

Special Issue

Blended Cements Incorporating Calcined Clay and Limestone

Message from the Guest Editor

Portland cement (PC), the largest manufactured product on Earth on a mass basis, is accountable for about 7% of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions worldwide. The most effective strategy to reduce the carbon footprint of the cement industry is to reduce the clinker factor. The adoption of blended cements has increased in recent decades to fulfill this need for clinker reduction. Blended cements incorporate supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), replacing part of the PC fraction. Among commonly used SCMs are fine limestone, granulated blast furnace slag, and fly ash. However, slag and fly ash are not available in the quantities required for a widespread reduction of the clinker factor beyond 15%. Blended cements incorporating calcined clays or combinations of calcined clays and limestone have emerged as a promising solution to address the SCM availability issues and enable a widespread reduction of the clinker factor.

Guest Editor

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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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