Nonlinear Schrödinger Equations and *Symmetry*

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

The nonlinear Schrödinger (NLS) equation is a universal equation describing the evolution of wave envelopes in a dispersive weakly nonlinear medium. The NLS finds an important application in plasma physics, where it describes electron (Langmuir) waves, in nonlinear optics. Over the past two decades, the breadth and depth of influence of nonlinear science more generally, and of dispersive lattice systems such as the discrete nonlinear Schrödinger (DNLS) equation more specifically, have grown tremendously. Starting from the speculations on Davydov's soliton in biophysics and nonlinear optical couplers and proposals for waveguide arrays in the 1980s, studies of the DNLS type systems passed to a different realm in the 1990s through the experimental realization of optical waveguide arrays and the observation of key theoretical predictions including discrete solitons, diffraction, Peierls barriers, multipulse features, and diffraction management...

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Special Issue

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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