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## **ABSTRACTS**





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HV-15. Investigation of thermal property of Co-Zn nanoparticles associated with plasma treatment for hyperthermia. S. Lee<sup>1</sup>, S. Kim<sup>1</sup> and C. Kim<sup>1</sup> I. Kookmin University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The  $Co_v Zn_{1,v} Fe_2 O_4$  (x = 0.4, 0.6, 0.8) nanoparticles were prepared by high temperature thermal decomposition method [1]. The crystal structure was determined to be cubic spinel with space group Fd-3m and the lattice constant (a0) of 8.34 Å from Rietveld refinement analysis. Based on the Scherrer equation, the average size of nanoparticles was obtained to be 10.2 nm. The magnetic properties were characterized using a vibrating sample magnetometer as well as Mössbauer spectroscopy. The saturation magnetization  $(M_s)$  and coercivity  $(H_s)$  of  $Co_vZn_{1,v}Fe_2O_4$  (x = 0.4, 0.6, 0.8) samples were found to be  $M_s = 76.55$ , 77.44, 71.08 emu/g and  $H_c = 22.19$ , 18.46, 24.07 Oe, respectively. To characterize the thermal property of the samples, the nanoparticles were measured by magnetherm device at 112 kHz and 25 mT. The Initial curve of self-heating temperature of CoxZn1-xFe2O4 (x = 0.4, 0.6, 0.8) samples determined to be the highest temperature measured in Co<sub>0.6</sub>Zn<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles [2]. Since Co<sub>0.6</sub>Zn<sub>0.4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles has high magnetic and thermal properties, this sample was treated argon plasma and compared with untreated sample [3]. There is no change in the XRD patterns, but we observed increasing the saturation magnetization and self-heating temperature. After plasma treatment sample was investigated using Mössbauer spectroscopy at room temperature. Our study suggest that the plasma treatment affects the magnetic properties of nanoparticles with enhanced self-heating temperature for hyperthermia application.

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