

# 2014年秋季学期粒子物理期末考试

总计8道题目（位于第1-3页），第4-8页包含公式

注意：第3、4、5题中任选一题

姓名：					学号：				
题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
成绩									

## 一. (35分) 简答题

1. 请叙述自然界中的四种基本相互作用，并比较各种相互作用的强弱。 (3分)
2. 请在自然单位制中将室温用GeV, sec (秒)和fm (费米)表示。 (3分)
3. 在美国费米实验室的Tevatron对撞机上 $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+$ 的散射截面是 $\sigma = 10 \text{ nb}$ ，并且实验亮度为 $\mathcal{L} = 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ 。请问，一年内 ( $\sim 10^7 \text{ s}$ ) 中可以产生多少个 $W^+$ 玻色子？ (3分)
4. 请说明光子质量项 $m_\gamma^2 A_\mu A^\mu$ 破坏 $U(1)$ 规范对称性。 (3分)
5. 请说明深度非弹散射过程 $e^- p \rightarrow e^- X$ 中观测到的Bjorken标度不变性，并阐述如何使用费曼部分子模型解释此标度不变性。 (5分)
6. 考虑正负电子对撞机上 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ 对产生过程，请在同一图形中画出 $N_\nu = 3$ 和 $N_\nu = 4$ 两种情况下的 $\mu^+ \mu^-$ 的不变质量分布，其中 $N_\nu$ 是无质量中微子的种类数目。 (3分)
7. 请说明为什么 $\tau^-$ 轻子衰变道 $\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ 的分支比是20%。 (5分) (提示：画出费曼图分析)
8. 请说明实验上如何发现下列粒子（任选5个）： (10分)
  - (1) 电子； (2)  $\mu$ 轻子； (3)  $\tau$ 轻子； (4)  $\pi$ 介子； (5) 粱夸克；
  - (6) 底夸克； (7) 顶夸克； (8) 中微子； (9)  $W$ 玻色子；
  - (10)  $Z$ 玻色子； (11) 希格斯粒子； (12) 胶子。

## 二. (15分) 请说明下面那些过程是可以发生并通过何种相互作用发生。如果某过程被禁戒，请说明原因。

$$\begin{aligned} e^+ \mu^- &\rightarrow e^- \mu^+ , \quad \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \\ p &\rightarrow n e^+ \nu_e , \quad \Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^- \\ \pi^+ n &\rightarrow \Lambda K^+ , \quad pp \rightarrow p p \bar{p} \bar{p} \\ e^- e^+ &\rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ , \quad p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma \\ \pi^- &\rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu , \quad K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \gamma \end{aligned}$$

注意：第3、4、5题中任选一题

三. (10分) 实验上观测到强衰变过程  $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ , 但没有观测到  $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$  衰变过程。请据此推导出  $\rho$  的量子数：(1)  $G$ -宇称，(2) 自旋，(3) 内禀宇称；并提供禁戒  $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$  衰变过程的三种不同原因。

四. (10分) 请分别列出  $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  和  $\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$  的各种同位旋态。

五. (10分) 请找出如下总散射截面之间的关系 (设同位旋振幅  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$  和  $A_3$ ) :

$$(1) \quad K^- + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \Sigma^-$$

$$(2) \quad K^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + \Sigma^0$$

$$(3) \quad K^- + p \rightarrow \pi^- + \Sigma^+,$$

其中  $K^-$  ( $I = 1/2, I_z = -1/2$ ) 和  $\Sigma^{\pm, 0}$  ( $I = 1, I_z = \pm 1, 0$ )。

六. (10分) 在未来质心系能量为 1000 GeV 的正负电子直线加速器上, 我们期望可观测到一对正反顶夸克事例,

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \quad t \rightarrow W^+ b, \quad \bar{t} \rightarrow W^- \bar{b}.$$

1. 请画出顶夸克对产生过程的费曼图。 (1分)
2. 请说明顶夸克对事例的衰变末态中可以存在 2 个, 4 个或 6 个夸克, 并给出每种情况出现的几率。 (4分)
3. 考虑如下两种末态: (1) 4 个夸克、 $\mu^+$ ; (2) 2 个夸克、 $e^-$ 、 $\mu^+$ ,  
请画图说明如何在探测器上观测这两种末态。 (5分)

七. (8分)  $R_X$ 值测量在粒子物理中具有异常重要的作用,  $R_X$ 定义如下:

$$R_X \equiv \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow X)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}.$$

考虑下列各种新物理奇异粒子, 假设这些奇异粒子仅参与QED相互作用。当正负电子对撞机具有足够高的能量可以产生一对新物理粒子时, 请计算相应的 $R$ 值:

1.  $R_L$ :  $SU(2)$ 弱同位旋二重态的新轻子 $L$ , 设其超荷为 $Y = +3$ ,

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.  $R_{Q'}$ :  $SU(2)$ 弱同位旋三重态的新夸克 $Q'$ , 设其超荷为 $Y = +4/3$

$$Q' = \begin{pmatrix} Q'_1 \\ Q'_2 \\ Q'_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

八. (22分) 仅考虑QED理论。在非极化的正负电子对撞机上, 忽略电子质量时,  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ 的散射振幅模方为

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{2e^4 Q_\tau^2}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} [(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_2 \cdot p_3) + (p_1 \cdot p_3)(p_2 \cdot p_4) + m_\tau^2(p_1 \cdot p_2)]$$

其中 $p_{1,2,3,4}$ 分别是 $e^-$ ,  $e^+$ ,  $\tau^-$ ,  $\tau^+$ 的动量,  $Q_\tau$ 是 $\tau$ 轻子电荷。

1. 令质心系能量为 $\sqrt{s}$ , 设 $e^-$ 和 $e^+$ 分别沿 $+\hat{z}$ 和 $-\hat{z}$ 方向入射。请推导 $e^+e^-$ 质心系中末态 $\tau^-$ 的空间极化角( $\theta$ )的微分散射截面, 并计算总散射截面。(8分)
2. 计算前后不对称性

$$A_{FB} \equiv \frac{\sigma(\cos \theta > 0) - \sigma(\cos \theta < 0)}{\sigma(\cos \theta > 0) + \sigma(\cos \theta < 0)}$$

并解释物理原因。(2分)

3. 如果光子仅仅和左手手征性的带电轻子相互作用, 在忽略电子和 $\tau$ 轻子质量的情况下, 请通过螺旋度振幅分析给出散射振幅模方。(2分)
4. 接上问, 请写出末态 $\tau^-$ 的空间极化角的微分散射截面, 并计算 $A_{FB}$ 。(2分)
5. 如果 $\tau^\pm$ 自旋为零, 请说明 $\tau^-$ 极化角微分散射截面在前后方向处为零。(2分)
6. 如果光子自旋为0, 请给出末态 $\tau^-$ 的空间极化角微分分布。(2分)
7. 请写出强子对撞机上 $\tau^+\tau^-$ 产生过程的散射截面。(2分)
8. 考虑 $\tau$ 质量不可忽略的情况。当 $m_\tau = 500$  GeV, 请分析在 $\sqrt{s} = 2000$  GeV的质子-反质子强子对撞机上价夸克和海夸克的贡献大小; 当 $m_\tau = 1$  GeV时重复上面分析。(2分)

# 公式和费曼规则

基本粒子质量（不计实验误差）：

$$\begin{aligned} m_e &= 0.511 \text{ MeV}, & m_\mu &= 105.7 \text{ MeV}, & m_\tau &= 1.777 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_W &= 80.385 \text{ GeV}, & m_Z &= 91.188 \text{ GeV}, & m_H &= 125.7 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_u &\simeq 2.3 \text{ MeV}, & m_d &\simeq 4.8 \text{ MeV}, & m_s &= 95 \text{ MeV}, \\ m_c &= 1.275 \text{ GeV}, & m_b &= 4.66 \text{ GeV}, & m_t &= 173.2 \text{ GeV}. \end{aligned}$$

$2 \rightarrow n$  散射过程的微分散射截面：

$$d\sigma(2 \rightarrow n) = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{4\sqrt{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}} |\mathcal{M}|^2 \times d\Phi_n(p_1 + p_2; p_3, \dots, p_{n+2})$$

$1 \rightarrow n$  衰变微分截面：

$$d\Gamma(1 \rightarrow n) = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{2M} |\mathcal{M}|^2 d\Phi_n(P; p_1, \dots, p_n)$$

$n$  体相空间：

$$d\Phi_n(P; p_1, \dots, p_n) = \delta^4 \left( P - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 p_i}{(2\pi)^3 2E_i}$$

两体衰变 ( $a \rightarrow b + c$ ) :

$$d\Gamma = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} |\mathcal{M}(a \rightarrow b + c)|^2 \frac{|\vec{p}_b|}{M_a^2} d\Omega,$$

其中  $d\Omega = d\phi_b d(\cos \theta_b)$  是末态粒子  $b$  的立体角， $M_a$  是粒子  $a$  的质量。

共振态散射截面：对于  $a + b \rightarrow R \rightarrow c + d + \dots$  过程，

非相对论散射截面公式

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma(a + b \rightarrow R \rightarrow c + d + \dots) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{k^2} \frac{(2s_R + 1)C_R}{(2s_a + 1)(2s_b + 1)C_a C_b} \frac{\Gamma(R \rightarrow ab)\Gamma(R \rightarrow c + d + \dots)}{(E_R - E)^2 + \frac{\Gamma_R^2}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

相对论性散射截面公式

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma(a + b \rightarrow R \rightarrow c + d + \dots) \\ &= \frac{4\pi s}{k^2} \frac{(2s_R + 1)C_R}{(2s_a + 1)(2s_b + 1)C_a C_b} \frac{\Gamma(R \rightarrow ab)\Gamma(R \rightarrow c + d + \dots)}{(s - m_R^2)^2 + m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2} \end{aligned}$$

$G$ 宇称定义:  $G = C \exp(i\pi I_2)$  盖尔曼和西岛关系:  $Q = T_3 + \frac{Y}{2}$   
泡利矩阵:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

QED拉氏量:

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m) \psi - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{m\nu}$$

微分散射截面的分波分析: 对于散射过程  $a + b \rightarrow c + d$ , 选择  $\hat{y}$  垂直于反应平面,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f_{\lambda_c \lambda_d, \lambda_a \lambda_b}(\theta, \phi)|^2,$$

其中

$$f_{\lambda_c \lambda_d, \lambda_a \lambda_b}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{P} \sum_J (2J+1) \langle \lambda_c \lambda_d | T^J(E) | \lambda_a \lambda_b \rangle e^{i(\lambda-\mu)\phi} d_{\lambda, \mu}^J(\theta)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_a - \lambda_b, \quad \mu = \lambda_c - \lambda_d, \quad P = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{p}_a - \vec{p}_b|$$

$$d_{M', M}^J(\theta) \equiv \left\langle JM' \left| e^{-i J_y \theta} \right| JM \right\rangle$$

$\gamma$ -矩阵:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(I) &= 4, \\ \text{tr}(\text{any odd } \# \text{ of } \gamma' \text{s}) &= 0 \\ \text{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu) &= 4g^{\mu\nu} \\ \text{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma) &= 4(g^{\mu\nu} g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\rho}) \\ \text{tr}(\gamma^5) &= 0 \\ \text{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^5) &= 0 \\ \text{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma \gamma^5) &= -4i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

## 1. PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

**Table 1.1.** Reviewed 2013 by P.J. Mohr (NIST). Mainly from the “CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants: 2010” by P.J. Mohr, B.N. Taylor, and D.B. Newell in Rev. Mod. Phys. **84**, 1527 (2012). The last group of constants (beginning with the Fermi coupling constant) comes from the Particle Data Group. The figures in parentheses after the values give the 1-standard-deviation uncertainties in the last digits; the corresponding fractional uncertainties in parts per  $10^9$  (ppb) are given in the last column. This set of constants (aside from the last group) is recommended for international use by CODATA (the Committee on Data for Science and Technology). The full 2010 CODATA set of constants may be found at <http://physics.nist.gov/constants>. See also P.J. Mohr and D.B. Newell, “Resource Letter FC-1: The Physics of Fundamental Constants,” Am. J. Phys. **78**, 338 (2010).

Quantity	Symbol, equation	Value	Uncertainty (ppb)
speed of light in vacuum	$c$	299 792 458 m s <sup>-1</sup>	exact*
Planck constant	$h$	6.626 069 57(29) $\times 10^{-34}$ J s	44
Planck constant, reduced	$\hbar \equiv h/2\pi$	1.054 571 726(47) $\times 10^{-34}$ J s = 6.582 119 28(15) $\times 10^{-22}$ MeV s	44 22
electron charge magnitude	$e$	1.602 176 565(35) $\times 10^{-19}$ C = 4.803 204 50(11) $\times 10^{-10}$ esu	22, 22
conversion constant	$\hbar c$	197.326 9718(44) MeV fm	22
conversion constant	$(\hbar c)^2$	0.389 379 338(17) GeV <sup>2</sup> mbarn	44
electron mass	$m_e$	0.510 998 928(11) MeV/c <sup>2</sup> = 9.109 382 91(40) $\times 10^{-31}$ kg	22, 44
proton mass	$m_p$	938.272 046(21) MeV/c <sup>2</sup> = 1.672 621 777(74) $\times 10^{-27}$ kg = 1.007 276 466 812(90) u = 1836.152 672 45(75) $m_e$	22, 44 0.089, 0.41
deuteron mass	$m_d$	1875.612 859(41) MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	22
unified atomic mass unit (u)	(mass $^{12}\text{C}$ atom)/12 = (1 g)/( $N_A$ mol)	931.494 061(21) MeV/c <sup>2</sup> = 1.660 538 921(73) $\times 10^{-27}$ kg	22, 44
permittivity of free space	$\epsilon_0 = 1/\mu_0 c^2$	8.854 187 817 ... $\times 10^{-12}$ F m <sup>-1</sup>	exact
permeability of free space	$\mu_0$	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ N A <sup>-2</sup> = 12.566 370 614 ... $\times 10^{-7}$ N A <sup>-2</sup>	exact
fine-structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c$	7.297 352 5698(24) $\times 10^{-3}$ = 1/137.035 999 074(44) <sup>†</sup>	0.32, 0.32
classical electron radius	$r_e = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e c^2$	2.817 940 3267(27) $\times 10^{-15}$ m	0.97
( $e^-$ Compton wavelength)/2 $\pi$	$\hat{x}_e = \hbar/m_e c = r_e \alpha^{-1}$	3.861 592 6800(25) $\times 10^{-13}$ m	0.65
Bohr radius ( $m_{\text{nucleus}} = \infty$ )	$a_\infty = 4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2/m_e e^2 = r_e \alpha^{-2}$	0.529 177 210 92(17) $\times 10^{-10}$ m	0.32
wavelength of 1 eV/c particle	$\hbar c/(1 \text{ eV})$	1.239 841 930(27) $\times 10^{-6}$ m	22
Rydberg energy	$hcR_\infty = m_e e^4/(2(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2\hbar^2) = m_e c^2 \alpha^2/2$	13.605 692 53(30) eV	22
Thomson cross section	$\sigma_T = 8\pi r_e^2/3$	0.665 245 8734(13) barn	1.9
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = e\hbar/2m_e$	5.788 381 8066(38) $\times 10^{-11}$ MeV T <sup>-1</sup>	0.65
nuclear magneton	$\mu_N = e\hbar/2m_p$	3.152 451 2605(22) $\times 10^{-14}$ MeV T <sup>-1</sup>	0.71
electron cyclotron freq./field	$\omega_{\text{cycl}}^e/B = e/m_e$	1.758 820 088(39) $\times 10^{11}$ rad s <sup>-1</sup> T <sup>-1</sup>	22
proton cyclotron freq./field	$\omega_{\text{cycl}}^p/B = e/m_p$	9.578 833 58(21) $\times 10^7$ rad s <sup>-1</sup> T <sup>-1</sup>	22
gravitational constant <sup>‡</sup>	$G_N$	6.673 84(80) $\times 10^{-11}$ m <sup>3</sup> kg <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-2</sup> = 6.708 37(80) $\times 10^{-39}$ $\hbar c$ (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-2</sup>	$1.2 \times 10^5$ $1.2 \times 10^5$
standard gravitational accel.	$g_N$	9.806 65 m s <sup>-2</sup>	exact
Avogadro constant	$N_A$	6.022 141 29(27) $\times 10^{23}$ mol <sup>-1</sup>	44
Boltzmann constant	$k$	1.380 6488(13) $\times 10^{-23}$ J K <sup>-1</sup> = 8.617 3324(78) $\times 10^{-5}$ eV K <sup>-1</sup>	910 910
molar volume, ideal gas at STP	$N_A k(273.15 \text{ K})/(101 325 \text{ Pa})$	22.413 968(20) $\times 10^{-3}$ m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup>	910
Wien displacement law constant	$b = \lambda_{\text{max}} T$	2.897 7721(26) $\times 10^{-3}$ m K	910
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = \pi^2 k^4/60\hbar^3 c^2$	5.670 373(21) $\times 10^{-8}$ W m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-4</sup>	3600
Fermi coupling constant <sup>**</sup>	$G_F/(\hbar c)^3$	1.166 378 7(6) $\times 10^{-5}$ GeV <sup>-2</sup>	500
weak-mixing angle	$\sin^2 \theta(M_Z)$ ( $\overline{\text{MS}}$ )	0.231 26(5) <sup>††</sup>	$2.2 \times 10^5$
$W^\pm$ boson mass	$m_W$	80.385(15) GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	$1.9 \times 10^5$
$Z^0$ boson mass	$m_Z$	91.1876(21) GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	$2.3 \times 10^4$
strong coupling constant	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$	0.1185(6)	$5.1 \times 10^6$
$\pi = 3.141 592 653 589 793 238$		$e = 2.718 281 828 459 045 235$	$\gamma = 0.577 215 664 901 532 861$
1 in $\equiv 0.0254$ m	1 G $\equiv 10^{-4}$ T	1 eV $\equiv 1.602 176 565(35) \times 10^{-19}$ J	$kT$ at 300 K $= [38.681 731(35)]^{-1}$ eV
1 Å $\equiv 0.1$ nm	1 dyne $\equiv 10^{-5}$ N	1 eV/c <sup>2</sup> $\equiv 1.782 661 845(39) \times 10^{-36}$ kg	0 °C $\equiv 273.15$ K
1 barn $\equiv 10^{-28}$ m <sup>2</sup>	1 erg $\equiv 10^{-7}$ J	2.997 924 58 $\times 10^9$ esu $\equiv 1$ C	1 atmosphere $\equiv 760$ Torr $\equiv 101 325$ Pa

\* The meter is the length of the path traveled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 of a second.

† At  $Q^2 = 0$ . At  $Q^2 \approx m_W^2$  the value is  $\sim 1/128$ .

‡ Absolute lab measurements of  $G_N$  have been made only on scales of about 1 cm to 1 m.

\*\* See the discussion in Sec. 10, “Electroweak model and constraints on new physics.”

†† The corresponding  $\sin^2 \theta$  for the effective angle is 0.23155(5).

### 3. INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI)

See “The International System of Units (SI),” NIST Special Publication **330**, B.N. Taylor, ed. (USGPO, Washington, DC, 1991); and “Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI),” NIST Special Publication **811**, 1995 edition, B.N. Taylor (USGPO, Washington, DC, 1995).

SI prefixes		
$10^{24}$	yotta	(Y)
$10^{21}$	zetta	(Z)
$10^{18}$	exa	(E)
$10^{15}$	peta	(P)
$10^{12}$	tera	(T)
$10^9$	giga	(G)
$10^6$	mega	(M)
$10^3$	kilo	(k)
$10^2$	hecto	(h)
10	deca	(da)
$10^{-1}$	deci	(d)
$10^{-2}$	centi	(c)
$10^{-3}$	milli	(m)
$10^{-6}$	micro	( $\mu$ )
$10^{-9}$	nano	(n)
$10^{-12}$	pico	(p)
$10^{-15}$	femto	(f)
$10^{-18}$	atto	(a)
$10^{-21}$	zepto	(z)
$10^{-24}$	yocto	(y)

### 43. 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  $-\sqrt{8/15}$ .

$1/2 \times 1/2$	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>+1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>+1/2 + 1/2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>+1/2 - 1/2</td><td>1/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>-1/2 + 1/2</td><td>1/2</td><td>-1/2</td></tr><tr><td>-1/2 - 1/2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	+1	0	0	+1/2 + 1/2	1	0	+1/2 - 1/2	1/2	1/2	-1/2 + 1/2	1/2	-1/2	-1/2 - 1/2	1	1
1	1	0																	
+1	0	0																	
+1/2 + 1/2	1	0																	
+1/2 - 1/2	1/2	1/2																	
-1/2 + 1/2	1/2	-1/2																	
-1/2 - 1/2	1	1																	

$1 \times 1/2$	<table border="1"><tr><td>3/2</td><td>3/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+3/2</td><td>3/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+1</td><td>+1/2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+1 - 1/2</td><td>1/3</td><td>2/3</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 1/2</td><td>2/3</td><td>-1/3</td></tr><tr><td>0 - 1/2</td><td>2/3</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 1/2</td><td>1/3</td><td>-3/2</td></tr></table>	3/2	3/2	1/2	+3/2	3/2	1/2	+1	+1/2	1	+1 - 1/2	1/3	2/3	0 + 1/2	2/3	-1/3	0 - 1/2	2/3	1/3	-1 + 1/2	1/3	-3/2
3/2	3/2	1/2																				
+3/2	3/2	1/2																				
+1	+1/2	1																				
+1 - 1/2	1/3	2/3																				
0 + 1/2	2/3	-1/3																				
0 - 1/2	2/3	1/3																				
-1 + 1/2	1/3	-3/2																				

$2 \times 1$	<table border="1"><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>+3</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>+2</td><td>+1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+2</td><td>0</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 1</td><td>2/3</td><td>-1/3</td></tr><tr><td>+2 - 1</td><td>1/15</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>+1</td><td>8/15</td><td>1/6 - 3/10</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 1</td><td>2/5</td><td>-1/2</td></tr><tr><td>0 - 1</td><td>1/10</td><td>3/5</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 1</td><td>1/6</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 1</td><td>1/6 - 1/2</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>0 - 1</td><td>1/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	3	3	2	+3	3	2	+2	+1	1	+2	0	1/3	+1 + 1	2/3	-1/3	+2 - 1	1/15	1/3	+1	8/15	1/6 - 3/10	0 + 1	2/5	-1/2	0 - 1	1/10	3/5	-1 + 1	1/6	1/2	-1 + 1	1/6 - 1/2	1/3	0 - 1	1/2	1/2	-1 + 1	0	0
3	3	2																																						
+3	3	2																																						
+2	+1	1																																						
+2	0	1/3																																						
+1 + 1	2/3	-1/3																																						
+2 - 1	1/15	1/3																																						
+1	8/15	1/6 - 3/10																																						
0 + 1	2/5	-1/2																																						
0 - 1	1/10	3/5																																						
-1 + 1	1/6	1/2																																						
-1 + 1	1/6 - 1/2	1/3																																						
0 - 1	1/2	1/2																																						
-1 + 1	0	0																																						

$1 \times 1$	<table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+1</td><td>+1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>+1</td><td>0</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 1</td><td>1/2</td><td>-1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+1 - 1</td><td>1/6</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>0 0</td><td>2/3</td><td>-1/3</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 1</td><td>1/6 - 1/2</td><td>1/3</td></tr><tr><td>0 - 1</td><td>1/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>-1 0</td><td>1/2 - 1/2</td><td>-2</td></tr><tr><td>-1 - 1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	2	2	1	+2	2	1	+1	+1	1	+1	0	1/2	0 + 1	1/2	-1/2	+1 - 1	1/6	1/2	0 0	2/3	-1/3	-1 + 1	1/6 - 1/2	1/3	0 - 1	1/2	1/2	-1 0	1/2 - 1/2	-2	-1 - 1	1	1
2	2	1																																
+2	2	1																																
+1	+1	1																																
+1	0	1/2																																
0 + 1	1/2	-1/2																																
+1 - 1	1/6	1/2																																
0 0	2/3	-1/3																																
-1 + 1	1/6 - 1/2	1/3																																
0 - 1	1/2	1/2																																
-1 0	1/2 - 1/2	-2																																
-1 - 1	1	1																																

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

$$d_{m,m'}^\ell = d_{m,m'}^j = d_{-m,-m'}^j$$

$2 \times 3/2$	<table border="1"><tr><td>7/2</td><td>7/2</td><td>5/2</td></tr><tr><td>+7/2</td><td>7/2</td><td>5/2</td></tr><tr><td>+2 + 3/2</td><td>1</td><td>+5/2 + 5/2</td></tr><tr><td>+2 + 1/2</td><td>3/7</td><td>4/7</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 3/2</td><td>4/7</td><td>-3/7</td></tr><tr><td>+2 - 1/2</td><td>7/2</td><td>5/2</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 1/2</td><td>5/2</td><td>-3/2</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 3/2</td><td>2/7</td><td>-18/35</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 1/2</td><td>1/5</td><td>1/5</td></tr></table>	7/2	7/2	5/2	+7/2	7/2	5/2	+2 + 3/2	1	+5/2 + 5/2	+2 + 1/2	3/7	4/7	+1 + 3/2	4/7	-3/7	+2 - 1/2	7/2	5/2	+1 + 1/2	5/2	-3/2	0 + 3/2	2/7	-18/35	+1 + 1/2	1/5	1/5
7/2	7/2	5/2																										
+7/2	7/2	5/2																										
+2 + 3/2	1	+5/2 + 5/2																										
+2 + 1/2	3/7	4/7																										
+1 + 3/2	4/7	-3/7																										
+2 - 1/2	7/2	5/2																										
+1 + 1/2	5/2	-3/2																										
0 + 3/2	2/7	-18/35																										
+1 + 1/2	1/5	1/5																										

$2 \times 2$	<table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>+4</td><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>+2 + 2</td><td>1</td><td>+3 + 3</td></tr><tr><td>+2 + 1</td><td>1/2</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 2</td><td>1/2</td><td>-1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+2 0</td><td>3/14</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>+1 + 1</td><td>4/7</td><td>0 - 3/7</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 2</td><td>3/14 - 1/2</td><td>2/7</td></tr><tr><td>+2 - 0</td><td>1/14</td><td>3/10</td></tr><tr><td>+1 0</td><td>3/7</td><td>1/5 - 1/14</td></tr><tr><td>0 + 1</td><td>3/7</td><td>-1/5 - 1/14</td></tr><tr><td>-1 + 2</td><td>1/14 - 3/10</td><td>3/7 - 1/5</td></tr></table>	4	4	3	+4	4	3	+2 + 2	1	+3 + 3	+2 + 1	1/2	1/2	+1 + 2	1/2	-1/2	+2 0	3/14	1/2	+1 + 1	4/7	0 - 3/7	0 + 2	3/14 - 1/2	2/7	+2 - 0	1/14	3/10	+1 0	3/7	1/5 - 1/14	0 + 1	3/7	-1/5 - 1/14	-1 + 2	1/14 - 3/10	3/7 - 1/5
4	4	3																																			
+4	4	3																																			
+2 + 2	1	+3 + 3																																			
+2 + 1	1/2	1/2																																			
+1 + 2	1/2	-1/2																																			
+2 0	3/14	1/2																																			
+1 + 1	4/7	0 - 3/7																																			
0 + 2	3/14 - 1/2	2/7																																			
+2 - 0	1/14	3/10																																			
+1 0	3/7	1/5 - 1/14																																			
0 + 1	3/7	-1/5 - 1/14																																			
-1 + 2	1/14 - 3/10	3/7 - 1/5																																			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notation: 

$J$	$J$	...
$M$	$M$	...

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

 Coefficients

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
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$m_1$	$m_2$	
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$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$m_1$	$m_2$	
$m_1$	$m_2$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	