Special Issue

Fly Ashes: Characterization, Processing and Utilization

Message from the Guest Editors

Solid fuels are the chief energy source in many countries in the world. These include conventional fossil fuels and renewable energy sources, such as biomass. When used, they generate by-products of combustion, mainly fly ashes. The quantity and quality of such waste primarily depend on the type of fuel burned and the combustion technology employed. These factors contribute to fly ashes having very varied and changeable characteristics. Fly ashes produced from the burning of hard coal and brown coal, as well as the co-combustion of biomass, have been used as raw materials in numerous industries for many years now. Nevertheless, numerous studies are still being conducted on new areas of fly ash utilization and improvements to the existing technologies. On the other hand, fly ashes from the combustion of biomass are difficult to process. However, the importance of biomass as a renewable energy source encourages the continued employment of current biomass utilization methods. Additionally, new opportunities for utilizing biomass-derived fly ashes in various industries should be identified.

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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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