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Inspection method of emission activity from NPP in real time

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The problem of radioactive emission of the lower atmosphere by emission from the enterprises of nuclear fuel cycle is the most important and urgent ecological problem in the recent years. Nuclear power plants (NPP) working continuously is a stationary source of gas-aerosol emission which presented in the ground surface layer persistently. In the result of radioactive emission the untypical effects of the standard atmosphere can be observed, for example: occurrences of areas with increased ionization, increased concentration of some gases caused by photochemical reactions. The gases itself and their characteristic radiation can be markers of radioactivity availability and can be registered by passive method. In this way the atomic hydrogen and hydroxyl in unexcited states are formed by radiolysis of water molecules and other hydrogen-containing air components and spontaneously radiate at 1420 MHz and 1667 MHz respectively.

The passive method of remote control by radiofrequencies radiation of H and OH from radioactive emission of nuclear power plant is described. The model data indicative of the registrability of radiation on these frequencies are produced.