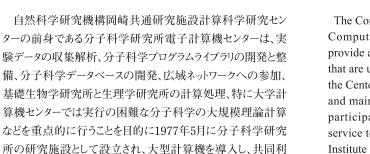


センター設立の目的と沿革

History and Mission



その後、2000年4月、日本唯一の分子科学計算のための共 同利用基盤センターとしての経験を活かし、分子科学やバイオ サイエンス分野における計算科学理論、方法論のさらなる展開 をはかるべく研究機能を強化し、岡崎国立共同研究機構共通 研究施設計算科学研究センターへと転換しました。2005年4月 には、大学共同利用機関法人自然科学研究機構として再編 され法人化されたことに伴い、岡崎共通研究施設計算科学研 究センターとして再出発しました。

計算科学研究センターは、国家基幹技術の一つとして位置 づけられているスーパーコンピュータ[富岳|成果創出加速プロ グラム等とも連携を行っています。

大規模並列計算を志向したプロジェクトを支援し,各分野コ ミュニティにおける並列計算の高度化へさらなる取り組みを促 すことを目的として東北大学金属材料研究所,東京大学物性 研究所,自然科学研究機構分子科学研究所が共同で「計算 物質科学スーパーコンピュータ共用事業(SCCMS)」を運営し ています。

さらに、ハード・ソフトでの協力以外にも、分野振興および人材 育成に関して、計算科学研究センターでは「スーパーコンピュー ターワークショップ」と2つのスクール「量子化学スクール」と「分 子シミュレーションスクール」を毎年開催しています。

また, 東北大学金属材料研究所, 東京大学物性研究所, 大阪大学エマージングサイエンスR³センターと協力し、我が国の 最先端の計算物質科学技術を振興し、世界最高水準の成果 創出と、シミュレーション技術、材料情報科学技術の社会実装 を早期に実現するため、計算物質科学協議会を設立・運営 し、分野振興を行っています。

今後、岡崎地区3研究所および岡崎共通研究施設の計算 基盤研究センターとしてはもちろんのこと、全国の分子科学研 究者、バイオサイエンス研究者に、大学等の研究機関では不可 能な大規模計算処理環境を提供する共同利用施設としての 基盤強化を目指していくと同時に、プロジェクトの場を提供し理

論・方法論開発などの研 究活動も推進していく予定

2023年現在におけるセ ンター職員は、教授2名、准 教授4名、助教1名、助手1 名、技術職員7名、事務支 援員2名、技術支援員1名 から構成されています。

The Computer Center of IMS, the predecessor of the Research Center for Computational Science, was established in May 1977, primarily to provide an opportunity for large-scale computations in Molecular Science that are unable to conduct at regional university computer centers. Further, the Center supported experimental data collection and analysis, developed and maintained the program library and database in Molecular Science, participated in wide-area networks, and provided the computational service to neighboring National Institute for Basic Biology and National Institute for Physiological Sciences.

In April 2000, the Center was reorganized into Research Center for Computational Science of the Okazaki National Research Institutes to further develop computational science theory and methodology in the fields of Molecular Science and Bioscience, and to strengthen its research functions based on its experience as the only center in Japan for Computational Molecular Science. In April 2005, with the reorganization and incorporation as the National Institute of Natural Sciences (NINS), the Center was re-launched as the Okazaki Research Facilities, the Research Center for Computational Science.

The RCCS have supported various national projects and/or initiatives including the Program for Promoting Research on the Supercomputer Fugaku, which is assigned as the national core technologies.

The RCCS also organizes the Supercomputer Consortium for Computational Material Science (SCCMS), which is jointly operated by Institute for Materials Research, Tohoku University, the Institute for Solid State Physics, the University of Tokyo, and the NINS Institute for Molecular Science to support projects that involve large-scale parallel computation and to facilitate activities that lead to the advancement of parallel computing in various scientific communities.

In addition to the support of hardware and software to users, the RCCS also hosts a "Supercomputer Workshop" and two schools, the "Quantum Chemistry School" and the "Molecular Simulation School," every year to promote research field and to foster human resources.

In cooperation with Institute for Materials Science, Tohoku Unversity, the Institute for Solid State Physics, the University of Tokyo, and R³ Institute for Newly-Emerging Science Design, Osaka University, the RCCS has established and managed the Computational Materials Science Forum (CMSF) to facilitate the development of state-of-the-art technologies in Computational Materials Science in Japan, to make world-leading achievements and to realize the social implementation of simulation technologies and materials informatics technologies efficiently.

In addition to its primary function as the computational platform research center for the three NINS research institutes in Okazaki and the Okazaki research facilities, the RCCS aims to strengthen its infrastructure as a shared-use facility that provides a large-scale computational processing environment that is unavailable at universities and other research institutions for molecular scientists and bioscience researchers in Japan, and also, aims to provide a venue for projects and to promote research activi-

As of 2023, the RCCS staff is composed of two professors, four associate professors, one assistant professor, one research associate, seven technical staff members, two administrative assistants, and one technical assistant.



Researches

本センターの利用者の研究分野は、量子化学、分子動力学シミュレーション、化学反応動力学、統計力学、固体電子論など多岐にわたっています。センターの計算機は、それらの多様なヘビーユーザーの要望に応えるように、巨大なメモリ空間、超高速で大容量のディスクI/O、高速なネットワーク通信など多くの特徴ある計算機環境が活用されています。

The research activities of the RCCS users range over a variety of fields, including quantum chemistry, molecular dynamics simulation, chemical reaction dynamics, statistical mechanics, and solid state physics. The computational facilities of RCCS provide a variety of solutions to these users, with large shared memory, high-performance disks, and fast interconnect. The following examples illustrate some typical calculations performed in RCCS.

新型コロナウイルスのRNA依存性RNAポリメラーゼに おけるレムデシビルのバケツリレー

新型コロナウイルスの遺伝子を複製するタンパク質(RNA依存性RNAポリメラーゼ)にレムデシビルが取り込まれる過程を分子動力学シミュレーションで解明しました。レムデシビルにはマイナス電荷を持つリン酸基があり、RNAポリメラーゼの結合サイトにはMg²+イオンがあります。さらにRNAポリメラーゼにはプラス電荷を持つアミノ酸であるリジン残基が結合サイトに向かって一列に並んでいます。リジン残基がレムデシビルのリン酸基を引きよせ、それを隣のリジン残基に受け渡すことを繰り返しながら、バケツリレーのように薬剤を結合サイトに運んでいることが明らかになりました。

S. Tanimoto, S. G. Itoh, and H. Okumura: Biophys. J. (2021), DOI: 10.1016/j.bpj.2021.07.026, "Bucket brigade" using lysine residues in RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of SARS-CoV-2

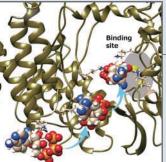
新型コロナウイルスのRNA依存性RNA ポリメラーゼにおけるレムデシビルのバケ ツリレー

資料提供:谷本勝一、伊藤暁、奥村久士 (分子科学研究所)

"Bucket brigade" of remdesivir in RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of SARS-CoV-2

The process of remdesivir uptake into the protein(RNA-dependent RNA polymerase) that replicates the gene of SARS-CoV-2 was revealed by molecular dynamics simulations. Remdesivir has a phosphate group with a negative charge, and the binding site of RNA polymerase has Mg²⁺ ions. In addition, RNA polymerase has lysine residues, which are positively charged, in a line toward the binding site. It was found that the lysine residue attracts the phosphate group of remdesivir and passes it to the next lysine residue sequentially, transporting the drug to the binding site like a bucket brigade.

S. Tanimoto, S. G. Itoh, and H. Okumura: Biophys. J. (2021), DOI: 10.1016/j.bpj.2021.07.026, "Bucket brigade" using lysine residues in RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of SARS-CoV-2



in function

"Bucket brigade" of remdesivir in RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of SARS-CoV-2 By courtesy of Dr. S. Tanimoto, Dr. S. G. Itoh, and Prof. H. Okumura

Simulating dynamics of biomolecular machines

Biomolecular machines such as molecular motors and transporters are

nano-machines developed by nature. In order to understand their mecha-

nisms and control their functions, we elucidate the dynamics of biomolecu-

lar machines in function by molecular simulations. Although it is difficult to

directly simulate millisecond time scale of these biomolecular machines

whose total atoms amount to several hundred thousand, we use techniques

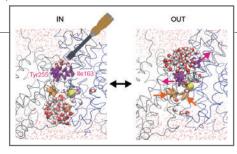
生体分子マシンにおける機能発現ダイナミクスの シミュレーション

細胞で働く分子モーターやトランスポーターなど生体分子マシンは、自然が生み出したナノマシンです。その動作メカニズムを理解し機能制御するために、生体分子マシンの機能発現ダイナミクスを分子シミュレーションにより解明しています。このような生体分子マシンの全原子モデルでのシミュレーション系は数十万原子数にも及び、機能発現にかかるミリ科スケールの直接的なシミュレーションは困難ですが、遷移ダイナミクスを集中的にサンプリングする手法や粗視化手法によって、機能発現する瞬間の分子メカニズムを解明します。

Okazaki et al. Nat. Commun. 10, 1742 (2019)

Na⁺/H⁺ antiporterにおける内向き開 外向き開構造間の遷移ダイナミクスの分 子シミュレーションと明らかになった疎水 性ゲート

資料提供:岡崎圭一(分子科学研究所)



such as transition path sampling or coarse graining to uncover molecular mechanism at the functioning moments.

Okazaki et al. Nat. Commun. 10, 1742 (2019)

Molecular simulation of transition dynamics between the inward-open and outward-open states of Na⁺/H⁺ antiporter and elucidated hydropho-

By courtesy of Prof. K. Okazaki (IMS)

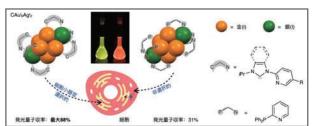
細胞内でリン光を発する金銀ナノクラスター

発光性金属ナノクラスターは、配位子構造や金属の種類・核数や配列により、クラスター構造に特異な物性が発現することが期待される。本研究では、含窒素複素環状カルベン(NHC)配位子を用いた炭素中心金銀(CAu6Ag2)クラスターを設計・合成し、このクラスターが溶液中で強いリン光を発光することを見出し、NHC配位子がリン光発光に寄与することを理論計算により明らかにした。スピン軌道相互作用を含む解析によって発光速度定数を算出し、最小エネルギー交差点へのエネルギー障壁で量子収率を議論した。さらに、この発光寿命の長いリン光性金銀クラスターを細胞イメージングに用いたところ、細胞への取込みの経路や特定の小器官に選択的に局在することが明らかになり、従来のホスフィン配位子の非選択的な取込みとは異なる優れた機能が確認された。

Z. Lei, M. Endo, H. Ube, T. Shiraogawa,

- P. Zhao, K. Nagata, X.-L. Pei, T. Eguchi,
- T. Kamachi, M. Ehara, T. Ogawa,
- M. Shionoya

Nature Commun. 13, 4288 (2022). 資料提供:江原正博(分子科学研究所)



細胞内でリン光を発する金銀ナノクラスター

Au-Ag cluster showing intense phosphorescence in cells

Luminescent metal nanoclusters are expected to exhibit unique physical properties in the cluster structure depending on the ligand structure, metal type, number of nuclei and arrangement. In this study, carbon-centered gold-silver (CAu₆Ag₂) clusters with N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligands were designed and synthesized, and it was found that these clusters emit strong phosphorescence in solution, and the contribution of NHC ligands to phosphorescence emission was revealed by theoretical calculation. The luminescence rate constant was calculated by an analysis including spin-orbit interactions, and the quantum yield was discussed in terms of the energy barrier to the minimum energy crossing point. Furthermore, the phosphorescent gold-silver clusters with long luminescence lifetime were used for cellular imaging, which revealed the pathway of uptake into the cell and selective localization to specific organelles, confirming their superior functionality, which is different from the non-selective uptake of conventional phosphine ligands.

Z. Lei, M. Endo, H. Ube, T. Shiraogawa,

- P. Zhao, K. Nagata, X.-L. Pei, T. Eguchi, T. Kamachi, M. Ehara, T. Ogawa,
- M. Shionova

Nature Commun. 13, 4288 (2022).

By courtesy of Prof. M. Ehara (IMS)

電子状態インフォマティクスによる一重項分裂を利用した高 効率太陽電池材料の迅速探索

化石燃料から環境に優しい再生可能なエネルギー源への移行は、 今日の社会と科学分野の中心的な課題の一つである。世界のエネルギー研究において、持続可能なエネルギー生産は記録的な伸びを示しているが、更なる改善が望まれている。太陽エネルギーの利用は、近い将来有望な解決案の一つになると考えられている。

本研究では、半経験的分子軌道法、時間依存密度汎関数法、機械 学習を組み合わせた「電子構造インフォマティクス」のアプローチにより、 天然色素として有名なインジゴをベースにした400万種以上の誘導体 から「一重項分裂」による多重励起子生成で高効率の太陽電池材料 となり得る分子を探索した。得られた有望候補分子とそうでない分子の 化学構造をランダムフォレスト分類することで一重項分裂を効果的に示 す化学構造の規則を見出し、対称的で高い合成可能性を持つ候補 物質を提案した。

資料提供:森寬敏(中央大学)

Electronic structure informatics to search for highly efficient photovoltaic materials using singlet fission

The transition from fossil fuels to environment-friendly and renewable sources of energy has become one of the central challenges for today's society and across scientific disciplines. Though global energy studies report that there has been record-breaking growth in sustainable energy production, further improvements are desirable. Solar energy is a promising solution for the near future, owing to its availability and potentially high output.

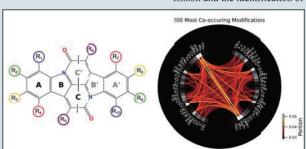
In this study, an "electronic structure informatics" approach combining the semiempirical molecular orbital method, time-dependent density functional theory, and machine learning has been applied to rapidly search for materials that can be used as photovoltaic cell materials with high efficiency by multiple exciton generation using singlet fission from over 4 million derivatives based on indigo, a famous dye of natural origin. The obtained promising candidate molecules and their possible candidates were identified and compared with those not. Random forest classification of the chemical structures of the obtained promising and non-promising candidate molecules led to the discovery of chemical structure rules that effectively show singlet fission and the identification of candidate materials with symmetric chemical

structures and sufficient synthesizability in the order of several hundred.

Machine-learning assisted design principle search for singlet fission: an example study of cibalackrot

Weber F., Mori H., npj Comput. Mater., 8, 176 (2022)

By courtesy of Prof. H. Mori (Chuo University)



本研究で検討したインジゴベース太陽電池材料の分子構造一般式。 より良い性能を得るために、官能基と組み合わせと位置を総合的に検討した。







クラスタ演算サーバ/ HPE Apollo

2023年2月から運用を開始したHPE社製スパコンは特にメモリを強化したTypeF、GPU利用のためのTypeG、汎用計算用のTypeCからなるク ラスタ構成になっています。

各タイプの構成は以下のとおりです。

TypeC HPE Apollo2000: 804ノード 128コア 2.45GHz 256GBメモリ

TypeF HPE Apollo2000: 14ノード 128コア 2.45GHz 1TBメモリ

TypeG HPE Apollo6500: 16ノード 128コア 2.45GHz 256GBメモリ+A100 GPU 8枚

本クラスタは合計で 106,752コア、224TBメモリ、128GPUを有し、総理論演算性能は 6.680PFLOPSあります。大規模な分子動力学計算、モ ンテカルロ計算などに利用されるだけでなく、電子状態計算にも利用されています。

Computer Cluster / HPE Apollo

The HPE-manufactured supercomputers, which has been in operation since February 2023, consists of Type F cluster with enhanced memory, Type G cluster for GPU usage, and Type C cluster for general-purpose computing.

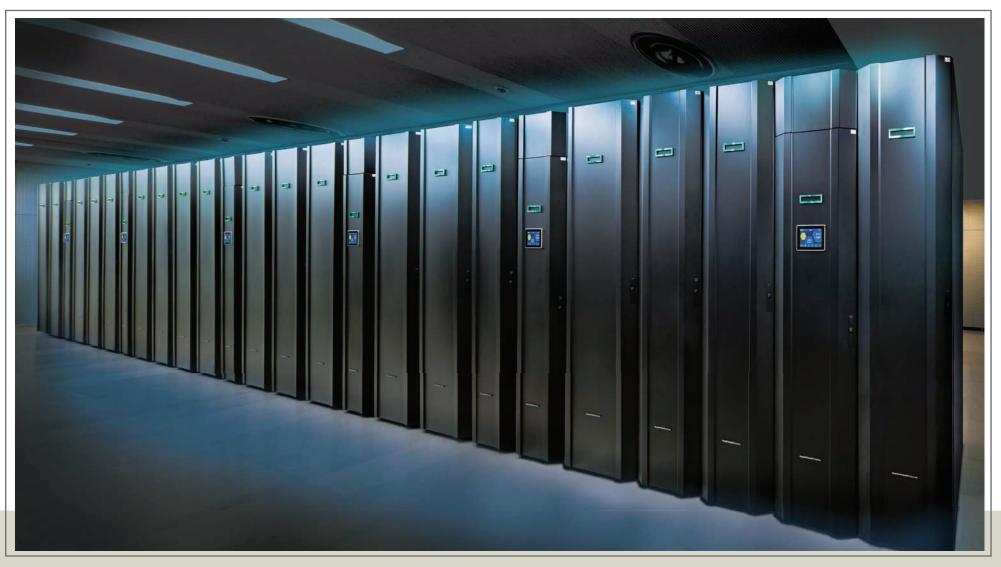
The specific configurations of the aforementioned cluster types are as follows.

TypeC HPE Apollo2000: 804 nodes, 128 cores, 2.45 GHz, 256 GB memory

TypeF HPE Apollo2000: 14 nodes, 128 cores, 2.45 GHz, 1 TB memory

TypeG HPE Apollo6500: 16 nodes, 128 cores, 2.45 GHz, 256 GB memory + A100 8 GPU boards

In total, these computer clusters have 106,752 cores, 224 TB of memory, 128 GPUs, and offer 6.680 PFLOPS of total theoretical computing power. They are used not only to conduct large-scale molecular dynamics and Monte Carlo simulations but also to perform electronic structure calculations.





ファイルサーバおよびインターコネクト

ファイルサーバは、Lustreファイルシステムによる14.8PByteのディスク を装備しています。

コンピュータとスイッチ間は100Gbps、およびファイルサーバとスイッチ 間は200Gbpsの通信速度を有するInfiniBandインターコネクトで相互に 接続しています。

File server and Interconnect network

The file servers integrate 14.8-PByte disk drives based on the

InfiniBand interconnects are used to link the computers and switches at 100 Gbps and those to connect the file servers and switches at 200 Gbps.

コンピュータの熱はラックとコンピュータ内を循環する冷媒により冷却さ れ、ラック外への排熱は行いません。

Cooling system

The heat generated by the computers is removed by the refrigerant flowing through the racks and computers so that no heat is emitted from the racks.



共同利用サービス

Services of open facilities

本センターの共同利用は全国の大学や公的研究機関の研究 者などに開かれており、利用申請と審査に基づいて、許可された ユーザーは無料で計算資源を利用することができます。

センターの利用には、比較的小規模な分子軌道計算による実験研究のサポートから超大規模な電子状態計算や分子シミュレーションなど多岐にわたっており、ユーザーの用途に応じて利用申請にもA(小規模)、B(中・大規模)のクラスに分かれています。利用申請はセンターのホームページからも可能です。

ユーザーは主としてインターネット経由によってセンターのフロントエンドマシンに接続し、さらにセンター内の各マシンの会話処理およびバッチジョブを利用できます。バッチジョブでは、PCの10倍程度の計算資源を単位として提供しており、各ユーザーのPCよりも格段に大きな計算能力を必要とする要望に応えています。また、分子・物質科学でよく用いられるアプリケーションプログラムやデータベースも提供し、ユーザーの研究を支援しています。

また利用の手引きや運用状況などユーザーに役立つ情報をセンターのホームページにて公開しています。

● ネットワークサービス

本センター内の主要なサーバは、ネットワークスイッチより光ファイバを使った10ギガビットイーサネットによって相互に接続されており、高速なデータ転送を可能としています。センター内のネットワークは、SINETを通じてインターネットに接続されており、外部からの利用が可能となっています。

アプリケーションプログラム

本センターでは分子・物質科学分野を中心にして、国内外の研究者から提供されたプログラムや、公開・商用アプリケーションプログラムを整備しており、ユーザーは自由に利用できます。現在提供しているアプリケーショングラムには、Gaussian、GAMESS、Molpro、Open Molcasなどの量子化学計算用、Gromacs、Amberなどの分子動力学計算用、さらに汎用数値計算ライブラリなどがあります。

● データベースサービス

分子科学研究データベースとして次の3件を登録しています。

- (1) QCLDB (量子化学文献データベース)
- (2) FCDB (力の定数に関するデータベース)
- (3) SGBS (基底関数のデータベース)

● スーパーコンピューターワークショップ

本センターでは、毎年スーパーコンピューターワークショップを開催し、ユーザーの交流や情報交換の機会をつくっています。そこではユーザーによる成果発表に加えて、センターの計算資源の効率的な利用についての講習会、運営に関するセンタースタッフとユーザーとの情報交換、計算分子科学の動向についての招待講演などが行われています。

● 量子化学スクールと分子シミュレーションスクール

本センターでは、2つのスクール、量子化学スクールと分子シミュ レーションスクールを毎年開催し、分野振興および人材育成を行っ ています。 The Research Center for Computational Science (RCCS) is open to all academic researchers who are affiliated with universities and public research institutions across Japan. An eligible researcher can use an allocated amount of resources for free after the proposal is accepted by the RCCS committee.

The Center may be used for a variety of purposes, ranging from relatively small-scale calculation projects involving quantum chemical calculations for supporting experimental studies to very large-scale calculations involving electronic structure calculations and molecular simulations. The applications of the projects are categorized by the required amounts of resources into classes A (small) and B (medium and large). The proposal can be submitted via the web page of RCCS.

Authorized users can connect to the front-end machines via internet, and further access the interactive nodes and batch queuing system of the RCCS computers. The batch queuing system provides cpu resources more than 10 times as much as that of a current high-end PC for users to meet the demand for significantly large computational power.

RCCS is also equipped with a variety of application programs and databases in the field of Computational Molecular Science and Materials Science. Useful information for the RCCS users such as user manuals and current status of operations is provided on the web page of RCCS.

Network services

The main servers in operation at the Center are all interconnected via 10 Gigabit ethernet using optical fibers from the network switches, allowing for high-speed data transfer. The supercomputers in the Center are connected to the internet via SINET and are accessible from outside.

Application programs

The Center provides a wide range of application programs mainly related to Molecular Science and Materials Science, which the users can freely use. These application programs have been developed by the domestic and foreign research groups, which are open to the public or commercially available. The application programs that are currently available include quantum chemistry calculation programs such as Gaussian, GAMESS, Molpro and Open Molcas as well as molecular dynamics simulation programs such as Gromacs and Amber, along with a broad range of general numerical libraries.

Database Services

The Center maintains the following three databases for molecular science research, which are open to the public.

- (1) QCLDB (Quantum Chemistry Literature Database)
- (2) FCDB (Force Constant Database)
- (3) SGBS (Segmented Gaussian Basis Set Database)

Supercomputer workshop

RCCS hosts annual workshop called Supercomputer Workshop for the purpose of networking and research exchange, where users report their achievements by using the RCCS resources. The Supercomputer workshop also provides the invited lectures on the progress in Computational Molecular Science as well as the useful instructions on the efficient use of RCCS computers and the information exchange regarding the management of the RCCS.

Quantum Chemistry School and Molecular Simulation School

Two schools, the Quantum Chemistry School and the Molecular Simulation School, are held annually at the Center to promote the field and develop human resources.

演算性能と利用数の変遷

Operating status

表 1. 演算性能値の変遷

年 YEAR

Table 1. History of the CPU performance in RCCS

1979 1980	Hitachi M-180 (2systems)	36
1700	Hitachi M-180	18
	Hitachi M-200H	48
	TOTAL	66
1982	Hitachi M-200H (2systems)	52
1986	Hitachi M-680H	16
1988	Hitachi S-810/10	315
	TOTAL	331
	Hitachi M-680H	16
	Hitachi S-820/80	3,000
	TOTAL	3,016
1991		
	Hitachi M-680 (+)	32
	Hitachi S-820/80	3,000
1994	TOTAL	3,032
	Hitachi M-680 (+)	32
	NEC SX-3/34R (3CPUs)	19,200
	TOTAL	19,232
1995	IBM SP2 (Wide 24nodes, Thin 24nodes)	9,744
	NEC HSP	300
	NEC SX-3/34R (3CPUs)	19,200
	TOTAL	29,244
1000		
1999	IBM SP2 (Wide 24nodes, Thin 24nodes)	9,744
	NEC SX-5 (8CPUs)	64,000
	NEC SX-3/34R (3CPUs)	19,200
	TOTAL	92,944
2000	IBM SP2 (Wide 24nodes, Thin 24nodes)	9,744
	NEC SX-5 (8CPUs)	64,000
	Fujitsu VPP5000 (30PEs)	288,000
	SGI SGI 2800 (256CPUs)	153,000
260	TOTAL	514,744
2001	IBM SP2 (Wide 24nodes, Thin 24nodes)	9,744
	NEC SX-5 (8CPUs)	64,000
	Fujitsu VPP5000 (30PEs)	288,000
	SGI SGI 2800 (192CPUs), Origin 3800 (128CPUs)	217,600
	TOTAL	579,344
2003	NEC SX-7 (32CPUs)	282,560
2003	NEC TX-7 (64CPUs)	332,800
		1
	Fujitsu VPP5000 (30PEs)	288,000
	SGI SGI 2800 (192CPUs), Origin 3800 (128CPUs)	217,600
2006	TOTAL	1,120,960
	NEC SX-7 (32CPUs)	282,560
	NEC TX-7 (64CPUs)	332,800
	Fujitsu PRIMEQUEST (64cores×10nodes)	4,096,000
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores)	4,096,000
	TOTAL	8,807,360
2007	Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes)	
2007	Tittaciii Six10000 (52cores×7iiodes)	
2007	E	5,414,400
2007	Fujitsu PRIMEQUEST (64cores×10nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000
2007	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400
2007	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560
	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 12,8435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards)	5,414,400 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 128,435,200 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,289,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 20,152,320
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores)	5,414,400 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 128,435,200 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,289,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 20,152,320
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 20,152,320 327,768,320 327,768,320 327,80,000 20,480,000 20,480,000 20,152,320 493,147,520
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 20,480,000 20,152,320 493,147,520 2,500,000,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes) NEC LX (36cores×159nodes, 24cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaP100 (192boards)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 21,280,000 128,435,200 22,280,000 128,435,200 24,280,000 128,435,200 25,200,000 26,480,000 27,280,000 20,152,320 21,280,000 21,52,320 493,147,520 2,500,000,000 806,000,000
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes) NEC LX (36cores×159nodes, 24cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaP100 (192boards) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 327,768,320 327,768,320 21,280,000 21,292,000 20,152,320 493,147,520 25,500,000,000 770,000,000 806,000,000 20,152,320
2011 2012 2014	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes) NEC LX (36cores×159nodes, 24cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaP100 (192boards) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 20,480,000 20,480,000 20,152,320 493,147,520 2,500,000,000 770,000,000 806,000,000 20,152,320 4,096,152,320 4,096,152,320
2011	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes) NEC LX (36cores×159nodes, 24cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaP100 (192boards) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL HPE Apollo (128cores×834nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 20,480,000 20,480,000 20,152,320 493,147,520 2,500,000,000 770,000,000 806,000,000 20,152,320 4,096,152,320 4,096,152,320 4,184,000,000
2011 2012 2014	SGI Altix4700 (512cores+128cores) TOTAL Hitachi SR16000 (32cores×9nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV1000 (576cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX250S1 (16cores×368nodes) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY CX2550M1 (28cores×260nodes) TOTAL Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX300S7 (16cores×346nodes) NVIDIA TeslaM2090 (32boards) SGI UV2000 (1024cores) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes) TOTAL NEC LX (40cores×794nodes, 40cores×20nodes) NEC LX (36cores×159nodes, 24cores×96nodes) NVIDIA TeslaP100 (192boards) Fujitsu PRIMEHPC FX10 (16cores×96nodes)	5,414,400 4,096,000 4,096,000 13,606,400 5,414,400 128,435,200 21,280,000 6,128,640 20,152,320 181,410,560 136,601,600 128,435,200 21,280,000 21,299,200 20,152,320 327,768,320 302,800,000 128,435,200 21,280,000 20,480,000 20,480,000 20,152,320 493,147,520 2,500,000,000 770,000,000 806,000,000 20,152,320 4,096,152,320 4,096,152,320

図1. 演算性能値の変遷

Fig. 1 History of the CPU performance in RCCS

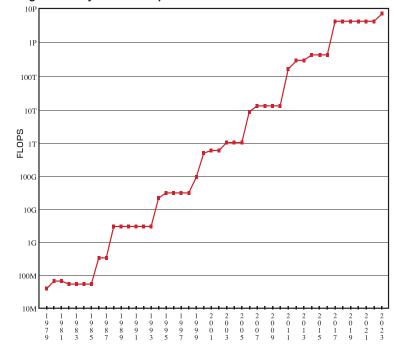
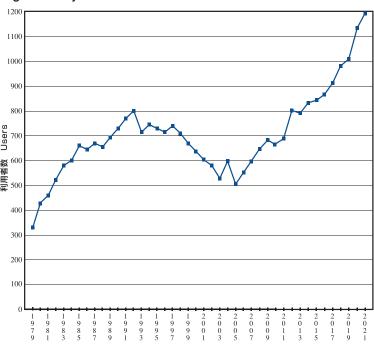


図2. 利用者数の変遷

Fig. 2 History of the number of users



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