

ACD Workgroup Proposal

Dr. Sean Mooney, CIT Director



Workgroup Proposal

- Introduction to CIT and IT at NIH
- Need for Guidance on Information Technology, Cyberinfrastructure, and Cybersecurity
- Proposed Workgroup Logistics
- Discussion



Today, all parts of the biomedical research life cycle contain data, computers, software, analytics, and their connectivity.

How can we cultivate the most advanced technology and the most capable workforce to tackle such a broad mission?

Digital NIH

- Strategic plan and visionary roadmap for our shared future in technology
- Developed through a committee and intended for 2023-2028
- A great starting point for the future of CIT

Co-Chairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrea Norris (OD/CIT) • Patricia Flatley Brennan (NLM)
Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jill Barnholtz Sloan (NCI) • Andy Baxevanis (NHGRI) • Raymond Dillon (OD) • Miles Fabian (NIGMS) • Inna Faenson (OER) • Gregory Farber (NIMH) • Greg Germino (NIDDK) • Darla Hayes (OD) • Dyung Le (OD) • Janice Lee (NIDCR) • Colleen McGowan (ORS) • Elaine Ostrander (NHGRI) • Kate O’Sullivan (NHLBI) • Taunton Paine (OD) • Kim Pruitt (NLM) • Rebecca Rosen (NICHD) • Jeff Shilling (NCI) • Xavier Soosai (CIT) • Michael Tartakovsky (NIAID) • Alastair Thompson (NHLBI)



National Institutes of Health

**Digital NIH: Innovation,
Technology, and Computation
for the Future of NIH**

FY2023 – FY2028

Digital NIH

Innovation, technology, and
computation for the future of NIH

Digital NIH Framework

Modern, integrated, intuitive, efficient, secure, and data-driven technologies



**Extramural
Research Mgmt.**



**Intramural
Basic Research**



**Intramural
Clinical Research**



**Administration
& Management**

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Common **architecture** with well-defined standards to enable integration

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Innovative, cutting-edge storage, analytics, and computational **infrastructure**

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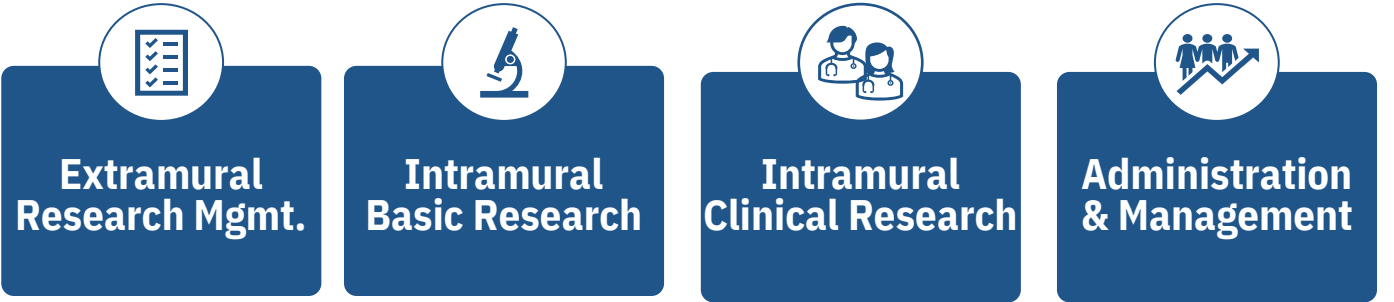
Increased technically competent **workforce**

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Technology to support anywhere, anytime workplace of the future

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Technology to support anywhere, anytime workplace of the future



Risk-based, embedded **cybersecurity protections**

The CIT View of IT @ NIH

**Cloud
Technologies**

**High-Performance
Computing**

Applications



**Research
Computing**

**Identity & Access
Management**

Network



Cyberinfrastructure



Collaboration

Cybersecurity

We need **enterprise-level thinking** around FAIR data... and I need your help!

FINDABLE



iD	#		
Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)	Rich Metadata	Indexed Data Repositories	PIDs in Metadata

ACCESSIBLE



			
Standard Comm. Protocol	Open & Free Protocol	Authentication Where Necessary	Metadata Always Available

INTEROPERABLE



		
Vocabularies	Vocabularies are FAIR	Linked Metadata

REUSABLE



			
Metadata with Multiple Attributes	Usage License	Provenance	Community Standards

“New directions in science are launched by **new tools** much more often than by new concepts.”

Freeman Dyson, Theoretical Physicist

We need to support both the new data generating tools and the platforms to support their data



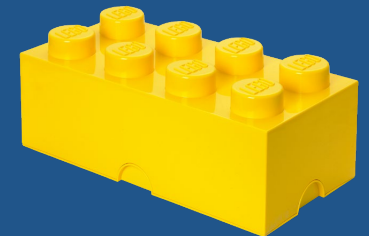
Bioinformatics Workflows



Components of Cloud Based Data Platforms



Specialized Computing: Quantum, GPUs, etc.



LLMs and Generative AI

We Need Intelligent Investments

- Standards for platform interoperability
- AI/data science platforms on controlled access data
- A balance of innovation, harmonization, and cybersecurity
- Efficiencies
- Improved IT governance

Mission-Based Approach to Cybersecurity

Security is a balance. It needs to be strong enough to keep us safe and light enough not to interfere with our work, like a hard hat.

More effective **MISSION**

Open environment for
research,
collaboration, and
clinical care



Stronger **SECURITY**

Confidentiality,
integrity,
availability, and
trust

WHAT WE PROTECT

Life & Safety
Personally Identifiable and/or Personal Health Information
Research Data Integrity
Financial Stewardship
Administration and Operations

Clinical Research Information Systems and Cyberinfrastructure for the NIH Campus

There are lots of **opportunities in clinical research IT and cyberinfrastructure.**



**Supporting
Clinical
Trials**



**Data Resources
and Data
Governance**

**1010
1010**

**AI and Data
Science
Capabilities**



**Translation of
Research Back to
the EHR**

6/13 ACD MEETING

Supporting Clinical Trials Within the NIH

This is an immediate opportunity to improve system-ness of the intramural NIH.

We have many axes to contemplate improving:

- Many **REDCap instances** across campus
- (To my knowledge) no **Enterprise Clinical Trials Management System (CTMS)** or EHR/CRO integration
- Few enterprise tools for **patient eligibility identification**
- Opportunities to improve **enterprise data systems** and **data governance** of intramural clinical research data
- Opportunities to **integrate research into the EHRs** including the Clinical Center and affiliates

Success Stories

A look at some (but not all!) of the things we do and how they benefit NIH

The NIH Network

- **4,300+** miles of network capacity
- **65,000+** devices connected
- **100 Gbps** network infrastructure
- **30,000** connections a day
- **150 TB** of Internet traffic a day

50

Provider-Grade Routers



3,000

Switches



9,000

Access Points



200

Firewalls



1,100

Uninterruptible
Power Supplies



50









Servers



Enabling NIH-ers to Work from Anywhere

In FY 2023:

- More than **2.5M** virtual meetings
- More than **1B** emails sent and received
- More than **1,000,000 GB** in OneDrive and SharePoint

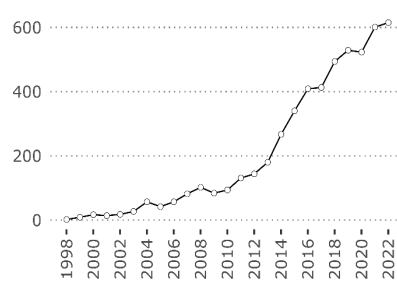
Webex 	Zoom 	eFax 	SharePoint Storage 
Meetings Organized 176,856	Meetings Organized 466,096	Total Pages Exchanged 3,782,184	265 TB
Meetings Participants 1,129,868	Meetings Participants 3,226,990	Total Transactions 357,929	
Zoom Webinar 	Teams 	Email Usage 	OneDrive Storage 
Meetings Organized 1,268	Meetings Organized 1,808,768	Total Email Sent 107,699,158	777 TB
Meetings Participants 172,196	Meetings Participants 5,494,315	Total Email Read 633,206,257	
		Total Email Received 999,153,779	

Supporting Growing Demand for High-Performance Computing

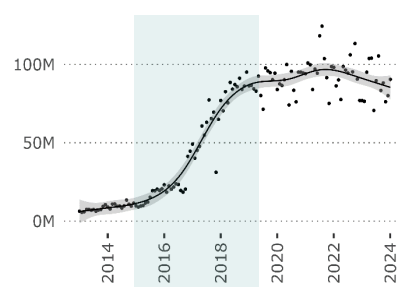
Active Users per Month



Publications per Year



CPU Hours Per Month



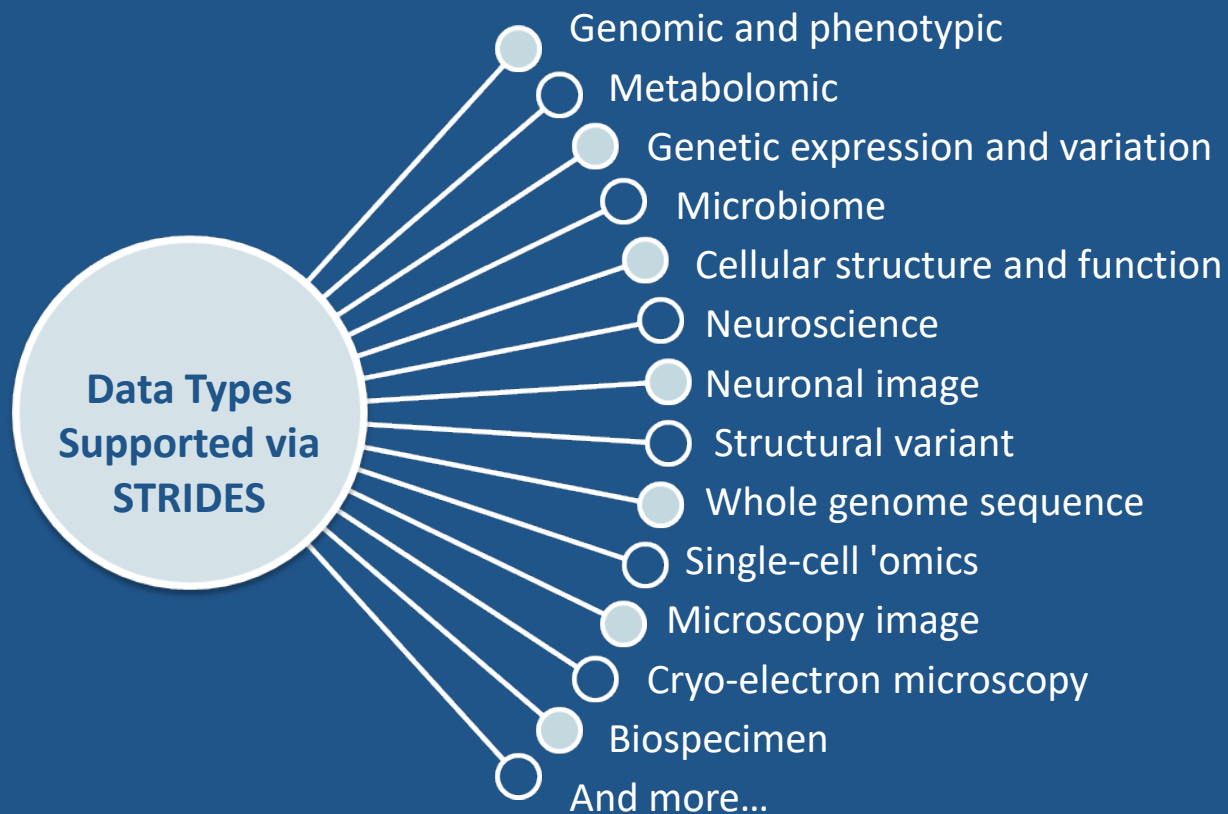
GPU Hours Per Month



Biowulf, the NIH supercomputer, is:

- **105,000** compute cores
- **828** graphics processing units (GPUs)
- **50** PB storage
- **~ 1,000** biomedical applications supported
- **100** Gbps connection to the NIH network
- **5,050+** scientific papers supported
- Responsible for sequencing the last **8%** of the human genetic code

STRIDES | A partnership with cloud vendors to provide low-cost access



260+ PETABYTES OF DATA

606M+ COMPUTE HOURS

2,225+ RESEARCH PROGRAMS

\$92M+ COST SAVINGS

5500+ PEOPLE TRAINED

Building for the Future

- In biomedical science, we spend 100s of millions each year unnecessarily **due to duplicative platforms we choose to support.**
- This is **expensive.** Not interoperable. Not sustainable.
- Having one platform for all data is obviously (I think) unrealistic.
- However, we can provide a common toolkit to make these platforms more efficient, interoperable, sustainable, and ***impactful.***

6/13 ACD MEETING

Digital Ecosystem and Cyberinfrastructure

Cyberinfrastructure should be like Legos:
reusable, interoperable, and open.

An Example: NIH Researcher Authentication Service (RAS)



A common task for computer resources is to log in to them. **Authentication.**



Once we log into a resource, we need to be authorized to see certain digital assets (data, web pages, pictures of cats). **Authorization.**



RAS solves this problem by enabling researchers to not reinvent the wheel and save both time and money using a common toolkit for logging in and accessing resources.

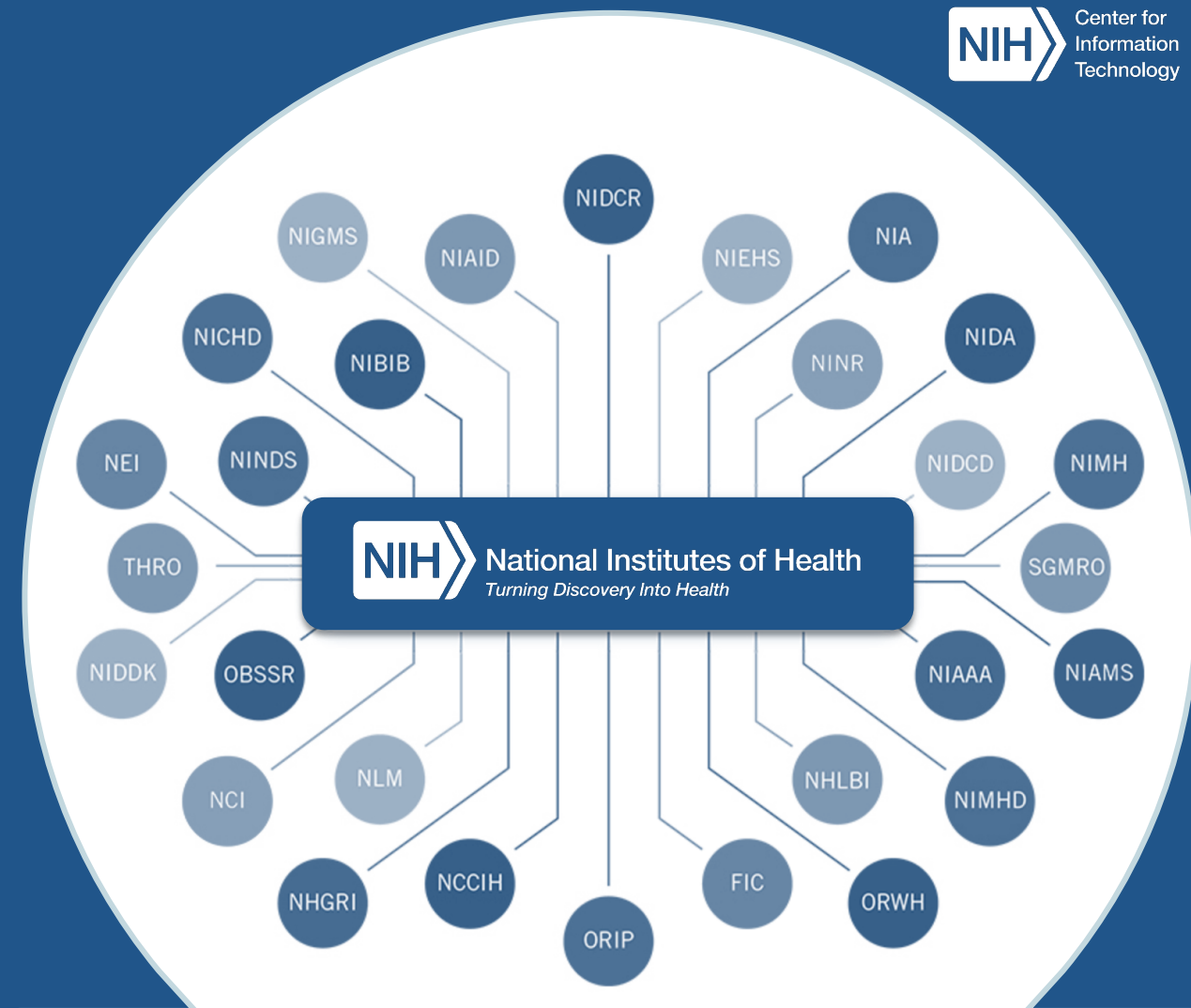
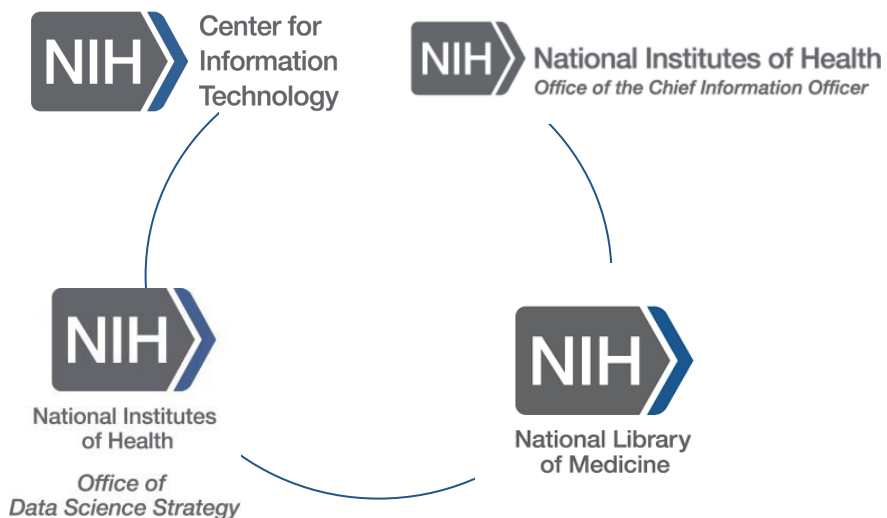


RAS is another impactful collaboration between ODSS and CIT.



RAS is a Lego that contributes to global biomedical cyberinfrastructure.

The People Building the Cyberinfrastructure Ecosystem of the NIH



NIH Drives Biomedicine and Contributes to IC-Specific Cyberinfrastructure.

AI Platforms Strategy

We have a heavy use of **foundation models** (e.g., ChatGPT, others) and generative AI.

There is a **community of practice** for AI at the NIH and many area-specific strategic planning efforts.

There are **many needs**, such as secure/private AI environments, workspaces to bring disparate data together, etc.

This is an important area for discussion and **advice is needed** based on the work group's experience and needs.

How You Can Help

We need a **roadmap** for Cyberinfrastructure and AI/data science platforms.

Thus, we need **your input** on our strategy and direction.

This will have a wide impact for **both intramural and extramural** and, I expect, will be welcomed.



Center for
Information
Technology

Today's Information Technology,
Tomorrow's Cyberinfrastructure

Thank You!



Charge to the ITCC Working Group

- Provide critical input on NIH IT and cybersecurity governance;
- Articulate high-priority areas for NIH investment in cyberinfrastructure, cybersecurity, AI, and data science;
- Validate or provide additional insight on proposed strategies to support new data generating tools and platforms;
- Evaluate established or proposed platforms for platform interoperability;



Charge to the ITCC Working Group (cont.)

- Identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities on issues related to national biomedical cyberinfrastructure;
- Evaluate and potentially expanding cloud-based tools to expand or enhance access to rich datasets and advanced computational infrastructure, tools, and services;
- Identify and promoting solutions to challenges in training, recruitment, and broadening the technical workforce in biomedical research; and
- Provide insight and feedback on risk-based cybersecurity protections.



Process, Deliverables, and Timeframe

- The ITCC Working Group of the ACD will:
 - Seek broad input from IT and scientific communities in public and private sectors;
 - Include perspectives from those with experience in information technology, cyberinfrastructure, and cybersecurity in a research or clinical environment;
 - Establish a workgroup of 1-2 internal members and 6-10 external members (external to NIH and the ACD);
 - Hold quarterly or bi-annual 90-minute meetings to provide feedback to efforts made on strategies and direction; and
 - Deliver an interim report within 12 months; a final report within 18-24 months.