Record Nr. UNINA9910734332303321 Autore Collins P. D. B. Titolo An introduction to Regge theory & high-energy physics / / P.D.B. Collins [[electronic resource]] Cambridge: ,: Cambridge University Press, , 2023 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-009-40326-5 **ISBN** Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (445 pages): illustrations (black and white), digital, PDF file(s) Collana Cambridge monographs on mathematical physics Disciplina 539.721 Soggetti Regge theory Particles (Nuclear physics) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Previously issued in print: 1977. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Preface; 1. The scattering matrix; 2. The complex angular-momentum plane; 3. Some models containing Regge poles; 4. Spin; 5. Regge trajectories and resonances; 6. Introduction; 7. Duality; 8. Regge cuts; 9. Multi-Regge theory; 10. Inclusive processes; 11. Regge models for many-particle cross-sections; 12. Regge poles, elementary particles and weak interactions; Appendices; References; Index. This book presents an extended introduction to the theory of hadrons. Sommario/riassunto the elementary particles that occur in the atomic nucleus. The main emphasis is on the theory of the complex angular momentum plane 'Regge theory'. In 1959 Tullio Regge demonstrated that it is useful to regard angular momentum as a complex variable when discussing solutions of the Schrodinger equation for non-relativistic potential scattering. This theory helps to classify the many different particles we know of, to explain the forces between them and to predict the results of high-energy scattering experiments. Regge theory thus serves as a unifying concept drawing together many different features of highenergy physics. This monograph is intended primarily for research students just beginning in particle physics, but experienced practitioners will also find much of interest. Originally published in

1977, this title has been reissued as an Open Access publication on

Cambridge Core.