigger_signal liveProbePoint
  Set the trigger signal to arm the FHBs.
-trigger_edge_select rising
  Specifies the trigger signal edge to arm the FHBs. FHBs will be armed on rising edge of trigger signal.
-delay value
-clock_domain clkDomName(s)
  Specifies clock domain names to be armed by the trigger signal. Can be single or multiple clock domains.
-disarm_trigger
  Specifies to disarm FHB configuration for the specified clock domain.
-clock_domain clkDomName(s)
  Specifies clock domain names to be reset by the trigger signal. Can be single or multiple clock domains.
-capture_waveform number_of_steps
  Specifies to capture waveform of all the added signals to active probes in the specified clock domain for number_of_steps.
  -vcd_file target_file_name
    Target file to save the data and see the waveform.
-clock_domain_status clkDomName(s)/all
  Specifies to read and display status of specified clock domain(s). Can be single or multiple clock domains.

Examples

fhb_control -halt -clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST" "FCCC_0/GL1_INST"}
fhb_control -run -clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST" "FCCC_0/GL1_INST"}
fhb_control -step -clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST" "FCCC_0/GL1_INST"}
fhb_control -reset -clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST" "FCCC_0/GL1_INST"}
fhb_control -arm_trigger -trigger_signal {q_0_c[14]:count_1_q[14]:Q} -trigger_edge_select {rising} - delay 0 - clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST"}
fhb_control -disarm_trigger -trigger_signal {q_0_c[14]:count_1_q[14]:Q} -trigger_edge_select {rising} - delay 0 - clock_domain {"FCCC_0/GL0_INST"}
fhb_control -capture_waveform {10} -vcd_file {D:/wvf_location/waveform.vcd}
fhb_control -clock_domain_status - clock_domain { "FCCC_0/GL0_INST" "FCCC_0/GL1_INST" "FCCC_0/GL2_INST" }

frequency_monitor

The frequency_monitor Tcl command calculates the frequency of a signal that is assigned to live probe A.

run_frequency_monitor -signal signal_name -time duration

Arguments

-signal signal_name
  Specifies the signal name.
  -time duration
Specifies the duration to run the command. The value can be 0.1, 1, 5, 8, or 10.

Example

```tcl
run_frequency_monitor -signal {count_out_c[7]:Counter_8bit_0_count_out[7]:Q} -time {5}
```

Output

```
Device ID Code = 2F8071CF
The 'read_id_code' command succeeded.
Frequency = 0.192716 MHz
The 'run_frequency_monitor' command succeeded.
The Execute Script command succeeded.
```

get_programmer_info

This Tcl command lists the IDs of all FlashPRO programmers connected to the machine.

```
get_programmer_info
```

This command takes no arguments.

Example

```tcl
set a [get_programmer_info]
```

load_active_probe_list

Tcl command; loads the list of probes from the file.

```
load_active_probe_list -file file_path
```

Arguments

- `file file_path`
  The input file location.

Example

```tcl
load_active_probe_list -file "/my_probes.txt"
```

loopback_mode

This Tcl command applies loopback to a specified lane.

```
loopback_mode -lane {Physical_Location} -apply -type {loopback_type}
```

Arguments

- `lane {Physical_Location}`
  Specify the physical location of the lane.
- `apply`
  Apply specified loopback to specified lane.
- `type {loopback_type}`
  Specify the loopback type to apply.
Examples

```tcl
loopback_mode -lane {Q3_LANE2} -apply -type {EQ-NearEnd}
loopback_mode -lane {Q3_LANE0} -apply -type {EQ-FarEnd}
loopback_mode -lane {Q0_LANE0} -apply -type {CDRFarEnd}
loopback_mode -lane {Q0_LANE1} -apply -type {NoLpbk}
loopback_mode -lane {Q1_LANE2} -apply -type {EQ-FarEnd}
loopback_mode -lane {Q1_LANE0} -apply -type {NoLpbk}
loopback_mode -lane {Q2_LANE2} -apply -type {EQ-NearEnd}
loopback_mode -lane {Q2_LANE3} -apply -type {CDRFarEnd}
```

move_to_probe_group

Tcl command; moves the specified probe points to the specified probe group.

**Note:** Probe points related to a bus cannot be moved to another group.

```tcl
move_to_probe_group -name probe_name -group group_name
```

Arguments

- **-name probe_name**
  Specifies one or more probes to move.
- **-group group_name**
  Specifies name of the probe group.

Example

```tcl
move_to_probe_group -name out[5]:out[5]:Q \
  -name grp1.out[3]:out[3]:Q \
  -group my_grp2
```

optimize_dfe

This Tcl command supports the Optimize DFE feature in SmartDebug.

```tcl
optimize_dfe -dfe_algorithm <type of dfe algorithm> -lane <lane(s) configured in the design>
```

Arguments

- **-dfe_algorithm**
  This command executes Dfe Algorithm with type of dfe algorithm and lanes as input. Algorithm selection has two options:
  - **software_based** – executes DfeSs.tcl script
  - **xcvr_based** – executes internal Dfe Auto Calibration.
  This argument is mandatory.
- **-lane**
  List of lane(s) configured in the design.
  This argument is mandatory.

Examples

```tcl
optimize_dfe -lane {"Q2_LANE0"} -dfe_algorithm {software_based}
optimize_dfe -lane {"Q2_LANE0"} -dfe_algorithm {xcvr_based}
optimize_dfe -lane {"Q2_LANE0" "Q0_LANE0"} -dfe_algorithm {xcvr_based}
```
pcie_config_space

This Tcl command displays the value of the entered parameter in the SmartDebug log window and return thes register:field value to the Tcl.

```
```

Arguments

- `pcie_block_name {pcie_block_name}`
  Complete logical hierarchy of the PCIE block whose status is to be read from the device. This parameter is mandatory.
- `param_name {param name}`
  Parameter name to read from the device. This parameter is mandatory.

Example

```
```

pcie_ltssm_status

This Tcl command displays the current LTSSM state from the PLDA core in the SmartDebug log window and returns the register:field value to the Tcl.

```
```

Arguments

- `pcie_block_name {pcie_block_name}`
  Complete logical hierarchy of the PCIE block whose status is to be read from the device. This parameter is mandatory.

Example

```
```

plot_eye

This Tcl command is used to plot eye and export eye plots.

```
```

Arguments

- `lane {lane_instance_name}`
  Specify the lane instance name.
- `export_dir {location_path}`
  Specify the path to the location where the file is to be exported.

Example

```
```
program_probe_insertion

This Tcl command runs the probe insertion flow on the selected nets.

```
program_probe_insertion
```

This command takes no arguments.

read_active_probe

Tcl command; reads active probe values from the device. The target probe points are selected by the select_active_probe command.

```
read_active_probe [-deviceName device_name] [-name probe_name] [-group_name bus_name|group_name] [-value_type b|h][-file file_path]
```

Arguments

- **-deviceName** device_name
  Parameter is optional if only one device is available in the current configuration.
- **-name** probe_name
  Instead of all probes, read only the probes specified. The probe name should be prefixed with bus or group name if the probe is in the bus or group.
- **-group_name** bus_name | group_name
  Instead of all probes, reads only the specified buses or groups specified here.
- **-value_type** b | h
  Optional parameter, used when the read value is stored into a variable as a string.
  b = binary
  h = hex
- **-file** file_path
  Optional. If specified, redirects output with probe point values read from the device to the specified file.

**Note:** When the user tries to read at least one signal from the bus/group, the complete bus or group is read. The user is presented with the latest value for all the signals in the bus/group.

Example

```
read_active_probe -group_name {bus1}
read_active_probe -group_name {group1}
```

To save into variable:
```
set a [read_active_probe -group_name {bus_name} -value_type h]  #save read data in hex string
```

If read values are stored into a variable without specifying value_type parameter, it saves values as a binary string by default.

**Example**

```
set a [read_active_probe ]  #sets variable a as binary string of read values after read_active_probe command.
```

read_lsram

Tcl command; reads a specified block of large SRAM from the device.
Physical block

```
read_lsram -name block_name -fileName file_name
```

**Arguments**
- `-name block_name`
  - Specifies the name for the target block.
- `-fileName file_name`
  - Optional; specifies the output file name for the data read from the device.

**Exceptions**
- Array must be programmed and active
- Security locks may disable this function

**Example**
Reads the LSRAM Block Fabric.Logic_0/U2/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp_ramtmp_0/INST_RAM1K20_IP from the PolarFire device and writes it to the file output.txt.
```
read_lsram -name {Fabric.Logic_0/U2/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp_ramtmp_0/INST_RAM1K20_IP} -fileName {output.txt}
```

Logical block

```
read_lsram -logicalBlockName block_name -port port_name
```

**Arguments**
- `-logicalBlockName block_name`
  - Specifies the name for the user defined memory block.
- `-port port_name`
  - Specifies the port for the memory block selected. Can be either Port A or Port B.

**Example**
```
read_lsram -logicalBlockName {Fabric.Logic_0/U2/F_0_F0_U1} -port {Port A}
```

**read_usram**
Tcl command; reads a uSRAM block from the device.

Physical block

```
read_usram [-name block_name] -fileName file_name
```

**Arguments**
- `-name block_name`
  - Specifies the name for the target block.
- `-fileName file_name`
  - Optional; specifies the output file name for the data read from the device.

**Exceptions**
- Array must be programmed and active
- Security locks may disable this function
Example
Reads the uSRAM Block Fabric_Logic_0/U3/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp Ramirez_P0_0/INST_RAM64x12_IP from the PolarFire device and writes it to the file sram_block_output.txt.

```
read_usram -name {Fabric_Logic_0/U3/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp Ramirez_P0_0/INST_RAM64x12_IP} –fileName {output.txt}
```

Logical block

```
read_usram -logicalBlockName block_name -port port_name
```

Arguments

- `-logicalBlockName block_name`
  Specifies the name of the user defined memory block.
- `-port port_name`
  Specifies the port of the memory block selected. Can be either Port A or Port B.

Example

```
read_usram -logicalBlockName {Fabric_Logic_0/U3/F_0_F0_U1} -port {Port A}
```

remove_from_probe_group

Tcl command; removes the specified probe points from the group. That is, the removed probe points won’t be associated with any probe group.

**Note:** Probes cannot be removed from the bus.

```
remove_from_probe_group -name probe_name
```

Arguments

- `-name probe_name`
  Specifies one or more probe points to remove from the probe group.

Example

The following command removes two probes from my_grp2.

```
Move_out_of_probe_group -name my_grp2.out[3]:out[3]:Q \
- name my_grp2.out[3]:out[3]:Q
```

remove_probe_insertion_point

This Tcl command deletes an added probe from the probe insertion UI.

```
remove_probe_insertion_point -net net_name -driver driver
```

Arguments

- `-net net_name`
  Name of the existing net which is added using the `add_probe_insertion_point` command.
- `-driver driver`
  Driver of the net.

Example

```
remove_probe_insertion_point -net {count_out_c[0]} -driver {Counter_8bit_0_count_out[0]:Q}
```
run_selected_actions

This Tcl command is used to run the selected action for a device.

Example

```tcl
set_programming_action -name {MPF300(T_ES|TS_ES)} -action {DEVICE_INFO}
set_programming_action -name {M2S/M2GL090(T|TS|TV)} -action {ERASE}
```

See Also

- construct_chain_automatically
- enable_device
- scan_chain_prg
- set_debug_programmer
- set_device_name
- set_programming_file
- set_programming_action

save_active_probe_list

Tcl command; saves the list of active probes to a file.

Example

```tcl
save_active_probe_list -file ./my_probes.txt
```

Arguments

- `-file file_path`
  The output file location.

scan_chain_prg

In single mode, this Tcl command runs scan chain on a programmer. In chain mode, this Tcl command runs scan and check chain on a programmer if devices have been added in the grid.

Example

```tcl
scan_chain_prg -name {programmer_name}
```

Arguments

- `-name`
  Specify the device (programmer) name. This argument is mandatory.

See Also

- construct_chain_automatically
- enable_device
select_active_probe

Tcl command; manages the current selection of active probe points to be used by active probe READ operations. This command extends or replaces your current selection with the probe points found using the search pattern.

```
select_active_probe [-deviceName device_name] [-name probe_name_pattern] [-reset true|false]
```

Arguments

- **-deviceName device_name**
  Parameter is optional if only one device is available in the current configuration.

- **-name probe_name_pattern**
  Specifies the name of the probe. Optionally, search pattern string can specify one or multiple probe points. The pattern search characters "*" and "?" also can be specified to filter out the probe names.

- **-reset true | false**
  Optional parameter; resets all previously selected probe points. If name is not specified, empties out current selection.

Example

The following command selects three probes. In the below example, "grp1" is a group and "out" is a bus.

```
Select_active_probe -name out[5]:out[5]:Q
Select_active_probe -name out.out[1]:out[1]:Q
  -name out.out[3]:out[3]:Q
  -name out.out[5]:out[5]:Q
```

set_live_probe

Tcl command; set_live_probe channels A and/or B to the specified probe point(s). At least one probe point must be specified. Only exact probe name is allowed (i.e. no search pattern that may return multiple points).

```
set_live_probe [-deviceName device_name] [-probeA probe_name] [-probeB probe_name]
```

Arguments

- **-deviceName device_name**
  Parameter is optional if only one device is available in the current configuration or set for debug (see SmartDebug user guide for details).

- **-probeA probe_name**
  Specifies target probe point for the probe channel A.

- **-probeB probe_name**
  Specifies target probe point for the probe channel B.

Exceptions

- The array must be programmed and active
- Active probe read or write operation will affect current settings of Live probe since they use same probe circuitry inside the device
• Setting only one Live probe channel affects the other one, so if both channels need to be set, they must be set from the same call to set_live_probe
• Security locks may disable this function
• In order to be available for Live probe, ProbeA and ProbeB I/O's must be reserved for Live probe respectively

**Example**
Sets the Live probe channel A to the probe point A12 on device MPF300TS_ES.

```tcl
set_live_probe [-deviceName MPF300TS_ES] [-probeA A12]
```

**set_debug_programmer**
This Tcl command is used to set the debug programmer.

```tcl
set_debug_programmer -name {programmer_name}
```

**Arguments**
- `-name`
  Specify the programmer. This argument is mandatory.

**Example**

```tcl
set_debug_programmer -name {S201YQST1V}
```

**See Also**
- construct_chain_automatically
- scan_chain_prg
- enable_device
- set_device_name
- set_programming_file
- set_programming_action
- run_selected_actions

**set_programming_action**
This Tcl command is used to select the action for a device.

```tcl
set_programming_action [-name {device_name}] -action {procedure_action}
```

**Arguments**
- `-name`
  Specify the device name. This argument is mandatory.
- `-action`
  Specify the programming action. This argument is mandatory.

**Example**

```tcl
set_programming_action -name {MPF300(T_ES|TS_ES)} -action {DEVICE_INFO}
set_programming_action -name {M2S/M2GL090(T|TS|TV)} -action {ERASE}
```
See Also

construct_chain_automatically
scan_chain_prg
enable_device
set_debug_programmer
set_device_name
set_programming_file
run_selected_actions

set_programming_file

This Tcl command is used to set the programming file for a device. Either the file or the no_file flag must specified. A programming file must be loaded. The device must be a Microsemi device.

```
set_programming_file -name {device_name} -file {stapl_file_name_with_path}
```

Arguments

- `name`
  Specify the device name. This argument is mandatory.
- `file`
  Specify the file path. This argument is mandatory.

Example

```
set_programming_file -name {MPF300(T_ES|TS_ES)} -file {D:/export/CNI_PCIE_TOP_default_uic_I2_200_0_12.stp}
```

See Also

construct_chain_automatically
scan_chain_prg
enable_device
set_debug_programmer
set_device_name
set_programming_action
run_selected_actions

smartbert_test

This Tcl command is used for the following:

- Start a Smart BERT test
- Stop a Smart BERT test
- Reset error count

smartbert_test -start

This Tcl command starts a Smart BERT test with a specified pattern on a specified lane.

```
smartbert_test -start -pattern {pattern_type} -lane {Physical_Location}
```

Arguments

- `start`
Start the Smart BERT test.

pattern (pattern_type)

Specify the pattern type of the Smart BERT test.

-lane (Physical_Location)

Specify the physical location of the lane.

-EQ-NearEndLoopback

Enable EQ-Near End Loopback on specified lane.

Examples

smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs9} -lane {Q0_LANE3}
smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs23} -lane {Q3_LANE2}
smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs7} -lane {Q3_LANE1}
smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs31} -lane {Q1_LANE2} -EQ-NearEndLoopback
smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs9} -lane {Q2_LANE2} -EQ-NearEndLoopback
smartbert_test -start -pattern {prbs15} -lane {Q2_LANE3} -EQ-NearEndLoopback

smartbert_test -stop

This Tcl command stops a Smart BERT test on a specified lane.

Arguments

-stop

Stop the smart BERT test.

-lane (Physical_Location)

Specify the physical location of the lane.

Examples

smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q0_LANE0}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q0_LANE3}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q3_LANE2}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q3_LANE1}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q1_LANE2}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q2_LANE2}
smartbert_test -stop -lane {Q2_LANE3}

smartbert_test -reset_counter

This Tcl command resets a lane error counter.

Arguments

-reset_counter

Reset lane error counter on hardware and cumulative error count on the UI.

-lane (Physical_Location)

Specify the physical location of the lane.

Examples

smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane {Q0_LANE0}
smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane {Q3_LANE2}
smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane {Q2_LANE3}
smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane {Q2_LANE2}
smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane (Q1_LANE2)
smartbert_test -reset_counter -lane (Q3_LANE1)

**static_pattern_transmit**
This Tcl command starts and stops a Static Pattern Transmit.

**static_pattern_transmit -start**

```
static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Physical_Location} -pattern {pattern_type} -value {user_pattern_value}
```

**Parameters**
- **-start**
  Start the Static Pattern Transmit.
- **-lane {Physical_Location}**
  Specify physical location of lane.
- **-pattern {pattern_type}**
  Specify pattern_type of Static Pattern Transmit.
- **-value {user_pattern_value}**
  Specify user_pattern_value in hex if pattern_type selected is custom.

**Examples**
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q0_LANE0} -pattern {fixed}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q0_LANE2} -pattern {maxrunlength} -value {}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q3_LANE2} -pattern {custom} -value {df}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q3_LANE0} -pattern {fixed} -value {}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q1_LANE1} -pattern {custom} -value {4578}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q1_LANE2} -pattern {fixed} -value {}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q2_LANE2} -pattern {maxrunlength} -value {}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -start -lane {Q2_LANE1} -pattern {custom} -value {abcdef56}`

**static_pattern_transmit -stop**

```
static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Physical_Location}
```

**Parameters**
- **-stop**
  Stop the Static Pattern Transmit.
- **-lane {Physical_Location}**
  Specify physical location of lane.

**Examples**
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q0_LANE0}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q0_LANE2}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q3_LANE2}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q3_LANE0}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q1_LANE1}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q1_LANE2}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q2_LANE2}`
- `static_pattern_transmit -stop -lane {Q2_LANE1}`
ungroup
Tcl command; disassociates the probes as a group.

```
ngroup -name group_name
```

**Arguments**
- `-name group_name`
  Name of the group.

**Example**
```
ungroup -name my_grp4
```

unset_live_probe
Tcl command; discontinues the debug function and clears live probe A, live probe B, or both probes (Channel A/Channel B). An all zeros value is shown in the oscilloscope.

```
unset_live_probe -probeA 1 -probeB 1 [-DEVICE_NAME device_name]
```

**Arguments**
- `-probeA`
  Live probe Channel A.
- `-probeB`
  Live probe Channel B.
- `-DEVICE_NAME device_name`
  Parameter is optional if only one device is available in the current configuration or set for debug (see the SmartDebug User Guide for Libero or the SmartDebug User Guide for PolarFire for details).

**Exceptions**
- The array must be programmed and active.
- Active probe read or write operation affects current of Live Probe settings, because they use the same probe circuitry inside the device.
- Security locks may disable this function.

**Example**
The following example unsets live probe Channel A from the device MPF300TS_ES.
```
unset_live_probe -probeA 1 [-DEVICE_NAME MPF300TS_ES]
```

**uprom_read_memory**
This Tcl command reads a uPROM memory block from the device.

```
read_uprom_memory -startAddress {hex_value} -words {integer_value}
```

**Arguments**
- `-startAddress hex_value`
  Specifies the start address of the uPROM memory block.
- `-words integer_value`
  Specifies the number of 9-bit words.
**write_active_probe**

Tcl command; sets the target probe point on the device to the specified value. The target probe point name must be specified.

```
write_active_probe [-deviceName device_name] -name probe_name -value true|false
               -group_name group_bus_name -group_value "hex-value" | "binary-value"
```

**Arguments**

- **-deviceName device_name**
  Parameter is optional if only one device is available in the current configuration.
- **-name probe_name**
  Specifies the name for the target probe point. Cannot be a search pattern.
- **-value true | false hex-value | binary-value**
  Specifies values to be written.
  True = High
  False = Low
- **-group_name group_bus_name**
  Specify the group or bus name to write to complete group or bus.
- **-group_value "hex-value" | "binary-value"**
  Specify the value for the complete group or bus.
  Hex-value format: "<size>'h<value>"
  Binary-value format: "<size>'b<value>"

**Example**

```tcl
write_active_probe -name out[5]:out[5]:Q -value true <-- write to a single probe
write_active_probe -name grp1.out[3]:out[3]:Q -value low <-- write to a probe in the group
write_active_probe -group_name grp1 -group_value "8'hF0" <-- write the value to complete group
write_active_probe -group_name out -group_value "8'b11110000" 
               -name out[2]:out[2]:Q -value true <-- write multiple probes at the same time.
```

**write_lsramp**

Tcl command; writes a word into the specified large SRAM location.

**Physical block**

```
write_lsramp -name block_name] -offset offset_value -value integer_value
```

**Arguments**

- **-name block_name**
  Specifies the name for the target block.
- **-offset offset_value**
  Offset (address) of the target word within the memory block.
- **-value integer_value**

**Example**

```tcl
read_uprom_memory -startAddress {0xA} -words {100}
```
Word to be written to the target location. Depending on the configuration of memory blocks, the width can be 1, 2, 5, 10, or 20 bits.

Exceptions
- Array must be programmed and active
- The maximum value that can be written depends on the configuration of memory blocks
- Security locks may disable this function

Example
write_lsram -name {Fabric_Logic_0/U2/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp_ramtmp_0_0/INST_RAM1K20_IP} -offset 0 -value 291

Logical block

write_lsram -logicalBlockName block_name -port port_name -offset offset_value -logicalValue hexadecimal_value

Arguments
-logicalBlockName block_name
  Specifies the name of the user defined memory block.
-port port_name
  Specifies the port of the memory block selected. Can be either Port A or Port B.
-offset offset_value
  Offset (address) of the target word within the memory block.
-logicalValue hexadecimal_value
  Specifies the hexadecimal value to be written to the memory block. Size of the value is equal to the width of the output port selected.

Example
write_lsram -logicalBlockName {Fabric_Logic_0/U2/F_0_F0_U1} -port {Port A} -offset 1 -logicalValue {00FFF}

write_usram

Tcl command; writes a 12-bit word into the specified uSRAM location.

Physical block

write_usram -name block_name] -offset offset_value -value integer_value

Arguments
-name block_name
  Specifies the name for the target block.
-offset offset_value
  Offset (address) of the target word within the memory block.
-value integer_value
  12-bit value to be written.

Exceptions
- Array must be programmed and active
- The maximum value that can be written is 0x1FF
- Security locks may disable this function
Example

Writes a value of 0x291 to the device PolarFire in the FabricLogic_0/U3/F_0_F0_U1/ramtmp_ramtmp_0_0/INST_RAM64x12_IP with an offset of 0.

\[
\text{write \_lsram \ -name \{Fabric\_Logic\_0/U3/F\_0\_F0\_U1/ramtmp\_ramtmp\_0_0/INST\_RAM64x12\_IP\} \ -offset \ 0 \ -value \ 291}
\]

Logical block

\[
\text{write \_usram \ -logicalBlockName \ block\_name \ -port \ port\_name \ -offset \ offset\_value \ -logicalValue \ \text{hexadecimal\_value}}
\]

Arguments

- **-logicalBlockName block\_name**
  - Specifies the name of the user defined memory block.
- **-port port\_name**
  - Specifies the port of the memory block selected. Can be either Port A or Port B.
- **-offset offset\_value**
  - Offset (address) of the target word within the memory block.
- **-logicalValue hexadecimal\_value**
  - Specifies the hexadecimal value to be written to the memory block. Size of the value is equal to the width of the output port selected.

Example

\[
\text{write \_usram \ -logicalBlockName \{Fabric\_Logic\_0/U3/F\_0\_F0\_U1\} \ -port \{Port \ A\} \ -offset \ 1 \ -logicalValue \{00FFF\}}
\]

\[
\text{x\_cvr\_read\_register}
\]

This Tcl command reads SCB registers and their field values. Read value is in hex format. This command is used in SmartDebug Signal Integrity.

\[
\text{x\_cvr\_read\_register \ -inst\_name <inst\_name> \ -reg \ [\langle reg\_name \rangle | \langle reg\_name\_field\_name \rangle]}\]

Arguments

- **-inst\_name <inst\_name>**
  - Specify the lane instance name used in the design.
- **-reg \ <reg\_name> | \ <reg\_name\_field\_name>**
  - Specify the \langle reg\_name \rangle for register name or \langle reg\_name\_field\_name \rangle for the register’s field.

Examples

Reading peslane’s 32-bit register LNTV\_R0:

\[
\text{x\_cvr\_read\_register \ -inst\_name \{CM1\_PCIe\_SS\_0/PP\_PCIe\_0/LANE1\} \ -reg\_name \{LNTV\_R0\}}
\]

Output:

- Register Name: LNTV\_R0 value: 0x12
- The 'x\_cvr\_write\_register' command succeeded.

Reading Register LNTV\_R0 field LNTV\_RX\_GEAR (i.e. 0th bit of 32-bit register):

\[
\text{x\_cvr\_read\_register \ -inst\_name \{CM1\_PCIe\_SS\_0/PP\_PCIe\_0/LANE1\} \ -reg\_name \{LNTV\_R0:\_LNTV\_RX\_GEAR\}}
\]
Output:

Register Name: LNTV_R0:LNTV_RX_GEAR, Value: 0x0
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

Exception:

SOFT_RESET Register

The SOFT_RESET register is an SCB read/write register containing information such as block ID and Map IDs. It is also used to provide a pulsed reset to the SCB registers. It is a group-specific register.

The SOFT_RESET register is available with the four groups (pma_lane, pma_cmn, pcslane, and pcscmn). To read or write this register or its field value, "group name" must be added before "SOFT_RESET".

- `reg_name <group name>_SOFT_RESET` for register name
or

- `[<group name>_SOFT_RESET>:field_name]` for register field name

where `<group name>` can be PCS, PCSCMN, PMA, or PMA_CMN.

Examples

Reading all four groups' SOFT_RESET register and its field BLOCKID

**Reading the PCS SOFT_RESET register and its field BLOCKID (i.e. 16th to 31st bit):**

```
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCS_SOFT_RESET}
```

Output:

Register Name: PCS_SOFT_RESET, Value: 0x300100
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

**Reading field BLOCKID:**

```
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCS_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID}
```

Output:

Register Name: PCS_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID, Value: 0x30
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

**Reading PCSCMN's SOFT_RESET register and its field BLOCKID (i.e. 16th to 31st bit):**

```
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET}
```

Output:

Register Name: PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET, Value: 0x340100
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

**Reading field BLOCKID:**

```
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID}
```

Output:

Register Name: PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID, Value: 0x34
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

**Reading PMA's SOFT_RESET register and its field BLOCKID (i.e. 16th to 31st bit):**

```
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PMA_SOFT_RESET}
```

Output:

Register Name: PMA_SOFT_RESET, Value: 0x1300100
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.
Reading field BLOCKID:
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name (PMA_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID)
Output:
Register Name: PMA_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID, Value: 0x130
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

Reading PMA_CMN’s SOFT_RESET register and it’s field BLOCKID (i.e. 16th to 31st bit):
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name (PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET)
Output:
Register Name: PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET, Value: 0x1340100
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

Reading field BLOCKID:
xcvr_read_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/PF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name (PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID)
Output:
Register Name: PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET:BLOCKID, Value: 0x134
The 'xcvr_read_register' command succeeded.

See Also
xcvr_write_register

xcvr_write_register
This Tcl command writes SCB registers and their field values. Write value is in hex format. This command is used in SmartDebug Signal Integrity.

xcvr_write_register -inst_name <inst_name> -reg_name [<reg_name> | <reg_name>:field_name>] -value {write_value}

Arguments
- inst_name <inst_name>
  Specify the lane instance name used in the design.
- reg_name <reg_name> or <reg_name>:field_name
  Specify the <reg_name> for register name or <reg_name>:field_name for the register’s field.
- value <write_value>
  Specify the value in hex format.

Examples
Writing pcs-cmn’s 32-bit register GSSCLK_CTRL

xcvr_write_register -inst_name {CM1_PCIE_SS_0/PCIE_0/LANE1} -reg_name {GSSCLK_CTRL} -value 0xffffffff
Output:
Register Name: GSSCLK_CTRL value: 0xffffffff
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.
Writing Register GSSCLK_CTRL field MCLK_GSSCLK_2_SEL i.e. 16th to 20th bits (5 bits) of 32-bit register

```tcl
xcvr_write_register -inst_name {CM1_PCIE_SS_0/FF_PCIE_0/LANE1} \ -reg_name {GSSCLK_CTRL:MCLK_GSSCLK_2_SEL} -value 0x6
```

Output:
Register Name: GSSCLK_CTRL:MCLK_GSSCLK_2_SEL value: 0x6
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

Exception:

**SOFT_RESET Register**

The SOFT_RESET register is an SCB read/write register containing information such as block ID and Map IDs. It is also used to provide a pulsed reset to the SCB registers. It is a group-specific register.

The SOFT_RESET register is available with the four groups (pma_lane, pma_cmn, pcslane, and pcscmn). To read or write this register or its field value, “group name” must be added before “SOFT_RESET”.

- `reg_name <group name>_SOFT_RESET` for register name
- `[<group name>_SOFT_RESET]:field_name` for register field name

where `<group name>` can be PCS, PCSCMN, PMA, or PMA_CMN

**Examples**

Writing all four groups' SOFT_RESET register and its field PERIPH

*Writing to the PCS SOFT_RESET register (32-bits) and its field PERIPH (i.e. 8th bit)*:

```tcl
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCS_SOFT_RESET} -value 0xffffffff
```

Output:
Register Name: PCS_SOFT_RESET value: 0xffffffff
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

*Writing to field PERIPH:*

```tcl
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCS_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH} -value 0x1
```

Output:
Register Name: PCS_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH value: 0x1
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

*Writing to PCSCMN's SOFT_RESET register (32-bits) its field PERIPH (i.e. 8th bit)*:

```tcl
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET} -value 0xffffffff
```

Output:
Register Name: PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET value: 0xffffffff
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

*Writing to field PERIPH:*

```tcl
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH} -value 0x1
```

Output:
Register Name: PCSCMN_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH value: 0x1
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.
Writing to PMA's SOFT_RESET register its field PERIPH (i.e. 8th bit):

```
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PMA_SOFT_RESET} -value 0xffffffff
```

Output:
Register Name: PMA_SOFT_RESET value: 0xffffffff
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

Writing to field PERIPH:

```
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PMA_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH} -value 0x1
```

Output:
Register Name: PMA_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH value: 0x1
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

Writing to PMA_CMN's SOFT_RESET register its field PERIPH (i.e. 8th bit):

```
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET} -value 0xffffffff
```

Output:
Register Name: PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET value: 0xffffffff
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

Writing to field PERIPH:

```
xcvr_write_register -inst_name SmartBERT_L4_0/FF_XCVR_0/LANE0 -reg_name {PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH} -value 0x1
```

Output:
Register Name: PMA_CMN_SOFT_RESET:PERIPH value: 0x1
The 'xcvr_write_register' command succeeded.

See Also

```
xcvr_read_register
```
Configure JTAG Chain Tcl Commands

These commands take a script that contains JTAG chain configuration-specific Tcl commands and passes them to FlashPro Express for execution.

Note that these commands cannot be executed directly from Libero.

**add_actel_device**

Adds an Actel device to the chain. Either the `file` or `device` parameter must be specified. Chain programming mode must have been set.

```
add_actel_device [-file {filename}] [-device {device}] -name {name}
```

**Arguments**

Where:

`-file {filename}`

Specifies a programming filename.

`-device {device}`

Specifies the device family (such as MPF300).

`-name {name}`

Specifies the device user name.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

```
add_actel_device -file {e:/design/stp/TOP.stp} -name {MyDevice1}
add_actel_device -device {MPF300} -name {MyDevice2}
```

**add_non_actel_device**

Adds a non-Actel device in the chain. Either the file, or (-tck And -ir) parameters must be specified. The Chain programming mode must have been set.

```
add_non_actel_device [-file {file}] [-ir {ir}] [-tck {tck}] [-name {name}]
```

**Arguments**

`-file {filename}`

Specifies a BSDL file.

`-ir {ir}`

Specifies the IR length.

`-tck {tck}`

Specifies the maximum TCK frequency (in MHz).
\begin{itemize}

\item[-name \{name\}]
\begin{quote}
Specifies the device user name.
\end{quote}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Exceptions}

None

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{quote}
add\_non\_actel\_device -file \{e:/design/bsdl/DeviceX.bsd\} -name \{MyDevice3\}
add\_non\_actel\_device -ir 8 - tck 5 -name \{MyDevice4\}
\end{quote}

\textbf{add\_non\_actel\_device\_to\_database}

\begin{quote}
Imports settings via a BSDL file that adds non-Actel or non-Microsemi devices to the device database so that they are recognized during scan chain and auto-construction operations.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
add\_non\_actel\_device\_to\_database [-file \{bsdl\_filename\}]
\end{quote}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{quote}
-\texttt{file} \{bsdl\_filename\}
\end{quote}
\begin{quote}
Specifies the path to the BSDL file and the BSDL filename add to the database.
\end{quote}

\textbf{Supported Families}

All non-Microsemi and non-Actel families

\textbf{Exceptions}

N/A

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{quote}
The following example uses a BSDL file to add a non-Microsemi (1502AS J44) device to the device database:
add\_non\_actel\_device\_to\_database -file \{c:/bsdl/atmel/1502AS\_J44.bsd\}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
The following example uses a BSDL file to add a non-Microsemi (80200) device to the device database:
add\_non\_actel\_device\_to\_database -file \{c:/bsdl/intel/80200\_v1.0.bsd\}
\end{quote}

\textbf{construct\_chain\_automatically}

\begin{quote}
Automatically starts chain construction for the specified programmer.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
construct\_chain\_automatically\{(-name \{name\})+\}
\end{quote}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{quote}
-\texttt{name} \{name\}
\end{quote}
\begin{quote}
Specifies the programmer(s) name(s).
\end{quote}

\textbf{Exceptions}

N/A
Example

Example for one programmer:
construct_chain_automatically -name {21428}

Example for two programmers:
construct_chain_automatically -name {21428} -name {00579}

copy_device
Copies a device in the chain to the clipboard. Chain programming mode must be set. See the paste_device command for more information.

```tcl
copy_device (-name {name})*
```

Arguments

- `-name {name}`
  Specifies the device name. Repeat this argument to copy multiple devices.

Exceptions

None

Example

The example copies the device 'mydevice1' to the same location with a new name 'mydevice2'.

copy_device -name {MyDevice1} -name {MyDevice2}

cut_device
Removes one or more devices from the chain. It places the removed device in the clipboard. Chain programming mode must be set to use this command. See the paste_device command for more information.

```tcl
cut_device (-name {name})*
```

Arguments

- `-name {name}`
  Specifies the device name. You can repeat this argument for multiple devices.

Exceptions

None

Example

The following example removes the devices 'mydevice1' and 'mydevice2' from the chain.

cut_device -name {MyDevice1} -name {MyDevice2}

enable_device
Enables or disables a device in the chain (if the device is disabled, it is bypassed). Chain programming mode must be set. The device must be a Microsemi device.

```tcl
enable_device -name {name} -enable {TRUE|FALSE}
```
Arguments

-name {name}
Specifies your device name
-enable {TRUE|FALSE}
Specifies whether the device is to be enabled or disabled. If you specify multiple devices, this argument applies to all specified devices. (TRUE = enable. FALSE = disable)

Exceptions
None

Example
The following example disables the device 'mydevice1' in the chain.
enable_device –name {MyDevice1} –enable {FALSE}

paste_device
Paste the devices that are on the clipboard in the chain, immediately above the position_name device, if this parameter is specified. Otherwise it places the devices at the end of the chain. The chain programming mode must be enabled.
paste_device [-position_name {position_name}]

Arguments
 -position_name {position_name}
  Optional argument that specifies the name of a device in the chain.

Exceptions
None

Examples
The following example pastes the devices on the clipboard immediately above the device 'mydevice3' in the chain.
paste_device -position_name {MyDevice3}

remove_device
Removes the device from the chain. Chain programming mode must be set.
remove_device (-name {name})*

Arguments
 -name {name}
  Specifies the device name. You can repeat this argument for multiple devices.

Supported Families
All

Exceptions
None
Example

Remove a device 'M2S050T' from the chain:
```tcl
remove_device (-name M2S050T)*
```

**remove_non_actel_device_from_database**

Removes settings for non-Microsemi or non-Actel device from the device database.

```tcl
remove_non_actel_device_from_database [-name {device_name}]
```

**Arguments**

- `-name {device_name}`

  Specifies the non-Actel or non-Microsemi device name to be removed from the database. You can repeat this argument for multiple devices.

**Supported Families**

Non-Microsemi and non-Actel devices

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example removes the F1502AS_J44 device from the database:
```tcl
remove_non_actel_device_from_database -name F1502AS_J44
```

The following example removes the SA2_PROCESSOR device from the database:
```tcl
remove_non_actel_device_from_database -name SA2_PROCESSOR
```

**select_libero_design_device**

This command selects the Libero design device for the Programming Connectivity and Interface tool within Libero. This command is needed when the tool cannot automatically resolve the Libero design device when there are two or more identical devices that match the Libero design device in the configured JTAG chain.

**Syntax**

```tcl
select_libero_design_device -name {device_name}
```

**Arguments**

- `-name {device_name}`

  Specifies a user-assigned unique device name in the JTAG chain.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

```tcl
select_libero_design_device -name M2S050TS (2)
select_libero_design_device -name my_design_device
```
Note

This Tcl command is typically used in a Tcl command script file that is passed to the Libero run_tool command.

```
run_tool -name {CONFIGURE_CHAIN} -script {<flashPro_cmd>.tcl}
```

**set_bsdsl_file**

Sets a BSDL file to a non-Microsemi device in the chain. Chain programming mode must have been set. The device must be a non-Microsemi device.

```
set_bsdsl_file -name {name} -file {file}
```

**Arguments**

- `name {name}`
  - Specifies the device name.
- `-file {file}`
  - Specifies the BSDL file.

**Supported Families**

Any non-Microsemi device supported by FlashPro Express.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example sets the BSDL file `/design/bsdl/NewBSDL2.bsdl` to the device 'MyDevice3':

```
set_bsdsl_file -name {MyDevice3} -file {e:/design/bsdl/NewBSDL2.bsdl}
```

**set_device_ir**

Sets the IR length of a non-Microsemi device in the chain. Chain programming mode must be set. The device must be a non-Microsemi device.

```
set_device_ir -name {name} -ir {ir}
```

**Arguments**

- `-name {name}`
  - Specifies the device name.
- `-ir {ir}`
  - Specifies the IR length.

**Supported Families**

Any non-Microsemi device supported by FlashPro Express.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example sets the IR length to '2' for the non-Microsemi device 'MyDevice4':

```
set_device_ir -name {MyDevice4} -ir {2}
```
set_device_ir -name {MyDevice4} -ir {2}

set_device_name

Changes the user name of a device in the chain. Chain programming mode must be set.

set_device_name -name {name} -new_name {new_name}

Arguments

- name {name}
  Identifies the old device name.
- new_name {new_name}
  Specifies the new device name.

Exceptions

None

Example

The following example changes the user name of the device from 'MyDevice4' to 'MyDevice5':

set_device_name -name {MyDevice4} -new_name {MyDevice5}

set_device_order

Sets the order of the devices in the chain to the order specified. Chain programming mode must have been set. Unspecified devices will be at the end of the chain.

set_device_order (-name {name})*

Arguments

- name {name}
  Specifies the device name. To specify a new order you must repeat this argument and specify each device name in the order desired.

Exceptions

None

Example

The following example sets the device order for 'MyDevice1', 'MyDevice2', 'MyDevice3', and 'MyDevice4'. 'MyDevice2' is unspecified so it moves to the end of the chain.

set_device_order -name {MyDevice3} -name {MyDevice1} -name {MyDevice4}
  the new order is:
  MyDevice3 MyDevice1 MyDevice4 MyDevice2

set_device_tck

Sets the maximum TCK frequency of a non-Microsemi device in the chain. Chain programming mode must be set. The device must be a non-Microsemi device.

set_device_tck -name {name} -tck {tck}
**Arguments**

- `name {name}`
  Specifies the device name.

- `tck {tck}`
  Specifies the maximum TCK frequency (in MHz).

**Supported Families**

Any non-Microsemi device supported by FlashPro Express.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example sets the maximum TCK frequency of the non-Microsemi device 'MyDevice4':

```
set_device_tck -name {MyDevice4} -tck {2.25}
```

**set_device_type**

Changes the family of a Microsemi device in the chain. The device must be a Microsemi device. The device parameter below is now optional.

```
set_device_type -name {name} -type {type}
```

**Arguments**

- `name {name}`
  Identifies the name of the device you want to change.

- `type {type}`
  Specifies the device family.

**Supported Families**

Any Microsemi device supported by FlashPro Express.

**Exceptions**

None

**Example**

The following example sets the device 'MyDevice2' to the type MPF300.

```
set_device_type -name {MyDevice2} -type {MPF300}
```

**set_programming_action**

This Tcl command is used to select the action for a device.

```
set_programming_action [-name {device_name}] -action {procedure_action}
```

**Arguments**

- `name`
  Specify the device name. This argument is mandatory.

- `action`
Specify the programming action. This argument is mandatory.

Example

set_programming_action -name {MPF300(T_ES|TS_ES)} -action {DEVICE_INFO}
set_programming_action -name {M2S/M2GL090(T|TS|TV)} -action {ERASE}

See Also

construct_chain_automatically
scan_chain_prb
enable_device
set_debug_programmer
set_device_name
set_programming_file
run_selected_actions

set_programming_file
This Tcl command is used to set the programming file for a device. Either the file or the no_file flag must be specified. A programming file must be loaded. The device must be a Microsemi device.

Example

set_programming_file -name {device_name} -file {stapl_file_name_with_path}

Arguments
- name
  Specify the device name. This argument is mandatory.
- file
  Specify the file path. This argument is mandatory.

See Also

construct_chain_automatically
scan_chain_prb
enable_device
set_debug_programmer
set_device_name
set_programming_action
run_selected_actions