American Mineralogist, Volume 94, pages 1556–1559, 2009

A statistical reassessment of the evidence for the racemic distribution of quartz enantiomorphs

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Abstract

A statistically based re-evaluation of the evidence for a racemic abundance of quartz enantiomers suggests that, while this hypothesis is valid at the global scale, local deviations occur such that at any given location either *l*- or *d*-quartz may predominate. Thus, the hypothesis that the homochirality of life may have come about through interactions with a dominant quartz enantiomer at a particular location cannot be discounted.

Keywords: Enantiomorphic, quartz, homochirality, statistics