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Petrology and Geochemistry of Igneous Rocks Linked to Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides

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Message from the Guest Editors

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits are accumulations of sulphide minerals that precipitate from hydrothermal fluids at or below the seafloor in a wide range of geological environments. Today, VMS maintain a high economic interest.

As VMS deposits are linked to igneous rocks both in space and time, much attention has previously been paid to the mutual relations of magmatism and VMS mineralization, aiming at the determination of those features of the igneous rocks that could be useful as a proxy of VMS. Accordingly, research has been focused in recent years both on volcanology and on petrology/geochemistry, including isotope geology.

In spite of a number of significant advances, and due to the highly variable characteristics of VMS deposits and their related magmatic rocks (including contrasts in geological setting, magma generation, thermal flow, and hydrothermal circulation), their mutual relationships are still only partly understood.

The goal of this Special Issue of *Minerals* is to show an updated perspective of this important matter, in order to improve both our theoretical knowledge on this link and our exploration tools applied to VMS exploration.







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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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