

Teaching advanced courses in a sustainable manner – example from the GRE@T-PIONEeR project

20 November 2025

Prof. Christophe Demazière CHALMERS





GREAT-PIONEER has received funding from the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (Strålsäkerhetsmyndigheten) under the project number SSM2024-9693, from 2024 to 2028.



- Advanced courses
 - Attracting only few students locally
 - Not sustainable to regularly offer such courses regularly
- How to offer such courses on the long run in a sustainable manner?
- Need to achieve a critical mass
 - Sharing of students
 - Sharing of teachers

- Advanced courses = often offered as intensive onsite "workshops" or "summer courses"
- ➤ Onsite attendance resulting in a limited number of attendees
- Too condensed format to lead to "efficient" learning
- Issuance of certificates of attendance (with no real measure of engagement, progress and understanding)
- Online and hybrid learning environments = more accessibility and flexibility
- ➤ Often low engagement and high drop-out rates

- "Innovative" learning design proposed in the GRE@T-PIONEeR Alliance, having for objectives:
 - To offer advanced courses
 - In a **flexible** manner
 - Having a **high engagement** of the participants in the activities
 - Making sure that the participants successfully learn the concepts/principles/methods
 - Having a worldwide coverage

while having a sustainable approach to the delivery of the courses

Target groups: MSc/PhD/Post-Doc students, professionals

WHAT IS GRE@T-PIONEeR?

WHAT IS GRE@T-PIONEeR?

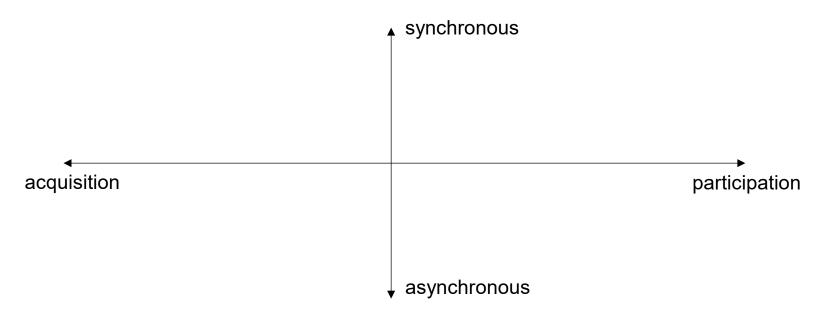
- 18 university teachers from 8 different universities in 6 different countries
- Main goals of the project:
 - Maintain or further develop competences in computational and experimental nuclear reactor physics and safety
 - Deliver top-class courses using state-of-the-art pedagogical methods (active learning through flipping)
 - Create a community of reactor physicists
- 8 courses currently offered
- More info at: https://great-pioneer.eu

Flipping:



Sfard, A. (1998). On two metaphors for learning and the dangers of choosing just one. Educational researcher, 27(2), 4-13.

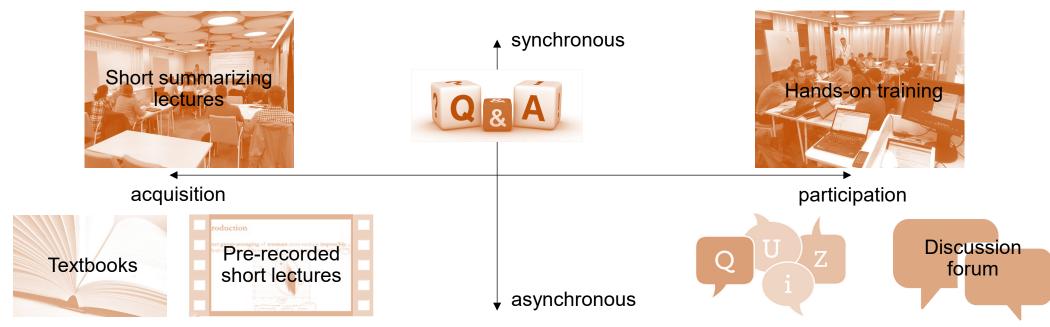
Flipping:



Hrastinski, S. (2008). Asynchronous and synchronous e-learning. Educause Quarterly, 31(4), 51-55.

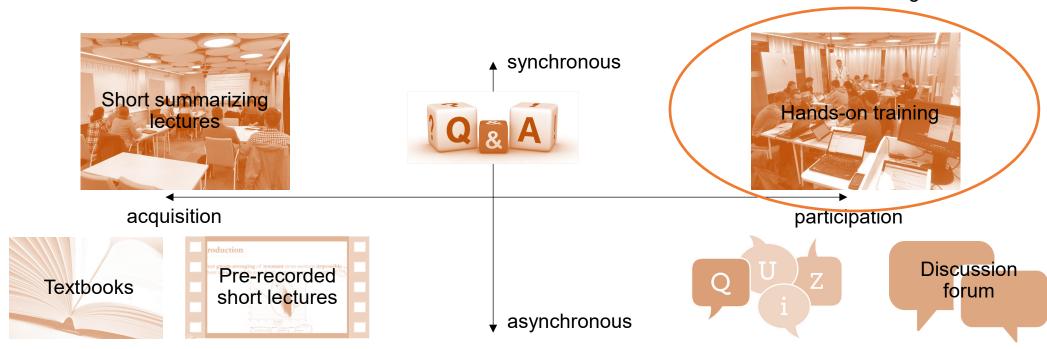
• Flipping: synchronous onsite acquisition participation online asynchronous

• Flipping:



Hrastinski, S. (2008). Asynchronous and synchronous e-learning. Educause Quarterly, 31(4), 51-55.

• Flipping:



Hrastinski, S. (2008). Asynchronous and synchronous e-learning. Educause Quarterly, 31(4), 51-55.

Active learning

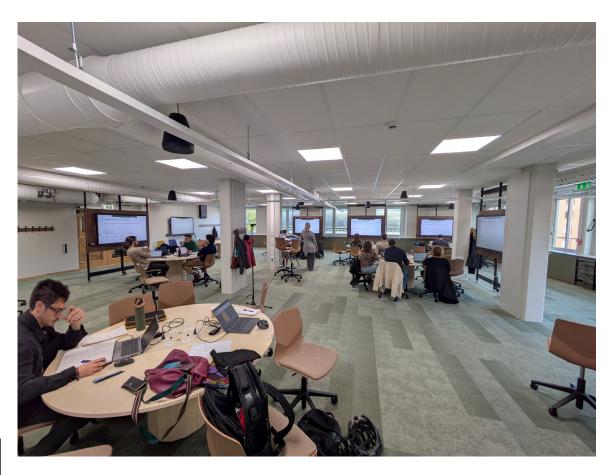
synchronous Hands-on training acquisition Pre-recorded short lectures asynchronous asynchronous asynchronous

Synchronous <u>hybrid</u> learning phase concentrated on 5 consecutive days/course

Asynchronous online learning phase spread on 4 weeks/course (self-paced learning)

Hrastinski, S. (2008). Asynchronous and synchronous e-learning. Educause Quarterly, 31(4), 51-55.

- **Delivery** of **all teaching resources** (asynchronous and synchronous) via a **Learning Management System** (LMS):
 - Compulsory learning sequence to be followed (parts of the resources are locked until selected activities are completed)
 - Students can see their **progress** (completion) and **grades** (performance) at all times
 - Access to synchronous elements only possible if sufficient asynchronous work completed (50% of the preparatory work)
 - Course certificate only delivered if the participants get at least 50 points (out of 100)
- Same learning environment offered to both onsite and online participants







ANALYSIS OF THE TWO FIRST EDITIONS

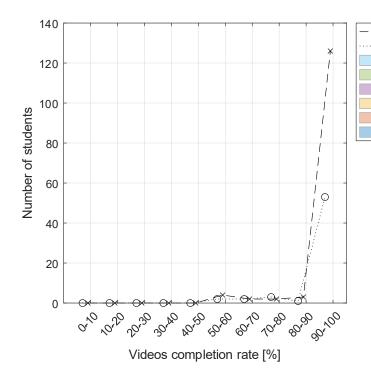
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO FIRST EDITIONS

- Research questions addressed:
 - How did the participants use the various teaching resources?
 - What did the participants **learn** in relation to the theoretical concepts?
 - To what extend were the participants able to apply those concepts and critically reflect on those?
 - How did the participants perceive the course?
- ➤ Meta-analysis of all courses offered during the academic years 2022/2023 and 2023/2024

ANALYSIS OF THE TWO FIRST EDITIONS

- Student statistics for academic years 2022/2023 and 2023/2024:
 - 851 applicants
 - 143 rejected applications (upper limit for each course set to 50 participants)
 - >708 accepted applications (228 onsite and 480 online)
 - >716 persons granted access to the LMS (late registrations)
 - 504 participants qualified for the synchronous sessions (with 159 onsite and 345 online)
 - 411 participants received a course certificate (159 onsite and 252 online)

• Use of the various teaching resources – asynchronous videos:



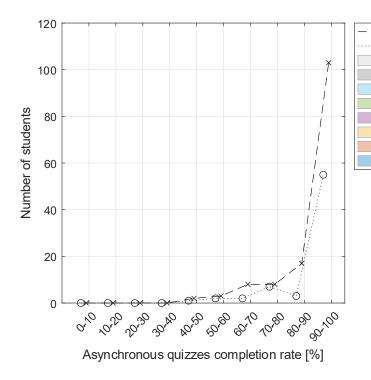
Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

Online - Active

WP3 WP2

> Online - active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Use of the various teaching resources – asynchronous quizzes:



Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

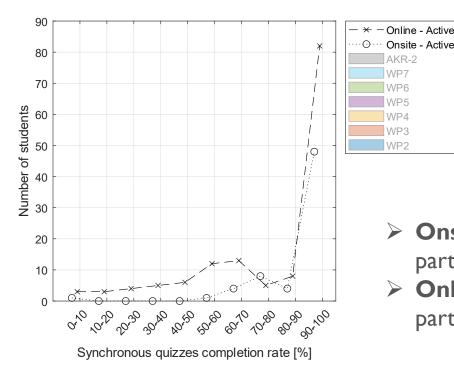
Online - ActiveOnsite - Active

AKR-2 WP7 WP6

WP5 WP4 WP3 WP2

> Online – active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Use of the various teaching resources – synchronous quizzes:

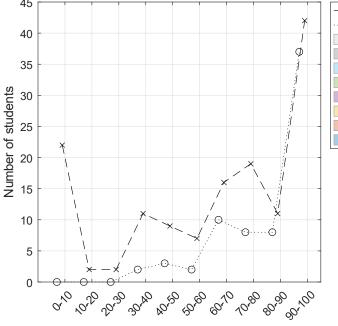


Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

WP7

> Online - active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

 Use of the various teaching resources – synchronous activities other than quizzes:



Synchronous activities except quizzes completion rate [%]

Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

Online - ActiveOnsite - Active

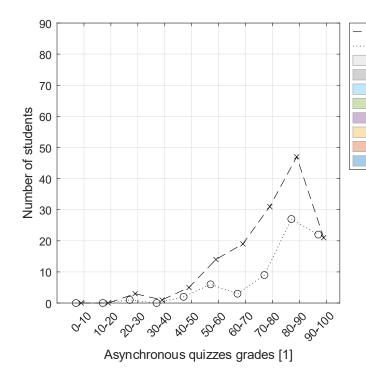
AKR-2

WP7

WP4 WP3

Online – active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Learning of the theoretical concepts – asynchronous quizzes:



Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

Online - ActiveOnsite - Active

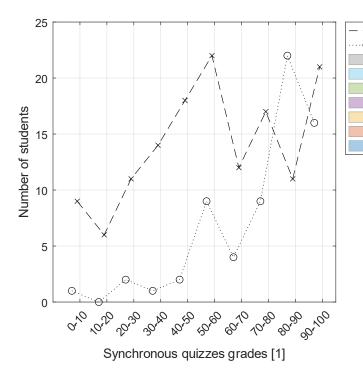
AKR-2

WP7

WP4 WP3 WP2

> Online - active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Learning of the theoretical concepts – synchronous quizzes:



Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

Online - ActiveOnsite - Active

WP7

WP4 WP3

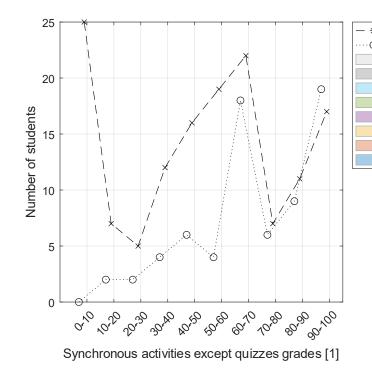
> Online - active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

 Ability to apply the concepts in practical situations – synchronous activities other than quizzes:

Online - ActiveOnsite - Active

AKR-2 WP7

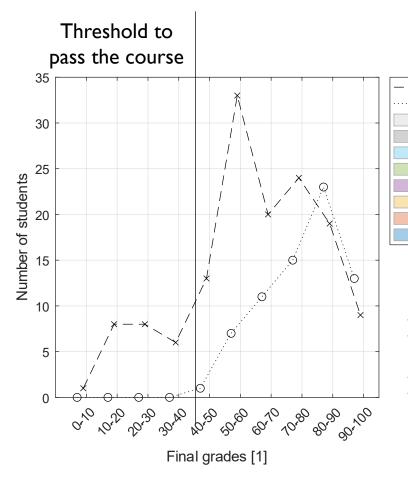
WP4 WP3



Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

> Online – active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Final grades:



Onsite – active: came for onsite participation

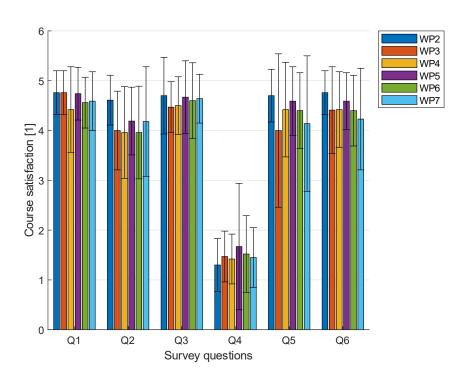
Online - ActiveOnsite - ActiveCROCUS

AKR-2

WP3

> Online – active: accepted for online participation, and did "show up"

• Participants' own perception of the course:



- Q1:1 benefited from this course.
- Q2: This course met my expectations.
- Q3: I experienced and learned new things in this course.
- Q4: The content covered in this course was NOT interesting.
- Q5: I would like to take more courses like this one.
- Q6: I would recommend this course to others.

CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- Very good outcomes in terms of participation, engagement and completion
- Teachers complementing each other
- Teachers = catalysts for attracting students
- Significant differences between onsite and online participants
 - > "Strategic" learning for the online participants?
 - > High workload to be combined with other duties?

CONCLUSIONS

- Generalization to non-PhD education:
 - Main issue: fitting into existing teaching framework
 - Although apparently difficult:
 - The asynchronous part can be easily studied in addition to other existing courses (due to its self-paced nature)
 - The synchronous part requires five days absence
 - ➤ Often not an issue for MSc students (except in case of exams) + recordings of the synchronous sessions available in case of absence
 - > Requires careful planning for the teachers
- > New edition of all courses being rolled out in this academic year

Thank you!

Contact details:



Name: Christophe Demazière



Email: demaz@chalmers.se







