

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	...
M	M	...

m_1	m_2	
m_1	m_2	Coefficients
.	.	
.	.	

1/2 × 1/2

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

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

2 × 1/2

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

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

1 × 1/2

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

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

3/2 × 1/2

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

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

2 × 1

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

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

3/2 × 1

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

1 × 1

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

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

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

3/2 × 3/2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 × 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.