$$^{3}D_{1}$$

Yingsheng Huang

September 7, 2017

$$\langle 0 | \bar{c} \gamma^{\mu} c |^{3} D_{1} \rangle = \int d\Omega \sum_{\lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} S_{z} m} \operatorname{tr} \{ \Pi_{1} \gamma^{\mu} \} \langle 1 J_{z} | 2 m; 1 S_{z} \rangle Y_{2m}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \{ \Pi_{1} \gamma^{\mu} \} = \frac{\sqrt{2} p^{\mu} (p \cdot \epsilon)}{E(E+m)} + \epsilon^{\mu}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle 0 | \bar{c} \gamma^{\mu} c |^{3} D_{1} \rangle^{(-)} \\ \langle 0 | \bar{c} \gamma^{\mu} c |^{3} D_{1} \rangle^{(0)} \\ \langle 0 | \bar{c} \gamma^{\mu} c |^{3} D_{1} \rangle^{(+)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{15E(m+E)} & \frac{2i\sqrt{\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{15E(m+E)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2i\sqrt{2\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{5E(m+E)} & \frac{8\sqrt{\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{15E(m+E)} \\ 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{15E(m+E)} & -\frac{2i\sqrt{\pi} (E^{2} - m^{2})}{15E(m+E)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle 0 | \bar{c} \gamma^{\mu} c |^{3} D_{1} \rangle^{(0)} = \int d\Omega - \frac{e^{-i\phi} \bar{p}^{\mu} \left(\bar{p} \cdot \bar{\epsilon} 1 \right) \left(6e^{i\phi} \cos^{2}(\theta) + 3\sqrt{2} \left(-1 + e^{2i\phi} \right) \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) - 2e^{i\phi} \right)}{4\sqrt{\pi} E(E+m)}$$