한국자기학회 2020년도 임시총회 및 하계학술연구발표회

KMS 2020 Summer Conference

논문개요집



일시 2020. 7. 19(일) ~ 21(화)

장소 강릉 세인트존스호텔

주최 한국자기학회

초S-VI-3	15:00	Electron Spin Resonance on Individual Atoms and Molecules on Surfaces · · 169 Xue Zhang, Yu Wang, Philip Willke, Aparajita Singa, Minhee Choi and Taeyoug Choi [*]
초S-VI-4	15:30	Molecule-based magnetic thin film for spin-thermoelectrics
초S-VI-5	16:00	Coupled spin-charge transport in oxide interface
7월 20일 Specio		0~16:10 on VII 'Mossbauer & Nano' Barbuda1+2
		₩ 좌 장 : 엄영랑(한국원자력연구원)
초S-VII-1	14:00	Mössbauer spectroscopic study about firing conditions and coloring mechanism of the ancient Baekje black burnished potteries
초S-VII-2	14:30	Activation Study of Nanocrystalline Ferrihydrite- Based Catalysts for Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis using Mössbauer Spectroscopy
초S-VII-3	15:00	Study on the hyperthermia and magnetic properties of MNPs using Mössbauer spectroscopy
초S-VII-4	15:40	Study of Archeological Heritages using Mössbauer Spectroscopy
7월 21일	rōh no.nr) _~ 12·00
		on VIII 'Electro-Magnetic Energy Convergence' Barbuda3+4
		ᄽ 좌 장 : 이정종(전자부품연구원)
초S-VⅢ-1	09:00	Electrical Parameter Comparison of 8-pole 6-slot and 8-pole 12-slot using Equivalent Magnetic Circuit for Servo motor
초S-VⅢ-2	09:25	A Study on the Design Technology of Synchronous Motors Related to the Improvement of Permanent Magnet Material Properties
초S-VⅢ-3	09:50	The Simulation Process of Electromagnetic Field, Thermal and NVH for EV/HEV Traction Motor 184 Eun-sil Han*

Study on the hyperthermia and magnetic properties of MNPs using Mössbauer spectroscopy

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Magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) are attracting considerable attention as materials that are widely applied in medical fields such as biosensors, drug delivery systems, MRI contrast media, and in hyperthermia, and fundamental studies on the change in magnetic properties of nanoparticles have been actively studied. Hyperthermia was first reported by Gilchrist in 1957 as a technique to kill heat-sensitive cells, such as tumors, by applying heat with a temperature of 42 – 43 °C to localized areas of the body. Ultrasonic waves, microwaves, RF induction heating, etc. are used to apply heat to the local site. However, their use is limited as they use a high frequency band that can damage normal cells. To solve this problem, hyperthermia that uses magnetic nanoparticles, a method of killing cancer cells by converting a magnetic loss occurring when an external magnetic field is applied in a frequency range harmless to the human body into heat, has been studied. Furthermore, these magnetic nanoparticles are mainly used as oxides, and metal ions such as nickel, zinc, and manganese have been added in some cases. In this study, MNPs were synthesized by high-temperature thermal decomposition method. The magnetic and thermal properties of MNPs were investigated by VSM, Mössbauer spectroscopy, and magneTherm device. Based on the obtained results, we established suitable magnetic nanoparticles that can be applied to hyperthermia applications.