Special Issue

Rare Metal and Related Deposits: Geology, Geochemistry and Mineralization

Message from the Guest Editors

Rare metal deposits are geological formations containing high concentrations of certain elements or minerals, including lithium, tantalum, niobium, tin. tungsten, and more. These elements are crucial for various high-tech applications and strategic industries. Rare metal deposits are formed due to magmatichydrothermal processes associated with granitic intrusions, especially highly fractionated granites. Rare metal mineralization may occur in various types of rocks, such as pegmatites, greisens, veins, skarns, etc. Several factors, such as the source of the magma, degree of fractionation, fluid composition and evolution, tectonic setting, and timing of the events influence the formation of rare metal deposits. The study of rare metal deposits can provide insights into the petrogenesis of granites, the evolution of the crust and mantle, and the geodynamics of orogenic belts. Due to their complex mineralogy, geochemistry, and ore genesis, the exploration and exploitation of rare metal deposits pose significant challenges.

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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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