



Introduction to nanoscale quantum technologies

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An introduction to the *Nanoscale* themed collection on emerging quantum technologies at the nanoscale, featuring high-quality research on quantum materials and devices for computing, sensing, imaging and communication.

Quantum technologies merge the principles of quantum mechanics with advanced technologies, paving the way for transformative advancements in various fields. These technologies encompass quantum computing, quantum cryptography, quantum sensors, quantum communication, quantum simulation, and quantum metrology, among others. Materials and structures at the nanoscale play a pivotal role in enabling these advancements.

In recent decades, nanoscience and nanotechnologies have made significant progress, enabling remarkable achievements from fundamental research to practical applications in quantum technologies. This progress has opened up entirely new horizons in the field.

The topics covered in this themed collection can be loosely categorized into quantum technologies and nanoscale manipulation, quantum materials and nanofabrication, and quantum phenomena and characterization for applications in quantum computing, quantum communication, and quantum sensing.

Quantum computing is a revolutionary technology that harnesses the principles of quantum mechanics to perform computations exponentially faster than classical computers. Advancements in nanoscale quantum computing have focused on developing stable and controllable qubits, laying the foundation for the realization of larger-scale quantum computing systems.

Quantum sensing and imaging is a rapidly growing field that utilizes quantum mechanics principles to develop advanced sensors and imaging technologies. Nanoscale quantum sensing and imaging techniques have focused on creating highly sensitive sensors, such as quantum dots and monolayer semiconductors, capable of emitting single photons for precise imaging at the nanoscale level.

Quantum communication explores the use of quantum mechanics principles to establish secure communication channels. Recent developments in nanoscale quantum communication have resulted in more efficient and reliable devices, including single-photon detectors that enable accurate and efficient detection of individual photons.

The rapid synthesis and fabrication of nanoscale materials and structures

play an instrumental role in the development of quantum technologies. Two-dimensional materials like transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), quantum dots, and nanowires have emerged as key components for quantum technology applications. Quantum dot-based devices, capable of emitting single photons, hold promise for revolutionizing computing, while nanowires offer unique properties for ultra-sensitive sensing, including applications in medical diagnostics and biosensing. The exceptional versatility of two-dimensional TMDs and their heterostructures lies in their ability to provide a remarkable degree of multi-tunability to their quantum effects, making them highly promising candidates for applications in quantum technologies.

The applications of quantum technology are diverse, and nanoscale quantum technology presents innovative prospects for numerous fields. Quantum dot research, exemplified in this collection, represents an active area within quantum technology. While it is not possible to cover all noteworthy areas within the limited space, the guest editors express gratitude to all authors for their high-quality contributions. Appreciation is also extended to the editorial team of *Nanoscale* for their guidance and support throughout the creation process. It is hoped that researchers in physics, optoelectronics, biology, and other relevant disciplines will benefit from these articles and utilize them as a springboard to advance the development of practical next-generation quantum technologies.

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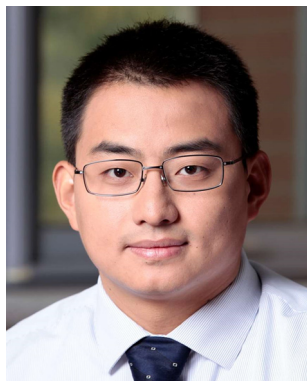
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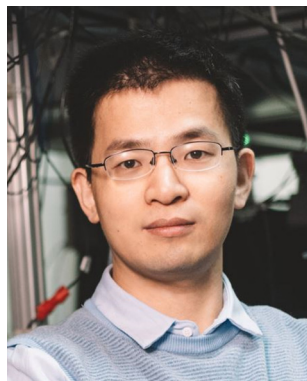
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