

# Dissipative Scattering Systems

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Conversely: Each operator function  $S(\cdot)$  with unitary values  $S(\lambda)$  is the scattering matrix of some scattering system  $\{A_1, A_0\}$ .

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Corollary Every contractive **matrix** function  $S(\cdot)$  is the scattering matrix of a dissipative scattering system  $\{A_D, A_0\}$ , where  $A_D$  and  $A_0$  are extensions of a symmetric operator  $A$  with **finite defect**.

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$A_D \leftrightarrow D : n \times n$ -matrix, "abstract" boundary condition

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**Connection** between scattering processes of  $\{\tilde{K}, K_0\}$  in the **closed system** and scattering processes of  $\{A_D, A_0\}$  in the **open quantum system** ?

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Summary Simple model for open quantum system, scattering theory works, but Hamiltonians  $\tilde{K}, K_0$  in the closed system are **NOT** semibounded.

## PART III: “Real World”

Open quantum system consisting of family of dissipative operators  $\{A(\mu)\}$



## Open quantum systems and dissipative operator families

Open quantum system described by a family  $\{A(\lambda)\}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+$ , of maximal dissipative operators in  $\mathcal{H}$ .

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