Special Issue

Gravitational Lensing and Radiation of Compact Objects: Weak/Strong Lensing, Quasinormal Modes, Hawking Radiation, and Gravitational Waves in Astrophysics

Message from the Guest Editor

Numerous gravitational theories, including general relativity, predict that compact objects (white dwarfs, neutron stars, and black holes) appear in strong fields. Today, evidence for the existence of black holes, according to recent astronomical observations, has become indisputable. However, more extensive research is needed for a more accurate evaluation of the properties of these objects and for a more precise answer to the question of what kind of compact objects are observed. Through the phenomenon of gravitational lensing, thermal and gravitational wave emissions, and distinctive resonance frequencies called quasi-normal modes, it will be possible to learn details about the physical properties of many black holes and other cosmologically compact objects such as neutron stars. Overall, in this Special Issue, we will cover research into the identification and characterization of compact astronomical objects in the cosmos.

Guest Editor

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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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