AN 807: Configuring the Intel® Arria® 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel® FPGA SDK for OpenCL™
Configuring the Intel® Arria® 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel® FPGA SDK for OpenCL™

Configuring and Installing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board.................................3
Initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL.............................. 10
Installing the OpenCL Runtime Driver..............................................................................................12
Programming the Flash Memory on the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit.........................12
Troubleshooting..................................................................................................................................14

The Quartus Programmer might display errors when your run aocl flash or aocl program.........................14
Quartus Programmer fails while programming either the FPGA or flash memory............................14
For Microsoft® Windows users, Intel FPGA Download Cable driver might not be installed on your host.................................................................14
PCle read/write speed is slower than expected....................................................................................15
Memory module is not plugged in or a loose connection on the board..............................................15
The jtagconfig command fails when initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL .........................................................15
Unexpected reboot during programming the FPGA ...............................................................................16
The aocl install command fails due to a problem with PCIe drivers..................................................17

Document Revision History of Configuring the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL.................................................................17
Configuring the Intel® Arria® 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel® FPGA SDK for OpenCL™

You must complete the instructions in this document before you can use your Intel® Arria® 10 GX FPGA Development Kit with the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL™. The instructions require you to be familiar with Intel Quartus® Prime software and hardware assembly to avoid damaging the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit PCIe card.

The instructions in this document are best carried out by or with the assistance of an Intel Programmable Systems Group Field Application Engineer.

Configuring and Installing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board

To use the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit with the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL, you must install the DDR4 memory module, configure certain DIP switches on the board, and add the board to your host system.

1. Install the DDR4 memory module as follows:
   a. Locate the heat sink on the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board:

   ![Heat Sink Image]

      Remove the heat sink from the board by squeezing and pushing out the two pins from the back of the board.
   
   b. Remove the heat sink from the board by squeezing and pushing out the two pins from the back of the board.
c. Locate the HiLo connector that was previously hidden by the heat sink

d. Plug the DDR4 memory module into the HiLo connector.
The DD4 memory module provided with the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit looks like the following image:

After you have plugged in the DDR4 memory module, your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit card should look like the following image:

2. Configure the following DIP switches: SW3, SW4, SW5, and SW6:
   a. Locate the SW3 DIP switch on the front of the board:
   e. Reinstall the heat sink on the board. Make sure that the two fans are visible.
b. Ensure that the SW3 DIP switch is configured as follows:

c. Locate the SW4, SW5, and SW6 DIP switches on the back of the board:
d. Ensure that the SW4, SW5, and SW6 DIP switches are configured as follows:

![](image)

3. Add the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit card to your host system:
   a. Plug the card into a PCIe Gen3 x8 slot on your host system.
b. Connect the 6-pin power cable to the card.
c. Connect the card to your host USB subsystem using the micro USB cable.
After you have configured and installed the hardware, you must initialize the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL.

**Initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL**

Before you can use the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit with OpenCL, you must initialize the board with an OpenCL image. Without this image, the board host operating system does not recognize the PCIe card and the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL Offline Compiler cannot find the device.

Before you initialize the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL, install the following software on the system where you installed the PCIe card:

- **Intel FPGA Download Cable driver**: Download the Intel FPGA Download Cable driver from the Intel FPGA Cable and Adapter Drivers Information page at the following URL:
  

- **Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL**: Download the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL at the following URL:
  

To initialize the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL:

1. Lower the JTAG clock speed to 6 MHz using the following command:

   ```bash
   jtagconfig --setparam 1 JtagClock 6M
   ```

   If you receive “No JTAG hardware available” error message, refer to The jtagconfig command fails when initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL on page 15 for solution.

   You can confirm the clock speed with the following command:

   ```bash
   jtagconfig --getparam 1 JtagClock
   ```

2. Uncompress the following file to a temporary location:

   ```bash
   INTELFPGAOCLSDKROOT/board/a10_ref/bringup/a10_ref_initialization.tgz
   ```

   Where `INTELFPGAOCLSDKROOT` in the installation path for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL.
Ensure that you have the following files in your temporary location. You need these files to complete the steps that follow.

- max5_150.pof
- top.sof
- boardtest.aocx

3. Update the MAX V CPLD system controller with the max5_150.pof file as follows:

a. Ensure that cable number 1 is the cable connected to the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit with the following command:

```bash
quartus_pgm -l
```

The command output should resemble the following example output:

```
Info: Command: quartus_pgm -l
1) USB-BlasterII [2-1.3]
Info: Quartus Prime Programmer was successful. 0 errors, 0 warnings
```

a. Run the `jtagconfig` command as follows to ensure that your Intel FPGA Download Cable driver is ready:

```bash
bash-4.1$ jtagconfig
```

```
1) USB-BlasterII [2-1.1]
  02E060DD  10AT115N(2E2|3E2|4E2)/..
  020A40DD  5M2210Z/EPM2210
```

b. Run the following command to update the MAX V CPLD system controller:

```bash
quartus_pgm -c 1 -m JTAG -o "p;max5_150.pof@2"
```

4. Program the FPGA on your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit with the top.sof file by running the following command:

```bash
quartus_pgm -c 1 -m JTAG -o "p;top.sof"
```

If you see an unexpected reboot of your system, refer to Unexpected reboot during programming the FPGA on page 16 for solution.

5. Perform a soft reboot (sometimes called a warm reboot) of your host system. On Linux systems, use the /sbin/reboot command to perform a soft reboot.

After you program the FPGA and perform a soft reboot, the host system should recognize the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit PCIe card. Your system must recognize the card before you load the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL driver.

After preparing your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the compiler, install the OpenCL runtime driver, program the flash memory, and run a diagnostic test to confirm that board initialization was successful.
Installing the OpenCL Runtime Driver

After your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board is initialized for use with the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL Offline Compiler, install the OpenCL runtime driver, and run a diagnostic.

To install the OpenCL runtime driver and run a diagnostic test:

1. Ensure that the AOCL_BOARD_PACKAGE_ROOT environment variable points to where you have the a10_ref board support package (BSP).
2. On Linux host systems, set the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable as follows:
   ```
   export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$INTELFPGAOCLSDKROOT/host/linux64/lib:$AOCL_BOARD_PACKAGE_ROOT/linux64/lib
   ```
3. Install the OpenCL runtime driver by running the following command with root or administrator privileges:
   ```
   aocl install
   ```

   The command should produce output like the following example output:
   ```
   aocl install: Running install from /tools/aclboardpkg/altera_a10pciedk/16.0/linux64/libexec
   Using kernel source files from /lib/modules/2.6.32-358.el6.x86_64/build
   Building driver for BSP with name a10_ref
   make: Entering directory `/usr/src/kernels/2.6.32-358.el6.x86_64'
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_queue.o
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci.o
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_fileio.o
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_dma.o
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_pr.o
   CC [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_cmd.o
   LD [M]  /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_a10_ref_drv.o
   Building modules, stage 2.
   MODPOST 1 modules
   CC /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_a10_ref_drv.mod.o
   LD [M] /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_a10_ref_drv.ko.unsigned
   NO SIGN [M] /tmp/opencl_driver_x6GjWS/aclpci_a10_ref_drv.ko
   make: Leaving directory `/usr/src/kernels/2.6.32-358.el6.x86_64'
   ```

   **Caution:** The `aocl install` command may fail in Ubuntu* 16.04, kernel 4.14 or newer version because of a problem with the installed PCIe* drivers. Refer to The `aocl install` command fails due to a problem with PCIe drivers on page 17 for solution.

Programming the Flash Memory on the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit

After you initialize the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit and install the OpenCL runtime driver, program the flash memory on the board and run a diagnostic test.

1. Program the flash memory on the board as follows:
   a. Set the AOCL_BOARD_PACKAGE_ROOT environment variable to point the folder that contains your Intel Arria 10 reference BSP folder:
Where \texttt{INTELFPGAOCLSDKROOT} in the installation path for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL.

b. Run the following command to program the flash memory. This command does not use PCIe. It requires only JTAG.

\begin{verbatim}
aocl flash acl0 boardtest.aocx
\end{verbatim}

2. Perform a hard reboot (sometimes called a cold reboot) of your host system. That is, power your host system down, then turn the host system power back on.

3. Confirm that the initialization completed successfully by running the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
aocl diagnose
\end{verbatim}

The command should produce output like the following example output:

\begin{verbatim}
aocl diagnose: Running diagnose from /tools/aclboardpkg/altera_a10pciedk/16.0/linux64/libexec
------------------------- acl0 -------------------------
Vendor: Intel Corporation
Phys Dev Name Status  Information
acla10_ref0   Passed   Arria 10 Reference Platform
   PCIe dev_id = 2494, bus:slot.func = 04:00.00, Gen3 x8
   FPGA temperature = 38.8 degrees C.
DIAGNOSTIC_PASSED
\end{verbatim}

At this point, you can see the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board as a PCIe device on your system.

On Linux host systems, the \texttt{/sbin/lspci | grep Altera} command should return output similar to the following example output:

\begin{verbatim}
-perseh-4.1$ lspci | grep Altera
03:00.0 Class 1200: Altera Corporation Device 2494 (rev 01)
\end{verbatim}

On Windows host systems, the Windows device manager should show the device under \textbf{Accelerators}, similar to the following example:

\begin{verbatim}
\textbf{Accelerators}
\phantom{\textbf{Accelerators}}
\textbf{Accelerator - acl0_ref}
\end{verbatim}

Your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit is now ready to use with the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL Offline Compiler. If you had any errors when initializing your board, review the \textbf{Troubleshooting} on page 14 section.
Troubleshooting

If you encounter errors when you configure the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL, review the sections that follow for possible solutions.

The Quartus Programmer might display errors when your run `aoc1 flash` or `aoc1 program`

You board might fail with the following error:

```
Info: Command: quartus_pgm -c 1 flash.cdf
  Info (213045): Using programming cable "USB-BlasterII [2-1.1]"
  Error (209025): Can't recognize silicon ID for device 2
  Error (209025): Can't recognize silicon ID for device 2
  Error (209012): Operation failed
```

This error indicates that the MAX V CPLD system controller is not programmed with the correct image.

**Solution**

Use the Quartus Programmer to update the MAX V configuration with the `max5_150.pof` file for Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit boards. If the error persists, program the FPGA with the `top.sof` file and program the flash memory with the `aoc1 flash` command again.

Quartus Programmer fails while programming either the FPGA or flash memory

If you receive one of the following errors while programming the FPGA or the flash memory, the JTAG clock frequency might be set higher than 6 MHz:

- Error (209014): CONF_DONE pin failed to go high in device 1
- Error (209012): Operation failed

**Solution**

Lower the JTAG clock frequency to 6 MHz with the following command:

```
jtagconfig --setparam 1 JtagClock 6M
```

You can confirm the JTAG clock frequency with the following command:

```
jtagconfig --getparam 1 JtagClock
```

For Microsoft* Windows users, Intel FPGA Download Cable driver might not be installed on your host

On Windows host systems, the Intel FPGA Download Cable (formerly USB-Blaster) needs a driver installed for the cable to function properly.
Solution

Download the Intel FPGA Download Cable driver from the Intel FPGA Cable and Adapter Drivers Information page at the following URL:


After you install the drivers, you should see the cable listed in Windows device manager as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JTAG cables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altera USB-Blaster II (JTAG interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altera USB-Blaster II (System Console interface)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PCle read/write speed is slower than expected**

If you find that your PCIe read/write speed is slower than you expect, then your board might not be plugged into the correct PCIe slot.

Solution

Verify that your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit is plugged into the PCIe Gen3x8 slot on your host system. See “Configuring and Installing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board on page 3” to see what the correct PCIe slot looks like.

**Memory module is not plugged in or a loose connection on the board**

If the memory module is not plugged in or if there is a loose connection on the board, you might see errors similar to the following example:

```
aocl diagnose: Running diagnose from
aocl diagnose: failed 32 times. First error below:
Vendor: Intel Corporation
MMD INFO: [acla10_ref0] uniphy(s) did not calibrate. Expected 0 but read 2
MMD INFO: If there are more failures than Uniphy controllers connected,
MMD INFO: ensure the uniphy_status core is correctly parameterized.
```

Solution

Confirm that you have connected the memory board, the power cable, and USB cable correctly as shown in “Configuring and Installing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit board on page 3”. If you have confirmed your connections and continue to get this error, the memory board might not be seated correctly in the HiLo connector.

**The jtagconfig command fails when initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL**

You might receive No JTAG hardware available error message when you run the jtagconfig command to lower the JTAG clock speed.
Solution

1. Restart the \texttt{jtag} daemon using the following commands:

\begin{verbatim}
$ sudo killall -9 jtagd
$ sudo jtagd
\end{verbatim}

2. Confirm that the \texttt{jtagconfig} command works correctly. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
$jtagconfig
1) USB-BlasterII [3-11]
  02E660DD 10AX115H1(.|E2|ES)/10AX115H2/..
  020A40DD 5M(1270ZF324|2210Z)/EPM2210
\end{verbatim}

**Unexpected reboot during programming the FPGA**

You might experience an unexpected reboot during programming the FPGA on your Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit leading to the FPGA not getting programmed and you are unable to proceed.

Solution

Program the non-volatile flash device manually using the following steps:

1. Run the following commands to generate the \texttt{flash.cof} and \texttt{flash.cdf} files:

\begin{verbatim}
$ cd /hld
$ source init_opencl.sh
$ cd board/a10_ref/bringup
$ acl flash acl0
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Note:} The \texttt{acl flash acl0} command above might report failed but it still generates the required \texttt{flash.cof} and \texttt{flash.cdf} files.

2. Verify that the \texttt{flash.cof} and \texttt{flash.cdf} are now in the \texttt{bringup} directory.

3. Run the following commands to generate the \texttt{flash.pof} file and program the flash device:

\begin{verbatim}
$ jtagconfig --setparam JtagClock 6M
$ acl binedit boardtest.aocx get .acl.fpga.bin fpga.bin
$ acl binedit fpga.bin get .acl.sof fpga_temp.sof
$ quartus_cpf --convert flash.cof
$ quartus_pgm -c 1 flash.cdf
\end{verbatim}

4. Reboot the computer.

5. Verify that the flash device was programmed correctly using the following steps:

   a. Run the following commands to install the driver:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ cd /hld
   $ source init_opencl.sh
   $ acl install /hld/board/a10_ref/
   \end{verbatim}

   b. Reboot the computer.

   c. Run the following commands to run the diagnostic:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ cd /hld
   $ source init_opencl.sh
   $ acl diagnose acl0
   \end{verbatim}
One of the following might happen:

- If the `aocl diagnose` command passes, then the flash device was programmed correctly and you can proceed.
- If the `aocl diagnose` command fails, use the `lspci` command to verify that the card was recognized. Search for Intel FPGA boards.
  - If the `lspci` command displays that the board is recognized but the `aocl diagnose` command fails, then rerun the `aocl install` command.
  - If the `lspci` command does not show that the board is recognized, double-check all switches and jumpers on the board and double-check that the memory module is seated correctly.

The `aocl install` command fails due to a problem with PCIe drivers

The `aocl install` command might fail in Ubuntu* 16.04, kernel 4.14 or newer version because of a problem with the installed PCIe drivers.

The following error message might appear after running the `aocl install` command:

```
Makefile:976: "Cannot use CONFIG_STACK_VALIDATION=yes, please install libelf-dev, libelf-devel or elfutils-libelf-devel"
```

Solution

To fix this issue, perform the following steps:

1. Prevent the `altera-cvp` driver from being used in future by creating a text file `/etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-altera-cvp.conf` with a line `blacklist altera_cvp`.
2. Rerun the `aocl install` command and verify that the error message does not appear.

Document Revision History of Configuring the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL

Table 1. Document Revision History of Configuring the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Version</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2020.02.14       | Added troubleshooting information for the following issues:  
  - The `jtagconfig` command may fail when initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL.  
  - Unexpected reboot during programming the FPGA.  
  - The `aocl install` command fails due to a problem with PCIe drivers. |
## Table 2. Document Revision History of Configuring the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for the Intel FPGA SDK for OpenCL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>2018.05.04</td>
<td>• Added the topic Programming the Flash Memory on the Intel Arria 10GX FPGA Development Kit on page 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In Initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL on page 10, moved steps 6 and 7 to Programming the Flash Memory on the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit on page 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In Installing the OpenCL Runtime Driver on page 12, moved step 4 to Programming the Flash Memory on the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit on page 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>2017.11.16</td>
<td>• In Initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL on page 10, updated step 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In Installing the OpenCL Runtime Driver on page 12, updated step 2 on page 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In Initializing the Intel Arria 10 GX FPGA Development Kit for use with OpenCL on page 10, rebranded the environment variable ALTERAOCLSDKROOT to INTELFPGAOCLSDKROOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Initial release.</td>
</tr>
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</table>