

Subsai 3-20

We are looking for the follow 3 probabilities: $|D_{0,0}^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|^2$, $|D_{\pm 1,0}^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|^2$, and $|D_{\pm 2,0}^{(2)}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)|^2$, where $\alpha = \gamma = 0$, and $\beta \neq 0$. These are the probabilities that after $|l=2, m=0\rangle$ is rotated by β it will be found in $m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ respectively.

First, lets look up the following Spherical Harmonics.

$$Y_2^0(\beta, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\beta - 1), \quad Y_2^{\pm 1}(\beta, 0) = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} (\sin\beta \cos\beta) e^{\pm i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^{\pm 2}(\beta, 0) = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} (\sin\beta \cos\beta) e^{\pm i\phi}$$

Then, by 3.6.51, $|D_{0,0}^{(2)}(0, \beta, 0)|^2 = \left| \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}} Y_2^0(\beta, 0) \right|^2 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}} (3\cos^2\beta - 1)^2$

$m=0$

for $m = \pm 1$ $|D_{\pm 1,0}^{(2)}(0, \beta, 0)|^2 = \left| \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}} Y_2^{\pm 1}(\beta, 0) \right|^2 = \frac{3}{2} \sin^2\beta \cos^2\beta$

$m = \pm 1$

for $m = \pm 2$ $|D_{\pm 2,0}^{(2)}(0, \beta, 0)|^2 = \left| \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}} Y_2^{\pm 2}(\beta, 0) \right|^2 = \frac{3}{8} \sin^4(\beta)$

$m = \pm 2$