

Advance e620 errata, revision 6 August release

Problem: The Advance e620 requires more than the PCI standard 25W during operation.

Effect: The card may fail due to lack of power or cooling.

Workaround: Users must ensure there is sufficient power and cooling provided for the card as defined in the product datasheet.

Problem: The current Advance e620 cards have a reduced operating environment of 32°F to 104°F (0°C to 40°C) ambient with airflow requirement of 500 LFM (2.5m/s) as the airflow across the heatsinks.

Effect: The card may fail to operate correctly outside of this operating range.

Workaround: Users must ensure there is sufficient cooling provided for the card.

Problem (CTS 2228): The PCIe interface has a very low electrostatic discharge (ESD) susceptibility of 100V.

Effect: Incorrect handling of the card can damage the card.

Workaround: Extreme ESD caution should be observed when handling these cards. Cards which are not installed should have the ESD protective strip fitted across the edge connector.

Problem (CTS 4266): FPGA version 1.40.0.0 (0x6f027000) does not support Microsoft Windows.

Effect: The operation of the machine can become unstable and crash.

Workaround: Do not use this release of the FPGA on a system with Microsoft Windows.

Problem (CTS 3861): The Advance e620 card exceeds the specified time by which a system must guarantee that all components intended to be software visible after a cold boot are ready and able to receive Configuration Requests.

Effect: This is extremely unlikely to cause a problem but may mean the card is not recognized.

Workaround: Warm boot the system.

Problem (CTS 3793, 4286): Active State Power Management (ASPM) state L0s are not supported.

Effect: May cause booting or state transition problems.

Workaround: Do not enable ASPM for your system. This may be managed via a system BIOS option.

Problem (CTS 3776): After power-up or restart, the Advance e620 card may fail to correctly negotiate the highest PCIe link speed available to it.

Effect: Application dependant. Operating at a reduced PCIe link speed may reduce the level of acceleration it is possible to achieve.

Workaround: Reboot the system and check the PCIe link configuration. Use `csrest -v` to check the PCIe link configuration.

Problem (CTS 4087, 3776): After power-up or restart, the Advance e620 card may infrequently fail to negotiate a PCIe connection.

Effect: The card is not accessible for use by the operating system or higher-level applications.

Workaround: Check LED B (see the *Runtime User Guide* for information on how to identify the LEDs) and verify if the PCIe link has been established. If the PCIe link negotiation has failed, restart or power-cycle your system.