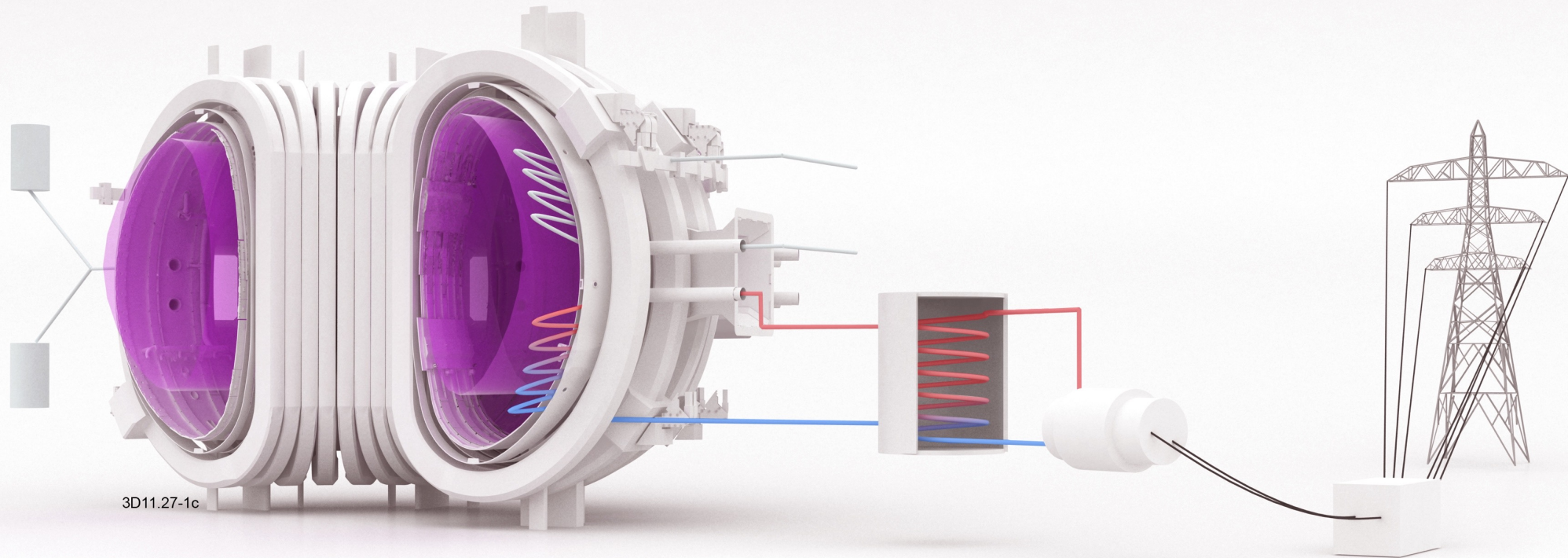


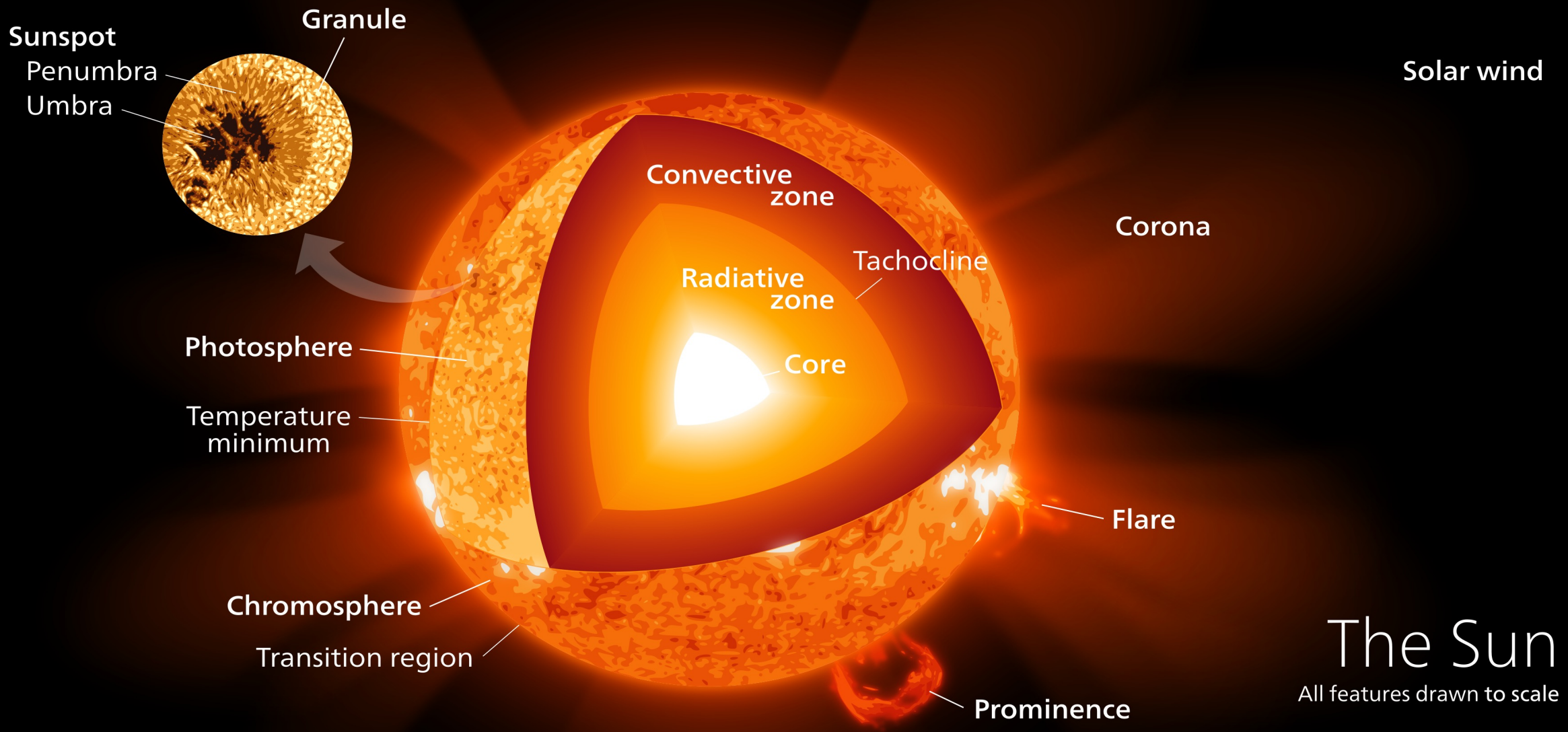
Fusjonsenergi – evigvarende energikilde



Professor Odd Erik Garcia
UiT Aurora Centre DYNAMO
Institutt for fysikk og teknologi

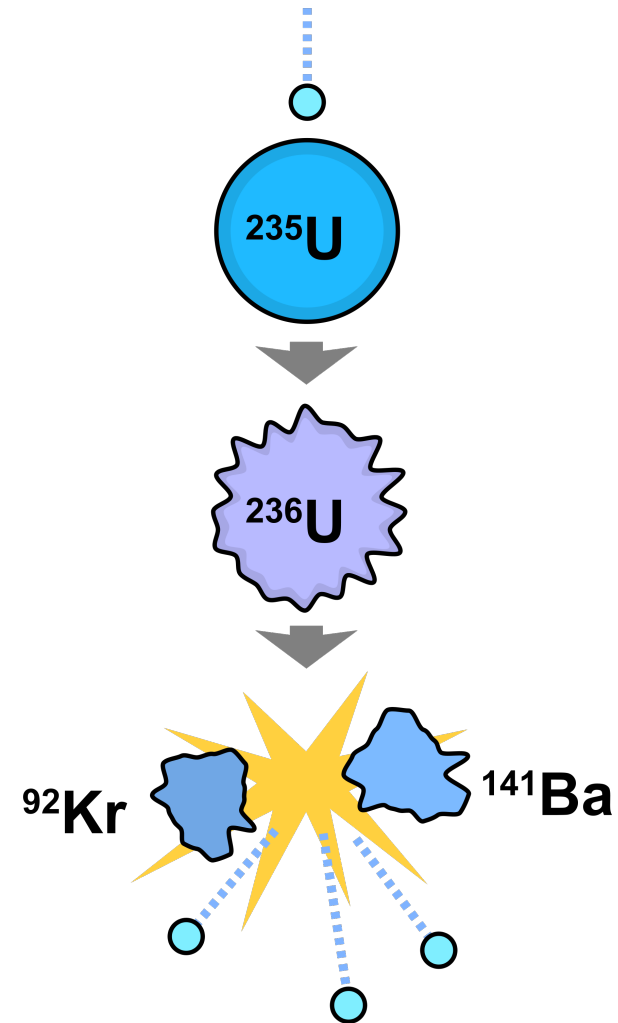
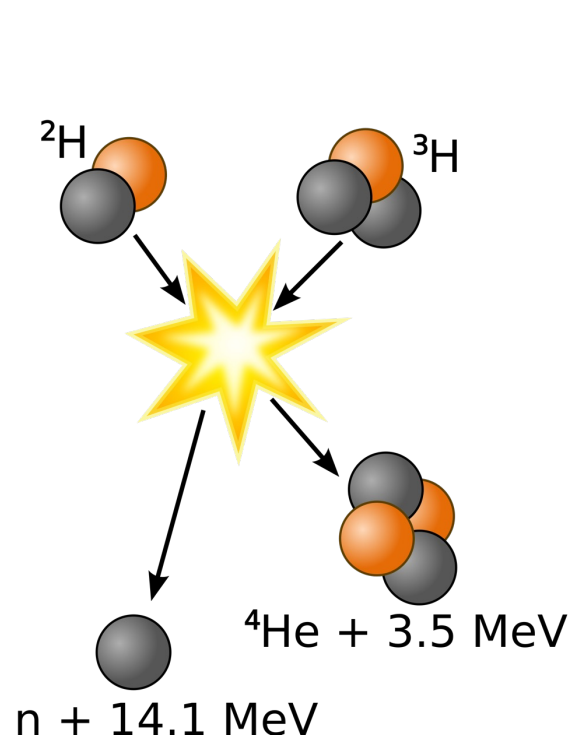


UiT Norges
arktiske universitet



The Sun
All features drawn to scale

Kjernekraft: fusjon versus fisjon

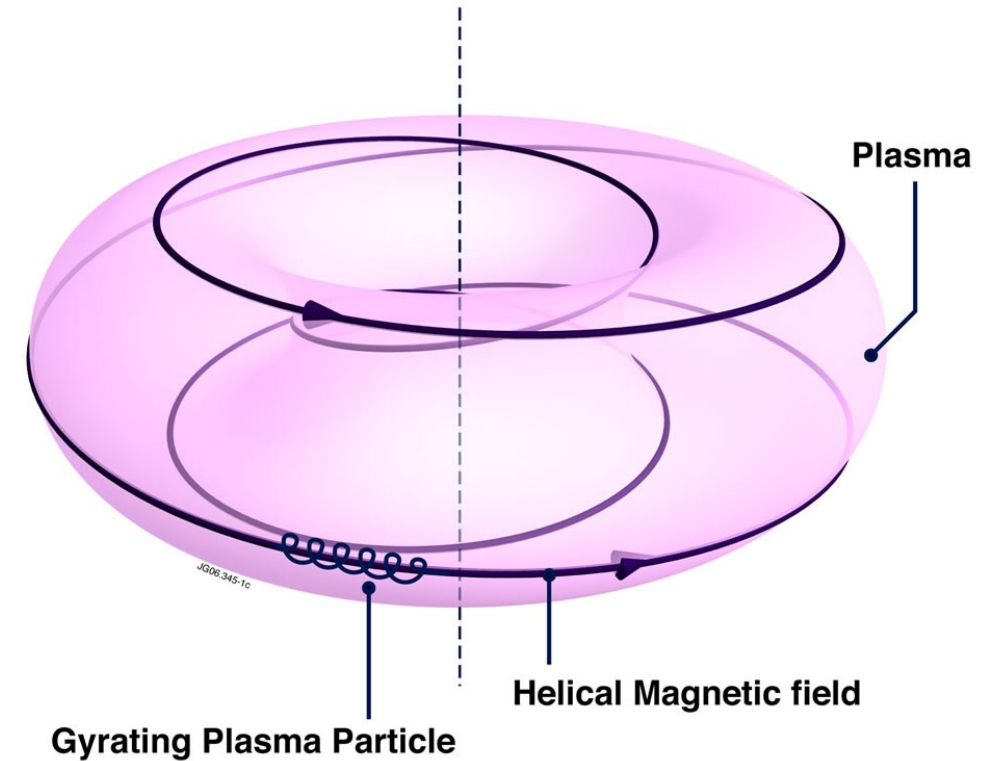
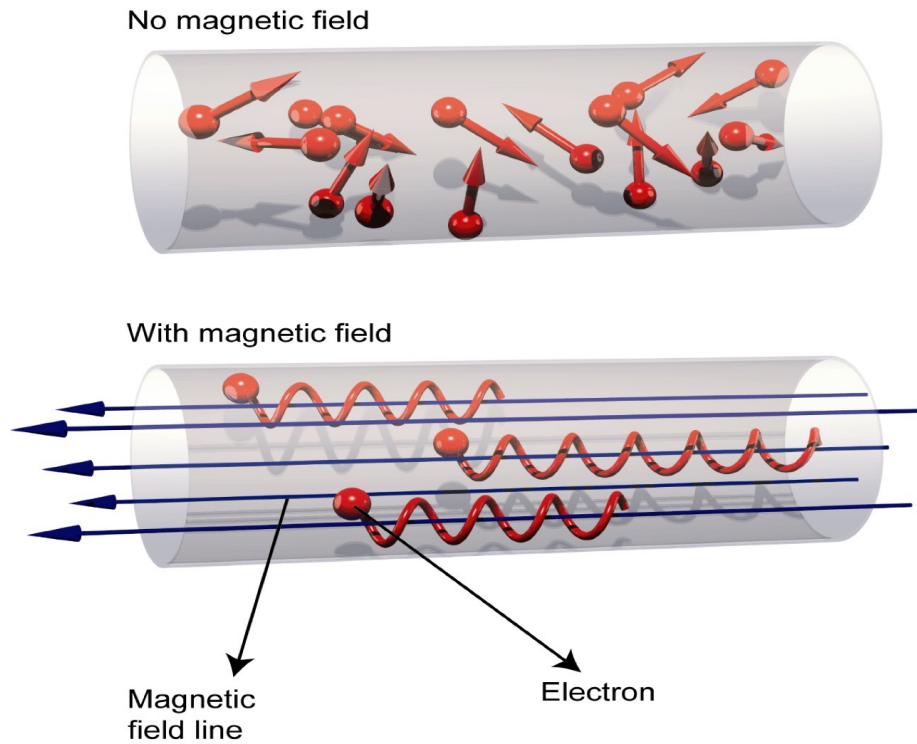


Ikke radioaktivt avfall fra fusjonsreaksjoner

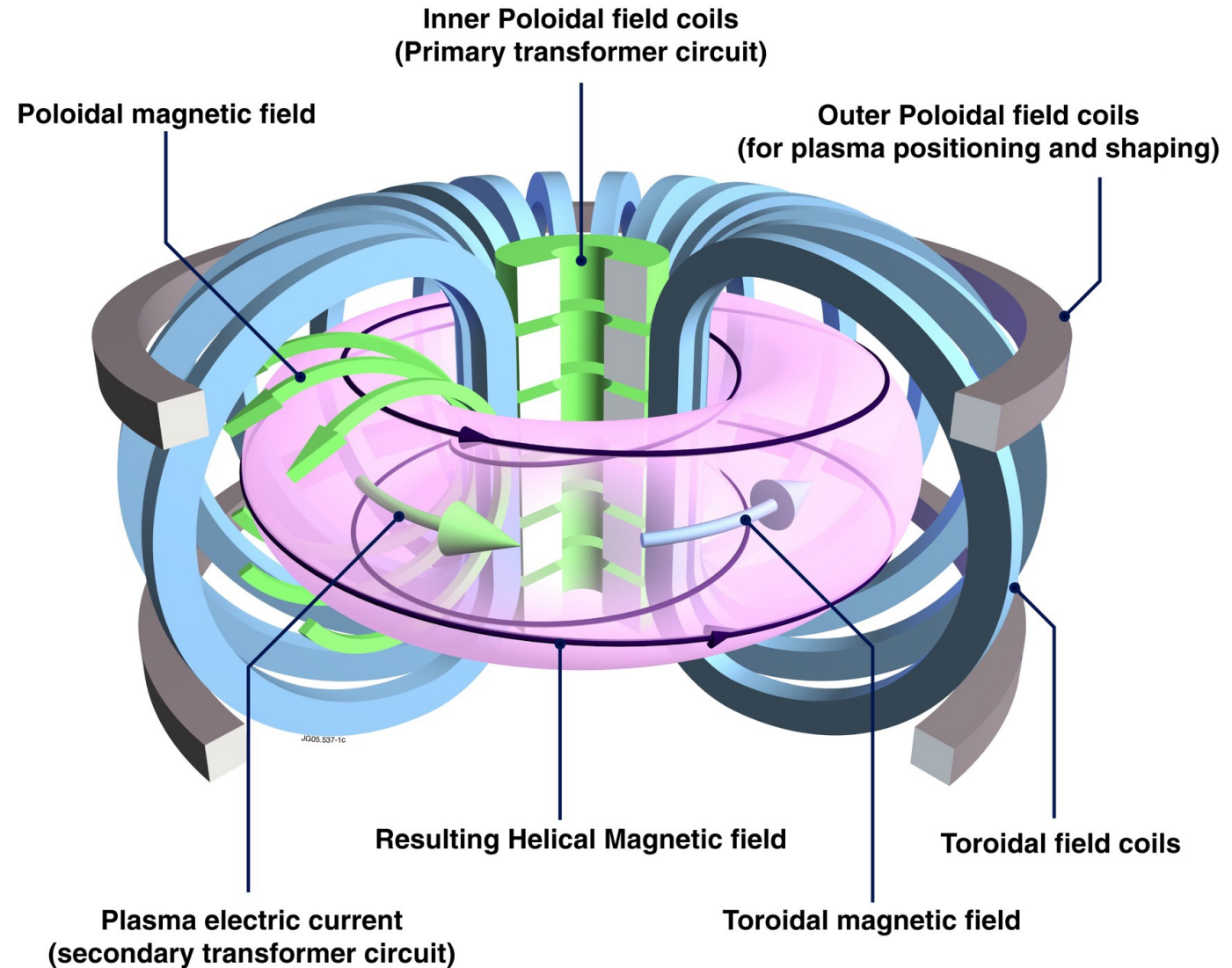
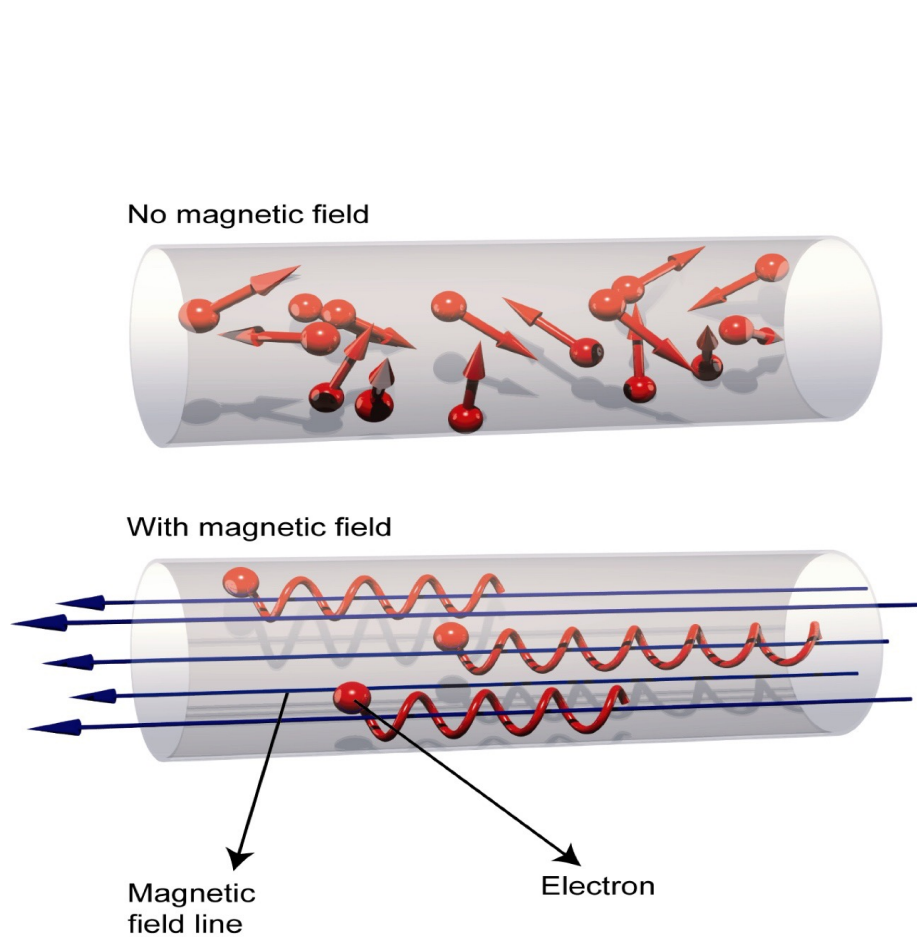
Ikke muligheter for løpske kjedereaksjoner

Ingen utslipp av drivhusgasser

Fusjon basert på magnetisk innesperring av plasma



Fusjon basert på magnetisk innesperring av plasma

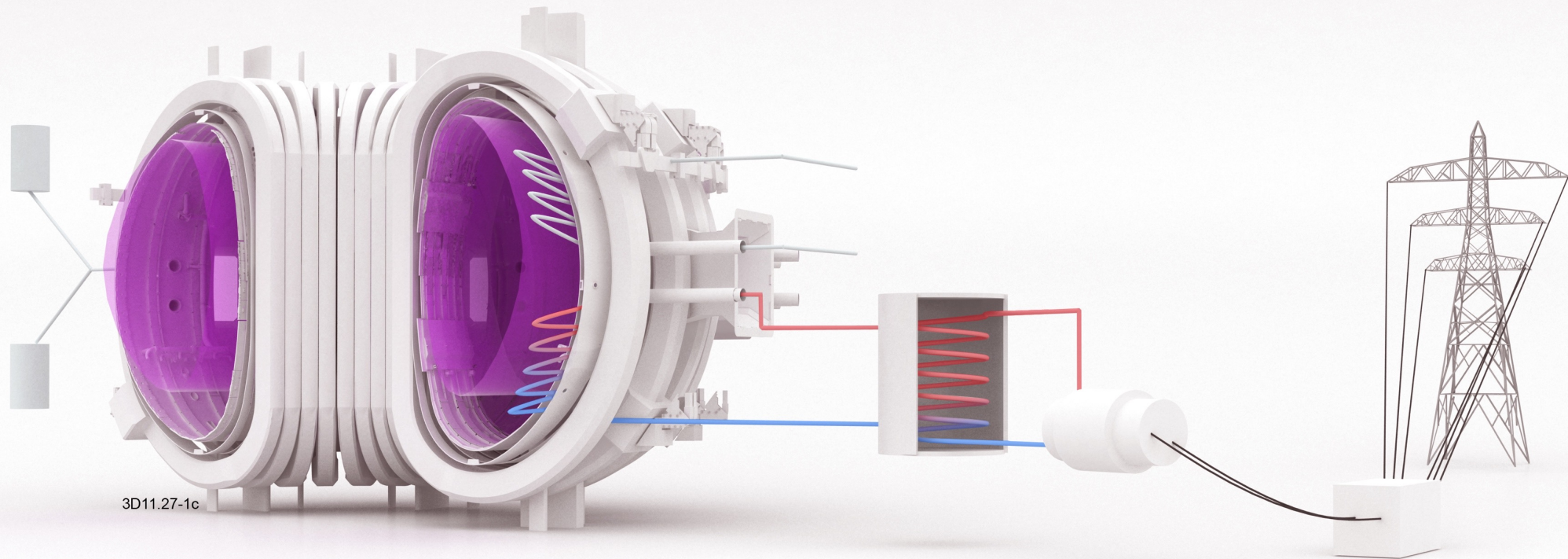


Nærmest uendelige ressurser for fusjonsenergi



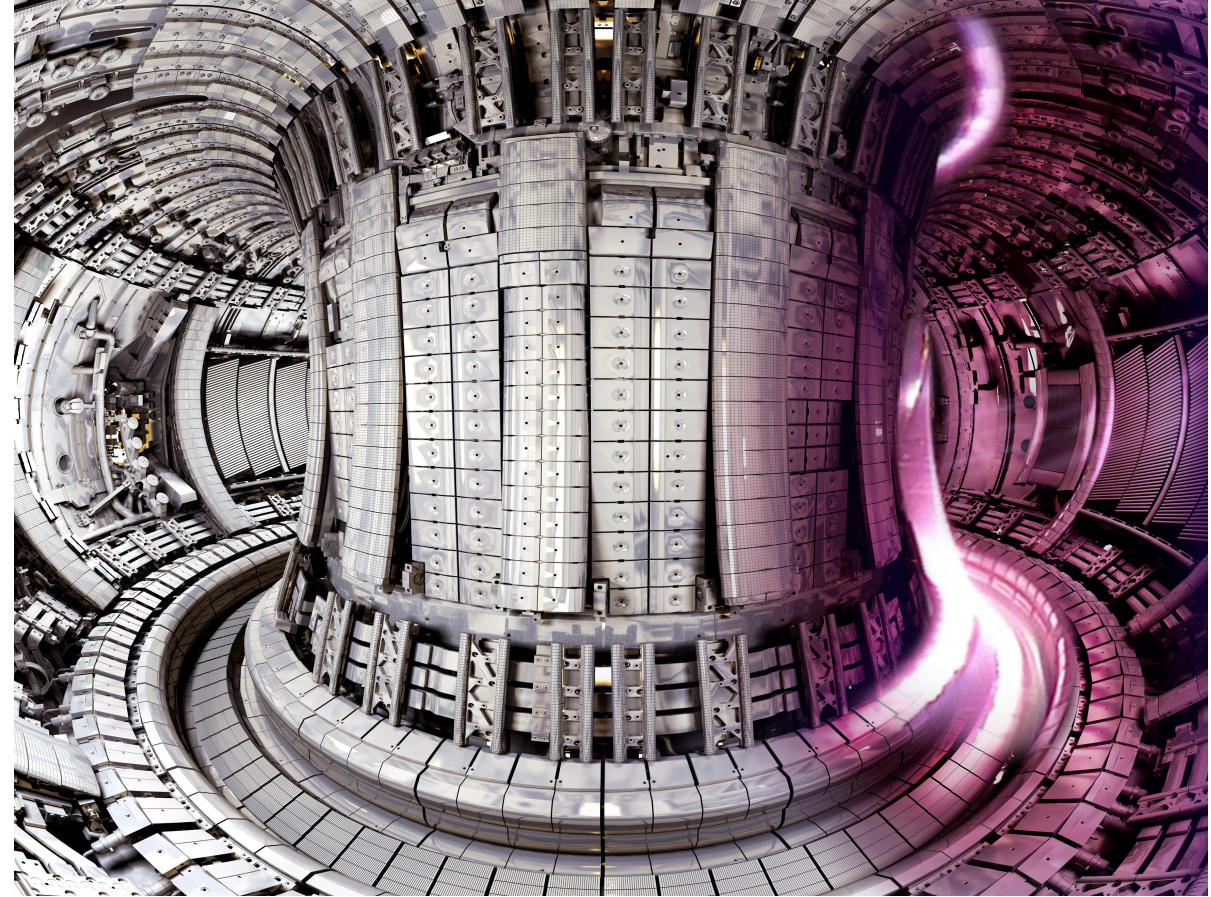
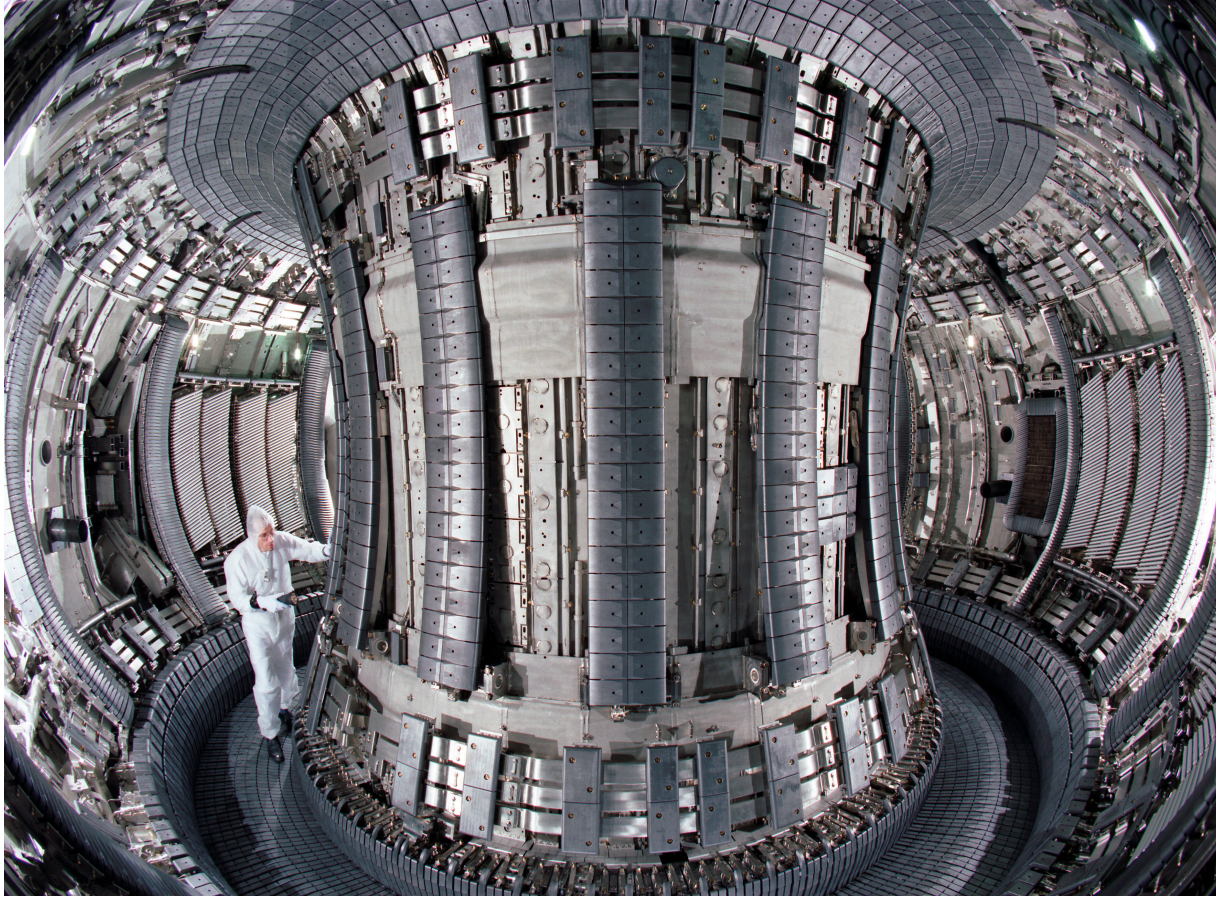
Råstoffene for fusjon er deuterium, som finnes rikelig i havet, og tritium, som kan utvinnes fra litium

Litium fra batteriet i en bærbar datamaskin og deuterium fra ett badekar med vann kan gi all energi et menneske bruker i løpet av sin livstid – tilsvarende brenning av 300 tonn olje



D + T → Brennende plasma → Kappe av litium produserer tritium → varme driver dampturbin og genererer strøm

Tokamak: toroidalt kammer med magnetiske spoler



ITER – veien fremover

Bygges nå i Cadarache i Frankrike

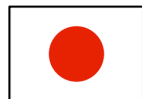
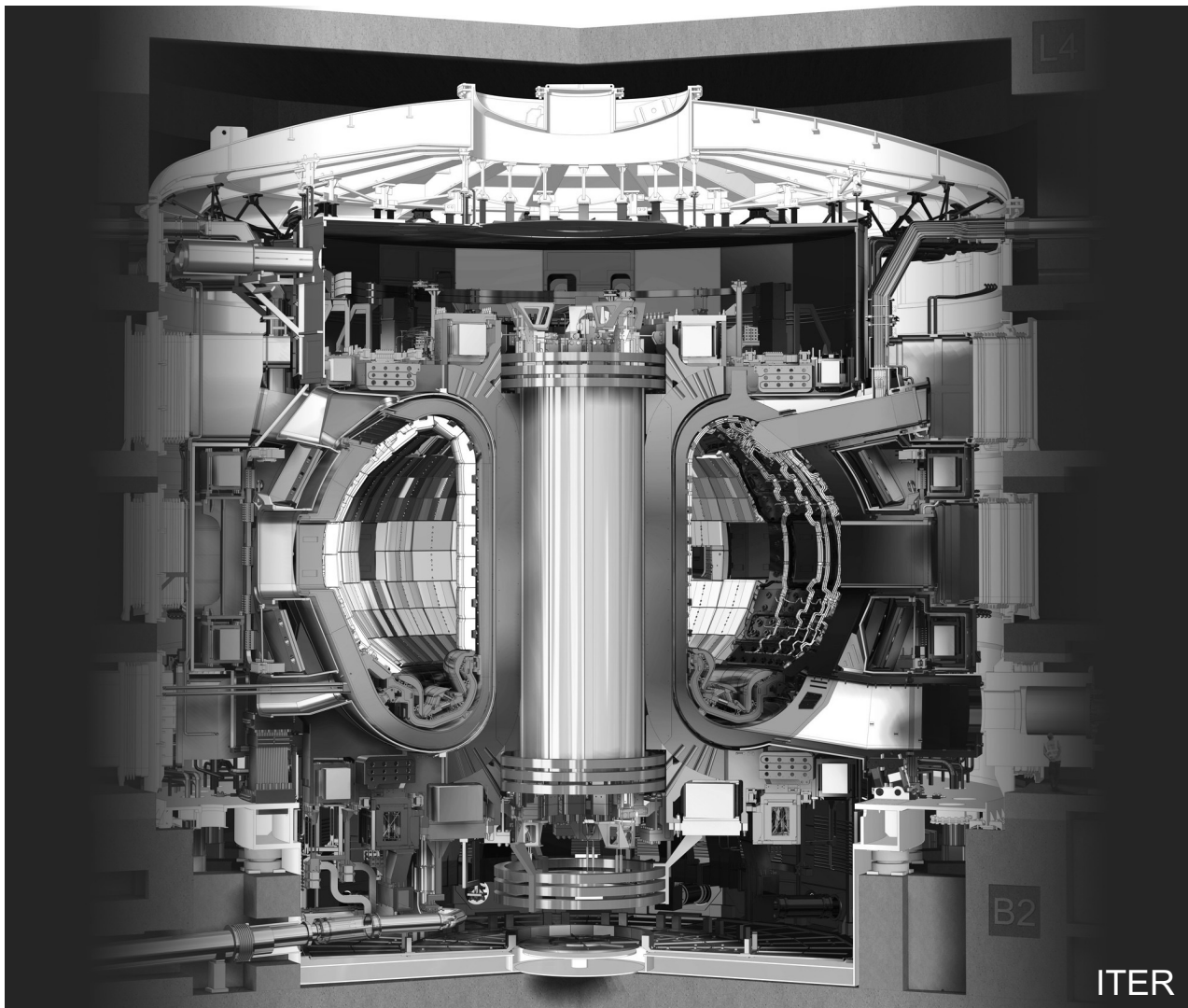
Første plasma i 2025, DT-fusjon i 2035

10 ganger mer energi ut enn inn

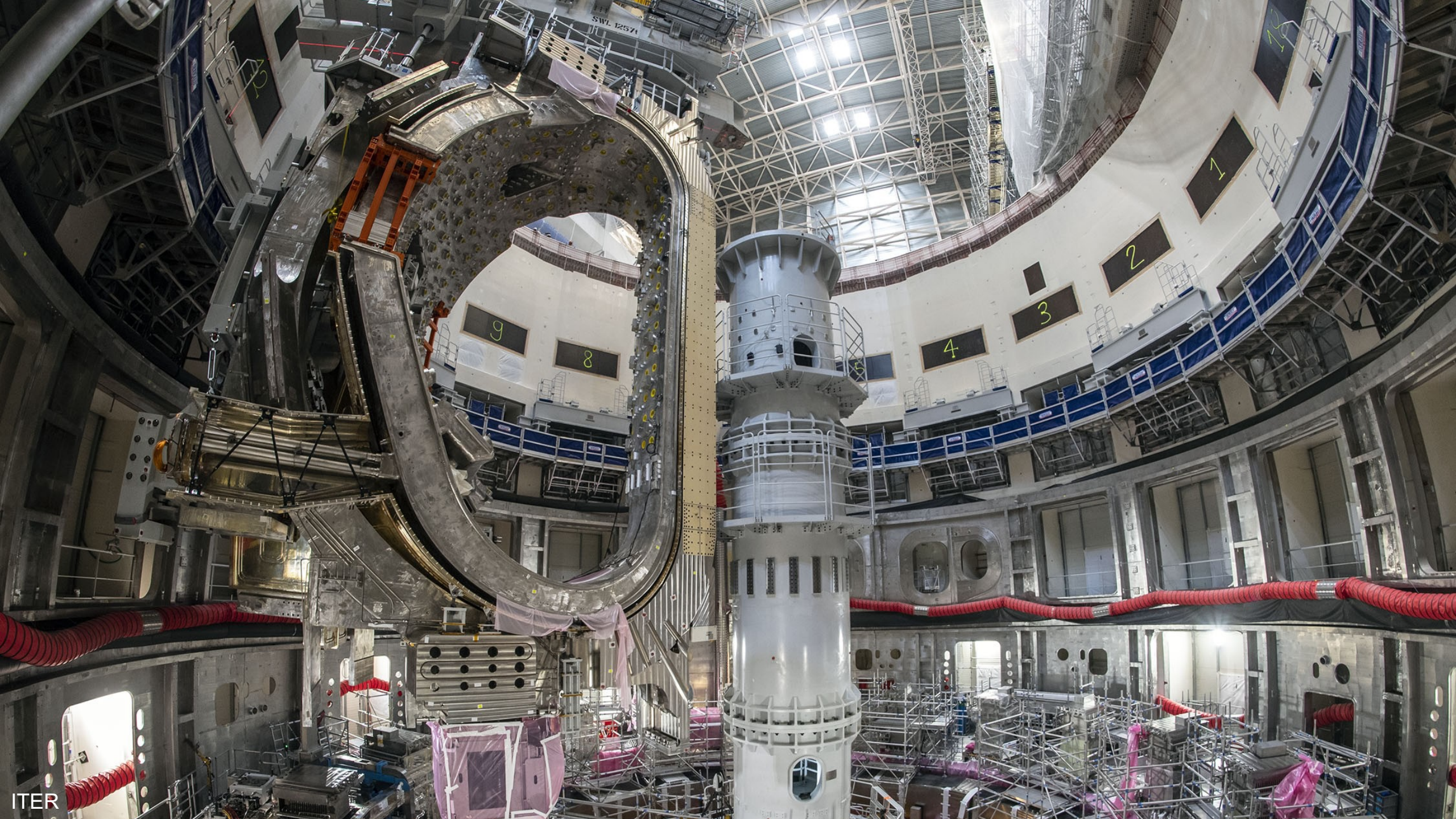
Skal *ikke* levere strøm til kraftnettet

Kostnad > USD 20 milliard = 100 IWD

Oljefondet kan finansiere 50 ITER







SWL 12571

9

8

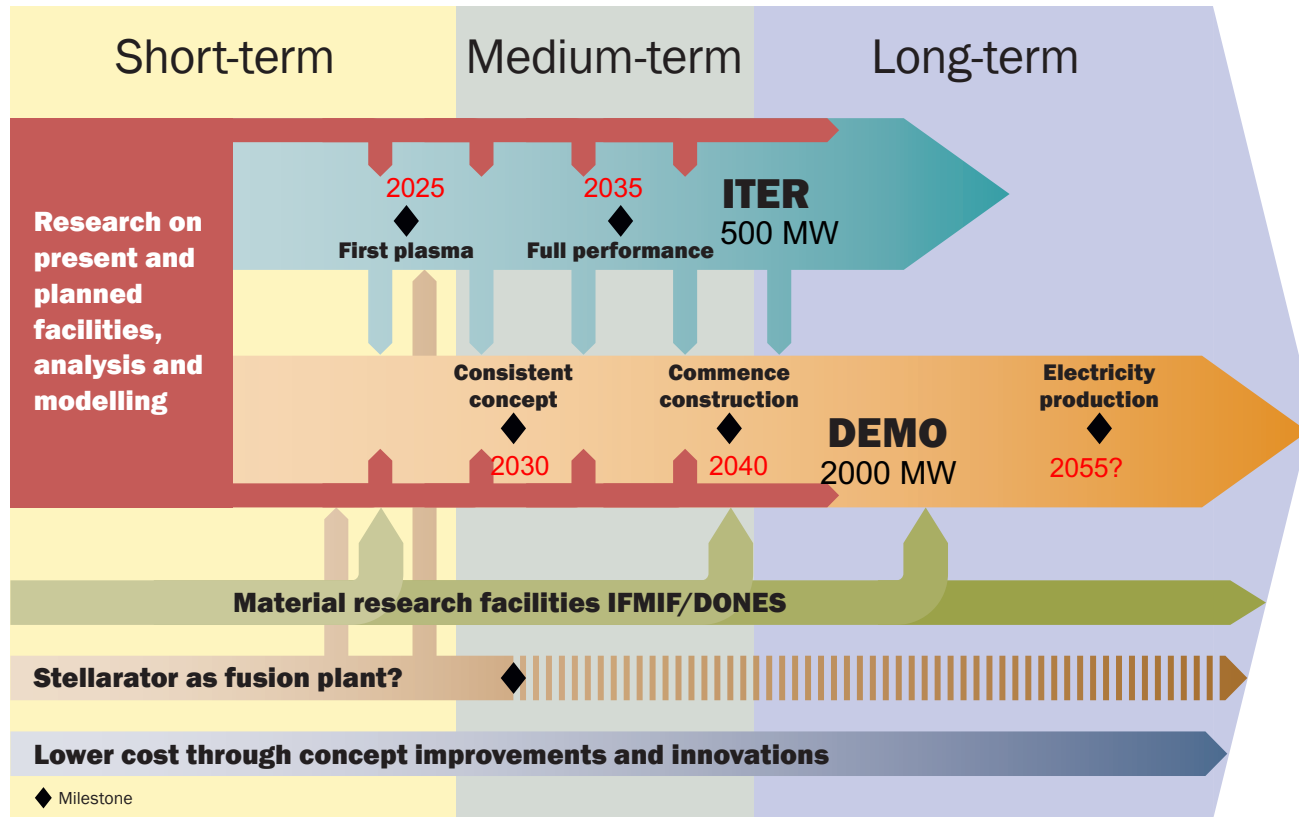
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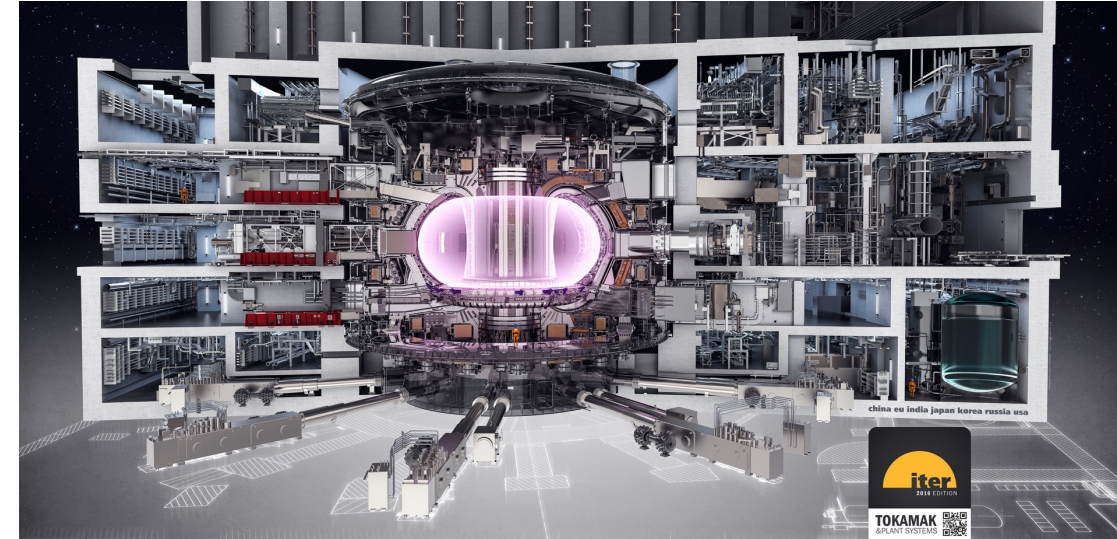
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1

EU's veikart til fusjonsenergi

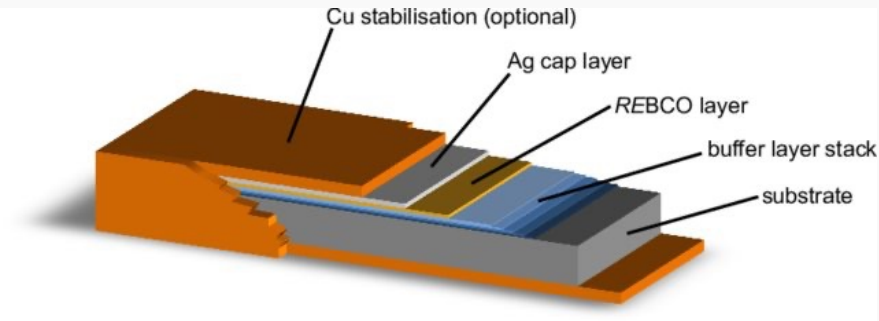


Fusion Power Plants



Ny teknologi med høytemperatur superledere

Commonwealth Fusion Systems, utsprunget fra MIT, har så langt tatt inn >1.8 G\$ i privat kapital for utvikling av fusjon

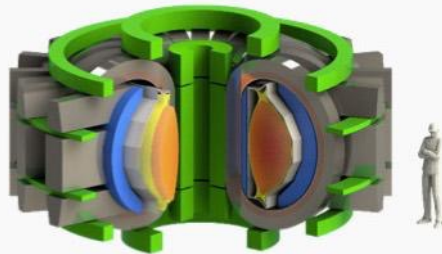


CFS



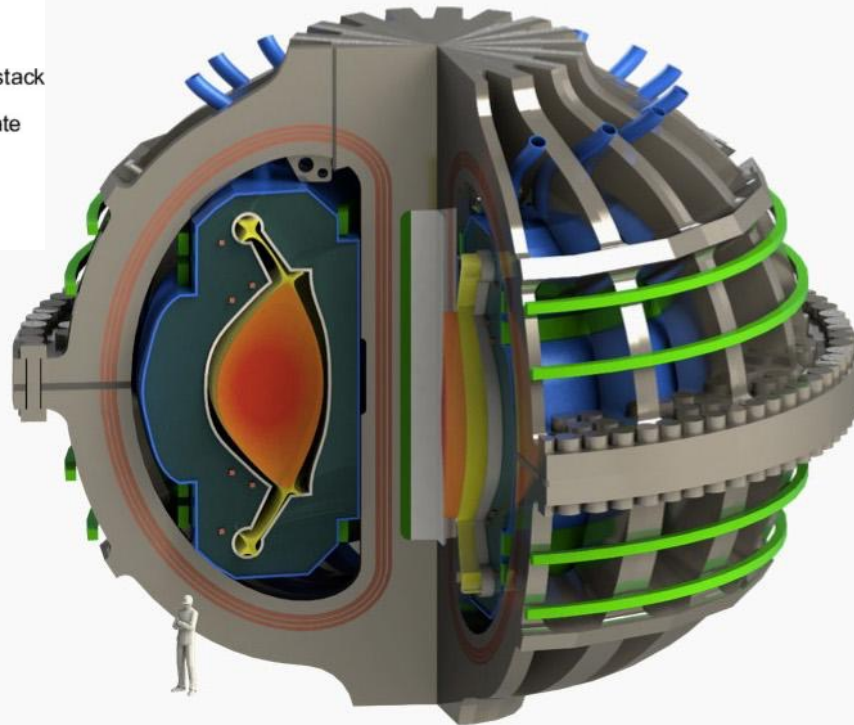
C-Mod

1993-2016



SPARC

2025



ARC

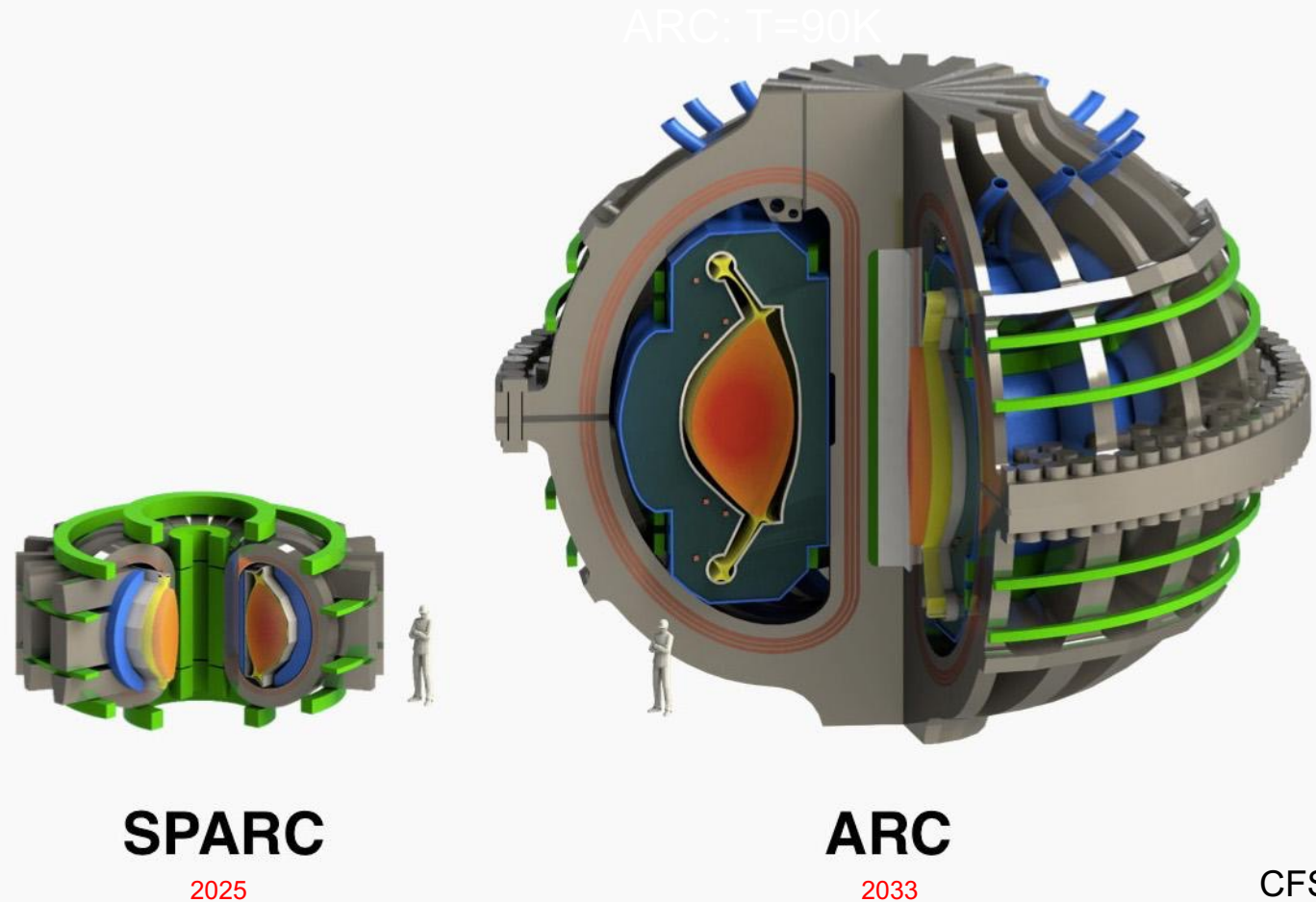
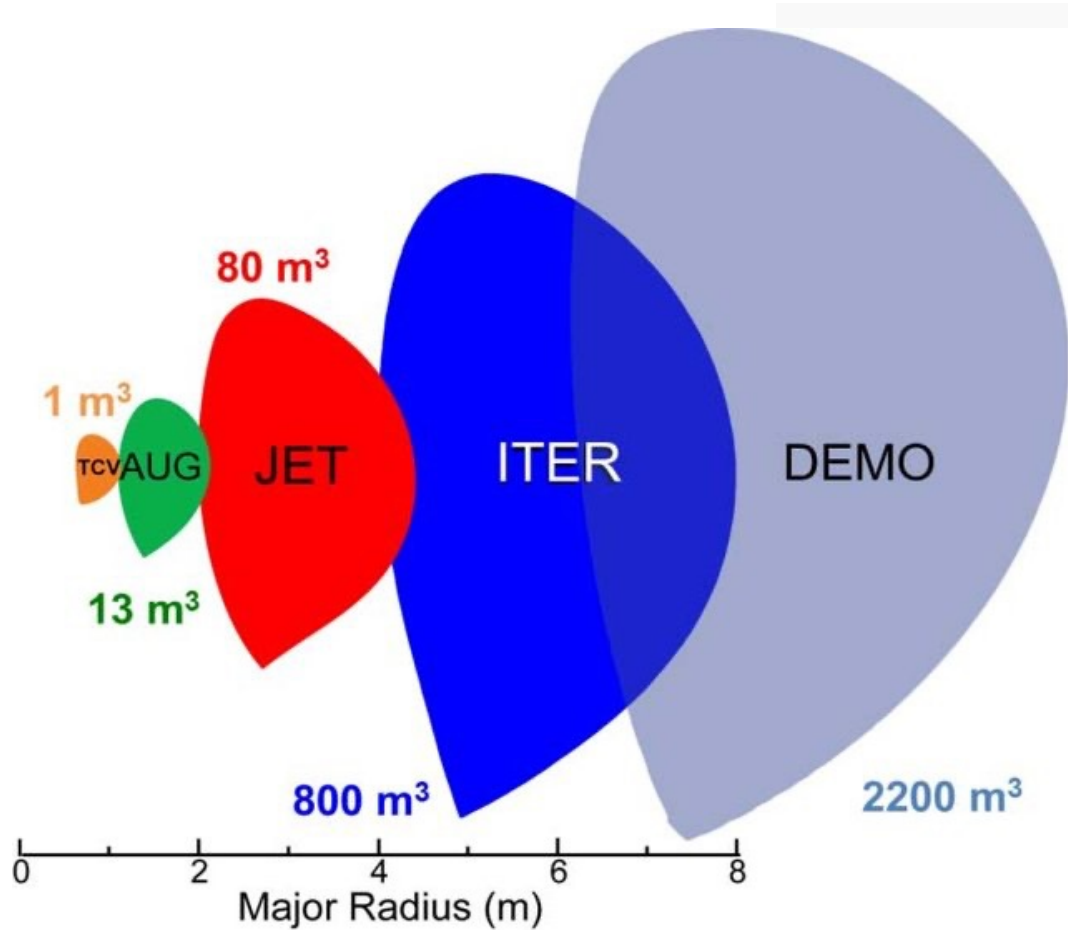
2030



ITER: T=4K

Ny teknologi med høytemperatur superledere

Commonwealth Fusion Systems, utsprunget fra MIT, har så langt tatt inn >1.8 G\$ i privat kapital for utvikling av fusjon





Equinor invests in fusion energy

Equinor Technology Ventures has acquired a minority shareholding in Commonwealth Fusion Systems (CFS), a leading developer of fusion energy technology.

CFS was spun out of the Plasma Science and Fusion Center at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The company aims to demonstrate net fusion in the mid-2020s and deliver commercial fusion power by the late 2030s.

Fusion energy has a nearly unlimited fuel supply. Fusion doesn't emit CO2 or other greenhouse gases. Fusion produces no high activity, long lived nuclear waste, only a small amount of low activity waste that's being produced at a hospital. And there is no risk for fusion reactions to run away.



Equinor Ventures:
«Investeringen i CFS utgjør om lag 10 prosent av det 750 millioner USD mandatet»



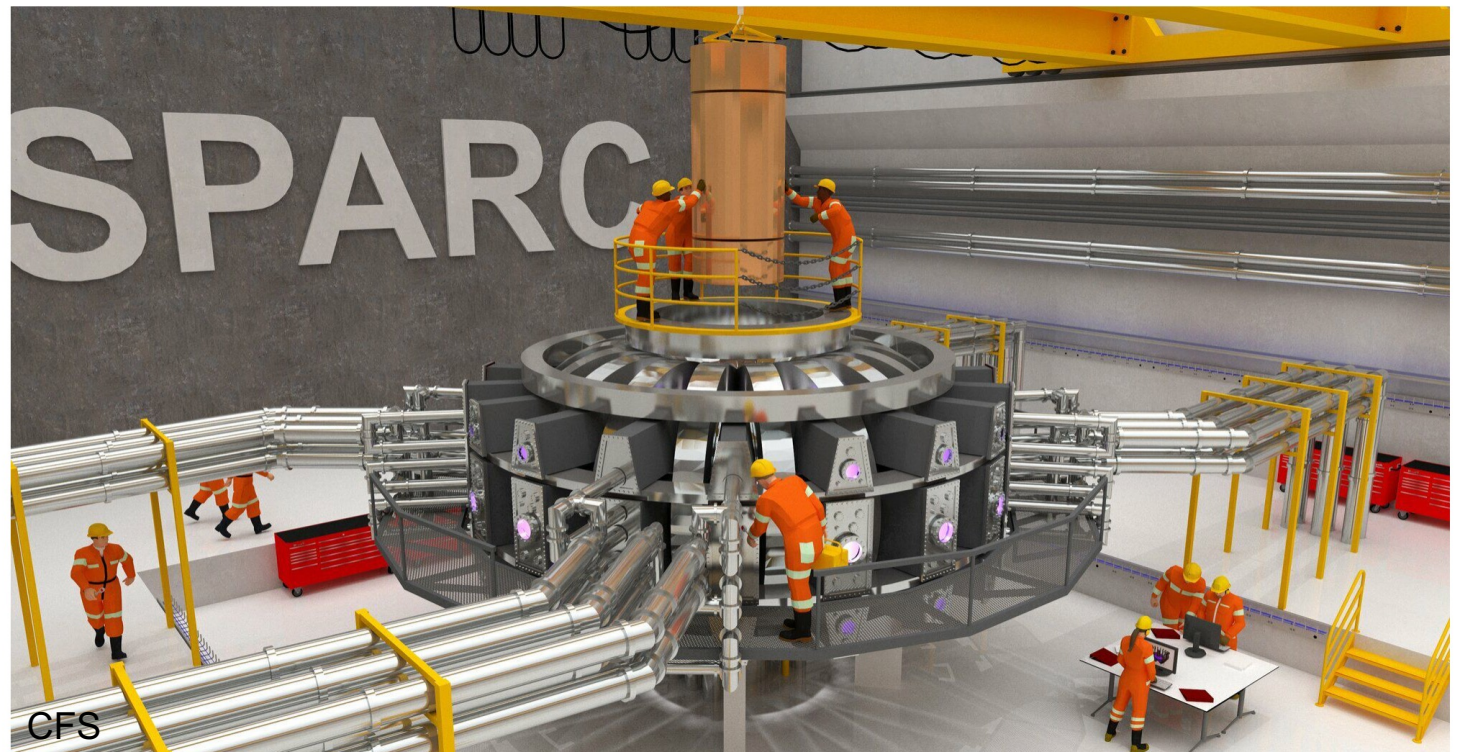
LEDIGE JOBBER WEBINARER BLI EKSTRA-ABONNENT +



EQUINOR TECHNOLOGY VENTURES – FUSJONSENERGI

Equinor investerer i fusjonsenergi

– Potensialet er stort, men trolig er det et ultraløp.



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SPARC site
September 2022



CFS

DYNAMO

UiT Aurora Centre for Nonlinear Dynamics
and Complex Systems Modelling

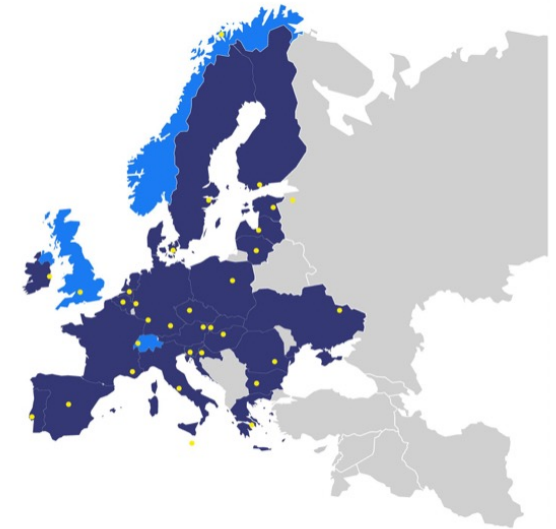
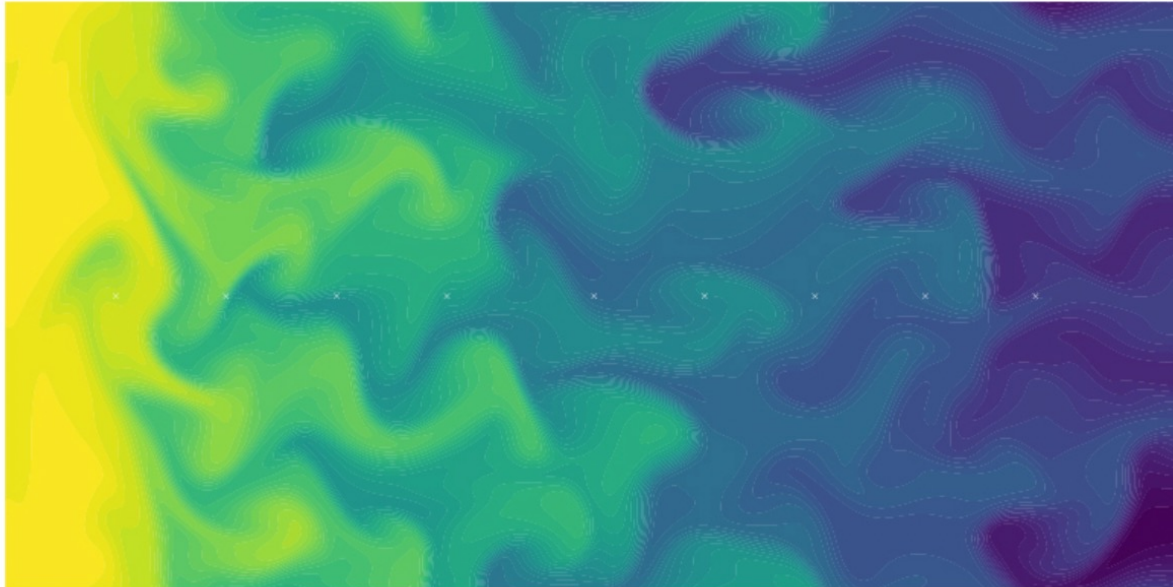
dynamo.uit.no

Etablert i 2020 som intern UiT satsning på 30 MNOK

EUROfusion welcomes new partner from Norway

EUROfusion aims to bring together Europe's best minds to develop fusion as a clean, safe and sustainable energy source. That is why we are thrilled to welcome UiT the Arctic University of Norway (UiT) as an associate partner to our consortium!

In the Norwegian city of Tromsø, the plasmas are free. Situated within the arctic circle, the Northern Lights—nature's biggest display of the charged gasses called plasmas—can fill the night skies a few times a week during winter. A natural place for UiT the [Arctic University of Norway](#) in Tromsø to set up its dedicated plasma research centre DYNAMO.



EUROfusion is the European research consortium for fusion energy, with members and associate partners across Europe. Credit: EUROfusion consortium.

Energi21 er opprettet av OED for å gi råd om tematisk og finansiell satsing på forskning og innovasjon innen fornybar energi og klimavennlige energiteknologier

Energi21 strategiens satsingsområder bygger på næringens ambisjoner og muligheter i fremtidens energi- og teknologimarkeder

Fusjon i Energi21-strategien

Sentrale forsknings- og innovasjonsbehov inkluderer:

- Materialteknologi spesielt knyttet til magneter og superledere
- Småskala reaktorer og skalerbare systemer, modularisering
- Varmevekslingsteknologi

Utvalgte tiltak inkluderer:

- Støtte til sentrale forsknings- og innovasjonsbehov
- Norsk deltakelse i EUROfusion
- Støtte til deltakelse i internasjonale forsknings- og innovasjonssamarbeid