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Complete List of Authors:	May, Peter; Murdoch University, School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences Rowland, Darren; Murdoch University, School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences Hefter, Glenn; Murdoch University, School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences Koenigsberger, Erich; Murdoch University, School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences

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A Generic and Updatable Pitzer Characterization of Aqueous Binary Electrolyte Solutions at 1 bar and 25 °C

Peter M. May*, Darren Rowland, Glenn Hefter and Erich Königsberger

School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences, Murdoch University,

Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties of the binary aqueous solutions of 183 electrolytes at 25 °C and 1 bar have been fitted using a standard form of the Pitzer equations. Where possible, all thermodynamic properties have been treated simultaneously, in contrast to previous compilations of Pitzer parameters. Prior to fitting, a critical assessment of all the available information for each system was made using the JESS database and software. Employing linear regression with singular value decomposition and using an appropriate objective function criterion, more than two thirds of the systems could be satisfactorily fitted to the upper concentration limit of the available data. Only 6 electrolytes proved to be completely intractable using the present Pitzer model. All of these systems (which included HF, H_2SO_4, and H_3PO_4) are known to exhibit significant changes in chemical speciation at low concentrations (even though ion association *per se* does not preclude a satisfactory fit). The present Pitzer ion-interaction parameters provide a coherent, up-to-date set of empirical coefficients that can be combined in a self-consistent manner to produce multicomponent electrolyte solution models having a minimum of computational uncertainty in bulk solution properties such as density, heat capacity and water activity.

■ INTRODUCTION

Reliable computational models of the thermodynamic properties of electrolyte solutions are in high demand for industrial,[1-3] analytical,[4] geochemical[5], and environmental[6-9] purposes, and in particular for addressing a variety of globally important problems such as the safe storage of radioactive wastes[8], ocean acidification[9] and desalination[10]. However, modelling the thermodynamic properties of *multicomponent* electrolyte solutions, which is required for virtually all practical applications, still remains problematic[11]. Specifically, due to the empirical nature of such models, it is essential to make the data correlation and modelling processes more robust, i.e. less sensitive to errors and gaps in the available data[12,13].

Some success in modelling multicomponent electrolyte solutions has been achieved using Pitzer ternary interaction parameters[6,7,13] but this approach is limited by the 'combinatorial explosion' of parameters required when the number of components is increased[13]. On the other hand, it is well known[14] that simple mixing rules, such as those of Young for solution densities (molar volumes) or heat capacities[2] and of Zdanovskii for osmotic coefficients (water activities),[15] provide reasonable and robust estimates of the thermodynamic properties of multicomponent strong electrolyte solutions of arbitrary composition at constant temperature and pressure. [2,12,14,15] However, implementation of such mixing rules requires accurate, thermodynamically-consistent descriptions of all the relevant properties of the corresponding *binary* electrolyte solutions. These binary solution properties should be based on a standard, well-proven and widely-accessible theoretical framework, so as to smooth and harmonize the available data. Moreover, it is desirable that the underlying raw (experimental) information should be critically assessed, and be as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible.

Despite the plethora of published correlations for the thermodynamic properties of binary strong electrolyte solutions in water, none meets the above criteria. Of the many approaches described in the open literature[16], only the Pitzer formalism[17,18] has been applied to a broad range of modeling applications by researchers who are independent of the model's originator(s). Even so, no comprehensive set of Pitzer coefficients determined simultaneously for all relevant thermodynamic quantities has been published. The major collections of Pitzer parameters are now over 15 years old[17-23] and many of the more recent studies use 'extended' Pitzer equations with empirical coefficients that provide excellent fits but which are inherently incompatible with earlier variants and with each other.

In this work, ion-interaction parameters of over 180 aqueous binary (mostly strong) electrolyte systems have been calculated using a standardized Pitzer model. A least-squares regression analysis of the literature data was employed that simultaneously covered activity coefficients, osmotic coefficients, relative enthalpies, heat capacities, volumes and absolute or relative densities, at 1 bar and 25 °C. From this self-consistent collection of coefficients, it is possible to calculate with a good degree of confidence any required thermodynamic property for a specified range of electrolyte concentrations, limited only by the availability of good quality data in the literature. A sound, up-to-date platform is thus provided for modeling the thermodynamic properties of multicomponent electrolyte solution mixtures, based on either the Pitzer ternary functions or on robust electrolyte mixing rule(s), such as those of Young or Zdanovskii.

■ THEORY

The Pitzer formalism has been described in detail in numerous publications (e.g. refs.[17-23]) so only a brief outline is presented here. The Pitzer equations relevant to this study of binary strong electrolyte solutions MX(aq) are most conveniently derived[17] from an expression for the excess Gibbs energy, eq 1:

$$G^{E}/(w_{w}RT) \;=\; -A_{\phi}\,(4I\,b^{-1})\,\ln(1+bI^{1/2}) + 2\,\nu_{M}\nu_{X}\,(m^{2}B_{MX} + m^{3}\nu_{M}z_{M}C_{MX}) \qquad (1)$$

where R and T have their usual meanings, w_w is the mass of the solvent (water), A_ϕ is the Debye-Hückel constant for osmotic coefficients (at 25 °C, $A_\phi = 0.3915$ kg$^{1/2}$ mol$^{-1/2}$), m is the molality of the solute MX, I is the stoichiometric molality-based ionic strength, $\nu = \nu_M + \nu_X$, where ν_M, ν_X are the stoichiometric coefficients of the cation and anion respectively, and z_i is the formal charge of the ion i. The constant b is temperature and pressure independent and is given the value 1.2 for all solutes. The ionic-strength dependence of the second virial coefficient B_{MX} is represented by eq 2, whereas the third virial coefficient C_{MX} is taken to be independent of ionic strength.

$$\begin{aligned} B_{MX} \;=\; & \beta^{(0)}{}_{MX} + 2\beta^{(1)}{}_{MX}[1-(1+\alpha_1 I^{1/2})\exp(-\alpha_1 I^{1/2})]\,(\alpha_1{}^2 I)^{-1} \\ & + 2\beta^{(2)}{}_{MX}[1-(1+\alpha_2 I^{1/2})\exp(-\alpha_2 I^{1/2})]\,(\alpha_2{}^2 I)^{-1} \qquad (2) \end{aligned}$$

In the original Pitzer equations, α_1 and α_2 are taken as temperature and pressure independent; $\alpha_1 = 2$ and $\alpha_2 = 0$ (i.e., $\beta^{(2)}{}_{MX}$ is not needed) unless both ions are divalent, in which case $\alpha_1 =$

1.4 and α_2 = 12 and $\beta^{(2)}{}_{MX}$ is included. Thus at fixed pressure and temperature, G^E is expressed in terms of up to four adjustable parameters: $\beta^{(0)}{}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(1)}{}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(2)}{}_{MX}$ and C_{MX}, per binary electrolyte.

Expressions for other excess thermodynamic quantities can be derived from G^E in a thermodynamically-consistent manner[17]. The osmotic coefficient of the solvent, ϕ, and the activity coefficients of the solutes, γ_i, are obtained by appropriate partial differentiation of G^E with respect to composition. Apparent molar enthalpies, heat capacities, volumes and compressibilities are related to the first and second partial derivatives of G^E with respect to temperature and pressure. Since these differentiations are carried out only on the Debye-Hückel coefficient and the Pitzer parameters (but not on the temperature- and pressure-independent molalities and constants α_1, α_2 and b), the mathematical form of eq 1 is retained.

For a binary electrolyte solution at fixed temperature and pressure, the pertinent thermodynamic equations for the osmotic coefficient, mean ionic activity coefficient, apparent molar relative enthalpy, ${}^{\phi}L$, apparent molar heat capacity, ${}^{\phi}C_p$, and apparent molar volume, ${}^{\phi}V$, are[8]:

$$\phi = 1 - A_{\phi}|z_M z_X| I^{1/2}/\left(1 + bI^{1/2}\right) + m(2\nu_M \nu_X/\nu) B^{\phi}_{MX} + m^2\left[2(\nu_M \nu_X)^{3/2}/\nu\right] C^{\phi}_{MX} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\ln \gamma_{\pm} = & -A_{\phi}|z_M z_X|\left[I^{1/2}/\left(1 + bI^{1/2}\right) + (2/b)\ln\left(1 + bI^{1/2}\right)\right] \\ & + m(2\nu_M \nu_X/\nu)\left[B_{MX} + B^{\phi}_{MX}\right] + m^2\left[3(\nu_M \nu_X)^{3/2}/\nu\right] C^{\phi}_{MX}\end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$${}^{\phi}L = \nu|z_M z_X|(A_L/2b)\ln\left(1 + bI^{1/2}\right) + \nu_M \nu_X R\left[2mB^{L}_{MX} + m^2(\nu_M \nu_X)^{1/2} C^{\phi L}_{MX}\right] \quad (5)$$

$$ {}^{\phi}C_p = C_p^0 + \nu|z_M z_X|(A_J/2b)\ln(1 + bI^{1/2}) - \nu_M \nu_X R\left[2mB^J_{MX} + m^2(\nu_M \nu_X)^{1/2} C^{\phi J}_{MX}\right] \quad (6) $$

$$ {}^{\phi}V = V^0 + \nu|z_M z_X|(A_V/2b)\ln(1 + bI^{1/2}) + \nu_M \nu_X RT\left[2mB^V_{MX} + m^2(\nu_M \nu_X)^{1/2} C^{\phi V}_{MX}\right] \quad (7) $$

Useful relations required in the above equations are:

$$ B^{\phi}_{MX} = \beta^{(0)}_{MX} + \beta^{(1)}_{MX}\exp(-\alpha_1 I^{1/2}) + \beta^{(2)}_{MX}\exp(-\alpha_2 I^{1/2}) \quad (8) $$

$$ B_{MX} = \beta^{(0)}_{MX} + \beta^{(1)}_{MX}\,g(\alpha_1 I^{1/2}) + \beta^{(2)}_{MX}\,g(\alpha_2 I^{1/2}) \quad (9) $$

$$ B^{D}_{MX} = \beta^{(0)D}_{MX} + \beta^{(1)D}_{MX}\,g(\alpha_1 I^{1/2}) + \beta^{(2)D}_{MX}\,g(\alpha_2 I^{1/2}) \quad (10) $$

$$ g(x) = 2[1 - (1 + x)\exp(-x)]/x^2 \quad (11) $$

$$ C_{MX} = C^{\phi}_{MX}(2\,|z_M z_X|^{1/2})^{-1} \quad (12) $$

where the superscript ‘*D*’ denotes the relevant apparent molar quantity: the relative enthalpy, *L*, heat capacity, *J*, or molar volume, *V*. Therefore, for complete characterisation of thermodynamic properties for a binary electrolyte solution at **one** temperature and pressure, up to eighteen parameters: $\beta^{(0)}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(1)}_{NX}$, $\beta^{(2)}_{MX}$, C^{ϕ}_{MX}, $\beta^{(0)L}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(1)L}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(2)L}_{MX}$, $C^{\phi L}_{MX}$, C^{o}_{p}, $\beta^{(0)J}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(1)J}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(2)J}_{MX}$, $C^{\phi J}_{MX}$, V^{o}, $\beta^{(0)V}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(1)V}_{MX}$, $\beta^{(2)V}_{MX}$ and $C^{\phi V}_{MX}$, may need to be optimized. As described above, the $\beta^{(2)}$ coefficients are required only for electrolytes where both ions have divalent or higher charge; otherwise, just the remaining fourteen parameters are needed. The known dependences between some of these coefficients[8] do not apply when the analysis is confined to data only at a single temperature and pressure (i.e. 25°C and 1 bar here).

Note that the way the equations for the apparent molar quantities are presented above differs slightly from those of Pitzer (ref.[17], pp 95-97). First, the expressions are given in terms of C^{ϕ}, not C. Second, in the case of the apparent molar relative enthalpy and apparent molar heat capacity here, the optimized coefficients (excluding C_p^{o} and V^{o}) incorporate factors of $-T^2$ and T^2 respectively, a scaling which facilitates the regression analysis. C_p^{o} and V^{o} have been scaled by a factor of 100 for similar numerical advantage. These differences do not have any significant effect on calculated properties once the appropriate factors are applied. The standard Pitzer approach has been followed in all other respects.

■ METHODS

The data available in the chemical literature were examined for a total of 183 electrolytes in water. Thermodynamic property values from 186 separate literature sources were evaluated, noting that many of these sources provide critically-assessed data for multiple systems (e.g. refs.[24,25]). A least-squares regression analysis was performed using the JESS (Joint Expert Speciation System) software package.[12,15,26-28] The overall strategy adopted for data processing and critical selection was similar to that used for thermodynamic data for chemical reaction equilibria in solution.[27,28] Since the Pitzer equations are *linear* in the adjustable parameters, all required equation coefficients can be readily determined by singular value decomposition[12]. This computational technique avoids numerical ill-conditioning and minimizes the impacts of correlation[29]. Typically, values from the literature were rejected (i.e. given zero weight) when they were judged to be inconsistent with the body of other data. Non-zero weights for the remaining data were based (this work) on an assigned quality for each dataset and property. Regressions were performed by minimizing a normalised (chi-squared) objective function, ObjF, comprising a weighted sum of residuals between the experimental and calculated data for activity coefficients, osmotic coefficients, apparent relative molar enthalpies, apparent molar heat capacities and apparent molar volumes. Other equivalent properties were included if this could be done by simple numerical conversion; for example, the residuals in molar volumes include transformed values of solution densities and of solution densities relative to water. The ranges of concentration for the fitting of each target property were determined by an iterative process in which the concentration range was expanded systematically until the normalised objective function exceeded a certain, fairly tight, threshold value. For each system investigated and each target property, the agreement between observed and calculated values was represented graphically and compared by visual inspection. In addition, the worst-fitting points in each case were identified numerically and examined individually to assess possible reasons for their deviation. In this way, all significant outliers were rejected systematically and an assessment was then made of the ability of the Pitzer equations to represent the accepted physicochemical property data.

To improve control over systematic errors in the optimized Pitzer parameters, the regressed coefficients obtained in this work were based concurrently on multiple sources of data available in the literature for various properties. This contrasts with previous studies where parameters (at least for osmotic and activity coefficients) were typically derived from smoothed experimental data taken from only one source per property and electrolyte. For example, Pitzer and Mayorga[30] used mainly osmotic coefficient data from Robinson and

Stokes[24] to evaluate their parameters; Kim and Frederick[19] obtained Pitzer parameters from smoothed osmotic coefficient data evaluated by Hamer and Wu[25] and other authorities. As Meinrath[31] has pointed out, non-normal distributions of residuals arise when pre-processed and smoothed experimental data are used to fit Pitzer equations. Moreover, the largest deviations from a normal distribution are found[17] in $\beta^{(1)}$, probably because this parameter depends strongly on osmotic coefficient data at low concentrations where the experimental uncertainty is usually largest. It is reasonable to expect that the systematic bias arising in such cases will be reduced when the regressed data are obtained from diverse sources.

RESULTS

The results of the general regression performed on the accepted literature data for the aqueous solutions of the 183 solutes at 25°C are summarized in Table 1. This table also gives, for each electrolyte, infinite dilution values of the isobaric molar heat capacity, C_p^{o}, and volume, V^{o}, taken from Marcus[32]. These values were generally accepted and held constant during the regression calculations. However, as noted in the final column of Table 1, alternative values for C_p^{o} or V^{o} were occasionally used when those from Marcus were found to be incompatible with the present database. (There are many possible reasons for such discrepancies including complexation / ion pairing, experimental error, and absence of reliable data at low concentrations. However, with no significant impact on the predicted bulk solution properties at finite concentrations, this issue is not considered in detail here.)

As can be seen from the objective function ObjF (Table 1) and from the examples given below, the description of thermodynamic properties achieved by the Pitzer equations at 25 °C is mostly very good. This is consistent with the findings of previous investigators.[1,6,17-23] Of the 183 solutes studied, 8 could not be analyzed meaningfully, either because of their limited solubilities or because the available database is inadequate (see Comments column in Table 1.) Of the remaining 175 solutes, more than two-thirds (122) gave satisfactory fits to the upper concentration limit of the available data. A significant number (19) gave acceptable fits to concentrations up to m = 6 mol kg^{-1}, while most of the rest (28) could be described accurately over a restricted concentration range, which varied from salt to salt. Only 6 systems - HF, H_2SO_4, H_3PO_4, $KHSO_4$, $NaHSO_4$, $Pr(NO_3)_3$ - were found to be completely intractable. These systems are known to undergo changes in chemical speciation at relatively low concentrations, causing behaviour inconsistent with the Debye-Hückel slope and which therefore cannot be described satisfactorily without explicitly involving speciation equilibria[33]. Other electrolytes exhibiting signs that they too may belong in this category include certain trivalent nitrates and the zinc halides. Note, however, that complex formation *per se* does not preclude a good Pitzer fit. It is well known, for example, that $CuSO_4$ (where the fit is satisfactory, as discussed below) forms a complex with an equilibrium constant (log $K_A^o \approx 2.3$ at 25 °C)[34] indicative[35] of an association of ~40% at m = 0.5 mol kg^{-1}; indeed, under the Pitzer framework all 2:2 and higher valence electrolytes are implicitly assumed to exhibit some association (since there is a close relationship[17] between $\beta^{(2)}$ and K_A^o). In its effect, the association between a cation and an anion is approximately linear with respect to the solute concentration[12] and so it is highly correlated with other linear solution phenomena influencing the activity coefficient (in logarithmic form).

Representative systems. Perhaps the 'best-behaved' solute of all those analyzed was ammonium nitrate, where the fit was excellent up to concentrations approaching 20 mol/kg (Figure 1), without noticeable distortion at low concentrations in either the activity coefficient or osmotic coefficient data (Figure 2). When displayed on a larger scale, a small but systematic deviation in the fit to the apparent molar relative enthalpy is clearly evident (Figure 2c) but the significance of this is difficult to assess since the data come from a single source and are well fitted by the same Pitzer function over a reduced concentration range (Figure 2d).

By way of comparison, with ObjF = 18 as the limit of what was considered to be satisfactory, one of the least well-fitted solutes in Table 1 was copper(II) sulfate. Nevertheless, as can be seen in Figure 3, the model still describes the data for this salt adequately. The decrease in $^{\phi}V$ of $CuSO_4$(aq) as it approaches infinite dilution (Figure 3c) is sharper than occurs with most other 2:2 electrolytes but this is probably just a manifestation of the usual problems, both experimental and numerical, typical of $^{\phi}V$ values at low concentration[36]. In this regard it is instructive to note the (good) corresponding plot for the relative density difference, $(\rho - \rho_o)/\rho_o$ (Figure 3d), the quantity often measured experimentally and one which avoids the extreme sensitivity of $^{\phi}V$ during extrapolations to infinite dilution[36]. This is consistent with a lack of information content in property data at very low concentrations, which has been frequently observed during this investigation.

For comparison, Figure 4 illustrates a system, H_2SO_4(aq), that could **not** be well described by the standard Pitzer framework used in this work (for the reasons described above). Even though the activity coefficients (Figure 4a) are represented reasonably well, the deviations while small are systematic and significant. More problematic is the osmotic coefficient (Figure 4b), reflecting the uncertainty in this property at concentrations below 0.1 mol kg^{-1}. Large deviations can also be seen in the fits for apparent molar heat capacity (Figure 4c) and apparent molar volume (Figure 4d). Evidently, the fits shown in Figures 4c and 4d could be improved by adjusting the values for C_p^o or V^o but we have confirmed that a good match to the experimental profiles can still not be achieved. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that even in this difficult case the standard Pitzer equations have sufficient flexibility to reproduce many of the broad features of the system.

Tables of the fitted Pitzer coefficients for all the systems (and properties) deemed to have been fitted satisfactorily are given in the Supplementary Information.

■ DISCUSSION

Numerous judgments must be made whenever scientific data are used to inform predictions of observable behaviour. However, in general few of these decisions receive detailed attention – inevitably there are too many issues, often *apparently* trivial or self-evident, to be considered. This tends to leave modelling results dependent on implicit choices to a much greater extent than is commonly recognized. For instance, Krumgalz et al.[20,21] created a volumetric database for binary electrolyte solutions, discarding almost all pre-vibrating-tube densimeter data. The "best (most reliable) data" were then selected by fitting a power series to the remaining data and rejecting all data points that deviated from the fitted curve by two or more standard deviations. No information about weighting of the data selected for fitting to the volumetric Pitzer equation was given. Similarly, Criss and Millero[22,23] employed data measured with Picker flow calorimeters at low concentrations together with values from the tabulation of Parker[37] at higher molalities, but left the relative importance of these different inputs unclear.

As the present work demonstrates, new ways of processing physicochemical property data for modeling aqueous solution thermodynamics are evolving. It is now technically possible to store in computer databases as many physicochemical property values as are reported in the literature so that a very large body of information about each property can be assembled progressively. Newly published data can be included rapidly and without undue effort. The current literature base is more comprehensive and more accessible (see Author Information) than ever before. Furthermore, thermodynamic consistency can be achieved by automatic procedures, such as the mechanism[12] for data selection and subsequent Pitzer regression analysis used here. Such improvements in the way data are handled should, in turn, lead to more robust modelling processes as well as to models that are much easier to keep up-to-date. At the same time, the present study underlines the sensitivity of the modelling process to data assessment (i.e. ‘expert’ opinion by which poor quality data are rejected and the relative merit of the remaining sources assigned). As noted above, these subjective judgments have always been necessary but now, through advancing computer technology, they can become more explicit and open, and they can also be continuously refined. Minimizing the effort needed to re-establish thermodynamic consistency whenever additional data are introduced, or existing data modified, is the key[28].

A constantly-enlarging physicochemical property database implies that sets of modelling coefficients, such as the Pitzer parameters reported in this work, will change (slowly) over time. These coefficient datasets are thus likely to decline in importance; rather, it will be the underlying assemblage of (critically assessed, increasingly stable) data that counts. Parameterized representations of the data - previously used to encapsulate and communicate the results of critical evaluation and analysis - cannot do the job as well the data themselves, particularly when it comes to specifying individual weights and defining the detailed ranges of conditions spanned by complicated datasets. Consequently, it seems that the process of determining thermodynamic parameters for models of aqueous solution chemistry will likely become more dynamic (i.e. performed 'on-the-fly'), implying that the parameter sets used to make thermodynamic predictions will come to exist only transiently.

■ CONCLUDING REMARKS

Among the many approaches currently available for modeling the thermodynamics of aqueous electrolyte solutions, the Pitzer equations are, with good reason, pre-eminent. As demonstrated by many authors and confirmed here, they provide an accurate and thermodynamically-consistent description of the relevant physicochemical properties for the great majority of binary aqueous electrolyte solutions at 1 bar and 25 °C. Using the well-established mixing rules of Young and Zdanovskii, various bulk solution properties (density, heat capacity and water activities) can accordingly be calculated for multicomponent systems without the need for any additional fitting parameters. Harned's rule [ref.[24], p. 438] can likewise be used to calculate activity coefficients in certain electrolyte mixtures. The robust nature of this approach to aqueous solution thermodynamics of multicomponent systems makes it a potentially valuable tool for detecting and correcting errors in other, more commonly-used, modelling frameworks (such as Pitzer models with ternary interaction parameters). Due mainly to the poor predictive capability of empirical functions, such errors currently plague efforts to characterize the properties of real multicomponent aqueous solutions like seawater, which are needed in topical modelling applications such as ocean acidification[9] and desalination[10].

On the other hand, several serious outstanding issues still limit progress in this area. Most importantly, these include difficulties with error propagation in: (a) Pitzer models for systems at superambient conditions and (b) all calculations that rely on the Gibbs-Duhem equation to determine the thermodynamic characteristics of minor system components. These considerations are currently being investigated.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding author

*Email: P.May@murdoch.edu.au Fax: +61-8-9360-6452

Email: D.Rowland@murdoch.edu.au

Email: G.Hefter@murdoch.edu.au

Email: E.Koenigsberger@murdoch.edu.au

The JESS software package used in this work is made available for academic (non-profit) purposes at nominal charge. It can be obtained by contacting the corresponding author. For further information see http://jess.murdoch.edu.au

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TABLE

Table 1. Summary list of solutes investigated at 1 bar and 25 °C[A].

Solute name	Electrolyte formula	Upper conc.	Optim conc.	ObjF	C_p°	V°	Comments / Footnotes
aluminium chloride	$AlCl_3$	-	-	-	-	-	B
aluminium nitrate	$Al(NO_3)_3$	-	-	-	-	-	B
aluminium sulfate	$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	1.1	1.1	10	–1112	–42.4	
ammonium bromide	NH_4Br	7.5	7.5	0.24	–61	42.6	
ammonium chloride	NH_4Cl	7.4	7.4	0.28	–57	35.7	
ammonium hydrogen - phosphate	$(NH_4)_2HPO_4$	3.1	3.1	0.10	–104	43.5	
ammonium iodide	NH_4I	7.5	7.5	0.14	–51	54.1	
ammonium nitrate	NH_4NO_3	25.9	20.0	0.61	–2.0	46.9	
ammonium perchlorate	NH_4ClO_4	2.1	2.1	2.6	45	62.0	
ammonium sulfate	$(NH_4)_2SO_4$	5.5	5.5	1.5	–140	49.8	
barium acetate	$Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$	3.5	3.5	5.6	6	68.9	
barium bromide	$BaBr_2$	2.3	2.3	0.33	–308	36.9	
barium chloride	$BaCl_2$	1.8	1.8	0.56	–300	23.1	
barium iodide	BaI_2	2.0	2.0	2.4	–288	59.9	
barium nitrate	$Ba(NO_3)_2$	0.4	0.4	0.11	–190	45.5	
barium perchlorate	$Ba(ClO_4)_2$	5.5	3.6	0.61	-96	75.7	
beryllium sulfate	$BeSO_4$	4.0	4.0	0.31	–196	2.0	
cadmium nitrate	$Cd(NO_3)_2$	3.0	3.0	0.44	–152	38.0	$V^{\circ} = 43$
cadmium nitrite	$Cd(NO_2)_2$	7.8	5.0	4.3	–184	32.4	
cadmium perchlorate	$Cd(ClO_4)_2$	1.9	1.9	0.17	–58	68.2	

cadmium sulfate	$CdSO_4$	3.5	3.5	0.12	–288	-6.0	
caesium acetate	$Cs(C_2H_3O_2)$	3.5	3.5	0.08	3	62.0	
caesium bromide	$CsBr$	5.0	5.0	0.40	–154	46.0	
caesium chloride	$CsCl$	11.0	11.0	0.66	–150	39.1	
caesium fluoride	CsF	9.0	3.5	1.0	–139	20.1	C
caesium hydroxide	$CsOH$	5.0	5.0	0.50	–163	17.3	
caesium iodide	CsI	3.0	3.0	0.58	–144	57.5	
caesium nitrate	$CsNO_3$	1.5	1.5	1.9	–95	50.3	D; $V^o = 35$
caesium nitrite	$CsNO_2$	7.0	7.0	0.14	–111	47.5	
caesium sulfate	$CsSO_4$	4.0	4.0	2.8	–326	56.6	D; $V^o = 40$
calcium bromide	$CaBr_2$	9.2	6.0	2.3	–289	31.5	
calcium chloride	$CaCl_2$	11.0	6.0	6.4	–281	17.7	$V^o = 20$
calcium iodide	CaI_2	2.0	2.0	0.11	–269	54.5	
calcium nitrate	$Ca(NO_3)_2$	6.0	6.0	2.2	–171	40.1	
calcium perchlorate	$Ca(ClO_4)_2$	6.0	6.0	3.0	–77	70.3	
cerium(III) chloride	$CeCl_3$	2.0	2.0	5.6	–483	13.6	
chromium(III) chloride	$CrCl_3$	1.2	1.2	0.26	–364	13.9	
chromium(III) nitrate	$Cr(NO_3)_3$	1.4	1.4	0.89	–199	47.5	
chromium(III) sulfate	$Cr_2(SO_4)_3$	-	-	-	-	-	B
cobalt(II) bromide	$CoBr_2$	5.0	5.0	5.3	–289	25.4	
cobalt(II) chloride	$CoCl_2$	4.0	4.0	0.94	–281	11.6	
cobalt(II) iodide	CoI_2	6.0	4.0	5.7	–269	48.4	
cobalt(II) nitrate	$Co(NO_3)_2$	5.0	5.0	0.17	–171	34.0	
copper(II) chloride	$CuCl_2$	6.0	3.7	4.2	–274	7.8	$V^o = 10$
copper(II) nitrate	$Cu(NO_3)_2$	7.8	7.8	3.2	–164	30.2	
copper(II) sulfate	$CuSO_4$	1.4	1.4	18	–300	–13.8	$V^o = –6$
europium chloride	$EuCl_3$	3.6	3.6	7.4	–519	9.7	
europium nitrate	$Eu\ (NO_3)_3$	6.4	2.0	3.7	–354	43.3	

gadolinium chloride	$GdCl_3$	3.6	3.6	5.5	–499	13.5	
hydriodic acid	HI	10.0	7.5	2.4	–121	36.2	
hydrobromic acid	HBr	11.0	11.0	0.29	–131	24.7	
hydrochloric acid	HCl	16.0	10.6	0.83	–127	17.8	
hydrofluoric acid	HF	20.0	20.0	7760	–116	–1.0	E
iron(II) chloride	$FeCl_2$	2.0	2.0	3.2	–300	12.2	
iron(III) chloride	$FeCl_3$	7.0	2.3	2.1	–372	9.7	$V^o = 25$
lanthanum chloride	$LaCl_3$	3.9	3.9	4.0	–507	14.3	
lanthanum nitrate	$La(NO_3)_3$	6.5	1.6	4.3	–342	47.9	
lead chloride	$PbCl_2$	-	-	-	-	-	B
lead nitrate	$Pb(NO_3)_2$	2.0	2.0	15	–197	42.5	D
lead perchlorate	$Pb(ClO_4)_2$	12.6	12.6	1.4	–103	72.7	
lithium acetate	$Li(C_2H_3O_2)$	4.0	4.0	0.62	88	39.8	
lithium bromide	LiBr	20.0	11.0	5.0	–69	23.8	
lithium chloride	LiCl	20.0	8.5	3.8	–65	16.9	
lithium hydroxide	LiOH	5.0	5.0	1.4	–78	–4.9	
lithium iodide	LiI	3.0	3.0	1.1	–59	35.3	
lithium nitrate	$LiNO_3$	20.0	14.3	2.6	–10	28.1	
lithium nitrite	$LiNO_2$	9.0	9.0	0.38	–26	25.3	
lithium perchlorate	$LiClO_4$	4.5	4.5	0.16	37	43.2	
lithium sulfate	Li_2SO_4	3.2	3.2	3.1	–156	12.2	
magnesium acetate	$Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2$	4.0	4.0	0.78	36	60.2	
magnesium bromide	$MgBr_2$	5.6	5.6	4.8	–278	28.2	
magnesium chloride	$MgCl_2$	5.9	5.9	4.6	–270	14.4	
magnesium iodide	MgI_2	5.0	5.0	5.1	–258	51.2	
magnesium nitrate	$Mg(NO_3)_2$	5.5	4.1	3.5	–160	36.8	
magnesium perchlorate	$Mg(ClO_4)_2$	4.0	4.0	2.6	–66	67.0	
magnesium sulfate	$MgSO_4$	3.6	3.6	3.9	–296	–7.2	

manganese chloride	$MnCl_2$	7.7	5.1	3.6	–266	17.9	
manganese sulfate	$MnSO_4$	5.0	5.0	3.0	–292	–3.7	
neodymium chloride	$NdCl_3$	3.9	2.4	6.7	–535	10.1	Scattered $\gamma_\pm$ data
neodymium nitrate	$Nd(NO_3)_3$	6.3	2.6	32	–370	43.7	
nickel chloride	$NiCl_2$	6.1	4.0	2.7	–296	11.6	
nickel nitrate	$Ni(NO_3)_2$	5.5	5.5	3.6	–186	34.0	
nickel sulfate	$NiSO_4$	2.5	2.5	0.90	–322	–10.0	
nitric acid	HNO_3	28.0	11.3	0.77	–72	29.0	
perchloric acid	$HClO_4$	16.0	8.0	0.80	–25	44.1	
phosphoric acid	H_3PO_4	30.0	1.5	34	–496	–30.6	E
potassium acetate	$K(C_2H_3O_2)$	3.5	3.5	0.06	39	49.7	
potassium bicarbonate	$KHCO_3$	1.0	1.0	0.03	–40	32.4	
potassium bisulfate	$KHSO_4$	4.0	4.0	372	35	44.7	E
potassium bromate	$KBrO_3$	0.5	0.5	0.02	–79	44.3	
potassium bromide	KBr	5.5	5.5	0.13	–118	33.7	
potassium carbonate	K_2CO_3	8.1	8.1	3.3	–275	13.7	
potassium chlorate	$KClO_3$	0.7	0.7	0.01	–45	45.7	
potassium chloride	KCl	8.0	5.0	0.29	–114	26.8	
potassium chromate	K_2CrO_4	3.5	3.5	0.54	–225	37.7	
potassium dichromate	$K_2Cr_2O_7$	-	-	-	-	-	B
potassium dihydrogen phosphate	KH_2PO_4	1.8	1.8	0.60	–21	38.1	
potassium ferricyanide	$K_3Fe(CN)_6$	1.4	1.4	0.91	–413	147.8	
potassium ferrocyanide	$K_4Fe(CN)_6$	0.9	0.9	4.6	–271	110.0	
potassium fluoride	KF	17.5	10.1	1.1	–103	7.8	
potassium hydrogen phosphate	K_2HPO_4	9.0	7.1	1.2	–218	25.7	
potassium hydroxide	KOH	20.0	14.3	2.7	–127	5.0	
potassium iodide	KI	9.0	9.0	0.43	–108	45.2	

potassium nitrate	KNO_3	3.8	3.8	0.49	–59	38.0	
potassium nitrite	KNO_2	5.0	5.0	3.9	–75	35.2	
potassium perchlorate	$KClO_4$	-	-	-	-	-	B
potassium phosphate	K_3PO_4	0.7	0.7	4.1	–457	–3.6	
potassium sulfate	K_2SO_4	2.0	2.0	1.7	–254	32.0	
potassium thiocyanate	KSCN	10.0	5.0	1.9	–16	44.7	
praseodymium chloride	$PrCl_3$	3.9	3.9	6.6	–546	10.9	
praseodymium nitrate	$Pr(NO_3)_3$	6.3	2.1	34	–381	44.5	E
rubidium acetate	$Rb(C_2H_3O_2)$	3.5	3.5	0.05	17	54.8	
rubidium bromide	RbBr	5.0	5.0	0.02	–140	38.8	
rubidium chloride	RbCl	7.8	7.8	0.27	–136	31.9	
rubidium fluoride	RbF	3.5	3.5	1.2	–125	12.9	
rubidium hydroxide	RbOH	6.0	6.0	0.00	–149	10.1	
rubidium iodide	RbI	5.0	5.0	0.18	–130	50.3	
rubidium nitrate	$RbNO_3$	4.5	4.5	0.43	–81	43.1	
rubidium nitrite	$RbNO_2$	7.0	7.0	0.14	–97	40.0	
rubidium sulfate	Rb_2SO_4	1.8	1.8	3.8	–298	42.2	
samarium chloride	$SmCl_3$	3.6	3.6	7.1	–530	11.1	
scandium chloride	$ScCl_3$	1.9	1.9	0.81	–387	11.5	
silver nitrate	$AgNO_3$	15.0	9.0	1.7	–46	28.3	
sodium acetate	$Na(C_2H_3O_2)$	3.5	3.5	0.36	69	39.5	
sodium bicarbonate	$NaHCO_3$	1.3	1.3	2.1	–10	22.2	
sodium bisulfate	$NaHSO_4$	6.0	6.0	298	65	34.5	E
sodium bromate	$NaBrO_3$	2.6	2.6	0.03	–49	34.1	
sodium bromide	NaBr	9.0	9.0	1.1	–88	23.5	
sodium carbonate	Na_2CO_3	3.1	3.1	4.0	–215	–6.7	
sodium chlorate	$NaClO_3$	3.5	3.5	0.05	–15	35.5	
sodium chloride	NaCl	6.1	6.1	0.10	–84	16.6	

sodium chromate	Na_2CrO_4	4.3	4.3	1.8	–165	17.3	
sodium dihydrogen phosphate	NaH_2PO_4	6.5	6.5	1.5	9	27.9	
sodium fluoride	NaF	1.0	1.0	0.24	–73	–2.4	
sodium formate	$Na(CHO_2)$	3.5	3.5	0.22	–42	24.9	
sodium hydrogen phosphate	Na_2HPO_4	2.1	2.1	0.06	–158	5.3	
sodium hydroxide	NaOH	29.0	11.6	2.4	–97	–5.2	
sodium iodide	NaI	12.0	9.0	1.4	–78	35.0	
sodium nitrate	$NaNO_3$	10.8	10.8	0.29	–29	27.8	
sodium nitrite	$NaNO_2$	12.3	8.4	2.5	–45	25.0	
sodium perchlorate	$NaClO_4$	6.0	6.0	1.1	18	42.9	
sodium phosphate	Na_3PO_4	0.8	0.8	4.4	–367	–34.2	D; $V^o = -25$
sodium propanoate	$Na(C_3H_5O_2)$	3.0	3.0	0.08	156	52.8	
sodium sulfate	Na_2SO_4	5.0	5.0	2.0	–194	11.6	
sodium thiocyanate	NaSCN	18.0	12.0	3.4	14	34.5	
sodium thiosulfate	$Na_2S_2O_3$	4.0	4.0	0.66	–126	31.5	
strontium bromide	$SrBr_2$	2.1	2.1	1.7	–297	31.2	
strontium chloride	$SrCl_2$	4.0	4.0	4.3	–289	17.4	
strontium iodide	SrI_2	2.0	2.0	0.88	–277	54.2	
strontium nitrate	$Sr(NO_3)_2$	4.0	4.0	1.8	–179	39.8	
strontium perchlorate	$Sr(ClO_4)_2$	6.0	6.0	6.7	–85	70.0	
sulfuric acid	H_2SO_4	76.	30.0	419	–280	14.0	E
tetra-n-butylammonium bromide	Bu_4NBr	4.0	4.0	0.43	1208	300.4	
tetra-n-butylammonium chloride	Bu_4NCl	15.0	3.0	5.5	1212	293.5	
tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride	Bu_4NF	1.6	1.6	0.96	1223	274.5	
tetraethylammonium	Et_4NCl	9.0	6.0	0.70	387	166.9	

chloride							
tetraethylammonium fluoride	Et_4NF	5.5	4.1	1.9	398	147.9	
tetraethylammonium nitrate	Et_4NNO_3	8.0	8.0	2.9	442	178.1	
tetramethylammonium chloride	Me_4NCl	19.0	6.7	0.78	110	107.4	
tetramethylammonium fluoride	Me_4NF	7.0	7.0	0.79	121	88.4	
tetramethylammonium nitrate	Me_4NNO_3	7.0	7.0	0.66	165	118.6	
tetra-n-propylammonium bromide	Pr_4NBr	4.0	4.0	1.2	792	239.1	
tetra-n-propylammonium chloride	Pr_4NCl	18.0	4.0	3.3	796	232.2	
tetra-n-propylammonium fluoride	Pr_4NF	5.0	3.0	1.1	807	213.2	
thallium acetate	$Tl(C_2H_3O_2)$	6.0	6.0	0.31	8	51.3	
thallium chloride	$TlCl$	-	-	-	-	-	B
thallium nitrate	$TlNO_3$	0.4	0.4	0.00	–90	39.6	
thallium nitrite	$TlNO_2$	1.4	1.4	0.01	–106	36.8	
thallium perchlorate	$TlClO_4$	0.5	0.5	0.00	–43	54.7	
thorium nitrate	$Th(NO_3)_4$	5.0	1.5	2.5	–364	62.5	C
uranyl chloride	UO_2Cl_2	3.2	3.1	2.2	–249	41.5	
uranyl nitrate	$UO_2(NO_3)_2$	5.5	2.7	0.70	–139	63.9	
uranyl perchlorate	$UO_2(ClO_4)_2$	5.5	4.1	13.6	–45	94.1	
uranyl sulfate	UO_2SO_4	6.0	6.0	1.7	–275	19.9	
yttrium chloride	YCl_3	4.1	4.1	5.6	–388	12.6	
yttrium nitrate	$Y(NO_3)_3$	7.2	1.2	1.0	–223	46.2	

zinc bromide	$ZnBr_2$	20.1	2.1	1.6	–284	27.8	$V^o = 20$
zinc chloride	$ZnCl_2$	23.2	3.2	9.8	–276	14.0	$V^o = 2$
zinc fluoride	ZnF_2	-	-	-	-	-	B
zinc iodide	ZnI_2	11.9	2.9	10	–264	50.8	
zinc nitrate	$Zn(NO_3)_2$	7.1	7.1	0.81	–166	36.4	
zinc perchlorate	$Zn(ClO_4)_2$	4.3	4.3	2.2	–72	66.6	$V^o = 63$
zinc sulfate	$ZnSO_4$	3.5	3.5	5.5	–302	–7.6	See ref.[17], Appendix H

[A] Units: Upper concentration of data / mol kg^{-1} ; Optimized concentration limit / mol kg^{-1} ; C_p^o / J K^{-1} mol^{-1}; V^o / cm^3 mol^{-1}

[B] Insufficient data for parameterization (see text)

[C] $\gamma_\pm$ at high concs. have been estimated

[D] Limited or contradictory data

[E] Pitzer function failure possibly due to speciation (see text)

FIGURES

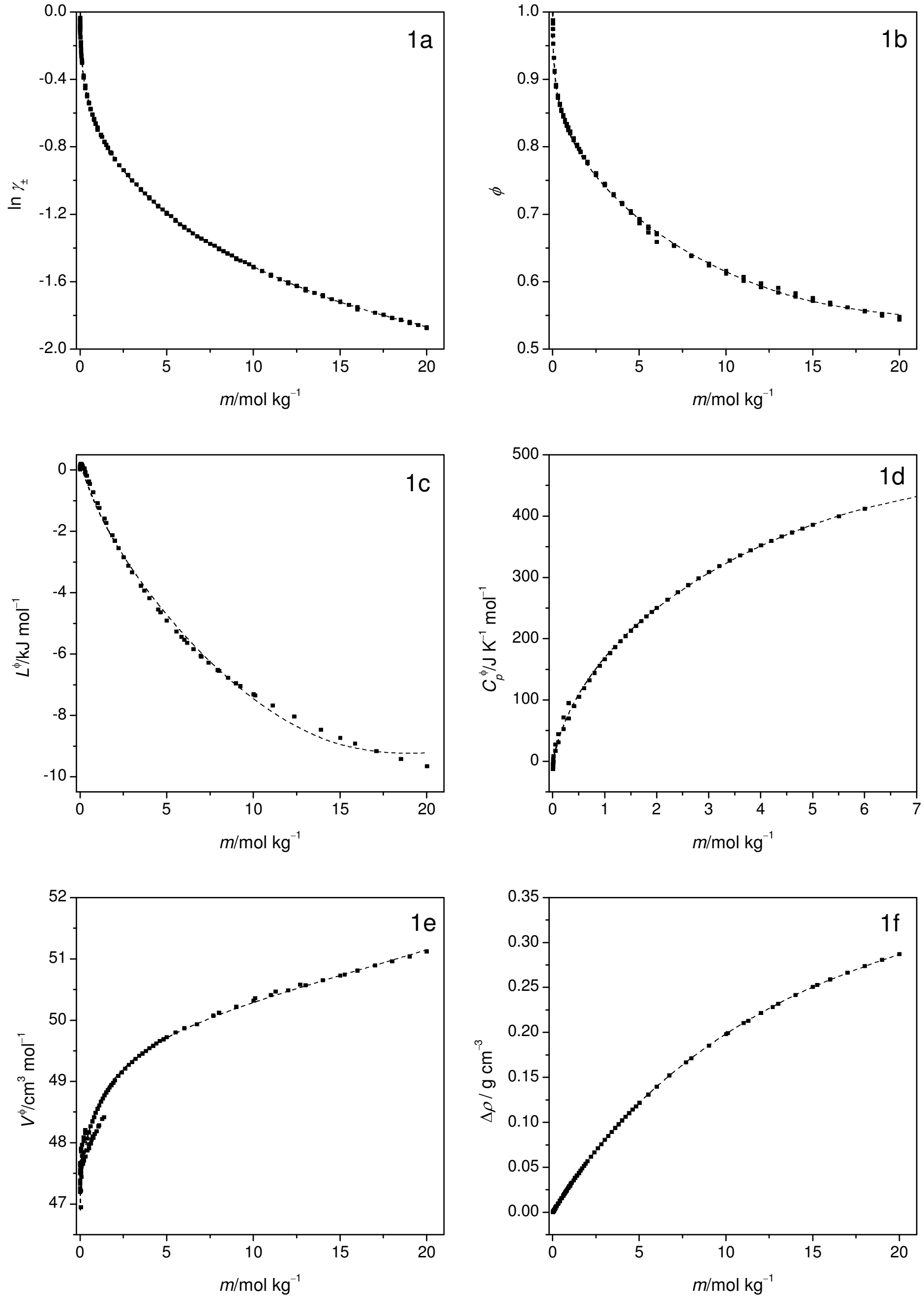
Captions

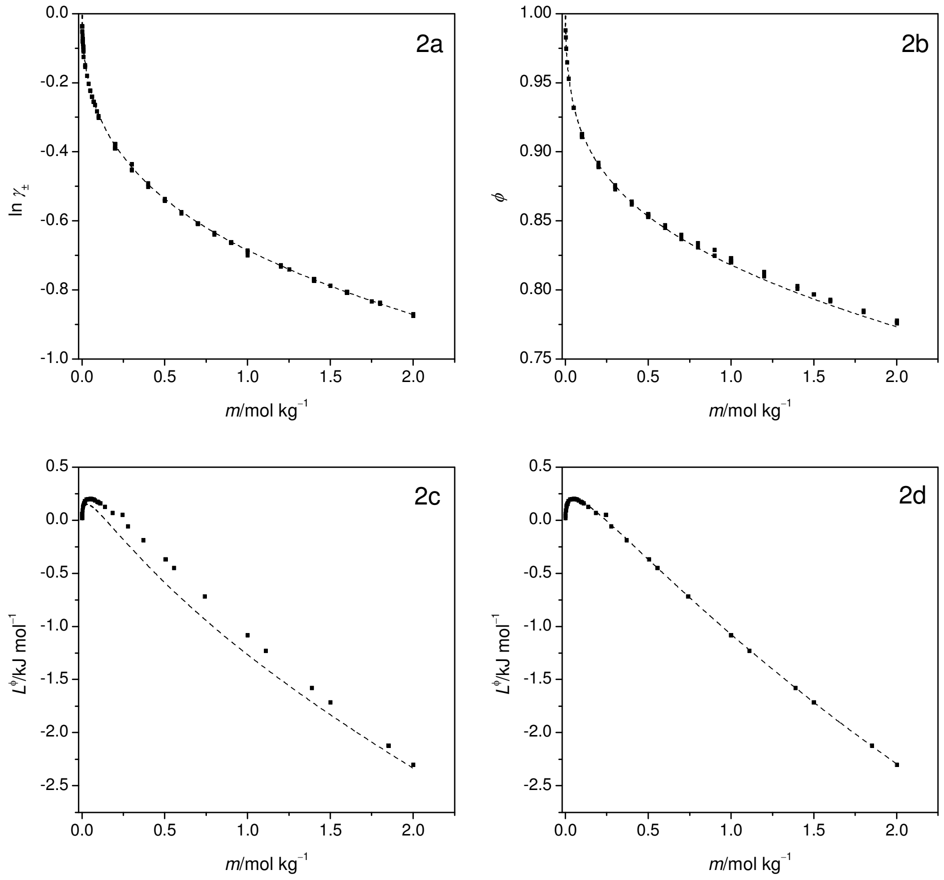
Figure 1. Pitzer fits of activity coefficient (1a), osmotic coefficient (1b), apparent molar relative enthalpy (1c), apparent molar heat capacity (1d), apparent molar volume (1e) and relative density difference values (1f) for ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3(aq), at 25 °C to high concentration. Main data sources are refs.[24,25,38-42].

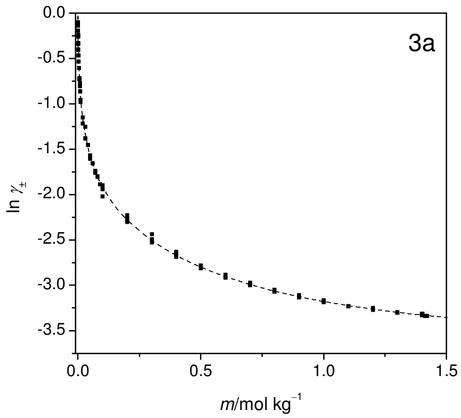
Figure 2. Pitzer fits of activity coefficient (2a), osmotic coefficient (2b), apparent molar relative enthalpy (2c, 2d) for ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3(aq), at 25 °C and lower concentration. Data sources are the same as in Figure 1; source for apparent molar relative enthalpy is ref.[39].

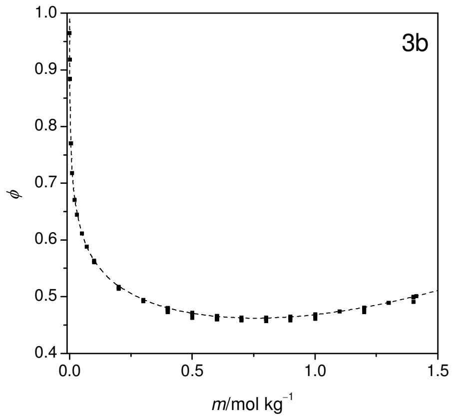
Figure 3. Pitzer fits of activity coefficient (3a), osmotic coefficient (3b), apparent molar volume (3c) and relative solution density difference (3d) for copper(II) sulfate, $CuSO_4$(aq), as one of the worst-fitting but still acceptable solutes in Table 1. Main data sources are refs.[24,40,42-44].

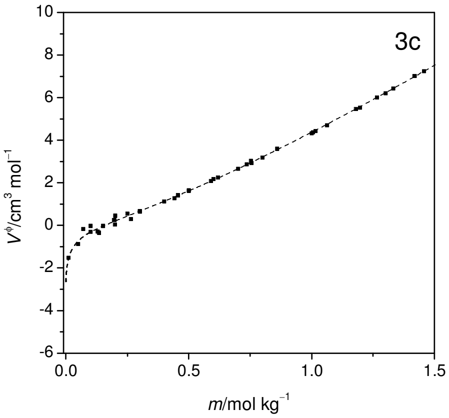
Figure 4. Pitzer fits of activity coefficient (4a), osmotic coefficient (bb), apparent molar heat capacity (4c) and apparent molar volume (4d) for sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4(aq), as one of the intractable solutes in Table 1. Main data sources are refs.[6,24,40,42,45-51].

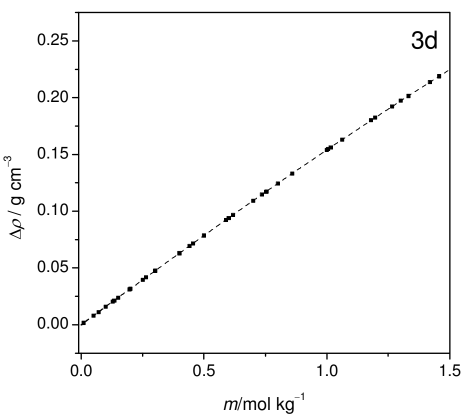

1a
ln γ±
0.0
-0.4
-0.8
-1.2
-1.6
-2.0
0
5
10
15
20
m/mol kg⁻¹
1b
ϕ
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0
5
10
15
20
m/mol kg⁻¹
1c
L^ϕ/kJ mol⁻¹
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
0
5
10
15
20
m/mol kg⁻¹
1d
C_p^ϕ/J K⁻¹ mol⁻¹
500
400
300
200
100
0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
m/mol kg⁻¹
1e
V^ϕ/cm³ mol⁻¹
52
51
50
49
48
47
0
5
10
15
20
m/mol kg⁻¹
1f
Δρ / g cm⁻³
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
0
5
10
15
20
m/mol kg⁻¹

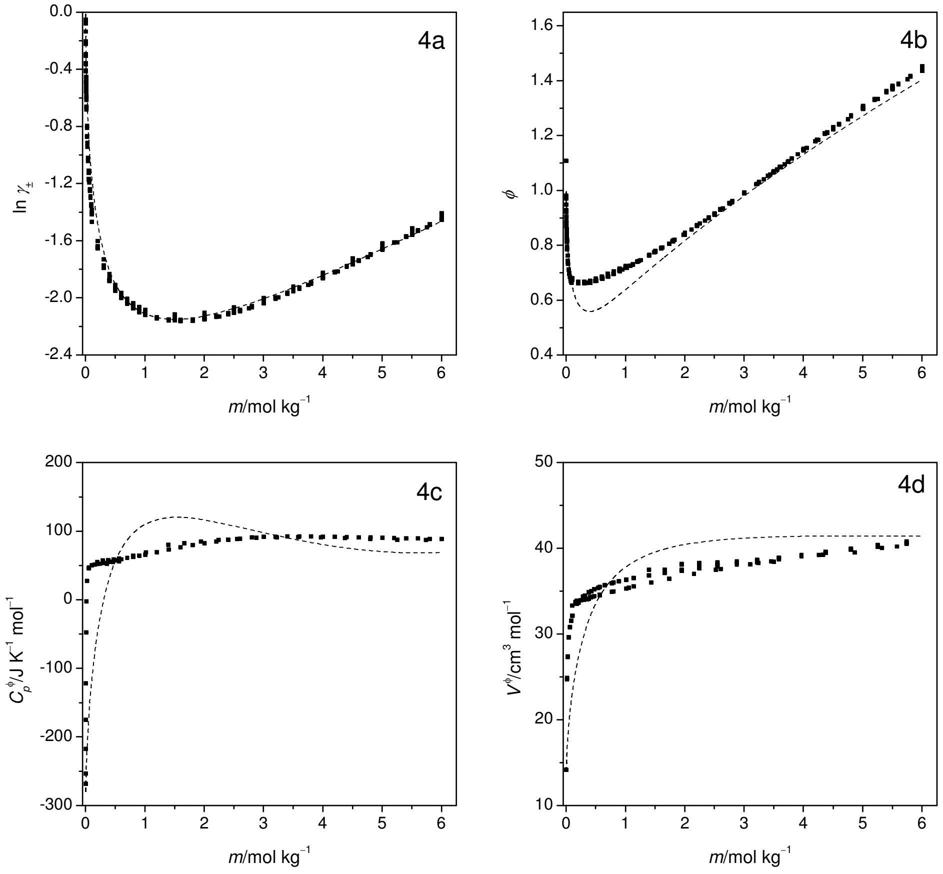

2a
ln $\gamma_\pm$
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
-1.0
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
m/mol kg^{-1}
2b
ϕ
1.00
0.95
0.90
0.85
0.80
0.75
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
m/mol kg^{-1}
2c
L^ϕ/kJ mol^{-1}
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-2.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
m/mol kg^{-1}
2d
L^ϕ/kJ mol^{-1}
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-2.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
m/mol kg^{-1}


3a
ln $\gamma_\pm$
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-2.5
-3.0
-3.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
m/mol kg^{-1}


3b
ϕ
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
m/mol kg^{-1}


3c
V^ϕ/cm^3 mol^{-1}
10
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
m/mol kg^{-1}


3d
$\Delta\rho$ / g cm^{-3}
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
m/mol kg^{-1}


4a
0.0
-0.4
-0.8
-1.2
-1.6
-2.0
-2.4
ln $\gamma_\pm$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
m/mol kg^{-1}
4b
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
ϕ
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
m/mol kg^{-1}
4c
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
C_p^ϕ/J K^{-1} mol^{-1}
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
m/mol kg^{-1}
4d
50
40
30
20
10
V^ϕ/cm^3 mol^{-1}
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
m/mol kg^{-1}

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

for

A Generic and Updatable Pitzer Characterization of Aqueous Binary Electrolyte Solutions at 1 bar and 25 °C

Peter M. May, Darren Rowland, Glenn Hefter and Erich Königsberger

School of Chemical and Mathematical Sciences, Murdoch University,
Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia

Table S1: Pitzer parameters for osmotic and activity coefficient[A]

Electrolyte	Conc.	$\beta_{MX}^{(0)}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(1)}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(2)}$	C_{MX}^{ϕ}
aluminium sulfate	1.100	0.822	21.12	-4813	-0.0799
ammonium bromide	7.500	0.05921	0.2153	0	-0.00379
ammonium chloride	7.405	0.05076	0.2068	0	-0.00285
ammonium hydrogen phosphate	3.107	-0.04263	-0.6787	0	0.005162
ammonium iodide	7.500	0.05671	0.2893	0	-0.00311
ammonium nitrate	20.00	-0.01709	0.09198	0	0.000419
ammonium perchlorate	2.100	0.005579	-0.1015	0	-0.00635
ammonium sulfate	5.500	0.0401	0.5820	0	-0.00134
barium acetate	3.500	0.2437	1.093	0	-0.03794
barium bromide	2.321	0.316	1.529	0	-0.01638
barium chloride	1.800	0.2891	1.217	0	-0.02987
barium iodide	2.000	0.4008	1.881	0	-0.00843
barium nitrate	0.400	-0.06464	0.8598	0	0.04046
barium perchlorate	3.500	0.3309	1.729	0	-0.01883
beryllium sulfate	4.000	0.3162	2.867	-58.93	0.006172
cadmium nitrate	3.000	0.2833	1.665	0	-0.02426
cadmium nitrite	5.000	-0.02389	-1.511	0	0.007885
cadmium perchlorate	1.928	0.3796	2.113	0	0.02516
cadmium sulfate	3.500	0.2072	2.564	-45.05	0.01071
caesium acetate	3.500	0.1674	0.3399	0	-0.00671
caesium bromide	5.000	0.02187	0.07237	0	0.001244
caesium chloride	11.00	0.03745	0.02709	0	-0.00103
caesium fluoride	3.500	0.1237	0.3240	0	-0.00305
caesium hydroxide	5.000	0.1277	0.4146	0	0.00615
caesium iodide	3.000	0.02164	0.04627	0	-0.00287
caesium nitrate	1.500	-0.1024	0.01885	0	0.0133
caesium nitrite	7.000	0.03058	0.1855	0	-0.00233
caesium sulfate	4.000	0.1009	0.9094	0	-0.0087
calcium bromide	6.000	0.3409	1.928	0	0.01034
calcium chloride	6.000	0.3189	1.546	0	-0.00077
calcium iodide	2.000	0.4301	1.878	0	0.001749
calcium nitrate	6.000	0.1683	1.650	0	-0.00687
calcium perchlorate	6.000	0.4638	1.716	0	-0.00706
cerium chloride	2.000	0.5963	4.934	0	-0.02475
chromium (III) chloride	1.200	0.7569	4.759	0	-0.05577
chromium (III) nitrate	1.400	0.7144	4.636	0	-0.06305
cobalt (II) bromide	5.000	0.4663	1.432	0	-0.01403
cobalt (II) chloride	4.000	0.3759	1.423	0	-0.01872
cobalt (II) iodide	4.000	0.5173	1.729	0	-0.00188

cobalt (II) nitrate	5.000	0.3105	1.669	0	-0.00740
copper chloride	3.750	0.2770	1.496	0	-0.02806
copper nitrate	7.840	0.2811	1.680	0	-0.00845
copper sulfate	1.420	0.2281	2.505	-50.28	0.005786
europium chloride	3.584	0.6044	5.324	0	-0.01991
europium nitrate	2.000	0.4777	4.706	0	-0.04847
gadolinium chloride	3.590	0.6129	5.359	0	-0.01970
hydriodic acid	7.000	0.2242	0.4685	0	0.004286
hydrobromic acid	6.000	0.2093	0.3401	0	0.001364
hydrochloric acid	10.50	0.1876	0.2501	0	-0.00154
iron (II) chloride	2.050	0.3516	1.432	0	-0.01560
iron (III) chloride	1.800	0.5516	5.488	0	-0.06453
lanthanum chloride	3.894	0.5932	5.272	0	-0.02437
lanthanum nitrate	1.600	0.4867	5.033	0	-0.07099
lead nitrate	2.000	-0.0058	-0.1669	0	-0.00522
lead perchlorate	12.58	0.3328	1.658	0	-0.00885
lithium acetate	4.000	0.1081	0.2570	0	-0.00420
lithium bromide	11.00	0.1842	0.2363	0	0.003333
lithium chloride	8.500	0.1516	0.2975	0	0.003227
lithium hydroxide	5.000	0.04217	-0.08799	0	-0.00065
lithium iodide	3.000	0.1903	0.4780	0	0.00554
lithium nitrate	14.00	0.1343	0.3339	0	-0.00433
lithium nitrite	9.000	0.1283	0.3820	0	-0.00447
lithium perchlorate	4.500	0.1966	0.4182	0	0.000636
lithium sulfate	3.165	0.1408	1.184	0	-0.0051
magnesium acetate	4.000	0.2100	0.9347	0	-0.01332
magnesium bromide	5.610	0.4368	1.730	0	0.002432
magnesium chloride	5.925	0.3553	1.644	0	0.005098
magnesium iodide	5.010	0.4944	1.834	0	0.00733
magnesium nitrate	4.000	0.3405	1.672	0	-0.00901
magnesium perchlorate	4.000	0.4956	2.097	0	0.009471
magnesium sulfate	3.618	0.2153	3.290	-40.15	0.02794
manganese chloride	5.000	0.3268	1.524	0	-0.02109
manganese sulfate	4.966	0.2139	2.875	-52.32	0.01497
neodymium chloride	2.400	0.5863	5.216	0	-0.01928
neodymium nitrate	2.400	0.4434	4.915	0	-0.04366
nickel chloride	4.000	0.3672	1.458	0	-0.01053
nickel nitrate	5.510	0.3150	2.195	0	-0.0049
nickel sulfate	2.500	0.1594	2.944	-50.94	0.04078
nitric acid	11.00	0.1110	0.3805	0	-0.00424
perchloric acid	8.000	0.1813	0.2760	0	0.006718
potassium acetate	3.500	0.1556	0.3328	0	-0.00533
potassium bicarbonate	1.000	-0.01558	0.07556	0	-0.00469
potassium bromate	0.500	-0.1132	0.2284	0	-0.01456
potassium bromide	5.500	0.05517	0.2361	0	-0.00148
potassium carbonate	8.102	0.1305	1.606	0	0.00024

potassium chlorate	0.700	-0.09346	0.2435	0	-0.00176
potassium chloride	5.000	0.04874	0.2215	0	-0.00098
potassium chromate	3.500	0.07588	1.176	0	-0.00082
potassium dihydrogen phosphate	1.800	-0.1231	0.09124	0	0.02453
potassium ferricyanide	1.400	0.3531	3.903	0	-0.05288
potassium ferrocyanide	0.9000	0.6452	8.844	0	-0.1768
potassium fluoride	10.00	0.08286	0.2004	0	0.000505
potassium hydrogen phosphate	7.000	0.0430	1.147	0	0.001486
potassium hydroxide	14.00	0.1611	0.1371	0	-0.00137
potassium iodide	8.980	0.06468	0.3112	0	-0.00213
potassium nitrate	3.800	-0.07733	0.04925	0	0.005547
potassium nitrite	5.000	0.01526	0.007462	0	-0.00078
potassium phosphate	0.700	0.3422	5.452	0	-0.09154
potassium sulfate	2.000	0.07424	0.5188	0	-0.01057
potassium thiocyanate	5.000	0.04159	0.2291	0	-0.00254
praseodymium chloride	3.897	0.5885	5.438	0	-0.02076
rubidium acetate	3.500	0.1626	0.3277	0	-0.00545
rubidium bromide	5.000	0.03923	0.1542	0	-0.00133
rubidium chloride	7.800	0.04469	0.1443	0	-0.00135
rubidium fluoride	3.500	0.1171	0.2809	0	-0.01152
rubidium hydroxide	6.000	0.1404	0.2992	0	0.003028
rubidium iodide	5.000	0.03964	0.1484	0	-0.00171
rubidium nitrate	4.500	-0.08139	0.001116	0	0.005955
rubidium nitrite	7.000	0.01726	-0.08644	0	-0.00168
rubidium sulfate	1.800	0.0832	0.8527	0	-0.00918
samarium chloride	3.641	0.5972	5.285	0	-0.0198
scandium chloride	1.900	0.6631	5.964	0	-0.01778
silver nitrate	9.000	-0.07923	0.008339	0	0.004516
sodium acetate	3.500	0.1397	0.3268	0	-0.00547
sodium bicarbonate	1.300	-0.05876	0.5535	0	0.008285
sodium bromate	2.617	-0.02574	0.2161	0	0.00756
sodium bromide	9.000	0.1092	0.2344	0	-0.00120
sodium carbonate	3.115	0.04625	1.264	0	0.002943
sodium chlorate	3.500	0.01850	0.2860	0	0.002029
sodium chloride	6.148	0.07831	0.2677	0	0.000864
sodium chromate	4.363	0.06437	1.544	0	0.009028
sodium dihydrogen phosphate	6.500	-0.05135	0.05496	0	0.007441
sodium fluoride	1.000	0.02109	0.2183	0	-0.001000
sodium formate	3.500	0.07475	0.3071	0	-0.00322
sodium hydrogen phosphate	2.000	-0.02266	1.249	0	0.007520
sodium hydroxide	11.50	0.09226	0.2424	0	0.003343
sodium iodide	9.000	0.1261	0.3170	0	0.00026
sodium nitrate	10.75	0.003614	0.2062	0	-5.18E-05
sodium nitrite	8.000	0.05978	0.1440	0	-0.00422
sodium perchlorate	6.000	0.05404	0.2871	0	-0.00095
sodium phosphate	0.800	0.1390	5.419	0	-0.04454

sodium propanoate	3.000	0.1799	0.3169	0	-0.01051
sodium sulfate	5.000	0.01959	1.049	0	0.005416
sodium thiocyanate	12.00	0.1048	0.3242	0	-0.001800
sodium thiosulfate	4.000	0.0631	1.253	0	0.004687
strontium bromide	2.100	0.3200	1.846	0	0.004825
strontium chloride	4.038	0.2841	1.543	0	-0.00113
strontium iodide	2.000	0.3889	2.001	0	0.006908
strontium nitrate	4.000	0.1022	1.5400	0	-0.00732
strontium perchlorate	6.000	0.4401	1.456	0	-0.01511
tetra-n-butylammonium bromide	4.000	-0.04109	-0.5231	0	-0.00344
tetra-n-butylammonium chloride	1.600	0.1602	-0.1532	0	-0.02155
tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride	1.600	0.4975	0.7343	0	0.03323
tetraethylammonium chloride	6.000	0.0633	-0.08918	0	0.009271
tetraethylammonium fluoride	4.000	0.3360	0.4987	0	0.02358
tetraethylammonium nitrate	8.000	-0.04077	-0.6832	0	0.005996
tetramethylammonium chloride	6.000	0.05680	-0.09243	0	0.001657
tetramethylammonium fluoride	7.000	0.2820	0.1361	0	-0.002140
tetramethylammonium nitrate	7.000	0.01023	-0.1806	0	0.001427
tetra-n-propylammonium bromide	4.000	0.01502	-0.6347	0	0.01202
tetra-n-propylammonium chloride	3.500	0.1383	-0.2441	0	0.01080
tetra-n-propylammonium fluoride	2.500	0.4709	0.3534	0	0.03990
thallium acetate	6.000	0.005551	0.04775	0	-0.00085
thallium nitrate	0.4000	-0.1307	-0.2724	0	-0.00029
thallium nitrite	1.400	-0.6455	-0.1248	0	0.3749
thallium perchlorate	0.500	-0.09359	0.03334	0	-0.01895
thorium nitrate	1.400	0.8219	17.68	0	-0.1081
uranyl chloride	3.174	0.4116	1.663	0	-0.03029
uranyl nitrate	2.750	0.4735	1.539	0	-0.03665
uranyl perchlorate	4.000	0.6563	1.903	0	0.008736
uranyl sulfate	6.000	0.3168	1.861	-29.69	-0.01658
yttrium chloride	4.084	0.6252	5.654	0	-0.01569
yttrium nitrate	1.200	0.6582	4.58	0	-0.1023
zinc bromide	2.000	0.4113	1.931	0	-0.08235
zinc chloride	3.000	0.1423	1.962	0	-0.01526
zinc iodide	2.750	0.5226	2.341	0	-0.08515
zinc nitrate	7.103	0.3248	1.864	0	-0.008270
zinc perchlorate	4.311	0.5197	1.731	0	0.008201
zinc sulfate	3.500	0.1991	2.630	-37.74	0.02892

[A] Units: Upper concentration of data / mol kg^{-1}

Table S2: Pitzer parameters for apparent molar relative enthalpy[A]

Electrolyte	Conc.	$\beta_{MX}^{(0)L}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(1)L}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(2)L}$	$C_{MX}^{\phi L}$
ammonium nitrate	20.00	-1.034	-6.309	0	0.1098
barium perchlorate	3.557	-0.08449	-12.89	0	0.07165
caesium bromide	0.9423	0.02073	-2.288	0	-0.1202
caesium fluoride	1.121	1.071	-2.756	0	-1.198
caesium iodide	0.7195	1.738	-5.477	0	-1.460
calcium chloride	6.000	-0.3078	0.4480	0	0.02568
calcium perchlorate	5.696	-0.6358	-1.768	0	0.2059
europium chloride	3.587	-0.2544	-7.849	0	-0.0735
gadolinium chloride	3.590	-0.3755	-4.787	0	-0.03551
hydriodic acid	6.939	0.005921	-0.1075	0	0.00637
hydrobromic acid	10.92	0.02076	-0.06557	0	0.004288
hydrochloric acid	9.252	0.02411	-0.3584	0	-0.0071
lanthanum chloride	3.896	-0.1356	-3.668	0	-0.0111
lanthanum nitrate	1.341	0.1980	-4.519	0	-0.1417
lithium bromide	9.252	2.082	-4.316	0	-1.786
lithium chloride	8.000	0.2223	-0.7348	0	-0.1109
lithium hydroxide	4.626	-0.2699	-0.6616	0	0.03128
lithium iodide	2.775	0.03847	-0.1557	0	-0.00826
lithium nitrate	11.10	-0.00639	-0.07459	0	0.004185
lithium perchlorate	3.999	-0.00158	-0.07049	0	0.006168
lithium sulfate	3.084	-0.04198	-0.1907	0	0.02007
magnesium bromide	0.5551	-0.01825	-0.3227	0	-0.00619
magnesium chloride	5.551	-0.1753	0.4393	0	0.02619
magnesium iodide	0.1388	0.2616	-0.7688	0	-1.103
magnesium nitrate	3.701	-0.1923	-0.6404	0	-0.1417
magnesium perchlorate	3.0839	-0.1708	-0.3178	0	0.07001
magnesium sulfate	3.000	-9.476	12.70	-251.7	25.75
neodymium chloride	2.257	-0.08316	-4.018	0	-0.02948
neodymium nitrate	2.368	0.07739	-3.968	0	-0.04851
perchloric acid	8.000	-0.5478	0.4630	0	0.2862
potassium bromate	0.4626	-65.23	97.13	0	118.2
potassium bromide	4.626	0.8971	-2.382	0	-1.424
potassium chloride	4.626	-0.3647	-0.1414	0	0.05336
potassium fluoride	9.252	-0.4579	-0.03184	0	0.1318
potassium hydroxide	13.88	-0.3385	-0.3254	0	0.03638
potassium iodide	6.939	-0.4628	-0.3634	0	0.06239
potassium nitrate	3.701	-0.4919	-2.337	0	0.1043
potassium sulfate	1.110	-1.760	-0.6582	0	1.568
praseodymium chloride	3.891	-0.3816	-6.635	0	-0.04349
rubidium bromide	0.9600	2.867	-6.738	0	-2.998

rubidium chloride	0.8011	3.123	-6.987	0	-3.147
rubidium fluoride	0.9025	0.5061	-1.819	0	-0.7312
rubidium iodide	0.7191	0.3473	-2.337	0	-0.3934
samarium chloride	3.641	-0.3613	-6.171	0	-0.05525
sodium bromate	1.110	-0.1087	-0.2220	0	0.01760
sodium bromide	8.540	-0.4353	-0.4172	0	0.04583
sodium carbonate	2.776	-0.1801	-8.904	0	-0.1719
sodium chloride	6.168	-0.4287	-0.3796	0	0.05147
sodium fluoride	0.7401	-1.230	1.032	0	0.5972
sodium hydroxide	11.10	-0.4684	-0.9012	0	0.05618
sodium iodide	8.540	0.6388	-2.892	0	-0.7836
sodium nitrate	9.252	-0.3502	-1.788	0	0.04313
sodium perchlorate	5.551	-0.4837	-0.8503	0	0.08584
sodium sulfate	3.084	-1.517	-2.667	0	0.4191
tetra-n-butylammonium chloride	3.000	0.9487	-1.208	0	-0.1228
tetraethylammonium chloride	6.000	-0.01286	-0.5662	0	0.01068
tetramethylammonium chloride	6.000	-0.05428	-0.4310	0	0.007258
tetra-n-propylammonium chloride	3.500	0.2758	-0.8094	0	0.008799
zinc perchlorate	4.136	-0.04725	-0.4930	0	0.03222

[A] Units: Upper concentration of data / mol kg^{-1}

Table S3: Pitzer parameters for heat capacity[A]

Electrolyte	**Conc.**	$\beta_{MX}^{(0)J}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(1)J}$	$\beta_{MX}^{(2)J}$	$C_{MX}^{\phi J}$	C_p^0
aluminium sulfate	0.6416	9.329	-338.3	0	-4.657	-11.1
ammonium chloride	3.076	-0.05047	-1.781	0	-0.1481	-0.57
ammonium nitrate	6.000	-3.267	-20.08	0	0.3578	-0.02
barium bromide	2.244	-1.319	5.900	0	-0.3217	-3.08
barium chloride	1.517	-2.104	-0.9242	0	0.8862	-3.00
barium iodide	0.9943	-4.871	4.878	0	4.324	-2.88
barium nitrate	0.1900	-18.16	3.182	0	28.48	-1.90
barium perchlorate	3.491	0.2169	-41.02	0	0.1585	-0.96
cadmium nitrate	2.820	2.427	-7.083	0	-1.258	-1.52
caesium bromide	4.003	0.05457	-6.389	0	-0.1545	-1.54
caesium chloride	2.087	2.634	-10.97	0	-1.668	-1.50

caesium fluoride	1.121	3.630	-9.077	0	-4.026	-1.39
caesium iodide	2.165	3.062	-13.13	0	-1.100	-1.44
caesium nitrate	1.447	65.02	-247.8	0	-31.7	-0.95
calcium chloride	6.007	-0.9543	2.343	0	0.03475	-2.81
calcium iodide	1.914	1.944	-13.39	0	-0.7935	-2.69
calcium nitrate	5.625	-2.286	-1.401	0	0.3436	-1.71
calcium perchlorate	4.184	-1.951	-4.088	0	0.6233	-0.77
cobalt (II) chloride	0.2349	0.6441	-3.450	0	-0.5516	-2.81
cobalt (II) nitrate	0.1607	4.584	-7.202	0	-15.59	-1.71
copper nitrate	0.4959	-1.517	2.821	0	-0.9943	-1.64
europium chloride	3.589	-0.4036	-13.34	0	-0.2019	-5.19
gadolinium chloride	3.600	-0.7438	-3.478	0	-0.08623	-4.99
hydrochloric acid	10.09	-0.03859	-1.063	0	-0.0324	-1.27
lithium bromide	1.083	6.933	-14.19	0	-6.001	-0.69
lithium chloride	2.462	0.6981	-2.241	0	-0.3860	-0.65
lithium hydroxide	3.793	-0.9483	-2.233	0	0.09288	-0.78
magnesium chloride	5.190	-0.6497	2.573	0	0.04318	-2.7
magnesium nitrate	1.014	-0.4736	-0.8553	0	-0.5152	-1.6
magnesium perchlorate	0.2570	-0.4088	0.3431	0	0.1238	-0.66
magnesium sulfate	0.2473	-31.69	46.00	-917.4	86.34	-2.96
manganese chloride	0.1564	19.34	-36.23	0	-54.87	-2.66
nickel chloride	3.892	-1.211	3.307	0	0.08849	-2.96
nickel nitrate	0.5157	-20.02	49.76	0	22.49	-1.86
nitric acid	10.58	-0.7203	-1.011	0	0.02702	-0.72
perchloric acid	2.000	-1.701	2.159	0	0.9279	-0.25
potassium bicarbonate	0.9077	-3.717	2.760	0	2.070	-0.40
potassium bromate	0.3019	-218.7	327.6	0	397.6	-0.79
potassium bromide	0.9830	3.283	-7.691	0	-4.812	-1.18
potassium carbonate	0.5055	146.5	-420.8	0	-173.7	-2.75
potassium chloride	4.661	-1.021	-0.1883	0	0.1544	-1.14
potassium chromate	0.5344	-13.18	27.85	0	12.99	-2.25
potassium fluoride	0.9999	-1.472	0.06945	0	0.424	-1.03
potassium hydroxide	10.25	-1.145	-0.6782	0	0.1072	-1.27
potassium iodide	5.479	-1.264	-0.7468	0	0.1829	-1.08
potassium nitrate	2.465	-1.173	-6.434	0	0.2791	-0.59
potassium sulfate	0.4970	-5.355	-0.3444	0	5.158	-2.54
praseodymium chloride	3.891	-0.8838	-9.752	0	-0.09486	-5.46
rubidium bromide	0.9600	9.762	-21.88	0	-10.00	-1.40
rubidium chloride	0.9949	10.600	-22.91	0	-10.52	-1.36
rubidium fluoride	0.9024	1.789	-6.023	0	-2.502	-1.25
rubidium iodide	0.7191	1.422	-7.117	0	-1.324	-1.3
samarium chloride	3.641	-0.7889	-7.989	0	-0.1378	-5.3
silver nitrate	0.1822	69.16	-105.4	0	-154.0	-0.46
sodium acetate	0.4855	-1.834	2.726	0	-2.409	0.69
sodium bicarbonate	1.083	2.003	-10.68	0	-2.955	-0.1
sodium bromide	7.593	-1.232	-1.061	0	0.1264	-0.88

sodium carbonate	2.500	0.2098	-29.69	0	-0.7498	-2.15
sodium chlorate	3.507	-2.267	-0.2364	0	0.5658	-0.15
sodium chloride	6.167	-1.215	-1.027	0	0.1392	-0.84
sodium fluoride	0.7198	-3.893	3.475	0	1.907	-0.73
sodium hydroxide	11.10	-1.434	-2.745	0	0.1538	-0.97
sodium iodide	0.9846	2.406	-9.385	0	-2.658	-0.78
sodium nitrate	10.02	-0.8565	-5.089	0	0.1106	-0.29
sodium perchlorate	5.914	-1.258	-2.081	0	0.2448	0.18
sodium phosphate	0.1744	199.5	-522.5	0	-450.6	-3.67
sodium sulfate	3.000	-4.377	-7.154	0	1.257	-1.94
sodium thiosulfate	0.2464	-82.68	155.9	0	161.0	-1.26
strontium chloride	1.000	2.005	-8.332	0	-3.036	-2.89
strontium nitrate	3.002	-3.135	-5.059	0	0.7176	-1.79
zinc nitrate	0.4411	-1.634	1.334	0	-1.081	-1.66

[A] Units: Upper concentration of data / mol kg^{-1} ; C_p^o / 10^2 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}

Table S4: Pitzer parameters for molar volume[A]

Electrolyte	Conc.	$\beta^{(0)V}_{MX}$	$\beta^{(1)V}_{MX}$	$\beta^{(2)V}_{MX}$	$C^{\phi V}_{MX}$	V^0
aluminium sulfate	1.063	0.01082	-1.760	2574	0.0204	-0.424
ammonium bromide	7.393	0.09447	-0.5184	0	-0.01633	0.426
ammonium chloride	7.379	-0.02624	0.1782	0	0.005598	0.357
ammonium iodide	7.474	-0.007129	-0.04257	0	0.002706	0.541
ammonium nitrate	20.00	0.0001742	0.02926	0	4.24E-05	0.469
ammonium perchlorate	1.868	-1.683	4.424	0	0.8742	0.620
ammonium sulfate	5.480	0.01764	0.2529	0	-0.0001225	0.498
barium chloride	1.623	-0.05681	0.3069	0	0.04377	0.231
barium nitrate	0.3500	-0.1117	0.4513	0	0.5325	0.455
cadmium nitrate	3.000	-0.01585	0.06157	0	0.009018	0.430
cadmium sulfate	2.024	-0.004448	0.2519	30.64	0.1607	-0.060
caesium bromide	4.731	0.007096	0.02329	0	-0.0005200	0.460
caesium chloride	10.60	0.008174	0.04061	0	-0.0007600	0.391
caesium fluoride	3.391	0.02505	-0.02001	0	-0.009591	0.201
caesium iodide	2.180	0.01948	-0.02476	0	-0.007298	0.575
caesium nitrate	1.282	-1.265	3.793	0	0.8944	0.350
caesium sulfate	3.816	0.07906	0.2396	0	-0.001989	0.400
calcium bromide	2.595	0.04783	-0.2234	0	-0.01828	0.315

calcium chloride	6.000	0.008074	-0.1272	0	0.000584	0.200
calcium nitrate	5.918	0.02862	-0.1099	0	-0.00281	0.401
cobalt (II) chloride	3.351	0.0249	-0.2144	0	-0.00311	0.116
cobalt (II) nitrate	3.644	0.01975	-0.1826	0	-0.001095	0.340
copper chloride	3.603	0.008695	0.1535	0	0.002229	0.100
copper nitrate	2.867	-0.07436	0.5543	0	0.0328	0.302
copper sulfate	1.418	0.1499	-0.8124	22.03	-0.02589	-0.06
europium chloride	3.589	-0.002235	0.1708	0	0.003954	0.097
gadolinium chloride	3.591	0.01802	-0.3046	0	-0.001217	0.135
hydriodic acid	7.422	0.02796	-0.1984	0	-0.002604	0.362
hydrobromic acid	8.493	-4.176E-4	-0.0453	0	-2.08E-05	0.247
hydrochloric acid	10.54	0.000614	-0.00571	0	5.36E-05	0.178
iron (II) chloride	1.490	-0.1938	0.8436	0	0.1231	0.122
iron (III) chloride	2.055	-0.01865	-0.1726	0	0.009595	0.250
lanthanum chloride	3.896	0.02243	-0.2133	0	-0.002014	0.143
lead nitrate	1.500	-0.1126	0.9357	0	0.07057	0.425
lithium acetate	0.3045	22.85	-35.46	0	-39.56	0.398
lithium bromide	10.63	0.005254	-0.008455	0	-0.001038	0.238
lithium chloride	8.288	0.0112	-0.02186	0	-0.001729	0.169
lithium hydroxide	4.900	0.003258	0.07778	0	0.002228	-0.049
lithium iodide	2.906	-0.06691	0.1811	0	0.0192	0.353
lithium nitrate	12.87	-0.0108	0.09862	0	0.001359	0.281
lithium perchlorate	4.423	0.001216	-0.003995	0	0.0002271	0.432
lithium sulfate	3.125	-6.41E-05	0.2637	0	0.006592	0.122
magnesium acetate	0.5728	0.06679	-0.02526	0	0.01019	0.602
magnesium bromide	5.431	0.03715	-0.1361	0	-0.005296	0.282
magnesium chloride	5.411	0.00773	-0.000786	0	0.0003765	0.144
magnesium iodide	4.965	-0.03579	0.05617	0	0.007818	0.512
magnesium nitrate	4.132	-0.004771	0.1289	0	0.004135	0.368
magnesium perchlorate	3.774	-0.0456	0.1183	0	0.01487	0.670
magnesium sulfate	3.045	0.1258	-0.3115	20.54	-0.035	-0.072
manganese chloride	4.870	-0.00461	0.1272	0	0.002194	0.179
manganese sulfate	4.059	0.1401	0.8694	-64.53	-0.03672	-0.037
neodymium chloride	2.446	0.02085	-0.2512	0	-0.001002	0.101
nickel chloride	4.000	0.09091	-0.9042	0	-0.01295	0.116
nickel nitrate	5.473	0.07228	-0.7909	0	-0.01295	0.340
nickel sulfate	2.513	-0.09428	0.8912	-16.98	0.08331	-0.100
nitric acid	10.58	0.002669	-0.04335	0	6.09E-05	0.290
perchloric acid	7.657	-0.003645	-0.04419	0	-0.0005591	0.441
potassium acetate	3.000	-0.03029	0.1099	0	0.0163	0.497
potassium bicarbonate	0.9927	-0.3821	0.9361	0	0.3463	0.324
potassium bromide	5.150	0.002629	0.0353	0	0.001068	0.337
potassium carbonate	7.236	0.03036	0.2002	0	-0.001749	0.137
potassium chlorate	0.5209	0.7989	-1.589	0	-0.6796	0.457
potassium chloride	4.819	-0.005462	0.07677	0	0.003875	0.268
potassium chromate	0.5344	0.2546	-0.3975	0	-0.2894	0.377

potassium dihydrogen phosphate	1.052	-1.553	3.513	0	1.295	0.381
potassium fluoride	9.682	0.01522	0.02207	0	-0.00107	0.078
potassium hydrogen phosphate	1.269	0.3047	-1.139	0	-0.1433	0.257
potassium hydroxide	14.00	0.02204	0.01896	0	-0.001411	0.050
potassium iodide	8.580	0.005655	-0.00666	0	-0.00025	0.452
potassium nitrate	3.699	-0.00956	0.1052	0	0.007173	0.380
potassium nitrite	4.627	0.5617	-3.184	0	-0.1442	0.352
potassium phosphate	0.6786	-0.4567	2.320	0	0.4585	-0.036
potassium sulfate	1.050	-0.1668	0.7584	0	0.1888	0.320
potassium thiocyanate	4.843	-0.1886	1.131	0	0.04367	0.447
praseodymium chloride	3.891	0.02203	-0.2339	0	-0.001495	0.109
rubidium bromide	4.948	0.01276	0.003187	0	-0.001925	0.388
rubidium chloride	6.146	0.01066	0.01653	0	-0.00096	0.319
rubidium fluoride	3.363	-0.06142	0.1394	0	0.02071	0.129
rubidium hydroxide	5.981	0.1028	-0.8523	0	-0.009437	0.101
rubidium iodide	4.709	0.05434	-0.09866	0	-0.02034	0.503
rubidium nitrate	2.906	0.005016	0.1233	0	-0.006796	0.431
rubidium sulfate	1.605	1.365	-6.837	0	-0.5710	0.422
samarium chloride	3.640	0.01586	-0.2351	0	-0.000153	0.111
silver nitrate	0.1822	-2.262	3.271	0	4.940	0.283
sodium acetate	3.438	0.1565	-0.3211	0	-0.0627	0.395
sodium bicarbonate	1.100	-0.09507	0.3809	0	0.1126	0.222
sodium bromate	2.577	0.04794	-0.07243	0	-0.01687	0.341
sodium bromide	8.376	0.004417	0.02475	0	-0.00016	0.235
sodium carbonate	2.979	0.06672	0.0391	0	-0.01041	-0.067
sodium chlorate	3.507	0.01057	0.02797	0	-0.0009971	0.355
sodium chloride	6.100	0.01116	0.007507	0	-0.00102	0.166
sodium chromate	4.234	0.05722	-0.1298	0	-0.00595	0.173
sodium dihydrogen phosphate	5.557	-0.008958	0.3652	0	0.009716	0.279
sodium fluoride	0.9923	0.2113	-0.3857	0	-0.1535	-0.024
sodium formate	3.458	-0.05229	0.1993	0	0.02359	0.249
sodium hydrogen phosphate	0.5844	0.7018	-1.855	0	-0.6621	0.053
sodium hydroxide	10.88	0.0189	0.06467	0	-0.0006172	-0.052
sodium iodide	8.491	0.0053	-0.001965	0	-0.0003742	0.350
sodium nitrate	10.76	0.004904	0.06559	0	0.0002789	0.278
sodium perchlorate	5.914	-0.01558	0.09128	0	0.004918	0.429
sodium phosphate	0.6657	-0.2545	1.227	0	0.3370	-0.250
sodium sulfate	4.694	0.04129	0.1954	0	-0.0037	0.116
sodium thiocyanate	11.39	0.002294	0.132	0	0.001076	0.345
sodium thiosulfate	3.877	0.04842	-0.2513	0	-0.004894	0.315
strontium bromide	2.082	0.7083	-4.615	0	-0.2154	0.312
strontium chloride	2.500	-0.01879	0.0902	0	0.03076	0.174
strontium iodide	1.953	0.1036	-0.5949	0	-0.04075	0.542
strontium nitrate	3.677	-0.003284	0.2829	0	0.005989	0.398
strontium perchlorate	5.694	0.01766	0.09002	0	-0.000532	0.700
tetra-n-butylammonium bromide	0.3260	0.1799	-0.548	0	-0.7144	3.00

tetra-n-butylammonium chloride	0.2478	-1.566	1.768	0	3.286	2.94
tetraethylammonium chloride	0.5494	0.3447	-0.7086	0	-0.5512	1.67
tetramethylammonium chloride	0.7780	0.05769	-0.1346	0	-0.07514	1.07
tetra-n-propylammonium bromide	0.6298	-0.4043	0.4065	0	0.3511	2.39
tetra-n-propylammonium chloride	0.3647	-0.7904	0.9042	0	1.126	2.32
uranyl chloride	1.610	-0.1859	1.198	0	0.09958	0.415
uranyl nitrate	0.8309	-0.3023	1.065	0	0.2546	0.639
uranyl sulfate	1.344	0.6991	-1.624	0	-0.8161	0.199
yttrium chloride	3.948	0.01755	-0.221	112	-0.0008892	0.126
yttrium nitrate	1.058	0.01792	-0.2485	0	0.0003738	0.462
zinc bromide	1.999	0.10580	0.07117	0	-0.03739	0.200
zinc chloride	3.034	0.04553	0.8870	0	-0.005285	0.020
zinc iodide	2.892	0.006577	-0.1513	0	0.002018	0.508
zinc nitrate	5.000	0.03004	-0.3951	0	-0.003529	0.364
zinc perchlorate	3.493	0.02545	-0.2052	0	-0.002731	0.630
zinc sulfate	3.403	0.15500	-0.4269	9.65	-0.04204	-0.076

[A] Units: Upper concentration of data / mol kg^{-1} ; V^{o} / 10^{2} cm^{3} mol^{-1}