

A FREZCHEM Program Guide

Program listings and FORTRAN codes for various version of the FREZCHEM model (versions 5.2 to 9.2) are available from the senior author (giles.marion@dri.edu; <http://frezchem.dri.edu>). In this appendix, we first describe the data input; then we examine four output files that deal with (1) seawater freezing, (2) strong acids, (3) gas hydrates, and (4) a pressure application. But before discussing these examples, there are some limitations that the user needs to be aware of.

A.1 Model Input Limitations

There are a few incompatibilities among model inputs. For example, the equations used to estimate pH for an alkaline system (Eq. 3.29) and an acidic system (Eq. 3.32) are incompatible. Therefore, when defining an alkaline system ($\text{pH} > 4.5$), be certain to assign “acidity” a value of 0.0, which bypasses the acidity algorithms. Similarly, when defining an acidic system ($\text{pH} < 4.5$), be certain to assign alkalinity a value of 0.0, which by-passes the alkalinity algorithms. The pH calculations (Eqs. 3.29 and 3.32) use a charge balance equation. If the initial input charges are unbalanced, then the model forces a charge balance by adjusting the pH and the ion concentrations that are a function of pH (e.g., HCO_3^-). If the initial charge is badly out of balance, then the calculated pH is also likely to be a poor estimate. As a **general rule**, it is best to adjust initial model inputs to provide a perfect charge balance.

An alkalinity specification can also conflict with CO_2 gas hydrates. Here the problem has to do with the magnitude of P_{CO_2} . The equations governing CO_2 solubility and carbonic acid dissociation are only defined for low P_{CO_2} values (0.0 to 1 bar) (Plummer and Busenberg 1982). At 10°C , the equilibrium P_{CO_2} for $\text{CO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in pure water is ca. 45 bars. Such high values are beyond the range of validity of the alkalinity relationships. Therefore caution is necessary in interpreting alkalinity/ CO_2 gas hydrate applications. A way to get around this problem is illustrated with a gas hydrate example (Table A.4), where P_{CO_2} is assigned a constant value and P_{CH_4} is allowed to change with pressure, which works for $\text{CH}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. If $\text{CO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is the desired gas hydrate, then an alternative is to remove alkalinity from the input database. For example, seawater alkalinity only represents 0.37% of the total

anion charge (Table A.2); removing alkalinity and an equivalent amount of Ca (CaCO_3 is precipitating) solves the alkalinity/ CO_2 gas hydrate problem.

The FREZCHEM model was designed to characterize aqueous electrolyte solutions. To work properly, there must always be ions in solution, even if only hypothetical. To simulate pure water, pure gas hydrate, pure ice, or other nonion equilibria, you need to add minor concentrations of ions (e.g., $\text{Na} = \text{Cl} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$). Such minor concentrations do not significantly affect the thermodynamic properties, but they do allow for proper model calculations.

A.2 Model Inputs

Table A.1 describes how data is input into the FREZCHEM model. This is specifically for version 9.2. Earlier versions have similar but fewer inputs. Pay particular attention to the units of gas concentrations. Versions of the model before 9.2 required gas concentrations in atm., while version 9.2 requires units of bars. Most of the program inputs are relatively self-explanatory (Table A.1). A few additional words are necessary to assure gas hydrates are handled correctly in the model.

There are two systems for inputting CH_4 and CO_2 gases into gas hydrate systems: an “open” carbon system, where the $P_{(\text{g})}$ is fixed at a given total pressure, and a “closed” carbon system where the total carbon is fixed. The open carbon system would be appropriate for the base of a gas hydrate deposit where a large amount of free gas is present. In this open case, the gas content is present in excess and the water content is limiting. As a consequence, water may be converted entirely into hydrate ice. This is similar to what happens to water ice as the temperature decreases to the eutectic. On the other hand, the closed carbon system would be appropriate for minor amounts of CH_4 or CO_2 in, for example, an ice core. Here carbon is limiting and water is present in excess. This closed carbon case requires estimating the carbon present in the gas, aqueous, and solid phases. The existing model can input the amount of carbon in the aqueous and solid phases. The amount of carbon in the gas phase is arbitrarily estimated from the $P_{(\text{g})}$ in 100 ml of gas, which is added to the carbon in the other phases. The total amount of carbon in such a system is small, and, as temperature or pressure changes, gas hydrates would rapidly precipitate at equilibrium. As a consequence, in the closed carbon system model, the assumption is made that all the carbon solidifies at the temperature or pressure where the system first reaches gas hydrate equilibrium. This closed carbon model is appropriate for estimating gas hydrate equilibrium temperatures and pressures but not the actual content of gas hydrates because of the arbitrary nature of estimating the carbon content of the gas phase.

To explore how pressure affects gas hydrate equilibria, you need to select the Pressure Pathway (Table A.1), plus you need to specify gas-phase

mole fractions $[x_{(g)}]$ for $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ and/or $\text{CH}_{4(g)}$ (Table A.1). Then the model calculates increasing $P_{(g)}$ using the equation

$$P_{(g)} = x_{(g)} P_T, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where P_T is the specified total pressure.

If both $\text{CH}_{4(g)}$ and $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ are present in the gas phase, there is an option to consider a mixed $(\text{CH}_4\text{-CO}_2)\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ gas hydrate (MIX = 1, yes; MIX = 2, no). See Sect. 3.3.4 for a description of the mixture model. The option “MIX = 2, no” is a “nonsense” option that allows the program to treat the two gas systems as independent components. In reality, if both $\text{CH}_{4(g)}$ and $\text{CO}_{2(g)}$ are present, then a mixed structure I gas hydrate forms (Marion et al. 2006).

In addition of the instructions in Table A.1, there are also other, less frequently used, options that require changes in the program code. You might want to remove some solid phases from the mineral database for specific applications. For example, to simulate seawater, you might want to remove dolomite and magnesite from the mineral database because these minerals are not currently precipitating from seawater; instead, calcite is the normal seawater precipitate. Or you might want to remove all solid phases to simulate a pure solution-phase model. Instructions for removing selective minerals or all minerals are given at the end of the Parameter subroutine. If, for any reason, you want to assure that a solution is saturated with respect to a specific mineral (e.g., dolomite), then you can specify a mole amount that is sufficient to assure saturation (e.g., 0.1 moles). See comments in the middle of the main program. Also, you can refine a temperature change, evaporation, or pressure change step size as the model approaches equilibrium. See comments at the end of the main program.

A.3 Model Outputs

A.3.1 Seawater Freezing

Table A.2 is model output for seawater freezing at 253.15K. Beneath the title, the output includes temperature, ionic strength, density of the solution (ρ), osmotic coefficient (ϕ), amount of unfrozen water, amount of ice, and pressure on the system. Beneath this line are the solution and gaseous species in the system. The seven columns include species identification, initial concentration, final (equilibrium) concentration, activity coefficient, activity, moles in the solution phase, and mass balance. The mass balance column only contains those components for which a mass balance is maintained. The number of these components minus 1 is generally the number of independent components in the system (in this case, $8 - 1 = 7$). The mass balances (col. 7) should equal the initial concentrations (col. 2). This mass balance comparison is a good check on the computational accuracy.

Solid phases that precipitate at $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ include ice, mirabilite, and calcite (Table A.2). In this particular case, we used the equilibrium crystallization option; as a consequence, the columns labeled “Moles” and “Accumulated moles” are identical. Had we used fractional crystallization, then the “Moles” column would have contained the moles of the solid phase that precipitated in the last temperature/evaporation/pressure step, and the “Accumulated moles” would include the total precipitation of that solid phase over all steps.

A.3.2 Strong Acid

The second output example (Table A.3) deals with strong acids. This is part of the simulation of the hypothetical acidic ocean for Europa described in Fig. 5.24.

At 263.15 K, the calculated pH is 0.02; this is just above the point where the pH dips into the negative range (Fig. 5.24). Because acidity (H^+) is specified as input (0.515 m), the system maintains a mass balance for H^+ (Table A.3); this is in contrast to the other examples (Tables A.2, A.4, and A.5) where the mass of H^+ is unconstrained. Note that a significant amount of solution “H” is present as H^+ and HSO_4^- . The number of independent components in this case (4) is again equal to the components under “Mass balance” (5) – 1.

Solids precipitating at 263.15 K include ice, mirabilite, and $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Table A.3, Fig. 5.24). In this case, the bulk of the original water (1000 g) is actually present as hydrated salts (mirabilite = 132.2 g water; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 566.7 g water). In addition to using a comparison of “Initial conc.” and “Mass balance” to check on the internal consistency of the model calculations (see above), solution activity products can be compared to equilibrium constants for solids that are precipitating. For example,

$$\left(a_{\text{Mg}^{2+}}\right)\left(a_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}}\right)\left(a_w\right)^{12} = K_{sp}(\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}), \quad (\text{A.2})$$

which gives

$$(0.13813)(0.043025)(0.90762)^{12} = 0.18570 \times 10^{-2}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$0.18572 \times 10^{-2} \approx 0.18570 \times 10^{-2}, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

which is within convergence criteria of perfect agreement.

A.3.3 Gas Hydrates

The third example of model outputs deals with gas hydrates (Table A.4), which was part of our snowball Earth simulations (Fig. 5.6). The P_{CO_2} , in this case, was set equal to 0.12 bars and was independent of total pressure; this served to prevent P_{CO_2} from becoming too high and beyond the validity

of the alkalinity relationships (Sect. A.1). The P_{CH_4} , on the other hand, was allowed to increase with pressure and served as a surrogate for all potential gas hydrates.

Ferrous iron [Fe(II)] was arbitrarily set for these simulations; note that virtually all the Fe(II) precipitates as siderite (FeCO_3) (Table A.4), as was pointed out earlier (Table 5.2). During the snowball Earth phase, the assumption was made that seawater would be saturated with dolomite. To assure dolomite saturation, we arbitrarily set dolomite content equal to 0.1 moles at the start of the simulations [$X(61) = 0.1$]; this was done by incorporating a new line of code at the beginning of the program where molal concentrations are inputted (see version 9.2 comments in main program). Note the especially high Ca, Mg, and alkalinity contents under “Mass balance.” This is a case where mass balance does not equal initial concentration because of the addition of solid-phase dolomite. Adding the 0.1 moles of dolomite to the initial concentrations does equal the Ca, Mg, and alkalinity contents under “Mass balance.”

In Fig. 5.7, we pointed out that the stability fields of ice and $\text{CH}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($x = 1.0$) overlap. Table A.4 shows equilibria at 22.0 bars of pressure, where ice is stable, and at 23.0 bars of pressure, where $\text{CH}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is stable. The transition from ice to $\text{CH}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ occurs precisely at 22.4 bars of pressure (0.220 km), which is what is plotted at -3.37°C in Fig. 5.7.

The number of components under “Mass balance” is nine, which means eight independent components for this system. Had we specified a “closed” carbon system for both CO_2 and CH_4 , then the total number of independent components would have been ten instead of eight because the masses associated with CO_2 and CH_4 would then be fixed.

A.3.4 Pressure Application

Earlier, we examined the movement of salts through a Martian regolith under a freezing regime (Fig. 5.18). Initially, each layer (0.5 km) was separately equilibrated; this initial step removed virtually all the Fe(II) as siderite, most of the Ca as calcite, and a lesser percent of Mg as hydromagnesite. In a second step, we froze the system from the top down, which led to salt exclusion, increasing salt concentrations with depth, and additional precipitation of calcite and hydromagnesite (Fig. 5.18).

Table A.5 is the output file for salts in the 4.5- to 5.0-km layer, where the system pressure is 484.5 bars ($102 \text{ bars km}^{-1} \times 4.75 \text{ km}$). The temperature of 268.28 K is the freezing point depression for this particular composition and pressure; at 268.27 K, ice forms. The pH of this system is 8.02. The number of independent components is seven. This example deals with lithostatic pressures on solutions dispersed in a regolith, which is fundamentally different from the previous examples (Tables A.2–A.4) that dealt with seawaters.

Table A.1. Model Inputs (version 9.2) (hit return after every entry)

Title: Any alphanumeric character up to 50 characters.

Freeze (1) or evaporation (2) or pressure (3) pathway: Enter 1, 2, or 3 depending on whether you want to simulate a temperature change (1), an evaporation (2), or a pressure change (3). For evaluating a single point, enter 1.

Equilibrium (1) or fractional (2) crystallization: In equilibrium crystallization (1), precipitated solids are allowed to reequilibrate with the solution phase as environmental conditions change. In fractional crystallization (2), precipitated solids are removed and not allowed to reequilibrate with the solution phase as environmental conditions change.

Open (1) or closed (2) carbon system: If you want the gas partial pressure of CO₂ or CH₄ to be fixed at a given total pressure, enter 1. If you want the total carbon to be fixed, enter 2.

Sodium (m/kg): Enter sodium molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Potassium (m/kg): Enter potassium molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Calcium (m/kg): Enter calcium molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Magnesium (m/kg): Enter magnesium molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Iron (m/kg): Enter iron molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Chloride (m/kg): Enter chloride molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Sulfate (m/kg): Enter sulfate molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Nitrate (m/kg): Enter nitrate molality [moles/kg (water)]. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Carbonate alkalinity: Enter as equivalents/kg (water). If alkalinity = 0.0, then you **must** enter 0.0. The latter will cause the model to skip all bicarbonate-carbonate, pH chemistries in the model.

Initial pH: If alkalinity > 0.0, then the model will calculate pH, given an initial pH estimate that is specified here. If this estimate is far removed from the true pH, then the model may not converge.

Acidity: Enter as equivalents/kg (water). This is the total hydrogen concentration, if known initially. Generally this is only known for strong acid solutions. For example, for a 1 molal H₂SO₄ solution, enter 2.00. Otherwise, enter 0.0. The equations used to calculate pH for the alkalinity and acidity cases are incompatible. Thus a specification of either carbonate alkalinity or acidity requires that the other variable be assigned a value of 0.00. This will channel the calculations to the proper algorithm.

HCl (bars): If the HCl atmospheric concentration is known, then specify here. Otherwise, enter 0.0. If you specify 0.0, then the model will calculate HCl (bars). Note that if you specify HCl (bars) or the other acids below, then these properties override the total acidity specification (see above). That is, the solution is equilibrated with the atmospheric concentration. NB: you can, if desired, specify atmospheric concentrations for some acids (e.g., HCl and HNO₃) and leave other acid partial pressure unspecified (e.g., H₂SO₄ = 0.0).

HNO₃ (bars): If the HNO₃ atmospheric concentration is known, then specify here. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

H₂SO₄ (bars): If the H₂SO₄ atmospheric concentration is known, then specify here. Otherwise, enter 0.0.

Table A.1. (continued)

- Initial total pressure (bars):** Enter the initial total pressure of the system.
- Initial CO₂ (bars):** If alkalinity > 0.0 or CO₂ hydrates are simulated, then specify the initial concentration of CO₂(g) in bars.
- Mole fraction of CO₂:** Enter the mole fraction of CO₂(g) for the system [mole fraction = CO₂(g)/total pressure]. For pure CO₂, enter 1.0. If 0.0, then CO₂(g) is fixed and independent of total pressure.
- O₂ (bars):** If the atmospheric concentration of oxygen is known, then specify here. Otherwise, enter 0.0. If you are interested in ferrous iron chemistry, then you may want to assign O₂ a value of 0.0. Otherwise, it is likely that the insolubility of ferric minerals in the presence of O₂ will cause all the iron to precipitate as a ferric mineral [see discussions in Marion et al. (2003a) iron paper].
- Initial CH₄ (bars):** If CH₄ hydrates are simulated, then specify the initial concentration of CH₄ (g) in bars.
- Mole Fraction of CH₄:** Enter the mole fraction of CH₄ (g) for the system (mole fraction = CH₄ (g)/total pressure). For pure CH₄, enter 1.0. If 0.0, then CH₄ (g) is fixed and independent of total pressure.
- Mixed CH₄-CO₂ Gas Hydrate?:** If both CH₄(g) and CO₂(g) are specified as inputs, then you can use these data to estimate the stability of a mixed CH₄-CO₂ gas hydrate (YES = 1) or treat the two gases as independent gas hydrates (NO = 2).
- Initial temperature (K):** Enter the temperature in absolute degrees (K) for start of simulation (e.g., 298.15).
- For temperature change pathway (1):
- Final temperature (K):** Enter final temperature of simulation (e.g., 273.15).
- Temperature decrement (K):** The temperature interval between simulations (e.g., 5). For the above temperature designations, the model would calculate equilibrium starting at 298.15 K and ending at 273.15 K at 5-K intervals. If you want to change the decrement in a run (e.g., to reduce the step size near an equilibrium), see the comments near the end of the main program.
- For evaporation pathway (2):
- Initial water (g):** Normally enter “1000” at this point. The standard weight basis of the model is 1000 g water plus associated salts. If you enter 100 instead of 1000, the initial ion concentrations, specified above, will be multiplied by 10.0 (1000/100) as the starting compositions for calculations. This feature of the model is useful in precisely locating where minerals start to precipitate during the evaporation process without having to calculate every small change between 1000 g and 1 g.
- Final water (g):** Enter the final amount of water that you want to remain in the system (e.g., 100).
- Water decrement (g):** Enter the water decrement for simulations (e.g., 50 g). Specifying initial = 1000, final = 100, and decrement = 50 would result in calculations at 1000 g, 950 g, . . . 100 g. If you want to change the decrement in a run (e.g., to reduce the step size near an equilibrium), see the comments near the end of the main program.

Table A.1. (continued)

For pressure pathway (3):

Final pressure (bars): Enter the final pressure of the simulation [e.g., 101.01325 bars (100 atm)].

Pressure increment (bars): Enter the pressure increment. For example, if the initial pressure is 1.01 bars, the final pressure is 101.01 bars, and the pressure increment is 1.0 bars, then the simulation would calculate at 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, . . . 101.01325 bars. If you want to change the increment in a run, see the comments near the end of the main program.

Table A.2. Seawater Freezing

Temp(K)	Ion. str.	RHO	Phi	H2O (g)	Ice(g)	Press. (bars)
253.15	5.3658	1.1821	1.1949	119.15	876.08	1.0132
Solution	Initial	Final				Mass
SPECIES	conc.	conc.	Act. coef.	Activity	Moles	balance
NA	0.48610	3.6350	0.60965	2.2161	0.43311	0.48610
K	0.10580E-01	0.88795E-01	0.36930	0.32792E-01	0.10580E-01	0.10580E-01
CA	0.10650E-01	0.80088E-01	0.66744	0.53454E-01	0.95426E-02	0.10650E-01
MG	0.54750E-01	0.45949	0.83287	0.38269	0.54748E-01	0.54750E-01
H	0.43135E-07	0.74937E-08	3.7860	0.28371E-07	0.89288E-09	
MGOH	0.00000	0.30775E-06	0.54815	0.16870E-06	0.36669E-07	
CL	0.56664	4.7556	0.85911	4.0856	0.56664	0.56664
SO4	0.29270E-01	0.23293E-01	0.15949E-01	0.37150E-03	0.27754E-02	0.29270E-01
OH	0.80342E-07	0.14894E-06	0.23857E-01	0.35532E-08	0.17746E-07	
HCO3	0.23000E-02	0.67038E-03	0.35346	0.23695E-03	0.79877E-04	0.23000E-02
CO3	0.00000	0.72520E-05	0.11142E-01	0.80805E-07	0.86409E-06	
CO2	0.23919E-04	0.26151E-04	2.7363	0.71559E-04	0.31160E-05	
CAC03	0.00000	0.82036E-05	1.0000	0.82036E-05	0.97746E-06	
MGC03	0.00000	0.14663E-04	1.0000	0.14663E-04	0.17471E-05	
CO2 (BAR)	0.36447E-03	0.36447E-03	0.99108	0.36122E-03	0.00000	
H2O (BAR)	0.59398E-02			.10407E-02		
H2O (L)	55.50 8			.82311	6.6139	55.508
Solid			Equil.	Accum.		
SPECIES	Moles		constant	moles		
ICE	48.630		0.82312	48.630		
NACL.2H2O	0.00000		8.3964	0.00000		
NACL	0.00000		23.777	0.00000		
KCL	0.00000		1.6878	0.00000		
CACL2.6H2O	0.00000		905.66	0.00000		
MGCL2.6H2O	0.00000		50099.	0.00000		
MGCL2.8H2O	0.00000		2765.6	0.00000		
MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000		71.792	0.00000		
KMGCL3.6H2O	0.00000		2328.8	0.00000		
CACL2.2MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000		0.44358E+20	0.00000		
NA2SO4.10H2O	0.26495E-01		0.26044E-03	0.26495E-01		
NA2SO4	0.00000		0.47236	0.00000		
MGS04.6H2O	0.00000		0.17365E-01	0.00000		
MGS04.7H2O	0.00000		0.30124E-02	0.00000		
K2SO4	0.00000		0.25490E-02	0.00000		
MGS04.K2SO4.6H2O	0.00000		0.14492E-05	0.00000		
NA2SO4.MGS04.4H2O	0.00000		0.29347E-02	0.00000		
CAS04.2H2O	0.00000		0.14314E-04	0.00000		
CAS04	0.00000		0.94256E-04	0.00000		
MGS04.12H2O	0.00000		0.76631E-03	0.00000		
NA2SO4.3K2SO4	0.00000		0.67174E-10	0.00000		

Table A.2. (continued)

CAC03(CALCITE)	0.11064E-02	0.43185E-08	0.11064E-02
MGC03	0.00000	0.59380E-07	0.00000
MGC03.3H2O	0.00000	0.29948E-04	0.00000
MGC03.5H2O	0.00000	0.27452E-04	0.00000
CAC03.6H2O	0.00000	0.16425E-07	0.00000
NAHC03	0.00000	0.12013	0.00000
NA2CO3.10H2O	0.00000	0.31966E-02	0.00000
NAHC03.NA2CO3.2H2O	0.00000	0.30301E-01	0.00000
3MGC03.MG(OH)2.3H2O	0.00000	0.36356E-33	0.00000
CAMG(CO3)2	0.00000	0.14022E-15	0.00000
NA2CO3.7H2O	0.00000	0.27789E-01	0.00000
KHC03	0.00000	0.36768	0.00000
CAC03(ARAGONITE)	0.00000	0.65648E-08	0.00000
CAC03(VATERITE)	0.00000	0.21983E-07	0.00000
HN03.3H2O	0.00000	171.86	0.00000
KN03	0.00000	0.35949E-01	0.00000
NAN03	0.00000	2.9739	0.00000
HCL.3H2O	0.00000	10605.	0.00000
H2SO4.6.5H2O	0.00000	28.096	0.00000
H2SO4.4H2O	0.00000	999.90	0.00000
HCL.6H2O	0.00000	1000.0	0.00000
NAN03.NA2SO4.2H2O	0.00000	0.84122E-01	0.00000
NA3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.55904E-01	0.00000
NAHSO4.H2O	0.00000	42.328	0.00000
K3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.50489E-04	0.00000
K5H3(SO4)4	0.00000	0.88999E-08	0.00000
K8H6(SO4)7.H2O	0.00000	0.44537E-12	0.00000
KHSO4	0.00000	0.66187	0.00000
MGSO4.H2O	0.00000	47.746	0.00000
FES04.7H2O	0.00000	0.11380E-02	0.00000
FES04.H2O	0.00000	0.47599	0.00000
FECL2.6H2O	0.00000	8232.3	0.00000
FECL2.4H2O	0.00000	0.10000E+07	0.00000
FEC03	0.00000	0.18333E-10	0.00000
FE(OH)3	0.00000	0.14608E+15	0.00000
CO2.6H2O	0.00000	1.4185	0.00000
CH4.6H2O	0.00000	3.8708	0.00000

Iterations = 16

Table A.3. Strong acid

Temp(K)	Ion. str.	RHO	Phi	H2O(g)	Ice (g)	Press. (bars)
263.15	6.6373	1.1508	0.98802	235.25	65.800	1.0132
Solution SPECIES	Initial conc.	Final conc.	Act. coef.	Activity	moles	Mass Balance
NA	1.6200	0.64651	0.36435	0.23555	0.15209	1.6200
MG	2.8670	1.0436	0.13236	0.13813	0.24550	2.8670
H	0.51500	1.2939	0.74045	0.95807	0.30440	0.51500
S04	3.9345	1.5662	0.27472E-01	0.43025E-01	0.36844	3.9345
OH	0.14587E-13	0.19128E-14	0.19846	0.37962E-15	0.45000E-15	
HS04	0.00000	0.89523	1.7337	1.5521	0.21060	
H2S04(BAR)	0.00000			.33866E-22		
H2O(BAR)	0.49589E-02			.25954E-02		
H2O(L)			55.508	.90762	13.058	55.508
Solid SPECIES	Moles	Equil. constant	Accum. moles			
ICE	3.6525	0.90762	3.6525			
NACL.2H2O	0.00000	12.571	0.00000			
NACL	0.00000	27.853	0.00000			
KCL	0.00000	2.5902	0.00000			
CACL2.6H2O	0.00000	1252.1	0.00000			
MGCL2.6H2O	0.00000	55413.	0.00000			
MGCL2.8H2O	0.00000	4682.9	0.00000			
MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	199.88	0.00000			
KMGCL3.6H2O	0.00000	4526.6	0.00000			
CACL2.2MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	0.11070E+20	0.00000			
NA2S04.10H2O	0.73395	0.90537E-03	0.73395			
NA2S04	0.00000	0.48157	0.00000			
MGS04.6H2O	0.00000	0.18596E-01	0.00000			
MGS04.7H2O	0.00000	0.43652E-02	0.00000			
K2S04	0.00000	0.40945E-02	0.00000			
MGS04.K2S04.6H2O	0.00000	0.39356E-05	0.00000			
NA2S04.MGS04.4H2O	0.00000	0.31861E-02	0.00000			
CAS04.2H2O	0.00000	0.18490E-04	0.00000			
CAS04	0.00000	0.94050E-04	0.00000			
MGS04.12H2O	2.6215	0.18570E-02	2.6215			
NA2S04.3K2S04	0.00000	0.30930E-09	0.00000			
CAC03(CALCITE)	0.00000	0.43033E-08	0.00000			
MGC03	0.00000	999.90	0.00000			
MGC03.3H2O	0.00000	0.15229E-04	0.00000			
MGC03.5H2O	0.00000	0.96139E-05	0.00000			
CAC03.6H2O	0.00000	0.32915E-07	0.00000			
NAHCO3	0.00000	0.14567	0.00000			
NA2CO3.10H2O	0.00000	0.69294E-02	0.00000			
NAHCO3.NA2CO3.2H2O	0.00000	0.39156E-01	0.00000			
3MGC03.MG(OH)2.3H2O	0.00000	0.52738E-34	0.00000			
CAMG(CO3)2	0.00000	999.90	0.00000			
NA2CO3.7H2O	0.00000	0.49255E-01	0.00000			
KHC03	0.00000	0.50021	0.00000			
CAC03(ARAGONITE)	0.00000	0.63986E-08	0.00000			
CAC03(VATERITE)	0.00000	0.20194E-07	0.00000			
HNO3.3H2O	0.00000	347.82	0.00000			
KNO3	0.00000	0.80269E-01	0.00000			
NANO3	0.00000	2.3218	0.00000			
HCL.3H2O	0.00000	12483.	0.00000			
H2S04.6.5H2O	0.00000	22.486	0.00000			
H2S04.4H2O	0.00000	999.90	0.00000			
HCL.6H2O	0.00000	1000.0	0.00000			
NANO3.NA2S04.2H2O	0.00000	0.84024E-01	0.00000			
NA3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.14086	0.00000			
NAHSO4.H2O	0.00000	30.543	0.00000			
K3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.53417E-04	0.00000			
K5H3(SO4)4	0.00000	0.17412E-07	0.00000			

Table A.3. (continued)

K8H6(SO4)7.H2O	0.00000	0.41716E-12	0.00000
KHSO4	0.00000	0.97421	0.00000
MGSO4.H2O	0.00000	11.329	0.00000
FESO4.7H2O	0.00000	0.13913E-02	0.00000
FESO4.H2O	0.00000	0.36005	0.00000
FECL2.6H2O	0.00000	3983.3	0.00000
FECL2.4H2O	0.00000	17767.	0.00000
FECO3	0.00000	0.15200E-10	0.00000
FE(OH)3	0.00000	0.30291E+14	0.00000
CO2.6H2O	0.00000	3.8247	0.00000
CH4.6H2O	0.00000	9.8303	0.00000

Iterations = 12

Table A.4. Snowball Earth (P = 22 bars)

Temp (K)	Ion. str.	RHO	Phi	H2O (g)	Ice (g)	Press.(bars)
269.78	1.1948	1.0462	0.90033	872.39	127.61	22.013
Solution SPECIES	Initial conc.	Final conc.	Act. coef.	Activity	Moles	Mass balance
NA	0.65072	0.74590	0.58667	0.43760	0.65072	0.65072
K	0.14810E-01	0.16976E-01	0.54160	0.91943E-02	0.14810E-01	0.14810E-01
CA	0.14910E-01	0.28765E-01	0.18186	0.52313E-02	0.25094E-01	0.11491
MG	0.76650E-01	0.99533E-01	0.18345	0.18259E-01	0.86832E-01	0.17665
H	0.41971E-06	0.32686E-06	0.77747	0.25413E-06	0.28515E-06	
MGOH	0.00000	0.80770E-08	0.86688	0.70018E-08	0.70463E-08	
FE	0.14910E-01	0.18860E-04	1.0549	0.19896E-04	0.16454E-04	0.14910E-01
FEOH	0.00000	0.26680E-08	0.86469	0.23070E-08	0.23276E-08	
CL	0.79329	0.90933	0.67374	0.61265	0.79329	0.79329
SO4	0.40980E-01	0.46974E-01	0.72763E-01	0.34180E-02	0.40980E-01	0.40980E-01
OH	0.68471E-08	0.94432E-08	0.33906	0.32018E-08	0.82382E-08	
HC03	0.32200E-02	0.16215E-01	0.52963	0.85877E-02	0.14146E-01	0.40322
CO3	0.00000	0.11352E-04	0.63513E-01	0.72099E-06	0.99033E-05	
CO2	0.85930E-02	0.73746E-02	1.2540	0.92476E-02	0.64336E-02	
FEC03	0.00000	0.21260E-06	1.0000	0.21260E-06	0.18547E-06	
CAC03	0.00000	0.44890E-05	1.0000	0.44890E-05	0.39161E-05	
MGC03	0.00000	0.75996E-05	1.0000	0.75996E-05	0.66298E-05	
CH4	0.21503E-02	0.41284E-01	1.2636	0.52167E-01	0.36016E-01	
CH4 (BAR)	1.0132	22.013	0.94879	20.886	0.00000	
CO2 (BAR)	0.12000	0.12000	0.84531	0.10144	0.00000	
H2O (BAR)	0.46099E-02			.45102E-02		
H2O (L)	55.508			.96943	48.425	55.508
Solid SPECIES	Moles	Equil. constant	Accum. moles			
ICE	7.0833	0.96943	7.0833			
NACL.2H2O	0.00000	16.160	0.00000			
NACL	0.00000	30.659	0.00000			
KCL	0.00000	3.3876	0.00000			
CACL2.6H2O	0.00000	1639.5	0.00000			
MGCL2.6H2O	0.00000	56916.	0.00000			
MGCL2.8H2O	0.00000	6256.8	0.00000			
MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	450.17	0.00000			
KMGCL3.6H2O	0.00000	6785.2	0.00000			
CACL2.2MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	0.46835E+19	0.00000			
NA2SO4.10H2O	0.00000	0.21216E-02	0.00000			
NA2SO4	0.00000	0.51235	0.00000			
MGS04.6H2O	0.00000	0.20178E-01	0.00000			
MGS04.7H2O	0.00000	0.56803E-02	0.00000			
K2SO4	0.00000	0.57253E-02	0.00000			
MGS04.K2SO4.6H2O	0.00000	0.75677E-05	0.00000			
NA2SO4.MGS04.4H2O	0.00000	0.36648E-02	0.00000			
CAS04.2H2O	0.00000	0.21880E-04	0.00000			
CAS04	0.00000	0.94803E-04	0.00000			
MGS04.12H2O	0.00000	0.33979E-02	0.00000			
NA2SO4.3K2SO4	0.00000	0.10059E-08	0.00000			
CAC03 (CALCITE)	0.00000	0.44905E-08	0.00000			
MGC03	0.00000	0.29502E-07	0.00000			
MGC03.3H2O	0.00000	0.11135E-04	0.00000			
MGC03.5H2O	0.00000	0.72384E-05	0.00000			
CAC03.6H2O	0.00000	0.52616E-07	0.00000			
NAHC03	0.00000	0.17664	0.00000			
NA2CO3.10H2O	0.00000	0.12319E-01	0.00000			
NAHC03.NA2CO3.2H2O	0.00000	0.49625E-01	0.00000			
3MGC03.MG(OH)2.3H2O	0.00000	0.20069E-34	0.00000			
CAMG(CO3)2	0.89812E-01	0.49654E-16	0.89812E-01			
NA2CO3.7H2O	0.00000	0.75074E-01	0.00000			
KHC03	0.00000	0.62665	0.00000			
CAC03 (ARAGONITE)	0.00000	0.65686E-08	0.00000			
CAC03 (VATERITE)	0.00000	0.20047E-07	0.00000			

Table A.4. (continued)

HN03.3H2O	0.00000	552.06	0.00000
KN03	0.00000	0.13366	0.00000
NAN03	0.00000	2.3780	0.00000
HCL.3H2O	0.00000	13809.	0.00000
H2SO4.6.5H2O	0.00000	16.942	0.00000
H2SO4.4H2O	0.00000	1031.8	0.00000
HCL.6H2O	0.00000	978.59	0.00000
NAN03.NA2SO4.2H2O	0.00000	0.11297	0.00000
NA3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.15590	0.00000
NAHSO4.H2O	0.00000	31.454	0.00000
K3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.60930E-04	0.00000
K5H3(SO4)4	0.00000	0.27170E-07	0.00000
K8H6(SO4)7.H2O	0.00000	0.48939E-12	0.00000
KHSO4	0.00000	1.2824	0.00000
MGSO4.H2O	0.00000	5.3255	0.00000
FES04.7H2O	0.00000	0.17336E-02	0.00000
FES04.H2O	0.00000	0.31455	0.00000
FECL2.6H2O	0.00000	2785.5	0.00000
FECL2.4H2O	0.00000	14020.	0.00000
FECO3	0.14893E-01	0.14345E-10	0.14893E-01
FE(OH)3	0.00000	0.11382E+14	0.00000
CO2.6H2O	0.00000	7.3200	0.00000
CH4.6H2O	0.00000	18.074	0.00000

Iterations = 3

Table A.4. Snowball Earth (P = 23 bars)

Temp(K)	Ion. str.	RHO	Phi	H2O (g)	Ice (g)	Press. (bars)
269.78	1.1985	1.0464	0.90052	869.57	0.00000	23.013
Solution	Initial	Final				Mass
SPECIES	conc.	conc.	Act. coef.	Activity	Moles	balance
NA	0.65072	0.74832	0.58658	0.43895	0.65072	0.65072
K	0.14810E-01	0.17031E-01	0.54140	0.92207E-02	0.14810E-01	0.14810E-01
CA	0.14910E-01	0.28833E-01	0.18184	0.52432E-02	0.25073E-01	0.11491
MG	0.76650E-01	0.99831E-01	0.18349	0.18318E-01	0.86810E-01	0.17665
H	0.41971E-06	0.32593E-06	0.77808	0.25360E-06	0.28342E-06	
MGOH	0.00000	0.81206E-08	0.86670	0.70382E-08	0.70615E-08	
FE	0.14910E-01	0.18880E-04	1.0567	0.19950E-04	0.16418E-04	0.14910E-01
FE0H	0.00000	0.26812E-08	0.86450	0.23179E-08	0.23315E-08	
CL	0.79329	0.91228	0.67378	0.61467	0.79329	0.79329
SO4	0.40980E-01	0.47127E-01	0.72612E-01	0.34219E-02	0.40980E-01	0.40980E-01
OH	0.68471E-08	0.94913E-08	0.33840	0.32118E-08	0.82534E-08	
HC03	0.32200E-02	0.16167E-01	0.52940	0.85588E-02	0.14058E-01	0.40322
CO3	0.00000	0.11425E-04	0.63108E-01	0.72104E-06	0.99352E-05	
CO2	0.85930E-02	0.73213E-02	1.2546	0.91857E-02	0.63664E-02	
FEC03	0.00000	0.21320E-06	1.0000	0.21320E-06	0.18539E-06	
CAC03	0.00000	0.44964E-05	1.0000	0.44964E-05	0.39100E-05	
MGC03	0.00000	0.76219E-05	1.0000	0.76219E-05	0.66278E-05	
CH4	0.21503E-02	0.42960E-01	1.2646	0.54329E-01	0.37357E-01	
CH4 (BAR)	1.0132	23.013	0.94652	21.782	0.00000	
CO2 (BAR)	0.12000	0.12000	0.83840	0.10061	0.00000	
H2O (BAR)	0.46099E-02			.45060E-02		
H2O (L)	55.508			.96930	48.269	55.508
Solid		Equil.		Accum.		
SPECIES	Moles	constant		moles		
ICE	0.00000	0.96950		0.00000		
NACL.2H2O	0.00000	16.167		0.00000		
NACL	0.00000	30.679		0.00000		
KCL	0.00000	3.3898		0.00000		
CACL2.6H2O	0.00000	1640.1		0.00000		
MGCL2.6H2O	0.00000	56946.		0.00000		
MGCL2.8H2O	0.00000	6258.2		0.00000		
MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	450.02		0.00000		

Table A.4. (continued)

KMGCL3.6H2O	0.00000	6794.8	0.00000
CACL2.2MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	0.46969E+19	0.00000
NA2S04.10H2O	0.00000	0.21253E-02	0.00000
NA2S04	0.00000	0.51354	0.00000
MGS04.6H2O	0.00000	0.20213E-01	0.00000
MGS04.7H2O	0.00000	0.56891E-02	0.00000
K2S04	0.00000	0.57362E-02	0.00000
MGS04.K2S04.6H2O	0.00000	0.75930E-05	0.00000
NA2S04.MGS04.4H2O	0.00000	0.36796E-02	0.00000
CASO4.2H2O	0.00000	0.21929E-04	0.00000
CASO4	0.00000	0.95046E-04	0.00000
MGS04.12H2O	0.00000	0.34007E-02	0.00000
NA2S04.3K2S04	0.00000	0.10139E-08	0.00000
CAC03(CALCITE)	0.00000	0.45038E-08	0.00000
MGC03	0.00000	0.29581E-07	0.00000
MGC03.3H2O	0.00000	0.11161E-04	0.00000
MGC03.5H2O	0.00000	0.72522E-05	0.00000
CAC03.6H2O	0.00000	0.52708E-07	0.00000
NAHCO3	0.00000	0.17682	0.00000
NA2CO3.10H2O	0.00000	0.12339E-01	0.00000
NAHCO3.NA2CO3.2H2O	0.00000	0.49783E-01	0.00000
3MGC03.MG(OH)2.3H2O	0.00000	0.20294E-34	0.00000
CAMG(CO3)2	0.89833E-01	0.49933E-16	0.89833E-01
NA2CO3.7H2O	0.00000	0.75223E-01	0.00000
KHC03	0.00000	0.62717	0.00000
CAC03(ARAGONITE)	0.00000	0.65872E-08	0.00000
CAC03(VATERITE)	0.00000	0.20107E-07	0.00000
HN03.3H2O	0.00000	551.92	0.00000
KN03	0.00000	0.13375	0.00000
NAN03	0.00000	2.3797	0.00000
HCL.3H2O	0.00000	13805.	0.00000
H2S04.6.5H2O	0.00000	16.964	0.00000
H2S04.4H2O	0.00000	1033.3	0.00000
HCL.6H2O	0.00000	977.59	0.00000
NAN03.NA2S04.2H2O	0.00000	0.11328	0.00000
NA3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.15590	0.00000
NAHSO4.H2O	0.00000	31.482	0.00000
K3H(SO4)2	0.00000	0.60930E-04	0.00000
K5H3(SO4)4	0.00000	0.27170E-07	0.00000
K8H6(SO4)7.H2O	0.00000	0.48939E-12	0.00000
KHSO4	0.00000	1.2836	0.00000
MGS04.H2O	0.00000	5.3380	0.00000
FES04.7H2O	0.00000	0.17363E-02	0.00000
FES04.H2O	0.00000	0.31530	0.00000
FECL2.6H2O	0.00000	2787.5	0.00000
FECL2.4H2O	0.00000	14033.	0.00000
FEC03	0.14893E-01	0.14385E-10	0.14893E-01
FE(OH)3	0.00000	0.11382E+14	0.00000
CO2.6H2O	0.00000	7.3182	0.00000
CH4.6H2O	1.2066	18.066	1.2066

Iterations = 3

Table A.5. Mars Regolith

Temp(K)	Ion. str.	RHO	Phi	H2O (g)	Ice (g)	Press. (bars)
268.28	0.48032	1.0437	0.83074	999.08	0.00000	484.50
Solution SPECIES	Initial conc.	Final conc.	Act. coef.	Activity	Moles	Mass balance
NA	0.21510	0.21530	0.64014	0.13782	0.21510	0.21510
K	0.19200E-01	0.19218E-01	0.65199	0.12530E-01	0.19200E-01	0.19200E-01
CA	0.14070E-02	0.47339E-03	0.17557	0.83114E-04	0.47296E-03	0.14070E-02
MG	0.13340	0.64172E-01	0.20350	0.13059E-01	0.64113E-01	0.13340
H	0.15749E-07	0.14394E-07	0.66694	0.96001E-08	0.14381E-07	
MGOH	0.00000	0.16225E-06	0.71089	0.11535E-06	0.16211E-06	
CL	0.17680	0.17696	0.70657	0.12504	0.17680	0.17680
SD4	0.48000E-01	0.48044E-01	0.18075	0.86839E-02	0.48000E-01	0.48000E-01
OH	0.23143E-06	0.22936E-06	0.54025	0.12391E-06	0.22915E-06	
HCO3	0.23111	0.83117E-01	0.62800	0.52197E-01	0.83041E-01	0.23111
CO3	0.00000	0.38196E-02	0.52089E-01	0.19896E-03	0.38161E-02	
CO2	0.10524E-02	0.10685E-02	1.1046	0.11803E-02	0.10675E-02	
CAC03	0.00000	0.20076E-04	1.0000	0.20076E-04	0.20058E-04	
MGC03	0.00000	0.14711E-02	1.0000	0.14711E-02	0.14698E-02	
CO2(BAR)	0.50000E-01	0.50000E-01	0.12096	0.60482E-02	0.00000	
H2O(BAR)	0.28776E-02			.28495E-02		
H2O(L)	55.508			.99073	55.458	55.508
Solid SPECIES	Moles	Equil. constant	Accum. moles			
ICE	0.00000	0.99077	0.00000			
NACL.2H2O	0.00000	18.212	0.00000			
NACL	0.00000	39.472	0.00000			
KCL	0.00000	4.1861	0.00000			
CACL2.6H2O	0.00000	1764.9	0.00000			
MGCL2.6H2O	0.00000	70328.	0.00000			
MGCL2.8H2O	0.00000	6413.0	0.00000			
MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	315.35	0.00000			
KMGCL3.6H2O	0.00000	11330.	0.00000			
CACL2.2MGCL2.12H2O	0.00000	0.19267E+20	0.00000			
NA2S04.10H2O	0.00000	0.37515E-02	0.00000			
NA2S04	0.00000	1.3812	0.00000			
MGS04.6H2O	0.00000	0.42041E-01	0.00000			
MGS04.7H2O	0.00000	0.10526E-01	0.00000			
K2S04	0.00000	0.12019E-01	0.00000			
MGS04.K2S04.6H2O	0.00000	0.27611E-04	0.00000			
NA2S04.MGS04.4H2O	0.00000	0.20469E-01	0.00000			
CAS04.2H2O	0.00000	0.56356E-04	0.00000			
CAS04	0.00000	0.29233E-03	0.00000			
MGS04.12H2O	0.00000	0.42295E-02	0.00000			
NA2S04.3K2S04	0.00000	0.22604E-07	0.00000			
CAC03(CALCITE)	0.91398E-03	0.16536E-07	0.91398E-03			
MGC03	0.00000	3387.4	0.00000			
MGC03.3H2O	0.00000	0.33512E-04	0.00000			
MGC03.5H2O	0.00000	0.17425E-04	0.00000			
CAC03.6H2O	0.00000	0.10157E-06	0.00000			
NAHCO3	0.00000	0.25645	0.00000			
NA2CO3.10H2O	0.00000	0.21644E-01	0.00000			
NAHCO3.NA2CO3.2H2O	0.00000	0.18391	0.00000			
3MGC03.MG(OH)2.3H2O	0.16954E-01	0.34197E-32	0.16954E-01			
CAMG(CO3)2	0.00000	13028.	0.00000			
NA2CO3.7H2O	0.00000	0.16329	0.00000			
KHCO3	0.00000	0.84309	0.00000			

Table A.5. (continued)

CAC03 (ARAGONITE)	0.00000	0.22903E-07	0.00000
CAC03 (VATERITE)	0.00000	0.75891E-07	0.00000
HN03.3H2O	0.00000	444.85	0.00000
KN03	0.00000	0.16394	0.00000
NAN03	0.00000	3.2207	0.00000
HCL.3H2O	0.00000	11512.	0.00000
H2S04.6.5H2O	0.00000	33.139	0.00000
H2S04.4H2O	0.00000	2005.9	0.00000
HCL.6H2O	0.00000	614.08	0.00000
NAN03.NA2S04.2H2O	0.00000	0.33811	0.00000
NA3H(S04)2	0.00000	0.15607	0.00000
NAHS04.H2O	0.00000	44.699	0.00000
K3H(S04)2	0.00000	0.58754E-04	0.00000
K5H3(S04)4	0.00000	0.24568E-07	0.00000
K8H6(S04)7.H2O	0.00000	0.46538E-12	0.00000
KHS04	0.00000	1.7528	0.00000
MGS04.H2O	0.00000	17.449	0.00000
FES04.7H2O	0.00000	0.32131E-02	0.00000
FES04.H2O	0.00000	0.91684	0.00000
FECL2.6H2O	0.00000	4033.6	0.00000
FECL2.4H2O	0.00000	22219.	0.00000
FEC03	0.00000	0.49614E-10	0.00000
FE(OH)3	0.00000	0.14144E+14	0.00000
CO2.6H2O	0.00000	5.7776	0.00000
CH4.6H2O	0.00000	13.232	0.00000

Iterations = 3

B Parameter Tables

This appendix contains a complete listing of all parameters used in the FREZCHEM model (version 9.2). Tables B.1–B.6 deal primarily with model parameterizations as a function of temperature at 1.01 bar pressure. Tables B.7–B.11 list volumetric parameters used in developing a pressure dependence for the model. Table B.12 deals with gas hydrate equilibria.

Table B.1 lists all the chemical reactions and their temperature dependence. Table B.2 lists the Debye–Hückel constants (A_ϕ and A_v) as a function of temperature and pressure. Table B.3 lists the numerical arrays used for calculating unsymmetrical interactions (Equations 2.62 and 2.66). Table B.4 lists binary Pitzer-equation parameters for cations and anions as a function of temperature. Table B.5 lists ternary Pitzer-equation parameters for cations and anions as a function of temperature. Table B.6 lists binary and ternary Pitzer-equation parameters for soluble gases as a function of temperature. Table B.7 lists equations used to estimate the molar volume of liquid water and water ice as a function of temperature at 1.01 bar pressure and their compressibilities. Table B.8 lists equations for the molar volume and the compressibilities of soluble ions and gases as a function of temperature. Table B.9 lists the molar volumes of solid phases. Table B.10 lists volumetric Pitzer-equation parameters for ion interactions as a function of temperature. Table B.11 lists pressure-dependent coefficients for volumetric Pitzer-equation parameters. Table B.12 lists parameters used to estimate gas fugacities using the Duan et al. (1992b) model.

Several of these tables are fitted to the equation

$$P(T)_i = a_{1i} + a_{2i}T + a_{3i}T^2 + a_{4i}T^3 + \frac{a_{5i}}{T} + a_{6i} \ln(T) + \frac{a_{7i}}{T^2} + a_{8i}T^4. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

In Table B.1, $P(T)_i = \text{Ln}(K)$, except for ice (see footnote); in Tables B.4–B.6, B.8, and B.10, $P(T)_i$ is a Pitzer-equation parameter.

Table B.1. Chemical reactions and their equation parameters used in the FREZCHEM model (version 9.2).^a (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where e \pm *xx* stands for $10^{\pm xx}$)

Reaction	Equation parameters							
	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8
Solution-solid-phase equilibria								
H ₂ O(cr,l) ↔ H ₂ O(l)	1.906354e0	-1.880285e-2	6.603001e-5	-3.419967e-8				
NaCl(cr) ↔ Na ⁺ (aq) + Cl ⁻ (aq)	9.14839001e3	8.22348745e0	-8.1288759e-3	3.95552403e-6	-1.54040868e5	-1.83624247e3		
NaCl·2H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Na ⁺ (aq) + Cl ⁻ (aq) + 2H ₂ O(l)	-1.2222551e4	-9.8806459e0	8.46685083e-3	-3.4459117e-6	2.09823965e5	2.42328528e3		
KCl(cr) ↔ K ⁺ (aq) + Cl ⁻ (aq)	-1.62917341e3	-1.51940390e0	1.45249679e-3	-6.9427505e-7	2.26012743e4	3.33075506e2		
MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	7.52225099e2	1.17584653e-1			-2.43223909e4	-1.21990076e2		
MgCl ₂ ·8H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) + 8H ₂ O(l)	2.27801976e3	6.49361616e-1			-6.23075123e4	-3.95438891e2		
MgCl ₂ ·12H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) + 12H ₂ O(l)	2.55008896e5	2.44532240e2	-2.48807876e-1	1.22425236e-4	-4.02988342e6	-5.18668604e4		
CaCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	1.42290062e5	1.61973105e2	-1.95332071e-1	1.17636119e-4	-2.04059847e6	-2.97464810e4		
FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Fe ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) ^c + 4H ₂ O(l)	-4.594879e0	1.45731e-1	-3.461353e-4					
FeCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Fe ²⁺ (aq) + 2Cl ⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	-3.607762e2	4.61798e0	-1.886403e-2	2.525105e-5				
KMgCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ K ⁺ (aq) + Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 3Cl ⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	-4.45702171e1	2.32023790e-1	-7.14935692e-4	5.32658215e-7	-4.24817923e3	8.59110245e0		
CaCl ₂ ·2MgCl ₂ ·12H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + 2Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 6Cl ⁻ (aq) + 12H ₂ O(l)	8.03777918e1	-1.388069e-1						

Table B.1. (continued)

Solution-solid-phase equilibria	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-1.238537e0	1.929792e-3						
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 10\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-4.633773e1	1.753075e-1	-9.822103e-5					
$\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	6.500e0				-3.1573e3			
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1.306284e2	-8.44064e-1	1.356205e-3					
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-5.7876e0	6.8509e-3						
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	3.956e0				-2.4710e3			
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 12\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-2.95818e1	8.851618e-2						
$\text{CaSO}_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-7.822042e1	6.908174e-1	-2.246589e-3	2.344988e-6				
$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-9.107165e1	7.584271e-1	-2.370863e-3	2.456876e-6				
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	6.324332e0	-2.7915e-2						
$\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ $+ 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	2.096187e1	-2.343349e-1	4.928070e-4					
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + 6\text{K}^+(\text{aq})$ $+ 4\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-6.207986e1	1.527005e-1						

Table B.1. (continued)

Solution-solid-phase equilibria	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ + $2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-7.9121e0	8.220223e-3						
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $2\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ + $2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-8.661262e1	4.709666e-1	-7.186864e-4					
$\text{NaNO}_3(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	7.016265e2	-9.648812e0	5.093224e-2	-1.227837e-4				1.144431e-7
$\text{KNO}_3(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	-4.652079e1	2.575014e-1	-3.431593e-4					
$\text{NaNO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $3\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$ + $\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1.419947e2	-1.11958e0	2.16824e-3					
$\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HCO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	1.391669e2	-1.556298e0	5.625521e-3	-6.6461e-6				
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-1.807263e1	5.723688e-2						
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $2\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $10\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-7.861589e0	-5.802879e-2	2.622444e-4					
$\text{NaHCO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $3\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HCO}_3^-(\text{aq})$ + $\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-9.986743e0	2.563766e-2						
$\text{KHCO}_3(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HCO}_3^-(\text{aq})$	-6.500201e0	1.301118e-2	3.442106e-5					
$\text{MgCO}_3(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-2.8902e1				3.1043e3			
$\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	5.847459e1	-4.688674e-1	7.771429e-4					
$\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ ↔ $\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	9.556371e2	-1.003715e1	3.464409e-2	-3.978274e-5				

Table B.1. (continued)

Solution-solid-phase equilibria	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
MgCO ₃ ·Mg(OH) ₂ ·3H ₂ O(cr) ↔ 2Mg ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) + 2OH ⁻ (aq) + 3H ₂ O(l)	-1.27801e2				1.2861e4			
CaCO ₃ (cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) (calcite)	-3.958293e2	-1.79586e-1			6.537774e3	7.1595e1		
CaCO ₃ (cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) (aragonite)	-3.959924e2	-1.79586e-1			6.685079e3	7.1595e1		
CaCO ₃ (cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) (vaterite)	-3.963428e2	-1.79586e-1			7.079731e3	7.1595e1		
CaCO ₃ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	3.6798e-1				-4.63073e3			
CaMg(CO ₃) ₂ (cr) ↔ Ca ²⁺ (aq) + Mg ²⁺ (aq) + 2CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq)	-5.5261e1				4.7485e3			
FeCO ₃ (cr) ↔ Fe ²⁺ (aq) + CO ₃ ²⁻ (aq) + O ₂ (g)	-2.9654e1				1.24845e3			
4Fe ²⁺ (aq) + 10H ₂ O(l) ↔ 4Fe(OH) ₃ (cr) + 8H ⁺ (aq)	-8.786e0				1.04807e4			
HCl·3H ₂ O(cr) ↔ H ⁺ (aq) + Cl ⁻ (aq) + 3H ₂ O(l)	5.142350e0	1.630170e-2						
HCl·6H ₂ O(cr) ↔ H ⁺ (aq) + Cl ⁻ (aq) + 6H ₂ O(l)	4.367384e0	3.637139e-3						
HNO ₃ ·3H ₂ O(cr) ↔ H ⁺ (aq) + NO ₃ ⁻ (aq) + 3H ₂ O(l)	-1.270087e1	7.050180e-2						

Table B.1. (continued)

Solution-solid-phase equilibria	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-7.103329e1	6.235489e-1	-1.279573e-3					
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot 6.5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$ + $6.5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-8.947832e1	7.407673e-1	-1.477903e-3					
$\text{Na}_3\text{H}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 3\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ + $2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-2.122993e3	2.296880e1	-8.282936e-2	9.946746e-5				
$\text{NaHSO}_4\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq})$ + $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	6.581474e2	-6.926105e0	2.431396e-2	-2.830635e-5				
$\text{K}_3\text{H}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 3\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ + $2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	4.561655e1	-4.356452e-1	8.546984e-4					
$\text{K}_5\text{H}_3(\text{SO}_4)_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 5\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ + $4\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	-3.552640e1	6.711111e-2						
$\text{K}_8\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_4)_7\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow 8\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + 6\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ + $7\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	9.591803e1	-9.575202e-1	1.841905e-3					
$\text{KHSO}_4(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq})$	-1.019832e1	3.865551e-2						
$\text{CO}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	-2.676925e1	1.147623e-1	-3.016638e-5					
$\text{CH}_4\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ T > 285K	1.649717e2	-1.214645e0	2.284327e-3					
$\text{CH}_4\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ $\leftrightarrow \text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ T < 285K	-2.224001e1	9.319961e-2						

Table B.1. (continued)

Gas-solution-phase equilibria	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\text{HCO}_3^- (\text{aq})$	-2.484192e2	-7.489962e-2			1.186243e4	3.892561e1	-1.297999e6	
$\leftrightarrow \text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_3^{2-} (\text{aq})$								
$\text{HSO}_4^- (\text{aq})$	1.2956527e3	5.704742e-1	-2.57206e-4		-3.056394e4	-2.360504e2		
$\leftrightarrow \text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-} (\text{aq})$								
$2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$	3.92869e1				-6.87562e4			
$\leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})^d$								

^a See Tables 3.2 and 3.3 for the primary source of these parameters.

^b Parameters are for the equation $\ln(K) = a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2 + a_4T^3 + a_5/T + a_6\text{Ln}(T) + a_7/T^2 + a_8T^4$, where T is temperature (K), except for ice $[\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr},\text{l})]$, which is given as $K = a_1 + a_2T, \dots$

^c This equation does not extrapolate well to temperatures below ≈ 263 K. Removed from model mineral database below 263 K.

^d The gas equations in Table B.1 are written in units of "atm."¹⁹ These are converted to bars within the FREZCHEM model.

^e $\ln(K) = -4.30210345e1 + 6.8327721e-2T + 5.68718730e3/T - 3.56636281e-5T^2 + 5.79133791e1/(680 - T) - 6.11616662e-3P + 7.85528103e-4P\text{Ln}(T) + 9.42540759e-2P/T - 1.92132040e-2P/(680 - T) + 9.17186899e-6P^2/T$, where T is temperature (K) and P is pressure (bars).

Table B.2. The Debye–Hückel constants used in the FREZCHEM model. T is temperature (K), and P is pressure (bars). (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$)

Equation	Reference
$A_\phi = 8.66836498e1 + 8.48795942e-2T - 8.88785150e-5T^2$ $+ 4.88096393e-8T^3 - 1.32731477e3/T$ $- 1.76460172e1\text{Ln}(T)$	Spencer et al. 1990
$A_v = 3.73387 - 2.89662e-2T + 1.29461e-3P - 5.62291e-6TP$ $+ 7.62143e-5T^2 + 4.09944e-8P^2$	Marion et al. 2005

Table B.3. Numerical arrays for calculating $J(x)$ and $J'(x)$ (Eqs. 2.62 and 2.66) (Pitzer, 1991)

k	a_k^I	a_k^{II}
0	1.925154014814667	0.628023320520852
1	-0.060076477753119	0.462762985338493
2	-0.029779077456514	0.150044637187895
3	-0.007299499690937	-0.028796057604906
4	0.000388260636404	-0.036552745910311
5	0.000636874599598	-0.001668087945272
6	0.000036583601823	0.006519840398744
7	-0.000045036975204	0.001130378079086
8	-0.000004537895710	-0.000887171310131
9	0.000002937706971	-0.000242107641309
10	0.000000396566462	0.000087294451594
11	-0.000000202099617	0.000034682122751
12	-0.000000025267769	-0.000004583768938
13	0.000000013522610	-0.000003548684306
14	0.000000001229405	-0.000000250453880
15	-0.000000000821969	0.000000216991779
16	-0.000000000050847	0.000000080779570
17	0.000000000046333	0.000000004558555
18	0.000000000001943	-0.000000006944757
19	-0.000000000002563	-0.000000002849257
20	-0.000000000010991	0.000000000237816

Table B.4. Binary Pitzer-equation parameters for cations and anions used in the FREZCHEM model.^a (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$)

Pitzer Parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$C_{Na,Cl}^{\phi}$	1.70761824e0	2.32970177e-3	-2.46665619e-6	1.21543380e-9	-1.35583596e0	-3.87767714e-1		
$B_{(1),Cl}^{(0)}$	7.87239712e0	-8.3864096e-3	1.44137774e-5	-8.780301e-9	-4.96920671e2	-8.20972560e-1		
$B_{Na,Cl}$	8.66915291e2	6.06166931e-1	-4.8048921e-4	1.8503857e-7	-1.70460145e4	-1.67171296e2		
$C_{K,Cl}^{\phi}$	-3.27571680e0	-1.27222054e-3	4.71374283e-7	1.1162507e-11	9.07747666e1	5.80513562e-1		
$B_{K,Cl}^{(0)}$	2.65718766e1	9.92715099e-3	-3.6232330e-6	-6.28427180e-11	-7.55707220e2	-4.67300770e0		
$B_{K,Cl}^{(1)}$	1.69742977e3	1.22270943e0	-9.99044490e-4	4.04786721e-7	-3.28684422e4	-3.28813848e2		
$C_{Mg,Cl}^{\phi}$	5.9532e-2	-2.49949e-4	2.41831e-7					
$B_{Mg,Cl}^{(0)}$	3.13852913e2	2.61769099e-1	-2.46268460e-4	1.15764787e-7	-5.53133381e3	-6.21616862e1		
$B_{Mg,Cl}^{(1)}$	-3.18432525e4	-2.86710358e1	2.78892838e-2	-1.3279705e-5	5.24032958e5	6.40770396e3		
$C_{Ca,Cl}^{\phi}$	2.64231655e1	2.46922993e-2	-2.48298510e-5	1.22421864e-8	-4.18098427e2	-5.35350322e0		
$B_{(1),Cl}^{(0)}$	-5.62764702e1	-3.00771997e-2	1.05630400e-5	3.3331626e-9	1.11730349e3	1.06664743e1		
$B_{Ca,Cl}^{(1)}$	3.4787e0	-1.5417e-2	3.1791e-5					
$C_{Fe,Cl}^{\phi}$	-8.61e-3							
$B_{Fe,Cl}^{(0)}$	3.359e-1							
$B_{Fe,Cl}^{(1)}$	3.83836e1	-1.236e-1						
$C_{Na,SO4}^{\phi}$	1.470571e1	-2.293478e-1	1.350491e-3	-3.537708e-6				3.466102e-9.
$B_{Na,SO4}^{(0)}$	-3.447035e1	5.312162e-1	-3.119749e-3	8.181394e-6				-8.022815e-9.
$B_{Na,SO4}^{(1)}$	5.161188e1	-8.245243e-1	4.902233e-3	-1.280795e-5				1.252258e-8
$C_{K,SO4}^{\phi}$	7.0e-4	4.8e-5	9.0e-9	3.26e-10	-7.68e0	2.835e-3		
$B_{K,SO4}^{(0)}$	-7.568e-1	2.529e-3	3.65e-8	5.31e-10	-1.08e0	-1.25e-3		
$B_{K,SO4}^{(1)}$	1.953e0	-3.996e-3	3.55e-7	1.669e-8	2.67e1	-4.785e-2		
$C_{Mg,SO4}^{\phi}$	2.230e-1	-6.101e-4	-1.0e-9	-1.096e-9	4.265e1	-1.792e-2		
$B_{(1),SO4}^{(0)}$	1.678e0	-5.514e-3	5.97e-7	1.5651e-8	-2.2392e2	6.594e-2		
$B_{Mg,SO4}^{(1)}$	1.484e0	6.274e-3	5.41e-6	8.84e-8	-1.3210e3	3.0605e-1		
$B_{Mg,SO4}^{(2)}$	1.8829e2	-1.03999e0	1.2242e-3	3.4974e-6	8.975e4	-6.79235e1		
$C_{Ca,SO4}^{\phi}$	3.3e-2	-1.529e-4	8.97e-7	1.569e-9	1.1e0	-1.2755e-2		

Table B.4. (continued)

Pitzer Parameter	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$B_{\text{Na},\text{HCO}_3}^{(1)}$	-6.14635193e1	-2.446734e-2			1.129389146e3	1.14108589e1		
$C_{\text{Na},\text{CO}_3}^{\phi}$	5.2e-3							
$B_{\text{Na},\text{CO}_3}^{(0)}$	-6.05387702e1	-2.3301655e-2			1.1083760518e3	1.119855531e1		
$B_{\text{Na},\text{CO}_3}^{(1)}$	-2.375156616e2	-9.989121e-2			4.412511973e3	4.45820703e1		
$C_{\text{K},\text{HCO}_3}^{(0)}$	0.00							
$B_{\text{K},\text{HCO}_3}^{(0)}$	-3.088232e-1	1.00e-3			-6.9869e-4	-4.701488e-6		
$B_{\text{K},\text{HCO}_3}^{(1)}$	-2.802e-1	1.09999e-3			9.36932e-4	6.15660566e-6		
$C_{\text{K},\text{CO}_3}^{\phi}$	5.0e-4							
$B_{\text{K},\text{CO}_3}^{(0)}$	-1.991649e-1	1.10e-3			1.8063362e-5			
$B_{\text{K},\text{CO}_3}^{(1)}$	1.330579e-1	4.36e-3			1.1899e-3			
$C_{\text{Mg},\text{HCO}_3}^{\phi}$	0.00							
$B_{\text{Mg},\text{HCO}_3}^{(0)}$	1.369710e4	8.250840e0	-4.34e-3		-2.734061716e5	-2.607115202e3		
$B_{\text{Mg},\text{HCO}_3}^{(1)}$	-1.578398351e5	-9.27779354e1	4.77642e-2		3.2032096948e6	2.9927151503e4		
$C_{\text{Ca},\text{HCO}_3}^{\phi}$	0.00							
$B_{\text{Ca},\text{HCO}_3}^{(0)}$	2.957653405e4	1.8447305e1	-9.989e-3		-5.765205185e5	-5.6611237e3		
$B_{\text{Ca},\text{HCO}_3}^{(1)}$	-1.0288510522e3	-3.725876718e-1	8.9691e-5		2.6492240303e4	1.8313155672e2		
$C_{\text{Fe},\text{HCO}_3}^{\phi}$	0.00							
$B_{\text{Fe},\text{HCO}_3}^{(0)}$	1.369710e4	8.250840e0	-4.34e-3		-2.734061716e5	-2.607115202e3		
$B_{\text{Fe},\text{HCO}_3}^{(1)}$	-1.578398351e5	-9.27779354e1	4.77642e-2		3.2032096948e6	2.9927151503e4		
$C_{\text{Na},\text{OH}}^{\phi}$	-2.011610e-1	2.492005e-3	-9.411507e-6	1.127798e-8				
$B_{\text{Na},\text{OH}}^{(0)}$	-1.290052e1	1.108975e-1	-3.208817e-4	3.124540e-7				
$B_{\text{Na},\text{OH}}^{(1)}$	-7.698673e0	7.152585e-2	-2.187257e-4	2.290117e-7				
$C_{\text{K},\text{OH}}^{\phi}$	4.1e-3							
$B_{\text{K},\text{OH}}^{(0)}$	1.298e-1							
$B_{\text{K},\text{OH}}^{(1)}$	3.20e-1							
$C_{\text{Ca},\text{OH}}^{\phi}$	0.00							

Table B.4. (continued)

Pitzer Parameter	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$B_{Ca,OH}^{(0)}$	-1.747e-1							
$B_{Ca,OH}^{(1)}$	-2.303e-1							
$B_{Ca,OH}^{(2)}$	-5.72e0							
$C_{Ca,OH}^{(0)}$	0.00							
$C_{MgOH,Cl}^{(0)}$	-1.0e-1							
$B_{MgOH,Cl}^{(1)}$	1.658e0							
$C_{FeOH,Cl}^c$	0.00							
$B_{FeOH,Cl}^{(0)}$	-1.0e-1							
$B_{FeOH,Cl}^{(1)}$	1.658e0							
$C_{H,Cl}^{\phi}$	-2.78619e-3	1.735035e-5	-5.937631e-8					
$B_{H,Cl}^{(0)}$	3.56122e-1	-5.305245e-4						
$B_{H,Cl}^{(1)}$	-7.420199e0	1.158740e-1	-6.666408e-4	1.685445e-6				-1.564321e-9
C_{H,NO_3}^{ϕ}	1.264791e-1	-8.808517e-4	1.469263e-6					
$B_{H,NO_3}^{(0)}$	-1.019608e0	8.052811e-3	-1.414706e-5					
$B_{H,NO_3}^{(1)}$	-6.829838e0	7.588276e-2	-2.843828e-4	3.695995e-7				
$C_{H,SO_4}^{(0)}$	-5.315201e-1	8.619821e-3	-5.14571e-5	1.350347e-7				
$C_{H,SO_4}^{(1)}$	-7.706817e2	1.164255e1	-6.537128e-2	1.626702e-4				
$B_{H,SO_4}^{(0)}$	1.388618e1	-2.200263e-1	1.314763e-3	-3.475869e-6				-1.314709e-10
$B_{H,SO_4}^{(1)}$	-1.679797e2	2.609701e0	-1.526685e-2	3.984122e-5				-1.513403e-7
$C_{H,HSO_4}^{(0)}$	9.773929e-2	-1.148641e-3	4.422169e-6	-5.765707e-9				3.420786e-9
$C_{H,HSO_4}^{(1)}$	1.099940e2	-1.969903e0	1.289248e-2	-3.672285e-5				-3.908818e-8
$B_{H,HSO_4}^{(0)}$	-6.888679e-1	1.195453e-2	-4.667571e-5	5.878913e-8				3.850406e-8
$B_{H,HSO_4}^{(1)}$	-3.815780e2	6.261241e0	-3.789588e-2	1.006085e-4				-9.906089e-8
C_{Na,HSO_4}^{ϕ}	0.00							

Table B.4. (continued)

Pitzer Parameter	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$B_{\text{Na,HSO}_4}^{(0)}$	4.54e-2							
$B_{\text{Na,HSO}_4}^{(1)}$	-6.7010e0	2.5352e-2						
$C_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^\phi$	0.00							
$B_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^{(0)}$	-3.0e-4							
$B_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^{(1)}$ ^d	1.004759e2	-7.127881e-1	1.262349e-3					
$C_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^\phi$ ^d	3.075223e0	-2.094837e-2	3.566667e-5					
$B_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^{(0)}$ ^d	1.175741e0	-2.374627e-3						
$B_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^{(1)}$ ^d	-4.091076e2	2.838782e0	-4.902359e-3					
$C_{\text{Ca,HSO}_4}^\phi$	0.00							
$B_{\text{Ca,HSO}_4}^{(0)}$	6.19e-2							
$B_{\text{Ca,HSO}_4}^{(1)}$	2.602e0							
$C_{\text{Fe,HSO}_4}^\phi$	0.00							
$B_{\text{Fe,HSO}_4}^{(0)}$	6.758464e1	-7.649696e-1	2.894494e-3	-3.636364e-6				
$B_{\text{Fe,HSO}_4}^{(1)}$	3.48e0							

^a See Tables 3.2 and 3.3 for the primary source of these parameters.

^b Parameters are for the equation: Pitzer parameter = $a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2 + a_4T^3 + a_5/T + a_6\text{Ln}(T) + a_7/T^2 + a_8T^{-4}$, where T is temperature (K).

^c Assumed the same as the Mg analogs.

^d These equations are only valid between 0 and 25°C. At subzero temperatures, use $B_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^{(1)} = -0.0371$, $\Psi_{\text{K,H,SO}_4} = -0.0064$, $C_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^\phi = 0.0143$, $B_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^{(0)} = 0.5315$, $B_{\text{Mg,HSO}_4}^{(1)} = 0.5361$, $\Psi_{\text{Mg,H,HSO}_4} = -0.0234$, and $\Psi_{\text{SO}_4,\text{HSO}_4,\text{Mg}} = -0.0884$.

Table B.5. Ternary Pitzer-equation parameters for cations and anions used in the FREZCHEM model.^a (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\Theta_{Na,K}$	-1.82266741e1	-3.6903847e-3			6.12415011e2	3.02994981e0		
$\Psi_{Na,K,Cl}$	6.48108127e0	1.46803468e-3			-2.04354019e2	-1.09448043e0		
Ψ_{Na,K,SO_4}	-5.63e-2	1.4146e-3	2.3e-8	-2.1088e-8	-2.5661e2	1.8538e-1		
Ψ_{Na,K,NO_3}	-0.0012							
Ψ_{Na,K,HCO_3}	-0.0079							
Ψ_{Na,K,CO_3}	0.003							
$\Theta_{Na,Mg}$	0.070							
$\Psi_{Na,Mg,Cl}$	-3.109870e-2	5.4464780e-5			1.99404210e0	1.2645e-2		
Ψ_{Na,Mg,SO_4}	-1.207e-1	5.235e-4	-5.39e-7	-4.39e-10	-1.723e1			
Ψ_{Na,Mg,NO_3}	-0.0099							
$\Theta_{Na,Ca}$	3.0e-2	-1.9e-5		9.5e-10	-2.50e0	1.3e-3		
$\Psi_{Na,Ca,Cl}$	-7.63980e0	-1.2990e-2	1.1060e-5			1.8475e0		
Ψ_{Na,Ca,SO_4}	-8.08e-2	4.6565e-3	5.546e-6	-1.4107e-7	-1.0915e3	9.6985e-1		
Ψ_{Na,Ca,NO_3}	-3.481452e-2	1.285714e-4						
$\Theta_{Na,Fe}$	0.080							
$\Psi_{Na,Fe,Cl}$	-0.014							
Ψ_{Na,Fe,SO_4}	-1.207e-1	5.235e-4	-5.39e-7	-4.39e-10	-1.723e1	1.2645e-2		
$\Theta_{Na,H}$	0.036							
$\Psi_{Na,H,Cl}$	-0.0037							
Ψ_{Na,H,NO_3}	-7.707985e-2	2.482609e-4						
Ψ_{Na,H,HSO_4}	-0.0129							
$\Theta_{K,Mg}$	0.1167							
$\Psi_{K,Mg,Cl}$	5.0362230e-2	-8.750820e-6			-2.89090e1	-8.84e-3		
Ψ_{K,Mg,SO_4}	-1.18e-1	-4.78e-5	-3.27e-7	-9.37e-10	3.344e1			
Ψ_{K,Mg,NO_3}	-6.494e-1	2.00e-3						
$\Theta_{K,Ca}$	2.365710e0	-4.540e-3			-2.84940e2			
$\Psi_{K,Ca,Cl}$	-5.930e-2	2.54280e-4			-1.34390e1			
Ψ_{K,Ca,NO_3}	-9.011042e-1	2.944255e-3						
$\Theta_{K,Fe}$	0.1167							
$\Psi_{K,Fe,Cl}$	5.0362230e-2	-8.750820e-6			-2.89090e1	-8.84e-3		
Ψ_{K,Fe,SO_4}	-1.18e-1	-4.78e-5	-3.27e-7	-9.37e-10	3.344e1			
$\Theta_{K,H}$	0.005							
$\Psi_{K,H,Cl}$	-0.0114							

Table B.5. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
ψ_{K,H,NO_3}	-2.089075e0	1.399737e-2	-2.360221e-5					
ψ_{K,H,SO_4}	-1.49677e0	5.456e-3						
ψ_{K,H,HSO_4}	-0.0303							
$\Theta_{Mg,Ca}$	5.31274136e0	-6.3424248e-3			-9.83113847e2			
$\psi_{Mg,Ca,Cl}$	4.15790220e1	1.30377312e-2			-9.81658526e2			
ψ_{Mg,Ca,SO_4}	0.024					-7.4061986e0		
$\Theta_{Mg,Fe}$	0.0							
$\psi_{Mg,Fe,Cl}$	0.0							
ψ_{Mg,Fe,SO_4}	0.0							
$\Theta_{Mg,H}$	0.10							
$\psi_{Mg,H,Cl}$	-0.0077							
ψ_{Mg,H,HSO_4}	-4.525314e-2	7.995736e-5						
$\psi_{Mg,MgOH,Cl}$	0.028							
$\Theta_{Ca,Fe}$	5.31274136e0	-6.3424248e-3			-9.83113847e2			
$\psi_{Ca,Fe,Cl}$	4.15790220e1	1.30377312e-2			-9.81658526e2			
ψ_{Ca,Fe,SO_4}	0.024					-7.4061986e0		
$\Theta_{Ca,H}$	0.092							
$\psi_{Ca,H,Cl}$	-0.0142							
$\Theta_{Fe,H}$	0.0							
$\psi_{Fe,H,Cl}$	-1.4157e-1	5.15e-4						
ψ_{Fe,H,SO_4}	0.0							
ψ_{Fe,H,HSO_4}	5.75716e1	-5.7767e-1	1.924796e-3	-2.129138e-6				
$\psi_{Fe,FeOH,Cl}$	0.028							
Θ_{Cl,SO_4}	7.0e-2							
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,Na}$	2.554e-2	-6.138e-5	-9.0e-9	-7.8e-10	-1.00e0	-2.275e-3		
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,K}$	6.08e-2	-1.824e-4	-2.15e-8	3.04e-10	-8.9e-1	-3.01e-3		
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,Mg}$	5.869e-2	-8.97e-5	4.7e-8	-3.28e-10	5.22e0	-4.345e-3		
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,Ca}$	-2.63e-2	-9.46e-5	-3.125e-7	6.5e-11	-2.413e1	-6.49e-3		
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,Fe}$	5.869e-2	-8.97e-5	4.7e-8	-1.28e-9	2.944e1	4.345e-3		
$\psi_{Cl,SO_4,H}$	0.0			6.5e-11	-2.413e1			
Θ_{Cl,NO_3}	0.016							
$\psi_{Cl,NO_3,Na}$	-5.773862e-1	3.94084e-3	-6.80e-6					
$\psi_{Cl,NO_3,K}$	-1.065548e0	6.957931e-3	-1.142531e-5					
$\psi_{Cl,NO_3,Mg}$	0.0046							

Table B.5. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{NO}_3,\text{Ca}}$	-0.0409							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{NO}_3,\text{H}}$	0.0							
$\Theta_{\text{Cl},\text{HCO}_3}$	0.03							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{HCO}_3,\text{Na}}$	-3.9e-3	-3.25e-5	-6.6e-8	-2.74e-10	5.83e0	-9.85e-4		
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{HCO}_3,\text{Mg}}$	-0.096							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{HCO}_3,\text{Fe}}$	-0.096							
$\Theta_{\text{Cl},\text{CO}_3}$	-0.02	4.7e-6	-3.75e-8	-2.23e-10	2.94e0	-5.2e-4		
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{CO}_3,\text{Na}}$	9.6e-3							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{CO}_3,\text{K}}$	0.004							
$\Theta_{\text{Cl},\text{HSO}_4}$	-0.006							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{HSO}_4,\text{Na}}$	-0.006							
$\psi_{\text{Cl},\text{HSO}_4,\text{H}}$	0.013							
$\Theta_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4}$	2.559033e0	-1.679067e-2	2.892045e-5					
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Na}}$	-2.222887e-1	1.0313e-3	-1.0e-6					
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{K}}$	-4.715997e0	3.156712e-2	-5.304224e-5					
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Mg}}$	-2.9392e-1	9.60e-4						
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Ca}}$	-0.2281							
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{H}}$	-3.75677e-1	3.241125e-3	-8.920938e-6	7.36791e-9				
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{HCO}_3,\text{Na}}$	0.0061							
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{CO}_3,\text{Na}}$	0.0132							
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{CO}_3,\text{K}}$	0.0075							
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{CO}_3,\text{SO}_4}$	0.01							
$\Theta_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{SO}_4}$	-0.005							
$\psi_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Na}}$	-0.161							
$\psi_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Mg}}$	-0.161							
$\psi_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Fe}}$	-0.161							
$\Theta_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{CO}_3}$	-0.04							
$\psi_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{CO}_3,\text{Na}}$	0.002							
$\psi_{\text{HCO}_3,\text{CO}_3,\text{K}}$	0.012							
$\Theta_{\text{CO}_3,\text{SO}_4}$	0.02	3.73e-5	1.64e-7	6.16e-10	-1.822e1	3.455e-3		
$\psi_{\text{CO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{Na}}$	3.9e-3							
$\psi_{\text{CO}_3,\text{SO}_4,\text{K}}$	-0.009							
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{HSO}_4}$	4.151797e0	-4.445727e-2	1.57303e-4	-1.876457e-7				
$\psi_{\text{NO}_3,\text{HSO}_4,\text{H}}$	-6.187135e0	9.307292e-2	-5.252546e-4	1.316116e-6				
$\psi_{\text{SO}_4,\text{HSO}_4,\text{Na}}$	-0.0094							

Table B.5. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\psi_{\text{SO}_4, \text{HSO}_4, \text{K}}$	-0.0677							
$\psi_{\text{SO}_4, \text{HSO}_4, \text{Mg}}$	-7.656214e-1	2.4871e-3						
$\psi_{\text{SO}_4, \text{HSO}_4, \text{Fe}}$	0.0							
$\Theta_{\text{OH}, \text{Cl}}$	-0.050							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{Cl}, \text{Na}}$	-0.006							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{Cl}, \text{K}}$	-0.006							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{Cl}, \text{Ca}}$	-0.025							
$\Theta_{\text{OH}, \text{SO}_4}$	-0.013							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{SO}_4, \text{Na}}$	-0.009							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{SO}_4, \text{K}}$	-0.050							
$\Theta_{\text{OH}, \text{CO}_3}$	0.10							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{CO}_3, \text{Na}}$	-0.017							
$\psi_{\text{OH}, \text{CO}_3, \text{K}}$	-0.01							

^a See Tables 3.2 and 3.3 for the primary source of these parameters.

^b Parameters are for the equation: Pitzer parameter = $a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2 + a_4T^3 + a_5/T + a_6 \text{Ln}(T) + a_7/T^2 + a_8T^4$, where T is temperature (K).

^c Assumed the same as the Mg analogs.

Table B.6. Binary and ternary soluble gas Pitzer-equation parameters used in the FREZCHEM model.^a (Numbers are in computer scientific notation where e \pm *xx* stands for 10 $^{\pm xx}$)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{H}}$	0.0							
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Na}}$	-5.49638465e3	-3.326566e0	1.7532e-3		1.09399341e5	1.047021567e3		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{K}}$	2.856528099e3	1.7670079e0	-9.487e-4		-5.59541929e4	-5.46074467e2		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Mg}}$	-4.79362533e2	-5.41843e-1	3.8812e-4		3.589474052e3	1.043452732e2		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Ca}}$	-1.27746472e4	-8.101555e0	4.42472e-3		2.455415435e5	2.452509720e3		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Fe}}$	-4.79362533e2	-5.41843e-1	3.8812e-4		3.589474052e3	1.043452732e2		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Cl}}$	1.659944942e3	9.964326e-1	-5.2122e-4		-3.31596177e4	-3.15827883e2		
$\lambda_{\text{CO}_2, \text{SO}_4}$	2.274656591e3	1.8270948e0	-1.14272e-3		-3.39277625e4	-4.57015738e2		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{H}, \text{Cl}}$	-8.04121738e2	-4.70474e-1	2.40526e-4		1.633438917e4	1.523838752e2		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Na}, \text{Cl}}$	-3.79459185e2	-2.58005e-1	1.47823e-4		6.879030871e3	7.374511574e1		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{K}, \text{Cl}}$	-3.79686097e2	-2.57891e-1	1.47333e-4		6.853264129e3	7.379977116e1		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Mg}, \text{Cl}}$	-1.34260256e3	-7.72286e-1	3.91603e-4		2.772680974e4	2.5362319406e2		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Ca}, \text{Cl}}$	-1.66065290e2	-1.8002e-2	-2.47349e-5		5.256844332e3	2.7377452415e1		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Fe}, \text{Cl}}$	-1.34260256e3	-7.72286e-1	3.91603e-4		2.772680974e4	2.5362319406e2		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{H}, \text{SO}_4}$	0.0							
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Na}, \text{SO}_4}$	6.703002482e4	3.7930519e1	-1.894730e-2		-1.39908237e6	-1.263027457e4		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{K}, \text{SO}_4}$	-2.90703326e3	-2.860763e0	1.951086e-3		3.075686749e4	6.1137560512e2		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Mg}, \text{SO}_4}$	-7.37424392e3	-4.608331e0	2.489207e-3		1.431626076e5	1.412302898e3		
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Ca}, \text{SO}_4}$	0.0							
$\zeta_{\text{CO}_2, \text{Fe}, \text{SO}_4}$	-7.37424392e3	-4.608331e0	2.489207e-3		1.431626076e5	1.412302898e3		
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{H}}$	-2.379e-1				8.1450e1			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{Na}}$	-3.9548e-1				1.41307e2			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{K}}$	-5.1698e-1				1.99431e2			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{Mg}}$	-7.9489e-1				3.05513e2			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{Ca}}$	2.497e-1							
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{Fe}}$	-7.9489e-1				3.05513e2			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{Cl}}$	0.0							
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{SO}_4}$	1.00706e0							
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{OH}}$	9.3318e-1				-2.74085e2			
$\lambda_{\text{O}_2, \text{NO}_3}$	-3.77e-2				-4.30552e2			4.98608e4

Table B.6. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
λ_{O_2,HCO_3}	8.54e-2							
λ_{O_2,CO_3}	1.0258e0				-2.77074e2			
$\zeta_{O_2,H,Cl}$	-7.7e-3							
$\zeta_{O_2,Na,Cl}$					-2.739e0			
$\zeta_{O_2,K,Cl}$	-2.11e-2							
$\zeta_{O_2,Mg,Cl}$	-5.65e-3							
$\zeta_{O_2,Ca,Cl}$	-1.69e-2							
$\zeta_{O_2,Fe,Cl}$	-5.65e-3							
ζ_{O_2,Na,SO_4}	-4.60e-2							
ζ_{O_2,K,SO_4}	0.0							
ζ_{O_2,Mg,SO_4}	0.0							
ζ_{O_2,Fe,SO_4}	0.0							
ζ_{O_2,Na,NO_3}	-1.20e-2							
ζ_{O_2,K,NO_3}	-2.81e-2							
ζ_{O_2,Ca,NO_3}	0.0							
$\zeta_{O_2,Na,OH}$	-1.25e-2							
$\zeta_{O_2,K,OH}$	2.342e-3							
ζ_{O_2,Na,HCO_3}	0.0							-8.3615e2
ζ_{O_2,Na,CO_3}	-1.81e-2							
$\lambda_{CH_4,Na}$	9.92230792e-2	2.57906811e-5						
$\lambda_{CH_4,K}$	0.13909							
$\lambda_{CH_4,Mg}$	0.24678							
$\lambda_{CH_4,Ca}$	-5.64278808e0	8.51392725e-3						1.00057752e3
$\lambda_{CH_4,Fe}$	0.24678							
$\lambda_{CH_4,Cl}$	0.00							
λ_{CH_4,SO_4}	0.03041							
λ_{CH_4,HCO_3}	0.00669							
λ_{CH_4,CO_3}	0.16596							

Table B.6. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^b							
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅	a ₆	a ₇	a ₈
$\zeta_{\text{CH}_4, \text{N}^{\text{a}}, \text{Cl}}$	-0.00624							
$\zeta_{\text{CH}_4, \text{K}, \text{Cl}}$	-0.00382							
$\zeta_{\text{CH}_4, \text{Mg}, \text{Cl}}$	-0.01323							
$\zeta_{\text{CH}_4, \text{Ca}, \text{Cl}}$	-0.00468							
$\zeta_{\text{CH}_4, \text{Fe}, \text{Cl}}^{\text{c}}$	-0.01323							

^a See Tables 3.2 and 3.3 for the primary source of these parameters.

^b Parameters are for the equation: Pitzer parameter = $a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2 + a_4T^3 + a_5/T + a_6 \ln(T) + a_7/T^2 + a_8T^4$, where T is temperature (K). Assumed the same as the Mg analogs.

^d This equation also contains the terms $+1.83451402e-2 \times xP/T - 8.07196716e-6 \times P^2/T$, where P is pressure (bars) and T is temperature (K).

^e This equation also contains the term $+5.27816886e-5 \times P$, where P is pressure (bars).

Table B.7. Equations for the molar volumes (cm^3/mole) of liquid water and water ice at 1.01 bar pressure and their compressibilities [$\text{cm}^3/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{bar})$] (Marion et al. 2005), where T is temperature (K) and P is pressure (bars)

$$1000\rho_w^0 = (999.83952 + 16.94518 \cdot t - 7.98704 \times 10^{-3} \cdot t^2 \\ - 4.617046 \times 10^{-5} \cdot t^3 + 1.05563 \times 10^{-7} \cdot t^4 \quad (t = ^\circ\text{C}) \\ - 2.805425 \times 10^{-10} \cdot t^5)/(1.0 + 1.687985 \times 10^{-2} \cdot t)$$

$$\bar{V}_l^0 = \frac{18.01528}{\rho_w^0} \quad T \geq 273.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\bar{V}_l^0 = 18.0182 - 1.407964 \times 10^{-3}(T - 273.15) + 1.461418 \times 10^{-4}(T - 273.15)^2 \\ T < 273.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\bar{K}_l^0 = 8.62420 \times 10^{-3} - 5.06616 \times 10^{-5}T - 3.78615 \times 10^{-6}P + 2.27679 \times 10^{-8}PT \\ + 1.18481 \times 10^{-10}P^2 + 8.20762 \times 10^{-8}T^2 \\ - 3.63261 \times 10^{-11}PT^2 - 2.87099 \times 10^{-13}TP^2$$

$$\bar{V}_{l,\text{cr}}^0 = 19.30447 - 7.988471 \times 10^{-4}T + 7.563261 \times 10^{-6}T^2$$

$$\bar{K}_{l,\text{cr}}^0 = 2.790102 \times 10^{-2} - 2.235440 \times 10^{-4} \cdot T + 4.497731 \times 10^{-7} \cdot T^2$$

Table B.8. Equations for the molar volumes (cm^3/mole) and the isothermal compressibilities [$\text{cm}^3/(\text{mole}\cdot\text{bar})$] of soluble ions and gases at infinite dilution. Derived from the database of Millero (1983) over a temperature range of 273 to 298 K. (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$). Reprinted from Marion et al. (2005) with permission

Equation parameter ^a			
Molar volume	a_1	a_2	a_3
H ⁺	0.0	0.0	0.0
Na ⁺	-9.0589e1	5.2876e-1	-7.68e-4
K ⁺	-7.2019e1	4.9128e-1	-7.36e-4
Mg ²⁺	-1.65407e2	9.6088e-1	-1.600e-3
Fe ^{2+b}	-1.65407e2	9.6088e-1	-1.600e-3
Ca ²⁺	-1.42301e2	7.9195e-1	-1.256e-3
Cl ⁻	-1.02412e2	7.8012e-1	-1.264e-3
OH ⁻	-3.34884e2	2.16412e0	-3.536e-3
HSO ₄ ⁻	-1.85898e2	1.41308e0	-2.248e-3
NO ₃ ⁻	-1.74089e2	1.27266e0	-1.984e-3
HCO ₃ ⁻	-1.97188e2	1.41308e0	-2.248e-3
CO ₃ ²⁻	-3.93904e2	2.52016e0	-4.064e-3
SO ₄ ²⁻	-3.52433e2	2.36431e0	-3.808e-3
CO ₂	33.6		
O ₂	32.0		
CH ₄	37.4		
Isothermal compressibility			
H ⁺	0.0	0.0	0.0
Na ⁺	-3.0891e-2	1.36923e-4	-1.56e-7
K ⁺	-1.0616e-2	7.613e-6	5.6e-8
Mg ²⁺	6.2899e-2	-4.8948e-4	8.44e-7
Fe ^{2+b}	6.2899e-2	-4.8948e-4	8.44e-7
Ca ²⁺	6.3299e-2	-4.8948e-4	8.44e-7
Cl ⁻	-1.5576e-1	1.0101e-3	-1.644e-6
OH ⁻	-1.2874e-1	7.6471e-4	-1.160e-6
HSO ₄ ⁻	-1.2737e-1	7.6471e-4	-1.160e-6
NO ₃ ⁻	-7.1475e-2	4.2295e-4	-6.08e-7
HCO ₃ ⁻	-1.2763e-1	7.6471e-4	-1.160e-6
CO ₃ ²⁻	-3.0024e-1	1.8935e-3	-3.056e-6
SO ₄ ²⁻	-2.9963e-1	1.8935e-3	-3.056e-6

^a $Y = a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2$, where T is temperature (K).

^b Assumed to be the same as Mg²⁺.

Table B.9. Molar volumes (cm^3/mole) of solids at 298 K. These molar volumes were derived from (atomic weight/density), except for footnoted entries (Marion et al. 2005)

Solid phase	Molar volume	Solid phase	Molar volume
NaCl(cr) (halite)	27.02	NaHCO ₃ (cr) (nahcolite)	38.91
NaCl·2H ₂ O(cr) (hydrohalite)	57.96	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·7H ₂ O(cr)	153.71
KCl(cr) (sylvite)	37.52	Na ₂ CO ₃ ·10H ₂ O(cr) (natron)	198.71
MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (bischofite)	129.57	NaHCO ₃ ·Na ₂ CO ₃ ·2H ₂ O (trona)	107.02
MgCl ₂ ·8H ₂ O(cr) ^a	159.08	KHCO ₃ (cr) (kalicinite)	46.14
MgCl ₂ ·12H ₂ O(cr) ^a	218.10	MgCO ₃ (cr) (magnesite)	28.02
FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O(cr)	103.01	MgCO ₃ ·3H ₂ O(cr) (nesquehonite)	74.79
FeCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) ^a	133.65	MgCO ₃ ·5H ₂ O(cr) (lans- fordite)	100.80
CaCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (antarcticite)	128.12	3MgCO ₃ ·Mg(OH) ₂ ·3H ₂ O(cr) (hydromagnesite)	169.13
KMgCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (carnallite)	172.58	FeCO ₃ (cr) (siderite)	30.49
CaCl ₂ ·2MgCl ₂ ·12H ₂ O(cr) (tachyhydrite)	311.81	CaCO ₃ (cr) (calcite)	36.93
Na ₂ SO ₄ (cr) (thenardite)	53.33	CaCO ₃ (cr) (aragonite)	34.15
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·10H ₂ O(cr) (mirabilite)	219.80	CaCO ₃ (cr) (vaterite)	37.72
K ₂ SO ₄ (cr) (arcanite)	65.50	CaCO ₃ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (ikaite)	117.54
MgSO ₄ ·H ₂ O(cr) (kieserite)	56.60	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂ (cr) (dolomite)	64.34
MgSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (hexahydrite)	132.58	HCl·3H ₂ O(cr) ^a	62.51
MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O(cr) (epsomite)	146.71	HCl·6H ₂ O(cr) ^a	101.06
MgSO ₄ ·12H ₂ O(cr) ^a	220.50	HNO ₃ ·3H ₂ O(cr) ^b	73.09
FeSO ₄ ·H ₂ O(cr) (szomol- nokite)	57.21	H ₂ SO ₄ ·4H ₂ O(cr) ^a	113.98
FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O(cr) (melanterite)	146.48	H ₂ SO ₄ ·6.5H ₂ O(cr) ^a	154.86
CaSO ₄ (cr) (anhydrite)	45.94	NaHSO ₄ ·H ₂ O(cr)	65.65
CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O(cr) (gypsum)	74.69	KHSO ₄ (cr) (mercallite)	58.64
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·3K ₂ SO ₄ (cr) (aphthitalite)	246.24	Fe(OH) ₃ (cr) (ferrihydrite)	28.12
Na ₂ SO ₄ ·MgSO ₄ ·4H ₂ O(cr) (bloedite)	149.98	CH ₄ ·6H ₂ O(cr)	135.75
MgSO ₄ ·K ₂ SO ₄ ·6H ₂ O(cr) (picromerite)	191.78	CO ₂ ·6H ₂ O(cr)	135.75
NaNO ₃ (cr) (nitratine)	37.60		
KNO ₃ (cr) (niter)	48.04		
NaNO ₃ ·Na ₂ SO ₄ ·2H ₂ O(cr) (darapskite)	119.57		

^a Calculated from linear fits to degree of hydration.^b HNO₃·3H₂O = HCl·3H₂O + NaNO₃ - NaCl.

Table B.10. Volumetric Pitzer-equation parameters for ion interactions (Marion et al. 2005). (Numbers are in computer scientific notation, where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$). Reprinted from Marion et al. (2005) with permission

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^a			Temperature range (K)
	a_1	a_2	a_3	
$B_{Na,Cl}^{(0)V}$	1.088468e-4	-3.2412e-7		
$B_{Na,Cl}^{(1)V}$	6.193806e-3	-4.135834e-5	6.911453e-8	252.6–298.15
$C_{Na,Cl}^V$	-5.174534e-6	1.514940e-8		
$B_{K,Cl}^{(0)V}$	6.593033e-5	-1.782e-7		
$B_{K,Cl}^{(1)V}$	4.987530e-3	-3.224932e-5	5.215803e-8	273.15–298.15
$C_{K,Cl}^V$	-7.112e-7			
$B_{Mg,Cl}^{(0)V}$	6.446574e-4	-4.168596e-6	6.920e-9	
$B_{Mg,Cl}^{(1)V}$	1.624497e-3	-5.618320e-6		273.15–298.15
$C_{Mg,Cl}^V$	-5.567e-7			
$B_{Ca,Cl}^{(0)V}$	1.409126e-4	-4.293e-7		
$B_{Ca,Cl}^{(1)Vb}$	7.702445e-2	-7.785779e-4	2.612103e-6	236.9–298.15
$C_{Ca,Cl}^V$	-6.723184e-6	2.216e-8		
$B_{Fe,Cl}^{(0)V}$	1.19712e-4	-2.42e-7		
$B_{Fe,Cl}^{(1)V}$	-2.40397e-3	1.80e-6		288.15–298.15
$C_{Fe,Cl}^V$	0.00			
$B_{Na,SO_4}^{(0)V}$	5.589854e-4	-1.698e-6		
$B_{Na,SO_4}^{(1)V}$	3.323357e-2	-2.218483e-4	3.717169e-7	273.15–298.15
C_{Na,SO_4}^V	-6.561572e-5	2.106e-7		
$B_{K,SO_4}^{(0)V}$	-3.303430e-3	1.1125e-5		
$B_{K,SO_4}^{(1)V}$	1.122179e-2	-3.6788e-5		273.15–298.15
C_{K,SO_4}^V	1.741518e-3	-5.791e-6		
$B_{Mg,SO_4}^{(0)V}$	1.789039e-4	-4.330e-7		
$B_{Mg,SO_4}^{(1)V}$	3.157137e-2	-2.055400e-4	3.358883e-7	273.15–298.15
$B_{Mg,SO_4}^{(2)V}$	9.096288e-2	-2.570e-4		
C_{Mg,SO_4}^V	8.232980e-6	-2.629e-8		
$B_{Fe,SO_4}^{(0)V}$	5.246895e-4	-1.196667e-6		
$B_{Fe,SO_4}^{(1)V}$	-3.368357e-3	5.846667e-6		288.15–291.15
$B_{Fe,SO_4}^{(2)V}$	0.00			
C_{Fe,SO_4}^V	0.00			
$B_{Na,HCO_3}^{(0)V}$	2.630581e-2	-1.820515e-4	3.141869e-7	
$B_{Na,HCO_3}^{(1)V}$	-9.485264e-2	6.639475e-4	-1.157075e-6	273.15–298.15
C_{Na,HCO_3}^V	1.374e-5			
$B_{Na,CO_3}^{(0)V}$	2.567300e-4	-6.597813e-7		
$B_{Na,CO_3}^{(1)V}$	1.488352e-2	-9.170975e-5	1.410818e-7	273.15–298.15
C_{Na,CO_3}^V	-6.326112e-6	1.030e-8		

Table B.10. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^a			Temperature range (K)
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	
$B_{\text{K,HCO}_3}^{(0)V}$	-7.241e-5			
$B_{\text{K,HCO}_3}^{(1)V}$	7.527977e-2	-5.051817e-4	8.503591e-7	273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{K,HCO}_3}^V$	3.9791e-5			
$B_{\text{K,CO}_3}^{(0)V}$	1.061377e-4	-2.348475e-7		
$B_{\text{K,CO}_3}^{(1)V}$	2.307677e-2	-1.421728e-4	2.179648e-7	273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{K,CO}_3}^V$	-8.468e-7			
$B_{\text{Na,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	6.772663e-4	-4.469461e-6	7.432663e-9	
$B_{\text{Na,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	6.112177e-3	-3.714953e-5	5.670603e-8	273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{Na,NO}_3}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{K,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	4.017245e-3	-2.727479e-5	4.639794e-8	
$B_{\text{K,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	-9.970759e-3	7.222127e-5	-1.295960e-7	273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{K,NO}_3}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{Mg,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	1.921787e-3	-1.276510e-5	2.135779e-8	
$B_{\text{Mg,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	2.306674e-3	-8.051390e-6		273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{Mg,NO}_3}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{Ca,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	2.034795e-4	-6.169134e-7		
$B_{\text{Ca,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	2.100958e-3	-7.119747e-6		279.15–298.15
$C_{\text{Ca,NO}_3}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{Fe,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	1.05448e-3			
$B_{\text{Fe,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	-5.97153e-3			293.15
$C_{\text{Fe,NO}_3}^V$	0.0			
$B_{\text{H,Cl}}^{(0)V}$	1.710768e-4	-1.080235e-6	1.693469e-9	
$B_{\text{H,Cl}}^{(1)V}$	0.00			268.15–298.15
$C_{\text{H,Cl}}^V$	-5.584006e-6	3.505464e-8	-5.380952e-11	
$B_{\text{H,NO}_3}^{(0)V}$	2.908819e-4	-1.909668e-6	3.163571e-9	
$B_{\text{H,NO}_3}^{(1)V}$	2.191849e-3	-1.421625e-5	2.255071e-8	273.15–298.15
$C_{\text{H,NO}_3}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{H,HSO}_4}^{(0)V}$	9.447669e-4	-6.127516e-6	9.939028e-9	
$B_{\text{H,HSO}_4}^{(1)V}$	-2.229583e-2	1.474382e-4	-2.418969e-7	
$C_{\text{H,HSO}_4}^V$	0.00			273.15–298.15
$B_{\text{H,SO}_4}^{(0)V}$	5.374354e-4	-3.519066e-6	5.951988e-9	
$B_{\text{H,SO}_4}^{(1)V}$	1.326979e-2	-7.288212e-5	1.010339e-7	
$C_{\text{H,SO}_4}^V$	0.00			

Table B.10. (continued)

Pitzer parameter	Equation parameter ^a			Temperature range (K)
	a ₁	a ₂	a ₃	
$B_{\text{Na,HSO}_4}^{(0)V}$	7.848698e-3	-5.199439e-5	8.721005e-8	273.15-298.15
$B_{\text{Na,HSO}_4}^{(1)V}$	-3.960782e-2	2.627059e-4		
$C_{\text{Na,HSO}_4}^V$	0.00			
$B_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^{(0)V}$	1.199133e-2	-7.845685e-5	1.287364e-7	273.15-298.15
$B_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^{(1)V}$	-4.699762e-2	3.063952e-4	-5.001161e-7	
$C_{\text{K,HSO}_4}^V$	0.00			

^a Fitted to $Y = a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2$, where Y = Pitzer-equation volumetric parameter and T = temperature (K).

^b This equation contains a fourth term: $-2.909328e-9T^3$.

Table B.11. Pressure-dependent parameters for Eqs. 3.23 and 3.24

Chemistry	T range (K)	P range (bars)	Model parameters		References
			$K_0^{B(1)\nu}$	$K_0^{C\nu}$	
NaCl ^a	273.15 to 298.15	1 to 1002	$= 1.644134e-6$	$= -5.658952e-8$	Chen et al. (1980); Rogers and Pitzer (1982); Gates and Wood (1985)
			$- 5.245763e-9$ T	$+ 1.896576e-10$ T	
KCl	298.15	1 to 406	$= 8.78e-8$	$= -1.969e-9$	Chen et al. (1980); Gates and Wood (1985)
MgCl ₂	298.15	1 to 406	$= 1.568e-7$	$= 1.062e-9$	Chen et al. (1980); Gates and Wood (1985)
CaCl ₂	298.15	1 to 407	$= 1.447e-7$	$= 5.18e-10$	Gates and Wood (1985)
Na ₂ SO ₄	273.15 to 298.15	1 to 1002	$= 5.585892e-6$	$= -5.890e-7$	Gates and Wood (1985) Chen et al. (1980)
			$- 1.7572e-8$ T	$+ 1.78424e-9$ T	
MgSO ₄	273.15 to 303.15	1 to 1014	$= 3.315e-7$	$= 6.57e-9$	Chen et al. (1980); Hogenboom et al. (1995); Hogenboom 2005 (pers. comm.)

^a If $\text{Na} \geq 3.4$ m, then $K_0^{B(1)\nu} = 8.11e-8$, $K_0^{C\nu} = 2.41e-10$.

Table B.12. Parameters for Duan et al. (1992b) gas fugacity model (Eqs. 3.37–3.48). (Numbers are in computer scientific notation where $e\pm xx$ stands for $10^{\pm xx}$)

Parameter	Gases		
	CO ₂ (g)	CH ₄ (g)	H ₂ O(g) ^a
T_c	304.20	190.60	647.25
P_c	73.825	46.41	221.19
a ₁	8.99288497e-2	8.72553928e-2	8.64449220e-2
a ₂	-4.94783127e-1	-7.52599476e-1	-3.96918955e-1
a ₃	4.77922245e-2	3.75419887e-1	-5.73334886e-2
a ₄	1.03808883e-2	1.07291342e-2	-2.93893e-4
a ₅	-2.82516861e-2	5.49626360e-3	-4.15775512e-3
a ₆	9.49887563e-2	-1.84772802e-2	1.99496791e-2
a ₇	5.20600880e-4	3.18993183e-4	1.18901426e-4
a ₈	-2.93540971e-4	2.11079375e-4	1.55212063e-4
a ₉	-1.77265112e-3	2.01682801e-5	-1.06855859e-4
a ₁₀	-2.51101973e-5	-1.65606189e-5	-4.93197687e-6
a ₁₁	8.93353441e-5	1.19614546e-4	-2.73739155e-6
a ₁₂	7.88998563e-5	-1.08087289e-4	2.65571238e-6
α	-1.66727022e-2	4.48262295e-2	8.96079018e-3
B	1.398e0	7.5397e-1	4.02e0
γ	2.96e-2	7.7167e-2	2.57e-2

^a These parameters for H₂O(g) are not currently being used in the FREZCHEM model.

References

- Abe F, Kato C, Horikoshi K (1999) Pressure-regulated metabolism in microorganisms. *Trends Microbiol* 7:447–453
- Adams LH, Gibson RE (1930) The melting curve of sodium chloride dihydrate. An experimental study of an incongruent melting at pressures up to twelve thousand atmospheres. *J Am Chem Soc* 52:4252–4264
- Adisamito S, Frank RJ, III, Sloan Jr ED (1991) Hydrates of carbon dioxide and methane mixtures. *J Chem Eng Data* 36:68–71
- Akasofu S (1999) Auroral spectra as a tool for detecting extraterrestrial life. *EOS* 35:397
- Albrecht A, Skordis C (2000) Phenomenology of a realistic accelerating Universe using only Planck-scale physics. *Phys Rev Lett* 84:2076–2079
- Ananthaswamy J, Atkinson G (1984) Thermodynamics of concentrated electrolyte mixtures. 4. Pitzer-Debye-Hückel limiting slopes for water from 0 to 100 °C and from 1 atm to 1 kbar. *J Chem Eng Data* 29:81–87
- Anderson JD, Schubert G, Jacobson RA, Lau EL, Moore WB, Sjogren WL (1998) Europa's differentiated internal structure: inferences from four Galileo encounters. *Science* 281:2019–2022
- Archer DG, Rard JA (1998) Isopiestic investigation of the osmotic and activity coefficients of aqueous MgSO_4 and the solubility of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15 K: thermodynamic properties of the $\text{MgSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system to 440 K. *J Chem Eng Data* 43:791–806
- Archer DG, Wang P (1990) The dielectric constant of water and Debye-Hückel limiting law slopes. *J Phys Chem Ref Data* 19:371–411
- Arrhenius G, Lepland A (2000) Accretion of Moon and Earth and the emergence of life. *Chem Geol* 169:69–82
- Assur A (1958) Composition of sea ice and its tensile strength. In: *Arctic Sea Ice*, Publication 598, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, pp 106–138
- Bachofen R (1986) Microorganisms in extreme environments: introduction. *Experientia* 42:1179–1182
- Bakker RJ, Dubessy J, Cathelineau M (1996) Improvements in clathrate modelling: I. The $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{CO}_2$ system with various salts. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 60:1657–1681

- Banin A, Han FX, Kan I, Cicelsky A (1997) Acidic volatiles and the Mars soil. *J Geophys Res* 102:13,341–13,356
- Baird AK, Clark BC (1981) On the original igneous source of Martian fines. *Icarus* 45:113–123
- Barr AC, Pappalardo RT, Nimmo F (2002) Shear heating and strike-slip motion on Europa: implications for a radiation-driven ecosystem. In: Greeley R (ed) Europa focus group workshop 3, pp 1–2. Available at: <http://astrobiology.asu.edu/focus/europa/intro.html>
- Baum SK, Crowley TJ (2003) The snow/ice instability as a mechanism for rapid climate change: a Neoproterozoic Snowball Earth model example. *Geophys Res Lett* 30, doi:10.1029/2003GL017333, 2003
- Baumstark-Khan C, Facius R (2002) Life under conditions of ionizing radiation. In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds) *Astrobiology: the Quest for the Conditions of Life*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 261–284
- Bernard A, Symonds RB (1989) The significance of siderite in the sediments from Lake Nyos, Cameroon. *J Volcanol Geotherm Res* 39:187–194
- Bischoff JL, Fitzpatrick JA, Rosenbauer RJ (1993) The solubility and stabilization of ikaite ($\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) from 0 to 25 °C: environmental and paleoclimatic implications for thynolite tufa. *J Geol* 101:21–33
- Blaney DL, McCord TB (1989) An observational search for carbonates on Mars. *J Geophys Res* 94:10,159–10,166
- Blöchl E, Rachel R, Burggraf S, Hafenbradl D, Jannasch HW, Stetter KO (1997) *Pyrolobus fumarii*, gen. and sp. nov., represents a novel group of archaea, extending the upper temperature limit for life to 113 °C. *Extremophiles* 1:14–21
- Blunier T (2000) “Frozen” methane escapes from the sea floor. *Science* 288:68–69
- Bodisilitsch B, Koeberl C, Master S, Reimold WU (2005) Estimating duration and intensity of Neoproterozoic snowball glaciations from Ir anomalies. *Science* 308:239–242
- Boesgaard AM, Steigman G (1985) Big-Bang nucleosynthesis – theories and observations. *Ann Rev Astron Astrophys* 23:319–378
- Brantner B, Fierlinger H, Puxbaum H, Berner A (1994) Cloudwater chemistry in the subcooled droplet regime at Mount Sonnblick (3106 m a.s.l., Salzburg, Austria). *Water Air Soil Pollut* 74:363–384
- Breeze J, Cady N, Staley JT (2004) Subfreezing growth of the sea ice bacterium, *Psychromonas ingramii*. *Microb Ecol* 47:300–304
- Bridges JC, Catling DC, Saxton JM, Swindle TD, Lyon IC, Grady MM (2001) Alteration assemblages in Martian meteorites: Implications for near-surface processes. *Space Sci Rev* 96:365–392
- Bridges JC, Grady MM (2000) Evaporite mineral assemblages in the nakhlite (Martian) meteorites. *Earth Planet Sci Lett* 176:267–280
- Burns RG (1993) Rates and mechanisms of chemical weathering of ferromagnesian silicate minerals on Mars. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 57:4555–4574

- Buseck PR, Schwartz SE (2004) Tropospheric aerosols. In: Holland HD, Turekian KK (eds) *Treatise on geochemistry*, Vol. 4, The atmosphere [Keeling RF (ed)] Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp 91–142
- Cabrol NA, Wynn-Williams DD, Crawford DA, Grin EA (2001) Recent aqueous environments in Martian impact craters: an astrobiological perspective. *Icarus* 154:98–112
- Calvin WM, King TV, Clark RN (1994) Hydrous carbonates on Mars? Evidence from Mariner infrared spectrometer and ground-based telescopic spectra. *J Geophys Res* 99:14,659–14,675
- Canfield DE, Teske A (1996) Late Proterozoic rise in atmospheric oxygen concentration inferred from phylogenetic and sulphur-isotope studies. *Nature* 382:127–132
- Cano RJ, Borucki MK (1995) Revival and identification of bacterial spores in 25- to 40-million-year-old Dominican amber. *Science* 268:1060–1064
- Carlson RW, Anderson MS, Johnson RE, Smythe WD, Hendrix AR, Barth CA, Soderblom LA, Hansen GB, McCord TB, Dalton JB, Clark RN, Shirley JH, Ocampo AC, Matson DL (1999a) Hydrogen peroxide on the surface of Europa. *Science* 283:2062–2064
- Carlson RW, Johnson RE, Anderson MS (1999b) Sulfuric acid on Europa and the radiolytic sulfuric cycle. *Science* 26:97–99
- Carney RS (1994) Consideration of the oasis analogy for chemosynthetic communities at Gulf of Mexico hydrocarbon vents. *Geo-Marine Lett* 14:149–159
- Carr MH (1996) *Water on Mars*. Oxford University Press, New York
- Carslaw KS, Clegg SL, Brimblecombe P (1995) A thermodynamic model of the system $\text{HCl-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, including solubilities of HBr , from < 200 to 328 K. *J Phys Chem* 99:11,557–11,574
- Carslaw KS, Peter T, Clegg SL (1997) Modeling the composition of liquid stratospheric aerosols. *Rev Geophys* 35:125–154
- Catling DC (1999) A chemical model for evaporites on early Mars: possible sedimentary tracers of the early climate and implications for exploration. *J Geophys Res* 104:16,453–16,469
- Catling DC, Moore J (2000) Iron oxide deposition from aqueous solution and iron formations on Mars. *Lunar Planet Sci Conf XXXI*, Houston, TX. Abstract 1517
- Catling DC, Moore J (2003) The nature of coarse-grained crystalline hematite and its implications for the early environment of Mars. *Icarus* 165:277–300
- Chen C-TA, Chen JH, Millero FJ (1980) Densities of NaCl , MgCl_2 , Na_2SO_4 , and MgSO_4 aqueous solutions at 1 atm from 0 to 50°C and from 0.001 to 1.5 m. *J Chem Eng Data* 25:307–310
- Chen C-T, Fine RA, Millero FJ (1977) The equation of state of pure water determined from sound speeds. *J Chem Phys* 66:2142–2144
- Christensen PR, Anderson DL, Chase SC, Clancy RT, Clark RN, Conrath, BJ, Kieffer HH, Kuzmin RO, Malin MC, Pearl JC, Roush TL, Smith

- MD (1998) Results from the Mars Global Surveyor Thermal Emission Spectrometer. *Science* 279:1692–1698
- Christensen PR, Bandfield JL, Clark RN, Edgett KS, Hamilton VE, Hoefen T, Kieffer HH, Kuzmin RO, Lane MD, Malin MC, Morris RV, Pearl JC, Pearson R, Roush TL, Ruff SW, Smith MD (2000a) Detection of crystalline hematite mineralization on Mars by the Thermal Emission Spectrometer: evidence for near-surface water. *J Geophys Res* 105:9623–9642
- Christensen PR, Bandfield JL, Smith MD, Hamilton VE, Clark RN (2000b) Identification of a basaltic component on the Martian surface from Thermal Emission Spectrometer data. *J Geophys Res* 105:9609–9621
- Christensen PR, Morris RV, Lane MD, Bandfield JL, Malin MC (2001) Global mapping of Martian hematite mineral deposits: Remnants of water-driven processes on early Mars. *J Geophys Res* 106:23,873–23,885
- Christner BC, Mosley-Thompson E, Thompson LG, Zagorodnov V, Sandman K, Reeve JN (2000) Recovery and identification of viable bacteria immured in glacial ice. *Icarus* 144:479–485
- Chyba CF (2000) Energy for microbial life on Europa. *Nature* 403:381–382
- Chyba CF, Hand KP (2001) Life without photosynthesis. *Science* 292:2026–2027
- Chyba CF, Phillips CB (2001) Possible ecosystems and the search for life on Europa. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 98:801–804
- Clark BC (1993) Geochemical components in Martian soil. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 57:4575–4581
- Clark BC, Van Hart DC (1981) The salts of Mars. *Icarus* 45:370–378
- Clayton DD (2003) Handbook of isotopes in the cosmos. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK
- Clegg SL, Brimblecombe P (1990a) Equilibrium partial pressures and mean activity and osmotic coefficients of 0–100% nitric acid as a function of temperature. *J Phys Chem* 94:5369–5380
- Clegg SL, Brimblecombe P (1990b) The solubility and activity coefficient of oxygen in salt solutions and brines. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 54:3315–3328
- Clegg SL, Brimblecombe P (1995) Application of a multicomponent thermodynamic model to activities and thermal properties of 0–40 mol kg⁻¹ aqueous sulfuric acid from < 200 to 328 K. *J Chem Eng Data* 40:43–64
- Clegg SL, Rard JA, Pitzer KS (1994) Thermodynamic properties of 0–6 mol kg⁻¹ aqueous sulfuric acid from 273.15 to 328.15 K. *Chem Soc Faraday Trans* 90:1875–1894
- Cockell CS (1999) Life on Venus. *Plant Space Sci* 47:1487–1501
- Cometta S, Sonnleitner B, Sidler W, Fiechter A (1982) Population distribution of aerobic extremely thermophilic microorganisms in an Icelandic natural hot spring. *Eur J Appl Microbiol Biotechnol* 16:151–156
- Condon DJ, Prave AR, Benn DI (2002) Neoproterozoic glacial-rainout intervals: Observations and implications. *Geology* 30:35–38

- Cooper JF (2001) Jovian magnetospheric irradiation effects on Europa surface composition. In: Greeley R (ed) Europa focus group workshop 1, pp 6–7. Available at: <http://astrobiology.asu.edu/focus/europa/intro.html>
- Cooper JF, Phillips CB, Green JR, Wu X, Carlson RW, Tamppari LK, Terrile RJ, Johnson RE, Eraker JH, Makris NC (2002) Europa exploration: science and mission priorities for 2003–2013 and beyond. In Sykes MV (ed) ASP Conference Series: the future of solar system exploration, 2003–2013, ASP, San Francisco, pp 1–36
- Couzin J (2002) Weight of the world on microbes' shoulders. *Science* 295:1444–1445
- Crowley TJ, Hyde WT, Peltier WR (2001) CO₂ levels required for deglaciation of a 'near-snowball' Earth. *Geophys Res Lett* 28:283–286
- Dalton JB, Prieto-Ballesteros O, Kargel JS, Jamieson CS, Jolivet J, Quinn R (2005) Spectral comparison of heavily hydrated salts with disrupted terrains on Europa. *Icarus* 177:472–490
- Debye P, Hückel E (1923) Zür Theorie der Electrolyte: I. Gefrierpunkterniedrigung und verwandte Erscheinungen. *Physik Z* 24:185–206
- Delsemme AH (2001) An argument for the cometary origin of the biosphere. *Am Sci* 89:432–442
- Dholabhai PD, Bishnoi PR (1994) Hydrate equilibrium conditions in aqueous-electrolyte solutions – mixtures of methane and carbon dioxide. *J Chem Eng Data* 39:191–194
- Dholabhai PD, Kalogerakis N, Bishnoi PR (1993) Equilibrium conditions for carbon dioxide hydrate formation in aqueous electrolyte solutions. *J Chem Eng Data* 38:650–654
- Dholabhai PD, Parent JS, Bishnoi PR (1997) Equilibrium conditions for hydrate formation from binary mixtures of methane and carbon dioxide in the presence of electrolytes, methanol and ethylene glycol. *Fluid Phase Equilibria* 141:235–246
- Donnadieu Y, Godderis Y, Ramstein G, Nedelec A, Meert J (2004) A 'snowball Earth' climate triggered by continental break-up through changes in runoff. *Nature* 428:303–306
- Dose K, Bieger-Dose A, Ernst B, Feister U, Gomez-Silva B, Klein A, Risi S, Stridde C (2001) Survival of microorganisms under the extreme conditions of the Atacama Desert. *Orig Life Evol Biosph* 31:287–303
- Dougherty AJ, Hogenboom DL, Kargel JS (2007) Volumetric and optical studies of high-pressure phases of MgSO₄nH₂O with applications to Europa. *Lunar Planet Sci Conf XXXVIII*, Houston, TX. Abstract 2275
- Drever JI (1997) The geochemistry of natural waters. Surface and ground-water environments, 3rd edn. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ
- Duan Z, Møller N, Greenberg J, Weare JH (1992a) The prediction of methane solubility in natural waters to high ionic strength from 0 to 250 °C and from 0 to 1600 bar. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 56:1451–1460

- Duan Z, Møller N, Weare JH (1992b) An equation of state for the CH₄-CO₂-H₂O: I. Pure systems from 0 to 1000 °C and 0 to 8000 bar. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 56:2605–2617
- Duckworth AW, Grant WD, Jones BE, van Steenberg R (1996) Phylogenetic diversity of soda lake alkaliphiles. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* 19:181–191
- Edwards KJ, Gihring TM, Banfield JF (1999) Seasonal variations in microbial populations and environmental conditions in an extreme acid mine drainage environment. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 65:3627–3632
- Ehrenfreund P, Menten KM (2002) From molecular clouds to the origin of life. In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan (eds) *Astrobiology: the quest for the conditions of life*, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 7–23
- Elberling B (2001) Environmental controls of the seasonal variation in oxygen uptake in sulfidic tailings deposited in a permafrost-affected area. *Water Resour Res* 37:99–107
- Englezos P, Hall S (1994) Phase equilibrium data on carbon dioxide hydrate in the presence of electrolytes, water soluble polymers and montmorillonite. *Can J Chem Eng* 72:887–893
- Eugster HP, Hardie LA (1978) Saline lakes. In: Lerman A (ed) *Lakes: chemistry, geology, physics*, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 237–293
- Fanale FP, Li YH, Decarlo E, Domergue-Schmidt N, Sharma SK, Horton K, Granahan JC, Galileo NIMS Team (1998) Laboratory simulation of the chemical evolution of Europa's aqueous phase. *Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXIX*, Houston, TX. Abstract 1248
- Farmer JD (1998) Thermophiles, early biosphere evolution, and the origin of life on Earth: implications for the exobiological exploration of Mars. *J Geophys Res* 103:28,457–28,461
- Farmer JD (2000) Hydrothermal systems: Doorways to early biosphere evolution. *GSA Today* 10:1–9
- Feistel R (2003) A new extended Gibbs thermodynamic potential of seawater. *Prog Ocean* 58:43–114
- Fernandez-Remolar DC, Rodriguez N, Gomez F (2003) Geological record of an acidic environment driven by iron hydrochemistry: The Tinto River system. *J Geophys Res* 108(E7), 5080, doi:10.1029/2002JE001918, 2003
- Fischman J (1995) Have 25-million-year-old bacteria returned to life? *Science* 268:977
- Fisher CR, MacDonald IR, Sassen R, Young CM, Macko SA, Hourdez S, Carney RS, Joye S, McMullin E (2000) Methane ice worms: *Hesiocaeca methanicola* colonizing fossil fuel reserves. *Naturwissenschaften* 87:184–187
- Fisk MR, Giovannoni SJ (1999) Sources of nutrients and energy for a deep biosphere on Mars. *J Geophys Res* 104:11,805–11,815
- Foing BH (2002) Space activities in exo-astronomy. In G Horneck and C Baumstark-Khan (ed) *Astrobiology: the Quest for the Conditions of Life*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 389–398

- Forget F, Pierrehumbert RT (1997) Warming early Mars with carbon dioxide clouds that scatter infrared radiation. *Science* 278:1273–1276
- Frey HU, Lummerzheim D (2002) Can conditions for life be inferred from optical emissions of extra-solar-system planets, In *Atmospheres in the solar system: comparative aeronomy*. Geophysical Monograph 130, American Geophysical Union, Washington, DC, pp 381–388
- Friedmann EI, Ocampo R (1976) Endolithic blue-green algae in the Dry Valleys: Primary producers in the Antarctic desert ecosystem. *Science* 193:1247–1249
- Friedmann EI, Ocampo-Friedmann R (1984) The Antarctic cryoendolithic ecosystem: relevance to exobiology. *Orig Life* 14:771–776
- Fritsen CH, Priscu JC (1998) Cyanobacterial assemblages in permanent ice covers on Antarctic lakes: distribution, growth rate, and temperature response of photosynthesis. *J Phycol* 34:587–597
- Furfaro R et al (12) (2007) The search for life beyond Earth through fuzzy expert systems. *Planet Space Sci* in press.
- Fyfe WS (1996) The biosphere is going deep. *Science* 273:448
- Gaidos EJ, Marion GM (2003) Geological and geochemical legacy of a cold early Mars. *J Geophys Res* 108(E6), 5055, doi:10.1029/2002JE002000, 2003
- Gaidos EJ, Nealson KH, Kirschvink JL (1999) Life in ice-covered oceans. *Science* 284:1631–1633
- Garrels RM, Christ CL (1965) *Solutions, minerals, and equilibria*. Harper & Row, New York
- Gates JA, Wood RH (1985) Densities of aqueous solutions of NaCl, MgCl₂, KCl, NaBr, LiCl, and CaCl₂ from 0.05 to 5.0 mol kg⁻¹ and 0.1013 to 40 MPa at 298.15 K. *J Chem Eng Data* 30:44–49
- Gibbs JW (1948) *The collected works of J. Willard Gibbs*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT
- Gibson Jr EK, McKay DS, Thomas-Keprta K, Romanek CS (1997) The case for relic life on Mars. *Sci Am*, December 1997, pp 58–65
- Gilichinsky DA (2002) Permafrost model of extraterrestrial habitat. In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds) *Astrobiology: the quest for the conditions of life*, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 125–142
- Gitterman KE (1937) Thermal analysis of sea water. CRREL TL 287. US-ACRREL, Hanover, NH
- Glendenning NK (2001) Phase transitions and crystalline structures in neutron star cores. *Phys Rep* 342:393–447
- Glendenning NK, Pei S (1995) Crystalline structure of the mixed confined-deconfined phase in neutron stars. *Phys Rev C* 52:2250–2253
- Godderis Y, Donnadieu Y, Nedelec A, Dupre B, Dessert C, Grard A, Ramstein G, Francois LM (2003) The Sturtian ‘snowball’ glaciation: fire and ice. *Earth Planet Sci Lett* 211:1–12

- Gooding JL (1992) Soil mineralogy and chemistry on Mars: Possible clues from salts and clays in SNC meteorites. *Icarus* 99:28–41
- Gow AJ (1971) Relaxation of ice in deep drill cores from Antarctica. *J Geophys Res* 76:2533–2541
- Gow AJ, Ueda HT, Garfield DE (1968) Antarctic ice sheet: preliminary results of first core hole to bedrock. *Science* 161:1011–1013
- Greenberg R (2002) Tides and the biosphere of Europa. *American Scientist* 90:48–55
- Greenberg R, Geissler P (2002) Europa's dynamic icy crust. *Meteor Planet Sci* 37:1685–1710
- Greenberg R, Tufts BR, Geissler P, Hoppa GV (2002) Europa's crust and ocean: How tides create a potentially habitable physical setting. In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds) *Astrobiology: the Quest for the Conditions of Life*, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 111–124
- Griffith LL, Shock EL (1995) A geochemical model for the formation of hydrothermal carbonates on Mars. *Nature* 377:406–408
- Grotzinger JP, Knoll AH (1995) Anomalous carbonate precipitates: is the Precambrian the key to the Permian? *Paleo* 10:578–596
- Hall DL, Sterner SM, Bodnar RJ (1988) Freezing point depression of aqueous sodium chloride solutions. *Econ Geol* 83:197–202
- Harvie CE, Eugster HP, Weare JH (1982) Mineral equilibria in the six-component seawater system, Na-K-Mg-Ca-SO₄-Cl-H₂O at 25 °C: II. Compositions of the saturated solutions. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 46:1603–1618
- Harvie CE, Greenberg JP, Weare JH (1987) A chemical equilibrium algorithm for highly non-ideal multiphase systems: free energy minimization. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 51:1045–1057
- Harvie CE, Møller, N, Weare, JH (1984) The prediction of mineral solubilities in natural waters: the Na-K-Mg-Ca-H-Cl-SO₄-OH-HCO₃-CO₃-CO₂-H₂O system to high ionic strengths at 25 °C. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 48:723–751
- Hazen RM, Roedder E (2001) How old are bacteria from the Permian age? *Nature* 411:155
- He S, Morse JW (1993) The carbonic acid system and calcite solubility in aqueous Na-K-Ca-Mg-Cl-SO₄ solutions from 0 to 90 °C. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 57:3533–3555
- Herut B, Starinsky A, Katz A, Bein A (1990) The role of seawater freezing in the formation of subsurface brines. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 54:13–21
- Hoffman PF, Kaufman AJ, Halverson GP, Schrag DP (1998) A Neoproterozoic snowball Earth. *Science* 281:1342–1346
- Hoffman PF, Schrag DP (2000) Snowball Earth. *Sci Am*, January 2000, pp 68–75
- Hoffman PF, Schrag DP (2002) The snowball Earth hypothesis: testing the limits of global change. *Terra Nova* 14:129–155

- Hogenboom DL, Kargel JS, Ganasan JP, Lee L (1995) Magnesium sulfate-water to 400 MPa using a novel piezometer: densities, phase equilibria, and planetological implications. *Icarus* 115:258–277
- Hogenboom DL, Kargel JS, Pahalawatta PV (1999) Densities and phase relationships at high pressures of the sodium sulfate-water system. Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXX, Houston, TX. Abstract 1793
- Holland HD (2004) The geologic history of seawater. In: Elderfield H (ed) *Treatise on Geochemistry*, Vol. 6, The Oceans and Marine Geochemistry. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp 583–625
- Holland TJB, Powell R (1998) An internally consistent thermodynamic data set for phases of petrological interest. *J Metamorph Geol* 16:309–343
- Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds) (2002) *Astrobiology: the Quest for the Conditions of Life*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York
- Hubbard WB, Podolak M, Stevenson DJ (1995) The interior of Neptune. In: Cruikshank DP (ed) *Neptune and Triton*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, pp 109–140
- Huber C, Wächtershäuser G (2006) α -hydroxy and α -amino acids under possible Hadean, volcanic origin-of-life conditions. *Science* 314:630–632
- Huber H, Stetter KO (1998) Hyperthermophiles and their possible potential in biotechnology. *J Biotechnol* 64:39–52
- Hurtgen MT, Arthur MA, Halverson GP (2005) Neoproterozoic sulfur isotopes, the evolution of microbial sulfur species, and the burial efficiency of sulfide as sedimentary pyrite. *Geology* 33:41–44
- Husain V, Winkler O (2007) Semiclassical states for quantum cosmology. *Phys Rev D* 75:024014
- Huterer D, Turner MS (2001) Probing dark energy: methods and strategies. *Phys Rev D* 64:123527
- Huterer D, Starkman GD, Trodden M (2002) Is the universe inflating? Dark energy and the future of the universe. *Phys Rev D* 66:043511
- Hyde WT, Crowley TJ, Baum SK, Peltier WR (2000) Neoproterozoic ‘snowball Earth’ simulations with a coupled climate/ice-sheet model. *Nature* 405:425–429
- Irwin LN, Schulze-Makuch D (2001) Assessing the plausibility of life on other worlds. *Astrobiology* 1:143–160
- Jacobsen SB (2001) Gas hydrates and deglaciations. *Nature* 412:691–693
- Jakosky BM, Shock EL (1998) The biological potential of Mars, the early Earth, and Europa. *J Geophys Res* 103:19,359–19,364
- Jawad A, Snelling AM, Heritage J, Hawkey PM (1998) Exceptional desiccation tolerance of *Acinetobacter radioresistens*. *J Hosp Infect* 39:235–240
- Jenkins GS (2000) The “snowball Earth” and Precambrian climate. *Science* 288:975–976
- Jiang G, Kennedy MJ, Christie-Blick N (2003) Stable isotopic evidence for methane seeps in Neoproterozoic postglacial cap carbonates. *Nature* 426:822–826

- Johnson DB (1998) Biodiversity and ecology of acidophilic microorganisms. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* 27:307–317
- Jones BF, Eugster HP, Rettig SL (1977) Hydrochemistry of the Lake Magadi basin, Kenya. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 41:53–72
- Jouzel J, Barkov NI, Barnola JM, Bender M, Chappellaz J, Genthon C, Kotlyakov VM, Lipenkov V, Lorius C, Petit JR, Raynaud D, Raisbeck G, Ritz C, Sowers T, Stievenard M, Yiou F, Yiou P (1993) Extending the Vostok ice-core record of palaeoclimate to the penultimate glacial period. *Nature* 364:407–412
- Junge K (2002) Bacterial abundance, activity, and diversity at extremely cold temperatures in Arctic sea ice, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle
- Junge K, Eicken H, and Deming JW (2004) Bacterial activity at -2 to -20 °C in Arctic wintertime sea ice. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 70:550–557
- Junge K, Krembs C, Deming JW, Stierle A, Eicken H (2001) A microscopic approach to investigate bacteria under in-situ conditions in sea-ice samples. *Ann Glaciol* 33:304–310
- Kargel JS (1991) Brine volcanism and the interior structures of asteroids and icy satellites. *Icarus* 94:368–390
- Kargel JS (1994) Metalliferous asteroids as potential sources of precious metals. *J Geophys Res* 99:21,129–21,141
- Kargel JS, Kirk RL, Fegley B Jr, Treiman A (1994) Carbonate-sulfate volcanism on Venus? *Icarus* 112:219–252
- Kargel JS (2001) Roles of Europa's stratified crust and ocean in diapirism and melt-through. In: Greeley R (ed) Europa focus group workshop 2, pp 19–20. Available at: <http://astrobiology.asu.edu/focus/europa/intro.html>
- Kargel JS (2004) Mars: a warmer, wetter planet. Springer-Praxis, Berlin-Chichester, UK
- Kargel JS (2006) Enceladus: cosmic gymnast, volatile miniworld. *Science* 311:1389–1391
- Kargel JS, Consolmagno GJ (1996) Magnetic fields and the detectability of brine oceans in Jupiter's icy satellites. *Lunar Planet Sci* 27:643–644
- Kargel J, Kaye J, Head JW III, Marion GM, Sassen R, Crowley J, Prieto O, Grant SA, Hogenboom D (2000) Europa's salty crust and ocean: origin, composition, and the prospects for life. *Icarus* 148:226–265
- Kargel JS, Head JW III, Hogenboom DL, Khurana KK, Marion GM (2001) The system sulfuric acid-magnesium sulfate-water: Europa's ocean properties related to thermal state. Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXXII, Houston TX. Abstract 2138
- Kargel, JS, Furfaro R, Prieto-Ballesteros O, Rodriguez JAP, Montgomery DR, Gillespie AR, Marion GM, Wood SE (in press) Martian hydrogeology sustained by thermally insulating gas and salt hydrates. *Geology*.
- Kargel JS, Furfaro R, Hays CC, Lopes RMC, Lunine JI, Mitchell KL, Wall SD, Cassini Radar Team (2007) Titan's GOO-sphere: glacial, permafrost,

- evaporite, and other familiar processes involving exotic materials. Lunar Planet Sci Conf XXXVIII, Houston, TX. Abstract 1992.
- Kashefi K, Lovley DR (2003) Extending the upper temperature limit for life. *Science* 301:934
- Kato C, Li L, Nogi Y, Nakamura Y, Tamaoka J, and Horikoshi K (1998) Extremely barophilic bacteria isolated from the Mariana Trench, Challenger Deep, at a depth of 11,000 meters. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 64:1510–1513
- Kaye JZ, Baross JA (2000) High incidence of halotolerant bacteria in Pacific hydrothermal-vent and pelagic environments. *FEMS Microbiology Ecol* 32:249–260
- Kaye JZ, Baross JA (2002) Salinity, pressure, and heavy-metal stress response of moderately halophilic bacteria isolated from hydrothermal-vent environments. *EOS* 83:F1450
- Kell GS (1975) The density, thermal expansivity and compressibility of liquid water from 0 to 150 °C and 0 to 1 kilobar. *J Chem Eng Data* 20:97–105
- Kelley DS, Baross JA, Delaney JR (2002) Volcanoes, fluids, and life at mid-ocean ridge spreading centers. *Ann Rev Earth Planet Sci* 30:385–491
- Kempe S, Kazmierczak J (1997) A terrestrial model for an alkaline Martian hydrosphere. *Planet Space Sci* 45:1493–1499
- Kempe S, Kazmierczak J (2002) Biogenesis and early life on Earth and Europa: favored by an alkaline ocean? *Astrobiology* 2:123–130
- Kennedy MJ, Christie-Blick N, Prave AR (2001a) Carbon isotopic composition of Neoproterozoic glacial carbonates as a test of paleoceanographic models for snowball Earth phenomena. *Geology* 29:1135–1138
- Kennedy MJ, Christie-Blick N, Sohl LE (2001b) Are Proterozoic cap carbonates and isotopic excursions a record of gas hydrate destabilization following Earth's coldest intervals? *Geology* 29:443–446
- Kerr RA (1997) Life goes to extremes in the deep Earth—and elsewhere? *Science* 276:703–704
- Kerr RA (2000) An appealing snowball Earth that's still hard to swallow. *Science* 287:1734–1736
- Khurana KK, Kivelson MG, Stevenson DJ, Schubert G, Russell CT, Walker RJ, Polansky C (1998) Induced magnetic fields as evidence for subsurface oceans in Europa and Callisto. *Nature* 395:777–780
- Kieffer HH, Jakosky BM, Snyder CW (1992) The planet Mars: from antiquity to the present. In: Kieffer HH, Snyder CW, Matthews MS (eds) *Mars*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, pp 1–33
- Kirchner JW, Weil A (2000) Delayed biological recovery from extinctions throughout the fossil record. *Nature* 404:177–180
- Kirschvink JL (1992) Late Proterozoic low-latitude global glaciation: The snowball Earth. In: Schopf JW, Klein C (eds) *The Proterozoic Biosphere*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, pp 51–52
- Kirschvink JL, Gaidos EJ, Bertani LE, Beukes NJ, Gutzmer J, Maepa LN, Steinberger RE (2000) Paleoproterozoic snowball Earth: Extreme climatic

- and geochemical global change and its biological consequences. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 97:1400–1405
- Kivelson MG, Khurana KK, Stevenson DJ, Bennett L, Joy S, Russell CT, Walker RJ, Zimmer C, Polansky C (1999) Europa and Callisto: Induced or intrinsic magnetic fields in a periodically varying plasma environment. *J Geophys Res* 104:4609–4625
- Klein HP, Horowitz NH, Biemann K (1992) The search for extant life on Mars. In: Kieffer HH, Snyder CW, Mathews MS (eds) *Mars*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, pp 1221–1233
- Krishnaswamy R, Hanger RA (1998) Phycomicrobial ecology of acid mine drainage in the Piedmont of Virginia. In: *Proceedings of the 15th Annual National Meeting of the American Society for Surface Mining and Reclamation*, Princeton, WV, pp 299–308
- Krumgalz BS, Pogorelsky R, Pitzer KS (1995) Ion interaction approach to calculations of volumetric properties of aqueous multiple-solute electrolyte solutions. *J Soln Chem* 24:1025–1038
- Krumgalz BS, Pogorelsky R, Pitzer KS (1996) Volumetric properties of single aqueous electrolytes from zero to saturation concentration at 298.15 °K represented by Pitzer's ion-interaction equations. *J Phys Chem Ref Data* 25:663–689
- Krumgalz BS, Starinsky A, Pitzer KS (1999) Ion-interaction approach: pressure effect on the solubility of some minerals in submarine brines and seawater. *J Soln Chem* 28:667–692
- Krumgalz BS, Hecht A, Starinsky A, Katz A (2000) Thermodynamic constraints on Dead Sea evaporation: can the Dead Sea dry up? *Chem Geol* 165:1–11
- Kushner D (1981) Extreme environments: are there any limits to life? In: Ponnampertuma C (ed) *Comets and the Origin of Life*. D. Reidel, Dordrecht, pp 241–248
- Kvenvolden KA (1993) Gas hydrates—geological perspective and global change. *Rev Geophys* 31:173–187
- Lane M (2004) Thermal emission spectroscopy of sulfates: Possible hydrous iron-sulfate in the soil at the MER-A Gusev Crater Landing site. *Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXXV*. Houston, TX. Abstract 1858
- Larson SD (1955) Phase studies of the two-component carbon dioxide-water system involving the carbon dioxide hydrate. PhD dissertation, University of Illinois
- Leach DL, Marsh E, Emsbo P, Rombach CR, Kelley KD, Anthony M (2004) Conditions of hydrothermal fluids at the shale-hosted Red Dog Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, Brooks Range, Alaska. *Econ Geol* 99:1449–1480
- Leger A, Pirre M, Marceau FJ (1993) Search for primitive life on a distant planet: relevance of O₂ and O₃ detections. *Astron Astrophys* 277:309–313
- Lewis JS (1995) *Physics and chemistry of the solar system*. Academic, New York

- Lewis JS (1997) Mining the sky: untold riches from the asteroids, comets, and planets. Helix, New York
- L'Haridon S, Reysenbach AL, Glénat P, Prieur D, Jeanthon C (1995) Hot subterranean biosphere in a continental oil reservoir. *Nature* 377:223–224
- Lide DR (ed) (1994) CRC handbook of chemistry and physics, 75th edn. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL
- Likens GE, Bormann FH, Pierce RS, Eaton JS, Johnson NM (1977) Biogeochemistry of a forested ecosystem. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York
- Linder EV (2006) Theory challenges of the accelerating Universe. eprint arXiv:astro-ph/0610173, Publ Date: 10/2006
- Linke WF (1958) Solubilities of inorganic and metal organic compounds, Vol. I, 4th edn. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC
- Linke WF (1965) Solubilities of inorganic and metal organic compounds, Vol. II, 4th edn. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC
- List RJ (1951) Smithsonian meteorological tables, 6th edn. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC
- Lockwood JP, Rubin M (1989) Origin and age of the Lake Nyos maar, Cameroon. *J Volcanol Geotherm Res* 39:117–124
- Lopez-Archilla AI, Marin I, Amils R (2001) Microbial community composition and ecology of an acidic aquatic environment: the Tinto River, Spain. *Microb Ecol* 41:20–35
- Lorentz NJ, Corsetti FA, Link PK (2004) Seafloor precipitates and C-isotope stratigraphy from the Neoproterozoic Scout Mountain Member of the Pocatello Formation, southeast Idaho: implications for neoproterozoic earth system behavior. *Precambrian Res* 130:57–70
- Lo Surdo A, Alzona EM, Millero FJ (1982) The (p, V, T) properties of concentrated aqueous electrolytes. I. Densities and apparent molar volumes of NaCl, Na₂SO₄, MgCl₂, and MgSO₄ solutions from 0.1 mol kg⁻¹ to saturation and from 273.15 to 323.15 K. *J Chem Thermodynam* 14:649–662
- Lumine JI (1999) Earth: evolution of a habitable world. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK
- Lyons WB, Welch KA, Snyder G, Olesik J, Graham EY, Marion GM, Poreda RJ (2005) Halogen geochemistry of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica: Clues to the origin of solutes and lake evolution. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 69:305–323
- Madigan MT, Marrs BL (1997) Extremophiles. *Sci Am*, April 1997, pp 82–87
- Madigan MT, Oren A (1999) Thermophilic and halophilic extremophiles. *Curr Opin Microbiol* 2:265–269
- Magot M, Ollivier B, Patel BKC (2000) Microbiology of petroleum reservoirs. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 77:103–116
- Marion GM (1997) A theoretical evaluation of mineral stability in Don Juan Pond, Wright Valley, Victoria Land. *Antarctic Sci* 9:92–99

- Marion GM (2001) Carbonate mineral solubility at low temperatures in the Na-K-Mg-Ca-H-Cl-SO₄-OH-HCO₃-CO₃-CO₂-H₂O system. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 65:1883–1896
- Marion GM (2002) A molal-based model for strong acid chemistry at low temperatures (<200 to 298 K). *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 66:2499–2516
- Marion GM (2007) Adapting molar data (without density) for molal models. *Computers & Geosciences* 33:829–834.
- Marion GM, Catling DC, Kargel JS (2003a) Modeling aqueous ferrous iron chemistry at low temperatures with application to Mars. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 67:4251–4266
- Marion GM, Catling DC, Kargel JS (2006) Modeling gas hydrate equilibria in electrolyte solutions. *CALPHAD* 30:248–259
- Marion GM, Farren RE (1999) Mineral solubilities in the Na-K-Mg-Ca-Cl-SO₄-H₂O system: a re-evaluation of the sulfate chemistry in the Spencer-Møller-Weare model. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 63:1305–1318
- Marion GM, Farren RE, Komrowski AJ (1999) Alternative pathways for seawater freezing. *Cold Regions Sci Tech* 29:259–266
- Marion GM, Fritsen CH, Eicken H, Payne MC (2003b) The search for life on Europa: Limiting environmental factors, potential habitats, and Earth analogues. *Astrobiology* 3:785–811
- Marion GM, Grant SA (1994) FREZCHEM: A chemical–thermodynamic model for aqueous solutions at subzero temperatures. CRREL Spec Rept 94-18. USACRREL, Hanover, NH
- Marion GM, Grant SA (1997) Physical chemistry of geochemical solutions at subzero temperatures. In: Iskandar, IK, Wright EA, Radke JK, Sharratt BS, Groenevelt PH, Hinzman LD (eds) International symposium on physics, chemistry, and ecology of seasonally frozen soils, Fairbanks, AK, June 1997. CRREL Special Report 97-10, Hanover, NH, pp 349–356
- Marion GM, Jakubowski SD (2004) The compressibility of ice to 2.0 kbars. *Cold Regions Sci Tech* 38:211–218
- Marion GM, Kargel JS, Catling DC, Jakubowski SD (2005) Effects of pressure on aqueous chemical equilibria at subzero temperatures with applications to Europa. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 69:259–274
- Marion GM, Schulze-Makuch D (2007) Astrobiology and the search for life in the Universe. In: Gerday C, Glansdorff N (eds) Physiology and biochemistry of extremophiles, ASM, Wake Forest, NC, pp 351–358
- Max MD, Clifford SM (2000) The state, potential distribution, and biological implications of methane in the Martian crust. *J Geophys Res* 105:4165–4171
- Mazur P (1980) Limits to life at low temperatures and at reduced water contents and water activities. *Orig Life* 10:137–159
- McCaffrey MA, Lazar B, Holland HD (1987) The evaporation path of seawater and the coprecipitation of Br⁻ and K⁺ with halite. *J Sed Petrol* 57:928–937

- McCullom TM (1999) Methanogenesis as a potential source of chemical energy for primary biomass production by autotrophic organisms in hydrothermal systems on Europa. *J Geophys Res* 104:30,729–30,742
- McCord TB, Hansen GB, Fanale FP, Carlson RW, Matson DL, Johnson TV, Smythe WD, Crowley JK, Martin PD, Ocampo A, Hibbitts CA, Granahan JC, NIMS Team (1998) Salts on Europa's surface detected by Galileo's near infrared mapping spectrometer. *Science* 280:1242–1245
- McCord TB, Hansen GB, Matson DL, Johnson TV, Crowley JK, Fanale FP, Carlson RW, Smythe WD, Martin PD, Hibbitts CA, Granahan JC, Ocampo A (1999) Hydrated salt minerals on Europa's surface from the Galileo near-infrared mapping spectrometer (NIMS) investigation. *J Geophys Res* 104:11,827–11,851
- McDonald JE (1965) Saturation vapor pressures over supercooled water. *J Geophys Res* 70:1553–1554
- McKay CP, Mancinelli RL, Stoker CR, Wharton RA Jr (1992) The possibility of life on Mars during a water-rich past. In: Kieffer HH, Snyder CW, Matthews MS (eds) *Mars*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, pp 1234–1245
- McKay CP, Stoker CR (1989) The early environment and its evolution on Mars: implications for life. *Rev Geophys* 27:189–214
- McKay DS, Gibson EK Jr, Thomas-Keprta KL, Vali H, Romanek CS, Clemett SJ, Chillier XDF, Maechling CR, Zare RN (1996) Search for past life on Mars: possible relic biogenic activity in Martian meteorite ALH84001. *Science* 273:924–930
- McKinnon WB (1997) Sighting the seas of Europa. *Nature* 386:765–767
- McSween HY Jr (1994) What we have learned about Mars from SNC meteorites. *Meteoritics* 29:757–779
- Meyer GH, Morrow MB, Wyss O, Berg TE, Littlepage JL (1962) Antarctica: the microbiology of an unfrozen saline pond. *Science* 138:1103–1104
- Millero FJ (1983) Influence of pressure on chemical processes in the sea. *Chem Oceanogr* 8:1–88
- Millero FJ (2001) *Physical chemistry of natural waters*. Wiley-Interscience, New York
- Millero FJ, Sohn ML (1992) *Chemical oceanography*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL
- Mironenko MV, Grant SA, Marion GM, Farren RE (1997) FREZCHEM2: A chemical thermodynamic model for electrolyte solutions at subzero temperatures. *CRREL Spec Rep* 97-5. USACRREL, Hanover, NH
- Mojzsis SJ, Arrhenius G, McKeegan KD, Harrison TM, Nutman AP, Friend CRL (1996) Evidence for life on Earth by 3800 million years ago. *Nature* 384:55–59
- Møller N (1988) The prediction of mineral solubilities in natural waters: A chemical model for the Na-Ca-Cl-SO₄-H₂O system, to high temperatures and concentrations. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 52:821–837

- Monnin C (1989) An ion interaction model for the volumetric properties of natural waters: density of the solution and partial molal volumes of electrolytes to high concentrations at 25 °C. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 53:1177–1188
- Monnin C (1990) The influence of pressure on the activity coefficients of the solutes and on the solubility of minerals in the system Na-Ca-Cl-SO₄-H₂O to 200 °C and 1 kbar, and to high NaCl concentration. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 54:3265–3282
- Morse JW, Mackenzie FT (1990) *Geochemistry of sedimentary carbonates*. Elsevier, Amsterdam
- Morse JW, Marion GM (1999) The role of carbonates in the evolution of early Martian oceans. *Am J Sci* 299:738–761
- Nagornov OV, Chizhov VE (1990) Thermodynamic properties of ice, water, and their mixtures at high pressures (in Russian). *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Mekhaniki i Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* 31:41–48
- Napier WM (2004) A mechanism for interstellar panspermia. *Mon Not R Astron Soc* 348:46–51
- Navarro-Gonzalez R, Montoya L, Davis W, McKay C (2002) Laboratory support for a methanogenesis driven biosphere in Europa. In: Greeley R (ed) *Europa focus group workshop 3*, p 35.
Available at: <http://astrobiology.asu.edu/focus/europa/intro.html>
- Nealson KH (1997) The limits of life on Earth and searching for life on Mars. *J Geophys Res* 102:23,675–26,686
- Nealson KH, Conrad PG (1999) Life: past, present, and future. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond Biol* 354:1923–1939
- Neilands JB (1957) Some aspects of microbial iron metabolism. *Bacteriol Rev* 21:101–111
- Nelson KH, Thompson TG (1954) Deposition of salts from sea water by frigid concentration. *J Marine Res* 13:166–182
- Nordstrom DK, Alpers CN, Placek CJ, Blowes DW (2000) Negative pH and extremely acidic mine waters from Iron Mountain, California. *Environ Sci Technol* 34:254–258
- Nordstrom DK, Munoz JL (1994) *Geochemical Thermodynamics*, 2nd edn. Blackwell, Oxford
- O'Brien DP, Geissler P, Greenberg R (2002) A melt-through model for chaos formation on Europa. *Icarus* 156:152–161
- Oren A (1988) Anaerobic degradation of organic compounds at high salt concentrations. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek* 54:267–277
- Pappalardo RT, Belton MJS, Breneman HH, Carr MH, Chapman CR, Collins GC, Denk T, Fagents S, Geissler PE, Giese B, Greeley R, Greenberg R, Head JW, Helfenstein P, Hoppa G, Kadel SD, Klaasen KP, Klemaszewski JE, Magee K, McEwen AS, Moore JM, Moore WB, Neukum G, Phillips CB, Prockter LM, Shubert G, Senske DA, Sullivan RJ, Tufts BR, Turtle

- EP, Wagner R, Williams KK (1999) Does Europa have a subsurface ocean? Evaluation of the geological evidence. *J Geophys Res* 104:24,015–24,055
- Pavlov AA, Kasting JF, Brown LL (2000) Greenhouse warming by CH₄ in the atmosphere of early Earth. *J Geophys Res* 105:11,981–11,990
- Pedersen K (1993) The deep subterranean biosphere. *Earth Sci Rev* 34:243–260
- Petrenko VF, Whitworth RW (1999) *Physics of ice*. Oxford University Press, Oxford
- Petsch ST (2004) The global oxygen cycle. In: Schlesinger WH (ed) *Treatise on Geochemistry*, Vol. 8, Biogeochemistry. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp 515–555
- Phoenix VR, Konhauser KO, Adams DG, Bottrell SH (2001) Role of biomineralization as an ultraviolet shield: implications for Archean life. *Geology* 29:823–826
- Pierazzo E, Chyba CF (2002) Cometary delivery of biogenic elements to Europa. *Icarus* 157:120–127
- Pierrot D, Millero FJ (2000) The apparent molal volume and compressibility of seawater fit to the Pitzer equations. *J Soln Chem* 29:719–742
- Pitzer KS (1991) Ion interaction approach: theory and data correlation. In: Pitzer KS (ed) *Activity coefficients in electrolyte solutions*, 2nd edn. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp 75–153
- Pitzer KS (1995) *Thermodynamics*, 3rd edn. McGraw-Hill, New York
- Pledger RJ, Baross JA (1991) Preliminary description and nutritional characterization of a chemoorganotrophic archaeobacterium growing at temperatures of up to 110 °C isolated from a submarine hydrothermal vent environment. *J Gen Microbiol* 137:203–211
- Pledger RJ, Crump BC, Baross JA (1994) A barophilic response by two hyperthermophilic, hydrothermal vent Archaea: An upward shift in the optimal temperature and acceleration of growth rate at supra-optimal temperatures by elevated pressure. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* 14:233–242
- Plummer LN, Busenberg E (1982) The solubility of calcite, aragonite, and vaterite in CO₂–water solutions between 0–90 °C and an evaluation of the aqueous model for the system CO₂–H₂O–CaCO₃. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 46:1011–1040
- Plummer LN, Parkhurst DL, Fleming GW, Dunkle SA (1988) A computer program incorporating Pitzer's equations for calculation of geochemical reactions in brines. US Geol Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report, 88–4153
- Pollack JB, Roush T, Witteborn F, Bregman J, Wooden D, Stoker C, Toon OB, Rank D, Dalton B, Freedman R (1990) Thermal emission spectra of Mars (5.4–10.5 μm): evidence for sulfates, carbonates, and hydrates. *J Geophys Res* 95:14,595–14,627
- Porco CC et al. (24) (2006) Cassini observes the active South Pole of Enceladus. *Science* 311:1393–1401

- Porter SM, Knoll AH, Affaton P (2004) Chemostratigraphy of Neoproterozoic cap carbonates from the Volta Basin, West Africa. *Precambrian Res* 130:99–112
- Powers DW, Vreeland RH, Rosenzweig WD (2001) Reply to Hazen RM, Roedder E. *Nature* 411:155
- Press WH, Teukolsky SA, Vetterling WT, Flannery BP (1992) Numerical recipes in FORTRAN: the art of scientific computing, 2nd edn. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK
- Price PB (2000) A habitat for psychrophiles in deep Antarctic ice. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 97:1247–1251
- Price PB, Sowers T (2004) Temperature dependence of metabolic rates for microbial growth, maintenance, and survival. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 101:4631–4636
- Prieto-Ballesteros O, Kargel JS (2005) Thermal state and complex geology of a heterogeneous salty crust of Jupiter's satellite, Europa. *Icarus* 173:212–221
- Prieto-Ballesteros O, Kargel JS, Fairen AG, Fernandez-Remolar DC, Dohm JM, Amils R (2006) Interglacial clathrate destabilization on Mars: Possible contributing source of its atmospheric methane. *Geology* 34:149–152
- Priscu JC et al. (11) (1999) Geomicrobiology of subglacial ice above Lake Vostok, Antarctica. *Science* 286:2141–2144
- Priscu JC, Fritsen CH, Adams EE, Giovannoni SJ, Paerl HW, McKay CP, Doran PT, Gordon DA, Lanoil BD, Pinckney JL (1998) Perennial Antarctic lake ice: An oasis for life in a polar desert. *Science* 280:2095–2098
- Psenner R, Sattler B (1998) Life at the freezing point. *Science* 280:2073–2074
- Ptacek CJ (1992) Experimental determination of siderite solubility in high ionic-strength aqueous solutions. PhD dissertation, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
- Ramstein G, Donnadiou Y, Godderis Y (2004) Les glaciations du Proterozoïque. *CR Geoscience* 336:639–646
- Reardon EJ, Beckie RD (1987) Modelling chemical equilibria of acid mine drainage: The $\text{FeSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ system. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 51:2355–2368
- Reed MH (1982) Calculation of multicomponent chemical equilibria and reaction processes in systems involving minerals, gases and an aqueous phase. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 46:513–528
- Reed MH, Spycher N (1984) Calculation of pH and mineral equilibria in hydrothermal waters with application to geothermometry and studies of boiling and dilution. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 48:1479–1492
- Reynolds RT, Squyres SW, Colburn DS, McKay CP (1983) On the habitability of Europa. *Icarus* 56:246–254
- Richards TW, Speyers CL (1914) The compressibility of ice. *J Am Chem Soc* 36:491–494

- Richardson C (1976) Phase relationships in sea ice as a function of temperature. *J Glaciol* 17:507–519
- Rieder R, Economou T, Wänke H, Turkevich A, Crisp J, Brückner J, Dreibus G, McSween HY Jr (1997) The chemical composition of Martian soil and rocks returned by the Mobile Alpha Proton X-ray Spectrometer: Preliminary results from the X-ray mode. *Science* 278:1771–1774
- Ringer WE (1906) Über die Veränderungen in der Zusammensetzung des Meereswassersalzes beim Ausfrieren. *Verh Rijksinst Onderz Zee* 3:1–55
- Rivkina EM, Friedmann EI, McKay CP, Gilichinsky DA (2000) Metabolic activity of permafrost bacteria below the freezing point. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 66:3230–3233
- Robbins EI, Rodgers TM, Alpers CN, Nordstrom DK (2000) Ecogeochemistry of the subsurface food web at pH 0–2.5 in Iron Mountain, California, U.S.A. *Hydrobiologia* 433:15–23
- Robinson RA, Stokes RH (1970) *Electrolyte solutions*, 2nd edn (revised). Butterworths, London
- Rogers PSZ, Pitzer KS (1982) Volumetric properties of aqueous sodium chloride solutions. *J Phys Chem Ref Data* 11:15–81
- Ross RG, Kargel JS (1998) Thermal conductivity of solar system ices, with special reference to Martian polar caps. In: de Bergh C, Festou M, Schmitt B (eds) *Solar system Ices*, Kluwer, Dordrecht, pp 33–62
- Rothschild LJ, Mancinelli RL (2001) Life in extreme environments. *Nature* 409:1092–1101
- Sanchez-Roman M, McKenzie JA, Vasconcelos C, Rivadenyra M (2005) Bacterially induced dolomite formation in the presence of sulfate ions under aerobic conditions. AGU Fall Meeting, Abstract B13A-1041
- Sankaran AV (2003) Neoproterozoic ‘snowball earth’ and the ‘cap’ carbonate controversy. *Curr Sci* 84:871–873
- Sassen R, Joye S, Sweet ST, DeFreitas DA, Milkov AV, MacDonald IR (1999) Thermogenic gas hydrates and hydrocarbon gases in complex chemosynthetic communities, Gulf of Mexico continental slope. *Org Geochem* 30:485–497
- Sattler B, Puxbaum H, Psenner R (2001) Bacterial growth in supercooled cloud droplets. *Geophys Res Lett* 28:239–242
- Schaefer MW (1990) Geochemical evolution of the Northern Plains of Mars: Early hydrosphere, carbonate development, and present morphology. *J Geophys Res* 95:14,291–14,300
- Schaefer MW (1993) Aqueous geochemistry of early Mars. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 57:4619–4625
- Schidlowski M (2002) Search for morphological and biogeochemical vestiges of fossil life in extraterrestrial settings: Utility of terrestrial evidence, In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds.), *Astrobiology: the quest for the conditions of life*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 373–386

- Schilpp PA (ed) (1949) Albert Einstein: philosopher-scientist. The Library of Living Philosophers, Evanston, IL
- Schleper C, Pühler G, Kühlmorgen B, Zillig W (1995) Life at extremely low pH. *Nature* 375:741–742
- Schlesinger WH (1997) Biogeochemistry: an Analysis of Global Change, 2nd edn. Academic, San Diego
- Schopf JW, Packer BM (1987) Early Archean (3.3-billion to 3.5-billion-year-old) microorganisms from the Warrawoona Group, Australia. *Science* 237:70–73
- Schrenk MO, Edwards KJ, Goodman RM, Hamers RJ, Banfield JF (1998) Distribution of *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans* and *Leptospirillum ferrooxidans*: implications for generation of acid mine drainage. *Science* 279:1519–1522
- Schroeter B, Scheidegger C (1995) Water relations in lichens at subzero temperatures: Structural changes and carbon dioxide exchange in the Lichen *Umbilicaria aprina* from continental Antarctica. *New Phytol* 131:273–285
- Schulze-Makuch D, Grinspoon DH, Abbas O, Irwin LN, Bullock MA (2004) A sulfur-based survival strategy for putative phototrophic life in the Venesian atmosphere. *Astrobiology* 4:11–18
- Schulze-Makuch D, Irwin LN (2002) Energy cycling and hypothetical organisms in Europa's ocean. *Astrobiology* 2:105–121
- Schulze-Makuch D, Irwin LN (2004) Life in the Universe. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York
- Seewald JR (1994) Evidence for metastable equilibrium between hydrocarbons under hydrothermal conditions. *Nature* 370:285–287
- Segeer AH, Burggraf S, Fiala G, Huber G, Huber R, Pley U, Stetter KO (1993) Life in hot springs and hydrothermal vents. *Orig Life Evol Biosph* 23:77–90
- Settle M (1979) Formation and deposition of volcanic sulfate aerosols. *J Geophys Res* 84:8343–8354
- Sharma A, Scott JH, Cody GD, Fogel ML, Hazen RM, Hemley RJ, Huntress WT (2002) Microbial activity at gigapascal pressures. *Science* 295:1514–1516
- Shock EL (1997) High-temperature life without photosynthesis as a model for Mars. *J Geophys Res* 102:23,687–23,694
- Sloan ED Jr (1998) Clathrate hydrates of natural gases, 2nd edn. Marcel Dekker, New York
- Smith AG, Pickering KT (2003) Oceanic gateways as a critical factor to initiate icehouse Earth. *J Geol Soc Lond* 160:337–340
- Smith DW (1982) Extreme natural environments. In: Burns RG, Slater JH (eds) *Experimental Microbial Ecology*. Blackwell, Oxford, pp 555–574
- Socki RA, Romanek CS, Gibson EK Jr, Golden DC (2001) Terrestrial aufeis formation as a Martian analog: Clues from laboratory-produced C-13 enriched cryogenic carbonate. In: Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXXII. Houston, TX. Abstract #2032

- Socki RA, Gibson EK Jr, Lauriol B, Clark ID, Romanek CS, Golden DC (2002) Stable isotope enriched carbonates from the karst permafrost region of Northern Yukon, Canada: a Mars analog. In: Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXXIII. Houston, TX. Abstract #1801
- Soina VS, Vorobiova EA, Zvyagintsev DG, Gilichinsky DA (1995) Preservation of cell structures in permafrost: a model for exobiology. *Adv Space Res* 15:237–242
- Speedy RJ (1987) Thermodynamic properties of supercooled water at 1 atm. *J Phys Chem* 91:3354–3358
- Spencer JR, Tamppari LK, Martin TZ, Travis LD (1999) Temperatures on Europa from Galileo photopolarimeter-radiometer: nighttime thermal anomalies. *Science* 284:1514–1516
- Spencer RJ, Møller N, Weare JH (1990) The prediction of mineral solubilities in natural waters: A chemical equilibrium model for the Na-K-Ca-Mg-Cl-SO₄-H₂O system at temperatures below 25 °C. *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* 54:575–590
- Squyres SW, Athena Science Team (2004) Initial results from the MER Athena science investigation at Gusev Crater and Meridiani Planum. Lunar and Planetary Science Conference XXXV. Houston, TX. Abstract #2187
- Stainforth D et al. (15) (2005) Uncertainties in predictions of climate response to rising levels of greenhouse gases. *Nature* 433:403–406
- Stark SC, O'Grady BV, Burton HR, Carpenter PD (2003) Frigidly concentrated seawater and the evolution of Antarctic saline lakes. *Aust J Chem* 56:181–186
- Stetter KO (1996) Hyperthermophiles in the history of life. In: Bock GR, Goode JA (eds) *Ciba Foundation Symposium 202: Evolution of Hydrothermal Ecosystems on Earth (and Mars?)*. Wiley, Chichester, UK, pp 1–18
- Stetter KO (1999) Extremophiles and their adaptation to hot environments. *FEBS Lett* 452:22–25
- Stetter KO (2002) Hyperthermophilic microorganisms. In: Horneck G, Baumstark-Khan C (eds) *Astrobiology: the Quest for the Conditions of Life*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York, pp 169–184
- Stevenson D (2000) Europa's ocean – the case strengthens. *Science* 289:1305–1307
- Stolz BF, Basu P, Santini JM, Oremland RS (2006) Arsenic and selenium in microbial metabolism. *Ann Rev Microbiol* 60:107–130
- Strom RG (2007) *Hot house: global climate change and the human condition*. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York
- Stone R (1999) Permafrost comes alive for Siberian researchers. *Science* 286:36–37
- Stumm W, Morgan JJ (1970) *Aquatic chemistry: an introduction emphasizing chemical equilibria in natural waters*. Wiley-Interscience, New York

- Summit M, Baross JA (1998) Thermophilic seafloor microorganisms from the 1996 North Gorda Ridge eruption. *Deep-Sea Res II* 45:2751–2766
- Ter Minassian L, Pruzan P, Soulard A (1981) Thermodynamic properties of water under pressure up to 5 kbar and between 28 and 120 °C. Estimations in the supercooled region down to –40 °C. *J Chem Phys* 75:3064–3072
- Thomas DN, Dieckmann GS (2002) Antarctic sea ice—a habitat for extremophiles. *Science* 295:641–644
- Thomson RE, Delaney JR (2001) Evidence for a weakly stratified European oceans sustained by seafloor heat flux. *J Geophys Res* 106:12,355–12,365
- Tor JM, Lovley DR (2001) Anaerobic degradation of aromatic compounds coupled to Fe(III) reduction by *Ferroglobus placidus*. *Environ Microbiol* 3:281–287
- Toulmin P III, Baird AK, Clark BC, Keil K, Rose HJ Jr, Christian RP, Evans PH, Kelliher WC (1977) Geochemical and mineralogical interpretation of the Viking inorganic chemical results. *J Geophys Res* 82:4625–4634
- Usiglio MJ (1849) Etudes sur la composition de l'eau de la Mediterranee et sur l'exploitation des sels qu'elle contient. *Ann Chim Phys* 27:172–191
- Van Lith Y, Warthmann R, Vasconcelos C, McKenzie JA (2003) Sulphate-reducing bacteria induce low-temperature Ca-dolomite and high Mg-calcite formations. *Geobiology* 1:71–79
- Ventosa A, Arahal DR, Volcani BE (1999) Studies on the microbiota of the Dead Sea—50 years later. In: Oren A (ed) *Microbiology and Biogeochemistry of Hypersaline Environments*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp 139–147
- Vlahakis JG, Chen H-S, Suwandi MS, Barduhn AJ (1972) The growth rate of ice crystals: Properties of carbon dioxide hydrate, a review of properties of 51 gas hydrates. Syracuse University Research and Development Report 830
- Vogel G (1999) Expanding the habitable zone. *Science* 286:7071
- Vreeland RH, Rosenzweig WD, Powers DW (2000) Isolation of a 250 million-year-old halotolerant bacterium from a primary salt crystal. *Nature* 407:897–900
- Wadham JL, Bottrell S, Tranter M, Raiswell R (2004) Stable isotope evidence for microbial sulphate reduction at the bed of a polythermal high Arctic glacier. *Earth Planet Sci Lett* 219:341–355
- Wagner W, Saul A, Pruss A (1994) International equations for the pressure along the melting and along the sublimation curve of ordinary water substance. *J Phys Chem Ref Data* 23:515–525
- Wallerstein W et al. (14) (1999) Synthesis of the elements in stars: Forty years of progress. *Rev Mod Phys* 69:995–1084
- Wallis MK, Wickramasinghe NC (2004) Interstellar transfer of planetary microbiota. *Mon Not R Astron Soc* 348:52–61
- Ward PD, Brownlee D (2000) *Rare Earth: why complex life is uncommon in the Universe*. Copernicus, New York

- Webb S (2002) *Where Is Everybody?* Praxis, New York
- Weeks WF, Ackley SF (1982) The growth, structure, and properties of sea ice. CRREL Monograph 82-1. USACRREL, Hanover, NH
- Wharton DA (2002) *Life at the Limits: Organisms in Extreme Environments*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK
- Wilson EO (2002) *The Future of Life*. Vintage, New York
- Wise ME, Brooks SD, Garland RM, Cziczo DJ, Martin ST, Tolbert MA (2003) Solubility and freezing effects of Fe^{2+} and Mg^{2+} in H_2SO_4 solutions representative of upper tropospheric and lower stratospheric sulfate particles. *J Geophys Res* 108(D14):4434. doi:10.1029/2003JD003420, 2003
- Yayanos AA (1995) Microbiology to 10,500 meters in the deep sea. *Annu Rev Microbiol* 49:777–805
- Young GM (2002) Stratigraphic and tectonic settings of Proterozoic glaciogenic rocks and banded iron-formations: relevance to the snowball Earth debate. *J African Earth Sciences* 35:451–466
- Zhilina TN, Zavarzin GA (1994) Alkaliphilic anaerobic community at pH 10. *Curr Microbiol* 29:109–112
- Zolotov MY, Shock EL (2001) Composition and stability of salts on the surface of Europa and their oceanic origin. *J Geophys Res* 106:32,815–32,827
- Zolotov MY, Shock EL (2004) Brine pockets in the icy shell on Europa: Distribution, chemistry, and habitability. Workshop on Europa's Icy Shell: Past, Present, and Future. Houston, TX. Abstract 7028

Index

- acidity 2, 40, 76, 79, 84, 88, 123, 132, 156, 175, 178, 180
- acidification 126, 130, 132–136
- hydrochloric acid (HCl) 2, 22, 24, 32, 37–40, 42, 73, 75, 88, 130, 165, 180
- MacInnis convention 88
- nitric acid (HNO₃) 2, 22, 32, 37, 38, 40, 42, 60, 75, 122, 130, 180
- pH 39, 40, 55, 61, 62, 71, 76, 82, 88, 110, 111, 115, 118, 119, 121–123, 127–129, 132, 145, 146, 150, 156, 175, 178–180
- strong acids 2, 19, 24, 40, 88, 122, 175, 178, 180, 184
- sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) 2, 25, 41, 42, 122, 123, 130, 132, 134, 146, 148, 167
- aerosols 4, 81, 101, 112, 121–123
- Albert Einstein 1, 159, 160
- alkalinity 41, 57, 58, 61, 62, 71, 88, 101, 118–120, 123, 124, 126–129, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 145, 175, 176, 179–181
- alkali systems 88, 110, 129, 144
- alkaline systems 33, 41, 69, 71, 76, 82, 101, 126, 129, 135, 141, 142, 144, 145, 175
- Antarctica 89, 110, 112, 124
 - Don Juan Pond 101, 110, 112, 113
 - Dry Valleys 89, 112
- astrobiology 2, 79, 157
- Atacama Desert 89, 90
- atmosphere 40, 67, 85, 89, 91, 94, 108, 113–116, 118, 121–123, 126, 128, 132–137, 139, 156–158, 161, 162, 164–168, 180, 181
- banded iron formations 114, 115, 120
- brines 41, 74, 85, 86, 91, 92, 98, 106, 107, 110, 120, 126, 129, 132–135, 137, 138, 142, 144–150, 152, 165, 167
- chemical equilibrium 10, 16, 21, 33, 34, 49, 50, 52, 54, 62, 121, 122, 146, 170
- disequilibrium 83, 150, 152, 153, 156, 158, 159, 161, 167
- metastable 83, 106, 150–152
- nonequilibrium 150
- saturated 29, 104, 112, 114, 119, 177, 179
- supercooled 25–28, 49, 86, 122, 123
- supersaturated 21, 22, 33, 49, 52, 56, 58, 59, 61, 104, 108, 114, 119, 124, 143, 145, 147
- undersaturated 21, 40, 104, 119, 124
- unstable 4, 83, 96, 118, 128, 150
- clouds 2, 81, 97, 112, 120, 123
- convection 94, 121, 122, 139, 141, 149, 150
- cryovolcanism 102, 107, 139, 149
- crystallization
 - equilibrium crystallization 22, 23, 76, 77, 107, 178, 180
 - fractional crystallization 22, 23, 77, 105–107, 149, 178, 180
- Dead Sea 62, 110
- deep earth 91, 92
- deep ice 124, 158
- dehydration 89, 93, 140, 165
- desiccation 2, 84, 89, 90, 156
- dissolution 21, 90, 93, 103–106, 109, 110, 114, 115, 118, 140, 148

- Earth 2, 33, 79–81, 83–85, 88–90,
92, 93, 96–99, 101–103, 107, 109,
110, 112–120, 123, 124, 129, 133,
135, 137, 140, 141, 152, 155–158,
161–166, 168–173, 178, 179
hothouse 2, 113–120, 163
snowball 2, 101, 103, 107, 113–120,
178, 179, 186, 188
- Enceladus 83, 102, 157, 158, 166–169
- equilibrium constants 1, 7–10, 16, 21,
24, 26, 34, 40, 46, 48, 67, 69, 72–74,
178
dissociation constants 39, 40
ion associations 39
solubility products 19, 21, 22,
39–45, 67, 68, 72, 74, 75, 130, 151
- Europa 2, 79, 83, 84, 90, 93, 99, 101,
102, 107, 112, 139, 141–150, 157,
158, 161, 162, 166–171, 178
- eutectics 2, 23, 24, 33, 34, 41, 56, 57,
62, 64, 65, 68, 75, 76, 86, 103, 104,
106–109, 112, 122, 123, 129–131,
133, 135, 138, 142–151, 176
- evaporation 22, 23, 76, 102, 108–110,
126, 129–131, 133, 137, 138, 151,
163, 164, 177, 178, 180, 181
evaporites 76, 92–94, 102, 103, 110,
139, 140, 151, 152, 165, 171
- freezing 1, 5, 15, 23, 24, 29, 57–59, 76,
85, 86, 91, 95–97, 102–110, 112,
114, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 124,
126, 129–131, 133, 135–139, 142,
146, 148, 149, 151, 152, 160, 162,
164, 168, 175, 177, 179, 180, 182
- FREZCHEM 1–4, 7, 10, 11, 19–27, 30,
34, 35, 37–44, 49–52, 57, 60–64, 67–
76, 84, 87, 101–103, 108, 110, 112,
113, 115–117, 120, 121, 123, 125,
130, 132, 137, 143, 144, 150–153,
164, 165, 168, 171, 175, 176, 193
- gases
carbon dioxide (CO₂) 2, 15, 16, 22,
23, 37–49, 55–58, 61, 65–67, 69–71,
108, 113, 115–119, 123, 126, 129,
130, 132–139, 145, 165, 167, 169,
175–181
clathrates 94, 139–141, 167
gas hydrates 2, 7, 21–23, 37, 42–49,
52, 56, 57, 67, 70, 71, 85, 93, 94,
114, 116–118, 120, 139, 140, 167,
175–179, 181, 193
greenhouse 114, 116, 120, 126, 165,
168
methane (CH₄) 15, 22, 23, 37–39,
42, 43, 45–49, 55, 69, 70, 92–94,
116, 117, 156, 158, 167–169,
175–177, 179–181
oxygen (O₂) 15, 22, 37–39, 42, 115,
116, 119, 120, 128, 132, 156, 158,
181
geochemical evolution 125, 126, 129,
132, 133, 144–146, 170
- heavy metals 86, 88, 164
hydration 83, 109, 130, 140
hydrothermal 79, 81, 84, 85, 91, 92, 96,
140–142, 146, 151, 152, 163, 165,
166
- ice 4, 5, 15, 19, 21, 23–30, 34, 35, 49,
52, 55–57, 62, 68, 73, 76, 79, 81, 83,
85, 86, 90, 94, 96–98, 101–108, 110,
113, 115–118, 120–122, 124, 125,
137–139, 141–143, 145–151, 158,
162–171, 176–179, 193
sea ice 79, 85, 103, 107, 110, 113,
116, 124
- Issac Asimov 155
- lakes 61, 82, 85, 101, 103, 107, 110,
123, 126, 129, 133, 139, 145, 166
- life
biological activity 81, 82, 84, 86, 87,
89, 92, 93, 98, 110, 112, 122, 143,
151, 152, 165, 167
dormant 81, 97, 98
evolution 85, 96–98, 155
extraterrestrial 79, 97, 155, 156, 158
habitats 79, 81, 83, 84, 94, 97, 120,
123, 149, 150, 157, 158
halophiles 110, 143, 145, 146, 149,
152, 163, 164
hyperthermophiles 84, 92, 93, 96,
163–165
intelligent 156, 158, 170, 172

- limits 79, 81, 82, 84, 87, 89, 92–94, 96, 98, 110, 112, 120–122, 141, 143, 145, 149, 155, 156, 162, 172
- microbes 82, 84–86, 89–93, 96, 98, 112, 120, 121, 123, 143, 151, 152, 156, 163, 164, 168, 170, 172
- plausibility 155, 157, 158
- psychrophiles 86, 163–165
- search strategy 2, 155
- SETI 156, 158
- thermophiles 92
- tolerances 82, 84, 85, 87, 110, 141, 156, 163–165
- viability 94, 96, 97

- Mars 2, 68, 79–81, 83, 84, 93, 99, 101, 102, 123, 125–130, 132–141, 157, 158, 161, 162, 165, 166, 168–172, 179, 190
- model
 - algorithms 19, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 74, 76, 121, 175, 180
 - convergence 49, 50, 53–55, 75, 76, 103, 178, 180
 - equilibration 22, 40, 49, 55, 56, 62, 118, 132, 137, 138, 179, 180
 - extrapolations 25, 27–29, 34–37, 41–43, 49, 68–71, 85
 - FORTRAN 2, 75, 77, 175
 - limitations 2, 18, 19, 23, 41, 49, 65, 67, 68, 71, 75, 76, 101, 150, 153, 175
 - parameterization 2, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 35, 36, 42, 43, 57, 60, 62, 65, 67–69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 101, 107, 124, 125, 150, 177, 193
 - Pitzer approach 1, 10, 11, 15–17, 19, 39, 61, 71
 - pressure dependence 2, 7, 9, 15, 17, 18, 24, 28, 34, 36, 62, 65, 72–74, 135, 148, 149, 193
 - surrogates 75, 116, 120, 179
 - temperature dependence 8, 9, 15, 16, 24, 36, 193
 - validation 2, 29, 33, 56, 57, 60–62, 67, 69, 103, 107, 123
- model phases
 - gas 4, 40, 42, 48, 116, 176, 177
 - solid 2, 4, 21–23, 30–37, 39, 42, 45–47, 49, 51, 52, 56, 61, 72, 73, 93, 103, 122, 130, 142, 148, 149, 176–179, 193
 - solid solution 45, 46
 - solution 37, 38, 40, 52, 53, 55, 56, 61, 62, 105, 106, 177, 180
- oceans 79, 83, 85, 91, 93, 94, 101, 102, 107, 110, 112–120, 129, 130, 133, 135, 136, 141–143, 145–149, 158, 161, 164–168, 178
- oxidation 92, 98, 126, 129, 132, 133, 141, 152
- oxidation/reduction 83, 141, 165

- panspermia 169
- Panspermia Hypothesis 98, 99, 172
- peritectics 34, 56
- permafrost 79, 85, 90, 93, 98, 118, 139–141, 163, 164
- precipitation 23, 29, 49, 56, 57, 62, 76, 77, 85, 91, 93, 96, 97, 103–110, 114–116, 118–122, 124, 126, 128–131, 133–138, 143–147, 149–152, 164, 165, 168, 176–181
- precipitation-dissolution 2

- radiation 2, 79, 82, 84, 85, 89, 90, 97, 98, 123, 141, 156, 157
- redox 152, 165
- reduction 98, 110, 141, 151
- regolith 101, 138–140, 179, 190

- salinity 2, 57, 58, 67, 79, 82, 84–87, 110–112, 143, 146, 156, 165
- salts
 - carbonates 2, 19, 31–33, 39–41, 52–55, 57–59, 61, 62, 71, 75, 92, 96, 103, 110, 114–116, 118–120, 124, 126, 128–130, 132, 133, 135–139, 141, 142, 145, 150, 152, 164, 176, 179, 180
 - chlorides 2, 19, 29, 30, 33–35, 39, 40, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60–62, 65–68, 72–76, 86–88, 91, 92, 101, 103, 104, 108–110, 112, 113, 119, 121, 122, 126, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135,

- 137–139, 143–145, 147–149, 156, 165, 176, 180
- nitrates 2, 19, 31, 33, 52, 60, 73, 75, 180
- sulfates 2, 19, 21, 22, 29–33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 52, 60, 62, 64, 65, 68, 73, 75–77, 86, 90, 91, 103–106, 108–110, 115, 119, 130, 132–135, 137–139, 141–149, 151, 152, 165, 167, 178, 180
- seas 116, 118, 165, 166
- seawater 22, 24, 57–59, 62, 64, 71, 74, 87, 91, 101–110, 114–118, 120, 123, 124, 129, 132, 133, 150–152, 164, 175, 177, 179, 182
- Gitterman pathway 57–60, 103–108
- Ringer–Nelson–Thompson pathway 57, 58, 103, 104, 106–108, 123
- soils 91, 97, 110, 139
- Solar System 2, 79, 83, 99, 101, 102, 141, 155–158, 160–162, 165, 168–170, 172
- Star Trek 172
- Sun 79, 126, 157, 161, 162, 164, 165, 168–170, 173
- red giant 161, 168, 169, 173
- white dwarf 168, 169
- systems
- closed 3, 22, 23, 140, 159, 176, 179, 180
- heterogeneous 3, 4, 139, 148, 161, 171
- homogenous 3, 4
- isolated 3, 159
- open 3, 22, 23, 140, 159, 162, 169, 176, 180
- thawing 86, 97, 112, 160, 165
- thermodynamic laws
- Amagat's law 45
- first law 1, 4–6, 158
- Henry's law 22, 23, 37, 39, 40, 43, 116
- second law 1, 4–6, 158
- van't Hoff equation 9, 34
- thermodynamic properties
- activity 1, 7–9, 18, 21, 22, 37, 42, 45, 46, 88, 165, 177, 178
- activity coefficient 1, 7–10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 36, 37, 39, 40, 46–48, 57, 60, 68, 71, 73–75, 77, 88, 177
- chemical potentials 1, 7, 24, 51
- compressibility 9, 18, 26–29, 34–36, 42, 43, 69, 72–74, 193
- concentrations 4, 10, 11, 15, 18, 21–23, 29–33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 49, 52–57, 61, 65–69, 73, 75–77, 86, 88, 103–106, 108–110, 112, 114–116, 118, 120–122, 126, 128, 129, 132, 135, 137, 138, 144–146, 149, 152, 156, 175–177, 179–181
- Debye–Hückel parameter 1, 10, 11, 16, 19, 68, 71, 72, 193, 201
- density 4, 10, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27, 35–37, 62, 64, 75, 87, 91, 96, 110, 116–119, 124, 125, 137, 147, 149, 161, 177
- enthalpy (H) 1, 4, 6, 9, 15, 16, 25, 34
- entropy (S) 1, 4, 5, 150, 158–161
- fugacity 7, 22, 25, 37, 45, 46, 48, 193
- fugacity coefficients 37, 43, 45, 55, 69, 70, 76
- Gibbs energy (G) 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 24, 50–52, 62, 106, 153
- heat capacities 9, 16, 25
- Helmholtz energy (A) 6
- internal energy (U) 1, 4–6, 159
- molar volumes 9, 16–18, 26–29, 34–36, 42, 69, 71–73, 90, 193
- osmotic coefficient 10–12, 15, 17, 21, 24, 67, 177
- partial pressures 7, 22, 23, 25, 26, 37, 40, 43, 44, 54, 55, 66, 67, 115, 116, 137, 180
- specific volume 4, 16
- time 2, 79, 83–85, 90, 96–99, 104–108, 110, 114, 116, 121, 123, 133, 135, 137, 138, 159–161, 163, 164, 166, 169–171
- Titan 157, 158, 167, 168
- Universe 2–5, 84, 102, 150, 155, 156, 158–162, 169–172
- Venus 79, 80, 102, 123, 157, 165

- water 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 16–18, 21–29,
36, 39, 40, 43, 49–51, 55–59,
61, 66, 67, 69, 72, 74, 76, 79, 80,
83–87, 89–98, 101, 102, 106–108,
110, 112, 113, 116–118, 120, 122,
123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 135, 137,
139, 141–143, 148, 149, 151, 152,
155–157, 160–162, 165–168, 170,
171, 175–178, 180, 181, 193
- activity (a_w) 7, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21,
22, 24–26, 34, 39, 40, 42–44, 49,
54–56, 66, 67, 74, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89,
110–112, 127, 133, 143, 145, 146,
149, 156, 178