



Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin



- Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin was an astrophysicist who discovered that stars were chemically made of hydrogen and helium
- Her PhD thesis, “Stellar Atmospheres; a Contribution to the Observational Study of High Temperature in the Reversing Layers of Stars,” set the foundation for fusion energy research
- She became the first woman professor at Harvard as well as the first woman to chair the Astronomy Department

The USFOT's first annual Fusion Energy Week honors the life and contributions of Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin

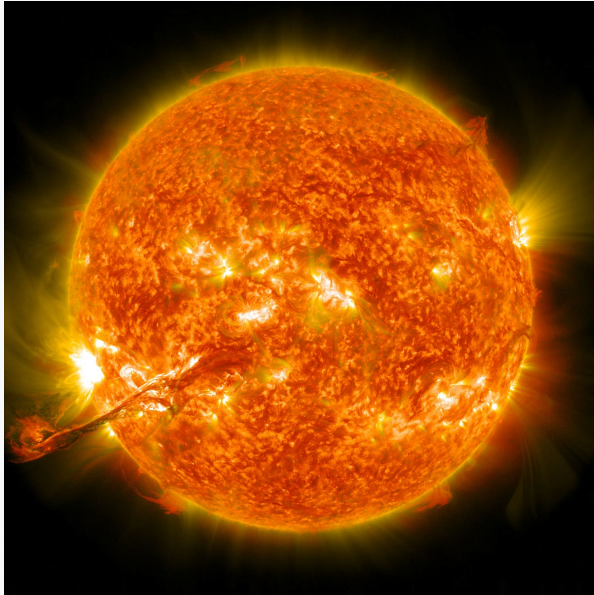
**Fusion Energy
Week**

**MAY 6–10
2024**

<https://www.aps.org/publications/apsnews/201501/physicshistory.cfm>
<https://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1925PhDT.....1P>



Fusion is found in Nature



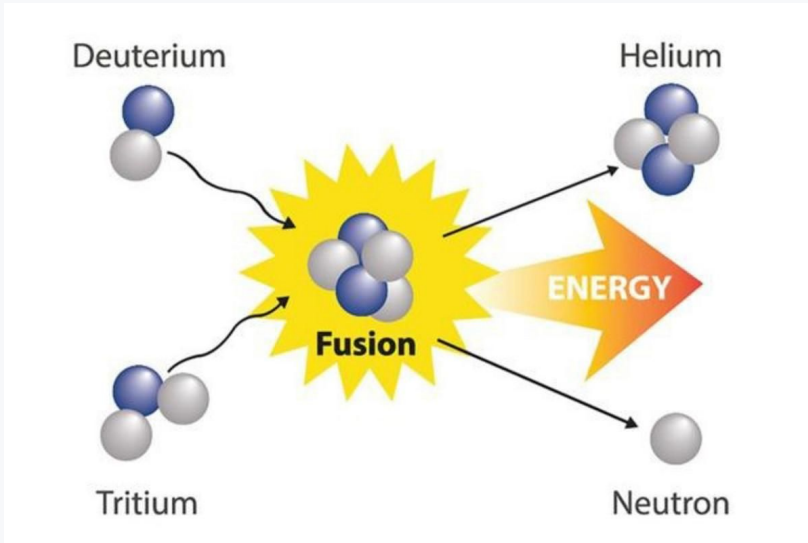
- Fusion is the process that has powered the sun (and other stars) for over 4.5 billion years!

- Fusion energy, auroras, and lightning exist in a plasma state



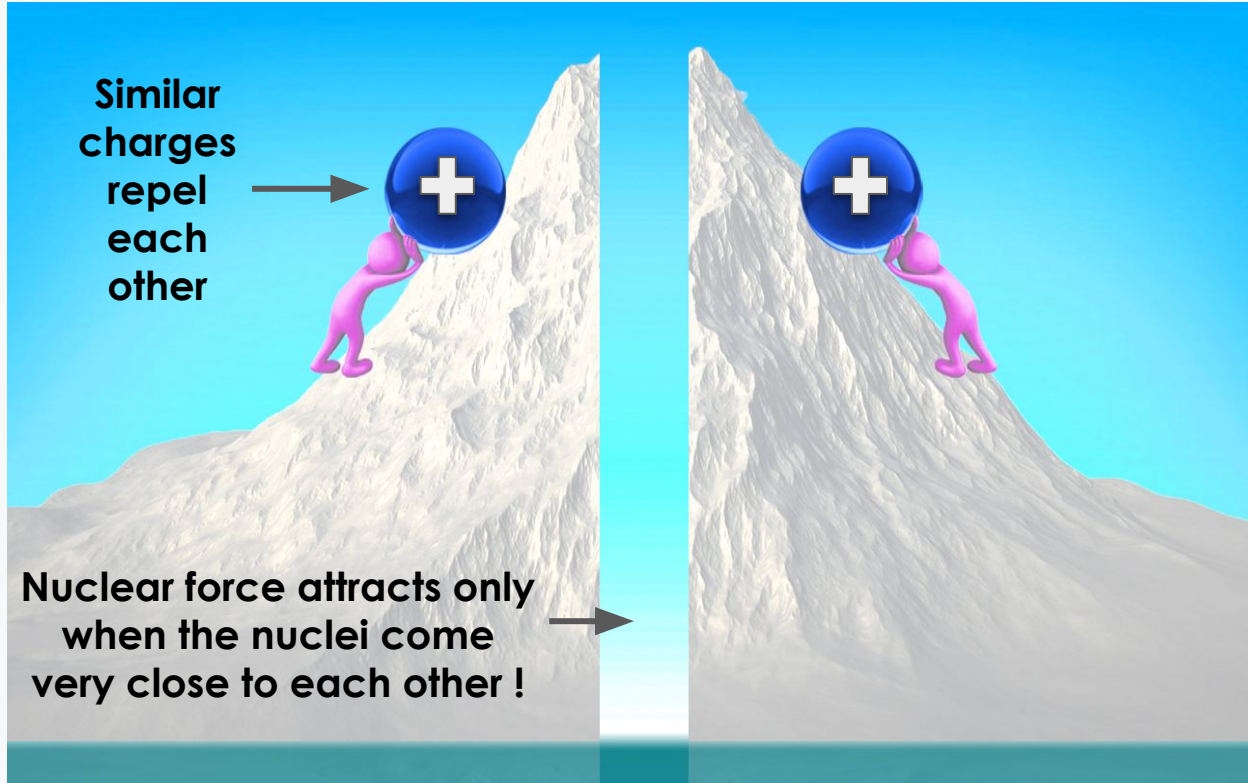
- A plasma (the 4th state of matter) is an extremely hot state of matter where nuclei are separated from their electrons

Fusion Energy Reaction - Making Stars on Earth



- The fuels of nuclear fusion are deuterium and tritium, isotopes of hydrogen.
- Deuterium can be extracted inexpensively from seawater.
- Tritium has to be made from lithium, which is abundant in nature.

Why is fusion difficult?



What is the solution?

- Increase particle density
- Increase temperature
- Increase time

Tokamak - Fusion confinement chamber

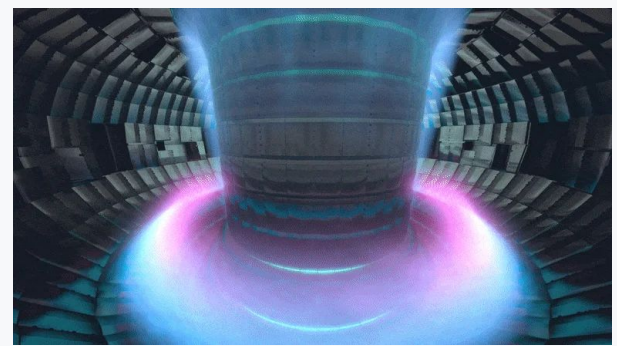
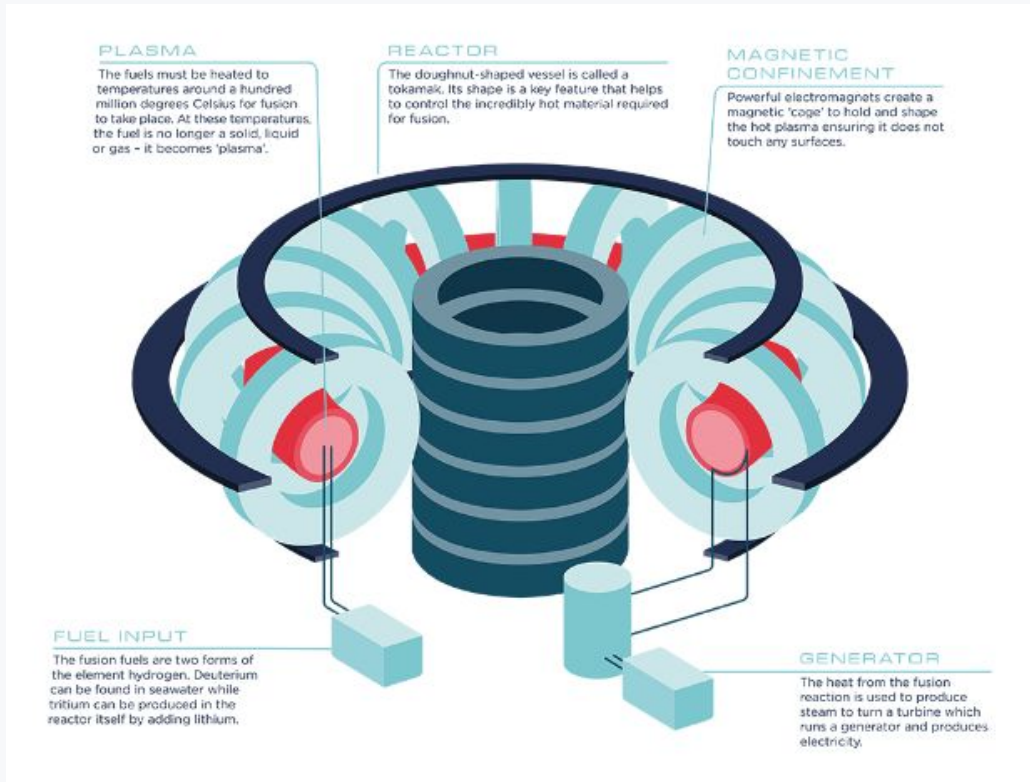


Fig. 1 Inside a tokamak - plasma circulating via magnetic confinement



- Using magnetic or inertial confinement, Tokamaks allow hot, charge, magnetic plasma particles to interact and fuse - creating energy
- Benefits to Fusion energy
 - Abundant
 - Will last millions of years
 - No CO₂
 - No long-lived radioactive waste
 - Limited risk of proliferation
 - No risk of meltdown
 - Cost