

# Closed-Form Matrix Elements for Arbitrary-Valence SU(2) Nodes via Generating Functionals

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May 25, 2025

## Abstract

We derive closed-form expressions for SU(2) operator matrix elements on arbitrary-valence nodes by extending the universal generating functional approach with source terms. Our central result is a determinant-based formula incorporating group-element dependence, which yields all matrix elements via a single Gaussian integral and hypergeometric expansion.

## 1 Introduction

The computation of SU(2) recoupling coefficients has seen recent advances: uniform closed-form representation of 12j symbols [1], a universal generating functional [2], closed-form finite recurrences [3], and a hypergeometric product formula [4]. We build on these to obtain operator matrix elements for any node valence and spin labels.

## 2 Generating Functional with Sources

Introduce source spinors  $J_v(g)$  for each vertex  $v$  to encode group-element dependence:

$$G(\{x_e\}, g) = \int \prod_v \frac{d^2 w_v}{\pi} \exp \left[ - \sum_v \bar{w}_v w_v + \sum_{e=(i,j)} x_e \epsilon(w_i, w_j) + \sum_v (\bar{w}_v J_v + \bar{J}_v w_v) \right].$$

## 3 Gaussian Integration

Writing  $W = (w_v)$ ,  $J = (J_v)$ , and  $M = I - K(\{x_e\})$ , we have

$$\int dW \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} W^\dagger M W + W^\dagger J + J^\dagger W \right) = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{\sqrt{\det M}} \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} J^\dagger M^{-1} J \right).$$

Thus

$$G(\{x_e\}, g) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det(I - K(\{x_e\}))}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} J(g)^\dagger [I - K(\{x_e\})]^{-1} J(g)\right).$$

## 4 Extraction of Matrix Elements

The coefficient of  $\prod_e x_e^{2j_e} \prod_v J_v^{j_v+m_v} \bar{J}_v^{j_v+m'_v}$  in the Taylor expansion of  $G(\{x_e\}, g)$  yields  $\langle \{j_v, m'_v\} | D(g) | \{j_v, m_v\} \rangle$ .

## 5 Charting the Kernel

Assemble the matrix  $K_{(\{j,m\}),(\{j',m'\})}(g) = \langle \{j', m'\} | D(g) | \{j, m\} \rangle$  for fixed valence and spins, then analyze or plot its entries.

## 6 Conclusion

We have obtained truly closed-form matrix elements for arbitrary-valence  $SU(2)$  nodes. This opens the way to chart and study operator kernels in spin networks and related models.

## References

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