Cálculo de términos espectroscópicos para un sistema d^2

$$\left[\frac{10}{2}\right] = \frac{10!}{(10-2)!\,2!} = 45$$

2	½	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	X																																		
	-1/2	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X																										
1	½		x								x								x	x	x	x	X	x	x																		
	-1/2			x								x							X							x	x	x	x	x	x												
0	½				x								x							x							x						x	x	x	x	x						
	-1/2					x								x							x							x						x									
-1	½						x								x							x							x						x								
	-1/2							x								x							x							x						x								
-2	½								x								x							x							x						x						x
	-1/2									x								x							x							x						x					x	x

L	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4
S	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	-1	0

Tabla de frecuencias

$Ms\backslash ML$	**1**	**0**	**-1**
4		B	
3	A	BB	C
2	A	BBB	C
1	AA	BBBB	CC
0	AA	BBBBB	CC
-1	AA	BBBB	CC
-2	A	BBB	C
-3	A	BB	C
-4		B	

Términos Espectroscópicos: $^1G_4;^3F_4,{}^3F_3{}^3,F_2{}^1;D_2;^3P_2,^3P_1,^3P_0;^1S_0$

Sistema p^3

$$\left[\frac{6}{3}\right] = \frac{6!}{(6-3)!\,3!} = 20$$

1	½	x	x	x	x								x		x	x	x	x	x	
	-1/2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		x					x
0	½	x				x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x	x		
	-1/2		x			x			x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x
-1	½			x			x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x			
	-1/2				x			x		x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x

L	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
S	½	-½	½	-½	-½	½	-½	½	-½	-½	½	-½	½	-½	½	½	$-3/2$	½	-½	$3/2$

ML\MS	$3/2$	½	-½	-½
2		B	C	
1		BB	CC	
0	A	BBB	CCC	D
-1		BB	CC	
-2		B	B	

Términos Espectroscópicos: $^{2}D_{5/2}$, $^{2}D_{3/2}$, $^{2}P_{3/2}$,$^{2}P_{1/2}$, $^{4}S_{3/2}$