

Supplementary Information

Ikaite nucleation at 35°C challenges the use of glendonite as a paleotemperature indicator

Elin Tollefsen^{1,*}, Tonci Balic-Zunic², Carl-Magnus Mörrth¹, Volker Bruchert¹, Cheng Choo Lee³ and Alasdair Skelton¹

¹Department of Geological Sciences, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden, *elin.tollefsen@geo.su.se, ²Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, 1350 Copenhagen, Denmark, ³Chemical Biological Centre, Umeå University, 901 87 Umeå Sweden

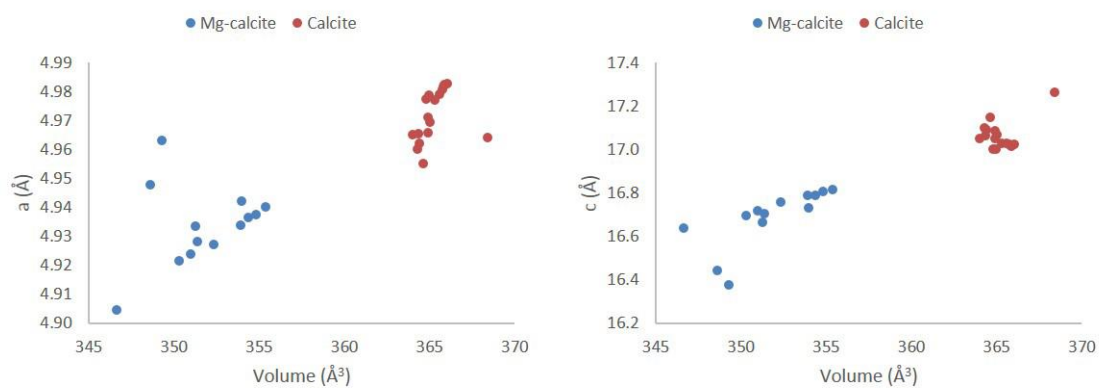
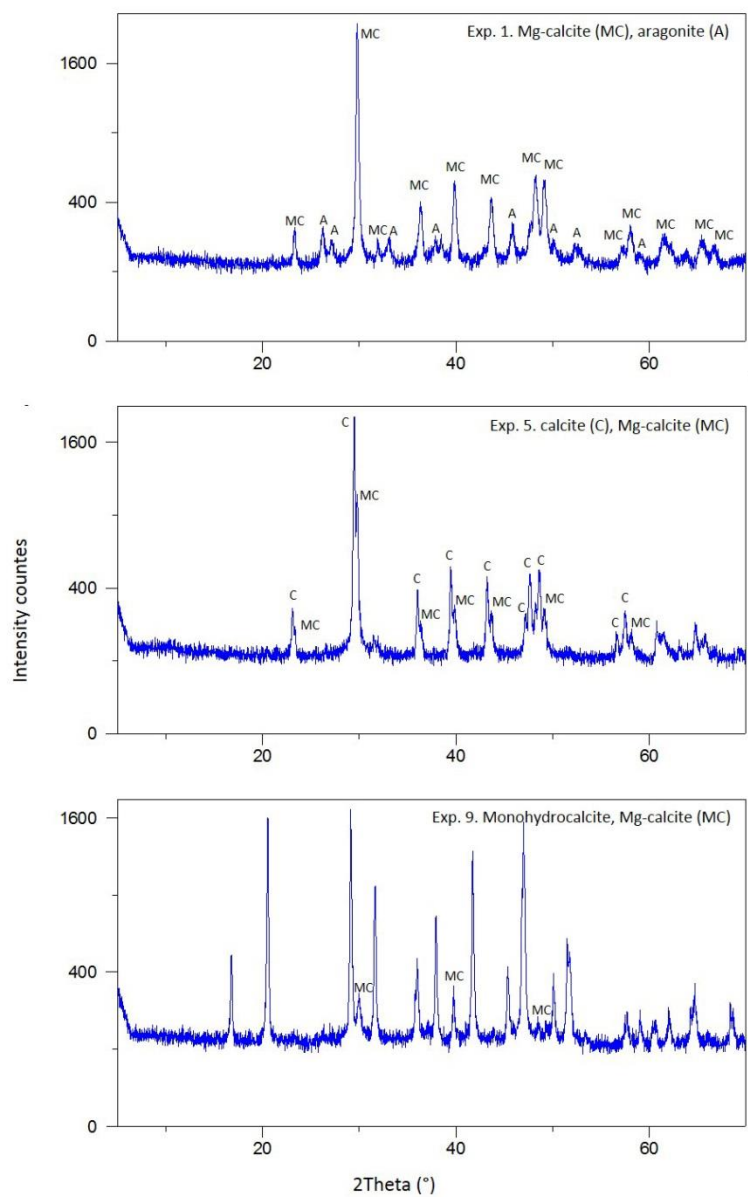


Figure S1. Unit cell data for Mg-calcite and calcite.



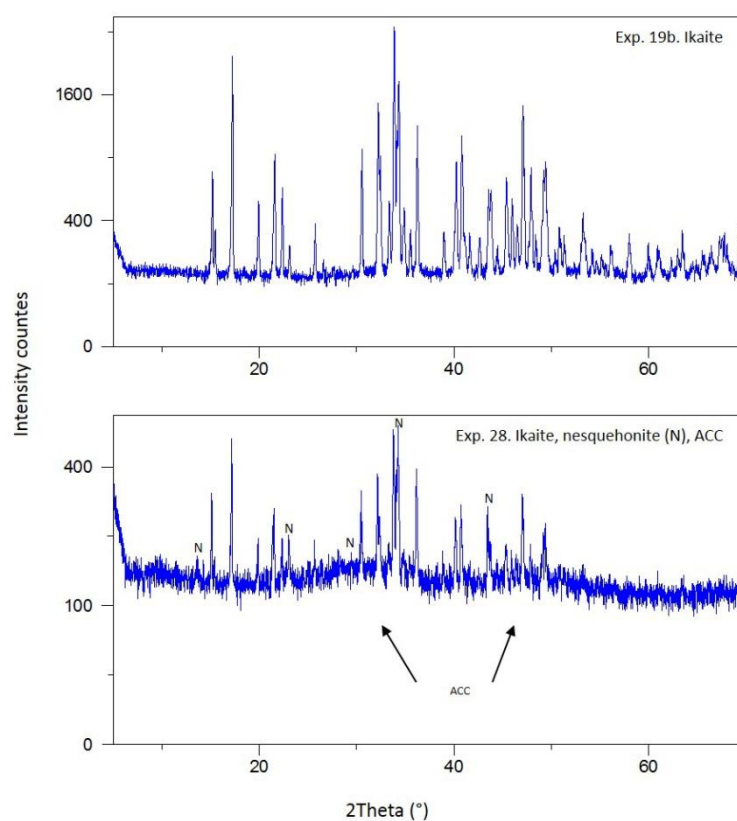
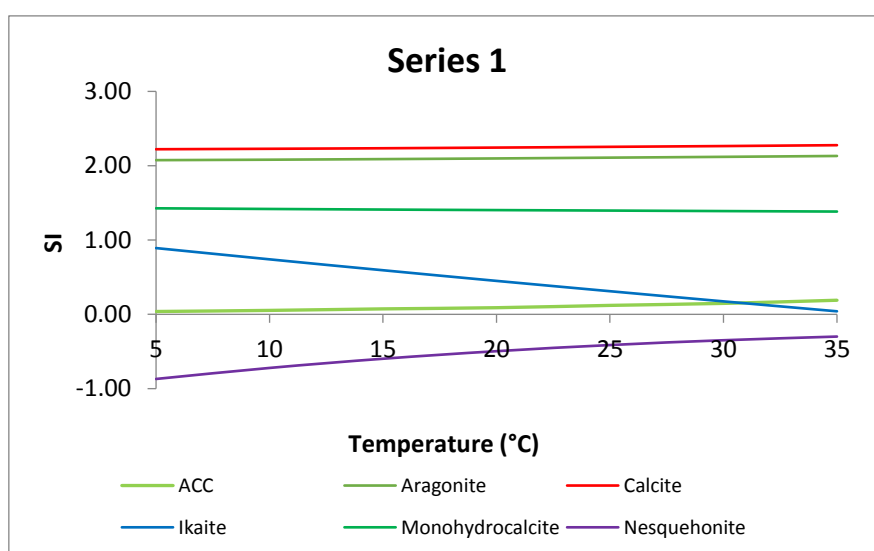
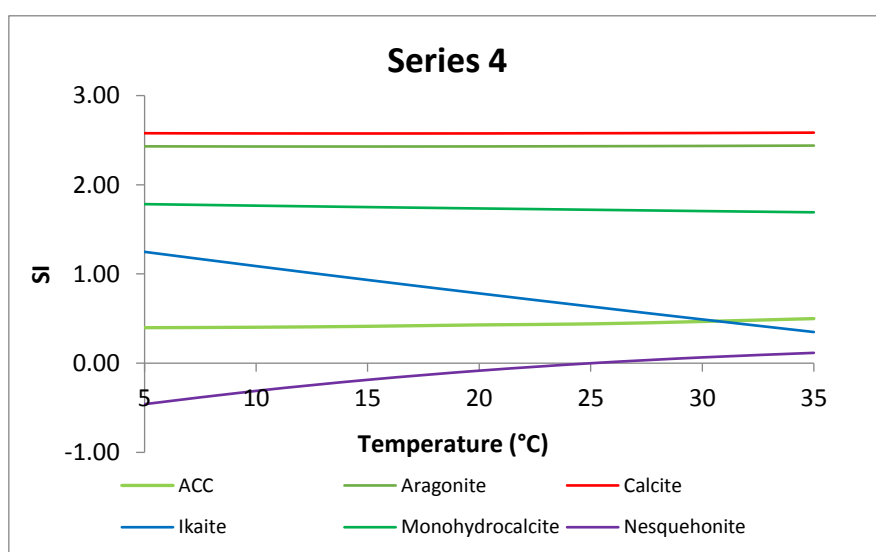
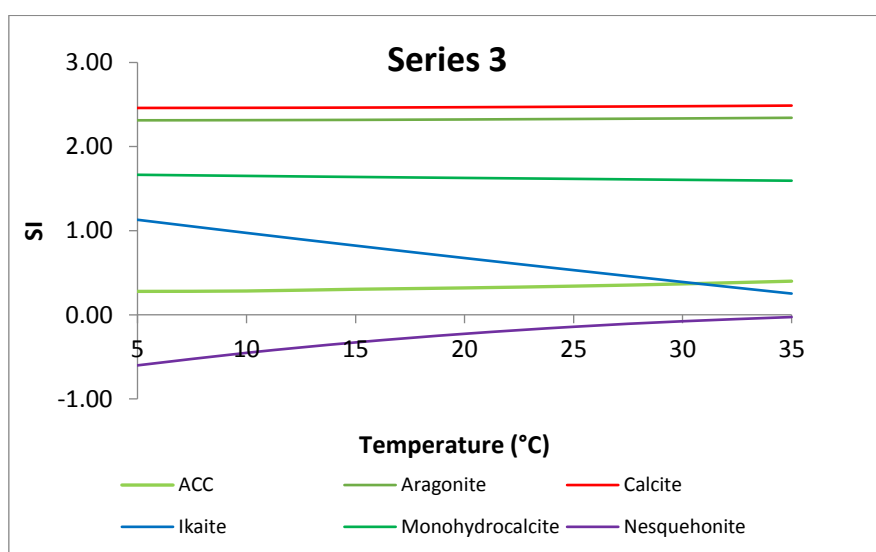
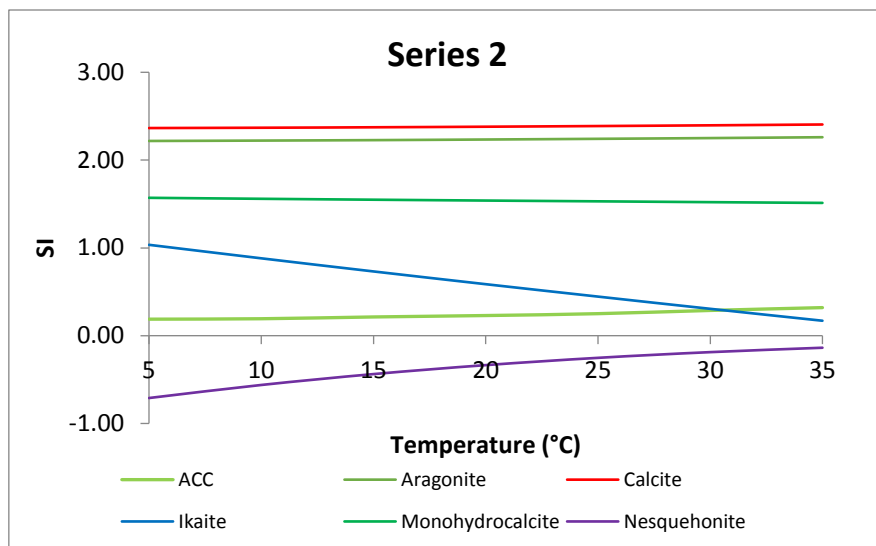


Figure S2. X-ray powder diffraction spectra for exp. 1, 5, 9, 19b and 28. Exp. 1 shows peaks for Mg-calcite (MC) and aragonite (A). Exp. 5 shows peaks for calcite (C) and Mg-calcite (MC). Exp. 9 shows peaks for monohydrocalcite (unlabelled) and Mg-calcite (MC). Exp. 19b shows peaks for only ikaite. Exp. 28 shows peaks for ikaite (unlabelled), nesquehonite (N) and amorphous calcium carbonate (ACC) indicated by the arrows.





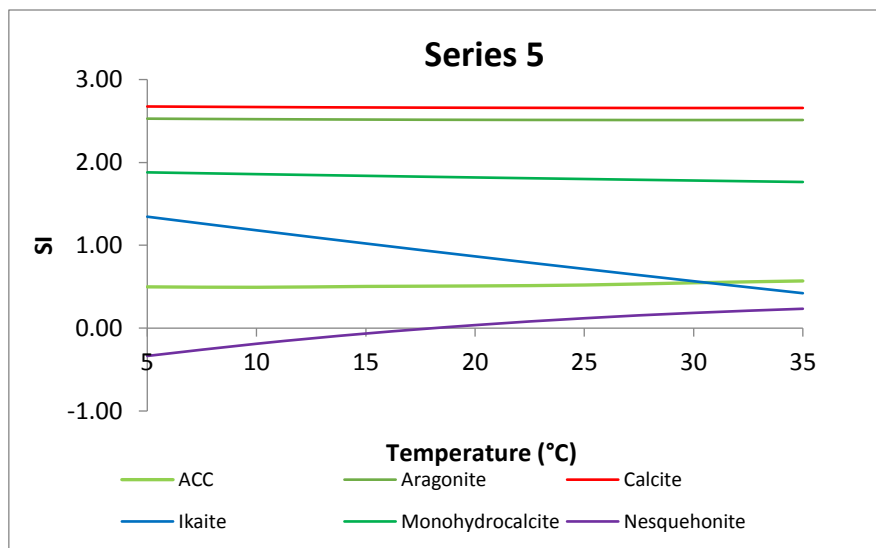
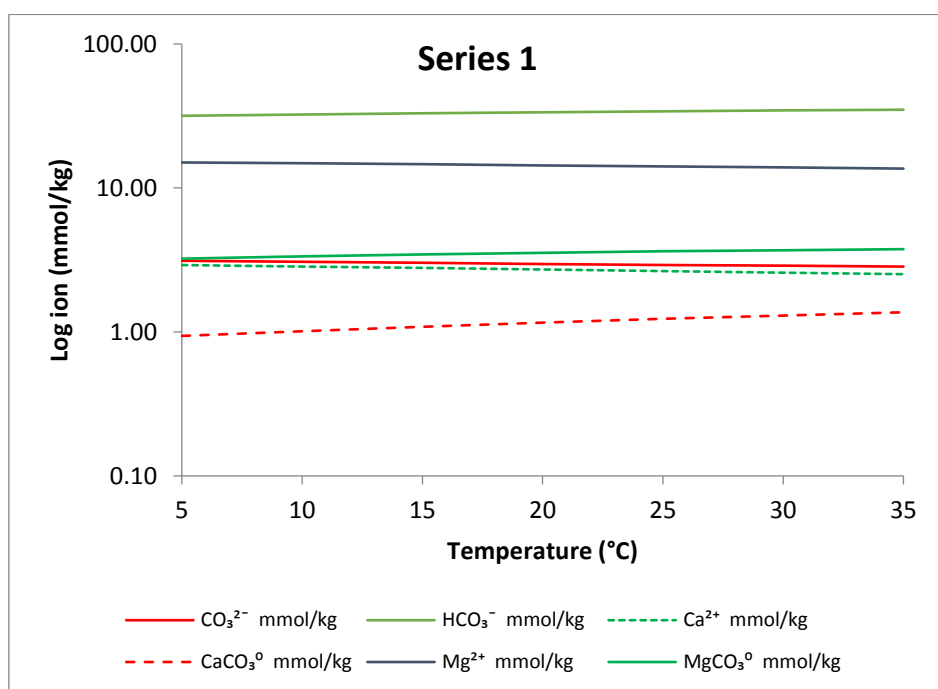
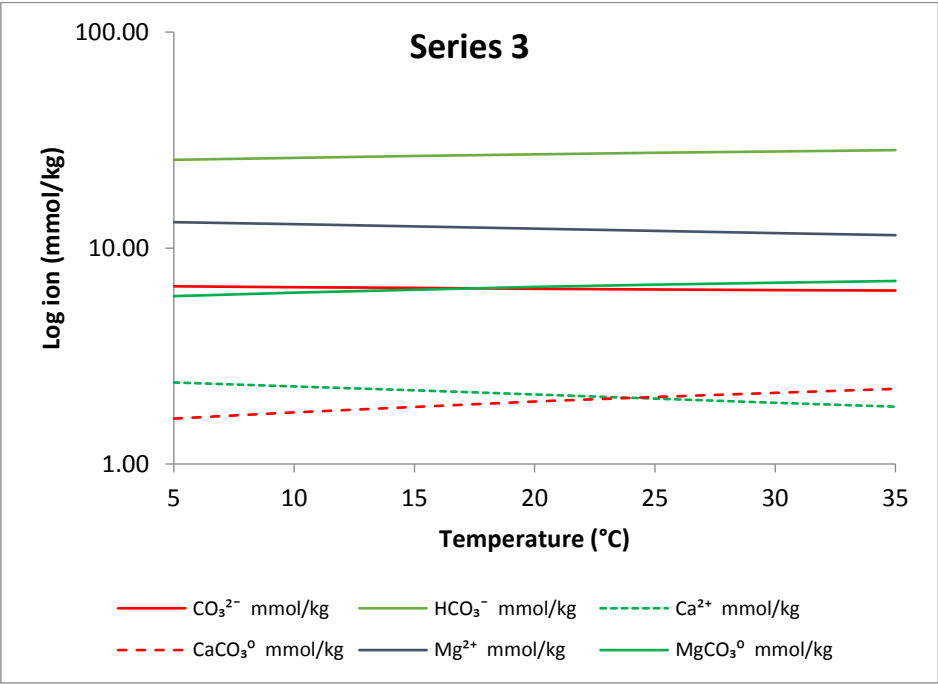
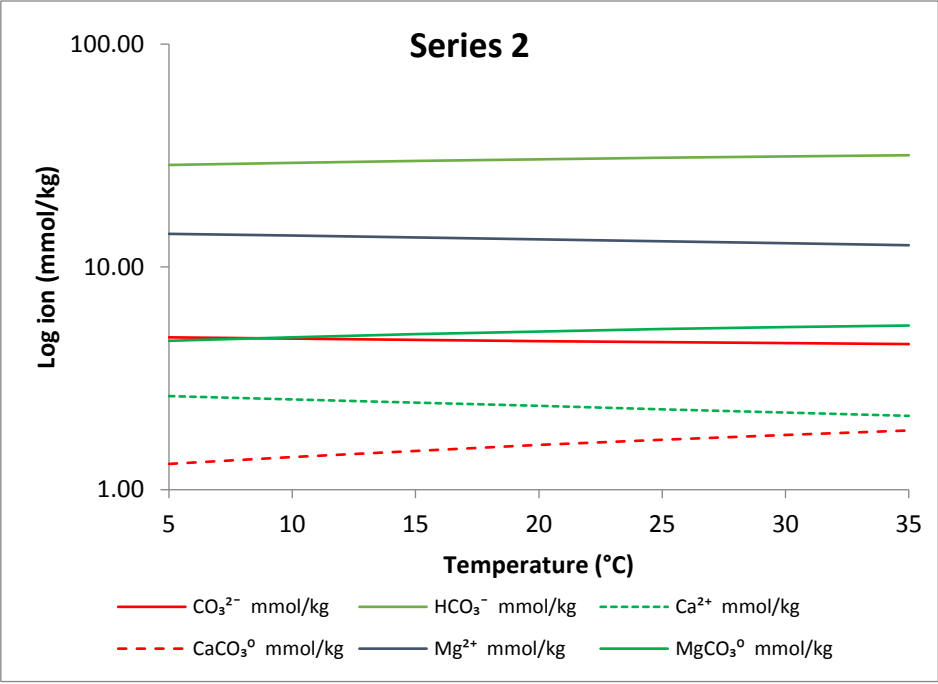


Figure S3. Saturation indices (SI) calculated with PhreeqC.





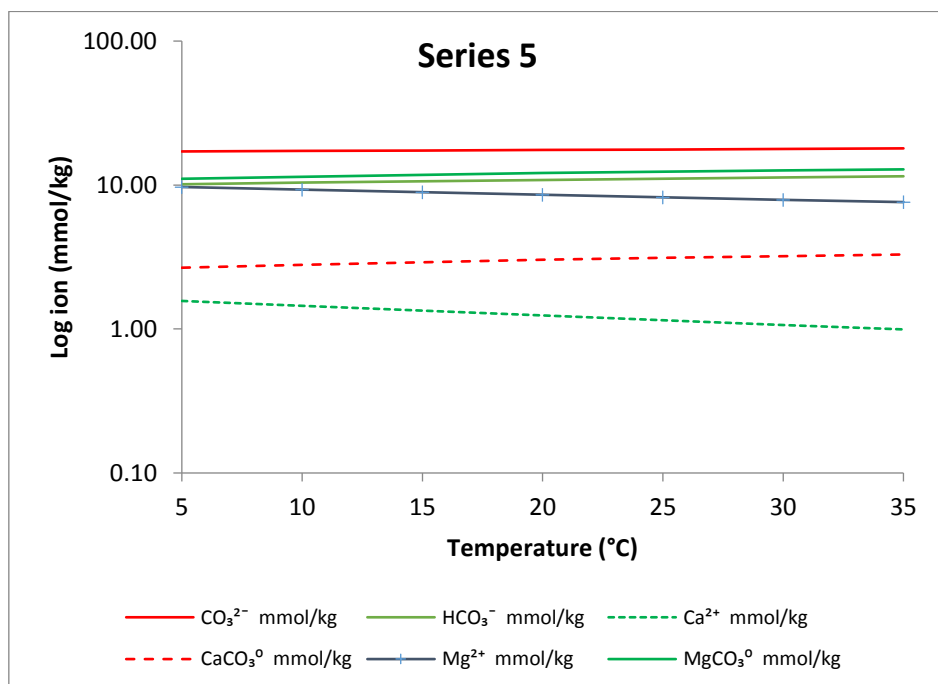
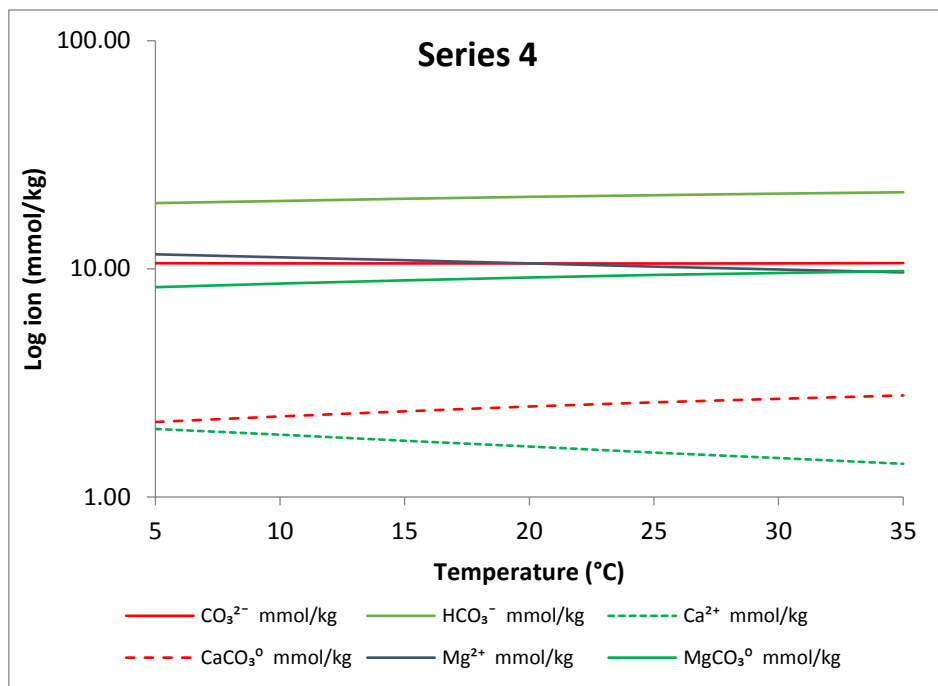


Figure S4. Ion concentrations calculated with PhreeqC.

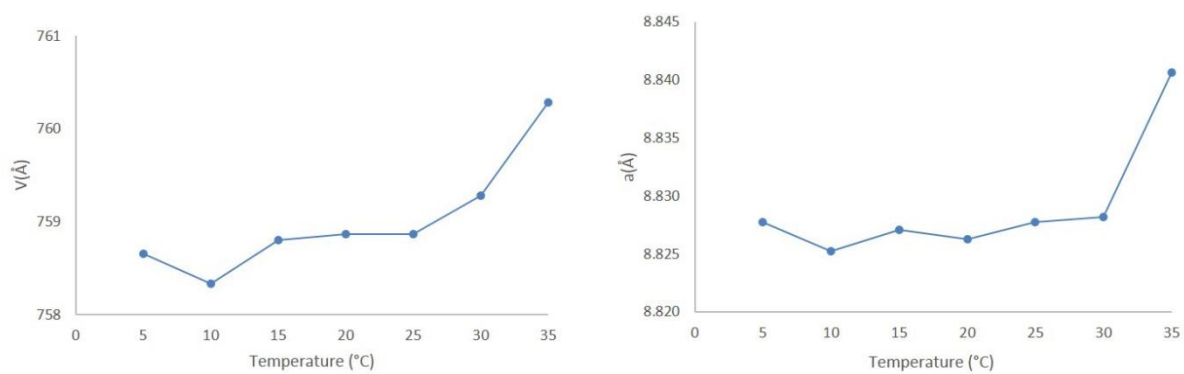
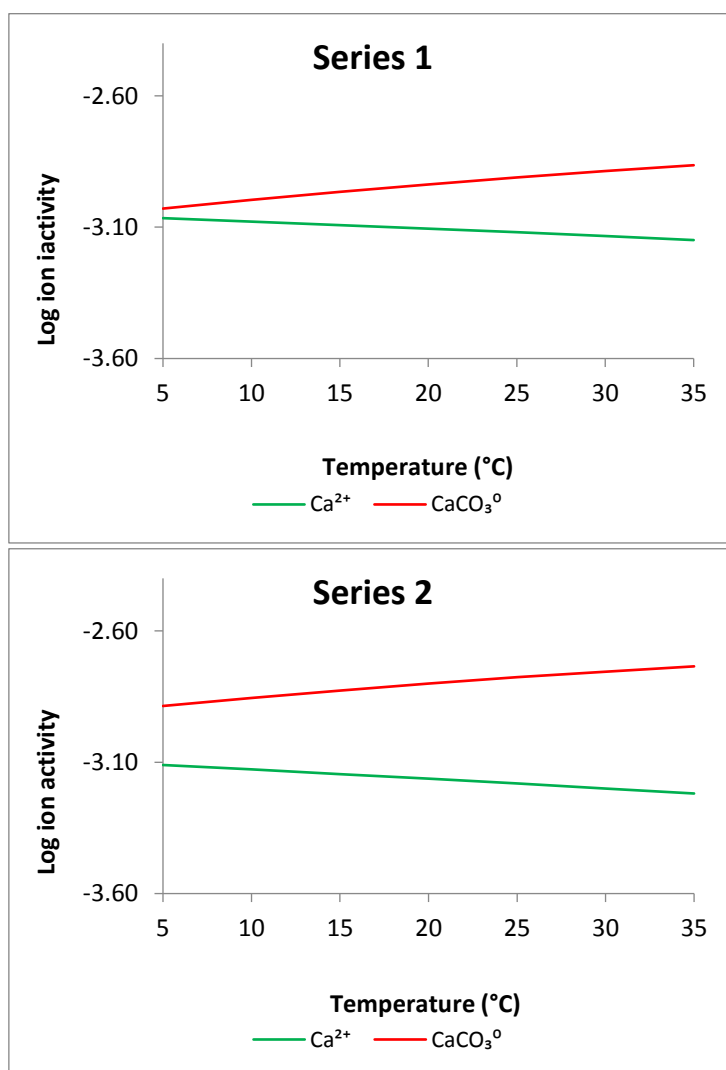


Figure S5. Variation in lattice parameters (Volume and a -axis) for ikaite with temperature in Series 4.



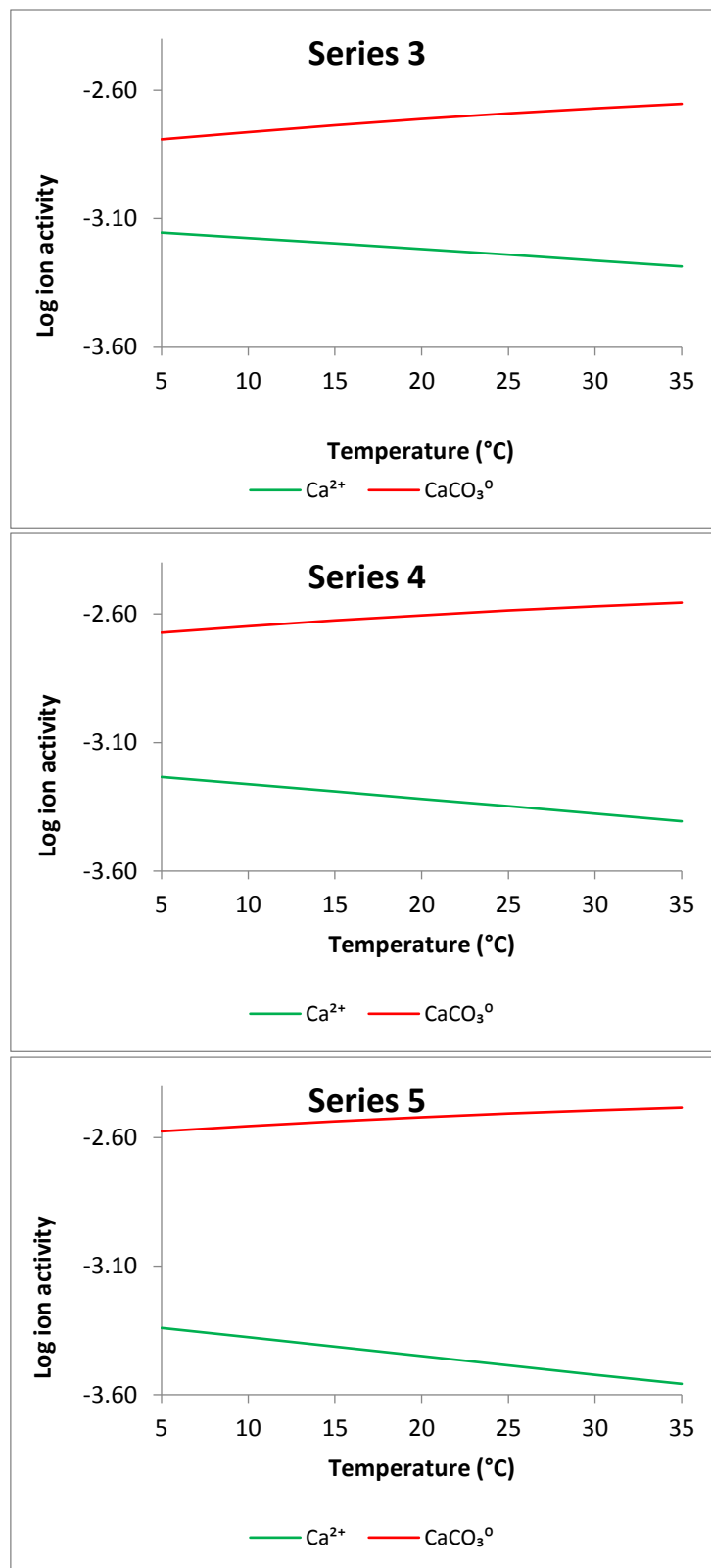


Figure S6. Log ion activity calculated with PhreeqC.