



MATERIALS RESEARCH BULLETIN

An international journal reporting research on the synthesis, structure, and properties of materials

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Materials Research Bulletin is an international journal reporting high - impact research on processing-structure-property *relationships* in **functional inorganic materials** and **nanomaterials** with interesting **electronic, magnetic, optical, mechanical** or **catalytic** properties. Papers purely on thermodynamics or theoretical calculations (*e.g.*, density functional theory) do *not* fall within the scope of the journal unless they also demonstrate a clear link to physical properties. Topics covered include functional materials (*e.g.*, dielectrics, pyroelectrics, piezoelectrics, ferroelectrics, and relaxors); electrochemistry and solid-state ionics (photovoltaics, batteries, sensors, and fuel cells); nanomaterials, graphene, and nanocomposites; novel electronics, luminescence, and photocatalysis; crystal-structure and defect-structure analysis; and non-crystalline solids.

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chalcogenides
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elements
fluorides
fullerenes
glasses
halides
hydrides
inorganic compounds
interfaces
intermetallic compounds
layered compounds
magnetic materials
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topological insulators

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lattice dynamics
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magnetic properties
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spin density waves
color centers
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defects
dielectric properties
diffusion
elastic properties
electrical properties
electrochemical properties
electronic paramagnetic resonance (EPR)
electronic structure
energy storage
equations-of-state
Fermi surface
ferroelectricity
fracture
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[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

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[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 13.03.03).

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