

**Physics 402**  
**Spring 2019**  
**Prof. Belloni**  
**Discussion Worksheet for February 6, 2019**

1. The Clebsch-Gordan coefficients allow us to go back and forth between the “coupled” and “un-coupled” wavefunctions for multiple-spin systems. Consider two spin-1/2 particles described by kets  $\left| \frac{1}{2} m_1 \right\rangle$  and  $\left| \frac{1}{2} m_2 \right\rangle$ . Using Table 4.8 of Griffiths, write down the triplet and singlet states of the coupled representation in terms of the uncoupled single-particle kets.

We have done this exercise already, use it as a warm-up for the following case: consider two spin-1 particles, and write down the coupled representation (what are the possible values of the total spin of this 2-particle system?) in terms of the uncoupled single-particle kets.

2. Consider again two spin-1/2 particles. Using Table 4.8 of Griffiths, write down the uncoupled single-particle wavefunctions in terms of the coupled kets  $|s m_s\rangle$ .

Once this warm-up is done, let's do the case with two spin-1 particles, but only a few of them:  $|1 0\rangle|1 0\rangle$ ,  $|1 -1\rangle|1 1\rangle$  and  $|1 -1\rangle|1 1\rangle$  (the exercise consists in writing each of these three 2-particle kets as a combination of  $|s m_s\rangle$ , with the opportune values of  $s$  and  $m_s$ ).

PDG

### 34. 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
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$1/2 \times 1/2$

		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	

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

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

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

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

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

$2 \times 1/2$

		5/2				
	+5/2	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

$1 \times 1/2$

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

$3/2 \times 1/2$

		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

$2 \times 1$

		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	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

$1 \times 1$

		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

$3 \times 1$

		3	2	1				
	0	0	3/5	0	-2/5			
	+1	-1	1/5	1/2	3/10			
	0	0	3/5	0	-2/5	3	2	1
	-1	+1	1/5	-1/2	3/10	-1	-1	-1

$5/2 \times 1/2$

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

$1 \times 1/2$

		+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	

$2 \times 1$

		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	

$3/2 \times 1/2$

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

$1 \times 1/2$

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

$3 \times 1$

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