

Contents

1	Lorentz Transformations and Lorentz Groups	1
1.1	Lorentz transformations	1
1.1.1	Introduction	1
1.1.2	Rotation and translation	3
1.1.3	Lorentz transformations as rotations	3
1.1.4	Addition of velocities	5
1.1.5	Perpendicular motion	5
1.1.6	The relativistic mass transformation	6
1.1.7	Derivation of $E = mc^2$	8
1.1.8	Connection between T and p	8
1.2	Lorentz matrices	9
1.3	Infinitesimal Lorentz transformations	11
1.4	The Lorentz group	14
2	Relativistic Fields	15
2.1	Definition	15
2.2	Scalar fields	15
2.3	An $\underline{S}=1$ field	16
2.4	Two-component spinor fields	16
2.5	Four-component spinor fields	18
3	Relativistic wave equations	21
3.1	Klein-Gordon	21
3.2	Dirac	23
3.2.1	Why must $N \geq 4$?	24
3.2.2	Properties of Dirac matrices	24
3.3	Some properties of the Dirac equation	25
3.3.1	Solutions with $\pm E$	25
3.3.2	Inclusion of electromagnetic fields	26
3.3.3	Free-particle solutions	26
3.3.4	Probability density	28
3.4	The Pauli limit	28
3.5	Central fields	32
3.5.1	The radial Part	39
3.5.2	Non-relativistic limit	43
3.6	The Dirac-Coulomb Problem	43
3.7	Virial theorems	50
3.7.1	Non-relativistic case	50
3.7.2	Dirac	51

4	Dirac-Fock	53
4.1	The energy-expression	53
4.2	The Dirac-Fock equations	60
4.2.1	The relativistic Koopmans theorem	64
4.2.2	Multiconfiguration treatment, a simple example	64
4.2.3	"Average-of-configuration" treatment	65
4.3	Numerical solution of the Dirac-Fock equations	66
4.3.1	Specific features of the DF-OCE method	68
5	Symmetry	71
5.1	Rotation Operators	71
5.1.1	The Euler Angles	72
5.1.2	Rotation of Spherical Harmonics.	72
5.1.3	Rotation of $ jm\rangle$ Functions	73
5.1.4	The 2-to-1 Homomorphism from $SU(2)$ to $SO(3)$	73
5.2	Double Groups	74
5.2.1	Non-relativistic Case with Spin	74
5.2.2	Relativistic Case	74
5.2.3	Improper Rotations	75
5.2.4	The Group $O(3)$	75
5.2.5	The Double Group is a Symmetry Group of the Dirac Equation.	76
5.2.6	The Element \bar{E}	76
5.2.7	Elements of Double Groups	77
5.2.8	Irreducible Representations ("irreps")	78
5.2.9	Classes	79
5.2.10	Theorem of Opechowski	80
5.3	Construction of Relativistic MO:s	81
5.3.1	Projection Operators	81
5.3.2	Coupling Constant Method	82
5.4	Time Reversal	83
5.4.1	Non-relativistic Case	83
5.4.2	Inclusion of Spin	83
5.4.3	n -electron Wave Functions	83
5.4.4	Kramers' Theorem	83
5.4.5	The Cases (a), (b) and (c) of Wigner (1932)	84
5.4.6	Further Examples	84
5.5	Quaternions	86
6	Molecular Orbital Methods	87
6.1	Semiempirical methods	87
6.1.1	Extended Hückel Methods	87
6.1.2	Zero Differential Overlap Approximation	88
6.1.3	Inclusion of Spin-Orbit Splitting	89

6.1.4	Relativistic Extended Hückel (REX)	89
6.2	One-Electron Molecules	90
6.2.1	The Hamiltonian	90
6.2.2	Possible Coordinate Systems	90
6.2.3	Transformation of the Dirac Equation	92
7	Pseudopotentials	101
7.1	Introduction	101
7.2	A bit of history	101
7.3	Where to get pseudopotentials	102
8	On QED	105
8.1	Introduction	105
8.2	Some formulas for vacuum polarization	106
8.3	Some formulas for self-energy (vacuum fluctuation)	107
9	On Transformed Hamiltonians	113
9.1	General	113
9.2	The Foldy-Wouthuysen transformation	113
9.3	The Cowan-Griffin equation	114
9.4	Douglas-Kroll-Hess	115
9.5	Zero Order Regular Approximation, ZORA	117
9.6	Direct Perturbation Theory, DPT	118
9.7	Further examples	119
9.7.1	RESC	119
9.7.2	AMFI	119

