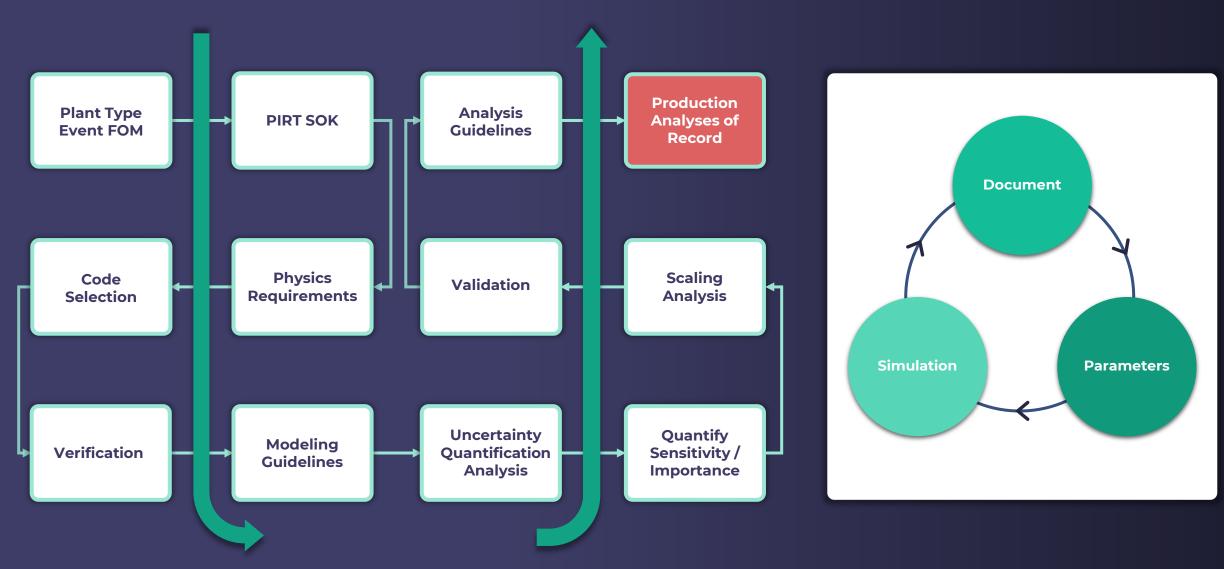


The Digital Implementation of the Evaluation Model Development and Assessment Process or EMDAP (USNRC Regulatory Guide 1.203)

Chris Gosdin FPoliSolutions, LLC

International RELAP5 Users Group Meeting (IRUG) July 30, 2025 | Idaho Falls, ID

EMDAP WORKFLOWS

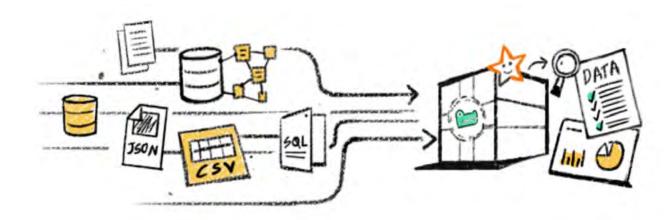


THE DATA WAREHOUSING PROBLEM

1. Legacy experimental comes often in variety of format and media (disparate data sources).

- 2. More important, the same effort is repeated over and over by the different institutions.
- **3.** Once data is gathered from original sources a significant effort is devoted in qualifying the data, organizing the data for the specific application/project.

4. Most of current database are not easily searchable/scrutable.



5. EMDAP and in general licensing applications is all about QA: traceability and transparency. Ease of use: Desire to have a more direct link from data to modeling and simulation.

A Modern Infrastructure for Nuclear Analysis



OGMA is a collaborative digital platform that links engineering simulations, test data collection from disparate sources, data analytics, and documentation artifacts at enterprise scale. The suite enables organizations to maximize the value of their technical data while promoting engineering process efficiency and ensuring data traceability and integrity.



- This software suite consists of four modules. The first, **OGMA-Docs**, is a lightweight, and highly-scalable document management solution with stringent quality control attributes based on NQA-1. Other FPoliAAP applications share a database with this module, allowing for documents to be relationally linked with simulations and test data.
- The second module, **OGMA-Tests**, helps to access to accurate and reliable test data is essential for engineering organizations, utilities, universities, and government agencies. It serves as a centralized and secure single source of truth in which test records can be stored, maintained, qualified, viewed and accessed. This module unifies disparate data sources including numerical data files, reports, and drawings.
- The third module, **OGMA-Sims**, provides a browser-based web UI to manage simulations frameworks, with generic compatibility and support for nuclear engineering tools. A high degree of automation and organizational collaboration, allowing users to submit simulations from a laptop, tablet, or mobile device, receive notifications when complete, and share results, plots, and other visualizations with collaborators.
- The fourth module, **OGMA-Calcs**, is a powerful analysis and notebook management system that bridges experimental data and simulation results. It enables users to create, organize, and execute custom Jupyter-style notebooks directly linked to test cases and simulations. OGMA-Calcs supports a full range of pre-processing (e.g., boundary condition definition, geometry validation, data transformation) and post-processing (e.g., data qualification, plotting, residual analysis) tasks. All calculations are fully traceable and reproducible, making this module essential for generating regulatory-quality outputs, model documentation, and data analysis reports.

OGMA-Docs GOALS

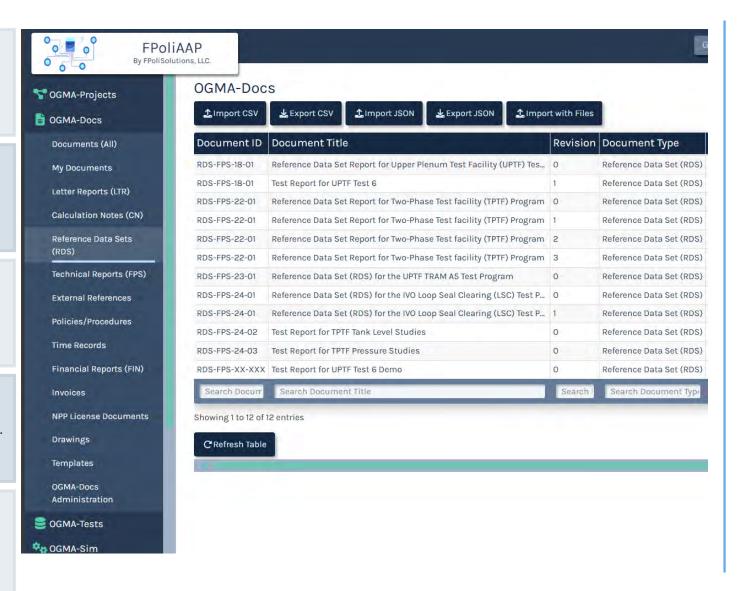
1. Establish document types (reports, drawings, references) and their project roles

2. Tag documents with metadata to support traceability (e.g., test facility, simulation, system region)

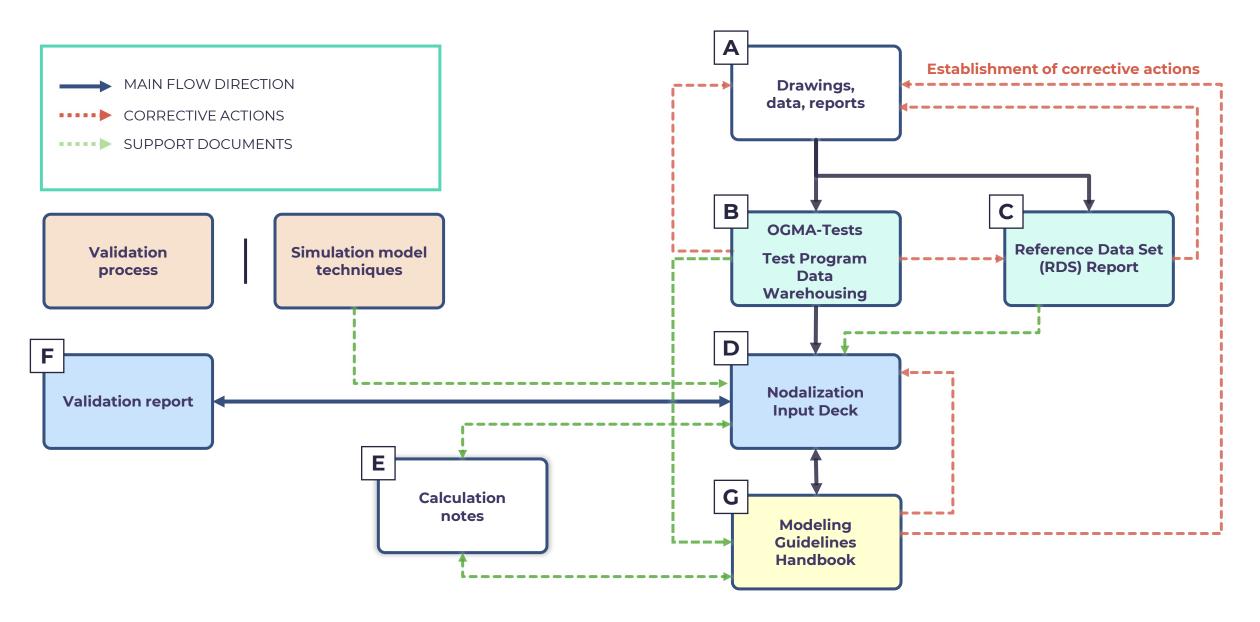
3. Link documentation to test programs, components, and simulation inputs

4. Manage version control, approvals, and archival.

5. Enable search, discovery, and full audit trail of technical decisions



OGMA-Test: Creation of Reference Data Set (RDS)



OGMA-Tests GOALS

1. For each test define relationship to Figures of Merit (FOMs)

2. For each FOM define the metrics for the assessment

3. Visualize/browse test data for trends

4. Synthesis of results

- . Visualize results in transformed coordinates
- . Applied math to establish a distance metric

5. Scaling analysis procedures

Element 1

Establish requirements for evaluation model capability.

- 1. Specify analysis purpose, transient class and power plant class.
- 2. Specify figures of merit.
- Identify systems, components, phases, geometries, fields and processes that should be modeled.
- 4. Identify and rank phenomena and processes.

Element 2

Develop assessment base

- 5. Specify objectives for assessment base.
- 6. Perform scaling analysis and identify similarity criteria.
- 7. Identify existing data and/or perform IETs and SETs to complete database.
- 8. Evaluate effects of IET distortions and SET scale up capability.
- 9. Determine experimental uncertainties.

Element 3

Develop evaluation model

- 10. Establish EM developmental plan.
- 11. Establish EM structure.
- 12. Develop or incorporate closure models.

Element 4

Asses evaluation model adequacy

Closure relations (Bottom-up)

- Determine model pedigree and applicability to simulate physical processes.
- 14. Prepare input and perform calculations to assess model fidelity and/or accuracy.
- 15. Assess scalability of models.

Integrated EM (Top-down)

- 16. Determine capability of field equations and numeric solutions to represent processes and phenomena.
- 17. Determine applicability of EM to simulate system components.
- 18. Prepare input and preform calculations to assess system interactions and global capability.
- Assess scalability of integrated calculations and data for distortions.

EM Resolution

20. Determine EM bases and uncertainties.

NO
Has adequacy standard been met?

Return to appropriate Elements, make and assess corrections.

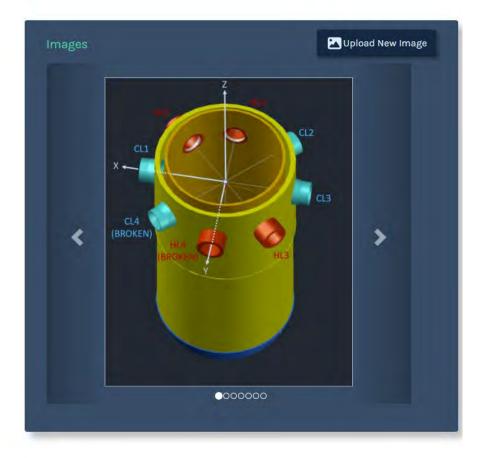
Has adequacy standard been met?

Perform plant event analysis.

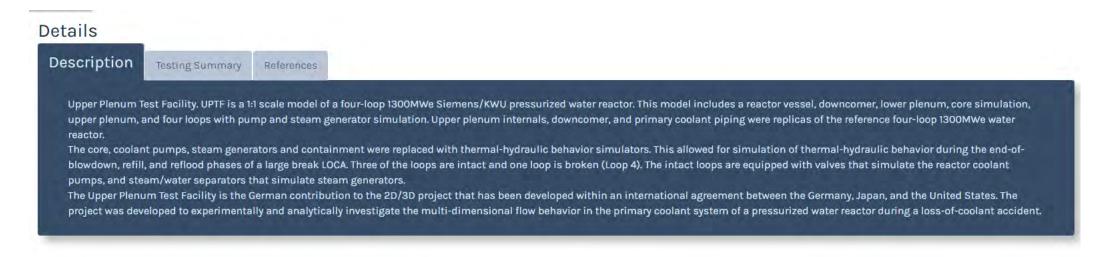
OGMA-Tests Facility Overview

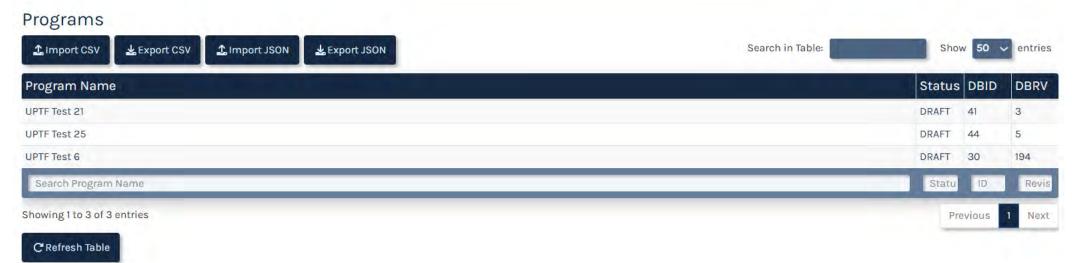
At a Glance

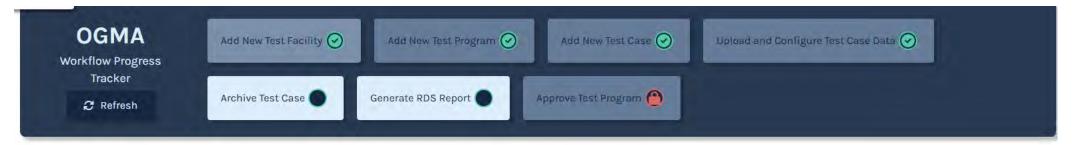




OGMA-Tests Facility Overview







OGMA-Tests Program Page UPTF Test 6



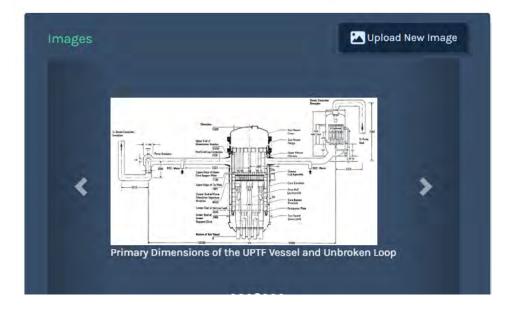
At a Glance

Description

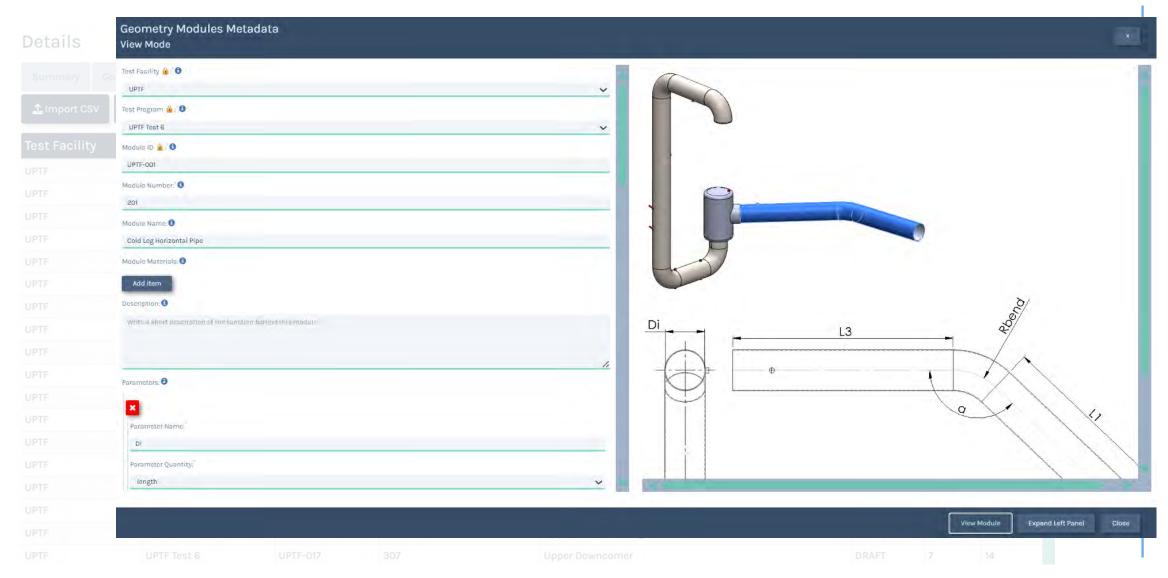
Test 06 simulates a large cold leg break in order to study the countercurrent flow limitation in downcomer, and to establishing a downcomer flooding curve for emergency core coolant. Test 06 includes five test cases, Runs 131, 132, 133, 135 and 136, all designed to study counter current flow in the DC at different boundary conditions. Steam flow was injected into the core simulator and into the steam generator simulators of the intact loops while injecting ECC fluid into cold legs 1-3. The open break in the cold leg of loop 4 allowed steam to pass through the downcomer in an upward direction from the lower plenum to the inlet of the broken leg. Note that the databank file for Run 133 was not available.

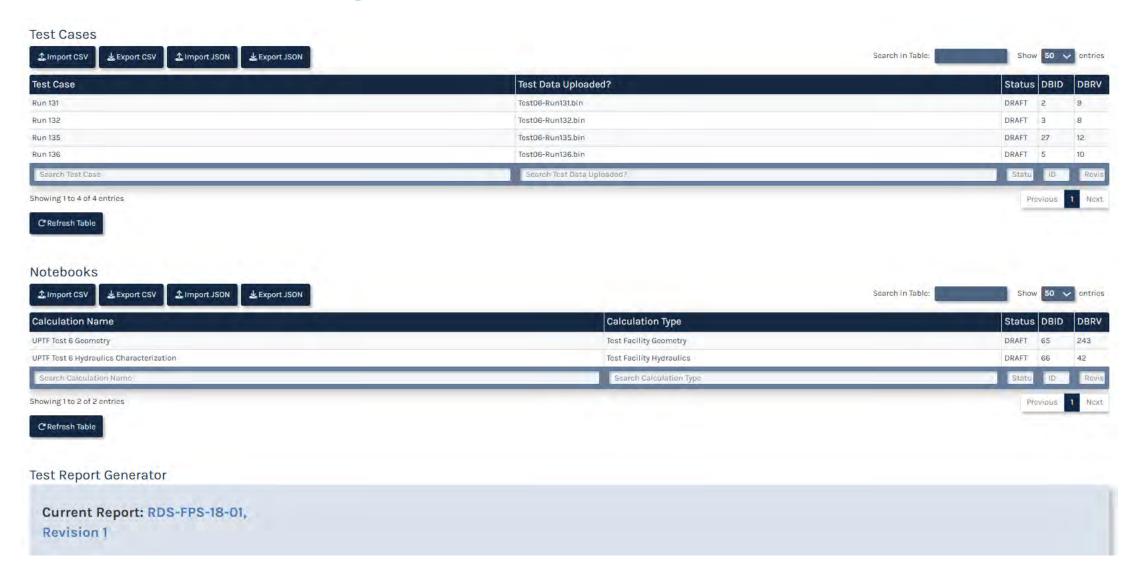
Data Availability

The Upper Plenum Test Facility was a joint project between the United States, Germany, and Japan as part of the 2D/3D Test Program. Information in this report is protected by a non-disclosure agreement with the NRC and full access to the data herein requires a similar NDA between the recipient and the NRC. 2D/3D PROGRAM test data and data reports contained within this RDS should not be directly or indirectly disclosed or transmitted or transferred to a third party.

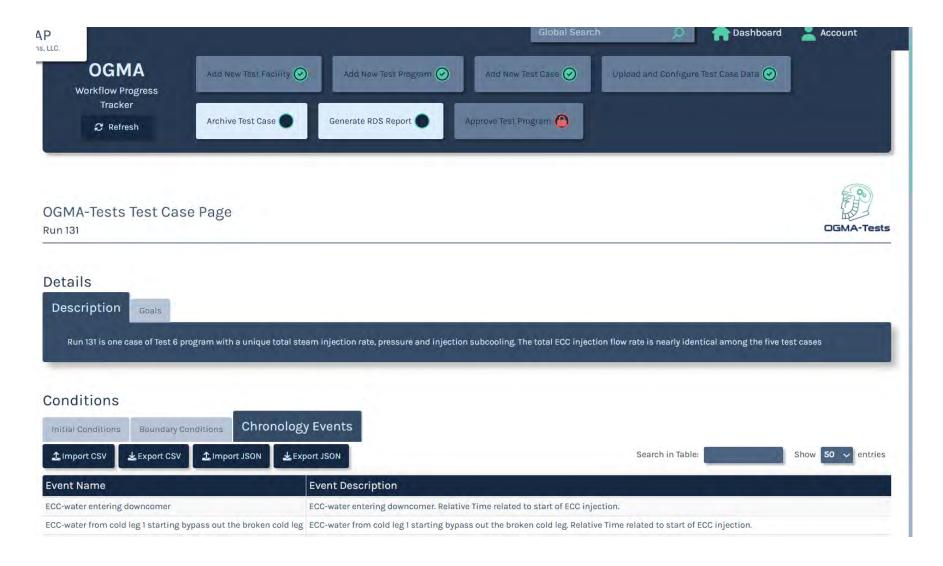


Details							
Summary Goa	Geometry Mo	dules Instrumer	ntation Constants				
1 Import CSV			Search in Table:			Show 50 v entries	
Test Facility	Test Program	Module ID	Module Number	Module Name	Status	DBID	DBRV
UPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-000	300	General Reactor Vessel	DRAFT	40	12
UPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-001	201	Cold Leg Horizontal Pipe	DRAFT	26	2
UPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-002	202	Reactor Coolant Pump	DRAFT	21	3
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-003	203	Cold Leg Vertical Pipe	DRAFT	29	4
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-004	204	Cold Leg Horizontal Pipe	DRAFT	14	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-005	205	Cold Leg Vertical Pipe	DRAFT	16	2
UPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-006	206	Cold Leg Pipe Elbow	DRAFT	2	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-007	207	Cold Leg Horizontal Pipe	DRAFT	12	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-008	208	Cold Leg Pipe Elbow	DRAFT	27	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-009	209	Hot Leg Horizontal Pipe	DRAFT	15	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-010	210	Hot Leg Steam Generator Inlet Pipe Bend	DRAFT	17	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-011	301	Lower Plenum	DRAFT	19	3
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-012	302	Core Inlet Region	DRAFT	22	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-013	303	Core Simulator	DRAFT	6	6
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-014	304	Fuel Assembly Simulator	DRAFT	8	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-015	305	Lower Downcomer	DRAFT	11	16
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-016	306	Upper Core Plate Region	DRAFT	13	2
JPTF	UPTF Test 6	UPTF-017	307	Upper Downcomer	DRAFT	7	14





OGMA-Tests Test Case Overview

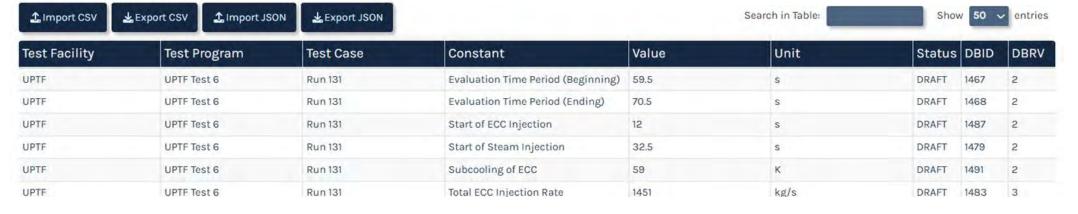


OGMA-Tests Test Case Overview

Test Data



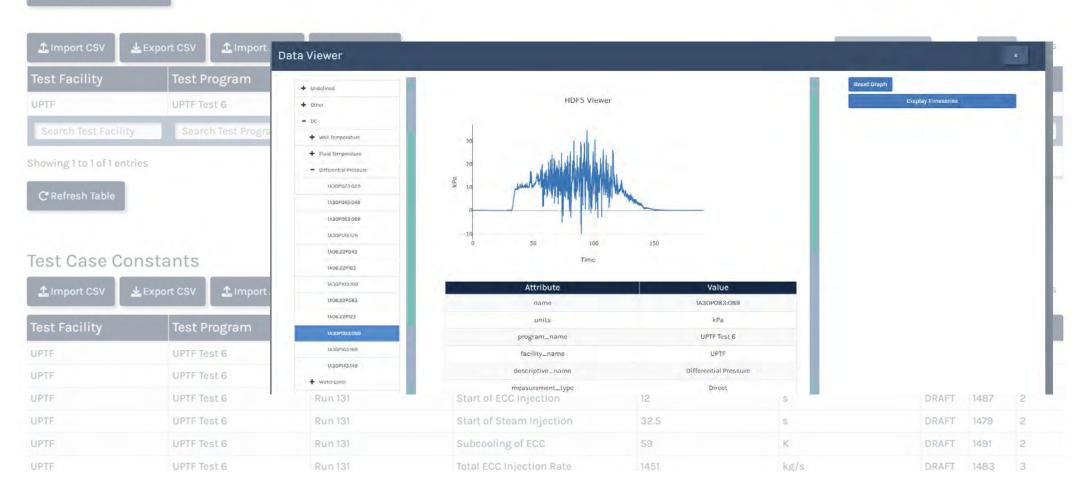
Test Case Constants



OGMA-Tests Test Case Overview

Test Data





OGMA-Sims GOALS

1. Manage simulations workflows

2. Collect and organize simulation data (results)

3. Perform post-processing of simulation results including custom analytics

4. Compare predictions to experimental data (OGMA-Tests)

5. Synthesis of results .Visualize results in transformed coordinates .Applied math to establish a distance metric between

6. UQ and EM Models Calibration

7. Automated reporting

Element 1

Establish requirements for evaluation model capability.

- 1. Specify analysis purpose, transient class and power plant class.
- 2. Specify figures of merit.
- Identify systems, components, phases, geometries, fields and processes that should be modeled.
- 4. Identify and rank phenomena and processes.

Element 2

Develop assessment base

- 5. Specify objectives for assessment base.
- 6. Perform scaling analysis and identify similarity criteria.
- 7. Identify existing data and/or perform IETs and SETs to complete database.
- 8. Evaluate effects of IET distortions and SET scale up capability.
- 9. Determine experimental uncertainties.

Element 3

Develop evaluation model

- 10. Establish EM developmental plan.
- 11. Establish EM structure.
- 12. Develop or incorporate closure models.

Element 4

Assess evaluation model adequacy

Closure relations (Bottom-up)

- 13. Determine model pedigree and applicability to simulate physical processes.
- 14. Prepare input and perform calculations to assess model fidelity and/or accuracy.
- 15. Assess scalability of models.

Integrated EM (Top-down)

- 16. Determine capability of field equations and numeric solutions to represent processes and phenomena.
- 17. Determine applicability of EM to simulate system components.
- 18. Prepare input and preform calculations to assess system interactions and global capability.
- 19. Assess scalability of integrated calculations and data for distortions.

EM Resolution

20. Determine EM bases and uncertainties.

NO Has adequacy standard been met?

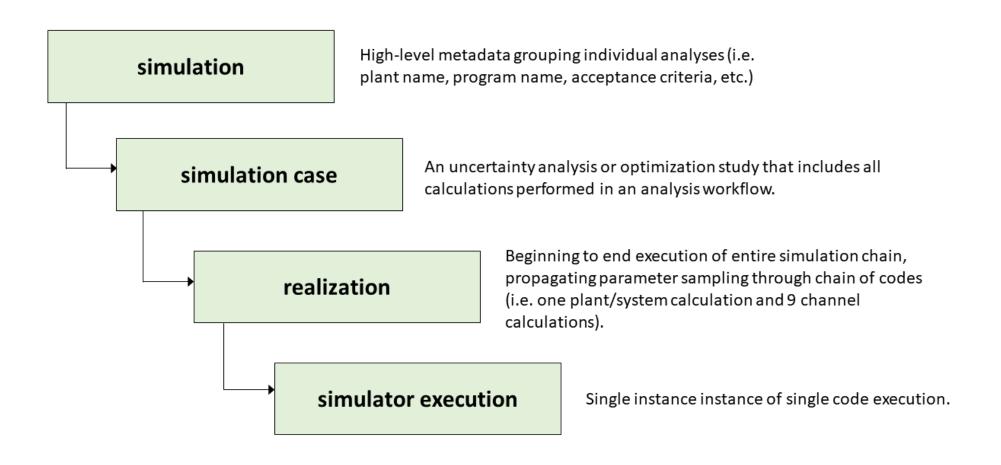
Return to appropriate Elements, make and

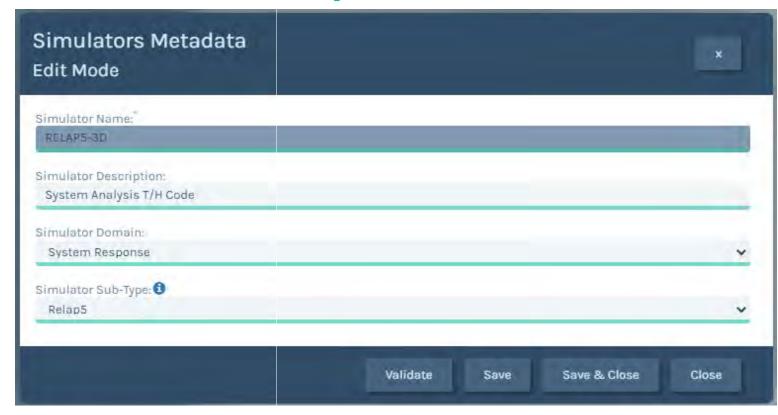
assess corrections.

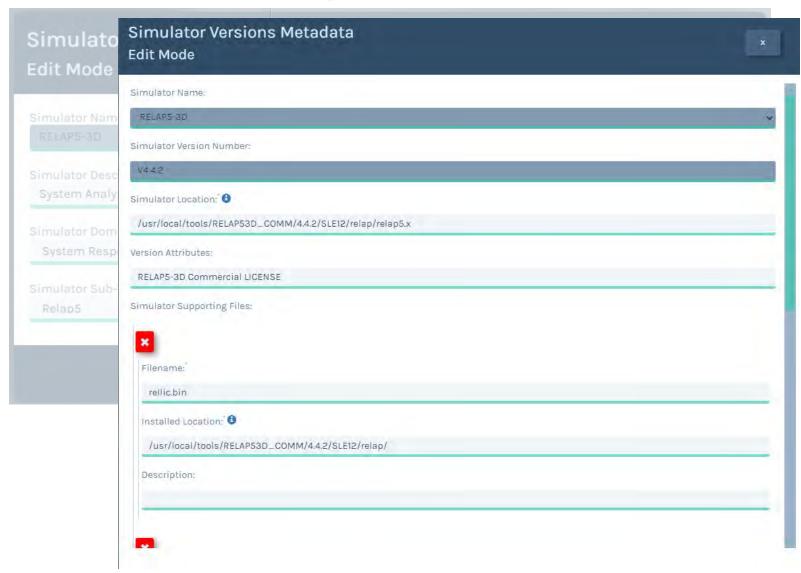
dard been YES

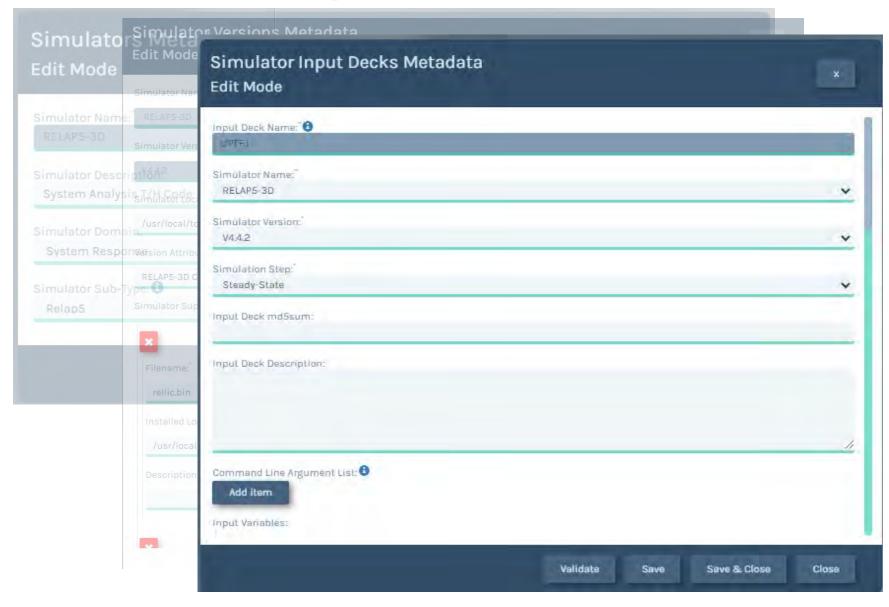
Perform plant event analysis.

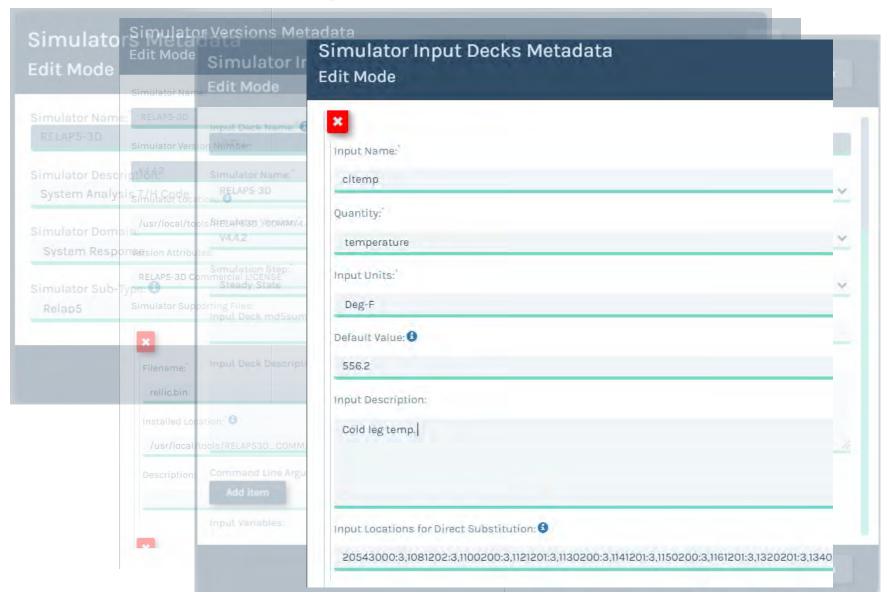
OGMA-Sims Overview

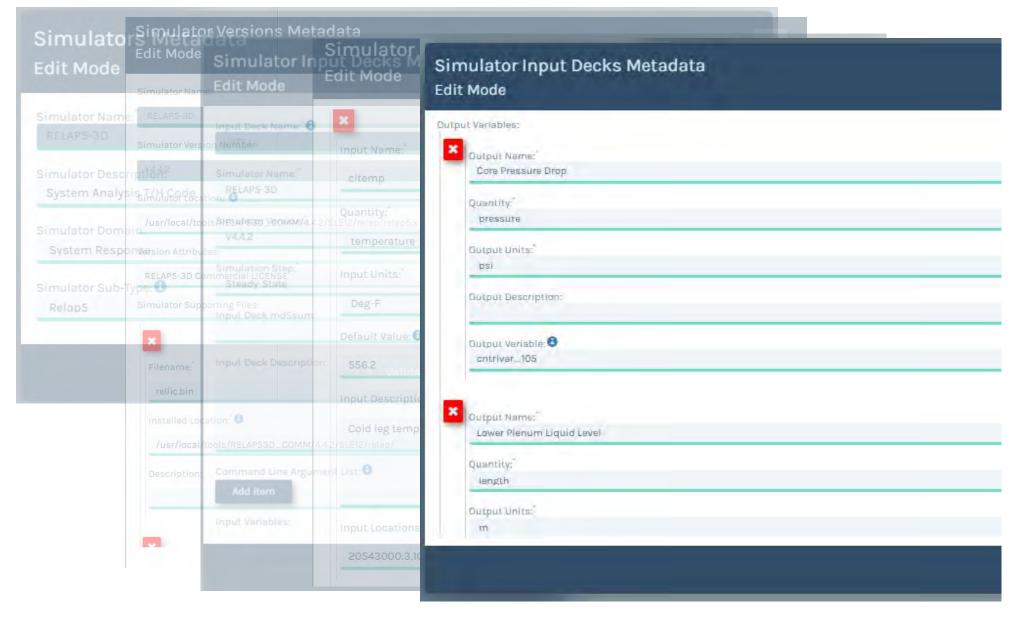


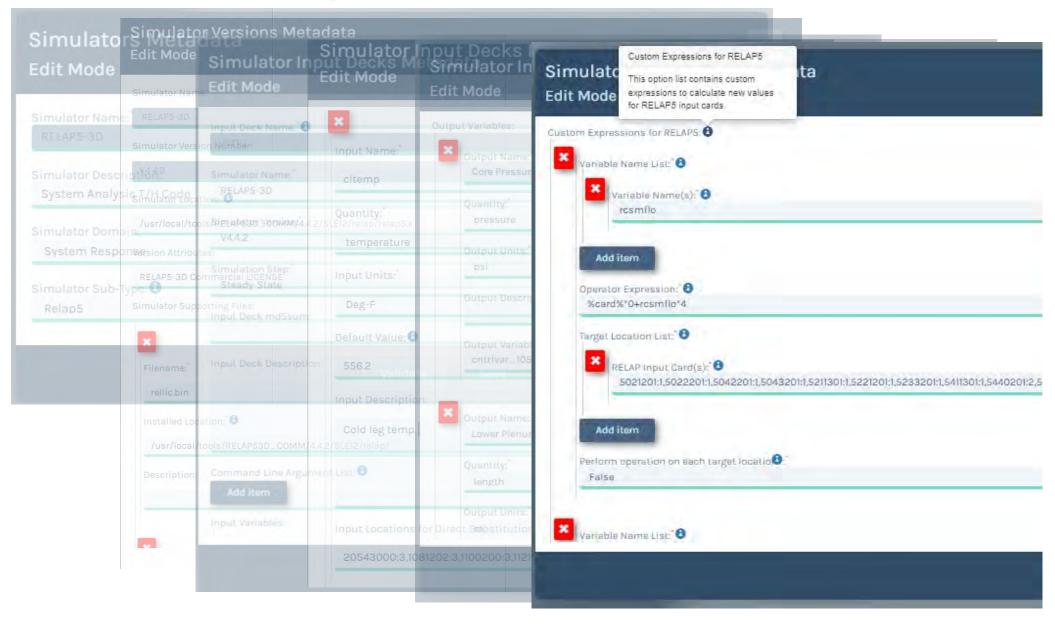


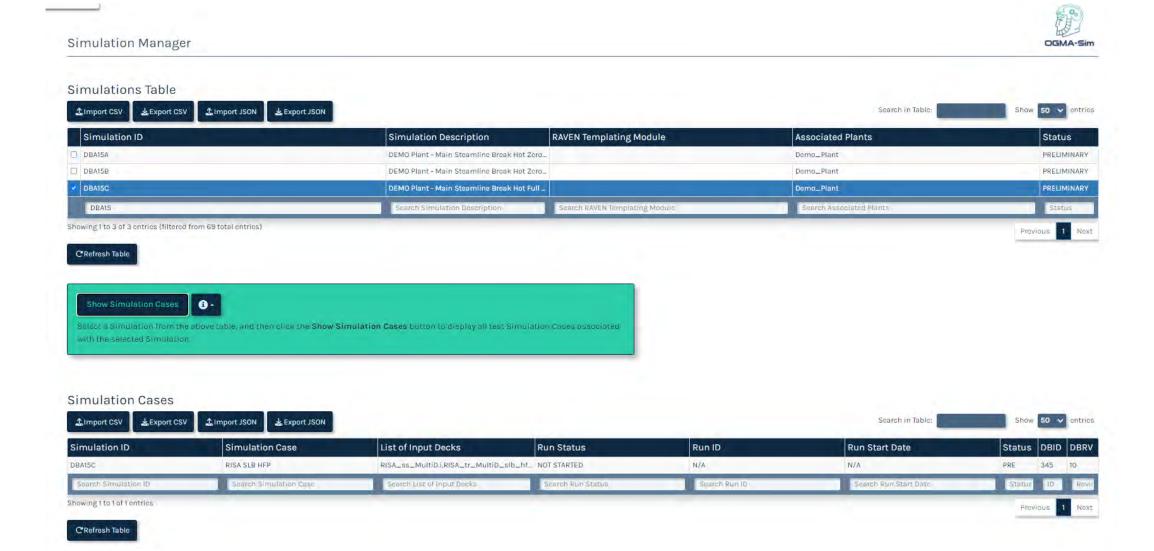


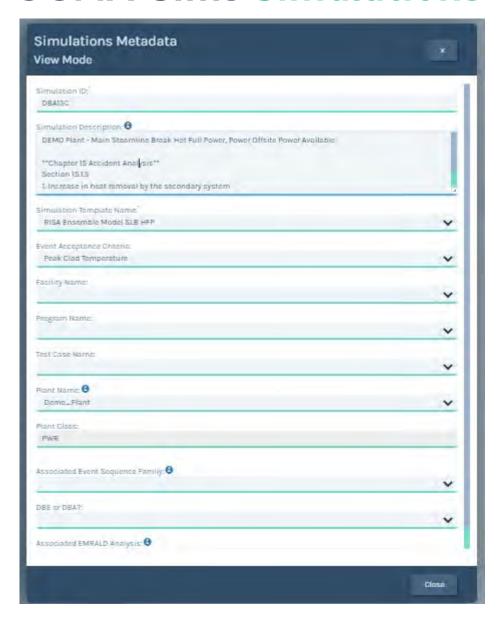


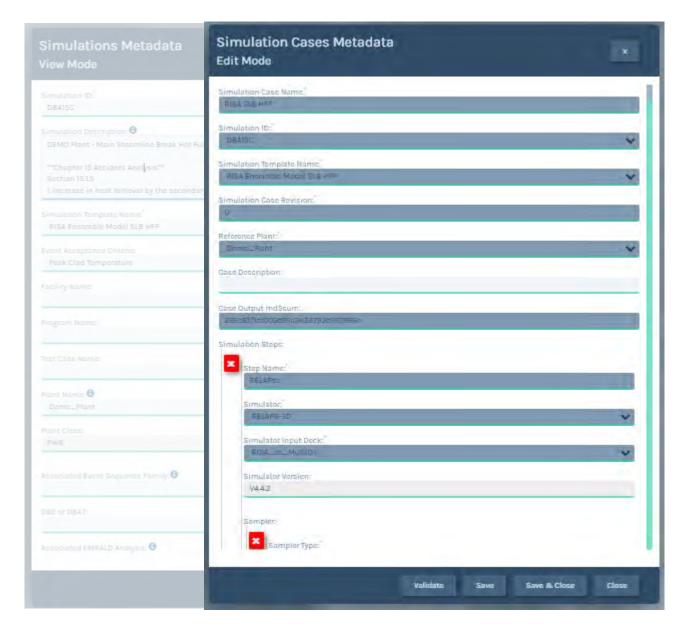


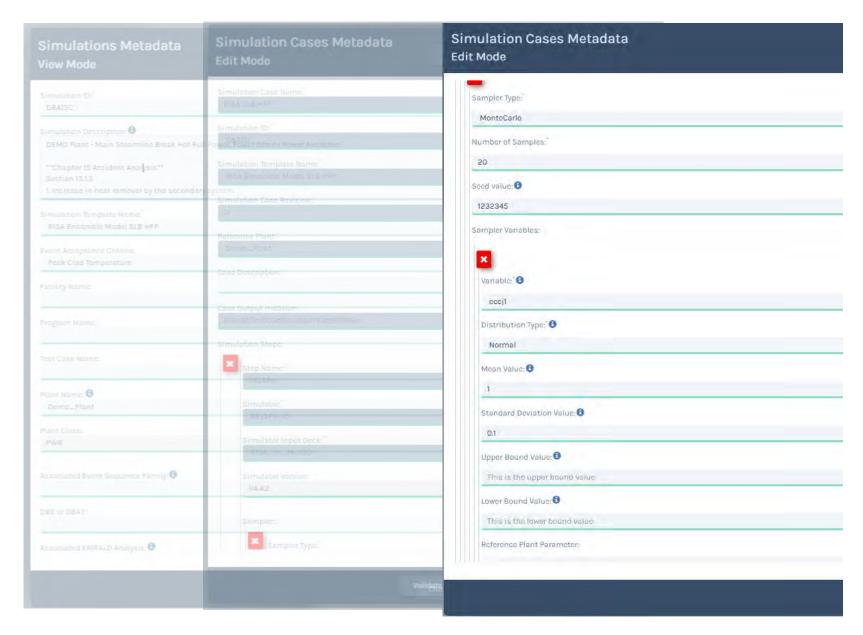


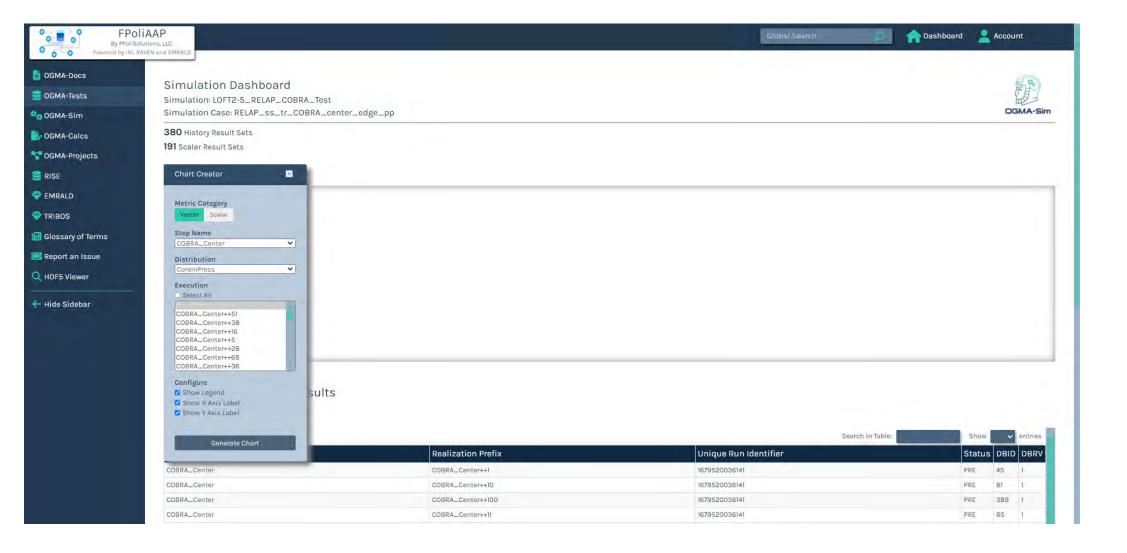


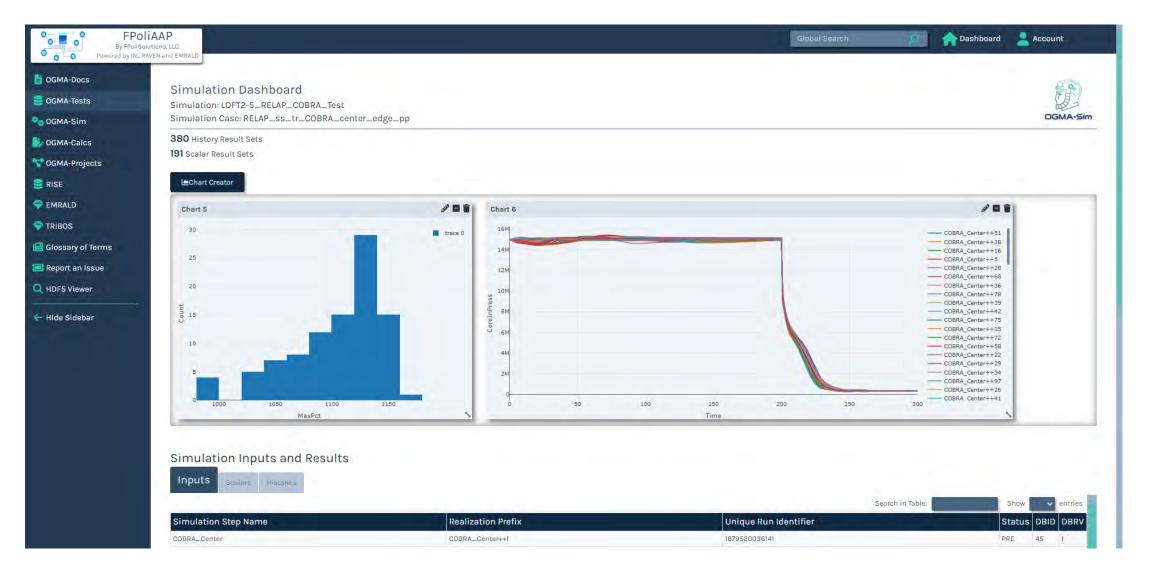












OGMA-Calcs GOALS

- **1.** Perform data qualification and test result review (e.g., energy/mass balances)
 - **2.** Generate boundary/initial conditions from processed test data
 - **3.** Compute geometry-derived values (volume, area, hydraulic resistance)
- **4.** Compare simulation output vs. test data using traceable plots and error metrics
 - **5.** Build and publish calculation notebooks supporting RDS, EM validation, and reports
- **6.** Create autoregression notebooks with metric tracking

Element 1

Establish requirements for evaluation model capability.

- 1. Specify analysis purpose, transient class and power plant class.
- 2. Specify figures of merit.
- 3. Identify systems, components, phases, geometries, fields and processes that should be modeled.
- 4. Identify and rank phenomena and processes.

Element 2

Develop assessment base

- 5. Specify objectives for assessment base.
- 6. Perform scaling analysis and identify similarity criteria.
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Element 4

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Closure relations (Bottom-up)

- 13. Determine model pedigree and applicability to simulate physical processes.
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- 15. Assess scalability of models.

Integrated EM (Top-down)

- 16. Determine capability of field equations and numeric solutions to represent processes and phenomena.
- 17. Determine applicability of EM to simulate system components.
- 18. Prepare input and preform calculations to assess system interactions and global capability.
- 19. Assess scalability of integrated calculations and data for distortions.

EM Resolution

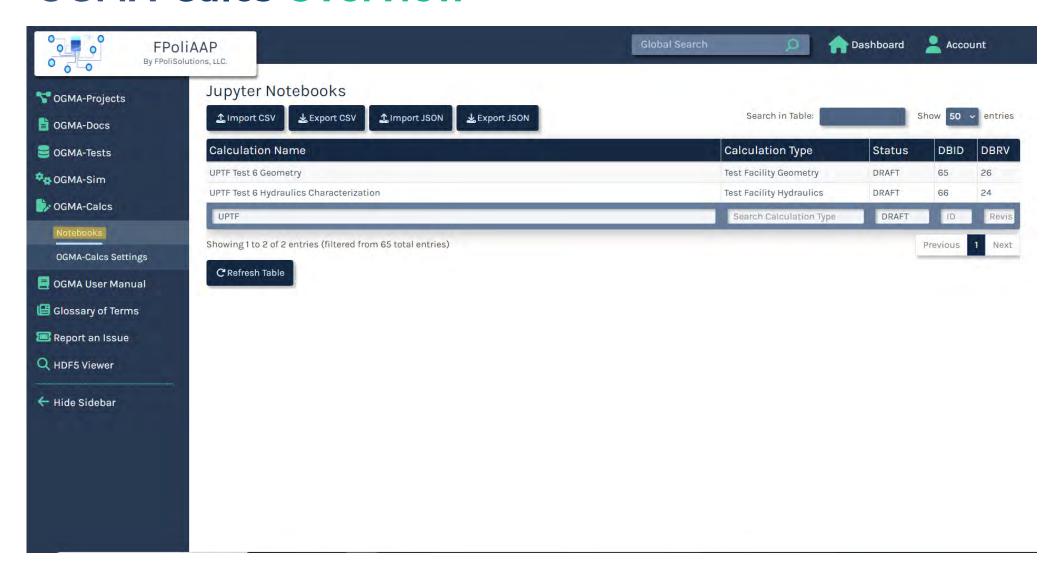
20. Determine EM bases and uncertainties.

NO
Has adequacy standard been met?

Return to appropriate Elements, make and assess corrections.

Has adequacy standard been met?

Perform plant event analysis.



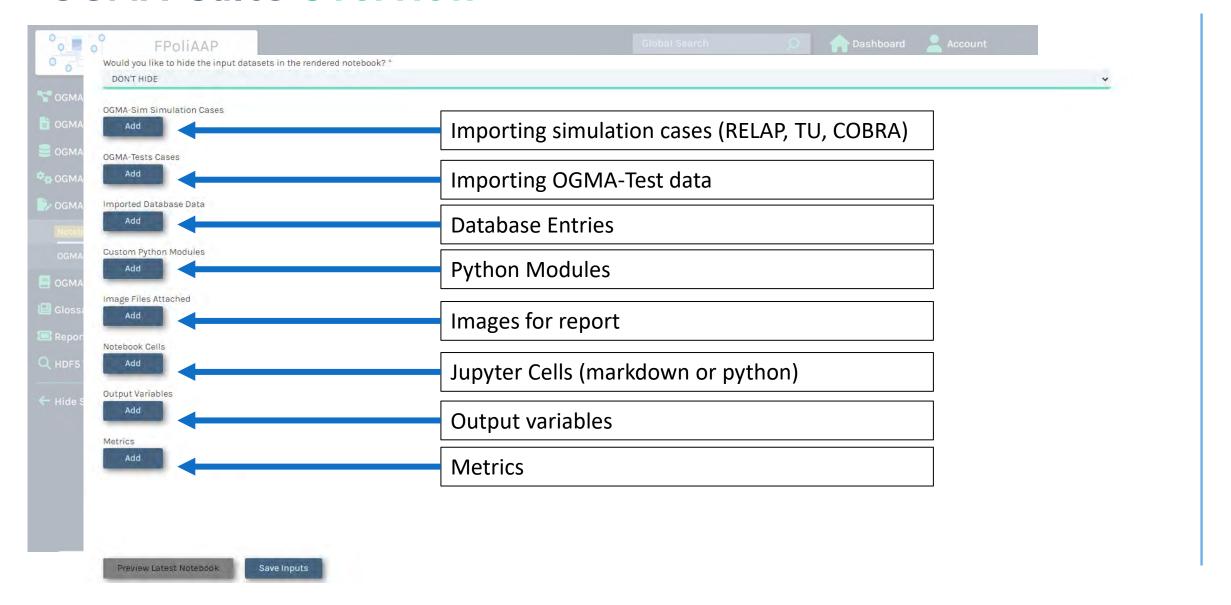


Table 2.1 Selected Mesh UPTF Mesh Description 04x10 Four azimuthal sections, 10 axial levels In [10]: Import base64 with open("20_mesh.De", "rb") as image_file: R2e_mesh = "data:image/png;base64,"-base64.b64encode(image_file.read()).decode() R20 R20 R20

Notebook Explore Notebook

FPoliAAP Notebook Version 0.0

UPTF Test 6 QuickLook Report

OGMA-Sim Inputs

H5PY File Object Name: UPFT Run 131 general

HDF5 File Loaded for OGMA-Sim test case with the following attributes: Simulation: UPTF_Test_6_131
Simulation Case: UPTF Test 6 131 general

H5PY File Object Name: UPFT Run 132 general

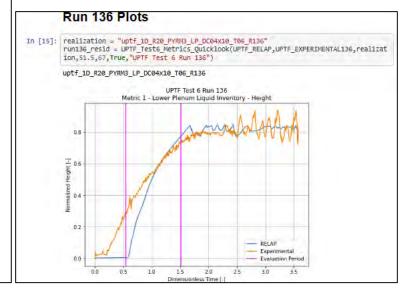
HDF5 File Loaded for OGMA-Sim test case with the following attributes: Simulation: UPTF_Test_6_132 Simulation Case: UPTF_Test_6_132_general

H5PY File Object Name: UPFT_Run_135_general

HDF5 File Loaded for OGMA-Sim test case with the following attributes: Simulation: UPTF_Test_6_135 Simulation Case: UPTF_Test_6_135_general

H5PY File Object Name: UPFT Run 136 general

HDF5 File Loaded for OGMA-Sim test case with the following attributes: Simulation: UPTF_Test_6_136 Simulation Case: UPTF_Test_6_136 general



Methodology and Analysis

3.1 Assessment Metrics

This section describes the Figures of Merit (FOM) and metrics used to assess the RELAP5-3D code in simulating the experiments.

3.1.1 UPTF Test 6 Program Goals

There are seven figures of merit that the simulation runs are used for investigation. For this report, only five will be

addressed. Most FoMs have an associated metric and residual that quantitatively assesses the run's validity. Note that there is a dependency between some of the metrics. For example, the CCFL will impact the timing for the ECC liquid to penetrate in the DC. Similarly, the condensation rate impacts the CCFL and ECC bypass ratio. Additionally, calculations of the condensation efficiency depend on liquid temperatures in the lower plenum; if no liquid enters the LP then the condensation efficiency calculation is nonsensical.

3.1.2 Dimensionless Time

The identified phenomena are evaluated using a specific figure of merit and an associated metric. For each metric, a dimensionless time is used for the independent variable. For this report, most plots are presented using the dimensionless time. The dimensionless time is calculated as the integrated volumetric flow rate of the combined ECC injection divided by the volume of the lower plenum, as follows:

$$ilde{t}(t) = rac{\int_{t_0}^t (\dot{Q}_{ECC}) dt}{V_{LP}}$$

The tilde (\$\tilde{}\$) in this document identifies a dimensionless or normalized value.

3.1.3 Residual Summary

Certain metrics are converted into residuals. The residual reflects the value of the predicted (p) metric minus the measured (m) metric. Since the metrics are time-dependent, the residual is averaged over a selected evaluation period. The average gives a single value residual for each metric. These time-averaged residuals are then easy to compare across codes and code versions.

To calculate the time-averaged residuals, the measured and predicted data are interpolated to the same time array, where the timestep size is constant. The residual is then calculated as the predicted minus the measured value, as shown below. The average residual is then calculated by integrating over the period as, shown below. The residual is time-averaged over a chosen observation period \$\text{SOBELANGE}\$ (S), summarized in Table 1.2.

$$R(\tilde{t}) = FoM_p(\tilde{t}) - FoM_m(\tilde{t})$$

$$R_i = rac{1}{\Delta ilde{t}} \int_{ ilde{t}_0}^{ ilde{t}_0 + \Delta ilde{t}} ig|eta_P(ilde{t}) - eta_M(ilde{t})ig|\,d ilde{t}$$



Notebook Explore Notebook

Table 3 Residuals Summary

Case No.	Upper Plenum Pressure	Azi. DP in DownComer 1 Resid	Azi. DP in DownComer 2 Resid	Azi. DP in DownComer 3 Resid	Azi. DP in DownComer 4 Resid	Critical Value Percent Resid	Cond. Resid Percent NAN Resid
U666MD01C	1.085830129	0.438233777	0.141412507	0.172141416	0.35812276	79.25063816	3.742203742
U666MD02C	1.085830129	0.438233777	0.141412507	0.172141416	0.35812276	79.25063816	3.742203742
U666MD03C	1.153153164	0.438233777	0.141412507	0.172141416	0.35812276	79.62928439	3.742203742
U666MD04C	1.301048945	0.438233777	0.141412507	0.172141416	0.35812276	79.78656753	3.742203742

Notebook Service Outputs

Show 10 v entries

Notebook Output Variable Name	Notebook Output Variable Name
Azi_DP_DownComer1_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.43823377, 'U666MD02C': 0.43823377, 'U666MD03C': 0.43823377, 'U666MD04C': 0.43823377}
Azi_DP_DownComer2_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.141412507, 'U666MD02C': 0.141412507, 'U666MD03C': 0.141412507, 'U666MD04C': 0.141412507}
Azi_DP_DownComer3_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.172141416, 'U666MD02C': 0.172141416, 'U666MD03C': 0.172141416, 'U666MD04C': 0.172141416}
Azi_DP_DownComer4_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.35812276, 'U666MD02C': 0.35812276, 'U666MD03C': 0.35812276, 'U666MD04C': 0.35812276}
Broken_Loop_Pressure_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 2.441263, 'U666MD02C': 2.441263, 'U666MD03C': 2.508778, 'U666MD04C': 2.630658}
Cond_Efficiency_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.2720244, 'U666MD02C': 0.2720244, 'U666MD03C': 0.2681382, 'U666MD04C': 0.2577161}
Cond_Resi_Percent_NAN_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 3.742203742, 'U666MD02C': 3.742203742, 'U666MD03C': 3.742203742, 'U666MD04C': 3.742203742}
Critical_Value_Percent_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 79.25063816, 'U666MD02C': 79.25063816, 'U666MD03C': 79.62928439, 'U666MD04C': 79.78656753}
LP_DP_Resid	{'U666MD01C': 0.191573451, 'U666MD02C': 0.191573451, 'U666MD03C': 0.18814211, 'U666MD04C': 0.205143675}
Sigmoid_Growth_Resid	{"U666MD01C": 0.065043204, "U666MD02C": 0.065043204, "U666MD03C": 0.06798891, "U666MD04C": 0.079312287}

Showing 1 to 10 of 14 entries

Search:





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Simulations Lead
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Website: www.fpolisolutions.com