

to the Δ -propagation in nuclei on a microscopic level.

For an approximate solution of this generalized many-body problem, the ΔN interaction is formulated in the meson-exchange picture and used as input in a simplified Hartree-Fock approach for a single isobar excited in a closed-shell nucleus. Allowing for the scattering of a pion on a correlated ΔN pair, finite range and nonlocal corrections for the $\nabla \rho^2(r) \nabla$ term in the π -nucleus optical potential are also investigated.

* Nucl. Phys. A354 (1981) 602C.

+ Institute for Theoretical Physics, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, West Germany.

On the Absorptive Nuclear Mean Field of a $\Delta(1236)$ -
Isobar*

M. Dillig⁺, V.E. Herscovitz, M.R. Teodoro

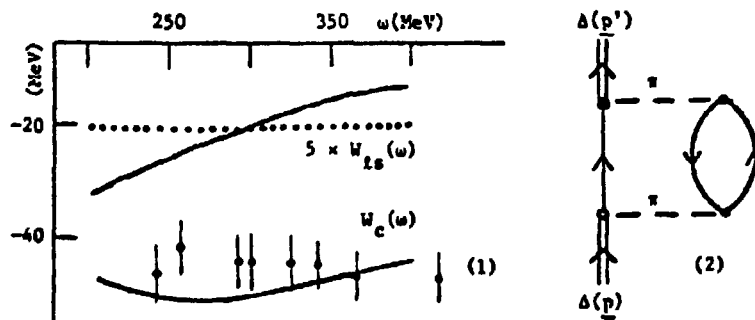
Studies in the Δ -isobar-hole model have shown that besides π -multiple rescattering inelastic corrections are very important for the Δ -nucleus dynamics at intermediate energies. Their parametrization as an energy dependent Δ -nucleus optical potential

$$V_{\Delta}(r; \omega) = [(V_C(\omega) + iV_C(\omega)) + (V_{\ell S}(\omega) + iW_{\ell S}(\omega)) \frac{L_S}{L_{\Delta-\Delta}} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{d}{d\lambda}] \rho_A(r) \quad (1)$$

($\lambda = r/r_0$ with $r_0 = 1$ fm; $\rho_A(r)$ and ω are the nuclear density

and the scattering energy, respectively) yields $W_C(\omega)$ and $W_{LS}(\omega)$ for ^{12}C as shown in Fig. 1 (note that $W_{LS}(\omega)$ was assumed to be ω -independent).

We estimate $W_C(\omega)$ and $W_{LS}(\omega)$ in a simple microscopic model. Starting out from the leading diagram in Fig. 2 (as known from $\pi d \rightarrow NN$) the resulting highly nonlocal effective Δ -nucleus potential is cast into the local potential of eq. (1) in the limit $K_N \sim 500 \text{ MeV}/c \gg p, p'$, where K_N is the typical momentum of the nucleons emitted. For a cut-off mass $\Lambda_\pi \sim M_N$, $W_C(\omega)$ and $W_{LS}(\omega)$ are given by the full lines in Fig. 1 in qualitative agreement with Horikawa, Thies and Lenz.



* Proc. 9th ICOHEPANS, Versailles, France (1981), K8, pg. 421.

+ Institute for Theoretical Physics, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, West Germany.