AMD SCC

THE TIME TO DECIDE ON VCF IS NOW

Upgrading your VMware Cloud Foundation™ (VCF) infrastructure boosts performance and efficiency. It also frees resources for emerging workloads including AI.

1 GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR VCF LICENSES

Run more workloads on fewer servers

up to **2x** more tiles-per-core[1]
(2P AMD EPYCTM 9474 versus 2P Intel® Xeon® 8280)

2 FREE UP SPACE IN YOUR DATA CENTER

Make room for more workloads like AI

~66% fewer servers[2]

3 REDUCE POWER CONSUMPTION

Dramatically cut power and cooling costs

Over **47%** lower power upgrading from legacy Intel® Xeon®[2]

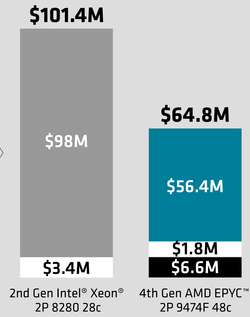
PERFORMANCE & EFFICIENCY UPGRADE THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF IN LESS THAN 10 MONTHS

(based on software license savings estimates)

5 Year TCO – Consolidation of 1,000 legacy servers[3]

(that achieves a total VMmark 3.x score of 9020)

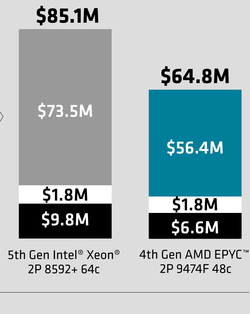
~36% lower TCO versus 2nd generation Intel® Xeon®[2]



2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® 2P 8280 28c

4th Gen AMD EPYC™ 2P 9474F 48c

~24% lower TCO versus 5th generation Intel® Xeon®[2]



5th Gen Intel® Xeon® 2P 8592+ 64c

4th Gen AMD EPYC™ 2P 9474F 48c

■ Hardware □ Power ◪ Software license

CHOOSE TO ADVANCE AI

AMD EPYC™ processors supercharge VMware VCF, and the consolidation they deliver prepares data centers for the AI transformation to come.

TURN YOUR UPGRADE INTO AN OPPORTUNITY

Get your enterprise ready for the future – ask for AMD EPYC™

Contact SCC at:
E: online@scc.com T: 0121 766 7000

[1] Based on the VMmark 3.1 score of 2P 9474F systems and 2P 8280 systems, learn more at: https://www.amd.com/en/legal/claims/epyc.html#q=SPSTCO-073A
[2] SPSTCO-073A: As of 06/18/2024, this scenario contains many assumptions and estimates and, while based on AMD internal research and best approximations, should be considered an example for information purposes only, and not used as a basis for decision making over actual testing. The Server Refresh & Greenhouse Gas Emissions TCO (total cost of ownership) Estimator Tool compares the selected AMD EPYC™ and Intel® Xeon® CPU based server solutions required to deliver a TOTAL_PERFORMANCE of ~9020 units of VMmark3 matched pair performance based on the published scores (or estimated if indicated by an asterisk) for Intel Xeon and AMD EPYC CPU based servers. This estimation reflects a 5-year time frame. This analysis compares a 2P AMD 48 core EPYC_9474F powered server with a VMmark 3.1 score of 26.95 @ 26 tiles, https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/vmmark/2024-05-14-Supermicro-AS-2125HS-TNR.pdf; compared to a 2P Intel Xeon 64 core Platinum_8592+ based server with a VMmark 3.1 score of 27.52 @ 28 tiles, https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/vmmark/2024-04-16-Fujitsu-PRIMERGY-RX2540M7.pdf; versus legacy 2P Intel Xeon 28 core Platinum_8280 based server with a VMmark 3.1 score of 9.02 @ 9 tiles, Results generated by: AMD EPYC™ Server Refresh & Greenhouse Gas Emission TCO Estimation Tool - version 1.51 PRO. VMmark is a registered trademark of VMware in the US or other countries.For additional details, see https://www.amd.com/en/legal/claims/epyc.html#q=SPSTCO-073A
[3] The 10 month payback was the original assumption when using VMware as OPEX and not CAPEX. Based on the SW licensing from VMware it is a prepaid cost upfront. This turns this into CAPEX and not OPEX. Thus, the payback of the HW cost and the SW licensing savings is now less than 2 months.