

Study on hyperthermia effect of $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles using Mössbauer spectroscopy

Sanghee Jung, Hyunkyung Choi, Min Sun Kim, and Chul Sung Kim*

Department of Physics, Kookmin University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

*E-mail: cskim@kookmin.ac.kr

Keywords: hyperthermia, manganese substituted cobalt, Mössbauer spectra

Hyperthermia has been used to combat tumors and reduce their effects. $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ nanoparticle structures are one of the magnetic materials that has potential in hyperthermia treatment applications. The manganese substituted cobalt ferrite, $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($0.2 \leq x \leq 0.8$) were prepared by a high temperature pure thermal decomposition method with seed-mediated growth. The crystal structure and magnetic properties of the compounds were observed by X-ray diffraction (XRD), vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), and Mössbauer spectrometry. XRD analysis confirmed that all of the synthesized $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles had a single-phase cubic spinel structure with space group $Fd\bar{3}m$. The lattice constant increased with increasing Mn ions due to the ionic radius Mn^{2+} (0.80 Å) is larger than that of Co^{2+} ions (0.74 Å) ions. The VSM equipments measured the values of coercivity (H_c) and saturation magnetization (M_s). The value of saturation magnetization was found to be the highest among the result values at $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.6$). The thermal properties of $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles were investigated under conditions below 250 Oe magnetic field at 50 kHz and 112kHz using a MagneTherm equipment. The self-heating temperature of $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.6$) was the highest 102 °C at 50 kHz and 119 °C at 112kHz. The Mössbauer spectra analyzed containing A-site and B-site of six lines. The charge state determined to be ferric (Fe^{3+}) according to isomer shift (δ).

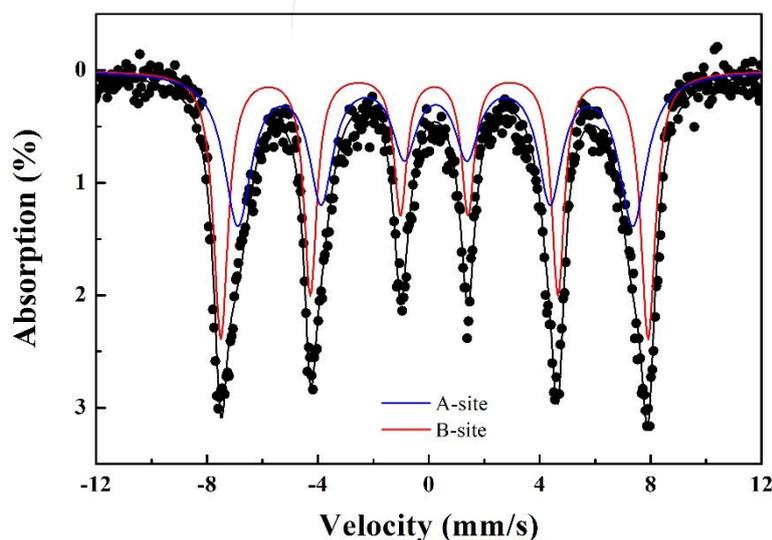


Fig. 1. The Mössbauer spectra of $\text{Co}_{0.4}\text{Mn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ at 295 K.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) Grant funded by the Korea government (MEST)(NRF-2017R1A2B2012241, NRF-2020M2D8A206475811).

