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Influence of SrO Concentration on Radiation Shielding Efficiency of Boro-Tellurate Glasses at High Photon Energies

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In this study, the effect of radiation ionization on various glass compositions— $40\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-20\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, $35\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-25\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, $30\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-30\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, $25\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-35\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, and $20\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-40\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ —was investigated using Phy-X/PSD and XCOM simulation software, and validated with GEANT4 simulations. In the high-energy range of 1 MeV to 15 MeV, the mass attenuation coefficient (MAC), linear attenuation coefficient (LAC), and effective atomic number (Z_{eff}) were calculated for each glass sample. The results indicate that increasing the Bi_2O_3 concentration enhances the radiation shielding capability of the glasses. Additionally, parameters such as half-value layer (HVL), tenth-value layer (TVL), and mean free path (MFP) were analyzed. The findings show that glasses with higher Bi_2O_3 content attenuate more photons at smaller thicknesses. Notably, the $20\text{SrO}-30\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{TeO}_2-40\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ composition demonstrated superior radiation shielding performance compared to other materials previously studied.

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Primary author: MTHALANE, Sifiso

Co-authors: Mr BHENGU, Busani (university of Zululand); Dr MDLETSHI, Linda (University of Zululand); NTSHANGASE, Sifiso Senzo (University of Zululand)

Presenter: MTHALANE, Sifiso

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