The enhancement factor is 20.

Model D: If 'X' in this model is n, then we need $\alpha \lesssim 0.1$ to agree with weak interaction phenomenology, and therefore we are essentially back to model B, with good octet enhancement, but troubles in the K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ system. If 'X' is λ we get back essentially to the $(p'\lambda)_R$ variant of model B. If X is some new quark, then the right-handed currents are irrelevant for octet enhancement, so we have essentially model A. Finally X could be some linear combination of n or λ (not both!) and a new quark. We leave it to the reader to contemplate this possibility.

Finally, we wish to mention one more model:

Model E: $$\begin{pmatrix} p \\ n \\ c \end{pmatrix}_L \left(\cos\alpha\, \lambda_c^{p'} + \sin\alpha\, X\right)_L \left(-\sin\alpha\, \lambda_c^{p''} + \cos\alpha\, X\right)_L$$
$$\left(n \cos\beta^{p'} - X \sin\beta\right)_R \left(n \sin\beta^{p''} + X \cos\beta\right)_R$$

This model is cooked up to show one way of avoiding trouble in K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ mixing while insuring a large octet enhancement. The point is that in the mixing problem quark masses appear multiplying the couplings of the currents, while in the Wilson coefficient relevant for octet enhancement questions no such factors occurs. In the present case if

$$m_{p'} \cos\beta \cos\alpha = m_{p''} \sin\beta \sin\alpha$$

there is no dangerous contribution to K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ mixing. If α and β are small, there is large octet enhancement.