

## INTISARI

### Kajian Struktur Kristal, Sifat Kemagnetan dan Laju Absorpsi Spesifik pada Nanopartikel Mn-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> dan Potensi Aplikasinya untuk Terapi Hipertermia

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Nanopartikel Mn-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> telah berhasil disintesis melalui metode kopresipitasi dengan memvariasikan konsentrasi NaOH dari 4 M sampai 10 M dan suhu sintesis dari suhu kamar sampai 120°C. Pembentukan fasa spinel nanopartikel Mn-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> dikonfirmasi oleh pola *x-ray diffraction* (XRD), dengan ukuran kristalit dalam rentang 7,54 nm sampai 13,96 nm. Ukuran kristalit cenderung meningkat dengan peningkatan konsentrasi NaOH dan suhu sintesis yang berkaitan dengan perubahan laju nukleasi dan pertumbuhan kristal. Gambar morfologi dari *transmission electron microscope* (TEM) menunjukkan bahwa nanopartikel mengalami aglomerasi. Pola *selected area electron diffraction* (SAED) menunjukkan pola cincin difraksi yang berkaitan dengan indeks Miller struktur spinel. Spektrum *fourier-transform infra-red* (FTIR) memperlihatkan adanya pita serapan pada frekuensi sekitar 586 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 432 cm<sup>-1</sup> yang berasal dari ikatan M<sub>tet</sub>-O dan M<sub>okt</sub>-O. Pengukuran *vibrating sample magnetometer* (VSM) menunjukkan bahwa koersivitas dan magnetisasi maksimum sampel cenderung meningkat dengan peningkatan konsentrasi NaOH dan suhu sintesis. Peningkatan koersivitas terjadi akibat penurunan ukuran partikel pada wilayah *multi-domain* dan *pinning center*. Magnetisasi maksimum meningkat sebagai akibat dari penurunan ukuran partikel, efek *surface ferromagnetism*, distribusi dan oksidasi ion Mn. Peningkatan konsentrasi NaOH dan suhu sintesis menyebabkan penurunan nilai laju absorpsi spesifik (SAR) dari 37,49 mWg<sup>-1</sup> sampai 23,58 mWg<sup>-1</sup> akibat peningkatan anisotropi magnetik.

**Kata Kunci:** Mangan nikel ferit (MnNi-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), konsentrasi NaOH, suhu sintesis, struktur, sifat magnetik, hipertermia

## ABSTRACT

### **Study of Crystal Structure, Magnetic Properties and Specific Absorption Rate of Mn-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles and It's Potential Application for Hyperthermia Therapy**

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MnNi-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles have been successfully synthesized by coprecipitation method with varying NaOH concentrations from 4 M to 10 M and synthesis temperatures from room temperature to 120°C. The spinel phase formation of Mn-NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles was confirmed by x-ray diffraction (XRD) which the crystallite size was in the range of 7,5 nm to 13,96 nm. The crystallite size tended to increase with an increase in NaOH concentration dan synthesis temperature related to changes in the rate of nucleation and crystal growth. The morphological image of the transmission electron microscope (TEM) showed that the nanoparticles were agglomerated. The selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern showed diffraction rings pattern that were related to the Miller indices of spinel structure. The fourier-transform infra-red (FTIR) spectrum revealed the presence of absorption bands at frequency around 586 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 432 cm<sup>-1</sup> ascribed to M<sub>tet</sub>-O and M<sub>okt</sub>-O bonds. Vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) measurements showed that the coercivity and maximum magnetization of the samples tended to increase with increasing NaOH concentration and synthesis temperature. The increase in coercivity occurs due to a decrease in particle size in the multi-domain region and the existance of pinning centers. Maximum magnetization increased as a result of a decrease in particle size, surface ferromanetism effect, distribution and oxidation of Mn ions. Increasing the concentration of NaOH and synthesis temperature lowering the value of specific absorption rate (SAR) from 37,49 mWg<sup>-1</sup> to 23,58 mWg<sup>-1</sup> due to the increase in magnetic anisotropy.

**Keywords:** Manganese nickel ferrite (MnNi-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), NaOH concentration, synthesis temperature, structure, magnetic properties, hyperthermia