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SCHOOL OF NUCLEAR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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Recent aspects in process oriented knowledge management

D. BERAHA
Gesellschaft fuer Anlagen-und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) mbH
Forschungsgelaende
85748 Garching bei Muenchen
GERMANY



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David Beraha Gesellschaft für Anlagen- und Reaktorsicherheit (GRS) mbH

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Aims of The "New" Knowledge Management (TNKM; Firestone, McElroy)

- "Knowledge" and "Knowledge Management" have to be defined for KM to have a sound scientific base
 - → KM regarded as a social science



Knowledge Management Definition

- Many definitions exist:
 - Justified true belief (Takeuchi, Nonaka)
 - Information in context
 - Understanding based on experience
 - Experience or information that can be communicated or shared
 - ..



- TNKM's Approach: 3 Types of Knowledge (Karl Popper)
 - World 1 Knowledge: encoded structures in physical systems (e.g. genetic encoding in DNA)
 - World 2 Knowledge: our beliefs which have survived our tests, evaluations and experiences → Subjective Knowledge
 - World 3 Knowledge: knowledge claims that have survived testing and evaluation by agents (individual, group, community, team, organization, society etc.) → Objective Knowledge



Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom

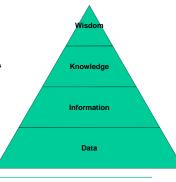
 Information (Shannon, 1948): everything that is structured (i.e., not white noise)

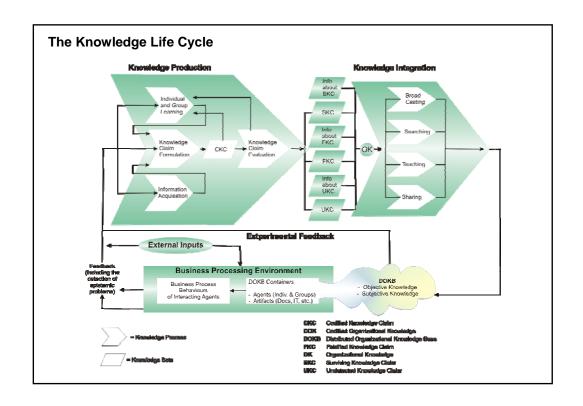
ightarrow Data and Knowledge are Information

- The "pyramid" is ill conceived

- Instead, concept of the "knowledge life cycle"

 Knowledge is information which has withstood falsification ("been validated")







Knowledge Management

- "KM is a management discipline that seeks to enhance organization knowledge processing"
 - → KM is **knowledge process** management (since "managing knowledge" is impossible)
- Knowledge Processes (production and integration) develop naturally in all organizations
 - Don't harm those natural tendencies
 - Try to support and improve them
 - Knowledge processes take place at all levels in the organization



Some ideas from TNKM

- Innovation
 - cannot be "designed" or "managed"
 - KM support by discovering and strengthening the knowledge production processes
 - Only way leading to sustainability
- KM Strategy
 - Does not come "first"
 - Is an outcome of knowledge processing
 - Transparency required

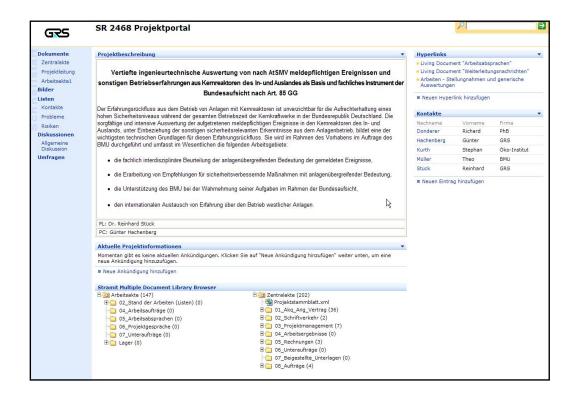


- Knowledge Claims
 - All knowledge must undergo falsification processes
 - The reason for accepting or rejecting a knowledge claim must be traceable
 - If feasible, the "tests" performed should be stated
- Envisaged Tools: Enterprise Knowledge Portals
 - Integration of knowledge claims, transparency of knowledge tests
 - Technology in phase of development



Process-orientation at GRS

- "Capture knowledge as it is being produced in the work process, make it available when needed"
- Consequence: A Portal for each Project
 - GRS is exclusively financed by Projects
 - Projects are the most important Business Processes at GRS
 - Efforts to support Project Work
 - Integrated in the GRS Portal





- Simplest Process Model as Project Default
 - Start
 - Produce a State of Art Report
 - Milestones and End
 - · Debriefing Session
 - Project leader, team members, outside staff (particularly newcomers, leaving experts), project controller
 - A questionnaire has been elaborated
 - Produce a Lessons Learned document
 - → The whole project should be traceable (also by time line), decisions and the reasons for taking them should be transparent



- Example: Development of new KTA Guidelines:
 - Reasons e.g. for decisions, limit values etc. are stated