Investigation of the low-energy K^- hadronic interaction with nucleons by AMADEUS

Raffaele Del Grande[1,2]*

[1] INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

[2] CENTRO FERMI - Museo Storico della Fisica e Centro Studi e Ricerche "Enrico Fermi", Roma, Italy

On the behalf of the AMADEUS collaboration

STRANEX: Recent progress and perspectives in STRANge EXotic atoms studies and related topics

21-25 October 2019

ECT*, Trento, Italy

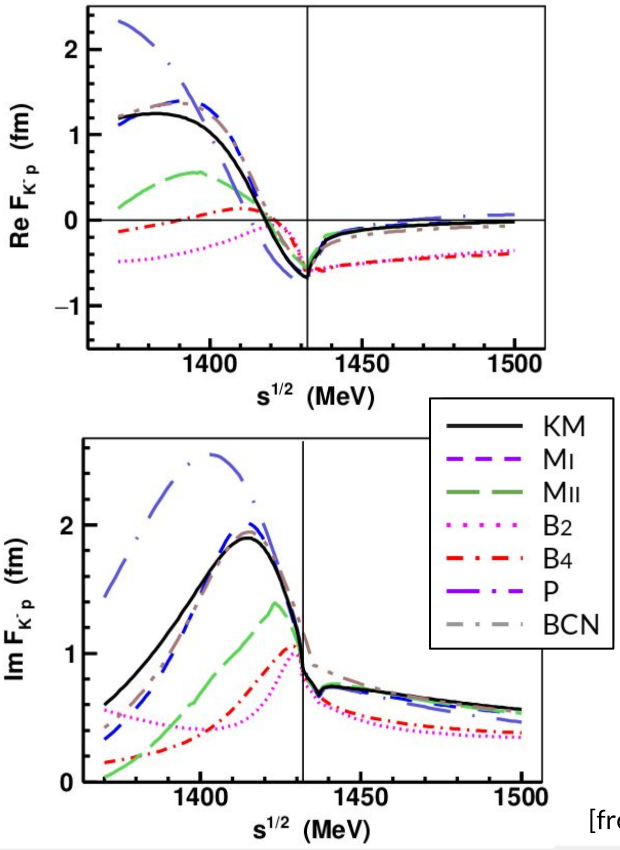
*raffaele.delgrande@lnf.infn.it

Motivation

AMADEUS (**A**ntikaonic **M**atter **A**t **D**AΦNE: an **E**xperiment with **U**nravelling **S**pectroscopy) investigates **low-energy K^- absorption in nuclei** with the aim to extract information on:

- K^-N interaction above and below threshold
  - Λ(1405) nature
  - kaonic bound states
- K^-NN, K^-NNN, K^-NNNN (multi-nucleon) interactions
  - essential for the determination of K^--nuclei optical potential
- In medium modification of the KbarN interaction
  - partial restoration of chiral symmetry → hadrons mass origin
  - Equation of State of Neutron Stars
  - modification of Λ(1405) and Σ(1385) properties in nuclear medium

K⁻p scattering amplitude



K^-p scattering amplitude with Chiral models

- Kyoto-Munich (KM)

  Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012) 98
- Murcia (MI , MII)

  Z. H. Guo, J. A. Oller, Phys. Rev. C 87 (2013) 035202
- Bonn (B2 , B4)

  M. Mai, U.-G. Meißner - Eur. Phys. J. A 51 (2015) 30
- Prague (P)

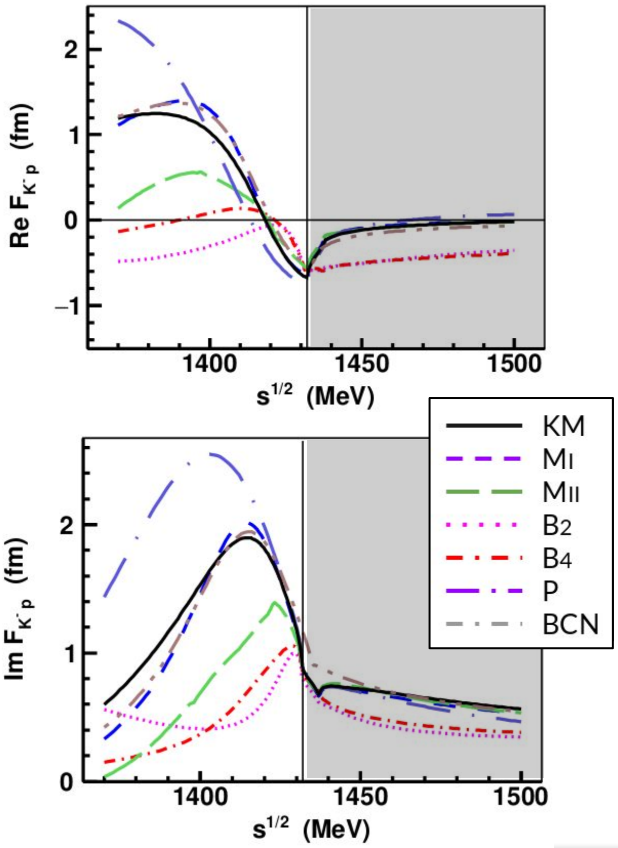
  A. C., J. Smejkal, Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012) 115
- Barcelona (BCN)

  A. Feijoo, V. Magas, À. Ramos, Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 035211

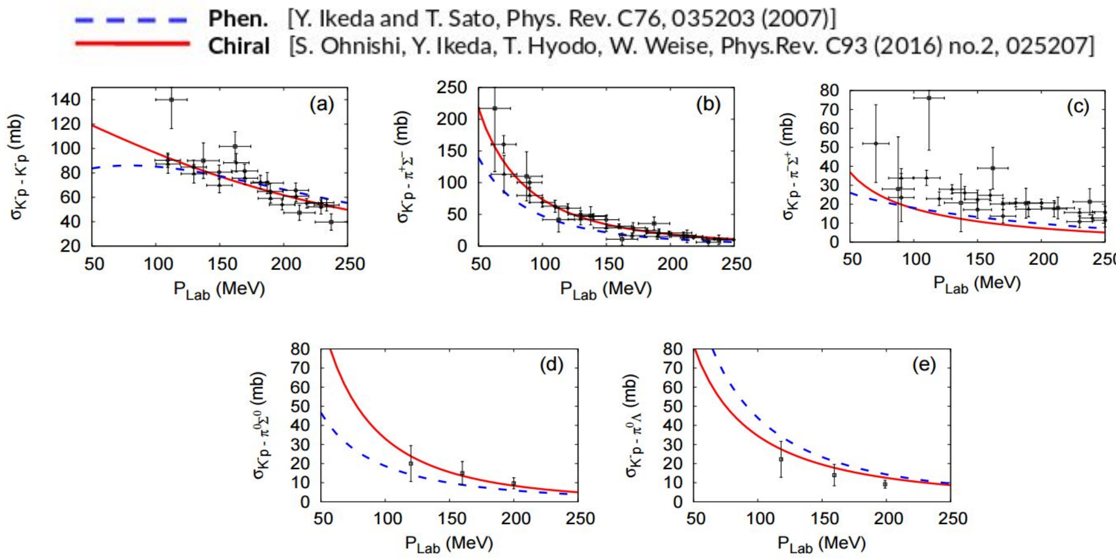
Large discrepancies in the region below threshold!

[from A. Cieply talk at MENU2019 conference]

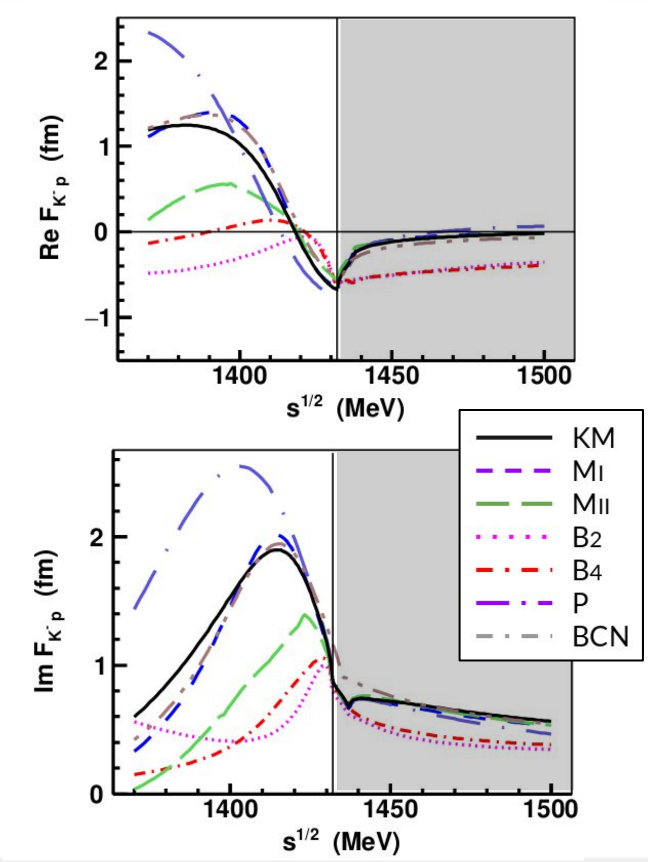
Experimental constraints above threshold



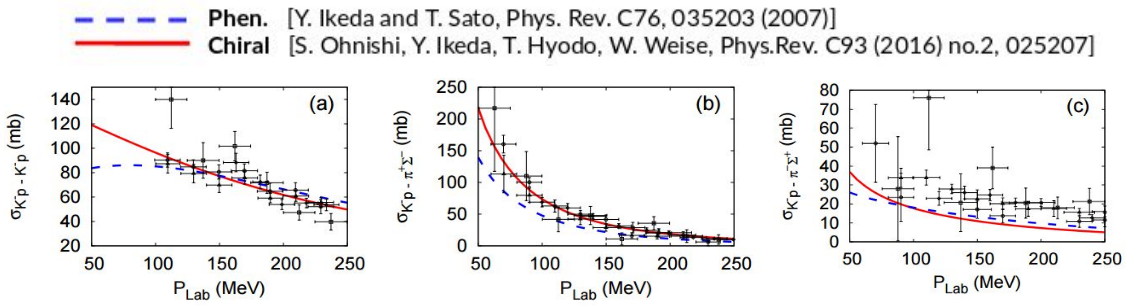
K-p elastic and inelastic low-energy cross sections

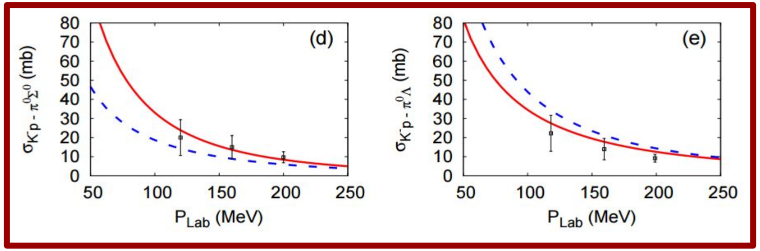


Experimental constraints above threshold



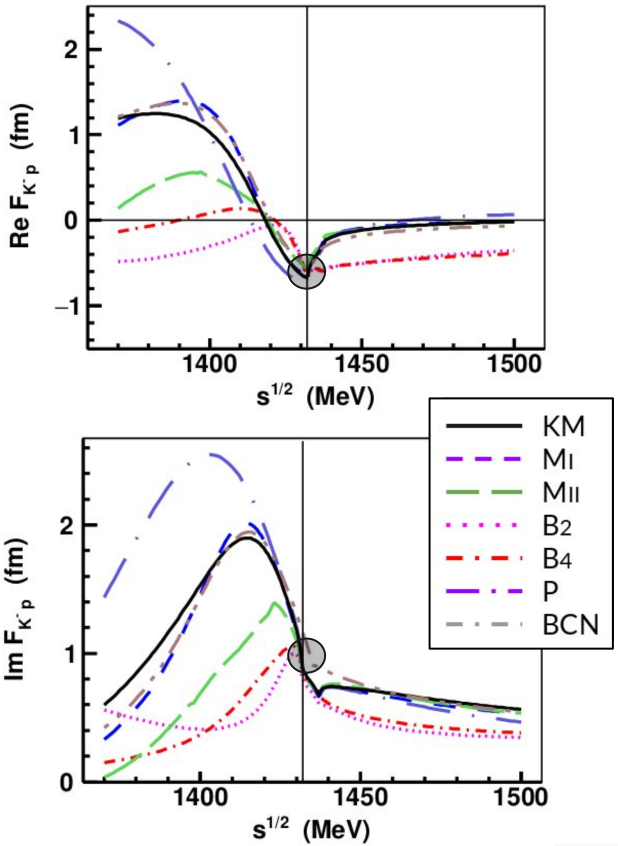
K-p elastic and inelastic low-energy cross sections



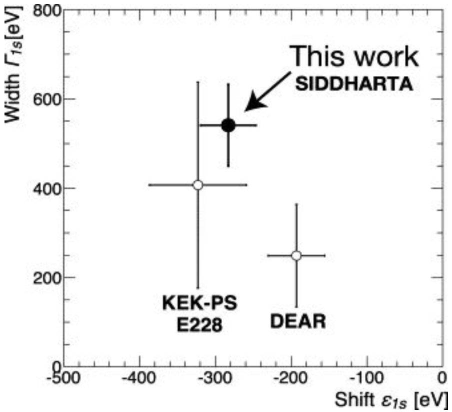


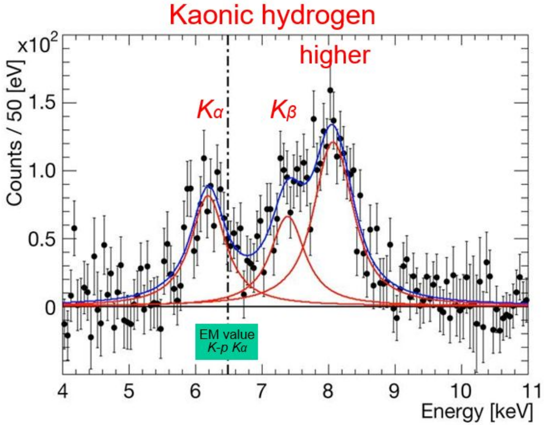
no data for p_K < 100 MeV/c

Experimental constraints at threshold



Precise SIDDHARTA measurement of kaonic hydrogen 1s level shift and width





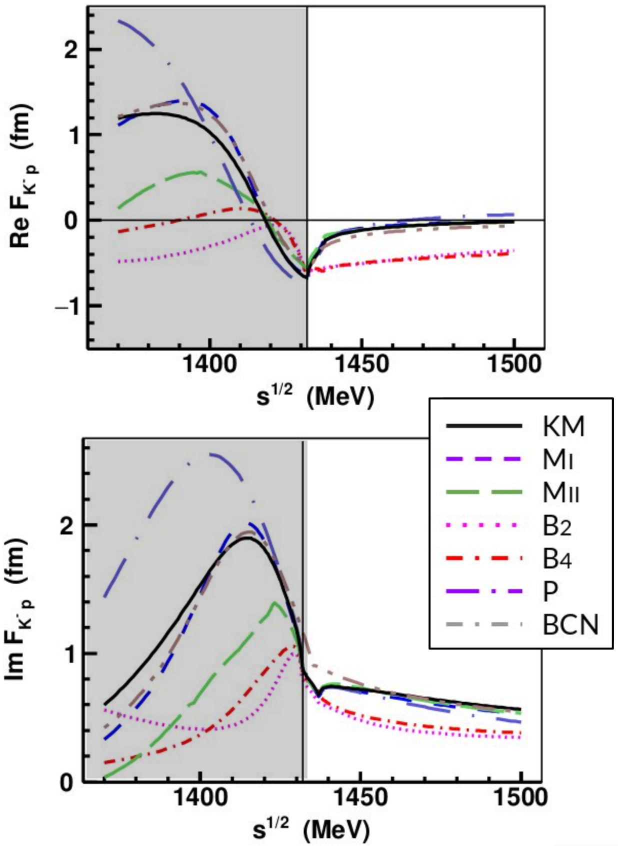
M. Bazzi et al.. 2011. (SIDDHARTA Coll.), Phys. Lett. B704, 113

$$\Delta E_N(1s) = 283 \pm 36(stat.) \pm 6(syst.) \text{ eV}$$

$$\Gamma(1s) = 541 \pm 89(stat.) \pm 22(syst.) \text{ eV}$$

$$\varepsilon + \frac{i\Gamma}{2} = 2\alpha^3\mu^2 a_{K^-p} = 412 \tfrac{eV}{fm} a_{K^-p}$$

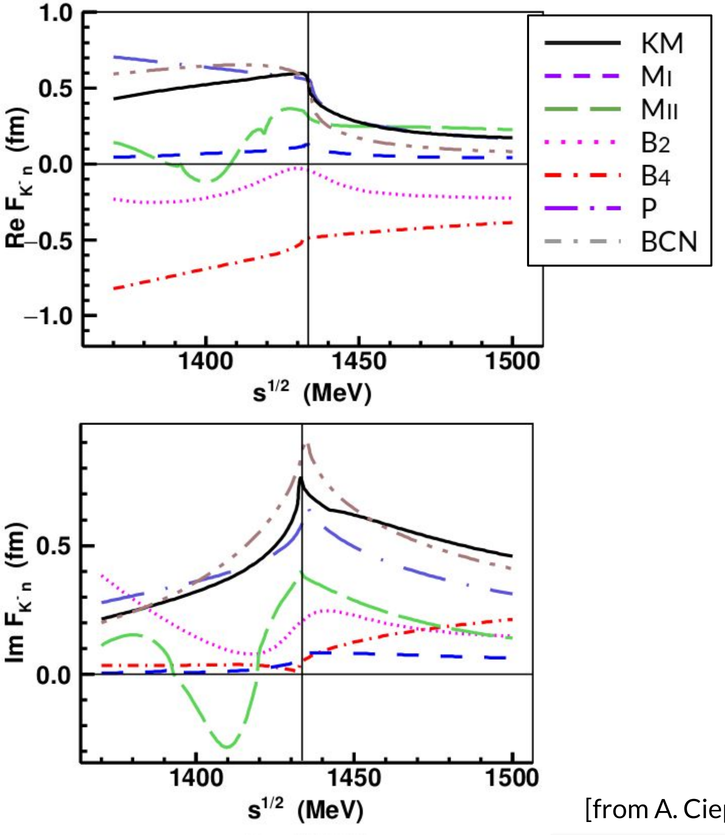
Below threshold



No data below threshold

NEW EXPERIMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ARE STRONGLY NEEDED!!

K^-n scattering amplitude



K^-n scattering amplitude with Chiral models

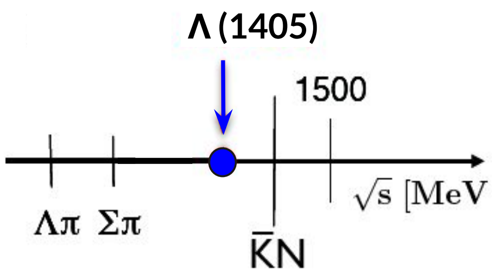
Large spread in I=1 channel

Experimental information is totally missing:

- **SIDDHARTA-2** → **first experimental constraint at threshold**
- **AMADEUS** → **first experimental constraint below threshold**

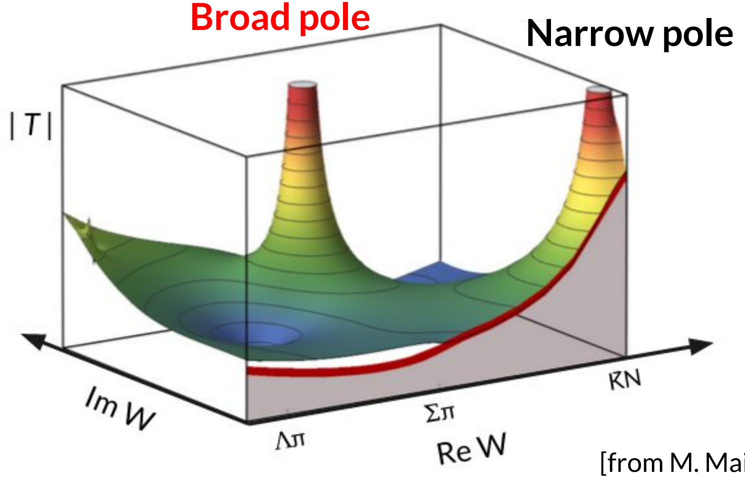
[from A. Cieply talk at MENU2019 conference]

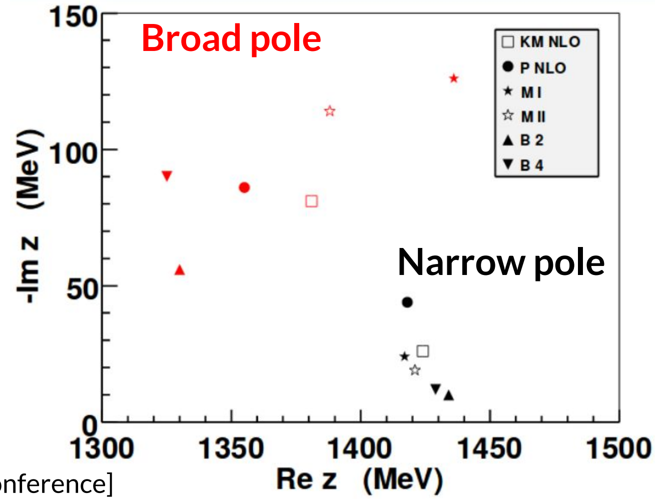
Impact on Λ(1405) nature



The Λ(1405) state does not fit with the simple three quarks model (*uds*) and it is commonly accepted to be **partially, a K̄N bound state.**

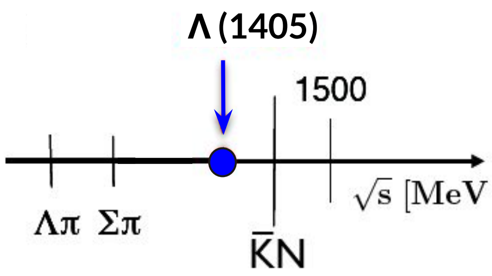
Chiral models: dynamical origin. Two poles of the scattering amplitude → pole positions is model dependent (relative contributions not measured experimentally)





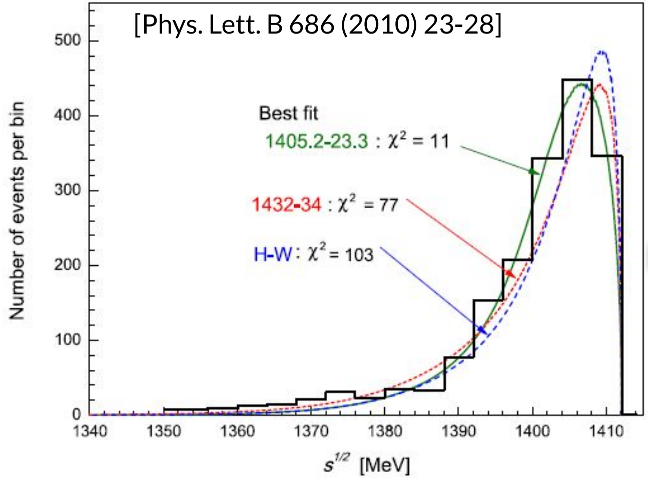
[from M. Mai talk at NSTAR19 conference]

Impact on Λ(1405) nature

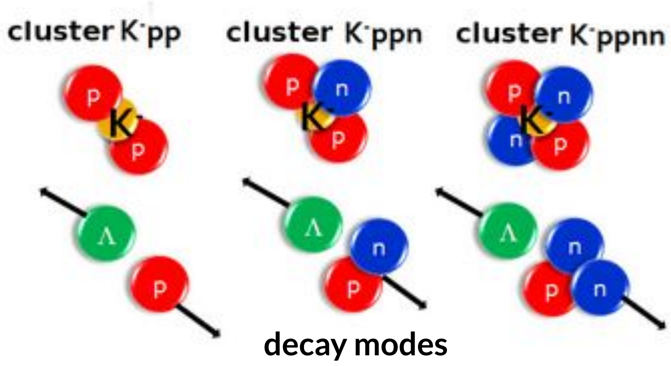


The Λ(1405) state does not fit with the simple three quarks model (*uds*) and it is commonly accepted to be **partially, a K̄N bound state**.

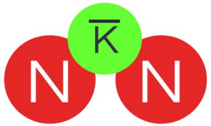
Single pole ansatz (Esmaili-Akaishi-Yamazaki phenomenological potentials model): Very strongly attractive K̄N interaction → existence of deeply bound kaonic bound states



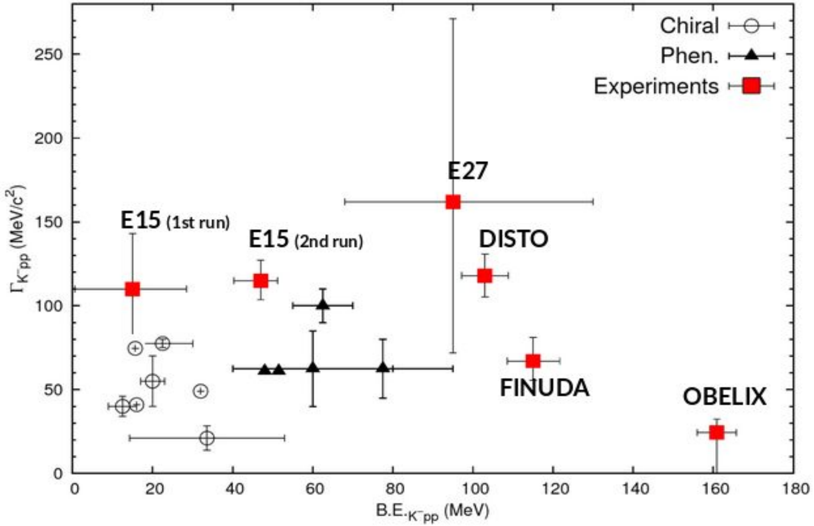
Kaonic Bound States



K^-pp bound state



- K̄N input model is critical for the theoretical interpretation
- different bound state production mechanisms are experimentally investigated
- **E15** → **first clear evidence in K^- induced reactions** (theoretical interpretation by Sekihara, Oset, Ramos)



Theory

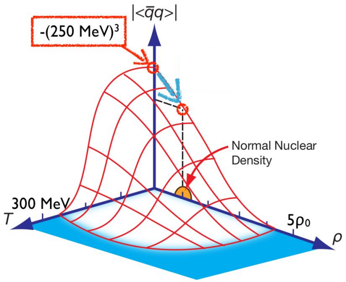
	BE (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Reference
Dote, Hyodo, Weise	17-23	40-70	Phys.Rev.C79 (2009) 014003
Akaishi, Yamazaki	48	61	Phys.Rev.C65 (2002) 044005
Barnea, Gal, Liverts	16	41	Phys.Lett.B712 (2012) 132-137
Ikeda, Sato	60-95	45-80	Phys.Rev.C76 (2007) 035203
Ikeda, Kamano, Sato	9-16	34-46	Prog.Theor.Phys. (2010) 124(3): 533
Shevchenko, Gal, Mares	55-70	90-110	Phys.Rev.Lett.98 (2007) 082301
Revai, Shevchenko	32	49	Phys.Rev.C90 (2014) no.3, 034004
Maeda, Akaishi, Yamazaki	51.5	61	Proc.Jpn.Acad.B 89, (2013) 418
Bicudo	14.2-53	13.8-28.3	Phys.Rev.D76 (2007) 031502
Bayar, Oset	15-30	75-80	Nucl.Phys.A914 (2013) 349
Wycech, Green	40-80	40-85	Phys.Rev.C79 (2009) 014001
Sekihara, Oset, Ramos	16	72	Prog.Theor.Phys. (2016) no.12, 123D03
Sekihara, Oset, Ramos	20	80	E. Oset talk at UJ Symposium 2019

Experiments

Experiment	BE (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Reference
FINUDA	115^{+6}_{-5} (stat.) $^{+3}_{-4}$ (syst.)	67^{+14}_{-11} (stat.) $^{+2}_{-3}$ (syst.)	PRL 94 (2005), 212303
OBELIX	160.9 ± 4.9	$< 24.4 \pm 8.0$	NPA 789 (2007), 222
E549	-	-	MPLA 23 (2008), 2520
DISTO	103 ± 3 (stat.) ± 5 (syst.)	118 ± 8 (stat.) ± 10 (syst.)	PRL 104 (2010), 132502
LEPS/SPring-8	Upper Limit		PLB 728 (2014), 616
HADES	Upper Limit		PLB 742 (2015), 242
E27	95^{+18}_{-17} (stat.) $^{+30}_{-21}$ (syst.)	162^{+87}_{-45} (stat.) $^{+66}_{-78}$ (syst.)	PTEP (2015), 021D01
AMADEUS	Upper Limit		PLB 758 (2016), 134
E15	15^{+6}_{-8} (stat.) ± 12 (syst.)	110^{+19}_{-17} (stat.) ± 27 (syst.)	PTEP (2016), 051D01
E15 (2nd run)	47 ± 3 (stat.) $^{+3}_{-6}$ (syst.)	115 ± 7 (stat.) $^{+10}_{-20}$ (syst.)	PLB 789 (2019), 620

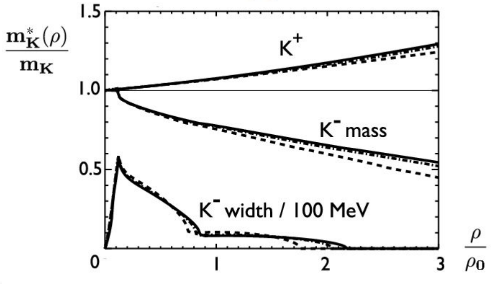
Impact on in-medium K̄N interaction

- Partial restoration of chiral symmetry in medium

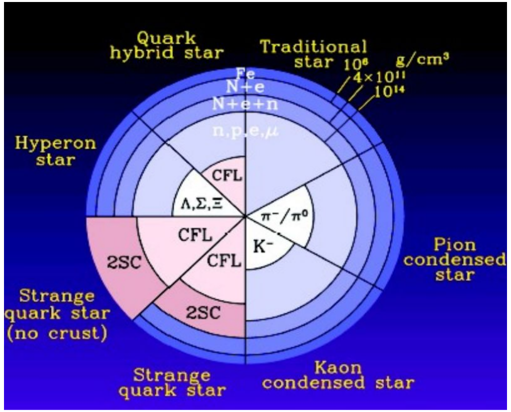


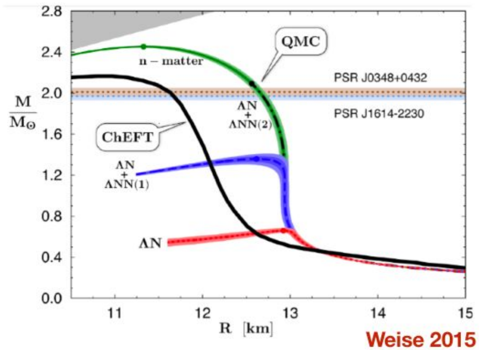
kaon mass modification:

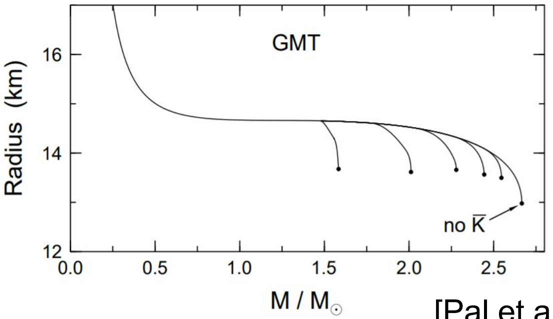
$$m_{K}^{*2} = m_{K}^{2} - \frac{\Sigma_{KN}}{f_{\pi}^{2}}\rho + \mathcal{O}\left(k_F^4\right)$$



- Impact on Equation of State (EoS) of Neutron Stars:







[Pal et al. (2000)]

K⁻ condensate can change EoS-stiffness

but: hyperons become more relevant at higher densities
[Gal et al. (2016)]

Goals of AMADEUS

Unprecedented studies of the **low-energy charged kaons interactions in nuclear matter**: solid and gaseous targets (H, ^{4}He, ^{8}Be, ^{12}C ...) in order to obtain unique quality information about:

1. Controversial **nature of the $\Lambda(1405)$** and **$\bar{K}N$ amplitude below threshold**
2. **Low-energy** charged kaon **cross sections** for momenta of 100 MeV/c
3. a) Interaction of K^- with one and more nucleons (**single and multi–nucleon K^- absorption**)

   b) possible existence of **kaonic bound states**

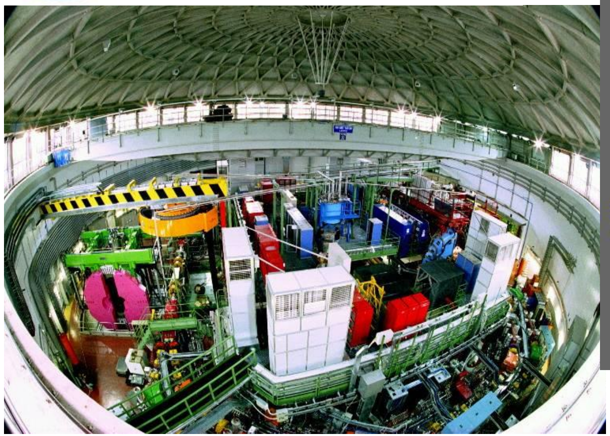
Yπ CORRELATION STUDIES (i.e. $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ and final states)

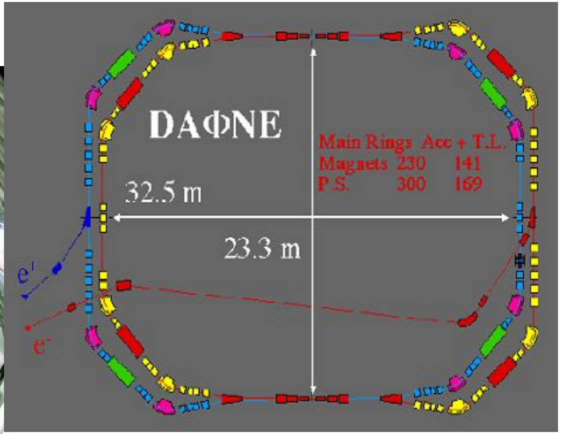
YN CORRELATION STUDIES (i.e. Λ p, Σ^0 p, and Λ t final states)

4. **YN scattering** → extremely **poor experimental information** from scattering data (helpful to understand the EoS of Neutron Stars)

DAΦNE the Φ factory

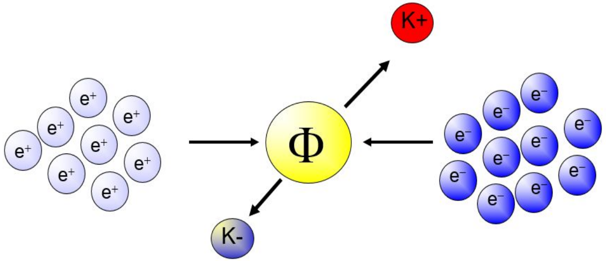
INFN Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
LABORATORI NAZIONALI DI FRASCATI





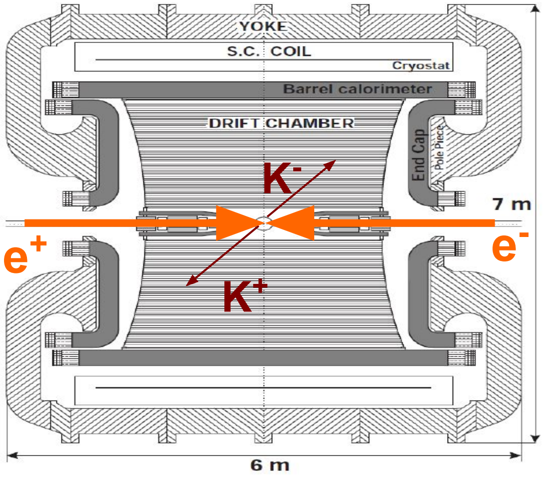
- $e^+ e^-$ at 510 MeV
- φ resonance decays at 49.2 % in $K^+ K^-$ back to back pair
- Very low momentum (≈ 127 MeV) K^- beam
- Flux of produced kaons: about 1000/second

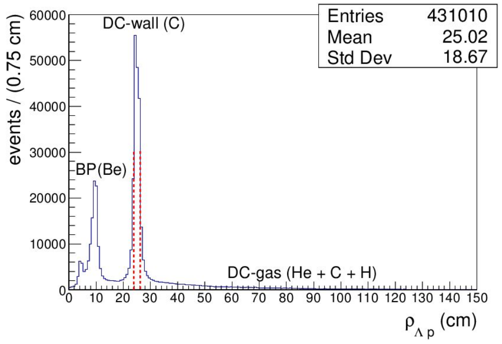
Best low momentum K^- factory in the world



Suitable for low-energy kaon physics:
→ **Kaonic atoms** (**SIDDHARTA-2**)
→ **Kaon-nucleons/nuclei interaction** studies (**AMADEUS**)

AMADEUS step 0





The KLOE detector

- Cylindrical drift chamber with a **4π geometry** and electromagnetic calorimeter
- **96% acceptance**
- optimized in the energy range of all **charged particles** involved
- **good performance** in detecting **photons and neutrons** checked by kloNe group
[M. Anelli et al., Nucl Inst. Meth. A 581, 368 (2007)]

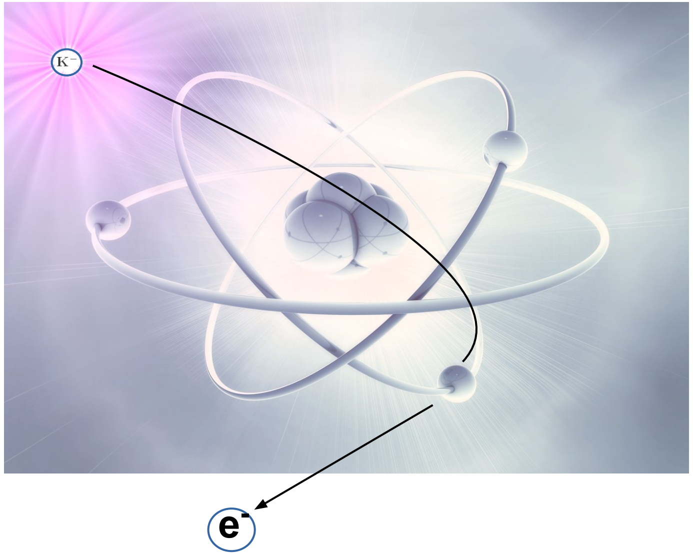
Possibility to use KLOE materials as an active target
- DC wall (750 μm C foil , 150 μm Al foil);
- DC gas (90% He, 10% C_4H_{10}).

K^- absorptions at-rest and in-flight

AT-REST

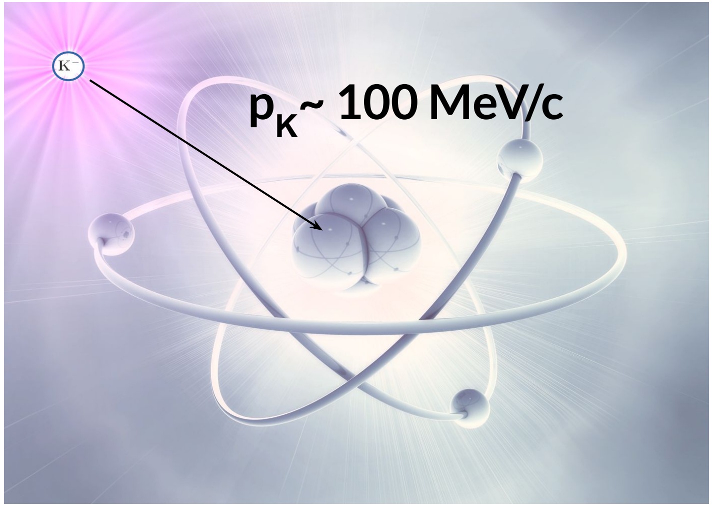
K^- absorbed from atomic orbitals

($p_K \sim 0$ MeV/c)

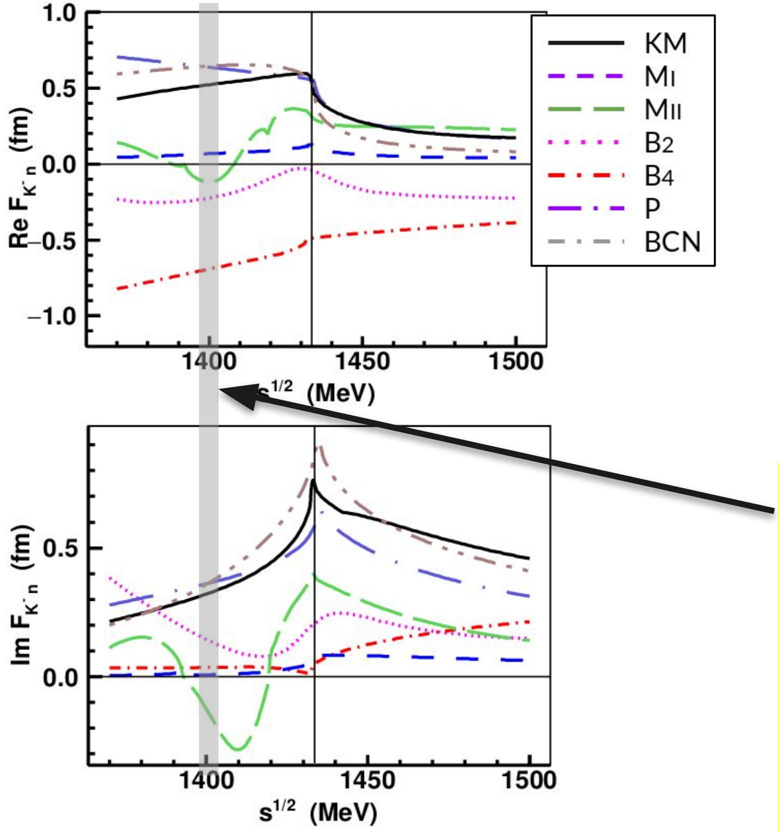


IN-FLIGHT

($p_K \sim 100$ MeV/c)



Experimental constraints at threshold



K^-n scattering amplitude with Chiral models

Large spread in I=1 channel

Experimental information is totally missing:

- **SIDDHARTA-2** → **first experimental constraint at threshold**

- **AMADEUS** → **First determination of the non-resonant transition amplitude below threshold**

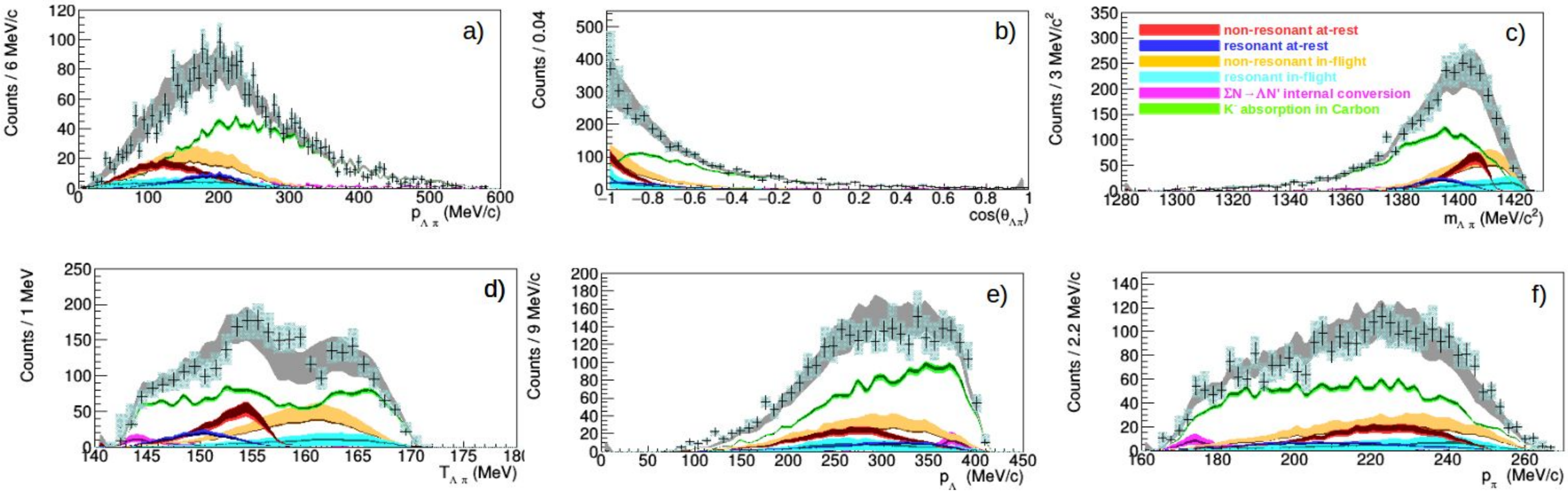
  Investigated using:

  K^- "n" → $\Lambda\pi^-$ to extract **$|f^{N\text{-}R}_{\Lambda\pi}(I=1)|$**

  below threshold

Simultaneous fit : $p_{\Lambda\pi^-}$ - $m_{\Lambda\pi^-}$ - $\cos\theta_{\Lambda\pi^-}$

Investigated using: **K^- "n"** ^{3}He $\rightarrow$ **$\Lambda\pi^-$** ^{3}He

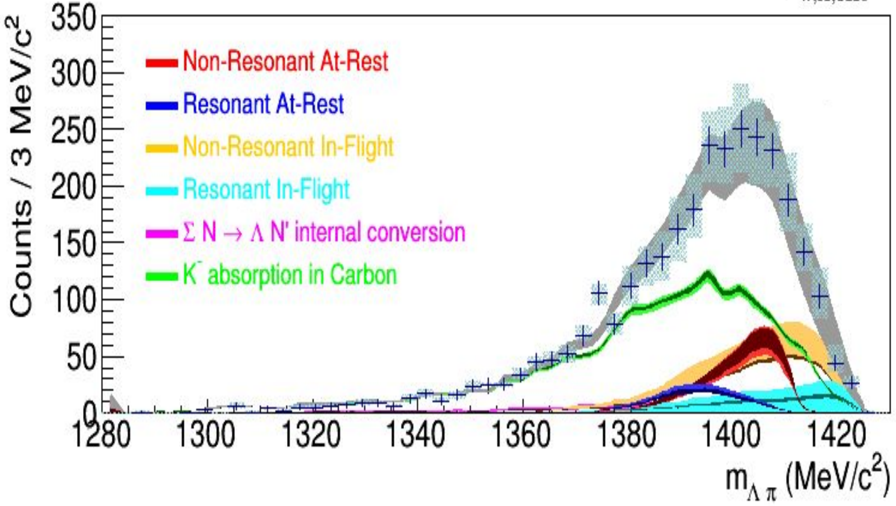


[K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, L. Fabbietti et al. Phys.Lett. B782 (2018) 339-345]
[K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, C. Curceanu, Nucl. Phys. A 954 (2016) 75-93]

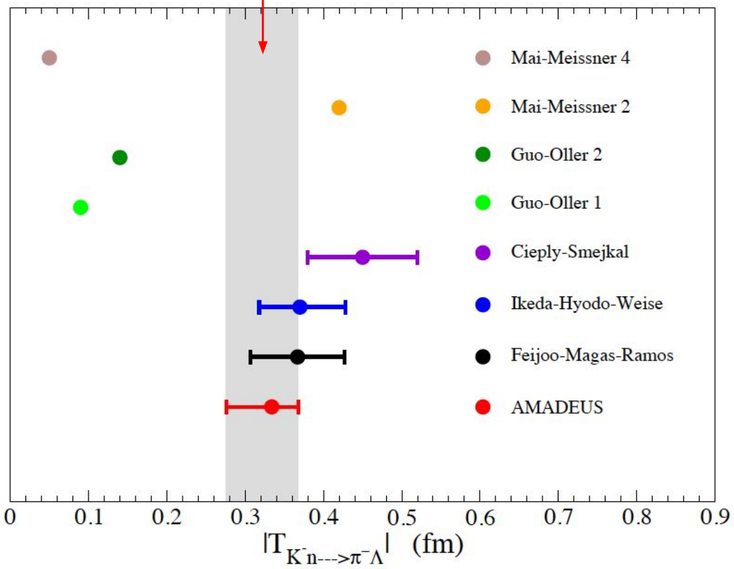
Outcome of the measurement

Investigated using: **K⁻ “n”** ^{3}He $\rightarrow$ **Λπ⁻** ^{3}He

$$E_{\mathrm{Kn}} \sim -B_n - \left< \frac{p^2_{\Lambda\pi}}{2\mu_{\pi,\Lambda,3\mathrm{He}}} \right>$$

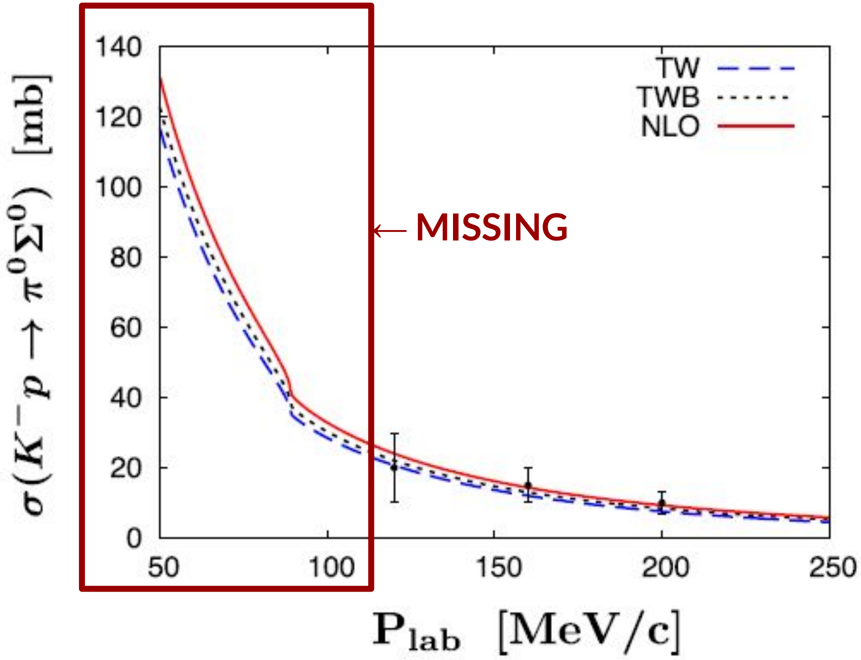


$$|f^s_{ar}| = (0.334 \pm 0.018\,\mathrm{stat}^{+0.034}_{-0.058}\mathrm{syst})\ \mathrm{fm}\,.$$



[K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, L. Fabbietti et al. Phys.Lett. B782 (2018) 339-345]
[K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, C. Curceanu, Nucl. Phys. A 954 (2016) 75-93]

$K^-p \to \Sigma^0\pi^0$ cross section



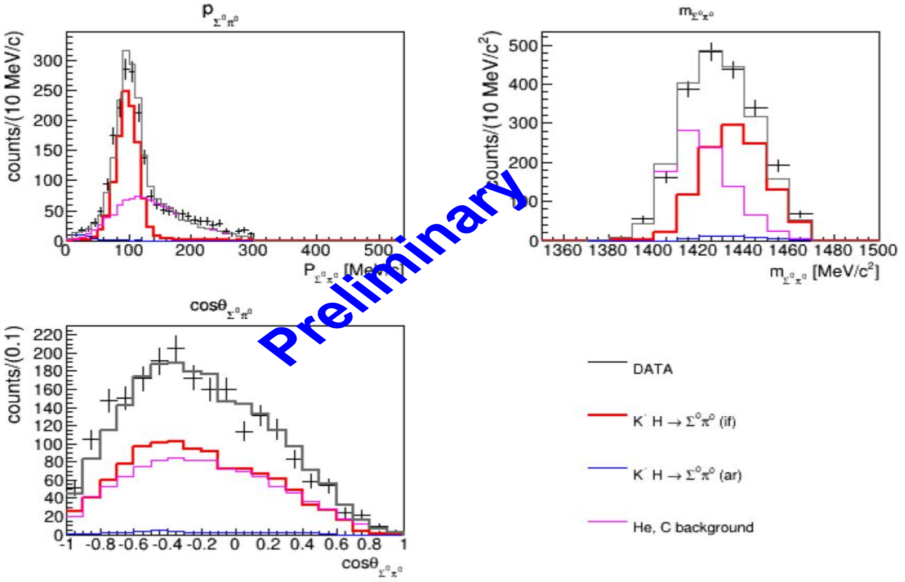


Figure 14. *$K^-p \to \Sigma^0\pi^0$ cross section as function of K^- laboratory momentum. The black points represent the experimental data from [15, 16], the corresponding uncertainty on the kaon momentum is not shown in this figure. The solid red curve with the shaded uncertainty band represents the theoretical calculation in Ref. [12]. The blue point is the measurement of this work.*

[15] W. E. Humphrey and R. R. Ross, Phys. Rev. 127 (1962) 1305
[16] J. K. Kim, Columbia University Report No. NEVIS-149 (1966)
[12] Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012) 98

K^- multi-nucleon absorptions

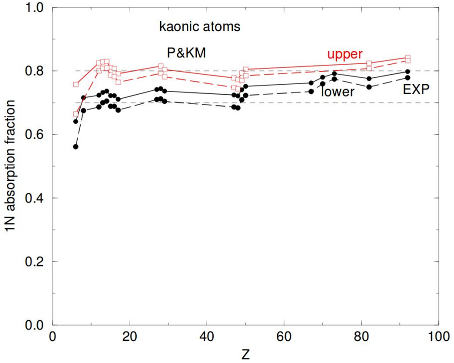
In K^--nuclei optical potential a K^- multi-nucleon absorption term is necessary to fit the kaonic atoms data:

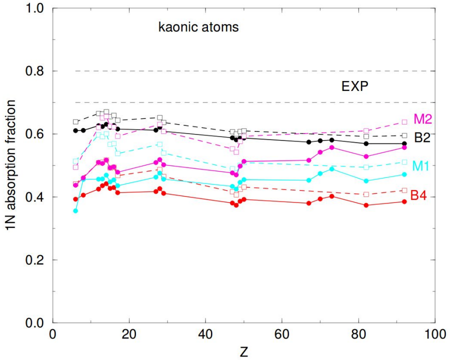
$$V_{K^-}(\rho) = V_{K^-}^{(1)}(\rho) + V_{K^-}^{(2)}(\rho)$$

→ **multi-nucleon term**

[E. Friedman, A. Gal, Nucl. Phys. A 959, 66 (2017)]
[Hrtánková, J. & Mareš, J. Phys. Rev. C96, 015205 (2017)]

single nucleon term from chiral models





- **Single nucleon absorption (1NA):** K^- "N" → Y π ⟶ pionic processes
- **Two nucleon absorption (2NA):** K^- "NN" → Y N
- **Three nucleon absorption (3NA):** K^- "NNN" → Y (NN)
- **Four nucleon absorption (4NA):** K^- "NNNN" → Y (NNN)

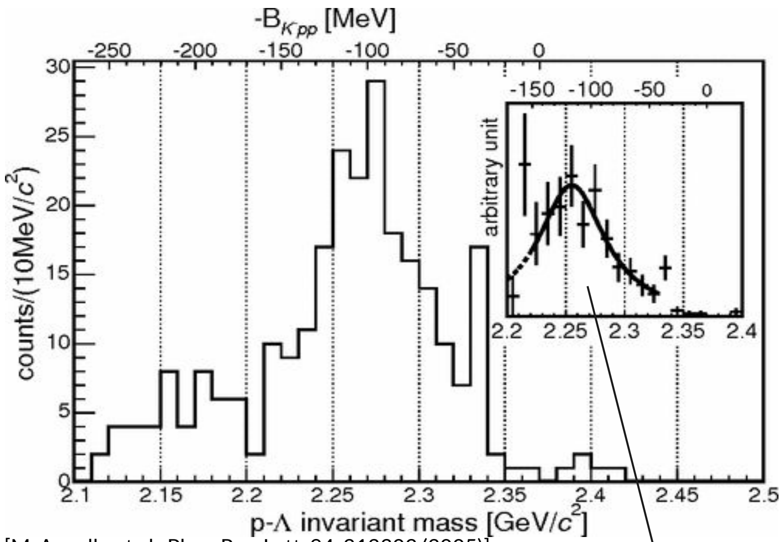
→ non-pionic processes

bound nucleons = "N", "NN", "NNN", "NNNN"
bound or unbound nucleons = (NN), (NNN)
Y = Λ, Σ

Experimental search in K^- induced reactions

FINUDA at DAΦNE: $K^-_{stop} + X \rightarrow \Lambda + p + X'$

only back-to-back Λp pairs ($\cos\theta_{\Lambda p} < -0.8$) **detected particles**



[M. Agnello et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 212303 (2005)]

Interpreted as the signal of:
$K^-pp \rightarrow \Lambda + p$

extracted parameters:

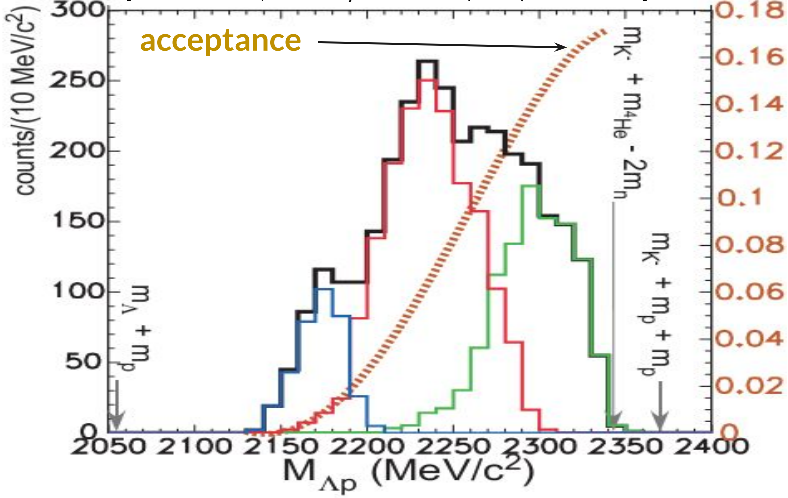
BE = $(115^{+6}_{-5}\,(\text{stat.})^{+3}_{-4}\,(\text{syst.}))$ MeV

$\Gamma = (67^{+14}_{-11}(\text{stat.})^{+2}_{-3}(\text{syst.}))$ MeV/c^2

E549 at KEK: $K^-_{stop} + {}^4He \rightarrow \Lambda + p + X'$

detected particles

[T. Suzuki et al., Mod. Phys. Lett. A23 (2008) 2520-2523.]



Using the missing mass information, three components to the invariant mass spectrum are found:

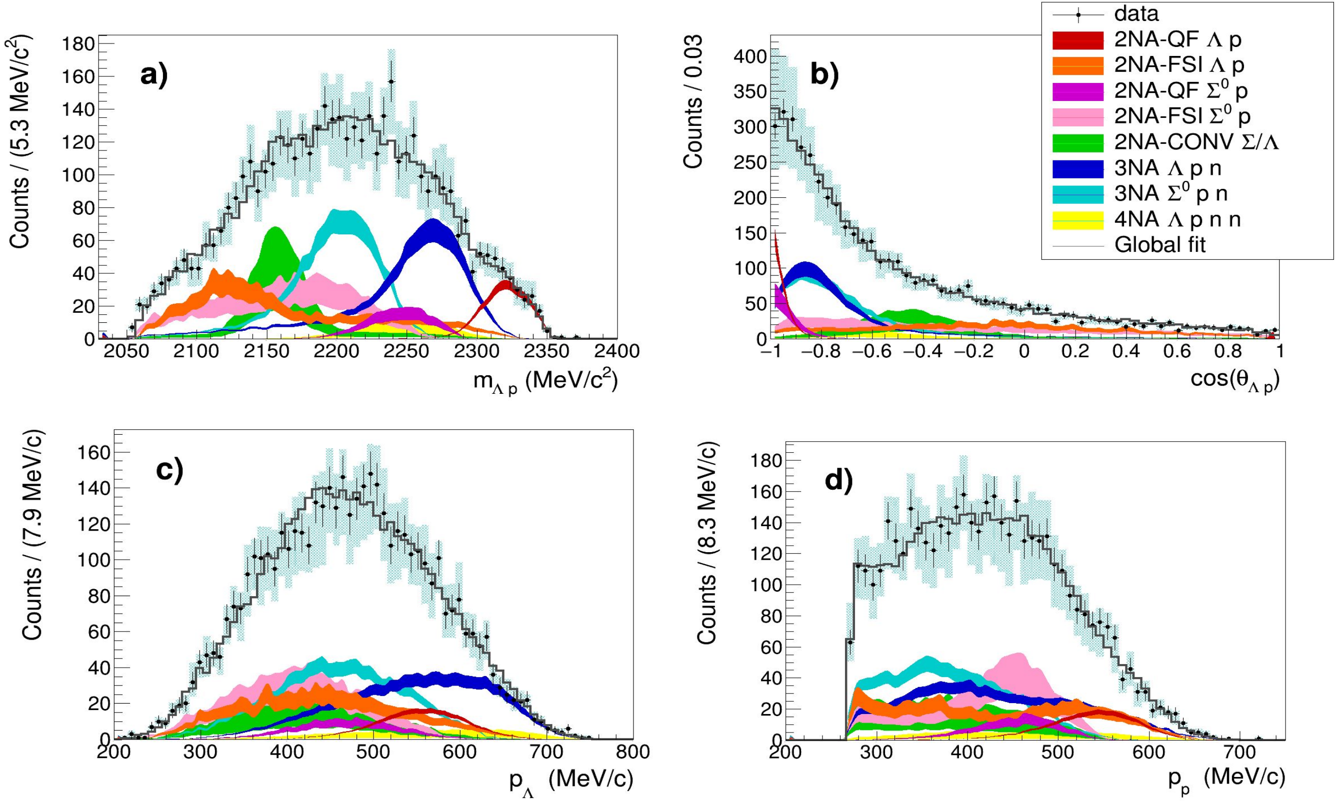
- **1NA**: K^- single nucleon absorption
- **2NA**: K^- two nucleon absorption
- **2NA + conversion**, **multi-nucleon**, **or Bound State**?

Λp analysis: $K^- + {}^{12}C \rightarrow \Lambda + p + R$

Simultaneous fit of:

- Λp invariant mass;
- angular correlation;
- proton momentum;
- Λ momentum.

Total reduced χ^2: $\chi^2/dof = 0.94$



[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, O. Vazquez Doce et al., Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) no.3, 190]
[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, Acta Phys. Pol. B 48 (2017) 1881]

Λp analysis: K⁻ multi-nucleon absorption BRs and σ

[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, O. Vazquez Doce et al., Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) no.3, 190]

Process	Branching Ratio (%)	σ (mb)	@	p_K (MeV/c)
2NA-QF Λp	0.25 ± 0.02 (stat.) $^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$(syst.)	2.8 ± 0.3 (stat.) $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-FSI Λp	6.2 ± 1.4(stat.) $^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$(syst.)	69 ± 15 (stat.) ± 6 (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-QF Σ^0p	0.35 ± 0.09(stat.) $^{+0.13}_{-0.06}$(syst.)	3.9 ± 1.0 (stat.) $^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-FSI Σ^0p	7.2 ± 2.2(stat.) $^{+4.2}_{-5.4}$(syst.)	80 ± 25 (stat.) $^{+46}_{-60}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-CONV Σ/Λ	2.1 ± 1.2(stat.) $^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$(syst.)	-		
3NA Λpn	1.4 ± 0.2(stat.) $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$(syst.)	15 ± 2 (stat.) ± 2 (syst.)	@	117 ± 23
3NA Σ^0pn	3.7 ± 0.4(stat.) $^{+0.2}_{-0.4}$(syst.)	41 ± 4 (stat.) $^{+2}_{-5}$ (syst.)	@	117 ± 23
4NA Λpnn	0.13 ± 0.09(stat.) $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$(syst.)	-		
Global Λ(Σ^0)p	21 ± 3(stat.) $^{+5}_{-6}$(syst.)	-		

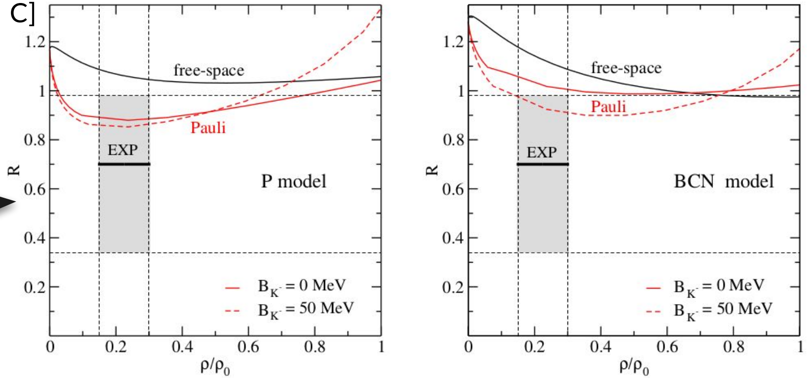
The ratio between the branching ratios of the 2NA-QF in the Λp channel and in the Σ^0p is measured to be:

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{BR(K^- pp \to \Lambda p)}{BR(K^- pp \to \Sigma^0 p)} = 0.7 \pm 0.2(stat.)^{+0.2}_{-0.3}(syst.)$$

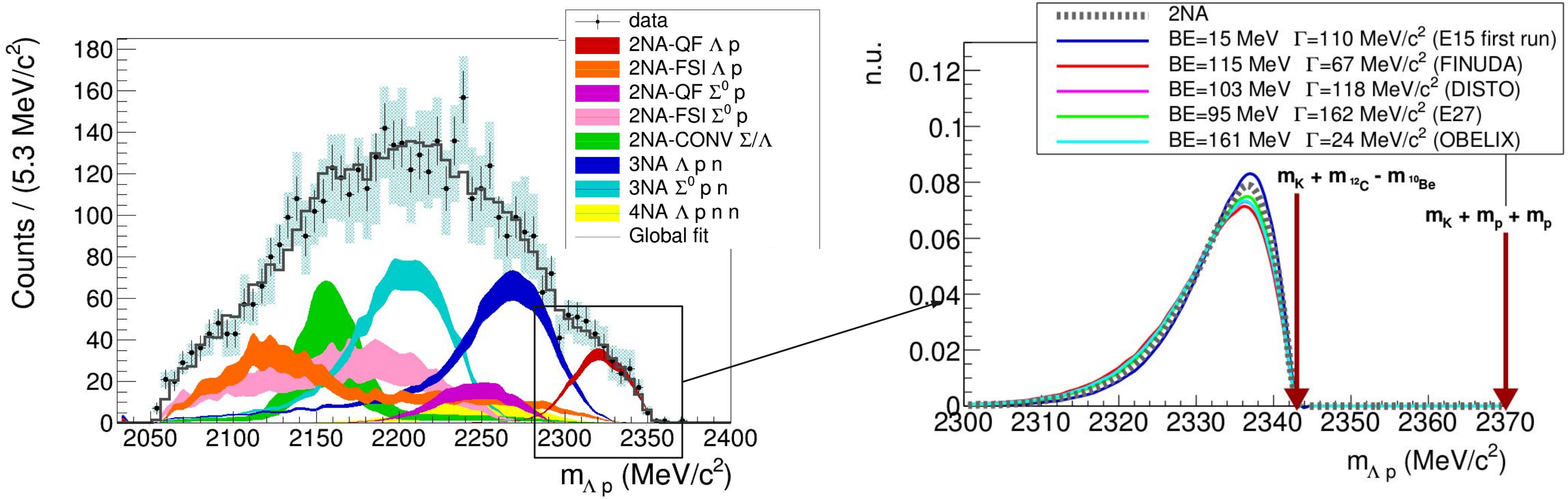
and the ratio between the corresponding phase spaces is $\mathcal{R}' \simeq 1.22$.

Information on the in-medium dynamics

[J. Hrtánková, A. Ramos, arXiv:1910.01336, submitted to Phys. Rev. C]



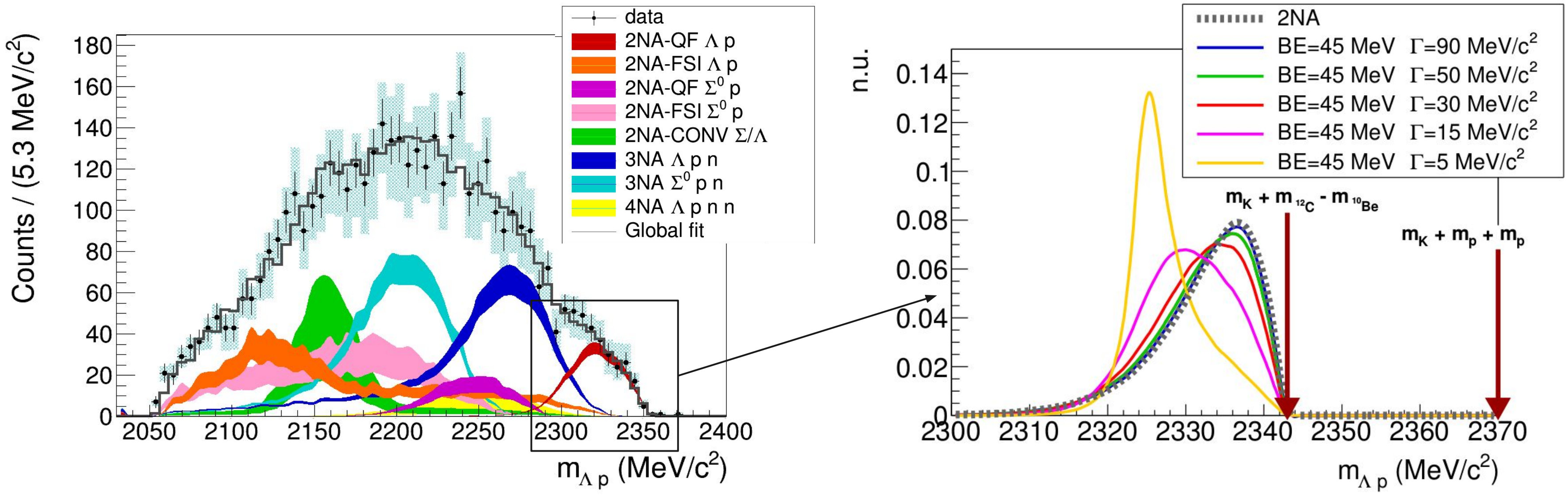
Λp analysis: K^- pp bound state



K^-pp bound state contribution **completely overlaps** with the K^-2NA

[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, O. Vazquez Doce et al., Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) no.3, 190]
[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, Acta Phys. Pol. B 48 (2017) 1881]

Λp analysis: K⁻ pp bound state

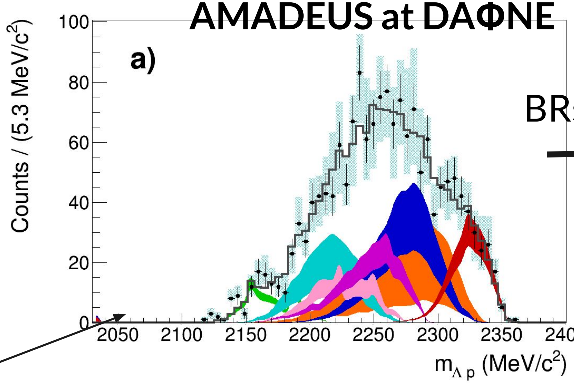


K^-pp bound state contribution **completely overlaps** with the K^-2NA

[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, O. Vazquez Doce et al., Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) no.3, 190]
[R. Del Grande, K. Piscicchia, S. Wycech, Acta Phys. Pol. B 48 (2017) 1881]

Λp analysis: K⁻ pp bound state search

AMADEUS at DAΦNE

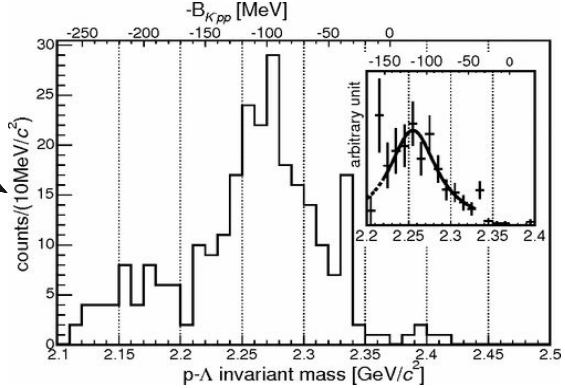


BRs evaluation

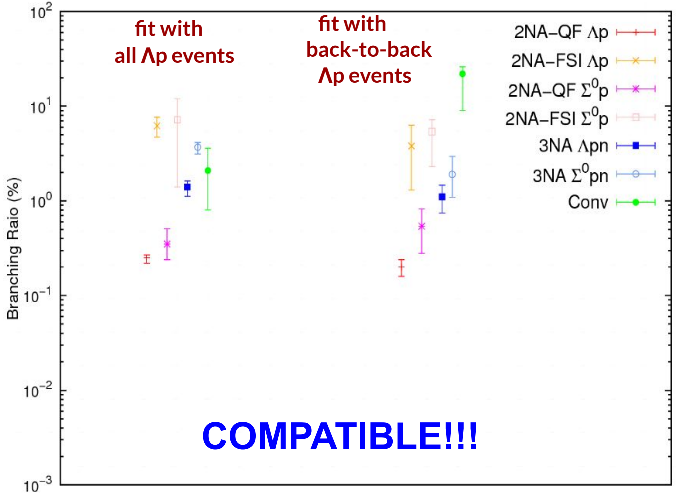
Process	Branching Ratio (%)
2NA-QF Λp	$0.20 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst.})$
2NA-FSI Λp	$3.8 \pm 2.3(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.1(\text{syst.})$
2NA-QF Σ^0p	$0.54 \pm 0.20(\text{stat.})\ ^{+0.20}_{-0.16}(\text{syst.})$
2NA-FSI Σ^0p	$5.4 \pm 1.5(\text{stat.})\ ^{+1.0}_{-2.7}(\text{syst.})$
2NA-CONV Σ/Λ	$22 \pm 4(\text{stat.})\ ^{+1}_{-12}(\text{syst.})$
3NA Λpn	$1.1 \pm 0.3(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst.})$
3NA Σ^0pn	$1.9 \pm 0.7(\text{stat.})\ ^{+0.8}_{-0.4}(\text{syst.})$

only **back-to-back** Λp pairs ($\cos\theta_{\Lambda p} < -0.8$)

FINUDA at DAΦNE



[M. Agnello et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 212303 (2005)]



Λt analysis: Cross section and BR for 4NA

GOLDEN CHANNEL to extrapolate the K^- 4NA

K^- + "ppnn" → Λ + t

Previous data:

- in ^{4}**He:** bubble chamber experiment

/M. Roosen, J. H. Wickens, Il Nuovo Cimento 66, 101 (1981)/

only **3 events** compatibile with Λt kinematics found

BR(K^- ^{4}He → Λt) = (3 ± 2) × 10^{-4} /K^-_{stop} → **global, no 4NA**

- in **solid targets:** ^{6,7}**Li,** ^{9}**Be** (FINUDA)

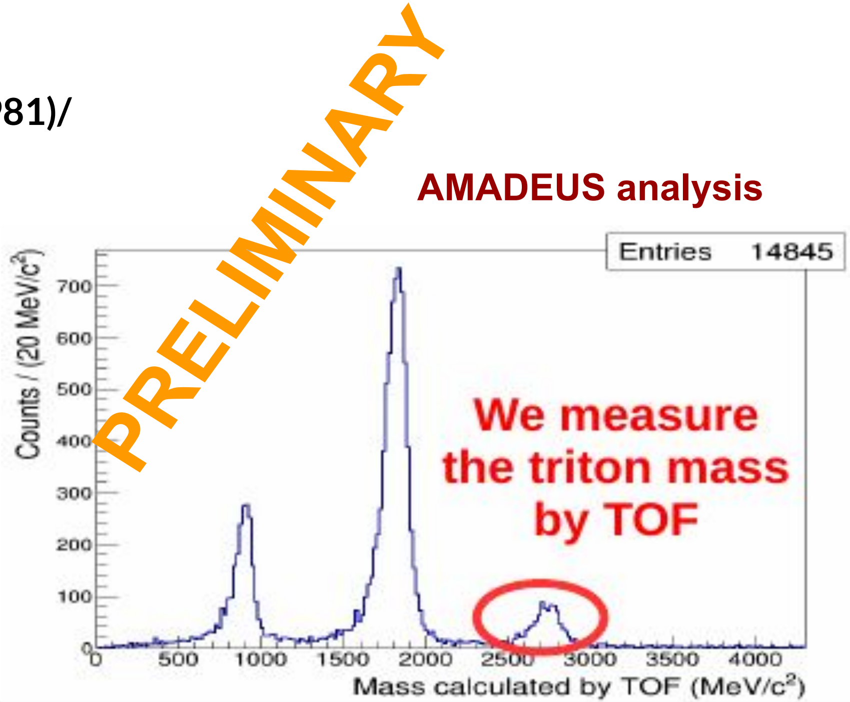
/Phys. Lett. B, 229 (2008)/

40 events, only **back-to-back data**

Λt emission yield → 10^{-3} – 10^{-4} / K^-_{stop}

→ **global, no 4NA**

AMADEUS analysis



Λt analysis: Cross section and BR for 4NA in $K^{-}\,{}^{4}He \rightarrow \Lambda t$ process

BR($K^{-4}He(4NA) \rightarrow \Lambda t$) < 2.0 × 10^{-4} / K_{stop} (95% c. l.)

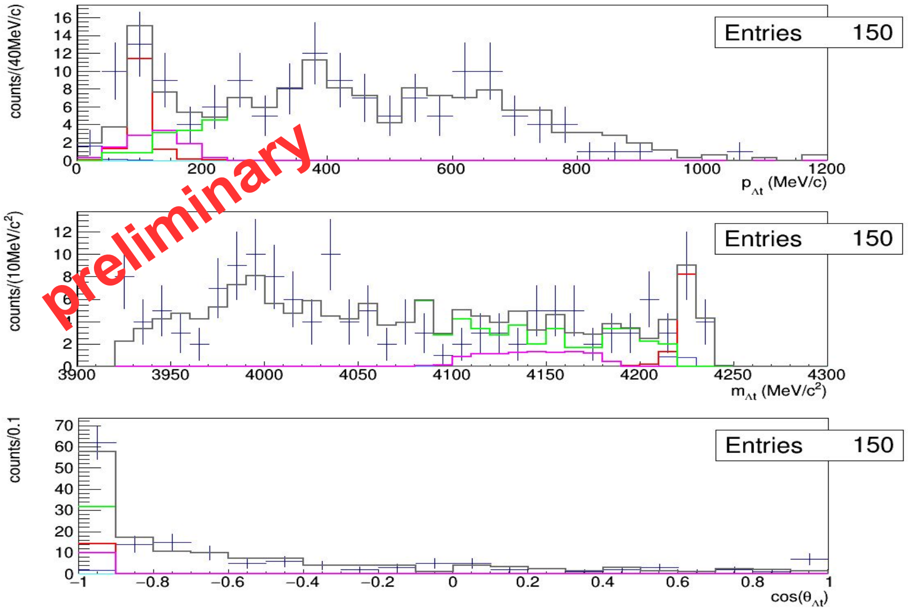
σ(100 ± 19 MeV/c) ($K^{-4}He(4NA) \rightarrow \Lambda t$) =

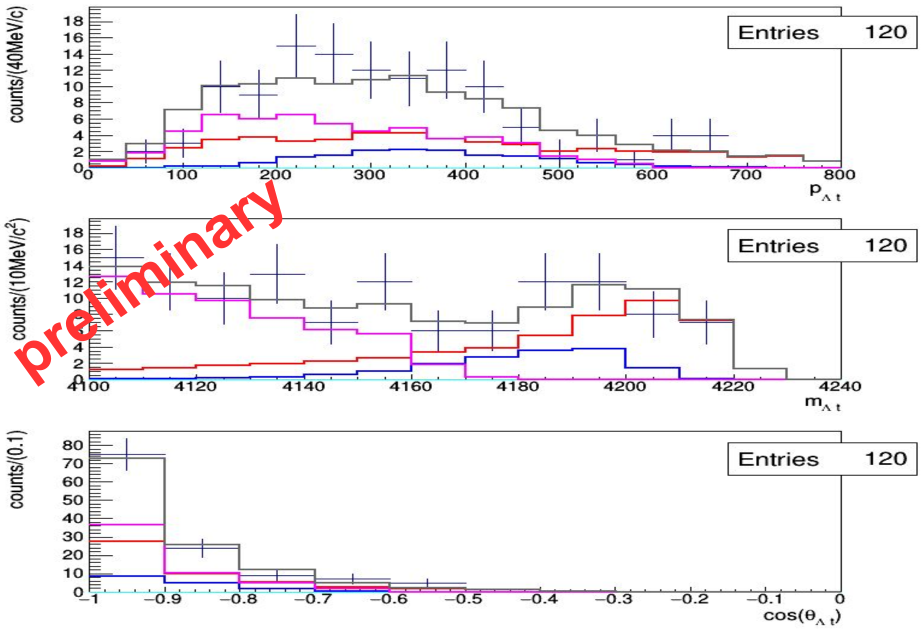
= (0.81 ± 0.21 (stat) $^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ (syst)) mb

BR($K^{-12}C(4NA) \rightarrow \Lambda t\,{}^{8}Be$) = 1.5 ± 0.5 × 10^{-4} (stat) / K_{stop}

σ($K^{-12}C$ (4NA) → $\Lambda t\,{}^{8}Be$) = **0.58 ± 0.11 (stat) mb**

σ($K^{-12}C$ (4NA) → $\Sigma^{0} t\,{}^{8}Be$) = **1.88 ± 0.35 (stat) mb**

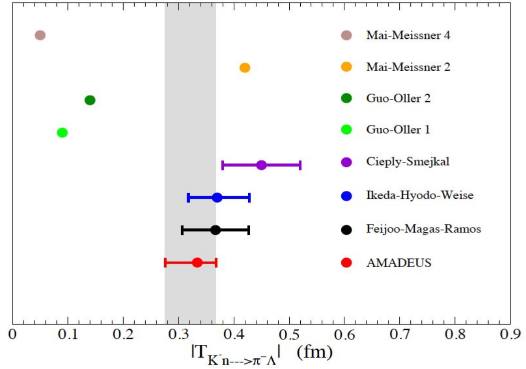




Summary

K^-n amplitude below threshold

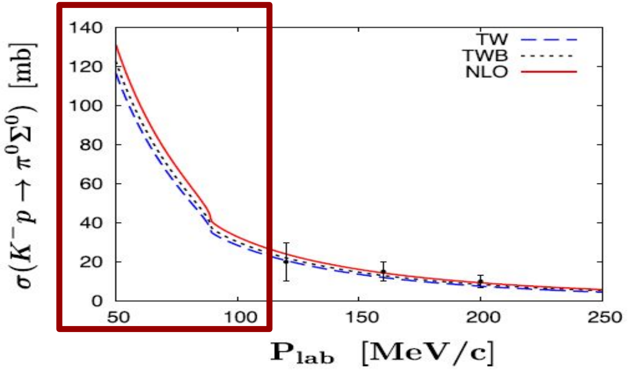
$$|f^s_{ar}| = (0.334 \pm 0.018\,\mathrm{stat}^{+0.034}_{-0.058}\mathrm{syst})\ \mathrm{fm}\,.$$



Λ p channel: 2NA, 3NA and 4NA BRs and σ

Process	Branching Ratio (%)	σ (mb)	@	p_K (MeV/c)
2NA-QF Λp	0.25 ± 0.02 (stat.) $^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$(syst.)	2.8 ± 0.3 (stat.) $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-FSI Λp	6.2 ± 1.4(stat.) $^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$(syst.)	69 ± 15 (stat.) ± 6 (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-QF Σ^0p	0.35 ± 0.09(stat.) $^{+0.13}_{-0.06}$(syst.)	3.9 ± 1.0 (stat.) $^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-FSI Σ^0p	7.2 ± 2.2(stat.) $^{+4.2}_{-5.4}$(syst.)	80 ± 25 (stat.) $^{+46}_{-60}$ (syst.)	@	128 ± 29
2NA-CONV Σ/Λ	2.1 ± 1.2(stat.) $^{+0.9}_{-0.5}$(syst.)	-		
3NA Λpn	1.4 ± 0.2(stat.) $^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$(syst.)	15 ± 2 (stat.) ± 2 (syst.)	@	117 ± 23
3NA Σ^0pn	3.7 ± 0.4(stat.) $^{+0.2}_{-0.4}$(syst.)	41 ± 4 (stat.) $^{+2}_{-5}$ (syst.)	@	117 ± 23
4NA Λpnn	0.13 ± 0.09(stat.) $^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$(syst.)	-		
Global $\Lambda(\Sigma^0)$p	21 ± 3(stat.) $^{+5}_{-6}$(syst.)	-		

$K^-p \to \Sigma^0\pi^0$ cross section



Λ t channel: 4NA BRs and σ

BR(K^- ^{4}He(4NA) → Λt) < 2.0×10^{-4} /K_{stop} (95% c. l.)

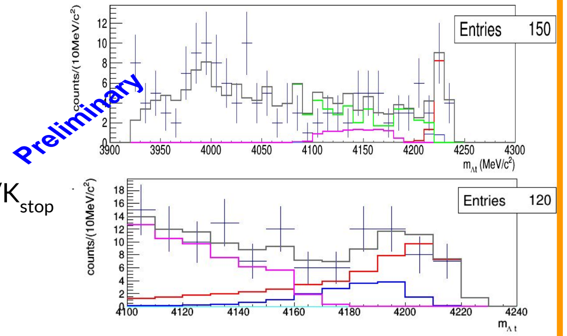
σ(100 ± 19 MeV/c) (K^- ^{4}He(4NA) → Λt) =

= (0.81 ± 0.21 (stat) $^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ (syst)) mb

BR(K^- ^{12}C(4NA) → Λt ^{8}Be) = $1.5 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$ (stat) /K_{stop}

σ(K^- ^{12}C (4NA) → Λt ^{8}Be) = 0.58 ± 0.11 (stat) mb

σ(K^- ^{12}C (4NA) → Σ^0t ^{8}Be) = 1.88 ± 0.35 (stat) mb



Thank You