



**Journal of
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Guest Editorial

Recent Advancements in Micro- and Nano-Manufacturing From WCMNM2023—Part II

Product development activities worldwide are increasingly focusing on fabricating complex micro and nanoscale features and components, which find applications in optics, electronics, biomedical, and aerospace industries. This has led to renewed interest in the subtractive and additive techniques to produce nano and/or microscale features with greater precision, accuracy, and reliability. It is important to note that in addition to experimental studies, process modeling and simulation help in understanding the underlying physics of the processes and suggest directions to optimize them. Part II of this Special Issue in the *ASME Journal of Micro- and Nano-Manufacturing* endeavor to present a snapshot of the latest research carried out in this field worldwide. This Special Issue contain extended versions of select papers from the World Congress on Micro and Nano Manufacturing 2023 (WCMNM 2023) held in Evanston, IL. WCMNM aims to bring together the worldwide community of micro and nano-manufacturing experts. It is jointly organized by the International Institution for Micro-Manufacturing (I2M2), the Multi-Material Micro Manufacturing (4M) Association, and the International Forum on Micro-Manufacturing (IFMM). WCMNM topics of interest include processes, equipment, and systems for fabricating miniaturized parts with nano and microscale features together with research focused on developing and validating this technology for specific application areas.

The papers broadly cover research on microscale electrochemical discharge machining, hot embossing, microfluidic spinning technologies, hydrodynamic cavitation, and microsensors. Part II of the Special Issue comprises of three papers and two technical briefs. Ali et al. report a novel technique for microchannel fabrication on glass via electrochemical discharge machining. Mondal et al. present an experimental study and numerical modeling of the microhot

embossing process. Ehmann et al. have theoretically analyzed and experimentally validated the jet flight in electrohydrodynamic printing. The two technical briefs by Ngaile and Pang, and Rajestari et al. are focused on hydrodynamic cavitation for surface modification and immersed microfluidic spinning, respectively.

We believe that the papers included in Part II of this Special Issue will be of interest to researchers and practicing engineers. We are grateful to Stefan Dimov, Editor-in-Chief of the *ASME Journal of Micro- and Nano-Manufacturing*, for his valuable suggestions and guidance in preparing this Special Issue for publishing. We sincerely thank the authors for contributing with their research work to this issue. We are grateful to the reviewers for the timely reviews and constructive comments to the papers. Finally, we sincerely thank the ASME publishing team for their professional support during the preparation of this Special Issue.

Ramesh Singh
I2M2 Scientific Chair of WCMNM 2023,
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay,
Mumbai 400076, India

Pavel Penchev
4M Scientific Chair of WCMNM 2023,
University of Birmingham,
Birmingham B15 2TT, UK

Tohru Sasaki
IFMM Scientific Chair of WCMNM 2023,
University of Toyama,
Toyama 930-8555, Japan