

正二十面体群对称性及其相关李代数

孙家钟 孙仁安 李学奎 李伯符

(吉林大学理论化学研究所, 长春)

摘 要

本文沿着以正二十面体群为出发点的群链途径, 建立了具有正二十面体对称性的李代数. 并因此详细讨论和计算了正二十面体群的 V -系数、 W -系数.

正二十面体群, 又称 I 群(或 K 群), 是比较大的点群, 它有很多子群. 因此, 在正二十面体对称群的基础上, 建立李代数, 对处理分子物理中多体问题是很有价值的^[1-8]. 为此, 我们首先讨论并计算了正二十面体群的 V -系数和 W -系数^[9-12, 2, 4]. 进而在准自旋图象中建立了正二十面体群的李代数^[5, 13-15].

一、正二十面体群不可约表示基矢量的标准化

正二十面体群有 120 个元素, 分属九个共轭类. 对于它的基矢量可按文献 [4] 中讨论的方法标准化.

对于空间反演, 标准化基矢量满足关系:

$$P_R \phi_{\Gamma r} = \sum_{r'} D_{r'r}^{\Gamma}(R) \phi_{\Gamma r'}, \quad (1)$$

表 1 I 群时间反演相因子

Γ	$[-1]^{\Gamma}$	γ	$\bar{\gamma}$	$[-1]^{\bar{\gamma}}$
A	1	a	a	1
T_1	-1	$1\ 0\ \bar{1}$	$\bar{1}\ 0\ 1$	-1 1 -1
T_2	-1	$1\ 0\ \bar{1}$	$\bar{1}\ 0\ 1$	-1 1 -1
U	-1	$\xi\ 1\ 0\ \bar{1}$	$\xi\ \bar{1}\ 0\ 1$	-1 -1 1 -1
V	1	$\phi\ \chi\ 1\ 0\ \bar{1}$	$\phi\ \chi\ \bar{1}\ 0\ 1$	1 1 1 -1 1
E'	$(-1)^{1/2}$	$\alpha'\beta'$	$\beta'\alpha'$	$(-1)^{1/2} (-1)^{-1/2}$
E''	$(-1)^{1/2}$	$\alpha''\beta''$	$\beta''\alpha''$	$(-1)^{1/2} (-1)^{-1/2}$
U'	$(-1)^{3/2}$	$\kappa\ \lambda\ \mu\ \nu$	$\nu\ \mu\ \lambda\ \kappa$	$(-1)^{3/2} (-1)^{1/2} (-1)^{-1/2} (-1)^{-3/2}$
W'	$(-1)^{3/2}$	$\theta\ \iota\ \kappa\ \lambda\ \mu\ \nu$	$\nu\ \mu\ \lambda\ \kappa\ \iota\ \theta$	$(-1)^{3/2} (-1)^{3/2} (-1)^{1/2} (-1)^{-1/2} (-1)^{-3/2} (-1)^{-3/2}$

其中 P_R 为对应于群元素 R 的算子, $D_{\Gamma_r}^r(R)$ 是不可约表示矩阵的矩阵元.

对于时间反演, 标准化基矢量满足关系:

$$K_0 \phi_{\Gamma_r} = \phi_{\Gamma_r}^* = [-1]^{\Gamma_r} \phi_{\Gamma_{\bar{r}}}, \quad (2)$$

式中 K_0 为时间反演算子, $[-1]^{\Gamma_r}$ 是时间反演相因子^[4]. 由于 K_0 与 P_R 对易, 由 (1) 式得到

$$D_{\Gamma_r}^r(R)^* = [-1]^{\Gamma_{\bar{r}} + \Gamma_r} D_{\Gamma_{\bar{r}}}^{\bar{r}}(R), \quad (3)$$

其中 \bar{r} 表示 $-r$. 对于 I 群全部时间反演相因子的数值列于表 1 中.

二、正二十面体群的 V-系数

点群不可约基矢量之间的耦合关系为:

$$\phi_{\Gamma_3}^{(i)} = \sum_{r_1 r_2} (\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 r_1 r_2 | \Gamma_3 r_3)_i \phi_{\Gamma_1 r_1} \phi_{\Gamma_2 r_2}, \quad (4)$$

式中 i 表示 Γ_3 在直积 $\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2$ 中出现的重复度, $(\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 r_1 r_2 | \Gamma_3 r_3)_i$ 为点群的矢量耦合系数, 它与表示矩阵的关系为^[4]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r_3'} (\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 r_1 r_2' | \Gamma_3 r_3')_i D_{r_3'}^{\Gamma_3}(R) \\ &= \sum_{r_1 r_2} (\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 r_1 r_2 | \Gamma_3 r_3)_i D_{r_1}^{\Gamma_1}(R) D_{r_2}^{\Gamma_2}(R). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

我们定义点群的 V-系数为:

$$V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{pmatrix}_i = \frac{[-1]^{2\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3}}{\sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma_3)}} (\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 r_1 r_2 | \Gamma_3 \bar{r}_3)_i. \quad (6)$$

其中 $\lambda(\Gamma_3)$ 为不可约表示 Γ_3 的维数. V-系数具有如下的性质

$$V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{pmatrix}_i^* = [-1]^{\Gamma_1 - r_1 + \Gamma_2 - r_2 + \Gamma_3 - r_3} V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ \bar{r}_1 & \bar{r}_2 & \bar{r}_3 \end{pmatrix}_i, \quad (7)$$

和

$$V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_i & \Gamma_j & \Gamma_k \\ r_i & r_j & r_k \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3} \theta(\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3)_i V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{pmatrix}_i. \quad (8)$$

这里 (i, j, k) 为 $(1, 2, 3)$ 的某种置换. 由于直积分解的对称性和反对称性, 可以得到 I 群 的相因子

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^A &= (-1)^U = (-1)^V = 1, & (-1)^{T_1} &= (-1)^{T_2} = -1, \\ (-1)^{E'} &= (-1)^{E''} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}, & (-1)^{U'} &= (-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$(-1)^{W'} = (-1)^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta(VVU)_1 = \theta(W'W'U)_2 = \theta(W'W'V)_3 = -1, \\ \theta(\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3)_i = 1 \text{ (所有其他情况)}. \end{cases}$$

把 (6) 式代到 (5) 式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r_3'} V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ r_1' & r_2' & r_3' \end{pmatrix}_i D_{r_3'}^{\Gamma_3}(R)^* \\ &= \sum_{r_1 r_2} V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_3 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{pmatrix}_i D_{r_1}^{\Gamma_1}(R) D_{r_2}^{\Gamma_2}(R). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

由 (10) 式可具体计算 I 群的 V -系数.

有不可约表示 A 出现的 V -系数, 其值可由如下封闭公式计算

$$V \begin{pmatrix} A & \Gamma & \Gamma' \\ a & r & r' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{[-1]^{\Gamma+r}}{\sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)}} \delta_{\Gamma\Gamma'} \delta_{rr'}. \quad (11)$$

三、正二十面体群的 W -系数

I 群的 W -系数定义为:

$$W \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}_{\mu\nu\sigma\pi} = \Sigma [-1]^{a-\alpha+b-\beta+c-r+d-\delta+\epsilon-e+f-\varphi} \cdot V \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} & \bar{\gamma} \end{pmatrix}_{\mu} V \begin{pmatrix} a & e & f \\ \alpha & \epsilon & \bar{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}_{\nu} V \begin{pmatrix} d & b & f \\ \bar{\delta} & \beta & \varphi \end{pmatrix}_{\sigma} V \begin{pmatrix} d & e & c \\ \delta & \bar{\epsilon} & r \end{pmatrix}_{\pi}, \quad (12)$$

其中 μ, ν, σ, π 表示直积重复度.

W -系数具有下列两种对称性

$$W \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}_{\mu\nu\sigma\pi} = W \begin{pmatrix} d & e & c \\ a & b & f \end{pmatrix}_{\pi\sigma\nu\mu} = W \begin{pmatrix} a & e & f \\ d & b & c \end{pmatrix}_{\nu\mu\pi\sigma} \quad (13)$$

和

$$W \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix}_{\mu\nu\sigma\pi} = \theta W \begin{pmatrix} b & a & c \\ e & d & f \end{pmatrix}_{\mu\sigma\nu\pi} = \theta W \begin{pmatrix} c & b & a \\ f & e & d \end{pmatrix}_{\mu\pi\sigma\nu}. \quad (14)$$

式中

$$\theta = \theta(abc)_{\mu} \theta(aef)_{\nu} \theta(dbf)_{\sigma} \theta(dec)_{\pi}.$$

由 W -系数定义, 利用其对称性和点群 V -系数值可计算 W -系数.

假如 W -系数中有一个不可约表示是 A , 则 (12) 式可简化为:

$$W \begin{pmatrix} A & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{b+d+c} \{ \lambda(b)\lambda(e) \}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{bc} \delta_{ef} \delta(dbe). \quad (15)$$

四、李代数和正二十面体对称性

现在, 我们选择以正二十面体群作为群链起点的方式来建立李代数.

具有正二十面体对称性的分子轨道可写为:

$$|S\Gamma\alpha\gamma\rangle, \quad (16)$$

其中 $S = \frac{1}{2}$ 描写分子轨道自旋对称性, Γ 表示 I 群的不可约表示, 描写分子轨道的轨道对称性. α, γ 分别为 S, Γ 的分量. 由这种分子轨道可定义具有 I 群对称性的产生和消灭算子

$$a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma)|0\rangle = |S\Gamma\alpha\gamma\rangle, \quad (17)$$

$$a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma)|S\Gamma\alpha\gamma\rangle = |0\rangle.$$

这些产生和消灭算子在空间和时间反演变换下有如下关系:

$$K_0 a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma) K_0 = \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma) = (-1)^{S-\alpha} [-1]^{\Gamma-\gamma} a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), \quad (18)$$

$$K_0 a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma) K_0 = \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma) = (-1)^{S-\alpha} [-1]^{\Gamma-\gamma} a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma), \quad (19)$$

$$P_R a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma) P_R^{-1} = \sum_{\alpha'\gamma'} D_{\gamma'\gamma}^{\Gamma}(R) D_{\alpha'\alpha}^S(R) a_{\alpha'\gamma'}^+(S\Gamma), \quad (20)$$

$$P_R a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma) P_R^{-1} = \sum_{\alpha'\gamma'} D_{\gamma'\gamma}^{\Gamma}(R) D_{\alpha'\alpha}^S(R) a_{\alpha'\gamma'}(S\Gamma). \tag{21}$$

它们还满足 Fermi 反交换关系, 亦即

$$[a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), a_{\alpha'\gamma'}(S\Gamma')]_+ = \delta_{\Gamma\Gamma'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \delta_{\gamma\gamma'}, \tag{22}$$

$$[a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), a_{\alpha'\gamma'}^+(S\Gamma')]_+ = 0, \tag{23}$$

$$[a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma), a_{\alpha'\gamma'}(S\Gamma')]_+ = 0. \tag{24}$$

由(17)式所定义的产生和消灭算子, 进一步可以定义具有正二十面体对称性的准自旋算子 Q 为:

$$Q_+ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma\alpha\gamma} \alpha_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma) \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), \tag{25}$$

$$Q_- = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma\alpha\gamma} a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma) \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma), \tag{26}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{\Gamma\alpha\gamma} a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma) a_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma) - \lambda \right], \tag{27}$$

式中 $\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} \lambda(\Gamma_i)$ 表示混合组态 $\Gamma_1^{\mu_1} \Gamma_2^{\mu_2} \cdots \Gamma_{\mu}^{\mu_{\mu}}$ 的维数. 容易证明, 准自旋算子满足如下交换关系:

$$\begin{aligned} [Q_0, Q_{\pm}] &= \pm Q_{\pm}, \\ [Q_+, Q_-] &= 2Q_0. \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

显然它产生一个准自旋群 $SU^Q(2)$.

由产生和消灭算子满足的反交换关系, 可得到它们与准自旋算子的交换关系为:

$$\begin{aligned} [Q_+, a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma)] &= 0, & [Q_+, \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma)] &= a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), \\ [Q_-, a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma)] &= \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma), & [Q_-, \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma)] &= 0, \\ [Q_0, a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma)] &= \frac{1}{2} a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), & [Q_0, \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma)] &= -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma). \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

这说明产生和消灭算子 a^+ 与 \tilde{a} 构成准自旋空间秩 $q = \frac{1}{2}$ 的张量算子 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 和 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 的两个分量. 因而这种算子实质上是具有 $q = \frac{1}{2}$, $S = \frac{1}{2}$ 的准自旋、自旋和轨道空间的三张量算子, 记作

$$a_{\beta\alpha\gamma}(qS\Gamma) = \begin{cases} a_{\frac{1}{2}\alpha\gamma}(qS\Gamma) \equiv a_{\alpha\gamma}^+(S\Gamma), \\ a_{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\gamma}(qS\Gamma) \equiv \tilde{a}_{\alpha\gamma}(S\Gamma). \end{cases} \tag{30}$$

三张量算子满足反交换关系:

$$[a_{\beta\alpha\gamma}(qS\Gamma), a_{\beta'\alpha'\gamma'}(qS\Gamma')]_+ = (-1)^{q-\beta} (-1)^{s+\alpha} [-1]^{\Gamma+\tau} \delta_{\Gamma\Gamma'} \delta_{\beta\beta'} \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \delta_{\gamma\gamma'}. \tag{31}$$

进而, 利用点群 V -系数和 $3-j$ 符号, 可以引进由点群不可约表示 Γ , 准自旋秩 χ 和自旋量子数 ω 所标志的耦合积算子为:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma'i) &= \sum_{\beta\beta'\alpha\alpha'\gamma\gamma'} [\lambda(\chi)\lambda(\omega)\lambda(\kappa)]^{\frac{1}{2}} (-1)^{\eta} (-1)^{\rho} [-1]^{s-\zeta} \\ &\cdot \begin{pmatrix} q & q & \chi \\ \beta & \beta' & \eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S & S & \omega \\ \alpha & \alpha' & \rho \end{pmatrix} V \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma & \Gamma' & \kappa \\ \gamma & \gamma' & \zeta \end{pmatrix}_i a_{\beta\alpha\gamma}(qS\Gamma) a_{\beta'\alpha'\gamma'}(qS\Gamma'). \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

必须指出,如此定义的三张量耦合积分算子并非都是独立的,其间存在如下关系

$$W_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma'i) = -(-1)^{\chi+\omega+\kappa+\Gamma+\Gamma'}\theta(\Gamma\Gamma'\kappa)_i W_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(I'\Gamma'i) - 2\sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)}\delta_{\Gamma\Gamma'}\delta_{\omega\zeta}\delta_{\omega\omega}\delta_{\rho\kappa}. \quad (33)$$

从而,考虑方程(8),(14),(32),则我们得到具有正二十面体对称性的李交换关系:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [W_{\eta_1\rho_1\zeta_1}^{(\chi_1\omega_1\kappa_1)}(\Gamma_1\Gamma'_1i), W_{\eta_2\rho_2\zeta_2}^{(\chi_2\omega_2\kappa_2)}(\Gamma_2\Gamma'_2j)] = \sum_{\substack{\chi_3\omega_3\kappa_3 \\ \eta_3\rho_3\zeta_3 \\ kl}} \left[\prod_{\tau=1}^3 \lambda(\chi_\tau)\lambda(\omega_\tau)\lambda(\kappa_\tau) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \cdot (-1)^{\chi_3+\eta_3}(-1)^{\omega_3+\rho_3}[-1]^{\kappa_3+\zeta_3} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \\ q & q & q \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \\ S & S & S \end{matrix} \right\} \left(\begin{matrix} \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \\ \eta_1 & \eta_2 & \eta_3 \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \\ \rho_1 & \rho_2 & \rho_3 \end{matrix} \right) V \left(\begin{matrix} \kappa_1 & \kappa_2 & \kappa_3 \\ \zeta_1 & \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \end{matrix} \right)_{kl} \\
& \cdot \{ -\delta_{\Gamma'_2\Gamma_2}(-1)^{\chi_1+\chi_2}(-1)^{\omega_1+\omega_2}(-1)^{\Gamma_1+\Gamma'_2+\kappa_3}\theta(\Gamma_1\Gamma'_2\kappa_3)_i W \left(\begin{matrix} \kappa_1 & \kappa_2 & \kappa_3 \\ \Gamma'_2 & \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right)_{kijl} W_{\eta_3\rho_3\zeta_3}^{(\chi_3\omega_3\kappa_3)}(\Gamma_1\Gamma'_2l) \\
& + \delta_{\Gamma_1\Gamma_2}(-1)^{\chi_2+\omega_2}(-1)^{\kappa_1+\kappa_3+\Gamma'_1+\Gamma'_2}\theta(\Gamma'_1\Gamma'_2\kappa_3)_i\theta(\Gamma_1\Gamma'_1\kappa_1)_i W \left(\begin{matrix} \kappa_1 & \kappa_2 & \kappa_3 \\ \Gamma'_2 & \Gamma_1 & \Gamma_2 \end{matrix} \right)_{kijl} W_{\eta_3\rho_3\zeta_3}^{(\chi_3\omega_3\kappa_3)}(\Gamma_1\Gamma'_2l) \\
& + \delta_{\Gamma_1\Gamma'_2}(-1)^{\chi_3+\omega_3}(-1)^{\kappa_1+\kappa_2+\Gamma'_1+\Gamma_2}\theta(\Gamma'_1\Gamma'_2\kappa_3)_i W \left(\begin{matrix} \kappa_1 & \kappa_2 & \kappa_3 \\ \Gamma_2 & \Gamma'_1 & \Gamma'_2 \end{matrix} \right)_{kijl} W_{\eta_3\rho_3\zeta_3}^{(\chi_3\omega_3\kappa_3)}(\Gamma_2\Gamma'_1l) \\
& - \delta_{\Gamma'_1\Gamma'_2}(-1)^{\chi_1+\chi_3}(-1)^{\omega_1+\omega_3}(-1)^{\kappa_2+\Gamma'_1+\Gamma_2}\theta(\Gamma'_1\Gamma'_2\kappa_2)_j W \left(\begin{matrix} \kappa_1 & \kappa_2 & \kappa_3 \\ \Gamma_2 & \Gamma_1 & \Gamma'_2 \end{matrix} \right)_{kijl} W_{\eta_3\rho_3\zeta_3}^{(\chi_3\omega_3\kappa_3)}(\Gamma_2\Gamma_1l) \}, \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 (:::) 为 3-j 符号, {:::} 为 6-j 符号. 相因子 $[-1]^{\Gamma-\tau}$ 列在表 1, $(-1)^\Gamma$ 和 $\theta(\Gamma_1\Gamma_2\Gamma_3)$; 由方程(9)给出. 这些相因子确定得正确与否,将直接关系到李交换关系是否成立.

对混合组态 $\Gamma_1^n\Gamma_2^m\cdots\Gamma_\mu^\mu$, 可由(34)式的李交换关系产生出各种群链来描述分子物理中的不同计算方案. 现以组态 $t_2^n u^n$ 的一条群链为例,予以说明. 亦即

$$SO(29) \supset SO(28) \supset SU^Q(2) \times \{Sp(14) \supset SU^S(2) \times [SO(7) \supset G_2 \supset SO(3) \supset I]\}. \quad (35)$$

不难看到,群链中各子群的下列诸李算子均满足李交换关系(34)式.

$$SO(29): a_{\beta\alpha\tau}(qS\Gamma), \Gamma = T_2, U; \text{ 和 } SO(28) \text{ 的李算子}$$

SO(28):

$$\begin{aligned}
& A_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma') = (-1)^{1+\chi+\omega+\kappa+\Gamma+\Gamma'} A_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma'\Gamma) \\
& = \frac{1}{2} [W_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma') - (-1)^{\chi+\omega+\kappa+\Gamma+\Gamma'} W_{\eta\rho\zeta}^{(\chi\omega\kappa)}(I'\Gamma)];
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma = \Gamma' = T_2, \quad \chi = 0 \begin{cases} \omega = 0, \kappa = T_2, \\ \omega = 1, \kappa = A, V, \end{cases} \\
& \chi = 1 \begin{cases} \omega = 0, \kappa = A, V, \\ \omega = 1, \kappa = T_2, \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma = \Gamma' = U, \quad \chi = 0, \begin{cases} \omega = 0, \kappa = T_1, T_2, \\ \omega = 1, \kappa = A, U, V, \end{cases} \\
& \chi = 1, \begin{cases} \omega = 0, \kappa = A, U, V, \\ \omega = 1, \kappa = T_1, T_2; \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma = T_2, \Gamma' = U, \chi = 0, 1, \omega = 0, 1, \kappa = T_1, U, V.$$

SU^Q(2):

$$Q_{\pm} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{2\lambda(\Gamma)} A_{\pm 10a}^{(10A)}(\Gamma\Gamma) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{2\lambda(\Gamma)} W_{\pm 10a}^{(10A)}(\Gamma\Gamma),$$

$$Q_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)} \Lambda_{00a}^{(10,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)} W_{00a}^{(10,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma),$$

\$Sp(14)\$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{00\rho\zeta}^{(0,\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma') &= W_{00\rho\zeta}^{(0,\omega\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma'), \\ \Gamma = \Gamma' = T_2, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \kappa &= T_2, \\ &\quad \omega = 1, \quad \kappa = A, V, \\ \Gamma = \Gamma' = U, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \kappa &= T_1, T_2, \\ &\quad \omega = 1, \quad \kappa = A, U, V, \\ \Gamma = T_2, \Gamma' = U, \quad \omega = 0, 1, \quad \kappa &= T_1, U, V. \end{aligned}$$

\$SO(7)\$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{00\zeta}^{(00\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma') &= W_{00\zeta}^{(00\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma'), \\ \Gamma = \Gamma' = T_2, \quad \kappa &= T_2, \\ \Gamma = \Gamma' = U, \quad \kappa &= T_1, T_2, \\ \Gamma = T_2, \Gamma' = U, \quad \kappa &= T_1, U, V. \end{aligned}$$

\$SU^s(2)\$:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\pm} &= \pm \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{2\lambda(\Gamma)} \Lambda_{0\pm 1a}^{(01,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{2\lambda(\Gamma)} W_{0\pm 1a}^{(01,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma), \\ S_0 &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)} \Lambda_{00a}^{(01,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\Gamma=T_2, U} \sqrt{\lambda(\Gamma)} W_{00a}^{(01,A)}(\Gamma\Gamma). \end{aligned}$$

\$G_2\$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{00\zeta}^{(00\kappa)}(L) &= \sum_{\Gamma, \Gamma'=T_2, U} V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & L \\ \Gamma & \Gamma' & \kappa \end{pmatrix} \Lambda_{00\zeta}^{(00\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma') \\ &= \sum_{\Gamma, \Gamma'=T_2, U} V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & L \\ \Gamma & \Gamma' & \kappa \end{pmatrix} W_{00\zeta}^{(00\kappa)}(\Gamma\Gamma'), \\ L &= 1, \quad \kappa = T_1 \\ L &= 5, \quad \kappa = T_1, T_2, V. \end{aligned}$$

\$SO(3)\$:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\pm} &= \pm 2[\sqrt{6} \Lambda_{00\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(T_2U) - \sqrt{6} \Lambda_{00\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(UT_2) - \sqrt{2} \Lambda_{01\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(UU)] \\ &= \pm 2[\sqrt{6} W_{00\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(T_2U) - \sqrt{6} W_{00\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(UT_2) - \sqrt{2} W_{01\pm 1}^{(00T_1)}(UU)], \\ L_0 &= -2[\sqrt{3} \Lambda_{000}^{(00T_1)}(T_2U) - \sqrt{3} \Lambda_{000}^{(00T_1)}(UT_2) - \Lambda_{000}^{(00T_1)}(UU)] \\ &= -2[\sqrt{3} W_{000}^{(00T_1)}(T_2U) - \sqrt{3} W_{000}^{(00T_1)}(UT_2) - W_{000}^{(00T_1)}(UU)]. \end{aligned}$$

利用 \$SO(3)\$ 群的三个李算子和 I 群 \$V\$-系数, \$W\$-系数, 可对出现在 \$G_2\$ 群李算子表达式中的 \$SO(3)\$ 群到 I 群的 \$V\$-系数作数值计算, 现仅将结果列在下边.

$$\begin{aligned} V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ T_2 & T_2 & A \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 0 \\ U & U & A \end{pmatrix} &= 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ U & T_2 & T_1 \end{pmatrix} &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}, \\ V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ U & U & T_1 \end{pmatrix} &= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 \\ T_2 & T_2 & V \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 \\ U & U & V \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}, \\ V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 \\ T_2 & U & V \end{pmatrix} &= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ T_2 & T_2 & T_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{7}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ U & U & T_2 \end{pmatrix} &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ U & U & U \end{pmatrix} &= 0, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ T_2 & T_2 & T_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ T_2 & U & V \end{pmatrix} &= -\sqrt{\frac{5}{22}}, \\
 V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ T_2 & T_2 & V \end{pmatrix} &= 0, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ U & U & T_1 \end{pmatrix} &= -3\sqrt{\frac{2}{77}}, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ U & U & T_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{11}}, \\
 V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ U & U & V \end{pmatrix} &= 0, & V \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 5 \\ T_2 & U & T_1 \end{pmatrix} &= -\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{\frac{21}{22}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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