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**Tuning the properties of magnetic nanocomposites  
via composition, synthesis method, and annealing**

**Authors:** Adam Czempik1, Anna Bajorek1, Barbara Liszka1, Fabien Grasset2,3, Krystian Prusik1, Joanna Klimontko1, Mateusz Dulski1, Marcin Fijałkowski1, Jerzy Kubacki1, Ewa Partyka-Jankowska4, Tomasz Sobol4, Marcin Zając4, Magdalena Szczepanik4, Edyta Beyer4, Barbara Wolanin4, Sabina Lewińska5 Sandy Auguste6, Anthony Rousseau6, Nirina Randrianantoandro6

1 *University of Silesia in Katowice, Katowice, Poland  
2 Université de Rennes, Rennes, France  
3 National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Japan  
4 SOLARIS National Synchrotron Radiation Centre, Kraków, Poland  
5 The Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences  
6 Le Mans Université, Le Mans, France*

**Corresponding Author:** adam.czempik@us.edu.pl

Ferrite nanoparticles are promising materials for biomedical applications, including magnetic hyperthermia in cancer treatment. The nanoparticles can be embedded in silica to enhance their biocompatibility and chemical stability. Depending on the process and conditions used, nanocomposites of varied morphologies – and consequently, diverse magnetic properties – can be obtained [1,2].

In our research, we employed diffraction, microscopic, and spectroscopic techniques – including synchrotron-based methods – to investigate how the synthesis parameters, elemental composition, and annealing conditions influence the structural, electronic, and magnetic properties of the obtained nanocomposites.

By advancing the understanding of magnetic nanocomposites, our results may contribute to the development of more efficient materials for magnetic hyperthermia.

**References**

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