The Guardian

- "In 1991, scientists at JET became the first in the world to produce energy from a deuterium/tritium plasma. While JET generated 16 MW of power, ITER is designed to produce some 500 MW in 400-second bursts." (Jan. 29, 2009)
- "Cowley is referring to the moment of parity when the amount of energy they extract from a tokamak equals the amount of energy they put into it. At present, the best-ever "shot" as the scientists refer to each fusion reaction attempt came in 1997 when, for just two seconds, the JET (Joint European Torus) tokamak at Culham achieved 16MW of fusion power from an input of 25MW. ... 'We could produce net electricity right now, but the costs would be huge,' says Cowley. ... ITER which, it is hoped, will demonstrate the commercial viability of fusion by producing a tenfold power gain of 500MW during shots lasting up to an hour." (Aug. 23, 2011)
- "[ITER's] design is a scaled-up version of JET, and the scientists here want to produce 500 megawatts of power, 10 times its predicted input." (Jan. 25, 2015)
- "ITER should be completed in 15-20 years and claims to deliver 500 MW of power, about the same as today's large fission reactors." (Oct. 17, 2016)
- "'We are convinced we can deliver hundreds of megawatts through ITER,' up to 10 times more energy than is put in, says David Campbell." (Dec. 2, 2016)
- "JET hasn't even managed to break even, energy-wise. Its best ever result, in 1997, remains the gold standard for fusion power but it achieved just 16 MW of output for 25 MW of input." (March 12, 2018)
- "In 1997 JET set a world record for the highest ratio of energy out to energy in. But that was still just two-thirds of the break-even point where the reactor isn't consuming energy overall. ... [ITER] hopes to conduct its first experimental runs in 2025, and eventually to produce 500 megawatts (MW) of power 10 times as much as is needed to operate it." (Oct. 27, 2019)
- "ITER project will replicate the reactions that power the sun and is intended to demonstrate fusion power can be generated on a commercial scale. ... The ITER project will be the first to achieve a "burning" or self-heating plasma and is expected to generate 10 times more heat than is put in, far more than any previous attempt." (July 28, 2020)

Nature Magazine

- "If all goes well, [ITER] will be the first fusion experiment that generates more energy than it uses." (June 29, 2005)
- "ITER is a giant, €5 billion (US\$6 billion) machine designed to prove that fusion power can work. ... If all goes well, the isotopes will fuse together — producing some 500 megawatts of power in the process."
- "ITER should generate roughly 500 megawatts of thermal power around 10

times the amount of power needed to run it." (April 29, 2009)"

- "ITER, on the other hand, aims to maintain fusion by generating up to 10 times more power than it consumes." (April 30, 2010)
- "The energy released by the machine should be roughly ten times the power it consumes." (May 6, 2010)
- "Researchers hope that ITER, based in the south of France, will prove the viability of nuclear fusion as a power source. ... The process is expected to release ten times the power it consumes." (May 12, 2010)
- "The doughnut-shaped ITER reactor would use superconducting magnets to heat and squeeze hydrogen until the device ignites a fusion reaction, releasing around ten times the power it consumes." (May 28, 2010)
- "If all goes to plan, ITER will release ten times the power it consumes, sometime after 2026." (Nov. 12, 2010)
- "ITER's goal of producing 500 million watts for 500 seconds by the late 2020s." (Jan. 21, 2013)
- "ITER may produce 500 MWt of power by 2026 and may serve as a green energy roadmap for the world." (Sept. 6, 2013)
- "[ITER] an experimental reactor designed to use nuclear fusion to generate ten times the power that is put in." (July 31, 2014)
- "[ITER] is predicted to produce about 500 megawatts of electricity." (May 26, 2016)
- "ITER would generate electricity only in bursts of a few minutes." (July 6, 2017) Corrected to "ITER would generate energy only in bursts of a few minutes."

Science Magazine

- "The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) aims to produce 500 megawatts of power." (Dec. 9, 2003)
- "ITER aims to produce 500 megawatts of power, 10 times the amount needed to keep it running." (Oct. 13, 2006)
- "It takes so much energy to get a plasma up to a temperature at which fusion occurs that no reactor has yet produced net energy gain. ITER is expected to break through that barrier and generate 500 megawatts from a 50 MW input for periods lasting a few minutes. (Jan. 17, 2013)
- "The ITER project aims to show that nuclear fusion the power source of the sun and stars — is technically feasible as a source of energy. Despite more than 60 years of work, researchers have failed to achieve a fusion reaction that produces more energy than it consumes. ITER ... is the biggest attempt so far and is predicted to produce at least 500 megawatts of power from a 50 megawatt input." (Nov. 19, 2015)
- "The international demonstration is aiming to generate about 10 times its input power." (Dec. 21, 2017)

- "In 1994, PPPL's largest machine ever, the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR), briefly generated 10.7 megawatts of power, still the record for U.S. efforts. ... ITER aims to be the first tokamak to produce more energy than it consumes. But TFTR was also supposed to do that and it came up short." (Feb. 6, 2020)
- "The \$25 billion ITER project, which aims to build the world's largest fusion reactor and finally demonstrate that melding together hydrogen nuclei is a viable energy source." (May. 27, 2020)

The New York Times

- "If successful, the reactor would ignite a fusion reaction and produce up to 1.5 billion watts of power, demonstrating the feasibility of exploiting hydrogen fusion for large-scale power generation." (Dec. 10, 1996)
- "ITER, a \$10 billion project intended to demonstrate by the year 2008 that hydrogen isotope fusion, a process somewhat similar to that which powers the sun, could be a commercially practical source of energy." (May 20, 1997)
- "ITER would provide a record 500 megawatts of fusion power for at least 500 seconds, a little more than eight minutes, during each experiment. That would meet the power needs of about 140,000 homes." (Jan. 31, 2003)
- "The goal is to prove that energy can be generated through nuclear fusion ... So far, experimental fusion reactors have required more energy to operate than they have produced. ITER and the project in Japan are supposed to prove that fusion could be much more than a drain on the grid. ... Scientists then would spend the next decade or so trying to create bursts of power of up to 500 megawatts for several minutes at a time." (April 29, 2009)
- "Although all fusion reactors to date have produced less energy than they use, physicists are expecting that ITER will benefit from its larger size, and will produce about 10 times more power than it consumes." (March 27, 2017)
- "Researchers laid out the evidence that SPARC would succeed and produce as much as 10 times the energy it consumes." (Sept. 29, 2020)
- "The [ITER] consortium hopes to begin generating electricity at the site in 2035. ... So far, the best effort to reach positive energy output from a fusion reactor was achieved by the Joint European Torus, or JET, project, a Tokamak that began operation in 1983 in Oxfordshire, England. The device was able to produce 16 megawatts of fusion power while consuming 24 megawatts." (Aug. 11, 2021)