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Synthesis and Characterization of Ultrasmall MgFe_2O_4 Nanoparticles down to the Quantum Dot Scale

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ABSTRACT

Three polycrystalline MgFe_2O_4 ferrite nanoparticles; MF1, MF2, and MF3 were prepared by the sol gel autocombustion method. The structural, elastic, and magnetic properties were studied using X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) measurements, and vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). X-ray powder diffraction patterns confirm the formation of the pure cubic spinel phase. The particle size (D) was determined and found to be 3 nm, 37 nm, and 48 nm for MF1, MF2, and MF3, respectively. The elastic parameters showed a weak dependence on the particle size. The magnetic hysteresis loops indicated that the saturation magnetization (M_s) and coercivity (H_c) decreased with decreasing the particle size (D). The values of the coercivity are size-dependent, which suggests that the prepared samples have a single magnetic domain structure. The temperature dependence of the magnetic parameters was investigated for the samples, whereas, the saturation magnetization and coercivity were increased with decreasing temperature.

1. INTRODUCTION

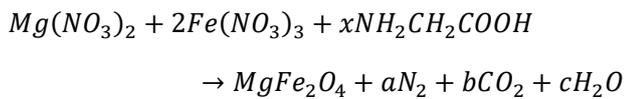
Spinel ferrite nanoparticles have several industrial and biomedical applications [1,2]. The structural, elastic, electrical, and magnetic properties of these materials are strongly affected by the chemical composition and microstructure, which are very sensitive to the preparation methods and conditions [3,4]. For spinel ferrite nanoparticles, changing the preparation conditions yields different particle sizes and morphology. Below a critical particle size (D_{sp}) and for a specific range of temperatures, the formation of magnetic domain walls is not energetically favorable. In this case, the thermal energy is higher than the energy barrier related to the magnetocrystalline anisotropy, and hence the magnetic moment of every single particle can fluctuate causing high magnetization values around the blocking temperature (T_B), and the absence of coercivity (H_c) [5]. In spinel ferrites with the formula MFe_2O_4 , the oxygen ions are closely packed into a face center cubic lattice having two different sites; the tetrahedral (A) site and octahedral (B) site [3]. The magnesium ferrite is a soft magnetic material that crystallizes in partial inverse spinel structure $(\text{Mg}_{1-\delta}\text{Fe}_\delta)[\text{Mg}_\delta\text{Fe}_{2-\delta}]\text{O}_4$ and δ is the degree of inversion [6].

MgFe_2O_4 is produced conventionally by solid state reactions of magnesium and iron oxides or carbonates mixtures at temperatures of about 1100 Celsius or above. However, this method brings some disadvantages such as loss of reactants, phase separation, heterogeneous particle size and shape distribution and high energy consumption [7]. To overcome this problem, different preparation techniques have been used, e.g.; coprecipitation [8], sol-gel [9], microemulsions [10], reverse micelle [11], combustion method [12], mechanosynthesis [13], high energy milling [14], electrospinning [15] and hydrothermal synthesis [16].

In this paper, the structural, elastic, and magnetic properties of the MgFe_2O_4 ferrite nanoparticles were synthesized via the autocombustion method. The particle size of the prepared samples was controlled by changing the preparation conditions. The purity of the samples was confirmed using X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) measurements. The influence of the reduced particle size on the elastic parameters and the magnetic properties were investigated by means of the Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) measurements.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

The precursor powders of $MgFe_2O_4$ were prepared through sol-gel auto combustion method at different pH values (5, 7 & 8). The acid regulator in the solutions was replaced with and alkaline regulator ammonia water. All raw materials were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, $Mg(NO_3)_2$ and $Fe(NO_3)_3$. NH_2CH_2COOH was added to the solution with a known stoichiometric ratio to the nitrates. The glycine/nitrate (G/N) ratio was calculated according to the propellant chemistry principle. The general equation for sol-gel auto combustion of $MgFe_2O_4$ is as follows:



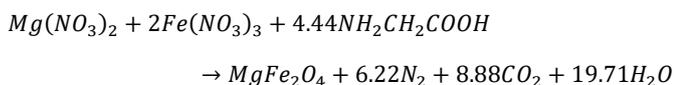
According to the Propellant chemistry theory, the sum of oxidizing valence of nitrates is (-25) and the sum of reducing the valence of glycine is (9). Thus, the elemental stoichiometric coefficient (φ_e) was calculated as follows:

$$\varphi_e = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{oxidizing valence of nitrates}}{(-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \text{reducing valence of fuel}} \quad (1)$$

From the equation: $(\varphi_e) = \frac{-40}{9} = 4.44$ & the total nitrate molecule is 6.22. Hence, we derived the stoichiometric G/N ratio of $\frac{4.44}{6.22} = 0.71$. From the obtained G/N value, x, a, b & c were calculated

$$x = \varphi_e = 4.44, a = 6.22, b = 2x = 8.88, c = x \frac{b}{2} = 19.71.$$

Given the above mentioned values, the general equation of 1 becomes:



All the prepared $MgFe_2O_4$ samples were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD) (Philips X'pert multipurpose diffractometer) with CuK_α radiation. The lattice parameter and particle size were calculated using the MAUD software [17]. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were performed using a JEOL 4010 device to study the particle size of the $MgFe_2O_4$ nanoferrites. The infrared spectra were recorded using Bruker Tensor 27 FTIR spectrometer in the range 250-1000 cm^{-1} . Magnetic measurements on different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples were carried out at different temperatures by using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) up to an applied magnetic field of 20 kG.

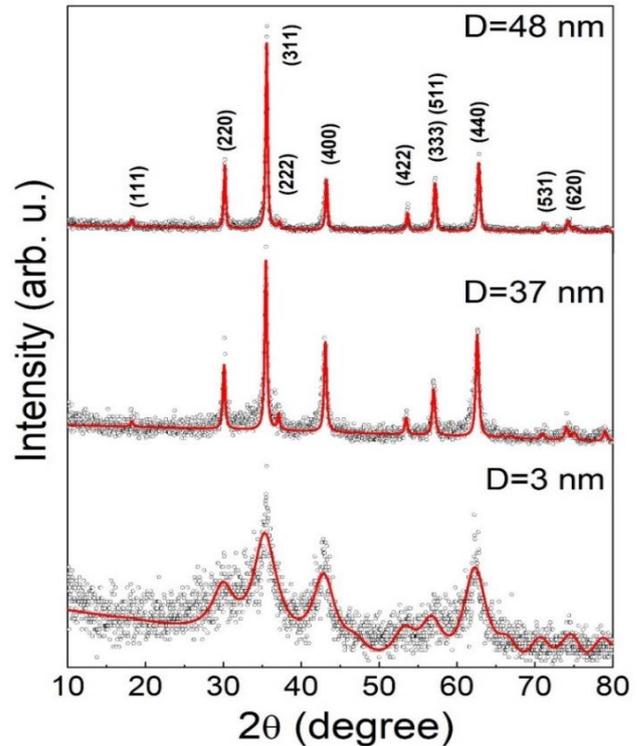


Fig. (1): XRD patterns of different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples and the average particle size (D) is indicated for each sample. Red lines represent Rietveld refinement using MAUD

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. X-ray powder diffraction Measurements

X-ray diffraction patterns for $MgFe_2O_4$ nanoferrites with different grain sizes are shown in Figure 1. XRD measurements confirm that the prepared samples crystallize in a single-phase face centered cubic (fcc) with the space group $Fd-3m$. The obtained XRD patterns were fitted using MAUD software and the lattice constant (a) and the particle size (D) of different $MgFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles were determined and listed in Table 1 and shown in figure 2. A clear signature of the reduced particle size was spotted in a gradual broadening of the diffraction peaks with decreasing D from 48 nm, 37 nm to 3 nm. The observed differences in the particle size can be attributed directly to the differences in preparation methods. As illustrated in Table 1, the lattice parameter (a) values are relatively close for all the prepared samples, these results were observed before in the case of $NiFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles [3,18]. Such behavior is expected since the chemical composition is the same for all samples and the decreased particle size would cause a minor change in the cation distribution. From the lattice parameter, the distance between the magnetic ions in the A-sites and the B-sites can be calculated as [19]:

$$L_A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a \quad (2)$$

$$L_B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a \quad (3)$$

In this case, L_A , and L_B represent the hopping lengths in the A and the B- sites, respectively. As shown in figure 2(b, c), the hopping lengths for both sites decrease gradually with increasing the particle size, which will support the magnetic interactions between Fe^{3+} ions in both sites. The density (ρ_x) can be determined from the lattice parameter as:

$$\rho_x = \frac{8M}{N_A a^3} \quad (4)$$

M is the molecular weight and N_A is the Avogadro's number. The density increases gradually with increasing the particle size since a is decreased with increasing D .

From Williamson–Hall (W–H) plots, the particle size (D) and microstrain ' ϵ ' can be determined. β is the broadening of XRD peaks and λ the XRD wavelength

($\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation with $\lambda = 1.5418$), the Williamson–Hall (W–H) equation is expressed as [20]:

$$\beta \cos\theta = \frac{\lambda k}{D} + 4\epsilon \sin\theta \quad (5)$$

where $k=0.9$. As shown in figure 3, XRD peaks (3 1 1), (4 0 0), and (4 4 0) of the three samples were fitted using Gaussian line profile and from the fitting, θ and b values were determined. Figure 4 shows Williamson and Hall's plot for different MgFe_2O_4 samples. The W-H plots are shown in figure 4, and the obtained values of the particle size and microstrain are listed in Table 1. The obtained values of $D_{\text{W-H}}$ are very close to the particle size values obtained from the Maud fitting (Table 1). Figure (2d) illustrates the values of microstrain, whereas a significant change from a negative value of ϵ for MF1 (3nm) to positive values for the samples with larger particle sizes (MF2 and MF3) was observed. The negative values of the microstrain suggest a compressive strain for MF1, whereas, positive values refer to the occurrence of ϵ tensile strain [21].

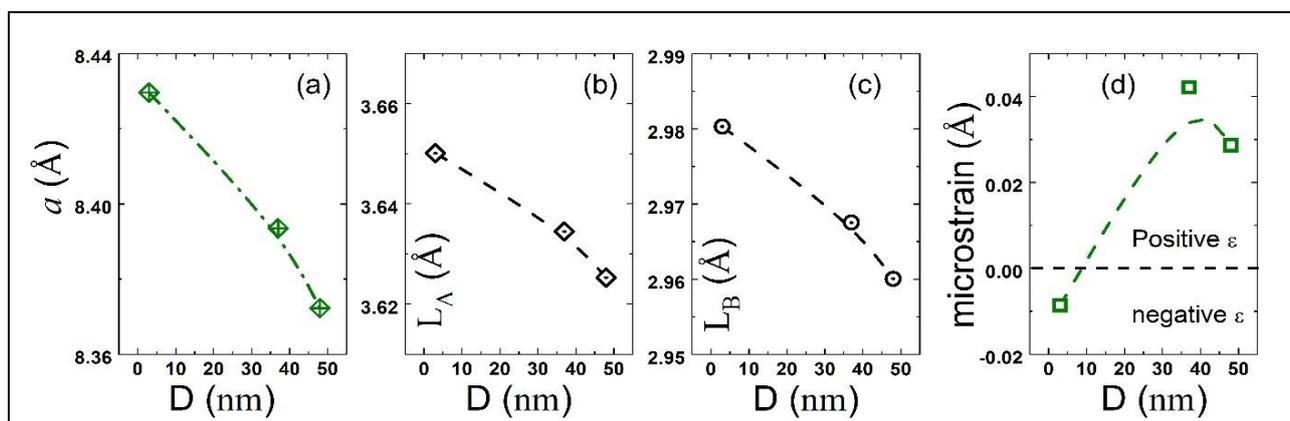


Fig. (2): a) The lattice parameter a , The hopping lengths b) L_A for the tetrahedral site, c) L_B for the octahedral site, d) Microstrain ϵ for different MgFe_2O_4 nanoparticles

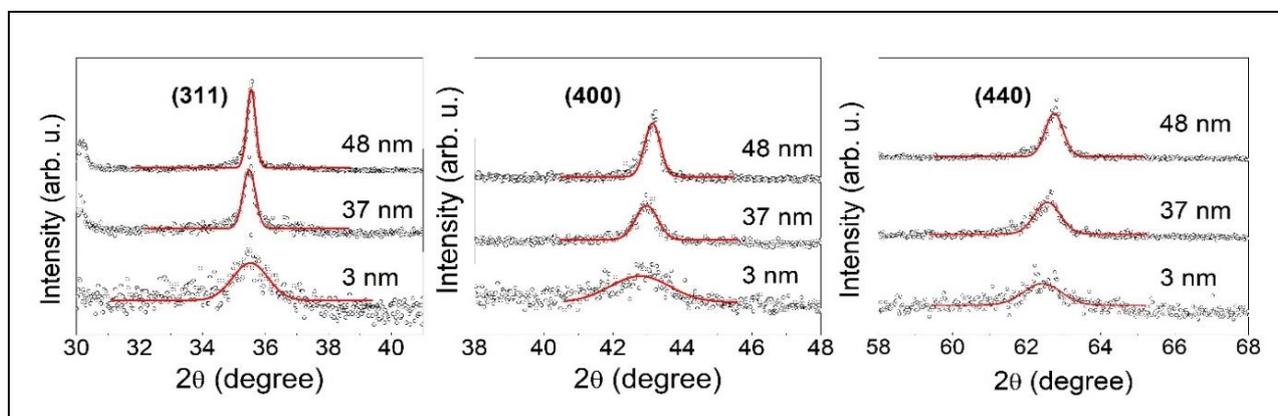


Fig. (3): Gaussian fitting of (311), (400), and (440) XRD peaks for different MgFe_2O_4 nanoparticles

Table (1): Particle size (D , D_{W-H}), lattice constant (a), hopping lengths (L_A , and L_B), microstrain ϵ , and density (ρ_x) of different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples

Sample	D (nm)	D_{W-H} (nm)	a (Å)	L_A (Å)	L_B (Å)	ϵ (Å)	ρ_x ($g\ cm^{-1}$) $\times 10^3$
MF1	3	3.63	8.42959	3.65012	2.98031	-0.00864	4.44
MF2	37	33.59	8.39352	3.6345	2.96756	0.04213	4.49
MF3	48	45.94	8.37234	3.6253	2.96004	0.02863	4.53

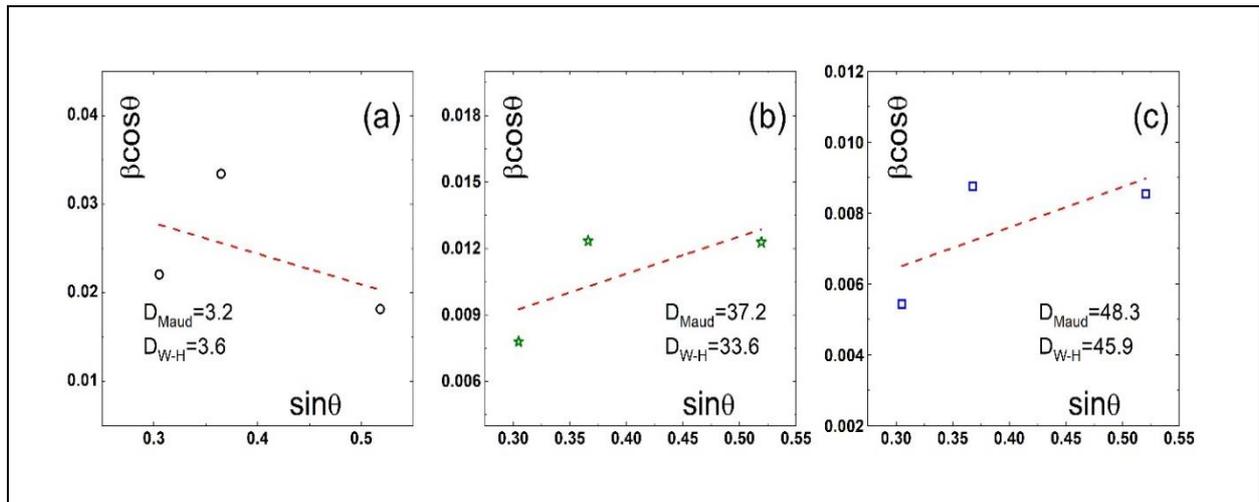


Fig. (4): W-H plots for different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples

3.2. TEM measurements

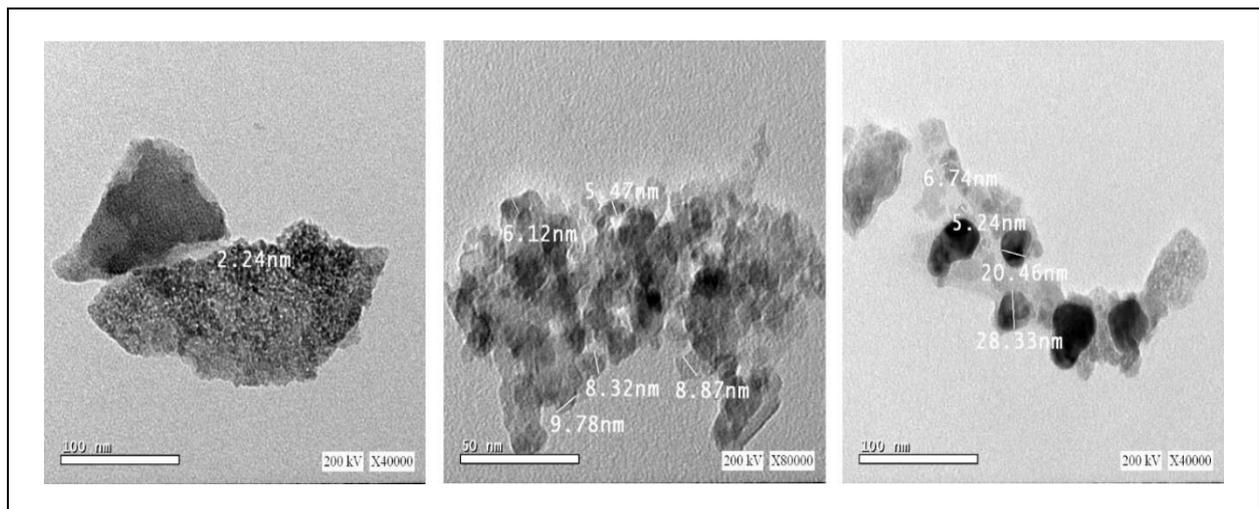


Fig. (5): TEM images of different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples

The transmission electron microscope (TEM) micrographs for the $MgFe_2O_4$ samples are presented in Fig. 5. The nanoparticles have a spherical shape with

a particle size close to that calculated from the XRD measurements. The particle size of the MF1 sample shown by TEM image is extremely small.

3.3. Fourier transform-infrared analysis

FTIR measurements of different MgFe₂O₄ samples in the wavenumber range of 250 – 1000 cm⁻¹ are shown in Figure (6-a). In general, two regions of vibrational frequency are fundamental in the FTIR spectra of spinel ferrites. The region around 400 cm⁻¹ is related to the intrinsic stretching vibration of the transition metals ions in the octahedral B-sites. The other region around 500 cm⁻¹ is related to the intrinsic stretching vibration of the transition metals ions in the tetrahedral A-sites [22]. Higher energy is needed for the bond (Fe – O) stretching vibration mode occupying the tetrahedral site than that octahedral site, as the bond length at A-site is shorter than B-site [23]. In addition, different atoms at a particular site are not vibrating at a single frequency, where the probability of IR absorption is different. Consequently, different frequencies can be obtained. In our case, the difference in the atomic mass of Mg and Fe atoms is related to the splitting of the bands. Furthermore, the correlation between the vibrations of the tetrahedral complexes and that of the octahedral complexes is expected [22,25].

All the vibrational frequencies related to both crystallographic sites are listed in Table (2). The force constant per atom, bulk modulus (B), the longitudinal sound wave velocity (V_l), the transverse sound wave velocity (V_t), mean elastic wave velocity (V_m), rigidity modulus (G), Young's modulus (E), Debye temperature (θ_D), and the lattice energy (U) can be calculated using the following equations [22-26]:

$$k_t = 7.62 \times M_A \times v_t^2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/m} \quad (6)$$

$$k_o = 10.62 \times \frac{M_B}{2} \times v_o^2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/m} \quad (7)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{a} \quad (8)$$

$$v_l = \left[\frac{9B}{5\rho_x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (9)$$

$$v_t = \left[\frac{3B}{5\rho_x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (10)$$

$$v_m = \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{v_t^3} + \frac{1}{v_l^3} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad (11)$$

$$G = \rho_x v_t^2 \quad (12)$$

$$E = \frac{9BG}{3B + G} \quad (13)$$

$$\theta_D = \frac{hc v_{av}}{k} \quad (14)$$

$$U = -3.108 (M v_m) \times 10^{-12} \quad (15)$$

For all the samples, the calculated values of these parameters are listed in Tables (2 and 3). The average molecular weights of cations in A- and B- sites are M_A and M_B. A partial inverse spinel structure (Mg_{0.1}Fe_{0.9})_A[Fe_{1.1}Mg_{0.9}]_BO₄ was considered in calculating the average molecular weights of the tetrahedral and octahedral sites [27].

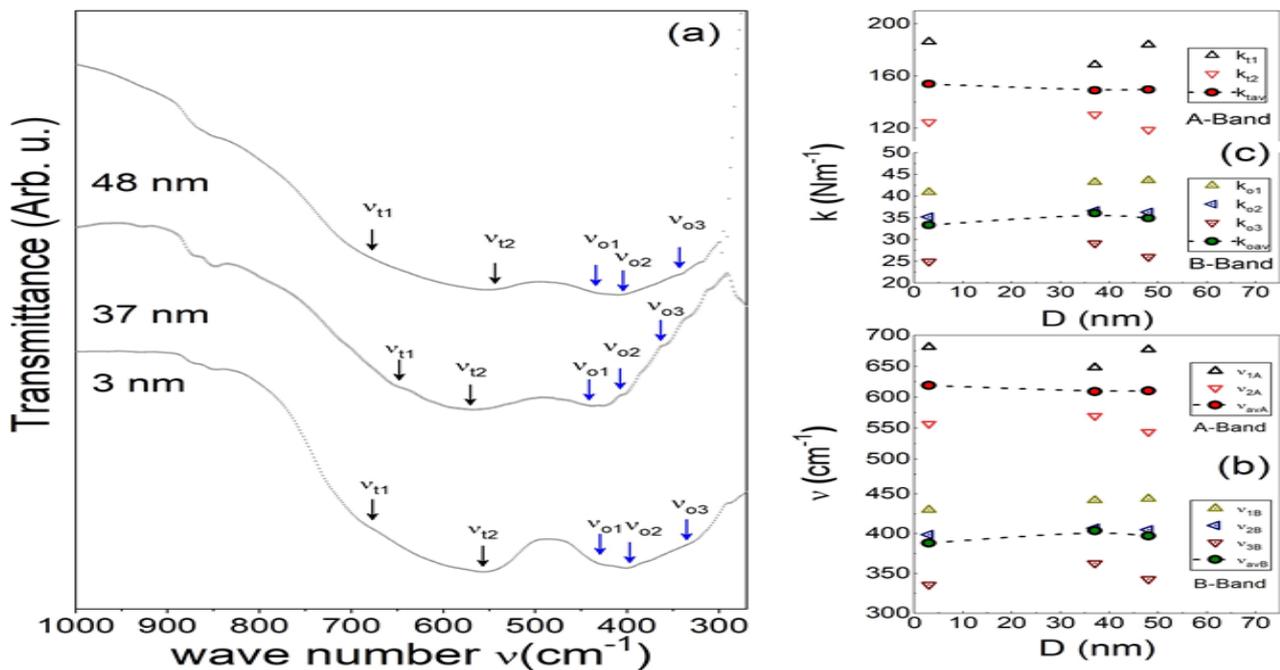


Fig. (6): a) FTIR spectra, b) vibrational frequencies (ν), and c) force constants (k) for different MgFe₂O₄ nanoparticles

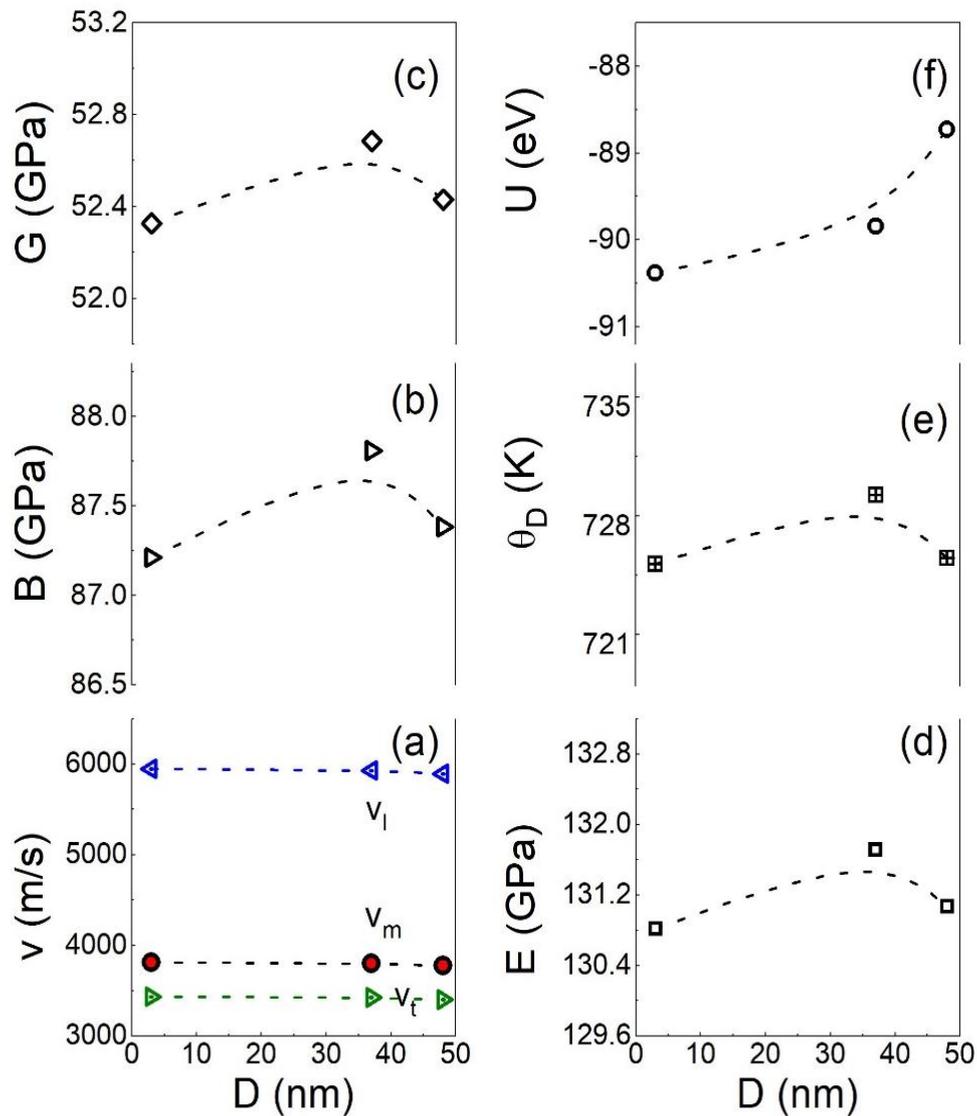


Fig (7): a) Elastic wave velocities (v_l , v_t and v_m), elastic constants: b) Bulk modulus B, c) rigidity modulus G, and d) Young's modulus E, e) the Debye temperature (θ_D), and f) the lattice energy (U) for different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples

The obtained force constants for the studied samples are shown in Fig. (6-c). In general, the interaction between the cations located in the A-site and the surrounding oxygen anions (due to the shorter bond) is stronger than the interaction between the cations located in the B-site and the surrounding oxygen anions (longer bond). Accordingly, the force factor of the tetrahedral site (k_t) is higher than that of the octahedral site (k_o). The vibration of atoms changes by changing the bond length, charge, mass, and size of the ions forming this bond. Consequently,

the force constant involved in these vibrations will be affected by the same factors. As illustrated from the XRD measurements, small changes in the lattice parameters were observed. On the other hand, changing the preparation conditions and decreasing the particle size of different Mg-ferrite samples may cause differences in the distribution of Fe^{3+} and Mg^{2+} ions between A and B sites. Such differences in the cation distributions will logically affect the vibration frequencies and force constant as shown in Fig.(6-c).

For all the samples, the calculated values of the bulk modulus (B), the longitudinal sound wave velocity (V_l), the transverse sound wave velocity (V_t), mean elastic wave velocity (V_m), rigidity modulus (G), Poisson's ratio (P), Young's modulus (E) and Debye temperature (θ_D) are listed in Table (3) and Figure (7). The elastic wave velocities V_l , V_t , and V_m are inversely proportional to the density (ρ_x). As illustrated in Table 1, the density is increased with increasing D. This can explain the gradual decrease of the elastic wave velocities V_l , V_t , and V_m with increasing the particles size D. The elastic moduli (B, G, and E) directly proportional to force constant

derived out of the vibrational frequency and inversely proportional to the lattice parameter calculated from the XRD measurements. The values of elastic moduli and the Debye temperature show weak dependence on the particle size. Interestingly, B, G, E, and θ_D dependence on the particle size have relatively similar behavior to the microstrain. The changes in the particle size affect the grain boundaries and cause fine changes in the stiffness of the studied samples. The lattice energy is increasing with an increase in the particle size. Such behavior can be attributed to the changes in the lattice constant, which will decrease the atomic spacing and lower the lattice energy [26].

Table (2): Different vibrational frequencies (ν), and force constants (k) of different MgFe₂O₄ samples

D (nm)	ν_{t1}	ν_{t2}	ν_{tav}	ν_{o1}	ν_{o2}	ν_{o3}	ν_{oav}	k_{t1}	k_{t2}	k_{tav}	k_{o1}	k_{o2}	k_{o3}	k_{oav}
	(cm ⁻¹)							(N/m)						
3	681	557	619	430	399	336	388	186.2	124.6	153.8	40.9	35.2	25	33.4
37	648	570	609	442	407	363	404	168.6	130.5	148.9	43.2	36.6	29.2	36.1
48	677	544	610.5	444	405	343	397	184	118.8	149.7	43.6	36.3	26	34.9

Table (3): Elastic wave velocities (V), elastic constants (B, G, and E), the Debye temperature (θ_D), and the lattice energy (U) for different MgFe₂O₄ samples

D (nm)	B (Gpa)	V_l (cm/s)	V_t (cm/s)	V_m (G)	G (Gpa)	E (GPa)	θ_D (K)	U (ev)
3	87.21	5949	3435	3813	52.33	130.82	725.17	-90.38
37	87.81	5931	3424	3802	52.69	131.71	729.25	-89.84
48	87.38	5895	3403	3778	52.43	131.07	725.53	-88.73

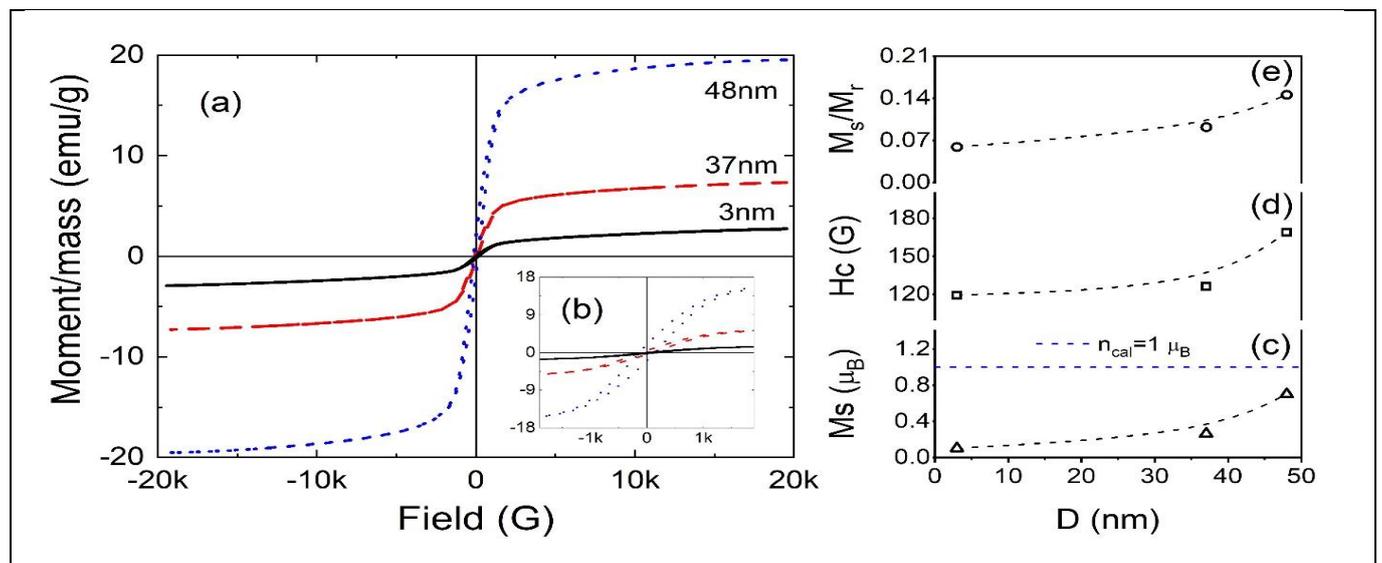


Fig. (8): a,b) Room temperature hysteresis loops, c) The observed saturation magnetization (M_{obs}), d) coercivity (H_c), and e) the squareness ratio ($R^2 = M_r/M_s$)

3.4. Magnetic properties

Figure 8 shows the vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) measurements for different Mg-ferrite nanoparticles at room temperature ($T=300\text{K}$). The obtained magnetic parameters; the saturation magnetization (M_s), coercivity (H_c), remnant magnetization (M_r), squareness $R^2= M_r/M_s$, and saturation magnetization in Bohr magneton units for the three samples are presented in Table 4 and Figure (8). In general, the saturation magnetization and coercivity gradually decrease with decreasing the particle size D . The decreased M_s for smaller particle size is attributed to the fact that the surface of the nanoparticles is composed of randomly oriented spins that repel the core spins to align the field direction and hence, these spins act as a dead layer with inconsiderable magnetization. Whereas, the size dependence of the coercivity can have two distinguished behaviors. For large particle sizes in the multidomain region, and above the single domain threshold (D_c), the coercivity tends to increase gradually with decreasing particle size. On the other hand, below D_c , the behavior is inversed and H_c decreases systematically for smaller particle sizes. Only at the superparamagnetic limit (D_{sp}), H_c is expected to be zero. For the present samples, H_c decreases with decreasing D , which might indicate that the particle size of the studied

samples is below the single domain limit D_c . This result is confirmed by the values of squareness, where it increases with increasing the particle size [28]. M_s is given in Bohr magneton unit as:

$$M_{obs} = (M_s \times M)/5585 \quad (16)$$

The observed moment (M_{obs}) are shown in Table (4) and Figure (8b). The magnetic properties of ferrites are mainly originated by A-A, A-B, and B-B magnetic superexchange interactions. According to Néel's Model, the magnetic moment M_{cal} is formulated as:

$$M_{cal} = M_B - M_A \quad (17)$$

The tetrahedral moment M_A and octahedral moment M_B were calculated using the cation distribution $(\text{Mg}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{0.9})_A[\text{Fe}_{1.1}\text{Mg}_{0.9}]_B\text{O}_4$ and the only magnetic ion is Fe^{3+} with a magnetic moment $5 \mu_B$. In this case, M_{cal} will be $1 \mu_B$. The field dependence of the magnetization $M(H)$ can be described as [29]:

$$M(H) = M_s \left(1 - \frac{b}{H^2} \dots \right) + \chi_0 H \quad (18)$$

For a uniaxial symmetry, the coefficient b is expressed as:

$$b = \frac{4}{15} \left(\frac{K}{\mu_0 M_s} \right)^2 \quad (19)$$

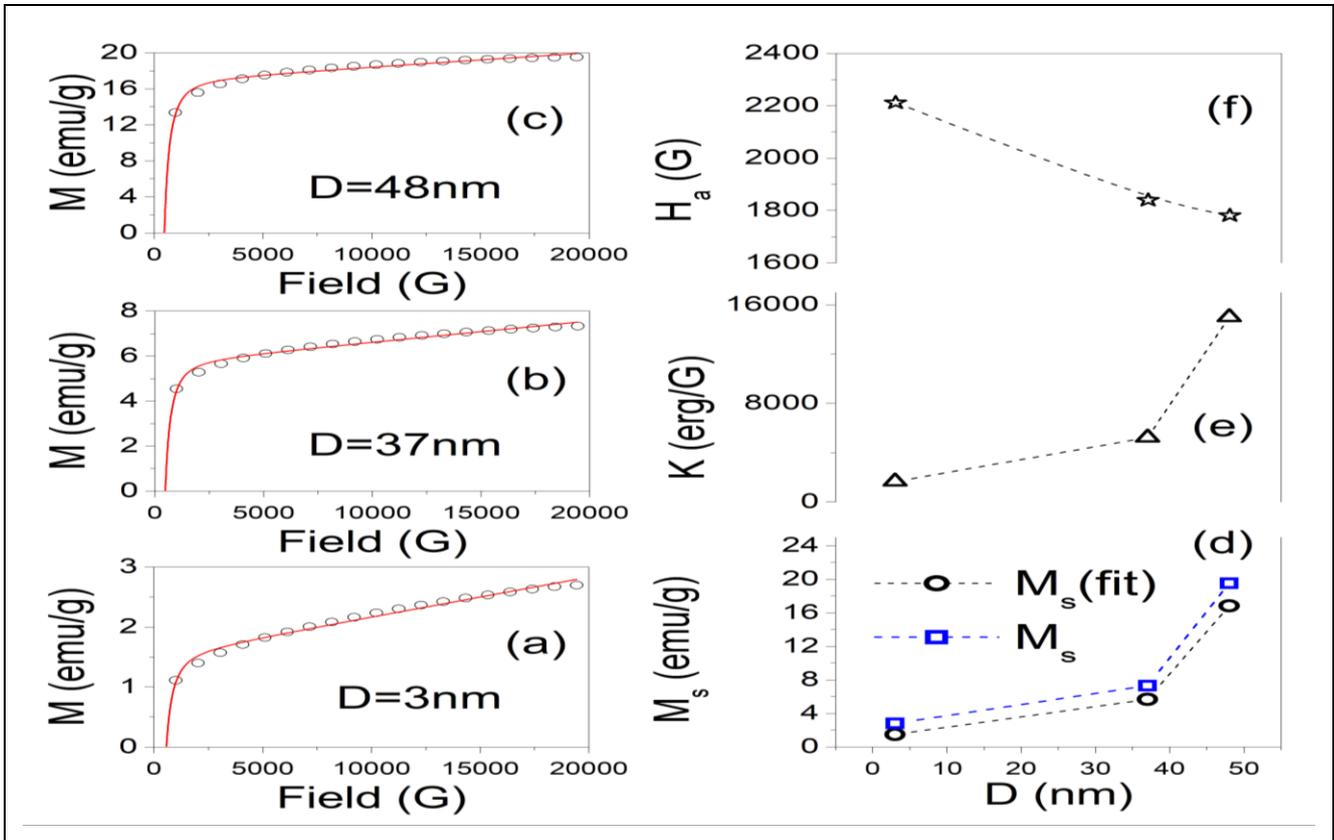


Fig. (9): a,b,c) The fitting of room temperature of $M(H)$ according to Eq. (18), d) M_s and $M_s(\text{fit})$, e) effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K), and f) the anisotropy field (H_a) for different MgFe_2O_4 samples

K is the effective magnetic anisotropy constant. The anisotropy field (H_a) is related to the saturation magnetization and K as:

$$H_a = \frac{2K}{\mu_0 M_s} \quad (20)$$

The fitting of $M(H)$ of different MgFe₂O₄ nanoparticles is shown in Figure (9a-c), where the values of K and H_a are presented in Table (4) and Figure (9c,d). As indicated in Table (4) and Figure (9b), considerable differences between the values of saturation magnetization calculated from the fitting (Eq. 18) and that obtained directly from the hysteresis loops. This difference can be explained by the factor χ_0 , which illustrates a linear paramagnetic contribution to the magnetic response. The paramagnetic contribution can be attributed to; i) paramagnetic intrinsic impurities, or/and ii) the ultra-small nanoparticles with superparamagnetic behavior. χ_0 increases with increasing the particle size (Figure 10a). As shown in Figure (9e), K increases dramatically with increasing D. Whereas, the anisotropy field gradually decreases with increasing the particle size. By increasing the particle size, a transition from a single domain to a multi domain system is expected. According to the present measurements, MF1, MF2, and MF3 have average particle sizes below the single domain limit D_c . However, by increasing D, and according to the particle size distribution within each sample, a considerable ratio of the particles may have $D > D_c$. This will logically affect the values of the magnetic parameters and cause the increase of M_s , H_c , and K.

The magnetic hysteresis loops at different temperatures ($T = 100\text{K}, 150\text{K}, 200\text{K}, 250\text{K},$ and 300K) for MF1 sample with $D = 3\text{nm}$ are presented in Figure

(11a). The magnetic parameters; M_s , H_c , M_r , and the squareness are listed in Table (5). The saturation magnetization, coercivity, and squareness ratio are increasing with decreasing the temperature. The $M(H)$ curves were fitted using Eq. (16) (Figure 12) and the effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K) and anisotropy field (H_a) have been calculated and listed in Table (5). χ_0 increases with decreasing the temperature (Figure 10b), whereas K and H_a are also increase with decreasing T. This temperature dependence of the magnetic parameters may suggest that the MF1 sample has a particle size below the superparamagnetic limit D_{sp} [5].

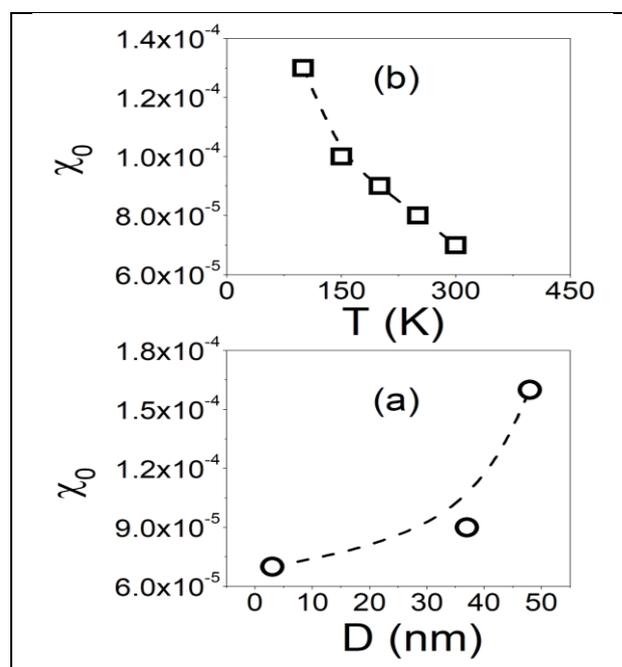


Fig. (10): The dependence of linear contribution of the magnetization (χ_0) on: a) The particle size at 300K, and b) temperature for the sample MF1 (3nm)

Table (4): The saturation magnetization (M_s), coercivity (H_c), remanent magnetization (M_r), the squareness ratio ($R^2 = M_r/M_s$), observed moment M_{obs} , and the parameters obtained from Eqs (16-18); M_s (Fit), effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K) and the anisotropy field (H_a) for different MgFe₂O₄ samples

Sample	M_s (emu/g)	H_c (G)	M_r (emu/g)	$R^2 = M_r/M_s$	$M_s(\text{obs})$ (μ_B)	$M_s(\text{fit})$ (emu/g)	χ_0	K (erg/G)	H_a (G)
3 nm	2.8275	119.11	0.16684	0.05901	0.10125	1.51	7E-5	1667	2212
37 nm	7.3157	126.01	0.67129	0.09176	0.26196	5.69	9E-5	5233	1840
48 nm	19.535	168.84	2.8451	0.14564	0.69952	16.84	1.6E-4	15001	1782

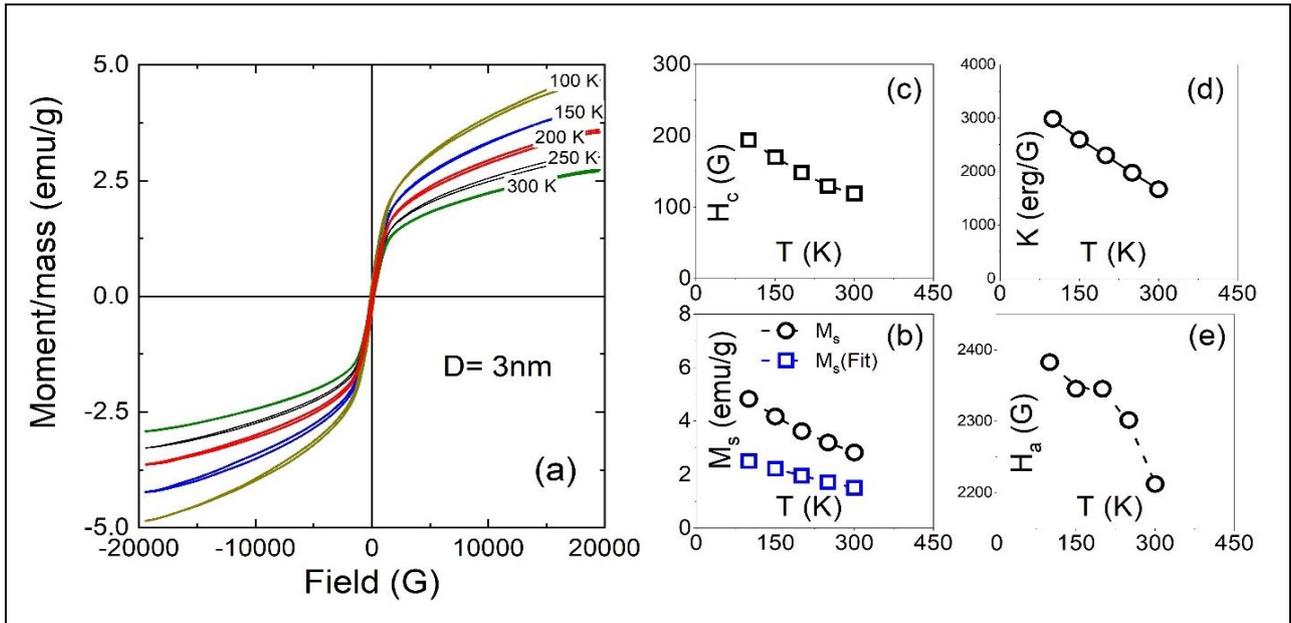


Fig. (11): a) Hysteresis loops at different temperatures, b) M_s , and M_s (Fit), c) coercivity (H_c), d) effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K), and e) the anisotropy field (H_a) for different $MgFe_2O_4$ samples

Table (5): The saturation magnetization (M_s), coercivity (H_c), remanent magnetization (M_r), the squareness ratio ($R^2=M_r/M_s$), observed moment M_{obs} , and the parameters obtained from Eqs (16-18); M_s (Fit), effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K) and the anisotropy field (H_a) for MF1 ($MgFe_2O_4$, $D=3nm$) sample at different temperatures

T (K)	M_s (emu/g)	H_c (G)	M_r (emu/g)	$R^2=M_r/M_s$	M_s (μ_B)	M_s (fit) (emu/g)	χ_0	K (erg/G)	H_a (G)
100	4.8268	193.87	0.4405	0.09126	0.17284	2.5	1.3E-4	2982	2383
150	4.1668	169.79	0.3402	0.08165	0.14921	2.21	1E-4	2597	2346
200	3.6195	148.33	0.25632	0.07082	0.12961	1.96	9E-5	2301	2346
250	3.194	129.51	0.19766	0.06188	0.11437	1.72	8E-5	1979	2302
300	2.8275	119.11	0.16684	0.05901	0.10125	1.51	7E-5	1667	2212

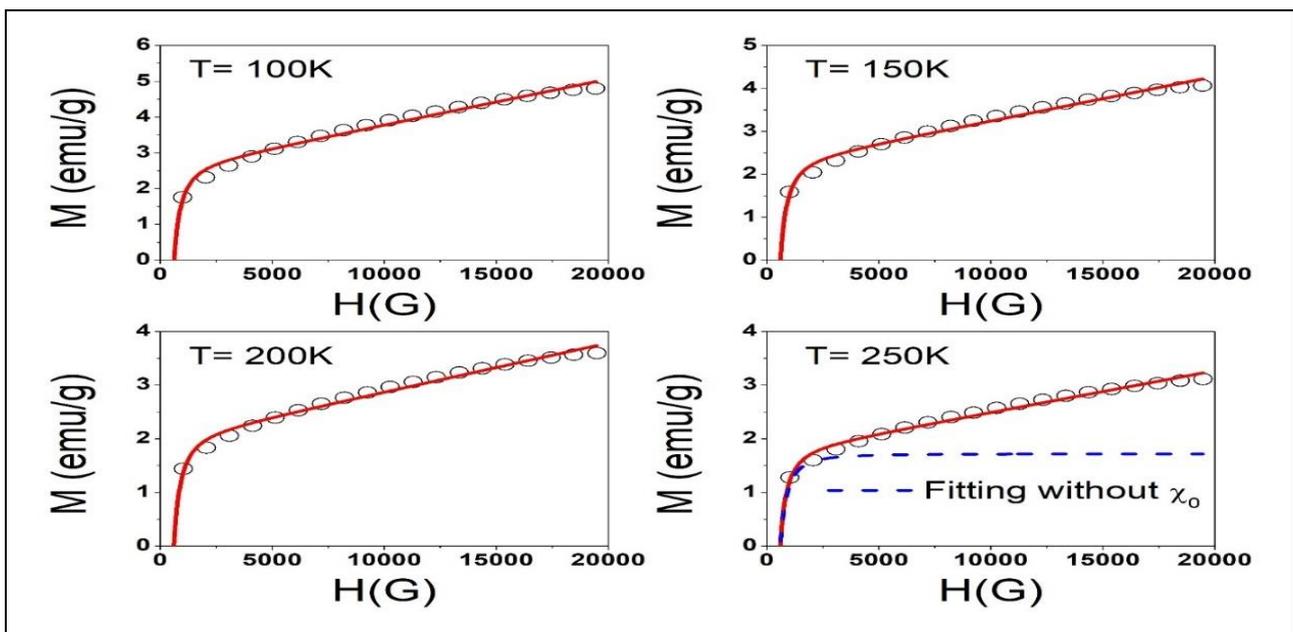


Fig. (12): The fitting of $M(H)$ of MF1 sample with $D=3nm$ at different temperatures according to Eq. (18)

4. CONCLUSION

MgFe₂O₄ ferrite nanoparticles were synthesized in the sol-gel autocombustion method. XRD patterns confirmed the formation of the pure face center cubic structure. The particle size (D) was found to depend critically on the acidity of the preparation solution. For different pH values, 5, 7, and 8, three different samples were obtained MF1 (D=3nm), MF2 (D=37), and MF3 (D=48), respectively. The particle size was calculated using the Maud software and the Williamson–Hall (W–H) plots, and the obtained values showed good agreement. The lattice parameter (*a*) decreased gradually with decreasing the particle size. The microstrain changed from a negative value for MF1 (3nm) to positive values for the other two samples, which suggest a strain for MF1, and tensile strain for MF2 and MF3. The particle size observed at the Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images showed good agreement with that calculated from the XRD measurements. Weak particle size dependence was observed for the elastic parameters. However, the D dependence of different elastic moduli is similar to the D dependence of the microstrain. The magnetic properties of the studied MgFe₂O₄ nanoparticles strongly depend on the particle size. The M(H) curves, at room temperature (300K), were fitted and different magnetic parameters were obtained. The saturation magnetization and coercivity gradually increase by increasing the particle size, which illustrates that the particle size of the studied samples is below the single domain limit D_c. The effective magnetic anisotropy constant (K) and anisotropy field (H_a) showed a considerable D dependence. The magnetic hysteresis loops were measured at different temperatures (T= 100K, 150K, 200K, 250K, and 300K) for MF1. The saturation magnetization, the coercivity, the effective magnetic anisotropy constant, and the anisotropy field showed a significant temperature dependence, which might indicate that the MF1 sample has a particle size below the superparamagnetic limit D_{sp}.

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