

INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT: Analysis of the Israeli Human Capital Network for Advanced Aerospace Propulsion

I. Key Judgments

It is assessed with **MEDIUM-HIGH CONFIDENCE** that Israel is actively engaged in a clandestine national program related to advanced aerospace propulsion based on compact fusion principles, specifically Field-Reversed Configuration (FRC) or a Compact Fusion Reactor (CFR). This judgment is based on the powerful convergence of strong, multi-faceted circumstantial evidence across the domains of strategic doctrine, institutional capability, and, most critically, a demonstrable and highly specialized human capital network. The structure and activities of this network are too cohesive, specific, and synergistic to be explained by coincidence and are consistent with a deliberate, long-term national effort to develop a revolutionary military capability.

However, it is assessed with **LOW CONFIDENCE** that Israel currently possesses a fully *operational*, fieldable CFR/FRC prototype platform. While the human network demonstrates a mature capability to acquire and apply the requisite scientific and engineering knowledge, the available open-source intelligence lacks dispositive proof—such as patents for a fully integrated system, leaked program documents, or credible testing signatures—that all of the formidable technical and systems integration hurdles have been overcome.

The primary pillars supporting these judgments are:

- **A Cohesive Human Capital Pipeline:** A highly integrated network of human expertise exists, centered at the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology's Plasma and Pulsed Power (P4) Laboratory. This network functions as a national pipeline for cultivating domestic talent in the prerequisite fields of high-energy-density physics and pulsed power.
- **Strategic Knowledge Acquisition:** The network demonstrates a clear and effective strategy of acquiring critical, hands-on "tribal knowledge" through the strategic placement of its top academic talent at world-leading international FRC research centers, most notably the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) and the private company TAE Technologies in the United States.
- **An Integrated National Ecosystem:** The human network bridges world-class academic institutions (Technion, Weizmann Institute), a sophisticated defense-industrial base (Rafael, IAI), and a high-tech startup sector that provides a deniable, commercially plausible channel for dual-use research and development (nT-Tao).
- **A Shift Toward Application:** The research focus of key network personnel shows a discernible progression from foundational plasma physics to applied engineering challenges directly relevant to aerospace propulsion, including plasma diagnostics for hypersonic flow and the development of proprietary pulsed power systems.

The absence of direct, dispositive evidence is interpreted through a counter-intelligence lens as the expected signature of a professionally managed, highly classified Israeli national security program. Israel's historical "complete silence" posture regarding its most sensitive capabilities makes the lack of public signatures more indicative of effective operational security than of

non-activity.

II. The Technion Nexus: A National Human Capital Pipeline

Analysis of the Israeli human capital network reveals that its structure is not diffuse but is highly centralized around a single academic institution and, more specifically, a single laboratory and its director. The Plasma and Pulsed Power (P4) Laboratory at the Technion – Israel Institute of Technology serves as the national-level hub for cultivating the specialized expertise in high-energy-density physics required for any FRC/CFR program. This laboratory functions as the primary "feeder" for a national effort, producing a cadre of experts who then disseminate this knowledge across domestic and international institutions.

A. The Krasik Hub: The Epicenter of Israeli Pulsed Power Expertise

The central node of the entire network is Professor Yakov Krasik. His background, research focus, and the academic lineage he has established mark his P4 Laboratory as the epicenter of Israel's foundational capability in this domain.

Professor Krasik's background provided him with a unique and deep foundation in the field. He received his M.Sc. from Tomsk Polytechnic Institute and his Ph.D. from the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, in the former USSR, followed by over a decade of research at the Nuclear Research Institute in Tomsk. This education and early career occurred within the highly advanced and rigorous Soviet pulsed power and plasma physics ecosystem. After immigrating to Israel, he held a research position at the Weizmann Institute of Science before joining the Technion in 1997 to establish the P4 Lab. This trajectory allowed him to fuse the theoretical and experimental traditions of two scientific superpowers.

His stated research interests align perfectly with the foundational technologies required for FRC/CFR development. These include high-energy-density physics, warm dense matter, pulsed power systems, high-power microwave generation, and the generation of strong shock waves via underwater electrical explosions. These are not peripheral fields; they are the core scientific disciplines necessary to form, heat, and confine a compact torus plasma.

Professor Krasik's influence extends beyond academic research into the creation of tangible intellectual property and the cultivation of human capital. He has authored 26 patents in the field of pulsed power science and has supervised at least 23 PhD students and 26 MSc students.

This prolific output establishes his role as a primary generator of both the novel technologies and the expert personnel required for a national-level program. His work is not merely academic; it is foundational to Israel's national capability in this critical technological area.

Furthermore, evidence points to a long-standing and trusted relationship with Israel's defense-industrial base. His curriculum vitae lists research and seminar activities with Rafael Advanced Defense Systems spanning from 1994 to 2006, focused on topics such as plasma opening switches—a key component in pulsed power systems. While this collaboration pre-dates the primary 2010-present timeframe of this report, it establishes a crucial baseline: a trusted, long-term working relationship between Krasik's laboratory and a state-owned defense prime. This history of collaboration is a critical prerequisite for any subsequent, and likely more sensitive, national security program.

B. The Diaspora of Expertise: Mapping the First-Degree Network

The expansion of the network from the seed list is most clearly observed by tracing the career paths of Professor Krasik's direct academic descendants. Each of these individuals represents a distinct vector through which the foundational knowledge cultivated at the P4 Lab is transferred, applied, and advanced, both internationally and within Israel's domestic ecosystem.

- **Dr. Vladislav Vekselman:** After completing his PhD under Krasik in 2012, Dr. Vekselman took a position as an Associate Research Physicist at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL), a premier U.S. government-funded center for fusion energy research and a hub for FRC studies. This move placed him at the heart of American FRC development. Critically, his network connections extend further. A 2024 publication in *Nuclear Fusion* lists him as a co-author on a paper detailing experimental results from the C-2W "Norman" device, the flagship FRC experiment at TAE Technologies, a leading private fusion company. This dual affiliation makes Dr. Vekselman an exceptionally high-value node, providing a direct link from the Technion hub to *both* of the most significant FRC research centers in the United States. His work and collaborations provide direct, hands-on experience with operational FRC hardware.
- **Dr. Shurik Yatom:** Dr. Yatom completed his PhD with Krasik in 2014, focusing on nanosecond discharges in high-pressure gases. He subsequently joined PPPL as a Staff Research Physicist, where his work centers on plasma diagnostics, including laser spectroscopy and scattering methods. Plasma diagnostics are a critical and notoriously difficult engineering challenge for any FRC program, as they require precise measurements of temperature, density, and stability within an extremely harsh environment. Dr. Yatom's specialization directly addresses this challenge, and his position at PPPL reinforces the strong institutional channel for knowledge transfer between Technion and Princeton.
- **Dr. David Yanuka:** Dr. Yanuka's career path represents a pivotal domestic link between fundamental physics and its operational application. After completing his PhD under Krasik in 2017 on strong converging shock waves, he transitioned to a position as a Research Fellow in the Technion's Faculty of Aerospace Engineering. His current research explicitly involves the use of plasma diagnostics (spectroscopy, interferometry) to study high-enthalpy hypersonic flow in the university's arc-heated wind tunnel. This is a direct and unambiguous application of the skillset developed in the P4 Lab to a high-priority aerospace and defense problem, effectively bridging the gap between plasma physics and advanced propulsion.
- **Dr. Tal Queller:** Following his PhD with Krasik (completed 2014), Dr. Queller accepted a research scientist position at the Weizmann Institute of Science's Plasma Laboratory. His research there focuses on high-energy-density plasmas and their interaction with intense pulsed magnetic fields. This move is significant as it demonstrates the dissemination of the specialized P4 Lab expertise to another of Israel's elite scientific institutions. This broadens the domestic knowledge base, making the national capability more resilient and creating a wider community of experts who can collaborate on shared challenges.
- **Industrial Base Seeding:** The career paths of other Krasik alumni demonstrate the pipeline's function in seeding Israel's high-tech industrial base with the necessary talent to support a hardware program. Dr. Alexander Fedotov Gefen (PhD 2011) and Dr. Leonid Beilin (PhD 2014) transitioned into physicist roles at HP Indigo and Molecular Dynamics, respectively. This flow of personnel into the broader tech industry ensures that a skilled

workforce exists with expertise in the physics and engineering principles that would be required for the manufacturing, systems integration, and quality control of complex plasma-based hardware.

C. Link Analysis of Key Personnel and Institutions

The following table provides a systematic, consolidated view of the key professional relationships and institutional pathways that constitute the core of the Israeli advanced propulsion human capital network. This analysis makes the structure of the network explicit, highlighting the central role of the Technion P4 Lab and the primary international and domestic vectors for knowledge transfer.

Individual A	Individual B	Nature of Link	Institution(s)	Timeframe	Source(s)
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. Vladislav Vekselman	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2012	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. Shurik Yatom	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2014	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. David Yanuka	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2017	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. Tal Queller	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2014	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. Alexander Fedotov Gefen	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2011	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Dr. Leonid Beilin	PhD Advisor / Student	Technion (P4 Lab)	Pre-2014	
Prof. Yakov Krasik	Rafael Adv. Def. Sys.	Research Collaboration / Seminars	Technion / Rafael	1994-2006	
Dr. Vladislav Vekselman	Dr. Shurik Yatom	Fellow Alumni / Colleagues	Technion / PPPL	2012-Present	
Dr. Vladislav Vekselman	TAE Technologies	Research Collaborator (Co-author)	PPPL / TAE Technologies	c. 2024	
Dr. Tal Queller	Weizmann Institute	Postdoctoral Fellow / Research Scientist	Weizmann Institute	2014-Present	
Dr. David Yanuka	Technion Aerospace Eng.	Research Fellow	Technion	2018-Present	
R.Adm. (ret.) Oded Gour-Lavie	nT-Tao	CEO & Co-Founder	nT-Tao	2019-Present	
R.Adm. (ret.) Oded Gour-Lavie	Technion	Alumnus (BSc, Electrical Eng.)	Technion	N/A	
R.Adm. (ret.) Oded	MIT PSFC	Visiting Fellow	MIT	2019	

Individual A	Individual B	Nature of Link	Institution(s)	Timeframe	Source(s)
Gour-Lavie					
nT-Tao	Princeton University / PPPL	Formal Collaboration / E-filiates Partner	nT-Tao / Princeton	2023-Present	

III. Vectors of Knowledge Acquisition and Application

The analysis of the network structure reveals a sophisticated and multi-pronged national strategy for developing a capability in advanced plasma propulsion. This strategy is not limited to domestic research but actively leverages international centers of excellence for knowledge acquisition while simultaneously fostering a domestic ecosystem to apply that knowledge. This approach is efficient, resilient, and highly deniable.

A. The International Vector: A Low-Signature Knowledge Transfer Network

The consistent placement of top Technion graduates at leading U.S. FRC research centers constitutes a highly effective, low-signature strategy for acquiring critical expertise. A nation seeking to develop a revolutionary technology like an FRC faces a significant challenge: the immense cost and time required to build large-scale experimental hardware and the subsequent years of trial-and-error needed to make it work. Israel appears to be circumventing this obstacle by embedding its human capital directly inside more advanced foreign programs.

This strategy allows for the acquisition of "tribal knowledge"—the nuanced, practical, hands-on expertise required to build, operate, and diagnose complex experimental hardware. This type of knowledge is rarely published in academic journals but is essential for translating theoretical physics into a functional device. The presence of Dr. Vekselman and Dr. Yatom at PPPL, and Dr. Vekselman's collaboration with TAE Technologies, provides them with direct experience in FRC stability control, plasma heating via neutral beam injection, and the implementation of advanced diagnostics on operational, high-performance FRCs. This is a direct observation of the state-of-the-art.

This approach means that Israel's actual FRC knowledge base is likely far more advanced than its domestic open-source research footprint would suggest. It is, in effect, a "virtual" national program that leverages foreign hardware for its own human capital development. This provides an exceptionally efficient pathway, allowing Israeli scientists and engineers to learn from the successes and, just as importantly, the failures of multi-billion-dollar U.S. research efforts. The subsequent return or continued collaboration of these individuals allows this repatriated knowledge to be injected directly into a domestic program, potentially saving years of effort and billions of dollars in development costs.

B. The Commercial-Military Vector: nT-Tao as a Modern LAKAM

The Israeli startup nT-Tao represents a critical nexus, blending commercial ambition with national security interests in a manner that provides a powerful and deniable channel for technology development and acquisition. The company's leadership and partnerships are key indicators of this dual-purpose role.

The CEO and co-founder of nT-Tao is Rear Admiral (ret.) Oded Gour-Lavie, a 30-year veteran of

the IDF who served as Commander of the Israeli Submarine Force and Head of Legal & Strategic Policy in the IDF Planning Directorate. His profile is archetypal of Israel's high-tech leadership: deep operational and strategic military experience combined with elite technical training. He holds an electrical engineering degree from the Technion and, critically, was a Visiting Fellow at the MIT Plasma Science and Fusion Center (PSFC) in 2019. This background makes him the ideal individual to bridge a high-level military requirement with a complex, high-risk R&D program.

While nT-Tao's publicly stated goal is the development of a compact fusion reactor based on a stellarator design, its institutional linkages point toward a broader interest. In 2023, the company joined the Princeton E-filiates Partnership, establishing a formal collaboration with Princeton University and, by extension, the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. This is highly significant because PPPL is a world leader in FRC research, operating the Princeton Field-Reversed Configuration (PFRC) experiment.

This structure is reminiscent of the historical LAKAM (Bureau of Scientific Relations) model, which utilized corporate fronts and deniable channels for S&T acquisition. A direct, state-to-state collaboration between the Israeli Ministry of Defense and the U.S. Department of Energy on FRC research would be highly visible and politically sensitive. The nT-Tao partnership, however, provides a commercially plausible framework. It allows Israeli physicists and engineers to engage directly with leading U.S. FRC experts, ostensibly to collaborate on shared foundational technologies like plasma heating, pulsed power, and control systems, which are relevant to both stellarators and FRCs. This creates a "gray" channel for knowledge transfer that operates below the threshold of formal state-to-state agreements, perfectly blending legitimate commercial goals with national security interests.

C. The Domestic Vector: From Fundamental Physics to Aerospace Application

The Israeli ecosystem demonstrates a clear and deliberate pathway for translating fundamental scientific research into applied military and aerospace capability. This is most evident within the Technion itself, which has created an institutional structure that fosters this transition, and in the broader symbiotic relationship between academia and the state-owned defense industry.

The career of Dr. David Yanuka serves as a personification of this domestic vector. His academic journey began with a PhD in Krasik's P4 Lab, where he focused on the fundamental physics of high-energy-density matter generated by pulsed power systems. He then transitioned to the Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, where his current research involves using advanced plasma diagnostics in the university's arc-heated wind tunnel to study hypersonic flow. This is not a coincidental career shift; it is a direct application of his specialized PhD skillset to a high-priority defense-related field. The physics of plasma sheaths around hypersonic vehicles and the challenges of plasma-based propulsion share a significant amount of underlying physics and diagnostic requirements.

This demonstrates a structured, institutionalized pathway within the Technion for maturing fundamental research into aerospace-applicable technology. The university hosts both the P4 Lab for foundational physics and the Aerospace Plasma Laboratory (APL) for applied propulsion research, creating a seamless environment for this transition. This internal ecosystem is deeply intertwined with Israel's defense primes, Rafael Advanced Defense Systems and Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI). These state-owned companies maintain formal collaborations with the Technion, fund research projects, and are the primary employers for many of its top

engineering and physics graduates, ensuring that the knowledge and talent cultivated in the university are effectively channeled into the national defense-industrial base.

IV. Capability Assessment Memorandum

TO: Requestor, PIR: Advanced Aerospace Propulsion **FROM:** Senior S&T Intelligence Analyst

DATE: SUBJECT: Assessment of Israeli R&D Progress Toward an Operational FRC/CFR

Platform

1. **(U) Synthesis of Findings:** This memorandum synthesizes open-source intelligence on the research output of the identified Israeli human capital network to assess progress toward a hardware-based Field-Reversed Configuration (FRC) or Compact Fusion Reactor (CFR) capability. The analysis of the network's publications, patents, and collaborations indicates a clear and deliberate progression from foundational physics to applied engineering challenges. While direct evidence of a fully integrated prototype remains absent, the body of work strongly suggests an active and maturing hardware-focused research and development program.
2. **(U) Key Indicators of Applied Research and Development:** a. **(U) Focus on FRC Engineering Challenges:** The network's deep and sustained integration with world-leading FRC research centers provides its members with direct, hands-on experience with the primary engineering challenges of FRCs. The work of Dr. Vladislav Vekselman and Dr. Shurik Yatom at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) and Dr. Vekselman's collaboration with TAE Technologies places them in environments where they are actively engaged with issues of FRC plasma stability, heating via neutral beam injection, and the implementation of advanced diagnostics. Dr. Vekselman's co-authorship on a 2024 paper detailing experimental results from TAE's C-2W "Norman" FRC device is a high-confidence indicator of direct experience with an operational, high-performance FRC hardware platform. b. **(U) Development of Enabling Technologies and Intellectual Property:** The network possesses world-class expertise in pulsed power systems, a critical enabling technology for the formation of FRCs and other compact toroids. Professor Yakov Krasik, the network's central node, holds 26 patents in pulsed power science, demonstrating a deep national capability in this area. This is complemented by commercial efforts. The startup nT-Tao, co-founded by R.Adm. (ret.) Oded Gour-Lavie, holds patents (e.g., US Patent 11,856,683) for a "high efficiency plasma creation system and method". This patent describes a compact, multi-stage system for plasma heating, confinement, and rotation—concepts directly relevant to stabilizing and controlling compact torus designs. In a tangible step, nT-Tao announced in February 2025 the successful development and operationalization of its proprietary "MEGA" pulsed power supply system, a concrete hardware achievement essential for its fusion concept. c. **(U) Transition to Aerospace and Materials Science Applications:** The research of Dr. David Yanuka at the Technion's Faculty of Aerospace Engineering marks a significant shift from pure plasma physics to its direct application in an aerospace context. His work on plasma diagnostics for high-enthalpy hypersonic flow in the university's arc-heated wind tunnel is critical for understanding plasma-material interactions and developing the thermal protection systems that would be required for any high-power plasma propulsion platform. This research directly addresses the materials science challenges inherent in containing and operating within a high-energy plasma environment.
3. **(U) Assessment:** The collective body of work demonstrates that the Israeli network has

moved beyond purely theoretical research. There is a clear and sustained focus on solving the specific engineering problems associated with developing and operating compact fusion devices. The combination of hands-on experience with advanced U.S. FRC hardware, the development of proprietary intellectual property and pulsed power systems, and the application of plasma diagnostics to hypersonic flight conditions indicates a mature, well-funded, and progressively advancing R&D effort. While these indicators point strongly toward a hardware-based program, they do not, in isolation, confirm the existence of a fully integrated and operational FRC/CFR prototype.

V. Final Assessment and Outlook

This final assessment synthesizes the totality of the analyzed evidence to provide a confidence-scored judgment directly addressing the primary intelligence requirement concerning the existence of an operational Israeli CFR/FRC prototype.

A. Confidence-Scored Judgment

Question: "Does the available open-source evidence indicate that Israel possesses a hardware-based, operational CFR/FRC prototype?"

Assessment: Based on a comprehensive analysis of the human capital network, its international linkages, and its research output, the assessment is **LOW CONFIDENCE** that Israel currently possesses a fully *operational*, fieldable CFR/FRC prototype platform. However, there is **MEDIUM-to-HIGH CONFIDENCE** that Israel is actively engaged in a clandestine, hardware-based research and development program aimed at developing such a capability.

B. Justification and Strategic Implications

The justification for this tiered assessment rests on the powerful convergence of circumstantial evidence, which points overwhelmingly to a dedicated national effort, weighed against the conspicuous absence of dispositive proof of a finished product.

The evidence for an active program is compelling. The human capital network is too cohesive, specialized, and strategically oriented to be the product of coincidence. The Krasik pipeline at the Technion serves as a national-level talent incubator. The targeted placement of its top alumni at key U.S. FRC centers like PPPL and TAE Technologies represents a sophisticated and efficient knowledge acquisition strategy. The existence of a commercially-plausible entity like nT-Tao, with its high-level military leadership and direct links to FRC research centers, provides a perfect deniable vehicle for dual-use R&D. Finally, the domestic pivot of key personnel from fundamental physics to applied aerospace challenges, as exemplified by Dr. Yanuka, demonstrates an internal pathway to operationalize the acquired knowledge. This combination of factors strongly supports the existence of a coordinated, well-resourced national program.

Conversely, the evidence against an *operational* prototype is defined by what is missing from the open-source record. Despite the network's deep expertise, there are no publicly available patents from Israeli entities that describe a fully integrated FRC system. There are no leaked program documents, and, critically, there are no credible, high-quality reports of anomalous aerial phenomena in Israeli airspace that match the expected kinematic signature of an FRC-powered platform. The development of a functional fusion reactor is a generational

scientific and engineering challenge. The available evidence suggests that Israel is in an advanced stage of R&D, knowledge acquisition, and enabling technology development, not deployment.

The lack of direct evidence must be interpreted through the lens of Israeli counter-intelligence doctrine. As outlined in the foundational intelligence assessment, Israel has a long and successful history of maintaining absolute secrecy around its most sensitive national security programs, such as its nuclear capability. A "complete silence" operational security posture is the expected signature of such an effort. Therefore, the absence of public sightings or leaks is more likely an indicator of effective security protocols than of non-activity. The analytical weight must be placed on the demonstrable capability, strategic intent, and cohesive structure of the human network. This network is significant, active, and points unambiguously toward a dedicated, long-term national effort to achieve a breakthrough in advanced aerospace propulsion.

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