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DESCRIPTION

Composites Science and Technology publishes refereed original articles on the fundamental and applied science of **engineering composites**. The focus of this journal is on **polymeric matrix** composites with **reinforcements/fillers** ranging from nano- to macro-scale. *CSTE* encourages manuscripts reporting unique, innovative contributions to the physics, chemistry, materials science and applied mechanics aspects of **advanced composites**.

Besides traditional fiber reinforced composites, novel composites with significant potential for engineering applications are encouraged. These may include, but are not limited to, nanocomposites, biomedical composites, green/eco composites, energy composites, and composites mimicking natural materials. Manuscripts dealing with multi-scale and multi-functional issues and performance as well as interdisciplinary approaches to the study of new generation composite materials are welcome. Analytical work should be validated. Publication of manuscripts reporting routine processing, synthesis and property characterization are not a priority of *CSTE*.

In order to expedite the handling of [submissions](#), manuscripts will be given a preliminary review prior to the full reviewing process to evaluate their suitability for *CSTE*. General Review articles as well as Feature articles covering topics of major interests to the readers will be presented at regular intervals, often at the invitation of the Editors. *CSTE* does not accept short communications or letters. It is the aim of *CSTE* to play an effective role in the rapid dissemination of research findings in the ever-evolving field of composite materials.

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INTRODUCTION

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Types of paper

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Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[4] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [5] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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List of keywords

A. Material:

- Adhesive joints
- Alloys
- Amorphous materials
- Aramid fibre
- Carbon fibres
- Carbon nanotubes
- Coating
- Coupling agents
- Fabrics/textiles
- Fibres
- Flexible composites
- Functional composites
- Glass fibres

- Glasses
- Hybrid composites
- Intermetallics
- Laminate
- Layered structures
- Metal-matrix composites (MMCs)
- Metals
- Nanoclays
- Nano composites
- Nano particles
- Oxides
- Particle-reinforced composites
- Polymer-matrix composites (PMCs)
- Polymers
- Preceramic polymer
- Recycling
- Sandwich
- Structural composites
- Short-fibre composites
- Smart materials
- Textile composites
- Wood

B. Property:

- Corrosion
- Creep
- Curing
- Debonding
- Defects
- Delamination
- Durability
- Electrical properties
- Embrittlement
- Environmental Degradation
- Fatigue
- Fibre/matrix bond
- Fracture
- Fracture toughness
- Fragmentation
- Friction/wear
- High-temperature properties
- Hygrothermal effect
- Impact behaviour
- Interface
- Interfacial strength
- Interphase
- Magnetic properties
- Matrix cracking
- Mechanical properties
- Non-linear behaviour
- Plastic deformation
- Porosity/Voids
- Strength
- Stress/strain curves
- Surface treatments
- Synergism
- Thermal properties
- Thermomechanical properties
- Transport properties

Vibration

C. Analysis:

Anelasticity
Anisotropy
Buckling
Complex moduli
Computational mechanics
Crack
Damage mechanics
Damage tolerance
Deformation
Elastic properties
Failure criterion
Fibre bridging
Finite element analysis (FEA)
Laminate theory
Modelling
Multiscale modeling
Notch
Plate theory
Probabilistic methods
Residual stress
Sandwich structures
Shell theory
Statistics
Stress concentrations
Stress relaxation
Stress transfer
Transverse cracking

D. Testing:

Acoustic emission
Atomic force microscopy (AFM)
Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)
Dynamic mechanical thermal analysis (DMTA)
Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS)
Electron microprobe analysis
Fractography
Hardness testing
Infrared (IR) spectroscopy
Life prediction
Moire techniques
Non-destructive testing
Optical microscopy
Photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)
Raman spectroscopy
Rheology
Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)
Scanning/transmission electron microscopy (STEM)
Secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS)
Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)
Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)
Ultrasonics
X-ray diffraction (XRD)
X-ray fluorescence (XRF)

E. Processing:

Annealing
Braiding
Casting
Chemical vapour deposition (CVD)
Chemical vapour infiltration (CVI)
Directional solidification
Electro-spinning
Extrusion
Filament winding
Heat treatment
Injection moulding
Ion implantation
Ion plating
Isostatic pressing
Knitting
Liquid metal infiltration (LMI)
Melt-spinning
Microwave processing
Physical vapour deposition
Plasma deposition
Plasma spraying
Powder processing
Pultrusion
Resin transfer moulding (RTM)
Sintering
Slip casting
Sol-gel methods
Welding/joining

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