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**РАДІАЦІЙНИЙ ЗАХИСТ, ПОТУЖНІСТЬ ДОЗИ ТА ГАЛЬМІВНА ЗДАТНІСТЬ СИСТЕМИ  
КАДМІЙ - ВІСМУТ - СВИНЕЦЬ - ЦИНК - БОРАТНЕ СКЛО:  
ВПЛИВ ЛЕГУВАННЯ Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**

Скляні системи виду  $(70-x)\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{ZnO}-10\text{PbO}-10\text{CdO}-x\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $x = 0$  до  $20$  моль%) були виготовлені стандартним методом з розплаву та охарактеризовані. Досліджено роль варіювання вмісту легуючої речовини  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  на радіаційне ослаблення, потужність дози та гальмівну здатність запропонованих стекел. Було оцінено різні характеристики захисту від радіації, такі як коефіцієнти накопичення експозиції, константи гамма-випромінювання та потужності дози, а також загальний поперечний переріз ослаблення нейтронів. Рентгеновська дифрактометрія зразків показала їхні аморфні характеристики. Щільність скла була збільшена з  $5,34$  до  $6,95$  г/см<sup>3</sup>, а ширина забороненої зони зменшувалася зі збільшенням вмісту легуючої речовини  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ . Крім того, як величини ослаблення, так і ефективні атомні числа зразків (розраховані за допомогою програмного забезпечення Phy-X) в діапазоні енергій гамма-променів від  $0,015$  до  $15$  МеВ збільшувались зі збільшенням вмісту  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ . Зі збільшенням легування  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  було збільшено ослаблення гамма-променів, гальмівна здатність і поперечний переріз ослаблення нейтронів. Отримана нова скляна композиція є хорошим кандидатом для захисту від радіації.

*Ключові слова:* захист від гамма-випромінювання, боратне скло, нейтронні перерізи, параметри ослаблення.

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**RADIATION SHIELDING, DOSE RATE AND STOPPING POWER  
OF CADMIUM - BISMUTH - LEAD - ZINC - BORATE GLASS SYSTEM:  
INFLUENCE OF Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> DOPING**

Glass systems of the form  $(70-x)\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-10\text{ZnO}-10\text{PbO}-10\text{CdO}-x\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  (with  $x = 0$  to  $20$  mol%) were prepared by the standard melt-quenching approach and characterized. The role of varying  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  doping contents on the radiation shielding, dose rate, and stopping power of the proposed glasses was examined. Various radiation shielding properties, such as exposure buildup factors, gamma-ray constants and dose rates, and total neutron removal cross-section, were estimated. The x-ray diffractometer patterns of the samples showed their amorphous characteristics. Glass density was increased from  $5.34$  to  $6.95$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and the energy band gap was reduced with the increase in  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  doping contents. In addition, both mass attenuation numbers and effective atomic numbers of the samples (calculated using Phy-X software) in the gamma-ray energy range of  $0.015$  to  $15$  MeV were increased with the increase in  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  contents. With the increase in  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  doping, the gamma-ray shielding, stopping power, and neutron removal cross-section of the glasses were improved. This new glass composition was asserted to be a good candidate for radiation shielding applications.

*Keywords:* gamma-radiation shielding, borate glass, neutrons cross sections, attenuation parameters.

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