NVIDIA Data Center GPU Driver version 525.60.13 (Linux)/ 527.41 (Windows)

Release Notes
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Chapter 1. Version Highlights

This section provides highlights of the NVIDIA Data Center GPU R525 Driver (version 525.60.13 Linux and 527.41 Windows).

For changes related to the 525 release of the NVIDIA display driver, review the file “NVIDIA_Changelog” available in the .run installer packages.

- Linux driver release date: 12/5/2022
- Windows driver release date: 12/5/2022

1.1. Software Versions

For this release, the software versions are as follows:

- CUDA Toolkit 12: 12.0
  Note that starting with CUDA 11, individual components of the toolkit are versioned independently. For a full list of the individual versioned components (for example, nvcc, CUDA libraries, and so on), see the CUDA Toolkit Release Notes.
- NVIDIA Data Center GPU Driver: 525.60.13 (Linux) / 527.41 (Windows)
- Fabric Manager: 525.60.13 (Use nv-fabricmanager -v)
- GPU VBIOS:
  - HGX A100 PG506
    - 92.00.45.00.03 SKU200 40GB air cooling [lidless]
    - 92.00.45.00.04 SKU202 40GB hybrid cooling [lidded]
    - 92.00.45.00.05 SKU210 80GB air cooling [lidless]
    - 92.00.45.00.06 SKU212 80GB hybrid cooling [lidded]
  - HGX A100 PG510
    - 92.00.81.00.01 SKU200 40GB air cooling [lidless]
    - 92.00.81.00.02 SKU202 40GB hybrid cooling [lidded]
    - 92.00.81.00.04 SKU210 80GB air cooling [lidless]
    - 92.00.81.00.05 SKU212 80GB hybrid cooling [lidded]
HGX A800 PG506
- 92.00.A4.00.01 SKU215 80GB air cooling (lidless)
HGX A800 PG510
- 92.00.A4.00.05 SKU215 80GB air cooling (lidless)
A100 PCIe P1001 SKU230
- 92.00.90.00.04 [NVIDIA A100 PCIe]
A800 PCIe P1001
- 92.00.A4.00.0D 80 GB SKU235 PCIe

NVSwitch VBIOS: 92.10.14.00.01

Due to a revision lock between the VBIOS and driver, VBIOS versions >= 92.00.18.00.00 must use corresponding drivers >= 450.36.01. Older VBIOS versions will work with newer drivers.

For more information on getting started with the NVIDIA Fabric Manager on NVSwitch-based systems (for example, NVIDIA HGX A100), refer to the Fabric Manager User Guide.

1.2. Fixed Issues

CLVC - Closed Loop Voltage Controller - is a controller that periodically monitors and corrects for voltage errors. Any error (+/-) is corrected by applying an appropriate voltage offset to the VOLT/regulator. Features like droopy, thermal slowdown can cause voltage set in HW to deviate from the SW requested value. In such usecases, CLVC should NOT correct for it as its not an "error" but sideeffect of droopy/slowdown. Evaluation loop of CLVC queries and calculates how long the feature like droopy/slowdown were engaged in order to check if such an event was active after the previous cycle. If droopy/slowdown was engaged we poison the sample instead of correcting the for error.

CLFC - Closed Loop Frequency Controller - is equivalent to CLVC, however CLFC corrects for frequency errors not voltage errors. CLFC is enabled on TU10x onwards (except ampere). CLVC is enabled on GA100 onwards.

In the earlier CLFC bug, the counter that queries THERM task for residency/engaged count time was using 32-bit counter which overflows a lot quicker than 64-bit counters. As part of the fix, engaged timers were updated to use 64-bit counter with special attention to prevent overflows.

In the CLVC bug, whenever the engagedtime differed more than the evaluation time threshold, PMU was halted assuming it was an error condition. Instead of halting the PMU, we discard the sample by poisoning it.

Both the bugs are in two related but separate features that use droopy/slowdown. CLFC bug updated the infra used to compute the engaged/elapsed timers from 32-bit to 64-bit. CLVC bug updated how the error case is handled in certain usecases.

In the L1C submodule when the clock is gated, there is a corner case where the BLCG controller was not woken up from sleep state when an external submodule wants to use...
L1C. This was fixed by switching the PROD value to disable L1C BLCG will not cause the hang in the chip until some other event wakes up the BLCG FSM.

- An issue which caused a kernel panic on A100 when using both MIG and DCGM is resolved.
- The Access Write Protect Mode (opcode 17h) SMBPBI command resulted in an fatal access violation by reading a GPU register that is protected on certain GV100 configurations. The error is fatal for the SMBPBI server and results in a driver crash. The fix adds logic to the SMBPBI server to detect if the offending GPU register is privileged and disables opcode 17h on these configurations.
- Resolved an issue that caused the MPS server to hang when running applications compiled under different version of gcc.

## 1.3. Known Issues

### General

- For some SKUs of GH100 the MIG profile name reported by `cuDeviceGetName`, particularly the number of compute instances, might be incorrect. Use `nvidia-smi` to query the actual loaded MIG profile names. Only `cuDeviceGetName` is affected; developers are recommended to query the precise SM information for precise configuration. This will be fixed in a subsequent driver release.
- “Change ECC State” and “Enable Error Correction Code” do not change synchronously when ECC state changes.
- The GPU driver build system might not pick the `Module.symvers` file, produced when building the `ofa_kernel` module from MLNX_OFED, from the right subdirectory. Because of that, `nvidia_peermem.ko` does not have the right kernel symbol versions for the APIs exported by the IB core driver, and therefore it does not load correctly. That happens when using MLNX_OFED 5.5 or newer on a Linux Arm64 or ppc64le platform.

To work around this issue, perform the following:

1. Verify that `nvidia_peermem.ko` does not load correctly.
2. Uninstall old MLNX_OFED if one was installed.
3. Manually remove `/usr/src/ofa_kernel/default` if one exists.
4. Install MLNX_OFED 5.5 or newer.
5. Manually create a soft link:

   ```
   /usr/src/ofa_kernel/default -> /usr/src/ofa_kernel/$(uname -m)/$(uname -r)
   ```

6. Reinstall the GPU driver.

- If you encounter an error on RHEL7 when installing with `cuda-drivers-fabricmanager` packages, use the following alternate instructions. For example:

  If you are upgrading from a different branch, for example to driver 515.65.01:

  ```
  new_version=515.65.01
  sudo yum swap nvidia-driver-latest-dkms nvidia-driver-latest-dkms-${new_version}
  sudo yum install nvidia-fabric-manager-${new_version}
  ```

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When installing a driver on SLES15 or openSUSE15 that previously had an R515 driver installed, users need to run the following command afterwards to finalize the installation:

```bash
sudo zypper install --force nvidia-gfxG05-kmp-default
```

Without doing this, users may see the kernel objects as missing.

When running the `nvidia-release-upgrade` command on DGX systems running DGX OS 4.99.x, it may exit and tell users: "Please install all available updates for your release before upgrading" even though all upgrades have been installed.

Users who see this can run the following command:

```bash
sudo apt install -y nvidia-fabricmanager-450/bionic-updates --allow-downgrades
```

After running this, proceed with the regular upgrade steps:

```bash
sudo apt update
sudo apt full-upgrade -y
sudo apt install -y nvidia-release-upgrade
sudo nvidia-release-upgrade
```

By default, Fabric Manager runs as a `systemd` service. If using `DAEMONIZE=0` in the Fabric Manager configuration file, then the following steps may be required.

1. Disable FM service from auto starting.
   ```bash
   systemctl disable nvidia-fabricmanager
   ```

2. Once the system is booted, manually start FM process.
   ```bash
   /usr/bin/nv-fabricmanager -c /usr/share/nvidia/nvswitch/fabricmanager.cfg
   ```

   Note, since the process is not a daemon, the SSH/Shell prompt will not be returned (use another SSH shell for other activities or run FM as a background task).

**GPU Performance Counters**

The use of developer tools from NVIDIA that access various performance counters requires administrator privileges. See this [note](#) for more details. For example, reading NVLink utilization metrics from `nvidia-smi` (`nvidia-smi nvlink -g 0`) would require administrator privileges.

**NoScanout Mode**

NoScanout mode is no longer supported on NVIDIA Data Center GPU products. If NoScanout mode was previously used, then the following line in the "screen" section of `/etc/X11/xorg.conf` should be removed to ensure that X server starts on data center products:

```
Option         "UseDisplayDevice" "None"
```
NVIDIA Data Center GPU products now support one display of up to 4K resolution.

**Unified Memory Support**

CUDA and unified memory is not supported when used with Linux power management states S3/S4.

**IMPU FRU for Volta GPUs**

The driver does not support the IPMI FRU multi-record information structure for NVLink. See the Design Guide for Tesla P100 and Tesla V100-SXM2 for more information.

**OpenCL 3.0 Known Issues**

**Device side enqueue**

- Device-Side-Enqueue related queries may return 0 values, although corresponding built-ins can be safely used by kernel. This is in accordance with conformance requirements described at https://www.khronos.org/registry/OpenCL/specs/3.0-unified/html/OpenCL_API.html#opencl-3.0-backwardscompatibility

- Shared virtual memory - the current implementation of shared virtual memory is limited to 64-bit platforms only.
Chapter 2. Virtualization

To make use of GPU passthrough with virtual machines running Windows and Linux, the hardware platform must support the following features:

- A CPU with hardware-assisted instruction set virtualization: Intel VT-x or AMD-V.
- Platform support for I/O DMA remapping.
- On Intel platforms, the DMA remapper technology is called Intel VT-d.
- On AMD platforms, it is called AMD IOMMU.

Support for these features varies by processor family, product, and system, and should be verified at the manufacturer’s website.

**Supported Hypervisors**

The following hypervisors are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypervisor</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrix XenServer</td>
<td>Version 6.0 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMware vSphere (ESX/ESXi)</td>
<td>Version 5.1 and later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat KVM</td>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 with KVM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Hyper-V</td>
<td>Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V Generation 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Center products now support one display of up to 4K resolution.

**Supported Graphics Cards**

The following GPUs are supported for device passthrough:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPU Family</th>
<th>Boards Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Hopper</td>
<td>NVIDIA H100 PCIe [x86 and ARM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere GPU Architecture</td>
<td>NVIDIA A800, A100, A40, A30, A16, A10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Turing</td>
<td>NVIDIA T4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Volta</td>
<td>NVIDIA V100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU Family</td>
<td>Boards Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Pascal</td>
<td>Quadro: P2000, P4000, P5000, P6000, GP100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tesla: P100, P40, P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Maxwell</td>
<td>Quadro: K2200, M2000, M4000, M5000, M6000, M6000 24GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tesla: M60, M40, M6, M4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3. Hardware and Software Support

Support for these features varies by processor family, product, and system, and should be verified at the manufacturer’s website.

Supported Operating Systems for NVIDIA Data Center GPUs

The Release 525 driver is supported on the following operating systems:

- **Windows x86_64 operating systems:**
  - Microsoft Windows® Server 2022
  - Microsoft Windows® Server 2019
  - Microsoft Windows® Server 2016
  
  **Note:** R525TeslaRD will be the last TRD to support Server 2016.
  - Microsoft Windows® 11 21H2
  - Microsoft Windows® 11 22H2 - SV2
  - Microsoft Windows® 10

- The following table summarizes the supported Linux 64-bit distributions. For a complete list of distributions, kernel versions supported, see the [CUDA Linux System Requirements](#) documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>x86_64</th>
<th>POWER</th>
<th>Arm64 Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debian 11.x (where x &lt;= 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian 10. x (where x &lt;= 12)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenSUSE Leap 15.x (where y &lt;= 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fedora 36</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>x86_64</td>
<td>POWER</td>
<td>Arm64 Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Linux 9.0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.y (where y &lt;= 6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Linux 8.y (where y &lt;= 6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux / CentOS 7.y (where y &lt;= 9)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15.y (where y &lt;= 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubuntu 22.04.z LTS (where z &lt;= 1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubuntu 20.04.z LTS (where z &lt;= 5)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubuntu 18.04.z LTS (where z &lt;= 6)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KylinOS V10 SP2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supported Operating Systems and CPU Configurations for NVIDIA HGX A100**

The Release 525 driver is validated with NVIDIA HGX A100 on the following operating systems and CPU configurations:

- **Linux 64-bit distributions:**
  - Debian 11.4
  - Debian 10.2
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.6 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.9 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Rocky Linux 8.6 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.0 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - CentOS Linux 7.9 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Ubuntu 20.04.56 LTS (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - SUSE SLES 15.4 (in 4/8/16-GPU configurations)
  - KylinOS V10 SP2
Windows 64-bit distributions:
- Windows Server 2022
- Windows Server 2019 (in 1/2/4/8-GPU configurations; 16-GPU configurations are currently not supported)

Windows is supported only in shared NVSwitch virtualization configurations.

CPU Configurations:
- AMD Rome in PCIe Gen4 mode
- Intel Skylake/Cascade Lake (4-socket) in PCIe Gen3 mode

Supported Virtualization Configurations
The Release 525 driver is validated with NVIDIA HGX A100 and HGX A800 on the following configurations:
- Passthrough (full visibility of GPUs and NVSwitches to guest VMs):
  - 8-GPU configurations with Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS, 20.4.5, and 22.4.1
- Shared NVSwitch (guest VMs only have visibility of GPUs and full NVLink bandwidth between GPUs in the same guest VM):
  - 1/2/4/8/16-GPU configurations with Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS

API Support
This release supports the following APIs:
- NVIDIA® CUDA® 12.0 for NVIDIA® Maxwell™, Pascal™, Volta™, Turing™, Hopper™, and NVIDIA Ampere architecture GPUs
- OpenGL® 4.6
- Vulkan® 1.3
- DirectX 11
- DirectX 12 (Windows 10)
- Open Computing Language (OpenCL™ software) 3.0

Note that for using graphics APIs on Windows (such as OpenGL, Vulkan, DirectX 11, and DirectX 12) or any WDDM 2.0+ based functionality on Data Center GPUs, vGPU is required. See the vGPU documentation for more information.

Supported NVIDIA Data Center GPUs
The NVIDIA Data Center GPU driver package is designed for systems that have one or more Data Center GPU products installed. This release of the driver supports CUDA C/C++ applications and libraries that rely on the CUDA C Runtime and/or CUDA Driver API.
**Attention:** Release 470 was the last driver branch to support Data Center GPUs based on the NVIDIA Kepler architecture. This includes discontinued support for the following compute capabilities:

- sm_30 (NVIDIA Kepler)
- sm_32 (NVIDIA Kepler)
- sm_35 (NVIDIA Kepler)
- sm_37 (NVIDIA Kepler)


### NVIDIA Server Platforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA HGX A800</td>
<td>A800 and NVSwitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA HGX A100</td>
<td>A100 and NVSwitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA HGX-2</td>
<td>V100 and NVSwitch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Center H-Series Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA H100 PCIe</td>
<td>NVIDIA Hopper</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### RTX-Series / T-Series Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA RTX A6000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA RTX A5000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA RTX A4000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadro RTX 8000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Turing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadro RTX 6000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Turing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA T1000</td>
<td>NVIDIA Turing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA T600</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NVIDIA T400</td>
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</table>

### Data Center A-Series Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA A2</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A800</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A100X</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Center A-Series Products</td>
<td>GPU Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>NVIDIA A100</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A40</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A30, A30X</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A16</td>
<td>NVIDIA Ampere architecture</td>
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<td>NVIDIA A10, A10M</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Center T-Series Products</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA T4</td>
<td>NVIDIA Turing</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Data Center V-Series Products</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA V100</td>
<td>Volta</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Center P-Series Products</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla P100</td>
<td>NVIDIA Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla P40</td>
<td>NVIDIA Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla P4</td>
<td>NVIDIA Pascal</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Center M-Class Products</th>
<th>GPU Architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla M60</td>
<td>Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla M40 24 GB</td>
<td>Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla M40</td>
<td>Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla M6</td>
<td>Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVIDIA Tesla M4</td>
<td>Maxwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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