

### 35. 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:

$J$	$J$	...
$M$	$M$	...
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	Coefficients
...	...	

$1/2 \times 1/2$

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

$3/2 \times 1/2$

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

$1 \times 1/2$

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

$2 \times 1$

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

$3/2 \times 1$

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

$1 \times 1$

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

+1 -1	1/5 1/2 3/10 3 2 1
0 0	3/5 0 -2/5 3 2 1
-1 +1	1/5 -1/2 3/10 -1 -1 -1

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

-1/2 -1	3/5 2/5 5/2
-3/2 0	2/5 -3/5 -5/2
-3/2 -1	1

$\langle JM | j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

$$d_{m', m}^j = (-1)^{m-m'} d_{m, m'}^j = d_{-m, -m'}^j$$

$3/2 \times 3/2$

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

$$d_{1,0,0}^1 = \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1/2, 1/2}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,1}^1 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2, -1/2}^{1/2} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,0}^1 = -\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d_{1, -1}^1 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}$$

$2 \times 3/2$

7/2	7/2 5/2
+2 +3/2	1 +5/2 +5/2
+2 +1/2	3/7 4/7 7/2 5/2 3/2
+1 +3/2	4/7 -3/7 +3/2 +3/2 +3/2

+3/2 -1/2	1/5 1/2 3/10
+1/2 +1/2	3/5 0 -2/5 3 2 1
-1/2 +3/2	1/5 -1/2 3/10 0 0 0

+3/2 -3/2	1/20 1/4 9/20 1/4
+1/2 -1/2	9/20 1/4 -1/20 -1/4
-1/2 +1/2	9/20 -1/4 -1/20 1/4
-3/2 +3/2	1/20 -1/4 9/20 -1/4

3 2 1 0
0 0 0 0

$2 \times 2$

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

+2 -1/2	1/7 16/35 2/5
+1 +1/2	4/7 1/35 -2/5 7/2 5/2 3/2 1/2
0 +3/2	2/7 -18/35 1/5 +1/2 +1/2 +1/2 +1/2

+2 -3/2	1/35 6/35 2/5 2/5
+1 -1/2	12/35 5/14 0 -3/10 1/35 6/35 2/5 2/5
0 +1/2	18/35 -3/35 -1/5 1/5 7/2 5/2 3/2 1/2
-1 +3/2	4/35 -27/70 2/5 -1/10 -1/2 -1/2 -1/2 -1/2

+3/2 -3/2	1/20 1/4 9/20 1/4
+1/2 -1/2	9/20 1/4 -1/20 -1/4
-1/2 +1/2	9/20 -1/4 -1/20 1/4
-3/2 +3/2	1/20 -1/4 9/20 -1/4

+1/2 -3/2	1/5 1/2 3/10
-1/2 -1/2	3/5 0 -2/5 3 2 1
-3/2 +1/2	1/5 -1/2 3/10 0 0 0

3 2 1
-1 -1 -1

+2 0	3/14 1/2 2/7
+1 +1	4/7 0 -3/7 4 3 2
0 +2	3/14 -1/2 2/7 +2 +2 +2

+2 -1	1/14 3/10 3/7 1/5
+1 0	3/7 1/5 -1/14 -3/10 4 3 2 1
0 +1	3/7 -1/5 -1/14 3/10 0 0 0 0
-1 +2	1/14 -3/10 3/7 -1/5 0 0 0 0

+1 -3/2	4/35 27/70 2/5 1/10
0 -1/2	18/35 3/35 -1/5 -1/5 7/2 5/2 3/2 1/2
-1 +1/2	12/35 -5/14 0 3/10 -1/2 -1/2 -1/2 -1/2
-2 +3/2	1/35 -6/35 2/5 -2/5 -3/2 -3/2 -3/2

7/2 5/2 3/2
-3/2 -3/2 -3/2

+1/2 -3/2	1/5 1/2 3/10
-1/2 -1/2	3/5 0 -2/5 3 2 1
-3/2 +1/2	1/5 -1/2 3/10 0 0 0

-1/2 -3/2	1/2 1/2 3
-3/2 -1/2	1/2 -1/2 -3
-3/2 -3/2	1

$$d_{3/2, 3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2, 1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2, -1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2, -3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2, 1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2, -1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3 \cos \theta + 1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{2, 2}^2 = \left( \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{2, 1}^2 = -\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2, 0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$d_{2, -1}^2 = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2, -2}^2 = \left( \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{1, 1}^2 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$d_{1, 0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1, -1}^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta + 1)$$

$$d_{0, 0}^2 = \left( \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Figure 35.1: The sign convention is that of Wigner (*Group Theory*, Academic Press, New York, 1959), also used by Condon and Shortley (*The Theory of Atomic Spectra*, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1953), Rose (*Elementary Theory of Angular Momentum*, Wiley, New York, 1957), and Cohen (*Tables of the Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients*, North American Rockwell Science Center, Thousand Oaks, Calif., 1974). The coefficients here have been calculated using computer programs written independently by Cohen and at LBNL.