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Regulamento de Funcionamento

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Todas as publicações aqui referenciadas encontram-se disponíveis para

consulta na Biblioteca.

O presente Regulamento contém as normas que regem e orientam o bom funcionamento da Biblioteca do ITN.

sujeitos a este regulamento todos os Utilizadores independentemente do seu vínculo ao ITN ou categoria.

Leitura de presença

- O acesso à sala de leitura é livre.
- Não é permitido fumar, comer ou beber em qualquer dos locais da Biblioteca.
- Os utilizadores estão autorizados a servir-se da Biblioteca e, simultaneamente, de outros materiais estranhos à mesma (objectos pessoais, cadernos, blocos de apontamentos, etc.) desde que não prejudiquem o serviço de leitura.
- Após a consulta, as obras deverão ser colocadas no carro disponibilizado na sala para esse efeito. Os leitores não deverão arrumar as obras consultadas nas estantes.
- Os utilizadores têm a possibilidade de fazer fotocópias em regime de auto-serviço.

Empréstimo

- As publicações periódicas, enciclopédias, manuais, dicionários e outras obras de referência devidamente assinaladas estão indisponíveis para empréstimo e só poderão ser consultadas na Biblioteca.
- As obras de interesse para determinados Serviços do ITN poderão ser requisitadas à Biblioteca, e a sua conservação será da responsabilidade do serviço requisitante. Deverão regressar à Biblioteca anualmente para a respectiva inventariação.
- As restantes obras (livros e documentos) poderão ser requisitadas, bastando preencher o "fantasma" inserido no seu interior e entregá-lo no balcão de atendimento, no caso dos livros, ou mediante o preenchimento de uma requisição disponibilizada no balcão de atendimento, no caso dos documentos.
- As obras não deverão estar mais de um mês fora da Biblioteca, sendo necessário renovar a sua requisição, depois deste prazo, junto do responsável da Biblioteca.

Biblioteca do Conhecimento



Poderá ser consultada a Biblioteca do Conhecimento (b-on) num dos computadores existentes na Biblioteca e disponibilizados para esse efeito, bastando introduzir o seu username e password.

Penalizações e devolução de publicações

Os utilizadores não se podem isentar da responsabilidade pela devolução, extravio ou dano ao material da Biblioteca. Devem repor ou pagar o valor, em caso de extravio ou dano ao material (rasuras, anotações, falta de páginas, etc.).

Nas ausências para férias ou missões prolongadas, os utilizadores deverão devolver à Biblioteca as obras e documentos requisitados.



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Publicações ITN

Consulta em Papel na Biblioteca ou on-line: http://www.itn.pt







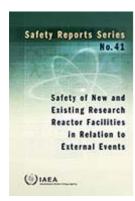


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Publicações Oferecidas



Safety Reports Series



Safety of New and Existing Research Reactor Facilities in Relation to External Events

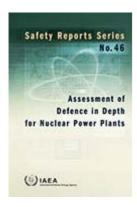
Safety Reports Series No. 41

This report provides insights, guidance and a framework for Member States to conduct realistic safety assessments for research reactors in terms of external events. A graded approach to the safety of research reactors is presented based on the radiological hazard that a facility poses to the environment, the public and workers. This report supports the development of site specific guidelines for the actual design and safety assessment. It can also be used as background for the preparation of training material for research reactor staff for a self-assessment of the vulnerability of existing structures to external events.

STI/PUB/1209, 99 pp.; 5 figures; 2005, ISBN 92-0-111704-3, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/PUB1209 web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0604 - Research reactors.



Assessment of Defence in Depth for Nuclear Power Plants

Safety Reports Series No. 46

The publication provides specific technical information on implementation of the concept in the siting, design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants (NPPs). It describes a method for verifying capabilities for implementation of defence in depth in existing NPPs. For given objectives of each level of defence, a set of challenges to achieve these objectives is identified as well as several constitutive mechanisms leading to these challenges, and a list of possible safety provisions which contribute to prevention of these mechanisms is provided. This book is intended to serve as a reference primarily for self-assessment of the comprehensiveness and quality of defence in depth provisions by NPP operators, but it can be also used by regulators or independent reviewers. It offers a complementary tool for evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of defence in depth in a specific NPP.

STI/PUB/1218, 120 pp.; 78 figures; 2005, ISBN 92-0-114004-5, English.

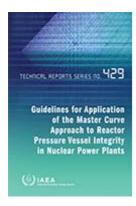
http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/PUB1218 web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0603 - Nuclear power plants.



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Technical Reports Series



Guidelines for Application of the Master Curve Approach to Reactor Pressure Vessel Integrity in Nuclear Power Plants

Technical Reports Series No. 429

The master curve approach for assessing the fracture toughness of a sampled irradiated material has been gaining acceptance throughout the world. This direct measurement approach is preferred over the correlative and indirect methods used in the past to assess irradiated reactor pressure vessel (RPV) integrity. The master curve methodology already has been or is being assimilated into the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, ASTM standards, USNRC regulations, German regulations (KTA 3203), IAEA PTS guidelines for WWER reactors as well as the VERLIFE "Unified Procedure for WWER Component Lifetime Assessment" and other industry guidance documents governing RPV integrity analysis. As this report was prepared using the results of many research projects and experiments, these guidelines for application will be used for a long time to evaluate and assess the residual life of RPVs.

STI/DOC/010/429, 105 pp.; 41 figures; 2005, ISBN 92-0-112104-0, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/TRS429 web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0702 - Nuclear power operations.

IAEA TECDOC Series



Emerging Applications of Radiation in Nanotechnology

IAEA TECDOC Series No. 1438

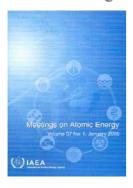
Nanotechnology is one of the fastest growing areas in science and engineering, for synthesis of nanoparticles and nanocomposites with improved characteristics. Radiation-based technology using X-rays, e-beams and ion beams is the key to a variety of different approaches to micropatterning. Radiation processed nanomaterials with high abrasion and high scratch resistance or biomedical usage (controlled release drug delivery systems) are of increasing importance. The ability to fabricate structures with nanometric precision is fundamental to any exploitation of nanotechnology. The report covers selected developments in nanotechnology and on this basis presents the potential role of radiation applications in the field. It is the first monograph on radiation applications in nanotechnology published and therefore will play an important role in stimulating further reasearch on the subject.

IAEA-TECDOC-1438, 2005, ISBN 92-0-100605-5, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/te 1438 web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0301 - Physics; 0500 - Industrial Applications.

Publicações Periódicas



Meetings on Atomic Energy Vol 37 nº 2, April 2005

Meetings on Atomic Energy is an edited worldwide listing of current and planned conferences, symposia, seminars, exhibitions and training courses related to nuclear energy and its peaceful uses. This on-line edition is updated regularly and features the most current information available to the IAEA. Use the search functions below to find information about meetings and training courses.



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NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

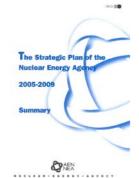


Projected Costs of Generating Electricity 2005 Update

Nuclear Energy Agency

This sixth study in a series on projected costs of generating electricity presents and analyses cost estimates for some 130 power and co-generation (heat and power) plants using coal, gas, nuclear and renewable energy sources. Experts from 19 OECD member countries, 2 international organisations and 3 non-member countries contributed to the study.

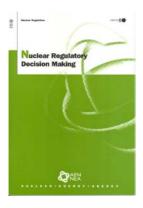
The levelised lifetime costs presented and analysed were calculated with input data from participating experts and commonly agreed generic assumptions, using a uniform methodology. Key issues related to generation costs are addressed in the report, including methodologies to incorporate risk in cost assessments, impact of carbon emission trading and integration of wind power into electricity grids. A reference in the field, this publication will be of interest to energy policy makers, electricity system analysts and energy economists.



The Strategic Plan of the Nuclear Energy Agency 2005-2009

The first Strategic Plan of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) was adopted in 1999. It has generally been considered relevant, exhaustive and a useful tool. To assist member countries in meeting the foreseeable future energy, environmental and societal challenges of the next five years, the NEA has developed a revised Strategic Plan covering the period 2005-2009. The important changes that have occurred in the energy and nuclear landscapes, as well as in the OECD framework, are the basis for this revision insofar as they influence the NEA's role and activities.

http://www.nea.fr/html/nea/strat05-summary.pdf



Nuclear Regulatory Decision Making

http://www.nea.fr/html/nsd/reports/2005/nea5356-decision.pdf

The fundamental objective of all nuclear safety regulatory bodies is to ensure that nuclear utilities operate their plants at all times in an acceptably safe manner. In meeting this objective, the regulatory body should strive to ensure that its regulatory decisions are technically sound, consistent from case to case, and timely. In addition, the regulator must be aware that its decisions and the circumstances surrounding those decisions can affect how its stakeholders, such as government policy makers, the industry it regulates, and the public, view it as an effective and credible regulator. In order to maintain the confidence of those stakeholders, the regulator should make sure that its decisions are transparent, have a clear basis in low and regulations, and are seen by impartial observers to be fair to all parties.

Based on the work of a Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) expert group, this report discusses some of the basic principles and criteria that a regulatory body should consider in making decisions and describes the elements of an integrated framework for regulatory decision making.



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Nuclear Regulatory Challenges Related to Human Performance

In June 2003, the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) Committee on Nuclear Regulatory Activities (CNRA) organised a topical session on the importance of human performance to nuclear safety and the factors influencing it. The discussion focused on three questions:

- Is human performance as important to the safety of nuclear installations as many references seem to indicate?
- Has the importance of human performance increased during the past five to ten years?
- What recommendations can be made on how to manage human peformance challenges?

This publication provides a summary of the introductory presentations as well as a description of the regulatory challenges identified during the discussions. The publication's intended audience is primarily nuclear regulators; it may also be of interest to technical support organisations, nuclear operators, governmental bodies and the general public.

http://www.nea.fr/html/nsd/reports/2004/nea5334-human-performance.pdf



Annual Report 2004

www.nea.fr