

> restart;

Maple 12

The procedure W3j is derived from the C program described by William J. Thompson.

William J. Thompson, Angular Momentum: An Illustrated Guide to Rotational Symmetries for Physical Systems,
John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1994

Addition of Two Angular Momenta

Using Racah's formula to determine Wigner 3j coefficients

$$\begin{bmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{j_1 - j_2 - m_3} \cdot N \cdot S$$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{(j_3 + j_1 - j_2)! (j_3 - j_1 + j_2)! (j_1 + j_2 - j_3)! (j_3 - m_3)! (j_3 + m_3)!}{(j_1 + j_2 + j_3 + 1)! (j_1 - m_1)! (j_1 + m_1)! (j_2 - m_2)! (j_2 + m_2)!}}$$

$$S = \sum_{kmin}^{kmax} \frac{(-1)^{(kmin + j_2 + m_2)} (j_2 + j_3 + m_1 - k)! (j_1 - m_1 + k)!}{(k)! (j_3 - j_1 + j_2 - k)! (j_3 - m_3 - k)! (k + j_1 - j_2 + m_3)!}$$

where

kmin = maximum of [0 and j₂ - j₁ - m₃], and kmax = minimum of [j₃ - j₁ + j₂ and j₃ - m₃]

Clebsch-Gordan, C-G, coefficients from Wigner 3j coefficients

$$\langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | j_1, j_2; j_3, m_3 \rangle = (-1)^{-j_1 + j_2 - m_3} \sqrt{2j_3 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & -m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**** Note that we are using the following conventions ****

coefficient {a,b,c,m_a,m_b,m_c} ≡ ⟨a,b;m_a,m_b|a,b;c,m_c⟩

C-G value [±N] ≡ ±√N

This procedure determines the Wigner 3j coefficient using Racah's formula

```

> W3j := proc(j1, j2, j3, m1, m2, m3)
    local k, kmin, kmax, N, S, P;

    kmin := max(0, j2 - j1 - m3);
    kmax := min(j3 - j1 + j2, j3 - m3);

    P := (-1)(j1 - j2 - m3);

    N :=  $\sqrt{\frac{(j3 + j1 - j2)!(j3 - j1 + j2)!(j1 + j2 - j3)!(j3 - m3)!(j3 + m3)!}{(j1 + j2 + j3 + 1)!(j1 - m1)!(j1 + m1)!(j2 - m2)!(j2 + m2)!}}$ ;

    S :=  $\sum_{k=kmin}^{kmax} \frac{(-1)^{(k + j2 + m2)} \cdot (j2 + j3 + m1 - k)!(j1 - m1 + k)!}{(k)!(j3 - j1 + j2 - k)!(j3 - m3 - k)!(k + j1 - j2 + m3)!}$ ;

    return (P·N·S);

end proc:

```

This procedure determines the value of the C-G coefficient $\langle j1, j2; m1, m2 | j1, j2; j12, m12 \rangle$

$\langle j1, j2; m1, m2 | j1, j2; j12, m12 \rangle = [\pm N]$

$[\pm N] \equiv \pm \sqrt{N}$

```

> VCo := proc(j1, j2, j12, m12)
    local m1, m2, c, s, sign;
    s := " = ";
    for m1 from j1 by -1 to -j1 do
        for m2 from j2 by -1 to -j2 do
            if (m1 + m2) = m12 then # selection rule
                c := (-1)(-j1 + j2 - m12) ·  $\sqrt{2 \cdot j12 + 1}$  · W3j(j1, j2, j12, m1, m2, -m12);
                if (evalf(c) < 0) then sign := -1 else sign := 1 end if;
                c := sign · simplify(c·c);
                printf("      %s[%a]", s, c);
                printf("|%a,%a;%a,%a> \n", j1, j2, m1, m2);
                s := " + ";
            end if;
        end do;
    end do;
end proc:

```

This procedure returns the CG coefficients $\langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12} \rangle$ and the state $|j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 \rangle$

$$\langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12} \rangle |j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{where } \begin{aligned} j_{12} &= j_1 + j_2 \\ m_{12} &= m_1 + m_2 \end{aligned}$$

```
> SCo := proc(j1, j2, j12, m12)
    local m1, m2, c, s;
    s := " = ";
    printf("\%a,%a;%a,%a>\n", j1, j2, j12, m12);
    for m1 from j1 by -1 to -j1 do
        for m2 from j2 by -1 to -j2 do
            if (m1 + m2) = m12 then # selection rule
                printf("      \%a,%a;%a,%a| \%a,%a;%a,%a>", s, j1, j2, m1, m2, j1, j2, j12,
m12 );
                printf("\%a,%a;%a,%a> \n", j1, j2, m1, m2);
                s := " + ";
            end if;
        end do;
    end do;
end proc;
```

Main procedure. Add2j adds two angular momenta j_1, j_2 - Add2j(j_1, j_2)

$$|j_1 - j_2| \leq j_{12} \leq j_1 + j_2$$

$$m_{12} = \{ j_{12}, j_{12} - 1, j_{12} - 2, \dots, -j_{12} \}$$

```
> Add2j := proc(j1, j2)
    local c, j12, m12;
    printf("\n  There are \%a |j1,j2;j12,m12> states where,\n", (2*j1 + 1) * (2*j2 + 1));
    print(" |j1,j2;j12,m12> = \sum \langle j1, j2; m1, m2 | j1, j2; j12, m12 \rangle |j1, j2; m1, m2 > ");
    c := 0;
    for j12 from (j1 + j2) by -1 to |j1 - j2| do
        for m12 from j12 by -1 to -j12 do
            c := c + 1; printf("\%a.", c);
            SCo(j1, j2, j12, m12);
            VCo(j1, j2, j12, m12);
        end do;
    end do;
end proc;
```

Examples Add2j(j1,j2)

> Add2j($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$);

There are 4 $|j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12}\rangle$ states where,
 $|j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12}\rangle = \sum \langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12} \rangle |j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2\rangle$

1. $|1/2, 1/2; 1, 1\rangle$
 $= \langle 1/2, 1/2; 1/2, 1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 1, 1 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, 1/2\rangle$
 $= [1] |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, 1/2\rangle$
2. $|1/2, 1/2; 1, 0\rangle$
 $= \langle 1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 1, 0 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2\rangle$
 $+ \langle 1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 1, 0 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2\rangle$
 $= [1/2] |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2\rangle$
 $+ [1/2] |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2\rangle$
3. $|1/2, 1/2; 1, -1\rangle$
 $= \langle 1/2, 1/2; -1/2, -1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 1, -1 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, -1/2\rangle$
 $= [1] |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, -1/2\rangle$
4. $|1/2, 1/2; 0, 0\rangle$
 $= \langle 1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 0, 0 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2\rangle$
 $+ \langle 1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2 | 1/2, 1/2; 0, 0 \rangle |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2\rangle$
 $= [1/2] |1/2, 1/2; 1/2, -1/2\rangle$
 $+ [-1/2] |1/2, 1/2; -1/2, 1/2\rangle$

> Add2j(1, 1);

There are 9 $|j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12}\rangle$ states where,
 $|j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12}\rangle = \sum \langle j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2 | j_1, j_2; j_{12}, m_{12} \rangle |j_1, j_2; m_1, m_2\rangle$

1. $|1, 1; 2, 2\rangle$
 $= \langle 1, 1; 1, 1 | 1, 1; 2, 2 \rangle |1, 1; 1, 1\rangle$
 $= [1] |1, 1; 1, 1\rangle$
2. $|1, 1; 2, 1\rangle$
 $= \langle 1, 1; 1, 0 | 1, 1; 2, 1 \rangle |1, 1; 1, 0\rangle$
 $+ \langle 1, 1; 0, 1 | 1, 1; 2, 1 \rangle |1, 1; 0, 1\rangle$
 $= [1/2] |1, 1; 1, 0\rangle$
 $+ [1/2] |1, 1; 0, 1\rangle$
3. $|1, 1; 2, 0\rangle$
 $= \langle 1, 1; 1, -1 | 1, 1; 2, 0 \rangle |1, 1; 1, -1\rangle$
 $+ \langle 1, 1; 0, 0 | 1, 1; 2, 0 \rangle |1, 1; 0, 0\rangle$
 $+ \langle 1, 1; -1, 1 | 1, 1; 2, 0 \rangle |1, 1; -1, 1\rangle$
 $= [1/6] |1, 1; 1, -1\rangle$
 $+ [2/3] |1, 1; 0, 0\rangle$
 $+ [1/6] |1, 1; -1, 1\rangle$

$$4. |1,1;2,-1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;0,-1 | 1,1;2,-1 \rangle |1,1;0,-1\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;-1,0 | 1,1;2,-1 \rangle |1,1;-1,0\rangle \\
 &= [1/2] |1,1;0,-1\rangle \\
 &+ [1/2] |1,1;-1,0\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. |1,1;2,-2\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;-1,-1 | 1,1;2,-2 \rangle |1,1;-1,-1\rangle \\
 &= [1] |1,1;-1,-1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6. |1,1;1,1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;1,0 | 1,1;1,1 \rangle |1,1;1,0\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;0,1 | 1,1;1,1 \rangle |1,1;0,1\rangle \\
 &= [1/2] |1,1;1,0\rangle \\
 &+ [-1/2] |1,1;0,1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7. |1,1;1,0\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;1,-1 | 1,1;1,0 \rangle |1,1;1,-1\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;0,0 | 1,1;1,0 \rangle |1,1;0,0\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;-1,1 | 1,1;1,0 \rangle |1,1;-1,1\rangle \\
 &= [1/2] |1,1;1,-1\rangle \\
 &+ [0] |1,1;0,0\rangle \\
 &+ [-1/2] |1,1;-1,1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. |1,1;1,-1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;0,-1 | 1,1;1,-1 \rangle |1,1;0,-1\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;-1,0 | 1,1;1,-1 \rangle |1,1;-1,0\rangle \\
 &= [1/2] |1,1;0,-1\rangle \\
 &+ [-1/2] |1,1;-1,0\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. |1,1;0,0\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle 1,1;1,-1 | 1,1;0,0 \rangle |1,1;1,-1\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;0,0 | 1,1;0,0 \rangle |1,1;0,0\rangle \\
 &+ \langle 1,1;-1,1 | 1,1;0,0 \rangle |1,1;-1,1\rangle \\
 &= [1/3] |1,1;1,-1\rangle \\
 &+ [-1/3] |1,1;0,0\rangle \\
 &+ [1/3] |1,1;-1,1\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

[>