

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

$$1 \times 1/2$$

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

$$3/2 \times 1/2$$

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

$$2 \times 1$$

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

$$3/2 \times 1$$

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

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

$$1 \times 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M \rangle$$

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