

1970s



Seymour Cray

April 6, 1972

Cray Research, Inc. (CRI) opens in Chippewa Falls [WI]

1973

Opens office in Bloomington [MN]

1975

Powers up first Cray-1™ supercomputer



Cray-1

1976

- Ships first Cray-1 system to Los Alamos [NM]
- First public stock offering
- First customer order from NCAR [CO]

1977

- First international shipment (ECMWF) [UK]
- First commercially available automatic vectorizing compiler

1978

- First Cray User Group (CUG) meeting
- Opens subsidiary in the UK

1979

- First university customer (U of London) [UK]
- First electronics customer (Bell Labs) [NJ]
- Opens subsidiaries in Japan and Germany
- First German customer (Max Planck Institute)
- 27th Mersenne prime discovered using Cray-1 system
- Announces Cray-1S™ supercomputer

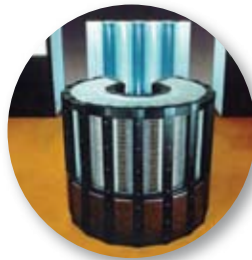
1980s

1980

- First Japanese customer (CRC)
- First aeronautical and aerospace customer (Boeing) [WA]
- Opens subsidiary in France
- First French customer (EDF)

1981

- First petroleum customer (Atlantic Richfield) [TX]
- Introduces Cray-2™ supercomputer and liquid cooling technology



Cray-2

1982

- Announces Cray SSD™ system
- Announces Cray X-MP™, the first multiprocessor supercomputer
- Announces Cray-1M™ supercomputer
- Moves corporate office to Minneapolis [MN]
- First Canadian customer (Canada Met)
- 28th Mersenne prime discovered using Cray-1 system

1983

- Opens subsidiary in Canada
- First Netherlands customer (Shell)
- First Swedish customer (Saab)
- First automotive customer (GM) [MI]
- 29th Mersenne prime discovered using Cray X-MP system



Cray X-MP

1984

- First Saudi Arabian customer (Aramco)
- Opens subsidiary in Italy

1985

- First Italian customer (CINECA)
- Ships 100th system
- Opens subsidiaries in Switzerland and Australia
- 30th Mersenne prime discovered using Cray X-MP system

1986

- First medical research customer (NCI) [MD]
- First chemical industry customer (DuPont) [DE]
- First Australian customer (DOD)

1987

- Opens subsidiary in Spain
- Winning America's Cup Race yacht *Stars & Stripes* designed on CRI system
- Ships 200th system
- Becomes a Fortune 500 company
- Establishes Cray Academy
- Tera Computer Company is founded

1988

- Opens subsidiaries in South Korea and India
- Announces Cray Y-MP™ supercomputer, first to sustain 1 GFLOPS performance
- First Spanish customer (CASA)
- First Indian customer (NCMRWF)
- First South Korean customer (KAIST)
- Ships 300th system



Cray Y-MP

1989

- Cray-1 supercomputer enters Smithsonian Institute [DC]
- Cray Blitz program beats chess grand master
- First Finnish customer (VTKK)
- First pharmaceutical customers (Eli Lilly and Monsanto)
- Seymour Cray leaves CRI and forms Cray Computer Corporation [CO]
- Announces Cray Y-MP 2E™ supercomputer, first air-cooled system
- Cray Y-MP system breaks the sustained 1 GFLOPS barrier

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- Announces Cray XMS™ and Cray ELS™ systems
- Receives first Bell-Perfect award
- Establishes Cray Europe

1991

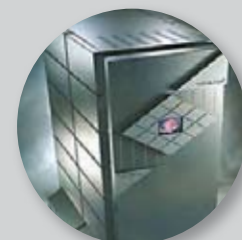
- Ships 100th Cray Y-MP system (PFIZER)
- Announces Cray Y-MP 8™, Cray Y-MP EL™ and Cray Y-MP 4E™ systems
- Acquires Floating Point Systems
- Forms Cray Customer Service Division
- Announces Cray C90™ supercomputer, first computer with a 1 GFLOPS processor

1992

- First Swiss customer (EPFL)
- Announces Cray Y-MP M90™ and Cray S-MP™ superservers
- First Czechoslovakian customer (CHMI)
- 32nd Mersenne prime discovered using Cray-2 system
- First Fortran 90 compiler

1993

- Forms new subsidiary: Cray Research Superservers
- Announces Cray EL92™ and Cray EL98™ systems
- First South African customer (SAWS)
- First Southeast Asian customer (UTM) [Malaysia]
- Announces Cray T3D™ MPP system
- First financial customer (Merrill Lynch)



Cray T3D

1994

- Announces Cray T90™ supercomputer, first wireless system
- First Chinese customer (NMC)
- First Polish customer (PCSS)
- Acquires Savant Systems
- Acquires Minnesota Supercomputing Center
- Announces Cray J90™ system
- 33rd Mersenne prime discovered using Cray C90 system

1995

- Announces Cray T3E™ MPP supercomputer, first to sustain 1 TFLOPS performance
- Announces Cray T94™ system
- First Russian customer (Roshydromet)



Cray T3E

1996

- 34th Mersenne prime discovered using Cray T94 system
- SGI purchases CRI

1998

- Multistreaming compiler developed for Cray SV1™
- Tera Computer Company introduces Tera MTA supercomputer, first multithreaded architecture system

2000s

2000

- Tera Computer Company acquires CRI business unit from SGI and forms Cray Inc. (Cray)
- Announces Cray SV1ex™ supercomputer



Cray SV1ex

2001

- Announces Cray SX-6™ series
- Announces Alpha Linux Supercluster

2002

- Announces Cray X1™ supercomputer, first system with 51 TFLOPS peak performance
- Joins Russell 3000® Index
- Signs \$90 million "Red Storm" contract with Sandia National Laboratories [NM]



Cray X1

2004

- Acquires OctigaBay Systems Corporation
- Announces Cray XD1™ system
- Announces Cray XT3™ supercomputer
- Announces Cray X1E™ supercomputer

2006

- Announces Cray XT4™ supercomputer
- Announces Cray XMT™ supercomputer, a massively multithreaded system
- Sandia's "Red Storm" system exceeds 1 TBps on HPCC benchmark test
- Signs \$200 million contract to deliver the world's largest supercomputer to Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) [TN]
- Wins \$52 million supercomputer contract with National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC) [CA]
- Signs \$250 million agreement with Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to develop breakthrough adaptive supercomputer



Cray XT4

2007

- Announces Cray XT5™ supercomputer, new massively parallel processor system
- Announces Cray XT5_h™ supercomputer, industry's first hybrid supercomputer system featuring Cray X2™ vector blade and Cray XR1™ FPGA blade
- Wins \$85 million contract to provide centerpiece system for the HECToR Project [UK], the largest HPC procurement in Europe to-date



Cray XT5_h