Quantum evolution equations of Klein-Gordon type

(the diploma thesis project)

Introduction

In paper [1], in 1992, it has been established that

(1) a set of non-Hermitian operators (of which the KG Hamiltonian is a prominent special case) can constitute a consistent quantum mechanical system;

(2) this involves, first of all, the construction of a metric Θ (if it exists);

(3) this metric is, in general, non-unique.

Several parts of this text, with their emphasis on phenomenology and applications as well as on a comparatively rigorous mathematics, can be recommended as an introductory reading.

In the easy-to-read review paper [2] (dated 2010), interested readers may find a self-contained explanation of the ten years old state of the art. Section 9.2 devoted to KG-like equations is of particular interest in the present context.

The major part of the basic, not always fully developed ideas behind the present project of the diploma thesis has its origin in the recent text of paper [3].

References

[1] F. G. Scholtz, H. B. Geyer and F. J. W. Hahne,

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[2] A. Mostafazadeh,

"Pseudo-Hermitian representation of quantum mechanics." Int. J. Geom. Meth. Mod. Phys. 7 (2010) pp. 1191 - 1306. (arXiv:0810.5643)

[3] Miloslav Znojil,

"Non-Hermitian interaction representation and its use in relativistic quantum mechanics." Annals of Physics 385 (2017) pp. 162 - 179 doi: 10.1016/j.aop.2017.08.009 (arXiv:1702.08493v2)