

Supporting Information for:

Balance and imbalance in biogeochemical cycles reflect the operation of closed, exchange, and open sets

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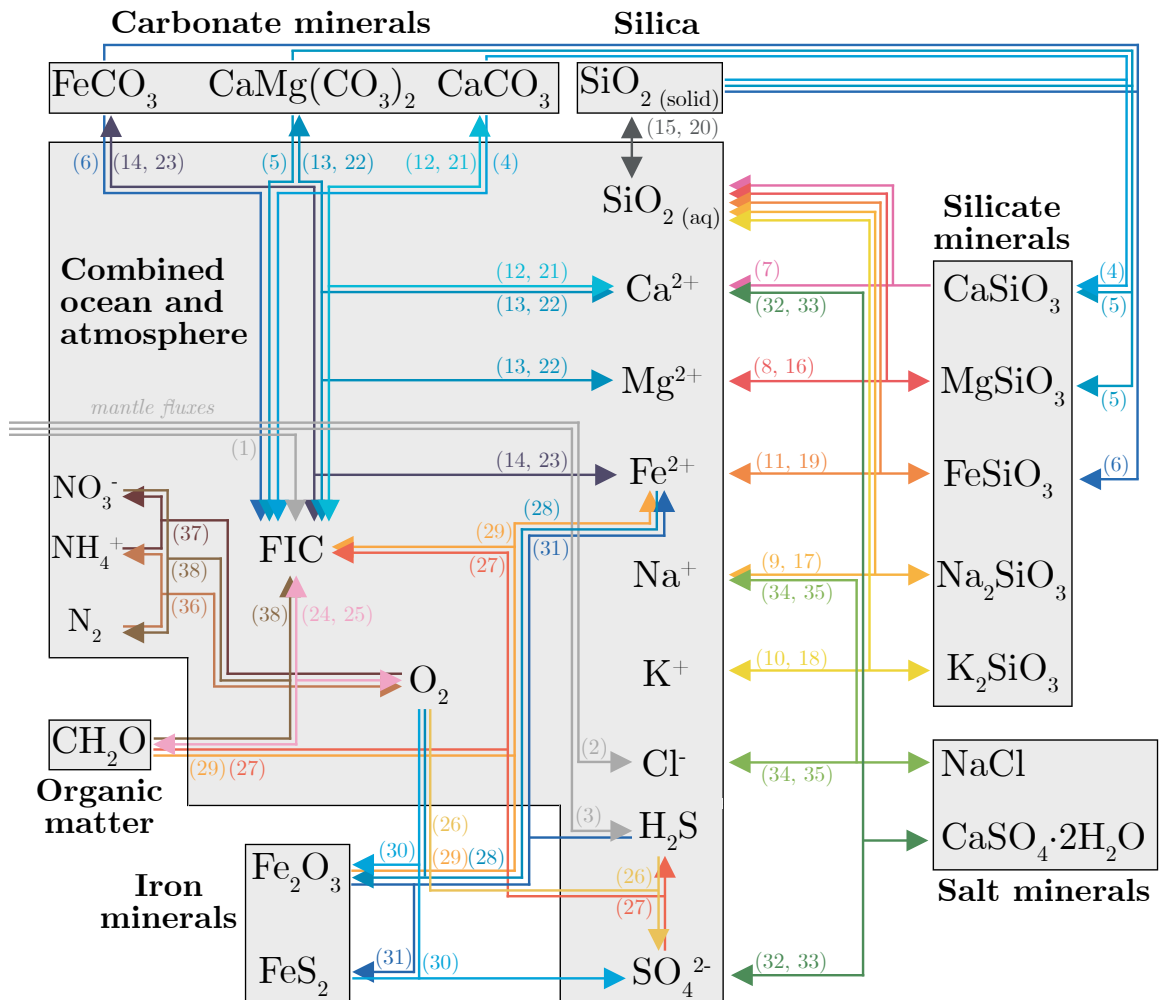
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S1: Model architecture



Process list:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mantle CO ₂ degassing | 15. Silica weathering | 29. Ferric iron reduction |
| 2. Mantle HCl degassing | 16. Mg-reverse weathering | 30. Pyrite oxidation |
| 3. Mantle H ₂ S degassing | 17. Na-reverse weathering | 31. Pyrite formation |
| 4. Calcite metamorphism | 18. K-reverse weathering | 32. Gypsum dissolution |
| 5. Dolomite metamorphism | 19. Fe-reverse weathering | 33. Gypsum formation |
| 6. Siderite metamorphism | 20. Silica formation | 34. Halite dissolution |
| 7. Ca-silicate weathering | 21. Calcite formation | 35. Halite formation |
| 8. Mg-silicate weathering | 22. Dolomite formation | 36. Nitrogen fixation |
| 9. Na-silicate weathering | 23. Siderite formation | 37. Nitrification |
| 10. K-silicate weathering | 24. Oxygenic photosynthesis | 38. Denitrification |
| 11. Fe-silicate weathering | 25. Aerobic respiration | |
| 12. Calcite weathering | 26. Sulfide oxidation | |
| 13. Dolomite weathering | 27. Sulfate reduction | |
| 14. Siderite weathering | 28. Ferrous iron oxidation | |

Fig. S1: Model architecture with reservoirs and labeled biogeochemical fluxes. Double-headed arrows reflect mass fluxes in both directions. ALK are H₂O are omitted for clarity.

S2: Derivation of sets

We used the MATLAB function *null* with the *rational* option to calculate the null spaces of \mathbf{A}_{closed} , $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$, and \mathbf{A}_{open} . The default \mathbf{A}_{closed} null space returned by MATLAB was a matrix with 38 rows and 18 columns (Figs. S2). This result means that there are 18 non-zero linearly independent vectors ($\vec{\psi}_1 - \vec{\psi}_{18}$) that, when multiplied by \mathbf{A}_{closed} , generate $\vec{0}$ (with dimensions of 38 x 1). It is acceptable for our purposes that the $\vec{\psi}_i$ vectors are not orthonormal. However, the $\vec{\psi}_i$ vectors contain negative values, which is unphysical because the biogeochemical processes in Table 1 of the main text were defined to proceed only with positive magnitude. As a result, an alternative basis had to be constructed that only contained positive reaction rates. Because linear combinations of the $\vec{\psi}_i$ are also contained within the null space of \mathbf{A}_{closed} , we combined the initial basis vectors to reach a new basis containing only positive terms. The new basis vectors for the \mathbf{A}_{closed} null space define the closed sets (eqs. S1-S18). Of the 18 new basis vectors, 11 were equivalent to $\vec{\psi}_i$ from the original basis and 7 were reached by linear combination of the $\vec{\psi}_i$. The new basis vectors are indicated as \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{18} , are written out in Fig. 2, and are visualized in Fig. 3.

The default $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$ null space returned by MATLAB was a matrix with 38 rows and 25 columns (Fig. S3). This result means that there are 25 non-zero linearly independent vectors ($\vec{\phi}_1 - \vec{\phi}_{25}$) that, when multiplied by $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$, generate $\vec{0}$ (with dimensions of 38 x 1). As with the $\vec{\psi}_i$, the $\vec{\phi}_i$ contained negative values but were combined to reach a viable basis spanning the same null space. It is important to note that the 18 basis vectors of the \mathbf{A}_{closed} null space ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{18}$) are also contained within the $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$ null space. As a result, \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{18} can be calculated from the $\vec{\phi}_i$ vectors (eqs. S19 – S36). However, 7 additional vectors exist in the null space of

$\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$ that were not in the null space of \mathbf{A}_{closed} . These 7 vectors are the exchange sets, and they can be arbitrarily chosen so long as they are linearly independent of one another and of \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{18} . We have thus defined 7 additional vectors ($\vec{x}_{19} - \vec{x}_{25}$), as linear combinations of the $\vec{\phi}_i$ (eqs. S37 -S43). These exchange sets are written out in Fig. 2 and visualized in Fig. 4 of the main text. As required, a matrix comprised of \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{25} has rank 25.

Five additional exchange reactions were given in Table 2. These reactions were derived from linear combinations of the closed sets ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{18}$) and exchange sets ($\vec{x}_{19} - \vec{x}_{25}$) with weightings described by α_i values (Fig. 2). The equations below detail how a subset of these additional reactions are generated from the \vec{x}_i vectors (eqs. S44 - S46).

The default \mathbf{A}_{open} null space returned by MATLAB was a matrix with 38 rows and 36 columns (Fig. S4). This result means that there are 36 non-zero linearly independent vectors ($\vec{\xi}_1 - \vec{\xi}_{36}$) that, when multiplied by \mathbf{A}_{open} , generate $\vec{0}$ (with dimensions of 2 x 1). As with the $\vec{\psi}_i$ and the $\vec{\phi}_i$, the $\vec{\xi}_i$ contained negative values but could be combined to reach a viable basis spanning the same null space. Again, note that the 18 basis vectors of the \mathbf{A}_{closed} null space ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{18}$) and the 7 additional basis vectors of the $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$ null space ($\vec{x}_{19} - \vec{x}_{25}$) are also contained within the \mathbf{A}_{open} null space. As a result, \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{25} can be calculated from the $\vec{\xi}_i$ (eqs. S47 – S71). However, 11 additional vectors exist in the null space of \mathbf{A}_{open} that were not in the null space of $\mathbf{A}_{exchange}$. These 11 vectors are the open sets, and they can be arbitrarily chosen as long as they are linearly independent of one another and of \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{25} . We thus defined 11 additional linearly independent vectors ($\vec{x}_{26} - \vec{x}_{36}$), 7 of which were equivalent to $\vec{\xi}_i$ vectors and 4 of which were linear combinations of $\vec{\xi}_i$ vectors (eqs. S72-S82). The new basis vectors are written out in Fig. 2. As required, a matrix comprised of \vec{x}_1 through \vec{x}_{36} has rank 36.

Two additional open reactions were given in Table 2 of the main text. These reactions were derived from linear combinations of the closed sets ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{18}$), exchange sets ($\vec{x}_{19} - \vec{x}_{25}$), and open sets ($\vec{x}_{26} - \vec{x}_{36}$) with weightings described by α_i values. The equations below detail the exact α_i values and how these additional reactions are generated from the \vec{x}_i vectors (eqs. S83 – S84). In addition, the reactions corresponding to \vec{x}_{29} through \vec{x}_{36} are provided (eqs. S85 – S92).

\vec{x}	A_{closed} null space original basis																	
	$\vec{\psi}_1$	$\vec{\psi}_2$	$\vec{\psi}_3$	$\vec{\psi}_4$	$\vec{\psi}_5$	$\vec{\psi}_6$	$\vec{\psi}_7$	$\vec{\psi}_8$	$\vec{\psi}_9$	$\vec{\psi}_{10}$	$\vec{\psi}_{11}$	$\vec{\psi}_{12}$	$\vec{\psi}_{13}$	$\vec{\psi}_{14}$	$\vec{\psi}_{15}$	$\vec{\psi}_{16}$	$\vec{\psi}_{17}$	$\vec{\psi}_{18}$
$x_{Mantle\ CO_2}$ (#1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Mantle\ HCl}$ (#2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Mantle\ H_2S}$ (#3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ metamorphism}$ (#4)	2	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ metamorphism}$ (#5)	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ metamorphism}$ (#6)	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ca-silicate\ weathering}$ (#7)	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Mg-silicate\ weathering}$ (#8)	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Na-silicate\ weathering}$ (#9)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{K-silicate\ weathering}$ (#10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Fe-silicate\ weathering}$ (#11)	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ weathering}$ (#12)	-2	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ weathering}$ (#13)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ weathering}$ (#14)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Silica\ weathering}$ (#15)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Mg-reverse\ weathering}$ (#16)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Na-reverse\ weathering}$ (#17)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{K-reverse\ weathering}$ (#18)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Fe-reverse\ weathering}$ (#19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Silica\ formation}$ (#20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ formation}$ (#21)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ formation}$ (#22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ formation}$ (#23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Oxygenic\ photosynthesis}$ (#24)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
$x_{Aerobic\ respiration}$ (#25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Sulfide\ oxidation}$ (#26)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0
$x_{Sulfate\ reduction}$ (#27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ferrous\ iron\ oxidation}$ (#28)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/4	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ferric\ iron\ reduction}$ (#29)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Pyrite\ oxidation}$ (#30)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/4	0	0	0	0
$x_{Pyrite\ formation}$ (#31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
$x_{Gypsum\ dissolution}$ (#32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
$x_{Gypsum\ formation}$ (#33)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
$x_{Halite\ dissolution}$ (#34)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
$x_{Halite\ formation}$ (#35)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$x_{Nitrogen\ fixation}$ (#36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
$x_{Nitrification}$ (#37)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
$x_{Denitrification}$ (#38)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Fig. S2: The basis ($\vec{\psi}_i$) calculated in MATLAB for the null space of A_{closed} . Because the biogeochemical processes are defined to run unidirectionally, negative values in the matrix represent unphysical outcomes. The $\vec{\psi}_i$ vectors were used to generate a new physically allowable basis set for the same space ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{18}$). The ψ_{ω_i} values refer to the magnitude of each vector.

Defining \vec{x}_1 to \vec{x}_{18} with $\vec{\psi}_i$ (closed sets):

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{\psi}_8 + \vec{\psi}_9 \quad (\text{eq. S1})$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = 2\vec{\psi}_8 + \vec{\psi}_{10} \quad (\text{eq. S2})$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = \vec{\psi}_8 + \vec{\psi}_{11} \quad (\text{eq. S3})$$

$$\vec{x}_4 = \vec{\psi}_9 \quad (\text{eq. S4})$$

$$\vec{x}_5 = \vec{\psi}_1 + \vec{\psi}_{10} \quad (\text{eq. S5})$$

$$\vec{x}_6 = \vec{\psi}_2 + \vec{\psi}_{11} \quad (\text{eq. S6})$$

$$\vec{x}_7 = \vec{\psi}_4 \quad (\text{eq. S7})$$

$$\vec{x}_8 = \vec{\psi}_5 \quad (\text{eq. S8})$$

$$\vec{x}_9 = \vec{\psi}_6 \quad (\text{eq. S9})$$

$$\vec{x}_{10} = \vec{\psi}_7 \quad (\text{eq. S10})$$

$$\vec{x}_{11} = \vec{\psi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S11})$$

$$\vec{x}_{12} = \vec{\psi}_{14} \quad (\text{eq. S12})$$

$$\vec{x}_{13} = \vec{\psi}_{13} \quad (\text{eq. S13})$$

$$\vec{x}_{14} = 4\vec{\psi}_{15} + 8\vec{\psi}_{13} \quad (\text{eq. S14})$$

$$\vec{x}_{15} = \vec{\psi}_{18} \quad (\text{eq. S15})$$

$$\vec{x}_{16} = \vec{\psi}_{16} \quad (\text{eq. S16})$$

$$\vec{x}_{17} = \vec{\psi}_{17} \quad (\text{eq. S17})$$

$$\vec{x}_{18} = \vec{\psi}_3 + \vec{\psi}_8 \quad (\text{eq. S18})$$

\vec{x}	$A_{exchange}$ null space original basis																									
	$\vec{\phi}_1$	$\vec{\phi}_2$	$\vec{\phi}_3$	$\vec{\phi}_4$	$\vec{\phi}_5$	$\vec{\phi}_6$	$\vec{\phi}_7$	$\vec{\phi}_8$	$\vec{\phi}_9$	$\vec{\phi}_{10}$	$\vec{\phi}_{11}$	$\vec{\phi}_{12}$	$\vec{\phi}_{13}$	$\vec{\phi}_{14}$	$\vec{\phi}_{15}$	$\vec{\phi}_{16}$	$\vec{\phi}_{17}$	$\vec{\phi}_{18}$	$\vec{\phi}_{19}$	$\vec{\phi}_{20}$	$\vec{\phi}_{21}$	$\vec{\phi}_{22}$	$\vec{\phi}_{23}$	$\vec{\phi}_{24}$	$\vec{\phi}_{25}$	
$x_{Mantle\ CO_2}$ (#1)	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	3	-1	1	-1	1	1/2	-1/2	0
$x_{Mantle\ HCl}$ (#2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0
$x_{Mantle\ H_2S}$ (#3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	2	-1	1	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ metamorphism}$ (#4)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ metamorphism}$ (#5)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ metamorphism}$ (#6)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ca-silicate\ weathering}$ (#7)	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	-4	4	0	1	0	0	1/2	-1/2	0	0
$x_{Mg-silicate\ weathering}$ (#8)	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Na-silicate\ weathering}$ (#9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1/2	1/2	0	0
$x_{K-silicate\ weathering}$ (#10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Fe-silicate\ weathering}$ (#11)	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	-4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ weathering}$ (#12)	0	0	0	-2	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	2	1	0	0	4	-4	0	-1	-1	1	-1/2	1/2	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ weathering}$ (#13)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ weathering}$ (#14)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Silica\ weathering}$ (#15)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Mg-reverse\ weathering}$ (#16)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Na-reverse\ weathering}$ (#17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{K-reverse\ weathering}$ (#18)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Fe-reverse\ weathering}$ (#19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Silica\ formation}$ (#20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Calcite\ formation}$ (#21)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Dolomite\ formation}$ (#22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Siderite\ formation}$ (#23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Oxygenic\ photosynthesis}$ (#24)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	-1	0	-2	2	0	0	0	5
$x_{Aerobic\ respiration}$ (#25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Sulfide\ oxidation}$ (#26)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-8	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0
$x_{Sulfate\ reduction}$ (#27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ferrous\ iron\ oxidation}$ (#28)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Ferric\ iron\ reduction}$ (#29)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Pyrite\ oxidation}$ (#30)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Pyrite\ formation}$ (#31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Gypsum\ dissolution}$ (#32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Gypsum\ formation}$ (#33)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
$x_{Halite\ dissolution}$ (#34)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
$x_{Halite\ formation}$ (#35)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$x_{Nitrogen\ fixation}$ (#36)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x_{Nitrification}$ (#37)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
$x_{Denitrification}$ (#38)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Fig. S3: The basis ($\vec{\phi}_i$) calculated in MATLAB for the null space of $A_{exchange}$. Because the biogeochemical processes are defined to run unidirectionally, negative values in the matrix represent unphysical outcomes. The $\vec{\phi}_i$ vectors were used to generate a new physically allowable basis set for the same space ($\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_{25}$). The ϕ_{ω_i} values refer to the magnitude of each vector.

Defining \vec{x}_1 to \vec{x}_{18} with $\vec{\phi}_i$ (closed sets):

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{\phi}_1 + \vec{\phi}_{11} + \vec{\phi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S19})$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \vec{\phi}_2 + 2\vec{\phi}_{11} + \vec{\phi}_{13} \quad (\text{eq. S20})$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = \vec{\phi}_3 + \vec{\phi}_{11} + \vec{\phi}_{14} \quad (\text{eq. S21})$$

$$\vec{x}_4 = \vec{\phi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S22})$$

$$\vec{x}_5 = \vec{\phi}_4 + \vec{\phi}_{13} \quad (\text{eq. S23})$$

$$\vec{x}_6 = \vec{\phi}_5 + \vec{\phi}_{14} \quad (\text{eq. S24})$$

$$\vec{x}_7 = \vec{\phi}_7 \quad (\text{eq. S25})$$

$$\vec{x}_8 = \vec{\phi}_8 \quad (\text{eq. S26})$$

$$\vec{x}_9 = \vec{\phi}_9 \quad (\text{eq. S27})$$

$$\vec{x}_{10} = \vec{\phi}_{10} \quad (\text{eq. S28})$$

$$\vec{x}_{11} = \vec{\phi}_{15} \quad (\text{eq. S29})$$

$$\vec{x}_{12} = \vec{\phi}_{17} + \vec{\phi}_{18} \quad (\text{eq. S30})$$

$$\vec{x}_{13} = \vec{\phi}_{16} \quad (\text{eq. S31})$$

$$\vec{x}_{14} = 8\vec{\phi}_{16} + \vec{\phi}_{17} + \vec{\phi}_{19} + 4\vec{\phi}_{20} \quad (\text{eq. S32})$$

$$\vec{x}_{15} = \vec{\phi}_{25} \quad (\text{eq. S33})$$

$$\vec{x}_{16} = \vec{\phi}_{21} + \vec{\phi}_{22} \quad (\text{eq. S34})$$

$$\vec{x}_{17} = \vec{\phi}_{23} + \vec{\phi}_{24} \quad (\text{eq. S35})$$

$$\vec{x}_{18} = \vec{\phi}_6 + \vec{\phi}_{11} \quad (\text{eq. S36})$$

Defining \vec{x}_{19} to \vec{x}_{25} with $\vec{\phi}_i$ (exchange sets):

$$\vec{x}_{19} = \vec{\phi}_{11} + \vec{\phi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S37})$$

$$\vec{x}_{20} = \vec{\phi}_{11} + 2\vec{\phi}_{24} \quad (\text{eq. S38})$$

$$\vec{x}_{21} = \vec{\phi}_6 + \vec{\phi}_{10} + \vec{\phi}_{20} \quad (\text{eq. S39})$$

$$\vec{x}_{22} = \vec{\phi}_4 + \vec{\phi}_7 + 2\vec{\phi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S40})$$

$$\vec{x}_{23} = \vec{\phi}_5 + \vec{\phi}_{10} + \vec{\phi}_{12} \quad (\text{eq. S41})$$

$$\vec{x}_{24} = 7\vec{\phi}_4 + 7\vec{\phi}_6 + 7\vec{\phi}_7 + \vec{\phi}_{19} + 8\vec{\phi}_{22} \quad (\text{eq. S42})$$

$$\vec{x}_{25} = \vec{\phi}_5 + 3\vec{\phi}_{11} + \vec{\phi}_{17} \quad (\text{eq. S43})$$

Calculation of additional exchange set reactions (in reference to main text Table 2):

Fe^{2+} - Mg^{2+} substitution:

$$\alpha_6 = 1, \alpha_{10} = 1, \alpha_{22} = 1, \alpha_{23} = -1$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_6 + \vec{x}_{10} + \vec{x}_{22} - \vec{x}_{23} \quad (\text{eq. S44})$$

Redox balance from carbon and iron cycles (alternative):

$$\alpha_{10} = 1, \alpha_{22} = 1, \alpha_{23} = -1, \alpha_{25} = 1$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_{10} + \vec{x}_{22} - \vec{x}_{23} + \vec{x}_{25} \quad (\text{eq. S45})$$

Redox balance from sulfur and iron cycles:

$$\alpha_4 = -\frac{1}{4}, \alpha_{10} = \frac{45}{4}, \alpha_{12} = \frac{15}{4}, \alpha_{18} = \frac{45}{4}, \alpha_{22} = -\frac{7}{4}, \alpha_{23} = \frac{15}{4}, \alpha_{24} = \frac{1}{4}, \alpha_{25} = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$\vec{x} = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{x}_4 + \frac{45}{4}\vec{x}_{10} + \frac{15}{4}\vec{x}_{12} + \frac{45}{4}\vec{x}_{18} - \frac{7}{4}\vec{x}_{22} + \frac{15}{4}\vec{x}_{23} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{x}_{24} - \frac{15}{4}\vec{x}_{25} \quad (\text{eq. S46})$$

Defining \vec{x}_1 to \vec{x}_{18} with $\vec{\xi}_i$ (closed sets):

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{\xi}_2 + \vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_{18} + \vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S47})$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \vec{\xi}_3 + \vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_6 + 2\vec{\xi}_{18} + \vec{\xi}_{20} + \quad (\text{eq. S48})$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = \vec{\xi}_4 + \vec{\xi}_9 + \vec{\xi}_{18} + \vec{\xi}_{21} \quad (\text{eq. S49})$$

$$\vec{x}_4 = \vec{\xi}_{10} + \vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S50})$$

$$\vec{x}_5 = \vec{\xi}_{11} + \vec{\xi}_{20} \quad (\text{eq. S51})$$

$$\vec{x}_6 = \vec{\xi}_{12} + \vec{\xi}_{21} \quad (\text{eq. S52})$$

$$\vec{x}_7 = \vec{\xi}_6 + \vec{\xi}_{14} \quad (\text{eq. S53})$$

$$\vec{x}_8 = \vec{\xi}_7 + \vec{\xi}_{15} \quad (\text{eq. S54})$$

$$\vec{x}_9 = \vec{\xi}_8 + \vec{\xi}_{16} \quad (\text{eq. S55})$$

$$\vec{x}_{10} = \vec{\xi}_9 + \vec{\xi}_{17} \quad (\text{eq. S56})$$

$$\vec{x}_{11} = \vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{23} \quad (\text{eq. S57})$$

$$\vec{x}_{12} = \vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{26} + \vec{\xi}_{27} \quad (\text{eq. S58})$$

$$\vec{x}_{13} = 2\vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{24} + \vec{\xi}_{25} \quad (\text{eq. S59})$$

$$\vec{x}_{14} = 16\vec{\xi}_{22} + 8\vec{\xi}_{25} + \vec{\xi}_{26} + \vec{\xi}_{28} + 4\vec{\xi}_{29} \quad (\text{eq. S60})$$

$$\vec{x}_{15} = 5\vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{34} + 4\vec{\xi}_{35} + \vec{\xi}_{36} \quad (\text{eq. S61})$$

$$\vec{x}_{16} = \vec{\xi}_{30} + \vec{\xi}_{31} \quad (\text{eq. S62})$$

$$\vec{x}_{17} = \vec{\xi}_{32} + \vec{\xi}_{33} \quad (\text{eq. S63})$$

$$\vec{x}_{18} = \vec{\xi}_{13} + \vec{\xi}_{18} \quad (\text{eq. S64})$$

Defining \vec{x}_{19} to \vec{x}_{25} with $\vec{\xi}_i$ (exchange sets):

$$\vec{x}_{19} = \vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_{18} + \vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S65})$$

$$\vec{x}_{20} = \vec{\xi}_7 + \vec{\xi}_{18} + 2\vec{\xi}_{33} \quad (\text{eq. S66})$$

$$\vec{x}_{21} = 2\vec{\xi}_1 + \vec{\xi}_{13} + \vec{\xi}_{17} + \vec{\xi}_{29} \quad (\text{eq. S67})$$

$$\vec{x}_{22} = \vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_{11} + \vec{\xi}_{14} + 2\vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S68})$$

$$\vec{x}_{23} = \vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_{12} + \vec{\xi}_{17} + \vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S69})$$

$$\vec{x}_{24} = \vec{\xi}_{10} + 7\vec{\xi}_{11} + 7\vec{\xi}_{13} + 7\vec{\xi}_{14} + 15\vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{28} + 8\vec{\xi}_{31} \quad (\text{eq. S70})$$

$$\vec{x}_{25} = 3\vec{\xi}_9 + \vec{\xi}_{12} + 3\vec{\xi}_{18} + \vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{26} \quad (\text{eq. S71})$$

Defining \vec{x}_{26} to \vec{x}_{36} with $\vec{\xi}_i$ (open sets):

$$\vec{x}_{26} = 4\vec{\xi}_{12} + 4\vec{\xi}_{22} + \vec{\xi}_{26} \quad (\text{eq. S72})$$

$$\vec{x}_{27} = 8\vec{\xi}_5 + \vec{\xi}_{28} \quad (\text{eq. S73})$$

$$\vec{x}_{28} = \vec{\xi}_{11} + 2\vec{\xi}_{19} \quad (\text{eq. S74})$$

$$\vec{x}_{29} = \vec{\xi}_1 \quad (\text{eq. S75})$$

$$\vec{x}_{30} = \vec{\xi}_5 \quad (\text{eq. S76})$$

$$\vec{x}_{31} = \vec{\xi}_7 \quad (\text{eq. S77})$$

$$\vec{x}_{32} = \vec{\xi}_8 \quad (\text{eq. S78})$$

$$\vec{x}_{33} = \vec{\xi}_9 \quad (\text{eq. S79})$$

$$\vec{x}_{34} = \vec{\xi}_{13} \quad (\text{eq. S80})$$

$$\vec{x}_{35} = \vec{\xi}_{34} \quad (\text{eq. S81})$$

$$\vec{x}_{36} = \vec{\xi}_{34} + 2\vec{\xi}_{35} \quad (\text{eq. S82})$$

Calculation of additional open set reactions (in reference to main text Table 2):

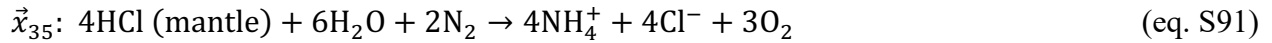
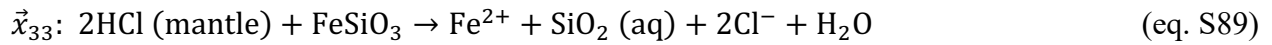
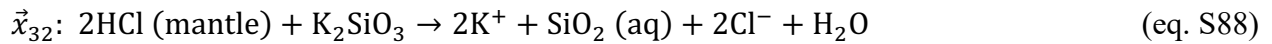
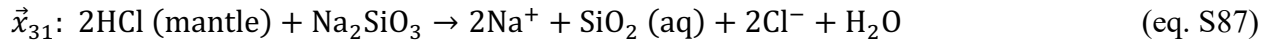
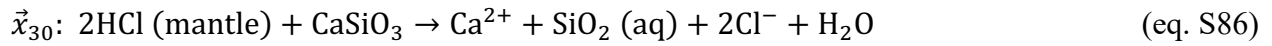
O₂ from siderite (alternative):

$$\alpha_{10} = 1, \alpha_{18} = 1, \alpha_{25} = -\frac{1}{3}, \alpha_{26} = \frac{1}{3}, \alpha_{34} = -1$$
$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_{10} + \vec{x}_{18} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{x}_{25} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{x}_{26} - \vec{x}_{34} \quad (\text{eq. S83})$$

O₂ from dolomite:

$$\alpha_{10} = 1, \alpha_{18} = 1, \alpha_{22} = 1, \alpha_{23} = -1, \alpha_{25} = -\frac{1}{3}, \alpha_{26} = \frac{1}{3}, \alpha_{34} = -1$$
$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_{10} + \vec{x}_{18} + \vec{x}_{22} - \vec{x}_{23} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{x}_{25} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{x}_{26} - \vec{x}_{34} \quad (\text{eq. S84})$$

Open set chemical reactions:



S3: Gross fluxes and net fluxes

The biogeochemical processes presented in Table 1 include both forward and reverse reactions, such as CaCO_3 dissolution (process #12) and CaCO_3 precipitation (process #21). However, these two processes could alternatively have been written as a single reaction capable of proceeding in either direction. To implement this change, one would remove the 21st column of the \mathbf{A}_{closed} matrix and allow \vec{x}_i at the 12th position to attain both positive and negative values for reaction rate. Let such an updated \mathbf{A}_{closed} matrix be called \mathbf{A}'_{closed} . While \mathbf{A}'_{closed} would have the same rank as \mathbf{A}_{closed} , it would have one fewer columns and thus, by the rank-nullity theorem, one fewer null space dimensions and one fewer closed set. In this case, the closed set that would no longer exist is that which had previously corresponded to the balance of carbonate weathering and carbonate formation (\vec{x}_4 in the main text), which would be subsumed within the trivial solution to the equation $\mathbf{A}'_{closed}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$. Overall, our implementation of two gross fluxes was thus chosen rather over a single net flux in order to best demonstrates the behavior of closed sets.

S4: Implementation of additional processes

Implementation of additional processes would produce additional closed, exchange, and open sets. For a simple example, accounting for the dissolution and precipitation of the mineral sylvite (KCl) would produce at least one additional closed set and one additional exchange set. The closed set would be KCl dissolution and precipitation, analogous to halite dissolution and precipitation (\vec{x}_{17}). The exchange set would be HCl degassing, K-silicate weathering, and sylvite formation, analogous to the halite formation exchange set (\vec{x}_{20}), and would follow the equation: $2\text{HCl (mantle)} + \text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3 \rightarrow 2\text{KCl} + \text{SiO}_2 \text{ (solid)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Relatedly, adding chemical constituents to existing fluxes could modify the existing sets. For example, our current treatment of oxygenic photosynthesis ($\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$) does not resolve any role for the alkalinity fluxes associated with uptake of N and P. Although accounting for such alkalinity fluxes does not matter when considering a closed set such as oxygenic photosynthesis and aerobic respiration, as the flux arrows would simply be rotated in the space of FIC against ALK, the alkalinity component may become more important when considering the role of feedbacks in setting the timescale over which open sets can stabilize pCO_2 . Though we chose a set of biogeochemical reactions meant to capture the main dynamics of major biogeochemical cycles, applying this framework to evaluate habitability during any specific period of Earth's History or on other planets may require additional or modified reactions compared to those listed in Table 1.