#### **FP7 EUINCOOP Project**

#### **EU-India Fostering COOPeration in Computing Systems**



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Project Title: "EU-INdia Fostering COOPeration in Computing Systems"

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#### **Partners**

FORTH KYOS TOG **ITSMA** CDAC IISc

# **Project Website:**

http://www.euincoop.in

**Project Start Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> OCT 2011

**Project Duration:** 24 months

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### About EUINCOOP

EUINCOOP is Coordination and Support Action (CSA) project which is running for 24 months from 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2013 funded by European Commission under FP7.

The EUINCOOP project objective is to stimulate cooperation in computing technologies between Europe and India, in order to support Europe's leading position in computing system, while ensuring mutual benefits for both Europe and India.

The partners of EUINCOOP cover a broad spectrum of competencies: Academic, research, small business, consulting and industry. These competencies are strengthened by our advisory committee forum created within span of the project.

The advisory Committee will concretize the research priority areas, the gaps and overlaps between the two regions and also will guide the technical, policy and kind of funding mechanisms for future collaborative projects.

The project results will be a research roadmap that will promote useful information in terms of planned activities in both regions that can assist in the formation of research policy in computing systems in Europe and India

#### **Computing System Challenges**



## **Overview of FP7 Research** on Computing Systems



# **EU And India Research Priorities**

India's Motivation India has a proud heritage in building the indigenous series of super computers PARAM 80000. The start of supercomputing in India took off three decades ago. To regain its lost position in supercomputing India plans to invest 1 billion US dollars in supercomputing during the 12th plan period. Creation of HPC infrastructures, e-infrastructures, building exascale supercomputers, are high on the priority list of India. HPC in bioinformatics is the next big disruptive research topic India is looking at actively with the establishment Centers of excellence in supercomputing for bio informatics.

India has been collaborating with EU in many Computing systems projects in the last decade. EU- India grid, Belief- I and Belief- II, are good examples of its sustained cooperation. This strong background forms a basis for India's interest to collaborate with Europe. India's considerable expertise spans across universities, research institutes, and industrial companies.

Europe's Motivation- To be globally competitive in the arena of supercomputing, Europe wants to double its investment in high performance computing and deploy exascale machines before the end of the decade. The plan would increase Europe's public HPC spend from €630 million to €1.2 billion and pump a greater share of the money into development, training, and creating "new centers of excellence." Cloud computing is the next big thing happening in both India and Europe.

With many common grounds meeting India and Europe have a tremendous scope, potential, need and capability to collaborate in many areas of computing systems Position over past few years

#### **Technology Areas for** Cooperation

Multicore		
Virtualisation		
Parallelisation		
Platform and Hardware		
Performance Analysis		
Predictability		
Reconfigurability		
Composability		

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#### **Comparing EU and Indian Priorities**

EU operates through specialized task forces to create computing infrastructure and enable the evolution of the present computing systems where as India is realizing the need for organized and influential networks to further the interests of the computing systems community through special interest groups

Public private partnership and consortia led technology platforms are steering and leading the research in computing systems in Europe. Indian Research is independently happening at academic institutions and market driven research at industry level. PPP models are at a nascent stage. This offers a scope and opportunity to enforce PPP models through EU - India cooperation

In India Multi core architecture research is happening mainly in premier institutes like IIT Chennai and big MNC' like Intel and IBM, where as Multi core architecture research, reconfigurable computing, interconnects research is mainly undertaken by the cluster model 'task force' at HIPEAC where the impact level aimed could be high in Europe.

Task force in reconfigurable computing making advances in terms of capacity building, creating knowledge base that would eventually pave way for creation of opportunities and jobs in Europe

Reconfigurable computing is in its beginning stages with small incubating companies like morphing machines founded at IISc India is coming up with market ready applications.

Several EU and Indian research projects were evaluated and observations were made as follows

The EU has a greater number of projects addressing research into multicore technologies than India. This is likely related to the emphasis placed in India on applying advanced technologies like multicore, while the EU is investing in the design and development of advanced multicore platforms.

Both the EU and India have similar levels of interest in the use of virtualisation technologies.

Both the EU and India have similar levels of interest in technologies for improving parallelisation of systems. India has a few more projects, though some of these are more about applying advanced parallelisation techniques for specific application domains rather than researching new parallelisation techniques.

The EU has a greater number of projects addressing the platform and lower level system technologies than India. The motivation behind this is likely to be the same as the EU's greater emphasis on multicore research.

India has a larger number of projects that are focused on performance analysis and optimisation, though as in the case with parallelisation some of these are more about applying performance analysis techniques to address specific application domains needs rather than developing new techniques.

Reconfigurability plays a larger role in EU funded projects than in India research. The area for India projects where research into reconfigurability is most prevalent are related to Ubiquitous Computing.

These observations made early in the work programme of the EU-INCOOP project will be further investigated and areas for future collaboration will be identified as the EU-INCOOP project progresses.

# EU And India Cooperation Opportunities

Computing Systems Research Topics in EU and India Projects



#### **Research Collaboration- EU Vs India**

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