

MEETING THE NEXT-GENERATION TACTICAL XEON-D GPU WORKSTATION

C5ISR(Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance) is essential in modern battlefield operations because it enables commanders to make better decisions, improve situational awareness, enhance coordination, and protect against cyber threats, while also enabling faster and more agile responses to changing circumstances.

Achieving C5ISR with HPC ability involves integrating advanced technologies and processes to enable faster and more efficient data acquisition, processing, analytics, communication, cybersecurity, and simulation, while also accounting for the unique challenges of cyber warfare.

C5ISR - CONNECTING THE DOTS FOR INFORMATION SUPERIORITY

✓ DATA ACQUISITION:

C5ISR relies on the acquisition of large volumes of data from various sources, including sensors, cameras, and communication systems. High-performance computing can enable faster and more efficient data acquisition by processing large amounts of data in real-time.

✓ DATA PROCESSING:

Once the data has been acquired, it needs to be processed quickly and efficiently. High-performance computing can enable faster data processing and analysis, enabling commanders to make more informed decisions in real-time.

✓ ANALYTICS:

High-performance computing can enable complex analytics and machine learning algorithms that can identify patterns and predict outcomes. This can be particularly useful in identifying potential threats and responding to them more effectively.

✓ COMMUNICATION:

High-performance computing can enable faster and more secure communication between forces, including voice, video, and data transmission. This can improve coordination and enable real-time decision-making.

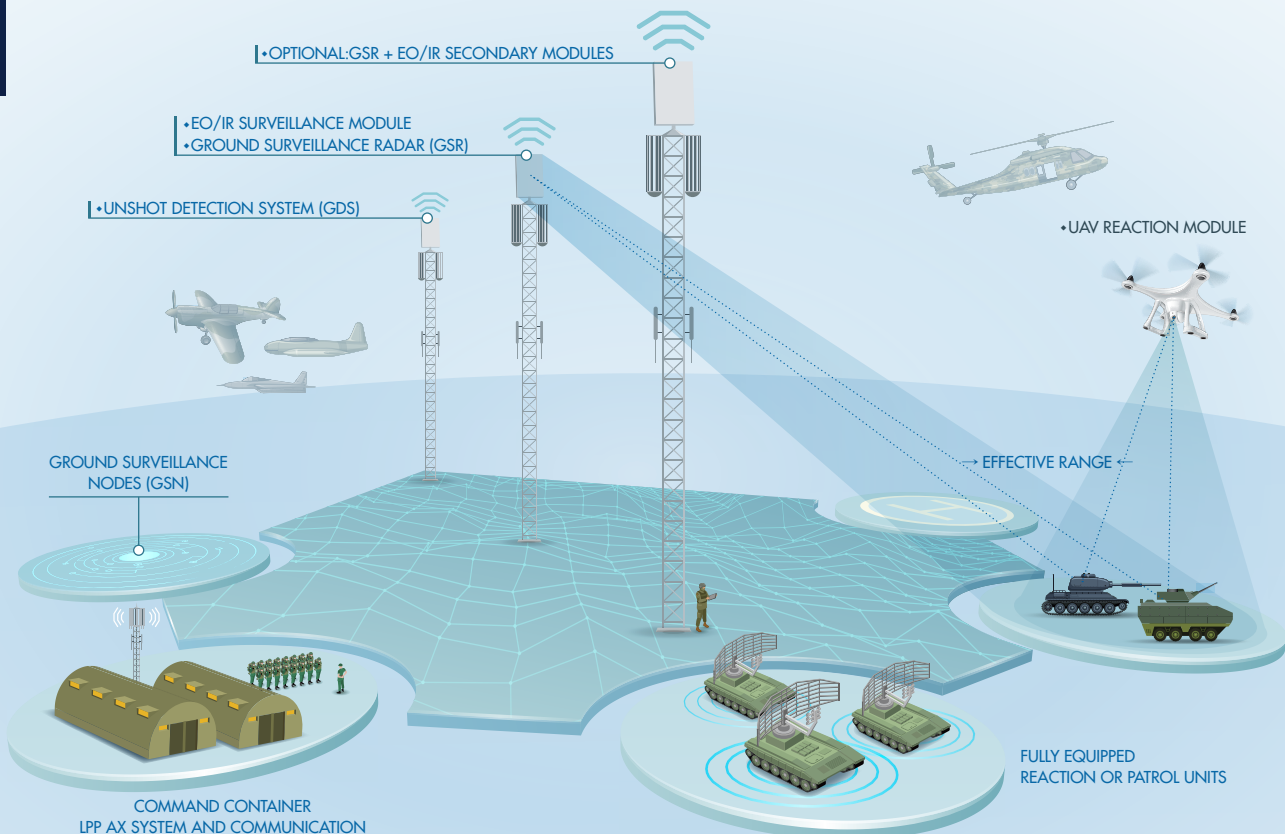
✓ SIMULATION:

High-performance computing can be used to create realistic training and simulation environments, allowing soldiers to train in realistic scenarios without the risks associated with live exercises. This can help improve their skills and decision-making abilities.



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HARNESSING GPU WORKSTATION FOR MULTI-DOMAIN OPERATIONS

GPU servers play a critical role in modern warfare because they can help provide faster, more accurate data analysis and improve situational awareness, which can be critical in responding to threats and making informed decisions on the battlefield.



FASTER PROCESSING

GPU servers can process large amounts of data faster than traditional CPU-based systems. This is particularly important in the military, where real-time data analysis can be critical to making informed decisions and responding quickly to changing situations.



CYBER SECURITY

GPU servers can be used to monitor and analyze network traffic to detect potential cyber-attacks. They can also be used to perform complex cryptography operations to ensure secure communications.



PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

GPU servers can perform complex analytics and machine learning algorithms that can help predict outcomes and identify potential threats. This can be particularly useful in identifying potential cyber-attacks or other security threats.



SIMULATION AND TRAINING

GPU servers can be used to create realistic training and simulation environments, allowing soldiers to train in realistic scenarios without the risks associated with live exercises.



IMPROVED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

By processing data from multiple sources, including drones, sensors, and other devices, GPU servers can provide commanders with a more complete picture of the battlefield. This can help them make better decisions and respond more effectively to threats.



- ◆ Quadro RTX A2000 mobile
- ◆ Quadro RTX A4500 mobile



TESLA T4



NVIDIA L4



- ◆ NVIDIA Ampere Architecture
- ◆ Embedded Solution



AV800-D27

SR800-D21

AV800-D27-A45



- ◆ NVIDIA Turing
- ◆ Data Center



AV800



- ◆ NVIDIA Ada Lovelace
- ◆ Data Center



AV800

XEON-D COMPUTER SERIES



	AV800	SR800-D21
Architecture	Skylake Xeon D	Skylake Xeon D
Cooling	Conduction Cooled With External Turbo Fan	Conduction Cooled With External Turbo Fan
Connectors	MIL-DTL-D38999	MIL-DTL-D38999
CPU	D-2183IT	D-2183IT
GPU	Tesla T4	MXM A2000
RAM	Up to 256GB	Up to 256GB
Frame Grabber	Options	Options
Storage(Internal)	1x NVMe U.2	N/A
Storage(Swapped)	2 x SATA	2 x SATA
AES (H/W) Key	N/A	Yes
Swappable CMOS	N/A	Yes
POWER	18V~36V DC-IN	9V~36V DC-IN
Graphic Output	VGA	VGA
Dimension	405 x 316 x 154 mm	280 x 432 x 138 (mm)
MIL-STD-461	Certified	Compliance
MIL-STD-810	Certified	Compliance



AV800-D27-A45

AV800-D27

Ice Lake Xeon D

Ice Lake Xeon D

Conduction Cooled With
External Turbo Fan

Conduction Cooled With
External Turbo Fan

MIL-DTL-D38999

MIL-DTL-D38999

D-2796NT

D-2796NT

MXM A4500

MXM A4500

Up to 512GB

Up to 512GB

Options

Options

1x M.2 NVMe

N/A

2 x U.2

2 x SATA

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

18V~36V DC-IN

18V~36V DC-IN

VGA

VGA

405 x 316 x 204.8 mm

405 x 316 x 195mm

Compliance

Compliance

Compliance

Compliance

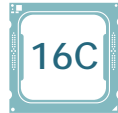






SERVER-CLASS
COMPUTING PERFORMANCE

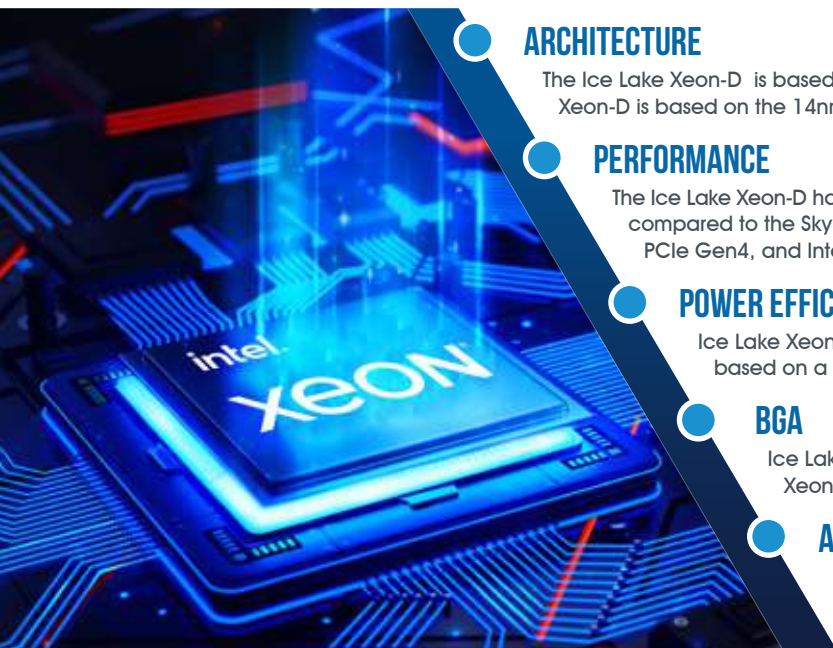
INTEL XEON-D ICE LAKE



Intel Xeon-D Ice Lake and Xeon-D Skylake are both families of server processors designed for data center workloads. However, there are several differences between the two:



Xeon-D 2183IT	Specification	Xeon-D 2796NT
Skylake Xeon-D	Code Name	IceLake Xeon-D
 AV800	7StarLake Model	 AV800-D27-A45
 SR800-D21		 AV800-D27



ARCHITECTURE

The Ice Lake Xeon-D is based on the 10nm Sunny Cove microarchitecture, while the Skylake Xeon-D is based on the 14nm Skylake Xeon-D microarchitecture.

PERFORMANCE

The Ice Lake Xeon-D has a higher core count and improved single-threaded performance compared to the Skylake Xeon-D. The Ice Lake Xeon-D also supports faster memory, PCIe Gen4, and Intel Deep Learning Boost (DL Boost) technology for AI acceleration.

POWER EFFICIENCY

Ice Lake Xeon-D is more power efficient compared to Skylake Xeon-D as it is based on a smaller manufacturing process node.

BGA

Ice Lake Xeon-D processors use the FCBGA2579 BGA while Skylake Xeon-D processors use the FCBGA2518 BGA

AVAILABILITY

Ice Lake Xeon-D processors were released in 2021, while Skylake Xeon-D was first released in 2017 and has since been succeeded by the Cascade Lake and Cooper Lake families.



AV800



SR800-D21



AV800-D27-A45



AV800-D27

Intel D-2183IT	Specification	Intel D-2796NT
Skylake Xeon-D	Code Name	Ice Lake Xeon-D
2.2 GHz	Base Frequency	2.2 GHz
3.0 GHz	Max Turbo Frequency	3.10 GHz
16 / 32	Cores / Threads	20 / 40
100 W	TDP	120 W
22 MB	Cache	30 MB
DDR4-2400	Memory Support	DDR4-2933
512 GB	Max Memory Capacity	1TB
PCIe Gen 3 Max: 32 Lanes	PCIe Lanes	PCIe Gen 4 Max: 32 Lanes
FCBGA2518	BGA	FCBGA2579

7 STARLAKE XEON-D GPU MULTI-CORES WORKSTATIONS



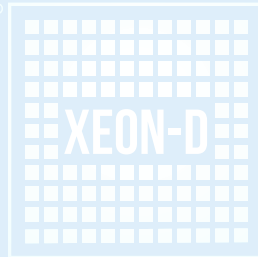
AV800

- CPU > Xeon-D Skylake D-2183IT
- GPU > Tesla T4
- NIC > 2x10G (SFP+), 2x10G
- Storage > 1xNVMe U.2- 16TB



SR800-D21

- CPU > Xeon-D Skylake D-2183IT
- GPU > MXM A2000
- NIC > 2x1G, 2x10G SFP+
- Storage > 2x 2.5" 2TB
SATAIII MLC SSD



AV800-D27-A45

- CPU > Xeon-D Ice Lake D-2796NT
- GPU > MXM A4500
- NIC > 2x25G(SFP28), 2x10G
- Storage > 1xNVMe 2 x U.2- 32TB Write
Bandwidth to 8GB/s
- CMOS > YES
- H/W AES > YES



AV800-D27

- CPU > Xeon-D Ice Lake D-2796NT
- GPU > MXM A4500
- NIC > 1x200G, 2x10G
- Storage > 2xNVMe U.2- 32TB Write
Bandwidth to 8GB/s
- CMOS > YES
- H/W AES > YES

ACCELERATE WORKLOADS EFFICIENTLY

NVIDIA L4

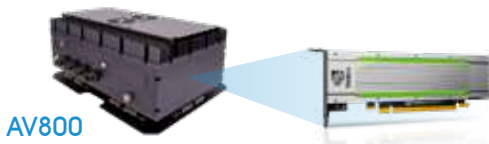


The NVIDIA Ada Lovelace L4 Tensor Core GPU delivers universal acceleration and energy efficiency for video, AI, virtualized desktop, and graphics applications in the enterprise, in the cloud, and at the edge. It is a half-height (low profile), half-length, single slot card featuring 24 GB of GDDR6 memory, x16 PCIe Gen4 connectivity at a 72 W maximum power envelope. It is a passively cooled card with a superior thermal design-requiring system airflow to operate and handles challenging ambient environments with ease (NEBS-3 capable).

Powered by the NVIDIA Ada Lovelace architecture, L4 provides revolutionary multi-precision performance to accelerate deep learning and machine learning training and inference, video transcoding, AI audio (AU) and video effects, rendering, data analytics, virtual

workstations, virtual desktop, and many other workloads.

With NVIDIA's AI platform and full-stack approach, L4 is optimized for inference at scale for a broad range of AI applications, including recommendations, voice-based AI avatar assistants, generative AI, visual search, and contact center automation to deliver the best personalized experiences. As the most efficient NVIDIA accelerator for mainstream use, servers equipped with L4 power up to 120X higher AI video performance and 2.7X more generative AI performance over CPU solutions, as well as over 4X more graphics performance than the previous GPU generation. NVIDIA L4's versatility and energy-efficient, single-slot, low-profile form factor make it ideal for global deployments, including edge locations.



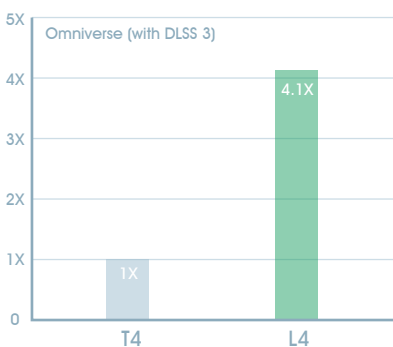
AV800



AV800

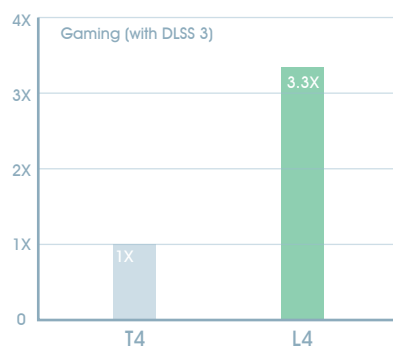
Nvidia TESLA	Specification	Nvidia L4
Turing	Architecture	Ada Lovelace
2560	CUDA Cores	7424
130 (INT8) or 65 (FP16)	Tensor Cores	485 (INT8) or 242 (FP16)
8.1 TFLOPS	Peak FP32 Performance	30.3 TFLOPS
65 TFLOPS	Peak INT8 Performance	485 TFLOPS
16 GB GDDR6	Memory Size	24 GB GDDR6
300 GB/s	Memory Bandwidth	300 GB/s
PCIe 3.0 x16	PCI Express	PCIe 4.0 x16
Low Profile	Form Factor	1-slot Low Profile
75W	Power Consumption	72 W

OVER 4X HIGHER REAL-TIME RENDERING PERFORMANCE

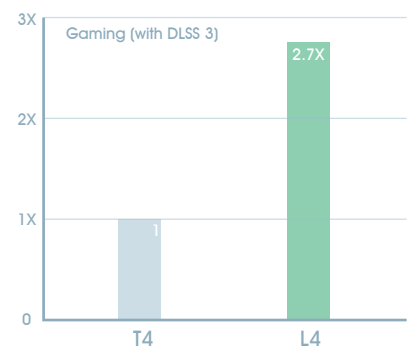


L4 Visual Computing Performance

OVER 3X HIGHER RAY-TRACING PERFORMANCE



2.7X MORE GENERATIVE AI PERFORMANCE



L4 Generative AI Performance

BREAKING BARRIERS: ELEVATE PERFORMANCE WITH NVIDIA MXM ARCHITECTURE

Achieving C5ISR requires military workstations continuously ingesting, processing, analyzing and disseminating ocean of information to facilitate ultra-rapid decision making. Concurrently, since modern military workstations are typically housed in extremely space-constrained areas and need to survive in the most demanding environments, it is paramount for defense industry to strike the right balance between SWaP(size, weight, power) and compute-intensive AI/ML workloads.

SMALL FORM FACTOR

Maximizing onboard functional density with minimized physical space is one of the crucial factors in military operation. By leveraging MXM architecture, military workstation can be designed with more flexibility and allow to be integrated into various military application.

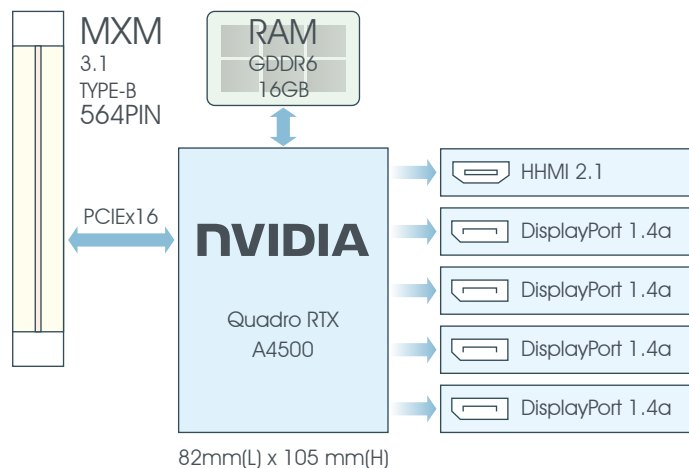
COMPACTED

The benefits of MXM architecture go beyond just size and weight, as it also offers low power consumption and improved thermal management, allowing for building a IP65 and fanless architecture for the harsh environments in battlefield.

HIGH-END PERFORMANCE

With advanced graphics capabilities and lightning-fast processing speeds, MXM GPU architecture enables the Edge device to achieve innovative multi-precision performance for the diverse graphics-intensive military applications, including Deep Learning, AI training, anomaly detection, aerial surveillance, UAV, target acquisition.

Built on NVIDIA Ampere architecture and featuring up to 5,888 CUDA cores, 46 RT Cores, and 184 Tensor Cores, Nvidia RTX MXM series is able to deliver unparalleled AI-accelerated performance and superior visual-analyze capabilities. Designed with PCIe Gen 4 interface and up to 16GB GDDR6 memory, Nvidia MXM series is also capable of delivering high-speed data transfer, which is the backbone for developing Edge AI workflows and is the ultimate solution for mission-critical efficacy.



Nvidia RTX A2000 MXM	Specification	Nvidia RTX A4500 MXM
NVIDIA Ampere architecture	Architecture	NVIDIA Ampere architecture
2,560	CUDA Cores	5,888
80	Tensor Cores	184
20	RT Cores	46
8.25 TFLOPS peak FP32 performance	TFLOPS	17.66 TFLOPS peak FP32 performance
4GB/8GB GDDR6, 128-bit	Memory	8GB/16GB GDDR6, 256-bit
192 GB/sec	Memory Bandwidth	512 GB/sec
60 W	Max Power Consumption	115 W
MXM 3.1 Type A	Form Factor	MXM 3.1 Type B
4x DisplayPort 1.4, HDMI 2.1 4K at 120Hz or 8K at 60Hz	Display Support	4x DisplayPort 1.4, HDMI 2.1 4K at 120Hz or 8K at 60Hz

FIELD-READY MIL-STD-461/1275

MIL-STD-461



Ensures function properly within electromagnetic (EM) environments and avoid releasing EM energy cause EM interference (EMI) with nearby devices.

CE 102
10 kHz-30 MHz
Conducted Emissions, Radio Frequency Potentials & Power Leads, basic curve

RE 102
30 MHz - 5 GHz
Radiated Emissions, Electric Field

RE 103
80 MHz - 3 GHz
Radiated susceptibility, Electric Field

MIL-STD-461 is an important standard in the military because it outlines the requirements for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electromagnetic interference (EMI) control for electronic equipment used by the military. This standard is necessary to ensure that military electronic equipment can function reliably and effectively in the presence of electromagnetic fields, which are abundant in military environments.

Military operations often involve the use of various electronic devices, such as radios, computers, and radar systems. These devices emit electromagnetic radiation, which can interfere with the proper operation of other electronic devices in the same vicinity. In addition, military environments can be harsh, with high levels of electromagnetic interference from

sources such as radar, radio communications, and other electronic equipment.

By following MIL-STD-461, military equipment manufacturers can ensure that their products meet stringent EMC and EMI requirements, which helps to prevent interference between different electronic devices and maintain reliable operation in harsh military environments. This standard also helps to ensure that military equipment can operate in close proximity to other equipment without causing harmful interference.

Overall, MIL-STD-461 is important in the military because it helps to ensure that electronic equipment used in military operations is reliable, effective, and can operate safely in the presence of electromagnetic fields.

MIL-STD-1275



when powered from a 28V supply, ensuring that electronics survive in the field when faced with input voltage spikes and surges.

Surge High
100V / 500ms

Surge Low
18V / 500ms

Steady State
18V~33V

MIL-STD-1275 is an important military standard that defines the requirements for electrical power systems in military ground vehicles. This standard is critical because it ensures that the electrical power systems in military vehicles can operate reliably in the harsh conditions of military environments.

Military vehicles must be able to withstand extreme temperatures, shock, and vibration, as well as electromagnetic interference from other military equipment. The MIL-STD-1275 standard provides a set of guidelines for the design and testing of electrical power systems to ensure that they can withstand these conditions and still function properly.

The standard covers a range of requirements, including voltage levels, power quality, and protection against power surges and transients. Compliance with the MIL-STD-1275 standard is essential to ensure the reliable operation of military ground vehicles and to minimize the risk of equipment failure and mission disruption.

In summary, MIL-STD-1275 is important in the military because it helps to ensure that electrical power systems in military ground vehicles are reliable and can operate effectively in the harsh conditions of military environments.



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