

(Theme: Nanotechnology in honoring the past, treasuring the present and shaping the future)

Summary:

Nanotechnology is the development and engineering of devices so small that they are measured on a molecular scale. This emerging field involves scientists from many different disciplines, including physicists, chemists, engineers, information technologists, and material scientists, as well as biologists. Nanotechnology is being applied to almost every field imaginable, including electronics, magnetics, optics, information technology, materials development and biomedicine. As of 2015, so much progress has been made in nanotech research and development that commercialization is accelerating broadly. One factor boosting the adoption of nanotechnology is an increase in the manufacture and availability of carbon nanotubes, a basic nanomaterial that can be used in a wide variety of manufactured goods. . Nano 2016 welcomes attendees, presenters, and exhibitors from all over the world to Osaka, Japan. We are delighted to invite you all to attend and register for the “7th World Nano Conference (Nano-2016)” which is going to be held during May19-21, 2016 in Osaka, Japan.

For more details please visit <http://nano.conferenceseries.com/>

Importance and Scope:

Nanotechnology is a new sphere of scientific innovation has a broader scope. Several institutes have introduced courses in Nanotechnology. The areas covered in the Nanotech are Food and Beverage, Bio- Technology, Forensic Sciences, Genetics, Space Research, Environment industry, Medicine, Agriculture and Teaching. The three chief divisions of Nanotech are Nanoelectronics, Nanomaterials, and Nano-Biotechnology. The implications of Nanotechnology can be found in the field of telecommunications, computing, aerospace, solar energy, and environment. However, Nanotech’s major contribution can be seen in the computing, communication and, medical field. As the technology matures, many more uses will be commercialized. MEMS, another branch of technology involving extreme miniaturization, refer to a very exciting field in microelectronics. Specifically, we define MEMS as “Micro Electro Mechanical Systems,” micro-scale structures that transduce signals between electronic and mechanical forms.

Under the largest single share of funding for nanotechnology, some EUR 1256 million for the period 2011-2015, comes through the dedicated Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies stream, but significant support also comes through the Information and Communication Technology stream (EUR 756 million), as well as the Health (EUR 92 million), Energy (EUR 72 million) and biotechnology streams (EUR 39.5 million). Horizon 2020 promises to capitalise on the research foundations laid and moved into a new phase, where World's intellectual capital is turned into commercial technologies. The new regime promises to address a widely perceived shortfall in technology transfer and put Europe in a strong position to grasp new opportunities in the commercialization of emerging nanotechnologies across a vast array of sector.

Why in Osaka?

Nano 2016 is an international platform for presenting research about marketing, exchanging ideas about it and thus, contributes to the dissemination of knowledge in marketing for the benefit of both the academia and business. Japan the fastest growing market for nanotechnology, accessible populations and the growing infrastructure for quality conduct of nano medicines makes Japan attractive for global development. And more over Japan tourism attracts more than 8 million people every year from around the world, which has more than 16 world heritage sites. And statistics shows that the highest % of people visiting Japan are not just from Asian countries but also from all around the world, this makes Japan a most preferable destination for the Nano 2016 conference.

Osaka is a designated city in the Kansai region of Japan. It is the capital city of Osaka Prefecture and the largest component of the Keihanshin Metropolitan Area, the second largest metropolitan area in Japan and among the largest in the world with nearly 19 million inhabitants. Situated at the mouth of the Yodo River on Osaka Bay, Osaka is Japan's second largest city by the daytime population after the Tokyo 23 wards, and serves as a major economic hub.

Why to attend?

With members from around the world focused on learning about Nanotechnology engineering and Nano medicine this is your single best opportunity to reach the largest assemblage of participants from all over the world. Conduct demonstrations, distribute information, meet with current and potential customers, make a splash with a new product line, and receive name recognition at this 3-day event.

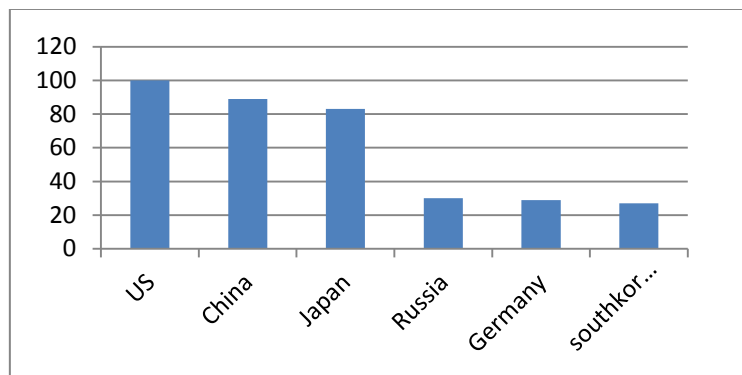
World-renowned speakers, the most recent techniques, tactics, and the newest updates in fields Nanotechnology and engineering, Medical Nanotechnology, tissue engineering are hallmarks of this conference.

Nanotechnology Universities in Japan

- Tohoku University
- Nagoya University
- Kyushu University
- Keio University
- University of Tokyo
- Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Kyoto University
- Waseda University
- Osaka University
- University of Tsukuba
- University of Electro-Communications

Nanotechnology Research Worldwide:

Nanotechnology has been heralded as having the potential to lead to the next industrial revolution. Nanotechnology is one of the top-ranked subjects in the academic and research field. It is an enabling technology which generates new capabilities, products, markets and so on.



The global market for nanotechnology products was valued at \$22.9 billion in 2013 and increased to about \$26 billion in 2014. This market is expected to reach about \$64.2 billion by 2019; a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 19.8% from 2014 to 2019. The global market for nanotechnology-enabled printing technology was estimated to total \$14 billion in 2013. The market is expected to grow at a projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.7% over the next five years to total \$31.8 billion by 2018.

Nanotechnology companies in Japan

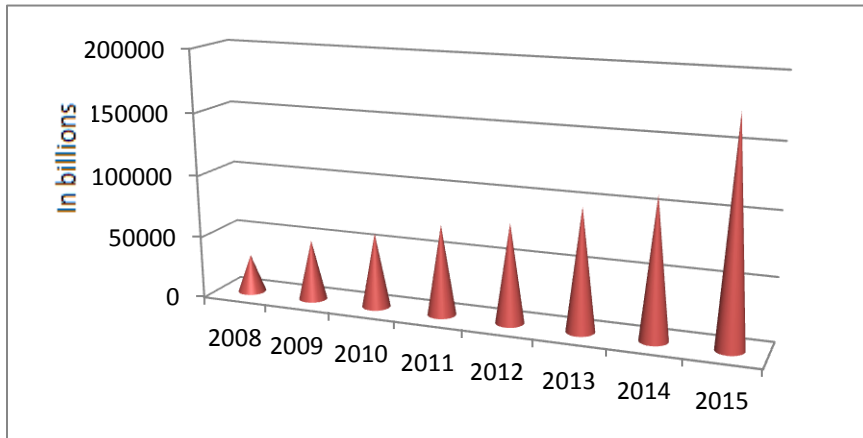
- Admatechs
- NanoCarrier
- Alnair Labs
- Asahi Glass Co.
- Carbon Nanotech Research Institute
- Frontier Carbon Corporation
- Hitachi High-Technologies
- Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Nanotechnology Department XNRI Group
- Nanoten
- Advanced Nano Products
- Advanced Nano Technologies
- ILJIN Nanotech
- CNT producer
- Nanogist
- NanoMetalGlobal
- Nanotech
- Hyosung Group

Nanotechnology Major Associations in Japan:

- Frontier Research Center, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama
- International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics at National Institute for Materials Science
- National Institute for Materials Science

Nanotechnology Budget:

The 2016 Budget supports nanoscale science, engineering, and technology R&D at 11 agencies. Another 9 agencies have nanotechnology-related mission interests or regulatory responsibilities. Budget provides \$1.5 billion for the nanotechnology, a continued investment in support of the priorities and innovation strategy. The investments in 2014 and 2015 and those proposed for 2016 reflect a renewed emphasis on accelerating the transition from basic R&D to innovations that support national priorities, while maintaining a strong foundation of broad, fundamental research in nanoscience that provides a continuing pipeline of new discoveries that will enable future revolutionary applications.



This conference is focusing on all the major aspects in the fields of Nanotechnology. It would be beneficial for all the students and Researchers who ever willing to enter into corporate worlds targeting to the respective fields.

Be a part of it!!!