

```
> restart;
```

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>
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Wigner 3j coefficients

A Maple implementation. Maple V12

These procedures are 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

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

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

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

where

$kmin = \text{maximum}(0, j_2 - j_1 - m_3)$, and $kmax = \text{minimum}(j_3 - j_1 + j_2, j_3 - m_3)$

The Clebsch-Gordan 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: We are using the following convention *****

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

```
> TriangleBroken := proc( j1, j2, j3)
    local sum;
    sum := 2 * ( j1 + j2 + j3 );
    if ( ( type( sum, odd ) ) or ( j2 < abs( j1 - j3 ) ) or ( j2 > j1 + j3 ) ) then
        return 1;
    else return 0 end if;
end proc;
```

```
> EvenOrOdd := proc( j, m)
    local sum;
    sum := 2 * ( j + m ); # print( sum );
    if type( sum, even ) then return 0;
    else return 1 end if;
end proc;
```

This procedure returns a signed squared coefficient.

$$\pm a\sqrt{n} = \pm a^2 n = \pm N$$

```

> SQ :=proc(n)
    local sign, c;
    if (evalf(n) < 0) then sign := -1 else sign := 1 end if;
    c := simplify((n·n)·sign);
    return (c);
end proc;

> W3j :=proc(j1, j2, j3, m1, m2, m3)
    local k, kmin, kmax, N, S, C, W, CG;
    printf("Angular Momentum\n");
    printf("3j - CG coefficient\n");
    if (j1 < 0) then
        printf("\nEnd 3j - CG coefficient\n");
        return 0;
    end if;
    if (m1 + m2 + m3 ≠ 0) then
        printf("\n!! m1+m2+m3 not zero; try again\n\n");
    else
        if (TriangleBroken(j1, j2, j3) ≠ 0) then
            printf("\n!! (%a,%a,%a) breaks triangle rule: try again\n\n", j1, j2, j3);
        else
            if (abs(m1) > j1 or abs(m2) > j2 or abs(m3) > j3) then
                printf("\n!! An m values is too big; try again\n\n");
            else
                if (EvenOrOdd(j1, m1) + EvenOrOdd(j2, m2) + EvenOrOdd(j3, m3) > 0) then
                    printf("\n!! An m does not match a j; try again\n\n");
                else
                    kmin := max(0, j2 - j1 - m3); kmax := min(j3 - j1 + j2, j3 - 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 :=  $\sum_{k=kmin}^{kmax} \frac{(-1)^{(k + j2 + m2)} \cdot (j2 + j3 + m1 - k)!(j1 - m1 + k)!}{(k)!(j3 - j1 + j2 - k)!(j3 - m3 - k)!(k + j1 - j2 + m3)!}$ ;
                    C :=  $(-1)^{j1 - j2 - m3} \cdot N \cdot S$ ;
                    W := Matrix([[j1, j2, j3], [m1, m2, -m3]]);
                    CG :=  $(-1)^{j1 - j2 - m3} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot j3 + 1} \cdot C$ ;
                    print('3j Symbol', W = [SQ(C)]);
                    printf(" ");
                    printf(" = %6f\n", simplify(C));
                    printf("The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient <%a,%a;%a,%a|%a,%a;%a,%a> = [%a] =
%lf\n", j1, j2, m1, m2, j1, j2, j3, -m3, SQ(CG), CG);
                end if;
            end if;
        end if;
    end if;
end proc;

```

Examples:

W3j(j1,j2,j3,m1,m2,-m3) or W3j(j1,j2,J,m1,m2,-M)

> W3j(1, 1, 2, 1, 1, -2);

Angular Momentum

3j - CG coefficient

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{5} \right]$$

= 0.447214

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;1,1|1,1;2,2\rangle = [1] = 1.000000$

> W3j(1, 1, 2, 0, 1, -1);

Angular Momentum

3j - CG coefficient

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left[-\frac{1}{10} \right]$$

= -0.316228

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;0,1|1,1;2,1\rangle = [1/2] = 0.707107$

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> W3j(1, 1, 2, -1, 1, 0);

Angular Momentum

3j - CG coefficient

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{30} \right]$$

= 0.182574

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;-1,1|1,1;2,0\rangle = [1/6] = 0.408248$

```
> W3j(1,1,2,0,0,0);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j\text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{2}{15} \right]$$

= 0.365148

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;0,0|1,1;2,0\rangle = [2/3] = 0.816497$

```
> W3j(1,1,2,1,-1,0);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j\text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{30} \right]$$

= 0.182574

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;1,-1|1,1;2,0\rangle = [1/6] = 0.408248$

```
> W3j(1,1,2,-1,0,1);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

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Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j\text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{5} \right]$$

= 0.447214

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;-1,-1|1,1;2,-2\rangle = [1] = 1.000000$

```
> W3j(1,1,1,0,1,-1);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j\text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{6} \right]$$

= 0.408248

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;0,1|1,1;1,1\rangle = [-1/2] = -0.707107$

```
> W3j(1,1,1,1,0,-1);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

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```
> W3j(1,1,1,0,0,0);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j\text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [0]$$

= 0.000000

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;0,0|1,1;1,0\rangle = [0] = 0.000000$

```
> W3j(1,1,1,1,-1,0);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

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= -0.408248

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;-1,1|1,1;1,0\rangle = [-1/2] = -0.707107$

```
> W3j(1,1,1,0,-1,1);  
Angular Momentum  
3j - CG coefficient
```

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Angular Momentum  
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```

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= 0.408248

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;-1,0|1,1;1,-1\rangle = [-1/2] = -0.707107$

```
> W3j(1,1,0,1,-1,0);
Angular Momentum
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

= 0.577350

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;1,-1|1,1;0,0 \rangle = [1/3] = 0.577350$

```
> W3j(1,1,0,-1,1,0);
Angular Momentum
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

= 0.577350

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;-1,1|1,1;0,0 \rangle = [1/3] = 0.577350$

```
> W3j(1,1,0,0,0,0);
Angular Momentum
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \left[-\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

= -0.577350

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 1,1;0,0|1,1;0,0 \rangle = [-1/3] = -0.577350$

```
> W3j(2, 3/2, 5/2, -2, -1/2, 5/2);
Angular Momentum
3j - CG coefficient
```

$$3j \text{ Symbol}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ -2 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \left[-\frac{2}{21} \right]$$

= -0.308607

The Clebsh-Gordan coefficient $\langle 2,3/2;-2,-1/2|2,3/2;5/2,-5/2 \rangle = [-4/7] = -0.755929$

```
>
```