## Low-temperature calorimetric and magnetic data for natural end-members of the axinite group

## JAN FILIP,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> EDGAR DACHS,<sup>3</sup> JIŘÍ TUČEK,<sup>1,4</sup> MILAN NOVÁK,<sup>2</sup> AND PETR BEZDIČKA<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Nanomaterial Research, Palacký University in Olomouc, Svobody 26, 771 46 Olomouc, Czech Republic
<sup>2</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 611 37 Brno, Czech Republic
<sup>3</sup>Department of Material Engineering and Physics, University of Salzburg, Hellbrunnerstrasse 34, 5020 Salzburg, Austria
<sup>4</sup>Department of Experimental Physics, Palacký University in Olomouc, Svobody 26, 771 46 Olomouc, Czech Republic

## <sup>5</sup>Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, 250 68 Řež, Czech Republic

## ABSTRACT

The low-temperature heat capacities of natural near end-member minerals (about 95 mol%, except tinzenite of about 34 mol% on average) of the axinite group, previously characterized in detail by means of powder and single-crystal X-ray diffraction, electron microprobe, and Mössbauer spectroscopy, were measured by heat-pulse calorimetry using the Physical Properties Measurement System (Quantum Design) at temperatures between 5(2) and 300 K. From these data, the following entropy values [in J/(mol·K)] of the natural samples at 298.15 K were derived:  $S_{298,magnesioaxinite} = 696.3 \pm 1.1$ ,  $S_{298,ferroaxinite} = 743.5 \pm 3.5$ ,  $S_{298,magnaaxinite} = 737.5 \pm 2.6$ , and  $S_{298,tinzenite} = 758.1 \pm 2.8$ . For the end-member compositions, the corrected heat capacities at 298.15 K and standard third-law entropies of the axinites are [all in J/(mol·K)]:

$$\begin{split} C_{P_{\text{magnesioaxinite}}}^{\text{o}} &= 827.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ and } S_{\text{magnesioaxinite}}^{\text{o}} &= 693.7 \pm 1.1, \\ C_{P_{\text{ferroaxinite}}}^{\text{o}} &= 841.8 \pm 3.3 \text{ and } S_{\text{ferroaxinite}}^{\text{o}} &= 749.6 \pm 3.5, \\ C_{P_{\text{magnasinite}}}^{\text{o}} &= 849.1 \pm 2.5 \text{ and } S_{\text{magnasinite}}^{\text{o}} &= 737.8 \pm 2.6, \text{ and} \\ C_{P_{\text{tinzenite}}}^{\text{o}} &= 841.6 \pm 2.6, S_{\text{inizenite}}^{\text{o}} &= 754.0 \pm 2.8. \end{split}$$

The standard entropies of manganaxinite and tinzenite include contributions of 1.9 and 4.3 J/(mol·K) for the range 0–5 K evaluated based on a Schottky anomaly fitted to the low-*T*  $C_P$  values of these axinites. The lowest measured heat capacities of ferroaxinite indicate that a lambda-type  $C_P$  anomaly should exist between 0 and 2 K. Its likely contribution to the standard entropy was estimated as ~5.2 J/(mol·K). A low-temperature  $C_P$  anomaly below 15 K for ferroaxinite is well-explained by ferromagnetic ordering, whereas for manganaxinite by uncompensated antiferromagnetic ordering, and for tinzenite by pure antiferromagnetic ordering.

**Keywords:** Axinite group minerals, chemical composition, heat capacity, heat-pulse calorimetry, magnetic ordering, low-temperature anomaly