

Physical applications of crystallographic color groups: Tensor fields in crystals

R. Berenson

Department of Physics, Nassau Community College, Garden City, New York 11530

J. N. Kotzev*

*Department of Physics, City College of City University of New York,
New York, New York 10031*

D. B. Litvin

*Department of Physics, The Pennsylvania State University, The Berks Campus,
P. O. Box 2150, Reading, Pennsylvania 19608*

(Received 20 October 1981)

The theory of permutational crystallographic color groups is used to construct tables of the $k=0$ irreducible representations whose basis functions are linear combinations of the components of tensor fields defined on the atoms of an arbitrary crystal. As examples of their use, these tables are shown to be applicable in determining the $k=0$ vibrational and magnetic modes of a crystal, the infrared and Raman-active vibrational modes, in testing the validity of the Jahn-Teller theorem in crystals, and in applying the tensor-field criterion in the Landau theory of continuous phase transitions in crystals.

I. INTRODUCTION

In many problems in solid-state physics it is often necessary to determine the irreducible representations of the symmetry group of the crystal whose basis functions are linear combinations of components of tensors defined on the atoms of the crystal. In lattice vibrational problems, one determines the irreducible representations whose basis functions are combinations of components of a three-component tensor, the displacements, of each of the atoms.¹⁻⁴ These irreducible representations of the symmetry group G of the crystal are contained in the direct product of the polar vector representation D_G^V and the permutation representation D_G^{perm} of the atoms of the crystal. The permutation representation characterizes how the atoms of the crystal permute under elements of the symmetry space group of the crystal. In determining possible types of magnetic ordering in crystals, one can determine the irreducible representations of the nonmagnetic symmetry group of the crystal whose basis functions, the magnetic modes, are linear combinations of the atomic spins.⁵⁻⁸ These irreducible representations are contained in the direct product of the axial vector representation D_G^A and

the permutation representation D_G^{perm} of the magnetic atoms. In the general case, the problem is to determine the irreducible representations contained in the direct product of a tensor representation D_G^T , whose basis functions are the components of the tensor defined on the atoms, and the permutation representation D_G^{perm} of the atoms of the crystal. We refer to this direct product representation as the tensor field representation D_G^{TF} of the crystal.

Central in determining the irreducible representations contained in the tensor field representation, is the problem of determining the irreducible representations contained in the permutation representation D_G^{perm} . Using the theory of permutational color groups, Litvin, Kotzev, and Birman⁹ have derived and tabulated all $k=0$ irreducible representations contained in the permutation representation D_G^{perm} for all possible crystals of all space-group symmetry G . In Sec. II we briefly review the method of Litvin, Kotzev, and Birman.⁹ We then derive and tabulate all $k=0$ irreducible representations contained in the tensor-field representation D_G^{TF} , for all possible crystals of all space-group symmetry, in the cases where the tensor representation D_G^T is D_G^V , the polar vector representation, D_G^A , the axial vector representation, $D_G^A \times D_G^V$, and

$(D_G^V)_{[2]}$. Applications of these tables in determining lattice vibrational modes, infrared and Raman-active lattice vibrations, in the Jahn-Teller theorem in crystals, magnetic modes, and equitranslational phase transitions are given in Sec. III.

II. TENSOR-FIELD REPRESENTATION

Let T_α , $\alpha=1,2,\dots,q$ be the q components of a tensor T defined on the atoms, at position r_{ij} , of a crystal of space-group symmetry G . Let D_G^T be the tensor representation of G whose basis functions are the q components of the tensor T , and D_G^{TF} the tensor-field representation of G whose basis functions are the components of the tensor field $T_{i\alpha} \equiv T(r_i)_\alpha$, $\alpha=1,2,\dots,q$, $i=1,2,\dots$ defined on the atoms of the crystal. The tensor-field representation D_G^{TF} is related to the tensor representation D_G^T by

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = D_G^{\text{perm}} \times D_G^T, \quad (1)$$

where D_G^{perm} is the permutation representation of G , representing how the atoms of the crystal permute under elements of the space group G .

A crystal of space-group symmetry G can be partitioned into "simple crystals."¹⁰ Each simple crystal consists of all atoms of the crystal whose position vectors can be obtained by applying all elements of the space group G to any one position vector r , and is said to be generated by G from r . A crystal can be considered as consisting of a certain number of simple crystals, no two simple crystals having atoms in common, and the elements of G permute the atoms of each simple crystal among themselves.

For a single simple crystal generated by G from r , the permutation representation D_G^{perm} is given by⁹

$$D_G^{\text{perm}} = D_G^{S(r)} \equiv D_{S(r)}^1 \uparrow G, \quad (2)$$

where $S(r)$ is the subgroup of all elements of G such that $gr=r$, and $D_{S(r)}^{S(r)}$ is the representation of G induced by the identity representation $D_{S(r)}^1$ of $S(r)$. The tensor-field representation, Eq. (1), can then be written as

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = D_G^{S(r)} \times D_G^T. \quad (3)$$

The tensor-field representation is in general reducible, and in this paper we are interested in determining the $k=0$ irreducible representations contained in this representation.

Because the tensor representation D_G^T describes the rotational properties of the components of the

tensor T , it contains only $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ of the space group G . From Eq. (3) it follows that the k dependence of the irreducible representations contained in the tensor-field representation D_G^{TF} depends only on the k dependence of the irreducible representations contained in the permutation representation $D_G^{S(r)}$, Eq. (2). Consequently, to determine the $k=0$ irreducible representations in D_G^{TF} one needs to know the $k=0$ irreducible representations contained in the permutation representation $D_G^{S(r)}$.

Litvin, Kotzev, and Birman⁹ have derived and tabulated the $k=0$ irreducible representations in all permutation representations $D_G^{S(r)}$: The permutation representation $D_G^{S(r)}$ is, in general, reducible,

$$D_G^{S(r)} = \sum_{(k,\nu)} (D_R^{S(r)} | D_G^{(k,\nu)}) D_G^{(k,\nu)}, \quad (4)$$

where $(D_G^{S(r)} | D_G^{(k,\nu)})$ is the number of times the (k,ν) th irreducible representation of the space group G is contained in $D_G^{S(r)}$. It has been shown⁹ that

$$(D_G^{S(r)} | D_G^{(0,\nu)}) = (D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)} | D_{\hat{G}}^\nu), \quad (5)$$

where $D_{\hat{G}}^\nu \equiv \Gamma_\nu$ is the ν th irreducible representation of the point group \hat{G} of the space group G . The permutation representation

$$D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)} = D_{S(r)}^1 \uparrow \hat{G}$$

is the representation of \hat{G} induced by the identity representation $D_{S(r)}^1$ of the site point group $\hat{S}(r)$ of the atom at position r . All possible permutation representations $D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)}$ are in a one-to-one correspondence with all permutational color point groups. Using the "short" notation for permutational color group, the permutation representation $D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)}$ corresponds to the permutational color point $\hat{G}(\hat{S}(r))$. A list of all classes of permutational color point groups is given in Table I. The number $(D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)} | \Gamma_\nu)$ of times each irreducible representation $\Gamma_\nu = D_{\hat{G}}^\nu$ is contained in each permutation representation $D_{\hat{G}}^{S(r)}$, and, by Eq. (5), equal to the number of times $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ is contained in $D_G^{S(r)}$, has been derived by Litvin, Kotzev, and Birman.⁹ Their results are found in the first line of each subtable of Table II.

The tensor-field representation is in general reducible:

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = \sum_{(k,\nu)} (D_G^{\text{TF}} | D_G^{(k,\nu)}) D_G^{(k,\nu)}. \quad (7)$$

For the $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$

$$(D_G^{\text{TF}} | D_G^{(0,\nu)}) = (D_G^{\text{TF}} | \Gamma_\nu), \quad (8)$$

where D_G^{TF} is defined by

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = D_G^{\hat{S}(r)} \times D_G^T. \quad (9)$$

That is, the number $(D_G^{\text{TF}} | D_G^{(0,\nu)})$ of times the $k=0$ irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ of the space group G is contained in D_G^{TF} is equal to the number $(D_G^{\text{TF}} | \Gamma_\nu)$ of times the irreducible representation Γ_ν of the point group \hat{G} is contained in D_G^{TF} defined by Eq. (9). Consequently, determining the irreducible representations Γ_ν of the point group \hat{G} in D_G^{TF} determines, by Eq. (8), the $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ contained in D_G^{TF} . We have calculated the coefficients $(D_G^{\text{TF}} | \Gamma_\nu)$ for all D_G^{TF} for tensor representations $D_G^T = D_G^V$, the polar vector representation, D_G^A , the axial vector representation, $D_G^A \times D_G^V$, and $(D_G^V)_{[2]}$, the symmetrized square of the polar, or axial, vector representation. These coefficients are tabulated in lines two to four, respectively, of the subtables of Table II.

III. APPLICATIONS

A. Lattice vibrations

The $k=0$ irreducible representations of a space group G , whose basis functions are linear combinations of atomic displacements of the atoms of a simple crystal generated by G from r , are determined using Eq. (8) by finding the irreducible representation Γ_ν of the point group \hat{G} contained in Eq. (9),

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = D_G^{\hat{S}(r)} \times D_G^V, \quad (10)$$

where D_G^V is the polar vector representation of the point group \hat{G} and $\hat{S}(r)$ is the site point group of r .

As an example, consider the rutile structure of TiO_2 .¹¹ This crystal is of space-group symmetry $G = D_{4h}^{14}$ and consists of two simple crystals. The simple crystal of Ti atoms, at the $2(a)$ positions,¹² is generated by D_{4h}^{14} from $r_1 = 000$, and the simple crystal of O atoms, at the $4(f)$ positions, is generated by D_{4h}^{14} from $r_2 = xx0$. The point group of D_{4h}^{14} is $\hat{G} = D_{4h}$, and the site point groups of the simple crystals are $\hat{S}(r_1) = D_{2h}^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$ and $\hat{S}(r_2) = C_{2v}^{(xy)}$.

For the Ti atom simple crystal, irreducible representations contained in the representation $D_G^{\text{TF}}(r)$, Eq. (10) for the simple crystal generated by G from r , are found as follows: In Table I, the permuta-

tional color point group $\hat{G}(\hat{S}(r_1)) = D_{4h}(D_{2h}^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})})$ is listed as group 15.15a. In Table II, subtable 15.15a, line two, one finds the irreducible components of the representation, Eq. (10):

$$D_G^{\text{TF}}(r_1) = \Gamma_2^- + \Gamma_3^- + 2\Gamma_5^-. \quad (11)$$

In the same manner, for the O atom simple crystal one finds from subtable 15.5b of Table II:

$$D_G^{\text{TF}}(r_2) = \Gamma_1^+ + \Gamma_2^+ + \Gamma_3^+ + \Gamma_4^+ + \Gamma_5^+ \\ + \Gamma_2^- + \Gamma_3^- + 2\Gamma_5^-. \quad (12)$$

Consequently, the $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ of D_{4h}^{14} whose basis functions are linear combinations of the atomic displacements of atoms of the TiO_2 crystals are, combining Eqs. (11) and (12), and using Eq. (8):

$$D_G^{(0,1+)}, D_G^{(0,2+)}, D_G^{(0,3+)}, D_G^{(0,4+)}, \\ D_G^{(0,5+)}, 2D_G^{(0,2-)}, 2D_G^{(0,3-)}, 4D_G^{(0,5-)}. \quad (13)$$

B. Infrared and Raman-active lattice vibrations

A $k=0$ irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,i)}$ of the space group G of a crystal whose basis functions are linear combinations of the atomic displacements of the crystal, is said to be infrared active if

$$\Gamma_i \in D_G^V \quad (14)$$

if it is contained in the polar vector representation of the point group \hat{G} . The irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,i)}$ is Raman active if

$$\Gamma_i \in (D_G^V)_{[2]} \quad (15)$$

if it is contained in the symmetrized square of the polar vector representation of \hat{G} .¹³

The $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,i)}$ are, for each simple crystal, determined as in the above example, using Tables I and II. For the TiO_2 crystal, of space-group symmetry D_{4h}^{14} , these irreducible representations are listed in Eq. (13).

Because the representation $D_G^{\hat{S}(r)}$, for $\hat{S}(r) = \hat{G}$, is the identity irreducible representation of \hat{G} , the irreducible components of D_G^V and $(D_G^V)_{[2]}$ can also be determined from Table II: In Table II, in the subtable corresponding to the permutational color point group $\hat{G}(\hat{G})$, the listed irreducible components of the second and fifth rows, respectively, are the irreducible components of D_G^V and $(D_G^V)_{[2]}$. In the example of the TiO_2 crystal, $\hat{G} = D_{4h}$, the

TABLE I. Permutational color point groups $\hat{G}(\hat{S})$ are listed using the numbering of Ref. 9. Column 1 lists the group's number, column 2, the point group \hat{G} , and column 3, the subgroup \hat{S} of \hat{G} .

1.1	C_1	C_1	8.7b	D_{2h}	C_{2h}^z	14.3	D_{2d}	C_s^{xy}	17.1	C_{3i}	C_1
2.1	C_i	C_1	8.7c		C_{2h}^y	14.4		C_2^z	17.2		C_i
2.2		C_i	8.8		D_{2h}	14.5		C_{2v}	17.3		C_3
3.1	C_2	C_1	9.1	C_4	C_1	14.6		D_2	17.4		C_{3i}
3.2		C_2	9.2		C_2	14.7		S_4	18.1	D_3	C_1
4.1	C_s	C_1	9.3		C_4	14.8		D_{2d}	18.2		C_2
4.2		C_s	10.1	S_4	C_1	15.1	D_{4h}	C_1	18.3		C_3
5.1	C_{2h}	C_1	10.2		C_2	15.2a		C_2^x	18.4		D_3
5.2		C_s	10.3		S_4	15.2b		C_2^{xy}	19.1	C_{3v}	C_1
5.3		C_2	11.1	C_{4h}	C_1	15.3a		C_s^x	19.2		C_s
5.4		C_i	11.2		C_2	15.3b		C_s^{xy}	19.3		C_3
5.5		C_{2h}	11.3		C_s	15.4		C_s^z	19.4		C_{3v}
6.1	D_2	C_1	11.4		C_i	15.5a		C_{2v}^x	20.1	D_{3d}	C_1
6.2a		C_2^x	11.5		S_4	15.5b		C_{2v}^{xy}	20.2		C_2
6.2b		C_2^z	11.6		C_4	15.6		C_i	20.3		C_s
6.2c		C_2^y	11.7		C_{2h}	15.7a		C_{2h}^x	20.4		C_i
6.3		D_2	11.8		C_{4h}	15.7b		C_{2h}^{xy}	20.5		C_{2h}
7.1	C_{2v}	C_1	12.1	D_4	C_1	15.8		C_2^z	20.6		C_3
7.2		C_2	12.2a		C_2^z	15.9		C_{2h}^z	20.7		C_{3v}
7.3a		C_s^x	12.2b		C_2^{xy}	15.10a		$D_2^{(z,x,y)}$	20.8		D_3
7.3b		C_s^y	12.3		C_2^z	15.10b		$D_2^{(z,xy,xy)}$	20.9		C_{3i}
7.4		C_{2v}	12.4a		$D_2^{(z,xy,xy)}$	15.11a		$C_{2v}^{(z,x,y)}$	20.10		D_{3d}
8.1	D_{2h}	C_1	12.4b		$D_2^{(z,x,y)}$	15.11b		$C_{2v}^{(z,xy,xy)}$	21.1	C_6	C_1
8.2		C_i	12.5		C_4	15.12		C_4	21.2		C_2
8.3a		C_2^y	12.6		D_4	15.13		S_4	21.3		C_3
8.3b		C_2^z	13.1	C_{4v}	C_1	15.14a		$D_{2d}^{(z,xy,xy)}$	21.4		C_6
8.3c		C_2^x	13.2a		C_s^x	15.14b		$D_{2d}^{(z,x,y)}$	22.1	C_{3h}	C_1
8.4a		C_s^y	13.2b		C_s^{xy}	15.15a		$D_{2h}^{(z,xy,xy)}$	22.2		C_s
8.4b		C_s^z	13.3		C_2	15.15b		$D_{2h}^{(z,x,y)}$	22.3		C_3
8.4c		C_s^x	13.4a		$C_{2v}^{(z,xy,xy)}$	15.16		C_{4v}	22.4		C_{3h}
8.5a		C_{2v}^x	13.4b		$C_{2v}^{(z,x,y)}$	15.17		C_{4h}	23.1	C_{6h}	C_1
8.5b		C_{2v}^z	13.5		C_4	15.18		D_4	23.2		C_i
8.5c		C_{2v}^y	13.6		C_{4v}	15.19		D_{4h}	23.3		C_2
8.6		D_2	14.1	D_{2d}	C_1	16.1	C_3	C_1	23.4		C_s
8.7a		C_{2h}^x	14.2		C_2^z	16.2		C_3	23.5		C_{2h}

permutational color point group $D_{4h}(D_{4h})$ is listed in Table I as group 15.19, and from subtable 15.19 of Table II, we have

$$D_G^V = \Gamma_2^- + \Gamma_5^- , \quad (16)$$

$$(D_G^V)_{[2]} = 2\Gamma_1^+ + \Gamma_3^+ + \Gamma_4^+ + \Gamma_5^+ . \quad (17)$$

Consequently, for the TiO_2 crystal, the lattice vibrations [see Eq. (13)] corresponding to the $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,2-)}$ and $D_G^{(0,5-)}$ are

infrared active, and $D_G^{(0,1+)}$, $D_G^{(0,3+)}$, $D_G^{(0,4+)}$, and $D_G^{(0,5+)}$ are Raman active.

C. Jahn-Teller theorem in crystals

The Jahn-Teller theorem, which states that degenerate electronic states give rise to configurational instabilities that lower the symmetry and split the electronic degeneracy, has been shown to be

TABLE I. (Continued.)

23.6	C_{6h}	C_3	27.1	D_{6h}	C_1	28.4	T	D_2	31.11	T_d	T_d
23.7		C_{3i}	27.2a		C_2^x	28.5		T	32.1	O_h	C_1
23.8		C_6	27.2b		C_2^y	29.1	T_h	C_1	32.2		C_2^z
23.9		C_{3h}	27.3a		C_s^x	29.2		C_s	32.3		C_s^z
23.10		C_{6h}	27.3b		C_s^y	29.3		C_2	32.4		C_2^{xy}
24.1	D_6	C_1	27.4		C_s^z	29.4		C_3	32.5		C_s^{xy}
24.2a		C_2^y	27.5a		C_{2v}^x	29.5		C_{2v}	32.6		C_3
24.2b		C_2^x	27.5b		C_{2v}^y	29.6		D_2	32.7		C_4
24.3		C_2^z	27.6		C_i	29.7		T	32.8		S_4
24.4		D_2	27.7a		C_{2h}^x	29.8		C_i	32.9		$C_{2v}^{(z,x,y)}$
24.5		C_3	27.7b		C_{2h}^y	29.9		C_{2h}	32.10		$D_2^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$
24.6a		$D_3^{(z,x,x')}$	27.8		C_2^z	29.10		C_{3i}	32.11		$C_{2v}^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$
24.6b		$D_3^{(z,y,y')}$	27.9		D_2	29.11		D_{2h}	32.12		$C_{2v}^{(xy,\bar{xy},z)}$
24.7		C_6	27.10		C_{2v}^z	29.12		T_h	32.13		D_3
24.8		D_6	27.11		C_{2h}^z	30.1	O	C_1	32.14		C_{3v}
25.1	C_{6v}	C_1	27.12		D_{2h}	30.2		C_2^z	32.15		C_{4v}
25.2a		C_s^y	27.13		C_3	30.3		C_2^{xy}	32.16		$D_{2d}^{(z,x,y)}$
25.2b		C_s^x	27.14		C_{3i}	30.4		C_3	32.17		C_i
25.3		C_2	27.15		C_6	30.5		$D_2^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$	32.18		C_{2h}^z
25.4		C_{2v}	27.16		C_{3h}	30.6		C_4	32.19		C_{2h}^{xy}
25.5		C_3	27.17a		$D_3^{(z,x,x')}$	30.7		D_3	32.20		C_{3i}
25.6a		$C_{3v}^{(z,x,x')}$	27.17b		$D_3^{(z,y,y')}$	30.8		$D_2^{(z,x,y)}$	32.21		C_{4h}
25.6b		$C_{3v}^{(z,y,y')}$	27.18a		$C_{3v}^{(z,x,x')}$	30.9		D_4	32.22		$D_{2h}^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$
25.7		C_6	27.18b		$C_{3v}^{(z,y,y')}$	30.10		T	32.23		D_{3d}
25.8		C_{6v}	27.19a		$D_{3h}^{(z,y,y')}$	30.11		O	32.24		$D_2^{(z,x,y)}$
26.1	D_{3h}	C_1	27.19b		$D_{3h}^{(z,x,x')}$	31.1	T_d	C_1	32.25		D_4
26.2		C_2^y	27.20a		$D_{3d}^{(z,x,x')}$	31.2		C_2	32.26		$D_{2d}^{(z,xy,\bar{xy})}$
26.3		C_s^x	27.20b		$D_{3d}^{(z,y,y')}$	31.3		C_s	32.27		$D_{2h}^{(z,x,y)}$
26.4		C_s^z	27.21		C_{6v}	31.4		C_3	32.28		D_{4h}
26.5		C_{2v}	27.22		C_{6h}	31.5		C_{2v}	32.29		T
26.6		C_3	27.23		D_6	31.6		S_4	32.30		T_d
26.7		C_{3v}	27.24		D_{6h}	31.7		C_{3v}	32.31		O
26.8		D_3	28.1	T	C_1	31.8		D_2	32.32		T_h
26.9		C_{3h}	28.2		C_2	31.9		D_{2d}	32.33		O_h
26.10		D_{3h}	28.3		C_3	31.10		T			

valid for all molecules.¹⁴⁻¹⁷ Examples in crystals where the Jahn-Teller theorem is not valid have been given by Birman.¹⁸ We shall discuss here the use of Tables I and II in determining whether or not a $k=0$ degenerate electronic state in a crystal gives rise to a configurational instability.

Let $D_G^{(0,e)}$ be a degenerate "single" $k=0$ irreducible representation of the space group G of a crystal, corresponding to a degenerate electronic state. This degenerate electronic state gives rise to a con-

figurational instability if there is at least one irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,i)}$, corresponding to a lattice vibrational mode, such that

$$\Gamma_i \in (\Gamma_e)_{[2]}, \quad (18)$$

that is, Γ_i is contained in the symmetrized square of Γ_e and where the following conditions apply.

(1) Γ_i is not the identity irreducible representation Γ_1 .

TABLE II. (Continued.)

8.5c	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	8.6	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	8.7a	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	8.7b	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	8.7c	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$						
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes V \otimes A	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2						
P \otimes [V] ²	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1						
8.8	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	9.1	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	9.2	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	9.3	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	10.1	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	10.2	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	10.3	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.1	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
P \otimes V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
P \otimes A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
P \otimes V \otimes A	3	2	2	2	9	9	9	9	5	5	4	4	2	2	
P \otimes [V] ²	3	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	
11.2	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.3	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.4	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.5	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.6	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$						
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
P \otimes V \otimes A	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4						
P \otimes [V] ²	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	2	4						
11.7	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	11.8	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	12.1	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	12.2a	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	12.2b	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	12.3	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$	12.4a	$\Gamma_1^- \Gamma_2^- \Gamma_3^- \Gamma_4^-$		
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
P \otimes V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
P \otimes A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
P \otimes V \otimes A	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4			
P \otimes [V] ²	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	4			

TABLE II. (Continued.)

	12.4b	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.2a	13.2b	13.3	13.4a
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$
P	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6	2 1 2 1 3	2 1 1 2 3	1 1 1 1 4	1 1 2
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3	1 2 2 1 3	1 1 1 1 4	1 1 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 2 3 2 4	3 3 2 2 4	2 1 1 1 2	9 9 9 9 18	4 5 4 5 9	4 5 5 4 9	5 5 5 5 8	2 3 3 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 3 1 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6	4 2 2 4 6	4 4 4 4 4	3 1 1 3 2
	13.4b	13.5	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$
P	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3	2 1 1 2 3	1 1 1 1 4	1 1 2
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3	1 2 2 1 3	1 1 1 1 4	1 1 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 3 2 3 4	3 3 2 2 4	1 2 1 1 2	9 9 9 9 18	5 4 5 4 9	4 5 5 4 9	5 5 5 5 8	2 3 3 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 3 1 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6	4 2 2 4 6	4 4 4 4 4	3 1 1 3 2
	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.1	15.2a			
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$
P	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1	3 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 2 3 2 4	2 2 3 3 4	1 1 2 1 2	9 9 9 9 18 9 9 9 18	5 4 5 4 9 9 9 18	5 4 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	5 4 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	2 3 3 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 3 1 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 12 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6 4 2 4 2 6	4 4 4 4 4 2 4 2 6	3 1 1 3 2
	15.2b	15.3a	15.3b	15.4				
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$
P	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1	3 3 3 3 6 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2	1 1 2	1	3 3 3 3 6 3 3 3 6	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 2 3 2 4	2 2 3 3 4	1 1 2 1 2	9 9 9 9 18 9 9 9 18	5 4 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	5 4 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	5 4 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	2 3 3 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 3 1 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6 12 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6 6 6 12	4 2 4 2 6 4 2 4 2 6	4 4 4 4 4 2 4 2 6	3 1 1 3 2
	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5$
P	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 2 2 1 3 1 2 2 1 3	2 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 3	2 1 1 2 3 1 2 2 1 3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
$P \otimes A$	1 2 2 1 3 1 2 2 1 3	1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 3	1 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3	1 1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	5 4 4 5 9 5 4 4 5 9	4 5 4 5 9 5 4 5 4 9	4 5 5 4 9 5 4 5 4 9	4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5 5 8	4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5 5 8	4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5 5 8	4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5 5 8	4 4 4 4 10 5 5 5 5 8
$P \otimes [V]^2$	4 2 2 4 6 4 2 2 4 6	4 2 4 2 6 2 4 2 4 6	4 2 2 4 6 2 4 2 4 6	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 8	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 8	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 8	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 8	4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 8

TABLE II. (Continued.)

15.5a		15.5b		15.6		15.7a	
Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$
P	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 3
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	3 3 3 3 6	1	2 1 2 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 2 2 5 3 2 3 2 4	2	2 2 2 5 3 2 2 3 4	6	6 6 6 6 12	4	2 4 2 6
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 4	3	1 1 3 2 1 1 1 4	4	4 4 4 4 4	4	2 4 2 6
15.7b		15.8		15.9		15.10a	
Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$
P	1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3	1	1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 4	1	1 1 1 1 1 4	1	1 1 2 1 1 2
$P \otimes A$	1 2 2 1 3	1	1 1 1 4 1 1 1 4	1	1 1 1 1 4	1	1 1 2 1 1 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	5 4 4 5 9	5	5 5 5 8 5 5 5 8	4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3	2 3 2 4 3 2 3 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	4 2 2 4 6	4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4	4 4 4 4 4	3	1 3 1 2 3 1 3 1 2
15.10b		15.11a		15.11b		15.12	
Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$
P	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 2 1 1 2	1	1 1 2 1 1 2
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 2 1 1 2	1	1 1 2 1 1 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 2 2 3 4 3 2 2 3 4	2	3 2 3 4 3 2 3 2 4	2	3 3 2 4 3 2 2 3 4	3	3 2 2 4 3 3 2 2 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 1 1 3 2 3 1 1 3 2	3	1 3 1 2 1 3 1 3 2	3	1 1 3 2 1 3 3 1 2	2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
15.13		15.14a		15.14b		15.15a	
Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$	Γ	$\Gamma_1^2 \Gamma_2^3 \Gamma_3^4 \Gamma_4^5$
P	1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 2
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 2 3 3 4 3 3 2 2 4	1	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	1	1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 2	3	3 2 2 3 4
$P \otimes [V]^2$	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	3	1 1 3 2

TABLE II. (Continued.)

	15.15b	15.16	15.17	15.18	
	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$
P	1	1	1	1	1
$P \otimes V$	1	1	1	2	1
$P \otimes A$	1	1	1	1	1
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3	2	3	2	2
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3	1	1	2	2
	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$
P	1	1	1	1	1
$P \otimes V$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes A$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	9	9	9	9	9
$P \otimes [V]^2$	6	6	6	6	6
	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	20.1
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$
P	1	1	1	1	1
$P \otimes V$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes A$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	9	9	9	9	9
$P \otimes [V]^2$	6	6	6	6	6
	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9
	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3$
P	1	1	1	1	1
$P \otimes V$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes A$	3	3	3	3	3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	9	9	9	9	9
$P \otimes [V]^2$	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE II. (Continued.)

23.9	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	23.10	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	24.1	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.2a	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.2b	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P \otimes V	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	2 2	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
P \otimes A	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 1 2 3 3
P \otimes V \otimes A	2 2 3 1 1 3 1 1	2 2	3 1 1 1	2 2	9 9 9 9 18 18	5 4 5 4 9 9	4 2 4 2 6 6	5 4 4 5 9 9	4 2 4 2 6 6
P \otimes [V] ²	2 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	6 6 6 6 12 12	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 4 2 6 6
24.3	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.4	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.5	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.6a	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	24.6b	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$
P	1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes A	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V \otimes A	5 5 4 4 8 10	3 2 2 2 4 5	3 3 3 3 6 6	2 1 1 2 3 3	2 1 1 2 3 3	2 1 2 1 3 3	3 3	4 2	2 1
P \otimes [V] ²	4 4 2 2 4 8	3 1 1 1 2 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4
25.1	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.2a	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.2b	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.3	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.4	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$
P	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V	3 3 3 3 6 6	2 1 2 1 3 3	2 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes A	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V \otimes A	9 9 9 9 18 18	4 5 4 5 9 9	4 5 5 4 9 9	5 5 4 4 8 10	5 5 4 4 8 10	2 3 2 2 4 5	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3
P \otimes [V] ²	6 6 6 6 12 12	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 2 4 6 6	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4
25.6a	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6b	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6c	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6d	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6e	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$
P	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V	3 3 3 3 6 6	2 1 2 1 3 3	2 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes A	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V \otimes A	9 9 9 9 18 18	4 5 4 5 9 9	4 5 5 4 9 9	5 5 4 4 8 10	5 5 4 4 8 10	2 3 2 2 4 5	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3
P \otimes [V] ²	6 6 6 6 12 12	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 2 4 6 6	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4
25.6f	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6g	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6h	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6i	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$	25.6j	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4 \Gamma_5 \Gamma_6$
P	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V	3 3 3 3 6 6	2 1 2 1 3 3	2 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes A	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 2 2 4 2	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 1
P \otimes V \otimes A	9 9 9 9 18 18	4 5 4 5 9 9	4 5 5 4 9 9	5 5 4 4 8 10	5 5 4 4 8 10	2 3 2 2 4 5	3 3 3 3 6 6	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3
P \otimes [V] ²	6 6 6 6 12 12	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 2 4 6 6	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	4 4 2 2 4 8	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4

TABLE II. (Continued.)

27.7a	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.7b	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.8	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$
P	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1	2 1 1
P \otimes V	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1	2 2 4 2
P \otimes A	1 2 2 1 3 3	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 2 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1	2 2 4 2
P \otimes V \otimes A	4 2 2 4 6 6	5 4 4 5 9 9	5 4 5 4 9 9	5 5 4 4 8 10 5 4 4 8 10	
P \otimes [V] ²	4 2 2 4 6 6	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 2 4 2 6 6	4 4 2 2 4 8 4 4 2 2 4 8	
27.9	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.10	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.11	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$
P	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2
P \otimes V	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 2 2 4 2	
P \otimes A	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 2 2 4 2	
P \otimes V \otimes A	3 2 2 2 4 5 3 2 2 2 4 5	2 3 2 2 4 5 3 2 2 2 4 5	2 3 2 2 4 5 3 2 2 2 4 5	5 5 4 4 8 10	
P \otimes [V] ²	3 1 1 1 2 4 3 1 1 2 4	3 1 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 2 4	3 1 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 1 2 4	4 4 2 2 4 8	
27.12	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.13	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.14	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$
P	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	
P \otimes V	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 2	
P \otimes A	1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1 2 2	
P \otimes V \otimes A	3 1 1 1 2 4	3 3 3 3 6 6 3 3 3 6 6	3 3 3 3 6 6 3 3 3 6 6	3 3 3 3 6 6	
P \otimes [V] ²	3 1 1 1 2 4	2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4	2 2 2 2 4 4	
27.15	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.16	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	27.17a	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$
P	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1
P \otimes V	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
P \otimes A	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
P \otimes V \otimes A	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 2 4 3 3 4 2	3 3 2 4 3 3 4 2	2 1 1 2 3 3 2 1 1 2 3 3	
P \otimes [V] ²	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2

TABLE II. (Continued.)

	27.17b	27.18a	27.18b			
	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$		
P	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V	1	1	1	1		
P⊗A	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V⊗A	2	1	1	1		
P⊗[V] ²	2	2	2	2		
	27.19a	27.19b	27.20a			
	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$		
P	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V	1	1	1	1		
P⊗A	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V⊗A	1	1	1	1		
P⊗[V] ²	2	2	2	2		
	27.20b	27.21	27.22			
	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$		
P	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V	1	1	1	1		
P⊗A	1	1	1	1		
P⊗V⊗A	2	1	1	1		
P⊗[V] ²	2	2	2	2		
	27.23	27.24	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4
	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+ \Gamma_6^+$
P	1	1	1	1	1	1
P⊗V	1	1	1	1	1	1
P⊗A	1	1	1	1	1	1
P⊗V⊗A	2	1	1	1	1	1
P⊗[V] ²	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE II. (Continued.)

28.5	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	
$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	
P	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
$P \otimes V$	1 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	2 2 2 4 1 1 1 5	1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	
$P \otimes A$	1 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	1 1 1 5 2 2 2 4	1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3	3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2	
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	1 1 1 2 9 9 9 27 9 9 27	4 4 4 14 5 5 13 5 5 13	5 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13	3 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9	2 2 2 7 3 3 6 2 2 7 3 3 6	
$P \otimes [V]^2$	1 1 1 1 6 6 6 18 6 6 18	4 4 4 8 2 2 2 10 4 4 8 4 4 8	4 4 4 8 2 2 2 10 4 4 8 4 4 8	2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6	3 3 3 3 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1 5	
29.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.10		
$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$		
P	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
$P \otimes V$	3 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 9 3 3 3 9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
$P \otimes A$	3 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 9 3 3 3 9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 3 3 6 3 3 3 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 9 9 9 27 9 9 9 27	5 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13	3 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9	2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6	
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 18 6 6 18 6 6 18 18 18 18 18	4 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8	2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6	3 3 3 3 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1 5	
29.11	29.12	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5
$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$
P	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	3 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	1 1 1 3 3 3 3 9 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5	3 3 3 9 3 3 3 9 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3
$P \otimes A$	3 3 3 3 9 3 3 9	1 1 1 3 3 3 3 9 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5	3 3 3 9 3 3 3 9 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3	1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 3 3 6 3 3 3 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 9 9 9 27 9 9 9 27	5 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13 5 5 13	3 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9	2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6	3 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9
$P \otimes [V]^2$	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 6 6 18 6 6 18 6 6 18 18 18 18 18	4 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8 4 4 8	2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6 2 2 2 6	3 3 3 3 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1 5	3 3 3 3 1 1 5 3 3 3 1 1 5
30.6	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.10	30.11	30.12
$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$	$\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 \Gamma_3 \Gamma_4$
P	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6	2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2
$P \otimes A$	1 1 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	3 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6	2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	3 2 5 7 6 2 1 3 4 5 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4	3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6	2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2
$P \otimes [V]^2$	2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4	3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6	2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2

TABLE II. (Continued.)

32.13	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.14	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.15	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.16	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$
P	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	1	1 1 2 1 1 2 1	1	1 1 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1	2 1
$P \otimes A$	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	1	1 1 2 1 1 1 2	2 1 1	1 1 1	2 1	1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 1 3 4 5 2 1 3 4 5	1	2 3 5 4 2 1 3 4 5	1	1 2 4 3 2 1 3 3 3	1	1 2 3 4 2 1 3 3 3
$P \otimes [V]^2$	2 2 2 4 2 2 2 4	2	2 2 4 2 2 4 2	2	1 3 1 2 1 1 3 2	2	1 3 1 2 1 1 2 3
32.17	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.18	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.19	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.20	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$
P	1 1 2 3 3	1	1 2 1 1 1	1	1 1 2 1 1	1	1 1 1 1
$P \otimes V$	3 3 6 9 9	1	1 2 5 5	1	1 2 3 5 4	1	1 2 3 3
$P \otimes A$	3 3 6 9 9	1	1 2 5 5	1	2 3 5 4	1	1 2 3 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	6 6 12 18 18	4	4 8 8 8	4	2 6 8 10	2	2 4 6 6
$P \otimes [V]^2$							
32.21	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.22	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.23	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.24	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$
P	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 2
$P \otimes V$	1 1 3 2	1	1 1 3 2	1	1 1 2 1	3 3	3 3
$P \otimes A$	1 1 3 2	1	1 1 3 2	1	1 1 2 1	3 3	3 3
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 2 4 4 4	3	3 2 5 7 6	2	2 2 4	3	3 6 6 6 3 3 6 6 6
$P \otimes [V]^2$							
32.25	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.26	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.27	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$	32.28	$\Gamma^+ \Gamma_2^+ \Gamma_3^+ \Gamma_4^+ \Gamma_5^+$
P	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 2	1	1 1
$P \otimes V$	2 1 2 1	2 1	2 1 1 2	2 1	3 3	3 3	2 1
$P \otimes A$	2 1 2 1	2 1	2 1 1 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 1
$P \otimes V \otimes A$	2 1 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	1	2 3 3 3 2 1 3 3 3	3	3 6 6 6	2	2 1 3 3 3
$P \otimes [V]^2$	2 1 3 1 2 2 1 3 1 2	2	2 1 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 1	3	3 6 3 3	2	2 1 3 1 2

TABLE III. Symmetrized squares of degenerate point-group irreducible representations. The notation for the point-group irreducible representations is that of Ref. 25.

Point group	Γ	$(\Gamma)_{[2]}$
D_4, C_{4v}, D_{2d}	Γ_5	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4$
D_{4h}	Γ_5^\pm	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_4^\pm$
D_3, C_{3v}	Γ_3	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_3$
D_{3d}	Γ_3^\pm	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_3^\pm$
D_6, C_{6v}, D_{3h}	Γ_5, Γ_6	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_6$
D_{6h}	$\Gamma_5^\pm, \Gamma_6^\pm$	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_6^\pm$
T	Γ_4	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_4$
T_h	Γ_4^\pm	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_2^\pm + \Gamma_3^\pm + \Gamma_4^\pm$
O, T_d	Γ_3	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_3$
	Γ_4, Γ_5	$\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_5$
O_h	Γ_3^\pm	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_3^\pm$
	$\Gamma_4^\pm, \Gamma_5^\pm$	$\Gamma_1^\pm + \Gamma_3^\pm + \Gamma_5^\pm$

(10) are found in subtable 32.30 of Table II:

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = \Gamma_5^+ + \Gamma_4^- \quad (24)$$

and from subtable 32.33, for the point group O_h :

$$D_G^V = \Gamma_4^- , \quad (25)$$

$$D_G^A = \Gamma_4^+ . \quad (26)$$

Since the irreducible representation $\Gamma_i = \Gamma_5^+$, Eq. (24), is contained in $(\Gamma_e^-)_{[2]}$, Eq. (23), for $\Gamma_e = \Gamma_4^+$, Γ_4^- , Γ_5^+ , Γ_5^- , but not in Eqs. (25) and (26), the $k=0$ degenerate electronic states $D_G^{(0,4+)}$, $D_G^{(0,4-)}$, $D_G^{(0,5+)}$, and $D_G^{(0,5-)}$ all give rise to configurational instabilities. Since no Γ_i of Eq. (24) is contained in Eq. (22), the $k=0$ degenerate electronic states $D_G^{(0,3+)}$ and $D_G^{(0,3-)}$ do not give rise to configurational instabilities.¹⁸

D. Magnetic modes

The $k=0$ irreducible representations of a space group G , whose basic functions are linear combinations of the spins of the magnetic atoms of a simple crystal generated by G from r , are determined using Eq. (8) by finding the irreducible representations Γ_ν of the point group \hat{G} contained in

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = D_G^{\hat{S}(r)} \times D_G^A \quad (27)$$

where D_G^A is the axial vector representation of the point group \hat{G} and $\hat{S}(r)$ is the site point group of r .

As an example, we consider the crystal of TbCrO_3 of space-group symmetry D_{2h}^{16} .⁷ The terbium atom simple crystal is generated by D_{2h}^{16}

from $r_1 = xy\frac{1}{2}$, $4(c)$ atomic positions,¹² and the site point group $\hat{S}(r_1) = C_3^z$. The permutational color point group $D_{2h}(C_3^z)$ is listed as group 8.4b in Table I, and in line three, subtable 8.4b of Table II one finds the irreducible representations Γ_ν , contained in Eq. (27):

$$D_G^{\text{TF}}(r_1) = \Gamma_1^+ + 2\Gamma_2^+ + \Gamma_3^+ + 2\Gamma_4^+ \\ + 2\Gamma_1^- + \Gamma_2^- + 2\Gamma_3^- + \Gamma_4^- . \quad (28)$$

The chromium simple crystal is generated by D_{2h}^{16} from $r_2 = 0\frac{1}{2}0$, the $4(b)$ atomic positions, and the site point group $\hat{S}(r_2) = C_i$. The permutational color point group $D_{2h}(C_i)$ is listed as group 8.2 in Table I, and in line three subtable 8.2 of Table II one finds the irreducible representations Γ_ν , contained in Eq. (27):

$$D_G^{\text{TF}}(r_2) = 3\Gamma_1^+ + 3\Gamma_2^+ + 3\Gamma_3^+ + 3\Gamma_4^+ . \quad (29)$$

Consequently, the terbium $k=0$ magnetic modes are associated with the irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ with ν of the representations Γ_ν , given in Eq. (28), and the chromium magnetic modes to those given in Eq. (29).

E. Equitranslational phase transitions

In the Landau theory of continuous phase transitions one of the several group theoretical criteria used¹⁹⁻²³ is the tensor-field criterion. As reformulated by Litvin, Kotzev, and Birman,⁹ this criterion, for equitranslational phase transitions is as follows. If the phase transition is due to a physical property described by a q -component tensor T de-

finned on the atoms of a crystal of space-group symmetry G , then a $k=0$ irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,\nu)}$ of G is associated with a phase transition from a high-symmetry phase G is Γ_ν is contained in D_G^{TF} defined by Eq. (9).

As an example, consider UBi_2 whose nonmagnetic space group is D_{4h}^7 with the uranium atoms forming a single simple crystal, the $2(c)$ atomic positions, generated by D_{4h}^7 from $r=0\frac{1}{2}z$.²⁴ The site point group $\hat{S}(r)=C_{4v}$. For the magnetic phase transition in UBi_2 , to find the $k=0$ irreducible representations which satisfy the tensor-field criterion, one uses Eq. (9) with $D_G^{\text{TF}}=D_G^{\text{A}}$, the axial vector representation. From line three, subtable 15.16, of Table II one finds that

$$D_G^{\text{TF}} = \Gamma_2^+ + \Gamma_5^+ + \Gamma_1^- + \Gamma_5^- . \quad (30)$$

Consequently, the $k=0$ irreducible representations $D_G^{(0,2^+)}$, $D_G^{(0,5^+)}$, $D_G^{(0,1^-)}$, and $D_G^{(0,5^-)}$ satisfy the tensor-field criterion for equitranslational magnetic phase transitions in UBi_2 . Using the additional

group theoretical criteria as formulated in Ref. 9, the magnetic phase transition associated with the irreducible representation $D_G^{(0,1^-)}$ gives rise to the low-symmetry phase of space-group symmetry D_4^2 with a spin arrangement generated by D_4^2 from $\bar{S}(0, \frac{1}{2}, z) = (0, 0, w)$. This is the spin arrangement of the uranium atoms in the magnetic phase of UBi_2 .

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported in part by NSF Contract No. DMR 78-12399 and PSC-BHE No. 13404. The authors wish to thank Professor J. L. Birman for discussions and for bringing together this group of researchers. One of us (J.N.K.) gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the International Research and Exchange Board, and two of us (J.N.K. and D.B.L.) acknowledge the travel support provided by the Penn State-Berks Campus Scholarly Activity Fund.

*Permanent address: Faculty of Physics, University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria, BG-1126.

¹A. A. Maradudin and S. H. Vosko, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **40**, 1 (1968).

²C. J. Bradley and A. P. Cracknell, *The Mathematical Theory of Symmetry in Solids: Representation Theory of Point Groups and Space Groups* (Clarendon, Oxford, 1972).

³J. L. Birman, *Theory of Crystal Space Groups and Infra-red and Raman Lattice Processes of Insulating Crystals* (Springer, Berlin, 1974).

⁴A. Agyei and J. L. Birman, *Phys. Status Solidi B* **80**, 509 (1976); **82**, 656 (1977).

⁵I. E. Dzialoshinsky, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids* **4**, 241 (1958).

⁶S. Alexander, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 420 (1962).

⁷E. F. Bertaut, *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A* **24**, 217 (1968).

⁸Y. A. Izyumov, *Usp. Fiz.* **131**, 387 (1980).

⁹D. B. Litvin, J. N. Kotzev, and J. L. Birman (unpublished).

¹⁰W. Opechowski and R. Guccione, in *Magnetism*, edited by G. T. Rado and H. Suhl (Academic, New York, 1965), Vol. IIA, p. 105.

¹¹J. L. Warren and T. G. Worlton, *Symmetry Properties of the Lattice Dynamics of Twenty-three Crystals* (Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois, 1973).

¹²*International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography*, edited

by N. F. M. Henry and K. Lonsdale (Kynoch, Birmingham, 1969), Vol. I.

¹³E. B. Wilson, J. C. Decius, and P. C. Cross, *Molecular Vibrations* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1955).

¹⁴H. Jahn and E. Teller, *Proc. R. Soc. London Ser. A* **161**, 220 (1937); H. Jahn, *ibid.* **A 164**, 117 (1938).

¹⁵E. Ruch and A. Schonhofer, *Theor. Chim. Acta* **3**, 291 (1965).

¹⁶E. I. Blount, *J. Math. Phys. (N. Y.)* **12**, 1890 (1971).

¹⁷I. V. V. Raghavacharyulu, *J. Phys. C* **6**, L455 (1973).

¹⁸J. L. Birman, *Phys. Rev.* **125**, 1959 (1962).

¹⁹L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, *Statistical Physics* (Pergamon, New York, 1958), Chap. XIV.

²⁰J. L. Birman, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **17**, 1216 (1966).

²¹F. E. Goldrich and J. L. Birman, *Phys. Rev.* **528** (1968).

²²M. V. Jaric and J. L. Birman, *Phys. Rev. B* **16**, 2564 (1977).

²³J. L. Birman, in *Group Theory Methods in Physics*, Vol. 79 of *Lecture Notes in Physics*, edited by P. Kramer and A. Rieckers (Springer, New York, 1978), p. 203.

²⁴J. Przystawa, *Phys. Status Solidi* **30**, K115 (1968).

²⁵G. F. Koster, J. O. Dimmock, R. G. Wheeler, and S. Statz, *Properties of the Thirty-two Point Groups*, (MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1963).