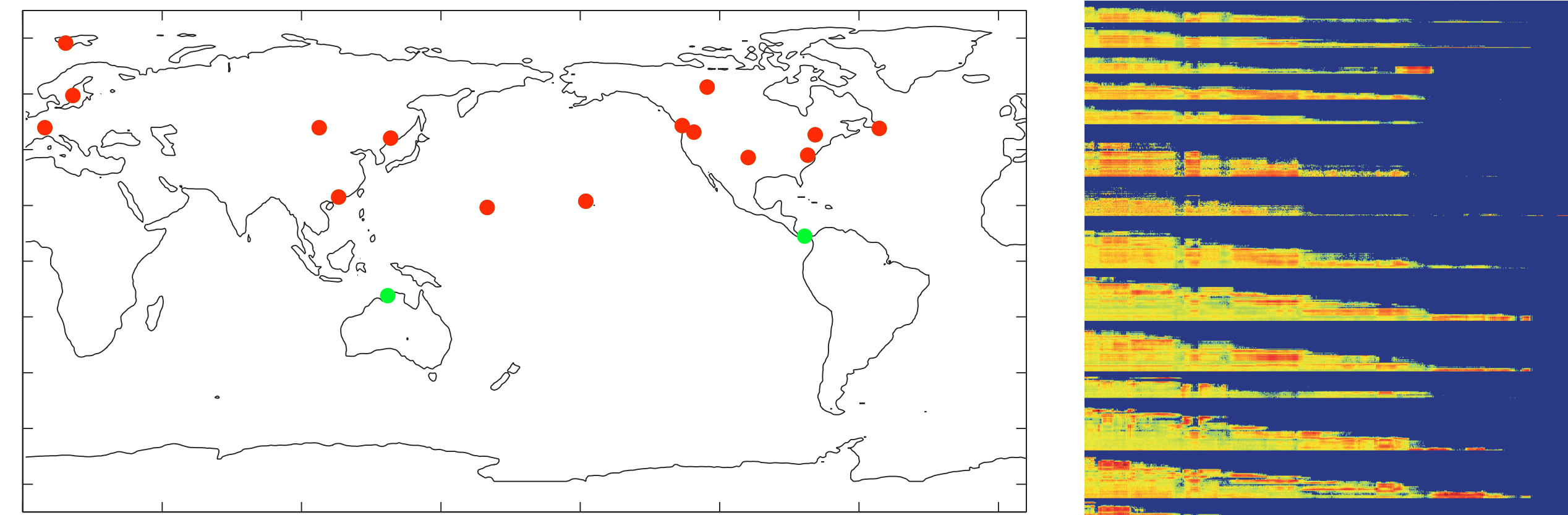


MOTIVATION

- March 11 2011, Japan
- Earthquake, tsunami, **nuclear accident**
- Estimate radioactivity dispersion
- Use atmospherical dispersion models



MEASUREMENTS & MATRIX



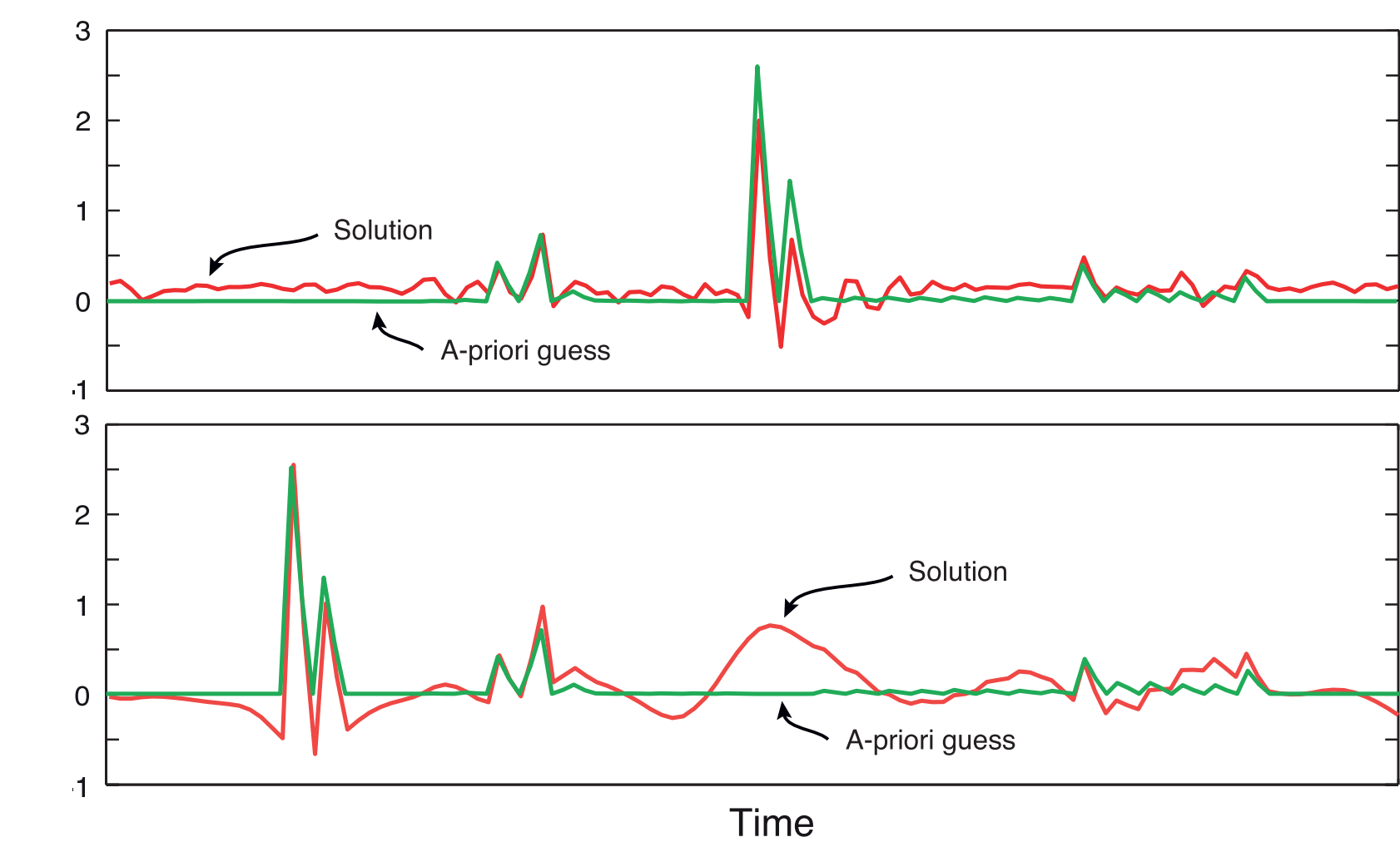
SOLVING THE INVERSE PROBLEM

- Large condition number, **ill-posed** problem
- Regularization needed

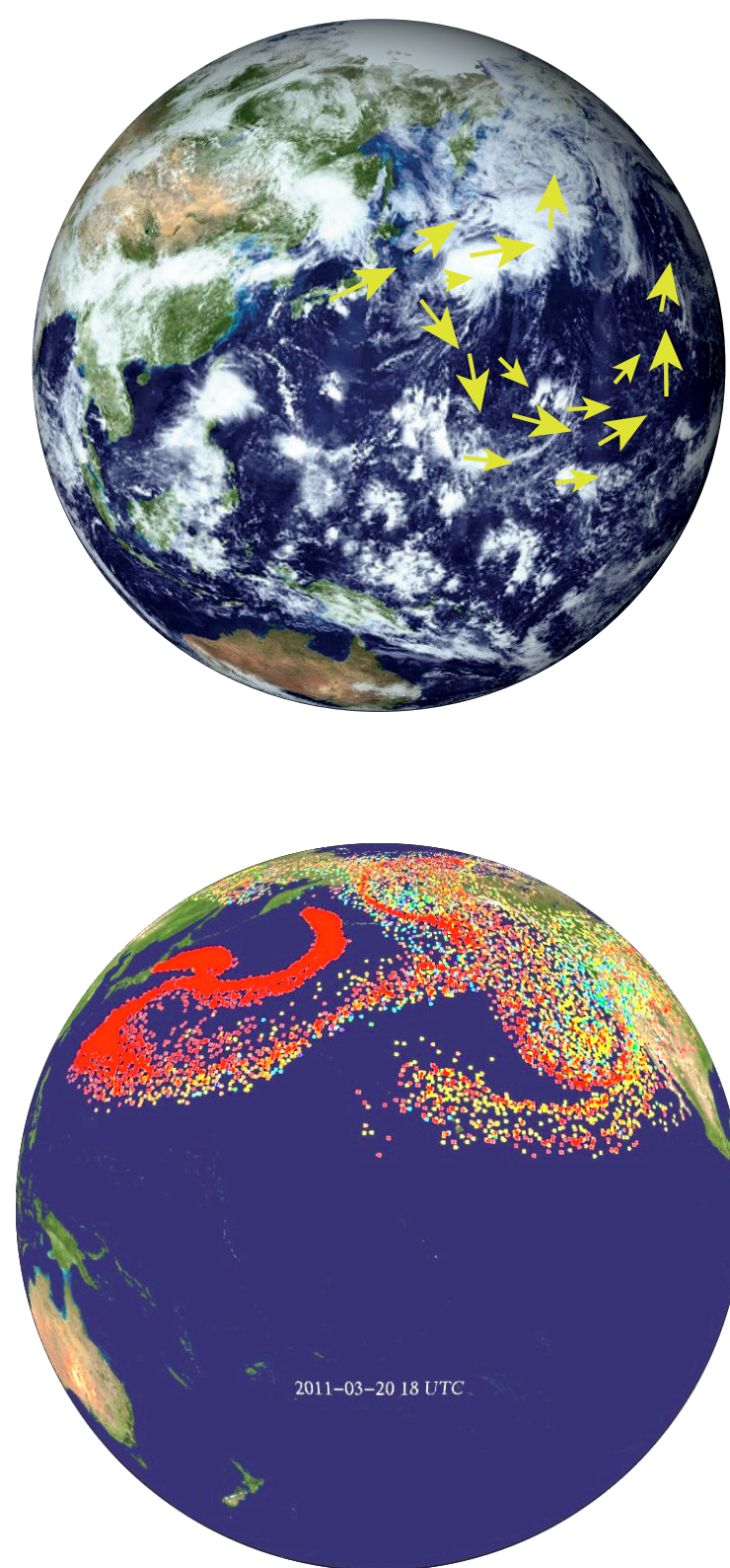
State of the art

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_a\|_2$$

- [2] uses an **a priori** solution
- Hence, gives a biased result

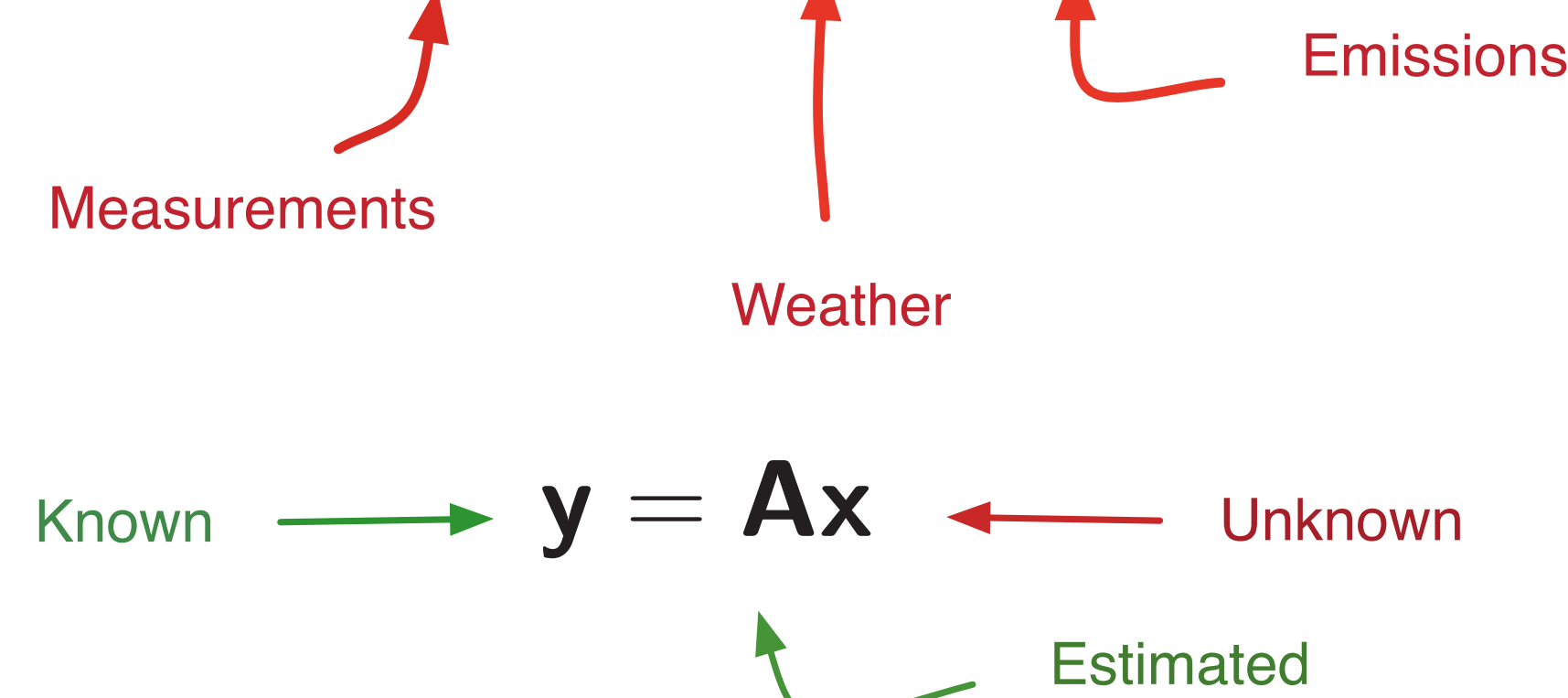


LAGRANGIAN DISPERSION MODELS (LDMs)

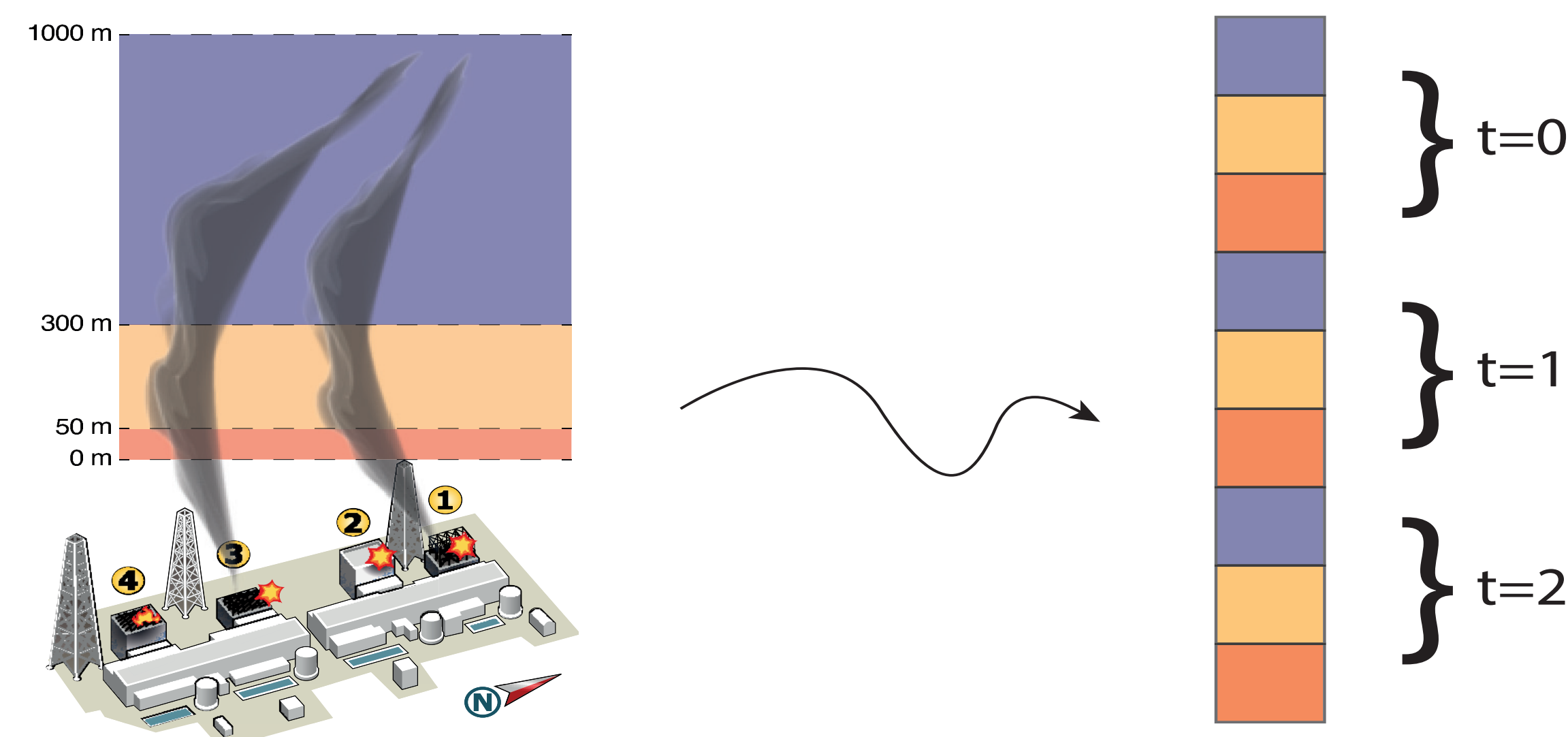


- Dispersion of particles by the atmosphere
- Approximated by a linear model
- Discretized into a **linear system**

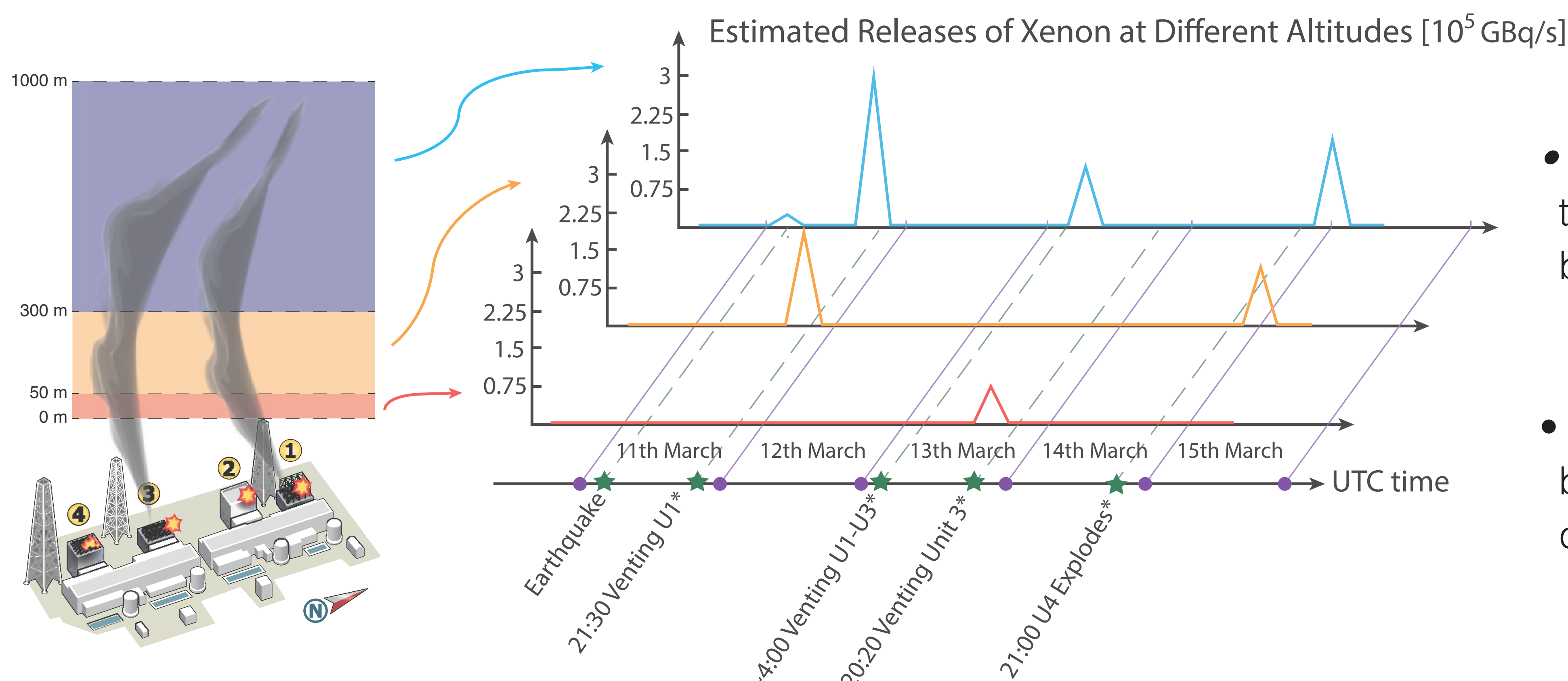
$$y(\xi, t) = \int_0^t A(\xi, \tau) x(\tau) d\tau$$



DIFFERENT ALTITUDES



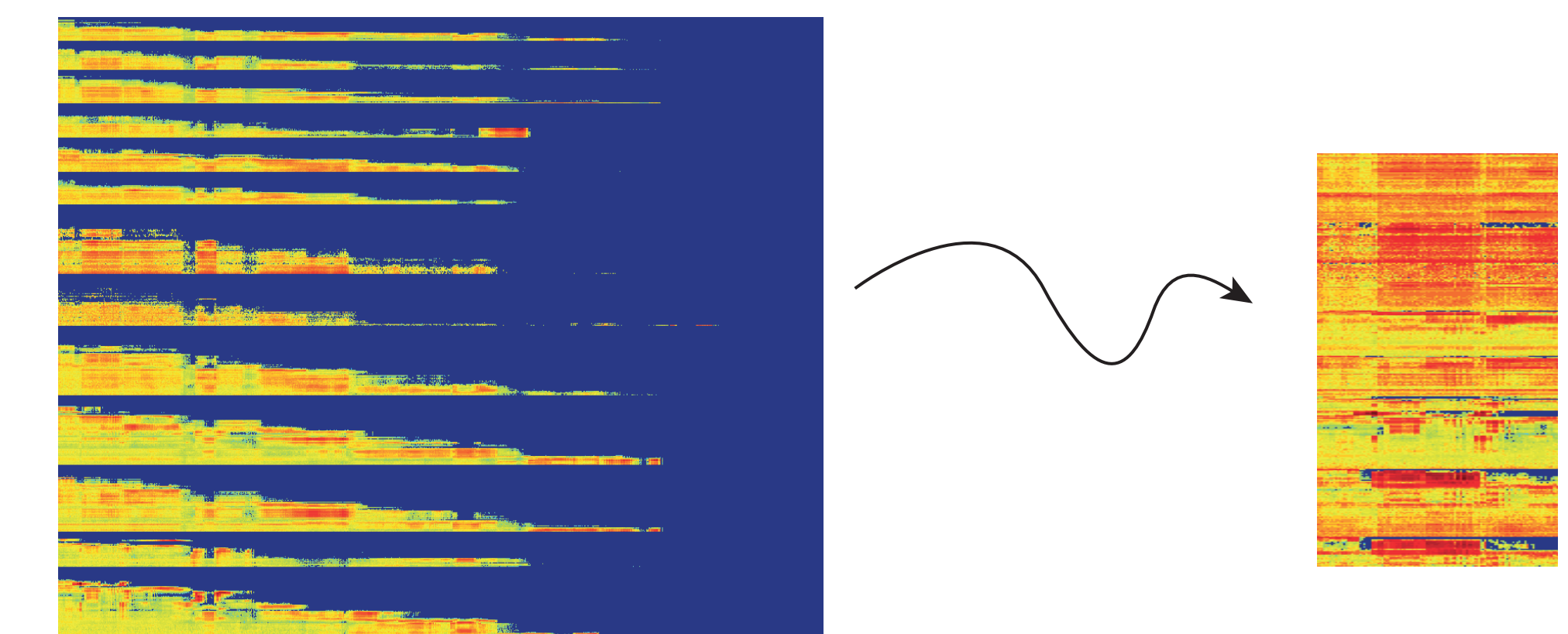
ESTIMATION USING REAL MEASUREMENTS



- **Total emitted quantity** matches the Xe inventory in the plant before the accident.
- The estimated emissions can be related in time with the **events** during the accident.

Our method

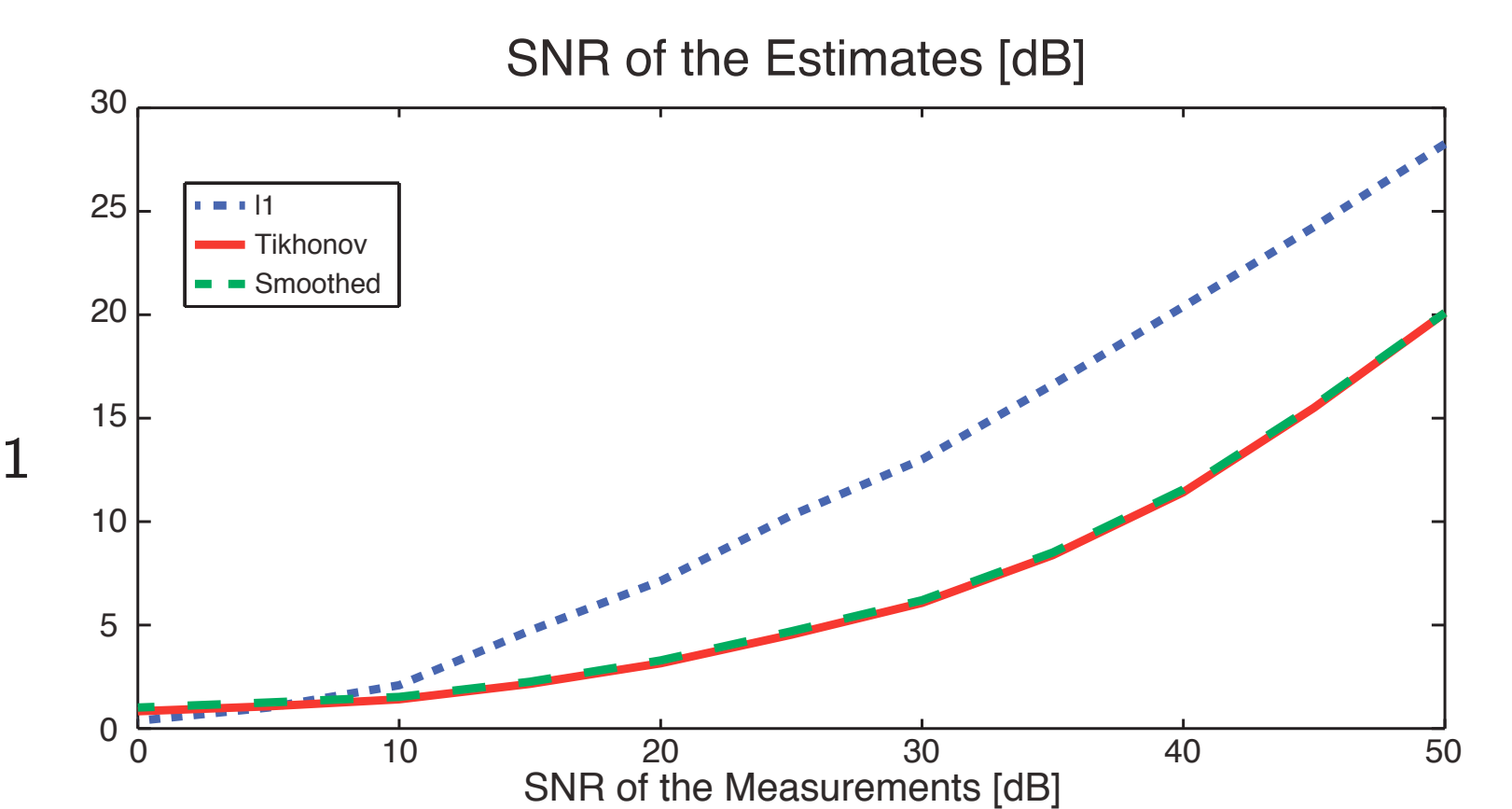
Step 1: Matrix cleaning



Step 2: Sparse regularization

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{y}\|_2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{x}\|_1$$

s.t $\mathbf{x} \geq 0$



REFERENCES

- [1] A. Stohl, C. Foster, A. Frank, P. Seibert, and G. Wotawa, "Technical Note: The Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART version 6.2," *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 4739-4799, 2005.
[2] A. Stohl, P. Seibert, G. Wotawa, D. Arnold, J.F. Burkhart, S. Eckhardt, C. Tapia, A. Vargas, and T.J. Yasunari, "Xenon-133 and caesium-137 releases into the atmosphere from the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant: determination of the source term, atmospheric dispersion, and deposition," *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 2313-2343, 2012.