



BIG PERFORMANCE. LOW POWER. SMALL FOOTPRINT.

HOW AMD EPYC™ 8005 SERVER CPUS ARE RESHAPING
INFRASTRUCTURE ECONOMICS AT THE EDGE



A NEW CHAPTER IN EDGE INFRASTRUCTURE



THE INFLECTION POINT. Edge infrastructure across telecommunications, retail, manufacturing, and healthcare faces mounting pressure to deliver higher performance while supporting a wider range of workloads within tight power, space, and cost envelopes. Networks are virtualizing, AI is moving closer to where data is created, and operations are digitizing. The result is a new mandate for compute that fits edge constraints and performs where it matters.



THE CHALLENGE. Operators and enterprises need dense, efficient compute for mission-critical workloads in production, from vRAN and AI inference to real-time analytics and imaging diagnostics, without the complexity of specialized hardware or lock-in.



AMD DELIVERS. AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs are purpose-built for the edge, with up to 84 cores in a single socket, leadership performance per watt, and designed for commercial-scale deployment.

KEY VALUE PROPOSITION:

- **Leadership performance per watt, per dollar** - optimized for dense, distributed deployments. Comparing single-socket servers built with 84c AMD EPYC 8365P Server CPU vs 72c Intel® Xeon® 6776P-B CPU, the AMD based server delivers ~48% better integer performance/CPU W/CPU \$. [8xx5-004](#)
- **Built for constrained environments** - wide thermal range, air-cooled, robust and resilient design, and small form factor.
- **x86 ecosystem and modernization confidence** - software compatibility, open architectures, and proven migration path.

THE MOUNTING PRESSURE ON EDGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Organizations deploying infrastructure at the edge, whether for vRAN, in-store AI, or distributed enterprise workloads, face a set of converging challenges that traditional data center platforms were not designed to address.



RISING ENERGY COSTS AT SCALE

At the site level, power inefficiency may appear to have low impact. But at edge scale across thousands of cell sites or retail locations, small differences in energy consumption compound into high operational costs. That's why operators are increasingly evaluating CPU deployments that can deliver the required performance within tight power envelopes while preserving computing flexibility. Performance needs are rising fast, and energy costs strain operating budgets.



SPACE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Where space and power are at a premium

Edge locations, whether telco central offices, retail back rooms, or industrial facilities, impose tight physical constraints. Organizations need to focus on maximizing compute density while minimizing HVAC demand, fitting more compute into tighter power and thermal envelopes. Platforms for these environments must support wide thermal operating ranges with quiet, air-cooled operation, while fitting into compact enclosures that leave little room for expansion.



THE ECONOMICS OF SCALE

Per-site costs that are acceptable at 50 locations may become untenable at 5,000. Infrastructure decisions that work in pilot environments often do not translate into fleet-wide economics without platforms designed for cost-efficient scaling. Operators need compute that delivers predictable per-node TCO across large, distributed deployments.



VENDOR LOCK-IN AND PROPRIETARY ARCHITECTURES

Many edge deployments still depend on specialized silicon, proprietary systems, or aging platforms with limited upgrade paths. Across telecom, retail, manufacturing, and healthcare, organizations are increasingly exploring open architectures and competitive sourcing to reduce dependency on any single vendor.



PERFORMANCE DETERMINISM UNDER LOAD

Many edge workloads, from vRAN Layer 1 processing to real-time AI inference to industrial control, require deterministic performance. Unlike many data center workloads that can tolerate variability, edge nodes processing critical traffic, video streams, or sensor data must consistently meet strict latency and throughput targets. Platforms that trade determinism for occasional peak throughput are a poor fit for these use cases.



WORKLOAD CONVERGENCE DEMANDS

In many edge environments, serviceability, security, and cost considerations often favor single-node deployments, pushing organizations to converge multiple workloads onto a single platform. Telco operators want OSI Layer 1 and Layer 2 functions, core network services, and edge applications on a single box. Retailers need point-of-sale, video analytics, loss prevention, and GenAI on one server. Manufacturers want robotic control, predictive maintenance, and vision inspection consolidated into a single system. Healthcare organizations need imaging analysis, patient monitoring, and AI diagnostics on unified platforms. The economics improve as more workloads share the same hardware, provided the compute can keep up.

PURPOSE-BUILT FOR THE EDGE

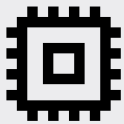
AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs represent the next generation of edge-optimized processors. Built on the “Zen 5” core architecture in the SP6 single-socket form factor, this platform succeeds the AMD EPYC 8004 Server CPUs with substantial generational improvements in performance, efficiency, and capability.

KEY ARCHITECTURAL HIGHLIGHTS:



“ZEN 5” CORE ARCHITECTURE

wider pipelines, enhanced vector units, and optimized memory access compared to the previous generation.



UP TO 84 CORES / SINGLE SOCKET

highest-ever core count in this socket size (SP6); dense workload consolidation without dual-socket complexity.

Top-of-Stack

- 40% higher integer performance. [8xx5-012](#)
- 9.5% higher performance per watt. [8xx5-006](#)

Per-Core

- 30% higher integer performance. [8xx5-016](#)
- 6.4% higher performance per watt. [8xx5-007](#)

Performance compares 84c AMD EPYC 8635P and 64c 8535P Server CPUs with previous generation 64c AMD EPYC™ 8534P Server CPUs



CONFIGURABLE TDP (70W TO 225W)

dial power to match site constraints.



96 PCIe® GEN 5 LANES + CXL® 2.0

high I/O in compact form factor.



6-CHANNEL DDR5 (UP TO 6400 MT/S)

up to 3.0 TB per socket with RDIMM and 3DS RDIMM support.



WIDE THERMAL RANGE, AIR-COOLED

enables OEMs to certify platforms for robust and resilient edge deployments.



AMD INFINITY GUARD SECURITY [GD-183A](#)

enables OEMs to certify platforms for robust and resilient edge deployments.

BUILT FOR THE EDGE

Beyond raw performance, AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs include capabilities specifically tailored for edge environments. Smart Data Cache Injection (SDCI) enables low-latency data movement from PCIe endpoints directly into L2 cache, a feature particularly relevant for networking and real-time processing workloads. The platform supports wide thermal operating ranges with quiet, air-cooled operation, enabling dense single-socket systems where space and power are at a premium.

PLATFORM CONTINUITY

SP6 socket compatibility, with an appropriate BIOS update, [8xx5-001](#) creates the opportunity for organizations to protect the investment in AMD EPYC 8004 series platforms and simplify lifecycle management, depending on OEM platform design and deployment tooling. Organizations that have deployed AMD EPYC 8004 Server CPU-based systems can upgrade to AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs with minimal disruption to their existing operational frameworks.

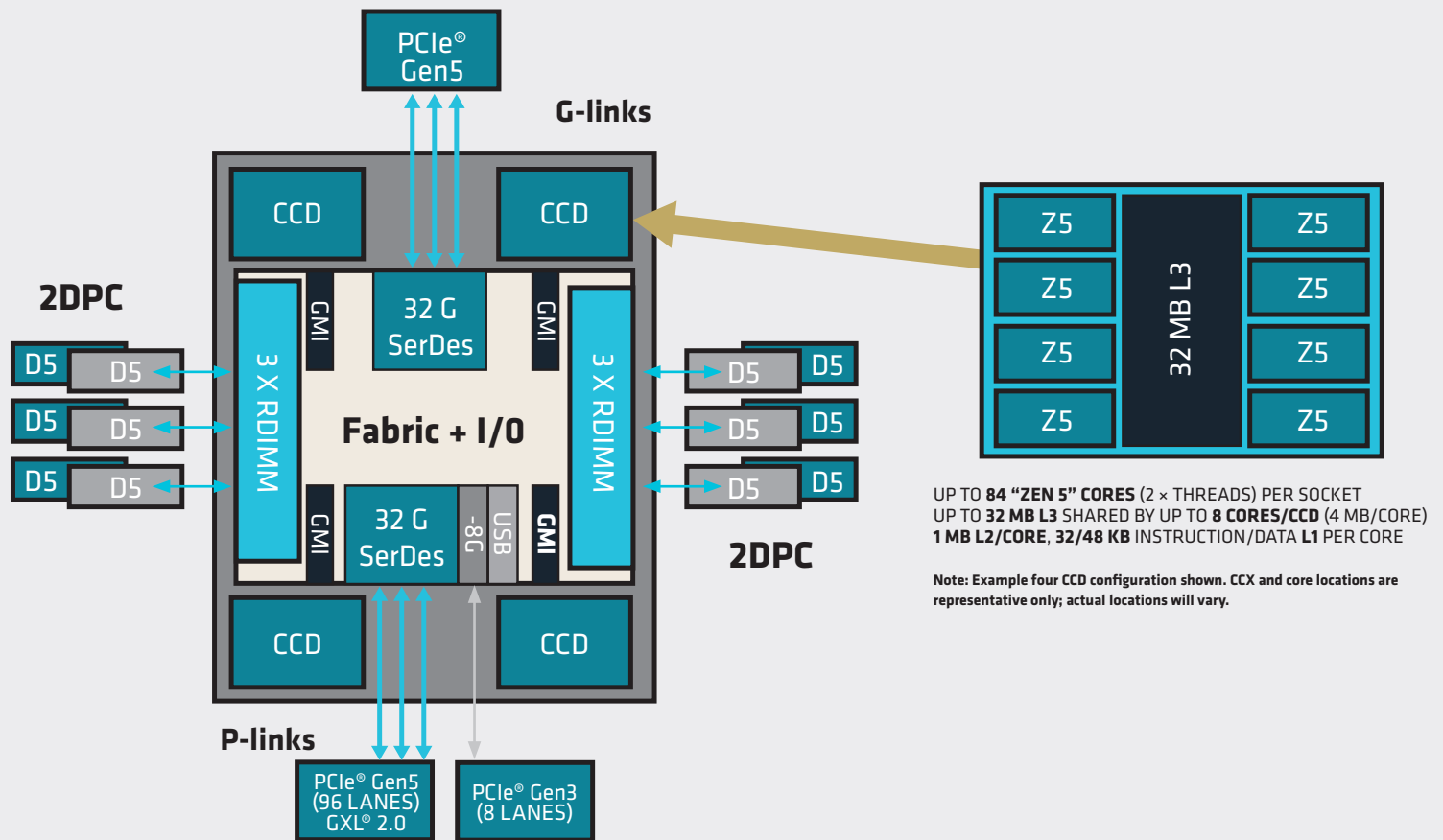


Figure 1: AMD EPYC 8005 SERVER PROCESSOR OVERVIEW

TELCO: ADVANCING vRAN ECONOMICS

Open and virtualized RAN reduces reliance on proprietary hardware with software on general-purpose servers. As deployments scale commercially, the focus shifts from validating vRAN to enabling resilience and efficiency at scale. In this model, compute becomes a strategic business lever, impacting TCO, energy consumption, deployment speed, and architectural evolution across thousands of sites.

HOW AMD EPYC 8005 SERVER CPUS ADDRESS vRAN

Layer 1 performance. AMD has introduced targeted LDPC (Low-Density Parity Check) decoding optimizations in AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs. Leveraging the “Zen 5” execution pipeline, enhanced vector units, and tuned memory access, these optimizations are designed to improve LDPC efficiency while preserving deterministic vRAN behavior, driving higher uplink throughput and added headroom for Massive MIMO deployments.

Consolidation beyond Layer 1. Efficient Layer 1 processing frees compute for Layer 2, core network, and edge application functions on a single server. Not all 84 cores need to be consumed by vRAN processing alone, and the additional compute capacity enables operators to run supplementary workloads on the same architecturally isolated platform that supports reliable quality of service across different workloads. Global Tier 1 operators gain efficiency in constrained environments; regional Tier 2 and local 3 operators gain multi-functionality.

Single-socket economics. With 84 cores at 225W, single socket designs can lower cost, power, and space overhead. At scale, savings compound at thousands of sites.

Operational confidence. Determinism, thermal tolerance, and robust, resilient design for always-on reliability.

SAMSUNG MULTI-CELL vRAN TEST RESULTS

In performance testing, Samsung deployed its multi-cell vRAN on a single server equipped with an 84-core AMD EPYC 8635P Server CPU. The results signal a major breakthrough in vRAN capabilities.

54 CELL NETWORKS 8xx5-017

9.5 GB/S DOWN 8xx5-017

2.0 GB/S UP 8xx5-017

“By combining AMD’s processing technology with Samsung’s commercially proven vRAN software, we are accelerating the industry’s transition to AI-ready, cloud-native networks. This powerful combination delivers the performance, flexibility, and scalability operators need to evolve toward fully software-driven infrastructures.”

– Michael Kim

Vice President and Head of vRAN Software R&D Group
Networks Business, Samsung Electronics

SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM

The AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPU platform is supported by a broad ecosystem of telecommunications equipment manufacturers, software partners, and system OEMs. At Mobile World Congress 2026, Samsung, Ericsson, and Wind River demonstrated a vRAN solution running on AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs.

“Cloud-native RAN places new demands on compute platforms, particularly around determinism, efficiency, and integration flexibility. Collaboration across the ecosystem, including with AMD, is key to supporting operators as these architectures mature.”

– Michael Begley

Head of RAN Compute & Platform, Network, Ericsson

“Operators are under pressure to scale Open RAN and edge AI while maintaining strict control over cost, power, and operational complexity. The combination of Wind River Cloud Platform, proven in large-scale, live 5G deployments, and AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs provides a production-ready foundation that helps customers accelerate deployment, improve efficiency, and achieve business outcomes.”

– Paul Miller

CTO, Wind River





RETAIL AND DISPERSED LOCATIONS

Retail and distributed enterprise environments face many of the same pressures as telco: rising energy costs, space constraints, workload consolidation demands, and the need for open, scalable architectures. As AI-driven applications move from pilot to production across thousands of store locations, the compute platform becomes a strategic business lever.

AI AT THE RETAIL EDGE

In retail, smaller AI models and more efficient CPU-based inference are increasingly used to support real-time workloads such as video analytics, loss prevention, shelf monitoring, queue analysis, and select AI-driven customer experiences, often on a single in-store server.

AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs deliver the core density, power efficiency, and operational simplicity required to scale AI workloads across virtually any geographic footprint. CPU-optimized inference stacks, validated by AMD and solution partners, can reduce the need for discrete accelerators in many store-level scenarios, simplifying deployment and helping lower the total cost of ownership across large store fleets. Solution stacks from AMD and ecosystem partners are designed to support streamlined deployment, with testing and validation planned as these solutions progress toward broader adoption.

Targeted benchmarks validate the platform's readiness for retail and dispersed-location workloads. Real-time object detection models process video at rates suitable for live analytics, supporting use cases from loss prevention to shelf compliance. Recommendation engines run low-latency personalization for time-sensitive offers and promotions. Small language models sized for edge deployment enable in-store generative AI experiences, from customer service assistants to product advisors, without requiring cloud roundtrips. Also, media transcoding at the edge enables faster-than-real-time video processing for surveillance and content delivery.

OpenVINO GenAI with Qwen3-8B claims (Generative AI) 1.27x the throughput (tokens/s), and 1.17x faster time to token. [8xx5-009](#)

Generational Uplift comparing Top-of-Stack 84c AMD EPYC™ 8635P and 64c AMD EPYC™ 8535P Server CPUs [8xx5-009](#)

CLOUD STORAGE AND THE INTELLIGENT EDGE

Cloud storage and distributed infrastructure. Cloud storage workloads are predominantly I/O-bound rather than CPU-bound, making the AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs' combination of high I/O bandwidth and power efficiency a natural fit. With 96 PCIe Gen 5 lanes, the platform supports direct attachment of high-speed NVMe drives and NVMe-over-Fabrics (NVMe-oF) adapters, along with high-bandwidth, low-latency networking for object, block, and file storage services. Storage control software, including distributed platforms such as Ceph and MinIO, scales effectively across many cores at moderate frequency, aligning with the AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs' dense-core architecture. For organizations building cost-optimized, power-efficient storage nodes in both centralized facilities and edge locations, the platform delivers the throughput and connectivity these workloads demand without excess compute overhead.

Industrial edge and IoT. In manufacturing, energy, and logistics environments, edge servers increasingly consolidate data ingestion from sensors and PLCs, time-series analytics, AI vision inference, and fleet orchestration onto a single platform, often in thermally constrained cabinets with limited IT support. AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs offer the core density and configurable TDP to run these converged workloads within tight power budgets. In healthcare, the same platform supports imaging pre- and post-processing, AI-assisted triage, and patient monitoring at the facility edge, where AMD Infinity Guard features such as hardware memory encryption and secure boot help address compliance requirements in regulated environments. Across these sectors, the combination of virtualization support, PCIe Gen 5 connectivity for NICs and accelerators, and a robust, resilient design profile positions the platform for multi-tenant edge compute at scale.

High performance in a small footprint, low power, and open architectures: AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs deliver across sectors and use cases.

THE BUSINESS CASE

For organizations deploying infrastructure at the edge, AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs offer a compelling value proposition across several dimensions:

Performance Efficiency. The new 84-core top-of-stack EPYC 8005 Server CPU delivers 40% higher integer performance and 9.5% better performance per watt versus the previous-generation 64-core EPYC 8004 Server CPU. [8xx5-012](#), [8xx5-006](#). At equivalent 64-core count, the EPYC 8005 Server CPU delivers 30% higher integer performance versus the previous generation, with 6.4% performance -per-watt uplift. [8xx5-007](#), [8xx5-016](#). Together, these gains provide the compute density and energy efficiency that edge deployments require.

Low Total Cost of Ownership. Single-socket designs, low-power envelopes (70W to 225W cTDP), and high workload consolidation help reduce hardware, energy, and operational costs.

Operational Resilience. Wide thermal operating ranges, air-cooled operation, robust environmental design, and a dedicated security subsystem with hardware root of trust make the platform suitable for physically demanding edge deployments.

Platform Flexibility. 96 lanes of PCIe® Gen 5, CXL® 2.0 memory expansion, and a broad range of available SKUs (8 to 84 cores) enable organizations to right-size compute for their specific deployment requirements.

Ecosystem Breadth. AMD works with leading telecommunications equipment manufacturers, system OEMs, software vendors, and solution partners to deliver validated, deployment-ready platforms for vRAN, edge, and cloud storage workloads.

x86 Continuity and Investment Protection. SP6 socket compatibility, with an appropriate BIOS update², creates the opportunity for organizations to protect the investment in AMD EPYC 8004 Series platforms and simplify lifecycle management, depending on OEM platform design and deployment tooling. Where continuity is carried through, operators leverage existing software investments and operational tooling while gaining the performance and efficiency benefits of the latest "Zen 5" Core architecture.

WHO BENEFITS

- Telco operators scaling commercial vRAN
- Retailers deploying distributed AI
- Enterprises modernizing edge infrastructure for smart factories, logistics, and automation
- Cloud and hosting providers optimizing distributed nodes

TOGETHER WE ADVANCE THE INTELLIGENT EDGE

AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs mark the next step in a steady innovation trajectory: from the first AMD EPYC Server CPUs that established x86 leadership in the data center, to AMD EPYC 8004 Server CPUs that extended that leadership to the edge, to AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs that raise the bar for single-socket, edge-optimized compute.

As networks open up and AI moves from the cloud to the cell site and store floor, demand on edge infrastructure will only grow. Organizations need platforms that scale performance within tight power and cost envelopes. AMD is committed to meeting those demands, generation after generation.

***The future of the intelligent edge is being built today.
AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs are ready to power it.***

“As edge workloads scale from vRAN to retail AI to distributed cloud services, organizations need platforms that deliver performance and efficiency without compromise. The new AMD EPYC 8005 Server CPUs bring the compute density, power efficiency, and ecosystem breadth that operators and enterprises need to build intelligent edge infrastructure ready for AI, automation, and the demands ahead.”

– Derek Dicker

Corporate Vice President and General Manager, Enterprise Business Group, AMD

LEARN MORE

EXPLORE HOW AMD SUPPORTS OPEN AND VIRTUALIZED RAN DEPLOYMENTS: [AMD.COM/TELCO](https://www.amd.com/telco)

EXPLORE AMD SOLUTIONS FOR RETAIL AND EDGE COMPUTING: [AMD.COM/RETAIL](https://www.amd.com/retail)

CONTACT YOUR AMD REPRESENTATIVE: [AMD.COM/CONTACT](https://www.amd.com/contact)

GD-183A: AMD Infinity Guard features vary by EPYC™ processor generations and/or series. Infinity Guard security features must be enabled by server OEMs and/or Cloud Service Providers to operate. Check with your OEM or provider to confirm support of these features. Learn more about Infinity Guard at <https://www.amd.com/en/technologies/infinity-guard>.

8xx5-001: AMD EPYC™ 8005 Series processors require OEM enablement and a BIOS update from your server or motherboard manufacturer if used with a motherboard designed for the SP6 socketed AMD EPYC™ 8004 Series processors. Contact your system manufacturer prior to purchase to determine compatibility.

8xx5-004: SPECrate®2017_int_base comparison based on published scores from www.spec.org as of 05/11/2026

Results and configurations below are in the format of: [processor], [cores], [price], [TDP], [Memory Configuration], [SPECrate®2017_int_base score],[perf/core], [perf/TDP W], [perf/CPU \$], [perf/TDP W/CPU \$],

1P Intel Xeon 6776P-B, 72C Total, 5645 USD, 325W, 256 GB (8 x 32 GB 2Rx8 PC5-6400B-R), 634, 8.806, 1.951, 0.112, 0.000346, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2026q2/cpu2017-20260406-51272.html>

1P AMD EPYC 8635P, 84C Total, 5799 USD, 225W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB DDR5-6400), 667, 7.94, 2.964, 0.115, 0.000511, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2026q2/cpu2017-20260417-51352.html>

Normalized Results (Base = Xeon 6776P-B @ 1.000):
Processor Score Perf/C Perf/W Perf/\$ Perf/W/\$
Xeon 6776P-B (Base) 634 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
EPYC 8635P 667 1.052 0.902 1.52 1.024 1.479273

Variables effecting these specific results include but are not limited to system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings. SPEC®, SPEC CPU®, and SPECrate® are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information.

8xx5-006: SPECpower_ssj®2008 comparison based on published scores from www.spec.org as of 05/10/2026

Results and configurations below are in the format of: [processor], [cores], [price], [TDP], [Memory Configuration], [SPECpower_ssj®2008 score]

1P AMD EPYC 8534P, 64C Total, 4950 USD, 200W, 192 GB (6 x 32 GB 2Rx8 PC5-4800B-R), 22287, https://www.spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2023q3/power_ssj2008-20230829-01306.html

1P AMD EPYC 8635P, 84C Total, 5799 USD, 225W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB DDR5-6400), 24408, https://spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2026q2/power_ssj2008-20260421-01571.html

Normalized Results (Base = EPYC 8534P @ 1.000):
Processor Score Normalized
EPYC 8534P (Base) 22287 1.000
EPYC 8635P 24408 1.095

Variables effecting these specific results include but are not limited to system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings. SPEC®, SPEC CPU®, and SPECpower_ssj® are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information.

8xx5-007: SPECpower_ssj®2008 comparison based on published scores from www.spec.org as of 05/10/2026

Results and configurations below are in the format of: [processor], [cores], [price], [TDP], [Memory Configuration], [SPECpower_ssj®2008 score], [Link to score]

1P AMD EPYC 8534P, 64C Total, 4950 USD, 200W, 192 GB (6 x 32 GB 2Rx8 PC5-4800B-R), 22287, https://www.spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2023q3/power_ssj2008-20230829-01306.html

1P AMD EPYC 8535P, 64C Total, 5499 USD, 210W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB DDR5-6400), 23723, https://spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2026q2/power_ssj2008-20260504-01574.html

Normalized Results (Base = EPYC 8534P @ 1.000):
Processor Score Normalized
EPYC 8534P (Base) 22287 1.000
EPYC 8535P 23723 1.064

Variables effecting these specific results include but are not limited to system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings. SPEC®, SPEC CPU®, and SPECpower_ssj® are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information

8xx5-009:

Comparisons based on Phoronix Test Suite paid testing as of 05/19/2026

Workload Config: OpenVINO GenAI - Model: Qwen3-8B

Base: 1P AMD EPYC 8534P, reference system, 64 total cores, 6 x 32GB DDR5-4800MT/s Samsung M321R4GA0BB0-CQKMG, 2 x 3841GB SAMSUNG MZWLO3T8HCLS-00A07, 2 x Broadcom NetXtreme BCM5720 PCIe, Ubuntu 26.04, 7.0.0-14-generic (x86_64), GCC 15.2.0, Performance Determinism

Compare 1: 1P AMD EPYC 8635P, reference system, 84 total cores, 6 x 64GB DDR5-5200MT/s Micron MTC40F2046S1RC64BDY Q5FF, 2 x 3841GB SAMSUNG MZWLO3T8HCLS-00A07, 2 x Broadcom NetXtreme BCM5720 PCIe, Ubuntu 26.04, 7.0.0-14-generic (x86_64), GCC 15.2.0, Performance Determinism

Results:

Throughput
Part Raw Normalized
EPYC 8534P (Base) 16.811.000
EPYC 8635P 21.33 1.269

TTFT

Part Raw Normalized
EPYC 8534P (Base) 71.44 1.000
EPYC 8635P 60.91 1.173

Results may vary due to factors including system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings.

8xx5-012: SPECrate®2017_int_base comparison based on highest published scores from www.spec.org in respective product launch years.

Results and configurations below are in the format of: [processor], [cores], [price], [TDP], [Memory Configuration], [SPECrate®2017_int_base score],[perf/core], [perf/CPU W], [perf/CPU \$], [perf/CPU W/CPU \$], [Link to score]

1P AMD EPYC 8534P, 64C Total, 4950 USD, 200W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB 4Rx4 PC5-4800B-R), 477, 7.453, 2.385, 0.096, 0.000482, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2023q3/cpu2017-20230825-38646.html>

1P AMD EPYC 8635P, 84C Total, 5799 USD, 225W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB DDR5-6400), 667, 7.94, 7.94, 0.115, 0.000511, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2026q2/cpu2017-20260417-51352.html>

Normalized Results (Base = EPYC 8534P @ 1.000):
Processor Score Perf/C Perf/W Perf/\$ Perf/W/\$
EPYC 8534P (Base) 477 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000
EPYC 8635P 667 1.398 1.065 1.243 1.194 1.06098

Variables effecting these specific results include but are not limited to system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings. SPEC®, SPEC CPU®, and SPECrate® are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information.

8xx5-016: SPECrate®2017_int_base comparison based on highest published scores from www.spec.org in respective product launch years.

Results and configurations below are in the format of: [processor], [cores], [price], [TDP], [Memory Configuration], [SPECrate®2017_int_base score],[perf/core], [perf/CPU W], [perf/CPU \$], [perf/CPU W/CPU \$].
[Link to score]

1P AMD EPYC 8534P, 64C Total, 4950 USD, 200W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB 4Rx4 PC5-4800B-R), 477,7453, 2.385, 0.096, 0.000482, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2023q3/cpu2017-20230825-38646.html>

1P AMD EPYC 8535P, 64C Total, 5499 USD, 210W, 384 GB (6 x 64 GB DDR5-6400), 614, 9.594, 2.924, 0.112, 0.000532, <https://spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2026q2/cpu2017-20260505-51453.html>

Normalized Results (Base = EPYC 8534P @ 1.000):

Processor Score Perf/C Perf/W Perf/\$ Perf/W/\$

EPYC 8534P (Base) 477 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000

EPYC 8535P 614 1.287 1.226 1.159 1.104

Variables effecting these specific results include but are not limited to system configurations, software versions and BIOS settings. SPEC®, SPEC CPU®, and SPECrate® are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information.

8xx5-017: Data provided by Samsung, source: [Powerful, Efficient, and Fully Software-driven - YouTube](#). Results not independently verified by AMD.

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