

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
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

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

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

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$2 \times 1/2$$

5/2					
+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

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

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

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

$$1 \times 1/2$$

3/2					
+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

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

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

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

2					
+2	2	1			
+3/2	+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

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

-1	-1/2	4/5	1/5	5/2
-2	+1/2	1/5	-4/5	-5/2
-2	-1/2			1

$$2 \times 1$$

3						
+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

$$3/2 \times 1$$

5/2						
+5/2	5/2	3/2				
+3/2	+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

+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						
+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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 31. CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

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

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

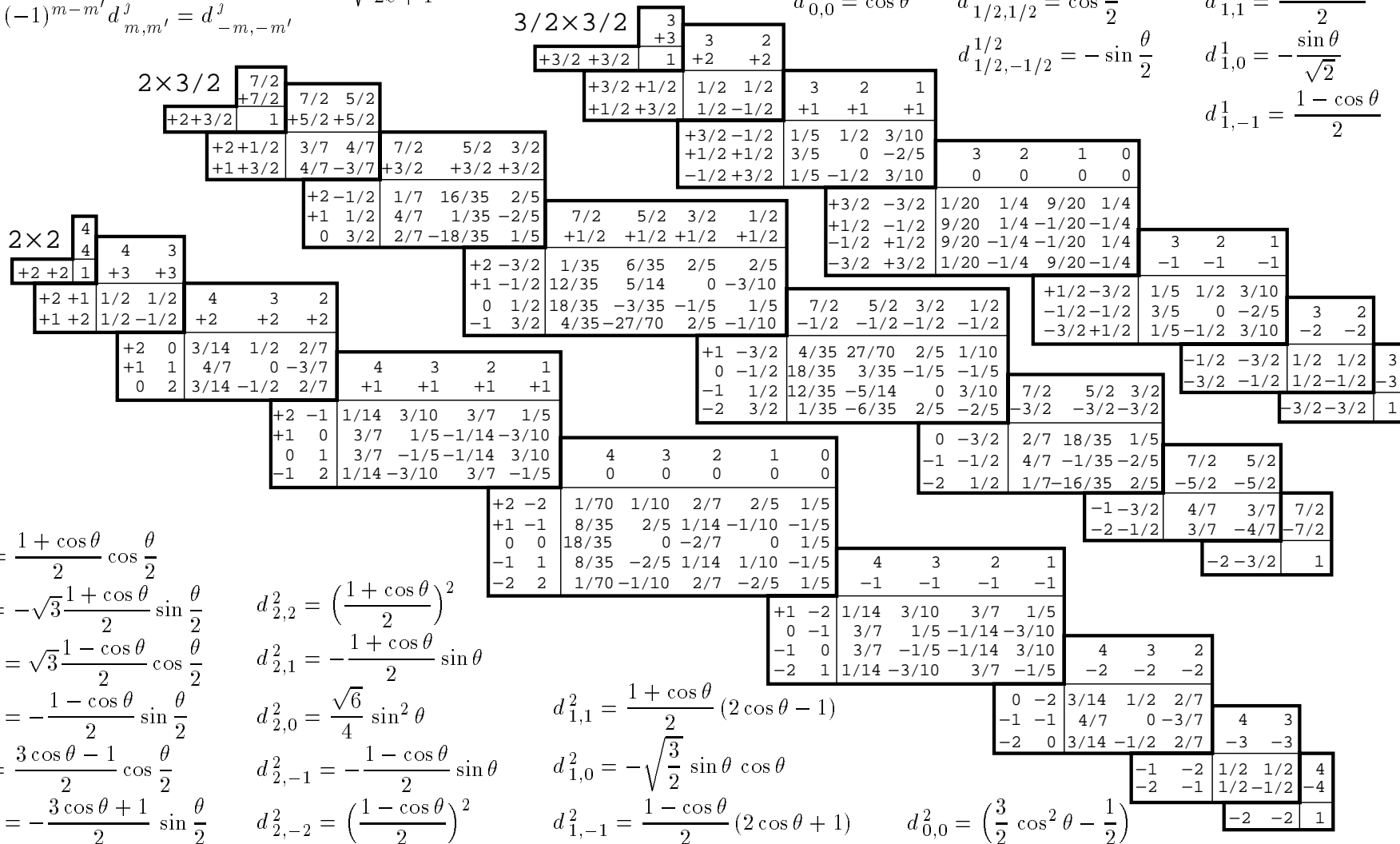
$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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