



### Sad fact:

Since 16.03.2020: no more power operation



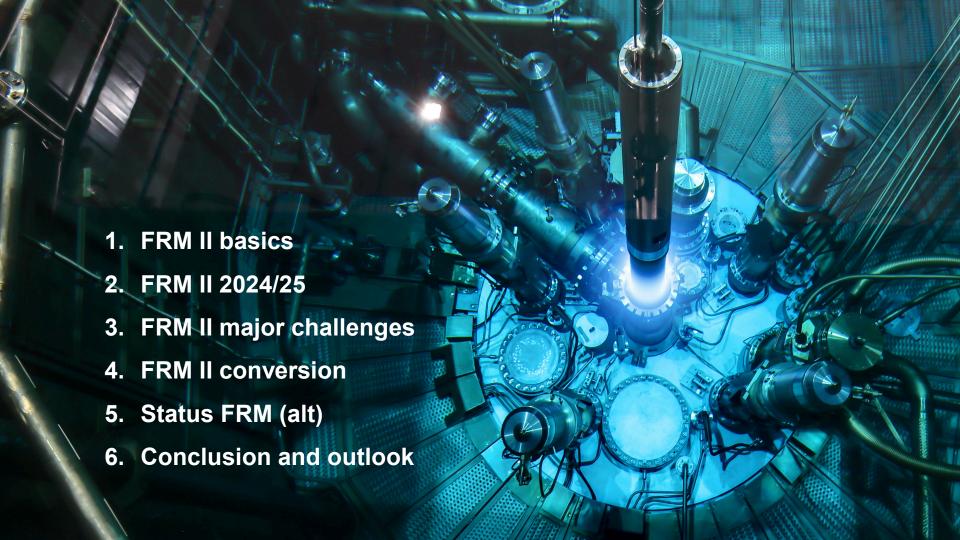
## Carsten Schneider, Federal Minister for the Environment,

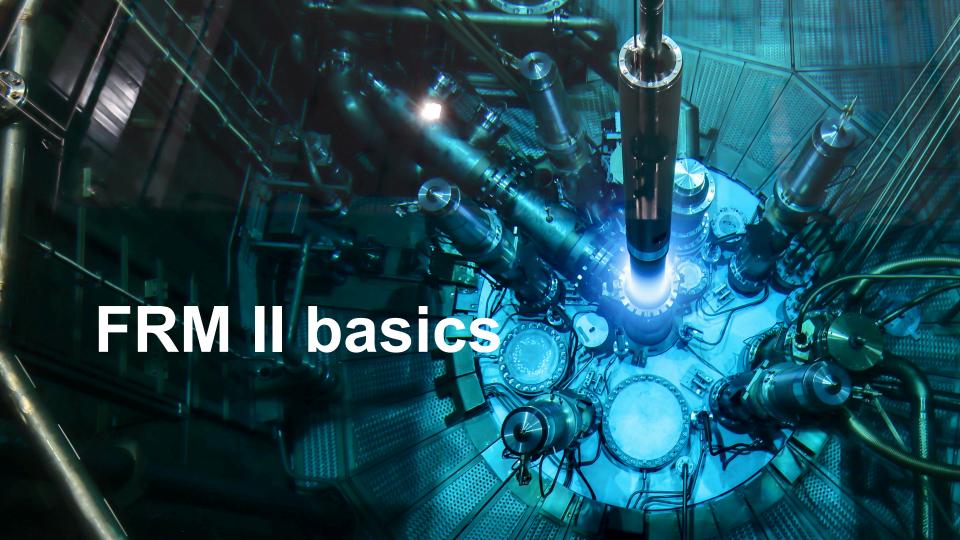
23.05.2025 (early statement after election and installation in office)

Germany has opted for an energy system without nuclear power for good reasons. [price, nuclear safety risks, safeguards]. I cannot seriously describe such a technology as sustainable. We respect the decision of other member states [of the EU] to use nuclear energy as long as these plants do not pose a risk to the German population. [...]. The Federal Government has not taken such a position [classifiation of nuclear as sustainable and federal support for nuclear] and will not do so in future with [my party as coalition partner ...]."



Who said the tide had changed with the new government?









## FRM is The Heart of the Research Campus Garching

**Campus Garching 1957** 

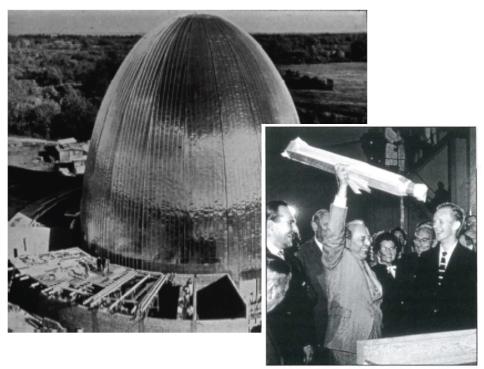


**Campus Garching today** 





#### The FRM



Bavaria's Prime Minister Högner shows the first fuel element.

- The decision to build the FRM was made by the Bavarian Council of Ministers on June 06, 1956 – 12 years to the day after D-Day.
  - The FRM went into operation on October 31, 1957, after only two months of planning and eleven months of construction.
- It was the first nuclear facility in Germany.
- The Garching research campus was built around the FRM.





Corner Stone Ceremony 01.08.1996

First Criticality 02.03.2004

Total staff incl. scientific partners: ≈ 400

Total budget incl. partners: ≈ 75 M€

FRM ("Atomic-Egg")

Operational 1957 – 2000

Construction 1956/57

First Nuclear Installation in D

4 MW MTR reactor by AMF

Decommissioning license 03.04.2014



#### FRM II

20 MW thermal Power

Flux up to 8\*10<sup>14</sup> neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>/s

T < 50 °C

P < 10 bar

H<sub>2</sub>O cooling

D<sub>2</sub>O moderation

Cycle length 60 days

Up to 4 cycles per year

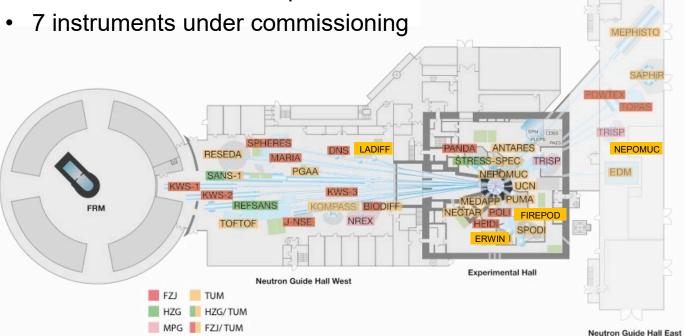
**Experimental Hall** 

**Guide Hall East (under commissioning)** 



#### Scientific Instruments



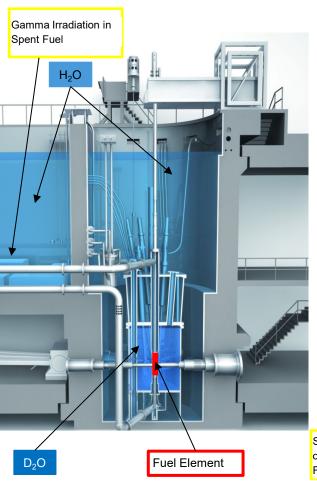


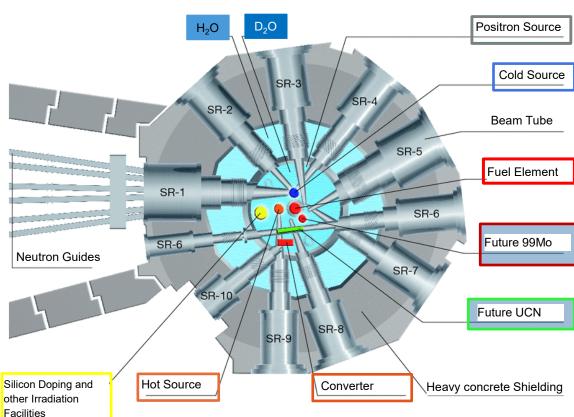




#### Forschungs-Neutronenquelle Heinz Maier-Leibnitz (FRM II)



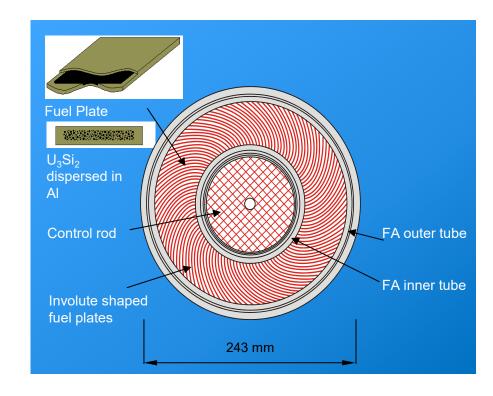






### FRM II Fuel

- One fuel assembly at a time in the core
- 60 day cycle, up to 4 cycles/yr
- ≈ 8 kg U (≤ 93 % U-235)
- Hollow cylinder
  - ≈ 1,3 m length,
  - ≈ 24 cm diameter,
  - ≈ 53 kg total weight
- Fuel: U<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>2</sub> in Al dispersed
- Involute shape, similar to HFIR, Oak Ridge and RHF, ILL
- Conversion to LEU ongoing







#### Conversion of FRM II from HEU to LEU

- The project is on schedule.
- TUM and Framatome as well as other project partners (ANL, BR2 and others) are investing considerable resources.
- FRM II activities are currently primarily aimed at submitting the conversion license application at the end of 2025.
- Work relating to the
  - Technical qualification,
  - manufacturing,
  - reactor physics

are well underway.



Milestone: 25.02.2025 at Framatome. Final inspection of the FUTURE-MONO 1 fuel plates.

These are HALEU U10Mo, monolithic with 20 µm Zr (PVD coated),
manufactured as part of the EU QUALIFY program entirely in Europe!





# Some Major Accomplishments

- Renovation of the primary and tertiary cooling loop, including water treatment facilities and instrument cooling system
- Upgrade of the cranes in the reactor hall (ongoing) and experimental hall (completed): complete replacement of I & C systems, adaptation of brakes → cf. presentation D. Schneider, this conference
- Overhaul of parts of the ventilation systems
- Refurbishment of D<sub>2</sub>O circulation pump, progress towards new D<sub>2</sub>O resin purification system
- Upgrades of irradiation facilities → cf. presentation V. Hutanu, this conference,
- Renovation of the reactor protection system and I & C systems (TXP no longer supported, compatibility to TXS to be maintained), in preparation
- Progress towards new UPS and batteries (seismic qualification, electromagnetic compatibility)
- Periodic safety review (PSR) 2024, due date April 30, 2025 including DSA (deterministic security analysis) in time submitted to the regulator.
- Preparation for installation of the new central channel, progress in its manufacturing
- Progress towards transport of spent fuel





# Spent fuel shipment

According to the FRM II license, spent fuel is to be stored in Ahaus, NW Germany. The Transport requires several licenses:

- (1) Transport license for CASTOR® MTR3 (granted 2019).
- (2) Transport license § 4 AtG (applicant: Orano NCS).
- (3) Storage license § 6 AtG for storage of spent fuel (applicant: BGZ).
- (4) FRM II is technically ready and awaiting the licenses. Favorable conditions in 2025: no more federal nor state elections in 2025 no large events (Olympics, Soccer Championship ...)
- (5) Issue of licenses may happen in 2025. They likely will be challenged in court.



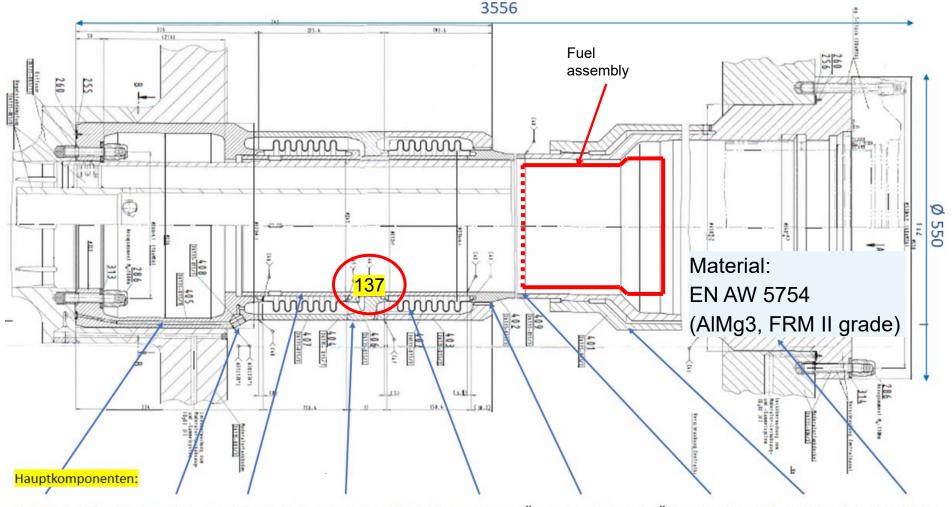


## 2022 ff: Central Channel ("Zentralkanal")

- The central channel is one of the most important components of FRM II. It serves as
  - Enclosure of the cooling medium (H<sub>2</sub>O)
  - Separation of cooling and moderating media (H<sub>2</sub>O/D<sub>2</sub>O)
  - Coolant guide for cooling the fuel element
  - Positioning of the fuel element
  - Support of the control rod (without drive)
  - [...]
- A tiny leak (1 drop/3 minutes) was discovered by the leak detection system.
- No (other) effects on FRM II, persons or the environment.
- Planned and only remedy: installation of a new "Zentralkanal".
- Construction of new "Zentralkanal" technically demanding, AND number of contractors to be coordinated, the rapid decrease of knowledge in nuclear after the German phase-out and the lack of skilled labor.



A new "Zentralkanal" will replace the old one.



Be festigungs flansch - Stopfen - F"uhrungsrohr - Kompensatorschutz - Kompensator - "Ubergangs-Unterteil - "Ubergangs-Oberteil - Doppelrohr - Flanschrohr - Flanschrohr





## Conclusion and Outlook

- FRM II is a versatile machine of world class quality for
  - neutron scattering,
  - neutron imaging,
  - positron applications,
  - NTD-Si and RI-production in a challenging situation.
- Back to normal operation is foreseen after all technical and administrational conditions will be met, probably in early 2026.
- The time without neutrons is demanding for everybody in the team (including scientists and external stake holders!), but it is used for general refurbishment projects and inspections.





