

# Nitrogen doping of 2D transition metal carbide multilayers (MXenes) by in situ ion implantation in the TEM

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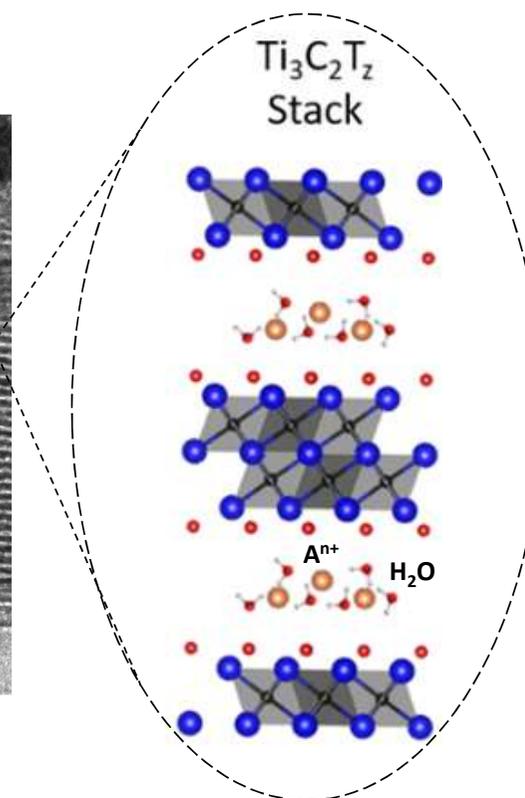
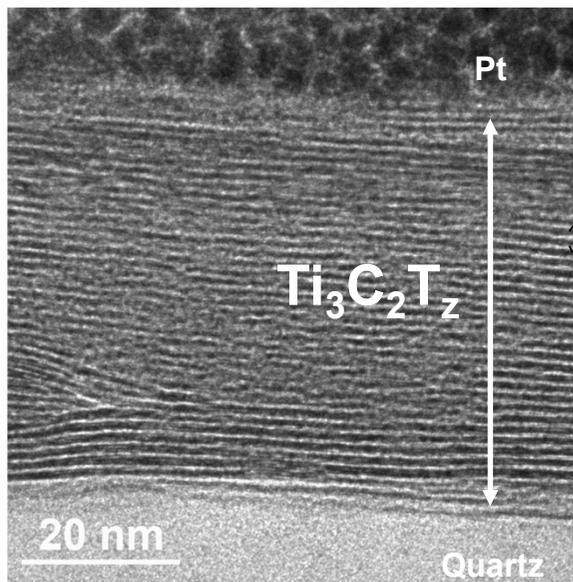
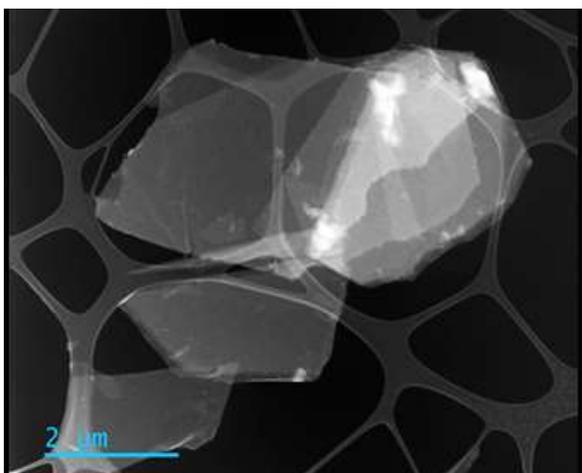
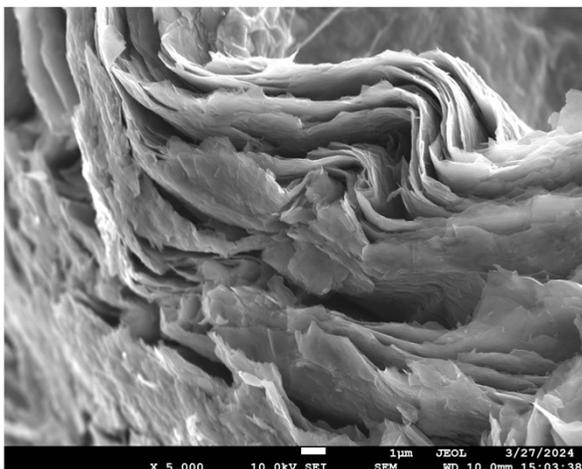
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# Motivation

## MXenes properties and applications

- Emerging class of 2D materials : single flakes or **multilayers**



Transition metal carbides or nitrides



- M = Transition metal (Ti, V, Cr, Mo,...)
- X = C or/and N
- T<sub>z</sub> = surface groups : O(H), F, Cl ...
- n=1-3

# Motivation

MXenes properties and applications



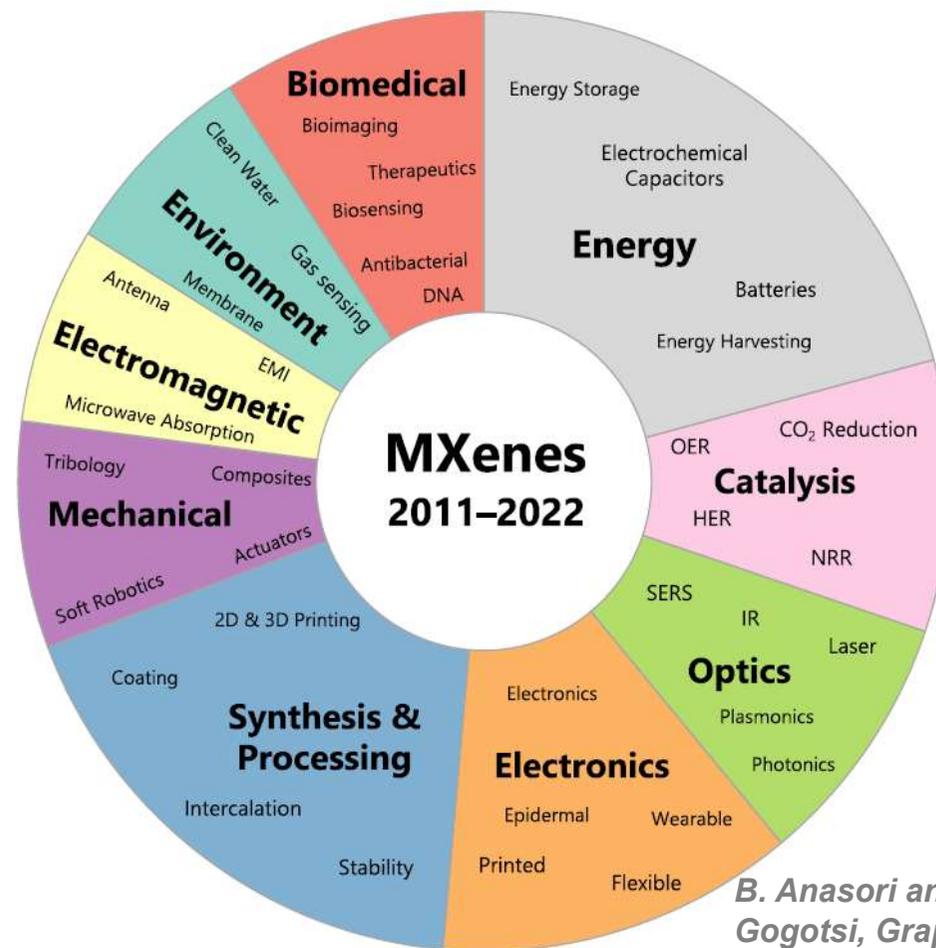
Conductive clays – complex architecture  
Flexible structure and chemistry  
⇒ Tune the properties  
⇒ Applications



A. Vahidmohammadi *et al.*,  
*Science* 372, abf1581 (2021)



ACS Nano (2019),13, 8491



B. Anasori and Y. Gogotsi, *Graphene and 2D Materials* 7, 75 (2022)

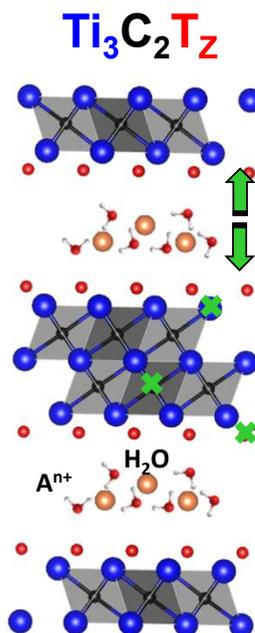
# Motivation

## MXenes properties and applications

To play with the structure and chemistry of MXenes



- Modify the elemental constitution
- **Modify a given composition**



### At the multilayer level

Modification of the interlayer space

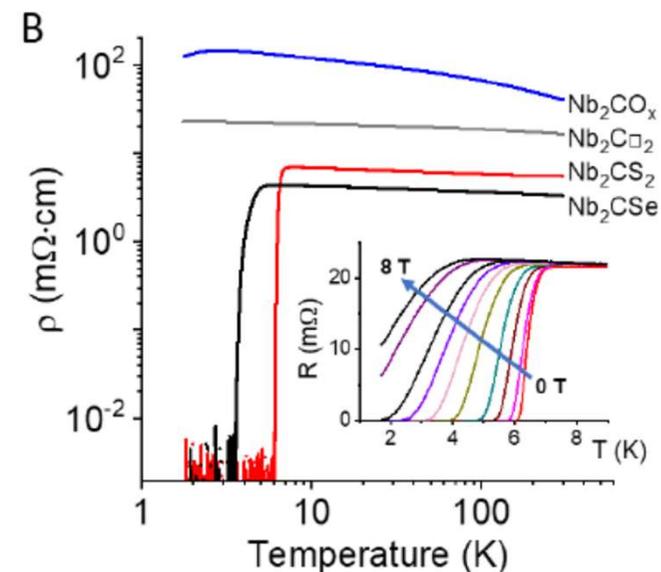
### At the flake level

#### In the TiC skeleton

- Structural disorder (M vacancies)
- Foreign species (N doping...)

### At the flake surface

- Modification of the surface groups



Kamysbayev et al., Science 369 (2020)

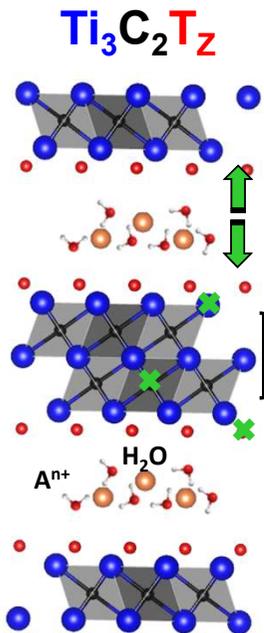
# Motivation

## MXenes properties and applications

To play with the structure and chemistry of MXenes



- Modify the elemental constitution
- **Modify a given composition**



### State of the art

Chemical synthesis steps or post-synthesis annealing

⇒ Lack of control, flexibility and reproducibility on the as-obtained functionalisation

Ions beams  
Electron beams  
Plasma



Introduction of defects

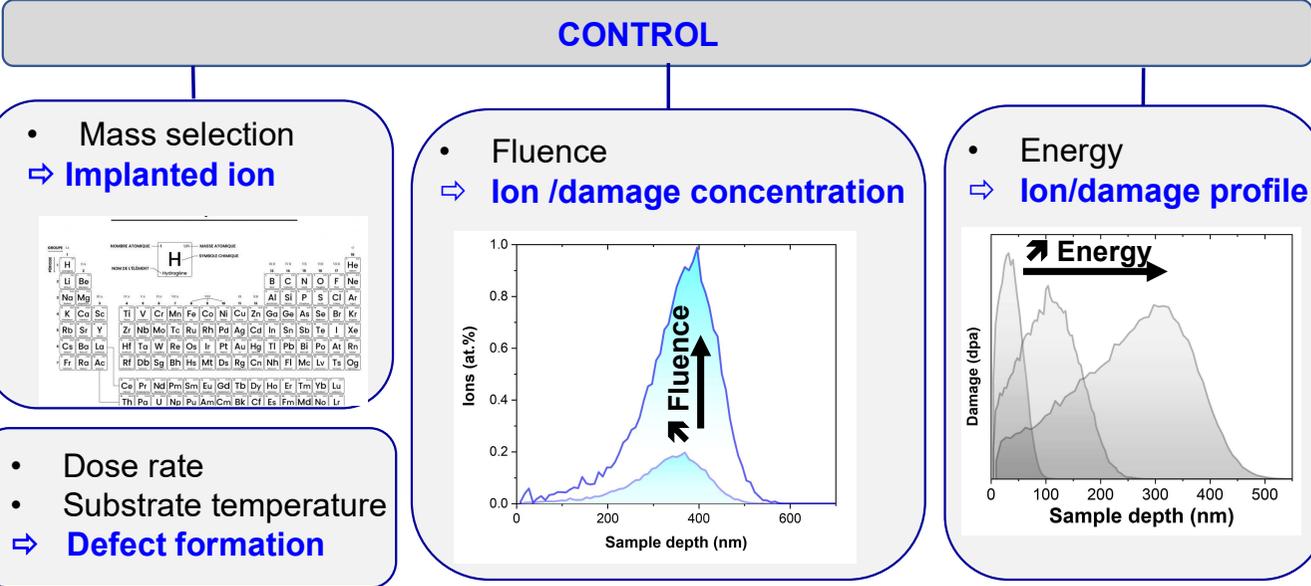


**Manipulate the structure and chemistry of MXene multilayers in a controlled way**

# Motivation

Defect engineering by ion implantation/irradiation

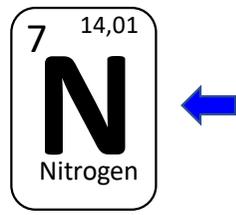
**Ion implantation/irradiation** : versatile tool to introduce the desired amount of defects in a given material



- Dose rate
- Substrate temperature  
⇒ **Defect formation**

**Nanomaterials (2D)**

- **MoS<sub>2</sub>** *K. Xu et al., Semicond. Sc. Tech (2017)*
- **Graphene** *H. Wang et al., Nano Lett. (2012), G. Lopez-Polin et al., Nature Physics (2015)*
- **MXenes**  
Ion implantation ⇒ approach for structural modifications and functionalization of **Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>Z</sub>**  
*H. Pazniak et al., ACS Nano 15 (2021) 4245*
- He ion irradiation ⇒ Modification of optical properties  
*A. Benmoumen et al., App. Surf. Sci. 652 (2024) 159206*



# Motivation

## In situ nitrogen implantation in the TEM

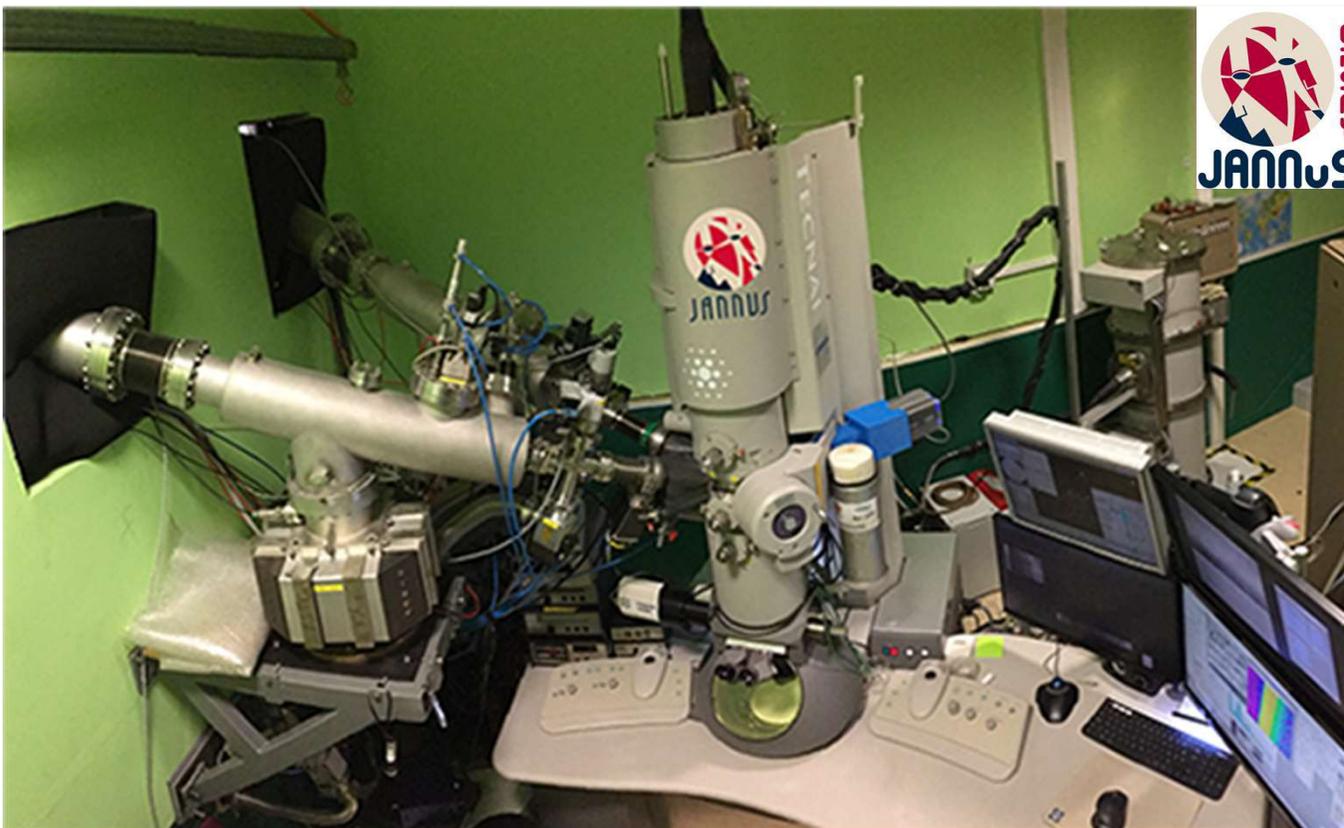
### Why Nitrogen ?

N doped MXene have better performances than C-MXene:

- Electrocatalysis *Y. Yoon et al., J. Mater Chem. A (2018), P. Urbankowski et al., Nanoscale (2017)*
- Charge storage *F. Yang, J. Mater Chem (2021), M. Cai et al., Chem Eng. J. (2023)*
- Electrical conductivity (DFT) *Y. Wen et al., Nano Energy (2017)*

### Why *in situ* ?

- Study the evolution of the very same flake
- No oxydation from the ambient air

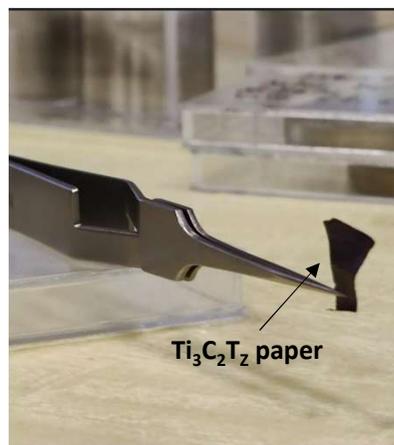
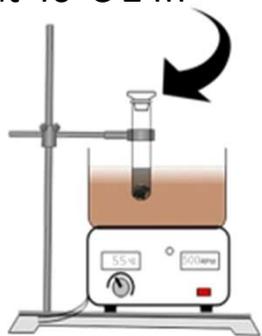


# Materials and Methods

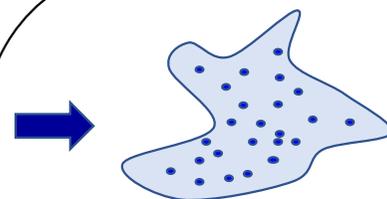
# Sample synthesis and TEM grid preparation

Chemical exfoliation and delamination of  $Ti_3AlC_2$   
 $\Rightarrow Ti_3C_2T_z$  powder

$Ti_3AlC_2$   
in LiF + HCl  
at 40°C 24h



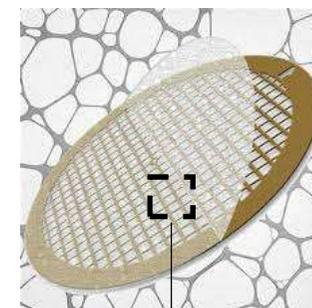
**IC2MP**  
Institut de Chimie des Milieux et Matériaux de Poitiers



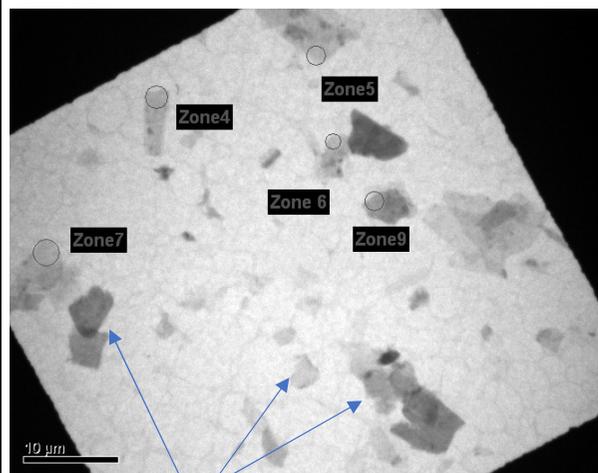
+ deionized water



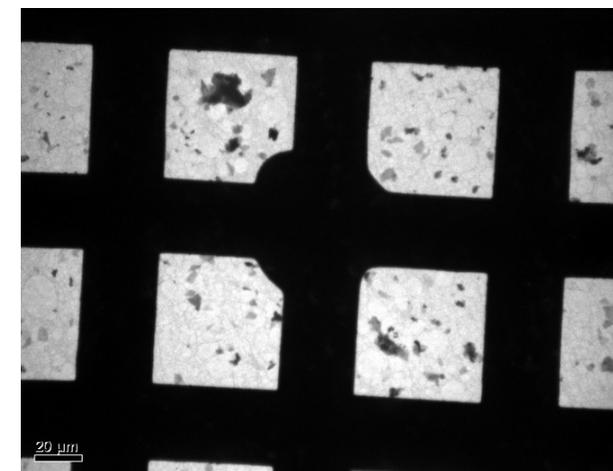
Colloidal solution



Lacey carbon copper TEM grid



Multilayers -> tens of nm thick  
Few microns wide

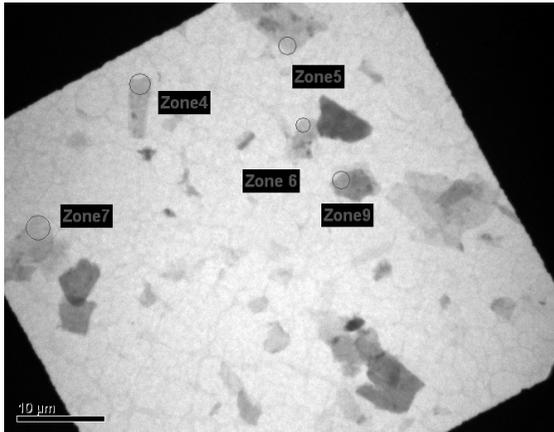
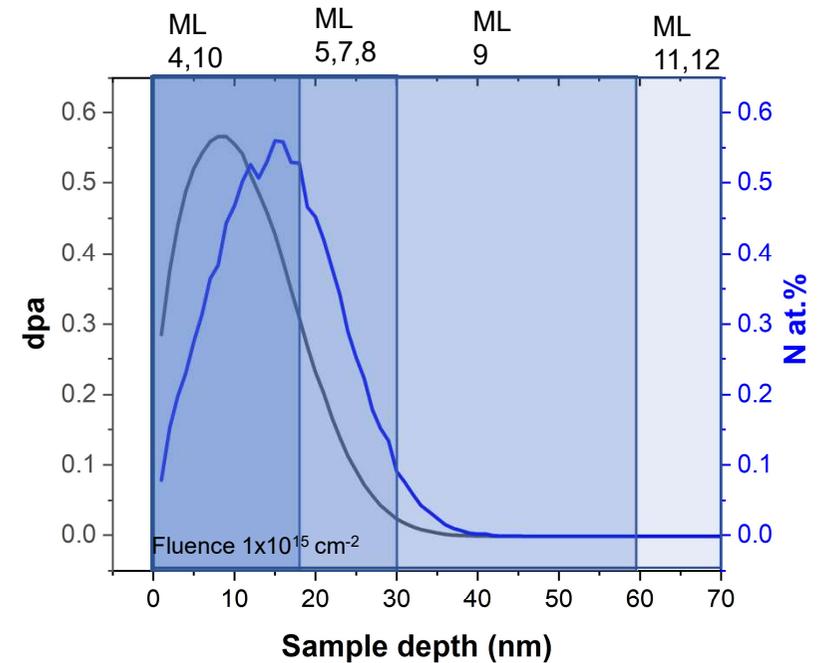


# N implantation

## In situ ion implantation conditions

Goal: N incorporation ? Structural damage ?

- **Multilayer thickness:** 15 – 70 nm (8 multilayers)
- **Ion, energy:** N<sup>+</sup>, 7.5 keV (N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, 15 keV), R<sub>p</sub>=18 nm
- **Fluence**
  - 7 steps of irradiation (1 week experiment)
  - Cumulated fluence :  $1 \times 10^{14} \Rightarrow 2 \times 10^{16}$  N<sup>+</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>
  - Damage at max : 0.05 – 10 dpa



- **Dose rate:**  $3.9-9.2 \times 10^{11}$  ions/cm<sup>2</sup>/s
- **Characterization (FEI TECNAI G<sup>2</sup>, 200 kV, LaB<sub>6</sub>)**
  - Bright-field TEM
  - Electron diffraction
  - Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS)

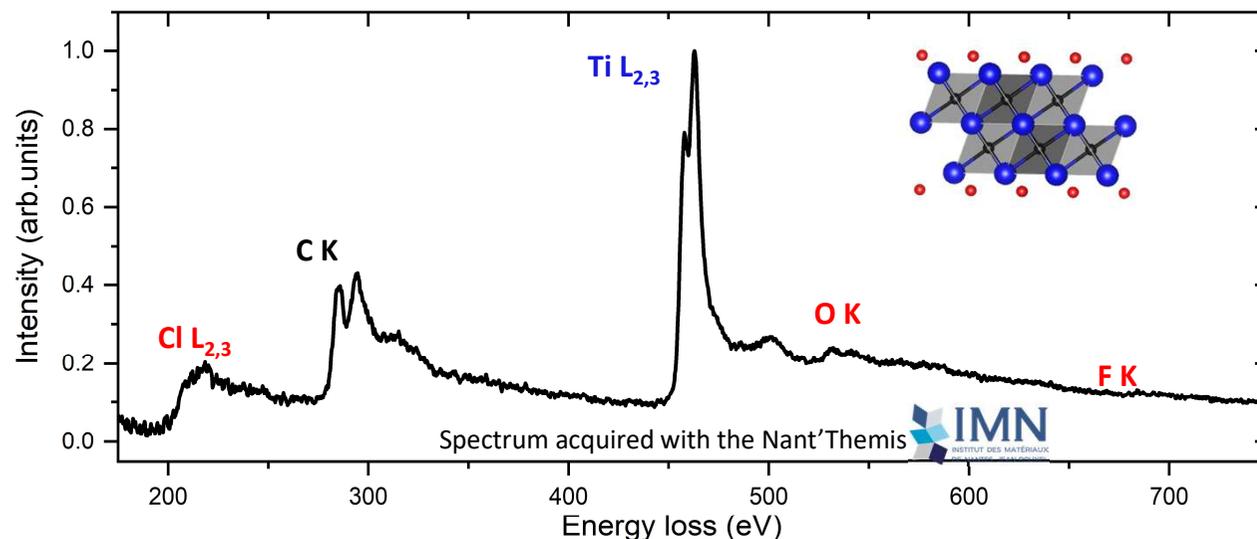
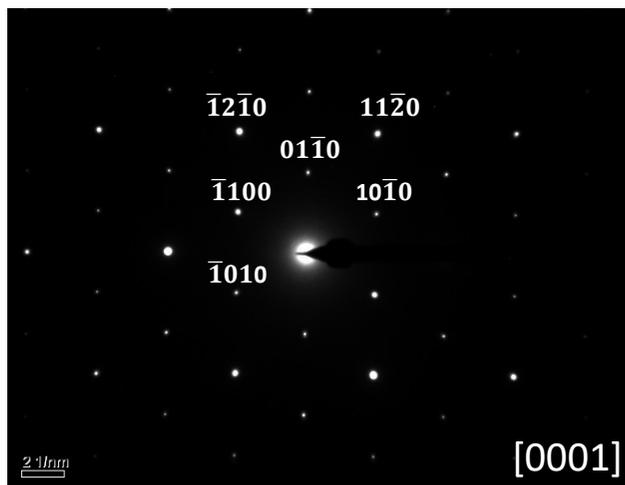
# N implantation

## Ex situ ion implantation conditions

- **Ion, energy:**  $N^+$ , 5 keV ( $N_2^+$ , 10 keV)
- **Flake thickness:**  $\sim 2$  nm – 70 nm (50 multilayers)
- **Fluence:**
  - Fluence :  $1 \times 10^{16}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{16}$   $N^+/\text{cm}^2$
  - Damage at max : 5, 10 dpa
- **Dose rate:**  $1.8 \times 10^{13}$  ions/ $\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$

- **Characterization (JEOL 2200 FS, 200 kV,  $\Omega$  filter)**

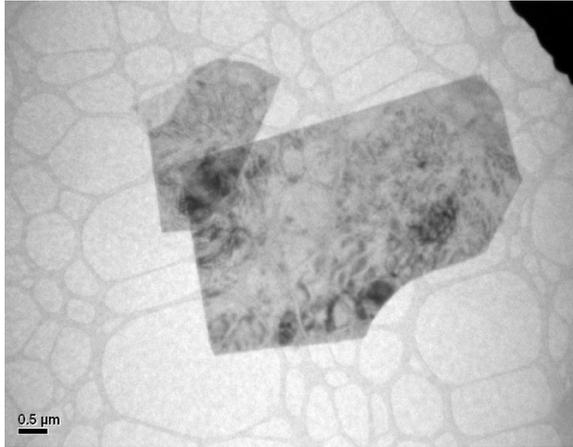
- Bright-field TEM
- Energy-filtered electron diffraction
- EELS



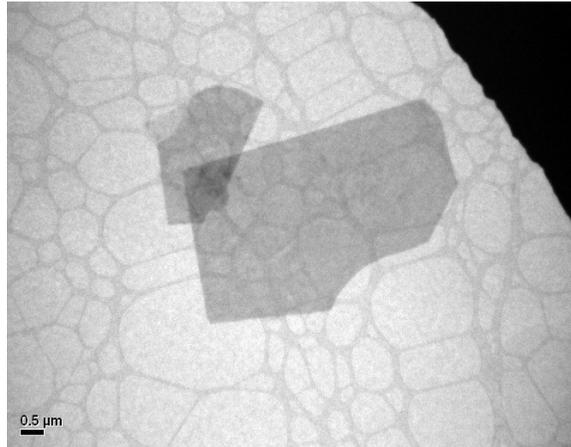
# Results and discussion

# Morphological evolution

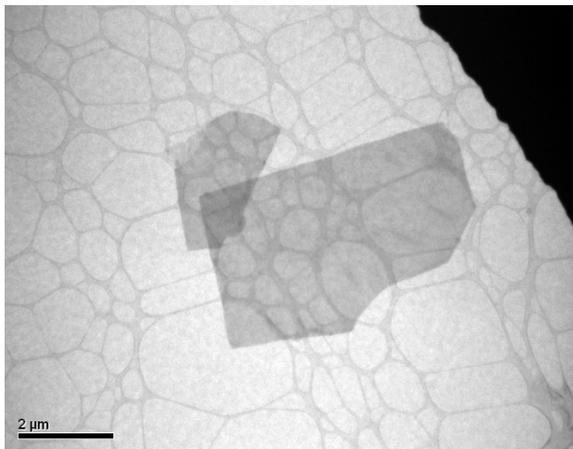
Pristine



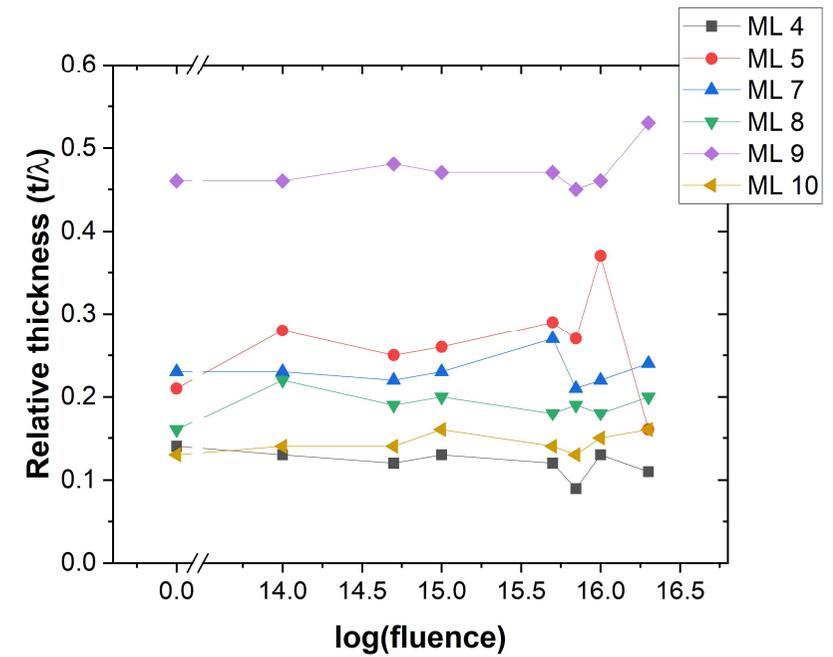
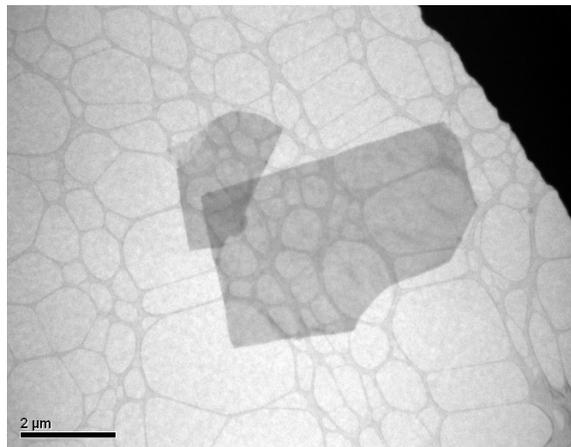
$5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



$5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



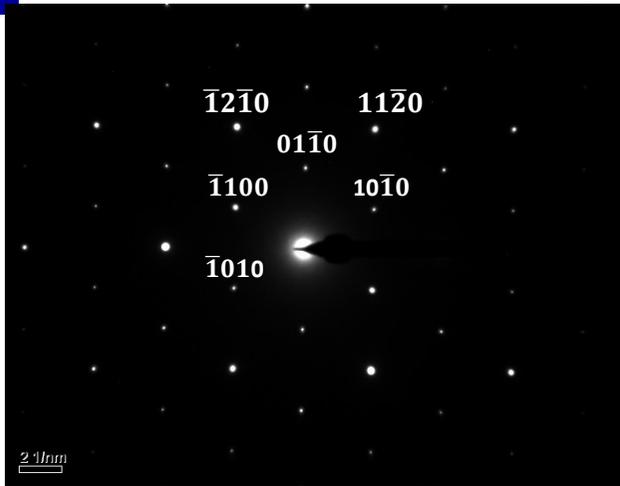
$2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



- No shape modification
- No sputtering

# Microstructural evolution

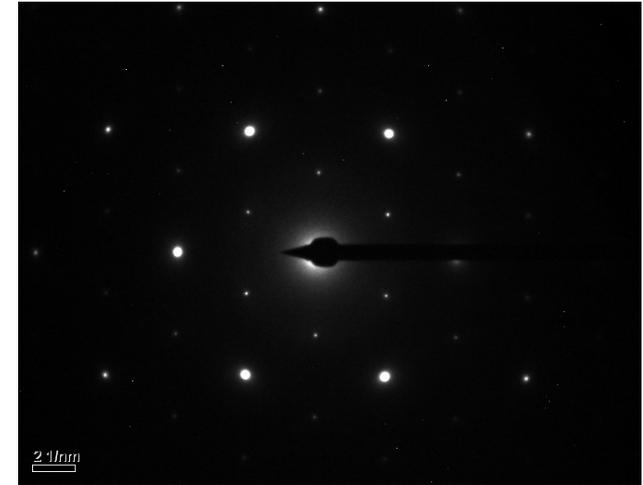
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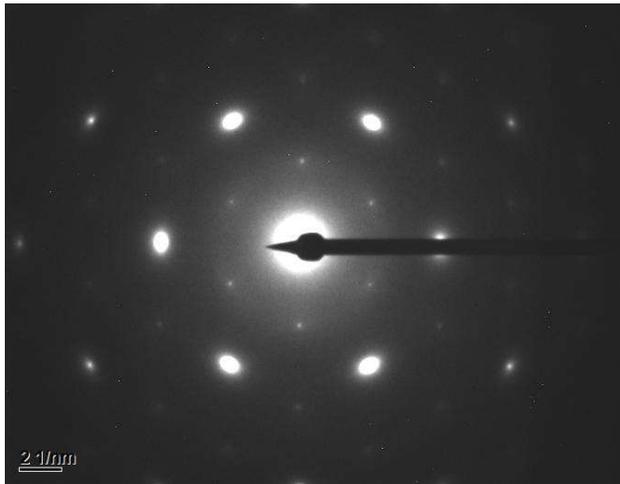
$5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



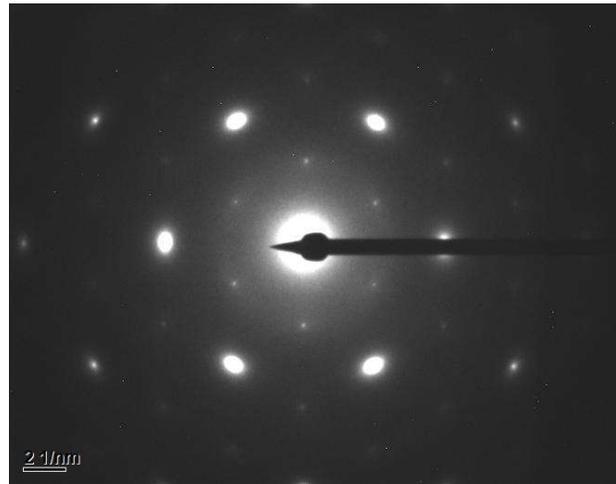
$1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



$5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

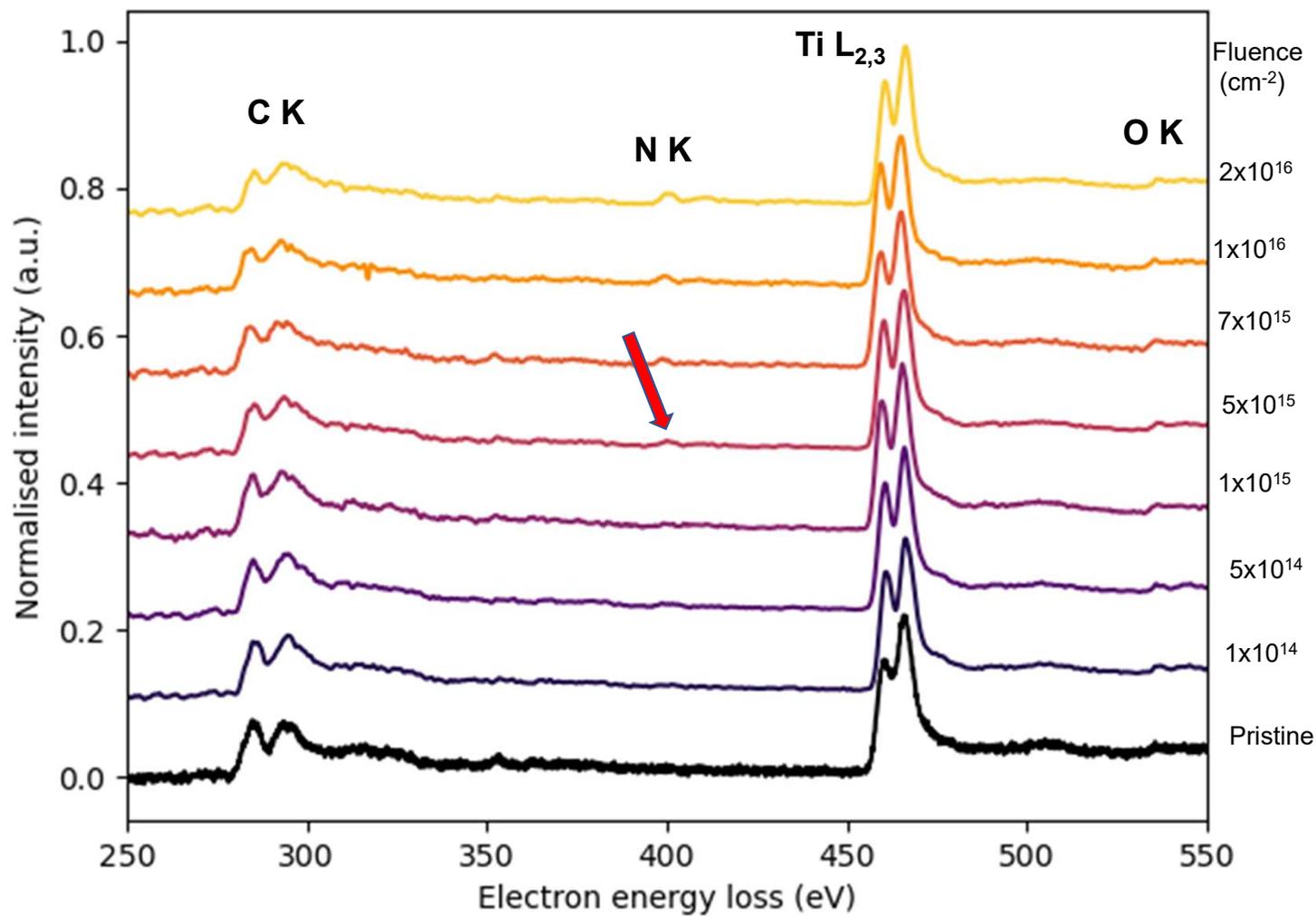


$2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

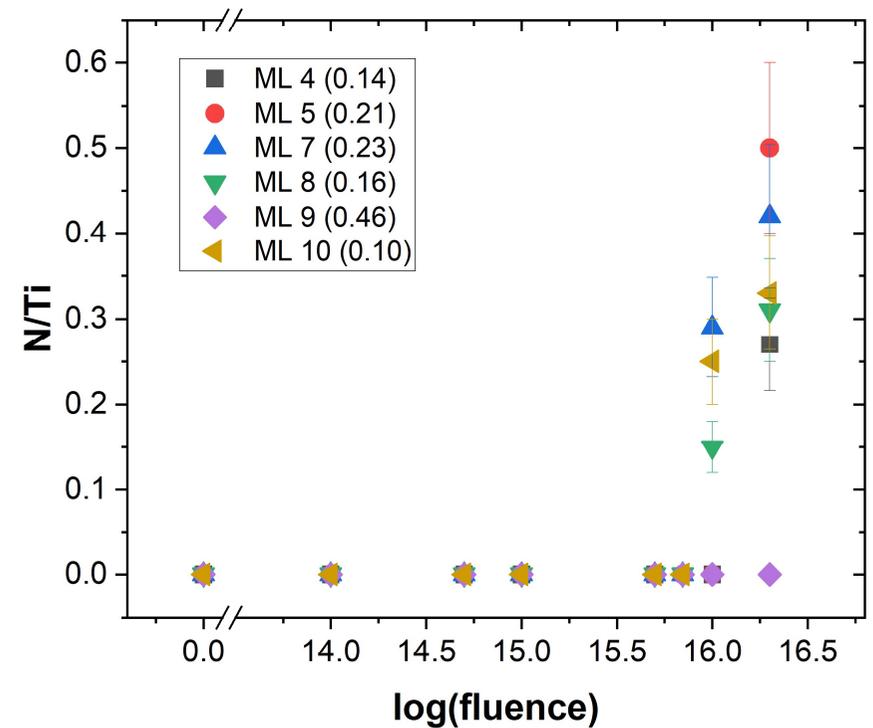
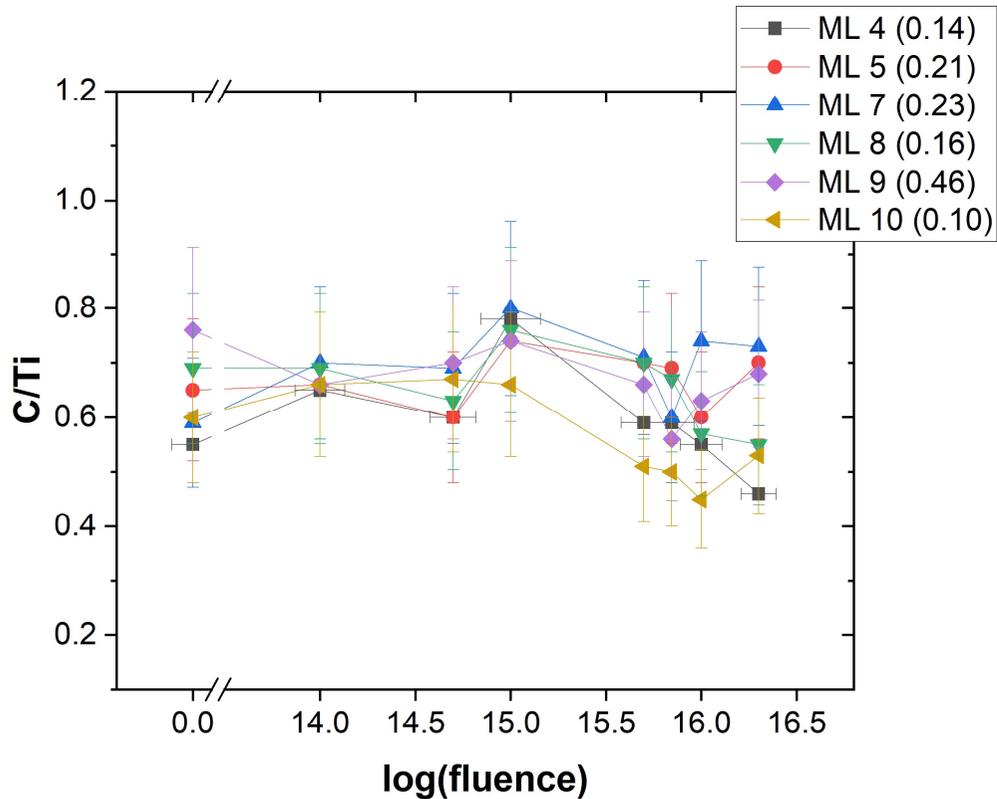


- Structural disorder  $\uparrow$  with fluence
- No sign of oxydation

## Elemental analysis (EELS)



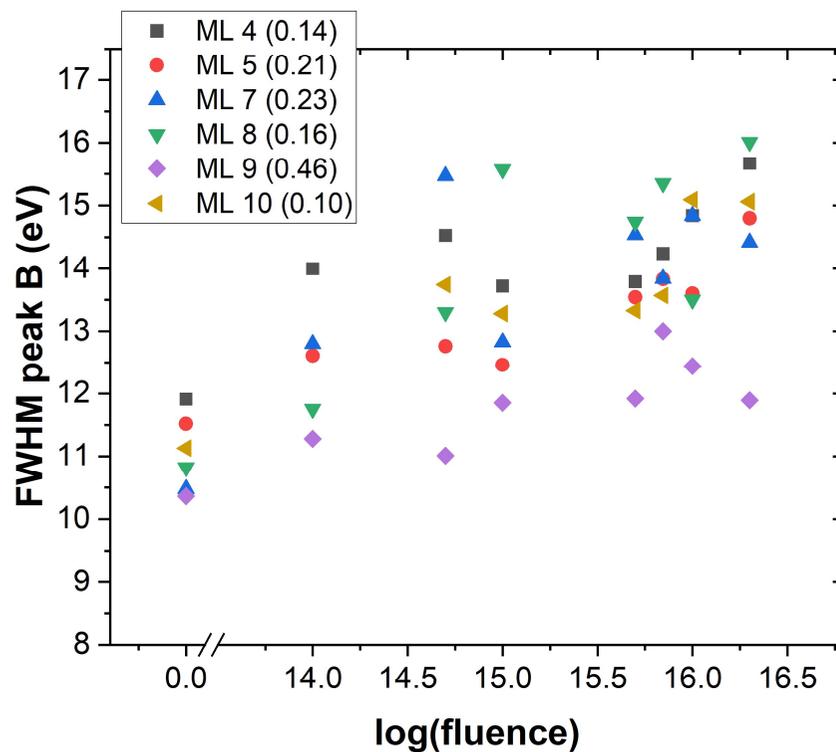
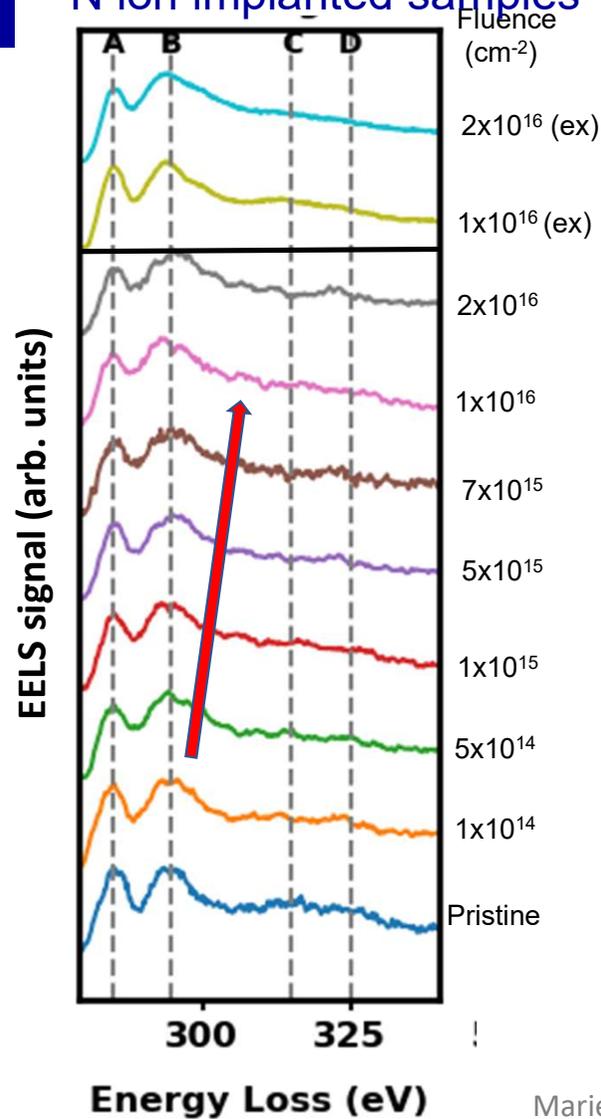
## Elemental quantification (EELS)



- No visible modification of the C/Ti ratio
- Detection of N for a fluence of  $5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Successful incorporation of N up to 15 at%
- No correlation between C/Ti and N/Ti

# EELS-fine structure analysis : C K-edge

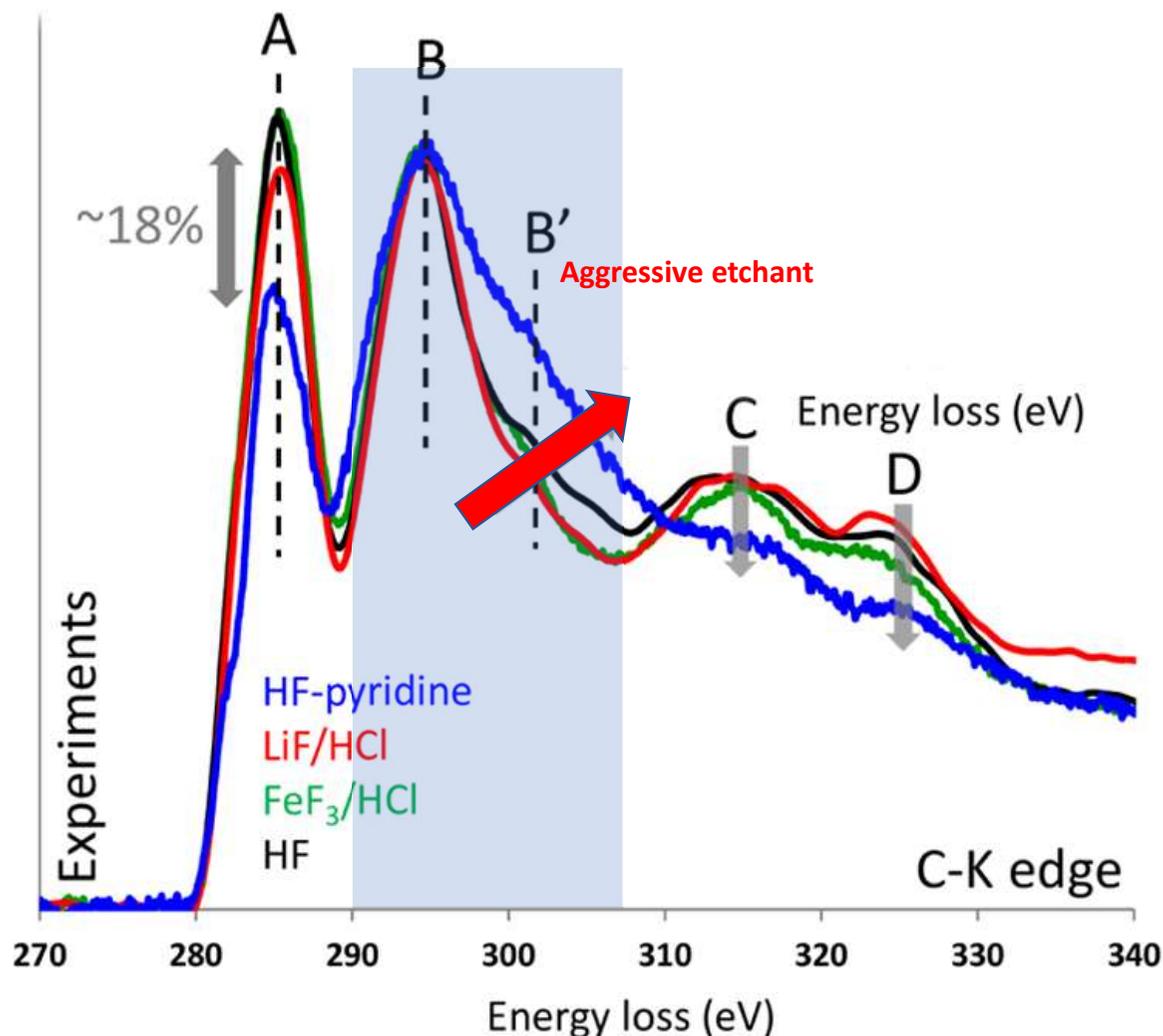
N ion implanted samples



- Broadening of peak B of the C K-edge with the fluence
- ⇨ gradual increase of defect amount in the **Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> skeleton**

# EELS-fine structure analysis : C K-edge

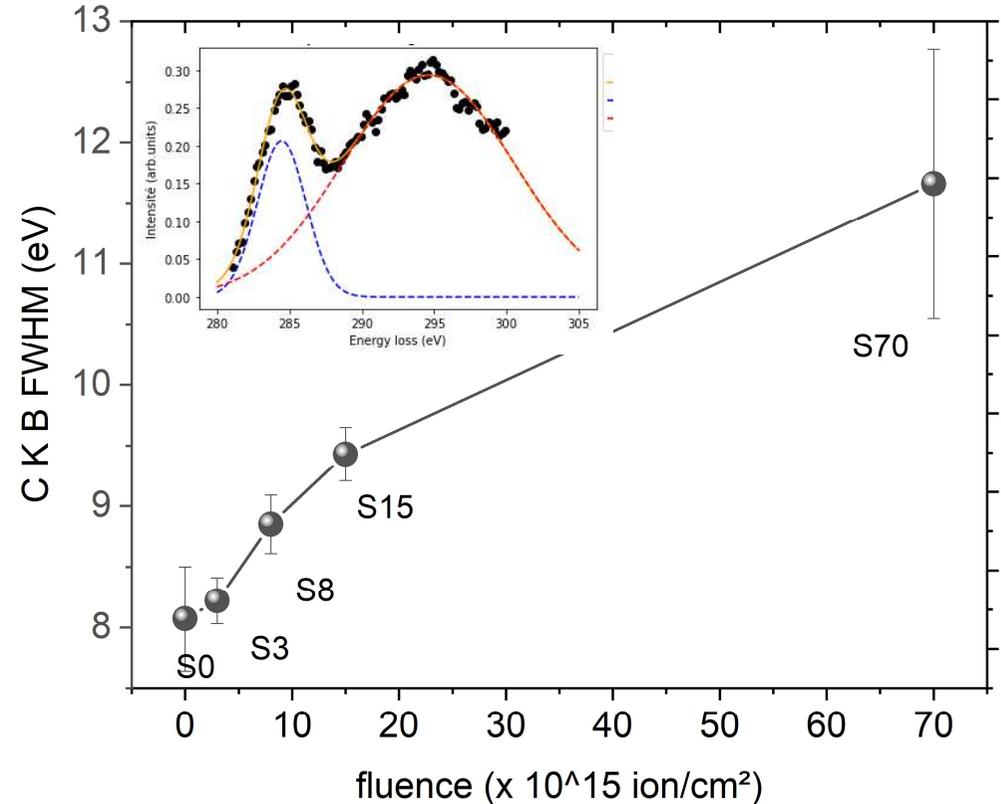
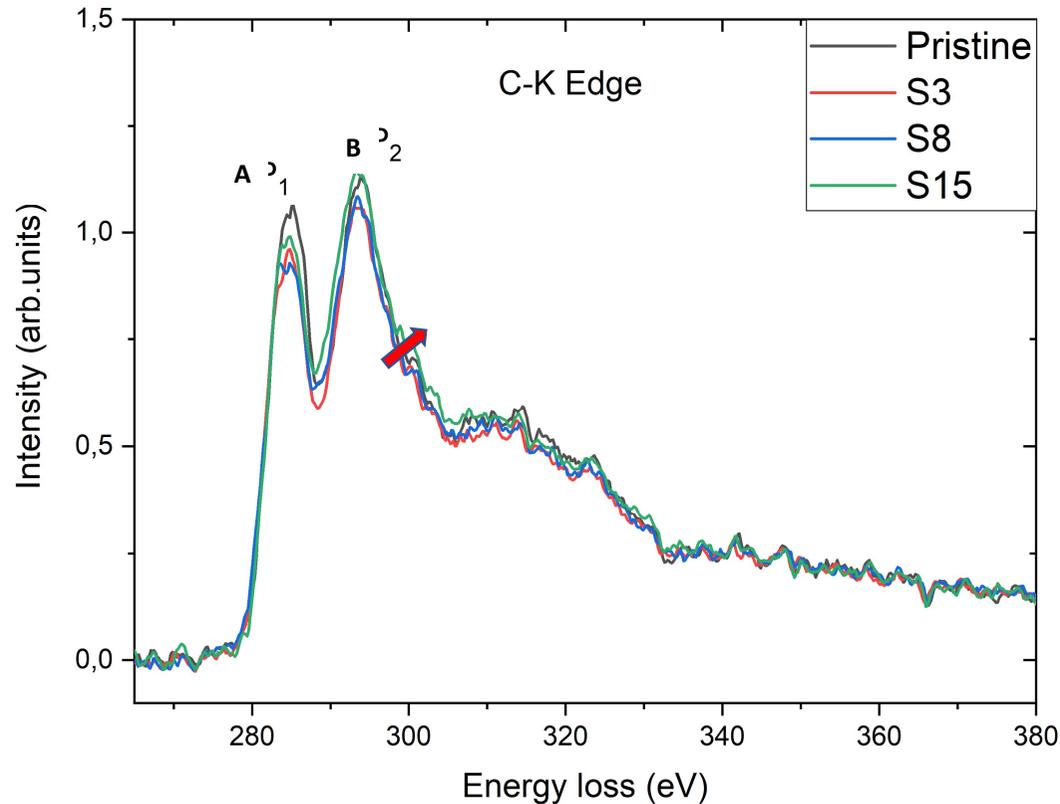
Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>T<sub>z</sub> synthesized using different etchants



→ Peak B (B') of the C K-edge: structural disorder in the Ti<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub> skeleton

# EELS-fine structure analysis : C K-edge

He ion irradiation, 180 keV,  $3-70 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

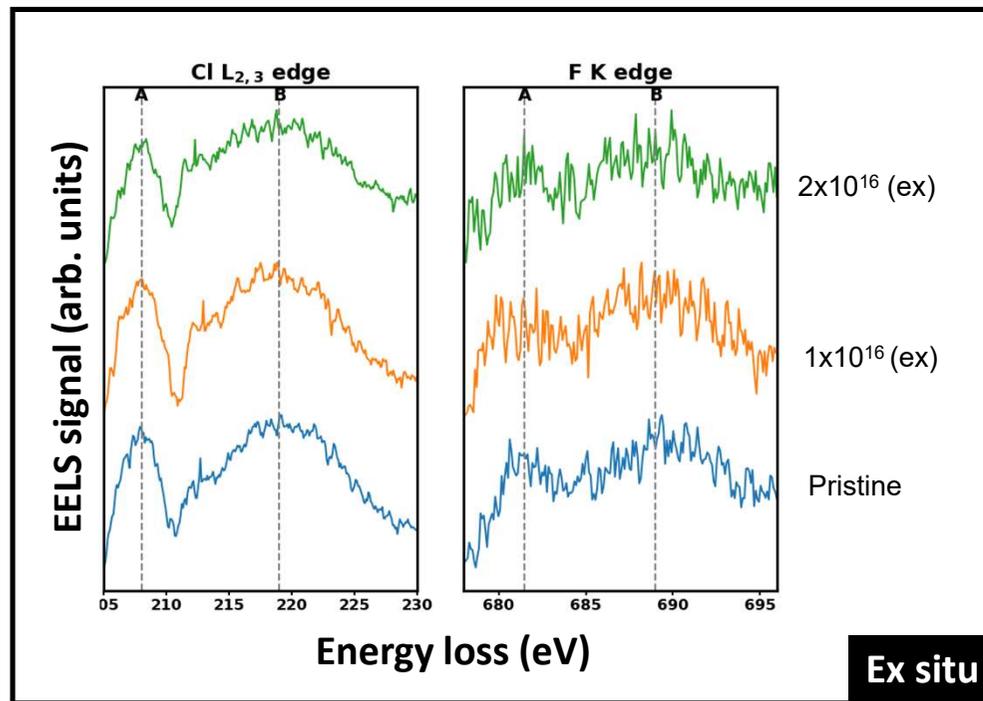
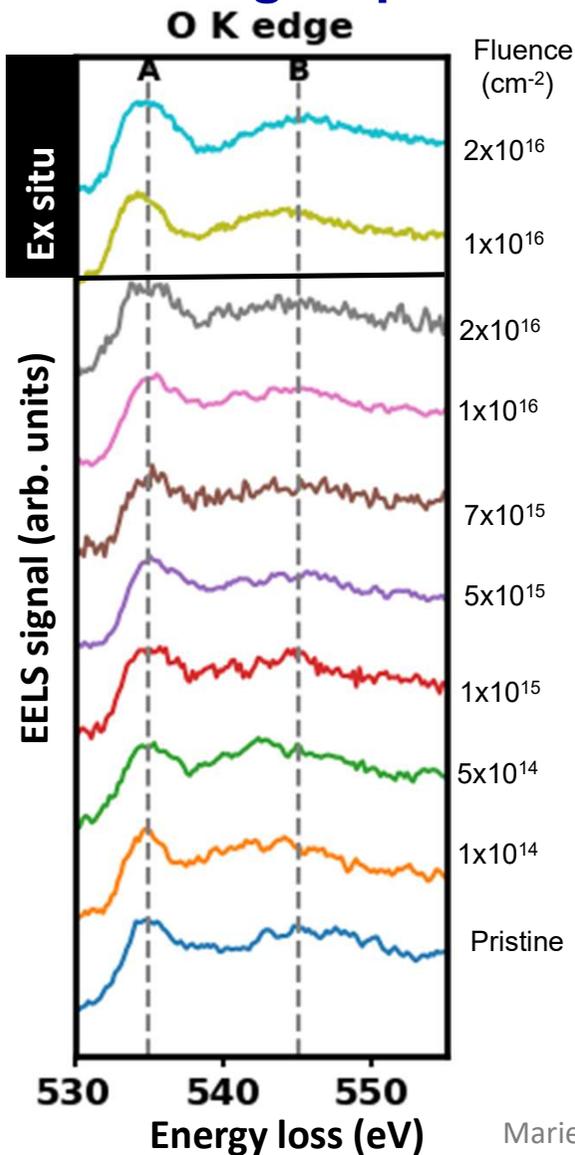


➡ Gradual increase of peak B of the C K-edge as a function of the amount of defects in the  $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2$  skeleton

*A. Benmoumen et al., App. Surf. Sci. 652 (2024) 159206*

Marie-Laure David – Institut Pprime – Journées plateforme MOSAIC – March 2026

# Surface groups



- No sputtering and no modification of the O K-edge revealed
- The same for *ex situ* experiments
- The same for Cl and F (*ex situ*)

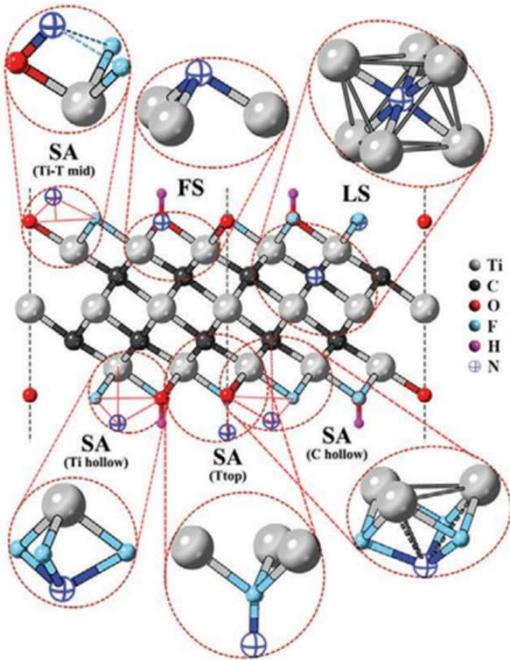


⇒ **Surface groups are not sputtered by N ions**

Behavior ≠ from in situ e- irradiation where Cl and F are sputtered.

O content is stable. A. Benmoumen *et al.*, to be published

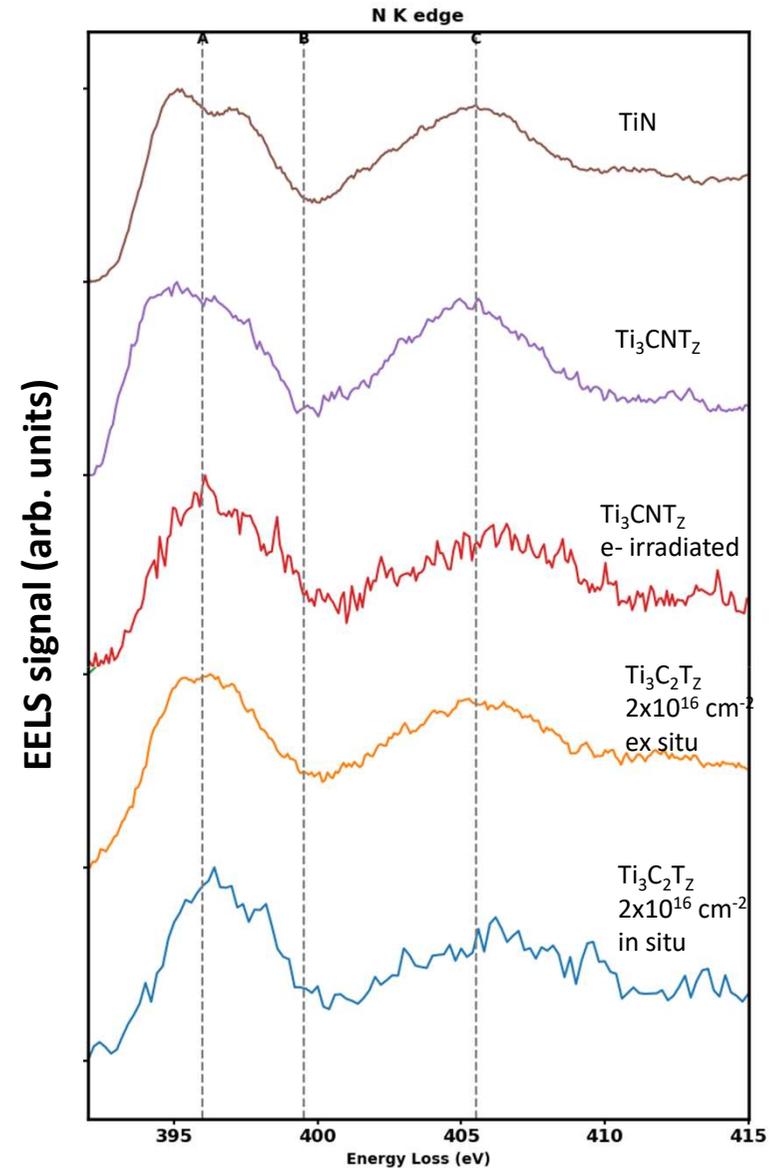
# Nitrogen doping



- Surface group substitution ?
- Adsorption ?
- **Carbon substitution in Ti octahedra with structural disorder ?**

DFT calculations and XPS in progress...

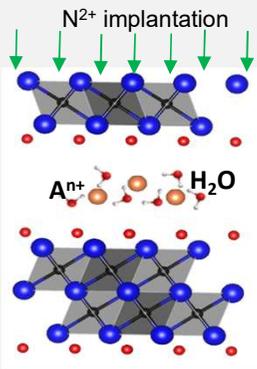
Chengjie Lu *et al.*,  
Adv. Funct. Mater. 2020



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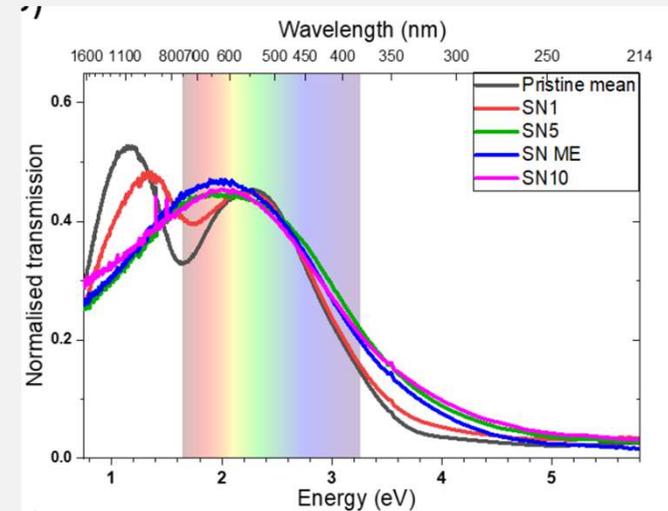
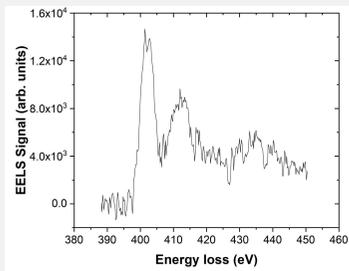
Coll. B. Anasori, A. Thakur, Purdue Univ., USA

# Summary and outlook



## N ion implantation in situ in the TEM (7.5 keV, $1 \times 10^{14} - 1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ )

- ⇒ No sign of oxidation
- ⇒ No sputtering of the surface groups
- ⇒ Introduction of structural disorder (TiC octahedra)
  
- ⇒ Incorporation of N up to 15 at%
- ⇒ N in substitution of C in TiC octahedra (with structural disorder)?
  
- ⇒ DFT calculations ?
- ⇒ Effect of temperature ?
- ⇒ How can we relate the microstructural characteristics to the material properties?



## Acknowledgements



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# Thank you for your attention

