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## A COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHMS USED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATERS

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The article describes practical aspects of the NASVD algorithm application in the processing of gamma spectra from the network of stations for continuous monitoring of gamma activity in river water (SAGMA). Transfer of base components between different localities is emphasised in the article. In the past, the effect of the NASVD deconvolution method on the improvement of SAGMA sensitivity was verified in semi-field conditions. After placing the network of SAGMA instruments in real river conditions, the NASVD method was applied for data processing again. For this purpose, the transfer of converged spectral components of the background spectra from semi-field operation was performed experimentally. The results showed good transferability of the background spectral components from the sites of running river water while maintaining the appropriate depth of immersion of the probe. For standing dam water conditions, the transfer was not successful. These results show, that SAGMA can be also operated as a mobile monitoring station, while maintaining the appropriate characteristics of the monitoring site. The NASVD method can be used immediately after placement in a new site without the need for lengthy acquisition of training spectra.