



Symmetry/Asymmetry in 2D Materials

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:

closed (31 January 2024)

Message from the Guest Editors

The most frequently observed material among all of the two-dimensional (2D) transition metal chalcogenides for the next generation of electronic and optoelectronic components is molybdenum disulfide. Materials related to nanometer-scale electronic and optoelectronic components, such as the field effect transistor, prospective memory component, light-emitting diode, and sensors, have been produced due to the excellent spin-valley coupling and both the flexural and optoelectronic properties of 2D materials. However, the development of high-performance and large-area characterization techniques has been a major obstacle to the basic and commercial applications of 2D nanostructures. In this Special Issue, we welcome experts and scholars to submit relevant articles. The research topics include the use of material analysis, theoretical analysis, artificial intelligence, and optical methods for the study of two-dimensional materials.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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