

Special Issue

Metallurgical Slags

Message from the Guest Editors

Exploitation and further processing of mineral resources is of great importance for modern society. However, these processes are accompanied by the production of a variety of by-products with metallurgical slag being one of the most important. Metallurgical slag is formed during the smelting of metallic ores and can be considered as an equivalent to igneous rocks because it is composed of synthetic analogues of silicates, oxides and sulfides, usually occurring in rocks. Multidisciplinary studies of metallurgical slags are mostly focused on: (1) reuse of these materials (for construction purposes or element recovery), (2) potential environmental impact of these wastes, (3) exploration how metallurgy evolved through human history. The purpose of this Special Issue is to collect research papers presenting the current state of knowledge on metallurgical slags. Contributions presenting different approaches to slag studies, including: mineralogical, geochemical, archaeometric and material science are warmly welcomed.

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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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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 17.7 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.6 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the second half of 2025).