

# The History of Information Technology Center, Nagoya University



## 1970s

Nagoya University established Computation Center (NUCC), and installed Fujitsu FACOM 230 series for national joint use.

# 1980s - 1990s

NUCC provided computing services using Fujitsu FACOM M series.

## 2000

Fujitsu GP7000F/90, NUCC's first SPARC64 system, was installed.

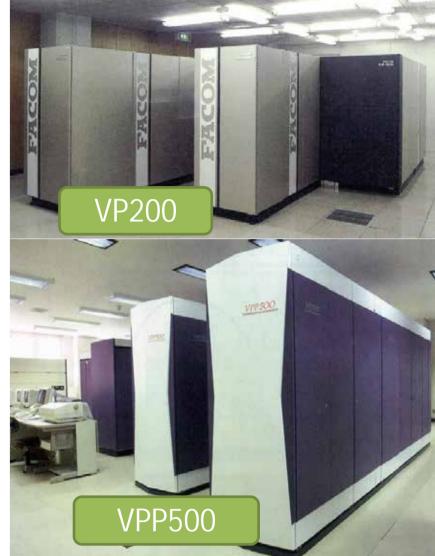


# 1987

NUCC acquired Fujitsu FACOM VP series of the vector supercomputer, and launched high-performance computing service.

### 1996

NUCC updates supercomputer to Fujitsu FACOM VPP series. VPP500 was ranked 12th in the 6th TOP500 list.



# 2002

NUCC was reorganized into the Information Technology Center, Nagoya University (ITC-NU).



#### 2009

For diversified computing demand, ITC-NU installed Fujitsu HX600 by T2K open supercomputer specification, and Fujitsu M9000 of large SMP system.



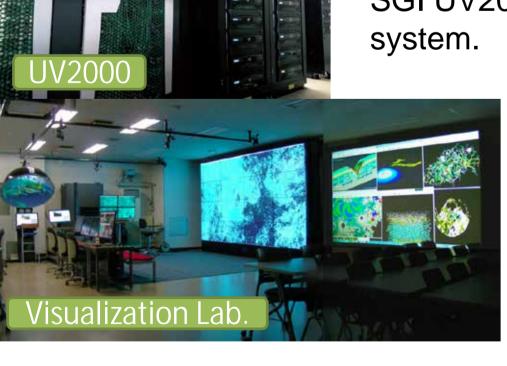
#### 2013

Fujitsu CX400 was not only userfriendly computer, but also providing cutting-edge systems such as manycore, virtual SMP.



#### 2014

ITC-NU launched Visualization Lab with SGI UV2000 and an 8K tiled display



# 2005

ITC-NU installed a scalar-type supercomputer system, Fujitsu HPC2500 with a peak performance of 14 Tflops. HPC2500 was ranked 41th in the 25th list.

# 2009

Toward petascale era, ITC-NU installed Fujitsu FX1 with a peak performance of 30 Pflops.

# 2013

ITC-NU installed Fujitsu FX10 with a liquid-cooled system, and a petabyte scale distributed storage system.

# 2015

To encourage research for exascale, ITC-NU updated the supercomputer system to Fujitsu FX100 with a peak performance of 3.2 Pflops. FX100 was ranked 21st in the 46th TOP500 list, and also 12th in Nov. 2015 HPCG.



#### 2020

To meet the increasing computational demand on both large-scale numerical simulation and data science, ITC-NU installed Supercomputer "Flow", a complex supercomputer system, consisting of four compute subsystems and two storage systems with the total peak performance of 15.9 Pflops.





