AC Magnetic Heating of Superparamagnetic Fe and Co Nanoparticles

Anna Lukawska
Zafrullah Jagoo
Gregory Kozlowski
Wright State University - Main Campus, gregory.kozlowski@wright.edu
Zafer Turgut
Hiroyuki Kosai

See next page for additional authors

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AC Magnetic Heating of Superparamagnetic Fe and Co Nanoparticles

Anna Lukawska, Zafrullah Jagoo, and Gregory Kozlowski
Wright State University, Physics Department
3640 Col. Glenn Hwy., Dayton, OH 45435, USA

Zafer Turgut, Hiroyuki Kosai, Alexander Sheets, and Tyler Bixel
Propulsion Directorate, AFRL, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433, USA

Andrew Wheatley, Pavel Abdulkin, and Benjamin Knappett
Cambridge University, Chemistry Department, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW, UK

Thomas Houlding, and Volkan Degirmenci
Queen’s University Belfast, School of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Stranmillis Road, Belfast BT9 5AG, Northern Ireland, UK
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Magnetism

- Magnetic materials are classified by their susceptibility, $\chi$ to magnetic fields:
  - Diamagnetic - negative $\chi$,
  - Paramagnetic - small and positive $\chi$,
  - Ferromagnetic - large and positive $\chi$.

- In a large magnetic field the magnetic moments within the material align with the field, giving the saturation magnetization, $M_S$. As the magnitude of the field decreases the total magnetization decreases and reaches at zero field the remanent magnetization, $M_R$. The coercive field $H_C$ must be applied to get back zero magnetization.

- Nanoparticles with diameter less than 100nm have a single magnetic domain, a uniaxial anisotropy (the magnetic energy is the lowest when particles’ magnetization has the same orientation as an anisotropy axis).

- Difference between maximum and minimum magnetic energies (magnetization pointing along the anisotropy axis and perpendicular to it) is:

  $$\Delta E = KV \sin^2 \theta$$

  where $KV$ is an energy barrier, $K$ is the anisotropy constant, and $V$ is volume.
Superparamagnetism

• KV value gets smaller as ferromagnetic nanoparticles (<100nm) gets smaller, and at some point it is comparable with the thermal energy $k_B T$.

• Assuming that particles are immobilized, this leads to a spontaneous random orientation of the magnetic moment inside the particles (zero remanence magnetization and coercivity, so no hysteresis).

• The magnetization will be zero until it will be biased in one direction by applied an external magnetic field. In this state the particle is superparamagnetic.

• The lifetime of particles magnetization (the time which the systems need to achieve zero magnetization after an external magnetic field is switched off), is given by Néel process

$$\tau_N = \tau_0 e^{\left(\frac{KV}{k_B T}\right)}$$
Heating Mechanism

- Disorder (high entropy) assembly of superparamagnetic nanoparticles (SN)
- Magnetized by magnetic field
- SN go to a highly ordered (low entropy) state
- Heat is added to the adiabatic system
Heating Mechanism (1)

- The first thermodynamic law gives:

\[ dU = \delta W + \delta Q = HdB \]

where, \( U \) - the internal energy; \( W \) - the magnetic work done on the system, \( H \ [A/m] \) - the magnetic field intensity, \( B \ [T] \) - the induction; \( Q \) is the heat added to the system (\( \delta Q=0 \), adiabatic process).

- Heating is a thermodynamic mechanism that relies on the fact that in a high-frequency magnetic field the nanoparticles magnetization is always trying to catch up with the applied field.

- Since \( H \) and \( B \) are collinear, only magnitudes are required: \( B=\mu_0H+M \), where \( \mu_0=4\pi\cdot10^{-7} \ [Tm/A] \) is the permeability of free space. Thus, the change in the internal energy is:

\[ \Delta U = \mu_0 \int Hd(H+M) = -\mu_0 \int MdH \]

- When the magnetization lags the field, the integrand is negative, indicating that magnetic work is converted to internal energy.
Heating Mechanism (2)

For ferrofluids the magnetization can be defined as a complex susceptibility:

\[ \chi = \chi' - i \chi'' \]

Since,

\[ \chi = \frac{\chi_0}{1 + i \omega \tau} \]

\[ \chi'' = \frac{\omega \tau \chi_0}{1 + (\omega \tau)^2} \]

The magnetic field intensity is:

\[ H(t) = H_0 \cos \omega t = \text{Re}\{H_0 e^{i \omega t}\}; \]

With

\[ dH = -H_0 \omega \sin \omega t; \]

The magnetization is:

\[ M(t) = \chi H(t) = \text{Re}\{\chi H_0 e^{i \omega t}\} = \text{Re}\{(\chi' - i \chi'') (\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t)\} = H_0 (\chi' \cos \omega t + \chi'' \sin \omega t) \]

Therefore, the change in internal energy is:

\[
\Delta U = \mu_0 \omega H_0^2 \chi'' \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \sin^2 \omega t dt = \mu_0 \omega H_0^2 \chi'' \frac{\pi}{\omega} = \mu_0 H_0^2 \chi'' \pi
\]

The volumetric power \( P \) generated by the assembly of nanoparticles and that heats surrounding environment is:

\[ P = f \pi \mu_0 H_0^2 \chi'' \]

\[ P = f \pi \mu_0 H_0^2 \frac{\omega \tau \chi_0}{1 + (\omega \tau)^2} = f \pi \mu_0 H_0^2 \frac{2 \pi f \tau \chi_0}{1 + (2 \pi f \tau)^2} \]

where, \( \tau \) is the effective relaxation time (due to Neel processes \( \tau = \tau_N \)).
System

- A custom-made power supply
- A 20-turn insulated copper coil in the shape of a spiral solenoid
- Cooling is done with water
- A fiber-optic temperature sensor with an accuracy of 0.0001 K
- At frequency 348 kHz the magnetic field with magnitude of 20.6 μT is generated inside the coil
• Size dependence

• SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) = SPL (Specific Power Loss) [W/g]

• Normalized SPL for different samples with different mass
  \[ \text{SPL}' = \text{SPL}/m \text{ [W/g}^2\text{]} \]
- 5 different samples were measured
- Single-domain size limit: 15 nm
- Superparamagnetic size limit: 6 nm
- Heat capacity \( [\text{J}/\text{°C g}] = 0.4198 \)

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<td>Co31</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>~0.3-0.6</td>
<td>bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate</td>
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<td>~1</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>~1.6</td>
<td>PVP</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>Multi-Domain</td>
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The maximum specific power loss or the highest heating rate for Co magnetic nanoparticles was achieved for particles of 8.2 nm in diameter coated with oleic acid to avoid its oxidation.
• 3 different samples were measured
• Single-domain size limit: \(~15\text{nm}\)
• Superparamagnetic size limit: \(~10\text{nm}\)
• Heat capacity \([\text{J/}^\circ\text{C g}] = 0.4504\)

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<td>Fe7</td>
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<td>Fe5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(~1\text{nm})</td>
<td>oleic acid</td>
<td>(\geq0)</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>Multi-domain Ferromagnet</td>
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Summary

• Those are preliminary results and they demand further investigation.

• Observed that Co with 8.2 nm diameter and Fe with 11.3 nm diameter in magnetic field of 20.6 μT, (348kHz, 15A) gave the highest heating rates from investigated nanoparticles.

• One of next steps would be to immerse particles in fluid.

• THANK YOU