

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BATTLESPACE IN MODERN MILITARY CONFLICT ON THE SECURITY OF STATES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the impact of the evolving nature of the modern battlespace on state security, highlighting a shift that goes beyond tactical adaptation to a broader technological transformation. Since the beginning of the 21st century, armed conflicts have undergone significant changes, becoming more complex and multidimensional. By 2026, the battlespace has expanded from a purely physical domain to an integrated environment that includes cyberspace, the information sphere, and the space domain. Modern warfare is increasingly characterized by automation, transparency, and the extensive use of advanced technologies. Unmanned aerial vehicles play a critical role in reconnaissance, surveillance, and precision strikes, enabling real-time situational awareness without direct human presence. At the same time, artificial intelligence, networked communications systems, and cyber operations are reshaping the structure and dynamics of military engagements. Particular attention is paid to how the immediate proximity of a conflict zone affects political stability, economic security, migration processes and military strategy of states. The study notes that modern war zones are becoming a factor in destabilizing the international security system, affecting not only the countries involved in the conflict, but also neighboring states.

KEYWORDS: security, threat, armed conflict, battlespace, technological innovations, cyber warfare

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1. Introduction

Modern military conflicts are characterized by profound transformations that affect both the technological and conceptual foundations of warfare. Along with ground operations, cyberspace, the information environment, outer space, unmanned systems, and digital command

and control technologies are beginning to play a key role. While the wars of the 20th century were clashes between industrial giants and vast masses of technology, the conflicts of 2024-2026 are defined by transparency, the speed of data transmission, and the dominance of unmanned systems. As noted by the British

military historian and strategist Lawrence Freedman, modern warfare has ceased to be a linear clash of armies and has become a complex system of interconnected processes that encompass not only physical space but also information space. At the same time, the classical understanding of war proposed by the military theorist and historian, author of the classic work "On War" Carl von Clausewitz, according to which war is a continuation of politics, remains relevant, but requires rethinking in the context of digitalization and hybridization of conflicts.

The analysis of the latest military conflicts, especially the one in Ukraine, demonstrates to us the considerable increase in the complex character with modern technique and means of combat, as well as the transition from standard classical forms of combat to complex, combined forms of combat, with the possibility of easily changing one form of combat to another. These changes have a significant impact on international and national security, representing new threats to states, their infrastructure and sovereignty. Researchers note that modern conflicts acquire a hybrid nature, in which military actions are combined with informational-psychological influence, cyber-attacks and economic pressure (Annenkov, Moiseev & Shangaraev, 2022, pp.13-20).

The relevance of the subject stems from the fact that the changing battle landscape is transforming national security mechanisms. The use of precision weapons, artificial intelligence, unmanned aerial vehicles and satellite systems significantly expands war capabilities, while increasing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure of states. Space is gaining particular importance as a new domain of military confrontation, ensuring reconnaissance, navigation, communications and command and control of the armed forces. Ioniță (2024, p. 9), in a specialized study says that

"the events and conflicts that have unfolded, from the beginning of this century to the present, have shown us that conventional operations no longer have the scale of conventional wars from past centuries and can no longer fulfill, on their own, the strategic objectives and national interests of regional powers".

In modern conditions, space is considered by leading states as a complete field of military operations (Bezverkhov & Krivokapich, 2025, pp.7-28).

In addition, modern conflicts demonstrate the blurring of the boundaries between the front and the rear, as well as between military and civilian targets. The development of cyber technologies and information warfare makes it possible to inflict damage on a state without the direct use of traditional military force. This requires a revision of existing approaches to national security and international law.

As researchers note, new forms of conflict require the adaptation of collective security systems and the development of new mechanisms of international cooperation (Kharitonova, 2025. pp. 18-29).

2. Research Methodology

The methodological framework of the research is based on modern approaches in political science, international relations and military analysis.

The following methods were used in the study:

- **Systemic method**

This method allows us to analyze the characteristics of the battlespace of modern military conflict and view it as a set of interconnected political, military, economic, and social processes. Systems analysis helps identify cause-effect relationships between the expansion of a battlespace and changes in the level of national security.

- **Comparative method**

This method is used to compare various modern armed conflicts. The analysis of the conflicts in Ukraine and Iran

helps us to identify general patterns in the impact of war on national security.

- **Content analysis**

This method is used to study official documents, international agreements, media publications and analytical materials. This method allows us to assess the informational impact of military conflicts and the role of propaganda in modern warfare.

- **Statistical method**

This method involves the processing of quantitative data: population migration rates, economic losses, inflation rates, etc.

- **Geopolitical analysis**

It allows us to examine the impact of the geographical location of the conflict zone on international and regional security, transport routes, energy communications and strategic interests of states.

3. Characteristics of the Modern Battlespace

The modern battlefield is radically different from what it was just a few decades ago. Technological advances, globalization and digitalization have led to military conflicts that are becoming multidimensional, merging physical, informational and cyberspace. At all tactical echelons, the gradual achievement of mobility and firepower is sought. The modern battlefield outlines a vision of warfare, the integration of automation systems, the command of troops with weapon systems with smart munitions, robots, remote-controlled vehicles, military drones, etc.

One of its key characteristics is its hybrid nature. This means a combination of traditional warfare and cyber-attacks, information operations and economic pressure.

Another important feature is its high technological sophistication. Unmanned aerial vehicles, satellite reconnaissance systems, precision weapons and artificial intelligence are used. This allows for high-precision attacks and minimal direct casualties.

Modern conflicts often occur without a formal declaration of war and can involve both military and civilian targets.

3.1. The Evolution of the Modern Battlespace: From Linear to Network Warfare

The traditional model of warfare was based on front lines, troop concentrations, and direct confrontation. However, modern conflicts are characterized by the absence of a clear front line; high mobility; fragmentation of combat operations and asymmetry.

Modern combat operations are becoming more dynamic, more maneuverable, and more decentralized, requiring unit autonomy and rapid response to changing circumstances (Baluevsky & Pukhov, 2025).

Main threats: The modern battlespace is affected by a wide spectrum of threats that significantly influence both military operations and national security. Cyberattacks have the potential to disrupt critical infrastructure, communication networks, and command-and-control systems, while information warfare is increasingly used to influence public opinion, manipulate perceptions, and undermine the morale of adversaries. At the same time, the growing use of autonomous systems, including unmanned aerial and ground platforms, introduces new operational risks associated with reduced human control and decision-making. The emergence of hypersonic weapons further complicates defense planning by reducing reaction times and challenging existing missile defense systems. These developments are often combined within hybrid warfare strategies, where military, political, economic, informational, and cyber instruments are employed simultaneously to achieve strategic objectives.

Information and cyberspace:

Information warfare plays a key role in modern conflicts. The fight is not only for territory, but also for control of information

flows and public opinion. States and various groups actively use social networks, mass media and Internet platforms to spread propaganda, influence the population and demoralize the enemy.

FPV (First Person View) drones: Cheap kamikaze drones have replaced expensive anti-tank missiles and effectively destroy armored vehicles worth millions of dollars. This is the most widespread and effective tool for destroying tank armor (Up to 50-60% of all tank hits). The main targets for them are any types of tanks (T-72, T-80, T-90, Leopard 2, Abrams, etc.). (Bojor & Mandache, 2025).

Sensitivity of heavy vehicles: Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, long considered the foundation of military power, are forced to adapt to threats from above. The widespread use of “mangals” (protective grids) and active protection systems has become a prerequisite for survival in the conditions of 2025-2026.

Robotic platforms: Ground-based drones are increasingly being used on the battlefield to lay mines, evacuate the wounded, and deliver ammunition, minimizing risks to personnel. In this way, modern armies strive to minimize casualties through remote warfare, which is consistent with the trend of reducing the risk to their own forces (Stewart, 2025).

Cyber warfare: Unlike traditional warfare, it does not involve tanks or missiles, but the consequences can be just as devastating: from crippling infrastructure to leaking strategically important information. It has become a central element of modern conflicts, especially in multi-domain operations. As a distinct and critical domain, cyber warfare requires the integration of defensive and offensive technologies into orderly strategies. While previous research has focused on isolated tactics or fragmented technologies, a comprehensive understanding is essential for effective resource allocation and risk mitigation.

Game theory provides a unifying framework for this purpose. It not only models the interaction between attackers and defenders, but also provides quantitative tools for equilibrium analysis, risk assessment, and strategic thinking. Integrated with modern artificial intelligence methods, game theory models allow the development and optimization of strategies at different levels of cyber warfare, from policy and strategy to operations, tactics, and technical solutions. These models reflect the paradoxical logic of conflict, where more resources do not always equal greater advantage, and where nonlinear dynamics determine outcomes (Yang & Zhu, 2025, p. 6).

High-precision artillery: the time from target detection to attack has been reduced to minutes (sometimes seconds) due to the direct transmission of coordinates from the drone to the weapon. In addition, there is an increase in the depth of impact on the enemy. Modern high-precision systems allow strikes at strategic depth, significantly expanding the space of armed conflict and erasing the boundaries between the front and rear (Frolov, 2023, pp. 88-98).

PE in the trenches: Compact defense systems are installed on every tank, armored personnel carrier, and even given to individual soldiers to suppress drone control signals. These systems also include low-power “white noise” transmitters that create a protective dome with a radius of 50-150 meters around a soldier or vehicle, cutting off communication between the drone and the operator. A new generation of 2026 systems has now appeared that combine radio recognition and jamming. They do not emit signals continuously, but are activated only when a drone signal is detected on a specific frequency, preventing the enemy from locating the RE station itself.

Communications have also evolved: Drones using fiber optics, which cannot be

jammed by radio interference, are beginning to be used to avoid LRE. They also have their drawbacks, such as a modest range of action.

Communication and data transmission systems allow interaction between various units in almost real time. In the view of many military specialists, this process is associated with the transition to the concept of multi-domain operations – the simultaneous conduct of combat operations in several operational environments: on land, at sea, in the air, in space and in cyberspace. This model of warfare requires fundamentally new command and control systems. Modern research shows that traditional methods of troop control developed during the industrial era may prove ineffective in the high-speed conditions of modern combat (McDowell et al., 2024).

The concept of network-centric warfare involves the unification of all participants (from soldier to satellite) into a single information network.

The analysis of the military conflicts in Ukraine and Iran, their comparison and the use of statistical data on inflation, migration and social status, show us how the perception of the battle space is changing, as well as the impact on society and state security.

The conflict in Ukraine has changed the perception of the contemporary battlespace, known as Multi-Domain Operation, through a complex and lethal interaction between classic forms of attrition and new technologies. We propose for analysis several main dimensions in our vision, namely:

The conflict in Ukraine has fundamentally transformed the understanding of the contemporary battlespace by demonstrating the interaction between traditional warfare and emerging technologies within a multi-domain operational environment. One of the most significant dimensions of the conflict is the

informational domain, where psychological operations, strategic communication campaigns, and disinformation activities are conducted simultaneously to influence both domestic and international audiences. Another defining characteristic is the widespread use of unmanned aerial systems and loitering munitions, which serve not only as reconnaissance assets but also as highly effective precision-strike weapons. The conflict has also highlighted the increasing transparency of the battlefield, as the extensive employment of satellite imagery, reconnaissance drones, and open-source intelligence has significantly reduced the traditional “fog of war.” Furthermore, the integration of high-precision artillery with real-time intelligence has shortened the time between target detection and engagement, increasing the effectiveness of long-range strikes. Electronic warfare and cyber capabilities have become essential components of military operations, affecting communications, navigation systems, and the employment of precision-guided weapons. Finally, despite the introduction of advanced technologies, the conflict has also demonstrated the continuing importance of urban warfare and defensive fortifications, particularly in strategically important cities that have become centers of resistance and attrition.

Informational dimension: The war in Ukraine shows us that the battlespace also includes the digital environment. To strengthen domestic as well as international support, it includes psychological operations and disinformation campaigns carried out simultaneously in the public space and on social networks.

Presence of drones and hovering munitions: The battlespace is dominated by unmanned aerial systems that act as sensors for artillery or as kamikaze munitions.

In contemporary conflicts, homing munitions have become extremely important because they are cheap compared

to expensive systems and are very effective, their attacks are precise and lethal, including on targets at long distances behind the front, they can carry out multiple simultaneous attacks and the risk to pilots is reduced. For these reasons, they are appreciated as one of the most important transformations of the modern battlespace, along with drones, electronic warfare and artificial intelligence.

Total transparency and difficulty of masking or camouflage: The main change is the disappearance of the “fog of war”. Due to the widespread use of satellite reconnaissance and drones, concealing the movements of even a small subunit has become practically impossible. Surveillance is continuous: drones provide real-time monitoring 24/7.

High-precision artillery: the time from target detection to attack has been reduced to minutes (sometimes seconds) due to the direct transmission of coordinates from the drone to the weapon. In addition, there is an increase in the depth of impact on the enemy. Modern high-precision systems allow strikes at strategic depth, significantly expanding the space of armed conflict and erasing the boundaries between the front and rear (Frolov, 2023, pp. 88-98).

Radio-electronic warfare (LRE) and cybernetics have become crucial. Without Electronic Protection (EP), any vehicle becomes an easy target. Jamming of communication frequencies and jamming of navigation systems paralyzes communications and affects the accuracy of guided munitions. A new generation of 2026 systems has now emerged that combine radio reconnaissance and jamming. They do not emit signals continuously, but are activated only when a drone signal is detected on a specific frequency, preventing the enemy from locating the RE station itself. As a distinct and critical domain, cyber warfare requires the integration of defensive and offensive

technologies into orderly strategies. While previous research has focused on isolated tactics or fragmented technologies, a comprehensive understanding is essential for the effective allocation of resources and risk mitigation. Game theory provides a unifying framework for this purpose. These game models reflect the paradoxical logic of conflict, where more resources do not always equate to greater advantage and where nonlinear dynamics determine outcomes (Yang & Zhu, 2025, p.6).

Urbanization of conflict: Despite advanced technologies, the front line often resembles a war of attrition, with extensive trench systems and fortifications. Cities like Kharkov, Kiev, Mariupol, Odessa, etc., have become strong centers of resistance, transforming them into fortresses that are difficult to conquer.

The conflict in Iran differs from the conflict in Ukraine in that it is an asymmetric, cross-border battlespace marked by attrition warfare. Open intelligence shows that it involves constant missile and drone attacks, decentralizes forces, and directly threatens global shipping lanes.

The studies of several researchers such as Azizi Othman, Naim Tahir Baig, Fouâd Oveysy, and others, who studied the military conflict in Iran in 2026, give us the opportunity to point out some characteristics of the theater of operations, which include:

➤ *Geographic and maritime expansion:* The theater of battle has expanded beyond national borders, including bases in the Gulf, Jordan, Cyprus, and strikes directly targeting the Strait of Hormuz to control or disrupt global energy maritime transport;

➤ *Destruction of critical infrastructure:* The battle space is defined by significant damage to military bases, government installations, and nuclear facilities, as a result of coordinated American-Israeli air raids;

➤ *War of attrition and defense saturation:* Iran compensates for technological inferiority by launching constant waves of drones (such as the Shahed-136) and cruise and ballistic missiles, designed to exhaust US and Israeli air defense systems;

➤ *Dispersion and ground decentralization:* Compared to Western forces that rely on external force projection, Iranian special forces and military resources are continuously integrated locally, which provides high resistance to decapitation strikes.

Comparing the conflicts in Ukraine and Iran, we conclude that they are defined by the widespread use of cheap drones, continuous electronic warfare, “war of attrition” environments, and the crucial role of open-source intelligence. Both battlespaces have redefined modern military tactics, moving from massive conventional weaponry to autonomous systems.

Common features of the two theaters of operations include:

➤ *“Littoral Air” Combat:* Engaged forces operate massively at very low altitudes, close to the ground or sea surface, where attack drones cause significant damage to fixed and mobile targets (Boot, M. 2026);

➤ *The Importance of Maritime Space:* In both contexts, control of maritime areas (such as the Black Sea for Ukraine or the Strait of Hormuz for Iran) relies on asymmetric tactics, including sea mines and surface or underwater drones (Lee, 2026);

➤ *Resource Depletion and Asymmetric Costs:* These wars have highlighted how inexpensive attack devices can exhaust extremely expensive air defense systems. A long-term attrition dynamic has emerged (Haavik, 2026);

➤ *Dominance of Drone “Swarms”:* In both Ukraine and Iran, the militaries make extensive use of inexpensive unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). They are used both for reconnaissance and for

precision strikes on fortified positions or critical infrastructure (Knights & Almeida, 2022);

➤ *Electronic Warfare (EW):* Battlespaces are heavily saturated with jamming and electronic warfare systems. Both conflicts demonstrate the vulnerability of GPS navigation systems, forcing operators to rely on other technologies to guide their weapons (Lukina, 2026), (Badgi & Williams, 2026).

4. Major Common Impact on National Security

The wars in Ukraine and Iran have a major common impact on national security by destabilizing global energy chains, increasing the risks of hybrid warfare/disinformation, and causing economic crises that directly affect the security of neighboring states (such as the Republic of Moldova).

Energy crises, economic instability, and inflationary pressures have been intensified by both conflicts, as they have disrupted regional supply chains and energy security. The war in Ukraine, in particular, has significantly affected European gas markets, while the broader regional instability has had pronounced consequences for the Republic of Moldova. These include a severe inflationary surge, which reached levels exceeding 30-34% in 2022, representing one of the highest rates in the region and substantially reducing household purchasing power. In addition, Moldova has experienced a major energy crisis, reflected in significant increases in electricity and natural gas tariffs. Disruptions in transport routes, previously transiting through Ukraine, have generated a logistics shock, increasing transportation costs and affecting both imports and exports. These economic pressures have been accompanied by rising social vulnerability, with approximately 50% of children living in poverty in 2023 and increased strain on the social protection

system due to escalating prices. At the same time, the escalation of the conflict with Iran endangers the Strait of Hormuz, through which about 20% of global oil and liquefied gas passes. This also leads to inflation and makes national economies vulnerable (Secieru, 2026).

The reconfiguration of international alliances and the proliferation of advanced weapon systems are another significant aspect of the current conflict dynamics. The transfer and diffusion of military technologies, including drones and missile systems, among the parties involved contributes to the intensification of existing geopolitical alignments. This process has been associated with increased defense expenditures among affected states, as well as a strengthened strategic cooperation with Euro-Atlantic organizations such as NATO and the European Union (Druyan Feldman & Mil-Man, 2026).

Cyber threats and disinformation represent key dimensions of contemporary asymmetric conflict, extending beyond traditional physical domains. In this context, state and non-state actors have increasingly employed cyber operations and information campaigns that may affect the national security of other countries. Such activities are often aimed at influencing public perception, increasing societal polarization, and reducing trust in democratic institutions (Badgi & Williams, 2026).

The risk of regional escalation and forced migration represents another significant consequence of contemporary conflicts. Escalation of hostilities in regions such as Eastern Europe and the Middle East generates massive refugee flows and increases pressure on border security, facilitating the activity of cross-border criminal networks and arms trafficking. In the context of the war in Ukraine, Moldova has functioned primarily as a transit country, with over 1.2 million Ukrainian citizens crossing its territory, the majority

continuing toward EU member states. As of early 2026, approximately 5.9-6 million Ukrainian refugees were registered under temporary protection globally, with most located in Europe. The main host countries include Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic, while more than 4 million individuals have been granted temporary protection status within the European Union. The refugee population is predominantly composed of women, children, and elderly persons (Hoffmann, 2026; Şeker et al., 2026).

5. Countermeasures and Methods of Confrontation on the Modern Battlespace

To effectively counter new threats, states and military structures use the following comprehensive measures: integrate modern technologies for the development of artificial intelligence systems, data analysis and automated control; strengthen cybersecurity to protect critical networks, infrastructure and systems; implement multilayered defense – a combination of air defense systems, missile defense and electronic warfare; ensure information security to combat disinformation and develop strategic communications and train personnel to prepare specialists capable of working in high-tech conflicts.

Network management provides the following possibilities:

1. Situation assessment – The commander in real time on a tablet sees the position of his troops and enemy targets.

2. Decentralization – Decisions are made faster at the lower commander level, increasing the overall flexibility of the units.

In this context, the natural question arises, namely: How to defend against drones?

Currently, defense against drones has ceased to be an exclusively air defense task and has become a multi-layered system,

combining “soft” (electronic warfare) and “hard” (physical destruction) technologies.

Next, we propose to analyze physical protection against drones.

Engineering and Physical Protection, when electronic warfare measures prove ineffective, particularly against fiber-optic drones that are immune to radio-frequency interference, physical protection becomes an essential component of counter-drone defense. Modern armed forces increasingly employ engineering solutions such as steel lattice screens, protective canopies, and reinforced net systems mounted on armored vehicles to reduce the effectiveness of drone-delivered munitions. During 2025-2026, these protective structures became standard equipment on many combat platforms and were frequently combined with explosive reactive armor and wire-based protective frameworks designed to detonate shaped charges before impact with the vehicle’s main structure. In addition, interceptor drones equipped with nets or kinetic payloads are increasingly used to neutralize hostile unmanned aerial systems in flight. The physical protection architecture is further enhanced by compact drone-detection devices capable of identifying approaching UAVs through the recognition of specific radio-frequency signatures, thereby providing early warning and improving battlefield survivability.

Advanced Technologies play a central role in contemporary counter-drone strategies. Anti-drone systems equipped with directional antennas can disrupt communication links between unmanned aerial vehicles and their operators, forcing drones to land or lose navigational control. At the same time, directed-energy weapons, including high-energy laser systems and microwave-based technologies, are emerging as effective tools for disabling drone electronics and sensor systems without relying on conventional ammunition. Another significant

development is the integration of artificial intelligence into automated weapon stations and defensive turrets. These systems can independently detect, classify, and engage aerial threats, significantly reducing reaction times and increasing the effectiveness of force protection measures in highly dynamic operational environments.

Camouflage and Survival Methods, alongside technological countermeasures, camouflage and battlefield survival techniques remain essential for reducing vulnerability to aerial surveillance and drone attacks. Effective visual concealment can be achieved through the use of natural terrain features, camouflage nets, and thermal-shielding materials that reduce the visibility of personnel and equipment to optical and infrared sensors. Operational security also requires strict radio discipline, as mobile phones, GPS devices, and other electronic equipment may emit signals that can be detected and exploited by reconnaissance drones. In situations where a hostile drone is visually identified, rapid and unpredictable movement combined with the immediate use of permanent protective structures, such as underground shelters or reinforced concrete buildings, can significantly increase the chances of survival. These measures complement electronic and physical protection systems and contribute to a comprehensive approach to force protection on the modern battlefield.

In the context of the transformation of the battlespace into modern military conflict, the following priorities for ensuring security are identified: development of anti-drone systems, training of new types of specialties and specialists, increasing the resilience of information systems, integration of artificial intelligence into management processes and development of international cooperation.

Comprehensive implementation of these areas will increase the state’s resilience to modern threats.

6. Conclusions

Thus, the modern battlespace is a multidimensional system that encompasses the land, air, maritime, space, information and cyber domains.

Armed conflicts are changing, due to the development of artificial intelligence, unmanned technologies, electronic warfare, digital communications, as well as precision weapons.

As a result, not only the methods of warfare are changing, but also the approaches of states to ensuring national and international security.

An analysis of modern armed conflicts shows that the ability of the state to adapt to hybrid threats, to respond quickly to information and cyberattacks, and to ensure the resilience of critical infrastructure is of paramount importance. The digitalization of the army, the widespread use of autonomous systems, and the growing role of information and psychological warfare on society and government bodies have a significant impact on state security (Vevera, Georgescu & Cîrnu, 2022, pp. 64-81).

The integration of various combat environments into a unified system of command and control of troops is becoming particularly urgent. Modern conflicts demonstrate that the effectiveness of the armed forces directly depends on the level

of technological development, coordination between the branches of the armed forces and the ability to use networked forms of warfare (Alberts & Garstka, 1999, pp. 5-12).

Moreover, dominance in the information space is becoming one of the determining factors in obtaining a strategic advantage.

Therefore, ensuring state security in modern military conflicts requires a comprehensive approach, including the modernization of the armed forces, the development of cybersecurity, improving mechanisms for international cooperation and increasing the resilience of society to hybrid threats. Prospects for further research include studying the impact of artificial intelligence, autonomous combat systems and space technologies on the changing structure of future armed conflicts.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, N.C. and F.T.; methodology, N.C. and F.T.; validation, N.C. and F.T.; formal analysis, N.C. and F.T.; investigation, N.C. and F.T.; resources, N.C. and F.T.; data curation, N.C. and F.T.; Writing, original draft preparation, N.C. and F.T.; writing, review and editing, N.C. and F.T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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