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To cite this version:

Lionel Bréhamet. Regge symmetry and partition of Wigner 3-j or super 3-jS symbols: unknown properties. 12 pages. 2015. <hal-01162475>

HAL Id: hal-01162475
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01162475

Submitted on 10 Jun 2015

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Regge symmetry and partition of Wigner 3-j 
or super 3-j$^S$ symbols: unknown properties

Lionel Bréhamet ‡
Research scientist
France

Abstract

For each generic (3-j) the column parities, $2(j \pm m)$, define 3 intrinsic parities: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$. In algebra so(3) only (3-j)$_{\alpha}$ exists whereas super-algebra osp(1|2) admits 3 kinds of super-symbols (3-j)$_{\alpha}^S$, (3-j)$_{\beta}^S$, (3-j)$_{\gamma}^S$. Instead of 4 for {6-j} symbols, Regge symmetry this time produces 5 partitions $S_l(0), S_l(1), S_l(2), S_l(4), S_l(5)$, with $S_l(3) = \emptyset$. Valid for (3-j)$_{\alpha}$, (3-j)$_{\alpha,\gamma}^S$ they reduce to 2 for (3-j)$_{\beta}^S$ with $S_l(0), S_l(1)$. Unexpectedly a symbol (3-j)$_{\beta}^S$ and its 'Regge-transformed' may be opposite in sign. In terms of integer parts and super-triangle $\Delta^S$ a formula similar to that of a (3-j) is obtained for the (3-j)$_{\beta}^S$. Some forbidden (3-j)$_{\beta}^S$ require an analytic prolongation, consistent with Regge $\beta$-partitions.

PACS: 03.65.Fd Algebraic methods
PACS: 02.20-a Group theory
PACS: 11.30.Pb Supersymmetry

Keywords: Angular momentum in Quantum Mechanics, Wigner 3j-symbol, partition, Regge symmetry, Supersymmetry, Racah-Wigner calculus, $S3$-j, super 3-j$^S$ symbol.

‡email: brehamet.l@orange.fr
1 Introduction

As in our recent work on \{6-j\} symbols partitions [1] the aim is to carry out a similar analysis on (3-j) symbols. The first task is to find the right partition parameters for the (3-j) symbols. 

A priori, they are far to be apparent data. However it well seems that they are involved in the analytic formulas themselves [1], here under the form of \((j_k \pm m_k)\) where \(k\) refers to the \(k\)th column, \(k = [1, 3]\). This key-parameter allows one to define a ‘column-parity’ even or odd according to the parity of \(2(j_k \pm m_k)\), respectively. Any column \(c_k = \left\lfloor \frac{j_k}{m_k} \right\rfloor\) can be of two kinds, denoted by a shorthand notation like \([\text{ev}]\) or \([\text{od}]\). In spite of its binary appearance, this is a parameter different from the binary variable \(2(j - l)\) introduced in [2, p. 2477] in relation to the so(3) doublets \(l = j, l = j - \frac{1}{2}\). Thus alternative notations are possible:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix} = (c_1, c_2, c_3).
\]

For so(3) any (3-j) is of kind \([\text{ev}] [\text{ev}] [\text{ev}]\). This will be different for osp(1|2) and (3-j)\(^S\) symbols. As will be seen further the concept of ‘column-parity’ naturally leads to properly assign intrinsic parities to super (3-j)\(^S\) symbols [2, 3] and classify their Regge-partitions.

The paper is organized as follows: sections 2-3 are devoted to (3-j) symbols, 4-5 to super (3-j)\(^S\) symbols and 6 to an analytic prolongation of some ‘forbidden’ super symbols.

2 Analytic formula for (3-j) symbols

For Wigner 3-j symbols, denoted here by (3-j), the most commonly used expression [4, 5, 6, 7] can be written down as

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{\Delta(j_1, j_2, j_3) v \begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}}{\sum_{m_k=0}^{x} \prod_{m_k=0}}
\]

where \(\Delta\) triangle of Edmonds [6, p. 99] has been used here for convenience

\[
\Delta(abc) = \left(\frac{(a + b - c)! (a - b + c)! (-a + b + c)!}{(a + b + c + 1)!}\right)^{1/2},
\]

and \(v\) is directly arranged with \((j_k \pm m_k)\) parameters announced in introduction:

\[
v \begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{j_1 + m_1 - (j_2 - m_2)} (\Pi_k (j_k + m_k)! (j_k - m_k)!)^{1/2}
\]

\[
\times \sum_{z} \frac{(-1)^{z}}{z! ((j_2 + m_2 - (j_3 - m_3))! (z - (j_1 + m_1 - (j_3 - m_3))! (z - (j_1 - m_1) - (j_3 + m_3))! (j_1 + m_1 + j_2 + m_2 - (j_3 - m_3) + z)!) (j_1 - m_1 - z) (j_2 + m_2 - z)!}.
\]

This is nothing more than that used in Ref. [4] for computing (3-j) symbols numerical values.

\(^1\)Misprints: in (1.11) no frontal phase, in rhs of (1.12), \(m_3\) to be replaced by \(m_2\).
3 Regge symmetry of (3-j) symbols

By ignoring the phases, the symmetry group contains 12 elements and temporarily will be denoted by \( S \) (lack of better). Thanks to Regge [8] surprising symmetries became known since 1958 and relate to Wigner (3-j) symbols. They were already reported in Table of Rotenberg and al. [4], and analyzed in standard books like [5] where by way of conclusion we only learn that the initial symmetry group \( S \) becomes a larger group of order 72.

According to our analysis done with \( \{6-j\} \) symbols [1], we are interested in the production of new triangles \((j_1^+ j_2^+ j_3^-)\) from a given \((j_1 j_2 j_3)\). We shall write out in detail only the relevant transformations by avoiding phase factors in formulas, which is possible using one of the twelve (3-j) symmetries. Our notations of the partition parameters will be the following

\[
j^+_k = (j_k + m_k), \quad j^-_k = (j_k - m_k). \tag{3.1}
\]

As a matter of fact, a glance at the Regge array [4, 5], also used to represent a (3-j) symbol, directly shows the underlying existence of these parameters:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}
= R
\begin{pmatrix}
  -j_1 + j_2 + j_3 & j_1 - j_2 + j_3 & j_1 + j_2 - j_3 \\
  j_1 - m_1 & j_2 - m_2 & j_3 - m_3 \\
  j_1 + m_1 & j_2 + m_2 & j_3 + m_3
\end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.2}
\]

\[
R = \begin{bmatrix}
  R_1 & R_2 & R_3 \\
  R_4 & R_5 & R_6
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
  -j_1 + j_2^+ + j_3^- & j_1^- - j_2^+ + j_3^+ & j_1^+ + j_2^+ - j_3^- \\
  j_1^- & j_2^- & j_3^- \\
  j_1^+ & j_2^+ & j_3^+
\end{bmatrix}. \tag{3.3}
\]

Below five Regge transformations are listed from \( R_1 \) up to \( R_5 \). They generate at most five distinct triangles different from the original. This means also five distinct (3-j) symbols, of course with the same numerical value. We emphasize this point because for super (3-j)\( ^S \) symbols it may happen that numerical values do not have the same sign.

Overview of Regge transformations

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \\
  m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
  j_1 & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- + j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ + j_2^+) \\
  (j_2 - j_3) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- - j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ - j_2^+) \\
  \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_1 \tag{3.4}
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
  \frac{1}{2}(j_1^- + j_3^-) & j_2^- & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^+ + j_3^+) \\
  \frac{1}{2}(j_1^- - j_3^-) & (j_3^- - j_1^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^+ - j_3^+) \\
  \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_2 \tag{3.5}
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
  \frac{1}{2}(j_2^+ + j_1^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^- + j_1^-) & j_3 \\
  \frac{1}{2}(j_2^- - j_1^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^+ - j_1^+) & (j_1 - j_2) \\
  \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_3 \tag{3.6}
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
  \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- + j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- + j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^+ + j_3^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^+ + j_1^-) \\
  \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- + j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^- + j_2^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^+ + j_3^-) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^+ + j_1^-) \\
  \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_4 \tag{3.7}
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
  \frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ + j_2^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ + j_2^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^- + j_3^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^- + j_1^+) \\
  -\frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ + j_2^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_3^+ + j_2^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_1^- + j_3^+) & \frac{1}{2}(j_2^- + j_1^+) \\
  \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_5 \tag{3.8}
\]

3.1 Features of (3-j) symbols generated by Regge transformations

We will use various definitions and notations explicited below.

\((3-j) \rightarrow \{ (3-j) \} = \) a set denoted by \( S \) that contains twelve (3-j).
Let be \( n_{\emptyset} \) the number of empty intersections satisfying to
\[
S_{i}^{R_{\emptyset}} \cap S_{i}^{R_{\lambda}} \cap S_{i} = \emptyset, \ k \neq \lambda \in [1, 5]. \tag{3.9}
\]

\textit{A priori} it results that 6 disjoint sets \( S_{i}(n_{\emptyset}) \) may be defined for \( n_{\emptyset} \in [0, 5] \).
If a set \( S_{i}(n_{\emptyset}) \) is not empty, then it contains 12\((n_{\emptyset} + 1)\)\,(3-j)\, symbols.

\textbf{Filtering operation (}\( S_{i}\text{ filter}):\textbf{ }

\( R_{all} \) denotes the five Regge transformations. \( R_{all} \) applied to a \((3-j)_{0} \) yields a list
\[
R_{all}((3-j)_{0}) = \{(3-j)^{R_{1}}, (3-j)^{R_{2}}, (3-j)^{R_{3}}, (3-j)^{R_{4}}, (3-j)^{R_{5}}\}. \tag{3.10}
\]

If \((3-j)^{R_{\lambda}} \in S_{i}^{R_{\emptyset}}, \lambda \neq \kappa \in [1, 5] \) then \((3-j)^{R_{\lambda}} \) is deleted from the list (3.10). After this first operation there may remain at least one and at most five \((3-j)\) inside the list. Among the remaining \((3-j)\)‘s we continue a similar operation by checking if a \((3-j) \in S_{i_{0}}, \) if it is the case the \((3-j) \) is deleted from the remaining list. It may happen that the final list is empty. The operation described above is denoted by \((S_{i}\text{ filter})\) and we define \( R_{egge} \) by
\[
R_{egge}^* = (S_{i}\text{ filter}) \circ R_{all}. \tag{3.11}
\]

This allows us to build a partition of any \((3-j)\) symbols into \( S_{i}(n_{\emptyset}) \) sets.

\textbf{Closure property} under \( R_{egge}^* \) is ensured namely \( R_{egge}^*(S_{i}(n_{\emptyset})) = S_{i}(n_{\emptyset}). \tag{3.12}\)

The method is similar to that followed in our previous paper \([1]\) about \{(6-j)\}.

\textbf{Definitions: } [(\text{circ}) \text{ will denote a circular permutation of (1,2,3)]}

\[
N_{0}^{d} = \text{number of zeros of } \{(j^{+_i} - j^{+}_k)_{i \neq k}\} + \text{number of zeros of } \{(j^{+_i} - j^{-}_k)_{i \neq k}\}. \tag{3.13}
\]

\[
N_{0}^{\pm} = \text{number of zeros of } \{(j^{+_i} - j^{-}_k)_{i \neq k}\} + \text{number of zeros of } \{(j^{-i} - j^{+}_k)_{i \neq k}\}. \tag{3.14}
\]

\[
N_{0}^{c} = \text{number of zeros of } \{(j^{+_i} - j^{+_j})\} = \{(2m_{i})\}, \text{ with values } 0, 1 \text{ or } 3. \tag{3.15}
\]

Consider 6 differences between the first row of the Regge array and the second or third.
\[
\delta R_{1}^{*} = (R_{1}^{k} - R_{2}^{k}) \quad \text{with } i \in [2, 3], \ k \in [1, 3]. \tag{3.16}
\]

Each quantity is a difference between a \((j^{+_i} - j^{+})\) and a \((j^{-} - j^{+_i})\) or a \((j^{+_i} - j^{+})\):
\[
\delta R_{2}^{*} = (j^{+}_2 - j^{+}_1) - (j^{-}_1 - j^{+}_2), \quad \delta R_{3}^{*} = (j^{+}_2 - j^{-}_1) - (j^{+_3} - j^{+_2}) \quad \text{and so on.} \tag{3.17}
\]

\[
N_{0}^{R} = \text{number of zeros of } [\delta R_{2}] + \text{number of zeros of } [\delta R_{3}]. \tag{3.18}
\]

The partition selectors belong to a set \( \mathcal{E}_{Sel} \) (15 elements) defined by
\[
\mathcal{E}_{Sel} = \{ \left( j^{+_i} - j^{+_k} \right), \left( j^{+_i} - j^{-}_k \right), \left( j^{+_i} - j^{+_k} \right), \left( j^{+_i} - j^{-}_k \right), \left( j^{+_i} - j^{+_k} \right) \}_{i \neq k} \quad i, k \in [1, 3]. \tag{3.19}
\]

As \([\delta R_{2}], [\delta R_{3}]\) are linear combinations of elements of \( \mathcal{E}_{Sel} \), they are not accounted for.
The partitions and selectors found are shown below.

\[
\begin{align*}
S_i(0) &= \{(3-j)\} | \quad N_0^+ \in [3, 4] \text{ or } N_0^+ = 6, \tag{3.20} \\
S_i(1) &= \{(3-j)\} | \quad N_0^+ = 2, \tag{3.21} \\
S_i(2) &= \{(3-j)\} | \quad N_0^+ = 1, \tag{3.22} \\
S_i(3) &= \emptyset, \\
S_i(4) &= \{(3-j)\} | \quad \begin{align*}
N_0^+ &= 0, (N_0^d = 0) \ \text{and}
N_0^d &= 2, N_0^r = 0, (j_1^+ = j_2^+ \text{ and } j_1^- = j_2^-) \ \text{or} \ \text{(circ)} \\
&\quad \text{or}
(N_0^d = 0, N_0^r = 3) \ \text{or} \ (N_0^d = 4, N_0^r = 0) \\
&\quad \oplus \\
N_0^+ &= 0, (N_0^p = 1) \ \text{and} \ (N_0^d = 0, N_0^r = 4) \\
&\quad \oplus \\
N_0^+ &= 0, (N_0^p = 3) \ \text{and} \ (N_0^d = 0, N_0^r = 0 \text{ or } 2), \tag{3.24} \\
S_i(5) &= \{(3-j)\} | \quad \begin{align*}
N_0^+ &= 0, (N_0^p = 0) \ \text{and}
N_0^d &= 2, N_0^r = 0, (j_1^+ = j_2^+ \text{ and } j_1^- \neq j_2^-) \ \text{or} \ \text{(circ)} \\
&\quad \text{or}
(N_0^d \in [0, 1], N_0^r \in [0, 2]) \ \text{or} \ (N_0^d = 3, N_0^r = 0) \\
&\quad \oplus \\
N_0^+ &= 0, (N_0^p = 1) \ \text{and} \ (N_0^d = 0, N_0^r \in [0, 2]) \ \text{or} \ (N_0^d = 1, N_0^r \in [0, 1]). \tag{3.25}
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

Instead of 4 for \{6-j\} symbols, we find here 5 partitions for \{3-j\} symbols.

A symbolic sequence illustrate the results where over each subset is indicated its cardinal:

\[(3-j) + \text{Regge symmetry} \rightarrow S_i(0) \oplus S_i(1) \oplus S_i(2) \oplus S_i(4) \oplus S_i(5). \tag{3.26}\]

As expected the larger symmetry group of order 72, i.e. \(S_i(5)\), is well retrieved, however what remained unknown up to today is the existence of intermediate groups of order 12, 24, 36, 60 with exclusion of the order 48.

Achieving this difficult classification requires some comment. Our former program \(\text{symmetryregge} [1]\) has been modified into \(\text{supersymbol3jcount}\) where this time a comparison of a lot of \(S_i\) sets is carried out. The discoveries of partition selectors are not automatic. Only a thorough examination, logical or intuitive, allows one to find them. For lack of a formal logic program able to optimize or reduce possible redundancies, we can not assert that our selectors are the best. Nevertheless, what is irrefutable is the existence of partitions and selectors. It may be noted also that our results are purely ‘computed’ and do not derive from a group-theoretical analysis (which remains to do).
4 Analytic formula for super \((3-j)^S\) symbols

Let us start by updating some definitions used in an ancient paper [3].

\[
\Delta^S(abc) = \left( \frac{[a + b - c]! [a - b + c]! [-a + b + c]!}{[a + b + c + \frac{3}{2}]!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{(supertriangle).} \tag{4.1}
\]

Delimiters \([\ ]\) around a number, integer or half-integer, mean ‘integer part of number’. \(\nabla\) stands for \(\Delta^{-1}\) and \(\nabla^S\) for \((\Delta^S)^{-1}\).

A (so-called) parity independent \((3-j)^S\) symbol \(^2\) was introduced by Daumens et al. [2] as the product of a scalar factor by a standard \((3-j)\) symbol [its so(3) ‘parent’]:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{j_1}{l_1 m_1} & \frac{j_2}{l_2 m_2} & \frac{j_3}{l_3 m_3}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{j_1}{l_1} & \frac{j_2}{l_2} & \frac{j_3}{l_3}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{m_1}{l_1} & \frac{m_2}{l_2} & \frac{m_3}{l_3}
\end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.2}
\]

We have proved [3] that any scalar factor can be written as:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{\phi_\bullet} \begin{cases}
\nabla(l_1 l_2 l_3) \Delta^S(j_1 j_2 j_3) & j_1 + j_2 + j_3 \text{ integer}, \\
\Delta(l_1 l_2 l_3) \nabla^S(j_1 j_2 j_3) & j_1 + j_2 + j_3 \text{ half-integer},
\end{cases} \tag{4.3}
\]

where the general phase factor \(\phi_\bullet\) can be rewritten as

\[
(-1)^{\phi_\bullet} = (-1)^{2(j_1+j_2+j_3)+8(j_1-l_1)(j_2-l_2)(j_3-l_3)+4(l_1+j_3+l_3)+l_2(j_1+l_1)+l_3(j_2+l_2)}. \tag{4.4}
\]

We will reuse also our shortened notation of a \((3-j)^S\), which drops out all \(l's:\)

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix}^S = \begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}. \tag{4.5}
\]

It must be realized that the definition of a super \((3-j)^S\) implies two triangular constraints, one for the triangle \((j_1 j_2 j_3)\) with integer or half-integer perimeter, the other for \((l_1 l_2 l_3)\) with integer perimeter only. For example \(|j_1-j_2| \leq j_3 \leq j_1 + j_2\) and \(|l_1-l_2| \leq l_3 \leq l_1 + l_2\).

It is important for establishing a correct table of \((3-j)^S\) symbols from (4.2), (4.5) where the \(l's\) are no more visible and spins \(j\) are incremented by step of \(\frac{1}{2}\). While forgetting the condition on the \(l's\), we might have to compute a super symbol like \((\frac{7/2}{1/2} \frac{3/2}{2} 1)^S\), that has no existence because its parent \((\frac{7/2}{1/2} \frac{3/2}{2} 1)\) is not a valid \((3-j)\) symbol for so(3). For the calculations now, it seems judicious to gather some square roots together and define a super scalar factor as

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix}^S = \Delta(l_1 l_2 l_3) \begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix} \quad \text{(super scalar factor).} \tag{4.6}
\]

It is of interest because this super-factor then depends simply of an integer positive \(I(j_1 j_2 j_3)\) and of \((j_k \pm m_k)\) for the phase. The result reads

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
j_1 & j_2 & j_3
\end{pmatrix}^S = (-1)^{\phi_\bullet} \Delta^S(j_1 j_2 j_3) \begin{pmatrix}
I(j_1 j_2 j_3)
\end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.7}
\]

\[
I(j_1 j_2 j_3) = 1 \quad \text{if} \quad j_1 + j_2 + j_3 = \text{integer}, \tag{4.8}
\]

\(^2\text{Denoted in [2] by } S3-j.\)
\[ I(j_1j_2j_3) = \sum_k \left( \frac{|(-1)^{2(j_k - m_k)j_k}| + \frac{1}{2}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \quad \text{if} \quad j_1 + j_2 + j_3 = \text{half-integer}. \] (4.9)

Expression \[ \sum_k \] is a trick for representing the four possible positive integer values of \( I \):

\[ I_1 = (-j_1 + j_2 + j_3 + \frac{1}{2}), \quad I_2 = (j_1 - j_2 + j_3 + \frac{1}{2}), \quad I_3 = (j_1 + j_2 - j_3 + \frac{1}{2}), \quad I_4 = (j_1 + j_2 + j_3 + \frac{1}{2}). \] (4.10)

Another trick unifying (4.8)-(4.9) into a single formula is the use of integer parts and factorial.

\[ I(j_1j_2j_3) = \left[ \frac{\sum_k (-1)^{2(j_k - m_k)j_k} + \frac{1}{2}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]!. \] (4.11)

An essential remark concerns the possible doublets \( l_k = j_k, l_k = j_k - \frac{1}{2} \). We have

\[ (l_k \pm m_k) = [j_k \pm m_k] = [j_k^\pm]. \] (4.12)

This gives the means to end all rearrangements and adopt a definition of a \((3-j)^S\) symbol fully similar to that of a \((3-j)\) symbol in three equations like (2.1)-(2.2)-(2.3).

\[ (j_1 \ j_2 \ j_3) S = \Delta^S \left( j_1 \ j_2 \ j_3 \right) v^S \left( j_1 \ j_2 \ j_3 \right), \] (4.13)

\[ \Delta^S \left( j_1 \ j_2 \ j_3 \right) = \left( \frac{(j_1 + j_2 - j_3)! + (j_1 - j_2 + j_3)! + (j_1 + j_2 + j_3)!}{(j_1 + j_2 + j_3)!} \right)^\frac{1}{2} \] (4.14)

\[ v^S \left( j_1 \ j_2 \ j_3 \right) = (-1)^{j_1^+} - j_2^+ + \sum_{k} 2j_k + 8 \Pi_k j_k^+ + 4(\Pi_k^+ \Pi_k^+) + \left( \Pi_k j_k^+ + j_k^+ m_k + j_k^+ m_k \right) \left( \Pi_k j_k^+ + j_k^+ m_k \right) \] (4.15)

For each \((3-j)^S\), so(3) doublets can be retrieved by using \(2l_k = [j_k^+] + [j_k^-]\). Expressions (4.13)-(4.15) allow one to compute a large table of \((3-j)^S\) that fits with analytic formulas (where one spin equals \(\frac{1}{2}\)) given in [2], after the correction of a misprint\(^3\).

## 5 Regge symmetry of \((3-j)^S\) symbols

Exactly as for \((6-j)^S\) \([1]\) it is found that \((3-j)^S\) symbols admit a classification with three intrinsic parities which we will call again \(\alpha, \beta, \gamma\) without confusion with the former ones.

**Parity \(\alpha\):** \([ev] [ev] [ev] S_{\alpha}\),

**Parity \(\beta\):** \([ev] [od] [od] S_{\beta_1}\) or \([od] [ev] [ev] S_{\beta_1}\), \([od] [ev] [od] S_{\beta_2}\) or \([ev] [od] [ev] S_{\beta_2}\), \([od] [od] [ev] S_{\beta_3}\) or \([ev] [ev] [od] S_{\beta_3}\).

**Parity \(\gamma\):** \([od] [od] [od] S_{\gamma}\).

\(^3\) [2], p. 2495, Table IV- Analytic values of S3-j symbols, third formula: \(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\) to be removed.
Parity $\alpha$ contains only $j_1 + j_2 + j_3$ integer, $\beta$ can contain $j_1 + j_2 + j_3$ integer ($\beta'_\kappa$) or half-integer ($\beta''_\kappa$) and $\gamma$ only $j_1 + j_2 + j_3$ half-integer. Actually this discrepancy is embedded via the analytic expression of $I(j_1,j_2,j_3)$ given by (4.11), so that a best classification of $(3-j)^S$ symbols should be expressed in terms of 'column-parity' and no longer by dichotomizing the cases where $\sum_k j_k$ is integer or half-integer.

According to our defining choice of Regge transformations $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2, \mathcal{R}_3, \mathcal{R}_4, \mathcal{R}_5$, note that $I_1$ is invariant only under $\mathcal{R}_1$ (parity $\beta_1, \beta'_1$), $I_2$ only under $\mathcal{R}_2$ (parity $\beta_2, \beta'_2$), $I_3$ only under $\mathcal{R}_3$ (parity $\beta_3, \beta'_3$), and $I_4$ under $\mathcal{R}_4$ (parity $\gamma$). $I$ numbers were defined by (4.10).

A quick reading of the Regge transformations [such as they have been written by (3.4)-(3.8)] indicates right away what are the symbols possessing a (super) Regge symmetry.

### 5.1 Features of $(3-j)^S$ symbols generated by Regge transformations

Parity $\alpha, \gamma$:

In this case properties like (3.20)-(3.25) of course are still valid. Thus analogously

$$
(3-j)^S_{\alpha, \gamma} + \text{Regge symmetry} \rightarrow S^S(0) \oplus S^S(1) \oplus S^S(2) \oplus S^S(4) \oplus S^S(5). \quad (5.1)
$$

Parity $\beta$ (Indices $\kappa \in [1, 3]$ of $\beta_\kappa, \beta'_\kappa$ are no longer significant)

Only two sets may exist, namely $S^S(0)$ and $S^S(1)$ defined by the selector $N^\pm_\kappa$:

$$
S^S(0) = \{(3-j)^S_\kappa \} | N^+_\kappa \in [1, 2], \quad (5.2)
$$

$$
S^S(1) = \{(3-j)^S_\kappa \} | N^-_\kappa = 0. \quad (5.3)
$$

The analog of (5.1) then becomes

$$
(3-j)^S + \text{Regge symmetry} \rightarrow S^S(0) \oplus S^S(1). \quad (5.4)
$$

Moreover an unexpected specificity of $\beta$ parity regards the sign of the numerical values of a symbol $(3-j)^S_\kappa$ and its transformed by Regge: it can be $\pm$.

This is explainable by the following proof: Regge transformations such as described by (3.4)-(3.8) and applied formally to a $(3-j)^S$ leave invariant $\sum_k 2j_k$. $\forall$ transformation $(3-j)^S \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_\kappa} (3-j')^S$ with $\kappa \in [1, 5]$. It can be proved that only two phases are relevant:

$$
(-1)^{\delta^S} = (-1)^8 \Pi_k j^+ \frac{k}{2} + 4j^+ \frac{k}{2} m_2 + j^+ \frac{k}{2} m_1. \quad (5.5)
$$

$$
(-1)^{\delta'^S} = (-1)^8 \Pi_k j^+ \frac{k}{2} + 4(j^+ \frac{k}{2} m_2 + j^+ \frac{k}{2} m_4 + j^+ \frac{k}{2} m_1). \quad (5.6)
$$

From (4.2) it can be seen that

$$
(3-j')^S = (-1)^{\delta^S + \delta'^S} \times (3-j)^S. \quad (5.7)
$$

For parities $\alpha, \gamma$ we have $(-1)^{\delta^S + \delta'^S} = +1$.

Consider a $\mathcal{R}_1$ transformation, valid for a $(3-j)^S_{\beta_1}$, we find a phase $(-1)^{\delta^S_{\beta_1}}$ given by

$$
(-1)^{\delta^S_{\beta_1}} = (-1)^{2j_1 + 4j_1 m_1 + 2j^+ \frac{j}{2} (j_2^- - j_3^-) + ((\sum_k 2j_k) + 1) (j_2^- - j_3^- + 1 + 2m_2 + 1). \quad (5.8)
$$
From our definitions of \( R_1, R_2, R_4 \), it is clear that
\[
\phi^S_{R_2}(c_1 c_2 c_3) = \phi^S_{R_1}(c_2 c_1 c_3) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^S_{R_3}(c_1 c_2 c_3) = \phi^S_{R_2}(c_1 c_2 c_2).
\]
In shortcut
\[
(3-j)^S_{R_2} \xrightarrow{\kappa} (3-j')^S_{R_3} \implies (3-j')^S_{R_2} = (-1)^{\kappa} \times (3-j)^S_{R_2} \quad \text{with } \kappa \in [1, 3].
\]
Accordingly, Regge transformations for \( \beta \) parity may bring a phase, or not. It depends if \( \phi^S_{R_2} \) is even or odd. Tests on computer turn out satisfactory.

6 Analytic prolongation of \((3-j)^S\) symbols

An attempt for extrapolating our table of \((3-j)^S\) symbols to forbidden cases like \( l_3 < |l_1 - l_2| \) or \( l_3 > l_1 + l_2 \) produces indefinite values, as expected. It shows that only cases of parity \( \beta \) are implicated with flat integer triangles defined by \( j_k = j_l + j_m, (\kappa, \lambda, \mu) = \text{circ}(1, 2, 3) \).

Let us denote these forbidden cases by \((3-j)^{\beta S}_3\) [superscript \( \times \) stands for ‘forbidden’]. So to say, they are ‘orphans’ ie without \( \text{so}(3) \) parent. The meaning of scalar factors \( \square \) or integers \( \textbf{I} \) vanishes, at first sight. For a given \( \kappa \), orphan symbols \((3-j)^{\beta S}_3\) are precisely of the kind \((3-j)^{\beta S}_3\).

For example consider:
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\left|\text{ev}\right| & \left|\text{ev}\right| & \left|\text{ev}\right|
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}ight) & \left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}ight) & \left(j_1+j_2-1\right) \\
m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
\times \left[\frac{(2j_1-1)! (2j_2-1)! (j_1+j_2-1+m_1+m_2)! (j_1+j_2-1-m_1-m_2)!}{(2j_1+2j_2)! (j_1+\frac{1}{2}+m_1)! (j_1-\frac{1}{2}-m_1)! (j_2-\frac{1}{2}+m_2)! (j_2-\frac{1}{2}-m_2)!}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

From (4.3), after noting that the scalar factor \( \left[\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(j_3-1\right)\right] = [2j_3-1]\frac{1}{2} \), we re-write (6.1) under a form that highlights our proposal of analytic prolongation:
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_3-1\right) \\
\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_3-1\right)
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_3-1\right) \\
m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
\times \left[\frac{(2j_1-1)! (2j_2-1)! (j_3-1+m_1)! (j_3-1-m_1)!}{(2j_3-2)! (j_1+\frac{1}{2}+m_1)! (j_1-\frac{1}{2}-m_1)! (j_2-\frac{1}{2}+m_2)! (j_2-\frac{1}{2}-m_2)!}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

Analytic prolongation definition:

In a way fully similar to (4.2), we adopt the following definition, with \( j_1, j_2 \geq \frac{1}{2}, j_3 \geq 1 \):
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\left|\text{odd}\right| & \left|\text{odd}\right| & \left|\text{ev}\right|
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \left(j_3-1\right) \\
j_1-\frac{1}{2} & j_2-\frac{1}{2} & j_3-1 \\
m_1 & m_2 & m_3
\end{pmatrix}
\]
\[
= \left[\left(j_1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(j_2-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(j_3-1\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{(2j_1-1)! (2j_2-1)!}{(2j_3-2)!}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{(j_1+\frac{1}{2})! (j_2+\frac{1}{2})!}{(j_3+\frac{1}{2})!}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]
Then \((3-j)^{Sx}_{\beta_3} |_{\text{flat}}\) can be re-integrated in the set of regular \((3-j)^S\) symbols, according to a single set of equalities \(l_1 = j_1 - \frac{1}{2}, l_2 = j_2 - \frac{1}{2}, l_3 = j_3 - 1\), by making the following identification

\[
\left( \begin{array}{ccc} |adj| & |adj| & |ev| \\ \hat{j}_1 & \hat{j}_2 & \hat{j}_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{array} \right)^{Sx}_{\beta_3} |_{\text{flat}} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} |ev| & |ev| & |ev| \\ j_1 - \frac{1}{2} & j_2 - \frac{1}{2} & j_3 - 1 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{array} \right)^S_{\alpha} |_{j_3 = j_1 + j_2}.
\]

More generally

\[
\left( \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{j}_1 & \hat{j}_2 & \hat{j}_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{array} \right)^{Sx}_{\beta_\kappa} |_{\text{flat}} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{j}_\lambda - \frac{1}{2} & \hat{j}_\mu - \frac{1}{2} & \hat{j}_\kappa - 1 \\ m_\lambda & m_\mu & m_\kappa \end{array} \right)^S_{\alpha} |_{j_\kappa = j_\lambda + j_\mu, j_\kappa \geq \frac{3}{2}},
\]

with the following numerical value

\[
\left( \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{j}_1 & \hat{j}_2 & \hat{j}_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{array} \right)^{Sx}_{\beta_\kappa} |_{\text{flat}} = (-1)^{j_\mu - j_\kappa} \frac{(j_\lambda - 1)!(j_\kappa - 1)!}{(2j_\mu - 2)!} \frac{(2j_\lambda - 1)!(2j_\mu - 1)!}{(2j_\kappa - 1)!(2j_\mu - 1)!} \frac{2^{j_\lambda + j_\mu + j_\kappa}}{2^{j_\lambda} 2^{j_\mu} 2^{j_\kappa}}.
\]

**Regge transformations and notation for flat triangles:**

Since a symbol \((3-j)^{Sx}_{\beta_\kappa} |_{\text{flat}}\) is actually of the kind \(\alpha\) then \(R_{\text{all}}\left((3-j)^{Sx}_{\beta_\kappa} |_{\text{flat}}\right)\) have their five identical numerical values, phase included. In order to ensure the closure property (3.12), we need an additional filtering operation \(S_{\text{filter}}\), where the bar which underlines means that only flat triangles \((j_1 j_2 j_3)\) are retained. Extension of this underlining will be used elsewhere with an obvious signification. Analogously to (3.11) we may define \(R^*_\text{egge}\) as

\[
R^*_\text{egge} = (S_{\text{filter}}) \circ (S_1) \circ R_{\text{all}}.
\]

Clearly the number of disjoint sets \(S^S_{\lambda}(n_0)\) will be reduced. A bit like for a true parity \(\beta\) (\(ie\) valid), the remaining selection comes from only one \(R_1\), or \(R_2\) or \(R_3\). Accordingly both possible values of \(n_0\) belong to the range \([0, 1]\). We can present the results as follows:

\[
(3-j)^{Sx}_{\lambda} \simeq (3-j)^S_{\lambda} + \text{Regge symmetry} \rightarrow S^S_{\lambda}(0) \oplus S^S_{\lambda}(1).
\]

The relevant selectors here and their notations are slightly different from (3.13)-(3.14).

\[
N_0^d = \text{number of zeros of } \{J^+_i - J^-_k\}_{i \neq k} + \text{number of zeros of } \{J_i^+ - J^-_k\}_{i \neq k};
\]

\[
N_0^\pm = \text{number of zeros of } \{J^+_i - J^-_k\}_{i \neq k} + \text{number of zeros of } \{J^-_i - J^+_k\}_{i \neq k};
\]

where the spins \(j\) are defined from (6.5) by

\[
j_\lambda = j_\lambda - \frac{1}{2}, j_\mu = j_\mu - \frac{1}{2}, j_\kappa = j_\kappa - 1.
\]
Another approach oriented to the point of view of partitions might be fruitful. Sometimes qualified of ‘mysterious’ or ‘surprising’, even after the most recent studies [9, 10].

As known the set of $S_3$ constraint on the triangle $(3-j)_{\beta_\mu}$ or $(3-j^\pm)_{\beta_\mu}$

or

or

$N_0^\pm \in [3, 4]$ or $N_0^\pm = 6$.

$(6.12)$

Note that $(3-j)_{\beta_\mu} \Rightarrow (3-j^\pm)_{\beta_\mu}$. Again, it is awkward to have so many defining equations of selectors for a few flat triangles. All could certainly be simplified and presented otherwise by optimizing the selectors that we have adopted throughout the research. This is another matter for reflection, not discussed in this study.

The advantage of the proposed analytical extension allows one to compute a complete table of $(3-j)^S$ symbols where the spins can vary by step of $\frac{1}{2}$ by considering only the triangular constraint on the triangle $(j_1 j_2 j_3)$.

7 Conclusion

As known the set of $\sigma$-orbits can provide a partition of a symmetric group $S_k$, however the present situation is different since a partition of any $(3-j)$ or $(3-j)^S$ symbol is built from linear transformations (Regge). Although the $(3-j)$ symbols are objects simpler than the $(6-j)$ symbols [9], for now this feature is far from evident when considering the disparities between the (Regge) partitions found here and those of $(6-j)^S$. Our partitions and selectors being properly identified, the ideal would be to derive those of $(3-j)/(3-j)^S$ from those of $(6-j)/(6-j)^S$ since it is recognized that a $(3-j)$ may be viewed as an asymptotic limit of a $(6-j)$. “In this limit the 6j Regge symmetry becomes the 3j Regge symmetry” [10, p. 118].

Actually the results obtained in this paper are far to close the studies of Regge symmetries sometimes qualified of ‘mysterious’ or ‘surprising’, even after the most recent studies [9, 10]. Another approach oriented to the point of view of partitions might be fruitful.
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