

Preface	xv
About the companion website	xvii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Beginnings	1
1.3 Geochemistry in the twenty-first century	3
1.4 The philosophy of science	4
1.4.1 Building scientific understanding	4
1.4.2 The scientist as skeptic	5
1.5 Elements, atoms, crystals, and chemical bonds: some chemical fundamentals	6
1.5.1 The periodic table	6
1.5.2 Electrons and orbits	7
1.5.3 Some chemical properties of the elements	9
1.5.4 Chemical bonding	12
1.5.5 Molecules, crystals, and minerals	14
1.6 A brief look at the Earth	19
1.6.1 Structure of the Earth	19
1.6.2 Plate tectonics and the hydrologic cycle	20
1.7 A look ahead	22
References and suggestions for further reading	30
Chapter 2: Energy, entropy, and fundamental thermodynamic concepts	31
2.1 The thermodynamic perspective	31
2.2 Thermodynamic systems and equilibrium	32
2.2.1 Fundamental thermodynamic variables	34
2.2.2 Properties of state	34
2.3 Equations of state	35
2.3.1 Ideal gas law	35
2.3.2 Equations of state for real gases	36
2.3.3 Equation of state for other substances	37
2.4 Temperature, absolute zero, and the zeroth law of thermodynamics	37
2.5 Energy and the first law of thermodynamics	38
2.5.1 Energy	38
2.5.2 Work	39
2.5.3 Path independence, exact differentials, state functions, and the first law	40
2.6 The second law and entropy	41
2.6.1 Statement	41

2.6.2	Statistical mechanics: a microscopic perspective of entropy	42
2.6.3	Integrating factors and exact differentials	48
2.7	Enthalpy	50
2.8	Heat capacity	51
2.8.1	Constant volume heat capacity	52
2.8.2	Constant pressure heat capacity	52
2.8.3	Energy associated with volume and the relationship between C_v and C_p	52
2.8.4	Heat capacity of solids: a problem in quantum physics	53
2.8.5	Relationship of entropy to other state variables	58
2.8.6	Additive nature of silicate heat capacities	58
2.9	The third law and absolute entropy	59
2.9.1	Statement of the third law	59
2.9.2	Absolute entropy	59
2.10	Calculating enthalpy and entropy changes	60
2.10.1	Enthalpy changes due to changes in temperature and pressure	60
2.10.2	Changes in enthalpy due to reactions and change of state	61
2.10.3	Entropies of reaction	62
2.11	Free energy	65
2.11.1	Helmholtz free energy	65
2.11.2	Gibbs free energy	65
2.11.3	Criteria for equilibrium and spontaneity	65
2.11.4	Temperature and pressure dependence of the Gibbs free energy	66
2.12	The Maxwell relations	69
2.13	Summary	70
	References and suggestions for further reading	71
	Problems	71

Chapter 3:	Solutions and thermodynamics of multicomponent systems	74
3.1	Introduction	74
3.2	Phase equilibria	75
3.2.1	Some definitions	75
3.2.2	The Gibbs phase rule	77
3.2.3	The Clapeyron equation	78
3.3	Solutions	80
3.3.1	Raoult's law	80
3.3.2	Henry's law	81
3.4	Chemical potential	81
3.4.1	Partial molar quantities	81
3.4.2	Definition of chemical potential and relationship to Gibbs free energy	82
3.4.3	Properties of the chemical potential	82
3.4.4	The Gibbs-Duhem relation	83
3.4.5	Derivation of the phase rule	84
3.5	Ideal solutions	84
3.5.1	Chemical potential in ideal solutions	84
3.5.2	Volume, enthalpy, entropy, and free energy changes in ideal solutions	84
3.6	Real solutions	86
3.6.1	Chemical potential in real solutions	86
3.6.2	Fugacities	87

	3.6.3	Activities and activity coefficients	88
	3.6.4	Excess functions	90
3.7		Electrolyte solutions	93
	3.7.1	The nature of water and water–electrolyte interaction	93
	3.7.2	Some definitions and conventions	94
	3.7.3	Activities in electrolytes	96
3.8		Ideal solutions in crystalline solids and their activities	101
	3.8.1	Mixing-on-site model	101
	3.8.2	Local charge balance model	103
3.9		Equilibrium constants	104
	3.9.1	Derivation and definition	104
	3.9.2	Law of mass action	105
	3.9.3	K_D values, apparent equilibrium constants, and the solubility product	107
	3.9.4	Henry's law and gas solubilities	108
	3.9.5	Temperature dependence of equilibrium constant	108
	3.9.6	Pressure dependence of equilibrium constant	109
3.10		Practical approach to electrolyte equilibrium	110
	3.10.1	Choosing components and species	110
	3.10.2	Mass balance	110
	3.10.3	Electrical neutrality	111
	3.10.4	Equilibrium constant expressions	112
3.11		Oxidation and reduction	113
	3.11.1	Redox in aqueous solutions	114
	3.11.2	Redox in magmatic systems	122
3.12		Summary	123
		References and suggestions for further reading	124
		Problems	125

Chapter 4:		Applications of thermodynamics to the Earth	130
	4.1	Introduction	130
	4.2	Activities in nonideal solid solutions	130
		4.2.1 Mathematical models of real solutions: Margules equations	130
	4.3	Exsolution phenomena	135
	4.4	Thermodynamics and phase diagrams	137
		4.4.1 The thermodynamics of melting	138
		4.4.2 Thermodynamics of phase diagrams for binary systems	140
		4.4.3 Phase diagrams for multicomponent systems	143
	4.5	Geothermometry and geobarometry	145
		4.5.1 Theoretical considerations	145
		4.5.2 Practical thermobarometers	146
	4.6	Thermodynamic models of magmas	156
		4.6.1 Structure of silicate melts	157
		4.6.2 Magma solution models	158
	4.7	Reprise: thermodynamics of electrolyte solutions	162
		4.7.1 Equation of state for water	163
		4.7.2 Activities and mean ionic and single ion quantities	163
		4.7.3 Activities in high ionic strength solutions	168
		4.7.4 Electrolyte solutions at elevated temperature and pressure	176
	4.8	Summary	180
		References and suggestions for further reading	181
		Problems	184

Chapter 5:	Kinetics: the pace of things	188
5.1	Introduction	188
5.2	Reaction kinetics	189
5.2.1	Elementary and overall reactions	189
5.2.2	Reaction mechanisms	189
5.2.3	Reaction rates	190
5.2.4	Rates of complex reactions	196
5.2.5	Steady state and equilibrium	199
5.3	Relationships between kinetics and thermodynamics	201
5.3.1	Principle of detailed balancing	201
5.3.2	Enthalpy and activation energy	201
5.3.3	Aspects of transition state theory	202
5.4	Diffusion	208
5.4.1	Diffusion flux and Fick's laws	208
5.4.2	Diffusion in multicomponent systems	212
5.4.3	Driving force and mechanism of diffusion	218
5.4.4	Diffusion in solids and the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficient	219
5.4.5	Diffusion in liquids	221
5.4.6	Diffusion in porous media	223
5.5	Surfaces, interfaces, and interface processes	223
5.5.1	The surface free energy	225
5.5.2	The Kelvin effect	225
5.5.3	Nucleation and crystal growth	226
5.5.4	Adsorption	233
5.5.5	Catalysis	234
5.6	Kinetics of dissolution	237
5.6.1	Simple oxides	238
5.6.2	Silicates	240
5.6.3	Nonsilicates	244
5.7	Diagenesis	244
5.7.1	Compositional gradients in accumulating sediment	245
5.7.2	Reduction of sulfate in accumulating sediment	247
5.8	Summary	248
	References and suggestions for further reading	250
	Problems	252
Chapter 6:	Aquatic chemistry	256
6.1	Introduction	256
6.2	Acid-base reactions	256
6.2.1	Proton accounting, charge balance, and conservation equations	257
6.2.2	The carbonate system	260
6.2.3	Conservative and nonconservative ions	264
6.2.4	Total alkalinity and carbonate alkalinity	264
6.2.5	Buffer intensity	268
6.3	Complexation	269
6.3.1	Stability constants	270
6.3.2	Water-related complexes	271
6.3.3	Other complexes	274
6.3.4	Complexation in fresh waters	275
6.4	Dissolution and precipitation reactions	278
6.4.1	Calcium carbonate in groundwaters and surface waters	278
6.4.2	Solubility of Mg	279

6.4.3	Solubility of SiO_2	284
6.4.4	Solubility of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and other hydroxides	285
6.4.5	Dissolution of silicates and related minerals	286
6.5	Clays and their properties	288
6.5.1	Clay mineralogy	289
6.5.2	Ion-exchange properties of clays	291
6.6	Mineral surfaces and their interaction with solutions	292
6.6.1	Adsorption	293
6.6.2	Development of surface charge and the electric double layer	297
6.7	Summary	305
	References and suggestions for further reading	306
	Problems	306

Chapter 7:	Trace elements in igneous processes	309
7.1	Introduction	309
7.1.1	Why care about trace elements?	309
7.1.2	What is a trace element?	310
7.2	Behavior of the elements	311
7.2.1	Goldschmidt's classification	311
7.2.2	The geochemical periodic table	313
7.3	Distribution of trace elements between coexisting phases	324
7.3.1	The partition coefficient	324
7.3.2	Thermodynamic basis	324
7.4	Factors governing the value of partition coefficients	325
7.4.1	Temperature and pressure dependence of the partition coefficient	325
7.4.2	Ionic size and charge	325
7.4.3	Compositional dependency	331
7.4.4	Mineral-liquid partition coefficients for mafic and ultramafic systems	335
7.5	Crystal-field effects	338
7.5.1	Crystal-field theory	338
7.5.2	Crystal-field influences on transition metal partitioning	342
7.6	Trace element distribution during partial melting	343
7.6.1	Equilibrium or batch melting	343
7.6.2	Fractional melting	344
7.6.3	Zone refining	344
7.6.4	Multiphase solids	344
7.6.5	Continuous melting	345
7.6.6	Constraints on melting models	349
7.7	Trace element distribution during crystallization	356
7.7.1	Equilibrium crystallization	356
7.7.2	Fractional crystallization	356
7.7.3	<i>In situ</i> crystallization	357
7.7.4	Crystallization in open system magma chambers	358
7.7.5	Comparing partial melting and crystallization	360
7.8	Summary of trace element variations during melting and crystallization	361
	References and suggestions for further reading	362
	Problems	364

Chapter 8:	Radiogenic isotope geochemistry	367
8.1	Introduction	367
8.2	Physics of the nucleus and the structure of nuclei	369

	8.2.1	Nuclear structure and energetics	369
	8.2.2	The decay of excited and unstable nuclei	373
8.3		Basics of radiogenic isotope geochemistry and geochronology	378
8.4		Decay systems and their applications	383
	8.4.1	Rb-Sr	383
	8.4.2	Sm-Nd	384
	8.4.3	Lu-Hf	388
	8.4.4	Re-Os	391
	8.4.5	La-Ce	396
	8.4.6	U-Th-Pb	397
	8.4.7	U and Th decay series isotopes	403
	8.4.8	Isotopes of He and other rare gases	410
8.5		“Extinct” and cosmogenic nuclides	417
	8.5.1	“Extinct” radionuclides and their daughters	417
	8.5.2	Cosmogenic nuclides	420
	8.5.3	Cosmic-ray exposure ages of meteorites	424
8.6		Summary	424
		References and suggestions for further reading	425
		Problems	429
Chapter 9:		Stable isotope geochemistry	432
	9.1	Introduction	432
		9.1.1 Scope of stable isotope geochemistry	433
		9.1.2 Some definitions	434
	9.2	Theoretical considerations	435
		9.2.1 Equilibrium isotope fractionations	435
		9.2.2 Kinetic isotope fractionations	443
		9.2.3 Mass-dependent and mass-independent fractionations	445
		9.2.4 Isotopic clumping	447
	9.3	Isotope geothermometry	449
	9.4	Isotopic fractionation in the hydrologic system	453
	9.5	Isotopic fractionation in biological systems	455
		9.5.1 Carbon isotope fractionation during photosynthesis	455
		9.5.2 Nitrogen isotope fractionation in biological processes	458
		9.5.3 Oxygen and hydrogen isotope fractionation by plants	459
		9.5.4 Biological fractionation of sulfur isotopes	459
		9.5.5 Isotopes and diet: you are what you eat	460
		9.5.6 Isotopic “fossils” and the earliest life	463
	9.6	Paleoclimatology	464
		9.6.1 The marine Quaternary $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record and Milankovitch cycles	465
		9.6.2 The record in glacial ice	468
		9.6.3 Soils and paleosols	469
	9.7	Hydrothermal systems and ore deposits	471
		9.7.1 Water in hydrothermal systems	471
		9.7.2 Water-rock ratios	472
		9.7.3 Sulfur isotopes and ore deposits	473
	9.8	Mass-independent sulfur isotope fractionation and the rise of atmospheric oxygen	476
	9.9	Stable isotopes in the mantle and magmatic systems	478
		9.9.1 Stable isotopic composition of the mantle	478
		9.9.2 Stable isotopes in crystallizing magmas	484
		9.9.3 Combined fractional crystallization and assimilation	485
	9.10	Non-traditional stable isotopes	486

	9.10.1	Boron isotopes	486
	9.10.2	Li isotopes	490
	9.10.3	Calcium isotopes	492
	9.10.4	Silicon isotopes	494
	9.10.5	Iron isotopes	498
	9.10.6	Mercury isotopes	501
	9.11	Summary	503
		References and suggestions for further reading	504
		Problems	510
Chapter 10:		The big picture: cosmochemistry	512
	10.1	Introduction	512
	10.2	In the beginning ... nucleosynthesis	513
		10.2.1 Astronomical background	513
		10.2.2 The polygenetic hypothesis of Burbidge, Burbidge, Fowler, and Hoyle	514
		10.2.3 Cosmological nucleosynthesis	516
		10.2.4 Nucleosynthesis in stellar interiors	517
		10.2.5 Explosive nucleosynthesis	520
		10.2.6 Nucleosynthesis in interstellar space	524
		10.2.7 Summary	525
	10.3	Meteorites: essential clues to the beginning	526
		10.3.1 Chondrites: the most primitive objects	526
		10.3.2 Differentiated meteorites	536
	10.4	Time and the isotopic composition of the solar system	539
		10.4.1 Meteorite ages	539
		10.4.2 Cosmic ray exposure ages and meteorite parent-bodies	545
		10.4.3 Asteroids as meteorite parent-bodies	546
		10.4.4 Isotopic anomalies in meteorites	550
	10.5	Astronomical and theoretical constraints on solar system formation	556
		10.5.1 Evolution of young stellar objects	557
		10.5.2 The condensation sequence	560
		10.5.3 The solar system	565
		10.5.4 Other solar systems	569
	10.6	Building a habitable solar system	569
		10.6.1 Summary of observations	569
		10.6.2 Formation of the planets	570
		10.6.3 Chemistry and history of the moon	574
		10.6.4 The giant impact hypothesis and formation of the earth and the moon	577
		10.6.5 Tungsten isotopes and the age of the Earth	577
	10.7	Summary	579
		References and suggestions for further reading	580
		Problems	584
Chapter 11:		Geochemistry of the solid Earth	586
	11.1	Introduction	586
	11.2	The Earth's mantle	586
		11.2.1 Structure of the mantle and geophysical constraints on mantle composition	588
		11.2.2 Cosmochemical constraints on mantle composition	589
		11.2.3 Observational constraints on mantle composition	590
		11.2.4 Mantle mineralogy and phase transitions	591
	11.3	Estimating mantle and bulk Earth composition	596

	11.3.1	Major element composition	596
	11.3.2	Trace element composition	597
	11.3.3	Composition of the bulk silicate earth	600
11.4		The Earth's core and its composition	602
	11.4.1	Geophysical constraints	602
	11.4.2	Cosmochemical constraints	603
	11.4.3	Experimental constraints	605
11.5		Mantle geochemical reservoirs	608
	11.5.1	Evidence from oceanic basalts	609
	11.5.2	Evolution of the depleted MORB mantle	612
	11.5.3	Evolution of mantle plume reservoirs	616
	11.5.4	The subcontinental lithospheric mantle	623
11.6		The crust	626
	11.6.1	The oceanic crust	626
	11.6.2	The continental crust	631
	11.6.3	Growth of the continental crust	641
	11.6.4	Refining the continental crust	647
11.7		Subduction zone processes	648
	11.7.1	Major element composition	648
	11.7.2	Trace element composition	649
	11.7.3	Isotopic composition and sediment subduction	650
	11.7.4	Magma genesis in subduction zones	652
11.8		Summary	655
		References and suggestions for further reading	656
		Problems	662

Chapter 12:		Organic geochemistry, the carbon cycle, and climate	664
	12.1	Introduction	664
	12.2	A brief biological background	665
	12.3	Organic compounds and their nomenclature	666
		12.3.1 Hydrocarbons	666
		12.3.2 Functional groups	668
		12.3.3 Short-hand notations of organic molecules	671
		12.3.4 Biologically important organic compounds	671
12.4		The chemistry of life: important biochemical processes	678
		12.4.1 Photosynthesis	678
		12.4.2 Respiration	680
		12.4.3 The stoichiometry of life	682
12.5		Organic matter in natural waters and soils	682
		12.5.1 Organic matter in soils	682
		12.5.2 Dissolved organic matter in aquatic and marine environments	684
		12.5.3 Hydrocarbons in natural waters	690
12.6		Chemical properties of organic molecules	691
		12.6.1 Acid-base properties	691
		12.6.2 Complexation	691
		12.6.3 Adsorption phenomena	697
12.7		Sedimentary organic matter	701
		12.7.1 Preservation of organic matter	701
		12.7.2 Diagenesis of marine sediments	704
		12.7.3 Diagenesis of aquatic sediments	706
		12.7.4 Summary of diagenetic changes	707
		12.7.5 Biomarkers	707
		12.7.6 Kerogen and bitumen	712

	12.7.7 Isotope composition of sedimentary organic matter	715
12.8	Petroleum and coal formation	718
	12.8.1 Petroleum	718
	12.8.2 Compositional evolution of coal	722
12.9	The carbon cycle and climate	724
	12.9.1 Greenhouse energy balance	724
	12.9.2 The exogenous carbon cycle	725
	12.9.3 The deep carbon cycle	728
	12.9.4 Evolutionary changes affecting the carbon cycle	730
	12.9.5 The carbon cycle and climate through time	731
	12.9.6 Fossil fuels and anthropogenic climate change	734
12.10	Summary	737
	References and suggestions for further reading	738
	Problems	742
Chapter 13:	The land surface: weathering, soils, and streams	745
13.1	Introduction	745
13.2	Redox in natural waters	746
	13.2.1 Biogeochemical redox reactions	747
	13.2.2 Eutrophication	748
	13.2.3 Redox buffers and transition metal chemistry	749
13.3	Weathering, soils, and biogeochemical cycling	754
	13.3.1 Soil profiles	755
	13.3.2 Chemical cycling in soils	757
	13.3.3 Biogeochemical cycling	758
13.4	Weathering rates	761
	13.4.1 The <i>in situ</i> approach	762
	13.4.2 The watershed approach	767
	13.4.3 Factors controlling weathering rates	773
13.5	The composition of rivers	777
13.6	Continental saline waters	780
13.7	Summary	783
	References and suggestions for further reading	784
	Problems	785
Chapter 14:	The ocean as a chemical system	788
14.1	Introduction	788
14.2	Some background oceanographic concepts	788
	14.2.1 Salinity, chlorinity, temperature, and density	789
	14.2.2 Circulation of the ocean and the structure of ocean water	789
14.3	Composition of seawater	794
	14.3.1 Speciation in seawater	797
	14.3.2 Conservative elements	798
	14.3.3 Dissolved gases	798
	14.3.4 Seawater pH and alkalinity	802
	14.3.5 Carbonate dissolution and precipitation	803
	14.3.6 Nutrient elements	807
	14.3.7 Particle-reactive elements	811
	14.3.8 One-dimensional advection–diffusion model	812
14.4	Sources and sinks of dissolved matter in seawater	816
	14.4.1 Residence time	817
	14.4.2 River and groundwater flux to the oceans	818
	14.4.3 The hydrothermal flux	823
	14.4.4 The atmospheric source	831
	14.4.5 Sedimentary sinks and sources	834

14.5	Summary	842
	References	843
	Problems	846
Chapter 15:	Applied geochemistry	849
15.1	Introduction	849
15.2	Mineral resources	849
15.2.1	Ore deposits: definitions and classification	850
15.2.2	Orthomagmatic ore deposits	851
15.2.3	Hydromagmatic ore deposits	854
15.2.4	Hydrothermal ore deposits	864
15.2.5	Sedimentary ore deposits	870
15.2.6	Weathering-related ore deposits	876
15.2.7	Rare earth ore deposits	878
15.2.8	Geochemical exploration: finding future resources	882
15.3	Environmental geochemistry	886
15.3.1	Eutrophication redux	887
15.3.2	Toxic metals in the environment	889
15.3.3	Acid deposition	899
15.4	Summary	904
	References	905
	Problems	910
	Appendix: constants, units and conversions	912
	Index	915