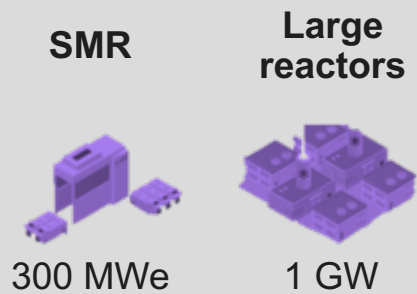


# What are nuclear small modular reactors (SMR)?

**S**mall  
Significantly smaller than typical large reactors

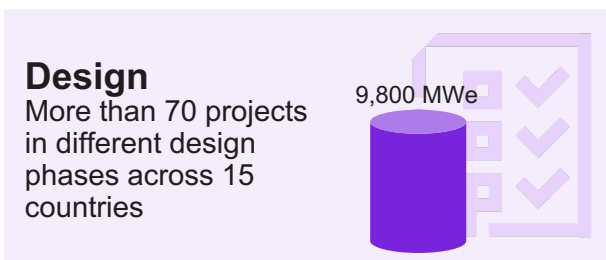
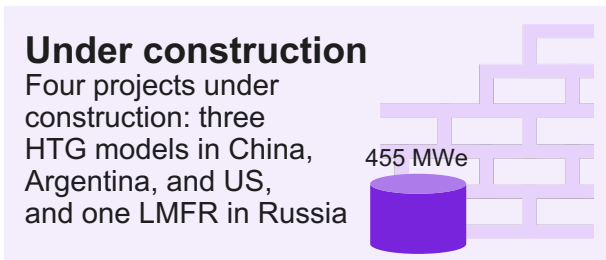
**M**odular  
Host several individual SMR modules, or single module

**R**eactors  
Supplying electricity and other energy services to energy-intensive industries



SMRs, as large nuclear reactors, are expected to have some of the lowest carbon footprints among low-carbon technologies

## Project pipeline



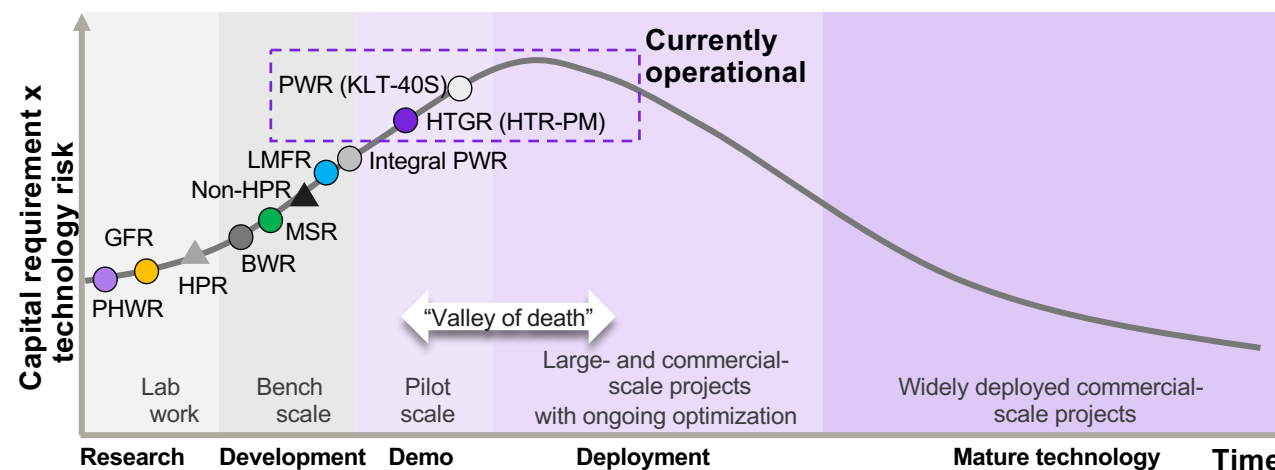
## Expected advantages

- Better affordability**
  - Lower upfront capital costs
  - Economy of serial production
- Shorter construction time**
  - Multi-module
  - Modular construction
- Wide range of users**
  - Remote regions or small grids
  - Less dependent on existing grid
  - Non-electrical uses
- Site flexibility**
  - Reduced emergency planning zone (EPZ)
- Reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**
  - Limited carbon footprint
  - Responsive power
- Integration with renewables**
  - Supplying flexible baseload
  - Ensuring system stability and reliability

## Key challenges

- Value chain adaptation needed
- Operability and maintainability (due to lack of experience)
- Large number of possible designs being evaluated
- Adaptation of regulatory framework of large reactors
- Loose economies of scale
- Licensability of SMR designs

## Technology maturity curve



- Pressurized water reactor (PWR)
- Integral pressurized water reactor (Integral PWR)
- Boiling water reactor (BWR)
- Pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR)
- High temperature gas reactor (HTGR)
- Gas-cooled fast reactor (GFR)
- Molten salt reactor (MSR)
- Liquid-metal-cooled fast reactor (LMFR)
- ▲ Heat pipe based microreactor (HPR)

## Uses

- Power generation
- Thermal production

About 90% of SMRs in development will be used mainly for electricity generation