

Improvement of radiation shielding properties of some tellurovanadate based glasses

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Abstract

In this research, various valuable features having discriminating characteristics, namely the mass attenuation coefficient (μ_m), effective atomic number (Z_{eff}), energy absorption buildup factor (EABF), neutron removal cross-section (ΣR), mass stopping power (MSP) and projected range values were studied in the energy range of 0.015–15 MeV for vanado-telluride glass network had heavy or transition metal oxides. μ_m for the different glass series were calculated using Monte Carlo code. Besides, the EABFs were also calculated using geometric progression fitting technique. The proton and alpha MSP as well as projected range values were computed using SRIM code. Moreover, the generated μ_m by MCNPX for the different glass series was compared to the outputs of XMuDat and XCOM. The analysis indicated that the glass sample VTBi6 had good magnitudes of μ_m and the lowest values of half value layer, i.e. the sample had the superior radiation shielding properties among the explored glasses.

Keywords: mass attenuation coefficient, mass stopping power, tellurovanadate glasses

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

Introduction

Radiation safety and protection studies, including gamma and neutron shielding are of increasing significance in a technologically developed society. The diversity of generated radioactive sources from nuclear power plants or the propagated used sources in several applications such as agricultural, energy and medicinal had increased the requirement to provide radiation shielding. The designing and production of an appropriate shield should include a diversity of parameters,

such as shielding efficiency, thermal performance, easy use and cheap.

The researchers studied various types of different compound materials to be used as shielding materials due to their amenable structural properties [1–12]. The estimations pronounced ordinary concrete (OC) as heavy and non-transparent outclasses and the researchers dedicated to investigating glassy systems as radiation shielding materials [3–10].

Tellurite-vanadate oxide glasses have special and unique physical properties that vary with composition [11–13]. This

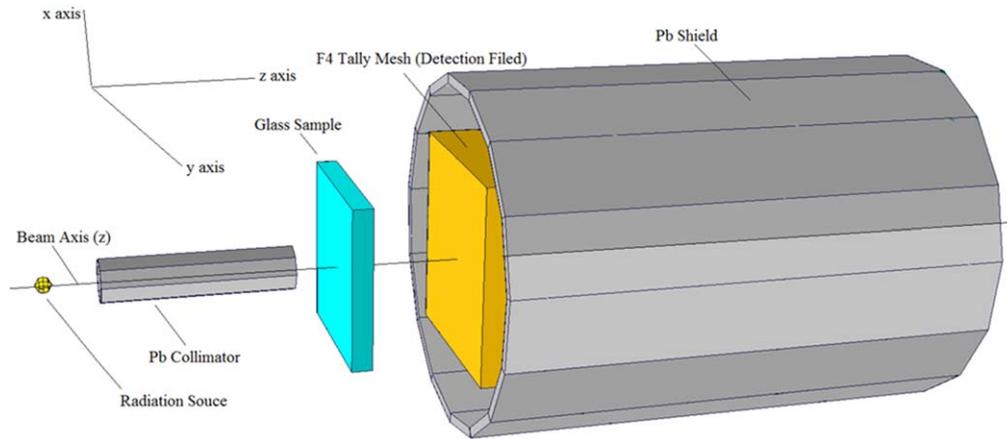


Figure 1. Simulation setup obtained from MCNPX Visual Editor.

Table 1. Fraction of element and density of glass samples.

Sample code	V ₂ O ₅	TeO ₂	TiO ₂	Ag ₂ O	PbO	Bi ₂ O ₃	Density (g cm ⁻³) [18]
(VTT)TiO ₂ -glass							
VTTi1	48	50	2	—	—	—	3.988
VTTi2	45	50	5	—	—	—	4.018
VTTi3	40	50	10	—	—	—	4.062
VTTi4	37.5	50	12.5	—	—	—	4.131
VTTi5	35	50	15	—	—	—	4.182
(VTAg) Ag ₂ O-glass							
VTAg1	42.7	53.6	—	3.7	—	—	4.469
VTAg2	38.4	54.1	—	7.5	—	—	4.795
VTAg3	33.9	54.7	—	11.4	—	—	5.094
VTAg4	29.4	55.3	—	15.3	—	—	5.368
VTAg5	24.7	55.9	—	19.4	—	—	5.720
(VTPb) PbO-glass							
VTPb1	47	53	—	—	0	—	3.996
VTPb2	42	54	—	—	4	—	4.240
VTPb3	38	54	—	—	8	—	4.510
VTPb4	34	54	—	—	12	—	4.807
VTPb5	29	55	—	—	16	—	5.133
VTPb6	24	56	—	—	20	—	5.383
(VTBi) Bi ₂ O ₃ -glass							
VTBi1	47	53	—	—	—	0	3.996
VTBi2	43	55	—	—	—	2	4.376
VTBi3	40	56	—	—	—	4	4.797
VTBi4	36	58	—	—	—	6	5.188
VTBi5	32	60	—	—	—	8	5.624
VTBi6	27	62	—	—	—	11	6.031

type of oxide glasses had suggested applications in anti-bacterial materials, solar cells and waveguides, heat pumps in photovoltaic panels, laser, photochromic glasses, radiation shielding and so forth [14]. High density, low-phonon energies, good stability and durability of tellurite-vanadate glasses can give more insights for the determination of the effectiveness in reducing and attenuating different electromagnetic

radiation of these glasses and to investigate the effect of irradiation on its mechanical and physical properties. For example, Elmahroug *et al* [15], El-Mallawany *et al* [16] and Tijani *et al* [17] examined potentiality of these glasses to be used as shielding materials. Moreover, the rigidity of the network of different tellurovanadate based glass series such as; VTT, VTAg, VTPb and VTBi was studied by ultrasonic

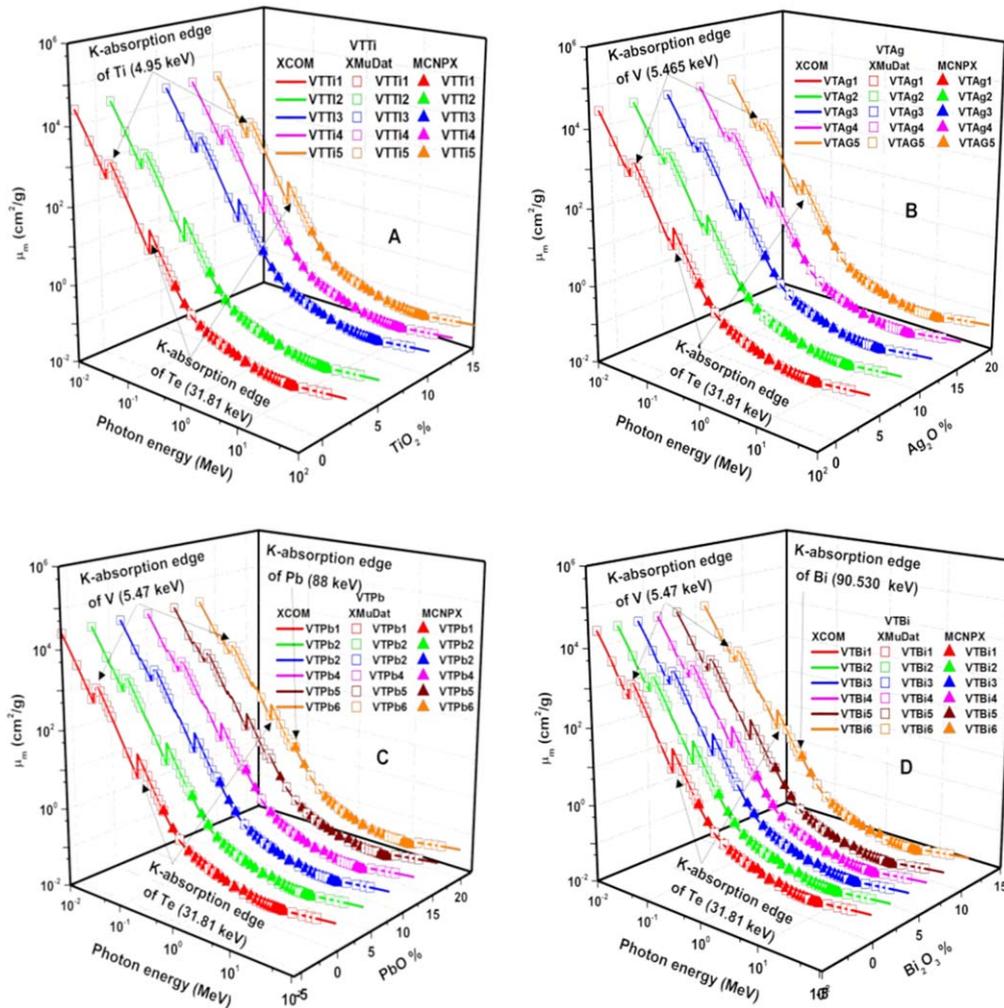


Figure 2. (A)–(D) XCOM mass attenuation coefficient (μ_m) value compared with XMuDat program and MCNPX code for investigated glass systems against photon energy.

technique to clarify the effect of the third oxide on the network [14].

In the field of nuclear radiation shielding applications, precision of the Z_{eff} , μ_m , half value layer (HVL), energy absorption buildup factor (EABF), ΣR , mass stopping power (MSP) and projected range are quite important and vital to the whole process. Thus, in this study, the μ_m of different tellurovanadate based glass series such as; V_2O_5 – TeO_2 – TiO_2 (VTTi), V_2O_5 – TeO_2 – Ag_2O (VTAgi), V_2O_5 – TeO_2 – PbO (VTPbi) and V_2O_5 – TeO_2 – Bi_2O_3 (VTBi); had been calculated using MCNPX code in the energy range 0.015–15 MeV. The importance of numerical methods such as Monte Carlo simulations in the field of radiation shielding is increasing rapidly. Among the well-known codes, the literature review has shown that MCNPX code was used for determination of shielding properties of different types of glasses. Therefore, we have utilized the MCNPX which is extended version of MCNP code since similar investigations using MCNPX code have been found in literature. The output of this code will be related to the outputs of XCOM and XMuDat. Besides, Z_{eff} , HVL, EABF, ΣR , MSP and the projected range of these glass series were also calculated. Table 1 tabulated the composition

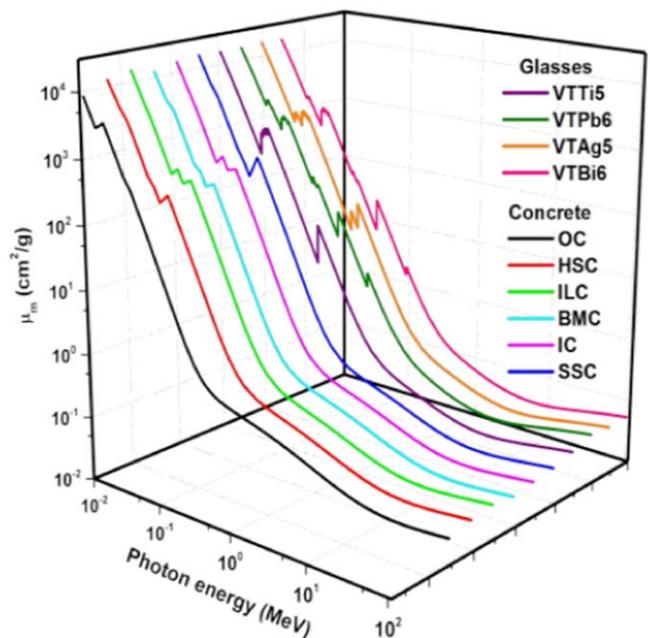


Figure 3. Mass attenuation coefficient for the VTTi5, VTAgi5, VTPb6 and VTbi6 glass samples comparable to the μ_m values of different kinds of concretes.

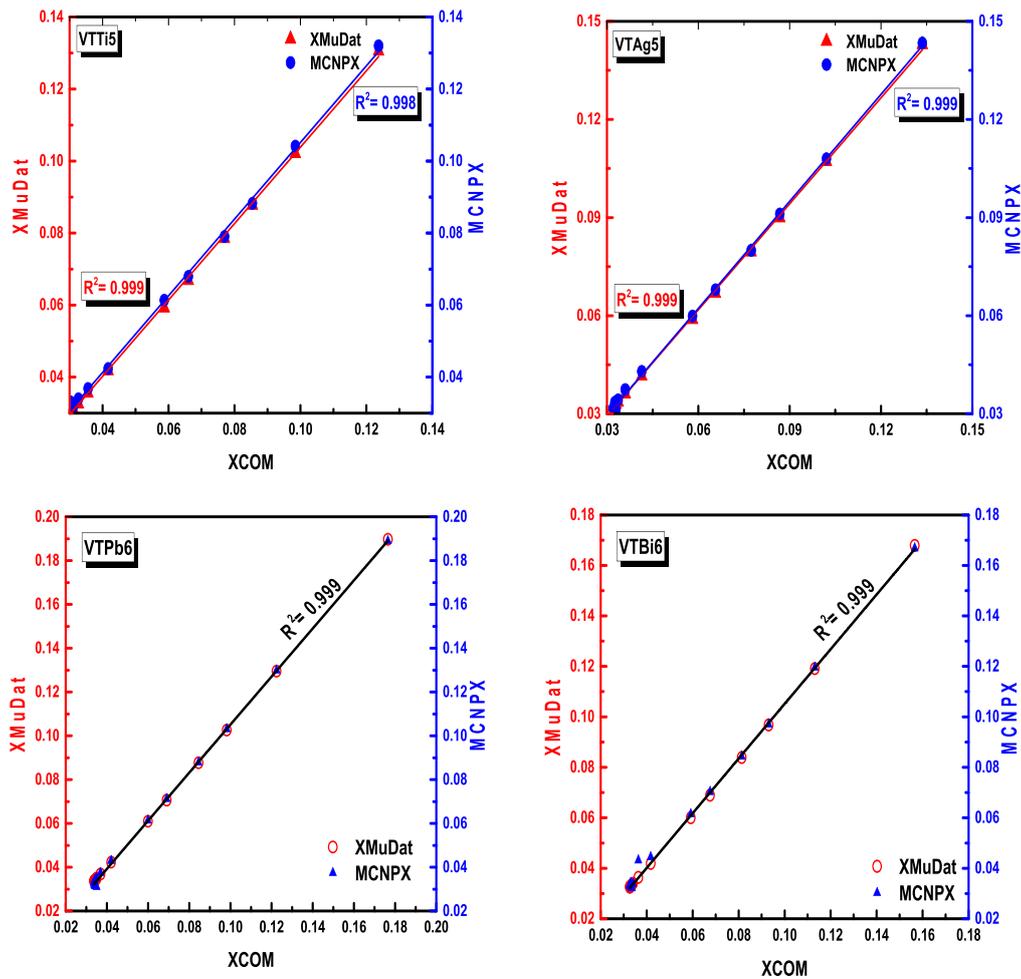


Figure 4. The correlation between the XCOM results and both XMuDat and MCNPX values for VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples.

of these glasses besides their densities. The results underline the impact of transition or heavy metal oxides on the network of tellurovanadate glasses. On the other hand, the results will contribute to the understanding of best radiation protection capability among the investigated chemical combinations.

Background

Gamma-ray attenuation for glasses was performed using narrow beam transmission geometry as shown in figure 1. A 3×3 inch NaI(Tl) detector was used to measure the experimental μ_m values. The μ_m of the investigated glasses were obtained at an energy line 0.356 MeV, which emitted from ^{133}Ba radioactive sources. The diagram geometry of μ_m measurement is shown in figure 1. The Beer–Lambert law was used to evaluate the attenuated radiation (I) through the sample

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu t}, \quad (1)$$

where I_0 , μ , and t are the intensity of incident radiation, linear attenuation coefficient, and thickness of samples, respectively.

The magnitude of the intensity of a gamma ray is an important feature in the applications of radiation shielding. This intensity is reduced as it penetrates into any material by absorption or scattering. Decreasing the intensity of the gamma ray can also be possible by the change in the atomic number of the absorbing material. In radiation protection, scientists use the HVL to measure the intensity of the gamma ray. The HVL of a gamma ray is defined as the amount of shielding material that is required to reduce the beam to half of its original potential. HVL is used to measure whether there is enough liquidation in the gamma ray to remove low energy radiation, that is harmful, or not. It also helps to determine the type and thickness of shielding material being used for the facility. It is quite important to compare the magnitudes of HVL of the explored glasses with various kinds of concretes to clarify the radiation shielding capability of the explored glasses. So, the HVL values for VTTi, VTAg, VTPb and VTBi glass systems were compared to various types of concrete as shown in [19]. The gamma shielding capability of a specified substance may be gained by a definite parameter like the HVL. According to this parameter, the intensity of an incident photon was decreased to 50% of its origin based on the

Table 2. Mass attenuation coefficient (μ_m) using XCOM, XMuDat and MCNPX and their percent differences.

E (MeV)	VTTi1					VTTi2				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
0.1	0.7992	0.8497	6.13	0.8515	6.34	0.7991	0.8496	6.13	0.8524	6.45
0.2	0.1991	0.2146	7.49	0.2146	7.47	0.1991	0.2146	7.49	0.2159	8.09
0.3	0.1236	0.1305	5.43	0.1315	6.19	0.1236	0.1306	5.51	0.1316	6.25
0.4	0.0984	0.1021	3.69	0.1034	5.00	0.0984	0.1021	3.67	0.1035	5.07
0.5	0.0854	0.0877	2.67	0.0879	2.96	0.0854	0.0877	2.67	0.0879	2.96
0.6	0.0769	0.0785	1.97	0.0789	2.47	0.0770	0.0785	1.96	0.0789	2.47
0.8	0.0660	0.0668	1.28	0.0674	2.25	0.0660	0.0668	1.27	0.0675	2.34
1.0	0.0587	0.0592	0.90	0.0597	1.83	0.0587	0.0592	0.90	0.0599	2.06
2.0	0.0417	0.0418	0.22	0.0420	0.68	0.0417	0.0418	0.19	0.0420	0.68
3.0	0.0356	0.0355	0.11	0.0358	0.63	0.0356	0.0355	0.14	0.0358	0.61
4.0	0.0327	0.0325	0.46	0.0335	2.67	0.0327	0.0325	0.43	0.0337	3.01
5.0	0.0311	0.0310	0.29	0.0316	1.49	0.0311	0.0310	0.29	0.0316	1.53
6.0	0.0303	0.0302	0.23	0.0313	3.25	0.0303	0.0302	0.26	0.0314	3.61
7.0	0.0299	0.0298	0.37	0.0300	0.54	0.0299	0.0298	0.37	0.0301	0.91
8.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.34	0.0299	0.59	0.0297	0.0296	0.30	0.0299	0.69
9.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.27	0.0298	0.31	0.0297	0.0296	0.24	0.0299	0.58
10.0	0.0298	0.0297	0.13	0.0296	0.57	0.0298	0.0298	0.13	0.0298	0.03

E (MeV)	VTTi3					VTTi4				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
0.1	0.7989	0.8494	6.13	0.8524	6.48	0.7988	0.8493	6.13	0.8528	6.54
0.2	0.1991	0.2146	7.49	0.2159	8.10	0.1991	0.2146	7.49	0.2162	8.24
0.3	0.1236	0.1306	5.51	0.1317	6.31	0.1237	0.1306	5.43	0.1319	6.41
0.4	0.0984	0.1021	3.65	0.1038	5.27	0.0985	0.1021	3.64	0.1040	5.44
0.5	0.0854	0.0877	2.68	0.0880	3.00	0.0854	0.0877	2.68	0.0881	3.14
0.6	0.0770	0.0785	1.96	0.0789	2.48	0.0770	0.0785	1.96	0.0789	2.52
0.8	0.0660	0.0668	1.26	0.0677	2.52	0.0660	0.0668	1.26	0.0679	2.79
1.0	0.0587	0.0592	0.90	0.0599	2.05	0.0587	0.0592	0.90	0.0601	2.40
2.0	0.0417	0.0418	0.22	0.0420	0.72	0.0417	0.0418	0.19	0.0421	0.93
3.0	0.0356	0.0355	0.14	0.0359	0.74	0.0356	0.0356	0.11	0.0359	0.88
4.0	0.0327	0.0325	0.43	0.0337	3.12	0.0327	0.0325	0.46	0.0339	3.65
5.0	0.0311	0.0310	0.29	0.0316	1.61	0.0311	0.0311	0.29	0.0318	2.23
6.0	0.0303	0.0302	0.26	0.0315	3.91	0.0303	0.0302	0.23	0.0318	4.80
7.0	0.0299	0.0298	0.37	0.0302	1.10	0.0299	0.0298	0.37	0.0305	2.01
8.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.30	0.0299	0.70	0.0297	0.0296	0.34	0.0300	0.96
9.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.24	0.0300	0.84	0.0297	0.0296	0.27	0.0300	0.88
10.0	0.0298	0.0298	0.13	0.0299	0.25	0.0298	0.0298	0.17	0.0299	0.24

E (MeV)	VTTi5					VTAgl				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
0.1	0.7986	0.8492	6.14	0.8535	6.64	0.8818	0.9373	6.10	0.9382	6.20
0.2	0.1991	0.2146	7.49	0.2164	8.34	0.2097	0.2267	7.79	0.2263	7.61
0.3	0.1237	0.1306	5.43	0.1320	6.49	0.1265	0.1342	5.91	0.1342	5.88
0.4	0.0985	0.1021	3.63	0.1042	5.62	0.0995	0.1035	3.98	0.1041	4.59
0.5	0.0854	0.0877	2.67	0.0882	3.23	0.0858	0.0883	2.93	0.0885	3.17
0.6	0.0770	0.0785	1.95	0.0791	2.64	0.0770	0.0787	2.17	0.0790	2.49
0.8	0.0660	0.0669	1.26	0.0679	2.87	0.0658	0.0668	1.40	0.0671	1.83
1.0	0.0587	0.0592	0.88	0.0613	4.37	0.0585	0.0591	1.00	0.0594	1.57
2.0	0.0417	0.0418	0.22	0.0424	1.58	0.0416	0.0417	0.24	0.0421	1.22
3.0	0.0356	0.0356	0.11	0.0368	3.43	0.0357	0.0356	0.11	0.0359	0.73
4.0	0.0327	0.0325	0.43	0.0340	3.92	0.0329	0.0328	0.43	0.0331	0.51
5.0	0.0311	0.0311	0.29	0.0319	2.45	0.0315	0.0314	0.29	0.0321	1.75
6.0	0.0303	0.0302	0.26	0.0331	8.81	0.0308	0.0307	0.26	0.0313	1.70
7.0	0.0299	0.0298	0.37	0.0311	4.11	0.0305	0.0304	0.33	0.0310	1.69
8.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.30	0.0302	1.55	0.0304	0.0303	0.30	0.0308	1.41
9.0	0.0297	0.0296	0.24	0.0301	1.28	0.0305	0.0304	0.23	0.0307	0.83
10.0	0.0298	0.0298	0.13	0.0299	0.36	0.0306	0.0306	0.13	0.0305	0.33

Table 2. (Continued.)

E (MeV)	VTTi1					VTTi2				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
E (MeV)	VTAg2					VTAg3				
0.1	0.9288	0.9874	6.12	0.9870	6.07	0.9781	1.0400	6.13	1.0439	6.50
0.2	0.2157	0.2336	7.97	0.2354	8.73	0.2220	0.2408	8.12	0.2397	7.66
0.3	0.1282	0.1363	6.12	0.1378	7.23	0.1300	0.1385	6.33	0.1383	6.16
0.4	0.1001	0.1044	4.21	0.1043	4.13	0.1007	0.1052	4.37	0.1056	4.74
0.5	0.0860	0.0887	3.08	0.0886	3.01	0.0863	0.0891	3.24	0.0894	3.55
0.6	0.0771	0.0789	2.29	0.0793	2.75	0.0772	0.0791	2.43	0.0794	2.74
0.8	0.0658	0.0668	1.49	0.0673	2.27	0.0658	0.0668	1.57	0.0675	2.69
1.0	0.0584	0.0590	1.06	0.0596	2.04	0.0583	0.0590	1.13	0.0597	2.37
2.0	0.0415	0.0417	0.26	0.0422	1.68	0.0415	0.0416	0.29	0.0425	2.30
3.0	0.0358	0.0357	0.08	0.0360	0.73	0.0358	0.0358	0.08	0.0361	0.83
4.0	0.0331	0.0330	0.42	0.0334	0.82	0.0333	0.0332	0.39	0.0335	0.59
5.0	0.0318	0.0317	0.25	0.0322	1.18	0.0321	0.0320	0.25	0.0322	0.57
6.0	0.0311	0.0311	0.23	0.0315	1.14	0.0315	0.0314	0.22	0.0316	0.34
7.0	0.0309	0.0308	0.32	0.0312	1.03	0.0313	0.0312	0.35	0.0313	0.06
8.0	0.0309	0.0308	0.32	0.0311	0.83	0.0313	0.0312	0.32	0.0312	0.37
9.0	0.0310	0.0309	0.23	0.0309	0.27	0.0315	0.0314	0.22	0.0310	1.61
10.0	0.0312	0.0312	0.13	0.0308	1.14	0.0318	0.0317	0.13	0.0309	2.81
E (MeV)	VTAg4					VTAg5				
0.1	1.0270	1.0930	6.23	1.0939	6.30	1.079	1.147	6.11	1.149	6.28
0.2	0.2283	0.2480	8.27	0.2468	7.78	0.2348	0.2555	8.44	0.2545	8.04
0.3	0.1317	0.1406	6.54	0.1405	6.44	0.1336	0.1429	6.73	0.1434	7.07
0.4	0.1014	0.1061	4.53	0.1065	4.89	0.1021	0.1071	4.78	0.1080	5.62
0.5	0.0865	0.0895	3.40	0.0900	3.92	0.0868	0.0899	3.55	0.0911	4.83
0.6	0.0773	0.0793	2.55	0.0798	3.23	0.0774	0.0795	2.69	0.0800	3.28
0.8	0.0657	0.0668	1.66	0.0677	3.03	0.0657	0.0668	1.75	0.0679	3.44
1.0	0.0582	0.0589	1.20	0.0597	2.59	0.0581	0.0588	1.25	0.0599	3.01
2.0	0.0415	0.0416	0.31	0.0426	2.62	0.0414	0.0416	0.31	0.0430	3.63
3.0	0.0359	0.0359	0.06	0.0362	0.80	0.0360	0.0360	0.06	0.0374	3.77
4.0	0.0335	0.0334	0.39	0.0335	0.16	0.0337	0.0336	0.39	0.0343	1.78
5.0	0.0323	0.0323	0.28	0.0324	0.08	0.0326	0.0326	0.25	0.0336	2.81
6.0	0.0318	0.0318	0.22	0.0317	0.48	0.0322	0.0321	0.22	0.0319	0.95
7.0	0.0317	0.0316	0.32	0.0313	1.15	0.0321	0.0320	0.34	0.0316	1.75
8.0	0.0318	0.0317	0.28	0.0313	1.54	0.0323	0.0322	0.28	0.0315	2.54
9.0	0.0320	0.0320	0.22	0.0310	3.16	0.0326	0.0325	0.22	0.0314	3.68
10.0	0.0323	0.0323	0.12	0.0310	4.24	0.0329	0.0329	0.12	0.0313	5.21
E (MeV)	VTPb1					VTPb2				
0.1	0.8346	0.8870	6.09	0.8893	6.34	1.037	1.096	5.53	1.099	5.76
0.2	0.2037	0.2198	7.60	0.2196	7.53	0.2354	0.2540	7.60	0.2563	8.51
0.3	0.1249	0.1321	5.60	0.1322	5.64	0.1354	0.1438	6.02	0.1439	6.06
0.4	0.0988	0.1027	3.83	0.1032	4.27	0.1036	0.1081	4.25	0.1086	4.71
0.5	0.0855	0.0879	2.78	0.0900	5.07	0.0881	0.0909	3.15	0.0914	3.68
0.6	0.0770	0.0786	2.04	0.0790	2.56	0.0785	0.0804	2.42	0.0809	3.09
0.8	0.0659	0.0668	1.33	0.0674	2.33	0.0665	0.0675	1.55	0.0678	1.87
1.0	0.0586	0.0591	0.93	0.0599	2.19	0.0588	0.0595	1.12	0.0599	1.74
2.0	0.0416	0.0417	0.22	0.0417	0.18	0.0417	0.0418	0.29	0.0417	0.03
3.0	0.0356	0.0356	0.11	0.0415	15.27	0.0359	0.0358	0.08	0.0416	14.79
4.0	0.0327	0.0326	0.43	0.0361	9.72	0.0332	0.0330	0.42	0.0362	8.64
5.0	0.0313	0.0312	0.29	0.0329	5.21	0.0318	0.0317	0.25	0.0331	4.11
6.0	0.0305	0.0304	0.23	0.0317	4.13	0.0311	0.0311	0.23	0.0318	2.28
7.0	0.0301	0.0300	0.37	0.0309	2.54	0.0309	0.0308	0.32	0.0310	0.47
8.0	0.0299	0.0299	0.30	0.0308	2.69	0.0308	0.0307	0.29	0.0308	0.12
9.0	0.0300	0.0299	0.23	0.0304	1.53	0.0309	0.0309	0.23	0.0307	0.61

Table 2. (Continued.)

E (MeV)	VTTi1					VTTi2				
	XCOM	XMuDAt	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDAt	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
10.0	0.0301	0.0301	0.13	0.0303	0.80	0.0311	0.0311	0.13	0.0305	2.19
E (MeV)	VTPb3					VTPb4				
0.1	1.227	1.293	5.24	1.295	5.42	1.417	1.490	5.02	1.493	5.25
0.2	0.2656	0.2865	7.57	0.2880	8.09	0.2958	0.3190	7.55	0.3181	7.27
0.3	0.1454	0.1550	6.39	0.1549	6.30	0.1555	0.1662	6.65	0.1667	6.94
0.4	0.1082	0.1133	4.60	0.1147	5.87	0.1128	0.1186	5.01	0.1193	5.62
0.5	0.0906	0.0938	3.46	0.0942	3.87	0.0931	0.0966	3.74	0.0969	4.05
0.6	0.0800	0.0822	2.74	0.0826	3.19	0.0815	0.0840	3.05	0.0843	3.44
0.8	0.0671	0.0683	1.74	0.0690	2.72	0.0678	0.0691	1.93	0.0694	2.39
1.0	0.0591	0.0599	1.24	0.0603	1.96	0.0594	0.0603	1.39	0.0605	1.88
2.0	0.0418	0.0420	0.36	0.0420	0.58	0.0419	0.0421	0.40	0.0423	1.03
3.0	0.0361	0.0361	0.03	0.0419	14.76	0.0364	0.0364	0.03	0.0419	14.19
4.0	0.0336	0.0334	0.39	0.0364	8.24	0.0339	0.0338	0.35	0.0367	7.73
5.0	0.0323	0.0322	0.25	0.0333	2.92	0.0328	0.0328	0.24	0.0334	1.58
6.0	0.0318	0.0317	0.22	0.0320	0.67	0.0324	0.0323	0.22	0.0322	0.60
7.0	0.0316	0.0315	0.32	0.0310	1.65	0.0323	0.0322	0.31	0.0311	3.56
8.0	0.0316	0.0315	0.29	0.0310	1.90	0.0324	0.0323	0.28	0.0310	4.30
9.0	0.0318	0.0317	0.22	0.0309	2.73	0.0326	0.0326	0.21	0.0310	5.13
10.0	0.0321	0.0320	0.12	0.0306	4.70	0.0330	0.0329	0.09	0.0307	7.22
E (MeV)	VTPb5					VTPb6				
0.1	1.619	1.700	4.88	1.569	3.12	1.8210	1.9090	4.72	1.9143	5.00
0.2	0.3275	0.3532	7.55	0.3333	1.75	0.3592	0.3874	7.55	0.3868	7.40
0.3	0.1660	0.1780	6.98	0.1734	4.37	0.1765	0.1897	7.21	0.1890	6.83
0.4	0.1176	0.1240	5.30	0.1244	5.60	0.1224	0.1295	5.64	0.1299	5.92
0.5	0.0957	0.0996	4.06	0.0988	3.22	0.0982	0.1026	4.38	0.1031	4.89
0.6	0.0830	0.0859	3.38	0.0867	4.36	0.0845	0.0877	3.68	0.0878	3.81
0.8	0.0684	0.0699	2.14	0.0700	2.36	0.0690	0.0707	2.33	0.0712	3.16
1.0	0.0597	0.0606	1.55	0.0608	1.91	0.0600	0.0610	1.70	0.0613	2.30
2.0	0.0420	0.0422	0.45	0.0427	1.65	0.0421	0.0423	0.52	0.0430	2.13
3.0	0.0366	0.0366	0.00	0.0420	13.68	0.0369	0.0369	0.05	0.0375	1.54
4.0	0.0344	0.0343	0.32	0.0368	6.89	0.0348	0.0347	0.32	0.0350	0.73
5.0	0.0334	0.0333	0.24	0.0335	0.20	0.0339	0.0339	0.21	0.0340	0.31
6.0	0.0330	0.0330	0.18	0.0323	2.11	0.0337	0.0336	0.18	0.0330	2.17
7.0	0.0330	0.0329	0.27	0.0312	5.55	0.0338	0.0337	0.27	0.0320	5.52
8.0	0.0332	0.0332	0.24	0.0312	6.47	0.0341	0.0340	0.23	0.0315	8.04
9.0	0.0336	0.0335	0.21	0.0311	7.85	0.0345	0.0345	0.20	0.0313	9.69
10.0	0.0340	0.0340	0.09	0.0308	9.92	0.0350	0.0350	0.09	0.0310	12.10
E (MeV)	VTBi1					VTBi2				
0.1	0.8346	0.8870	6.09	0.8898	6.41	0.9533	1.0100	5.78	1.0146	6.23
0.2	0.2037	0.2198	7.60	0.2193	7.39	0.2219	0.2396	7.67	0.2398	7.74
0.3	0.1249	0.1321	5.60	0.1319	5.48	0.1308	0.1388	5.93	0.1391	6.17
0.4	0.0988	0.1027	3.83	0.1031	4.22	0.1015	0.1057	4.05	0.1062	4.56
0.5	0.0855	0.0879	2.78	0.0890	4.04	0.0869	0.0896	3.01	0.0901	3.56
0.6	0.0770	0.0786	2.04	0.0789	2.50	0.0778	0.0795	2.25	0.0801	3.01
0.8	0.0659	0.0668	1.33	0.0678	2.89	0.0662	0.0672	1.47	0.0687	3.69
1.0	0.0586	0.0591	0.93	0.0592	1.13	0.0587	0.0593	1.03	0.0600	2.32
2.0	0.0416	0.0417	0.22	0.0418	0.56	0.0416	0.0417	0.26	0.0430	3.15
3.0	0.0356	0.0356	0.11	0.0414	15.18	0.0357	0.0357	0.08	0.0421	16.29
4.0	0.0327	0.0326	0.43	0.0358	8.88	0.0330	0.0329	0.39	0.0359	8.38
5.0	0.0313	0.0312	0.29	0.0328	4.93	0.0316	0.0315	0.29	0.0329	4.07
6.0	0.0305	0.0304	0.23	0.0314	2.90	0.0309	0.0308	0.23	0.0328	5.99
7.0	0.0301	0.0300	0.37	0.0307	2.03	0.0306	0.0305	0.33	0.0319	4.16
8.0	0.0299	0.0299	0.30	0.0310	3.62	0.0305	0.0304	0.33	0.0322	5.47

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>E</i> (MeV)	VTTi1					VTTi2				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
9.0	0.0300	0.0299	0.23	0.0300	0.25	0.0306	0.0305	0.23	0.0311	1.68
10.0	0.0301	0.0301	0.13	0.0297	1.43	0.0308	0.0307	0.13	0.0309	0.38

<i>E</i> (MeV)	VTBi3					VTBi4				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
0.1	1.0600	1.1210	5.59	1.0216	3.69	1.1790	1.2440	5.37	1.2469	5.60
0.2	0.2386	0.2576	7.66	0.2597	8.48	0.2569	0.2774	7.67	0.2787	8.16
0.3	0.1363	0.1450	6.19	0.1470	7.52	0.1422	0.1516	6.40	0.1537	7.76
0.4	0.1040	0.1086	4.33	0.1107	6.28	0.1066	0.1116	4.58	0.1113	4.29
0.5	0.0882	0.0911	3.21	0.0916	3.77	0.0896	0.0928	3.42	0.0933	3.99
0.6	0.0786	0.0805	2.43	0.0808	2.80	0.0794	0.0815	2.62	0.0818	3.09
0.8	0.0665	0.0676	1.58	0.0688	-3.38	0.0668	0.0680	1.72	0.0689	3.07
1.0	0.0588	0.0595	1.13	0.0601	2.28	0.0589	0.0596	1.23	0.0602	2.15
2.0	0.0417	0.0418	0.29	0.0438	5.06	0.0417	0.0418	0.34	0.0439	5.14
3.0	0.0359	0.0359	0.06	0.0422	16.20	0.0360	0.0360	0.06	0.0423	15.93
4.0	0.0332	0.0331	0.39	0.0368	10.32	0.0335	0.0333	0.39	0.0369	9.82
5.0	0.0319	0.0318	0.25	0.0336	5.29	0.0323	0.0322	0.25	0.0339	4.86
6.0	0.0313	0.0312	0.22	0.0330	5.30	0.0317	0.0316	0.22	0.0331	4.34
7.0	0.0310	0.0309	0.32	0.0326	5.03	0.0315	0.0314	0.32	0.0326	3.47
8.0	0.0310	0.0309	0.29	0.0325	4.87	0.0315	0.0314	0.32	0.0325	3.09
9.0	0.0311	0.0310	0.23	0.0321	3.03	0.0317	0.0316	0.22	0.0323	1.90
10.0	0.0313	0.0313	0.13	0.0311	0.66	0.0320	0.0319	0.13	0.0312	2.46

<i>E</i> (MeV)	VTBi5					VTBi6				
	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb	XCOM	XMuDat	Δa	MCNPX	Δb
0.1	1.2980	1.3670	5.18	1.3705	5.44	1.4640	1.5390	5.00	1.5440	5.32
0.2	0.2751	0.2972	7.72	0.2973	7.75	0.3009	0.3251	7.73	0.3234	7.22
0.3	0.1482	0.1583	6.59	0.1578	6.29	0.1566	0.1679	6.96	0.1668	6.32
0.4	0.1093	0.1147	4.82	0.1154	5.41	0.1131	0.1191	5.17	0.1196	5.57
0.5	0.0910	0.0944	3.64	0.0949	4.15	0.0931	0.0968	3.91	0.0970	4.18
0.6	0.0802	0.0824	2.82	0.0827	3.18	0.0813	0.0839	3.07	0.0843	3.57
0.8	0.0671	0.0684	1.86	0.0693	3.22	0.0676	0.0689	2.02	0.0703	3.96
1.0	0.0590	0.0598	1.33	0.0600	1.68	0.0592	0.0601	1.46	0.0615	3.80
2.0	0.0417	0.0419	0.38	0.0440	5.30	0.0418	0.0420	0.43	0.0444	6.14
3.0	0.0362	0.0362	0.03	0.0424	15.85	0.0364	0.0364	0.00	0.0432	17.11
4.0	0.0337	0.0336	0.39	0.0370	9.32	0.0341	0.0340	0.35	0.0339	0.62
5.0	0.0326	0.0325	0.22	0.0340	4.17	0.0331	0.0330	0.24	0.0343	3.54
6.0	0.0321	0.0320	0.19	0.0333	3.62	0.0327	0.0326	0.21	0.0336	2.66
7.0	0.0320	0.0319	0.31	0.0327	2.24	0.0327	0.0326	0.31	0.0332	1.82
8.0	0.0321	0.0320	0.28	0.0326	1.61	0.0328	0.0327	0.27	0.0329	0.29
9.0	0.0323	0.0323	0.19	0.0324	0.32	0.0332	0.0331	0.21	0.0326	1.78
10.0	0.0327	0.0326	0.12	0.0314	3.75	0.0335	0.0335	0.12	0.0321	4.24

$$\Delta a = [(XCOM - XMuDat)/(XCOM + XMuDat)/2] \times 100.$$

$$\Delta b = [(XCOM - MCNPX)/(XCOM + MCNPX)/2] \times 100.$$

statement [20]:

$$HVL = \frac{\ln(2)}{\mu} \tag{2}$$

The theoretical μ_m values were computed via XCOM program in terms of the weight fraction of the individual element (w_i) based on the following equation [21, 22]:

$$\mu_m = \sum_i w_i(\mu_m)_i \tag{3}$$

The following equations were employed to compute the percentage difference (Δ) of the data according to XCOM,

MCNPX Monte Carlo and XMuDat models;

$$\Delta^a = \left| \left[\frac{(XCOM - XMuDat)}{(XCOM + XMuDat)} \times 100 \right] \right| \% \tag{4}$$

$$\Delta^a = \left| \left[\frac{(XCOM - MCNPX)}{(XCOM + MCNPX)} \times 100 \right] \right| \% \tag{5}$$

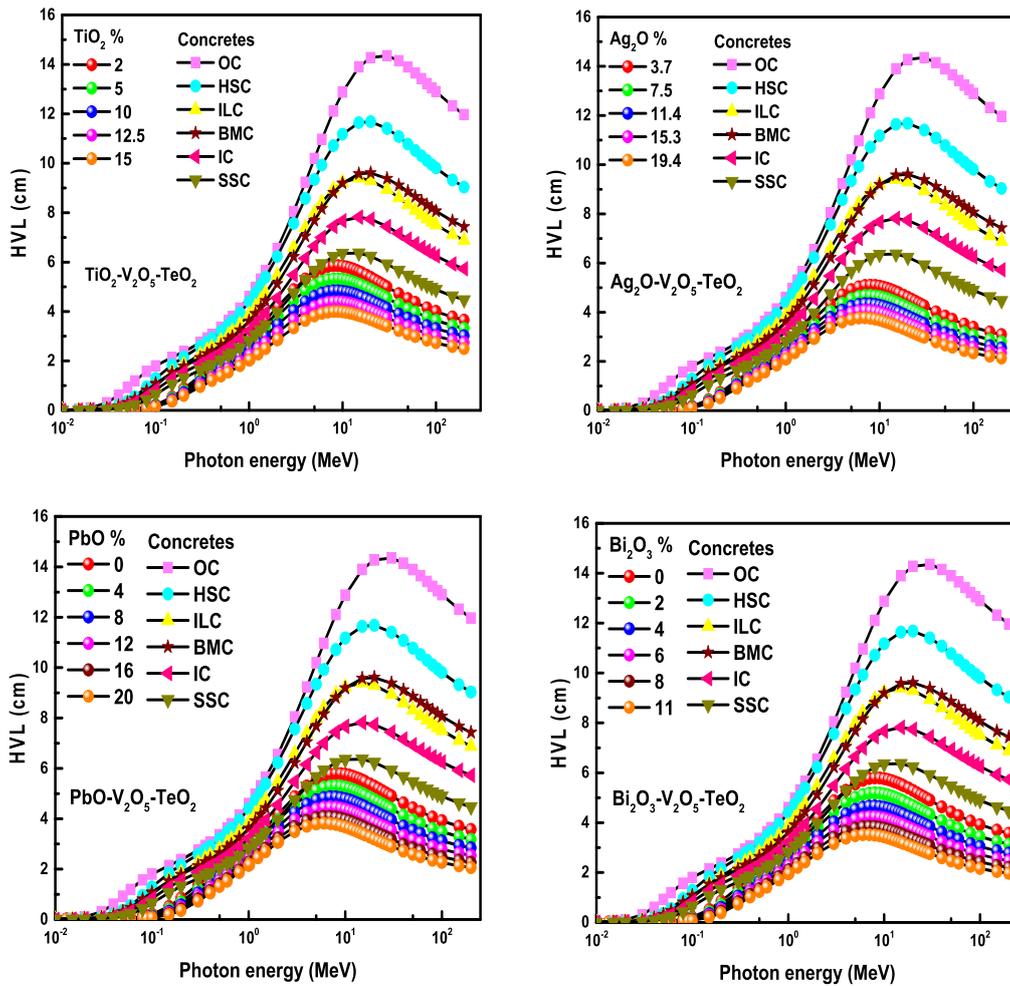


Figure 5. HVL values for VTTi, VTA_g, VTPb and VTBi glass systems with various types of concrete.

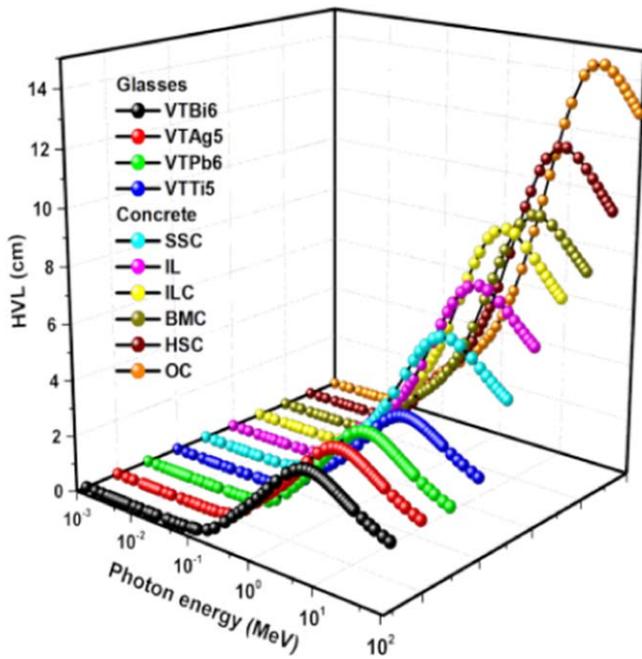


Figure 6. Half value layer for the VTTi5, VTA_g5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples comparable to the HVL values of different types of concretes.

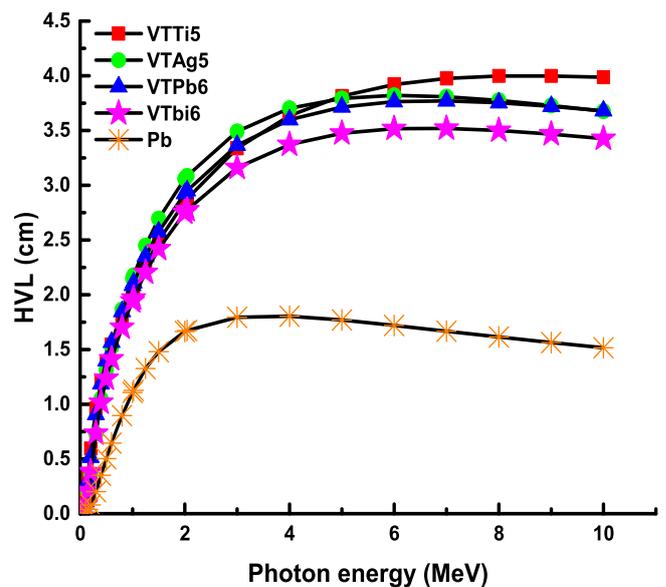


Figure 7. Half value layer for VTTi5, VTA_g5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples comparable to the HVL values of lead (Pb).

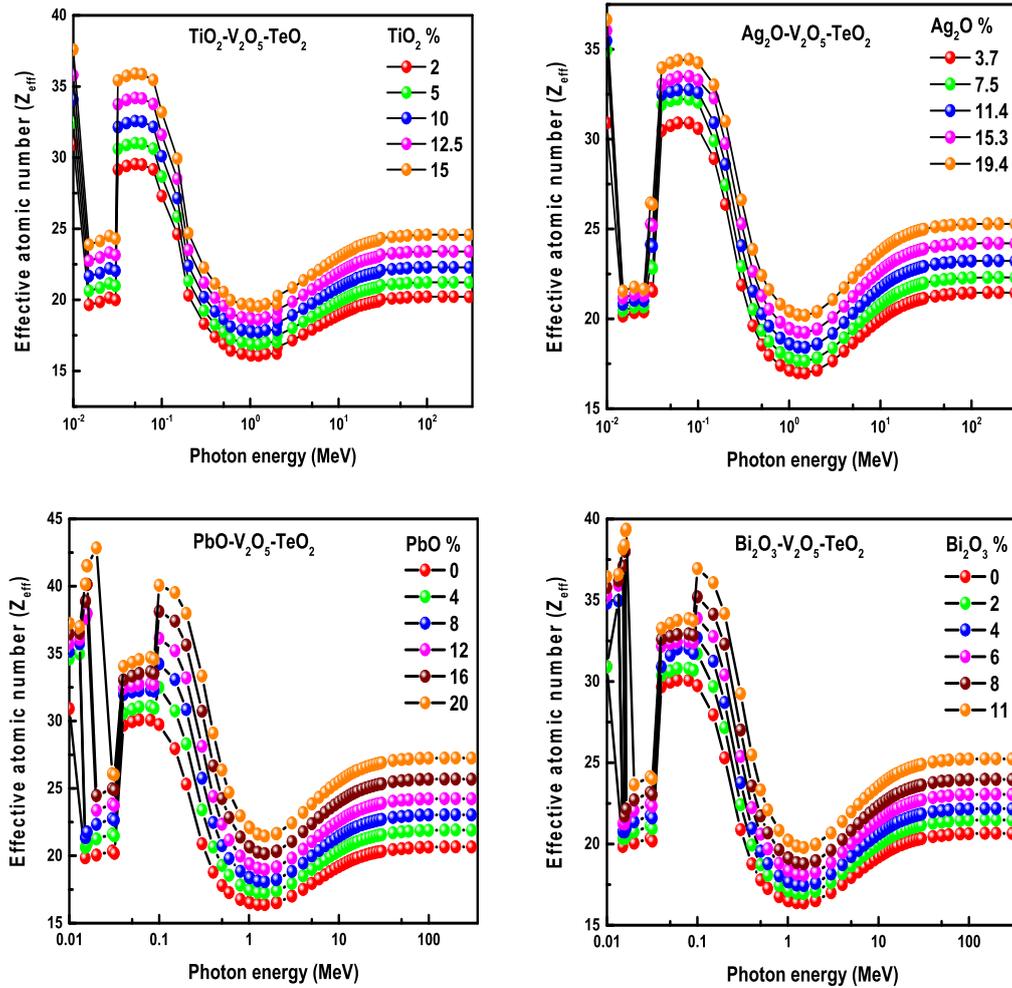


Figure 8. Variation of effective atomic number values as a function of photon energy for VTTi, VTAg, VTPb and VTBi glass samples.

The μ_m values are also used to compute the total atomic cross-section (σ_a) [23]:

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\mu_m}{N_A \sum_i^n (w_i/A_i)}, \quad (6)$$

where N_A and A_i are Avogadro's number, and atomic weight of the individual element. In addition, the total electronic cross-section of the element (σ_e) is calculated using [23]:

$$\sigma_e = \frac{1}{N_A} \sum_i^n \frac{f_i A_i}{Z_i} (\mu_m)_i, \quad (7)$$

where f_i and Z_i are the number of element atoms i proportional to the total number of atoms of all elements in the glass sample. Hence, the effective atomic number (Z_{eff}) of the glass is calculated using σ_a and σ_e as follows [23]:

$$Z_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_e}. \quad (8)$$

Mathematically the electron density (N_{el}) (electron g^{-1}) can be calculated using μ_m and σ_e values as follows:

$$N_{\text{el}} = \frac{\mu_m}{\sigma_e}. \quad (9)$$

The EABF, ΣR , MCNPX code, XCOM and XMuDat program have been discussed in details in previous works [12, 24, 18, 25–28].

Results and discussions

Figures 2(A)–(D) underlines the μ_m values for photon energies of VTTi, VTAg, VTPb, and VTBi glass systems. It is clear that the value of μ_m is a maximum in the low photon energy 0.1 MeV for the whole glass series. With 0.015 MeV of an incident photon, where the predominant is the photoelectric effect (PE), the values of μ_m are ranged from 0.7986 to 0.7992 g cm^{-2} for VTTi glasses, from 0.8818 to 1.079 g cm^{-2} for VTAg glasses, from 0.8346 to 1.8210 g cm^{-2} for VTPb glasses and from 0.8346 to 1.4640 g cm^{-2} for VTBi glasses. Therefore, the μ_m values for the whole glasses decrement fast with an increment of incident photon energy. As the energy was ranged from 0.3 to 3 MeV, wherever Compton effect is the predominant process, the magnitudes of μ_m of all glass samples differ in a slight range. As the incident photon energy exceeds 3 MeV, the μ_m values for the whole explored glass samples performs similarity and can be treated as a constant,

Table 3. Effective atomic number for all glass samples.

<i>E</i> (MeV)	VTTi1	VTTi2	VTTi3	VTTi4	VTTi5	VTAgi1	VTAgi2	VTAgi3	VTAgi4	VTAgi5
0.010	30.92	32.47	34.09	35.80	37.59	30.90	34.95	35.47	36.04	36.65
0.015	19.65	20.63	21.67	22.75	23.89	20.15	20.45	20.80	21.16	21.55
0.020	19.85	20.85	21.89	22.98	24.13	20.35	20.66	21.02	21.37	21.77
0.030	19.99	20.99	22.04	23.14	24.30	21.68	22.94	24.14	25.28	26.45
0.032	29.15	30.61	32.14	33.75	35.43	21.54	22.81	24.04	25.19	26.36
0.040	29.41	30.88	32.42	34.04	35.75	30.48	31.91	32.48	33.03	33.97
0.050	29.54	31.02	32.57	34.20	35.91	30.75	32.14	32.64	33.30	34.23
0.060	29.50	30.98	32.53	34.15	35.86	30.90	32.22	32.74	33.45	34.38
0.080	29.17	30.63	32.16	33.76	35.45	30.89	32.22	32.75	33.49	34.43
0.100	27.30	28.67	30.10	31.61	33.19	30.60	32.05	32.60	33.28	34.25
0.150	24.62	25.85	27.15	28.50	29.93	28.92	29.90	30.91	32.29	33.02
0.200	20.32	21.33	22.40	23.52	24.69	26.37	27.45	28.60	29.76	30.99
0.300	18.32	19.24	20.20	21.21	22.27	21.89	22.92	24.08	25.29	26.62
0.400	17.40	18.27	19.18	20.14	21.15	19.62	20.52	21.54	22.63	23.86
0.500	16.91	17.76	18.64	19.58	20.56	18.55	19.36	20.28	21.28	22.42
0.600	16.44	17.26	18.12	19.03	19.98	17.97	18.74	19.60	20.54	21.62
0.800	16.22	17.03	17.88	18.77	19.71	17.41	18.13	18.93	19.81	20.81
1.000	16.20	17.01	17.86	18.76	19.70	17.15	17.84	18.62	19.47	20.44
1.022	16.09	16.90	17.74	18.63	19.56	17.14	17.82	18.59	19.44	20.41
1.250	16.08	16.88	17.73	18.61	19.54	17.00	17.67	18.43	19.27	20.22
1.500	16.21	17.02	17.87	18.76	19.70	16.98	17.65	18.41	19.23	20.19
2.000	16.22	17.03	17.89	18.78	19.72	17.14	17.81	18.58	19.42	20.38
2.044	16.68	17.51	18.39	19.31	20.27	17.15	17.83	18.60	19.44	20.40
3.000	17.16	18.02	18.92	19.86	20.86	17.66	18.37	19.18	20.07	21.07
4.000	17.57	18.45	19.38	20.34	21.36	18.20	18.94	19.79	20.69	21.73
5.000	17.91	18.80	19.74	20.73	21.76	18.66	19.43	20.30	21.23	22.28
6.000	18.19	19.10	20.05	21.06	22.11	19.03	19.81	20.69	21.64	22.71
7.000	18.42	19.34	20.31	21.33	22.39	19.33	20.13	21.02	21.98	23.05
8.000	18.62	19.55	20.53	21.55	22.63	19.58	20.39	21.30	22.26	23.33
9.000	18.79	19.73	20.72	21.75	22.84	19.79	20.61	21.51	22.47	23.56
10.000	18.93	19.88	20.87	21.92	23.01	19.97	20.79	21.71	22.67	23.75
11.000	19.06	20.01	21.02	22.07	23.17	20.12	20.95	21.87	22.84	23.93
12.000	19.17	20.13	21.14	22.19	23.30	20.26	21.09	22.02	22.99	24.07
13.000	19.26	20.23	21.24	22.30	23.42	20.38	21.21	22.13	23.11	24.20
14.000	19.34	20.31	21.33	22.39	23.51	20.48	21.31	22.24	23.21	24.30
15.000	19.41	20.39	21.40	22.47	23.60	20.56	21.40	22.32	23.30	24.40
16.000	19.53	20.50	21.53	22.60	23.73	20.63	21.47	22.40	23.38	24.47
18.000	19.62	20.60	21.63	22.71	23.85	20.75	21.60	22.52	23.50	24.59
20.000	19.70	20.69	21.72	22.81	23.95	20.85	21.69	22.62	23.60	24.69
22.000	19.76	20.75	21.79	22.88	24.02	20.93	21.78	22.70	23.69	24.78
24.000	19.82	20.81	21.85	22.94	24.09	21.00	21.85	22.77	23.75	24.85
26.000	19.86	20.85	21.89	22.99	24.14	21.06	21.90	22.83	23.81	24.91
28.000	19.90	20.89	21.94	23.04	24.19	21.10	21.95	22.87	23.86	24.95
30.000	20.02	21.02	22.08	23.18	24.34	21.14	21.99	22.91	23.89	24.99
40.000	20.09	21.10	22.15	23.26	24.42	21.26	22.12	23.05	24.03	25.12
50.000	20.13	21.14	22.19	23.30	24.47	21.33	22.18	23.11	24.10	25.18
60.000	20.18	21.19	22.25	23.36	24.53	21.37	22.22	23.15	24.13	25.22
80.000	20.20	21.21	22.27	23.38	24.55	21.42	22.27	23.20	24.18	25.26
100.00	20.22	21.23	22.29	23.41	24.58	21.44	22.29	23.22	24.19	25.28

Energy (MeV)	VTPb1	VTPb2	VTPb3	VTPb4	VTPb5	VTPb6	VTBi1	VTBi2	VTBi3	VTBi4	VTBi5	VTBi6
0.010	30.92	34.60	35.17	35.74	36.47	37.24	30.92	30.90	34.80	35.28	35.78	36.45
0.015	19.85	34.98	35.74	36.06	36.51	37.01	19.85	34.98	34.97	35.92	36.20	36.59
0.020	20.05	20.63	21.35	37.60	38.87	40.16	20.05	20.33	20.76	21.25	37.09	38.17
0.030	20.35	20.63	21.34	37.67	38.90	40.15	20.35	20.33	20.75	21.23	21.72	38.39
0.032	20.18	20.86	21.77	37.98	40.11	41.54	20.18	20.45	20.98	21.55	38.00	39.28
0.040	29.68	20.86	21.76	37.98	40.14	41.50	29.68	20.45	20.98	21.55	22.14	39.37
0.050	29.95	21.25	22.33	23.37	24.47	42.84	29.95	20.75	21.37	22.06	22.72	23.65

Table 3. (Continued.)

E (MeV)	VTTi1	VTTi2	VTTi3	VTTi4	VTTi5	VTAgi1	VTAgi2	VTAgi3	VTAgi4	VTAgi5		
0.060	30.09	21.62	22.76	23.84	24.98	26.10	30.09	21.11	21.76	22.46	23.17	24.14
0.080	30.07	21.48	22.63	23.73	24.87	26.01	30.07	20.94	21.60	22.32	23.03	24.01
0.100	29.74	30.57	31.96	32.43	33.04	34.06	29.74	30.38	30.91	32.17	32.60	33.27
0.150	27.95	30.85	32.16	32.61	33.34	34.36	27.95	30.65	31.60	32.34	32.78	33.57
0.200	25.30	31.05	32.25	32.72	33.53	34.56	25.30	30.81	32.01	32.44	32.89	33.76
0.300	20.89	31.10	32.28	32.77	33.66	34.72	20.89	30.81	32.02	32.46	32.93	33.87
0.400	18.77	30.94	32.21	32.70	33.53	34.58	18.77	30.69	31.73	32.39	32.86	33.74
0.500	17.79	32.49	34.23	36.14	38.13	40.07	17.79	31.71	32.69	33.89	35.20	36.95
0.600	17.27	30.75	33.07	35.21	37.41	39.54	17.27	29.69	31.24	32.77	34.13	36.08
0.800	16.76	28.31	30.85	33.20	35.63	37.99	16.76	27.16	28.71	30.41	32.30	34.18
1.000	16.52	23.39	25.75	28.11	30.72	33.34	16.52	22.42	23.78	25.39	27.01	29.25
1.022	16.51	20.64	22.47	24.40	26.67	29.10	16.51	19.93	20.96	22.23	23.57	25.48
1.250	16.39	19.28	20.75	22.33	24.25	26.36	16.39	18.72	19.56	20.60	21.72	23.33
1.500	16.37	18.54	19.80	21.16	22.84	24.70	16.37	18.07	18.79	19.70	20.68	22.10
2.000	16.51	17.82	18.85	19.97	21.38	22.96	16.51	17.44	18.04	18.81	19.64	20.83
2.044	16.52	17.48	18.40	19.42	20.69	22.13	16.52	17.14	17.68	18.39	19.15	20.24
3.000	17.00	17.45	18.37	19.37	20.64	22.07	17.00	17.12	17.66	18.36	19.11	20.19
4.000	17.50	17.28	18.13	19.07	20.26	21.61	17.50	16.97	17.48	18.14	18.86	19.88
Energy (MeV)	VTPb1	VTPb2	VTPb3	VTPb4	VTPb5	VTPb6	VTBi1	VTBi2	VTBi3	VTBi4	VTBi5	VTBi6
5.000	17.94	17.24	18.07	18.98	20.15	21.46	17.94	16.94	17.44	18.09	18.78	19.79
6.000	18.28	17.39	18.23	19.15	20.32	21.63	18.28	17.09	17.59	18.25	18.96	19.97
7.000	18.58	17.41	18.25	19.17	20.34	21.66	18.58	17.11	17.61	18.27	18.97	19.99
8.000	18.82	17.94	18.84	19.82	21.05	22.43	18.82	17.62	18.15	18.86	19.61	20.68
9.000	19.03	18.50	19.45	20.48	21.78	23.21	19.03	18.17	18.73	19.47	20.27	21.38
10.000	19.20	18.99	19.98	21.05	22.38	23.85	19.20	18.64	19.23	20.01	20.82	21.98
11.000	19.34	19.37	20.39	21.48	22.84	24.33	19.34	19.01	19.61	20.41	21.25	22.43
12.000	19.47	19.69	20.73	21.84	23.22	24.72	19.47	19.31	19.94	20.75	21.61	22.80
13.000	19.59	19.96	21.01	22.14	23.52	25.04	19.59	19.57	20.21	21.03	21.90	23.10
14.000	19.69	20.17	21.23	22.37	23.77	25.29	19.69	19.78	20.43	21.26	22.13	23.34
15.000	19.77	20.35	21.43	22.57	23.99	25.51	19.77	19.97	20.61	21.46	22.34	23.55
16.000	19.84	20.51	21.60	22.75	24.17	25.70	19.84	20.12	20.78	21.62	22.51	23.74
18.000	19.96	20.65	21.75	22.91	24.32	25.87	19.96	20.26	20.92	21.77	22.66	23.90
20.000	20.05	20.78	21.87	23.04	24.46	26.02	20.05	20.38	21.04	21.90	22.79	24.04
22.000	20.14	20.88	21.99	23.15	24.58	26.14	20.14	20.48	21.15	22.01	22.91	24.15
24.000	20.20	20.97	22.08	23.25	24.69	26.24	20.20	20.56	21.24	22.10	23.00	24.25
26.000	20.25	21.05	22.16	23.34	24.78	26.33	20.25	20.64	21.32	22.18	23.09	24.34
28.000	20.29	21.17	22.29	23.47	24.91	26.46	20.29	20.76	21.44	22.31	23.22	24.47
30.000	20.33	21.27	22.39	23.58	25.02	26.58	20.33	20.86	21.54	22.41	23.33	24.58
40.000	20.46	21.35	22.48	23.67	25.12	26.67	20.46	20.95	21.63	22.50	23.41	24.68
50.000	20.53	21.42	22.55	23.74	25.19	26.74	20.53	21.01	21.70	22.57	23.48	24.75
60.000	20.57	21.48	22.61	23.80	25.25	26.81	20.57	21.07	21.76	22.63	23.55	24.81
80.000	20.62	21.53	22.66	23.85	25.30	26.86	20.62	21.12	21.80	22.68	23.59	24.86
100.000	20.64	21.57	22.70	23.89	25.34	26.91	20.64	21.15	21.84	22.72	23.63	24.90

that may stem from the process of pair production (PP) is the dominance [13]. Based on figures 2(A)–(D); the μ_m values increase as the contents of TiO₂ changes from 2 to 15 mol% in VTTi glass system, Ag₂O changes from 3.7 to 19.4 mol% in VTAgi, PbO changes from 0 to 20 mol% in VTPb glass system and Bi₂O₃ changes from 0 to 11 mol% in VTBi glasses. Moreover, the presented curves in figures 2(A)–(D) displayed peaks at 4.95, 5.46, 31.81, 88 and 90.53 keV for the k-absorption edge of Ti, Ag, Te, Pb, and Bi, respectively. The collected μ_m values according to XCOM data are compared

with the gathered data from MCNPX code (version 2.4.0) and XMuDat software as shown in figures 2(A)–(D). The calculated values of μ_m according XCOM data, MCNPX code (version 2.4.0), XMuDat and their percentage difference are listed in table 2 and as shown in figure 3.

The analysis of the whole glass systems revealed specific glasses had the highest values of μ_m according to figure 3. These glasses are VTTi5, VTAgi5, VTPb6 and VTBi6, respectively. The values maximum of μ_m these glasses are compared to the values of μ_m for OC, hematite-serpentine

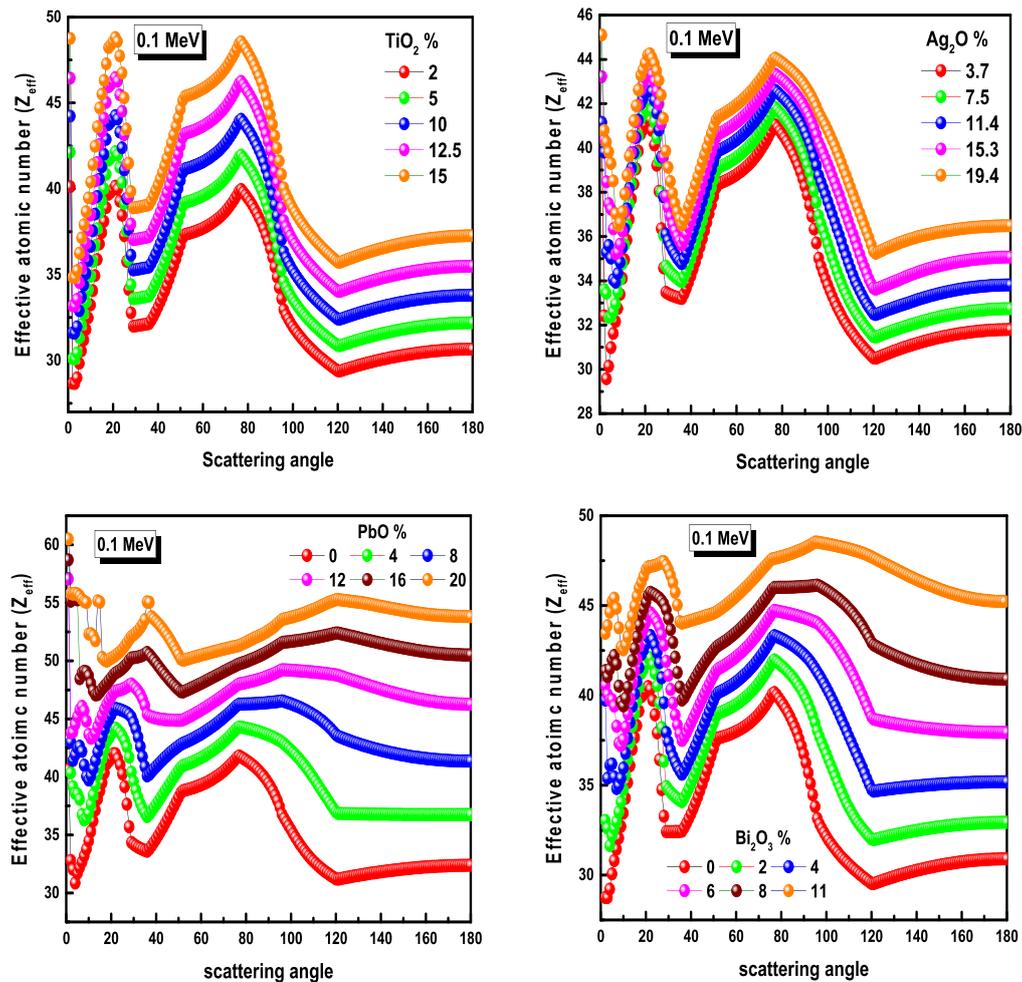


Figure 9. The variation in effective atomic numbers with scattering angles at 0.1.

(HSC), ilmenite-limonite (ILC), basalt-magnetite (BMC), ilmenite (IC), and steel-scrap (SSC) [19]. As shown in figure 4, the lowest μ_m values are recorded for OC while the highest values are recorded for the VTBi6 glass sample. That underlines the outperforming radiation shielding effectiveness of VTBi6 glass samples compared to the other investigated mentioned materials.

As shown in figure 5, the HVL results of the studied glass systems increase up to its maximum around (9 MeV) and then decrease as the photon energy increases. The HVL values of all glass samples are lower than for OC, HSC, ILC, BMC, IC, and SSC concretes. Figure 6 displays the HVL values for the highest amount of TiO_2 , Ag_2O , PbO and Bi_2O_3 in the studied glass systems. The glass samples that had optimum HVL are $15\text{TiO}_2\text{-}35\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}50\text{TeO}_2$, $19.4\text{Ag}_2\text{O-}24.7\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}55.9\text{TeO}_2$, $20\text{PbO-}24\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}56\text{TeO}_2$ and $11\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}27\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}62\text{TeO}_2$, respectively in order to compare. As depicted in figure 6, when comparing the HVL values of the explored glasses with that of other materials, the lowest HVL values are recorded for $11\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}27\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}62\text{TeO}_2$ glass sample while the highest values are recorded for OC. It means that the $11\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}27\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}62\text{TeO}_2$ glass sample shows better radiation shielding capability compared to further explored glasses and materials. Figure 7 shows

the half value layer of our glass samples (VTTi, VTA_g, VTPb, and VTBi) relative HVL of lead (Pb).

The considered Z_{eff} values for various photon energy levels of the whole glass systems VTTi, VTA_g, VTPb, and VTBi are given in figure 8. The figure implies that all, the whole explored glasses had a high value of Z_{eff} at lowest energy level 0.01 MeV. For the VTTi glass system, the magnitudes of Z_{eff} vary from 20.21–30.92, 21.22–32.47, 22.28–34.09, 23.39–35.79 and 24.56–37.58 for VTTi1, VTTi2, VTTi3, VTTi4, and VTTi5 glass samples, respectively. For the VTA_g glass system, the Z_{eff} values had ranged from 21.45–30.89, 22.29–34.94, 23.22–35.47, 24.19–36.06 and 25.28–36.64 for VTA_g1, VTA_g2, VTA_g3, VTA_g4, and VTA_g5 glass samples, respectively. For the VTPb glass system, the magnitudes of Z_{eff} are varying from 20.65–30.91, 21.89–34.60, 23.03–35.16, 24.22–35.74, 25.68–36.45 and 27.24–37.24 for VTPb1, VTPb2, VTPb3, VTPb4, VTPb5 and VTPb6 glass samples, respectively. For the VTBi glass system, the magnitudes of Z_{eff} are varying from 20.65–30.91, 21.47–30.89, 22.16–34.79, 23.05–35.28, 23.96–35.78 and 25.23–36.44 for VTBi1, VTBi2, VTBi3, VTBi4, VTBi5 and VTBi6 glass samples respectively. According to the preceding data, it is revealed that the magnitudes of Z_{eff} are

Table 4. Equivalent atomic number (Z_{eq}) for investigated glass samples.

Energy (MeV)	VTTi1	VTTi2	VTTi3	VTTi4	VTTi5	VTAgi1	VTAgi2	VTAgi3	VTAgi4	VTAgi5
0.015	21.31	21.30	21.29	21.29	21.28	21.74	21.98	22.24	22.50	22.77
0.020	21.51	21.50	21.49	21.48	21.48	21.92	22.15	22.39	22.64	22.90
0.030	21.81	21.81	21.79	21.79	21.78	23.71	25.25	26.71	28.06	29.37
0.040	35.65	35.64	35.64	35.64	35.63	37.25	38.16	39.10	39.99	40.94
0.050	36.24	36.24	36.24	36.22	36.22	37.83	38.71	39.63	40.52	41.43
0.060	36.67	36.67	36.67	36.66	36.65	38.25	39.13	40.01	40.88	41.78
0.080	37.23	37.22	37.22	37.22	37.21	38.79	39.64	40.50	41.34	42.21
0.100	37.62	37.61	37.60	37.60	37.60	39.15	39.99	40.84	41.66	42.51
0.150	38.21	38.21	38.21	38.21	38.19	39.70	40.50	41.32	42.12	42.93
0.200	38.54	38.54	38.54	38.54	38.52	40.01	40.80	41.62	42.39	43.16
0.300	38.97	38.96	38.94	38.98	38.97	40.40	41.18	41.96	42.68	43.46
0.400	39.19	39.19	39.18	39.18	39.17	40.61	41.38	42.10	42.85	43.60
0.500	39.32	39.32	39.31	39.29	39.31	40.74	41.49	42.24	42.97	43.70
0.600	39.40	39.42	39.39	39.39	39.39	40.83	41.57	42.31	43.04	43.76
0.800	39.48	39.52	39.52	39.52	39.51	40.92	41.63	42.40	43.12	43.81
1.000	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.49	39.56	40.92	41.70	42.42	43.08	43.85
1.500	37.54	37.68	37.67	37.53	37.67	39.21	40.11	41.02	41.85	42.67
2.000	33.51	33.61	33.50	33.60	33.50	35.71	36.76	37.87	38.91	40.08
3.000	30.11	30.17	30.16	30.10	30.15	32.18	33.37	34.64	35.89	37.16
4.000	29.05	29.00	28.99	29.03	29.03	31.08	32.24	33.52	34.88	36.22
5.000	28.50	28.50	28.48	28.52	28.52	30.50	31.72	32.96	34.29	35.63
6.000	28.17	28.15	28.18	28.14	28.17	30.15	31.35	32.65	33.96	35.28
8.000	27.76	27.76	27.74	27.76	27.76	29.72	30.92	32.22	33.54	34.84
10.000	27.57	27.59	27.57	27.58	27.58	29.51	30.75	32.05	33.30	34.65
15.000	27.51	27.51	27.52	27.49	27.51	29.45	30.67	31.94	33.20	34.59

Energy (MeV)	VTPb1	VTPb2	VTPb3	VTPb4	VTPb5	VTPb6	VTBi1	VTBi2	VTBi3	VTBi4	VTBi5	VTBi6
0.015	21.50	22.40	23.20	23.96	24.82	25.67	21.50	22.04	22.51	23.04	23.55	24.25
0.020	21.69	23.16	24.46	25.69	26.92	28.11	21.69	22.53	23.27	24.02	24.79	25.83
0.030	21.99	23.55	24.92	26.19	27.46	28.65	21.99	22.88	23.67	24.47	25.24	26.32
0.040	36.33	37.33	38.09	38.89	39.86	40.85	36.33	37.16	37.76	38.58	39.39	40.38
0.050	36.93	37.90	38.66	39.40	40.36	41.32	36.93	37.74	38.33	39.14	39.93	40.89
0.060	37.35	38.32	39.07	39.81	40.75	41.68	37.35	38.16	38.76	39.56	40.33	41.28
0.080	37.91	38.87	39.61	40.34	41.26	42.18	37.91	38.72	39.31	40.08	40.85	41.80
0.100	38.29	41.61	44.34	46.84	49.31	51.66	38.29	40.31	41.97	43.73	45.38	47.54
0.150	38.87	42.42	45.31	47.92	50.46	52.80	38.87	41.01	42.78	44.59	46.30	48.51
0.200	39.21	42.89	45.89	48.54	51.10	53.45	39.21	41.43	43.25	45.12	46.85	49.09
0.300	39.63	43.50	46.57	49.32	51.90	54.28	39.63	41.95	43.85	45.73	47.54	49.81
0.400	39.83	43.80	46.97	49.77	52.38	54.76	39.83	42.24	44.18	46.10	47.96	50.26
0.500	39.98	44.05	47.27	50.08	52.70	55.08	39.98	42.41	44.42	46.37	48.20	50.53
0.600	40.07	44.19	47.46	50.28	52.92	55.29	40.07	42.55	44.57	46.56	48.38	50.70
0.800	40.13	44.35	47.65	50.50	53.16	55.53	40.13	42.68	44.74	46.75	48.56	50.93
1.000	40.15	44.38	47.74	50.57	53.25	55.64	40.15	42.75	44.78	46.84	48.62	51.00
1.500	38.35	42.61	46.05	49.17	51.94	54.47	38.35	41.05	43.01	45.27	47.16	49.72
2.000	34.33	38.57	42.02	45.13	48.27	51.02	34.33	36.92	38.99	41.23	43.22	46.05
3.000	30.97	34.12	36.93	39.72	42.70	45.59	30.97	32.90	34.61	36.54	38.45	40.97
4.000	29.84	32.60	35.12	37.65	40.38	43.14	29.84	31.58	33.07	34.89	36.69	38.99
5.000	29.29	31.86	34.23	36.60	39.26	41.95	29.29	30.94	32.35	34.04	35.70	38.04
6.000	28.92	31.39	33.74	35.95	38.60	41.22	28.92	30.54	31.89	33.59	35.18	37.42
8.000	28.54	30.87	33.05	35.28	37.76	40.37	28.54	30.08	31.35	32.96	34.53	36.77
10.000	28.34	30.69	32.76	34.91	37.41	39.95	28.34	29.82	31.13	32.68	34.25	36.40
15.000	28.25	30.55	32.59	34.71	37.13	39.59	28.25	29.71	31.04	32.53	34.07	36.18

Table 5. G-P energy absorption buildup factor coefficients (EABF).

Energy (MeV)	VTTi5					VTAg5				
	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>a</i>	Xk	<i>d</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>a</i>	Xk	<i>d</i>
0.015	1.006	0.816	-0.105	8.743	0.168	1.006	1.067	-0.256	7.686	0.230
0.020	1.015	0.340	0.267	13.153	-0.209	1.013	0.312	0.284	14.846	-0.238
0.030	1.047	0.348	0.242	14.772	-0.161	1.034	0.395	0.242	11.833	-0.175
0.040	1.289	0.352	0.147	24.210	-0.153	1.458	0.325	0.113	23.373	-0.062
0.050	1.258	0.172	0.005	10.134	0.017	1.371	0.063	-0.139	8.470	0.112
0.060	1.251	0.140	0.597	14.770	-0.176	1.324	0.028	0.791	14.904	-0.190
0.080	1.282	0.184	0.457	14.154	-0.194	1.303	0.080	0.578	14.046	-0.228
0.100	1.250	0.338	0.270	15.473	-0.144	1.204	0.240	0.351	13.764	-0.182
0.150	1.620	0.360	0.267	13.949	-0.154	1.446	0.303	0.305	14.070	-0.169
0.200	2.355	0.392	0.272	13.895	-0.174	2.177	0.303	0.319	14.013	-0.197
0.300	2.495	0.632	0.135	13.805	-0.088	2.294	0.539	0.168	14.013	-0.101
0.400	2.700	0.781	0.086	13.586	-0.077	2.588	0.687	0.116	13.901	-0.091
0.500	2.681	0.889	0.051	13.481	-0.056	2.620	0.802	0.076	13.893	-0.069
0.600	2.622	0.944	0.034	13.237	-0.047	2.592	0.864	0.055	13.753	-0.057
0.800	2.465	1.006	0.015	12.858	-0.035	2.466	0.942	0.032	13.653	-0.043
1.000	2.330	1.035	0.006	12.514	-0.028	2.342	0.980	0.020	13.538	-0.035
1.500	1.944	1.109	-0.015	11.916	-0.013	1.939	1.088	-0.010	13.487	-0.016
2.000	1.841	1.088	-0.011	10.883	-0.013	1.848	1.056	-0.001	12.617	-0.022
3.000	1.678	1.032	0.004	12.369	-0.022	1.704	0.984	0.023	12.899	-0.044
4.000	1.542	1.016	0.010	14.078	-0.029	1.577	0.950	0.036	13.744	-0.056
5.000	1.455	0.989	0.020	14.148	-0.037	1.517	0.904	0.055	13.944	-0.073
6.000	1.384	0.982	0.023	14.308	-0.039	1.451	0.892	0.062	14.141	-0.078
8.000	1.293	0.959	0.035	14.030	-0.047	1.384	0.876	0.073	14.169	-0.087
10.000	1.230	0.958	0.039	14.303	-0.051	1.316	0.920	0.063	14.340	-0.077
15.000	1.145	0.949	0.052	14.723	-0.059	1.268	0.979	0.060	14.558	-0.074
Energy (MeV)	VTPb6					VTBi6				
0.015	1.004	1.513	-0.525	5.803	0.341	1.005	1.301	-0.398	6.696	0.288
0.020	1.007	0.238	0.407	14.220	-0.448	1.010	0.261	0.317	18.046	-0.292
0.030	1.018	0.364	0.248	12.097	-0.179	1.026	0.324	0.251	18.038	-0.190
0.040	1.455	0.325	0.114	23.387	-0.063	1.441	0.328	0.117	23.458	-0.071
0.050	1.369	0.065	-0.136	8.503	0.110	1.360	0.074	-0.125	8.631	0.103
0.060	1.323	0.030	0.788	14.902	-0.190	1.317	0.038	0.773	14.892	-0.189
0.080	1.302	0.080	0.577	14.045	-0.228	1.299	0.085	0.568	14.045	-0.227
0.100	1.366	0.063	0.654	13.627	-0.311	1.296	0.122	0.563	13.520	-0.304
0.150	1.434	0.151	0.478	13.814	-0.257	1.440	0.205	0.403	13.902	-0.222
0.200	1.570	0.247	0.361	13.879	-0.209	1.693	0.286	0.325	13.932	-0.192
0.300	1.849	0.389	0.246	13.588	-0.141	1.927	0.458	0.204	13.825	-0.116
0.400	2.135	0.519	0.185	13.863	-0.125	2.253	0.586	0.154	13.870	-0.109
0.500	2.171	0.640	0.131	13.877	-0.095	2.343	0.699	0.110	13.871	-0.086
0.600	2.234	0.707	0.104	13.715	-0.081	2.373	0.766	0.085	13.728	-0.072
0.800	2.238	0.802	0.071	13.614	-0.063	2.329	0.854	0.056	13.627	-0.056
1.000	2.189	0.854	0.055	13.524	-0.055	2.246	0.903	0.041	13.505	-0.048
1.500	1.976	0.962	0.026	13.582	-0.041	1.918	1.037	0.004	13.654	-0.024
2.000	1.870	0.976	0.024	13.151	-0.043	1.849	1.019	0.011	13.096	-0.032
3.000	1.717	0.941	0.040	13.238	-0.064	1.717	0.962	0.032	13.147	-0.054
4.000	1.598	0.904	0.055	13.538	-0.077	1.588	0.928	0.045	13.632	-0.066
5.000	1.570	0.834	0.084	13.781	-0.102	1.538	0.876	0.067	13.879	-0.085
6.000	1.507	0.820	0.092	14.015	-0.109	1.473	0.865	0.073	14.094	-0.090
8.000	1.460	0.810	0.103	14.264	-0.117	1.411	0.852	0.084	14.204	-0.098
10.000	1.388	0.889	0.081	14.347	-0.095	1.341	0.909	0.069	14.342	-0.083
15.000	1.364	1.006	0.062	14.364	-0.081	1.300	0.988	0.061	14.493	-0.076

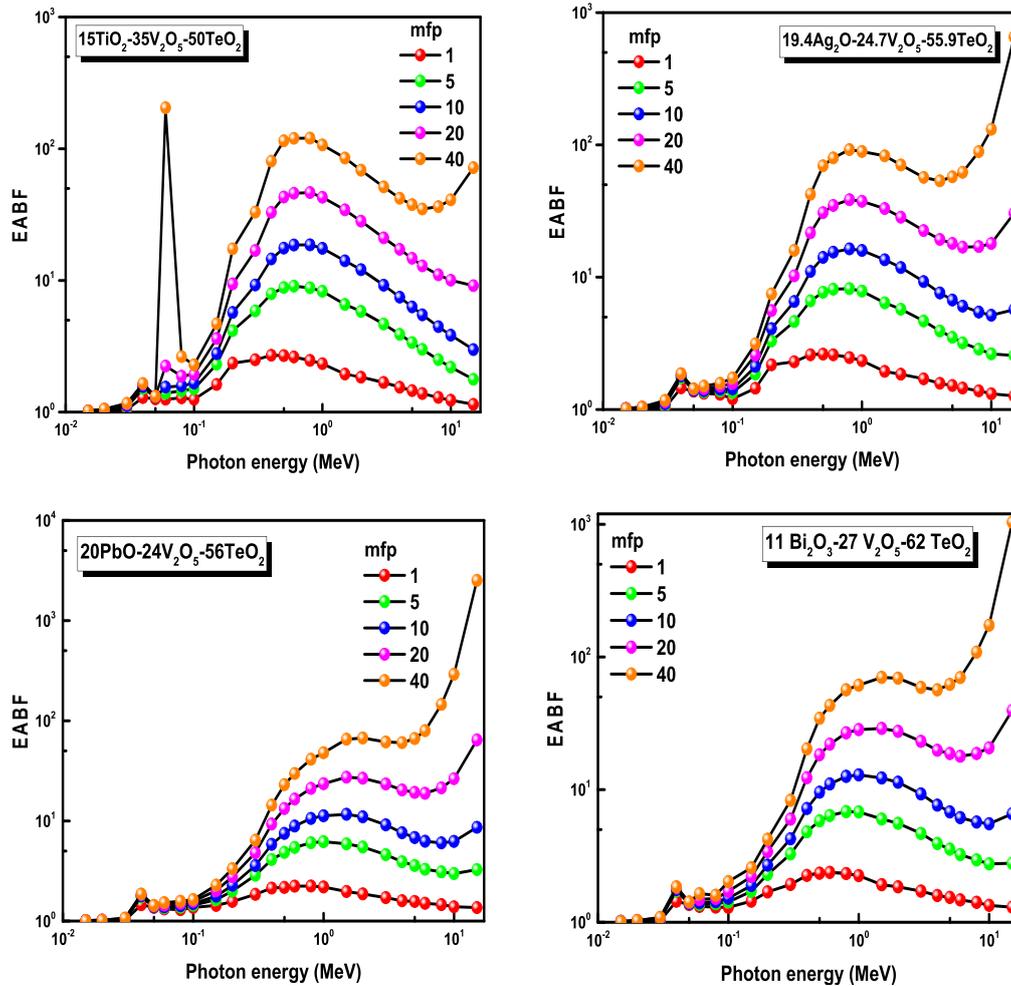


Figure 10. Variation of energy absorption buildup factors (EABF) with photon energy for VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples at different penetration depths 1, 5, 10, 20 and 40 mfp.

varied as the amount of TiO_2 increment from 2–15 mol%, Ag_2O increases from 3.7 to 19.4 mol%, PbO increases from 0 to 20 mol% and the Bi_2O_3 increases from 0 to 11 mol%. Therefore, for the whole glass systems, the highest values of Z_{eff} were found in the VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples among VTTi, VTAg, VTPb and VTBi systems, respectively. The Z_{eff} values for all investigated glasses have been listed in table 3.

As the photon energy comes closer to the absorption edges of elements (Ti, V, Ag, Te, Pb, and Bi) being used in the glasses, sudden changes are observed at Z_{eff} values, that stems from the remarkable changes of μ_m values at the absorption edges of each element. It was proclaimed [29] that there is a clear a satisfied photon energy- scattering angle relation that encourages researchers to calculate the values of Z_{eff} theoretically. Figure 9 indicates the importance of the values of small angles upon the computation of Z_{eff} .

The equivalent atomic number (Z_{eq}) values for all glass samples are listed in table 4. While the the geometric progression (G-P) fitting parameters a , b , c , Xk , and d values for VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 (as examples) glass samples are listed in table 5. The G-P fitting parameters a , b , c , Xk , and d values have been computed and presented in

figure 10 for the significant explored VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples. The Z_{eq} values and the G-P fitting parameters had utilized to compute the EABF values for the glass samples under study. Figure 10 shows the EABF values against photon energy 0.015–15 MeV at different penetration depths for the significant explored glass samples VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi5 as an example. Due to the PE process, the EABF values of glasses are minimum in the low energy. Whereas, at intermediate energy region, the EABF values of glasses increase up to the maximum as the energy increases. This behavior may be attributed to multiple scattering by see At higher energy, there is an increment in the EABF values that is correlated to the PP process. In addition, there are sharp peaks according to the EABF-energy relation. These peaks are attributed to the edges of the K-absorption of the V, Ti, Te, Pb and Bi elements in the explored glasses. As shown in figure 10, the EABF values increase as the penetration depths increase for VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi5 glass samples. Figure 11 displays the EABF values of the studied glass samples at 30 mfp. The significant explored glass samples, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi5 had the lowest EABF values in the energy range 0.015–2 MeV while the

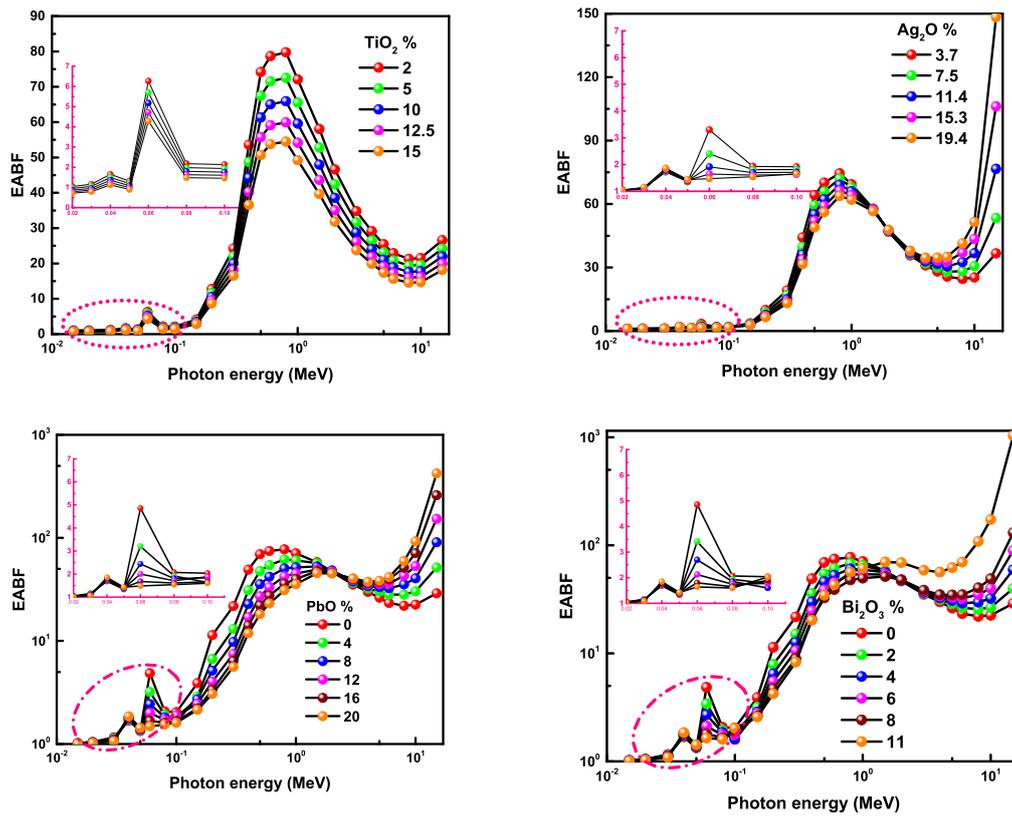


Figure 11. Variation of energy absorption buildup factors (EABF) with photon energy for VTTi5, VTAg5, VTPb6 and VTBi6 glass samples at 30 mfp.

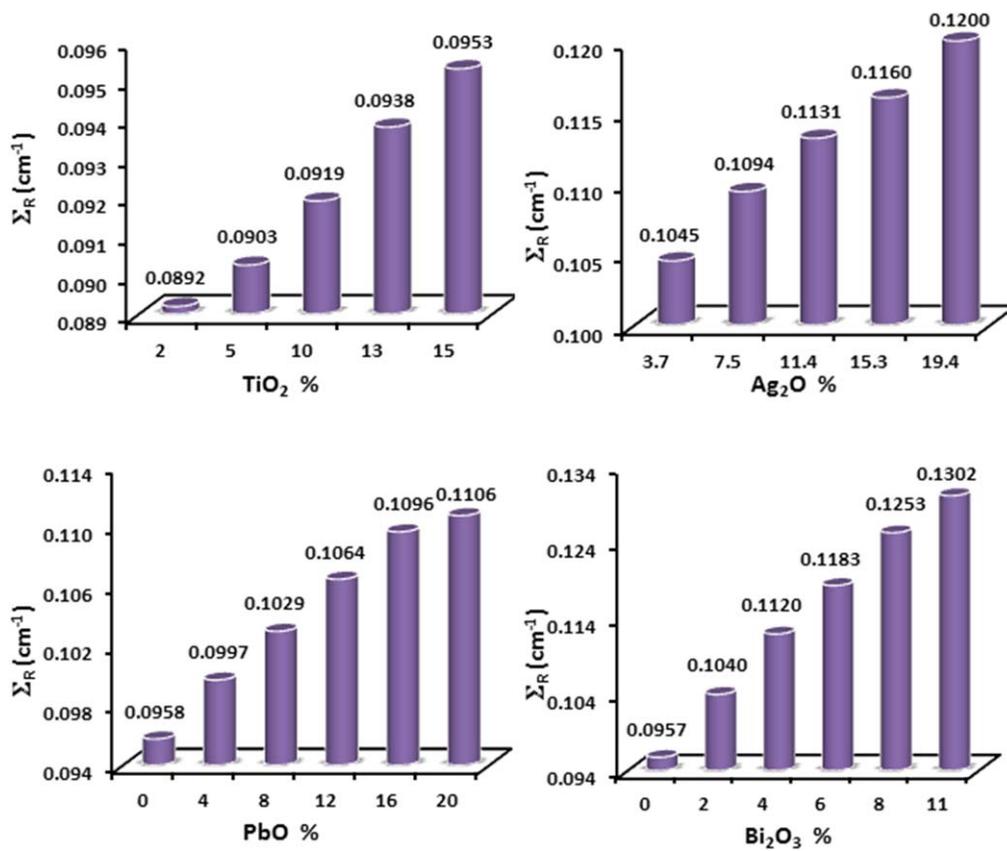


Figure 12. Fast neutron removal cross sections Σ_R for the selected glass samples.

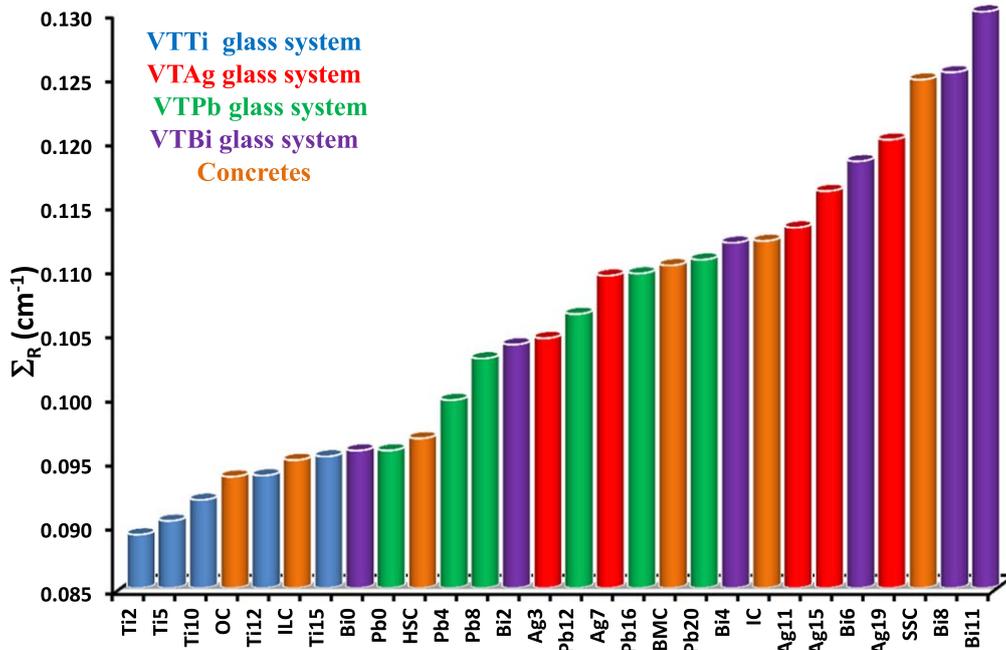


Figure 13. Fast neutron removal cross sections ΣR values for the selected glass samples compared with different concretes.

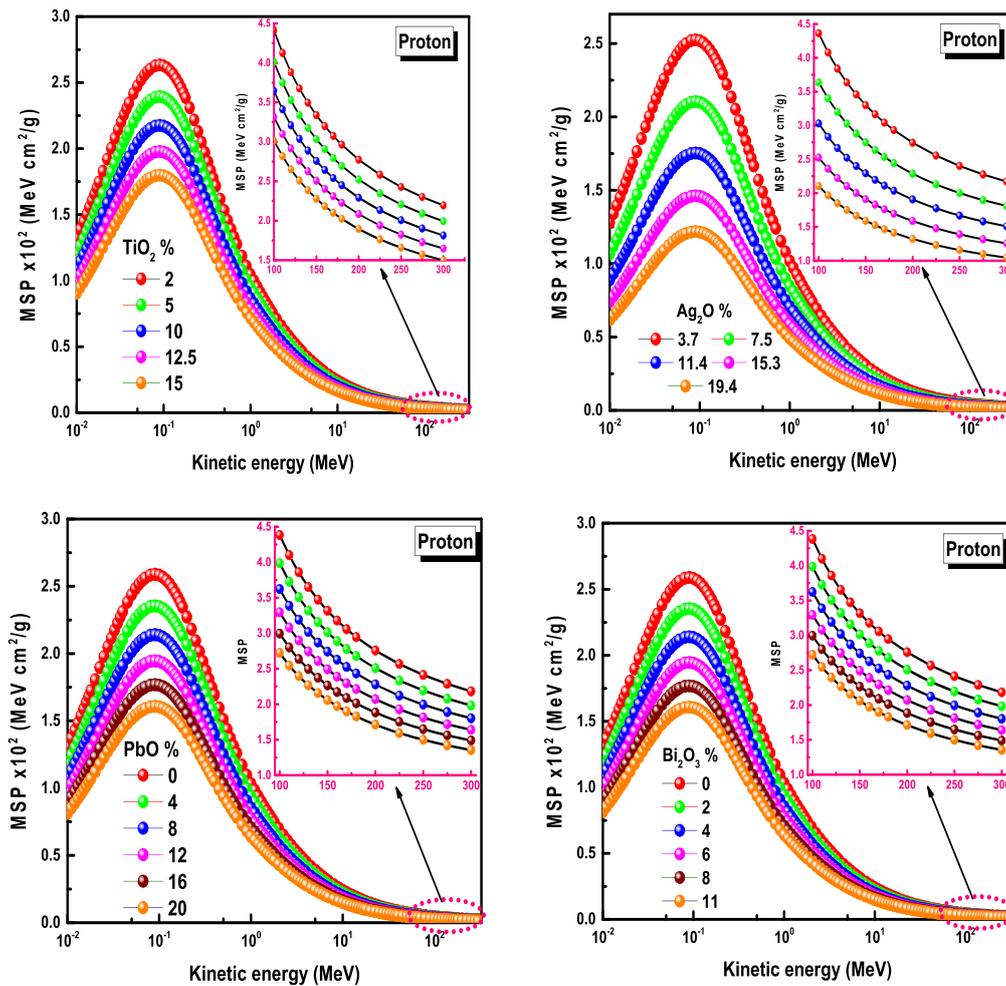


Figure 14. Variation of proton mass stopping powers as a function of kinetic energy for the selected glass samples.

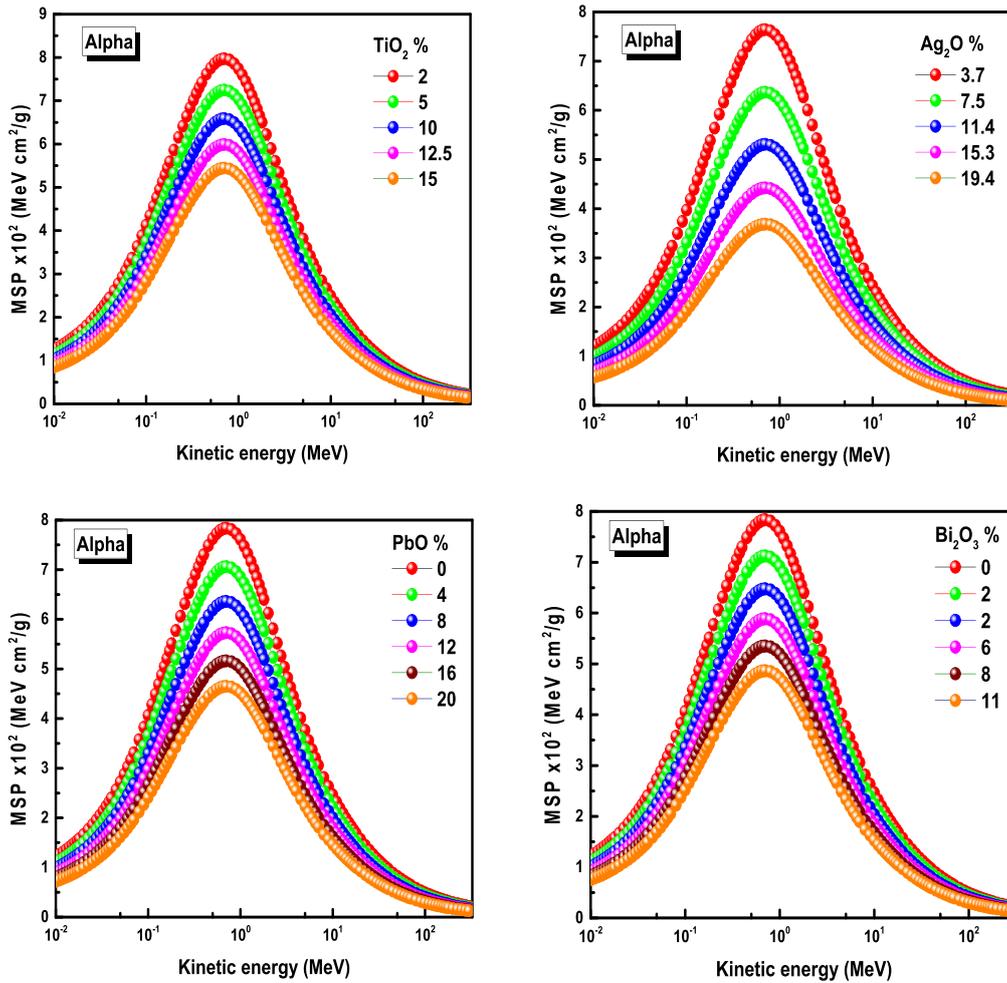


Figure 15. Variation of alpha mass stopping powers as a function of kinetic energy for the selected glass samples.

Table 6. Neutron removal cross-section ΣR (cm^{-1}) for all glass samples.

VTTi	ΣR (cm^{-1})	VTAg	ΣR (cm^{-1})	VTPb	ΣR (cm^{-1})	VTBi	ΣR (cm^{-1})
VTTi1	0.0892	VTAg1	0.1045	VTPb1	0.0958	VTBi1	0.0957
VTTi2	0.0903	VTAg2	0.1094	VTPb2	0.0997	VTBi2	0.1040
VTTi3	0.0919	VTAg3	0.1131	VTPb3	0.1029	VTBi3	0.1120
VTTi4	0.0938	VTAg4	0.1160	VTPb4	0.1064	VTBi4	0.1183
VTTi5	0.0953	VTAg5	0.1200	VTPb5	0.1096	VTBi5	0.1253
				VTPb6	0.1106	VTBi6	0.1302

glass sample VTTi5 had the lowest EABF values in the energy range 0.015–15 MeV.

Figure 12 shows that the neutron removal cross-section (ΣR) values ranged 0.0892 to 0.0953, 0.1045 to 0.1200, 0.0958 to 0.1106 and 0.0957 to 0.1302 cm^{-1} as the amount of TiO_2 , Ag_2O , PbO and Bi_2O_3 increase 2–15, 3.7–19.4, 0–20 and 0–11 mol% in the VTTi, VTAg, VTPb and VTBi glass systems, respectively (see table 6). Figure 13 shows the ΣR values compared to that for various concretes. As shown in the figure, the ΣR values for the whole glass samples are higher than that of OC, except VTTi1 and VTTi2 glass samples. The ΣR values for VTTi1, VTTi2, VTTi3, VTTi4,

VTTi5, VTAg1, VTAg2, VTAg3, VTAg4, VTAg5, VTPb1, VTPb2, VTPb3, VTPb4, VTPb5, VTPb6, VTBi, VTB2, VTB3, VTB4, VTBi5 and VTBi6 glass samples are higher than that of OC, HSC, ILC concretes. Finally, the ΣR value of the VTBi6 glass sample is the highest one compared to the ΣR values of the rest of the whole investigated glass samples, OC, HSC, ILC, BMC, IC, and SSC concretes. This process implies that the VTBi6 glass sample shows the better neutron shielding effectiveness overall the rest of the investigated materials.

In the space where human beings could be exposed to protons and alpha particles, the most appropriate shielding

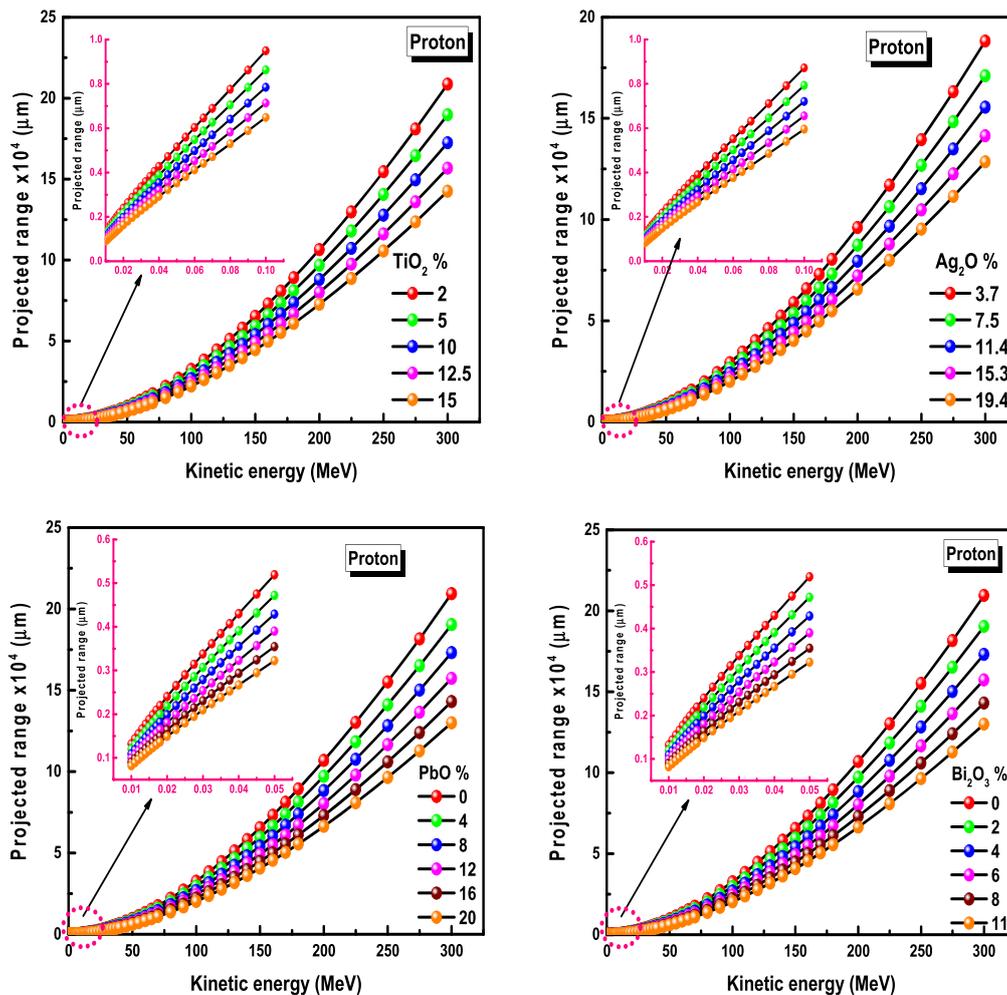


Figure 16. Variation of proton projected range as a function of kinetic energy for the selected glass samples.

materials are necessary. On the other hand, proton and alpha were used in a wide range in Hadron beam therapy. Projected range is a proper feature that can be used to investigate the nuclear radiation shielding and the interactions with various targets at various kinetic energies of protons and alpha particles. The projected range explains the mean value of the depth to which the protons and alpha particles will break through to slowing down to rest [30]. The SRIM code was used in order to calculate the proton and alpha MSP and projected range values for glass samples [31]. Figures 14, 15 show the variations of protons and alpha MSP values for different kinetic energy levels of the investigated glass samples. As seen in figures 14, 15, both the values of proton and alpha MSP increase with increasing the kinetic energy up to maximum and then decrease. Also, we can see that the lowest MPS values corresponding to the high amounts of TiO_2 , Ag_2O , PbO , and Bi_2O_3 in the VTTi, VTA_g, VTPb, and VTBi glass systems, respectively. As shown in figures 16, 17, the values of the proton and alpha projected range increase as a function of the kinetic energy for the whole investigated glass samples and decrease as the amount of TiO_2 , Ag_2O , PbO , and Bi_2O_3 increases from 2 to 10 mol%, from 3.7 to 19.4 mol%,

from 0 to 20 mol% and from 0 to 11 mol% in the VTTi, VTA_g, VTPb, and VTBi glass systems, respectively.

Conclusions

The purpose of this paper is to study different tellurovanadate based glass series in terms of their μ_m , HVL, Z_{eff} , EABF, ΣR , proton and alpha particle MSP and proton and alpha particles projected range parameters. The XCOM, MCNPX code and XMuDat program were used to calculate the μ_m . The results observed that XCOM values are mostly overlaps with both MCNPX code and XMuDat for all glass samples. At the low photon energy level, for all glass samples, both the effective atomic number and μ_m have the maximum values. The values of μ_m , HVL, and ΣR were compared to the values of OC, HSC, ILC, BMC, IC, and SSC concretes. The results underlined that $11\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-}27\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-}62\text{TeO}_2$ glass sample has the highest values of both μ_m , and ΣR while it has the lowest values of half-value layer. The glass systems that have the highest amount of TiO_2 , Ag_2O , PbO , and Bi_2O_3 recorded maximum values of Z_{eff} and minimum values of EABF, proton and alpha particle MSP as well as proton and alpha

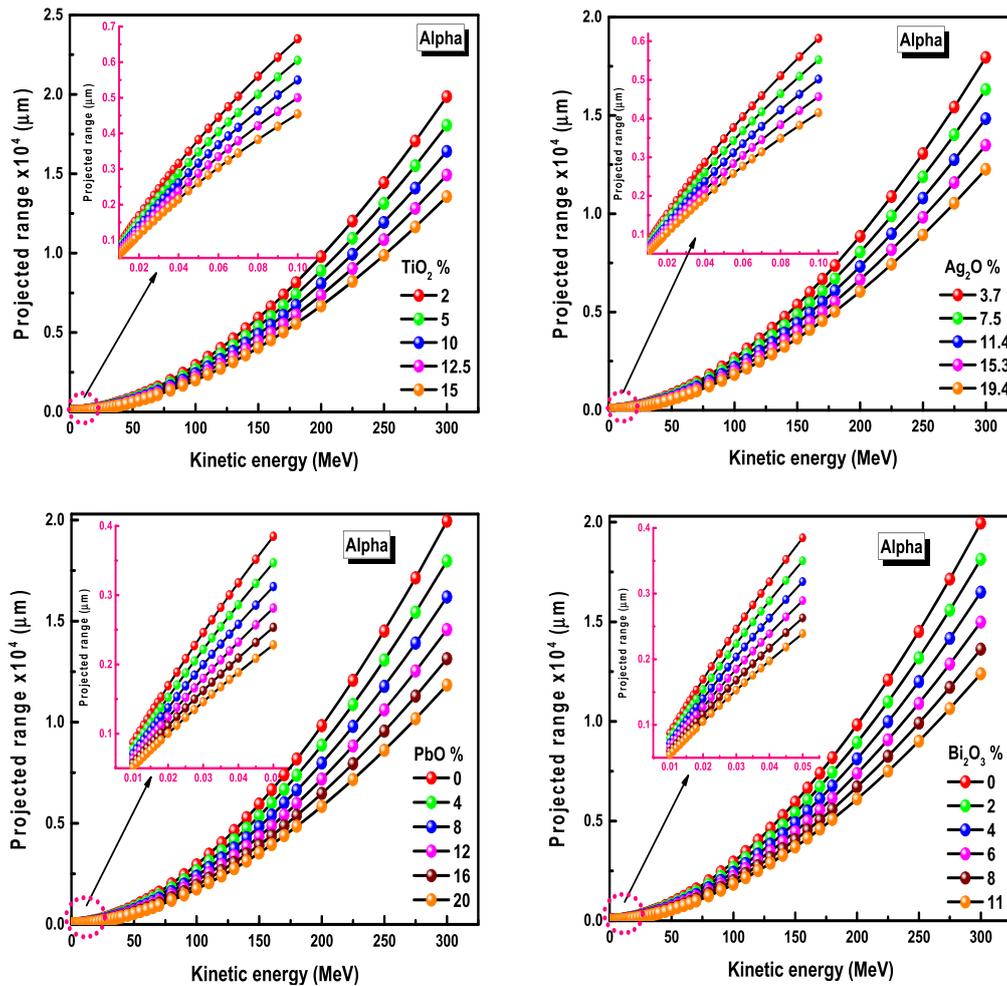


Figure 17. Variation of proton projected range as a function of kinetic energy for the selected glass samples.

particles projected range. This research paper is a valuable and promising with its unique outcomes and contributes to the following research studies focusing on shielding materials.

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