

# $\Delta$ 粒子的相对论 BUU 方程\*

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1995-10-04 收稿

## 摘 要

在与核子相对论 BUU 方程相统一的框架内, 利用闭合时间回路格林函数方法导出了  $\Delta$  粒子的相对论 BUU 方程, 并同时给出平均场与碰撞项的解析表达式. 结果表明, 核子与  $\Delta$  粒子的 BUU 方程是相互联立的.

**关键词** 相对论重离子碰撞, 相对论 BUU 方程, 闭合时间回路格林函数方法.

## 1 引 言

当今核物理研究的一个重要课题是如何确定高温、高密下核物质的态方程. 相对论重离子碰撞提供了唯一的在实验室产生高温、高密物质的途径, 使人们有机会研究远离基态的核物质性质和碰撞后核物质随时间演化过程. 但是所有这些有用的信息只有通过适当的理论模型描述才能间接地获得. 因此一个正确的理论描述是至关重要的. 在文献 [1—4] 中我们发展了一套适用于中高能重离子反应的、核子分布函数所满足的、自洽的相对论 Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck (BUU) 方程, 并在此基础上系统地研究了核子-核子 (NN) 弹性和非弹性散射截面的介质效应. 但是, 在这些工作中  $\Delta$  粒子仅仅通过碰撞项引入, 而没有建立一套它本身所满足的、自洽的输运方程. 由于在中高能重离子碰撞中,  $\Delta$  粒子发挥着很重要的作用, 所以很多实验观察量 (例如  $\pi$  介子、K 介子) 的产额都对碰撞过程中产生的  $\Delta$  粒子的数目很敏感. 另一方面, 近几年理论<sup>[5]</sup> 和实验<sup>[6]</sup> 两方面的研究都发现在重离子碰撞中有可能产生一种共振态物质, 尤其是  $\Delta$  物质. GSI 的最新实验结果<sup>[7]</sup> 指出在入射动能为 2 GeV/u 的碰撞中, 30% 的核子将被激发到共振态, 特别是  $\Delta$  共振态. 因此, 为了进一步深入地研究中高能重离子反应机制, 有必要发展一套  $\Delta$  粒子分布函数所满足的相对论 BUU 方程.

本文将在以前我们发展核子 BUU 方程的框架内, 推导  $\Delta$  粒子分布函数所满足的自

\*国家自然科学基金资助.

洽的相对论 BUU 方程, 并给出介质内核子和  $\Delta$  粒子 ( $N\Delta$ ) 弹性和非弹性散射截面的解析表达式.

## 2 理论推导

核子和  $\Delta$  粒子通过交换  $\sigma$ 、 $\omega$  和  $\pi$  介子, 相互作用的有效拉氏密度可写为<sup>[8]</sup>:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_F + \mathcal{L}_I, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_I &= \mathcal{L}_{NN} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta\Delta} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta N} \\ &= g_{NN}^\sigma \bar{\psi}(x) \psi(x) \sigma(x) - g_{NN}^\omega \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_\mu \psi(x) \omega^\mu(x) + g_{NN}^\pi \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \tau \cdot \psi(x) \partial^\mu \pi(x) \\ &\quad + g_{\Delta\Delta}^\sigma \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\nu}(x) \psi_{\Delta\nu}^\nu(x) \sigma(x) - g_{\Delta\Delta}^\omega \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\nu}(x) \gamma_\mu \psi_{\Delta\nu}^\nu(x) \omega^\mu(x) + g_{\Delta\Delta}^\pi \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\nu}(x) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 T \cdot \psi_{\Delta\nu}^\nu(x) \partial^\mu \pi(x) \\ &\quad - g_{\Delta N}^\pi \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\mu}(x) \partial^\mu \pi(x) \cdot S^+ \psi(x) - g_{\Delta N}^\pi \bar{\psi}(x) S \psi_{\Delta\mu}(x) \cdot \partial^\mu \pi(x) \\ &= g_{NN}^\Lambda \bar{\psi}(x) \Gamma_A^N \psi(x) \phi(x) + g_{\Delta\Delta}^\Lambda \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\nu}(x) \Gamma_A^\Delta \psi_{\Delta\nu}^\nu(x) \phi_A(x) \\ &\quad - g_{\Delta N}^\pi \bar{\psi}_{\Delta\mu}(x) \partial^\mu \pi(x) \cdot S^+ \psi(x) - g_{\Delta N}^\pi \bar{\psi}(x) S \psi_{\Delta\mu}(x) \cdot \partial^\mu \pi(x), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $g_{NN}^\pi = f_\pi / m_\pi$ ,  $g_{\Delta N}^\pi = f^* / m_\pi$ ;  $\Gamma_A^N = \gamma_A \tau_A$ ,  $\Gamma_A^\Delta = \gamma_A T_A$ ;  $A = \sigma, \omega, \pi$ .  $\psi_{\Delta\mu}$  是描述  $\Delta$  粒子的 Rarita-Schwinger 场, 表 1 定义了在本文中用到的一些符号.

表 1

A	$m_A$	$g_{NN}^A$	$g_{\Delta\Delta}^A$	$\gamma_A$	$\tau_A$	$T_A$	$\phi_A(x)$	$D_A^\kappa$	$D_A$
$\sigma$	$m_\sigma$	$g_{NN}^\sigma$	$g_{\Delta\Delta}^\sigma$	1	1	1	$\sigma(x)$	1	1
$\omega$	$m_\omega$	$-g_{NN}^\omega$	$-g_{\Delta\Delta}^\omega$	$\gamma_\mu$	1	1	$\omega^\mu(x)$	$-g^{\mu\nu}$	1
$\pi$	$m_\pi$	$g_{NN}^\pi$	$g_{\Delta\Delta}^\pi$	$k\gamma_5$	$\tau$	$T$	$\pi(x)$	1	$\delta_{ij}$

为了与在文献[1—4]中建立的核子 BUU 方程相自治, 本文仍然采用闭合时间回路格林函数方法. 相互作用表象中  $\Delta$  粒子的格林函数可写为:

$$iG^{\alpha\beta}(1, 2) = \langle T \left[ \exp \left( -i \int dx H_I(x) \right) \psi_\Delta^\alpha(1) \bar{\psi}_\Delta^\beta(2) \right] \rangle, \quad (3)$$

其中  $\int dx \equiv \int dt \int d\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\int dt$  表示对时间的积分沿整个闭合回路. 在文献[1, 4]中已经给出了核子、 $\Delta$  粒子和介子的零阶格林函数.

微扰展开 (3) 式, 可以得到  $\Delta$  粒子格林函数所满足的 Dyson 方程

$$iG_{\alpha\beta}^{\Delta}(1, 2) = iG_{\alpha\beta}^{\Delta 0}(1, 2) + \int dx_3 \int dx_4 G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Delta 0}(1, 4) \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) iG_{\mu\beta}^{\Delta}(3, 2), \quad (4)$$

该方程与核子的 Dyson 方程

$$iG(1, 2) = iG^0(1, 2) + \int dx_3 \int dx_4 G^0(1, 4) \Sigma(4, 3) iG(3, 2), \quad (5)$$

通过核子和  $\Delta$  粒子的自能  $\Sigma(4, 3)$ ,  $\Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3)$  相耦合. 在玻恩近似下,  $\Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3)$  可写为

$$\Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = \Sigma_{\text{HF}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) + \Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3), \quad (6)$$

其中  $\Sigma_{\text{HF}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3)$  包括 Hartree 项和 Fock 项

$$\Sigma_{\text{HF}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = \Sigma_{\text{H}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) + \Sigma_{\text{F}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3). \quad (7)$$

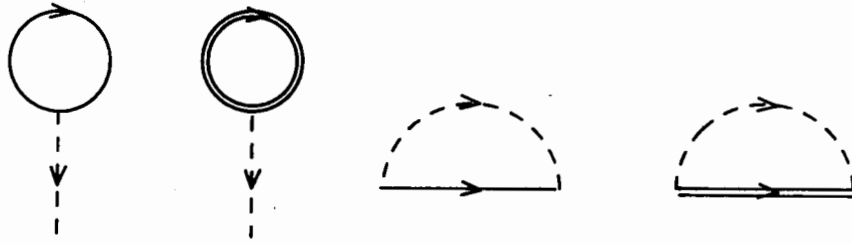


图1  $\Delta$  粒子 Hartree-Fock 自能项费曼图

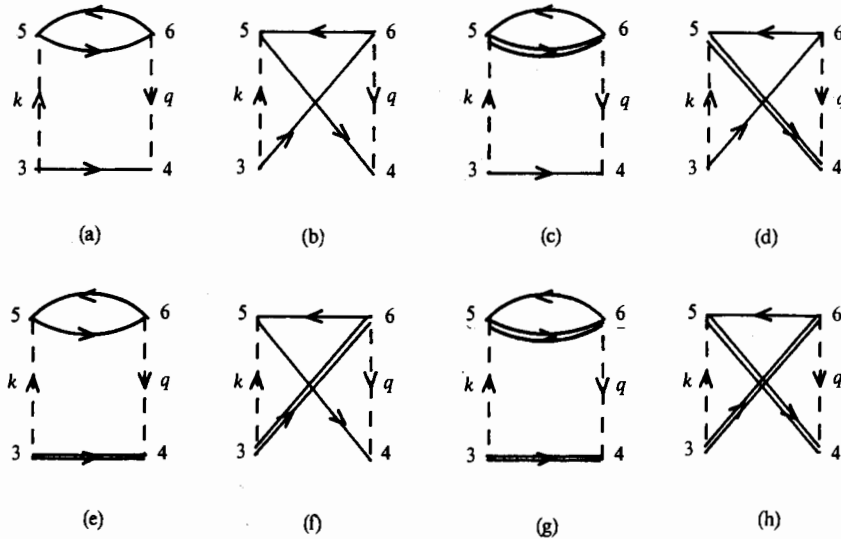


图2  $\Delta$  粒子 Born 自能项费曼图

Hartree-Fock 项  $\Sigma_{\text{HF}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3)$  和 Born 项  $\Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\nu\mu}(4, 3)$  相对应的费曼图分别在图 1, 2 中给出, 其中双线表示  $\Delta$  粒子, 实线和虚线分别表示核子和介子. 由于在入射动能为 1—2 GeV/u 的能区, 最重要的  $\Delta$  入射反应为  $N\Delta$  散射, 所以图 2 中只包含对  $N\Delta$  散射有贡献的费曼图. 图 2(a)、(b) 与  $N\Delta \rightarrow NN$  散射相联系, 与之相对应的截面可以通过细致

平衡从  $NN \rightarrow N\Delta$  散射截面得到, 该截面已在文献 [3, 4] 中作了详细讨论. 图 2(c) — (f) 贡献给  $N\Delta \rightarrow N\Delta$  弹性散射截面, 图 2(g)、(h) 贡献给  $N\Delta \rightarrow \Delta\Delta$  非弹性散射截面, 与之相对应的自能可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & \sum_{4_5 T_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j^+ | t_4 \rangle G^0(4, 3) \langle t_4 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i | T \rangle \\ & \cdot \text{tr} [ \langle T_6 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i^+ | t_5 \rangle G^0(5, 6) \langle t_5 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j | T_6 \rangle G_{\rho\sigma}^0(6, 5) q^{\rho} k^{\sigma} ] \\ & \cdot q^{\nu} k^{\mu} \Delta_{\pi}^0(4, 6) \Delta_{\pi}^0(5, 3), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & - \sum_{T_4 t_5 t_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | T_4 \rangle G^{0\nu\mu}(4, 5) k_{\sigma} \langle T_4 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i^+ | t_5 \rangle \\ & \cdot G^0(5, 6) \langle t_5 | g_{NN}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | t_6 \rangle G^0(6, 3) \langle t_6 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j | T \rangle k^{\mu} \Delta_{\Lambda}^0(4, 6) \Delta_{\Lambda}^0(5, 3) D_A, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & \sum_{T_4 t_5 t_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | T_4 \rangle G^{0\nu\mu}(4, 3) \langle T_4 | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_B^{\Lambda} | T \rangle \\ & \cdot \text{tr} [ \langle t_6 | g_{NN}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_B^{\Lambda} | t_5 \rangle G^0(5, 6) \langle t_5 | g_{NN}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | t_6 \rangle G^0(6, 5) ] \\ & \cdot \Delta_A^0(4, 6) \Delta_B^0(5, 3) D_A D_B, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & - \sum_{4_5 T_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j^+ | t_4 \rangle G^0(4, 5) \langle t_4 | g_{NN}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | t_5 \rangle \\ & \cdot G^0(5, 6) \langle t_5 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i | T_6 \rangle q^{\nu} q_{\rho} G^{0\rho\mu}(6, 3) \langle T_6 | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \Gamma_A^{\Lambda} | T \rangle \\ & \cdot \Delta_{\Lambda}^0(4, 6) \Delta_{\Lambda}^0(5, 3) D_A, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & - \sum_{T_4 t_5 T_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \not{h} \gamma_5 T_j | T_4 \rangle G^{0\nu\mu}(4, 3) \\ & \cdot \langle T_4 | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \not{h} \gamma_5 T_i | T \rangle \text{tr} [ \langle T_6 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i^+ | t_5 \rangle G^0(5, 6) \\ & \cdot \langle t_5 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j | T_6 \rangle q^{\rho} G_{\rho\sigma}^0(6, 5) k^{\sigma} ] \Delta_{\pi}^0(4, 6) \Delta_{\pi}^0(5, 3), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{\nu\mu}(4, 3) = & \sum_{T_4 t_5 T_6} \int dx_5 \int dx_6 \langle T | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \not{q} \gamma_5 T_j | T_4 \rangle G^{0\nu\mu}(4, 5) k_{\sigma} \\ & \cdot \langle T_4 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_i^+ | t_5 \rangle G^0(5, 6) \langle t_5 | g_{\Delta N}^{\pi} S_j | T_6 \rangle q_{\rho} G^{0\rho\mu}(6, 3) \\ & \cdot \langle T_6 | g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Lambda} \not{q} \gamma_5 T_i | T \rangle \Delta_{\pi}^0(4, 6) \Delta_{\pi}^0(5, 3). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

引入一个与 Rarita-Schwinger 场相对应的微分算子

$$\Lambda_{\alpha\beta}(\partial) = (i\gamma \cdot \partial - M_{\Delta}) g_{\alpha\beta} - i(\gamma_{\alpha} \partial_{\beta} + \gamma_{\beta} \partial_{\alpha}) + i\gamma_{\alpha} \gamma \cdot \partial \gamma_{\beta} + M_{\Delta} \gamma_{\alpha} \gamma_{\beta}, \quad (14)$$

把它作用到方程 (4) 的两边, 由关系式<sup>[9]</sup>

$$\Lambda^{\lambda\alpha}(\partial_1)G_{\alpha\beta}^0(1,2)=\delta(1,2)g_\beta^\lambda \quad (15)$$

可以得到

$$\Lambda^{\lambda\alpha}(\partial_1)iG_{\alpha\beta}(1,2)=i\delta(1,2)g_\beta^\lambda + \int dx_3 \Sigma^{\lambda\mu}(1,3)iG_{\mu\beta}(3,2), \quad (16)$$

其中  $G_{\alpha\beta}^{--}(1,2)$  的运动方程, 即 Kadanoff-Baym 方程可写为

$$\begin{aligned} [\Lambda^{\lambda\alpha}(\partial_1) - \Sigma_H^{\lambda\alpha}(1)]iG_{\alpha\beta}^{--}(1,2) &= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dx_3 \Sigma_F^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(1,3)iG_{\mu\beta}^{--}(3,2) \\ &+ \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dx_3 [\Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(1,3) - \Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(1,3)]iG_{\mu\beta}^{--}(3,2) \\ &- \int_{t_0}^{t_2} dx_3 \Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(1,3)[iG_{\mu\beta}^{+-}(3,2) - iG_{\mu\beta}^{--}(3,2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

在下面的推导中, 为了简化, 略去 Fock 项的贡献. 对 (17) 式两边作 Wigner 变换, 在半径近似下得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{i}{2} \gamma \cdot \partial_x + \gamma \cdot P - M_\Delta \right) g^{\lambda\alpha} - \frac{i}{2} (\gamma^\lambda \partial_x^\alpha + \gamma^\alpha \partial_x^\lambda) - (\gamma^\lambda P^\alpha + \gamma^\alpha P^\lambda) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{i}{2} \gamma^\lambda \gamma \cdot \partial_x \gamma^\alpha + \gamma^\lambda (P + M_\Delta) \gamma^\alpha \right] - \Sigma_H^{\lambda\alpha}(X) + \frac{i}{2} \partial_X^\mu \Sigma_H^{\lambda\alpha}(X) \partial_\mu^P \right\} iG_{\alpha\beta}^{--}(X, P) \\ &= I_C(X, P). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_C(X, P) &= \int dy e^{iy \cdot y} \int_{-\infty}^0 dx' [\Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(y-x', X) iG_{\mu\beta}^{--}(x', X) \\ &\quad - \Sigma_{\text{Born}}^{\lambda\mu}{}^{--}(y-x', X) iG_{\mu\beta}^{+-}(x', X)]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由文献 [4], 零阶  $\Delta$  粒子格林函数

$$G_{\mu\nu}^{0-+}(X, P) = \frac{\pi i}{E_\Delta(P)} \delta(P_0 - E_\Delta(P)) f_\Delta(X, P) (P + M_\Delta) D_{\mu\nu}, \quad (20)$$

其中

$$D_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{3} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu - \frac{1}{3M_\Delta} (\gamma_\mu P_\nu - \gamma_\nu P_\mu) - \frac{2}{3M_\Delta^2} P_\mu P_\nu. \quad (21)$$

利用在壳条件  $P^2 = M_\Delta^2$ , (20) 式可重写为

$$iG_{\alpha\beta}^{0-+}(X, P) = P_{\alpha\beta}^{3/2}(P) \left[ -(P + M_\Delta) \frac{\pi}{E_\Delta(P)} \delta(P_0 - E_\Delta(P)) f_\Delta(X, P) \right], \quad (22)$$

其中

$$P_{\alpha\beta}^{3/2}(P) = g_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{3} \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta - \frac{1}{3P^2} (\not{P} \gamma_\alpha P_\beta + P_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not{P}) \quad (23)$$

是自旋 3/2 场的自旋投影算符<sup>[10]</sup>. 从 (22) 式知道, 尽管在 Rarita-Schwinger 表示中存在着离壳的自旋 1/2 场<sup>[11]</sup>, 但格林函数的在壳部分只传播自旋 3/2 的场. 由于我们的理论模型建立在在壳的物理量上, 总可以把在壳的  $\Delta$  粒子格林函数投影到自旋 3/2 方向. 因此, 在准粒子近似下我们定义

$$iG_{\alpha\beta}^{-+}(X, P) = P_{\alpha\beta}^{3/2}(p) F(x, p), \quad (24)$$

其中  $p$  是介质内在壳动量, 所有的物理信息都包含在  $F(x, p)$  中. 在壳的  $\Delta$  粒子 Hartree 自能可写为

$$\Sigma_{\text{H}}^{\lambda\alpha}(X) = (\Sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{S}}(x) + \gamma_\mu \Sigma_{\Delta}^{\mu}(x)) g^{\lambda\alpha}, \quad (25)$$

其中

$$\Sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{S}}(x) = -\frac{g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma}}{m_{\sigma}^2} [g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma} \rho_{\text{S}}(\Delta) + g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma} \rho_{\text{S}}(\text{N})], \quad (26)$$

$$\Sigma_{\Delta}^{\mu}(x) = \frac{g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega}}{m_{\omega}^2} [g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega} \rho_{\text{V}}^{\mu}(\Delta) + g_{\text{NN}}^{\omega} \rho_{\text{V}}^{\mu}(\text{N})], \quad (27)$$

与之相对应的核子自能为

$$\Sigma_{\text{N}}^{\text{S}}(x) = -\frac{g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma}}{m_{\sigma}^2} [g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma} \rho_{\text{S}}(\Delta) + g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma} \rho_{\text{S}}(\text{N})], \quad (28)$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{N}}^{\mu}(x) = \frac{g_{\text{NN}}^{\omega}}{m_{\omega}^2} [g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega} \rho_{\text{V}}^{\mu}(\Delta) + g_{\text{NN}}^{\omega} \rho_{\text{V}}^{\mu}(\text{N})]. \quad (29)$$

而

$$\rho_{\text{S}}(i) = \frac{\gamma(i)}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\mathbf{q} \frac{m_i^*}{\sqrt{q^2 + m_i^{*2}}} f_i(x, \mathbf{q}, \tau), \quad (30)$$

$$\rho_{\text{V}}^{\mu}(i) = \frac{\gamma(i)}{(2\pi)^3} \int d\mathbf{q} \frac{q^{\mu}}{\sqrt{q^2 + m_i^{*2}}} f_i(x, \mathbf{q}, \tau), \quad (31)$$

$i = \text{N}, \Delta$ ;  $\gamma(i) = 4, 16$  分别对应核子和  $\Delta$  粒子. 将 (24)、(25) 式插入 (18) 式, 取  $\lambda = \beta$ , 得到下面的方程

$$2[\gamma_{\mu} K^{\mu}(x, p) - M(x, p)] F(x, p) = I_{\text{C}}(x, p), \quad (32)$$

其中

$$m_{\Delta}^*(x) = M_{\Delta} + \Sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{S}}(x), \quad (33)$$

$$p^{\mu}(x) = P^{\mu} - \Sigma_{\Delta}^{\mu}(x), \quad (34)$$

$$M(x, p) = m_{\Delta}^*(x) - \frac{i}{2} \partial_x^{\nu} \Sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{S}}(x) \partial_{\nu}^{\rho}, \quad (35)$$

$$K^\mu(x, p) = p^\mu(x) + \frac{i}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3p^2} (p \cdot \partial_x) p^\mu + \frac{1}{3} \partial_x^\mu + \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^\mu(x) \partial_\nu^p \right]. \quad (36)$$

对(32)式作自旋分解<sup>[12]</sup>得到实部. 虚部分别满足的方程

$$[\text{Re}K_\mu(x, p)][\text{Re}K^\mu(x, p)] = [\text{Re}M(x, p)]^2, \quad (37)$$

$$\left\{ \left[ \frac{2}{3p^2} (p \cdot \partial_x) p^\mu + \frac{1}{3} \partial_x^\mu + \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^\mu(x) \partial_\nu^p \right] \frac{\text{Re}K_\mu(x, p)}{\text{Re}M(x, p)} + \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^S(x) \partial_\nu^p \right\} f_s(x, p) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Im}[\text{tr}I_C(x, p)], \quad (38)$$

上式中 $f_s(x, p)$ 是 $F(x, p)$ 的标量部分. 从(38)式减去它的厄米共轭方程, 并引入 $\Delta$ 粒子分布函数

$$f_s(x, p) = -\frac{\pi}{E_\Delta^*(p)} m_\Delta^* \delta(p_0 - E_\Delta^*(p)) f_\Delta(x, p, \tau), \quad (39)$$

在准粒子近似下得到 $f_\Delta(x, p, \tau)$ 所满足的相对论BUU方程

$$\{ p_\mu [\partial_x^\mu - \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^\nu(x) \partial_\nu^p + \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^\mu(x) \partial_\nu^p] + m_\Delta^* \partial_x^\nu \Sigma_\Delta^S(x) \partial_\nu^p \} \frac{f_\Delta(x, p, \tau)}{E_\Delta^*(p)} = C^\Delta(x, p), \quad (40)$$

(37)式给出在壳条件

$$p_\mu(x) \cdot p^\mu(x) = m_\Delta^{*2}. \quad (41)$$

方程(40)的左面是输运部分; 右面是碰撞项, 包括弹性和非弹性两部分, 即

$$C^\Delta(x, p) = C_{\text{el}}^\Delta(x, p) + C_{\text{in}}^\Delta(x, p), \quad (42)$$

$$C_{\text{el}}^\Delta(x, p) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}_2}{(2\pi)^3} \sigma_{\text{el}}^\Delta(s, t) v_\Delta [F_2^0 - F_1^0] d\Omega, \quad (43)$$

$$C_{\text{in}}^\Delta(x, p) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}_2}{(2\pi)^3} \sigma_{\text{in}}^\Delta(s, t) v_\Delta [F_2 - F_1] d\Omega, \quad (44)$$

上式中 $F_2^0, F_1^0, F_2, F_1$ 是Uehling-Uhlenbeck因子

$$F_2^0 = [1 - f_\Delta(x, p, \tau)][1 - f(x, p_2, \tau)] f_\Delta(x, p_3, \tau) f(x, p_4, \tau), \quad (45)$$

$$F_1^0 = f_\Delta(x, p, \tau) f(x, p_2, \tau) [1 - f_\Delta(x, p_3, \tau)][1 - f(x, p_4, \tau)], \quad (46)$$

$$F_2 = [1 - f_\Delta(x, p, \tau)][1 - f(x, p_2, \tau)] f_\Delta(x, p_3, \tau) f_\Delta(x, p_4, \tau), \quad (47)$$

$$F_1 = f_\Delta(x, p, \tau) f(x, p_2, \tau) [1 - f_\Delta(x, p_3, \tau)][1 - f_\Delta(x, p_4, \tau)], \quad (48)$$

$\sigma_{\text{el}}^\Delta(s, t), \sigma_{\text{in}}^\Delta(s, t)$ 是介质内 $N\Delta$ 弹性和非弹性散射截面, 可以通过计算相应的跃迁几率得到<sup>[13]</sup>. 与 $N\Delta \rightarrow N\Delta$ 散射相对应的跃迁几率为

$$W_{\text{el}}^{\Delta}(p, p_2, p_3, p_4) = G_1(p, p_2, p_3, p_4) + G_2(p, p_2, p_3, p_4) + p_3 \longleftrightarrow p_4, \quad (49)$$

$$G_1 = \frac{1}{16E_{\Delta}^*(p)E^*(p_2)E^*(p_3)E_{\Delta}^*(p_4)} [(g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^4 T_c \Phi_c - (g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2 g_{NN}^{\Delta} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Delta} T_d \Phi_d], \quad (50)$$

$$G_2 = \frac{1}{16E_{\Delta}^*(p)E^*(p_2)E_{\Delta}^*(p_3)E^*(p_4)} [g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Delta} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Delta} g_{NN}^{\Delta} g_{NN}^{\Delta} T_e \Phi_e - (g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2 g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\Delta} g_{NN}^{\Delta} T_f \Phi_f] \quad (51)$$

与  $N\Delta \rightarrow \Delta\Delta$  散射相对应的是

$$W_{\text{in}}^{\Delta}(p, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \frac{(g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\pi})^2 (g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2}{16E_{\Delta}^*(p)E^*(p_2)E_{\Delta}^*(p_3)E_{\Delta}^*(p_4)} (T_g \Phi_g - T_h \Phi_h) + p_3 \longleftrightarrow p_4. \quad (52)$$

这里  $T_c - T_h$  是同位旋矩阵,  $\Phi_c - \Phi_h$  是自旋矩阵, 它们的具体表式为

$$T_c = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_4} \langle T | S_j^+ | t_3 \rangle \langle t_3 | S_i | T \rangle \langle T_4 | S_i^+ | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | S_j | T_4 \rangle, \quad (53)$$

$$T_d = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_4} \langle T | T_A | T_4 \rangle \langle T_4 | S_i^+ | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | \tau_A | t_3 \rangle \langle t_3 | S_i | T \rangle, \quad (54)$$

$$T_e = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_3 T_4} \langle T | T_A | T_3 \rangle \langle T_3 | T_B | T \rangle \langle t_4 | \tau_B | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | \tau_A | t_4 \rangle, \quad (55)$$

$$T_f = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_3 T_4} \langle T | S_j^+ | t_4 \rangle \langle t_4 | \tau_A | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | S_j | T_3 \rangle \langle T_3 | T_A | T \rangle, \quad (56)$$

$$T_g = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_3 T_4} \langle T | T_j | T_3 \rangle \langle T_3 | T_i | T \rangle \langle T_4 | S_i^+ | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | S_j | T_4 \rangle, \quad (57)$$

$$T_h = \sum_{t_1 t_2 T_3 T_4} \langle T | T_j | T_4 \rangle \langle T_4 | S_i^+ | t_2 \rangle \langle t_2 | S_j | T_3 \rangle \langle T_3 | T_i | T \rangle, \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_c = & \text{tr} \{ (\not{p}_3 + m^*) \text{tr} [ (\not{p}_2 + m^*) (p - p_3)^\rho (p - p_3)^\sigma (\not{p}_4 + m_\Delta^*) D_{\rho\sigma}(p_4) ] \\ & (p - p_3)^\nu (p - p_3)^\mu (\not{p} + m_\Delta^*) D_{\nu\mu}(p) \} \frac{1}{(p - p_3)^2 - m_\pi^2} \frac{1}{(p - p_3)^2 - m_\pi^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_d = & \text{tr} \{ \gamma_A (\not{p}_4 + m_\Delta^*) D^\sigma(p_4) (p - p_3)_\sigma (\not{p}_2 + m^*) \gamma_A (\not{p}_3 + m^*) \\ & (p - p_3)^\mu (\not{p} + m_\Delta^*) D_{\nu\mu}(p) D_\nu^\mu \} \frac{1}{(p - p_3)^2 - m_\pi^2} \frac{1}{(p - p_4)^2 - m_\Delta^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_e = & \text{tr} \{ \gamma_A (\not{p}_3 + m_\Delta^*) D^\mu(p_3) \gamma_B \text{tr} [ \gamma_B (\not{p}_2 + m^*) \gamma_A (\not{p}_4 + m^*) ] \\ & (\not{p} + m_\Delta^*) D_{\nu\mu}(p) D_\nu^\mu \} \frac{1}{(p - p_3)^2 - m_\pi^2} \frac{1}{(p - p_3)^2 - m_\Delta^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

$$\Phi_f = \text{tr} \{ (\not{p}_4 + m^*) \gamma_A (\not{p}_2 + m^*) (p - p_4)_\rho (\not{p}_3 + m_\Delta^*) D^\mu(p_3) \}$$



$$\gamma_{\Lambda}(\not{p}+m_{\Delta}^{*})D_{\mu\nu}(p)(p-p_4)^{\nu}D_{\lambda}^{\mu}\frac{1}{(p-p_4)^2-m_{\pi}^2}\frac{1}{(p-p_3)^2-m_{\Lambda}^2}, \quad (62)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_g = -\text{tr}\{(\not{p}-\not{p}_3)\gamma_5(\not{p}_3+m_{\Delta}^{*})D^{\mu}(p_3)(\not{p}-\not{p}_3)\gamma_5\text{tr}[(\not{p}_2+m^{*})(p-p_3)^{\alpha}(\not{p}_4+m_{\Delta}^{*})D_{\rho\sigma}(p_4)(p-p_3)^{\sigma}(\not{p}+m_{\Delta}^{*})D_{\mu\nu}(p)]\frac{1}{(p-p_3)^2-m_{\pi}^2}\frac{1}{(p-p_3)^2-m_{\pi}^2}, \quad (63)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_h = -\text{tr}\{(\not{p}-\not{p}_4)\gamma_5(\not{p}_4+m_{\Delta}^{*})D^{\sigma}(p_4)(p-p_3)_{\sigma}(\not{p}_2+m^{*})(p-p_4)_{\rho}(\not{p}_3+m_{\Delta}^{*})D^{\mu}(p_3)(\not{p}-\not{p}_3)\gamma_5(\not{p}+m_{\Delta}^{*})D_{\mu\nu}(p)\}\frac{1}{(p-p_3)^2-m_{\pi}^2}\frac{1}{(p-p_4)^2-m_{\pi}^2}. \quad (64)$$

通过计算 (53) — (64) 式并最后变换到二粒子系统质心系, 得到核内  $\text{N}\Delta$  弹性和非弹散射截面的解析表达式.

(I)  $\text{N}\Delta$  弹性散射微分截面

$$\sigma_{\text{el}}^{\Lambda}(s, t) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 s} [D(s, t) + E(s, t) + (s, t \leftrightarrow u)], \quad (65)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(s, t) = & (g_{\Delta\text{N}}^{\pi})^4 \frac{[(m_{\Delta}^{*} + m^{*})^2 - t]^4 [(m_{\Delta}^{*} - m^{*})^2 - t]^2}{27m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\pi}^2)^2} \\ & + \frac{2(g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma})^2 (g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma})^2}{9m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\sigma}^2)^2} (4m^{*2} - t)(4m_{\Delta}^{*2} - t)(18m_{\Delta}^{*4} - 6m_{\Delta}^{*2}t + t^2) \\ & + \frac{4(g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega})^2 (g_{\text{NN}}^{\omega})^2}{9m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\omega}^2)^2} \{ (2m_{\Delta}^{*2} - t)^2 [2(m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2})(m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2} - 2s) + 2s(t + s) + t^2] \\ & + 2m_{\Delta}^{*4} [14(m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2})^2 - 14s(2m^{*2} + 2m_{\Delta}^{*2} - s - t) - t(8m^{*2} - 3t)] \} \\ & + \frac{16m^{*} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega} g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma} g_{\text{NN}}^{\omega}}{9m_{\Delta}^{*3}(t - m_{\sigma}^2)(t - m_{\omega}^2)} (2m^{*2} + 2m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 2s - t)(18m_{\Delta}^{*4} - 6m_{\Delta}^{*2}t + t^2) \\ & + \frac{40m^{*2} (g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\pi})^2 (g_{\text{NN}}^{\pi})^2}{3m_{\Delta}^{*2}(t - m_{\pi}^2)^2} (10m_{\Delta}^{*4} - 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}t + t^2) t^2, \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} E(s, t) = & -\frac{(g_{\Delta\text{N}}^{\pi})^2 g_{\text{NN}}^{\sigma} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\sigma}}{18m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\pi}^2)(u - m_{\sigma}^2)} \\ & \{ 16m_{\Delta}^{*10} + 4m_{\Delta}^{*9}m^{*} - m_{\Delta}^{*8}(52m^{*2} - 10t + 10s) - 4m_{\Delta}^{*7}m^{*}(3m^{*2} - 4t + 3s) \\ & + m_{\Delta}^{*6}(48m^{*4} - 2m^{*2}t + 22m^{*2}s - 5t^2 - 24ts + s^2) \\ & + m_{\Delta}^{*5}[4m^{*3}(m^{*2} - 4t + 6s) - 2m^{*}(t^2 + 6ts - s^2)] \\ & - m_{\Delta}^{*4}[m^{*4}(34t + 18s) - 19m^{*2}t(t + 2s) + m^{*2}s^2 + 2t(t^2 + 5ts - 4s^2)] \\ & + m_{\Delta}^{*3}[4m^{*5}(3m^{*2} - 4t - 3s) + 4m^{*3}(2t^2 + 4ts - s^2) + 2m^{*}t(t^2 - 8ts + 5s^2)] \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -m_{\Delta}^{*2}[2m^{*6}(8m^{*2}-17t-5s)+m^{*4}(23t^2+4ts+s^2) \\
& -m^{*2}t(9t^2-16ts-5s^2)+2t^2(t-4s)(t+s)] \\
& -m_{\Delta}^{*4}[8m^{*7}(m^{*2}-2t)+2m^{*5}(t-s)(7t+s)-8m^{*3}t(t^2-2ts-s^2) \\
& +2m^{*2}t^2(t+s)(t-3s)] \\
& +4m^{*6}(m^{*2}-2t-s)+m^{*6}(t^2+6ts+s^2)+m^{*4}(7t^3+2t^2s-ts^2) \\
& -m^{*2}t^2(t+s)(5t+s)+t^3(t+s)^2] \\
& -\frac{(g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2 g_{NN}^{\omega} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\omega}}{9m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t-m_{\pi}^2)(u-m_{\omega}^2)} \\
& \{ 17m_{\Delta}^{*10}+30m_{\Delta}^{*9}m^{*}-m_{\Delta}^{*8}(2m^{*2}+13t+9s)-2m^{*}m_{\Delta}^{*7}(11m^{*2}+9t+8s) \\
& -m_{\Delta}^{*6}[26m^{*4}-4m^{*2}(t+2s)-11t^2+10ts-s^2] \\
& -m_{\Delta}^{*5}[2m^{*3}(19m^{*2}-10t)-6m^{*}s(4m^{*2}-s)-8m^{*}(t-s)^2] \\
& -m_{\Delta}^{*4}[2m^{*2}(2m^{*2}+7t-3s)-m^{*2}(3t-s)(9t+s)+t(10t^2+2ts-4s^2)] \\
& +m_{\Delta}^{*3}[22m^{*7}-2m^{*3}t(25m^{*2}-21t)-4m^{*3}s(t+s)-6m^{*}t(2t^2-s^2)] \\
& +m_{\Delta}^{*2}[9m^{*6}(m^{*2}-4t)+m^{*4}(49t^2+10ts-s^2)-2m^{*2}t(13t^2+8ts+s^2) \\
& +t^2(5t^2+4ts+4s^2)] \\
& +m_{\Delta}^{*}[8m^{*7}(m^{*2}-4t-s)+2m^{*5}(21t^2+14ts+s^2)-2m^{*3}t(11t+3s)(t+s) \\
& +4m^{*}t^2(t+s)^2] \\
& +m^{*8}(6m^{*2}-21t-5s)+m^{*6}(29t^2+14ts+s^2)-2m^{*4}t(5t+s)(2t+s) \\
& +m^{*2}t^2(7t^2+6ts+s^2)-t^4(t+s)\} \\
& -\frac{5m^{*}(g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2 g_{NN}^{\pi} g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\pi}}{9m_{\Delta}^{*3}(t-m_{\pi}^2)(u-m_{\pi}^2)}(2m^{*2}+2m_{\Delta}^{*2}-s-t)[(m_{\Delta}^{*}+m^{*})^2-t] \\
& [m^{*4}(2m^{*2}-5t)-s(m_{\Delta}^{*2}-m^{*2})^2-2m^{*2}m_{\Delta}^{*2}(3m_{\Delta}^{*2}+2t)+2m^{*2}t(2t+s) \\
& +m_{\Delta}^{*4}(4m_{\Delta}^{*2}-3t)+m_{\Delta}^{*2}t(3t-s)-t^2(t+s)]. \tag{67}
\end{aligned}$$

其中函数  $D$  表示直接图的贡献, 函数  $E$  表示交换图的贡献,

$$s=[E_{\Delta}^{*}(p)+E^{*}(p_2)]^2-(p+p_2)^2, \tag{68}$$

$$t=m_{\Delta}^{*2}+m^{*2}-\frac{1}{2s}[s^2-(m_{\Delta}^{*2}-m^{*2})^2]+2|p||p_3|\cos\theta, \tag{69}$$

$$u=2m_{\Delta}^{*2}+2m^{*2}-s-t, \tag{70}$$

$$|p| = |p_3| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}} \sqrt{(s - m^{*2} - m_{\Delta}^{*2})^2 - 4m^{*2}m_{\Delta}^{*2}}. \quad (71)$$

$\theta$  是质心系散射角, 在数值计算中应保证  $t \leq 0$ ,  $\mu \leq 0$ , 因此

$$-1 \leq \cos\theta \leq \frac{s(s - 2m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 2m^{*2}) - (m_{\Delta}^{*2} - m^{*2})^2}{s(s - 2m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 2m^{*2}) + (m_{\Delta}^{*2} - m^{*2})^2}. \quad (72)$$

## (II) $N\Delta$ 非弹性散射微分截面

$$\sigma_{\text{in}}^{\Delta}(s, t) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 s} (g_{\Delta\Delta}^{\pi})^2 (g_{\Delta N}^{\pi})^2 \left[ \frac{s(s - 4m_{\Delta}^{*2})}{(s - m^{*2} - m_{\Delta}^{*2})^2 - 4m^{*2}m_{\Delta}^{*2}} \right]^{1/2} [D(s, t) + E(s, t) + (s, t \leftrightarrow u)]. \quad (73)$$

$$D(s, t) = -\frac{10t(10m_{\Delta}^{*4} - 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}t + t^2)}{27m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\pi}^2)^2} [(m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2})^2 - t]^2 [(m_{\Delta}^{*2} - m^{*2})^2 - t], \quad (74)$$

$$E(s, t) = \frac{5}{54m_{\Delta}^{*4}(t - m_{\pi}^2)(u - m_{\pi}^2)} \sum_{i=1}^8 E_i. \quad (75)$$

$$E_1 = 3m^{*6}m_{\Delta}^{*3} + 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}m^{*6}(2m_{\Delta}^{*2} + t) - m_{\Delta}^{*2}m^{*7}(12m_{\Delta}^{*4} + 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}t + m_{\Delta}^{*2}s + t^2 + 2ts), \quad (76)$$

$$E_2 = -m^{*6}[m_{\Delta}^{*4}(10m_{\Delta}^{*2} + 3t + 2s) + 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}t(2t + 3s) + t^2(t + s)], \quad (77)$$

$$E_3 = m^{*6}[m_{\Delta}^{*6}(27m_{\Delta}^{*2} + t) - m_{\Delta}^{*3}(3t^2 - ts - s^2) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}(2t^3 + 5t^2s + 2ts^2)], \quad (78)$$

$$E_4 = m^{*4}[3m_{\Delta}^{*6}(5m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 2t + s) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}(2t^2 + s^2) - 5m_{\Delta}^{*2}t(m_{\Delta}^{*2}s + t^2) + (t + s)(3t^3 + 2t^2s + 6m_{\Delta}^{*2}ts)], \quad (79)$$

$$E_5 = -m^{*3}[m_{\Delta}^{*7}(30m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 16t - 3s) + 2m_{\Delta}^{*5}(5t^2 - ts + s^2) - m_{\Delta}^{*3}t(4t^2 + 5ts - 7s^2) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}t^2(t + s)(t + 3s)], \quad (80)$$

$$E_6 = -m^{*2}[m_{\Delta}^{*8}(16m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 49t) + m_{\Delta}^{*6}(9t^2 + 24ts + 2s^2) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}t(25t^2 - 19ts - 4s^2) - 2m_{\Delta}^{*2}t(8t^3 + 6t^2s - 3ts^2 - s^3) + (t + s)^2(3t + s)t^2], \quad (81)$$

$$E_7 = m^{*1}[m_{\Delta}^{*9}(12m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 15t - 2s) + m_{\Delta}^{*7}(14t^2 - 13ts + s^2) - 3m_{\Delta}^{*5}t^2(2t - 3s) + m_{\Delta}^{*3}t(t^3 - 4t^2s - 3ts^2 + 2s^3) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}t^2s(t + s)^2], \quad (82)$$

$$E_8 = m_{\Delta}^{*10}(7m_{\Delta}^{*2} - 42t - s) + m_{\Delta}^{*8}(59t^2 + 23ts + s^2) - m_{\Delta}^{*6}(57t^3 - 3t^2s + 15ts^2) + m_{\Delta}^{*4}(32t^4 + 13t^3s - 15t^2s^2 + 4ts^3) - m_{\Delta}^{*2}t^2(9t^3 + 14t^2s + ts^2 - 4s^3) + t^3(t + s)^3. \quad (83)$$

其中

$$t = \frac{1}{2} (3m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2} - s) + 2|p||p_3| \cos\theta, \quad (84)$$

$$u = 3m_{\Delta}^{*2} + m^{*2} - s - t, \quad (85)$$

$$|p| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}} \sqrt{(s - m^{*2} - m_{\Delta}^{*2})^2 - 4m^{*2}m_{\Delta}^{*2}}, \quad (86)$$

$$|p_3| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{s - 4m_{\Delta}^{*2}}. \quad (87)$$

### 3 总结与展望

本文在与核子 BUU 方程相统一的框架内, 建立了  $\Delta$  粒子分布函数所满足的、自洽的相对论 BUU 方程, 该方程与核子 BUU 方程通过自能项与碰撞项耦合在一起, 因此在数值上两个方程必须同时求解. 在我们的模型中不仅给出了平均场, 而且给出了碰撞项的解析表达式, 能够自洽地研究  $N\Delta$  弹性和非弹性散射截面的介质效应, 这方面的工作将另文讨论.

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## Relativistic BUU Equation for $\Delta$ Particle

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Received 4 October 1995

### Abstract

Using the closed time-path Green's function technique, we derived the relativistic Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck (RBUU) equation for delta distribution function within the same framework used for nucleon's. In our approach, both mean field and collision term of  $\Delta$ 's RBUU equation are given explicitly and simultaneously. The results show that the RBUU equation for delta and for nucleon are coupled with each other.

**Key words** relativistic heavy ion collisions, relativistic BUU equation, closed time-path Green's function technique.