

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996465743903316
Titolo	Relational and Algebraic Methods in Computer Science [[electronic resource] ] : 13th International Conference, RAMiCS 2012, Cambridge, United Kingdom, September 17-21, 2012, Proceedings // edited by Wolfram Kahl, Timothy G. Griffin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2012
ISBN	3-642-33314-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2012.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XII, 361 p. 33 illus.)
Collana	Theoretical Computer Science and General Issues, , 2512-2029 ; ; 7560
Disciplina	004.01/51
Soggetti	Machine theory Computer science—Mathematics Computer science Software engineering Artificial intelligence Discrete mathematics Formal Languages and Automata Theory Symbolic and Algebraic Manipulation Computer Science Logic and Foundations of Programming Software Engineering Artificial Intelligence Discrete Mathematics in Computer Science
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	International conference proceedings.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and author index.
Nota di contenuto	Applications to Software Specification and Correctness -- Mechanised Resoning in Relational Algebras -- Algebraic Program Derivation Theoretical Foundations -- Incremental Pseudo Rectangular Organization of Information Relative -- Preference Relations -- Properties of Specialised Relations -- Author Index. .
Sommario/riassunto	This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-conference proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Relational and Algebraic Methods in Computer Science, RAMiCS 13, held in

Cambridge, UK, in September 2012. The 23 revised full papers presented were carefully selected from 39 submissions in the general area of relational and algebraic methods in computer science, adding special focus on formal methods for software engineering, logics of programs and links with neighboring disciplines. The papers are structured in specific fields on applications to software specification and correctness, mechanized reasoning in relational algebras, algebraic program derivation, theoretical foundations, relations and algorithms, and properties of specialized relations.

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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910502977203321
Autore	Zong Alfred
Titolo	Emergent states in photoinduced charge-density-wave transitions // Alfred Zong
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham, Switzerland : , : Springer, , [2021] ©2021
ISBN	3-030-81751-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (234 pages)
Collana	Springer Theses
Disciplina	530.41
Soggetti	Charge density waves Phase transformations (Statistical physics) Broken symmetry (Physics)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	This book advances understanding of light-induced phase transitions and nonequilibrium orders that occur in a broken-symmetry system. Upon excitation with an intense laser pulse, materials can undergo a nonthermal transition through pathways different from those in equilibrium. The mechanism underlying these photoinduced phase transitions has long been researched, but many details in this ultrafast, non-adiabatic regime still remain to be clarified. The work in this book reveals new insights into this phenomena via investigation of

photoinduced melting and recovery of charge density waves (CDWs). Using several time-resolved diffraction and spectroscopic techniques, the author shows that the light-induced melting of a CDW is characterized by dynamical slowing-down, while the restoration of the symmetry-breaking order features two distinct timescales: A fast recovery of the CDW amplitude is followed by a slower re-establishment of phase coherence, the latter of which is dictated by the presence of topological defects in the CDW. Furthermore, after the suppression of the original CDW by photoexcitation, a different, competing CDW transiently emerges, illustrating how a hidden order in equilibrium can be unleashed by a laser pulse. These insights into CDW systems may be carried over to other broken-symmetry states, such as superconductivity and magnetic ordering, bringing us one step closer towards manipulating phases of matter using a laser pulse.

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