

Special Issue

Trace Element and Isotopic Geochemistry of Magmatic and Hydrothermal Ore Processes

Message from the Guest Editors

Mineral deposit origin is thought to stem from the magmatic and hydrothermal processes related to open-system interactions, such as magma–fluid–rock and fluid–rock interactions. These open-system processes are frequently described as magma mixing, degassing, and fluid–rock interactions, although closed-system evolution is also possible. Key trace elements (e.g., Pb, Fe, Cr, Cu, S) and their isotopes can be determined to constrain the processes operating during ore formation in both open and closed systems. Trace elements and their isotopes can also be used as a vector to explore and characterize mineral deposits. In this volume, descriptions of different scales, from nano- and micro- to regional-scale, of ore-forming processes are especially appreciated. We also invite contributions concerning trace element and isotopic geochemistry of magmatic and hydrothermal ore processes, covering a broad spectrum of trace elements and their isotope systems (radiogenic and stable isotope systems).

Guest Editors

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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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