

Insights into internal magnetic structure of iron oxide nanoparticles: a combined small-angle neutron scattering and magnetometry study

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This work continues our previous studies on spherical iron oxide nanoparticles 1 to systematically investigate the magnetic structure of the nanoparticles in a broad range of particle sizes (nominal iron oxide core diameter 5, 10, 12, 15 and 20 nm). The parameters of the core-shell structure (iron oxide core, oleic acid shell) were determined using small-angle neutron and X-ray scattering. A non-magnetic layer at the nanoparticle surface was determined using small-angle scattering with polarized neutrons at saturating fields. Room temperature hysteresis data was obtained using vibrating sample magnetometry and the $M(H)$ curves were inverted to obtain the magnetic moment distribution within the nanoparticle systems.

The detailed magnetic structure of the nanoparticles is obtained by analyzing the results of the non-magnetic layer and the distribution of the size and magnetic moment. The results suggest that a particle size of 15 nm is optimal.

1 Köhler, T., Feoktystov, A., Petravic, O., Kentzinger, E., Bhatnagar-Schöffmann, T., Feygenson, M., Nandakumaran, N., Landers, J., Wende, H., Cervellino, A., Rücker, U., Kovács, A., Dunin-Borkowski, R.E., Brückel, T., 2021. Mechanism of magnetization reduction in iron oxide nanoparticles. *Nanoscale* 13, 6965–6976.

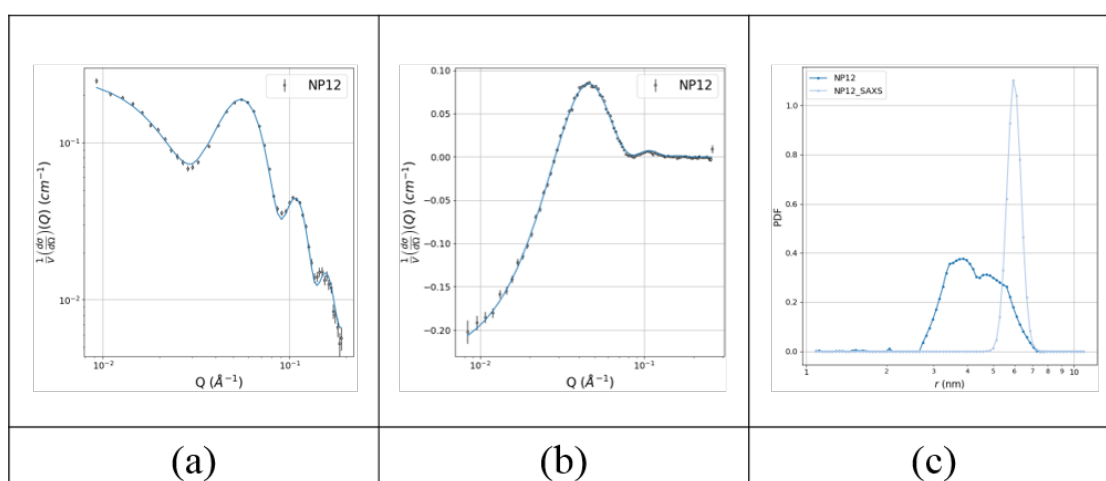


Figure 8: Exemplary results for 12 nm particles: (a) core-shell fit to determine oleic acid shell thickness, (b) fit of the nuclear-magnetic interference to determine non-magnetic shell thickness and (c) comparison of the size distribution obtained from small-angle X-ray scattering and from the inversion of $M(H)$ hysteresis curve inferring about a reduction of the overall particle magnetic moment.

Type:

Poster