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include the structural, electronic, optical, and thermal behavior of nanomaterials; electrical and thermal conductivity; the forces between nanoscale objects; and the transition between classical and quantum behavior. Nanophysics has now become an independent branch of physics, simultaneously expanding into many new areas and playing a vital role in fields that were once the domain of engineering, chemical, or life sciences.

This handbook was initiated based on the idea that breakthroughs in nanotechnology require a firm grounding in the principles of nanophysics. It is intended to fulfill a dual purpose. On the one hand, it is designed to give an introduction to established fundamentals in the field of nanophysics. On the other hand, it leads the reader to the most significant recent developments in research. It provides a broad and in-depth coverage of the physics of nanoscale materials and applications. In each chapter, the aim is to offer a didactic treatment of the physics underlying the applications alongside detailed experimental results, rather than focusing on particular applications themselves.

The handbook also encourages communication across borders, aiming to connect scientists with disparate interests to begin

Organization

The *Handbook of Nanophysics* consists of seven books. Chapters in the first four books (*Principles and Methods*, *Clusters and Fullerenes*, *Nanoparticles and Quantum Dots*, and *Nanotubes and Nanowires*) describe theory and methods as well as the fundamental physics of nanoscale materials and structures. Although some topics may appear somewhat specialized, they have been included given their potential to lead to better technologies. The last three books (*Functional Nanomaterials*, *Nanoelectronics and Nanophotonics*, and *Nanomedicine and Nanorobotics*) deal with the technological applications of nanophysics. The chapters are written by authors from various fields of nanoscience in order to encourage new ideas for future fundamental research.

After the first book, which covers the general principles of theory and measurements of nanoscale systems, the organization roughly follows the historical development of nanoscience. Cluster scientists pioneered the field in the 1990s, followed by extensive