



IAEA

**Joint IAEA-ICTP Workshop on Reactor Physics,
Thermal Hydraulics and Plant Design Engineering
of Small Modular Reactors (SMR4212)**

Advances in Nuclear Power Technology Development and their Non-Electric Applications: Status in Member States and IAEA Programmatic Activities

Frederik Reitsma

Section Head

Nuclear Power Technology Development

13 April 2026

Division of Nuclear Power



Nuclear Power Engineering Section

The Section supports countries operating nuclear power plants or expanding their existing programmes to improve engineering, performance, management systems, human resource management, stakeholder involvement and technical infrastructure. It shares best engineering practices and innovations consistent with the global objectives of nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation. [Read more →](#)



Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section

This Section is responsible for coordinating IAEA assistance to Member States considering or embarking on nuclear power programmes. It supports capacity-building, conducts review missions and offers guidelines, standards and workshops on developing the infrastructure for a safe, secure and sustainable nuclear power programme. [Read more →](#)



Nuclear Power Technology Development Section

Fostering information exchange and collaborative research and development for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, this Section provides information to the IAEA's Member States on technology status and development trends for advanced reactor systems and their applications. [Read more →](#)



International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles Section

The Section coordinates the activities of the membership-based International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) to increase international cooperation on global nuclear energy sustainability, long term strategies and institutional and technical innovations for nuclear energy development and deployment. [Read more →](#)

Nuclear Power Technology Development Section

Fostering information exchange and collaborative research and development for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, this Section provides information to the IAEA's Member States on technology status and development trends for advanced reactor systems and their applications.



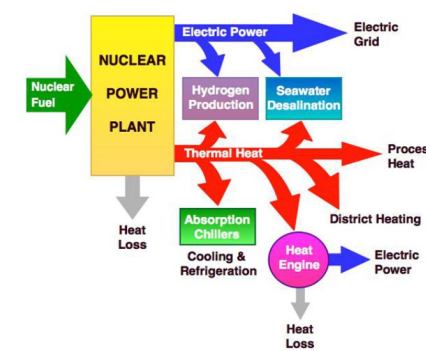
Advanced Water-Cooled Reactors



SMRs



Advanced Technology for Fast Reactors



Non-Electric Applications

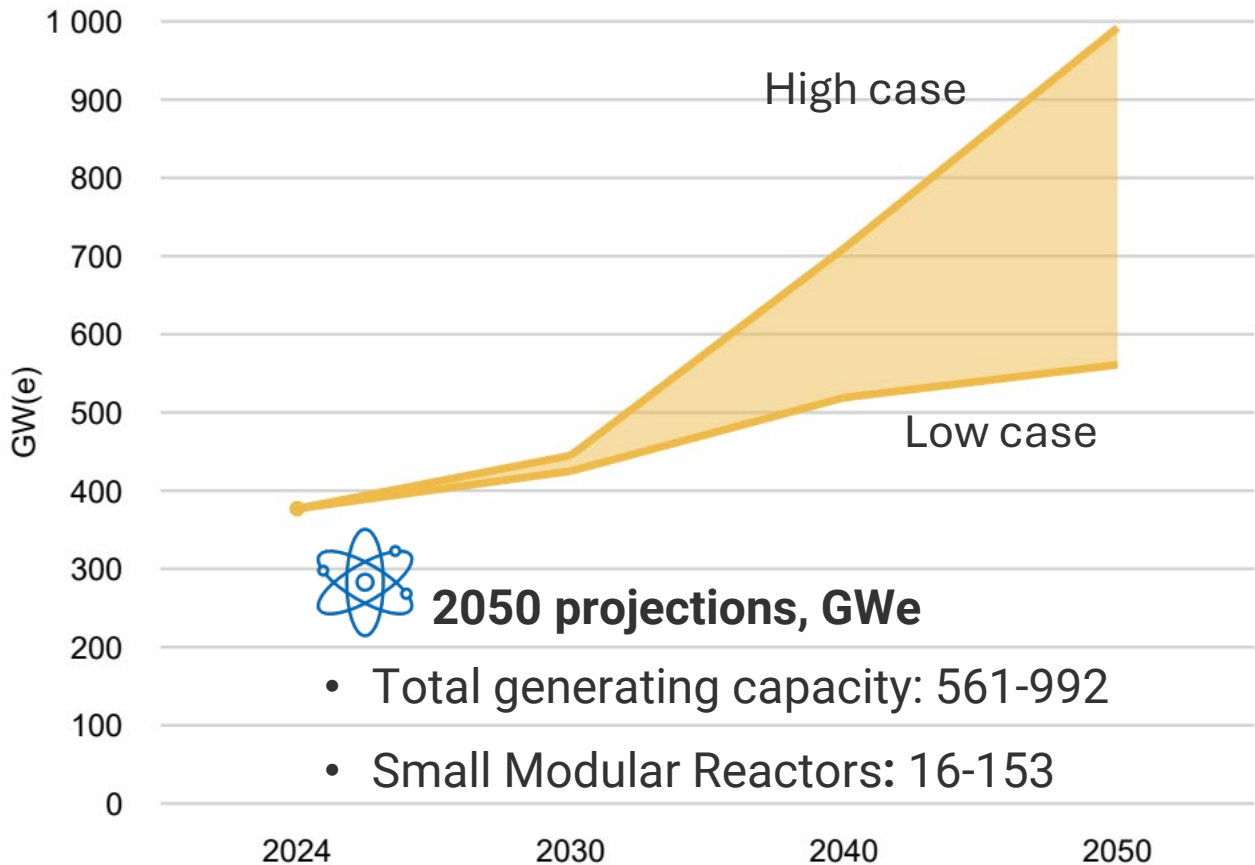


Fusion Technology



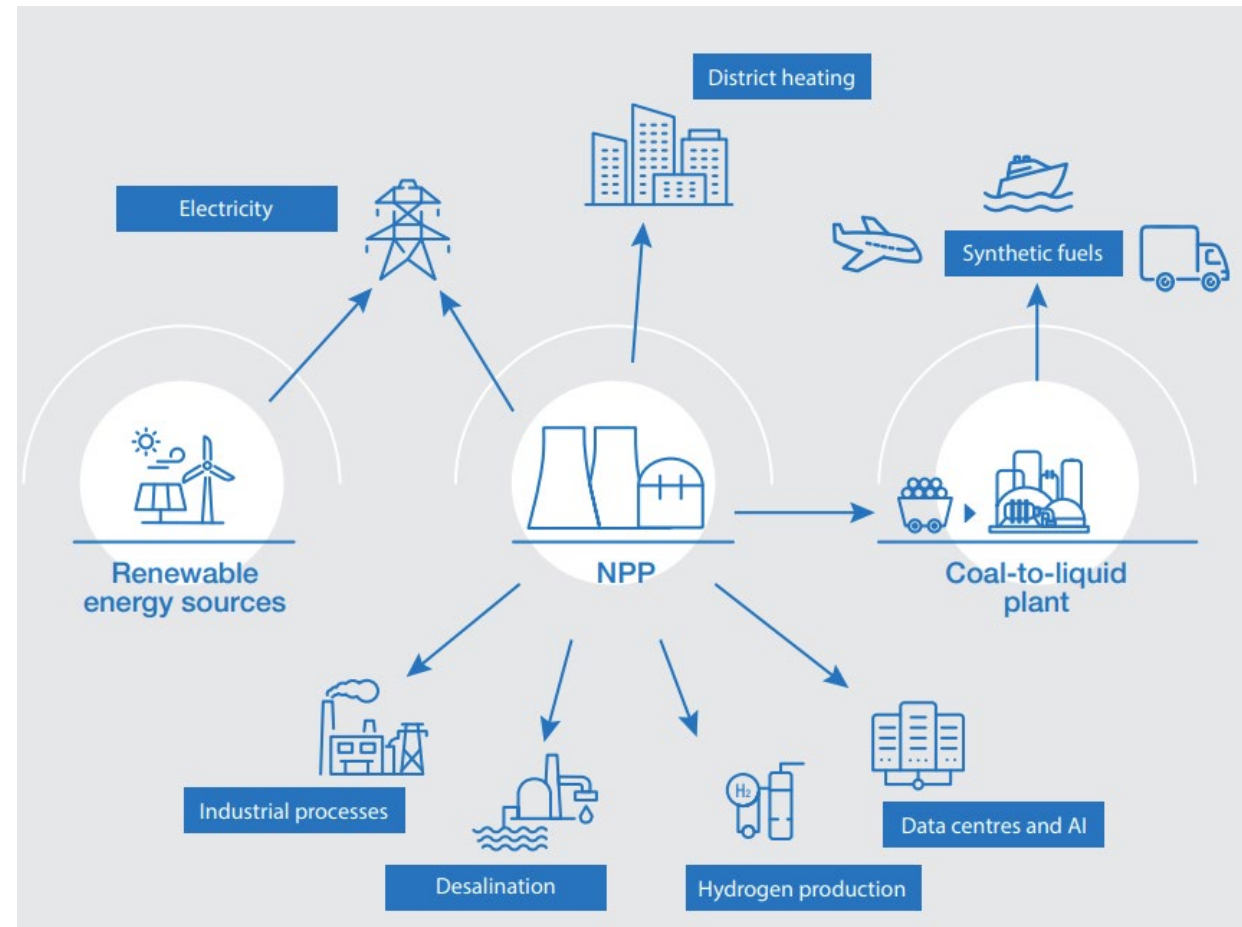
Nuclear Power Technology Development Section

World Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity



IAEA Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2050, RDS-1 2025 Edition

Nuclear energy decarbonizing large industrial hubs

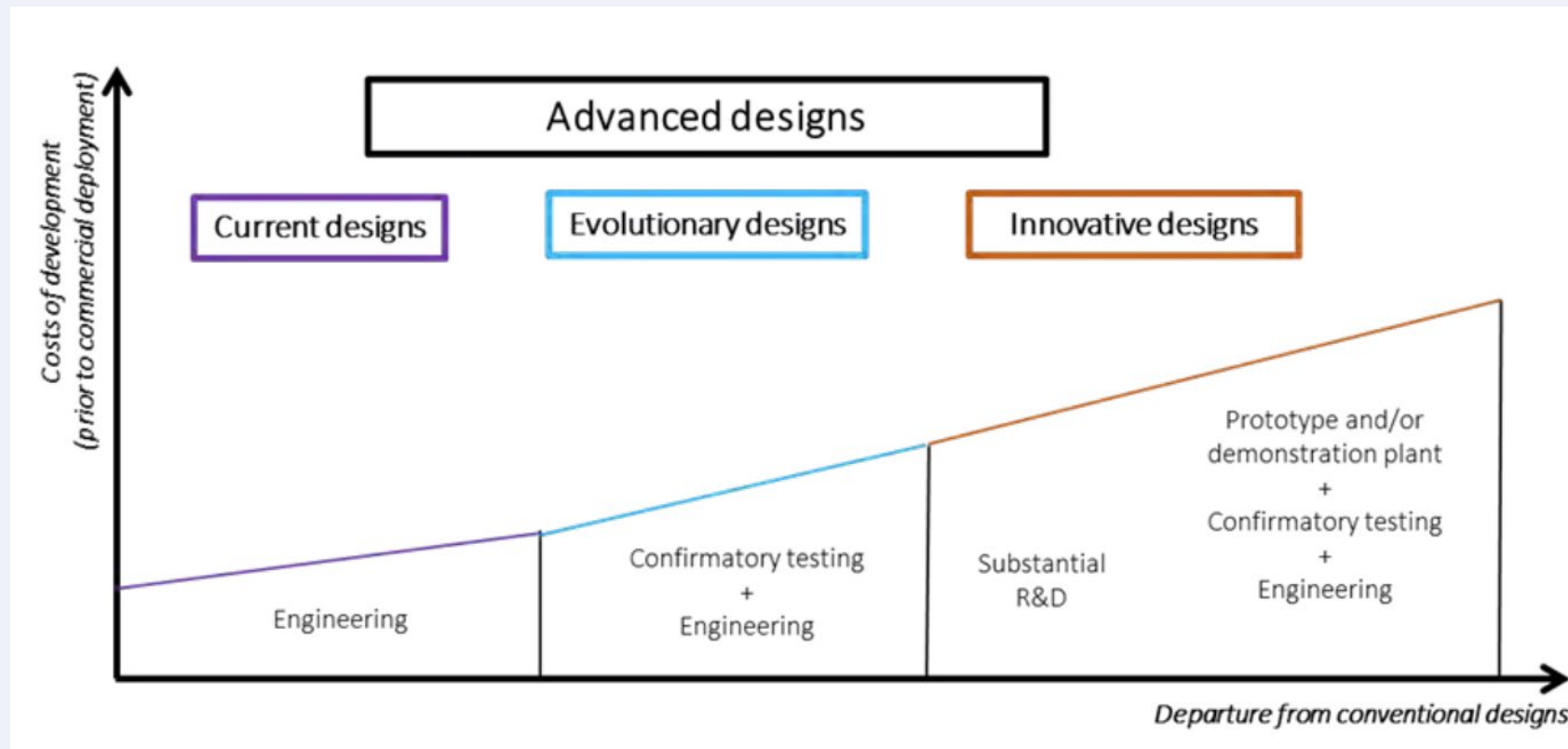


Source: https://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/Publications/PDF/p15898-25-02856E_PAT-013_web.pdf

International Developments on Advanced Reactor Technology

Advanced Reactors: Evolutionary and Innovative

- **Evolutionary Designs** - an advanced design that achieves improvements over current designs through small to moderate modifications, with a strong emphasis on maintaining proven design elements to minimize technological risks.
- **Innovative Designs** - an advanced design which incorporates conceptual changes in design approaches or system configuration in comparison with existing practice



Commercial Reactors (Gen-II and III)

Most Common Technologies

PWR

- Moderator & coolant
 - Fuel
 - Operating Pressure
 - Characteristics
- Light water
 - Enriched Uranium
 - ~15MPa (~6-7MPa steam)
 - Most common NPP technology

Examples

- Westinghouse and Combustion Engineering (USA)
- Framatome (AREVA/EDF) (France)
- KONVOI (Germany)
- VVERs (Russia)

BWR

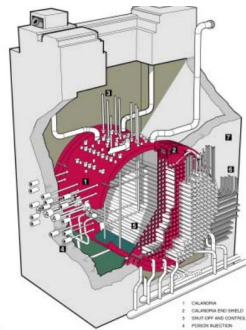
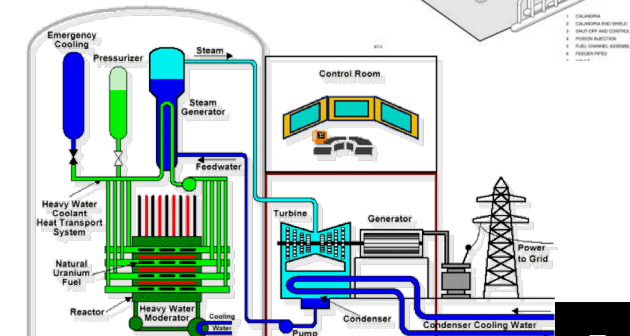
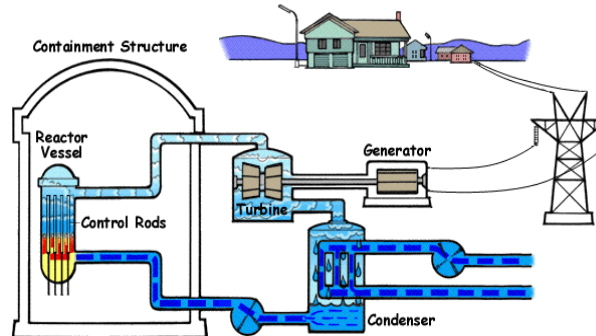
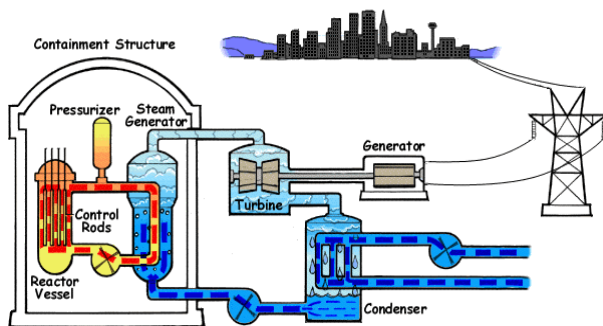
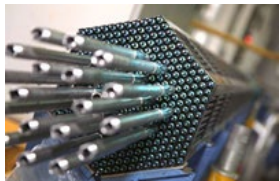
- Light water
- Enriched Uranium
- ~7MPa
- Direct cycle: steam from drives from the reactor to the turbines

- General Electric BWRs (USA)
- ABB Atom BWRs (Sweden)
- Toshiba Hitachi BWRs (Japan)

PHWR

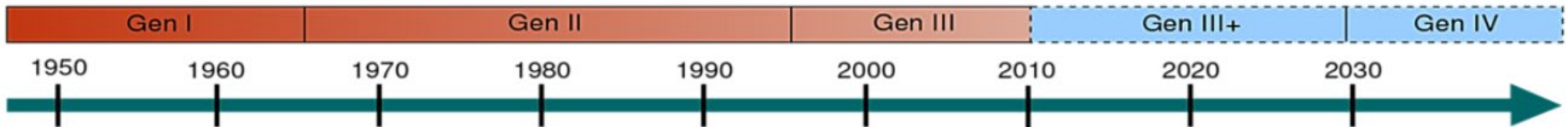
- Heavy water
- Natural Uranium
- ~10MPa
- Pressure-tube design: pressure tubes within the calandria

- Bruce, Pickering, CANDU-6 (Canada)
- Indian PHWR-220 & 540 MWe (India)
- Atucha (Germany/Argentina)



Evolution of Nuclear Power Reactor Technology

Generation IV: Nuclear Energy Systems Deployable no later than 2030 and offering significant advances in sustainability, safety and reliability, and economics



ADVANCED REACTOR INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Advanced Reactor Information System (ARIS) database is designed and maintained by the IAEA and contains design descriptions of evolutionary and innovative nuclear reactors

[Explore](#) →

Advanced Reactors

Currently 126 designs, including SMRs and microreactors

[Water Cooled Reactors](#)

[Gas Cooled Reactors](#)

[Fast Reactors](#)

[Molten Salt Reactors](#)

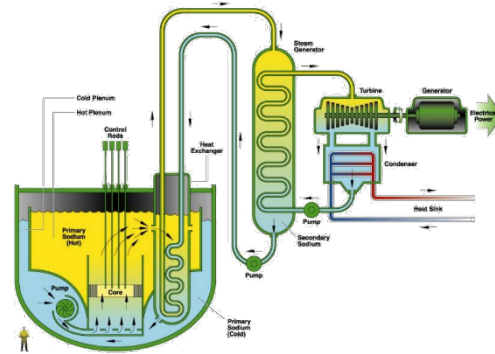
[Small Modular Reactors](#)

[Microreactors](#)

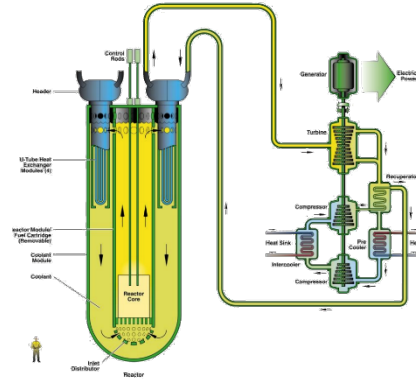
IAEA and GIF Terminology: Innovative Gen-IV Reactors

- Early Prototypes and Demonstration Plants Gen-I
- Current Fleet Gen-II/III
- Advanced Nuclear Reactors
 - Evolutionary designs Gen-III and Gen-III+
 - Innovative designs Gen-IV
 - SMRs can be either evolutionary or innovative
 - Innovative SMR Advanced Modular Reactor (AMR)
- ARIS: IAEA Advanced Reactors Information System: <https://aris.iaea.org/>

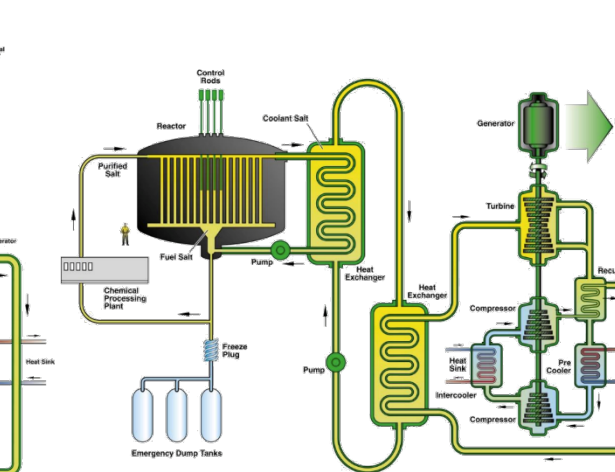
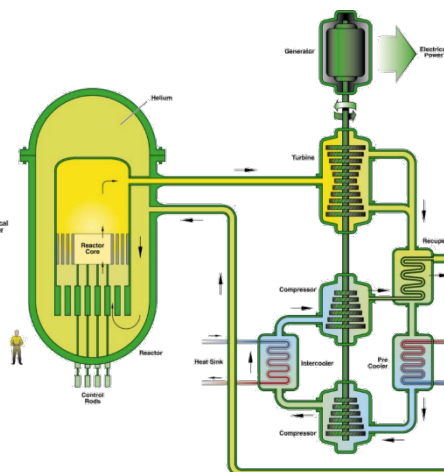
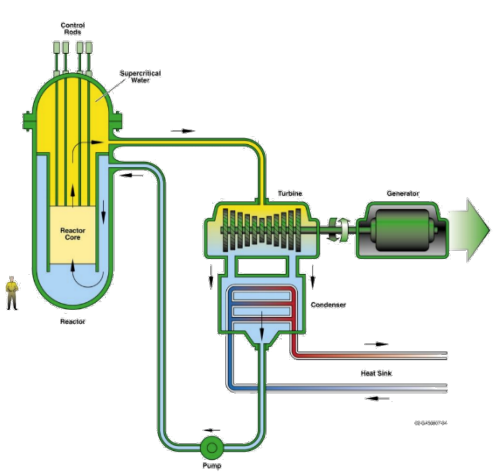
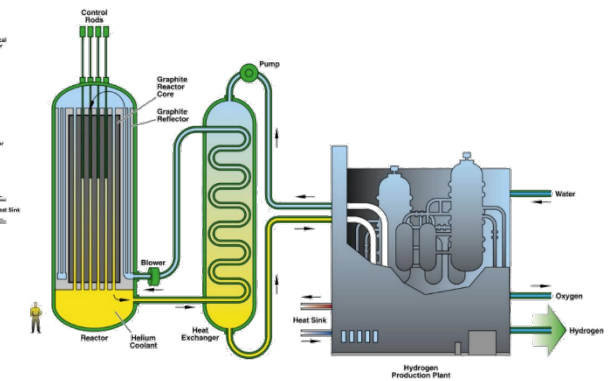
Sodium cooled Fast Reactor (SFR)



Lead cooled Fast Reactor (LFR)



Very-High-Temperature Reactor (VHTR)

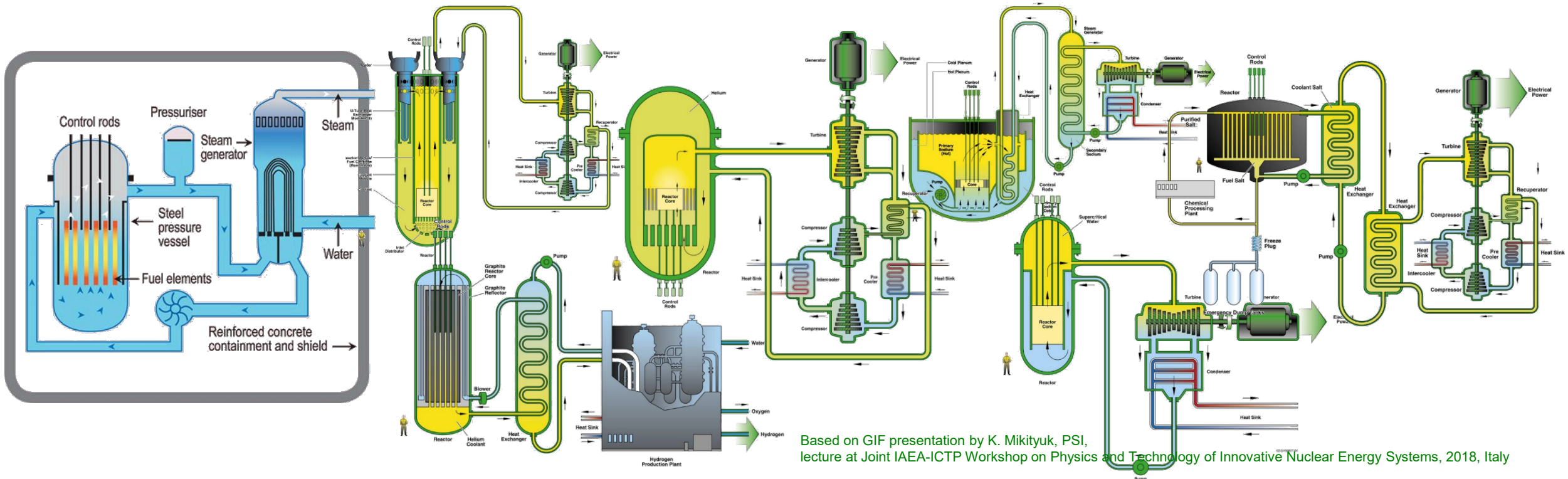


Supercritical Water cooled Reactor (SCWR) Gas cooled Fast Reactor (GFR)

Molten Salt Reactor (MSR)

Comparing Innovative Reactor Concepts

	WCR	SCWR	HTGR	GFR	SFR	LFR	MSR
coolant	H ₂ O	H ₂ O	He	He	Na	Pb/LBE	Fluoride/Chloride
outlet T, C	288-329	500	750	750	550	500	800
efficiency, %	35	45	50	50	45	43	48
max P, MPa	17	25	7	7	~0.2	~0.5	~0.2
spectrum	thermal	thermal/fast	thermal	fast	fast	fast	thermal/fast



Based on GIF presentation by K. Mikityuk, PSI, lecture at Joint IAEA-ICTP Workshop on Physics and Technology of Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems, 2018, Italy

Fast Reactors in Operation & under Commissioning

Country	Name	Coolant	Fuel	Purpose	Power (th/e) MW	Year (Op.)	Status
Russia	BOR-60	sodium	UO ₂	experimental	60/10	1969	operating
	BN-600	sodium	UO ₂	prototype	1470/600	1980	operating
	BN-800	sodium	UO ₂ /MOX	commercial	2100/880	2015	operating
China	CEFR	sodium	UO ₂	experimental	65/20	2011	operating
	CFR600-1	sodium	UO ₂ /MOX	prototype	1500/650	2023	operating
India	FBTR	sodium	UO ₂	experimental	40/13	1985	operating
	PFBR	sodium	UO ₂	prototype	1250/500	April 2026	Operation
Japan	JOYO	sodium	UO ₂ /MOX	experimental	150/--	1978	lic renew (2024?)



BN-600
Russia, 1980



BN-800
Russia, 2015



CEFR, 20 MW(e)
China, 2011



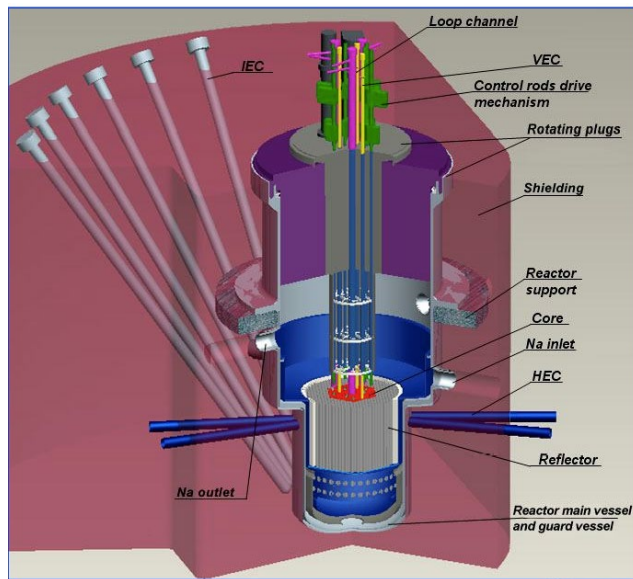
FBTR, 13 MW(e)
India, 1985



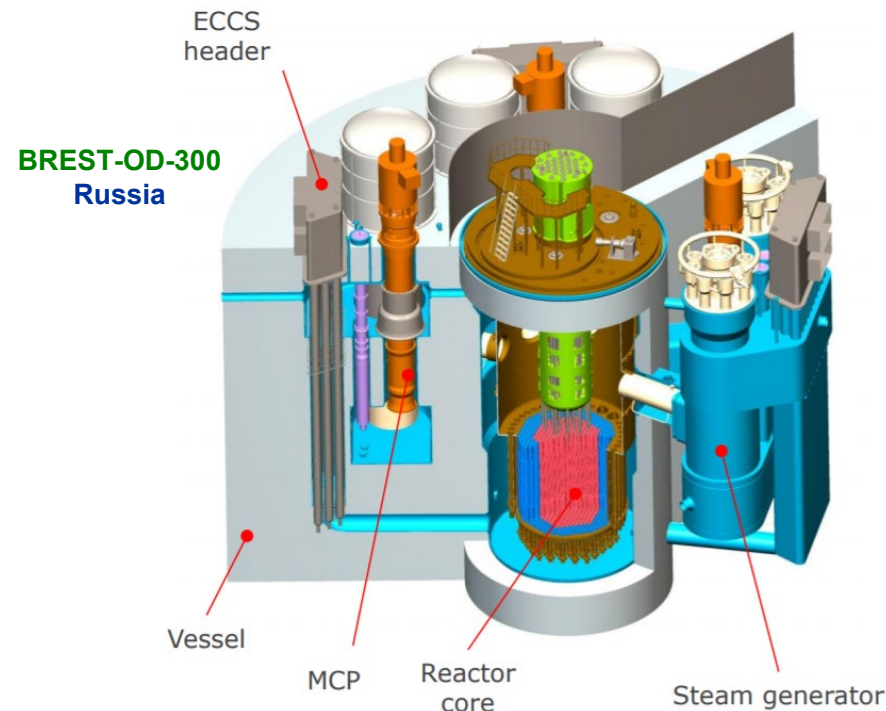
PFBR, 500 MW(e)
India, 2024

Fast Reactors under Construction

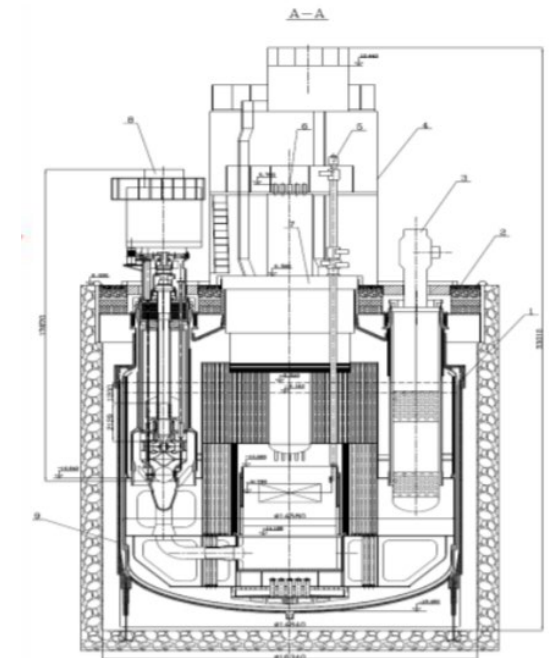
Country	Name	Coolant	Fuel	Purpose	Power, MW(th/e)	Year (Op.)	Status
Russia	MBIR	sodium	MOX	experimental	150/50	~2028	construction
	BREST-OD-300	lead	PuN/UN	demonstrator	700/300	~2026	construction
China	CFR600-2	sodium	UO ₂ /MOX	prototype	1500/650	~2028	construction



MBIR, Russia



CFR600, China



Progress with Advanced Reactor Deployment – In the News

India has a nuclear reactor that can make more fuel than it burns. Science explained

India's Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam has attained a historic milestone. The 500 MWe reactor, which produces more fuel than it consumes, puts India on course to harness its vast thorium reserves.

Date: 6 April 2026 : 500 MWe pool type sodium-cooled fast breeder reactor (FBR) using MOX fuel

Why it matters

- Marks **India's formal entry into Stage II** of the **three-stage nuclear programme**.
- Enables large-scale **plutonium breeding** and future **thorium utilisation (Stage III)**.
- One of **very few commercial-scale fast reactors worldwide**, and the only new one outside Russia.

INDIA TODAY



The 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, designed and built entirely in India by BHAVINI and IGCAR, attained criticality on 6 April 2026. It is India's most advanced nuclear reactor to date.

Progress with Advanced Reactor Deployment – In the News



The First Advanced Nuclear Reactor in U.S. History Just Got Approved—and Bill Gates Is Behind It

The Microsoft co-founder is betting next-generation nuclear reactors can power the AI boom while cutting carbon emissions.

Inc.

Date: 4 March 2026 : 345 MWe sodium-cooled fast reactor + molten-salt energy storage

Why it matters

- First NRC construction permit ever issued for a commercial advanced (non-LWR) reactor. - Regulatory breakthrough for Gen-IV systems.
- Designed to support variable loads → ideal for AI/data-centre demand.

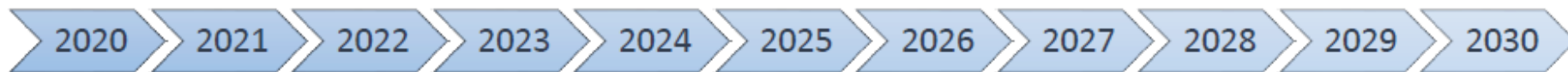
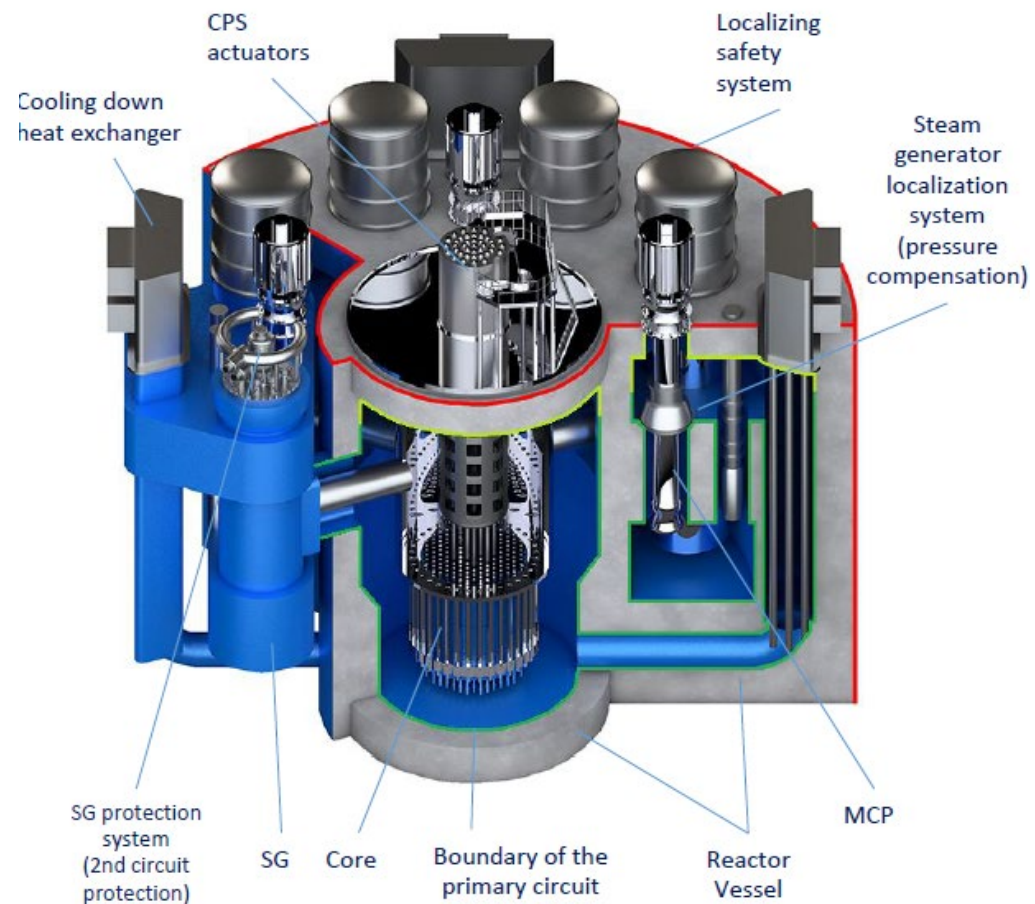
Status of BREST-OD-300

Construction status at PDEC site (December 2023)

Mounting of the BREST-OD-300 reactor began



The lower tier of the enclosing structure was immersed in the reactor shaft (December 2023)



Construction and commissioning of the *Fuel (re-) fabrication module*

Equipment manufacturing, construction of the nuclear power plant with the *BREST-OD-300 lead-cooled fast reactor*

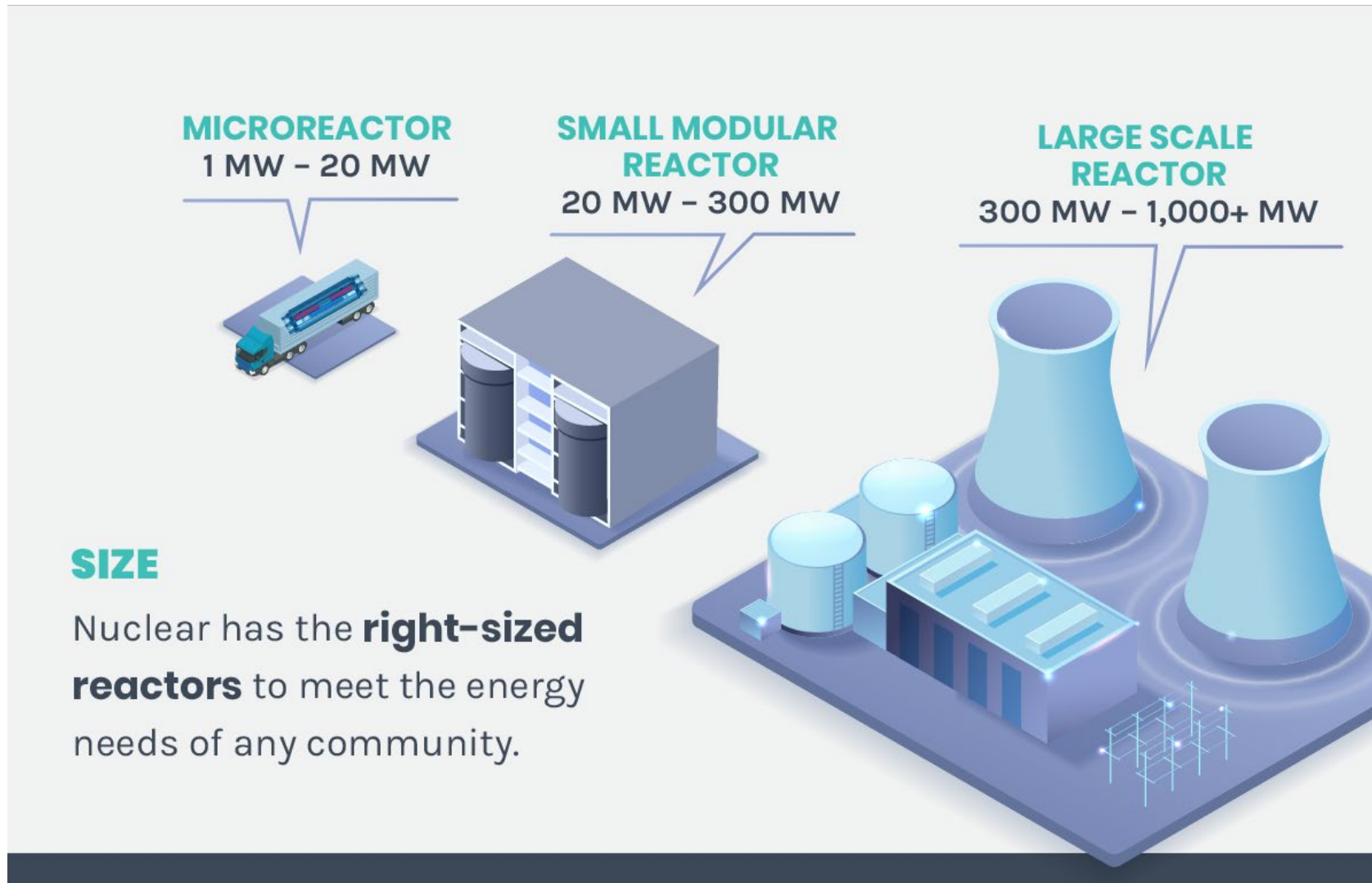
Construction and commissioning of the *Reprocessing module*



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Advanced Reactor Technology Information - SMR

SMR – Definition not only by Size



Reality of SMR technology (examples of operating NPP)

1/2



<https://fnpp.info/>

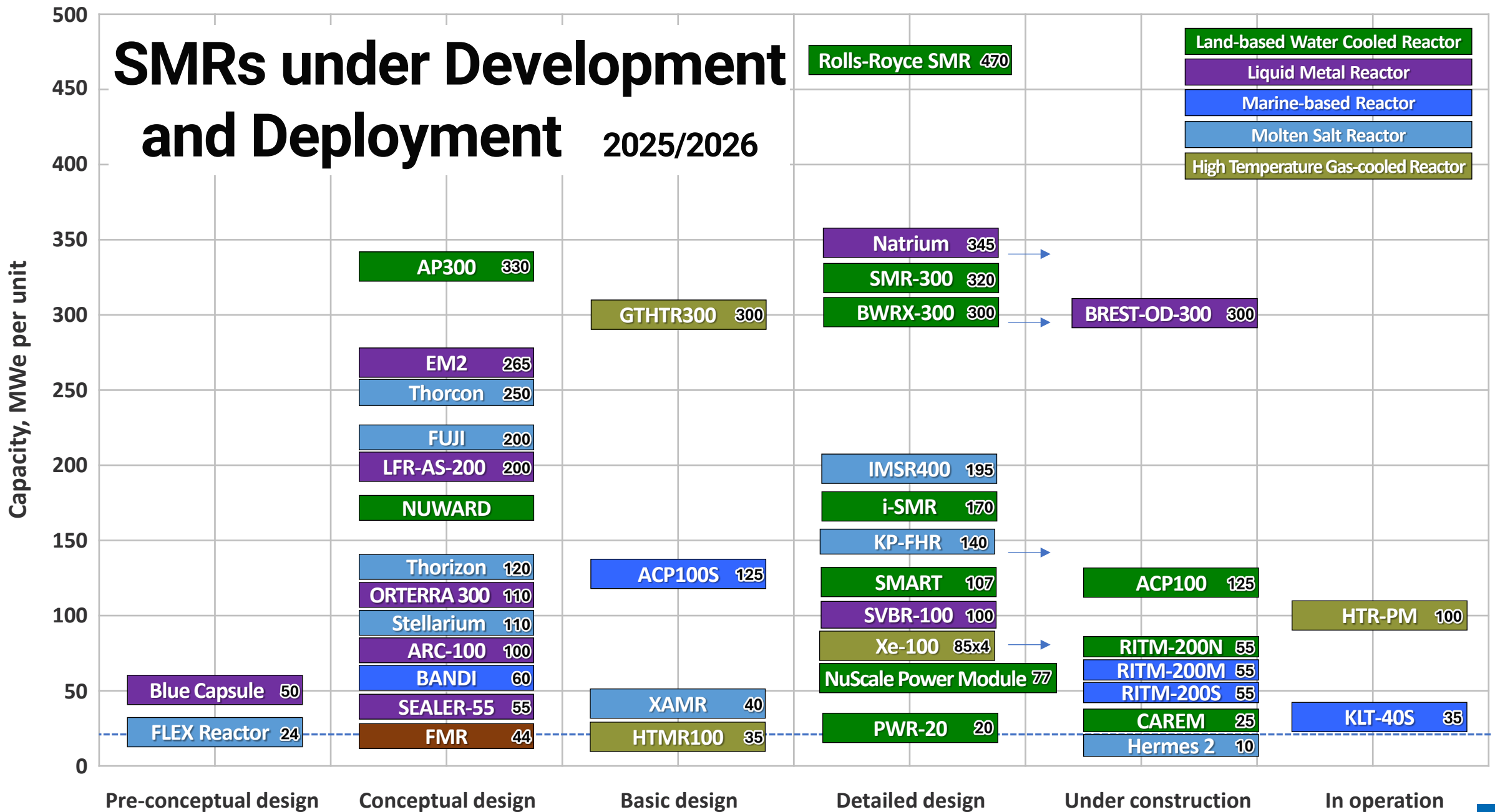
Russian Federation
2 x KLT-40S reactors (PWR)
70MWe
50 Gcal/h Heat power production
Enrichment: 14,1%
2020, May- Start of commercial operation
3-3.5 yrs operation prior to refuelling
2023, December - refuelled



<https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/HTR-PM-heating-project-commissioned>

China
2 x 200 MW units
210 MWe
245,000 spherical fuel elements ('pebbles'),
each 60 mm in diameter and containing
7 g of fuel enriched to 8.5%
2023, December- Start of commercial operation
Refuelling on-line

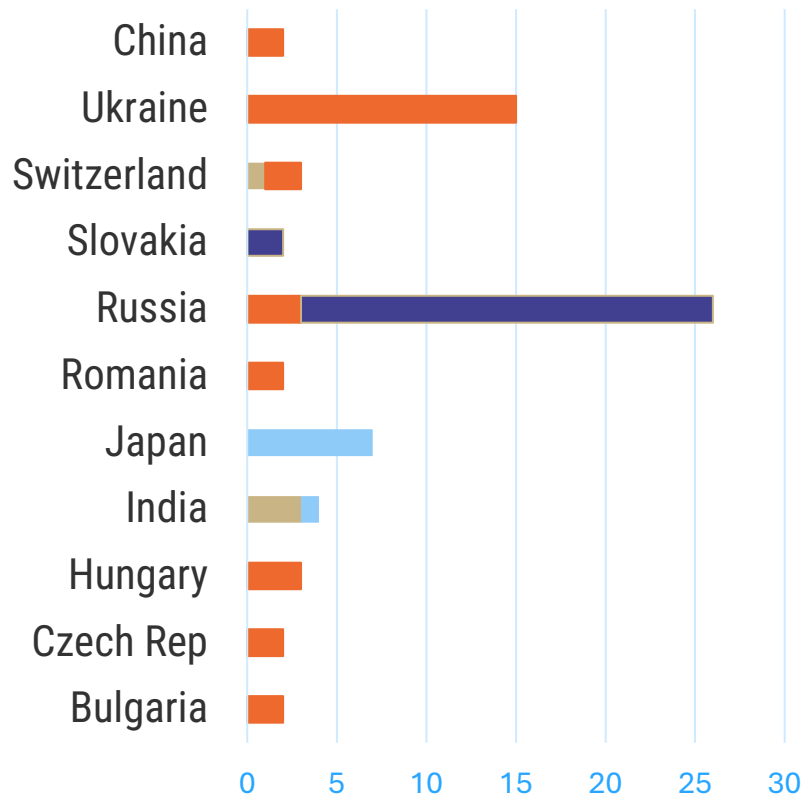
SMRs under Development and Deployment 2025/2026



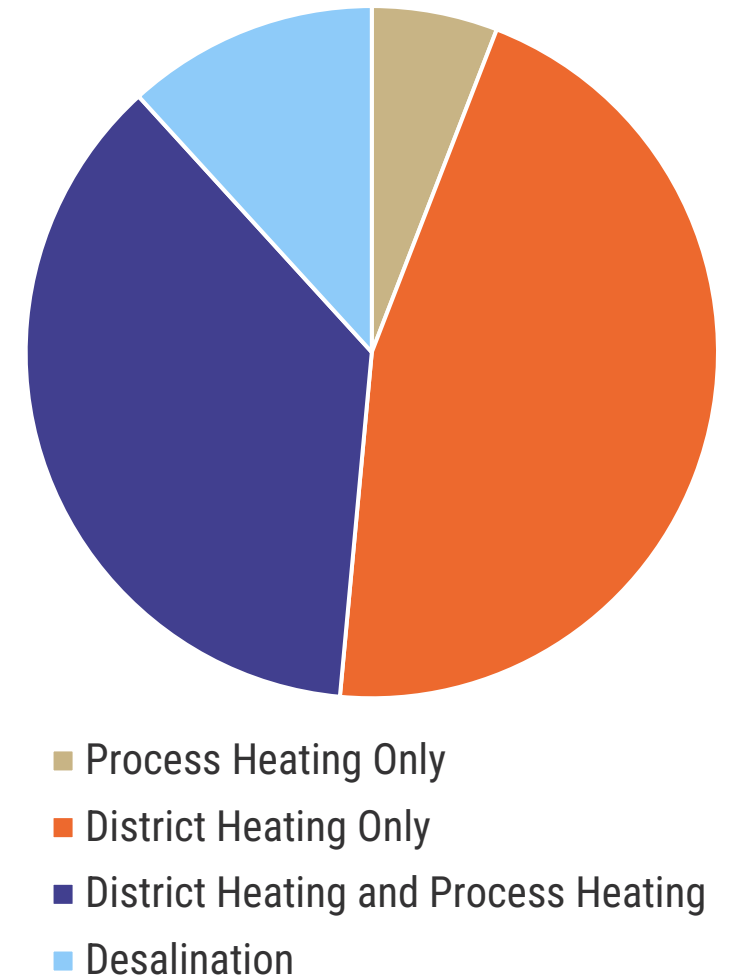
Nuclear for the decarbonization of heating

- District heating with nuclear energy is not new
 - From few MWt for smaller cities to possibly hundred of MW for large cities.
 - Practiced extensively in Member States: it is the most common use currently of nuclear heat.

Non-Electric Applications by Country



Non-Electric Applications by Type



SMRs for district heating and cooling

Two SMRs have been used so far for district heating

- **Akademik Lomonosov** (Russian Federation)
 - From 2020 it has generated more than 300 MWh thermal for the local district heating network at the Pevek mooring base.
- **HTR-PM** (China)
 - District heating pilot project commissioned in March 2024 at Shidao Bay
 - Heat used for about 190,000 square meters of heating space, saving 3700 tons of coal each heating season.
- IAEA is planning the following events:
 - Technical Meeting on **powering data centres and cooling with SMRs**, 28-30 September 2026.
 - Technical Meeting on the status of cogeneration projects in MS, 16-19 Nov 2026.



Tech Giants' Interest in advanced SMRs

Tech Giants' Interest: Both Google and Amazon have entered agreements with companies developing SMRs to meet their energy needs



Home · Energy & Environment · New Nuclear · Regulation & Safety · Nuclear Policies · Corporate · Uran

Google and Kairos Power team up for SMR deployments

Tuesday, 15 October 2024

Google has agreed to purchase energy from small modular reactors under a deal that will support the first commercial deployment of Kairos Power's reactor by 2030 and a fleet totalling 500 MW of capacity by 2035.



Amazon invests in X-energy, unveils SMR project plans

Wednesday, 16 October 2024

Amazon has announced it has taken a stake in advanced nuclear reactor developer X-energy, with the goal of deploying up to 5 GW of its small modular reactors in the USA by 2039.



Google and Amazon Make Major Inroads with SMRs to Bring Nuclear Energy to Data Centers. Top hyperscalers' agreements and investments in Kairos Power and X-energy small modular reactors could move these companies' technologies to the forefront of SMR design.

District heating news

Plans for SMR plant on Svalbard progress

Thursday, 14 August 2025



An assessment programme has been submitted to the Governor of Svalbard for the construction of a small modular reactor power plant on the Norwegian Arctic archipelago, marking the first formal step towards building the facility.



(Image: Norsk Kjernekraft)

In June this year, Swedish lead-cooled SMR technology developer Blykalla and Norwegian nuclear project developer Norsk Kjernekraft announced the launch of a joint project company, Svalbard Kjernekraft AS.

Longyearbyen - the administrative centre of the Svalbard archipelago - was powered by coal until 2023. Since the closure of the coal plant, temporary diesel systems have been installed, resulting in higher costs and reduced reliability. **Blykalla and Norsk Kjernekraft aim to build a compact SMR that connects to the existing electricity and district heating grid, effectively replacing the old coal infrastructure.**

Pilot non-nuclear SMR plant to be built in Finnish coal-fired plant

Tuesday, 6 May 2025



Finnish small modular reactor developer Steady Energy is to build a non-nuclear pilot facility at the decommissioned Salmisaari B coal power station in central Helsinki to demonstrate the maturity and safety of its LDR-50 reactor for district heating.

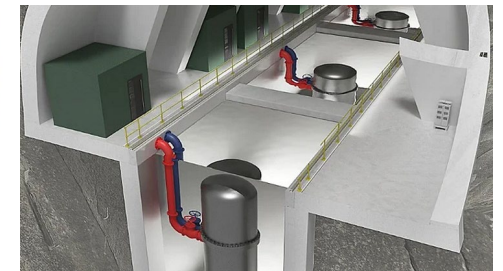


(Image: Steady Energy)



August 8, 2025

New Study Confirms Feasibility of SMRs for Urban District Heating – LDR-50 Shown as Profitable Solution



District heating / cooling in the news



Home · Energy & Environment · New Nuclear · Regulation & Safety · Nuclear Policies · [Corporate](#) · Uranium

District heat scheme planned for Mochovce plant

Monday, 20 January 2025

Slovenské elektrárne has outlined details of a scheme to deliver heat for the town of Tlmače from the Mochovce nuclear power plant.



(Image: Slovenské elektrárne)

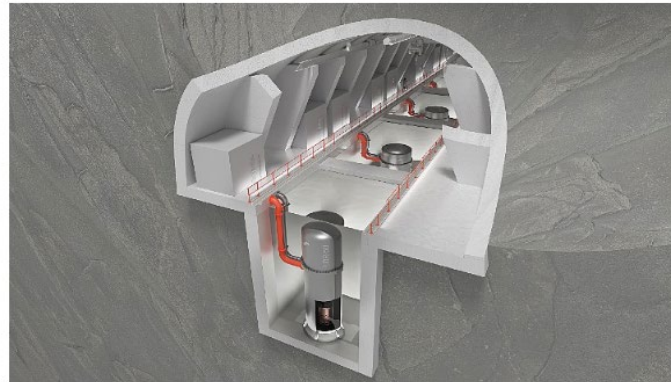
Slovenské elektrárne's Bohunice nuclear power plant has had municipal heating schemes operating since 1987.

Fortum to help develop Finnish SMR for district heating

Monday, 3 March 2025



Fortum has agreed to support the development of Finnish technology company Steady Energy's district heating nuclear reactor with its simulation expertise. The goal is to create a comprehensive digital twin for Steady Energy's LDR-50 reactor using Apros software.

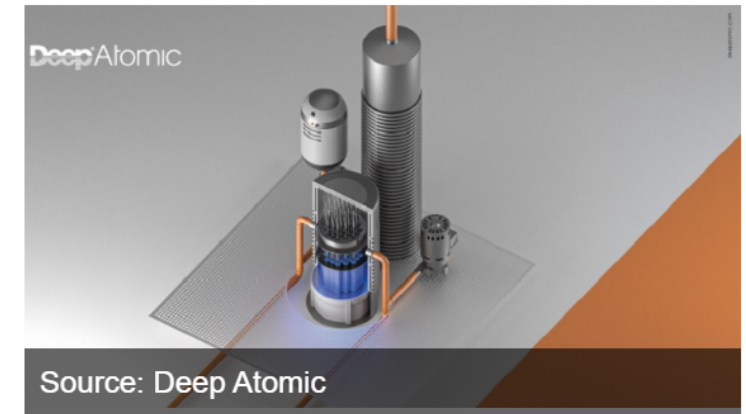


A multiple LDR-50 unit plant (Image: Steady Energy)

Apros, the result of decades of development work by Fortum and Finland's state-owned VTT Technical Research Centre, is an advanced software product for modelling and dynamic simulation of power plants, energy systems and industrial processes. Apros products and services have been sold in more than 30 countries around the world to a wide range of users: EPC project suppliers, equipment manufacturers, energy companies, engineering firms, research institutes and universities.

Powering data centers with SMRs

S. Himmelstein | November 06, 2024



A small modular reactor (SMR) has been designed by Switzerland-based Deep Atomic specifically to provide power and cooling to data centers.

Applied Thermal Engineering, volume 247, pages 123042

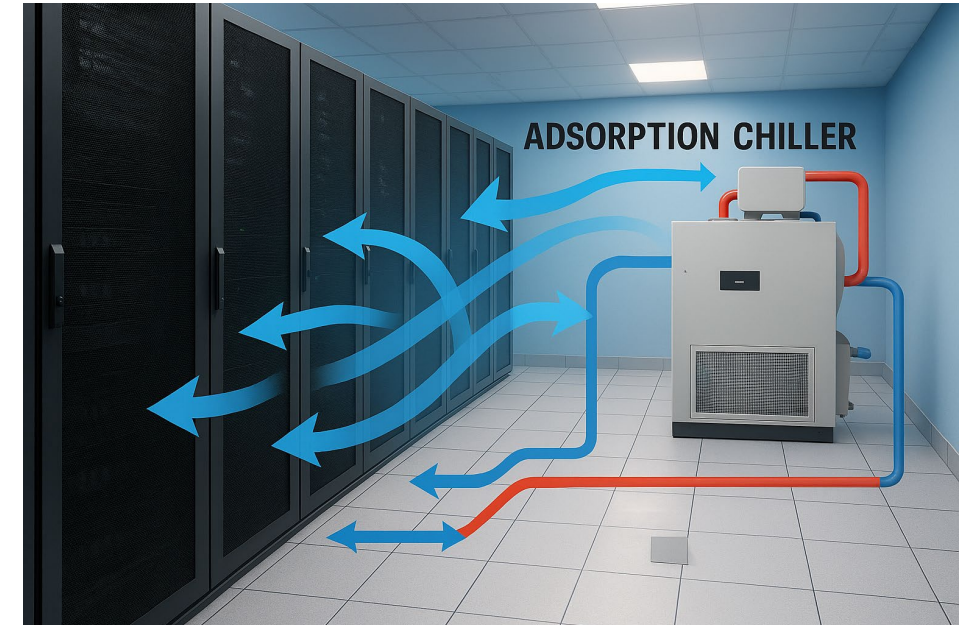
Economic optimization and thermodynamic analysis of a novel nuclear district cooling system

Weiqi Liu¹, Liu Weiqi¹, Weiqi Liu¹, Quanbin Zhao¹, Z. M. Sun², Zhi-Yong Sun², Xingmin Liu², Gen Li³, Gen Li³, JunJie Yan¹, Jinshi Wang¹

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Nuclear energy for cooling AI data centres

- AI data centres require large amount of cooling, roughly matching the IT load:
 - typically, in the tens of MW electrical, up to more than 100 MW for large data centers, >1 GW in the future.
- AI data centres are densely packed and need active cooling – conventional air cooling may not be sufficient for more advanced and dense data centres.
- Nuclear energy, and SMRs, can facilitate data centres cooling
 - Existing access to cooling infrastructure: cooling towers and water usage rights needed by both, nuclear and data centres.
 - Nuclear waste heat can drive adsorption/absorption chillers to provide efficient cooling for data centres.
 - Data centres with advanced cooling will have a competitive advantage, allowing higher workloads.
 - Using nuclear waste heat for cooling will increase the overall efficiency of the combined systems and increase sustainability.



China: Xuwei Cogeneration Plant

China National Nuclear Power: The Phase I project of the Xuwei Nuclear Heating and Power Plant in Jiangsu has been approved by the State Council for nuclear energy.

Breakings · Aug 19 14:01

文/A



China National Nuclear Power +1.36%

China National Nuclear Power announced that its subsidiary, China Nuclear Su Power Nuclear Power Co., Ltd., as the owner unit, is responsible for the investment, construction, and operation management of the Phase I project of the Xuwei Nuclear Heating and Power Plant in Jiangsu. The project plans to build two Hualong One pressurized water reactor nuclear power generators and one set of high-temperature gas-cooled reactor nuclear power generators, with a

The project will be equipped with a steam heat exchange station, where primary steam from the PWR units first heat demineralized water to produce saturated steam, which is then superheated by HTGR primary steam.

2x Hualong One (FCD expected Aug2025)
+ HTR-PM 600S (FCD Feb 2026) with 6x250MWt units

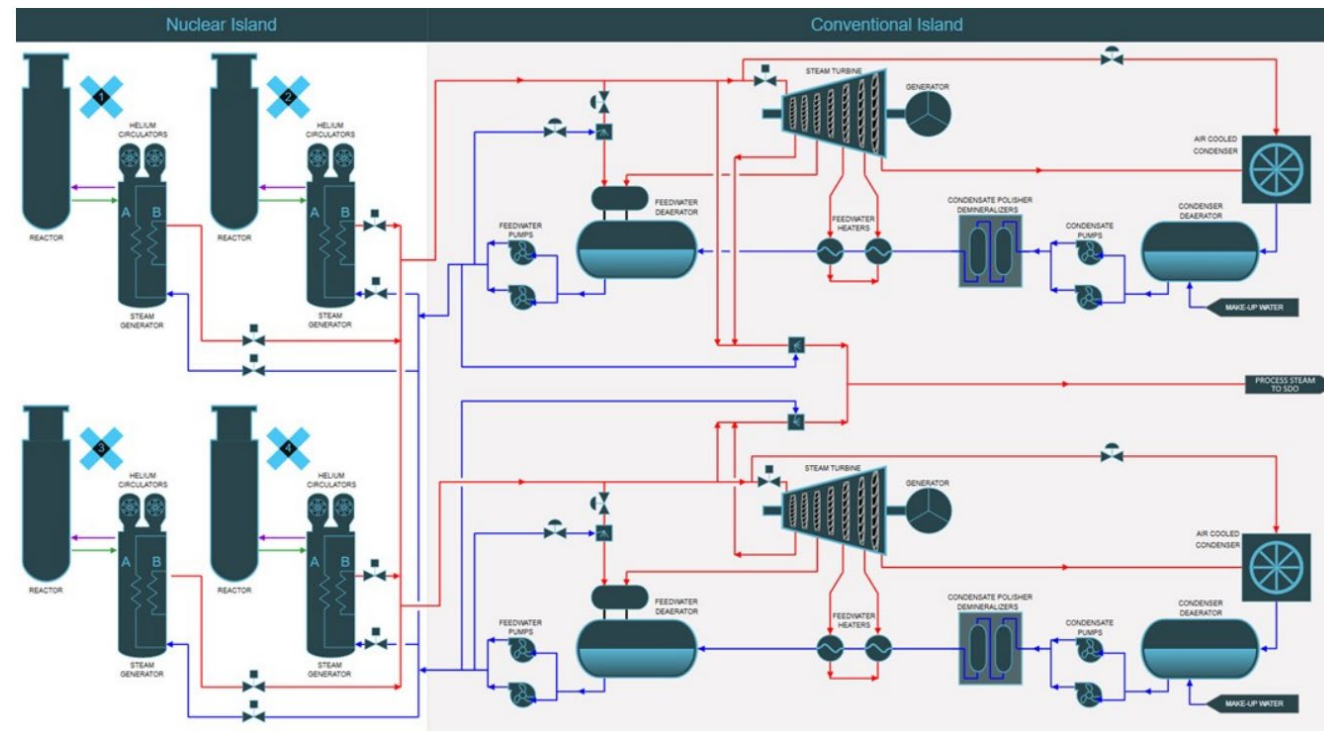
Steam supply: 4082 t/h
460°C at 4.9MPa
340°C at 3.8 and 2.8 MPa

Generation capacity: 1653 MWe
Serving the Lianyungang Petrochemical park
Steam supply ~ Oct 2030

USA: Dow and X-energy Industrial Heat

Four Xe-100 pebble-bed HTGR SMRs (200 MWt each) to replace Dow's gas-fired cogeneration facility at their Seadrift, Texas site. The SMRs will provide heat and electricity to the facility. Circulating helium transfers heat to a single steam generator designed to produce high-grade, superheated steam at 565°C. When operating at 100 percent turbine bypass mode, with maximum steam flow sent to the SDO facility, each Xe-100 reactor can generate 601,000 lb/hr (75.57 kg/s) of steam.

Project Status: Construction Permit Application submitted to the country's nuclear regulator.





IAEA

IAEA Activities on Advanced Reactor Technology Development

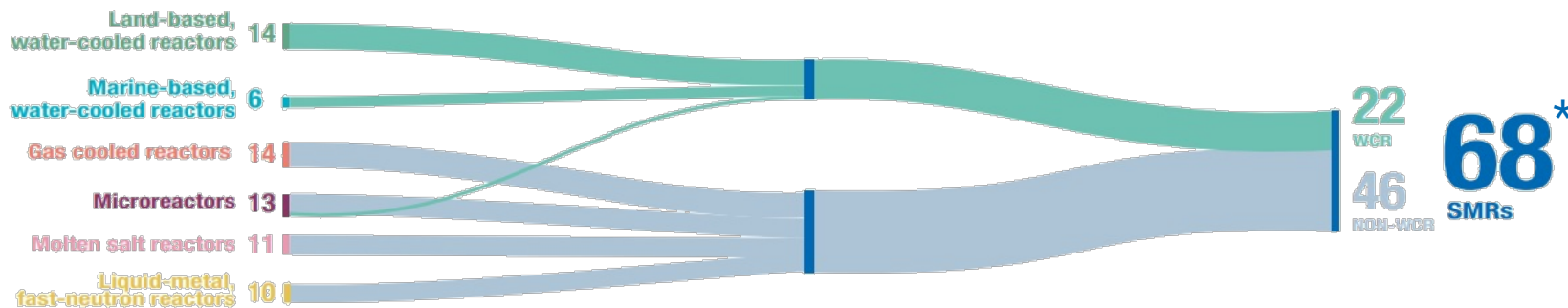
IAEA SMR Platform & ARIS SMR Catalogue

The Platform on Small Modular Reactors and their Applications:

- Established in 2021 to share information and coordinate SMRs activities across the Agency
- Mechanism by which the IAEA responds to requests from Member States to offer expertise from across the entire Agency, for development, deployment, and oversight of SMRs
- Provides latest IAEA news, events, and publications on SMRs
- **SMR Schools** have been launched to raise awareness about key aspects of SMR development and deployment

Advances in SMR Developments 2024:

- Available for download from this link: https://aris.iaea.org/publications/SMR_catalogue_2024.pdf
- Published biannually since 2012. Provides a concise overview of the latest status of SMR designs
- The content is provided by the responsible developer and is reproduced with permission



* : The 3rd edition of the catalogue lists 71 designs, with 1 new land-based water-cooled reactor, 1 new molten salt and 1 new microreactor.

Key IAEA Activities on SMR

Technology Development and Deployment

- TWG-SMR
- ARIS Database SMR Catalogue

Fuel, Spent Fuel Management, Radioactive Waste and Decommissioning

Approaches to Commissioning and Operation

Issues on the conduct of operation, OLCs and MCR for multi-unit plant

Economics

Economic Appraisal of SMR Projects

Infrastructure Development

- IAEA Milestones Approach applicable to SMR
- New deployment models



IAEA Platform on SMRs and their Applications



Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative



Legal Frameworks for safety, security, safeguards and civil liability for nuclear damage

Safety, Security and Regulation

- Applicability of Safety Standards and Security Guides to SMRs
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- SMR Regulators Forum
- School of Regulating SMRs

Safeguards-by-Design

Facilitation of safeguards inspection early in design stage

Technical Cooperation

Capacity Building



ARIS

ADVANCED REACTOR INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Advanced Reactor Information System (ARIS) database is designed and maintained by the IAEA and contains design descriptions of evolutionary and innovative nuclear reactors

Web accessible database and a tool for Member States at various stages of nuclear power development, offering standardized, impartial data on reactor designs, including evolutionary and innovative concepts, to support informed reactor technology assessments

Designs in ARIS

119

Design Organizations

> 75

Countries

~25



Thermal Capacity

Operating Temperature

Power Density

Plant Efficiency

Discharge Burnup

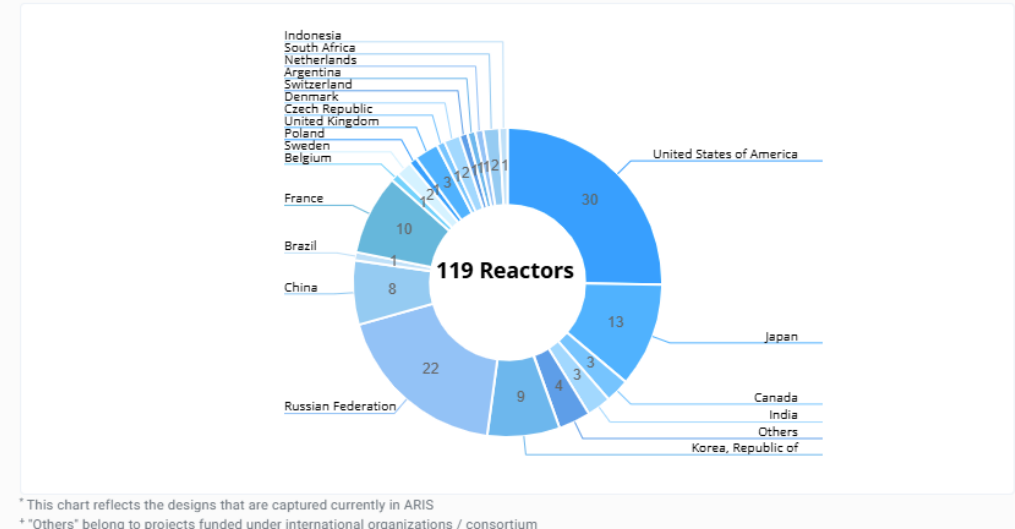
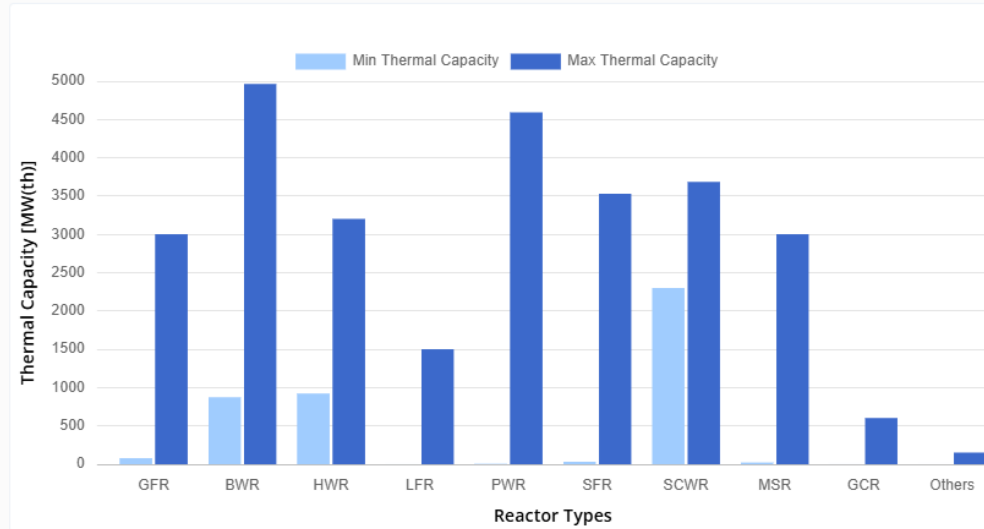
NSSS Operating Pressure

Containment Volume

Fuel Enrichment

Refuelling Cycle Length

Thermal Capacity



* This chart reflects the designs that are captured currently in ARIS
* "Others" belong to projects funded under international organizations / consortium

Search by Acronym Core Size Type Size Country Status More Filters Manage Columns Group By

119 Reactors

Acronym <input type="text"/>	Thermal Capacity [MW(th)] <input type="text"/>	Coolant Inlet Temperature [°C] <input type="text"/>	Coolant Outlet Temperature [°C] <input type="text"/>	Average Core power Density [MW/m ³] <input type="text"/>	Plant efficiency, Net [%] <input type="text"/>	Discharge burnup [MWd/Kg] <input type="text"/>	NSSS Operating Pressure [MPa(abs)] <input type="text"/>
-							

The technical information regarding advanced reactor designs is supplied by the relevant design organizations or reactor plant vendors, depending upon the development stage of each design

- Nuclear steam supply system
- Safety concepts
- Plant performance
- Proliferation resistance
- Spent fuel and waste management
- List of key technical data

ARIS database

IAEA Activity on Updating Technology Roadmap for SMR Deployment

1-st CM

26-28
February
2024

TM

19-23
August
2024

2-nd CM

11-14
February
2025

3-rd CM

12-14
November
2025

TM

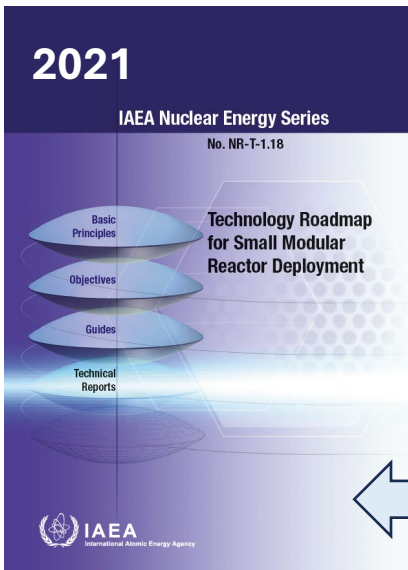
2026

SMR-24
Conference
21-25
October
2024

TWG-SMR
09-12
December
2024

TWG-SMR
08-12
September
2025

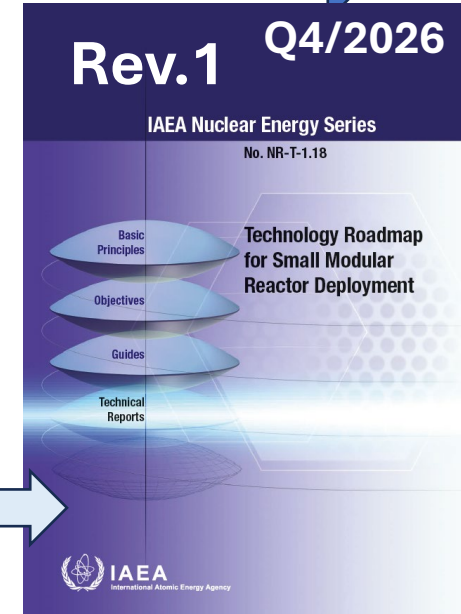
Rev.1 Q4/2026



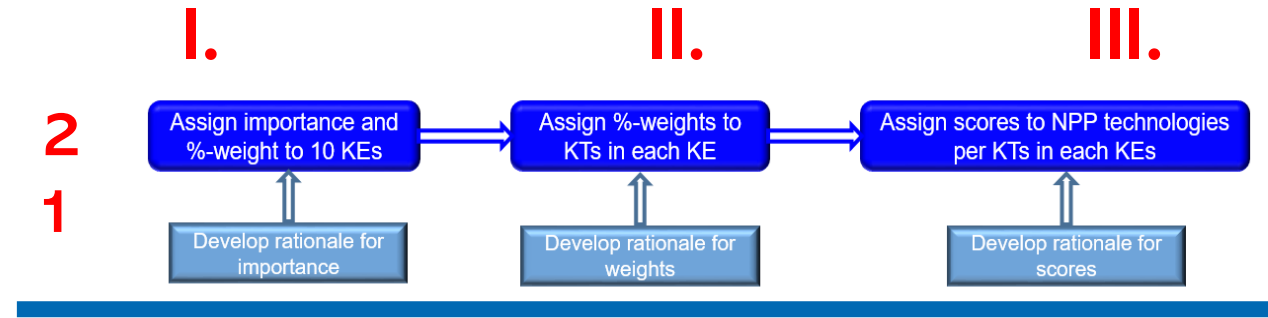
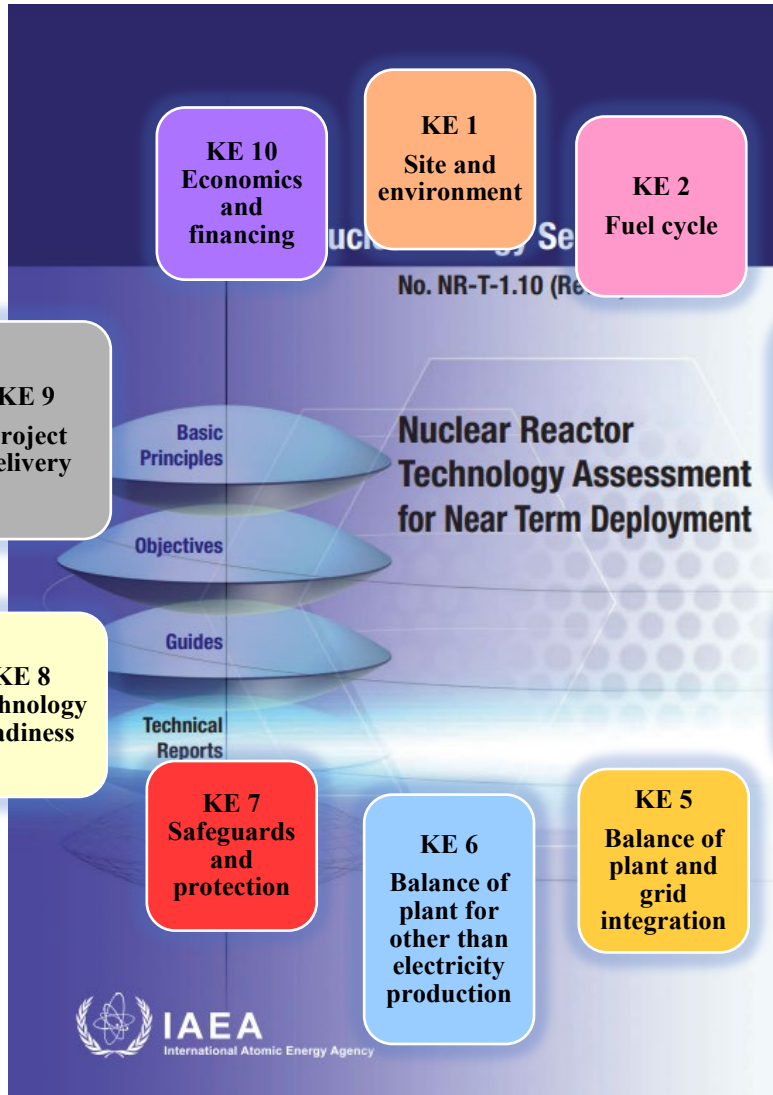
The publication places emphasis on the activities of **owners/operating organizations**, who drive the demand and requirements for reactor designs;

designers, who develop the technologies; and **regulators**, who establish and maintain the regulatory requirements that owners/operating organizations are obliged to meet.

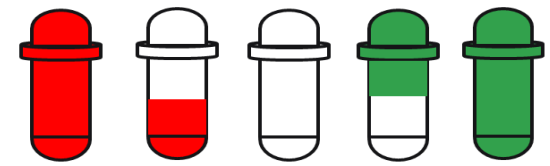
To discuss the status of national nuclear energy programmes from the viewpoints of **designers, utilities, regulators, end-users**; present lessons-learned associated with **transportation associated fuel cycles and supply chain development**; discuss **business and delivery models, approaches to funding and financing** to facilitate accelerated deployment of SMRs including **maritime applications**;



IAEA Methodology for Reactor Technology Assessment



- A key challenge for Member States deploying SMRs is identifying and assessing suitable technologies that align with national objectives. The IAEA launched the **SMR Platform** to coordinate its SMR-related activities and offers tools such as the **RTA methodology**. This event demonstrated SMR assessment using the RTA methodology and the ARIS database.



NPP design satisfies the KEs/KTs to:

Little extent / not acceptable	Lesser than medium extent, but greater than a little extent	Medium extent	Greater than medium extent, but not to a large extent	Large extent
5 – point scoring system				
1	2	3	4	5
9 – point scoring system				
1	3	5	7	9

- Supported by eLearning material, Workbook and TOOLKIT
- Training example: International Workshop on the IAEA Methodology for Reactor Technology Assessment for Near Term Deployment, 28–31 August 2023, Denmark
- **Highlighted at GC 67 (2023) Side Event SMR Platform Activity: Reactor Technology Assessment using ARIS Database.**

Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI) Overall Objectives

Aim: Facilitate safe and secure deployment of SMRs in maximizing their contribution to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050

Objective: Enhance harmonization of regulatory approaches and the harmonization and standardization of industrial approaches



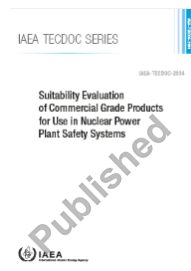
Network and Toolkits:

- Regulatory Cooperation Toolkit*
- SMR Regulation and Cooperation Hub*
- MSCQ** Common Approaches to C&S
- NEXSHARE** Experiments and Code Validation
- Good practices for infrastructure development for SMRs Database*

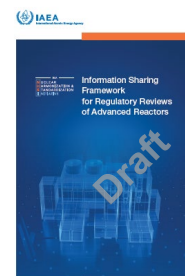
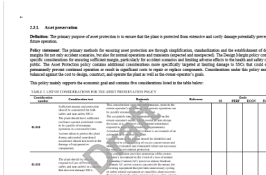


* Under Development

Publications:



Considerations to Facilitate the Accelerated Deployment of Small Modular Reactors

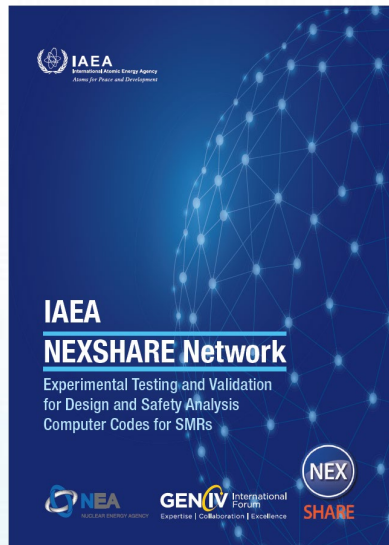


Some SMRs may require modelling capabilities that are beyond the validated boundaries of existing codes or include physical phenomena for which the existing experimental data is insufficient. The significant efforts and resources associated with validation or experimentation constitutes a challenge to a safe and secure timely deployment of SMRs.

To address these challenges, the IAEA established **NEXSHARE**, a technical forum to facilitate global cooperation and resource sharing for SMRs and advanced reactors experiments and code validation.

The Network was launched in June 2024 under IAEA’s **Nuclear Harmonization and Standardization Initiative (NHSI)** and as a collaboration with the NEA, the Gen-IV forum and the European Commission.

- ✓ **Members:** Vendors, Experimental Facilities, TSO, International Organizations.
- ✓ **Steering Committee (SC):** provides strategic guidance and oversight to the Network.
- ✓ **Events:** Workshops and webinars. 2nd NEXSHARE workshop planned 16-20 November 2026 at the NEA.
- ✓ **Web interface / portal**



NEXSHARE's Mission and Objectives:

Information Sharing of Experimental Facilities and Programmes.

Enhance utilization of existing experimental facilities.

Resources optimization for SMR code validation and experiments.

Greater confidence on data and codes used in safety cases.

Types of Simulators

Basic Principle Simulators



- Operate on PC
- Broader audience/an introductory educational & training set of tools
- Configuration suited to classroom and self-learning
- Textbook and manuals
- Provides subsystem training and overall plant training (startup, shut down, malfunctions)

Engineering Simulators



- Nuclear safety improvement
- Calculate and display in real time the physical parameters of NPP

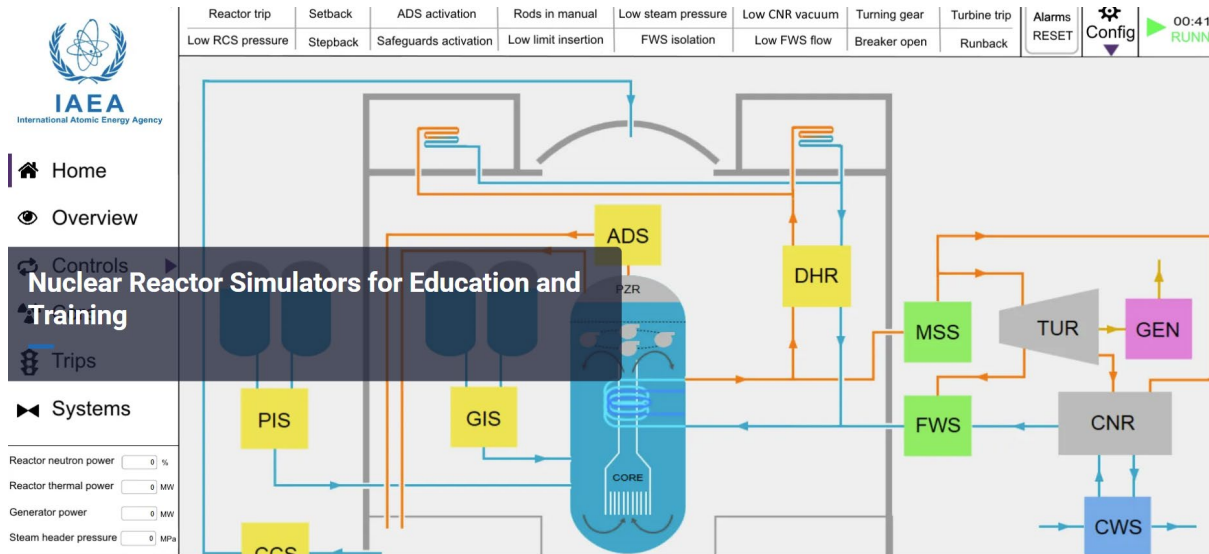
Full Scope Simulators



"A training is conducted in a full-scope simulator at the construction site of the United Arab Emirates's Barakah nuclear power plant in February 2016." (Photo: Louise Potterton/IAEA)

- Indispensable in the licensed training of the NPP control room operators.

Nuclear Reactor Simulators for Education & Training



- Aid in understanding NPP fundamentals.
- The IAEA sponsors training courses and workshops on the topic at the request of Member States.

Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR):
[Conventional Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor \(PHWR\)](#)
[Advanced PHWR \(ACR-700\)](#)

Part-Task Simulator:
[Micro-Physics Nuclear Reactor Simulator](#)

Under Development:
[High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor \(HTGR\)](#)

Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) Simulators:

[Advanced PWR: Two-Loop Large PWR \(Korean-OPR 1000\)](#)

[Russian-type PWR \(VVER-1000\)](#)

[Advanced Passive PWR \(AP-600\)](#)

[Integral Pressurized Water Reactor \(SMR\)](#)

Boiling Water Reactor (BWRs) Simulators:

[Conventional Boiling Water Reactor with Active Safety Systems \(BWR\)](#)

[Advanced BWR with Passive Safety Systems \(ESBWR\)](#)

Since 1997, NPTDS has built a library of basic education and training simulators available to the Member States for access and use in their development of national nuclear power education and training curricula.

IAEA ONCORE initiative



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Open-source Nuclear Codes for Reactor Analysis (ONCORE)

The Open-source Nuclear Codes for Reactor Analysis (ONCORE) initiative is an IAEA-facilitated international collaboration framework for the development and application of open-source multi-physics simulation tools to support research, education and training for the analysis of advanced nuclear power reactors. Institutions and individuals participating in ONCORE can collaborate in, and benefit from, the development of open-source software in the field of nuclear science and technology.

An international network of research and academic institutions is creating a common platform in the area of *advanced reactor experiments and high-fidelity multi-physics nuclear simulation techniques for open-source code development and validation*. The work focuses on three major areas: modelling and simulations, experimental reactor physics and education and training.

Access to
Members' Area

Related Stories



IAEA Designates Swiss Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne as Collaborating Centre

Technical Meeting on
Development and Application
of Open Source Modelling and
Simulation Tools for Nuclear
Reactors, 20-24 June 2022
Milano, Italy

In Publishing
*Technical Report Series (TRS)
Development and Application
of Open-Source Modelling and
Simulation Tools for Nuclear
Reactor Analysis*

IAEA Webinar Series on Multiphysics
Modelling of
Nuclear Reactors using OpenFOAM
and its Derivatives

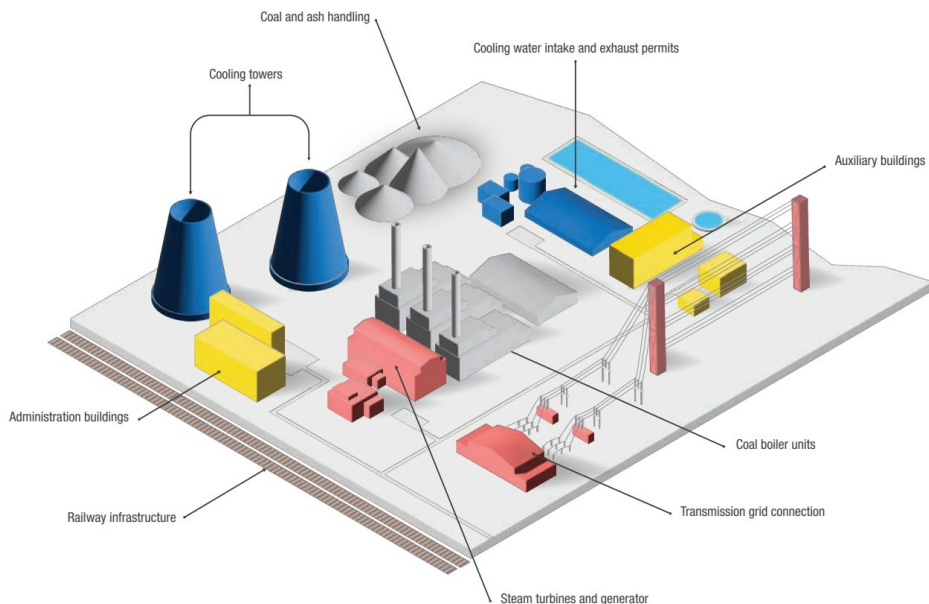
<https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-power-reactors/open-source-nuclear-code-for-reactor-analysis-oncore>

<https://nucleus.iaea.org/sites/oncore>

Coal to Nuclear transition : Technical Considerations

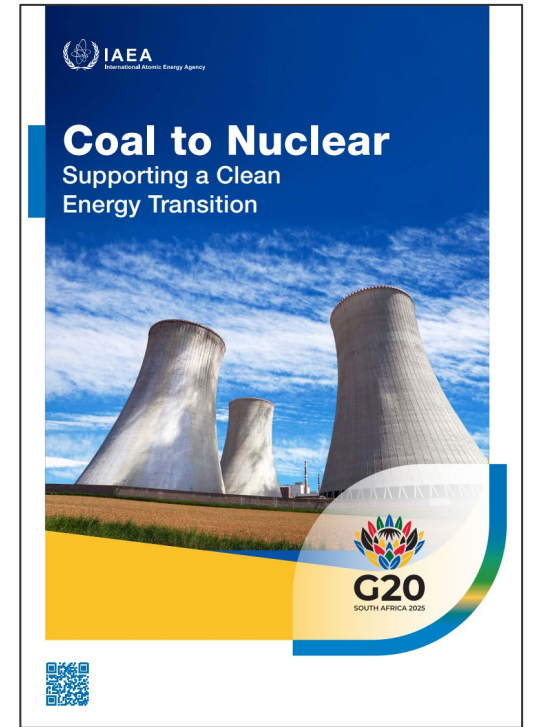
Site Selection

- Size of the site needs to be able to accommodate needed NPP infrastructure
- Location of the site must be suitable for an NPP
 - Nearby population density, industrial plants, natural hazards and other aspects of the site could be suitable for a CPP, but not for an NPP
- Cooling water supply is one of the most important site criteria for a C2N transition
 - Rights and permits to both use and discharge the water are also required
- Decommissioning of the existing CPP can require extensive resources and include environmental issues



Infrastructure Assessment

- “Repowering” of coal sites generally considers the reuse of existing site infrastructure
- CPP sites include infrastructure and equipment that could be repurposed by NPPs, and reuse of these systems could provide savings on construction costs
- Dependent on several technical and regulatory aspects
- Systems would need to meet the applicable requirements based on each component’s safety classification
 - Could require significant regulatory and engineering review
 - May need upgrade and modification



eLearning Module on HES

Hybrid Energy Systems

IAEA Collaborating Centre Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences (PIEAS)

Greenhouse effect mechanism

Step 1: Solar radiation reaches the Earth's atmosphere - some of this is reflected back into space.

Step 2: The rest of the sun's energy is absorbed by the land and the oceans, heating the Earth.

Step 3: Heat radiates from Earth towards space.

Step 4: Some of this heat is trapped by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth warm enough to sustain life.

Step 5: These gases trap extra heat, and causing the Earth's temperature to rise.

Step 6: Volcanic eruptions, forest fires, changes in ocean currents and human activities such as burning fossil fuels, agriculture and land clearing, etc. are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.

Storage (Electrical, Thermal, Mechanical or Chemical)

- Mechanical
- Thermal

Thermal Energy Storage Tank for Solar Heat Collection

Classification of energy storage

Hybrid Energy Systems

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Global Energy Scenario, Environmental Impact and the Climate Change
- 03 Nuclear - Renewable Hybrid Energy Systems (N-R HES)
- 04 Classification and Subsystems of N-R HES
- 05 Prospects, Impediments and Technology Development Needs for N-R HES

Select a section to start

03 Loosely Coupled, Electricity-Only HES

Example of loosely coupled, electricity-only HES

Industrial Processes

Electric to Thermal Conversion

Electricity Battery

Thermal Storage

Power Generation

Low-Cost, Electricity-Only HES

Wind

PV Solar

Challenges of HES

Challenges from different aspects

- Legal
- Environmental
- Siting

Combined environmental impacts of SMRs and RES

Siting of RES due to huge disparity in land requirement with SMRs

- ## Hybrid energy systems
- Global energy scenario and the role of Hybrid Energy Systems
 - Detailed technical descriptions about the Nuclear and Renewable Hybrid Energy System (N-R HES) with case studies provided
 - Review questions with answers

Part-Task Simulators

The screenshot shows a SharePoint page for HOPS. At the top, there is a blue header with the SharePoint logo and the word "SharePoint". Below this, the IAEA logo and the text "HOPS" are displayed. To the right of the HOPS logo, there are links for "CONNECT Home", "HOPS Public", and "HOPS Member's Area". Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > HOPS". A "Send by email" button is visible. The main content area features a "Nuclear Chart" with a grid of colored boxes representing different isotopes, including Ga, Zn, and Cu. To the right of the chart, there is a blue button labeled "Members Area →".

Hub for On-line Nuclear Power Plant Part-Task Simulators (HOPS)

HOPS is established to support the education and training within national nuclear power programmes in the IAEA Member States with on-line graphically interfaced nuclear power plant part-task simulators. In particular HOPS includes:

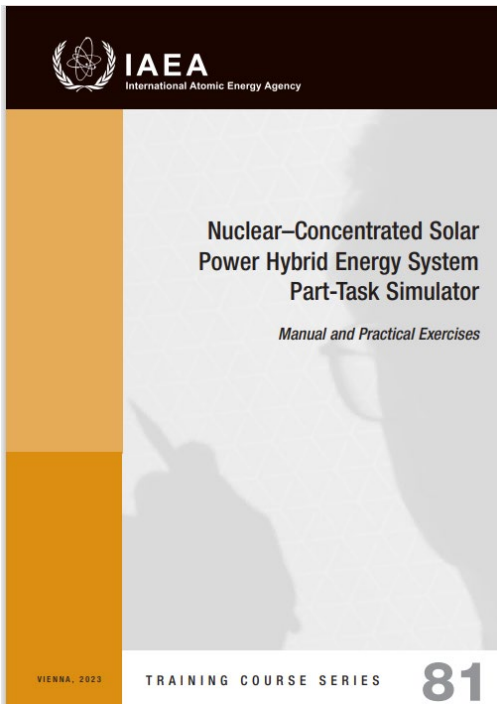


Not a member yet?

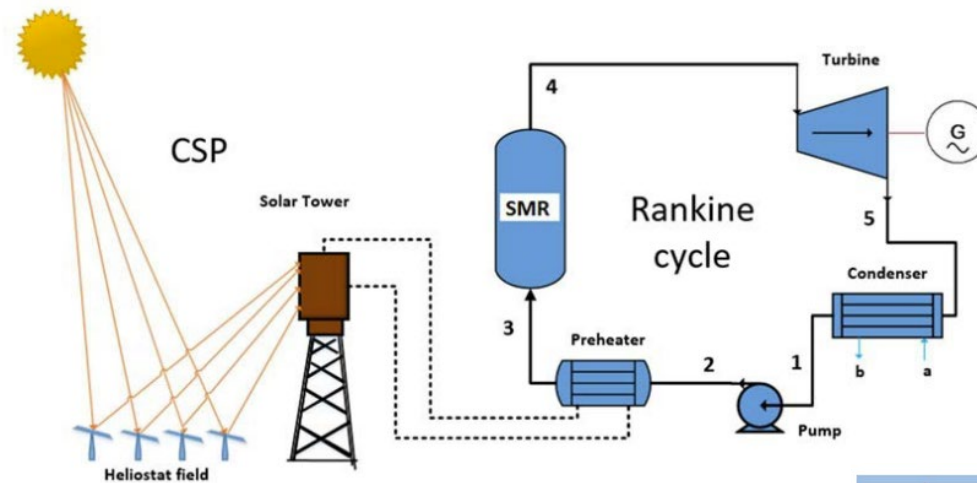
Submit your required details to join and access member area

[Join Here →](#)

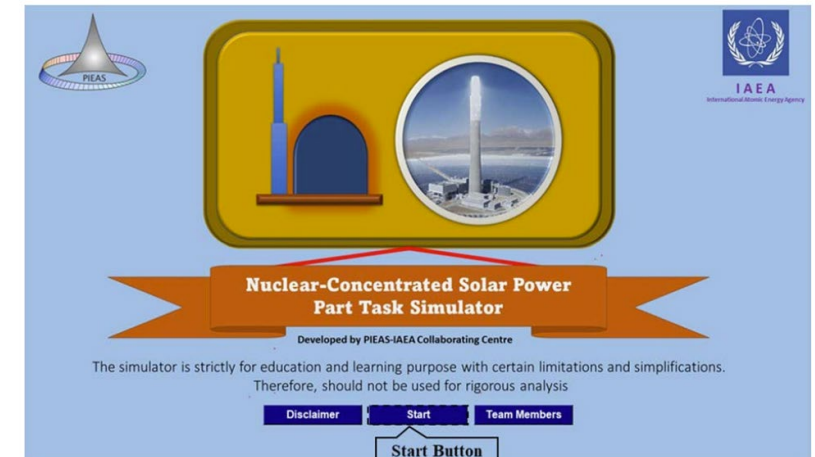
Nuclear-Concentrated Solar Power Hybrid Energy System Part-Task Simulator



- provides a comprehensive explanation of the nuclear-concentrated solar power hybrid energy system part-task simulator as well as practical exercises to help readers become familiar with its use.



- Provides a detailed description of nuclear-wind HES part-task simulator provided
 - together with the exercises applicable to education and training courses and workshops, or self-learning.
 - Configurations with wind, biomass, hydrogen, etc.



IAEA Hydrogen-Related Tools and Toolkits

- HEEP: Hydrogen Economic Evaluation Program
 - Technoeconomic assessments of hydrogen generation options
 - https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/22/01/2021-11-21_setup_heel.zip
- HydCalc: Hydrogen Calculator
 - Hydrogen production cost calculator with nuclear and other technologies
 - <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/18/07/hydcalc.zip>
- Toolkit on nuclear hydrogen
 - <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/20/04/nuchydtoolkit.zip>

The image displays two software interfaces. The background window is HEEP (Hydrogen Economic Evaluation Program), showing various input fields for financial and technical parameters. The foreground window is HydCalc (Hydrogen Production Calculator), which is currently set to 'Steam Methane Reformation' technology. It shows a feedstock price of \$6.86/MMBtu and a hydrogen demand of 1 kg. The estimated cost of the hydrogen demand is \$1.9, and the average CO2 released is 11.6 kg. An 'Add CO2 Tax' of 50 \$/tonne is applied, resulting in a CO2 adjusted estimation cost of \$2.4.

HEEP - [Mandatory details of all plants and facilities]

View Additional inputs Help Exit

Finance Details

Discount rate (%): 5 Inflation rate (%): 1

Ignore "Inflation"

Equity : Debt % % 30 : 70

Borrowing interest (%) 10 Tax Rate (%) 10 Depreciation period (yrs) 20

Chronologic Construction (yrs) 5

Facilities to be considered for evaluation

Nuclear Power Generation Hydrogen Generation

Nuclear Power Plant Details

Use Library Utility Read from Library Create new Library Update NPP Library

Hydrogen Generation Plant Details

Use Library Utility Read from Library Create new Library Update H2GP Library

HydCalc

Hydrogen Production Calculator Restart

Select hydrogen production technology: Steam Methane Reformation

Select feedstock price/basis of estimation: \$6.86/MMBtu

Adjusted feedstock price, please use comma as separator:

Calculate Enter the amount and unit of hydrogen demand: 1 kg

The estimated cost of the hydrogen demand is: \$ 1.9

Using life cycle assessment, the average of CO2 released is: 11.6 kg

Add CO2 Tax 50 \$/tonne

The CO2 adjusted estimation cost of hydrogen demand is: \$ 2.4

FUSE Platform

Purpose

Based on feedback from WFEG, member states and the global fusion sector, the IAEA would like to highlight technology development and deployment as we look towards commercial fusion energy.

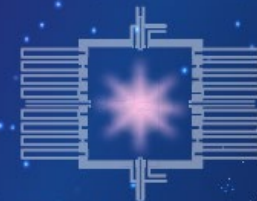
Fusion Technology Module:

- Fusion Organizations
- Fusion Machines
- Fusion Technologies

Links to other IAEA tools and databases including the fusion portal and the fusion data portal

Future – all ongoing technology development and deployment activities, codes and standards, tritium breeding, workforce development, remote handling, etc.

[Click banner for link to FUSE](#)



FUSE

Fusion CONNECT platform

Fusion Organizations (Public and Private) to date



In development...





IAEA

THANK YOU