

## STudent REseArch Mobility Programme (STREAM) Project proposal



**Host University:**  
Université Paris-Sud

**Field (drop-down list):**

Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics  
alejandra.resendiz@campusfrance.org

**Specified field, subject:**

Physics

**Research project title:**

Nano-structured porous materials

**Possible starting month(s):**

Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**Possible duration in months:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							

**Alternatively, exact starting and end date:** from    date    to    date

**Suitable for students in:**     Bachelor level     Master level

**Prerequisites:**

Good background in Physical Sciences including soft-matter, X-ray scattering.  
Interested in developing new nanomaterials.

**Restrictions:**

**Description (maximum 2,000 characters):**

Project will be devoted to structural studies of self-assembled systems using Small Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS and SANS). For many systems, the building blocks are nano-objects such as micelles or nanoparticles. Objective is to understand and predict how such nano-objects can organize themselves spontaneously into ordered phases. In a scattering experiment, such ordered phases give diffraction signals that are called Bragg peaks. Analysis of such signals requires adapting standard methods of crystallography to the nanoscale, as the relevant length scale is much larger than the atomic scale.

The purpose will be to develop new nano-structured materials using the so-called 'bottom-up' approach. These materials are often derived from soft matter systems, which bring them the self-assembly properties. By adding an inorganic component to soft matter systems, true solid materials are obtained. Their nanostructure is very interesting because it offers new physical properties compared to a macroscopic material. New optical, electronic,



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magnetic or transport properties are in view. For example, for mesoporous materials, the control of the architecture of the porosity allows to optimize transport properties. Main goal is to control the nanostructure during the synthesis of such materials. For this, time-resolved scattering experiments allow to follow in real time the formation of the materials and to elucidate the mechanisms involved.



During the project, X-ray scattering experiments will be done at the Laboratoire de Physique des Solides about porous materials currently studied in the group: magnetic mesoporous materials and hierarchical porous materials using freezing (collaboration with Saint-Gobain research).



**Faculty and/or Department:**

UFR de Sciences, Département de Physique  
<http://www.sciences.u-psud.fr>

**Contact person, including position:**

Séverine Fogel, Head of International Relations



**Contact email:**

severine.fogel@u-psud.fr

**Deadline for nomination to reach host university:**

2 months before the starting date

**Notification of admission given by the end of:**

Within 3 weeks



**Additional information:**



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