Special Issue

Geology and Mineralogy of Uranium Deposits

Message from the Guest Editor

Uranium is one of the most important energy-related materials, with a current use almost entirely for generating electricity. In recent International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) classification, 15 types of uranium deposits were defined. In order of their economic ranking, the most significant uranium deposits are unconformity-related, sandstone, quartz-pebble conglomerates, granite-related and breccia complexes. The goal of this Special Issue is to provide a platform for geoscientists dealing with geology and mineralogy of uranium deposits, in order to discuss new insights on their geological settings, composition and evolution of host rocks series, mineral composition of main uranium minerals (uraninite, coffinite, brannerite) and classification of uranium deposits. There are expected innovative approaches applied to construction of new models of uranium ore deposits, discussion of physicschemical conditions of their origin (e.g., fluid inclusion study, isotopes, detailed geochemistry in relation to behavior of HFS elements, especially REE, Y, Zr).

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (15 December 2018)



Minerals

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Impact Factor 2.2 CiteScore 4.4



mdpi.com/si/12819

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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 18.2 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.6 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the first half of 2025).

