

### 31. 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:

$J$	$J$	$\dots$
$M$	$M$	$\dots$
$m_1$	$m_2$	$\dots$
$m_1$	$m_2$	$\dots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
<b>Coefficients</b>		

$$Y_0^1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

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

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

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

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

$1/2 \times 1/2$	$1$	$0$	$0$
$+1/2 + 1/2$	$1$	$0$	$0$
$+1/2 - 1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1$
$-1/2 + 1/2$	$1/2 - 1/2$	$-1$	$1$
$-1/2 - 1/2$	$1$	$0$	$0$

$1 \times 1/2$	$3/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$
$+1 + 1/2$	$1$	$+1/2 + 1/2$	$1$
$+1 - 1/2$	$1/3$	$2/3$	$3/2$
$0 + 1/2$	$2/3 - 1/3$	$-1/2 - 1/2$	$3/2$
$0 - 1/2$	$2/3$	$1/3$	$3/2$
$-1 + 1/2$	$1/3 - 2/3$	$-3/2$	$-3/2$

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

$1 \times 1$	$2$	$1$	$0$
$+1 + 1$	$1$	$+1$	$+1$
$+1 0$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$2$
$0 + 1$	$1/2 - 1/2$	$0$	$0$
$+1 - 1$	$1/6$	$1/2$	$1/3$
$0 0$	$2/3$	$0 - 1/3$	$2$
$-1 + 1$	$1/6 - 1/2$	$1/3$	$-1$

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

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

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

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

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$3$	$2$	$1$
$+3/2 + 3/2$	$1$	$+2$	$+2$
$+3/2 + 1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$3$
$+1/2 + 3/2$	$1/2 - 1/2$	$+1$	$+1$
$+3/2 - 1/2$	$1/5$	$1/2$	$3/10$
$+1/2 + 1/2$	$3/5$	$0 - 2/5$	$3$
$-1/2 + 3/2$	$1/5 - 1/2$	$3/10$	$0$

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

$2 \times 2$	$4$	$3$	$2$
$+2 + 2$	$1$	$+3$	$+3$
$+2 + 1$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$4$
$+1 + 2$	$1/2 - 1/2$	$+2$	$+2$
$+2 0$	$3/14$	$1/2$	$2/7$
$+1 + 1$	$4/7$	$0 - 3/7$	$4$
$0 + 2$	$3/14 - 1/2$	$2/7$	$+1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$d_{3/2, 3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,2}^2 = \left( \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$	$d_{1,1}^2 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta - 1)$
$d_{3/2, 1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,1}^2 = -\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$	$d_{1,0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$
$d_{3/2, -1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$	$d_{1,-1}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$
$d_{3/2, -3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,-1}^2 = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$	$d_{1,0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$
$d_{1/2, 1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,-2}^2 = \left( \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$	$d_{1,-1}^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta + 1)$
$d_{1/2, -1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3 \cos \theta + 1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,0}^2 = \left( \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$	$d_{1,0}^2 = \left( \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

**Figure 31.1:** 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.