

Article

Preliminary Studies of Perovskite-Loaded Plastic Scintillator Prototypes for Radioactive Strontium Detection

Hara Kang ^{1,2}, Sujung Min ^{1,2}, Bum Kyung Seo ², Changhyun Roh ^{2,3,*}, Sang Bum Hong ^{2,*} and Jae Hak Cheong ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Nuclear Engineering, Kyung-Hee University, Yongin-si 17104, Gyeonggi-do, Korea; mqovopm@khu.ac.kr (H.K.); sjmin@kaeri.re.kr (S.M.)

² Decommissioning Technology Research Division, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Daejeon 34057, Korea; bumja@kaeri.re.kr

³ Quantum Energy Chemical Engineering, University of Science and Technology (UST), 217 Gajeong-ro, Daejeon 34113, Korea

* Correspondence: chroh@kaeri.re.kr (C.R.); sbhong@kaeri.re.kr (S.B.H.); jhcheong@khu.ac.kr (J.H.C.)

Citation: Kang, H.; Min, S.; Seo, B.K.; Roh, C.; Hong, S.B.; Cheong, J.H. Preliminary Studies of Perovskite-Loaded Plastic Scintillator Prototypes for Radioactive Strontium Detection. *Chemosensors* **2021**, *9*, 53. <https://doi.org/10.3390/chemosensors9030053>

Academic Editor: Yoav Broza and Norman Mark Ratcliffe

Received: 18 January 2021

Accepted: 3 March 2021

Published: 8 March 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Beta detector with Al optical enclosure

```

c ***** cell card*****
100 7 -1.19 (-1 -2 4) imp:e,p=1 $ PVC
101 4 -1.22 (-5 -6 7) imp:e,p=1 $ Scintillator
102 3 -1.5 (-5 -4 6) imp:e,p=1 $ Reflector
103 1 -0.001293 (-8 -4 10)#102#101#400#401 imp:e,p=1
104 9 -2.7 (-9 -4 10)#103#102#101#400#401 imp:e,p=1
201 9 -2.7 (18 -19 ) imp:e,p=1 $ Metal enclosure
301 9 -2.7 (-50 53 53 -57)#302#303#304#305 imp:e,p=1 $ Source_Al
302 1 -0.001293 (-52 53 -54) imp:e,p=1 $ Source_support
303 10 -0.140625 (-51 54 -55) imp:e,p=1 $ Source_Mylar Film
304 5 -7.93 (-51 55 -56) imp:e,p=1 $ Source_Active
305 9 -2.7 (-51 56 -57) imp:e,p=1 $ Source_Al Plug
400 12 -2.2 (-100 -7 101) imp:e,p=1 $ PMT_silica glass
401 9 -2.7 (-8 -101 102) imp:e,p=1 $ PMT_silica glass
500 1 -0.001293 -999#100#101#102#103#104#201
      #301#302#303#304#305#400#401 imp:e,p=1
900 0 999 imp:e,p=0

```

```

c ***** surface card*****
1 c/y 0 3.51 3.51 $ PVC
2 py 0.031 $ PVC
3 py -0.015 $ PVC
4 py 0.011 $ Reflector
5 c/y 0 3.5 2 .5 $ scintillator
6 py 0 $ scintillator
7 py -0.2 $ scintillator
8 c/y 0 3.51 3.025 $ Aluminum Case_Inner
9 c/y 0 3.51 3.5 $ Aluminum Case_Outer
10 py -18.3 $ Aluminum Case
11 c/y 0 3.51 0.12675 $ Beta Source_outer (S.S)
12 c/y 0 3.51 0.12625 $ Beta Source_inner
13 py 10 $ Beta Source

```

```

14 py 10.2135 $ Beta Source
15 py 10.2535 $ Beta Source (S.S)
18 rpp -27 27 -42 42 0 39 $ Metal enclosure_Inner
19 rpp -30 30 -45 45 -3 42 $ Metal enclosure_Outer
50 c/y 0 3.51 1.27 $ beta source_Outer
51 c/y 0 3.51 1.19 $ beta source_Inner_support ring outer
52 c/y 0 3.51 1.02 $ beta source_Support ring inner
53 py 10 $ beta source_support ring
54 py 10.09196 $ beta source_Mylar Film
55 py 10.09260 $ beta source_Active Element
56 py 10.118 $ beta source_Al plug
57 py 10.318 $ beta source_Bottom
100 c/y 0 3.51 2.55 $ PMT_Silica glass
101 py -0.4 $ PMT_Silica glass
102 py -0.6 $ Aluminum plate for back scattering
999 so 999

c Data card
mode p e
sdef par=e erg=d1 rad=d2 ext=d3 pos= 0 0 0 axs= 0 1 0
si1 H 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 &
      1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2 $ Beta energy
sp1 0 1.32 1.285 1.165 1 0.6 0.255 0.255 0.255 &
      0.255 0.255 0.255 0.245 0.235 0.22 0.205 0.185 &
      0.165 0.135 0.105 0.075 0.04 0.015 $ Beta probabilities
si2 0 1.19
sp2 -21 1
si3 10.09260 10.118
sp3 -21 0
c *****material*****
m1 6000 -0.012 $ Air (0.001293 g/cm3)
      7000 -0.745
      8000 -0.231

```

```

      18000  -0.012
m2  1000    10          $ PMMA (-1.19 g/cm3)
      6000   6
      8000   5
m3  1000    8          $ paper (-1.5 g/cm3)
      6000   5
      8000   2
m4  1000   -7.1        $ Epoxy Resin (1.22 g/cm3)
      6000  -76
      8000 -16.9
m5  24000   19         $ SUS304 (7.93 g/cm3)
      26000  71.8
      28000  92
m6  6000    6          $ Acrylic (1.19 g/cm3)
      1000   1
      7000   7
m7  6000    2          $ PVC (1.192 g/cm3)
      1000   3
      17000   1
m9  13000   -1         $ Al (2.70 g/cm3)
m10 13000   -1         $ Al_Mylar flim (0.140625g/cm3)
m12 14000   2          $ Silica Glass (2.20 g/cm3)
      8000   1

c *****
f8:e,p 101
e8 0.0 0.001 2048i 3
c *****
nps 100000000

```

Figure S1. MCNP 6 simulation code for geometry optimization.

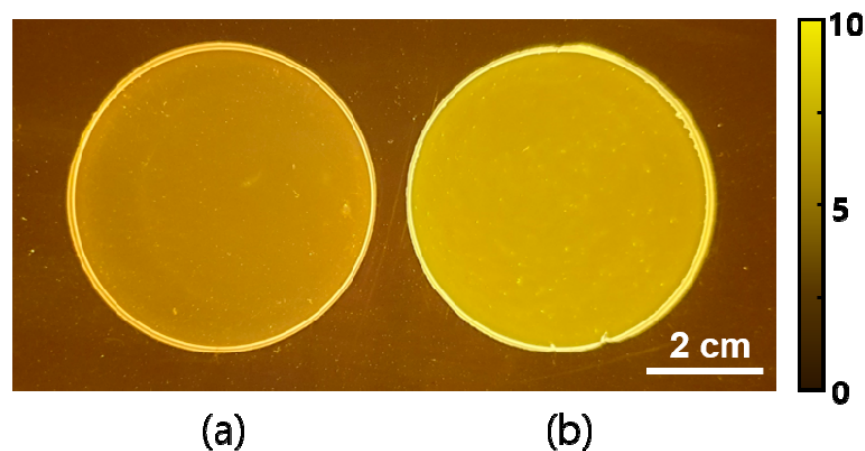


Figure S2. Photoluminescence of two plastic scintillators exposed by a LED Transilluminator (BLooK™, GeneDireX, Inc., TAIWAN) with a maximum emission at 470nm. (a) Epoxy-PPO/POPOP, and (b) Epoxy-PPO/perovskite.

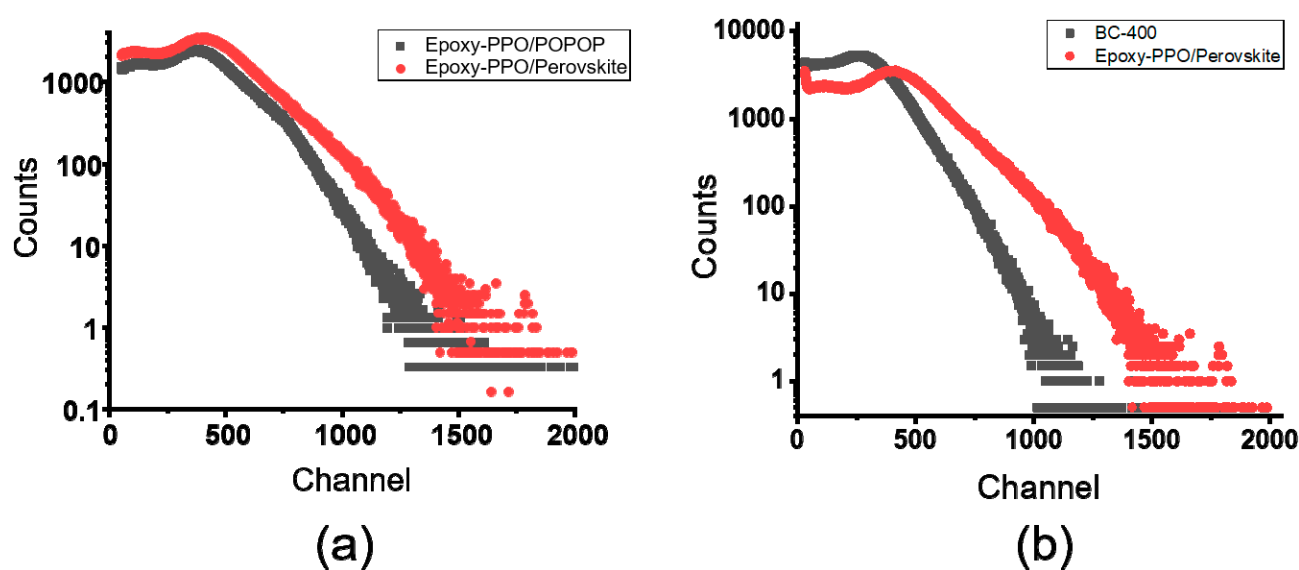


Figure S3. Compared radioactive strontium β -ray measurement spectrum using different plastic scintillators (a) Epoxy-PPO/POPOP versus Epoxy-PPO/Perovskite (b) BC-400 versus Epoxy-PPO/Perovskite.

Table S1. Standard error obtained by the radiation measurement for pulse-height spectra. The measurements were repeated three times for scintillators.

Standard Errors [σ]	BKG	^{90}Sr
BC-400	0.11	1.09
Epoxy/PPO/POPOP	0.28	1.96
Epoxy/PPO/Perovskite	0.01	0.96