



FUSION  
ENERGY  
WEEK

K-12 Fusion Energy Introduction

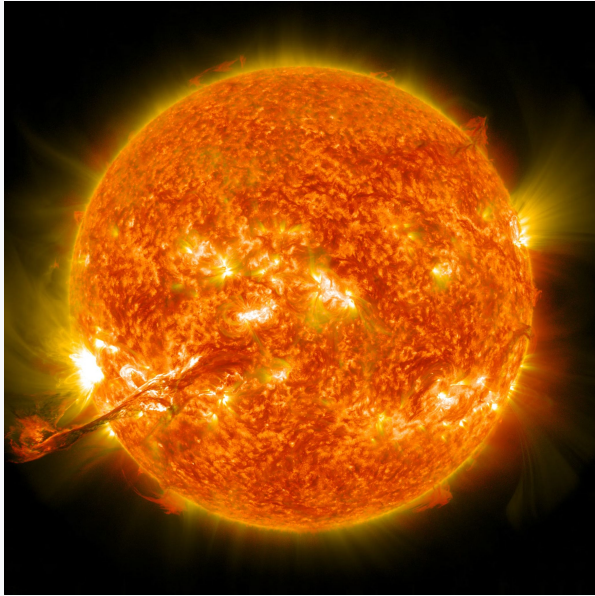
# Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin



- 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 is found in Nature



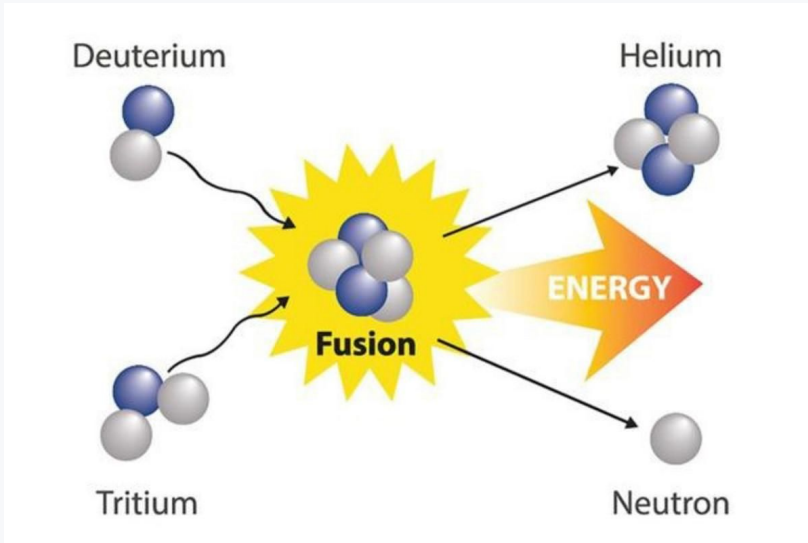
- Fusion is the process that has powered the sun (and other stars) for over 4.5 billion years!

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



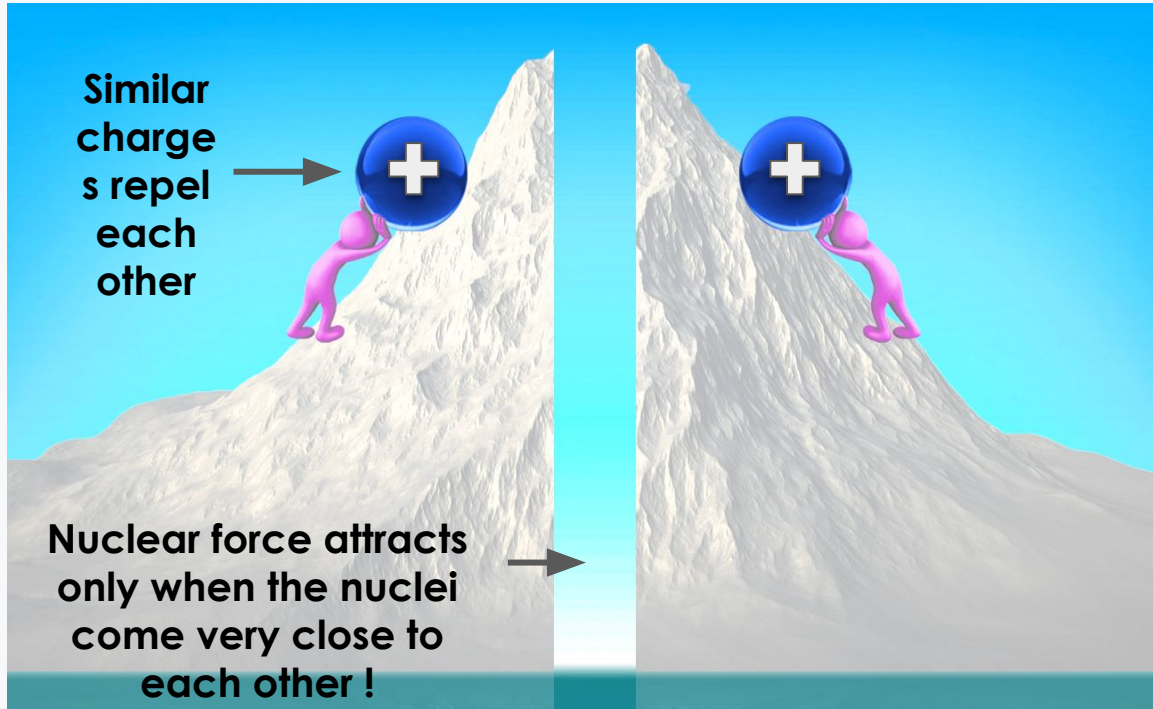
- A plasma (the 4th state of matter) is an extremely hot state of matter where nuclei are separated from their electrons

# 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

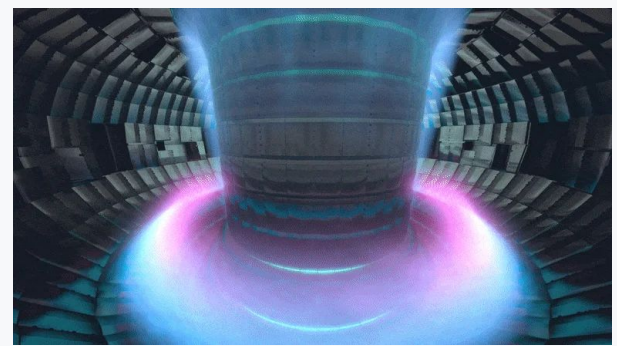
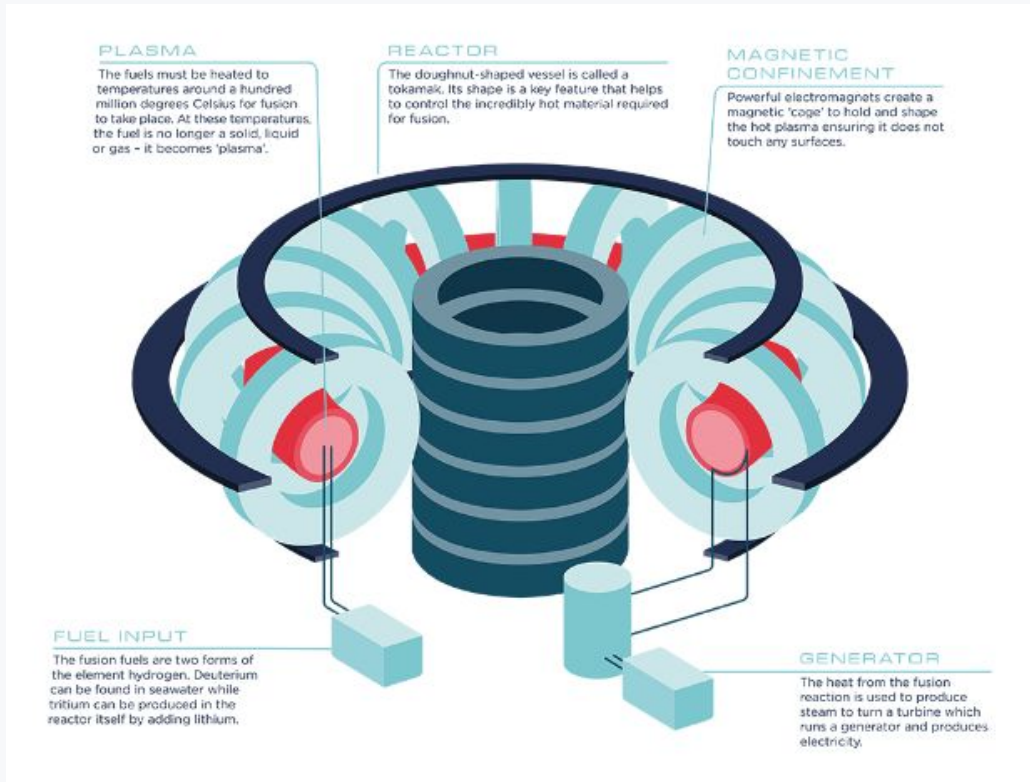


Fig. 1 Inside a tokamak - plasma circulating via magnetic confinement



- Using magnetic 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 CO<sub>2</sub>
  - No long-lived radioactive waste
  - Limited risk of proliferation
  - No risk of meltdown
  - Cost