

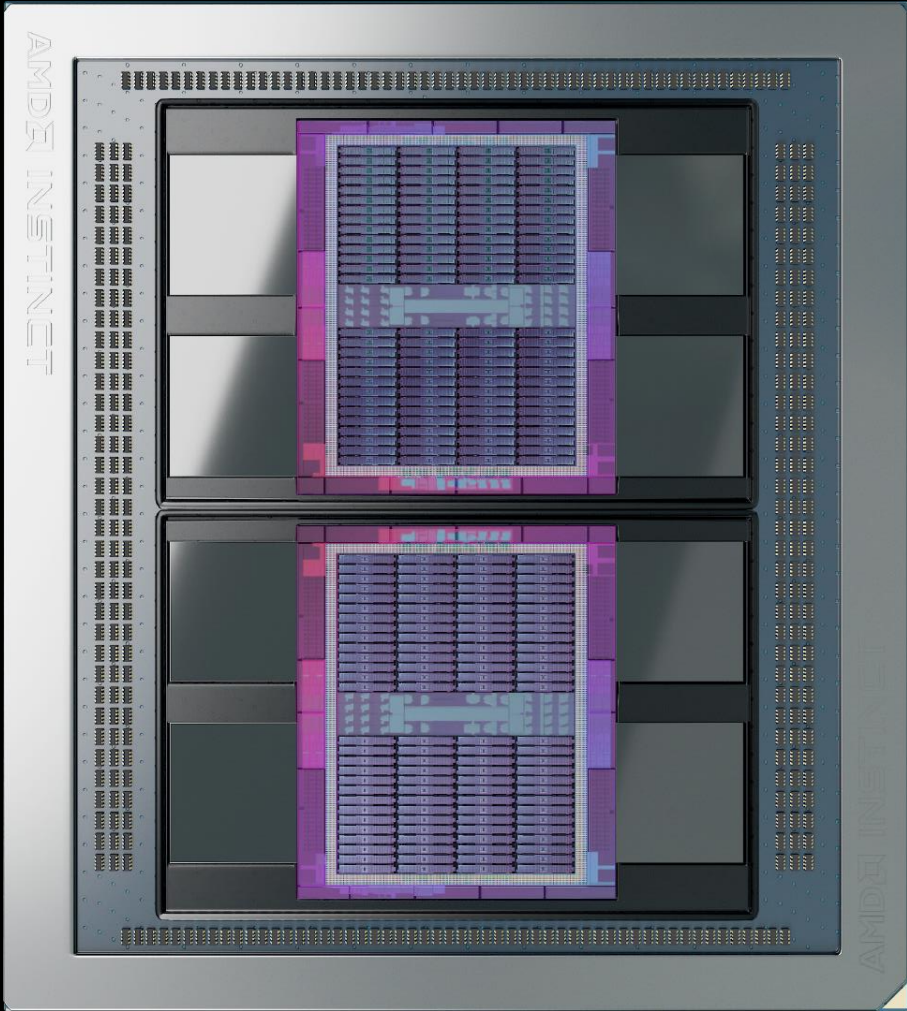


# Introduction to the Architecture

Suyash Tandon, Justin Chang, Julio Maia, Noel Chalmers, Paul T. Bauman, Nicholas Curtis, Nicholas Malaya, Alessandro Fanfarillo, Jose Noudohouenou, Chip Freitag, Damon McDougall, Noah Wolfe, Jakub Kurzak, Samuel Antao, George Markomanolis, Bob Robey

Developing Applications with the AMD ROCm Ecosystem

**AMD**   
together we advance\_



AMD INSTINCT™ MI250X

# WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED DATA CENTER ACCELERATOR

58B

Transistors in 6nm

220

Compute Units

880

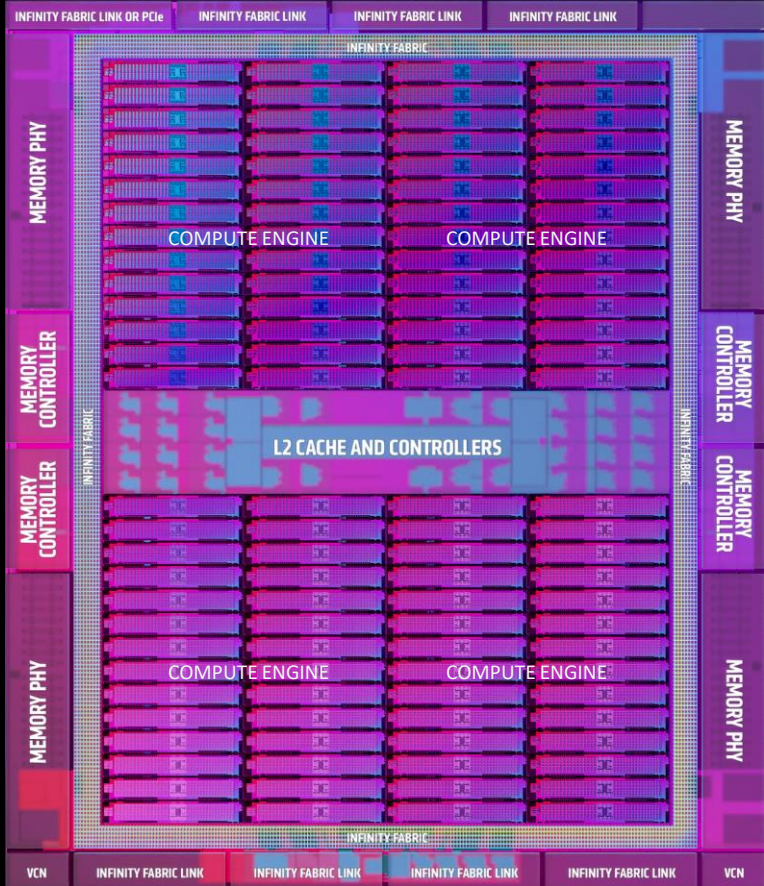
2nd Gen Matrix Cores

128

GB HBM2E @ 3.2 TB/s

<https://www.amd.com/system/files/documents/amd-cdna2-white-paper.pdf>

# 2ND GENERATION CDNA ARCHITECTURE TAILORED-BUILT FOR HPC & AI



TSMC 6NM  
TECHNOLOGY

UP TO 110 CU PER  
GRAPHICS CORE DIE

4 MATRIX CORES PER  
COMPUTE UNIT

MATRIX CORES  
ENHANCED FOR HPC

8 INFINITY FABRIC  
LINKS PER DIE

SPECIAL FP32 OPS FOR  
DOUBLE THROUGHPUT



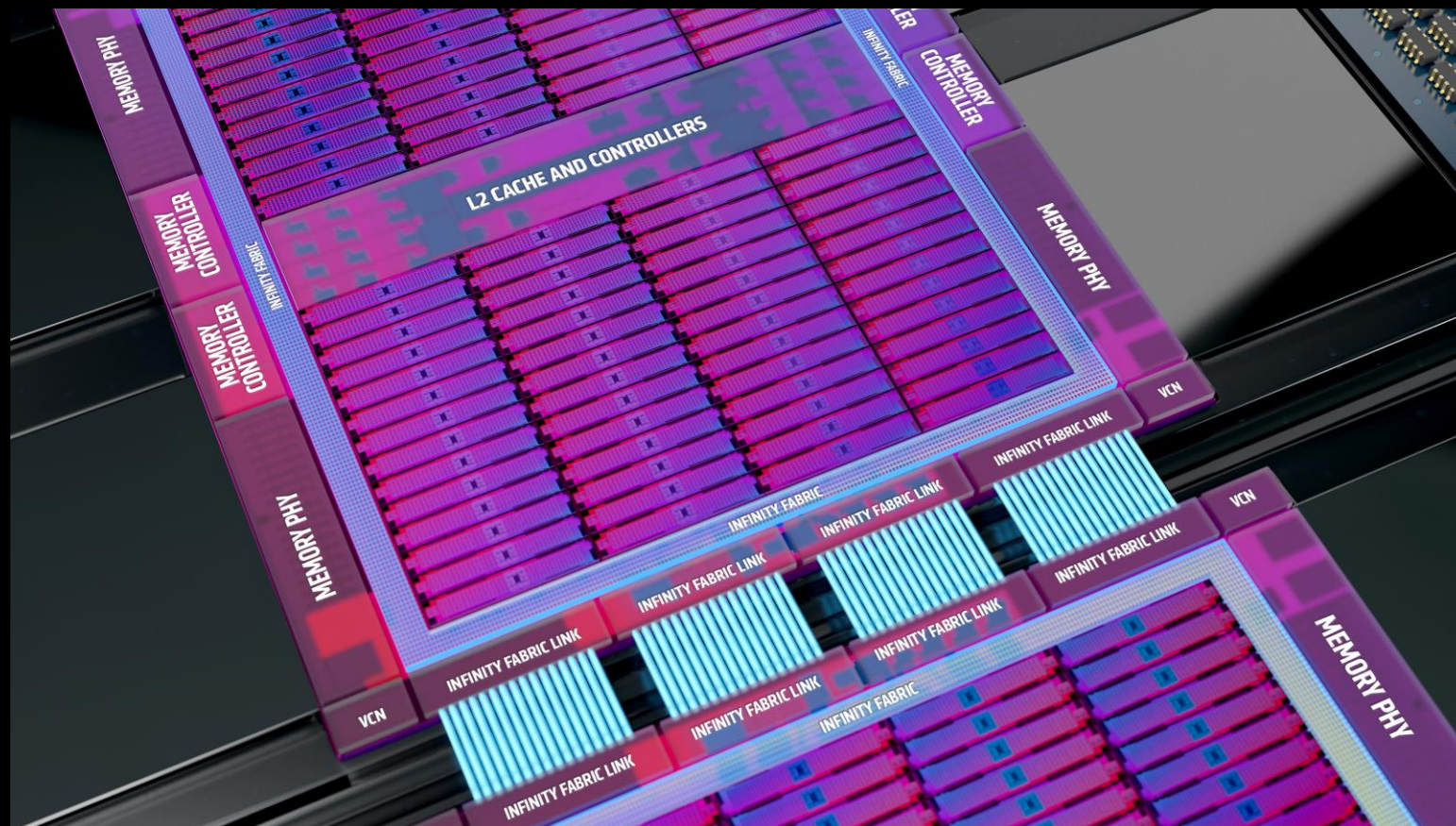
# MULTI-CHIP DESIGN

TWO GPU DIES IN PACKAGE TO MAXIMIZE COMPUTE & DATA THROUGHPUT

INFINITY FABRIC FOR CROSS-DIE CONNECTIVITY

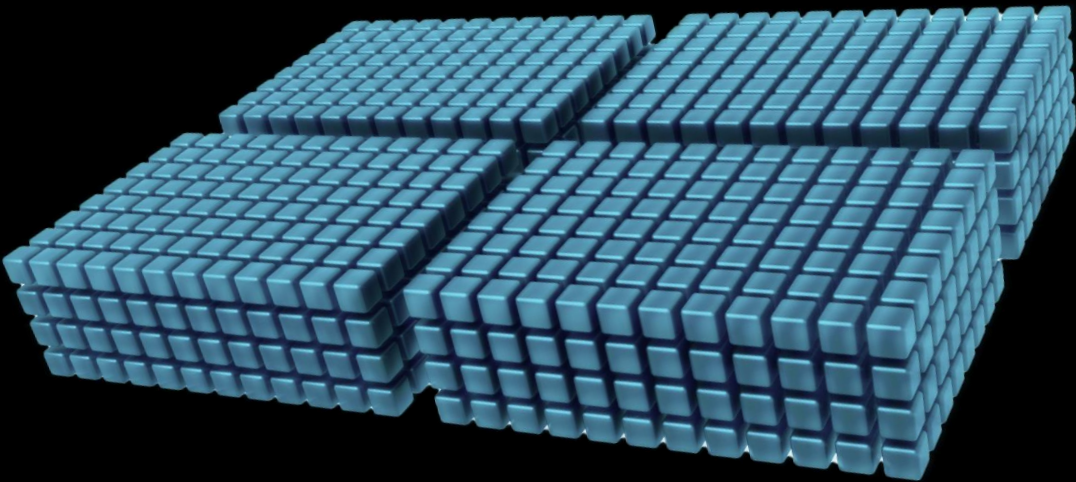
4 LINKS RUNNING AT 25GBPS

400GB/S OF BI-DIRECTIONAL BANDWIDTH



# 2<sup>nd</sup> GENERATION MATRIX CORES

OPTIMIZED COMPUTE UNITS FOR SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING



DOUBLE PRECISION (FP64)  
MATRIX CORE THROUGHPUT  
REPRESENTATION

## MI100 MATRIX CORES

OPS/CLOCK/COMPUTE UNIT

No FP64 Matrix Core

256 FP32

1024 FP16

512 BF16

512 INT8

## MI250X MATRIX CORES

OPS/CLOCK/COMPUTE UNIT

256 FP64

256 FP32

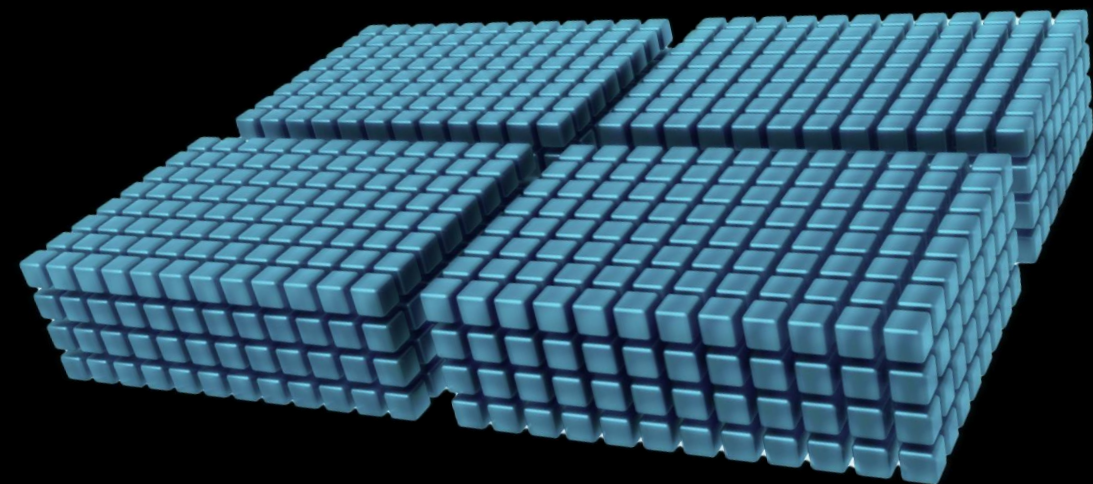
1024 FP16

1024 BF16

1024 INT8

# 2<sup>nd</sup> GENERATION MATRIX CORES

OPTIMIZED COMPUTE UNITS FOR SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING



- Current support for using MFMA instructions:
  - AMD libraries: rocBLAS
  - Intrinsics
  - Inline assembly
- Not currently supported:
  - Libraries of device functions, utilizing the matrix operations, that can be called from kernels
  - Abstraction frameworks (Kokkos, Raja, OCCA)
    - These would have to use one of the other mechanisms internally



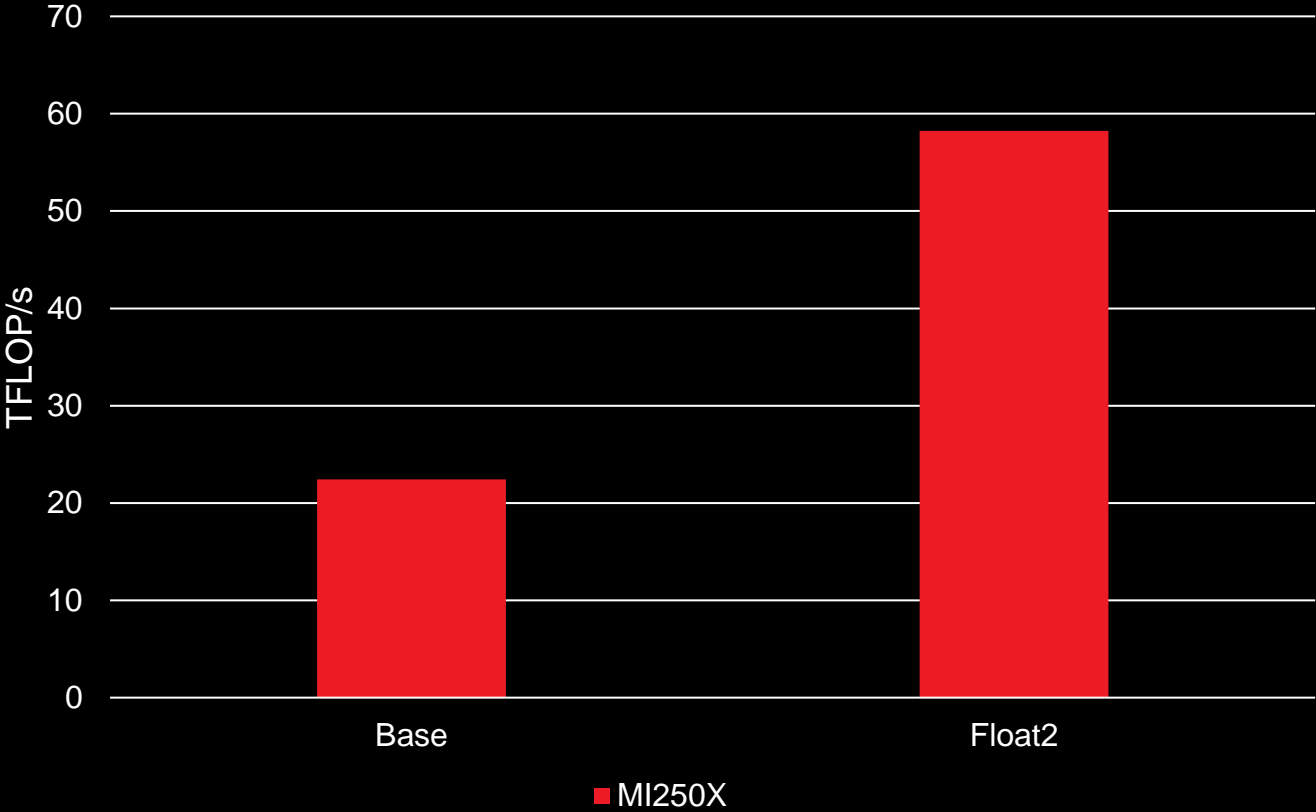
# NEW IN AMD INSTINCT MI250X

## PACKED FP32

FP64 PATH USED TO EXECUTE  
TWO COMPONENT VECTOR  
INSTRUCTIONS ON FP32

DOUBLES FP32 THROUGHPUT  
PER CLOCK PER COMPUTE UNIT

pk\_FMA, pk\_ADD, pk\_MUL, pk\_MOV  
operations



<https://www.amd.com/en/technologies/infinity-hub/mini-hacc>

# From AMD MI100 to AMD MI250X

## MI100

- One graphic compute die (GCD)
- 32GB of HBM2 memory
- 11.5 TFLOPS peak performance per GCD
- 1.2 TB/s peak memory bandwidth per GCD
- 120 CU per GPU
- The interconnection is attached on the CPU

AMD CDNA™ 2 white paper:

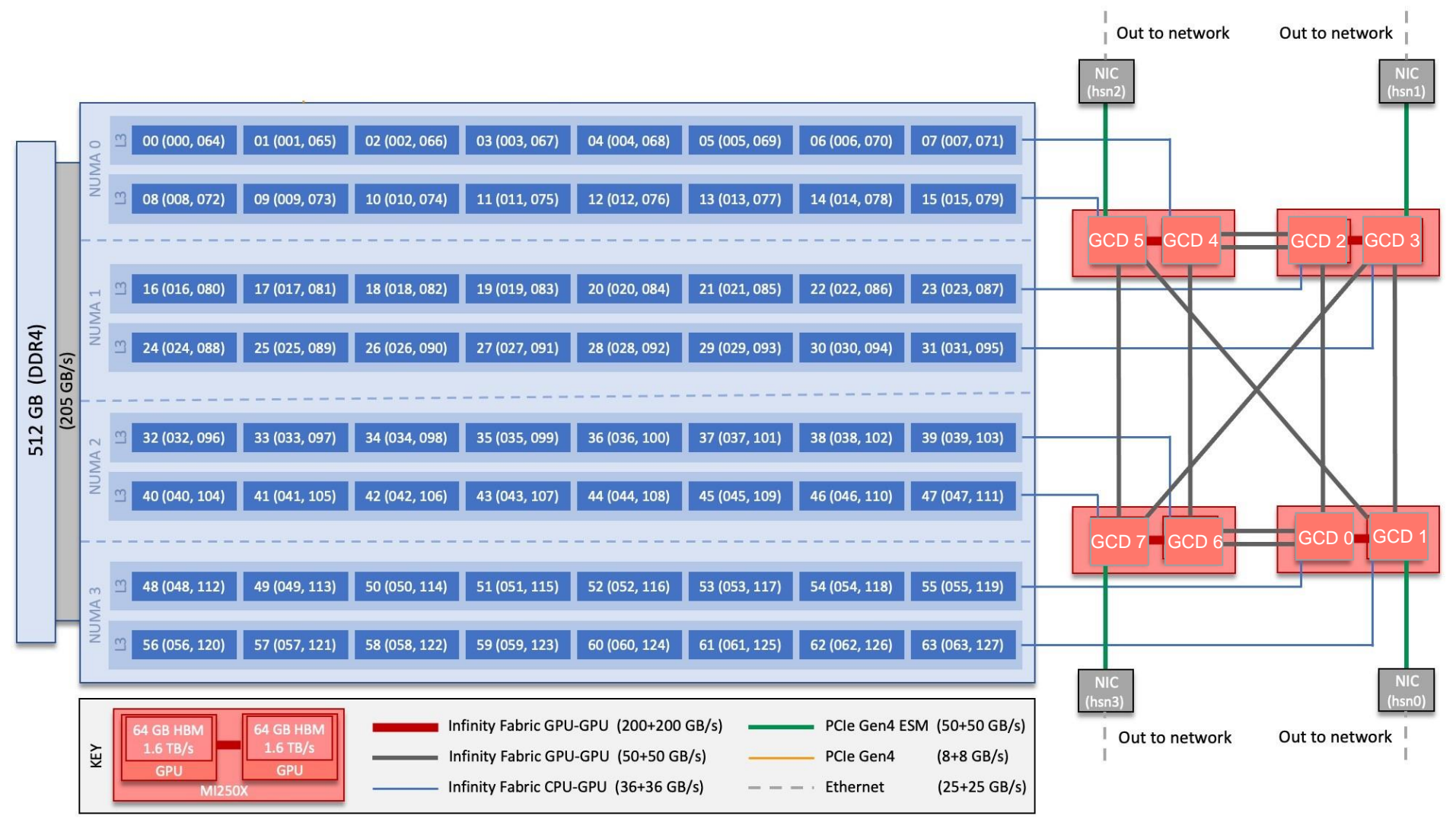
<https://www.amd.com/system/files/documents/amd-cdna2-white-paper.pdf>

## MI250X

- Two graphic compute dies (GCDs)
- 64GB of HBM2e memory per GCD (total 128GB)
- 26.5 TFLOPS peak performance per GCD
- 1.6 TB/s peak memory bandwidth per GCD
- 110 CU per GCD, totally 220 CU per GPU
- The interconnection is attached on the GPU (not on the CPU)
- Both GCDs are interconnected with 200 GB/s per direction
- 128 single precision FMA operations per cycle
- AMD CDNA 2 Matrix Core supports double-precision data
- Memory coherency



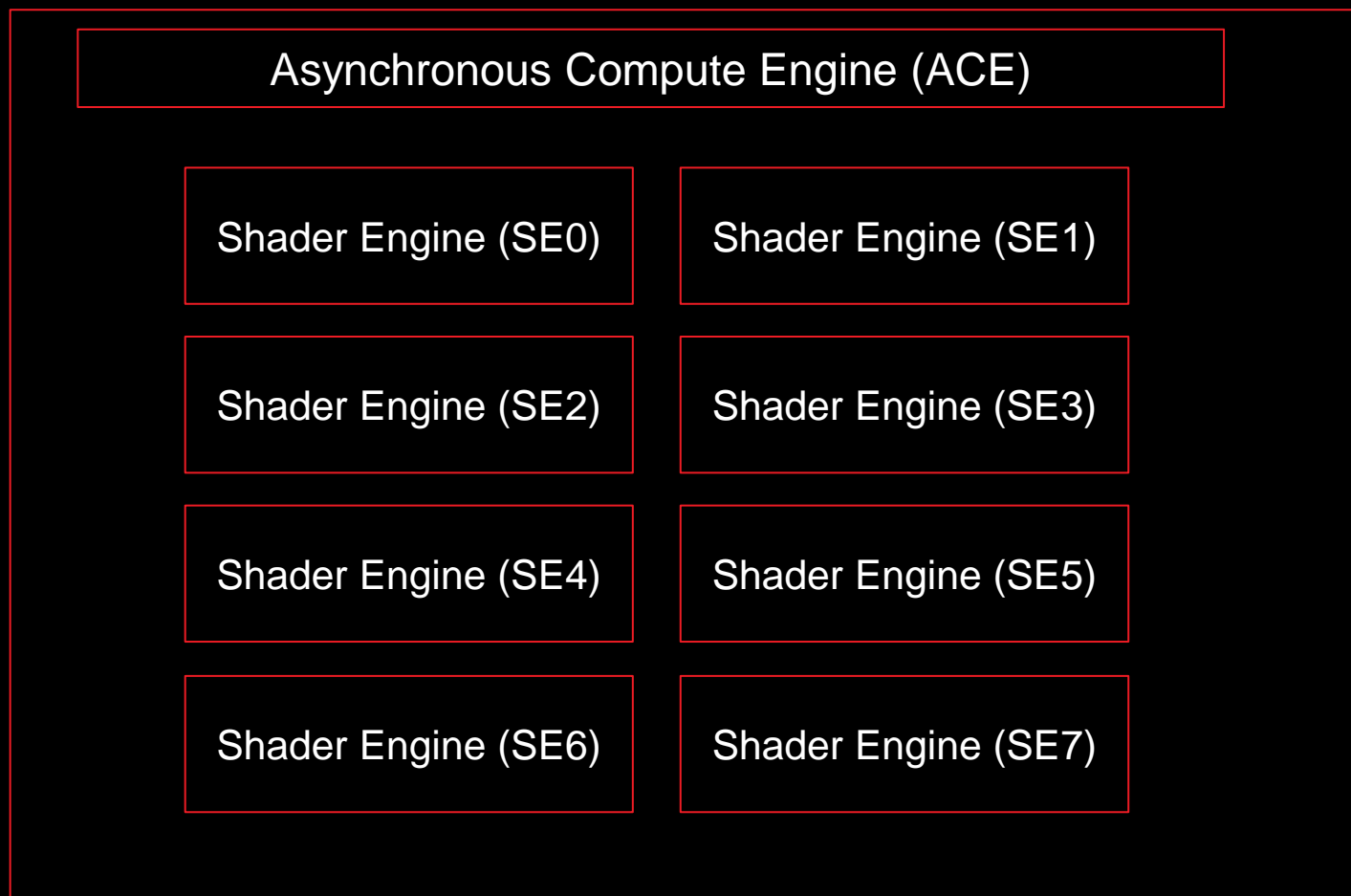
# LUMI – MI250X



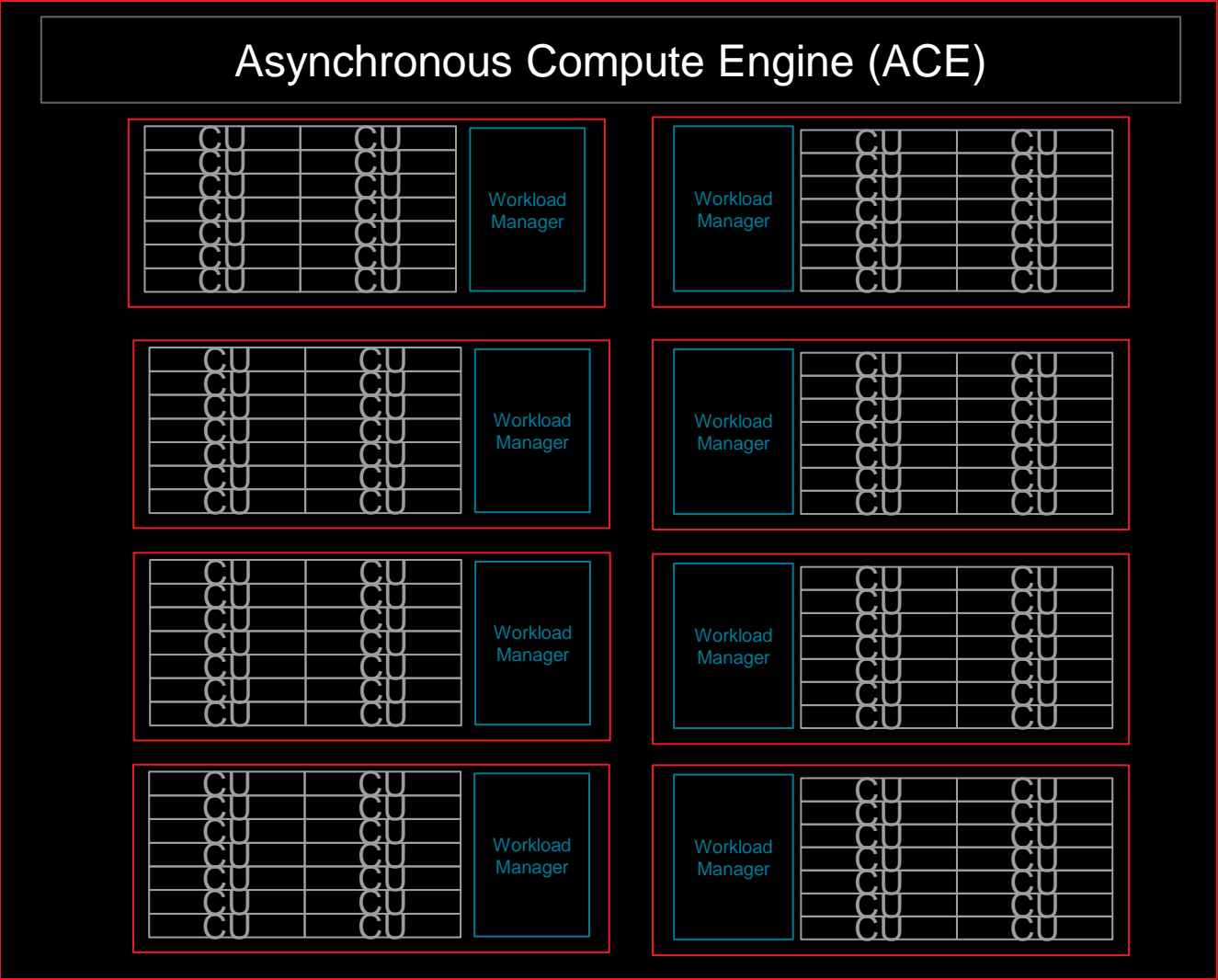
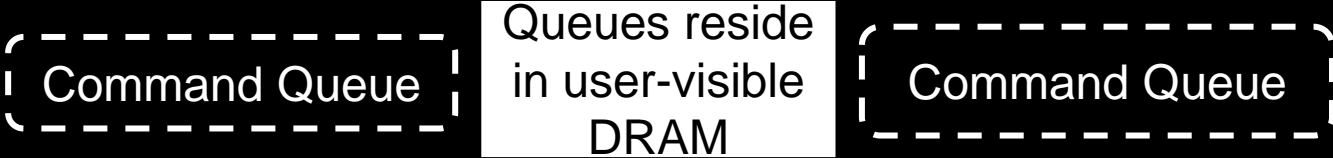
Credit: ORNL, [https://docs.olcf.ornl.gov/systems/crusher\\_quick\\_start\\_guide.html](https://docs.olcf.ornl.gov/systems/crusher_quick_start_guide.html)

64-core AMD “Optimized 3rd Gen EPYC” CPU Core Chiplet Die connected to GCD via Infinity Fabric CPU-GPU

# AMD GCN GPU Hardware Layout (MI250X one GCD)



# AMD GCN GPU Hardware Layout (MI250X one GCD)



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# Questions?

