

## Tachyum?

## Prodigy Compared with Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Computer Architectures



## Traditional Homogeneous vs. Heterogeneous Architectures

## Homogeneous



| Pros | Cons |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Accelerates specific workloads, <br> including HPC and A1 <br> - Scalable | - Requires special <br> programming/config <br> - Expensive, power-hungry <br> - Under-utilized |
| software contrary to |  |
| sofined data center |  |

## Tachyum Prodigy - Advantages of Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Architectures without the Disadvantages

- High Integer Performance for General Purpose Workloads
- Up to 128 general purpose cores
- High Floating Point Performance for Parallel Workloads
- Dual 512 b vector units provide high performance $\mathrm{HPC}, \mathrm{AI} / \mathrm{ML}$
- Scalable
- Family of 16 - 128 core devices with support 2P and 4P platforms
- Common Software - Easy Deployment/ Maintenance
- All cores part of same ISA
- High Memory Bandwidth
- 16 DDR5 controllers provides best in industry bandwidth


| Q2 '21: | Emulation for early adopters |
| :--- | :--- |
| Q3 '21: | Emulation system general <br> access |
| Q4 '21: | Device samples |

## Prodigy Delivers Key Requirements for Target Markets


$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline & \text { Hyperscale/ } & & \text { HPC } \\ \hline \text { Cloud }\end{array}\right)$

## Case Study: Repurposing Idle Servers in Hyperscale Data Center

Facebook web servers sit idle during off hours


Off-hours
Peak Hours


Prodigy keeps servers fully utilized 24/7

- AI/ML workloads during off hours
- Web servers during peak hours
- High efficiency, Low TCO



## Thank You!

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www.Tachyum.com

