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COUPLING METHODS AND APPLICATIONS TO CHEMISTRY; I. Introduction; II. Theory and Methods; 1. general remarks; 2. electron correlation and SOC; III. Applications; 1. Hydrides of transition metals; 2. SOC in light diatomic molecules; 3. SOC in U and UF; 4. SOC in polyatomic molecules; Summary; Acknowledgements; References;

TRANSGRESSING THEORY BOUNDARIES: THE GENERALIZED DOUGLAS-KROLL TRANSFORMATION

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GENERALIZED-UHF THEORY FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES WITH QUASI-RELATIVISTIC HAMILTONIANS

1. Introduction; 2. Magnetic shielding constant with spin-orbit interaction; 2.1. Hamiltonian and operators; 2.2. SO-UHF method; 2.3. SO-GUHF method; 3. Relation between quasi-relativistic theory and GUHF theory; 3.1. Orbital space for the general two-component Hamiltonian; 3.2. Quasi-relativistic GUHF method; 4. Computational aspects; 4.1. Basis sets; 4.2. Gauge-origin problem; 5. Results; 5.1. SO-UHF results; 5.2. SO-GUHF results; 5.3. Magnetic shielding constants of heavy elements: noble gases

5.4. Mercury-199 NMR

Sommario/riassunto

Relativistic effects, though minor in light atoms, increase rapidly in magnitude as the atomic number increases. For heavy atom species, it becomes necessary to discard the Schrodinger equation in favor of the Dirac equation. Construction of an effective many-body Hamiltonian that accurately accounts for both relativistic and electron correlation effects in many-electron systems is a challenge. It is only in the past 20-25 years that relativistic quantum chemistry has emerged as a field of research in its own right, and it seems certain that relativistic many-electron calculations of molecular
