

## Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

# Magnesium

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298\text{ K}$		
	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	Nordstrom et al., 1990	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{MgOH}^+ + \text{H}^+$	-11.44	-11.44	-11.70 ± 0.04
$4 \text{Mg}^{2+} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}_4(\text{OH}_4)^{4+} + 4 \text{H}^+$	-39.71		
$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}^{2+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$	16.84	16.84	17.11 ± 0.04

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 99.

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 178–195.

D.K. Nordstrom, L.N. Plummer, D. Langmuir, E. Busenberg, H.M. May, B.F. Jones and D.L. Parkhurst, Revised chemical equilibrium data for major water-mineral reactions and their limitations. In: *Chemical Modeling of Aqueous Systems II*. D.C. Melchior and R.L. Bassett (eds.). ACS Symposium Series 416. ACS, Washington DC, 1990, pp. 398–446.

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Mg concentrations ( $1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  and  $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume  $T = 298 \text{ K}$  for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

