Taules de coeficients de Clebsch-Gordan

A. Expresions algebraiques

Notació

$$C(j_1 j_2 I | m_1 m_2 M) \equiv (j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | IM)$$

TABLE A1.1

$(j\tfrac{1}{2}mm' \,|\, IM)$

I	$m' = +\frac{1}{2}$	$m' = -\frac{1}{2}$
$j+\frac{1}{2}$	$\left(\dfrac{j+M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left(\dfrac{j-M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\left(\dfrac{j-M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left(\dfrac{j+M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

TABLE A1.2

$(j1mm' \,|\, IM)$

I	$m' = +1$	$m' = 0$	$m' = -1$
$j+1$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j+M)(j+M+1)}{(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j-M+1)(j+M+1)}{(2j+1)(j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j-M)(j-M+1)}{(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
j	$-\left\{\dfrac{(j+M)(j-M+1)}{2j(j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\dfrac{M}{\sqrt{\{j(j+1)\}}}$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j-M)(j+M+1)}{2j(j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-1$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j-M)(j-M+1)}{2j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-\left\{\dfrac{(j-M)(j+M)}{j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\dfrac{(j+M+1)(j+M)}{2j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

TABLE A1.3

$(j\tfrac{3}{2}mm' \mid IM)$

I	$m'=\frac{3}{2}$	$m'=\frac{1}{2}$
$j+\frac{3}{2}$	$\left\{\frac{(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{3}{2})}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{3}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j+\frac{1}{2}$	$-\left\{\frac{3(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{2j(2j+1)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-(j-3M+\frac{3}{2})\left\{\frac{j+M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j(2j+1)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-\frac{1}{2}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{(2j-1)(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-(j+3M-\frac{1}{2})\left\{\frac{j-M+\frac{1}{2}}{(2j-1)(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\left\{\frac{(j-M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{2j(2j-1)(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})}{2j(2j-1)(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

I	$m'=-\frac{1}{2}$	$m'=-\frac{3}{2}$
$j+\frac{3}{2}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M+\frac{3}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{3}{2})}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j+\frac{1}{2}$	$(j+3M+\frac{3}{2})\left\{\frac{j-M+\frac{1}{2}}{2j(2j+1)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M+\frac{3}{2})(j-M-\frac{1}{2})(j-M+\frac{1}{2})}{2j(2j+1)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-\frac{1}{2}$	$-(j-3M-\frac{1}{2})\left\{\frac{j+M+\frac{1}{2}}{(2j-1)(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{3}{2})(j-M-\frac{1}{2})}{(2j-1)(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\left\{\frac{3(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j-M-\frac{1}{2})}{2j(2j-1)(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j+M-\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{1}{2})(j+M+\frac{3}{2})}{2j(2j-1)(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

TABLE A1.4
$(j2mm'|IM)$

I	$m'=2$	$m'=1$	$m'=0$
$j+2$	$\left\{\frac{(j+M-1)(j+M)(j+M+1)(j+M+2)}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)(2j+4)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M+2)(j+M+2)(j+M+1)(j+M)}{(2j+1)(j+1)(2j+3)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j-M+2)(j-M+1)(j+M+2)(j+M+1)}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j+1$	$-\left\{\frac{(j+M-1)(j+M)(j+M+1)(j-M+2)}{2j(j+1)(j+2)(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-(j-2M+2)\left\{\frac{(j+M+1)(j+M)}{2j(2j+1)(j+1)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$M\left\{\frac{3(j-M+1)(j+M+1)}{j(2j+1)(j+1)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
j	$\left\{\frac{3(j+M-1)(j+M)(j-M+1)(j-M+2)}{(2j-1)2j(j+1)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$(1-2M)\left\{\frac{3(j-M+1)(j+M)}{(2j-1)(2j+2)(2j+3)j}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{3M^2-j(j+1)}{\{(2j-1)j(j+1)(2j+3)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
$j-1$	$-\left\{\frac{(j+M-1)(j-M)(j-M+1)(j-M+2)}{2(j-1)(j+1)(2j+1)j}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$(j+2M-1)\left\{\frac{(j-M+1)(j-M)}{(j-1)j(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-M\left\{\frac{3(j-M)(j+M)}{(j-1)j(2j+1)(j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-2$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M-1)(j-M)(j-M+1)(j-M+2)}{(2j-2)(2j-1)2j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$-\left\{\frac{(j-M+1)(j-M)(j-M-1)(j+M-1)}{(j-1)(2j-1)j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j-M)(j-M-1)(j+M)(j+M-1)}{(2j-2)(2j-1)j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

I	$m'=-1$	$m'=-2$
$j+2$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M+2)(j-M+1)(j-M)(j+M+2)}{(2j+1)(j+1)(2j+3)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M-1)(j-M)(j-M+1)(j-M+2)}{(2j+1)(2j+2)(2j+3)(2j+4)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j+1$	$(j+2M+2)\left\{\frac{(j-M+1)(j-M)}{j(2j+1)(2j+2)(j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M-1)(j-M)(j-M+1)(j+M+2)}{j(2j+1)(j+1)(2j+4)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
j	$(2M+1)\left\{\frac{3(j-M)(j+M+1)}{(2j-1)j(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{3(j-M-1)(j-M)(j+M+1)(j+M+2)}{(2j-1)j(2j+2)(2j+3)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-1$	$-(j-2M-1)\left\{\frac{(j+M+1)(j+M)}{(j-1)j(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j-M-1)(j+M)(j+M+1)(j+M+2)}{(j-1)j(2j+1)(2j+2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
$j-2$	$-\left\{\frac{(j-M-1)(j+M+1)(j+M)(j+M-1)}{(j-1)(2j-1)j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\left\{\frac{(j+M-1)(j+M)(j+M+1)(j+M+2)}{(2j-2)(2j-1)2j(2j+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

B Taules de valors numèrics

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		
.	.			
.	.			
.	.			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$1/2 \times 1/2$

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=+1$
+1/2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=0$	$J=0$, $M=0$
+1/2	−1/2	1/2	1/2
−1/2	+1/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	$J=1$, $M=-1$
−1/2	−1/2	1

$1 \times 1/2$

m_1	m_2	3/2, +3/2
+1	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	3/2, +1/2	1/2, +1/2
+1	−1/2	1/3	2/3
0	+1/2	2/3	−1/3

m_1	m_2	3/2, −1/2	1/2, −1/2
0	−1/2	2/3	1/3
−1	+1/2	1/3	−2/3

m_1	m_2	3/2, −3/2
−1	−1/2	1

$2 \times 1/2$

m_1	m_2	5/2, +5/2
+2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	5/2, +3/2	3/2, +3/2
+2	−1/2	1/5	4/5
+1	+1/2	4/5	−1/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, +1/2	3/2, +1/2
+1	−1/2	2/5	3/5
0	+1/2	3/5	−2/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, −1/2	3/2, −1/2
0	−1/2	3/5	2/5
−1	+1/2	2/5	−3/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, −3/2	3/2, −3/2
−1	−1/2	4/5	1/5
−2	+1/2	1/5	−4/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, −5/2
−2	−1/2	1

$3/2 \times 1/2$

m_1	m_2	2, +2
+3/2	+1/2	1

m_1	m_2	2, +1	1, +1
+3/2	−1/2	1/4	3/4
+1/2	+1/2	3/4	−1/4

m_1	m_2	2, 0	1, 0
+1/2	−1/2	1/2	1/2
−1/2	+1/2	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	2, −1	1, −1
−1/2	−1/2	3/4	1/4
−3/2	+1/2	1/4	−3/4

m_1	m_2	2, −2
−3/2	−1/2	1

2×1

m_1	m_2	3, +3
+2	+1	1

m_1	m_2	3, +2	2, +2
+2	0	1/3	2/3
+1	+1	2/3	−1/3

m_1	m_2	3, +1	2, +1	1, +1
+2	−1	1/15	1/3	3/5
+1	0	8/15	1/6	−3/10
0	+1	2/5	−1/2	1/10

m_1	m_2	3, 0	2, 0	1, 0
+1	−1	1/5	1/2	3/10
0	0	3/5	0	−2/5
−1	+1	1/5	−1/2	3/10

m_1	m_2	3, −1	2, −1	1, −1
0	−1	2/5	1/2	1/10
−1	0	8/15	−1/6	−3/10
−2	+1	1/15	−1/3	3/5

m_1	m_2	3, −2	2, −2
−1	−1	2/3	1/3
−2	0	1/3	−2/3

m_1	m_2	3, −3
−2	−1	1

1×1

m_1	m_2	2, +2
+1	+1	1

m_1	m_2	2, +1	1, +1
+1	0	1/2	1/2
0	+1	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	2, 0	1, 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

m_1	m_2	2, −1	1, −1
0	−1	1/2	1/2
−1	0	1/2	−1/2

m_1	m_2	2, −2
−1	−1	1

$3/2 \times 1$

m_1	m_2	5/2, +5/2
+3/2	+1	1

m_1	m_2	5/2, +3/2	3/2, +3/2
+3/2	0	2/5	3/5
+1/2	+1	3/5	−2/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, +1/2	3/2, +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

m_1	m_2	5/2, −1/2	3/2, −1/2	1/2, −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

m_1	m_2	5/2, −3/2	3/2, −3/2
−1/2	−1	3/5	2/5
−3/2	0	2/5	−3/5

m_1	m_2	5/2, −5/2
−3/2	−1	1

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

$d^{1}_{0,0} = \cos\theta$ $\qquad d^{1/2}_{1/2,1/2} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2}$ $\qquad d^{1/2}_{1/2,-1/2} = -\sin\frac{\theta}{2}$

$d^{1}_{1,1} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2}$ $\qquad d^{1}_{1,0} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\qquad d^{1}_{1,-1} = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}$

2×3/2

	7/2, +7/2
+2 +3/2	1

	7/2, +5/2	5/2, +5/2
+2 +1/2	3/7	4/7
+1 +3/2	4/7	−3/7

	7/2, +3/2	5/2, +3/2	3/2, +3/2
+2 −1/2	1/7	16/35	2/5
+1 +1/2	4/7	1/35	−2/5
0 +3/2	2/7	−18/35	1/5

	7/2, +1/2	5/2, +1/2	3/2, +1/2	1/2, +1/2
+2 −3/2	1/35	6/35	2/5	2/5
+1 −1/2	12/35	5/14	0	−3/10
0 +1/2	18/35	−3/35	−1/5	1/5
−1 +3/2	4/35	−27/70	2/5	−1/10

	7/2, −1/2	5/2, −1/2	3/2, −1/2	1/2, −1/2
+1 −3/2	4/35	27/70	2/5	1/10
0 −1/2	18/35	3/35	−1/5	−1/5
−1 +1/2	12/35	−5/14	0	3/10
−2 +3/2	1/35	−6/35	2/5	−2/5

	7/2, −3/2	5/2, −3/2	3/2, −3/2
0 −3/2	2/7	18/35	1/5
−1 −1/2	4/7	−1/35	−2/5
−2 +1/2	1/7	−16/35	2/5

	7/2, −5/2	5/2, −5/2
−1 −3/2	4/7	3/7
−2 −1/2	3/7	−4/7

	7/2, −7/2
−2 −3/2	1

3/2×3/2

	3, +3
+3/2 +3/2	1

	3, +2	2, +2
+3/2 +1/2	1/2	1/2
+1/2 +3/2	1/2	−1/2

	3, +1	2, +1	1, +1
+3/2 −1/2	1/5	1/2	3/10
+1/2 +1/2	3/5	0	−2/5
−1/2 +3/2	1/5	−1/2	3/10

	3, 0	2, 0	1, 0	0, 0
+3/2 −3/2	1/20	1/4	9/20	1/4
+1/2 −1/2	9/20	1/4	−1/20	−1/4
−1/2 +1/2	9/20	−1/4	−1/20	1/4
−3/2 +3/2	1/20	−1/4	9/20	−1/4

	3, −1	2, −1	1, −1
+1/2 −3/2	1/5	1/2	3/10
−1/2 −1/2	3/5	0	−2/5
−3/2 +1/2	1/5	−1/2	3/10

	3, −2	2, −2
−1/2 −3/2	1/2	1/2
−3/2 −1/2	1/2	−1/2

	3, −3
−3/2 −3/2	1

2×2

	4, +4
+2 +2	1

	4, +3	3, +3
+2 +1	1/2	1/2
+1 +2	1/2	−1/2

	4, +2	3, +2	2, +2
+2 0	3/14	1/2	2/7
+1 +1	4/7	0	−3/7
0 +2	3/14	−1/2	2/7

	4, +1	3, +1	2, +1	1, +1
+2 −1	1/14	3/10	3/7	1/5
+1 0	3/7	1/5	−1/14	−3/10
0 +1	3/7	−1/5	−1/14	3/10
−1 +2	1/14	−3/10	3/7	−1/5

	4, 0	3, 0	2, 0	1, 0	0, 0
+2 −2	1/70	1/10	2/7	2/5	1/5
+1 −1	8/35	2/5	1/14	−1/10	−1/5
0 0	18/35	0	−2/7	0	1/5
−1 +1	8/35	−2/5	1/14	1/10	−1/5
−2 +2	1/70	−1/10	2/7	−2/5	1/5

	4, −1	3, −1	2, −1	1, −1
+1 −2	1/14	3/10	3/7	1/5
0 −1	3/7	1/5	−1/14	−3/10
−1 0	3/7	−1/5	−1/14	3/10
−2 +1	1/14	−3/10	3/7	−1/5

	4, −2	3, −2	2, −2
0 −2	3/14	1/2	2/7
−1 −1	4/7	0	−3/7
−2 0	3/14	−1/2	2/7

	4, −3	3, −3
−1 −2	1/2	1/2
−2 −1	1/2	−1/2

	4, −4
−2 −2	1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 35.1: 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.