



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Nuclear Energy

Predictive Capability Maturity Model
(PCMM)

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Sandia National Laboratories
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■ Overview

- Based on concepts developed under DOE's Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC) Program for Nuclear Weapons

■ An Example – NEAMS-Waste

■ Our plan to implement PCMM in NEAMS

■ Summary/Path forward



PCMM what is it and what is not

PCMM is not a Number or a Score

PCMM is a Communication Tool That *Must* Include a Discussion of the Supporting Evidence

PCMM is a Tool for Managing Risk in the Use of Modeling and Simulation

~~PCMM=1-22~~



Predictive Capability Maturity Model (PCMM)

for Computational Modeling and Simulation (M&S)

PCMM components:

- M&S elements
- Maturity levels
- Assessment criteria

It is application specific.

It helps assess the current state of predictive capability.

MATURITY ELEMENT	Maturity Level 0 Low Consequence, Minimal M&S Impact, e.g. Scoping Studies	Maturity Level 1 Moderate Consequence, Some M&S Impact, e.g. Design Support	Maturity Level 2 High-Consequence, High M&S Impact, e.g. Qualification Support	Maturity Level 3 High-Consequence, Decision-Making Based on M&S, e.g. Qualification or Certification
Representation and Geometric Fidelity <i>What features are neglected because of simplifications or stylizations?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment only • Little or no representational or geometric fidelity for the system and BCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant simplification or stylization of the system and BCs • Geometry or representation of major components is defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited simplification or stylization of major components and BCs • Geometry or representation is well defined for major components and some minor components • Some peer review conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentially no simplification or stylization of components in the system and BCs • Geometry or representation of all components is at the detail of "as built", e.g., gaps, material interfaces, fasteners • Independent peer review conducted
Physics and Material Model Fidelity <i>How fundamental are the physics and material models and what is the level of model calibration?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment only • Model forms are either unknown or fully empirical • Few, if any, physics-informed models • No coupling of models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some models are physics based and are calibrated using data from related systems • Minimal or ad hoc coupling of models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physics-based models for all important processes • Significant calibration needed using separate effects tests (SETs) and integral effects tests (IETs) • One-way coupling of models • Some peer review conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All models are physics based • Minimal need for calibration using SETs and IETs • Sound physical basis for extrapolation and coupling of models • Full, two-way coupling of models • Independent peer review conducted
Code Verification <i>Are algorithm deficiencies, software errors, and poor SQE practices corrupting the simulation results?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgment only • Minimal testing of any software elements • Little or no SQE procedures specified or followed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code is managed by SQE procedures • Unit and regression testing conducted • Some comparisons made with benchmarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some algorithms are tested to determine the observed order of numerical convergence • Some features & capabilities (F&C) are tested with benchmark solutions • Some peer review conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All important algorithms are tested to determine the observed order of numerical convergence • All important F&Cs are tested with rigorous benchmark solutions • Independent peer review conducted
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A tool for assessing and communicating progress in predictive capability.



Predictive Capability Maturity Model (PCMM)

for Computational Modeling and Simulation (M&S)

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Elements are important not because they are on the table.

PCMM Overview

Nuclear Energy

- **PCMM is in the service of organizing evidence to help tell the modeling and simulation (M&S) story.**
- **PCMM table describes what activities within each element are undertaken at each of the levels of maturity.**
- **Target levels of maturity can be established based on the intended application.**

The assessment is to inform what level has been achieved compared to the desired level, to help prioritize the VU activities & to allocate resources.



PCMM Elements

Nuclear Energy

Representation and Geometric Fidelity

What features are neglected because of simplifications or stylizations?

Physics and Material Model Fidelity

How fundamental are the physics and material models and what is the level of model calibration?

Code Verification

Are algorithm deficiencies, software errors, and poor SQE practices corrupting the simulation results?

Solution Verification

Are numerical solution errors and human procedural errors corrupting the simulation results?

Model Validation

How carefully is the accuracy of the simulation and experimental results assessed at various tiers in a validation hierarchy?

Uncertainty Quantification and Sensitivity Analysis

How thoroughly are uncertainties and sensitivities characterized and propagated?

These elements need to be customized for a given application.

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Maturity Levels

Nuclear Energy

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- Level 0: Minimal M&S impact (e.g., scoping studies)
- Level 1: Some M&S impact (e.g., design support or qualification test support)
- Level 2: High M&S impact (qualification decision support)
- Level 3: Decision making based predominately on M&S (dominant basis for qualification or certification)

The goal is not to grade. It is to inform and communicate.



Solution Verification Element

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Solution verification is considered an important element in M&S and thus put on the table.

The criteria associated with this element needs to be relevant to the given application.

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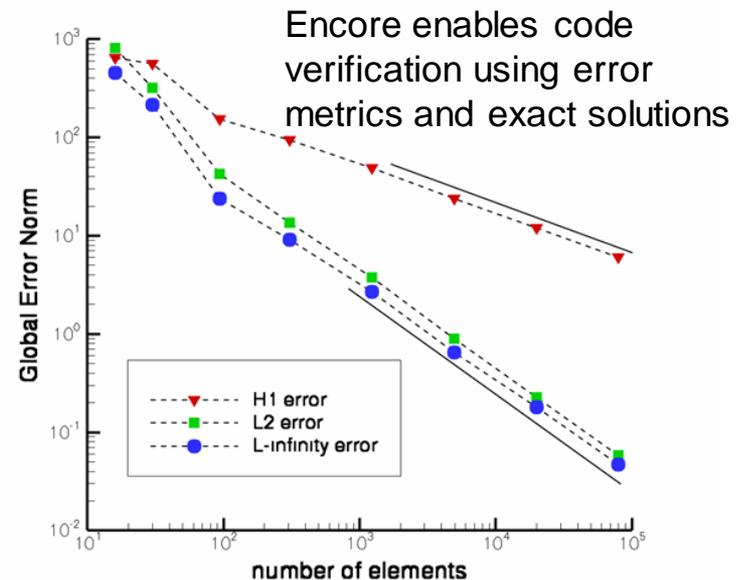


Code and Solution Verification Elements

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We can be more objective on the verification rows of PCMM through:

- Better error estimators and adaptive schemes,
- Better feature coverage measuring capabilities for code verification
- We developed capabilities in that area



Encore supports the code and solution verification elements in PCMM.

What does PCMM do?

■ Use PCMM to:

- (1) help collect the right kind of evidence,
- (2) organize the evidence to tell the story

■ **VU evidence must exist before it can be assessed.**

- The IPSC's generate the evidence.
 - What evidence will they generate?
 - Will it tell a coherent story?
 - Will it be adequate? (History tells us that probably it will not.)

■ This is where PCMM implementation comes in.

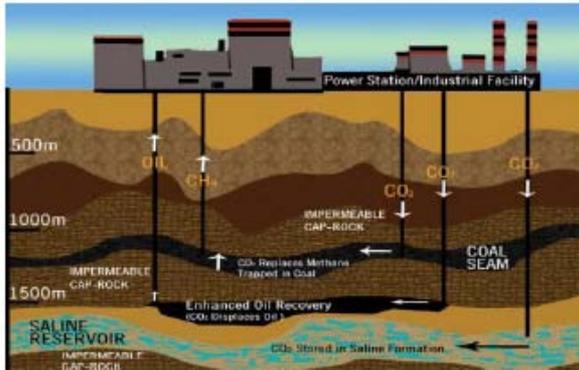
Implementation of the PCMM for NEAMS

Suggested Implementation Steps:

1. Identify as clearly as possible, the type of evidence that should be generated (for different levels of maturity).
 - See next slides for an example
2. Generate the evidence
3. Manage the evidence
 - Document it
 - Add it to a evidence management system (just like QA evidence)
 - Report evidence status periodically



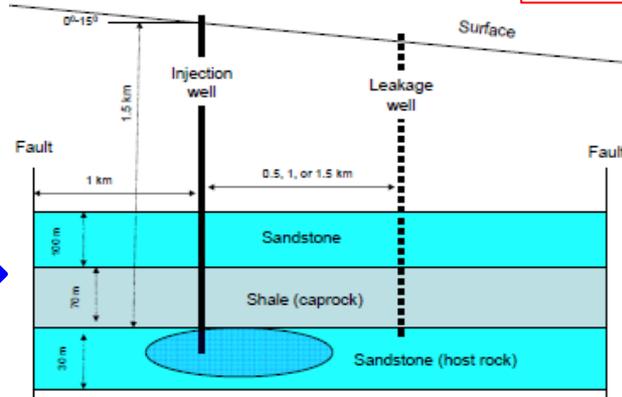
NEAMS – Hypothetical Example



Assess this M&S activity using PCMM



Create a model (M1) of application of interest



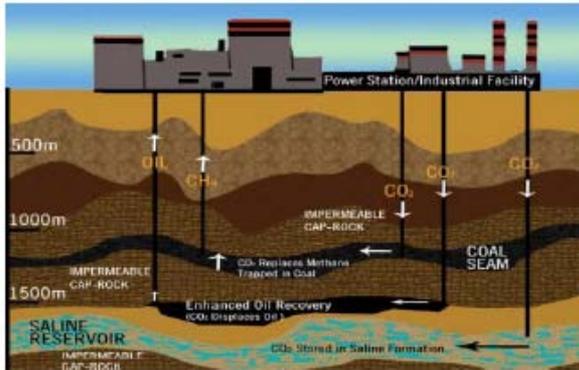
Run model (M1) using TOUGH2 V.2 to get output

**Analysis Code:
TOUGH2 V.2**





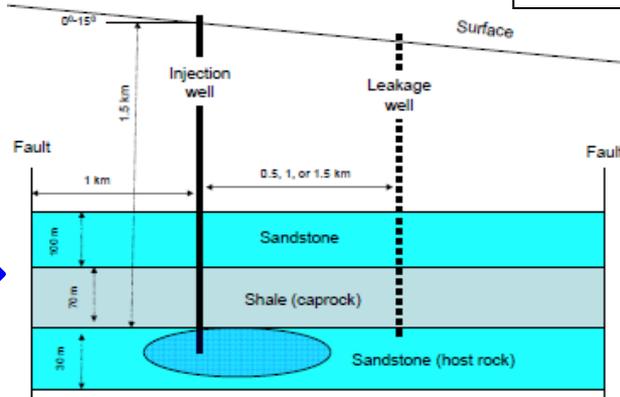
NEAMS – Hypothetical Example w/PCMM elements



Example courtesy of Wang et al, 2010

Physics and Material Model Fidelity
How fundamental are the physics and material models and what is the level of model calibration?

Representation and Geometric Fidelity
What features are neglected because of simplifications or stylizations?



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Are numerical solution errors and human procedural errors corrupting the simulation results?

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Analysis Code:
TOUGH2 V.2

Desired output



Example: Assessment Table for the Solution Verification Row

		MATURITY	Maturity Level 0 Low Consequence, Minimal M&S Impact, e.g. Scoping Studies	Maturity Level 1 Moderate Consequence, Some M&S Impact, e.g. Design Support	Maturity Level 2 High-Consequence, High M&S Impact, e.g. Qualification Support	Maturity Level 3 High-Consequence, Decision-Making Based on M&S, e.g. Qualification or Certification																										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="6"> Practice I/O Verification Numerical I Parameter Sensitivity Mesh Refinement Study Error Estimation </td> <td rowspan="6"> M </td> <td> Representation and Geometric Fidelity <small>What features are neglected because of simplifications or stylizations?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Physics and Material Model Fidelity <small>How fundamental are the physics and material models and what is the level of model calibration?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Code Verification <small>Are algorithm deficiencies, software errors, and poor SOE practices corrupting the simulation results?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Solution Verification <small>Are numerical solution errors and human procedural errors corrupting the simulation results?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Model Validation <small>How carefully is the accuracy of the simulation and experimental results assessed at various tiers in a validation hierarchy?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Uncertainty Quantification and Sensitivity Analysis <small>How thoroughly are uncertainties and sensitivities characterized and propagated?</small> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Practice I/O Verification Numerical I Parameter Sensitivity Mesh Refinement Study Error Estimation	M	Representation and Geometric Fidelity <small>What features are neglected because of simplifications or stylizations?</small>					Physics and Material Model Fidelity <small>How fundamental are the physics and material models and what is the level of model calibration?</small>					Code Verification <small>Are algorithm deficiencies, software errors, and poor SOE practices corrupting the simulation results?</small>					Solution Verification <small>Are numerical solution errors and human procedural errors corrupting the simulation results?</small>					Model Validation <small>How carefully is the accuracy of the simulation and experimental results assessed at various tiers in a validation hierarchy?</small>					Uncertainty Quantification and Sensitivity Analysis <small>How thoroughly are uncertainties and sensitivities characterized and propagated?</small>				
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3	**3**



Example: Assessment Table for the Solution Verification Row

Assess the current “maturity status” of Solution Verification - for a particular numerical solution related to a NEAMS Problem

Table shows the kinds of evidence needed and the current status

Maturity \ Practice	0	1	2	3
I/O Verification	No Inspection	Inspection by Analyst	Inspection by Peers	Results Independently Reproduced
Numerical Model Parameter Sensitivity	Little or None	Informal Investigations	Systematic Investigations	Systematic Investigations of SRQ sens.
Mesh Refinement Study	None	In progress or soln. non-asy.	SRQ's possibly Asymptotic	SRQ's definitely Asymptotic.
Error Estimation	None	Implementation in progress	Estimates for some SRQ's	Estimates & Error Bars for all SRQ's

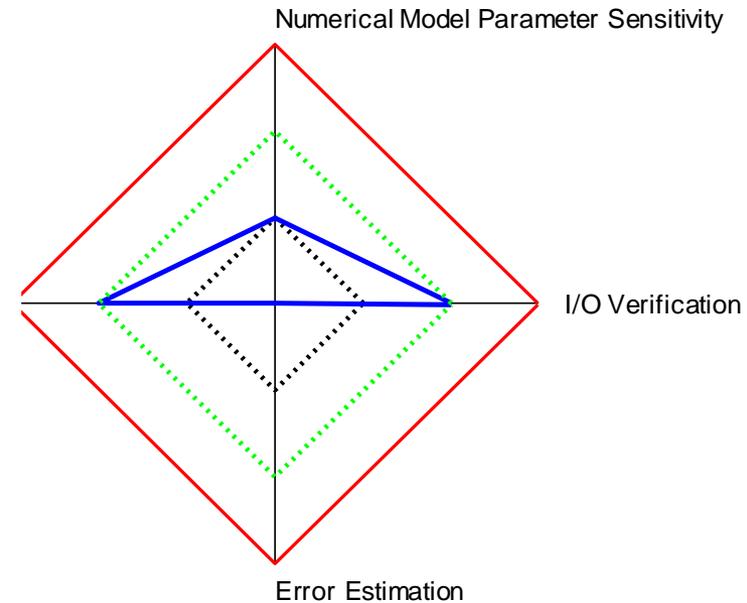


Example: Assessment Table for the Solution Verification Row

■ Solution verification assessment based on:

- Running the model using the TOUGH2 V2 code and
- Based on a specific numerical solution

Mesh Refinement Study



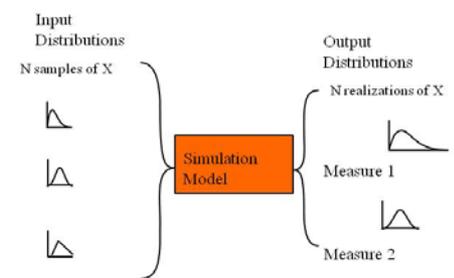
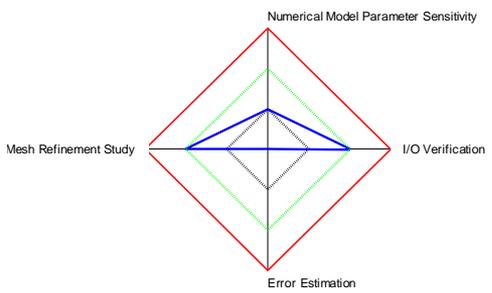
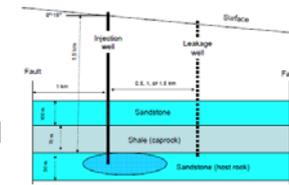
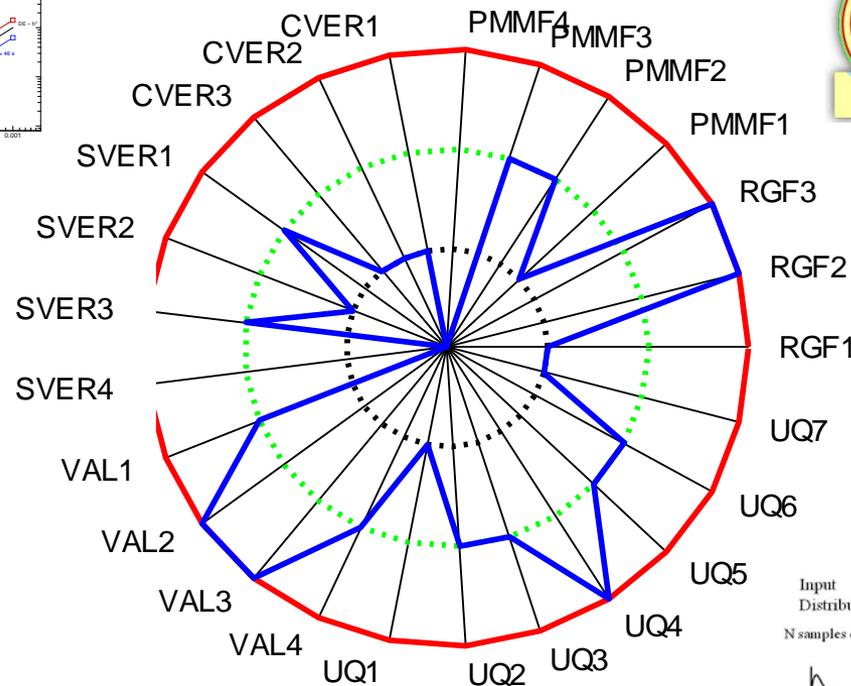
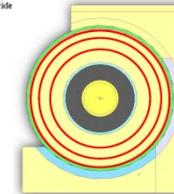
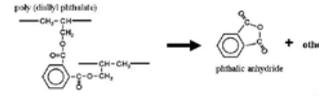
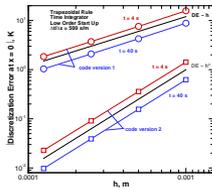
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Radar plot is a graphical way to visualize PCMM assessment.

Similar assessment tables are created for the other elements



PCMM Must Include the Supporting Evidence



PCMM is intended to make people think about VU in a systematic way and to organize their evidence to tell a story.

How We Will Do This in FY11

Nuclear Energy

1. Work closely with the Waste IPSC

- Develop the PCMM evidence tables for PA, high-fidelity, and sub-continuum simulations,
- Ensure VU evidence requirements get into Evidence Management Software
- Focus on the identified Challenge Problem (specific codes, solutions, models)
- Produce complete collection of VU status tables for Challenge Problem
- We do not need final Challenge Problem results in order to perform this study

2. Modify our thinking as we learn more about how this works in practice

3. Solicit feedback and communicate with the other IPSC's with eye toward future implementations

4. Collaborate with Peter Schultz' PCMM effort on sub-continuum to ensure that this is part of the implementation.



- **Presented PCMM as it currently exists and some modifications to make it more NEAMS-applicable**

- **NEAMS-Waste - VU Support**
 - Developing a PCMM-like set of tables & VU evidence generators
 - Coordinating with Waste IPSC evidence management software development effort to ensure that the PCMM approach is integrated into the software
 - Performing an initial VU assessment when one or more Waste IPSC problem effort is “assessable”.

- **Support Reactors IPSC in developing a V&V plan**