

KEYWORDS FOR JOURNAL OF ALLOYS AND COMPOUNDS

Authors should select a maximum of five keywords. Each keyword should be accompanied by the capital letter denoting the category for which the keyword has been selected.

<p>A. Type of Materials</p> <p>Actinide alloys and compounds Amorphous materials Ceramics Clusters Coating materials Composite materials Data storage materials Dental alloys Disordered systems Electrode materials Energy storage materials Ferroelectrics Fuel cells Fullerenes Half metals Heterojunctions High-temperature alloys High-Tc superconductors Hydrogen absorbing materials Inorganic materials Insulators Intermetallics Interstitial alloys Liquid crystals Magnetic films and multilayers Magnetically ordered materials Metal hydrides Metallic glasses Metal matrix composites Metals and alloys Nanostructured materials Nitride materials Nuclear reactor materials Optical materials Oxide materials Permanent magnets Phosphors Polymers, elastomers, and plastics Quantum wells Quasicrystals Rare earth alloys and compounds Semiconductors Spin glasses</p>	<p>Superconductors Surfaces and interfaces Thin films Transition metal alloys and compounds Thermoelectric materials</p> <p>B. Preparation and Processing</p> <p>Amorphisation Chemical synthesis Crystal growth Gas-solid reactions Laser processing Liquid-solid reactions Precipitation Powder metallurgy Mechanical alloying Mechanochemical processing Nanofabrications Rapid solidification, quenching Sintering Sol-gel processes Solid state reactions Vapour deposition</p> <p>C. Phenomena</p> <p>Atomic scale structure Acoustic properties Anisotropy Anharmonicity Catalysis Composition fluctuations Crystal structure Corrosion Crystal and ligand fields Crystal binding and equation of state Cyclotron resonance Dielectric response Diffusion Dislocations and disclinations Domain structure Elasticity Electrical transport</p>
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(CONTINUATION OF C)

Electrochemical reactions
Electromotive force, EMF
Electron-electron interactions
Electron-phonon interactions
Electronic band structure
Electronic properties
Enthalpy
Entropy
Exchange and superexchange
Fractional quantum Hall effect
Flux pinning and creep
Galvanomagnetic effects
Grain boundaries
Heat capacity
Heat conduction
Heavy fermions
Hyperfine interactions
Ionic conduction
Impurities in semiconductors
Kondo effect
Kinetics
Magnetisation
Magnetocaloric
Magnetoresistance
Magnetostriction
Magneto-volume effects
Mechanical properties
Microstructure
Noise
Optical properties
Order-disorder effects
Oxidation
Phase diagrams
Phase transitions
Phonons
Photoconductivity and photovoltaics
Piezoelectricity, electrostriction
Preferential site ordering
Point defects
Quantum Hall effect
Quantum localization
Radiation effects
Recombination and trapping
Shape memory
Spin dynamics
Spin-orbit effects
Thermal expansion
Thermodynamic properties

Thermoelectric
Thermochemistry
Tunnelling
Vacancy formation
Valence fluctuations

D. Experimental and Theoretical Methods

Atomic force microscopy, AFM
Atom, molecule, and ion impact
Calorimetry
Computer simulations
Elastic light scattering
Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy
Electron emission spectroscopies
Electron energy loss spectroscopy
Electron paramagnetic resonance
EXAFS, NEXAFS, SEXAFS
High-pressure
High magnetic fields
Inelastic light scattering
Inelastic neutron scattering
Light absorption and reflection
Luminescence
Magnetic measurements
Mössbauer spectroscopy
Metallography
Molecular dynamics simulations
Muon spectroscopies
Neutron diffraction
Nonlinear optics
Nuclear resonances
Optical spectroscopy
Perturbed angular correlations, PAC
Photoelectron spectroscopies
Positron spectroscopies
Rutherford backscattering, RBS
Scanning electron microscopy, SEM
Scanning tunnelling microscopy, STM
Strain, high pressure
Surface electron diffraction (LEED, RHEED)
Synchrotron radiation
Thermal analysis
Thermodynamic modeling
Time-resolved optical spectroscopies
Transmission electron microscopy, TEM
X-ray diffraction
X-ray and gamma-ray spectroscopies
Ultrasonics