



# News Release



## **Intel extends CERN openlab partnership to 2011**

*Six years of intensive collaboration on scientific research*

GENEVA, Switzerland, October 20, 2008 – Today, Intel – the world leader in silicon innovation – has signed the contract for the extension of the CERN (the European Organization for Nuclear Research) openlab partnership till 2011. Intel has been a major contributor to the CERN openlab through provision of cutting edge technology in the form of new hardware and prototypes as well as in an advisory role on energy-efficient data centre , thermal specifications and the processing of complex data loads. Intel and CERN have been collaborating on scientific projects since the start of CERN openlab in January 2003.

“2008 is the final year of Intel’s contribution to openlab-II”, says Dario Bucci, Intel Country Manager Switzerland and Italy. “Given the outstanding results of this collaboration we wanted to extend the collaboration with CERN in openlab III and are very happy about today’s announcement.”

The goal of the new three year partnership is to maintain a Platform Competence Centre (PCC) including a R&D centre providing optimization and porting services in collaboration with the CERN LHC experiments and other groups. In openlab III the PCC should aim at channeling and facilitating all relevant input between the LHC Computing Grid (LCG) community and the PCC partners.

**Focus areas by CERN**

CERN will participate in the evaluation of new Intel processor architectures and computational clusters. The overall activity should focus on early testing of alpha- or beta-systems, throughput testing of production systems under real-world scientific workloads, evaluation of their applicability to Grid computing, etc.

Openlab will continue to operate a mutually agreed test and demonstration/show-case system based on state-of-the-art Intel processors.

CERN openlab will also evaluate and provide feedback on existing and new threaded programming models for multi- and many-core architectures. This activity should pursue the investigations of the suitability of existing multi-threading programming models and its associated software tools (e.g. OpenMP, Message Passing Interface and Threading Building Blocks) for High Energy Physics computing, and also investigate new models such as Ct or equivalent extensions to C++.

Dr. Pat Gelsinger, senior vice president of Intel Corporation's and general manager Digital Enterprise Group, "This partnership with CERN has a high strategic value to Intel. Details and results we get out of this partnership have a substantial impact on our architecture work and future of computing in general."

"Our partnership with Intel during the past six years has produced remarkable results with direct relevance to LHC computing", said Dr. Wolfgang von Rüdén, Head of CERN's IT Department, "and I am looking forward to round III of openlab to build on the successes and to prepare the transition to new computing paradigms."

2008 marks a significant change for CERN's IT Department. The LHC (Large Hadron Collider) computing grid transits from development and deployment into routine operation to deal with the huge data rates expected soon from the experiments, to be distributed on-line to eleven data centres around the world, which in turn will support some 140 institutions in 33 countries.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> October Intel was recognized by CERN for its continued support and contribution with the LHC Computing Award.

**About Intel**

Intel [NASDAQ: INTC], the world leader in silicon innovation, develops technologies, products and initiatives to continually advance how people work and live. Additional information about Intel is available at [www.intel.com/pressroom](http://www.intel.com/pressroom) and [blogs.intel.com](http://blogs.intel.com).

**About CERN**

CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is the world's leading laboratory for particle physics. It has its headquarters in Geneva. At present, its Member States are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. India, Israel, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Turkey, the European Commission and UNESCO have Observer status. Additional information about CERN is available at [www.cern.ch](http://www.cern.ch).

**About CERN openlab**

CERN openlab is a framework to test and validate cutting-edge information technologies and services in partnership with industry. Additional information about CERN openlab is available at [www.cern.ch/openlab](http://www.cern.ch/openlab).