Special Issue

Surface Modifications of Nanoscale Materials

Message from the Guest Editor

At present, it could be asserted that condensed matter, specifically surface physics, represents one of the most prolific areas of research in physics. The fundamental reason is the mutual interdependence between surface science and nanotechnology that has become clear since the early 20th century. Around 100 years ago, Einstein (1921, photoelectric effect), Langmuir (1932, field of surface chemistry) and Davisson and Germer (1937, electron diffraction work) Nobel prizes had a direct bearing on the development of surface physics. Surface physics researchers study structural, electronics, magnetic and chemical properties of in situ and ex situ grown nanostructures, in the context of experimental and theoretical surface science. On the other hand. nanotechnology is based on the ability to convert the nanoscience theory to useful applications by observing, measuring, manipulating, assembling, controlling and manufacturing matter at the nanometer scale. Over the last 50 years, research efforts have explosively grown due to the tremendous potential of "nano" approaches that revolutionize the ways in which matter is fabricated, synthesized and processed...

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

The capability to manipulate, assemble, and fabricate nano-objects have given rise to nanoscience, one of the most rich and interdisciplinary fields of research. In fact, mechanics, optics, magnetism, or electronics at the nanoscale strongly differ from their macroscopic counterparts, and thus several disciplines are necessary to study nanomaterials. This field's development parallels the technical advances that have made it possible to control matter at the nanoscale. Our journal, *Nanomanufacturing*, seeks to provide a forum for discussion and a platform to publish the latest results regarding the fabrication, manipulation, scalability, and eventual industrial production of miniaturized devices or objects. All of our articles are published with rigorous refereeing and open access.

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