Special Issue

Multi-Proxy Isotope Signature of Dolomites

Message from the Guest Editors

Dolomite (mineral or rock) is of great importance in carbonate research due to its predominance in the Earth's history and its occurrence in a variety of sedimentological, diagenetic, hydrothermal, and metamorphic settings. Petrographic and crystallographic characteristics (e.g., thin section analysis, CL, SEM, XRD), as well as chemical (e.g., major, minor and trace element concentrations) and isotopic signals (δ13C, δ18O, δ34S, 87Sr/86Sr), of dolomites have been extensively studied in the past. The advances of new and improved analytical approaches have led to a significant increase in proxies applied to dolomite research (e.g., δ44/40Ca/δ44/42Ca, δ26Mg, δ11B, δ88/86Sr, clumped isotopes). In recent decades, a growing number of studies have applied multi-proxy isotope approaches by combining traditional and non-traditional stable isotope systems in dolomite research. This approach has significantly improved our understanding of formation processes and environmental conditions during dolomite nucleation and precipitation.

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Minerals welcomes submissions that report basic and applied research in mineralogy. Research areas of traditional interest are mineral deposits, mining, mineral processing and environmental mineralogy. The journal footprint also includes novel uses of elemental and isotopic analyses of minerals for petrology, geochronology and thermochronology, thermobarometry, ore genesis and sedimentary provenance. Contributions are encouraged in emerging research areas such as applications of quantitative mineralogy to the oil and gas, manufacturing, forensic science, climate change, geohazard and health sectors.

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