



*The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics*



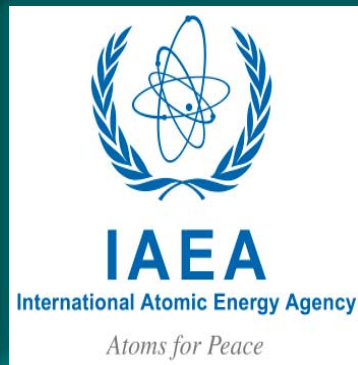
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Joint ICTP-IAEA School of Nuclear Energy Management

8 - 26 August 2011

Nuclear Knowledge Management – Why and for what?

Yanko Yanev
*IAEA, Vienna
Austria*



MANAGING NUCLEAR KNOWLEDGE

THE IAEA PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

Yanko Yanev
Head IAEA NKM Program

Agenda for today

- Introduction to Knowledge management
- Nuclear knowledge
- Nuclear Knowledge Management and Human Resource Development
- IAEA perspective
- QUO VADIS?

Managing Nuclear Knowledge

- What does it mean?
 - Why we should do it?
 - How this is done?

I A E A Role and Activities

Knowledge?

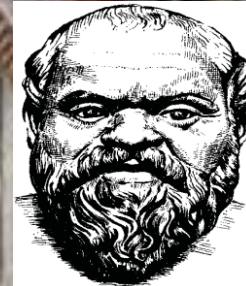
- the acquiring, understanding and interpreting of information.
- Knowledge is often used to refer to a body of facts and principles accumulated over time.
- Knowledge gives information a purpose or a use. Data leads to information and information leads to knowledge.
- Knowledge confers a capacity for effective action

Knowledge

- The principal obstacle to knowledge management for many is the lack of a profound understanding of knowledge.
- When trying to define “knowledge”, people are making a really ugly mess of “managing information”.
- In practice, the terms information and knowledge are often used interchangeably.

Many have tried....

Raphael's *School of Athens* and the
Wisdom of the
Ancients

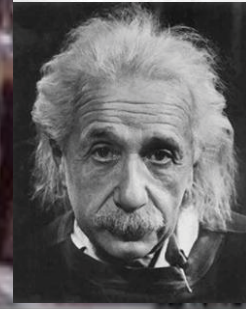


Knowledge is the mother
of all virtue; all vice
proceeds from ignorance



Knowledge is power

Learning is a treasure
which accompanies
its owner everywhere



Knowledge is experience
everything else
is information

Introduction to Knowledge Management

- **Business activity** with two primary aspects:
 - Treating the knowledge component of everyday work as an explicit concern of business, reflected in relevant strategy, policy, and practice at all levels of the organization.
 - Making a direct connection between an organization's intellectual assets (both explicit [recorded] and tacit [personal know-how]) and positive business results.

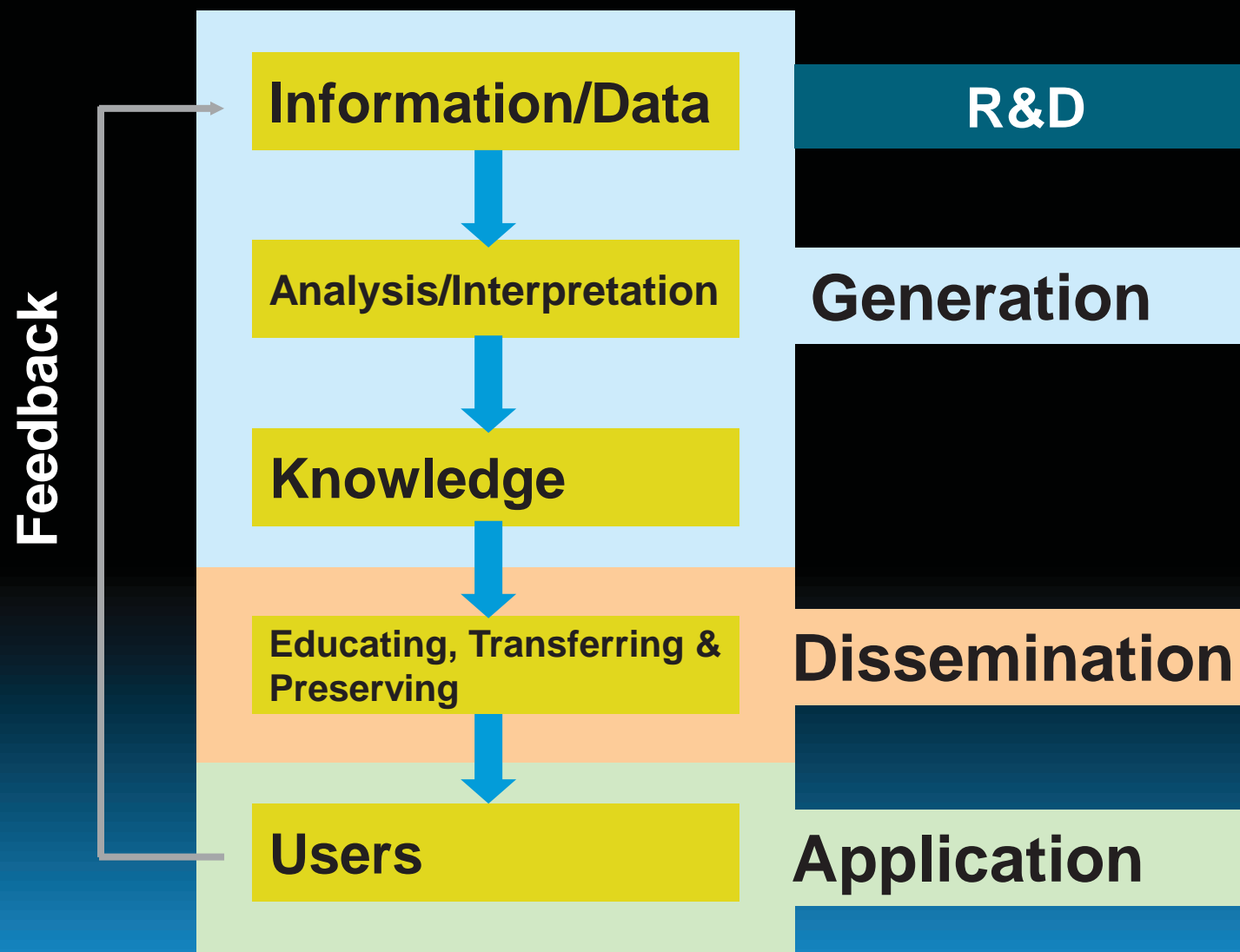
Definitions

- Knowledge management is hard to define because knowledge is hard to define.
- How would a nurse or a doctor define **'health care'** succinctly?
- How would a CEO describe **"management"**?
How would a CFO describe **"compensation"**?
- How we at the IAEA define **"proliferation resistance"**

Knowledge management:

- Connected with several well-known management strategies, practices, and business issues, including
 - ▣ change management
 - ▣ best practices
 - ▣ risk management
 - ▣ benchmarking
 - ▣ may be others.
- Knowledge management is a natural extension of 'business process reengineering,'

The Knowledge Processes



Nuclear Knowledge

a remarkable achievement of human development



1945

1955

1965

1975

1985

1995

2005

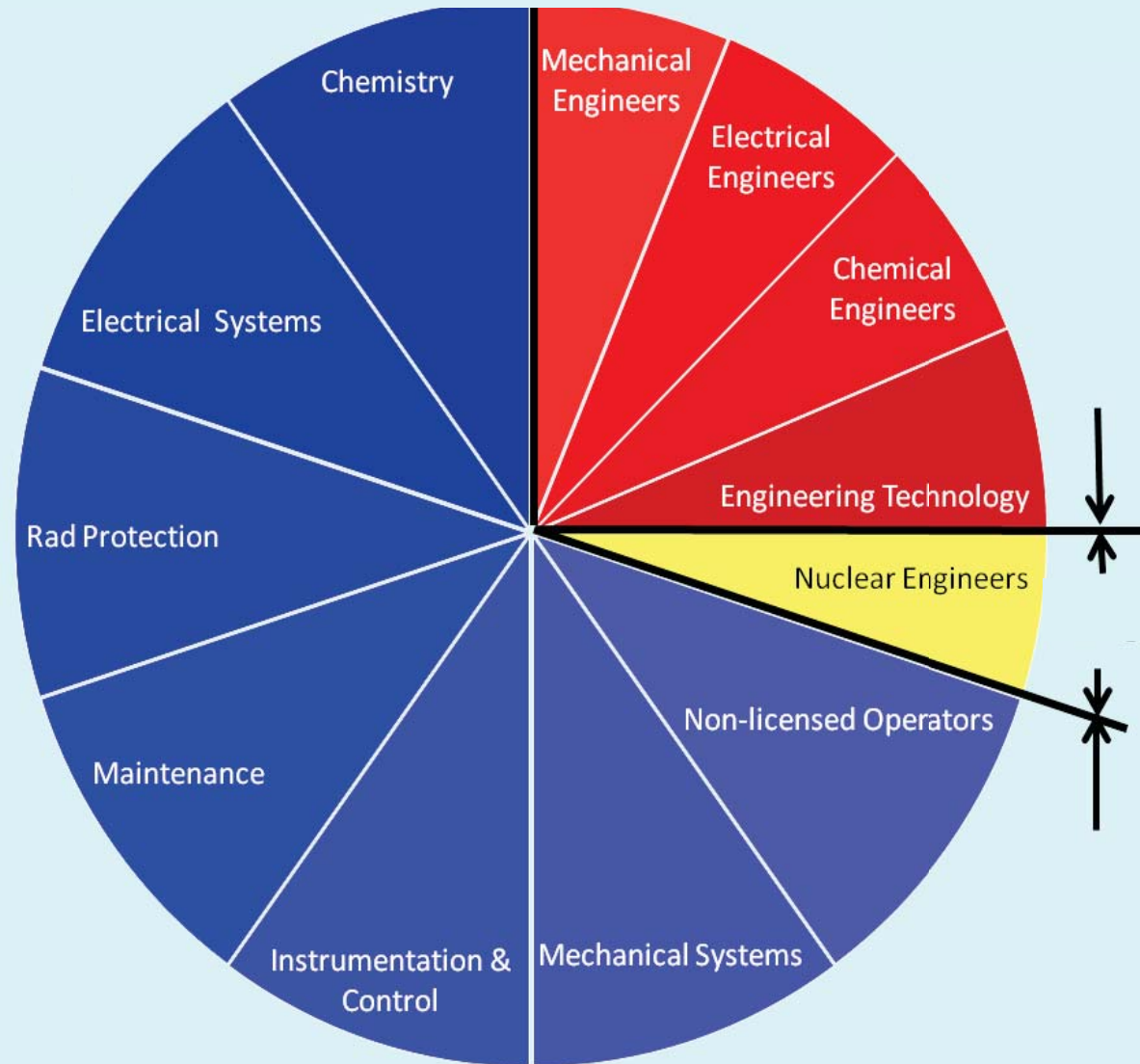
Nuclear Knowledge

- Nuclear knowledge is unique in many ways: it is complex, requires significant financial commitment and government support and must be developed, shared and transferred over many generations.
- The combination of personal skills and experience needed to turn this information into useable knowledge is particularly scarce.

Nuclear knowledge specials

- its **long-term accumulation** and the long life cycle of facility operation;
- **remarkable investment** from governments (public money);
- security, non-proliferation and safety concerns; **international obligations**
- needs **large critical mass of basic nuclear science** to support practical applications.

Knowledge needed for Nuclear power Development



Organizational Context

Asset Classes:

Physical Capital

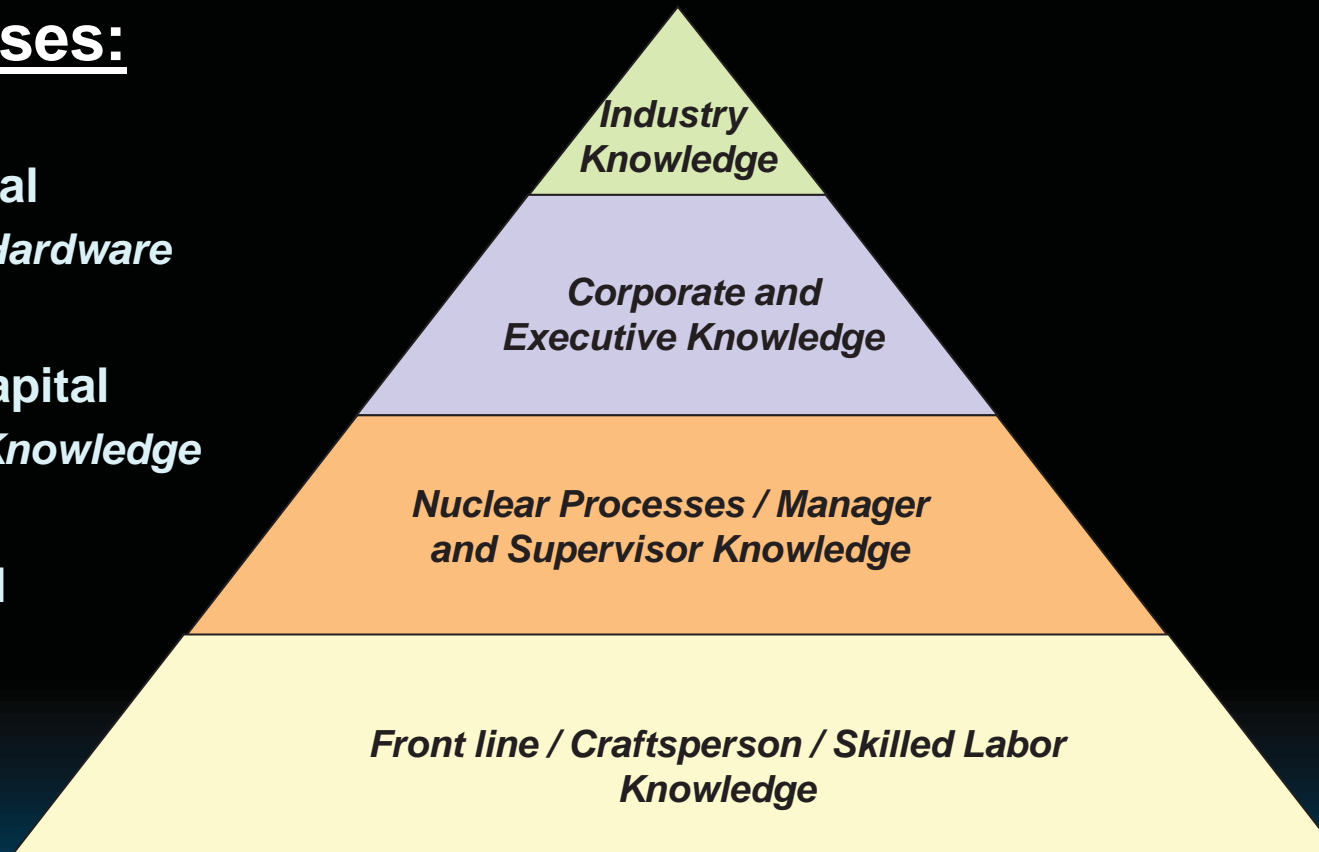
- *Equipment/Hardware*

Technology Capital

- *IT/Process Knowledge*

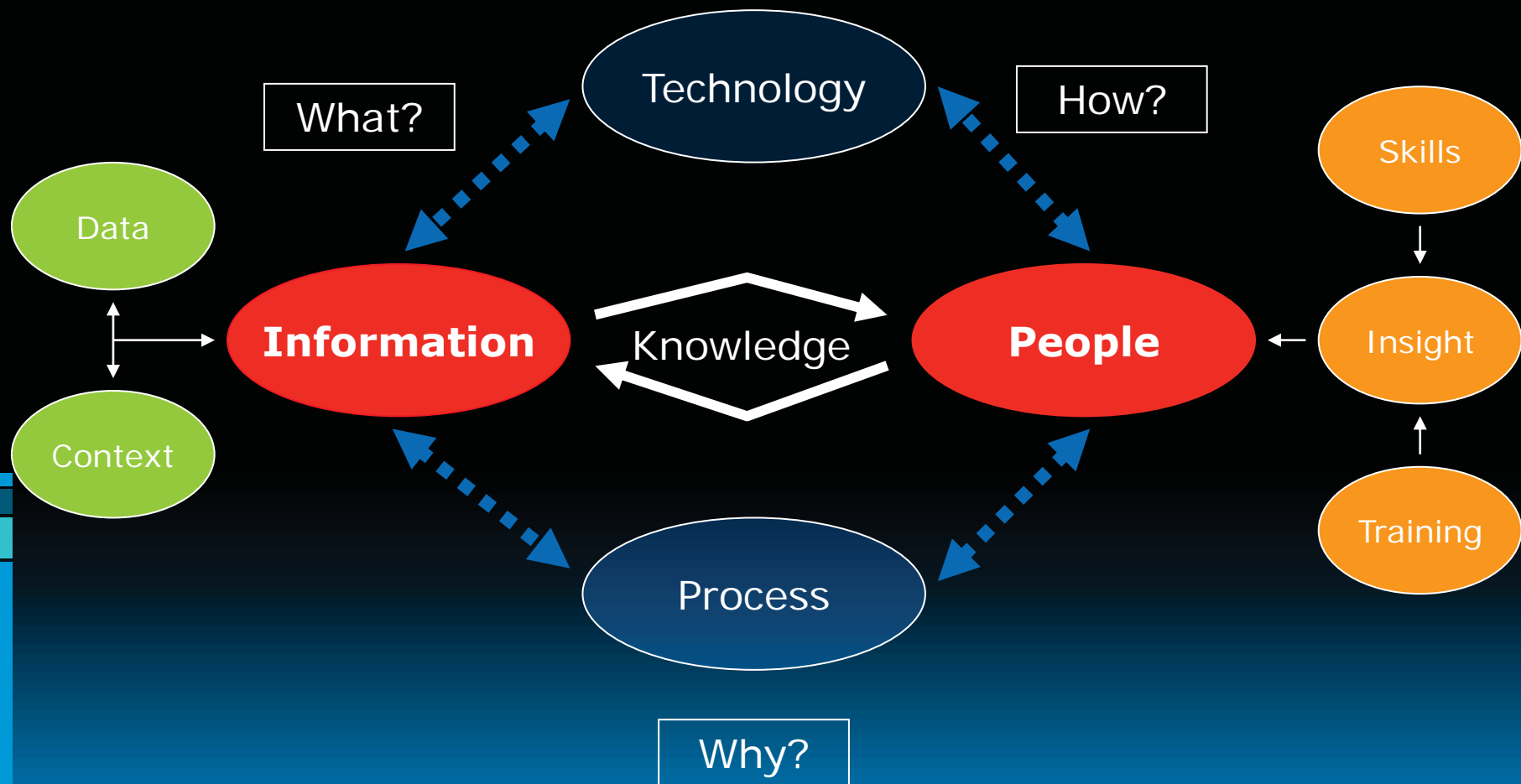
Human Capital

- *People*



A resource which was created by absorbing other resources,
Has its own cost . Needs to be managed in an efficient and effective
manner to help to reach *organizational or national goals*.

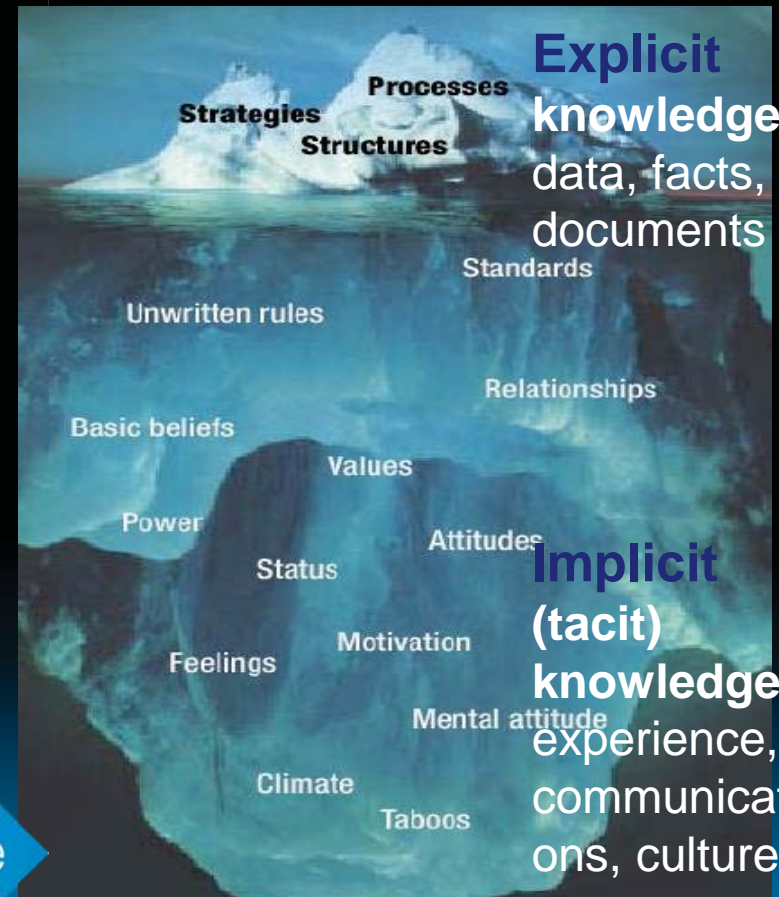
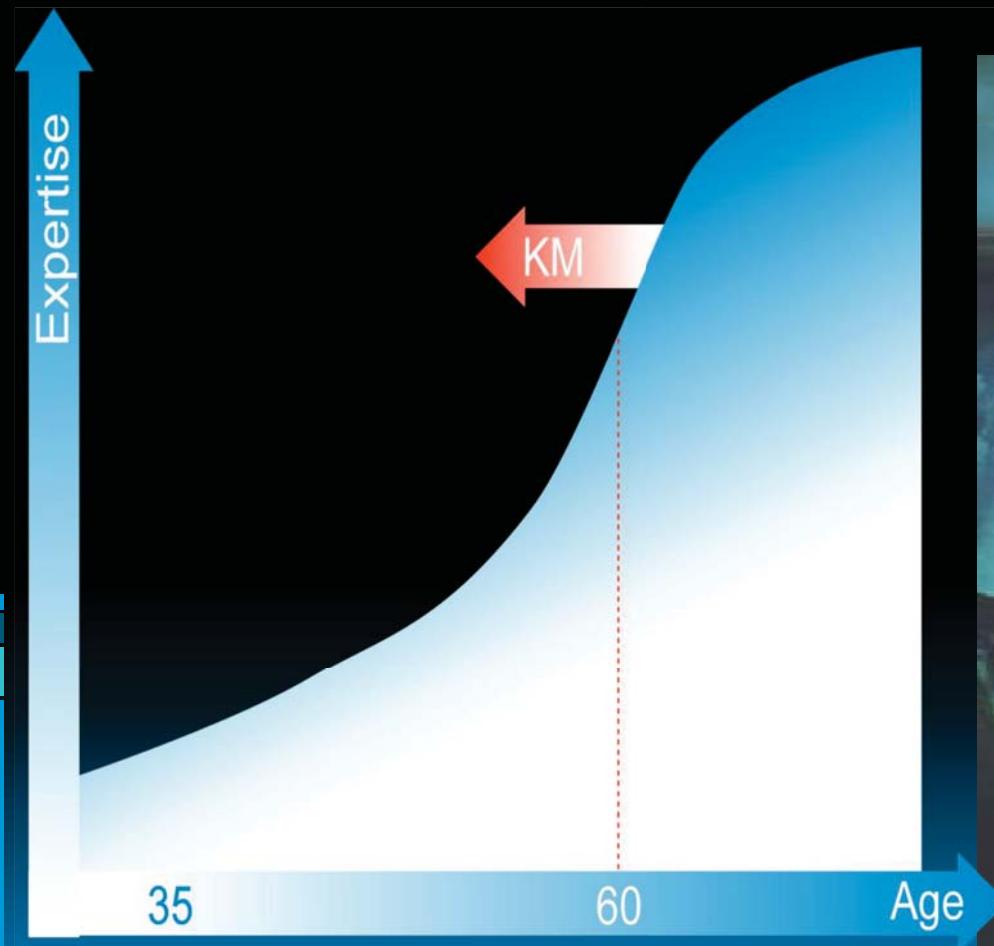
Knowledge management process cycle



IAEA Definition of NKM

- ▶ **Nuclear Knowledge Management** at the project, organizational and national levels is an **integrated and systematic** approach applied to all stages of the knowledge cycle, including its identification, sharing, protection, dissemination, preservation and transfer.
- ▶ **NKM** affects and relates to human resource management, information and communication technology, process and management approaches, document management systems, and corporate and national strategies.

The Two Critical Issues

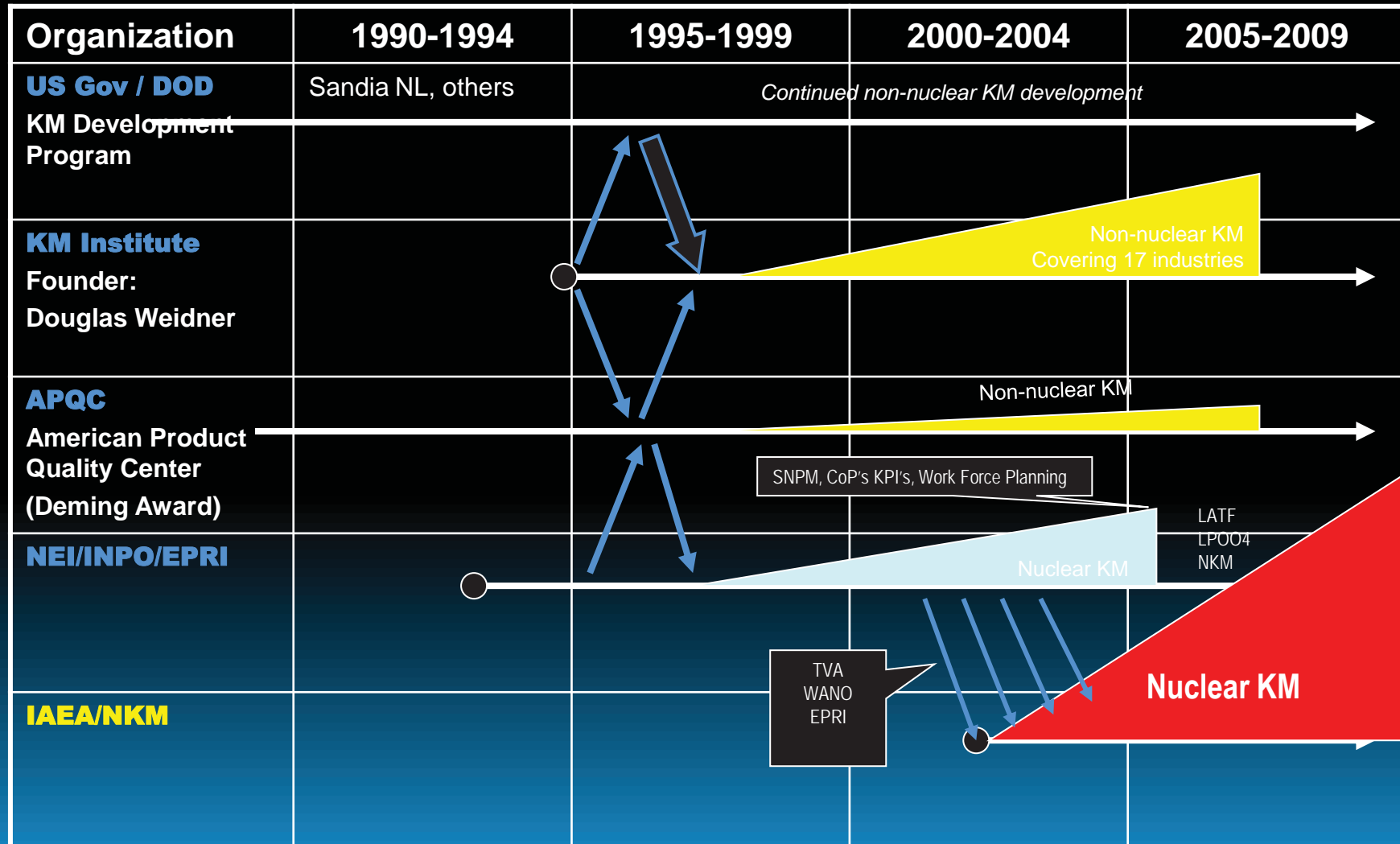




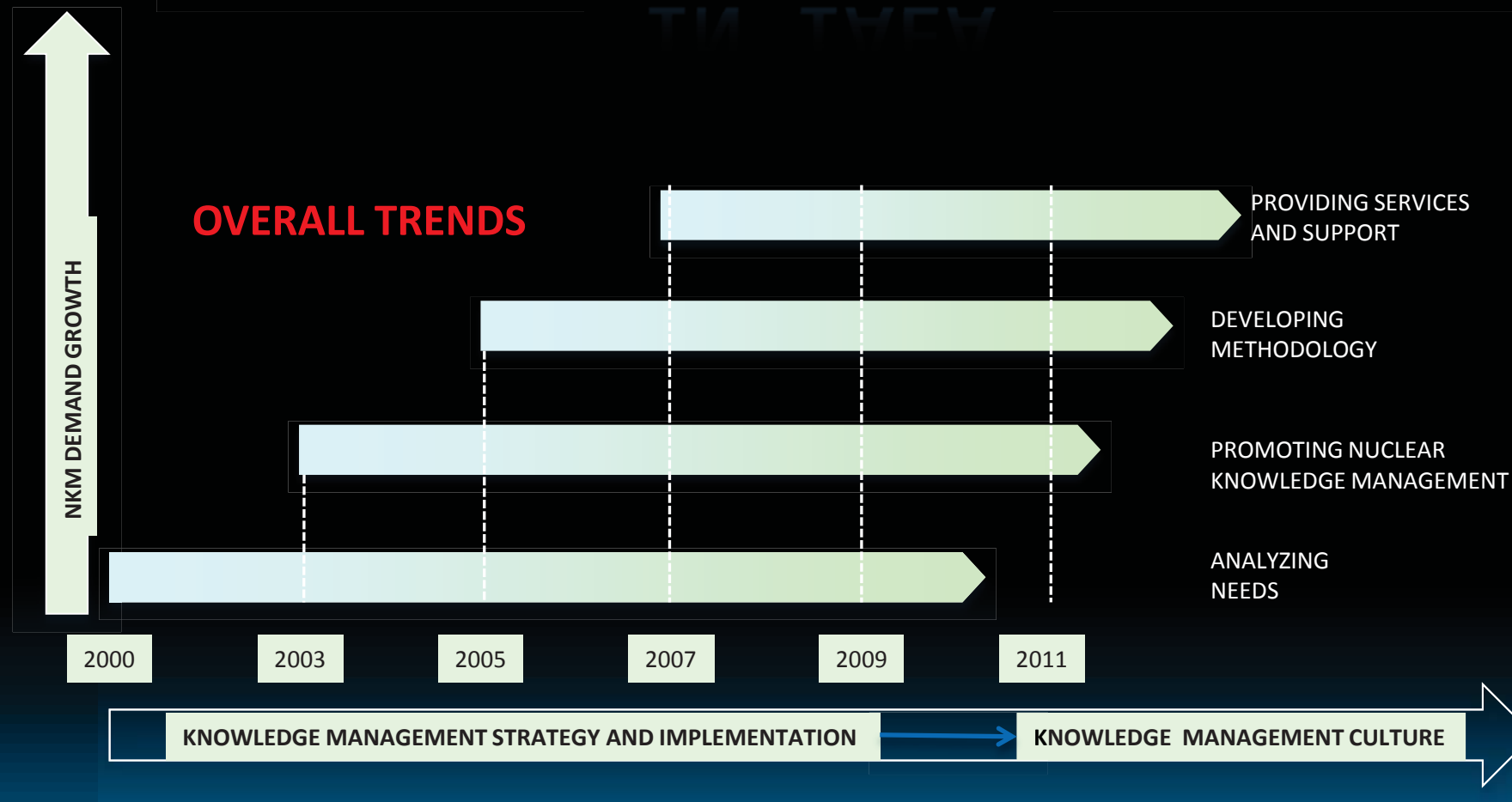
IAEA NUCLEAR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

NKM BIG PICTURE

(a view from the US)



EVOLUTION OF NKM PROGRAM IN IAEA



Program Strategy

DEMAND

1. **Develop Methodology and Guidance**
2. **Facilitate educational networks.**
3. **Develop pilot projects**

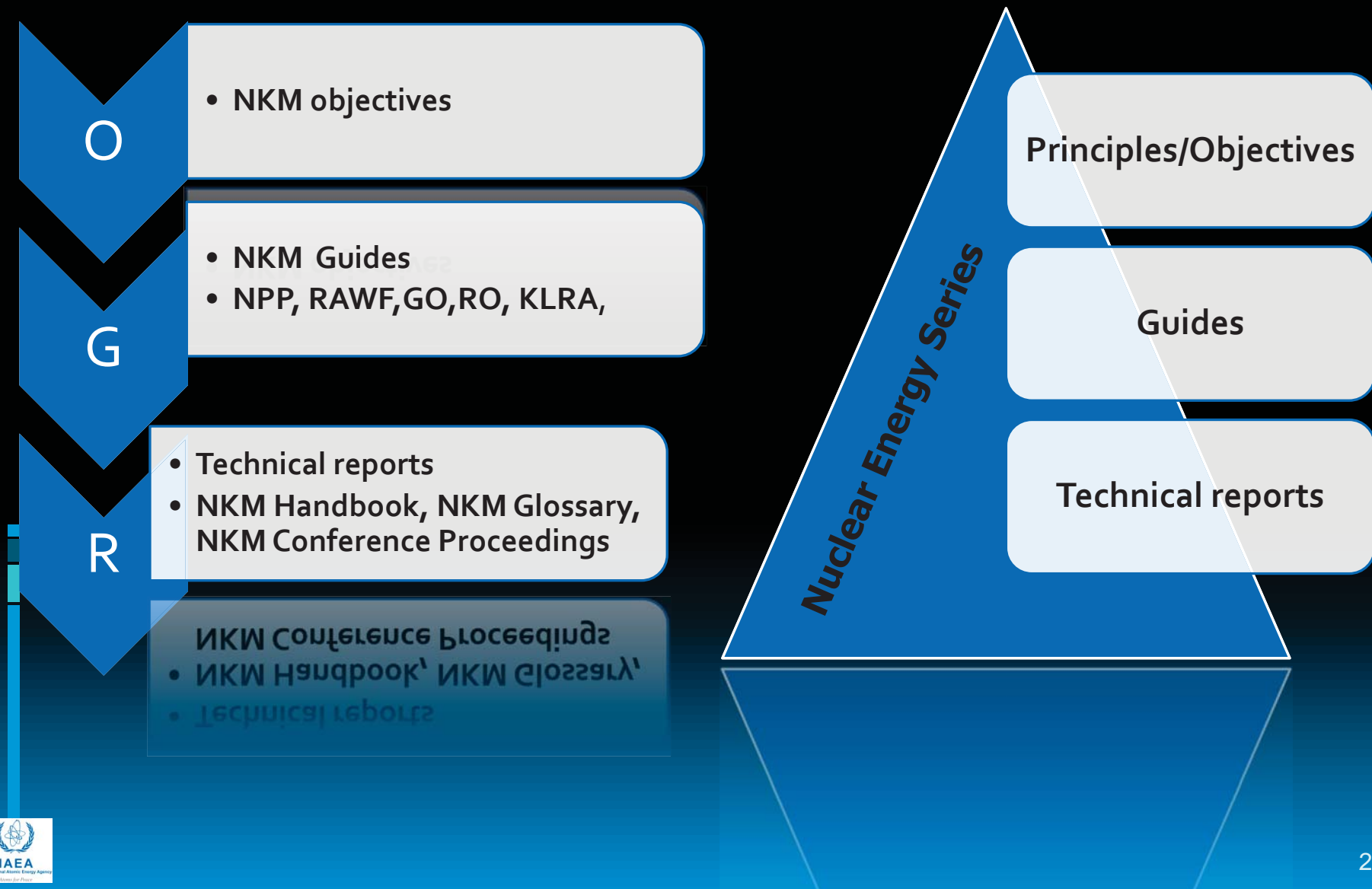
ACTIONS

1. Transfer NKM to Member States through workshops, schools, assist visits and TC projects
2. Establish and facilitate nuclear E-Learning networks
3. Create advanced knowledge products

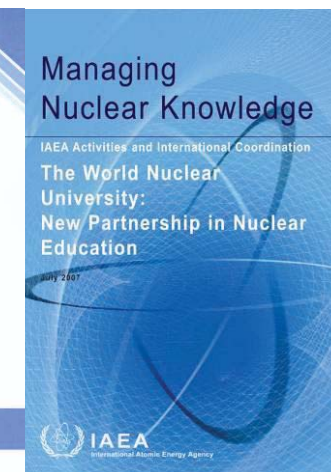
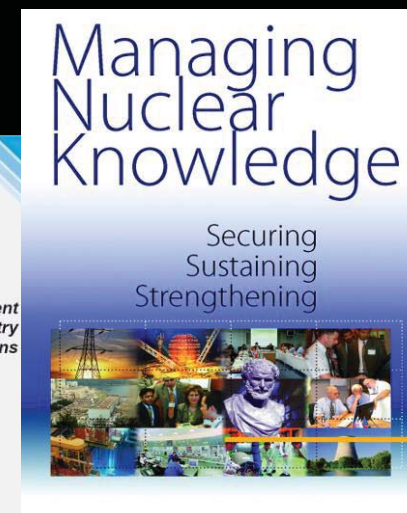
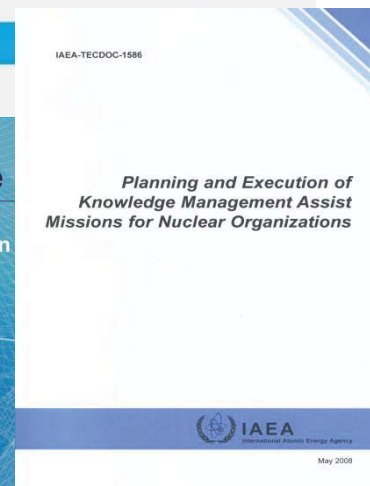
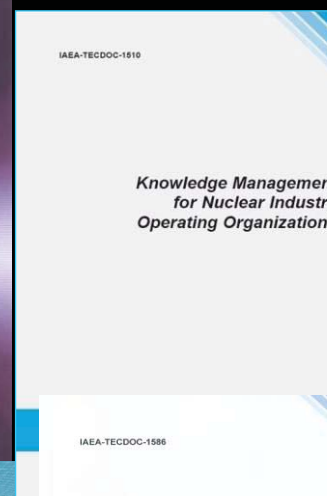
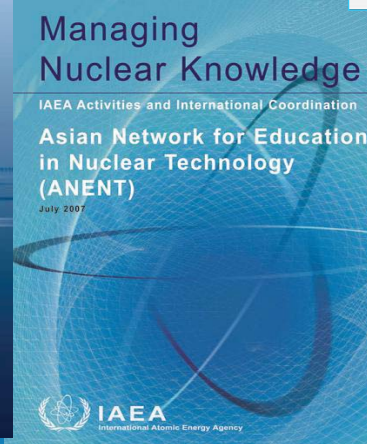
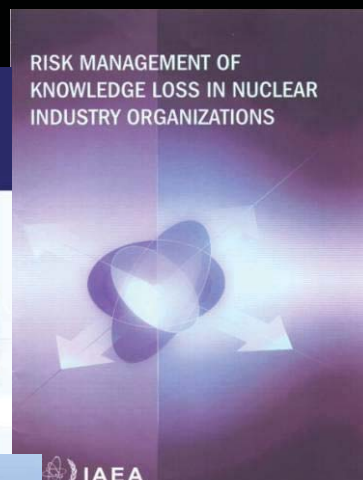
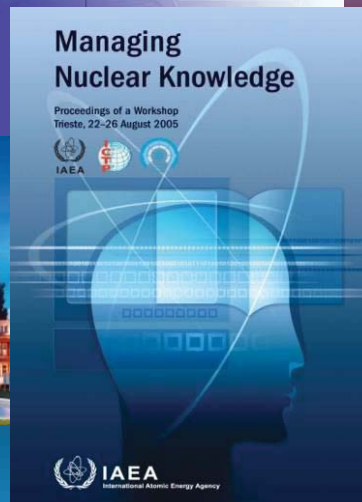
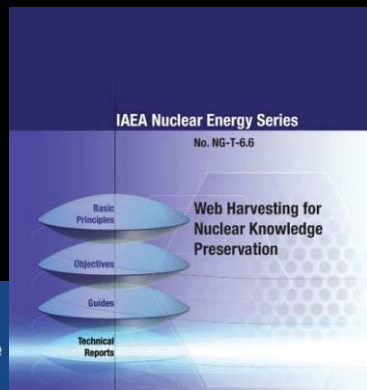
OBJECTIVES

1. Integrate NKM in Management Systems
2. Promote Nuclear Knowledge Management Culture in Member states.
3. Enhance innovative nuclear education

NKM Methodology and Guidance

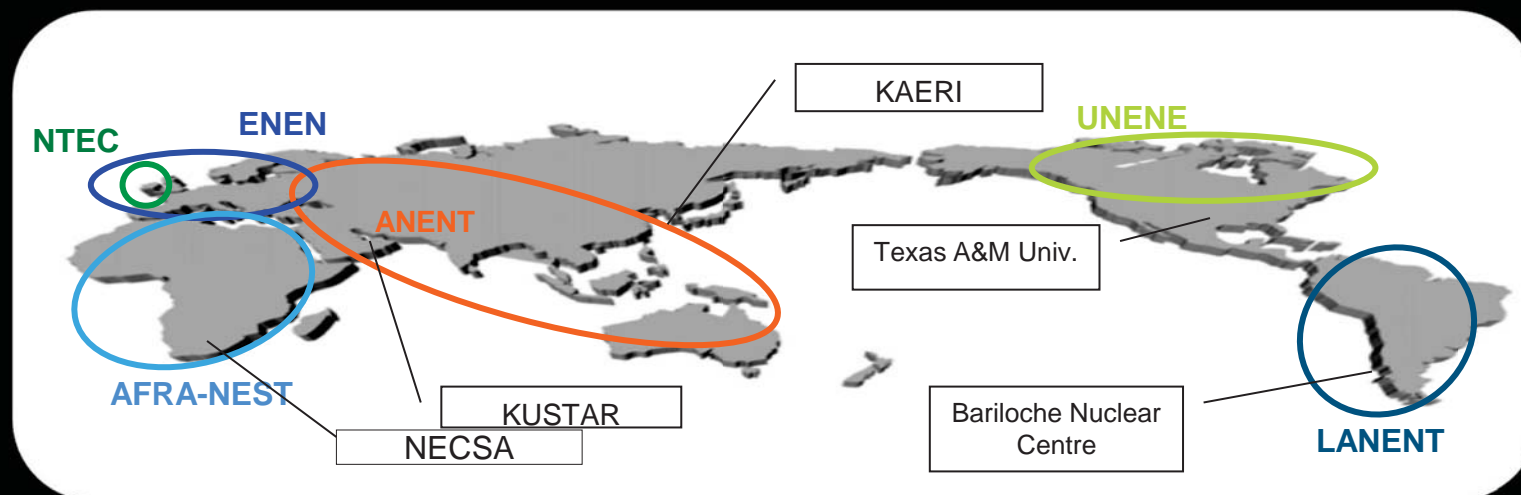


IAEA NKM Documents and Guides



Networking Nuclear Education

“...Networking education should be further made more efficient by interlinking networks and sharing best practices on a global scale...” SAGNE, 2010



To provide a forum to exchange the policy and strategies for nuclear education and training and to facilitate the regional and interregional cooperation to share educational experiences and resources:

- The Asian Network for Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT)
- The European Nuclear Education Network Association (ENEN)
- The Nuclear Technology Education Consortium (NTEC)
- The University Network of Excellence in Nuclear Engineering (UNENE)
- African Regional Cooperative Agreement – Network for Education in Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA-NEST)
- Regional Cooperative Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL) – Bariloche Nuclear Centre in Argentina

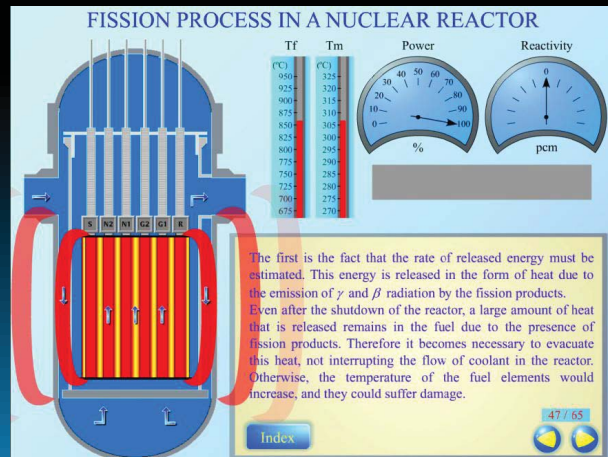


New Knowledge Products Multimedia Textbook “Nuclear Reactor Physics”

Technical Univ. of Catalonia

Title
1.- INTRODUCTION TO NUCLEAR ENERGY
2.- NEUTRON INTERACTION
3.- FISSION PROCESS IN A NUCLEAR REACTOR
4.- NEUTRON MULTIPLICATION IN A NUCLEAR REACTOR
5.- NEUTRON BALANCE
6.- TWO-GROUP CRITICALITY
7.- REACTOR KINETICS
8.- EFFECTS OF CONTROL RODS
9.- CHEMICAL SHIM
10.- BURNABLE POISONS
11.- TEMPERATURE EFFECTS ON REACTIVITY
12.- FISSION PRODUCT POISONING
13.- NEUTRON SOURCES

1. Neutron interaction
2. Introduction to the Nuclear Energy
3. Fission process in a nuclear reactor
4. Neutron multiplication in a nuclear reactor
5. Neutron balance in an material medium
6. Criticality in multiplier medium
7. Reactor kinetics
8. Control rod effect
9. Soluble poisons
10. Burnable poisons
11. Reactivity temperature effects
12. Fission products poisoning
13. Neutron Sources





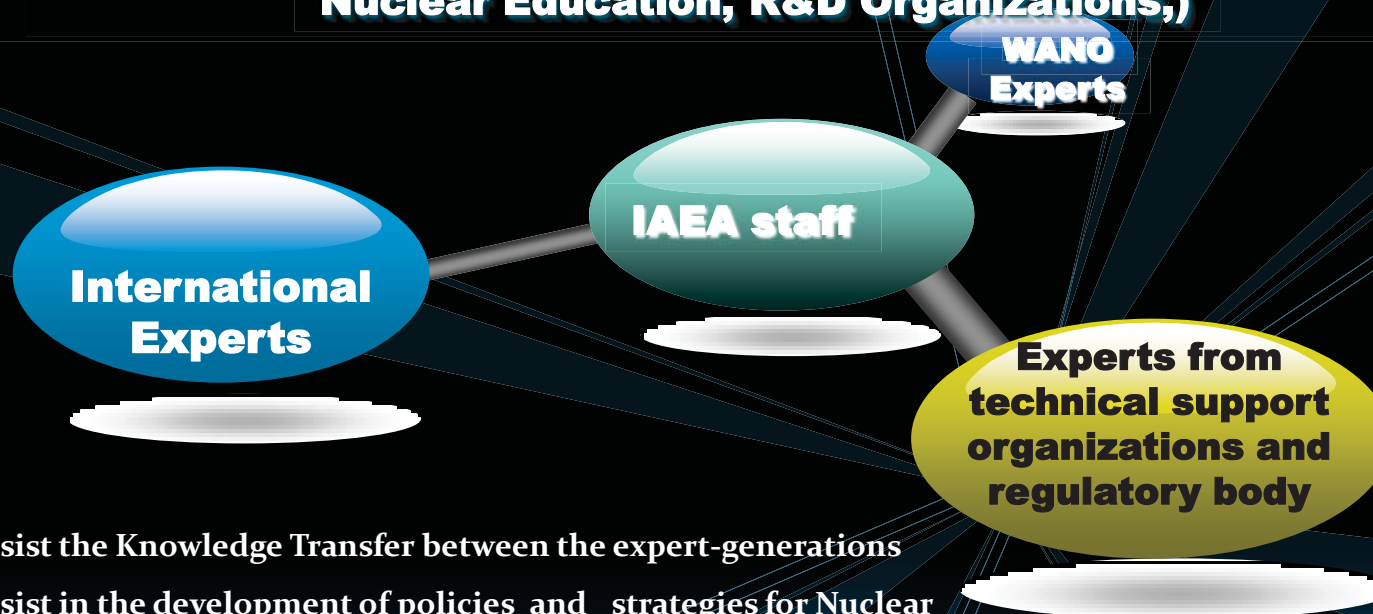
NKM SERVICES

KNOWLEDGE ASSIST VISITS

KNOWLEDGE AUDITS

Assist Mission on Knowledge Management for Nuclear Industry

(Operating Organizations, Regulatory Bodies, Nuclear Education, R&D Organizations,)



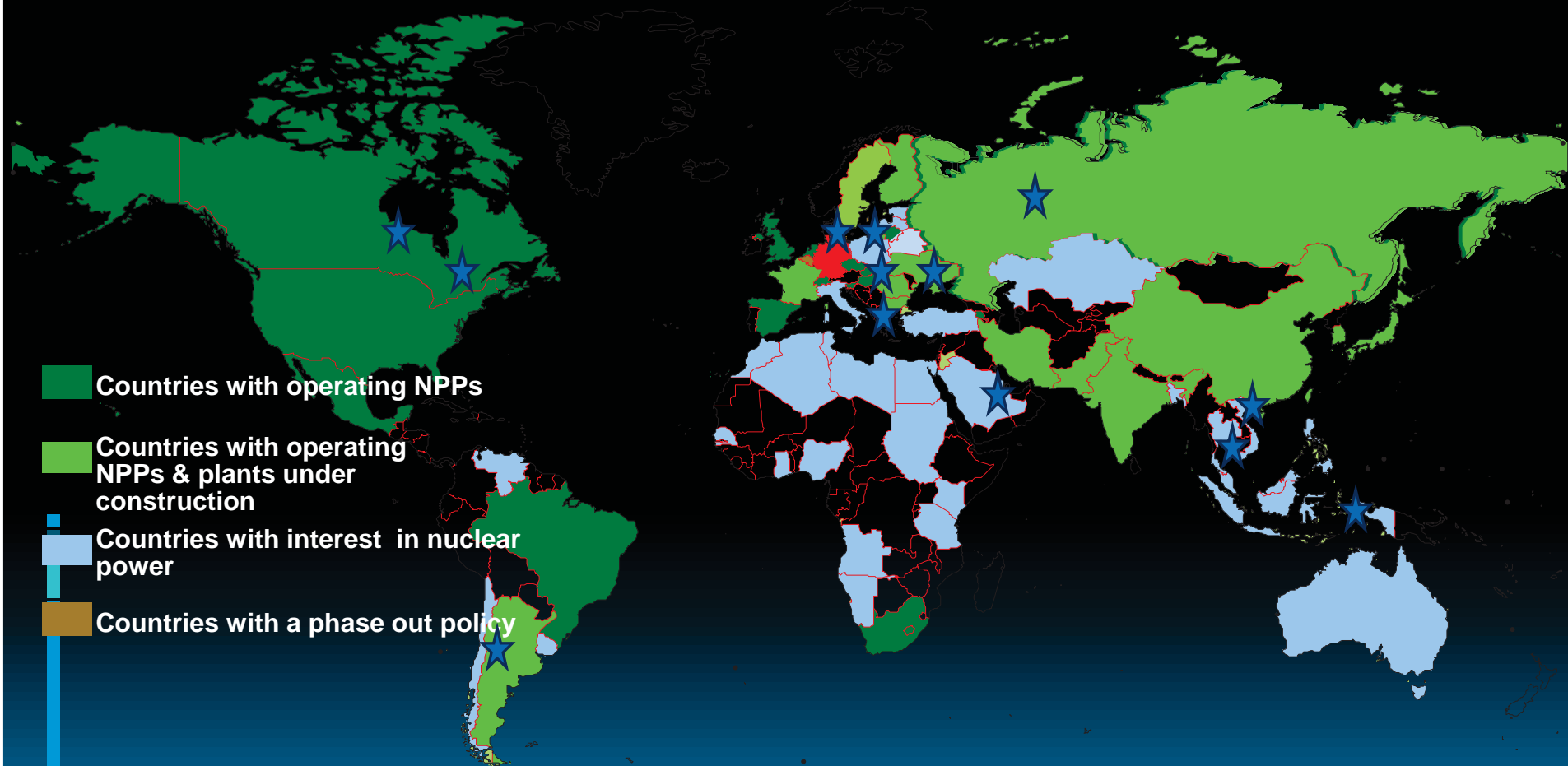
- Assist the Knowledge Transfer between the expert-generations
- Assist in the development of policies and strategies for Nuclear Knowledge Management
- Review the nuclear education and training programs of Member States
- Facilitate the transfer of NKM methodologies and tools
- Help in NKM maturity assessment for NPP and R&D organizations



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms for Peace

**NUCLEAR POWER FOR A GREEN PLANET AND
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

Knowledge Management Assist Visits



Managing the Future

Nuclear E-Learning Portal



Integrating nuclear resources for education and training in synergy with IAEA and other educational establishments

- facilitating access to educational materials and teaching experience
- enabling a convenient and flexible e-learning environment
- contributing towards developing nuclear skills and competencies needed in the 21st century



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms for Peace

**NUCLEAR POWER FOR A GREEN PLANET AND
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**



Communication, Collaboration, Knowledge.

DG STATEMENT

The generation of professionals who built and led the nuclear power industry for much of the past 50 years is approaching retirement and in some countries there are not enough students coming up through the educational system to take their place...

[Read more](#)

E-LEARNING

This E-Learning (ANENT) package will provide you with more opportunities, resources, and new strategies for nuclear education and training through the ANENT Cyber Learning Platform.

[Read more](#)

EVENTS



Training/Workshop on the School of Nuclear Energy Management (in cooperation with ICTP)

8-26 November, Trieste, Italy

[E-Mail](#)

KNOWLEDGE BASE

- [Energy Series](#)
- [International Safety Standards](#)



[Univ. N. Programmes](#) >

[International Studies](#) >

[Monitoring and Control](#) >

[Home](#) \ [Teacher](#)



ANENT E-LEARNING

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[Read more](#)

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Here you will also find international studies on nuclear subjects, as well as studies from North American and international bodies.

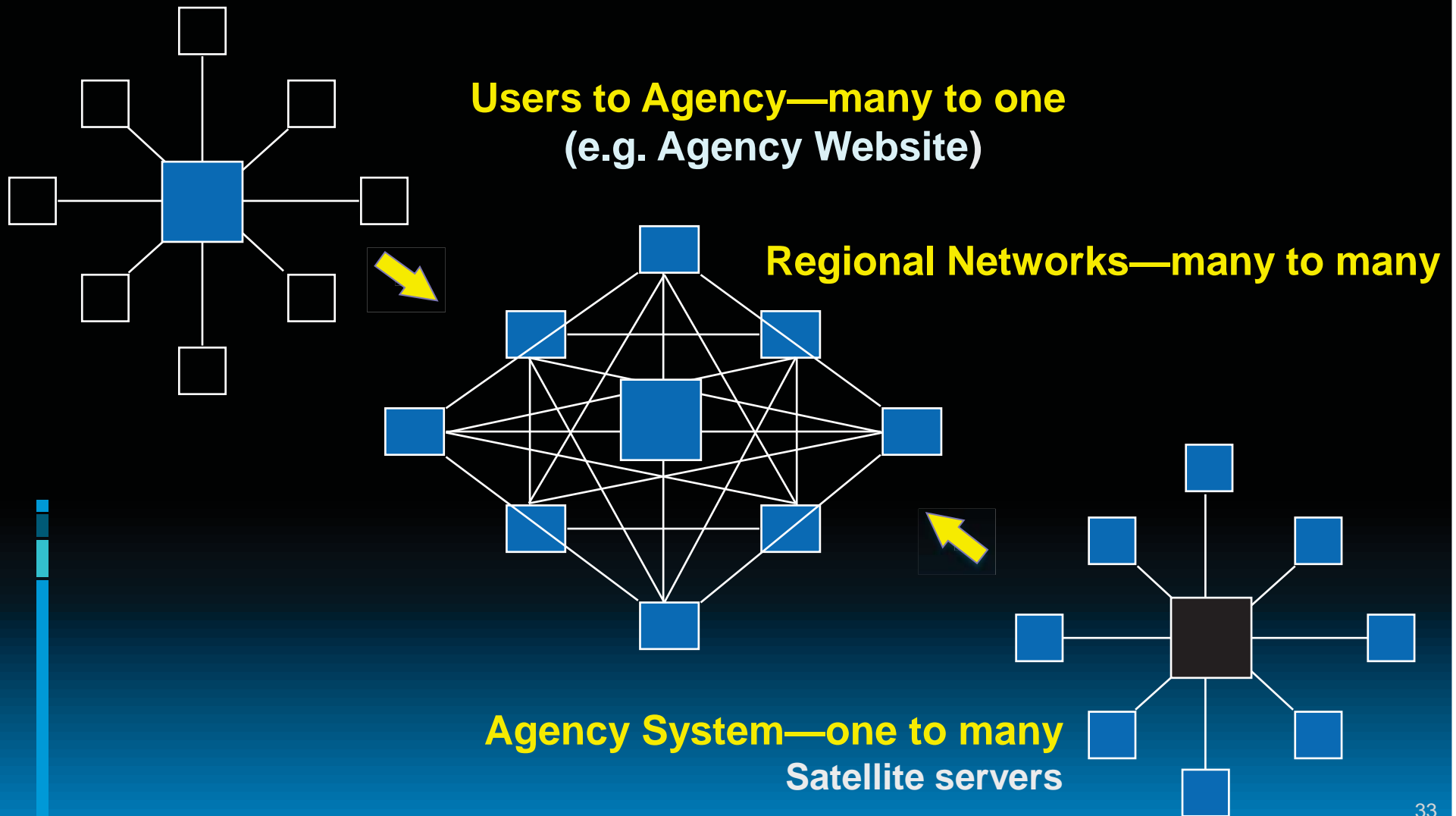
[Read more](#)

UNIV. N. PROGRAMMES

Here you may access the database of links to nuclear relevant resources on the Internet.

[Read more](#)

IAEA Integrated E-Learning Network

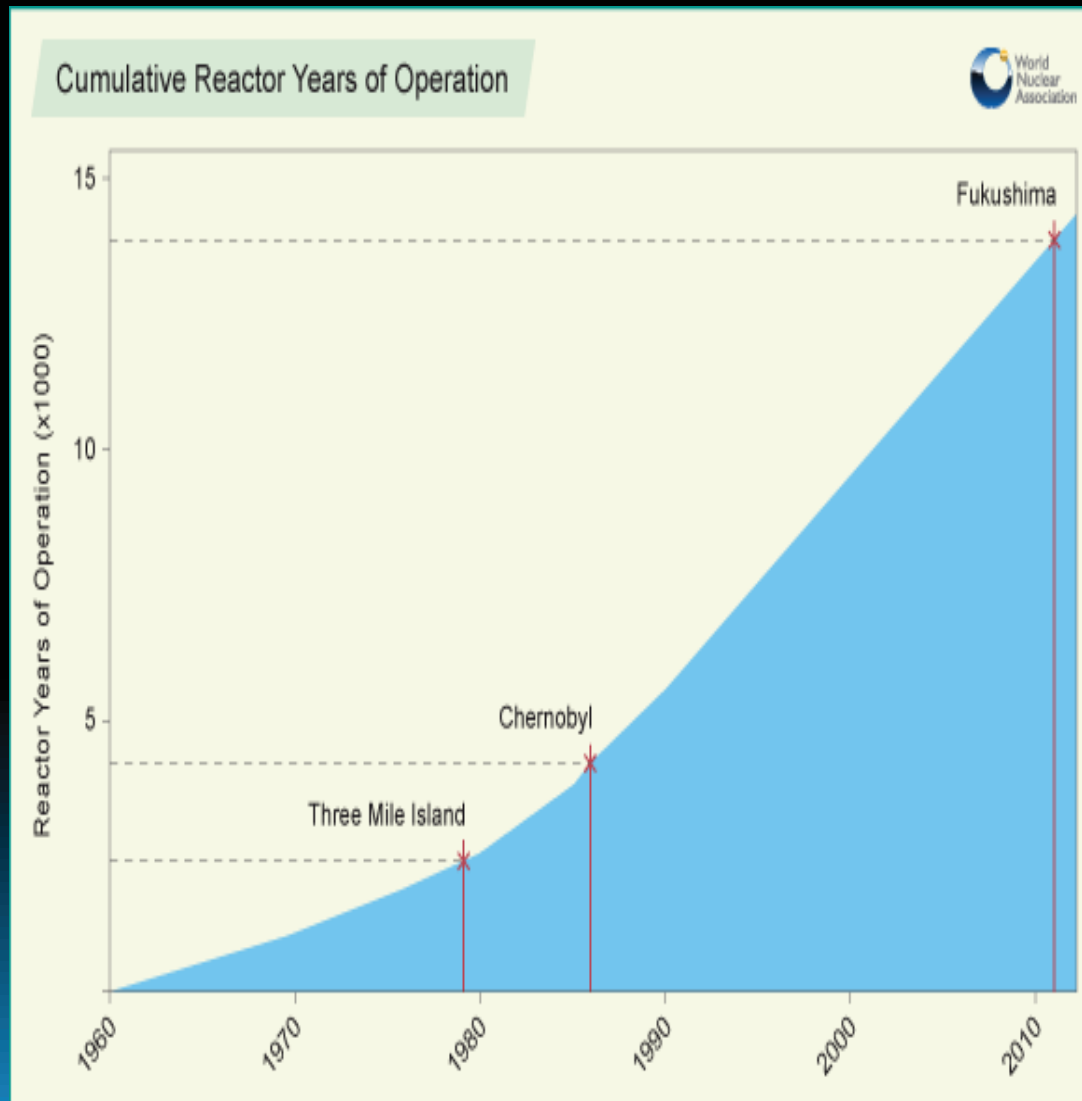


QUO VADIS?



- When Saint Peter met Jesus as he was running from being crucified in Rome, Peter asked Jesus the question – **Quo Vadis?**
- Jesus' answered, "I am going to Rome to be crucified again".
- This prompted Peter to gain the courage to continue his ministry and eventually become a martyr.

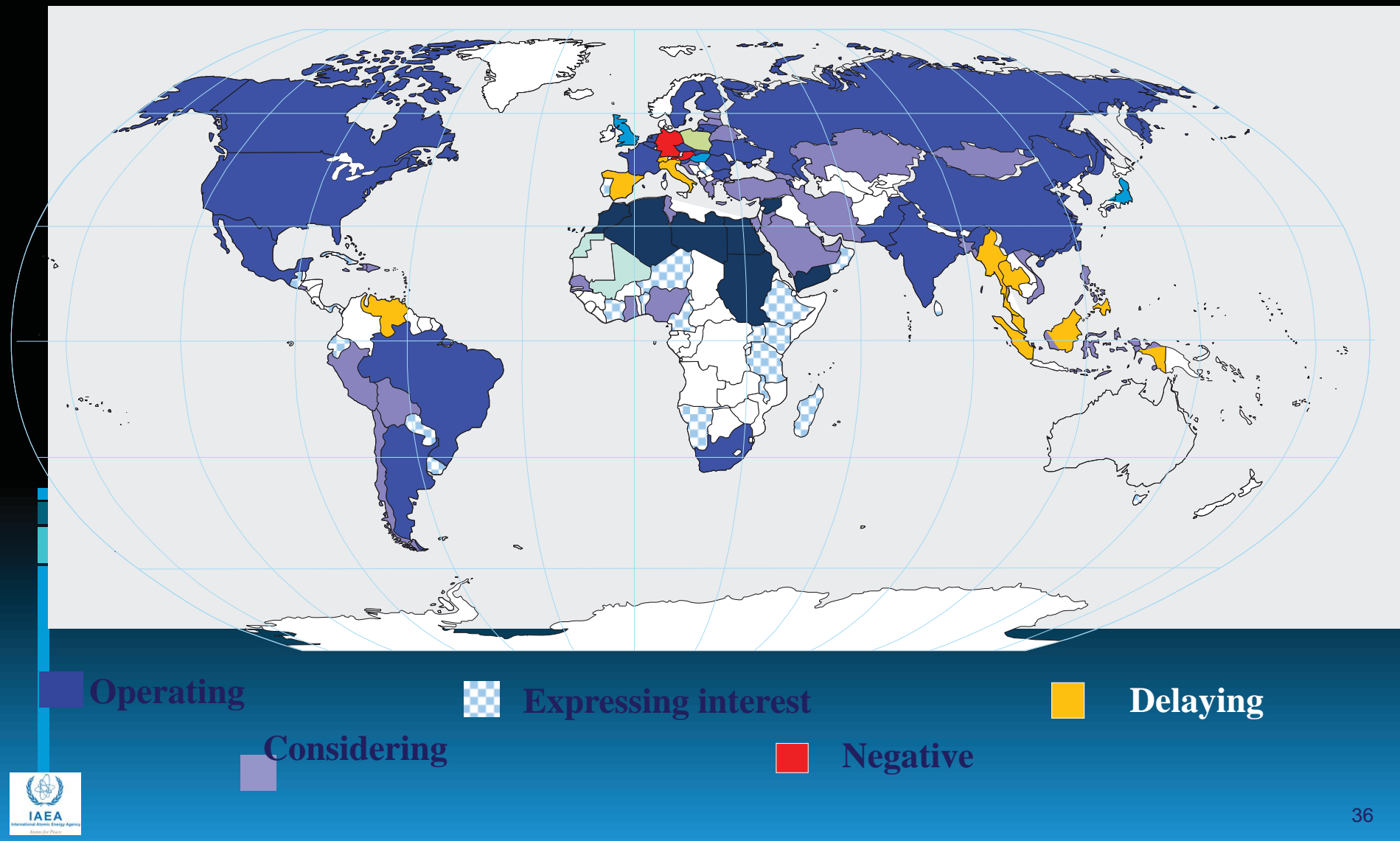
Challenges of nuclear power development



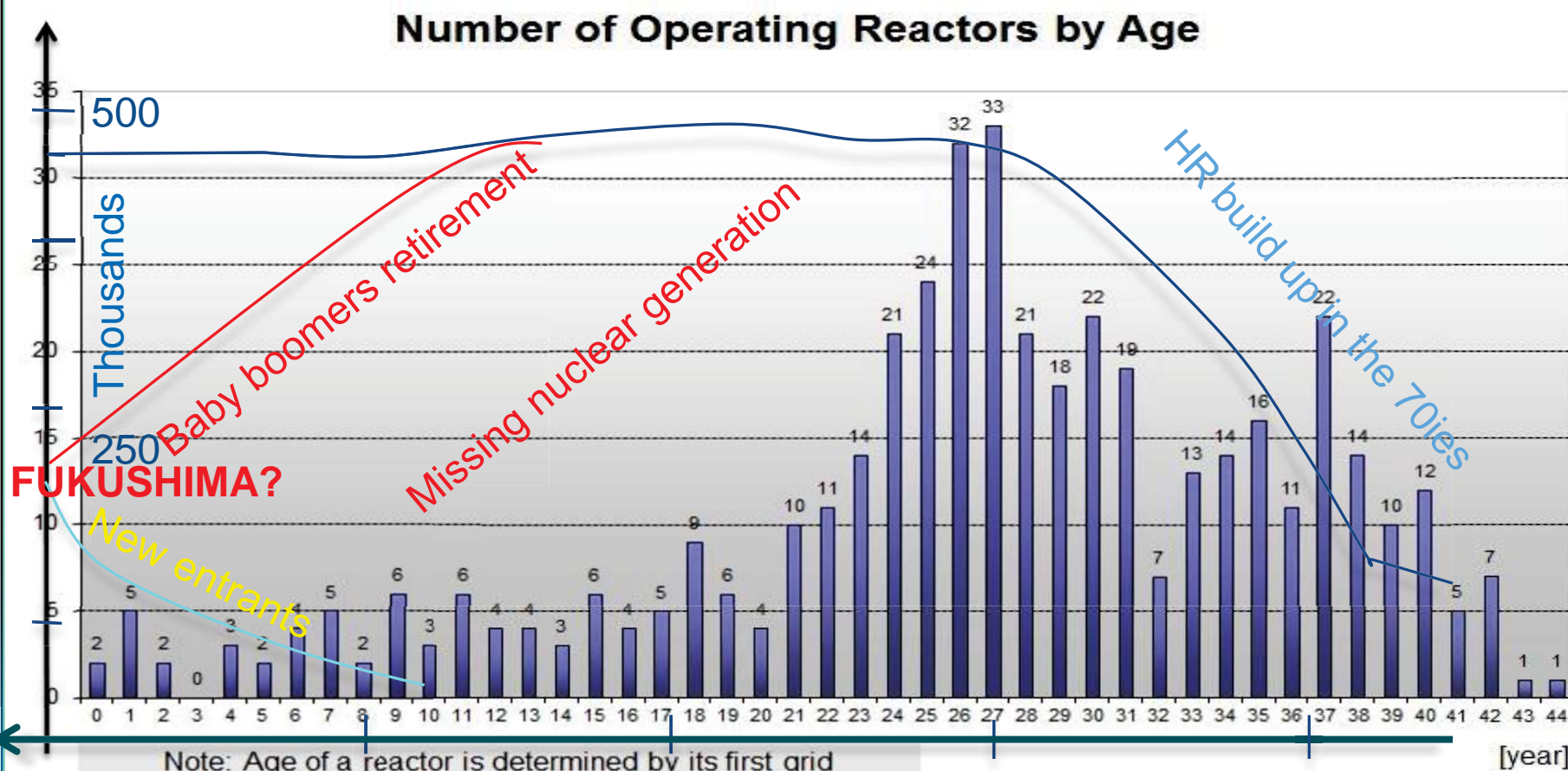
- The Three Mile Island accident challenged **design development and training**
- Chernobyl showed that **safety culture** must be a fundamental attribute of any nuclear activity.
- Now nuclear power has faced unbelievable, **catastrophic external events** and while economic and other social losses have been incurred, human life has been preserved.
- The next critical challenge will be **maintaining competence and managing knowledge** and skills in the long term to guarantee safety and reliability at the highest level.

Nuclear power landscape

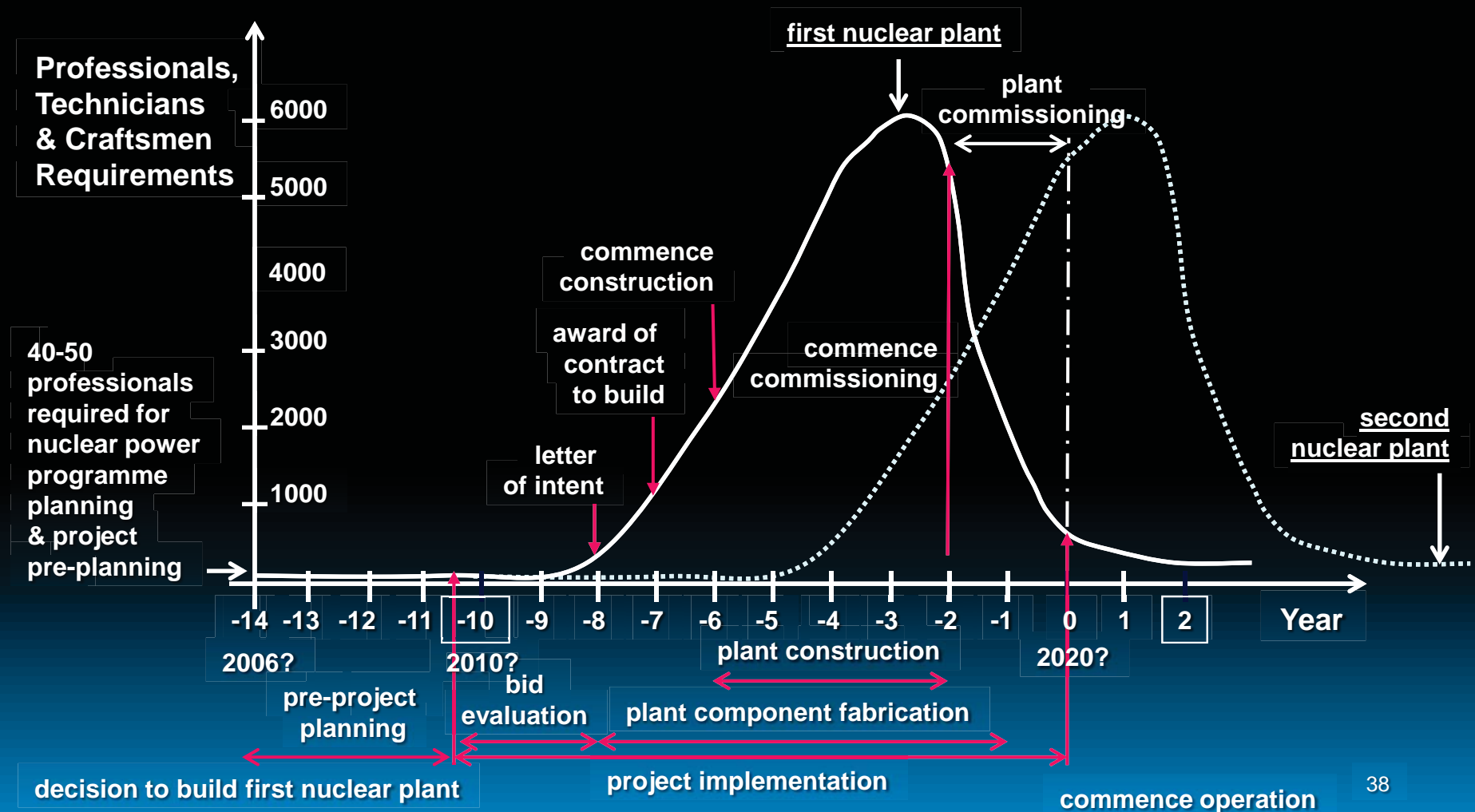
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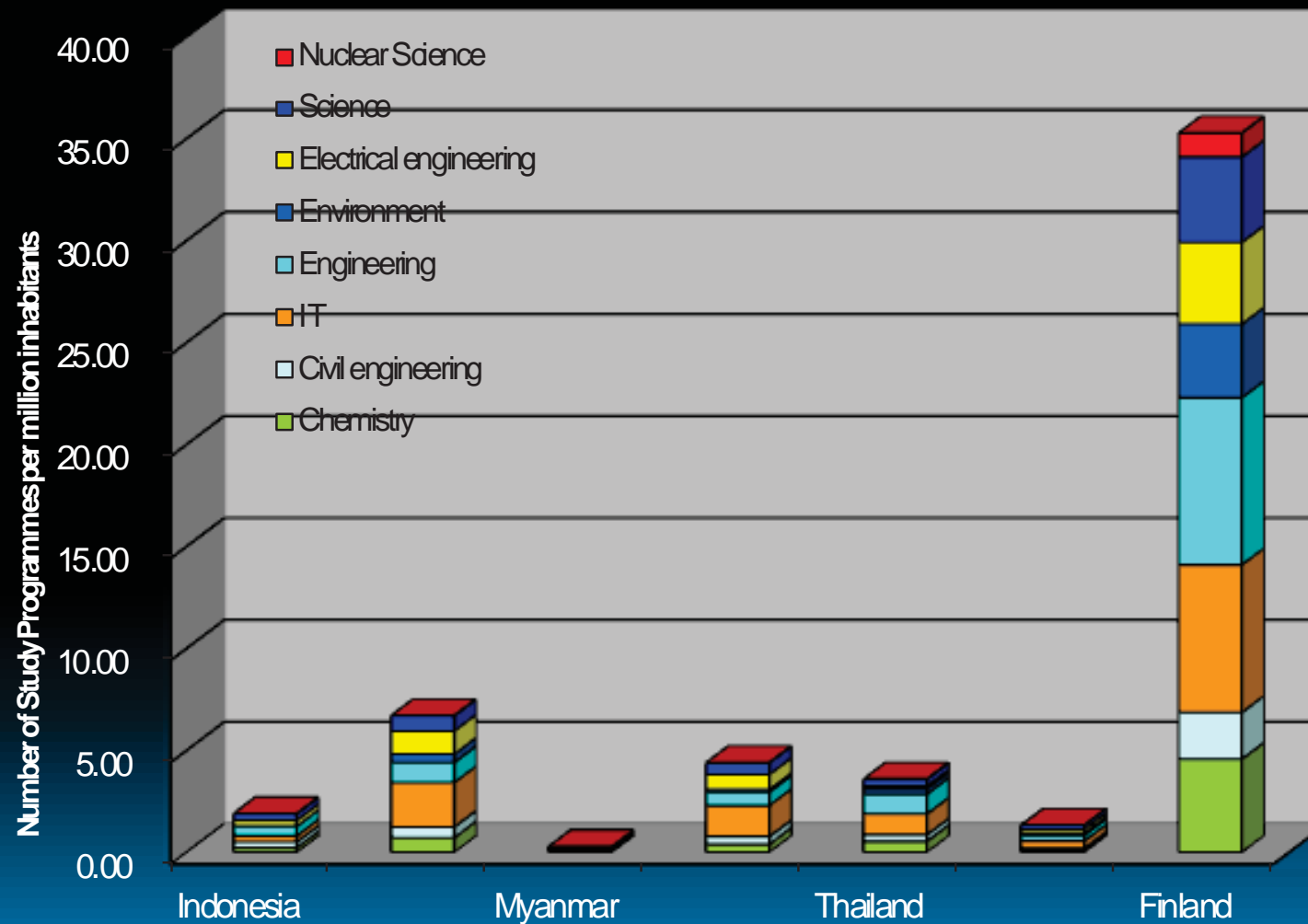
Nuclear Power and Human Resource Timeline




NPP HUMAN RESOURCE DYNAMICS




Education & Training





THE FUTURE CHALLENGES TO NUCLEAR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



Or what to remember...

The Next 4 challenges...

1. Operating facilities:

- operation of these facilities and the associated activities could be affected adversely by deficient decision-making, lacking the sufficient level and quality of nuclear knowledge and competence at any future stage of the facility's life-cycle.

2. New Projects:

- The increasing number of new-build projects especially in developing countries will require the same on-going diligence and oversight in design, delivery, and supply as we have today. Vendors may be involved with several projects, which will require careful allocation of their experienced human resources.

The next 4 challenges...

3. New comers:

- While most new plants will be built initially in established nuclear power countries, there will also be plants built in countries without nuclear power experience. These new entrants will require international human resource commitments over an indeterminate time to assist with the establishment of the robust nuclear infrastructure that established countries have developed over several decades.

4. Education and training:

- The number of skilled people at all levels has to expand substantially, which means increased requirements for education and training in all needed disciplines. This involves more than courses from educational institutions.

The three legs of the chair...and Nuclear Energy



Pieter Breughel the Younger

1. Society must be convinced in the benefit of nuclear power
2. Nuclear Power should be used responsibly.
3. Nuclear Knowledge must be sustained and developed.

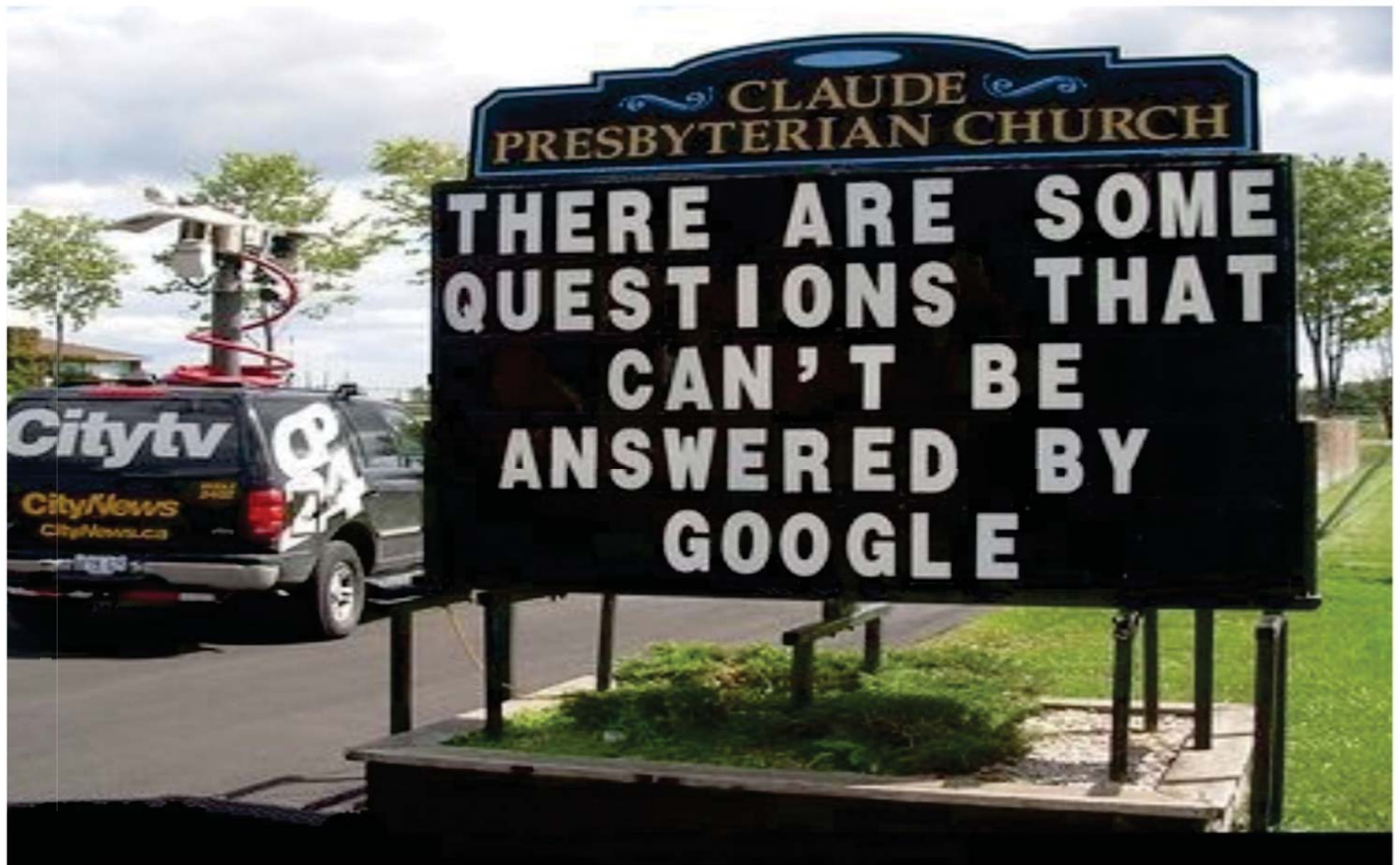


THANK YOU

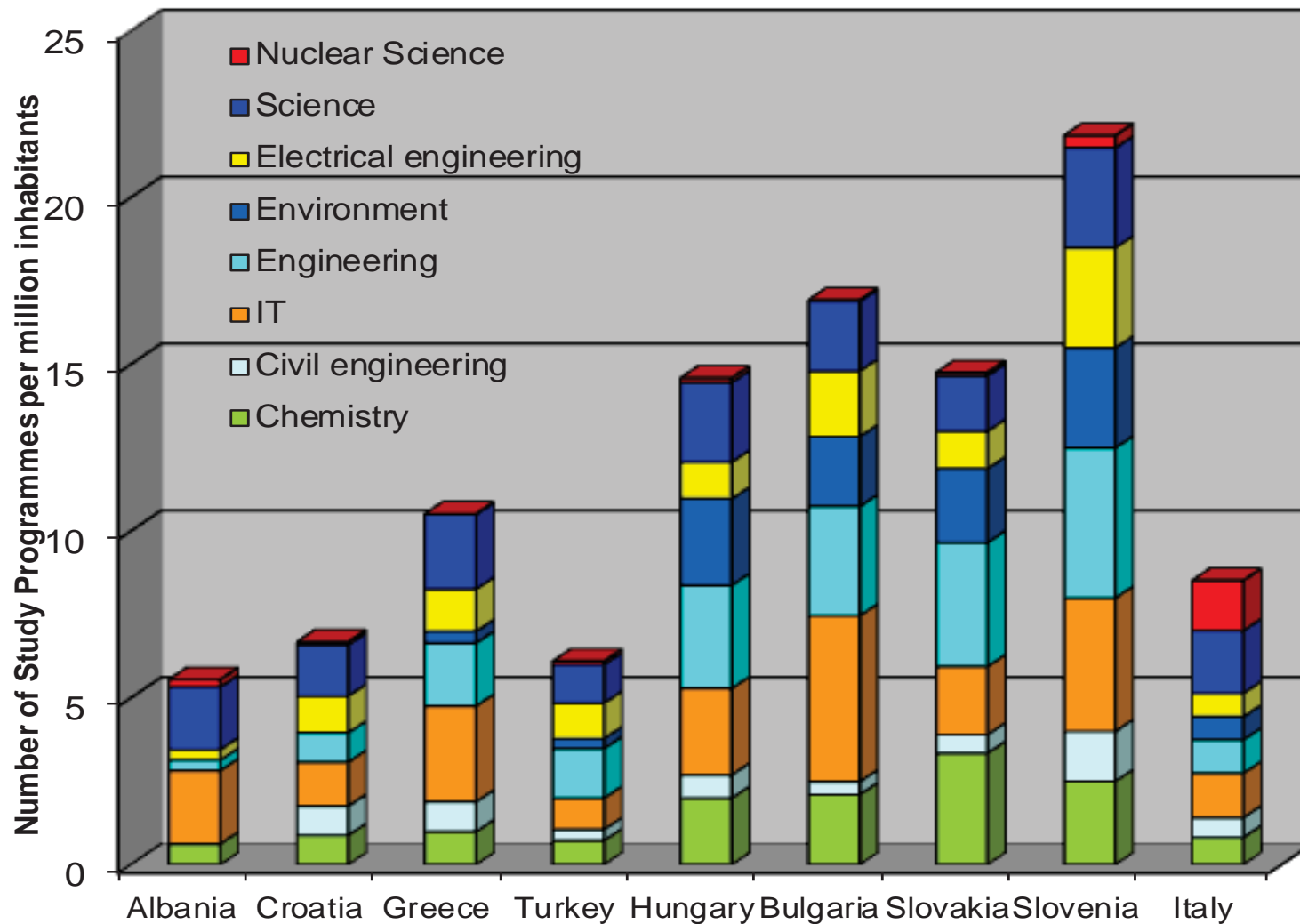
Your best resource on Managing Nuclear Knowledge :
<http://www.iaea.org/nkm>



QUESTIONS?



South East Europe



Education & Training

