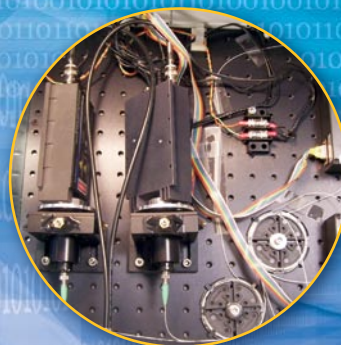
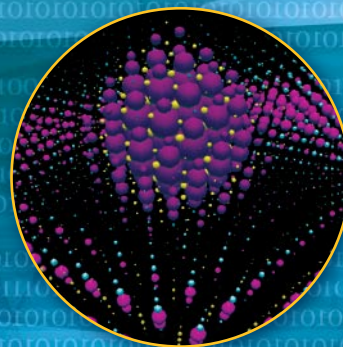




Information Technology Laboratory



NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

In today's complex technology-driven world, the Information Technology Laboratory (ITL) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) plays a key role in supporting U.S. industry, government, and academia in the efficient and effective use of information technology (IT). In partnership with our customers and stakeholders, ITL formulates metrics, tests, and tools for a wide range of subjects such as high-confidence software, bioinformatics, mobile and wireless computing, biometrics, cybersecurity, mathematics, statistics, and health IT, as well as issues of data and information quality, integrity, and usability leading to knowledge discovery. Many of our vital programs impact national security, such as improving the accuracy and interoperability of biometrics recognition systems and facilitating communications among first responders. Our laboratory serves as the focal point for developing and implementing computer security standards and guidelines for federal civilian agencies, standards which are also widely utilized in industry. The combination of our mission and mandates such as the Federal Information Security Management Act, the Computer Security Research and Development Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, the Enhanced Border Security Act, and the Help America Vote Act lead to rich programmatic diversity. We invite you to learn more about how ITL is enabling the future of the nation's measurement and standards infrastructure for information technology, and as always, we welcome your interest and comments.



Cita M. Furlani

Cita M. Furlani
Director, Information Technology Laboratory
itlab@nist.gov

Our Mission

To promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology through research and development in information technology, mathematics, and statistics.

Our Core Competencies

- IT measurement and testing
- Mathematical and statistical analyses for measurement science
- Modeling and simulation for measurement science
- IT standards development and deployment

Our Resources

- Highly qualified professional and support staff of 329 and 147 guest researchers
- Fiscal year 2007 budget of \$83.1M
- State-of-the-art research facilities in Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Boulder, Colorado

Our Products

- Standards and guidelines
- Reference data sets and evaluation software
- Advanced software quality assessment tools
- Tests and test methodologies
- Proof-of-concept implementations
- Specialized databases
- Validation programs for cryptographic standards
- Mathematical and statistical consulting

Our Customers

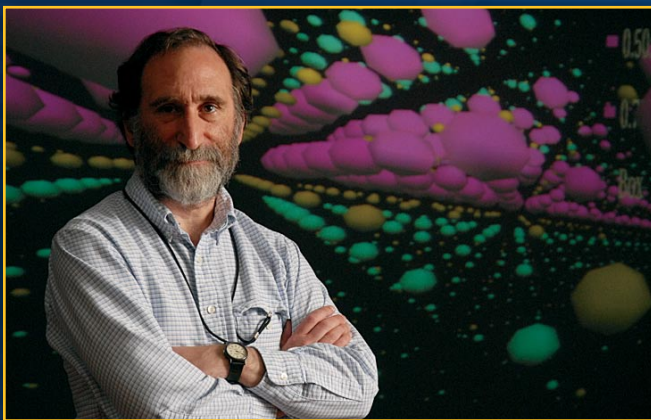
- U.S. industry
- Federal, state, and local governments
- Academia
- Consortia
- Research laboratories
- IT users and providers
- Industry standards organizations
- Industry consortia
- NIST staff and collaborators



"Intelligent" building systems may someday allow firefighters and other first responders to better respond to emergencies by providing information such as building floor plans and real-time data from motion, heat, biochemical and other sensors and video cameras. Illustration by: Tim McEvoy

ITL PROGRAMS

Complex Systems: Complex Systems are composed of large interrelated, interacting entities which taken together, exhibit a macroscopic behavior which is not predictable by examination of the individual entities. The Complex Systems Program seeks to understand the fundamental science of these systems and develop rigorous descriptions (analytic, statistical, or semantic) that enable prediction and control of their behavior. Initially focused on the Internet and Grid Computing, this Program will facilitate predictability and reliability in these areas and other complex systems such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, semiconductors, and complex engineering.



John Hagedorn of ITL stands in front of an immersive display that allows researchers to visualize atoms, molecules, nanotechnology structures and other data in three dimensions. © Peter Cutts

Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is focused on ensuring three security objectives of information technology systems: confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The Cybersecurity Program creates a balance between our statutory responsibilities and a basic and applied research program. The Program addresses long-term scientific issues in some of the building blocks of IT security - cryptography, security testing and evaluation, security metrics, and security properties - providing a more scientific foundation for cybersecurity, while maintaining a focus on near-term issues in IT system security.

Enabling Scientific Discovery: Modern scientific research has become more and more dependent on mathematical, statistical, and computational tools for enabling discovery. The Enabling Scientific Discovery Program promotes the use of these tools to dramatically advance our ability to predict the behavior of a broad range of complex scientific and engineering systems and enhance our ability to explore fundamental scientific processes. This Program focuses on inter-disciplinary scientific projects that involve novel computational statistics and the development of simulation methods and software. These efforts will have a foundational impact on scientific discovery throughout U.S. industry, government, and academia.

Identity Management Systems: Identity management systems are responsible for the creation, use, and termination of electronic identities which are routinely used to access logical and physical resources, and have become a ubiquitous part of our national infrastructure. The Identity Management Systems Program is pursuing the development of common models and metrics for identity management, critical standards, and interoperability of electronic identities. These efforts will improve the quality, usability, and consistency of identity management systems while protecting privacy.

ITL computer scientist Ross Micheals demonstrates an ITL-developed system for studying the performance of facial recognition software programs. The research supports ITL's mandate under the USA Patriot Act to certify the use of biometrics in national entry-exit systems such as US-VISIT. © Robert Rathe



Information Discovery, Use, and Sharing: Society is awash in data - our ability to amass data has outpaced our ability to use it. Extracting knowledge, information, and relationships from this data is one of the greatest

ITL researchers John Roberts (right) and Oliver Slattery demonstrate a new device designed to allow people who are blind or visually impaired to feel images.

© Robert Rathe



challenges faced by the scientists in the twenty-first century. The data can be as diverse as biological research data, medical images, automated newswire, speech, or video.

The Information Discovery, Use, and Sharing Program fosters innovation throughout the information life cycle by developing the measurement infrastructure to enhance knowledge discovery, information exchange, and information usability. The Program enables novel computational approaches to data collection and analysis to be combined with improved interoperability techniques to effectively extract needed information from the wealth of available data.

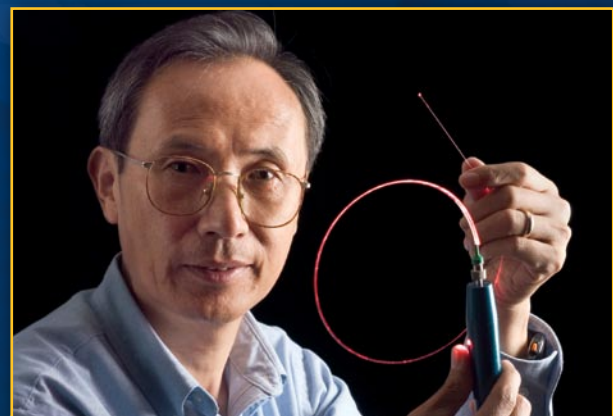
Pervasive Information Technologies: Pervasive information technology is the trend towards increasingly ubiquitous connected computing sensors, devices, and networks that monitor and respond transparently to human needs. The Pervasive Information Technologies Program facilitates the creation of standards for sensor communication, networking interoperability, and sensor information security. The Program enables the use of pervasive information technologies to enhance personal and professional productivity and quality of life.

Trustworthy Networking: The Trustworthy Networking Program's research encompasses the security, reliability, scalability, robustness, adaptability, and performance of networking technologies. The Program includes long-term fundamental research that is vetted against existing networking protocols. These efforts provide commercially viable techniques to test, measure, and improve the trustworthiness of networking technologies at the earliest stages of development.

Trustworthy Software: Trustworthy software is software that performs as intended for a specific purpose, when needed, with operational resiliency and without unwanted side effects, behaviors, or exploitable vulnerabilities. The Trustworthy Software Program will improve the ability to model, produce, measure, and assess trustworthiness in software through new and innovative technologies, models, measurement methods, and software tools. The resulting technologies, models, methods, and tools will reduce the cost and time of building in or assessing software trustworthiness in applications and systems.

Virtual Measurement Systems: A virtual measurement is a quantitative result and its uncertainty, obtained primarily by a nontrivial computer simulation or computer-assisted measurements, for example, computational models of physical systems. The Virtual Measurement Systems Program introduces metrology constructs, standard references, uncertainty characterization, and traceability into scientific computation and computer-assisted measurement technologies. Uncertainty characterization and traceability in modeling will result in predictive computing with quantified reliability.

Xiao Tang and colleagues focus on advanced networking techniques by conducting research on quantum communications over optical fiber channels. © Robert Rathe



About NIST

Founded in 1901, NIST is a non-regulatory federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce. NIST's mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life. With an operating budget of about \$843 million, NIST employs about 2,900 scientists, engineers, technicians, and administrative personnel at its headquarters in Gaithersburg, Maryland, and its laboratory in Boulder, Colorado. See <http://www.nist.gov>.



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<http://www.itl.nist.gov>

Contact us:

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY**

Information Technology Laboratory

Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8900

(301) 975-2900

E-mail: itlab@nist.gov

COVER CAPTIONS

Circle top right: Snapshot from an immersive visualization of a quantum dot. The spheres represent s orbitals, which also are representative of the atoms in the structure. In a collaboration with the NIST Physics Laboratory, ITL contributed the parallel algorithms needed to be able to compute the structure in a reasonable time and the immersive visualization techniques to facilitate an understanding of the landscape of the nano structure.

Circle left center: ITL has been conducting fingerprint research for more than 35 years.

Circle lower right: Detection stage of the NIST prototype quantum key distribution (QKD) system: Incoming photons already have been sorted into one of two quantum states. Photons are "up-converted" from 1310 to 710 nm by one of the two NIST-designed converters at right, then sent to one of two commercial silicon avalanche photo diode units to the left.