



**SORBONNE  
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## **CHINA SCHOLARSHIP COUNCIL**

Appel à projets

Campagne 2022

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**Title of the research project :**

**Thesis supervisor (HDR) :**

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Surname :

Title :

email :

Professional address :

*(site, dresse, bulding, office...)*

**Research Unit**

Name :

Code *(ex. UMR xxxx)* :

**Doctorate School**

Thesis supervisor's doctorate school (candidate's futur doctoral school) :

PhD student currently supervised by the thesis supervisor (number, year of the first inscription) :



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**Joint supervisor :**

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**Research Unit**

Name :

Code *(ex. UMR xxxx)* :

**École doctorale**

Joint supervisor's doctorate school :

Or, if non SU :

PhD student currently supervised by the joint supervisor (number, year of the first inscription) :

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**Joint supervisor :**

Name :

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Title :

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*(site, dresse, bulding, office...)*

**Research Unit**

Name :

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**École doctorale**

Joint supervisor's doctorate school :

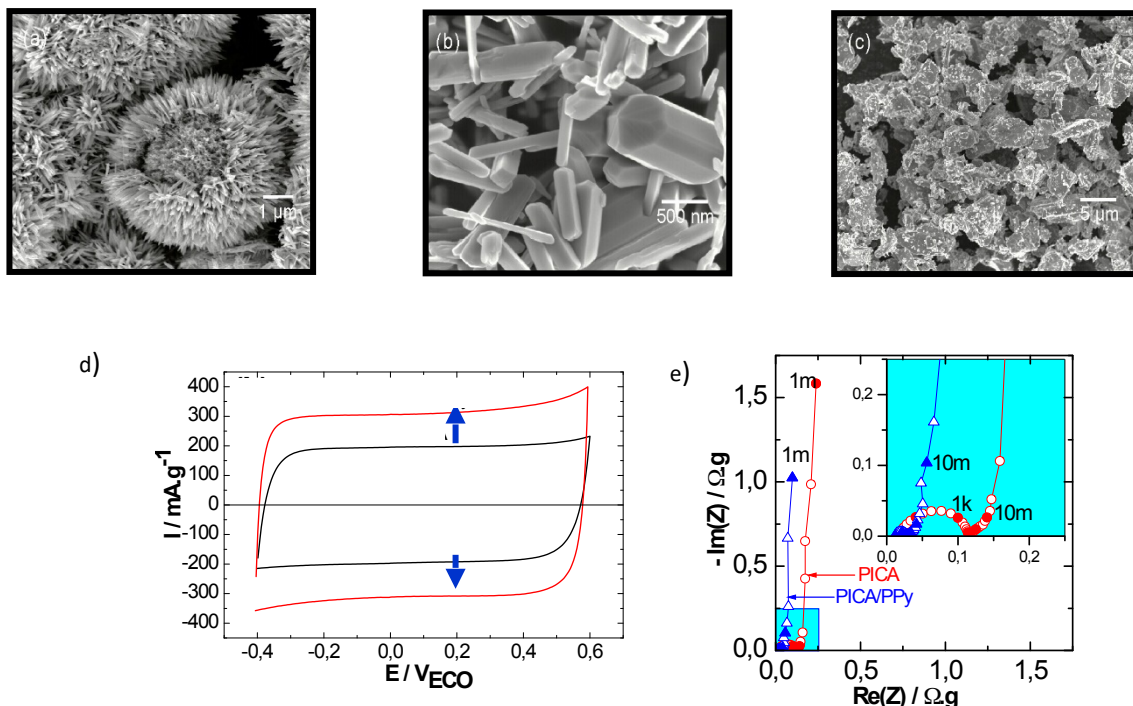
Or, if non SU :

PhD student currently supervised by the joint supervisor (number, year of the first inscription) :

## Description of the research project :

Manganese dioxides ( $\text{MnO}_2$ ) thin films and conducting polymer embedded  $\text{MnO}_2$  nanomaterials are very promising materials for energy conversion and storage applications (supercapacitors [1-3], batteries [4], metal-air batteries, water splitting). It is now well established in literature that the morphology of  $\text{MnO}_2$  particles and thin films, their crystallinity, their electronic conductivity or yet the  $\text{Mn}^{4+}/\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+}$  distribution in their bulk all play a significant role on the performances of resulting devices dedicated to such applications. Interestingly, incorporation of cations in  $\text{MnO}_2$  based materials is also a very important criteria for the optimisation of such materials that has been much less investigated in literature in spite of several recent and very relevant reports.

In this Ph.D. work program,  $\text{MnO}_2$  based nanomaterials will be either deposited as thin films using the electrodeposition method [5] in the presence of various alkaline-earth cations, transition metal cations, or cationic surfactants, or deposited as (nano- or micro-) particles using the drop casting method and a binder. Conducting polymers will be electrodeposited in a step following or preceding the (electro-)deposition of  $\text{MnO}_2$  based nanomaterials. In both synthesis methods of  $\text{MnO}_2$  based nanostructured materials, carbon based additives could be added so as to improve the electronic conductivity of the resulting materials. For the latter one,  $\text{MnO}_2$  (nano- or micro-) particles possessing various morphologies and crystallinities will be synthesised in a preliminary step using the hydrothermal method (see below for several examples of morphologies synthesised in our research team).



**Figure 1 :** a,b,c) various types of  $\text{MnO}_2$  powders synthesised recently in our research lab, d) typical CV and e) Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy measurements, all carried out in a Swagelok-type pseudo-capacitor.

In addition to chemical and structural analysis techniques such as EDX, nuclear techniques (NRA and RBS) and XRD that will provide respectively precious information on the elemental analysis and crystallinity of starting materials, Electrochemical Quartz Crystal Microbalance (EQCM) and/or ac-electrogravimetry (ACEG) techniques will be exploited to evaluate ion and solvent exchanges in aqueous electrolytes as a function of the synthesis conditions and starting properties of the targeted  $\text{MnO}_2$  based nanostructured materials, with a special emphasis on the separation of diffusion-

controlled and capacitive controlled contributions. EC-AFM [6-7] will also be used to characterise the electrochemo-mechanical behaviour of selected MnO<sub>2</sub> particules and composite materials during ion exchange phenomena. Ultimately, the ACEG/EC-AFM coupling could be envisaged to produce in a single experiment a global view of the ion exchange phenomena and related/associated phenomena. In summary, the main objective of this Ph.D. work plan is to mobilize ambitious and original methodologies developed and available at LISE laboratory to deepen our understanding of ion exchange behaviours in MnO<sub>2</sub> based nanomaterials and composite materials.

The candidates wishing to apply for this Ph.D. are expected to be experts in electrochemistry, materials science (synthesis and characterisation) and instrumentation.

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