## Evaluating the magnetic anisotropy temperature dependence of (SPIONs) system

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Magnetic hyperthermia (MH) is based on the release of heat and consequent temperature increase by magnetic nanoparticle (MNPs) exposed in an alternating magnetic field. MH is a promising technique in cancer treatment because it causes less damage than chemotherapy or radiotherapy. Active research is being done to improve the specific adsorption rate (SAR), i.e., the amount of heat released per unit mass of MNPs, which could permit the treatment of tumors of small size [1] and could reduce the amount of material that must be injected into a tumor. The specific absorption rate is extremely sensible to the change of the magnetic anisotropy constant  $(K_V)$  which is so far for the case of magnetic nanoparticles assumed as an independent temperature parameter. To elucidate it, three important questions are fundamental to be addressed: How to  $K_V$  directly from the dynamic behavior of magnetic nanoparticles? Will be  $K_V$  affected by the temperature effect? How  $K_V$  could affect the magnetic hyperthermia?

By applying a model free route approach [2,3] we have determined  $K_V$  in superparamagnetic iron-oxide-magnetic-nanoparticles (SPIONs) systems directly from the magnetic susceptibility data. We found a strong dependence between  $K_V$  and T as well as a strong discrepancy with the universal assumed value of infinity relaxation time

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