NAISS

National Academic Infrastructure
for Supercomputing in Sweden

Annual report 2024

Executive summary: Growth, consolidation and strategic expansion

During 2024, NAISS made key progress in consolidating the national e-infrastructure for computing, storage, AI, and sensitive data.

A new national support organisation with local presence was established, the Arrhenius next-generation national system which will serve all user categories is under procurement, and bridge investments were made to meet the short-term needs of sensitive data research.

NAISS supported more than 7,500 users across scientific fields and Swedish research institutions in 2024, delivering critical resources and services to address established as well as emerging research challenges.

2024 marked NAISS's second year of operations and a decisive step towards becoming a unified national entity. The year was characterised by institutional development, expanded national and international partnerships, efficient operations, and the successful acquisition of major new infrastructure investments.

A new five-year strategic plan has been adopted to guide the organisation through 2025 to 2029, focusing on operational efficiency, national unity, EuroHPC integration, and support for AI and sensitive data.

In addition to the Arrhenius system, in late 2024 NAISS secured one of the first EuroHPC AI factories to Sweden – MIMER – that will provide dedicated AI resources, extensive storage and a large support organisation targeting both academic and industrial users in collaboration with RISE (Research Institutes of Sweden).

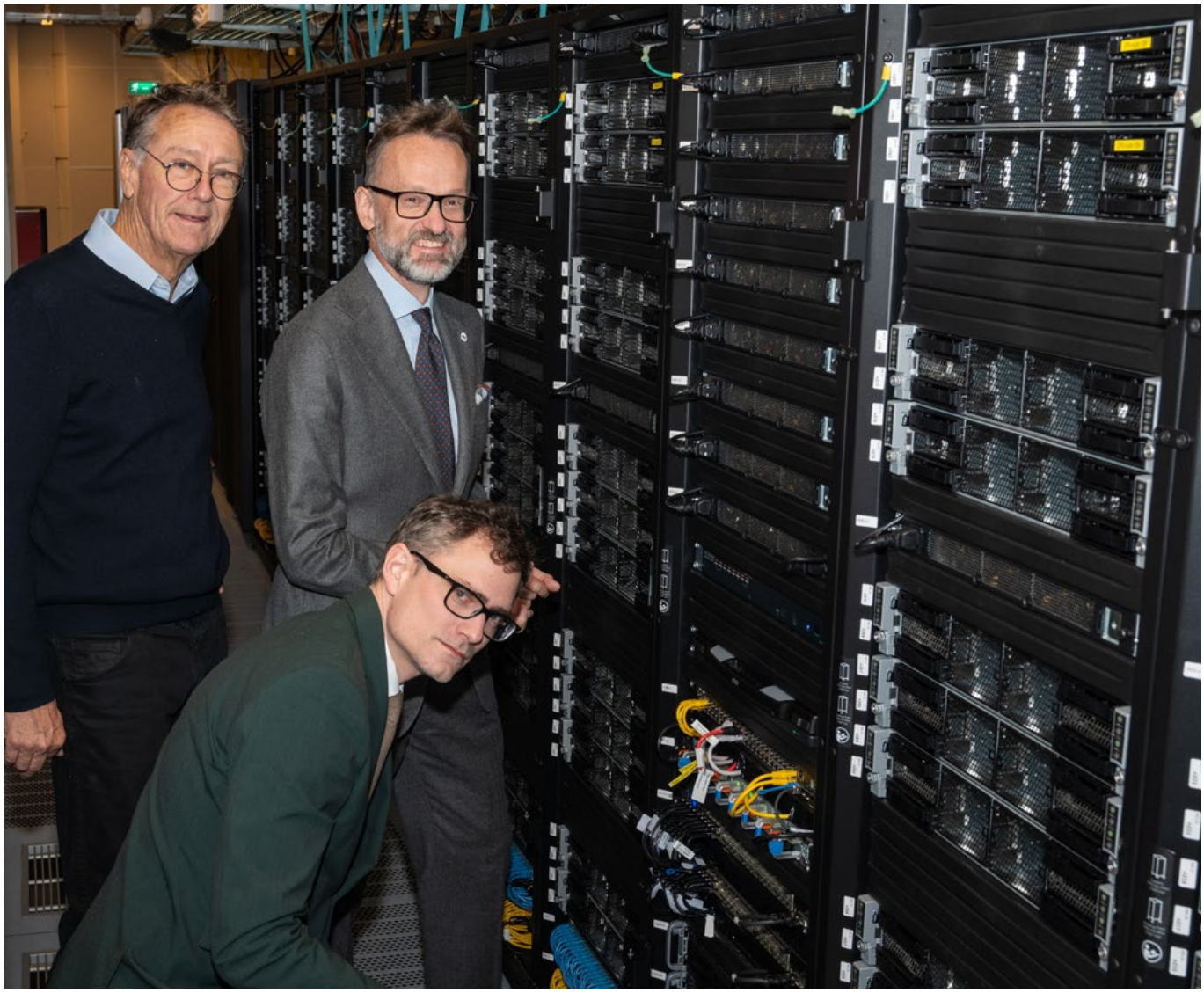
Together with the appointment of Professor Erik Lindahl as the new NAISS director and Associate Professor Björn Alling continuing as deputy director from January 2025, this sets a strong foundation for NAISS's next phase of national and European leadership in HPC and AI research services.

2024 highlights

- **Organisational maturity:** NAISS transitioned from interim operations to a stable national organisation, expanding its partnerships to 13 Swedish universities and agencies, including SMHI, and appointing its first permanent director.
- **Launch of user support network:** A national user support organisation has been established with eight partners, combining national coordination with local presence. The national User Forum in Uppsala attracted close to 200 participants.
- **Expanded scientific impact:** More than 1,430 publications acknowledged NAISS in 2024, a 10-percent increase over 2023, highlighting the infrastructure's high impact.
- **High demand and utilisation:** NAISS delivered 30PFLOP of compute capacity across flagship systems (Dardel, Tetralith, LUMI, Alvis, Bianca), with more than 7,500 active users and leading usage e.g. in AI, life sciences, and physical sciences.
- **Efficient resource allocation:** NAISS provides transparent and fair allocation processes, combining rapid, small-scale access and competitive peer-reviewed large-scale calls, ensuring resources are directed to the strongest scientific applications.
- **The Arrhenius supercomputer:** The national co-funding part of the 68MEUR EuroHPC Arrhenius resource was finalised in collaboration with the Research Council. Installation is underway with operations targeting Q1 2026, doubling the capacity available in Sweden.
- **The new MIMER AI Factory:** NAISS successfully secured one of the first EuroHPC AI factories to Sweden. MIMER will combine dedicated AI hardware with an organisation for support and training, with life sciences, materials sciences, autonomous systems, and the gaming industry as particular profile areas.

Björn Alling
NAISS Director 2023-2024

Erik Lindahl
NAISS Director from 2025



NAISS Steering Committee Chair Jan-Eric Sundgren with Director Erik Lindahl and Deputy Director Björn Alling

Contents

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NAISS operations in 2024

Steering, management and strategy
NAISS is established as a centre at Linköping University (LiU). The majority of its funding is based on a contract between LiU and the Research Council, with additional resources from universities to fund user support all over Sweden. The organisation is run by a steering committee and a director appointed by the vice chancellor of LiU.

During 2024, the Steering Committee had the following composition:

Chair
- Jan-Eric Sundgren, Senior Advisor, Association of Swedish Engineering Industries

Members
- Erik Lindahl, Deputy Chair, Professor of Biophysics, KTH - Royal Institute of Technology
- Marianne Sommarin, Professor Emerita of Plant Biochemistry, Umeå University
- Anders Ynnerman, Professor of Scientific Visualisation, Linköping University
- Susanne Aalto, Professor of Radio Astronomy, Chalmers University of Technology
- Bengt Persson, Professor of Bioinformatics, Uppsala University
- Thorsten Mauritsen, Associate Professor of Meteorology, Stockholm University

Associate Professor Björn Alling (Theoretical Physics, LiU) remained in his role as acting NAISS director during 2024. He has been joined by a management team including Anna Jänis (Head of Administration, LiU), Niclas Andersson (Technical Director, LiU), Gert Svensson (Deputy Technical Director, KTH), Torben Rasmussen (User Support Manager, LiU), Henric Zazzi (Deputy User Support Manager, KTH), and Joachim Hein (Training Manager, LU).

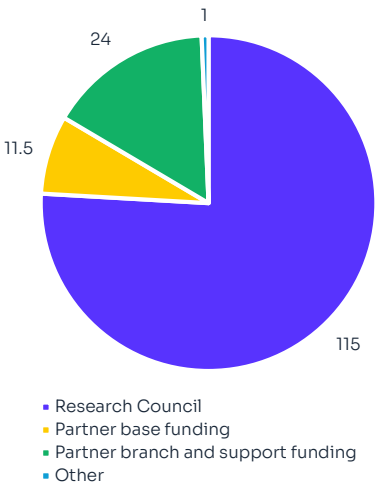
The Steering Committee maintained an accelerated pace of work, with 11 meetings during the year. After the first year of initial operation, where much work was based on interim agreements to rapidly establish an organisation and avoid interruption of services, in the second year, NAISS has focused on building strong partnerships and a new support organisation, as well as significantly expanding the collaborations within EuroHPC to expand available resources.

After an extensive international search involving recruitment consultants, in late 2024 Professor Erik Lindahl was appointed NAISS director with a new affiliation at Linköping University. From January 2025, he is leading NAISS together with Associate Professor Björn Alling as co-director.

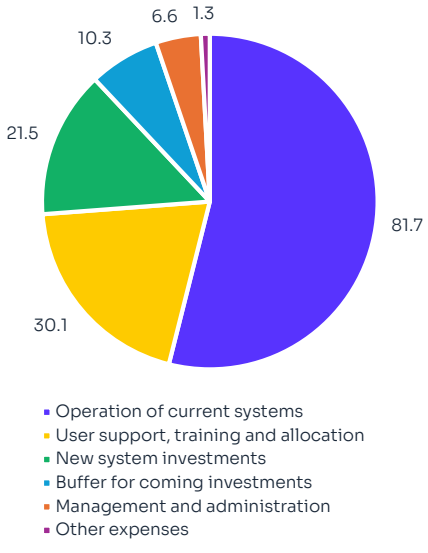
The Steering Committee has committed to a new five-year strategic plan developed jointly by the acting director and the new director. For 2025-2029, NAISS will particularly focus on (i) developing a unified national organisation, (ii) national hosting and cost efficiency, (iii) integrating operations in EuroHPC, (iv) improving user experience and support, and (v) advancing data-driven research, AI and sensitive data.

The full strategic plan including specific objectives and timelines is available through the NAISS website, together with the plan for active measures to promote diversity, equity and inclusion.

Revenues (MSEK)



Expenses (MSEK)



Strengthening collaborations with national partners

By the end of 2023, NAISS had signed partnership agreements including base-level co-funding of 1MSEK per year with Chalmers, Karolinska Institutet, Linköping University, Lund University, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm University, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umeå University, University of Gothenburg and Uppsala University.

In January 2024, Luleå University of Technology joined as a partner. Linnaeus University joined from July 2024, and in late 2024 an agreement was reached to have the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) join from January 2025, bringing the number of co-funding partners to 13. Apart from the general willingness to contribute, the partners are represented in the Stakeholder Advisory Reference Committee (STARC), providing input on strategies and nominations.

NAISS's director, management and Steering Committee chair have also held several meetings with the University Reference Group for Research Infrastructure (URFI), as well as with national infrastructures such as Max IV, Onsala Space Observatory (related to the upcoming Square Kilometer Array project), and Science for Life Laboratory, including Genomics and Cryo-EM facilities.

Establishing a new national user support organisation

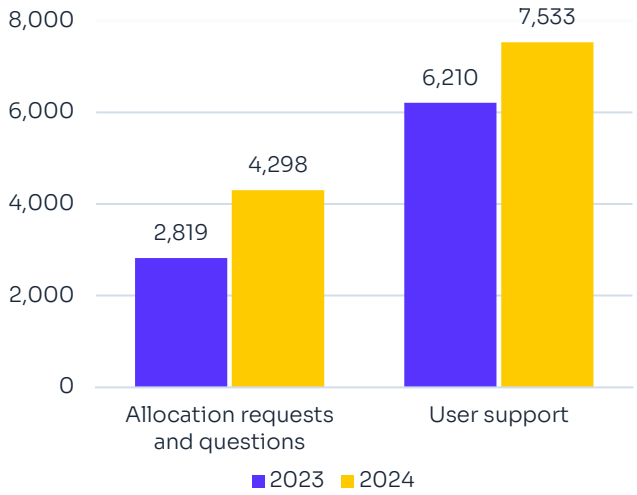
Based on the broad partnership agreement and needs for a more extensive distributed user support, NAISS developed agreements with eight partners, each providing 4MSEK in annual co-funding in return either for establishing local support branches (CTH, LiU, LU, KTH, UmU, UU) or letting NAISS provide level 2 user support nationally (KI, SU). This set-up has worked very well, allowing NAISS and its partners to establish a large joint support organisation, led nationally with access to expertise in all areas, while still maintaining a strong local presence.

NAISS has also concluded personal data processing agreements (personuppgiftsbiträdesavtal), enabling the handling of sensitive data from users at all Swedish universities.

During 2024, the user support managers began to visit all sites to organise the practical work and ensure that all users are presented with a unified NAISS organisation for support. The Steering Committee also appointed a user support advisory committee (see appendix p15) which has been instrumental in setting priorities for user support and organising discussion topics for the annual User Forum.

Together with the user support managers, they will participate in a new format with mini user forums organised at all partner sites. The national NAISS User Forum was held in Uppsala 1-2 October, with almost 200 participants and a particular focus on life science and sensitive data. It was followed by an all-hands meeting for NAISS staff 2-3 October involving some 80 persons.

Support tickets handled



Communications

The NAISS chair has sent quarterly newsletters to university stakeholders, and the director has provided information to NAISS staff and users. Since early 2024, NAISS has a fully operational new website featuring a presentation of the organisation, steering documents, newsletters, minutes from the Steering Committee, and information about systems and allocation procedures. All events such as training, open house support activities, and mini user forums are announced both through the homepage and support mailing lists.

To streamline communications, NAISS has hired a dedicated communications officer, developed new graphical profiles, and started systematic dissemination work in social media with a particular focus on showcasing the value provided by the infrastructure through scientific user portraits – see e.g. linkedin.com/company/naiss-se.

The NAISS management team also coordinates communications with partners to provide content for local newsletters and events.

Efficient and fair resource allocations

NAISS provides free research-scope resources to all scientists in Sweden who are affiliated by at least 50 percent to institutions eligible to receive financial funds from the Research Council. In addition to universities, certain research institutes and agencies are included. The resources are of critical importance to numerous researchers, and demand is consistently significantly higher than the resources available. Since NAISS serves the needs of both small and very large users, small allocation requests are handled within days, based only on an eligibility check and a

short abstract. In contrast, medium-size allocations require a more extensive description and technical assessment. The largest requests also undergo scientific peer review, handled by the National Allocations Committee twice a year.

NAISS has a duty to prioritise the strongest science, which is interpreted either as research with potential high impact in an absolute sense (where the computational aspect might be smaller but crucial), or research where the computational aspect per se has particular excellence, e.g. in terms of method development.

During the year, allocations have been awarded on the two large NAISS resources Dardel and Tetralith, as well as the Swedish part of the LUMI EuroHPC resource in Finland. The Alvis resource is further dedicated to AI-focused projects, Bianca for sensitive data, the Science Cloud for continuous services, and Swestore as well as local filesystems for large-scale storage. Small projects typically comprise up to 10,000 core-hours/month, and medium-size ones at most 500,000 core-hours/month. Large projects can reach millions of core-hours/month.

Resource usage and scientific impact

In 2024, NAISS provided some 30PFLOP of computational resources to more than 7,500 users in 42 different scientific areas, a third of whom were female. The largest allocations on the national systems were classified as (i) computer and information sciences, (ii) mechanical engineering, (iii) physical sciences, (iv) chemical sciences and (v) biological sciences. All these fields used more than four million core-hours each. KTH was by far the largest user, followed by Uppsala University, Chalmers, Stockholm University and Linköping University.

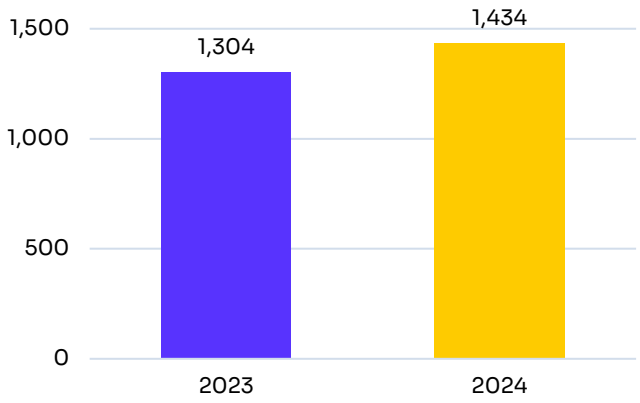
There was a tremendous increase in application projects using AI classifications in 2024. This is the reason computer and information science is now the largest area, although many of these projects still concern research questions e.g. in engineering, physics and chemistry.

Storage resources were provided to more than 40 different fields, with (i) biological sciences, (ii) mechanical engineering and (iii) basic medicine each using more than 4PiB (pebibyte) of data. For storage, the largest user is Uppsala University, followed by KTH, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm University, and Lund University.

This reflects the pattern where KTH, Uppsala University, Chalmers and Stockholm University have historically made extensive usage of NAISS infrastructure resources for scientific-technical computing applications, while Uppsala University – and notably Karolinska Institutet – account for a large number of projects processing sensitive data, but where each project is smaller.

More than 1,430 scientific papers published in 2024 – almost four per day – acknowledged NAISS or its predecessor, SNIC, which notably is a 10-percent increase from 2023. This is a lower bound, since reviews of activity reports indicate that users forget to include acknowledgement in roughly 10 percent of papers.

Publications acknowledging NAISS/SNIC



The infrastructure provided by NAISS has been instrumental for several Sweden researchers securing ERC starting, consolidator and advanced grants. The freely available resources are similarly important in attracting highly competitive international candidates for assistant professor recruitments e.g. in the Wallenberg Academy Fellows programme, SciLifeLab fellows, or national research programmes such as WASP, DDLS and WISE. Sweden has also performed better than any other EuroHPC member state by leading three Centres of Excellence for Computational Research and being a partner in a fourth.

The upcoming Arrhenius EuroHPC resource

As previously reported, NAISS decided in 2023 to pursue funding through the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking, to establish NAISS as a EuroHPC node with international resources and to raise awareness and justify increased national co-funding as part of EuroHPC.

During 2024, NAISS signed the hosting agreement for the new Arrhenius system with EuroHPC. New dedicated co-funding was secured through the Research Council as part of the government budget. The procurement of the resource was initiated in collaboration with EuroHPC. The total investment amounts to 68MEUR. It is expected to roughly double the amount of resources available in Sweden (including the EuroHPC part).

The data centre construction is progressing rapidly in Linköping, with installation by the end of 2025 and user availability commencing in Q1 2026. The system will include massive CPU and GPU partitions (targeting some 1,000 GPUs), high-performance storage and dedicated parts to support sensitive data and

cloud-style access mechanisms. Two-thirds of the resource is funded and allocated by NAISS, while the last part is allocated through EuroHPC.

Arrhenius will be an important milestone for NAISS, both due to the massive resource expansion, as the first national system operated and supported directly by NAISS using staff from all over Sweden, and as a system where Sweden will serve users from other EuroHPC member states as well as Swedish users applying through EuroHPC.

MIMER – the new Swedish AI Factory

Partly as a result of the Draghi report on European competitiveness stressing the importance of AI and pointing out EuroHPC as a particularly successful initiative, in summer 2024 the European Commission and EuroHPC jointly announced an ambitious initiative to establish AI Factories to provide a single point of resources, support and expertise both for academic research as well as small and medium enterprises (SME).

Despite extremely short notice, NAISS was able to formulate and submit a proposal for the first deadline in November, targeting both a mid-size AI-dedicated hardware investment and a large support organisation with RISE as a partner targeting SME users. This proposal was funded in December 2024.

After intensive collaborations with funding agencies to finalise the required national co-funding, the hosting agreement was signed in early 2025. The AI Factory project will be called MIMER, after the well providing the source of wisdom under Yggdrasil in Nordic mythology.

Beyond the AI-dedicated hardware investment, a key aspect of the AI Factory is that it will enable NAISS and RISE to recruit AI expertise throughout Sweden to establish a general AI support team as well as specific Swedish AI profile areas in (i) life science, (ii) materials science, (iii) autonomous systems, and (iv) gaming, the last of which is primarily targeting industry.

The AI Factory will

- deliver training events (online and on-site)
- help organise and host key reference data sets
- provide users with assistance to access even larger EuroHPC resources e.g. for Large Language Model training
- enable interactive cloud access and serve final developed AI models.

The support and training parts will go into operation in mid-2025, with hardware resources available from other EuroHPC sites. The new Swedish AI hardware is targeted to be available in mid-2026.

This focus on EuroHPC is a significant reorientation of NAISS and Swedish national HPC strategies. It will require changes in how NAISS staff and users work, but the process has more than doubled the national investments in computational infrastructure that will come into operation next year. It will provide researchers with extensive support to navigate a new landscape of AI and data.

Björn Alling presenting at the 2024 NAISS User Forum

User stories

Staffan I Lindberg

Professor, University of Gothenburg
Director V-Dem

Professor Staffan I Lindberg at University of Gothenburg is running the largest and most established democracy index in the world, V-Dem (Varieties of Democracy).

V-Dem ranks how democratic countries are according to five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian.

With the help of some 4,200 experts in 180 countries, V-Dem tracks more than 600 variables annually for all countries. Everything, including annual reports and other publications, are available to download for free from V-Dem's website.

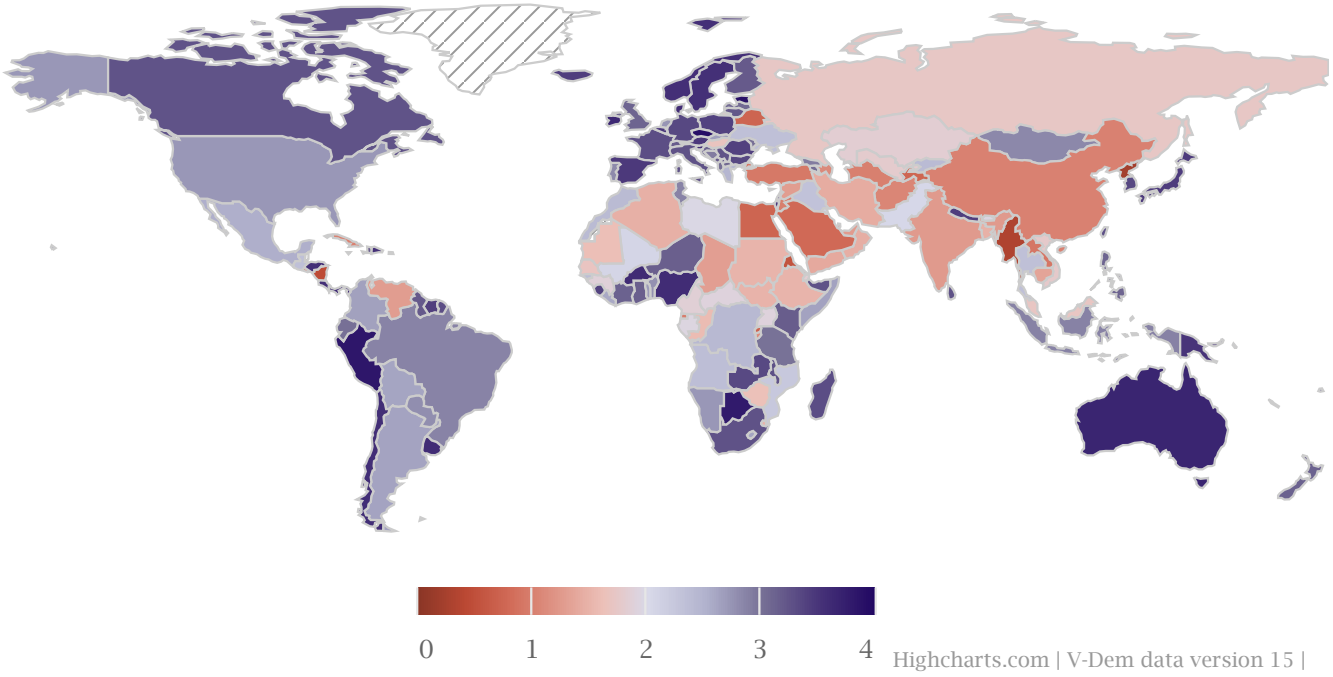
Its data is used by organisations such as the UN, the World Bank, the EU Commission, USAID, and many national governments. It counts around 6,000 quotes in Google Scholar.

"Scientifically, the motivation behind V-Dem was – perhaps somewhat ironically – to improve the study of democracy; the transition to and strengthening of democracy," Staffan I Lindberg explains.

"However, due to the development in the last 6-8 years, focus has increasingly shifted towards the opposite: de-democratisation and autocratisation. And this is what we have become renowned for."

V-Dem uses an algorithm based on item response theory (IRT) models for its calculations. Originally developed for educational tests, these models have been modified by method measurement experts to suit V-Dem's requirements.

All the data is collected in January and processed during a few intensive weeks in February-March. Staffan I Lindberg says he realised early on that they



Graph showing to what extent scholars are free to develop and pursue their own research and teaching agendas without interference (V-Dem).

0: Completely restricted. Scholars, across all disciplines, are consistently subject to interference or incentivised to self-censor
1: Severely restricted. Scholars, in some disciplines, are consistently subject to interference or incentivised to self-censor
2: Moderately restricted. Scholars are occasionally subject to interference or incentivised to self-censor
3: Mostly free. Scholars are rarely subject to interference or incentivised to self-censor
4: Fully free. Scholars are not subject to interference or incentivised to self-censor

needed large-scale compute resources.

“These IRT models, with raw data from more than 4,200 experts, in total some 30 million data points, are seriously demanding. You cannot run that on a souped-up desktop machine. Each variable requires from 20,000 up to 200,000 iterations. We are basically using 100,000 to 150,000 core hours in a month’s time.”

“It’s a little tricky, but it has worked very well in recent years. NAISS has been very helpful and accommodating.”

The resulting full distribution is a massive data dump – 4-5 gigabytes per variable, times 600.

“That is quite a lot to download. So we also offer 900 random draws per variable from the full distribution, which is sufficient to create a good representation.”

V-Dem is currently in a tight spot financially. With several grants running out, and a reduction in funding from its main sponsor, the Research Council, V-Dem has been forced to slash its budget from 25MSEK in 2024 to around 15MSEK for 2025.

Staffan I Lindberg says they can keep the core business – the collection and production of data – going. Thanks to an advanced infrastructure set-up, it only requires seven to eight full-time staff to run.

“What is being threatened is much of the basic research around this, first and foremost the methodological development, which is a research task, and secondly, the research itself and making it accessible.”

User stories

Outi Tammisola

Professor in Fluid Mechanics,
KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Outi Tammisola is leading a group of ten people in a project called INTER-ET, Interaction of Elasto-inertial Turbulence and material microstructure. A few months ago, the European Research Council, ERC, awarded her a 2MEUR Consolidator Grant. This was her second ERC grant after having previously received a Starting Grant.

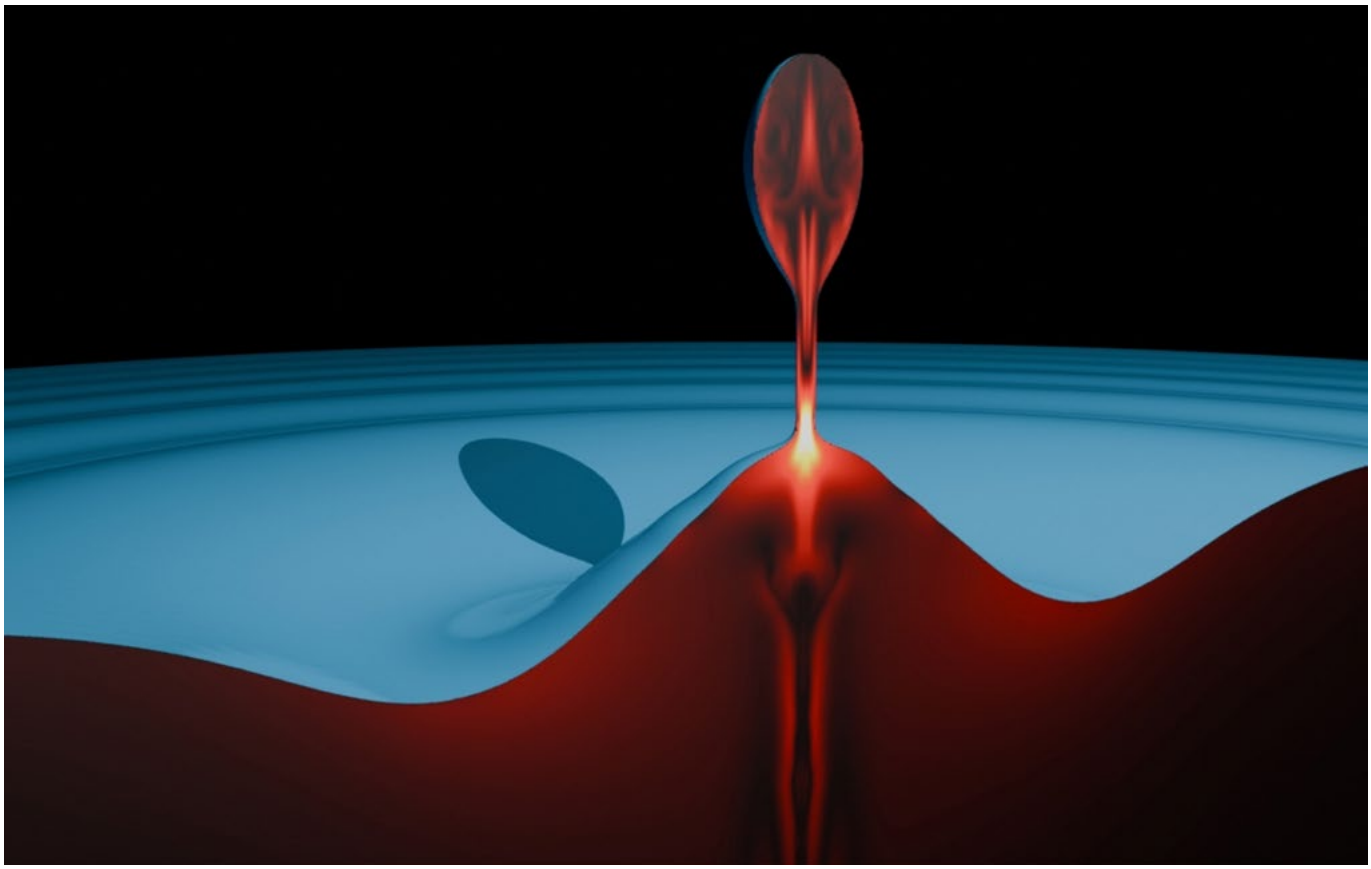
The project aims to better understand how the flow of complex liquids can be improved by adding polymers to create turbulence. For instance, transporting water or oil in pipes over long distances requires a lot of pumping energy, due to the resistance.

“But if you add just 0.5 per mille of polymers in these liquids, you can reduce the resistance significantly, by up to one third. They are actually doing this on the Trans-Alaska pipeline.”

This is also beneficial in microfluidics, such as lab-on-a-chip applications. When mixing two fluids in a very small tube, mixing occurs very slowly by diffusion. Mixing by turbulence is much faster. Mixing, heat transfer and chemical reactions can be boosted when adding a tiny amount of polymers, which create elastic turbulence.

“This is fundamentally what we are studying in this project: When will this elastic turbulence appear, and when will it not? What happens when you add particles to the polymeric fluid, and where will these particles go – will they kill the elastic turbulence? Nobody knows!”

Research in the field of turbulence has so far mostly focused on water, simply because other liquids have been too demanding to model. The principle of adding polymers to improve flow was understood already



Simulation of liquid surface during “bubble bursting”, when an air bubble cracks. Colours indicate the extension of polymers in the liquid below the surface (Outi Tammisola)

back in the 1950s, but it is only in the recent 20 years that computers have become powerful enough to do the processing.

“Now we finally have algorithms for these complex liquids that are actually scaling up to thousands of processors. We never had that before. And those are the algorithms that we are developing and cross-validating results with experiments. The models have incredibly complex dynamics. Simulating them requires so much power.”

Her group is predominantly using CPU resources on Dardel and Tetralith but is increasingly implementing a hybrid CPU/GPU setup. They are also experimenting with machine learning on the Alvis resource.

Occasionally, when running very large simulations, she applied directly with EuroHPC for access to EU supercomputers, as her NAISS allocation was not sufficient.

“We are really looking forward to the new supercomputer Arrhenius. It will be of great benefit to us!”

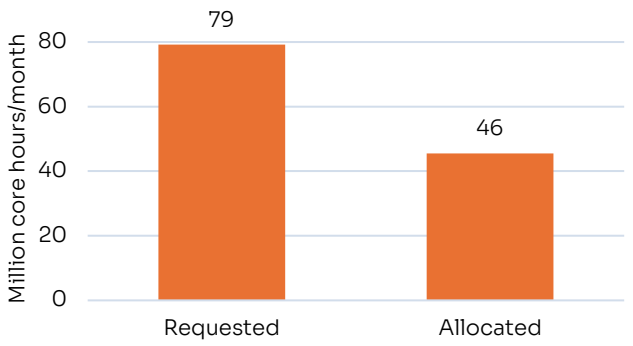
Outi Tammisola is also a member of the NAISS National Allocations Committee, NAC, which makes decisions about who will be granted access to large resources on NAISS systems. Is there a risk of a conflict of interests?

“I’m not involved in decisions related to my proposals. When they are being discussed I leave the room and let the others decide.”

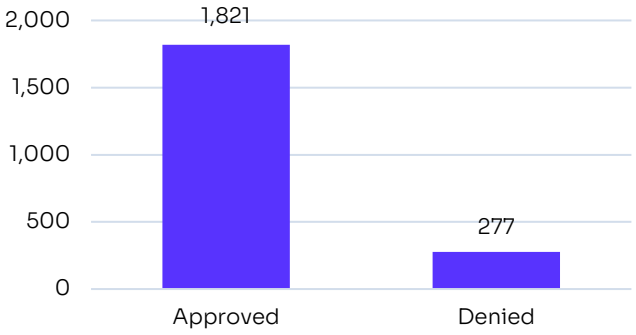
“It has been very interesting for me to gain a better understanding of how proposals are evaluated and what is regarded as important,” Outi Tammisola concludes.

Allocation statistics

Requested/allocated compute proposals



Approved/denied compute proposals



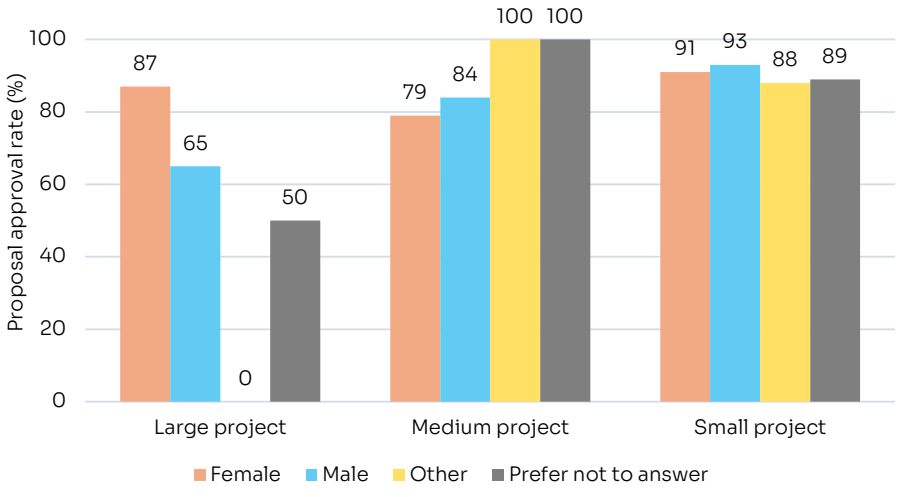
Some 13 percent of compute proposals were rejected either due to eligibility or because the research project could not justify the resources requested. Even for approved projects, only 62 percent of the requested resources could be granted.

Compute projects per host organisation

Uppsala University	438
KTH - Royal Institute of Technology	239
Karolinska Institutet	180
Chalmers University of Technology	180
Stockholm University	155
Lund University	144
University of Gothenburg	97
Linköping University	92
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	90
Umeå University	63
Swedish Museum of Natural History	21
Linnaeus University	18
Luleå University of Technology	15
Mid Sweden University	13
Örebro University	13
NORDITA	8
University of Skövde	7
Karlstad University	7
Research Institutes of Sweden	7
Malmö University	6
Mälardalen University	6
SMHI	4
Swedish Defence Research Agency	4
Halmstad University	3
Swedish Environmental Research Institute	3
Stockholm School of Economics	2
University West	2
University of Borås	1
Institute for Future Studies	1
Research Institute of Industrial Economics	1
Swedish Veterinary Agency	1

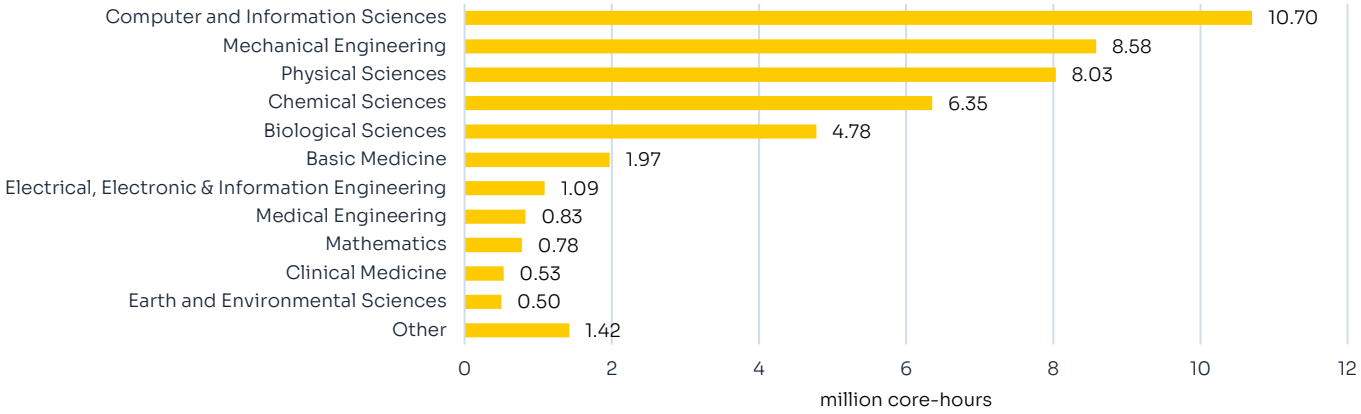
Principal investigators at 31 different host organisations were awarded NAISS compute allocations in 2024.

Approval rate per gender

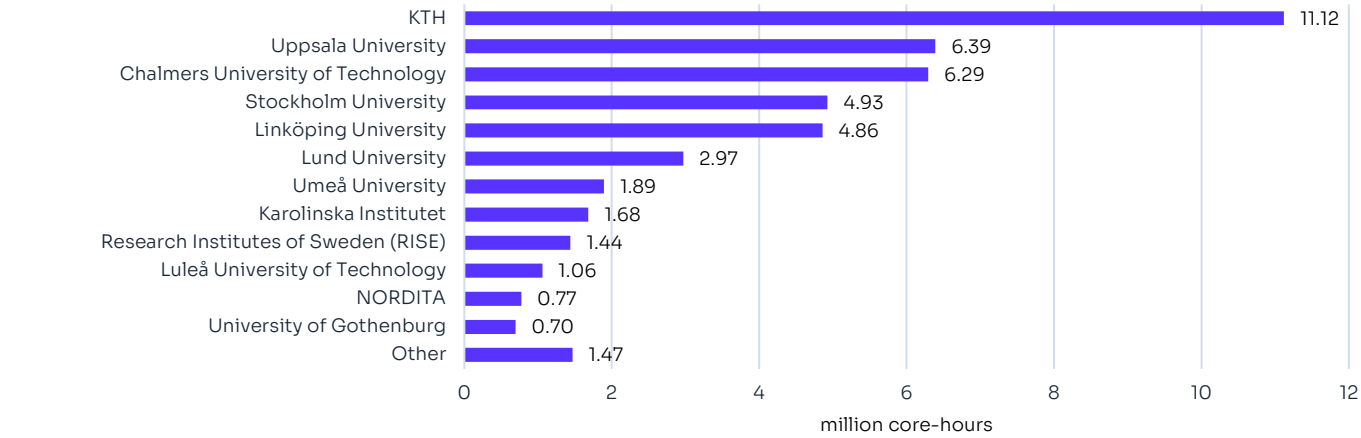


While the majority of PIs are male, one third of the users are female. Female PIs have similar or slightly better approval rates than their male colleagues.

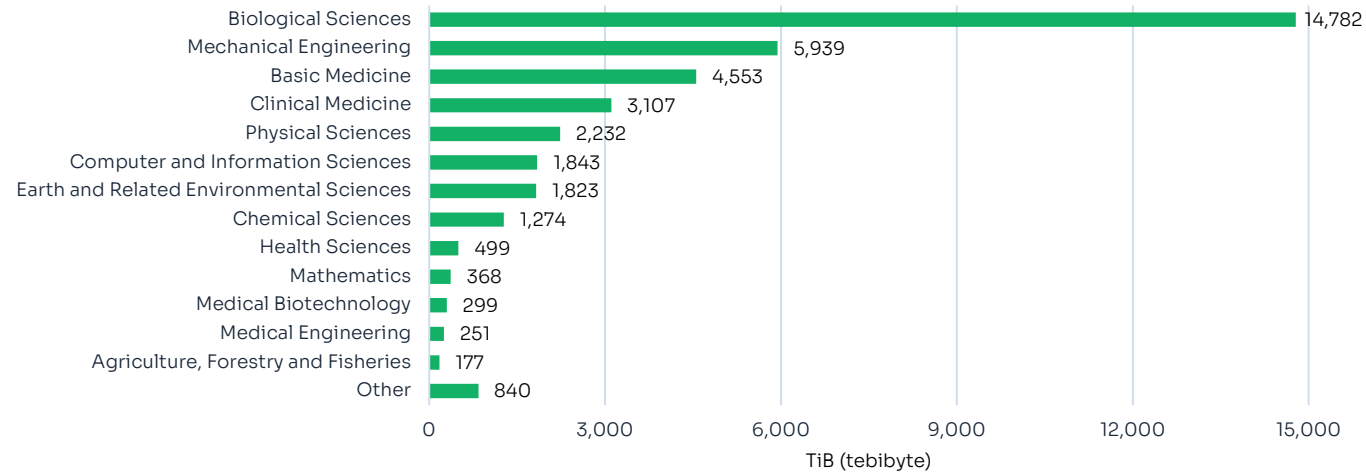
Allocated compute resources per research area



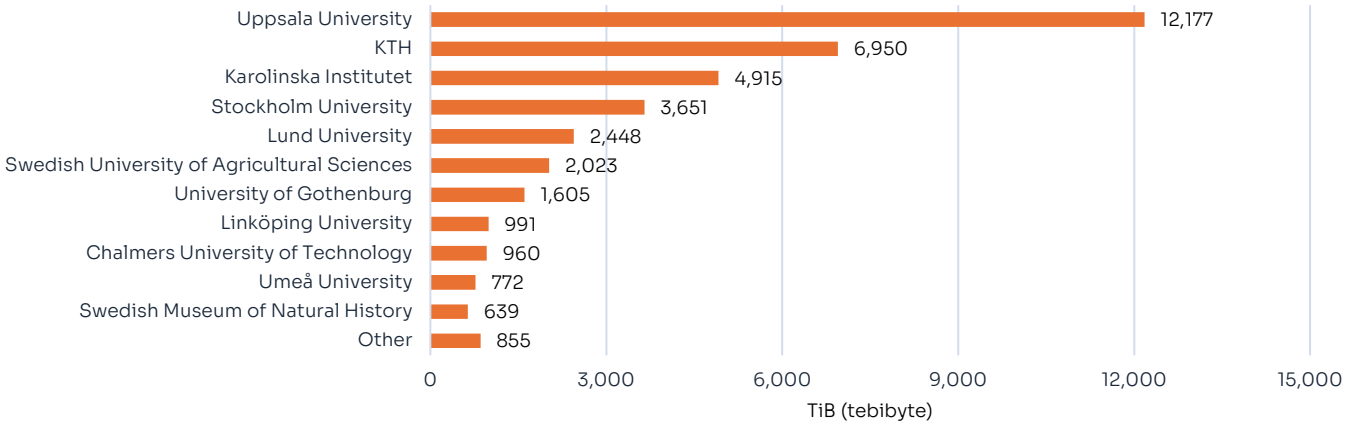
Allocated compute resources per host organisation



Allocated storage per research area



Allocated storage per host organisation



Income statement

Not periodised. Amounts in SEK

	Actual 2024	Forecast 2024	Budget 2025
Revenues			
Research Council	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
Research Council - Arrhenius	0	0	50,000,000
LiU administration	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
NEIC	3,675,000	3,675,000	3,675,000
EU ENCCS	4,415,000	4,415,000	4,415,000
Partner universities [1]	65,500,000	35,500,000	37,000,000
Sum	**189,590,000**	**159,590,000**	**211,090,000**
Expenses			
Management [2]	6,414,943	6,566,000	8,600,000
Operating organisation new system (Bianca) staff	829,487		
Communications	1,055,845	1,013,000	1,200,000
Old system operations	70,180,933	81,700,000	71,000,000
Allocation SUPR/SAMS	2,277,483	8,067,000	2,700,000
User support, management		1,762,000	1,200,000
User support, branches		19,200,000	30,000,000
User support, operations	26,790,327	550,000	500,000
Training	663,415	500,000	5,000,000
Training, operations		0	100,000
Planned system, not Arrhenius (NSC Central Storage)	4,616,324		
Arrhenius, start up	766,234	5,000,000	6,000,000
Arrhenius, depreciations		0	25,000,000
Arrhenius, operations incl staff		0	25,000,000
Arrhenius, capital cost		0	4,200,000
Currency risk		0	8,000,000
AI Factory, investment		0	0
AI Factory, operations		0	0
AI Factory, staff		0	0
New storage resource, investment		0	0
New storage resource, operations		0	0
Other system investments		16,500,000	0
ENCCS	4,490,000	4,490,000	4,490,000
NEIC	3,675,000	3,675,000	3,675,000
Other system investments		300,000	5,000,000
Sum	**121,759,991**	**149,323,000**	**201,665,000**
Cost increase 3.5 %			8,257,300
Result	**67,830,009**	**10,267,000**	**1,167,700**

[1] Actual 2024 result includes retroactive payments of branch funds for 2023, LiU excluded

[2] SEK 120,455 of which refers to NAISS planning for sensitive data for Arrhenius and staff costs

Appendix: Committee members

User Support Advisory Committee (USAC)

Chair

- Marie Skepö, Professor of Computational Chemistry, Lund University

Members

- Åsa Johansson, Vice Chair, Associate Professor at Department of Immunology, Genetics and Pathology, SciLifeLab, Uppsala University
- Florian Trybel, Assistant Professor at Theoretical Physics Division, Department of Physics, Chemistry and Biology (IFM) Linköping University
- Michael Holmboe, Associate Professor at Department of Chemistry, Umeå University
- Mikael Carp, System Manager at Karolinska Institutet
- Nandan Haloi, Postdoctoral Researcher at KTH
- Qiong Zhang, Professor of Climate modelling at Department of Physical Geography, Stockholm University
- Zhenyang Yuan, PhD Student at FLOW, Department of Engineering Mechanics, KTH

National Allocations Committee (NAC)

Chair

- Paul Erhart, Professor of Condensed Matter and Materials Theory, Chalmers University of Technology

Members

- Peter Münger, Working Group Chair of NAC, Associate Professor of Theoretical Physics, Linköping University
- Evan Patrick O'Connor, Associate Professor of Astronomy & Astrophysics, Stockholm University
- Leif Eriksson, Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Gothenburg
- Olav Vahtras, Professor of Theoretical Chemistry, KTH
- Outi Tammisola, Associate Professor of Fluid Mechanics, KTH
- Xue-Song Bai, Professor of Fluid Mechanics, Lund University

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