This analysis has been performed on the titles of the scientific products present in the database in the following way. Scientific products have been divided according to their publication year.

Then titles have been selected, and all the words in the title have been conflated in a single table and then ordered alphabetically. Finally relevant keywords have been searched for and accurately counted. Results of this analysis are reported in tables 3 and 4 and in figures 3, 4 and 5.

15 relevant keywords or group of keywords have been selected in this analysis.

These ones have been roughly classified into three groups: “materials”, “techniques and characters” and “uses”. Table 3 reports absolute values (number of occurrences per year) of the keywords or groups of keywords, whereas table 4 reports the values expressed as faction of the total number of scientific products in the specific year.

This last indicator is the most relevant one, as it assesses the relevance of the topic with respect to the total scientific production in the field of the year. In this way it is possible to follow the evolution of the relevance of the topic in the general field of NST application in textiles and clothing bypassing the bias due to the evolution of the total number of scientific products with time.

In the first group, “materials” the most relevant chosen topics are: (nano)Composites; (nano)Silver; Metals and oxides (encompassing the search terms Al2O3 – Alumina / SiO2 – Silica / TiO2 – Titania / MgO – Magnesia / Copper / Gold / Palladium / Nickel); (carbon)Nanotube / CNT / MWCNT; ZnO. In the second group, “techniques and characters”, the topics are: Electrospinning / Electrospun; Nanofibers / Nanofibrous; Nanoparticles / Nanorods / Quantum dots; Non-woven; Superhydrophobic / Superhydrophobicity.

Finally in the third group, “uses”, the topics are: Health and Medical uses ; Self-cleaning; Soldier / Battlewear / Military; UV / Ultraviolet / Ultraviolet-blocking / anti-UV / UV-blocking; Wearable.

For each of the three group a figure (figures 3, 4 and 4 respectively) presents the evolution of the fractions of the total number of scientific products in the year presented in table 4.

What is mostly relevant is the trend of each search term/group of search terms. In fact trends are not fully comparable due to the fact that some of them are the result of the sum of the results for several terms related among them (see for instance the terms for “Health and medical uses”) or referring to the same object (e.g. Carbon nanotube, CNR or MWCNT).

Trends start from 2002 as in the first two years the low total number of scientific products caused some bias in the percentages.

In the “materials” group it is possible to note the growth up to 2011 of works related to the use of Metals and metallic oxides; another metal oxide (ZnO, Zinc Oxide) has its own trend (slightly growing) due to the higher number of occurrences.

Also occurrences of (nano)Silver grows until 2011, while trends for Nanotubes and (nano)Composites are more stable.

The trend of (nano)Silver is also rather stable, and presents the highest absolute number of occurrences in the group.