



Contribution ID: 163

Type: POSTER

## Mossbauer spectroscopy and neutron diffraction study of the mechanosynthesis of nanocrystalline MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

Nanosized spinel-type ferrites are key materials for advancements in electronics, magnetic storage and ferrofluid technologies as well as bio-inspired applications. Magnesium ferrite, MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, is an important member of the spinel family: apart from its extensive magnetic and electronic applications, it is used in heterogeneous catalysis and adsorption, and sensor technology. Mechanosynthesis is a powerful method for the production of novel, high-performance, and low-cost nanomaterials [1]. The evolution of nanocrystalline MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> by high-energy milling a mixture of MgO and alpha-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has been investigated by Mössbauer spectroscopy and X-ray powder diffraction [2]. High resolution TEM has confirmed the ordered nature of the inner core of nanoparticles surrounded by a disordered surface shell/interface region as concluded from analyses of zero and applied field spectra [2]. Neutron diffraction measurements have been carried out (SPODL, FRM-II) on a series of 7 samples of MgO and alpha-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> milled for periods of 0.25 h to 12 h. This has enabled details of the transformation of the initial crystalline MgO and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phases via intermediate states to the final nanocrystalline mechanosynthesised MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> product to be investigated. A comparison of the findings from the complementary Mössbauer effect and neutron diffraction studies will be presented. References [1] V. V. Boldyrev, Russ. Chem. Rev. 75 (2006) 177. [2] V. Šepelák, A. Feldhoff, P. Heitjans, F. Krumeich, D. Menzel, F. J. Litterst, I. Bergmann, K. D. Becker, Chem. Mater., 18 (2006) 3057

**Are you a student, a delegate from developing countries or a participant with physical needs and would like to apply for a sponsored accomodation. Please answer with yes or no.**

no

**Please specify whether you would prefer an oral or poster contribution.**

poster

### Summary

The evolution of nanocrystalline MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> by high-energy milling a mixture of MgO and alpha-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> has been investigated by Mössbauer spectroscopy, Neutron and X-ray powder diffraction. This has enabled details of the transformation of the initial crystalline MgO and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phases via intermediate states to the final nanocrystalline mechanosynthesised MgFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> product to be investigated.

**Author:** Prof. SEPELAK, V. (Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany)

**Co-authors:** Dr FELDHOF, A (Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Leibniz University Hannover, D-30167 Hannover, Germany); Prof. LITTERST, F.J. (Institute of Condensed Matter Physics, Braunschweig

University of Technology, D-38106 Braunschweig, Germany); Dr BERGMANN, I (Volkswagen AG, D-38436 Wolfsburg, Germany); Dr WANG, J.L. (School of Physical, Environmental and Mathematical Sciences, The University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia); Prof. CADOGAN, J.M. (Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Canada); Dr BECKER, K.D. (Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Braunschweig University of Technology, D-38106 Braunschweig, Germany); Dr AVDEEV, M. (The Bragg Institute, ANSTO, Lucas Heights, NSW 2234 Australia); Dr HOELZEL, M. (Technische Universität München, ZWE, FRM-II, D-85747 Garching, Germany); Dr HOFMANN, M. (Technische Universität München, ZWE, FRM-II, D-85747 Garching, Germany); Prof. CAMPBELL, S.J. (School of Physical, Environmental and Mathematical Sciences, The University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia)

**Presenter:** Prof. CADOGAN, J.M. (Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Canada)

**Track Classification:** Surfaces, Interfaces, Thin Films, Nano-structures