

34. CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over every coefficient, e.g., for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.

Notation:

J	J	\dots
M	M	\dots
m_1	m_2	
m_1	m_2	Coefficients
\vdots	\vdots	
\vdots	\vdots	

$1/2 \times 1/2$

	1		
+1/2 +1/2	1	0	0
+1/2 -1/2	1/2	1/2	1
-1/2 +1/2	1/2	-1/2	-1
	-1/2	-1/2	1

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$$

$2 \times 1/2$

	5/2			
+2 +1/2	+5/2	5/2	3/2	
	1	+3/2	+3/2	
+2 -1/2	1/5	4/5	5/2	3/2
+1 +1/2	4/5	-1/5	+1/2	+1/2
	+1	-1/2	2/5	3/5
	0	+1/2	3/5	-2/5
			-1/2	-1/2
			0	-1/2
			-1	+1/2
			2/5	-3/5
			3/5	2/5
			4/5	1/5
			1/5	-4/5
			-2	-1/2
			-3/2	-3/2
			-5/2	
			-5/2	3/2
			-5/2	3/2

$1 \times 1/2$

	3/2			
+1 +1/2	+3/2	3/2	1/2	
	1	+1/2	+1/2	
+1 -1/2	1/3	2/3	3/2	1/2
0 +1/2	2/3	-1/3	-1/2	-1/2
	0	-1/2	2/3	1/3
		-1	+1/2	1/3
			2/3	-2/3
			-3/2	3/2
			-1	-1/2
			-1	-1/2

$3/2 \times 1/2$

	2				
+3/2 +1/2	+2	2	1		
	1	+1	+1		
+3/2 -1/2	1/4	3/4	2	1	
+1/2 +1/2	3/4	-1/4	0	0	
	+1/2	-1/2	1/2	1/2	2
		-1/2	+1/2	-1/2	-1
			-1/2	-1/2	3/4
					1/4
					-2
					-3/2
					-1/2
					1

$3/2 \times 1$

	5/2				
+3/2 +1	+5/2	5/2	3/2		
	1	+3/2	+3/2		
+3/2 0	2/5	3/5	5/2	3/2	1/2
+1/2 +1	3/5	-2/5	+1/2	+1/2	+1/2
	+3/2	-1	1/10	2/5	1/2
	+1/2	0	3/5	1/15	-1/3
	-1/2	+1	3/10	-8/15	1/6
			-1/2	-1/2	-1/2
			+1/2	-1	-1
			-1/2	0	3/10
			0	0	-2/5
			-1	-1	-1
			0	-1	2/5
			-1	0	8/15
			-2	+1	1/15
					-1/3
					3/5
					-2
					-2

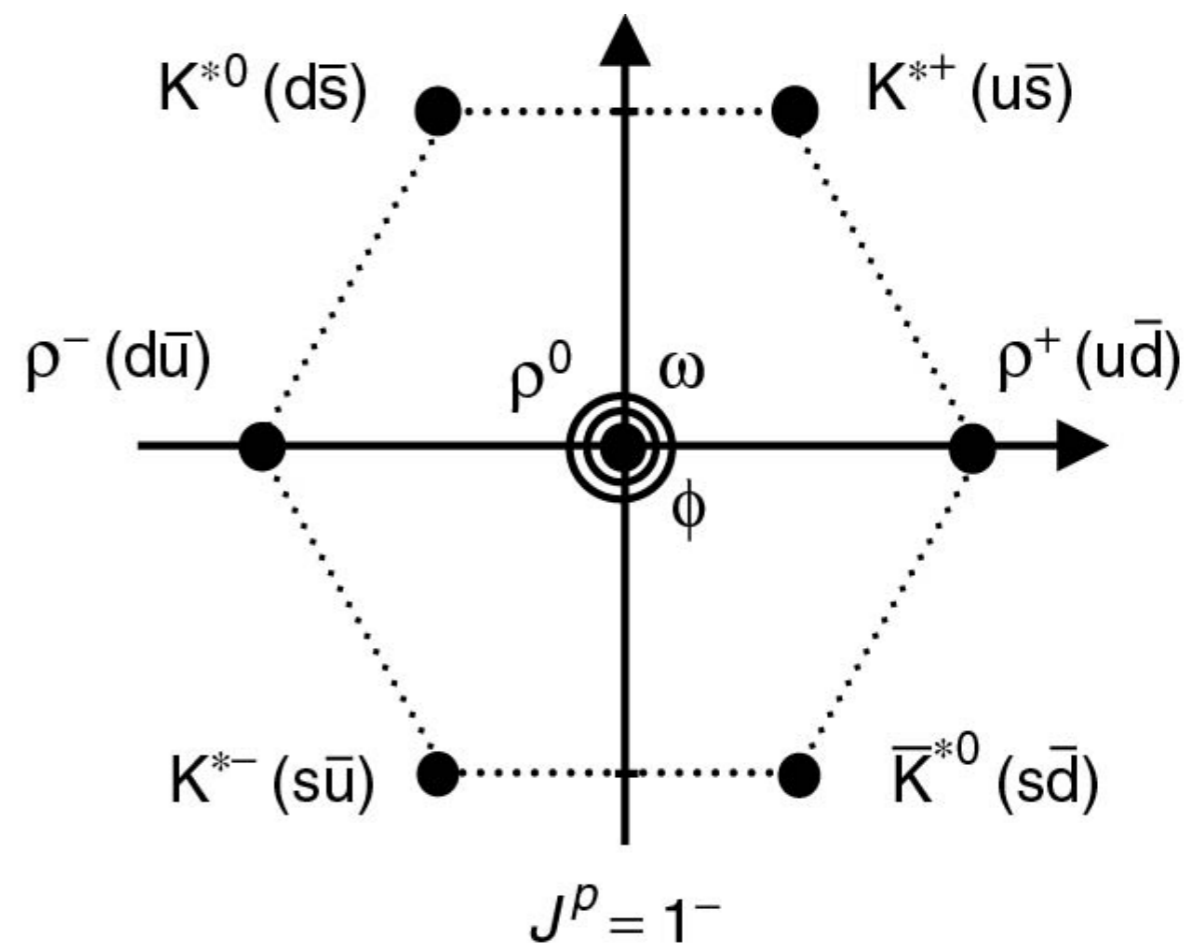
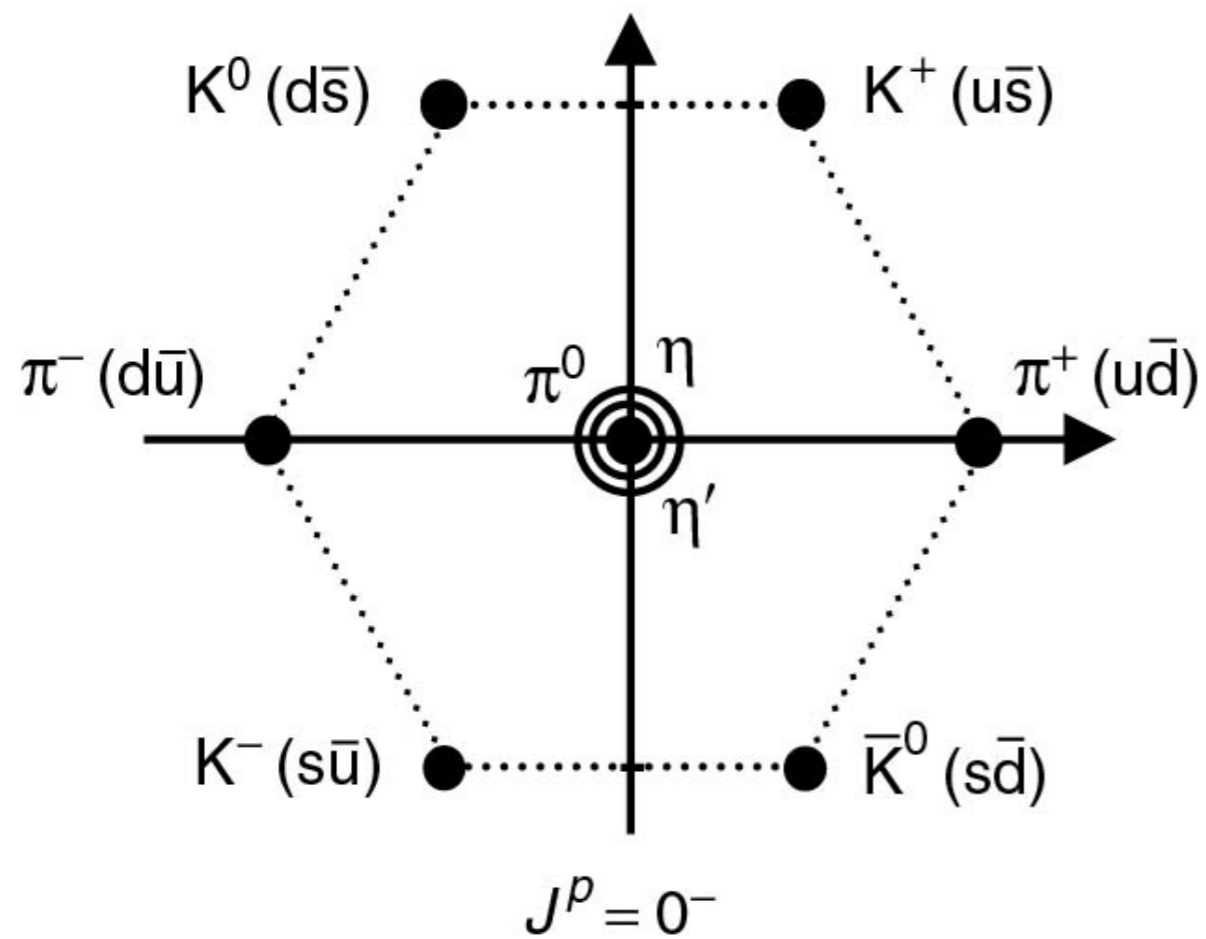
1×1

	2				
+1 +1	+2	2	1		
	1	+1	+1		
+1 0	1/2	1/2	2	1	0
0 +1	1/2	-1/2	0	0	0
	+1	-1	1/6	1/2	1/3
		0	0	2/3	0
		-1	+1	1/6	-1/2
				1/3	1/3
				-1	-1
				0	-1
				-1	0
				1/2	1/2
				-1	-1/2
				-1	-1

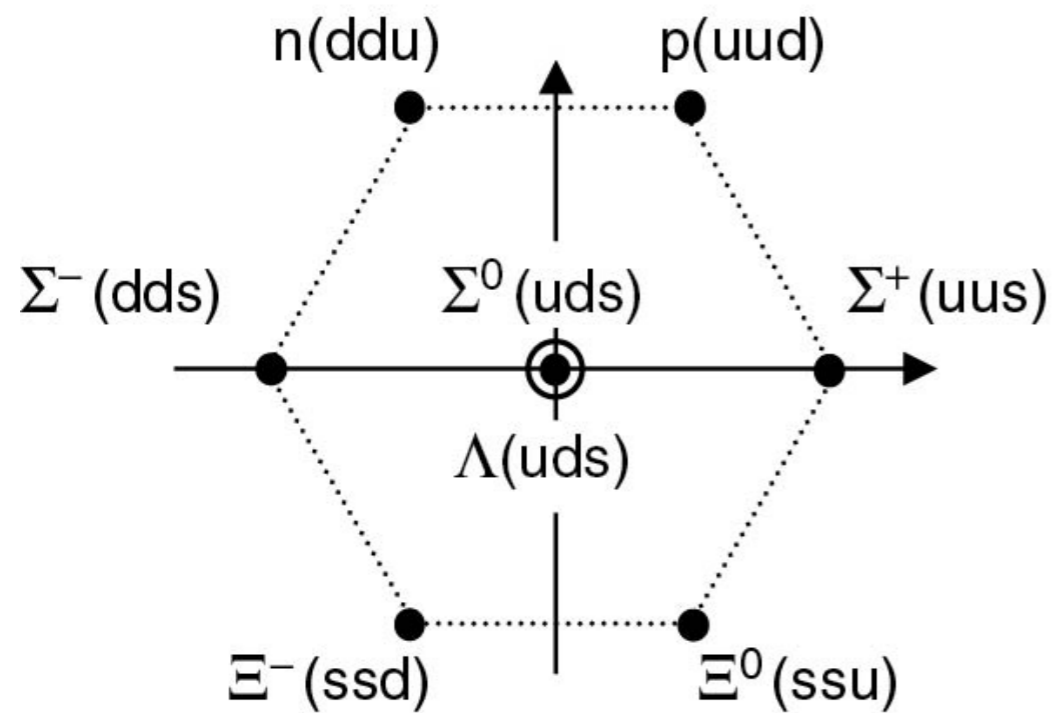
$$Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^{m*}$$

$$d_{m,0}^\ell = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1}} Y_\ell^m e^{-im\phi}$$

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M \rangle = (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M \rangle$$



$$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$$



$$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$$

