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NEWS RELEASE

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EGEE CONFERENCE REPORTS SUCCESS

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE (EGEE), the EU flagship Grid project held its second project conference in Den Haag, the Netherlands, between 22 and 26 November 2004. The event, part of the "European Leadership in e-Science and Grids" organised in the context of the Dutch EU presidency was attended by more than 400 delegates including members of related EU research infrastructure projects such as SEE-GRID, DILIGENT and DEISA. The major goal of the week was to review the accomplishments of the project in the previous six months and to work on pushing the project programme of work forward. A comprehensive programme of inter-activity meetings was arranged during which the technical experts were able to work together on solving issues related to the next release of the EGEE production software and to prepare for the first EU review next February.

During the opening day, Professor Tetsuya Sato, Director of the Earth Simulator Center in Japan explained the Earth Simulator project and his vision for its use in the future. The Earth Simulator has a peak performance of 40 Tflops and provides a scientific tool to open up new fields that have never been touched upon by conventional tools such as conventional computers and mathematics.

The week continued with an effective and productive Research Infrastructures Concertation meeting on e-Infrastructures whose main objective is the creation of a framework (political, technological and administrative) for the easy and cost-effective shared use of distributed electronic resources across Europe - particularly for Grid computing, storage and networking.

Conference delegates heard reports on the operational service and development of the new middleware stack gLite and were given an opportunity to view live demonstrations of real applications supporting the disciplines of Medicine (CDSS: Clinical Decision Support System, GPS@: Grid Protein Sequence Analysis, gPTM3D grille - Poste de Traitement Médical), Earth Sciences, Astro-science and Computational Chemistry. In their independent report on the project, the members of the EGEE External Advisory Committee stressed the "paramount importance of the demonstrations which clearly identify the benefits of a Grid infrastructure compared to classical ones".

gLite (pronounced "gee-lite") is the next generation middleware for EGEE Grid computing. Born from the collaborative efforts of more than 80 people in 11 different academic and industrial research centres as part of the EGEE Project, gLite provides a bleeding-edge, best-of-breed framework for building grid applications tapping into the power of distributed computing and storage resources across the Internet. It is expected that gLite will be fully released in March 2005 and will be used to provide services to the already established large scientific user community; among them the highly demanding particle physics community involved in a worldwide Grid application project called LCG.

-ENDS-

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NOTE TO EDITORS:

1) For further information please contact Jo Barnett, EGEE External Relations Officer, on +31 (0)20 530 4487 or email barnett@terena.nl or the EGEE Dissemination Office: pressoffice@eu-egee.org

2) For further information on Grid Technology, you can also visit:

- European EGEE Project - http://www.eu-egee.org
- gLite - (http://glite.web.cern.ch/glite/)
- Large Hadron Collider - http://lhc-new-homepage.web.cern.ch/lhc-new-homepage/
- LHC Computing Grid - http://www.cern.ch/lcg

3) The EGEE project brings together experts from over 27 countries with the common aim of building on recent advances in Grid technology and developing a service Grid infrastructure in Europe which is available to scientists 24 hours-a-day.

The project aims to provide researchers in academia and industry with access to major computing resources, independent of their geographic location. The EGEE project will also focus on attracting a wide range of new users to the Grid.

4) The European EGEE (Enabling Grids for E-sciencE) project is funded by the European Union. Lead by **CERN in Switzerland** (European Organization for Nuclear Research) the project consists of 70 partner organisations including: BUTE in Hungary; CCLRC in the United Kingdom; CEA in France; CESGA in Spain; CESNET in the Czech Republic; CGG in France; CLPP-BAS in Bulgaria; CNRS in France; CRSA in France; CSIC in Spain; CS SI in France; CYFRONET in Poland; DANTE in the United Kingdom; DATAMAT in Italy; DESY in Germany; DFN in Germany; DKRZ in Germany; ELUB in Hungary; ENEA in Italy; FhG in Germany; FOM in the Netherlands; FZK in Germany; GARR in Italy; GRNET in Greece; GSI in Germany; GUP in Austria; ICI in Romania; ICM in Poland; IFAE in Spain; IHEP in Russia; II-SAS in Slovakia; IMPB RAS in Russia; INFN in Italy; INTA in Spain; ITEP in Russia; JINR in Russia; JSI in Slovenia; KFKI RMKI in Hungary; KIAM RAS in Russia; KTH in Sweden; KU-NATFAK in Denmark; LIP in Portugal; MTA SZTAKI in Hungary; NeSC in the United Kingdom; NIIF in Hungary; PNPI in Russia; PPARC in the United Kingdom; PSNC in Poland; RED.ES in Spain; RRC KI in Russia; SARA in the Netherlands; SINP-MSU in Russia; TAU in Israel; TCD in Ireland; TERENA in the Netherlands; UCY in Cyprus; UH HIP in Finland; UiB in Norway; UniCal in Italy; UNIINNSBRUCK in Austria; UniLe in Italy; UniNa in Italy; University of Chicago in the United States; UPV in Spain; USC in the United States; UvA in the Netherlands; VR in Sweden; VUB in Belgium; Wisconsin University in the United States.

Further details of these institutes can be found on the EGEE website at: http://public.eu-egee.org/partners/