Special Issue

Graphite Minerals and Graphene, 2nd Edition

Message from the Guest Editors

Graphite generally occurs in three forms: microcrystalline, crystalline lump or vein, and crystalline flake. The microcrystalline graphite is formed through contact metamorphism of coal by large scale igneous intrusion. Flake graphite is assumed to form from ancient organic matters during long period of high-grade regional metamorphism. Vein graphite is assumed to be crystallized from thermal fluid. Graphite is a layered mineral with strong sp2 hybridization carbons within each graphene layer, and these graphene layers are bonded by the weak van der Waals interaction forces. The structural features endow graphite great physical and chemical properties, such as lubricity, conductivity, anti-corrosion, high melting point in non-oxidizing conditions, etc. The traditional applications of graphite are in the refractories industry, friction materials, lubricants, etc. Graphite consumption has increased with the rapid development of electric cars and energy storage power stations in recent years, because large amounts of graphite were used as anodes of lithium–ion batteries.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

31 January 2026

Minerals

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 2.2
CiteScore 4.4

mdpi.com/si/202819

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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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