



Poster appetizers

two-minute one-slide
advertisements!

12:30-13:30

Poster Session

14:30-16:00

Winners

Three best posters
will be awarded!

11th June, 13:30

1

Xinlei GAO

Study of $\phi(2170)$ @ BESIII

Study of $\phi(2170)$ at BESIII

➤ Introduction of $\phi(2170)/Y(2175)$

- ✓ Theory explanations: (1) $s\bar{s}g$ hybrid (2) 2^3D_1 or 3^3S_1 $s\bar{s}$ (3) Tetraquark $s\bar{s}s\bar{s}$ (4) Molecular state $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ (5) $\phi f_0(980)$ resonance with FSI (6) Three body system ϕKK
- ✓ Published measurements: (1) Limited decay modes (2) Inconsistence on mass & width
- ✓ Large J/ψ events and energy scan data at BESIII for further study to $\phi(2170)$

➤ $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta\phi(2170)$

- ✓ Measured $\phi(2170)$ is consistent with previous measurements and improves the precision of mass and width

➤ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\phi(2170)$

- ✓ $\phi(2170)$ observed with significance greater than 10σ
- ✓ Consistent with the previous measurements with smaller mass

➤ $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-$

- ✓ Measured mass & width in K^+K^- lineshape are not consistent with $\phi(2170)$

➤ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi K^+K^-$ and $K^+K^-K^+K^-$

- ✓ Measured results in ϕK^+K^- & $K^+K^-K^+K^-$ lineshape are not consistent with $\phi(2170)$

➤ Summary and outlook

- ✓ $\phi(2170)$ is measured in $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta\phi(2170)$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\phi(2170)$
- ✓ Structures in K^+K^- , ϕK^+K^- and $K^+K^-K^+K^-$ lineshape are far away from $\phi(2170)$
- ✓ Investigations of $\phi\eta$, $\phi\eta'$ and $\omega\eta$ processes are ongoing at BESIII for further study

3

Ismail SOUDI

**Meson dissociation in hot,
dense matter within
the Beth-Uhlenbeck approach**



Meson dissociation in hot, dense matter within the Beth-Uhlenbeck approach

Ismail Soudi¹ and David Blaschke^{1,2,3}

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland

²Laboratory for Theoretical Physics, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

³National Research Nuclear University (MEPhI) Moscow, Russia



DUBNA



$$\Omega_\pi = -\frac{d_\pi}{2} \int d\omega \int^{\Lambda_\pi} \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \eta(\omega, \vec{q}; T) [1 + 2g(\omega)] \quad (1)$$

$$\eta(\omega, \vec{q}; T) = \frac{\tanh\left(\frac{\omega - E_\pi(q)}{\Gamma_\pi}\right) + 1}{2} \frac{1 - \tanh\left(\frac{\omega - E_{\text{thr}}(q)}{\Gamma_{\text{thr}}}\right)}{2} \quad (2)$$

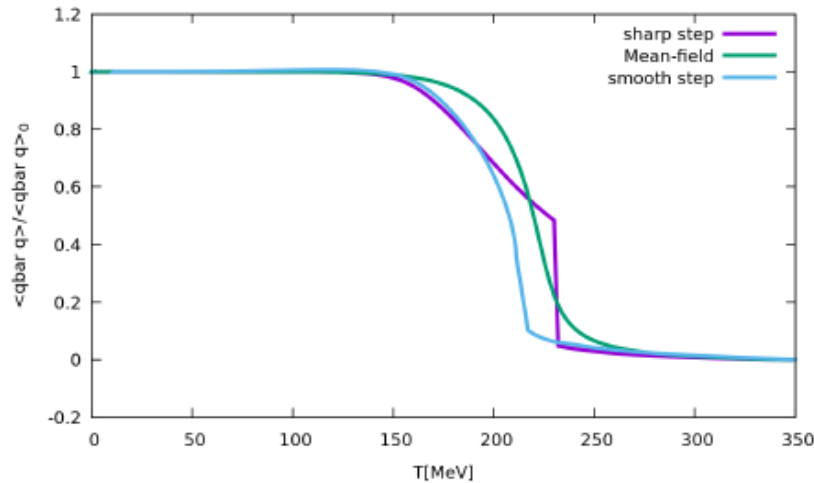


Figure 1: Temperature dependence of the chiral condensate in the schematic PNJL quark-gluon pion model, taking into account the effects from composite pions dominating the medium effects at low temperatures.

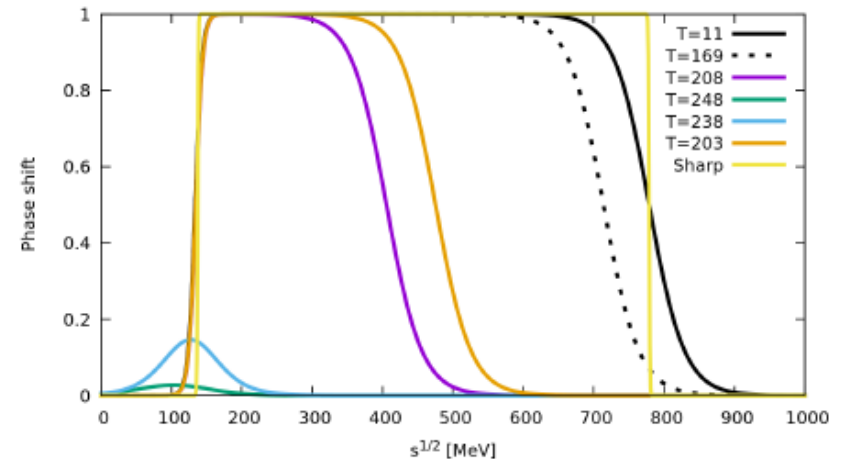


Figure 2: The tanh-ansatz for the pion phase shift as a function of the center of mass energy, for different temperatures (in MeV) compared to the step function ansatz ($T=0$, yellow line).

4

Dominika WÓJCIK

**Investigation of K^+ emission
from Ru+Ru collisions
at 1.65A GeV with FOPI**

Investigation of K^+ emission from Ru + Ru collisions at 1.65A GeV with FOPI

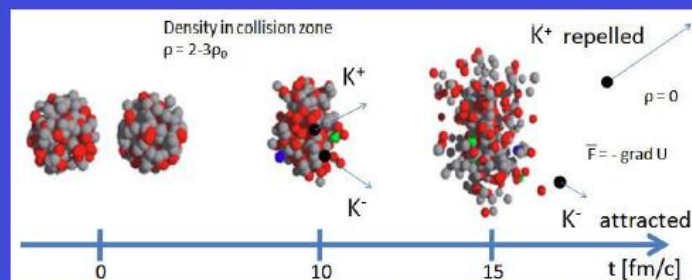
Dominika Wójcik¹ and Krzysztof Piasecki¹

¹Institute of Experimental Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Poland



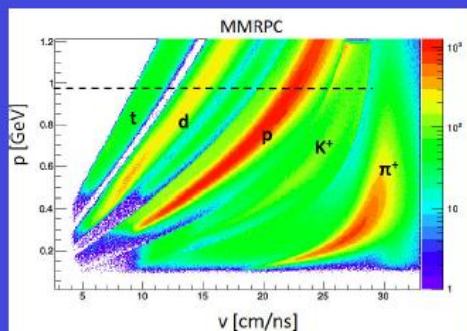
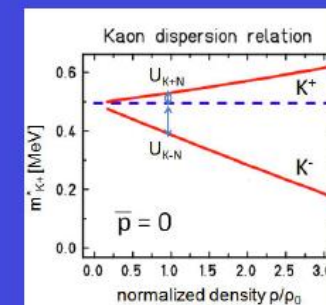
POSTER
NUMBER 4

Physics Motivation



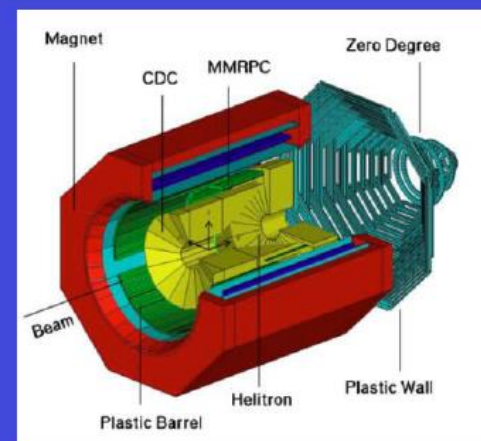
In highly hot and dense collision zone :

- partial restoration of chiral symmetry
- In-medium modifications of basic properties of K mesons (mass and decay constant)
- After leaving the zone : K^+ repelled, K^- attracted



FOPI & expt

- PID of K^+ in ToF detectors
- Central Ru+Ru @ 1.65A GeV
- Statistics: $1.3 \cdot 10^8$ evts



5

Anastasia MERZLAYA

**Open charm measurements
at CERN SPS energies with the
new Vertex Detector
of the NA61/SHINE experiment**

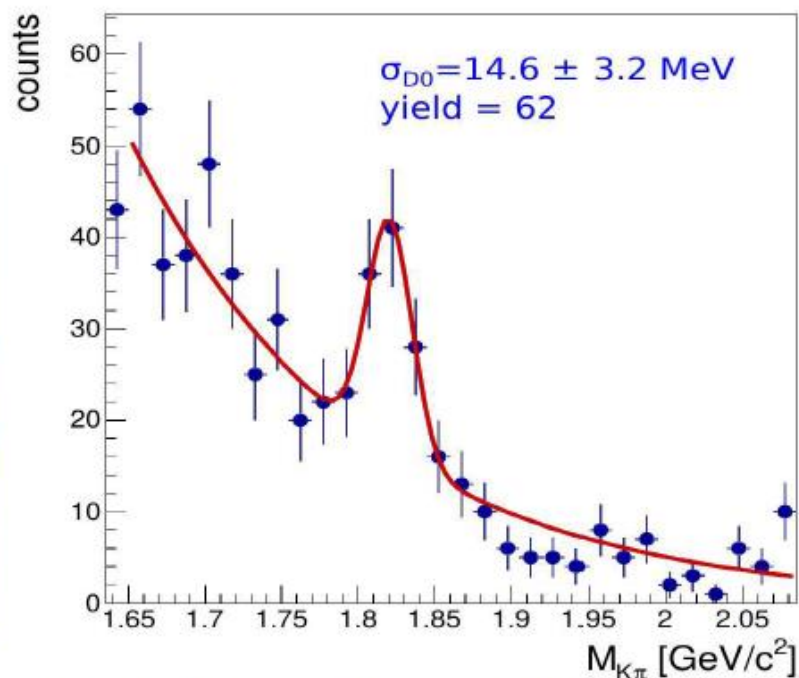
Open charm measurements at CERN SPS energies with the new Vertex Detector of the NA61/SHINE experiment

Anastasia Merzlaya

- What is the mechanism of open charm production?
- How does the onset of deconfinement impact open charm production?
- How does the formation of quark-gluon plasma impact J/ψ production?

To answer these questions **direct measurements of open charm yields** needed.

→ Vertex Detector project of the NA61/SHINE experiment



First observation of D^0 peak in Pb+Pb collisions at SPS energies

Test data taking at 150A GeV/c – 140K events

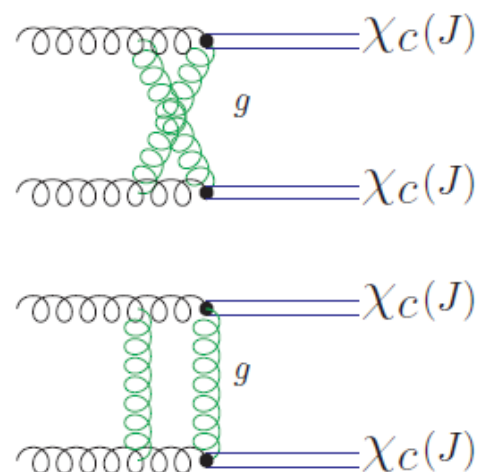
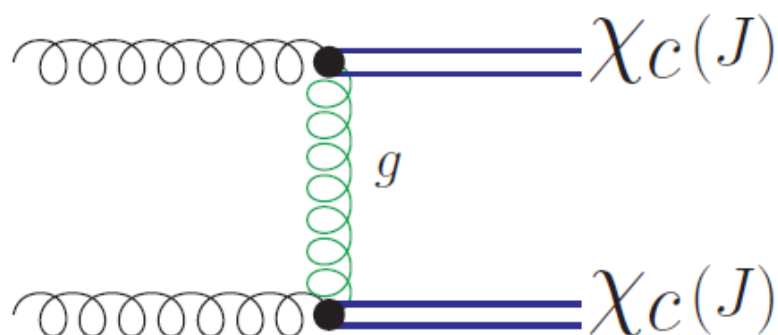
6

Izabela BABIARZ

**Production of χ_c meson pairs
with additional emission**

Production of χ_c meson pairs with additional emission

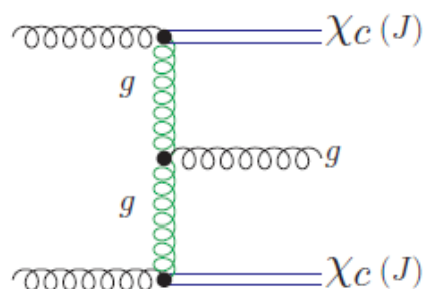
Izabela Babiarz in collaboration with W. Schafer and A. Szczurek
Institute of Nuclear Physics PAS



The cross section for the inclusive production of χ_c pair:

$$d\sigma(gg \rightarrow \chi_c(J)\chi_c(J)X) =$$

$$d\sigma^{(0)}(2 \rightarrow 2) + d\sigma^{(1)}(2 \rightarrow 2) + d\sigma(2 \rightarrow 3)$$



7

Milena PIOTROWSKA

**Study of the resonance $\psi(4040)$
and its companion poles**

Study of the resonance $\psi(4040)$ and its companion pole $Y(4008)$

The Belle Collaboration observed a significant enhancement with mass $M = 4008 \pm 40^{+114}_{-28}$ MeV and width $\Gamma = 226 \pm 44 \pm 87$ MeV when measuring the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\Psi$ cross section via ISR.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE $Y(4008)$ STATE

- $\psi(3S)$ charmonium state

B. Q. Li and K. T. Chao, Phys. Rev. D **79**
(2009) 094004

- $D^*\bar{D}^*$ molecular state

W. Xie, L. Q. Mo, P. Wang and
S. R. Cotanch, Phys. Lett. B **725** (2013) 148

- Tetraquark state

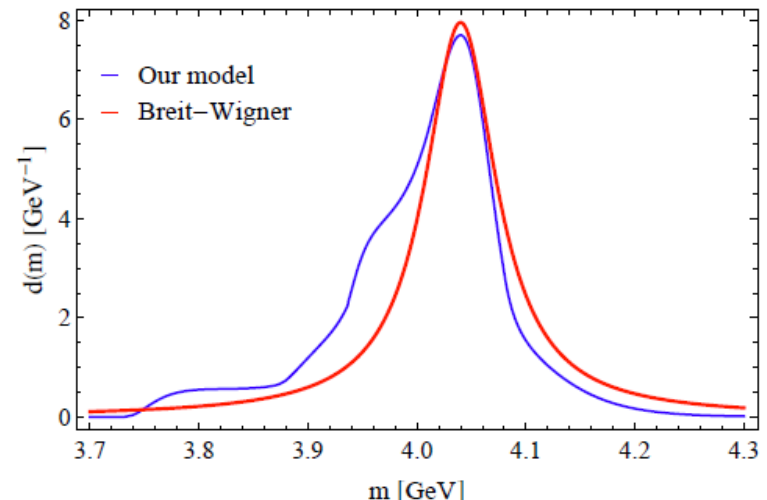
P. Zhou, C. R. Deng and J. L. Ping, Chin.
Phys. Lett. **32** (2015) no.10, 101201.

- Interference with background

D. Y. Chen, X. Liu, X. Q. Li and H. W. Ke,
Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) 014011

- Our interpretation:

$Y(4008)$ is a COMPANION POLE
of $c\bar{c} \psi(4040)$



8

Vladimir LADYGIN

**New results on the vector
Ay and tensor Ayy and Axx
analyzing powers in deuteron-proton
elastic scattering at 400-1800 MeV**

8

M

E

S

O

N

2

0

1

8

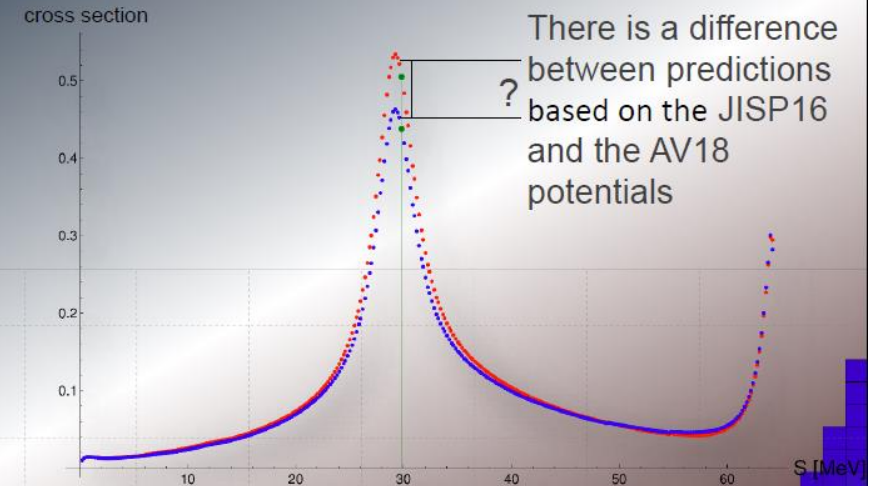
9

Volodymyr SOLOVIOV

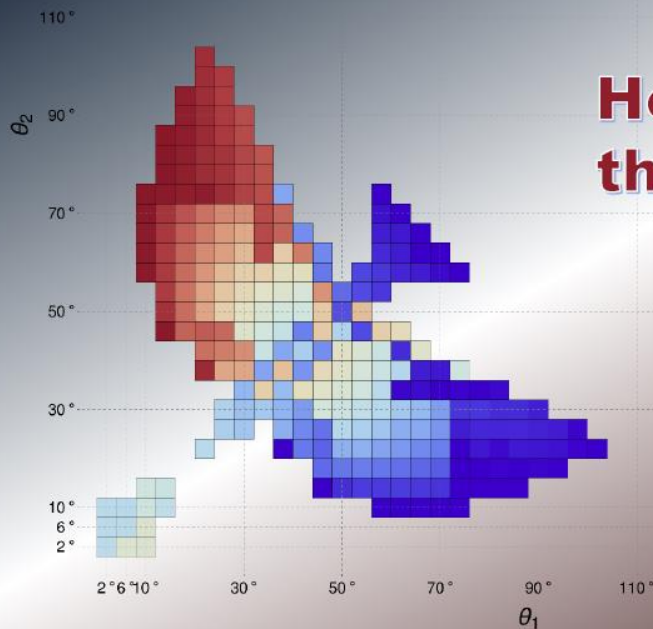
**Systematic study of the nucleon
induced deuteron breakup at
 $E=13$ MeV with the JISP16 potential**

**Systematic study of the nucleon induced
deuteron breakup
at $E = 13$ MeV and 65 MeV
with the JISP16 potential**

V.Solovlov et al.,
M. Smoluchowski Institute of Physics,
Jagiellonian University,
Kraków, Poland



**How to improve
the JISP16 potential?**



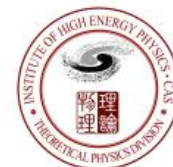
10

Bao-Dong SUN

**GPDs of ρ meson from a light-front
constituent quark model**

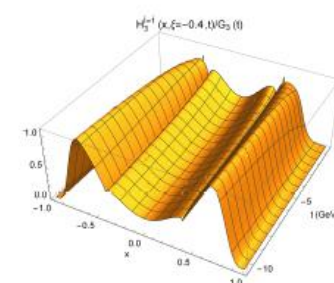
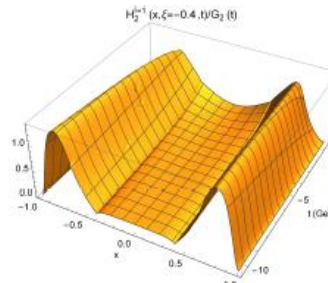
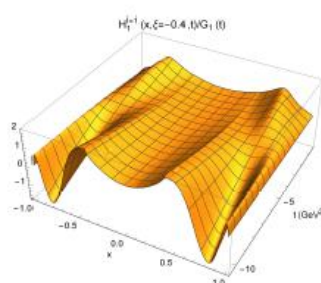
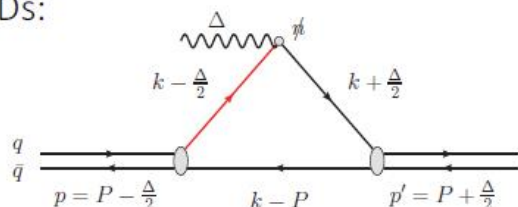
GPD/IPD/GDA of $\rho(770)$ with a light-front constituent quark model

Bao-Dong SUN & Yu-Bing DONG, IHEP CAS

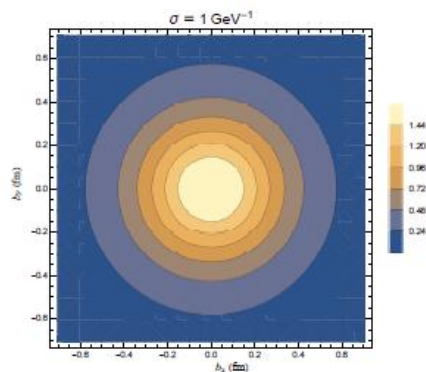
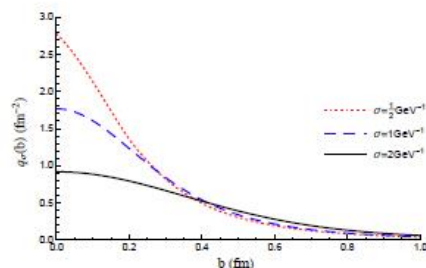
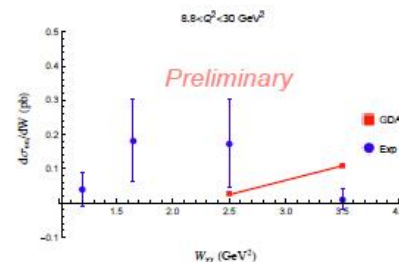
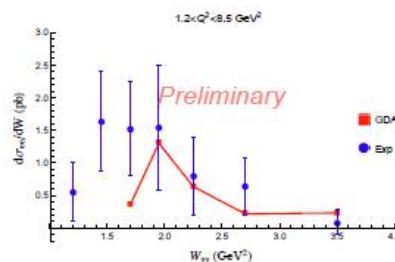
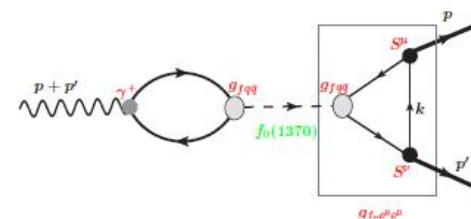
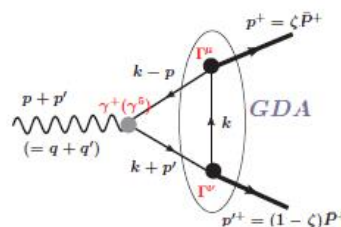


The effective Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L}_I = -\frac{iM}{f_\rho} \bar{q} \Gamma^\mu \tau q \cdot \rho_\mu = -\frac{i\sqrt{2}M}{f_\rho} \left[\frac{\bar{u} \Gamma^\mu u - \bar{d} \Gamma^\mu d}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_\mu^0 + \bar{u} \Gamma^\mu d \rho_\mu^+ + \bar{d} \Gamma^\mu u \rho_\mu^- \right]$, $\Gamma^\mu = \frac{\gamma^\mu - (k_q - k_{\bar{q}})^\mu / (M_{\text{inv}} + 2m_q)}{[k_q^2 - m_R^2 + i\epsilon][k_{\bar{q}}^2 - m_R^2 + i\epsilon]}$

GPDs:



IPDs:

GDAs ($\sigma \gamma^* \gamma \rightarrow \rho \rho$):

11

Edoardo MORNACCHI

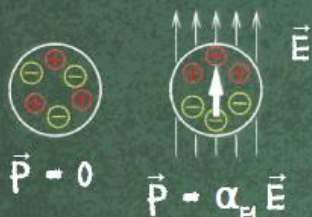
Measurement of the proton scalar polarizabilities at MAMI

MEASUREMENT OF THE PROTON SCALAR POLARIZABILITIES @ MAMI

E. Mornacchi on behalf of the A2 Collaboration

WHAT

Electric polarizability:



Magnetic polarizability:



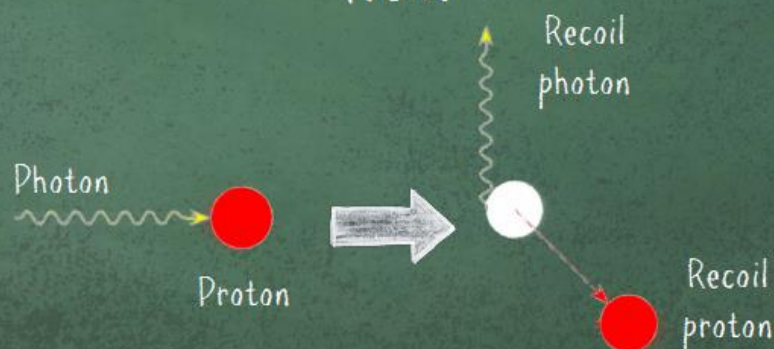
WHY

for fun! (but not only...)

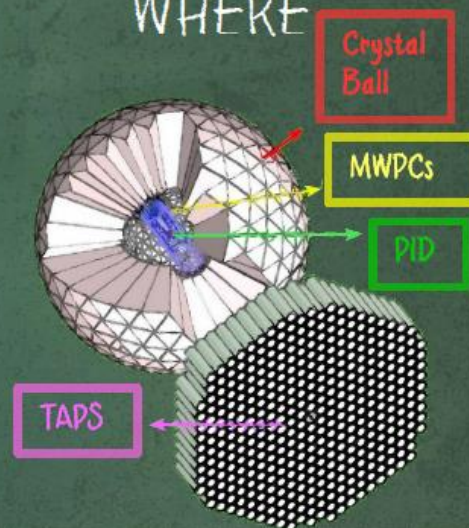
"Not only mesons are interesting.."

A. H. Compton

HOW



WHERE



RESULTS

NO SPOILERS HERE!

Poster #11



12

Juhi RAJ

**Study of time reversal symmetry
in the decay of Ortho-Positronium
atoms using J-PET**

Study of **time reversal symmetry** in the decay of ortho-Positronium atoms using **J-PET**



**Jagiellonian-Positron
Emission Tomography**

**1st PET to be made of
plastic scintillators**

**16 International
Patents**

Talk by Dr. Michal
Silarski,
11/06/2018
16:05 to 16:25
Parallel Session C5

Juhi Raj
On Behalf of the J-PET Collaboration

Table 1: Symmetry Odd-Operators

Operator	C	P	T	CP	CPT
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1$	+	-	+	-	-
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2)$	+	+	-	+	-
$(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1)(\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2))$	+	-	-	-	+
$\vec{\epsilon}_1 \cdot \vec{k}_2$	+	-	-	-	+
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_1$	+	+	-	+	-
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_2 \times \vec{\epsilon}_2)$	+	-	+	-	-

Where,

$$|\vec{k}_1| > |\vec{k}_2| > |\vec{k}_3| \quad (1)$$

P.Moskal et. al., Acta Phys. Polon. B47 (2016) 509

Unique Feature:

**Measurement of
polarization of
annihilation photon.**

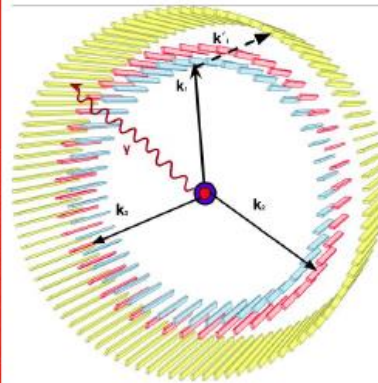


Poster No.

12

"The only reason for time is so that everything doesn't happen at once" - Albert Einstein

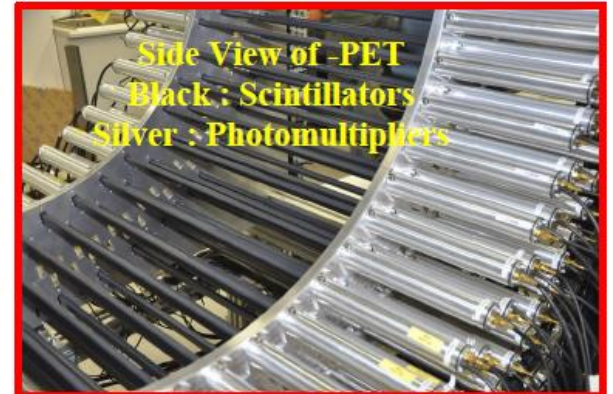
Front view of the J-PET detector



Schematic of the J-PET detector with a positron source (red) placed in the center, covered in XAD-4 porous polymer (blue).

The superimposed arrows indicate gamma photon originating from the de-excitation of $^{22}\text{Ne}^*$ (γ), annihilation photons from ortho-positronium decay (k_1 , k_2 and k_3), and scattered photon (k'_1).

**Side View of -PET
Black : Scintillators
Silver : Photomultipliers**



13

Kacper TOPOLNICKI

**Three-nucleon bound state
calculations using
the "three-dimensional" formalism**

Three-nucleon bound state calculations using the 3D formalism

Kacper Topolnicki

Jacek Golak
Roman Skibiński
Henryk Witała
Yuriy Volkotrub
Volodymyr Soloviov
Alessandro Grassi

7-12 VI 2018



- Few (two, three) body (nucleon) systems
- $|\text{nucleon}\rangle = |\text{momentum isospin spin}\rangle$
- Use 3D momentum degrees of freedom of the nucleon instead of angular momentum eigenstates
- Directly solve: Schrödinger, Lippmann-Schwinger, **Faddeev**, ... equations using a numerical approach
- Use effective (two-, three-) nuclear forces (semi - phenomenological or derived from ChEFT)
- Preliminary results for the ^3He bound state obtained without angular momentum decomposition

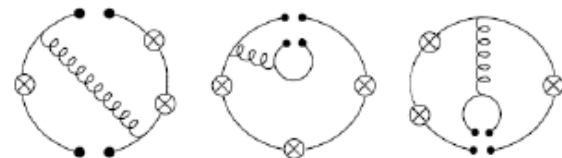
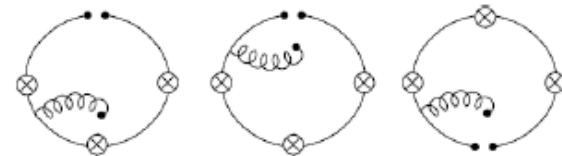
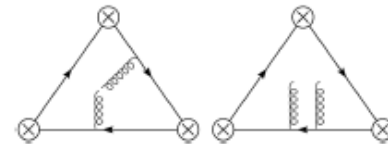
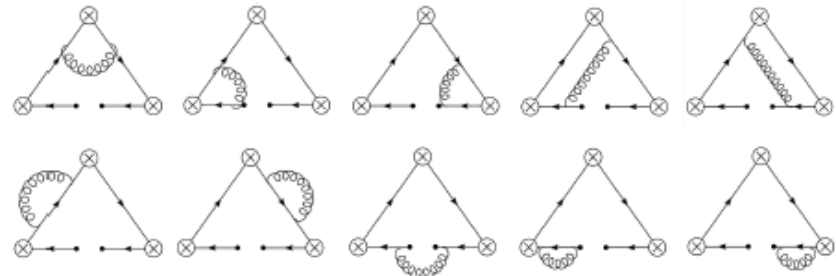
14

Tomas KADAVY

**Contribution of QCD Condensates
to the OPE of Green Functions
of Chiral Currents**

Tomáš Kadavý, Karol Kampf and Jiří Novotný (Charles University, Prague)
 On QCD Condensates and the OPE of Green Functions of Chiral Currents

- We calculated OPE of all three-point Green functions of chiral currents for all momenta large.
- At high energies, the Green functions are given in terms of QCD condensates ($\dim \leq 6$):
 - $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle$,
 - $\langle G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} \rangle$,
 - $\langle \bar{q} \sigma_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} q \rangle$,
 - $\langle \bar{q} \Gamma_1 q \bar{q} \Gamma_2 q \rangle$.
- Our goal:
 - Try to match OPE with $R_\chi T$.
- Our interest: odd sector of QCD
 - NLO resonance Lagrangian [K. Kampf and J. Novotný '11]



$$\mathcal{L}_{R_\chi T}^{(6)} = \sum_X \sum_i \kappa_i^X \hat{O}_{i\mu\nu\alpha\beta}^X \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}.$$

15

Muhsin MOHAMMED, Aleksandar GAJOS

**The Tests of CP and CPT Asymmetry
using J-PET Detector**

The Tests of CP and CPT Asymmetry using J-PET Detector

Muhsin Mohammed, Aleksandar Gajos for the J-PET collaboration

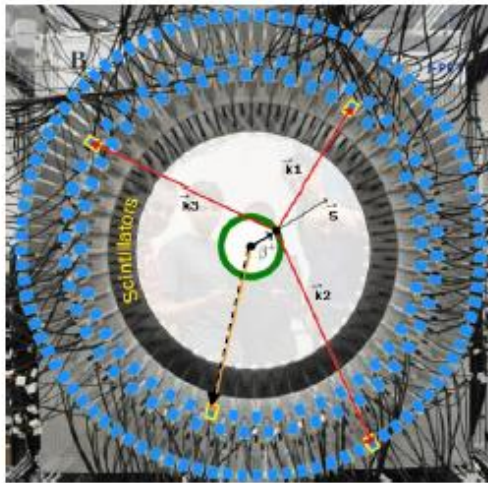


Fig.1. (Left) Photo of the Jagiellonian positron emission tomograph (J-PET). J-PET is made of 3 cylindrical layers of EJ-230 plastic scintillator strips (black) with a dimension of $7 \times 19 \times 500 \text{ mm}^3$ and Hamamatsu R9800 photomultipliers (gray). The superimposed rectangles indicate positions of photomultipliers. (Right) Scheme of large annihilation chamber.

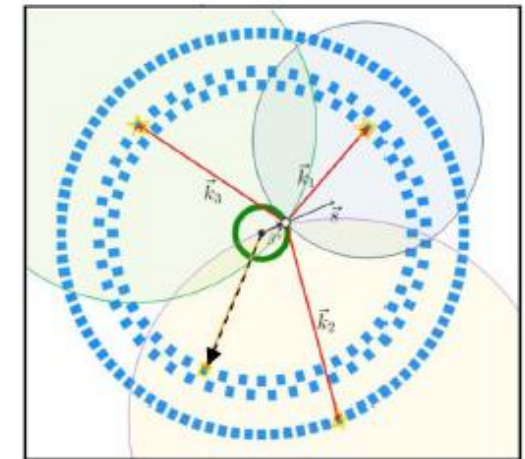
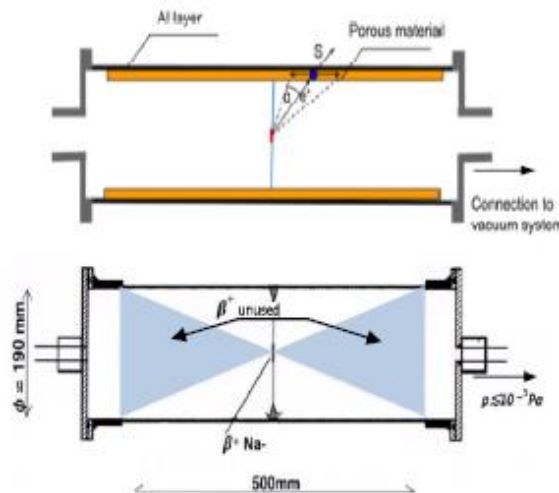


Fig.2. Scheme of the trilateration-based reconstruction used to determine the ortho-positronium annihilation point.

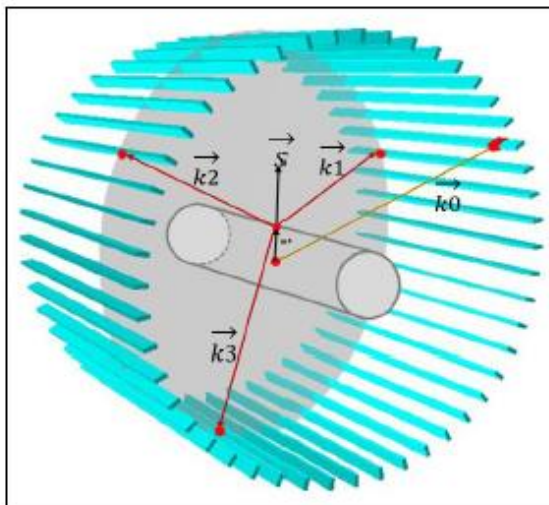


Fig.3. Determination the orientation of the normal to

In Fig 3: (\vec{S}) spin vector of the ortho-positronium atom, linear polarization direction of annihilation photons

(\vec{k}_1 , \vec{k}_2 and \vec{k}_3) co-planar momentum vectors of photons originating from the decay of positronium atom.

(\vec{k}_0) vector of prompt gamma photon originating from the source.

Operator	C	P	T	CP	CPT
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1$	+	-	+	-	-
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2)$	+	+	-	+	-
$(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1)(\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2))$	+	-	-	-	+
$\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2$	+	-	-	-	+
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{e}_1$	+	+	-	+	-
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_2 \times \vec{e}_1)$	+	-	+	-	-

Table 1: Discrete symmetries test operators for the o-Ps to 3γ process. The odd symmetric operators are marked with “-” and are available for studies at the J-PET

16

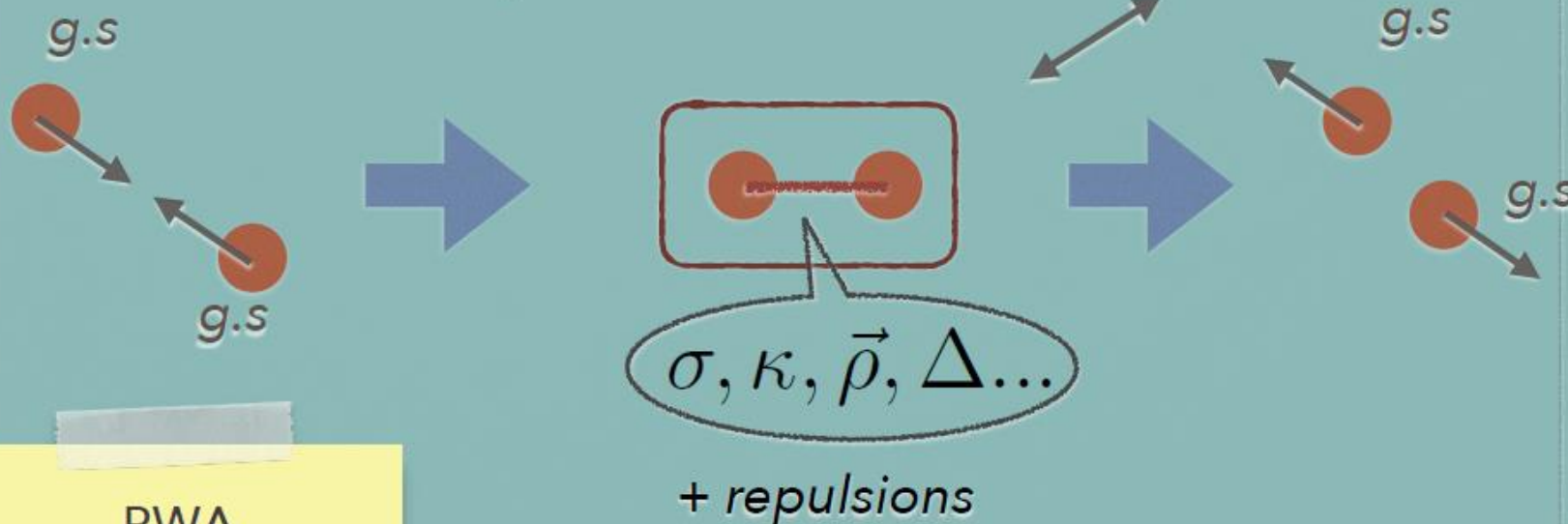
Pok Man LO

S-matrix approach to the hadron gas

S-MATRIX FORMULATION OF STATISTICAL MECHANICS

R. Dashen, S. K. Ma and H. J. Bernstein,
Phys. Rev. 187 (1969) 345.

$$\Delta \ln Z = \int dE e^{-\beta E} \times \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial E} \text{tr} (\delta_E).$$



PWA
X
S-matrix thermo.

$$\delta \longrightarrow Q(M) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (\text{tr} \ln S)$$

17

Muhammad AJAZ

Model predictions of hadron production measurements using proton-carbon interactions at high energies

17

M

E

S

O

N



2

0

1

8

18

Alessandro GRASSI

$\alpha + d \rightarrow {}^6\text{Li} + \gamma$ **astrophysical S-factor
and its implications for Big Bang
Nucleosynthesis**

What is the mysterious
second Lithium problem?



$\alpha + d \rightarrow {}^6\text{Li} + \gamma$ astrophysical
S-factor and its implications
for Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

MESON 2018
08-06-2018

Alessandro Grassi
PhD Student, Jagiellonian University

Why are we interested in
primordial Lithium-6 abundance
anomalies?

Why am I doing this???

Is it a nuclear physics problem or is
it all depending on the
observations?

19

Aleksander KHREPTAK

**Luminosity Determination for
the Quasi-Free Nuclear Reaction
in the WASA-at-COSY Experiment**

19

M

E

S

O

N

2

0

1

8

20

Dominika ALFS

**Design of a detector for studies of
 $S = -2$ baryon interaction induced by
stopped \bar{p} annihilation**

DESIGN OF A DETECTOR FOR STUDIES OF $S = -2$ BARYON INTERACTION INDUCED BY STOPPED ANTIPROTON ANNIHILATION

D. Alfs^{1,2)}, D. Grzonka²⁾

1. Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland
2. Institut für Kernphysik, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany

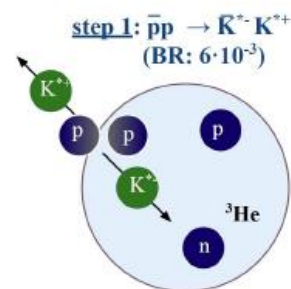


JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKÓW

Limited database for study of Y - N and Y - Y interaction

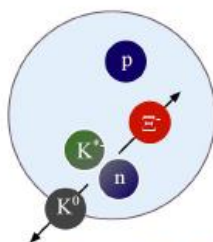
→ idea: Ξ production in recoil free kinematics
optimum condition for interacting Ξ - N systems

Production will become possible
with low energy, phase space cooled antiproton beam
e.g. from ELENA or FLAIR



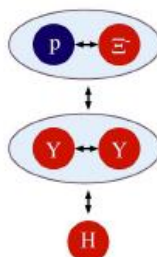
large \bar{p} stop rate on a ^3He target

step 2: $K^+ n \rightarrow \Xi^- K^0$



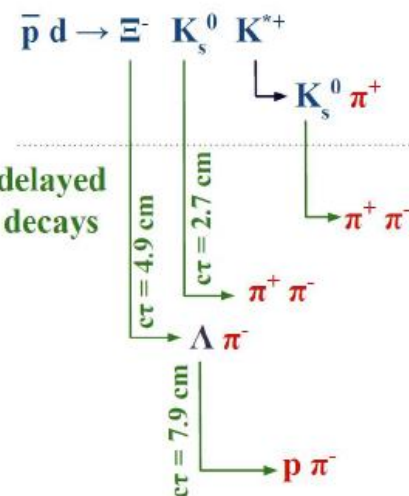
very low recoil on Ξ^-
(recoil free kinematics)

$S = -2$ states



low relative energy

primary reaction
(step 1 + step 2)



multiplicity of charged particles

2

8

Clear event signature:

- 3 delayed decays
- increase of multiplicity

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Marcin ZIELIŃSKI

**Drift chamber calibration
and particle identification
in the P-349 experiment**

Drift chamber calibration and track reconstruction in the P-349 Antiproton Polarization Experiment



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKÓW



D. Alfs^{1,2}, D. Grzonka², M. Zieliński¹

1. Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

2. Institut für Kernphysik, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany

Why polarized antiproton beams?

- Low Energy: additional spin degree of freedom
- High Energy: nucleon quark structure

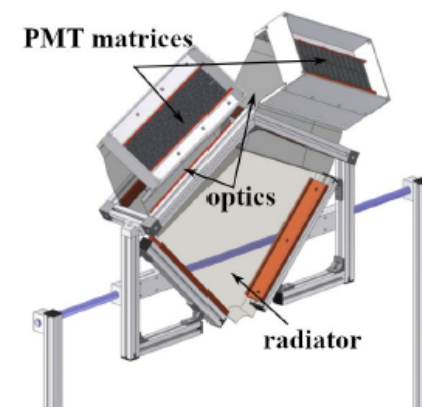
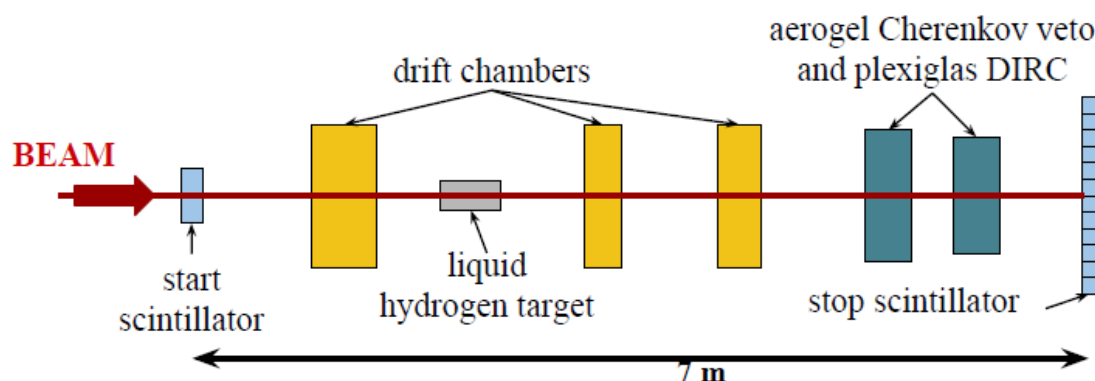
Measurement - CERN/PS

- left-right asymmetry of elastic $\bar{p}p$ scattering in the CNR region (LAB scattering angle 10 - 20 mrad)

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 (1 + A_y P \cos(\phi))$$

The ongoing analysis

- drift chamber calibration, position fine tuning and track reconstruction
→ **precision ~ 1 mrad expected**
- PID with plexiglass DIRC - elimination of dominant pionic background
→ **MC supported**



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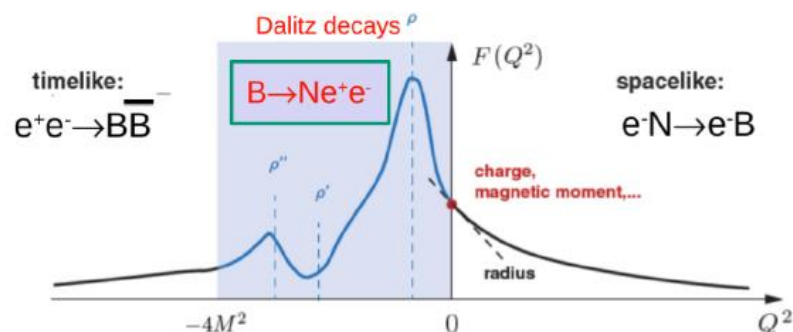
Krzysztof NOWAKOWSKI, Joanna KUBOŚ

**Feasibility studies of production
and electromagnetic decay studies
of hyperons for HADES**

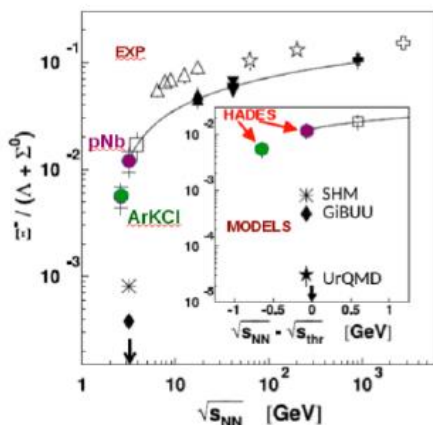


"Feasibility studies of production and electromagnetic decay studies of hyperons for HADES"

Why ?



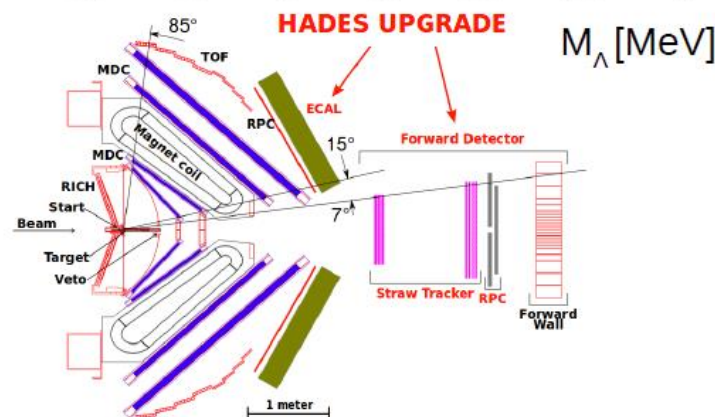
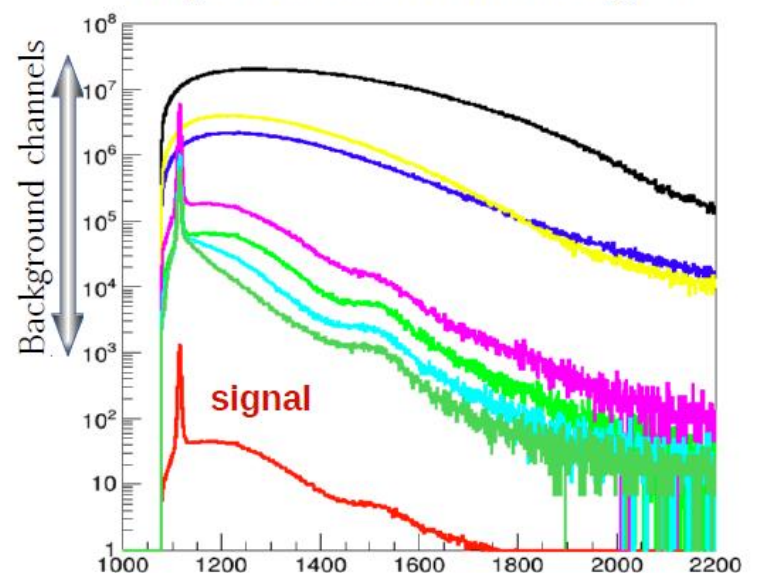
SU 3 $\Delta^* \rightarrow p e^+ e^-$ - measured by HADES
 $\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$
 $\Lambda(1385) \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$ *Can we do this?*



PRL114(2015)212301

- Electromagnetic FF for hyperons
- Ksi production mechanism

Experimental challenges



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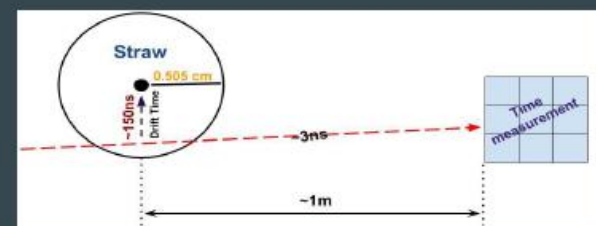
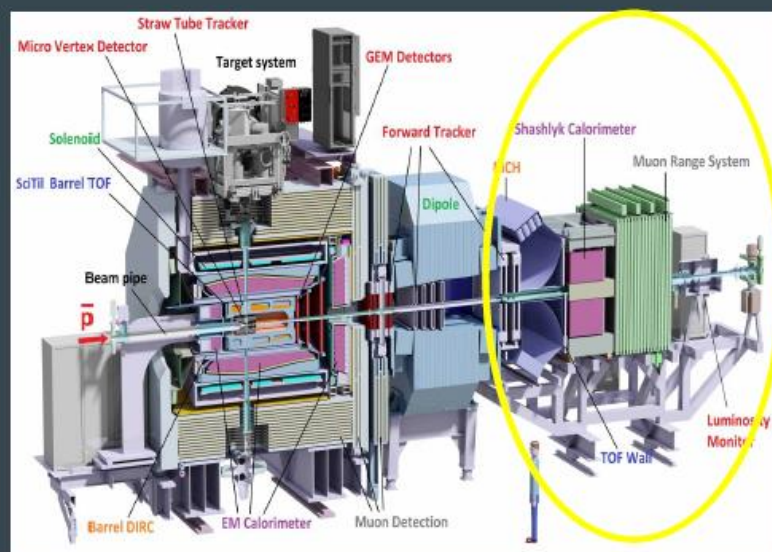
Akshay MALIGE

**Study of the performance
of FT - EMC combined subsystems
by measuring cosmic rays**

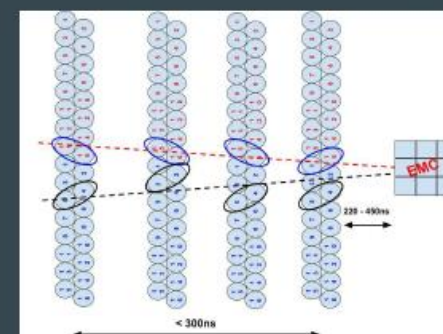
Study of the performance of FT - EMC combined subsystems by measuring cosmic rays

Data management in a triggerless system for combined subsystems.

Poster No : 23



EMC used for the drift time measurement



Cluster finding and Track reconstruction

Akshay Malige¹, Grzegorz Korcyl¹ and Narendra Rathod¹
Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland



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Sushil K. SHARMA

**Time Over Threshold as a measure
of energy response of plastic
scintillators used in the J-PET detector**



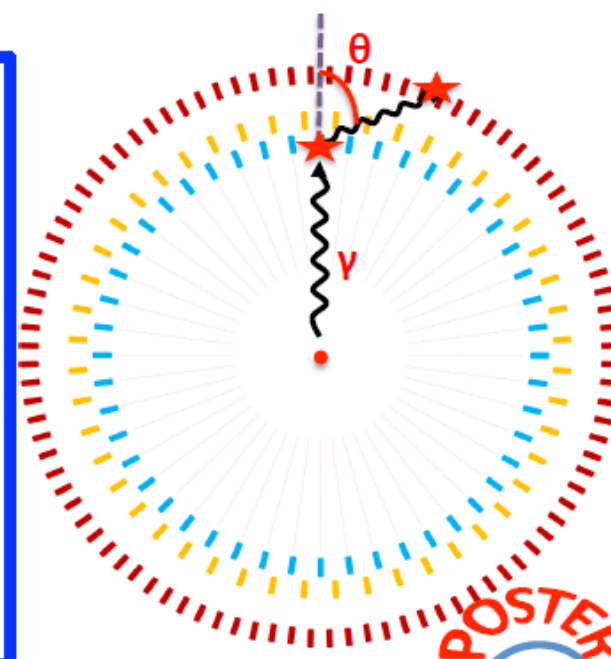
Time Over Threshold as a measure of energy response of plastic scintillator used in the J-PET detector



Motivation

- ① J-PET detector is composed of 192 plastic scintillators axially arranged in 3-layers.
- ② **Charge collection** is replaced by **Time Over Threshold (TOT)** measurements.
- ③ In organic scintillation, gamma quanta interact predominantly via **Compton** scattering: only partial energy deposition.
- ④ Relationship between energy deposition by incident photon and corresponding TOT values is **non-linear**.
- ⑤ In framework of the J-PET detector, to study the discrete symmetries, relationship between TOT and energy loss will play the **key role**.

J-PET detector front 2-D view

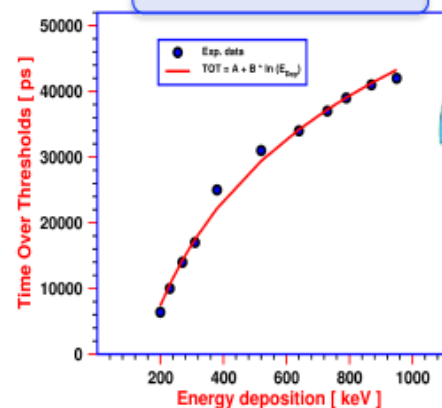


Method

- ⊙ We developed an algorithm to tag the 511 keV and 1275 keV (^{22}Na) gamma quanta.
- ⊙ Geometrical acceptance of the J-PET detector allows us to study the scatterings of these tagged gamma.
- ⊙ By knowing the energy and the scattering angle of the incoming gamma quanta, the energy loss is evaluated.

Results

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Narendra RATHOD

**Study of the space charge effect
and cross-talk in straw tube detectors
for the PANDA experiment**



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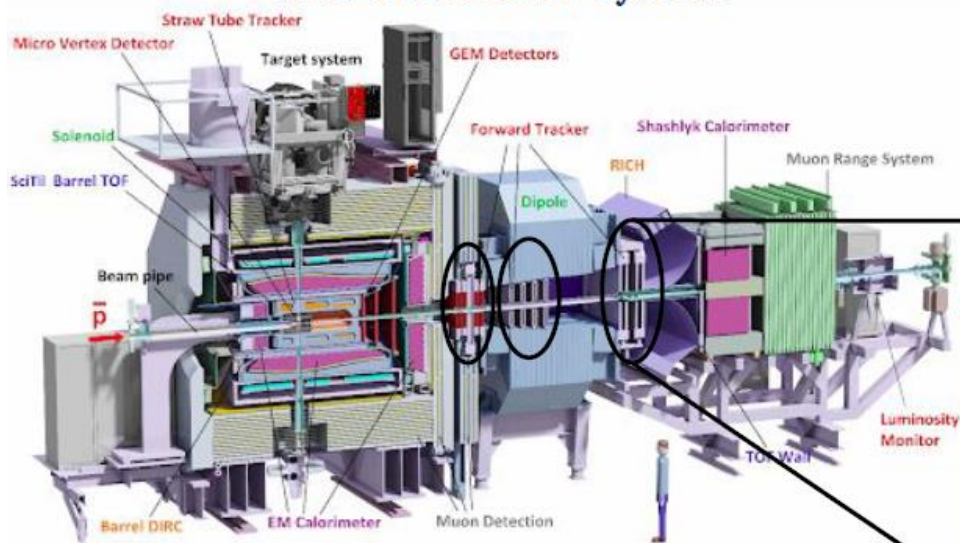
Study of the space charge effect and cross-talk in straw tube detectors for the PANDA experiment

by Narendra Rathod

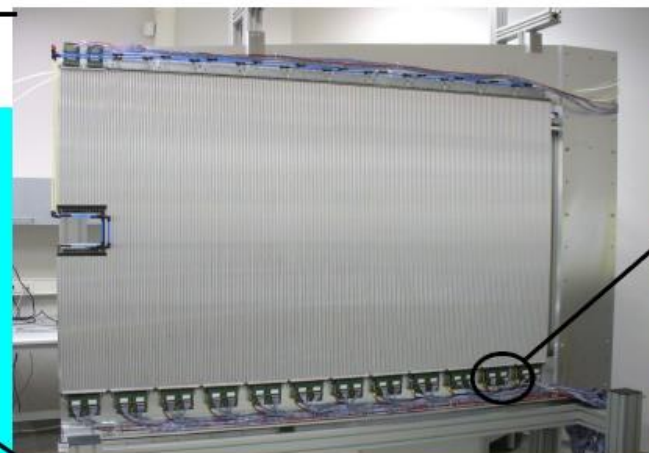
Supervisor
Prof. J. Smyrski

Co-supervisor
Prof. P. Salabura

PANDA detector system



Prototype straw tube double layer for the PANDA Forward Tracker



16 channel
front-end
electronics board



← Target
Spectrometer

→ Forward Spectrometer →

Poster no - 25

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Oleksandr RUNDEL

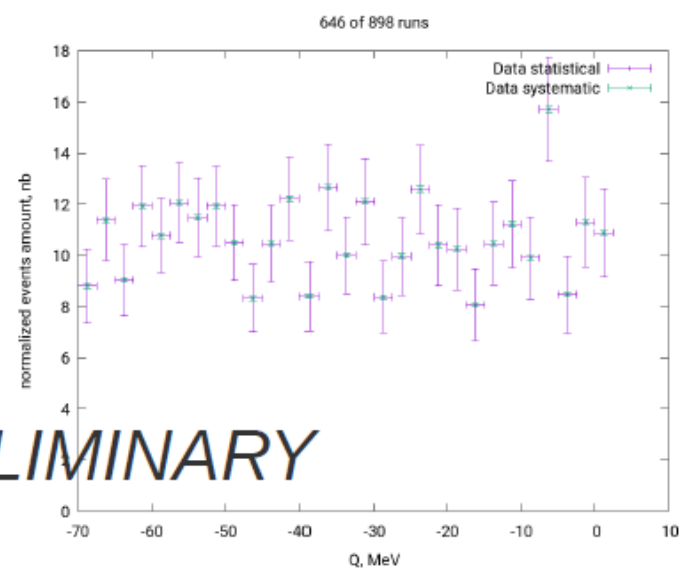
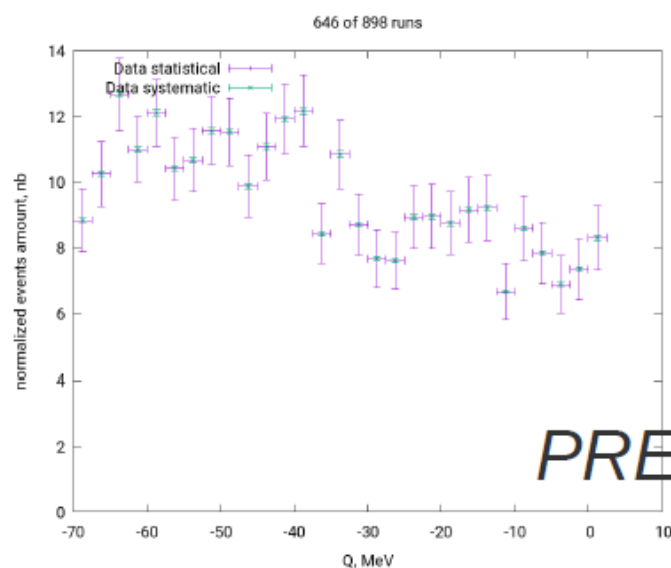
**Search for the eta-mesic helium
in non-mesonic decays**

Searching for η -mesic ^3He in non-mesonic final states

O. Rundel, M. Skurzok, A. Khreptak, P. Moskal *for WASA-at-COSY collaboration*

M. Smoluchowski Institute of Physics in Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland.

Does the η -mesic ^3He exist?



PRELIMINARY

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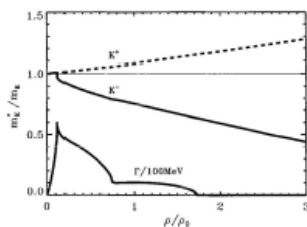
Raffaele DEL GRANDE

**Low-energy K^- $^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \Lambda$ p R correlated
production studies by AMADEUS**

Raffaele Del Grande

On the behalf of the AMADEUS collaboration

- **Measurement of the K^- multi-nucleon absorptions low-energy cross sections in Λp and $\Sigma^0 p$ channels**

In medium K^- properties investigation

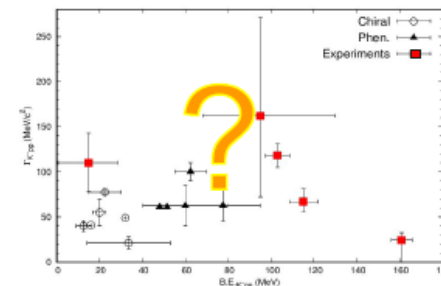
In heavy-ion & proton-nuclei collisions, K^- mass modification extrapolated from the K^- production yield → Measurements needed by transport models and collision calculations

- **Measurement of the K^- multi-nucleon absorptions Branching Ratios in Λp and $\Sigma^0 p$ channels**

Kaonic bound states puzzle

In stopped K^- induced reactions the K^- multi-nucleon absorption represent the “non-resonant” background for eventual bound state formation

- **Possible $K^- pp$ bound state contribution is critically investigated**



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