



Institute of Theoretical Physics  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

---



VNIVERSITAT  
DE VALÈNCIA

**Molecular states of  $\Omega_c$ ,  $\Omega_b$ ,  $\Xi_{cc}$ ,  $\Xi_{bb}$ ,  
and  $\Xi_{bc}$  type**



**Jorgivan M. Dias**

**In collaboration with**

**E. Oset**  
**W. H. Liang**  
**Ju-Jun Xie**  
**V. R. Debastiani**  
**Qi-Xin Yu**

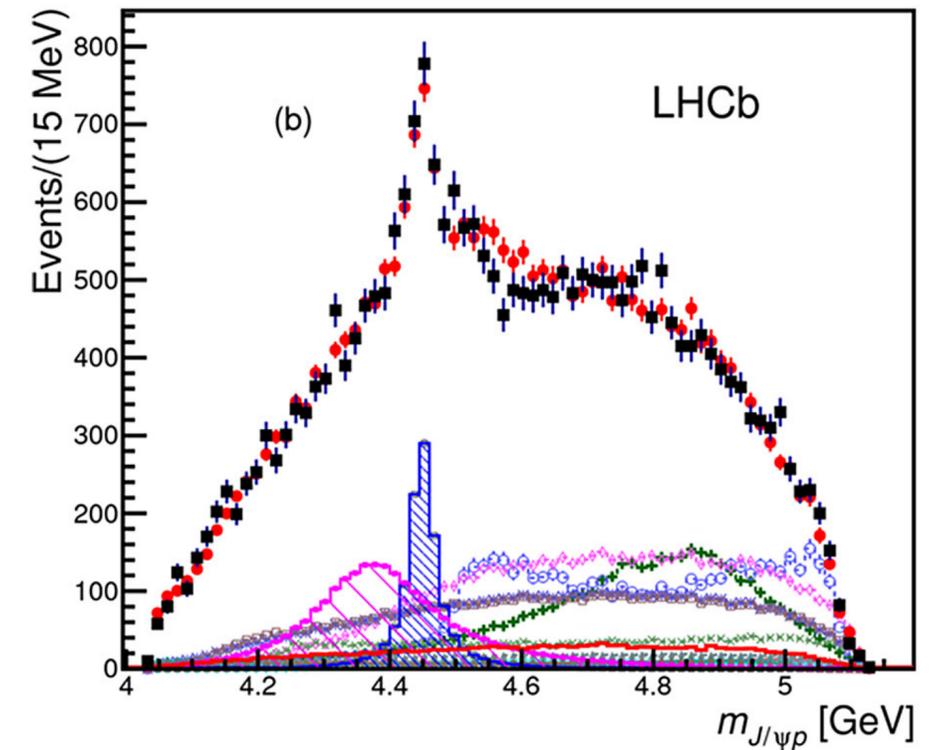
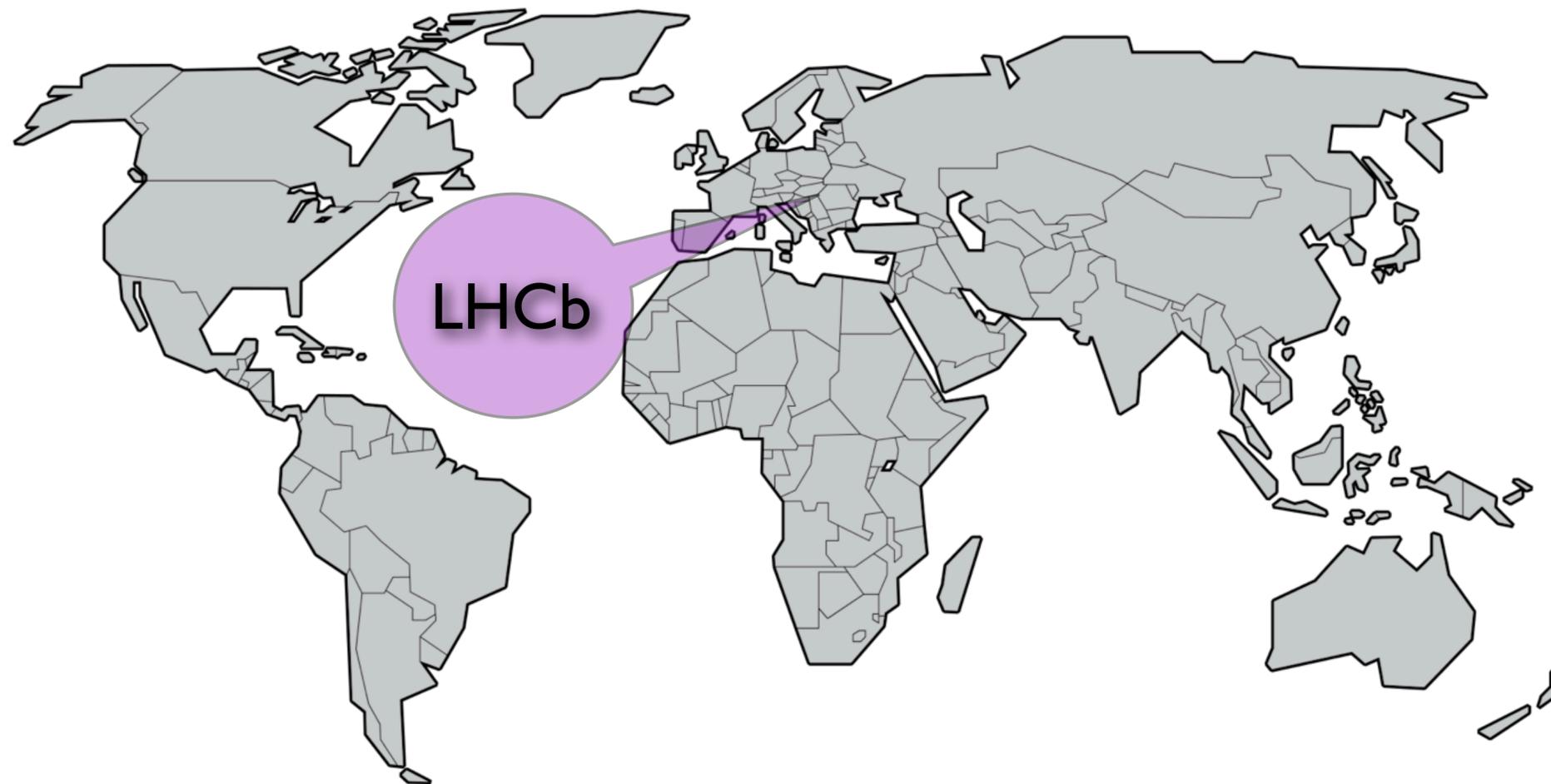
# HADRON SPECTROSCOPY

In baryon sector...

Pentaquarks  $\rightarrow$

$P_c^+$  (4380) and

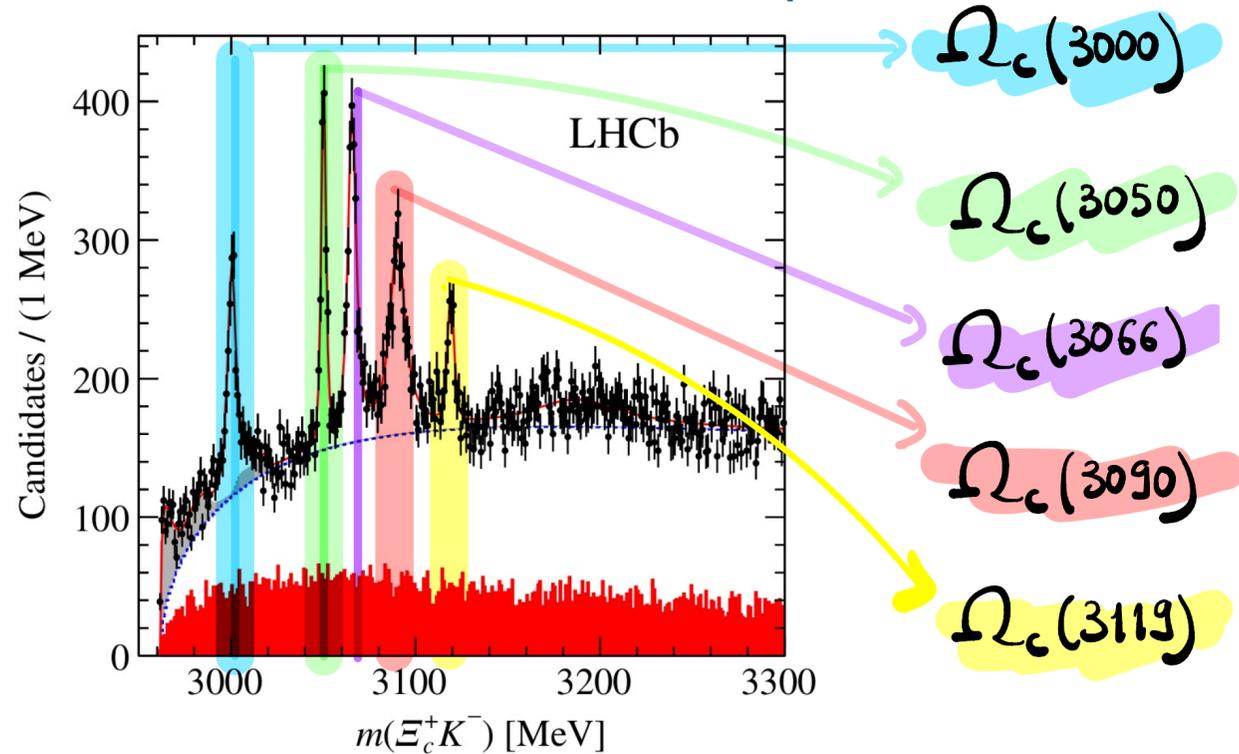
$P_c^+$  (4450)



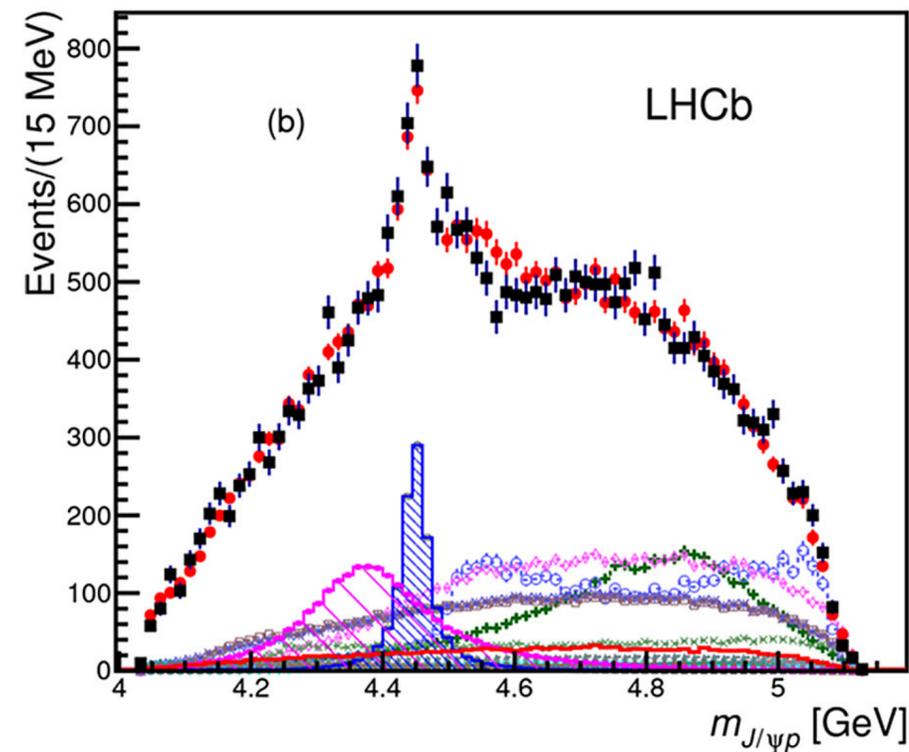
Phys. Rev. Lett 115, 072001 (2015)

Phys. Rev. Lett 117, 082002 (2016)

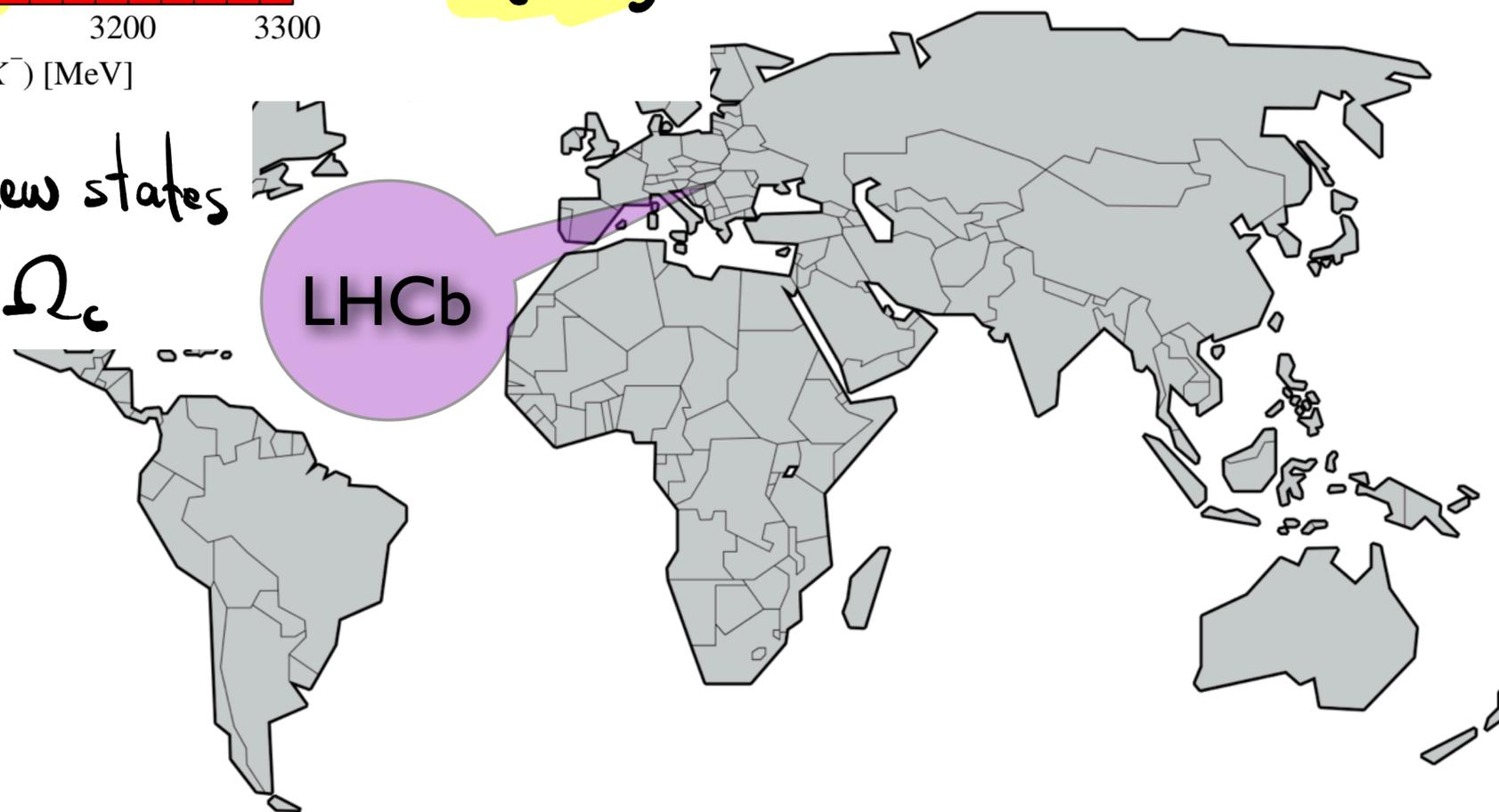
Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 182001 (2017)



Pentaquarks →  
 $P_c^+(4380)$  and  
 $P_c^+(4450)$



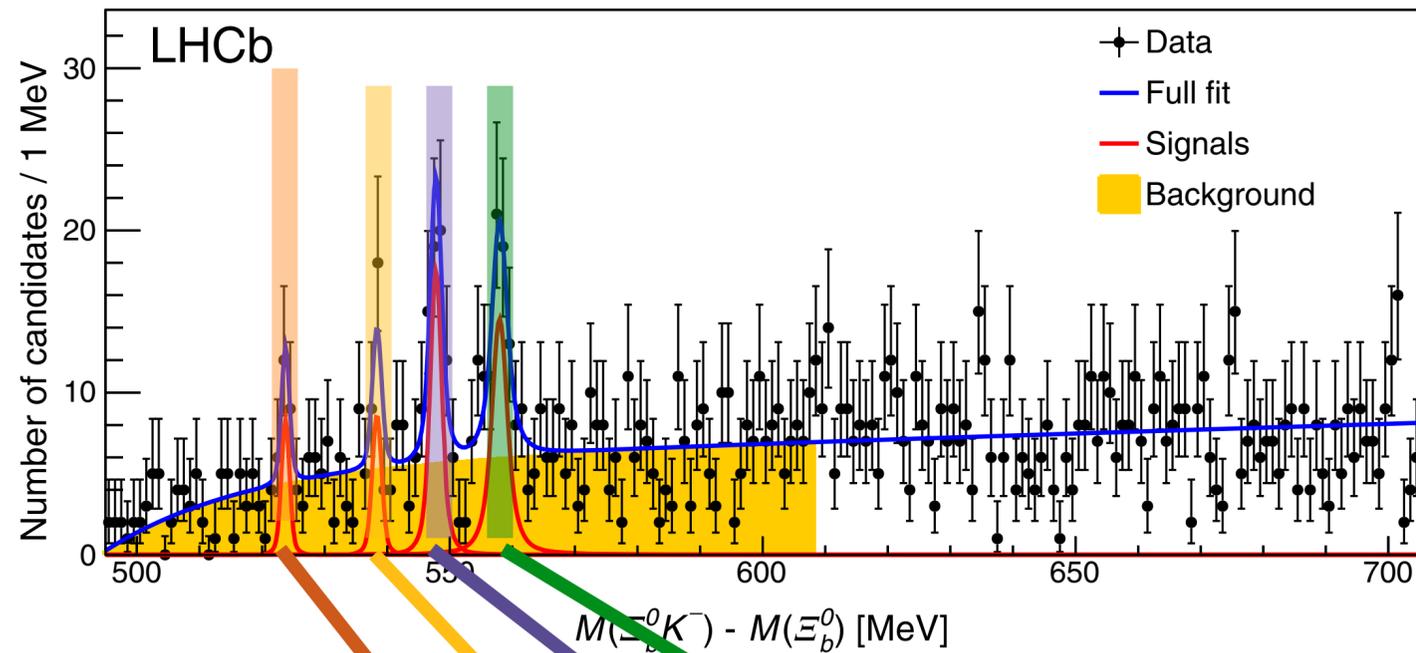
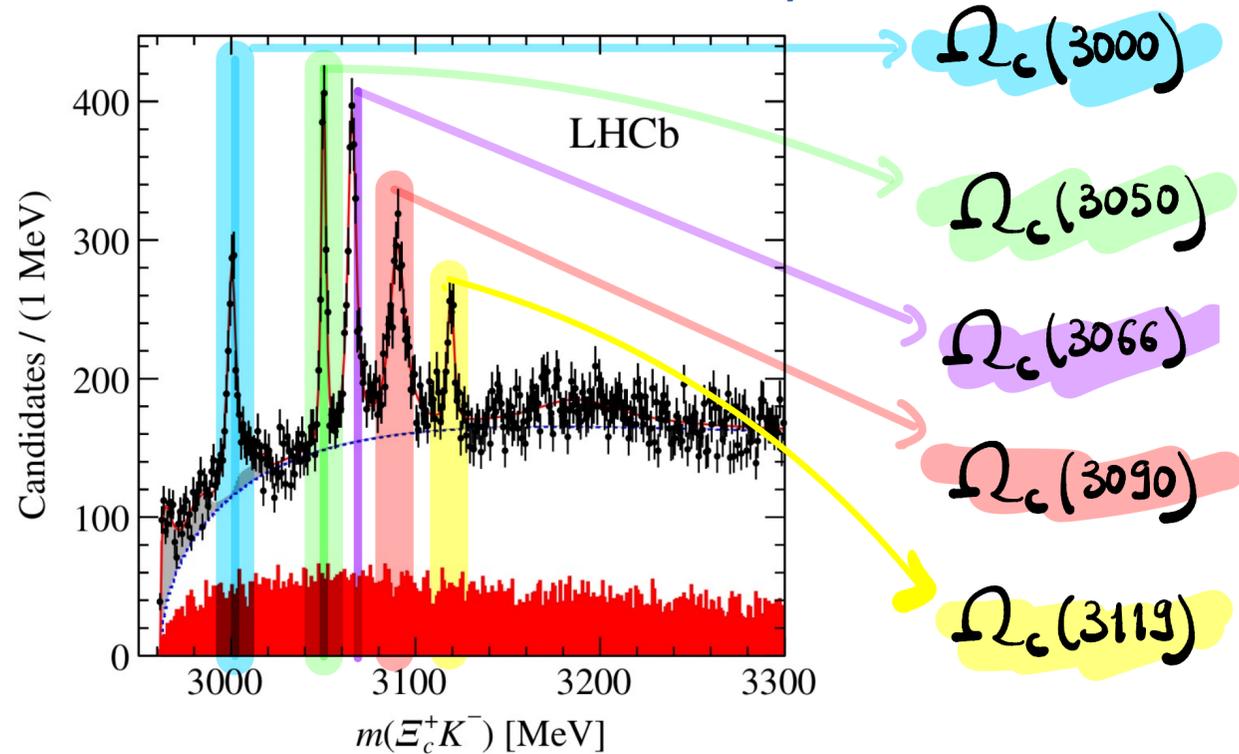
Five new states  
 called  $\Omega_c$



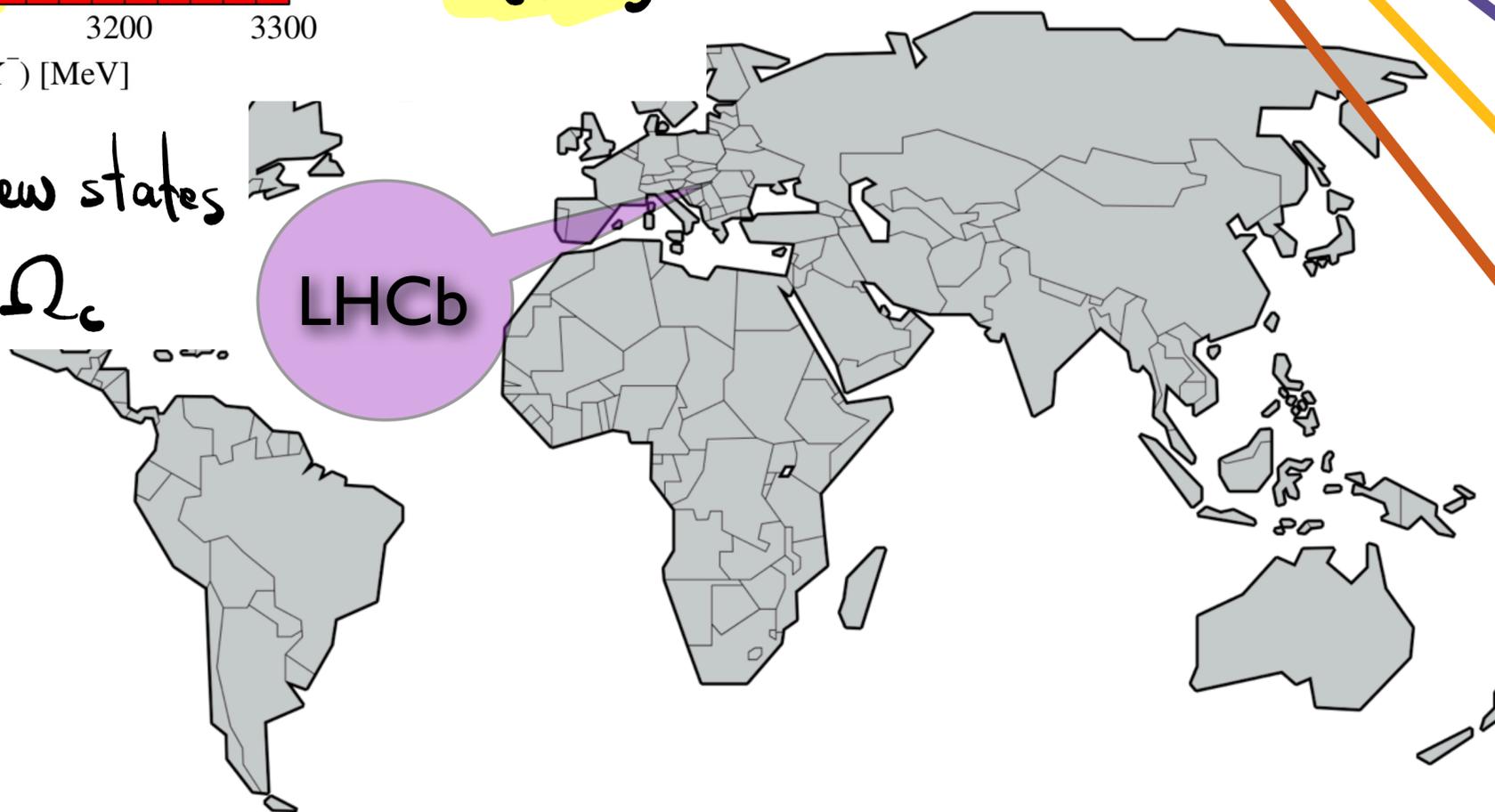
$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{K}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett 115, 072001 (2015)  
 Phys. Rev. Lett 117, 082002 (2016)

Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 182001 (2017)



Five new states called  $\Omega_c$



$\Omega_b(6315)$

$\Omega_b(6330)$

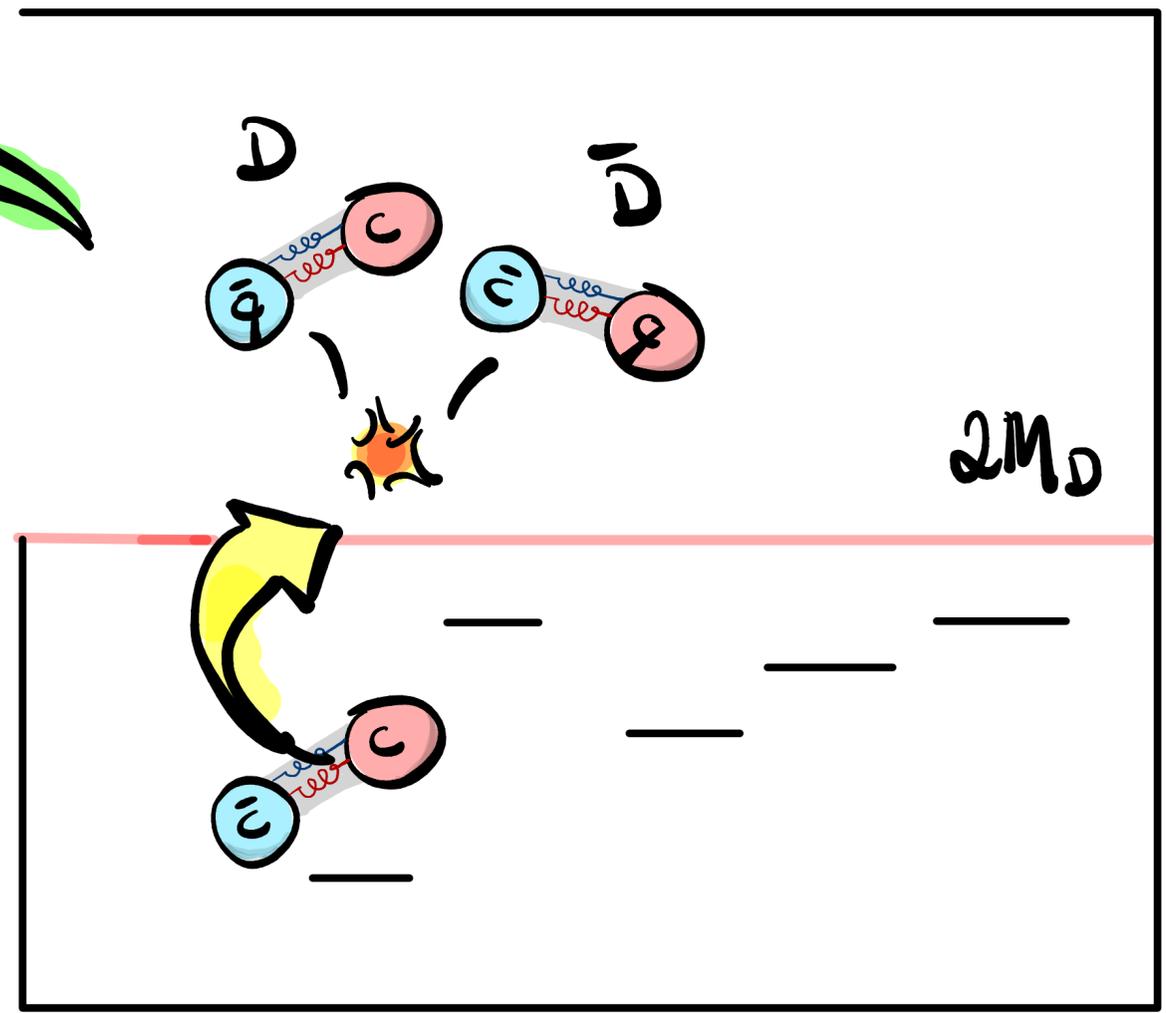
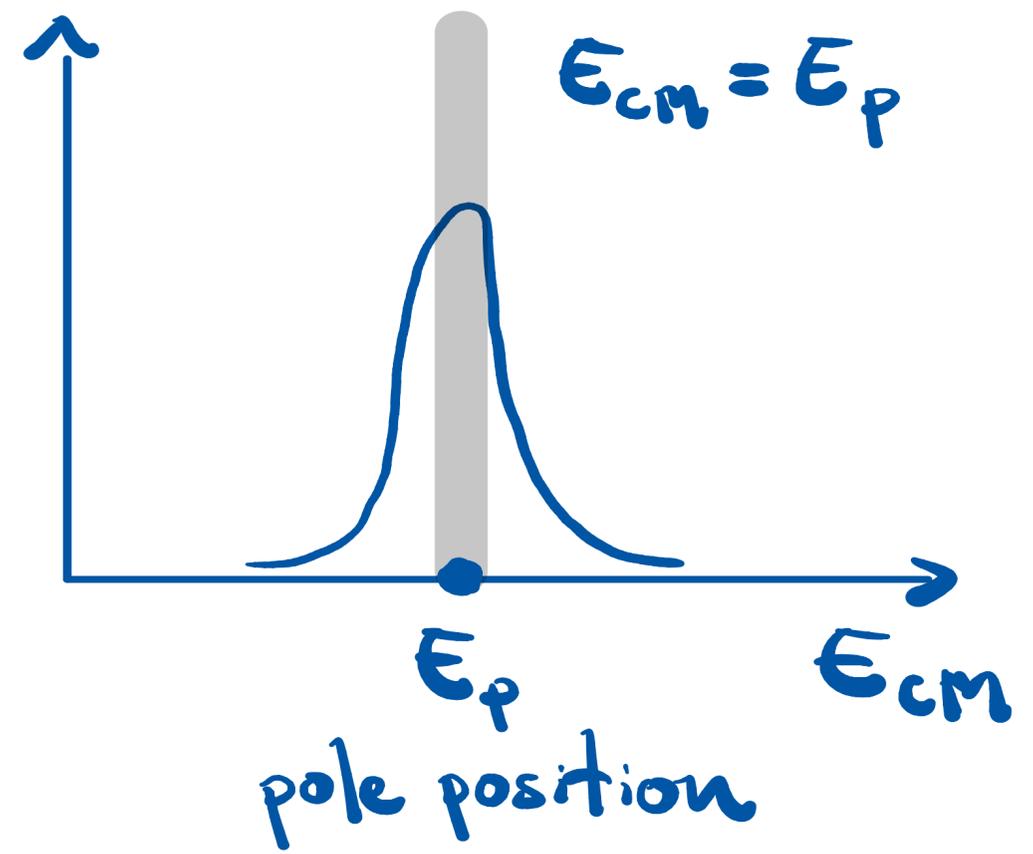
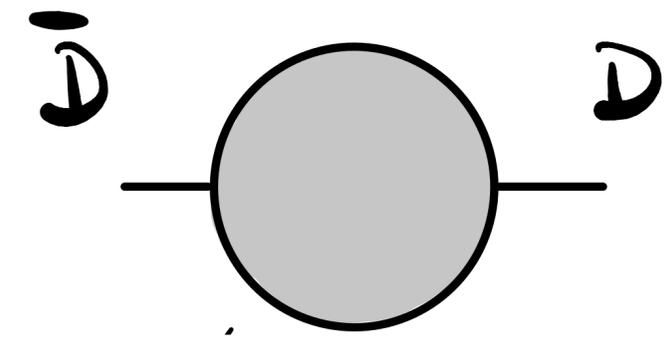
$\Omega_b(6339)$

$\Omega_b(6349)$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 082002 (2020)

# Chiral Unitary Approach

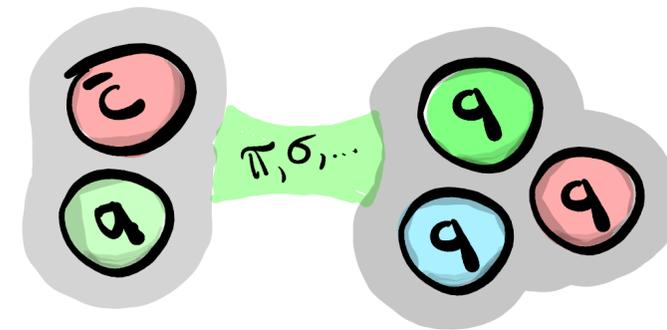
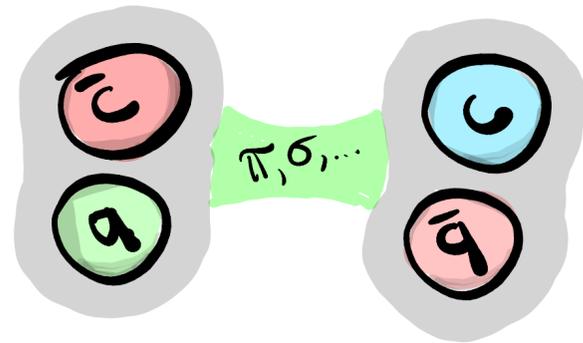
- They might interact



- Dynamically generated through the meson-meson interaction!

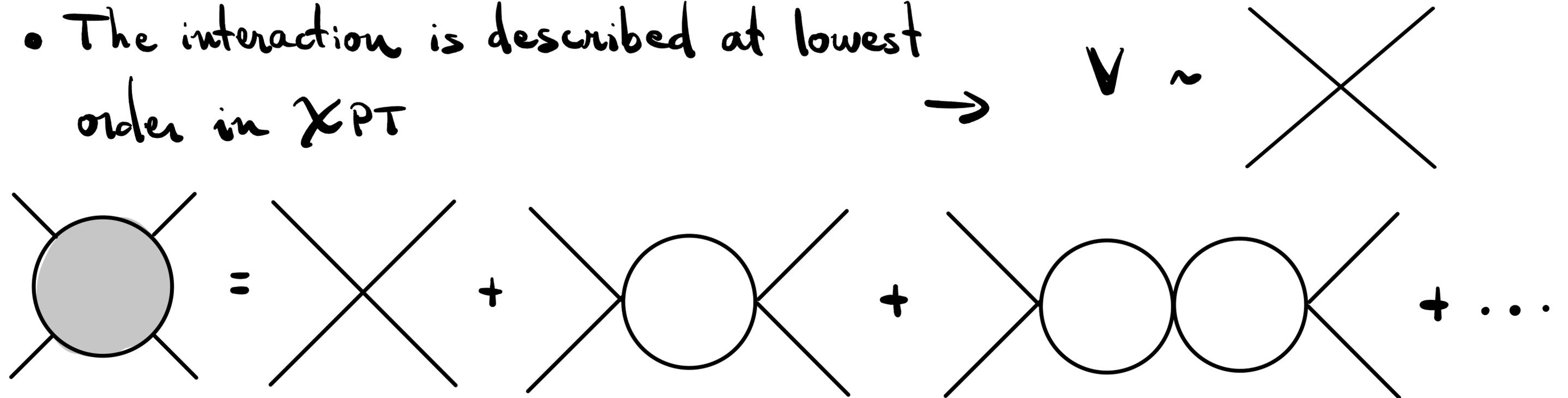
# CHIRAL UNITARY FORMULATION

- Good for meson-meson and meson-baryon interactions

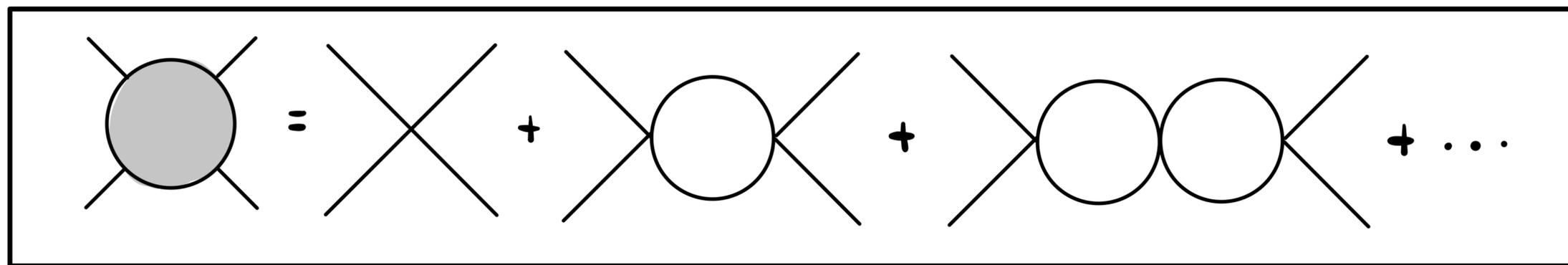
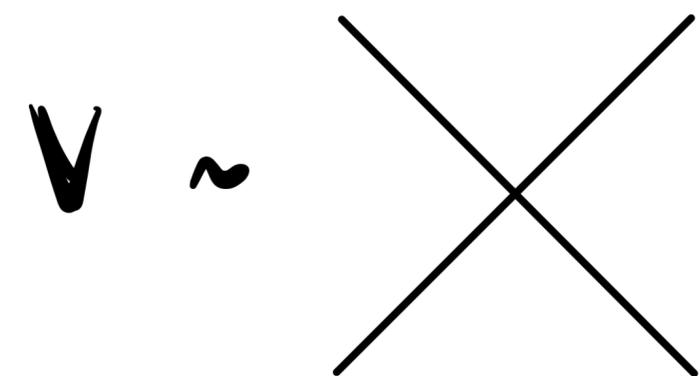


Molecular states

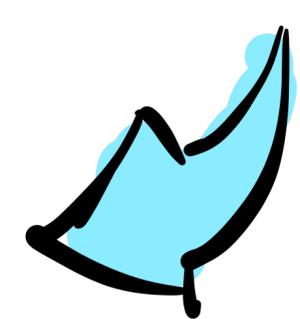
- The interaction is described at lowest order in  $\chi$ PT



- The interaction is described at lowest order in  $\chi$ PT  $\rightarrow$



$$T = \frac{V}{(1 - VG)}$$



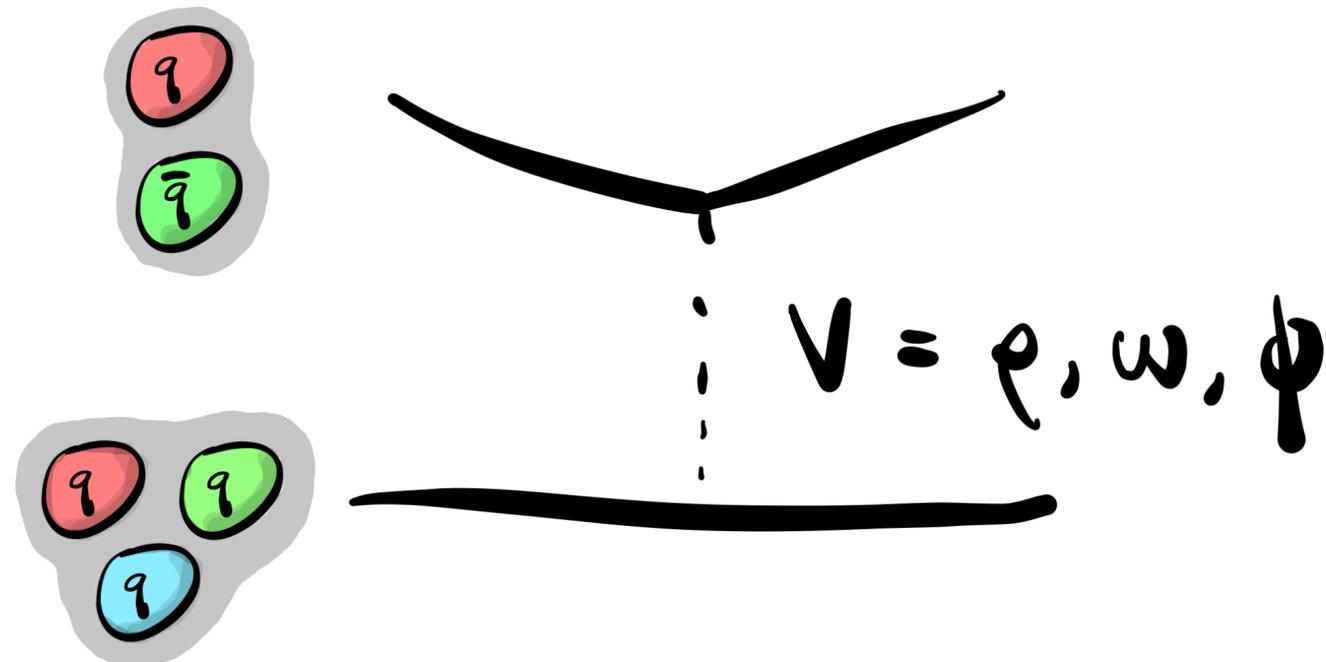
Unitarization implies

$G \rightarrow$  Loop-function  $\sim$

It must be regularized either by a cut-off or by dim. reg.!

# Singly and doubly heavy baryon states as meson-baryon interactions

# TRANSITION AMPLITUDES



**HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY!**

Phys. Rep. 391, 1 (2003)

Phys. Rep. 164, 217 (1988)

Phys. Rep. 161, 213 (1988)

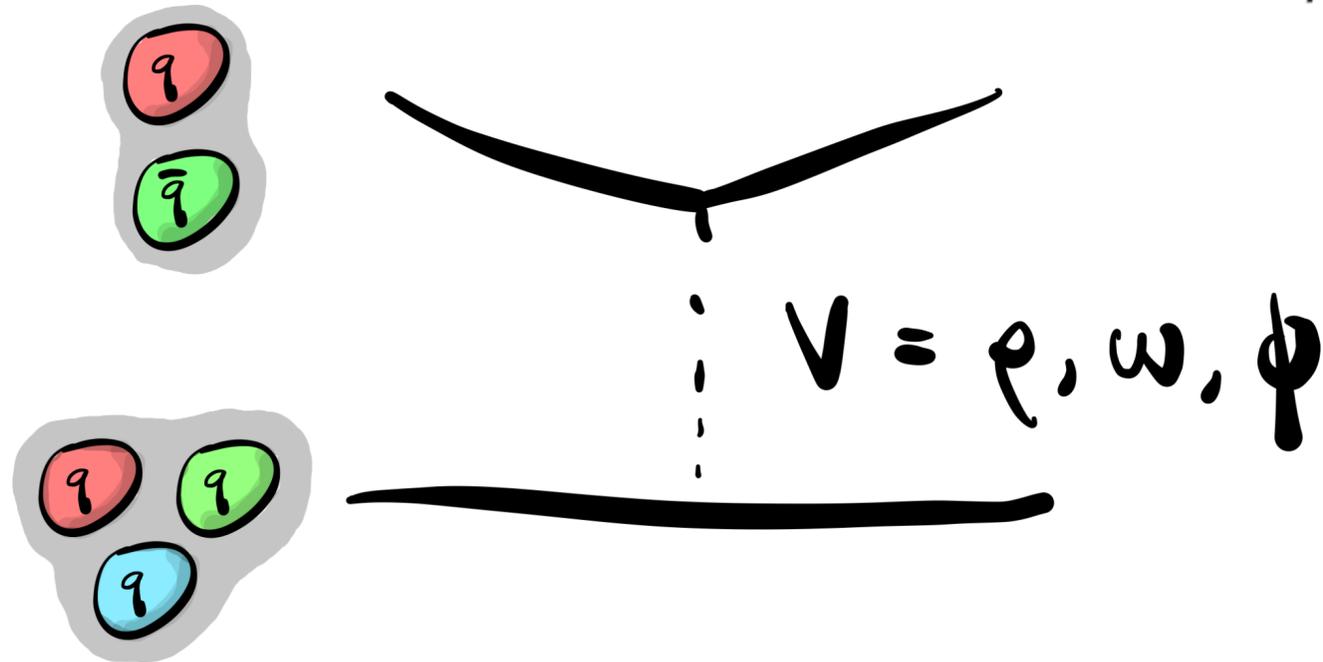
HOWEVER, ...

~~Chiral Lagrangians~~

$$\mathcal{L}_{\phi\phi V} = -ig \langle [\phi, \partial_\mu \phi] V^\mu \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{VVV} = ig \langle (V^\mu \partial_\nu V_\mu - \partial_\nu V^\mu V_\mu) V^\nu \rangle$$

# TRANSITION AMPLITUDES



$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\eta & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\eta & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\eta \end{pmatrix},$$



$$V_\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\rho^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}} & \rho^+ & K^{*+} \\ \rho^- & -\frac{\rho^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}} & K^{*0} \\ K^{*-} & \bar{K}^{*0} & \phi \end{pmatrix}_\mu, \quad SU(3)$$

## HIDDEN GAUGE SYMMETRY!

Phys. Rep. 391, 1 (2003)

Phys. Rep. 164, 217 (1988)

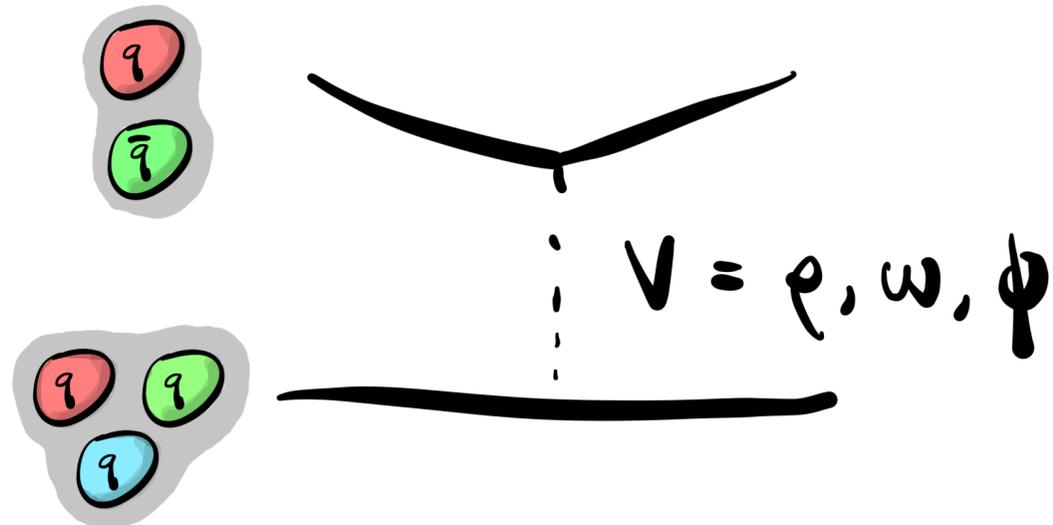
Phys. Rep. 161, 213 (1988)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ppv}} = -ig \langle [\phi, \partial_\mu \phi] v^\mu \rangle$$

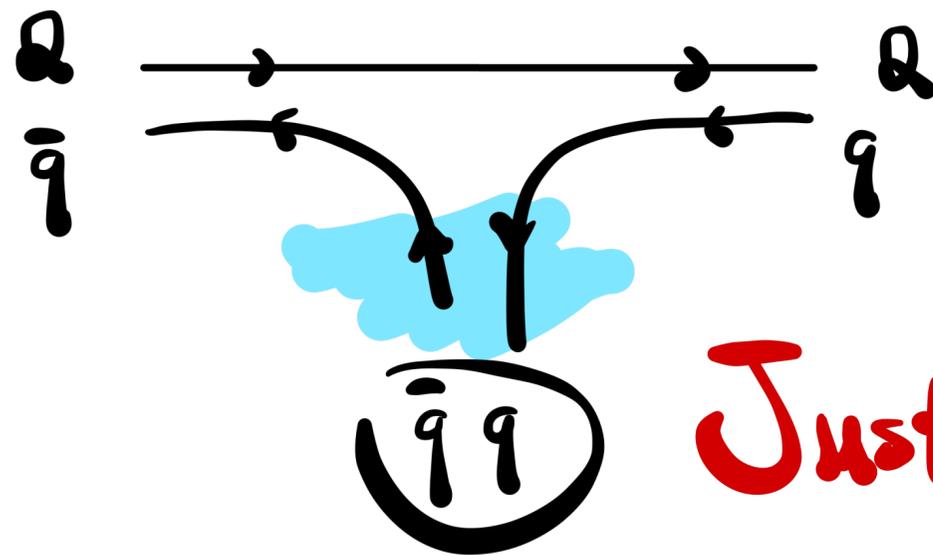
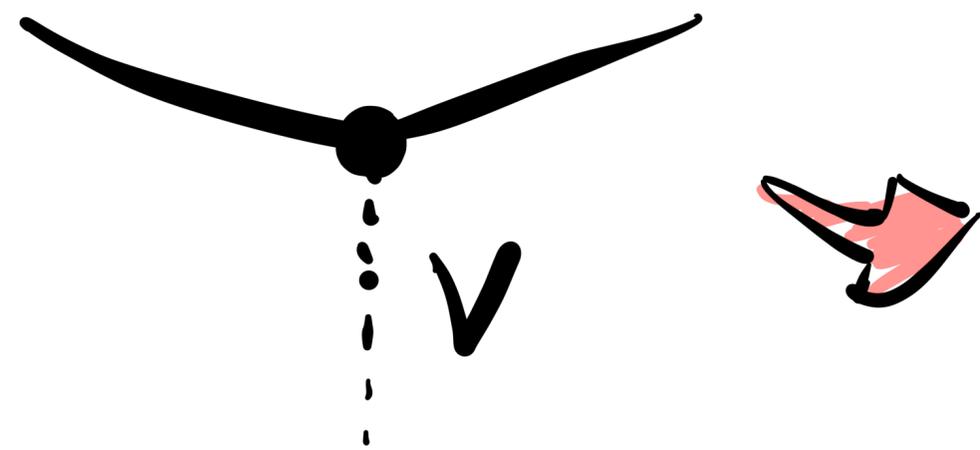
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{vvv}} = ig \langle (v^\mu \partial_\nu v_\mu - \partial_\nu v^\mu v_\mu) v^\nu \rangle$$

MESON - BARYON WITH CHARM ...  $\phi$ , and  $V \rightarrow \text{SU}(4)$

not a good sym.!



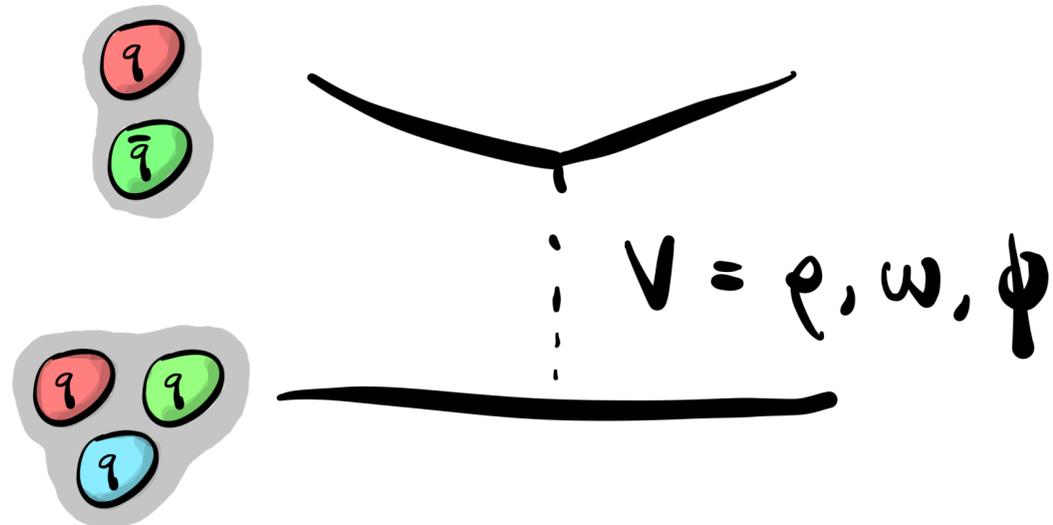
BUT, IF ... at the quark level  
 $Q$  is an spectator!



Just light flavors!

MESON - BARYON WITH CHARM ...  $\phi$ , and  $V \rightarrow \text{SU}(4)$

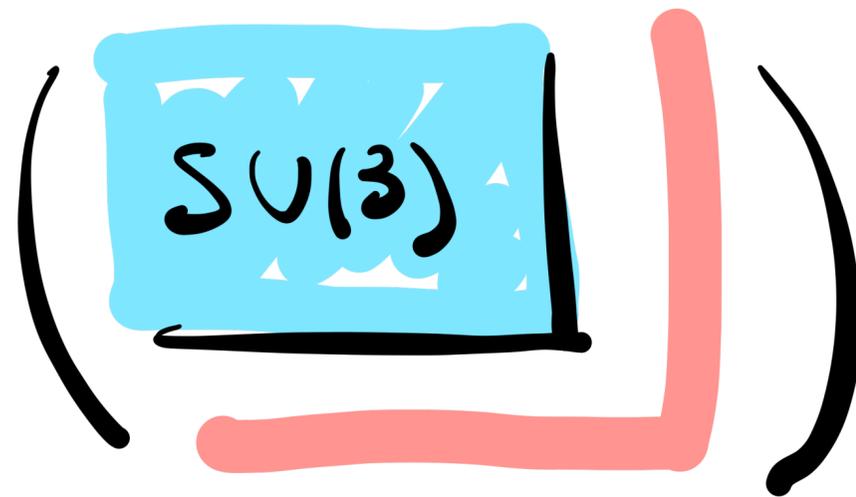
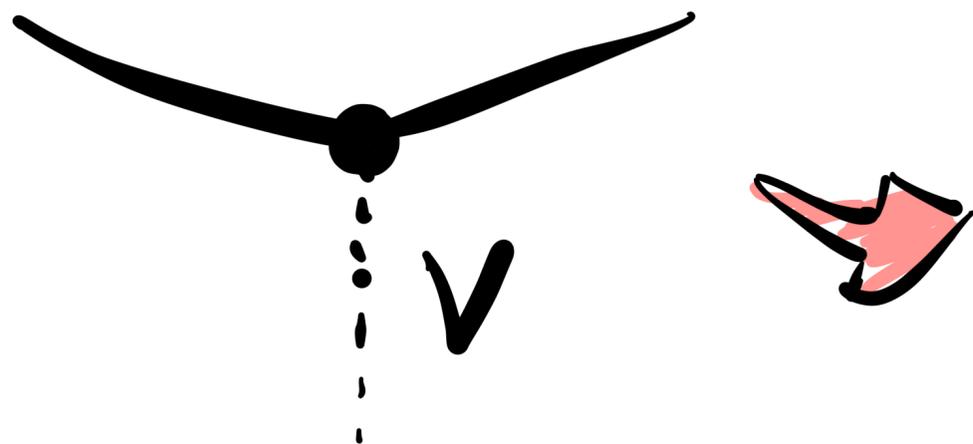
not a good sym.!



BUT, IF ...

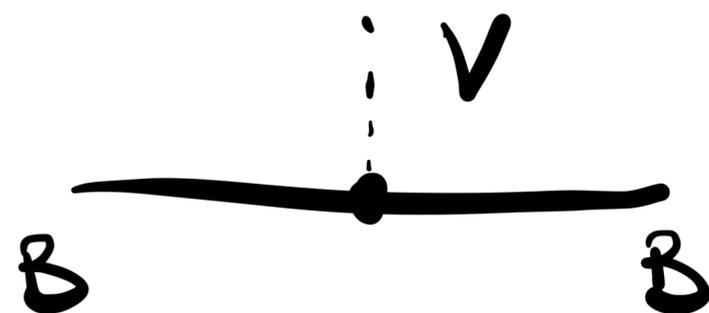
at the quark level

Q is an spectator!



In fact, we are not using  $\text{SU}(4)$  explicitly, but the  $\text{SU}(3)$ !

What about the other vertex?



acts like an operator!

$$\langle B | gV | B \rangle$$

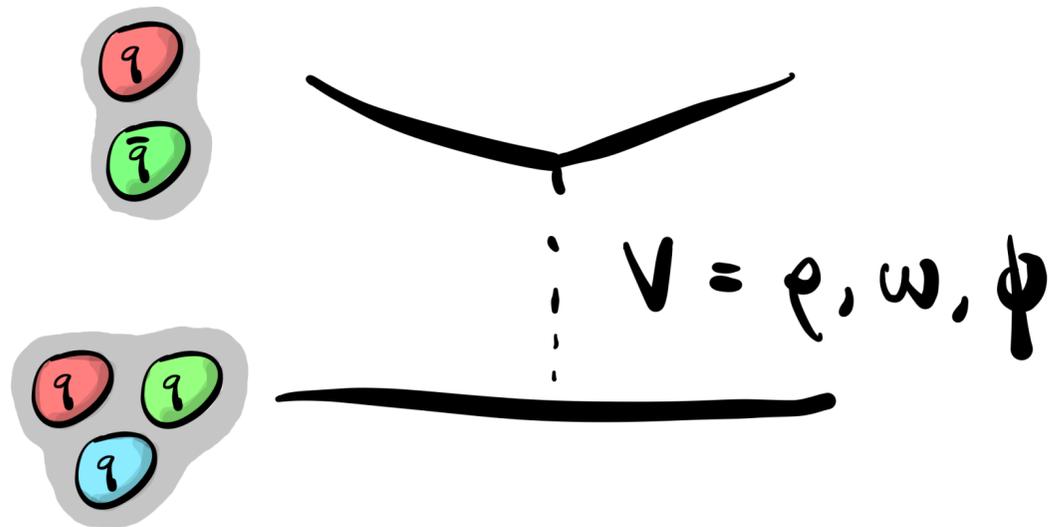
- $g \rightarrow$  coupling
- $V \rightarrow$  vector meson

• For example:  $B = \Xi_{cc}$ , and  $V = \rho^0$

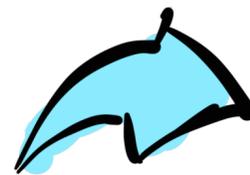
$$\langle \Xi_{cc} | g\rho^0 | \Xi_{cc} \rangle \sim g \underbrace{\langle \chi_{ms} |}_{\Xi_{cc}} \otimes \underbrace{\langle c_{uu} | \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u\bar{u} - d\bar{d}) | c_{uu} \rangle}_{\rho^0} \otimes \underbrace{|\chi_{ms}\rangle}_{\Xi_{cc}}$$

$$\sim g \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Therefore,



Phys. Rev. D 98, 094017 (2017)



$$V_{ij} = C_{ij} \frac{1}{4f^2} (p^0 + p'^0)$$

TABLE VII.  $C_{ij}$  coefficients of Eq. (12) for the pseudoscalar meson-baryon states coupling to  $J^P = 1/2^-$  in  $S$ -wave.

$PB_{1/2}$	$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	$\Lambda_c D$	$\Xi_{cc}\eta$	$\Omega_{cc}K$	$\Sigma_c D$	$\Xi_c D_s$	$\Xi'_c D_s$
$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	-2	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$	0	0	0
$\Lambda_c D$		-1	0	0	0	-1	0
$\Xi_{cc}\eta$			0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	0	0
$\Omega_{cc}K$				-1	0	0	0
$\Sigma_c D$					-3	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_c D_s$						-1	0
$\Xi'_c D_s$							-1

# $\Omega_c$ states as meson-baryon interactions

**Molecular  $\Omega_c$  states generated from coupled meson-baryon channels**

V. R. Debastiani,<sup>1,\*</sup> J. M. Dias,<sup>1,2,†</sup> W. H. Liang,<sup>3,‡</sup> and E. Oset<sup>1,§</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia—CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo. 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain*

<sup>2</sup>*Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo,*

*Rua do Matão, 1371, Butantã, São Paulo, São Paulo CEP 05508-090, Brazil*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Physics, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China*

**Channels**

TABLE I.  $J = 1/2$  states chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

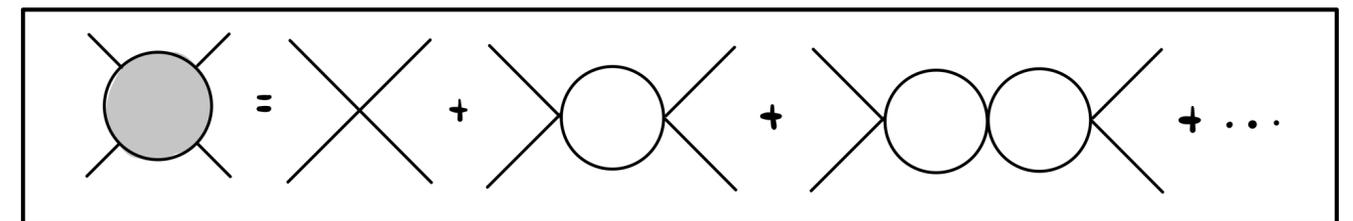
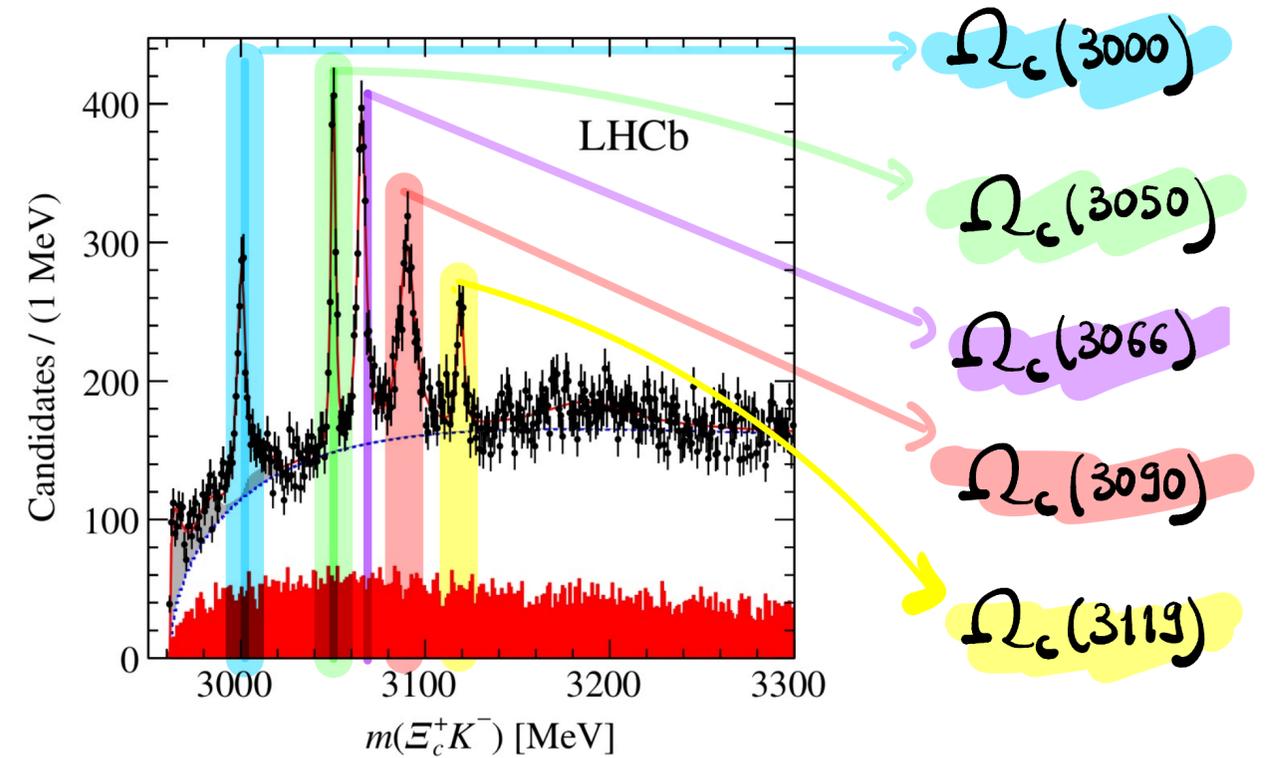
States	$\Xi_c \bar{K}$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}$	$\Xi D$	$\Omega_c \eta$	$\Xi D^*$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}^*$
Threshold	2965	3074	3185	3243	3327	3363	3472

TABLE II.  $J = 3/2$  states chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

States	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$	$\Omega_c^* \eta$	$\Xi D^*$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	$\Xi^* D$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}^*$
Threshold	3142	3314	3327	3363	3401	3472

$$V_{ij} = D_{ij} \frac{2\sqrt{s} - M_{B_i} - M_{B_j}}{4f_\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{M_{B_i} + E_{B_i}}{2M_{B_i}}} \sqrt{\frac{M_{B_j} + E_{B_j}}{2M_{B_j}}}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 182001 (2017)



$$T = \frac{V}{(1 - VG)}$$



$\Omega_c(3050)$



$\Gamma \sim (0.88 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1) \text{ MeV}$

$\Omega_c(3090)$



$\Gamma \sim (8.7 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.8) \text{ MeV}$

$\Omega_c(3119)$



$\Gamma \sim (1.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4) \text{ MeV}$

## Pseudoscalar meson - Baryon (1/2)

Pole position [MeV], couplings  $g_i$  [dimensionless], and wave functions at the origin  $g_i G_i^{II}$  [MeV] from pseudoscalar( $0^-$ )-baryon( $1/2^+$ ) interaction describing the  $\Omega_c(3050)$  and  $\Omega_c(3090)$ .

	$\Xi_c \bar{K}$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}$	$\Xi D$	$\Omega_c \eta$
<b>3054.05 + i0.44</b>				
$g_i$	-0.06 + i0.14	<b>1.94 + i0.01</b>	-2.14 + i0.26	1.98 + i0.01
$g_i G_i^{II}$	-1.40 - i3.85	<b>-34.41 - i0.30</b>	9.33 - i1.10	-16.81 - i0.11
<b>3091.28 + i5.12</b>				
$g_i$	0.18 - i0.37	0.31 + i0.25	<b>5.83 - i0.20</b>	0.38 + i0.23
$g_i G_i^{II}$	5.05 + i10.19	-9.97 - i3.67	<b>-29.82 + i0.31</b>	-3.59 - i2.23

## Pseudoscalar meson - Baryon (3/2)

The coupling constants to various channels for the poles in the  $J^P = 3/2^-$  sector, with  $q_{\text{max}} = 650 \text{ MeV}$ , and  $g_i G_i^{II}$  in MeV.

	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$	$\Omega_c^* \eta$	$\Xi D^*$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	$\Xi^* D$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}^*$
3124.84						
$g_i$	1.95	1.98	0	0	-0.65	0
$g_i G_i^{II}$	-35.65	-16.83	0	0	1.93	0
3290.31 + i0.03						
$g_i$	0.01 + i0.02	0.31 + i0.01	0	0	6.22 - i0.04	0
$g_i G_i^{II}$	-0.62 - i0.18	-5.25 - i0.18	0	0	-31.08 + i0.20	0

# $\Omega_b$ states as meson-baryon interactions

## Molecular $\Omega_b$ states

Wei-Hong Liang<sup>a,\*</sup>, J.M. Dias<sup>b,c</sup>, V.R. Debastiani<sup>b</sup>, E. Oset<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China

<sup>b</sup> Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo. 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, 1371, Butantã, CEP 05508-090, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

## Channels

The pseudoscalar–baryon states with  $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$  and their threshold masses in MeV.

States	$\Xi_b \bar{K}$	$\Xi'_b \bar{K}$	$\Omega_b \eta$	$\Xi \bar{B}$
Threshold	6289	6431	6594	6598

The pseudoscalar–baryon states with  $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$  and their threshold masses in MeV.

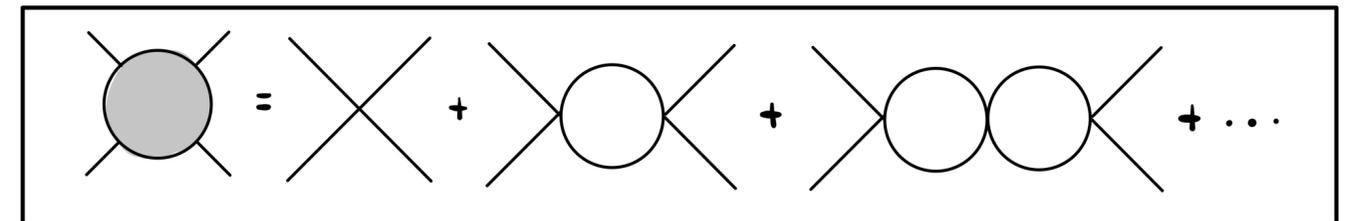
States	$\Xi_b^* \bar{K}$	$\Omega_b^* \eta$	$\Xi^* \bar{B}$
Threshold	6451	6619	6813

The vector–baryon states with  $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-, \frac{3}{2}^-$  and their threshold masses in MeV.

States	$\Xi \bar{B}^*$	$\Xi_b \bar{K}^*$	$\Xi'_b \bar{K}^*$
Threshold	6643	6687	6829

## Channels

$$V_{ij} = D_{ij} \frac{2\sqrt{s} - M_{B_i} - M_{B_j}}{4f_\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{M_{B_i} + E_{B_i}}{2M_{B_i}}} \sqrt{\frac{M_{B_j} + E_{B_j}}{2M_{B_j}}}$$



$$T = \frac{V}{(1 - VG)}$$

The poles, and coupling constants of the poles to various channels in the PB sector with  $J^P = 1/2^-$ , taking  $q_{max} = 650$  MeV.  $g_i$  has no dimension and  $g_i G_i^{II}$  has dimension of MeV.

<b>6405.2</b>	$\Xi_b \bar{K}$	$\Xi'_b \bar{K}$	$\Xi \bar{B}$	$\Omega_b \eta$
$g_i$	$-0.01 + i0.02$	<b>2.04 + i0.01</b>	$-1.62 + i0.02$	<b>2.08 + i0.01</b>
$g_i G_i^{II}$	$-0.34 - i0.47$	<b>-37.31 - i0.18</b>	$2.27 - i0.02$	<b>-18.28 - i0.09</b>

<b>6465.3 + i1.2</b>	$\Xi_b \bar{K}$	$\Xi'_b \bar{K}$	$\Xi \bar{B}$	$\Omega_b \eta$
$g_i$	$0.07 - i0.15$	$0.11 + i0.125$	<b>10.70 - i0.10</b>	$0.15 + i0.11$
$g_i G_i^{II}$	$3.92 + i3.91$	$-4.53 - i1.66$	<b>-18.89 + i0.08</b>	$-1.55 - i1.14$

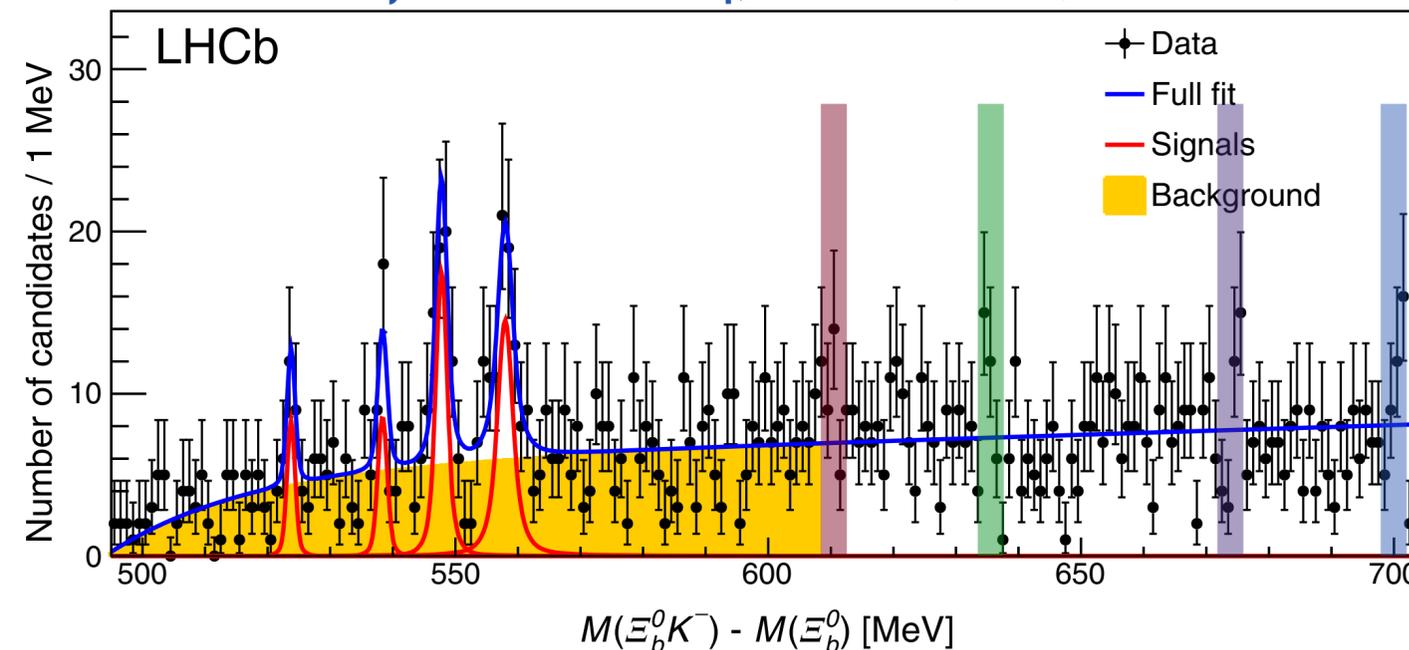
The poles, and coupling constants of the poles to various channels in the PB sector with  $J^P = 3/2^-$ , taking  $q_{max} = 650$  MeV.  $g_i$  has no dimension and  $g_i G_i^{II}$  has dimension of MeV.

<b>6427.1</b>	$\Xi_b^* \bar{K}$	$\Omega_b^* \eta$	$\Xi^* \bar{B}$
$g_i$	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.05</b>	-0.60
$g_i G_i^{II}$	<b>-37.17</b>	<b>-17.86</b>	0.53

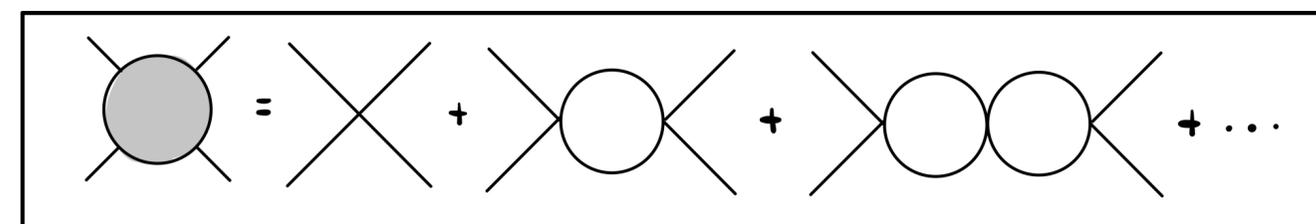
The poles, and coupling constants of the poles to various channels in the VB sector with  $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-$ , taking  $q_{max} = 650$  MeV.  $g_i$  has no dimension and  $g_i G_i^{II}$  has dimension of MeV.

<b>6508.0</b>	$\Xi \bar{B}^*$	$\Xi_b \bar{K}^*$	$\Xi'_b \bar{K}^*$
$g_i$	<b>10.88</b>	0.32	-0.15
$g_i G_i^{II}$	<b>-18.86</b>	-2.37	0.77

Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 082002 (2020)



~ 6402 MeV      ~ 6495 MeV  
 ~ 6427 MeV  
 ~ 6468 MeV



$$T = \frac{V}{(1 - VG)}$$

# $\Xi_{cc}$ states as meson-baryon interactions

## Doubly charmed $\Xi_{cc}$ molecular states from meson-baryon interaction

J. M. Dias,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> V. R. Debastiani,<sup>1,2,†</sup> Ju-Jun Xie,<sup>1,‡</sup> and E. Oset<sup>1,2,§</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China*

<sup>2</sup>*Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia-CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo. 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain*

<sup>3</sup>*Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 66318, 05389-970 São Paulo, SP, Brazil*

## Results

TABLE XI. Poles and couplings in the  $PB_{1/2}$ ,  $J^P = 1/2^-$  sector, with  $q_{\max} = 650$  MeV, and  $g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$  in MeV.

	$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	$\Lambda_c D$	$\Xi_{cc}\eta$	$\Omega_{cc}K$	$\Sigma_c D$	$\Xi_c D_s$	$\Xi'_c D_s$
<b>3837.26 + i100.48</b>							
$g_l$	<b>1.72 + i1.30</b>	0	0.41 + i0.32	0.80 + i0.77	0	0	0
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	<b>-74.27 - i12.89</b>	0	-2.11 - i2.41	-4.03 - i5.35	0	0	0
<b>4082.79</b>							
$g_l$	0	0	0	0	<b>8.86</b>	0	1.93
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	0	0	0	0	<b>-31.29</b>	0	-4.04
<b>4092.20</b>							
$g_l$	0	<b>4.01</b>	0	0	0	3.75	0
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	0	<b>-29.49</b>	0	0	0	-9.76	0

## Channels

TABLE I. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 1/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	$\Lambda_c D$	$\Xi_{cc}\eta$	$\Omega_{cc}K$	$\Sigma_c D$	$\Xi_c D_s$	$\Xi'_c D_s$
Threshold	3759	4154	4169	4208	4321	4438	4545

TABLE II. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^*\pi$	$\Xi_{cc}^*\eta$	$\Omega_{cc}^*K$	$\Sigma_c^*D$	$\Xi_c^*D_s$
Threshold	3840	4250	4291	4385	4615

TABLE III. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Lambda_c D^*$	$\Xi_{cc}\rho$	$\Xi_{cc}\omega$	$\Sigma_c D^*$	$\Xi_c D_s^*$	$\Omega_{cc}K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}\phi$	$\Xi'_c D_s^*$
Threshold	4295	4397	4404	4462	4582	4606	4641	4689

TABLE IV. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-, 5/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$	$\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$	$\Sigma_c^*D^*$	$\Omega_{cc}^*K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^*\phi$	$\Xi_c^*D_s^*$
Threshold	4478	4485	4526	4689	4722	4759

### Doubly charmed $\Xi_{cc}$ molecular states from meson-baryon interaction

J. M. Dias,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> V. R. Debastiani,<sup>1,2,†</sup> Ju-Jun Xie,<sup>1,‡</sup> and E. Oset<sup>1,2,§</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China*

<sup>2</sup>*Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia-CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo. 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain*

<sup>3</sup>*Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 66318, 05389-970 São Paulo, SP, Brazil*

## Results

TABLE XII. Poles and couplings in the  $PB_{3/2}$ ,  $J^P = 3/2^-$  sector, with  $q_{\max} = 650$  MeV, and  $g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$  in MeV.

	$\Xi_{cc}^* \pi$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \eta$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K$	$\Sigma_c^* D$	$\Xi_c^* D_s$
<b>3918.15 + i100.32</b>					
$g_l$	<b>1.72 + i1.30</b>	0	0.41 + i0.32	0.80 + i0.76	0
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	<b>-74.27 - i12.91</b>	0	-2.10 - i2.41	-3.99 - i5.30	0
	$\Xi_{cc}^* \pi$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \eta$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K$	$\Sigma_c^* D$	$\Xi_c^* D_s$
<b>4149.67</b>					
$g_l$	0	0	0	<b>8.82</b>	1.30
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	0	0	0	<b>-31.46</b>	-2.71

## Channels

TABLE I. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 1/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc} \pi$	$\Lambda_c D$	$\Xi_{cc} \eta$	$\Omega_{cc} K$	$\Sigma_c D$	$\Xi_c D_s$	$\Xi'_c D_s$
Threshold	3759	4154	4169	4208	4321	4438	4545

TABLE II. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^* \pi$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \eta$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K$	$\Sigma_c^* D$	$\Xi_c^* D_s$
Threshold	3840	4250	4291	4385	4615

TABLE III. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Lambda_c D^*$	$\Xi_{cc} \rho$	$\Xi_{cc} \omega$	$\Sigma_c D^*$	$\Xi_c D_s^*$	$\Omega_{cc} K^*$	$\Xi_{cc} \phi$	$\Xi'_c D_s^*$
Threshold	4295	4397	4404	4462	4582	4606	4641	4689

TABLE IV. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-, 5/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \omega$	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \phi$	$\Xi_c^* D_s^*$
Threshold	4478	4485	4526	4689	4722	4759

### Doubly charmed $\Xi_{cc}$ molecular states from meson-baryon interaction

J. M. Dias,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> V. R. Debastiani,<sup>1,2,†</sup> Ju-Jun Xie,<sup>1,‡</sup> and E. Oset<sup>1,2,§</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China*

<sup>2</sup>*Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia-CSIC, Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo. 22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain*

<sup>3</sup>*Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 66318, 05389-970 São Paulo, SP, Brazil*

## Results

TABLE XIV. Poles and couplings in the  $VB_{3/2}$ ,  $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-, 5/2^-$  sector, with  $q_{\max} = 650$  MeV, and  $g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$  in MeV.

<b>4280.43</b>	$\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \omega$	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \phi$	$\Xi_c^* D_s^*$
$g_l$	0	0	<b>9.31</b>	0	0	2.03
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	0	0	<b>-30.42</b>	0	0	-3.90
<b>4374.00</b>	$\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \omega$	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \phi$	$\Xi_c^* D_s^*$
$g_l$	<b>3.70</b>	1.15	0	2.42	-0.44	0
$g_l G_l^{\text{II}}$	<b>-37.53</b>	-11.30	0	-12.35	1.94	0

## Channels

TABLE I. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 1/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc} \pi$	$\Lambda_c D$	$\Xi_{cc} \eta$	$\Omega_{cc} K$	$\Sigma_c D$	$\Xi_c D_s$	$\Xi'_c D_s$
Threshold	3759	4154	4169	4208	4321	4438	4545

TABLE II. Baryon-pseudoscalar states ( $J^P = 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^* \pi$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \eta$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K$	$\Sigma_c^* D$	$\Xi_c^* D_s$
Threshold	3840	4250	4291	4385	4615

TABLE III. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Lambda_c D^*$	$\Xi_{cc} \rho$	$\Xi_{cc} \omega$	$\Sigma_c D^*$	$\Xi_c D_s^*$	$\Omega_{cc} K^*$	$\Xi_{cc} \phi$	$\Xi'_c D_s^*$
Threshold	4295	4397	4404	4462	4582	4606	4641	4689

TABLE IV. Baryon-vector meson states ( $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^-, 5/2^-$ ) chosen and threshold mass in MeV.

Channel	$\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \omega$	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	$\Omega_{cc}^* K^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^* \phi$	$\Xi_c^* D_s^*$
Threshold	4478	4485	4526	4689	4722	4759

# $\Xi_{bb}$ states as meson-baryon interactions

$\Xi_{bb}$  and  $\Omega_{bbb}$  molecular states\*

J. M. Dias<sup>1,2;1)</sup> Qi-Xin Yu(余圻昕)<sup>1,3;2)</sup> Wei-Hong Liang(梁伟红)<sup>1,4;3)</sup> Zhi-Feng Sun(孙志峰)<sup>5)</sup>  
 Ju-Jun Xie(谢聚军)<sup>6,7,8)</sup> E. Oset<sup>1,9;4)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Department of Physics, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China

<sup>2)</sup>Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão 1371. Butantã, CEP 05508-090, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>3)</sup>Institute for Experimental Physics, Department of Physics, University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, D-22761 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>4)</sup>Guangxi Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, China

<sup>5)</sup>School of Physical Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>6)</sup>Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>7)</sup>School of Physics and Microelectronics, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China

<sup>8)</sup>School of Nuclear Science and Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

<sup>9)</sup>Departamento de Física Teórica and IFIC, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia-CSIC Institutos de Investigación de Paterna, Aptdo.22085, 46071 Valencia, Spain

Channels

Table 3. Pseudoscalar-baryon( $\frac{1}{2}^+$ ) (PB) channels considered for the sector with  $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$ .

channel	$\Xi_{bb}\pi$	$\Xi_{bb}\eta$	$\Omega_{bb}K$	$\Lambda_b\bar{B}$	$\Sigma_b\bar{B}$	$\Xi_b\bar{B}_s$	$\Xi'_b\bar{B}_s$
threshold/MeV	10335	10745	10756	10899	11092	11160	11302

Table 5. Vector-baryon( $\frac{1}{2}^+$ ) (VB) channels considered for the sector with  $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-, \frac{3}{2}^-$ .

channel	$\Lambda_b\bar{B}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}\rho$	$\Xi_{bb}\omega$	$\Sigma_b\bar{B}^*$	$\Omega_{bb}K^*$	$\Xi_b\bar{B}_s^*$	$\Xi_{bb}\phi$	$\Xi'_b\bar{B}_s^*$
threshold/MeV	10945	10972	10980	11138	11156	11208	11216	11350

channel	$\Xi_{bb}^*\pi$	$\Xi_{bb}^*\eta$	$\Omega_{bb}^*K$	$\Sigma_b^*\bar{B}$	$\Xi_b^*\bar{B}_s$
threshold/MeV V	10374	10784	10793	11113	11320

Results

• 10408 MeV  $\Rightarrow \Xi_{bb}\pi$   
 $\Gamma \sim 186$  MeV

• 10686 MeV  $\Rightarrow \Sigma_b\bar{B}$   
 $\Gamma \sim 0.08$  MeV

• 10732 MeV  $\Rightarrow \Sigma_b\bar{B}^*$

• 10807 MeV  $\Rightarrow \Lambda_b\bar{B}^*$

• 10869 MeV  $\Rightarrow \Xi_{bb}\rho$

# Conclusions

- 1) The new hadronic states have been challenging our comprehension of the QCD dynamics at low-energies;
- 2) The Chiral Unitary approach has been proving a successful tool to describe these new states at the heavy sector;
- 3) We have investigated the meson-baryon interaction in coupled-channels to describe the properties of the new baryon structures observed by the LHCb:  $\Omega_{c(b)}$  states. In particular, our results are in good agreement with those reported by the LHCb collaboration;
- 4) Motivated by such agreement we have extended the model for different quark flavor configurations in order to make predictions for new structures;
- 5) The success in describing the hidden charm pentaquark states supports our confidence that such predictions are realistic.