Recent results on K^- absorption by few nucleons and the Bound Kaonic Nuclear State Puzzle

S. Piano

INFN Trieste

K^- absorption by few nucleons (on nuclei)

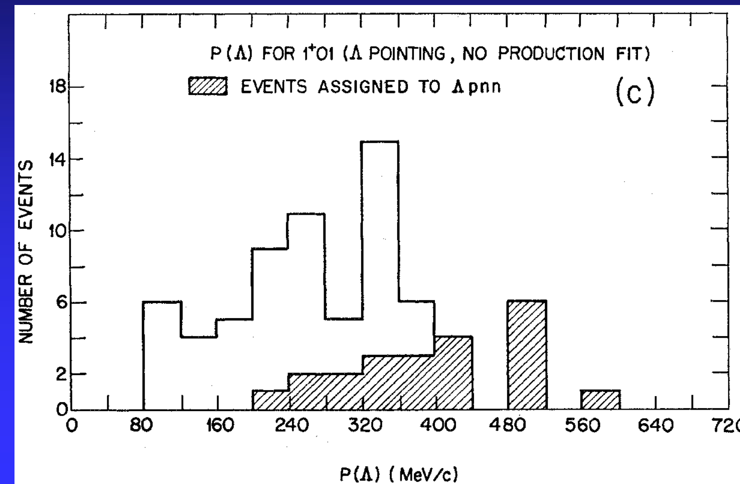
- Study of hypernuclei and their decays:
  - One nucleon absorption (pion-emission)
  - $K^- N \rightarrow \pi Y \Rightarrow K^- A \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma)\, \pi X$
- Search for possible deeply bound kaon states:
  - Two nucleon absorption (no-pion emission)
  - $K^- (2N) \rightarrow N Y \Rightarrow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

$K^-(2N)$ 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

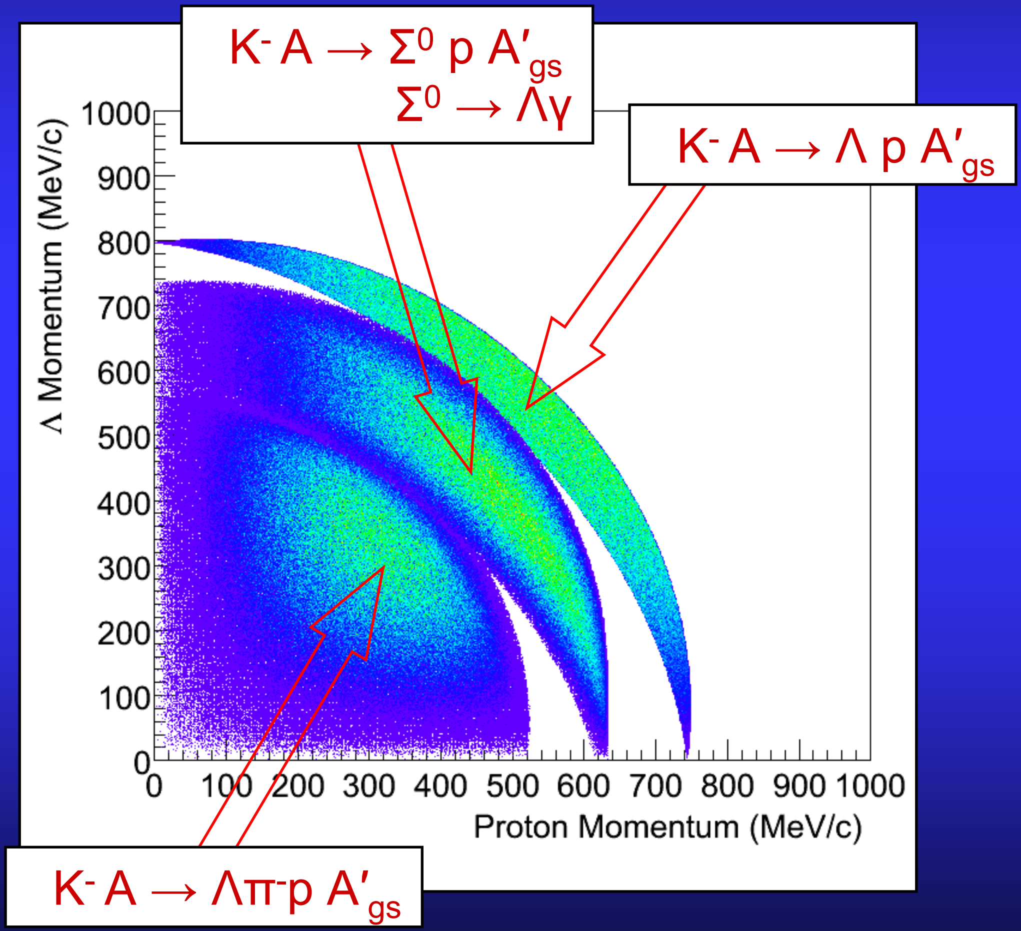
[a] Reference 2.
[b] Nonpionic ratio of (32±2)% for K^- in He^4 was quoted by M. M. Block, in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Hypernuclear Physics, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, 1969*, edited by A. R. Bodmer and L. G. Hyman (ANL, Argonne, 1969).

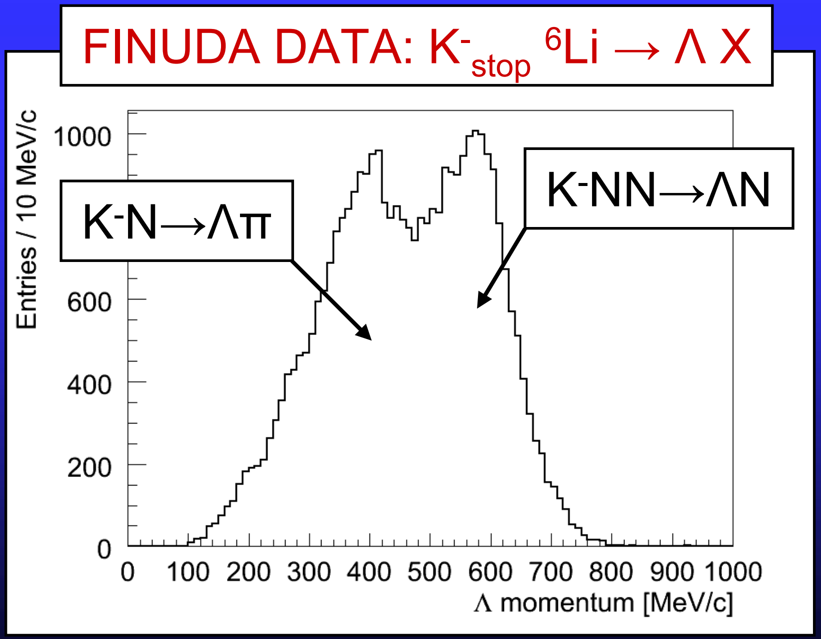
No-mesonic Λ (Σ^0) 11.7%
No-mesonic Σ^+ only 1.0%
No-mesonic Σ^- 3.6%

A-dependence:
no-mesonic production increasing with A

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

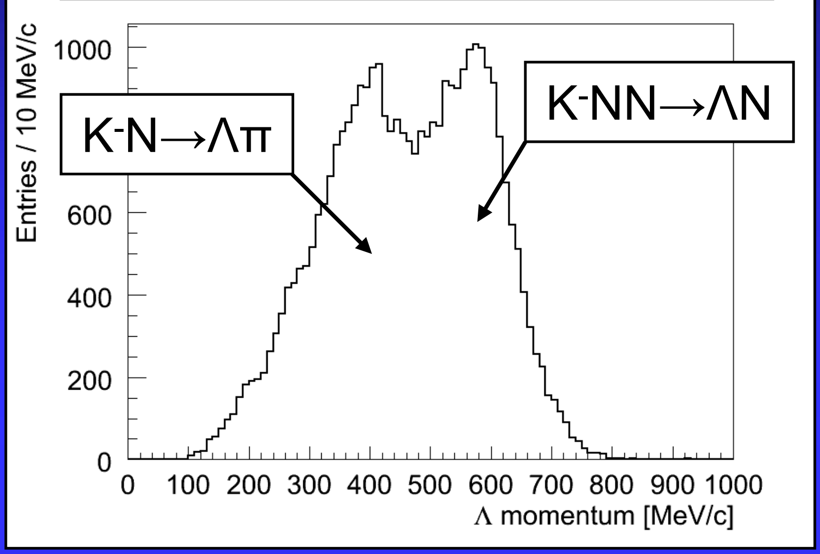
To measure the no-mesonic channels spectrometers are needed capable to detect p (n,d,t) and Λ with high resolution in the high momentum region (mesonless Λ-production region)



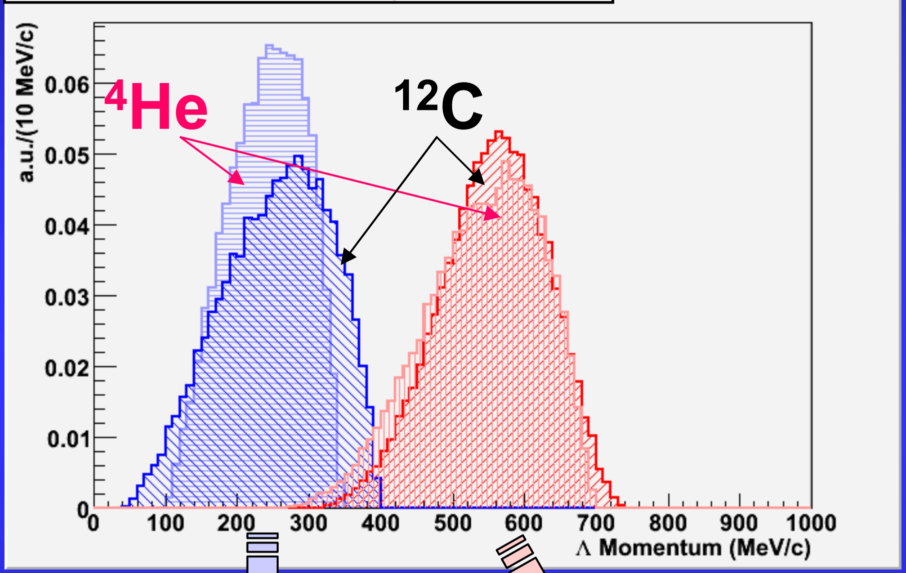


Λ momentum from K^-_{stop}

FINUDA DATA: K^-_{stop} $^6Li \rightarrow \Lambda X$



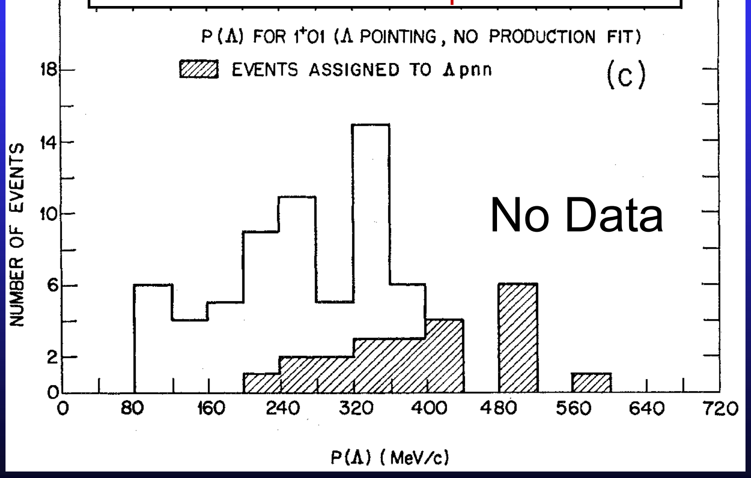
Simulations: $K^-_{stop}A \rightarrow \Lambda\pi X$
$K^-_{stop}A \rightarrow \Lambda p X$



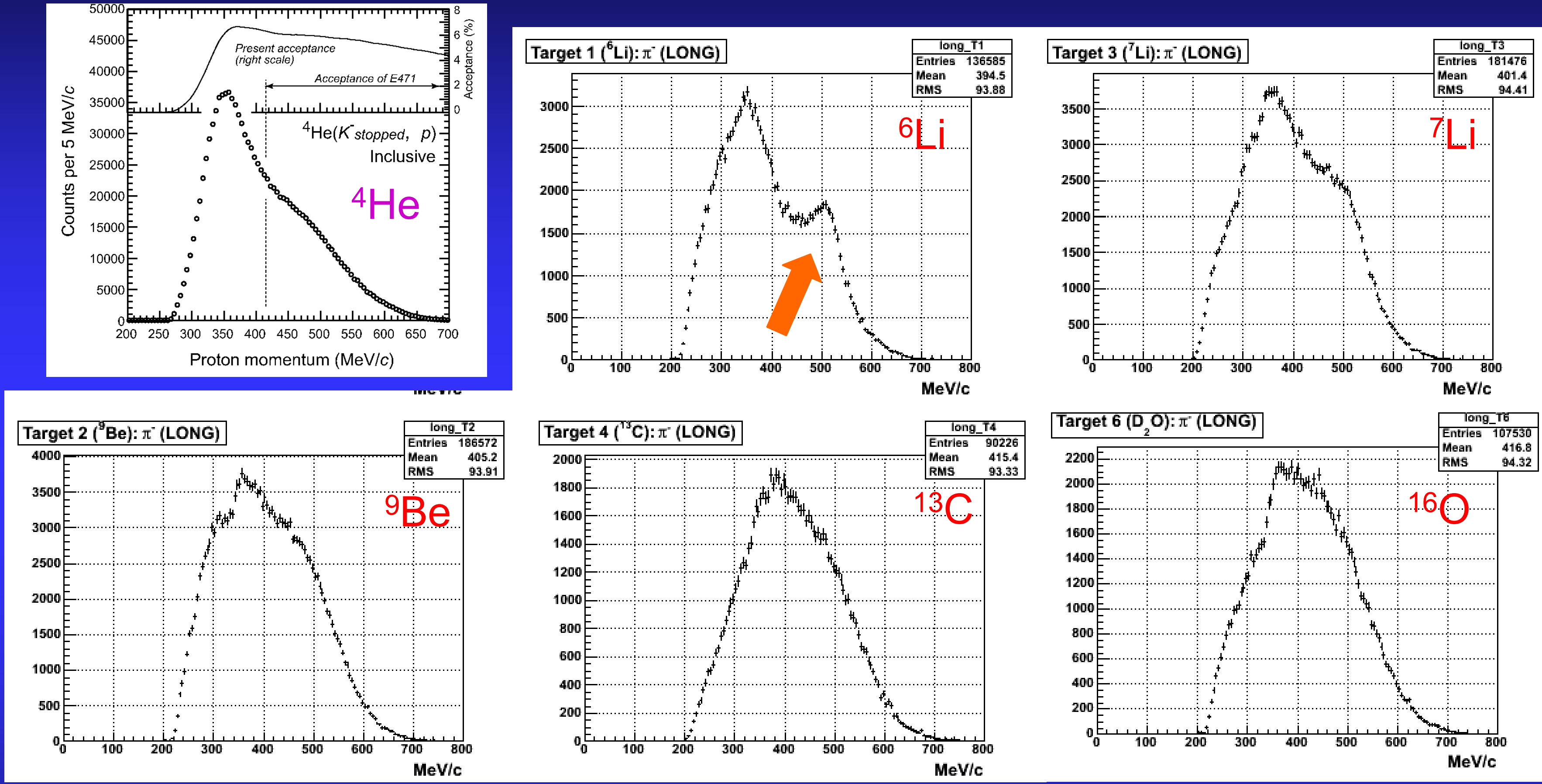
$K^-N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ absorption

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

Katz et al.,: K^-_{stop} $^4He \rightarrow \Lambda X$



Inclusive proton spectra E549 and FINUDA

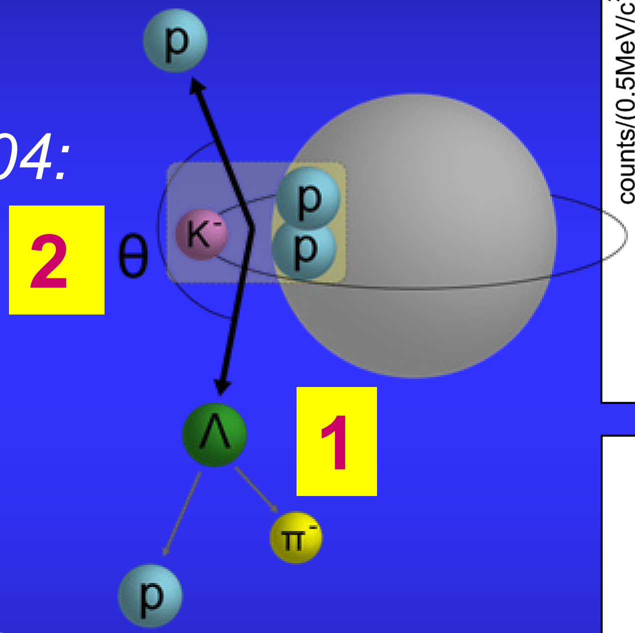


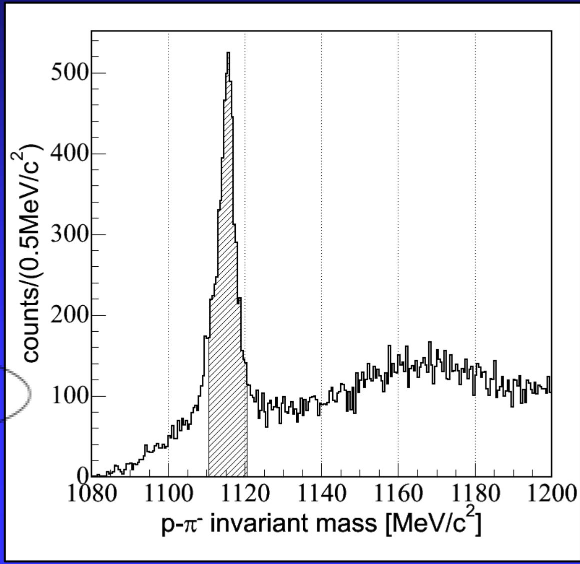
No mono-energetic emission of N and Y: (Oset,Toki PRC74(2006)015207)
Only on ^{6}Li FINUDA observes a bump (FINUDA Coll., NPA 775 (2006), 35) :
two nucleon absorption reaction on quasi-deuteron: K^-"d"→ Σ^-+p [^{6}Li = α + d]
See P.Genova talk

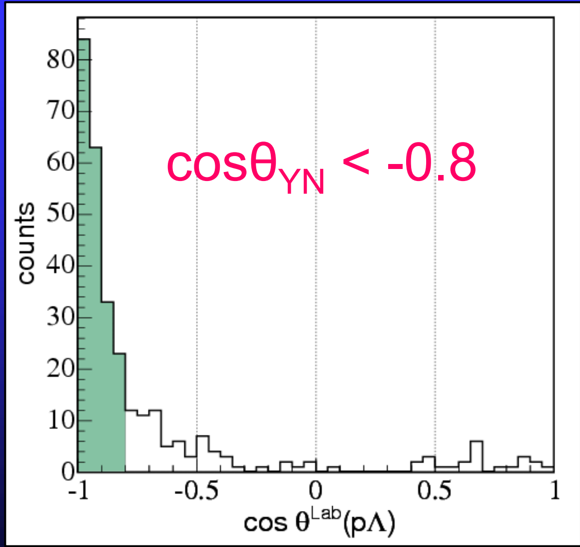
2NA: K^- pp identification with FINUDA

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 ^6Li, 1x ^7Li)
   – 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**
    - $K^- + (pp) \rightarrow \Lambda p$

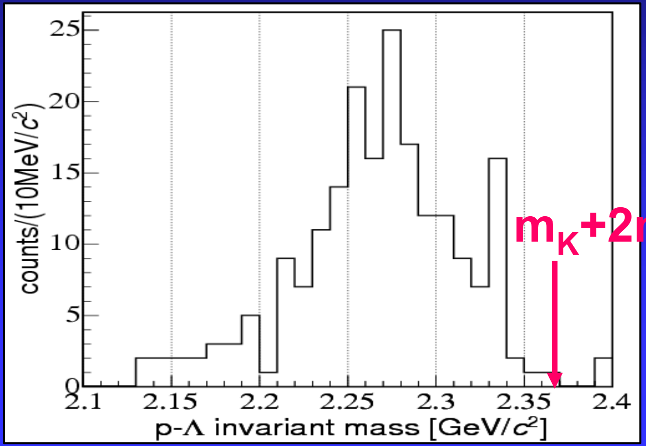
      peak expected at 2.34 GeV
    - $K^- + (pp) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma\ p$

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

      $\mathbf{\rightarrow \Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma\ p}$

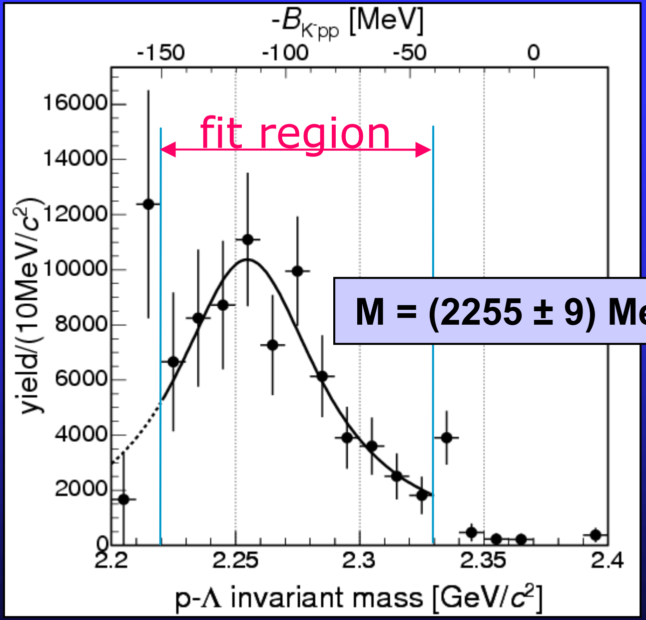
$\mathbf{B = 115^{+6}_{-5}\,(stat)^{+3}_{-4}\,(sys)\ MeV}$

$\mathbf{\Gamma = 67^{+14}_{-11}(stat)^{+2}_{-3}\,(sys)\ MeV}$



~ 200 events in the published paper

Acceptance correction



M = (2255 ± 9) MeV/c²

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:

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

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

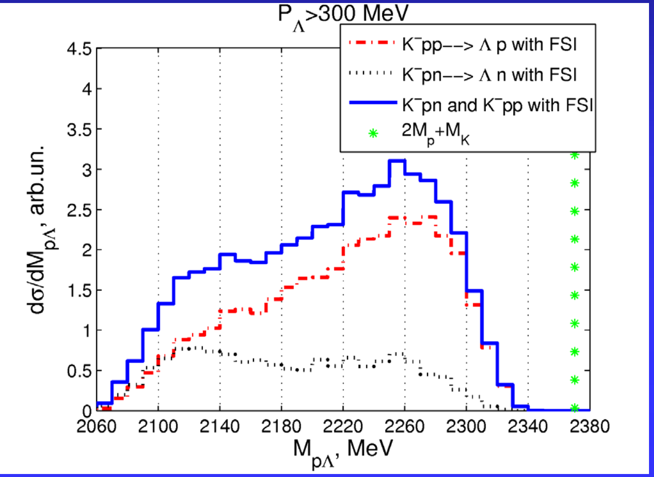
$$K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,-}pX \quad \Sigma^0 n \rightarrow \Lambda n \quad \Sigma^- p \rightarrow \Lambda n$$

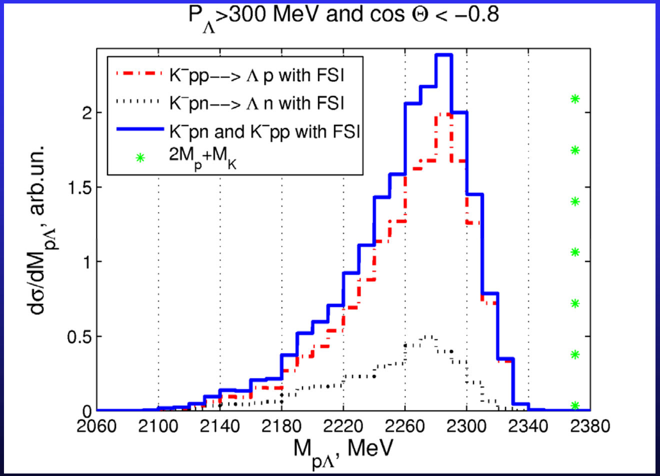
- Decay of heavier kaonic nuclei (Mares et al.)

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

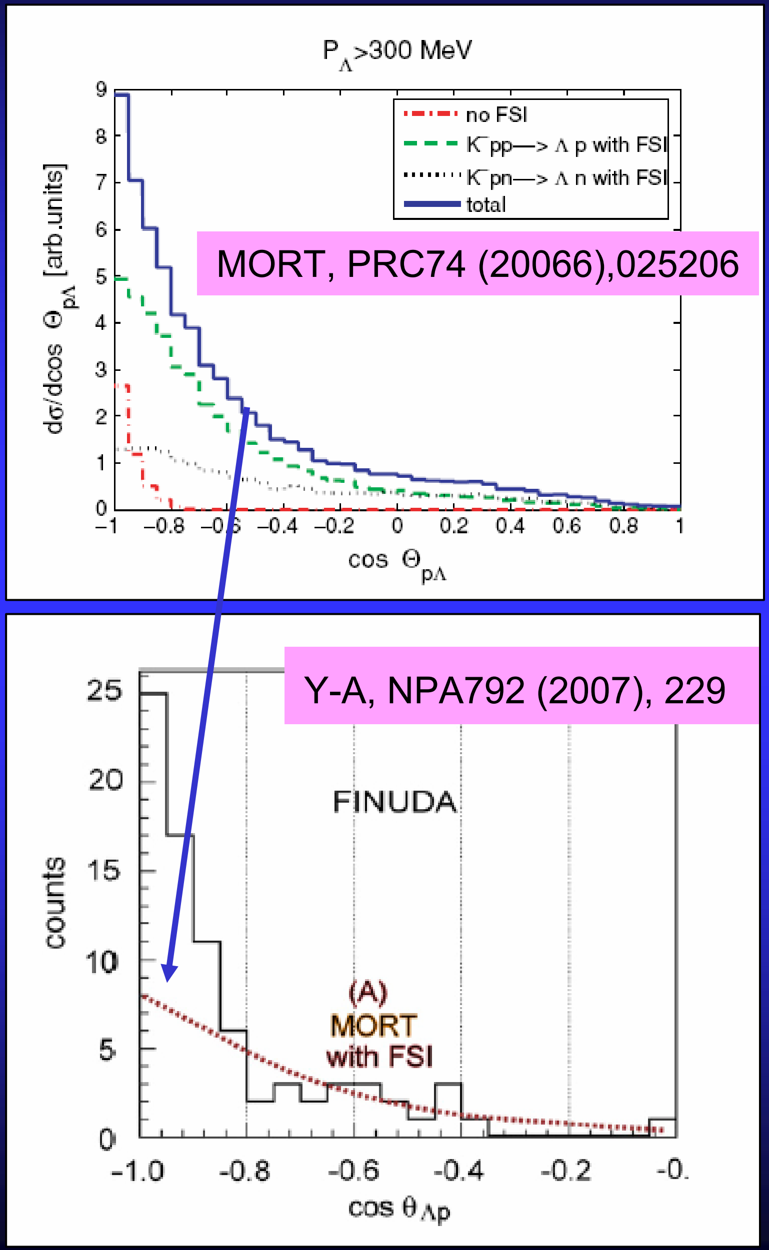




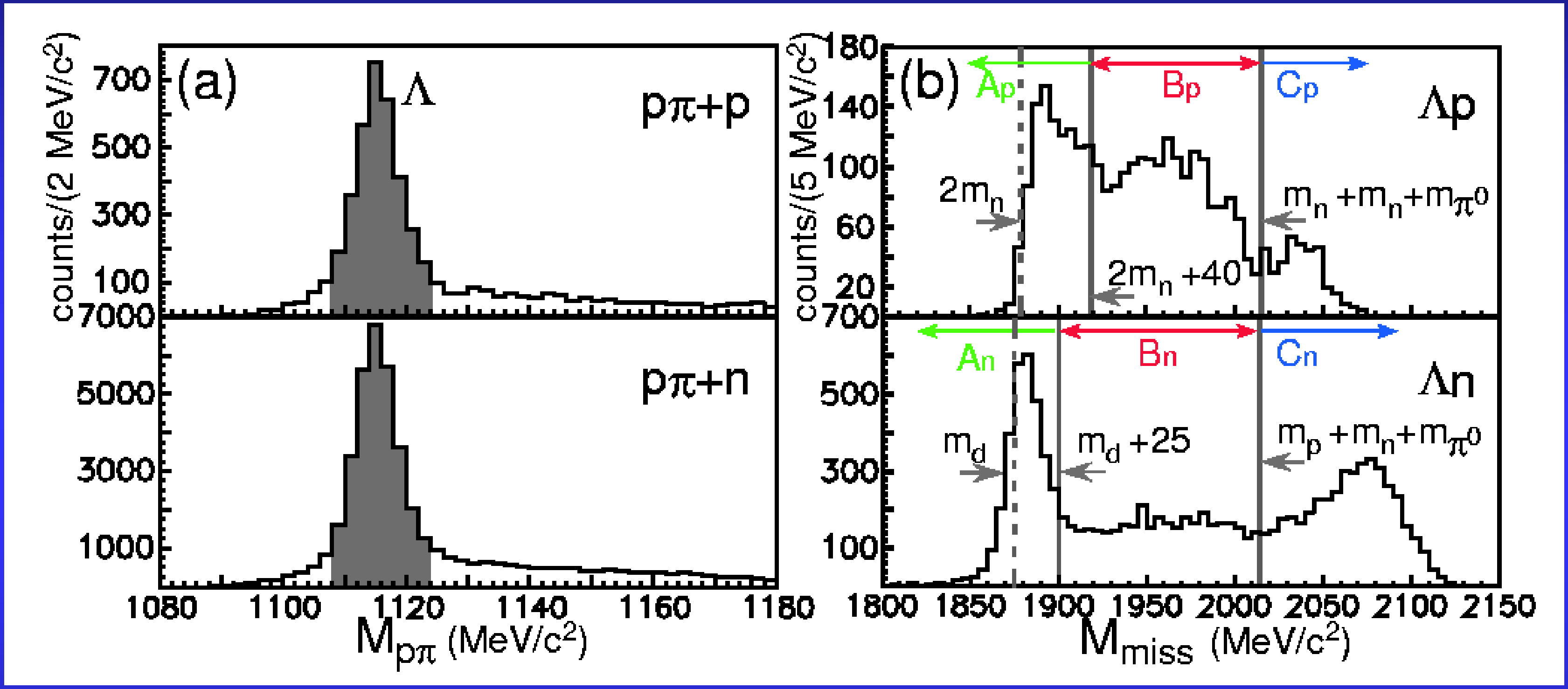
Angular distributions: a closer look

- 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



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



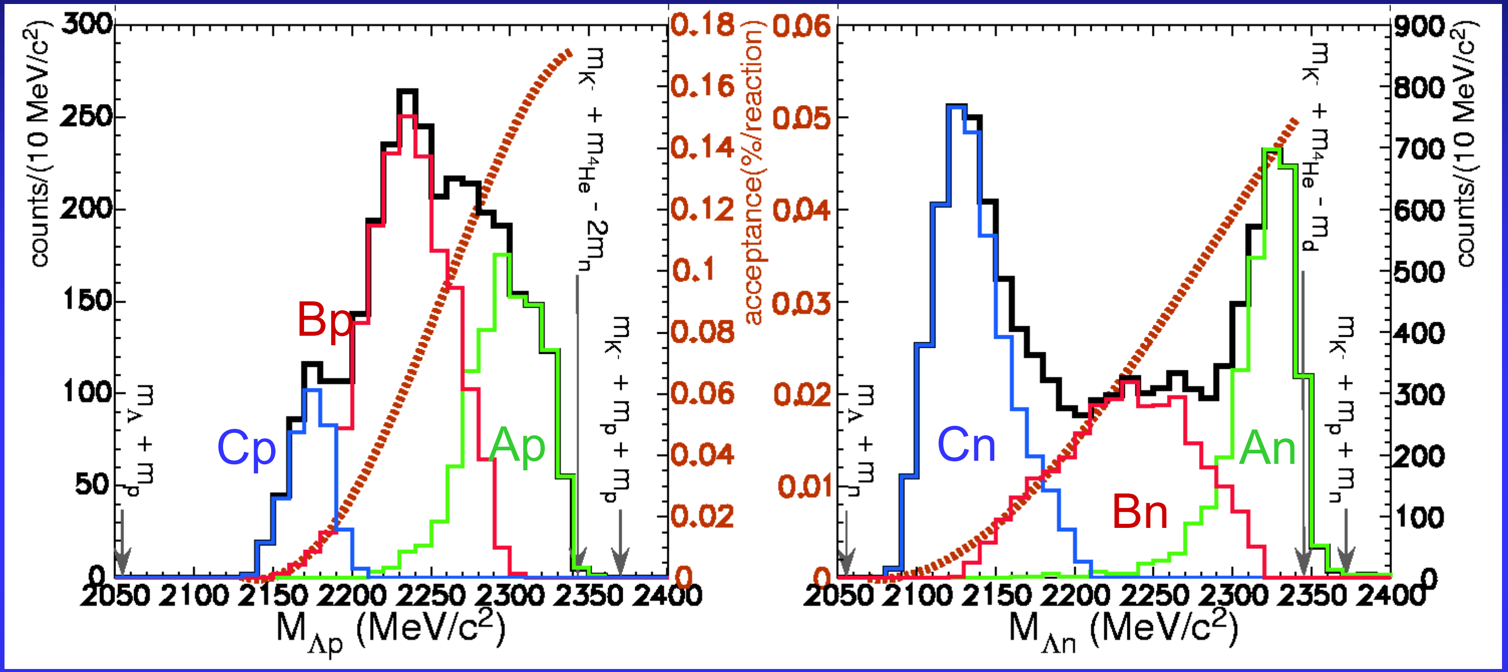
$\sigma_\Lambda \sim 4$ MeV/c^2
$\sigma_{\Lambda p} \sim 5$ MeV/c^2
$\sigma_{\Lambda n} \sim 7$ MeV/c^2

$K^-_{stop}\,^4He \rightarrow \Lambda pX$ Ap=nn
Cp=nnπ
$K^-_{stop}\,^4He \rightarrow \Lambda nX$ 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 : $K^-{}^4He \rightarrow \Lambda N(2N)$

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

$BR_{Ap} \sim 0.2\%$; $BR_{An} \sim 2\%$;

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

Bp/Ap >> Bn/An ⇒ no FSI

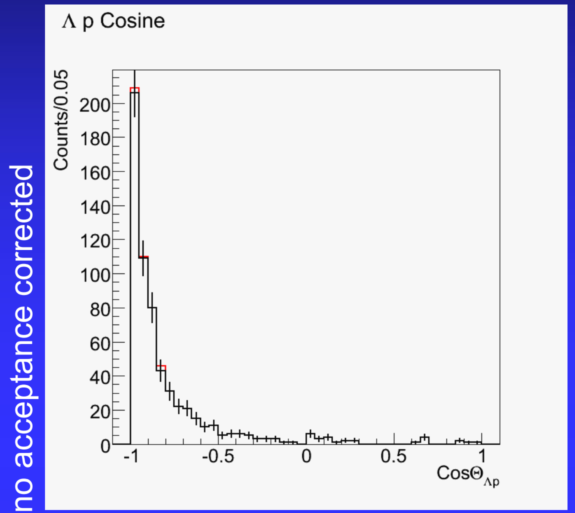
Bp,n : ?

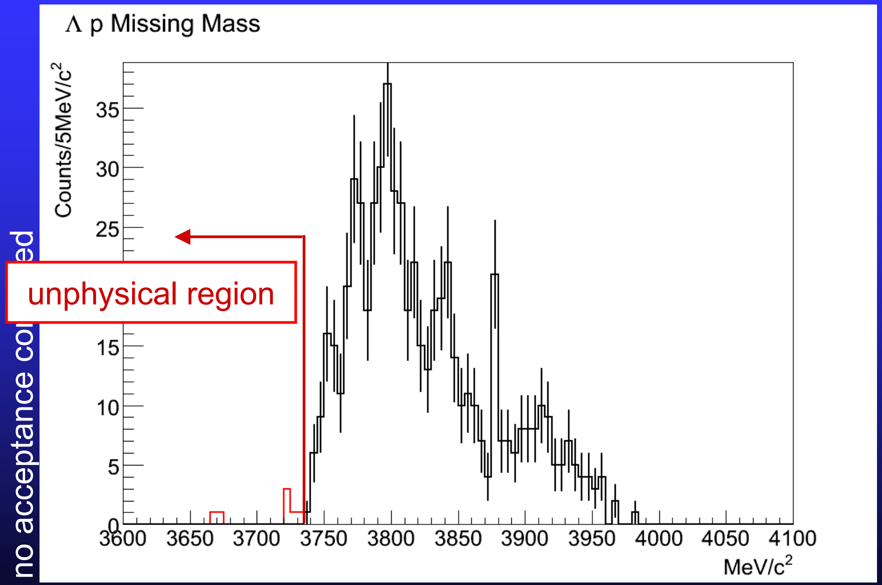
Bp,n : $K^-{}^4He \rightarrow \Sigma N(2N)$ ($\Sigma \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ 30% Bp,n)
$\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$

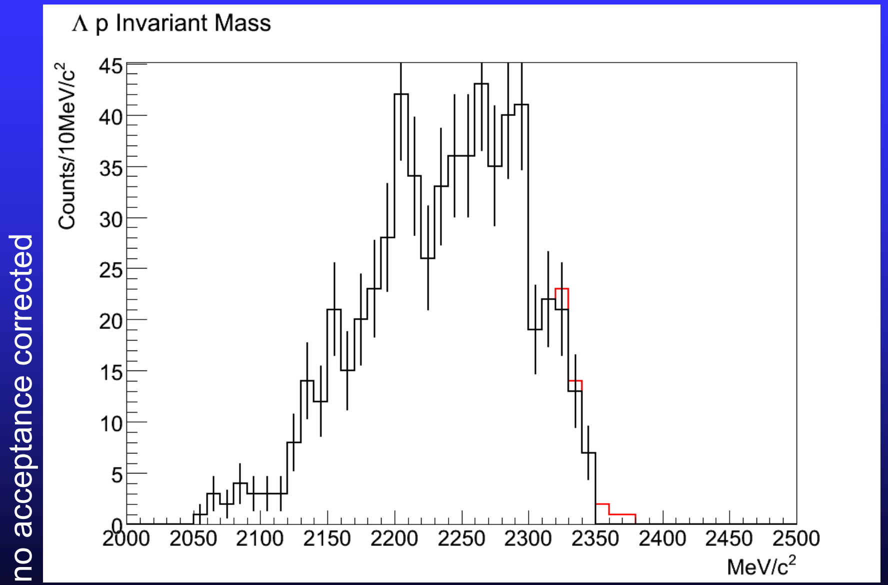
Bp,n : dibaryon; tribaryon

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

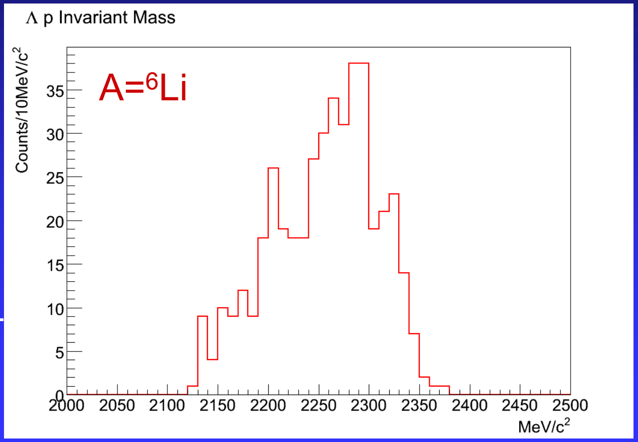






FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

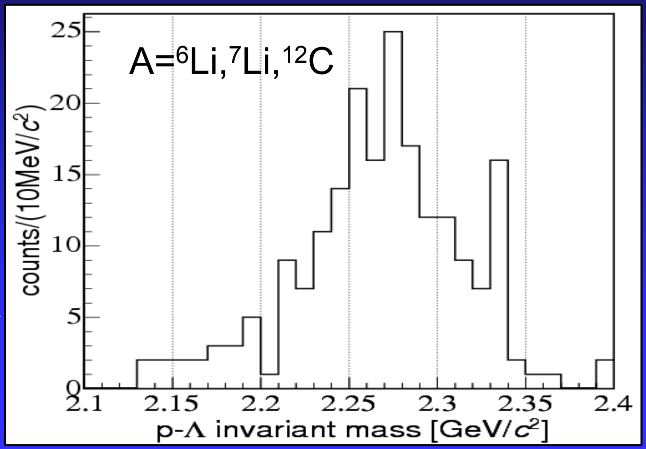
no acceptance corrected



New
inv mass spectra
compatible with
published one

New data ⟵⟶ Old data

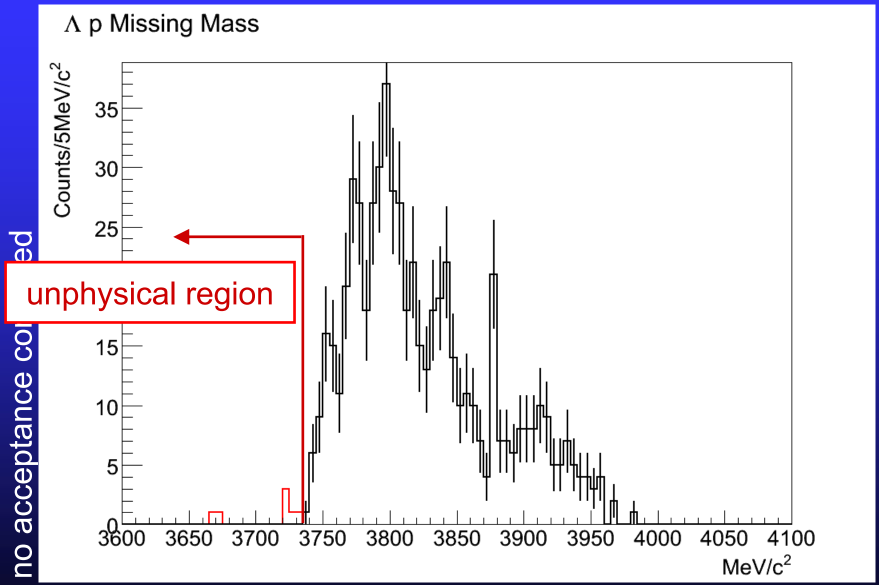
Same cuts applied



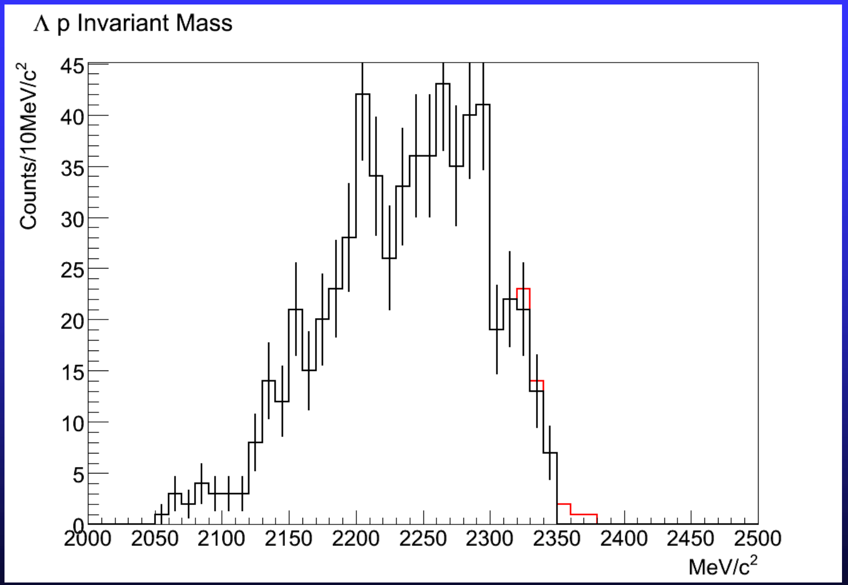
no acceptance corrected

FINUDA Coll., PRL 94(2005)212303

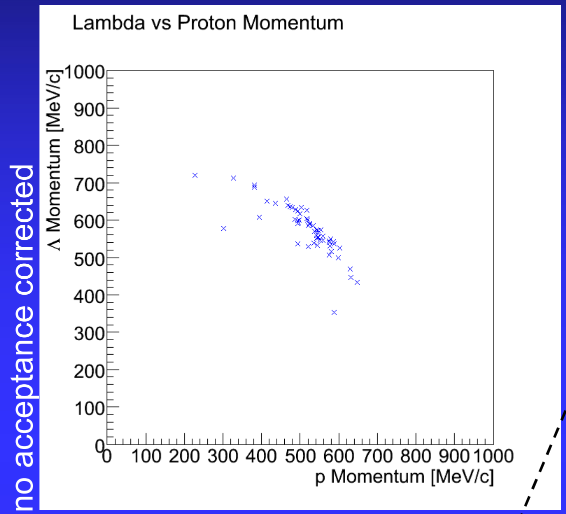
no acceptance corrected



no acceptance corrected

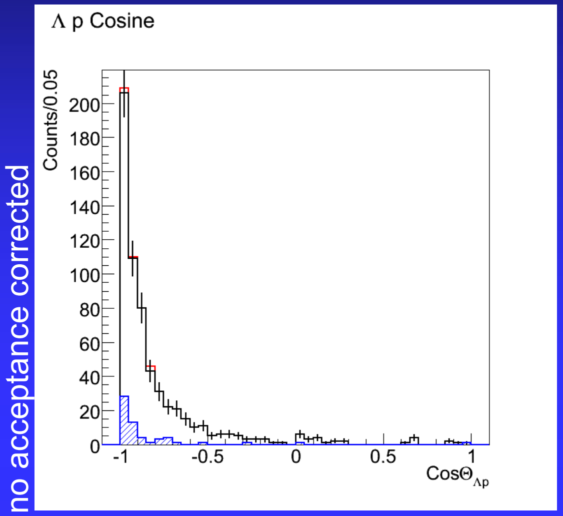


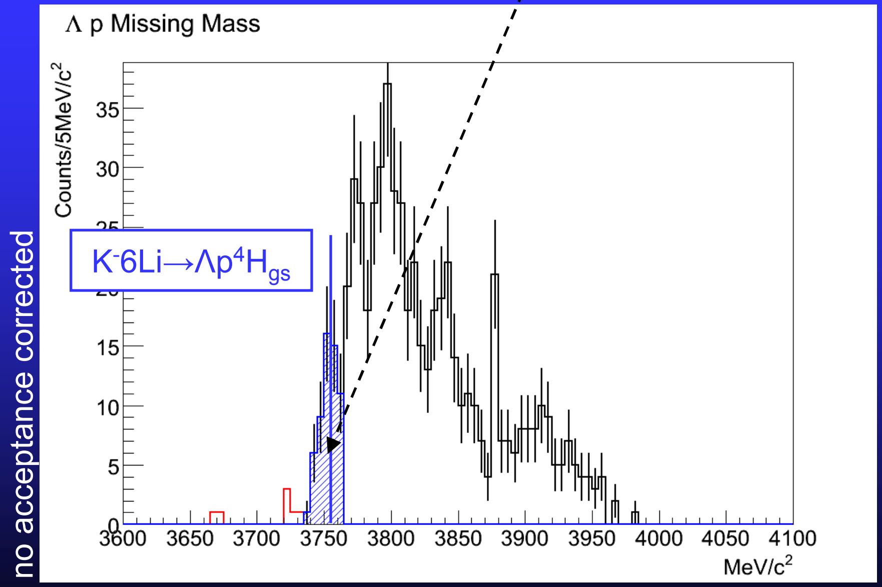
FINUDA: ^{6}Li(K^-_{stop},Λp)X

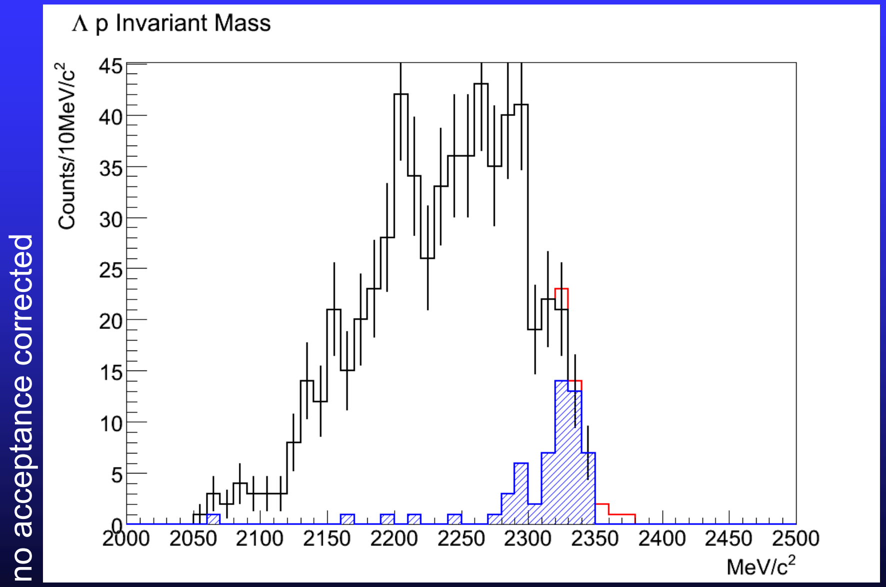


Final States are separated by reconstructing the Missing Mass:

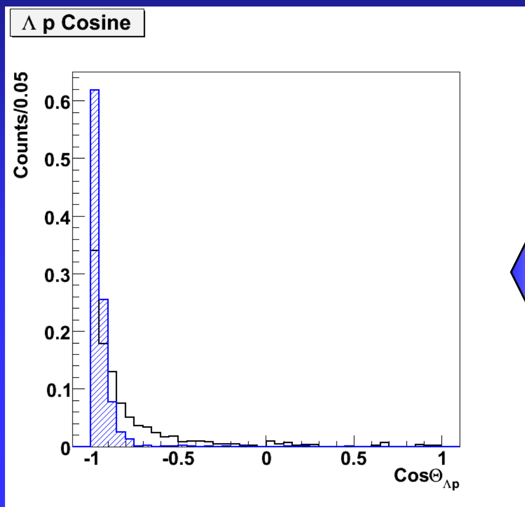
1) QF-TNA $K^-A \rightarrow \Lambda p X$
2) QF-TNA $K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p X$
3) QF-TNA $K^-A \rightarrow \Lambda \pi p X$



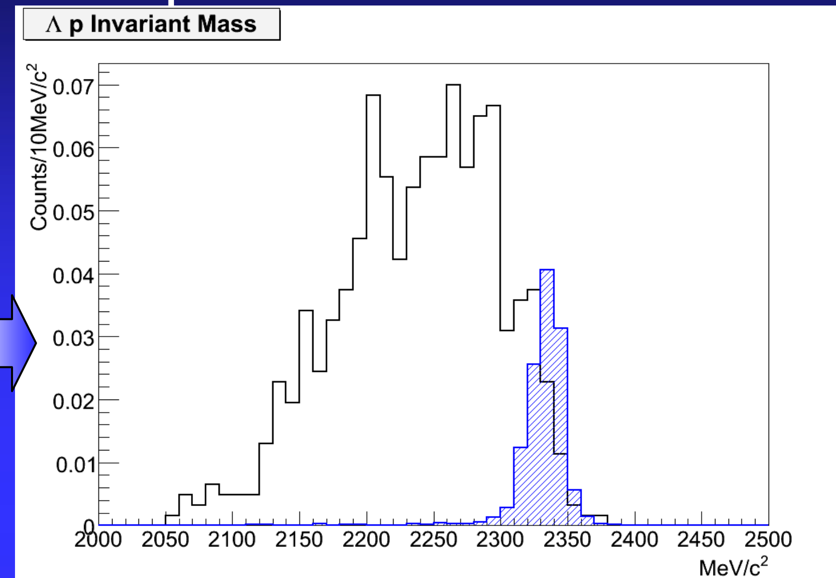




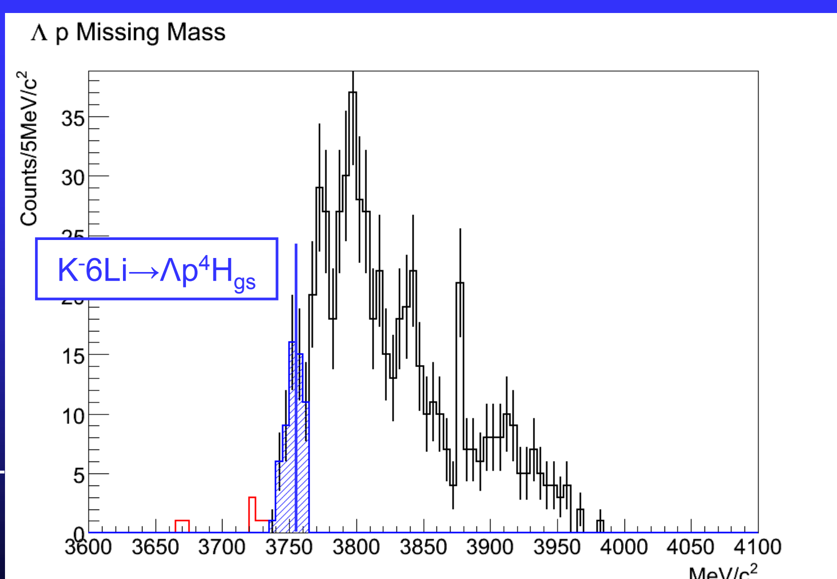
FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$



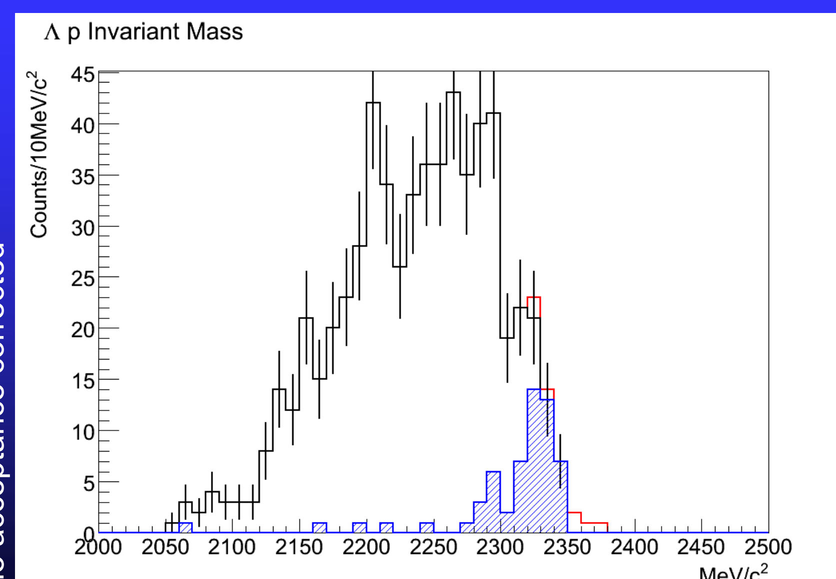
Simulation:
$K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Lambda p ^{4}H_{gs}$



no acceptance corrected

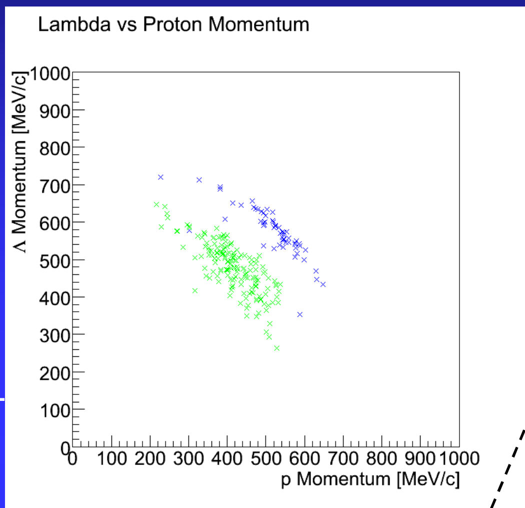


no acceptance corrected



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

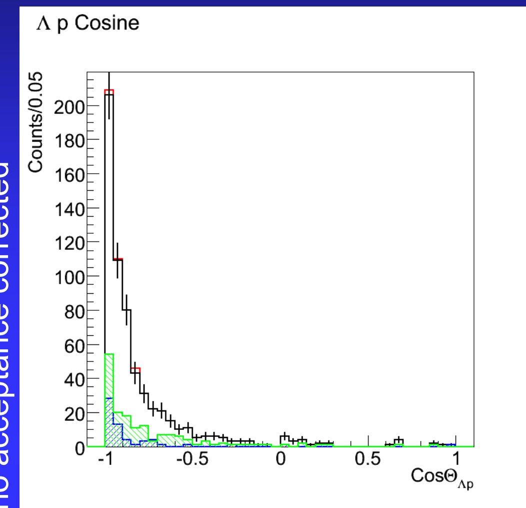
no acceptance corrected



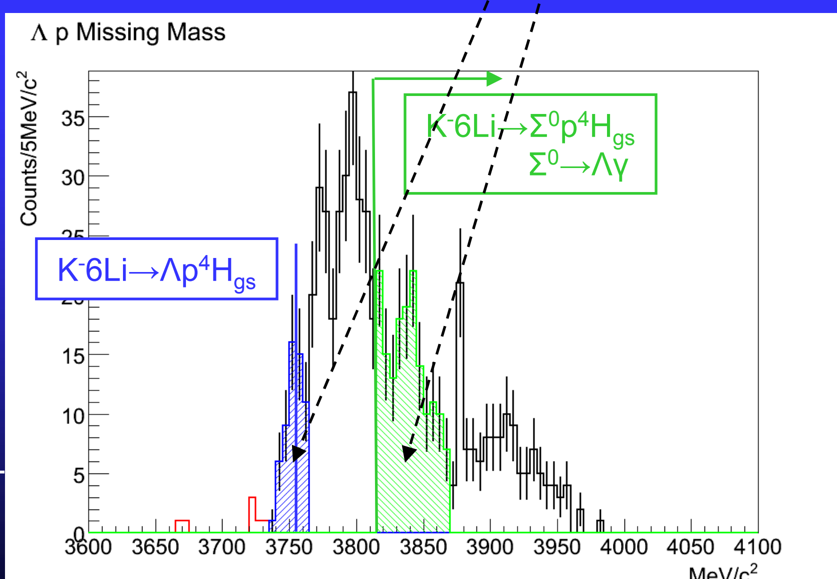
Final States are separated by reconstructing the Missing Mass:

1) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Lambda p X$
2) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0} p X$
3) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Lambda \pi p X$

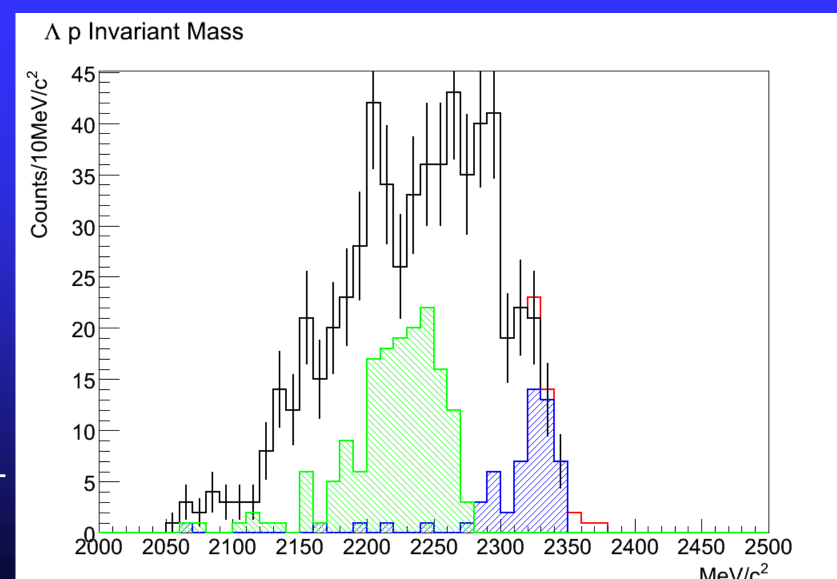
no acceptance corrected



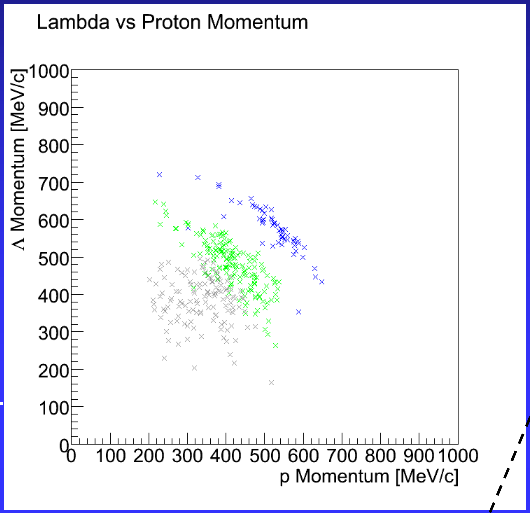
no acceptance corrected



no acceptance corrected



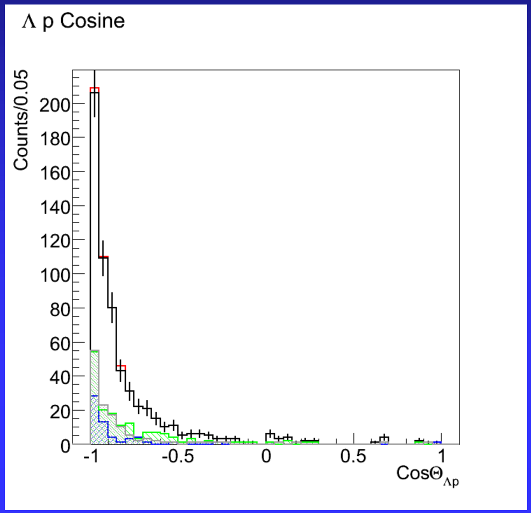
FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$



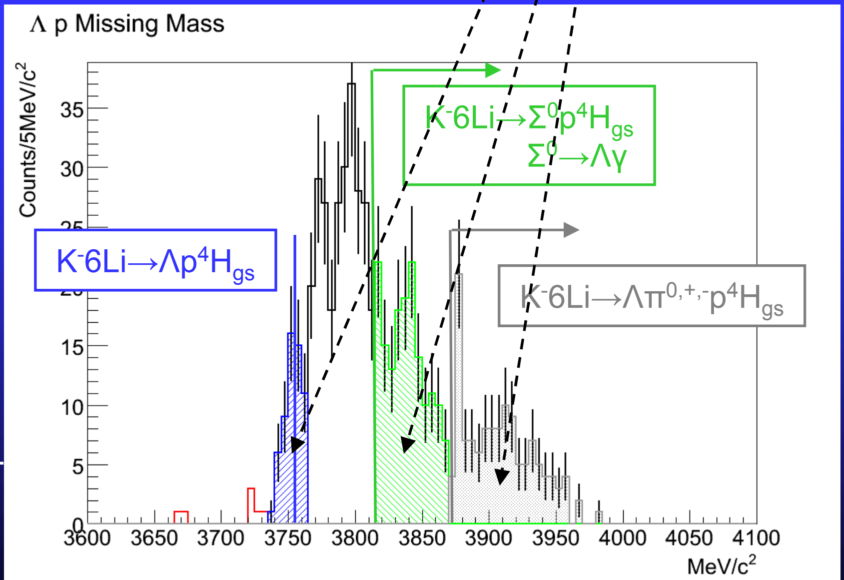
no acceptance corrected

Final States are separated by reconstructing the Missing Mass:

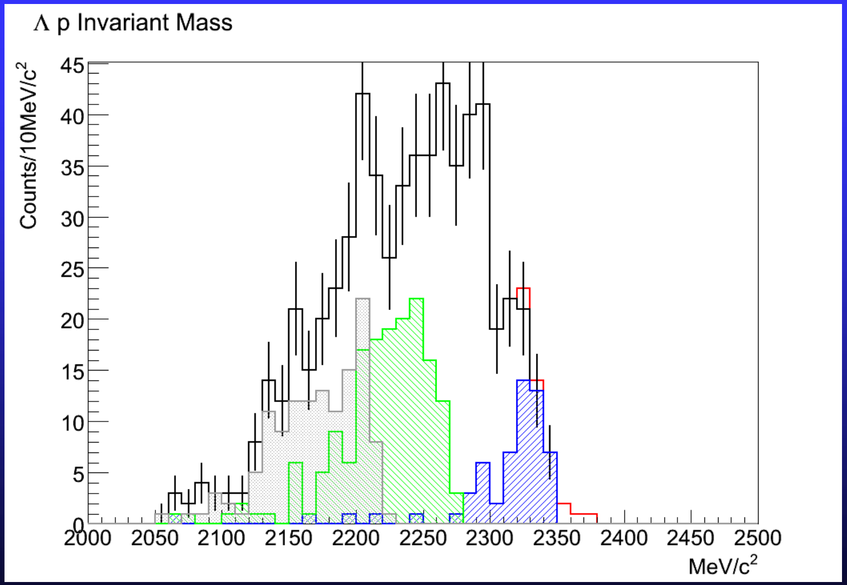
1) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Lambda pX$
2) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0}pX$
3) QF-TNA $K^{-}A \rightarrow \Lambda\pi pX$



no acceptance corrected



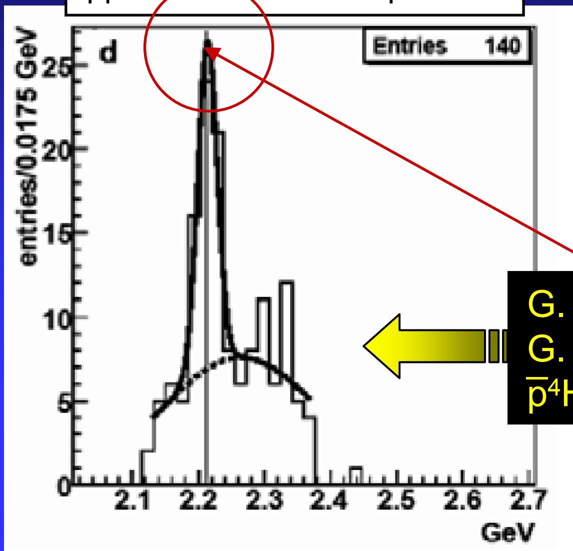
no acceptance corrected



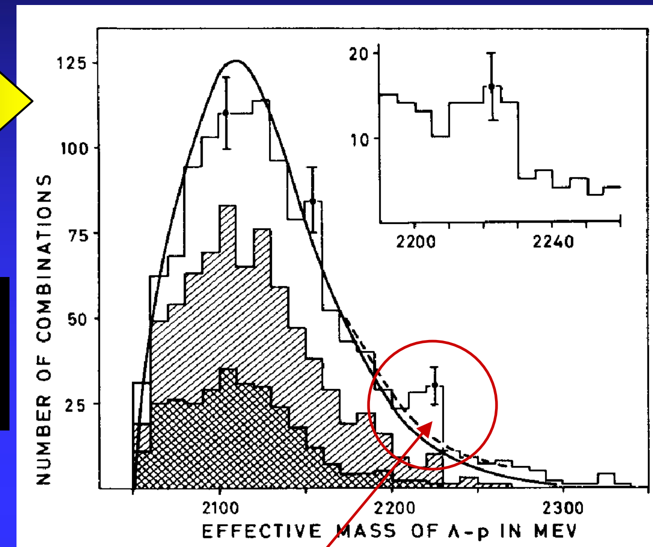
no acceptance corrected

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

ppπ⁻ invariant mass spectrum

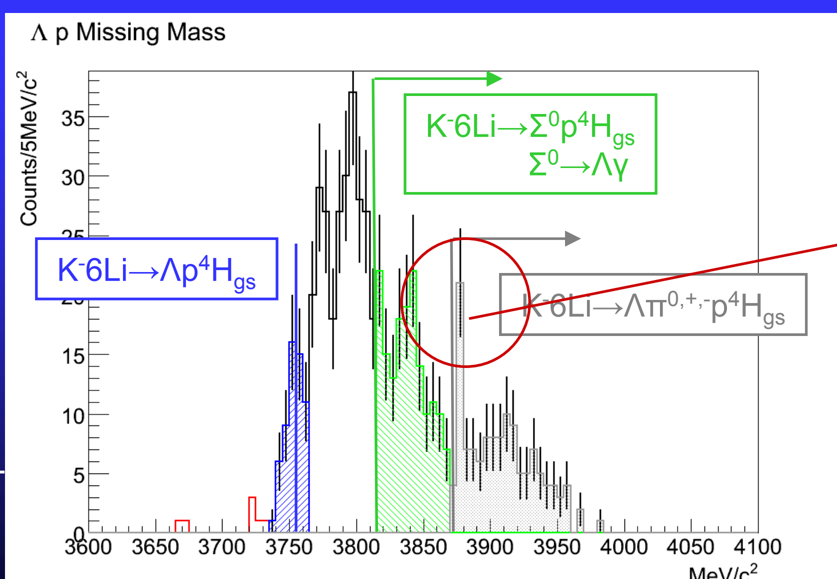


T. Buran et al., PL20(1966)318
$K^{-}(CF_3Br) \rightarrow \Lambda pX$

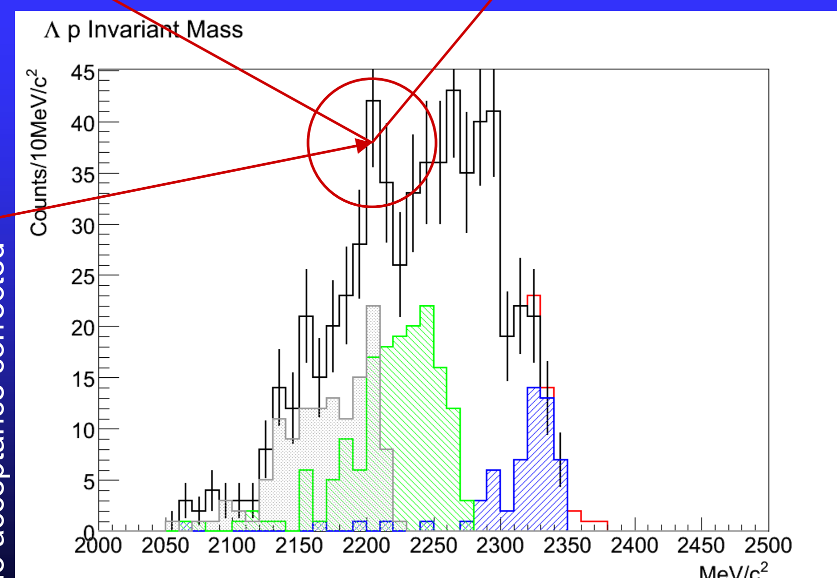


G. Bendiscioli et al., NPA789(2007)222
G. Bendiscioli et al., EPJA40(2009)11
$\bar{p}\,^{4}He \rightarrow (p\pi^{-})pK^{0}_{s}X$

no acceptance corrected

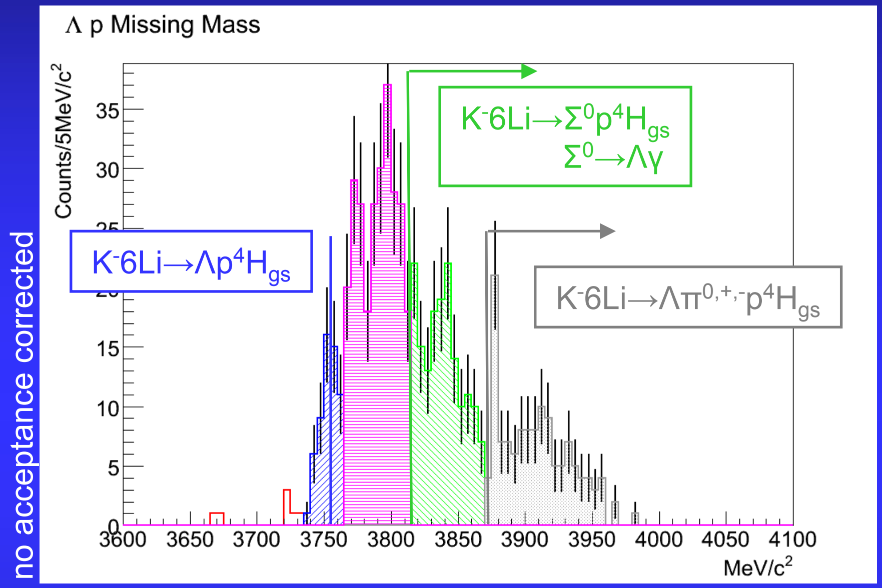


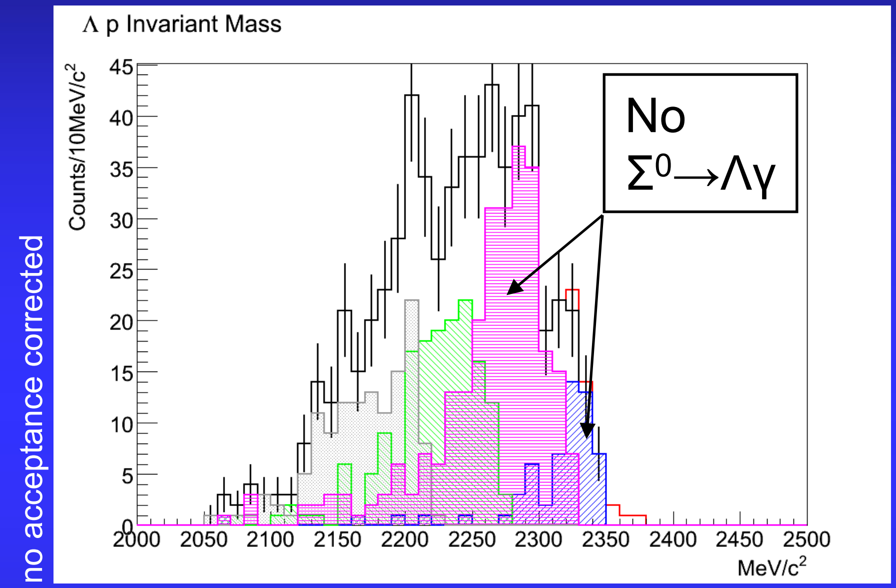
no acceptance corrected



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

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





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

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

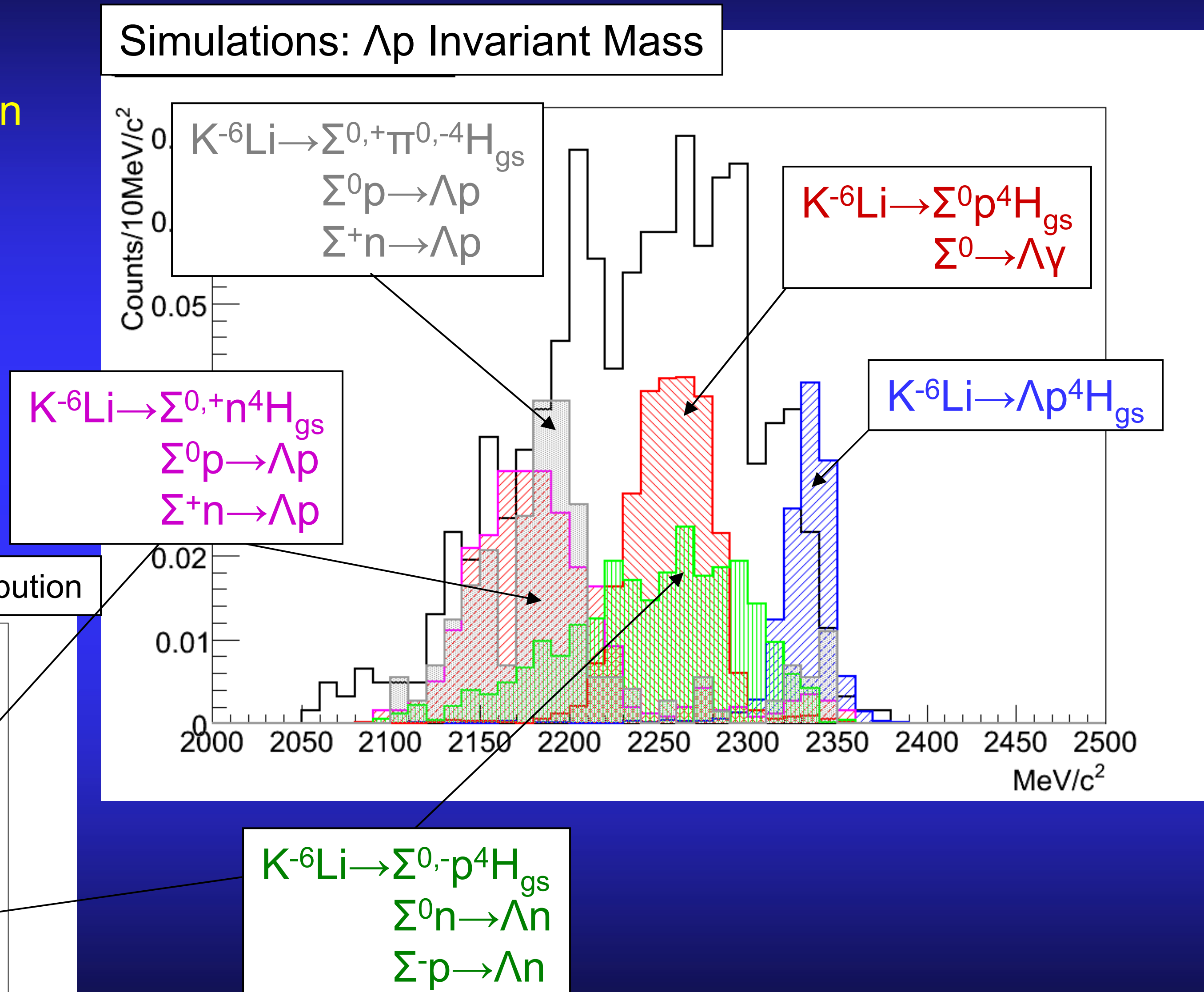
$K^{-}A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+}nX$
$\Sigma^{0}p \rightarrow \Lambda p$
$\Sigma^{+}n \rightarrow \Lambda p$

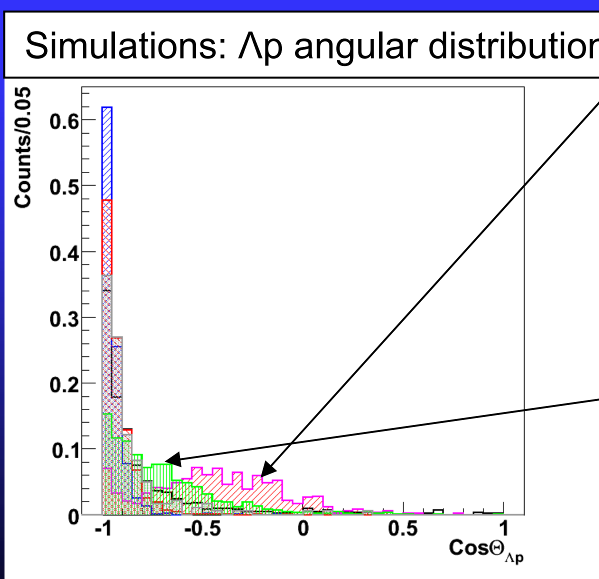
$K^{-}A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,-}pX$
$\Sigma^{0}n \rightarrow \Lambda n$
$\Sigma^{-}p \rightarrow \Lambda n$

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

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

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

QF-TNA = Quasi Free Two Nucleon Absorption

Alternative interpretations of Λp bump

- $K^-pp \rightarrow [K^-pp] \rightarrow \Lambda p$: [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 Σ... ecay~~
- ~~QF-2NA $K^-NN \rightarrow \Sigma N$ follo... $\rightarrow \Lambda N$ conversion reaction:~~

$K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+}$ ...	$K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+} nX$	$K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,-} pX$
... p	$\Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^0 n \rightarrow \Lambda n$
... $n \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda p$	$\Sigma^- p \rightarrow \Lambda n$

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

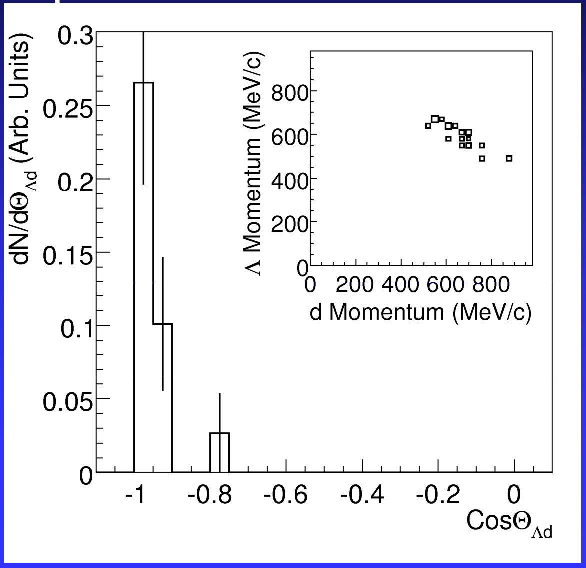
- Decay of heavier kaonic nuclei (Mares et al.)

Q2-TNA = Quasi Free Two Nucleon Absorption

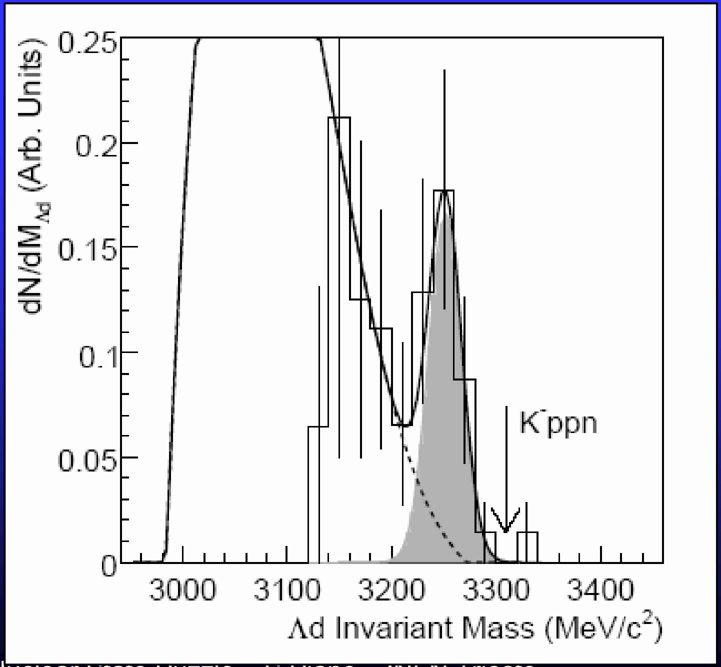
3NA: FINUDA study of ^{6}Li(K^-_{stop},Λd)X

- Λd invariant mass to measure K^- ppn absorption

- Use of ^{6}Li target: low background
- ^{6}Li 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±1.4)x10^{-3}/K^-_{stop}



FINUDA Coll., PLB 654 (2007) 80

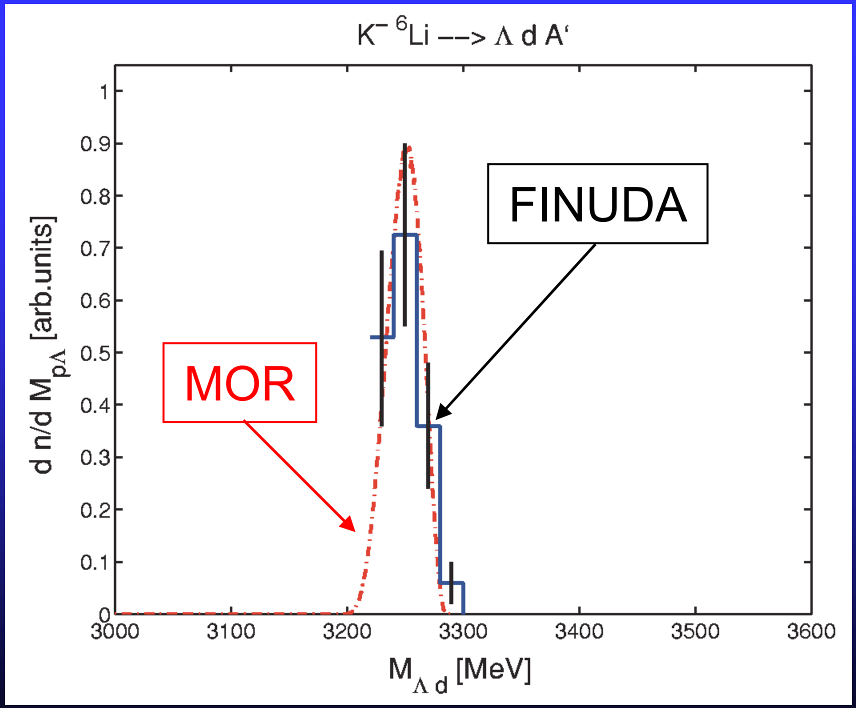


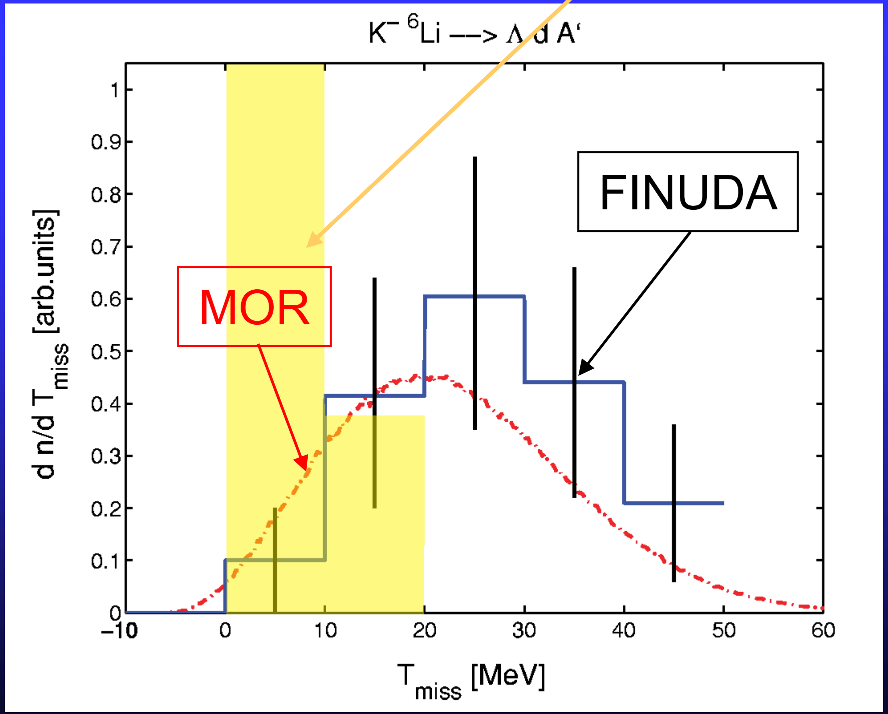
Critical review of the $M_{\Lambda d}$ bump

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

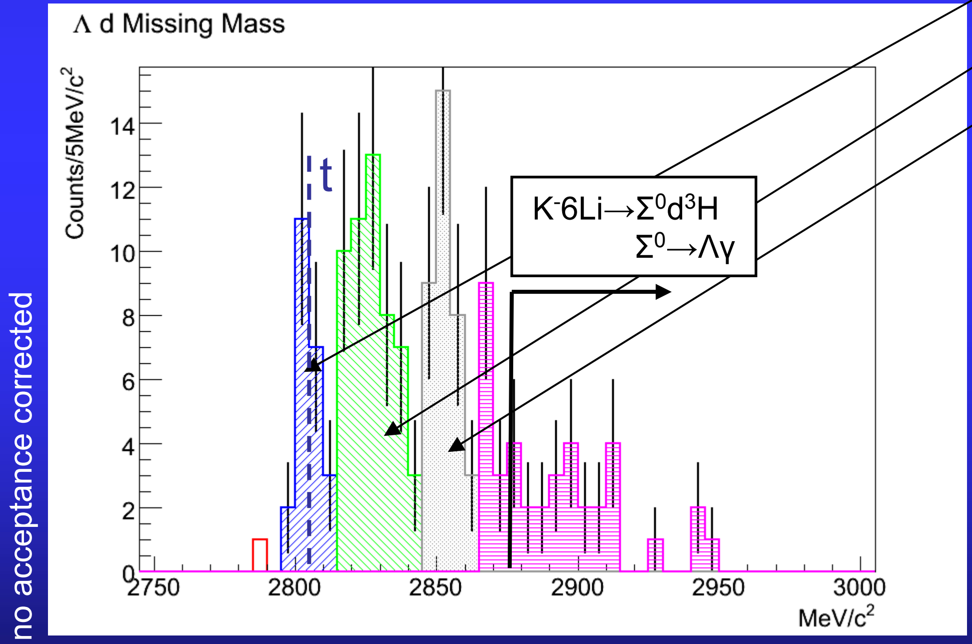
- 8x statistics
  - Improved tracking efficiency
  - Extended range of the rec. momentum
  - Improved selections (missing mass)

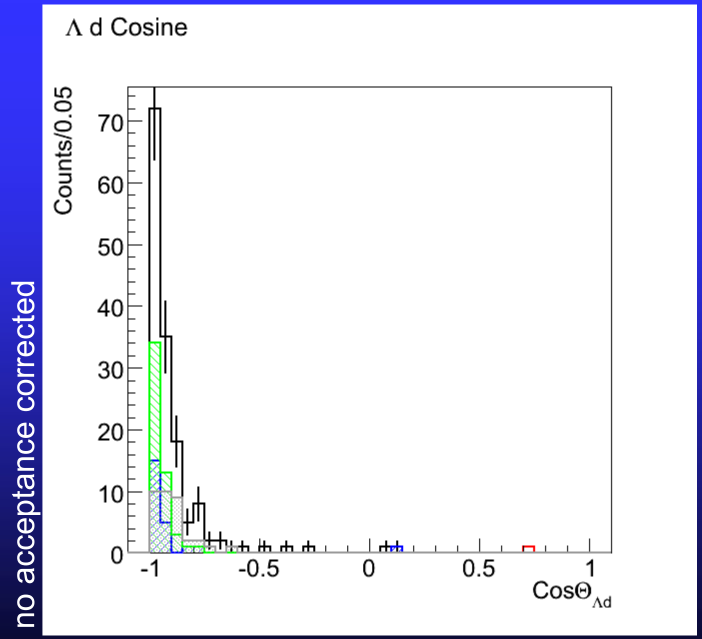
3 well defined states in missing mass with Λ d emitted back-to-back:

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

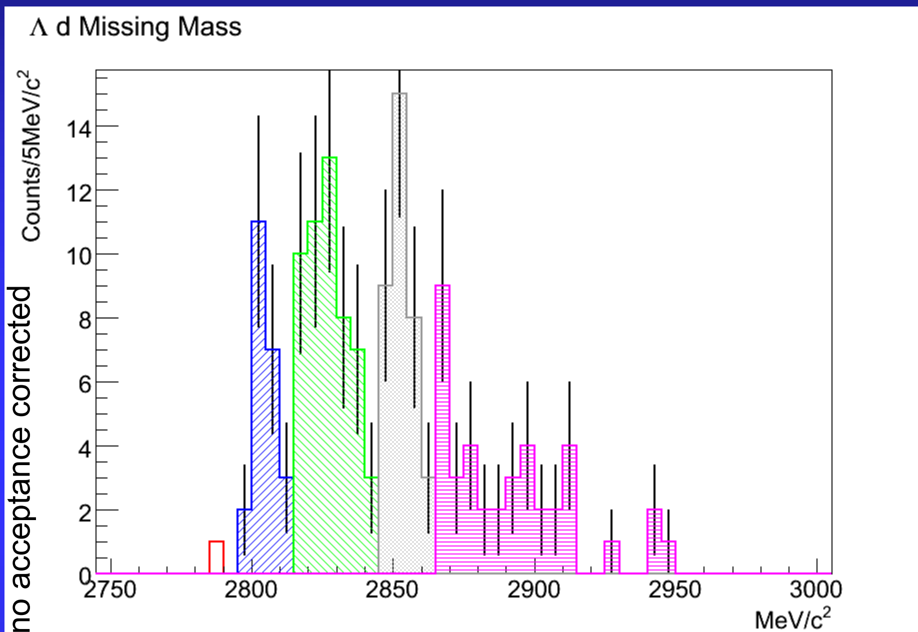
2824 ± 11 MeV/c^2

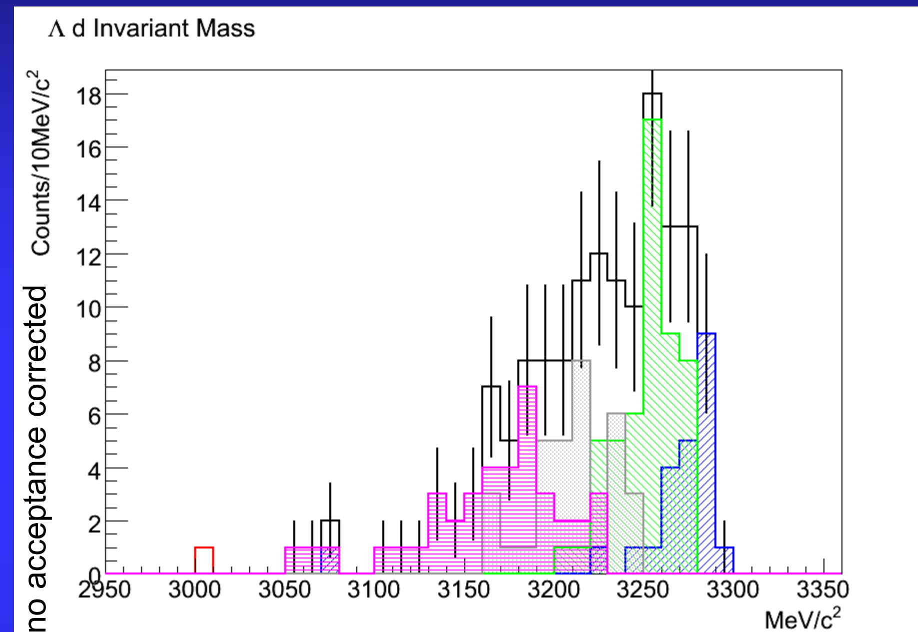
2852 ± 6 MeV/c^2





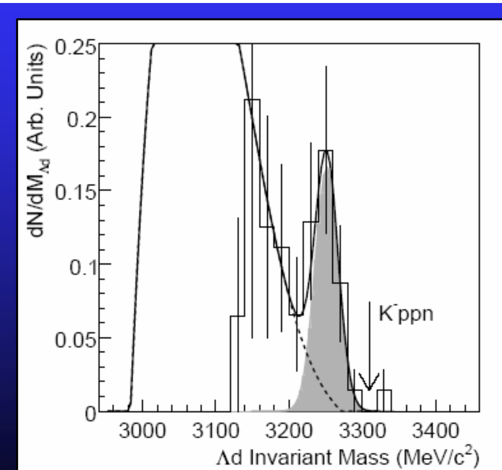
FINUDA: ^{6}Li(K^-_{stop},Λd)X
2006-2007 Data Taking



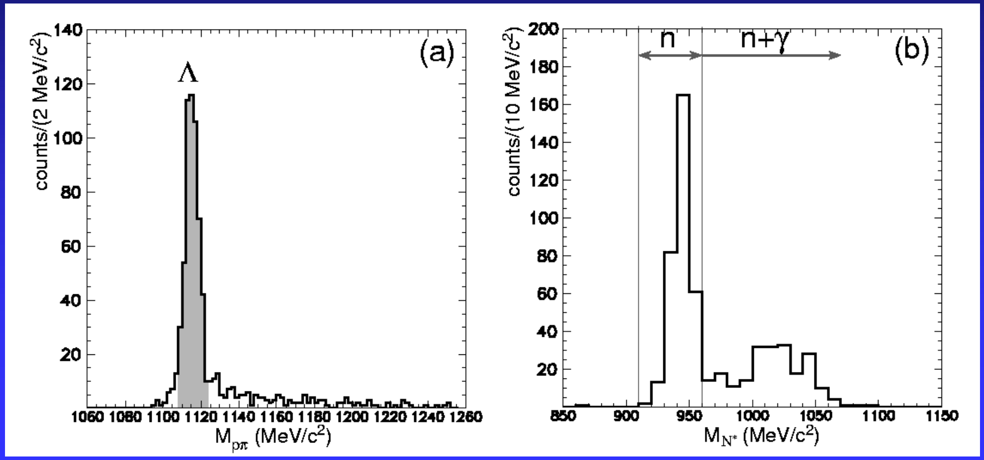


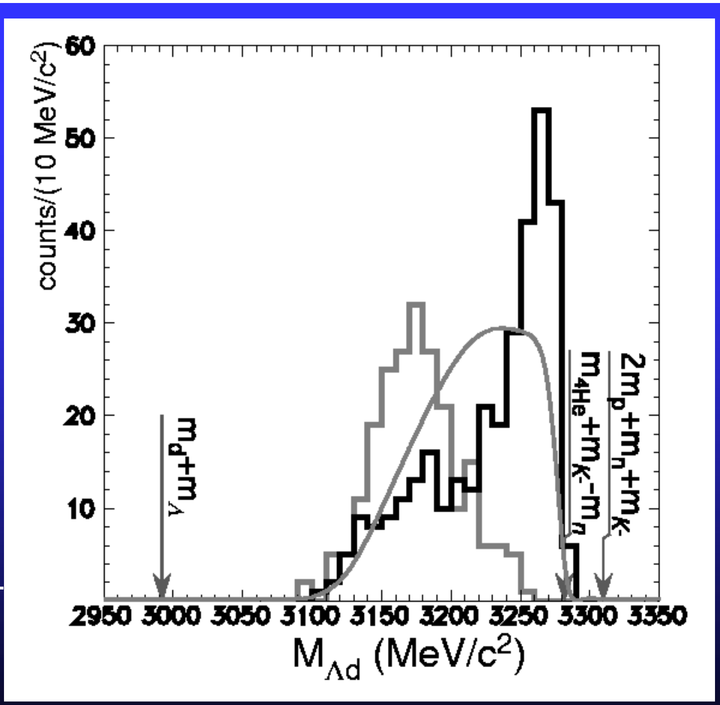
The Λd bump published is a superimposition of three different final states.
The QF-3NA is identified (K-6Li→Λdt).
The nature of the other two states will soon be clarified (analysis in progress).
The Σ^0 doesn't play a relevant role.

FINUDA Coll., PLB 654 (2007) 80



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





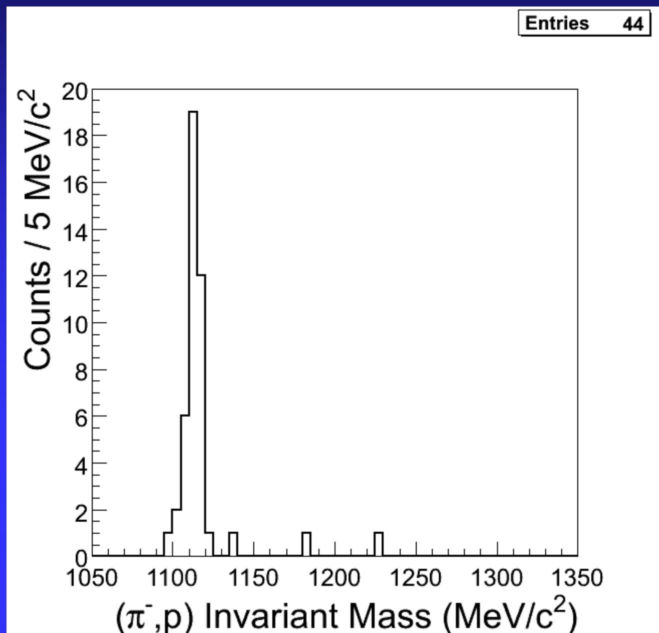
PRC 76(2007)068202

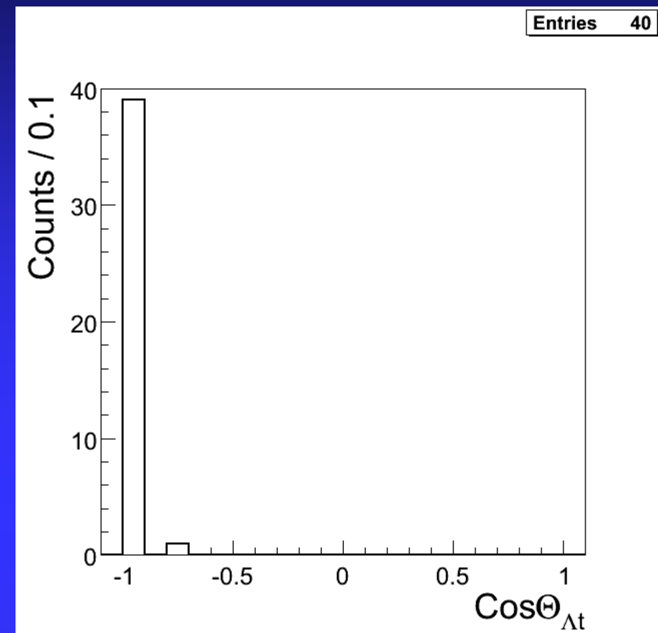
no acceptance corrected

- $K^-\ ^4He \rightarrow \Lambda\ d\ (n)$
- 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/c² 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: study of A(K$^-$,Λt)X (A=^{6}Li,^{7}Li,^{9}Be) (I)

FINUDA Coll., PLB 669 (2008) 229





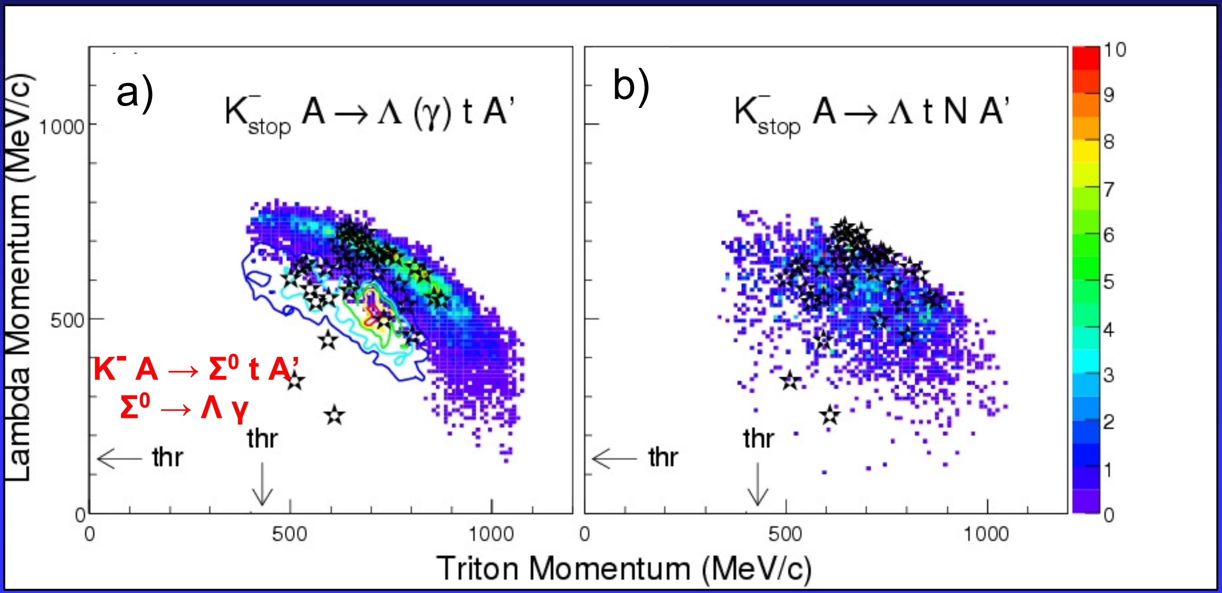
- K$^-$ A → Λ t X
- A = ^{6}Li,^{7}Li,^{9}Be
- FINUDA thresholds:
  - Λ 140 MeV/c
  - t 430 MeV/c

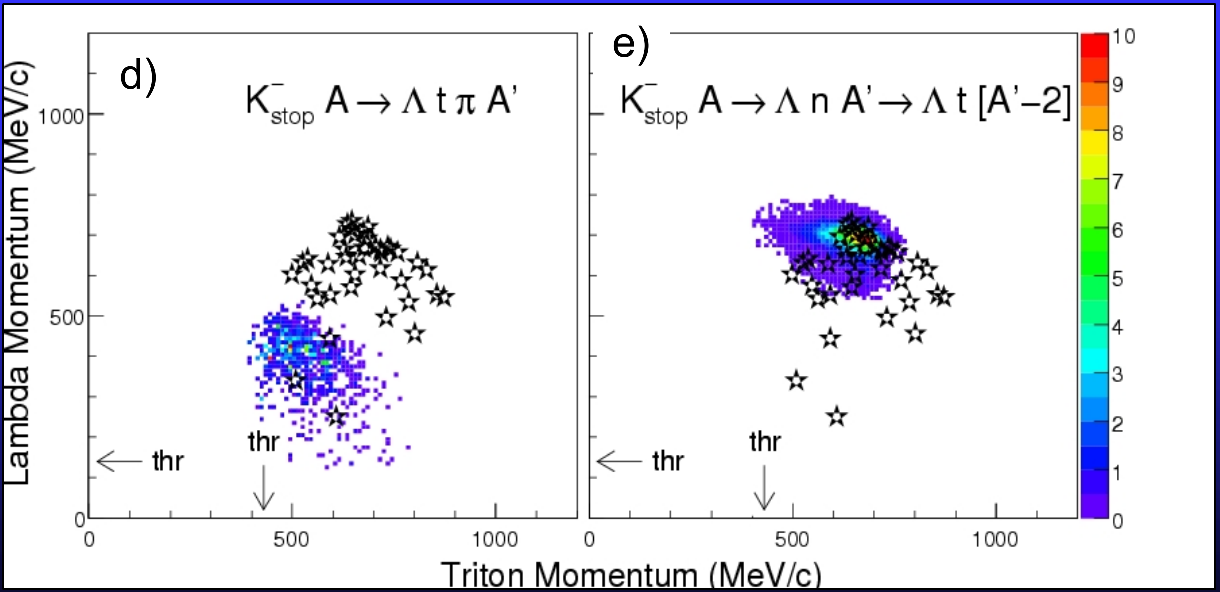
Direct measurement of K$^-$ absorption on ^{4}He

- 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)





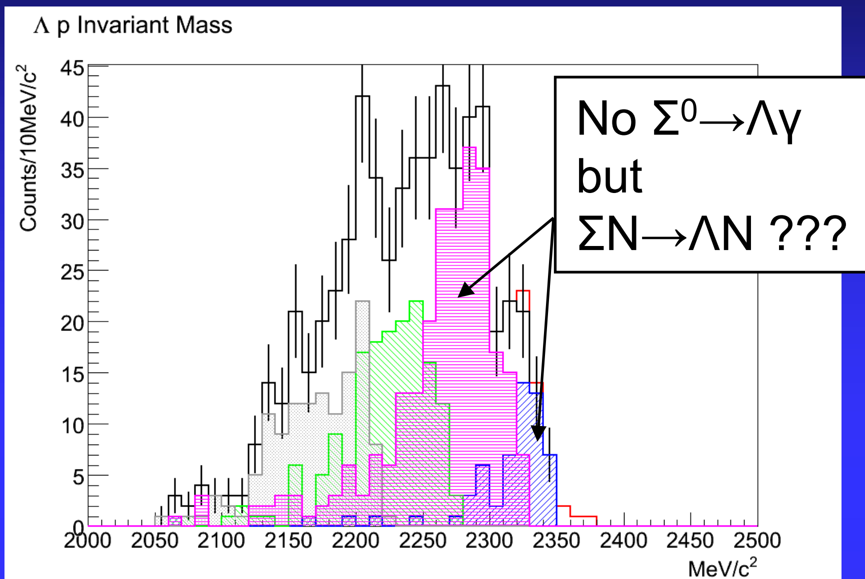
Many body K^- absorption role

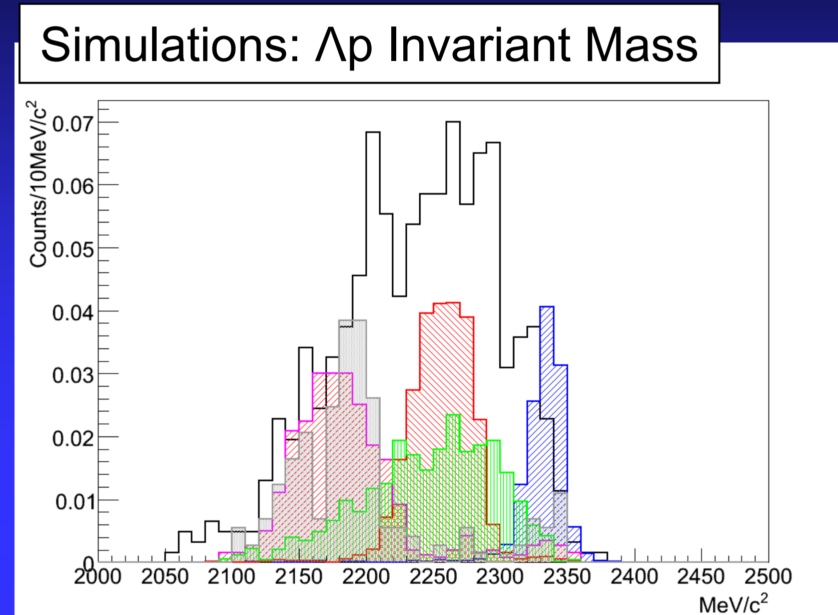
- Simulations of different phase space reactions with $\cos(\Theta_{\Lambda t})<-0.9$ (filtered through apparatus acceptance)
- Λ and t momentum distribution compatible with:
  - a) Four nucleon absorption with (Λt) or (Σt) emission
  - b) Four nucleon absorption with (Λt)N emission
  - c) NOT with (Λt)π: too small Λ momentum
  - d) 2-step pickup reaction (suppressed?)

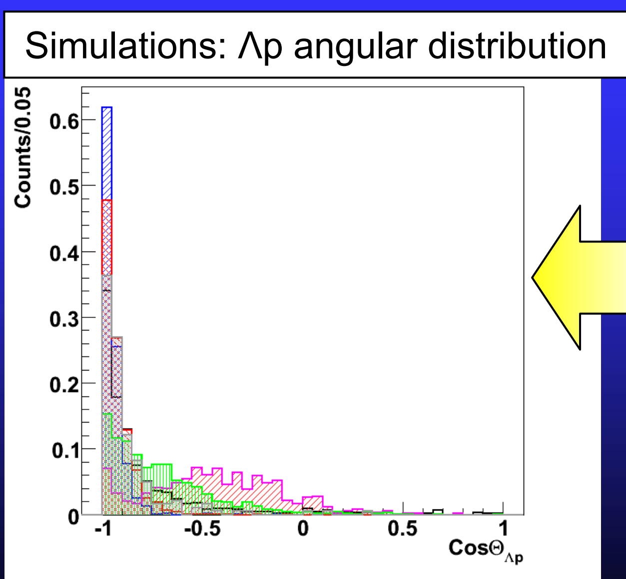
Outlook and Conclusions

- $[K^-pp] \rightarrow \Lambda p$:
  - $M_{\Lambda p}$ 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 !
- $[K^-ppn] \rightarrow \Lambda d$:
  - $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda d} \sim 1$
  - K^- is absorbed on quasi "α" ($^6Li = \alpha + d$)
  - Identified the QF-3NA
  - Identified other two final states (analysis in progress)
  - The role of Σ^0 seems negligible
- $[K^-ppnn] \rightarrow \Lambda t$:
  - $Cos\Theta_{\Lambda t} \sim 1$
  - Direct measurement of K^- absorption on ^4He
  - Capture rate: $\sim 1 \times 10^{-3}/K^-$
- $[K^-p] \rightarrow \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp$:
  - See N. Grion talk

FINUDA: $\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$ conversion reactions







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

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

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

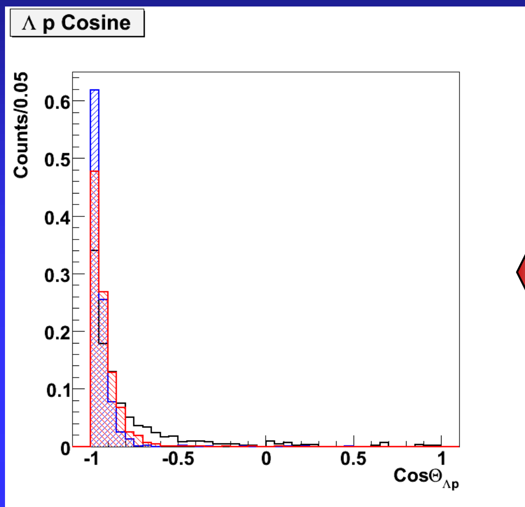
$K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$

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

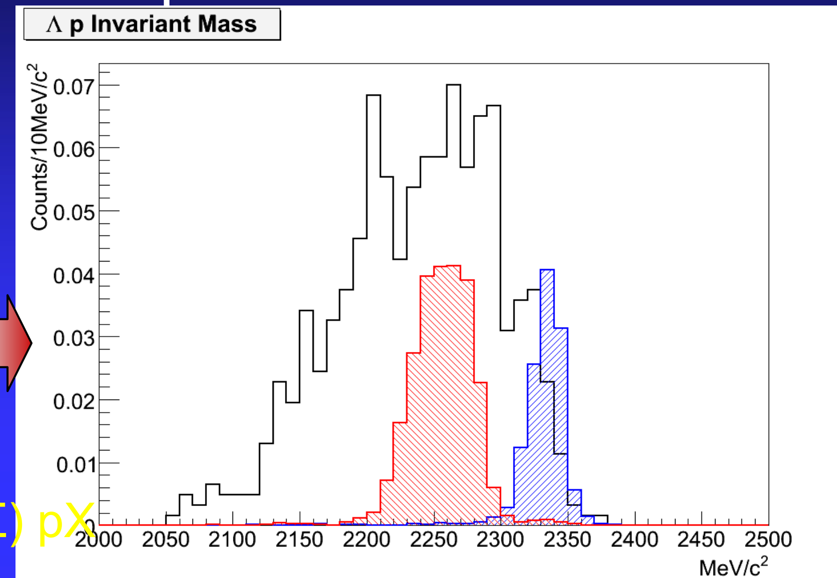
$K^{-6}Li \rightarrow \Sigma^{0,+} n^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda p$
$\Sigma^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda p$

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

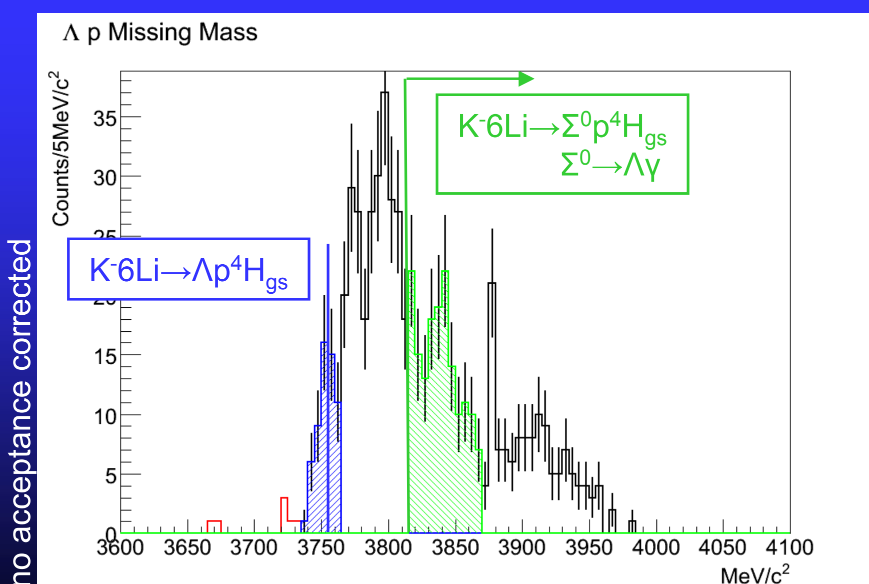
FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

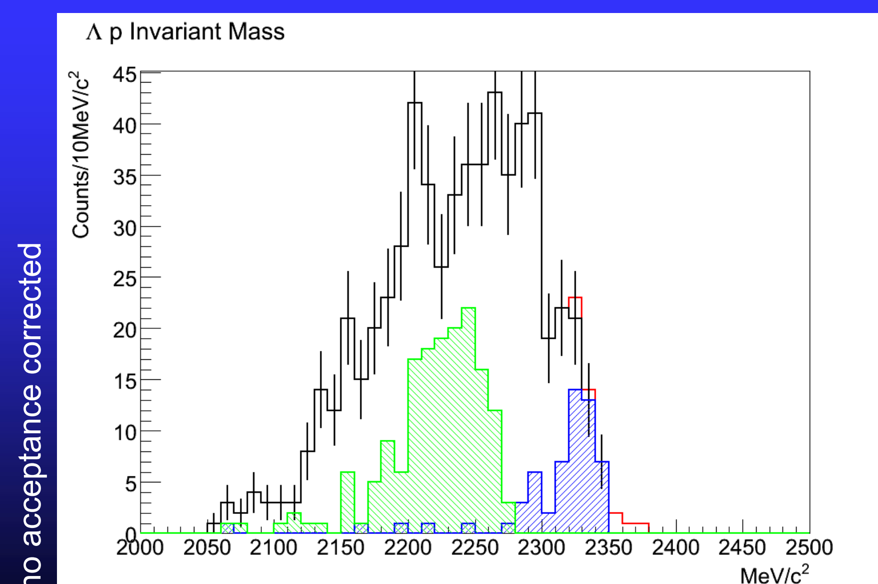


Simulation:
$K^{-6}Li \to \Sigma^0 p\, ^4H_{gs}$
$\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda\gamma$

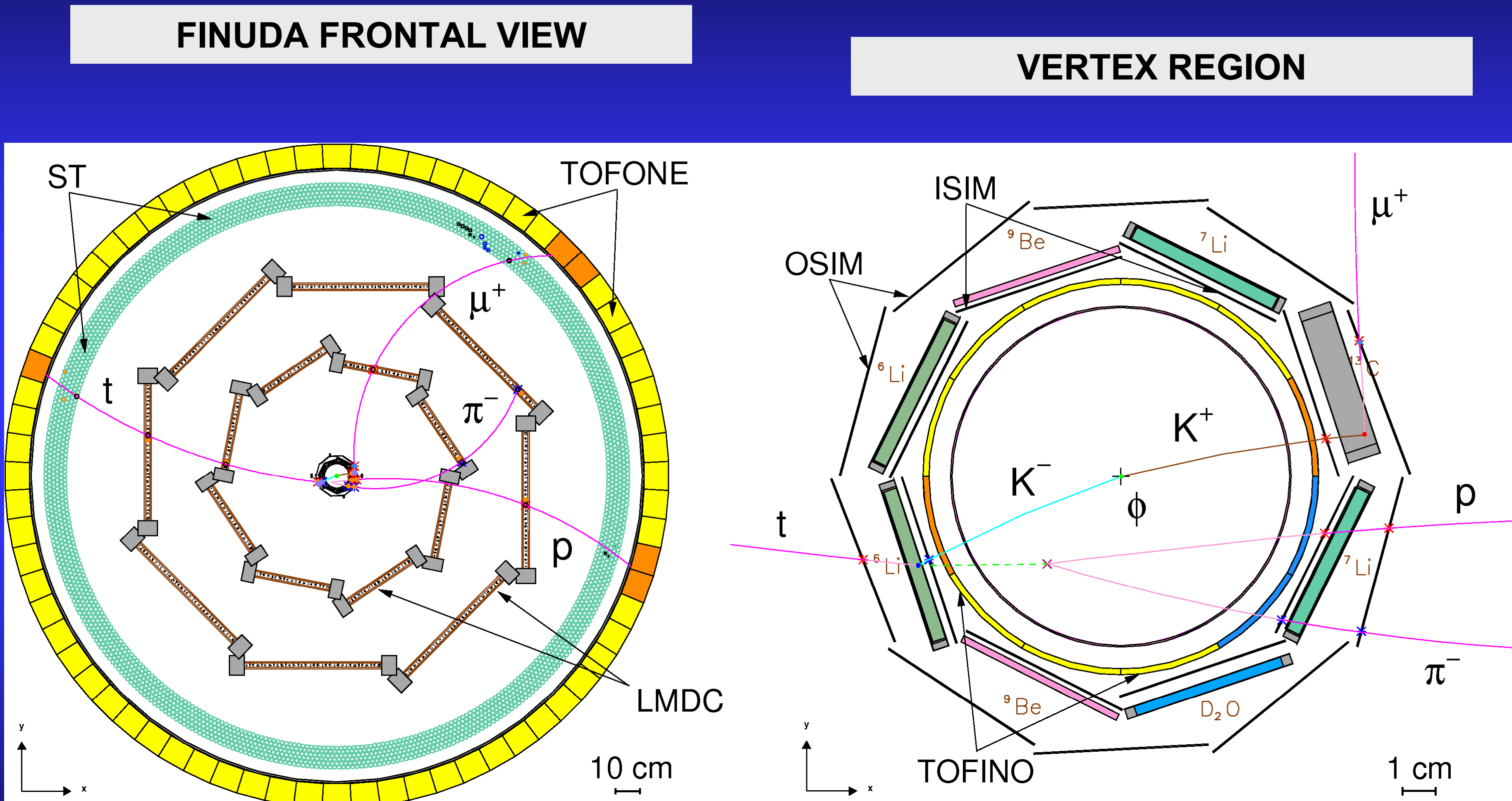


K-A → Λ(Σ) pX



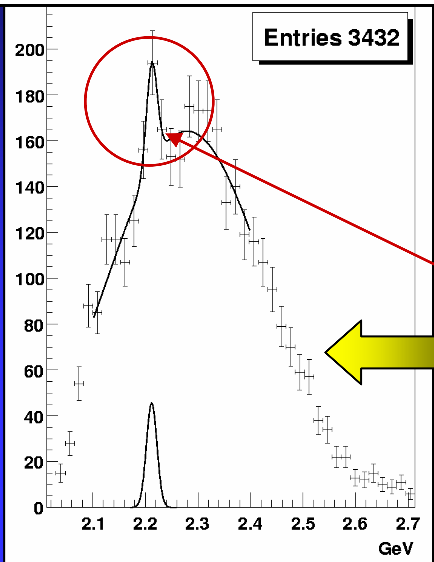


Λ identification with FINUDA

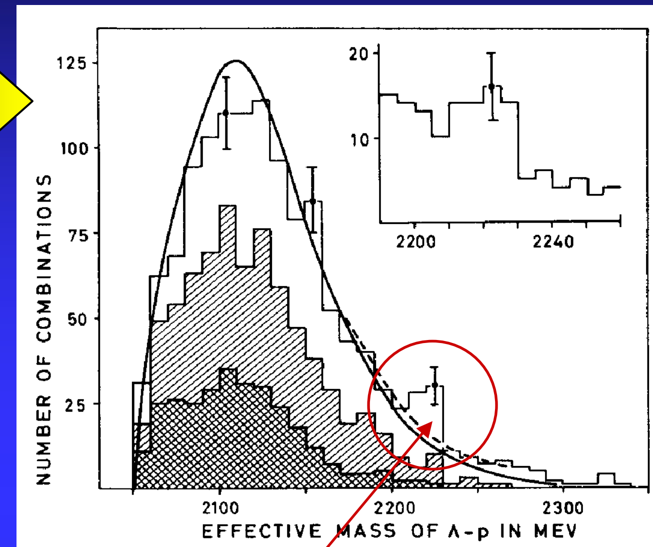


FINUDA: $^{6}Li(K^{-}_{stop},\Lambda p)X$

ppπ⁻ invariant mass spectrum

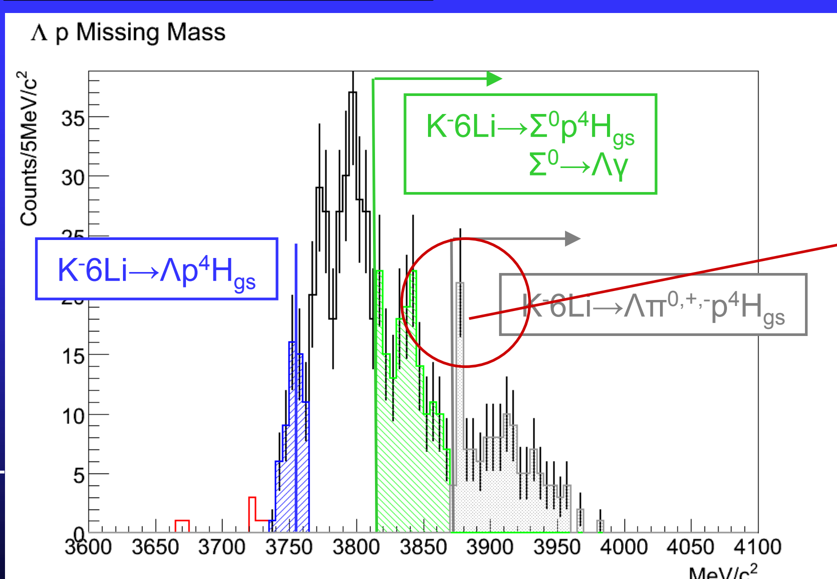


T. Buran et al., PL20(1966)318
$K^{-}(CF_3Br) \to \Lambda pX$



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

no acceptance corrected



no acceptance corrected