Recent results on K^- absorption at rest on few nucleon systems with FINUDA

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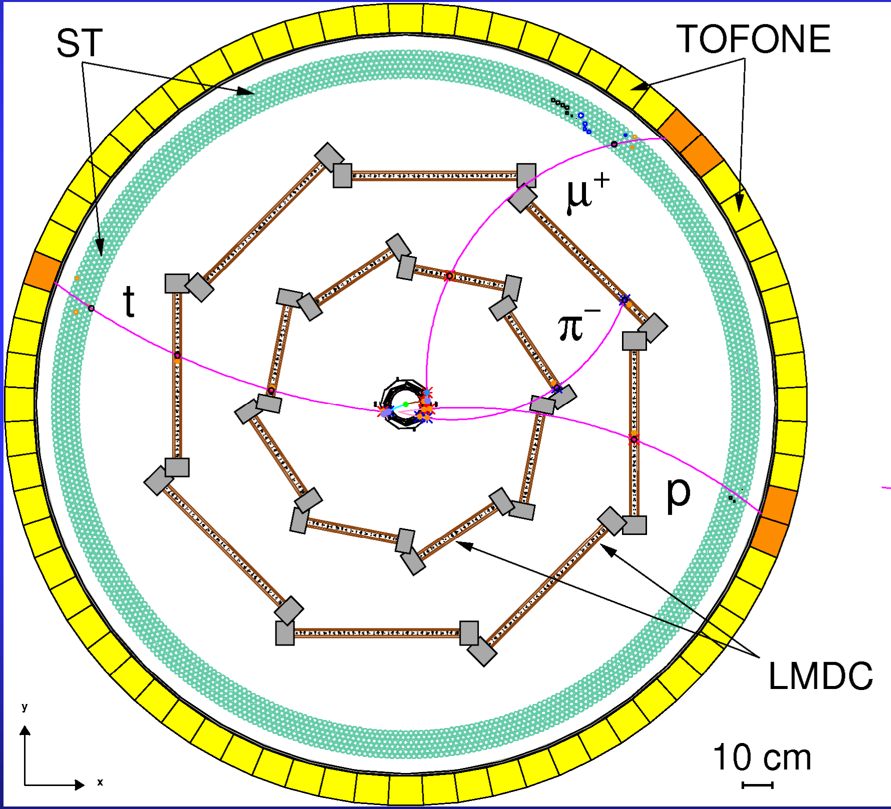
K^- absorption by few nucleons (on nuclei)

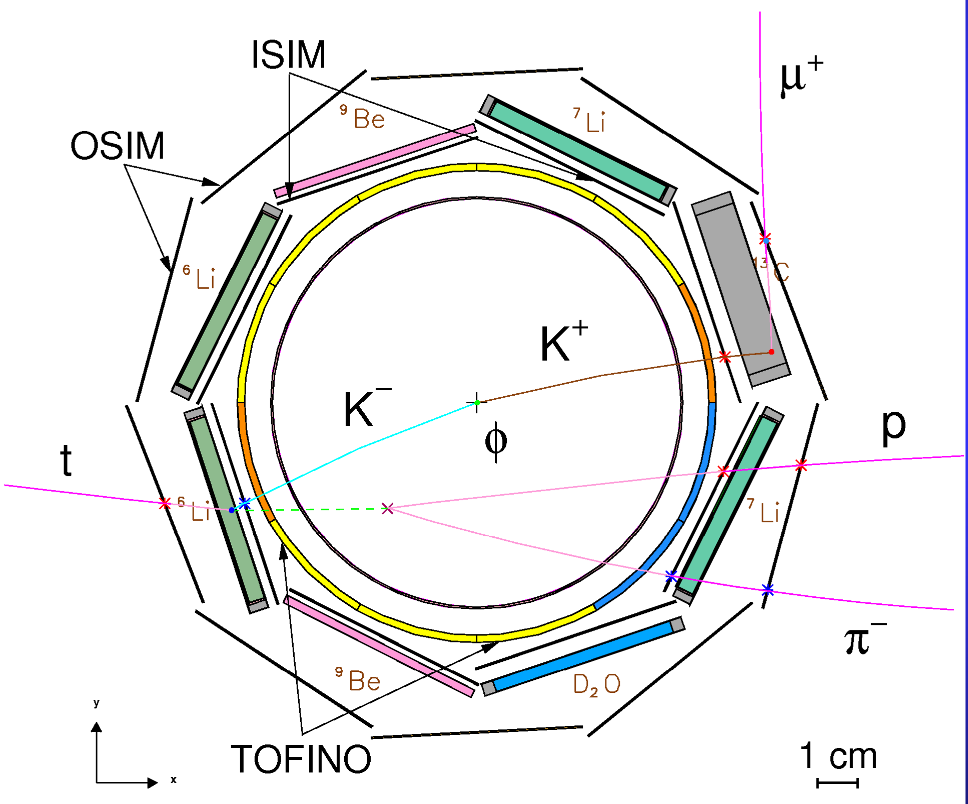
- Study of hypernuclei and their decays:
  - One nucleon absorption (pion-emission)
  - $K^- N \rightarrow \pi Y \Rightarrow K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma) \pi X$
- Search for possible deeply bound kaon states:
  - Two nucleon absorption (no-pion emission)
  - $K^- (2N) \rightarrow N Y \Rightarrow K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma) pX, K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma) nX$
  - Three nucleon absorption (no-pion emission)
  - $K^- (3N) \rightarrow NN Y \Rightarrow K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma) dX$
  - Four nucleon absorption (no-pion emission)
  - $K^- (4N) \rightarrow NNN Y \Rightarrow K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma) tX$

Λ identification with FINUDA

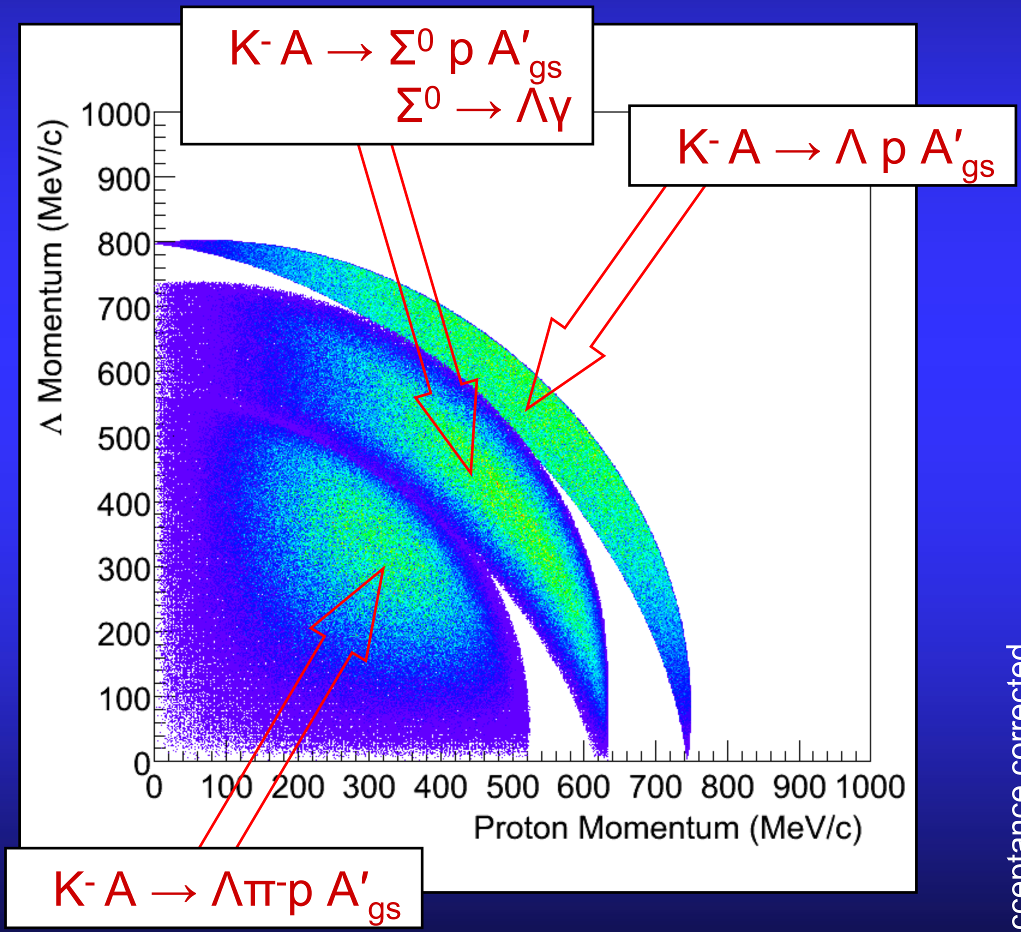
FINUDA FRONTAL VIEW



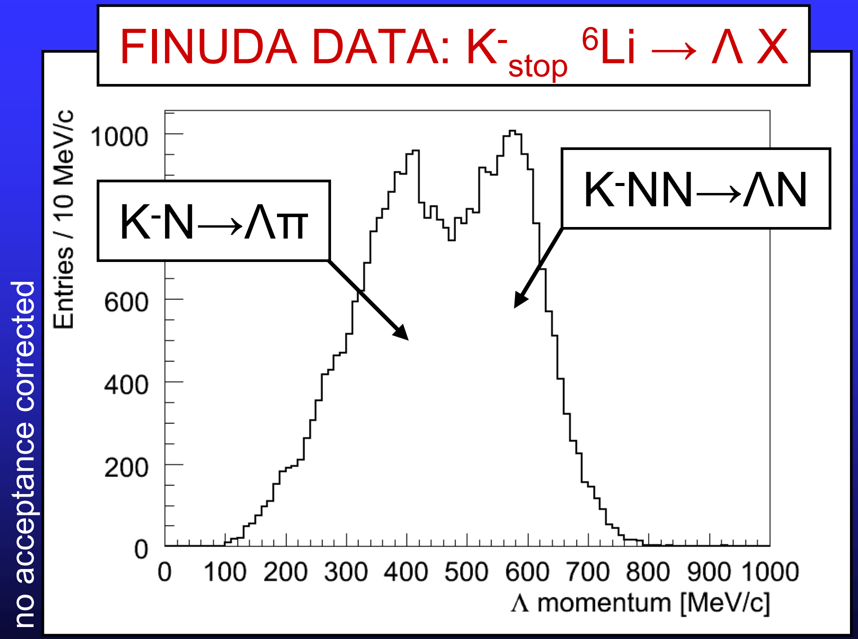
VERTEX REGION



$^6Li(K^-_{stop},\Lambda)X$ Phase Space Simulations

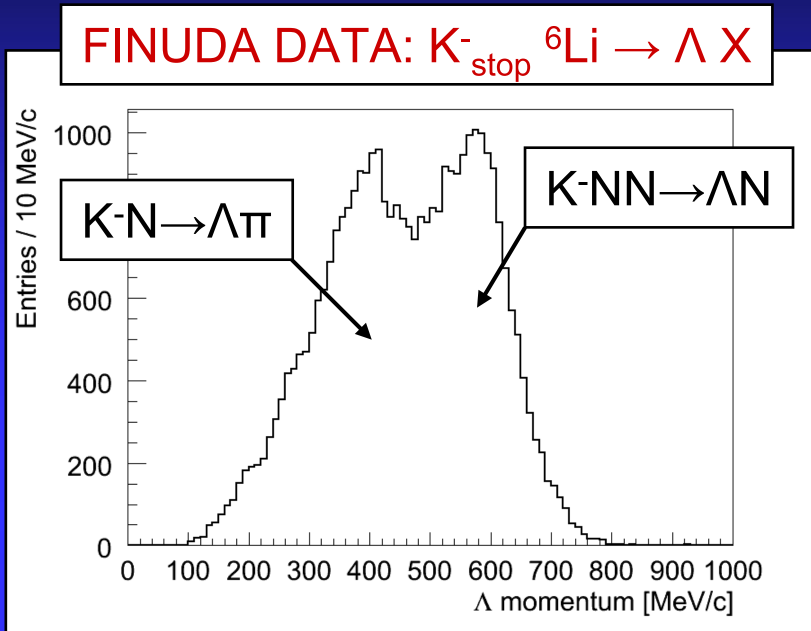


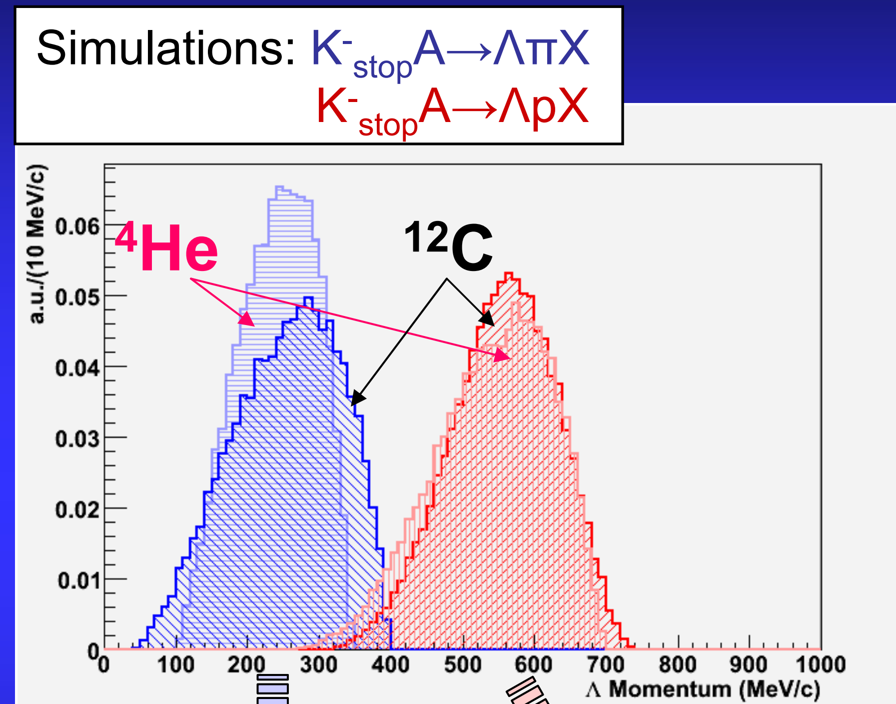
To measure the no-mesonic channels spectrometers are needed capable to detect p (n,d,t) and Λ with high resolution in the high momentum region (mesonless Λ-production region)



Λ momentum from K^-_{stop}

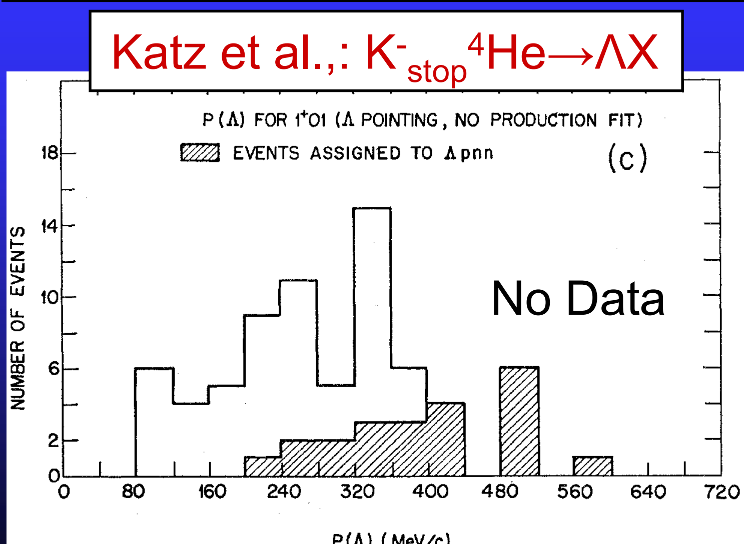
no acceptance corrected



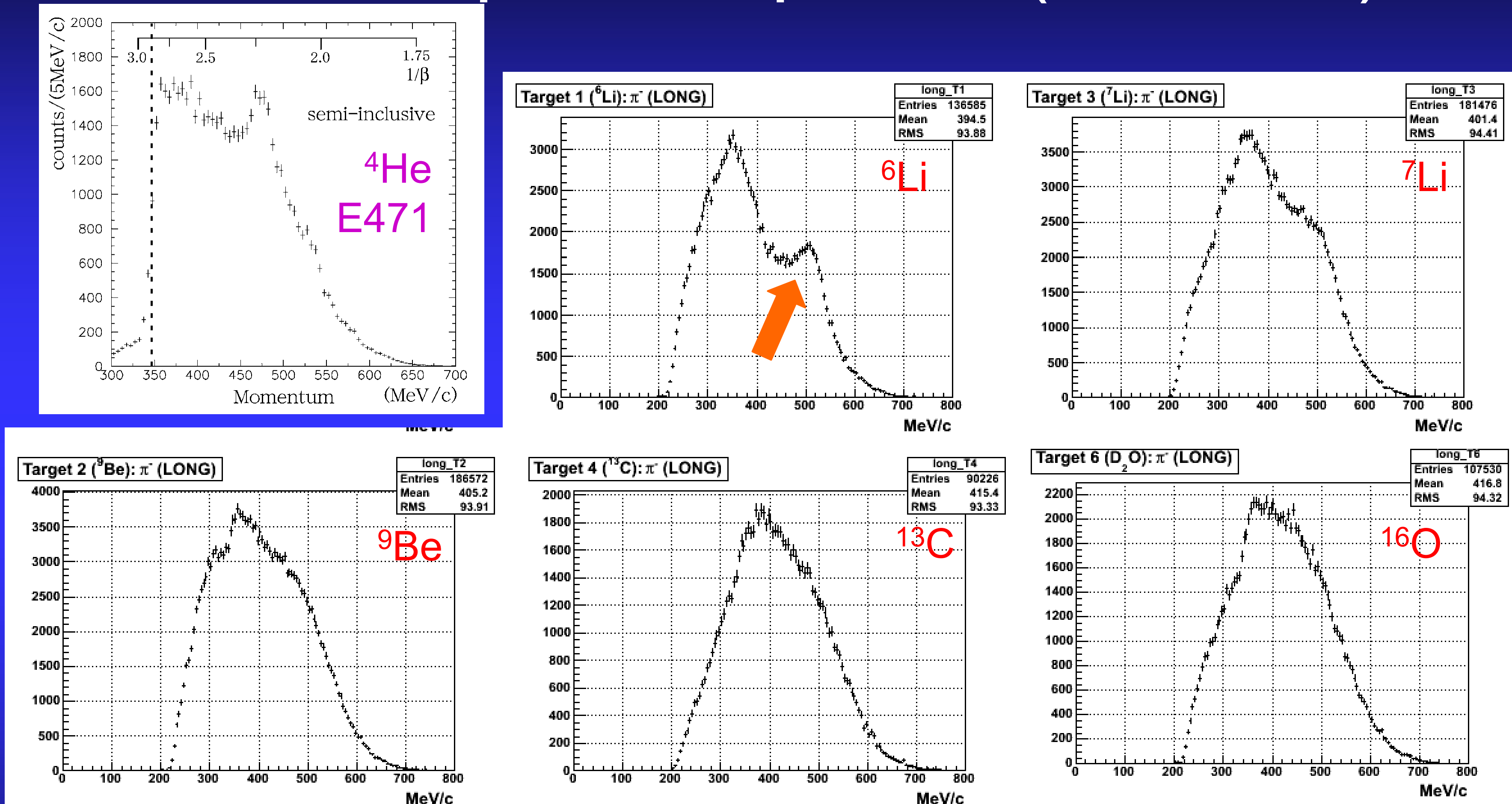


$K^-N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ absorption

$K^-NN \rightarrow \Lambda p$ absorption



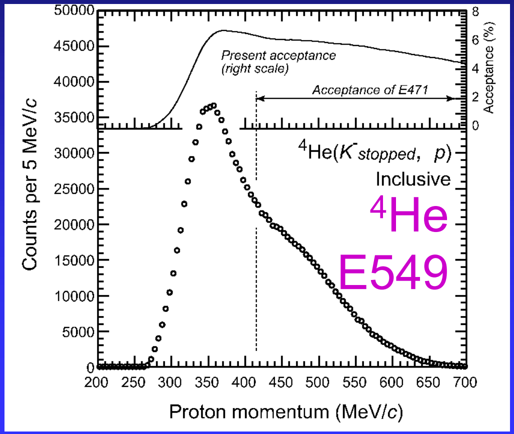
Inclusive proton spectra (FINUDA)

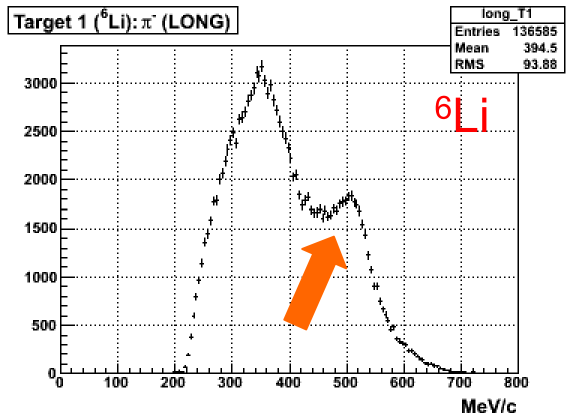


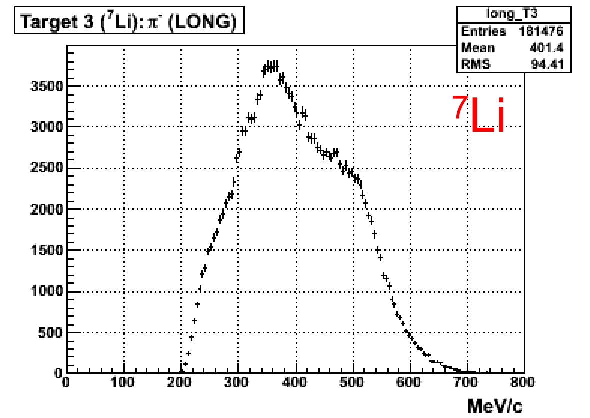
No mono-energetic emission of N and Y

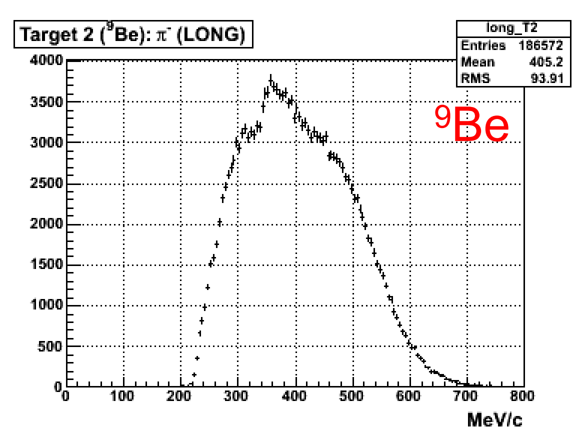
Only on ^{6}Li FINUDA observes a bump (FINUDA Coll., NPA 775 (2006), 35) : two nucleon absorption reaction on quasi-deuteron: K^-"d"→ Σ^-+p [^{6}Li = α + d]

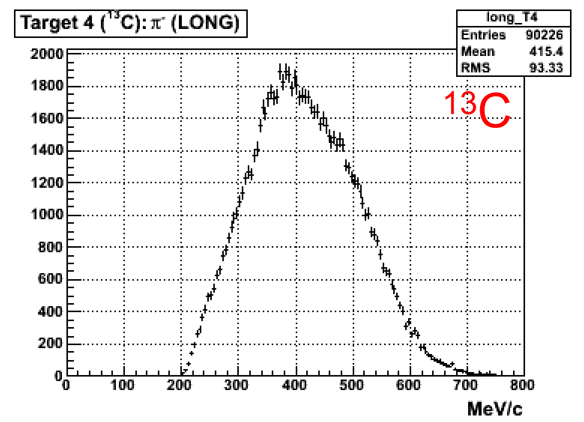
Inclusive proton spectra (FINUDA)

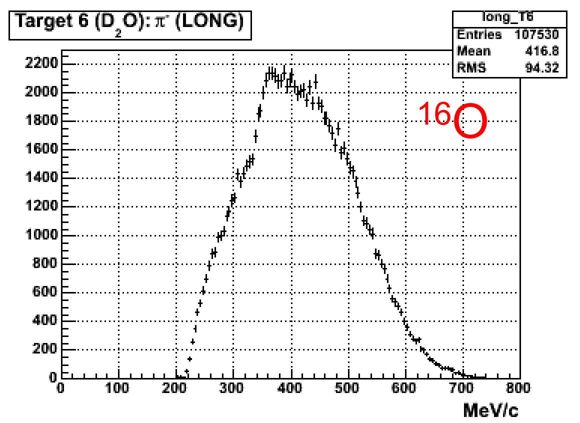












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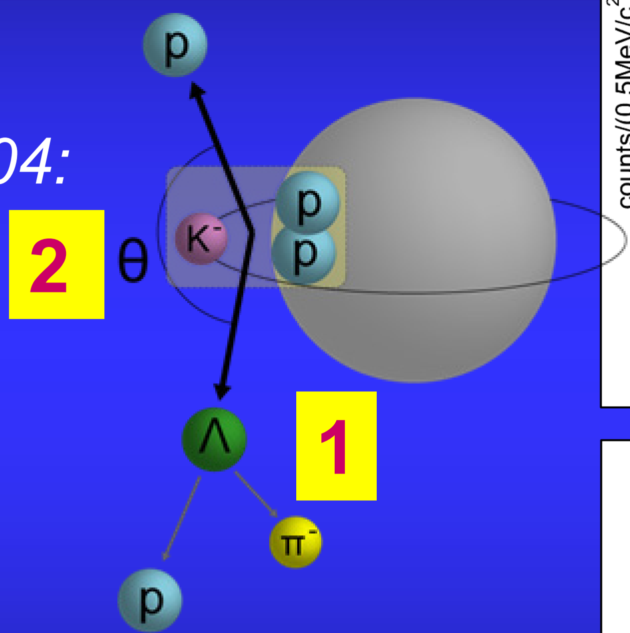
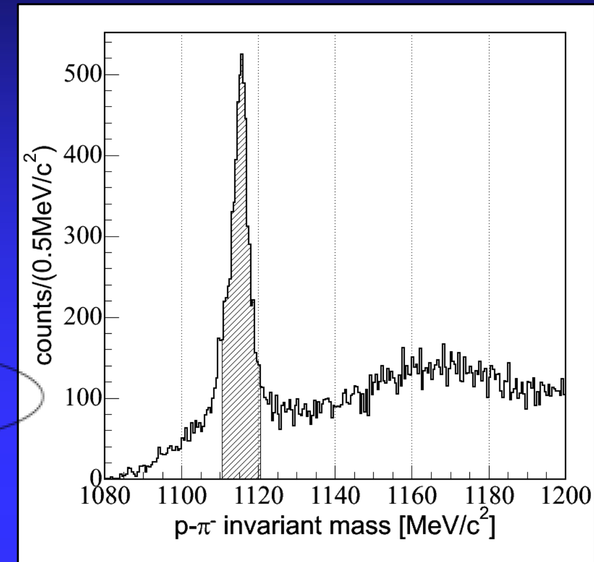
two nucleon absorption reaction on quasi-deuteron: K^-"d"$\rightarrow \Sigma^-$+p [^{6}Li = α + d]

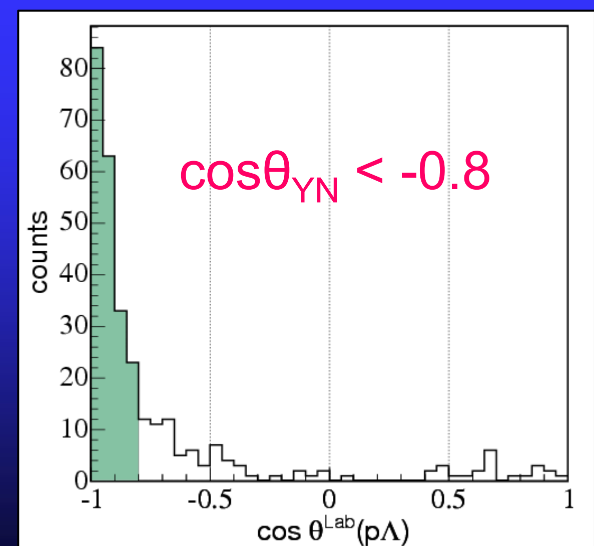
2NA: K^- pp identification with FINUDA

Λp Invariant Mass to measure K^-pp:

1. *Data taking 2003-2004:*
   - *200 pb^{-1}*
2. *reconstruction of Λ's*
   - $p_\Lambda > 300$ MeV/c
   - 6 MeV FWHM
3. *Λ and p angular correlation*
   - Events with a Λ-p coincidence: ~ 5%
   - Light targets only (3x ^{12}C, 2x ^{6}Li, 1x ^{7}Li)
   - Λ p should be oppositely emitted, apart from FSI







Λp invariant mass in FINUDA

SEMI-EXCLUSIVE ANALYSIS

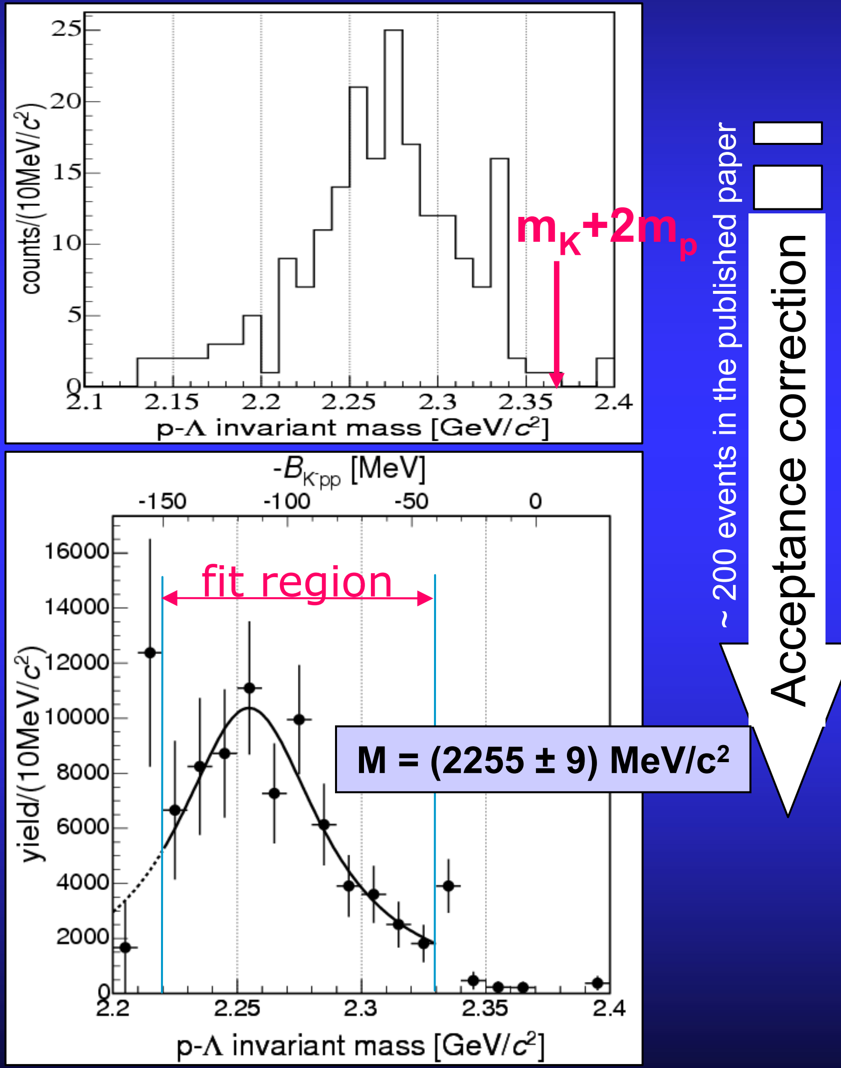
- High resolution tracks *only*
- A bump is observed
  - **Two nucleon absorption**
    - $K^- + (pp) \rightarrow \Lambda p$

      peak expected at 2.34 GeV
    - $K^- + (pp) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma\, p$

      74 MeV lower distribution, and broadened
  - **Kaon nuclear bound state formation**
    - $K^- (pp) \rightarrow X \rightarrow \Lambda p$

      $\rightarrow \Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma\, p$

$$B = 115^{+6}_{-5}\,(\text{stat})^{+3}_{-4}\,(\text{sys})\ \text{MeV}$$
$$\Gamma = 67^{+14}_{-11}\,(\text{stat})^{+2}_{-3}\,(\text{sys})\ \text{MeV}$$



FINUDA Coll., PRL 94(2005)212303

Alternative interpretations of the Λp bump

- $K^- pp \rightarrow [K\text{-}pp] \rightarrow \Lambda p$: [K-pp] bound state (FINUDA)
- QF-2NA $K^- pp \rightarrow \Lambda p$ followed by FSI (Magas et al.)
- Dominance of Σ^0 production over Λ:

  QF-2NA $K^- pp \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p$ followed by $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ decay
- QF-2NA $K^- NN \rightarrow \Sigma N$ followed by $\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$ conversion reaction:

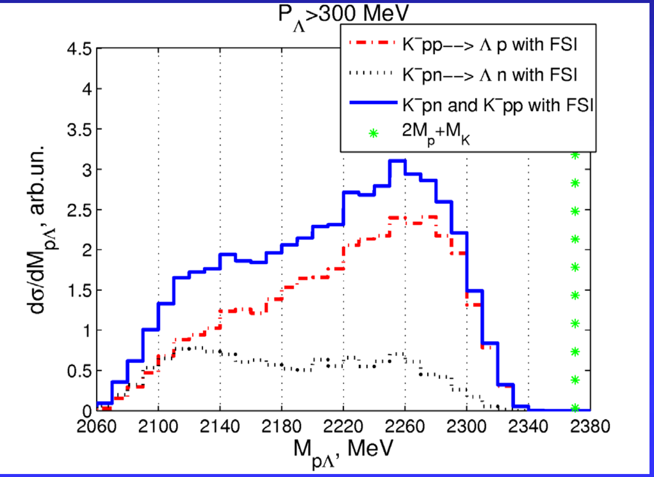
$K^- A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+} \pi^{0,-} X$	$K^- A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+} n X$	$K^- A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,-} p X$
$\Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 n \rightarrow \Lambda n$
$\Sigma^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^- p \rightarrow \Lambda n$

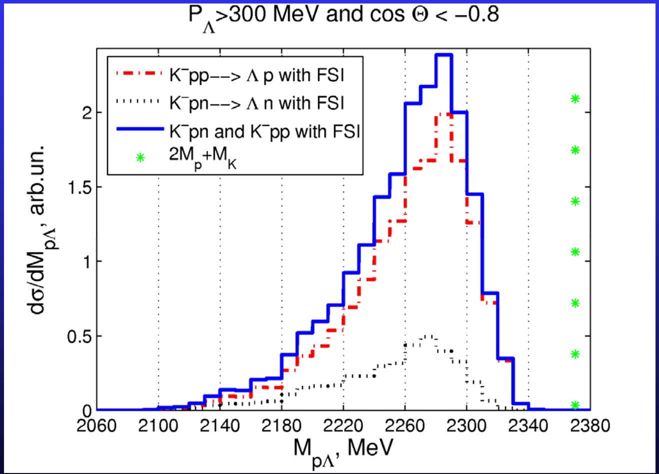
- Decay of heavier kaonic nuclei (Mares et al.)

QF-2NA = Quasi Free Two Nucleon Absorption

A different interpretation of the $M_{p\Lambda}$ bump

- Magas, Oset et al, PRC74 (2006), 0252006
  - The peak is due to ~90% FSI of p and Λ, no DBKS
  - The bump is a result of the angular cuts applied in the analysis (i.e., a deformation of a flat distribution)
  - 115 MeV as a binding energy is quite too much!
- …but:
  - The newest analysis shows that the deformation of the spectrum is not due to angular cuts
  - The newest analysis shows no strong dependence on angular distribution from A=6 to A=16
  - FSI alone cannot explain the full spectrum
  - Back-to-back correlation belongs to the data themselves

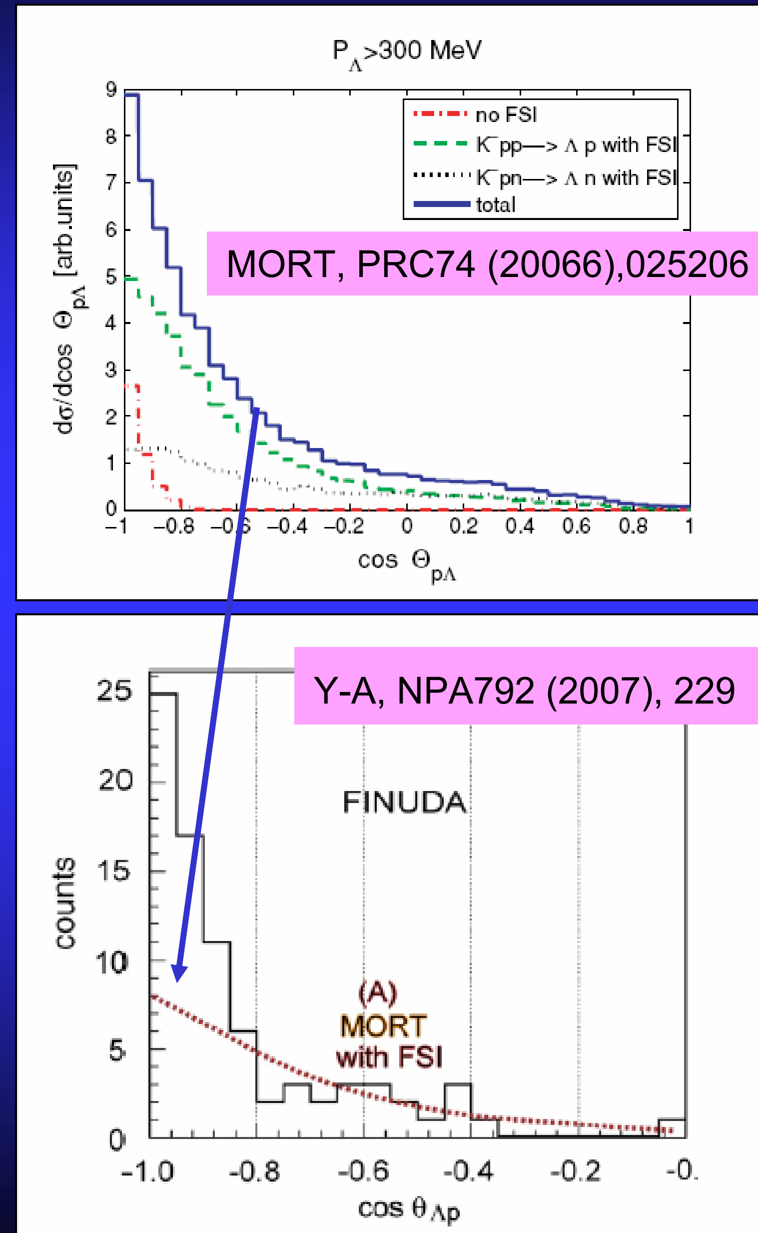




Angular distributions: a closer look

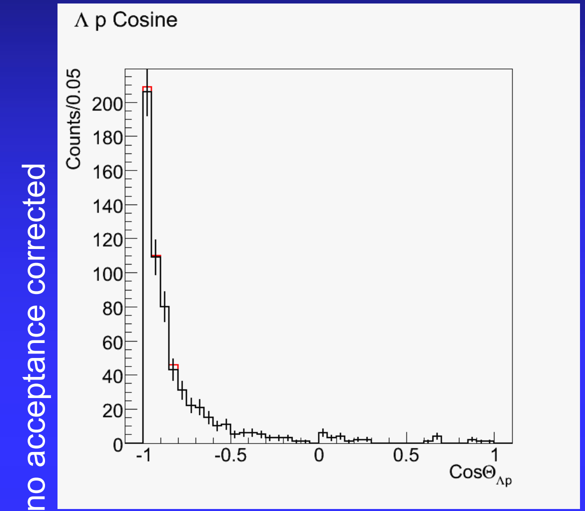
- FSI alone cannot explain at the same time the inv. mass spectrum and angular distribution measured by FINUDA

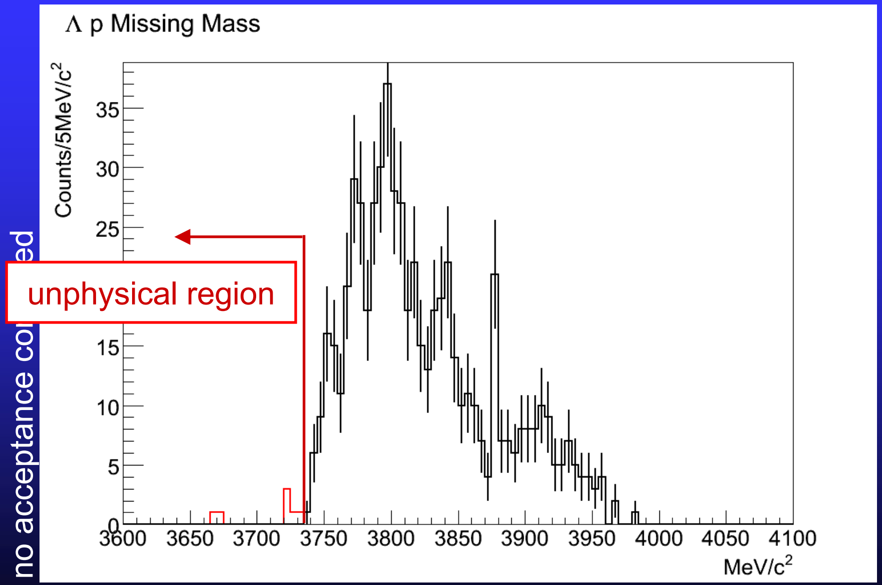
- The angular correlation between Λp pairs comes naturally from the data without any constraint

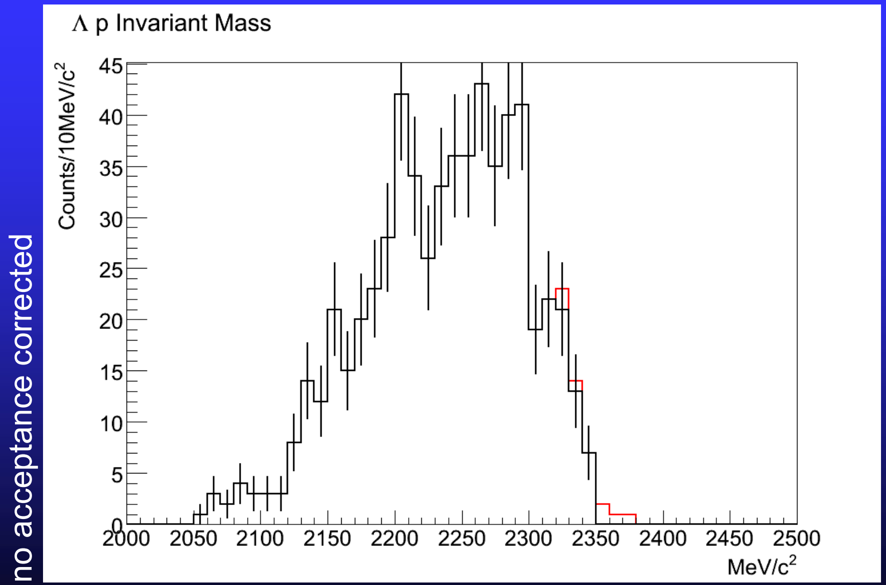


FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$
2006-2007 Data Taking

- 8x statistics on: ^{6}Li (^{7}Li, ^{9}Be)
  - Improved tracking efficiency
  - Extended range of the reconstructed momentum
  - Improved selections (missing mass)
  - Statistics large enough to study single tgt spectra

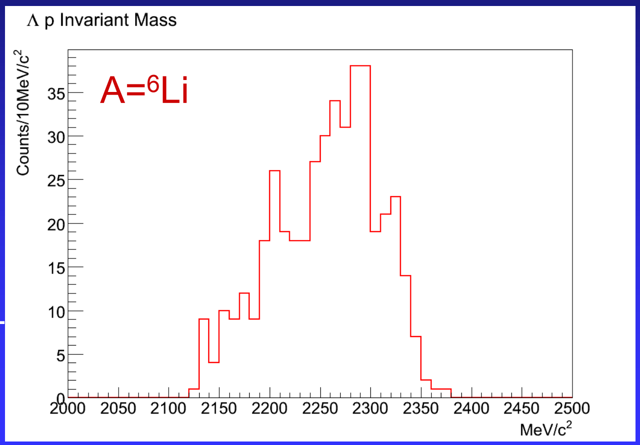






FINUDA: $^6Li(K^-_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

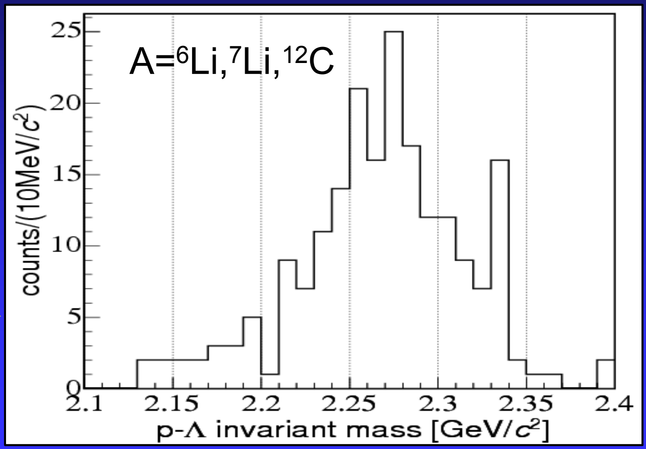
no acceptance corrected



New
inv mass spectra
compatible with
published one

New data ⟷ Old data

Same cuts applied



no acceptance corrected

FINUDA Coll., PRL 94(2005)212303

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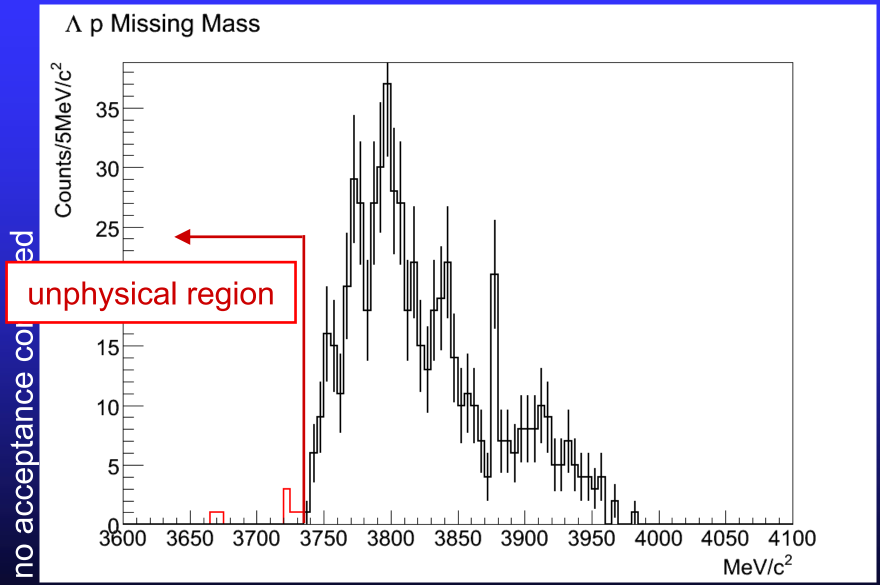

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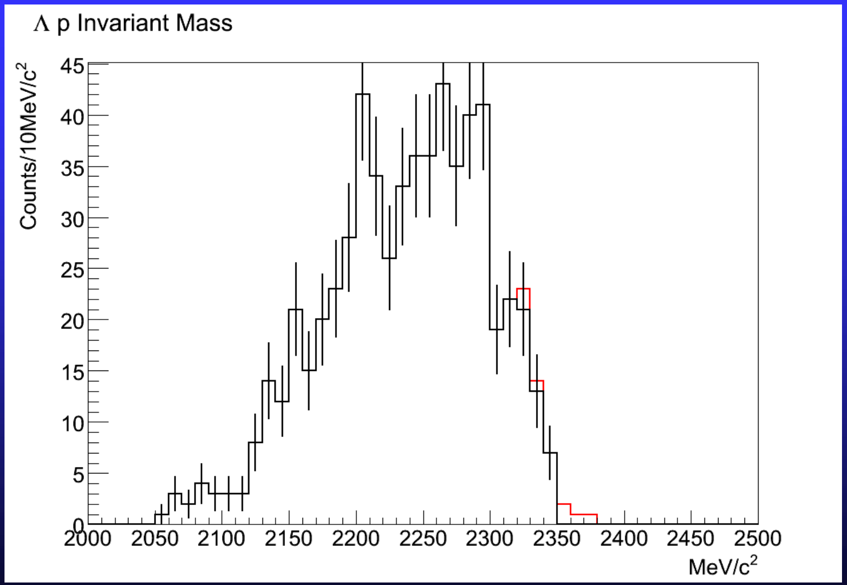

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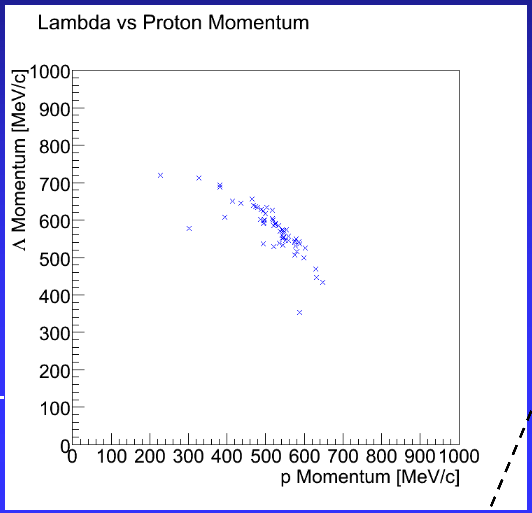

Final States are separated by reconstructing the Missing Mass:

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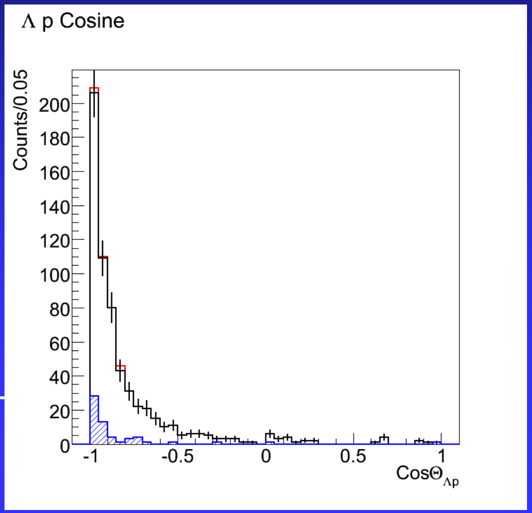

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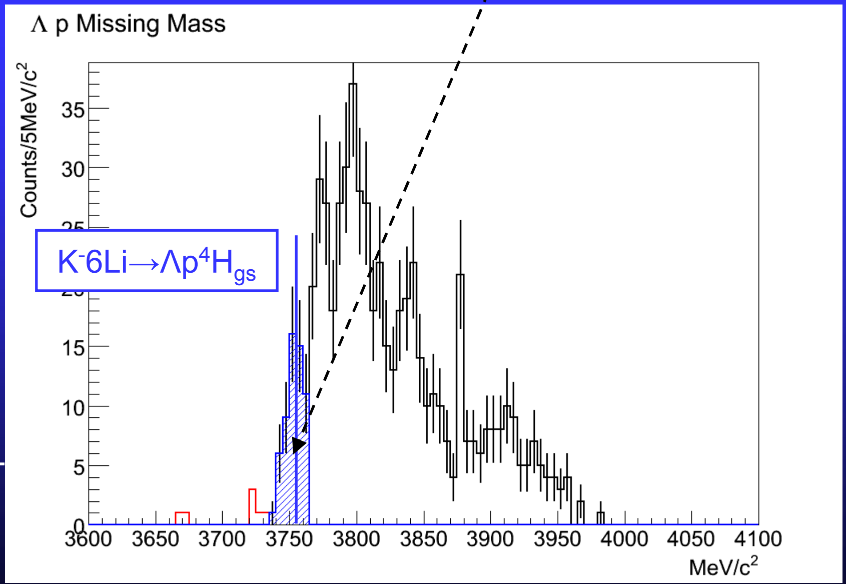

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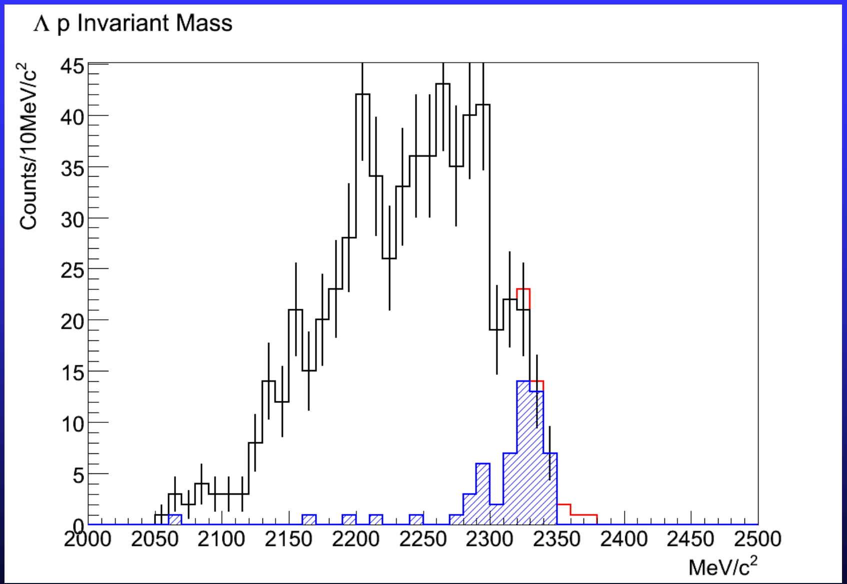

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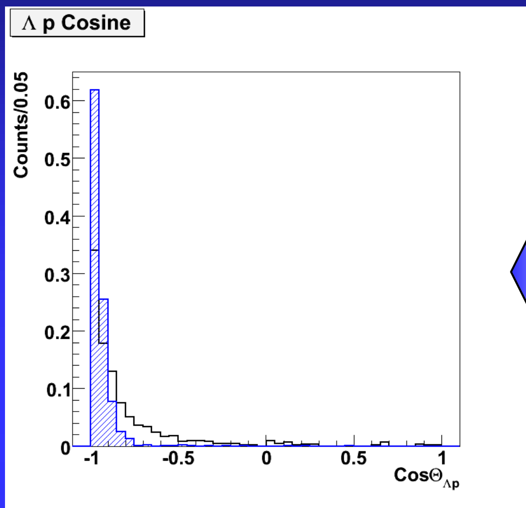
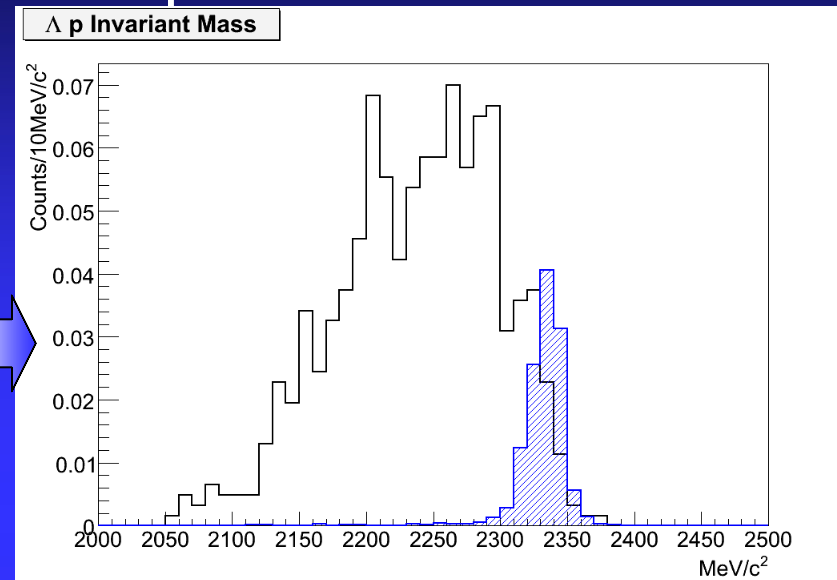


Simulation:
$K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Lambda p ^{4}H_{gs}$



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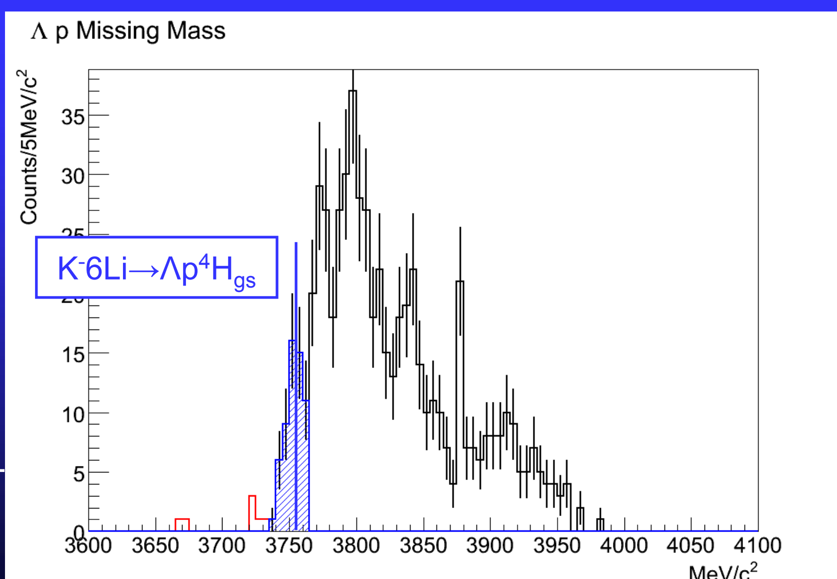

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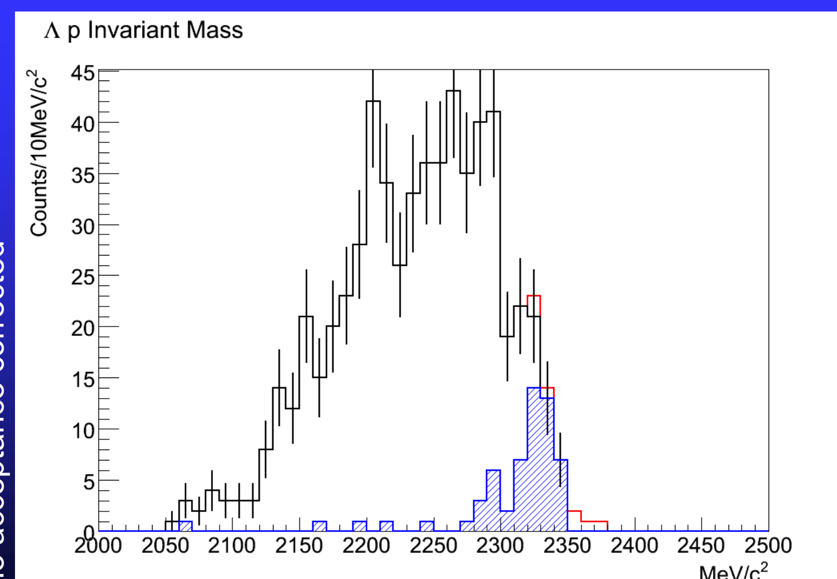

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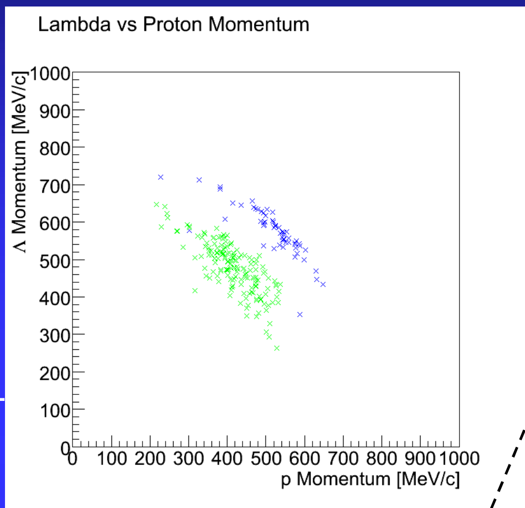

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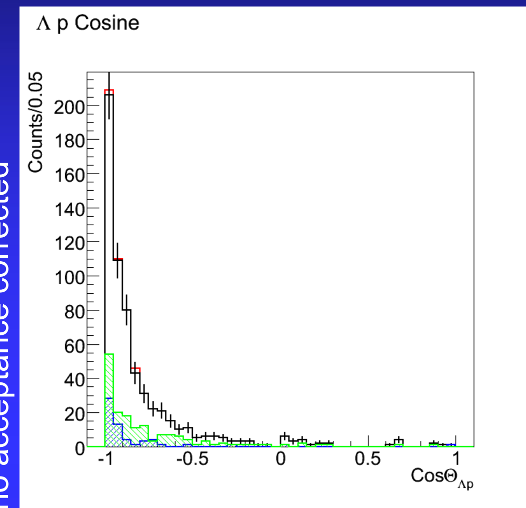

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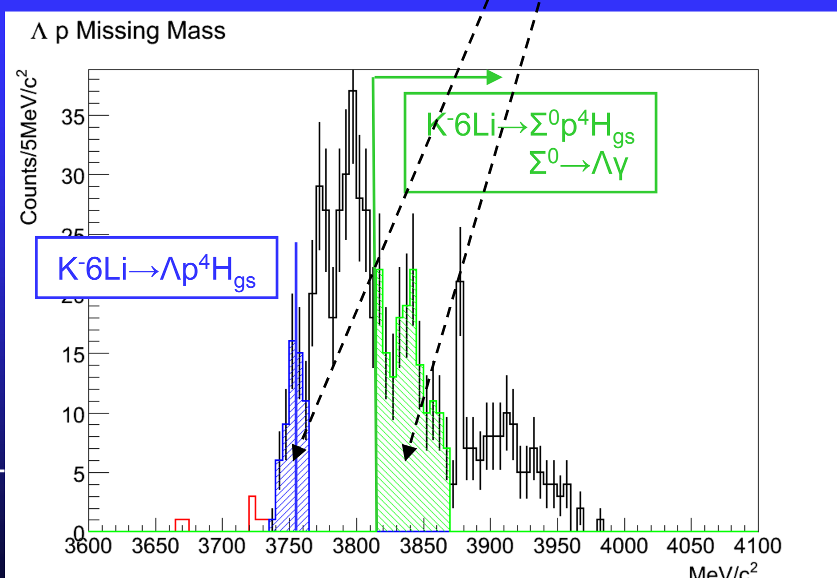

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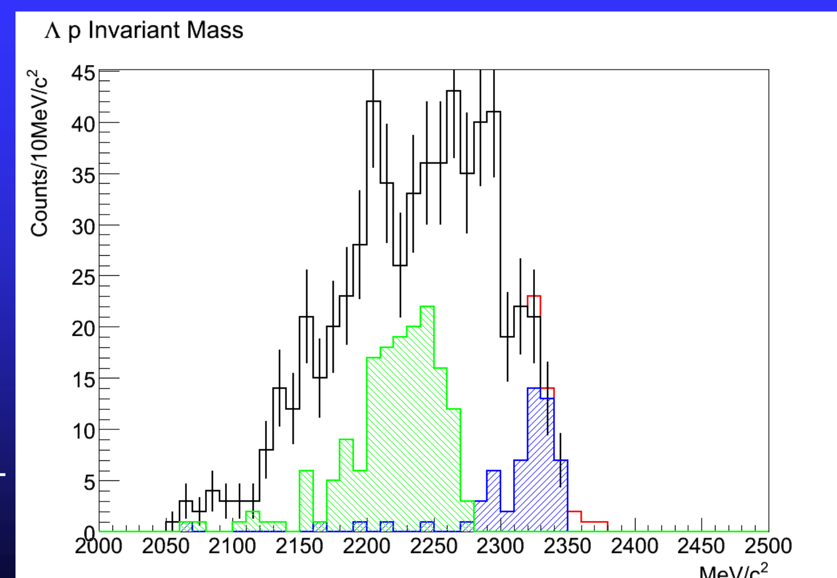

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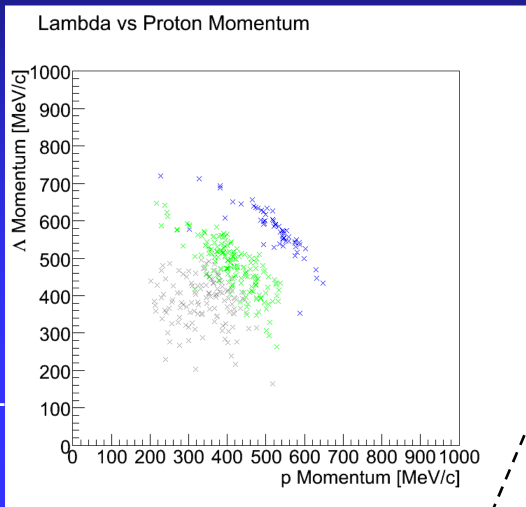

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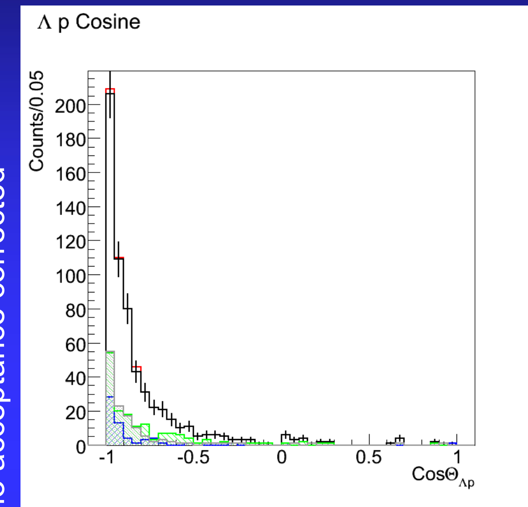

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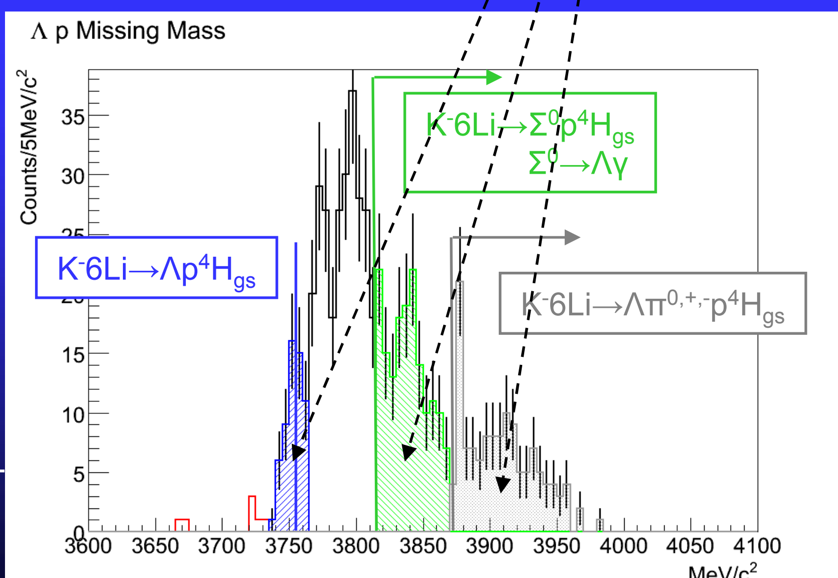

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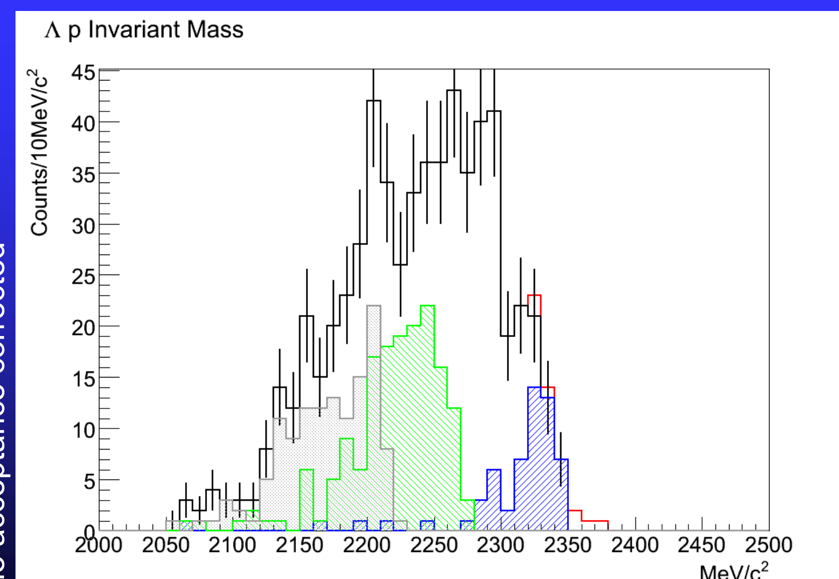
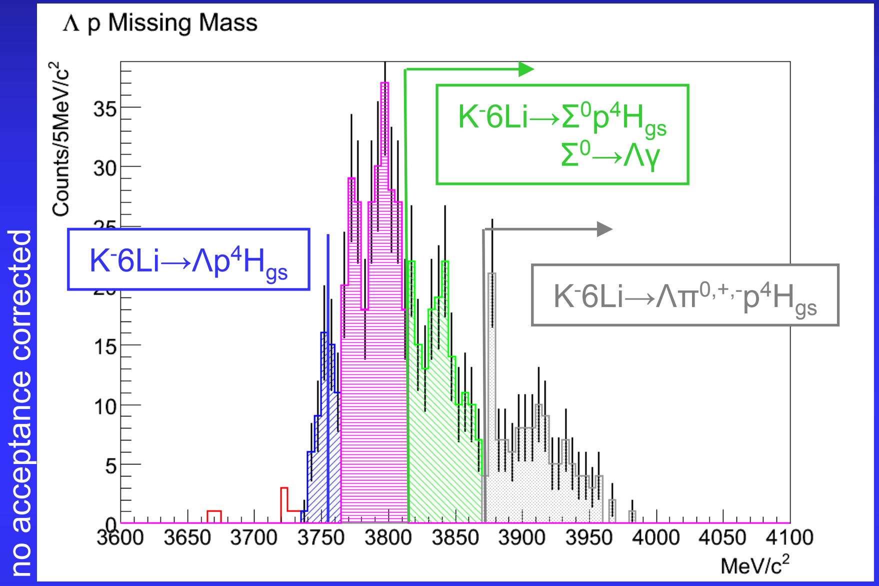
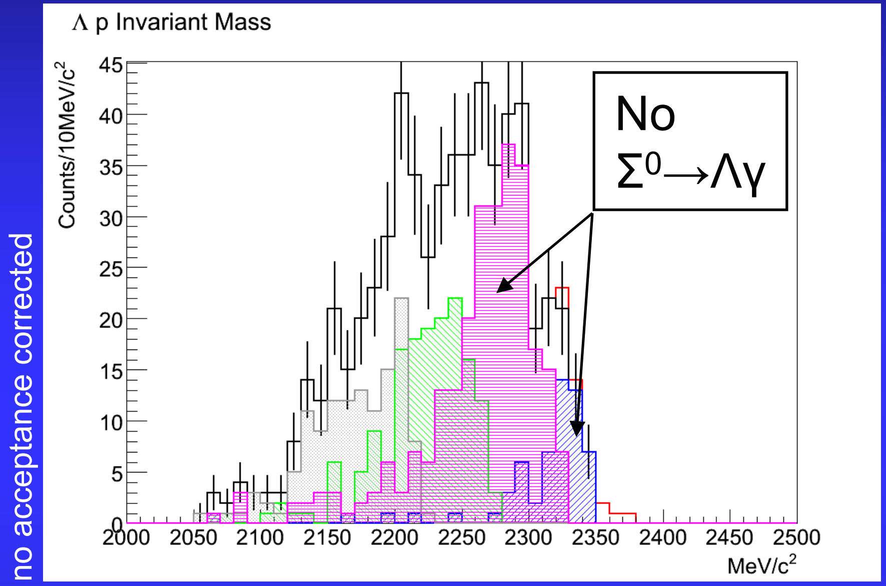


FINUDA: $^6Li(K^-_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

Only a minor fraction of the bump can be associated to $K^-pp\to\Sigma^0 p\to\Lambda\gamma$





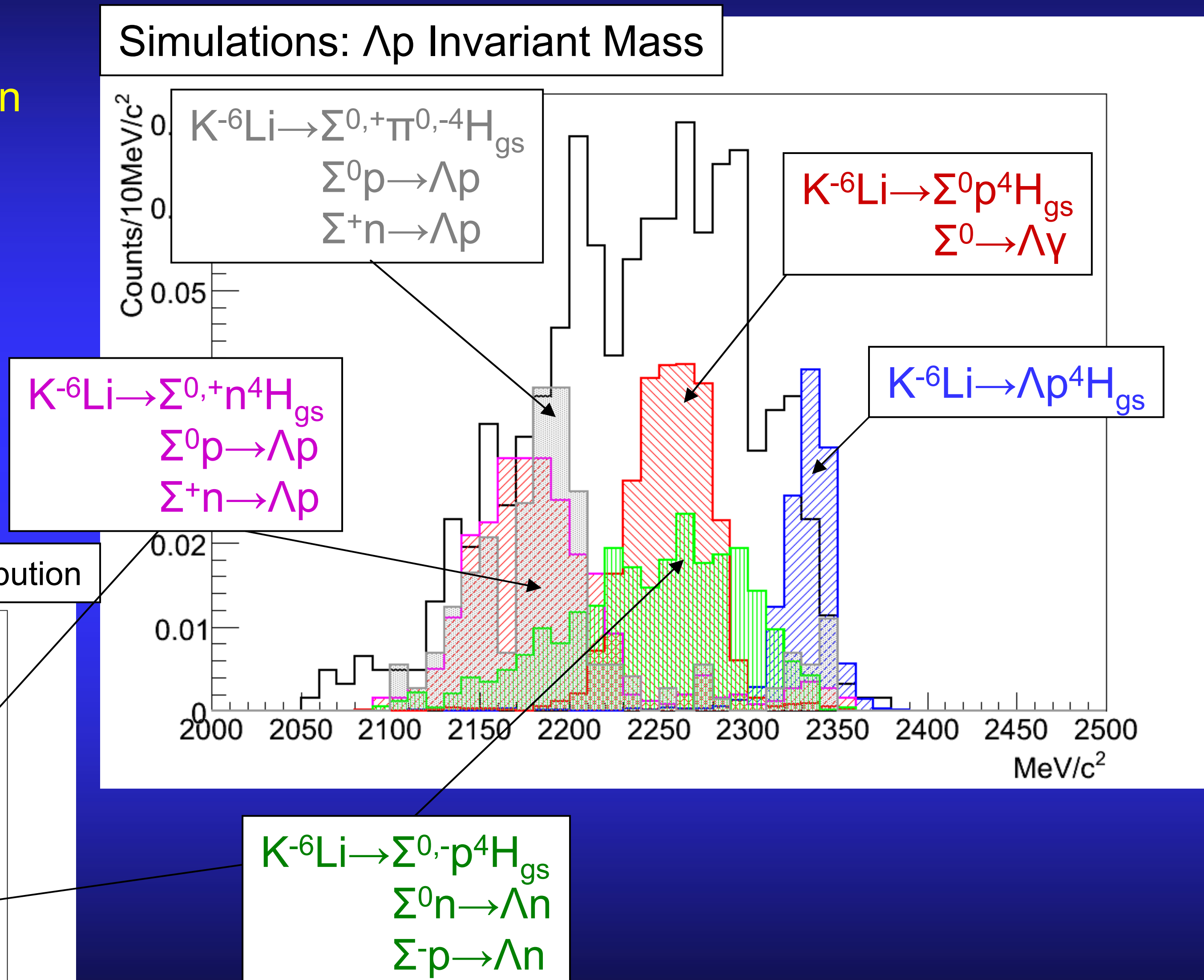
But …the Missing Mass selection cannot exclude $\Sigma N\to\Lambda N$ conversion reactions:

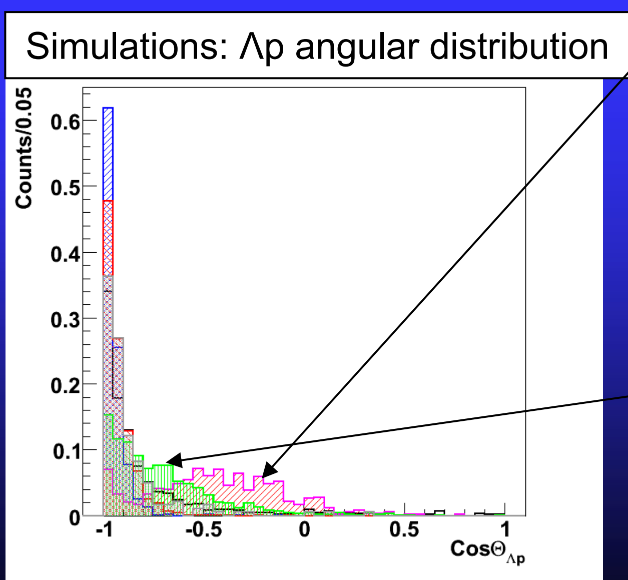
$K^-A\to\Sigma^{0,+}\pi^{0,-}X$	$K^-A\to\Sigma^{0,+}nX$	$K^-A\to\Sigma^{0,-}pX$
$\Sigma^0 p\to\Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 p\to\Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 n\to\Lambda n$
$\Sigma^+ n\to\Lambda p$	$\Sigma^+ n\to\Lambda p$	$\Sigma^- p\to\Lambda n$

FINUDA: ΣN→ΛN conversion reactions

ΣN→ΛN cannot explain the FINUDA Λp bump:

Inv Mass Spectra is out of range
and/or
Angular Distribution has a different shape





Alternative interpretations of Λp bump

- $K^-pp \to [K^-pp] \to \Lambda p$: [K-pp] bound state (FINUDA)
- QF-TNA $K^-pp \to \Lambda p$ followed by FSI (Magas et al.)
- Dominance of Σ^0 production over Λ:
  QF-TNA $K^-pp \to \Sigma^0 p$ followed by $\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda\gamma$ decay
- QF-TNA $K^-NN \to \Sigma N$ followed by $\Sigma N \to \Lambda N$ conversion reaction:

$K^-A \to \Sigma^{0,+}\pi^{0,-}X$	$K^-A \to \Sigma^{0,+}nX$	$K^-A \to \Sigma^{0,-}pX$
$\Sigma^0 p \to \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 p \to \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 n \to \Lambda n$
$\Sigma^+ n \to \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^+ n \to \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^- p \to \Lambda n$

- Decay of heavier kaonic nuclei (Mares et al.)

QF-TNA = Quasi Free Two Nucleon Absorption

Alternative interpretations of Λp bump

- K-pp→[K-pp]→Λp: [K-pp] bound state (FINUDA)
- ~~QF-2NA K-pp→Λp followed by FSI (Magas et al.)~~
- ~~Dominance of Σ^0 production over Λ:~~
  ~~QF-2NA K-pp→Σ^0p followed by Σ … cay~~
- ~~QF-2NA K-NN→ΣN follo… →ΛN conversion reaction:~~

~~$K^-A\rightarrow\Sigma^{0}$ … … p … n→Λp~~	~~$K^-A\rightarrow\Sigma^{0,+}nX$ $\Sigma^0 p\rightarrow\Lambda p$ $\Sigma^+ n\rightarrow\Lambda p$~~	~~$K^-A\rightarrow\Sigma^{0,-}pX$ $\Sigma^0 n\rightarrow\Lambda n$ $\Sigma^- p\rightarrow\Lambda n$~~

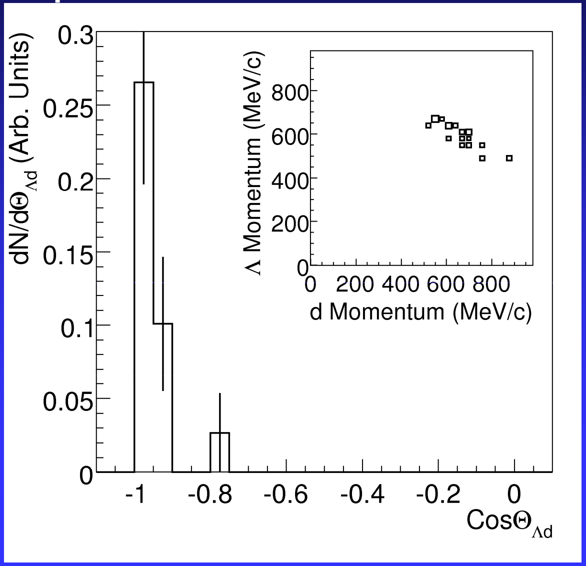
To explain all the observables we need a realistic model:
K^- dynamics (bound state) and proton pair momenta

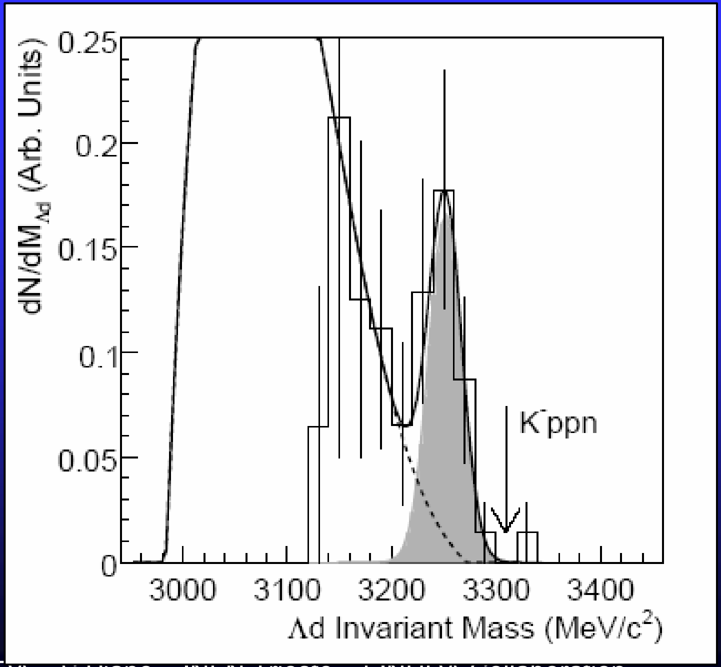
- Decay of heavier kaonic nuclei (Mares et al.)

Q2-TNA = Quasi Free Two Nucleon Absorption

3NA: FINUDA study of $^6Li(K^-_{stop},\Lambda d)X$

- Λd invariant mass to measure $K^- ppn$ absorption
- Use of ^6Li target: low background
- ^6Li is a well known [α+d] cluster
  - Bump observed at $M_{\Lambda d}$= 3251 MeV,
    $\Gamma_{\Lambda d}$=37 MeV
  - 25 events in the peak, statistical significance 3.9σ
  - Yield: $(4.4\pm1.4)\times10^{-3}/K^-_{stop}$





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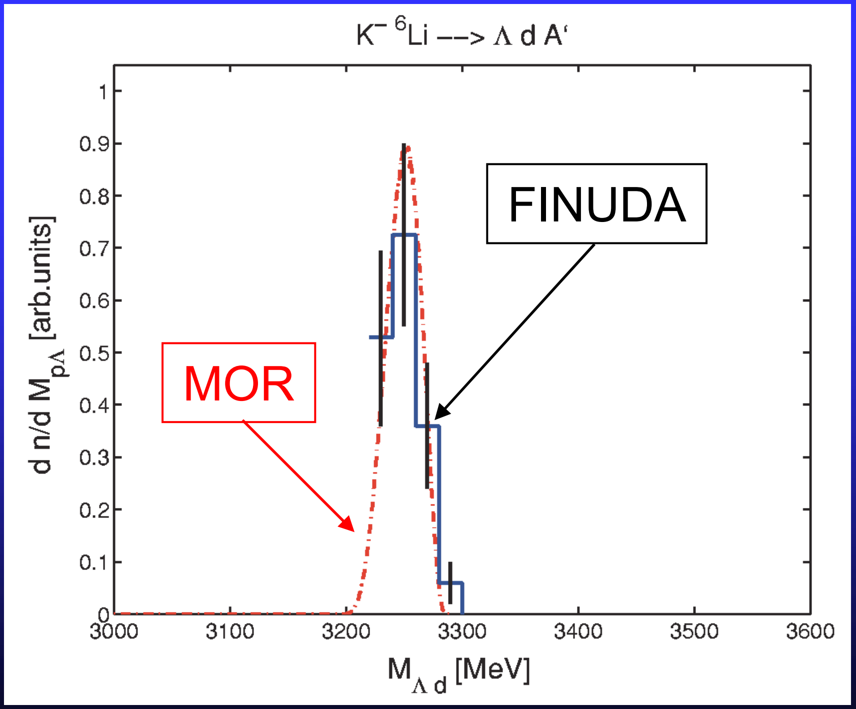
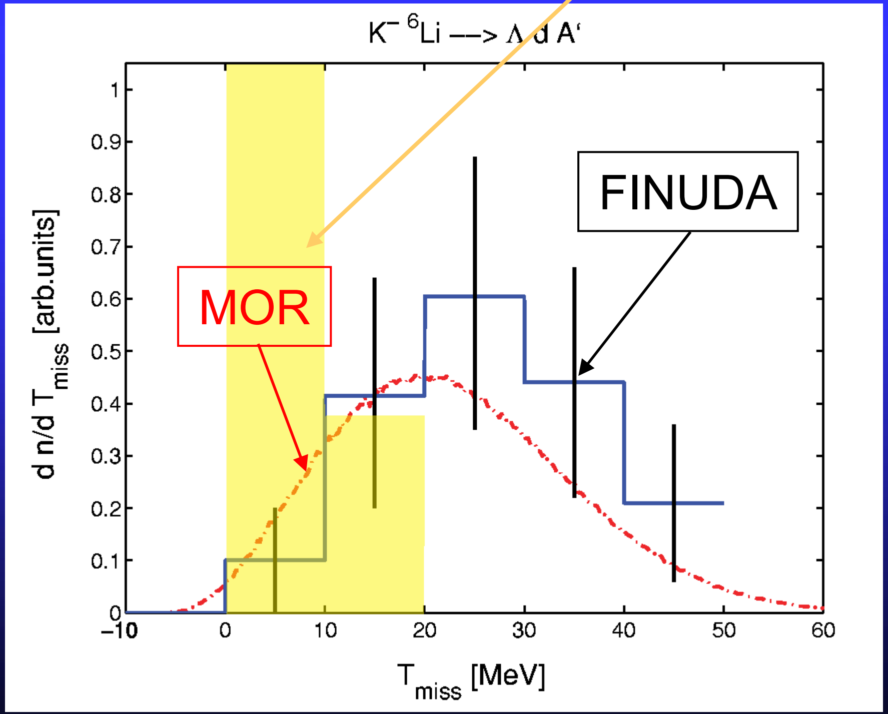
Critical review of the $M_{\Lambda d}$ bump

Magas, Oset and Ramos [PRC77(2008)065210] explain Λd FINUDA data with K^- absorption from three nucleons leaving the rest as spectator: $^6Li(K^-_{stop}, \Lambda d)A'$ with 0% FSI.

But ... FINUDA analysis showed that the missing kinetic energy of 3 body absorption can explain only a little fraction of the bump …

Phase Space: $^6Li(K^-_{stop}, \Lambda d)\ t$





FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda d)X$
2006-2007 Data Taking

- 8x statistics
  - Improved tracking efficiency
  - Extended range of the rec. momentum
  - Improved selections (missing mass)

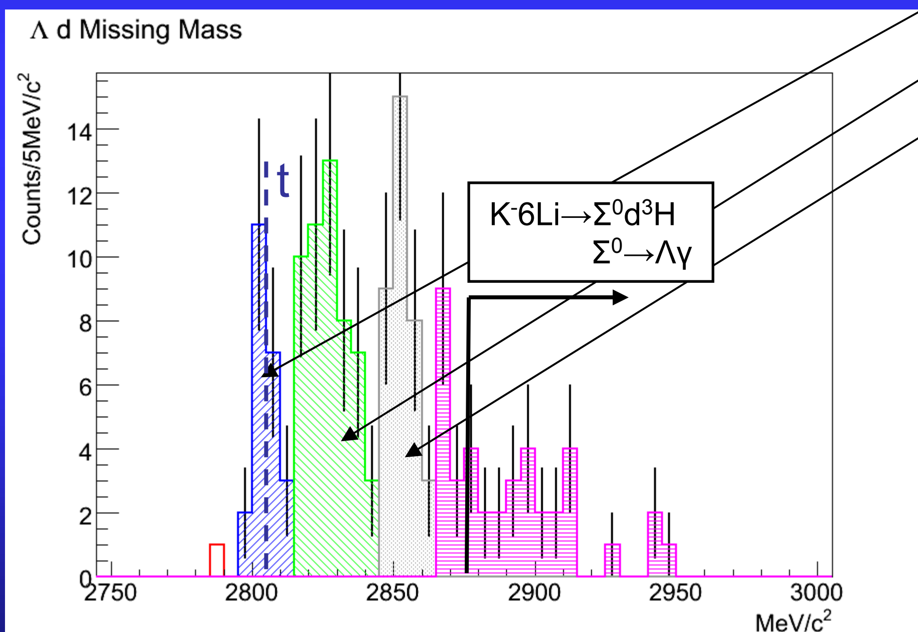
3 well defined states in missing mass with Λ d emitted back-to-back:

2805 ± 4 MeV/c^2 ⇒ QF-3NA: $K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Lambda dt$

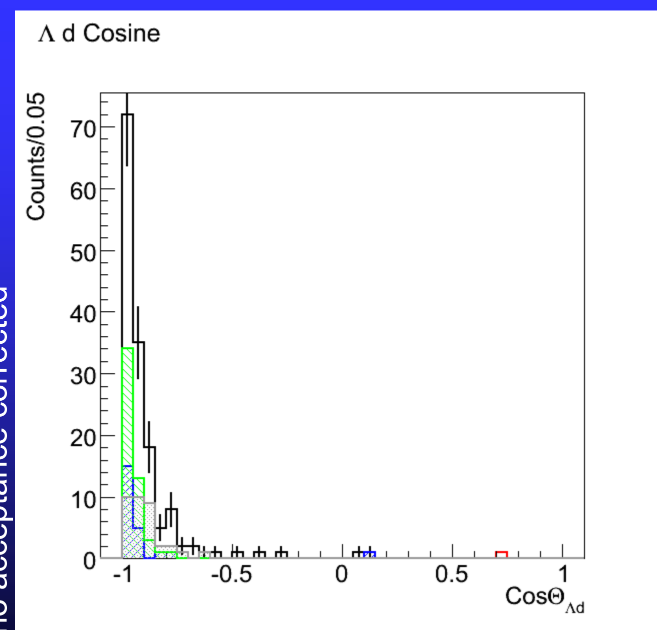
2824 ± 11 MeV/c^2

2852 ± 6 MeV/c^2

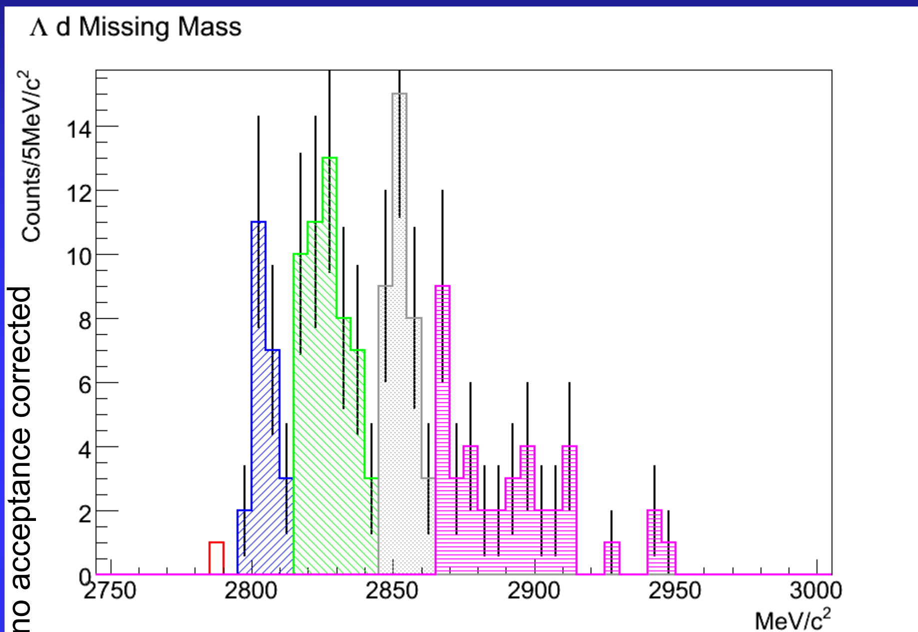
no acceptance corrected

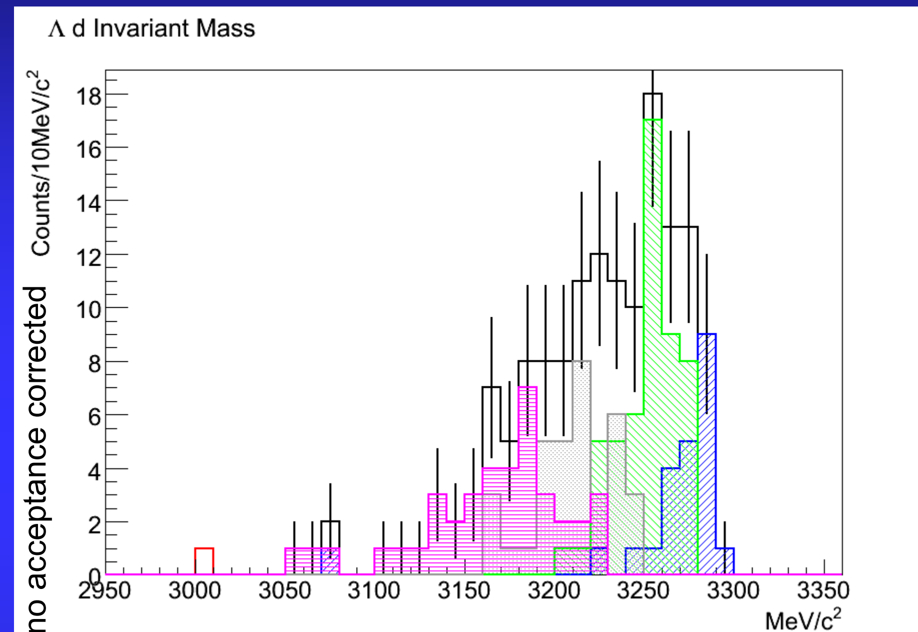


no acceptance corrected

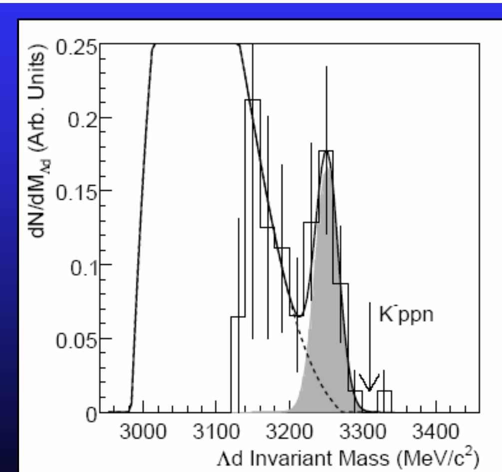


FINUDA: ^{6}Li(K^-_{stop},Λd)X
2006-2007 Data Taking





The Λd bump published is a superimposition of three different final states.
The QF-3NA is identified (K^-6Li→Λdt).
The nature of the other two states will soon be clarified (analysis in progress).
The Σ^0 doesn't play a relevant role.



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FINUDA: study of A(K^-,Λt)X (A=^{6}Li,^{7}Li,^{9}Be) (I)

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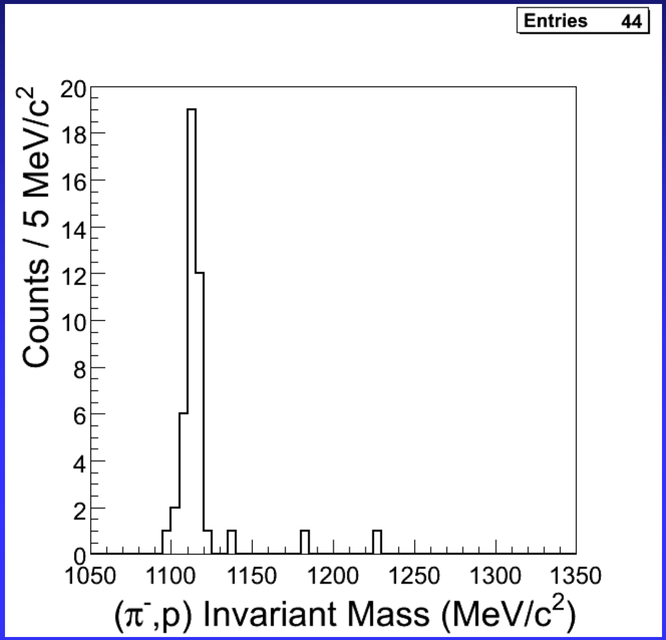
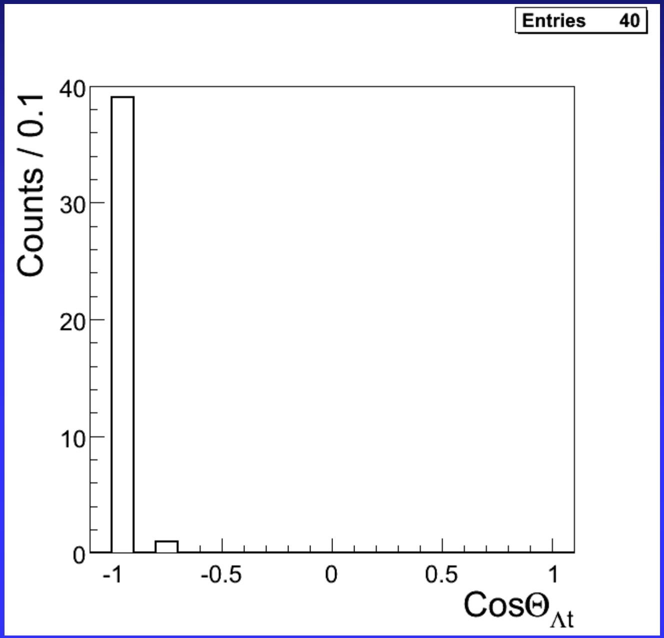




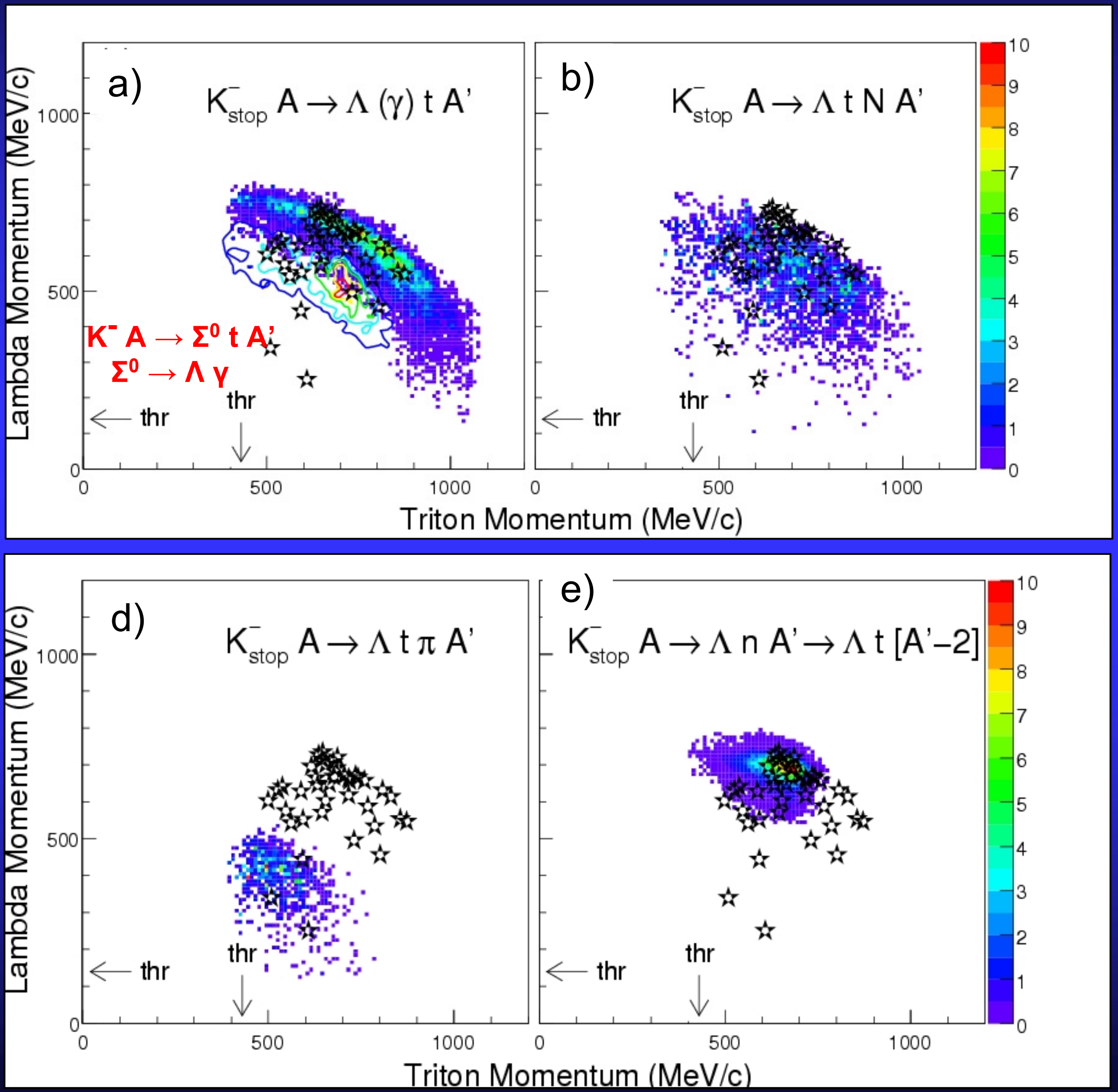
- K^- A → Λ t X
- A = ^{6}Li,^{7}Li,^{9}Be
- FINUDA thresholds:
  - Λ 140 MeV/c
  - t 430 MeV/c

Direct measurement of K^- absorption on ^{4}He

- Λ signal background free
- Λ, t pairs emitted back-to-back
- High momenta for Λ, t

Only one measurement exists so far, from bubble chamber: 3 events by kin fit
40 events observed in FINUDA
Capture rate: ~1x10^{-3}/K^-

FINUDA: study of $A(K^-,\Lambda t)X$ ($A={}^6Li, {}^7Li, {}^9Be$) (II)



Many body K^- absorption role

– Simulations of different phase space reactions with $\cos(\Theta_{\Lambda t})<-0.9$ (filtered through apparatus acceptance)

– Λ and t momentum distribution compatible with:
  - a) Four nucleon absorption with (Λt) or (Σt) emission
  - b) Four nucleon absorption with $(\Lambda t)N$ emission
  - c) NOT with $(\Lambda t)\pi$: too small Λ momentum
  - d) 2-step pickup reaction (suppressed?)

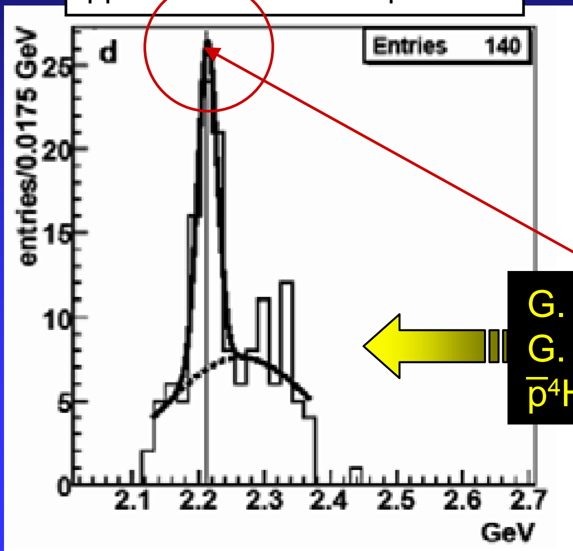
Outlook and Conclusions

- $[K^{-}pp] \rightarrow \Lambda p$:
  - $M_{\Lambda p}$ signal on different targets
  - $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda p} \sim -1$
  - FSI alone cannot explain at the same time $M_{\Lambda p}$ and $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda p}$
  - Needed a realistic model: K^{-} dynamics (bound state) + proton pairs momenta
  - What is the role of short-range correlated proton pairs ?

    (R. Subedi et al., Science 320(2008)1476)
  - The models should explain most the observables !
- $[K^{-}ppn] \rightarrow \Lambda d$:
  - $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda d} \sim -1$
  - Identified the QF-3NA
  - Other two bumps in missing mass (analysis in progress)
  - K^{-} is absorbed on quasi "α" ($^{6}Li = \alpha + d$)
  - The role of Σ^{0} seems negligible
- $[K^{-}ppnn] \rightarrow \Lambda t$:
  - $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda t} \sim -1$
  - Direct measurement of K^{-} absorption on ^{4}He
  - Capture rate: $\sim 1 \times 10^{-3}/K^{-}$
- Near Future:
  - acceptance correction and final analysis of Λp (and Λd)
    - bump position and width as function of A from 6 to 16
  - neutron on coincidence with Λ, Λp and Λd
    - participant (energy carrier) and spectator
    - role of K^{-} α absorption on Λp and Λd spectra

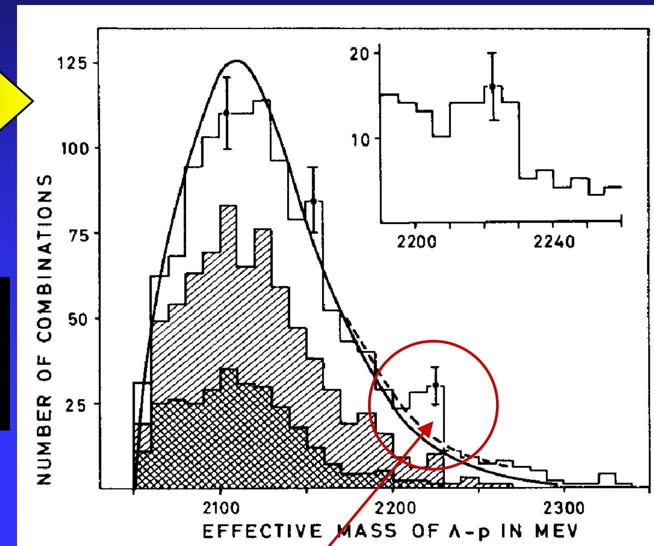
FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

ppπ⁻ invariant mass spectrum

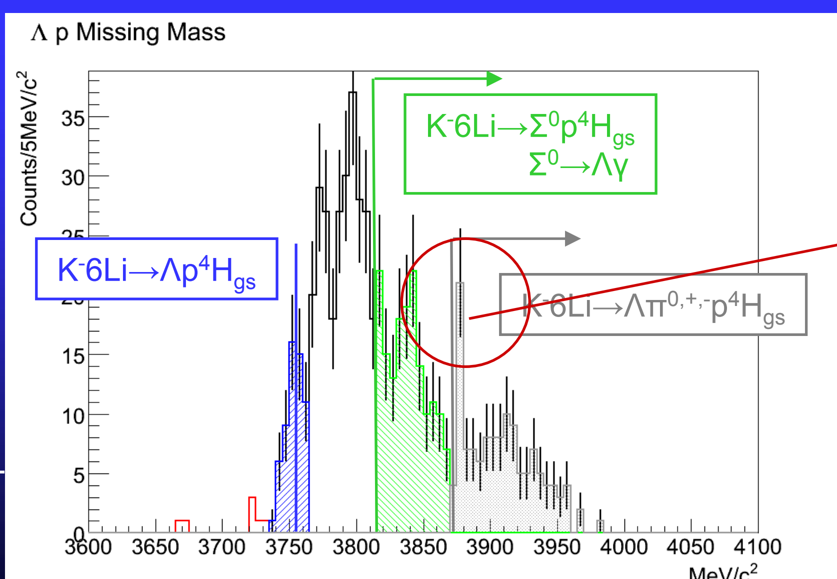


G. Bendiscioli et al., NPA789(2007)222
G. Bendiscioli et al., EPJA40(2009)11
$\bar{p}^{4}He \to (p\pi^{-})pK^{0}_{s}X$

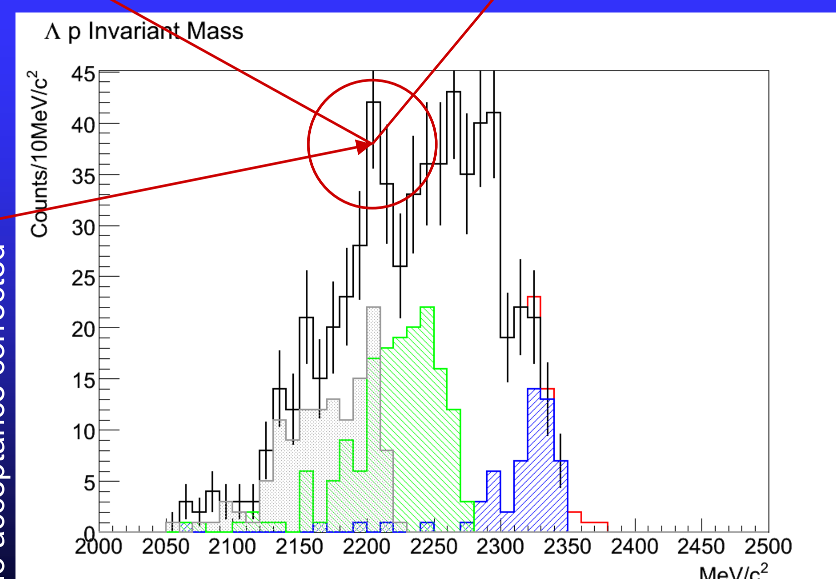
T. Buran et al., PL20(1966)318
$K^{-}(CF_3Br) \to \Lambda pX$



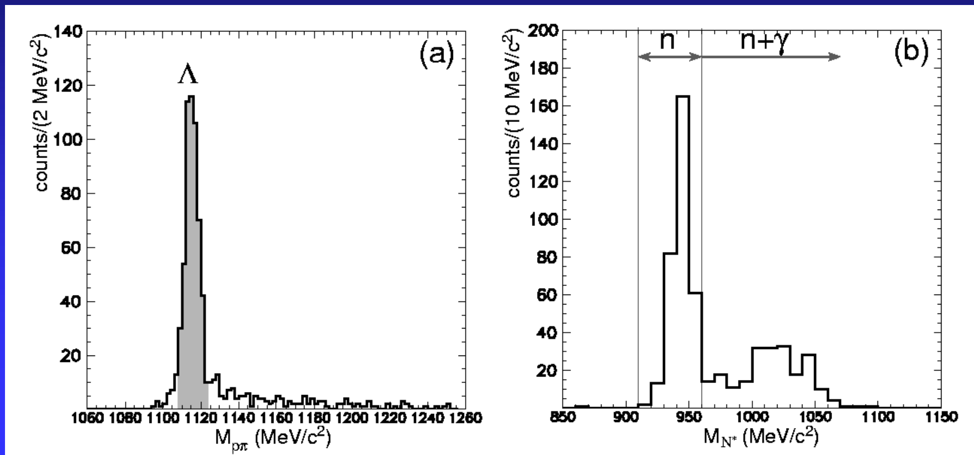
no acceptance corrected

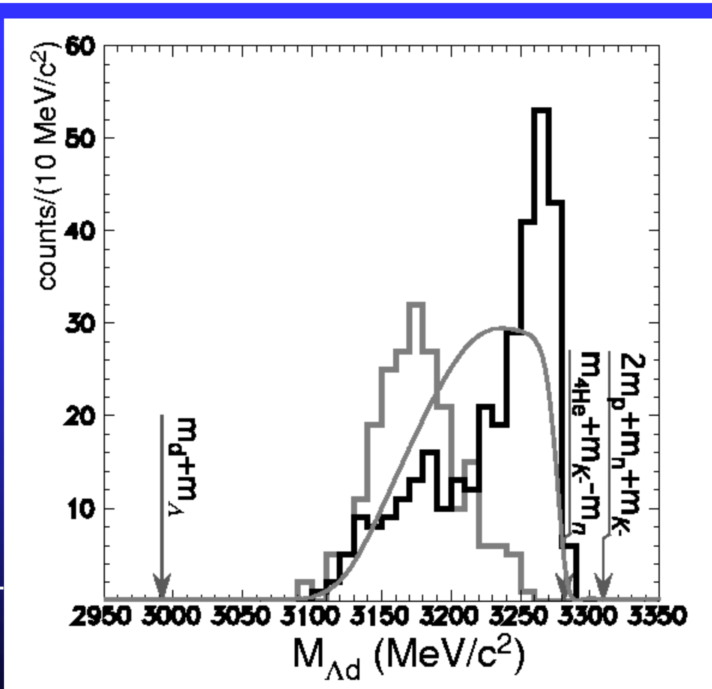


no acceptance corrected



E549: Λd correlation from $^{4}He(K^{-}_{stop}, d)$



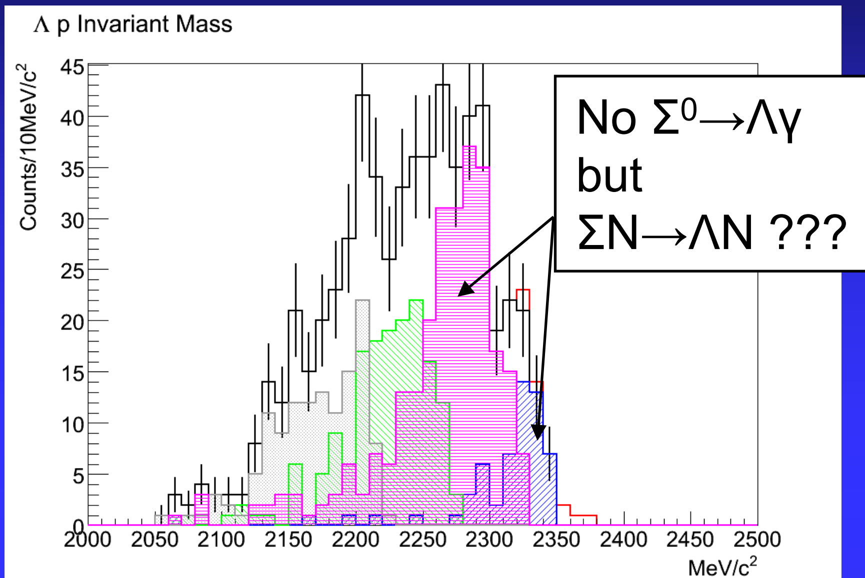


PRC 76(2007)068202

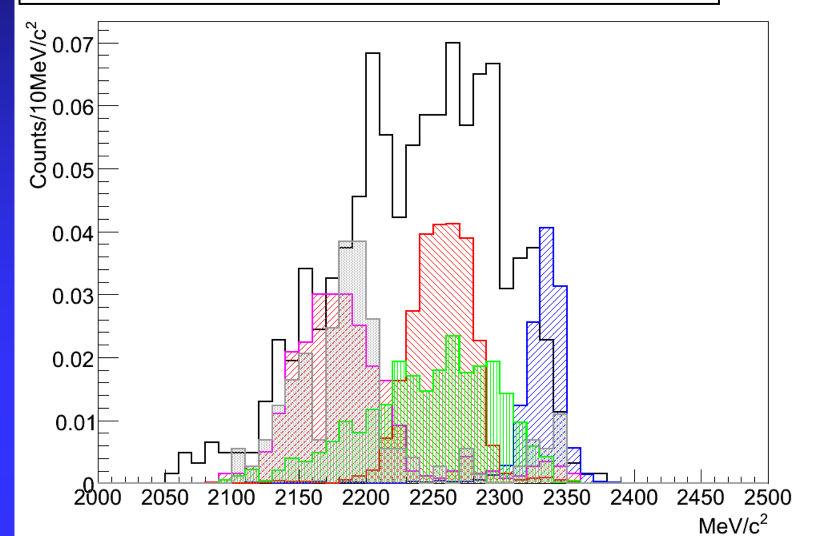
no acceptance corrected

- $K^{-}\ {}^{4}He \rightarrow \Lambda\ d\ (n)$
- detected back-to-back d p pairs with π^{-} in coincidence
- Λ discriminated from Σ^{0} (Λγ) event by missing mass
- Λ d peak at 3282 MeV/c^2 just below mass threshold
- interpreted as 3N absorption $K^{-}ppn\ (n) \rightarrow \Lambda\ d\ (n)$
- accepted d p back-to-back only, spectra are shaped by the limited phase-space
- spectra are not corrected for the apparatus acceptance

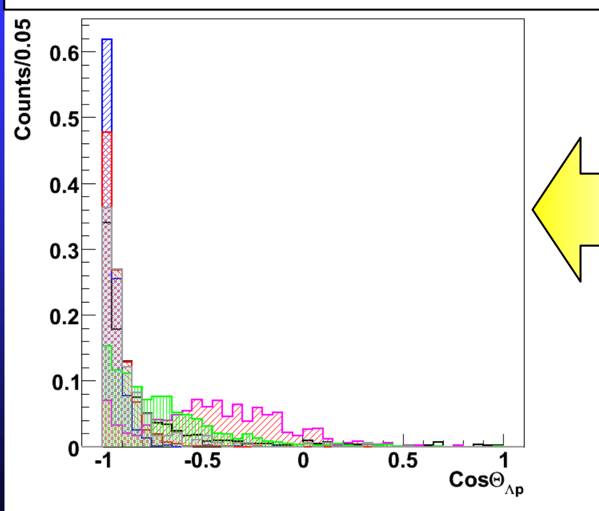
FINUDA: ΣN→ΛN conversion reactions



Simulations: Λp Invariant Mass



Simulations: Λp angular distribution



Cos $\theta_{\Lambda p}$ < -0.8 fits well data

$K^- {}^6Li \to \Sigma^{0,+} \pi^{0,-} {}^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 p \to \Lambda p$
$\Sigma^+ n \to \Lambda p$

$K^- {}^6Li \to \Lambda p {}^4H_{gs}$

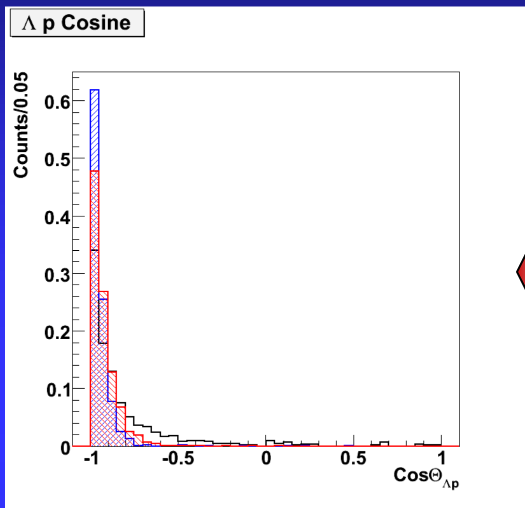
$K^- {}^6Li \to \Sigma^0 p {}^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda\gamma$

Cos $\theta_{\Lambda p}$ doesn't fit data

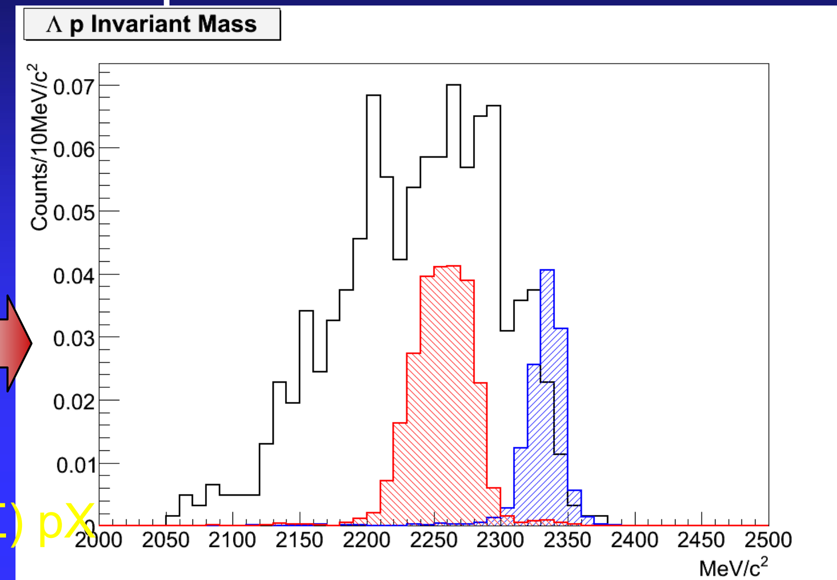
$K^- {}^6Li \to \Sigma^{0,+} n {}^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 p \to \Lambda p$
$\Sigma^+ n \to \Lambda p$

$K^- {}^6Li \to \Sigma^{0,-} p {}^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 n \to \Lambda n$
$\Sigma^- p \to \Lambda n$

FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

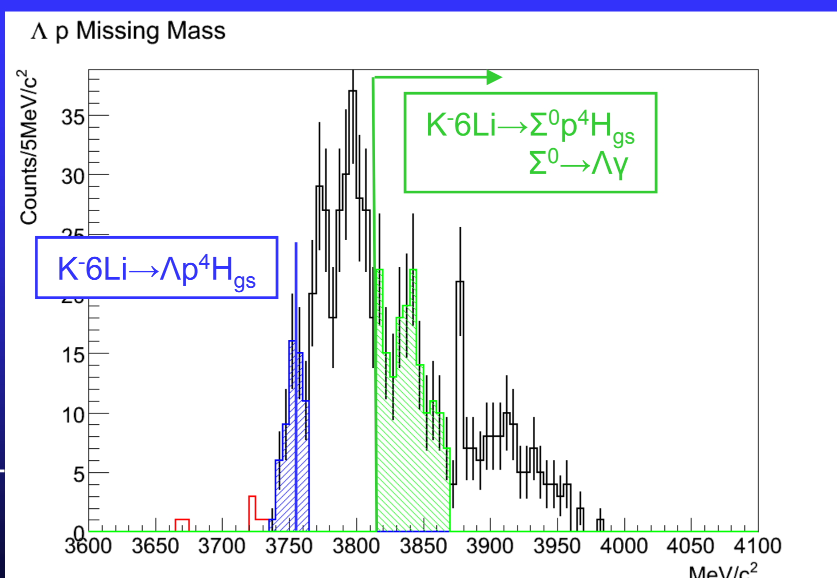


Simulation:
$K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Sigma^{0}p^{4}H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$

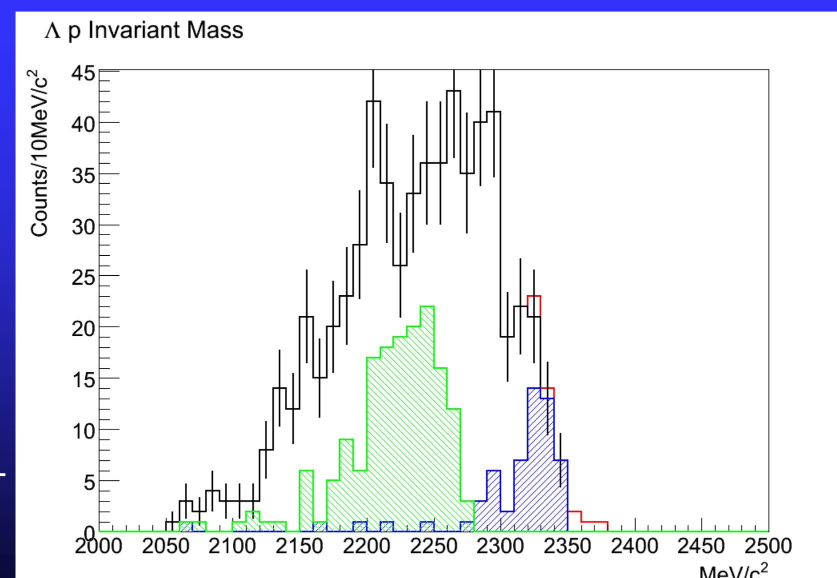


K-A → Λ(Σ) pX

no acceptance corrected

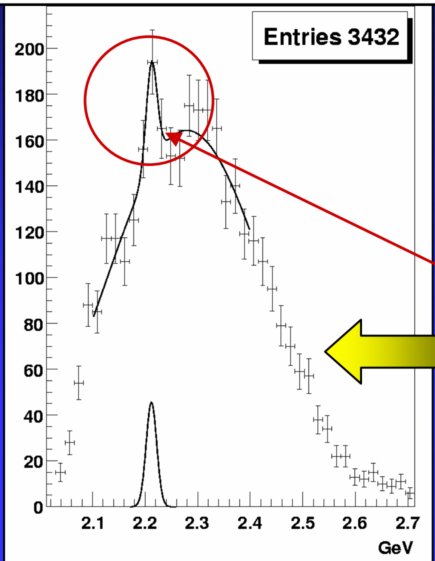


no acceptance corrected

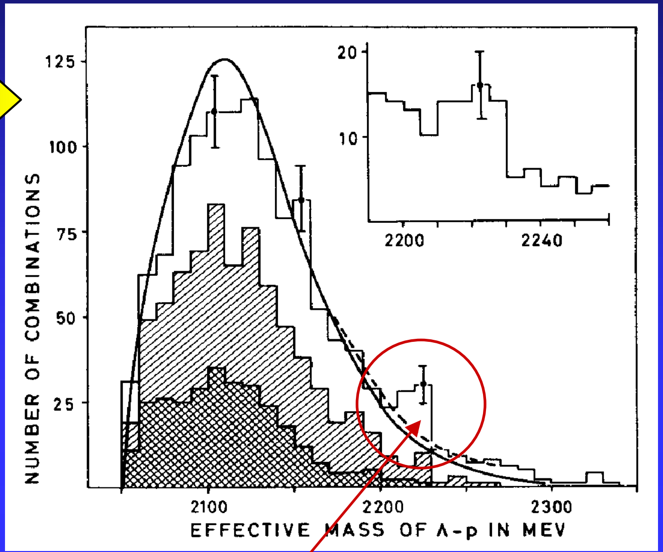


FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

ppπ⁻ invariant mass spectrum

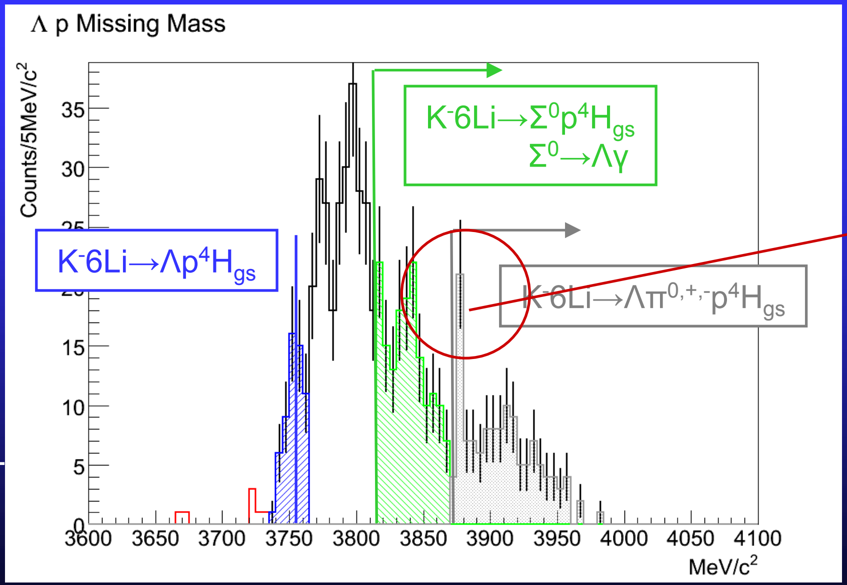


T. Buran et al., PL20(1966)318
$K^{-}(CF_{3}Br)\rightarrow \Lambda pX$

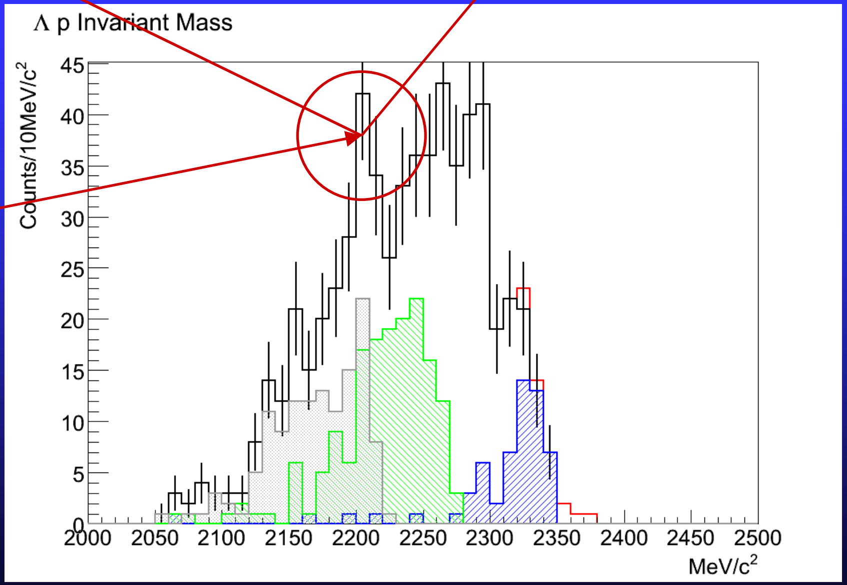


G. Bendiscioli et al., NPA789(2007)222
G. Bendiscioli et al., EPJA40(2009)11
$\bar{p}^{4}He\rightarrow(p\pi^{-})pK^{0}_{s}X$

no acceptance corrected



no acceptance corrected

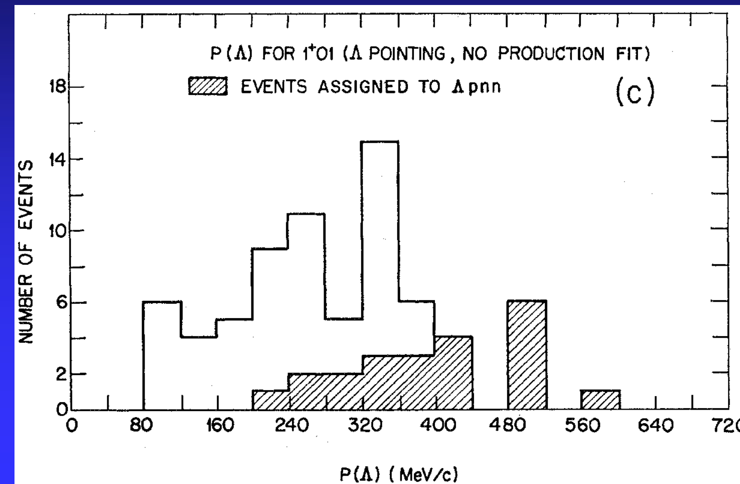


K^-(2N) is an old story…

Katz et al., Phys.Rev. D 1 (1970) 1267:
K^- absorption at rest in Helium:

TABLE III. Branching ratios for K^- absorption at rest.

Reaction	Events/(stopping K^-) (%)
$K^-He^4 \to \Sigma^+\pi^-H^3$	9.3±2.3
$\to \Sigma^+\pi^- dn$	1.9±0.7
$\to \Sigma^+\pi^- pnn$	1.6±0.6
$\to \Sigma^+\pi^0 nnn$	3.2±1.0
$\to \Sigma^+ \ nnn$	1.0±0.4
Total $\Sigma^+ = (17.0\pm2.7)\%$	
$K^-He^4 \to \Sigma^-\pi^+H^3$	4.2±1.2
$\to \Sigma^-\pi^+ dn$	1.6±0.6
$\to \Sigma^-\pi^+ pnn$	1.4±0.5
$\to \Sigma^-\pi^0 He^3$	1.0±0.5
$\to \Sigma^-\pi^0 pd$	1.0±0.5
$\to \Sigma^-\pi^0 ppn$	1.0±0.4
$\to \Sigma^- \ pd$	1.6±0.6
$\to \Sigma^- \ ppn$	2.0±0.7
Total $\Sigma^- = (13.8\pm1.8)\%$	
$K^-He^4 \to \pi^-\Lambda \ He^3$	11.2±2.7
$\to \pi^-\Lambda \ pd$	10.9±2.6
$\to \pi^-\Lambda \ ppn$	9.5±2.4
$\to \pi^-\Sigma^0 He^3$	0.9±0.6
$\to \pi^-\Sigma^0 (pd, ppn)$	0.3±0.3
$\to \pi^0 \Lambda \ (\Sigma^0)(pnn)$	22.5±4.2
$\to \Lambda \ (\Sigma^0) \ (pnn)$	11.7±2.4
$\to \pi^+\Lambda \ (\Sigma^0) nnn$	2.1±0.7
Total $\Lambda \ (\Sigma^0) = (69.2\pm6.6)\%$	
Total $= \Lambda + \Sigma = (100_{-7}^{+0})\%$	



Λ fast: no pion emission

TABLE V. Comparative data on the frequency of emission of various particles.

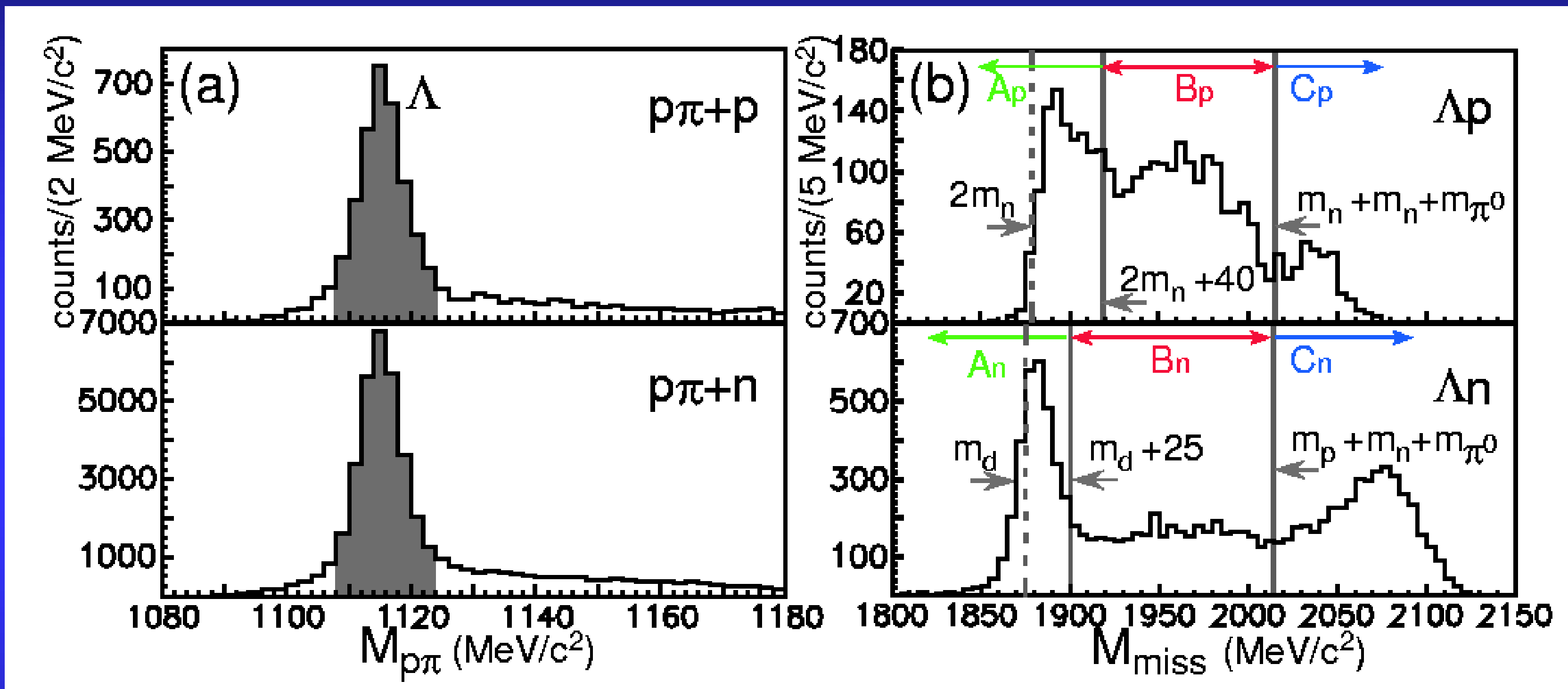
	Hydrogen	Deuterium	Capture nucleus Helium (this experiment)	Helium (Helium Bubble Chamber Collaboration)[a]	(76% CF_3Br) +(24% C_3H_8)	Nuclear emulsion
$[\pi^\pm]/[K^-]$	0.64	0.67	0.55±0.05	0.55	0.45	0.40
$[\pi^-]/[\pi^+]$	0.46	1.95	4.9 ±1.0	5.5	3.8	3.9
$[\Sigma^\pm]/[K^-]$	0.64	0.46	0.31±0.03	0.27	0.19	0.187
$[\Sigma^+]/[\Sigma^-]$	0.46	0.73	1.2 ±0.2	1.16	1.05	0.79
$[\Sigma^++\pi^-]/[\Sigma^-+\pi^+]$	0.46	0.85	1.8 ±0.5	1.82	1.52	1.43
Multinucleon (i.e., nonpionic) capture	…	0.01	0.16±0.03	0.17±0.04[b]	0.25	0.15–0.30

[a] Reference 2.
[b] Nonpionic ratio of (32±2)% for K^- in He^4 was quoted by M. M. Block, in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Hypernuclear Physics, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, 1969*, edited by A. R. Bodmer and L. G. Hyman (ANL, Argonne, 1969).

No-mesonic Λ (Σ^0) 11.7%
No-mesonic Σ^+ only 1.0%
No-mesonic Σ^- 3.6%

A-dependence:
no-mesonic production increasing with A

E549: $^{4}He(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda N)X$ missing mass



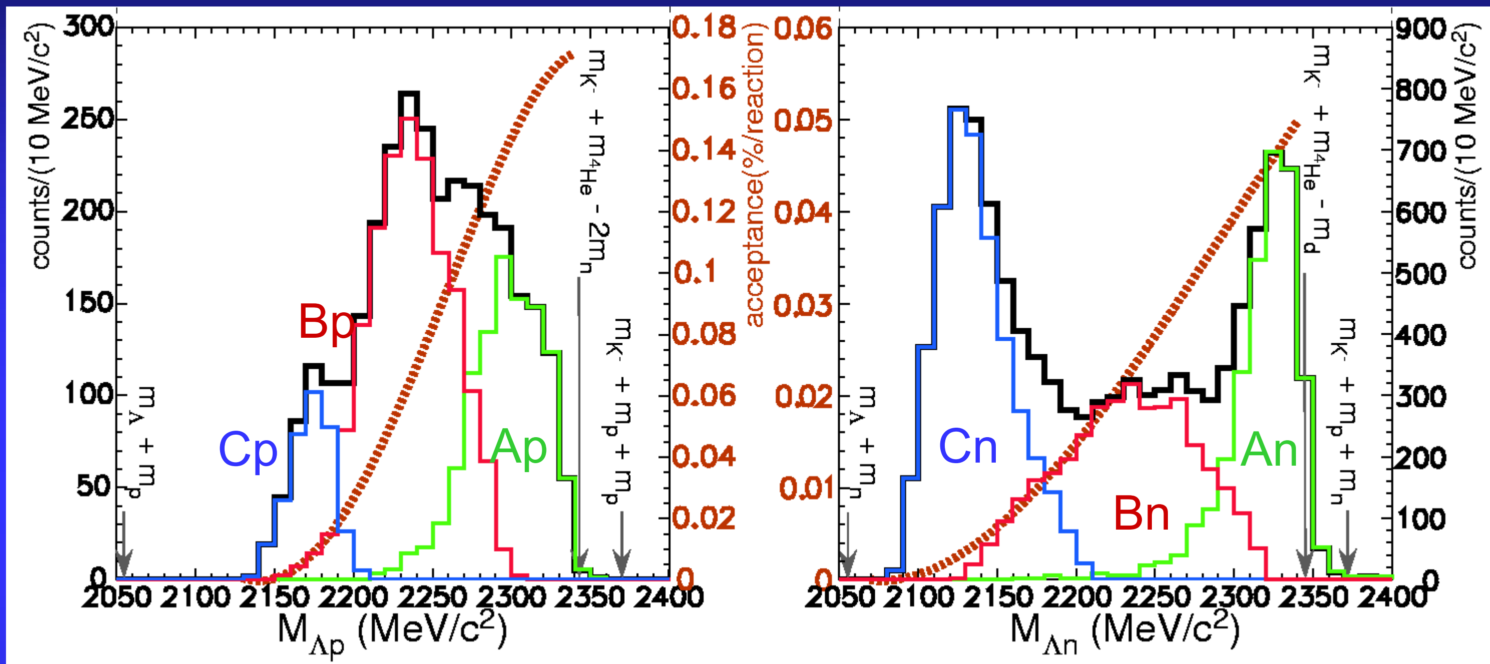
σ_{Λ} ~ 4 MeV/c²
$\sigma_{\Lambda p}$ ~ 5 MeV/c²
$\sigma_{\Lambda n}$ ~ 7 MeV/c²

$K^{-}_{stop}\,{}^{4}He \rightarrow \Lambda p X$ Ap=nn
Cp=nnπ
$K^{-}_{stop}\,{}^{4}He \rightarrow \Lambda n X$ An=pn(d)
Cn=pn(d)π

Spectra are shaped by the limited phase-space: $-1 \leq \cos\theta_{\Lambda N} \leq -0.6$

E549: $^4He(K^-_{stop},\Lambda N)X$ invariant mass

no acceptance corrected



E549 interpretation:

Cp,n : $K^-{}^4He \rightarrow \Sigma\pi(3N)$

$\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$

Ap,n : $K^-{}^4He \rightarrow \Lambda N(2N)$

BR_{Ap}/BR_{An} ~ 0.1 $K^-pn >> K^-pp$

BR_{Ap} ~ 0.2% ; BR_{An} ~ 2% ;

$BR_{\Lambda N}$ ~ 11.7% (Katz) $\Rightarrow$ $BR_{Bp,n}$ ~ 80% ΛN

Bp/Ap >> Bn/An $\Rightarrow$ no FSI

Bp,n : ?

Bp,n : $K^-{}^4He \rightarrow \Sigma N(2N)$ ($\Sigma \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ 30% Bp,n)

$\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$

Bp,n : dibaryon; tribaryon