Special Issue

Stable-Isotope Geochemistry

Message from the Guest Editors

Stable isotope geochemistry has been used to investigate a wealth of naturally occurring reactions, both at low and high temperature conditions. Palaeo-climatic reconstructions of marine sediments as well as continental speleothems are based on oxygen isotope fractionation between carbonate and water. Geothermal exploration, mantle petrology, and cosmochemical classification conveniently use the measurements of oxygen isotope abundances, either reflecting or deviating from mass-dependent isotope fractionation processes. In addition to oxygen isotopes, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen isotopes have also been used to investigate hydrological cycles, carbon sink and sources, and anthropogenic pollution. Nitrogen isotopes have been proven relevant for understanding pollution and metabolism of animals and plants. [...] The diffusion of stable isotope analytical methods in various cultural sectors has sometimes led to an uncritical use of these very useful isotopes. Here we collect contributions from different geochemical perspectives, providing scientific advancement through an accurate use of stable isotope investigations.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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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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