Record Nr. UNINA9910785692603321 Autore Moiseyev Nimrod <1947-> **Titolo** Non-Hermitian quantum mechanics / / Nimrod Moiseyev [[electronic resource]] Cambridge: ,: Cambridge University Press, , 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-21939-6 1-282-99437-9 9786612994371 0-511-99212-2 0-511-99315-3 0-511-98933-4 0-511-98755-2 0-511-97618-6 0-511-99114-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 394 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione SCI057000 Disciplina 530.12 Soggetti Quantum theory - Mathematics Hermitian structures Resonance Hermitian symmetric spaces Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto 1. Different formulations of quantum mechanics -- 2. Resonance phenomena in nature -- 3. Resonances from Hermitian quantum mechanics calculations -- 4. Resonances from non-Hermitian quantum mechanics calculations -- 5. Square integrable resonance wavefunctions -- 6. Bi-orthogonal product (C-product) -- 7. The properties of the non-Hermitian Hamiltonian -- 8. Non-Hermitian scattering theory -- 9. The self-orthogonality phenomenon -- 10. The point where QM branches into two formalisms. Non-Hermitian quantum mechanics (NHQM) is an important alternative Sommario/riassunto to the standard (Hermitian) formalism of quantum mechanics, enabling

the solution of otherwise difficult problems. The first book to present

this theory, it is useful to advanced graduate students and researchers in physics, chemistry and engineering. NHQM provides powerful numerical and analytical tools for the study of resonance phenomena - perhaps one of the most striking events in nature. It is especially useful for problems whose solutions cause extreme difficulties within the structure of a conventional Hermitian framework. NHQM has applications in a variety of fields, including optics, where the refractive index is complex; quantum field theory, where the parity-time (PT) symmetry properties of the Hamiltonian are investigated; and atomic and molecular physics and electrical engineering, where complex potentials are introduced to simplify numerical calculations.