

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} (K_p + K_n) (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) \\
&\quad + \frac{c_3(1)}{2} K_p \vec{\sigma}(1) + \frac{c_3(2)}{2} K_p \vec{\sigma}(2) - \frac{c_3(1)}{2} K_n \vec{\sigma}(1) - \frac{c_3(2)}{2} K_n \vec{\sigma}(2) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar} + \frac{c_3(1)}{4} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar} + \frac{c_3(2)}{4} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar} \text{ vari altri}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} c_3(1) \vec{\sigma}(1) (K_p - K_n) + \frac{1}{2} c_3(2) \vec{\sigma}(2) (K_p - K_n) \\
&= (K_p - K_n) (c_3(1) \vec{\sigma}(1) + c_3(2) \vec{\sigma}(2)) \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (K_p - K_n) (c_3(1) + c_3(2)) (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} (K_p - K_n) (c_3(1) - c_3(2)) (\vec{\sigma}(1) - \vec{\sigma}(2))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} (K_p + K_n) (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} (K_p - K_n) (c_3(1) + c_3(2)) (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} (K_p - K_n) (c_3(1) - c_3(2)) (\vec{\sigma}(1) - \vec{\sigma}(2)) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{4} (c_3(1) + c_3(2)) \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{\hbar}
\end{aligned}$$

Il deutone ha $S=1$ quindi il termine $(\vec{\sigma}(1) - \vec{\sigma}(2))$ non contribuisce. I termini $(c_3(1) + c_3(2))$ sono uguali a zero applicati al deutone per le 6β .

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{M} &= \frac{1}{2} (K_p + K_n) (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{\hbar} \\
\vec{\sigma} &= \vec{L} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar (\vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2)) \quad \vec{\sigma}(1) + \vec{\sigma}(2) = \frac{\vec{\sigma} - \vec{L}}{\frac{1}{2} \hbar} \\
\hbar \vec{M} &= (K_p + K_n) \vec{\sigma} - (K_p + K_n - \frac{1}{2}) \vec{L}
\end{aligned}$$