Accelerating Innovation: Five Reasons for Choosing Intel® Xeon® 6 Processors to Drive Al Success

Design an advanced Al-accelerated system capable of running demanding AI workloads by making use of Intel Xeon 6 processors as the host CPU of choice.



Why do you need an Al-accelerated system?

As predictive AI, generative AI (GenAI), and high-performance computing (HPC) workloads grow in complexity, their performance and energy-efficiency requirements likewise grow. One approach for achieving an optimal balance of performance and total cost of ownership (TCO) for these workloads is to design an Al-accelerated system using a host CPU and discrete Al accelerators.

In an AI-accelerated system, the host CPU optimizes processing performance and resource utilization by delivering efficient task management and high-performance preprocessing—two factors critical for ensuring that model training pipelines stay well fed and that discrete Al processors are kept running at optimal utilization levels.

Intel Xeon 6 processors with Performance-cores (P-cores) are ideal host CPUs. Serving as the brain of an Al-accelerated system, the host CPU performs a wide variety of management, optimization, preprocessing, processing, and offloading tasks to facilitate system performance and efficiency.



GPUs and Intel® Gaudi® Al accelerators provide a system's high-powered muscles. These discrete AI accelerators dedicate their parallel-processing capabilities to large language model (LLM) training for GenAl and to model training for predictive Al.

Why choose Intel Xeon 6 processors as host CPUs?

Intel Xeon processors are the host CPUs of choice for the world's most powerful Al accelerator platforms, being the most benchmarked host processors for these systems.¹

Here are five more reasons to choose Intel Xeon 6 processors as your host CPUs for Al-accelerated systems.

Superior I/O performance Higher input/output (I/O) bandwidth

accelerates data offloads and elevates operational efficiency.

Boost I/O bandwidth with up to 20 percent more PCIe lanes than the previous generation (up to 192 PCIe 5.0 lanes

per processor).

Higher core counts and single-threaded performance Higher CPU core counts and single-threaded

performance translate into faster data feeds for GPUs/accelerators, which helps shorten models' time-to-train. High max turbo processor frequencies boost single-threaded CPU performance.

128 P-cores per CPU deliver 2x more cores per socket than the previous generation.

Up to

Higher memory bandwidth and capacity Intel Xeon 6 is the first processor family to

(MRDIMMs). This innovative memory technology boosts bandwidth, performance, and latency for memory-bound AI and HPC workloads. Intel Xeon 6 processors support (2) DIMMs per memory channel, enabling large memory capacities which are important for AI systems that need to support ever increasing AI model sizes and data sets. Intel Xeon 6 processors feature up to

introduce Multiplexed Rank DIMMs

from Compute Express Link (CXL). CXL maintains memory coherency between the CPU memory space and memory on attached devices.

504 MB L3 cache, combined with support

up to 2.3x higher memory bandwidth compared to the previous generation.²

CXL enables

high-performance

MRDIMMs deliver

resource sharing, reduced software stack complexity, and lower overall system cost.

Intel's industry-leading reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) support reduces costly downtime for large AI/HPC systems.

Dedicated RAS support

Advanced management capabilities include telemetry, platform monitoring, control over shared resources, and real-time firmware updates. RAS benefits from the collective expertise of platform partners, ISVs, and solution integrators. Flexibility for mixed workloads

built to maximize uptime and operational efficiency.

Minimize business disruptions

with Intel Xeon 6 processors,

Intel Xeon 6 processors are designed to support a wide variety of workloads as host CPUs, delivering both performance and

efficiency. In some cases, host CPUs in Al systems might need to support limited Al functionality during the data preprocessing phase.

for FP16 precision arithmetic to support data preprocessing and other host CPU responsibilities in Al-accelerated systems.

Intel® Advanced Matrix Extensions

(Intel® AMX) includes newly added support

Learn about additional benefits that Intel Xeon 6 processors can deliver as the host CPU of choice for AI-accelerated systems:

See how Intel Xeon 6 processors enhance AI/HPC workloads. Examine the latest workload performance metrics:

intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/details/processors/xeon.html.

https://edc.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/performance/benchmarks/intel-xeon-6/. Review product specifications and find the best processor

for your unique computing needs:

https://ark.intel.com/content/www/us/en/ark/products/series/595/intel-xeon-processors.html.

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¹Based on MLPerf benchmark testing as of 2024. For details, visit <u>https://mlcommons.org/</u>. ² Based on Intel analysis as of May 2024. **Baseline:** 1-node, 2 x Intel Xeon Platinum 8592+ processors, 64 cores, Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology (Intel® HT Technology) on, Intel® Turbo Boost Technology on, NUMA configuration SNC2, 1,024 GB total memory (16 x 64 GB DDR5 5,600 megatransfers per second [MT/s]), BIOS version 3B07.TEL2P1, microcode 0x21000200, Ubuntu 24.04, Linux version 6.8.0-31-generic, tested by Intel as of May 2024. **New:** 1-node, pre-production platform, 2 x Intel Xeon 6 processors with P-cores, Intel HT Technology on, Intel Turbo Boost Technology on, NUMA configuration SNC3, 3,072 GB total memory (24 x 128 GB MCR 8,800 MT/s), BIOS version BHSDCRB1.IPC.0031.D97.2404192148, microcode 0x81000200, Ubuntu 23.10, kernel

version 6.5.0-28-generic. Software: NEMO v4.2.2. ORCA025 dataset from CMCC. Intel® Fortran Compiler Classic and Intel® MPI from 2024.1; Intel® oneAPI HPC Toolkit. Compiler flags "-i4-r8-O3-xCORE-AVX2-fno-alias-fp-model fast=2-align array64byte-fimf-use-syml=true."

additional details.

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