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WRIGHT**

NUCLEAR MYTH:
*“There is only
one type of
small modular
reactor.”*

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REALITY:

There are a number of reactor variations that all offer unique benefits including modified light water reactors (LWRs), high temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTRs), and fast neutron reactors (FNRs).

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FAST FACTS ABOUT NUCLEAR:

Small Modular Reactors

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There has been a lot of buzz around Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) and Advanced Reactors (ARs) in the past few years, mostly due to their ability to generate reliable, sustainable energy in areas that normally would not be ideal for renewable power sources. They have a [lower investment cost, smaller footprint, and a large variety of site locations and layouts](#), making them useful both on their own and [in conjunction with other renewables like solar and wind](#). Companies like NuScale, TerraPower, GE-Hitachi, X-Energy, Oklo, Kairos, the Ultra Safe Nuclear Corporation (USNC), and others all have reactors that can be deployed by the late 2020s or the early 2030s. However, SMRs are not a singular design or model – there are a number of variations that all offer unique benefits.

Starting on the more traditional end of the spectrum, modified light water reactors (LWRs) and high temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTRs) use [traditional methods in newer formats to generate power](#). More theoretical designs, such as fast neutron reactors (FNRs), present even more options, [like the ability to use recycled fuel from conventional reactors or allow for longer refueling cycles](#). These innovations are not just theoretical – the NRC has [approved one design, with tentative early approval for a second](#), and the [Department of Energy has funded NuScale's SMR as part of the Carbon Free Power Project](#).