

Project title:

Theoretical study of radiation induced damage in the microstructure of shielding materials

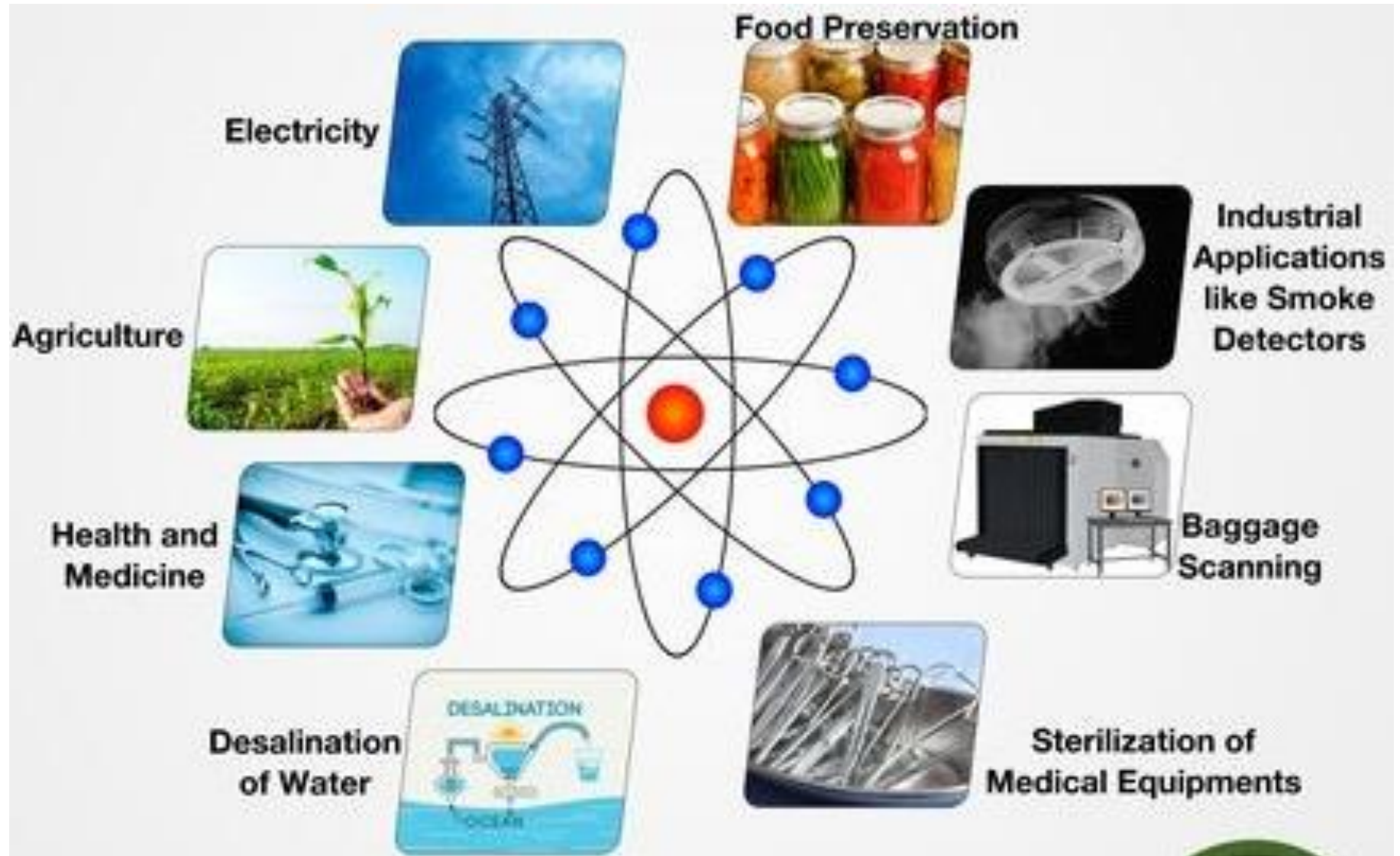
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Assistant Professor
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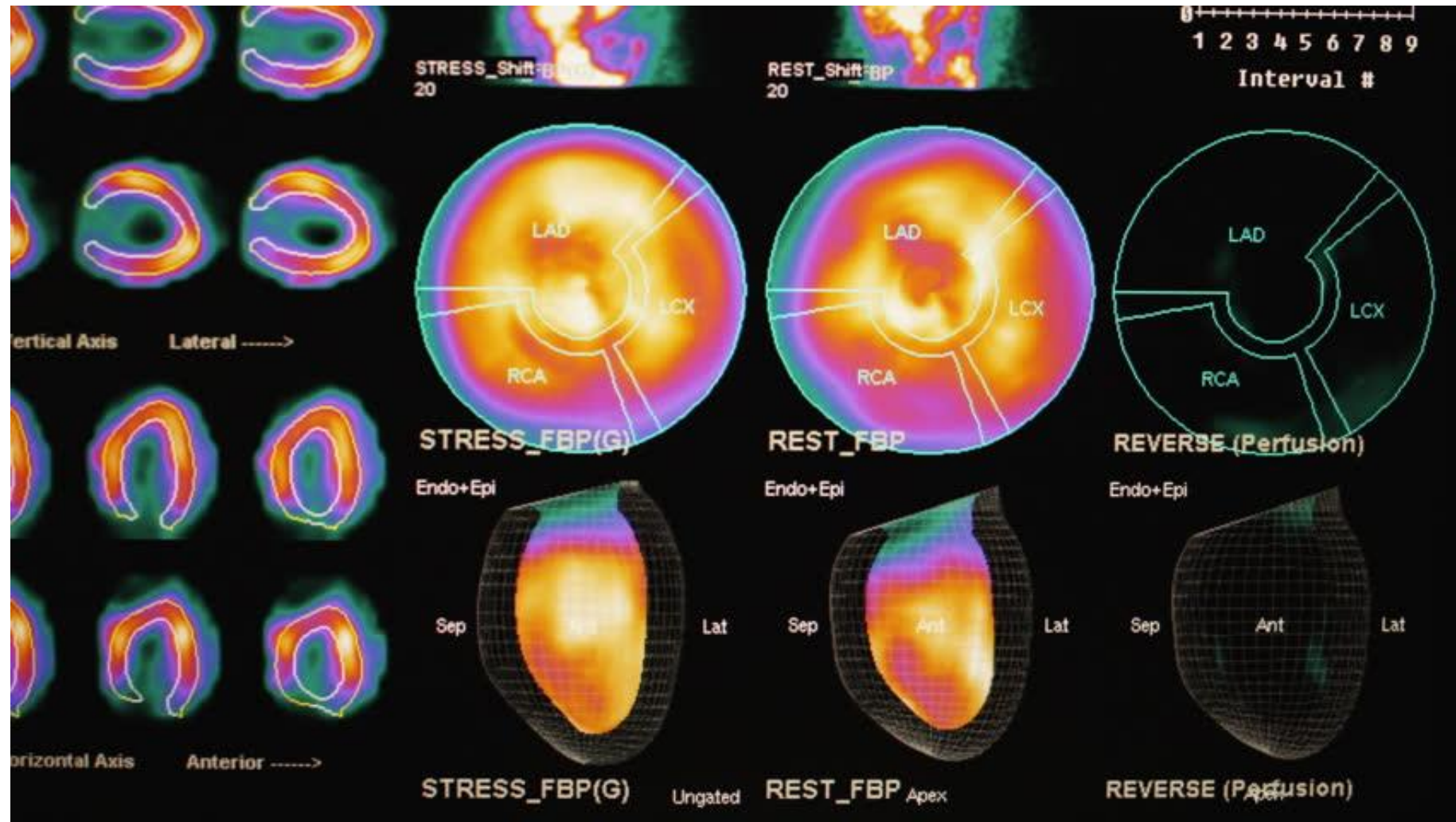
Outline

- ❖ Nuclear technology
- ❖ Research scope
- ❖ Our Proposal
- ❖ Advantage & disadvantage
- ❖ Estimated cost

Application of Nuclear technology



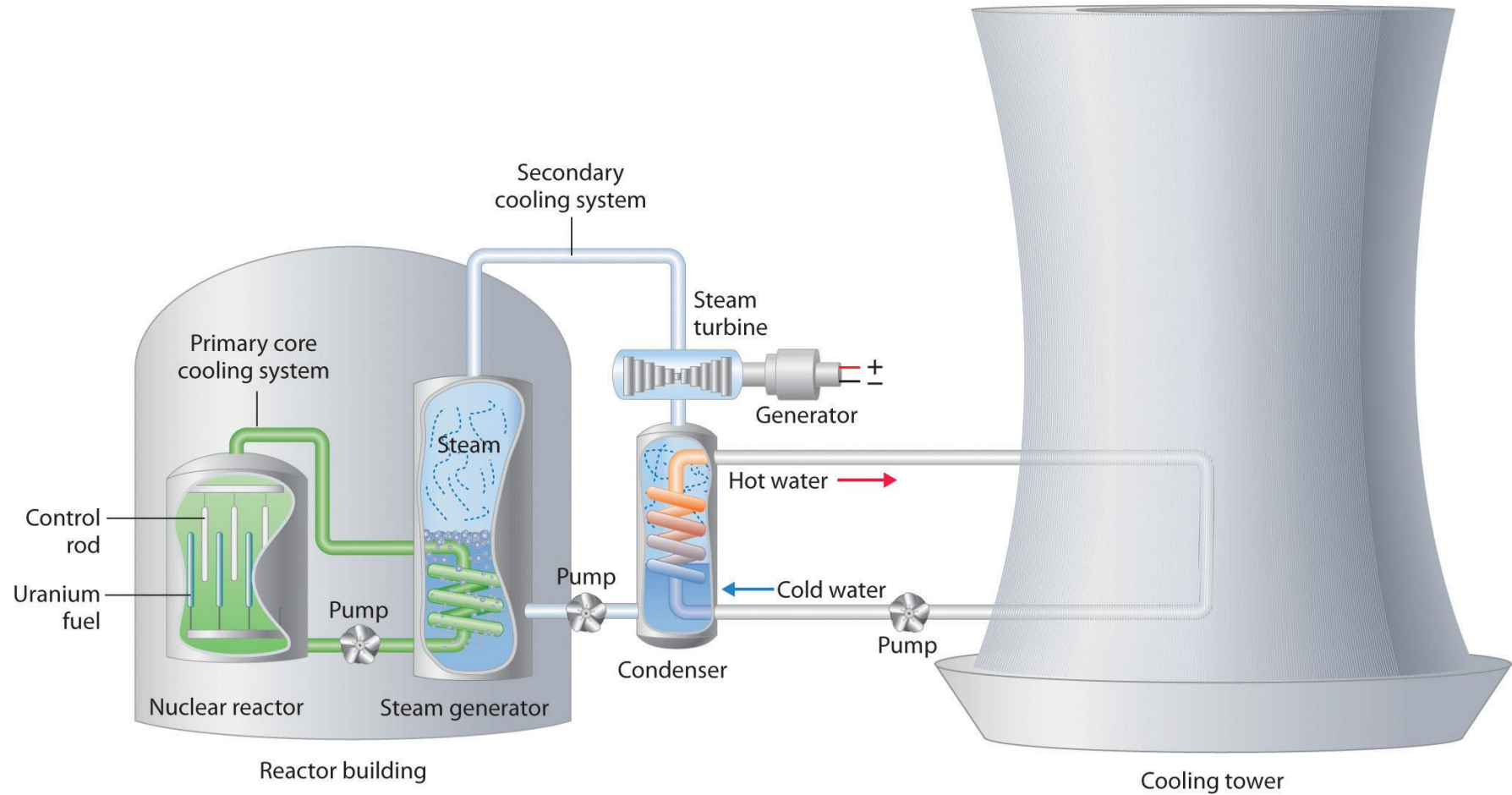
Nuclear technology & Bangladesh



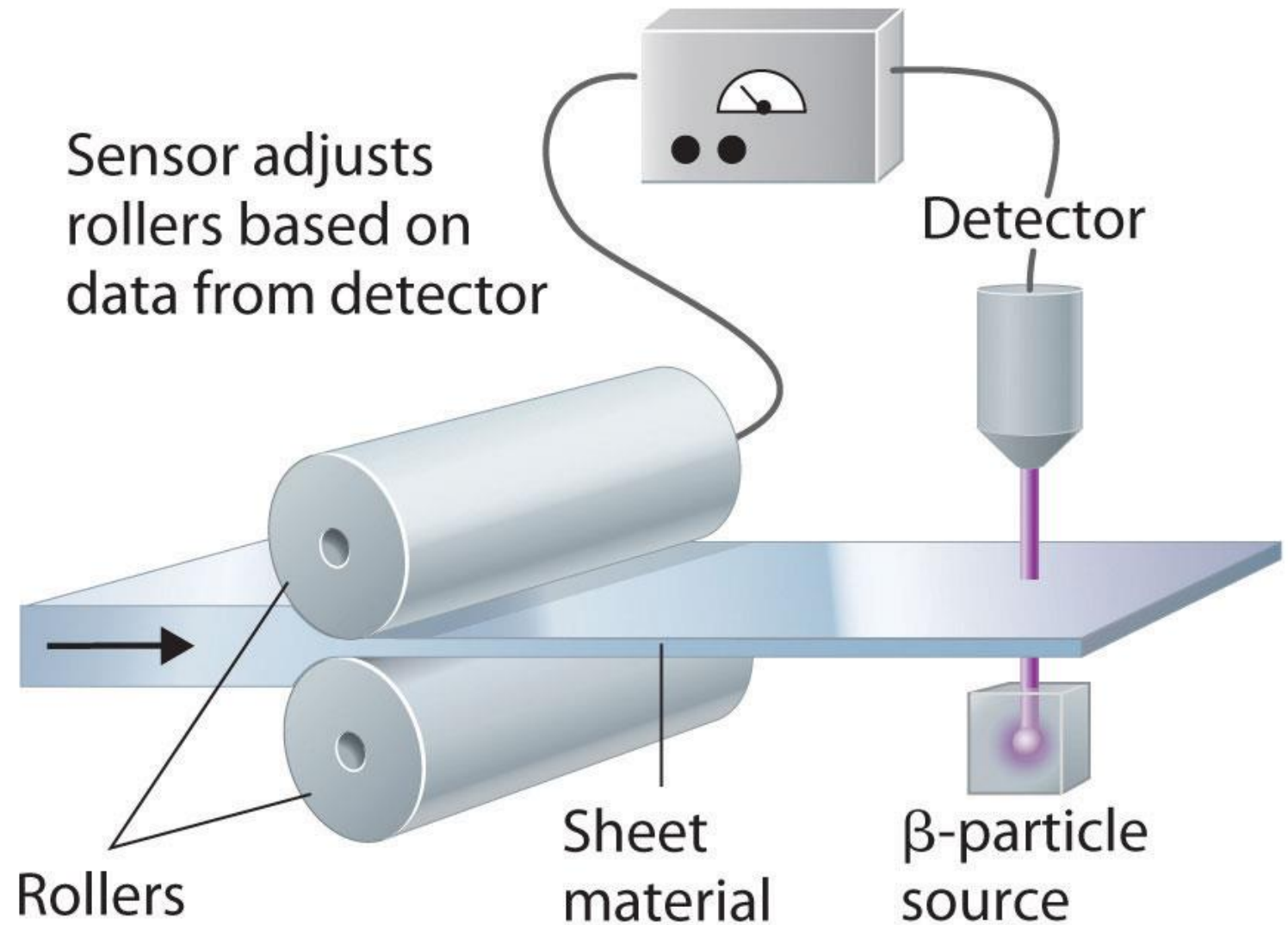
Nuclear technology & Bangladesh

- New varieties of rice through mutation breeding
- Increased crops production three-fold in the last few decades
- Enabled us to achieve food security and improved nutrition

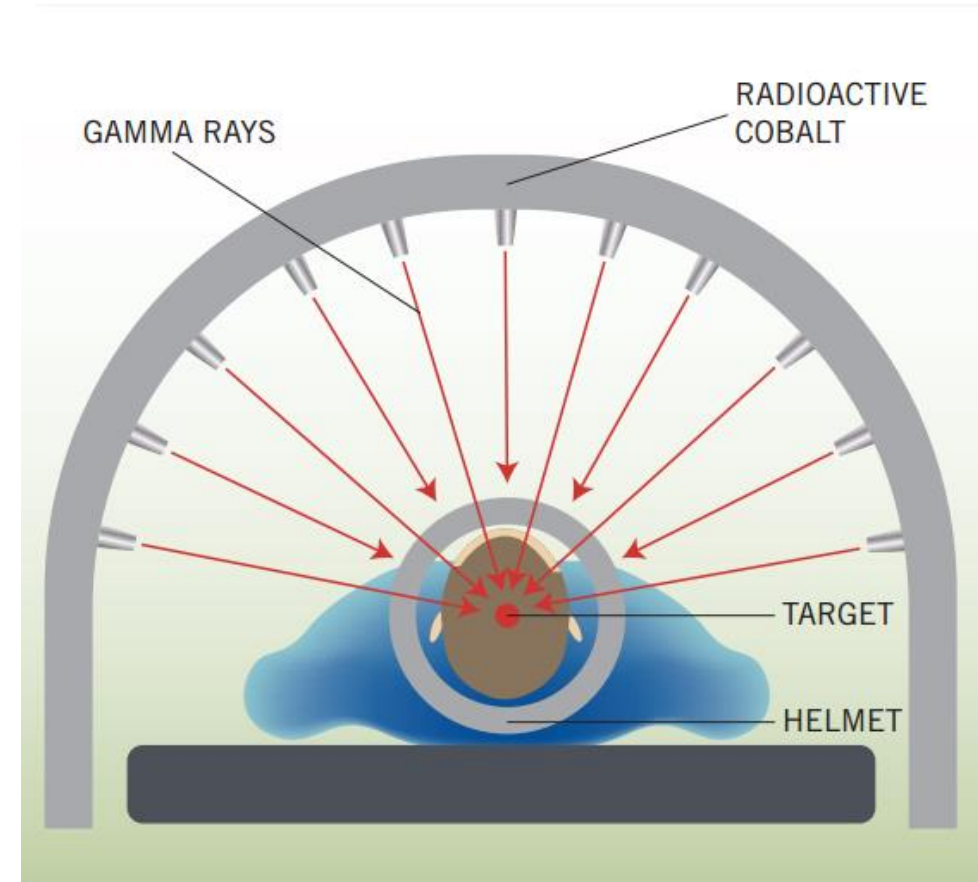
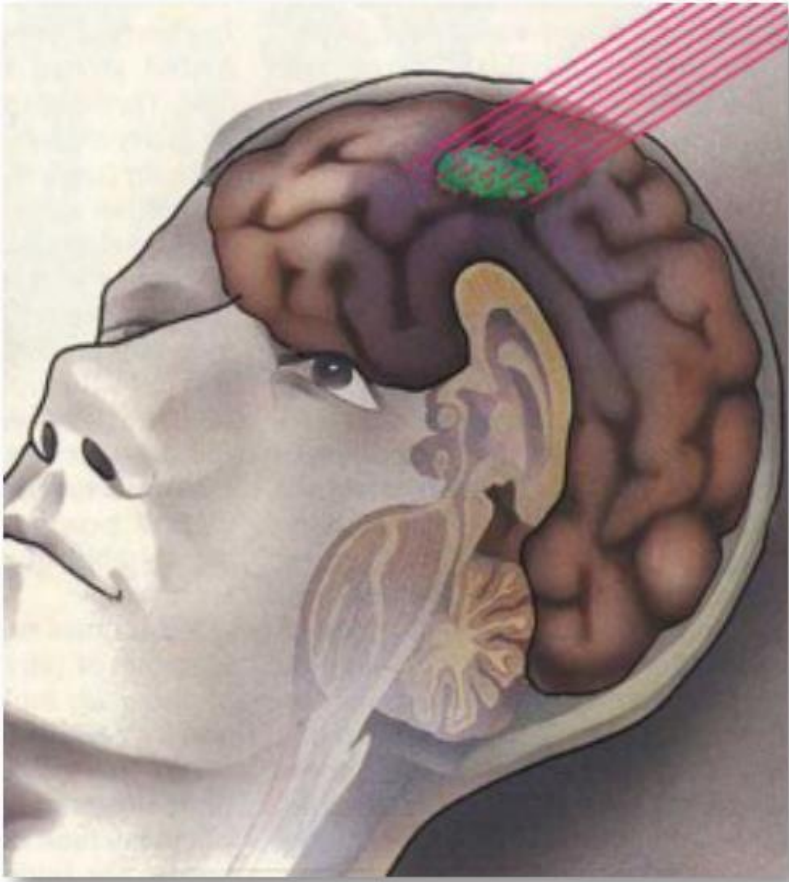
Nuclear technology & Bangladesh



Nuclear technology in industry

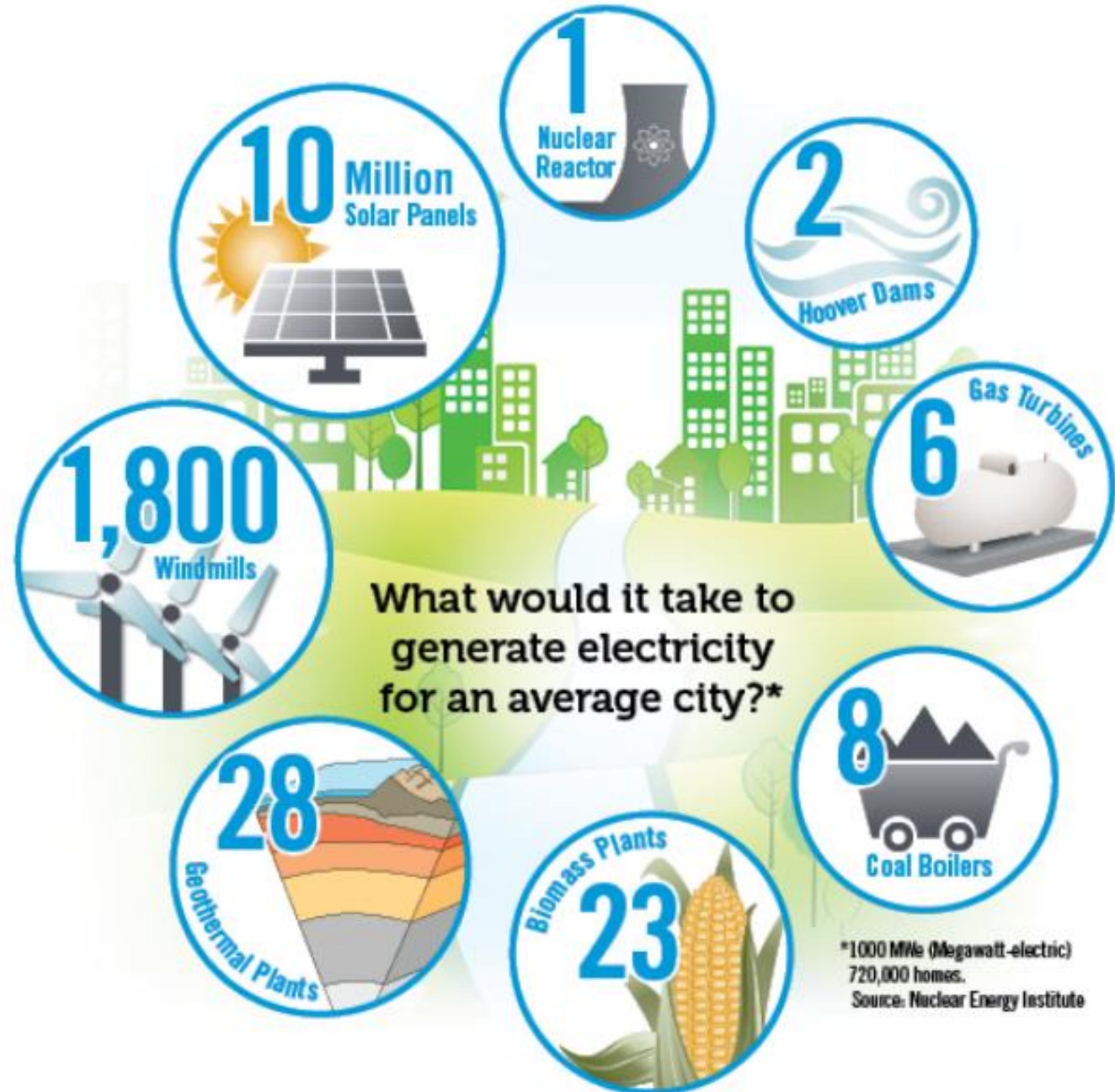


Nuclear technology in medicine



Today, about one-third of all procedures used in modern hospitals involve radiation or radioactivity.

Comparison of nuclear reactor



Source Energy Equivalents

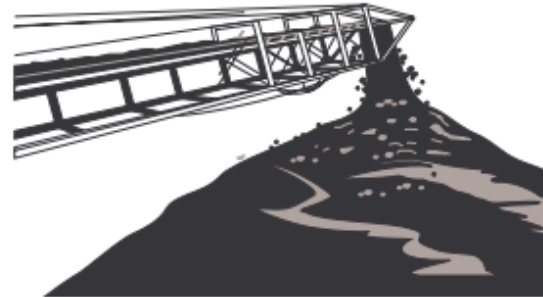
1 Uranium Fuel Pellet, without being reprocessed and recycled, has about as much energy available in today's light water reactor AS...



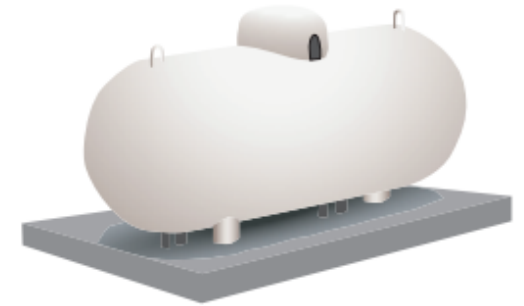
Uranium Fuel Pellet
(actual size)



3 Barrels of Oil
(42 gal. each)

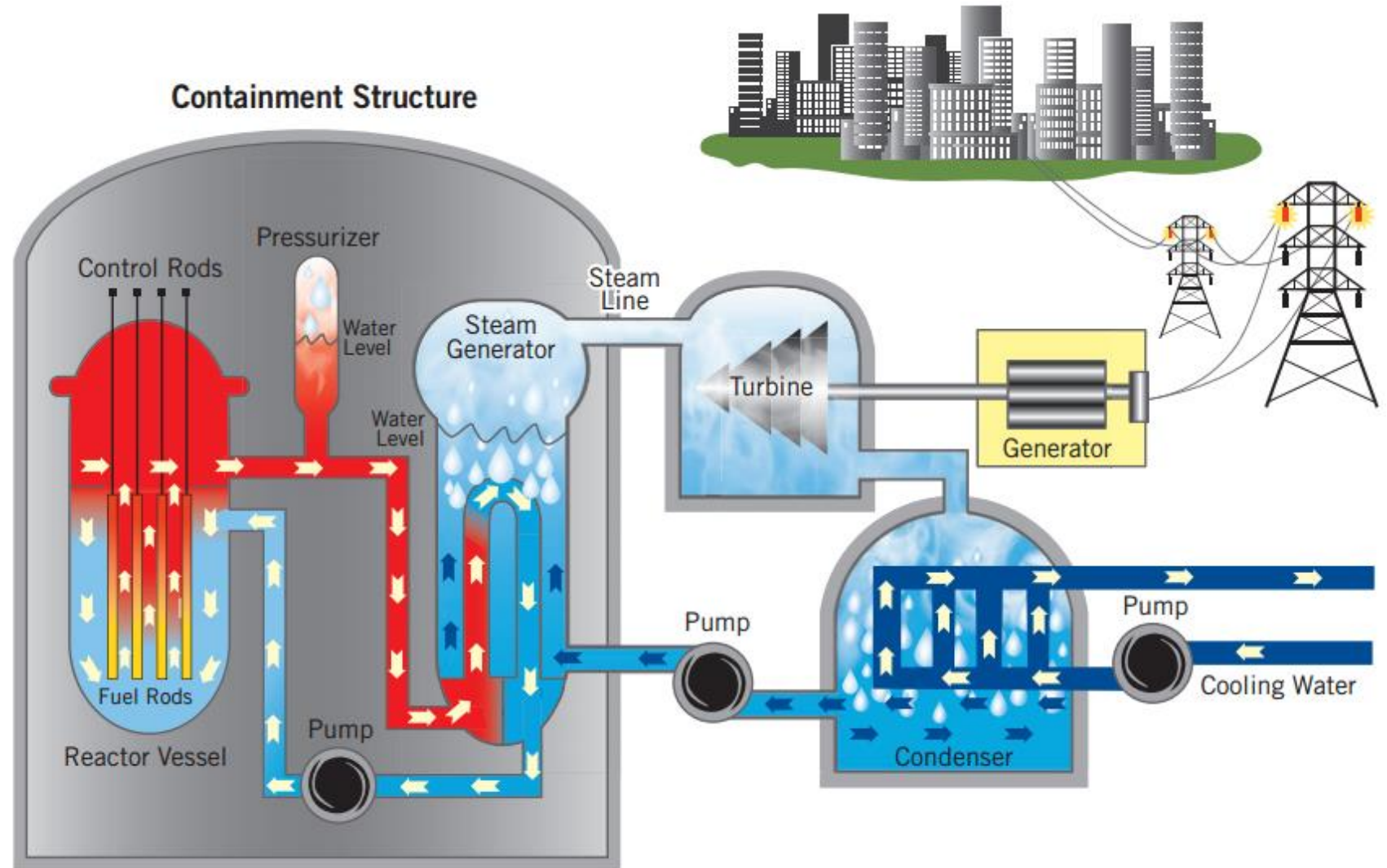


1 Ton of Coal



**17,000 Cubic Feet of
Natural Gas**

Research scope



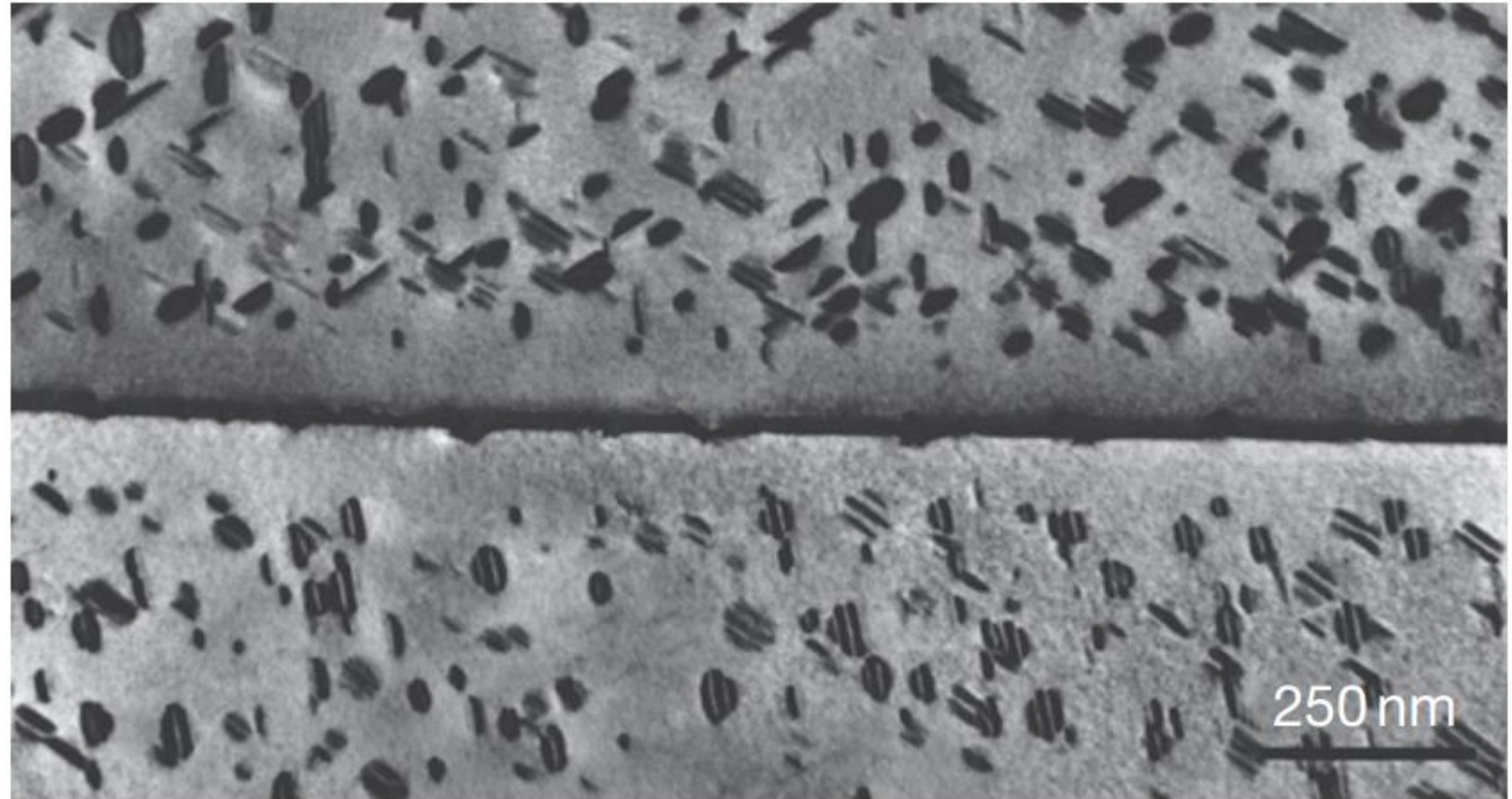
Research scope

- ☐ designing new reactors
- ☐ adding new safety features
- ☐ radiation induced damage in materials
- ☐ designing fuel elements
- ☐ radioactive waste management

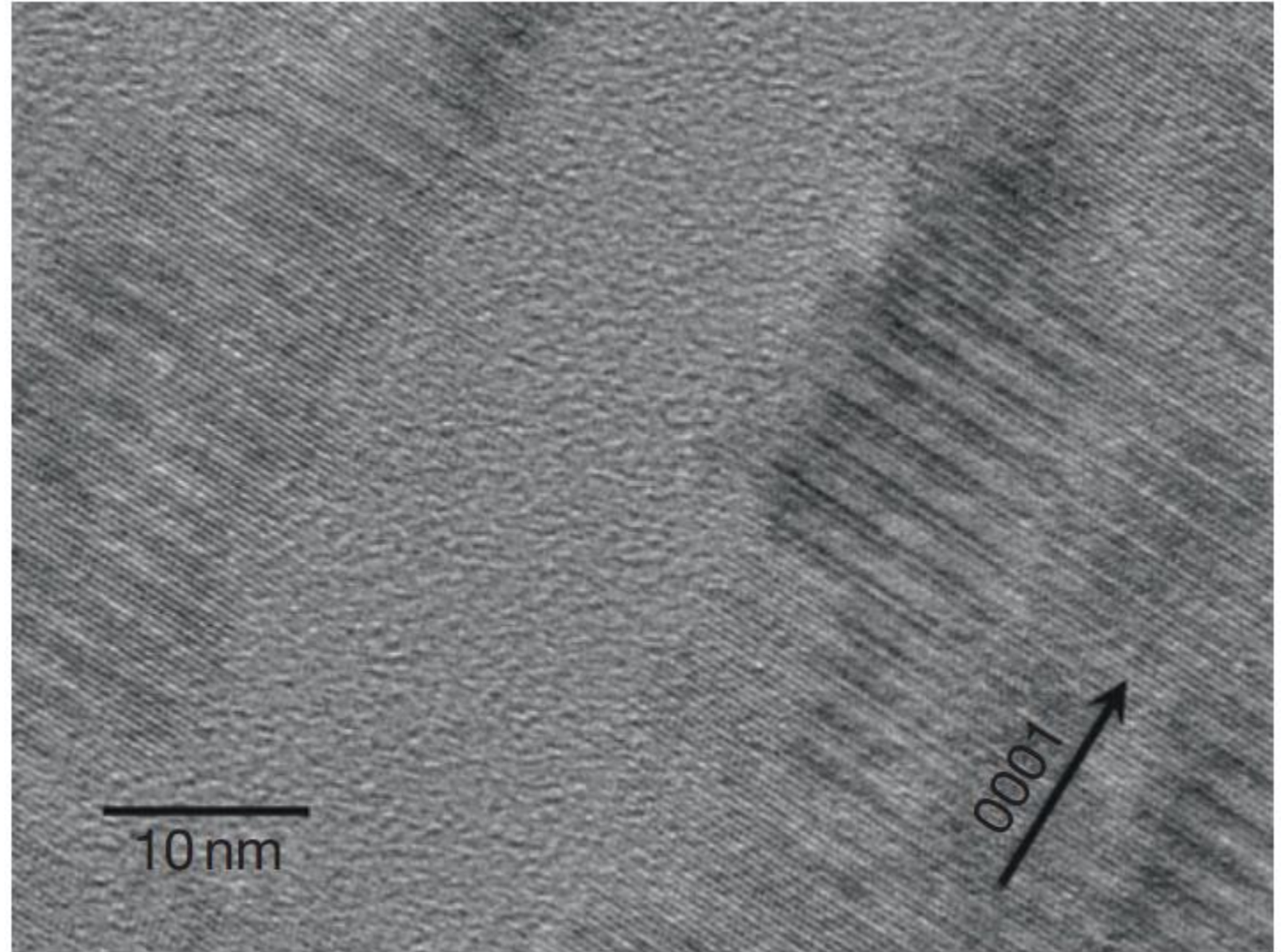
Research scope

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Radiation-induced precipitates on {001} habit planes
observed next to a grain boundary in V–4Cr–4Ti
following neutron irradiation



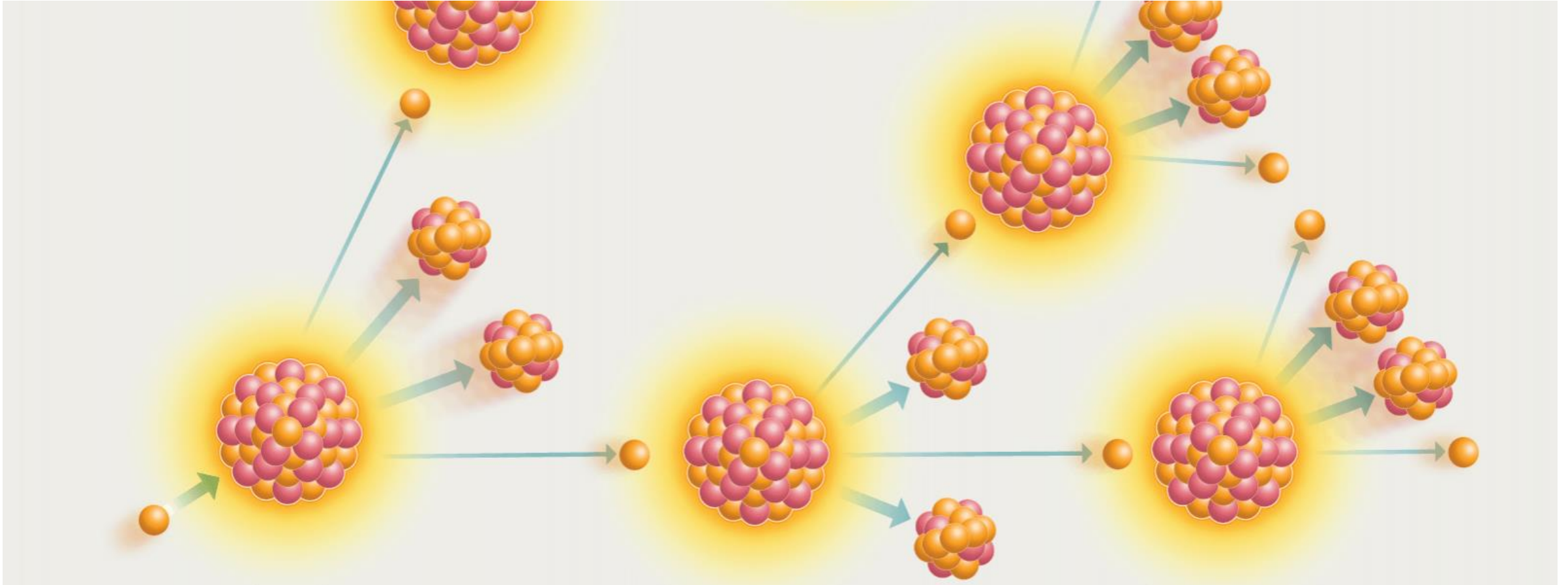
High-resolution TEM
image of single crystal
6H-SiC following
0.56MeV Si ion
irradiation



Shielding radioactive materials



Nuclear reaction in reactor



Neutron absorption coefficients (μ) of ceramicrete samples

Composition	μ
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.51
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\% \text{ CaSiO}_3$	0.38
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\% \text{ CaSiO}_3 + 1.5\% \text{ H}_3\text{BO}_3$	0.52
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\% \text{ CaSiO}_3 + 1.5\% \text{ H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 4\% \text{ DyO}_3$	0.45
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\% \text{ CaSiO}_3 + 1.5\% \text{ H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 4\% \text{ HfO}_2$	0.53
$\text{MgKPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 10\% \text{ CaSiO}_3 + 1.5\% \text{ H}_3\text{BO}_3 + 4\% \text{ B}_4\text{C}$	1.6

Proposed samples

- $\text{CaSi}_2 + \text{B}_4\text{C}$
- $\text{CaB}_6 + \text{B}_4\text{C}$

Material	Density (g/cm ³)
CaSi_2	2.50
CaB_6	2.45

Work Plane

- Study theoretically the radiation induced defect of the proposed material by MD and DFT simulation.
- By changing the concentration of boron find an optimal concentration of boron in the material which will best serve the shielding.

Strategic Analysis

- DFT is the most accurate theoretical tool to estimate any physical, chemical and mechanical properties.
- Accuracy of DFT depends on the choice of exchange correlation function.
- Theoretical results need to be verified by experiments.

Category wise break down of the cost

Item type	Cost (BDT)
DFT simulation software (WIEN2k)	60,000.00
Stationery, necessary books, furniture, etc	40,000.00
PC to prepare and test files for DFT simulation	150,000.00
HPC (high performance computers) for DFT simulation	600,000.00
IPS 3000 VA (control unit, battery, service, total setup)	100,000.00
Publication cost	50,000.00
Total	1,000,000.00

Thank You