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- ▣ Conference "Political reform and balance of powers"
 Jue. February 12, 2015 (6:00 pm)
- ▣ Tertulia Thursday with ACIS: "The dark side of Information Technology, reflections from the insecurity of information"
 Jue. February 12, 2015 (6:30 pm)
- ▣ Human Development Chair
 Wednesday. February 18, 2015 (6:00 pm)
- ▣ Construction Regional Forum Territorial Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Transitional
 Vie. February 20, 2015 (3:00 pm)
- ▣ VIII Symposium "The Societies before the Digital Challenge 2015"
 Thursday. Mar 19, 2015 (8:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.)

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Broadcast Schedule

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Developing cutting-edge ICT systems-through public-private partnership iSGTW speaks to Alberto Di Meglio as CERN openlab ITS Enters fifth phase



[CERN openlab](#) is a unique public-private partnership between [CERN](#) and [leading ICT companies](#). Founded in 2001 to develop the innovative ICT systems needed to cope with the unprecedented computing challenges of [the Large Hadron Collider](#) (LHC), CERN openlab unites science and industry at the cutting edge of research and innovation.

At the start of this year, CERN openlab officially entered its fifth phase, which will run until the end of 2017. Now, for the first time in its history, it has extended beyond the CERN community to include other major European and international research laboratories.

iSGTW speaks to Alberto Di Meglio, head of CERN openlab ...

How does CERN openlab foster and accelerate the development of cutting-edge ICT systems?

CERN openlab is a joint collaboration between industrial companies and CERN's engineering and scientific teams. Together, we work on developing new technologies - on a time horizon of three-to-five years - and evaluate them for the LHC program.

The companies provide us with new ideas and prototypes; then we use our expertise here at CERN to examine in detail and in original technologies contribute to their evolution. Technologies targeted at the needs of CERN today are likely to become mainstream enterprise products for consumer markets or even just a few years down the line.

Our collaboration with leading ICT companies relies on a virtuous cycle. We start by outlining our technical needs and we try to find then a good match between these and the technologies the companies are currently working on. We work together on developing prototypes or installing technologies in large-scale production-like environments for the first time. We provide the companies with detailed feedback and propose possible solutions, fixes, or enhancements where necessary.

Can you give some examples of successful CERN openlab-through systems developed?

We've been working with world-leading ICT and technology companies for 12 years through CERN openlab. Many have been evaluated technologies as part of the collaboration and have become now products used in the LHC research program. There are, of course, many technologies that also have average user incorporated into the LHC research program, but still unavailable in original benefited from our testing and our feedback.

One of the very first success stories of CERN openlab came from our collaboration with [Intel](#) and [HP](#). We worked together to develop a grid-enabled compute and storage farm called [the CERN OpenCluster](#). This investigation was important to connect us to the [Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory](#) in Batavia, Illinois, US. At the time, it was so advanced that it broke the record for the rate of data over the network-transfer.

We've continued to do work that's right at the leading edge of technology since then as well. For example, we were the first grid important to port some software for use on 64-bit (rather than 32-bit) operating systems and to work on code optimization on new multicore platforms from [Intel](#). We've worked with [Siemens](#) on some very advanced monitoring systems, with [Oracle](#) on database scalability and replication solutions (in original have become since major commercial products and are now deployed at CERN, as well as at WLCG Tier 1 sites), with Huawei on cloud storage appliances, and with [Yandex](#) on applications of web data analytics to physics analysis. A good example is our work today with [Rackspace](#) on cloud federations: the software we've developed together has been fed back into [the OpenStack collaboration](#), where it's now part of their standard distribution.

Are there other advantages to such close collaborations between public research labs and industry companies?

Education is a major mission of CERN and CERN openlab makes a significant contribution to this. The WHO researchers work with us in CERN openlab are very young normally, having eaten straight from university. They take part in projects for two or three years and work directly with both CERN and the companies to

Develop new cutting-edge technologies. Over time, Their training Enables Them To Become experts in in Original technologies. At the end of Their projects, some of the stay Researchers at CERN, but MOST Either go back to school or go to Work With commercial companies. In This Way, CERN openlab is reliable to transfer Both knowledge and thoughts to the market.

We Also have a program of [seminars](#) and [workshops](#) , as well as [a highly Successful summer student program](#) that's open to participants from all parts of the world. A [pplications are Currently Open for esta year](#) - it's a great opportunity!

What was the driving force behind expanding CERN openlab for STI fifth phase to include other European research labs?

Today, research centers in other disciplines are starting to produce Also very high quantities of data at very high speed. The Idea With The new phase of CERN openlab is to Understand together - across disciplines - the Challenges we all face and how can we collectively address them. By pooling our knowledge and expertise, we hope to build a foundation to cover the Entire data-management spectrum, from data acquisition, simulation and analysis-through, and all the way to storage, compute provisioning, and networking.

The expansion of CERN openlab is not just research on the public side: we're looking for new industry partners, too. We're currently Developing new ways for smaller companies - those With Innovative, disruptive Ideas - to Participate.

What are the major ICT Challenges at CERN you expect to be Tackled During esta fifth phase?

We started the process of defining the objectives To for the fifth phase of CERN openlab Almost a year and a half ago. We Began by collecting Requirements from various technical and scientific teams at CERN and other research Both laboratories. Based on these, You [we published a whitepaper last year](#) That describe six major areas to be addressed: data acquisition, computing platforms, data storage architectures, compute management and provisioning, networks and connectivity, and data analytics.

And how about at the other labs?

Up to a Un certain level, all 'big science' research Follows the same basic pattern of data acquisition, analysis, computing, etc. However, different disciplines Have Priorities different in terms of Their needs. Things are very centralized here in the high-energy physics community: data is generated by the experiments at CERN and then a distributed across the world for analysis. By contrast, the model Often used in biomedical research is Almost the exact opposite of this: data is generated by Thousands of distributed instruments (for example, genomic analyzers) and is then a brought ` together for analysis. It's Important To Understand how the technologies developed by ICT companies can cope With wildly VARYING Such models.

Another difference is Important That We don 't have to worry too much data acerca Confidentiality in the high-energy physics community, Whereas this is a paramount Concern For Those working in medical fields. These sorts of Requirements Also need to be Considered When Developing data-management Infrastructures.

Finally, what is your vision for the future of CERN openlab?

While we're now aiming to play an Important role in helping other research laboratories, supporting the LHC research program Continues to be our primary goal. The new technologies we Investigate in the fifth phase of CERN openlab Potentially will be incorporated into the plan for the LHC upgrade During STI second long-scheduled shutdown period, Which will start in 2018.

It is absolutely vital for Europe That That there is a continuous exchange of information and expertise Between research and industry. CERN openlab plays the central role in esta vision.

More information [here](#)

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