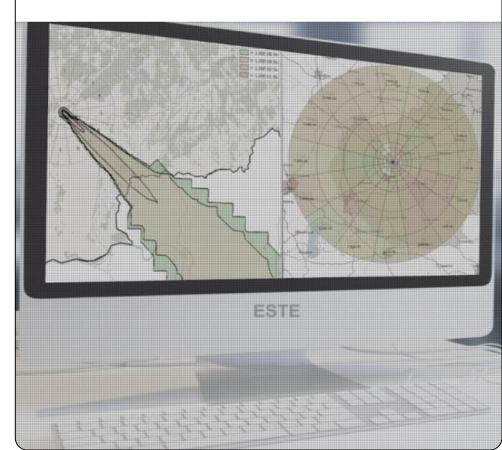
Satellite-based Services for Disaster Risk Management in Slovakia

Space data in nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response

November 30, 2023 Faculty of Informatics and Information Technologies Slovak Technical University Bratislava





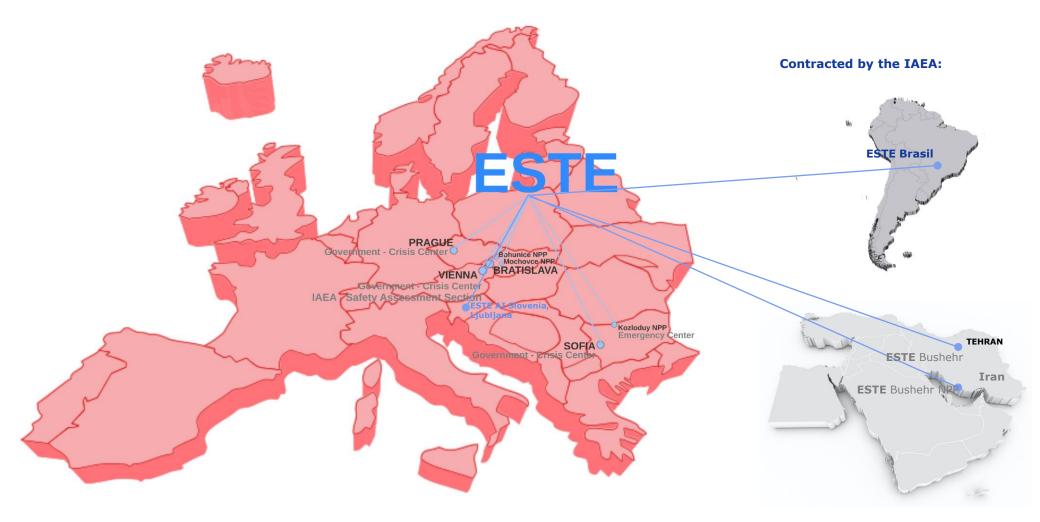


ESTE systems and satellite based services

- Nuclear decision support systems ESTE use and are connected to data from satellites (Sentinel, Landsat); also Corine Landcover data (CLC, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service). Those services are used by ESTE in the process of radiological consequences assessment of nuclear accidents.
- Systems ESTE deployed on government level are applicable also for response to CBRN events in urban environment and for response to nuclear weapon bursts far away from the territory of Slovakia.
- Within the running project funded by ESA, nuclear decision support system ESTE4Space is created and developed by ABmerit. Our subcontractor and cooperator in this project is ArianeGroup. ESTE4Space will use EU-SST services.



ESTE implementations over the world





ESTE Implementations

Czech Republic:

- Czech Nuclear Regulatory Body SUJB Prague ESTE Dukovany, ESTE Temelin, ESTE EU
- Czech Nuclear Regulatory Body SUJB Prague ESTE Annual Impacts Temelin, ESTE Annual Impacts Dukovany
- Czech Technical University FJFI ČVUT Prague school version of ESTE EU

Slovakia:

- SE a.s. (Slovakia) ESTE Mochovce, ESTE Bohunice, Simulator ESTE SIM Mochovce, ESTE Annual Impacts Bohunice,
- JAVYS a.s. (Nuclear and Decommissioning Company, Bohunice site, Slovakia) ESTE Annual Impacts Bohunice
- Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic ESTE UVZ, ESTE Annual Impacts UVZ
- Slovak Technical University FEI STU Bratislava- school version of ESTE EU

Bulgaria:

- Kozloduy NPP ESTE Kozloduy (the Crisis Emergency Centre of Kozloduy NPP, Bulgaria)
- Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory Body NRA, Sofia ESTE EU, ESTE Kozloduy

Austria:

- Austrian BMK (the Crisis Centre of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Division V/8 – Radiation Protection, BMK, Vienna) – ESTE EU with module for Dukovany and Temelin

Projects funded by IAEA:

Slovenia:

- Institute Jozef Stefan, Ljubljana, Slovenia (delivered in the frame of the IAEA project)

Brasil:

- Aramar Nuclear Facility - Centro Tecnológico da Marinha em São Paulo: Centro Industrial Nuclear de Aramar (delivered in the frame of the IAEA project)

Iran:

- Bushehr NPP ESTE Bushehr, ESTE Annual Impacts Bushehr (delivered in the frame of the IAEA project)
- IAEA, Safety Assessment Section ESTE EU, ESTE Fukushima
- Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC) of International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA ESTE Europe

Connection of decision support system ESTE

with European Space Agency ESA Sen2Agri system (Sentinel satellites)

Radiation dose assessment

In emergency, agricultural geodata are applied

- for evaluation of mass activity of radionuclides in agricultural crops after accident
- for ingestion doses assessment and

Long-term analysis (e.g. performed by public health authorities) after nuclear/radiological accident or incident could be supported with ESTE code calculations using crop type maps.

Agricultural data (fields)

In ESTE analyses

-spatial distribution of pastures (impact to the animals of pastures),

-data about food consumptions (mostly milk, vegetables, fruits, cereals)

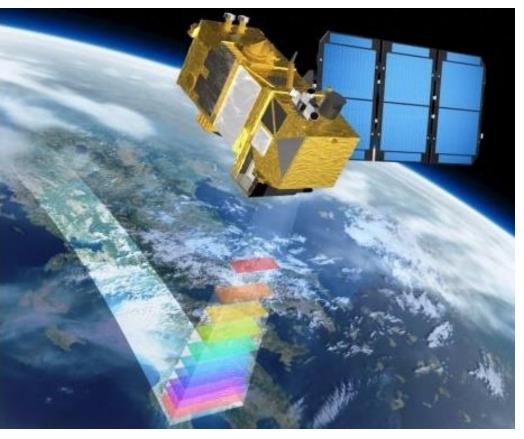
- placement of various types of agricultural plants (mainly wheat, barley, maize, rapeseed, sunflower, hop, and potatoes)

are applied.

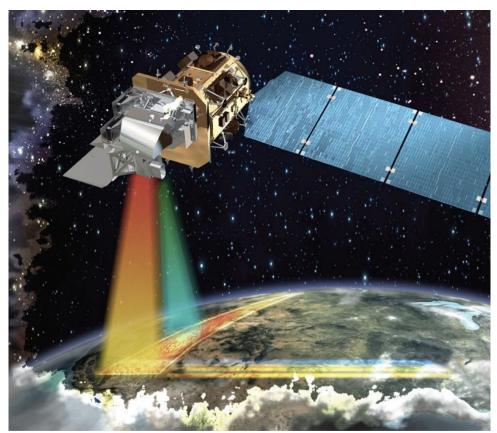


Satellite imageries

ESA Sentinel 2A, 2B



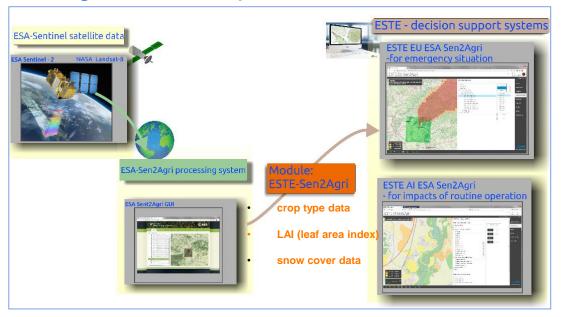
NASA Landsat 8



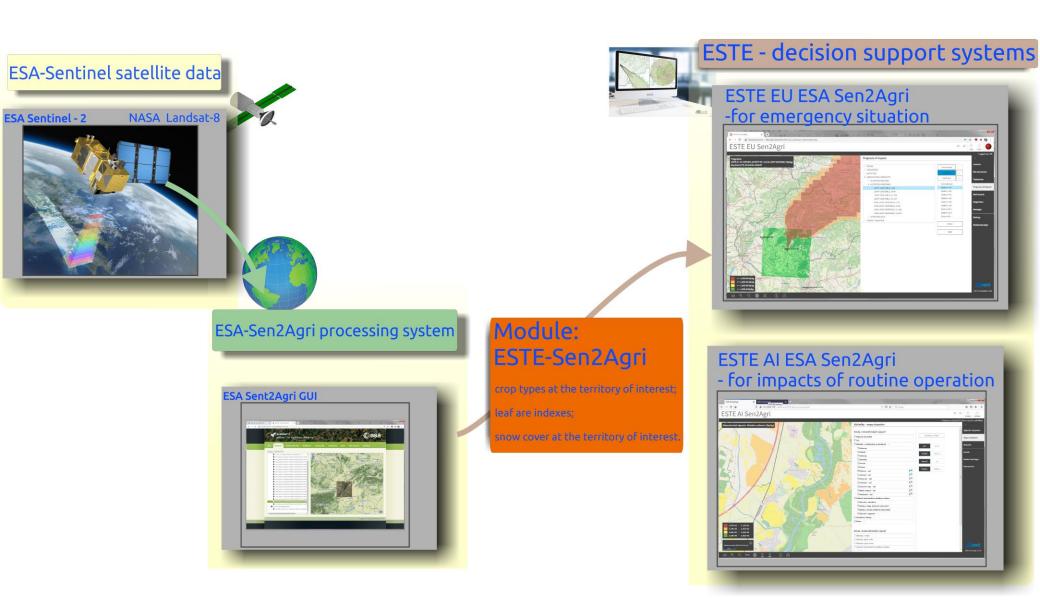


Module: connecting ESA and ESTE

- Module ESTE-ESA is periodically updating the outputs from ESA Sen2Agri system into the ESTE database (snow cover if relevant, LAI and types of crops)
- In the ESTE database, the most actual data, latest data that were processed by the Sen2Agri system
- In case of nuclear or radiological emergency, the latest processed data can be at the input to the calculations of mass activity concentrations of radionuclides in agricultural crops

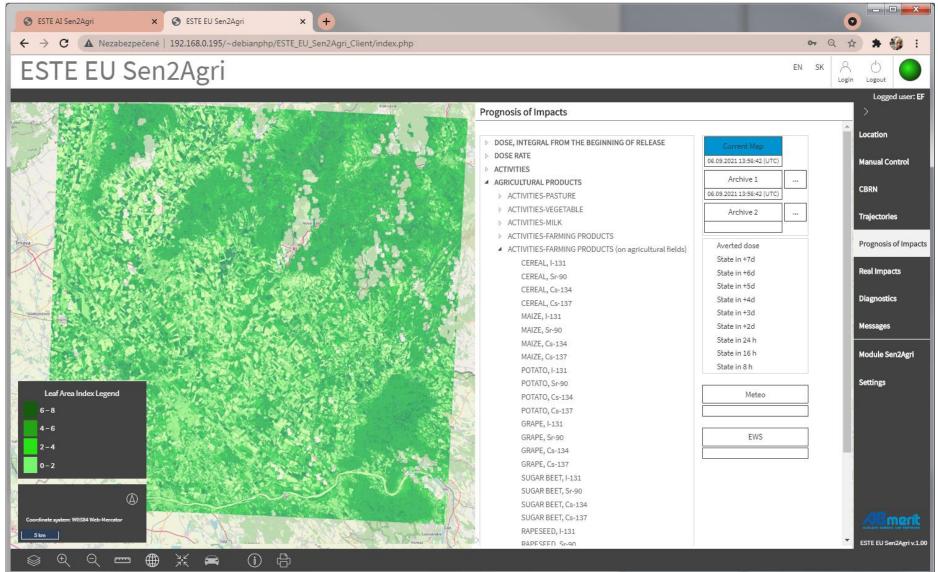






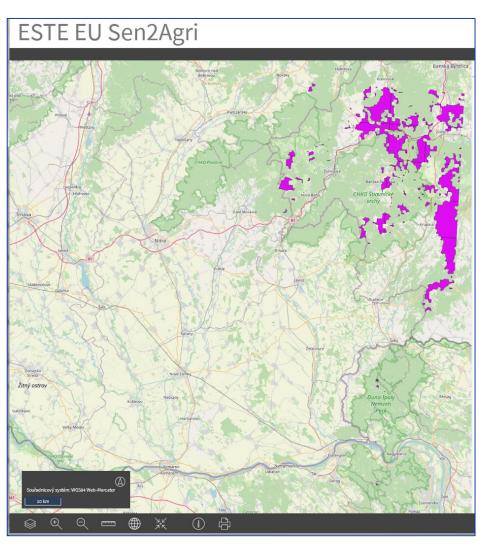


Example: processed LAI data in ESTE (05/2020, Central Europe)

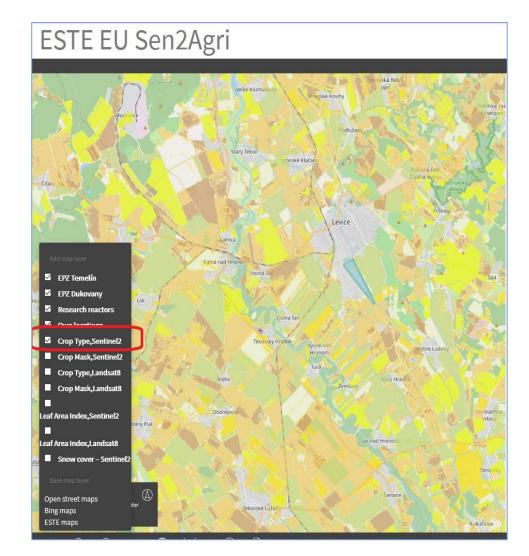




Example: processed snow data in ESTE (01/2020, Central Europe)

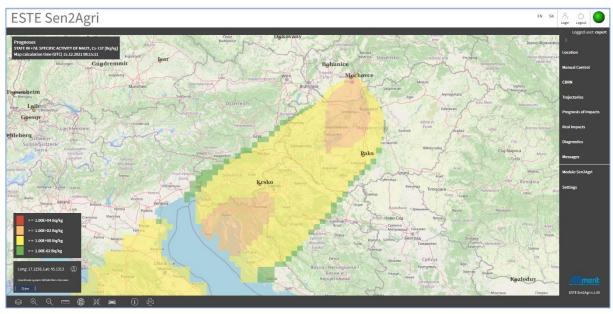


Example: processed crop type data in **ESTE** (07/2020, Central Europe)

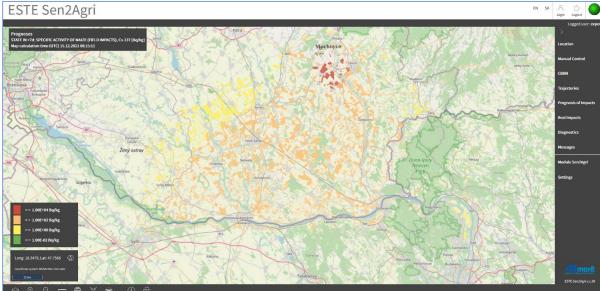




ESTE for emergencies



Potential concentration of Cs-137, Bq/kg, in maize (without knowledge about real distribution of maize fields)



Concentration of Cs-137, Bq/kg, in maize, in real maize fields as processed by Sent2Agri connected to ESTE.

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Calculated activity, I-131 in wheat [Bq/kg]

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			▷ ACTIVITIES-VEGETABLE		Archive 2	
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			> RAPESEED, I-131			ESTE EU Sen2Agri v.1.00
		4				

Results of ESTE are useful also for management of radiation monitoring teams. ABmerít

ESTE4Space

 includes connection to EU-SST service (Re-Entry services)



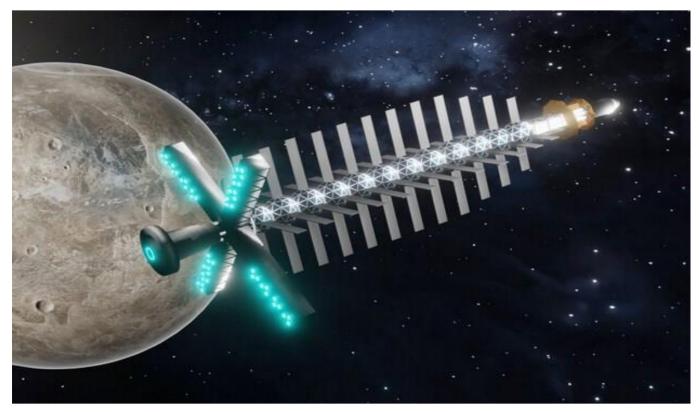
- cooperation with ArianeGroup





ESTE4Space project

- To initiate development of a radiological decision support system for space missions with radioisotope power sources, ESTE4Space



European NEP (nuclear electric propulsion) spacecraft. Image by ESA (source: https://www.esa.int/)



ESTE4Space

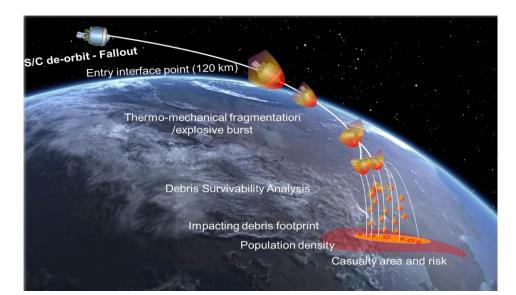
Outputs and services provided by ESTE4Space tool will be tailored to the needs of the potential future End-User (e.g.ArianeGroup), for radiological impact assessment of events related to failure during launch or inadvertent re-entry of spacecraft with nuclear power sources



Webb launch timeline at Europe's Spaceport

Image by ESA (source: https://www.esa.int/)

Algmerit



Example of accidental scenario



extension to nuclear weapons threat



ESTE extension to nuclear weapons threat

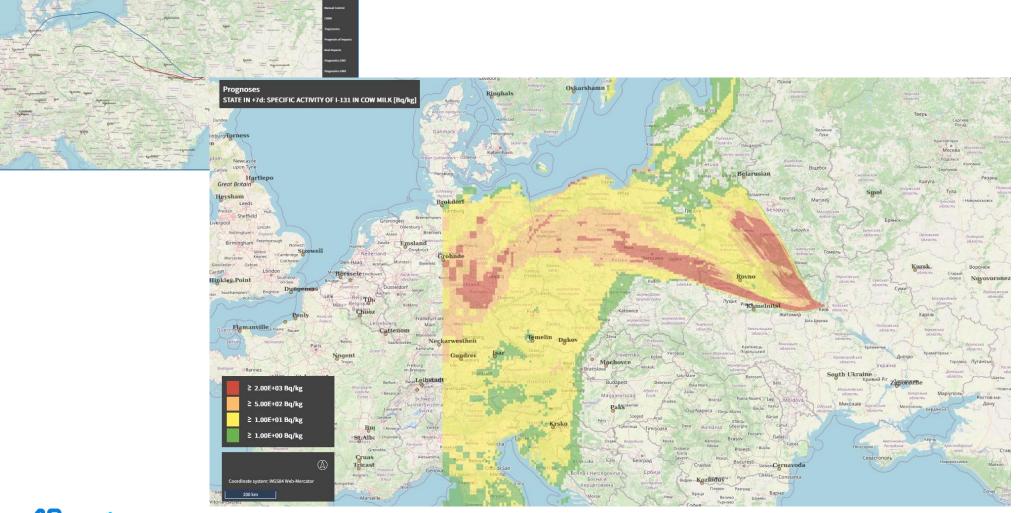
The use of nuclear weapons in current or potential future war conflicts will lead to the release of radioactive particles, aerosols, and gasses in the Earth's atmosphere with an **impact** also on the territories (and population) which are far enough from the epicenter of the detonation, where the consequences are not immediately life-threatening, but **can be considerable**.

In case of an airburst of a nuclear weapon, such as an "escalatory warning shot," the initial source term containing fission products (and also products of neutron activation of weapon construction materials) can reach the height above ground of 40-50 km. Therefore, modeling of upper atmospheric layers is also required.



ESTE extension to nuclear weapons threat

 Example of simulation using ESTE code: Mass activity of I-131 in cow milk after hypothetical nuclear weapon detonation

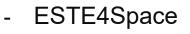




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- Systems ESTE deployed applicable also for response to CBRN events in urban environment and for response to nuclear weapon bursts far away from the territory of Slovakia. opernicus

Land Monitoring Service







Thank you abmerit@abmerit.sk

