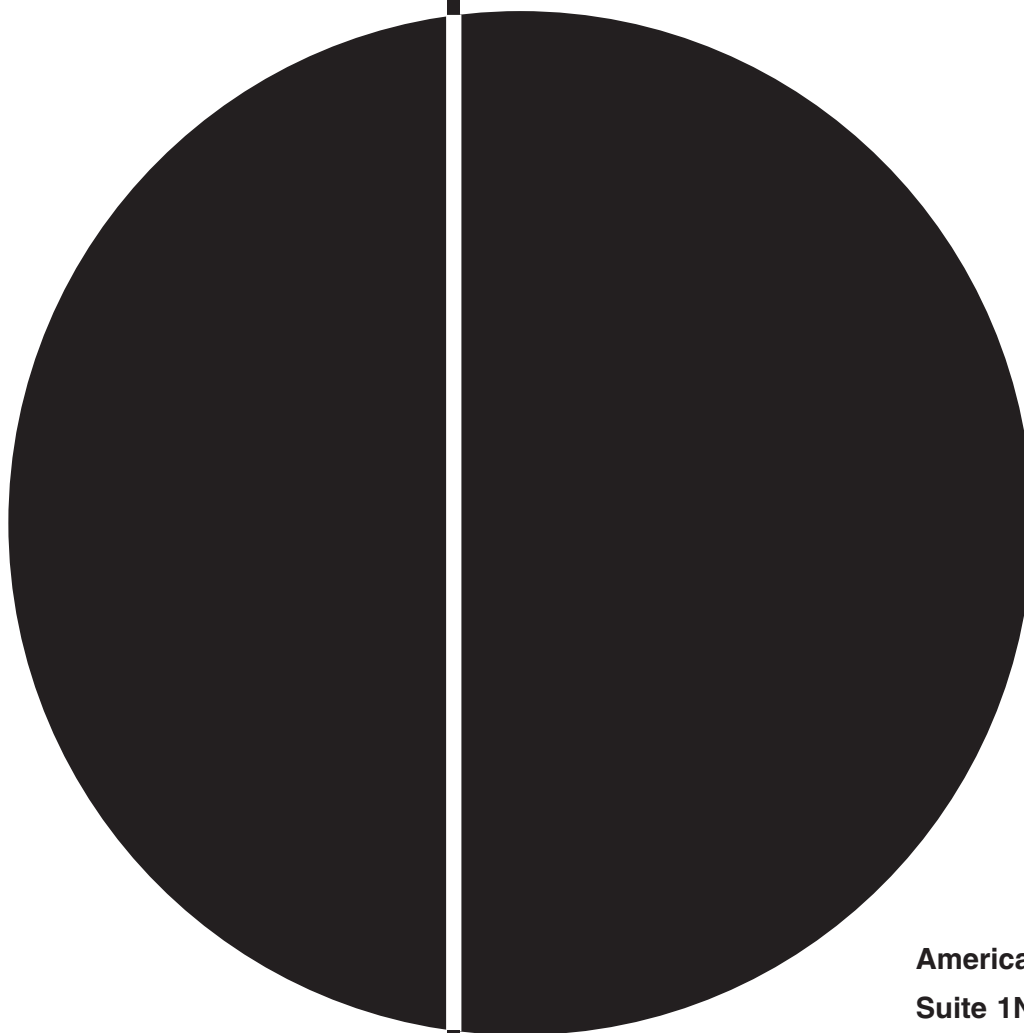


**AMERICAN
INSTITUTE
OF PHYSICS**

**Physics and
Astronomy
Classification
Scheme[®] (PACS[®])
2008**



AIP Publication No. R261.19

COMPLIMENTARY COPY

American Institute of Physics
Suite 1N01
2 Huntington Quadrangle
Melville, New York 11747-4502
USA

www.aip.org/pacs



The American Institute of Physics (AIP) is a not-for-profit membership corporation chartered in New York State in 1931 for the purpose of promoting the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics and its application to human welfare. Leading societies in the fields of physics, astronomy, and related sciences are its members.

In order to achieve its purpose, AIP serves physics and related fields of science and technology by serving its member societies, individual scientists, educators, students, R&D leaders, and the general public with programs, services, and publications—*information that matters*.

The Institute:

- publishes its own scientific journals as well as those of many of its member societies;
- provides abstracting and indexing services;
- provides online database services;
- disseminates reliable information on physics to the public;
- collects and analyzes statistics on the profession and on physics education;
- encourages and assists in the documentation and study of the history and philosophy of physics;
- cooperates with other organizations on educational projects at all levels; and
- collects and analyzes information on federal programs and budgets.

The scientists represented by the Institute through its member societies number more than 147,000. In addition, approximately 4,200 individuals in more than 740 colleges and universities are members of the Institute's Society of Physics Students, which includes the honor society Sigma Pi Sigma. Industry is represented through the membership of 37 Corporate Associates. AIP's flagship magazine, *Physics Today*, reaches all of these people and organizations.

Visit the American Institute of Physics online at www.aip.org.

MEMBER SOCIETIES

American Physical Society
Optical Society of America
Acoustical Society of America
The Society of Rheology
American Association of Physics Teachers
American Crystallographic Association
American Astronomical Society
American Association of Physicists in Medicine
AVS: Science & Technology of Materials,
Interfaces, and Processing
American Geophysical Union

OTHER MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Sigma Pi Sigma Physics Honor Society
Society of Physics Students
Corporate Associates

AIP OFFICERS

Mildred S. Dresselhaus,
Chair, Governing Board

H. Frederick Dylla,
Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer

Richard Baccante,
Treasurer & Chief Financial Officer

Theresa C. Braun,
Vice President, Human Resources

Benjamin B. Snavely,
Corporate Secretary

James H. Stith,
Vice President, Physics Resources Center

Darlene A. Walters,
Senior Vice President, Publishing

FEEDBACK

Direct comments or suggestions about *PACS 2008* to:

Terry Williams
Scientific Classification Coordinator
American Institute of Physics
Suite 1N01, 2 Huntington Quadrangle
Melville, NY 11747-4502, USA
E-mail: pacs@aip.org

PACS 2008 and prior editions are available for downloading, in multiple formats, via the PACS website at www.aip.org/pacs.

Copyright © 2008 American Institute of Physics.
All rights reserved.

**Physics and Astronomy
Classification Scheme[®]—2008**

The American Institute of Physics (AIP) maintains and disseminates the *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme*[®] (*PACS*[®]) as a service to the international scientific community. Full use of this classification scheme by individuals and organizations is encouraged.

Address permissions questions to rights@aip.org.
(Office of Rights & Permissions, American Institute of Physics,
Suite 1NO1, 2 Huntington Quadrangle, Melville, New York
11747-4502, USA.)

PACS 2008 is freely available for downloading, in multiple formats, from <http://www.aip.org/pacs>. Feedback from the community is welcome; address all suggestions, comments, and questions to pacs@aip.org.

Copyright © 2008 American Institute of Physics.
All rights reserved.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 2007937572
ISBN: 978-0-7354-0455-7

American Institute of Physics
Suite 1NO1, 2 Huntington Quadrangle
Melville, New York 11747-4502
USA
<http://www.aip.org>

AIP Publication Number: R261.19

Printed in the United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY CLASSIFICATION SCHEME[®]—2008	
00 General	1
10 The Physics of Elementary Particles and Fields	6
20 Nuclear Physics	9
30 Atomic and Molecular Physics	12
40 Electromagnetism, Optics, Acoustics, Heat Transfer, Classical Mechanics, and Fluid Dynamics	15
50 Physics of Gases, Plasmas, and Electric Discharges	21
60 Condensed Matter: Structural, Mechanical, and Thermal Properties	23
70 Condensed Matter: Electronic Structure, Electrical, Magnetic, and Optical Properties	29
80 Interdisciplinary Physics and Related Areas of Science and Technology	35
90 Geophysics, Astronomy, and Astrophysics	45
APPENDIX TO 43: ACOUSTICS	54
APPENDIX TO 91–94, 96: GEOPHYSICS	59
NANOSCALE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPLEMENT	67
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	71

Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme[®]—2008

(Based on the ICSTI International Classification System for Physics)

The *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme*[®] (*PACS*[®]) is prepared by the American Institute of Physics (AIP) in collaboration with certain other members of the International Council on Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI) having an interest in physics and astronomy classification. The most recent internationally agreed-upon scheme was published by ICSTI in 1991. Revised editions of *PACS* are published biennially, or as necessary, by AIP.

Introduction

The *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme*[®] (*PACS*[®]) is a hierarchical subject classification scheme designed to classify and categorize the literature of physics and astronomy. *PACS* provides an essential tool for classification and efficient retrieval of literature in physics and astronomy; as such, *PACS* is used by AIP and other international publishers of journals in physics, astronomy, and related fields.

What is *PACS*?

PACS contains ten broad subject categories subdivided into narrower categories. The hierarchy includes mainly four levels of depth, with the narrowest term giving the most detailed characterization. However, beginning with the 2006 edition,

a fifth level hierarchy was introduced; subsequently, in this new edition, the fifth level hierarchy is continued in sections that have undergone revision and will also be a part of future editions. *PACS* also includes detailed appendices for acoustics and geophysics, a nanoscale science and technology supplement, and a topical alphabetical index with corresponding *PACS* codes.

Depending on the topic, the most detailed *PACS* code may be found at the third, fourth, or fifth hierarchical levels. At these three levels, each *PACS* code consists of six alphanumeric characters divided into three pairs. The examples, in the table below, illustrate the structure and format of *PACS* codes for all levels of the scheme, using *PACS* codes where the hierarchy terminates at the third, fourth, and fifth levels:

<i>PACS</i> Level	Hierarchy to 3rd Level	Hierarchy to 4th Level	Hierarchy to 5th Level	Notes
1st	00. GENERAL	30. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS	90. GEOPHYSICS, ASTRONOMY, AND ASTROPHYSICS	Broadest category; there are 10 such codes from 00 to 90, in increments of 10
2nd	04. General relativity and gravitation	32. Atomic properties and interactions with photons	91. Solid Earth physics	More specific category; up to 9 such codes under each Level 1 category
3rd	04.65.+e Supergravity	32.10.–f Properties of atoms	91.25.–r Geomagnetism and paleomagnetism; geoelectricity	Fairly specific category; “–” or “+” as 5th character denotes presence or absence, respectively, of 4th level
4th		32.10.Hq Ionization potentials, electron affinities	91.25.F– Rock and mineral magnetism	Most specific category found in most of <i>PACS</i> ; “–” or a lowercase letter as the 6th character denotes presence or absence, respectively, of 5th level
5th			<i>91.25.fd Environmental magnetism</i>	Most specific category found in <i>PACS</i> ; the 5th character is the same as for the 4th level code, but lowercase

Note that the use of uppercase and lowercase letters as the fifth character for fourth- and fifth-level codes, respectively, is a means to easily distinguish the level of a given code; the use of italics for the fifth-level serves a similar purpose. However, case and font are not needed to determine uniqueness, i.e., there are no redundant codes.

How to Use *PACS*

In order to classify an article, the main topics presented in that article must be identified. The most specific *PACS* codes that describe the content of an article are then selected using the alphabetical index to *PACS*. The first code is reserved for the main topic of the paper. Select as many codes as are necessary to classify the paper; three to four codes are generally sufficient. For errata or related items, an additional code must be selected from **99.10. –x Errata and other corrections**.

What is New in *PACS 2008*?

New to the printed version of *PACS* is the addition of a collection of terms applicable to nanoscale science and technology, which appears as a supplement at the back of this book. Similar nanoscience supplements have been published previously only as part of the online edition of *PACS*.

There are extensive revisions in the following sections included in *PACS 2008*; these sections have been expanded with many new fourth- and fifth-level codes:

- 20 Nuclear physics
- 30 Atomic and molecular physics
- 42 Optics
- 60 Condensed matter: structural, mechanical, and thermal properties
- 87 Biological and medical physics

Minor revisions were done in the following sections:

- 03.67 Quantum information
- 04 General relativity and gravitation
- 41 Electromagnetism; electron and ion optics
- 47.60 Flow phenomena in quasi-one-dimensional systems
- 78.47 Spectroscopy of solid state dynamics
- 89.70 Information and communication theory
- 96.30 Solar system objects

The minor revisions include additions of *PACS* codes, modifications of the text of *PACS* codes, and some *PACS* code deletions. The *2008 PACS Special Edition* (available at the below URL) contains a full listing of *PACS 2008* with new, modified, and deleted codes highlighted; the *Special Edition* serves as a bridge between *PACS 2006* and *2008*.

Online Availability

PACS is freely accessible online (both the hierarchical scheme and the topical alphabetical index) at **<http://www.aip.org/pacs>**. It can be downloaded in HTML and ASCII formats.

Availability of Printed *PACS*

Complimentary printed copies of *PACS* may be obtained by contacting **pacs@aip.org** (Scientific Classification Department, American Institute of Physics, Suite 1NO1, 2 Huntington Quadrangle, Melville, NY 11747-4502, USA).

Community Feedback

AIP welcomes feedback from the scientific community. Any comments or suggestions you may have, both on the scheme and on the form of presentation, may be sent to **pacs@aip.org**.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

American Institute of Physics (AIP) gratefully acknowledges the assistance and cooperation of the AIP Subcommittee on Classification and Information Retrieval (SCIR), consisting of appointed members representing a broad spectrum of scientific disciplines, which has oversight responsibility for *PACS* development. In addition, invaluable advice was provided by the members of the *PACS* Working Groups, and Editors of Member and Affiliated Society journals, as well as by the many advisors from the American Physical Society (APS), and by members of the physics community at large. Particular thanks are due to two long-time contributors: Stanley Brown, Editorial Director (retired) of the APS Journals, for his leadership and tireless efforts in support of *PACS*; and Safia Hameed, currently AIP's Scientific Classification consultant, for providing more than three decades of expert guidance in *PACS* development.

Members of both AIP's SCIR and the Working Groups formed under their charge serve on a voluntary basis. We express sincere appreciation to these dedicated individuals. Listed below are members of the AIP SCIR, Working Groups, and *PACS 2008* Project Team, along with individual advisors, whose efforts were invaluable in producing this new edition of the *Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme*:

AIP Subcommittee on Classification and Information Retrieval (SCIR):

Allen Goland (<i>Chair</i>)	Kenneth Kodama
Stanley Brown	Allan Pierce
Günther Eichhorn	Anthony Siegman
Elias Greenbaum	Patricia Viele
John Kincaid	

Working Groups:

Section 20:

David Winchell (<i>Chair</i>)	Christopher Wesselborg
David Dean	Michael Wiescher
Richard Firestone	Glenn Young

Sections 30 & 42:

Bernd Crasemann (<i>Chair</i>)	Gordon Drake
Robert Boyd	Willie Firth
Lee Collins	David Weiss

Sections 61, 62, 63 & 68:

Manolis Antonoyiannakis (*Chair*)
Philip Allen
Roberto Merlin

Sections 64, 65 & 66:

William Haynes (<i>Chair</i>)	Chris Muzny
Matthew Eager	

Section 67:

William Mullen (<i>Chair</i>)	William Halperin
Guenter Ahlers	Yonko Millev
Robert Hallock	Isaac Silvera

Section 87:

Margaret Foster (<i>Co-Chair</i>)	William Hendee
Adrian Parsegian (<i>Co-Chair</i>)	John Nagle
Robert Austin	Ralph Nossal
Ralf Bundschuh	Steven Schiff
Kenneth Foster	

Individual Advisors:

Section 03.67:

Robert Garisto
Tomasso Calarco
Bernd Crasemann
David DiVincenzo

Section 04:

John Friedman

Section 41:

Albert Macrander
Richard Pardo

Section 47.60:

Saad Hebboul
Howard Stone

Section 78.47:

Duncan Steel

Section 89.70:

Robert Garisto
Tommaso Calarco

Section 96:

Günther Eichhorn

AIP's *PACS 2008* Project Team:

Aravind Akella	Deborah Gilde
Laurele Barton	Safia Hameed
Doreene Berger	Robert Hollowell
Martin Burke	Joy Jones
Mark Cassar	Deborah McHone
Leslie Coates	Richard O'Keeffe
Maya Flikop	Terry Williams

Summary of PACS 2008

00. GENERAL

01. Communication, education, history, and philosophy
02. Mathematical methods in physics
03. Quantum mechanics, field theories, and special relativity
04. General relativity and gravitation
05. Statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems
06. Metrology, measurements, and laboratory procedures
07. Instruments, apparatus, and components common to several branches of physics and astronomy

10. THE PHYSICS OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES AND FIELDS

11. General theory of fields and particles
12. Specific theories and interaction models; particle systematics
13. Specific reactions and phenomenology
14. Properties of specific particles

20. NUCLEAR PHYSICS

21. Nuclear structure
23. Radioactive decay and in-beam spectroscopy
24. Nuclear reactions: general
25. Nuclear reactions: specific reactions
- *26. Nuclear astrophysics
27. Properties of specific nuclei listed by mass ranges
28. Nuclear engineering and nuclear power studies
29. Experimental methods and instrumentation for elementary-particle and nuclear physics

30. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

31. Electronic structure of atoms and molecules: theory
32. Atomic properties and interactions with photons
33. Molecular properties and interactions with photons
34. Atomic and molecular collision processes and interactions
36. Exotic atoms and molecules; macromolecules; clusters
37. Mechanical control of atoms, molecules, and ions

40. ELECTROMAGNETISM, OPTICS, ACOUSTICS, HEAT TRANSFER, CLASSICAL MECHANICS, AND FLUID DYNAMICS

41. Electromagnetism; electron and ion optics
42. Optics
43. Acoustics
44. Heat transfer
- *45. Classical mechanics of discrete systems
46. Continuum mechanics of solids
47. Fluid dynamics

50. PHYSICS OF GASES, PLASMAS, AND ELECTRIC DISCHARGES

51. Physics of gases
52. Physics of plasmas and electric discharges

60. CONDENSED MATTER: STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

61. Structure of solids and liquids; crystallography
62. Mechanical and acoustical properties of condensed matter
63. Lattice dynamics
64. Equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions
65. Thermal properties of condensed matter
66. Nonelectronic transport properties of condensed matter
67. Quantum fluids and solids
68. Surfaces and interfaces; thin films and nanosystems (structure and nonelectronic properties)

70. CONDENSED MATTER: ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE, ELECTRICAL, MAGNETIC, AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES

71. Electronic structure of bulk materials
72. Electronic transport in condensed matter
73. Electronic structure and electrical properties of surfaces, interfaces, thin films, and low-dimensional structures
74. Superconductivity
75. Magnetic properties and materials
76. Magnetic resonances and relaxations in condensed matter, Mössbauer effect
77. Dielectrics, piezoelectrics, and ferroelectrics and their properties
78. Optical properties, condensed-matter spectroscopy and other interactions of radiation and particles with condensed matter
79. Electron and ion emission by liquids and solids; impact phenomena

80. INTERDISCIPLINARY PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

81. Materials science
82. Physical chemistry and chemical physics
- *83. Rheology
- *84. Electronics; radiowave and microwave technology; direct energy conversion and storage
- *85. Electronic and magnetic devices; microelectronics
87. Biological and medical physics
- *89. Other areas of applied and interdisciplinary physics

90. GEOPHYSICS, ASTRONOMY, AND ASTROPHYSICS

91. Solid Earth physics
92. Hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics
93. Geophysical observations, instrumentation, and techniques
94. Physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere
95. Fundamental astronomy and astrophysics; instrumentation, techniques, and astronomical observations
96. Solar system; planetology
97. Stars
98. Stellar systems; interstellar medium; galactic and extragalactic objects and systems; the Universe

APPENDICES

- *43. Acoustics
- *91–94, 96. Geophysics
- Nanoscale Science and Technology Supplement

**These sections are outside the ICSTI International Classification for Physics.*

00. GENERAL

01. Communication, education, history, and philosophy

01.10.–m Announcements, news, and organizational activities

- 01.10.Cr Announcements, news, and awards
- 01.10.Fv Conferences, lectures, and institutes
- 01.10.Hx Physics organizational activities

01.20.+x Communication forms and techniques (written, oral, electronic, etc.)

01.30.–y Physics literature and publications

- 01.30.Bb Publications of lectures (advanced institutes, summer schools, etc.)
- 01.30.Cc Conference proceedings
- 01.30.Ee Monographs and collections
- 01.30.Kj Handbooks, dictionaries, tables, and data compilations
- 01.30.L– Physics laboratory manuals
 - 01.30.la Secondary schools
 - 01.30.lb Undergraduate schools
- 01.30.M– Textbooks
 - 01.30.mm Textbooks for graduates and researchers
 - 01.30.mp Textbooks for undergraduates
 - 01.30.mr Textbooks for students in grades 9–12
 - 01.30.mt Textbooks for students in grades K–8
- 01.30.Os Books of general interest to physics teachers
- 01.30.Rr Surveys and tutorial papers; resource letters
- 01.30.Tt Bibliographies
- 01.30.Vv Book reviews
- 01.30.Xx Publications in electronic media (for the topic of electronic publishing, see 01.20.+x)

01.40.–d Education

- 01.40.Di Course design and evaluation
- 01.40.E– Science in school
 - 01.40.eg Elementary school
 - 01.40.ek Secondary school
- 01.40.Fk Research in physics education
- 01.40.G– Curricula and evaluation
 - 01.40.gb Teaching methods and strategies
 - 01.40.gf Theory of testing and techniques
- 01.40.Ha Learning theory and science teaching
- 01.40.J– Teacher training
 - 01.40.jc Preservice training
 - 01.40.jh Inservice training

01.50.–i Educational aids

- 01.50.F– Audio and visual aids
 - 01.50.fd Audio devices
 - 01.50.ff Films; electronic video devices

- 01.50.fh Posters, cartoons, art, etc.
- 01.50.H– Computers in education
 - 01.50.ht Instructional computer use
 - 01.50.hv Computer software and software reviews
- 01.50.Kw Techniques of testing
- 01.50.Lc Laboratory computer use (see also 01.50.Pa)
- 01.50.My Demonstration experiments and apparatus
- 01.50.Pa Laboratory experiments and apparatus (see also 01.50.Lc)
- 01.50.Qb Laboratory course design, organization, and evaluation
- 01.50.Rt Physics tournaments and contests
- 01.50.Wg Physics of toys
- 01.50.Zv Errors in physics classroom materials

01.52.+r National and international laboratory facilities

01.55.+b General physics

01.60.+q Biographies, tributes, personal notes, and obituaries

01.65.+g History of science

01.70.+w Philosophy of science

01.75.+m Science and society (for science and government, see 01.78.+p)

01.78.+p Science and government (funding, politics, etc.)

01.80.+b Physics of games and sports

01.85.+f Careers in physics and science

01.90.+g Other topics of general interest (restricted to new topics in section 01)

02. Mathematical methods in physics

02.10.–v Logic, set theory, and algebra

- 02.10.Ab Logic and set theory
- 02.10.De Algebraic structures and number theory
- 02.10.Hh Rings and algebras
- 02.10.Kn Knot theory
- 02.10.Ox Combinatorics; graph theory
- 02.10.Ud Linear algebra
- 02.10.Xm Multilinear algebra
- 02.10.Yn Matrix theory

02.20.–a Group theory (for algebraic methods in quantum mechanics, see 03.65.Fd; for symmetries in elementary particle physics, see 11.30.–j)

- 02.20.Bb General structures of groups
- 02.20.Hj Classical groups

- 02.20.Qs General properties, structure, and representation of Lie groups
- 02.20.Rt Discrete subgroups of Lie groups
- 02.20.Sv Lie algebras of Lie groups
- 02.20.Tw Infinite-dimensional Lie groups
- 02.20.Uw Quantum groups

02.30.–f Function theory, analysis

- 02.30.Cj Measure and integration
- 02.30.Em Potential theory
- 02.30.Fn Several complex variables and analytic spaces
- 02.30.Gp Special functions
- 02.30.Hq Ordinary differential equations
- 02.30.Ik Integrable systems
- 02.30.Jr Partial differential equations
- 02.30.Ks Delay and functional equations
- 02.30.Lt Sequences, series, and summability
- 02.30.Mv Approximations and expansions
- 02.30.Nw Fourier analysis
- 02.30.Oz Bifurcation theory (see also 47.20.Ky in fluid dynamics)
- 02.30.Px Abstract harmonic analysis
- 02.30.Rz Integral equations
- 02.30.Sa Functional analysis
- 02.30.Tb Operator theory
- 02.30.Uu Integral transforms
- 02.30.Vv Operational calculus
- 02.30.Xx Calculus of variations
- 02.30.Yy Control theory
- 02.30.Zz Inverse problems

02.40.–k Geometry, differential geometry, and topology (see also section 04 Relativity and gravitation)

- 02.40.Dr Euclidean and projective geometries
- 02.40.Ft Convex sets and geometric inequalities
- 02.40.Gh Noncommutative geometry
- 02.40.Hw Classical differential geometry
- 02.40.Ky Riemannian geometries
- 02.40.Ma Global differential geometry
- 02.40.Pc General topology
- 02.40.Re Algebraic topology
- 02.40.Sf Manifolds and cell complexes
- 02.40.Tt Complex manifolds
- 02.40.Vh Global analysis and analysis on manifolds
- 02.40.Xx Singularity theory (see also 05.45.–a Nonlinear dynamics and chaos)
- 02.40.Yy Geometric mechanics (see also 45.20.Jf in formalisms in classical mechanics)

02.50.–r Probability theory, stochastic processes, and statistics (see also section 05 Statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems)

- 02.50.Cw Probability theory
- 02.50.Ey Stochastic processes
- 02.50.Fz Stochastic analysis
- 02.50.Ga Markov processes
- 02.50.Le Decision theory and game theory
- 02.50.Ng Distribution theory and Monte Carlo studies
- 02.50.Sk Multivariate analysis
- 02.50.Tt Inference methods
- 02.60.–x Numerical approximation and analysis**
- 02.60.Cb Numerical simulation; solution of equations
- 02.60.Dc Numerical linear algebra
- 02.60.Ed Interpolation; curve fitting
- 02.60.Gf Algorithms for functional approximation
- 02.60.Jh Numerical differentiation and integration
- 02.60.Lj Ordinary and partial differential equations; boundary value problems
- 02.60.Nm Integral and integrodifferential equations
- 02.60.Pn Numerical optimization
- 02.70.–c Computational techniques; simulations** (*for quantum computation, see 03.67.Lx; for computational techniques extensively used in subdivisions of physics, see the appropriate section; for example, see 47.11.–j Computational methods in fluid dynamics*)
- 02.70.Bf Finite-difference methods
- 02.70.Dh Finite-element and Galerkin methods
- 02.70.Hm Spectral methods
- 02.70.Jn Collocation methods
- 02.70.Ns Molecular dynamics and particle methods
- 02.70.Pt Boundary-integral methods
- 02.70.Rr General statistical methods
- 02.70.Ss Quantum Monte Carlo methods
- 02.70.Tt Justifications or modifications of Monte Carlo methods
- 02.70.Uu Applications of Monte Carlo methods (*see also 02.50.Ng in probability theory, stochastic processes, and statistics, and 05.10.Ln in statistical physics*)
- 02.70.Wz Symbolic computation (computer algebra)
- 02.90.+p Other topics in mathematical methods in physics (restricted to new topics in section 02)**
- 03. Quantum mechanics, field theories, and special relativity** (*see also section 11 General theory of fields and particles*)
- 03.30.+p Special relativity**
- 03.50.–z Classical field theories**
- 03.50.De Classical electromagnetism, Maxwell equations (*for applied classical electromagnetism, see 41.20.–g*)
- 03.50.Kk Other special classical field theories
- 03.65.–w Quantum mechanics** [*see also 03.67.–a Quantum information; 05.30.–d Quantum statistical mechanics; 31.30.J– Relativistic and quantum electrodynamics (QED) effects in atoms, molecules, and ions in atomic physics*]
- 03.65.Ca Formalism
- 03.65.Db Functional analytical methods
- 03.65.Fd Algebraic methods (*see also 02.20.–a Group theory*)
- 03.65.Ge Solutions of wave equations: bound states
- 03.65.Nk Scattering theory
- 03.65.Pm Relativistic wave equations
- 03.65.Sq Semiclassical theories and applications
- 03.65.Ta Foundations of quantum mechanics; measurement theory (*for optical tests of quantum theory, see 42.50.Xa*)
- 03.65.Ud Entanglement and quantum nonlocality (e.g. EPR paradox, Bell's inequalities, GHZ states, etc.) (*for entanglement production and manipulation, see 03.67.Bg; for entanglement measures, witnesses etc., see 03.67.Mn; for entanglement in Bose–Einstein condensates, see 03.75.Gg*)
- 03.65.Vf Phases: geometric; dynamic or topological
- 03.65.Wj State reconstruction, quantum tomography
- 03.65.Xp Tunneling, traversal time, quantum Zeno dynamics
- 03.65.Yz Decoherence; open systems; quantum statistical methods (*see also 03.67.Pp in quantum information; for decoherence in Bose–Einstein condensates, see 03.75.Gg*)
- 03.67.–a Quantum information** (*see also 42.50.Dv Quantum state engineering and measurements; 42.50.Ex Optical implementations of quantum information processing and transfer in quantum optics*)
- 03.67.Ac Quantum algorithms, protocols, and simulations
- 03.67.Bg Entanglement production and manipulation (*for entanglement in Bose–Einstein condensates, see 03.75.Gg*)
- 03.67.Dd Quantum cryptography and communication security
- 03.67.Hk Quantum communication
- 03.67.Lx Quantum computation architectures and implementations
- 03.67.Mn Entanglement measures, witnesses, and other characterizations (*see also 03.65.Ud Entanglement and quantum nonlocality; 42.50.Dv Quantum state engineering and measurements in quantum optics*)
- 03.67.Pp Quantum error correction and other methods for protection against decoherence (*see also 03.65.Yz Decoherence; open systems; quantum statistical methods; for decoherence in Bose–Einstein condensates, see 03.75.Gg*)
- 03.70.+k Theory of quantized fields** (*see also 11.10.–z Field theory*)
- 03.75.–b Matter waves** (*for atom interferometry, see 37.25.+k; see also 67.85.–d ultracold gases, trapped gases in quantum fluids and solids*)
- 03.75.Be Atom and neutron optics
- 03.75.Dg Atom and neutron interferometry
- 03.75.Gg Entanglement and decoherence in Bose–Einstein condensates
- 03.75.Hh Static properties of condensates; thermodynamical, statistical, and structural properties
- 03.75.Kk Dynamic properties of condensates; collective and hydrodynamic excitations, superfluid flow
- 03.75.Lm Tunneling, Josephson effect, Bose–Einstein condensates in periodic potentials, solitons, vortices, and topological excitations
- 03.75.Mn Multicomponent condensates; spinor condensates
- 03.75.Nt Other Bose–Einstein condensation phenomena
- 03.75.Pp Atom lasers
- 03.75.Ss Degenerate Fermi gases
- 04. General relativity and gravitation** (*for astrophysical aspects, see 95.30.Sf Relativity and gravitation; for relativistic aspects of cosmology, see 98.80.Jk*)
- ... Special relativity, *see 03.30.+p*
- 04.20.–q Classical general relativity** (*see also 02.40.–k Geometry, differential geometry, and topology*)
- 04.20.Cv Fundamental problems and general formalism
- 04.20.Dw Singularities and cosmic censorship
- 04.20.Ex Initial value problem, existence and uniqueness of solutions

- 04.20.Fy Canonical formalism, Lagrangians, and variational principles
- 04.20.Gz Spacetime topology, causal structure, spinor structure
- 04.20.Ha Asymptotic structure
- 04.20.Jb Exact solutions
- 04.25.–g Approximation methods; equations of motion**
- 04.25.D– Numerical relativity
- 04.25.dc *Numerical studies of critical behavior, singularities, and cosmic censorship*
- 04.25.dg *Numerical studies of black holes and black-hole binaries*
- 04.25.dk *Numerical studies of other relativistic binaries (see also 97.80.–d Binary and multiple stars in astronomy)*
- 04.25.Nx Post-Newtonian approximation; perturbation theory; related approximations
- 04.30.–w Gravitational waves (see also 04.80.Nn Gravitational wave detectors and experiments)**
- 04.30.Db Wave generation and sources
- 04.30.Nk Wave propagation and interactions
- 04.30.Tv Gravitational-wave astrophysics (see also 95.85.Sz Gravitational radiation, magnetic fields, and other observations in astronomy)
- 04.40.–b Self-gravitating systems; continuous media and classical fields in curved spacetime**
- 04.40.Dg Relativistic stars: structure, stability, and oscillations (see also 97.60.–s Late stages of stellar evolution)
- 04.40.Nr Einstein–Maxwell spacetimes, spacetimes with fluids, radiation or classical fields
- 04.50.–h Higher-dimensional gravity and other theories of gravity (see also 11.25.Mj Compactification and four-dimensional models, 11.25.Uv D branes)**
- 04.50.Cd Kaluza–Klein theories
- 04.50.Gh Higher-dimensional black holes, black strings, and related objects
- 04.50.Kd Modified theories of gravity
- 04.60.–m Quantum gravity (see also 11.25.–w Strings and branes)**
- 04.60.Bc Phenomenology of quantum gravity
- 04.60.Cf Gravitational aspects of string theory
- 04.60.Ds Canonical quantization
- 04.60.Gw Covariant and sum-over-histories quantization
- 04.60.Kz Lower dimensional models; minisuperspace models
- 04.60.Nc Lattice and discrete methods
- 04.60.Pp Loop quantum gravity, quantum geometry, spin foams
- 04.62.+v Quantum fields in curved spacetime**
- 04.65.+e Supergravity (see also 12.60.Jv Supersymmetric models)**
- 04.70.–s Physics of black holes (see also 97.60.Lf—in astronomy)**
- 04.70.Bw Classical black holes
- 04.70.Dy Quantum aspects of black holes, evaporation, thermodynamics
- 04.80.–y Experimental studies of gravity**
- 04.80.Cc Experimental tests of gravitational theories
- 04.80.Nn Gravitational wave detectors and experiments (see also 95.55.Ym Gravitational radiation detectors; mass spectrometers; and other instrumentation and techniques)
- 04.90.+e Other topics in general relativity and gravitation (restricted to new topics in section 04)**
- 05. Statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems (see also 02.50.–r Probability theory, stochastic processes, and statistics)**
- 05.10.–a Computational methods in statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics (see also 02.70.–c in mathematical methods in physics)**
- 05.10.Cc Renormalization group methods
- 05.10.Gg Stochastic analysis methods (Fokker–Planck, Langevin, etc.)
- 05.10.Ln Monte Carlo methods (see also 02.70.Ti, Uu in mathematical methods in physics; for Monte Carlo methods extensively used in subdivisions of physics, see the appropriate section; for example, see 52.65.Pp in plasma simulation)
- 05.20.–y Classical statistical mechanics**
- 05.20.Dd Kinetic theory (see also 51.10.+y Kinetic and transport theory of gases)
- 05.20.Gg Classical ensemble theory
- 05.20.Jj Statistical mechanics of classical fluids (see also 47.10.–g General theory in fluid dynamics)
- 05.30.–d Quantum statistical mechanics (for quantum fluids aspects, see 67.10.Fj)**
- 05.30.Ch Quantum ensemble theory
- 05.30.Fk Fermion systems and electron gas (see also 71.10.–w Theories and models of many-electron systems; see also 67.10.Db Fermion degeneracy in quantum fluids)
- 05.30.Jp Boson systems (for static and dynamic properties of Bose–Einstein condensates, see 03.75.Hh and 03.75.Kk; see also 67.10.Ba Boson degeneracy in quantum fluids)
- 05.30.Pr Fractional statistics systems (anyons, etc.)
- 05.40.–a Fluctuation phenomena, random processes, noise, and Brownian motion (for fluctuations in superconductivity, see 74.40.+k; for statistical theory and fluctuations in nuclear reactions, see 24.60.–k; for fluctuations in plasma, see 52.25.Gj)**
- 05.40.Ca Noise
- 05.40.Fb Random walks and Levy flights
- 05.40.Jc Brownian motion
- 05.45.–a Nonlinear dynamics and chaos (see also section 45 Classical mechanics of discrete systems; for chaos in fluid dynamics, see 47.52.+j)**
- 05.45.Ac Low-dimensional chaos
- 05.45.Df Fractals (see also 47.53.+n Fractals in fluid dynamics; 61.43.Hv Fractals; macroscopic aggregates in structure of solids)
- 05.45.Gg Control of chaos, applications of chaos
- 05.45.Jn High-dimensional chaos
- 05.45.Mt Quantum chaos; semiclassical methods
- 05.45.Pq Numerical simulations of chaotic systems
- 05.45.Ra Coupled map lattices
- 05.45.Tp Time series analysis
- 05.45.Vx Communication using chaos
- 05.45.Xt Synchronization; coupled oscillators
- 05.45.Yv Solitons (see 52.35.Sb for solitons in plasma; for solitons in acoustics, see 43.25.Rq—in Acoustics Appendix; see 42.50.Md, 42.65.Tg, 42.81.Dp for solitons in optics; see also 03.75.Lm in matter waves; for solitons in space plasma physics, see 94.05.Fg; for solitary waves in fluid dynamics, see 47.35.Fg)
- 05.50.+q Lattice theory and statistics (Ising, Potts, etc.) (see also 64.60.Cn Order–disorder transformations, and 75.10.Hk Classical spin models)**
- 05.60.–k Transport processes**
- 05.60.Cd Classical transport
- 05.60.Gg Quantum transport
- 05.65.+b Self-organized systems (see also 45.70.–n in classical mechanics of discrete systems)**

- 05.70. –a Thermodynamics** (*see also section 64 Equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions, and section 65 Thermal properties of condensed matter; for chemical thermodynamics, see 82.60. –s; for thermodynamics of plasmas, see 52.25.Kn; for thermodynamic properties of quantum fluids, see section 67*)
- ... *Thermodynamics of nanoparticles, see 82.60.Qr; 65.80. +n*
- ... *Thermodynamic processes in astrophysics, see 95.30.Tg*
- ... *Thermodynamics in volcanology, see 91.40.Pc*
- 05.70.Ce Thermodynamic functions and equations of state (*see also 51.30. +i Thermodynamic properties, equations of state in physics of gases; for equations of state of specific substances, see 64.30. –t; for equations of state of nuclear matter, and of neutron–star matter, see 21.65.Mn and 26.60.Kp respectively; see also 95.30.Tg in astronomy*)
- 05.70.Fh Phase transitions: general studies (*see also 64.70.Tg Quantum phase transitions*)
- 05.70.Jk Critical point phenomena
- 05.70.Ln Nonequilibrium and irreversible thermodynamics (*see also 82.40.Bj Oscillations, chaos, and bifurcations in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 05.70.Np Interface and surface thermodynamics (*see also 68.35.Md Surface thermodynamics, surface energies in surfaces and interfaces*)
- 05.90. +m Other topics in statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems (restricted to new topics in section 05)**
- 06. Metrology, measurements, and laboratory procedures** (*for laser applications in metrology, see 42.62.Eh*)
- 06.20. –f Metrology**
- 06.20.Dk Measurement and error theory
- 06.20.F– Units and standards
- 06.20.fa *Units*
- 06.20.fb *Standards and calibration*
- 06.20.Jr Determination of fundamental constants
- 06.30. –k Measurements common to several branches of physics and astronomy**
- 06.30.Bp Spatial dimensions (e.g., position, lengths, volume, angles, and displacements)
- 06.30.Dr Mass and density
- 06.30.Ft Time and frequency
- 06.30.Gv Velocity, acceleration, and rotation
- 06.30.Ka Basic electromagnetic quantities (*see also 84.37. +q Measurements in electric variables*)
- 06.60. –c Laboratory procedures**
- 06.60.Ei Sample preparation (including design of sample holders)
- 06.60.Jn High-speed techniques (microsecond to femtosecond)
- 06.60.Mr Testing and inspecting procedures
- 06.60.Sx Positioning and alignment; manipulating, remote handling
- 06.60.Vz Workshop procedures (welding, machining, lubrication, bearings, etc.)
- 06.60.Wa Laboratory safety procedures
- ... *National and international laboratory facilities, see 01.52. +r*
- 06.90. +v Other topics in metrology, measurements, and laboratory procedures (restricted to new topics in section 06)**
- 07. Instruments, apparatus, and components common to several branches of physics and astronomy** (*see also each subdiscipline for specialized instrumentation and techniques*)
- 07.05. –t Computers in experimental physics**
- ... *Computers in education, see 01.50.H– and 01.50.Lc*
- ... *Computational techniques, see 02.70. –c*
- ... *Quantum computation architectures and implementations, see 03.67.Lx*
- ... *Optical computers, see 42.79.Ta*
- 07.05.Bx Computer systems: hardware, operating systems, computer languages, and utilities
- 07.05.Dz Control systems
- 07.05.Fb Design of experiments
- 07.05.Hd Data acquisition: hardware and software
- 07.05.Kf Data analysis: algorithms and implementation; data management (for data analysis in nuclear physics, see 29.85. –c)
- 07.05.Mh Neural networks, fuzzy logic, artificial intelligence
- 07.05.Pj Image processing (*see also 42.30.Va in optics; 87.57. –s Medical imaging in biological and medical physics; 95.75.Tv Digitization techniques in astronomy*)
- 07.05.Rm Data presentation and visualization: algorithms and implementation
- 07.05.Tp Computer modeling and simulation
- 07.05.Wr Computer interfaces (*for nuclear physics applications, see 29.50. +v*)
- 07.07. –a General equipment**
- 07.07.Df Sensors (chemical, optical, electrical, movement, gas, etc.); remote sensing
- 07.07.Hj Display and recording equipment, oscilloscopes, TV cameras, etc.
- 07.07.Mp Transducers
- 07.07.Tw Servo and control equipment; robots
- 07.07.Vx Hygrometers; hygrometry
- 07.10. –h Mechanical instruments and equipment**
- 07.10.Cm Micromechanical devices and systems (*for micro- and nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS), see 85.85. +j in electronic and magnetic devices; see also 87.80.Ek Mechanical and micromechanical techniques; 87.85.Ox Biomedical instrumentation and transducers including micro-electro-mechanical systems in biological and medical physics*)
- 07.10.Fq Vibration isolation
- 07.10.Lw Balance systems, tensile machines, etc.
- 07.10.Pz Instruments for strain, force, and torque
- 07.20. –n Thermal instruments and apparatus**
- 07.20.Dt Thermometers
- 07.20.Fw Calorimeters (*for calorimeters as radiation detectors, see 29.40.Vj*)
- 07.20.Hy Furnaces; heaters
- 07.20.Ka High-temperature instrumentation; pyrometers
- 07.20.Mc Cryogenics; refrigerators, low-temperature detectors, and other low-temperature equipment
- 07.20.Pe Heat engines; heat pumps; heat pipes
- 07.30. –t Vacuum apparatus**
- 07.30.Bx Degasification, residual gas
- 07.30.Cy Vacuum pumps
- 07.30.Dz Vacuum gauges
- 07.30.Hd Vacuum testing methods; leak detectors
- 07.30.Kf Vacuum chambers, auxiliary apparatus, and materials
- 07.35. +k High-pressure apparatus; shock tubes; diamond anvil cells**
- 07.50. –e Electrical and electronic instruments and components**
- 07.50.Ek Circuits and circuit components

- (see also 84.30. –r Electronic circuits and 84.32. –y Passive circuit components)
- 07.50.Hp Electrical noise and shielding equipment
- 07.50.Ls Electrometers
- 07.50.Qx Signal processing electronics (see also 84.40.Ua in radiowave and microwave technology; 87.85.Ng Biological signal processing in biomedical engineering)
- 07.55. –w Magnetic instruments and components**
- 07.55.Db Generation of magnetic fields; magnets (for superconducting magnets, see 84.71.Ba; for beam focusing magnets, see 41.85.Lc in beam optics)
- 07.55.Ge Magnetometers for magnetic field measurements
- 07.55.Jg Magnetometers for susceptibility, magnetic moment, and magnetization measurements
- 07.55.Nk Magnetic shielding in instruments
- 07.57. –c Infrared, submillimeter wave, microwave and radiowave instruments and equipment (for infrared and radio telescopes, see 95.55.Cs, 95.55.Fw, and 95.55.Jz in astronomy; for biophysical spectroscopic applications, see 87.64. –t)**
- 07.57.Hm Infrared, submillimeter wave, microwave, and radiowave sources (see also 42.72.Ai Infrared sources in optics)
- 07.57.Kp Bolometers; infrared, submillimeter wave, microwave, and radiowave receivers and detectors (see also 85.60.Gz Photodetectors in electronic and magnetic devices, and 95.55.Rg Photoconductors and bolometers in astronomy)
- 07.57.Pt Submillimeter wave, microwave and radiowave spectrometers; magnetic resonance spectrometers, auxiliary equipment, and techniques
- 07.57.Ty Infrared spectrometers, auxiliary equipment, and techniques
- 07.60. –j Optical instruments and equipment (see also 87.64.M – Optical microscopy in biological and medical physics)**
- Optical sources, see 42.72. –g
- Optical elements, devices, and systems 42.79. –e
- Optoelectronic devices 85.60. –q
- Optical telescopes, see 95.55.Cs
- Photometric, polarimetric, and spectroscopic instrumentation in astronomy, see 95.55.Qf
- 07.60.Dq Photometers, radiometers, and colorimeters
- 07.60.Fs Polarimeters and ellipsometers
- 07.60.Hv Refractometers and reflectometers
- 07.60.Ly Interferometers
- 07.60.Pb Conventional optical microscopes (for near-field scanning optical microscopes, see 07.79.Fc; for x-ray microscopes, see 07.85.Tt)
- 07.60.Rd Visible and ultraviolet spectrometers
- 07.60.Vg Fiber-optic instruments (see also 42.81. –i Fiber optics)
- 07.64. +z Acoustic instruments and equipment (see also 43.58. +z –in acoustics)**
- 07.68. +m Photography, photographic instruments; xerography**
- 07.75. +h Mass spectrometers (see also 82.80.Ms, 82.80.Nj, and 82.80.Rt in physical chemistry and chemical physics)**
- 07.77. –n Atomic, molecular, and charged-particle sources and detectors**
- 07.77.Gx Atomic and molecular beam sources and detectors (see also 37.20. +j Atomic and molecular beam sources and techniques, in atomic and molecular physics)
- 07.77.Ka Charged-particle beam sources and detectors (see also 29.40. –n Radiation detectors in nuclear physics)
- 07.78. +s Electron, positron, and ion microscopes; electron diffractometers**
- 07.79. –v Scanning probe microscopes and components (see also 68.37. –d Microscopy of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films)**
- 07.79.Cz Scanning tunneling microscopes
- 07.79.Fc Near-field scanning optical microscopes
- 07.79.Lh Atomic force microscopes
- 07.79.Pk Magnetic force microscopes
- 07.79.Sp Friction force microscopes
- 07.81. +a Electron and ion spectrometers (see also 29.30.Dn Electron spectroscopy; 29.30.Ep Charged-particle spectroscopy in nuclear physics)**
- 07.85. –m X- and γ -ray instruments (for x- and γ -ray telescopes, see 95.55.Ka in astronomy; see also 41.50. +h X-ray beams and x-ray optics)**
- 07.85.Fv X- and γ -ray sources, mirrors, gratings, and detectors
- 07.85.Jy Diffractometers
- 07.85.Nc X-ray and γ -ray spectrometers
- 07.85.Qe Synchrotron radiation instrumentation
- 07.85.Tt X-ray microscopes
- 07.87. +v Spaceborne and space research instruments, apparatus, and components (satellites, space vehicles, etc.) (for instrumentation for space plasma physics, ionosphere, and magnetosphere, see 94.80. +g; see also 95.55. –n and 95.40. +s in astronomy)**
- 07.88. +y Instruments for environmental pollution measurements**
- 07.89. +b Environmental effects on instruments (e.g., radiation and pollution effects) (for environmental effects on optical elements, devices, and systems, see 42.88. +h)**
- 07.90. +c Other topics in instruments, apparatus, and components common to several branches of physics and astronomy (restricted to new topics in section 07)**

10. THE PHYSICS OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES AND FIELDS *(for experimental methods and instrumentation for elementary-particle physics, see section 29)*

- 11. General theory of fields and particles** *(see also 03.65. –w Quantum mechanics and 03.70. +k Theory of quantized fields)*
- 11.10. –z Field theory** *(for gauge field theories, see 11.15. –q)*
- 11.10.Cd Axiomatic approach
- 11.10.Ef Lagrangian and Hamiltonian approach
- 11.10.Gh Renormalization
- 11.10.Hi Renormalization group evolution of parameters
- 11.10.Jj Asymptotic problems and properties
- 11.10.Kk Field theories in dimensions other than four *(see also 04.50. –h Higher-dimensional gravity and other theories of gravity; 04.60.Kz Lower dimensional models; minisuperspace models in general relativity and gravitation)*
- 11.10.Lm Nonlinear or nonlocal theories and models *(see also 11.27. +d Extended classical solutions; cosmic strings, domain walls, texture)*
- 11.10.Nx Noncommutative field theory
- 11.10.St Bound and unstable states; Bethe–Salpeter equations
- 11.10.Wx Finite-temperature field theory
 *Relativistic wave equations, see 03.65.Pm*
- 11.15. –q Gauge field theories**
- 11.15.Bt General properties of perturbation theory
- 11.15.Ex Spontaneous breaking of gauge symmetries
- 11.15.Ha Lattice gauge theory *(see also 12.38.Gc Lattice QCD calculations)*
- 11.15.Kc Classical and semiclassical techniques
- 11.15.Me Strong-coupling expansions
- 11.15.Pg Expansions for large numbers of components (e.g., $1/N_c$ expansions)
- 11.15.Tk Other nonperturbative techniques
- 11.25. –w Strings and branes** *(for cosmic strings, see 98.80.Cq in cosmology; see also 11.27. +d Extended classical solutions; cosmic strings, domain walls, texture)*
- 11.25.Db Properties of perturbation theory
- 11.25.Hf Conformal field theory, algebraic structures
- 11.25.Mj Compactification and four-dimensional models
- 11.25.Pm Noncritical string theory
- 11.25.Sq Nonperturbative techniques; string field theory
- 11.25.Tq Gauge/string duality
- 11.25.Uv D branes
- 11.25.Wx String and brane phenomenology
- 11.25.Yb M theory
- 11.27. +d Extended classical solutions; cosmic strings, domain walls, texture** *(see also 98.80.Cq in cosmology; 11.25. –w Strings and branes)*
- 11.30. –j Symmetry and conservation laws** *(see also 02.20. –a Group theory)*
- 11.30.Cp Lorentz and Poincaré invariance
- 11.30.Er Charge conjugation, parity, time reversal, and other discrete symmetries
- 11.30.Fs Global symmetries (e.g., baryon number, lepton number)
- 11.30.Hv Flavor symmetries
- 11.30.Ly Other internal and higher symmetries
- 11.30.Na Nonlinear and dynamical symmetries (spectrum-generating symmetries)
- 11.30.Pb Supersymmetry *(see also 12.60.Jv Supersymmetric models)*
- 11.30.Qc Spontaneous and radiative symmetry breaking
- 11.30.Rd Chiral symmetries
- 11.40. –q Currents and their properties**
- 11.40.Dw General theory of currents
- 11.40.Ex Formal properties of current algebras *(see also 12.39.Fe Chiral Lagrangians)*
- 11.40.Ha Partially conserved axial-vector currents
- 11.55. –m S-matrix theory; analytic structure of amplitudes**
- 11.55.Bq Analytic properties of S matrix
- 11.55.Ds Exact S matrices
- 11.55.Fv Dispersion relations
- 11.55.Hx Sum rules
- 11.55.Jy Regge formalism *(see also 12.40.Nn in strong interactions)*
- 11.80. –m Relativistic scattering theory**
- 11.80.Cr Kinematical properties (helicity and invariant amplitudes, kinematic singularities, etc.)
- 11.80.Et Partial-wave analysis
- 11.80.Fv Approximations (eikonal approximation, variational principles, etc.)
- 11.80.Gw Multichannel scattering
- 11.80.Jy Many-body scattering and Faddeev equation
- 11.80.La Multiple scattering
- 11.90. +t Other topics in general theory of fields and particles (restricted to new topics in section 11)**
- 12. Specific theories and interaction models; particle systematics**
- 12.10. –g Unified field theories and models** *(see also 04.50. –h Higher-dimensional gravity and other theories of gravity—in general relativity and gravitation, 11.25.Mj Compactification and four-dimensional models)*
- 12.10.Dm Unified theories and models of strong and electroweak interactions
- 12.10.Kt Unification of couplings; mass relations
- 12.15. –y Electroweak interactions**
 *Extensions of gauge or Higgs sector, see 12.60.Cn or 12.60.Fr*
- 12.15.Ff Quark and lepton masses and mixing *(see also 14.60.Pq Neutrino mass and mixing)*
- 12.15.Hh Determination of Kobayashi–Maskawa matrix elements
- 12.15.Ji Applications of electroweak models to specific processes
- 12.15.Lk Electroweak radiative corrections *(see also 13.40.Ks Electromagnetic corrections to strong- and weak-interaction processes)*
- 12.15.Mm Neutral currents
- 12.20. –m Quantum electrodynamics**
- 12.20.Ds Specific calculations
- 12.20.Fv Experimental tests *(for optical tests in quantum electrodynamics, see 42.50.Xa)*
- 12.38. –t Quantum chromodynamics**
 *Quarks, gluons, and QCD in nuclear reactions, see 24.85. +p*
- 12.38.Aw General properties of QCD (dynamics, confinement, etc.)
- 12.38.Bx Perturbative calculations
- 12.38.Cy Summation of perturbation theory
- 12.38.Gc Lattice QCD calculations *(see also 11.15.Ha Lattice gauge theory)*
- 12.38.Lg Other nonperturbative calculations
- 12.38.Mh Quark–gluon plasma *(see also 25.75.Nq Quark deconfinement, quark–gluon plasma production and phase transitions in relativistic heavy ion collisions; see also 21.65.Qr Quark matter)*
- 12.38.Qk Experimental tests
- 12.39. –x Phenomenological quark models**
- 12.39.Ba Bag model
- 12.39.Dc Skyrmions
- 12.39.Fe Chiral Lagrangians
- 12.39.Hg Heavy quark effective theory
- 12.39.Jh Nonrelativistic quark model
- 12.39.Ki Relativistic quark model

- 12.39.Mk Glueball and nonstandard multi-quark/gluon states
- 12.39.Pn Potential models
- 12.39.St Factorization
- 12.40.–y Other models for strong interactions**
- 12.40.Ee Statistical models
- 12.40.Nn Regge theory, duality, absorptive/optical models (*see also 11.55.Jy Regge formalism*)
- 12.40.Vv Vector-meson dominance
- 12.40.Yx Hadron mass models and calculations
- 12.60.–i Models beyond the standard model**
- ... *Unified field theories and models, see 12.10.–g*
- 12.60.Cn Extensions of electroweak gauge sector
- 12.60.Fr Extensions of electroweak Higgs sector
- 12.60.Jv Supersymmetric models (*see also 04.65.+e Supergravity*)
- 12.60.Nz Technicolor models
- 12.60.Rc Composite models
- 12.90.+b Miscellaneous theoretical ideas and models (restricted to new topics in section 12)**

13. Specific reactions and phenomenology

- 13.15.+g Neutrino interactions**
- 13.20.–v Leptonic, semileptonic, and radiative decays of mesons**
- 13.20.Cz Decays of π mesons
- 13.20.Eb Decays of K mesons
- 13.20.Fc Decays of charmed mesons
- 13.20.Gd Decays of J/ψ , Y , and other quarkonia
- 13.20.He Decays of bottom mesons
- 13.20.Jf Decays of other mesons
- 13.25.–k Hadronic decays of mesons**
- 13.25.Cq Decays of π mesons
- 13.25.Es Decays of K mesons
- 13.25.Ft Decays of charmed mesons
- 13.25.Gv Decays of J/ψ , Y , and other quarkonia
- 13.25.Hw Decays of bottom mesons
- 13.25.Jx Decays of other mesons
- 13.30.–a Decays of baryons**
- 13.30.Ce Leptonic, semileptonic, and radiative decays
- 13.30.Eg Hadronic decays
- 13.35.–r Decays of leptons**
- 13.35.Bv Decays of muons
- 13.35.Dx Decays of taus
- 13.35.Hb Decays of heavy neutrinos

- 13.38.–b Decays of intermediate bosons**
- 13.38.Be Decays of W bosons
- 13.38.Dg Decays of Z bosons
- 13.40.–f Electromagnetic processes and properties**
- 13.40.Dk Electromagnetic mass differences
- 13.40.Em Electric and magnetic moments
- 13.40.Gp Electromagnetic form factors
- 13.40.Hq Electromagnetic decays
- 13.40.Ks Electromagnetic corrections to strong- and weak-interaction processes
- 13.60.–r Photon and charged-lepton interactions with hadrons (for neutrino interactions, see 13.15.+g)**
- 13.60.Fz Elastic and Compton scattering
- 13.60.Hb Total and inclusive cross sections (including deep-inelastic processes)
- 13.60.Le Meson production
- 13.60.Rj Baryon production
- 13.66.–a Lepton-lepton interactions**
- 13.66.Bc Hadron production in e^-e^+ interactions
- 13.66.De Lepton production in e^-e^+ interactions
- 13.66.Fg Gauge and Higgs boson production in e^-e^+ interactions
- 13.66.Hk Production of non-standard model particles in e^-e^+ interactions
- 13.66.Jn Precision measurements in e^-e^+ interactions
- 13.66.Lm Processes in other lepton-lepton interactions
- 13.75.–n Hadron-induced low- and intermediate-energy reactions and scattering (energy ≤ 10 GeV) (for higher energies, see 13.85.–t)**
- 13.75.Cs Nucleon–nucleon interactions (including antinucleons, deuterons, etc.) (*for N – N interactions in nuclei, see 21.30.–x*)
- 13.75.Ev Hyperon–nucleon interactions
- 13.75.Gx Pion–baryon interactions
- 13.75.Jz Kaon–baryon interactions
- 13.75.Lb Meson–meson interactions
- 13.85.–t Hadron-induced high- and super-high-energy interactions (energy > 10 GeV) (for low energies, see 13.75.–n)**
- 13.85.Dz Elastic scattering
- 13.85.Fb Inelastic scattering: two-particle final states
- 13.85.Hd Inelastic scattering: many-particle final states
- 13.85.Lg Total cross sections
- 13.85.Ni Inclusive production with identified hadrons

- 13.85.Qk Inclusive production with identified leptons, photons, or other nonhadronic particles
- 13.85.Rm Limits on production of particles
- 13.85.Tp Cosmic-ray interactions (*see also 96.50.S– Cosmic rays in interplanetary physics*)
- 13.87.–a Jets in large- Q^2 scattering**
- 13.87.Ce Production
- 13.87.Fh Fragmentation into hadrons
- 13.88.+e Polarization in interactions and scattering**
- 13.90.+i Other topics in specific reactions and phenomenology of elementary particles (restricted to new topics in section 13)**

14. Properties of specific particles

- 14.20.–c Baryons (including antiparticles)**
- 14.20.Dh Protons and neutrons
- 14.20.Gk Baryon resonances with $S=0$
- 14.20.Jn Hyperons
- 14.20.Lq Charmed baryons
- 14.20.Mr Bottom baryons
- 14.20.Pt Dibaryons
- 14.40.–n Mesons**
- 14.40.Aq π , K , and η mesons
- 14.40.Cs Other mesons with $S=C=0$, mass < 2.5 GeV
- 14.40.Ev Other strange mesons
- 14.40.Gx Mesons with $S=C=B=0$, mass > 2.5 GeV (including quarkonia)
- 14.40.Lb Charmed mesons
- 14.40.Nd Bottom mesons
- 14.60.–z Leptons**
- 14.60.Cd Electrons (including positrons)
- 14.60.Ef Muons
- 14.60.Fg Taus
- 14.60.Hi Other charged heavy leptons
- 14.60.Lm Ordinary neutrinos (ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ)
- 14.60.Pq Neutrino mass and mixing (*see also 12.15.Ff Quark and lepton masses and mixing*)
- 14.60.St Non-standard-model neutrinos, right-handed neutrinos, etc.
- 14.65.–q Quarks**
- 14.65.Bt Light quarks
- 14.65.Dw Charmed quarks
- 14.65.Fy Bottom quarks
- 14.65.Ha Top quarks
- 14.70.–e Gauge bosons**
- 14.70.Bh Photons
- 14.70.Dj Gluons
- 14.70.Fm W bosons
- 14.70.Hp Z bosons
- 14.70.Pw Other gauge bosons

14.80.-j	Other particles (including hypothetical)	14.80.Hv	Magnetic monopoles	14.80.Mz	Axions and other Nambu-Goldstone bosons (Majorons, familons, etc.)
14.80.Bn	Standard-model Higgs bosons	14.80.Ly	Supersymmetric partners of known particles		
14.80.Cp	Non-standard-model Higgs bosons				

20. NUCLEAR PHYSICS

21. Nuclear structure (for nucleon structure, see 14.20.Dh Properties of protons and neutrons; 13.40. –f for electromagnetic processes and properties; 13.60.Hb for deep-inelastic structure functions)

21.10. –k Properties of nuclei; nuclear energy levels (for properties of specific nuclei listed by mass ranges, see section 27)

- 21.10.Dr Binding energies and masses
- 21.10.Ft Charge distribution
- 21.10.Gv Nucleon distributions and halo features
- 21.10.Hw Spin, parity, and isobaric spin
- 21.10.Jx Spectroscopic factors and asymptotic normalization coefficients
- 21.10.Ky Electromagnetic moments
- 21.10.Ma Level density
- 21.10.Pc Single-particle levels and strength functions
- 21.10.Re Collective levels
- 21.10.Sf Coulomb energies, analogue states
- 21.10.Tg Lifetimes, widths

21.30. –x Nuclear forces (see also 13.75.Cs Nucleon–nucleon interactions)

- 21.30.Cb Nuclear forces in vacuum
- 21.30.Fe Forces in hadronic systems and effective interactions

21.45. –v Few-body systems

- 21.45.Bc Two-nucleon system
- 21.45.Ff Three-nucleon forces

21.60. –n Nuclear structure models and methods

- 21.60.Cs Shell model
- 21.60.De *Ab initio* methods
- 21.60.Ev Collective models
- 21.60.Fw Models based on group theory
- 21.60.Gx Cluster models
- 21.60.Jz Nuclear Density Functional Theory and extensions (includes Hartree–Fock and random-phase approximations)
- 21.60.Ka Monte Carlo models

21.65. –f Nuclear matter

- 21.65.Cd Asymmetric matter, neutron matter
- 21.65.Ef Symmetry energy
- 21.65.Jk Mesons in nuclear matter
- 21.65.Mn Equations of state of nuclear matter (see also 26.60.Kp Equations of state of neutron-star matter)

21.65.Qr Quark matter (see also 12.38.Mh Quark–gluon plasma in quantum chromodynamics; 25.75.Nq Quark deconfinement, quark–gluon plasma production and phase transitions in relativistic heavy-ion collisions)

... Exotic atoms and molecules, see 36.10. –k

21.80. +a Hypernuclei

21.85. +d Mesic nuclei

21.90. +f Other topics in nuclear structure (restricted to new topics in section 21)

23. Radioactive decay and in-beam spectroscopy

23.20. –g Electromagnetic transitions

- 23.20.En Angular distribution and correlation measurements
- 23.20.Gq Multipole mixing ratios
- 23.20.Js Multipole matrix elements
- 23.20.Lv γ transitions and level energies
- 23.20.Nx Internal conversion and extranuclear effects (including Auger electrons and internal bremsstrahlung)

23.20.Ra Internal pair production

23.35. +g Isomer decay

23.40. –s β decay; double β decay; electron and muon capture

23.40.Bw Weak-interaction and lepton (including neutrino) aspects (see also 14.60.Pq Neutrino mass and mixing)

23.40.Hc Relation with nuclear matrix elements and nuclear structure

23.50. +z Decay by proton emission

23.60. +e α decay

23.70. +j Heavy-particle decay

23.90. +w Other topics in radioactive decay and in-beam spectroscopy (restricted to new topics in section 23)

24. Nuclear reactions: general

24.10. –i Nuclear reaction models and methods

- 24.10.Cn Many-body theory
- 24.10.Eq Coupled-channel and distorted-wave models
- 24.10.Ht Optical and diffraction models
- 24.10.Jv Relativistic models
- 24.10.Lx Monte Carlo simulations (including hadron and parton cascades and string breaking models)

- 24.10.Nz Hydrodynamic models
- 24.10.Pa Thermal and statistical models

24.30. –v Resonance reactions

- 24.30.Cz Giant resonances
- 24.30.Gd Other resonances

24.50. +g Direct reactions

24.60. –k Statistical theory and fluctuations

- 24.60.Dr Statistical compound-nucleus reactions
- 24.60.Gv Statistical multistep direct reactions
- 24.60.Ky Fluctuation phenomena
- 24.60.Lz Chaos in nuclear systems

24.70. +s Polarization phenomena in reactions

24.75. +i General properties of fission

24.80. +y Nuclear tests of fundamental interactions and symmetries

24.85. +p Quarks, gluons, and QCD in nuclear reactions

24.87. +y Surrogate reactions

24.90. +d Other topics in nuclear reactions: general (restricted to new topics in section 24)

25. Nuclear reactions: specific reactions

25.10. +s Nuclear reactions involving few-nucleon systems

25.20. –x Photonuclear reactions

- 25.20.Dc Photon absorption and scattering
- 25.20.Lj Photoproduction reactions

25.30. –c Lepton-induced reactions

- 25.30.Bf Elastic electron scattering
- 25.30.Dh Inelastic electron scattering to specific states
- 25.30.Fj Inelastic electron scattering to continuum

25.30.Hm Positron-induced reactions

25.30.Mr Muon-induced reactions (including the EMC effect)

25.30.Pt Neutrino-induced reactions

25.30.Rw Electroproduction reactions

25.40. –h Nucleon-induced reactions (see also 28.20. –v Neutron physics)

- 25.40.Cm Elastic proton scattering
- 25.40.Dn Elastic neutron scattering
- 25.40.Ep Inelastic proton scattering
- 25.40.Fq Inelastic neutron scattering
- 25.40.Hs Transfer reactions
- 25.40.Kv Charge-exchange reactions
- 25.40.Lw Radiative capture
- 25.40.Ny Resonance reactions

- 25.40.Qa (p , π) reactions
 25.40.Sc Spallation reactions
 25.40.Ve Other reactions above meson production thresholds (energies > 400 MeV)
- 25.43.+t Antiproton-induced reactions**
- 25.45.-z ^2H -induced reactions**
 25.45.De Elastic and inelastic scattering
 25.45.Hi Transfer reactions
 25.45.Kk Charge-exchange reactions
- 25.55.-e ^3H -, ^3He -, and ^4He -induced reactions**
 25.55.Ci Elastic and inelastic scattering
 25.55.Hp Transfer reactions
 25.55.Kr Charge-exchange reactions
- 25.60.-t Reactions induced by unstable nuclei**
 25.60.Bx Elastic scattering
 25.60.Dz Interaction and reaction cross sections
 25.60.Gc Breakup and momentum distributions
 25.60.Je Transfer reactions
 25.60.Lg Charge-exchange reactions
 25.60.Pj Fusion reactions
 25.60.Tv Radiative capture
- 25.70.-z Low and intermediate energy heavy-ion reactions**
 25.70.Bc Elastic and quasielastic scattering
 25.70.De Coulomb excitation
 25.70.Ef Resonances
 25.70.Gh Compound nucleus
 25.70.Hi Transfer reactions
 25.70.Jj Fusion and fusion-fission reactions
 25.70.Kk Charge-exchange reactions
 25.70.Lm Strongly damped collisions
 25.70.Mn Projectile and target fragmentation
 25.70.Pq Multifragment emission and correlations
- 25.75.-q Relativistic heavy-ion collisions** (*collisions induced by light ions studied to calibrate relativistic heavy-ion collisions should be classified under both 25.75.-q and sections 13 or 25 appropriate to the light ions*)
 25.75.Ag Global features in relativistic heavy ion collisions
 25.75.Bh Hard scattering in relativistic heavy ion collisions
 25.75.Cj Photon, lepton, and heavy quark production in relativistic heavy ion collisions
 25.75.Dw Particle and resonance production
 25.75.Gz Particle correlations and fluctuations
 25.75.Ld Collective flow
 25.75.Nq Quark deconfinement, quark-gluon plasma production, and phase transitions (*see also 12.38.Mh Quark-gluon plasma in quantum chromodynamics; 21.65.Qr Quark matter in nuclear matter*)
- 25.80.-e Meson- and hyperon-induced reactions**
 25.80.Dj Pion elastic scattering
 25.80.Ek Pion inelastic scattering
 25.80.Gn Pion charge-exchange reactions
 25.80.Hp Pion-induced reactions
 25.80.Ls Pion inclusive scattering and absorption
 25.80.Nv Kaon-induced reactions
 25.80.Pw Hyperon-induced reactions
- 25.85.-w Fission reactions**
 25.85.Ca Spontaneous fission
 25.85.Ec Neutron-induced fission
 25.85.Ge Charged-particle-induced fission
 25.85.Jg Photofission
- 25.90.+k Other topics in nuclear reactions: specific reactions (restricted to new topics in section 25)**
- 26. Nuclear astrophysics** (*see also 95.30.-k Fundamental aspects of astrophysics in astronomy*)
- 26.20.-f Hydrostatic stellar nucleosynthesis** (*see also 97.10.Cv Stellar structure, interiors, evolution, nucleosynthesis, ages in astronomy*)
 26.20.Cd Stellar hydrogen burning
 26.20.Fj Stellar helium burning
 26.20.Kn s-process
 26.20.Np Nucleosynthesis in late stellar evolution
 26.20.Qr Quasistatistical processes
- 26.30.-k Nucleosynthesis in novae, supernovae, and other explosive environments**
 26.30.Ca Explosive burning in accreting binary systems (novae, x-ray bursts)
 26.30.Ef Explosive burning in supernovae shock fronts
 26.30.Hj r-process
 26.30.Jk Weak interaction and neutrino induced processes, galactic radioactivity
- 26.35.+c Big Bang nucleosynthesis** (*see also 98.80.Ft Origin, formation, and abundances of the elements in astronomy*)
- 26.40.+r Cosmic ray nucleosynthesis**
- 26.50.+x Nuclear physics aspects of novae, supernovae, and other explosive environments**
- 26.60.-c Nuclear matter aspects of neutron stars**
 26.60.Dd Neutron star core
 26.60.Gj Neutron star crust
 26.60.Kp Equations of state of neutron-star matter
- 26.65.+t Solar neutrinos** (*see also 96.60.Vg Particle emission, solar wind in solar physics*)
- 26.90.+n Other topics in nuclear astrophysics (restricted to new topics in section 26)**
- 27. Properties of specific nuclei listed by mass ranges** (*an additional heading must be chosen with these entries, where the given mass number limits are, to some degree, arbitrary*)
- 27.10.+h $A \leq 5$**
27.20.+n $6 \leq A \leq 19$
27.30.+t $20 \leq A \leq 38$
27.40.+z $39 \leq A \leq 58$
27.50.+e $59 \leq A \leq 89$
27.60.+j $90 \leq A \leq 149$
27.70.+q $150 \leq A \leq 189$
27.80.+w $190 \leq A \leq 219$
27.90.+b $A \geq 220$
- 28. Nuclear engineering and nuclear power studies**
- 28.20.-v Neutron physics** (*see also 25.40.-h Neutron-induced reactions and 25.85.Ec Neutron-induced fission*)
 28.20.Cz Neutron scattering
 28.20.Fc Neutron absorption
 28.20.Gd Neutron transport: diffusion and moderation
 28.20.Ka Thermal neutron cross sections
 28.20.Np Neutron capture γ -rays
- 28.41.-i Fission reactors** (*see also 89.30.Gg nuclear fission power in energy resources*)
 28.41.Ak Theory, design, and computerized simulation
 28.41.Bm Fuel elements, preparation, reloading, and reprocessing
 28.41.Fr Reactor coolants, reactor cooling, and heat recovery
 28.41.Kw Radioactive wastes, waste disposal
 28.41.My Reactor control systems
 28.41.Pa Moderators
 28.41.Qb Structural and shielding materials
 28.41.Rc Instrumentation

28.41.Te Protection systems, safety, radiation monitoring, accidents, and dismantling

28.41.Vx Fuel cycles

28.50. –k Fission reactor types

28.50.Dr Research reactors

28.50.Ft Fast and breeder reactors

28.50.Hw Power and production reactors

28.50.Ky Propulsion reactors

28.50.Ma Auxiliary generators

28.52. –s Fusion reactors (*see also 52.55. –s Magnetic confinement and equilibrium, 52.57. –z Laser inertial confinement, and 52.58. –c Other confinement methods in physics of plasmas; 89.30.Jj Nuclear fusion power in energy resources*)

28.52.Av Theory, design, and computerized simulation

28.52.Cx Fueling, heating and ignition

28.52.Fa Materials

28.52.Lf Components and instrumentation

28.52.Nh Safety (*see also 87.55.N – Radiation monitoring, control, and safety in biological and medical physics*)

28.60. +s Isotope separation and enrichment

28.65. +a Accelerator-driven transmutation of nuclear waste

28.70. +y Nuclear explosions (*see also 47.40. –x Compressible flows; shock waves; for radiation protection from fallout, for dosimetry and exposure assessment, see 87.53.Bn; for nuclear explosion seismology, see 91.30.Rz*)

28.90. +i Other topics in nuclear engineering and nuclear power studies (restricted to new topics in section 28)

29. Experimental methods and instrumentation for elementary-particle and nuclear physics

29.20. –c Accelerators (*for accelerators used in medical applications, see 87.56.bd*)

29.20.Ba Electrostatic accelerators

29.20.D– Cyclic accelerators and storage rings

29.20.db *Storage rings and colliders*

29.20.df *Betatrons*

29.20.dg *Cyclotrons*

29.20.dk *Synchrotrons*

29.20.Ej Linear accelerators

29.25. –t Particle sources and targets (*see also 52.59. –f Intense particle beams and radiation sources in physics of plasmas; see also 87.56.bg Radioactive sources in medical physics*)

29.25.Bx Electron sources

29.25.Dz Neutron sources

29.25.Lg Ion sources: polarized

29.25.Ni Ion sources: positive and negative

29.25.Pj Polarized and other targets

29.25.Rm Sources of radioactive nuclei

29.27. –a Beams in particle accelerators (*for low energy charged-particle beams, see 41.75. –i and 41.85. –p*)

29.27.Ac Beam injection and extraction

29.27.Bd Beam dynamics; collective effects and instabilities

29.27.Eg Beam handling; beam transport

29.27.Fh Beam characteristics

29.27.Hj Polarized beams

29.30. –h Spectrometers and spectroscopic techniques

29.30.Aj Charged-particle spectrometers: electric and magnetic

29.30.Dn Electron spectroscopy

29.30.Ep Charged-particle spectroscopy

29.30.Hs Neutron spectroscopy

29.30.Kv X- and γ -ray spectroscopy

29.30.Lw Nuclear orientation devices

... *Energy loss and stopping power, see 34.50.Bw and 61.85. +p*

29.38. –c Radioactive beams

29.38.Db Fast radioactive beam techniques

29.38.Gj Reaccelerated radioactive beams

29.40. –n Radiation detectors (*for mass spectrometers, see 07.75. +h; see also 95.55.Vj Neutrino, muon, pion, and other particle detectors; cosmic ray detectors in astronomy*)

29.40.Cs Gas-filled counters: ionization chambers, proportional, and avalanche counters

29.40.Gx Tracking and position-sensitive detectors

29.40.Ka Cherenkov detectors

29.40.Mc Scintillation detectors

29.40.Rg Nuclear emulsions

29.40.Vj Calorimeters

29.40.Wk Solid-state detectors

29.50. +v Computer interfaces

29.85. –c Computer data analysis

29.85.Ca Data acquisition and sorting

29.85.Fj Data analysis

29.87. +g Nuclear data compilation

29.90. +r Other topics in elementary-particle and nuclear physics experimental methods and instrumentation (restricted to new topics in section 29)

30. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

31. Electronic structure of atoms and molecules: theory

- 31.10.+z Theory of electronic structure, electronic transitions, and chemical binding** (for theory and mathematical methods applied to electronic structure of biomolecules, see 87.10. -e)
- 31.15.-p Calculations and mathematical techniques in atomic and molecular physics** (see also 02.70. -c Computational techniques, in mathematical methods in physics)
- 31.15.A- *Ab initio* calculations
- 31.15.ac High-precision calculations for few-electron (or few-body) atomic systems
- 31.15.ae Electronic structure and bonding characteristics
- 31.15.ag Excitation energies and lifetimes; oscillator strengths
- 31.15.aj Relativistic corrections, spin-orbit effects, fine structure; hyperfine structure
- 31.15.am Relativistic configuration interaction (CI) and many-body perturbation calculations
- 31.15.ap Polarizabilities and other atomic and molecular properties
- 31.15.ar Strongly correlated electron systems: generalized tight-binding method
- 31.15.at Molecule transport characteristics; molecular dynamics; electronic structure of polymers
- 31.15.B- Approximate calculations
- 31.15.bt Statistical model calculations (including Thomas-Fermi and Thomas-Fermi-Dirac models)
- 31.15.bu Semi-empirical and empirical calculations (differential overlap, Hückel, PPP methods, etc.)
- 31.15.bw Coupled-cluster theory
- 31.15.E- Density-functional theory
- 31.15.ec Hohenberg-Kohn theorem and formal mathematical properties, completeness theorems
- 31.15.ee Time-dependent density functional theory
- 31.15.eg Exchange-correlation functionals (in current density functional theory)
- 31.15.ej Spin-density functionals
- 31.15.em Corrections for core-spin polarization, surface effects, etc.
- 31.15.ep Variational particle-number approach

- 31.15.es Applications of density-functional theory (e.g., to electronic structure and stability; defect formation; dielectric properties, susceptibilities; viscoelastic coefficients; Rydberg transition frequencies)
- 31.15.V- Electron correlation calculations for atoms, ions and molecules
- 31.15.ve Electron correlation calculations for atoms and ions: ground state
- 31.15.vj Electron correlation calculations for atoms and ions: excited states
- 31.15.vn Electron correlation calculations for diatomic molecules
- 31.15.vq Electron correlation calculations for polyatomic molecules
- 31.15.X- Alternative approaches
- 31.15.xf Finite-difference schemes
- 31.15.xg Semiclassical methods
- 31.15.xh Group-theoretical methods (see also 02.20. -a Group theory in mathematical methods in physics)
- 31.15.xj Hyperspherical methods
- 31.15.xk Path-integral methods
- 31.15.xm Quasiparticle methods
- 31.15.xp Perturbation theory
- 31.15.xr Self-consistent-field methods
- 31.15.xt Variational techniques
- 31.15.xv Molecular dynamics and other numerical methods (for simulation techniques for biomolecules, see 87.15.ak, ap)
- 31.15.xw Valence bond calculations
- 31.30.-i Corrections to electronic structure** (see also 03.30. +p Special relativity; for exotic atoms and molecules, see 36.10. -k; for applications of density-functional theory, see 31.15.es)
- 31.30.Gs Hyperfine interactions and isotope effects (see also 32.10.Fn Fine and hyperfine structure)
- 31.30.J- Relativistic and quantum electrodynamic (QED) effects in atoms, molecules, and ions
- 31.30.jc Relativistic corrections to atomic structure and properties
- 31.30.jd Relativistic corrections due to negative-energy states or processes
- 31.30.jf QED calculations of level energies, transition frequencies, fine structure intervals (radiative corrections, self-energy, vacuum polarization, etc.)
- 31.30.jg QED corrections to parity nonconserving transition amplitudes and CP violations

- 31.30.jh QED corrections to long-range and weak interactions
- 31.30.jn QED corrections to electric dipole moments and other atomic properties
- 31.30.jp Electron electric dipole moment
- 31.30.jr QED corrections (Lamb shift) in muonic hydrogen and deuterium (see also 36.10.Ee Muonium, muonic atoms and molecules)
- 31.30.js Corrections to bound-electron g factor
- 31.30.jx Nonrelativistic limits of Dirac-Fock calculations
- 31.30.jy Higher-order effective Hamiltonians
- 31.30.jz Decay rates of hydrogen-antihydrogen quasimolecules (for exotic atoms and molecules, see 36.10. -k)
- 31.50.-x Potential energy surfaces** (for potential energy surfaces for chemical reactions, see 82.20.Kh; for collisions, see 34.20. -b)
- 31.50.Bc Potential energy surfaces for ground electronic states
- 31.50.Df Potential energy surfaces for excited electronic states
- 31.50.Gh Surface crossings, non-adiabatic couplings
- 31.70.-f Effects of atomic and molecular interactions on electronic structure** (see also section 34 Atomic and molecular collision processes and interactions)
- 31.70.Dk Environmental and solvent effects
- 31.70.Hq Time-dependent phenomena: excitation and relaxation processes, and reaction rates (for chemical kinetics aspects, see 82.20.Rp)
- 31.70.Ks Molecular solids
- 31.90.+s Other topics in the theory of the electronic structure of atoms and molecules (restricted to new topics in section 31)**
- 32. Atomic properties and interactions with photons** (for quantum chaos, see 05.45.Mt; for standards of calibration, see 06.20.fb; for relativistic and quantum electrodynamic effects, see 31.30.J-)
- 32.10.-f Properties of atoms** (for astrophysical applications, see 95.30.Ky)
- 32.10.Bi Atomic masses, mass spectra,

- abundances, and isotopes (*for mass spectroscopy, see 07.75. +h in instruments, and 82.80.Ms, Nj, Rt in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 32.10.Dk Electric and magnetic moments, polarizabilities
- 32.10.Ee Magnetic bound states, magnetic trapping of Rydberg states
- 32.10.Fn Fine and hyperfine structure (*see also 31.30.Gs Hyperfine interactions and isotope effects*)
- 32.10.Hq Ionization potentials, electron affinities
- 32.30. -r Atomic spectra** (*see also 78.47.J - Ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy in condensed matter and 82.53.Kp Coherent spectroscopy of atoms and molecules in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 32.30.Bv Radio-frequency, microwave, and infrared spectra
- 32.30.Dx Magnetic resonance spectra
- 32.30.Jc Visible and ultraviolet spectra
- 32.30.Rj X-ray spectra
- 32.50. +d Fluorescence, phosphorescence (including quenching)**
- 32.60. +i Zeeman and Stark effects**
- 32.70. -n Intensities and shapes of atomic spectral lines** (*see also 31.15. -p Calculations and mathematical techniques*)
- 32.70.Cs Oscillator strengths, lifetimes, transition moments
- 32.70.Fw Absolute and relative intensities
- 32.70.Jz Line shapes, widths, and shifts
- 32.80. -t Photoionization and excitation**
- 32.80.Aa Inner-shell excitation and ionization
- ... Atomic scattering cross sections, form factors, Compton scattering, *see section 34*
- 32.80.Ee Rydberg states
- 32.80.Fb Photoionization of atoms and ions (*for fluorescence yield, see 32.50. +d*)
- 32.80.Gc Photodetachment of atomic negative ions
- 32.80.Hd Auger effect (including Coster-Krönig transitions)
- ... Mechanical effects of light on atoms, molecules, and ions, *see 37.10.Vz*
- ... Atom cooling methods, traps and guides, *see 37.10.De and 37.10.Gh*
- ... Atoms in optical lattices, *see 37.10.Jk*
- 32.80.Rm Multiphoton ionization and excitation to highly excited states
- 32.80.Wr Other multiphoton processes
- 32.80.Xx Level crossing and optical pumping
- 32.80.Zb Autoionization
- 32.90. +a Other topics in atomic properties and interactions of atoms with photons (restricted to new topics in section 32)**
- 33. Molecular properties and interactions with photons**
- 33.15. -e Properties of molecules** (*see also section 31, Electronic structure of atoms and molecules: theory; for molecules of interest in astrophysics, see 95.30.Ky; for structure and properties of biomolecules, see 87.15. -v*)
- 33.15.Bh General molecular conformation and symmetry; stereochemistry
- 33.15.Dj Interatomic distances and angles
- 33.15.Fm Bond strengths, dissociation energies
- 33.15.Hp Barrier heights (internal rotation, inversion, rotational isomerism, conformational dynamics)
- 33.15.Kr Electric and magnetic moments (and derivatives), polarizability, and magnetic susceptibility
- 33.15.Mt Rotation, vibration, and vibration-rotation constants
- 33.15.Pw Fine and hyperfine structure
- 33.15.Ry Ionization potentials, electron affinities, molecular core binding energy
- 33.15.Ta Mass spectra
- 33.15.Vb Correlation times in molecular dynamics
- 33.20. -t Molecular spectra** (*see also 78.47.J - Ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy in condensed matter and 82.53.Kp Coherent spectroscopy of atoms and molecules; for chemical analytical methods using spectroscopy, see 82.80.Dx, Gk, Ha in physical chemistry; 87.64. -t Spectroscopic and microscopic techniques in biological physics; for spectra of macromolecules and polymer molecules, see 36.20.Kd*)
- 33.20.Bx Radio-frequency and microwave spectra
- 33.20.Ea Infrared spectra
- 33.20.Fb Raman and Rayleigh spectra (including optical scattering)
- 33.20.Kf Visible spectra
- 33.20.Lg Ultraviolet spectra
- 33.20.Ni Vacuum ultraviolet spectra
- 33.20.Rm X-ray spectra
- 33.20.Sn Rotational analysis
- 33.20.Tp Vibrational analysis
- 33.20.Vq Vibration-rotation analysis
- 33.20.Wr Vibronic, rovibronic, and rotation-electron-spin interactions
- 33.20.Xx Spectra induced by strong-field or attosecond laser irradiation (*see also 33.60. +q Photoelectron spectra*)
- 33.25. +k Nuclear resonance and relaxation** (*see also 76.60. -k Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation in condensed matter; 82.56. -b Nuclear magnetic resonance in physical chemistry and chemical physics; 87.80.Lg Magnetic and paramagnetic resonance in biological physics*)
- 33.35. +r Electron resonance and relaxation** (*see also 76.30. -v Electron paramagnetic resonance and relaxation in condensed matter*)
- 33.40. +f Multiple resonances (including double and higher-order resonance processes, such as double nuclear magnetic resonance, electron double resonance, and microwave optical double resonance)** (*see also 76.70. -r Magnetic double resonances and cross effects in condensed matter*)
- 33.45. +x Mössbauer spectra** (*see also 76.80. +y Mössbauer effect; other γ -ray spectroscopy in condensed matter; for biophysical applications, see 87.64.Kx; for chemical analysis applications, see 82.80.Ej*)
- 33.50. -j Fluorescence and phosphorescence; radiationless transitions, quenching (intersystem crossing, internal conversion)** (*for energy transfer, see also section 34; for biophysical applications, see 87.64.kv*)
- 33.50.Dq Fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra
- 33.50.Hv Radiationless transitions, quenching
- 33.55. +b Optical activity and dichroism**
- 33.57. +c Magneto-optical and electro-optical spectra and effects**
- 33.60. +q Photoelectron spectra** (*for biophysical applications, see 87.64.ks*)
- 33.70. -w Intensities and shapes of molecular spectral lines and bands**
- 33.70.Ca Oscillator and band strengths, lifetimes, transition moments, and Franck-Condon factors
- 33.70.Fd Absolute and relative line and band intensities
- 33.70.Jg Line and band widths, shapes, and shifts
- 33.80. -b Photon interactions with**

- molecules** (see also 42.50. –p *Quantum optics*)
- 33.80.Be Level crossing and optical pumping
- 33.80.Eh Autoionization, photoionization, and photodetachment
- 33.80.Gj Diffuse spectra; predissociation, photodissociation
- ... *Slowing, cooling, and trapping of molecules, see 37.10.Mn and 37.10.Pq*
- 33.80.Rv Multiphoton ionization and excitation to highly excited states (e.g., Rydberg states)
- 33.80.Wz Other multiphoton processes
- 33.90.+h Other topics in molecular properties and interactions with photons (restricted to new topics in section 33)**
- 34. Atomic and molecular collision processes and interactions** (for atomic, molecular, and ionic collisions in plasma, see 52.20.Hv; for atoms and molecules of astrophysical interest, see 95.30.Dr; Ft; see also 98.38.Bn and 98.58.Bz in interstellar media in astronomy; 87.15.K – Molecular interactions, membrane-protein interactions in biological physics)
- 34.10.+x General theories and models of atomic and molecular collisions and interactions (including statistical theories, transition state, stochastic and trajectory models, etc.)**
- 34.20.–b Interatomic and intermolecular potentials and forces, potential energy surfaces for collisions** (see also 82.20.Kh *Potential energy surfaces for reactions; for potential energy surfaces in electronic structure calculations, see 31.50.–x*)
- 34.20.Cf Interatomic potentials and forces
- 34.20.Gj Intermolecular and atom–molecule potentials and forces
- 34.35.+a Interactions of atoms and molecules with surfaces**
- 34.50.–s Scattering of atoms and molecules**
- 34.50.Bw Energy loss and stopping power
- 34.50.Cx Elastic; ultracold collisions
- 34.50.Ez Rotational and vibrational energy transfer
- 34.50.Fa Electronic excitation and ionization of atoms (including beam–foil excitation and ionization)
- 34.50.Gb Electronic excitation and ionization of molecules
- 34.50.Lf Chemical reactions
- 34.50.Rk Laser-modified scattering and reactions
- 34.70.+e Charge transfer** (for charge transfer in biological systems, see 82.39.Jn in physical chemistry)
- 34.80.–i Electron and positron scattering**
- 34.80.Bm Elastic scattering
- 34.80.Dp Atomic excitation and ionization
- 34.80.Gs Molecular excitation and ionization
- 34.80.Ht Dissociation and dissociative attachment
- 34.80.Lx Recombination, attachment, and positronium formation
- 34.80.Nz Spin dependence of cross sections; polarized beam experiments
- 34.80.Pa Coherence and correlation
- 34.80.Qb Laser-modified scattering
- 34.80.Uv Positron scattering
- 34.90.+q Other topics in atomic and molecular collision processes and interactions (restricted to new topics in section 34)**
- 36. Exotic atoms and molecules; macromolecules; clusters**
- 36.10.–k Exotic atoms and molecules (containing mesons, antiprotons and other unusual particles)**
- 36.10.Dr Positronium (see also 82.30.Gg *Positronium chemistry*)
- 36.10.Ee Muonium, muonic atoms and molecules [see also 31.30.jr *QED corrections (Lamb shift) in muonic hydrogen and deuterium*]
- 36.10.Gv Mesonic, hyperonic and antiprotonic atoms and molecules
- 36.20.–r Macromolecules and polymer molecules**
- 36.20.Cw Molecular weights, dispersity
- 36.20.Ey Conformation (statistics and dynamics)
- 36.20.Fz Constitution (chains and sequences)
- 36.20.Hb Configuration (bonds, dimensions)
- 36.20.Kd Electronic structure and spectra
- 36.20.Ng Vibrational and rotational structure, infrared and Raman spectra
- 36.40.–c Atomic and molecular clusters** (see also 61.46.–w *Nanoscale materials in condensed matter*)
- 36.40.Cg Electronic and magnetic properties of clusters
- 36.40.Ei Phase transitions in clusters
- 36.40.Gk Plasma and collective effects in clusters
- 36.40.Jn Reactivity of clusters
- 36.40.Mr Spectroscopy and geometrical structure of clusters
- 36.40.Qv Stability and fragmentation of clusters
- 36.40.Sx Diffusion and dynamics of clusters
- 36.40.Vz Optical properties of clusters
- 36.40.Wa Charged clusters
- 36.90.+f Other topics in exotic atoms and molecules; macromolecules; clusters (restricted to new topics in section 36)**
- 37. Mechanical control of atoms, molecules, and ions** (see also 82.37.Gk *STM and AFM manipulations of a single molecule in physical chemistry and chemical physics; for atom manipulation in nanofabrication and processing, see 81.16.Ta; see also 03.75.–b Matter waves*)
- 37.10.–x Atom, molecule, and ion cooling methods** (see also 87.80.Cc *Optical trapping in biophysical techniques*)
- 37.10.De Atom cooling methods
- 37.10.Gh Atom traps and guides
- 37.10.Jk Atoms in optical lattices
- 37.10.Mn Slowing and cooling of molecules
- 37.10.Pq Trapping of molecules
- 37.10.Rs Ion cooling
- 37.10.Ty Ion trapping
- 37.10.Vz Mechanical effects of light on atoms, molecules, and ions
- 37.20.+j Atomic and molecular beam sources and techniques**
- 37.25.+k Atom interferometry techniques** (see also 03.75.Dg *Atom and neutron interferometry in matter waves*)
- 37.30.+i Atoms, molecules, and ions in cavities** (see also 42.50.Pq *Cavity quantum electrodynamics; micromasers*)
- 37.90.+j Other topics in mechanical control of atoms, molecules, and ions (restricted to new topics in section 37)**

40. ELECTROMAGNETISM, OPTICS, ACOUSTICS, HEAT TRANSFER, CLASSICAL MECHANICS, AND FLUID DYNAMICS

41. Electromagnetism; electron and ion optics

- 41.20.–q Applied classical electromagnetism** (for submillimeter wave, microwave, and radiowave instruments and equipment, see 07.57.–c)
- 41.20.Cv Electrostatics; Poisson and Laplace equations, boundary-value problems
- 41.20.Gz Magnetostatics; magnetic shielding, magnetic induction, boundary-value problems
- 41.20.Jb Electromagnetic wave propagation; radiowave propagation (for light propagation, see 42.25.Bs; for electromagnetic waves in plasma, see 52.35.Hr; for atmospheric, ionospheric, and magnetospheric propagation, see 92.60.Ta, 94.20.Bb, and 94.30.Tz, respectively; see also 94.05.Pt Wave/wave, wave/particle interactions, in space plasma physics)
- 41.50.+h X-ray beam source magnets and x-ray optics for control of particle beams** (see also 07.85.Fv X- and γ -ray sources, mirrors, gratings, and detectors in instruments)
- 41.60.–m Radiation by moving charges**
- 41.60.Ap Synchrotron radiation (for synchrotron radiation instrumentation, see 07.85.Qe)
- 41.60.Bq Cherenkov radiation
- 41.60.Cr Free-electron lasers (see also 52.59.Rz Free-electron devices—in plasma physics)
- 41.60.Dk Transition radiation
- 41.75.–i Charged-particle beams**
- 41.75.Ak Positive-ion beams
- 41.75.Cn Negative-ion beams
- 41.75.Fr Electron and positron beams
- 41.75.Ht Relativistic electron and positron beams
- 41.75.Jv Laser-driven acceleration (see also 52.38.–r Laser-plasma interactions in plasma physics)
- 41.75.Lx Other advanced accelerator concepts
- 41.85.–p Beam optics** (see also 07.77.Ka Charged-particle beam sources and detectors in instruments; 29.27.–a Beams in particle accelerators)
- 41.85.Ar Particle beam extraction, beam injection
- 41.85.Ct Particle beam shaping, beam splitting
- 41.85.Ew Particle beam profile, beam intensity

- 41.85.Gy Chromatic and geometrical aberrations
- 41.85.Ja Particle beam transport
- 41.85.Lc Particle beam focusing and bending magnets, wiggler magnets, and quadrupoles (see also 07.55.Db Generation of magnetic fields; magnets in instruments; for superconducting magnets, see 84.71.Ba)
- 41.85.Ne Electrostatic lenses, septa
- 41.85.Qg Particle beam analyzers, beam monitors, and Faraday cups
- 41.85.Si Particle beam collimators, monochromators
- 41.90.+e Other topics in electromagnetism; electron and ion optics (restricted to new topics in section 41)**

42. Optics (for optical properties of gases, see 51.70.+f; for optical properties of bulk materials and thin films, see 78.20.–e; for x-ray optics, see 41.50.+h)

- 42.15.–i Geometrical optics**
- 42.15.Dp Wave fronts and ray tracing
- 42.15.Eq Optical system design
- 42.15.Fr Aberrations
- 42.25.–p Wave optics**
- 42.25.Bs Wave propagation, transmission and absorption [see also 41.20.Jb—in electromagnetism; for propagation in atmosphere, see 42.68.Ay; see also 52.40.Db Electromagnetic (nonlaser) radiation interactions with plasma and 52.38.–r Laser-plasma interactions—in plasma physics]
- 42.25.Dd Wave propagation in random media
- 42.25.Fx Diffraction and scattering
- 42.25.Gy Edge and boundary effects; reflection and refraction
- 42.25.Hz Interference
- 42.25.Ja Polarization
- 42.25.Kb Coherence
- 42.25.Lc Birefringence
- 42.30.–d Imaging and optical processing**
- 42.30.Kq Fourier optics
- 42.30.Lr Modulation and optical transfer functions
- 42.30.Ms Speckle and moiré patterns
- 42.30.Rx Phase retrieval
- 42.30.Sy Pattern recognition
- 42.30.Tz Computer vision; robotic vision
- 42.30.Va Image forming and processing
- 42.30.Wb Image reconstruction; tomography

- 42.40.–i Holography**
- 42.40.Eq Holographic optical elements; holographic gratings
- 42.40.Ht Hologram recording and readout methods (see also 42.70.Ln Holographic recording materials; optical storage media)
- 42.40.Jv Computer-generated holograms
- 42.40.Kw Holographic interferometry; other holographic techniques (for interferometers, see 07.60.Ly in instruments)
- 42.40.Lx Diffraction efficiency, resolution, and other hologram characteristics
- 42.40.My Applications
- 42.40.Pa Volume holograms
- 42.50.–p Quantum optics** (for lasers, see 42.55.–f and 42.60.–v; see also 42.65.–k Nonlinear optics; 03.65.–w Quantum mechanics)
- 42.50.Ar Photon statistics and coherence theory
- 42.50.Ct Quantum description of interaction of light and matter; related experiments
- 42.50.Dv Quantum state engineering and measurements (see also 03.65.Ud Entanglement and quantum nonlocality, e.g., EPR paradox, Bells inequalities, GHZ states, etc.)
- 42.50.Ex Optical implementations of quantum information processing and transfer
- 42.50.Gy Effects of atomic coherence on propagation, absorption, and amplification of light; electromagnetically induced transparency and absorption
- 42.50.Hz Strong-field excitation of optical transitions in quantum systems; multiphoton processes; dynamic Stark shift (for multiphoton ionization and excitation of atoms and molecules, see 32.80.Rm, and 33.80.Rv, respectively)
- 42.50.Lc Quantum fluctuations, quantum noise, and quantum jumps
- 42.50.Md Optical transient phenomena: quantum beats, photon echo, free-induction decay, dephasings and revivals, optical nutation, and self-induced transparency
- ... Dynamics of nonlinear optical systems; optical instabilities, optical chaos, and optical spatio-temporal dynamics, see 42.65.Sf
- ... Optical solitons; nonlinear guided waves, see 42.65.Tg

- 42.50.Nn Quantum optical phenomena in absorbing, amplifying, dispersive and conducting media; cooperative phenomena in quantum optical systems
- 42.50.Pq Cavity quantum electrodynamics; micromasers
- 42.50.St Nonclassical interferometry, subwavelength lithography
- 42.50.Tx Optical angular momentum and its quantum aspects (*see also* 42.25.Ja Polarization)
- ... Mechanical effects of light on atoms, molecules, and ions, *see* 37.10.Vz
- 42.50.Wk Mechanical effects of light on material media, microstructures and particles (*see also* 87.80.Cc Optical trapping in biology and medicine)
- ... Experimental tests in quantum electrodynamics, *see* 12.20.Fv
- ... Measurements theory in quantum mechanics, *see* 03.65.Ta
- 42.50.Xa Optical tests of quantum theory
- 42.55. –f Lasers**
- 42.55.Ah General laser theory
- 42.55.Ks Chemical lasers (*for chemiluminescence, see* 78.60.Ps)
- 42.55.Lt Gas lasers including excimer and metal-vapor lasers
- 42.55.Mv Dye lasers
- 42.55.Px Semiconductor lasers; laser diodes
- 42.55.Rz Doped-insulator lasers and other solid state lasers
- 42.55.Sa Microcavity and microdisk lasers
- 42.55.Tv Photonic crystal lasers and coherent effects
- 42.55.Vc X- and γ -ray lasers
- 42.55.Wd Fiber lasers
- 42.55.Xi Diode-pumped lasers
- 42.55.Ye Raman lasers (*see also* 42.65.Dr Stimulated Raman scattering; CARS)
- ... Free-electron lasers, *see* 41.60.Cr and 52.59.Rz
- 42.55.Zz Random lasers
- 42.60. –v Laser optical systems: design and operation**
- 42.60.By Design of specific laser systems
- 42.60.Da Resonators, cavities, amplifiers, arrays, and rings
- 42.60.Fc Modulation, tuning, and mode locking
- 42.60.Gd Q-switching
- 42.60.Jf Beam characteristics: profile, intensity, and power; spatial pattern formation
- 42.60.Lh Efficiency, stability, gain, and other operational parameters
- 42.60.Mi Dynamical laser instabilities; noisy laser behavior
- 42.60.Pk Continuous operation
- 42.60.Rn Relaxation oscillations and long pulse operation
- ... Ultrashort pulse generation, *see* 42.65.Re
- ... Dynamics of nonlinear optical systems, *see* 42.65.Sf
- 42.62. –b Laser applications**
- 42.62.Be Biological and medical applications (*see also* 87.50.W–, 87.63.L–, and 87.80.Cc in biological and medical physics)
- 42.62.Cf Industrial applications
- 42.62.Eh Metrological applications; optical frequency synthesizers for precision spectroscopy (*see also* 06.20. –f Metrology in metrology, measurements, and laboratory procedures)
- 42.62.Fi Laser spectroscopy
- 42.65. –k Nonlinear optics**
- 42.65.An Optical susceptibility, hyperpolarizability [*see also* 33.15.Kr Electric and magnetic moments (and derivatives), polarizability, and magnetic susceptibility]
- 42.65.Dr Stimulated Raman scattering; CARS (*for Raman lasers, see* 42.55.Ye)
- 42.65.Es Stimulated Brillouin and Rayleigh scattering
- 42.65.Hw Phase conjugation; photorefractive and Kerr effects
- 42.65.Jx Beam trapping, self-focusing and defocusing; self-phase modulation
- 42.65.Ky Frequency conversion; harmonic generation, including higher-order harmonic generation (*see also* 42.79.Nv Optical frequency converters)
- 42.65.Lm Parametric down conversion and production of entangled photons (*see also* 42.50.Dv Quantum state engineering and measurements; for optical parametric oscillators and amplifiers, *see* 42.65.Yj)
- 42.65.Pc Optical bistability, multistability, and switching, including local field effects (*see also* 42.60.Gd Q-switching; 42.79.Ta Optical computers, logic elements, interconnects, switches; neural networks)
- 42.65.Re Ultrafast processes; optical pulse generation and pulse compression
- 42.65.Sf Dynamics of nonlinear optical systems; optical instabilities, optical chaos and complexity, and optical spatio-temporal dynamics
- 42.65.Tg Optical solitons; nonlinear guided waves (*for solitons in fibers, see* 42.81.Dp)
- 42.65.Wi Nonlinear waveguides
- 42.65.Yj Optical parametric oscillators and amplifiers (*see also* 42.65.Lm Parametric down conversion and production of entangled photons)
- 42.66. –p Physiological optics** (*see also* 87.19.lt Sensory systems: visual, auditory, tactile, taste, and olfaction)
- 42.66.Ct Anatomy and optics of eye
- 42.66.Ew Physiology of eye; optic-nerve structure and function (*see also* 87.19.lt Sensory systems: visual, auditory, tactile, taste, and olfaction)
- 42.66.Lc Vision: light detection, adaptation, and discrimination
- 42.66.Ne Color vision: color detection, adaptation, and discrimination
- 42.66.Qg Scales for light and color detection
- 42.66.Si Psychophysics of vision, visual perception; binocular vision
- 42.68. –w Atmospheric and ocean optics**
- 42.68.Ay Propagation, transmission, attenuation, and radiative transfer (*see also* 92.60.Ta Electromagnetic wave propagation)
- 42.68.Bz Atmospheric turbulence effects (*see also* 92.60.hk Convection, turbulence, and diffusion in meteorology)
- 42.68.Ca Spectral absorption by atmospheric gases (*see also* 92.60.Vb Radiative processes, solar radiation in meteorology)
- 42.68.Ge Effects of clouds and water; ice crystal phenomena (*see also* 92.60.Jq Water in the atmosphere; 92.60.Nv Cloud physics and chemistry in meteorology)
- 42.68.Jg Effects of aerosols (*see also* 92.60.Mt Particles and aerosols in meteorology; 92.20.Bk Aerosols in chemical and biological oceanography; 91.40.Dr Atmospheric effects in volcanology)
- 42.68.Kh Effects of air pollution (*see also* 92.60.Sz Air quality and air pollution in meteorology; 92.10.Xc Ocean fog in oceanography)
- 42.68.Mj Scattering, polarization (*see also* 92.60.Ta Electromagnetic wave propagation and 92.60.Vb Radiative processes, solar radiation in meteorology)
- 42.68.Sq Image transmission and formation
- 42.68.Wt Remote sensing; LIDAR and adaptive systems
- 42.68.Xy Ocean optics (*see also* 92.05.Hj Physical and chemical properties of sea water in oceanography)
- 42.70. –a Optical materials** (*see also* 81.05. –t Specific materials: fabrication, treatment, testing and analysis)
- 42.70.Ce Glasses, quartz

- 42.70.Df Liquid crystals (*for structure of liquid crystals, see 61.30. -v*)
- 42.70.Gi Light-sensitive materials
- 42.70.Hj Laser materials
- 42.70.Jk Polymers and organics
- 42.70.Km Infrared transmitting materials
- 42.70.Ln Holographic recording materials; optical storage media
- 42.70.Mp Nonlinear optical crystals (*see also 77.84. -s Dielectric, piezoelectric, and ferroelectric materials*)
- 42.70.Nq Other nonlinear optical materials; photorefractive and semiconductor materials
- 42.70.Qs Photonic bandgap materials (*for photonic crystal lasers, see 42.55.Tv*)
- 42.72. -g Optical sources and standards** (*for lasers, see 42.55. -f*)
- 42.72.Ai Infrared sources (*see also 07.57.Hm Infrared, submillimeter wave, microwave, and radiowave sources*)
- 42.72.Bj Visible and ultraviolet sources
- 42.79. -e Optical elements, devices, and systems** (*for integrated optics, see 42.82. -m; for fiber optics, see 42.81. -i*)
- *Optical instruments, equipment and techniques, see 07.60. -j and 07.57. -c*
- *Optical spectrometers, see 07.57.Ty and 07.60.Rd*
- *Photography, photographic instruments and techniques, see 07.68. +m*
- *Magneto-optical devices, see 85.70.Sq*
- 42.79.Ag Apertures, collimators
- 42.79.Bh Lenses, prisms and mirrors
- 42.79.Ci Filters, zone plates, and polarizers
- 42.79.Dj Gratings (*for holographic gratings, see 42.40.Eq*)
- 42.79.Ek Solar collectors and concentrators (*see also 84.60.It Photoelectric conversion: solar cells and arrays*)
- 42.79.Fm Reflectors, beam splitters, and deflectors
- 42.79.Gn Optical waveguides and couplers (*for fiber waveguides and waveguides in integrated optics, see 42.81.Qb and 42.82.Et, respectively*)
- 42.79.Hp Optical processors, correlators, and modulators
- 42.79.Jq Acousto-optical devices (*see also 43.38.Zp-in Acoustics Appendix*)
- 42.79.Kr Display devices, liquid-crystal devices (*see also 85.60.Pg Display systems*)
- 42.79.Ls Scanners, image intensifiers, and image converters (*see also 85.60. -q Optoelectronic devices*)
- 42.79.Mt Schlieren devices
- 42.79.Nv Optical frequency converters
- 42.79.Pw Imaging detectors and sensors (*see also 85.60.Gz Photodetectors*)
- 42.79.Qx Range finders, remote sensing devices; laser Doppler velocimeters, SAR, and LIDAR (*see also 42.68.Wt Remote sensing; LIDAR and adaptive systems*)
- 42.79.Ry Gradient-index (GRIN) devices (*for fiber GRIN devices, see 42.81.Ht*)
- 42.79.Sz Optical communication systems, multiplexers, and demultiplexers (*for fiber networks, see 42.81.Uv*)
- 42.79.Ta Optical computers, logic elements, interconnects, switches; neural networks
- 42.79.Vb Optical storage systems, optical disks (*see also 42.40.Ht Hologram recording and readout methods*)
- 42.79.Wc Optical coatings
- 42.81. -i Fiber optics**
- *Fiber-optic instruments, see 07.60.Vg*
- 42.81.Bm Fabrication, cladding, and splicing
- 42.81.Cn Fiber testing and measurement of fiber parameters
- 42.81.Dp Propagation, scattering, and losses; solitons
- 42.81.Gs Birefringence, polarization
- 42.81.Ht Gradient-index (GRIN) fiber devices
- 42.81.Pa Sensors, gyros
- 42.81.Qb Fiber waveguides, couplers, and arrays
- 42.81.Uv Fiber networks (*see also 42.79.Sz Optical communication systems, multiplexers, and demultiplexers*)
- 42.81.Wg Other fiber-optical devices (*for fiber lasers, see 42.55.Wd*)
- 42.82. -m Integrated optics**
- 42.82.Bq Design and performance testing of integrated-optical systems
- 42.82.Cr Fabrication techniques; lithography, pattern transfer (*see also 85.40. -e Microelectronics: LSI, VLSI, ULSI; integrated circuit fabrication technology*)
- 42.82.Ds Interconnects, including holographic interconnects (*see also 42.79.Ta Optical computers, logic elements, interconnects, switches; neural networks*)
- 42.82.Et Waveguides, couplers, and arrays (*for fiber waveguides, see 42.81.Qb*)
- 42.82.Fv Hybrid systems
- 42.82.Gw Other integrated-optical elements and systems
- 42.86. +b Optical workshop techniques**
- 42.87. -d Optical testing techniques**
- 42.87.Bg Phase shifting interferometry (*for interferometers, see 07.60.Ly in instruments*)
- 42.88. +h Environmental and radiation effects on optical elements, devices, and systems**
- 42.90. +m Other topics in optics (restricted to new topics in section 42)**
- 43. Acoustics** (*for more detailed headings, see Appendix to section 43*)
- 43.20. +g General linear acoustics**
- 43.25. +y Nonlinear acoustics**
- 43.28. +h Aeroacoustics and atmospheric sound** (*see also 92.60.hh Acoustic gravity waves, tides, and compressional waves in meteorology*)
- 43.30. +m Underwater sound** (*see also 92.10.Vz—in physical oceanography*)
- 43.35. +d Ultrasonics, quantum acoustics, and physical effects of sound**
- *Phonons in crystal lattices, see 63.20. -e*
- *Acoustical properties of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Lj*
- *Sound waves in plasma, see 52.35.Dm*
- *Low-temperature acoustics and sound in liquid helium, see section 67*
- *Acoustical properties and ultrasonic relaxation of solids, see 62.65. +k and 62.80. +f*
- *Acoustic properties of thin films, see 68.60.Bs*
- *Acoustoelectric effects, see 72.50. +b and 73.50.Rb*
- *Magnetoacoustic effects, oscillations, and resonance, see 72.55. +s, 73.50.Rb, and 75.80. +q*
- *Acoustic holography, see 43.60.Sx in Acoustics Appendix;*
- *Sound waves in fluid dynamics, see 47.35.Rs*
- *Acoustooptical effects, see 78.20.Hp*
- 43.38. +n Transduction; acoustical devices for the generation and reproduction of sound**
- 43.40. +s Structural acoustics and vibration**
- 43.50. +y Noise: its effects and control**
- 43.55. +p Architectural acoustics**
- 43.58. +z Acoustical measurements and instrumentation**

- 43.60.+d Acoustic signal processing**
- 43.64.+r Physiological acoustics**
 *Biological effects of sound and ultrasound, see 87.50.Y–*
- 43.66.+y Psychological acoustics**
- 43.70.+i Speech production**
- 43.71.+m Speech perception**
- 43.72.+q Speech processing and communication systems**
- 43.75.+a Music and musical instruments**
- 43.80.+p Bioacoustics**
- 43.90.+v Other topics in acoustics (restricted to new topics in section 43)**
- 44. Heat transfer**
- 44.05.+e Analytical and numerical techniques**
- 44.10.+i Heat conduction** (*see also 66.25.+g and 66.70.–f in nonelectronic transport properties of condensed matter*)
- 44.15.+a Channel and internal heat flow**
- 44.20.+b Boundary layer heat flow**
- 44.25.+f Natural convection** (*see also 47.27.te Turbulent convective heat transfer in fluid dynamics*)
- 44.27.+g Forced convection**
- 44.30.+v Heat flow in porous media**
- 44.35.+c Heat flow in multiphase systems**
- 44.40.+a Thermal radiation**
- 44.90.+c Other topics in heat transfer (restricted to new topics in section 44)**
- 45. Classical mechanics of discrete systems**
- 45.05.+x General theory of classical mechanics of discrete systems**
- 45.10.–b Computational methods in classical mechanics** (*see also 02.70.–c Computational techniques in mathematical methods in physics*)
- 45.10.Db Variational and optimization methods
- 45.10.Hj Perturbation and fractional calculus methods
- 45.10.Na Geometrical and tensorial methods
- 45.20.–d Formalisms in classical mechanics**
- 45.20.D– Newtonian mechanics
- 45.20.da Forces and torques
- 45.20.dc Rotational dynamics
- 45.20.df Momentum conservation
- 45.20.dg Mechanical energy, work, and power
- 45.20.dh Energy conservation
- 45.20.Jj Lagrangian and Hamiltonian mechanics
- 45.30.+s General linear dynamical systems** (*for nonlinear dynamical systems, see 05.45.–a*)
- 45.40.–f Dynamics and kinematics of rigid bodies**
- 45.40.Aa Translation kinematics
- 45.40.Bb Rotational kinematics
- 45.40.Cc Rigid body and gyroscope motion
- 45.40.Gj Ballistics (projectiles; rockets)
- 45.40.Ln Robotics
- 45.50.–j Dynamics and kinematics of a particle and a system of particles**
- 45.50.Dd General motion
- 45.50.Jf Few- and many-body systems
- 45.50.Pk Celestial mechanics (*see also 95.10.Ce in fundamental astronomy*)
- 45.50.Tn Collisions
- 45.70.–n Granular systems** (*see also 05.65.+b Self-organized systems*)
- 45.70.Cc Static sandpiles; granular compaction
- 45.70.Ht Avalanches
- 45.70.Mg Granular flow: mixing, segregation and stratification
- 45.70.Qj Pattern formation
- 45.70.Vn Granular models of complex systems; traffic flow
- 45.80.+r Control of mechanical systems** (*see also 46.80.+j Measurement methods and techniques in continuum mechanics of solids*)
- 45.90.+t Other topics in classical mechanics of discrete systems (restricted to new topics in section 45)**
- 46. Continuum mechanics of solids** (*see also 83.10.Ff in rheology; 91.60.Ba Elasticity, fracture, and flow; 91.45.Ga Dynamics and mechanics of tectonics; 91.55.Ln Kinematics of crustal and mantle deformation in geophysics*)
- 46.05.+b General theory of continuum mechanics of solids**
- 46.15.–x Computational methods in continuum mechanics** (*see also 02.70.–c Computational techniques; simulations, in mathematical methods in physics*)
- 46.15.Cc Variational and optimizational methods
- 46.15.Ff Perturbation and complex analysis methods
- 46.25.–y Static elasticity**
- 46.25.Cc Theoretical studies
- 46.25.Hf Thermoelasticity and electromagnetic elasticity (electroelasticity, magnetoelasticity)
- 46.32.+x Static buckling and instability**
- 46.35.+z Viscoelasticity, plasticity, viscoplasticity** (*see also 83.60.Bc, Df, in rheology; 91.60.Dc Plasticity, diffusion, and creep in physical properties of rocks and minerals*)
- 46.40.–f Vibrations and mechanical waves** (*see also 43.40.+s Structural acoustics and vibration; 62.30.+d Mechanical and elastic waves; vibrations in mechanical properties of solids*)
- 46.40.Cd Mechanical wave propagation (including diffraction, scattering, and dispersion)
- 46.40.Ff Resonance, damping, and dynamic stability
- 46.40.Jj Aeroelasticity and hydroelasticity
- 46.50.+a Fracture mechanics, fatigue and cracks** (*see also 62.20.M– Structural failure of materials in mechanical properties of condensed matter*)
- 46.55.+d Tribology and mechanical contacts** (*see also 81.40.Pq Friction, lubrication and wear in materials science; 62.20.Qp Friction, tribology and hardness in mechanical properties of solids*)
- 46.65.+g Random phenomena and media** (*see also 05.40.–a Fluctuation phenomena, random processes, noise, and Brownian motion*)
- 46.70.–p Application of continuum mechanics to structures**
- 46.70.De Beams, plates, and shells
- 46.70.Hg Membranes, rods, and strings
- 46.70.Lk Other structures
- 46.80.+j Measurement methods and techniques in continuum mechanics of solids** (*for mechanical instruments, equipment, and techniques, see 07.10.–h in instruments*)
- 46.90.+s Other topics in continuum mechanics of solids (restricted to new topics in section 46)**

- 47. Fluid dynamics** (*for fluid dynamics of quantum fluids, see section 67; see also section 83 Rheology; for sound generation by fluid flow, see 43.28.Ra—in Acoustics Appendix*)
- 47.10.–g General theory in fluid dynamics**
- 47.10.A– Mathematical formulations
- 47.10.ab Conservation laws and constitutive relations
- 47.10.ad Navier-Stokes equations
- 47.10.Df Hamiltonian formulations
- 47.10.Fg Dynamical systems methods
- 47.11.–j Computational methods in fluid dynamics**
- 47.11.Bc Finite difference methods
- 47.11.Df Finite volume methods
- 47.11.Fg Finite element methods
- 47.11.Hj Boundary element methods
- 47.11.Kb Spectral methods
- 47.11.Mn Molecular dynamics methods
- 47.11.Qr Lattice gas
- 47.11.St Multi-scale methods
- 47.15.–x Laminar flows**
- 47.15.Cb Laminar boundary layers
- 47.15.Fe Stability of laminar flows
- 47.15.G– Low-Reynolds-number (creeping) flows
- 47.15.gm Thin film flows
- 47.15.gp Hele-Shaw flows
- 47.15.K– Inviscid laminar flows
- 47.15.ki Inviscid flows with vorticity
- 47.15.km Potential flows
- 47.15.Rq Laminar flows in cavities, channels, ducts, and conduits
- 47.15.St Free shear layers
- 47.15.Tr Laminar wakes
- 47.15.Uv Laminar jets
- 47.20.–k Flow instabilities** (*see also 47.15.Fe Stability of laminar flows*)
- 47.20.Bp Buoyancy-driven instabilities (e.g., Rayleigh-Benard)
- 47.20.Cq Inviscid instability
- 47.20.Dr Surface-tension-driven instability
- 47.20.Ft Instability of shear flows (e.g., Kelvin-Helmholtz)
- 47.20.Gv Viscous and viscoelastic instabilities
- 47.20.Hw Morphological instability; phase changes
- 47.20.Ib Instability of boundary layers; separation
- 47.20.Ky Nonlinearity, bifurcation, and symmetry breaking
- 47.20.Lz Secondary instabilities
- 47.20.Ma Interfacial instabilities (e.g., Rayleigh-Taylor)
- 47.20.Pc Flow receptivity
- 47.20.Qr Centrifugal instabilities (e.g., Taylor-Couette flow)
- 47.27.–i Turbulent flows**
- 47.27.Ak Fundamentals
- 47.27.Cn Transition to turbulence
- 47.27.De Coherent structures
- 47.27.E– Turbulence simulation and modeling
- 47.27.eb Statistical theories and models
- 47.27.ed Dynamical systems approaches
- 47.27.ef Field-theoretic formulations and renormalization
- 47.27.ek Direct numerical simulations
- 47.27.em Eddy-viscosity closures; Reynolds stress modeling
- 47.27.ep Large-eddy simulations
- 47.27.er Spectral methods
- 47.27.Gs Isotropic turbulence; homogeneous turbulence
- 47.27.Jv High-Reynolds-number turbulence
- 47.27.N– Wall-bounded shear flow turbulence
- 47.27.nb Boundary layer turbulence
- 47.27.nd Channel flow
- 47.27.nf Flows in pipes and nozzles
- 47.27.Rc Turbulence control
- 47.27.Sd Turbulence generated noise
- 47.27.T– Turbulent transport processes
- 47.27.tb Turbulent diffusion
- 47.27.te Turbulent convective heat transfer
- 47.27.W– Boundary-free shear flow turbulence
- 47.27.wb Turbulent wakes
- 47.27.wg Turbulent jets
- 47.27.wj Turbulent mixing layers
- 47.32.–y Vortex dynamics; rotating fluids** (*for vortices in superfluid helium, see 67.25.dk and 67.30.he*)
- 47.32.C– Vortex dynamics
- 47.32.cb Vortex interactions
- 47.32.cd Vortex stability and breakdown
- 47.32.cf Vortex reconnection and rings
- 47.32.ck Vortex streets
- 47.32.Ef Rotating and swirling flows
- 47.32.Ff Separated flows
- 47.35.–i Hydrodynamic waves** (*see also 47.65.–d Magnetohydrodynamics and electrohydrodynamics; 52.35.Bj Magnetohydrodynamic waves; 52.35.Dm Sound waves in Physics of plasmas and electric discharges*)
- 47.35.Bb Gravity waves
- 47.35.De Shear waves
- 47.35.Fg Solitary waves
- 47.35.Jk Wave breaking
- 47.35.Lf Wave-structure interactions
- 47.35.Pq Capillary waves
- 47.35.Rs Sound waves
- 47.35.Tv Magnetohydrodynamic waves
- 47.37.+q Hydrodynamic aspects of superfluidity; quantum fluids** (*for transport and hydrodynamics of normal and superfluid phase of ^4He , see 67.25.bf, and 67.25.dg respectively; for transport and hydrodynamics of normal and superfluid phase of ^3He , see 67.30.eh, and 67.30.hb respectively*)
- 47.40.–x Compressible flows; shock waves** (*see also 43.25.Cb Macrosonic propagation, finite amplitude sound; shock waves in Acoustics Appendix; 52.35.Tc Shock waves and discontinuities in Physics of plasmas and electric discharges; 82.40.Fp Shock wave initiated reactions, high-pressure chemistry in Physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 47.40.Dc General subsonic flows
- 47.40.Hg Transonic flows
- 47.40.Ki Supersonic and hypersonic flows
- 47.40.Nm Shock wave interactions and shock effects (*for shock wave initiated chemical reactions, see 82.40.Fp*)
- 47.40.Rs Detonation waves
- 47.45.–n Rarefied gas dynamics**
- 47.45.Ab Kinetic theory of gases
- 47.45.Dt Free molecular flows
- 47.45.Gx Slip flows and accommodation
- 47.50.–d Non-Newtonian fluid flows**
- 47.50.Cd Modeling
- 47.50.Ef Measurements
- 47.50.Gj Instabilities
- 47.51.+a Mixing** (*see also 64.75.Ef Mixing in Equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions; 82.60.Lf Thermodynamics of solutions in Physical chemistry and chemical physics; 83.50.Xa Mixing and blending in Rheology*)
- 47.52.+j Chaos in fluid dynamics** (*see also 05.45.–a Nonlinear dynamics and chaos in Statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems*)
- 47.53.+n Fractals in fluid dynamics** (*see also 05.45.Df Fractals in Statistical physics, thermodynamics, and nonlinear dynamical systems*)
- 47.54.–r Pattern selection; pattern formation** (*see also 82.40.Ck Pattern formation in reactions with diffusion, flow and heat transfer in Physical chemistry and chemical physics; 87.18.Hf Spatiotemporal pattern formation in cellular populations in Biological and medical physics*)

- 47.54.Bd Theoretical aspects
 47.54.De Experimental aspects
 47.54.Fj Chemical and biological applications
 47.54.Jk Materials science applications
- 47.55.–t Multiphase and stratified flows**
 47.55.Ca Gas/liquid flows
 47.55.D– Drops and bubbles
 47.55.db *Drop and bubble formation*
 47.55.dd *Bubble dynamics*
 47.55.df *Breakup and coalescence*
 47.55.dk *Surfactant effects*
 47.55.dm *Thermocapillary effects*
 47.55.dp *Cavitation and boiling*
 47.55.dr *Interactions with surfaces*
 47.55.Hd Stratified flows
 *Rotational flows, see 47.32.–y*
 47.55.Iv Core-annular flows
 47.55.Kf Particle-laden flows
 47.55.Lm Fluidized beds
 47.55.N– Interfacial flows
 47.55.nb *Capillary and thermocapillary flows*
 47.55.nd *Spreading films*
 47.55.nk *Liquid bridges*
 47.55.nm *Curtains/sheets*
 47.55.np *Contact lines*
 47.55.P– Buoyancy-driven flows; convection
 47.55.pb *Thermal convection*
 47.55.pd *Multidiffusive convection*
 47.55.pf *Marangoni convection*
- 47.56.+r Flows through porous media**
- 47.57.–s Complex fluids and colloidal systems** (*see also 82.70.–y Disperse systems; complex fluids in Physical chemistry and chemical physics; 83.80.Hj Suspensions, dispersions, pastes, slurries, colloids; 83.80.Iz Emulsions and foams in Rheology*)
 47.57.Bc Foams and emulsions
 47.57.E– Suspensions
 47.57.eb *Diffusion and aggregation*
 47.57.ef *Sedimentation and migration*
 47.57.Gc Granular flow
 47.57.J– Colloidal systems
 47.57.jb *Microemulsions*
 47.57.jd *Electrokinetic effects*
 47.57.Lj Flows of liquid crystals
 47.57.Ng Polymers and polymer solutions
 47.57.Qk Rheological aspects
- 47.60.–i Flow phenomena in quasi-one-dimensional systems** (*see also 43.28.Py Interaction of fluid motion and sound, Doppler effect and sound in flow ducts in Acoustics Appendix; 47.15.Rq Laminar flows in cavities, channels, ducts and conduits; 47.27.nd Channel flows; 47.27.nf Flows in pipes and nozzles*)
 47.60.Dx Flows in ducts and channels
 47.60.Kz Flows and jets through nozzles
- 47.61.–k Micro- and nano- scale flow phenomena**
 47.61.Cb Non-continuum effects
 47.61.Fg Flows in micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) and nano-electromechanical systems (NEMS)
 47.61.Jd Multiphase flows
 47.61.Ne Micromixing
- 47.63.–b Biological fluid dynamics** (*see also 87.19.U– Hemodynamics, 87.19.rh Fluid transport and rheology, 87.19.Wx Pneumodynamics, 87.85.gf Fluid mechanics and rheology in biological and medical physics*)
 47.63.Cb Blood flow in cardiovascular system
 47.63.Ec Pulmonary fluid mechanics
 47.63.Gd Swimming microorganisms
 47.63.Jd Microcirculation and flow through tissues
 47.63.M– Biopropulsion in water and air
 47.63.mc *High-Reynolds-number motions*
 47.63.mf *Low-Reynolds-number motions*
 47.63.mh *Transport processes and drug delivery*
- 47.65.–d Magnetohydrodynamics and electrohydrodynamics** (*see also 47.35.Tv Magnetohydrodynamic waves; 52.30.Cv Magnetohydrodynamics, and 52.65.Kj Magnetohydrodynamics and fluid equation in Physics of plasmas and electric discharges; 83.80.Gv Electro- and magnetorheological fluids in Rheology*)
 47.65.Cb Magnetic fluids and ferrofluids
 47.65.Gx Electrorheological fluids
 47.65.Md Plasma dynamos
- 47.70.–n Reactive and radiative flows** (*see also 82.33.Vx Reactions in flames, combustion and explosion; 82.33.Xj Plasma reactions (including flowing afterglow and electric discharges); 82.33.Ya Chemistry of MOCVD and other vapor deposition methods in Physical chemistry and chemical physics; 92.60.Vb Radiative processes, solar radiation in Hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics*)
 47.70.Fw Chemically reactive flows (*see also 83.80.Jx-in rheology*)
 47.70.Mc Radiation gas dynamics
 47.70.Nd Nonequilibrium gas dynamics
 47.70.Pq Flames; combustion
- 47.75.+f Relativistic fluid dynamics** (*see also 52.27.Ny Relativistic plasmas in Physics of plasmas and electric discharges; 98.80.Jk Mathematical and relativistic aspects of cosmology in Stellar systems; interstellar medium; galactic and extragalactic objects and systems; the Universe*)
- 47.80.–v Instrumentation and measurement methods in fluid dynamics**
 47.80.Cb Velocity measurements
 47.80.Fg Pressure and temperature measurements
 47.80.Jk Flow visualization and imaging
- 47.85.–g Applied fluid mechanics**
 47.85.Dh Hydrodynamics, hydraulics, hydrostatics
 47.85.Gj Aerodynamics
 47.85.Kn Hydraulic and pneumatic machinery
 47.85.L– Flow control
 47.85.lb *Drag reduction*
 47.85.ld *Boundary layer control*
 47.85.lf *Flow noise reduction*
 47.85.lk *Mixing enhancement*
 47.85.M– Material processing flows; industrial applications
 47.85.mb *Coating flows*
 47.85.md *Polymer processing flows*
 47.85.mf *Lubrication flows*
 47.85.Np Fluidics
 *Atmospheric circulation, see 92.60.Bh*
 *Atmospheric boundary layer processes, see 92.60.Fm*
 *Atmospheric turbulence, see 92.60.hk*
 *Storms, see 92.60.Qx*
 *Hydrodynamics of the oceans, see 92.10.–c*
 *Mantle convection, see 91.45.Fj*
 *Lava and magma rheology, see 83.80.Nb, 91.40.Hw, and 91.40.Jk*
 *Groundwater flow, see 92.40.Kf*
 *Role of fluids in structural geology, see 91.55.Tt*
 *Flows in streams and rivers, see 92.40.Qk;*
 *Geothermal fluids, see 91.40.Ge*
- 47.90.+a Other topics in fluid dynamics (restricted to new topics in section 47)**

50. PHYSICS OF GASES, PLASMAS, AND ELECTRIC DISCHARGES

51. Physics of gases

- 51.10.+y Kinetic and transport theory of gases** (*see also 05.20.Dd Kinetic theory in classical statistical mechanics; see also 47.70.Mc Radiation gas dynamics*)
- 51.20.+d Viscosity, diffusion, and thermal conductivity**
- 51.30.+i Thermodynamic properties, equations of state** (*see also 05.70.Ce Thermodynamic functions and equations of state in thermodynamics*)
- 51.35.+a Mechanical properties; compressibility**
- 51.40.+p Acoustical properties** (*see also 43.28.-g Aeroacoustics and atmospheric sound in Acoustics Appendix; for ultrasonic relaxation in gases, see 43.35.Fj—in Acoustics Appendix*)
- 51.50.+v Electrical properties (ionization, breakdown, electron and ion mobility, etc.)** (*see also 52.80.-s Electric discharges in physics of plasmas*)
- 51.60.+a Magnetic properties**
- 51.70.+f Optical and dielectric properties**
 Sorption, *see* 68.43.-h
 Gas sensors and detectors, *see* 07.07.Df
- 51.90.+r Other topics in the physics of gases (restricted to new topics in section 51)**

52. Physics of plasmas and electric discharges

(*for space plasma physics, see 94.05.-a; for astrophysical plasmas, see 95.30.Qd; for physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere, see 94.20.-y and 94.30.-d respectively*)

- 52.20.-j Elementary processes in plasmas**
- 52.20.Dq Particle orbits
- 52.20.Fs Electron collisions
- 52.20.Hv Atomic, molecular, ion, and heavy-particle collisions
- 52.25.-b Plasma properties** (*for chemical reactions in plasma, see 82.33.Xj*)
- 52.25.Dg Plasma kinetic equations
- 52.25.Fi Transport properties
- 52.25.Gj Fluctuation and chaos phenomena (*for plasma turbulence, see 52.35.Ra; see also 05.45.-a Nonlinear dynamics and chaos*)
- 52.25.Jm Ionization of plasmas

- 52.25.Kn Thermodynamics of plasmas
- 52.25.Mq Dielectric properties
- 52.25.Os Emission, absorption, and scattering of electromagnetic radiation
- 52.25.Tx Emission, absorption, and scattering of particles
- 52.25.Vy Impurities in plasmas
- 52.25.Xz Magnetized plasmas
- 52.25.Ya Neutrals in plasmas
- 52.27.-h Basic studies of specific kinds of plasmas**
- 52.27.Aj Single-component, electron-positive-ion plasmas
- 52.27.Cm Multicomponent and negative-ion plasmas
- 52.27.Ep Electron-positron plasmas
- 52.27.Gr Strongly-coupled plasmas
- 52.27.Jt Nonneutral plasmas
- 52.27.Lw Dusty or complex plasmas; plasma crystals
- 52.27.Ny Relativistic plasmas
- 52.30.-q Plasma dynamics and flow**
- 52.30.Cv Magnetohydrodynamics (including electron magnetohydrodynamics) (*see also 47.65.-d Magnetohydrodynamics and electrohydrodynamics in fluid dynamics; for MHD generators, see 52.75.Fk; see also 95.30.Qd Magnetohydrodynamics and plasmas in astrophysics*)
- 52.30.Ex Two-fluid and multi-fluid plasmas
- 52.30.Gz Gyrokinetics
- 52.35.-g Waves, oscillations, and instabilities in plasmas and intense beams** (*see also 94.20.wf Plasma waves and instabilities in physics of the ionosphere; 94.30.cq MHD waves, plasma waves, and instabilities in physics of the magnetosphere; 96.50.Tf MHD waves, plasma waves, turbulence in interplanetary physics*)
- 52.35.Bj Magnetohydrodynamic waves (e.g., Alfvén waves)
- 52.35.Dm Sound waves
- 52.35.Fp Electrostatic waves and oscillations (e.g., ion-acoustic waves)
- 52.35.Hr Electromagnetic waves (e.g., electron-cyclotron, Whistler, Bernstein, upper hybrid, lower hybrid)
- 52.35.Kt Drift waves
- 52.35.Lv Other linear waves
- 52.35.Mw Nonlinear phenomena: waves, wave propagation, and other interactions (including parametric effects, mode coupling, ponderomotive effects, etc.)

- 52.35.Py Macroinstabilities (hydromagnetic, e.g., kink, fire-hose, mirror, ballooning, tearing, trapped-particle, flute, Rayleigh-Taylor, etc.)
- 52.35.Qz Microinstabilities (ion-acoustic, two-stream, loss-cone, beam-plasma, drift, ion- or electron-cyclotron, etc.)
- 52.35.Ra Plasma turbulence
- 52.35.Sb Solitons; BGK modes
- 52.35.Tc Shock waves and discontinuities
- 52.35.Vd Magnetic reconnection (*see also 94.30.cp in physics of the magnetosphere*)
- 52.35.We Plasma vorticity
- 52.38.-r Laser-plasma interactions** (*for plasma production and heating by laser beams, see 52.50.Jm*)
- 52.38.Bv Rayleigh scattering; stimulated Brillouin and Raman scattering
- 52.38.Dx Laser light absorption in plasmas (collisional, parametric, etc.)
- 52.38.Fz Laser-induced magnetic fields in plasmas
- 52.38.Hb Self-focussing, channeling, and filamentation in plasmas
- 52.38.Kd Laser-plasma acceleration of electrons and ions (*see also 41.75.Jv Laser-driven acceleration in electromagnetism; electron and ion optics*)
- 52.38.Mf Laser ablation (*see also 79.20.Ds, Laser-beam impact phenomena*)
- 52.38.Ph X-ray, γ -ray, and particle generation
- 52.40.-w Plasma interactions (nonlaser)**
- 52.40.Db Electromagnetic (nonlaser) radiation interactions with plasma (*for electromagnetic wave propagation in the ionosphere and magnetosphere, see 94.20.Bb and 94.30.Tz respectively*)
- 52.40.Fd Plasma interactions with antennas; plasma-filled waveguides
- 52.40.Hf Plasma-material interactions; boundary layer effects
- 52.40.Kh Plasma sheaths (*see also 94.30.cj Magnetosheath*)
- 52.40.Mj Particle beam interactions in plasmas
- 52.50.-b Plasma production and heating** (*see also 52.80.-s Electric discharges*)
- 52.50.Dg Plasma sources
- 52.50.Gj Plasma heating by particle beams
- 52.50.Jm Plasma production and heating by laser beams (laser-foil, laser-cluster, etc.)
- 52.50.Lp Plasma production and heating by shock waves and compression

- 52.50.Nr Plasma heating by DC fields; ohmic heating, arcs
- 52.50.Qt Plasma heating by radio-frequency fields; ICR, ICP, helicons
- 52.50.Sw Plasma heating by microwaves; ECR, LH, collisional heating
- 52.55.—s Magnetic confinement and equilibrium** (*see also* 28.52.—s *Fusion reactors*)
- 52.55.Dy General theory and basic studies of plasma lifetime, particle and heat loss, energy balance, field structure, etc.
- 52.55.Ez Theta pinch
- 52.55.Fa Tokamaks, spherical tokamaks
- 52.55.Hc Stellarators, torsatrons, heliacs, bumpy tori, and other toroidal confinement devices
- 52.55.Ip Spheromaks
- 52.55.Jd Magnetic mirrors, gas dynamic traps
- 52.55.Lf Field-reversed configurations, rotamaks, astrons, ion rings, magnetized target fusion, and cusps
- 52.55.Pi Fusion products effects (e.g., alpha-particles, etc.), fast particle effects
- 52.55.Rk Power exhaust; divertors
- 52.55.Tn Ideal and resistive MHD modes; kinetic modes
- 52.55.Wq Current drive; helicity injection
- 52.57.—z Laser inertial confinement**
- 52.57.Bc Target design and fabrication
- 52.57.Fg Implosion symmetry and hydrodynamic instability (Rayleigh-Taylor, Richtmyer-Meshkov, imprint, etc.)
- 52.57.Kk Fast ignition of compressed fusion fuels
- 52.58.—c Other confinement methods**
- 52.58.Ei Light-ion inertial confinement
- 52.58.Hm Heavy-ion inertial confinement
- 52.58.Lq Z-pinches, plasma focus, and other pinch devices
- 52.58.Qv Electrostatic and high-frequency confinement
- 52.59.—f Intense particle beams and radiation sources** (*see also* 29.25.—t *Particle sources and targets*, and 29.27.—a *Beams in particle accelerators*, in *instrumentation for elementary-particle and nuclear physics*)
- 52.59.Bi Grid- and ion-diode-accelerated beams
- 52.59.Dk Magneto-plasma accelerated plasmas
- 52.59.Fn Multistage accelerated heavy-ion beams
- 52.59.Hq Dense plasma focus
- 52.59.Mv High-voltage diodes (*for high-current and high-voltage technology*, *see* 84.70.+p)
- 52.59.Px Hard X-ray sources
- 52.59.Qy Wire array Z-pinches
- 52.59.Rz Free-electron devices (*for free-electron lasers*, *see* 41.60.Cr)
- 52.59.Sa Space-charge-dominated beams
- 52.59.Tb Moderate-intensity beams
- 52.59.Wd Emittance-dominated beams
- 52.59.Ye Plasma devices for generation of coherent radiation
- 52.65.—y Plasma simulation**
- 52.65.Cc Particle orbit and trajectory
- 52.65.Ff Fokker-Planck and Vlasov equation
- 52.65.Kj Magnetohydrodynamic and fluid equation
- 52.65.Pp Monte Carlo methods
- 52.65.Rr Particle-in-cell method
- 52.65.Tt Gyrofluid and gyrokinetic simulations
- 52.65.Vv Perturbative methods
- 52.65.Ww Hybrid methods
- 52.65.Yy Molecular dynamics methods
- 52.70.—m Plasma diagnostic techniques and instrumentation**
- 52.70.Ds Electric and magnetic measurements
- 52.70.Gw Radio-frequency and microwave measurements
- 52.70.Kz Optical (ultraviolet, visible, infrared) measurements
- 52.70.La X-ray and γ -ray measurements
- 52.70.Nc Particle measurements
- 52.72.+v Laboratory studies of space- and astrophysical-plasma processes** (*see also* 94.05.Rx in *space plasma physics*)
- 52.75.—d Plasma devices** (*for ion sources*, *see* 29.25.Lg, Ni; *for plasma sources*, *see* 52.50.Dg)
- 52.75.Di Ion and plasma propulsion
- 52.75.Fk Magnetohydrodynamic generators and thermionic convertors; plasma diodes (*see also* 84.60.Lw, Ny in *direct-energy conversion and storage*)
- 52.75.Hn Plasma torches
- 52.75.Kq Plasma switches (e.g., spark gaps)
- 52.75.Xx Thermionic and filament-based sources (e.g., Q machines, double- and triple-plasma devices, etc.)
- 52.77.—j Plasma applications**
- 52.77.Bn Etching and cleaning (*see also* 81.65.Cf *Surface cleaning, etching, patterning in surface treatments*)
- 52.77.Dq Plasma-based ion implantation and deposition (*see also* 81.15.Jj *Ion and electron beam-assisted deposition*)
- 52.77.Fv High-pressure, high-current plasmas (plasma spray, arc welding, etc.) (*see also* 81.15.Rs *Spray coating techniques*)
- ... *Chemical synthesis; combustion synthesis*, *see* 81.20.Ka
- 52.80.—s Electric discharges** (*see also* 51.50.+v *Electrical properties of gases; for plasma reactions including flowing afterglow and electric discharges*, *see* 82.33.Xj in *physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 52.80.Dy Low-field and Townsend discharges
- 52.80.Hc Glow; corona
- 52.80.Mg Arcs; sparks; lightning; atmospheric electricity (*see also* 92.60.Pw *Atmospheric electricity, lightning in meteorology*)
- 52.80.Pi High-frequency and RF discharges
- 52.80.Qj Explosions; exploding wires
- 52.80.Sm Magnetoactive discharges (e.g., Penning discharges)
- 52.80.Tn Other gas discharges
- 52.80.Vp Discharge in vacuum
- 52.80.Wq Discharge in liquids and solids (*for electric breakdown in liquids*, *see* 77.22.Jp)
- 52.80.Yr Discharges for spectral sources (including inductively coupled plasma)
- 52.90.+z Other topics in physics of plasmas and electric discharges (restricted to new topics in section 52)**

60. CONDENSED MATTER: STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

- 61. Structure of solids and liquids; crystallography** (*for surface, interface, and thin film structure, see section 68*)
- 61.05.–a Techniques for structure determination**
- ... *Microscopy of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films, see 68.37.–d*
- 61.05.C– X-ray diffraction and scattering (*for x-ray diffractometers, see 07.85.Jy; for x-ray studies of crystal defects, see 61.72.Dd, Ff*)
- 61.05.cc *Theories of x-ray diffraction and scattering*
- 61.05.cf *X-ray scattering (including small-angle scattering)*
- 61.05.cj *X-ray absorption spectroscopy: EXAFS, NEXAFS, XANES, etc. (for x-ray and EXAFS applications in biological physics, see 87.64.kd)*
- 61.05.cm *X-ray reflectometry (surfaces, interfaces, films)*
- 61.05.cp *X-ray diffraction*
- 61.05.F– Neutron diffraction and scattering
- 61.05.fd *Theories of neutron diffraction and scattering*
- 61.05.fg *Neutron scattering (including small-angle scattering)*
- 61.05.fj *Neutron reflectometry*
- 61.05.fm *Neutron diffraction*
- ... *Microscopy of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films, see 68.37.–d*
- 61.05.J– Electron diffraction and scattering (*for electron diffractometers, see 07.78.+s*)
- 61.05.jd *Theories of electron diffraction and scattering*
- 61.05.jh *Low-energy electron diffraction (LEED) and reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED)*
- 61.05.jm *Convergent-beam electron diffraction, selected-area electron diffraction, nanodiffraction*
- 61.05.jp *Electron holography*
- 61.05.js *X-ray photoelectron diffraction*
- 61.05.Np Atom, molecule, and ion scattering (*for structure determination only*)
- 61.05.Qr Magnetic resonance techniques; Mössbauer spectroscopy (*for structure determination only*)
- 61.20.–p Structure of liquids**
- 61.20.Gy Theory and models of liquid structure
- 61.20.Ja Computer simulation of liquid structure
- 61.20.Lc Time-dependent properties; relaxation (*for glass transitions, see 64.70.P–*)
- 61.20.Ne Structure of simple liquids
- 61.20.Qg Structure of associated liquids: electrolytes, molten salts, etc.
- 61.25.–f Studies of specific liquid structures**
- 61.25.Bi Liquid noble gases
- 61.25.Em Molecular liquids
- 61.25.H– Macromolecular and polymers solutions; polymer melts
- 61.25.he *Polymer solutions*
- 61.25.hk *Polymer melts and blends*
- 61.25.hp *Polymer swelling, cross linking*
- 61.25.Mv Liquid metals and alloys
- 61.30.–v Liquid crystals** (*for phase transitions in liquid crystals, see 64.70.M–; for liquid crystals as dielectric materials, see 77.84.Nh; for liquid crystals as optical materials, see 42.70.Df; for liquid crystal devices, see 42.79.Kr*)
- 61.30.Cz Molecular and microscopic models and theories of liquid crystal structure
- 61.30.Dk Continuum models and theories of liquid crystal structure
- 61.30.Eb Experimental determinations of smectic, nematic, cholesteric, and other structures
- 61.30.Gd Orientational order of liquid crystals; electric and magnetic field effects on order
- 61.30.Hn Surface phenomena: alignment, anchoring, anchoring transitions, surface-induced layering, surface-induced ordering, wetting, prewetting transitions, and wetting transitions
- 61.30.Jf Defects in liquid crystals
- 61.30.Mp Blue phases and other defect-phases
- 61.30.Pq Microconfined liquid crystals: droplets, cylinders, randomly confined liquid crystals, polymer dispersed liquid crystals, and porous systems
- 61.30.St Lyotropic phases
- 61.30.Vx Polymer liquid crystals
- 61.41.+e Polymers, elastomers, and plastics** (*see also 81.05.Lg in materials science; for rheology of polymers, see section 83; for polymer reactions and polymerization, see 82.35.–x in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 61.43.–j Disordered solids** (*see also 81.05.Gc Amorphous semiconductors, 81.05.Kf Glasses, and 81.05.Rm Porous materials; granular materials in materials science; for photoluminescence of disordered solids, see 78.55.Mb and 78.55.Qr*)
- 61.43.Bn Structural modeling: serial-addition models, computer simulation
- 61.43.Dq Amorphous semiconductors, metals, and alloys
- 61.43.Er Other amorphous solids
- 61.43.Fs Glasses
- 61.43.Gt Powders, porous materials
- 61.43.Hv Fractals; macroscopic aggregates (including diffusion-limited aggregates)
- 61.44.–n Semi-periodic solids**
- 61.44.Br Quasicrystals
- 61.44.Fw Incommensurate crystals
- 61.46.–w Structure of nanoscale materials** (*for thermal properties of nanocrystals and nanotubes, see 65.80.+n; for mechanical properties of nanoscale systems, see 62.25.–g; for electronic transport in nanoscale materials, see 73.63.–b; see also 62.23.–c Structural classes of nanoscale systems; 64.70.Nd Structural transitions in nanoscale materials*)
- 61.46.Bc Structure of clusters (e.g., metcars; not fragments of crystals; free or loosely aggregated or loosely attached to a substrate) (*see also 61.48.–c for structure of fullerenes*)
- 61.46.Df Structure of nanocrystals and nanoparticles (“colloidal” quantum dots but not gate-isolated embedded quantum dots)
- 61.46.Fg Nanotubes
- 61.46.Hk Nanocrystals
- 61.46.Km Structure of nanowires and nanorods (long, free or loosely attached, quantum wires and quantum rods, but not gate-isolated embedded quantum wires)
- 61.46.Np Structure of nanotubes (hollow nanowires) (*see 61.48.De for carbon nanotubes, boron nanotubes, and closely related graphitelike systems*)
- 61.48.–c Structure of fullerenes and related hollow molecular clusters** (*see also 81.05.Tp Fullerenes and related materials in materials science*)
- 61.48.De Structure of carbon nanotubes, boron nanotubes, and closely related graphitelike systems (*for structure of hollow nanowires, see 61.46.Np*)
- 61.50.–f Structure of bulk crystals**
- 61.50.Ah Theory of crystal structure, crystal symmetry; calculations and modeling
- ... *Crystal growth, see 81.10.–h*
- 61.50.Ks Crystallographic aspects of phase transformations; pressure effects (*see also 81.30.Hd in materials science*)

- 61.50.Lt Crystal binding; cohesive energy
- 61.50.Nw Crystal stoichiometry
- 61.66.-f Structure of specific crystalline solids** (for surface structure, see 68.35.B-)
- 61.66.Bi Elemental solids
- 61.66.Dk Alloys
- 61.66.Fn Inorganic compounds
- 61.66.Hq Organic compounds
- ... Quantum crystals, see 67.80.-s
- 61.68.+n Crystallographic databases**
- 61.72.-y Defects and impurities in crystals; microstructure** (for radiation induced defects, see 61.80.-x; for defects in surfaces, interfaces, and thin films, see 68.35.Dv and 68.55.Ln; see also 85.40.Ry Impurity doping, diffusion, and ion implantation technology)
- 61.72.Bb Theories and models of crystal defects
- 61.72.Cc Kinetics of defect formation and annealing
- 61.72.Dd Experimental determination of defects by diffraction and scattering
- 61.72.Ff Direct observation of dislocations and other defects (etch pits, decoration, electron microscopy, x-ray topography, etc.)
- 61.72.Hh Indirect evidence of dislocations and other defects (resistivity, slip, creep, strains, internal friction, EPR, NMR, etc.)
- 61.72.J- Point defects and defect clusters
- 61.72.jd Vacancies
- 61.72.jj Interstitials
- 61.72.jn Color centers
- 61.72.Lk Linear defects: dislocations, disclinations
- 61.72.Mm Grain and twin boundaries
- 61.72.Nn Stacking faults and other planar or extended defects
- 61.72.Qq Microscopic defects (voids, inclusions, etc.)
- 61.72.S- Impurities in crystals
- 61.72.sd Impurity concentration
- 61.72.sh Impurity distribution
- 61.72.sm Impurity gradients
- 61.72.U- Doping and impurity implantation
- 61.72.uf Ge and Si
- 61.72.uj III-V and II-VI semiconductors
- 61.72.up Other materials
- 61.72.Yx Interaction between different crystal defects; gettering effect
- 61.80.-x Physical radiation effects, radiation damage** (for photochemical reactions, see 82.50.-m; for effects of ionizing radiation on biological systems, see 87.53.-j)
- ... Radiation treatments, see 81.40.Wx
- 61.80.Az Theory and models of radiation effects
- 61.80.Ba Ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiation effects (including laser radiation)
- 61.80.Cb X-ray effects
- 61.80.Ed γ -ray effects
- 61.80.Fe Electron and positron radiation effects
- 61.80.Hg Neutron radiation effects
- 61.80.Jh Ion radiation effects (for ion implantation, see 61.72.U-)
- 61.80.Lj Atom and molecule irradiation effects
- ... Channeling, blocking, and energy loss of particles, see 61.85.+p
- 61.82.-d Radiation effects on specific materials**
- 61.82.Bg Metals and alloys
- 61.82.Fk Semiconductors
- 61.82.Ms Insulators
- 61.82.Pv Polymers, organic compounds
- 61.82.Rx Nanocrystalline materials
- 61.85.+p Channeling phenomena (blocking, energy loss, etc.)**
- 61.90.+d Other topics in structure of solids and liquids; crystallography (restricted to new topics in section 61)**
- 62. Mechanical and acoustical properties of condensed matter** (for mechanical properties of tissues and organs, see 87.19.R-; for mechanical properties of nanoscale systems, see 62.25.-g; for nonlinear acoustics of solids, see 43.25.Dc—in Acoustics Appendix; for mechanical and acoustical properties of interfaces and thin films, see 68.35.Gy, 68.35.Iv, and 68.60.Bs; for mechanical properties related to treatment conditions, see 81.40.Jj, Lm, Np—in materials science; for mechanical and acoustical properties of superconductors, see 74.25.Ld; for mechanical and acoustical properties of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Ba, Dc, and Lj)
- 62.10.+s Mechanical properties of liquids** (for viscosity of liquids, see 66.20.-d)
- 62.20.-x Mechanical properties of solids**
- 62.20.D- Elasticity (for materials treatment effects on elastic properties, see 81.40.Jj)
- 62.20.de Elastic moduli
- 62.20.dj Poisson's ratio
- 62.20.dq Other elastic constants
- 62.20.F- Deformation and plasticity (see also 83.50.-v Deformation and flow in rheology; for materials treatment effects on deformation, see 81.40.Lm)
- 62.20.fg Shape-memory effect; yield stress; superelasticity
- 62.20.fk Ductility, malleability
- 62.20.fq Plasticity and superplasticity
- 62.20.Hg Creep
- 62.20.M- Structural failure of materials (for materials treatment effects on microstructure, see 81.40.Np)
- 62.20.me Fatigue
- 62.20.mj Brittleness
- 62.20.mm Fracture
- 62.20.mq Buckling
- 62.20.mt Cracks
- 62.20.Qp Friction, tribology, and hardness (see also 46.55.+d Tribology and mechanical contacts in continuum mechanics of solids; for materials treatment effects on friction related properties, see 81.40.Pq)
- 62.23.-c Structural classes of nanoscale systems** (see also 81.07.-b Nanoscale materials and structures: fabrication and characterization in materials science)
- 62.23.Eg Nanodots
- 62.23.Hj Nanowires
- 62.23.Kn Nanosheets
- 62.23.Pq Composites (nanosystems embedded in a larger structure)
- 62.23.St Complex nanostructures, including patterned or assembled structures
- 62.25.-g Mechanical properties of nanoscale systems** (for structure of nanoscale systems, see 61.46.-w; for structural transitions in nanoscale materials, see 64.70.Nd; for electronic transport in nanoscale systems, see 73.63.-b)
- 62.25.De Low-frequency properties: response coefficients
- 62.25.Fg High-frequency properties, responses to resonant or transient (time-dependent) fields
- 62.25.Jk Mechanical modes of vibration
- 62.25.Mn Fracture/brittleness
- 62.30.+d Mechanical and elastic waves; vibrations** (see also 43.40.+s Structural acoustics and vibration; 46.40.-f Vibrations and mechanical waves in continuum mechanics of solids)
- 62.40.+i Anelasticity, internal friction, stress relaxation, and**

- mechanical resonances** (for materials treatment effects on anelasticity, see 81.40.Jj in materials science)
- ... Thermomechanical effects, see 65.40.De
- ... Magnetomechanical effects, see 75.80.+q
- ... Piezoelectric effects, see 77.65.-j
- ... Elastooptical effects, see 78.20.Hp
- 62.50.-p High-pressure effects in solids and liquids** (for high pressure apparatus and techniques, see 07.35.+k; for high-pressure behavior of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Gf; for pressure treatments, see 81.40.Vw in materials science)
- 62.50.Ef Shock wave effects in solids and liquids (for shock wave initiated high-pressure chemistry, see 82.40.Fp; see also 47.40.Nm Shock wave interactions and shock effects in fluid dynamics)
- 62.60.+v Acoustical properties of liquids** (see also 43.35.+d in acoustics; 87.50.Y— Biological effects of acoustic and ultrasonic energy in biological and medical physics)
- ... Lattice dynamics, phonons, see section 63
- ... Sound waves in fluid dynamics, see 47.35.Rs
- ... Second sound in quantum fluids, see 67.25.dt
- 62.65.+k Acoustical properties of solids**
- ... Magnetoacoustic effects, see 72.55.+s and 73.50.Rb
- ... Acoustoelectric effects, see 72.50.+b, 73.50.Rb, and 77.65.Dq
- ... Acoustooptical effects, see 78.20.Hp
- 62.80.+f Ultrasonic relaxation** (see also 43.35.Fj Ultrasonic relaxation processes in liquids and solids—in Acoustics Appendix; for ultrasonic attenuation in superconductors, see 74.25.Ld)
- 62.90.+k Other topics in mechanical and acoustical properties of condensed matter** (restricted to new topics in section 62)
- 63. Lattice dynamics** (see also 78.30.-j Infrared and Raman spectra; for surface and interface vibrations, see 68.35.Ja; for adsorbate vibrations, see 68.43.Pq; for lattice dynamics of quantum solids, see 67.80.de)
- 63.10.+a General theory**
- 63.20.-e Phonons in crystal lattices** (for phonons in superconductors, see 74.25.Kc; see also 43.35.Gk Phonons in crystal lattice, quantum acoustics—in Acoustics Appendix)
- 63.20.D- Phonon states and bands, normal modes, and phonon dispersion
- 63.20.dd Measurements
- 63.20.dh Fitted theory
- 63.20.dk First-principles theory
- 63.20.K- Phonon interactions
- 63.20.kd Phonon–electron interactions
- 63.20.kg Phonon–phonon interactions
- 63.20.kk Phonon interactions with other quasiparticles
- 63.20.kp Phonon–defect interactions
- 63.20.Pw Localized modes
- 63.20.Ry Anharmonic lattice modes
- 63.22.-m Phonons or vibrational states in low-dimensional structures and nanoscale materials**
- 63.22.Dc Free films
- 63.22.Gh Nanotubes and nanowires
- 63.22.Kn Clusters and nanocrystals
- 63.22.Np Layered systems
- 63.50.-x Vibrational states in disordered systems**
- 63.50.Gh Disordered crystalline alloys
- 63.50.Lm Glasses and amorphous solids
- 63.70.+h Statistical mechanics of lattice vibrations and displacive phase transitions**
- 63.90.+t Other topics in lattice dynamics** (restricted to new topics in section 63)
- 64. Equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions** (see also 82.60.-s Chemical thermodynamics)
- 64.10.+h General theory of equations of state and phase equilibria** (see also 05.70.Ce Thermodynamic functions and equations of state)
- 64.30.-t Equations of state of specific substances**
- 64.30.Ef Equations of state of pure metals and alloys
- 64.30.Jk Equations of state of nonmetals
- 64.60.-i General studies of phase transitions** (see also 63.70.+h Statistical mechanics of lattice vibrations and displacive phase transitions; for critical phenomena in solid surfaces and interfaces, and in magnetism, see 68.35.Rh, and 75.40.-s, respectively)
- 64.60.A- Specific approaches applied to studies of phase transitions
- 64.60.ae Renormalization-group theory
- 64.60.ah Percolation
- 64.60.al Fractal and multifractal systems (see also 61.43.Hv Fractals; macroscopic aggregates)
- 64.60.an Finite-size systems
- 64.60.aq Networks
- 64.60.at Convolution
- 64.60.av Cracks, sandpiles, avalanches, and earthquakes (for general studies of sandpiles and avalanches, see 45.70.Cc, Ht in classical mechanics of discrete systems; see also 91.30.Px Earthquakes in geophysics)
- 64.60.Bd General theory of phase transitions
- 64.60.Cn Order–disorder transformations (see also 81.30.Hd Constant-composition solid–solid phase transformations: polymorphic, massive, and order–disorder in materials science)
- 64.60.De Statistical mechanics of model systems (Ising model, Potts model, field-theory models, Monte Carlo techniques, etc)
- 64.60.Ej Studies/theory of phase transitions of specific substances
- 64.60.F- Equilibrium properties near critical points, critical exponents
- 64.60.fd General theory of critical region behavior
- 64.60.fh Studies of specific substances in the critical region
- ... Properties of quantum fluids, see section 67
- 64.60.Ht Dynamic critical phenomena
- 64.60.Kw Multicritical points
- 64.60.My Metastable phases
- 64.60.Q- Nucleation (see also 82.60.Nh Thermodynamics of nucleation in physical chemistry and chemical physics)
- 64.60.qe General theory and computer simulations of nucleation
- 64.60.qj Studies of nucleation in specific substances
- 64.70.-p Specific phase transitions**
- 64.70.D- Solid–liquid transitions
- 64.70.dg Crystallization of specific substances
- 64.70.dj Melting of specific substances
- 64.70.dm General theory of the solid–liquid transition
- 64.70.F- Liquid–vapor transitions
- 64.70.fh Boiling and bubble dynamics (for bubble formation, bubble dynamics, boiling and cavitation, see section 47.55.D-; for acoustic cavitation, see 43.35.Ei see Acoustic Appendix)
- 64.70.fm Thermodynamics studies of

- evaporation and condensation (for evaporation and condensation on surfaces, see 68.03.Fg)
- 64.70.Hz Solid–vapor transitions
- 64.70.Ja Liquid–liquid transitions
- 64.70.K– Solid–solid transitions (see also 61.50.Ks Crystallographic aspects of phase transformations; pressure effects; 75.30.Kz and 77.80.Bh for magnetic and ferroelectric transitions, respectively; for materials science aspects, see 81.30.–t)
- 64.70.kd Metals and alloys
- 64.70.kg Semiconductors
- 64.70.kj Glasses
- 64.70.km Polymers
- 64.70.kp Ionic crystals
- 64.70.kt Molecular crystals
- 64.70.M– Transitions in liquid crystals
- 64.70.mf Theory and modeling of specific liquid crystal transitions, including computer simulation
- 64.70.mj Experimental studies of liquid crystal transitions
- 64.70.Nd Structural transitions in nanoscale materials
- 64.70.P– Glass transitions of specific systems
- 64.70.pe Metallic glasses
- 64.70.ph Nonmetallic glasses (silicates, oxides, selenides, etc)
- 64.70.pj Polymers
- 64.70.pn Liquids
- 64.70.pp Liquid crystals (see also 64.70.M– Transitions in liquid crystals)
- 64.70.ps Granules
- 64.70.pv Colloids
- 64.70.Q– Theory and modeling of the glass transition
- 64.70.qd Thermodynamics and statistical mechanics
- 64.70.qj Dynamics and criticality
- 64.70.Rh Commensurate–incommensurate transitions
- 64.70.Tg Quantum phase transitions (for quantum Hall effects aspects, see 73.43.Nq in electronic structure of surfaces, interfaces, thin films, and low dimensional structures)
- 64.75.–g Phase equilibria** (see also 82.60.Lf Thermodynamics of solutions; 47.51.+a Mixing in fluid dynamics; for properties of solutions of biomolecules, see 87.15.N– in biological physics)
- 64.75.Bc Solubility
- 64.75.Cd Phase equilibria of fluid mixtures, including gases, hydrates, etc.
- 64.75.Ef Mixing
- 64.75.Gh Phase separation and segregation in model systems (hard spheres, Lennard-Jones, etc.)
- 64.75.Jk Phase separation and segregation in nanoscale systems (for general nanoscale materials studies, see 81.07.–b in materials science)
- 64.75.Lm Phase separation and segregation in oxidation (for general surface oxidation studies in surface treatments, see 81.65.Mq)
- 64.75.Nx Phase separation and segregation in solid solutions
- 64.75.Op Phase separation and segregation in alloying
- 64.75.Qr Phase separation and segregation in semiconductors
- 64.75.St Phase separation and segregation in thin films
- 64.75.Va Phase separation and segregation in polymer blends/polymeric solutions
- 64.75.Xc Phase separation and segregation in colloidal systems
- 64.75.Yz Self-assembly
- 64.90.+b Other topics in equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions (restricted to new topics in section 64)**
- 65. Thermal properties of condensed matter** (see also section 44 Heat transfer; for thermodynamic properties of quantum fluids and solids, see section 67; for thermal properties of thin films, see 68.60.Dv; for nonelectronic thermal conduction, see 66.25.+g and 66.70.–f; for thermal properties of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Ki; for thermodynamic properties of superconductors, see 74.25.Bt; see also 87.19.Pp Biothermics and thermal processes in biological physics)
- 65.20.–w Thermal properties of liquids**
- 65.20.De General theory of thermodynamic properties of liquids, including computer simulation
- 65.20.Jk Studies of thermodynamic properties of specific liquids
- 65.40.–b Thermal properties of crystalline solids** (for specific heat of superconductors, see 74.25.Bt; for specific heat of magnetic systems, see 75.40.Cx)
- 65.40.Ba Heat capacity
- 65.40.De Thermal expansion; thermomechanical effects
- 65.40.G– Other thermodynamical quantities (for magnetocaloric effect, see 75.30.Sg; for properties of dielectrics, ferroelectrics, and piezoelectrics, see section 77)
- 65.40.gd Entropy
- 65.40.gh Work functions
- 65.40.gk Electrochemical properties (for general electrochemistry, see 82.45.–h)
- 65.40.gp Surface energy (see also 68.35.Md Surface thermodynamics, surface energies in surfaces and interfaces)
- 65.60.+a Thermal properties of amorphous solids and glasses: heat capacity, thermal expansion, etc.**
- 65.80.+n Thermal properties of small particles, nanocrystals, and nanotubes** (see also 82.60.Qr Thermodynamics of nanoparticles in physical chemistry and chemical physics)
- 65.90.+i Other topics in thermal properties of condensed matter (restricted to new topics in section 65)**
- 66. Nonelectronic transport properties of condensed matter**
- 66.10.–x Diffusion and ionic conduction in liquids**
- 66.10.C– Diffusion and thermal diffusion (for osmosis in biological systems, see 82.39.Wj in physical chemistry; for cellular transport, see 87.16.dp and 87.16.Uv in biological physics)
- 66.10.cd Thermal diffusion and diffusive energy transport
- 66.10.cg Mass diffusion, including self-diffusion, mutual diffusion, tracer diffusion, etc.
- 66.10.Ed Ionic conduction
- 66.20.–d Viscosity of liquids; diffusive momentum transport**
- 66.20.Cy Theory and modeling of viscosity and rheological properties, including computer simulation
- 66.20.Ej Studies of viscosity and rheological properties of specific liquids
- 66.20.Gd Diffusive momentum transport
- 66.25.+g Thermal conduction in nonmetallic liquids** (for thermal conduction in liquid metals, see 72.15.Cz)
- 66.30.–h Diffusion in solids** (for surface and interface diffusion, see 68.35.Fx)
- 66.30.Dn Theory of diffusion and ionic conduction in solids
- 66.30.Fq Self-diffusion in metals, semimetals, and alloys
- 66.30.H– Self-diffusion and ionic conduction in nonmetals
- 66.30.hd Ionic crystals
- 66.30.hh Glasses
- 66.30.hk Polymers
- 66.30.hp Molecular crystals

- 66.30.J– Diffusion of impurities (*for surface diffusion, hopping, sorption, etc., see 68.35.Fx; see section 72 for carrier diffusion and electron-hole diffusion*)
- 66.30.je Diffusion of gases
- 66.30.jj Diffusion of water
- 66.30.jp Proton diffusion
- 66.30.Lw Diffusion of other defects
- 66.30.Ma Diffusion in quantum solids (supersolidity) (*see also 67.80.dj Defects, impurities, and diffusion in quantum fluids and solids*)
- 66.30.Ny Chemical interdiffusion; diffusion barriers
- 66.30.Pa Diffusion in nanoscale solids
- 66.30.Qa Electromigration
- 66.30.Xj Thermal diffusivity
- 66.35.+a Quantum tunneling of defects**
- 66.70.–f Nonelectronic thermal conduction and heat-pulse propagation in solids; thermal waves (*for electronic thermal conduction in metals and alloys, see 72.15.Cz and 72.15.Eb*)**
- 66.70.Df Metals, alloys, and semiconductors
- 66.70.Hk Glasses and polymers
- 66.70.Lm Other systems such as ionic crystals, molecular crystals, nanotubes, etc.
- 66.90.+r Other topics in nonelectronic transport properties of condensed matter (restricted to new topics in section 66)**
- 67. Quantum fluids and solids (*see also 05.30.–d Quantum statistical mechanics; for cryogenics, refrigerators, low-temperature detectors, and other low temperature equipment, see 07.20.Mc; see also 47.37.+q Hydrodynamic aspects of superfluidity; quantum fluids—in fluid dynamics*)**
- 67.10.–j Quantum fluids: general properties**
- 67.10.Ba Boson degeneracy (*for ultracold, trapped gases, see 67.85.–d*)
- 67.10.Db Fermion degeneracy
- 67.10.Fj Quantum statistical theory
- 67.10.Hk Quantum effects on the structure and dynamics of non-degenerate fluids
- 67.10.Jn Transport properties and hydrodynamics
- 67.25.–k ⁴He**
- 67.25.B– Normal phase of ⁴He
- 67.25.bd Thermodynamic properties
- 67.25.bf Transport, hydrodynamics
- 67.25.bh Films and restricted geometries
- 67.25.D– Superfluid phase
- 67.25.de Thermodynamic properties
- 67.25.dg Transport, hydrodynamics, and superflow
- 67.25.dj Superfluid transition and critical phenomena
- 67.25.dk Vortices and turbulence
- 67.25.dm Two-fluid model; phenomenology
- 67.25.dp Films
- 67.25.dr Restricted geometries
- 67.25.dt Sound and excitations
- 67.25.du Relaxation phenomena
- 67.25.dv Superfluidity in small clusters
- 67.30.–n ³He**
- 67.30.E– Normal phase of ³He
- 67.30.ef Thermodynamics
- 67.30.eh Transport and hydrodynamics
- 67.30.ej Films and restricted geometries
- 67.30.em Excitations
- 67.30.ep Spin polarized ³He
- 67.30.er Magnetic properties, NMR
- 67.30.H– Superfluid phase of ³He
- 67.30.hb Transport, hydrodynamics, and superflow
- 67.30.he Textures and vortices
- 67.30.hj Spin dynamics
- 67.30.hm Impurities
- 67.30.hp Interfaces
- 67.30.hr Films
- 67.30.ht Restricted geometries
- 67.60.–g Mixtures of ³He and ⁴He**
- 67.60.Bc Boson mixtures
- 67.60.Fp Bose-Fermi mixtures
- 67.60.G– Solutions of ³He in liquid ⁴He
- 67.60.gc Spin polarized solutions
- 67.60.gf Films
- 67.60.gj Restricted geometries
- 67.63.–r Hydrogen and isotopes**
- 67.63.Cd Molecular hydrogen and isotopes
- 67.63.Gh Atomic hydrogen and isotopes
- 67.80.–s Quantum solids**
- 67.80.B– Solid ⁴He
- 67.80.bd Superfluidity in solid ⁴He, supersolid ⁴He
- 67.80.bf Liquid-solid interfaces; growth kinetics
- 67.80.D– Solid ³He
- 67.80.de Structure, lattice dynamics and sound
- 67.80.dj Defects, impurities, and diffusion
- 67.80.dk Magnetic properties, phases, and NMR
- 67.80.dm Films
- 67.80.F– Solids of hydrogen and isotopes
- 67.80.ff Molecular hydrogen and isotopes
- 67.80.fh Atomic hydrogen and isotopes
- 67.80.K– Other supersolids
- 67.80.kb Supersolid phases on lattices
- 67.85.–d Ultracold gases, trapped gases (*see also 03.75.–b Matter waves in quantum mechanics*)**
- 67.85.Bc Static properties of condensates
- 67.85.De Dynamic properties of condensates; excitations, and superfluid flow
- 67.85.Fg Multicomponent condensates; spinor condensates
- 67.85.Hj Bose–Einstein condensates in optical potentials
- 67.85.Jk Other Bose–Einstein condensation phenomena
- 67.85.Lm Degenerate Fermi gases
- 67.85.Pq Mixtures of Bose and Fermi gases
- 67.90.+z Other topics in quantum fluids and solids (restricted to new topics in section 67)**
- 68. Surfaces and interfaces; thin films and nanosystems (structure and nonelectronic properties) (*for surface and interface chemistry, see 82.65.+r; for surface magnetism, see 75.70.Rf*)**
- 68.03.–g Gas-liquid and vacuum-liquid interfaces**
- 68.03.Cd Surface tension and related phenomena
- 68.03.Fg Evaporation and condensation of liquids
- 68.03.Hj Liquid surface structure: measurements and simulations
- 68.03.Kn Dynamics (capillary waves)
- 68.05.–n Liquid-liquid interfaces**
- 68.05.Cf Liquid-liquid interface structure: measurements and simulations
- 68.05.Gh Interfacial properties of microemulsions
- 68.08.–p Liquid-solid interfaces**
- 68.08.Bc Wetting
- 68.08.De Liquid-solid interface structure: measurements and simulations (*for crystal growth from solutions and melts, see 81.10.Dn, Fq in materials science*)
- 68.15.+e Liquid thin films**
- 68.18.–g Langmuir-Blodgett films on liquids (*for L-B films on solids, see 68.47.Pe*)**
- 68.18.Fg Liquid thin film structure: measurements and simulations
- 68.18.Jk Phase transitions in liquid thin films
- 68.35.–p Solid surfaces and solid–solid interfaces: structure and energetics**
- 68.35.Af Atomic scale friction
- 68.35.B– Structure of clean surfaces (and surface reconstruction)
- 68.35.bd Metals and alloys

- 268.35.bg *Semiconductors*
- 68.35.bj *Amorphous semiconductors, glasses*
- 68.35.bm *Polymers, organics*
- 68.35.bp *Fullerenes*
- 68.35.bt *Other materials*
- 68.35.Ct Interface structure and roughness
- 68.35.Dv Composition, segregation; defects and impurities
- 68.35.Fx Diffusion; interface formation (*see also 66.30. -h Diffusion in solids, for diffusion of adsorbates, see 68.43.Jk*)
- 68.35.Gy Mechanical properties; surface strains
- 68.35.Iv Acoustical properties
- 68.35.Ja Surface and interface dynamics and vibrations
- ... *Solid-solid interfaces: transport and optical properties, see 73.40. -c and 78.20. -e respectively*
- 68.35.Md Surface thermodynamics, surface energies (*see also 05.70.Np Interface and surface thermodynamics in statistical physics, thermodynamics and nonlinear dynamical systems; 65.40.gp Surface energy in thermal properties of condensed matter*)
- 68.35.Np Adhesion (*for polymer adhesion, see 82.35.Gh; for cell adhesion, see 87.17.Rt in biological physics*)
- 68.35.Rh Phase transitions and critical phenomena
- 68.37. -d Microscopy of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films**
- 68.37.Ef Scanning tunneling microscopy (including chemistry induced with STM)
- 68.37.Hk Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (including EBIC)
- 68.37.Lp Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)
- 68.37.Ma Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM)
- 68.37.Nq Low energy electron microscopy (LEEM)
- 68.37.Og High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM)
- 68.37.Ps Atomic force microscopy (AFM)
- 68.37.Rt Magnetic force microscopy (MFM)
- 68.37.Tj Acoustic force microscopy
- 68.37.Uv Near-field scanning microscopy and spectroscopy
- 68.37.Vj Field emission and field-ion microscopy
- 68.37.Xy Scanning Auger microscopy, photoelectron microscopy
- 68.37.Yz X-ray microscopy
- 68.43. -h Chemisorption/physisorption: adsorbates on surfaces**
- 68.43.Bc *Ab initio* calculations of adsorbate structure and reactions (*for electronic structure of adsorbates, see 73.20.Hb; for adsorbate reactions, see also 82.65. +r Surface and interface chemistry; heterogeneous catalysis at surfaces*)
- 68.43.De Statistical mechanics of adsorbates
- 68.43.Fg Adsorbate structure (binding sites, geometry)
- 68.43.Hn Structure of assemblies of adsorbates (two- and three-dimensional clustering)
- 68.43.Jk Diffusion of adsorbates, kinetics of coarsening and aggregation
- 68.43.Mn Adsorption kinetics
- 68.43.Nr Desorption kinetics
- 68.43.Pq Adsorbate vibrations
- 68.43.Rs Electron stimulated desorption
- 68.43.Tj Photon stimulated desorption
- 68.43.Vx Thermal desorption
- 68.47. -b Solid-gas/vacuum interfaces: types of surfaces**
- 68.47.De Metallic surfaces
- 68.47.Fg Semiconductor surfaces
- 68.47.Gh Oxide surfaces
- 68.47.Jn Clusters on oxide surfaces
- 68.47.Mn Polymer surfaces
- 68.47.Pe Langmuir-Blodgett films on solids; polymers on surfaces; biological molecules on surfaces
- 68.49. -h Surface characterization by particle-surface scattering** (*see also 34.35. +a Interactions of atoms and molecules with surfaces*)
- 68.49.Bc Atom scattering from surfaces (diffraction and energy transfer)
- 68.49.Df Molecule scattering from surfaces (energy transfer, resonances, trapping)
- 68.49.Jk Electron scattering from surfaces
- 68.49.Sf Ion scattering from surfaces (charge transfer, sputtering, SIMS)
- 68.49.Uv X-ray standing waves
- ... *Surface and interface electron states, see 73.20. -r*
- ... *Vibrational spectroscopy (IR, Raman, ATR), see 78.30. -j*
- ... *Electron spectroscopy (EELS, Auger, metastable quenching spectroscopy) see 79.20. -m*
- ... *Photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS and UPS), see 79.60. -i*
- ... *Nonlinear spectroscopy (second harmonic, sum frequency generation, etc.), see 42.65.Ky*
- ... *Electron diffraction and scattering, see 61.05.J-*
- ... *Surface enhanced spectroscopy, plasmons, see 73.20.Mf*
- ... *Near-field scanning microscopy and spectroscopy, see 68.37.Uv*
- 68.55. -a Thin film structure and morphology** (*for methods of thin film deposition, film growth and epitaxy, see 81.15. -z*)
- 68.55.A- Nucleation and growth
- 68.55.ag *Semiconductors*
- 68.55.aj *Insulators*
- 68.55.am *Polymers and organics*
- 68.55.ap *Fullerenes*
- 68.55.at *Other materials*
- 68.55.J- Morphology of films
- 68.55.jd *Thickness*
- 68.55.jm *Texture*
- 68.55.Ln Defects and impurities: doping, implantation, distribution, concentration, etc. (*for diffusion of impurities, see 66.30.J-*)
- 68.55.Nq Composition and phase identification
- 68.60. -p Physical properties of thin films, nonelectronic**
- 68.60.Bs Mechanical and acoustical properties
- 68.60.Dv Thermal stability; thermal effects
- 68.60.Wm Other nonelectronic physical properties
- 68.65. -k Low-dimensional, mesoscopic, and nanoscale systems: structure and nonelectronic properties** (*for structure of nanoscale materials, see 61.46. -w; for magnetic properties of interfaces, see 75.70.Cn; for superconducting properties, see 74.78. -w; for optical properties, see 78.67. -n; for transport properties, see 73.63. -b; for thermal properties of nanocrystals and nanotubes, see 65.80. +n; for mechanical properties of nanoscale systems, see 62.25. -g*)
- ... *Growth of low-dimensional structures, see 81.16. -c*
- 68.65.Ac Multilayers
- 68.65.Cd Superlattices
- 68.65.Fg Quantum wells
- 68.65.Hb Quantum dots (patterned in quantum wells)
- 68.65.La Quantum wires (patterned in quantum wells)
- 68.70. +w Whiskers and dendrites (growth, structure, and nonelectronic properties)**
- 68.90. +g Other topics in structure, and nonelectronic properties of surfaces and interfaces; thin films and low-dimensional structures (restricted to new topics in section 68)**

70. CONDENSED MATTER: ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE, ELECTRICAL, MAGNETIC, AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES

- 71. Electronic structure of bulk materials** (*see section 73 for electronic structure of surfaces, interfaces, low-dimensional structures, and nanomaterials; for electronic structure of superconductors, see 74.25.Jb*)
- 71.10.–w Theories and models of many-electron systems**
- 71.10.Ay Fermi-liquid theory and other phenomenological models
- 71.10.Ca Electron gas, Fermi gas
- 71.10.Fd Lattice fermion models (Hubbard model, etc.)
- 71.10.Hf Non-Fermi-liquid ground states, electron phase diagrams and phase transitions in model systems
- 71.10.Li Excited states and pairing interactions in model systems
- 71.10.Pm Fermions in reduced dimensions (anyons, composite fermions, Luttinger liquid, etc.) (*for anyon mechanism in superconductors, see 74.20.Mn*)
- 71.15.–m Methods of electronic structure calculations** (*see also 31.15.–p Calculations and mathematical techniques in atomic and molecular physics*)
- 71.15.Ap Basis sets (LCAO, plane-wave, APW, etc.) and related methodology (scattering methods, ASA, linearized methods, etc.)
- 71.15.Dx Computational methodology (Brillouin zone sampling, iterative diagonalization, pseudopotential construction)
- 71.15.Mb Density functional theory, local density approximation, gradient and other corrections
- 71.15.Nc Total energy and cohesive energy calculations
- 71.15.Pd Molecular dynamics calculations (Car–Parrinello) and other numerical simulations
- 71.15.Qe Excited states: methodology (*see also 71.10.Li Excited states and pairing interactions in model systems*)
- 71.15.Rf Relativistic effects [*see also 31.30.J– Relativistic and quantum electrodynamic (QED) effects in atoms, molecules, and ions*]
- 71.18.+y Fermi surface: calculations and measurements; effective mass, g factor**
- 71.20.–b Electron density of states and band structure of crystalline solids**
- 71.20.Be Transition metals and alloys
- 71.20.Dg Alkali and alkaline earth metals
- 71.20.Eh Rare earth metals and alloys
- 71.20.Gj Other metals and alloys
- 71.20.Lp Intermetallic compounds
- 71.20.Mq Elemental semiconductors
- 71.20.Nr Semiconductor compounds
- 71.20.Ps Other inorganic compounds
- 71.20.Rv Polymers and organic compounds
- 71.20.Tx Fullerenes and related materials; intercalation compounds
- ... Photonic band-gap materials, *see 42.70.Qs*
- 71.22.+i Electronic structure of liquid metals and semiconductors and their alloys**
- 71.23.–k Electronic structure of disordered solids**
- 71.23.An Theories and models; localized states
- 71.23.Cq Amorphous semiconductors, metallic glasses, glasses
- 71.23.Ft Quasicrystals
- 71.27.+a Strongly correlated electron systems; heavy fermions**
- 71.28.+d Narrow-band systems; intermediate-valence solids** (*for magnetic aspects, see 75.20.Hr and 75.30.Mb in magnetic properties and materials*)
- 71.30.+h Metal–insulator transitions and other electronic transitions**
- 71.35.–y Excitons and related phenomena**
- 71.35.Aa Frenkel excitons and self-trapped excitons
- 71.35.Cc Intrinsic properties of excitons; optical absorption spectra
- 71.35.Ee Electron-hole drops and electron-hole plasma
- 71.35.Gg Exciton-mediated interactions
- 71.35.Ji Excitons in magnetic fields; magnetoexcitons
- 71.35.Lk Collective effects (Bose effects, phase space filling, and excitonic phase transitions)
- 71.35.Pq Charged excitons (trions)
- 71.36.+c Polaritons (including photon–phonon and photon–magnon interactions)**
- 71.38.–k Polarons and electron-phonon interactions** (*see also 63.20.K– Phonon interactions in lattice dynamics*)
- 71.38.Cn Mass renormalization in metals
- 71.38.Fp Large or Fröhlich polarons
- 71.38.Ht Self-trapped or small polarons
- 71.38.Mx Bipolarons
- 71.45.–d Collective effects**
- 71.45.Gm Exchange, correlation, dielectric and magnetic response functions, plasmons
- 71.45.Lr Charge-density-wave systems (*see also 75.30.Fv Spin-density waves*)
- 71.55.–i Impurity and defect levels**
- 71.55.Ak Metals, semimetals, and alloys
- 71.55.Cn Elemental semiconductors
- 71.55.Eq III–V semiconductors
- 71.55.Gs II–VI semiconductors
- 71.55.Ht Other nonmetals
- 71.55.Jv Disordered structures; amorphous and glassy solids
- 71.60.+z Positron states** (*for positron annihilation, see 78.70.Bj*)
- 71.70.–d Level splitting and interactions** (*see also 73.20.–r Surface and interface electron states; 75.30.Et Exchange and superexchange interactions*)
- 71.70.Ch Crystal and ligand fields
- 71.70.Di Landau levels
- 71.70.Ej Spin–orbit coupling, Zeeman and Stark splitting, Jahn–Teller effect
- 71.70.Fk Strain-induced splitting
- 71.70.Gm Exchange interactions
- 71.70.Jp Nuclear states and interactions
- 71.90.+q Other topics in electronic structure (restricted to new topics in section 71)**
- 72. Electronic transport in condensed matter** (*for electronic transport in surfaces, interfaces, and thin films, see section 73; for electrical properties related to treatment conditions, see 81.40.Rs; for transport properties of superconductors, see 74.25.Fy; for electrical properties of tissues and organs, see 87.19.R– in biological physics*)
- 72.10.–d Theory of electronic transport; scattering mechanisms**
- 72.10.Bg General formulation of transport theory
- 72.10.Di Scattering by phonons, magnons, and other nonlocalized excitations (*see also 71.45.–d Collective effects in electronic structure of bulk materials*)

- 72.10.Fk Scattering by point defects, dislocations, surfaces, and other imperfections (including Kondo effect)
- 72.15.–v Electronic conduction in metals and alloys**
- 72.15.Cz Electrical and thermal conduction in amorphous and liquid metals and alloys
- 72.15.Eb Electrical and thermal conduction in crystalline metals and alloys
- 72.15.Gd Galvanomagnetic and other magnetotransport effects (*see also 75.47.–m Magnetotransport phenomena; materials for magnetotransport*)
- 72.15.Jf Thermoelectric and thermomagnetic effects
- 72.15.Lh Relaxation times and mean free paths
- 72.15.Nj Collective modes (e.g., in one-dimensional conductors)
- 72.15.Qm Scattering mechanisms and Kondo effect (*see also 75.20.Hr Local moments in compounds and alloys; Kondo effect, valence fluctuations, heavy fermions in magnetic properties and materials*)
- 72.15.Rn Localization effects (Anderson or weak localization)
- 72.20.–i Conductivity phenomena in semiconductors and insulators** (*see also 66.70.–f Nonelectronic thermal conduction and heat-pulse propagation in solids; thermal waves*)
- 72.20.Dp General theory, scattering mechanisms
- 72.20.Ee Mobility edges; hopping transport
- 72.20.Fr Low-field transport and mobility; piezoresistance
- 72.20.Ht High-field and nonlinear effects
- 72.20.Iv Charge carriers: generation, recombination, lifetime, and trapping
- 72.20.My Galvanomagnetic and other magnetotransport effects
- 72.20.Pa Thermoelectric and thermomagnetic effects
- 72.25.–b Spin polarized transport** (*for ballistic magnetoresistance, see 75.47.Jn; for spin polarized transport devices, see 85.75.–d*)
- 72.25.Ba Spin polarized transport in metals
- 72.25.Dc Spin polarized transport in semiconductors
- 72.25.Fe Optical creation of spin polarized carriers
- 72.25.Hg Electrical injection of spin polarized carriers
- 72.25.Mk Spin transport through interfaces
- 72.25.Pn Current-driven spin pumping
- 72.25.Rb Spin relaxation and scattering
- 72.30.+q High-frequency effects; plasma effects**
- 72.40.+w Photoconduction and photovoltaic effects**
- 72.50.+b Acoustoelectric effects**
- 72.55.+s Magnetoacoustic effects** (*see also 75.80.+q Magnetomechanical and magnetoelectric effects, magnetostriction*)
- 72.60.+g Mixed conductivity and conductivity transitions**
- 72.70.+m Noise processes and phenomena**
- 72.80.–r Conductivity of specific materials** (*for conductivity of metals and alloys, see 72.15.–v*)
- 72.80.Cw Elemental semiconductors
- 72.80.Ey III–V and II–VI semiconductors
- 72.80.Ga Transition-metal compounds
- 72.80.Jc Other crystalline inorganic semiconductors
- 72.80.Le Polymers; organic compounds (including organic semiconductors)
- 72.80.Ng Disordered solids
- 72.80.Ph Liquid semiconductors
- 72.80.Rj Fullerenes and related materials
- 72.80.Sk Insulators
- 72.80.Tm Composite materials
- 72.90.+y Other topics in electronic transport in condensed matter (restricted to new topics in section 72)**
- 73. Electronic structure and electrical properties of surfaces, interfaces, thin films, and low-dimensional structures** (*for electronic structure and electrical properties of superconducting films and low-dimensional structures, see 74.78.–w; for computational methodology for electronic structure calculations in condensed matter, see 71.15.–m*)
- 73.20.–r Electron states at surfaces and interfaces**
- 73.20.At Surface states, band structure, electron density of states
- 73.20.Fz Weak or Anderson localization
- 73.20.Hb Impurity and defect levels; energy states of adsorbed species
- 73.20.Jc Delocalization processes
- 73.20.Mf Collective excitations (including excitons, polarons, plasmons and other charge-density excitations) (*for collective excitations in quantum Hall effects, see 73.43.Lp*)
- 73.20.Qt Electron solids
- 73.21.–b Electron states and collective excitations in multilayers, quantum wells, mesoscopic, and nanoscale systems** (*for electron states in nanoscale materials, see 73.22.–f*)
- 73.21.Ac Multilayers
- 73.21.Cd Superlattices
- 73.21.Fg Quantum wells
- 73.21.Hb Quantum wires
- 73.21.La Quantum dots
- 73.22.–f Electronic structure of nanoscale materials: clusters, nanoparticles, nanotubes, and nanocrystals**
- 73.22.Dj Single particle states
- 73.22.Gk Broken symmetry phases
- 73.22.Lp Collective excitations
- 73.23.–b Electronic transport in mesoscopic systems**
- 73.23.Ad Ballistic transport (*see also 75.47.Jn Ballistic magnetoresistance in magnetic properties and materials*)
- 73.23.Hk Coulomb blockade; single-electron tunneling
- 73.23.Ra Persistent currents
- 73.25.+i Surface conductivity and carrier phenomena**
- 73.30.+y Surface double layers, Schottky barriers, and work functions** (*see also 82.45.Mp Thin layers, films, monolayers, membranes in electrochemistry; see also 87.16.D– Membranes, bilayers, and vesicles in biological physics*)
- 73.40.–c Electronic transport in interface structures**
- 73.40.Cg Contact resistance, contact potential
- 73.40.Ei Rectification
- 73.40.Gk Tunneling (*for tunneling in quantum Hall effects, see 73.43.Jn*)
- 73.40.Jn Metal-to-metal contacts
- 73.40.Kp III–V semiconductor-to-semiconductor contacts, *p–n* junctions, and heterojunctions
- 73.40.Lq Other semiconductor-to-semiconductor contacts, *p–n* junctions, and heterojunctions
- 73.40.Mr Semiconductor–electrolyte contacts
- 73.40.Ns Metal–nonmetal contacts
- 73.40.Qv Metal–insulator–semiconductor structures (including semiconductor-to-insulator)
- 73.40.Rw Metal–insulator–metal structures
- 73.40.Sx Metal–semiconductor–metal structures
- 73.40.Ty Semiconductor–insulator–semiconductor structures

- 73.40.Vz Semiconductor–metal–semiconductor structures
- 73.43.–f Quantum Hall effects**
- 73.43.Cd Theory and modeling
- 73.43.Fj Novel experimental methods; measurements
- 73.43.Jn Tunneling
- 73.43.Lp Collective excitations
- 73.43.Nq Quantum phase transitions (*see also 64.70.Tg Quantum phase transitions in equations of state, phase equilibria and phase transitions*)
- 73.43.Qt Magnetoresistance (*see also 75.47.–m Magnetotransport phenomena; materials for magnetotransport in magnetic properties and materials*)
- *Optical properties, see 78.66.–w*
- 73.50.–h Electronic transport phenomena in thin films** (*for electronic transport in mesoscopic systems, see 73.23.–b; see also 73.40.–c Electronic transport in interface structures; for electronic transport in nanoscale materials and structures, see 73.63.–b*)
- 73.50.Bk General theory, scattering mechanisms
- 73.50.Dn Low-field transport and mobility; piezoresistance
- 73.50.Fq High-field and nonlinear effects
- 73.50.Gr Charge carriers: generation, recombination, lifetime, trapping, mean free paths
- 73.50.Jt Galvanomagnetic and other magnetotransport effects (including thermomagnetic effects)
- 73.50.Lw Thermoelectric effects
- 73.50.Mx High-frequency effects; plasma effects
- 73.50.Pz Photoconduction and photovoltaic effects
- 73.50.Rb Acoustoelectric and magnetoacoustic effects
- 73.50.Td Noise processes and phenomena
- 73.61.–r Electrical properties of specific thin films** (*for optical properties of thin films, see 78.20.–e and 78.66.–w; for magnetic properties of thin films, see 75.70.–i*)
- 73.61.At Metal and metallic alloys
- 73.61.Cw Elemental semiconductors
- 73.61.Ey III–V semiconductors
- 73.61.Ga II–VI semiconductors
- 73.61.Jc Amorphous semiconductors; glasses
- 73.61.Le Other inorganic semiconductors
- 73.61.Ng Insulators
- 73.61.Ph Polymers; organic compounds
- 73.61.Wp Fullerenes and related materials
- 73.63.–b Electronic transport in nanoscale materials and structures** (*see also 73.23.–b Electronic transport in mesoscopic systems*)
- 73.63.Bd Nanocrystalline materials
- 73.63.Fg Nanotubes
- 73.63.Hs Quantum wells
- 73.63.Kv Quantum dots
- 73.63.Nm Quantum wires
- 73.63.Rt Nanoscale contacts
- 73.90.+f Other topics in electronic structure and electrical properties of surfaces, interfaces, thin films, and low-dimensional structures** (**Restricted to new topics in section 73**)
- 74. Superconductivity** (*for superconducting devices, see 85.25.–j*)
- 74.10.+v Occurrence, potential candidates**
- 74.20.–z Theories and models of superconducting state**
- 74.20.De Phenomenological theories (two-fluid, Ginzburg–Landau, etc.)
- 74.20.Fg BCS theory and its development
- 74.20.Mn Nonconventional mechanisms (spin fluctuations, polarons and bipolarons, resonating valence bond model, anyon mechanism, marginal Fermi liquid, Luttinger liquid, etc.)
- 74.20.Rp Pairing symmetries (other than s-wave)
- 74.25.–q Properties of type I and type II superconductors**
- 74.25.Bt Thermodynamic properties
- 74.25.Dw Superconductivity phase diagrams
- 74.25.Fy Transport properties (electric and thermal conductivity, thermoelectric effects, etc.)
- 74.25.Gz Optical properties
- 74.25.Ha Magnetic properties
- 74.25.Jb Electronic structure
- 74.25.Kc Phonons
- 74.25.Ld Mechanical and acoustical properties, elasticity, and ultrasonic attenuation
- 74.25.Nf Response to electromagnetic fields (nuclear magnetic resonance, surface impedance, etc.)
- 74.25.Op Mixed states, critical fields, and surface sheaths
- 74.25.Qt Vortex lattices, flux pinning, flux creep
- 74.25.Sv Critical currents
- 74.40.+k Fluctuations (noise, chaos, nonequilibrium superconductivity, localization, etc.)**
- 74.45.+c Proximity effects; Andreev effect; SN and SNS junctions**
- 74.50.+r Tunneling phenomena; point contacts, weak links, Josephson effects** (*for SQUIDS, see 85.25.Dq; for Josephson devices, see 85.25.Cp; for Josephson junction arrays, see 74.81.Fa*)
- 74.62.–c Transition temperature variations**
- 74.62.Bf Effects of material synthesis, crystal structure, and chemical composition
- 74.62.Dh Effects of crystal defects, doping and substitution
- 74.62.Fj Pressure effects
- 74.62.Yb Other effects
- 74.70.–b Superconducting materials** (*for cuprates, see 74.72.–h*)
- 74.70.Ad Metals; alloys and binary compounds (including Al₅, MgB₂, etc.)
- 74.70.Dd Ternary, quaternary, and multinary compounds (including Chevrel phases, borocarbides, etc.)
- 74.70.Kn Organic superconductors
- 74.70.Pq Ruthenates
- 74.70.Tx Heavy-fermion superconductors
- 74.70.Wz Fullerenes and related materials
- 74.72.–h Cuprate superconductors (high- T_c and insulating parent compounds)**
- 74.72.Bk Y-based cuprates
- 74.72.Dn La-based cuprates
- 74.72.Hs Bi-based cuprates
- 74.72.Jt Other cuprates, including TI and Hg-based cuprates
- 74.78.–w Superconducting films and low-dimensional structures**
- 74.78.Bz High- T_c films
- 74.78.Db Low- T_c films
- 74.78.Fk Multilayers, superlattices, heterostructures
- 74.78.Na Mesoscopic and nanoscale systems
- 74.81.–g Inhomogeneous superconductors and superconducting systems**
- 74.81.Bd Granular, melt-textured, amorphous, and composite superconductors
- 74.81.Fa Josephson junction arrays and wire networks
- 74.90.+n Other topics in superconductivity** (**restricted to new topics in section 74**)
- 75. Magnetic properties and materials** (*for magnetic properties of quantum solids, see 67.80.dk; for magnetic properties related to treatment conditions, see 81.40.Rs;*

for magnetic properties of superconductors, see 74.25.Ha; for magnetic properties of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Pn)

75.10.-b General theory and models of magnetic ordering (see also 05.50.+q Lattice theory and statistics)

- 75.10.Dg Crystal-field theory and spin Hamiltonians
- 75.10.Hk Classical spin models
- 75.10.Jm Quantized spin models
- 75.10.Lp Band and itinerant models
- 75.10.Nr Spin-glass and other random models
- 75.10.Pq Spin chain models
- 75.20.-g Diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and superparamagnetism**
- 75.20.Ck Nonmetals
- 75.20.En Metals and alloys
- 75.20.Hr Local moment in compounds and alloys; Kondo effect, valence fluctuations, heavy fermions (see also 72.15.Qm Scattering mechanisms and Kondo effect)

75.25.+z Spin arrangements in magnetically ordered materials (including neutron and spin-polarized electron studies, synchrotron-source X-ray scattering, etc.) (for devices exploiting spin polarized transport, see 85.75.-d)

- 75.30.-m Intrinsic properties of magnetically ordered materials** (for critical point effects, see 75.40.-s)
- 75.30.Cr Saturation moments and magnetic susceptibilities
- 75.30.Ds Spin waves (for spin-wave resonance, see 76.50.+g)
- 75.30.Et Exchange and superexchange interactions (see also 71.70.-d Level splitting and interactions)
- 75.30.Fv Spin-density waves
- 75.30.Gw Magnetic anisotropy
- 75.30.Hx Magnetic impurity interactions
- 75.30.Kz Magnetic phase boundaries (including magnetic transitions, metamagnetism, etc.)
- 75.30.Mb Valence fluctuation, Kondo lattice, and heavy-fermion phenomena (see also 71.27.+a Strongly correlated electron systems, heavy fermions)
- 75.30.Sg Magnetocaloric effect, magnetic cooling
- 75.30.Wx Spin crossover

75.40.-s Critical-point effects, specific heats, short-range order (see also 65.40.Ba Heat capacity)

- 75.40.Cx Static properties (order parameter, static susceptibility, heat capacities, critical exponents, etc.)
- 75.40.Gb Dynamic properties (dynamic susceptibility, spin waves, spin diffusion, dynamic scaling, etc.)
- 75.40.Mg Numerical simulation studies

75.45.+j Macroscopic quantum phenomena in magnetic systems

75.47.-m Magnetotransport phenomena; materials for magnetotransport (for spintronics, see 85.75.-d; see also 72.15.Gd, 73.50.Jt, 73.43.Qt, and 72.25.-b in transport phenomena)

- 75.47.De Giant magnetoresistance
- 75.47.Gk Colossal magnetoresistance
- 75.47.Jn Ballistic magnetoresistance
- 75.47.Lx Manganites
- 75.47.Np Metals and alloys
- 75.47.Pq Other materials

75.50.-y Studies of specific magnetic materials

- 75.50.Bb Fe and its alloys
- 75.50.Cc Other ferromagnetic metals and alloys
- 75.50.Dd Nonmetallic ferromagnetic materials
- 75.50.Ee Antiferromagnetics
- 75.50.Gg Ferrimagnetics
- 75.50.Kj Amorphous and quasicrystalline magnetic materials
- 75.50.Lk Spin glasses and other random magnets
- 75.50.Mm Magnetic liquids
- 75.50.Pp Magnetic semiconductors
- 75.50.Ss Magnetic recording materials (see also 85.70.-w Magnetic devices)
- 75.50.Tt Fine-particle systems; nanocrystalline materials
- 75.50.Vv High coercivity materials
- 75.50.Ww Permanent magnets
- 75.50.Xx Molecular magnets

75.60.-d Domain effects, magnetization curves, and hysteresis

- 75.60.Ch Domain walls and domain structure (for magnetic bubbles, see 75.70.Kw)
- 75.60.Ej Magnetization curves, hysteresis, Barkhausen and related effects
- 75.60.Jk Magnetization reversal mechanisms
- 75.60.Lr Magnetic aftereffects
- 75.60.Nt Magnetic annealing and temperature-hysteresis effects

75.70.-i Magnetic properties of thin films, surfaces, and interfaces (for magnetic properties of nanostructures, see 75.75.+a)

- 75.70.Ak Magnetic properties of monolayers and thin films

- 75.70.Cn Magnetic properties of interfaces (multilayers, superlattices, heterostructures)

- 75.70.Kw Domain structure (including magnetic bubbles)
- 75.70.Rf Surface magnetism

75.75.+a Magnetic properties of nanostructures

75.80.+q Magnetomechanical and magnetoelectric effects, magnetostriction

- ... Galvanomagnetic effects, see 72.15.Gd and 72.20.My
- ... Magneto-optical effects, see 78.20.Ls

75.90.+w Other topics in magnetic properties and materials (restricted to new topics in section 75)

76. Magnetic resonances and relaxations in condensed matter, Mössbauer effect

76.20.+q General theory of resonances and relaxations

76.30.-v Electron paramagnetic resonance and relaxation (see also 33.35.+r Electron resonance and relaxation in atomic and molecular physics; 87.80.Lg Magnetic and paramagnetic resonance in biological physics)

- 76.30.Da Ions and impurities: general
- 76.30.Fc Iron group (3d) ions and impurities (Ti-Cu)
- 76.30.He Platinum and palladium group (4d and 5d) ions and impurities (Zr-Ag and Hf-Au)
- 76.30.Kg Rare-earth ions and impurities
- 76.30.Lh Other ions and impurities
- 76.30.Mi Color centers and other defects
- 76.30.Pk Conduction electrons
- 76.30.Rn Free radicals

76.40.+b Diamagnetic and cyclotron resonances

76.50.+g Ferromagnetic, antiferromagnetic, and ferrimagnetic resonances; spin-wave resonance (see also 75.30.Ds Spin waves)

76.60.-k Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation (see also 33.25.+k Nuclear resonance and relaxation in atomic and molecular physics and 82.56.-b Nuclear magnetic resonance in physical chemistry and chemical physics; for structure determination using magnetic resonance techniques, see 61.05.Qr; for biophysical applications, see 87.80.Lg)

- 76.60.Cq Chemical and Knight shifts
 76.60.Es Relaxation effects
 76.60.Gv Quadrupole resonance
 76.60.Jx Effects of internal magnetic fields
 76.60.Lz Spin echoes
 76.60.Pc NMR imaging (*for medical NMR imaging, see 87.61.-c*)
- 76.70.-r Magnetic double resonances and cross effects** (*see also 33.40.+f Multiple resonances in atomic and molecular physics*)
- 76.70.Dx Electron-nuclear double resonance (ENDOR), electron double resonance (ELDOR)
 76.70.Fz Double nuclear magnetic resonance (DNMR), dynamical nuclear polarization
 76.70.Hb Optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR)
- 76.75.+i Muon spin rotation and relaxation**
- 76.80.+y Mössbauer effect; other γ -ray spectroscopy** (*see also 33.45.+x Mössbauer spectra—in atomic and molecular physics; for biophysical applications, see 87.64.kx; for chemical analysis applications, see 82.80.Ej*)
- ... *Magnetic resonance spectrometers, 07.57.Pt*
- 76.90.+d Other topics in magnetic resonances and relaxations (restricted to new topics in section 76)**
- 77. Dielectrics, piezoelectrics, and ferroelectrics and their properties** (*for conductivity phenomena, see 72.20.-i and 72.80.-r; for dielectric properties related to treatment conditions, see 81.40.Tv*)
- 77.22.-d Dielectric properties of solids and liquids** (*for dielectric properties of tissues and organs, see 87.19.rf*)
- 77.22.Ch Permittivity (dielectric function)
 77.22.Ej Polarization and depolarization
 77.22.Gm Dielectric loss and relaxation
 77.22.Jp Dielectric breakdown and space-charge effects
- 77.55.+f Dielectric thin films**
- 77.65.-j Piezoelectricity and electromechanical effects**
- 77.65.Bn Piezoelectric and electrostrictive constants
 77.65.Dq Acoustoelectric effects and surface acoustic waves (SAW) in piezoelectrics (*see also 43.35.Pt Surface waves in solids and liquids—in Acoustics Appendix; for surface acoustic wave transducers, see 43.38.Rh—in Acoustics Appendix*)
- 77.65.Fs Electromechanical resonance; quartz resonators
 77.65.Ly Strain-induced piezoelectric fields
- 77.70.+a Pyroelectric and electrocaloric effects**
- 77.80.-e Ferroelectricity and antiferroelectricity**
- 77.80.Bh Phase transitions and Curie point
 77.80.Dj Domain structure; hysteresis
 77.80.Fm Switching phenomena
- 77.84.-s Dielectric, piezoelectric, ferroelectric, and antiferroelectric materials** (*for nonlinear optical materials, see 42.70.Mp; for dielectric materials in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Un*)
- 77.84.Bw Elements, oxides, nitrides, borides, carbides, chalcogenides, etc.
 77.84.Dy Niobates, titanates, tantalates, PZT ceramics, etc.
 77.84.Fa KDP- and TGS-type crystals
 77.84.Jd Polymers; organic compounds
 77.84.Lf Composite materials
 77.84.Nh Liquids, emulsions, and suspensions; liquid crystals (*for structure of liquid crystals, see 61.30.-v*)
- 77.90.+k Other topics in dielectrics, piezoelectrics, and ferroelectrics and their properties (restricted to new topics in section 77)**
- 78. Optical properties, condensed-matter spectroscopy and other interactions of radiation and particles with condensed matter**
- 78.20.-e Optical properties of bulk materials and thin films** (*for optical properties related to materials treatment, see 81.40.Tv; for optical materials, see 42.70.-a; for optical properties of superconductors, see 74.25.Gz; for optical properties of rocks and minerals, see 91.60.Mk; for optical/infrared radiation effects on biological systems, see 87.50.W-*)
- 78.20.Bh Theory, models, and numerical simulation
 78.20.Ci Optical constants (including refractive index, complex dielectric constant, absorption, reflection and transmission coefficients, emissivity)
- 78.20.Ek Optical activity
 78.20.Fm Birefringence
 78.20.Hp Piezo-, elasto-, and acoustooptical effects; photoacoustic effects
 78.20.Jq Electrooptical effects
 78.20.Ls Magneto-optical effects
 78.20.Nv Thermo-optical and photothermal effects
 ... *Nonlinear optical properties, see 42.65.-k*
- 78.30.-j Infrared and Raman spectra** (*for vibrational states in crystals and disordered systems, see 63.20.-e and 63.50.-x respectively*)
- 78.30.Am Elemental semiconductors and insulators
 78.30.Cp Liquids
 78.30.Er Solid metals and alloys
 78.30.Fs III-V and II-VI semiconductors
 78.30.Hv Other nonmetallic inorganics
 78.30.Jw Organic compounds, polymers
 78.30.Ly Disordered solids
 78.30.Na Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.35.+c Brillouin and Rayleigh scattering; other light scattering** (*for Raman scattering, see 78.30.-j*)
- 78.40.-q Absorption and reflection spectra: visible and ultraviolet** (*for infrared spectra, see 78.30.-j*)
- 78.40.Dw Liquids
 78.40.Fy Semiconductors
 78.40.Ha Other nonmetallic inorganics
 78.40.Kc Metals, semimetals, and alloys
 78.40.Me Organic compounds and polymers
 78.40.Pg Disordered solids
 78.40.Ri Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.45.+h Stimulated emission** (*see also 42.55.-f Lasers*)
- 78.47.-p Spectroscopy of solid state dynamics** (*see also 42.65.-k Nonlinear optics; 42.50.-p Quantum optics*)
- 78.47.Cd Time resolved luminescence
 78.47.Fg Coherent nonlinear optical spectroscopy
 78.47.J- Ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy (< 1 psec) (*see also 82.53.Eb Pump probe studies of photodissociation; 82.53.Hn Pump probe experiments with bound states in femtochemistry; for ultrafast processes in nonlinear optics, see 42.65.Re*)
 78.47.jc Time resolved spectroscopy (> 1 psec)
 78.47.jf Photon echoes
 78.47.jj Transient grating spectroscopy
 78.47.jm Quantum beats
 78.47.jp Optical nutation
 78.47.js Free polarization decay

- 78.47.N– High resolution nonlinear optical spectroscopy
- 78.47.nd *Hole burning spectroscopy*
- 78.47.nj *Four-wave mixing spectroscopy*
- 78.55.–m Photoluminescence, properties and materials**
- 78.55.Ap Elemental semiconductors
- 78.55.Bq Liquids
- 78.55.Cr III–V semiconductors
- 78.55.Et II–VI semiconductors
- 78.55.Fv Solid alkali halides
- 78.55.Hx Other solid inorganic materials
- 78.55.Kz Solid organic materials
- 78.55.Mb Porous materials
- 78.55.Qr Amorphous materials; glasses and other disordered solids
- 78.60.–b Other luminescence and radiative recombination**
- 78.60.Fi Electroluminescence
- 78.60.Hk Cathodoluminescence, ionoluminescence
- 78.60.Kn Thermoluminescence
- 78.60.Mq Sonoluminescence, triboluminescence
- 78.60.Ps Chemiluminescence (*see also 42.55.Ks Chemical lasers*)
- 78.66.–w Optical properties of specific thin films** (*for optical properties of low-dimensional, mesoscopic, and nanoscale materials, see 78.67.–n; for optical properties of surfaces, see 78.68.+m*)
- 78.66.Bz Metals and metallic alloys
- 78.66.Db Elemental semiconductors and insulators
- 78.66.Fd III–V semiconductors
- 78.66.Hf II–VI semiconductors
- 78.66.Jg Amorphous semiconductors; glasses
- 78.66.Li Other semiconductors
- 78.66.Nk Insulators
- 78.66.Qn Polymers; organic compounds
- 78.66.Sq Composite materials
- 78.66.Tr Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.66.Vs Fine-particle systems
- 78.67.–n Optical properties of low-dimensional, mesoscopic, and nanoscale materials and structures**
- 78.67.Bf Nanocrystals and nanoparticles
- 78.67.Ch Nanotubes
- 78.67.De Quantum wells
- 78.67.Hc Quantum dots
- 78.67.Lt Quantum wires
- 78.67.Pt Multilayers; superlattices
- 78.68.+m Optical properties of surfaces**
- 78.70.–g Interactions of particles and radiation with matter**
- 78.70.Bj Positron annihilation (*for positron states, see 71.60.+z in electronic structure of bulk materials; for positronium chemistry, see 82.30.Gg in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 78.70.Ck X-ray scattering
- 78.70.Dm X-ray absorption spectra
- 78.70.En X-ray emission spectra and fluorescence
- 78.70.Gq Microwave and radio-frequency interactions
- 78.70.Nx Neutron inelastic scattering
- 78.90.+t Other topics in optical properties, condensed matter spectroscopy and other interactions of particles and radiation with condensed matter (restricted to new topics in section 78)**
- 79. Electron and ion emission by liquids and solids; impact phenomena**
- 79.20.–m Impact phenomena (including electron spectra and sputtering)**
- 79.20.Ap Theory of impact phenomena; numerical simulation
- 79.20.Ds Laser-beam impact phenomena
- 79.20.Fv Electron impact: Auger emission
- 79.20.Hx Electron impact: secondary emission
- 79.20.Kz Other electron-impact emission phenomena
- 79.20.La Photon- and electron-stimulated desorption
- 79.20.Mb Positron emission
- 79.20.Rf Atomic, molecular, and ion beam impact and interactions with surfaces
- ... *Channeling, blocking, energy loss of particles, see 61.85.+p*
- 79.20.Uv Electron energy loss spectroscopy (*see also 82.80.Pv Electron spectroscopy in physical chemistry and chemical physics; 34.80.–i Electron and positron scattering in atomic and molecular physics*)
- 79.40.+z Thermionic emission**
- 79.60.–i Photoemission and photoelectron spectra**
- 79.60.Bm Clean metal, semiconductor, and insulator surfaces
- 79.60.Dp Adsorbed layers and thin films
- 79.60.Fr Polymers; organic compounds
- 79.60.Ht Disordered structures
- 79.60.Jv Interfaces; heterostructures; nanostructures
- 79.70.+q Field emission, ionization, evaporation, and desorption**
- 79.75.+g Exoelectron emission**
- 79.90.+b Other topics in electron and ion emission by liquids and solids and impact phenomena (restricted to new topics in section 79)**

80. INTERDISCIPLINARY PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

81. Materials science

81.05.–t Specific materials: fabrication, treatment, testing, and analysis

- Superconducting materials, see 74.70.–b and 74.72.–h
- Magnetic materials, see 75.50.–y
- Optical materials, see 42.70.–a
- Dielectric, piezoelectric, and ferroelectric materials, see 77.84.–s
- Colloids, gels, and emulsions, see 82.70.Dd, Gg, KJ
- Biomaterials, see 87.85.J–
- Molecular sieves, zeolites, and other complex materials, see 82.75.–z

81.05.Bx Metals, semimetals, and alloys

81.05.Cy Elemental semiconductors (for semiconductors in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Vp)

81.05.Dz II–VI semiconductors

81.05.Ea III–V semiconductors

81.05.Gc Amorphous semiconductors

81.05.Hd Other semiconductors

81.05.Je Ceramics and refractories (including borides, carbides, hydrides, nitrides, oxides, and silicides) (for ceramics in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Yz)

81.05.Kf Glasses (including metallic glasses)

81.05.Lg Polymers and plastics; rubber; synthetic and natural fibers; organometallic and organic materials (for polymers and organic materials in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Wx)

81.05.Mh Cermets, ceramic and refractory composites

81.05.Ni Dispersion-, fiber-, and platelet-reinforced metal-based composites

81.05.Pj Glass-based composites, vitroceraamics

81.05.Qk Reinforced polymers and polymer-based composites

81.05.Rm Porous materials; granular materials (for granular superconductors, see 74.81.Bd)

81.05.Tp Fullerenes and related materials

81.05.Uw Carbon, diamond, graphite

81.05.Zx New materials: theory, design, and fabrication

81.07.–b Nanoscale materials and structures: fabrication and

characterization (for structure of nanoscale materials, see 61.46.–w; for nanostructured materials in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Yz; for nanoparticles in polymers, see 82.35.Np in physical chemistry and chemical physics; see also 62.23.–c Structural classes of nanoscale systems in mechanical properties of condensed matter)

81.07.Bc Nanocrystalline materials

81.07.De Nanotubes

81.07.Lk Nanocontacts

81.07.Nb Molecular nanostructures

81.07.Pr Organic-inorganic hybrid nanostructures

81.07.St Quantum wells

81.07.Ta Quantum dots

81.07.Vb Quantum wires

81.07.Wx Nanopowders

81.10.–h Methods of crystal growth; physics of crystal growth (for crystal structure, see section 61)

81.10.Aj Theory and models of crystal growth; physics of crystal growth, crystal morphology, and orientation

81.10.Bk Growth from vapor

81.10.Dn Growth from solutions

81.10.Fq Growth from melts; zone melting and refining

81.10.Jt Growth from solid phases (including multiphase diffusion and recrystallization)

81.10.Mx Growth in microgravity environments

81.15.–z Methods of deposition of films and coatings; film growth and epitaxy (for structure of thin films, see 68.55.–a; see also 85.40.Sz Deposition technology in microelectronics)

81.15.Aa Theory and models of film growth

81.15.Cd Deposition by sputtering

81.15.Ef Vacuum deposition

81.15.Fg Laser deposition

81.15.Gh Chemical vapor deposition (including plasma-enhanced CVD, MOCVD, etc.) (for chemistry of MOCVD, see 82.33.Ya in physical chemistry and chemical physics)

81.15.Hi Molecular, atomic, ion, and chemical beam epitaxy

81.15.Jj Ion and electron beam-assisted deposition; ion plating (see also 52.77.Dq Plasma-based ion implantation and deposition in physics of plasmas)

81.15.Kk Vapor phase epitaxy; growth from vapor phase

81.15.Lm Liquid phase epitaxy; deposition from liquid phases (melts, solutions, and surface layers on liquids)

81.15.Np Solid phase epitaxy; growth from solid phases

81.15.Pq Electrodeposition, electroplating

81.15.Rs Spray coating techniques

81.16.–c Methods of nanofabrication and processing (for femtosecond probing of semiconductor nanostructures, see 82.53.Mj in physical chemistry and chemical physics)

81.16.Be Chemical synthesis methods

81.16.Dn Self-assembly

81.16.Fg Supramolecular and biochemical assembly

81.16.Hc Catalytic methods

81.16.Mk Laser-assisted deposition

81.16.Nd Nanolithography

81.16.Pr Nanooxidation (see also 82.37.Np Single molecule reaction kinetics in physical chemistry and chemical physics)

81.16.Rf Nanoscale pattern formation

81.16.Ta Atom manipulation (see also 82.37.Gk STM and AFM manipulation of a single-molecule in physical chemistry; 37.10.Gh Atom traps and guides; 37.10.Pq Trapping of molecules; 87.80.Nj Single-molecule techniques in biological physics; 82.37.Rs Single-molecule manipulation of proteins and other biological molecules in physical chemistry)

81.20.–n Methods of materials synthesis and materials processing (for ion implantation and doping, see 61.72.U–)

.... Crystal growth, see 81.10.–h

.... Film deposition, film growth, and epitaxy, see 81.15.–z

81.20.Ev Powder processing: powder metallurgy, compaction, sintering, mechanical alloying, and granulation

81.20.Fw Sol–gel processing, precipitation

81.20.Hy Forming; molding, extrusion etc.

81.20.Ka Chemical synthesis; combustion synthesis (for electrochemical synthesis, see 82.45.Aa)

.... Chemical vapor deposition, see 81.15.Gh

81.20.Rg Aerosols in materials synthesis and processing

81.20.Vj Joining; welding

81.20.Wk Machining, milling

81.20.Ym Purification

- 81.30. –t Phase diagrams and microstructures developed by solidification and solid–solid phase transformations** (*see also 64.70.K – Solid–solid transitions*)
- 81.30.Bx Phase diagrams of metals and alloys
- 81.30.Dz Phase diagrams of other materials (*for phase diagrams of superconductors, see 74.25.Dw*)
- 81.30.Fb Solidification
- 81.30.Hd Constant-composition solid–solid phase transformations: polymorphic, massive, and order–disorder
- 81.30.Kf Martensitic transformations
- 81.30.Mh Solid-phase precipitation (*see also 64.75. –g Phase equilibria*)
- 81.40. –z Treatment of materials and its effects on microstructure and properties**
- 81.40.Cd Solid solution hardening, precipitation hardening, and dispersion hardening; aging (*see also 64.75.Nx Phase separation and segregation in solid solutions*)
- 81.40.Ef Cold working, work hardening; annealing, post-deformation annealing, quenching, tempering recovery, and crystallization
- 81.40.Gh Other heat and thermomechanical treatments
- 81.40.Jj Elasticity and anelasticity, stress-strain relations
- 81.40.Lm Deformation, plasticity, and creep (*see also 83.50. –v Deformation and flow in rheology*)
- 81.40.Np Fatigue, corrosion fatigue, embrittlement, cracking, fracture, and failure (*see also 62.20.M – Structural failure of materials*)
- 81.40.Pq Friction, lubrication, and wear
- 81.40.Rs Electrical and magnetic properties (related to treatment conditions)
- 81.40.Tv Optical and dielectric properties (related to treatment conditions)
- 81.40.Vw Pressure treatment (*see also 62.50. –p High-pressure effects in solids and liquids*)
- 81.40.Wx Radiation treatment (particle and electromagnetic) (*see also 61.80. –x Physical radiation effects, radiation damage*)
- ... Etching, corrosion, oxidation, and other surface treatments, *see 81.65. –b*
- 81.65. –b Surface treatments** (*see also 85.40. –e Microelectronics: LSI, VLSI, ULSI; integrated circuit fabrication technology*)
- 81.65.Cf Surface cleaning, etching, patterning (*see also 52.77.Bn Etching and cleaning in physics of plasmas*)
- 81.65.Kn Corrosion protection (*see also 82.45.Bb Corrosion and passivation in electrochemistry*)
- 81.65.Lp Surface hardening: nitridation, carburization, carbonitridation
- 81.65.Mq Oxidation
- 81.65.Ps Polishing, grinding, surface finishing
- 81.65.Rv Passivation (*see also 82.45.Bb Corrosion and passivation in electrochemistry*)
- 81.65.Tx Gettering
- 81.70. –q Methods of materials testing and analysis** (*for specific chemical analysis methods, see 82.80. –d*)
- 81.70.Bt Mechanical testing, impact tests, static and dynamic loads
- 81.70.Cv Nondestructive testing: ultrasonic testing, photoacoustic testing
- 81.70.Ex Nondestructive testing: electromagnetic testing, eddy-current testing
- 81.70.Fy Nondestructive testing: optical methods
- 81.70.Ha Testing in microgravity environments
- 81.70.Jb Chemical composition analysis, chemical depth and dopant profiling
- 81.70.Pg Thermal analysis, differential thermal analysis (DTA), differential thermogravimetric analysis
- 81.70.Tx Computed tomography
- 81.90. +c Other topics in materials science (restricted to new topics in section 81)**
- 82. Physical chemistry and chemical physics**
- ... *Electronic structure theory of atoms and molecules, see 33.15. –p*
- ... *Electronic structure theory of condensed matter, see section 71*
- ... *Electronic structure theory for biomolecules, see 87.10. –e*
- ... *Electronic structure of macromolecules and polymer molecules, see 36.20.Kd*
- ... *Geochemistry, see 91.67. –y*
- ... *Chemistry of the ocean, see 92.20.Cm*
- ... *Chemistry of fresh water, see 92.40.Bc*
- ... *Ion chemistry of the atmosphere, see 92.60.Ls*
- ... *Chemical reactions in scattering of atoms and molecules, see 34.50.Lf*
- 82.20. –w Chemical kinetics and dynamics**
- 82.20.Bc State selected dynamics and product distribution
- 82.20.Db Transition state theory and statistical theories of rate constants
- 82.20.Ej Quantum theory of reaction cross section
- 82.20.Fd Collision theories; trajectory models
- 82.20.Gk Electronically non-adiabatic reactions
- 82.20.Hf Product distribution (*for state selected dynamics and product distribution, see 82.20.Bc*)
- 82.20.Kh Potential energy surfaces for chemical reactions (*for potential energy surfaces for collisions, see 34.20. –b in atomic and molecular collisions and interactions*)
- 82.20.Ln Semiclassical theory of reactions and/or energy transfer
- 82.20.Nk Classical theories of reactions and/or energy transfer
- 82.20.Pm Rate constants, reaction cross sections, and activation energies
- 82.20.Rp State to state energy transfer (*see also 31.70.Hq Time-dependent phenomena—in atomic and molecular physics*)
- 82.20.Sb Correlation function theory of rate constants and its applications
- 82.20.Tr Kinetic isotope effects including muonium
- 82.20.Uv Stochastic theories of rate constants
- 82.20.Wt Computational modeling; simulation
- 82.20.Xr Quantum effects in rate constants (tunneling, resonances, etc.)
- 82.20.Yn Solvent effects on reactivity
- 82.30. –b Specific chemical reactions; reaction mechanisms**
- 82.30.Cf Atom and radical reactions; chain reactions; molecule-molecule reactions
- 82.30.Fi Ion–molecule, ion–ion, and charge-transfer reactions (*see also 34.70. +e Charge transfer in atomic and molecular collisions*)
- ... *Charge transfer in enzymes, see 82.39.Jn and 87.15.R –*
- 82.30.Gg Positronium chemistry (*see also 36.10.Dr Positronium in atomic and molecular physics; 78.70.Bj Positron annihilation in interactions of particles and radiation with matter*)
- 82.30.Hk Chemical exchanges (substitution, atom transfer, abstraction, disproportionation, and group exchange)
- 82.30.Lp Decomposition reactions (pyrolysis, dissociation, and fragmentation)
- 82.30.Nr Association, addition, insertion, cluster formation
- 82.30.Qt Isomerization and rearrangement
- 82.30.Rs Hydrogen bonding, hydrophilic effects
- 82.30.Vy Homogeneous catalysis in solution,

- polymers and zeolites (*for heterogeneous catalysis in zeolites, see 82.75.Qt*)
- Enzyme kinetics, *see 82.39.Fk and 87.15.R*–
- Protein folding dynamics, *see 87.15.Hm*
- 82.33.–z Reactions in various media**
- 82.33.De Reactions in supercritical fluids
- 82.33.Fg Reactions in clusters (*see also 36.40.Jn Reactivity of clusters in atomic and molecular physics*)
- 82.33.Hk Reactions on clusters
- 82.33.Jx Reactions in zeolites
- 82.33.Ln Reactions in sol gels, aerogels, porous media
- 82.33.Nq Reactions in micells
- 82.33.Pt Solid state chemistry
- *Reactions in complex biological systems, see 82.39.Rt and 87.15R*–
- 82.33.Tb Atmospheric chemistry (*see also 92.60.H*– *in geophysics*)
- 82.33.Vx Reactions in flames, combustion, and explosions
- 82.33.Xj Plasma reactions (including flowing afterglow and electric discharges)
- 82.33.Ya Chemistry of MOCVD and other vapor deposition methods (*for methods of vapor deposition of films and coatings, see 81.15.Gh, Kk in materials science*)
- 82.35.–x Polymers: properties; reactions; polymerization** (*for polymers in electrochemistry, see 82.45.Wx*)
- 82.35.Cd Conducting polymers
- 82.35.Ej Nonlinear optics with polymers (*see also 42.65.–k in nonlinear optics*)
- 82.35.Gh Polymers on surfaces; adhesion (*see also 68.35.Np Adhesion in surfaces and interfaces*)
- 82.35.Jk Copolymers, phase transitions, structure
- 82.35.Lr Physical properties of polymers
- 82.35.Np Nanoparticles in polymers (*see also 81.07.–b Nanoscale materials and structures: fabrication and characterization*)
- 82.35.Pq Biopolymers, biopolymerization (*see also 87.15.rp Polymerization in biological and medical physics*)
- 82.35.Rs Polyelectrolytes
- Protein properties, folding, *see 87.15.Cc and 87.15.hm*
- Enzymes, *see 82.39.Fk and 87.14.ej*
- DNA/RNA, *see 82.39.Pj and 87.14.gk, gn*
- 82.37.–j Single molecule kinetics**
- 82.37.Gk STM and AFM manipulations of a single molecule (*for atom manipulation see 37.10.Gh, Pq in atomic and molecular physics; see also 81.16.Ta Atom manipulation in methods of nanofabrication and processing; 87.80.Nj Single-molecule techniques in biological physics*)
- 82.37.Np Single molecule reaction kinetics, dissociation, etc.
- 82.37.Rs Single molecule manipulation of proteins and other biological molecules
- 82.37.Vb Single molecule photochemistry
- 82.39.–k Chemical kinetics in biological systems** (*see also 87.15.R*– *Reactions and kinetics in biological and medical physics, and 82.45.Tv Bioelectrochemistry*)
- 82.39.Fk Enzyme kinetics (*see also 87.14.ej Enzymes in biological physics*)
- 82.39.Jn Charge (electron, proton) transfer in biological systems
- Protein folding, *see 87.15.Cc and 87.15.hm*
- 82.39.Pj Nucleic acids, DNA and RNA bases
- 82.39.Rt Reactions in complex biological systems (*see also 87.18.–h Biological complexity*)
- 82.39.Wj Ion exchange, dialysis, osmosis, electro-osmosis, membrane processes
- 82.40.–g Chemical kinetics and reactions: special regimes and techniques**
- Chemically reactive flows, *see 47.70.Fw*
- 82.40.Bj Oscillations, chaos, and bifurcations
- 82.40.Ck Pattern formation in reactions with diffusion, flow and heat transfer (*see also 47.54.–r Pattern selection; pattern formation and 47.32.C*– *Vortex dynamics in fluid dynamics*)
- 82.40.Fp Shock wave initiated reactions, high-pressure chemistry (*see also 47.40.Nm Shock wave interactions and shock effects in fluid dynamics, and 62.50.Ef Shock wave effects in solids and liquids*)
- 82.40.Np Temporal and spatial patterns in surface reactions
- 82.40.Qt Complex chemical systems (*for complex biological systems, see 82.39.Rt in physical chemistry; 87.18.–h in biological physics*)
- Stochastic theories of chemical kinetics, *see 82.20.Uv*
- 82.45.–h Electrochemistry and electrophoresis**
- 82.45.Aa Electrochemical synthesis (*see also 81.16.Be Chemical synthesis methods in nanofabrication and 81.20.Ka Chemical synthesis; combustion synthesis in materials science*)
- 82.45.Bb Corrosion and passivation (*see also 81.65.Kn Corrosion protection and 81.65.Rv Passivation in surface treatments*)
- 82.45.Cc Anodic films
- 82.45.Fk Electrodes
- 82.45.Gj Electrolytes (*for polyelectrolytes, see 82.35.Rs and 82.45.Wx; see also 66.30.H*– *Self-diffusion and ionic conduction in nonmetals*)
- 82.45.Hk Electrolysis
- 82.45.Jn Surface structure, reactivity and catalysis (*see also 82.65.+r Surface and interface chemistry; heterogeneous catalysis at surfaces*)
- 82.45.Mp Thin layers, films, monolayers, membranes (*for anodic films, see 82.45.Cc; for surface double layers, see 73.30.+y in electronic structure of surfaces*)
- 82.45.Qr Electrodeposition and electrodisolution (*see also 81.15.Pq Electrodeposition, electroplating in materials science*)
- 82.45.Rr Electroanalytical chemistry (*see also 82.80.Fk Electrochemical methods in chemical analysis and related physical methods of analysis*)
- 82.45.Tv Bioelectrochemistry (*see also 82.39.–k Chemical kinetics in biological systems; 87.15.Tt Electrophoresis in biological physics*)
- 82.45.Un Dielectric materials in electrochemistry (*see also 77.84.–s Dielectric, piezoelectric, ferroelectric, and antiferroelectric materials*)
- 82.45.Vp Semiconductor materials in electrochemistry (*see also 81.05.Cy, Dz, Ea, Gc, Hd in specific materials*)
- 82.45.Wx Polymers and organic materials in electrochemistry (*see also 82.35.–x Polymers: properties; reactions; polymerization*)
- 82.45.Xy Ceramics in electrochemistry (*see also 81.05.Je, Mh in specific materials*)
- 82.45.Yz Nanostructured materials in electrochemistry (*for nanofabrication, see 81.16.–c in materials science*)
- 82.47.–a Applied electrochemistry**
- 82.47.Aa Lithium-ion batteries
- 82.47.Cb Lead-acid, nickel-metal hydride and other batteries (*for lithium-ion batteries, see 82.47.Aa*)
- 82.47.Ed Solid-oxide fuel cells (SOFC)

- 82.47.Gh Proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells
- 82.47.Jk Photoelectrochemical cells, photoelectrochromic and other hybrid electrochemical energy storage devices (*see also 84.60.Jt Photoelectric conversion, solar cells and arrays*)
- 82.47.Lh Molten-carbonate fuel cells (MCFC)
- 82.47.Nj Polymer-electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC)
- 82.47.Pm Phosphoric-acid fuel cells (PAFC); other fuel cells
- 82.47.Rs Electrochemical sensors
- 82.47.Tp Electrochemical displays
- 82.47.Uv Electrochemical capacitors; supercapacitors
- 82.47.Wx Electrochemical engineering
- 82.50. –m Photochemistry** (*for single molecule photochemistry, see 82.37.Vb*)
- ... *Optical spectroscopy in atomic and molecular physics, see 32.30. –r and 33.20. –t*
- ... *Optical spectroscopy in condensed matter, see 78.35. +c, 78.40. –q, and 78.47. +p*
- 82.50.Bc Processes caused by infrared radiation
- 82.50.Hp Processes caused by visible and UV light
- 82.50.Kx Processes caused by X-rays or γ -rays
- 82.50.Nd Control of photochemical reactions
- 82.50.Pt Multiphoton processes
- ... *Potential energy surfaces for excited electronic states, see 31.50.Df*
- ... *Surface crossings, non-adiabatic couplings, see 31.50.Gh*
- 82.53. –k Femtochemistry** [*see also 78.47.J – Ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy (<1 psec) in condensed matter; 42.65.Re Ultrafast processes; optical generation and pulse compression in nonlinear optics*]
- 82.53.Eb Pump probe studies of photodissociation
- 82.53.Hn Pump probe experiments with bound states
- 82.53.Kp Coherent spectroscopy of atoms and molecules
- 82.53.Mj Femtosecond probing of semiconductor nanostructures (*see also 81.16. –c Methods of nanofabrication and processing*)
- 82.53.Ps Femtosecond probing of biological molecules
- 82.53.St Femtochemistry of adsorbed molecules (*for adsorbate structure, see 68.43.Bc, Fg in chemisorption/physisorption: adsorbates on surfaces*)
- 82.53.Uv Femtosecond probes of molecules in liquids
- 82.53.Xa Femtosecond probes of molecules in solids and of molecular solids
- 82.56. –b Nuclear magnetic resonance** (*see also 33.25. +k Nuclear resonance and relaxation in atomic and molecular physics; 76.60. –k Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation; 76.70. –r Magnetic double resonances and cross effects in condensed matter*)
- 82.56.Dj High resolution NMR
- 82.56.Fk Multidimensional NMR
- 82.56.Hg Multinuclear NMR
- 82.56.Jn Pulse sequences in NMR
- 82.56.Lz Diffusion
- 82.56.Na Relaxation
- 82.56.Pp NMR of biomolecules
- 82.56.Ub Structure determination with NMR
- ... *ENDOR, see 76.70.Dx and 33.40. +f*
- ... *NMR imaging, see 76.60.Pc and 87.61. –c*
- 82.60. –s Chemical thermodynamics**
- 82.60.Cx Enthalpies of combustion, reaction, and formation
- 82.60.Fa Heat capacities and heats of phase transitions
- 82.60.Hc Chemical equilibria and equilibrium constants
- 82.60.Lf Thermodynamics of solutions
- 82.60.Nh Thermodynamics of nucleation (*see also 64.60.Q – Nucleation—in equations of state, phase equilibria and phase transitions*)
- 82.60.Qr Thermodynamics of nanoparticles
- ... *Irreversible thermodynamics, nonequilibrium thermodynamics, see 05.70.Ln*
- 82.65. +r Surface and interface chemistry; heterogeneous catalysis at surfaces** (*for temporal and spatial patterns in surface reactions, see 82.40.Np; see also 82.45.Jn Surface structure, reactivity and catalysis in electrochemistry*)
- ... *Chemisorption/physisorption: adsorbates on surfaces, see 68.43. –h*
- 82.70. –y Disperse systems; complex fluids** (*see also 82.33. –z reactions in various media; for quantum optical phenomena in dispersive media, see 42.50.Nn*)
- 82.70.Dd Colloids
- 82.70.Gg Gels and sols
- 82.70.Kj Emulsions and suspensions
- 82.70.Rr Aerosols and foams
- 82.70.Uv Surfactants, micellar solutions, vesicles, lamellae, amphiphilic systems, (hydrophilic and hydrophobic interactions) (*see also 82.30.Rs Hydrogen bonding, hydrophilic effects in specific chemical reactions*)
- ... *Nanoscale materials and structures, see 81.07. –b and 61.46. –w*
- ... *Preparation and assembly of nanostructures, see 81.16. –c*
- ... *Structural transitions in nanoscale materials, see 64.70.Nd*
- ... *Spectroscopy of nanostructures, see 78.67. –n*
- 82.75. –z Molecular sieves, zeolites, clathrates, and other complex solids**
- 82.75.Fq Synthesis, structure determination, structure modeling
- 82.75.Jn Measurements and modeling of molecule migration in zeolites
- 82.75.Mj Measurements and simulation of properties (optical, structural) of molecules in zeolites
- 82.75.Qt Mechanism and kinetics of catalysis in zeolites (measurements or simulations)
- 82.75.Vx Clusters in zeolites
- 82.80. –d Chemical analysis and related physical methods of analysis** (*for related instrumentation, see section 07; for spectroscopic techniques in biological physics, see 87.64. –t*)
- 82.80.Bg Chromatography
- 82.80.Dx Analytical methods involving electronic spectroscopy
- 82.80.Ej X-ray, Mössbauer, and other γ -ray spectroscopic analysis methods
- 82.80.Fk Electrochemical methods (*see also 82.45.Rr Electroanalytical chemistry; for electrochemical sensors, see 82.47.Rs*)
- 82.80.Gk Analytical methods involving vibrational spectroscopy
- 82.80.Ha Analytical methods involving rotational spectroscopy
- 82.80.Jp Activation analysis and other radiochemical methods
- 82.80.Kq Energy-conversion spectro-analytical methods (e.g., photoacoustic, photothermal, and optogalvanic spectroscopic methods)
- 82.80.Ms Mass spectrometry (including SIMS, multiphoton ionization and resonance ionization mass spectrometry, MALDI)
- 82.80.Nj Fourier transform mass spectrometry
- 82.80.Pv Electron spectroscopy (X-ray photoelectron (XPS), Auger electron spectroscopy (AES), etc.)

- 82.80.Qx Ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry
- 82.80.Rt Time of flight mass spectrometry
- 82.80.Yc Rutherford backscattering (RBS), and other methods of chemical analysis
- 82.90.+j Other topics in physical chemistry and chemical physics (restricted to new topics in section 82)**
- 83. Rheology** (see also section 47 *Fluid dynamics; for rheology of the Earth, see 91.32. -m; see also 87.19.rh Fluid transport and rheology in biological physics*)
- 83.10. -y Fundamentals and theoretical**
- 83.10.Bb Kinematics of deformation and flow
... *Non-Newtonian fluid flows, see 47.50. -d*
- 83.10.Ff Continuum mechanics (see also section 46 *Continuum mechanics of solids*)
- 83.10.Gr Constitutive relations
- 83.10.Kn Reptation and tube theories
- 83.10.Mj Molecular dynamics, Brownian dynamics
- 83.10.Pp Particle dynamics
- 83.10.Rs Computer simulation of molecular and particle dynamics
- 83.10.Tv Structural and phase changes
- 83.50. -v Deformation and flow**
- 83.50.Ax Steady shear flows, viscometric flow
- 83.50.Ha Flow in channels (see also 47.60.Dx *Flows in ducts and channels in fluid dynamics*)
- 83.50.Jf Extensional flow and combined shear and extension
- 83.50.Lh Slip boundary effects (interfacial and free surface flows) (see also 47.45.Gx *Slip flows and accommodation in fluid dynamics*)
- 83.50.Rp Wall slip and apparent slip
- 83.50.Uv Material processing (extension, molding, etc.)
- 83.50.Xa Mixing and blending
- 83.60. -a Material behavior**
- 83.60.Bc Linear viscoelasticity
- 83.60.Df Nonlinear viscoelasticity
- 83.60.Fg Shear rate dependent viscosity
- 83.60.Hc Normal stress differences and their effects (e.g. rod climbing)
- 83.60.Jk Extrudate swell
- 83.60.La Viscoplasticity; yield stress
- 83.60.Np Effects of electric and magnetic fields
- 83.60.Pq Time-dependent structure (thixotropy, rheopexy)
- 83.60.Rs Shear rate-dependent structure (shear thinning and shear thickening)
- 83.60.St Non-isothermal rheology
- 83.60.Uv Wave propagation, fracture, and crack healing
- 83.60.Wc Flow instabilities
- 83.60.Yz Drag reduction
- 83.80. -k Material type** (see also 82.70. -y *Disperse systems; complex fluids and 82.35. -x Polymers: properties; reactions; polymerization in physical chemistry and chemical physics*)
- 83.80.Ab Solids: e.g., composites, glasses, semicrystalline polymers
- 83.80.Fg Granular solids
- 83.80.Gv Electro- and magnetorheological fluids
- 83.80.Hj Suspensions, dispersions, pastes, slurries, colloids
- 83.80.Iz Emulsions and foams
- 83.80.Jx Reacting systems: thermosetting polymers, chemorheology, rheokinetics
- 83.80.Kn Physical gels and microgels
- 83.80.Lz Physiological materials (e.g. blood, collagen, etc.)
- 83.80.Mc Other natural materials (e.g. wood and other vegetable materials)
- 83.80.Nb Geological materials: Earth, magma, ice, rocks, etc.
- 83.80.Qr Surfactant and micellar systems, associated polymers
- 83.80.Rs Polymer solutions
- 83.80.Sg Polymer melts
- 83.80.Tc Polymer blends
- 83.80.Uv Block copolymers
- 83.80.Va Elastomeric polymers
- 83.80.Wx Filled elastomers
- 83.80.Xz Liquid crystals: nematic, cholesteric, smectic, discotic, etc.
- 83.80.Ya Processed food
- 83.85. -c Techniques and apparatus**
- 83.85.Cg Rheological measurements—rheometry
- 83.85.Ei Optical methods; rheo-optics
- 83.85.Fg NMR/magnetic resonance imaging (see also 76.60.Pc *NMR imaging in condensed matter*)
- 83.85.Hf X-ray and neutron scattering
- 83.85.Jn Viscosity measurements
- 83.85.Lq Normal stress difference measurements
- 83.85.Ns Data analysis (interconversion of data computation of relaxation and retardation spectra; time-temperature superposition, etc.)
- ... *Computational fluid dynamics, see 47.11. -j*
- 83.85.Rx Extensional flow measurement
- 83.85.St Stress relaxation
- 83.85.Tz Creep and/or creep recoil
- 83.85.Vb Small amplitude oscillatory shear (dynamic mechanical analysis)
- 83.90.+s Other topics in rheology (restricted to new topics in section 83)**
- 84. Electronics; radiowave and microwave technology; direct energy conversion and storage**
- 84.30. -r Electronic circuits** (for integrated circuits, see 85.40. -e, for microwave circuits, see 84.40.Dc)
- 84.30.Bv Circuit theory
- 84.30.Jc Power electronics; power supply circuits (see also 84.70.+p *High-current and high-voltage technology; for superconducting high-power technology, see 84.71. -b*)
- 84.30.Le Amplifiers
- 84.30.Ng Oscillators, pulse generators, and function generators
- 84.30.Qi Modulators and demodulators; discriminators, comparators, mixers, limiters, and compressors
- 84.30.Sk Pulse and digital circuits
- 84.30.Vn Filters
- 84.32. -y Passive circuit components** (see also 07.50. -e *Electrical and electronic instruments, and components*)
- 84.32.Dd Connectors, relays, and switches
- 84.32.Ff Conductors, resistors (including thermistors, varistors, and photoresistors)
- 84.32.Hh Inductors and coils; wiring
- 84.32.Tt Capacitors (for electrochemical capacitors and supercapacitors, see 82.47.Uv)
- 84.32.Vv Fuses
- 84.35.+i Neural networks** (for optical neural networks, see 42.79.Ta; see also 07.05.Mh *Neural networks, fuzzy logic, artificial intelligence in computers in experimental physics; 87.18.Sn in biological complexity*)
- 84.37.+q Measurements in electric variables (including voltage, current, resistance, capacitance, inductance, impedance, and admittance, etc.)**
- 84.40. -x Radiowave and microwave (including millimeter wave) technology**
- ... *Microwave, submillimeter wave, and radiowave receivers and detectors, see 07.57.Kp*
- ... *Microwave and radiowave spectrometers, see 07.57.Pt*

- ... *Electromagnetic wave propagation, see 41.20.Jb*
- 84.40.Az Waveguides, transmission lines, striplines
- 84.40.Ba Antennas: theory, components and accessories (*for plasma interactions with antennas, see 52.40.Fd in plasma physics*)
- 84.40.Dc Microwave circuits
- 84.40.Fe Microwave tubes (e.g., klystrons, magnetrons, traveling-wave, backward-wave tubes, etc.)
- 84.40.Ik Masers; gyrotrons (cyclotron-resonance masers)
- 84.40.Lj Microwave integrated electronics
- 84.40.Ua Telecommunications: signal transmission and processing; communication satellites (*for optical communications, see 42.79.Sz in optics*)
- 84.40.Xb Telemetry: remote control, remote sensing; radar
- 84.47.+w Vacuum tubes** (*see also 85.45. -w Vacuum microelectronics*)
- ... *Phototubes, see 85.60.Ha*
- ... *Microwave tubes, see 84.40.Fe*
- 84.50.+d Electric motors**
- 84.60.-h Direct energy conversion and storage** (*see also 89.30. -g Energy resources; for electrochemical conversion, see 82.47. -a; for Ocean energy extraction, see 92.05.Jn*)
- 84.60.Bk Performance characteristics of energy conversion systems; figure of merit
- 84.60.Jt Photoelectric conversion: solar cells and arrays (*for solar collectors and concentrators, see 42.79.Ek in optics*)
- 84.60.Lw Magnetohydrodynamic conversion (*for MHD generators, see 52.75.Fk—in plasma physics*)
- 84.60.Ny Thermionic conversion (*for thermionic generators, see 52.75.Fk—in plasma physics*)
- 84.60.Rb Thermoelectric, electrogasdynamic and other direct energy conversion
- 84.60.Ve Energy storage systems, including capacitor banks
- 84.70.+p High-current and high-voltage technology: power systems; power transmission lines and cables** (*for superconducting cables, see 84.71.Fk*)
- 84.71.-b Superconducting high-power technology** (*see also 84.30.Jc Power electronics; power supply circuits*)
- 84.71.Ba Superconducting magnets; magnetic levitation devices
- 84.71.Fk Superconducting cables
- 84.71.Mn Superconducting wires, fibers, and tapes
- 84.90.+a Other topics in electronics, radiowave and microwave technology, and direct energy conversion and storage (restricted to new topics in section 84)**
- 85. Electronic and magnetic devices; microelectronics**
- ... *Vacuum tubes, see 84.47.+w*
- ... *Microwave tubes, see 84.40.Fe*
- ... *Phototubes, see 85.60.Ha*
- ... *Conductors, resistors, and inductors, see 84.32.Ff, Hh*
- 85.25.-j Superconducting devices**
- 85.25.Am Superconducting device characterization, design, and modeling
- 85.25.Cp Josephson devices
- 85.25.Dq Superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDs)
- 85.25.Hv Superconducting logic elements and memory devices; microelectronic circuits
- 85.25.Oj Superconducting optical, X-ray, and γ -ray detectors (SIS, NIS, transition edge)
- 85.25.Pb Superconducting infrared, submillimeter and millimeter wave detectors
- ... *High power superconducting devices, see 84.71.-b*
- 85.25.Qc Superconducting surface acoustic wave devices and other superconducting devices
- 85.30.-z Semiconductor devices** (*for photodiodes, phototransistors, and photoresistors, see 85.60.Dw; for laser diodes, see 42.55.Px*)
- 85.30.De Semiconductor-device characterization, design, and modeling
- 85.30.Fg Bulk semiconductor and conductivity oscillation devices (including Hall effect devices, space-charge-limited devices, and Gunn effect devices)
- 85.30.Hi Surface barrier, boundary, and point contact devices
- 85.30.Kk Junction diodes
- 85.30.Mn Junction breakdown and tunneling devices (including resonance tunneling devices)
- 85.30.Pq Bipolar transistors
- 85.30.Rs Thyristors
- 85.30.Tv Field effect devices
- 85.35.-p Nanoelectronic devices**
- 85.35.Be Quantum well devices (quantum dots, quantum wires, etc.)
- 85.35.Ds Quantum interference devices
- 85.35.Gv Single electron devices
- 85.35.Kt Nanotube devices
- 85.40.-e Microelectronics: LSI, VLSI, ULSI; integrated circuit fabrication technology** (*see also 85.45. -w Vacuum microelectronics*)
- ... *Microwave integrated electronics, see 84.40.Lj*
- ... *Integrated optics, see 42.82. -m*
- ... *Superconducting logic elements and memory devices; microelectronic circuits, see 85.25.Hv*
- 85.40.Bh Computer-aided design of microcircuits; layout and modeling
- 85.40.Hp Lithography, masks and pattern transfer
- ... *Micro- and nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) and devices, see 85.85.+j*
- 85.40.Ls Metallization, contacts, interconnects; device isolation
- 85.40.Qx Microcircuit quality, noise, performance, and failure analysis
- 85.40.Ry Impurity doping, diffusion and ion implantation technology
- 85.40.Sz Deposition technology (*for plasma applications in deposition technology, see 52.77.Dq*)
- ... *Bipolar integrated circuits, see 85.30.Pq*
- ... *Field effect integrated circuits, see 85.30.Tv*
- 85.40.Xx Hybrid microelectronics; thick films
- 85.45.-w Vacuum microelectronics**
- ... *Microwave vacuum microelectronic devices, see 84.40. -x*
- 85.45.Bz Vacuum microelectronic device characterization, design, and modeling
- 85.45.Db Field emitters and arrays, cold electron emitters
- 85.45.Fd Field emission displays (FEDs)
- ... *Capacitors, see 84.32.Tt*
- 85.50.-n Dielectric, ferroelectric, and piezoelectric devices**
- 85.50.Gk Non-volatile ferroelectric memories
- 85.60.-q Optoelectronic devices** (*see also 42.79. -e Optical elements, devices and systems*)
- 85.60.Bt Optoelectronic device characterization, design, and modeling
- 85.60.Dw Photodiodes; phototransistors; photoresistors
- 85.60.Gz Photodetectors (including infrared

- and CCD detectors) (*for superconducting infrared detectors, see 85.25.Pb; for superconducting optical, x-ray and γ -ray detectors, see 85.25.Oj; see also 07.57.Kp in instruments*)
- 85.60.Ha Photomultipliers; phototubes and photocathodes
- 85.60.Jb Light-emitting devices
- 85.60.Pg Display systems (*for field emission display, see 85.45.Fd, for optical display devices, see 42.79.Kr; for electrochemical displays, see 82.47.Tp; see also 07.07.Hj Display and recording equipment, oscilloscopes, TV cameras, etc.*)
- 85.65.+h Molecular electronic devices**
- 85.70.–w Magnetic devices**
- ... Molecular magnets, *see 75.50.Xx*
- ... Magnets, *see 07.55.Db*
- ... Superconducting magnets and magnetic levitation devices, *see 84.71.Ba*
- ... Beam bending magnets, *see 41.85.Lc*
- 85.70.Ay Magnetic device characterization, design, and modeling
- 85.70.Ec Magnetostrictive, magnetoacoustic, and magnetostatic devices (*for magnetostrictive transducers, see 43.38.Ct—in Acoustics Appendix*)
- ... Magnetic recording materials, *see 75.50.Ss*
- 85.70.Ge Ferrite and garnet devices
- 85.70.Kh Magnetic thin film devices: magnetic heads (magnetoresistive, inductive, etc.); domain-motion devices, etc.
- 85.70.Li Other magnetic recording and storage devices (including tapes, disks, and drums)
- 85.70.Rp Magnetic levitation, propulsion and control devices (*for superconducting magnetic levitation devices, see 84.71.Ba*)
- 85.70.Sq Magneto-optical devices
- 85.75.–d Magneto-electronics; spintronics: devices exploiting spin polarized transport or integrated magnetic fields**
- 85.75.Bb Magnetic memory using giant magnetoresistance
- 85.75.Dd Magnetic memory using magnetic tunnel junctions
- 85.75.Ff Reprogrammable magnetic logic
- 85.75.Hh Spin polarized field effect transistors
- 85.75.Mm Spin polarized resonant tunnel junctions
- 85.75.Nn Hybrid Hall devices
- 85.75.Ss Magnetic field sensors using spin polarized transport
- 85.80.–b Thermoelectromagnetic and other devices** (*for acoustoelectric devices, see 43.38.–p in Acoustics Appendix; for electrochemical devices, see 82.47.–a*)
- 85.80.Fi Thermoelectric devices
- 85.80.Jm Magneto-electric devices
- 85.80.Lp Magnetothermal devices
- 85.85.+j Micro- and nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) and devices**
- 85.90.+h Other topics in electronic and magnetic devices and microelectronics (restricted to new topics in section 85)**
- 87. Biological and medical physics**
- 87.10.–e General theory and mathematical aspects**
- 87.10.Ca Analytical theories
- 87.10.Ed Ordinary differential equations (ODE), partial differential equations (PDE), integrodifferential models
- 87.10.Hk Lattice models
- 87.10.Kn Finite element calculations
- 87.10.Mn Stochastic modeling
- 87.10.Pq Elasticity theory
- 87.10.Rt Monte Carlo simulations
- 87.10.Tf Molecular dynamics simulation
- 87.10.Vg Biological information
- 87.14.–g Biomolecules: types**
- 87.14.Cc Lipids
- 87.14.Df Carbohydrates
- 87.14.E– Proteins
- 87.14.ef Peptides
- 87.14.ej Enzymes
- 87.14.em Fibrils (*amyloids, collagen, etc.*)
- 87.14.ep Membrane proteins
- 87.14.et Generic models (*lattice, HP, etc.*)
- 87.14.G– Nucleic acids
- 87.14.gf Nucleotides
- 87.14.gk DNA
- 87.14.gn RNA
- 87.14.Lk Hormones
- 87.14.Pq Vitamins
- 87.15.–v Biomolecules: structure and physical properties**
- 87.15.A– Theory, modeling, and computer simulation
- 87.15.ad Analytical theories
- 87.15.ag Quantum calculations
- 87.15.ak Monte Carlo simulations
- 87.15.ap Molecular dynamics simulation
- 87.15.B– Structure of biomolecules
- 87.15.bd Secondary structure
- 87.15.bg Tertiary structure
- 87.15.bk Structure of aggregates
- 87.15.Cc Folding: thermodynamics, statistical mechanics, models, and pathways (*see also 87.15.hm Folding dynamics*)
- 87.15.Fh Bonding; mechanisms of bond breakage
- 87.15.H– Dynamics of biomolecules
- 87.15.hg Dynamics of intermolecular interactions
- 87.15.hj Transport dynamics
- 87.15.hm Folding dynamics
- 87.15.hp Conformational changes
- 87.15.ht Ultrafast dynamics; charge transfer
- 87.15.K– Molecular interactions; membrane-protein interactions
- 87.15.kj Protein-polynucleotide interactions
- 87.15.km Protein-protein interactions
- 87.15.kp Protein-ligand interactions
- 87.15.kr Protein-solvent interactions
- 87.15.kt Protein-membrane interactions
- 87.15.La Mechanical properties
- 87.15.M– Spectra of biomolecules
- 87.15.mk Photodissociation
- 87.15.mn Photoionization
- 87.15.mq Luminescence
- 87.15.N– Properties of solutions of macromolecules
- 87.15.np Dissolution
- 87.15.nr Aggregation
- 87.15.nt Crystallization
- 87.15.Pc Electronic and electrical properties
- 87.15.Qt Sequence analysis
- 87.15.R– Reactions and kinetics (*see also 82.39.–k Chemical kinetics in biological systems in physical chemistry*)
- 87.15.rp Polymerization (*see also 82.35.Pq Biopolymers, biopolymerization in physical chemistry*)
- 87.15.rs Dissociation
- 87.15.Tt Electrophoresis (*see also 82.45.–h Electrochemistry and electrophoresis*)
- 87.15.Vv Diffusion
- 87.15.Ya Fluctuations
- 87.15.Zg Phase transitions
- 87.16.–b Subcellular structure and processes**
- 87.16.A– Theory, modeling, and simulations
- 87.16.ad Analytical theories
- 87.16.af Monte Carlo calculations
- 87.16.aj Lattice models
- 87.16.D– Membranes, bilayers, and vesicles
- 87.16.dj Dynamics and fluctuations
- 87.16.dm Mechanical properties and rheology
- 87.16.dp Transport, including channels, pores, and lateral diffusion
- 87.16.dr Assembly and interactions
- 87.16.dt Structure, static correlations, domains, and rafts
- 87.16.Gj Cell walls

87.16.Ka	Filaments, microtubules, their networks, and supramolecular assemblies	87.19.Ig	<i>Synapses: chemical and electrical (gap junctions)</i>	87.19.xr	<i>Degenerative diseases (Alzheimer's, ALS, etc)</i>
87.16.Ln	Cytoskeleton	87.19.Ih	<i>Optical imaging of neuronal activity</i>	87.19.xt	<i>Developmental diseases</i>
87.16.Mq	Morphology of nerve cells	87.19.Ij	<i>Neuronal network dynamics</i>	87.19.xu	<i>Gastrointestinal diseases</i>
87.16.Nn	Motor proteins (myosin, kinesin dynein)	87.19.Ik	<i>Glia</i>	87.19.xv	<i>Endocrine diseases</i>
87.16.Qp	Pseudopods, lamellipods, cilia, and flagella	87.19.Il	<i>Models of single neurons and networks</i>	87.19.xw	<i>Immune system diseases</i>
87.16.Sr	Chromosomes, histones	87.19.Im	<i>Synchronization in the nervous system</i>	87.23.–n	Ecology and evolution
87.16.Tb	Mitochondria and other organelles	87.19.In	<i>Oscillations and resonance</i>	87.23.Cc	Population dynamics and ecological pattern formation
87.16.Uv	Active transport processes	87.19.Io	<i>Information theory</i>	87.23.Ge	Dynamics of social systems
87.16.Vy	Ion channels	87.19.Ip	<i>Pattern formation: activity and anatomic</i>	87.23.Kg	Dynamics of evolution
87.16.Wd	Intracellular trafficking	87.19.Iq	<i>Neuronal wave propagation</i>	87.50.–a	Effects of electromagnetic and acoustic fields on biological systems
87.16.Xa	Signal transduction and intracellular signaling	87.19.Ir	<i>Control theory and feedback</i>	87.50.C–	Static and low-frequency electric and magnetic fields effects
87.16.Yc	Regulatory genetic and chemical networks	87.19.Is	<i>Encoding, decoding, and transformation</i>	87.50.cf	<i>Biophysical mechanisms of interaction</i>
87.16.Zg	Nuclear morphology	87.19.It	<i>Sensory systems: visual, auditory, tactile, taste, and olfaction (for Neurophysiology of speech perception, see 43.71.Qr and 43.72.Qr Auditory synthesis and recognition in Acoustics Appendix; 42.66.–p Physiological optics)</i>	87.50.ch	<i>Electrophoresis/dielectrophoresis and other mechanical effects (see also 87.15.Tt Electrophoresis)</i>
87.17.–d	Cell processes	87.19.Iu	<i>Motor systems: Locomotion, flight, vocalization</i>	87.50.cj	<i>Electroporation/membrane effects</i>
87.17.Aa	Modeling, computer simulation of cell processes	87.19.Iv	<i>Learning and memory</i>	87.50.cm	<i>Dosimetry/exposure assessment</i>
87.17.Ee	Growth and division	87.19.Iw	<i>Plasticity</i>	87.50.ct	<i>Therapeutic applications</i>
87.17.Jj	Cell locomotion, chemotaxis	87.19.Ix	<i>Development and growth</i>	87.50.S–	Radiofrequency/microwave fields effects
87.17.Pq	Morphogenesis	87.19.Iy	<i>Energetics</i>	87.50.sg	<i>Biophysical mechanisms of interaction</i>
87.17.Rt	Cell adhesion and cell mechanics	87.19.Pp	<i>Biothermics and thermal processes in biology</i>	87.50.sj	<i>Dosimetry/exposure assessment</i>
87.17.Uv	Biotechnology of cell processes	87.19.R–	<i>Mechanical and electrical properties of tissues and organs</i>	87.50.st	<i>Therapeutic applications</i>
87.18.–h	Biological complexity (see also 82.39.Rt Reactions in complex biological systems in physical chemistry)	87.19.rd	<i>Elastic properties</i>	87.50.U–	Millimeter/terahertz fields effects
87.18.Cf	Genetic switches and networks	87.19.rf	<i>Dielectric properties</i>	87.50.uj	<i>Biophysical mechanisms of interaction</i>
87.18.Ed	Cell aggregation	87.19.rh	<i>Fluid transport and rheology</i>	87.50.up	<i>Dosimetry/exposure assessment</i>
87.18.Fx	Multicellular phenomena, biofilms	87.19.rj	<i>Contraction</i>	87.50.ux	<i>Therapeutic applications</i>
87.18.Gh	Cell-cell communication; collective behavior of motile cells	87.19.rm	<i>Structure</i>	87.50.W–	Optical/infrared radiation effects
87.18.Hf	Spatiotemporal pattern formation in cellular populations	87.19.rp	<i>Impulse propagation</i>	87.50.wf	<i>Biophysical mechanisms of interaction</i>
87.18.Mp	Signal transduction networks	87.19.rs	<i>Movement</i>	87.50.wj	<i>Dosimetry/exposure assessment</i>
87.18.Nq	Large-scale biological processes and integrative biophysics	87.19.ru	<i>Locomotion</i>	87.50.wp	<i>Therapeutic applications</i>
87.18.Sn	Neural networks and synaptic communication	87.19.U–	<i>Hemodynamics</i>	87.50.Y–	Biological effects of acoustic and ultrasonic energy
87.18.Tt	Noise in biological systems	87.19.ug	<i>Heart and lung dynamics</i>	87.50.yg	<i>Biophysical mechanisms of interaction</i>
87.18.Vf	Systems biology	87.19.uj	<i>Peripheral vascular dynamics</i>	87.50.yk	<i>Dosimetry/exposure assessment</i>
87.18.Wd	Genomics	87.19.um	<i>Blood-brain barrier</i>	87.50.yt	<i>Therapeutic applications</i>
87.18.Xr	Proteomics	87.19.Wx	<i>Pneumodynamics, respiration</i>	87.53.–j	Effects of ionizing radiation on biological systems
87.18.Yt	Circadian rhythms	87.19.X–	<i>Diseases</i>	87.53.Ay	Biophysical mechanisms of interaction
87.19.–j	Properties of higher organisms	87.19.xb	<i>Bacterial diseases</i>	87.53.Bn	Dosimetry/exposure assessment
87.19.Ff	Muscles	87.19.xd	<i>Viral diseases</i>	87.53.Jw	Therapeutic applications, including brachytherapy
87.19.Hh	Cardiac dynamics	87.19.xe	<i>Parasitic diseases</i>	87.53.Kn	Conformal radiation treatment
87.19.L–	Neuroscience	87.19.xg	<i>Fungal diseases</i>	87.53.Ly	Stereotactic radiosurgery
87.19.Ib	<i>Action potential propagation and axons</i>	87.19.xh	<i>Prion diseases</i>	87.55.–x	Treatment strategy
87.19.Ic	<i>Noise in the nervous system</i>	87.19.xj	<i>Cancer</i>	87.55.D–	Treatment planning
87.19.Id	<i>Electrodynamics in the nervous system</i>	87.19.xk	<i>Genetic diseases</i>	87.55.de	<i>Optimization</i>
87.19.Ie	<i>EEG and MEG</i>	87.19.xm	<i>Epilepsy</i>	87.55.dh	<i>Tissue response</i>
87.19.If	<i>MRI: anatomic, functional, spectral, diffusion</i>	87.19.xn	<i>Musculoskeletal</i>		
		87.19.xp	<i>Motor system disease (Parkinson's, etc.)</i>		
		87.19.xq	<i>Stroke</i>		

- 87.55.dk *Dose-volume analysis*
- 87.55.Gh *Simulation*
- 87.55.K– *Monte Carlo methods*
- 87.55.kd *Algorithms*
- 87.55.kh *Applications*
- 87.55.km *Verification*
- 87.55.N– *Radiation monitoring, control, and safety*
- 87.55.ne *Therapeutic applications*
- 87.55.Qr *Quality assurance in radiotherapy*
- 87.55.T– *Record and verify systems and applications*
- 87.55.tg *Design*
- 87.55.tm *Applications*
- 87.56.–v Radiation therapy equipment**
- 87.56.B– *Radiation sources*
- 87.56.bd *Accelerators*
- 87.56.bg *Radioactive sources*
- 87.56.Da *Ancillary equipment*
- 87.56.Fc *Quality assurance equipment*
- 87.56.J– *Collimation*
- 87.56.jf *Field size*
- 87.56.jk *Field shaping*
- 87.56.N– *Beam intensity modifications*
- 87.56.ng *Wedges and compensators*
- 87.56.nk *Collimators*
- 87.57.–s Medical imaging**
- 87.57.C– *Image quality*
- 87.57.cf *Spatial resolution*
- 87.57.cj *Contrast*
- 87.57.cm *Noise*
- 87.57.cp *Artifacts and distortion*
- 87.57.N– *Image analysis*
- 87.57.nf *Reconstruction*
- 87.57.nj *Registration*
- 87.57.nm *Segmentation*
- 87.57.np *Smoothing*
- 87.57.nt *Edge enhancement*
- 87.57.Q– *Computed tomography*
- 87.57.qh *Single-slice*
- 87.57.qp *Multislice*
- 87.57.R– *Computer-aided diagnosis*
- 87.57.rh *Mammography*
- 87.57.U– *Nuclear medicine imaging*
- 87.57.ue *Conventional nuclear medicine imaging*
- 87.57.uh *Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)*
- 87.57.uk *Positron emission tomography (PET)*
- 87.57.un *Radiopharmaceuticals*
- 87.57.uq *Dosimetry*
- 87.59.–e X-ray imaging**
- 87.59.B– *Radiography*
- 87.59.bd *Computed radiography*
- 87.59.bf *Digital radiography*
- 87.59.C– *Fluoroscopy*
- 87.59.cf *Digital fluoroscopy*
- 87.59.Dj *Angiography*
- 87.59.E– *Mammography*
- 87.59.eg *Film mammography*
- 87.59.ej *Digital mammography*
- 87.61.–c Magnetic resonance imaging**
- 87.61.Bj *Theory and principles*
- 87.61.Ff *Instrumentation*
- 87.61.Hk *Pulse sequences*
- 87.61.Jc *Anatomic imaging*
- 87.61.Np *Flow imaging*
- 87.61.Qr *Functional imaging*
- 87.61.Tg *Clinical applications*
- 87.63.–d Non-ionizing radiation equipment and techniques**
- 87.63.D– *Ultrasonography*
- 87.63.dh *Ultrasonographic imaging*
- 87.63.dk *Doppler*
- 87.63.Hg *Thermography*
- 87.63.L– *Visual imaging*
- 87.63.lg *Principles of visualization*
- 87.63.lj *Image perception*
- 87.63.lm *Image enhancement*
- 87.63.lp *Transillumination*
- 87.63.lt *Laser imaging*
- 87.63.Pn *Electrical impedance tomography (EIT)*
- 87.63.St *Bone densitometry*
- 87.64.–t Spectroscopic and microscopic techniques in biophysics and medical physics**
- 87.64.Aa *Computer simulation*
- 87.64.Bx *Electron, neutron and x-ray diffraction and scattering*
- 87.64.Cc *Scattering of visible, uv, and infrared radiation*
- 87.64.Dz *Scanning tunneling and atomic force microscopy*
- 87.64.Ee *Electron microscopy*
- 87.64.K– *Spectroscopy*
- 87.64.kd *X-ray and EXAFS*
- 87.64.kh *EPR*
- 87.64.kj *NMR*
- 87.64.km *Infrared*
- 87.64.kp *Raman*
- 87.64.ks *Electron and photoelectron*
- 87.64.ku *Magnetic circular dichroism*
- 87.64.kv *Fluorescence*
- 87.64.kx *Mössbauer*
- 87.64.M– *Optical microscopy*
- 87.64.mc *Bright field*
- 87.64.mf *Dark field*
- 87.64.mh *Phase contrast and DIC*
- 87.64.mk *Confocal*
- 87.64.mn *Multiphoton*
- 87.64.mt *Near-field scanning*
- 87.80.–y Biophysical techniques (research methods)**
- 87.80.Cc *Optical trapping (see also 42.50.Wk Mechanical effects of light on material media, microstructure and particles in optics; 37.10.–x Atom, molecule, and ion cooling methods)*
- 87.80.Dj *Spectroscopies*
- 87.80.Ek *Mechanical and micromechanical techniques*
- 87.80.Fe *Micromanipulation of biological structures*
- 87.80.Jg *Patch clamping and other physiological measurements*
- 87.80.Kc *Electrochemical techniques*
- 87.80.Lg *Magnetic and paramagnetic resonance*
- 87.80.Nj *Single-molecule techniques (see also 82.37.Rs Single molecule manipulation of proteins and other biological molecules in physical chemistry)*
- 87.80.Qk *Biochemical separation processes*
- 87.80.St *Genomic techniques*
- 87.80.Un *Proteomic techniques*
- 87.85.–d Biomedical engineering**
- 87.85.D– *Applied neuroscience*
- 87.85.dd *Brain-machine interfaces*
- 87.85.dh *Cells on a chip*
- 87.85.dm *Physical models of neurophysiological processes*
- 87.85.dq *Neural networks*
- 87.85.E– *Neural prosthetics*
- 87.85.eg *Electrode stimulation*
- 87.85.ej *Safe limits of charge injection*
- 87.85.em *Tissue damage*
- 87.85.F– *Smart prosthetics*
- 87.85.ff *Feedback*
- 87.85.fh *Feedforward*
- 87.85.fk *Biosensors*
- 87.85.fp *Bidirectional communication*
- 87.85.G– *Biomechanics*
- 87.85.gf *Fluid mechanics and rheology*
- 87.85.gj *Movement and locomotion*
- 87.85.gp *Mechanical systems*
- 87.85.J– *Biomaterials*
- 87.85.jc *Electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties of biological matter*
- 87.85.jf *Bio-based materials*
- 87.85.jj *Biocompatibility*
- 87.85.Lf *Tissue engineering*
- 87.85.M– *Biotechnology (for biotechnology of cell processes, see 87.17.Uv)*
- 87.85.md *Genetic engineering*
- 87.85.mg *Genomics*
- 87.85.mk *Proteomics*
- 87.85.Ng *Biological signal processing*
- 87.85.Ox *Biomedical instrumentation and transducers, including micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS)*
- 87.85.Pq *Biomedical imaging*

- 87.85.Qr Nanotechnologies-design
- 87.85.Rs Nanotechnologies-applications
- 87.85.St Robotics
- 87.85.Tu Modeling biomedical systems
- 87.85.Uv Micromanipulators
- 87.85.Va Micromachining
- 87.85.Wc Neural engineering (*for neural prosthetics, see 87.85.E-*)
- 87.85.Xd Dynamical, regulatory, and integrative biology

87.90.+y Other topics in biological and medical physics (restricted to new topics in section 87)

89. Other areas of applied and interdisciplinary physics

89.20.-a Interdisciplinary applications of physics

- 89.20.Bb Industrial and technological research and development
- 89.20.Dd Military technology and weapons systems; arms control
- 89.20.Ff Computer science and technology
- 89.20.Hh World Wide Web, Internet
- 89.20.Kk Engineering (*for electrochemical engineering, see 82.47.Wx; for biomedical engineering, see 87.80.-y*)
- 89.20.Mn Forensic science

89.30.-g Energy resources (*see also 84.60.-h Direct energy conversion and storage*)

- 89.30.Aa Fossil fuels
- 89.30.Cc Solar power
- 89.30.Ee Hydroelectric, hydrothermal, geothermal and wind power
- 89.30.Gg Nuclear fission power (*for fission reactors, see 28.41.-i and 28.50.-k in nuclear physics*)
- 89.30.Jj Nuclear fusion power (*for fusion reactors, see 28.52.-s in nuclear physics*)

89.40.-a Transportation

- 89.40.Bb Land transportation
- 89.40.Cc Water transportation
- 89.40.Dd Air transportation

89.60.-k Environmental studies (*for ecology, see 87.23.-n*)

- ... Air quality and air pollution, *see 92.60.Sz*
- ... Erosion sedimentation; sediment transport, *see 92.40.Gc*
- ... Water quality, *see 92.40.kc and in Geophysics Appendix, see 92.40.qc*
- 89.60.Ec Environmental safety
- 89.60.Fe Environmental regulations
- 89.60.Gg Impact of natural and man-made disasters

89.65.-s Social and economic systems

- 89.65.Cd Demographic studies
- 89.65.Ef Social organizations; anthropology
- 89.65.Gh Economics; econophysics, financial markets, business and management
- 89.65.Lm Urban planning and construction

89.70.-a Information and communication theory (*for telecommunications, see 84.40.Ua; for optical communications, see 42.79.Sz; for quantum information, see 03.67.-a; for applications to neuroscience, see 87.19.lo*)

- 89.70.Cf Entropy and other measures of information
- 89.70.Eg Computational complexity
- 89.70.Hj Communication complexity
- 89.70.Kn Channel capacity and error-correcting codes

89.75.-k Complex systems

- 89.75.Da Systems obeying scaling laws
- 89.75.Fb Structures and organization in complex systems
- 89.75.Hc Networks and genealogical trees
- 89.75.Kd Patterns

89.90.+n Other topics in areas of applied and interdisciplinary physics (restricted to new topics in section 89)

90. GEOPHYSICS, ASTRONOMY, AND ASTROPHYSICS (for more detailed headings, see the Geophysics Appendix)

91. Solid Earth physics

- 91.10.—v Geodesy and gravity** (see also 91.50.Kx Gravity and isostasy—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.45.gh—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.10.By Mathematical geodesy; general theory
- 91.10.Da Cartography
- 91.10.Fc Space and satellite geodesy; applications of global positioning systems
- 91.10.Jf Topography; geometric observations
- 91.10.Kg Crustal movements and deformation
- 91.10.Lh Photogrammetry
- 91.10.Nj Rotational variations; polar wobble (see also 92.10.Iv Ocean influence of Earth's rotation)
- 91.10.Op Gravity anomalies; time variable gravity
- 91.10.Pp Geodetic techniques; gravimetric measurements and instruments
- 91.10.Qm Harmonics of the gravity potential field; geopotential theory and determination
- ... Rheology of lithosphere and mantle, see 91.32.De, 91.32.Gh
- 91.10.Sp Satellite orbits
- 91.10.Tq Earth tides
- 91.10.Vr Ocean/Earth/atmosphere/hydrosphere/cryosphere interactions; mass balance
- 91.10.Ws Reference systems
- 91.10.Xa Global change from geodesy
- 91.25.—r Geomagnetism and paleomagnetism; geoelectricity** (see also 91.50.Iv Marine magnetism and electromagnetics)
- 91.25.Cw Origins and models of the magnetic field; dynamo theories
- 91.25.Dx Archeomagnetism
- 91.25.Ey Interactions between exterior sources and interior properties
- 91.25.F— Rock and mineral magnetism (see also 91.60.Pn Magnetic and electrical properties—in Physical properties of rocks and minerals)
- 91.25.fa Biogenic magnetic minerals
- 91.25.fd Environmental magnetism
- 91.25.G— Spatial variations in geomagnetism
- 91.25.ga Harmonics and anomalies
- 91.25.gj Attributed to seafloor spreading
- 91.25.Le Time variations in geomagnetism
- 91.25.Mf Magnetic field reversals: process and timescale
- 91.25.Ng Paleomagnetism
- 91.25.Ph Magnetostratigraphy
- 91.25.Qi Geoelectricity, electromagnetic induction, and telluric currents
- 91.25.Rt Magnetic anomalies; modeling and interpretations
- 91.25.St Magnetic fabrics and anisotropy
- 91.25.Th Reference fields: regional; global
- 91.25.Ux Remagnetization
- 91.25.Wb Geomagnetic induction
- 91.25.Xg Geomagnetic excursion
- 91.25.Za Core processes
- 91.30.—f Seismology**
- 91.30.Ab Theory and modeling, computational seismology
- 91.30.Bi Seismic sources (mechanisms, magnitude, moment frequency spectrum)
- 91.30.Cd Body wave propagation
- 91.30.Dk Seismicity (see also 91.45.gd—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.30.Fn Surface waves and free oscillations
- 91.30.Ga Subduction zones (see also 91.40.Rs—in Volcanology; 91.45.Hc—in Tectonophysics; 91.50.Wy—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.67.fc—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.30.Hc Mid-ocean ridges (see also 91.40.St—in Volcanology; 91.50.Rt—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.67.ff—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.30.Iv Transform faults
- 91.30.Jk Tomography in seismology (see also 91.35.Pn Tomography of the Earth's interior)
- 91.30.Mv Strong motions and shock waves
- 91.30.Nw Tsunamis (see also 92.10.hl—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.30.Px Earthquakes
- 91.30.Rz Nuclear explosion seismology
- 91.30.Tb Volcano seismology
- 91.30.Uv Core and mantle seismology
- 91.30.Vc Continental crust seismology
- 91.30.Wx Lithosphere seismology (see also 91.45.gf—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.30.Ye Oceanic crust seismology
- 91.30.Za Paleoseismology
- 91.32.—m Rheology of the Earth**
- 91.32.Ac General aspects
- 91.32.De Crust and lithosphere
- 91.32.Gh Mantle
- 91.32.Jk Friction of fault zones
- 91.35.—x Earth's interior structure and properties**
- 91.35.Cb Models of interior structure
- 91.35.Dc Heat flow; geothermy (see also 91.50.Ln Heat flow (benthic)—in Marine geology and geophysics)
- 91.35.Ed Structure of the Earth's interior below the upper mantle
- 91.35.Gf Structure of the crust and upper mantle
- 91.35.Lj Composition and state of the Earth's interior (see also 91.67.gb—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Geochronology, see 91.80.+d; 91.80.—d (in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.35.Pn Tomography of the Earth's interior (see also 91.30.Jk Tomography in seismology)
- 91.40.—k Volcanology** (see also 91.30.Tb Volcano seismology)
- 91.40.Ac Geochemical modeling
- 91.40.Bp Tephrochronology; ash deposits
- 91.40.Dr Atmospheric effects (see also 92.60.Mt Particles and aerosols—in Meteorology)
- 91.40.Ft Eruption mechanisms
- 91.40.Ge Hydrothermal systems (see also 91.67.Jk—in Geochemistry; 92.05.Lf—in oceanography)
- 91.40.Hw Lava rheology and morphology
- 91.40.Jk Magma migration
- 91.40.La Physics and chemistry of magma bodies
- 91.40.Pc Thermodynamics in volcanology
- 91.40.Qa Reactions and phase equilibria (see also 91.67.De—in Geochemistry)
- 91.40.Rs Subduction zone processes (see also 91.30.Ga—in Seismology; 91.45.Hc—in Tectonophysics; 91.50.Wy—in Marine geology; 91.67.fc—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.40.St Mid-oceanic ridge processes (see also 91.30.Hc—in Seismology; 91.50.Rt—in Marine geology; 91.67.ff—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.40.Ta Intra-plate processes (see also 91.50.Tb—in Marine geology; 91.67.fh—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.40.Uc Volcanoclastic deposits
- 91.40.Vg Volcanic gases
- 91.40.Wx Calderas
- 91.40.Yt Remote sensing of volcanoes (see also 93.85.Pq)
- 91.40.Zz Volcano monitoring; volcanic hazards and risks
- ... Planetary volcanism, see 96.12.Xy
- 91.45.—c Tectonophysics**
- 91.45.Bg Planetary interiors (see also 96.12.Pc—in Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.15.Nd—in Planetology of fluid planets)
- 91.45.Cg Continental tectonics
- 91.45.Dh Plate tectonics
- ... Neotectonics, see 91.45.ch—in Geophysics Appendix
- 91.45.Fj Convection currents and mantle plumes

- 91.45.Ga Dynamics and mechanics of tectonics
- 91.45.Hc Subduction and obduction zone processes (*see also* 91.30.Ga—in *Seismology*; 91.40.Rs—in *Volcanology*)
- 91.45.Jg Hot spots, large igneous provinces, and flood basalt volcanism
- 91.45.Kn Core processes
- 91.45.Nc Evolution of the Earth
- 91.45.Qv Tomography of plate tectonics (*see also* 91.30.Jk—in *Seismology*)
- 91.45.Rg Heat generation and transport
 *Folds and folding, see* 91.55.Hj
 *Fractures and faults, see* 91.55.Jk
- 91.45.Wa Volcanic arcs
- 91.45.Xz Stresses in tectonophysics
 *Hydrothermal systems, see* 91.40.Ge
 *Planetary tectonics, see* 96.12.Xy
 *Pluton emplacement, see* 91.55.Sn
 *Rheology of the Earth, see* 91.32. –m
- 91.50. –r Marine geology and geophysics**
- 91.50.Ac Back-arc basin processes
- 91.50.Bd Continental shelf and slope processes
- 91.50.Cw Beach and coastal processes
- 91.50.Ey Seafloor morphology, geology, and geophysics (*see also* 92.10.Oc *Benthic boundary layers, ocean bottom processes—in oceanography*)
- 91.50.Ga Bathymetry, seafloor topology
- 91.50.Hc Gas and hydrate systems (*see also* 92.20.Uv—in *oceanography*)
- 91.50.Iv Marine magnetics and electromagnetics
- 91.50.Jc Marine sediments, turbidity currents—processes and transport (*see also* 91.65.Ti—in *petrology*; 91.67.Ty—in *Geochemistry*; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in *oceanography*; 92.40.Gc—in *hydrology*; 91.80.Wx—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Kx Gravity and isostasy
- 91.50.Ln Heat flow (benthic)
- 91.50.Nc Littoral processes
- 91.50.Ps Marine hydrogeology
- 91.50.Qr Micropaleontology
- 91.50.Rt Mid-ocean ridge processes (*see also* 91.30.Hc—in *Seismology*; 91.40.St—in *Volcanology*; 91.67.ff—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Sn Ocean drilling (*see also* 93.85.Tf *Oil prospecting, pipelines, and conduits*)
- 91.50.Tb Oceanic hotspots and intra-plate volcanism (*see also* 91.40.Ta—in *Volcanology*; 91.67.fh—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Uv Oceanic plateaus and fracture zone processes
- 91.50.Vx Ophiolites
- 91.50.Wy Subduction zone processes
- 91.50.Xz Submarine landslides
- 91.50.Yf Submergence instruments, ROV, AUV, Submersibles, and ocean observatories
- 91.55. –y Structural geology**
- 91.55.Ax Mechanics, theory and modeling
- 91.55.Bc Continental neotectonics
- 91.55.De Diapir and diapirism
- 91.55.Fg Dynamics and mechanics of faulting (*see also* 91.32.Jk *Friction of fault zones, rheology of*)
- 91.55.Hj Folds and folding
- 91.55.Jk Fractures and faults (*see also* 91.50.Uv *Oceanic plateaus and fracture zone processes*)
- 91.55.Ln Kinematics of crustal and mantle deformation
- 91.55.Mb High strain deformation zones
- 91.55.Nc Local crustal structure; regional crustal structure
- 91.55.Pq Melanges
- 91.55.Qr Mesoscopic fabrics
- 91.55.Sn Pluton emplacement
- 91.55.Tt Role of fluids
- 91.55.Uv Remote sensing in structural geology
 *Rheology of the Earth, see* 91.32. –m
- 91.60. –x Physical properties of rocks and minerals** (*for rheological properties of geological materials, see* 83.80.Nb)
- 91.60.Ba Elasticity, fracture, and flow
- 91.60.Dc Plasticity, diffusion, and creep
- 91.60.Ed Crystal structure and defects, microstructure
- 91.60.Fe Equations of state
- 91.60.Gf High-pressure behavior
- 91.60.Hg Phase changes
- 91.60.Ki Thermal properties
- 91.60.Lj Acoustic properties
- 91.60.Mk Optical properties
- 91.60.Np Permeability and porosity
- 91.60.Pn Magnetic and electrical properties (*see also* 91.25.F – *Rock and mineral magnetism*)
 *Environmental magnetism, see* 91.25.fd
- 91.60.Qr Wave attenuation
- 91.60.Tn Transport properties
- 91.62. +g Biogeosciences** (*see also* 91.67.Uv *Organic and biogenic geochemistry*; 92.20.It *Biology of the ocean*; 91.80.Kc—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.65. –n Mineralogy and petrology**
- 91.65.An Mineral and crystal chemistry
 *Geochemical cycles, see* 91.67.Nc
- 91.65.Cq Igneous petrology
- 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition (*see also* 91.67.Qr *Radiogenic isotope geochemistry*; 91.67.Rx *Stable isotope geochemistry*)
- 91.65.Ej Extrusive structures and rocks
 *Low temperature geochemistry, see* 91.67.Vf
- 91.65.Gk Intrusive structures and rocks
 *Organic geochemistry, see* 91.67.Uv
- 91.65.Jn Layered magma chambers
- 91.65.Kf Metamorphic petrology
- 91.65.Lc Pressure-temperature-time paths
- 91.65.My Fluid flow
 *Trace elements, see* 91.67.Pq
- 91.65.Pj Ultra-high pressure metamorphism
- 91.65.Qr Ultra-high temperature metamorphism
- 91.65.Rg Mineral occurrences and deposits
- 91.65.Sn Meteorite mineralogy and petrology
- 91.65.Ti Sedimentary petrology (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in *marine geology*; 91.67.Ty—in *Geochemistry*; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in *oceanography*; 92.40.Gc—in *hydrology*; 91.80.Wx—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
 *Major element composition, see* 91.67.Pq
- 91.67. –y Geochemistry** (*see also* 92.20.Cm *Chemistry of the ocean*; 92.40.Bc *Chemistry of fresh water*; 92.60.Ls *Ion chemistry of the atmosphere*; 91.62.Kt, 91.80.Kc, and 92.20.C – in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.67.Bc Geochemical modeling
- 91.67.De Reactions and phase equilibria (*see also* 91.40.Qa—in *Volcanology*)
- 91.67.Fx Geochemical processes
- 91.67.Gy Chemical composition
- 91.67.Jk Geochemistry of hydrothermal systems (*see also* 91.40.Ge—in *Volcanology*; 92.05.Lf—in *oceanography*)
 *Physics and chemistry of magma bodies, see* 91.40.La
- 91.67.Nc Geochemical cycles (*see also* 92.20.Sg *Biogeochemical cycles—in oceanography*; 92.60.hn—in *meteorology*; 92.30.Gh—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.67.Pq Major and trace element geochemistry (*see also* 92.20.Wx *Trace elements—in chemical and biological oceanography*)
- 91.67.Qr Radiogenic isotope geochemistry (*see also* 91.65.Dt *Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology*; 92.20.Td *Radioactivity and radioisotopes—in oceanography*)
- 91.67.Rx Stable isotope geochemistry (*see also* 91.65.Dt *Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology*)

- 91.67.St Fluid and melt inclusion geochemistry
- 91.67.Ty Sedimentary geochemistry (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.67.Uv Organic and biogenic geochemistry
- 91.67.Vf Low-temperature geochemistry
- 91.70.–c Information related to geologic time**
- 91.70.Bf Cenozoic
- 91.70.Dh Mesozoic
- 91.70.Fj Paleozoic
- 91.70.Hm Precambrian
- 91.80.+d Geochronology** (*see also* 92.30.Hj—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.90.+p Other topics in solid Earth physics (restricted to new topics in section 91)**
- 92. Hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics**
- 92.05.–x General aspects of oceanography**
- 92.05.Bc Analytical modeling and laboratory experiments
- 92.05.Df Climate and inter-annual variability (*see also* 92.60.Ry Climatology, climate change and variability—in meteorology; 92.70.Gt Climate dynamics—in Global change)
- 92.05.Ek Long term variability; Heinrich events
- 92.05.Fg Diurnal, seasonal and annual cycles
- 92.05.Hj Physical and chemical properties of seawater (salinity, density, temperature)
- 92.05.Jn Ocean energy extraction
- 92.05.Lf Hydrothermal systems (*see also* 91.40.Ge—in Volcanology; 91.67.Jk—in Geochemistry)
- 92.10.–c Physical oceanography**
- 92.10.A– Circulation and currents
- 92.10.ab General circulation
- 92.10.ad Deep water formation and circulation
- 92.10.af Thermohaline convection
- 92.10.ah Ocean currents; Eastern boundary currents, Western boundary currents
- 92.10.ak Eddies and mesoscale processes
- 92.10.am El Nino Southern Oscillation (*see also* 92.30.La—in Paleoceanography)
- ... Physical properties of seawater, *see* 92.05.Hj
- ... Capillary waves, *see* 92.10.hd—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.10.Dh Deep ocean processes
- 92.10.Ei Coriolis effects
- 92.10.Fj Upper ocean and mixed layer processes
- 92.10.Hm Ocean waves and oscillations
- 92.10.Iv Ocean influence of Earth's rotation
- ... Seiches, *see* 92.10.hk—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.10.Kp Sea-air energy exchange processes (*see also* 92.60.Cc—in meteorology)
- 92.10.Lq Turbulence, diffusion, and mixing processes in oceanography
- 92.10.Ns Fine structure and microstructure in oceanography
- 92.10.Oc Benthic boundary layers, ocean bottom processes (*see also* 91.50.Ey Sea floor, morphology, geology, and geophysics—in marine geology)
- 92.10.Rw Sea ice (mechanics and air/sea/ice exchange processes)
- 92.10.Sx Coastal, estuarine, and near shore processes (*see also* 91.50.Cw Beach and coastal processes—in marine geology)
- 92.10.Ty Fronts and jets
- 92.10.Ua Overflows
- 92.10.Vz Underwater sound (*see also* 43.30.+m in acoustics; 43.30.–k in Acoustics Appendix)
- 92.10.Wa Sediment transport (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.20.Vn—in chemical oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in Hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.10.Xc Ocean fog
- 92.10.Yb Hydrography (*for ocean parameter estimation by acoustical methods, see* 43.30.Pc—in Acoustics Appendix)
- 92.10.Zf Upwelling and convergences (*see also* 92.30.Vn—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Marine geology and geophysics, *see* 91.50.–r
- 92.20.–h Chemical and biological oceanography**
- 92.20.Bk Aerosols (*see also* 92.60.Mt—in meteorology; 91.67.gp and 92.30.Ef—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Cm Chemistry of the ocean
- ... Photochemistry; photosynthesis, *see* 92.20.ch—in Geophysics Appendix
- ... Ocean energy extraction, *see* 92.05.Jn
- 92.20.Hs Anoxic environments (*see also* 91.62.+g Biogeosciences; 91.62.De—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Iv Benthic processes, sea-bottom processes (*see also* 91.50.Ey—in marine geology; 92.10.Oc—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology)
- 92.20.Jt Biology of the ocean (*see also* 91.62.+g Biogeosciences; 92.40.vu Cryobiology—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Ny Marine pollution
- 92.20.Ox Hypoxic environment (*see also* 91.62.De—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Bacteria, *see* 92.20.jb—in Geophysics Appendix
- ... Plankton, *see* 92.20.jf and 92.20.jh—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.20.Sg Biogeochemical cycles (*see also* 91.67.Nc—in Geochemistry; 92.60.hn—in meteorology; 92.30.Gh—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Td Radioactivity and radioisotopes (*see also* 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Qr Radiogenic isotope geochemistry)
- 92.20.Uv Gases in chemical oceanography (*see also* 91.50.Hc Gas and hydrate systems—in marine geology)
- 92.20.Vn Sedimentation (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Wx Trace elements (*see also* 91.67.Pq Major and trace element geochemistry)
- 92.20.Xy Carbon cycling (*see also* 91.62.La—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.30.+m Paleoceanography**
- 92.40.–t Hydrology and glaciology; cryosphere** (*see also* 92.70.Ha—in Global change)
- 92.40.Aa Anthropogenic effects (*see also* 92.30.De—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.40.Bc Chemistry of fresh water
- 92.40.Cy Modeling; general theory
- 92.40.De Drought
- 92.40.Ea Precipitation (*see also* 92.60.jf—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Rivers, runoff, and stream flow, *see* 92.40.qh and 92.40.qp—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.40.Gc Erosion and sedimentation; sediment transport (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.40.Ha Debris flow and landslides
- 92.40.Iv Desertification

- 92.40.Je Evapotranspiration (*see also* 92.60.jc *Evaporation—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.40.Kf Groundwater
- 92.40.Lg Soil moisture and temperature
 *Limnology, see 92.40.qj—in Geophysics Appendix*
- 92.40.Oj Eco-hydrology; plant ecology
- 92.40.Pb Geomorphology
- 92.40.Qk Surface water, water resources
 *Water quality, see 92.40.kc and 92.40.qc—in Geophysics Appendix*
 *Snow, see 92.40.ed—in Geophysics Appendix*
- 92.40.Vq Glaciology (*see also* 92.30.Mc—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
 *Ice, see 92.40.vx—in Geophysics Appendix*
- 92.40.We Hydrologic cycles and budgets
- 92.40.Xx Irrigation; dams
- 92.40.Yy Wetlands
- 92.40.Zg Hydrometeorology, hydroclimatology
- 92.60.—e Properties and dynamics of the atmosphere; meteorology**
(see also 92.40.Zg Hydrometeorology, hydroclimatology)
- 92.60.Aa Modeling and model calibration
(see also 92.70.Np Global climate modeling)
- 92.60.Bh General circulation
- 92.60.Cc Ocean/atmosphere interactions, air/sea constituent fluxes (*see also* 92.10.Kp—in *oceanography*)
- 92.60.Fm Boundary layer structure and processes
- 92.60.Gn Winds and their effects
- 92.60.H— Atmospheric composition, structure, and properties
- 92.60.ha *Exospheric composition and chemistry*
- 92.60.hb *Thermospheric composition and chemistry, energy deposition*
- 92.60.hc *Mesospheric composition, energy deposition, constituent transport and chemistry*
- 92.60.hd *Stratospheric composition and chemistry*
- 92.60.hf *Tropospheric composition and chemistry, constituent transport and chemistry*
- 92.60.hg *Constituent sources and sinks*
- 92.60.hh *Acoustic gravity waves, tides, and compressional waves*
- 92.60.hk *Convection, turbulence, and diffusion (see also 92.30.Ef—in Geophysics Appendix)*
- 92.60.hn *Geochemical cycles (see also 91.67.Nc—in Geochemistry; 92.20.Sg—in oceanography; 92.30.Gh—in Geophysics Appendix)*
- 92.60.hv *Pressure, density, and temperature*
- 92.60.hw *Airglow and aurorae (see also 94.20.Ac Auroral ionosphere; 94.30.Aa Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere)*
- 92.60.hx *Other upper atmospheric phenomena: red sprites; blue jets; atmospheric gamma ray and intense VHF emissions*
- 92.60.Iv Paleoclimatology (*see also* 92.70.Gt *Climate dynamics—in Global change*)
- 92.60.Jq Water in the atmosphere
- 92.60.Kc Land/atmosphere interactions
- 92.60.Ls Ion chemistry of the atmosphere
- 92.60.Mt Particles and aerosols (*see also 92.20.Bk—in oceanography; 91.67.gp and 92.30.Ef—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.Nv Cloud physics and chemistry
- 92.60.Ox Tropical meteorology
- 92.60.Pw Atmospheric electricity, lightning
- 92.60.Qx Storms
- 92.60.Ry Climatology, climate change and variability (*see also 92.70.Gt and 92.70.Kb—in Global change; 92.30.Bc—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.Sz Air quality and air pollution (*see also 07.88.+y Instruments for environmental pollution measurements*)
- 92.60.Ta Electromagnetic wave propagation
- 92.60.Uy Polar meteorology
- 92.60.Vb Radiative processes, solar radiation
- 92.60.Wc Weather analysis and prediction
- 92.60.Xg Stratosphere/troposphere interactions
- 92.60.Zc Volcanic effects
- 92.70.—j Global change**
- 92.70.Aa Abrupt/rapid climate change
- 92.70.Bc Land/atmosphere interactions
- 92.70.Cp Atmosphere
- 92.70.Er Biogeochemical processes
- 92.70.Gt Climate dynamics (*see also 92.60.Ry—in meteorology; 92.30.Bc—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Ha Cryospheric change
- 92.70.Iv Geomorphology and weathering (*see also 92.40.Gc Erosion and sedimentation; sediment transport; 92.40.Pb—in hydrology; 92.40.P—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Jw Oceans, sea level change (*see also 92.10.hp—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Kb Regional climate change (*see also 92.60.Ry—in meteorology; 92.30.Bc—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Ly Water cycles
- 92.70.Mn Impacts of global change; global warming (*see also 92.30.Np—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Np Global climate modeling
- 92.70.Pq Earth system modeling
- 92.70.Qr Solar variability impact
- 92.70.St Land cover change
- 92.90.+x Other topics in hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics (restricted to new topics in section 92)**
- 93. Geophysical observations, instrumentation, and techniques**
- 93.30.—w Information related to geographical regions**
- 93.30.Bz Africa
- 93.30.Ca Antarctica
- 93.30.Db Asia
- 93.30.Fd Australia
- 93.30.Ge Europe
- 93.30.Hf North America
- 93.30.Jg South America
- 93.30.Kh Large islands (e.g., Greenland)
- 93.30.Li Arctic Ocean
- 93.30.Mj Atlantic Ocean
- 93.30.Nk Indian Ocean
- 93.30.Pm Pacific Ocean
- 93.30.Qn Southern Ocean
- 93.30.Rp Regional seas
- 93.30.Sq Polar regions
- 93.30.Tr Temperate regions
- 93.30.Vs Tropical regions
- 93.55.+z International organizations, national and international programs**
 *Data acquisition and storage, see 93.85.Bc*
- 93.85.—q Instruments and techniques for geophysical research: Exploration geophysics** (*see also 91.50.Ga Bathymetry, seafloor topology; 91.50.Yf Submergence instruments, ROV, AUV, submersibles, and ocean observatories—in marine geology; 92.10.Yb Hydrography—in oceanography*)
- 93.85.Bc Computational methods and data processing, data acquisition and storage
- 93.85.De Exploration of continental structures
- 93.85.Fg Downhole methods
- 93.85.Hj Gravity methods
- 93.85.Jk Magnetic and electrical methods
- 93.85.Ly Exploration of oceanic structures
- 93.85.Np Radioactivity methods
- 93.85.Pq Remote sensing in exploration geophysics (*see also 91.40.Yt—in Volcanology; 91.55.Uv—in Structural geology*)
- 93.85.Rt Seismic methods
- 93.85.Tf Oil prospecting, pipelines, and

- conduits (*see also* 91.50.Sn Ocean drilling)
- 93.90.+y Other topics in geophysical observations, instrumentation, and techniques (restricted to new topics in section 93)**
- 94. Physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere**
- 94.05.–a Space plasma physics** (*see also* 96.50.–e Interplanetary physics)
- 94.05.Bf Plasma interactions with dust and aerosols
- 94.05.Dd Radiation processes
- 94.05.Fg Solitons and solitary waves
- 94.05.Hk Spacecraft/atmosphere interactions
- 94.05.Jq Spacecraft sheaths, wakes, and charging
- 94.05.Lk Turbulence
- 94.05.Pt Wave/wave, wave/particle interactions
- 94.05.Rx Experimental techniques and laboratory studies (*see also* 52.72.+v—in physics of plasmas)
- 94.05.Sd Space weather
- Convection, diffusion, and turbulence, *see* 92.60.Hk
- Physics of the neutral atmosphere, *see* 92.60.–e
- Absorption and scattering of radiation, *see* 92.60.Ta and 92.60.Vb
- Acoustic gravity waves, tides, and compressional waves, *see* 92.60.hh
- Winds and their effects, *see* 92.60.Gn
- Cosmic dust, *see* 96.50.Dj and 98.38.Cp
- 94.20.–y Physics of the ionosphere** (*for ionospheres of the planets, see* 96.12.ji and 96.15.hk; *for radiowave propagation, see* 41.20.Jb—in electromagnetism)
- 94.20.Ac Auroral ionosphere (*see also* 92.60.hw Airglow and aurorae—in meteorology; 94.30.Aa Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere)
- 94.20.Bb Wave propagation (*see also* 94.30.Tz—in Physics of the magnetosphere)
- 94.20.Cf Ionospheric modeling and forecasting
- 94.20.D– Ionospheric structure, composition
- 94.20.de D region
- 94.20.dg E region
- 94.20.dj F region
- 94.20.dk Polar cap ionosphere
- 94.20.dl Topside region
- 94.20.dm Mid-latitude ionosphere
- 94.20.dt Equatorial ionosphere
- 94.20.dv Ion chemistry and composition; ionization mechanisms
- 94.20.Fg Plasma temperature and density
- Plasmasphere, *see* 94.30.cv
- 94.20.Qq Particle precipitation (*see also* 94.30.Ny—in Physics of the magnetosphere)
- Interactions between waves and particles, *see* 94.20.W–
- 94.20.Ss Electric fields; current system
- 94.20.Tt Ionospheric soundings; active experiments
- 94.20.Vv Ionospheric disturbances, irregularities, and storms
- 94.20.W– Ionospheric dynamics and interactions
- 94.20.wc Plasma motion; plasma convection; particle acceleration
- 94.20.wf Plasma waves and instabilities
- 94.20.wg Ionosphere/atmospheric interactions
- 94.20.wh Ionosphere/magnetosphere interactions
- 94.20.wj Wave/particle interactions
- 94.20.wl Plasma interactions with dust and aerosols
- 94.20.wq Solar radiation and cosmic ray effects
- 94.20.ws Electromagnetic wave propagation
- 94.20.Xa Meteor-trail physics
- 94.30.–d Physics of the magnetosphere**
- 94.30.Aa Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere (*see also* 94.20.Ac Auroral ionosphere)
- 94.30.Bg Magnetospheric modeling and forecasting
- 94.30.C– Magnetospheric configuration and dynamics
- 94.30.cb Inner magnetosphere
- 94.30.cf Outer magnetosphere
- 94.30.cg Magnetospheric cusp
- 94.30.ch Magnetopause
- 94.30.cj Magnetosheath
- 94.30.cl Magnetotail
- 94.30.cp Magnetic reconnection
- 94.30.cq MHD waves, plasma waves, and instabilities
- 94.30.cs Plasma motion; plasma convection
- 94.30.ct Plasma sheet
- 94.30.cv Plasmasphere
- 94.30.cx Polar cap phenomena
- 94.30.Hn Energetic trapped particles
- 94.30.Kq Electric fields, field-aligned currents and current systems, and ring currents
- 94.30.Lr Magnetic storms, substorms
- 94.30.Ms Magnetic pulsations
- 94.30.Ny Energetic particle precipitation (*see also* 94.20.Qq—in Physics of the ionosphere)
- 94.30.Tz Electromagnetic wave propagation
- (*see also* 94.20.Bb—in Physics of the ionosphere)
- 94.30.Va Magnetosphere interactions
- 94.30.Xy Radiation belts
- 94.80.+g Instrumentation for space plasma physics, ionosphere, and magnetosphere**
- 94.90.+m Other topics in space plasma physics, physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere (restricted to new topics in section 94)**
- 95. Fundamental astronomy and astrophysics; instrumentation, techniques, and astronomical observations**
- 95.10.–a Fundamental astronomy**
- 95.10.Ce Celestial mechanics (including *n*-body problems) (*see also* 45.50.Pk—in Classical mechanics of discrete systems)
- Dynamics and kinematics of stellar systems, *see* 98.10.+z
- 95.10.Eg Orbit determination and improvement
- 95.10.Fh Chaotic dynamics (*see also* 05.45.–a Nonlinear dynamics and chaos)
- 95.10.Gi Eclipses, transits, and occultations
- 95.10.Jk Astrometry and reference systems
- 95.10.Km Ephemerides, almanacs, and calendars
- 95.30.–k Fundamental aspects of astrophysics** (*see also* section 26 Nuclear astrophysics)
- 95.30.Cq Elementary particle processes
- 95.30.Dr Atomic processes and interactions
- 95.30.Ft Molecular and chemical processes and interactions
- 95.30.Gv Radiation mechanisms; polarization
- 95.30.Jx Radiative transfer; scattering
- 95.30.Ky Atomic and molecular data, spectra, and spectral parameters (opacities, rotation constants, line identification, oscillator strengths, *gf* values, transition probabilities, etc.)
- 95.30.Lz Hydrodynamics
- 95.30.Qd Magnetohydrodynamics and plasmas (*see also* 52.30.Cv and 52.72.+v—in physics of plasmas)
- 95.30.Sf Relativity and gravitation (*see also* section 04 General relativity and gravitation; 98.80.Jk Mathematical and relativistic aspects of cosmology)
- 95.30.Tg Thermodynamic processes, conduction, convection, equations of state

- 95.30.Wi Dust processes (condensation, evaporation, sputtering, mantle growth, etc.)
- 95.35.+d Dark matter (stellar, interstellar, galactic, and cosmological)** (*see also* 95.30.Cq *Elementary particle processes; for brown dwarfs, see* 97.20.Vs; *for galactic halos, see* 98.35.Gi *or* 98.62.Gq; *for models of the early Universe, see* 98.80.Cq)
- 95.36.+x Dark energy** (*see also* 98.80. –k *Cosmology*)
- 95.40.+s Artificial Earth satellites** (*for lunar and planetary probes, see* 95.55.Pe)
- 95.45.+i Observatories and site testing**
- 95.55.–n Astronomical and space-research instrumentation** (*see also* 94.80.+g *Instrumentation for space plasma physics, ionosphere, and magnetosphere*)
- 95.55.Aq Charge-coupled devices, image detectors, and IR detector arrays (*see also* 85.60.Gz *Photodetectors*)
- 95.55.Br Astrometric and interferometric instruments
- 95.55.Cs Ground-based ultraviolet, optical and infrared telescopes
- 95.55.Ev Solar instruments
- 95.55.Fw Space-based ultraviolet, optical, and infrared telescopes
- 95.55.Jz Radio telescopes and instrumentation; heterodyne receivers
- 95.55.Ka X- and γ -ray telescopes and instrumentation
- 95.55.Pe Lunar, planetary, and deep-space probes
- 95.55.Qf Photometric, polarimetric, and spectroscopic instrumentation
- 95.55.Rg Photoconductors and bolometers
- 95.55.Sh Auxiliary and recording instruments; clocks and frequency standards
- 95.55.Vj Neutrino, muon, pion, and other elementary particle detectors; cosmic ray detectors (*see also* 29.40.–n *Radiation detectors—in Nuclear physics*)
- 95.55.Ym Gravitational radiation detectors; mass spectrometers; and other instrumentation and techniques (*see also* 04.80.Nn *Gravitational wave detectors and experiments in—General relativity and gravitation*)
- 95.75.–z Observation and data reduction techniques; computer modeling and simulation**
- 95.75.De Photography and photometry (including microlensing techniques)
- 95.75.Fg Spectroscopy and spectrophotometry
- 95.75.Hi Polarimetry
- 95.75.Kk Interferometry
- 95.75.Mn Image processing (including source extraction)
- 95.75.Pq Mathematical procedures and computer techniques
- 95.75.Qr Adaptive and segmented optics (*see also* 42.68.Wt *Remote sensing; LIDAR and adaptive systems—in atmospheric optics*)
- 95.75.Rs Remote observing techniques
- 95.75.Tv Digitization techniques
- 95.75.Wx Time series analysis, time variability
- 95.80.+p Astronomical catalogs, atlases, sky surveys, databases, retrieval systems, archives, etc.**
- 95.85.–e Astronomical observations (additional primary heading(s) must be chosen with these entries to represent the astronomical objects and/or properties studied)**
- 95.85.Bh Radio, microwave (>1 mm)
- 95.85.Fm Submillimeter (300 μm –1 mm)
- 95.85.Gn Far infrared (10–300 μm)
- 95.85.Hp Infrared (3–10 μm)
- 95.85.Jq Near infrared (0.75–3 μm)
- 95.85.Kr Visible (390–750 nm)
- 95.85.Ls Near ultraviolet (300–390 nm)
- 95.85.Mt Ultraviolet (10–300 nm)
- 95.85.Nv X-ray
- 95.85.Pw γ -ray
- 95.85.Ry Neutrino, muon, pion, and other elementary particles; cosmic rays
- 95.85.Sz Gravitational radiation, magnetic fields, and other observations
- 95.90.+v Historical astronomy and archaeoastronomy; and other topics in fundamental astronomy and astrophysics; instrumentation, techniques, and astronomical observations**
- 96. Solar system; planetology**
- 96.10.+i General; solar nebula; cosmogony**
- 96.12.–a Planetology of solid surface planets** (*see also* 96.15.–g *Planetology of fluid planets; 96.30.Bc Comparative planetology*)
- 96.12.Bc Origin and evolution
- 96.12.De Orbital and rotational dynamics
- 96.12.Fe Gravitational fields
- 96.12.Hg Magnetic field and magnetism
- 96.12.Jt Atmospheres
- 96.12.Kz Surfaces
- 96.12.Ma Composition
- 96.12.Pc Interiors
- 96.12.Qr Polar regions
- 96.12.St Heat flow
- 96.12.Uv Rings and dust
- 96.12.Wx Interactions with particles and fields
- 96.12.Xy Tectonics, volcanism
- 96.15.–g Planetology of fluid planets** (*see also* 96.12.–a *Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.30.Bc Comparative planetology*)
- 96.15.Bc Origin and evolution
- 96.15.De Orbital and rotational dynamics
- 96.15.Ef Gravitational fields
- 96.15.Gh Magnetic field and magnetism
- 96.15.Hy Atmospheres
- 96.15.Kc Composition
- 96.15.Lb Surfaces
- 96.15.Nd Interiors
- 96.15.Pf Physical properties of materials
- 96.15.Qr Impact phenomena
- 96.15.St Tori and exospheres
- 96.15.Uv Rings and dust
- 96.15.Vx Interactions with particles and fields
- 96.15.Wx Tidal forces
- 96.15.Xy Polar regions
- 96.20.–n Moon**
- 96.20.Br Origin and evolution
- 96.20.Dt Features, landmarks, mineralogy, and petrology
- 96.20.Jz Gravitational field, selenodesy, and magnetic fields
- 96.20.Ka Impacts, cratering
- 96.25.–f Planetology of comets and small bodies**
- 96.25.Bd Origin and evolution
- 96.25.De Orbital and rotational dynamics
- 96.25.Fx Atmospheres
- 96.25.Hs Composition
- 96.25.Jz Ionospheres
- 96.25.Ln Magnetic fields and magnetism
- 96.25.Nc Gravitational fields
- 96.25.Pq Impact phenomena
- 96.25.Qr Interactions with solar wind plasma and fields
- 96.25.St Plasma and MHD instabilities
- 96.25.Tg Radiation and spectra
- 96.25.Vt Satellites
- 96.25.Xz Volcanism
- 96.30.–t Solar system objects**
- 96.30.Bc Comparative planetology (*see also* 96.12.–a *Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.15.–g Planetology of fluid planets*)
- 96.30.Cw Comets (*see also* 96.25.–f *Planetology of comets and small bodies*)
- 96.30.Dz Mercury
- 96.30.Ea Venus
- 96.30.Gc Mars
- 96.30.Hf Martian satellites
- 96.30.Iz Dwarf Planets
- 96.30.Ja Dwarf planet satellites
- 96.30.Kf Jupiter

- 96.30.L– Jovian satellites
- 96.30.Ib *Io*
- 96.30.Id *Europa*
- 96.30.If *Ganymede*
- 96.30.Ih *Callisto*
- 96.30.Mh Saturn
- 96.30.N– Saturnian satellites
- 96.30.nd *Titan*
- 96.30.Pj Uranus
- 96.30.Qk Uranian satellites
- 96.30.Rm Neptune
- 96.30.Sn Pluto
- 96.30.Td Neptunian satellites
- 96.30.Up Plutonian satellites
- 96.30.Vb Dust, extraterrestrial materials
- 96.30.Wr Planetary rings
- 96.30.Xa Kuiper belt, trans-Neptunian objects
- 96.30.Ys Asteroids, meteoroids
- 96.30.Za Meteors, meteorites and tektites
(*see also 91.65.Sn Meteorite mineralogy and petrology; 94.20.Xa Meteor-trail physics; 91.67.gn—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- Planetary, asteroid, cometary, and satellite characteristics and properties, *see 96.12.–a, 96.15.–g, and 96.25.–f*
- Cosmic rays, *see 96.50.S–*
- 96.50.–e Interplanetary physics** (*see also 94.05.–a Space plasma physics*)
- 96.50.Bh Interplanetary magnetic fields
- 96.50.Ci Solar wind plasma; sources of solar wind
- 96.50.Dj Interplanetary dust and gas
- 96.50.Ek Heliopause and solar wind termination
- 96.50.Fm Planetary bow shocks; interplanetary shocks
- Comets, *see 96.30.Cw; 96.30C– in (Geophysics Appendix)*
- 96.50.Hp Oort cloud
- Kuiper belt, *see 96.30.Xa*
- Meteors, meteoroids, and meteor streams, *see 96.30.Za*
- Meteorites, micrometeorites, and tektites, *see 96.30.Za*
- 96.50.Pw Particle acceleration
- 96.50.Qx Corotating streams
- 96.50.Ry Discontinuities
- 96.50.S– Cosmic rays (*see also 94.20.wq Solar radiation and cosmic ray effects*)
- 96.50.sb Composition, energy spectra and interactions
- 96.50.sd Extensive air showers
- 96.50.sf Interactions with terrestrial matter
- 96.50.sh Interplanetary propagation and effects
- 96.50.Tf MHD waves; plasma waves, turbulence
- 96.50.Uv Ejecta, driver gases, and magnetic clouds
- 96.50.Vg Energetic particles
- 96.50.Wx Solar cycle variations
- 96.50.Xy Heliosphere/interstellar medium interactions
- 96.50.Ya Pickup ions
- 96.50.Zc Neutral particles
- 96.55.+z Astrobiology and astrochemistry of the Solar system and interplanetary space** (*see also 91.62.Fc—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 96.60.–j Solar physics**
- 96.60.Bn Diameter, rotation, and mass
- 96.60.Fs Composition
- 96.60.Hv Electric and magnetic fields, solar magnetism
- 96.60.Iv Magnetic reconnection
- 96.60.Jw Solar interior
- 96.60.Ly Helioseismology, pulsations, and shock waves
- 96.60.Mz Photosphere
- 96.60.Na Chromosphere
- 96.60.P– Corona
- 96.60.pc Coronal holes
- 96.60.pf Coronal loops, streamers
- 96.60.ph Coronal mass ejection
- 96.60.Q– Solar activity (*see also 92.70.Qr—in Global change*)
- 96.60.qd Sun spots, solar cycles
- 96.60.qe Flares
- 96.60.qf Prominence eruptions
- 96.60.Tf Solar electromagnetic emission
- 96.60.Ub Solar irradiance
- 96.60.Vg Particle emission, solar wind (*see also 94.30.vf—in Geophysics Appendix; 26.65.+t Solar neutrinos in nuclear astrophysics*)
- 96.60.Xy Transition region
- 96.90.+c Other topics on the Solar system and planetology (restricted to new topics in section 96)**
- 97. Stars** (*for relativistic stars, see 04.40.Dg in general relativity and gravitation*)
- 97.10.–q Stellar characteristics and properties** (*see also section 26 Nuclear astrophysics*)
- 97.10.Bt Star formation
- 97.10.Cv Stellar structure, interiors, evolution, nucleosynthesis, ages
- 97.10.Ex Stellar atmospheres (photospheres, chromospheres, coronae, magnetospheres); radiative transfer; opacity and line formation
- 97.10.Fy Circumstellar shells, clouds, and expanding envelopes; circumstellar masers (*for interstellar masers, see 98.38.Er or 98.58.Ec*)
- 97.10.Gz Accretion and accretion disks
- 97.10.Jb Stellar activity
- 97.10.Kc Stellar rotation
- 97.10.Ld Magnetic and electric fields; polarization of starlight
- 97.10.Me Mass loss and stellar winds
- 97.10.Nf Masses
- 97.10.Pg Radii
- 97.10.Qh Surface features (including starspots)
- 97.10.Ri Luminosities; magnitudes; effective temperatures, colors, and spectral classification
- 97.10.Sj Pulsations, oscillations, and stellar seismology
- 97.10.Tk Abundances, chemical composition
- 97.10.Vm Distances, parallaxes
- 97.10.Wn Proper motions and radial velocities (line-of-sight velocities); space motions (*see also 95.10.Jk Astrometry and reference systems*)
- 97.10.Xq Luminosity and mass functions
- 97.10.Yp Star counts, distribution, and statistics
- 97.10.Zr Hertzsprung-Russell, color-magnitude, and color-color diagrams
- 97.20.–w Normal stars (by class): general or individual**
- 97.20.Ec Main-sequence: early-type stars (O and B)
- 97.20.Ge Main-sequence: intermediate-type stars (A and F)
- 97.20.Jg Main-sequence: late-type stars (G, K, and M)
- 97.20.Li Giant and subgiant stars
- 97.20.Pm Supergiant stars
- 97.20.Rp Faint blue stars (including blue stragglers), white dwarfs, degenerate stars, nuclei of planetary nebulae (*for planetary nebulae, see 98.38.Ly or 98.58.Li*)
- 97.20.Tr Population II stars (horizontal branch, metal poor, etc.)
- 97.20.Vs Low luminosity stars, subdwarfs, and brown dwarfs
- 97.20.Wt Population III stars
- 97.21.+a Pre-main sequence objects, young stellar objects (YSO's) and protostars (T Tauri stars, Orion population, Herbig-Haro objects, Bok globules, bipolar outflows, cometary nebulae, etc.)** (*see also 98.38.Fs and 98.58.Fd Jets, outflows and bipolar flows—in the Milky Way and external galaxies respectively*)
- 97.30.–b Variable and peculiar stars (including novae)**

- 97.30.Dg Low-amplitude blue variables (alpha Cygni, beta Cephei, delta Scuti, delta Delphini, delta Canis Majoris, SX Phoenicis, etc.)
- 97.30.Eh Emission-line stars (Of, Be, Luminous Blue Variables, Wolf-Rayet, etc.)
- 97.30.Fi Chemically peculiar stars (Ap, Am, etc.)
- 97.30.Gj Cepheids (delta Cephei, W Virginis)
- 97.30.Hk Carbon stars, S stars, and related types (C, S, R, and N)
- 97.30.Jm Long-period variables (Miras) and semiregulars
- 97.30.Kn RR Lyrae stars; RV Tauri and PV Telescopii variables
- 97.30.Nr Flare stars (UV Ceti, RS Canum Venaticorum, FU Orionis, R Coronae Borealis variables, etc.)
- 97.30.Qt Novae, dwarf novae, recurrent novae, and other cataclysmic (eruptive) variables (*see also 97.80.Gm, Jp Cataclysmic binaries and X-ray binaries*)
- 97.30.Sw Unusual and peculiar variables
- 97.60.–s Late stages of stellar evolution (including black holes)**
- 97.60.Bw Supernovae (*see also 26.30.–k Nucleosynthesis in novae, supernovae, and other explosive stars; for nuclear physics aspects of supernovae evolution, see 26.50.+x*)
- 97.60.Gb Pulsars
- 97.60.Jd Neutron stars (*see also 26.60.–c Nuclear matter aspects of neutron stars in—Nuclear physics*)
- 97.60.Lf Black holes (*see also 04.70.–s Physics of black holes in—General relativity and gravitation; for galactic black holes, see 98.35.Jk and 98.62.Js*)
- 97.80.–d Binary and multiple stars**
- 97.80.Af Astrometric and interferometric binaries
- 97.80.Di Visual binaries
- 97.80.Fk Spectroscopic binaries; close binaries
- 97.80.Gm Cataclysmic binaries (novae, dwarf novae, recurrent novae, and nova-like objects); symbiotic stars (*see also 97.30.Qt Novae*)
- 97.80.Hn Eclipsing binaries
- 97.80.Jp X-ray binaries (*see also 98.70.Qy X-ray sources and 97.60.Gb Pulsars*)
- 97.80.Kq Multiple stars
- 97.82.–j Extrasolar planetary systems**
- 97.82.Cp Photometric and spectroscopic detection; coronagraphic detection; interferometric detection
- 97.82.Fs Substellar companions; planets
- 97.82.Jw Infrared excess; debris disks; protoplanetary disks; exo-zodiacal dust
- 97.90.+j Other topics on stars (restricted to new topics in section 97)**
- 98. Stellar systems; interstellar medium; galactic and extragalactic objects and systems; the Universe**
- 98.10.+z Stellar dynamics and kinematics**
- 98.20.–d Stellar clusters and associations**
- 98.20.Af Associations of stars (OB, T, R) in the Milky Way
- 98.20.Bg Associations of stars (OB, T, R) in external galaxies
- 98.20.Di Open clusters in the Milky Way
- 98.20.Fk Open clusters in external galaxies
- 98.20.Gm Globular clusters in the Milky Way
- 98.20.Jp Globular clusters in external galaxies
- 98.35.–a Characteristics and properties of the Milky Way galaxy**
- 98.35.Ac Origin, formation, evolution, age, and star formation
- 98.35.Bd Chemical composition and chemical evolution
- 98.35.Ce Mass and mass distribution
- 98.35.Df Kinematics, dynamics, and rotation
- 98.35.Eg Electric and magnetic fields
- 98.35.Gi Galactic halo
- 98.35.Hj Spiral arms and galactic disk
- 98.35.Jk Galactic center, bar, circumnuclear matter, and bulge (including black hole and distance measurements)
- 98.35.Ln Stellar content and populations; morphology and overall structure
- 98.35.Mp Infall and accretion
- 98.35.Nq Galactic winds and fountains
- 98.35.Pr Solar neighborhood
- 98.38.–j Interstellar medium (ISM) and nebulae in Milky Way**
- 98.38.Am Physical properties (abundances, electron density, magnetic fields, scintillation, scattering, kinematics, dynamics, turbulence, etc.)
- 98.38.Bn Atomic, molecular, chemical, and grain processes
- 98.38.Cp Interstellar dust grains; diffuse emission; infrared cirrus
- 98.38.Dq Molecular clouds, H₂ clouds, dense clouds, and dark clouds
- 98.38.Er Interstellar masers (*for circumstellar masers, see 97.10.Fy*)
- 98.38.Fs Jets, outflows, and bipolar flows (*for pre-main sequence objects, see 97.21.+a*)
- 98.38.Gt H I regions and 21-cm lines; diffuse, translucent, and high-velocity clouds
- 98.38.Hv H II regions; emission and reflection nebulae
- 98.38.Jw Infrared emission
- 98.38.Kx Intercloud medium (ICM); hot and highly ionized gas; bubbles
- 98.38.Ly Planetary nebulae (*for nuclei of planetary nebulae, see also 97.20.Rp*)
- 98.38.Mz Supernova remnants
- 98.52.–b Normal galaxies; extragalactic objects and systems (by type)**
- 98.52.Cf Classification and classification systems
- 98.52.Eh Elliptical galaxies
- 98.52.Lp Lenticular (S0) galaxies
- 98.52.Nr Spiral galaxies
- 98.52.Sw Irregular and morphologically peculiar galaxies
- 98.52.Wz Dwarf galaxies (elliptical, irregular, and spheroidal)
- 98.54.–h Quasars; active or peculiar galaxies, objects, and systems**
- 98.54.Aj Quasars (*for quasar absorption and emission-line systems; Lyman forest, see 98.62.Ra*)
- 98.54.Cm Active and peculiar galaxies and related systems (including BL Lacertae objects, blazars, Seyfert galaxies, Markarian galaxies, and active galactic nuclei)
- 98.54.Ep Starburst galaxies and infrared excess galaxies
- 98.54.Gr Radio galaxies
- 98.54.Kt Protogalaxies; primordial galaxies
- 98.56.–p Local group; Magellanic Clouds**
- 98.56.Ew Elliptical galaxies
- 98.56.Ne Spiral galaxies (M31 and M33)
- 98.56.Si Magellanic Clouds and other irregular galaxies
- 98.56.Tj Magellanic stream
- 98.56.Wm Dwarf galaxies (elliptical, irregular, and spheroidal)
- 98.58.–w Interstellar medium (ISM) and nebulae in external galaxies**
- 98.58.Ay Physical properties (abundances, electron density, magnetic fields, scintillation, scattering, kinematics, dynamics, turbulence, etc.)
- 98.58.Bz Atomic, molecular, chemical, and grain processes
- 98.58.Ca Interstellar dust grains; diffuse emission; infrared cirrus
- 98.58.Db Molecular clouds, H₂ clouds, dense clouds, and dark clouds
- 98.58.Ec Interstellar masers (*for circumstellar masers, see 97.10.Fy*)

- 98.58.Fd Jets, outflows and bipolar flows (*for pre-main sequence objects, see 97.21.+a*)
- 98.58.Ge H I regions and 21-cm lines; diffuse, translucent, and high-velocity clouds
- 98.58.Hf H II regions; emission and reflection nebulae
- 98.58.Jg Infrared emission
- 98.58.Kh Intercloud medium (ICM); hot and highly ionized gas; bubbles
- 98.58.Li Planetary nebulae (*for nuclei of planetary nebulae, see also 97.20.Rp*)
- 98.58.Mj Supernova remnants
- 98.58.Nk Tidal tails; H I shells
- 98.62.–g Characteristics and properties of external galaxies and extragalactic objects (*for the Milky Way, see 98.35.–a*)**
- 98.62.Ai Origin, formation, evolution, age, and star formation
- 98.62.Bj Chemical composition and chemical evolution
- 98.62.Ck Masses and mass distribution
- 98.62.Dm Kinematics, dynamics, and rotation
- 98.62.En Electric and magnetic fields
- 98.62.Gq Galactic halos
- 98.62.Hr Spiral arms and bars; galactic disks
- 98.62.Js Galactic nuclei (including black holes), circumnuclear matter, and bulges
- 98.62.Lv Stellar content and populations; radii; morphology and overall structure
- 98.62.Mw Infall, accretion, and accretion disks
- 98.62.Nx Jets and bursts; galactic winds and fountains
- 98.62.Py Distances, redshifts, radial velocities; spatial distribution of galaxies (*for observational cosmology, see 98.80.Es*)
- 98.62.Qz Magnitudes and colors; luminosities
- 98.62.Ra Intergalactic matter; quasar absorption and emission-line systems; Lyman forest (*for quasars, see 98.54.Aj; for intracluster matter, see 98.65.Hb*)
- 98.62.Sb Gravitational lenses and luminous arcs (*see also 95.30.Sf Relativity and gravitation—in fundamental aspects of astrophysics and section 04 General relativity and gravitation*)
- 98.62.Tc Astrometry; identification
- 98.62.Ve Statistical and correlative studies of properties (luminosity and mass functions; mass-to-light ratio; Tully-Fisher relation, etc.)
- 98.65.–r Galaxy groups, clusters, and superclusters; large scale structure of the Universe**
- 98.65.At Interacting galaxies; galaxy pairs, and triples
- 98.65.Bv Small and compact galaxy groups
- 98.65.Cw Galaxy clusters
- 98.65.Dx Superclusters; large-scale structure of the Universe (including voids, pancakes, great wall, etc.)
- 98.65.Fz Galaxy mergers, collisions, and tidal interactions
- 98.65.Hb Intracluster matter; cooling flows
- 98.70.–f Unidentified sources of radiation outside the Solar System**
- 98.70.Dk Radio sources
...
Quasars, see 98.54.Aj
- 98.70.Lt IR sources (*for IR sources in interstellar medium, see 98.38.Jw and/or 98.58.Jg*)
- 98.70.Qy X-ray sources; X-ray bursts (*see also 97.30.Qt Novae, dwarf novae, recurrent novae, and other cataclysmic (eruptive) variables; 97.80.Jp X-ray binaries*)
- 98.70.Rz γ -ray sources; γ -ray bursts
- 98.70.Sa Cosmic rays (including sources, origin, acceleration, and interactions) (*see also 26.40.+r Cosmic ray nucleosynthesis—in Nuclear astrophysics*)
- 98.70.Vc Background radiations
- 98.80.–k Cosmology (*see also section 04 General relativity and gravitation; for origin and evolution of galaxies, see 98.62.Ai; for elementary particle and nuclear processes, see 95.30.Cq; for dark matter, see 95.35.+d; for dark energy, see 95.36.+x; for superclusters and large-scale structure of the Universe, see 98.65.Dx*)**
- 98.80.Bp Origin and formation of the Universe
- 98.80.Cq Particle-theory and field-theory models of the early Universe (including cosmic pancakes, cosmic strings, chaotic phenomena, inflationary universe, etc.)
- 98.80.Es Observational cosmology (including Hubble constant, distance scale, cosmological constant, early Universe, etc)
- 98.80.Ft Origin, formation, and abundances of the elements (*see also 26.35.+c Big Bang nucleosynthesis—in Nuclear astrophysics*)
- 98.80.Jk Mathematical and relativistic aspects of cosmology
- 98.80.Qc Quantum cosmology (*see also 04.60.–m Quantum gravity—in General relativity and gravitation*)
- 98.90.+s Other topics on stellar systems; interstellar medium; galactic and extragalactic objects and systems; the Universe (restricted to new topics in section 98)**
- 99.10.–x Errata and other corrections**
- 99.10.Cd Errata
- 99.10.Fg Publisher's note
- 99.10.Jk Corrected article
- 99.10.Ln Retraction
- 99.10.Np Editorial note
- 99.10.Qr Addenda

APPENDIX TO 43: ACOUSTICS *The detailed headings of this Appendix correspond to the scheme used by the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America.*

43.05. –k	Acoustical Society of America (<i>in PACS, see also 01.10.Hx</i>)	43.20.Bi	Mathematical theory of wave propagation (<i>see also 43.40.At</i>)	43.25.Ts	Nonlinear acoustical and dynamical systems
43.05.Bp	Constitution and bylaws	43.20.Dk	Ray acoustics	43.25.Uv	Acoustic levitation
43.05.Dr	History	43.20.El	Reflection, refraction, diffraction of acoustic waves (<i>see also 43.30.Es</i>)	43.25.Vt	Intense sound sources
43.05.Ft	Honorary members	43.20.Fn	Scattering of acoustic waves (<i>see also 43.30.Ft, Gv, Hw</i>)	43.25.Yw	Nonlinear acoustics of bubbly liquids
43.05.Gv	Publications, ARLO, Echoes, ASA Web page, electronic archives and references	43.20.Gp	Reflection, refraction, diffraction, interference, and scattering of elastic and poroelastic waves	43.25.Zx	Measurement methods and instrumentation for nonlinear acoustics (<i>see also 43.58. –e</i>)
43.05.Hw	Meetings	43.20.Hq	Velocity and attenuation of acoustic waves (<i>see also 43.30.Bp, Cq, Es and 43.35.Ae, Bf, Cg</i>)	43.28. –g	Aeroacoustics and atmospheric sound
43.05.Ky	Members and membership lists, personal notes, fellows	43.20.Jr	Velocity and attenuation of elastic and poroelastic waves	43.28.Bj	Mechanisms affecting sound propagation in air, sound speed in the air
43.05.Ma	Administrative committee activities	43.20.Ks	Standing waves, resonance, normal modes (<i>see also 43.25.Gf, 43.40.At, and 43.55.Br</i>)	43.28.Dm	Infrasound and acoustic-gravity waves
43.05.Nb	Technical committee activities; Technical Council	43.20.Kv	Waveguides, wave propagation in tubes and ducts	43.28.En	Interaction of sound with ground surfaces, ground cover and topography, acoustic impedance of outdoor surfaces
43.05.Pc	Prizes, medals, and other awards	43.20.Mv	Transient radiation and scattering	43.28.Fp	Outdoor sound propagation through a stationary atmosphere, meteorological factors (<i>see also 43.50.Vt</i>)
43.05.Re	Regional chapters	43.20.Px	Steady-state radiation from sources, impedance, radiation patterns, boundary element methods	43.28.Gq	Outdoor sound propagation and scattering in a turbulent atmosphere, and in non-uniform flow fields
43.05.Sf	Obituaries	43.20.Rz	Interaction of vibrating structures with surrounding medium (<i>see also 43.40.Rj</i>)	43.28.Hr	Outdoor sound sources (<i>see also 43.50.Lj, Nm, Sr</i>)
43.10. –a	General	43.20.Tb	Analogies	43.28.Js	Numerical models for outdoor propagation
43.10.Ce	Conferences, lectures, and announcements (not of the Acoustical Society of America) (<i>in PACS, see also 01.10.Cr and 01.10.Fv</i>)	43.20.Wd	Measurement methods and instrumentation (<i>see also 43.58. –e</i>)	43.28.Kt	Aerothermoacoustics and combustion acoustics
43.10.Df	Other acoustical societies and their publications, online journals, and other electronic publications	43.25. –x	Nonlinear acoustics	43.28.Lv	Statistical characteristics of sound fields and propagation parameters (<i>see also 43.50.Rq, 43.60.Cg</i>)
43.10.Eg	Biographical, historical, and personal notes (not of the Acoustical Society of America) (<i>in PACS, see also 01.60. +q</i>)	43.25.Ba	Parameters of nonlinearity of the medium	43.28.Mw	Shock and blast waves, sonic boom (<i>see also 43.25.Cb and 43.50.Pn</i>)
43.10.Gi	Editorials, Forum	43.25.Cb	Macrosonic propagation, finite amplitude sound; shock waves (<i>see also 43.28.Mw and 43.30.Lz</i>)	43.28.Py	Interaction of fluid motion and sound, Doppler effect, and sound in flow ducts
43.10.Hj	Books and book reviews (<i>in PACS, see also 01.30.Vv</i>)	43.25.Dc	Nonlinear acoustics of solids	43.28.Ra	Generation of sound by fluid flow, aerodynamic sound and turbulence
43.10.Jk	Bibliographies (<i>in PACS, see also 01.30.Tt</i>)	43.25.Ed	Effect of nonlinearity on velocity and attenuation	43.28.Tc	Sound-in-air measurements, methods and instrumentation for location, navigation, altimetry, and sound ranging (<i>see also 43.30.Vh and 43.58. –e</i>)
43.10.Km	Patents	43.25.Fe	Effect of nonlinearity on acoustic surface waves	43.28.Vd	Measurement methods and instrumentation to determine or evaluate atmospheric parameters, winds, turbulence, temperatures, and pollutants in air (<i>see also 43.58. –e</i>)
43.10.Ln	Surveys and tutorial papers relating to acoustics research; tutorial papers on applied acoustics	43.25.Gf	Standing waves; resonance (<i>see also 43.20.Ks</i>)	43.28.We	Measurement methods and instrumentation for remote sensing
43.10.Mq	Tutorial papers of historical and philosophical nature	43.25.Hg	Interaction of intense sound waves with noise		
43.10.Nq	News with relevance to acoustics, nonacoustical theories of interest to acoustics	43.25.Jh	Reflection, refraction, interference, scattering, and diffraction of intense sound waves (<i>see also 43.30.Lz and 43.20.Fn</i>)		
43.10.Pr	Information technology, internet, nonacoustical devices of interest to acoustics	43.25.Lj	Parametric arrays, interaction of sound with sound, virtual sources (<i>see also 43.30.Lz</i>)		
43.10.Qs	Notes relating to acoustics as a profession	43.25.Nm	Acoustic streaming		
43.10.Sv	Education in acoustics, tutorial papers of interest to acoustics educators (<i>in PACS, see also 01.40. –d and 01.50. –i</i>)	43.25.Qp	Radiation pressure (<i>see also 43.58.Pw</i>)		
43.10.Vx	Errata	43.25.Rq	Solitons, chaos		
43.15. +s	Standards (<i>in PACS, see also 06.20.fb</i>)				
43.20. –f	General linear acoustics				

- and for inverse problems (*see also 43.58. -e*)
- 43.30. -k Underwater sound**
- 43.30.Bp Normal mode propagation of sound in water
- 43.30.Cq Ray propagation of sound in water
- 43.30.Dr Hybrid and asymptotic propagation theories, related experiments
- 43.30.Es Velocity, attenuation, refraction, and diffraction in water, Doppler effect
- 43.30.Ft Volume scattering
- 43.30.Gv Backscattering, echoes, and reverberation in water due to combinations of boundaries
- 43.30.Hw Rough interface scattering
- 43.30.Jx Radiation from objects vibrating under water, acoustic and mechanical impedance (*see also 43.58.Bh*)
- 43.30.Ky Structures and materials for absorbing sound in water; propagation in fluid-filled permeable material
- 43.30.Lz Underwater applications of nonlinear acoustics; explosions (*see also 43.25.Cb, Lj*)
- 43.30.Ma Acoustics of sediments; ice covers, viscoelastic media; seismic underwater acoustics
- 43.30.Nb Noise in water; generation mechanisms and characteristics of the field (*see also 43.50.Nm and 43.28.Ra*)
- 43.30.Pc Ocean parameter estimation by acoustical methods; remote sensing; imaging, inversion, acoustic tomography
- 43.30.Qd Global scale acoustics; ocean basin thermometry, transbasin acoustics
- 43.30.Re Signal coherence or fluctuation due to sound propagation/scattering in the ocean
- 43.30.Sf Acoustical detection of marine life; passive and active
- 43.30.Tg Navigational instruments using underwater sound
- 43.30.Vh Active sonar systems
- 43.30.Wi Passive sonar systems and algorithms, matched field processing in underwater acoustics (*see also 43.60.Kx*)
- 43.30.Xm Underwater measurement and calibration instrumentation and procedures (*see also 43.58. -e*)
- 43.30.Yj Transducers and transducer arrays for underwater sound; transducer calibration (*see also 43.58.Vb*)
- 43.30.Zk Experimental modeling
- 43.35. -c Ultrasonics, quantum acoustics, and physical effects of sound**
- 43.35.Ae Ultrasonic velocity, dispersion, scattering, diffraction, and attenuation in gases
- 43.35.Bf Ultrasonic velocity, dispersion, scattering, diffraction, and attenuation in liquids, liquid crystals, suspensions, and emulsions (*see also 43.30.Es, Ft, Gv, Hw*)
- 43.35.Cg Ultrasonic velocity, dispersion, scattering, diffraction, and attenuation in solids; elastic constants (*see also 43.20.Gp, Jr*)
- 43.35.Dh Preterronics (sound of frequency above 10 GHz); Brillouin scattering
- 43.35.Ei Acoustic cavitation in liquids (*see also 43.30.Nb*)
- 43.35.Fj Ultrasonic relaxation processes in gases, liquids, and solids
- 43.35.Gk Phonons in crystal lattices, quantum acoustics (*in PACS, see also 63.20. -e*)
- 43.35.Hl Sonoluminescence
- 43.35.Kp Plasma acoustics (*in PACS, see also 52.35.Dm*)
- 43.35.Lq Low-temperature acoustics, sound in liquid helium (*in PACS, see also 67.25.dt*)
- 43.35.Mr Acoustics of viscoelastic materials
- 43.35.Ns Acoustical properties of thin films (*in PACS, see also 68.60.Bs*)
- 43.35.Pt Surface waves in solids and liquids (*in PACS, see also 68.35.Iv and 62.60. +v*)
- 43.35.Rw Magnetoacoustic effect; oscillations and resonance (*in PACS, see also 75.80. +q and 72.55. +s*)
- 43.35.Sx Acoustooptical effects, optoacoustics, acoustical visualization, acoustical microscopy, and acoustical holography (*see also 43.60.Gk, Sx; in PACS, see also 78.20.Hp*)
- 43.35.Ty Other physical effects of sound
- 43.35.Ud Thermoacoustics, high temperature acoustics, photoacoustic effect
- 43.35.Vz Chemical effects of ultrasound
- 43.35.Wa Biological effects of ultrasound, ultrasonic tomography (*see also 43.40.Ng and 43.80.Gx, Jz, Sh*)
- 43.35.Xd Nuclear acoustical resonance, acoustical magnetic resonance
- 43.35.Yb Ultrasonic instrumentation and measurement techniques (*see also 43.58. -e*)
- 43.35.Zc Use of ultrasonics in nondestructive testing, industrial processes, and industrial products
- 43.38. -p Transduction; acoustical devices for the generation and reproduction of sound**
- 43.38.Ar Transducing principles, materials, and structures: general (*see also 43.30.Yj and 43.40.Yq*)
- 43.38.Bs Electrostatic transducers
- 43.38.Ct Magnetostrictive transducers
- 43.38.Dv Electromagnetic and electrodynamic transducers
- 43.38.Ew Feedback transducers
- 43.38.Fx Piezoelectric and ferroelectric transducers
- 43.38.Gy Semiconductor transducers
- 43.38.Hz Transducer arrays, acoustic interaction effects in arrays (*see also 43.30.Yj*)
- 43.38.Ja Loudspeakers and horns, practical sound sources (*see also 43.20.Rz and 43.38.Tj*)
- 43.38.Kb Microphones and their calibration (*see also 43.30.Yj and 43.40.Yq*)
- 43.38.Lc Amplifiers, attenuators, and audio controls
- 43.38.Md Sound recording and reproducing systems, general concepts
- 43.38.Ne Mechanical, optical, and photographic recording and reproducing systems
- 43.38.Pf Hydroacoustic and hydraulic transducers
- 43.38.Qg Magnetic and electrostatic recording and reproducing systems
- 43.38.Rh Surface acoustic wave transducers (*see also 43.25.Fe and 43.35.Pt*)
- 43.38.Si Telephones, earphones, sound power telephones, and intercommunication systems
- 43.38.Tj Public address systems, sound-reinforcement systems (*see also 43.55.Jz*)
- 43.38.Vk Stereophonic reproduction
- 43.38.Wl Broadcasting (radio and television)
- 43.38.Yn Impulse transducers
- 43.38.Zp Acoustooptic and photoacoustic transducers (*see also 43.35.Sx*)
- 43.40. -r Structural acoustics and vibration**
- 43.40.At Experimental and theoretical studies of vibrating systems (*see also 43.20.Bi, Ks, Rz*)
- 43.40.Cw Vibrations of strings, rods, and beams
- 43.40.Dx Vibrations of membranes and plates
- 43.40.Ey Vibrations of shells
- 43.40.Fz Acoustic scattering by elastic structures
- 43.40.Ga Nonlinear vibration
- 43.40.Hb Random vibration
- 43.40.Jc Shock and shock reduction and absorption
- 43.40.Kd Impact and impact reduction, mechanical transients
- 43.40.Le Techniques for nondestructive evaluation and monitoring, acoustic emission (*see also 43.35.Zc*)
- 43.40.Ng Effects of vibration and shock on biological systems, including

- man (*see also* 43.35.Wa, 43.50.Qp, and 43.80. –n)
- 43.40.Ph Seismology and geophysical prospecting; seismographs
- 43.40.Qi Effect of sound on structures, fatigue; spatial statistics of structural vibration
- 43.40.Rj Radiation from vibrating structures into fluid media
- 43.40.Sk Inverse problems in structural acoustics and vibration
- 43.40.Tm Vibration isolators, attenuators, and dampers (*see also* 43.55.Vj)
- 43.40.Vn Active vibration control
- 43.40.Yq Instrumentation and techniques for tests and measurement relating to shock and vibration, including vibration pickups, indicators, and generators, mechanical impedance
- 43.50. –x Noise: its effects and control**
- 43.50.Ba Noisiness: rating methods and criteria
- 43.50.Cb Noise spectra, determination of sound power
- 43.50.Ed Noise generation (*see also* 43.28.Ra)
- 43.50.Fe Noise masking systems
- 43.50.Gf Noise control at source: redesign, application of absorptive materials and reactive elements, mufflers, noise silencers, noise barriers, and attenuators, etc. (*see also* 43.55.Dt)
- 43.50.Hg Noise control at the ear (*see also* 43.66.Vt)
- 43.50.Jh Noise in buildings and general machinery noise (*see also* 43.55.Ev, Fw, Rg)
- 43.50.Ki Active noise control
- 43.50.Lj Transportation noise sources: air, road, rail, and marine vehicles
- 43.50.Nm Aerodynamic and jet noise (*see also* 43.28.Ra)
- 43.50.Pn Impulse noise and noise due to impact (*see also* 43.40.Kd)
- 43.50.Qp Effects of noise on man and society (*see also* 43.66.Ed, and 43.80.Nd)
- 43.50.Rq Environmental noise, measurement, analysis, statistical characteristics
- 43.50.Sr Community noise, noise zoning, by-laws, and legislation
- 43.50.Vt Topographical and meteorological factors in noise propagation
- 43.50.Yw Instrumentation and techniques for noise measurement and analysis (*see also* 43.58. –e)
- 43.55. –n Architectural acoustics**
- 43.55.Br Room acoustics: theory and experiment; reverberation, normal modes, diffusion, transient and steady-state response (*see also* 43.20.Fn ,Ks)
- 43.55.Cs Stationary response of rooms to noise; spatial statistics of room response; random testing
- 43.55.Dt Sound absorption in enclosures: theory and measurement; use of absorption in offices, commercial and domestic spaces (*see also* 43.50.Jh)
- 43.55.Ev Sound absorption properties of materials: theory and measurement of sound absorption coefficients; acoustic impedance and admittance
- 43.55.Fw Auditorium and enclosure design (*see also* 43.50.Gf, Jh)
- 43.55.Gx Studies of existing auditoria and enclosures
- 43.55.Hy Subjective effects in room acoustics, speech in rooms
- 43.55.Jz Sound-reinforcement systems for rooms and enclosures (*see also* 43.38.Tj)
- 43.55.Ka Computer simulation of acoustics in enclosures, modeling (*see also* 43.58.Ta)
- 43.55.Lb Electrical simulation of reverberation
- 43.55.Mc Room acoustics measuring instruments, computer measurement of room properties (*see also* 43.58.Fm)
- 43.55.Nd Reverberation room design: theory, applications to measurements of sound absorption, transmission loss, sound power
- 43.55.Pe Anechoic chamber design, wedges
- 43.55.Rg Sound transmission through walls and through ducts: theory and measurement
- 43.55.Ti Sound-isolating structures, values of transmission coefficients (*see also* 43.50.Jh)
- 43.55.Vj Vibration-isolating supports in building acoustics (*see also* 43.40.Tm; in PACS, *see* 07.10.Fq)
- 43.55.Wk Damping of panels
- 43.58. –e Acoustical measurements and instrumentation** (*see also specific sections for specialized instrumentation*)
- 43.58.Bh Acoustic impedance measurement (*see also* 43.30.Jx, 43.20.Rz, and 43.40.Yq)
- 43.58.Dj Sound velocity
- 43.58.Fm Sound level meters, level recorders, sound pressure, particle velocity, and sound intensity measurements, meters, and controllers (*see also* 43.55.Mc)
- 43.58.Gn Acoustic impulse analyzers and measurements
- 43.58.Hp Tuning forks, frequency standards; frequency measuring and recording instruments; time standards and chronographs
- 43.58.Jq Wave and tone synthesizers
- 43.58.Kr Spectrum and frequency analyzers and filters; acoustical and electrical oscillographs; photoacoustic spectrometers; acoustical delay lines and resonators (*see also* 43.40.Sk)
- 43.58.Ls Acoustical lenses and microscopes (*see also* 43.35.Sx)
- 43.58.Mt Phase meters
- 43.58.Pw Rayleigh disks (*see also* 43.25.Qp)
- 43.58.Ry Distortion: frequency, nonlinear, phase, and transient; measurement of distortion
- 43.58.Ta Computers and computer programs in acoustics (*see also* 43.75.Wx, 43.55.Ka, 43.60.Gk, and 43.70.Jt)
- 43.58.Vb Calibration of acoustical devices and systems
- 43.58.Wc Electrical and mechanical oscillators
- 43.60. –c Acoustic signal processing**
- 43.60.Ac Theory of acoustic signal processing
- 43.60.Bf Acoustic signal detection and classification, applications to control systems
- 43.60.Cg Statistical properties of signals and noise
- 43.60.Dh Signal processing for communications: telephony and telemetry, sound pickup and reproduction, multimedia
- 43.60.Ek Acoustic signal coding, morphology, and transformation
- 43.60.Fg Acoustic array systems and processing, beam-forming
- 43.60.Gk Space–time signal processing, other than matched field processing (*see also* 43.35.Sx)
- 43.60.Hj Time–frequency signal processing, wavelets
- 43.60.Jn Source localization and parameter estimation
- 43.60.Kx Matched field processing (*see also* 43.30.Wi)
- 43.60.Lq Acoustic imaging, displays, pattern recognition, feature extraction
- 43.60.Mn Adaptive processing
- 43.60.Np Acoustic signal processing techniques for neural nets and learning systems
- 43.60.Pt Signal processing techniques for acoustic inverse problems
- 43.60.Qv Signal processing instrumentation, integrated systems, smart transducers, devices and architectures, displays and interfaces

- for acoustic systems (*see also* 43.58. –e)
- 43.60.Rw Remote sensing methods, acoustic tomography
- 43.60.Sx Acoustic holography
- 43.60.Tj Wave front reconstruction, acoustic time-reversal, and phase conjugation
- 43.60.Uv Model-based signal processing
- 43.60.Vx Acoustic sensing and acquisition
- 43.60.Wy Non-stationary signal analysis, non-linear systems, and higher order statistics
- 43.64. –q Physiological acoustics**
- 43.64.Bt Models and theories of the auditory system
- 43.64.Dw Anatomy of the cochlea and auditory nerve
- 43.64.Fy Anatomy of the auditory central nervous system
- 43.64.Gz Biochemistry and pharmacology of the auditory system
- 43.64.Ha Acoustical properties of the outer ear; middle-ear mechanics and reflex
- 43.64.Jb Otoacoustic emissions
- 43.64.Kc Cochlear mechanics
- 43.64.Ld Physiology of hair cells
- 43.64.Me Effects of electrical stimulation, cochlear implant
- 43.64.Nf Cochlear electrophysiology
- 43.64.Pg Electrophysiology of the auditory nerve
- 43.64.Qh Electrophysiology of the auditory central nervous system
- 43.64.Ri Evoked responses to sounds
- 43.64.Sj Neural responses to speech
- 43.64.Tk Physiology of sound generation and detection by animals
- 43.64.Vm Physiology of the somatosensory system
- 43.64.Wn Effects of noise and trauma on the auditory system
- 43.64.Yp Instruments and methods (*see also* 43.58. –e)
- 43.66. –x Psychological acoustics**
- 43.66.Ba Models and theories of auditory processes
- 43.66.Cb Loudness, absolute threshold
- 43.66.Dc Masking
- 43.66.Ed Auditory fatigue, temporary threshold shift
- 43.66.Fe Discrimination: intensity and frequency
- 43.66.Gf Detection and discrimination of sound by animals
- 43.66.Hg Pitch
- 43.66.Jh Timbre, timbre in musical acoustics
- 43.66.Ki Subjective tones
- 43.66.Lj Perceptual effects of sound (*see also* 43.71. –k)
- 43.66.Mk Temporal and sequential aspects of hearing; auditory grouping in relation to music
- 43.66.Nm Phase effects
- 43.66.Pn Binaural hearing
- 43.66.Qp Localization of sound sources
- 43.66.Rq Dichotic listening
- 43.66.Sr Deafness, audiometry, aging effects
- 43.66.Ts Auditory prostheses, hearing aids
- 43.66.Vt Hearing protection (*see also* 43.50.Hg)
- 43.66.Wv Vibration and tactile senses
- 43.66.Yw Instruments and methods related to hearing and its measurement (*see also* 43.58. –e)
- 43.70. –h Speech production**
- 43.70.Aj Anatomy and physiology of the vocal tract, speech aerodynamics, auditory kinetics
- 43.70.Bk Models and theories of speech production
- 43.70.Dn Disordered speech
- 43.70.Ep Development of speech production
- 43.70.Fq Acoustical correlates of phonetic segments and suprasegmental properties: stress, timing, and intonation
- 43.70.Gr Larynx anatomy and function; voice production characteristics
- 43.70.Jt Instrumentation and methodology for speech production research
- 43.70.Kv Cross-linguistic speech production and acoustics
- 43.70.Mn Relations between speech production and perception
- 43.71. –k Speech perception**
- 43.71.An Models and theories of speech perception (*see also* 43.66.Ba)
- 43.71.Bp Perception of voice and talker characteristics
- 43.71.Es Vowel and consonant perception; perception of words, sentences, and fluent speech (*see also* 43.66.Lj)
- 43.71.Ft Development of speech perception
- 43.71.Gv Measures of speech perception (intelligibility and quality)
- 43.71.Hw Cross-language perception of speech
- 43.71.Ky Speech perception by the hearing impaired (*see also* 43.66.Ts)
- 43.71.Lz Speech perception by the aging
- 43.71.Qr Neurophysiology of speech perception
- 43.71.Rt Sensory mechanisms in speech perception
- 43.71.Sy Spoken language processing by humans
- 43.72. –p Speech processing and communication systems**
- 43.72.Ar Speech analysis and analysis techniques; parametric representation of speech
- 43.72.Bs Neural networks for speech recognition
- 43.72.Ct Acoustical methods for determining vocal tract shapes
- 43.72.Dv Speech–noise interaction
- 43.72.Fx Talker identification and adaptation algorithms
- 43.72.Gy Narrow, medium, and wideband speech coding
- 43.72.Ja Speech synthesis and synthesis techniques
- 43.72.Kb Speech communication systems and dialogue systems
- 43.72.Lc Time and frequency alignment procedures for speech
- 43.72.Ne Automatic speech recognition systems
- 43.72.Pf Automatic talker recognition systems
- 43.72.Qr Auditory synthesis and recognition
- 43.75. –z Music and musical instruments**
- 43.75.Bc Scales, intonation, vibrato, composition
- 43.75.Cd Music perception and cognition
- 43.75.De Bowed stringed instruments
- 43.75.Ef Woodwinds
- 43.75.Fg Brass instruments and other lip-vibrated instruments
- 43.75.Gh Plucked string instruments
- 43.75.Hi Drums
- 43.75.Kk Bells, gongs, cymbals, mallet percussion, and similar instruments
- 43.75.Lm Free reed instruments
- 43.75.Mn Pianos and other struck string instruments
- 43.75.Np Pipe organs
- 43.75.Pq Reed woodwind instruments
- 43.75.Qr Flutes and similar wind instruments
- 43.75.Rs Singing
- 43.75.St Musical performance, training, and analysis
- 43.75.Tv Electro-acoustic and electronic instruments
- 43.75.Wx Electronic and computer music
- 43.75.Xz Automatic music recognition, classification, and information retrieval
- 43.75.Yy Instrumentation and measurement methods for musical acoustics
- 43.75.Zz Analysis, synthesis, and processing of musical sounds
- 43.80. –n Bioacoustics**
- 43.80.Cs Acoustical characteristics of biological media: molecular species, cellular level tissues
- 43.80.Ev Acoustical measurement methods in biological systems and media

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>43.80.Gx Mechanisms of action of acoustic energy on biological systems: physical processes, sites of action (<i>in PACS, see also 87.50.Y-</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Jz Use of acoustic energy (with or without other forms) in studies of structure and function of biological systems (<i>in PACS, see also 87.50.Y-</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Ka Sound production by animals: mechanisms, characteristics,</p> | <p>populations, biosonar (<i>see also 43.30.Nb and 43.64.Tk</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Lb Sound reception by animals: anatomy, physiology, auditory capacities, processing (<i>see also 43.64.Tk, 43.66.Gf</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Nd Effects of noise on animals and associated behavior, protective mechanisms (<i>see also 43.50.Qp, 43.64.Tk</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Pe Agroacoustics</p> | <p>43.80.Qf Medical diagnosis with acoustics (<i>in PACS, see also 87.63.D-</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Sh Medical use of ultrasonics for tissue modification (permanent and temporary) (<i>in PACS, see also 87.50.Y-</i>)</p> <p>43.80.Vj Acoustical medical instrumentation and measurement techniques (<i>see also 43.66.Ts and 43.58.-e</i>)</p> |
|--|--|---|

APPENDIX TO 91–94, 96: GEOPHYSICS

91. Solid Earth physics

91.10.–v Geodesy and gravity (*see also 91.50.Kx Gravity and isostasy—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.45.gh—in Geophysics Appendix*)

- 91.10.By Mathematical geodesy; general theory
- 91.10.Da Cartography
- 91.10.Fc Space and satellite geodesy; applications of global positioning systems
- 91.10.Jf Topography; geometric observations
- 91.10.Kg Crustal movements and deformation
- 91.10.Lh Photogrammetry
- 91.10.Nj Rotational variations; polar wobble (*see also 92.10.Iv Ocean influence of Earth's rotation*)
- 91.10.Op Gravity anomalies; time variable gravity
- 91.10.P– Geodetic techniques; gravimetric measurements and instruments
- 91.10.pa *Atmospheric monitoring with geodetic techniques*
- 91.10.pc *Ocean monitoring with geodetic techniques*
- 91.10.Qm Harmonics of the gravity potential field; geopotential theory and determination
- ... *Rheology of lithosphere and mantle, see 91.32.De, 91.32.Gh*
- 91.10.Sp Satellite orbits
- 91.10.Tq Earth tides
- 91.10.Vr Ocean/Earth/atmosphere/hydrosphere/cryosphere interactions; mass balance
- 91.10.Ws Reference systems
- 91.10.Xa Global change from geodesy

91.25.–r Geomagnetism and paleomagnetism; geoelectricity (*see also 91.50.Iv Marine magnetism and electromagnetics*)

- 91.25.Cw Origins and models of the magnetic field; dynamo theories
- 91.25.Dx Archeomagnetism
- 91.25.Ey Interactions between exterior sources and interior properties
- 91.25.F– Rock and mineral magnetism (*see also 91.60.Pn Magnetic and electrical properties—in Physical properties of rocks and minerals*)
- 91.25.fa *Biogenic magnetic minerals*
- 91.25.fd *Environmental magnetism*
- 91.25.G– Spatial variations in geomagnetism
- 91.25.ga *Harmonics and anomalies*
- 91.25.gj *Attributed to seafloor spreading*
- 91.25.L– Time variations in geomagnetism

- 91.25.lc *Rapid time variations*
- 91.25.lf *Diurnal to decadal*
- 91.25.lj *Secular and longer*
- 91.25.Mf Magnetic field reversals: process and timescale
- 91.25.N– Paleomagnetism
- 91.25.nc *Paleointensity*
- 91.25.nf *Applied to tectonics: regional; global*
- 91.25.nj *Applied to geologic processes*
- 91.25.nn *Paleomagnetic secular variation*
- 91.25.Ph Magnetostratigraphy
- 91.25.Qi Geoelectricity, electromagnetic induction, and telluric currents
- 91.25.Rt Magnetic anomalies; modeling and interpretations
- 91.25.St Magnetic fabrics and anisotropy
- 91.25.Th Reference fields: regional; global
- 91.25.Ux Remagnetization
- 91.25.Wb Geomagnetic induction
- 91.25.Xg Geomagnetic excursion
- 91.25.Za Core processes

91.30.–f Seismology

- 91.30.Ab Theory and modeling, computational seismology
- 91.30.Bi Seismic sources (mechanisms, magnitude, moment frequency spectrum)
- 91.30.Cd Body wave propagation
- 91.30.Dk Seismicity (*see also 91.45.gd—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.30.Fn Surface waves and free oscillations
- 91.30.Ga Subduction zones (*see also 91.40.Rs—in Volcanology; 91.45.Hc—in Tectonophysics; 91.50.Wy—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.67.fc—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.30.Hc Mid-ocean ridges (*see also 91.40.St—in Volcanology; 91.50.Rt—in Marine geology and geophysics; 91.67.ff—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.30.Iv Transform faults
- 91.30.Jk Tomography in seismology (*see also 91.35.Pn Tomography of the Earth's interior*)
- 91.30.Mv Strong motions and shock waves
- 91.30.Nw Tsunamis (*see also 92.10.hl—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.30.P– Earthquakes
- 91.30.pa *Dynamics and mechanics*
- 91.30.pb *Ground motions and engineering seismology*
- 91.30.pc *Magnitudes and parameters*
- 91.30.pd *Hazard assessment, forecasting, and prediction*

- 91.30.Rz Nuclear explosion seismology
- 91.30.Tb Volcano seismology
- 91.30.Uv Core and mantle seismology
- 91.30.Vc Continental crust seismology
- 91.30.Wx Lithosphere seismology (*see also 91.45.gf—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.30.Ye Oceanic crust seismology
- 91.30.Za Paleoseismology

91.32.–m Rheology of the Earth

- 91.32.Ac General aspects
- 91.32.De Crust and lithosphere
- 91.32.Gh Mantle
- 91.32.Jk Friction of fault zones

91.35.–x Earth's interior structure and properties

- 91.35.Cb Models of interior structure
- 91.35.Dc Heat flow; geothermy (*see also 91.50.Ln Heat flow (benthic)—in Marine geology and geophysics*)
- 91.35.Ed Structure of the Earth's interior below the upper mantle
- 91.35.Gf Structure of the crust and upper mantle
- 91.35.Lj Composition and state of the Earth's interior (*see also 91.67.gb—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- ... *Geochronology, see 91.80.+d; and in Geophysics Appendix, see 91.80.–d*
- 91.35.Pn Tomography of the Earth's interior (*see also 91.30.Jk Tomography in seismology*)

91.40.–k Volcanology

 (*see also 91.30.Tb Volcano seismology*)

- 91.40.Ac Geochemical modeling
- 91.40.Bp Tephrochronology; ash deposits
- 91.40.Dr Atmospheric effects (*see also 92.60.Mt Particles and aerosols—in Meteorology*)
- 91.40.Ft Eruption mechanisms
- 91.40.Ge Hydrothermal systems (*see also 91.67.Jk—in Geochemistry; 92.05.Lf—in oceanography*)
- 91.40.Hw Lava rheology and morphology
- 91.40.Jk Magma migration
- 91.40.La Physics and chemistry of magma bodies
- 91.40.Pc Thermodynamics in volcanology
- 91.40.Qa Reactions and phase equilibria (*see also 91.67.De—in Geochemistry*)
- 91.40.Rs Subduction zone processes (*see also 91.30.Ga—in Seismology; 91.45.Hc—in Tectonophysics; 91.50.Wy—in Marine geology; 91.67.fc—in Geophysics Appendix*)

- 91.40.St Mid-oceanic ridge processes (*see also 91.30.Hc—in Seismology; 91.50.Rt—in Marine geology; 91.67.ff—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.40.Ta Intra-plate processes (*see also 91.50.Tb—in Marine geology; 91.67.fh—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.40.Uc Volcanoclastic deposits
- 91.40.Vg Volcanic gases
- 91.40.Wx Calderas
- 91.40.Yt Remote sensing of volcanoes (*see also 93.85.Pq*)
- 91.40.Zz Volcano monitoring; volcanic hazards and risks
- ... *Planetary volcanism, see 96.12.Xy*
- 91.45.—c Tectonophysics**
- 91.45.Bg Planetary interiors (*see also 96.12.Pc—in Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.15.Nd—in Planetology of fluid planets*)
- 91.45.C— Continental tectonics
- 91.45.ca General aspects
- 91.45.cc Orogenic belts
- 91.45.cf Continental margins and continental cratons
- 91.45.ch Continental neotectonics
- 91.45.cj Extensional, tectonics (rift basins)
- 91.45.cn Strike-slip tectonics
- 91.45.D— Plate tectonics
- 91.45.dc Plate boundaries: general aspects
- 91.45.df Plate motions: general aspects
- 91.45.dg Plate motions: past
- 91.45.dk Plate motions: present and recent
- 91.45.Fj Convection currents and mantle plumes
- 91.45.G— Dynamics and mechanics of tectonics
- 91.45.gd Seismotectonics (*see also 91.30.Dk Seismicity*)
- 91.45.gf Lithospheric dynamics; flexure (*see also 91.30.Wx Lithosphere seismology; 91.32.De Crust and lithosphere, rheology of*)
- 91.45.gh Gravity and tectonics
- 91.45.Hc Subduction and obduction zone processes (*see also 91.30.Ga—in Seismology; 91.40.Rs—in Volcanology*)
- 91.45.Jg Hot spots, large igneous provinces, and flood basalt volcanism
- 91.45.Kn Core processes
- 91.45.Nc Evolution of the Earth
- 91.45.Qv Tomography of plate tectonics (*see also 91.30.Jk—in Seismology*)
- 91.45.Rg Heat generation and transport
- ... *Folds and folding, see 91.55.Hj*
- ... *Fractures and faults, see 91.55.Jk*
- 91.45.Wa Volcanic arcs
- 91.45.X— Stresses in tectonophysics
- 91.45.xa General aspects
- 91.45.xc Crust and lithosphere (*see also 91.30.Wx Lithosphere seismology*)
- 91.45.xf Deep-seated stresses
- ... *Hydrothermal systems, see 91.40.Ge*
- ... *Planetary tectonics, see 96.12.Xy*
- ... *Pluton emplacement, see 91.55.Sn*
- ... *Rheology of the Earth, see 91.32.—m*
- 91.50.—r Marine geology and geophysics**
- 91.50.Ac Back-arc basin processes
- 91.50.Bd Continental shelf and slope processes
- 91.50.Cw Beach and coastal processes
- 91.50.Ey Seafloor morphology, geology, and geophysics (*see also 92.10.Oc Benthic boundary layers, ocean bottom processes—in oceanography*)
- 91.50.Ga Bathymetry, seafloor topology
- 91.50.Hc Gas and hydrate systems (*see also 92.20.Uv—in oceanography*)
- 91.50.Iv Marine magnetics and electromagnetics
- 91.50.Jc Marine sediments, turbidity currents—processes and transport (*see also 91.65.Ti—in petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Kx Gravity and isostasy
- 91.50.Ln Heat flow (benthic)
- 91.50.Nc Littoral processes
- 91.50.Ps Marine hydrogeology
- 91.50.Qr Micropaleontology
- 91.50.Rt Mid-ocean ridge processes (*see also 91.30.Hc—in Seismology; 91.40.St—in Volcanology; 91.67.ff—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Sn Ocean drilling (*see also 93.85.Tf Oil prospecting, pipelines, and conduits*)
- 91.50.Tb Oceanic hotspots and intra-plate volcanism (*see also 91.40.Ta—in Volcanology; 91.67.fh—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 91.50.Uv Oceanic plateaus and fracture zone processes
- 91.50.Vx Ophiolites
- 91.50.Wy Subduction zone processes
- 91.50.Xz Submarine landslides
- 91.50.Yf Submergence instruments, ROV, AUV, Submersibles, and ocean observatories
- 91.55.—y Structural geology**
- 91.55.Ax Mechanics, theory and modeling
- 91.55.Bc Continental neotectonics
- 91.55.De Diapir and diapirism
- 91.55.Fg Dynamics and mechanics of faulting (*see also 91.32.Jk Friction of fault zones, rheology of*)
- 91.55.Hj Folds and folding
- 91.55.Jk Fractures and faults (*see also 91.50.Uv Oceanic plateaus and fracture zone processes*)
- 91.55.Ln Kinematics of crustal and mantle deformation
- 91.55.Mb High strain deformation zones
- 91.55.Nc Local crustal structure; regional crustal structure
- 91.55.Pq Melanges
- 91.55.Qr Mesoscopic fabrics
- 91.55.Sn Pluton emplacement
- 91.55.Tt Role of fluids
- 91.55.Uv Remote sensing in structural geology
- ... *Rheology of the Earth, see 91.32.—m*
- 91.60.—x Physical properties of rocks and minerals (for rheological properties of geological materials, see 83.80.Nb)**
- 91.60.Ba Elasticity, fracture, and flow
- 91.60.Dc Plasticity, diffusion, and creep
- 91.60.Ed Crystal structure and defects, microstructure
- 91.60.Fe Equations of state
- 91.60.Gf High-pressure behavior
- 91.60.Hg Phase changes
- 91.60.Ki Thermal properties
- 91.60.Lj Acoustic properties
- 91.60.Mk Optical properties
- 91.60.Np Permeability and porosity
- 91.60.Pn Magnetic and electrical properties (*see also 91.25.F— Rock and mineral magnetism*)
- ... *Environmental magnetism, see 91.25.fd*
- 91.60.Qr Wave attenuation
- 91.60.Tn Transport properties
- 91.62.—g Biogeosciences (see also 91.67.Uv Organic and biogenic geochemistry; 91.80.Kc Chemical and biological geochronology; 92.20.J— Biology of the ocean)**
- 91.62.Bf Agricultural systems
- 91.62.De Anoxic and hypoxic environments (*see also 92.20.Hs and 92.20.Ox—in Chemical and biological oceanography*)
- 91.62.Fc Astrobiology and extraterrestrial materials (*see also 96.55.+z Astrobiology and astrochemistry of the Solar system and interplanetary space*)
- 91.62.Gk Biodiversity
- 91.62.Jf Bioremediation
- 91.62.Kt Biogeochemical kinetics
- 91.62.La Carbon cycling, nitrogen cycling (*see also 92.20.Xy—in Oceanography*)
- 91.62.Mn Ecosystems, structure and dynamics, plant ecology

- 91.62.Np Evolutionary geobiology
- 91.62.Pq Geomicrobiology
- 91.62.Qs Nutrients and nutrient cycling
- 91.62.Rt Land pollution, soil pollution
- 91.62.Ty Natural hazards
- 91.62.Uv Life in extreme environments
- 91.62.Xy Biosphere/atmosphere interactions
- 91.65.–n Mineralogy and petrology**
- 91.65.An Mineral and crystal chemistry
- ... Geochemical cycles, *see* 91.67.Nc
- 91.65.Cq Igneous petrology
- 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition (*see also* 91.67.Qr Radiogenic isotope geochemistry; 91.67.Rx Stable isotope geochemistry)
- 91.65.Ej Extrusive structures and rocks
- ... Low temperature geochemistry, *see* 91.67.Vf
- 91.65.Gk Intrusive structures and rocks
- ... Organic geochemistry, *see* 91.67.Uv
- 91.65.Jn Layered magma chambers
- 91.65.Kf Metamorphic petrology
- 91.65.Lc Pressure-temperature-time paths
- 91.65.My Fluid flow
- ... Trace elements, *see* 91.67.Pq
- 91.65.Pj Ultra-high pressure metamorphism
- 91.65.Qr Ultra-high temperature metamorphism
- 91.65.Rg Mineral occurrences and deposits
- 91.65.Sn Meteorite mineralogy and petrology
- 91.65.Ti Sedimentary petrology (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Major element composition, *see* 91.67.Pq
- 91.67.–y Geochemistry** (*see also* 92.20.Cm Chemistry of the ocean; 92.40.Bc Chemistry of fresh water; 92.60.Ls Ion chemistry of the atmosphere; 91.62.Kt, 91.80.Kc, and 92.20.C—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.67.Bc Geochemical modeling
- 91.67.De Reactions and phase equilibria (*see also* 91.40.Qa—in Volcanology)
- 91.67.F– Geochemical processes
- 91.67.fc Subduction zone (*see also* 91.30.Ga—in Seismology; 91.45.Hc—in Tectonophysics; 91.50.Wy—in Marine geology)
- 91.67.ff Mid-oceanic ridge (*see also* 91.30.Hc—in Seismology; 91.40.St—in Volcanology; 91.50.Rt—in Marine geology)
- 91.67.fh Intra-plate (*see also* 91.40.Ta—in Volcanology; 91.50.Tb—in Marine geology)
- 91.67.fk Alteration and weathering
- 91.67.fm Mantle
- 91.67.G– Chemical composition
- 91.67.gb Earth's core (*see also* 91.35.Lj)
- 91.67.gd Continental crust
- 91.67.gf Oceanic crust
- 91.67.gh Hydrosphere
- 91.67.gj Biosphere
- 91.67.gl Mantle
- 91.67.gn Meteorites
- 91.67.gp Aerosols and particles (*see also* 92.20.Bk—in oceanography; 92.30.Ef—in Paleooceanography; 92.60.Mt—in meteorology)
- 91.67.Jk Geochemistry of hydrothermal systems (*see also* 91.40.Ge—in Volcanology; 92.05.Lf—in oceanography)
- ... Physics and chemistry of magma bodies, *see* 91.40.La
- 91.67.Nc Geochemical cycles (*see also* 92.20.Sg Biogeochemical cycles—in oceanography; 92.60.hm—in meteorology; 92.30.Gh—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.67.Pq Major and trace element geochemistry (*see also* 92.20.Wx Trace elements—in chemical and biological oceanography)
- 91.67.Qr Radiogenic isotope geochemistry (*see also* 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology; 92.20.Td Radioactivity and radioisotopes—in oceanography)
- 91.67.Rx Stable isotope geochemistry (*see also* 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology)
- 91.67.St Fluid and melt inclusion geochemistry
- 91.67.Ty Sedimentary geochemistry (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 91.67.Uv Organic and biogenic geochemistry
- 91.67.Vf Low-temperature geochemistry
- 91.70.–c Information related to geologic time**
- 91.70.B– Cenozoic
- 91.70.bc Neogene
- 91.70.bg Paleogene
- 91.70.D– Mesozoic
- 91.70.db Cretaceous
- 91.70.de Jurassic
- 91.70.dg Triassic
- 91.70.F– Paleozoic
- 91.70.fb Permian
- 91.70.fd Carboniferous
- 91.70.ff Devonian
- 91.70.fh Silurian
- 91.70.fk Ordovician
- 91.70.fn Cambrian
- 91.70.H– Precambrian
- 91.70.hc Proterozoic
- 91.70.hf Archean
- 91.80.–d Geochronology** (*see also* 92.30.Hj Dendrochronology—in Paleooceanography)
- 91.80.Cb Quarternary geochronology
- 91.80.Ef Sidereal geochronology
- 91.80.Hj Radioisotope geochronology, isotopic disequilibrium dating
- 91.80.Kc Chemical and biological geochronology
- 91.80.Mn Geomorphological geochronology
- 91.80.Pq Correlative geochronology
- 91.80.Rx Thermochronology
- 91.80.St Tephrochronology (*see also* 91.40.Bp Tephrochronology; ash deposits—in Volcanology)
- 91.80.Uv Cosmogenic-nuclide exposure dating
- 91.80.Vw Extinct radionuclide geochronology
- 91.80.Wx Sedimentary geochronology (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in Marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in Hydrology)
- 91.90.+p Other topics in solid Earth physics (restricted to new topics in section 91)**
- 92. Hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics**
- 92.05.–x General aspects of oceanography**
- 92.05.Bc Analytical modeling and laboratory experiments
- 92.05.Df Climate and inter-annual variability (*see also* 92.60.Ry Climatology, climate change and variability—in meteorology; 92.70.Gt Climate dynamics—in Global change)
- 92.05.Ek Long term variability; Heinrich events
- 92.05.Fg Diurnal, seasonal and annual cycles
- 92.05.Hj Physical and chemical properties of seawater (salinity, density, temperature)
- 92.05.Jn Ocean energy extraction
- 92.05.Lf Hydrothermal systems (*see also* 91.40.Ge—in Volcanology; 91.67.Jk—in Geochemistry)
- 92.10.–c Physical oceanography**
- 92.10.A– Circulation and currents
- 92.10.ab General circulation
- 92.10.ad Deep water formation and circulation
- 92.10.af Thermohaline convection

- 92.10.ah Ocean currents; Eastern boundary currents, Western boundary currents
- 92.10.ak Eddies and mesoscale processes
- 92.10.am El Nino Southern Oscillation (see also 92.30.La—in Paleooceanography)
- ... Physical properties of seawater, see 92.05.Hj
- ... Capillary waves, see 92.10.hd—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.10.Dh Deep ocean processes
- 92.10.Ei Coriolis effects
- 92.10.Fj Upper ocean and mixed layer processes
- 92.10.H— Ocean waves and oscillations
- 92.10.hb Surface waves and tides
- 92.10.hd Capillary waves
- 92.10.hf Planetary waves, Rossby waves
- 92.10.hh Kelvin waves
- 92.10.hj Internal and inertial waves
- 92.10.hk Seiches
- 92.10.hl Tsunamis (see also 91.30.Nw—in Seismology)
- 92.10.hp Sea level variations (see also 92.70.Jw Oceans, sea level change—in Global change)
- 92.10.Iv Ocean influence of Earth's rotation
- ... Seiches, see 92.10.hk—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.10.Kp Sea-air energy exchange processes (see also 92.60.Cc—in meteorology)
- 92.10.Lq Turbulence, diffusion, and mixing processes in oceanography
- 92.10.Ns Fine structure and microstructure in oceanography
- 92.10.Oc Benthic boundary layers, ocean bottom processes (see also 91.50.Ey Sea floor, morphology, geology, and geophysics—in marine geology)
- 92.10.Rw Sea ice (mechanics and air/sea/ice exchange processes)
- 92.10.Sx Coastal, estuarine, and near shore processes (see also 91.50.Cw Beach and coastal processes—in marine geology)
- 92.10.Ty Fronts and jets
- 92.10.Ua Overflows
- 92.10.Vz Underwater sound (see also 43.30.+m in acoustics; 43.30.-k in Acoustics Appendix)
- 92.10.Wa Sediment transport (see also 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.20.Vn—in chemical oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in Hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.10.Xc Ocean fog
- 92.10.Yb Hydrography (for ocean parameter estimation by acoustical methods, see 43.30.Pc—in Acoustics Appendix)
- 92.10.Zf Upwelling and convergences (see also 92.30.Vn—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Marine geology and geophysics, see 91.50.-r
- 92.20.-h Chemical and biological oceanography**
- 92.20.Bk Aerosols (see also 92.60.Mt—in meteorology; 91.67.gp and 92.30.Ef—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.C— Chemistry of the ocean
- 92.20.cb Chemical speciation and complexation, chemosynthesis
- 92.20.cd Chemical tracers
- 92.20.cf Marine organic chemistry
- 92.20.cg Marine inorganic chemistry
- 92.20.ch Photochemistry, photosynthesis
- 92.20.cj Oxidation and reduction reactions
- 92.20.cn Analytical chemistry
- 92.20.cp Natural products chemistry
- ... Ocean energy extraction, see 92.05.Jn
- 92.20.Hs Anoxic environments (see also 91.62.+g Biogeosciences; 91.62.De—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Iv Benthic processes, sea-bottom processes (see also 91.50.Ey—in marine geology; 92.10.Oc—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology)
- 92.20.J— Biology of the ocean (see also 91.62.-g Biogeosciences; 92.40.vu Cryobiology (in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.jb Bacteria, microbiology and microbial ecology (see also 91.62.Kt geomicrobiology)
- 92.20.jd Symbiosis
- 92.20.jf Phytoplankton
- 92.20.jh Zooplankton
- 92.20.jj Sorptive scavenging
- 92.20.jm Population dynamics and ecology
- 92.20.jp Ecosystems, structure, dynamics and modeling
- 92.20.jq Foodwebs: structure and dynamics
- 92.20.ju Nutrients and nutrient cycling
- 92.20.Ny Marine pollution
- 92.20.Ox Hypoxic environment (see also 91.62.De—in Geophysics Appendix)
- ... Bacteria, see 92.20.jb—in Geophysics Appendix
- ... Plankton, see 92.20.jf and 92.20.jh—in Geophysics Appendix
- 92.20.Sg Biogeochemical cycles (see also 91.67.Nc—in Geochemistry; 92.60.hn—in meteorology; 92.30.Gh—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Td Radioactivity and radioisotopes (see also 91.65.Dt Isotopic composition—in Mineralogy and petrology; 91.67.Qr Radiogenic isotope geochemistry)
- 92.20.Uv Gases in chemical oceanography (see also 91.50.Hc Gas and hydrate systems—in marine geology)
- 92.20.Vn Sedimentation (see also 91.50.Jc—in marine geology; 91.65.Ti—in petrology; 91.67.Ty—in Geochemistry; 92.10.Wa—in oceanography; 92.40.Gc—in hydrology; 91.80.Wx—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.20.Wx Trace elements (see also 91.67.Pq Major and trace element geochemistry)
- 92.20.Xy Carbon cycling (see also 91.62.La—in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.30.-m Paleooceanography**
- 92.30.Bc Abrupt climate change, stadial-interstadial transitions (see also 92.60.Ry—in meteorology; 92.70.Gt and 92.70.Kb—in Global change)
- 92.30.De Anthropogenic effects (see also 92.40.Aa—in Hydrology)
- 92.30.Ef Atmospheric transport and circulation, aerosols (see also 91.67.gp—in Geochemistry; 92.20.Bk—in oceanography; 92.30.Ef—in Paleooceanography; 92.60.hk and 92.60.Mt—in meteorology)
- 92.30.Gh Biogeochemical cycles (see also 91.67.Nc—in Geochemistry; 92.20.Sg—in oceanography; 92.60.hn—in meteorology)
- 92.30.Hj Corals
- 92.30.Iv Continental climate records
- 92.30.Jh Dendrochronology
- 92.30.La El Nino Southern Oscillation (see also 92.10.am—in oceanography)
- 92.30.Mc Glacial and interglacial oceanography, ice cores (see also 92.40.vv in Geophysics Appendix)
- 92.30.Np Greenhouse gases (see also 92.70.Mn Impacts of global change; global warming)
- 92.30.Pq Insolation forcing
- 92.30.Qr Micropaleontology
- 92.30.Rx Paleoeology
- 92.30.St Paleocene/Eocene thermal maximum
- 92.30.Tq Sea surface temperature
- 92.30.Uv Thermohaline convection
- 92.30.Vn Upwelling (see also 92.10.Zf—in oceanography)
- 92.30.Wx Palynology, pollen, spores and other palynomorphs, living or fossil
- 92.30.Xy Speleothems, stalagmites, stalactites
- 92.40.-t Hydrology and glaciology;**

- cryosphere** (*see also* 92.70.Ha—in *Global change*)
- 92.40.Aa Anthropogenic effects (*see also* 92.30.De—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.40.Bc Chemistry of fresh water
- 92.40.Cy Modeling; general theory
- 92.40.De Drought
- 92.40.E– Precipitation (*see also* 92.60.jf—in *meteorology*)
- 92.40.ed Snow
- 92.40.eg Rain, hail
- 92.40.Gc Erosion and sedimentation; sediment transport (*see also* 91.50.Jc—in *marine geology*; 91.65.Ti—in *Mineralogy and petrology*; 91.67.Ty—in *Geochemistry*; 92.10.Wa and 92.20.Vn—in *oceanography*; 91.80.Wx—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.40.Ha Debris flow and landslides
- 92.40.Iv Desertification
- 92.40.Je Evapotranspiration (*see also* 92.60.jc *Evaporation—in Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.40.K– Ground water
- 92.40.kc Ground water quality
- 92.40.ke Ground water transport
- 92.40.kh Aquifers
- 92.40.kj Groundwater/surface water interactions
- 92.40.km Groundwater hydrology
- 92.40.kp Groundwater hydraulics
- 92.40.Lg Soil moisture and temperature
- ... Limnology, *see* 92.40.qj—in *Geophysics Appendix*
- 92.40.Oj Eco-hydrology; plant ecology
- 92.40.P– Geomorphology
- 92.40.pg Fluvial
- 92.40.pj Hillslope
- 92.40.Q– Surface water, water resources
- 92.40.qc Surface water quality
- 92.40.qf Water supply, reservoirs
- 92.40.qh Rivers
- 92.40.qj Lakes, limnology
- 92.40.qn Ponds
- 92.40.qp Floods, runoff, and stream flow
- 92.40.V– Glaciology (*see also* 92.30.Mc—in *Paleoceanography*)
- 92.40.vk Glaciers
- 92.40.vr Icebergs
- 92.40.vs Permafrost, frozen ground
- 92.40.vt Tundra
- 92.40.vu Cryobiology
- 92.40.vv Ice cores, ice sheets, ice shelves
- 92.40.vw Snow melt, avalanches
- 92.40.vx Sea ice
- 92.40.We Hydrologic cycles and budgets
- 92.40.Xx Irrigation; dams
- 92.40.Yy Wetlands
- 92.40.Zg Hydrometeorology, hydroclimatology
- 92.60.–e Properties and dynamics of the atmosphere; meteorology** (*see also* 92.40.Zg *Hydrometeorology, hydroclimatology*)
- 92.60.Aa Modeling and model calibration (*see also* 92.70.Np *Global climate modeling*)
- 92.60.Bh General circulation
- 92.60.Cc Ocean/atmosphere interactions, air/sea constituent fluxes (*see also* 92.10.Kp—in *oceanography*)
- 92.60.Fm Boundary layer structure and processes
- 92.60.Gn Winds and their effects
- 92.60.H– Atmospheric composition, structure, and properties
- 92.60.ha Exospheric composition and chemistry
- 92.60.hb Thermospheric composition and chemistry, energy deposition
- 92.60.hc Mesospheric composition, energy deposition, constituent transport and chemistry
- 92.60.hd Stratospheric composition and chemistry
- 92.60.hf Tropospheric composition and chemistry, constituent transport and chemistry
- 92.60.hg Constituent sources and sinks
- 92.60.hh Acoustic gravity waves, tides, and compressional waves
- 92.60.hk Convection, turbulence, and diffusion (*see also* 92.30.Ef—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.hn Geochemical cycles (*see also* 91.67.Nc—in *Geochemistry*; 92.20.Sg—in *oceanography*; 92.30.Gh—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.hv Pressure, density, and temperature
- 92.60.hw Airglow and aurorae (*see also* 94.20.Ac *Auroral ionosphere*; 94.30.Aa *Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere*)
- 92.60.hx Other upper atmospheric phenomena: red sprites; blue jets; atmospheric gamma ray and intense VHF emissions
- 92.60.Iv Paleoclimatology (*see also* 92.70.Gt *Climate dynamics—in Global change*)
- 92.60.J– Water in the atmosphere
- 92.60.jc Evaporation (*see also* 92.40.Je *Evapotranspiration—in Hydrology*)
- 92.60.jf Precipitation (*see also* 92.40.E– in *Hydrology*)
- 92.60.jk Humidity
- 92.60.Kc Land/atmosphere interactions
- 92.60.Ls Ion chemistry of the atmosphere
- 92.60.Mt Particles and aerosols (*see also* 92.20.Bk—in *oceanography*; 91.67.gp and 92.30.Ef—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.N– Cloud physics and chemistry
- 92.60.nc Cloud optics
- 92.60.nf Cloud/radiation interaction
- 92.60.Ox Tropical meteorology
- 92.60.Pw Atmospheric electricity, lightning
- 92.60.Qx Storms
- 92.60.Ry Climatology, climate change and variability (*see also* 92.70.Gt and 92.70.Kb—in *Global change*; 92.30.Bc—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.60.Sz Air quality and air pollution (*see also* 07.88.+y *Instruments for environmental pollution measurements*)
- 92.60.Ta Electromagnetic wave propagation
- 92.60.Uy Polar meteorology
- 92.60.Vb Radiative processes, solar radiation
- 92.60.Wc Weather analysis and prediction
- 92.60.Xg Stratosphere/troposphere interactions
- 92.60.Zc Volcanic effects
- 92.70.–j Global change**
- 92.70.Aa Abrupt/rapid climate change
- 92.70.Bc Land/atmosphere interactions
- 92.70.Cp Atmosphere
- 92.70.Er Biogeochemical processes
- 92.70.Gt Climate dynamics (*see also* 92.60.Ry—in *meteorology*; 92.30.Bc—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Ha Cryospheric change
- 92.70.Iv Geomorphology and weathering (*see also* 92.40.Gc *Erosion and sedimentation; sediment transport*; 92.40.Pb—in *hydrology*; 92.40.P– in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Jw Oceans, sea level change (*see also* 92.10.hp—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Kb Regional climate change (*see also* 92.60.Ry—in *meteorology*; 92.30.Bc—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Ly Water cycles
- 92.70.Mn Impacts of global change; global warming (*see also* 92.30.Np—in *Geophysics Appendix*)
- 92.70.Np Global climate modeling
- 92.70.Pq Earth system modeling
- 92.70.Qr Solar variability impact
- 92.70.St Land cover change
- 92.90.+x Other topics in hydrospheric and atmospheric geophysics (restricted to new topics in section 92)**
- 93. Geophysical observations, instrumentation, and techniques**

- 93.30.–w Information related to geographical regions**
- 93.30.Bz Africa
- 93.30.Ca Antarctica
- 93.30.Db Asia
- 93.30.Fd Australia
- 93.30.Ge Europe
- 93.30.Hf North America
- 93.30.Jg South America
- 93.30.Kh Large islands (e.g., Greenland)
- 93.30.Li Arctic Ocean
- 93.30.Mj Atlantic Ocean
- 93.30.Nk Indian Ocean
- 93.30.Pm Pacific Ocean
- 93.30.Qn Southern Ocean
- 93.30.Rp Regional seas
- 93.30.Sq Polar regions
- 93.30.Tr Temperate regions
- 93.30.Vs Tropical regions
- 93.55.+z International organizations, national and international programs**
- ... Data acquisition and storage, *see* 93.85.Bc
- 93.85.–q Instruments and techniques for geophysical research:**
- Exploration geophysics** (*see also* 91.50.Ga Bathymetry, seafloor topology; 91.50.Yf Submergence instruments, ROV, AUV, submersibles, and ocean observatories—in marine geology; 92.10.Yb Hydrography—in oceanography)
- 93.85.Bc Computational methods and data processing, data acquisition and storage
- 93.85.De Exploration of continental structures
- 93.85.Fg Downhole methods
- 93.85.Hj Gravity methods
- 93.85.Jk Magnetic and electrical methods
- 93.85.Ly Exploration of oceanic structures
- 93.85.Np Radioactivity methods
- 93.85.Pq Remote sensing in exploration geophysics (*see also* 91.40.Yt—in Volcanology; 91.55.Uv—in Structural geology)
- 93.85.Rt Seismic methods
- 93.85.Tf Oil prospecting, pipelines, and conduits (*see also* 91.50.Sn Ocean drilling)
- 93.90.+y Other topics in geophysical observations, instrumentation, and techniques (restricted to new topics in section 93)**
- 94. Physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere**
- 94.05.–a Space plasma physics** (*see also* 96.50.–e Interplanetary physics)
- 94.05.Bf Plasma interactions with dust and aerosols
- 94.05.Dd Radiation processes
- 94.05.Fg Solitons and solitary waves
- 94.05.Hk Spacecraft/atmosphere interactions
- 94.05.Jq Spacecraft sheaths, wakes, and charging
- 94.05.Lk Turbulence
- 94.05.Pt Wave/wave, wave/particle interactions
- 94.05.Rx Experimental techniques and laboratory studies (*see also* 52.72.+v—in physics of plasmas)
- 94.05.S– Space weather
- 94.05.sj Space radiation environment
- 94.05.sk Impacts on humans
- 94.05.sp Solar effects
- 94.05.sq Engineering for hazard mitigation
- 94.05.st Satellite drag
- 94.05.sx Forecasting
- ... Physics of the neutral atmosphere, *see* 92.60.–e
- 94.05.sy Impacts on technological systems
- 94.20.–y Physics of the ionosphere** (*for ionospheres of the planets, see* 96.12.ji and 96.15.hk; *for radiowave propagation, see* 41.20.Jb—in electromagnetism)
- 94.20.Ac Auroral ionosphere (*see also* 92.60.hw Airglow and aurorae—in meteorology; 94.30.Aa Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere)
- 94.20.Bb Wave propagation (*see also* 94.30.Tz—in Physics of the magnetosphere)
- 94.20.Cf Ionospheric modeling and forecasting
- 94.20.D– Ionospheric structure, composition
- 94.20.de D region
- 94.20.dg E region
- 94.20.dj F region
- 94.20.dk Polar cap ionosphere
- 94.20.dl Topside region
- 94.20.dm Mid-latitude ionosphere
- 94.20.dt Equatorial ionosphere
- 94.20.dv Ion chemistry and composition; ionization mechanisms
- 94.20.Fg Plasma temperature and density
- ... Plasmasphere, *see* 94.30.cv
- 94.20.Qq Particle precipitation (*see also* 94.30.Ny—in Physics of the magnetosphere)
- ... Interactions between waves and particles, *see* 94.20.W–
- 94.20.Ss Electric fields; current system
- 94.20.Tt Ionospheric soundings; active experiments
- 94.20.Vv Ionospheric disturbances, irregularities, and storms
- 94.20.W– Ionospheric dynamics and interactions
- 94.20.wc Plasma motion; plasma convection; particle acceleration
- 94.20.wf Plasma waves and instabilities
- 94.20.wg Ionosphere/atmospheric interactions
- 94.20.wh Ionosphere/magnetosphere interactions
- 94.20.wj Wave/particle interactions
- 94.20.wl Plasma interactions with dust and aerosols
- 94.20.wq Solar radiation and cosmic ray effects
- 94.20.ws Electromagnetic wave propagation
- 94.20.Xa Meteor-trail physics
- 94.30.–d Physics of the magnetosphere**
- 94.30.Aa Auroral phenomena in magnetosphere (*see also* 94.20.Ac Auroral ionosphere)
- 94.30.Bg Magnetospheric modeling and forecasting
- 94.30.C– Magnetospheric configuration and dynamics
- 94.30.cb Inner magnetosphere
- 94.30.cf Outer magnetosphere
- 94.30.cg Magnetospheric cusp
- 94.30.ch Magnetopause
- 94.30.cj Magnetosheath
- 94.30.cl Magnetotail
- 94.30.cp Magnetic reconnection
- 94.30.cq MHD waves, plasma waves, and instabilities
- 94.30.cs Plasma motion; plasma convection
- 94.30.ct Plasma sheet
- 94.30.cv Plasmasphere
- 94.30.cx Polar cap phenomena
- 94.30.Hn Energetic trapped particles
- 94.30.Kq Electric fields, field-aligned currents and current systems, and ring currents
- 94.30.Lr Magnetic storms, substorms
- 94.30.Ms Magnetic pulsations
- 94.30.Ny Energetic particle precipitation (*see also* 94.20.Qq—in Physics of the ionosphere)
- 94.30.Tz Electromagnetic wave propagation (*see also* 94.20.Bb—in Physics of the ionosphere)
- 94.30.V– Magnetosphere interactions
- 94.30.vb Magnetosphere/ionosphere interactions (*see also* 94.20.wj—in Physics of the ionosphere)
- 94.30.vd Magnetosphere interactions with satellites and rings
- 94.30.vf Solar wind/magnetosphere interactions
- 94.30.vh Interactions with interplanetary space
- 94.30.Xy Radiation belts

94.80.+g	Instrumentation for space plasma physics, ionosphere, and magnetosphere	96.15.Lb	Surfaces	96.30.Kf	Jupiter
94.90.+m	Other topics in space plasma physics, physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere (restricted to new topics in section 94)	96.15.Nd	Interiors	96.30.L–	Jovian satellites
		96.15.Pf	Physical properties of materials	96.30.Ib	<i>Io</i>
		96.15.Qr	Impact phenomena	96.30.Id	<i>Europa</i>
		96.15.St	Tori and exospheres	96.30.If	<i>Ganymede</i>
		96.15.Uv	Rings and dust	96.30.Ih	<i>Callisto</i>
		96.15.Vx	Interactions with particles and fields	96.30.Mh	Saturn
		96.15.Wx	Tidal forces	96.30.N–	Saturnian satellites
		96.15.Xy	Polar regions	96.30.nd	<i>Titan</i>
96. Solar system; planetology		96.20.–n	Moon	96.30.Pj	Uranus
96.10.+i	General; solar nebula; cosmogony	96.20.Br	Origin and evolution	96.30.Qk	Uranian satellites
96.12.–a	Planetology of solid surface planets (<i>see also 96.15.–g Planetology of fluid planets; 96.30.Bc Comparative planetology</i>)	96.20.Dt	Features, landmarks, mineralogy, and petrology	96.30.Rm	Neptune
96.12.Bc	Origin and evolution	96.20.Jz	Gravitational field, selenodesy, and magnetic fields	96.30.Sn	Pluto
96.12.De	Orbital and rotational dynamics	96.20.Ka	Impacts, cratering	96.30.Td	Neptunian satellites
96.12.Fe	Gravitational fields	96.25.–f	Planetology of comets and small bodies	96.30.Up	Plutonian satellites
96.12.Hg	Magnetic field and magnetism	96.25.Bd	Origin and evolution	96.30.V–	Dust, extraterrestrial materials
96.12.J–	Atmospheres	96.25.De	Orbital and rotational dynamics	96.30.vx	<i>Interplanetary material</i>
96.12.ja	<i>Aurorae and airglow</i>	96.25.Fe	Atmospheres	96.30.vy	<i>Interstellar material</i>
96.12.jc	<i>Composition and chemistry</i>	96.25.fa	<i>Aurorae, airglow and x-ray emission</i>	96.30.Wr	Planetary rings
96.12.je	<i>Evolution</i>	96.25.fc	<i>Composition and chemistry</i>	96.30.Xa	Kuiper belt, trans-Neptunian objects
96.12.jg	<i>Structure and dynamics</i>	96.25.ff	<i>Evolution</i>	96.30.Ys	Asteroids, meteoroids
96.12.ji	<i>Ionospheres</i>	96.25.fh	<i>Structure and dynamics</i>	96.30.Za	Meteors, meteorites and tektites (<i>see also 91.65.Sn Meteorite mineralogy and petrology; 94.20.Xa Meteor-trail physics; 91.67.gn– in Geophysics Appendix</i>)
96.12.jk	<i>Magnetospheres</i>	96.25.H–	Composition	...	<i>Planetary, asteroid, cometary, and satellite characteristics and properties. see 96.12.–a, 96.15.–g, and 96.25.–f</i>
96.12.jm	<i>Meteorology</i>	96.25.hc	<i>Dust, erosion, and weathering</i>	...	<i>Cosmic rays, see 96.50.S–</i>
96.12.K–	Surfaces	96.25.hf	<i>Ice</i>	96.50.–e	Interplanetary physics (<i>see also 94.05.–a Space plasma physics</i>)
96.12.ka	<i>Hydrology and fluvial processes</i>	96.25.hj	<i>Surfaces and interiors</i>	96.50.Bh	Interplanetary magnetic fields
96.12.kc	<i>Surface materials and properties</i>	96.25.hn	<i>Physical and chemical properties of materials</i>	96.50.Ci	Solar wind plasma; sources of solar wind
96.12.ke	<i>Impact phenomena, cratering</i>	96.25.J–	Ionospheres	96.50.Dj	Interplanetary dust and gas
96.12.kg	<i>Erosion, weathering</i>	96.25.jf	<i>Composition and chemistry</i>	96.50.Ek	Heliopause and solar wind termination
96.12.ki	<i>Glaciation</i>	96.25.jh	<i>Evolution</i>	96.50.Fm	Planetary bow shocks; interplanetary shocks
96.12.Ma	Composition	96.25.jk	<i>Structure and dynamics</i>	...	<i>Comets, see 96.30.Cw; 96.30C– (in Geophysics Appendix)</i>
96.12.Pc	Interiors	96.25.Ln	Magnetic fields and magnetism	96.50.Hp	Oort cloud
96.12.Qr	Polar regions	96.25.Lp	Gravitational fields	...	<i>Kuiper belt, see 96.30.Xa</i>
96.12.St	Heat flow	96.25.Nc	Impact phenomena	...	<i>Meteors, meteoroids, and meteor streams, see 96.30.Za</i>
96.12.Uv	Rings and dust	96.25.Pq	Interactions with solar wind plasma and fields	...	<i>Meteorites, micrometeorites, and tektites, see 96.30.Za</i>
96.12.Wx	Interactions with particles and fields	96.25.Qr	Plasma and MHD instabilities	96.50.Pw	Particle acceleration
96.12.Xy	Tectonics, volcanism	96.25.St	Radiation and spectra	96.50.Qx	Corotating streams
96.15.–g	Planetology of fluid planets (<i>see also 96.12.–a Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.30.Bc Comparative planetology</i>)	96.25.Tg	Satellites	96.50.Ry	Discontinuities
96.15.Bc	Origin and evolution	96.25.Vt	Volcanism	96.50.S–	Cosmic rays (<i>see also 94.20.wq Solar radiation and cosmic ray effects</i>)
96.15.De	Orbital and rotational dynamics	96.30.–t	Solar system objects	96.50.sb	<i>Composition, energy spectra and interactions</i>
96.15.Ef	Gravitational fields	96.30.Bc	Comparative planetology (<i>see also 96.12.–a Planetology of solid surface planets; 96.15.–g Planetology of fluid planets</i>)	96.50.sd	<i>Extensive air showers</i>
96.15.Gh	Magnetic field and magnetism	96.30.C–	Comets (<i>see also 96.25.–f Planetology of comets and small bodies</i>)	96.50.sf	<i>Interactions with terrestrial matter</i>
96.15.H–	Atmospheres	96.30.cb	<i>Dust tails and trails</i>		
96.15.hb	<i>Aurorae</i>	96.30.cd	<i>Interiors</i>		
96.15.he	<i>Composition and chemistry</i>	96.30.Dz	Mercury		
96.15.hg	<i>Evolution</i>	96.30.Ea	Venus		
96.15.hj	<i>Structure and dynamics</i>	96.30.Gc	Mars		
96.15.hk	<i>Ionospheres</i>	96.30.Hf	Martian satellites		
96.15.hm	<i>Magnetospheres</i>				
96.15.hp	<i>Meteorology</i>				
96.15.Kc	Composition				

96.50.sh	<i>Interplanetary propagation and effects</i>	96.60.—j Solar physics		96.60.qd	<i>Sun spots, solar cycles</i>
96.50.Tf	MHD waves; plasma waves, turbulence	96.60.Bn	Diameter, rotation, and mass	96.60.qe	<i>Flares</i>
96.50.Uv	Ejecta, driver gases, and magnetic clouds	96.60.Fs	Composition	96.60.qf	<i>Prominence eruptions</i>
96.50.Vg	Energetic particles	96.60.Hv	Electric and magnetic fields, solar magnetism	96.60.T—	Solar electromagnetic emission
96.50.Wx	Solar cycle variations	96.60.Iv	Magnetic reconnection	96.60.tg	<i>Radio emission</i>
96.50.Xy	Heliosphere/interstellar medium interactions	96.60.Jw	Solar interior	96.60.th	<i>Visible emission</i>
96.50.Ya	Pickup ions	96.60.Ly	Helioseismology, pulsations, and shock waves	96.60.tj	<i>Ultraviolet emission</i>
96.50.Zc	Neutral particles	96.60.Ly	Helioseismology, pulsations, and shock waves	96.60.tk	<i>X-ray and gamma-ray emission</i>
96.55.+z	Astrobiology and astrochemistry of the Solar system and interplanetary space (<i>see also 91.62.Fc—in Geophysics Appendix</i>)	96.60.Mz	Photosphere	96.60.Ub	Solar irradiance
		96.60.Na	Chromosphere	96.60.Vg	Particle emission, solar wind (<i>see also 94.30.vf—in Geophysics Appendix; 26.65.+t Solar neutrinos in nuclear astrophysics</i>)
		96.60.P—	Corona	96.60.Xy	Transition region
		96.60.pc	<i>Coronal holes</i>	96.90.+c	Other topics on the Solar system and planetology (restricted to new topics in section 96)
		96.60.pf	<i>Coronal loops, streamers</i>		
		96.60.ph	<i>Coronal mass ejection</i>		
		96.60.Q—	Solar activity (<i>see also 92.70.Qr—in Global change</i>)		

NANOSCALE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPLEMENT

Collection of Applicable Terms from PACS 2008

In the list below, black type indicates terms chosen for the Nanoscale Science and Technology Supplement. Terms in gray type show the placement of the chosen terms within the overall scheme

00. GENERAL

03. Quantum mechanics, field theories, and special relativity

03.67.–a Quantum information

- 03.67.Ac Quantum algorithms, protocols, and simulations
- 03.67.Bg Entanglement production and manipulation
- 03.67.Dd Quantum cryptography and communication security
- 03.67.Hk Quantum communication
- 03.67.Lx Quantum computation architectures and implementations
- 03.67.Mn Entanglement measures, witnesses, and other characterizations
- 03.67.Pp Quantum error correction and other methods for protection against decoherence

07. Instruments, apparatus, and components common to several branches of physics and astronomy

- 07.10.–h Mechanical instruments and equipment
- 07.10.Cm Micromechanical devices and systems
- 07.79.–v Scanning probe microscopes and components
- 07.79.Cz Scanning tunneling microscopes
- 07.79.Fc Near-field scanning optical microscopes
- 07.79.Lh Atomic force microscopes
- 07.79.Pk Magnetic force microscopes
- 07.79.Sp Friction force microscopes

30. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

37. Mechanical control of atoms, molecules, and ions

37.25.+k Atom interferometry techniques

40. ELECTROMAGNETISM, OPTICS, ACOUSTICS, HEAT TRANSFER, CLASSICAL MECHANICS, AND FLUID DYNAMICS

42. Optics

- 42.50.–p Quantum optics
- 42.50.Ex Optical implementations of quantum information processing and transfer
- 42.50.Wk Mechanical effects of light on material media, microstructures and particles
- 42.70.–a Optical materials
- 42.70.Qs Photonic bandgap materials

47. Fluid dynamics

47.61.–k Micro- and nano- scale flow phenomena

- 47.61.Cb Non-continuum effects
- 47.61.Fg Flows in micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) and nano-electromechanical systems (NEMS)
- 47.61.Jd Multiphase flows
- 47.61.Ne Micromixing

60. CONDENSED MATTER: STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

61. Structure of solids and liquids; crystallography

61.46.–w Structure of nanoscale materials

- 61.46.Bc Structure of clusters (e.g., metacars; not fragments of crystals; free or loosely aggregated or loosely attached to a substrate)
- 61.46.Df Structure of nanocrystals and nanoparticles ("colloidal" quantum dots but not gate-isolated embedded quantum dots)
- 61.46.Fg Nanotubes
- 61.46.Hk Nanocrystals
- 61.46.Km Structure of nanowires and nanorods (long, free or loosely attached, quantum wires and quantum rods, but not gate-isolated embedded quantum wires)
- 61.46.Np Structure of nanotubes (hollow nanowires)

61.48.–c Structure of fullerenes and related hollow molecular clusters

- 61.48.De Structure of carbon nanotubes, boron nanotubes, and closely related graphitelike systems

62. Mechanical and acoustical properties of condensed matter

62.23.–c Structural classes of nanoscale systems

- 62.23.Eg Nanodots
- 62.23.Hj Nanowires
- 62.23.Kn Nanosheets
- 62.23.Pq Composites (nanosystems embedded in a larger structure)
- 62.23.St Complex nanostructures, including patterned or assembled structures

62.25.–g Mechanical properties of nanoscale systems

- 62.25.De Low-frequency properties: response coefficients
- 62.25.Fg High-frequency properties, responses to resonant or transient (time-dependent) fields
- 62.25.Jk Mechanical modes of vibration
- 62.25.Mn Fracture/brittleness

63. Lattice dynamics

63.22.–m Phonons or vibrational states in low-dimensional structures and nanoscale materials

- 63.22.Dc Free films
- 63.22.Gh Nanotubes and nanowires
- 63.22.Kn Clusters and nanocrystals
- 63.22.Np Layered systems

64. Equations of state, phase equilibria, and phase transitions

64.70.–p Specific phase transitions

- 64.70.Nd Structural transitions in nanoscale materials

64.75.–g Phase equilibria

- 64.75.Jk Phase separation and segregation in nanoscale systems

66. Nonelectronic transport properties of condensed matter

- 66.30.–h Diffusion in solids
- 66.30.Pa Diffusion in nanoscale solids

68. Surfaces and interfaces; thin films and nanosystems (structure and nonelectronic properties)

- 68.35.–p Solid surfaces and solid–solid interfaces: structure and energetics

- 68.35.B– Structure of clean surfaces (and surface reconstruction)
- 68.35.bp *Fullerenes*
- 68.37.–d **Microscopy of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films**
- 68.37.Ef Scanning tunneling microscopy (including chemistry induced with STM)
- 68.37.Hk Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (including EBIC)
- 68.37.Lp Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)
- 68.37.Ma Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM)
- 68.37.Nq Low energy electron microscopy (LEEM)
- 68.37.Og High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM)
- 68.37.Ps Atomic force microscopy (AFM)
- 68.37.Rt Magnetic force microscopy (MFM)
- 68.37.Tj Acoustic force microscopy
- 68.37.Uv Near-field scanning microscopy and spectroscopy
- 68.37.Vj Field emission and field-ion microscopy
- 68.37.Xy Scanning Auger microscopy, photoelectron microscopy
- 68.37.Yz X-ray microscopy
- 68.55.–a **Thin film structure and morphology**
- 68.55.A– Nucleation and growth
- 68.55.ap *Fullerenes*
- 68.65.–k Low-dimensional, mesoscopic, and nanoscale systems: structure and nonelectronic properties**
- 68.65.Fg Quantum wells
- 68.65.Hb Quantum dots (patterned in quantum wells)
- 68.65.La Quantum wires (patterned in quantum wells)
- 70. CONDENSED MATTER: ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE, ELECTRICAL, MAGNETIC, AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES**
- 71. Electronic structure of bulk materials**
- 71.20.–b **Electron density of states and band structure of crystalline solids**
- 71.20.Tx Fullerenes and related materials; intercalation compounds
- 72. Electronic transport in condensed matter**
- 72.25.–b **Spin polarized transport**
- 72.25.Ba Spin polarized transport in metals
- 72.25.Dc Spin polarized transport in semiconductors
- 72.25.Fe Optical creation of spin polarized carriers
- 72.25.Hg Electrical injection of spin polarized carriers
- 72.25.Mk Spin transport through interfaces
- 72.25.Pn Current-driven spin pumping
- 72.25.Rb Spin relaxation and scattering
- 72.80.–r **Conductivity of specific materials**
- 72.80.Rj Fullerenes and related materials
- 73. Electronic structure and electrical properties of surfaces, interfaces, thin films, and low-dimensional structures**
- 73.21.–b Electron states and collective excitations in multilayers, quantum wells, mesoscopic, and nanoscale systems**
- 73.21.Fg Quantum wells
- 73.21.Hb Quantum wires
- 73.21.La Quantum dots
- 73.22.–f Electronic structure of nanoscale materials: clusters, nanoparticles, nanotubes, and nanocrystals**
- 73.22.Dj Single particle states
- 73.22.Gk Broken symmetry phases
- 73.22.Lp Collective excitations
- 73.61.–r **Electrical properties of specific thin films**
- 73.61.Wp Fullerenes and related materials
- 73.63.–b Electronic transport in nanoscale materials and structures**
- 73.63.Bd Nanocrystalline materials
- 73.63.Fg Nanotubes
- 73.63.Hs Quantum wells
- 73.63.Kv Quantum dots
- 73.63.Nm Quantum wires
- 73.63.Rt Nanoscale contacts
- 74. Superconductivity**
- 74.70.–b **Superconducting materials**
- 74.70.Wz Fullerenes and related materials
- 74.78.–w **Superconducting films and low-dimensional structures**
- 74.78.Na Mesoscopic and nanoscale systems
- 75. Magnetic properties and materials**
- 75.50.–y **Studies of specific magnetic materials**
- 75.50.Tt Fine-particle systems; nanocrystalline materials
- 75.50.Xx Molecular magnets
- 75.70.–i **Magnetic properties of thin films, surfaces, and interfaces**
- 75.75.+a Magnetic properties of nanostructures**
- 78. Optical properties, condensed-matter spectroscopy and other interactions of radiation and particles with condensed matter**
- 78.30.–j **Infrared and Raman spectra**
- 78.30.Na Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.40.–q **Absorption and reflection spectra: visible and ultraviolet**
- 78.40.Ri Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.66.–w **Optical properties of specific thin films**
- 78.66.Tr Fullerenes and related materials
- 78.67.–n Optical properties of low-dimensional, mesoscopic, and nanoscale materials and structures**
- 78.67.Bf Nanocrystals and nanoparticles
- 78.67.Ch Nanotubes
- 78.67.De Quantum wells
- 78.67.Hc Quantum dots
- 78.67.Lt Quantum wires
- 79. Electron and ion emission by liquids and solids; impact phenomena**
- 79.60.–i **Photoemission and photoelectron spectra**
- 79.60.Jv Interfaces; heterostructures; nanostructures
- 80. INTERDISCIPLINARY PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
- 81. Materials science**
- 81.05.–t **Specific materials: fabrication, treatment, testing, and analysis**
- 81.05.Tp Fullerenes and related materials
- 81.07.–b Nanoscale materials and structures: fabrication and characterization**
- 81.07.Bc Nanocrystalline materials
- 81.07.De Nanotubes
- 81.07.Lk Nanocontacts
- 81.07.Nb Molecular nanostructures
- 81.07.Pr Organic-inorganic hybrid nanostructures
- 81.07.St Quantum wells
- 81.07.Ta Quantum dots
- 81.07.Vb Quantum wires
- 81.07.Wx Nanopowders
- 81.16.–c **Methods of nanofabrication and processing**

81.16.Be Chemical synthesis methods
 81.16.Dn Self-assembly
 81.16.Fg Supramolecular and biochemical assembly
 81.16.Hc Catalytic methods
 81.16.Mk Laser-assisted deposition
 81.16.Nd Nanolithography
 81.16.Pr Nanooxidation
 81.16.Rf Nanoscale pattern formation
 81.16.Ta Atom manipulation

82. Physical chemistry and chemical physics

82.35.-x **Polymers: properties; reactions; polymerization**
 82.35.Np Nanoparticles in polymers
 82.37.-j **Single molecule kinetics**
 82.37.Gk STM and AFM manipulations of a single molecule
 82.37.Rs Single molecule manipulation of proteins and other biological molecules
 82.45.-h **Electrochemistry and electrophoresis**
 82.45.Yz Nanostructured materials in electrochemistry
 82.60.-s **Chemical thermodynamics**
 82.60.Qr Thermodynamics of nanoparticles
 82.70.-y Disperse systems; complex fluids

82.70.Dd Colloids

85. Electronic and magnetic devices; microelectronics

85.35.-p Nanoelectronic devices

85.35.Be Quantum well devices (quantum dots, quantum wires, etc.)
 85.35.Ds Quantum interference devices
 85.35.Gv Single electron devices
 85.35.Kt Nanotube devices

85.65.+h Molecular electronic devices

85.75.-d Magneto-electronics; spintronics: devices exploiting spin polarized transport or integrated magnetic fields

85.75.Bb Magnetic memory using giant magnetoresistance
 85.75.Dd Magnetic memory using magnetic tunnel junctions
 85.75.Ff Reprogrammable magnetic logic
 85.75.Hh Spin polarized field effect transistors
 85.75.Mm Spin polarized resonant tunnel junctions
 85.75.Nn Hybrid Hall devices
 85.75.Ss Magnetic field sensors using spin polarized transport

85.85.+j Micro- and nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) and devices

87. Biological and medical physics

87.64.-t Spectroscopic and microscopic techniques in biophysics and medical physics

87.64.Dz Scanning tunneling and atomic force microscopy
 87.64.Ee Electron microscopy

87.80.-y Biophysical techniques (research methods)

87.80.Ek Mechanical and micromechanical techniques
 87.80.Fe Micromanipulation of biological structures
 87.80.Nj Single-molecule techniques

87.85.-d Biomedical engineering

87.85.D- Applied neuroscience
87.85.dh Cells on a chip
 87.85.J- Biomaterials
87.85.jf Bio-based materials
 87.85.Ox Biomedical instrumentation and transducers, including micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS)
 87.85.Qr Nanotechnologies-design
 87.85.Rs Nanotechnologies-applications
 87.85.Uv Micromanipulators
 87.85.Va Micromachining

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

PACS codes from Acoustics Appendix and Geophysics Appendix are indicated by an asterisk (*).

A

- A15 compounds and alloys, 74.70.Ad
 Aberrations, optical, 42.15.Fr
Ab initio calculations (atoms and molecules), 31.15.A–
 Ablation
 —film deposition, 81.15.Fg
 —laser impact on surfaces, 79.20.Ds
 —in plasmas, 52.38.Ph
 Abrasion
 —materials, 81.40.Pq
 —mechanics, 46.55.+d
 Absorption
 —acoustical
 —architectural acoustics, *43.55.Ev, *43.55.Nd
 —linear acoustics, *43.20.Hq
 —nonlinear acoustics, *43.25.Ed
 —underwater, *43.30.Es, *43.30.Ky
 —by atoms, 32.80.–t
 —of electromagnetic radiation
 —in Earth's atmosphere, 42.68.Ay, 92.60.Ta
 —in plasmas, 52.25.Os
 —of laser light in plasmas, 52.38.Dx
 —by molecules, 33.80.–b
 —neutron, 28.20.Fc
 —optical, 42.25.Bs
 —of particles in plasmas, 52.25.Tx
 —of photons by nuclei, 25.20.Dc
 Absorption coefficients, optical, 78.20.Ci
 Absorption edges, x-ray, 78.70.Dm
 Absorption spectra
 —atoms, 32.30.–r
 —biomolecules, 87.15.M–
 —clusters, 36.40.Mr
 —excitons, 71.35.Cc
 —macro- and polymer molecules, 36.20.Kd
 —molecules, 33.20.–t
 —solids and liquids, 78.40.–q
 Absorption spectroscopy
 —in biophysics, 87.64.K–
 —chemical analysis, 82.80.Dx
 —instrumentation, 07.57.Ty, 07.60.Rd
 Abstraction reactions, 82.30.Hk
 Accelerated beams, in plasmas, 52.59.Bi, 52.59.Fn
 Accelerated plasmas, 52.59.Dk
 Acceleration
 —laser-driven, 41.75.Jv
 —by laser–plasma interactions, 52.38.Kd
 —measurement of, 06.30.Gv
 —of particles in interplanetary space, 96.50.Pw
 Accelerators, 29.20.–c
 —cyclic, 29.20.D–
 —electrostatic, 29.20.Ba
 —linear, 29.20.Ej
 —in radiation therapy, 87.56.bd
 Accidents (nuclear reactors), 28.41.Te
 Accommodation, gas dynamics, 47.45.Gx
 Accretion and accretion disks
 —galactic, 98.62.Mw
 —Milky Way, 98.35.Nq
 —stellar, 97.10.Gz
 Acoustical holography, *43.35.Sx, *43.60.Sx
 Acoustical instruments and techniques, 07.64.+z, *43.58.–e, 43.58.+z
 Acoustical properties
 —gases, 51.40.+p
 —liquids, 62.60.+v
 —rocks and minerals, 91.60.Lj
 —solids, 62.65.+k
 —of solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Iv
 —superconductors, 74.25.Ld
 —thin films, *43.35.Ns, 68.60.Bs
 Acoustic array systems, *43.60.Fg
 Acoustic emission, *43.40.Le
 Acoustic force microscopy, 68.37.Tj
 Acoustic impedance, *43.20.Rz
 —architectural acoustics, *43.55.Ev
 —of ground, snow, and ice, *43.28.En
 Acoustics
 —architectural, *43.55.–n, 43.55.+p
 —ASA Web page, *43.05.Gv
 —atmospheric, *43.28.–g, 43.28.+h
 —numerical methods for, *43.28.Js
 —statistical characteristics, *43.28.Lv
 —biological, *43.80.–n, 43.80.+p
 —linear, *43.20.–f, 43.20.+g
 —nonlinear, *43.25.–x, 43.25.+y
 —physiological, *43.64.–q, 43.64.+r
 —psychological, *43.66.–x, 43.66.+y
 —ray, *43.20.Dk
 —structural, *43.40.–r, 43.40.+s
 —underwater, *43.30.–k, 43.30.+m
 Acoustic sensing, *43.60.Vx
 Acoustic signal coding, *43.60.Ek
 Acoustic signal processing, *43.60.–c, 43.60.+d
 Acoustics Research Letters Online (ARLO), *43.05.Gv
 Acoustic streaming, *43.25.Nm
 Acoustic tomography, *43.35.Wa, *43.60.Rw
 Acoustic transduction, 43.38.+n, *43.38.–p
 Acoustoelectric effects
 —conductivity phenomena, 72.50.+b
 —piezoelectrics, 77.65.Dq
 —thin films, 73.50.Rb
 Acousto-optical devices, 42.79.Jq
 Acousto-optical effects, *43.35.Sx, 78.20.Hp
 Activation analysis, radiochemical, 82.80.Jp
 Adaptation, visual
 —color, 42.66.Ne
 —light, 42.66.Lc
 Adaptive acoustical systems, *43.60.Mn
 Adaptive optical systems
 —astronomy, 95.75.Qr
 —atmospheric optics, 42.68.Wt
 Addenda, 99.10.Qr
 Adhesion
 —cellular, 87.17.Rt
 —interfacial flow, 83.50.Lh
 —mechanical contacts (structural mechanics), 46.55.+d
 —of polymers on surfaces, 82.35.Gh
 —at solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Np
 Admittance measurement, 84.37.+q
 Adsorbates
 —assemblies of, 68.43.Hn
 —diffusion of, 68.43.Jk
 —electron states, 73.20.Hb
 —femtochemistry of, 82.53.St
 —photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Dp
 —statistical mechanics of, 68.43.De
 —structure and reactions of, 68.43.Bc, 68.43.Fg
 —vibrations of, 68.43.Pq
 Adsorption
 —on fluid interfaces, 68.03.–g
 —kinetics of, 68.43.Mn
 —at solid surfaces, 68.43.–h
 Aerodynamics, 47.85.Gj
 Aeroelasticity, 46.40.Jj
 Aerogels, reactions in, 82.33.Ln
 Aerosols
 —in atmosphere, 92.60.Mt
 —atmospheric optics, 42.68.Jg
 —interactions with space plasma, 94.05.Bf
 —materials synthesis, 81.20.Rg
 —oceanography of, 92.20.Bk
 —paleoceanography, *92.30.Ef
 —physical chemistry, 82.70.Rr
 —plasma interactions (ionosphere), 94.20.wl
 Africa, 93.30.Bz
 Afterglow (plasma reactions), 82.33.Xj
 Aggregation
 —of cells, 87.18.Ed
 —diffusion-limited, 61.43.Hv
 —in solutions of macromolecules (biomolecules), 87.15.nr
 Aging, materials, 81.40.Cd
 Agriculture (biogeosciences), *91.62.Bf
 Aharonov–Bohm effect
 —mesoscopic systems, 73.23.–b
 —quantum mechanics, 03.65.Ta
 Airglow, 92.60.hw
 Air pollution
 —atmospheric chemistry, 82.33.Tb
 —atmospheric optics, 42.68.Kh
 —meteorology, 92.60.Sz
 Air transportation, 89.40.Dd
 Alfvén waves, 52.35.Bj
 Algebra
 —Lie, 02.20.Sv
 —linear, 02.10.Ud
 —matrix, 02.10.Yn
 Algebraic geometry, 02.10.–v
 Algebraic groups, 02.20.Hj
 Algebraic methods
 —in quantum mechanics, 03.65.Fd
 —in string theory, 11.25.Hf
 Algebraic rings, 02.10.Hh
 Algebraic structures, 02.10.De
 Algebraic topology, 02.40.Re
 Alkali halides, photoluminescence of, 78.55.Fv
 Alkali metals, electronic structure of, 71.20.Dg
 Alloys
 —absorption spectra, 78.40.Kc
 —diamagnetism and paramagnetism, 75.20.En
 —electronic conduction
 —bulk matter, 72.15.Cz, 72.15.Eb
 —liquid, 72.15.Cz
 —thin films, 73.61.At
 —electronic structure, 71.20.Be, 71.20.Eh, 71.20.Gj
 —fabrication, 81.05.Bx
 —impurity and defect levels, 71.55.Ak
 —infrared and Raman spectra, 78.30.Er
 —liquid
 —structure of, 61.25.Mv
 —local magnetic moment, 75.20.Hr
 —magnetic materials, 75.50.–y
 —optical properties of thin films, 78.66.Bz
 —phase diagrams, 81.30.Bx
 —radiation effects, 61.82.Bg
 —self-diffusion, 66.30.Fq
 —structure
 —amorphous, 61.43.Dq
 —crystalline, 61.66.Dk
 —superconducting, 74.70.Ad
 Alpha Cygni stars, 97.30.Dg
 Alpha decay, 23.60.+e
 Alpha-particle-induced nuclear reactions, 25.55.–e
 ALS (degenerative diseases), 87.19.xr
 Alzheimer's disease, 87.19.xr
 Amorphous magnetic materials, 75.50.Kj
 Amorphous metals and alloys
 —electrical and thermal conduction, 72.15.Cz
 —electron density of states, 71.23.–k
 —photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Ht
 —structure, 61.43.Dq
 —thermal properties, 65.60.+a
 Amorphous semiconductors
 —electronic structure, 71.23.Cq
 —fabrication, 81.05.Gc
 —impurity and defect levels, 71.55.Jv
 —infrared and Raman spectra, 78.30.Ly
 —photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Ht
 —photoluminescence, 78.55.Qr
 —structure of, 61.43.Dq
 —surface structure of, 68.35.bj
 —synthesis, 81.05.Gc
 —thermal properties, 65.60.+a
 —thin films
 —electrical conductivity, 73.61.Jc
 —optical properties, 78.66.Jg
 Amorphous superconductors, 74.81.Bd
 Amphiphilic systems, 82.70.Uv
 Amplifiers
 —electronic, 84.30.Le
 —laser, 42.60.Da
 —optical parametric, 42.65.Yj
 Amyloids, 87.14.em
 Analytic spaces, 02.30.Fn
 Anatomic imaging, MRI, 87.61.Jc
 Anatomic MRI (in neuroscience), 87.19.If
 Anchoring (liquid crystals), 61.30.Hn
 Anderson localization
 —conductivity in metals and alloys, 72.15.Rn
 —disordered solids, 71.23.An
 —hopping transport, 72.20.Ee
 —surface and interface states, 73.20.Fz
 Andreev effect, 74.45.+c
 Anelasticity
 —materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Jj
 —mechanical properties of solids, 62.40.+i
 Anemometry, 47.80.Fg
 Angiography, 87.59.Dj
 Angles, measurement of, 06.30.Bp
 Angular velocity measurement, 06.30.Gv
 Anharmonic lattice modes, 63.20.Ry
 Annealing
 —crystal defects, 61.72.Cc
 —effects on microstructure, 81.40.Ef
 —magnetic, 75.60.Nt
 Announcements, 01.10.Cr
 Anodic films, 82.45.Cc
 Anoxic environments
 —biogeosciences, *91.62.De
 —oceanography, 92.20.Hs
 Antarctica, 93.30.Ca
 Antennas, 84.40.Ba
 —plasma interactions with, 52.40.Fd
 Anthropogenic effects
 —environmental studies of, 89.60.Gg
 —in hydrology, 92.40.Aa
 —in paleoceanography, *92.30.De
 Anthropology, 89.65.Ef
 Antibunched photon states, 42.50.Dv
 Antiferroelectricity, 77.80.–e
 Antiferroelectric materials, 77.84.–s
 Antiferromagnetic materials, 75.50.Ee
 Antiferromagnetic resonance, 76.50.+g
 Antiprotonic atoms and molecules, 36.10.Gv
 Antiproton-induced reactions, 25.43.+t
 Antireflection coatings, 42.79.Wc
 Anyons
 —electronic structure, 71.10.Pm
 —quantum statistical mechanics, 05.30.Pr
 —superconductivity, 74.20.Mn
 Apertures, optical, 42.79.Ag
 Apodization, 42.15.Eq
 APW calculations, 71.15.Ap
 Aquifers (ground water), 92.40.Kf, *92.40.kh
 Arc discharges, 52.80.Mg
 Archaeoastronomy, 95.90.+v
 Archean period, *91.70.hf
 Archeomagnetism, 91.25.Dx
 Architectural acoustics, *43.55.–n, 43.55.+p

- Arctic Ocean, 93.30.Li
Arc welding, 52.77.Fv
Arms control, 89.20.Dd
Arrays
—fiber optical, 42.81.Qb
—integrated optics, 42.82.Et
—laser, 42.60.Da
—solar cells, 84.60.Jt
Artificial intelligence, 07.05.Mh
Artificial satellites, 07.87.+v, 95.40.+s, 95.55.Pe
ASA (atomic sphere approximation), 71.15.Ap
Ash deposits, 91.40.Bp
Asia, 93.30.Db
Associated liquids, structure of, 61.20.Qg
Association reactions, chemical, 82.30.Nr
Associative rings and algebras, 02.10.Hh
Asteroids, 96.30.Ys
Astrobiology, *91.62.Fc, 96.55.+z
Astrometric binary stars, 97.80.Af
Astrometry, 95.10.Jk
—instrumentation, 95.55.Br
Astron (magnetic trap), 52.55.Lf
Astronomy databases, 95.80.+p
Astrophysical plasma, 95.30.Qd
—laboratory studies, 52.72.+v
Asymptotic normalization coefficients, 21.10.Jx
Atlantic Ocean, 93.30.Mj
Atmosphere
—comets, *96.25.F–, 96.25.Fx
—Earth
—biosphere/atmosphere interactions, *91.62.Xy
—effects of volcanic eruptions, 91.40.Dr
—global change, 92.70.Cp
—ionosphere, 94.20.–y
—land/atmosphere interactions, 92.60.Kc, 92.70.Bc
—magnetosphere, 94.30.–d
—ocean/atmosphere interactions, 92.60.Cc
—troposphere, 92.60.hf
—Moon, 96.20.Dt
—planetary
—fluid planets, *96.15.H–, 96.15.Hy
—solid surface planets, *96.12.J–, 96.12.Jt
—stellar, 97.10.Ex
Atmosphere/ocean/Earth interaction, 91.10.Vr
Atmospheric acoustics, *43.28.–g, 43.28.+h
Atmospheric chemistry, 82.33.Tb
—meteorology, 92.60.hf
Atmospheric electricity
—in Earth's atmosphere, 92.60.Pw
—in plasmas, 52.80.Mg
Atmospheric ion precipitation, 94.20.Qq, 94.30.Hn
Atmospheric optics, 42.68.–w
—cloud optics, 42.68.–w, *92.60.nc
Atmospheric pressure, 92.60.hv
Atomic beam epitaxy, 81.15.Hi
Atomic beams
—chemical reactions, 34.50.Lf
—detectors for, 07.77.–n
—interactions with solids, 79.20.Rf
—irradiation effects, 61.80.Lj
—sources of, 07.77.Gx, 37.20.+j
—in structure determination, 61.05.Np
Atomic clusters, 36.40.–c
Atomic collisions. *See* 34
Atomic force microscopy
—in biophysics, 87.64.Dz
—instrumentation, 07.79.Lh
—in surface structure determination, 68.37.Ps
Atomic forces, 34.20.–b
Atomic isotopes, 32.10.Bi
Atomic mass, 32.10.Bi
Atomic moments, 32.10.Dk
Atomic-orbital methods
—atoms and molecules, 31.15.xr
—solids, 71.15.Ap
Atomic properties, 32.10.–f
Atomic spectra, 32.30.–r
—astrophysics, 95.30.Ky
Atomic sphere approximation (ASA), 71.15.Ap
Atom interferometry, 03.75.Dg, 37.25.+k
Atom lasers, 03.75.Pp
Atom manipulation
—in atomic physics, 37.10.De, 37.10.Gh
—in nanotechnology, 81.16.Ta
—in physical chemistry, 82.37.Gk
Atom–molecule potentials and forces, 34.20.Gj
Atom optics, 03.75.Be
Atoms
—in cavities, 37.30.+i
—collisions in plasma, 52.20.Hv
—cooling and trapping, 37.10.De, 37.10.Gh
—electric and magnetic moments, 32.10.Dk
—electron affinity, 32.10.Hq
—electronic structure
—calculations of, 31.15.–p
—theory of, 31.10.+z
—excitation and ionization by electron impact, 34.80.Dp
—exotic, 36.10.–k
—hot atom reactions, 82.30.Cf
—ionization potential, 32.10.Hq
—polarizability, 32.10.Dk
—scattering, 34.50.–s
—from surfaces, 34.35.+a, 68.49.Bc
Audio and visual aids, educational, 01.50.F–
Auditory system, *43.64.–q, 43.64.+r, 87.19.It
Auger effect
—atoms, 32.80.Hd
—solids, 79.20.Fv
Auger microscopy, 68.37.Xy
Auger spectroscopy, 82.80.Pv
Augmented plane-wave (APW) calculations, 71.15.Ap
Aurorae, 92.60.hw, 94.20.Ac, 94.30.Aa
Australia, 93.30.Fd
Autoionization
—atoms, 32.80.Zb
—molecules, 33.80.Eh
Avalanche counters, 29.40.Cs
Avalanches
—phase transitions in, 64.60.av
Avalanches (granular systems), 45.70.Ht
Awards, 01.10.Cr
Axial vector currents, 11.40.Ha
Axiomatic field theory, 11.10.Cd
Axions, 14.80.Mz
Axons, action potential propagation in, 87.19.lb
- B**
- Background radiation, cosmic, 98.70.Vc
Backscattering. *See* Scattering
Bacteria
—seawater, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jb
—swimming of, 47.63.Gd
Bacterial diseases, 87.19.xb
Bag model, 12.39.Ba
Balance systems, 07.10.Lw
Ballistic magnetoresistance, 75.47.Jn
Ballistics, 45.40.Gj
Ballistic transport, 73.23.Ad
Ballooning instability, 52.35.Py
Balloons (meteorology), 92.60.–e
Band model of magnetism, 75.10.Lp
Band structure, 71.20.–b
Barkhausen effect, 75.60.Ej
Baryon number, 11.30.Fs
Baryon resonances, 14.20.Gk
Baryons
—decays, 13.30.Eg
—production, 13.60.Rj
—properties, 14.20.–c
Bathymetry, 91.50.Ga
Batteries
—lead-acid, nickel-metal hydride, 82.47.Cb
—lithium-ion, 82.47.Aa
BCS theory, 74.20.Fg
Beach processes (marine geology), 91.50.Cw
Beamfoil excitation and ionization, 34.50.Fa
Beam injection
—electron and ion optics, 41.85.Ar
—in particle accelerators, 29.27.Ac
—plasma heating, 52.50.Gj
Beam optics (charged-particle beams), 41.85.–p
Beam-plasma instabilities, 52.35.Qz
Beams
—structural acoustics, *43.40.Cw
—structural mechanics, 46.70.De
Beams, charged-particle
—in accelerators, 29.27.–a
—electron, 41.75.Fr, 41.75.Ht
—interactions with plasma, 52.40.Mj
—ion, 41.75.Ak, 41.75.Cn
—positron, 41.75.Fr, 41.75.Ht
—relativistic electron and positron, 41.75.Ht
Beams, photon
—laser, 42.60.–v
—x-ray, 41.50.+h
Beam splitters and deflectors
—electron and ion optics, 41.85.Ct
—optical, 42.79.Fm
Beam trapping (nonlinear optics), 42.65.Jx
Bearings, 06.60.Vz, 07.10.–h
Bell inequalities, 03.65.Ud
Benthic processes
—marine geology, 91.50.Ey
—oceanography, 92.10.Oc, 92.20.Iv
Bernstein waves, 52.35.Hr
Berry's phase, 03.65.Vf
Bessel functions, 02.30.Gp
Beta Cephei stars, 97.30.Dg
Beta decay, 23.40.–s
Betatrons, 29.20.df
Bethe–Salpeter equations, 11.10.St
BGK modes (in plasma), 52.35.Sb
Bibliographies, 01.30.Tt
Bifurcation
—chemical reactions, 82.40.Bj
—flow instabilities, 47.20.Ky
—nonlinear dynamics, 05.45.–a
—theory, 02.30.Oz
Big Bang nucleosynthesis, 26.35.+c
Big Bang theory, 98.80.Bp
Bilayers
—in subcellular structure, 87.16.D–
Binary stars, 97.80.–d
—accreting binary systems
—explosive burning in, 26.30.Ca
—black hole binaries
—general relativity, 04.25.dg
Binding energy
—molecular core, 33.15.Ry
—nuclear, 21.10.Dr
—solids, 71.15.Nc
Bingham fluids (rheology), 83.60.La
Binocular vision, 42.66.Si
Bioacoustics, *43.80.–n, 43.80.+p
—biological effects of acoustic and ultrasonic radiation, 87.50.Y–
Biochemistry, 87.15.R–
—in nanofabrication, 81.16.Fg
Biocompatibility, of biomaterials, 87.85.jj
Biodiversity, *91.62.Gk
Bioelectrochemistry, 82.45.Tv, 87.15.Tt
Biofilms, 87.18.Fx
Biogeochemical cycles
—oceanography, 92.20.Sg
—paleoceanography, *92.30.Gh
Biogeochemical processes, global, 92.70.–j
Biogeosciences, 91.62.+g
Biographies, 01.60.+q
Biological complexity, 87.18.–h
—biofilms, 87.18.Fx
—cell aggregation, 87.18.Ed
—cell-cell communication, 87.18.Gh
—genetic switches, 87.18.Cf
—integrative biophysics, 87.18.Nq
—multicellular phenomena, 87.18.Fx
—neural networks, 87.18.Sn
—noise in, 87.18.Tt
—pattern formation, 87.18.Hf
—systems biology, 87.18.Vf
Biological fluid dynamics, 47.63.–b, 87.85.gf
Biological physics
—general theory of, 87.10.–e
—spectroscopic and microscopic techniques, 87.64.–t
Biological signal transduction
—intracellular signalling, 87.16.Xa
—multicellular, 87.18.Mp
Biological systems
—acoustic and ultrasonic radiation effects, 87.50.Y–
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.50.yk
—interaction mechanisms, 87.50.yg
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.yt
—chemical kinetics in, 82.39.–k, 87.15.R–
—electric and magnetic fields effects, 87.50.C–
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.50.cm
—electrophoresis, 87.50.ch
—electroporation, 87.50.cj
—interaction mechanisms, 87.50.cf
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.ct
—ionizing radiation effects, 87.53.–j
—brachytherapy, 87.53.Jw
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.53.Bn
—interaction mechanisms, 87.53.Ay
—therapeutic applications, 87.53.Jw
—millimeter and terahertz radiation effects, 87.50.U–
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.50.up
—interaction mechanisms, 87.50.uj
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.ux
—optical and infrared radiation effects, 87.50.W–
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.50.wj
—interaction mechanisms, 87.50.wf
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.wp
—radiofrequency and microwave radiation effects, 87.50.S–
—dosimetry/exposure assessment, 87.50.sj
—interaction mechanisms, 87.50.sg
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.st
Biological tissues
—electrical and mechanical properties of, 87.19.R–
—flow through, 47.63.Jd, 87.19.rh, 87.85.gf
—tissue engineering, 87.85.If
Biomaterials
—bio-based materials, 87.85.jf
—biocompatibility of, 87.85.jj
—in biomedical engineering, 87.85.J–

- physical properties of, 87.85.jc
 - Biomechanics**
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.G–
 - mechanical systems in, 87.85.gp
 - movement and locomotion, 87.85.gj
 - Biomedical engineering**
 - applied neuroscience, 87.85.D–
 - biological signal processing, 87.85.Ng
 - biomaterials, 87.85.J–
 - biomechanics in, 87.85.G–
 - biomedical imaging techniques in, 87.85.Pq
 - biomedical instruments, 87.85.Ox
 - biotechnology, 87.85.M–
 - integrative biology, 87.85.Xd
 - MEMS in, 87.85.Ox
 - micromachining in, 87.85.Va
 - micromanipulators in, 87.85.Uv
 - modeling of biomedical systems, 87.85.Tu
 - nanotechnologies in, 87.85.Qr, 87.85.Rs
 - neural prosthetics, 87.85.E–
 - regulatory biology, 87.85.Xd
 - robotics in, 87.85.St
 - smart prosthetics, 87.85.F–
 - tissue engineering, 87.85.Lf
 - Biomolecular electronics, 85.65.+h**
 - Biomolecules**
 - aggregates of, 87.15.bk
 - biopolymers, 82.35.Pq, 87.15.rp
 - chemical kinetics, 82.39.–k, 87.15.R–
 - NMR of, 82.56.Pp
 - sequence analysis of, 87.15.Qt
 - structure and physical properties, 87.15.–v
 - on surfaces, 68.47.Pe
 - Biophysical techniques, 87.80.–y**
 - biochemical separation processes, 87.80.Qk
 - electrochemical techniques, 87.80.Kc
 - ESR/EPR techniques, 87.80.Lg
 - Genomic techniques, 87.80.St
 - magnetic resonance techniques, 87.80.Lg
 - mechanical and micromechanical techniques, 87.80.Ek
 - Proteomic techniques, 87.80.Un
 - single-molecule techniques, 87.80.Nj
 - spectroscopies in, 87.80.Dj
 - Biopolymers, 82.35.Pq, 87.15.rp**
 - Biopropulsion (in water and air), 47.63.M–**
 - Bioremediation, *91.62.Jf**
 - Biosensors**
 - in smart prosthetics, 87.85.fk
 - Biosonic generation, *43.80.Ka**
 - Biosphere (chemical composition), *91.67.gj**
 - Biotechnology**
 - genetic engineering, 87.85.md
 - genomics techniques in, 87.80.St, 87.85.mg
 - proteomics techniques in, 87.80.Un, 87.85.mk
 - Biothermics, 87.19.Pp**
 - Bipolarons**
 - electronic structure of solids, 71.38.Mx
 - theory of superconductivity, 74.20.Mn
 - Bipolar outflows**
 - external galaxies, 98.58.Fd
 - Milky Way, 98.38.Fs
 - pre-main sequence objects, 97.21.+a
 - Bipolar transistors, 85.30.Pq**
 - Birefringence**
 - optical fibers, 42.81.Gs
 - solids, 78.20.Fm
 - wave optics, 42.25.Lc
 - Bismuth-based high- T_c superconductors, 74.72.Hs**
 - Bistability, optical, 42.65.Pc**
 - Blackbody radiation, 44.40.+a**
 - Black holes**
 - black-hole binaries, 04.25.dg
 - classical, 04.70.Bw
 - evaporation of, 04.70.Dy
 - in external galaxies, 98.62.Js
 - higher-dimensional, 04.50.Gh
 - in Milky Way, 98.35.Jk
 - numerical relativistic studies of, 04.25.dg
 - in stellar evolution, 97.60.Lf
 - Black strings (general relativity), 04.50.Gh**
 - Blast waves, *43.28.Mw**
 - Blazars, 98.54.Cm**
 - Blood**
 - blood-brain barrier, 87.19.um
 - flow imaging by MRI, 87.61.Np
 - flow in cardiovascular system, 47.63.Cb, 87.19.ug, 87.19.uj, 87.19.Cb
 - haemodynamics, 87.19.U–
 - rheology of, 83.80.Lz, 87.19.rh, 87.85.gf
 - Blue phases (liquid crystals), 61.30.Mp**
 - Blue stars, blue stragglers, 97.20.Rp**
 - Body fluids**
 - transport of, 87.19.rh
 - Body movements, physics of, 87.19.rs, 87.19.ru**
 - Body waves (seismology), 91.30.Cd**
 - Boiling, 64.70.fh**
 - Bok globules, 97.21.+a**
 - Bolometers**
 - infrared detectors in astronomy, 95.55.Rg
 - instruments, 07.57.Kp
 - Bond angles and bond lengths, 33.15.Dj, 61.50.Lt**
 - Bonds, dangling, 61.43.–j**
 - Bond strength, 33.15.Fm**
 - Bone densitometry, 87.63.St**
 - Book reviews, 01.30.Vv**
 - Books of general interest to physics teachers, 01.30.Os**
 - Borides**
 - dielectric materials, 77.84.Bw
 - refractories, 81.05.Je
 - Born–Oppenheimer approximation, 31.30.–i**
 - Borocarbides, superconductivity of, 74.70.Dd**
 - Boron nanotubes**
 - structure of, 61.48.De
 - Bose–Einstein condensates, 67.85.Hj, 67.85.Jk**
 - Bose–Einstein condensation**
 - dynamic properties, 03.75.Kk
 - entanglement and decoherence, 03.75.Gg
 - multicomponent and spinor condensates, 03.75.Mn
 - quantum optics, 42.50.Gy
 - solitons, 03.75.Lm
 - static properties, 03.75.Hh
 - tunneling, 03.75.Lm
 - vortices in, 03.75.Lm
 - Bose–Einstein statistics, 05.30.–d**
 - Boson degeneracy**
 - in quantum fluids, 67.10.Ba
 - Bosons**
 - gauge, 14.70.–e
 - Higgs, 14.80.Bn, 14.80.Cp
 - interacting boson model, 21.60.Fw
 - intermediate, decays of, 13.38.–b
 - Nambu–Goldstone, 14.80.Mz
 - Boson systems, 05.30.Jp**
 - Bottom baryons, 14.20.Mr**
 - Bottom mesons**
 - hadronic decays, 13.25.Hw
 - leptonic decays, 13.20.He
 - properties, 14.40.Nd
 - Boundary layer**
 - laminar flow, 47.15.Cb
 - Boundary layers**
 - benthic (oceanography), 92.10.Oc, 92.20.Iv
 - flow control, 47.85.Ib
 - instability of, 47.20.Ib
 - meteorology, 92.60.Fm
 - in plasmas, 52.40.Hf
 - sea–air, 92.10.Kp
 - turbulence, 47.27.nb
 - Boundary-value problems**
 - in electrostatics, 41.20.Cv
 - in magnetostatics, 41.20.Gz
 - numerical analysis, 02.60.Lj
 - Bound states**
 - field theory, 11.10.St
 - magnetic bound states in atoms, 32.10.Ee
 - potential energy surfaces, 31.50.–x
 - quantum mechanics, 03.65.Ge
 - Brachytherapy, 87.53.Jw**
 - Bragg reflectors, 42.79.Dj**
 - Brain–machine interface**
 - in applied neuroscience, 87.85.dd
 - Branes, 11.25.–w**
 - D branes, 11.25.Uv
 - M theory, 11.25.Yb
 - Breakdown, electrical**
 - dielectrics, 77.22.Jp
 - gases, 51.50.+v
 - Breeder reactors, 28.50.Ft**
 - Bremsstrahlung, 03.50.–z, 41.60.–m, 78.70.Ck**
 - Bright field optical microscopy, in biophysics, 87.64.mc**
 - Brillouin scattering**
 - condensed matter, 78.35.+c
 - molecular spectra, 33.20.Fb
 - nonlinear optics, 42.65.Es
 - plasma, 52.38.Bv
 - Brillouin zones, 61.50.Ah, 71.20.–b**
 - Brittleness**
 - nanoscale systems, 62.25.Mn
 - structural failure of materials, 62.20.mj
 - Broken symmetry phases (nanoscale materials), 73.22.Gk**
 - Brown dwarfs, 97.20.Vs**
 - Brownian motion, 05.40.Jc**
 - in rheology, 83.10.Mj
 - Bubble chambers, 29.40.–n**
 - Bubbles**
 - dynamics
 - in boiling, 64.70.fh
 - in multiphase flow, 47.55.dd
 - magnetic, 75.70.Kw
 - nonlinear acoustics, *43.25.Yw
 - Buckling**
 - fission reactors, 28.41.Ak
 - materials treatment effects, 81.40.Lm
 - static, 46.32.+x
 - structural failure of materials, 62.20.mq
 - Buckyballs. *see* Fullerenes**
 - Bumpy tori, 52.55.Hc**
 - Buoyancy-driven flows**
 - convection, 47.55.P–
 - flow instabilities, 47.20.Bp
 - Bursts**
 - galactic jets, 98.62.Nx
 - gamma-ray, 98.70.Rz
 - solar, 96.60.qe
 - x-ray, 98.70.Qy
 - Business and management, 89.65.Gh**
- C**
- Cables**
 - electrical, 84.70.+p
 - fiber-optical, 42.81.Qb
 - superconducting, 84.71.Fk
 - Calculus**
 - operational, 02.30.Vv
 - of variations, 02.30.Xx
 - Calderas (volcanology), 91.40.Wx**
 - Calendars, astronomical, 95.10.Km**
 - Calibration, 06.20.fb**
 - Callisto, 96.30.Ih**
 - Calorimeters, 07.20.Fw**
 - radiation detectors, 29.40.Vj
 - Cambrian period, *91.70.fn**
 - Cameras, photographic, 07.68.+m**
 - Cancer, 87.19.xj**
 - Capacitance measurement, 84.37.+q**
 - Capacitor banks (energy storage), 84.60.Ve**
 - Capacitors, 84.32.Tt**
 - electrochemical, 82.47.Uv
 - Capillary effects (interfacial flows), 47.55.nb**
 - Capillary waves**
 - fluid flow, 47.35.Pq
 - fluid interfaces, 68.03.Kn
 - ocean waves, *92.10.hd
 - Carbides**
 - dielectric materials, 77.84.Bw
 - refractories, 81.05.Je
 - Carbohydrates, 87.14.Df**
 - Carbon, 81.05.Uw**
 - Carbon cycling**
 - biogeosciences, *91.62.La
 - oceans, 92.20.Xy
 - Carbon dioxide lasers, 42.55.Lt**
 - Carboniferous period, *91.70.fd**
 - Carbon nanotubes**
 - structure of, 61.48.De
 - Carbon stars, 97.30.Hk**
 - Cardiac dynamics, 87.19.Hh**
 - Cardiovascular system (blood flow), 47.63.Cb, 87.19.ug, 87.19.uj**
 - Careers in science, 01.85.+f**
 - Car–Parrinello method, 71.15.Pd**
 - CARS, 42.65.Dr**
 - Cartography, 91.10.Da**
 - Catalysis**
 - electrochemistry, 82.45.Jn
 - enzymatic, 87.15.R–
 - heterogeneous, 82.65.+r
 - homogeneous, 82.30.Vy
 - in nanotechnology, 81.16.Hc
 - Catastrophe theory, 05.45.–a**
 - Cathode-ray tubes, 84.47.+w**
 - Cathodoluminescence, 78.60.Hk**
 - Causal structure (general relativity), 04.20.Gz**
 - Cavitation**
 - acoustics, *43.25.Yw, *43.35.Ei
 - nonhomogeneous flows, 47.55.dp
 - Cavity quantum electrodynamics, 42.50.Pq**
 - Cavity resonators**
 - fiber optics, 42.81.Qb
 - integrated optics, 42.82.Et
 - laser, 42.60.Da
 - optical, 42.79.Gn
 - Celestial mechanics**
 - astronomy, 95.10.Ce
 - classical mechanics, 45.50.Pk
 - Cell adhesion, 87.17.Rt**
 - Cell aggregation, 87.18.Ed**
 - Cell division, 87.17.Ee**
 - Cell mechanics, 87.17.Rt**
 - Cell processes, 87.17.–d**
 - biotechnology of, 87.17.Uv
 - cell adhesion, 87.17.Rt
 - cell locomotion, 87.17.Jj
 - chemotaxis in, 87.17.Jj
 - growth and division, 87.17.Ee
 - morphogenesis, 87.17.Pq
 - theory and modeling of, 87.17.Aa
 - Cells on a chip**
 - in applied neuroscience, 87.85.dh
 - Cellular engineering, 87.85.Lf**
 - Cell walls**
 - in subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.Gj
 - Cenozoic period, *91.70.B–, 91.70.Bf**
 - Cepheids, 97.30.Gj**
 - Ceramics**
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Xy
 - fabrication, 81.05.Je, 81.05.Mh
 - piezoelectricity, 77.84.Dy
 - Cerenkov radiation**
 - from moving charges, 41.60.Bq

- Cermets, fabrication of, 81.05.Mh
Chain reactions, chemical, 82.30.Cf
Chains, macromolecular and polymer, 36.20.Fz
Channel flow, 47.60.Dx
—rheology, 83.50.Ha
Channeling
—*in* crystals, 61.85.+p
—*in* laser–plasma interactions, 52.38.Hb
Chaos
—acoustics, *43.25.Rq
—applications of, 05.45.Gg
—astronomy, 95.10.Fh
—chemical reactions, 82.40.Bj
—communication using, 05.45.Vx
—control of, 05.45.Gg
—fluid dynamics, 47.52.+j
—high-dimensional, 05.45.Jn
—low-dimensional, 05.45.Ac
—*in* nuclear systems, 24.60.Lz
—numerical simulations, 05.45.Pq
—optical, 42.65.Sf
—plasmas, 52.25.Gj
—quantum, 05.45.Mt
—rheology, 83.60.Wc
—superconductivity fluctuations, 74.40.+k
Charge carriers, recombination of
—semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.Jv
—surfaces, 73.25.+i
—thin films, 73.50.Gr
Charge-coupled devices, 85.60.Gz
—*in* astronomical instrumentation, 95.55.Aq
Charged clusters, 36.40.Wa
Charge-density waves
—collective excitations, 71.45.Lr
—*one-dimensional* conductors, 72.15.Nj
—surface and interface excitations, 73.20.Mf
Charged excitons, 71.35.Pq
Charge distribution (nuclear), 21.10.Ft
Charged-lepton interactions with hadrons, 13.60.–r
Charged-particle beams
—*in* accelerators, 29.27.–a
—beam optics, 41.75.–i, 41.85.–p
—sources and detectors, 07.77.Ka
Charged-particle-induced fission, 25.85.Ge
Charged-particle spectrometers, 29.30.Aj
Charged-particle spectroscopy, 29.30.Ep
Charge-exchange reactions
—*in* biomolecular reactions, 87.15.R–
—*in* chemistry, 82.30.Fi
—nuclear reactions
—*H*-induced, 25.45.Kk
—³H-, ³He-, and ⁴He-induced, 25.55.Kr
—heavy-ion reactions (low energy), 25.60.Lg
—nucleon induced, 25.40.Kv
—pion, 25.80.Gn
—unstable-nuclei-induced, 25.60.Lg
Charge measurement, 84.37.+q
Charge transfer
—*in* atomic and molecular collisions, 34.70.+e
—*in* biomolecular reactions, 87.15.R–
—*in* chemical reactions, 82.30.Fi
Charmed baryons, 14.20.Lq
Charmed mesons
—hadronic decays, 13.25.Ft
—lepton and semileptonic decays, 13.20.Fc
—properties, 14.40.Lb
Chemical analysis, 82.80.–d
Chemical beam epitaxy, 81.15.Hi
Chemical bonds, 31.10.+z, 33.15.Fm
—biomolecules, 87.15.Fh
—crystals, 61.50.Lt
—hydrogen bonding, hydrophilic effects, 82.30.Rs
—macro- and polymer molecules, 36.20.Hb
Chemical composition
—biosphere, *91.67.gj
—continental crust, *91.67.gd
—Earth's atmosphere, 92.60.H–
—Earth's interior, 91.35.Lj
—galaxies, 98.62.Bj
—geochemistry, *91.67.G–, 91.67.Gy
—hydrosphere, *91.67.gh
—materials, 81.05.–t, 82.80.–d
—oceanic crust, *91.67.gf
—of solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Dv
—stars, 97.10.Tk
—Sun, 96.60.Fs
—superconductors, 74.62.Bf
—thin films, 68.55.Nq
Chemical equilibria, 82.60.Hc
Chemical interdiffusion, 66.30.Ny
Chemical kinetics, 82.20.–w, 82.40.–g
—*in* biological systems, 82.39.–k, 87.15.R–
—single molecule, 82.37.–j
Chemical lasers, 42.55.Ks
Chemically reactive flows, 47.70.Fw
Chemically reactive materials (rheology), 83.50.Jf
Chemical physics. *See* 82
Chemical processes (astrophysics), 95.30.Ft, 98.38.Bn, 98.58.Bz
Chemical reactions, 82.30.–b, 82.33.–z, 82.35.–x
—of biomolecules, 82.39.–k, 87.15.R–
Chemical sensors, 07.07.Df
Chemical shift (NMR), 33.25.+k, 76.60.Cq, 82.56.–b
Chemical synthesis, 81.20.Ka
—nanofabrication, 81.16.Be
Chemical thermodynamics, 82.60.–s
Chemical vapor deposition, 81.15.Gh
—chemistry of, 82.33.Ya
Chemiluminescence, 78.60.Ps
Chemisorption, 68.43.–h
Chemotaxis, 87.17.Jj
Cherenkov detectors, 29.40.Ka
Cherenkov radiation, 41.60.Bq
Chevrel phases, superconductivity of, 74.70.Dd
Chirality
—biomolecules, 87.15.B–
—liquid crystals, 61.30.–v
—optical activity, 33.55.+b, 78.20.Ek
—particle physics, 11.30.Rd
—polymer molecules and macromolecules, 36.20.Ey
Chiral Lagrangians, 12.39.Fe
Chiral symmetries, 11.30.Rd
Chirping, 42.65.Re
Chromatography, 82.80.Bg
Chromodynamics, quantum, 12.38.–t
Chromosomes, 87.16.Sr
Chromosphere, solar, 96.60.Na
Chronometers, 06.30.Ft
Cilia, 87.16.Qp
Circadian rhythms, 87.18.Yt
Circuits
—electronic, 07.50.Ek, 84.30.–r
—integrated, 85.40.–e
—optoelectronic, 42.82.Fv
—passive components, 84.32.–y
—theory of, 84.30.Bv
Circulation
—atmospheric, 92.60.Bh
—oceanic, 92.10.ab
Circumstellar envelopes, 97.10.Fy
Cladding, optical fibers, 42.81.Bm
Classical field theory, 03.50.–z
Classical mechanics
—continuous media, 83.10.Ff
—discrete systems, 45
Clathrates, 82.75.–z
Clebsch–Gordan coefficients, 03.65.–w, 31.10.+z
Climate
—change and variability
—global change
—abrupt/rapid change, 92.70.Aa
—meteorology, 92.60.Ry
—paleoceanography
—abrupt/rapid change, *92.30.Bc
—continental climate records, *92.30.Iv
—dynamics
—global change, 92.70.Gt
—global, modeling of, 92.70.Np
—inter-annual variability (oceanography), 92.05.Df
—regional change, 92.70.Kb
Clocks, 06.30.Ft, 95.55.Sh
Clouds
—atmospheric optics, 42.68.Ge
—interstellar, 98.38.Dq
—meteorology, *92.60.N–, 92.60.Nv
—stellar, 97.10.Fy
Cluster model, nuclear structure, 21.60.Gx
Clusters
—atomic and molecular, 36.40.–c
—formation in chemical reactions, 82.30.Nr
—galaxy, 98.65.–r
—hollow molecular
—structure of, 61.48.–c
—phonons in, 63.22.Kn
—reactions in, 82.33.Fg
—reactions on, 82.33.Hk
—reactivity of, 36.40.Jn
—solid
—electronic structure, 73.22.–f
—structure of, 61.46.Bc
—stellar, 98.20.–d
—superfluidity of ⁴He in, 67.25.dw
—*in* zeolites, 82.75.Vx
Coastal oceanography, 92.10.Sx
Coastal processes, 91.50.Cw
Coatings
—deposition methods, 81.15.–z
—flow in material processing, 47.85.mb
—optical, 42.79.Wc
Coercivity (magnetic materials), 75.50.Vv, 75.60.Ej
Coherence
—*in* electron and positron scattering, 34.80.Pa
—optical
—quantum optics, 42.50.Ar
—wave optics, 42.25.Kb
—phase coherent atomic ensembles, 03.75.Hh, 03.75.Kk
Coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS), 42.65.Dr
Coherent nonlinear optical spectroscopy, 78.47.Fg
Coherent radiation, plasma-generated, 52.59.Ye
Coherent spectroscopy (femtochemistry), 82.53.Kp
Cohesive energy, crystal, 61.50.Lt, 71.15.Nc
Coils, induction, 84.32.Hh
Cold electron emitters, 85.45.Db
Cold working, 81.40.Ef
Collagen, 87.14.em
Collagen (rheology), 83.80.Lz
Collective excitations
—clusters, 36.40.Gk
—excitons, 71.35.Lk
—*in* multilayers, 73.21.Ac
—*in* nanoscale systems, 73.21.–b
—nuclear structure, 21.10.Re
—*one-dimensional* conductors, 72.15.Nj
—quantum Hall effects, 73.43.Lp
—*in* superlattices, 73.21.Cd
—surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.Mf
Collective flow, relativistic collisions, 25.75.Ld
Collective models (nuclei), 21.60.Ev
Collimators
—*for* beam intensity modifications (medical physics), 87.56.nk
—optics, 42.79.Ag
—radiation therapy, 87.56.J–
Collisions
—atomic and molecular (*see* 34)
—classical mechanics, 45.50.Tn
—elementary particles (*see* 13)
—galaxies, 98.65.Fz
—*in* plasma, 52.20.Hv, 52.20.Fs
Colloids, 82.70.Dd
—complex fluids, 47.57.J–
—glass transitions in, 64.70.pv
—phase separation and segregation in, 64.75.Xc
—rheology of, 83.80.Hj
Color centers
—absorption spectra, 78.40.Fy, 78.40.Ha
—crystal defects, 61.72.jn
—defect states, 71.55.–i
—EPR, 76.30.Mi
Colorimeters, 07.60.Dq
Color-magnitude diagrams
—galaxies, 98.62.Qz
—stars, 97.10.Zr
Color transparency (QCD in nuclei), 24.85.+p
Color vision, 42.66.Ne
Colossal magnetoresistance, 75.47.Gk
Combinatorics, 02.10.Ox
Combustion
—enthalpy, 82.60.Cx
—reaction kinetics, 82.33.Vx
—reactive flows, 47.70.Pq
Combustion synthesis, 81.20.Ka
Comets
—atmosphere, *96.25.F–, 96.25.Fx
—impact phenomena, 96.25.Pq
—interaction with solar wind, 96.50.Ek
—ionosphere, *96.25.J–, 96.25.Jz
—origin, 96.25.Bd
—volcanism, 96.25.Xz
Commensurate–incommensurate transformations, 64.70.Rh
Communication
—cell-cell, 87.18.Gh
—forms of, 01.20.+x
—optical, 42.79.Sz
—quantum, 03.67.Hk
—satellites, 84.40.Ua
—synaptic, 87.18.Sn
—telecommunications, 84.40.Ua
—theory of, 89.70.–a
Communication theory, 89.70.–a
—communication complexity, 89.70.Hj
Commutative rings and algebras, 02.10.Hh
Compactification (string theory), 11.25.Mj
Compaction
—granular systems, 45.70.Cc
—materials preparation, 81.20.Ev
Comparators, electronic, 84.30.Qi
Compensators (radiation therapy), 87.56.ng
Complex systems, 89.75.–k
—biological, 82.39.Rt
—chemical, 82.40.Qt
—granular models of, 45.70.Vn
Complex variables, 02.30.Fn
Composite materials
—dielectric, piezo-, and ferroelectric, 77.84.Lf
—electrical conductivity, 72.80.Tm
—fabrication, 81.05.Mh, 81.05.Ni, 81.05.Pj, 81.05.Qk
—optical properties of thin films, 78.66.Sq
—rheology, 83.80.Ab

- Composite particle models, 12.60.Rc
Compressibility
—gases, 51.35.+a
—liquids, 62.10.+s
Compressible flows, 47.40.–x
Compressional waves
—in atmosphere, 92.60.hh
—meteorology, 92.60.hh
Compression molding, 83.50.Uv
Compressors, electronic, 84.30.Qi
Compton scattering
—atoms, 34.50.–s
—bulk matter, 78.70.–g
—by hadrons, 13.60.Fz
Computational techniques
—classical mechanics, 45.10.–b
—continuum mechanics, 46.15.–x
—electronic structure
—atoms and molecules, 31.15.–p
—solids, 71.15.Dx
—fluid dynamics, 47.11.–j
—mathematics, 02.70.–c
—statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics, 05.10.–a
Computed tomography
—in materials testing, 81.70.Tx
—in medical imaging, 87.57.Q–
Computer-aided design
—electronics, 84.30.Bv
—microelectronics, 85.40.Bh
Computer-aided diagnosis, 87.57.R–
Computer algebra, 02.70.Wz
Computer hardware, 07.05.Bx
Computer interfaces, 07.05.Wr
—nuclear physics, 29.50.+v
Computer languages, 07.05.Bx
Computer modeling and simulation, 07.05.Tp
—astronomy, 95.75.Pq
—biomolecules, 87.15.A–
—cellular and subcellular biophysics, 87.15.A–, 87.16.A–
—chaotic systems, 05.45.Pq
—in chemical kinetics, 82.20.Wt
—disordered solids, 61.43.Bn
—impact phenomena, solids, 79.20.Ap
—in integrated circuits fabrication, 85.40.Bh
—liquid structure, 61.20.Ja
—magnetic critical points, 75.40.Mg
—optical properties, 78.20.Bh
—plasma, 52.65.–y
—in radiation therapy, 87.55.Gh, 87.55.K–
—rheology, 83.10.Rs
—spectroscopy in medical physics, 87.64.Aa
Computers
—in acoustics, *43.55.Ka, *43.58.Ta
—as educational aids, 01.50.H–
—in experimental physics, 07.05.–t
—laboratory use, 01.50.Lc
—optical, 42.79.Ta
Computer science and technology, 89.20.Ff
Computer vision, 42.30.Tz
Concentrators, solar, 42.79.Ek
Condensates
—Bose–Einstein, 67.85.Hj, 67.85.Jk
—dynamic properties of, 67.85.De
—spinor condensates, 67.85.Fg
—static properties of, 67.85.Bc
Condensation, 64.70.fm
—of liquids, 68.03.Fg
—liquid–vapor transitions, 64.70.F–
Conducting polymers
—electrical conductivity of, 72.80.Le
—reactions of, 82.35.Cd
—thin films, electrical properties of, 73.61.Ph
Conductors, electrical, 84.32.Ff
Conferences
—announcements, 01.10.Fv
—acoustics, *43.10.Ce
—proceedings, 01.30.Cc
Configuration interaction calculations, 31.15.V–
Confocal microscopy in biophysics, 87.64.mk
Conformal field theory, 11.25.Hf
Conformal radiation treatment, 87.53.Kn
Conformation, molecular, 33.15.Bh
—barrier heights, 33.15.Hp
—biomolecules, 87.15.hp
—macromolecules and polymers, 36.20.Ey
Conservation laws
—fields and particles, 11.30.–j
—fluid dynamics, 47.10.ab
Constants, fundamental, 06.20.Jr
Constitutive relations
—fluid dynamics, 47.10.ab
—rheology, 83.10.Gr
Contact resistance and potential, 73.40.Cg
Contacts
—III–V semiconductor-to-semiconductor, 73.40.Kp
—II–VI semiconductor-to-semiconductor, 73.40.Lq
—integrated electronics, 85.40.Ls
—mechanical, 46.55.+d
—metal–nonmetal, 73.40.Ns
—metal-to-metal, 73.40.Jn
—nanocontacts, 81.07.Lk
—point, superconducting, 74.50.+r
—semiconductor–electrolyte, 73.40.Mr
Continental crust
—chemical composition, *91.67.gd
—seismology of, 91.30.Vc
Continental tectonics, *91.45.C–, 91.45.Cg
—neotectonics, *91.45.ch
—orogenic belts, *91.45.cc
—rift basins, *91.45.cj
Continents, 93.30.–w
—drift of, *91.45.D–, 91.45.Dh
Continuum mechanics
—of solids
—applications of, 46.70.–p
—computational methods in, 46.15.–x
—general theory of, 46.05.+b
—measurement methods in, 46.80.+j
—in rheology, 83.10.Ff
Control devices, 07.07.Tw
Control theory
—in mathematical physics, 02.30.Yy
—in neuroscience, 87.19.Ir
Convection, 44.25.+f
—astrophysics, 95.30.Tg
—atmospheric, 92.60.hk
—fluid dynamics, 47.55.P–
—forced, 44.27.+g
—ionosphere, 94.20.wc
—magnetosphere, 94.30.cs
Convection currents (plate tectonics), 91.45.Fj
Convex sets, 02.40.Ft
Cooling
—of atoms, ions, and molecules, 37.10.De, 37.10.Mn, 37.10.Rs
—cryogenic, 07.20.Mc
—magnetic, 75.30.Sg
Cooling flows (galaxy clusters), 98.65.Hb
Copolymers
—rheology, 83.80.Uv
—structure and phase transitions, 82.35.Jk
Corals (paleoceanography), *92.30.Hj
Core-annular flows, 47.55.Iv
Coriolis effects
—molecules (vibration/rotation), 33.20.Vq
—oceans, 92.10.Ei
Corona
—solar, 96.60.P–
—coronal holes, 96.60.pf
—coronal mass ejection, 96.60.ph
—stellar, 97.10.Ex
Corona discharges, 52.80.Hc
Corrected article, 99.10.Jk
Correlations
—collective effects, 71.45.Gm
—in electron and positron scattering, 34.80.Pa
—in nuclear electromagnetic transitions, 23.20.En
Corrosion (electrochemistry), 82.45.Bb
Corrosion fatigue, 81.40.Np
Corrosion protection, 81.65.Kn
Cosmic censorship, 04.20.Dw
Cosmic dust
—external galaxies, 98.58.Ca
—Milky Way, 98.38.Cp
Cosmic rays, 96.50.S–
—astronomical observations, 95.85.Ry
—energy spectra, 96.50.sb
—extensive air showers, 96.50.sd
—galactic and extragalactic, 98.70.Sa
—high-energy interactions, 13.85.Tp
—interplanetary propagation, 96.50.sh
—in ionosphere, 94.20.wq
—nucleosynthesis, 26.40.+r
Cosmic strings, 11.27.+d, 98.80.Cq
Cosmogony, 96.10.+i
Cosmological constant, 98.80.Es
Cosmology, 98.80.–k
Cosmotrons, 29.20.dk
Couette flow, 47.15.–x
Coulomb blockade, 73.23.Hk
Coulomb energies (nuclear levels), 21.10.Sf
Coulomb excitation (heavy-ion collisions), 25.70.De
Coupled-channel methods (nuclear reactions), 24.10.Eq
Coupled cluster theory (atomic physics), 31.15.bw
Coupled map lattices, 05.45.Ra
CP invariance, 11.30.Er
CPT invariance, 11.30.Er
Cracks
—detection, 81.70.–q
—healing (rheology), 83.60.Uv
—phase transitions, 64.60.av
—structural failure of materials, 62.20.mt
—structural mechanics, 46.50.+a
Cratering (Moon), 96.20.Ka
Creep
—crystal defects, 61.72.Hh
—effects of materials treatment, 81.40.Lm
—mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.Hg
Creeping flows, 47.15.G–
Cretaceous period, *91.70.db
Critical currents (superconductivity), 74.25.Sv
Critical exponents, 64.60.F–
—magnetism, 75.40.Cx
Critical fields (superconductivity), 74.25.Op
Criticality, self-organized, 05.65.+b
Critical phenomena
—in magnetism, 75.40.–s
—in physical chemistry, 82.60.–s
—at surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Rh
—in thermodynamics, 05.70.Jk
Critical points
—dynamic critical behavior, 64.60.Ht
—criticality of glass transitions, 64.70.qj
—magnetic critical-point effects, 75.40.Gb
—equilibrium properties near, 64.60.F–
—general theory of critical region behavior, 64.60.fd
—in magnetic properties, 75.40.–s
—multicritical points, 64.60.Kw
Cryobiology (glaciology), 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vu
Cryogenics

D

- Dams, 92.40.Xx
Dark energy, 95.36.+x
Dark field optical microscopy, in biophysics, 87.64.mf
Dark matter, 95.35.+d
Data acquisition, 07.05.Hd
—nuclear physics, 29.85.Ca
Databases
—astronomy, 95.80.+p
—crystallography, 61.68.+n
Data management, 07.05.Kf
—instrumentation, 07.20.Mc
Dyrosphere, 92.40.–t
—global change, 92.70.Ha
Cryptography, quantum, 03.67.Dd
Crystal binding, 61.50.Lt
Crystal defects, 61.72.–y
Crystal fields
—level splitting, 71.70.Ch
—in magnetic ordering, 75.10.Dg
Crystal growth, 81.10.–h
Crystallization
—liquid–solid transitions, 64.70.dg
—in solutions of macromolecules (biomolecules), 87.15.nt
Crystallographic databases, 61.68.+n
Crystallography. *see* crystal structure
Crystals
—impurities, 61.72.S–
—liquid, structure of, 61.30.–v
—microstructure, 61.72.–y
—materials treatment effects on, 81.40.–z
—morphology and orientation, 81.10.Aj
—nonlinear optical, 42.70.Mp
—phase diagrams, 81.30.–t
—purification, 81.10.–h
—quantum, 67.80.–s
Crystal structure
—alloys, 61.66.Dk
—atomic and molecular scattering methods, 61.05.Np
—bulk crystals, 61.50.–f
—of clean solid surfaces, 68.35.B–
—electron diffraction and scattering methods, 61.05.J–
—elemental solids, 61.66.Bi
—inorganic compounds, 61.66.Fn
—minerals, 91.60.Ed
—neutron diffraction and scattering methods, 61.05.F–
—organic compounds, 61.66.Hq
—superconductors, 74.62.Bf
—theory, 61.50.Ah
—x-ray diffraction and scattering methods, 61.05.C–
Crystal symmetry, 61.50.Ah
Cuprates (superconductors), 74.72.–h, 74.78.Bz
Curie point
—ferroelectric, 77.80.Bh
—magnetic, 75.30.Kz, 75.40.–s
Current drive (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Wq
Currents
—critical (superconductivity), 74.25.Sv
—in ionosphere, 94.20.Ss
—in magnetosphere, 94.30.Kq
—marine geology, 91.50.Jc
—theory of fields and particles, 11.40.–q
Curricula and evaluation (physics education), 01.40.G–
Curvature measurement, 06.30.Bp
Cusps, 52.55.Lf
Cyclotron resonance
—condensed matter, 76.40.+b
—ion-cyclotron resonance (plasma), 52.50.Qt
Cyclotrons, 29.20.dg
Cytoskeleton, 87.16.Ln

Data visualization, algorithms for, 07.05.Rm
D-branes, 11.25.Uv
Debye temperature, 63.70.+h
Debye-Waller factor, 61.05.C- , 63.70.+h
Decay
—baryons, 13.30.-a
—electromagnetic (particle physics), 13.40.Hq
—heavy neutrinos, 13.35.Hb
—intermediate bosons, 13.38.-b
—mesons, 23.35.+g
—mesons
—hadronic, 13.25.-k
—leptonic and semileptonic, 13.20.-v
—muons, 13.35.Bv
—by proton emission, 23.50.+z
—radiationless (molecules), 33.50.Hv
—radioactive (see 23)
—taus, 13.35.Dx
Decision theory, 02.50.Le
Decoherence
—Bose-Einstein condensates, 03.75.Gg
—quantum error correction, 03.67.Pp
—quantum mechanics, 03.65.Yz
Decomposition reactions, 82.30.Lp
Deep energy levels, 71.55.-i
Defect levels
—bulk matter, 71.55.-j
—surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.Hb
Defects, crystal, 61.72.-y
—absorption spectra, 78.40.-q
—determination by diffraction and scattering, 61.72.Dd
—diffusion, 66.30.Lw
—EPR, 76.30.Mi
—formation and annealing, 61.72.Cc
—gettering effect, 61.72.Yx
—liquid crystals, 61.30.Jf, 61.30.Mp
—quantum tunneling, 66.35.+a
—scattering by (electronic transport), 72.10.Fk
—solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Dv
—superconductors, 74.62.Dh
—thin films, 68.55.Ln
Deflectors (optical devices), 42.79.Fm
Deformation
—crust and mantle
—geodesy, 91.10.Kg
—structural geology, 91.55.Ln
—effects of materials treatment on, 81.40.Lm
—high strain zones (structural geology), 91.55.Mb
—kinematics (rheology), 83.10.Bb
—material flow, 83.50.-v
—mathematical aspects, 46.25.Cc
—mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.F-
Degasification (vacuum apparatus), 07.30.Bx
Degenerative diseases, 87.19.xr
de Haas-van Alphen effect, 71.18.+y
Delay equations, in function theory, 02.30.Ks
Delocalization (surface electron states), 73.20.Jc
Demodulators, 84.30.Qi
—optical, 42.79.Hp
Demographics, 89.65.Cd
Demonstration experiments (physics education), 01.50.My
Demultiplexers, 42.79.Sz
Dendrites, 68.70.+w
Dense plasma focus, 52.59.Hq
Density
—changes of, 65.40.De
—measurement of, 06.30.Dr
Density-functional theory
—atomic and molecular physics, 31.15.E-
—condensed matter, 71.15.Mb
Depolarization (dielectrics), 77.22.Ej
Deposition
—films and coatings, 81.15.-z
—integrated circuits, 85.40.Sz
Depth profiling, 61.72.S-, 81.70.Jb
Desertification, 92.40.Iv
Design of experiments (computers), 07.05.Fb
Desorption
—electron-stimulated, 68.43.Rs, 79.20.La
—field induced, 79.70.+q
—kinetics of, 68.43.Nr
—photon-stimulated, 68.43.Tj, 79.20.La
—thermal, 68.43.Vx
Detectors
—bolometers, 07.57.Kp, 95.55.Rg
—Cherenkov, 29.40.Ka
—infrared, 07.57.Kp, 85.25.Pb, 85.60.Gz
—microwave, 07.57.Kp
—optical, 42.79.Pw
—radiation, 29.40.-n
—radiowave, 07.57.Kp
—submillimeter wave, 07.57.Kp, 85.25.Pb
—x-ray, 07.85.Fv
Detonation
—chemical reactions, 82.33.Vx
—fluid dynamics, 47.40.Rs
—seismology, 91.30.Rz
Deuteron-induced reactions, 25.45.-z
Deuterons, 27.10.+h
Developmental diseases, 87.19.xt
Devonian period, *91.70.ff
Diamagnetic resonance, 76.40.+b
Diamagnetism, 75.20.-g
—gases, 51.60.+a
Diamond, 81.05.Uw
Diamond anvil cells, 07.35.+k
Diaphragms, optical, 42.79.Ag
Diatomic molecules, electron correlation in, 31.15.vn
Dibaryons, 14.20.Pt
Dichroism
—materials, 78.20.Fm
—molecules, 33.55.+b
Dictionaries, 01.30.Kj
Dielectric breakdown
—gases, 51.50.+v
—insulators, 77.22.Jp
Dielectric constant, 78.20.Ci
Dielectric devices, 85.50.-n
Dielectric function, 77.22.Ch
—collective excitations, 71.45.Gm
Dielectric loss and relaxation, 77.22.Gm
Dielectric materials, 77.84.-s
—in electrochemistry, 82.45.Un
—thin films, 77.55.+f
Dielectric properties
—gases, 51.70.+f
—plasma, 52.25.Mq
—related to treatment conditions, 81.40.Tv
—solids and liquids, 77.22.-d
—of tissues and organs, 87.19.rf
Differential equations
—in mathematical aspects of biological physics, 87.10.Ed
—numerical approximation and analysis, 02.60.Lj
—ordinary, 02.30.Hq
—partial, 02.30.Jr
Differential geometry, 02.40.-k
Differential thermal analysis (DTA), 81.70.Pg
Diffraction
—acoustical, *43.20.Fn, *43.25.Jh
—ultrasound, *43.35.Bf, *43.35.Cg
—electron, 61.05.J-
—neutron, 61.05.fm
—optical, 42.25.Fx
—x-ray, 61.05.cp
Diffraction gratings
—holographic, 42.40.Eq
—optical, 42.79.Dj
Diffractometers
—electron, 07.78.+s
—x-ray, 07.85.Jy
Diffusion
—of adsorbates, 68.43.Jk
—in atmosphere, 92.60.hk
—of biomolecules, 87.15.Vv
—in chemical reaction kinetics, 82.40.Ck
—clusters, 36.40.Sx
—in gases, 51.20.+d
—of gases in solids, 66.30.je
—of impurities, 66.30.J-
—in liquids, 66.10.C-
—in nanoscale solids, 66.30.Pa
—neutron, 28.20.Gd
—nuclear magnetic resonance, 82.56.Lz
—in ocean, 92.10.Lq
—of protons in solids, 66.30.jp
—in quantum solids, 66.30.Ma
—in solids, 66.30.-h
—at solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Fx
—spin, 75.40.Gb
—turbulent, 47.27.tb
—of water in solids, 66.30.jj
Diffusion-limited aggregation, 61.43.Hv
Digital circuits, 84.30.Sk
Digital imaging
—astronomy, 95.75.Tv
—image processing algorithms, 07.05.Pj
Digital radiography, 87.59.bf
Diode lasers, 42.55.Px
Diode-pumped lasers, 42.55.Xi
Diodes
—high-voltage, 52.59.Mv
—junction, 85.30.Kk
—light-emitting, 85.60.Jb
—plasma, 52.75.Fk
Dirac equation, 03.65.Pm
—nonrelativistic limits in, 31.30.jx
Disasters, natural and man-made, 89.60.Gg
Discharges, electric, 52.80.-s
Disclinations
—crystals, 61.72.Lk
—liquid crystals, 61.30.Jf
Discriminators, electronic, 84.30.Qi
Diseases, 87.19.X-
—ALS, 87.19.xr
—Alzheimer's, 87.19.xr
—bacterial diseases, 87.19.xb
—cancer, 87.19.xj
—degenerative diseases, 87.19.xr
—developmental diseases, 87.19.xt
—endocrine diseases, 87.19.xv
—epilepsy, 87.19.xm
—fungal diseases, 87.19.xg
—gastrointestinal, 87.19.xu
—genetic diseases, 87.19.xk
—immune system diseases, 87.19.xw
—motor system diseases, 87.19.xe
—musculoskeletal diseases, 87.19.xn
—parasitic diseases, 87.19.xe
—Parkinson's, 87.19.xe
—prion diseases, 87.19.xh
—stroke, 87.19.xq
—viral diseases, 87.19.xd
Disk galaxies, 98.52.Nr
Dislocations, 61.72.Ff, 61.72.Hh, 61.72.Lk
Disordered solids
—absorption and reflection spectra, 78.40.Pg
—amorphous solids
—vibrational states in, 63.50.Lm
—disordered crystalline alloys
—vibrational states in, 63.50.Gh
—electrical conductivity, 72.80.Ng
—glasses
—vibrational states in, 63.50.Lm
—infrared and Raman spectra, 78.30.Ly
—localization in, 71.55.Jv
—photoemission, 79.60.Ht
—photoluminescence, 78.55.Qr
—structure, 61.43.-j
—superconductivity, 74.81.Bd
—vibrational states in, 63.50.-x
Dispersion hardening, 81.40.Cd
Dispersion-reinforced composites, 81.05.Ni
Dispersions
—physical chemistry, 82.70.-y
—quantum optical phenomena, 42.50.Nn
—rheology of, 83.80.Hj
Displacement measurement, 06.30.Bp
Displacive phase transitions, 63.70.+h
Display devices
—electrochemical, 82.47.Tp
—general instrumentation, 07.07.Hj
—optical, 42.79.Kr
—optoelectronic, 85.60.Pg
Dissociation
—in chemical reactions, 82.30.Lp
—of biomolecules, 87.15.rs
—photochemical, 82.50.-m
—molecular
—diffuse spectra, 33.80.Gj
—by electron impact, 34.80.Ht
—energy of, 33.15.Fm
—single molecule, 82.37.Np
Dissolution
—in solutions of macromolecules (biomolecules), 87.15.np
Distance measurement, 06.30.Bp
Distorted-wave approximation (nuclear reactions), 24.10.Eq
Distributed-feedback lasers, 42.55.-f
Distribution theory, 02.50.Ng
Diurnal cycles (oceanography), 92.05.Fg
Divertors, 28.52.Lf, 52.55.Rk
DNA, 87.14.gk
—chemical kinetics of, 82.39.Pj, 87.15.R-
Domain structure
—ferroelectric materials, 77.80.Dj
—magnetic films, 75.70.Kw
—magnetic materials, 75.60.Ch
Domain walls
—cosmology, 98.80.Cq
—field theory, 11.27.+d
Doped-insulator lasers, 42.55.Rz
Doping
—germanium and silicon, 61.72.uf
—III-V and II-VI semiconductors, 61.72.uj
—integrated circuit technology, 85.40.Ry
—profiles, 61.72.U-, 81.70.Jb
—superconductors, 74.62.Dh
—thin films, 68.55.Ln
Doppler effect (atmospheric acoustics), *43.28.Py
Doppler imaging in ultrasonography, 87.63.dk
Dosimetry/exposure assessment
—of acoustic and ultrasonic radiation, 87.50.yk
—of electric and magnetic fields, 87.50.cm
—electron and positron, 87.53.Bn
—of ionizing radiations, 87.53.Bn
—of millimeter and terahertz radiation, 87.50.up
—neutron and proton, 87.53.Bn
—in nuclear medicine imaging, 87.57.uq
—of optical and infrared radiation, 87.50.wj
—photon, 87.53.Bn, 87.53.Dq
—of radiofrequency and microwave radiation, 87.50.sj
Double nuclear magnetic resonance (DNMR)
—condensed matter, 76.70.Fz
—molecules, 33.40.+f
Drag
—reduction (rheology), 83.60.Yz
Drag reduction (flow control), 47.85.lb
D region, ionosphere, 94.20.de
Drell-Yan process, 13.85.Qk

- Drift waves (plasma), 52.35.Kt
Drops, 47.55.D–
Drought, 92.40.De
Drug delivery (biopropulsion), 47.63.mh
Duality, strong interactions, 12.40.Nn
Ductility, 62.20.fk
Ducts
—flows in, 47.60.Dx
—sound propagation in, *43.28.Py, *43.55.Rg
Dusty plasmas, 52.27.Lw
Dwarf galaxies, 98.52.Wz, 98.56.Wm
—elliptical, 98.52.Wz
Dwarf novae, 97.30.Qt
Dwarf planets, 96.30.Iz
—dwarf planet satellites, 96.30.Ja
Dwarf stars, 97.20.–w
Dye lasers, 42.55.Mv
Dynamic systems
—linear, 45.30.+s
—nonlinear, 05.45.–a
Dynamic loading, 83.50.–v
Dynamic mechanical analysis (rheology), 83.85.Vb
Dynamic phases, 03.65.Vf
Dynamics of biomolecules, 87.15.H–
—conformational changes, 87.15.hp
—folding dynamics, 87.15.hm
—intermolecular interactions, 87.15.hg
—transport dynamics, 87.15.hj
—ultrafast dynamics, 87.15.ht
Dynamometers, 07.10.Pz
- ## E
- Ear, *43.64.–q, 43.64.+r
Early Universe, 98.80.Cq
Earth
—core (tectonophysics), 91.45.Kn
—crust movement, 91.10.Kg, 91.45.Ga
—interior structure and properties, 91.35.–x
—magnetic field, 91.25.–r
Earthquakes, *91.30.P–, 91.30.Px
—forecasting, *91.30.pd
—magnitudes, *91.30.pc
—phase transitions, 64.60.av
Echelles, 42.79.Dj
Eclipses, 95.10.Gi
Ecology, 87.23.–n
—biogeosciences, *91.62.Mn
—eco-hydrology, plant ecology, 92.40.Oj
—ocean biology, *92.20.jm, *92.20.jp
—pattern formation in, 87.23.Cc
—population dynamics, 87.23.Cc
Econophysics, 89.65.Gh
ECR plasma heating, 52.50.Sw
Eddies (turbulent flows)
—eddy-viscosity closures, 47.27.em
—large-eddy simulation, 47.27.ep
Eddy-current testing, 81.70.Ex
Editorial note, 99.10.Np
Education, 01.40.–d
Educational aids, 01.50.–i
EEG, in neuroscience, 87.19.Ie
Effective mass, 71.18.+y
Eikonal approximation, 11.80.Fv
Einstein equation, general relativity, 04.20.–q
Einstein–Maxwell spacetime, 04.40.Nr
Elastic deformation
—material flow, 83.50.–v
—material treatment effects, 81.40.Jj
—mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.F–
Elasticity
—in continuum mechanics of solids, 46.25.–y, 46.35.+z
—mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.D–
—rocks and minerals, 91.60.Ba
—static, 46.25.–y
—superconductors, 74.25.Ld
—theory in biological physics, 87.10.Pq
Elastic moduli, 62.20.de
Elastic scattering
—of atoms and molecules, 34.50.Cx
—deuteron-induced reactions, 25.45.De
—of electrons by atoms and molecules, 34.80.Bm
—hadron-induced, 13.85.Dz
—heavy-ion reactions, 25.70.Bc
—lepton-induced reactions, 25.30.Bf
—meson-induced reactions, 25.80.Dj
—nucleon-induced reactions, 25.40.Cm, 25.40.Dn
—of photons and leptons by hadrons, 13.60.Fz
—reactions induced by unstable nuclei, 25.60.Bx
—triton-, ³He-, and ⁴He-induced reactions, 25.55.Ci
Elastic structures, acoustic scattering by, *43.40.Fz
Elastic waves
—linear acoustics, *43.20.Gp, *43.20.Jr
—rheology, 83.60.Uv
—solids, 62.30.+d
Elastomeric polymers, 83.80.Va
Elastomers
—rheology, 83.80.Va, 83.80.Wx
—structure, 61.41.+e
Elastooptical effects, 78.20.Hp
Electrets, 77.22.–d
Electrical conductivity
—Earth, 91.25.Qi
—materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Rs
—metals and alloys
—amorphous and liquid, 72.15.Cz
—crystalline, 72.15.Eb
—semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.–i
—mixed conductivity, 72.60.+g
—specific materials, 72.80.–r
—superconductors, 74.25.Fy
—surfaces, 73.25.+i
—thin films, 73.50.–h
—specific materials, 73.61.–r
Electrical impedance tomography, 87.63.Pn
Electrical instruments, 07.50.–e
Electrical noise, 07.50.Hp
Electrical phenomena in gases, 51.50.+v
Electrical sensors, 07.07.Df
Electrical shielding, 07.50.Hp
Electric breakdown, 51.50.+v, 52.80.–s, 77.22.Jp
Electric charge, 41.20.Cv, 84.37.+q
Electric current measurement, 84.37.+q
Electric discharges, 52.80.–s
Electric fields
—effects on biological systems, 87.50.C–
—effects on liquid crystal structure, 61.30.Gd
—effects on material flows, 83.60.Np
—electromagnetism, 41.20.–q
—galactic, 98.62.En
—instrumentation for measurement, 07.50.–e
—in ionosphere, 94.20.Ss
—in magnetosphere, 94.30.Kq
—measurement, 84.37.+q
—Milky Way, 98.35.Eg
—solar, 96.60.Hv
—stellar, 97.10.Ld
—therapeutic applications, 87.50.ct
Electric impedance measurement, 84.37.+q
Electric moments
—atomic, 32.10.Dk
—hadronic, 13.40.Em
—molecular, 33.15.Kr
—nuclear, 21.10.Ky
Electric motors, 84.50.+d
Electroacoustic transducers, *43.38.Bs, 43.38.Dv, 43.38.Fx
Electroanalytical chemistry, 82.45.Rr
Electrocaloric effects, 77.70.+a
Electrochemical analysis, 82.80.Fk
Electrochemical capacitors, 82.47.Uv
Electrochemical displays, 82.47.Tp
Electrochemical energy conversion, 82.47.–a
Electrochemical engineering, 82.47.Wx
Electrochemical sensors, 82.47.Rs
Electrochemical synthesis, 82.45.Aa
Electrochemical techniques in biophysics, 87.80.Kc
Electrochemistry, 82.45.–h
—applied, 82.47.–a
—bioelectrochemistry, 82.45.Tv, 87.15.Tt
Electrochromic devices, 85.60.Pg
Electrochromism, 78.20.Jq
Electrodeposition
—electrochemistry of, 82.45.Qr
—methods of film deposition, 81.15.Pq
Electrodes (electrochemistry), 82.45.Fk
Electrodissolution, 82.45.Qr
Electrodynamics
—classical, 03.50.De
—quantum, 12.20.–m
Electroelasticity, 46.25.Hf
Electrogasdynamic energy conversion, 84.60.Rb
Electrohydrodynamics, 47.65.–d
Electrokinetic effects (complex fluids), 47.57.jd
Electroluminescence, 78.60.Fi
Electrolysis, 82.45.Hk
Electrolytes
—electrochemistry, 82.45.Gj
—structure of, 61.20.Qg
Electromagnetic decay, 13.40.Hq
Electromagnetic fields, 03.50.De, 41.20.–q
Electromagnetic induction (geoelectricity), 91.25.Qi
Electromagnetic interactions, 13.40.–f
—electroweak, 12.15.–y
—unified field theories, 12.10.–g
Electromagnetic mass differences, 13.40.Dk
Electromagnetic moments, nuclear, 21.10.Ky
Electromagnetic quantities, 06.30.Ka
Electromagnetic radiation
—interaction with plasma, 52.40.Db
—from moving charges, 41.60.–m
—solar, *96.60.T–, 96.60.Tf
—wave propagation, 41.20.Jb
Electromagnetic testing, 81.70.Ex
Electromagnetic transitions
—nuclear
—angular distribution, 23.20.En
—correlation measurement, 23.20.En
—internal conversion, 23.20.Nx
—internal pair production, 23.20.Ra
—level energies, 23.20.Lv
Electromagnetic waves
—atmospheric optics, 42.68.Ay
—atmospheric propagation, 92.60.Ta
—ionospheric propagation, 94.20.Bb, 94.20.ws
—magnetospheric propagation, 94.30.Tz
—microwaves, 84.40.–x
—in plasma, 52.35.Hr
—radiowaves, 41.20.Jb, 84.40.–x
—wave optics, 42.25.Bs
Electromagnetism. *See* 41
Electromechanical resonance, 77.65.–j
Electrometers, 07.50.Ls
Electromigration, 66.30.Qa
Electron affinity
—atoms, 32.10.Hq
—molecules, 33.15.Ry
Electron–atom collisions
—elastic scattering, 34.80.Bm
—excitation and ionization, 34.80.Dp
Electron attachment, 34.80.Ht, 34.80.Lx
Electron beam annealing, 81.40.Ef
Electron beam-assisted deposition, 81.15.Jj
Electron beam induced current (EBIC), 68.37.Hk
Electron beam lithography, 85.40.Hp
Electron beam radiation effects, 61.80.Fe
Electron beams
—in medicine
—dosimetry of, 87.53.Bn
—nonrelativistic, 41.75.Fr
—in particle accelerators, 29.27.–a
—polarized (atomic and molecular scattering), 34.80.Nz
—in radiation therapy
—safety of, 87.55.N–
—relativistic, 41.75.Ht
Electron capture (nuclear physics), 23.40.–s
Electron correlation calculations, 31.15.V–
Electron-cyclotron waves (plasma), 52.35.Hr, 52.35.Qz
Electron density of states
—crystalline solids, 71.20.–b
—disordered solids, 71.23.–k
—surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.–r
Electron diffraction
—in biophysics, 87.64.Bx
—in structure determination, 61.05.J–
Electron diffractometers, 07.78.+s
Electron dosimetry, 87.53.Bn
Electron double resonance (ELDOR)
—condensed matter, 76.70.Dx
—molecules, 33.40.+f
Electron emission
—Auger, 79.20.Fv
—secondary, 79.20.Hx
—surface collisions, 34.35.+a
Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS), 79.20.Uv
Electron gas
—quantum statistical mechanics, 05.30.Fk
—theories and models, 71.10.Ca
—two-dimensional, 73.20.–r
Electron–hadron scattering, 13.60.–r
Electron-hole drops and plasma, 71.35.Ee
Electron holography
—in structure determination, 61.05.jp
Electronic circuits, 07.50.Ek, 84.30.–r
—microelectronics, 85.40.–e
—microwaves, 84.40.Dc
—integrated, 84.40.Lj
—passive components of, 84.32.–y
Electronic excitation and ionization
—atomic collisions, 34.50.Fa
—molecular collisions, 34.50.Gb
Electronic publications, 01.30.Xx
Electronic structure
—atomic and molecular clusters, 36.40.Cg
—atoms, molecules, and ions
—calculations of, 31.15.–p
—corrections to, 31.30.–i
—interaction effects on, 31.70.–f
—theory of, 31.10.+z
—biomolecules, 87.10.–e
—condensed matter
—calculation methods, 71.15.–m
—crystalline solids, 71.20.–b
—disordered solids, 71.23.–k
—liquid metals and semiconductors, 71.22.+i
—nanoscale materials, 73.22.–f
—theories and models of, 71.10.–w
—macromolecules and polymer molecules, 36.20.Kd
—superconductors, 74.25.Jb
—surfaces, interfaces, and thin films (*see* 73)
Electronic transport

- bulk matter (*see* transport processes)
 - interface structures, 73.40.–c
 - nanoscale materials, 73.63.–b
 - thin films, 73.50.–h, 73.61.–r
 - Electron-induced nuclear reactions, 25.30.–c
 - Electron-ion scattering
 - excitation and ionization, 34.80.–i
 - recombination and electron attachment, 34.80.Lx
 - Electron microscopes, 07.78.+s
 - Electron microscopy
 - in biophysics, 87.64.Ee
 - in observations of crystal defects, 61.72.Ff
 - in structure determination, 68.37.–d
 - Electron-molecule collisions
 - dissociation, 34.80.Ht
 - elastic scattering, 34.80.Bm
 - excitation and ionization, 34.80.Gs
 - Electron optics, 41.85.–p
 - Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR)
 - in biophysics, 87.64.kh, 87.80.Lg
 - in condensed matter, 76.30.–v
 - in defect structure determination, 61.72.Hh
 - of molecules, 33.35.+r
 - Electron phase diagrams, 71.10.Hf
 - Electron-phonon interactions
 - electronic structure of solids, 71.38.–k
 - electronic transport, 72.10.Di
 - lattice dynamics, 63.20.kd
 - Electron-positron collisions, hadron production by, 13.66.Bc
 - Electron-positron plasmas, 52.27.Ep
 - Electron probe analysis, 81.70.Jb
 - Electrons, properties of, 14.60.Cd
 - Electron scattering
 - in atomic and molecular collisions
 - elastic scattering, 34.80.Bm
 - inelastic scattering, 34.80.Dp, 34.80.Gs, 34.80.Ht
 - in nuclear reactions
 - elastic, 25.30.Bf
 - inelastic, 25.30.Dh, 25.30.Fj
 - spin arrangement determination by, 75.25.+z
 - from surfaces, 68.49.Jk
 - Electron solids, 73.20.Qt
 - Electron sources, 07.77.Ka
 - in nuclear physics, 29.25.Bx
 - Electron spectrometers, 07.81.+a
 - Electron spectroscopy
 - in biophysics, 87.64.ks
 - chemical analysis, 82.80.Pv
 - nuclear and particle physics, 29.30.Dn
 - Electron spin resonance (ESR)
 - in biophysics, 87.64.kh, 87.80.Lg
 - in condensed matter, 76.30.–v
 - in defect structure determination, 61.72.Hh
 - of molecules, 33.35.+r
 - Electron stimulated desorption, 68.43.Rs, 79.20.La
 - Electron tubes, 84.47.+w
 - Electrooptical effects
 - condensed matter, 78.20.Jq
 - molecules, 33.57.+c
 - Electroosmosis, in biological systems, 82.39.Wj
 - Electrophoresis
 - biomolecule, 82.45.Tv, 87.15.Tt
 - electrochemistry, 82.45.–h
 - Electrophotography, 07.68.+m
 - Electrophysiology
 - auditory system, *43.64.Nf, 87.19.It, 87.19.Pg, 87.19.Qh
 - in biomedical engineering
 - neural prosthetics, 87.85.E–
 - charge injection in, 87.85.ej
 - electrode stimulation in, 87.85.eg
 - smart prosthetics, 87.85.F–
 - feedback in, 87.85.ff
 - feedforward in, 87.85.fh
 - dielectric properties of tissues, 87.19.rf
 - electrical properties of tissues, 87.19.R–
 - electric field effects on biological systems, 87.50.C–
 - in neuroscience
 - action potential propagation (axons), 87.19.Ib
 - EEG and MEG, 87.19.Ie
 - electrodynamics in the nervous system, 87.19.Id
 - sensory systems, 87.19.It
 - synapses, 87.19.Ig
- Electroplating, 81.15.Pq
- Electroproduction (nuclear reactions), 25.30.Rw
- Electrorheological fluids, 47.65.Gx, 83.80.Gv
- Electrostatic accelerators, 29.20.Ba
- Electrostatic lenses, 41.85.Ne
- Electrostatics, 41.20.Cv
- Electrostatic waves and oscillations
 - plasma waves, 52.35.Fp
- Electrostriction, 77.65.–j
- Electroweak interactions, 12.15.–y
 - extensions of gauge sector, 12.60.Cn
 - extensions of Higgs sector, 12.60.Fr
 - neural tests of electroweak models, 24.80.+y
 - in unified field theories, 12.10.Dm
- Elemental abundances
 - in stars, 97.10.Tk
 - in Universe, 98.80.Ft
- Elementary particles. *See* 10
- in astrophysics, 95.30.Cq
- Ellipsometers, 07.60.Fs
- Elliptical galaxies, 98.52.Eh, 98.56.Ew
- El Nino Southern Oscillation
 - oceanography, 92.10.am
 - paleoceanography, *92.30.La
- Embrittlement, 81.40.Np
- EMC effect (muon scattering), 25.30.Mr
- Emission spectra
 - atoms, 32.30.–r, 32.50.+d
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.mq
 - condensed matter, 78.55.–m, 78.60.–b
 - molecules, 33.20.–t, 33.50.–j
- Emissivity (optical constants), 78.20.Ci
- Empirical methods (atomic physics), 31.15.bu
- Emulsions, 82.70.Kj
 - complex fluids, 47.57.Bc
 - dielectric properties, 77.84.Nh
 - nuclear, 29.40.Rg
 - photographic, 07.68.+m
 - rheological properties, 83.80.Iz
- Encoding and decoding in neuroscience, 87.19.Is
- ENDOR
 - condensed matter, 76.70.Dx
 - molecules, 33.40.+f
- Energy conservation (classical mechanics), 45.20.dh
- Energy conversion, 84.60.–h
 - electrochemical, 82.47.–a
 - electrogasdynamic conversion, 84.60.Rb
 - magnetohydrodynamic conversion, 84.60.Lw
 - photoelectric conversion, 84.60.Jt
 - thermionic conversion, 84.60.Ny
 - thermoelectric conversion, 84.60.Rb
- Energy extraction from ocean, 92.05.Jn
- Energy losses
 - atom and molecule scattering, 34.50.Bw
 - of particles in condensed matter, 61.85.+p
- Energy resources, 89.30.–g
- Energy storage, 84.60.–h
- Energy transfer
 - intramolecular, 33.15.Hp
 - rotational and vibrational, 34.50.Ez
 - state-to-state (chemical reactions), 82.20.Rp
- Engineering, 89.20.Kk
 - biomedical, 87.85.–d
 - electrochemical, 82.47.Wx
 - nuclear (*see* nuclear engineering)
- Ensemble theory
 - classical, 05.20.Gg
 - quantum, 05.30.Ch
- Entanglement and quantum nonlocality, 03.65.Ud
 - in Bose–Einstein condensation, 03.75.Gg
 - in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Lm
 - in quantum information, 03.67.Bg, 03.67.Mn
- Enthalpy, 05.70.Ce, 51.30.+i, 65.40.G–, 82.60.–s
- Entropy, 05.70.–a, 65.40.gd
 - in information theory, 89.70.Cf
- Environmental effects
 - on instruments, 07.89.+b
 - of natural and man-made disasters, 89.60.Gg
- Environmental magnetism, 91.25.fd
- Environmental pollution
 - air pollution, 92.60.Sz
 - instruments for, 07.88.+y
 - water quality, *92.40.kc, *92.40.qc
- Environmental regulations, 89.60.Fe
- Environmental safety, 89.60.Ec
- Enzymatic catalysis, 87.15.R–
- Enzymes, 87.14.ej
- Ephemerides, 95.10.Km
- Epilepsy, 87.19.xm
- Epitaxy, 81.15.–z
- Epoxy resins, 83.80.–k
- EPR paradox, 03.65.Ud
- Equations of state
 - gases, 51.30.+i
 - general theory, 05.70.Ce, 64.10.+h
 - of metals and alloys, 64.30.Ef
 - of nonmetals, 64.30.Jk
 - nuclear matter, 21.65.Mn
 - rock formation, 91.60.Fe
- Equatorial ionosphere, 94.20.dt
- Equilibrium constants, 82.60.Hc
- E region, ionosphere, 94.20.dg
- Erosion (hydrology), 92.40.Gc
- Errata, 99.10.Cd
- Error theory, 06.20.Dk
- Eruptions, volcanic, 91.40.Ft
- ESCA, 82.80.Pv
- Estuarine oceanography, 92.10.Sx
- Etalons, 42.79.Bh
- Etching, 81.65.Cf
- Etch pits, 61.72.Ff
- Euclidean field theory, 11.10.Cd
- Euclidean geometries, 02.40.Dr
- Europa, 96.30.Id
- Europe, 93.30.Ge
- Eutectic structure, 81.30.–t
- Evaporation, 64.70.fm
 - of black holes, 04.70.Dy
 - field-induced, 79.70.+q
 - film deposition by, 81.15.Ef
 - of liquids, 68.03.Fg
 - meteorology, *92.60.jc
 - water in atmosphere, *92.60.J–, 92.60.Jq
- Evapotranspiration (hydrology), 92.40.Je
- Evolution, 87.23.–n
 - in biology, 87.23.Kg
 - comets, 96.25.Bd
 - external galaxies, 98.62.Ai
 - Milky Way, 98.35.Ac
 - Moon, 96.20.Br
 - planets, 96.12.Bc, 96.15.Bc
 - stellar, 97.10.Cv
- Evolutionary geobiology (biogeosciences), *91.62.Np
- EXAFS
 - in biophysics, 87.64.kd
 - in structure determination, 61.05.cj
- Exchange interactions
 - energy-level splitting, 71.70.Gm
 - magnetically ordered materials, 75.30.Et
- Exchange reactions, chemical, 82.30.Hk
- Excimer lasers, 42.55.Lt
- Excited states
 - atomic and molecular, 31.50.Df
 - electron correlation in, 31.15.vj
 - Rydberg states
 - atoms, 32.80.Rm
 - magnetic trapping of, 32.10.Ee
 - molecules, 33.80.Rv
 - solids
 - electronic structure calculations, 71.15.Qe
 - model systems, 71.10.Li
- Excitons, 71.35.–y
- Exoelectron emission, 79.75.+g
- Exosphere, 92.60.ha
- Exotic atoms and molecules, 36.10.–k
- Exploding wires, 52.80.Qj
- Exploration
 - of continental structures, 93.85.De
 - geophysical methods of
 - downhole methods, 93.85.Fg
 - gravity methods, 93.85.Hj
 - radioactivity methods, 93.85.Np
 - seismic methods, 93.85.Rt
 - of oceanic structures, 93.85.Ly
- Explosions
 - chemical reactions, 82.33.Vx
 - compressible flows, 47.40.Rs
 - electric discharges, 52.80.Qj
 - nuclear, 28.70.+y
 - seismology, 91.30.Rz
 - underwater, *43.30.Lz
- Extensional flows
 - deformation, 83.50.Jf
 - measurement of, 83.85.Rx
- Extinction coefficients, optical, 78.20.Ci
- Extranuclear effects, 23.20.Nx
- Extrasolar planets, 97.82.–j
- Extrudate swell, 83.60.Jk
- Extrusion, 81.20.Hy
- Eye, 42.66.–p
- F**
- Fabry–Perot interferometer, 07.60.Ly
 - Factorization (quark models), 12.39.St
 - Faddeev equation, 11.80.Jy
 - Failure
 - integrated circuits, 85.40.Qx
 - materials, 81.40.Np
 - mechanical properties, 62.20.M–
 - Familons, 14.80.Mz
 - Faraday cups, 41.85.Qg
 - Faraday effect, 33.57.+c, 78.20.Ls
 - Fatigue
 - effects of materials treatment, 81.40.Np
 - structural mechanics, 46.50.+a
 - structural failure of materials, 62.20.me
 - Faults, plate tectonics, 91.55.Jk
 - Femtosecond techniques, 06.60.Jn
 - femtochemistry, 82.53.–k
 - in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Re
 - in spectroscopy of solid state dynamics, 78.47.J–
 - Fermi–Dirac statistics, 05.30.–d
 - Fermi gas, 71.10.Ca
 - degenerate, 03.75.Ss
 - Fermi liquid
 - marginal, 74.20.Mn
 - theory, 71.10.Ay
 - Fermion degeneracy
 - in quantum fluids, 67.10.Db
 - Fermions
 - composite, 71.10.Pm
 - systems (quantum statistical mechanics), 05.30.Fk
 - Fermi surfaces, 71.18.+y
 - Ferrimagnetic resonance, 76.50.+g
 - Ferrimagnetics, 75.50.Gg
 - Ferrite devices, 85.70.Ge

- Ferrites, 75.50.Gg
 Ferroelasticity, 62.20.D–
 Ferroelectric devices, 85.50.–n
 —ferroelectric memories, 85.50.Gk
 Ferroelectricity, 77.80.–e
 Ferroelectric materials, 77.84.–s
 Ferrofluids (magnetohydrodynamics), 47.65.Cb
 Ferromagnetic materials
 —iron and its alloys, 75.50.Bb
 —metals other than iron, 75.50.Cc
 —nonmetals, 75.50.Dd
 Ferromagnetic resonance, 76.50.+g
 Few-body systems
 —atomic systems, calculations for, 31.15.ac
 —classical mechanics, 45.50.Jf
 —nuclear structure, 21.45.–v
 Fiber gyros, 42.81.Pa
 Fiber lasers, 42.55.Wd
 Fiber-optic instruments, 07.60.Vg
 Fiber optics, 42.81.–i
 Fiber-optic sensors, 42.81.Pa
 Fiber-reinforced composites, 81.05.Ni
 Fibers, synthetic and natural, 81.05.Lg
 Fibrils, 87.14.em
 Field desorption, 79.70.+q
 Field effect transistors, 85.30.Tv
 —spin polarized, 85.75.Hh
 Field emission, 79.70.+q
 Field–emission displays, 85.45.Fd
 Field–emission microscopy, 68.37.Vj
 Field emitters and arrays, 85.45.Db
 Field ionization, 79.70.+q
 Field-ion microscopy, 68.37.Vj
 Field theory, 11.10.–z
 —classical, 03.50.–z
 —gauge, 11.15.–q
 —noncommutative, 11.10.Nx
 —quantized fields, 03.70.+k
 —unified, 04.50.–h, 12.10.–g
 Figure of merit (energy conversion), 84.60.Bk
 Filamentation, in plasma, 52.38.Hb
 Filaments
 —in subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.Ka
 Films
 —educational aids, 01.50.ff
 —in normal phase ³He, 67.30.ej
 —in normal phase ⁴He, 67.25.bh
 —of solid ³He, 67.80.dm
 —of solutions of ³He in liquid ⁴He, 67.30.hr
 —in superfluid phase ³He, 67.30.hr
 —in superfluid phase ⁴He, 67.25.dp
 Filters
 —acoustic, *43.58.Kr
 —electronic, 84.30.Vn
 —optical, 42.79.Ci
 Financial markets, 89.65.Gh
 Fine structure
 —atoms, 32.10.Fn
 —molecules, 33.15.Pw
 Finite difference methods, 02.70.Bf
 —in atomic and molecular physics, 31.15.xf
 —in fluid dynamics, 47.11.Bc
 Finite element analysis, 02.70.Dh
 —in biological physics, 87.10.Kn
 —in fluid dynamics, 47.11.Fg
 Finite-size systems
 —phase transitions in, 64.60.an
 Finite volume methods (in fluid dynamics), 47.11.Df
 Fission–fusion reactions, 25.70.Jj
 Fission reactions, 25.85.–w
 Fission reactors
 —design and components, 28.41.–i
 —fuel cycles, 28.41.Vx
 —fuel elements, 28.41.Bm
 —moderators, 28.41.Pa
 —radioactive wastes in, 28.41.Kw
 —reactor cooling, 28.41.Fr
 —reactor safety, 28.41.Te
 —types of, 28.50.–k
 Flagella, 87.16.Qp
 Flames
 —reactions in, 82.33.Vx
 —reactive flows, 47.70.Pq
 Flare stars, 97.30.Nr
 Flavor symmetries, 11.30.Hv
 Flight (motor systems), 87.19.lu
 Floods, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qp
 Flow computation, 47.11.–j
 Flow control, 47.85.L–
 —drag reduction, 47.85.lb
 —flow noise reduction, 47.85.lf
 Flow imaging (blood flow), MRI, 87.61.Np
 Flow in quasi-one-dimensional systems, 47.60.–i
 Flow instabilities
 —general, 47.20.–k
 —interfacial, 47.20.Ma
 —non-Newtonian flows, 47.50.Gj
 —in rheology, 83.60.Wc
 Flowmeters, 47.80.–v
 Flow receptivity, 47.20.Pe
 Flow visualization, 47.80.Jk
 Fluctuation phenomena
 —biomolecules, 87.15.Ya
 —diamagnetism and paramagnetism, 75.20.Hr
 —magnetically ordered materials, 75.30.Mb
 —nuclear reactions, 24.60.Ky
 —plasma, 52.25.Gj
 —quantum optics, 42.50.Lc
 —statistical physics, 05.40.–a
 —superconductors, 74.40.+k
 Fluid dynamics. *see* fluid flow
 Fluid equation (plasma simulation), 52.65.Kj
 Fluid flow
 —biological, 47.63.–b
 —compressible, 47.40.–x
 —flow control, 47.85.L–
 —instruments for, 47.80.–v
 —laminar, 47.15.–x
 —low-Reynolds number (creeping), 47.15.G–
 —non-Newtonian, 47.50.–d
 —rarefied gas dynamics, 47.45.–n
 —reactive, radiative and nonequilibrium, 47.70.–n
 —relativistic, 47.75.+f
 —rotational, 47.32.–y
 —through porous media, 47.56.+r
 Fluidics, 47.85.Np
 Fluidized beds, 47.55.Lm
 Fluid mechanics, applied, 47.85.–g
 Fluid planets
 —atmosphere, *96.15.H–, 96.15.Hy
 —ionosphere, 96.15.Hy, *96.15.hk
 —surfaces, 96.15.Lb
 —quantum (*see* 67)
 —statistical mechanics, 05.20.Jj
 Fluorescence
 —of atoms, 32.50.+d
 —in biophysics, 87.64.kv
 —in condensed matter, 78.55.–m
 —of molecules, 33.50.Dq
 —x-ray, 78.70.En
 Fluoroscopy, 87.59.C–, 87.59.cf
 Flute instability, 52.35.Py
 Flux-line lattices, 74.25.Qt
 Flux pinning and creep, 74.25.Qt
 Foams, 82.70.Rr
 —complex fluids, 47.57.Bc
 —rheology, 83.80.Iz
 Fog
 —atmospheric optics, 42.68.Ge
 —meteorology, *92.60.J–, 92.60.Jq
 Fokker-Planck equation
 —kinetic theory of gases, 51.10.+y
 —plasma simulation, 52.65.Ff
 —statistical physics, 05.10.Gg
 Folding
 —structure of biomolecules, 87.15.Cc, 87.15.hm
 Folds, tectonic, 91.55.Hj
 Food, rheology of, 83.80.Lz
 Foodwebs (ocean biology), *92.20.jq
 Forced convection, 44.27.+g
 Forces
 —interatomic, 34.20.Cf
 —intermolecular, 34.20.Gj
 —measurement of, 07.10.Pz
 —in Newtonian mechanics, 45.20.da
 —nuclear, 21.30.–x
 Forensic science, 89.20.Mn
 Formation heat, 82.60.Cx
 Form factors
 —electromagnetic, 13.40.Gp
 —photon–atom interactions, 34.50.–s
 Forming, 81.20.Hy
 Fossil fuels, 89.30.Aa
 Fourier analysis, 02.30.Nw
 Fourier optics, 42.30.Kq
 Fourier transform spectra, 33.20.Ea
 Four-wave mixing, 42.65.Hw
 Four-wave mixing spectroscopy
 —nonlinear optical spectroscopy, 78.47.nj
 Fractals
 —fluid dynamics, 47.53.+n
 —nonlinear dynamics, 05.45.Df
 —in phase transitions, 64.60.al
 —structure of disordered solids, 61.43.Hv
 Fractional quantum Hall effect, 73.43.–f
 Fractional statistics systems, 05.30.Pr
 Fracture
 —continuum mechanics of solids, 46.50.+a
 —effects of materials treatments, 81.40.Np
 —nanoscale systems, 62.25.Mn
 —plate tectonics, 91.55.Jk
 —rheology, 83.60.Uv
 —rock mechanics, 91.60.Ba
 —structural failure of materials, 62.20.mm
 Fragmentation (nuclear reactions), 25.70.Mn, 25.70.Pq
 Franck–Condon factors, 33.70.Ca
 Free-electron devices, 52.59.Rz
 Free-electron lasers, 41.60.Cr
 Free energy, 05.70.Ce, 51.30.+i, 65.40.G–
 Free-induction decay (quantum optics), 42.50.Md
 Free molecular flows, 47.45.Dt
 Free polarization decay
 —in ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.js
 Free radicals
 —chemical reactions, 82.30.Cf
 —EPR of, 76.30.Rn
 F region, ionosphere, 94.20.dj
 Frenkel defects, 61.72.jn
 Frenkel excitons, 71.35.Aa
 Frequency, measurement of, 06.30.Ft
 Frequency conversion (nonlinear optics), 42.65.Ky
 Frequency convertors, optical, 42.79.Nv
 Frequency standards, 06.20.fb
 —in astronomical instrumentation, 95.55.Sh
 Fresnel zone plates, 42.79.Ci
 Friction
 —atomic scale, 68.35.Af
 —internal, 62.40.+i
 —evidence of dislocations, 61.72.Hh
 —materials treatment effects, 81.40.Pq
 —mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.Qp
 —structural mechanics, 46.55.+d
 Friction force microscopy
 —instrumentation of, 07.79.Sp
 Fuel
 —for fission reactors, 28.41.Bm
 —fossil fuels, 89.30.Aa
 —for fusion reactors, 28.52.Cx, 52.57.Kk
 Fuel cells
 —molten-carbonate, 82.47.Lh
 —phosphoric-acid, 82.47.Pm
 —polymer-electrolyte, 82.47.Nj
 —proton exchange membrane, 82.47.Gh
 —solid-oxide, 82.47.Ed
 Fullerenes
 —absorption and reflection spectra, 78.40.Ri
 —electrical conductivity, 72.80.Rj
 —electronic structure, 71.20.Tx
 —fabrication, 81.05.Tp
 —film growth, 68.55.ap
 —infrared and Raman spectra, 78.30.Na
 —structure of, 61.48.–c
 —superconductivity, 74.70.Wz
 —surface structure of, 68.35.bp
 —thin films
 —electrical conductivity, 73.61.Wp
 —optical properties, 78.66.Tr
 Functional analysis, 02.30.Sa
 —quantum mechanics, 03.65.Db
 Functional approximation, algorithms for, 02.60.Gf
 Functional MRI, 87.19.If, 87.61.Qr
 Function generators, 84.30.Ng
 Fundamental constants, 06.20.Jr
 Fungal diseases, 87.19.xg
 Furnaces, 07.20.Hy
 Fuses, 84.32.Vv
 Fusion
 —²H-induced, 25.45.–z
 —heavy-ion induced, 25.70.Jj
 —inertial confinement
 —heavy-ion, 52.58.Hm
 —laser, 52.57.–z
 —light-ion, 52.58.Ei
 —magnetic confinement, 52.55.–s
 —unstable-nuclei-induced, 25.60.Pj
 Fusion–fission reactions, 25.70.Jj
 Fusion fuels, fast ignition of, 52.57.Kk
 Fusion products effects, 52.55.Pi
 Fusion reactors
 —fueling and ignition, 28.52.Cx
 —reactor safety, 28.52.Nh
 —structural materials for, 28.52.Fa
 Fuzzy logic, 07.05.Mh
G
 Galactic center, 98.35.Jk
 Galactic mass, 98.35.Ce, 98.62.Ck
 Galactic radioactivity (nuclear astrophysics), 26.30.Jk
 Galactic winds, 98.35.Nq, 98.62.Nx
 Galaxies
 —active, 98.54.–h
 —clusters of, 98.65.Cw
 —local group, 98.56.–p
 —normal, 98.52.–b
 —primordial, 98.54.Kt
 —properties of, 98.62.–g
 —protogalaxies, 98.54.Kt
 Galerkin method, 02.70.Dh
 Galvanomagnetic effects
 —metals and alloys, 72.15.Gd
 —semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.My
 —thin films, 73.50.Jt
 Games, physics of, 01.80.+b
 Game theory, 02.50.Le
 Gamma-ray detectors, 07.85.Fv, 29.40.–n
 —superconducting, 85.25.Oj
 Gamma-ray lasers, 42.55.Vc
 Gamma rays
 —astronomical observations, 95.85.Pw
 —atmospheric emissions, 92.60.hx
 —bursts, 98.70.Rz
 —effects on biological systems, 87.53.–j
 —in laser–plasma interactions, 52.38.Ph
 —in photochemistry, 82.50.Kx
 —radiation damage by, 61.80.Ed

- Gamma-ray sources, 07.85. – m
—astronomical, 98.70.Rz
- Gamma-ray spectroscopy
—chemical analysis, 82.80.Ej
—condensed matter, 76.80.+y
—instrumentation, 07.85.Nc
—nuclear physics, 29.30.Kv
- Gamma-ray telescopes, 95.55.Ka
- Gamma transitions, 23.20.Lv
- Ganymede, 96.30.lf
- Garnet devices, 85.70.Ge
- Garnets (ferrites), 75.50.Gg
- Gas chromatography, 82.80.Bg
- Gas dynamic traps (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Jd
- Gases
—in chemical oceanography, 92.20.Uv
—interplanetary, 96.50.Dj
—rarefied, dynamics of, 47.45. – n
—ultracold, 67.85. – d
- Gas-filled counters, 29.40.Cs
- Gas lasers, 42.55.Lt
- Gas/liquid flows, 47.55.Ca
- Gas-liquid interfaces, 68.03. – g
- Gas sensors, 07.07.Df
- Gas-surface interactions, 34.35.+a
- Gauge bosons, 14.70. – e
—production in electron-positron interactions, 13.66.Fg
- Gauge field theories, 11.15. – q
- Gauge sector extensions (electroweak interactions), 12.60.Cn
- Gauge/string duality, 11.25.Tq
- Gels, 82.70.Gg
—reactions in, 82.33.Ln
—rheological properties, 83.80.Kn
- Genealogical trees (complex systems), 89.75.Hc
- General physics (physics education), 01.55.+b
- General relativity. *See* 04
- Genetic diseases, 87.19.xk
- Genetic engineering, 87.85.md
- Genetic switches
—in biological complexity, 87.18.Cf
- Genomics, 87.18.Wd
—techniques in biotechnology, 87.80.St, 87.85.mg
- Genomic techniques, 87.80.St
- Geochemical cycles
—geochemistry, 91.67.Nc
—meteorology, 92.60.ln
- Geochemical processes, *91.67.F–, 91.67.Fx
—intra-plate, *91.67.fh
—mid-oceanic ridge, *91.67.ff
—subduction zone, *91.67.fc
- Geochemistry
—fluid and melt inclusion, 91.67.St
—fresh water, 92.40.Bc
—low-temperature, 91.67.Vf
—organic and biogenic, 91.67.Uv
—radiogenic isotopic, 91.67.Qr
—sedimentary, 91.67.Ty
—stable isotopic, 91.67.Rx
- Geochronology, 91.80.+d, *91.80. – d
—isotopic dating, *91.80.Hj
—sedimentary, *91.80.Wx
—sidereal, *91.80.Ef
- Geodesy, 91.10. – v
- Geodetic reference systems, 91.10.Ws
- Geodetic techniques, *91.10.P–, 91.10.Pp
- Geoelectricity, 91.25.Qi
- Geographical regions, 93.30. – w
- Geological materials
—physical properties, 91.60. – x
—rheology, 83.80.Nb
- Geological time, 91.70. – c
- Geology, 91.65. – n
- Geomagnetism, 91.25. – r
—geomagnetic excursion, 91.25.Xg
—geomagnetic induction, 91.25.Wb
—magnetic anomalies, 91.25.Rt
—magnetic fabrics, 91.25.St
—magnetic field reversals, 91.25.Mf
—remagnetization, 91.25.Ux
—spatial variations in, 91.25.G–
—time variations in, *91.25.L–, 91.25.Le
- Geometrical methods (classical mechanics), 45.10.Na
- Geometrical optics, 42.15. – i
- Geometric inequalities, 02.40.Ft
- Geometric mechanics, 02.40.Yy
- Geometric phases (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Vf
- Geometry
—algebraic, 02.10. – v
—differential, 02.40.Hw, 02.40.Ma
—Euclidean and projective, 02.40.Dr
—noncommutative, 02.40.Gh
—Riemannian, 02.40.Ky
- Geophysical instrumentation, 93.85. – q
- Geophysical prospecting (acoustical methods), *43.40.Ph
- Geophysics. *See* 91
- Geothermal power, 89.30.Ee
- Geothermy, 91.35.Dc
- Germanium, doping and ion implantation of, 61.72.uf
- Gettering effect
—crystals, 61.72.Yx
—surface treatments, 81.65.Tx
- g factor, 32.10.Fn, 33.15.Pw, 71.18.+y
- GHZ states, 03.65.Ud
- Giant magnetoresistance, 75.47.De
—magnetic memory, 85.75.Bb
- Giant resonances (nuclear reactions), 24.30.Cz
- Giant stars, 97.20.Li
- Ginzburg–Landau theory, 74.20.De
- Glaciology, *92.40.V–, 92.40.Vq
—avalanches, snow melt, 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vv
—ice cores, 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vv
- Glass-based composites, 81.05.Pj
- Glasses
—disordered solids
—vibrational states in, 63.50.Lm
—electrical conductivity, 72.80.Ng
—electronic structure, 71.23.Cq
—fabrication, 81.05.Kf
—magnetic materials, 75.50.Lk
—nonelectronic thermal conduction in, 66.70.Hk
—optical materials, 42.70.Ce
—photoluminescence, 78.55.Qr
—rheology, 83.80.Ab
—self-diffusion and ionic conduction in, 66.30.hh
—solid–solid transitions, 72.80.Ng
—structure, 61.43.Fs
—surface structure of, 68.35.bj
—thermal properties, 65.60.+a
—thin films
—electrical conductivity, 73.61.Jc
—optical properties, 78.66.Jg
- Glass transitions, 64.70.P–
—in colloids, 64.70.pv
—in liquid crystals, 64.70.pp
—in liquids, 64.70.pm
—in metallic glasses, 64.70.pe
—in nonmetallic glasses, 64.70.ph
—in polymers, 64.70.pj
—theory and modeling of, 64.70.Q–
- Glauber model, 24.10.Ht
- Glauber scattering, 11.80.La
- Glia (in neuroscience), 87.19.lk
- Global analysis, 02.40.Vh
- Global change, 92.70. – j
—cryospheric, 92.70.Ha
—from geodesy, 91.10.Xa
—impacts of, 92.70.Mn
—land cover change, 92.70.St
—solar variability impact on, 92.70.Qr
- Global warming, *92.30.Np, 92.70.Mn
- Globular clusters, 98.20.Gm
- Glow discharge, 52.80.Hc
- Gluons, 14.70.Dj
—in nuclei, 24.85.+p
- Gradient-index (GRIN) devices, 42.79.Ry
—fiber-optical, 42.81.Ht
- Grain boundaries, 61.72.Mm
- Grand unified theories, 12.10.Dm
- Granular flow
—classical mechanics of discrete systems, 45.70.Mg
—complex fluids, 47.57.Gc
- Granular materials
—fabrication, 81.05.Rm
—rheology, 83.80.Fg
—superconductivity, 74.81.Bd
- Granular systems, classical mechanics of, 45.70. – n
- Graphite, 81.05.Uw
- Graphitelike systems
—structure of, 61.48.De
- Graph theory, 02.10.Ox
- Grasers (gamma-ray lasers), 42.55.Vc
- Gratings
—holographic, 42.40.Eq
—optical elements, 42.79.Dj
- Gravimeters, 04.80.Nn
- Gravimetric measurements, 91.10.Pp
- Gravitation
—astrophysics, 95.30.Sf
—general theory of (*see* 04)
- Gravitational constant, 04.80. – y, 06.20.Jr, 95.30.Ft
- Gravitational fields
—comets, 96.25.Nc
—fluid planets, 96.15.Ef
—Moon, 96.20.Jz
—solid surface planets, 96.12.Fe
- Gravitational lenses, 95.30.Sf, 98.62.Sb
- Gravitational waves
—astronomical observations, 95.85.Sz
—detectors, 04.80.Nn, 95.55.Ym
—general relativity, 04.30. – w
- Gravity
—Earth's, 91.10. – v
—experimental test of gravitational theories, 04.80.Cc
—higher-dimensional, 04.50. – h
—in marine geology, 91.50.Kx
—modified theories of, 04.50.Kd
—Moon's, 96.20.Jz
—quantum, 04.60. – m
—self-gravitating systems, 04.40. – b
—supergravity, 04.65.+e
—time variable, 91.10.Op
- Gravity waves
—hydrodynamic waves (fluids), 47.35.Bb
—meteorology, 92.60.hh
- Greenhouse effect, 92.70. – j
- Greenhouse gases, *92.30.Np
- Greenland, 93.30.Kh
- GRIN devices, 42.79.Ry, 42.81.Ht
- Ground water, *92.40.K–, 92.40.Kf
—aquifers, 92.40.Kf, *92.40.kh
- Group theory
—atomic and molecular physics, 31.15.xh
—mathematics, 02.20. – a
—nuclear physics, 21.60.Fw
—quantum mechanics, 03.65.Fd
- Gunn effect devices, 85.30.Fg
- Gyrofluid and gyrokinetic plasma simulations, 52.65.Tt
- Gyrokinetics, in plasmas, 52.30.Gz
- Gyros, fiber-optical, 42.81.Pa
- Gyroscope motion, 45.40.Cc
- Gyrotrons, 84.40.lk
- H**
- Hadronic decays
—baryons, 13.30.Eg
—mesons, 13.25. – k
- Hadrons
—interactions induced by
—high and super-high energy, 13.85. – t
—low and intermediate energy, 13.75. – n
- mass models, 12.40.Yx
—neutrino interactions with, 13.15.+g
—nuclear forces, 21.30.Fe
—photon and charged-lepton interactions with, 13.60. – r
—production by electron-positron collisions, 13.66.Bc
—properties
—baryons, 14.20. – c
—mesons, 14.40. – n
- Haemodynamics, 87.19.U–
—biological fluid dynamics, 47.63. – b, 87.85.gf
—blood-brain barrier, 87.19.um
—of heart and lungs, 87.19.ug
—of peripheral vascular system, 87.19.uj
—physiological materials (rheology), 83.80.Lz
- Hall effect
—quantum, 73.43. – f
—in semiconductors, 72.20.My
—in thin films, 73.50.Jt
- Hall effect devices, 85.30.Fg
—hybrid, 85.75.Nn
- Hamiltonian mechanics, 45.20.Jj, 47.10.Df
- Handbooks, 01.30.Kj
- Hardening (materials treatments), 81.40.Cd, 81.40.Ef
- Hardness
—of solids, 62.20.Qp
—in structural mechanics, 46.55.+d
- Harmonic generation (nonlinear optics), 42.65.Ky
- Harmonic oscillators, 03.65.Ge
- Hartree–Fock approximation
—electronic structure of atoms and molecules, 31.15.xr
—electronic structure of solids, 71.15.Ap
—nuclear structure models, 21.60.Jz
- Hawking effects, 04.60. – m
- Hazards, natural (biogeosciences), *91.62.Ty
- Hearing, *43.66. – x, 43.66.+y
—sensory systems, 87.19.lt
- Hearing aids, *43.66.Ts
- Heart, haemodynamics of, 87.19.ug
- Heat capacity
—of amorphous solids and glasses, 65.60.+a
—in chemical thermodynamics, 82.60.Fa
—of crystalline solids, 65.40.Ba
—of liquids, 65.20.Jk
—at magnetic critical points, 75.40.Cx
—of nanocrystals, 65.80.+n
- Heat conduction, 44.10.+i
- Heat engines, 07.20.Pe
- Heaters, 07.20.Hy
- Heat pumps, 07.20.Pe
- Heat transfer
—analytical and numerical techniques, 44.05.+e
—boundary layer, 44.20.+b
—channel and internal, 44.15.+a
—convective, 44.25.+f, 44.27.+g
—Earth's interior, 91.35.Dc
—heat-pulse propagation in solids, 66.70. – f
—inhomogeneous and porous media, 44.30.+v
—multiphase systems, 44.35.+c
—radiative, 44.40.+a
—in turbulent flows, 47.27.T–
- Heat treatments, effects on microstructure, 81.40.Gh
- Heavy-fermion solids
—diamagnetism and paramagnetism, 75.20.Hr
—electron states, 71.27.+a
—magnetically ordered materials, 75.30.Mb
—superconductivity, 74.70.Tx

- Heavy-ion nuclear reactions
—low and intermediate energy, 25.70.–z
—relativistic, 25.75.–q
- Heavy-ion spectroscopy, 29.30.–h
- Heavy-particle decay, 23.70.–j
- Heavy-particle dosimetry, 87.53.Bn
- Heavy quark theory, 12.39.Hg
- Heinrich events (oceanography), 92.05.Ek
- Heisenberg model, 75.10.Jm
- Hele-Shaw flows, 47.15.gp
- Heliacs, 52.55.Hc
- Helicity amplitudes, 11.80.Cr
- Helicity injection (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Wq
- Heliopause, 96.50.Ek
- Heliogeomology, 96.60.Ly
- Helium
—burning in stars, 26.20.Fj
—liquid mixtures, 67.60.–g
—solid, 67.80.–s
- ³He
—induced nuclear reactions, 25.55.–e
—normal phase, 67.30.E–
—excitations in, 67.30.em
—films in, 67.30.ej
—hydrodynamics in, 67.30.eh
—magnetic properties of, 67.30.er
—thermodynamic properties, 67.30.ef
—transport processes in, 67.30.eh
—solid phase, 67.80.D–
—superfluid phase, 67.30.H–
—films in, 67.30.hr
—hydrodynamics in, 67.30.hb
—impurities in, 67.30.hm
—interfaces in, 67.30.hp
—spin dynamics of, 67.30.hj
—transport processes in, 67.30.hb
—vortices in, 67.30.he
- ⁴He, 67.25.–k
—induced nuclear reactions, 25.55.–e
—normal phase
—films in, 67.25.bh
—hydrodynamics of, 67.25.bf
—thermodynamic properties, 67.25.bd
—transport processes in, 67.25.bf
—solid phase, 67.80.B–
—superfluid phase, 67.25.D–
—critical phenomena in, 67.25.dj
—excitations in, 67.25.dt
—films in, 67.25.dp
—hydrodynamics of, 67.25.dg
—relaxation phenomena, 67.25.du
—sound in, 67.25.dt
—thermodynamic properties, 67.25.de
—vortices in, 67.25.dk
—superfluid transition in, 67.25.dj
—supersolid, 67.80.bd
- Herbig–Haro objects, 97.21.–a
- Hertzprung–Russell diagrams, 97.10.Zr
- Heterostructures
—electrical properties, 73.40.–c
—electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.–b
—magnetic properties, 75.70.Cn
—optical properties, 78.66.–w
—photoemission and photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Jv
—structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.–k
—superconductivity, 74.78.Fk
- H I and H II regions
—external galaxies, 98.58.Ge, 98.58.Hf
—Milky Way, 98.38.Gt, 98.38.Hv
- Higgs bosons
—non-standard model, 14.80.Cp
—production in electron-positron interactions, 13.66.Fg
—standard model, 14.80.Bn
- Higgs sector extensions, 12.60.Fr
- High-coercivity materials, 75.50.Vv
- High-current technology, 84.70.+p
- High-energy reactions, hadron-induced, 13.85.–t
- High-field effects (conductivity)
—bulk matter, 72.20.Ht
—thin films, 73.50.Fq
- High-frequency discharges, 52.80.Pi
- High-frequency effects (conductivity)
—bulk matter, 72.30.+q
—thin films, 73.50.Mx
- High-frequency plasma confinement, 52.58.Qv
- High-pressure effects
—in solids and liquids, 62.50.–p
—structural properties of materials, 81.40.Vw
- High pressure production and techniques, 07.35.+k
- High resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM), 68.37.Og
- High-speed techniques, 06.60.Jn
- High- T_c superconductors
—devices, 85.25.–j
—films, 74.78.Bz
—general properties, 74.25.–q
—materials, 74.72.–h
—theory of, 74.20.–z
—transition temperature, 74.10.+v, 74.62.–c
- High-temperature techniques and instrumentation, 07.20.Ka
- High-voltage diodes, 52.59.Mv
- High-voltage technology, 84.70.+p
- H I shells, 98.58.Nk
- Histones, 87.16.Sr
- History of science, 01.65.+g
—acoustics, *43.10.Mq
- Hole burning
—atomic spectra, 32.30.–r
—condensed matter spectra, 78.40.–q
—molecular spectra, 33.20.–t
- Hole burning spectroscopy
—nonlinear optical spectroscopy, 78.47.nd
- Holograms
—computer generated, 42.40.Jv
—volume, 42.40.Pa
- Holographic optical elements, 42.40.Eq
- Holography
—acoustical, *43.35.Sx, *43.60.Sx
—electron, 61.05.jp
—optical, 42.40.–i
—recording materials for, 42.70.Ln
- Hooke's law
—mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.D–
- Hopping transport, 72.20.Ee
- Hormones, 87.14.Lk
- Hot atom reactions, 82.30.Cf
- Hot carriers, 72.20.Ht, 73.50.Fq
- Hot working, 81.40.Gh
- Hubbard model
—electronic structure, 71.10.Fd
—magnetic ordering, 75.10.Jm
—superconductivity, 74.20.–z
- Hubble constant, 98.80.Es
- Hubble Space Telescope, 95.55.Fw
- Humidity, 92.60.Jq, *92.60.jk
- Hybrid integrated circuits
—electronic, 85.40.Xx
—optical, 42.82.Fv
- Hydraulic machinery, 47.85.Kn
- Hydraulics, 47.85.Dh
- Hydrodynamic instability
—laser inertial confinement, 52.57.Fg
- Hydrodynamic models, nuclear reactions, 24.10.Nz
- Hydrodynamics
—applied fluid mechanics, 47.85.Dh
—astrophysical applications, 95.30.Lz
—fluids, 47.35.–i
—in normal phase ³He, 67.30.eh
—in normal phase ⁴He, 67.25.bf
—in quantum fluids, 67.10.Jn
—superfluidity, 47.37.+q
—in superfluid phase ³He, 67.30.hb
—in superfluid phase ⁴He, 67.25.dg
- Hydroelasticity, 46.40.Jj
- Hydroelectric power, 89.30.Ee
- Hydrogen
—21-cm lines
—external galaxies, 98.58.Ge
—Milky Way, 98.38.Gt
—burning in stars, 26.20.Cd
—isotopes, 67.63.–r, 67.80.F–
—atomic hydrogen, 67.63.Gh, 67.80.fh
—molecular hydrogen, 67.63.Cd, 67.80.ff
—solid, 67.80.F–
—solid, 67.80.F–
—solid, 67.80.F–
- Hydrogen-antihydrogen quasimolecules, 31.30.jz
- Hydrogen bonding
—in biomolecules, 87.15.Fh
—in chemical reactions, 82.30.Rs
—in molecules, 33.15.Fm
- Hydrography, 92.10.Yb
- Hydrology, 92.40.–t
- Hydromagnetic plasma instability, 52.35.Py
- Hydrometeorology, 92.40.Zg
- Hydrophilic effects, 82.70.Uv
—chemical reactions, 82.30.Rs
- Hydrophobes, *43.38.Pf
- Hydrosphere
—chemical composition, *91.67.gh
- Hydrostatics, 47.85.Dh
- Hydrothermal power, 89.30.Ee
- Hydrothermal systems
—geochemistry of, 91.67.Jk
—oceanography, 92.05.Lf
—volcanology of, 91.40.Ge
- Hygrometry, 07.07.Vx
- Hyperfine interactions, 31.30.Gs
- Hyperfine structure
—atoms, 32.10.Fn
—molecules, 33.15.Pw
- Hypernuclei, 21.80.+a
- Hyperonic atoms and molecules, 36.10.Gv
- Hyperon-induced reactions, 25.80.Pw
- Hyperon-nucleon reactions, 13.75.Ev
- Hyperons, 14.20.Jn
- Hypersonic flows, 47.40.Ki
- Hyperspherical methods (atomic physics), 31.15.xj
- Hysteresis
—ferroelectricity, 77.80.Dj
—magnetism, 75.60.–d
—
- I
- Ice
—atmospheric, 42.68.Ge
—rheology of, 83.80.Nb
—sea, 92.10.Rw, *92.40.vx
- Icebergs, 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vr
- ICR plasma heating, 52.50.Qt
- Image convertors, 42.79.Ls
- Image forming, 42.30.Va
—atmospheric optics, 42.68.Sq
- Image intensifiers, 42.79.Ls
- Image processing
—algorithms, 07.05.Pj
—in astronomy, 95.75.Mn
—flow visualization, 47.80.Jk
—in medical imaging, 87.57.C–, 87.57.N–
—in optics, 42.30.–d
- Image reconstruction
—in medical imaging, 87.57.nf
—in optics, 42.30.Wb
- Imaging detectors
—in astronomy, 95.55.Aq
—optical devices, 42.79.Pw
- Immune system diseases, 87.19.xw
- Impedance
—acoustic, *43.20.Rz, *43.28.En
—measurement of, *43.58.Bh
—electrical, 84.37.+q
- Implosions, inertial confinement, 52.57.Fg
- Impurities
—absorption spectra of, 78.40.–q
—in crystals, 61.72.S–
—impurity concentration, 61.72.sd
—impurity distribution, 61.72.sh
—impurity gradients, 61.72.sm
—impurity implantation, 61.72.U–
—diffusion of, 66.30.J–
—effects on superconductivity, 74.62.Dh
—electronic structure, 71.55.–i
—at surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.Hb
—EPR spectra, 76.30.–v
—implantation, 61.72.uf, 61.72.uj, 61.72.up
—magnetic, 75.30.Hx
—in plasma, 52.25.Vy
—in solid ³He, 67.80.dj
—in solid surfaces and solid–solid interfaces, 68.35.Dv
—in superfluid ³He, 67.30.hm
—in thin films, 68.55.Ln
- Inclusions, 61.72.Qq
- Incommensurate solids, 61.44.Fw
- Indian Ocean, 93.30.Nk
- INDO calculations, 31.15.bu
- Inductance measurement, 84.37.+q
- Inductors, 84.32.Hh
- Industrial applications
—lasers, 42.62.Cf
—material processing flows, 47.85.M–
- Industrial research and development, 89.20.Bb
- Inelastic scattering
—of atoms and molecules, 34.50.–s
—in deuteron-induced reactions, 25.45.De
—in hadron-induced reactions, 13.85.–t
—in lepton-induced reactions, 25.30.–c
—in meson-induced reactions, 25.80.Ek
—in nucleon-induced reactions, 25.40.Fq
—in triton-, ³He-, 25.55.Ci, and ⁴He-induced reactions
- Inertial confinement
—heavy-ion, 52.58.Hm
—laser, 52.57.–z
—light-ion, 52.58.Ei
- Inference methods, 02.50.Tt
- Inflationary universe, 98.80.Cq
- Information theory, 89.70.–a
—channel capacity in, 89.70.Kn
—communication complexity in, 89.70.Hj
—computational complexity in, 89.70.Eg
—entropy in, 89.70.Cf
—general biological information, 87.10.Vg
—in neuroscience, 87.19.Io
- Infrared detectors, 07.57.Kp
—astronomy instrumentation, 95.55.Aq
—optoelectronic, 85.60.Gz
—superconducting, 85.25.Pb
- Infrared excess (extrasolar planets), 97.82.Jw
- Infrared optical materials, 42.70.Km
- Infrared radiation
—astronomical observations, 95.85.–e
—effects on biological systems, 87.50.W–
—galactic and extragalactic, 98.70.Lt
—interstellar, 98.38.Jw, 98.58.Jg
—irradiation effects of, 61.80.Ba
—in photochemistry, 82.50.Bc
—scattering of, in biophysics, 87.64.Cc
—sources of, 07.57.Hm, 42.72.Ai
- Infrared spectra

- of atoms, 32.30.Bv
 - in biophysics, 87.64.km
 - in condensed matter, 78.30.–j
 - of macro- and polymer molecules, 36.20.Ng
 - of molecules, 33.20.Ea
 - Infrared spectrometers, 07.57.Ty
 - Infrared spectroscopy
 - in biophysics, 87.64.km
 - in chemical analysis, 82.80.Gk
 - Infrasound, *43.28.Dm
 - Initial value problem, 04.20.Ex
 - Injection lasers, 42.55.Px
 - Injection molding, 83.50.Uv
 - Inner-shell ionization, 32.80.Hd
 - Inorganic compounds
 - band structure, 71.20.Ps
 - crystal structure, 61.66.Fn
 - Instruments
 - acoustical, *43.58.–e, 43.58.+z
 - for astronomy, 95.55.–n
 - for atomic and molecular physics, 07.77.–n
 - for biophysics, 87.80.–y
 - common to several branches of physics and astronomy (*see* 07)
 - for elementary particle and nuclear physics (*see* 29)
 - environmental effects on, 07.89.+b
 - for environmental pollution measurements, 07.88.+y
 - for fluid dynamics, 47.80.–v
 - for geophysics, 93.85.–q
 - musical, 43.75.+a, *43.75.–z
 - for plasma diagnostics, 52.70.–m
 - spaceborne and space research, 07.87.+v
 - for space plasma physics, ionosphere, and magnetosphere, 94.80.+g
 - Insulator–metal transitions, 71.30.+h
 - Insulators
 - absorption spectra, 78.40.Ha
 - band structure, 71.20.Ps
 - conductivity of, 72.20.–i
 - specific insulators, 72.80.Sk
 - dielectric devices, 85.50.–n
 - film growth, 68.55.aj
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Bm
 - radiation effects of, 61.82.Ms
 - thin films (conductivity), 73.61.Ng
 - Insulator–superconductor transitions, 74.20.Mn
 - Integrable systems, 02.30.Ik
 - Integral equations, 02.30.Rz
 - Integral transforms, 02.30.Uu
 - Integrated circuits, 85.40.–e
 - superconducting, 85.25.Hv
 - Integrated optics, 42.82.–m
 - Integrative biology
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Xd
 - Integrative biophysics, 87.18.Nq
 - Integrodifferential equations, 02.60.Nm
 - in mathematical aspects of biological physics, 87.10.Ed
 - Interatomic distances and angles, 33.15.Dj
 - Interatomic potentials and forces, 34.20.Cf
 - Intercalation compounds, 71.20.Tx
 - Interconnects
 - electrical, 84.32.Dd
 - integrated electronics, 85.40.Ls
 - integrated optics, 42.82.Ds
 - optical, 42.79.Ta
 - Interdiffusion, chemical, 66.30.Ny
 - Interfaces
 - electronic transport, 73.40.–c
 - electron states, 73.20.–r
 - gas-liquid, 68.03.–g
 - liquid-liquid, 68.05.–n
 - liquid-solid, 68.08.–p
 - magnetic properties of, 75.70.Cn
 - microscopy of, 68.37.–d
 - solid-solid, 68.35.–p
 - spin polarized transport through, 72.25.Mk
 - structure and roughness of, 68.35.Ct
 - thermodynamic properties of, 05.70.Np, 68.35.Md
 - Interfacial flows
 - general, 47.55.N–
 - liquid bridges, 47.55.nk
 - rheology, 83.50.Lh
 - spreading films, 47.55.nd
 - Interference, optical, 42.25.Hz
 - Interferometers, 07.60.Ly
 - Interferometry
 - in astronomy, 95.55.Br, 95.75.Kk
 - atomic, 03.75.Dg
 - holographic, 42.40.Kw
 - neutron, 03.75.Dg
 - nonclassical, 42.50.St
 - phase shifting, 42.87.Bg
 - Intergalactic matter, 98.62.Ra
 - Intermediate bosons, decays of, 13.38.–b
 - Intermediate-valence solids
 - diamagnetism and paramagnetism of, 75.20.Hr
 - electron states of, 71.28.+d
 - magnetic ordering of, 75.30.Mb
 - Intermetallic compounds, electronic structure of, 71.20.Lp
 - Intermolecular potentials and forces, 34.20.Gj
 - Internal conversion, nuclei, 23.20.Nx
 - Internal friction
 - evidence of dislocations by, 61.72.Hh
 - mechanical properties of solids, 62.40.+i
 - International laboratory facilities, 01.52.+r
 - International programs, geophysics, 93.55.+z
 - Internet, *43.10.Pr, 89.20.Hh
 - Interplanetary dust and gas, 96.50.Dj
 - Interplanetary space
 - Cosmic rays, 96.50.S–
 - driver gases and magnetic clouds, 96.50.Uv
 - energetic particles, 96.50.Vg
 - neutral particles, 96.50.Zc
 - Pickup ions, 96.50.Ya
 - solar wind plasma, 96.50.Ci
 - Interpolation methods, 02.60.Ed
 - Interstellar matter
 - external galaxies, 98.58.–w
 - Milky Way, 98.38.–j
 - Interstitials, 61.72.jj
 - Intracluster matter (galaxy clusters), 98.65.Hb
 - Intramolecular dynamics, 33.15.Hp
 - Inverse photoemission spectroscopy, 78.70.–g
 - Inverse problems, 02.30.Zz
 - acoustical, *43.60.Pt
 - Inversion layers, 73.20.–r, 73.40.–c
 - Inviscid flows, 47.15.K–
 - Inviscid instability, 47.20.Cq
 - Io, 96.30.Ib
 - Ion-acoustic waves (plasma), 52.35.Fp, 52.35.Qz
 - Ion beam-assisted deposition, 81.15.Jj
 - Ion beam epitaxy, 81.15.Hi
 - Ion beam lithography, 85.40.Hp
 - Ion beams
 - negative, 41.75.Cn
 - positive, 41.75.Ak
 - Ion channeling
 - crystals, 61.85.+p
 - in subcellular transport processes, 87.16.Vy
 - Ion-cyclotron resonance plasma heating, 52.50.Qt
 - Ion-cyclotron waves (plasma), 52.35.Hr, 52.35.Qz
 - Ion emission, secondary, 79.20.Rf
 - Ion exchange
 - biological systems, 82.39.Wj
 - chromatography, 82.80.Bg
 - resins, 83.80.–k
 - Ion conduction
 - in liquids, 66.10.Ed
 - nonmetals, 66.30.H–
 - solids, 66.30.Dn
 - Ion interactions, atmospheric, 92.60.Ls
 - Ion implantation
 - germanium and silicon, 61.72.uf
 - III-V and II-VI semiconductors, 61.72.uj
 - plasma-based, 52.77.Dq
 - thin films, 68.55.Ln
 - VLSI technology, 85.40.Ry
 - Ionization
 - of atoms
 - by atom, molecule, and ion impact, 34.50.Fa
 - by electron impact, 34.80.Dp
 - field, 79.70.+q
 - of molecules
 - by atom, molecule, and ion impact, 34.50.Gb
 - by electron impact, 34.80.Gs
 - in photochemistry, 82.50.–m
 - in plasma, 52.25.Jm
 - Ionization chambers, 29.40.Cs
 - Ionization potentials
 - atoms, 32.10.Hq
 - molecules, 33.15.Ry
 - Ionizing radiations
 - effects on biological systems, 87.53.–j
 - Ion microscopes, 07.78.+s
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Vj
 - Ion–molecule collisions, 34.50.–s
 - Ion–molecule reactions, 82.30.Fi
 - Ionoluminescence, 78.60.Hk
 - Ion optics, 41.85.–p
 - Ionosphere
 - comets, *96.25.J–, 96.25.Jz
 - Earth, 94.20.–y
 - configuration, 94.20.D–
 - disturbances, 94.20.Vv
 - ionosphere/atmosphere interactions, 94.20.wg
 - ionosphere/magnetosphere interactions, 94.20.wh
 - modeling and forecasting, 94.20.Cf
 - wave/particle interactions, 94.20.wj
 - fluid planets, 96.15.Hy, *96.15.hk
 - instrumentation for, 94.80.+g
 - solid surface planets, 96.12.Jt, *96.12.ji
 - Ion plating, 81.15.Jj
 - Ion propulsion, 52.75.Di
 - Ion rings (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Lf
 - Ions
 - atomic
 - electronic structure (*see* 31)
 - photodetachment, 32.80.Gc
 - photoionization, 32.80.Fb
 - properties of, 32.10.–f
 - in cavities, 37.30.+i
 - molecular
 - electronic structure (*see* 31)
 - properties of, 33.15.–e
 - surface neutralization, 34.35.+a
 - Ion scattering, 34.50.–s
 - in structure determination, 61.05.Np
 - from surfaces, 34.35.+a, 68.49.Sf, 79.20.Rf
 - Ion sources, 07.77.Ka
 - in nuclear physics, 29.25.Lg, 29.25.Ni
 - Ion spectrometers, 07.81.+a
 - Ion-surface impact, 34.35.+a, 79.20.Rf
 - Ion traps, 37.10.Ty
 - Iron and its alloys, ferromagnetism of, 75.50.Bb
 - Irradiation effects
 - on instruments, 07.89.+b
 - on optical devices, 42.88.+h
 - in solids, 61.80.–x
 - Irreversible thermodynamics, 05.70.Ln
 - Irrigation, 92.40.Xx
 - Ising model
 - lattice theory, 05.50.+q
 - magnetic ordering, 75.10.Hk
 - Islands, geographical regions, 93.30.Kh
 - Isobaric analog resonances, 24.30.Gd
 - Isobaric spin, 21.10.Hw
 - Isomer decay (radioactive decay), 23.35.+g
 - Isomerism
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.hp
 - macromolecules and polymer molecules, 36.20.Ey
 - rotational, 33.15.Hp
 - Isomerization reactions, 82.30.Qt
 - Isostasy
 - crustal movements, 91.45.Ga
 - in marine geology, 91.50.Kx
 - Isotope effects
 - atoms and molecules, 31.30.Gs
 - chemical reactions, 82.20.Tr
 - Isotopes, 32.10.Bi
 - abundances and evolution (astronomy), 98.80.Ft
 - of hydrogen, 67.63.–r, 67.80.F–
 - radioactive, sources of, 29.25.Rm
 - separation and enrichment, 28.60.+s
 - Isotopic dating (geochronology), *91.80.Hj
- ## J
- Jahn-Teller effect
 - in atoms and molecules, 31.30.–i
 - in condensed matter, 71.70.Ej
 - Jets
 - galactic, 98.62.Nx
 - interstellar matter, 98.38.Fs, 98.58.Fd
 - in laminar flows, 47.15.Uv
 - in large- Q^2 scattering, 13.87.–a
 - oceanic, 92.10.Ty
 - through nozzles, 47.60.Kz
 - in turbulent flows, 47.27.wg
 - Joining, 81.20.Vj
 - Josephson devices, 85.25.Cp
 - Josephson effect, 03.75.Lm, 74.50.+r
 - Josephson junction arrays, 74.81.Fa
 - Joule-Thomson effect, 51.30.+i
 - Jovian satellites, 96.30.Kf
 - Junction breakdown devices, 85.30.Mn
 - Junction diodes, 85.30.Kk
 - Jupiter, 96.30.Kf
 - Jovian satellites, 96.30.L–
 - Jurassic period, *91.70.de
- ## K
- Kaluza–Klein theory, 04.50.Cd
 - Kaon–baryon interactions, 13.75.Jz
 - Kaon decays
 - hadronic, 13.25.Es
 - leptonic and semileptonic, 13.20.Eb
 - Kaon-induced reactions and scattering, 25.80.Nv
 - KDP crystals, 77.84.Fa
 - Kelvin-Helmholtz instability (fluid flow), 47.20.Ft
 - Kelvin waves (ocean waves), *92.10.hh
 - Kerr effect
 - atoms and molecules, 33.57.+c
 - condensed matter, 78.20.Jq
 - nonlinear optics, 42.65.Hw
 - Kinematics
 - of deformation and flow, 83.10.Bb
 - of particles, 45.50.–j, 83.10.Pp
 - of rigid bodies, 45.40.–f
 - rotational, 45.40.Bb
 - translational, 45.40.Aa
 - Kinetic modes (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Tn
 - Kinetic theory
 - gases, 47.45.Ab, 51.10.+y
 - plasma, 52.25.Dg

- statistical mechanics, 05.20.Dd
 - Klystrons, 84.40.Fe
 - Knight shift, 76.60.Cq
 - Knot theory, 02.10.Kn
 - Knudsen flow, 47.45.-n
 - Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix, 12.15.Hh
 - Kondo effect
 - diamagnetism and paramagnetism, 75.20.Hr
 - electronic conduction in metals and alloys, 72.15.Qm
 - electronic transport, theory of, 72.10.Fk
 - Kondo lattice, 75.30.Mb
 - Kosterlitz-Thouless transition
 - liquid crystals, 64.70.mf
 - Kosterlitz-Thouless transition
 - magnetic systems, 75.30.Kz
 - Kronig-Penney model, 71.15.Ap
 - Kuiper belt, 96.30.Xa
- L**
- Laboratory
 - computer use in, 01.50.Lc
 - course design, 01.50.Qb
 - experiments and apparatus, 01.50.Pa
 - procedures, 06.60.-c
 - Laboratory facilities, national and international, 01.52.+r
 - Laboratory-scale study of astrophysical plasmas, 52.72.+v
 - Lagrangian mechanics, 45.20.Jj
 - Lagrangians
 - chiral (quark models), 12.39.Fe
 - field theory, 11.10.Ef
 - general relativity, 04.20.Fy
 - Lakes, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qj
 - Lamallipods, 87.16.Qp
 - Lamb shift, 31.30.jf
 - in muonic hydrogen and deuterium, 31.30.jr
 - Lamellae, 82.70.Uv
 - Laminar flows, 47.15.-x, 83.50.-v
 - inviscid, 47.15.K-
 - Laminar to turbulent transition, 47.15.Fe, 47.27.Cn
 - Landau levels, 71.70.Di
 - Landslides, 92.40.Ha
 - Land transportation, 89.40.Bb
 - Langevin method, 05.10.Gg
 - Langmuir-Blodgett films
 - deposition of, 81.15.Lm
 - on liquids, 68.18.-g
 - liquid thin film structure, 68.18.Fg
 - phase transitions in, 68.18.Jk
 - on solids, 68.47.Pe
 - Lanthanum-based high- T_c superconductors, 74.72.Dn
 - Laplace equation, 41.20.Cv
 - Larynx, 43.70.Gr
 - Laser ablation
 - laser-plasma interactions, 52.38.Mf
 - of solids, 79.20.Ds
 - Laser beam annealing, 61.80.Ba
 - Laser beam machining, 42.62.Cf
 - Laser deposition, 81.15.Fg
 - nanofabrication, 81.16.Mk
 - Laser diodes, 42.55.Px
 - Laser Doppler velocimeters, 42.79.Qx
 - Laser-driven acceleration, 41.75.Jv
 - Laser imaging, medical, 42.62.Be, 87.63.It
 - Laser inertial confinement, 52.57.-z
 - Laser materials, 42.70.Hj
 - Laser-modified scattering
 - of atoms and molecules, 34.50.Rk
 - of electrons, 34.80.Qb
 - Laser operation
 - continuous, 42.60.Pk
 - long pulse, 42.60.Rn
 - Laser-plasma interactions, 52.38.-r
 - Laser produced plasma, 52.50.Jm
 - Laser radiation
 - characteristics, 42.60.Jf
 - propagation (atmospheric optics), 42.68.-w
 - surface irradiation effects, 61.80.Ba
 - Laser range finders, 06.30.Gv, 42.79.Qx
 - Lasers, 42.55.-f
 - applications of, 42.62.-b
 - general theory of, 42.55.Ah
 - optical systems for, 42.60.-v
 - Laser spectroscopy, 42.62.Fi
 - Laser targets (inertial confinement), 52.57.Bc
 - Laser velocimeters, 06.30.Gv, 42.79.Qx
 - Latent heat, 05.70.Ce, 65.40.G-
 - Latex rubber, 83.80.Va
 - Lattice dynamics
 - crystals (*see* 63)
 - of solid ^3He , 67.80.de
 - Lattice fermion models, 71.10.Fd
 - Lattice gas (fluid dynamics), 47.11.Qr
 - Lattice gauge theory, 11.15.Ha
 - Lattice models
 - in biological physics, 87.10.Hk, 87.16.aj
 - Lattice QCD calculations, 12.38.Gc
 - Lattice theory and statistics, 05.50.+q
 - Lattice vibrations
 - statistical mechanics of, 63.70.+h
 - Lava, 91.40.Hw
 - Laves phases (superconductivity), 74.70.Ad
 - Layered structures
 - phonons in, 63.22.Np
 - semiconductors, III-V
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ey
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Fd
 - semiconductors, II-VI
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ga
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Hf
 - Leak detectors (vacuum technology), 07.30.Hd
 - Learning
 - in education, 01.40.Ha
 - neuroscience of, 87.19.Iv
 - Least square approximation, 02.60.Ed
 - Lectures
 - announcements, 01.10.Fv
 - publications, 01.30.Bb
 - LEED
 - in structure determination, 61.05.jh
 - Length measurement, 06.30.Bp
 - Lenses
 - acoustical, *43.58.Ls
 - electrostatic, 41.85.Ne
 - gravitational, 95.30.Sf
 - optical design of, 42.15.Eq
 - in optical systems, 42.79.Bh
 - Lepton-lepton interactions, 13.66.-a
 - Lepton number, 11.30.Fs
 - Leptons
 - beta decay, 23.40.-s
 - decays, 13.35.-r
 - in decays
 - of baryons, 13.30.Ce
 - of mesons, 13.20.-v
 - induced nuclear reactions, 25.30.-c
 - interactions with hadrons, 13.60.-r
 - masses and mixing, 12.15.Ff
 - production
 - in electron-positron interactions, 13.66.De
 - in hadronic interactions, 13.85.Qk
 - in relativistic heavy-ion collisions, 25.75.Cj
 - properties, 14.60.-z
 - Level crossing
 - in atoms, 32.80.Xx
 - in molecules, 33.80.Be
 - Level splitting
 - in atoms, 32.60.+i
 - in molecules, 33.57.+c
 - in solids, 71.70.-d
 - Levitation, acoustic, *43.25.Uv
 - Levitation devices
 - magnetic, 85.70.Rp
 - superconducting, 84.71.Ba
 - Levy flights, 05.40.Fb
 - LIDAR, 42.68.Wt, 42.79.Qx
 - Lie algebra, 02.20.Sv
 - Lie groups, 02.20.Tw
 - Lifetimes
 - atomic spectra, 32.70.Cs
 - molecular spectra, 33.70.Ca
 - nuclear energy levels, 21.10.Tg
 - Ligand fields, 71.70.Ch
 - Light
 - effects on biological systems, 87.50.W-
 - interaction with matter, 42.50.Ct
 - mechanical effects on atoms and molecules, 37.10.Vz, 42.50.Wk
 - zodiacal, 96.50.Dj
 - Light absorption and transmission, 42.25.Bs
 - effects of atomic coherence on, 42.50.Gy
 - Light-emitting diodes, 85.60.Jb
 - Lightning, 52.80.Mg, 92.60.Pw
 - Light pressure, 42.50.Wk
 - Light scattering
 - in atmospheric optics, 42.68.Mj, 92.60.Ta
 - in condensed matter, 78.35.+c
 - in plasma, 52.25.Os
 - wave optics, 42.25.Fx
 - Light-sensitive materials, 42.70.Gi
 - Light sources, 42.72.-g
 - Limiters, electronic, 84.30.Qi
 - Limnology, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qj
 - Linear accelerators, 29.20.Ej
 - Line shape and width, 32.70.Jz, 33.70.Jg
 - Lipids, 87.14.Cc
 - Liquid crystals
 - anchoring, 61.30.Hn
 - defects in, 61.30.Jf
 - dielectric properties of, 77.84.Nh
 - displays, 42.79.Kr
 - flow of, 47.57.Lj
 - glass transitions in, 64.70.pp
 - microconfined, 61.30.Pq
 - in optical devices, 42.79.Kr
 - optical materials, 42.70.Df
 - orientation of, 61.30.Gd
 - phase transitions in, 64.70.M-
 - polymer, 61.30.Vx
 - polymer dispersed, 61.30.Pq
 - rheology of, 83.80.Xz
 - structure of, 61.30.Cz, 61.30.Eb
 - Liquid drops, 47.55.D-
 - Liquid helium. *see* 67
 - Liquid-liquid transitions, 64.70.Ja
 - Liquid metals and alloys
 - electrical and thermal conduction, 72.15.Cz
 - electronic structure, 71.22.+i
 - structure of, 61.25.Mv
 - Liquid phase epitaxy, 81.15.Lm
 - Liquids
 - acoustical properties, 62.60.+v
 - associated, 61.20.Qg
 - dielectric properties, 77.84.Nh
 - diffusion in, 66.10.C-
 - diffusive momentum transport in, 66.20.Gd
 - electric discharge in, 52.80.Wq
 - glass transitions in, 64.70.pm
 - heat capacities, 65.20.Jk
 - high pressure effects, 62.50.-p
 - infrared spectra, 78.30.Cp
 - ionic conduction in, 66.10.Ed
 - magnetic, 75.50.Mm
 - mass diffusion in, 66.10.cg
 - mechanical properties, 62.10.+s
 - metallic
 - thermal conduction in, 72.15.Cz
 - molecular
 - structure of, 61.25.Em
 - noble gas
 - structure of, 61.25.Bi
 - nonmetallic
 - thermal conduction in, 66.25.+g
 - osmosis in, 66.10.cg
 - photoluminescence, 78.55.Bq
 - Raman spectra, 78.30.Cp
 - structure of, 61.20.-p, 61.25.-f
 - ultraviolet spectra, 78.40.Dw
 - viscosity of, 66.20.-d
 - visible spectra, 78.40.Dw
- Liquid semiconductors
 - conductivity, 72.80.Ph
 - electron density of states, 71.22.+i
- Liquid-solid transitions, 64.70.D-
- Liquid thin films, 68.15.+e, 68.18.-g
- Liquid-vapor transitions, 64.70.F-
- Lithography
 - integrated electronics, 85.40.Hp
 - integrated optics, 42.82.Cr
 - nanolithography, 81.16.Nd
 - subwavelength, 42.50.St
- Lithosphere
 - rheology of, 91.32.De
 - seismology of, 91.30.Wx
- Local-density approximation
 - atomic and molecular physics, 31.15.E-
 - condensed matter, 71.15.Mb
- Local Group, 98.56.-p
- Localization
 - conductivity in metals and alloys, 72.15.Rn
 - disordered structures, 71.23.-k, 71.55.Jv
 - mobility edges, 72.20.Ee
 - sound sources, *43.66.Qp
 - superconductivity, 74.40.+k
 - surface and interface states, 73.20.Fz
 - weak, 72.15.Rn, 73.20.Fz
- Localized modes, 63.20.Pw
- Locomotion (motor systems), 87.19.Iu
- Logic, mathematical, 02.10.Ab
- Logic devices
 - optical, 42.79.Ta
 - superconducting, 85.25.Hv
- Lorentz invariance, 11.30.Cp
- Lorentz transformation, 03.30.+p
- Loudspeakers, *43.38.Ja
- Low-dimensional structures
 - devices, 85.35.Be
 - electrical properties, 73.63.-b
 - electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.-b
 - optical properties, 78.67.-n
 - phonons in, 63.22.-m
 - structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.-k
- Low energy electron diffraction (LEED), 61.05.jh
- Low energy electron microscopy, 68.37.Nq
- Low mass nuclear reactions, 25.10.+s
- Low temperature techniques, 07.20.Mc
- LSI, 85.40.-e
- Lubrication
 - effects of materials treatment, 81.40.Pq
 - flows, 47.85.mf
 - rheology, 83.50.-v
- Luminescence spectra
 - of atoms, 32.50.+d
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.mq
 - condensed matter spectroscopy, 78.55.-m, 78.60.-b
 - of molecules, 33.50.-j
- Luminosity
 - galaxies, 98.62.Qz, 98.62.Ve
 - stars, 97.10.Ri, 97.10.Xq
- Lunar probes, 95.55.Pe
- Lungs, haemodynamics of, 87.19.ug
- Luttinger liquid, 71.10.Pm
 - superconductivity, 74.20.Mn
- Lyman forest (quasars), 98.62.Ra
- Lyotropic phases, 61.30.St

M

- Machining
 —materials processing, 81.20.Wk
 —micromachining
 —biomedical engineering, 87.85.Va
 —microelectronics, 85.40.Hp
 —workshop techniques, 06.60.Vz
- Mach number, 47.40.-x
- Macromolecules
 —biological, 87.15.-v
 —liquid solutions, properties of, 87.15.N-
 —liquid solutions, structure of, 61.25.H-
 —properties of, 36.20.-r
- Macroscopic quantum tunneling (magnetism), 75.45.+j
- Magellanic stream, 98.56.Tj
- Magma
 —migration, 91.40.Jk
 —rheology, 83.80.Nb
- Magnesium diboride, superconductivity of, 74.70.Ad
- Magnetic aftereffects, 75.60.Lr
- Magnetic anisotropy, 75.30.Gw
- Magnetic annealing, 75.60.Nt
- Magnetic bubbles, 75.70.Kw
- Magnetic circular dichroism
 —in biophysics, 87.64.ku
 —in condensed matter, 78.20.Ls
 —of molecules, 33.55.+b
- Magnetic confinement and equilibrium, 52.55.-s
- Magnetic cooling
 —cryogenics, 07.20.Mc
 —magnocaloric effect, 75.30.Sg
- Magnetic coordinate systems, 94.30.Bg
- Magnetic cores, 85.70.-w
- Magnetic devices, 85.70.-w
 —spin polarized transport devices, 85.75.-d
- Magnetic domains, 75.60.Ch
 —in thin films, 75.70.Kw
- Magnetic fields
 —astronomical observations of, 95.85.Sz
 —of comets, 96.25.Ln
 —effects on biological systems, 87.50.C-
 —effects on material flow, 83.60.Np
 —in electromagnetism, 41.20.-q
 —of external galaxies, 98.62.En
 —generation of, 07.55.Db
 —interplanetary, 96.50.Bh
 —lunar, 96.20.Jz
 —magnetospheric, 94.30.Ms
 —measurement of, 07.55.Ge
 —of Milky Way, 98.35.Eg
 —planetary
 —fluid planets, 96.15.Gh
 —solid surface planets, 96.12.Hg
 —solar, 96.60.Hv
 —stellar, 97.10.Ld
 —terrestrial, 91.25.-r
- Magnetic films
 —devices, 85.70.Kh
 —properties of, 75.70.-i
- Magnetic fluids, 47.65.Cb
- Magnetic force microscopy, 68.37.Rt
 —instrumentation of, 07.79.Pk
- Magnetic heads, 85.70.Kh
- Magnetic hysteresis, 76.60.Es
- Magnetic impurity interactions, 75.30.Hx
- Magnetic induction, 41.20.Gz
- Magnetic instruments, 07.55.-w
- Magnetic lenses, 41.85.Lc
- Magnetic levitation devices, 85.70.Rp
 —superconducting magnets, 84.71.Ba
- Magnetic liquids, 47.65.Cb, 75.50.Mm
- Magnetic logic, reprogrammable, 85.75.Ff
- Magnetic materials, 75.50.-y
- Magnetic memory
 —using giant magnetoresistance, 85.75.Bb
 —using magnetic tunnel junctions, 85.75.Dd
- Magnetic mirrors, 52.55.Jd
- Magnetic moments
 —of atoms, 32.10.Dk
 —of hadrons, 13.40.Em
 —local, in compounds and alloys, 75.20.Hr
 —magnetometers for, 07.55.Jg
 —of molecules, 33.15.Kr
- Magnetic monopoles, 14.80.Hv
- Magnetic multilayers, 75.70.-i
- Magnetic ordering, 75.10.-b, 75.25.+z
- Magnetic permeability measurement, 07.55.-w
- Magnetic phase transitions, 75.30.Kz
- Magnetic phenomena in gases, 51.60.+a
- Magnetic properties
 —of clusters, 36.40.Cg
 —of condensed matter (*see* 75)
 —of gases, 51.60.+a
 —materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Rs
 —of nanostructures, 75.75.+a
 —of rocks and minerals, 91.60.Pn
 —of solid ³He, 67.80.dk
 —of superconductors, 74.25.Ha
 —of superfluid ³He, 67.30.er
- Magnetic propulsion devices, 85.70.Rp
- Magnetic reconnection
 —in magnetosphere, 94.30.cp
 —in plasmas, 52.35.Vd
 —in solar physics, 96.60.Iv
- Magnetic recording devices, 85.70.Kh, 85.70.Li
 —for sound recording, *43.38.Qg
- Magnetic recording materials, 75.50.Ss
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 —in condensed matter, 76.60.Pc
 —instrumentation for, 87.61.Ff
 —in medical physics, 87.61.-c
 —in neuroscience, 87.19.If
 —rheological applications of, 83.85.Fg
- Magnetic resonance spectra
 —of atoms, 32.30.Dx
 —in condensed matter, 76.30.-v, 76.60.-k, 76.70.-r
 —of molecules, 33.25.+k
- Magnetic resonance spectrometers, 07.57.Pt
- Magnetic semiconductors
 —conductivity of, 72.20.-i
 —magnetic properties of, 75.50.Pp
- Magnetic shielding, 41.20.Gz
 —in instruments, 07.55.Nk
- Magnetic storms, 94.30.Lr
- Magnetic susceptibility
 —magnetically ordered materials, 75.30.Cr
 —magnetometers for, 07.55.Jg
 —of molecules, 33.15.Kr
- Magnetic tail (magnetosphere), 94.30.cl
- Magnetic traps, 52.55.Jd, 52.55.Lf
- Magnetic variables measurement, 07.55.-w
- Magnetization
 —in magnetic materials, 75.60.Ej
 —magnetometers for, 07.55.Jg
 —reversal, 75.60.Jk
 —of superconductors, 74.25.Ha
- Magnetized target fusion, 52.55.Lf
- Magnetoacoustic devices, 85.70.Ec
- Magnetoacoustic effects, *43.35.Rw
 —bulk matter, 72.55.+s
 —thin films, 73.50.Rb
- Magnetoactive discharges, 52.80.Sm
- Magnocaloric effect, 75.30.Sg
- Magnetoelastic effects, 75.80.+q
- Magnetoelasticity (continuum mechanics), 46.25.Hf
- Magnetolectric devices, 85.80.Jm
- Magnetolectric effects, 75.80.+q
- Magnetoelastics, 85.75.-d
- Magnetoexcitons, 71.35.Ji
- Magneto hydrodynamic energy conversion, 52.75.Fk, 84.60.Lw
- Magneto hydrodynamics
 —in astrophysics, 95.30.Qd
 —in fluids, 47.35.Tv, 47.65.-d
 —in plasma dynamics and flow, 52.30.Cv
 —in plasma simulation, 52.65.Kj
- Magnetomechanical effects, 75.80.+q
- Magnetometers, 07.55.Ge, 07.55.Jg
 —superconducting, 85.25.Dq
- Magneto optical devices, 85.70.Sq
- Magneto optical effects, 78.20.Ls
- Magnetopause, 94.30.ch
- Magnetoresistance
 —ballistic, 75.47.Jn
 —colossal, 75.47.Gk
 —giant, 75.47.De
 —in magnetic memory, 85.75.Bb
 —of metals and alloys, 72.15.Gd
 —in quantum Hall effects, 73.43.Qt
 —of semiconductors, 72.20.My
 —of thin films, 73.50.Jt
- Magnetorheological fluids, 83.80.Gv
- Magnetosheath, 94.30.cj
- Magnetosphere
 —Earth
 —configuration, 94.30.C-
 —magnetospheric cusp, 94.30.cg
 —plasma sheet, 94.30.ct
 —interactions with ionosphere, 94.20.wh, 94.30.Va, *94.30.vb
 —magnetic reconnection, 94.30.cp
 —MHD waves, 94.30.cq
 —ring currents in, 94.30.Kq
- Magnetospheric cusp, 94.30.cg
- Magnetostatic devices, 85.70.Ec
- Magnetostatics, 41.20.Gz
- Magnetostratigraphy, 91.25.Ph
- Magnetostriction, 75.80.+q
- Magnetostrictive devices, 85.70.Ec
- Magnetotelluric effects (geomagnetism), 91.25.Qi
- Magneto thermal devices, 85.80.Lp
- Magnetrons, 84.40.Fe
- Magnets, 07.55.Db
 —particle beam focusing, 41.85.Lc
 —permanent, 75.50.Ww
 —superconducting, 84.71.Ba
 —x-ray beam source, 41.50.+h
- Magnons, 75.30.Ds
 —photon-magnon interactions, 71.36.+c
 —scattering by (electronic transport), 72.10.Di
- Majorana-Weyl fields, 04.50.-h
- Majorons, 14.80.Mz
- Malleability, 62.20.Fk
- Mammography
 —in computer-aided diagnosis, 87.57.rh
 —in x-ray imaging, 87.59.E-
 —digital mammography, 87.59.ej
 —film mammography, 87.59.eg
- Manganites (magnetotransport materials), 75.47.Lx
- Manifolds, 02.40.Sf, 02.40.Tt
- Manipulators, 06.60.Sx
- Mantle, Earth's, 91.35.Gf
 —rheology of, 91.32.Gh
 —seismology of, 91.30.Uv
- Many-body theory
 —in nuclear reaction models, 24.10.Cn
 —relativistic scattering theory, 11.80.Jy
- Many-electron systems, theories of, 71.10.-w
- Map lattices, coupled, 05.45.Ra
- Marangoni convection (fluid dynamics), 47.55.pf
- Marine chemistry, *92.20.cf, *92.20.cg
- Marine geology, 91.50.-r
 —bathymetry, seafloor topology, 91.50.Ga
 —beach and coastal processes, 91.50.Cw
 —continental shelf processes, 91.50.Bd
 —gas and hydrate systems, 91.50.Hc
 —littoral processes, 91.50.Nc
 —seafloor morphology, 91.50.Ey
- Marine life, acoustical detection of, *43.30.Sf
- Marine magnetics, 91.50.Iv
- Marine organisms
 —bacteria, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jb
 —plankton, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jf, *92.20.jh
- Marine pollution, 92.20.Ny
- Marine sediments, 91.50.Jc
- Markov processes, 02.50.Ga
- Mars, 96.30.Gc
 —Martian satellites, 96.30.Hf
- Martensitic transformations, 81.30.Kf
- Masers, 84.40.Ik
 —circumstellar, 97.10.Fy
 —interstellar
 —in external galaxies, 98.58.Ec
 —in Milky Way, 98.38.Er
- Masking
 —in lithography, 42.82.Cr, 85.40.-e
 —in psychological acoustics, *43.66.Dc
- Mass
 —galactic, 98.35.Ce, 98.62.Ck
 —measurement of, 06.30.Dr
 —nuclear, 21.10.Dr, 21.10.Gv
 —solar, 96.60.Bn
 —stellar, 97.10.Nf, 97.10.Xq
- Mass differences, electromagnetic, 13.40.Dk
- Mass diffusion
 —in liquids, 66.10.cg
- Mass ejection (corona), 96.60.ph
- Mass spectra, 32.10.Bi, 33.15.Ta
- Mass spectrometers, 07.75.+h
- Mass spectrometry
 —Fourier transform, 82.80.Nj
 —ion cyclotron resonance, 82.80.Qx
 —SIMS, 68.49.Sf, 82.80.Ms
 —time-of-flight, 82.80.Rt
- Mass-to-light ratio (galaxies), 98.62.Ve
- Material flow, 83.50.-v
 —rock mechanics, 91.60.Ba
- Materials, new, 81.05.Zx
- Materials processing, 81.20.-n
 —flows (industrial applications), 47.85.M-
 —in rheology, 83.50.Uv
- Materials synthesis, specific materials, 81.05.-t
- Materials testing and analysis, 81.70.-q
- Matrix theory, 02.10.Yn
- Matter waves, 03.75.-b
- Mean free path, electron
 —in bulk matter, 72.15.Lh
 —in thin films, 73.50.Gr
- Measurements common to several branches of physics and astronomy, 06.30.-k
- Measurement theory (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Ta
- Measurement units and standards, 06.20.F-
- Mechanical alloying, 81.20.Ev
- Mechanical and micromechanical techniques
 —biophysical techniques, 87.80.Ek
- Mechanical contacts, 46.55.+d
- Mechanical effects of light, 37.10.Vz, 42.50.Wk
- Mechanical energy, 45.20.dg
- Mechanical instability, 46.32.+x
- Mechanical instruments, 07.10.-h
- Mechanical properties
 —beams, plates, and shells, 46.70.De
 —biomolecules, 87.15.La
 —deformation and flow, 83.50.-v
 —of gases, 51.35.+a
 —of liquids, 62.10.+s

- materials treatment effects on, 81.40.–z
- of nanoscale systems, 62.25.–g
- of rocks and minerals, 91.60.Ba, 91.60.Dc
- of solids, 62.20.–x
- of solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Gy
- of superconductors, 74.25.Ld
- of thin films, 68.60.Bs
- of tissues and organs, 87.19.R–
- Mechanical resonance, 62.40.+i
- Mechanical systems, control of, 45.80.+r
- Mechanical testing, 81.70.Bt
- Mechanical variables measurement, 07.10.–h
- Mechanical vibrations, 46.40.–f
- Mechanical waves
 - propagation of, 46.40.Cd
 - resonance and damping of, 46.40.Ff
- Mechanical work, 45.20.dg
- Mechanics
 - celestial, 45.50.Pk, 95.10.Ce
 - continuum, 46, 83.10.Ff
 - Lagrangian and Hamiltonian, 45.20.Jj
 - Newtonian, 45.20.D–
 - quantum, 03.65.–w
 - quantum statistical, 05.30.–d
 - statistical, 05.20.–y
 - structural, 46.70.–p
- Medical imaging, 87.57.–s
 - bone densitometry, 87.63.St
 - computed tomography, 87.57.Q–
 - multislice, 87.57.qp
 - single-slice, 87.57.qh
 - computer-aided diagnosis, 87.57.R–
 - mammography, 87.57.rh
 - electrical impedance tomography, 87.63.Pn
 - image analysis, 87.57.N–
 - edge enhancement, 87.57.nt
 - image reconstruction, 87.57.nf
 - image registration, 87.57.nj
 - segmentation, 87.57.nm
 - smoothing techniques, 87.57.np
 - image quality, 87.57.C–
 - image contrast, 87.57.cj
 - image distortion, 87.57.cp
 - noise in, 87.57.cm
 - spatial resolution, 87.57.cf
 - magnetic resonance imaging, 87.61.–c
 - anatomic imaging, 87.61.Jc
 - clinical applications, 87.61.Tg
 - flow imaging, 87.61.Np
 - functional MRI, 87.19.If, 87.61.Qr
 - instrumentation for, 87.61.Ff
 - in neuroscience, 87.19.If
 - pulse sequences in, 87.61.Hk
 - theory of, 87.61.Bj
 - nuclear medicine imaging, 87.57.U–
 - conventional imaging, 87.57.ue
 - dosimetry in, 87.57.uq
 - PET, 87.57.uk
 - radiopharmaceuticals in, 87.57.uk
 - SPECT, 87.57.uh
 - optical, of neuronal activity, 87.19.lh
 - thermography, 87.63.Hg
 - ultrasonography, 87.63.D–
 - Doppler imaging, 87.63.dk
 - ultrasonographic imaging, 87.63.dh
 - visual imaging, 87.63.L–
 - image enhancement, 87.63.lm
 - image perception, 87.63.lj
 - laser imaging in, 87.63.lt
 - transillumination in, 87.63.lp
 - x-ray imaging, 87.59.–e
 - angiography, 87.59.Dj
 - fluoroscopy, 87.59.C–
 - mammography, 87.59.E–
 - x-ray radiography, 87.59.B–
- MEG, in neuroscience, 87.19.le
- Meissner effect, 74.25.Ha
- Melting, 64.70.dj
- Melts
 - crystal growth from, 81.10.Fq
 - film deposition from, 81.15.Lm
- Melt-textured superconductors, 74.81.Bd
- Membrane proteins, 87.14.ep
- Membranes
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Mp
 - structural acoustics of, *43.40.Dx
 - structural mechanics of, 46.70.Hg
 - in subcellular structure, 87.16.D–
 - assembly of, 87.16.dr
 - domains and rafts, 87.16.dt
 - dynamics and fluctuations, 87.16.dj
 - mechanical properties and rheology of, 87.16.dm
 - structure of, 87.16.dt
 - transport processes, 87.16.dp
- Memory, neuroscience of, 87.19.lv
- Memory devices
 - magnetic, 85.70.–w, 85.75.–d
 - optical, 42.79.Vb
 - superconducting, 85.25.Hv
- MEMS, 85.85.+j
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Ox
 - flows in, 47.61.Fg
- Mercury-based high- T_c superconductors, 74.72.Jt
- Mercury (planet), 96.30.Dz
- Mergers (galaxies), 98.65.Fz
- MESFET, 85.30.Tv
- Mesic nuclei, 21.85.+d
- Mesonic atoms and molecules, 36.10.Gv
- Mesonmeson interactions, 13.75.Lb
- Mesons
 - hadronic decays, 13.25.–k
 - leptonic decays, 13.20.–v
 - in nuclear matter, 21.65.Jk
 - production by photons and leptons, 13.60.Le
 - properties of, 14.40.–n
 - reactions and scattering induced by, 25.80.–e
- Mesophase rheology (liquid crystals), 83.80.Xz
- Mesoscopic systems
 - electronic transport in, 73.23.–b, 73.63.–b
 - electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.–b
 - optical properties of, 78.67.–n
 - structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.–k
 - superconducting, 74.78.Na
- Mesosphere, 92.60.hc
- Mesozoic period, *91.70.D–, 91.70.Dh
- Metal-based composites, 81.05.Ni
- Metal–insulator–metal structures, 73.40.Rw
- Metal–insulator–semiconductor structures, 73.40.Qv
- Metal–insulator transition, 71.30.+h
- Metallic glasses
 - electronic structure of, 71.23.Cq
 - synthesis of, 81.05.Kf
- Metallization, integrated circuits, 85.40.Ls
- Metal–metal contacts, 73.40.Jn
- Metal–nonmetal contacts, 73.40.Ns
- Metals
 - amorphous (transport properties), 72.15.Cz
 - band structure of, 71.20.Be, 71.20.Dg, 71.20.Eh, 71.20.Gj
 - diamagnetism and paramagnetism in, 75.20.En
 - equations of state, 64.30.Ef
 - impurity and defect absorption in, 78.40.Kc
 - impurity and defect levels in, 71.55.Ak
 - infrared spectra, 78.30.Er
 - liquid
 - electrical and thermal conduction, 72.15.Cz
 - electronic structure, 71.22.+i
 - structure of, 61.25.Mv
 - mass renormalization in, 71.38.Cn
 - in material science, 81.05.Bx
 - metallic surfaces, 68.47.De
 - nonelectronic thermal conduction in, 66.70.Df
 - phase diagrams of, 81.30.Bx
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Bm
 - radiation effects on, 61.82.Bg
 - Raman spectra of, 78.30.Er
 - self-diffusion in, 66.30.Fq
 - solid–solid transitions, 64.70.kd
 - spin polarized transport in, 72.25.Ba
 - structure of
 - amorphous, 61.43.Dq
 - crystalline, 61.66.Bi
 - superconducting, 74.70.Ad
 - surface structure of, 68.35.bd
 - thin films
 - electrical conductivity of, 73.61.At
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Bz
 - transport processes in, 72.15.–v
 - visible and ultraviolet spectra of, 78.40.Kc
- Metal–semiconductor–metal structures, 73.40.Sx
- Metal vapor lasers, 42.55.Lt
- Metamagnetism, 75.30.Kz
- Metastable phases, 64.60.My
- Meteorites, 96.30.Za
- Meteorological factors
 - in acoustical noise propagation, *43.50.Vt
 - in atmospheric optics, 42.68.Bz, 42.68.Ge, 42.68.Jg
 - in atmospheric sound, *43.28.Fp
- Meteorology, 92.60.–e
 - hydrometeorology, 92.40.Zg
 - polar, 92.60.Uy
 - tropical, 92.60.Ox
 - volcanic effects, 92.60.Zc
- Meteors, 96.30.Za
 - meteor–trail physics, 94.20.Xa
- Metrology, 06.20.–f
 - laser applications, 42.62.Eh
- MHD modes (magnetic confinement), 52.55.Tn
- Micelles, 82.70.Uv
 - reactions in, 82.33.Nq
 - rheology of, 83.80.Qr
- Microcavity and microdisk lasers, 42.55.Sa
- Microdosimetry, 87.53.Bn
- Micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS), 85.85.+j
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Ox
 - flows in, 47.61.Fg
- Microelectronics, 85.40.–e
 - superconducting circuits, 85.25.Hv
 - vacuum, 85.45.–w
- Microemulsions
 - complex fluids, 47.57.jb
 - interfacial properties of, 68.05.Gh
- Microgels (rheology), 83.80.Kn
- Microgravity environments
 - for crystal growth, 81.10.Mx
 - materials testing in, 81.70.Ha
- Microfocusing techniques (astronomy), 95.75.De
- Micromachining
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Va
 - in microelectronics, 85.40.Hp
- Micromanipulators
 - in biophysics and biomedical engineering, 87.80.Fe, 87.85.Uv
- Micromasers, 42.50.Pq
- Micromechanical devices, 07.10.Cm
- Micromixing (micro- and nano- scale flow), 47.61.Ne
- Microorganisms
 - bacterial diseases, 87.19.xb
 - in sea water, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jb
 - swimming of, 47.63.Gd
- Microparticles
 - magnetic materials, 75.50.Tt
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Vs
- Microphones, 43.38.Kb
- Microscopy
 - acoustical, *43.35.Sx, *43.58.Ls
 - atomic force
 - in biophysics, 87.64.Dz
 - instrumentation for, 07.79.Lh
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Ps
 - electron
 - in biophysics, 87.64.Ee
 - in dislocation observations, 61.72.Ff
 - instrumentation for, 07.78.+s
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Ef, 68.37.Hk, 68.37.Lp, 68.37.Nq
 - field-ion and field emission
 - instrumentation for, 07.78.+s
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Vj
 - friction force, 07.79.Sp
 - magnetic force
 - instrumentation for, 07.79.Pk
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Rt
 - optical
 - in biophysics, 87.64.M–
 - conventional, 07.60.Pb
 - near-field scanning, 07.79.Fc
 - scanning tunneling
 - in biophysics, 87.64.Dz
 - instrumentation for, 07.79.Fc
 - in structure determination, 68.37.Ef
 - x-ray
 - instrumentation for, 07.85.Tt
 - of surfaces, interfaces, and thin films, 68.37.Yz
- Microstructure
 - crystals, 61.72.–y
 - liquid crystals, 61.30.Cz
 - materials treatment effects on, 81.40.–z
 - by solidification, 81.30.–t
- Microtubules
 - in subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.Ka
- Microwave circuits, 84.40.Dc
 - integrated, 84.40.Lj
- Microwave optical double resonance spectroscopy, 33.40.+f
- Microwave radiation
 - effects on biological systems, 87.50.S–
 - interactions with condensed matter, 78.70.Gq
 - in plasma, 52.25.Os
 - plasma heating by, 52.50.Gj
 - receivers and detectors, 07.57.Kp
 - sources of, 07.57.Hm
 - therapeutic applications, 87.50.ux
 - wave propagation, 41.20.Jb, 84.40.–x
- Microwave spectra
 - astronomical observations, 95.85.Bh
 - of atoms, 32.30.Bv
 - of molecules, 33.20.Bx
- Microwave spectrometers, 07.57.Pt
- Microwave spectroscopy (chemical analysis), 82.80.Ha
- Microwave technology, 84.40.–x
- Microwave tubes, 84.40.Fe
- Mid-ocean ridges
 - geochemical processes in, *91.67.ff
 - in marine geology, 91.50.Rt
 - seismology of, 91.30.Hc
 - in volcanology, 91.40.St
- Mie scattering, 42.25.Fx, 42.68.Mj
- Military technology, 89.20.Dd

- Milky Way, 98.35.–a
—solar neighborhood, 98.35.Pr
- Millimeter wave technology, 84.40.–x
- Milling, 81.20.Wk
- Mineralogy, 91.65.–n
—fluid flow, 91.65.My
—metamorphism, 91.65.Pj, 91.65.Qr
—Moon, 96.20.Dt
—pressure-temperature-time paths, 91.65.Lc
- Minerals
—biogenic magnetic, 91.25.fa
—crystal chemistry, 91.65.An
—isotopic composition, 91.65.Dt
—magnetic and electrical properties, 91.25.F–, 91.60.Pn
—major element composition, 91.67.Pq
—occurrences and deposits, 91.65.Rg
—permeability, 91.60.Np
—physical properties of, 91.60.–x
—trace elements, 91.67.Pq
- Minisuperspace models, 04.60.Kz
- Minor planets, 96.30.Ys
- Mirrors
—magnetic (plasma), 52.55.Jd
—optical, 42.79.Bh
—design, 42.15.Eq
- Mitochondria, 87.16.Tb
- Mixed conductivity, 72.60.+g
- Mixed state (superconductivity), 74.25.Op
- Mixed-valence solids, 71.28.+d, 75.20.Hr, 75.30.Mb
- Mixers, electronic, 84.30.Qi
- Mixing
—fluids, 47.51.+a
—granular systems, 45.70.Mg
—materials processing (rheology), 83.50.Xa
—micro-scale flows, 47.61.Ne
—phase equilibria (condensed matter), 64.75.Ef
—turbulent flow, 47.27.wj
- Mixtures
—Bose–Fermi mixtures, 67.60.Fp, 67.85.Pq
—boson mixtures, 67.60.Bc
—of ^3He and ^4He , 67.60.–g
- Mobility edges, 72.20.Ee
- MOCVD, 81.15.Gh
—chemistry of, 82.33.Ya
- Mode coupling, in plasmas, 52.35.Mw
- Mode locking, 42.60.Fc
- Moderators (nuclear reactors), 28.41.Pa
- Modulation doped field effect transistors (MODFET), 0
- Modulation transfer functions
—atmospheric optics, 42.68.–w
—imaging and optical processing, 42.30.Lr
- Modulators
—electronic, 84.30.Qi
—lasers, 42.60.Fc
—optical, 42.79.Hp
- Moire patterns, 42.30.Ms
- Moisture
—in atmosphere, *92.60.J–, 92.60.Jq
—measurement of, 07.07.Vx
—in soil, 92.40.Lg
- Molding, 81.20.Hy
- Molecular beam epitaxy, 81.15.Hi
- Molecular beams
—in chemical reactions, 34.50.Lf
—interactions with solids, 79.20.Rf
—irradiation effects of, 61.80.Lj
—sources and detectors of, 07.77.Gx, 37.20.+j
- Molecular biophysics, 87.15.–v
- Molecular clouds
—in external galaxies, 98.58.Db
—in the Milky Way, 98.38.Dq
- Molecular clusters, 36.40.–c
- Molecular collisions. *see* 34
- Molecular conformation, 33.15.Bh
—of biomolecules, 87.15.hp
—of macromolecules and polymers, 36.20.Ey
- Molecular dynamics
—correlation times in, 33.15.Vb
—of macromolecules and polymers, 36.20.Ey
—in rheology, 83.10.Mj
—computer simulation of, 83.10.Rs
- Molecular dynamics calculations
—in atomic and molecular physics, 31.15.xv
—in biological physics, 87.10.Tf, 87.15.ap
—in electronic structure of solids, 71.15.Pd
—in fluid dynamics, 47.11.Mn
—in liquid structure modeling, 61.20.Ja
—in mathematical physics, 02.70.Ns
—in plasmas, 52.65.Yy
—in structural modeling of disordered solids, 61.43.Bn
- Molecular electronic devices, 85.65.+h
- Molecular flows, 47.45.Dt
- Molecular interactions
—in astrophysics, 95.30.Ft
—in biomolecules, 87.15.K–
- Molecular liquids
—structure of, 61.25.Em
- Molecular moments, 33.15.Kr
- Molecular nanostructures, fabrication of, 81.07.Nb
- Molecular-orbital methods applied to
—atoms and molecules, 31.15.xr
—solids, 71.15.Ap
- Molecular sieves, 82.75.–z
- Molecular solids, 31.70.Ks
- Molecular spectra, 33.20.–t
—in astrophysics, 95.30.Ky
- Molecular structure, 33.15.–e
- Molecular weights (macromolecules and polymers), 36.20.Cw
- Molecule manipulation
—proteins and other biological molecules, 82.37.Rs
—STM and AFM studies, 82.37.Gk
- Molecule-molecule reactions, 82.30.Cf
- Molecules
—in cavities, 37.30.+i
—cooling and trapping of, 37.10.Mn, 37.10.Pq
—scattering, 34.50.–s
—from surfaces, 34.35.+a, 68.49.Df
- Molten-carbonate fuel cells (MCFC), 82.47.Lh
- Molten salts, structure of, 61.20.Qg
- Momentum conservation, 45.20.df
- Monochromators, charged-particle, 41.85.Si
- Monographs, 01.30.Ee
- Monolayers, 68.18.–g, 68.47.Pe
—in electrochemistry, 82.45.Mp
- Monolytic integrated circuits, 85.40.–e
- Monopoles, magnetic, 14.80.Hv
- Monte Carlo methods
—in biological physics, 87.10.Rt, 87.15.ak, 87.16.af
—disordered solids, 61.43.Bn
—liquid structure, 61.20.Ja
—in mathematical physics, 02.70.Ss, 02.70.Tt, 02.70.Uu
—nuclear reaction models, 24.10.Lx
—nuclear structure, 21.60.Ka
—plasma simulation, 52.65.–y
—in probability theory and statistics, 02.50.Ng
—radiation therapy, 87.55.K–
—statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics, 05.10.Ln
—in treatment strategy (medical physics), 87.55.K–
—algorithms, 87.55.kd
—applications, 87.55.kh
—verification, 87.55.km
- Moon, 96.20.–n
- Morphogenesis, 87.17.Pq
- MOS devices, 85.30.Tv
- MOSFET, 85.30.Tv
- Mössbauer spectroscopy
—in biophysics, 87.64.kx
—in chemical analysis, 82.80.Ej
—of molecules, 33.45.+x
—of solids, 76.80.+y
—in structure determination, 61.05.Qr
- Motion (classical mechanics), 45.50.Dd
- Motion sensors, 07.07.Df
- Motor proteins, 87.16.Nn
- Motors, 84.50.+d
- Motor system diseases, 87.19.xe
- MRI
—in condensed matter, 76.60.Pc
—in medical imaging, 87.61.–c
—in neuroscience, 87.19.lf
- M theory
—strings and branes, 11.25.Yb
- Multicellular phenomena, 87.18.Fx
- Multicomponent plasmas, 52.27.Cm
- Multidimensional NMR, 82.56.Fk
- Multilayers
—electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.Ac
—magnetic ordering, 75.70.Cn
—optical properties of, 78.67.Pt
—structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.Ac
—superconductivity, 74.78.Fk
- Multinuclear NMR, 82.56.Hg
- Multiphase flows, 47.55.–t
—micro- and nano- scale flows, 47.61.Jd
- Multiphoton ionization and excitation
—atomic spectra, 32.80.Rm
—molecular spectra, 33.80.Rv
—quantum optics, 42.50.Hz
- Multiphoton microscopy in biophysics, 87.64.mn
- Multiphoton processes, in photochemistry, 82.50.Pt
- Multiple resonances (molecular spectroscopy), 33.40.+f
- Multiple scattering (relativistic theory), 11.80.La
- Multiplexers, 42.79.Sz
- Multivariate analysis, 02.50.Sk
- Muon–hadron scattering, 13.60.–r
- Muonic atoms and molecules, 36.10.Ee
—QED corrections, 31.30.jr
- Muon-induced nuclear reactions, 25.30.Mr
- Muonium, 36.10.Ee
—chemical reactions, 82.20.Tr
- Muons
—in astronomical observations, 95.85.Ry
—capture by nuclei, 23.40.–s
—decays, 13.35.Bv
—properties of, 14.60.Ef
—scattering, 25.30.Mr
- Muon spin rotation and relaxation, 76.75.+i
- Muscles, 87.19.Ff
- Musculoskeletal diseases, 87.19.xn
- Musical sounds, analysis, synthesis and processing, *43.75.Zz
- Music and musical instruments, 43.75.+a, *43.75.–z
—electronic, computer music, *43.75.Wx
—wind instruments, *43.75.Pq, *43.75.Qr
- Music recognition and classification (automatic), *43.75.Xz

N

- Nambu–Goldstone bosons, 14.80.Mz
- Nanocontacts
—electronic transport in, 73.63.Rt
—fabrication of, 81.07.Lk
- Nanocrystalline materials
—diffusion in, 66.30.Pa
—in electrochemistry, 82.45.Yz
- electronic structure of, 73.22.–f
—electronic transport in, 73.63.Bd
—fabrication, 81.07.Bc
—magnetic, 75.50.Tt
—mechanical properties of, 62.25.–g
—optical properties of, 78.67.Bf
—phase transitions in, 64.70.Nd
—phonons or vibrational states, 63.22.Kn
—radiation effects, 61.82.Rx
—thermal properties of, 65.80.+n
- Nanocrystals
—optical properties, 78.67.Bf
—phonons in, 63.22.Kn
—structure of, 61.46.Hk
—thermal properties, 65.80.+n
- Nanodiffraction, 61.05.jm
- Nanodots, 62.23.Eg
- Nano-electromechanical systems, 85.85.+j
- Nanoelectronic devices, 85.35.–p
- Nanofabrication, methods of, 81.16.–c
- Nanolithography, 81.16.Nd
- Nanooxidation, 81.16.Pr
- Nanoparticles
—electronic structure of, 73.22.–f
—optical properties of, 78.67.Bf
—phonons in, 63.22.–m
—structure of, 61.46.Df
—thermal properties of, 65.80.+n, 82.60.Qr
- Nanopowders, 81.07.Wx
- Nanorods
—structure of, 61.46.Km
- Nanoscale flows, 47.61.–k
—flows in MEMS and NEMS, 47.61.Fg
—multiphase flows, 47.61.Jd
- Nanoscale materials
—electronic transport, 73.63.–b
—fabrication and characterization, 81.07.–b
—phonons in, 63.22.–m
—structural transitions in, 64.70.Nd
—structure of, 61.46.–w
- Nanoscale pattern formation, 81.16.Rf
- Nanoscale systems
—brittleness, 62.25.Mn
—electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.–b
—fracture, 62.25.Mn
—mechanical properties, 62.25.–g
—high-frequency properties, 62.25.Fg
—low-frequency properties, 62.25.De
—mechanical modes of vibration, 62.25.Fg
—phase separation and segregation in, 64.75.Jk
—structural classes of, 62.23.–c
- Nanosecond techniques, 06.60.Jn
- Nanosheets, 62.23.Kn
- Nanostructures
—complex, 62.23.St
—electronic transport in, 73.63.–b
—electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.–b
—embedded in larger structures, 62.23.Pq
—fabrication of, 81.07.–b
—femtochemistry of, 82.53.Mj
—magnetic properties of, 75.75.+a
—optical properties of, 78.67.–n
—patterned, 62.23.St
—photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Jv
—structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.–k
—superconducting, 74.78.Na
- Nanotechnology
—biomedical applications, 87.85.Qr, 87.85.Rs
—methods of nanofabrication and processing, 81.16.–c
—nano-electromechanical systems, 85.85.+j

- nanoelectronic devices, 85.35.–p
 - nanoscale materials and structures, 81.07.–b
 - Nanotubes
 - boron, 61.48.De
 - carbon, 61.48.De
 - devices, 85.35.Kt
 - electronic structure of, 73.22.–f
 - electronic transport in, 73.63.Fg
 - fabrication of, 81.07.De
 - optical properties of, 78.67.Ch
 - phonons in, 63.22.Gh
 - structure of, 61.46.Np, 61.48.De
 - thermal properties of, 65.80.+n
 - Nanowires, 62.23.Hj
 - phonons in, 63.22.Gh
 - structure of, 61.46.Km
 - Narrow-band semiconductors (electron states), 71.28.+d
 - National laboratory facilities, 01.52.+r
 - Natural materials, rheology of, 83.80.Mc
 - Navier-Stokes equations, 47.10.ad
 - (N,d) reactions, 25.40.Hs
 - Near-field scanning optical microscopy, 68.37.Uv
 - in biophysics, 87.64.mt
 - instrumentation for, 07.79.Fc
 - Nebulae
 - in external galaxies, 98.58.–w
 - in Milky Way, 98.38.–j
 - solar, 96.10.+i
 - Negative-ion plasmas, 52.27.Cm
 - Negative resistance, 72.20.Ht, 73.50.Fq
 - Nematic liquid crystals
 - phase transitions in, 64.70.M–
 - rheology of, 83.80.Xz
 - structure of, 61.30.–v
 - NEMS, 85.85.+j
 - flows in, 47.61.Fg
 - Neogene period, *91.70.bc
 - Neptune, 96.30.Rm
 - Neptunian satellites, 96.30.Td
 - trans-Neptunian objects, 96.30.Xa
 - Nerve cells, morphology of, 87.16.Mq
 - Networks
 - in phase transitions, 64.60.aq
 - Neural engineering, 87.85.Wc
 - Neural networks, 84.35.+i
 - acoustical, *43.60.Np
 - in applied neuroscience, 87.85.dq
 - in biological complexity, 87.18.Sn
 - in computers, 07.05.Mh
 - in neuroscience, 87.19.1l
 - optical, 42.79.Ta
 - for speech recognition, *43.72.Bs
 - Neural prosthetics, 87.85.E–
 - charge injection in, 87.85.ej
 - electrode stimulation in, 87.85.eg
 - tissue damage, 87.85.em
 - Neurons, 87.19.1l
 - Neurophysiology
 - of speech perception, *43.71.Qr
 - Neuroscience, 87.19.L–
 - applied, in biomedical engineering
 - brain-machine interface, 87.85.dd
 - cells on a chip, 87.85.dh
 - neural networks, 87.85.dq
 - physical models of neurophysiological processes, 87.85.dm
 - control theory and feedback in, 87.19.1r
 - of development and growth, 87.19.1x
 - EEG and MEG in, 87.19.1e
 - encoding and decoding in, 87.19.1s
 - imaging in
 - MRI, anatomic and functional, 87.19.1f
 - optical imaging of neuronal activity, 87.19.1h
 - learning and memory, 87.19.1v
 - motor systems in, 87.19.1u
 - nervous system
 - axons, action potential propagation in, 87.19.1b
 - electrodynamics in, 87.19.1d
 - glia, 87.19.1k
 - neurons, models of, 87.19.1i
 - noise in, 87.19.1c
 - synapses, 87.18.Sn, 87.19.1g
 - synchronization in, 87.19.1m
 - neuronal network dynamics, 87.19.1j
 - neuronal wave propagation, 87.19.1q
 - pattern formation in, 87.19.1p
 - plasticity in, 87.19.1w
 - of sensory systems, 87.19.1t
- Neutral currents, 12.15.Mm
- Neutrino oscillations, 14.60.Pq
- Neutrinos
 - in astronomical observations, 95.85.Ry
 - cosmic rays
 - galactic, 98.70.Sa
 - decays of, 13.35.Hb
 - interactions, 13.15.+g
 - mass and mixing, 14.60.Pq
 - in non-standard model, 14.60.St
 - in nuclear scattering, 25.30.Pt
 - ordinary, 14.60.Lm
 - solar, 26.65.+t, 96.60.Jw
- Neutron diffraction
 - in biophysics, 87.64.Bx
 - in structure determination, 61.05.fm
- Neutron dosimetry, 87.53.Bn
- Neutron–hyperon interactions, 13.75.Ev
- Neutron-induced fission, 25.85.Ec
- Neutron interferometry, 03.75.Dg
- Neutron matter
 - nuclear matter, 21.65.Cd
- Neutron–meson interactions, 13.75.–n, 13.85.–t
- Neutron–neutron interactions, 13.75.Cs, 13.85.–t
- Neutron optics, 03.75.Be
- Neutron–pion interactions, 13.75.Gx, 13.85.–t
- Neutron–proton interactions, 13.75.Cs, 13.85.–t
- Neutron reflectometry
 - in structure determination, 61.05.fj
- Neutrons
 - absorption, 28.20.Fc
 - diffusion and moderation, 28.20.Gd
 - distribution in nuclei, 21.10.Gv
 - properties of, 14.20.Dh
 - radiation damage by, 61.80.Hg
 - sources of, 29.25.Dz
- Neutron scattering, 28.20.Cz
 - elastic, 25.40.Dn
 - inelastic
 - condensed matter, 78.70.Nx
 - in nuclear reactions, 25.40.Fq
 - radiative capture, 25.40.Lw
 - spin arrangements determination, 75.25.+z
 - in structure determination, 61.05.fg
- Neutron shielding
 - in medical physics, 87.55.N–
 - nuclear engineering, 28.20.Fc
- Neutron spectroscopy, 29.30.Hs
- Neutron stars, 97.60.Jd
 - core, 26.60.Dd
 - crust, 26.60.Gj
 - equations of state, 26.60.Kp
 - nuclear matter aspects of, 26.60.–c
- Newtonian mechanics, 45.20.D–
- NEXAFS
 - in structure determination, 61.05.cj
- Nightglow, 92.60.hw
- Niobates
 - dielectric materials, 77.84.Bw
 - superconductors, 74.70.Ad
- Nitrides
 - dielectric materials, 77.84.Bw
 - refractories, 81.05.Je
 - superconductors, 74.70.Ad
- Nitrogen cycling (biogeosciences), *91.62.La
- NMR imaging
 - in condensed matter, 76.60.Pc
 - in medical imaging, 87.61.–c
 - in neuroscience, 87.19.1f
- Noise
 - acoustic, *43.50.–x, 43.50.+y
 - underwater, *43.30.Nb
 - in biological complexity, 87.18.Tt
 - electrical circuits, 07.50.Hp
 - electronic
 - bulk matter, 72.70.+m
 - thin films, 73.50.Td
 - fluctuation phenomena, 05.40.Ca
 - in integrated circuits, 85.40.Qx
 - in lasers, 42.60.Mi
 - quantum, 42.50.Lc
 - superconductivity fluctuations, 74.40.+k
 - turbulence-generated, 47.27.Sd
- Nondestructive testing
 - of materials, 81.70.–q
 - in structural acoustics, *43.40.Le
- Nonequilibrium processes
 - chemical reaction kinetics, 82.40.Bj
 - gas dynamics, 47.70.Nd
 - superconductivity, 74.40.+k
 - thermodynamics, 05.70.Ln
- Non-Fermi-liquid ground states, 71.10.Hf
- Nonhomogeneous flows, 47.55.–t
- Nonlinear acoustics, *43.25.–x, 43.25.+y
- Nonlinear dynamics, 05.45.–a
- Nonlinear guided waves, 42.65.Tg
- Nonlinear (nonlocal) field theory, 11.10.Lm
- Nonlinear optical materials, 42.70.Mp, 42.70.Nq
- Nonlinear optical spectroscopy
 - coherent, 78.47.Fg
 - four-wave mixing spectroscopy, 78.47.nj
 - high resolution, 78.47.N–
 - hole burning spectroscopy, 78.47.nd
- Nonlinear optics, 42.65.–k
 - with polymers, 82.35.Ej
- Nonlinear symmetries, 11.30.Na
- Nonlinear waveguides, optical, 42.65.Wi
- Nonmetals
 - equations of state, 64.30.Jk
- Nonneutral plasmas, 52.27.Jt
- Non-Newtonian fluid flows, 47.50.–d
- Nonradiative transitions, 32.50.+d, 33.50.–j
- Non-standard model particles
 - Higgs bosons, 14.80.Cp
 - neutrinos, 14.60.St
 - production in electron–positron interactions, 13.66.Hk
- Normalization coefficients, asymptotic, 21.10.Jx
- North America, 93.30.Hf
- Novae, 97.30.Qt, 97.80.Gm
 - nuclear physics aspects of, 26.50.+x
 - nucleosynthesis in, 26.30.–k
- Nozzle flow, 47.60.Kz
- (n,p) reactions, 25.40.Kv
- (N,t), (N,³He), and (N,) reactions, 25.40.Hs
- Nuclear astrophysics
 - Big Bang nucleosynthesis, 26.35.+c
 - cosmic ray nucleosynthesis, 26.40.+r
 - hydrostatic stellar nucleosynthesis, 26.20.–f
 - nuclear matter aspects of neutron stars, 26.60.–c
 - nucleosynthesis in novae and supernovae, 26.30.–k
 - solar neutrinos, 26.65.+t
- Nuclear binding energy, 21.10.Dr
- Nuclear charge, 21.10.Ft
- Nuclear collective resonances, 24.30.Cz, 24.30.Gd
- Nuclear coulomb effects, 21.10.Sf
- Nuclear data analysis, 29.85.–c
- Nuclear decay. *See* 23
- Nuclear deformation
 - nucleon distribution, 21.10.Gv
- Nuclear emulsions, 29.40.Rg
- Nuclear energy levels, 21.10.–k
 - collective levels, 21.10.Re
 - electromagnetic transitions
 - level energies, 23.20.Lv
 - level density, 21.10.Ma
 - lifetimes, widths, 21.10.Tg
 - single-particle levels, 21.10.Pc
- Nuclear engineering
 - fission reactors, 28.41.–i, 28.50.–k
 - fusion reactors, 28.52.–s
 - isotope separation and enrichment, 28.60.+s
 - neutron capture gamma rays, 28.20.Np
 - neutron shielding, 28.20.Fc
 - thermal neutron cross sections, 28.20.Ka
- Nuclear explosions, 28.70.+y
- Nuclear fission, 24.75.+i, 25.85.–w
- Nuclear fission power, 89.30.Gg
- Nuclear forces, 21.30.–x
- Nuclear form factors, 13.40.Gp, 21.10.Ft
- Nuclear fusion power, 89.30.Jj
- Nuclear g-factors, 21.10.Ky
- Nuclear giant resonances, 24.30.Cz
- Nuclear hole states, 21.10.Pc
- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 - in biophysics, 87.64.kj, 87.80.Lg
 - in chemical physics, 82.56.–b
 - in condensed matter, 76.60.–k
 - defect structure determinations by, 61.72.Hh
 - in molecules, 33.25.+k
 - in structure determination, 61.05.Qr, 82.56.Ub
 - in superconductors, 74.25.Nf
- Nuclear mass, 21.10.Dr
- Nuclear matter, 21.65.–f
 - asymmetric matter, 21.65.Cd
 - equations of state, 21.65.Mn
 - mesons in, 21.65.Jk
 - neutron matter, 21.65.Cd
 - quark matter, 21.65.Qr
- Nuclear models, 21.60.–n
 - cluster models, 21.60.Gx
 - collective models, 21.60.Ev
 - shell models, 21.60.Cs
- Nuclear moments, 21.10.Ky
- Nuclear morphology
 - in subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.Zg
- Nuclear orientation devices, 29.30.Lw
- Nuclear Overhauser effect, 33.35.+r
- Nuclear parity, 21.10.Hw
- Nuclear properties, 21.10.–k
 - binding energies, 21.10.Dr
 - charge distribution, 21.10.Ft
 - nucleon distribution and halo features, 21.10.Gv
 - of specific nuclei (*see* 27)
 - spin and parity, 21.10.Hw
- Nuclear quadrupole resonance
 - in condensed matter, 76.60.Gv
 - in molecules, 33.25.+k
- Nuclear reactions
 - ²H-induced reactions, 25.45.–z
 - ³H-, ³He-, and ⁴He-induced reactions, 25.55.–e
 - antiproton-induced, 25.43.+t
 - direct, 24.50.+g
 - fission reactions
 - charged-particle-induced, 25.85.Ge
 - general properties of, 24.75.+i
 - neutron-induced, 25.85.Ec
 - photofission, 25.85.Jg
 - spontaneous, 25.85.Ca
 - fusion–fission reactions, 25.70.Jj
 - fusion reactions
 - ²H-induced, 25.45.–z
 - low energy heavy-ion reactions, 25.70.Jj

- unstable-nuclei-induced, 25.60.Pj
 - heavy-ion reactions
 - low and intermediate energy, 25.70.–z
 - involving few nucleons, 25.10.+s
 - lepton-induced, 25.30.–c
 - electron scattering
 - elastic, 25.30.Bf
 - inelastic, 25.30.Dh, 25.30.Fj
 - electroproduction, 25.30.Rw
 - muon-induced, 25.30.Mr
 - neutrino-induced, 25.30.Pt
 - positron-induced, 25.30.Hm
 - meson- and hyperon-induced, 25.80.–e
 - models of, 24.10.–i
 - nucleon-induced, 25.40.–h
 - photonuclear reactions, 25.20.–x
 - polarization in, 24.70.+s
 - resonance reactions, 24.30.–v
 - surrogate reactions, 24.87.+y
 - unstable-nuclei-induced, 25.60.–t
 - charge-exchange reactions, 25.60.Lg
 - fusion reactions, 25.60.Pj
 - radiative capture in, 25.60.Tv
 - Nuclear reactors
 - fission reactors, 28.41.–i, 28.50.–k
 - fusion reactors, 28.50.–k
 - fusion type, 28.52.–s, 52.55.–s
 - safety, 28.41.Te, 28.52.Nh
 - Nuclear shell model, 21.60.Cs
 - Nuclear tests of fundamental interactions and symmetries, 24.80.+y
 - Nucleation
 - chemical thermodynamics of, 82.60.Nh
 - in crystal growth, 81.10.Aj
 - in film growth, 68.55.A–
 - in phase transitions, 64.60.Q–
 - Nucleic acids, 87.14.G–
 - DNA, 87.14.gk
 - nucleotides, 87.14.gf
 - RNA, 87.14.gn
 - Nucleon decays, 13.30.–a, 14.20.Dh
 - Nucleon distribution (nuclear structure), 21.10.Gv
 - Nucleon–hyperon interactions, 13.75.Ev
 - Nucleon-induced reactions, 25.40.–h
 - Nucleon–kaon interactions, 13.75.Jz
 - Nucleon–meson interactions, 13.75.Gx, 13.85.–t
 - Nucleon–nucleon interactions, 13.75.Cs, 13.85.–t
 - Nucleon–pion interactions, 13.75.Gx, 13.85.–t
 - Nucleons, 14.20.Dh
 - Nucleosynthesis
 - Big Bang, 26.35.+c
 - cosmic ray, 26.40.+r
 - in cosmology, 98.80.Ft
 - in late stellar evolution, 26.20.Np
 - stellar, 97.10.Cv
 - hydrostatic, 26.20.–f
 - in novae, supernovae, 26.30.–k
 - Nucleotides, 87.14.gf
 - Nucleus, compound
 - in heavy-ion reactions, 25.70.Gh
 - statistical theory of, 24.60.Dr
 - Number theory, 02.10.De
 - Numerical methods (mathematics), 02.60.–x
- O**
- Obduction zones (tectonophysics), 91.45.Hc
 - Obituaries, 01.60.+q, *43.05.Sf
 - Observatories, 95.45.+i
 - Occultations, 95.10.Gi
 - Ocean basin thermometry, *43.30.Qd
 - Ocean biology, *92.20.J–, 92.20.Jt
 - Ocean bottom processes, 92.10.Oc, 92.20.Iv
 - Ocean chemistry, *92.20.C–, 92.20.Cm
 - Ocean drilling, 91.50.Sn
 - Ocean/Earth/atmosphere interaction, 91.10.Vr
 - Oceanic crust
 - chemical composition, *91.67.gf
 - seismology of, 91.30.Ye
 - oceanic plateaus, 91.50.Uv
 - Oceanographic regions, 93.30.–w
 - Oceanography
 - acoustical methods in, *43.30.Pc
 - circulation and currents, 92.10.A–
 - Eastern and Western boundary currents, 92.10.ah
 - coastal, 92.10.Sx
 - eddies, 92.10.ak
 - El Nino Southern Oscillation, 92.10.am
 - jets, 92.10.Ty
 - overflows, 92.10.Ua
 - upwelling, 92.10.Zf
 - Ocean optics, 42.68.Xy
 - Oceans
 - biology of, *92.20.J–, 92.20.Jt
 - anoxic environments, 92.20.Hs
 - bacteria, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jb
 - hypoxic environments, 92.20.Ox
 - nutrients and nutrient cycling, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.ju
 - plankton, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jf, *92.20.jh
 - symbiosis, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jd
 - chemistry of, *92.20.C–, 92.20.Cm
 - trace elements, 92.20.Wx
 - energy extraction, 92.05.Jn
 - fine structure and microstructure of, 92.10.Ns
 - fog, 92.10.Xc
 - global changes in, 92.70.Jw
 - long term variability, 92.05.Ek
 - ocean/atmosphere interactions, 92.60.Cc
 - optics of, 42.68.Xy
 - radioactivity, 92.20.Td
 - sedimentation, 92.20.Vn
 - Ocean waves, *92.10.H–, 92.10.Hm
 - capillary waves, *92.10.hd
 - Kelvin waves, *92.10.hh
 - Rosby waves, *92.10.hf
 - tsunamis, *92.10.hl
 - ODMR, 76.70.Hb
 - Ohmic contacts, 73.40.Cg
 - Oil prospecting, 93.85.Tf
 - Olfaction (sensory systems), 87.19.It
 - Omega mesons, 14.40.Ev
 - One-dimensional conductivity, 72.15.Nj
 - Oort cloud, 96.50.Hp
 - Operational calculus, 02.30.Vv
 - Operator theory, 02.30.Tb
 - Ophiolites (marine geology), 91.50.Vx
 - Ophthalmic optics, 42.66.Ct
 - Optical absorption
 - in atmosphere, 42.68.Ay, 92.60.Ta
 - in atoms, 32.30.Jc
 - in biomolecules, 87.15.M–
 - in condensed matter, 78.20.Ci
 - in molecules, 33.20.Kf
 - in plasma, 52.25.Os
 - wave propagation, 42.25.Bs
 - Optical activity
 - in condensed matter, 78.20.Ek
 - in molecules, 33.55.+b
 - Optical angular momentum (quantum optics), 42.50.Tx
 - Optical beam splitters, 42.79.Fm
 - Optical bistability, 42.65.Pc
 - Optical coatings, 42.79.Wc
 - Optical collimators, 42.79.Ag
 - Optical communication systems, 42.79.Sz
 - Optical computers, 42.79.Ta
 - Optical constants, 78.20.Ci
 - Optical cooling and trapping
 - of atoms, 37.10.Jk
 - in biophysics, 87.80.Cc
 - of molecules, 37.10.Mn, 37.10.Pq
 - Optical correlators, 42.79.Hp
 - Optical couplers, 42.82.Et
 - fiber-optical, 42.81.Qb
 - non-fiber-optical, 42.79.Gn
 - Optical design, 42.15.Eq
 - Optical devices, 42.79.–e
 - Optical disks, 42.79.Vb
 - Optical double-resonance spectroscopy, 33.40.+f
 - Optical elements, 42.79.–e
 - Optical fibers, 42.81.–i
 - fiber networks, 42.81.Uv
 - Optical filters, 42.79.Ci
 - Optical frequency converters, 42.79.Nv
 - Optical frequency synthesizers, 42.62.Eh
 - Optical instabilities (quantum optics), 42.65.Sf
 - Optical instruments, 07.60.–j
 - Optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR), 76.70.Hb
 - Optical materials, 42.70.–a
 - optical methods in rheology, 83.85.Ei
 - Optical mixing, 42.65.Hw
 - Optical models (nuclear reactions), 24.10.Ht
 - Optical modulators, 42.79.Hp
 - Optical nutation
 - in quantum optics, 42.50.Md
 - in ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.jp
 - Optical processors, 42.79.Hp
 - Optical properties
 - of bulk materials and thin films, 78.20.–e
 - of clusters, 36.40.Vz
 - of gases, 51.70.+f
 - materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Tv
 - of multilayers, 78.67.Pt
 - of nanocrystals and nanoparticles, 78.67.Bf
 - of nanotubes, 78.67.Ch
 - of plasma, 52.70.Kz
 - of quantum dots, 78.67.Hc
 - of quantum wells, 78.67.De
 - of quantum wires, 78.67.Lt
 - of rocks and minerals, 91.60.Mk
 - of specific thin films, 78.66.–w
 - of superlattices, 78.67.Pt
 - of surfaces, 78.68.+m
 - Optical pumping
 - of atoms, 32.80.Xx
 - of molecules, 33.80.Be
 - Optical radars, 42.79.Qx
 - Optical scanners, 42.79.Ls
 - Optical sensors, 07.07.Df, 42.79.Pw
 - Optical storage
 - devices, 42.79.Vb
 - media, 42.70.Ln
 - Optical switches, 42.79.Ta
 - Optical systems, 42.79.–e
 - design of, 42.15.Eq
 - Optical testing, 42.87.–d
 - Optical tomography, 42.30.Wb
 - Optical transfer function, 42.30.Lr
 - Optical waveguides, 42.82.Et
 - fiber, 42.81.Qb
 - non-fiber, 42.79.Gn
 - nonlinear, 42.65.Wi
 - Optical workshop techniques, 42.86.+b
 - Optic nerve, 42.66.Ew
 - Optics. *See* 42
 - Optoelectronic devices, 85.60.–q
 - Optogalvanic spectroscopic methods, 82.80.Kq
 - Orbits (astronomy)
 - comets, 96.25.De
 - determination of, 95.10.Eg
 - fluid planets, 96.15.De
 - solid surface planets, 96.12.De
 - Order–disorder transitions, 64.60.Cn, 81.30.Hd
 - crystallographic aspect, 61.50.Ks
 - materials science aspects, 81.30.Hd
 - at surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Rh
 - Ordovician period, *91.70.fk
 - Organelles, 87.16.Tb
 - Organic–inorganic hybrid nanostructures, 81.07.Pr
- P**
- Pacific Ocean, 93.30.Pm
 - Pairing interactions (electronic structure), 71.10.Li
 - Pairing symmetries (superconductivity), 74.20.Rp
 - Pair production, 23.20.Ra
 - Paleoceanography, 92.30.+m, *92.30.–m
 - Paleoclimatology, 92.60.Iv
 - Paleogene period, *91.70.bg
 - Paleomagnetism, 91.25.N–, 91.25.Ng
 - Paleoseismology, 91.30.Za
 - Paleozoic period, *91.70.F–, 91.70.Fj
 - Palynology (paleoceanography), *92.30.Wx
 - Parallaxes (stellar), 97.10.Vm
 - Paramagnetic resonance, 76.30.–v
 - Paramagnetism, 75.20.–g
 - Parametric oscillators and amplifiers, optical, 42.65.Yj
 - Parasitic diseases, 87.19.xe
 - Parity
 - nonconserving transitions (atomic physics), 31.30.jg
 - nuclear properties, 21.10.Hw
 - symmetry (fields and particles), 11.30.Er
 - Parkinson's disease, 87.19.xe
 - Partial differential equations, 02.30.Jr
 - in mathematical aspects of biological physics, 87.10.Ed
 - Particle acceleration
 - classical mechanics, 45.50.Dd
 - Organic materials
 - absorption and reflection spectra, 78.40.Me
 - dielectric properties, 77.84.Jd
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Wx
 - electronic structure, 71.20.Rv
 - EPR spectra, 76.30.–v
 - fabrication, 81.05.Lg
 - infrared and Raman spectra, 78.30.Jw
 - optical materials, 42.70.Jk
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra, 79.60.Fr
 - photoluminescence, 78.55.Kz
 - radiation effects, 61.82.Pv
 - structure, 61.66.Hq
 - superconductivity, 74.70.Kn
 - thin films
 - conductivity, 73.61.Ph
 - optical properties, 78.66.Qn
 - Organic semiconductors, 72.80.Le
 - Organisms
 - properties of, 87.19.–j
 - Oscillations
 - laser, 42.60.Rn
 - plasma, 52.35.–g
 - and resonance in neuroscience, 87.19.In
 - seismological, 91.30.Fn
 - solar, 96.60.Ly
 - stellar, 97.10.Sj
 - Oscillators
 - coupled, 05.45.Xt
 - electronic, 84.30.Ng
 - optical parametric, 42.65.Yj
 - Oscillator strengths
 - atomic spectra, 32.70.Cs
 - molecular spectra, 33.70.Ca
 - Oscilloscopes, 07.07.Hj
 - Osmosis, in biological systems, 82.39.Wj
 - Oxidation (surface treatment), 81.65.Mq
 - Oxides
 - clusters on surfaces of, 68.47.Jn
 - dielectric properties of, 77.84.Bw
 - refractories, 81.05.Je
 - solid surfaces, 68.47.Gh
 - Ozone layer
 - atmospheric chemistry, 82.33.Tb
 - global change, 92.70.Cp

- interplanetary space, 96.50.Pw
- Particle beams sources, 52.59.–f
- Particle correlations, relativistic collisions, 25.75.Gz
- Particle generation (laser–plasma interactions), 52.38.Pf
- Particle-in-cell method (plasma simulation), 52.65.Rr
- Particle-laden flows, 47.55.Kf
- Particle orbits
 - classical mechanics, 45.50.Pk
 - plasma, 52.20.Dq
 - plasma simulation, 52.65.Cc
- Particle production (relativistic collisions), 25.75.Dw
- Particle-theory models (Early Universe), 98.80.Cq
- Passivation
 - electrochemistry, 82.45.Bb
 - surface treatment, 81.65.Rv
- Pastes, 83.80.Hj
- Patch clamping in biophysics, 87.80.Jg
- Path-integral methods (atomic physics), 31.15.xk
- Pattern formation
 - in cellular populations, 87.18.Hf
 - in chemical kinetics, 82.40.Ck
 - in complex systems, 89.75.Kd
 - ecological, 87.23.–n
 - in fluid dynamics, 47.54.–r
 - in granular systems, 45.70.Qj
 - in neuroscience, 87.19.Ip
- Pattern recognition
 - acoustics, *43.60.Lq
 - optics, 42.30.Sy
- Pattern selection (fluid dynamics), 47.54.–r
- Pattern transfer techniques
 - integrated electronics, 85.40.Hp
 - integrated optics, 42.82.Cr
- Peierls instability
 - electronic conduction, 72.15.Nj
 - metal–insulator transitions, 71.30.+h
- Penetration depth (superconductivity), 74.25.Ha
- Penning discharges, 52.80.Sm
- Peptides, 87.14.ef
- Perception
 - speech, *43.71.–k, 43.71.+m
 - visual, 42.66.Si
- Percolation
 - in phase transitions, 64.60.ah
- Peripheral vascular system
 - haemodynamics in, 87.19.uj
- Permafrost, 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vs
- Permanent magnets, 75.50.Ww
- Permian period, *91.70.fb
- Permittivity, 77.22.Ch
- Persistent currents (mesoscopic systems), 73.23.Ra
- Personal notes, 01.60.+q
 - acoustics, *43.10.Fg
- Perturbation theory, applied to
 - atomic physics, 31.15.xp
 - classical mechanics, 45.10.Hj
 - continuum mechanics, 46.15.Ff
 - electronic structure of solids, 71.15.–m
 - gauge field theories, 11.15.Bt
 - plasma simulation, 52.65.Vv
 - quantum chromodynamics, 12.38.Bx, 12.38.Cy
- PET, 87.57.uk
- Petrology, 91.65.–n
 - igneous, 91.65.Cq
 - metamorphic, 91.65.Kf
 - meteorite, 91.65.Sn
 - of Moon, 96.20.Dt
 - sedimentary, 91.65.Ti
- Phase, of electromagnetic field, 42.50.Dv
- Phase coherence
 - quantum optics, 42.50.Gy
- Phase conjugation, 42.65.Hw
- Phase contrast microscopy in biophysics, 87.64.mh
- Phase diagrams
 - many-electron systems, 71.10.Hf
 - metals and alloys, 81.30.Bx
 - nonmetallic systems, 81.30.Dz
 - superconductors, 74.25.Dw
- Phase equilibria, 64.75.–g
 - of fluid mixtures, 64.75.Cd
- Phase identification (thin films), 68.55.Nq
- Phase retrieval (optics), 42.30.Rx
- Phase separation and segregation
 - in colloids, 64.75.Xc
 - in nanoscale systems, 64.75.Jk
 - in oxidation, 64.75.Lm
 - in polymer blends, 64.75.Va
 - in semiconductors, 64.75.Qr
 - in solid solutions, 64.75.Nx
 - in thin films, 64.75.St
- Phase transitions
 - in biological systems, 87.15.Zg
 - chemical thermodynamics of, 82.60.Fa
 - in clusters, 36.40.Ei
 - crystallographic aspects of, 61.50.Ks
 - displacive, 63.70.+h
 - excitonic, 71.35.Lk
 - ferroelectric, 77.80.Bh
 - in finite-size systems, 64.60.an
 - fractals in, 64.60.al
 - general theory of, 64.60.Bd
 - in Langmuir–Blodgett films, 68.18.Jk
 - liquid–liquid, 64.70.Ja
 - liquid–vapor
 - boiling, 64.70.fh
 - evaporation/condensation, 64.70.fm
 - magnetic, 75.30.Kz
 - in nanoscale materials, 64.70.Nd
 - networks in, 64.60.aq
 - percolation in, 64.60.ah
 - quantum Hall effects, 73.43.Nq
 - renormalization group theory in, 64.60.ae
 - rheology, 83.10.Tv
 - rocks and minerals, 91.60.Hg
 - solid–liquid, 64.70.D–
 - crystallization, 64.70.dg
 - melting, 64.70.dj
 - solid–solid, 64.70.K–, 81.30.–t
 - solid–vapor, 64.70.Hz
 - in statistical mechanics and thermodynamics, 05.70.Fh
 - at surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Rh
- Philosophy of science, 01.70.+w, *43.10.Mq
- PH measurement, 82.80.Yc
- Phonon–defect interactions, 63.20.kp
- Phonon–exciton interactions, 63.20.kk
- Phonon–magnon interactions, 63.20.kk
- Phonon–phonon interactions, 63.20.kg
- Phonons
 - in clusters, 63.22.Kn
 - dispersion, 63.20.D–
 - first-principle theory, 63.20.dk
 - in free films, 63.22.Dc
 - measurements, 63.20.dd
 - in nanoscale materials, 63.22.–m
 - normal modes, 63.20.D–
 - phonon–phonon interactions, 71.36.+c
 - scattering by, 72.10.Di
- Phosphorescence
 - of atoms, 32.50.+d
 - in condensed matter, 78.55.–m
 - of molecules, 33.50.Dq
- Phosphoric-acid fuel cells (PAFC), 82.47.Pm
- Photoacoustic effect, *43.35.Ud, 78.20.Hp
- Photoacoustic spectroscopy
 - in chemical analysis, 82.80.Kq
 - in materials testing, 81.70.Cv
- Photocathodes, 85.60.Ha
- Photochemistry, 82.50.–m
 - control of, 82.50.Nd
 - in oceanography, *92.20.ch
 - single molecule, 82.37.Vb
- Photoconductivity
 - bulk matter, 72.40.+w
 - thin films, 73.50.Pz
- Photodetachment
 - atomic ions, 32.80.Gc
 - molecules, 33.80.Eh
- Photodetectors, 42.79.Pw, 85.60.Gz
 - in astronomy, 95.55.Aq
 - infrared, 07.57.Kp
 - superconducting, 85.25.Oj
- Photodiodes, 85.60.Dw
- Photodissociation
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.mk
 - of molecules, 33.80.Gj
 - pump probe studies of, 82.53.Eb
- Photodynamic therapy, 87.50.wp
- Photoelasticity, 78.20.Hp
- Photoelectric energy conversion, 84.60.Jt
- Photoelectrochemical cells, 82.47.Jk
- Photoelectrochromic storage devices, 82.47.Jk
- Photoelectron microscopy, 68.37.Yy
- Photoelectron spectroscopy
 - in biophysics, 87.64.ks
 - in chemical analysis, 82.80.Pv
 - in condensed matter, 79.60.–i
 - of molecules, 33.60.+q
- Photoemission, 79.60.–i
- Photofission, 25.85.Jg
- Photogrammetry, 91.10.Lh
- Photography, 07.68.+m
 - astronomical applications of, 95.75.De
- Photoionization
 - of atoms, 32.80.Fb
 - inner-shell ionization, 32.80.Aa
 - multiphoton ionization, 32.80.Rm
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.mn
 - of molecules, 33.80.Eh
 - multiphoton ionization, 33.80.Rv
 - photochemical reactions, 82.50.–m
- Photolithography, 85.40.Hp
- Photoluminescence, 78.55.–m
- Photolysis, 82.50.–m
- Photometers, 07.60.Dq
 - in astronomy, 95.55.Qf, 95.75.De
- Photomultipliers, 85.60.Ha
 - in nuclear physics, 29.40.–n
- Photon–atom interactions, 32.80.–t
 - coherent control of, 37.10.Jk
 - effects of atomic coherence, 42.50.Gy
- Photon counting and statistics, 42.50.Ar
- Photon echoes
 - in quantum optics, 42.50.Md
 - in ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.jf
- Photonhadron scattering, 13.60.–r
- Photonic band gap materials, 42.70.Qs
- Photonic crystal lasers, 42.55.Tv
- Photonic switching, 42.65.Pc
- Photon–molecule interactions, 33.80.–b
- Photons
 - interactions with hadrons, 13.60.–r
 - nonclassical states, 42.50.Dv
 - photon–magnon interactions, 71.36.+c
 - production
 - in hadron-induced high-energy interactions, 13.85.Qk
 - in relativistic heavy-ion collisions, 25.75.Cj
 - properties of, 14.70.Bh
 - solar, 96.60.Tf
- Photon statistics, 42.50.Ar
- Photon stimulated desorption, 68.43.Tj, 79.20.La
- Photonic nuclear reactions, 25.20.–x
- Photoproduction
 - of baryons, 13.60.Rj
 - of mesons, 13.60.Le
 - nuclear, 25.20.Lj
- Photorefractive effect, 42.65.Hw
 - optical materials for, 42.70.Nq
- Photoresistors, 84.32.Ff, 85.60.Dw
- Photoresists, 85.40.Hp
- Photosphere
 - solar, 96.60.Mz
 - stellar, 97.10.Ex
- Photosynthesis (oceanography), 92.20.Cm, *92.20.ch
- Photothermal effect, 78.20.Nv
- Phototransistors, 85.60.Dw
- Phototubes, 85.60.Ha
- Photovoltaic conversion, 84.60.Jt
- Photovoltaic effect
 - bulk matter, 72.40.+w
 - thin films, 73.50.Pz
- Physical chemistry. *See* 82
- Physics careers, 01.85.+f
- Physics education, 01.40.–d
 - classroom materials, errors in, 01.50.Zv
 - curricula and evaluation, 01.40.G–
 - educational aids, 01.50.–i
 - audio and visual aids, 01.50.F–
 - computers in education, 01.50.H–, 01.50.Lc
 - demonstration experiments, 01.50.My
 - laboratory experiments, 01.50.Pa
 - teacher training, 01.40.J–
 - teaching methods, 01.40.gb
- Physics laboratory manuals
 - secondary schools, 01.30.Ia
 - undergraduate schools, 01.30.Ib
- Physics literature and publications, 01.30.–y
- Physics tournaments, 01.50.Rt
- Physiological acoustics, *43.64.–q, 43.64.+r
- Physiological materials and systems
 - rheology of, 83.80.Lz, 87.19.rh
- Physiological optics, 42.66.–p
- Physiosorption, 68.43.–h
- Picosecond techniques
 - in laboratory procedures, 06.60.Jn
 - in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Re
 - in spectroscopy of solid state dynamics, 78.47.jc
- Piezoelectricity, 77.65.–j
 - piezoelectric devices, 85.50.–n
 - piezoelectric materials, 77.84.–s
 - strain-induced fields, 77.65.Ly
- Piezo-optical effects, 78.20.Hp
- Piezorefractance, 78.20.Hp
- Piezoresistance
 - in semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.Fr
 - in thin films, 73.50.Dn
- Pinch devices, 52.58.Lq
- Pion absorption and capture, 25.80.Gn, 25.80.Ls
- Pion decays, 13.20.Cz, 13.25.Cq
- Pions
 - in astronomical observations, 95.85.Ry
 - detectors (astronomy), 95.55.Vj
 - pion–baryon reactions, 13.75.Gx
 - pion-induced nuclear reactions, 25.80.–e
- Pipe flow, 47.60.–i
- Pipelines, 93.85.Tf
- Pitch, *43.66.Hg
- Planetary bow shocks, 96.50.Fm
- Planetary nebulae, 98.38.Ly, 98.58.Li
- Planetary rings, 96.30.Wr
 - fluid planets, 96.15.Uv
 - solid surface planets, 96.12.Uv
- Planets
 - dwarf, 96.30.Iz
 - extrasolar, 97.82.–j
 - fluid planets
 - atmosphere, *96.15.H–, 96.15.Hy
 - interiors, 96.15.Nd
 - orbits and rotation, 96.15.De
 - origin and evolution, 96.15.Bc
 - polar regions, 96.15.Xy
 - rings, 96.15.Uv
 - surfaces, 96.15.Lb

- tidal forces, 96.15.Wx
- interaction with solar wind, 96.50.Ek
- Jupiter, 96.30.Kf
- Mars, 96.30.Gc
- Mercury, 96.30.Dz
- Neptune, 96.30.Rm
- Pluto, 96.30.Sn
- probes for, 95.55.Pe
- Saturn, 96.30.Mh
- solid surface planets
 - atmosphere, *96.12.J–, 96.12.Jt
 - formation of, 96.12.Bc
 - interiors, 96.12.Pc
 - orbits and rotation, 96.12.De
 - polar regions, 96.12.Qr
 - rings, 96.12.Uv
 - surfaces, *96.12.K–, 96.12.Kz
 - volcanism, 96.12.Xy
- Uranus, 96.30.Pj
- Venus, 96.30.Ea
- Plane-wave method, 71.15.Ap
- Plankton, 92.20.Jt, *92.20.jf, *92.20.jh
- Plant ecology, 92.40.Oj
 - biogeosciences, *91.62.Mn
 - hydrology, 92.40.Oj
- Plasma antennas, 52.40.Fd
- Plasma applications, 52.77.–j
- Plasma confinement
 - magnetic, 52.55.–s
 - nonmagnetic, 52.58.–c
- Plasma crystals, 52.27.Lw
- Plasma density, 52.25.–b
 - ionosphere, 94.20.Fg
- Plasma devices, 52.75.–d
- Plasma diagnostics, 52.70.–m
- Plasma diodes, 52.75.Fk
- Plasma dynamics, 52.30.–q
- Plasma dynamos, 47.65.Md
- Plasma etching, 52.77.Bn
- Plasma flow, 52.30.–q
 - ionospheric, 94.20.wc
- Plasma focus devices, 52.58.Lq
- Plasma gyrokinetics, 52.30.Gz
- Plasma heating, 52.50.–b
- Plasma impurities, 52.25.Vy
- Plasma instabilities, 52.35.–g
- Plasma interactions, nonlaser, 52.40.–w
- Plasma–material interactions, 52.40.Hf
 - ion implantation and deposition, 52.77.Dq
- Plasmopause, 94.30.ch
- Plasma production, 52.50.–b
- Plasma propulsion, 52.75.Di
- Plasma reactions, 82.33.Xj
- Plasmas
 - astrophysical, 95.30.Qd
 - dusty, 52.27.Lw
 - electron-positron, 52.27.Ep
 - elementary processes in, 52.20.–j
 - high-current, 52.77.Fv
 - high-pressure, 52.77.Fv
 - ionospheric, 94.20.wc, 94.20.wf
 - magnetized, 52.25.Xz
 - magnetohydrodynamics of, 52.30.–q
 - magnetospheric, 94.30.cq, 94.30.cs
 - multicomponent, 52.27.Cm
 - neutrals in, 52.25.Ya
 - nonneutral, 52.27.Jt
 - quark-gluon, 12.38.Mh
 - relativistic, 52.27.Ny
 - sheaths, 52.40.Kh
 - single-component, 52.27.Aj
 - solid-state, 72.30.+q, 73.50.Mx
- Plasma simulation, 52.65.–y
- Plasma sources, 52.50.Dg
- Plasmasphere, 94.30.cv
- Plasma spraying, 81.15.Rs
- Plasma switches, 52.75.Kq
- Plasma torches, 52.75.Hn
- Plasma turbulence, 52.35.Ra
 - space plasma, 94.05.Lk
- Plasma waves, 52.35.–g
 - drift waves, 52.35.Kt
- electrostatic waves and oscillations, 52.35.Fp
 - in interplanetary space, 96.50.Tf
 - in ionosphere, 94.20.wf
 - in magnetosphere, 94.30.cq
 - shock waves, 52.35.Tc
- Plasmons
 - in bulk matter, 71.45.Gm
 - in clusters, 36.40.Gk
 - on surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.Mf
- Plasticity, 62.20.fq
 - continuum mechanics of, 46.35.+z
 - materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Lm
 - in neuroscience, 87.19.Iw
 - rheology of, 83.50.–v
- Plastics, 83.80.–k
 - preparation of, 81.05.Lg
 - structure of, 61.41.+e
- Plates
 - structural acoustics of, *43.40.Dx
 - structural mechanics of, 46.70.De
- Plate tectonics, *91.45.D–, 91.45.Dh
 - dynamics and mechanics of, *91.45.G–, 91.45.Ga
 - lithospheric dynamics, *91.45.gf
 - seismotectonics, *91.45.gd
 - plate motions, past, *91.45.dg
 - plate motions, recent, *91.45.dk
- Pluto, 96.30.Sn
 - Plutonian satellites, 96.30.Up
- Pluton emplacement (structural geology), 91.55.Sn
- Plutonium generation, 28.50.Ft
- Pneumatic machinery, 47.85.Kn
- Pneumodynamics, 87.19.Wx
- p-n junctions, 73.40.–c
- (p,n) reactions, 25.40.Kv
- Pockels effect, 78.20.Jq
- Poincaré invariance, 11.30.Cp
- Point contacts
 - nancontacts, fabrication of, 81.07.Lk
 - point contact devices, 85.30.Hi
 - superconducting, 74.50.+r
- Point defects, 61.72.J–
- Poiseuille flow, 83.50.–v
- Poisson equation, 41.20.Cv
- Poisson ratio
 - effects of materials treatments on, 81.40.Jj
 - in mechanical properties of solids, 62.20.dj
- Polar cap
 - ionosphere, 94.20.dk
 - magnetosphere, 94.30.cx
- Polarimeters, 07.60.Fs
 - in astronomy, 95.55.Qf, 95.75.Hi
- Polaritons, 71.36.+c
- Polarizability
 - of atoms, 32.10.Dk
 - of molecules, 33.15.Kr
- Polarization
 - in atmospheric optics, 42.68.Mj
 - dielectric, 77.22.Ej
 - dynamic nuclear, 76.70.Fz
 - in nuclear reactions, 24.70.+s
 - in optical fibers, 42.81.Gs
 - in particle interactions, 13.88.+e
 - of starlight, 97.10.Ld
 - in wave optics, 42.25.Ja
- Polarized beams
 - electron and positron (atomic collisions), 34.80.Nz
 - in particle accelerators, 29.27.Hj
- Polarized ion sources, 29.25.Lg
- Polarized targets, 29.25.Pj
- Polarizers, optical, 42.79.Ci
- Polarons
 - in electronic structure of solids, 71.38.–k
 - in theory of superconductivity, 74.20.Mn
- Polar regions, 93.30.Sq
 - meteorology, 92.60.Uy
- Polar wobble, 91.10.Nj
- Polishing, 42.86.+b, 81.65.–b, 81.65.Ps
- Pollen and spores, *92.30.Wx
- Pollution
 - atmospheric, 92.60.Sz
 - effects on instruments, 07.89.+b
 - environmental regulations of, 89.60.Fe
 - instruments for measurement of, 07.88.+y
 - land (biogeosciences), *91.62.Rt
 - marine, 92.20.Ny
- Polyatomic molecules, electron correlation in, 31.15.vq
- Polyelectrolytes, 82.35.Rs
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Wx
- Polymer blends
 - structure of, 61.25.hk
- Polymer blends (rheology), 83.80.Tc
- Polymer cross linking, 61.25.hp
- Polymer-electrolyte fuel cells (PEFC), 82.47.Nj
- Polymerization, 82.35.–x
 - of biomolecules, 82.35.Pq, 87.15.pv
- Polymer melts
 - structure of, 61.25.hk
- Polymer molecules, 36.20.–r
- Polymer processing flows, 47.85.md
- Polymer reactions, 82.35.–x
- Polymers
 - absorption and reflection spectra of, 78.40.Me
 - chemical reactions of, 82.35.–x
 - dielectric properties of, 77.84.Jd
 - elastomeric, 83.80.Va
 - electrical conductivity of, 72.80.Le
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Wx
 - electronic structure of
 - condensed matter, 71.20.Rv
 - molecules, 36.20.Kd
 - film growth, 68.55.am
 - flow properties, 47.57.Ng
 - glass transitions in, 64.70.pj
 - infrared and Raman spectra of, 78.30.Jw
 - nanoparticles in, 82.35.Np
 - nonelectronic thermal conduction in, 66.70.Hk
 - nonlinear optics with, 82.35.Ej
 - as optical materials, 42.70.Jk
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Fr
 - physical properties of, 82.35.Lr
 - preparation of, 81.05.Lg
 - radiation effects of, 61.82.Pv
 - reinforced, 81.05.Qk
 - rheology of, 83.80.–k
 - self-diffusion and ionic conduction in, 66.30.hk
 - solid–solid transitions, 64.70.km
 - solid surfaces of, 68.47.Mn
 - structure of
 - condensed phase, 61.41.+e
 - molecular, 36.20.–r
 - on surfaces, 68.47.Pe, 82.35.Gh
 - surface structure of, 68.35.bm
 - thin films
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ph
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Qn
- Polymer solutions
 - flow properties, 47.57.Ng
 - rheology of, 83.80.Rs
 - structure of, 61.25.he
- Polymer swelling, 61.25.hp
- Polymorphic transformations
 - crystallographic aspects of, 61.50.Ks
 - materials science aspects of, 81.30.Hd
- Pomeranchuk poles, 11.55.Jy, 12.40.Nn
- Ponderomotive effects, in plasmas, 52.35.Mw
- Population dynamics (ecology), 87.23.Cc
- Population inversion, 32.80.Xx, 33.80.Be, 42.50.–p
- Porous materials
 - chemical reactions in, 82.33.Ln
- fabrication of, 81.05.Rm
- flow through, 47.56.+r
- heat transfer in, 44.30.+v
- photoluminescence of, 78.55.Mb
- structure of, 61.43.Gt
- Position-sensitive detectors, 29.40.Gx
- Positron annihilation, 78.70.Bj
- Positron–atom interactions, 34.80.–i
- Positron beams
 - nonrelativistic, 41.75.Fr
 - relativistic, 41.75.Ht
- Positron emission, 79.20.Mb
- Positron emission tomography (PET), 87.57.uk
- Positronium, 36.10.Dr
 - in chemical reactions, 82.30.Gg
 - formation in atomic and molecular collisions, 34.80.Lx
- Positron microscopes, 07.78.+s
- Positron–molecule interactions, 34.80.–i
- Positrons
 - properties of, 14.60.Cd
 - radiation damage by, 61.80.Fe
 - states (electronic structure of solids), 71.60.+z
- Positron scattering
 - in atomic and molecular collisions, 34.80.Uv
 - positronium formation, 34.80.Lx
 - in nuclear reactions, 25.30.Hm
- Posters, educational, 01.50.fh
- Potential energy surfaces
 - for chemical kinetics, 82.20.Kh
 - of excited electronic states, 31.50.Df
 - of ground electronic states, 31.50.Bc
 - in molecular collisions, 34.20.–b
 - surface crossings in, 31.50.Gh
- Potential flows, 47.15.km
- Potential models, 12.39.Pn
- Potentials
 - atom molecule, 34.20.Gj
 - interatomic, 34.20.Cf
 - intermolecular, 34.20.Gj
- Potential theory (mathematics), 02.30.Em
- Potts models
 - in lattice theory and statistics, 05.50.+q
 - in magnetism, 75.10.Hk
- Powder diffraction
 - neutron, 61.05.fm
 - x-ray, 61.05.cp
- Powder metallurgy, 81.20.Ev
- Powders
 - processing of, 81.20.Ev
 - structure of, 61.43.Gt
 - superconducting, 74.81.Bd
- Power electronics, 84.30.Jc
- Power lines
 - effects on biological systems, 87.50.C–
- Power reactors, 28.50.Hw
- Power supply circuits, 84.30.Jc
- Power transmission lines, 84.70.+p
- (p, π) reactions, 25.40.Qa
- Precambrian period, *91.70.H–, 91.70.Hm
- Precipitation
 - of energetic particles (magnetosphere), 94.30.Ny
 - hydrology of, *92.40.E–, 92.40.Ea
 - in materials synthesis, 81.20.Fw
 - in meteorology, 92.60.Jg, *92.60.jf
 - of particles (ionosphere), 94.20.Qq
 - in phase transformations, 81.30.Mh
 - in solidification, 81.30.Mh
- Precipitation hardening, 81.40.Cd
- Predissociation, 33.80.Gj
- Pressure effects
 - in crystal structure, 61.50.Ks
 - on rocks and minerals, 91.60.Gf
 - in solids and liquids, 62.50.–p
 - on superconductors, 74.62.Fj
- Pressure sensors, 07.07.Df
- Pressure treatment, 81.40.Vw

- Primordial galaxies, 98.54.Kt
 Prisms, 42.79.Bh
 Probability theory, 02.50.Cw
 Probes, lunar and planetary, 95.55.Pe
 Projective geometries, 02.40.Dr
 Prominence eruptions, solar, 96.60.qf
 Proportional counters, 29.40.Cs
 Propulsion
 —magnetic devices for, 85.70.Rp
 —plasma, 52.75.Di
 —reactors, 28.50.Ky
 Protein-ligand interactions, 87.15.kp
 Protein-membrane interactions, 87.15.kt
 Protein-nucleotide interactions, 87.15.kj
 Protein-protein interactions, 87.15.km
 Proteins, 87.14.E—
 —enzymes, 87.14.ej
 —fibrils, 87.14.em
 —membrane proteins, 87.14.ep
 —models of, 87.14.et
 —motor, 87.16.Nn
 —peptides, 87.14.ef
 Protein-solvent interactions, 87.15.kr
 Proteomics, 87.18.Xr
 —techniques in biotechnology, 87.80.Un, 87.85.mk
 Proteomic techniques, 87.80.Un
 Proterozoic period, *91.70.hc
 Protogalaxies, 98.54.Kt
 Proton absorption, 25.40.Lw
 Proton dosimetry, 87.53.Bn
 Proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells, 82.47.Gh
 Proton-hyperon interactions, 13.75.Ev, 13.85.—t
 Proton-neutron interactions, 13.75.Cs, 13.85.—t
 Proton-nucleus reactions, 25.40.—h
 Proton-pion interactions, 13.75.Gx, 13.85.—t
 Proton-proton interactions, 13.75.Cs, 13.85.—t
 Proton radiative capture, 25.40.Lw
 Protons, properties of, 14.20.Dh
 Proton scattering (nuclear reactions)
 —elastic, 25.40.Cm
 —inelastic, 25.40.Ep
 Protostars, 97.21.+a
 Proximity effects, 74.45.+c
 Pseudopods, 87.16.Qp
 Pseudopotential method (electronic structure of solids), 71.15.Dx
 Psychological acoustics, *43.66.—x, 43.66.+y
 Publications in electronic media, 01.30.Xx
 Publisher's note, 99.10.Fg
 Pulmonary fluid mechanics, 47.63.Ec
 —haemodynamics and pneumodynamics, 87.19.U—, 87.19.Wx
 Pulsars, 97.60.Gb
 Pulse circuits, 84.30.Sk
 Pulse compression (optical), 42.65.Re
 Pulse generators, 84.30.Ng
 Pulse sequences, in NMR, 82.56.Jn
 Pulse sequences in MRI, 87.61.Hk
 Pump-probe spectroscopy
 —in femtochemistry, 82.53.Eb, 82.53.Hn
 —in ultrafast solid state dynamics, 78.47.J—
 Pumps, vacuum, 07.30.Cy
 Purification (materials), 81.20.Ym
 Pyroelectric devices, 85.50.—n
 Pyroelectric effects, 77.70.+a
 Pyrolysis, 82.30.Lp
 Pyrometers, 07.20.Ka
 PZT ceramics, 77.84.Dy
- Q**
 QED corrections
 —to electronic structure of atoms and molecules
 —electric dipole moments, 31.30.jn
 —long-range interactions, 31.30.jh
 —muonic hydrogen and deuterium, 31.30.jr
 —parity nonconserving transitions, 31.30.jg
 Q-switching, 42.60.Gd
 Quadrupole magnets
 —particle beam focusing, 41.85.Lc
 Quadrupole moments, 21.10.Ky, 33.15.Kr
 Quadrupole resonance, 76.60.Gv
 Quality assurance
 —for radiation therapy equipment, 87.56.Fc
 —in treatment strategy, 87.55.Qr
 Quantized fields, 03.70.+k
 Quantized spin models, 75.10.Jm
 Quantum acoustics, *43.35.—c, 43.35.+d
 Quantum algorithms and protocols
 —quantum information, 03.67.Ac
 Quantum beats
 —in quantum optics, 42.50.Md
 —in ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.jm
 Quantum chromodynamics, 12.38.—t
 —in nuclei, 24.85.+p
 Quantum communication, 03.67.Hk
 Quantum computation, 03.67.Lx
 Quantum cosmology, 98.80.Qc
 Quantum cryptography, 03.67.Dd
 Quantum crystals, 67.80.—s
 Quantum dots
 —devices, 85.35.Be
 —electronic transport in, 73.63.Kv
 —electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.La
 —fabrication of, 81.07.Ta
 —magnetic properties of, 75.75.+a
 —structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.Hb
 Quantum electrodynamics (QED)
 —of cavities (quantum optics), 42.50.Pq
 —corrections to electronic structure of atoms and molecules, 31.30.J—
 —in particle physics, 12.20.—m
 Quantum ensemble theory, 05.30.Ch
 Quantum entanglement, 03.65.Ud
 Quantum field theory, 03.70.+k, 11.10.—z
 Quantum fluctuations, 42.50.Lc
 Quantum fluids
 —boson degeneracy in, 67.10.Ba
 —fermion degeneracy in, 67.10.Db
 —hydrodynamics in, 67.10.Jn
 —structure and dynamics of, 67.10.Hk
 —transport processes in, 67.10.Jn
 Quantum geometry, 04.60.Pp
 Quantum gravity, 04.60.—m
 Quantum groups, 02.20.Uw
 Quantum Hall effects, 73.43.—f
 Quantum information, 03.67.—a
 —entanglement production, 03.67.Bg
 —optical implementations, 42.50.Ex
 —quantum algorithms and protocols, 03.67.Ac
 Quantum interference devices
 —semiconductor, 85.35.Ds
 —superconducting, 85.25.Dq
 Quantum jumps, 42.50.Lc
 Quantum localization
 —in metals and alloys, 72.15.Rn
 —on surfaces and interfaces, 73.20.Fz
 Quantum mechanics, 03.65.—w
 —optical tests of, 42.50.Xa
 Quantum noise, 42.50.Lc
 Quantum nonlocality, 03.65.Ud
 Quantum optics, 42.50.—p
 Quantum phase transitions, 64.70.Tg
 Quantum solids
 —diffusion in, 66.30.Ma
 —solid ³He, 67.80.D—
 —solid ⁴He, 67.80.B—
 —interfaces, 67.80.Bf
 —solid hydrogen, 67.80.F—
 —supersolids, 67.80.K—
 Quantum statistical mechanics, 05.30.—d
 —of quantum fluids, 67.10.Fj
 Quantum tomography, 03.65.Wj
 Quantum tunneling of defects, 66.35.+a
 Quantum wells
 —devices, 85.35.Be
 —electronic transport in, 73.63.Hs
 —electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.Fg
 —fabrication of, 81.07.St
 —magnetic properties of, 75.75.+a
 —optical properties of, 78.67.De
 —structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.Fg
 Quantum wires
 —devices, 85.35.Be
 —electronic transport in, 73.63.Nm
 —electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.Hb
 —fabrication of, 81.07.Vb
 —optical properties of, 78.67.Lt
 —structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.La
 Quantum Zeno dynamics, 03.65.Pp
 Quark confinement, 12.38.Aw
 Quark deconfinement, 25.75.Nq
 Quark-gluon plasma, 12.38.Mh
 Quark transitions in, 25.75.Nq
 —production of, 25.75.Nq
 Quark matter
 —nuclear matter, 21.65.Qr
 Quark models, 12.39.—x
 Quarkonia
 —decays of
 —hadronic, 13.25.Gv
 —leptonic and semileptonic, 13.20.Gd
 —properties of
 —mass 2.5 GeV, 14.40.Cs
 —mass 2.5 GeV, 14.40.Gx
 Quarks, 14.65.—q
 —in nuclei and nuclear processes, 24.85.+p
 —masses and mixing, 12.15.Ff
 Quartz, optical material, 42.70.Ce
 Quartz resonator, 77.65.Fs
 Quasars, 98.54.Aj
 —absorption- and emission-line systems, 98.62.Ra
 Quasicrystals
 —electronic structure of, 71.23.Ft
 —in magnetic materials, 75.50.Kj
 —structure of, 61.44.Br
 Quasiparticle methods (atomic physics), 31.15.xm
 Quenching (fluorescence)
 —atoms, 32.50.+d
 —condensed matter, 78.55.—m
 —molecules, 33.50.Hv
 Quenching (thermal), 81.40.Gh
 Quantum information
 —quantum algorithms and protocols, 03.67.Ac
 —
R
 Radar, 84.40.Xb
 Radiation belts, 94.30.Xy
 Radiation chemistry, 82.50.—m
 Radiation detectors, 07.57.Kp, 29.40.—n, 85.25.Pb
 Radiation effects
 —on biological systems, 87.50.—a, 87.53.—j
 —on instruments, 07.89.+b
 —on optical elements, devices and systems, 42.88.+h
 —in solids, 61.80.—x
 Radiation fields, 04.40.Nr
 Radiation hardening, 81.40.Wx
 Radiation monitoring in
 —in treatment strategy (medical physics), 87.55.N—
 Radiation pressure
 —acoustical, *43.25.Qp
 —on atoms and molecules, 37.10.Vz, 42.50.Wk
 —optical, 42.50.Wk
 Radiation sources (medical physics), 87.56.B—
 —accelerators, 87.56.bd
 —radioactive sources, 87.56.bg
 Radiation therapy
 —electromagnetic and acoustic fields in, 87.50.—a
 —equipment for, 87.56.—v
 —ionizing radiations in, 87.53.—j
 —treatment strategy in, 87.55.—x
 Radiation therapy equipment, 87.56.—v
 —for beam intensity modifications, 87.56.N—
 —collimators, 87.56.nk
 —wedges and compensators, 87.56.ng
 —for collimation, 87.56.J—
 —field shaping, 87.56.jk
 —field size, 87.56.jf
 —radiation sources for, 87.56.B—
 —accelerators, 87.56.bd
 —radioactive sources, 87.56.bg
 Radiation treatment
 —of materials, 81.40.Wx
 —in medical physics, 87.55.—x
 Radiative capture of nucleons, 25.40.Lw
 Radiative corrections
 —atoms and molecules, 31.30.jf
 —electromagnetic, 13.40.Ks
 —electroweak, 12.15.Lk
 Radiative flows, 47.70.—n
 Radiative recombination, 78.60.—b
 Radiative transfer
 —in astrophysics, 95.30.Jx
 —in atmosphere, 42.68.Ay, 92.60.Vb
 —in heat transfer, 44.40.+a
 —stellar, 97.10.Ex
 Radioactive beams, 29.38.—c
 Radioactive dating, 93.85.Np
 Radioactive decay. *See* 23
 Radioactive pollution, 89.60.—k
 Radioactive sources, 29.25.Rm
 —in medical physics, 87.56.bg
 Radioactive wastes, 28.41.Kw
 —accelerator-driven transmutation of, 28.65.+a
 Radioactivity
 —methods in exploration geophysics, 93.85.Np
 —in mineralogy and petrology, 91.65.Dt
 —oceanic, 92.20.Td
 —radiogenic isotope geochemistry, 91.67.Qr
 Radioastronomy, 95.85.Bh, 95.85.Fm
 Radiochemical activation analysis, 82.80.Jp
 Radio-frequency spectra
 —atoms, 32.30.Bv
 —molecules, 33.20.Bx
 Radio galaxies, 98.54.Gr
 Radiolysis, 82.50.Kx
 Radiometers, 07.60.Dq
 Radiopharmaceuticals, 87.57.un
 Radiosurgery, 87.53.Ly
 Radio telescopes, 95.55.Jz
 Radiowave radiation
 —astronomical observations, 95.85.Bh
 —effects on biological systems, 87.50.S—
 —interactions with condensed matter, 78.70.Gq
 —in plasma, 52.25.Os
 —in plasma diagnostics, 52.70.Gw
 —plasma heating with, 52.50.Gj
 —sources, galactic and extragalactic, 98.70.Dk
 —wave propagation of, 41.20.Jb, 84.40.—x
 Radiowave receivers and detectors, 07.57.Kp
 Radiowave sources, nonastronomical, 07.57.Hm

- Radiowave spectrometers, 07.57.Pt
Radiowave technology, 84.40.-x
Rain, 92.40.Ea, *92.40.eg, *92.60.jf
Raman lasers, 42.55.Ye
Raman scattering, in plasmas, 52.38.Bv
Raman spectroscopy
— in biophysics, 87.64.kp
— CARs, 42.65.Dr
— in chemical analysis, 82.80.Gk
— in condensed matter, 78.30.-j
— of macro- and polymer molecules, 36.20.Ng
— of molecules, 33.20.Fb
Random lasers, 42.55.Zz
Random media (continuum mechanics), 46.65.+g
Random-phase approximation (nuclear structure), 21.60.Jz
Random processes, 05.40.-a
Random walks, 05.40.Fb
Range finders
— acoustical (sonar), *43.30.Vh, *43.30.Wi
— optical, 42.79.Qx
Rare earth metals and alloys
— electric conductivity of, 72.15.Eb
— electronic structure of, 71.20.Eh
Rarefied gas dynamics, 47.45.-n
Rate constants (chemical kinetics), 82.20.Pm
— correlation function theory of, 82.20.Sb
— quantum effects in, 82.20.Xr
— stochastic theories of, 82.20.Uv
Rayleigh scattering
— in condensed matter, 78.35.+c
— in molecules, 33.20.Fb
— in plasmas, 52.38.Bv
Rayleigh-Taylor instabilities, 52.35.Py
Ray tracing
— acoustical, *43.20.Dk
— in water, *43.30.Cq
— optical, 42.15.Dp
Reaction kinetics, chemical, 82.20.-w, 82.37.-j, 82.39.-k, 82.40.-g
Reactive flows, 47.70.-n
Reactor materials
— for fusion reactors, 28.52.Fa
— structural and shielding materials
— fission reactors, 28.41.Qb
Reactors
— chemical, 82.40.Bj
— fission, 28.41.-i, 28.50.-k
— fusion, 28.52.-s
Reactor safety
— fission reactors, 28.41.Te
— fusion reactors, 28.52.Nh
Recombination
— radiative, 78.60.-b
— in semiconductors, 72.20.Jv
— in thin films, 73.50.Gr
Record and verify systems
— in treatment strategy (medical physics)
— applications of, 87.55.tm
— design of, 87.55.tg
Recording media
— holographic, 42.40.Ht
— magnetic, 85.70.Kh, 85.70.Li
Recrystallization
— in crystal growth, 81.10.Jt
— materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Ef
Red shift, 98.62.Py
Reflection and refraction, 42.25.Gy
Reflection coefficients, 78.20.Ci
Reflection high energy electron diffraction (RHEED)
— in structure determination, 61.05.jh
Reflection spectra, 78.40.-q
Reflectometers, 07.60.Hv
Reflectors, optical, 42.79.Fm
Refractive index, 78.20.Ci
Refractometers, 07.60.Hv
Refractories (materials synthesis), 81.05.Je, 81.05.Mh
Refrigeration, 07.20.Mc
Regge theory
— S-matrix theory, 11.55.Jy
— strong interactions, 12.40.Nn
Regulatory biology
— in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Xd
Regulatory issues
— in radiation safety, 87.55.N-
Regulatory networks
— in subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.Yc
Reinforced materials
— composites, 81.05.Ni
— polymers, 81.05.Qk
Relativistic astrophysics, 95.30.Sf, 98.80.Jk
Relativistic corrections
— to atomic structure, 31.30.jc
— in band structure calculations, 71.15.Rf
— due to negative-energy states, 31.30.jd
Relativistic electron beams, 41.75.Ht
Relativistic fluid dynamics, 47.75.+f
Relativistic heavy-ion collisions, 25.75.-q
— global features in, 25.75.Ag
— hard scattering in, 25.75.Bh
— heavy quark production in, 25.75.Cj
Relativistic models (nuclear reactions), 24.10.Jv
Relativistic plasmas, 52.27.Ny
Relativistic scattering theory, 11.80.-m
Relativistic stars, 04.40.Dg
Relativistic wave equations, 03.65.Pm
Relativity
— general relativity
— approximation methods, equations of motion, 04.25.-g
— numerical relativity, 04.25.D-
— classical, 04.20.-q
— special relativity, 03.30.+p
Relaxation processes
— in chemical kinetics, 82.20.Rp
— in dielectrics, 77.22.Gm
— in electrical conductivity (metals and alloys), 72.15.Lh
— in electron spin resonance, 76.30.-v
— in muon spin rotation, 76.75.+i
— in nuclear magnetic resonance, 33.25.+k, 76.60.-k, 82.56.Na
— quantum optics of, 42.50.Hz
— ultrasonic, *43.35.Fj
Relays, 84.32.Dd
Remagnetization (geomagnetism), 91.25.Ux
Remote sensing, 07.07.Df
— acoustic, *43.30.Pc, *43.60.Rw
— in astronomy, 95.75.Rs
— in atmospheric optics, 42.68.Wt
— in exploration geophysics, 93.85.Pq
— optical devices for, 42.79.Qx
— by radar, 84.40.Xb
— in structural geology, 91.55.Uv
Renner-Teller effects, 33.20.Wr
Renormalization
— in field theory, 11.10.Gh, 11.10.Hi
— in statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics, 05.10.Cc
Renormalization-group theory
— in phase transitions, 64.60.ae
Reptation, 83.10.Kn
Resins, ion-exchange, 83.80.-k
Resistance measurement, 84.37.+q
Resistors, 84.32.Ff
Resists, 85.40.Hp
Resonance reactions, nucleon-induced, 25.40.Ny
Resonances
— baryon, 14.20.Gk
— heavy-ion induced, 25.70.Ef
— in nuclear reactions, 24.30.-v
— in relativistic heavy-ion collisions, 25.75.Gz
Resonant tunneling, 73.40.Gk
Resonant tunneling devices, 85.30.Mn
— spin polarized, 85.75.Mm
Resonating valence bond model (superconductivity), 74.20.Mn
Resonators, laser, 42.60.Da
Resource letters, 01.30.Rr
Respiration, 87.19.Wx
Retraction (of a paper), 99.10.Ln
Reverberation, *43.55.Br, *43.55.Nd
Reversals, geomagnetic field, 91.25.Mf
Reviews, 01.30.Rr
Reynolds-number
— high
— biopropulsion, 47.63.mc
— turbulent flows, 47.27.Jv
— low
— biopropulsion, 47.63.mf
— laminar flows, 47.15.G-
Reynolds stress modeling (turbulent flows), 47.27.em
RF discharges, 52.80.Pi
RHEED
— in structure determination, 61.05.jh
Rheology. *See* 83
— of body fluids, 87.19.rh
— of complex fluids, 47.57.Qk
— of the Earth, 91.32.-m
Rheopexy, 83.60.Pq
Riemannian geometries, 02.40.Ky
Rigid bodies, dynamics and kinematics of, 45.40.-f
Ring currents (magnetosphere), 94.30.Kq
Ring galaxies, 98.52.Sw
Ring lasers, 42.55.Wd
Rings, planetary, 96.30.Wr
Risk/benefit analysis (radiation safety), 87.55.N-
Rivers, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qh
RNA, 82.39.Pj, 87.14.gn
Robotics, 45.40.Ln
— in biomedical engineering, 87.85.St
Robotic vision, 42.30.Tz
Rocks
— magnetic and electrical properties, 91.25.F-, 91.60.Pn
— permeability, 91.60.Np
— physical properties of, 91.60.-x
— rheology of, 83.80.Nb
Rods
— structural acoustics of, *43.40.Cw
— structural mechanics of, 46.70.Hg
Room acoustics, *43.55.-n, 43.55.+p
Rosby waves (ocean waves), *92.10.hf
Rotamaks, 52.55.Lf
Rotating flows, 47.32.Ef
Rotation, measurement of, 06.30.Gv
Rotational constants, molecular, 33.15.Mt
Rotational dynamics, 45.20.dc
Rotational energy transfer, 34.50.Ez
Rotational isomerism, 33.15.Hp
Rotational levels
— high-energy, 13.85.-t
— low-energy, 13.75.-n
— hyperon-induced, 25.80.Pw
— inelastic
— atomic and molecular, 34.50.-s
— neutron, 25.40.Fq
— pion, 25.80.Ek
— laser-modified, 34.50.Rk, 34.80.Qb
— muon-nucleus, 25.30.Mr
— neutrino-nucleus, 25.30.Pt
— neutron, 28.20.Cz
— in structure determination, 61.05.fg
— nonrelativistic theory of, 03.65.Nk
— by phonons and magnons, 72.10.Di
— pion inclusive, 25.80.Ls
— positron-nucleus, 25.30.Hm
— relativistic theory of, 11.80.-m
— x-ray
— in condensed matter, 78.70.Ck
— in structure determination, 61.05.cf
Scattering matrix, 11.55.-m
Scattering methods (electronic structure), 71.15.Ap
— in treatment strategy (medical physics), 87.55.N-
Sagnac effect, fiber gyros, 42.81.Pa
Sample preparation, 06.60.Ei
Sandpile models, 45.70.Cc
Sand piles
— phase transitions in, 64.60.av
Satellites
— artificial, Earth, 07.87.+v, 95.40.+s
— communication, 84.40.Ua
— interaction with solar wind, 96.50.Ek
— lunar and planetary probes, 95.55.Pe
— Moon, 96.20.-n
— orbits of, 91.10.Sp
Saturn, 96.30.Mh
— Saturnian satellites, 96.30.N-
Scaling phenomena
— in complex systems, 89.75.Da
— in field theory, 11.10.Jj
Scanners, optical, 42.79.Ls
Scanning Auger microscopy, 68.37.Xy
Scanning electron microscopy, 68.37.Hk
Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM), 68.37.Ma
Scanning tunneling microscopes, 07.79.Fc
Scanning tunneling microscopy
— in biophysics, 87.64.Dz
— surface structure with, 68.37.Ef
Scattering
— acoustical, *43.20.Fn, *43.25.Jh
— ultrasound, *43.35.Bf, *43.35.Cg
— underwater, *43.30.Ft, *43.30.Gv, *43.30.Hw
— Brillouin
— in condensed matter, 78.35.+c
— stimulated, 42.65.Es, 52.38.Bv
— elastic
— atomic and molecular, 34.50.-s
— pion-nucleus, 25.80.Dj
— of electromagnetic radiation in plasmas, 52.25.Os
— electron
— in atomic and molecular collisions, 34.80.-i
— in magnetic structure determinations, 75.25.+z
— in nuclear reactions, 25.30.-c
— in structure determination, 61.05.J-, 61.05.jd
— in electronic transport
— metals and alloys, 72.15.Qm
— semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.Dp
— thin films, 73.50.Bk
— hadron-induced
— high-energy, 13.85.-t
— low-energy, 13.75.-n
— hyperon-induced, 25.80.Pw
— inelastic
— atomic and molecular, 34.50.-s
— neutron, 25.40.Fq
— pion, 25.80.Ek
— laser-modified, 34.50.Rk, 34.80.Qb
— muon-nucleus, 25.30.Mr
— neutrino-nucleus, 25.30.Pt
— neutron, 28.20.Cz
— in structure determination, 61.05.fg
— nonrelativistic theory of, 03.65.Nk
— by phonons and magnons, 72.10.Di
— pion inclusive, 25.80.Ls
— positron-nucleus, 25.30.Hm
— relativistic theory of, 11.80.-m
— x-ray
— in condensed matter, 78.70.Ck
— in structure determination, 61.05.cf
Scattering matrix, 11.55.-m
Scattering methods (electronic structure), 71.15.Ap

S

- Safety
— fission reactor, 28.41.Te
— fusion reactor, 28.52.Nh
— laboratory, 06.60.Wa
— laser systems, 42.60.By

- Scattering theory (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Nk
- Schlieren devices, 42.79.Mt
- Schottky barrier diodes, 85.30.Hi, 85.30.Kk
- Schottky barriers, 73.30.+y
- Schottky defects, 61.72.J–
- Science
- in elementary school, 01.40.eg
 - in government policy, 01.78.+p
 - history of, 01.65.+g
 - philosophy of, 01.70.+w
 - in secondary school, 01.40.ek
 - and society, 01.75.+m
- Scintillation detectors, 29.40.Mc
- Seafloor spreading, geomagnetism variations, 91.25.gj
- Sea ice, 92.10.Rw, *92.40.vx
- Sea level
- global change, 92.70.Jw
 - oceanography, *92.10.hp
- Seas, regional, 93.30.Rp
- Seasonal cycles (oceanography), 92.05.Fg
- Sea surface temperature
- paleoceanography, *92.30.Tq
- Seawater
- physical properties of, 92.05.Hj
- Secondary electron emission, 79.20.Hx
- Secondary-ion mass spectrometry (SIMS), 68.49.Sf, 82.80.Ms
- Second harmonic generation, 42.65.Ky
- Sedimentary petrology, 91.65.Ti
- Sedimentation
- in chemical and biological oceanography, 92.20.Vn
 - complex fluids, 47.57.ef
 - in marine geology, 91.50.Jc
- Sediment transport
- hydrologic, 92.40.Gc
 - oceanic, 92.10.Wa
- Segregation. *See* phase separation
- in granular systems, 45.70.Mg
- Seismicity, 91.30.Dk
- Seismographs, *43.40.Ph
- Seismology, 91.30.–f
- core and mantle, 91.30.Uv
 - free oscillations in, 91.30.Fn
 - lithosphere, 91.30.Wx
 - seismic sources, 91.30.Bi
 - tomography in, 91.30.Jk
 - transform faults, 91.30.Iv
 - underwater acoustics of, *43.30.Ma
- Seismotectonics, *91.45.gd
- Selected-area electron diffraction, 61.05.jm
- Selenodesy (Moon), 96.20.Jz
- Self-assembly, 64.75.Yz
- Self-assembly (nanofabrication), 81.16.Dn
- Self-consistent field calculations
- for atoms and molecules, 31.15.xr
 - in nuclear structure, 21.60.Jz
 - for solids, 71.15.Mb
- Self-diffusion
- in liquids (mass diffusion), 66.10.cg
 - in metals and alloys, 66.30.Fq
 - in nonmetals, 66.30.H–
- Self-focusing
- in laser–plasma interactions, 52.38.Hb
 - in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Jx
- Self-gravitating systems, 04.40.–b
- Self-induced transparency, 42.50.Md
- Self-organization
- complex systems, 89.75.Fb
 - statistical physics, 05.65.+b
- Self-phase modulation (nonlinear optics), 42.65.Jx
- Semiclassical theories
- in atomic physics, 31.15.xg
 - in gauge fields, 11.15.Kc
 - in quantum mechanics, 03.65.Sq
- Semiconductor detectors
- for nuclear physics, 29.40.Wk
 - optoelectronic, 85.60.–q
- Semiconductor devices, 85.30.–z
- Semiconductor lasers, 42.55.Px
- Semiconductors
- absorption and reflection spectra of, 78.40.Fy
 - amorphous (conductivity), 72.80.Ng
 - thin films, 73.61.Jc
 - band structure of, 71.20.Mq, 71.20.Nr
 - conductivity of, 72.20.–i
 - doping of, 61.72.uf, 61.72.uj
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Vp
 - fabrication of, 81.05.Cy, 81.05.Dz, 81.05.Ea, 81.05.Gc, 81.05.Hd
 - film growth, 68.55.ag
 - impurity levels of, 71.55.–i
 - infrared and Raman spectra of, 78.30.Am, 78.30.Fs
 - liquid
 - conductivity of, 72.80.Ph
 - electronic structure of, 71.22.+i
 - magnetic, 75.50.Pp
 - nonelectronic thermal conduction in, 66.70.Df
 - as nonlinear optical materials, 42.70.Nq
 - phase separation and segregation in, 64.75.Qr
 - photoluminescence of, 78.55.–m
 - radiation effects in, 61.82.Fk
 - semiconductor–electrolyte contacts, 73.40.Mr
 - semiconductor–insulator–semiconductor structures, 73.40.Ty
 - semiconductor–metal–semiconductor structures, 73.40.Vz
 - semiconductor–to–insulator structure, 73.40.Qv
 - semiconductor–to–semiconductor contacts, 73.40.–c
 - solid–solid transitions, 64.70.kg
 - solid surfaces of, 68.47.Fg
 - spin polarized transport in, 72.25.Dc
 - surface structure of, 68.35.bg, 68.35.bj
 - thin films
 - optical properties of, 78.66.–w
 - transport processes in, 73.50.–h, 73.61.–r
- Semiconductors, elemental
- band structure of, 71.20.Mq
 - conductivity of, 72.80.Cw
 - impurity and defect levels in, 71.55.Ak
 - infrared and Raman spectra of, 78.55.Ap
 - photoluminescence of, 78.55.Ap
 - processing of, 81.05.Cy
 - thin films
 - conductivity of, 73.61.Cw
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Db
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Bm
- Semiconductors, III–V
- doping and ion implantation of, 61.72.uj
 - electrical conductivity of, 72.80.Ey
 - fabrication of, 81.05.Ea
 - impurity and defect levels in, 71.55.Eq
 - infrared and Raman spectra of, 78.30.Fs
 - photoluminescence of, 78.55.Et
 - thin films and layered structures
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ey
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Fd
- Semiconductors, II–VI
- doping and ion implantation of, 61.72.uj
 - electrical conductivity of, 72.80.Ey
 - fabrication of, 81.05.Dz
 - impurity and defect levels in, 71.55.Gs
 - infrared and Raman spectra of, 78.30.Fs
 - photoluminescence of, 78.55.Cr
 - thin films and layered structures
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ga
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Hf
- Semi-empirical methods (atomic physics), 31.15.bu
- Semimetals
- electronic structure of, 71.20.Gj
 - impurity and defect absorption of, 78.40.Kc
 - impurity and defect levels in, 71.55.Ak
 - processing of, 81.05.Bx
 - self-diffusion in, 66.30.Fq
 - visible and ultraviolet spectra of, 78.40.Kc
- Sensors
- biosensors, 87.85.fk
 - chemical, 07.07.Df
 - electrical, 07.07.Df
 - electrochemical, 82.47.Rs
 - fiber-optical, 42.81.Pa
 - gas, 07.07.Df
 - magnetic field, 85.75.Ss
 - motion, 07.07.Df
 - optical, 42.79.Pw, 42.79.Qx
 - pressure, 07.07.Df
- Sensory systems (neuroscience), 87.19.It
- Separated flows, 47.32.Ef
- Septa (beam optics), 41.85.Ne
- Sequences and series, 02.30.Lt
- Servo devices, 07.07.Tw
- Set theory, 02.10.Ab
- Seyfert galaxies, 98.54.Cm
- Shape memory effects
- deformation and plasticity, 62.20.fg
- Shear flows
- boundary-free, 47.27.W–
 - free layers, 47.15.St
 - instability of, 47.20.Ft
 - rheological measurements of, 83.85.Vb
 - steady (rheology), 83.50.Ax
 - wall-bounded, 47.27.N–
- Shear modulus, 62.20.de, 81.40.Jj
- Shear stress, 83.10.–y
- Shear thinning and shear thickening, 83.60.Rs
- Shear turbulence, 47.27.nb
- Shear waves (fluids), 47.35.De
- Shelf processes, 91.50.Cw
- Shell model (nuclear structure), 21.60.Cs
- Shells
- in structural acoustics, *43.40.Ey
 - in structural mechanics, 46.70.De
- Shielding (nuclear technology), 28.41.Qb
- Shock tubes, 07.35.+k
- Shock wave effects
- in solids and liquids, 62.50.Ef
- Shock waves, *43.25.Cb, *43.40.Jc
- aeroacoustics, *43.28.Mw
 - in chemical reaction kinetics, 82.40.Fp
 - in fluid dynamics, 47.40.Nm
 - interplanetary, 96.50.Fm
 - in plasma, 52.35.Tc
 - plasma production and heating by, 52.50.Lp
 - in seismology, 91.30.Mv
 - in structural mechanics, 46.40.Cd
- Short-range order
- in amorphous materials, 61.43.–j
 - in magnetically ordered materials, 75.40.–s
- Shutters, optical, 42.79.Ag
- Signal processing
- in acoustics, *43.60.–c, 43.60.+d
 - in biomedical engineering, 87.85.Ng
 - electronic circuits for, 07.50.Qx
 - in optics, 42.79.Sz, 42.79.Ta
- Silicon, doping and ion implantation of, 61.72.uf
- Silurian period, *91.70.fh
- Single-electron devices, 85.35.Gv
- Single-electron tunneling, 73.23.Hk
- Single-molecule kinetics, 82.37.–j
- Single-molecule techniques
- biophysical techniques, 87.80.Nj
- Single-particle states (nanoscale materials), 73.22.Dj
- Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), 87.57.uh
- Singularity theory, 02.40.Xx
- Sintering, 81.20.Ev
- Skin effect, 72.30.+q
- Skyrmions, 12.39.Dc
- Sky surveys, 95.80.+p
- Slip (dislocations), 61.72.Hh
- Slip flows
- in gas dynamics, 47.45.Gx
 - in rheology
 - boundary effects, 83.50.Lh
 - wall slip, 83.50.Rp
- Slurries, 83.80.Hj
- Small-angle scattering
- neutron
 - in structure determination, 61.05.fg
 - x-ray
 - in structure determination, 61.05.cf
- Smart prosthetics, 87.85.F–
- bidirectional communication in, 87.85.fp
 - biosensors in, 87.85.fk
 - feedback in, 87.85.ff
 - feedforward in, 87.85.fh
- S–matrix theory, 11.55.–m
- Snow, 92.40.Ea, *92.40.ed
- avalanches, snow melt, 92.40.Ea, *92.40.vw
- Social systems, 89.65.–s
- in ecology and evolution, 87.23.Ge
- Soil moisture and temperature, 92.40.Lg
- Solar absorbers, 42.79.Ek
- Solar activity, 96.60.Q–
- Solar cells and arrays, 84.60.Jt
- Solar collectors and concentrators, 42.79.Ek
- Solar emission
- electromagnetic waves, *96.60.T–, 96.60.Tf
 - radio emission, 96.60.Tf, *96.60.tg
 - ultraviolet emission, 96.60.Tf, *96.60.tj
 - visible emission, 96.60.Tf, *96.60.th
 - x-ray and gamma-ray emission, 96.60.Tf, *96.60.tk
 - particle emission, solar wind, 96.60.Vg
- Solar flares, 96.60.qe
- Solar instruments, 95.55.Ev
- Solar interior, 96.60.Jw
- Solar irradiance, 96.60.Ub
- Solar nebula, 96.10.+i
- Solar neighborhood (Milky Way), 98.35.Pr
- Solar neutrinos, 26.65.+t
- Solar particles and photons (cosmic rays), 96.50.Vg
- Solar physics, 96.60.–j
- Solar power, 89.30.Cc
- Solar pulsations, 96.60.Ly
- Solar radiation
- in atmosphere, 92.60.Vb
 - in ionosphere, 94.20.wq
- Solar streamers, 96.60.pf
- Solar system. *See* 96
- Solar wind, 96.60.Vg
- sources of, 96.50.Ci
 - termination, 96.50.Ek
- Soldering, 06.60.Vz
- Solenoids, 84.32.Hh
- Sol–gel processing, 81.20.Fw
- Sol–gel transition, 83.80.Jx
- Solid ³He, 67.80.D–
- films in, 67.80.dm
 - impurities in, 67.80.dj
 - lattice dynamics of, 67.80.de
 - magnetic properties of, 67.80.dk

- Solid ^4He , 67.80.B–
 —interfaces, 67.80.bf
 —superfluidity in, 67.80.bd
 Solid hydrogen, 67.80.F–
 Solidification, 64.70.D–, 81.30.Fb
 Solid–liquid transitions, 64.70.D–
 Solid–oxide fuel cells (SOFC), 82.47.Ed
 Solid-phase epitaxy and growth, 81.15.Np
 Solid–solid interfaces, 68.35.–p
 Solid–solid transitions, 64.70.K–, 81.30.–t
 —glasses, 64.70.kj
 —metals, 64.70.kd
 —phase diagrams of, 81.30.–t
 —polymers, 64.70.km
 —semiconductors, 64.70.kg
 Solid-solution hardening, 81.40.Cd
 Solid solutions
 —phase separation and segregation in, 64.75.Nx
 Solid state chemistry, 82.33.Pt
 Solid-state lasers, 42.55.Px, 42.55.Rz
 Solid-state plasma
 —in bulk matter, 72.30.+q
 —in thin films, 73.50.Mx
 Solid surface planets
 —atmosphere, *96.12.J–, 96.12.Jt
 —glaciation, 96.12.Kz, *96.12.ki
 —hydrology, 96.12.Kz, *96.12.ka
 —ionosphere, 96.12.Jt, *96.12.ji
 —surfaces, *96.12.K–, 96.12.Kz
 Solid–vapor transitions, 64.70.Hz
 Solitons
 —acoustical, *43.25.Rq
 —in Bose–Einstein condensates, 03.75.Lm
 —fluids, 47.35.Fg
 —nonlinear dynamics of, 05.45.Yv
 —optical, 42.65.Tg
 —in optical fibers, 42.81.Dp
 —in plasma, 52.35.Sb
 —in space plasma, 94.05.Fg
 Sols, 82.70.Gg
 Solubility, 64.75.Bc
 Solutions (mixtures)
 —of biomolecules, 87.15.N–
 —of ^3He in liquid ^4He , 67.60.G–
 —films in, 67.60.gj
 —spin polarized, 67.60.gc
 —macromolecular and polymer
 —structure of, 61.25.H–
 —thermodynamics of, 82.60.Lf
 Solvent effects
 —in atomic and molecular interactions, 31.70.Dk
 —in chemical reactions, 82.20.Yn
 Sonar
 —active systems, *43.30.Vh
 —passive systems, *43.30.Wi
 Sonic boom, *43.28.Mw
 Sonography (rheology), 83.85.Ei
 Sonoluminescence
 —in acoustics, *43.35.HI
 —in condensed matter, 78.60.Mq
 Sorption, 68.43.–h
 Sound
 —atmospheric, *43.28.–g, 43.28.+h
 —effects on biological systems, 87.50.Y–
 —in fluids, 47.35.Rs
 —generation and reproduction devices for, 43.38.+n, *43.38.–p
 —generation by fluid flow, *43.28.Ra
 —physical effects of, *43.35.–c, 43.35.+d
 —in plasma, 52.35.Dm
 —propagation of, *43.20.Bi
 —macrosonic, *43.25.Cb
 —recording and reproducing systems for, *43.38.Md, *43.38.Ne, *43.38.Qg
 —reflection, refraction, and diffraction of, *43.20.El
 —reinforcement systems for, *43.38.Tj
 —in superfluid ^4He , 67.25.dt
 —underwater, *43.30.–k, 43.30.+m
 —velocity, *43.20.Hq
 —measurement of, *43.58.Dj
 —wall transmission through, *43.55.Rg
 Soundings, ionospheric, 94.20.Tt
 Sound sources
 —intense, *43.25.Vt
 —localization of, *43.66.Qp
 —outdoor, *43.28.Hr
 South America, 93.30.Jg
 Southern Ocean, 93.30.Qn
 Southern Oscillation, 92.10.–c, 92.60.–e
 Spaceborne and space-research instruments, 07.87.+v, 95.55.–n
 Space-charge-dominated beams (plasmas), 52.59.Sa
 Space charge effects (dielectric materials), 77.22.Jp
 Space charge-limited devices, 85.30.Fg
 Spacecraft
 —interactions with atmosphere, 94.05.Hk
 —sheaths and wakes, 94.05.Jq
 Space geodetic surveys, 91.10.Fc
 Space groups (crystal symmetry), 61.50.Ah
 Space plasma, 94.05.–a
 —radiation processes, 94.05.Dd
 —solitons in, 94.05.Fg
 —wave/wave, wave/particle interactions, 94.05.Pt
 Spacetime
 —curved
 —Einstein–Maxwell, 04.40.Nr
 —quantum fields in, 04.62.+v
 —self-gravitating systems in, 04.40.–b
 —topology of, 04.20.Gz
 Space weather, *94.05.S–, 94.05.Sd
 —forecasting, 94.05.Sd, *94.05.sx
 —solar effects, 94.05.Sd, *94.05.sp
 Spallation breeder reactors, 28.50.Ft
 Spallation reactions, 25.40.Sc
 Sparks, 52.80.Mg
 Spatial dimensions, measurement of, 06.30.Bp
 Spatial filters, optical, 42.79.Ci
 Special relativity, 03.30.+p
 Specific heat
 —of liquids, 65.20.Jk
 —of magnetic materials, 75.40.–s
 —of solids, 65.40.Ba, 65.60.+a
 —of superconductors, 74.25.Bt
 Speckles, 42.30.Ms
 SPECT, 87.57.uh
 Spectral classification, stellar, 97.10.Ri
 Spectral filters, 42.79.Ci
 Spectral lines
 —intensity of, 32.70.Fw, 33.70.Fd
 —shape and shift of, 32.70.Jz, 33.70.Jg
 Spectral methods
 —computational techniques, 02.70.Hm
 —in fluid dynamics, 47.11.Kb, 47.27.er
 Spectral MRI (in neuroscience), 87.19.If
 Spectral sources, electric-discharge, 52.80.Yr
 Spectra of biomolecules, 87.15.M–
 Spectrochemical analysis, 82.80.Dx, 82.80.Ej, 82.80.Gk, 82.80.Ha
 Spectrometers
 —electron, 07.81.+a
 —gamma-ray, 07.85.Nc
 —infrared, 07.57.Ty
 —ion, 07.81.+a
 —magnetic resonance, 07.57.Pt
 —microwave and radiowave, 07.57.Pt
 —for nuclear physics, 29.30.–h
 —visible and ultraviolet, 07.60.Rd
 —x-ray, 07.85.Nc
 Spectrophotometry
 —in astronomy, 95.75.Fg
 —in chemical analysis, 82.80.Dx
 Spectroscopy
 —in astronomy, 95.55.Qf, 95.75.Fg
 —in chemical analysis, 82.80.–d
 —in-beam (*see* 23)
 —instrumentation
 —in atomic and molecular physics, 07.57.–c
 —laser, 42.62.Fi
 —nonlinear optical, 78.47.Fg, 78.47.N–
 —of solid state dynamics
 —coherent nonlinear optical spectroscopy, 78.47.Fg
 —high resolution nonlinear optical spectroscopy, 78.47.N–
 —time resolved luminescence, 78.47.Cd
 —ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.J–
 —time resolved, 78.47.Cd, 78.47.jc
 Speech
 —perception, *43.71.–k, 43.71.+m
 —processing, *43.72.–p, 43.72.+q
 —production, *43.70.–h, 43.70.+i
 —cross-linguistic, *43.70.Kv
 Spheromaks, 52.55.Ip
 Spicules, 96.60.Na
 Spin chain models, 75.10.Pq
 Spin crossover, 75.30.Wx
 Spin-density waves, 75.30.Fv
 Spin diffusion, 75.40.Gb
 Spin dynamics
 —of superfluid ^3He , 67.30.hj
 Spin echo, 76.60.Lz
 Spin fluctuations (superconductivity), 74.20.Mn
 Spin foams, 04.60.Pp
 Spin glasses, magnetic properties of, 75.50.Lk
 Spin-glass models, 75.10.Nr
 Spin Hamiltonians, 75.10.Dg
 Spin-lattice relaxation, 76.60.Es
 Spinodal decomposition, 64.75.–g, 81.30.–t
 Spin-orbit coupling
 —atomic, 32.10.Fn, 33.60.+q
 —in condensed matter, 71.70.Ej
 —molecular, 33.15.Pw, 33.57.+c
 Spin ordering, 75.25.+z
 Spinor structure, 04.20.Gz
 Spin polarized ^3He , 67.30.ep
 Spin-polarized transport
 —field effect transistors, 85.75.Hh
 —magnetic field sensors, 85.75.Ss
 —resonant tunnel junctions, 85.75.Mm
 Spin pumping, current-driven, 72.25.Pn
 Spintronics, 85.75.–d
 Spin waves, 75.30.Ds
 —and magnetic critical points, 75.40.Gb
 —resonance, 76.50.+g
 Spiral galaxies, 98.52.Nr, 98.56.Ne
 Spoken languages, processing of, *43.71.Sy
 Spontaneous symmetry breaking, 11.30.Qc
 —of gauge symmetries, 11.15.Ex
 Sports, physics of, 01.80.+b
 Spray coating techniques, 52.77.Fv, 81.15.Rs
 s-process (nuclear astrophysics), 26.20.Kn
 Sputtering
 —by atom, molecule, and ion impact, 79.20.Rf
 —in etching, 81.65.Cf
 —film deposition by, 81.15.Cd
 Squeezed states, 42.50.Dv
 SQUID devices, 85.25.Dq
 Stacking faults, 61.72.Nn
 Stalagmites, stalactites, *92.30.Xy
 Standards
 —acoustical, *43.15.+s
 —frequency (astronomy), 95.55.Sh
 —metrology, 06.20.F–, 06.20.fb
 —optical, 42.72.–g
 —in physiological optics, 42.66.Qg
 Standing waves, acoustic
 —linear, *43.20.Ks
 —nonlinear, *43.25.Gf
 Stark effect
 —in atoms, 32.60.+i
 —in condensed matter, 71.70.Ej
 —in molecules, 33.57.+c
 Stark shift, dynamic, 42.50.Hz
 Stars
 —binary and multiple, 97.80.–d
 —characteristics and properties of, 97.10.–q
 —formation of, 97.10.Bt
 —late stages of evolution of, 97.60.–s
 —normal, 97.20.–w
 —relativistic, 04.40.Dg
 —types of, 97.20.–w
 —variable and peculiar, 97.30.–b
 Starspots, 97.10.Qh
 State reconstruction (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Wj
 State selected dynamics (chemical reactions), 82.20.Bc
 State-to-state energy transfer (chemical reactions), 82.20.Rp
 State-to-state scattering analysis
 —atoms and molecules, 34.50.–s
 Static elasticity, 46.25.–y
 —theory in biological physics, 87.10.Pq
 Static electrification, 41.20.Cv, 73.40.–c
 Statistical mechanics
 —of adsorbates, 68.43.De
 —classical, 05.20.–y
 —of displacive phase transitions, 63.70.+h
 —of lattice vibrations, 63.70.+h
 —of phase transitions in model systems, 64.60.De
 —quantum, 05.30.–d
 Statistical models
 —in atomic physics, 31.15.bt
 —of nuclear reactions, 24.10.Pa
 —of strong interactions, 12.40.Ee
 Statistical physics. *See* 05
 Statistical theories
 —of atomic and molecular collisions, 34.10.+x
 —in chemical kinetics, 82.20.Db
 —of nuclear reactions, 24.60.–k
 Statistics, 02.50.–r
 Stellarators, 52.55.Hc
 Stellar clusters and associations, 98.20.–d
 Stellar motion, 97.10.–q
 Stellar seismology, 97.10.Sj
 Stellar systems, 98.52.–b
 Stellar winds, 97.10.Me
 Stereochemistry
 —of molecules, 33.15.Bh
 Stereotactic radiosurgery, 87.53.Ly
 Stimulated emission
 —condensed matter, 78.45.+h
 —laser theory, 42.55.Ah
 Stimulated scattering
 —Brillouin and Raman (plasma), 52.38.Bv
 —Brillouin and Rayleigh, 42.65.Es
 —Raman, 42.65.Dr
 Stochastic analysis, 02.50.Fz
 Stochastic models
 —of atomic and molecular collisions, 34.10.+x
 —in biological physics, 87.10.Mn
 —of chemical kinetics, 82.20.Fd
 —in statistical physics and nonlinear dynamics, 05.10.Gg
 Stochastic processes, 05.40.–a
 Stoichiometry, 61.50.Nw
 Stokes flow, 83.10.–y
 Stopping power, 34.50.Bw, 61.85.+p
 Storage rings, 29.20.db
 Storage tubes, 84.47.+w
 Storms
 —atmospheric, 92.60.Qx

- ionospheric, 94.20.Vv
 - Strain-induced level splitting, 71.70.Fk
 - Strain-induced piezoelectricity, 77.65.Ly
 - Strains
 - measurement of, 07.10.Pz
 - in solids, 62.20.-x
 - in thin films, 68.60.Bs
 - Strange particles, 14.20.Jn, 14.40.-n
 - Stratification
 - in granular flow, 45.70.Mg
 - in nonhomogeneous flows, 47.55.Hd
 - Stratosphere, 92.60.hd
 - stratosphere/troposphere interactions, 92.60.Xg
 - Streamflow, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qp
 - Streams, corotating (interplanetary space), 96.50.Qx
 - Stress corrosion cracking, 62.20.tm
 - Stress measurement, 07.10.Lw
 - Stress relaxation
 - mechanical properties of solids, 62.40.+i
 - in rheology, 83.85.St
 - Stress-strain relations, 62.20.D-, 81.40.Jj
 - Strings
 - black
 - in general relativity, 04.50.Gh
 - cosmic
 - field theory aspects of, 11.27.+d
 - in models of early Universe, 98.80.Cq
 - in general theory of fields and particles, 11.25.-w
 - in structural acoustics, *43.40.Cw
 - in structural mechanics, 46.70.Hg
 - String theory
 - gravitational aspects of, 04.60.Cf
 - M theory, 11.25.Yb
 - particles and fields, 11.25.-w
 - Strip lines, 84.40.Az
 - Stroke, 87.19.xq
 - Strong-field excitation (quantum optics), 42.50.Hz
 - Strong interactions
 - electromagnetic corrections, 13.40.Ks
 - models of, 12.40.-y
 - in quantum chromodynamics, 12.38.-t
 - quark models, 12.39.-x
 - in unified theories, 12.10.Dm
 - Strongly correlated electron systems, 71.27.+a
 - Strongly-coupled plasmas, 52.27.Gr
 - Structural acoustics, *43.40.-r, 43.40.+s
 - Structural geology
 - crustal deformation kinematics, 91.55.Ln
 - folds, 91.55.Hj
 - fractures and faults, 91.55.Fg, 91.55.Jk
 - local and regional crustal structure, 91.55.Nc
 - melanges, 91.55.Pq
 - mesoscopic fabrics, 91.55.Qr
 - pluton emplacement, 91.55.Sn
 - role of fluids in, 91.55.Tt
 - Structure
 - of amorphous metals and semiconductors, 61.43.Dq
 - of atoms and molecules, 32.10.-f, 33.15.-e
 - of biomolecular aggregates, 87.15.bk
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.B-
 - secondary structure, 87.15.bd
 - tertiary structure, 87.15.bg
 - of clean solid surfaces, 68.35.B-
 - of clusters, 36.40.Mr, 61.46.Bc
 - of crystalline solids, 61.66.-f
 - of dendrites, 68.70.+w
 - of disordered solids, 61.43.-j
 - of fractals, 61.43.-j
 - of fullerenes, 61.48.-c
 - of galaxies, 98.62.Lv
 - of glasses, 61.43.Fs
 - irradiation effects on, 61.80.-x
 - of liquid crystals, 61.30.-v
 - of liquids, 61.20.-p, 61.25.-f
 - of multilayers, 68.65.Ac
 - of nanoparticles, 61.46.Df
 - of quasicrystals, 61.44.-n
 - stellar, 97.10.Cv
 - of superlattices, 68.65.Cd
 - of thin films, 68.55.-a, 68.55.J-
 - of whiskers, 68.70.+w
 - Structures, mechanical, 46.70.-p
 - Subcellular structure and processes, 87.16.-b
 - cell walls, 87.16.Gj
 - chromosomes in, 87.16.Sr
 - cytoskeleton, 87.16.Ln
 - filaments in, 87.16.Ka
 - intracellular signaling, 87.16.Xa
 - intracellular trafficking, 87.16.Wd
 - membranes in, 87.16.D-
 - microtubules in, 87.16.Ka
 - mitochondria in, 87.16.Tb
 - morphology of nerve cells, 87.16.Mq
 - motor proteins in, 87.16.Nn
 - nuclear morphology, 87.16.Zg
 - regulatory networks, 87.16.Yc
 - theory and modeling of, 87.16.A-
 - transport processes in, 87.16.dp, 87.16.Uv, 87.16.Vy
 - Subduction zones
 - geochemistry of, *91.67.fc
 - in marine geology, 91.50.Wy
 - seismology of, 91.30.Ga
 - in tectonophysics, 91.45.Hc
 - in volcanology, 91.40.Rs
 - Sublimation, 64.70.Hz
 - Submarine landslides, 91.50.Xz
 - Submersible ocean observatories, 91.50.Yf
 - Submillimeter waves
 - astronomical observations, 95.85.-e
 - receivers and detectors, 07.57.Kp
 - sources, 07.57.Hm
 - Subsonic flows, 47.40.Dc
 - SU groups
 - in nuclear physics, 21.60.Fw
 - in particle physics, 11.30.Hv, 11.30.Ly
 - Summer schools, 01.30.Bb
 - Sum rules (S-matrix theory), 11.55.Hx
 - Sun
 - characteristic and properties of, 96.60.-j
 - cosmic rays, 96.50.S-
 - helioseismology, 96.60.Ly
 - radiation (meteorology), 92.60.Vb
 - solar magnetism, 96.60.Hv
 - Sunspots, 96.60.qd
 - Superconducting cables, 84.71.Fk
 - Superconducting devices, 85.25.-j
 - Superconducting films, 74.78.-w
 - Superconducting high-power technology, 84.71.-b
 - Superconducting integrated circuits, 85.25.Hv
 - Superconducting junctions (SN and SNS), 74.45.+c
 - Superconducting magnets, 84.71.Ba
 - Superconducting materials, 74.70.-b, 74.72.-h
 - Superconducting wire networks, 74.81.Fa
 - Superconducting wires, fibers, and tapes, 84.71.Mn
 - Superconductor-insulator transitions, 74.20.Mn
 - Supercritical fluids, chemical reactions in, 82.33.De
 - Superexchange interactions, 75.30.Et
 - Superfluidity
 - hydrodynamic aspects of, 47.37.+q
 - of mixed systems, 67.60.-g
 - Superfluorescence, 42.50.Nn
 - Supergiant stars, 97.20.Pm
 - Supergravity, 04.65.+e
 - Superheavy elements
 - properties of, 27.90.+b
 - reactions and scattering of, 25.70.-z, 25.75.-q
 - Superionic conductors, 66.30.H-
 - Superlattices
 - electron states and collective excitations in, 73.21.Cd
 - magnetic properties of, 75.70.Cn
 - optical properties of, 78.67.Pt
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Jv
 - structure and nonelectronic properties of, 68.65.Cd
 - superconductivity of, 74.78.Fk
 - Supermagnetism, 75.50.Vv
 - Supernovae, 97.60.Bw
 - evolution, nuclear physics aspects of, 26.50.+x
 - explosive burning in shock fronts, 26.30.Ef
 - nucleosynthesis in, 26.30.-k
 - Supernova remnants
 - in external galaxies, 98.58.Mj
 - in Milky Way, 98.38.Mz
 - Superplasticity, 62.20.fq
 - Superradiance, 42.50.Nn
 - Supersaturation measurement, 82.20.-w
 - Supersolids
 - ⁴He, 67.80.bd
 - quantum solids, 67.80.K-
 - Supersonic flows, 47.40.Ki
 - Supersymmetric models, 12.60.Jv
 - Supersymmetric partners of known particles, 14.80.Ly
 - Supersymmetry, 11.30.Pb
 - Supramolecular assembly, 81.16.Fg
 - Surface acoustic wave devices, 85.50.-n
 - superconducting, 85.25.Qc
 - transducers for, *43.38.Rh
 - Surface acoustic waves
 - effect of nonlinearity on, *43.25.Fe
 - in piezoelectrics, 77.65.Dq
 - in solids and liquids, *43.35.Pt, 68.35.Iv
 - Surface barrier devices, 85.30.Hi
 - Surface cleaning, 81.65.Cf
 - plasma-assisted, 52.77.Bn
 - Surface collisions, 34.35.+a, 79.20.Rf
 - Surface conductivity, 73.25.+i
 - Surface crossings (electronic structure), 31.50.Gh
 - Surface diffusion, 68.35.Fx
 - Surface double layers, 73.30.+y, 82.45.Mp
 - Surface dynamics, 68.35.Ja
 - Surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS), 78.30.-j
 - Surface energy
 - of solid surfaces, 68.35.Md
 - thermal properties of crystalline solids, 65.40.gp
 - Surface flows, 83.50.Lh
 - Surface hardening, 81.65.Lp
 - Surface magnetism, 75.70.Rf
 - Surface patterning, 81.65.Cf
 - Surface phase transitions, 68.35.Rh
 - Surface plasmons, 73.20.Mf
 - Surface reconstruction, 68.35.B-
 - Surfaces
 - adsorption on, 68.43.-h
 - grinding of (optical elements), 42.86.+b
 - microscopy of, 68.37.-d
 - optical properties of, 78.68.+m
 - reactions on, 82.40.-g, 82.65.+r
 - scattering from, 68.49.-h
 - structure of, 68.35.B-, 68.35.-p
 - thermodynamics of, 05.70.Np, 68.35.Md
 - Surface sheath (superconductivity), 74.25.Op
 - Surface states, 73.20.-r
 - Surface strains, 68.35.Gy
 - Surface tension, 68.03.Cd
 - Surface treatments, 81.65.-b
 - Surface water, *92.40.Q-, 92.40.Qk
 - Surface waves
 - in seismology, 91.30.Fn
 - Surfactants
 - effects on bubbles and drops, 47.55.dk
 - physical chemistry of, 82.70.Uv
 - rheology of, 83.80.Qr
 - Surveys, 01.30.Rr
 - Susceptibility, magnetic, 75.40.Cx
 - at magnetic critical points, 75.40.Gb
 - of magnetic materials, 75.30.Cr
 - Susceptibility, optical, 42.65.An
 - Suspensions, 82.70.Kj
 - complex fluids, 47.57.E-
 - dielectric properties of, 77.84.Nh
 - rheology of, 83.80.Hj
 - Swelling
 - of extrudate, 83.60.Jk
 - of polymers, 61.25.hp
 - Swirling flows, 47.32.Ef
 - Switches
 - electrical, 84.32.Dd
 - optical, 42.79.Ta
 - plasma, 52.75.Kq
 - Switching
 - in ferroelectricity, 77.80.Fm
 - in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Pc
 - Symbiosis (ocean biology), *92.20.jd
 - Symbolic computation, 02.70.Wz
 - Symmetry
 - crystal, 61.50.Ah
 - molecular, 33.15.Bh
 - in nuclear processes, 24.80.+y
 - nuclear tests of, 24.80.+y
 - in theory of fields and particles, 11.30.-j
 - Symmetry breaking, 11.30.Qc
 - flow instabilities, 47.20.Ky
 - gauge field theory, 11.15.Ex
 - Synchronization, nonlinear dynamics, 05.45.Xt
 - Synchrotron radiation
 - instrumentation for, 07.85.Qe
 - by moving charges, 41.60.Ap
 - in spin-arrangement determination, 75.25.+z
 - Synchrotrons, 29.20.dk
 - Synthetic aperture radar (SAR), 84.40.Xb
 - Systems biology, 87.18.Vf
- ## T
- Tandem mirrors, 52.55.Jd
 - Tantalates, 77.84.Dy
 - Taste (sensory systems), 87.19.It
 - Taus
 - decays of, 13.35.Dx
 - properties of, 14.60.Fg
 - Taylor-Couette flow, 47.20.Qr
 - Teacher training, 01.40.J-
 - Teaching methods, 01.40.gb
 - Technicolor models, 12.60.Nz
 - Technological research and development, 89.20.Bb
 - Tectonophysics, 91.45.-c
 - evolution of the Earth, 91.45.Nc
 - heat generation and transport, 91.45.Rg
 - hot spots, 91.45.Jg
 - planetary interiors, 91.45.Bg
 - stresses in, *91.45.X-, 91.45.Xz
 - volcanic arcs, 91.45.Wa
 - Tektites, 96.30.Za
 - Telecommunications, 84.40.Ua
 - Telemetry, 84.40.Xb
 - Telescopes, 95.55.-n
 - Television cameras, 07.07.Hj
 - Telluric currents (geomagnetism), 91.25.Qi
 - Temperate regions, 93.30.Tr
 - Temperature
 - atmospheric, 92.60.hv

- measurement of, 07.20.Dt
- stellar, 97.10.Ri
- Tensile machines, 07.10.Lw
- Tensile strength
 - materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Lm
 - of solids, 62.20.M—
- Tension measurement, 07.10.Lw
- Tephrochronology
 - geochronology of, *91.80.St
 - volcanology of, 91.40.Bp
- Terrestrial atmosphere, 92.60.—e
- Terrestrial electricity, 91.25.Qi
- Terrestrial heat, 91.35.Dc
- Terrestrial magnetism, 91.25.—r
- Textbooks
 - for graduates and researchers, 01.30.mmm
 - for students in grades 9-12, 01.30.mr
 - for students in grades K-8, 01.30.mt
 - for undergraduates, 01.30.mp
- Texture
 - materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Ef
 - of superconductors, 74.81.Bd
 - of thin films, 68.55.jm
- TGS crystals, 77.84.Fa
- Thallium-based high- T_c superconductors, 74.72.Jt
- Therapeutic applications
 - of acoustic and ultrasonic radiation, 87.50.yt
 - of electric and magnetic fields, 87.50.ct
 - of ionizing radiations, 87.53.Jw
 - of millimeter and terahertz radiation, 87.50.ux
 - of optical and infrared radiation, 87.50.wp
 - of radiofrequency and microwave radiation, 87.50.st
- Thermal analysis, 81.70.Pg
- Thermal blooming, 42.65.Jx
- Thermal conduction
 - of amorphous and liquid metals and alloys, 72.15.Cz
 - of crystalline metals and alloys, 72.15.Eb
 - of gases, 51.20.+d
 - nonelectronic
 - in glasses and polymers, 66.70.Hk
 - in metals, alloys, and semiconductors, 66.70.Df
 - in solids, 66.70.—f
 - in nonmetallic liquids, 66.25.+g
 - of superconductors, 74.25.Fy
- Thermal convection (fluid dynamics), 47.55.pb
- Thermal diffusion
 - in gases, 51.20.+d
 - in liquids, 66.10.cd
- Thermal diffusivity, 66.30.Xj
- Thermal expansion, 65.40.De, 65.60.+a
- Thermal instruments and techniques, 07.20.—n
- Thermally stimulated currents
 - in dielectrics, 77.22.Ej
 - in thin films, 73.50.Gr
- Thermal models, nuclear reactions, 24.10.Pa
- Thermal neutron cross sections
 - nuclear engineering, 28.20.Ka
- Thermal processes in biology, 87.19.Pp
- Thermal properties
 - of amorphous solids and glasses, 65.60.+a
 - of crystalline solids, 65.40.—b
 - electrochemical properties, 65.40.gk
 - of gases, 51.30.+i
 - of liquids, 65.20.—w
 - of nanocrystals, 65.80.+n
 - of nanotubes, 65.80.+n
 - of rocks, 91.60.Ki
 - of small particles, 65.80.+n
 - Thermal radiation, 44.40.+a
 - Thermal stability (thin films), 68.60.Dv
 - Thermal waves in solids, 66.70.—f
 - Thermionic emission, 79.40.+z
 - Thermionic energy conversion, 52.75.Fk, 84.60.Ny
 - Thermionic plasma devices, 52.75.Xx
 - Thermistors, 84.32.Ff
 - Thermocapillary effects
 - drips and bubbles, 47.55.dm
 - interfacial flows, 47.55.nb
 - Thermocouples, 07.20.Dt
 - Thermodynamic properties
 - of condensed matter, 65
 - of gases, 51.30.+i
 - of normal ^3He , 67.30.ef
 - of normal ^4He , 67.25.bd
 - of plasma, 52.25.Kn
 - of solutions, 82.60.Lf
 - of superconductors, 74.25.Bt
 - of superfluid ^4He , 67.25.de
 - of surfaces and interfaces, 05.70.Np, 68.35.Md
 - Thermodynamics, 05.70.—a
 - in astrophysics, 95.30.Tg
 - of black holes, 04.70.Dy
 - chemical, 82.60.—s
 - nonequilibrium, 05.70.Ln
 - of nucleation, 82.60.Nh
 - Thermoelasticity, 46.25.Hf, 62.20.D—, 81.40.Jj
 - Thermoelectrets, 77.22.Ej
 - Thermoelectric devices, 85.80.Fi
 - Thermoelectric effects
 - of metals and alloys, 72.15.Jf
 - of semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.Pa
 - of superconductors, 74.25.Fy
 - of thin films, 73.50.Lw
 - Thermoelectric energy conversion, 84.60.Rb
 - Thermoelectromagnetic devices, 85.80.—b
 - Thermoforming, 83.50.—v
 - Thermography, 87.63.Hg
 - Thermogravimetric analysis, 81.70.Pg
 - Thermohaline convection
 - oceanography, 92.10.af
 - paleoceanography, *92.30.Uv
 - Thermoluminescence, 78.60.Kn
 - Thermomagnetic effects
 - of metals and alloys, 72.15.Jf
 - of semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.Pa
 - of thin films, 73.50.Jt
 - Thermomechanical effects, 65.40.De
 - Thermomechanical treatment of materials, 81.40.Gh
 - Thermometers, 07.20.Dt
 - Thermonuclear technology, 28.52.—s
 - Thermooptical effects, 78.20.Nv
 - Thermopiles, 07.20.Dt
 - Thermorefectance, 78.20.Nv
 - Thermoreversible gels, 83.80.Kn
 - Thermorheological properties, 83.60.St
 - Thermosetting polymers, 83.80.Jx
 - Thermosphere, 92.60.hb
 - Theta pinch, 52.55.Ez
 - Thickening flows, 83.60.Pq
 - Thick films, 85.40.Xx
 - Thin film flows, 47.15.gm
 - Thin films
 - acoustical properties, *43.35.Ns, 68.60.Bs
 - conductivity of, 73.61.—r
 - deposition methods of, 81.15.—z
 - devices, magnetic, 85.70.Kh
 - dielectric, 77.55.+f
 - in electrochemistry, 82.45.Mp
 - growth, structure, and epitaxy of, 68.55.—a, 81.15.Aa
 - in integrated optics, 42.82.—m
 - Langmuir-Blodgett, 68.18.—g, 68.47.Pe
 - liquid, 68.15.+e, 68.18.—g
 - magnetic, 75.70.—i
 - mechanical properties of, 68.60.Bs
 - microscopy of, 68.37.—d
 - morphology of, 68.55.J—
 - texture, 68.55.jm
 - thickness, 68.55.jd
 - optical properties of, 78.66.—w
 - phase separation and segregation in, 64.75.St
 - photoemission and photoelectron spectra of, 79.60.Dp
 - semiconductors, III—V
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ey
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Fd
 - semiconductors, II—VI
 - electrical properties of, 73.61.Ga
 - optical properties of, 78.66.Hf
 - superconducting, 74.78.—w
 - thermal effects in, 68.60.Dv
 - transport phenomena in, 73.50.—h
 - Thixotropy, 83.60.Pq
 - Thomas—Fermi model
 - of atoms and molecules, 31.15.bt
 - electron gas, 71.10.Ca
 - in nuclear structure, 21.60.—n
 - Thyristors, 85.30.Rs
 - Tidal interactions (galaxies), 98.65.Fz
 - Tides
 - atmospheric, 92.60.hh
 - Earth, 91.10.Tq
 - oceanic, *92.10.hb
 - Tight-binding methods (atomic physics), 31.15.aq
 - Time, measurement of, 06.30.Ft
 - Time-of-flight mass spectrometry
 - in chemical analysis, 82.80.Rt
 - instrumentation for, 07.75.+h
 - Time resolved spectroscopy, 78.47.Cd, 78.47.jc
 - Time series analysis
 - in astronomy, 95.75.Wx
 - in nonlinear dynamics, 05.45.Tp
 - Tissue engineering, 87.85.Lf
 - Tissue response factors in treatment planning, 87.55.dh
 - Tissues, biological
 - flow through, 47.63.Jd
 - Tissues and organs
 - dielectric properties of, 87.19.rf
 - fluid transport in, 87.19.rh
 - impulse propagation in, 87.19.rp
 - mechanical properties of, 87.19.R—
 - contraction, 87.19.rj
 - elastic properties, 87.19.rd
 - structure of, 87.19.rm
 - Titan, 96.30.nd
 - Titanates, 77.84.Dy
 - T-J model, 74.20.—z
 - Tokamaks, 52.55.Fa
 - Tomography
 - acoustic, *43.35.Wa, *43.60.Rw
 - of Earth's interior, 91.35.Pn
 - electrical impedance, 87.63.Pn
 - in materials testing, 81.70.Tx
 - in medical physics, 87.57.Q—
 - optical, 42.30.Wb
 - PET, 87.57.uk
 - of plate tectonics, 91.45.Qv
 - quantum, 03.65.Wj
 - in seismology, 91.30.Jk
 - SPECT, 87.57.uh
 - ultrasonic, *43.35.Wa
 - Topography
 - Earth, 91.10.Jf
 - Moon, 96.20.Dt
 - Topological excitations (Bose—Einstein condensation), 03.75.Lm
 - Topological phases (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Vf
 - Topology, 02.40.Pc
 - algebraic, 02.40.Re
 - Topside region, ionosphere, 94.20.dl
 - Toroidal confinement devices, 52.55.Hc
 - Torque
 - measurement of, 07.10.Pz
 - in Newtonian mechanics, 45.20.da
 - Torsatrons, 52.55.Hc
 - Total energy calculations (condensed matter), 71.15.Nc
 - Touch (sensory systems), 87.19.lt
 - Townsend discharge, 52.80.Dy
 - Toys, physics of, 01.50.Wg
 - Trajectory models
 - for atomic and molecular collisions, 34.10.+x
 - for chemical kinetics, 82.20.Fd
 - Transducers
 - acoustic, 43.38.+n, *43.38.—p
 - general instrumentation for, 07.07.Mp
 - for underwater sound, *43.30.Yj
 - Transfer functions, optical, 42.30.Lr
 - Transfer reactions
 - deuterium-induced, 25.45.Hi
 - heavy-ion-induced, 25.70.Hi
 - nucleon-induced, 25.40.Hs
 - unstable-nuclei-induced, 25.60.Je
 - Transient grating spectroscopy, 78.47.jj
 - Transistors
 - bipolar, 85.30.Pq
 - field effect, 85.30.Tv
 - Transition—metal compounds, electrical conductivity of, 72.80.Ga
 - Transition metals and alloys
 - electric conductivity of, 72.15.Eb
 - electronic structure of, 71.20.Be
 - Transition probabilities
 - atomic, 32.70.Cs
 - molecular, 33.70.Ca
 - nuclear, 23.20.—g
 - Transition radiation
 - by relativistic moving charges, 41.60.Dk
 - Transition state theory (chemical kinetics), 82.20.Db
 - Transition temperature (superconductivity), 74.62.—c
 - Transmission coefficients, optical, 78.20.Ci
 - Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), 68.37.Lp
 - high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM), 68.37.Og
 - scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM), 68.37.Ma
 - Transmission lines, 84.40.Az
 - Transonic flows, 47.40.Hg
 - Transportation, 89.40.—a
 - Transport dynamics
 - of biomolecules, 87.15.hj
 - Transport processes
 - in quantum fluids, 67.10.Jn
 - Transport processes
 - classical, 05.60.Cd
 - in gases, 51.10.+y
 - in interfaces, 73.40.—c
 - in metals and alloys, 72.15.—v, 72.25.Ba
 - neutron, 28.20.Gd
 - nonelectronic (*see* 66)
 - in normal phase ^3He , 67.30.eh
 - in normal phase ^4He , 67.25.bf
 - in plasma, 52.25.Fi
 - quantum, 05.60.Gg
 - in quantum fluids, 67.10.Jn
 - in semiconductors and insulators, 72.20.—i, 72.25.—b
 - specific materials, 72.80.—r
 - spin-polarized, 72.25.—b
 - subcellular, 87.16.dp, 87.16.Uv, 87.16.Vy
 - in superconductors, 74.25.Fy
 - in superfluid phase ^3He , 67.30.hb
 - in superfluid phase ^4He , 67.25.dg
 - in thin films, 73.50.—h, 73.61.—r
 - Trapped particles (magnetosphere), 94.30.Hn
 - Trapping, charge carriers
 - in bulk matter, 72.20.Jv
 - in thin films, 73.50.Gr
 - Traps, ion, 37.10.Ty
 - Traveling-wave tubes, 84.40.Fe

- Traversal time (quantum mechanics), 03.65.Xp
- Treatment planning, 87.55.D—
—dose-volume analysis in, 87.55.dk
—optimization techniques in, 87.55.de
—tissue response in, 87.55.dh
- Treatment strategy (medical physics), 87.55.—x
—Monte carlo methods in, 87.55.K—
—quality assurance in, 87.55.Qr
—radiation monitoring in, 87.55.N—
—record and verify systems in, 87.55.T—
—safety in, 87.55.N—
—simulation of, 87.55.Gh
—treatment planning, 87.55.D—
- Triassic period, *91.70.dg
- Triboelectricity, 41.20.Cv
- Tribology
—rheology of, 83.50.Lh
—of solids, 62.20.Qp
—in structural mechanics, 46.55.+d
- Triboluminescence, 78.60.Mq
- Trions, 71.35.Pq
- Triple points, 64.60.Kw
- Triplet state, 31.50.Df, 33.50.—j
- Triton-induced reactions, 25.55.—e
- Tritons, 27.10.+h
- Tropical regions, 93.30.Vs
—meteorology of, 92.60.Ox
- Troposphere, 92.60.hf
- Tsunamis, 91.30.Nw, *92.10.hl
- Tube flow, 47.60.—i
- Tube theories (rheology), 83.10.Kn
- Tully-Fisher relationship (astrophysics), 98.62.Ve
- Tundra, 92.40.Vq, *92.40.vt
- Tunneling
—in Bose-Einstein condensation, 03.75.Lm
—of defects, 66.35.+a
—in interface structures, 73.40.Gk
—macroscopic, in magnetic systems, 75.45.+j
—in quantum Hall effects, 73.43.Jn
—quantum mechanics of, 03.65.Xp, 03.75.Lm
—in superconductors, 74.50.+r
- Tunnel junction devices, 85.30.Mn
- Turbidity currents (marine geology), 91.50.Jc
- Turbulence
—atmospheric, 92.60.hk
—atmospheric optics, 42.68.Bz
—fluid, 47.27.—i
—meteorological, 92.60.hk
—oceanic, 92.10.Lq
—plasma, 52.35.Ra
—space plasma, 94.05.Lk
- Turbulent diffusion, 47.27.tb
- Turbulent flows, 47.27.—i
—boundary-free, 47.27.W—
—boundary layer, 47.27.nb
—channel flow, 47.27.nd
—coherent structures, 47.27.De
—mixing layers, 47.27.wj
—simulation and modeling, 47.27.E—
—transition to turbulence, 47.27.Cn
—wall-bounded, 47.27.N—
- Tutorial papers, 01.30.Rr
- Twinning, 61.72.Mm
- U**
- ULSI, 85.40.—e
- Ultracold gases, 67.85.—d
—degenerate Fermi gases, 67.85.Lm
—mixtures of Bose and Fermi gases, 67.85.Pq
—trapped gases, 67.85.—d
- Ultrafast processes
—in dynamics of biomolecules, 87.15.ht
—in femtochemistry, 82.53.—k
—in nonlinear optics, 42.65.Re
—in solid state dynamics by pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.J—
- Ultrafast pump/probe spectroscopy, 78.47.J—
—free polarization decay in, 78.47.js
—optical nutation in, 78.47.jp
—photon echoes in, 78.47.jf
—quantum beats in, 78.47.jm
—time-resolved spectroscopy in, 78.47.jc
—transient grating spectroscopy in, 78.47.jj
- Ultrasonic relaxation, 62.80.+f
—superconductors, 74.25.Ld
- Ultrasonic testing, *43.35.Zc, 81.70.Cv
- Ultrasonic tomography, *43.35.Wa
- Ultrasonic velocity measurement, *43.35.Ae, *43.35.Bf, *43.35.Cg
- Ultrasonography
—Doppler imaging, 87.63.dk
—ultrasonographic imaging, 87.63.dh
- Ultrasound, *43.35.—c, 43.35.+d
—application to biology, *43.80.—n, 43.80.+p
—effects on biological systems, 87.50.Y—
—medical uses of, *43.35.Wa, *43.80.Qf, 87.50.yt, 87.63.D—
- Ultraviolet detectors, 42.79.Pw, 85.60.Gz
- Ultraviolet radiation
—in astronomical observations, 95.85.—e
—effects on biological systems, 87.50.W—
—in photochemistry, 82.50.Hp
—in plasma, 52.25.Os
—scattering of, in biophysics, 87.64.Cc
—surface irradiation effects of, 61.80.Ba
- Ultraviolet spectroscopy
—atomic, 32.30.Jc
—in chemical analysis, 82.80.Dx
—instruments for, 07.60.Rd
—molecular, 33.20.Lg, 33.20.Ni
—in solids and liquids, 78.40.—q
- Underwater
—acoustics, *43.30.—k, 43.30.+m, 92.10.Vz
—morphology, 91.50.Ga
- Undulator radiation, 41.60.—m
- Unified field theories
—gravity in more than four dimensions, 04.50.—h
—models beyond the standard models, 12.60.—i
- Units and standards, 06.20.F—
- Universe
—Early, 98.80.Cq
—origin and formation of, 98.80.Bp
- Upsilon mesons, 14.40.Nd
- Uranus, 96.30.Pj
—Uranian satellites, 96.30.Qk
- Urban planning and development, 89.65.Lm
- V**
- Vacancies, in crystals, 61.72.jd
- Vacuum chambers, 07.30.Kf
- Vacuum deposition, 81.15.Ef
- Vacuum gauges, 07.30.Dz
- Vacuum microelectronics, 85.45.—w
- Vacuum production, 07.30.—t
- Vacuum tubes, 84.47.+w
- Valence-bond method
—in electronic structure of atoms and molecules, 31.15.xw
—in electronic structure of solids, 71.15.Ap
—in diamagnetism and paramagnetism, 75.20.Hr
—in magnetically ordered materials, 75.30.Mb
- Vapor-liquid transitions, 64.70.F—
- Vapor phase epitaxy, 81.15.Kk
- Vapor-solid transitions, 64.70.Hz
- Variable stars, 97.30.—b
- Variational methods
—in atomic physics, 31.15.xt
—in classical mechanics, 45.10.Db
—in continuum mechanics, 46.15.Cc
—in elementary particle physics, 11.80.Fv
—in general relativity, 04.20.Fy
- Varistors, 84.32.Ff
- Velocimeters, laser Doppler, 42.79.Qx
- Velocity, measurement of, 06.30.Gv
- Veneziano model, 11.55.Jy, 12.40.Nn
- Venus, 96.30.Ea
- Very large scale integration (VLSI), 85.40.—e
- Vesicles, 82.70.Uv, 87.16.D—
- VHF radiation
—atmospheric emissions, 92.60.hx
- Vibrating structures, *43.20.Tb
- Vibrational constants, molecular, 33.15.Mt
- Vibrational energy transfer, 34.50.Ez
- Vibrational levels
—macromolecular, 36.20.Ng
—molecular, 33.20.Tp
—nuclear, 21.60.Ev
- Vibration and tactile senses, *43.64.Vm, *43.66.Wv
- Vibration isolation, 07.10.Fq
- Vibration measurement, 07.10.—h, 46.40.—f
- Vibration-rotational analysis, 33.20.Vq
- Vibration-rotation constants, 33.15.Mt
- Vibrations
—of adsorbates, 68.43.Pq
—in crystal lattices, 63.70.+h
—in disordered systems, 63.50.—x
—mechanical, 46.40.—f
—in mechanical properties of solids, 62.30.+d
—at solid surfaces and interfaces, 68.35.Ja
—in structural acoustics, *43.40.—r, 43.40.+s
- Vibronic interactions, 33.20.Wr
- Video coding, 42.30.Va
- Video devices, educational, 01.50.fff
- Viral diseases, 87.19.xd
- Viscoelasticity
—in continuum mechanics of solids, 46.35.+z
—in rheology, 83.60.Bc, 83.60.Df
- Viscometers, 47.80.—v
- Viscometry, 83.85.Jn
- Viscoplasticity
—in continuum mechanics, 46.35.+z
—in rheology, 83.60.La
- Viscosity, 66.20.—d
—experimental studies of, 66.20.Ej
—of gases, 51.20.+d
—shear rate dependent, 83.60.Fg
—theory and modeling of, 66.20.Cy
- Viscous instability, 47.20.Gv
- Visible and ultraviolet spectrometers, 07.60.Rd
- Visible radiation
—in astronomical observations, 95.85.Kr
—effects on biological systems, 87.50.W—
—in plasma, 52.25.Os
—scattering of, in biophysics, 87.64.Cc
—surface irradiation effects of, 61.80.Ba
- Visible spectra
—of atoms, 32.30.Jc
—of molecules, 33.20.Kf
—of solids and liquids, 78.40.—q
- Vision
—computer, robotic, 42.30.Tz
—information processing in, 87.19.lt
—physiological, 42.66.—p
- Visual imaging, 87.63.L—
- Visual perception, 42.66.Si
- Vitamins, 87.14.Pq
- Vitroceraamics, 81.05.Pj
- Vlasov equation, 52.20.—j, 52.25.Fi, 52.65.Ff
- VLSI, 85.40.—e
- Vocalization (motor systems), 87.19.lu
- Voids (crystal defects), 61.72.Qq
- Volcanoclastic deposits, 91.40.Uc
- Volcanoes
—hazards and risks, 91.40.Zz
—remote sensing of, 91.40.Yt
—seismology of, 91.30.Tb
- Volcanology, 91.40.—k
—atmospheric effects, 91.40.Dr, 92.60.Zc
—intra-plate processes, 91.40.Ta
—lava rheology, 91.40.Hw
—magma bodies, 91.40.La
—thermodynamics in, 91.40.Pc
—volcanic gases, 91.40.Vg
- Voltage measurement, 84.37.+q
—high-voltage technology, 84.70.+p
- Volume measurement, 06.30.Bp
- Vortex dynamics (fluid flow), 47.32.C—
- Vortex lattices (superconductors), 74.25.Qt
- Vortices
—in Bose-Einstein condensation, 03.75.Lm
—in inviscid laminar flows, 47.15.ki
—in plasma, 52.35.We
—in rotational flows, 47.32.C—
—in superfluid ³He, 67.30.he
—in superfluid ⁴He, 67.25.dk
—
- W**
- Wakes
—laminar, 47.15.Tr
—spacecraft, 94.05.Jq
—turbulent flows, 47.27.wb
- Water cycles, global, 92.70.Ly
- Water pollution, 89.60.—k, 92.20.Ny
- Water quality
—ground water, 92.40.Kf, *92.40.kc
—surface water, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qc
- Water resources, 92.40.Qk
- Water supply, 92.40.Qk, *92.40.qf
- Water transportation, 89.40.Cc
- Wave equations
—bound states, 03.65.Ge
—relativistic, 03.65.Pm
- Wave fronts, 42.15.Dp
- Waveguides
—acoustical, *43.20.Mv
—optical (see Optical waveguides)
—plasma-filled, 52.40.Fd
—radiowave and microwave, 84.40.Az
- Wave optics, 42.25.—p
- Weak interactions
—in beta decay, 23.40.Bw
—electromagnetic corrections, 13.40.Ks
—models of, 12.15.—y
- Weak links
—in superconductivity, 74.50.+r
- Weak localization
—in electronic conduction, 72.15.Rn
—electron states, 73.20.Fz
- Weapons systems, 89.20.Dd
- Wear
—materials treatment effects on, 81.40.Pq
—mechanics, 46.55.+d
- Weather analysis and prediction, 92.60.Wc
- wedges and compensators
—for beam intensity modifications (medical physics), 87.56.ng
- Wedges (radiation therapy), 87.56.ng
- Weighing, 06.30.Dr
- Weinberg-Salam model, 12.15.—y
- Weissenberg effect (rheology), 83.60.Hc
- Welding, 81.20.Vj
—workshop techniques, 06.60.Vz
- Westheimer method, 31.15.bu

Wetlands, 92.40.Yy
 Wetting
 —in liquid crystals, 61.30.Hn
 —in liquid-solid interfaces, 68.08.Bc
 Whiskers, 68.70.+w
 Whistler waves
 —in magnetosphere, 94.30.Tz
 —in plasma, 52.35.Hr
 White dwarfs, 97.20.Rp
 Wiberg method, 31.15.bu
 Wiggler magnets
 —particle beam focusing, 41.85.Lc
 Windows, optical, 42.79.Ci
 Wind power, 89.30.Ee
 Winds, 92.60.Gn
 Wiring, 84.32.Hh
 Wood (rheology), 83.80.Lz
 Work functions
 —electronic structure (thin films),
 73.30.+y
 —thermal properties of solids,
 65.40.gh
 Work hardening, 81.40.Ef
 Workshop techniques
 —laboratory, 06.60.Vz
 —optical, 42.86.+b
 World Wide Web, 89.20.Hh

X

XANES
 —in structure determination, 61.05.cj
 Xerography, 07.68.+m
 X-ray absorption spectroscopy,
 78.70.Dm
 —in structure determination, 61.05.cj

X-ray beams, 41.50.+h
 X-ray binary stars, 97.80.Jp
 X-ray bursts, 98.70.Qy
 X-ray crystallography, 61.05.C–
 X-ray detectors, 07.85.Fv
 —superconducting, 85.25.Oj
 X-ray diffraction
 —in biophysics, 87.64.Bx
 —in crystal structure, 61.05.cp
 —in defect structure, 61.72.Dd
 X-ray diffractometers, 07.85.Nc
 X-ray dosimetry, 87.53.Bn
 X-ray emission spectra, 78.70.En
 X-ray fluorescence, 78.70.En
 X-ray gratings, 07.85.Fv
 X-ray imaging, 87.59.–e
 —angiography, 87.59.Dj
 —fluoroscopy, 87.59.C–
 —mammography, 87.59.E–
 —x-ray radiography, 87.59.B–
 X-ray lasers, 42.55.Vc
 X-ray lithography, 85.40.Hp
 X-ray microscopes, 07.85.Tt
 X-ray microscopy, 68.37.Yz
 X-ray mirrors, 07.85.Fv
 X-ray optics, 41.50.+h
 X-ray photoelectron diffraction, 61.05.js
 X-ray photoelectron spectra
 —of molecules, 33.60.+q
 —in surface analysis, 79.60.–i
 X-ray radiation effects, 61.80.Cb
 —in biology, 82.53.–j
 —in photochemistry, 82.50.Kx
 X-ray radiography, 87.59.B–
 —computed radiography, 87.59.bd
 —digital radiography, 87.59.bf

X-ray reflectometry
 —in crystal structure, 61.05.cm
 X rays
 —emission, absorption, and scattering
 in plasmas, 52.25.Os
 —in plasma diagnostics, 52.70.La
 —radiation monitoring and safety of,
 87.55.N–
 —spin arrangement determinations
 with, 75.25.+z
 X-ray scattering
 —interactions with matter, 78.70.Ck
 —in structure determination, 61.05.cf
 X-ray sources
 —galactic and stellar, 97.80.Jp,
 98.70.Qy
 —hard, 52.59.Px
 —instrumentation for, 07.85.Fv
 —from laser–plasma interactions,
 52.38.Ph
 X-ray spectrometers, 07.85.Nc
 X-ray spectroscopy
 —in astronomical observations,
 95.85.Nv
 —in atoms, 32.30.Rj
 —in biophysics, 87.64.kd
 —in chemical analysis, 82.80.Ej
 —EXAFS
 —in biophysics, 87.64.kd
 —in structure determination,
 61.05.cj
 —molecules, 33.20.Rm
 —nuclear physics, 29.30.Kv
 X-ray standing waves, 68.49.Uv
 X-ray telescopes, 95.55.Ka

X-ray topography (crystal defects),
 61.72.Ff

Y

Yang-Mills fields, 12.10.–g, 12.15.–y
 Yield stress, 62.20.fg
 Yield stress (rheology), 83.60.La
 Young's modulus, 62.20.de, 81.40.Jj
 Yrast states, 21.10.Re
 Yttrium-based high- T_c superconductors,
 74.72.Bk

Z

Zeeman effect
 —in atoms, 32.60.+i
 —in condensed matter, 71.70.Ej
 —in molecules, 33.57.+c
 Zener diodes, 85.30.Mn
 Zeolites
 —catalysis in, 82.75.Qt
 —clusters in, 82.75.Vx
 —molecule migration in, 82.75.Jn
 —properties of molecules in,
 82.75.Mj
 —reactions in, 82.33.Jx
 Zero gravity experiments (materials
 testing), 81.70.Ha
 Zodiacal light, 96.50.Dj
 Zone melting and refining, 81.10.Fq
 Zone plates, 42.79.Ci
 Z-pinch
 —devices, 52.58.Lq
 —wire array, 52.59.Qy