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## Particle sets in $NN\bar{K}$ quasi-bound state

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The theoretical consideration of the  $NN\bar{K}$  quasi-bound system is based on the isotopic-spin formalism in which mesons  $\bar{K}^0$  and  $K^-$  are two isospin states of the  $\bar{K}$  particle with the isospin of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Nucleon is also considered as isospin  $\frac{1}{2}$  particle having two states (proton and neutron) with the different projections of the isospin. According to the isospin formalism, the isospins in the  $NN\bar{K}$  system are summed as isospins of three identical particles. And along with this, in the  $NN\bar{K}(s_{NN}=0)$  system, the particle channels  $ppK^-$  and  $pn\bar{K}^0$  are defined in literature due to the possible particle transition  $n\bar{K}^0 \to pK^-$ . Taking into account this assumption, the system can be found as  $ppK^-$  or  $pn\bar{K}^0$  at the same time. The question is how these particle channels can be described within the isospin formalism.

In the presented work, the kaonic system  $NN\bar{K}(s_{NN}=0)$  is studied based on the configuration space Faddeev equations. We considered two models associated with isospin "natural" basis and isospin "charge" basis. We show that the "particle representation" [1-3] for  $NN\bar{K}(s_{NN}=0)$  system motivated by the "charge" basis does not describe the system in terms of coupled particle channels  $ppK^-/pn\bar{K}^0$  [4]. The particle configurations of the  $NN\bar{K}(s_{NN}=0)$  system may be classified by the masses and pair potentials (in particular, presence or absence of the Coulomb interaction). The  $NN\bar{K}(s_{NN}=0)$  system is represented by four configurations:  $ppK^-$ ,  $np\bar{K}^-$ ,  $np\bar{K}^0$ ,  $nn\bar{K}^0$ . The results of the calculations including the kaon mass difference, the charge dependence of nucleon-nucleon interaction [5] and the Coulomb force for these particle configurations will be presented.

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