

## **Thermodynamics of Fe oxides: Part I. Entropy at standard temperature and pressure and heat capacity of goethite ( $\alpha$ -FeOOH), lepidocrocite ( $\gamma$ -FeOOH), and maghemite ( $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The heat capacities ( $C_p$ ) of goethite (goe,  $\alpha$ -FeOOH), lepidocrocite (lep,  $\gamma$ -FeOOH), and maghemite (mag,  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) were measured from below liquid helium temperature up to their decomposition temperatures by a combination of adiabatic, semi-adiabatic, and differential scanning calorimetry. All three phases were synthetic, with <160 ppm of Al. Chlorine content in goe (32 ppm) and lep (202 ppm) is too low to affect the calorimetric results of this study. Phase purity was verified by Rietveld refinement of the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns; we determined lattice parameters, atomic positions, crystallite size, and microstrain for all three samples. The Brunauer-Emmet-Teller (BET) surface area is 21 (goe), 23 (lep), and 18 (mag) m<sup>2</sup>/g. No amorphous impurity was found in the goethite sample by extraction of the oxalate soluble fraction. The excess water, determined from weight loss after firing at 1200 K overnight, is  $0.083 \pm 0.010$  (goe),  $0.087 \pm 0.005$  (lep),  $0.042 \pm 0.003$  (mag) moles of water per mole of FeOOH or Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

The entropy at standard temperature and pressure (STP) was calculated from subambient  $C_p$  data and corrected for the excess water content using a Debye-Einstein representation of the  $C_p$  of hexagonal ice. The entropy at STP is  $59.7 \pm 0.2$  (goe),  $65.1 \pm 0.2$  (lep), and  $93.0 \pm 0.2$  (mag) J/(K·mol). The XRD pattern of maghemite lacks superstructure peaks, and complete disorder of the vacancies leads to configurational entropy  $S_{\text{conf}} = 2.0$  J/K·mol. Because very weak superstructure peaks can be overlooked, or the vacancies may be short-range ordered, this calculated  $S_{\text{conf}}$  represents only an upper limit. The heat capacity above 273 K was fitted to a Maier-Kelley polynomial  $C_p$  [J/(K·mol),  $T$  in K] =  $a + bT + cT^{-2}$ . The  $C_p$  polynomial coefficients are  $a = 1.246$ ,  $b = 0.2332$ ,  $c = 313900$  (goe, valid in temperature range 273–375 K),  $a = 59.76$ ,  $b = 0.06052$ ,  $c = -772900$  (lep, 273–390 K), and  $a = 106.8$ ,  $b = 0.06509$ ,  $c = -1886000$  (mag, 273–760 K).