

## Preface

From 14 till 18 September over 250 scientists from 30 countries, including the USA, Australia, China, South-Africa, Mexico and of course across Europe gathered in Antwerp for the 10th European Symposium on Martensitic Transformations (ESOMAT 2015).

At ESOMAT 2015, the tradition of a series of well-focused meetings, which started in 1989 in Bochum, Germany, was continued. Aside from the focus on the fundamentals of martensitic transformations and their applications in shape memory and superelasticity, sessions dealing with various characterisation methods, modelling approaches and testing techniques were organized. As expected, the Ni-Ti-based systems provided the majority of contributions (73), but also several contributions were submitted on steels (22) and Fe-based systems (10), on Cu-based systems (16), on Ti-based systems (18), on high temperature alloys (12), on magnetic materials (46), etc. The same types of materials of course also returned in the sessions on advanced characterisation methods (22), mathematics, fundamentals and modelling (36) and properties and applications (22). The plenary sessions provided insight in the history and new evolutions of some of the major themes as well as some exciting ideas for the years ahead.

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